1 Appendix

1.1 HTML5

HTML5 is a core technology markup language of the Internet used for structuring and presenting content for the World Wide Web. It is the fifth revision of the HTML standard (created in 1990 and standardized as HTML 4 as of 1997) and, as of December 2012, is a candidate recommendation of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). Its core aims have been to improve the language with support for the latest multimedia while keeping it easily readable by humans and consistently understood by computers and devices (web browsers, parsers, etc.). HTML5 is intended to subsume not only HTML 4, but also XHTML 1 and DOM Level 2 HTML.

Following its immediate predecessors HTML 4.01 and XHTML 1.1, HTML5 is a response to the fact that the HTML and XHTML in common use on the World Wide Web are a mixture of features introduced by various specifications, along with those introduced by software products such as web browsers, those established by common practice, and the many syntax errors in existing web documents.

It is also an attempt to define a single markup language that can be written in either HTML or XHTML syntax. It includes detailed processing models to encourage more interoperable implementations; it extends, improves and rationalizes the markup available for documents, and introduces markup and application programming interfaces (APIs) for complex web applications.

HTML5 is also a potential candidate for cross-platform mobile applications. Many features of HTML5 have been built with the consideration of being able to run on low-powered devices such as smartphones and tablets.

1.2 Kendo User Interface (UI)

The Kendo UI is a comprehensive framework for building modern web and mobile apps with HTML5 and JavaScript. The product web site is available at: http://demos.telerik.com/kendo-ui/

1.3 Bootstrap Tool Set for Multi-Browser Compatibility

The IRIS development team has made use of the Bootstrap Tool set to handle system interoperability with the various versions of browsers available on the DISANet.

The Bootstrap Tool Set was developed at Twitter as a framework to encourage consistency across internal tools. Before Bootstrap, various libraries were used for interface development, which led to inconsistencies and a high maintenance burden.

In August 2011, Twitter released Bootstrap as open source. In February 2012, it was the most starred GitHub development project, a position it still holds in June 2014.

Bootstrap is compatible with the latest versions of all major browsers. It gracefully degrades when used on older browsers such as Internet Explorer 8.

Since version 2.0 it also supports responsive web design. This means the layout of web pages adjusts dynamically, taking into account the characteristics of the device used (desktop, tablet, mobile phone).

Starting with version 3.0, Bootstrap adopted a mobile first design philosophy, emphasizing responsive design by default.

1.4 Line of Accounting (LOA) and Document Numbering

The Line of Accounting (LOA) is the funding associated with an organization's budget. The LOA consists of the following components:

Appropriation	Program Element	Program/Project	Organization	Object Classification	Document Number	Fiscal Station Number
4300	P403K	GT0	AA	1111	D11111	S11111

Appropriation	Appropriation categories are categories of government funding that group funds into areas of interest. The main appropriation categories are: Operations & Maintenance (O&M), Procurement and Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E)
Program Element	The Program Element (PE) is the primary data element and is the foundation of the PPBE Process
Program/Project	Within the system, this data element refers to the Program contained on the Budget Formulation > Appropriated Queue screen.
Organization	Organization defined within the directorate. Tasks are mapped to directorate organizations within the system.
Object Classification	Identifies the type of goods or services being purchased.
Expenditure Document Number	The number assigned to the funding document.
Fiscal Station Number	Identifies the activity responsible for performing the accounting for the funds.

1.5 Tree View Menu

The system makes use of a tree view menu on the data entry screens. A tree view or an outline view is a control element that presents a hierarchical view of information. Each item (often called a branch or a node) can have a number of sub items. This is often visualized by indentation in a list.

The tree view consists of the root branch and a parent branch.

A sample of the tree view menu used within the system is included below.

