**Design Document**



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1. Introduction

A. Purpose

This document represents the D.D. (Design Document). Our goal is to give a detailed and complete description of the system in terms of its structural components and its architecture.

This document is directed to the developers who are going to implement the architectures, and the testers.

B. Scope

**1.2.1. Description of the given Problem**

We are going to design and implement a web application named “Travelendar+”.

The System will allow the users to

* Find the shortest available itinerary given the location of departure and destination, with possibility of modification in case of unforeseen circumstances
* Further customize said itinerary by stating their preferences of transport and desired pauses or breaks, customizing them by specifying how much the break should last and the given timeslot
* Buy and/or book tickets for public transports

The users will have to register (by inserting a username and a password) to be able to use the system. Every user has a set of travel preferences, which can be customized in general as well as for each itinerary, if necessary.

The main purpose will be to offer a quick, efficient, and reliable application to schedule the quickest routes complying to all the user’s events within the limits of feasibility.

**1.2.2. Actual System**

The users will be logging in with their username (or, alternatively, their e-mail address or phone number) and password. The set of preferences will be the basis for all travels, and the users will only need to give as inputs the locations of departure and the destination, the time at which they should arrive to the destination, and the type of event.

After that, they will also be able to customize the preferences for the specific trip (such as some means of transport to avoid) and they will receive the shortest itinerary given these inputs.

The user will also have the further option to arrange the trip by buying/booking tickets for public transport if needed, once the itinerary has been set.

C. Definitions Acronyms, Abbreviations

**1.3.1. Definitions**

* Event: Locations the user has to go to within a certain deadline for a given timeframe
* Trip: The description of route, including the transports, the user takes on to get from the starting location to the event
* Step: A single part of a trip, corresponds to one mean of transport
* Break: An optional pause to consider from all trips and events, it has to be within a chosen timeframe and last for at least a chosen amount of time

**1.3.2. Acronyms**

DB: Database

DBMS: Database Management System

RASD: Requirement Analysis and Specification Document

DD: Design Document

**1.3.3. Abbreviations**

[Gn] - nth goal

[Dn] - nth goal

[Rn] - nth functional requirements

D. Revision History

* DD 0.0.1 – Table of Content + 1. Introduction + 4. User Interface Design

E. Reference Documents

F. Document Structure

**Introduction:** this section introduces the design document. It contains a justification of his utility and indications on which parts are covered in this document that are not covered by RASD.

* **Architecture Design:** this section is divided into different parts:

1. Overview : this sections explains the division in tiers of our application
2. Component view : this sections gives a more detailed view of the components of the applications
3. Deployment view: this section shows the components that must be deployed to have the application running correctly.
4. Runtime view: sequence diagrams are represented in this section to show the course of the different tasks of our application
5. Component interfaces: the interfaces between the components are presented in this section
6. Selected architectural styles and patterns: this section explain the architectural choices taken during the creation of the application
7. Other design decisions

* **Algorithms Design:** this section describes the most critical parts via some algorithms. Pseudo code is used in order to hide unnecessary implementation details in order to focus on the most important parts.
* **User Interface Design:** this section presents mockups.
* **Requirements Traceability:** this section aims to explain how the decisions taken in the RASD are linked to design elements.
* **Implementation, integration and test plan:**  in this section we identify the order in which developers plan to implement the subcomponents of the system and the order in which we plan to integrate such subcomponents and test the integration.

2. Architectural Design

A. Overview

High-level components and their interaction

B. Component view

The following diagrams show the main components of the system and the interfaces through which they interact.

