

Introduction to the OOAD Approach of E-Learning Portal

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Purpose & Key Features

E-learning platform unlike Swayam/Coursera supporting Students, Instructors, Administrators



User roles:
Students,
Instructors,
Administrators



Core features:
Course browsing &
enrollment,Acess
Tto content



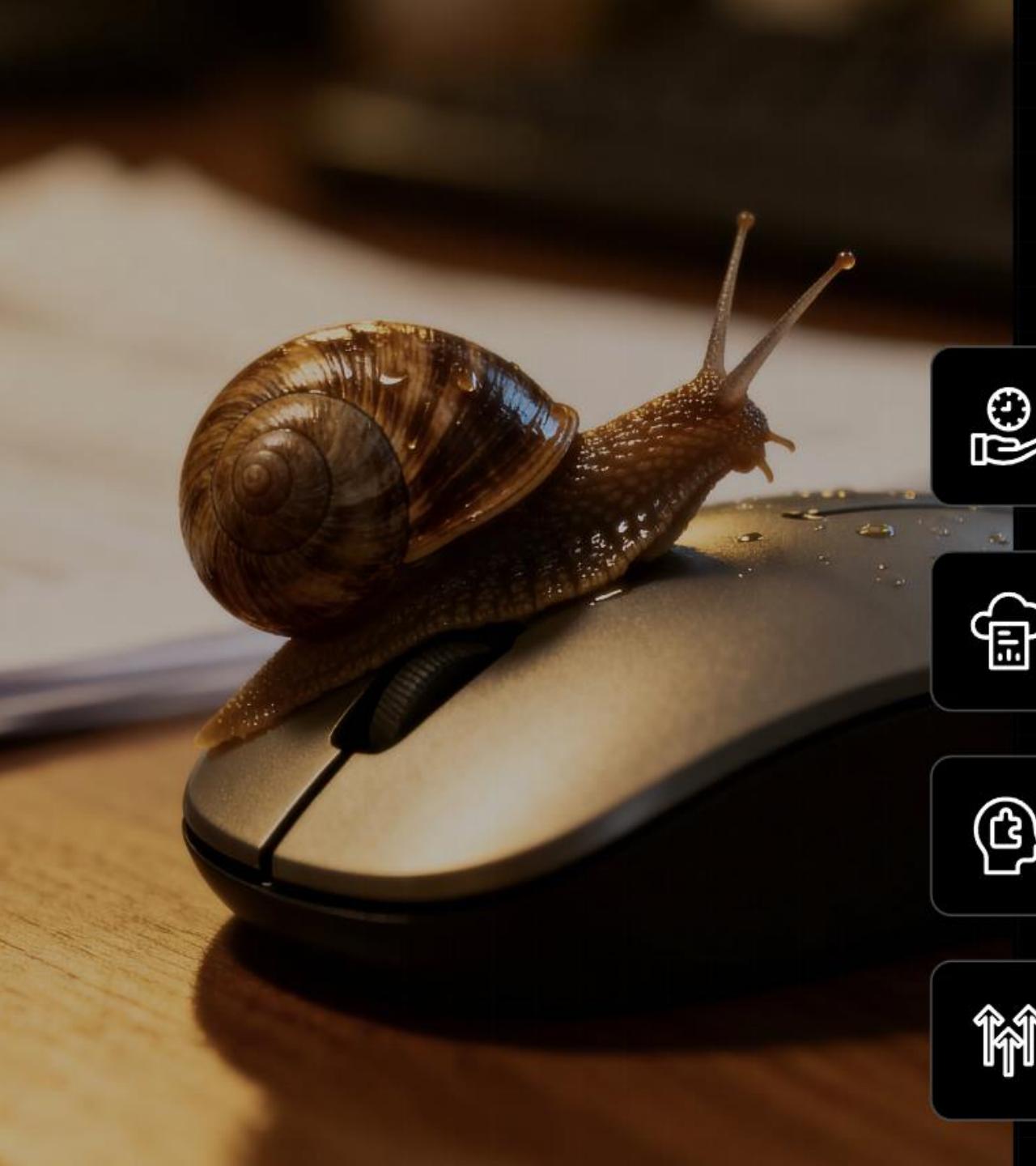
Learning tools:
Interactive
lectures, quizzes,
assignments



Outcomes:
Certificate
management and
progress tracking



Design goals:
Scalable,
accessible,
industry-standard
UX



Problem & OOAD Solution: Flexible, Scalable Learning

Addressing access limits with modular, maintainable system design



Limited reach and rigid time constraints hinder flexible learning



Need for anytime access, progress tracking, certification, scalable infrastructure



