

AuraC² – Aura Contest Control

Assignment #3 – System Design & Initial Implementation

CS499A – Graduation Project (A)

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Github Link: <https://github.com/Amr-BaniIrshid/AuraC2>

YouTube video: <https://youtu.be/nij0FWZfTDM>

Section 1 — Introduction

AuraC² (Aura Contest Control) is a web-based contest system designed to replace tools like PC² and Codeforces for competitive programming contests inside Yarmouk University. It allows teams to:

- Register/Login using **JWT Authentication**
- Join a contest and solve problems
- Submit code, which is **sent to a Worker via RabbitMQ Queue**
- Automatically executed using **Judge0 API**
- Get the result through **Result Queue + Notification Service**

This assignment marks the **transition from analysis to real implementation**.

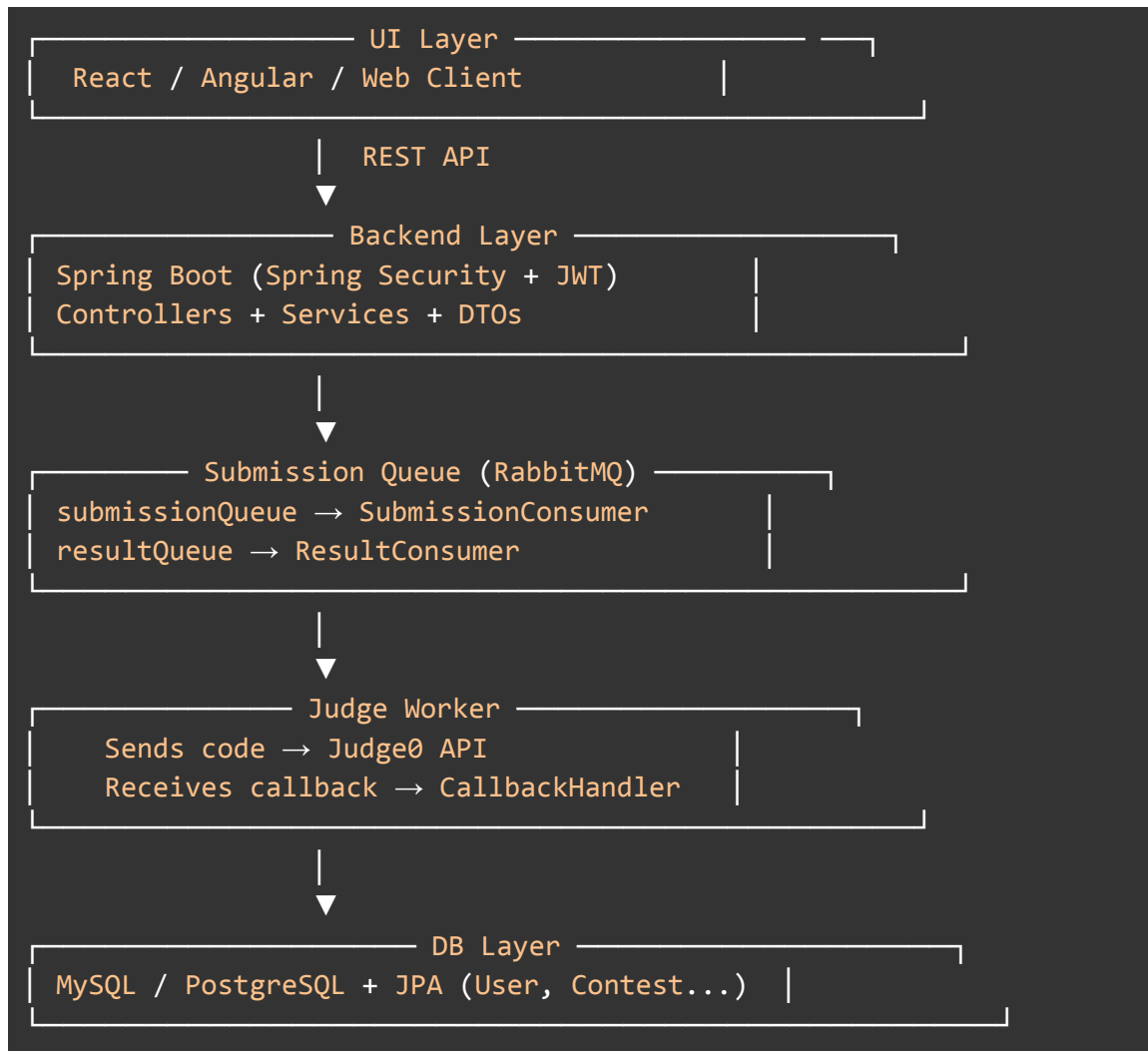
The focus is on:

