CZ2002 MyStars Report
SS14 Group 3

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Attached a scanned copy with the report with the filled details and signatures.

Declaration of Original Work for CE/CZ2002 Assignment

We hereby declare that the attached group assignment has been researched, undertaken, completed and submitted as a collective effort by the group members listed below.

We have honored the principles of academic integrity and have upheld Student Code of Academic Conduct in the completion of this work.

We understand that if plagiarism is found in the assignment, then lower marks or no marks will be awarded for the assessed work. In addition, disciplinary actions may be taken.

Name	Course	Lab Group	Signature /Date
PENG WEIXING	CZ2002	SS14	24/11/2020
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Demonstration of MyStars - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AqQC8HajPaY

Design Considerations

1. Approach Taken

Entity-Control-Boundary (ECB) pattern:

The design implements the ECB pattern. An actor will only interact with the boundary class for reasons such as navigating the interface and entering input. The boundary class then passes on any user command or input to the controller class where it will communicate with the entities for logic handling and data gathering, forming 3 layers within the application. From Figure 1, it can be seen that each type of class has a distinct role in the system. This segregation helps to further reinforce the concept of encapsulation since boundary classes will not have access to entities and vice versa. This also reduces tight coupling as boundary classes will not be linked to entities and will not be affected by any changes made to entities.

	Interaction			
	Actor	Boundary	Control	Entity
Actor	Yes	Yes	No	No
Boundary	Yes	As whole/part	Yes	No
Control	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Entity	No	No	Yes	Yes

Figure 1. Table showing Interaction between the classes in the ECB pattern

Data Handling

In designing the application, a consideration was that no database application is allowed, so data is stored and retrieved in a binary format using a serialization implementation. In order to query data efficiently, objects are stored hierarchically using array lists, i.e. faculties hold courses which hold indexes and so on. For example, *Course* class keeps a list of *Index* classes while each *Index* also has a reference to their respective *Course*. This way, we can quickly access the list of indexes under a specific course without searching all indexes in the system. However, one drawback of such design is that classes are tightly coupled with each other.

Application Extensibility:

The notification implementation aims to be extensible by allowing for multiple modes of communication. There is an Interface *INotification* for different messaging API to implement in order to integrate into the system. In our program, send() method needs to be implemented to send out notifications via different APIs. We have implemented a sample SMS API (*SMSNotification*) in our program to demonstrate this extensibility.

2. Principles Used

The application applies concepts such as data encapsulation, SOLID design principles, loose coupling and high cohesion, with consideration for extensibility, reusability and maintainability. The implementation largely considers S, O, L and D in SOLID. The I (Interface Segregation Principle) however is not applicable for our design.

Single Responsibility Principle (SRP):

Each class should have one responsibility to achieve low coupling. An example would be a class for printing objects in different formats, components across the application are then able to tap on the printing capabilities of that class, reducing the need to change code in multiple places. In the design, classes have distinct roles to play for example the *AdminController* and *StudentController* class will only provide functions that carry out their respective users' operations. By having two controller classes for each user type rather than a single one for both will ensure that changes made to student functions will not affect admin functions.

Open-Closed Principle (OCP):

OCP essentially follows the idea that modules should be open for extension but closed for modification. Interfaces and abstractions facilitate this idea. In the design, both *Student* and *Admin* classes inherit from the parent class *User*, which contains attributes such as username and password required by both classes. If a new type of user needs to be introduced into the system, for example a *Staff* class that can only change courses but cannot add students, it can be extended from the *User* class without any changes made to the *User* class. Similarly, the design also contains *StudentView* and *AdminView* which implements the *UserView* interface. A new view class can be extended from the interface to cater to the *Staff* class without having to disturb any other parts of the code. This way, the *User* class and *UserView* interface has demonstrated that they are open for extension but closed for modification.

