ONLINE PRIVATE TUTORS FINDER SYSTEM

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Problem Description

The "Online Private Tutor Finders System" is a tool to assist the students to find private tutors in an interactive manner. It aims to complement the efforts of a student to find a desirable tutor.

Scope

- This system can be used by students to find tutors whenever they need it.
- Since this is a website based application, this can be used anywhere.
- This system allows students to make appointments with the tutors.
- This will be a very helpful system for tutors who love to do teaching as a part time job.
- Elimination of travel time for both students and tutors.
- Students can get highly qualified tutors at affordable prices.

Overview

Admin

Admin is the one who is responsible for adding tutors to the database. So at first tutors have to send a request to the admin giving his/her details (This happens when a tutor signs up). According to the details provided by the tutor, the admin accepts the request or discards it.

When the admin accepts the requests, all the details of the tutor will be added to the database (Tutor table) and the tutor will be informed with a tutor id, username and a password through an email (later this username and password can be changed by the tutor).

Following are the functions done by the admin.

- Login(username,password)
- View tutor requests(a request should include all the registering details of tutor) → accept
 (→ give tutor id and a password and add to the db with tutor reg details→ then send id
 and password to tutor through email) or ignore (send an email that it is not accepted)
- View registered students (can go to their profiles also)
- View accepted tutors (can go to their profiles also)
- View appointments

Tutor

To be able to access the system as a tutor, first they have to make a request to the admin through the sign up option. If the admin accepts the request, they can be signed in to the system with the provided credentials by the admin.

Following are the functions that can be done by a tutor.

- Register (Email, Fname, Lname, Address, NIC, Bdate, Gender, Contact_no., Subjects (selected set of subject names should be given to select one or more), Description (small description of themselves))
- Login (Username, Password, Tutor ID) → given by admin

- View profile (contain → tutorID, description, name, contact no., subjects, email, gender, available time(booked or unbooked should indicate))
- Update profile (change subjects, available time etc.)
- View student requests (should contain their name, subjects, address, contact no., time they need) → accept (should update the available time in profile) or ignore (should send a message that it cannot be accepted)
- Change (username,password)

Student

To be able to access the system as a student, first they have to sign up as a student. Following are the functions that can be done by a student.

- Register (email,name,contact no.,birthdate,username,password,address,gender)
- Login (username,password)
- View tutors
- View subjects
- Rate tutors
- View accepted or not accepted messages
- Search tutors by subject , tutor's name or location
- Update their profile
- Forgot password ? send email to reset

Technology Used

Frontend :- Reactis

Backend: - MongoDB, Nodejs and Express JS

MongoDB

MongoDB is a cross-platform document-oriented database program. Classified as a NoSQL database program, MongoDB uses JSON-like documents with optional schemas.

MongoDB Atlas

MongoDB is also available as an on-demand fully managed service. MongoDB Atlas runs on AWS, Microsoft Azure, and Google Cloud Platform. (For the development of database we used MongoDB Atlas which runs on Google Cloud Platform)

Server-side JavaScript execution

JavaScript can be used in queries, aggregation functions (such as MapReduce), and sent directly to the database to be executed.

Transactions

MongoDB supports multi-document ACID transactions since the 4.0 release in June 2018.

<u>Comparing with RDBMS (Relational Database Management System)</u>

- In MongoDB, data is represented in a collection of JSON documents while in MySQL, data is in tables and rows. JSON documents can compare to associative arrays when using PHP and directory objects when using Python.
- When it comes to querying, MySQL uses SQL which will expose our DB susceptible to SQL injection attacks On the other hand, MongoDB's querying is object-oriented, which means we pass MongoDB a document explaining what our querying is.
- With MySQL, you can have one document inside another (embedding). You would have
 to create one table for comments and another for posts if you are using MySQL to create
 a blog. In MongoDB, you will only have one array of comments and one collection of
 posts within a post.
- One of the best things about MongoDB is that you are not responsible for defining the schema. All you need to do is drop in documents. Any 2 documents in a collection need not be in the same field. You have to define the tables and columns before storage in MySQL. All rows in a table share the same columns.
- There are no reporting tools with MongoDB, meaning performance testing and analysis is not always possible. With MySQL, you can get several reporting tools that help you prove the validity of your applications.
- You do not have to come up with a detailed DB model with MongoDB because it is non-relational. A DB architect can quickly create a DB without a fine-grained DB model, thereby saving on development time and cost.
- Comparatively easy to set up and get it running.
- No support for the foreign key. But if you need these types of constraints, you have to handle it in the code itself which is a bit complex. (while other RDBMS supports foreign key)
- Best suitable for hierarchical data storage
- MongoDB is almost 100 times faster than traditional database systems.