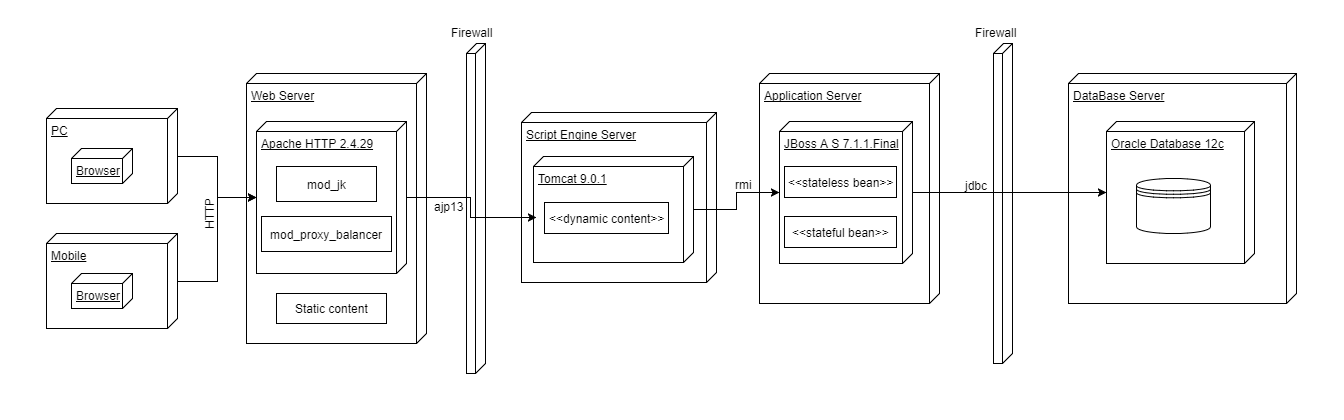
* The client side consists of only the web application on the customer's device.
* The server side has several subcomponents, as shown in the second picture.
  + These subcomponents manage different services offered to the customer, each interacting with different third parties.



C. Deployment view

The system architecture is divided into 5 tiers and it is based on JEE framework.