Apply **OOAD** to create modular, reusable, and maintainable components



Benefits: easier updates, component reusability, efficient extension and scaling

Requirement Analysis: Functional & Non-Functional

Clear, testable needs to ensure reliable, secure, and engaging online learning



Functional Requirements

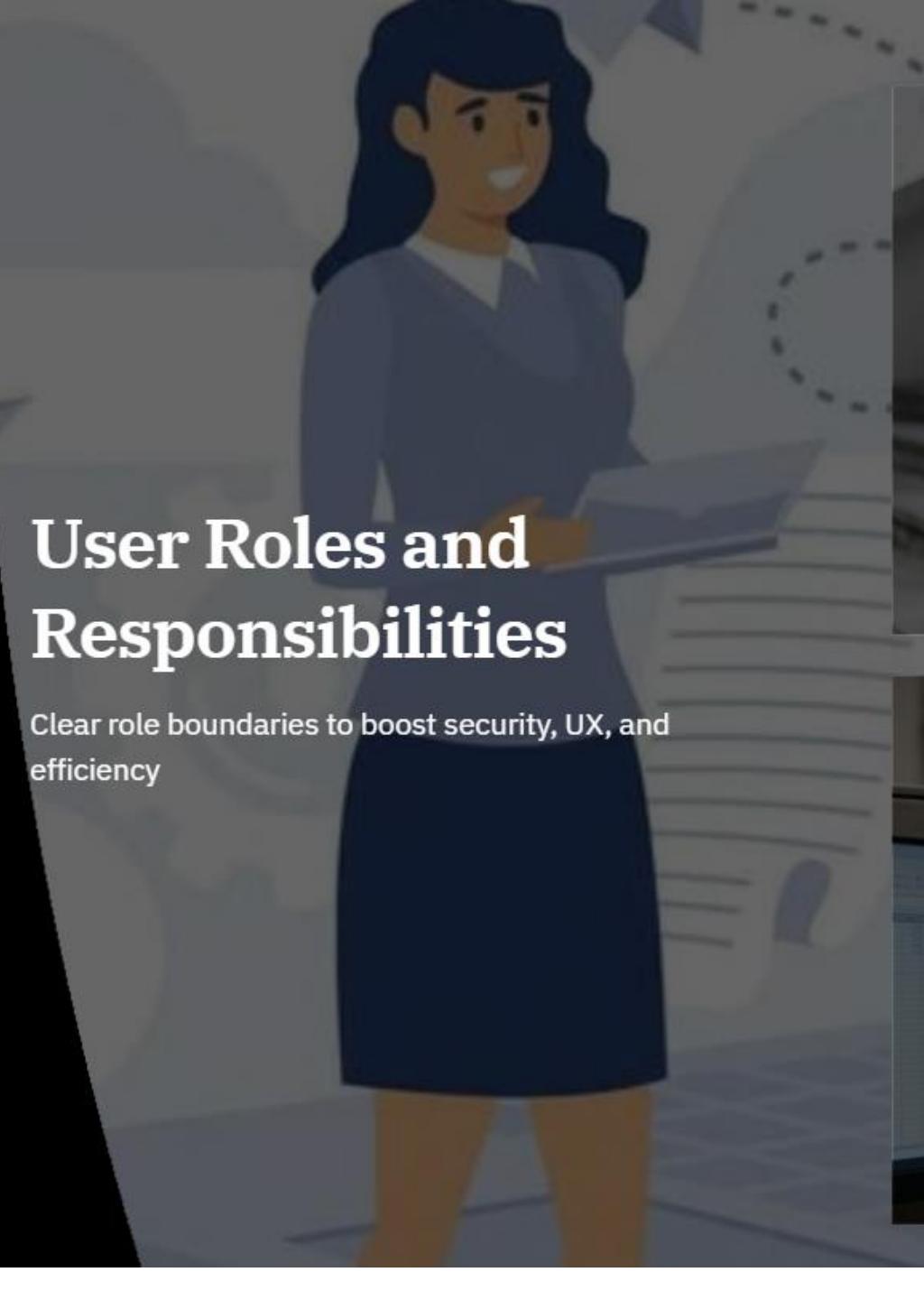
- User Login/Signup
- Role-based Access (Admin/User)
- Dashboard Display
- Add/Edit/Delete Records
- Search & Filter Data
- View Detailed Information
- Process Main Function (core operation)
- Generate Reports/Outputs
- Notifications & Alerts
- Data Storage & Retrieval
- Error Handling

Non-Functional Requirements

- High performance and low latency to ensure smooth video playback and fast page responses under normal and peak loads.
- Robust security and encryption for user data, secure authentication, role-based access control, and secure data storage and transmission.
- **Scalability for over 1000 users** simultaneously with horizontal scaling, load balancing, and efficient resource utilization.
- **User-friendly interface** to boost engagement with intuitive navigation, accessible design, and responsive layouts across devices.