- System Architecture
- Sequence Diagrams
- Database + Class Diagrams
- Core Implementation (30–40% finished)

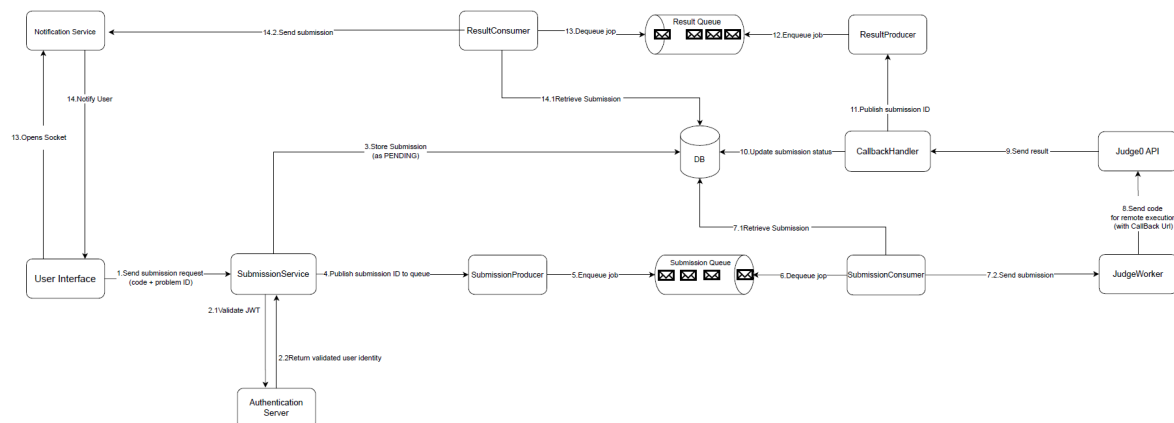
Section 2 — System Architecture Design

2.1 Architecture Diagram

Insert this diagram inside PDF:



2.2 Full Submission Flow — Final Sequence Diagram



This diagram shows:

- Submission request → JWT validation
- Stored in DB as **PENDING**
- Enqueued using RabbitMQ → JudgeWorker → Judge0
- Result is sent back → DB updated → Notification sent

