# CSC648/848 Milestone 2 Application Name: TravelWise Section 01 Team 01 Date:3/15/2024

Student Names	Role	
Ting Feng	Team Leader	
Yan Peng	Back Lead & Frontend & Infrastructure	
Zicheng Tan	Git Master & Frontend	
Zaijing Liu	Frontend Lead & UX Designer	
Ethan Zhou	Frontend	
Chen Yi Chang	Scrum Master	

Revision Table			
Revision	Date	Authors	Description
1	2/26/2024	Team Members	Initial Draft-M1
			Based on M1
			comment modified.
2	3/15/2024	Team Members	-M2

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## 1. Data Definitions V2

Data Item	Definition	Usage and User Privileges	Sub Data & Main Info (Raw data, metadata, supporting data)
Users	Registered individuals on the platform with personal accounts	Users can utilize all the features in the app, including  1. Users can create, edit, and delete their blog posts, and comments, and interact with other users' content.  2. Users can read and search any travel posts.  3. Users can express their appreciation for blog posts by liking them.  4. Users can save posts to their favorites list for easy access and future reference.  5. Users can follow other users' posts.  6. Users can post comments on blog posts to share feedback and reply to comments.  7. Users can interact with the Al assistant to receive personalized travel suggestions and plans.  8. Users can update and delete their accounts.  9. Users can view other author's profiles.	User ID Username Email Password (hashed) Image: varchar (255) City Nickname Fullname Interest
Posts	Articles shared by users.	Allows users to share and read any blog posts. Users can manage their posts, including creating new ones, and deleting, and updating existing ones.	Post ID Title Description: long text Image: varchar (255) Category Creation Date: datetime UserId: Foreign Key to id in Users table.
Search	The tool within the blog that allows users to find content.	Enables users to search posts by all, by region, by title, and by author.	Search Query. Filters (All, Region, Title, Author)
Comments	Responses or remarks that users can post in reaction to a blog post.	Engages the community by allowing users to make comments and reply to comments.	CommentId     Description     CreatedAt     parentCommentId: Foreign key to comments Id.     postId: Foreign Key to Posts.     userId: Foreign Key to Users.
Likes	Serves as a simple feedback mechanism to show approval or support for content within the platform.	An interactive feature that allows users to express their appreciation for a blog post.	Like ID Post ID (Foreign Key to Posts) User ID (Foreign Key to Users)
Relationships	A subscription-based feature enabling users to stay updated on other users' posts.	After clicking the follow button, the user gains the ability to follow all posts authored by the selected user and view all posts from followed users in the personal service settings.	Follower ID     followerUserId (Foreign Key to Users being followed)     FollowedUserid (Foreign Key to Users following)

Favorites	A personal collection feature that allows users to save posts to their favorites list.	Clicking the favorite icon enables users to save the post to their favorites list, where they can later view and manage these posts.	Favorite ID     Post ID (Foreign Key to Posts)     User ID (Foreign Key to Users)
Theme	A subject matter tag used to classify blog posts.	Aids in content discovery by grouping posts by common topics such as 'Adventure', 'Beach', 'Family', etc.	<ul> <li>Tagld</li> <li>name: theme name</li> <li>Supporting Data: Posts tagged with the theme</li> </ul>
Region	A geographical categorization used to organize blog content.	Users can filter and discover blog content relevant to specific parts of the world, such as Asia, Europe, the Middle East, the Caribbean, or other regions they are interested in or planning to visit.	Users can filter blog content relevant to specific parts of the world by utilizing the "category" column in the Posts table to query the database.     Supporting Data: Posts categorized with the region.
Travel-Info	A compilation of data and tools related to travel.	Provides users with real-time weather updates, a local search feature similar to Yelp for discovering services and places, and detailed country information to assist with travel planning.	City Name     Weather Information     Local Services and Places     Country Information
Al-Chatbot	An intelligent digital assistant that aids users in their travel-related queries and tasks.	Offers automated responses to user inquiries, personalized travel suggestions, and itinerary planning assistance enhancing the overall travel experience.	User Queries     Automated Responses     Personalized Suggestions     Itinerary Plans

## 2. Functional requirements V2

Priority Level	Description
1	Must have
2	Desired
3	Opportunistic

#### 1. User Login -- Priority: 1

- **1.1** Users enter their username and password into the provided login form.
- 1.2 The system checks the entered username against its database to see if it exists. If the username doesn't exist, the system informs the user that the provided username is incorrect.
- 1.3 The system compares the user's hashed password with the stored password. If the hashes match, the login is considered successful; otherwise, it's rejected and displays an error message to users.