User Roles and Responsibilities

Clear role boundaries to boost security, UX, and efficiency



Students – access and enroll in courses; learn content; attempt quizzes



Administrators – monitor operations; user management (CRUD); generate reports; maintain system health



Instructors – create/manage materials; grade assignments; ensure course quality



Clear differentiation improves security, user experience, and operational efficiency

Case Study: Lessons from SWAYAM

Key platform features to boost engagement, reliability, and standards alignment



Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) with certification options to validate learning



Simple UI/UX design for accessibility and lower learner friction



Robust content hosting ensuring reliability and scalability



Peer collaboration features to increase engagement and learning retention



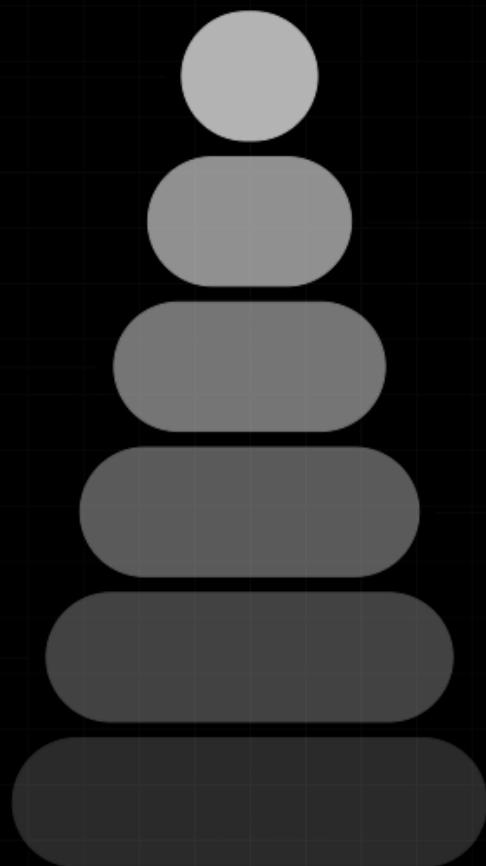
Comprehensive progress tracking for learners and instructors



Takeaway: Adopt certifications, collaboration, simple UX, tracking, and resilient hosting to align with global e-learning standards

Structural Modeling: Class Diagram Overview

Static OOAD model showing core classes, roles, and relationships



User (Student, Instructor, Admin)

Primary actor hierarchy; Student, Instructor, Admin as User subtypes

Lecture & Assignment

Course components; Lectures and Assignments belong to Course

Certificate

Award entity tied to Course completion for Students

Course

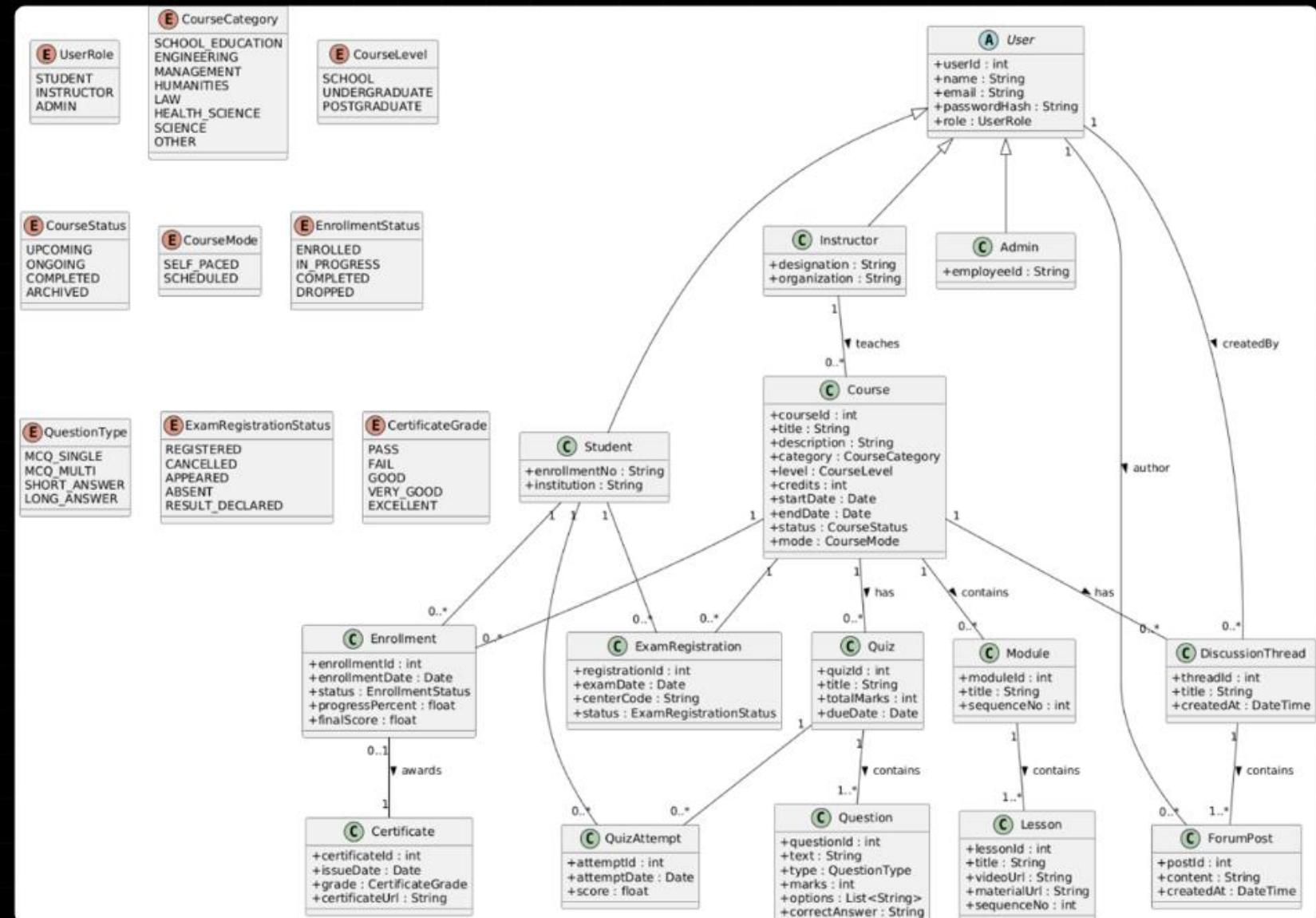
Container for content created by Instructor; central system entity