2.3 Use-Case Realization — Example

Use-Case: Submit Solution to Problem

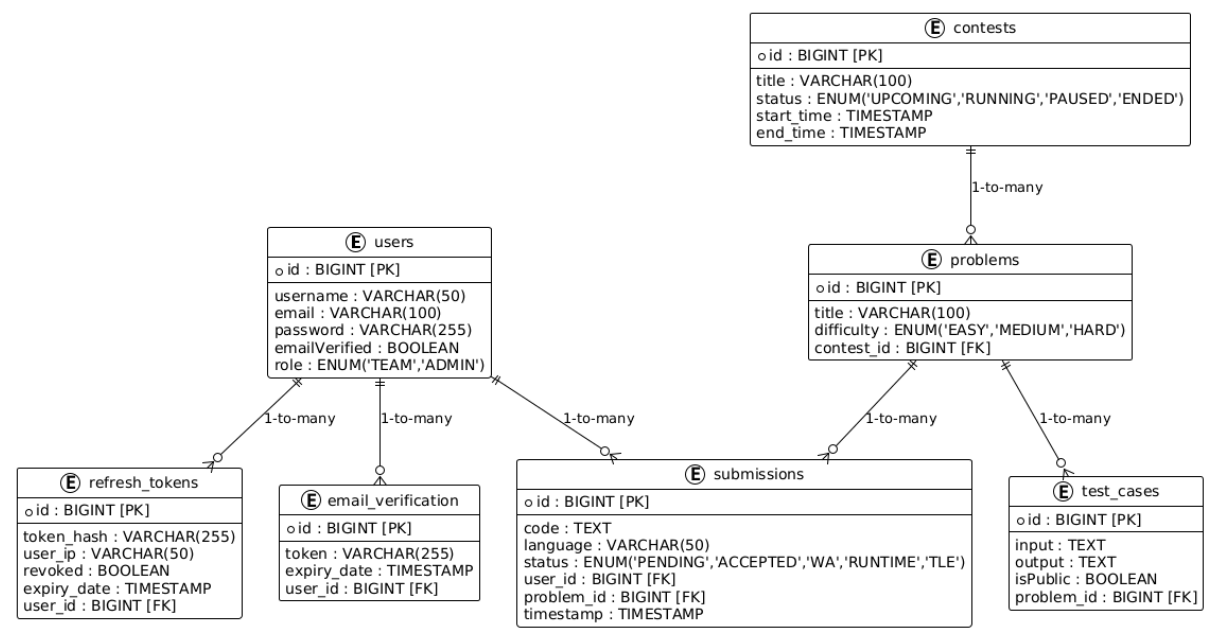
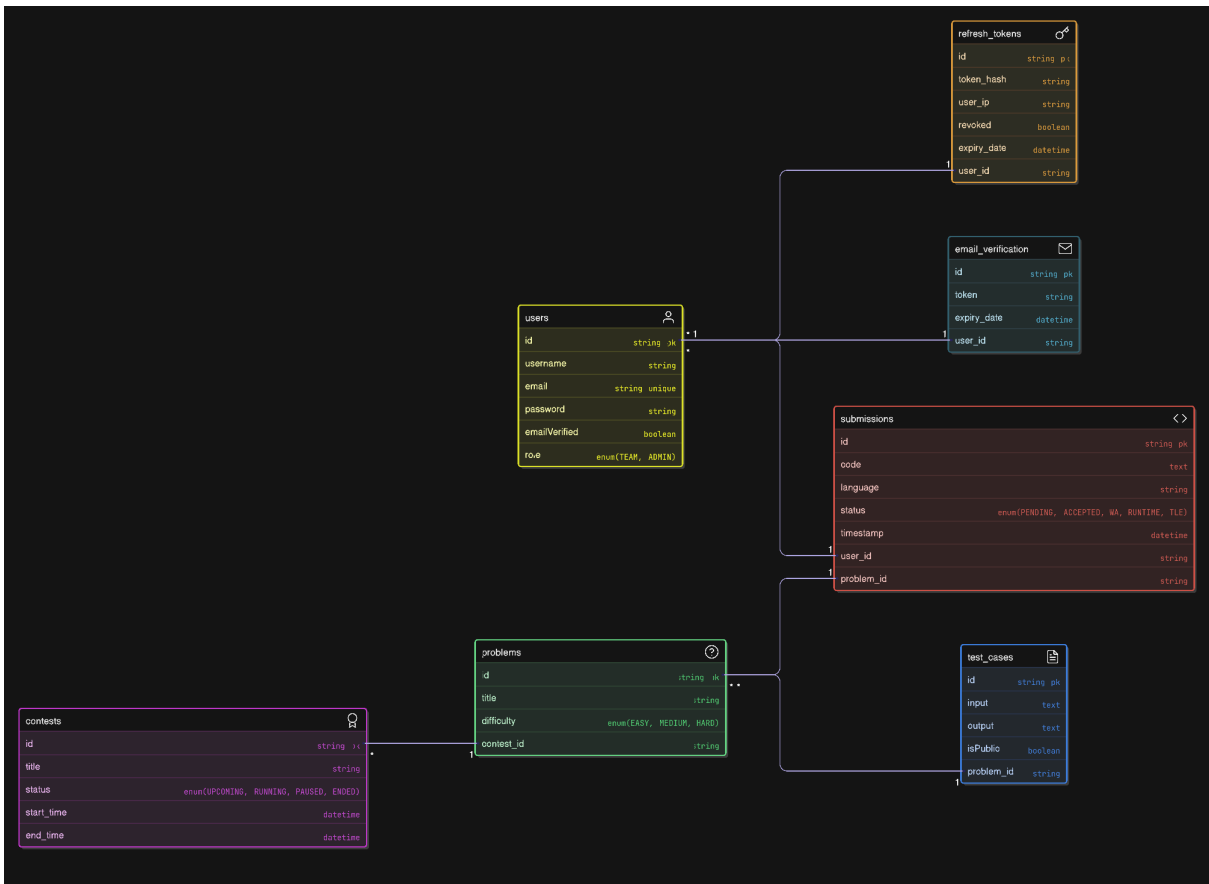
Primary Actor: Team User

