Software Architecture & Design – Sprint 2

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Overview

StockShark is a web application designed to provide users with quick and accessible stock data, powered by real time information fetched from the Yahoo Finance API. Whether you are seasoned investor or just starting to explore the stock market, StockShark offers a streamlined experience to analyze and compare stocks within a two-year timeframe.

Key Features:

- Effortless stock search: easily find stocks by their company name or ticker symbol.
- Historical data comparison: visualize and compare the performance of multiple stocks over a customizable period, up to two years.
- Real-time data: leverages the Yahoo Finance API to provide up to date stock information.

Architecture & Design:

StockShark employs clean architecture, a software design that emphasizes separation of concerns and independent from frameworks and external tools. [1]

Clean architecture is a software design pattern aims for:

- Framework independence: allows to easily switch to a different web framework or database without rewriting the heart of StockShark. [1]
- Easy testing: because the business logic is isolated, we can easily write tests to ensure that is works correctly. That leads to a more reliable application. [1]
- User interface independence: the user interface is separate from the core logic.
 This means we redesign the website without affecting how StockShark processes stock data. [1]
- External API independence: we can change the external API we are using to get data, without impacting the business rules. [1]

How is this achieved?

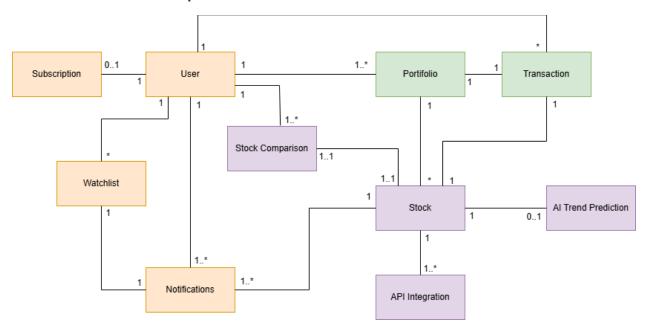
SockShark's architecture is built upon the core principles of Clean Architecture, which aims to create systems that are independent of frameworks, testable, and maintainable. This design follows the SOLID principles, making the system strong and easy to change.

• Single/Closed Principle (OCP): StockShark is designed to be open for extension but closed for modification. New features are added by introducing new code, rather than altering existing, stable code.

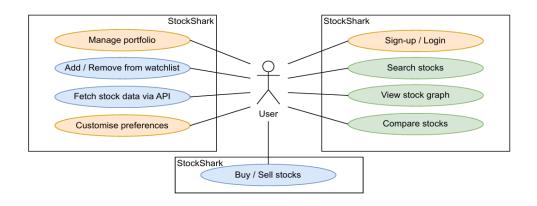
 Dependency Inversion Principle (DIP): High level modules, such as use cases that implement business logic, do not depend on low level modules, such as data access layers. Instead, low level modules depend on abstractions defined by high level modules.

By separating these layers, we create a system that's flexible, maintainable, and easy to understand. This makes it easier for our team to add new features, fix bugs, and adapt to changing requirements, ultimately providing you with a better StockShark experience.