Enrollment

Association linking Student to Course; models registration

Design Value

Promotes modular, maintainable code aligned with OOAD principles



Behavioral Modeling – Use Case Diagram

Map actors to core system functions to validate requirements

Actors
Students, Instructors, Admins who interact with the system.

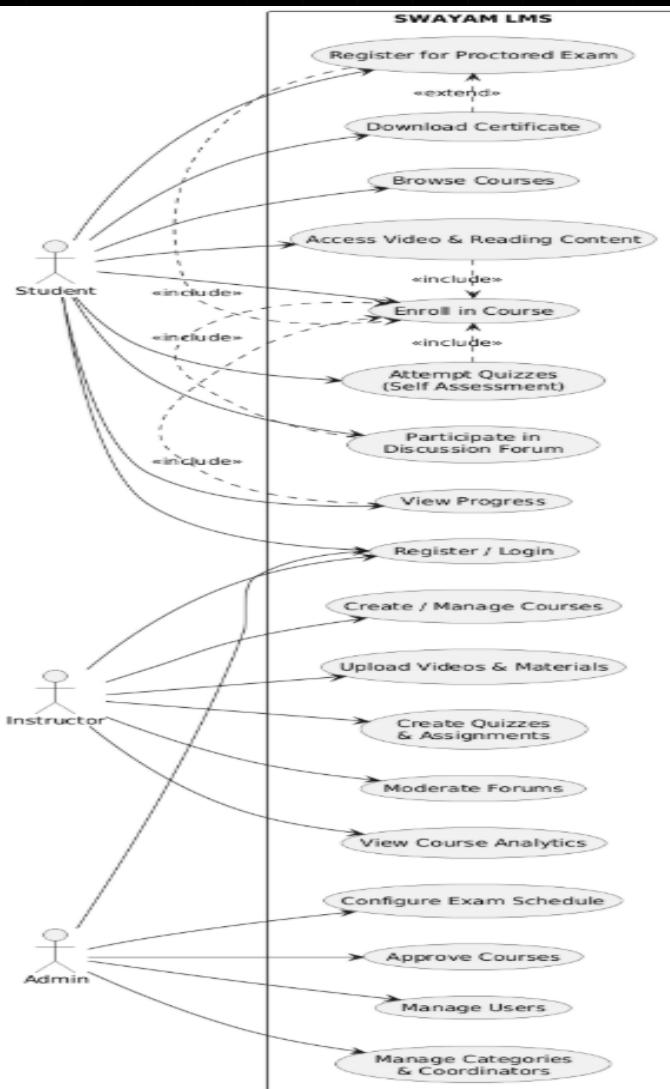
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Administration
System management: user roles, system settings, reports.

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Assessment & Grading
Grading, grade publication, and feedback loops for learners.