Liskov Substitution Principle (LSP):

Generally, LSP states that if all superclasses were replaced with its subclasses, the program or application should still function. This principle is demonstrated by the function *verifyLogin(User user, String password)* where the base class, *User*, needs to provide the function with its stored password. If a *Student* or *Admin* class, both of which are subclasses of the *User* class, is passed into the function, they are also able to provide the stored password. As such, the *verifyLogin()* can still function properly when the base class is substituted with the derived class.

Interface Segregation Principle (ISP)

The only interface that is present in the design is *UserView*, which is implemented by *StudentView* and *AdminView*. However, there was no need to segregate the interface further as both classes implement all the functions in the interface.

Dependency Inversion Principle (DIP):

This principle works on 2 parts:

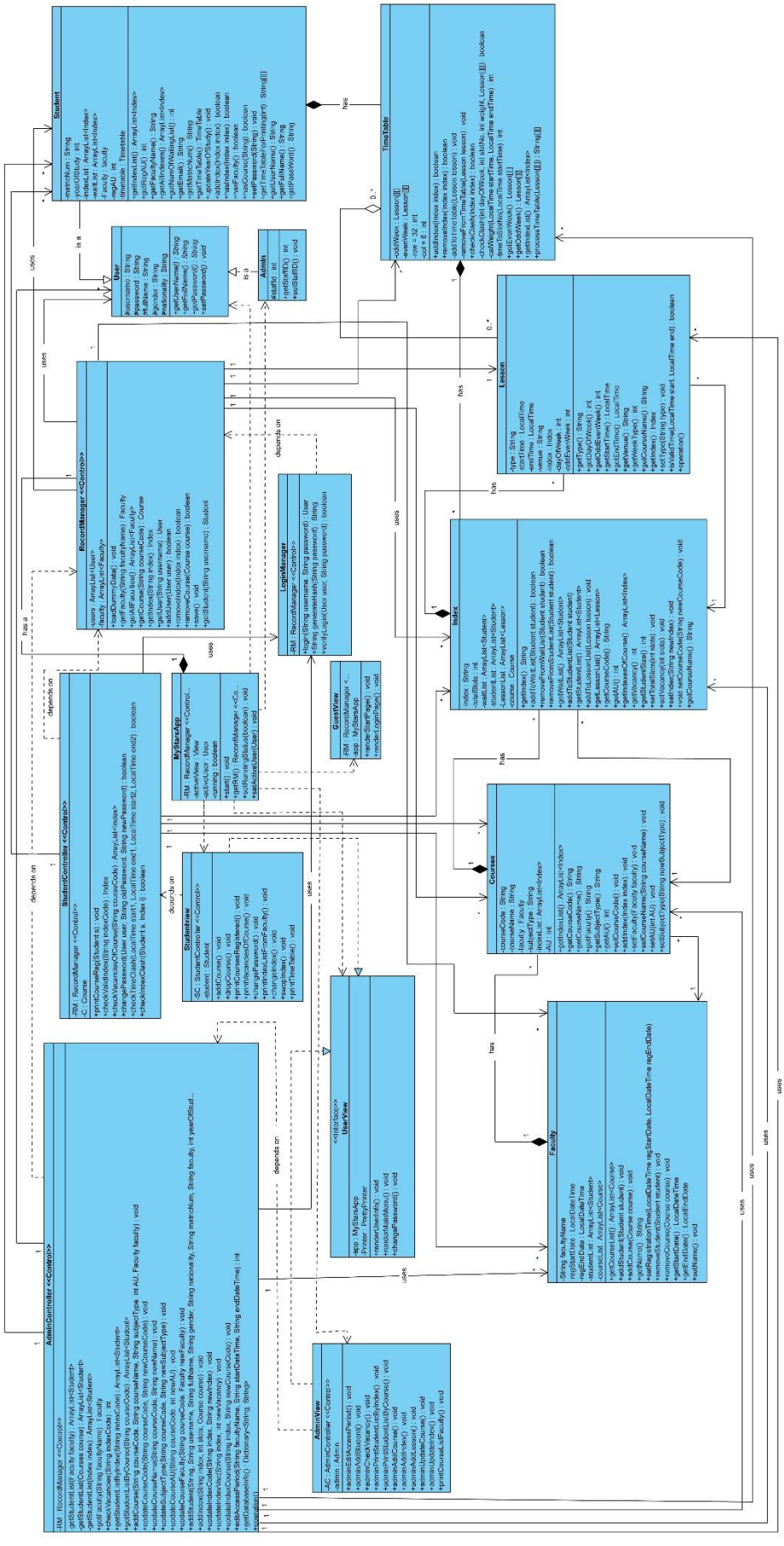
1. High-level modules should not depend on low-level ones where instead, both should depend on abstractions.
2. Abstractions should not depend on details; details should depend on abstractions.