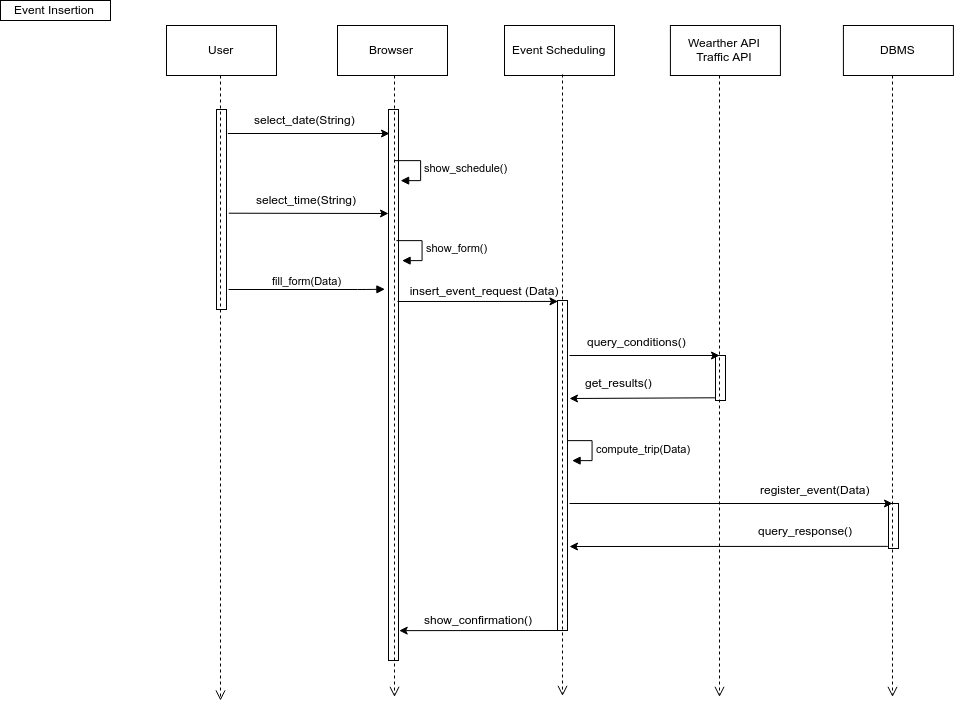
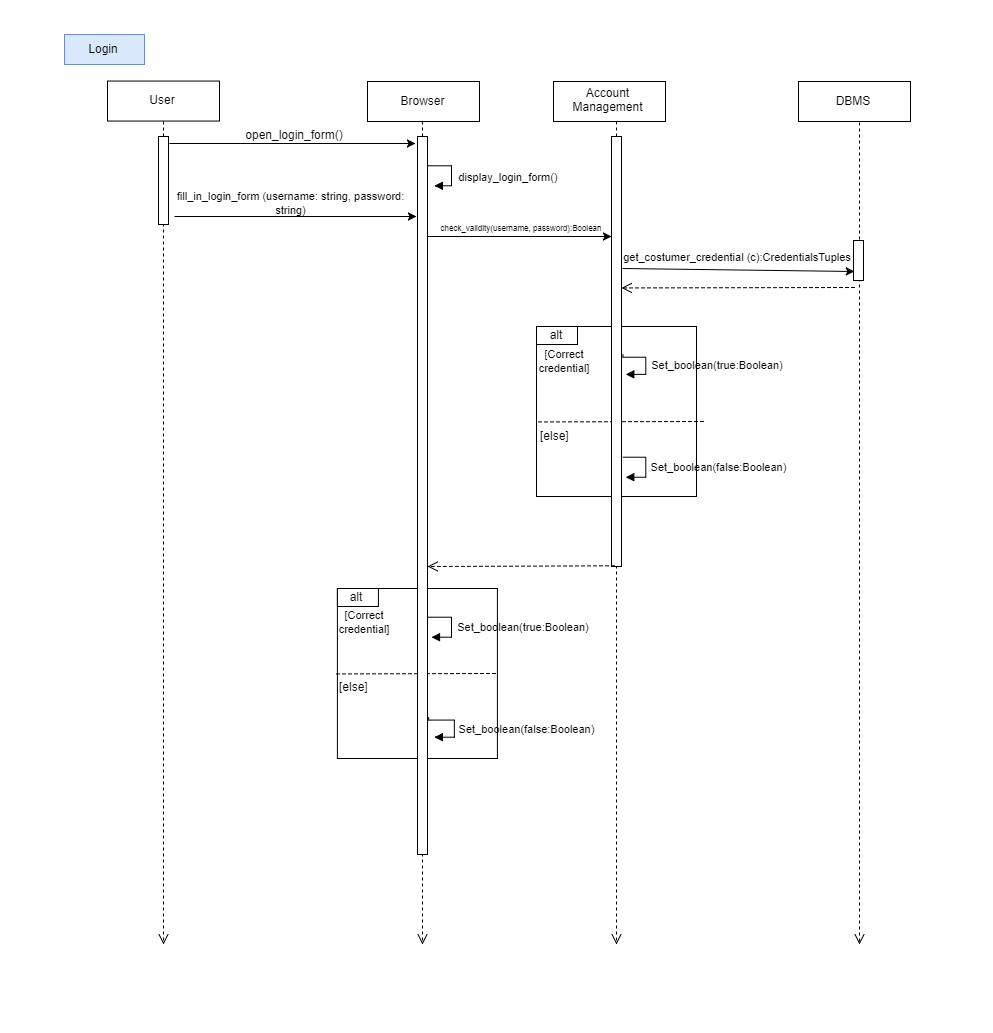
* The first tier is the client tier: the web application on the customer's device.
* The web tier (tier 2) contains the web server implemented with the Apache HTTP platform, which is composed of the static content module, and mod\_jk and mod\_proxy\_balancer, connectors which are used respectively for the connection with the servlet server and the load balancer.
* On the third tier, the Script engine tier, there is Tomcat, which generates the dynamic content, via Servlet or JSP, requested by the web server using the ajp13 protocol.
* The application tier (tier 4) consists of JBoss which handles the java beans and all the business logic.
* The data tier (tier 5) is mainly composed by the Database Server. The communication between tier 3 and tier 4 is performed via JDBC connector which uses jdbc protocol.