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Authentication

2 Login and registration use cases for user access control.

Enrollment & Courses

3 Course registration and enrollment workflows for students.

Content Management

4 Instructors upload materials; admins oversee content policies.

Enrollment Process Flow

Sequence diagram of real-time interactions from login to enrollment confirmation

Student Login

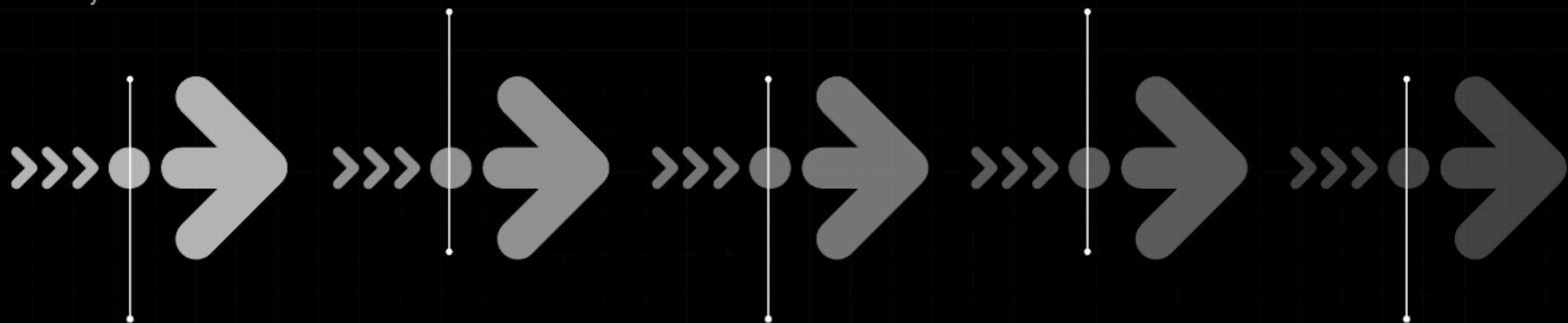
Student initiates login and submits credentials to the system