Goal: Send code → Judge → Receive result

Step	System Action
1	User calls <code>/api/submissions</code> with <code>code + problemId</code>
2	SubmissionService validates JWT
3	Store in DB as <code>PENDING</code>
4	Publish to RabbitMQ <code>submissionQueue</code>
5	<code>SubmissionConsumer</code> sends code to JudgeWorker
6	Worker calls Judge0 API
7	Judge0 calls <code>/api/callback</code>
8	CallbackHandler updates DB
9	ResultConsumer sends message to Notification Service
10	UI notifies team: Accepted / Wrong Answer / Runtime Error

Section 3 — Database Design

3.1 ERD (Entity Relationship Diagram)



3.2 Justification of Design Decisions

- Clear Separation of Layers

Using controllers, entities, and DTOs prepares the project for future service layers and follows **Clean Architecture**.

This prevents code coupling and allows UI / logic / database to evolve independently.

Alternative considered: Monolithic `controller + logic + SQL` in one file.

Rejected because it becomes unmaintainable as features grow.

- Single-Responsibility Entities

Every entity in the code represents **one real concept** only (User, Problem, Contest...).

This follows **Domain-Driven Design (DDD)** and makes testing and refactoring easier.

Alternative: All tokens inside `User` table.

Rejected because it breaks separation of concerns and limits OAuth2 & JWT rotation.

- Enum-Based Validation

Enum values (ContestStatus, Role, Difficulty, TokenType...) enforce **data integrity at DB level**, not only in code.

This ensures the data cannot enter an invalid state even during API misuse.

Alternative: `String status` field.

Rejected because it allows typos and invalid values ("endeddd", "runs", etc).

- Submission Entity as Core Link

Future ranking, history tracking, and execution analysis depend on connecting **User + Problem + Status**.

Using a dedicated `Submission` table follows systems like **Codeforces** and **LeetCode**.

Alternative: Only storing results in `Problem`.

Rejected because contest systems require tracking multiple attempts per user.