One example of this could be wrapping the Email and SMS modules in an abstraction layer that the application code interfaces with, instead of directly communicating with those packages. The benefit of this is that the application code does not need to change every time the packages change. The wrapper also allows a developer to create a custom way to communicate with the main application.

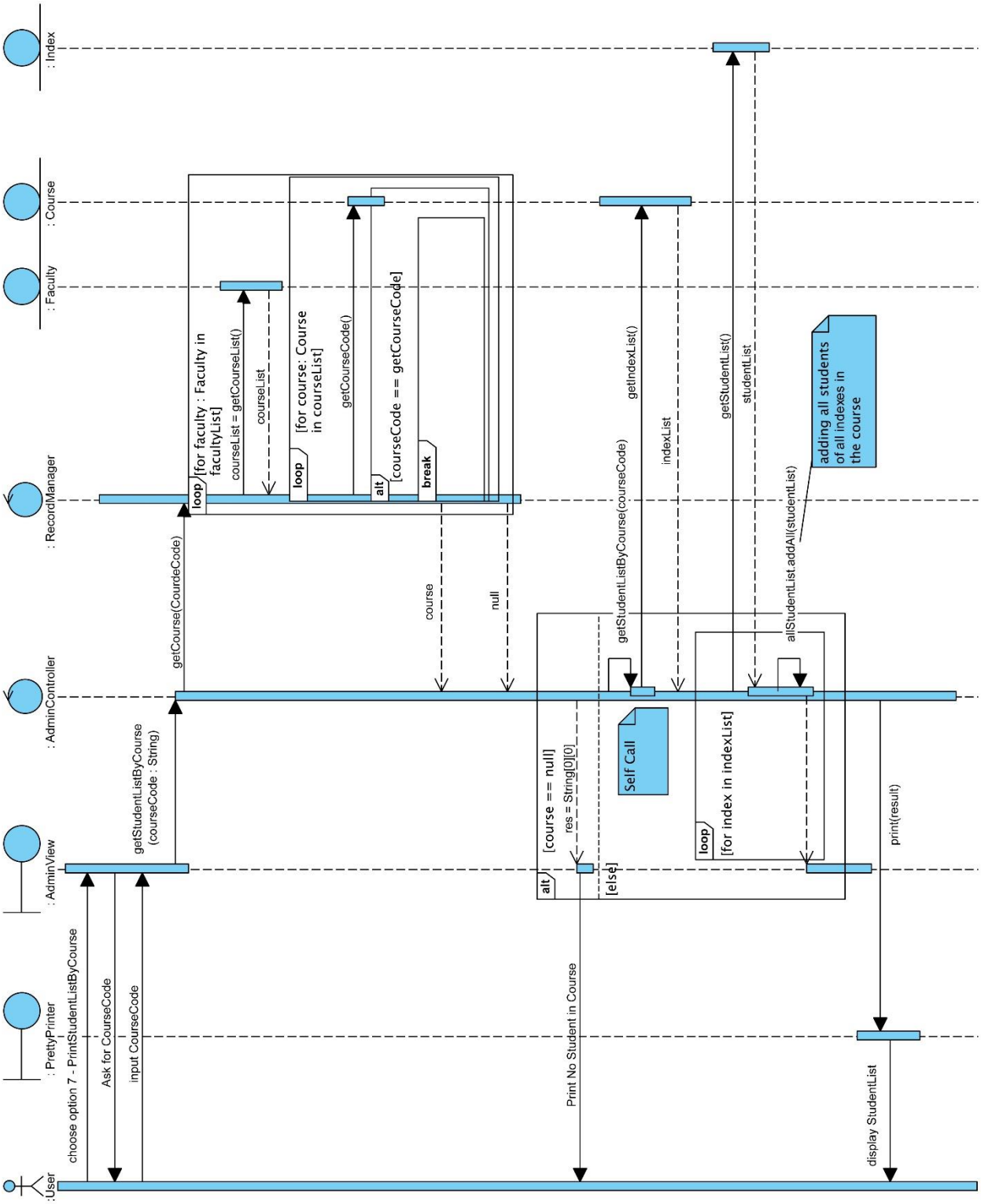
3. Assumptions