Request Enrollment

Authenticated student requests enrollment in chosen course

Confirm Enrollment

System sends enrollment confirmation back to the student



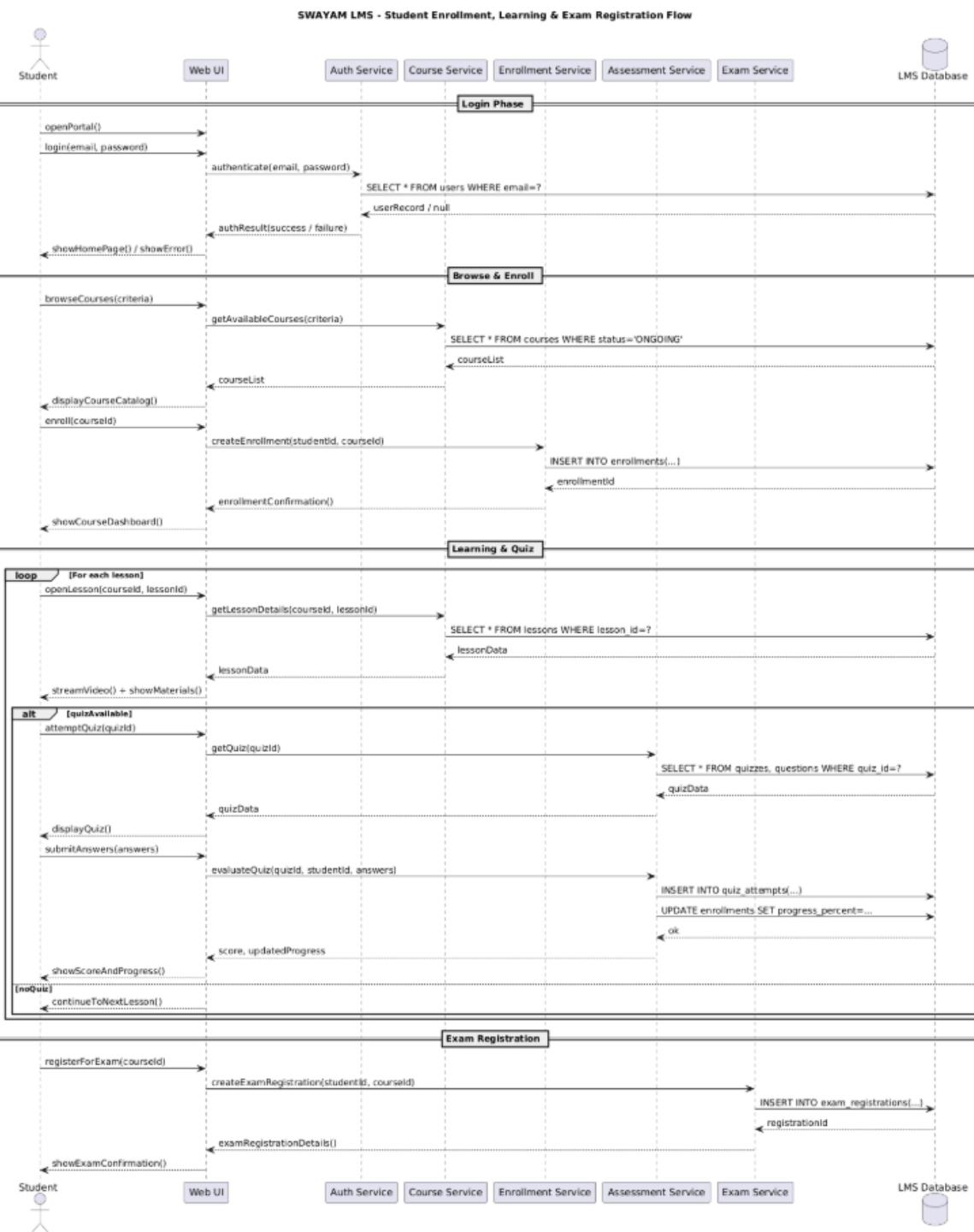
Authenticate Credentials

System validates credentials and returns success or failure

Update Database

System updates enrollment records in the database

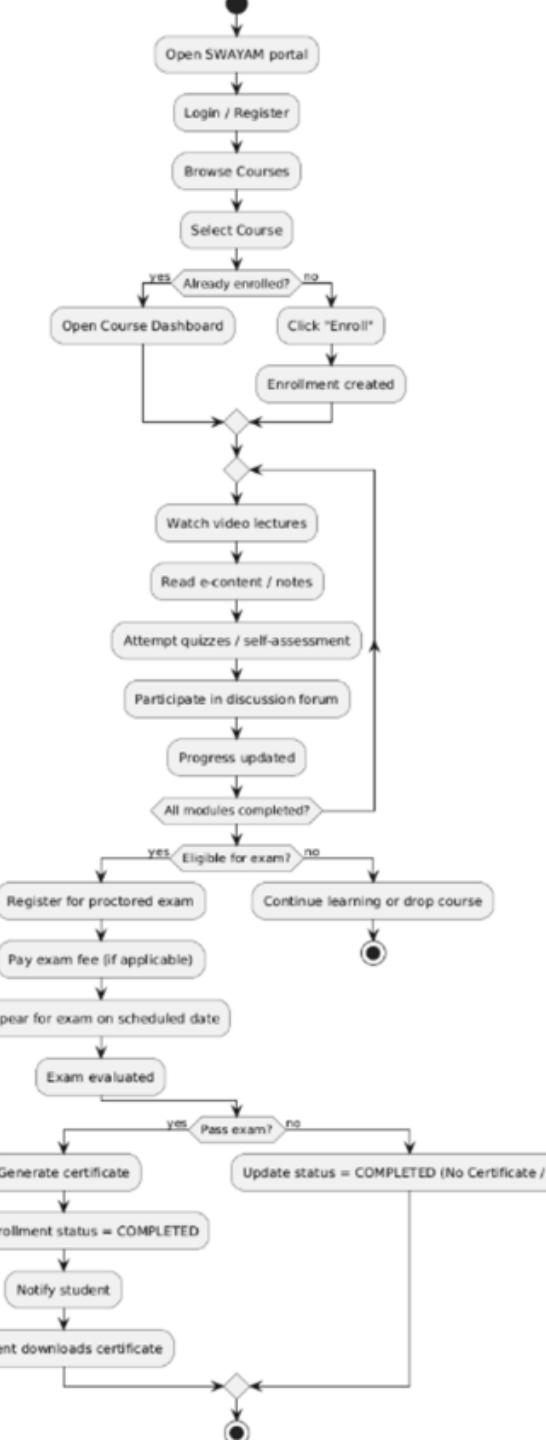
Student Learning :Sequence Diagram



Student Learning Flow :Activity Diagram

1. Login (Authenticate and access the learning dashboard)
2. Browse Courses (Explore course catalog and preview syllabi)
3. Enroll (Register for selected course and confirm enrollment)
4. Watch Lectures (Stream or download lecture videos and resources)
5. Attempt Quizzes (Complete formative or summative quizzes to assess learning)
6. Submit Assignments (Upload homework or projects for evaluation)
7. Receive Certificate (Earn certificate upon meeting course completion criteria)

Visual sequence of student interactions



DFD Level 0: Overview of Data Movements

Top-level flows between students, instructors, admins, core processes, and data stores