#### 2. User Registration -- Priority: 1

- Users provide information based on the registration form. If any input field does not meet the requirements, the system rejects the user and displays an error message.
- 2.2 The registration system can validate user input as they type and show related error messages to ensure everything is accurate before submitting the form.
- **2.3** If the registration is successful, users will be taken to the login page.

#### 3. User Profile Editing -- Priority: 1

- 3.1 Users have the ability to update their personal profile information, including email, city, nickname, full name, and interests. When updating the profile, the system will validate the data to ensure that only clean and appropriate data is sent to the database.
- **3.2** Users can update profile images and will validate the type of uploaded file as well.
- **3.3** Users can delete their accounts within the travel platform.

#### 4. User Profile Viewing -- Priority: 1

- **4.1** Users who click another author's image in a single post page, can view other authors' profiles as well.
- **4.2** A Registered User can view their profile in a personal setting.
- **4.3** Registered users who click the username in their followed post lists can view the following user's profile as well.

#### 5. Blog Post Creation -- Priority: 1

- For the second secon
- 5.2 If the post belongs to the user, edit, and delete buttons will appear under the image. Otherwise, those buttons will not be displayed.
- **5.3** The create post system will validate user input to ensure accuracy before submitting posts.

#### 6. Blog Post Editing -- Priority: 1

- **6.1** Registered users can edit their published posts. When editing, the form will first display all information from the previous post, allowing users to directly update the relevant content as needed.
- **6.2** Registered users can edit post images as well.
- **6.3** If the uploaded file is not an image, the system will not allow publication.

**6.4** The update post system will validate user input to ensure accuracy before submitting posts.

#### 7. Browse the Posts by Theme or Region -- Priority: 1

**7.1** Offer users the capability to browse travel-related posts organized by specific themes, including adventure, beach, family travel, etc., along with regions such as Asia, Europe, America, and more.

#### 8. Search Functionality -- Priority: 1

**8.1** Users can easily find posts by searching through various criteria such as by all (any keywords), by region, by title, or by author.

#### 9. Country Information Functionality -- Priority: 3

**9.1** Users input their country name to retrieve and display detailed country information, including language, currency, region, population, and other relevant data.

#### 10. Weather Information Update -- Priority: 3

**10.1** Users input a city name to retrieve and display real-time weather information and a one-week forecast so that users can pack appropriately, and plan activities suited to the weather.

#### 11. Users' Interaction -- Priority: 2

**11.1** Implement features for users to like, comment on, follow, and add favorite posts.

#### 12. View Personalized Content -- Priority: 2

- **12.1** Registered users can access and view their lists of published posts, with options to edit and delete their posts directly.
- **12.2** Users should be able to view their lists of favorite posts in "MY Favorites List" in a dropdown menu.
- **12.3** Users can view posts authored by users they are following in the "Followed Users Posts" dropdown menu.

#### 13. Manage Personalized Content -- Priority: 2

- **13.1** Registered users can manage their posts with the action to edit and delete directly from "My Posts List" in the dropdown menu.
- **13.2** Users should be able to manage their lists of favorite posts with the action to delete from "My Favorites List".

