Introduction to Timetable

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| Script | Direction |
| The Timetable integration allows app users to view their schedule and a list of calendar events.  The timetable encourages students to come back to the app time and again, to see where their next class is, find directions for the physical location, or connect through to the virtual event.  In this session, we'll get acquainted with the timetable feature and learn how the data is refreshed. | General screenshots of the calendar view |
| Our blended calendar approach allows you to combine different timetable feeds, such as courses, exams, and events, all into one view. Simple color coding allows students to identify the source of the data. | Show the blended view. Click into an event and view the details.  Click on calendar to show multiple feeds and the colour associated |
| The refresh icon tells users when the data was last refreshed on the device. Data is refreshed directly from the source timetable systems. Where multiple calendars are deployed, clicking Configuration > Select Calendars provides a status and lapse time for each timetable.    The timetable data is cached locally on the device and will be retained and displayed until the data is refreshed or the user logs out. | **Refreshing the Timetable**  Show the timetable refreshing on screen. Maybe navigate/scroll through some weeks |
| Timetable refresh works as follows: The app makes one call to each of the configured timetable service endpoints and requests the data in one chunk. The chunk covers the user's immediate view of the timetable; which is typically a month-view for web app and iPad users and a week-view for Android users. | **What Data is Retrieved and When?**  Show the elapse time (bottom left had of the timetable screen) |
| There are three mechanisms for Timetable refresh: automated, manual, and upon navigation.  Let's explore these in detail. | **Triggers for Timetable Refresh**  Maybe show these three as textual bullets over the top of timetable screen? |
| Automated refresh occurs transparently when the user enters the app and the data is considered stale. You can set the refresh period for each endpoint via App Manager. Under App Settings > Customer Web Services: Web Service Endpoints, select the endpoint you'd like to edit, and enter the Timetable Refresh Stale Period in hours. Save. Now if a user enters the app after one hour since the last refresh, the data is considered stale, and the app will attempt to refresh it transparently.  Note that automated refresh also occurs upon login to the app, regardless of when the last refresh was. | **Automated Refresh**  Show the endpoint and the stale period |
| The second mechanism for timetable refresh is manual refresh.  The user can manually update their timetable from the timetable screen at any time.  On mobile devices, simply swipe down on the timetable screen.  On web app or iPad, simply click the manual refresh button on the bottom left of the screen. | **Manual Refresh**  Do a pull to refresh and show the time adjustment |
| The third and final mechanism for timetable refresh is upon navigation.  As the student navigates their timetable to view a new month or week, the timetable data for the new time period is updated. The next and previous views are updated as well, to allow for seamless navigation. | **Timetable Navigation Refresh**  Navigate forward and backwards through the timetable data to show the data being pulled |
| You should now have a good understanding of the Timetable feature and how the data is refreshed.  Thanks for joining! |  |