1. Administrators do not require an email. Not all notification methods are necessary. An example of sending out an email blast is coded but not used.
2. Administrators are system administrators rather than staff under faculties, so they are able to modify data across faculties.

Detailed UML Class Diagram

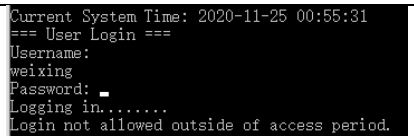
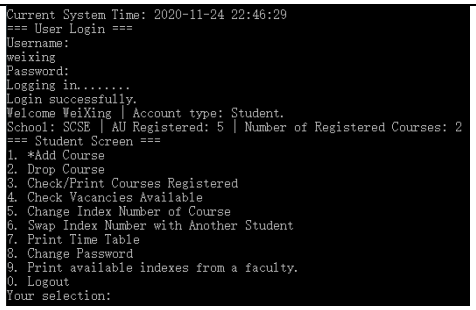
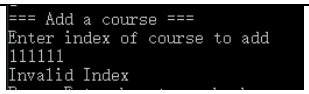
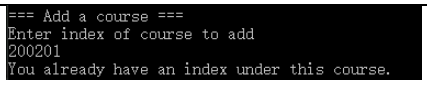
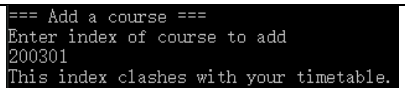
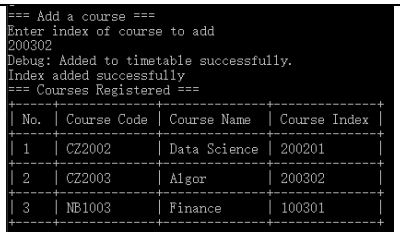