Security Features Used

Hashing

Hashing is used to secure the password. It is a one-way function that scrambles plain text to produce a unique message digest. With a properly designed algorithm, there is no way to reverse the hashing process to reveal the original password.

In the project, we have used **bcryptjs** to hash passwords before we store them in our database. We used the industry-grade and battle-tested **bcrypt algorithm** to securely hash and salt passwords. bcrypt allows building a password security platform that can evolve alongside hardware technology to guard against the threats that the future may bring, such as attackers having the computing power to crack passwords twice as fast.

Authentication

Database security measures include authentication, the process of verifying if a user's credentials match those stored in your database, and permitting only authenticated users access to your data, networks, and database platform.

In our project, we have used **passport-jwt**. Passport strategy for authenticating with a JSON Web Token (JWT); lets you authenticate endpoints using a JWT

Authorization

In our project **isonwebtoken** was used for authorization

With this, once the user is logged in, each subsequent request will include the JWT, allowing the user to access routes, services, and resources that are permitted with that token.

Database Security

MongoDB Atlas makes it easy to control access to the database. With this, the database instances are deployed in a unique Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) to ensure network isolation. Other security features include IP whitelisting or VPC Peering, always-on authentication, encryption at rest and encryption in transit, sophisticated role-based access management, and more.

Database Authentication

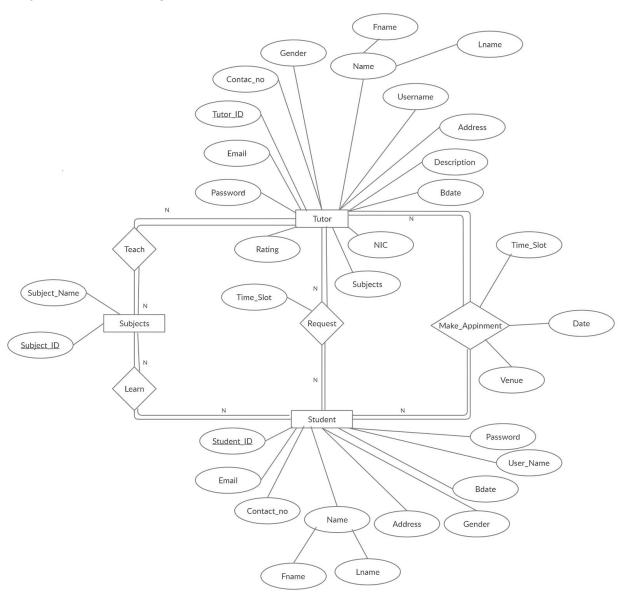
Authentication is the process of verifying the identity of a client that is trying to connect with a database. MongoDB offers various methods to verify a client's identity. Challenge-based default measures include SCRAM-SHA-1 and MongoDB-CR.