#### 14. Yelp-like Search for Nearby Places -- Priority: 3

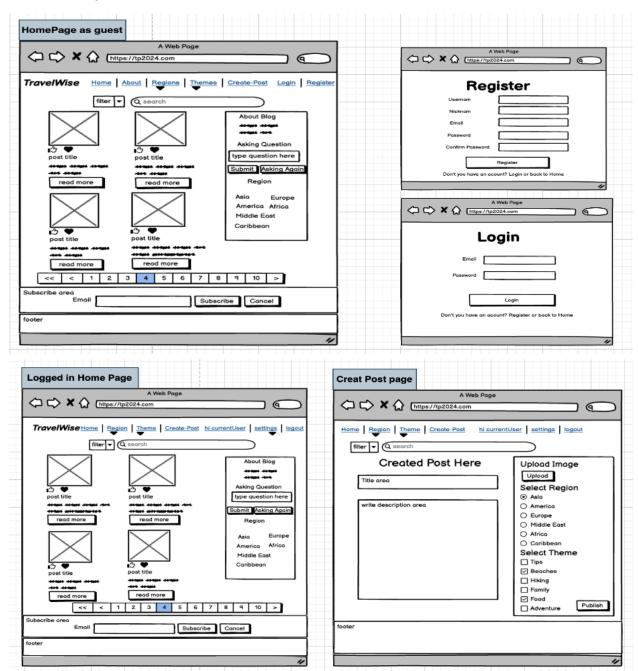
**14.1** Users should be able to search for nearby places such as restaurants, cafes, and bars, and display the results sorted by ratings and category.

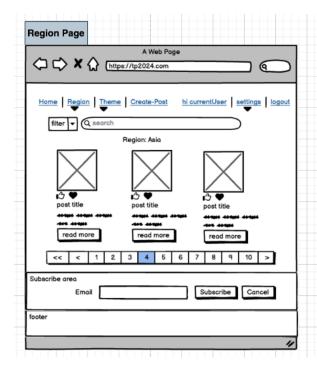
#### 15. Al-Powered Travel Chatbot -- Priority: 3

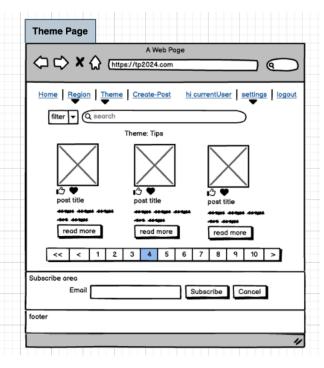
Users can ask any travel-related questions or seek assistance with their plans, receiving prompt automated responses for quick information and real-time support in travel planning.

