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# Software Requirements Specification

## For Alumni Blog Management System

Version 1.0

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## Revision History

Name	Date	Reason for Changes	Version
Initial Draft	11/26/2024	Created initial SRS draft for the Alumni Blog System	1.0

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Purpose

The Alumni Blog Management System facilitates the connection between alumni and current students. It includes features for networking, event management, blogging, and referral tracking. The system enables seamless communication and engagement within the alumni community.

### 1.2 Document Conventions

This document uses bold headings for sections and subsections, and monospaced font for code or technical references. Requirements are uniquely labeled for traceability (e.g., REQ-001).

### 1.3 Intended Audience and Reading Suggestions

- **Developers:** For understanding the technical requirements.

- **Testers:** For creating test cases and validating functionalities.
- **End Users:** For insight into features and usability.

## 1.4 Product Scope

The Alumni Blog Management System includes the following features:

- User authentication and role-based access.
- Blog creation and management.
- Event management with a many-to-many user-event relationship.
- Referral page for job opportunities.
- Networking through events and news

## 1.5 References

1. React documentation: <https://reactjs.org>
  2. Spring Boot documentation: <https://spring.io/projects/spring-boot>
  3. PostgreSQL documentation: <https://www.postgresql.org>
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# 2. Overall Description

## 2.1 Product Perspective

This system integrates with existing alumni databases and authentication systems, providing a comprehensive platform for alumni engagement.

## 2.2 Product Functions

- User registration and authentication.
- CRUD operations for blogs and events.
- Networking and communication via news and events.
- Event management with attendee tracking.

## 2.3 User Classes and Characteristics

- **Alumni:** Create blogs, register for events, and network with peers.
- **Students:** Access job referrals and engage in forums.
- **Admin:** Manage users, blogs, and events.
- **Event:** event description and timings etc.
- **Job:** Add job, job description
- **News:** news about alumni and students.
- **Post**

- **Comment**
- **Category**
- **Donation**
- **Role**
- **Blog**
- **Project**

## 2.4 Operating Environment

- **Frontend:** React JS.
- **Backend:** Spring Boot.
- **Database:** PostgreSQL.
- **Deployment Environment:** Localhost during development; cloud server in production.

## 2.5 Design and Implementation Constraints

- Must comply with university privacy policies.
- Data storage in PostgreSQL with role-based access control (RBAC).

## 2.6 User Documentation

- User manual for navigation.
- Developer documentation for APIs.

## 2.7 Assumptions and Dependencies

- Assumes internet connectivity for cloud-hosted services.
  - Depends on proper configuration of CORS and security settings.
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# 3. External Interface Requirements

## 3.1 User Interfaces

- Login and Registration forms.
- Blog creation page.
- Event management dashboard.

## 3.2 Hardware Interfaces

- Server hosting requirements: Minimum 8GB RAM, 4-core CPU.

## 3.3 Software Interfaces

- **Frontend:** Axios for API calls.
- **Backend:** RESTful APIs for data exchange.

### 3.4 Communications Interfaces

- Protocols: HTTP/HTTPS.
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## 4. System Features

### 4.1 Feature: Event Management

#### Description and Priority

- High priority: Allows creation, updating, and management of events.

#### Stimulus/Response Sequences

1. User navigates to the Event page.
2. Creates an event by entering details and selecting attendees.

#### Functional Requirements

- REQ-001: Allow event creation with the following attributes:
    - Name, location, timing, venue, organizer, description, registration flag.
  - REQ-002: Establish a many-to-many relationship between events and users.
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## 5. Nonfunctional Requirements

### 5.1 Performance Requirements

- Good for small scale application

### 5.2 Security Requirements

- Use BCrypt for password hashing.
- Implement role-based access control.

### 5.3 Software Quality Attributes

- Maintainability: Modular code structure for easy updates.
- Usability: Intuitive UI with responsive design.

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## 6. Glossary

- **RBAC:** Role-Based Access Control.
- **WYSIWYG:** What You See Is What You Get, editor.

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This document provides a comprehensive and precise foundation for the Alumni Blog Management System development. Adjust any section as per your project specifics.

**SDS**

## 6. System Architecture

This section provides a high-level overview of the system's structure and its partitioning into subsystems or components. It includes a general understanding of how the system is decomposed and how the individual components work together to provide the desired functionality.