Back Up with Atlas

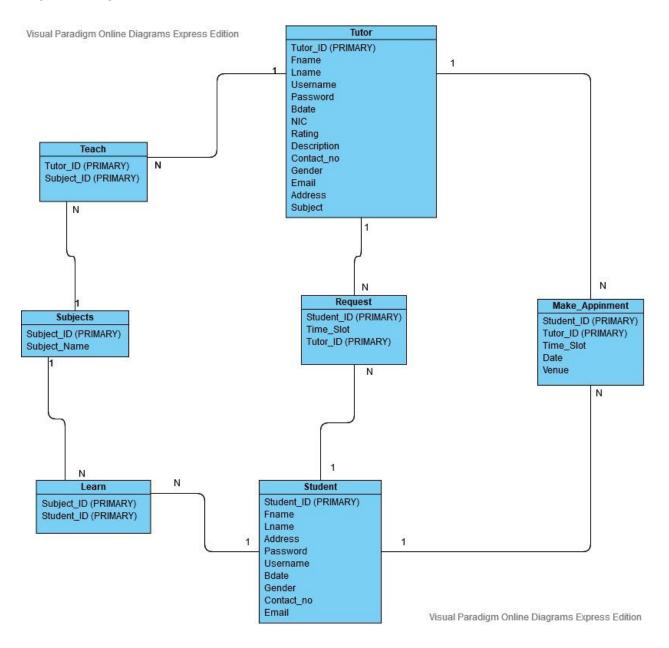
MongoDB Atlas, the official MongoDB cloud service, provides 2 fully-managed methods for backups:

- 1. **Continuous Backups**, which take incremental backups of data in your cluster, ensuring your backups are typically just a few seconds behind the operational system. Atlas continuous backups allow you to restore from stored snapshots or from a selected point in time within the last 24 hours. You can also query a continuous backup snapshot.
- 2. **Cloud Provider Snapshots**, which provide localized backup storage using the native snapshot functionality of the cluster's cloud service provider.

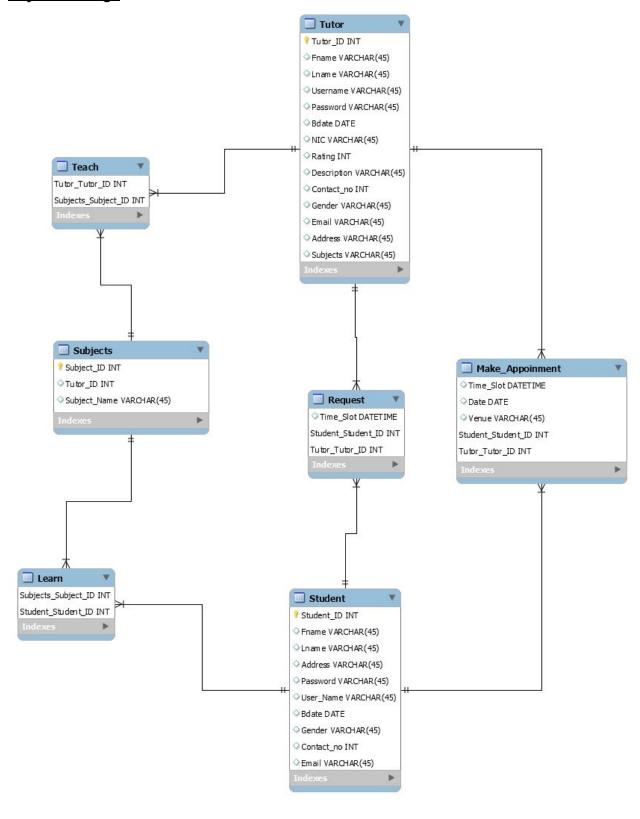
Entity-Relationship Diagram



Logical Design



Physical Design



Database Tables

1.Admin

- 1. Name
- 2. AdminID primary key
- 3. Password
- 4. Email

2.Tutor

- 1. Username
- 2.Password
- 3.Tutor_ID -primary key
- 4. Firstname Tutor First Name (Fname)
- 5.Lastname Tutor Last Name (Lname)
- 6.DOB Tutor Birthday (Bdate)
- 7.Gender
- 8.Address
- 9.Email
- 10.Description
- 11.Contact_no
- 12.Subjects
- 13.Rating

3.Students

- 1.Username
- 2.Password
- 3.Student_ID primary key
- 4. Firstname Student First Name (Fname)
- 5.Lastname Student Last Name (Lname)
- 6.DOB Student Birthday (Bdate)
- 7.Gender
- 8.Address
- 9.Email
- 10.Contact_no

4.Subjects

- 1.Subject_ID primary key
- 2.Subject_Name

5.Make_Appoinment

- 1.Tutor_ID primary key
- 2.Subject_ID -primary key
- 3.Date
- 4.Time_Slot
- 5.Venue