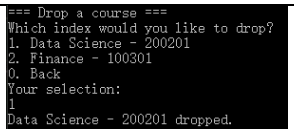
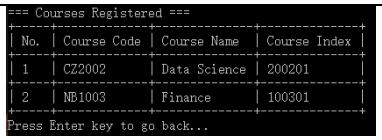
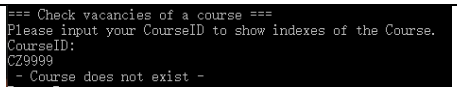
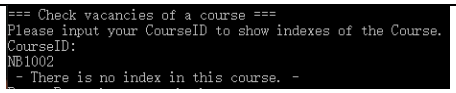
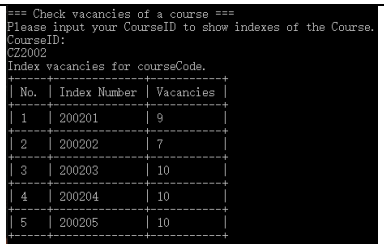
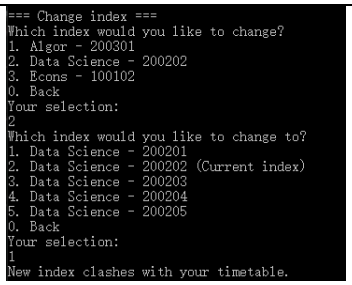
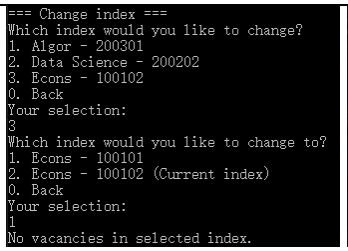
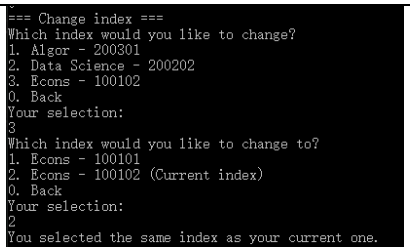
Sequence Diagram (Print Student List By Course)

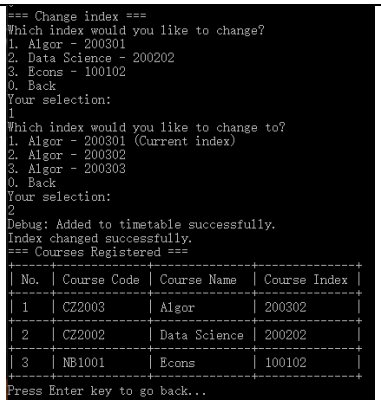
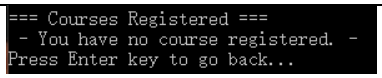
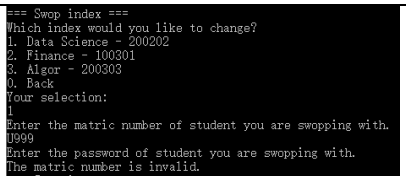
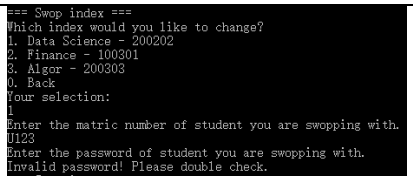
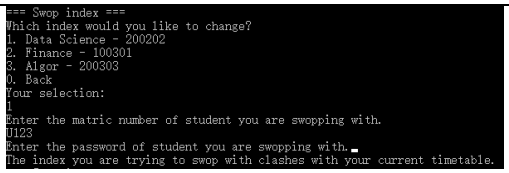
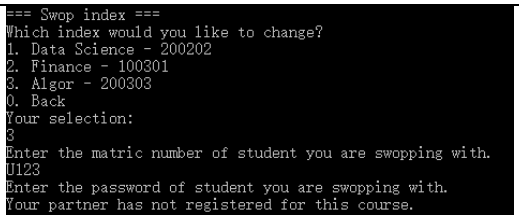
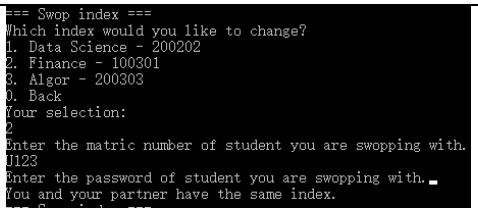
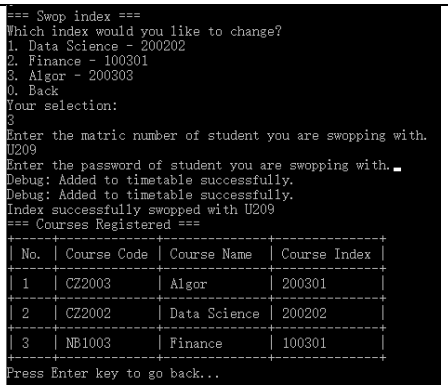


