3.2/3.3 Processing narrative and Design constraints

**3.1 New User**

**3.1.1 Description:**

People may sign up to EventHub. Doing so makes you a new user. To sign up, input your profile information into the signup form and click submit. A user’s information is error checked. The new user is prompted to correct errors, if any. If everything looks good, then the new user is entered into the Users database. All users are stored in the Users Database. Once a new user signs up, the user gets a profile and the rest of EventHub’s functionality opens up for that user.

**3.1.2 IC Cards:**

**3.1.3 Design Constraints:**

A new user is limited to providing only a limited amount of information. A new user may provide name, email, picture, and a short bit about themselves. New users can only sign up with a valid email address.

**3.2 Follow Other User**

**3.2.1 Description:**

People can follow other users on Eventhub. Once you have your personal account, log in and navigate to other users’ profiles. Then simply click the “follow user” button on other peoples’ profiles to follow them. Both users are then notified. When a user follows another user, that relationship is stored in the Followers Database.

**3.2.2 IC Cards:**

**3.2.3 Design Constraints:**

Users need an account to follow other users. Users cannot block other users from following them. However, users can only view other users that are interested in the same events. So, users can only follow users attending the same events.

**3.3 Event Creation**

**3.3.1 Description:**

People may create events. Anyone with an EventHub account may create an event. To create an event, provide the necessary information (name, location, and type) and submit. After standard error checking, all events are submitted and stored in the Event Database. Once an event is created, it opens itself up to all of EventHub’s functionality. So, users can perform EventHub’s standard event functions, such as search, RSVP, invite, etc. for that event. The original event creator serves as the sole administrator for the event.

**3.3.2 IC Cards:**

**3.3.3 Design Constraints:**

Only EventHub users with a valid account can create events. Users can only create valid events. For example, a valid event must specify a time, place, and event type – at the very minimum before it is created. Multiple users cannot create the same event. Users cannot transfer control of an event to other users. Event creators have no control whatsoever upon who can view their event within the EventHub site. This means that all created events are visible for all EventHub users.

**3.4 Event Deletion**

**3.4.1 Description:**

People can delete events. Users can delete events in the “My Events” section in their profile. Users can delete events there that they have administrator privileges for by simply clicking “Delete Event”. Once confirmed, an event is deleted. Once an event is deleted, it is irrevocably lost. And it is fully removed from the Events Database. This means that it will no longer show up within the features of the rest of the site. For example, users can no longer search and find a deleted event and the event no longer shows up on any user’s feed.

**3.4.2 IC Cards:**

**3.4.3 Design Constraints:**

Only users that made the event can delete it. In other words, only the original event creator can delete that event. Users cannot delete events that already happened, obviously. Nor can users delete events once the event is underway. That does not make much sense.

**3.5 Event Search**

**3.5.1 Description:**

People can search events. To search an event, go to EventHub’s search page and enter your search terms. Users may filter events by search terms like location, event type, and date. After a user clicks submit, a list of the most relevant events shows up. The search itself queries the Events Database and selects the most relevant event data, based upon our industry gold standard search algorithm. User can also sort results based upon their preferred search term. For example, a user may search for events closest to him and then sort the results by type or cost. Once a user selects an event to inspect, he can see all of the event details. All of this makes searching for events quick and easy.

**3.5.2 IC Cards:**

**3.5.3 Design Constraints:**

Only EventHub users may search events. Search is limited by the provided search terms, though expansive they are. Users cannot create their own search terms. The search terms are provided.

**3.6 RSVP to an Event**

**3.6.1 Description:**

People may RSVP to an event. EventHub users can RSVP to an event by finding an event’s page and clicking the “RSVP” button. Users can RSVP to events they stumble across via search, see on their feed, or are invited to. When a user RSVP’s to an event, this relationship is stored in the RSVP Database. This opens up a number of attractive EventHub features. For example, users can see who is RSVP’d to an event via checking out the event details, or looking at their feed of followed users. Once a user RSVP’s to an event, the user enters the thriving EventHub event ecosystem. Users can RSVP to a limitless number of events. In fact, it is encouraged.

**3.6.2 IC Cards:**

**3.6.3 Design Constraints:**

Only EventHub users may RSVP to an event. There is no functionality to deny users from RSVP’ing to an event. EventHub is open and encourages event immersion.

**3.7 View Event Feed**

**3.7.1 Description:**

People can view their event feed. To view your event feed, just go to your profile and view it. The event feed provides a real time display of events highly relevant to the user. So, users see events flow across their event feed that their followers RSVP’d to, or that they RSVP’d to. The event feed serves as both a reminder and a notification of events that are of high interest to the user. Event data from the Event Database, Followers Database, and RSVP Database fuels the event feed.

**3.7.2 IC Cards:**

**3.7.3 Design Constraints:**

Users can only see events on their event feed from events they are directly connected with. For example, the feed only shows events that their followers and those they followed, along with pending event invites. Other features, like nearby events, that the user has no connection with will not display on a user’s event feed.

**3.8 Invite User to Event**

**3.8.1 Description:**

People can invite users to an event. To invite another user to an event, a user can do one of two things. First, a user may navigate to another user’s profile, click “invite, and specify which event. Second, a user may invite multiple users to the same event by going to an event’s page and clicking “invite users”. Once a user is invited to an event, the relationship is stored in the Invites Database. And when a user is invited to an invite, a user is automatically RSVP’d for that event. EventHub’s normal functionality then takes place, allowing for things like that event to appear on the invited user’s feed.

**3.8.2 IC Cards:**

**3.8.3 Design Constraints:**

Users can only invite other users to events that they either RSVP’d for or created. Users cannot invite those outside of EventHub to events. A user must have a valid EventHub account before receiving any sort of event invite.

**3.9 Event Map**

**3.9.1 Description:**

People may view EventHub’s event map. The event map is a Google Maps style map that pins event locations on such a map. Users can enjoy most of the same functionality as Google Maps. Users can view events on the map and click on each event to either learn a little bit about that event or navigate to the event’s EventHub page. The EventMap uses an outside API for its functionality.

**3.9.2 IC Cards:**

**3.9.3 Design Constraints:**

Much of the same design constraints stated for the Event Search function also apply here.