6.Request

- 1.Student_ID primary key
- 2.Tutor_ID primary key
- 3.Time_Slot

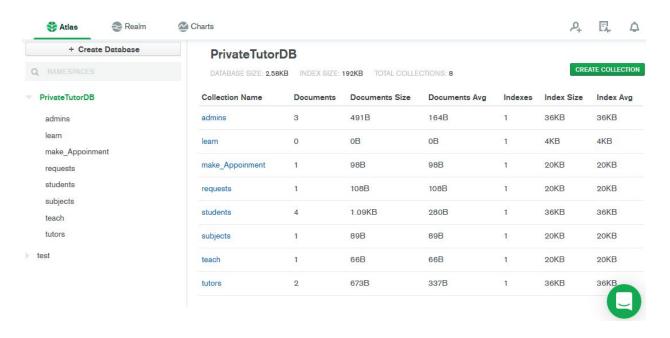
7.Teach

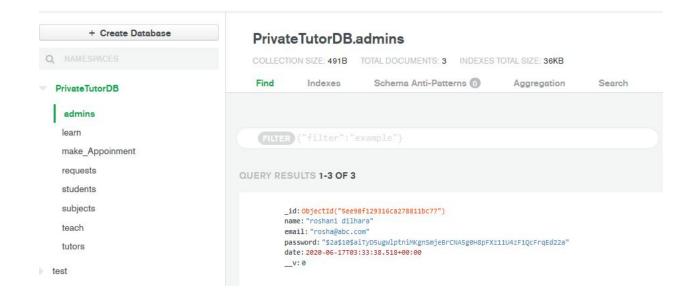
- 1.Tutor_ID
- 2. Subject_ID

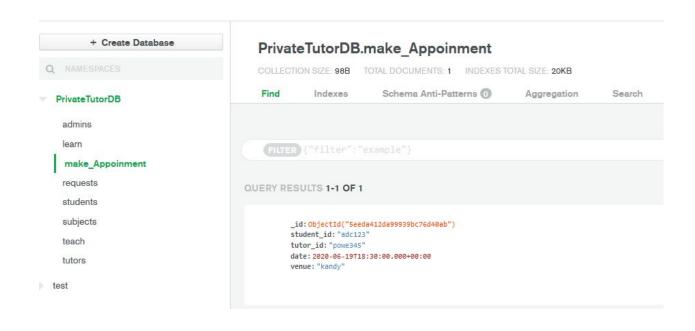
8.Learn

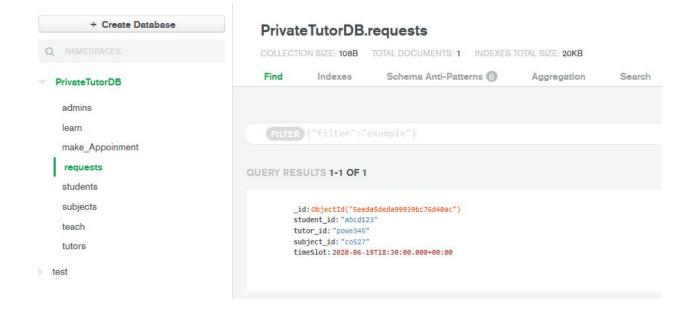
- 1.Student_ID