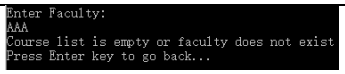
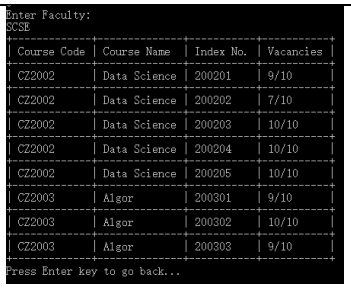
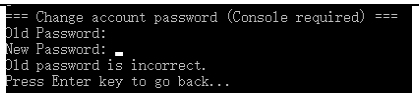
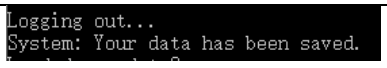
Testing

Student User

Test Cases	Test Result
Login	
Login before or after allowed period:	
Login with wrong password	 (password is hidden)
Successful Login	
Add a course (do by add an index in this course)	
Invalid index number	
Enter registered index again	
Enter an index with 0 vacancy	
New index clashes with registered indexes	
Successful add	
Drop a course (do by drop user's index in this course)	

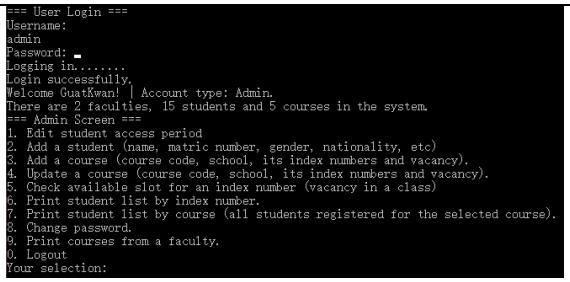
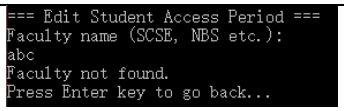
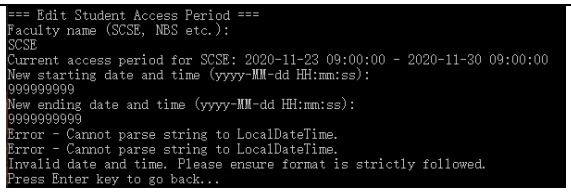
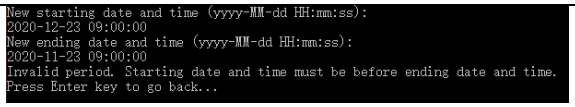
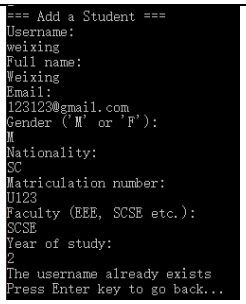
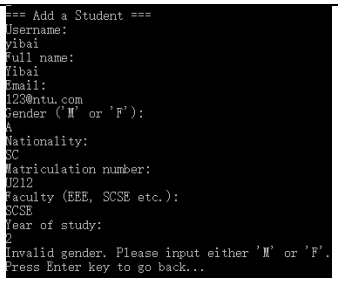
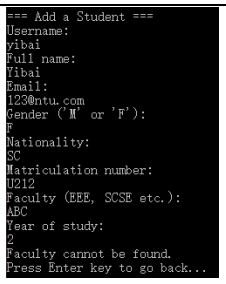
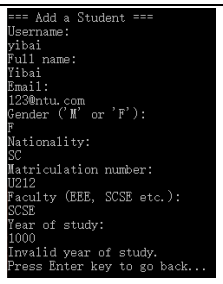
User has not registered any course yet.	
Success	
Check/Print courses registered	
Success	
Check vacancies available of course	
Invalid course code entered.	
Course does not have index yet.	
Success	
Change index number of course	
No registered course yet.	
New index clashes with timetable	
No vacancies in new index / same index selected	 