### 6.1 System-Level Architecture

The system architecture decomposes the Alumni Blog Management System into distinct elements with clearly defined roles and relationships. Key areas for consideration include:

- System Decomposition into Elements:
  - Frontend: React-based web interface for user interaction.
  - Backend: Spring Boot RESTful APIs for business logic and data management.
  - Database: PostgreSQL for persistent storage of user, event, and blog data.
- Relationship Between Elements:
  - Frontend communicates with the backend through HTTP REST APIs.
  - Backend interacts with the database to store and retrieve data.
  - External systems like email services for notifications integrate through the backend.
- Interfaces to External Systems:
  - Email notification services (e.g., SMTP).
  - Third-party job referral APIs (if applicable).
- Major Physical Design Issues:
  - Frontend hosted on a client browser or static content delivery network (CDN).
  - Backend deployed on a cloud server or local virtual machine.
  - Database hosted on a managed cloud service or local infrastructure.
- Global Design Strategies:
  - Centralized error handling using exception resolvers in Spring Boot.
  - Secure authentication using JWT tokens.
  - Scalability through containerized deployment (e.g., Docker).

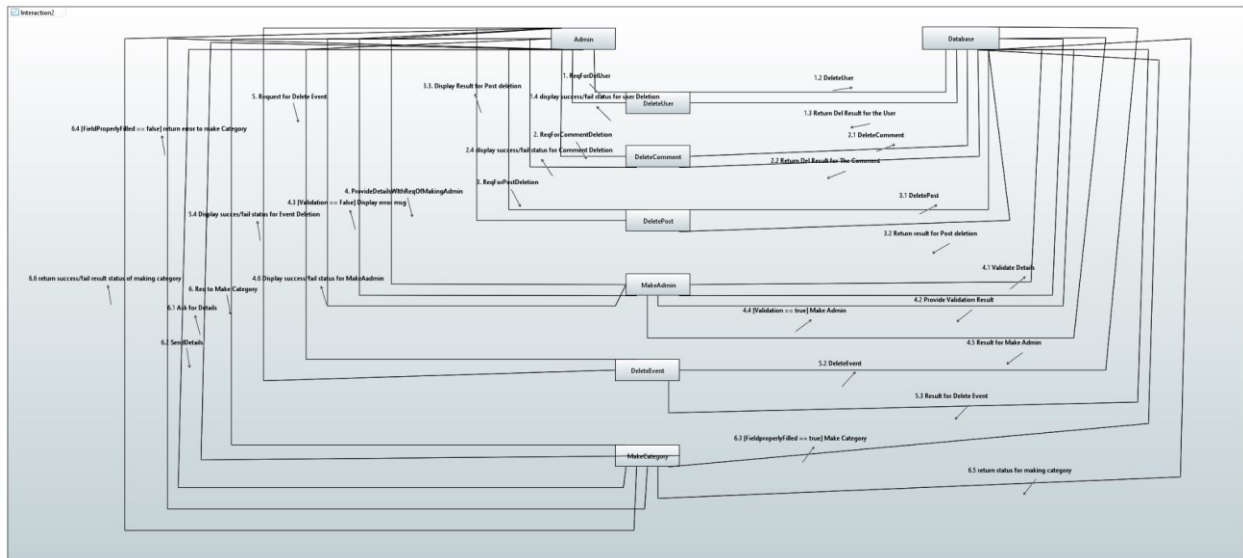
#### UML Diagrams:

- Deployment Diagram: Represents the physical deployment of system components.
  - Component Diagram: Illustrates the relationships between software components.
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## 7. Application Design

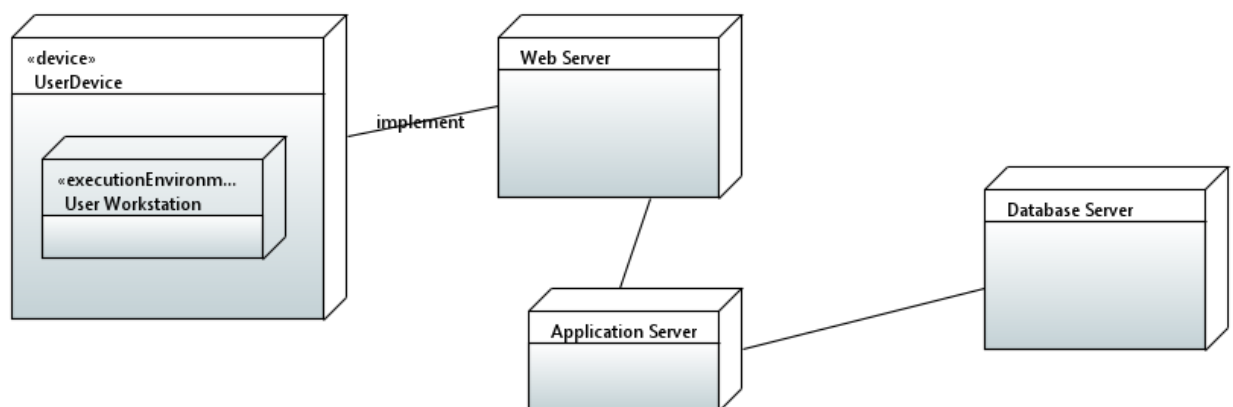
This section provides detailed application design, including sequence diagrams, state transition diagrams, and activity diagrams to model the application's flow and behavior.