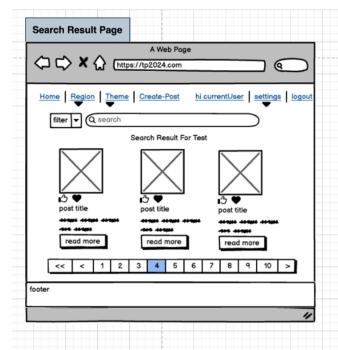
### 3. UI Mockups and UX Flows

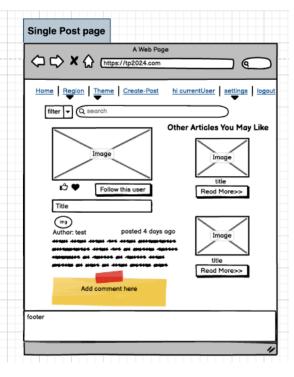
#### 3.1 UI Mockups

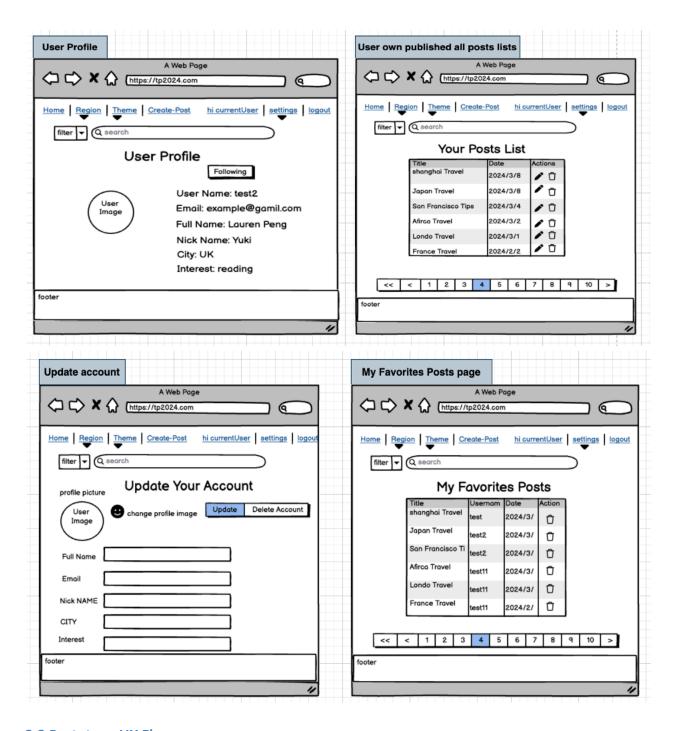




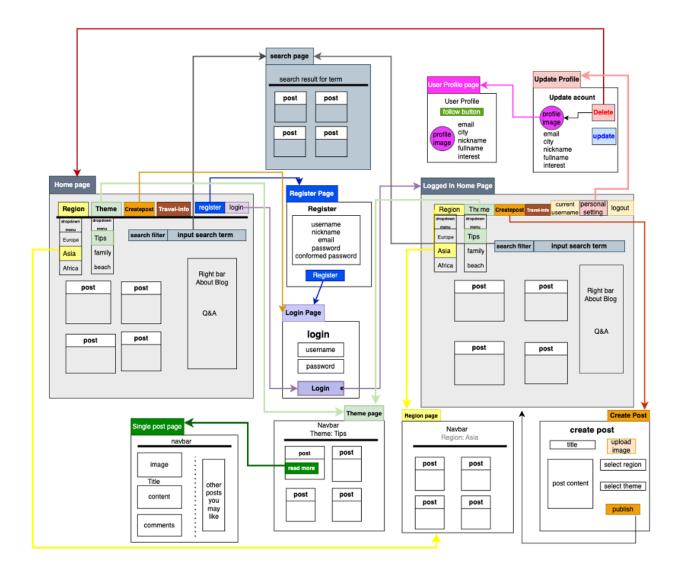








3.2 Prototype UX Flows



#### 3.3 Insights from Testing

The testing results of our travel blog website prototype have provided valuable insights into its user experience:

- Useful: The website effectively fulfills its purpose of providing useful travel information and tips, catering to the needs of travel enthusiasts.
- **Usability:** We found the website highly usable, with intuitive navigation and easy access to content.
- Findable: Information on the website is easy to find, indicating users can locate desired content efficiently. In addition, the search feature includes filters that allow users to narrow down their search results quickly, which makes it easier to find the desired content.
- Desirability: While the website's rough layout shows potential, the current design appears simple and not perfect. Further refinement is needed to enhance its desirability and create a stronger connection with users.

- Credibility: The fact that all posts are real stories from different users adds to the transparency and honesty of the content, which can enhance credibility. Additionally, user comments and feedback can further contribute to the credibility of the website, as they provide social proof and demonstrate active engagement with the audience.
- Accessibility: Accessibility is also a key focus, with the website being designed to be inclusive and usable by all, regardless of their abilities.

## 4. High-level Architecture, Database Organization

#### 4.1 DB organization:

1. users			
Column	Data Type	Description	
id (PK)	INT	Primary Key for user	
img	Varchar(255)	Users' profile picture as image path	
email	Varchar(255)	User's email	
username	Varchar(45)	User register username, use it to login later.	
password	Varchar(64)	User's hashed password	
nickname	Varchar(45)	User's nick name	
fullname	Varchar(45)	User's full name	
interest	Varchar(255)	User's hobby or preference	
city	Varchar(45)	User's city	

2. posts		
Column	Data Type	Description
id (PK)	INT	Primary Key for post
title	Varchar(255)	Title of posts
desc	LONGTEXT	Content of posts
img	Varchar(255)	Image name of posts as string
thumbnail	Varchar(255)	Reduced size of image for posts
date	DATETIME	The posts created time
cat	Varchar(45)	Post's category,
uid (FK)	INT	a userId, a foreigner key referencing users.