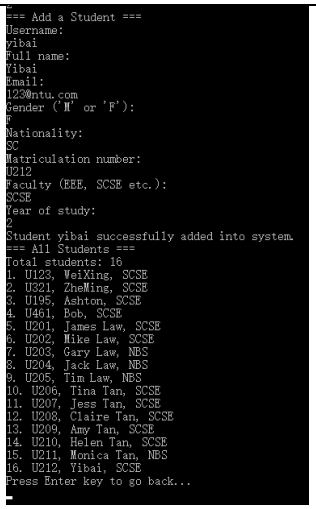
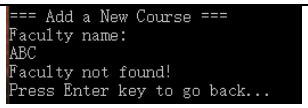
Success	
Swap Index Number with Another Student	
Student does not have any courses registered.	
Invalid partner's matric number / password entered	 
Partner's index clashes with student's timetable	
Partner does not have the index of the course student is swapping.	
Student and the partner have the same index for the course.	
Success	

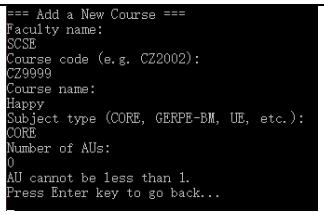
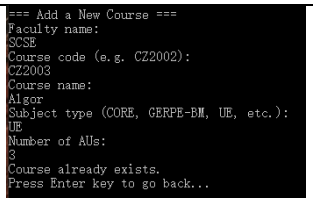
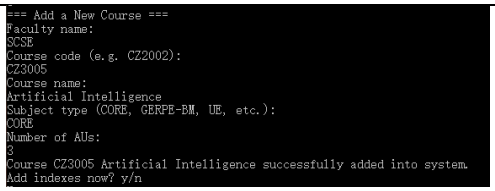
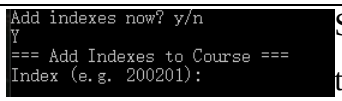
Print timetable	
Success	
Print available indexes from a faculty	
Invalid faculty / Faculty with no course created yet	
Success	
Change password	
Wrong old password	
Success	
Logout	
Success	

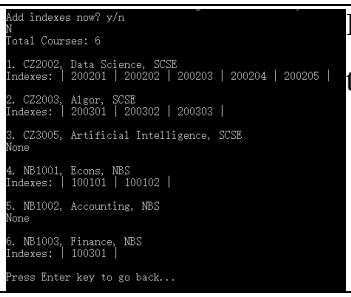
Admin User

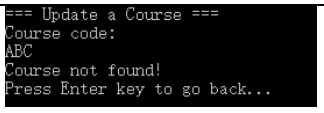
Test Cases	Test Results
Login	

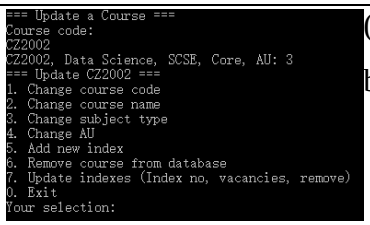
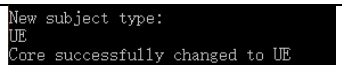
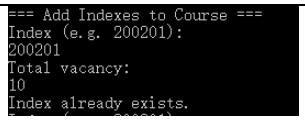
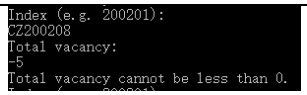
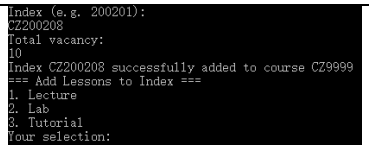
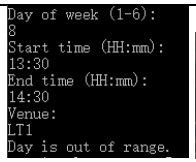
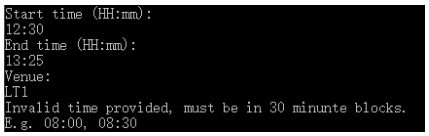
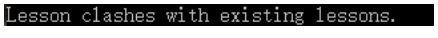
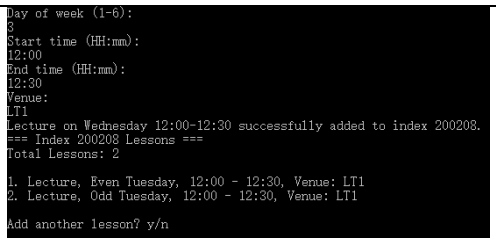
Success	
Edit student access period	
Invalid faculty name input.	
Invalid date and time format input.	
Input start time later than end time.	
Success	
Add a student (name, matric number, gender, nationality, etc)	
Add an already existed student	
Invalid gender information / faculty / year of study input	  