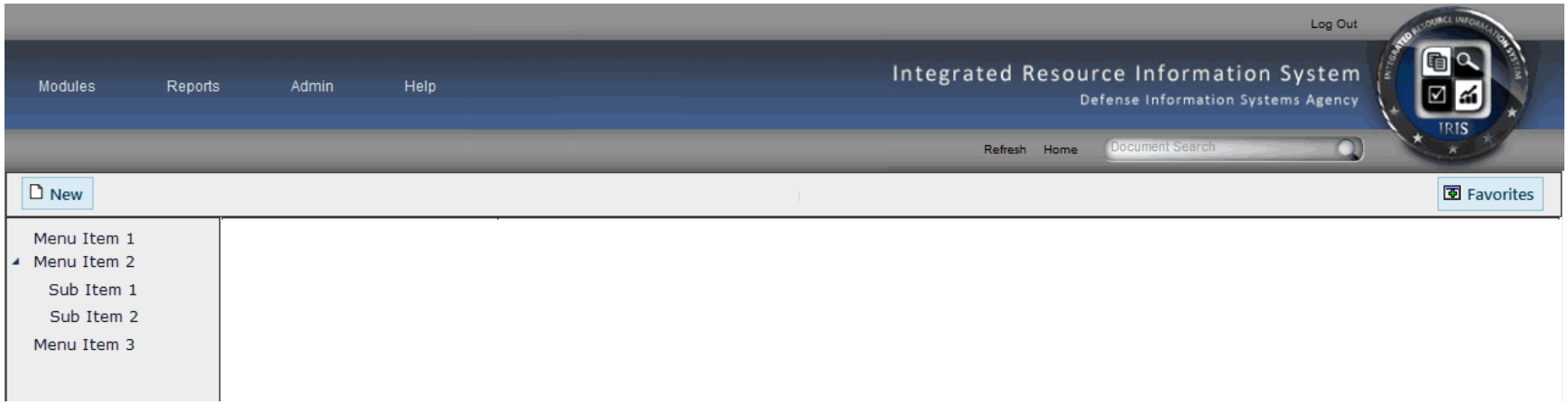

Figure 1 Tree View Menu Sample

1.6 Coordination

The electronic coordination process dynamically routes information within the system. Multiple modules utilize the coordination process. The process is similar for each module that makes use of the functionality. Users are assigned to permission roles within the administrative tools. The permission roles are used to establish the coordination stages defined by each directorate.

Each user in the coordination chain receives email notification as well as a notice on the IRIS home page, Alerts tab. Email alerts and the IRIS home page, Alerts tab contain hyperlinks to the screen requiring coordination action. Click the hyperlink to open the module screen. Click the Coordinate button. The Coordination screen opens. Coordination options display based on user permissions defined within the system.

The originator has the option to Retrieve the product at any stage in the coordination process.

When a product is coordinated to other stages defined for the coordination process, the users in the corresponding roles will have the option to Approve, Reject, Send to Review or Return for Clarification.

Any time the product is returned for clarification during the coordination process, the user is required to enter a note in the comments section of the Coordination screen. Products returned for clarification go back to the originator.

Use the **Coordination** or **Coordination History** screen to view and print a history of each stage and all actions taken.

1.6.1 **Coordination**

Screen	Title	Description
4.6.1	Coordination	The screen is implemented in the following modules: Package Builder, POC Transaction, RM Transaction, Unfunded Requirements (UFR), Contracts Management and Change Request The screen for each module will be included within the documentation for the specific module. Instruction within the module documentation will refer to this document for general coordination information and functionality.
Additional Details		
The Approve with Standard Chain option submits the product for approval using a coordination chain defined by the directorate. The Customize Approval Chain option submits the product for approval using a coordination chain defined by the directorate. The Send to Review option submits the product to selected users for review prior to beginning the default coordination process. When submitting a package for review, the product may be sent to individual users or to a system permission role.		
Screen Capture		

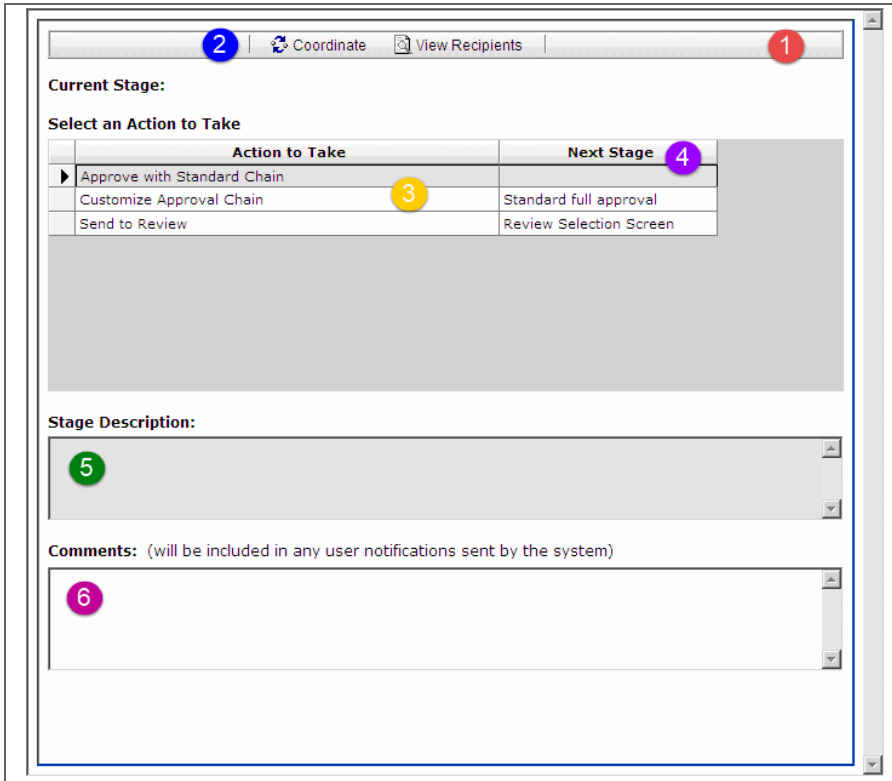

Figure 2 Coordination Screen

1	Screen identifier and screen navigation menu.
2	Module identifier displays in this area.
3	The coordination actions display in this area. The actions are custom to the system module.
4	The next stage area displays the next coordination stage once the action is executed. The value will change depending upon the system module and the functional coordination chain defined by the directorate.
5	This field displays basic system instructions for the action that will result from the coordination process.
6	This field collects user comments concerning the coordination action.