3. comments table			
Column	Data Type	Description	
id (PK)	INT	Primary Key for comment	
desc	LONGTEXT	description	
createdAt	DATETIME	comments created time	
userId (FK)	INT	a foreign key referencing users.id	
postId (FK)	INT	a foreign key referencing posts.id	
parentCommentId (FK)	INT	a foreigner key referencing comment.id	

4. favorites table		
Column Data Type Description		
fid	INT	Primary Key for favorite (favorite id)
userId	INT	a foreign key referencing users.id
postId	INT	a foreign key referencing posts.id

5. likes table		
Column	Data Type	Description
id (PK)	INT	Primary Key for like
userId (FK)	INT	a foreign key referencing users.id
postId (FK)	INT	a foreign key referencing posts.id

6. relationships table			
Column	Data Type	Description	
id (PK)	INT	Primary Key for relationship	
followerUserId (FK)	INT	indicate yourself, current user. a foreign key referencing user.id	
followedUserId (FK)	INT	indicate the person you are following. A foreign key referencing users.id	

7. tags			
Column	Data Type	Description	
tagld (PK)	INT	Primary Key for tag	
name	Varchar(45)	indicate the theme name	

8. posttags			
Column	Data Type	Description	
pid (FK)	INT	means post id, a foreign key referencing post	
tid (FK)	INT	means tag id, a foreign key referencing tag	

9. subscriptions				
Column Data Type Description				
id (PK)	INT	means post id, a foreign key referencing post		
created_at	Data Time	subscriptions time		
email	Varchar (255)	Users' email for subscribing.		

#### 4.2 Add/Delete/Search Architecture

#### Add Operations:

**Users**: New users can be added to the Users table. **Posts**: New posts can be added to the Posts table.

**Likes**: Likes can be added to the Likes table.

**Comments**: New comments can be added to the comments table. **Favorites**: The user's favorite posts can be added to the favorites table.

**Relationships**: Follower can be added to the relationship table.

**Subscriptions**: New subscribers can be added to the subscriptions table.

#### **Search Operations:**

**Posts**: Search for users' posts from the posts table and search by title, by author, by region, and by all.

#### **Delete Operations:**

**Users**: Users can be deleted from the Users table using their user ID.

Posts: Posts can be deleted from the posts table using the post ID and user ID.

**Favorites**: The user's favorite post can be removed from the favorites table using the user ID and post ID.

**Likes**: Likes can be deleted from the likes table using the user ID and post ID.

Relationship: The follower relationship can be deleted from the relationship using

the followerUser ID and followedUser ID.

**Subscriptions:** Cancel subscriptions can use the delete operation.

#### **Display Operations:**

**Users**: Display user profile.

**Posts**: Display all posts or display search result posts. **Comments**: Display all comments for each post. **Likes**: Display the likes count for each post.

**Favorites**: Display a list of favorite posts for a user.

**Relationship**: Display the following status.

#### **4.3 APIs**

Our application's architecture includes several RESTful APIs that allow for communication between the front and backend services and integration with third-party API services.

Own Backend & Frontend APIs include

Users, Posts, Likes, Comments, Relationships, Favorites, Search, Authentication.

	НТТР		Responses 200 (or 500	
	Method	Request	{message: "err"}	Route Function
Post API	POST	title, desc, img, thumbnail, cat, date, selectedTheme	{message}	addPost
	DELETE	userld, postld	{message}	deletePost
	PUT	title, desc, img, thumbnail, cat, selectedTheme	{message}	updatePost
	GET	postId	{title, desc, img, date, uid, cat, tags, username} {id, title, desc, img,	getPost for getting single post.
Users API	GET	id userId	thumbnail, date, uid, cat} {id, username, email, city, img, nickname} (user object)	getPosts getUser
	PUT	userId	{message}	updateUser
	DELETE	userId	{message}	deleteUser
	POST	username, email, password, nickname	{message}	createUser
Likes API	GET	postId	list of userId	getLikes
	POST	userId, postId	{message}	addLike
	DELETE	userId, postId	{message}	deleteLike
Comments API	GET	postId	list of objects	getComments
	POST	desc, postId	{message}	addComment
	POST	userId, desc, parentCommentId, postId	{message}	addReplyComment
Favorites API	GET	userId	{data: [{post}, {post}], totalPages}	getFavoritePosts
	POST	userId, postId	{message}	savePostToFavorites
	DELETE	userId, postId	{message}	deleteSavedPost