External Entities

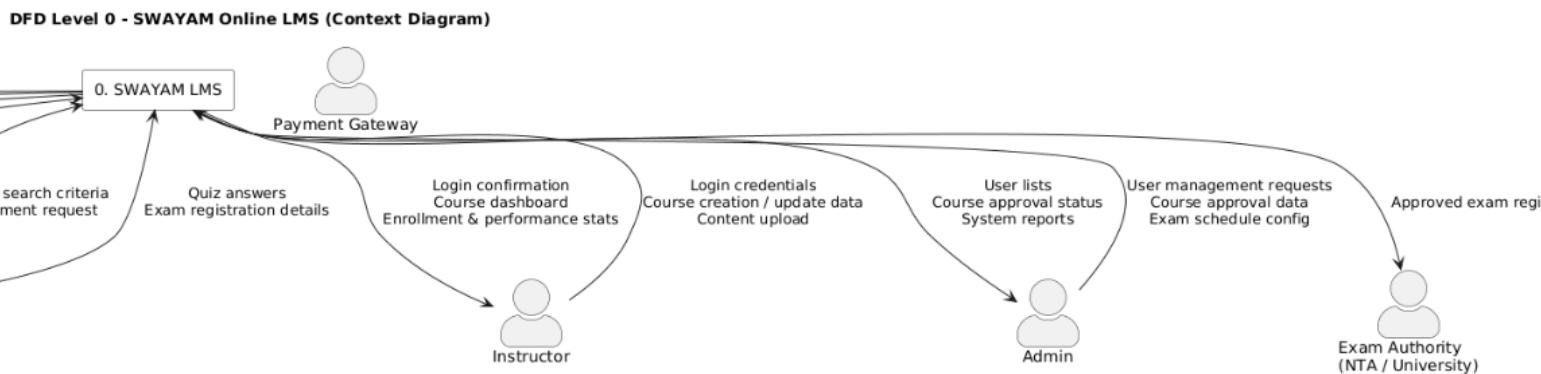
Students, Instructors, Admins
exchanging requests and responses
with the system

Data Stores

User DB, Course DB, Storage holding
profiles, course data, and files

Purpose

Clarify system boundaries and main
data pathways for secure, efficient
operation



Core Processes

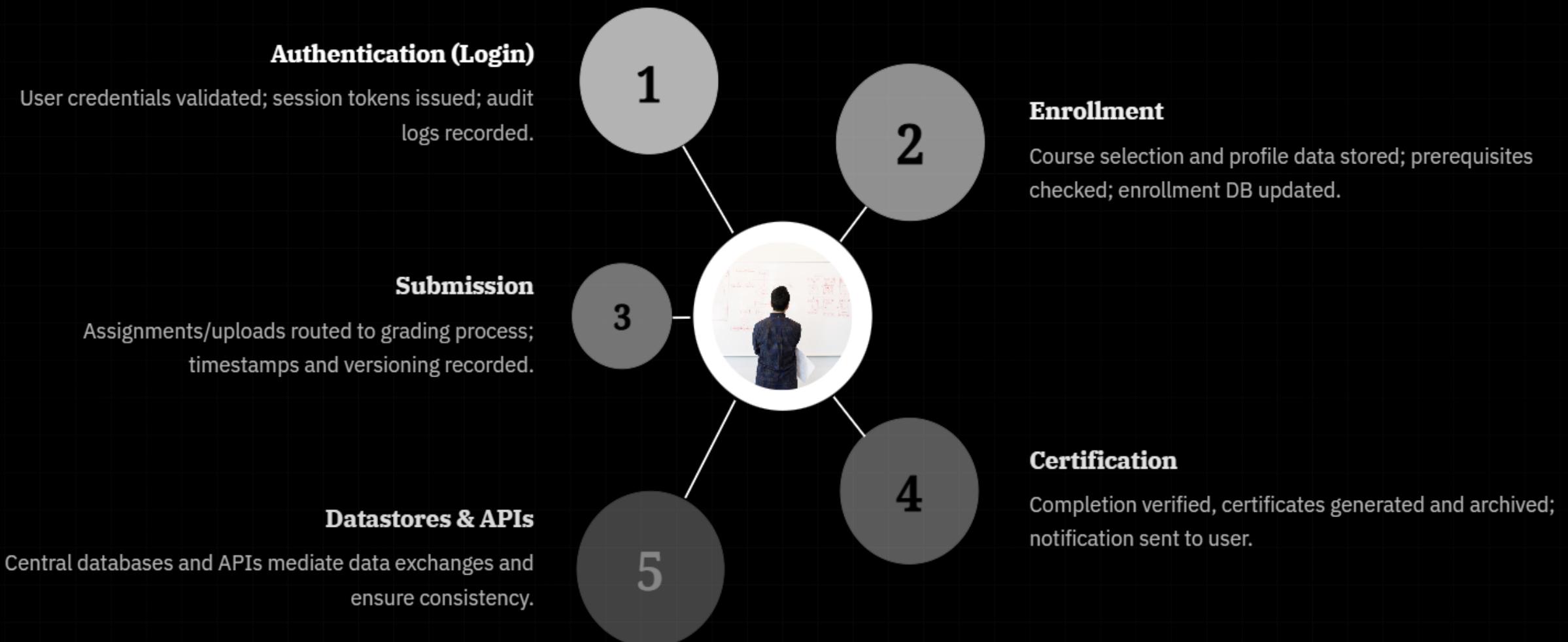
Login, Enrollment, Submission,
Certificate Issuance as central
services