## 7.1 Communication Diagrams

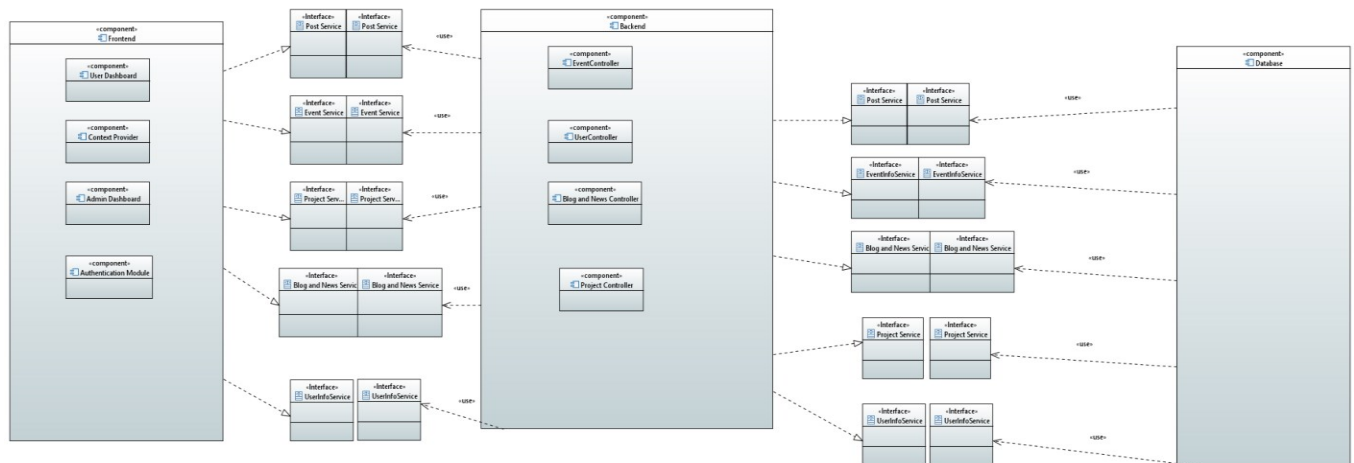


## 7.2 State Diagrams

### Deployment diagram

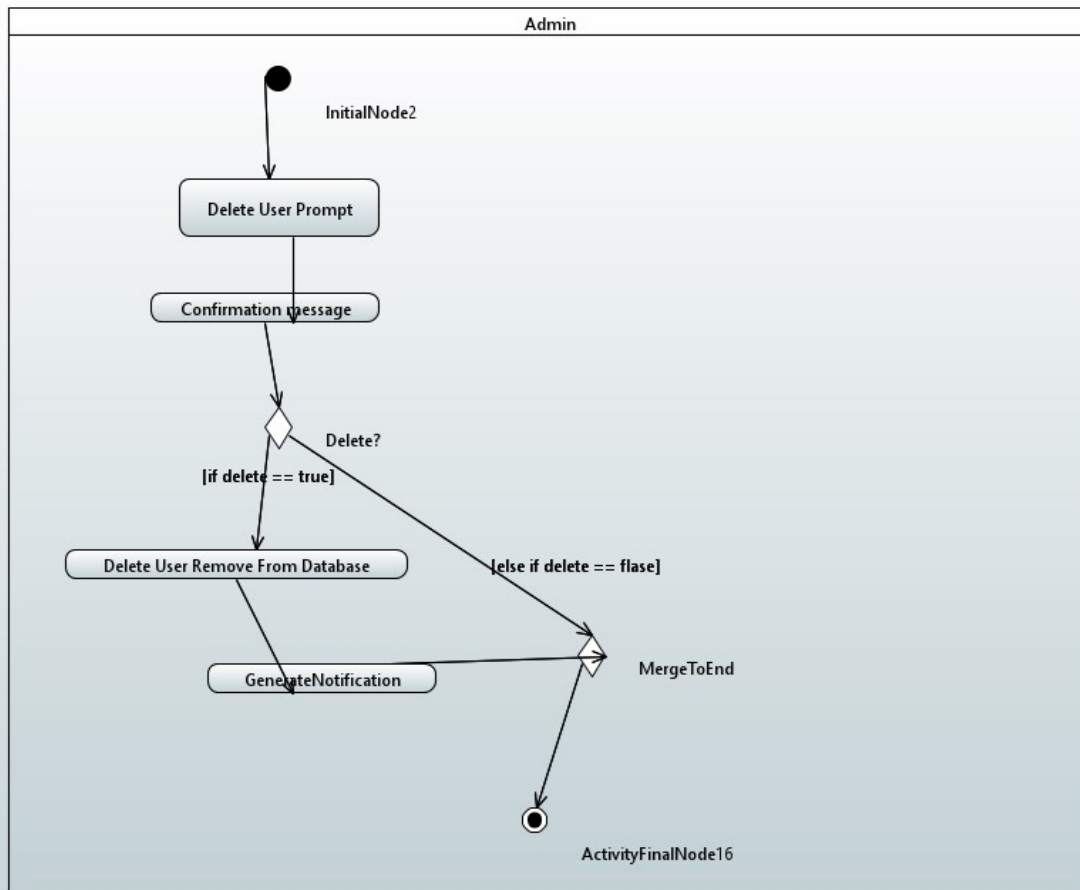


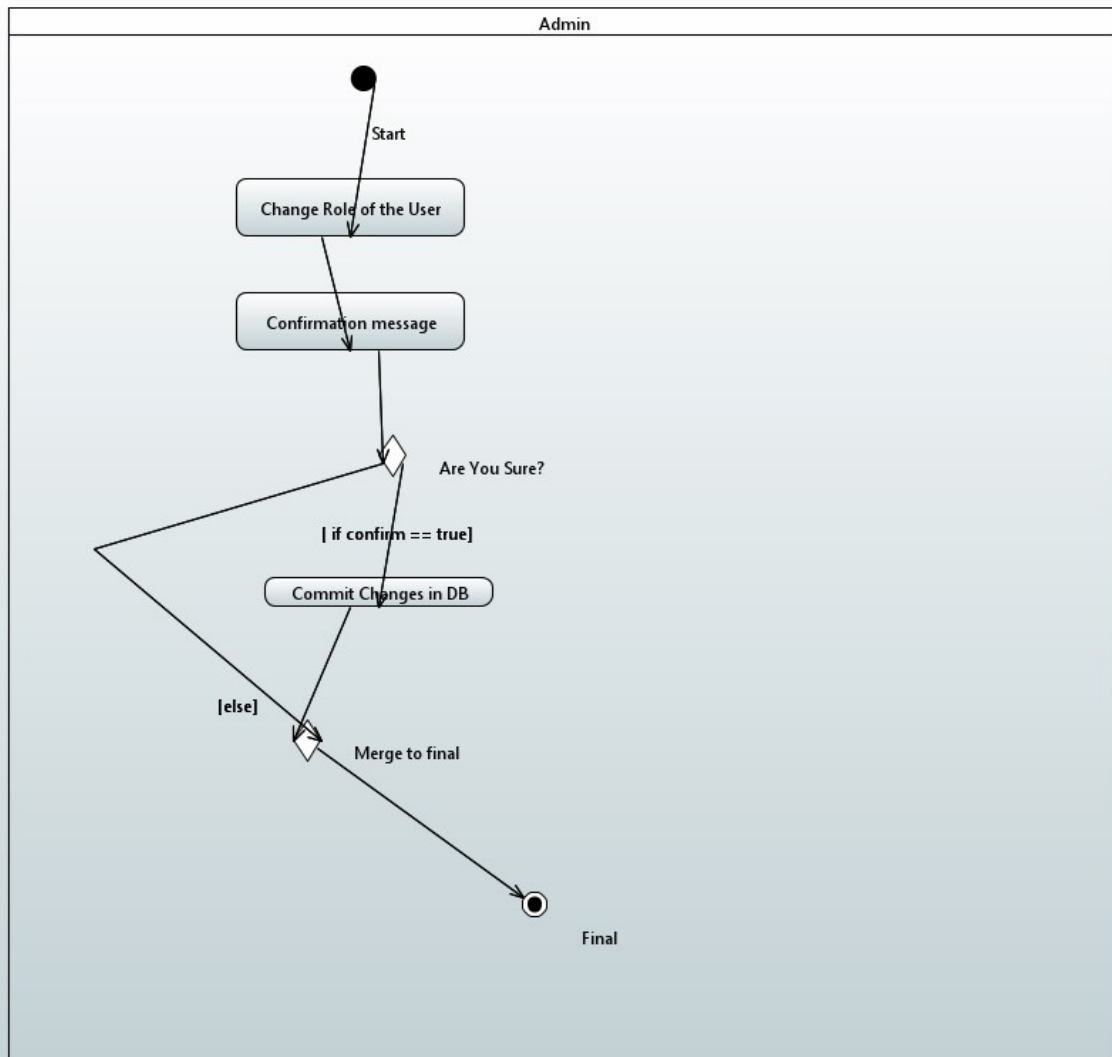