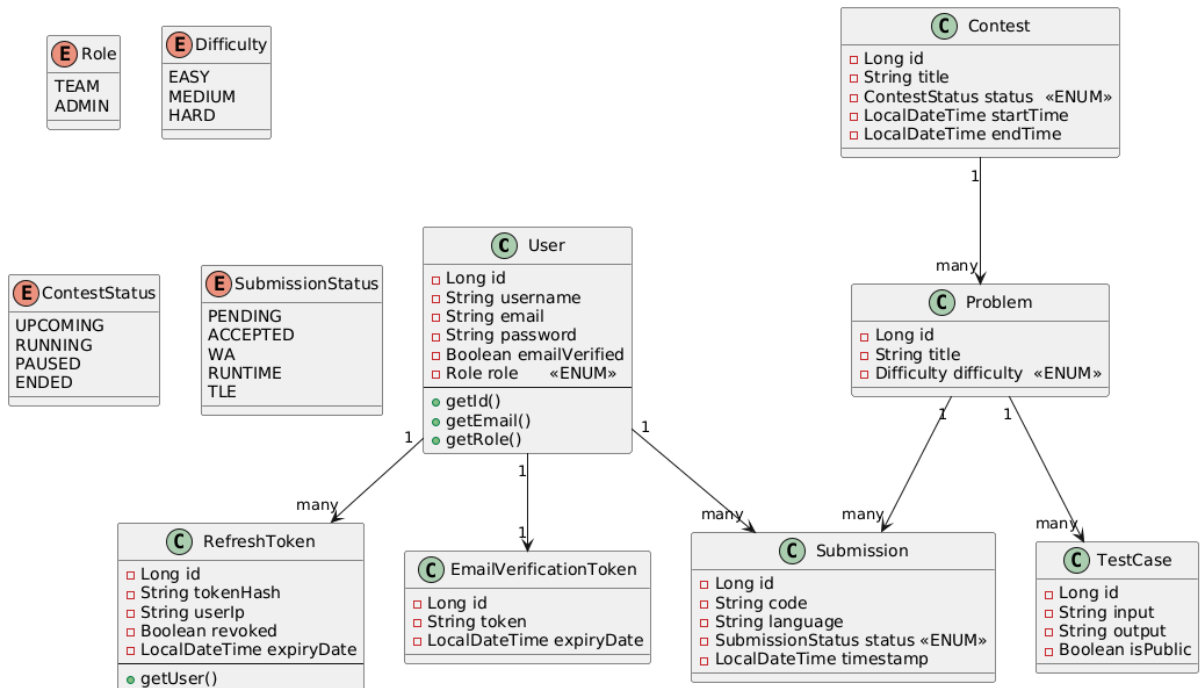
- Security Token Design

Using separate `EmailVerificationToken` and `RefreshToken` entities supports:

1- JWT rotation 2- Revocation 3-Account activation 4-Role-based access control

Section 4 — Class & Module Design

4.1 Class Diagram



4.2 Submission Module Structure

SubmissionController	→ REST API (POST/GET)
SubmissionService	→ Logic / Save Pending
SubmissionProducer	→ Publish to submissionQueue
SubmissionConsumer	→ Dequeue & send to JudgeWorker
JudgeWorker	→ Calls Judge0 API
CallbackHandler	→ Updates DB
ResultProducer	→ Publishes to resultQueue
ResultConsumer	→ Notify UI (WebSocket)

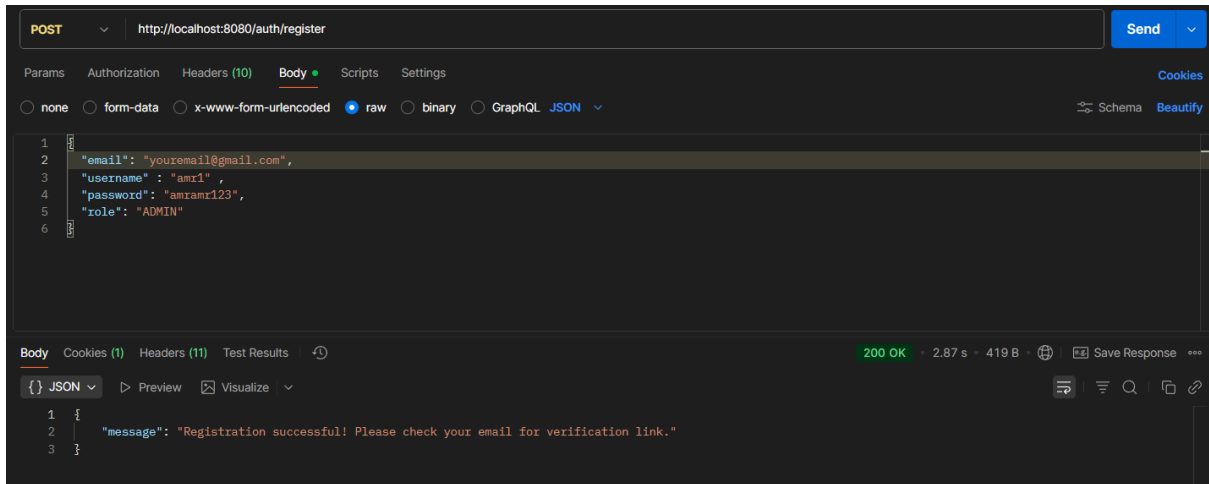
Section 5 — Initial Implementation (30–40% DONE)