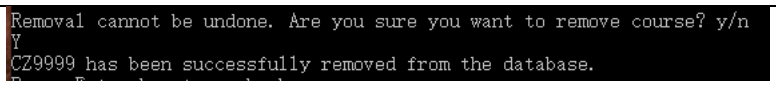
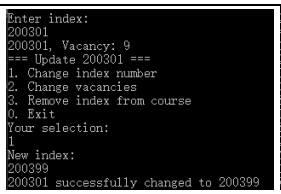
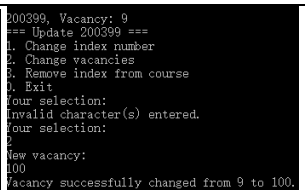
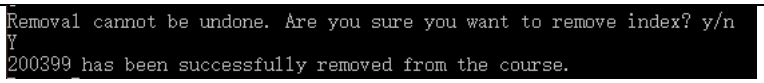
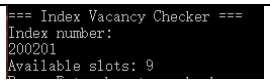
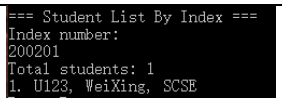
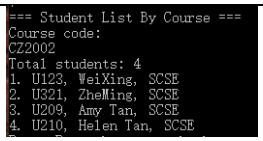
<table>
<tr><td>Success</td><td colspan="2"> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Add a course (course code, school, its index numbers and vacancy).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Invalid faculty / AU input</td><td colspan="2"> 


</td></tr>
<tr><td>Add an already existed course</td><td colspan="2"> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Success</td><td colspan="2"> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Choose Y</td><td> 

Start adding index to this course, which will be implemented in detail later.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Choose N</td><td> 

Print all courses with their indexes</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Update a course (course code, school, its index numbers and vacancy).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Invalid course code input</td><td colspan="2"> 
</td></tr>
</table>

Success	 (Following 1-6 operations will based on course CZ2002)
1. Change course code	
Success	
2. Change course name	
Success	
3. Change subject type	
Success	
4. Change AU	
Success	
5. Add new Indexes	
Add an already existed index.	
Invalid index vacancy input.	
Success	
	Start adding lessons to this index
	Invalid day / time input.  
	Clashed lesson input 
	Success 

		Choose Y will restart the process of adding lessons to this index; Choose N will print all courses with their indexes like in previous case (“add a course”)
6.Remove course from database		
Success		
7. Update indexes (CZ9999 (ie. Renamed CZ2002) is removed, so we switched to update indexes in course CZ2003)		
Update Index number and vacancy	 	
Removal from the course		
Check available slot for an index number (vacancy in a class)		
Success		
Print student list by index number.		
Success		
Print student list by course (all students registered for the selected course).		
Success		
“Print courses from a faculty”, “Change password”, “Logout” is the same as the last 3 operations in the Student part.		

E-mail Notification System

When a student user successfully drops an index, the program will check if this dropped index’s wait list contains any students. If so, it will register the first student in the queue with this index and send him/her a notification email. Also if the admin adds more vacancies into an index, the waitlist check will be triggered as well.

Test Cases	Test Results
Student A adds in an index with zero vacancies. When Student B drops the same index, Student A will be removed from the waitlist and an email notification will be sent to him.