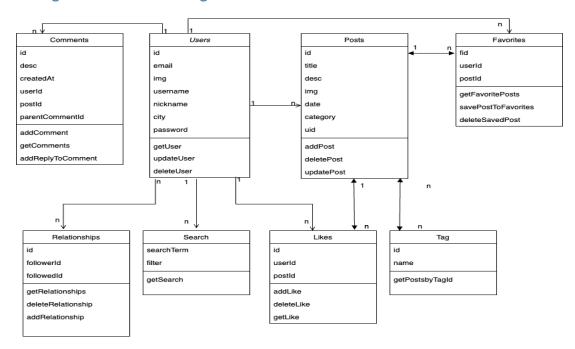
Authentication				
API	POST	username, password	{message}	login
	POST		{message}	logout
		.,		
		email, username,		
	POST	password, nickname	{message}	register
Relationship API			{data: [{post}, {post}],	
	GET	followedUserId	totalPages}	getFollowerPosts
		followedUserId,		
	POST	followerUserId	{message}	addRelationship
		followedUserId,		
	DELETE	followerUserId	{message}	deleteRelationship
			{data: [{post}, {post}], total,	
Search API	GET	searchTerm, filter	totalPages}	getSearch

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Party API:

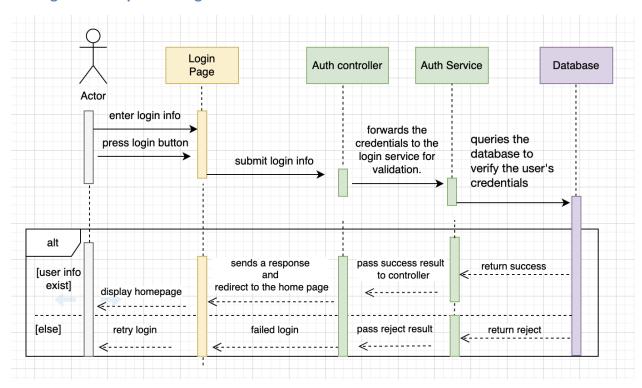
- OpenWeather API for real-time weather information.
- Yelp Business API for accessing business reviews and details.
- OpenAl API for leveraging Al-driven content generation and processing.
- Geo API for implementing geolocation services.
- Country API for retrieving detailed country-specific data.
- Server-Side Events Module: GitHub: mpetazzoni/sse.js.