Implemented Features

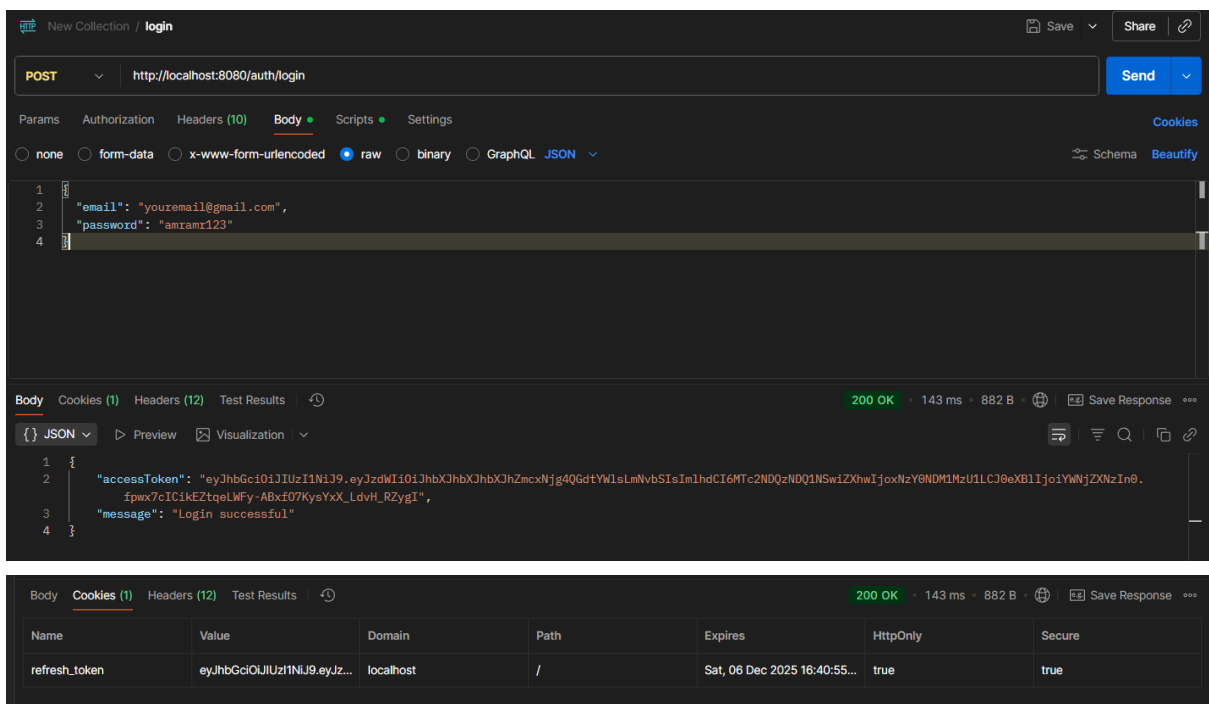
Feature	Status	Proof
JWT Login / Register	Done	Tested via Postman
Email Verification	Done	Gmail SMTP
Refresh Token in Cookie	Done	<code>secure, httpOnly</code>
Contest Lifecycle	Done	Start, Pause, End
Problems Management	Done	CRUD
TestCases	Done	Linked to Problem
Submission Flow	50% Done	API + Queue config ready