- 2.Subject_ID

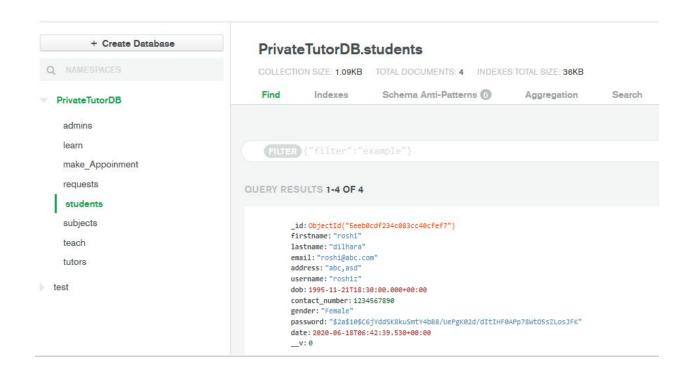
Backend

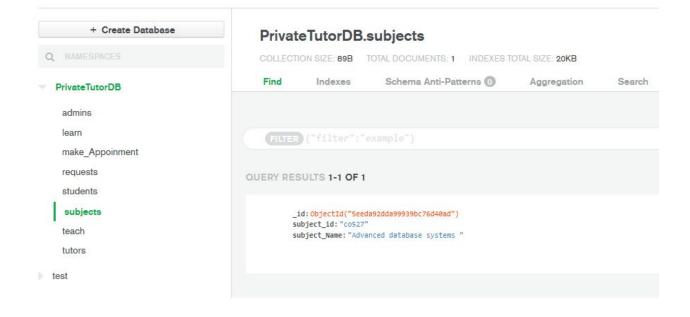


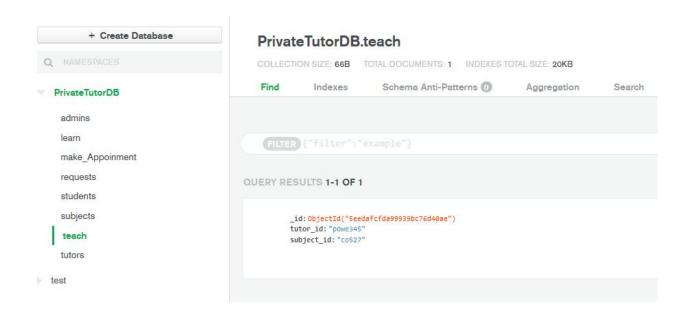


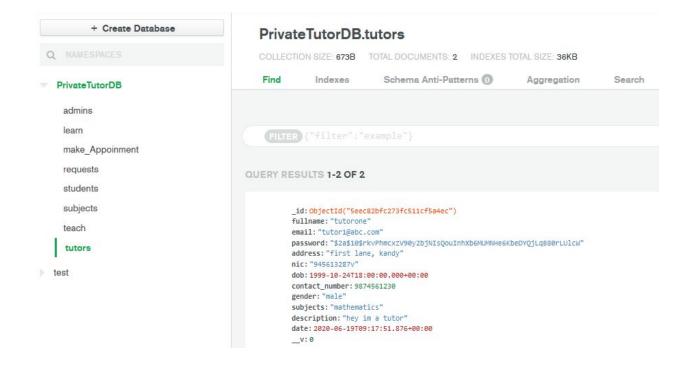




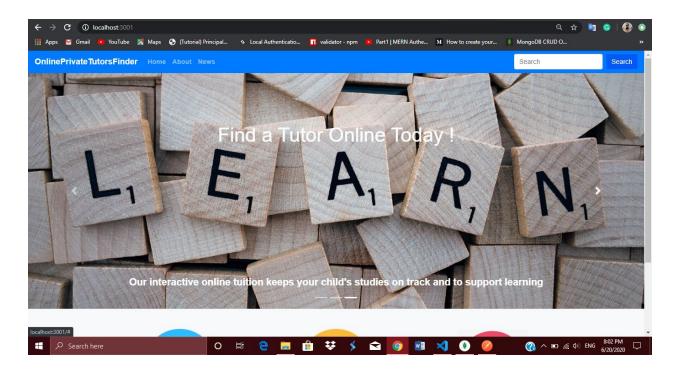


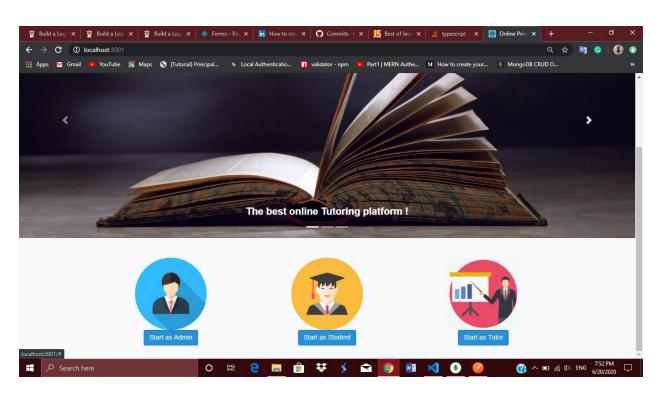


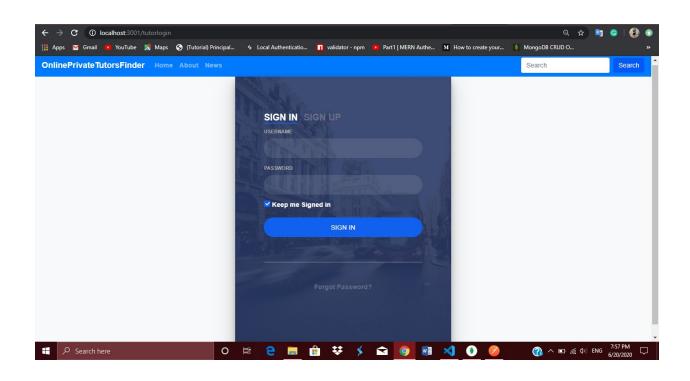