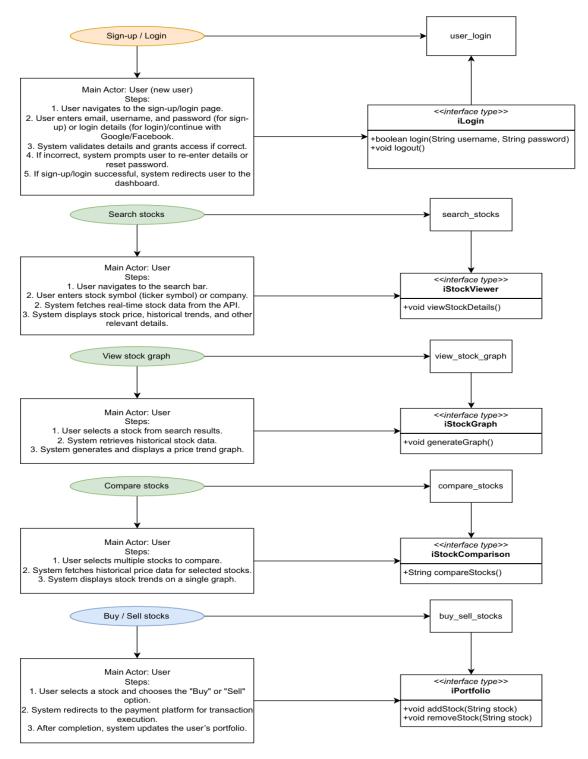
Business Concept Model

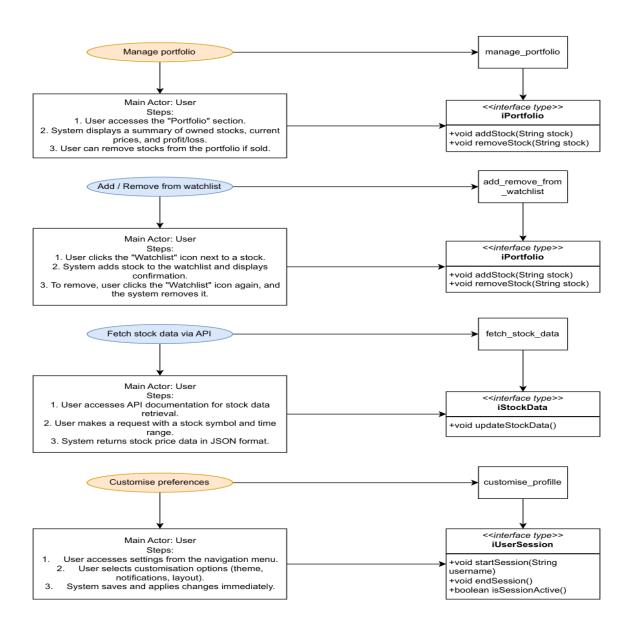


Use Case Model

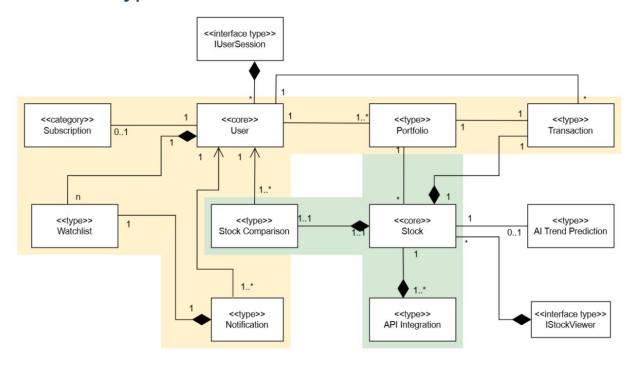


System Interfaces

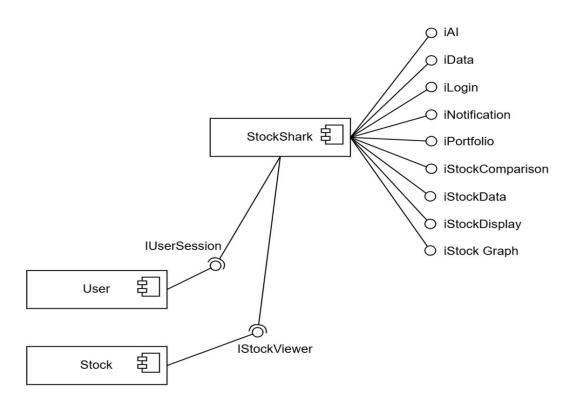




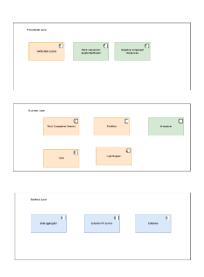
Business Type Model

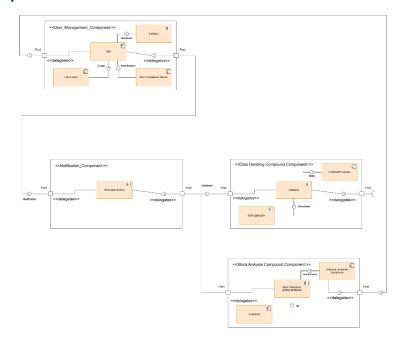


Initial System Architecture



UML2 Composite Component





Clean Architecture Principles

How are they being followed?

Provide clear documentation on how components and interfaces are implemented accorin to these principles

Code-Related Deliverables

Implementation of Clean Architecture Principles

Single Responsibility Principle (SRP) - each class has one responsibility.

Open Close Principle (OCP) - you can extend but not modify.

Liskov Substitution Principle (LSP) - subtypes are compatible with base class.

Interface Segregation Principle (ISP) - avoiding implementing unnecessary methods.

Dependency Inversion Principle (DIP) - have abstract methods instead of concrete coding implementations.

Component and Interface Implementation

Team Management

Team Coordination:

Team Leader: Evan Balson – provided direction of Sprint 2 tasks, actively tracked progress and ensured completion. In charge of System Interfaces, composite component diagram and high-fidelity wire frames. Coding implementation: Database, AI analyzer and API Service.

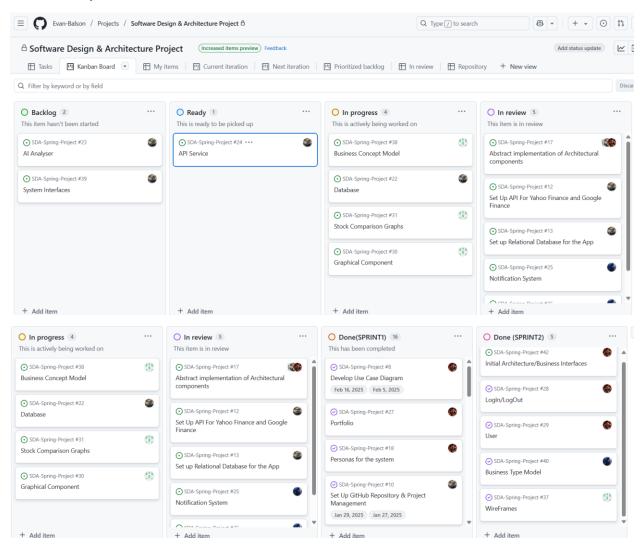
Scrum Master: Maahia Rahman – scheduled weekly team meetings. In charge of Business Concept Model and low fidelity wireframes. Coding implementation: Graphical component and stock comparison graph.

Mahbouba: In charge of Business Type Model. Coding implementation: Notification system and stock comparison session.

Hala: In charge of Use Case, Initial Architecture and Business Interfaces. Coding implementation: Portfolio, Login/Logout and User.

Tasks were split equally amongst the group based off strengths and preference. To ensure the main branch was not disrupted, we used pull requests for double checking our implementations.

GitHub Updates:



References:

[1]. GeeksforGeeks, "Complete Guide to Clean Architecture", [Online], Available:

Complete Guide to Clean Architecture - GeeksforGeeks, [Accessed: March. 16, 2025]