1.6.2 **Coordination History**

Screen	Title	Description
4.4.2	Coordination History	The screen is implemented in the following modules: Package Builder, POC Transaction, RM Transaction, Unfunded Requirements (UFR), Contracts Management and Change Request The Coordination or Coordination History screen contains the coordination history for the product. The screen for each module will be included within the documentation for the specific module. Instruction within the module documentation will refer to this document for general coordination information and functionality.
Screen Capture		

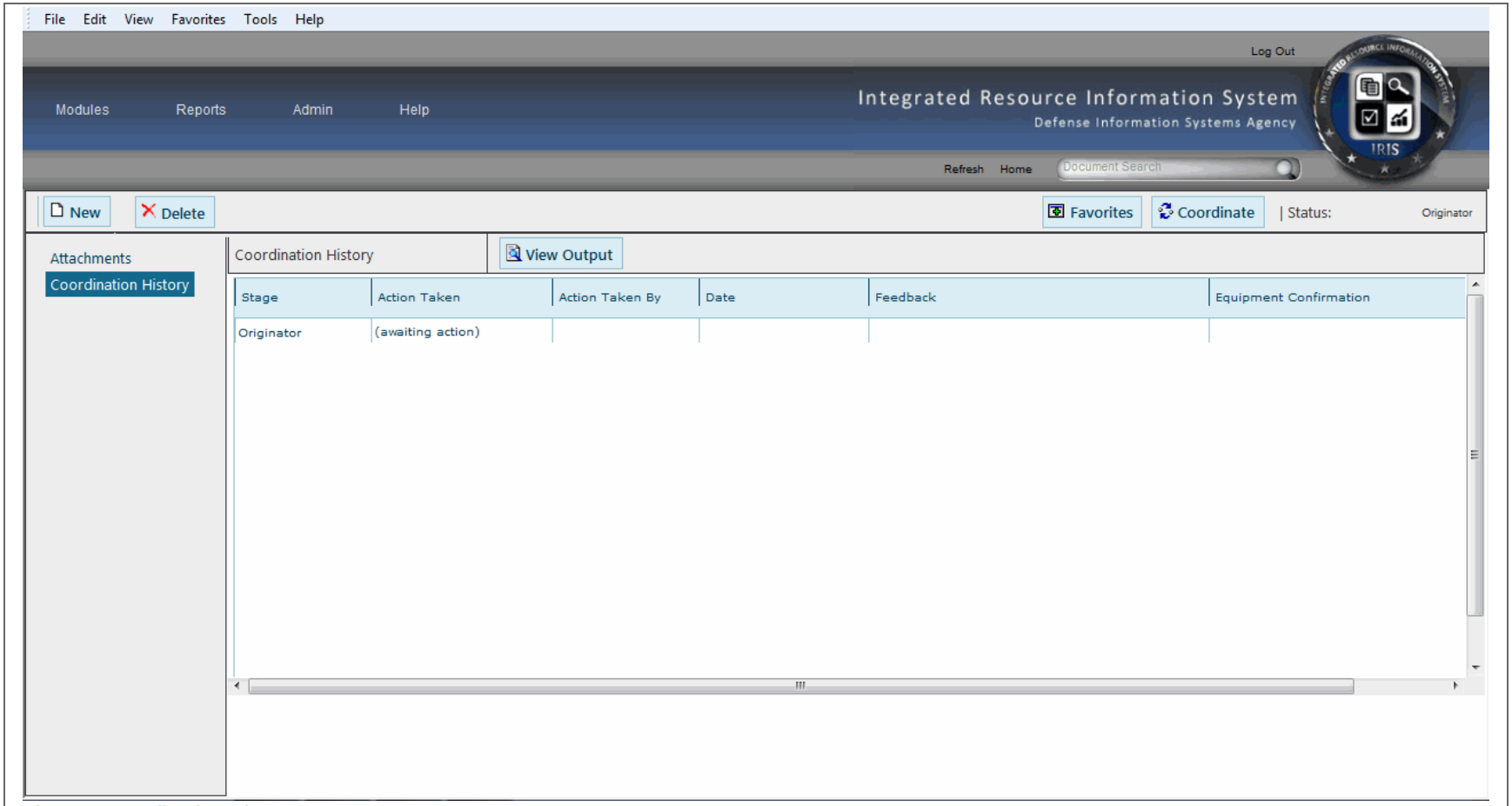

Figure 3 Coordination History Screen

Stage	This field displays the coordination stage for the coordination actions. The Stages for coordination change based upon the module. See the specific module for a listing of the coordination actions.
Action Taken	This field displays the coordination action taken by the user. Coordination actions change based upon the module. See the specific module for a listing of the coordination actions.
Action Taken By	This field displays the system user who performed the coordination action.
Date	This field displays the date when the coordination action was performed.
Notes	This field displays comments entered at the time of coordination.