Raw Hidden Assumptions

G-Team 1

The one hidden assumption we encountered during our modeling were all of our soft goals such as

1. readability
2. organization
3. usability
4. quickly
5. security

etc

There were not specifically stated as requirements in the use cases (Scholar@UC's user stories), but they help measure the specifically mentioned hard goals so we decided to include them.

G – Team 2

1. Located on a server
2. Connected to the internet
3. Server has enough storage
4. Server can recover from data corruption and outages
5. Devs know things about stuff
6. Be fast and responsive
7. Assuming that the system is intuitive enough to input data or even start a new repository
8. The Digital Archivist is the moderator of every repository

V- Team 1

1. Depositor already has content ready to upload. We are not including the generation of content or the way in which depositors acquire content to upload.

2. The depositor has a UC affiliation and user information in order for the manager to manage orphaned records if a depositor becomes unaffiliated with UC.

3. Consumers have content in mind when searching through Scholar@UC. There were a number of Consumer requirements that called for a detailed search feature with Scholar. If the search itself is detailed then it is a safe assumption that the Consumer knows what they are looking for and where they would expect to find it.

4. There is no time limit pertaining to Consumer permissions. Some requirements detailed assigning permissions to a Consumer from a Depositor. These had no frame of time in mind so it is assumed that no frame of time is necessary.

5. The manager can re-assign permissions to different users. The user stories mention a manager assigning permissions but does not explain if it can be re-

done so we took the assumption that the permissions feature is editable if needed.

6. Group members initially have read-only access. Write permissions have to be set later on, once they are needed and requested.

7. Malware that is found is reported to the manager. The user story for this case only mentions scanning records. It is assumed that there is a system that reports malware in order to decide what to do with it.

8. The metadata specialist compiles and updates a list of suggested headings. Repository users are to choose from that list, so it is assumed that the list is maintained.

9. There is an assumption that metadata is available in EAD finding aids. The use cases mention that an import button will allow the digital archivist to import EAD so we have to assume that information is always available.

V- Team 2

1. According to the Depositor's opinion it is important to download big files in one chunk to maintain the integrity. However it is not necessary doing this will ensure file integrity. For example he can still achieve the same level of integrity by downloading in small chunks.

2. The Repository manager assumes that ensuring the depositor controls file visibility will contribute to security by controlling the existing collection. However, even if the depositor makes his repository private, he can still add delegates.

3. Repository user assumes that he or she can manage records by managing URLS efficiently. However, the Archivist are the ones who handles the proxy services. So just by managing the URLS the repository user can't effectively contribute to the accessibility of his records.

4. The Archivist assumes to maintain quality assurance he only has to control the digital library. However it is not assured that the depositor has uploaded an original file (eg: Copyright protected).