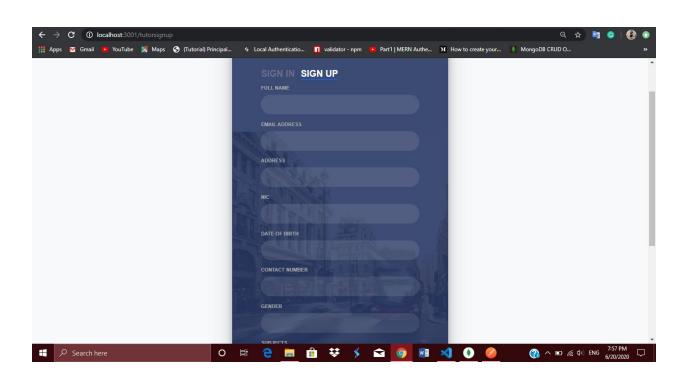


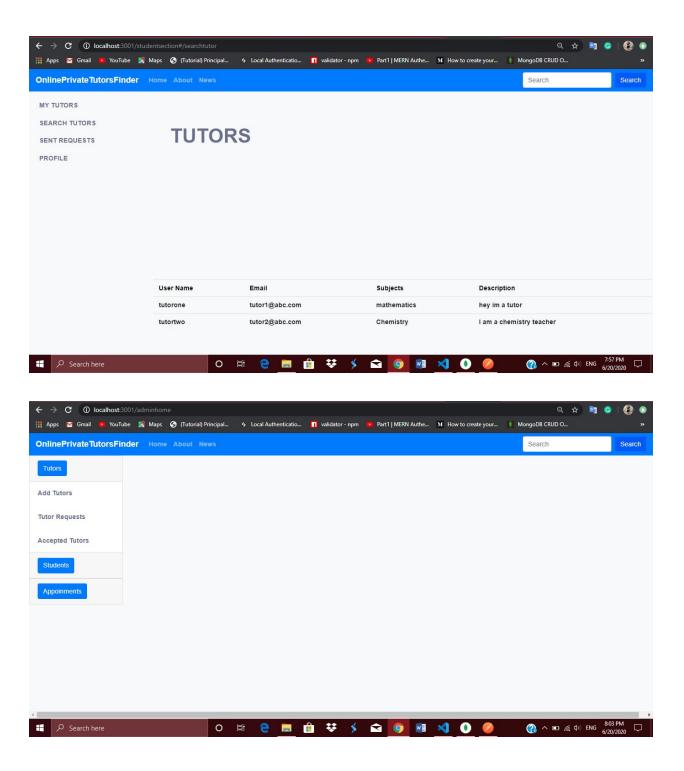
Frontend











github links for the project:

Frontend: https://github.com/RoshaniDilhara/Online-Private-Tutors-Finder.git

Backend: https://github.com/Dulanjali-Liyanage/Backend-Online-Private-Tutors-Finder.git