Required Screenshots

Register + Email verification



Login → receive accessToken + refreshToken



Contest creation (POST /api/contest)

The screenshot shows a REST client interface with the following details:

- Method:** POST
- URL:** http://localhost:8080/api/contest
- Body (raw):**

```
1 {
2   "title": "JCPC 2025",
3   "description": "Yazmouk Programming Contest",
4   "startTime": "2025-01-09T10:00:00",
5   "durationMinutes": 180
6 }
7
```
- Response (JSON):**

```
1 {
2   "id": 1,
3   "title": "JCPC 2025",
4   "description": "Yazmouk Programming Contest",
5   "durationMinutes": 180,
6   "status": "UPCOMING",
7   "startTime": "2025-01-09T10:00"
8 }
```
- Status:** 200 OK, 117 ms, 479 B

Add problem

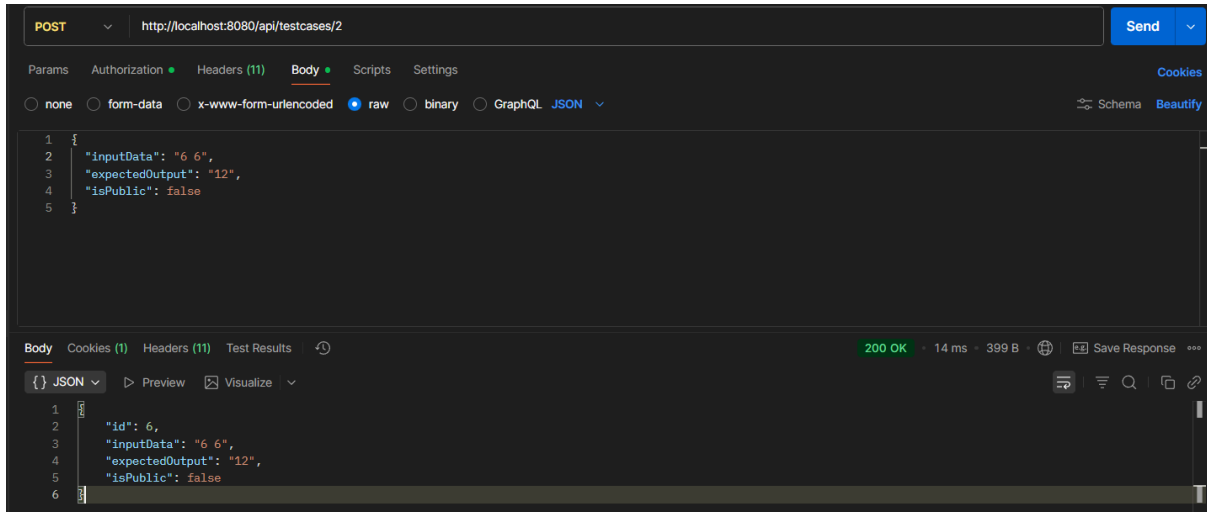
The screenshot shows a REST client interface with the following details:

- Method:** POST
- URL:** http://localhost:8080/api/problems
- Body (raw):**

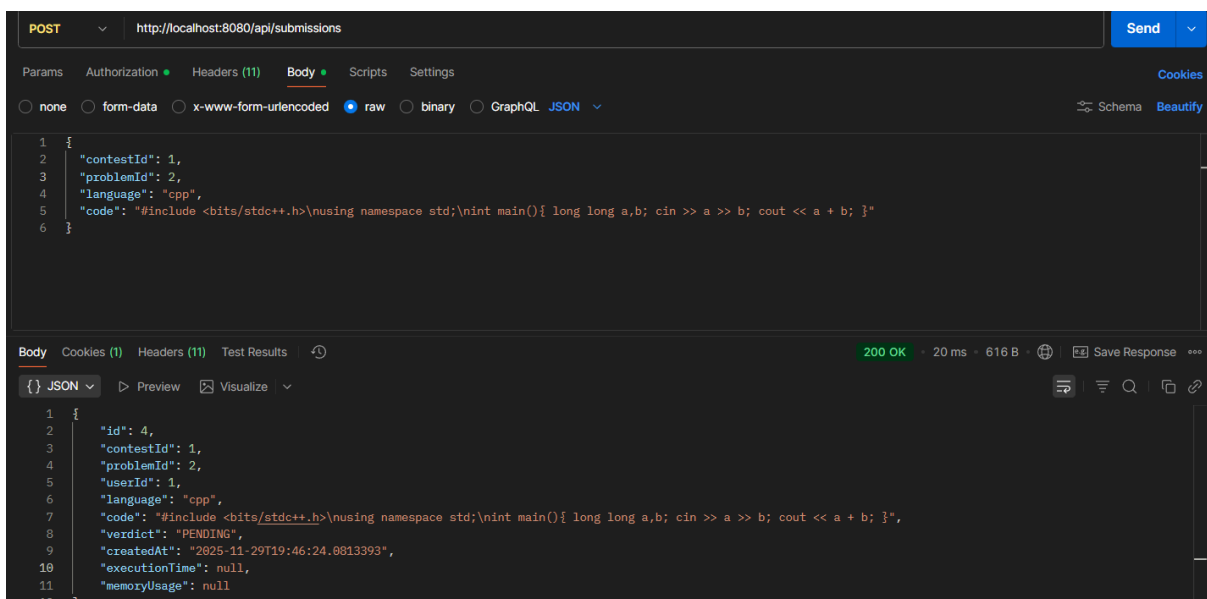
```
1 {
2   "contestId": 1,
3   "title": "A + B Problem",
4   "description": "Read two numbers and output sum.",
5   "timeLimit": 2000,
6   "memoryLimit": 256,
7   "difficulty": "EASY"
8 }
```
- Response (JSON):**

```
1 {
2   "id": 2,
3   "title": "A + B Problem",
4   "description": "Read two numbers and output sum.",
5   "timeLimit": 2000,
6   "memoryLimit": 256,
7   "difficulty": "EASY",
8   "contestId": 1
9 }
```
- Status:** 200 OK, 18 ms, 484 B

Add testcases



Submit code (POST /api/submissions)



Example Code Snippet

github link [above](#)

Section 6 — Challenges & Solutions

Design Challenge	What was the issue?	Final Design Decision	Why this is a strong solution?
Handling asynchronous code execution	Judge0 API responds late → blocking request	Used RabbitMQ message queue instead of direct HTTP	Queue allows non-blocking execution + scalable microservice communication
Mapping TestCases to Problems	One problem may contain many test cases → confusion in logic	Used OneToMany relation + created clear problem_id foreign key	Now the system can store multiple test cases per problem and retrieve them cleanly
Identifying which TestCase the user failed on	Submission only stores status (Accepted/WA)	Planned structure: SubmissionTestCaseResult table to link which test failed	Makes the grading explainable + transparent , like real competitive systems
Connecting User to Contest results	One user participates in multiple contests	Designed Submission table to link user_id + problem_id + timestamp	Enables leaderboard + ranking + history tracking
Avoiding entity leakage in API responses	Entities directly returned by controller	Used DTO layer for request/response objects	API is now secure & independent from database structure

Section 7 — Next Steps (Assignment #4)

Planned Feature	Implementation
JudgeWorker → Judge0 Integration	Build HTTP client & mapper
WebSocket Notification	Live UI updates
Submission Status Table	`PENDING
Contest Dashboard	Team Statistics
Frontend Integration	React/Angular