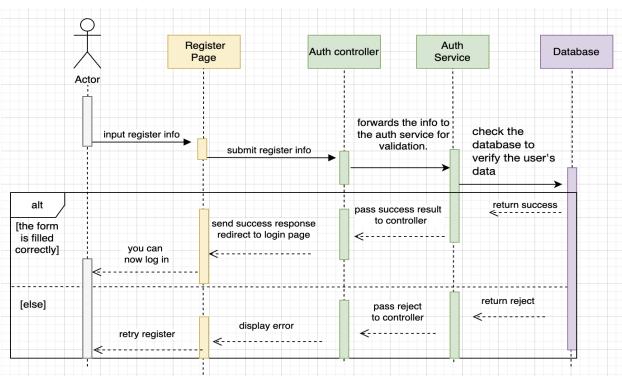
## 5. High-Level UML Diagrams

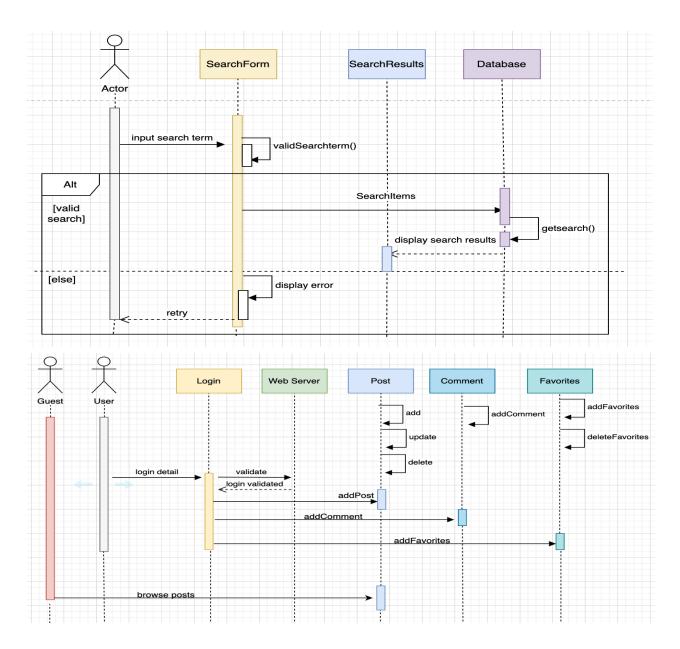
#### 5.1 High-level UML Class diagrams



#### 5.2 High-level Sequence diagrams







## 6. Identify Actual Key Risks for the Project

- Skills risks and mitigation plans
  - $\circ$  Do you have a proper study plan to cover all the necessary technologies?

Yes.

- 1) We will seek help through our Slack channel.
- 2) Utilize office hours to receive direct instruction from instructors or team leaders.
- 3) Refer to and study online materials and resources for additional support.

#### schedule risks:

- Does your team have a team schedule for every member including their detailed task?
- 1) Yes. The team leader will create a to-do list in Slack, which can be used by other members of the team. Members will check it regularly to understand the details and deadlines of their tasks.
- 2) Our Friday team meetings will also include discussions on the progress of each member's tasks, facilitating the smooth progression of the project.
- o If change happens, does it update transparently? Does your team use a project management tool (e.g. Jira, Trello)

Yes, we will add Jira Cloud to our private Slack channel. If changes occur, we use Jira to ensure transparency and seamless updates. We will communicate with the team before changing anything.

- teamwork risks (any issues related to teamwork).
  - o Is everybody at the meeting regularly?

Yes, every team member consistently attends meetings on time, either in person or via Zoom.

Does everybody keep his/her pace? If not, what is your plan to mitigate the risks?
 Yes, everybody has kept their pace so far.

If a team member falls behind, it's crucial to detect the issue early and collaborate to resolve it swiftly. Clear deadlines are set for each member, fostering accountability, and ensuring tasks are completed promptly. Team Lead will encourage everybody to seek assistance from others who have completed their tasks, promoting collaboration and knowledge-sharing within the team.

• legal/content risks (can you obtain content/SW you need legally with proper licensing and copyright).

Yes, we ensure that all content and software we obtain are acquired legally and in compliance with proper licensing and copyright regulations.

## 7. Project Management

In managing our M2 tasks,

Firstly, we utilize a project management tool, specifically Jira, to manage and track each member's tasks. Jira provides a centralized platform where tasks are assigned, deadlines are set, and progress is monitored. This tool allows us to maintain clarity regarding who is responsible for what and facilitates seamless collaboration among team members.

During our regular meetings, each team member shares their progress on assigned tasks. This transparent sharing of progress ensures that everyone is informed about the status of each task and allows for timely adjustments to be made if necessary.

Additionally, for tasks involving both backend and frontend development, we have designated leads for each area. The backend lead oversees tasks related to the database and server-side logic, while the frontend lead manages tasks concerning the user interface and client-side functionality. These leads work closely together to ensure smooth integration between the backend and frontend components of the project.

Each task thread is clearly labeled with a due date, serving as a designated channel to discuss ongoing tasks. Should a team member face challenges or lag on a task, we promptly turn to Slack for immediate assistance. Alternatively, we leverage Zoom for direct communication, allowing us to engage with the individual and swiftly resolve any issues to maintain task progress.