## Component Diagram

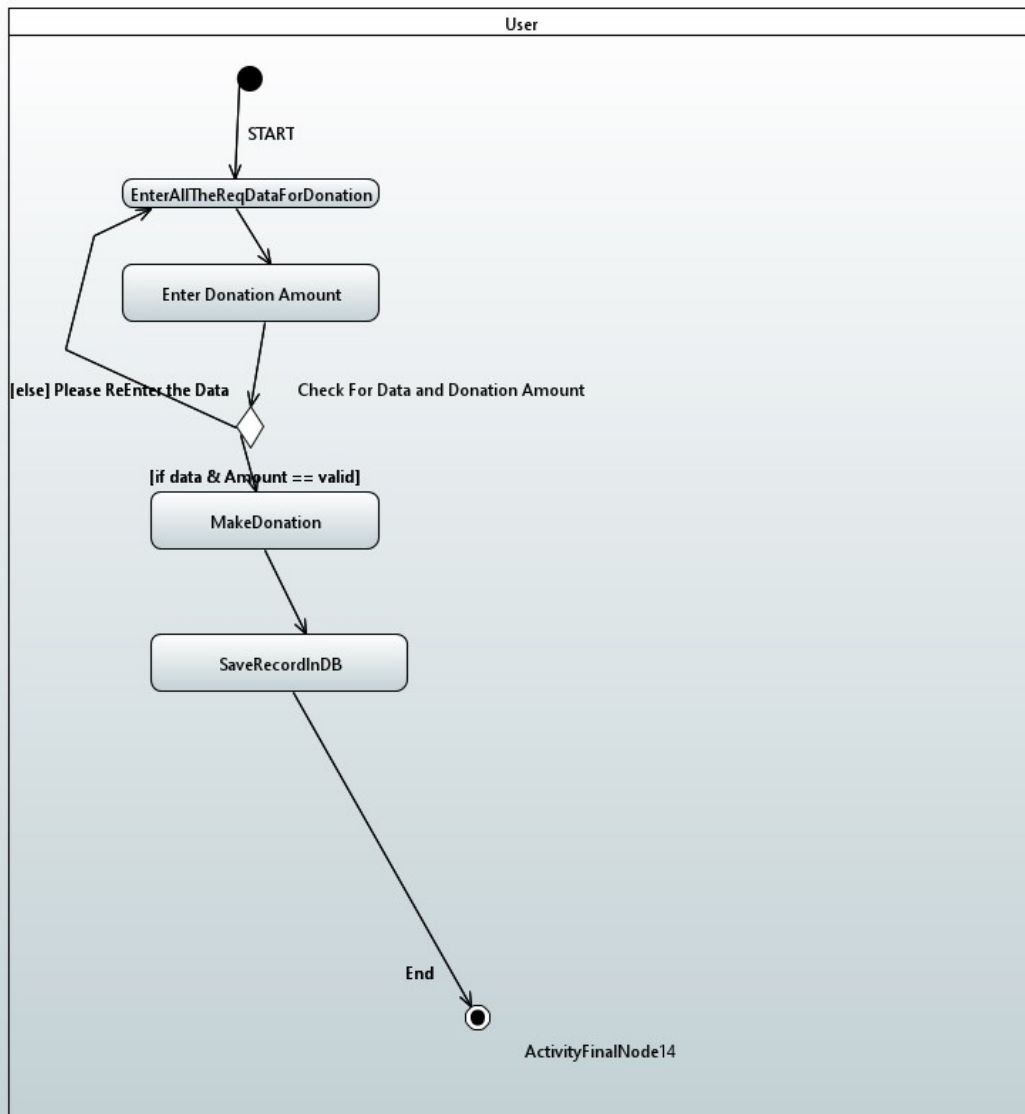


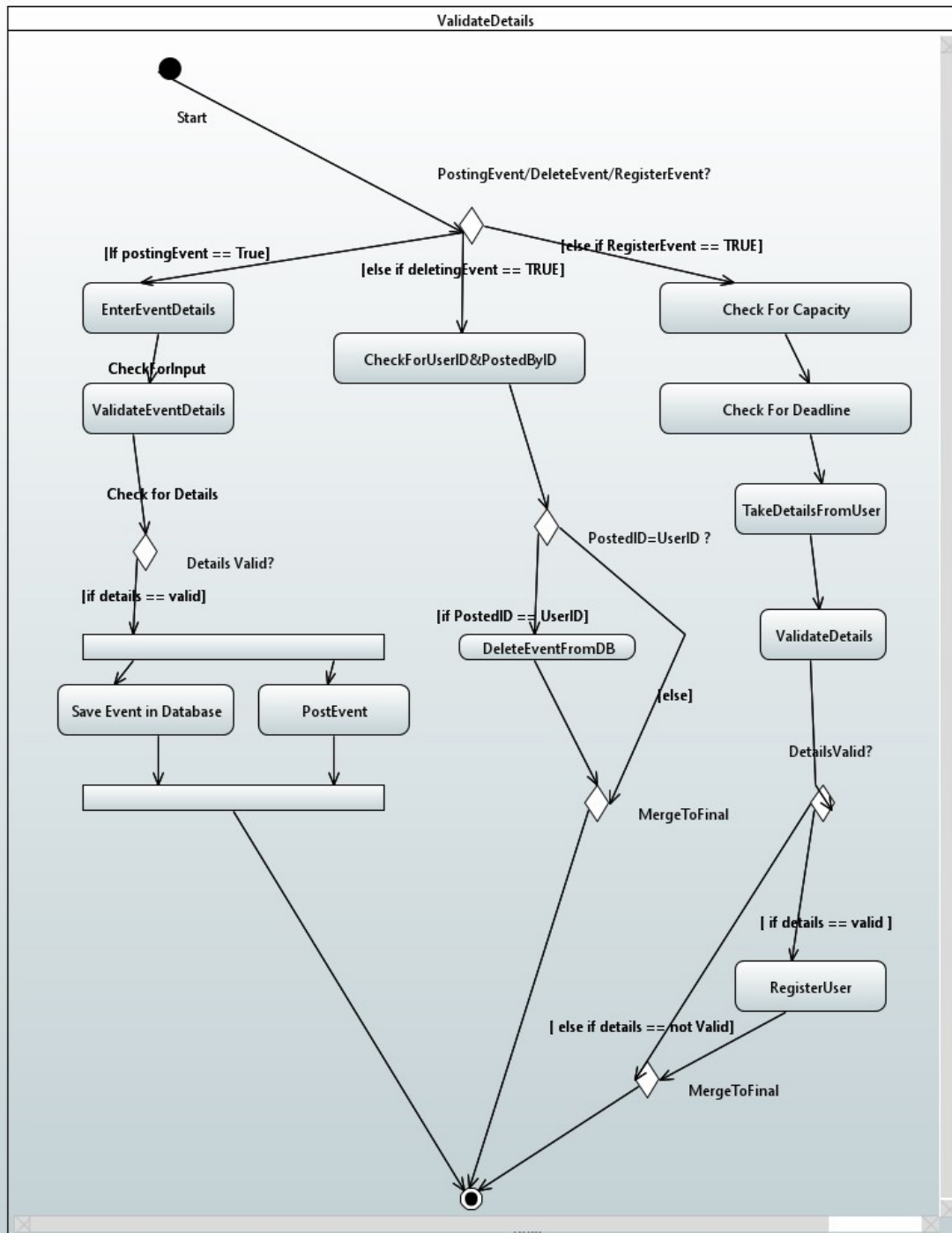
## 7.3 Activity Diagrams

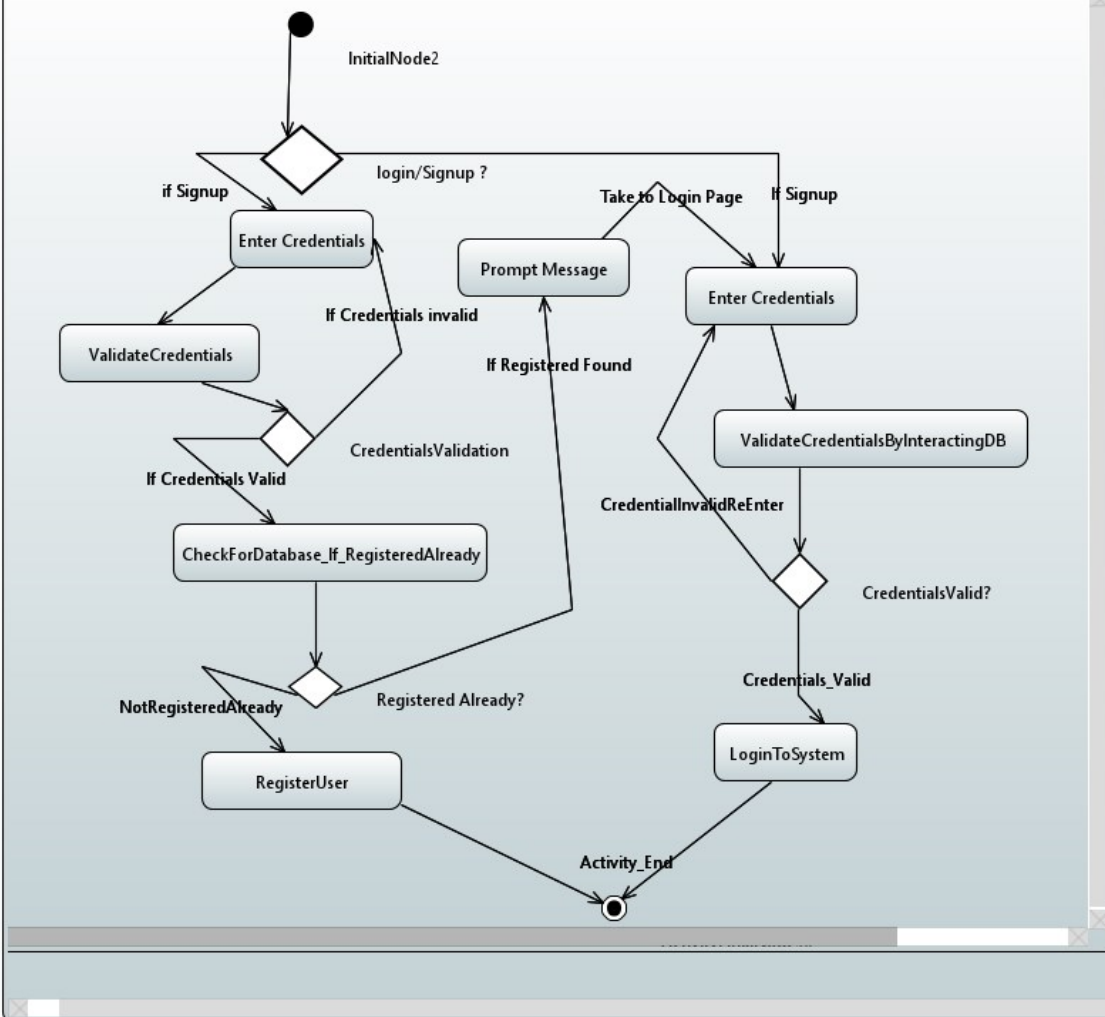


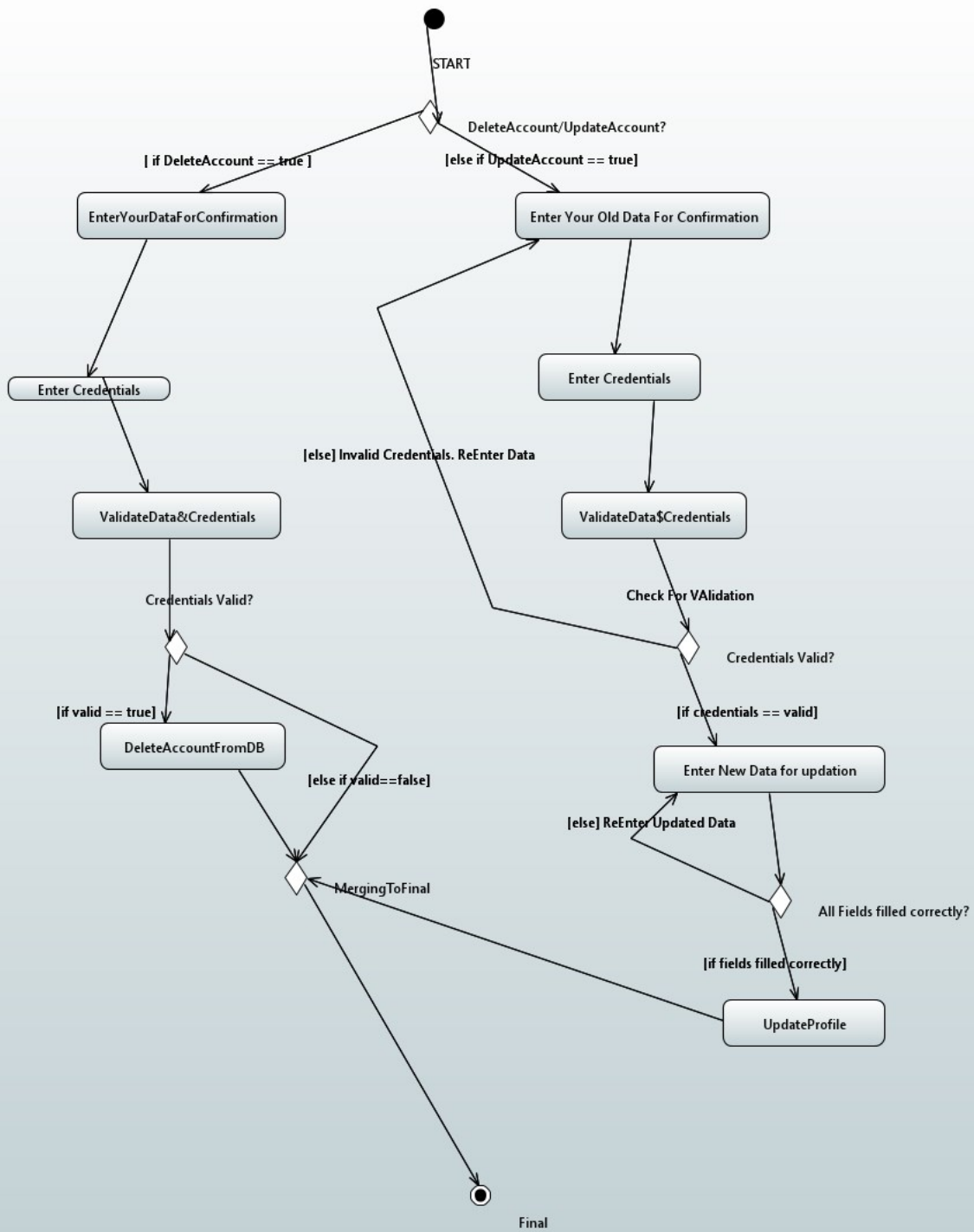


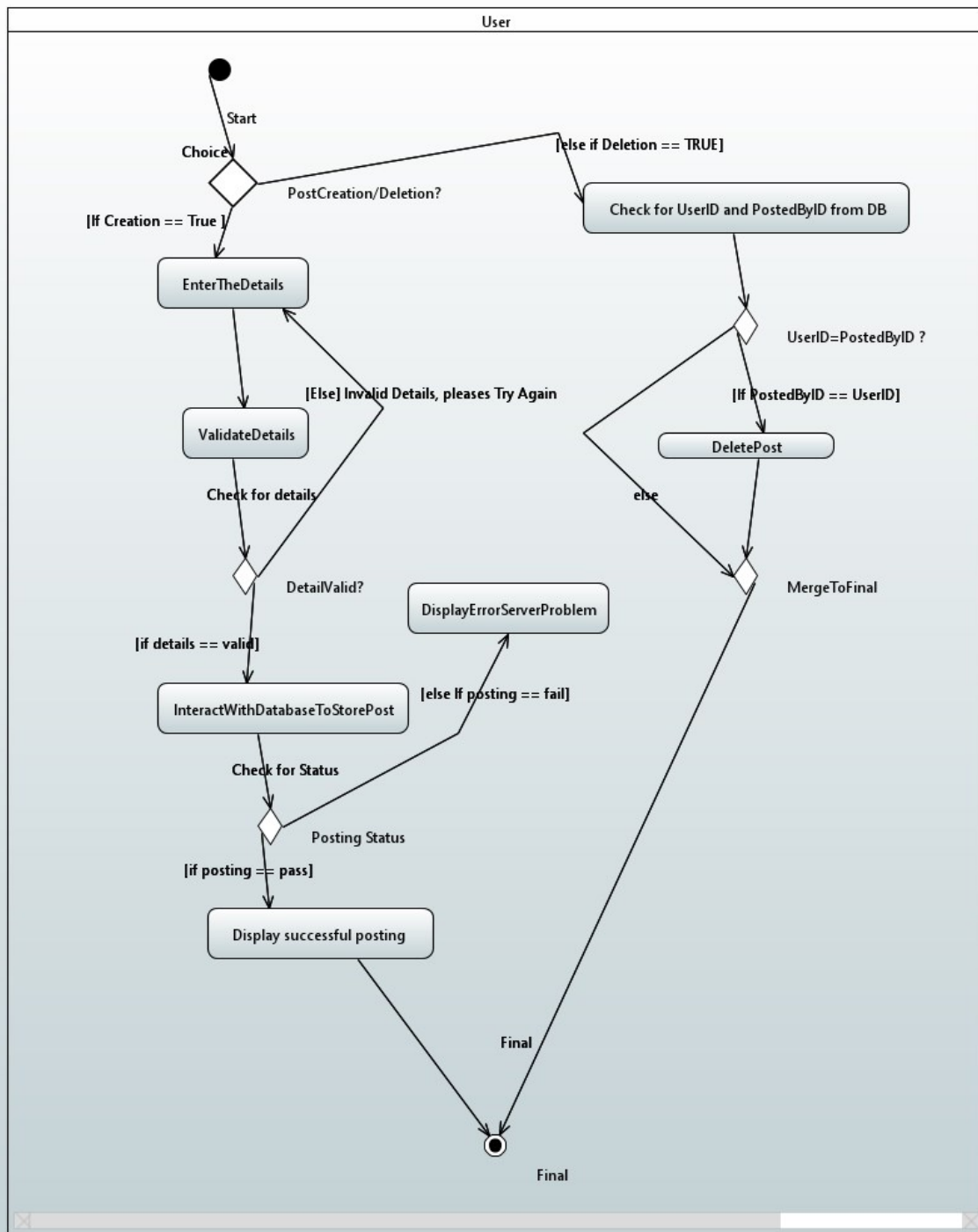












Please note that the detailed system diagrams (such as architectural diagrams, data flow diagrams, class diagrams, etc.) are available in a separate folder dedicated to the diagrams. These diagrams complement the information provided in the document and offer a visual representation of the system design

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## 8. References

1. IEEE Software Engineering Standards: <https://www.ieee.org>.
  2. React Documentation: <https://reactjs.org>.
  3. Spring Boot Documentation: <https://spring.io/projects/spring-boot>.
  4. PostgreSQL Documentation: <https://www.postgresql.org>.
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## 9. Appendices

This section contains supporting details and artifacts that complement the main body of the document, such as:

- Full database schema.
- API contract definitions (e.g., endpoints, request/response formats).
- Glossary of terms.