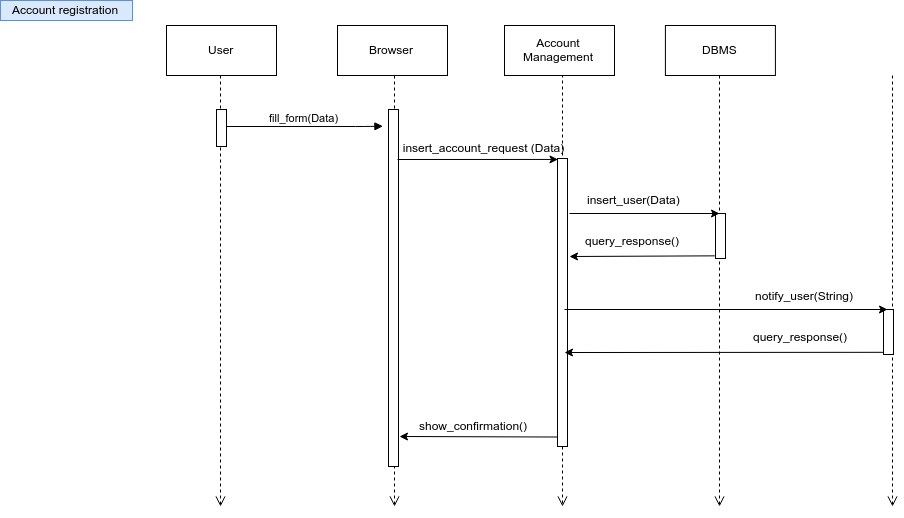


Recommended implementation

* Client tier: simply a web browser: no implementation on our part.
* Web tier: the web pages may be implemented using HTML 5.0, Java Script and CSS.
* Script engine tier: the dynamic content of web pages may be generated using Java servlets.
* Application tier: The EJB application server uses stateless java beans and stores the data (and the state with the client) on the database using JPA and mapping the object with the data through entity beans.
* Data tier: the database may be implemented with Oracle database 12c.
* For web, script engine, application and data tier a server such as Oracle SPARC T7 may be a good solution because it suits well with JEE applications and Oracle DBMSes.

D. Runtime View





E. Component Interfaces

F. Selected architectural styles and patterns

Selected design patterns :

* **Proxy pattern** allows for object level access control by acting as a pass through entity or a placeholder object. (Used in some components of the component diagrams)

Recommended architectural pattern for implementation :

* **Model-View-Controller** pattern divides a given software application into three interconnected parts, so as to separate internal representations of information from the ways that information is presented to or accepted from the user. This is one of the most common and e\_ective ways to avoid a dangerous level of coupling between the various parts of the whole system.

Recommended design patterns for implementation :

* **Factory pattern** exposes a method for creating objects, allowing subclasses to control the actual creation process. It is particularly useful if applied in combination with the MVC pattern.
* **Observer pattern** lets one or more objects be noti\_ed of state changes in other objects within the system. It is practically essential for the application of the MVC pattern.
* **Visitor pattern** allows for one or more operations to be applied to a set of objects at runtime, decoupling the operations from the object structure. It contributes to the overall decoupling of the system.

G. Other Design Decisions

3. Algorithm design

Focus on the definition of the most relevant algorithmic part

4. User Interface design

Refer to the mockup provided in the R.A.S.D. – Section 3.1.1

5. Requirement Traceability

## [G1] Allows a visitor to register an account | [R1]-[R2]

Costumer web services - > Account manager

## [G2] Allows the user to set a new password in case he forgot the old one | [R3]

Costumer web services - > Account manager

## [G3] Allows the user to set preferences | [R4]-[R5]

Costumer web services - > Account manager

## [G4] Allows the user to edit said set of preferences | [R4], [R7]-[R8]

Costumer web services - > Account manager

## [G5] Allows the user to request for an optimized trip | [R4], [R9]-[R15]

Costumer web services - > Event Scheduling

## [G6] Allows the user to edit and arrange trips or completely cancel them | [R4], [R12]-[R13], [R16]-[R19]

Costumer web services - > Event Scheduling

## [G7] Allows the user to set breaks by giving their timeframes and durations | [R4], [R15], [R20]-[R27]

Costumer web services - > Event Scheduling

## [G8] Allows to book/buy tickets for their trips | [R4], [R28]

Costumer web services - > Ticket Manager

## [G9] Allows to book/buy tickets for their trips | [R4], [R29]

Costumer web services - > Ticket Manager

6. Implementation, integration and test plan

Identify here the order in which your plan to implement the subcomponent of your system and the order in which you plan to integrate such sub-components and test the integration

7. Effort Spent

* Antonino Caminiti

8/11/2017: 3 hours – 30 minutes

15/11/2017: 5 hours – 30 minutes

17/11/2017: 1 hour

22/11/2017:

* Daniele Gonella

8/11/2017: 3 hours

15/11/2017: 5 hours – 30 minutes

18/11/2017: 3 hours

22/11/2017:

* Antonino Caminiti

8/11/2017: 3 hours

15/11/2017: 5 hours – 30 minutes

17/11/2017: 1 hour

22/11/2017:

8. References