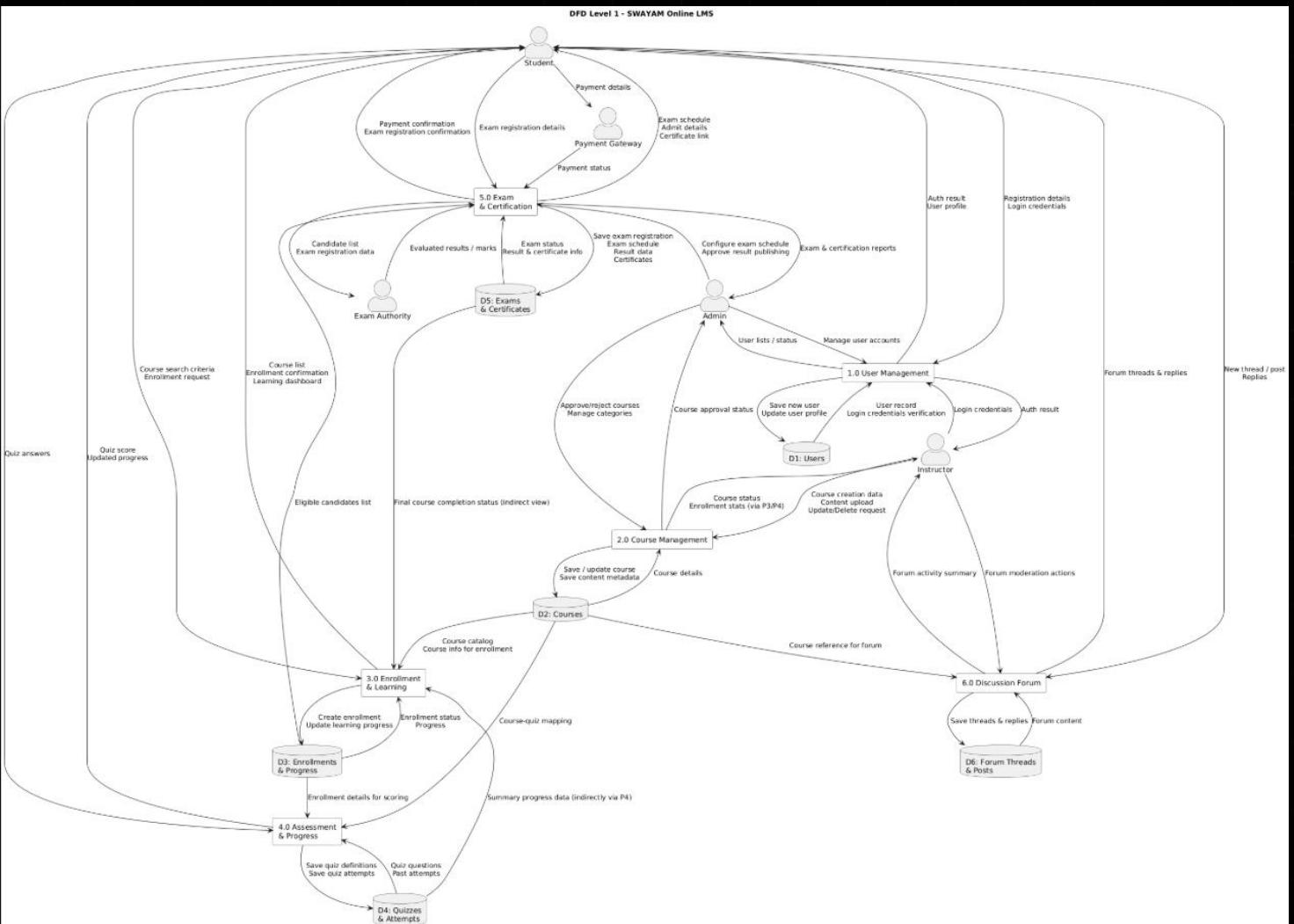
Primary Data Flows

Authentication, enrollment
requests, submissions, certificates
and storage interactions

Data Flow Diagram Level 1: Detailed Data Processes

Breakdown of login, enrollment, submission and certification flows for optimization

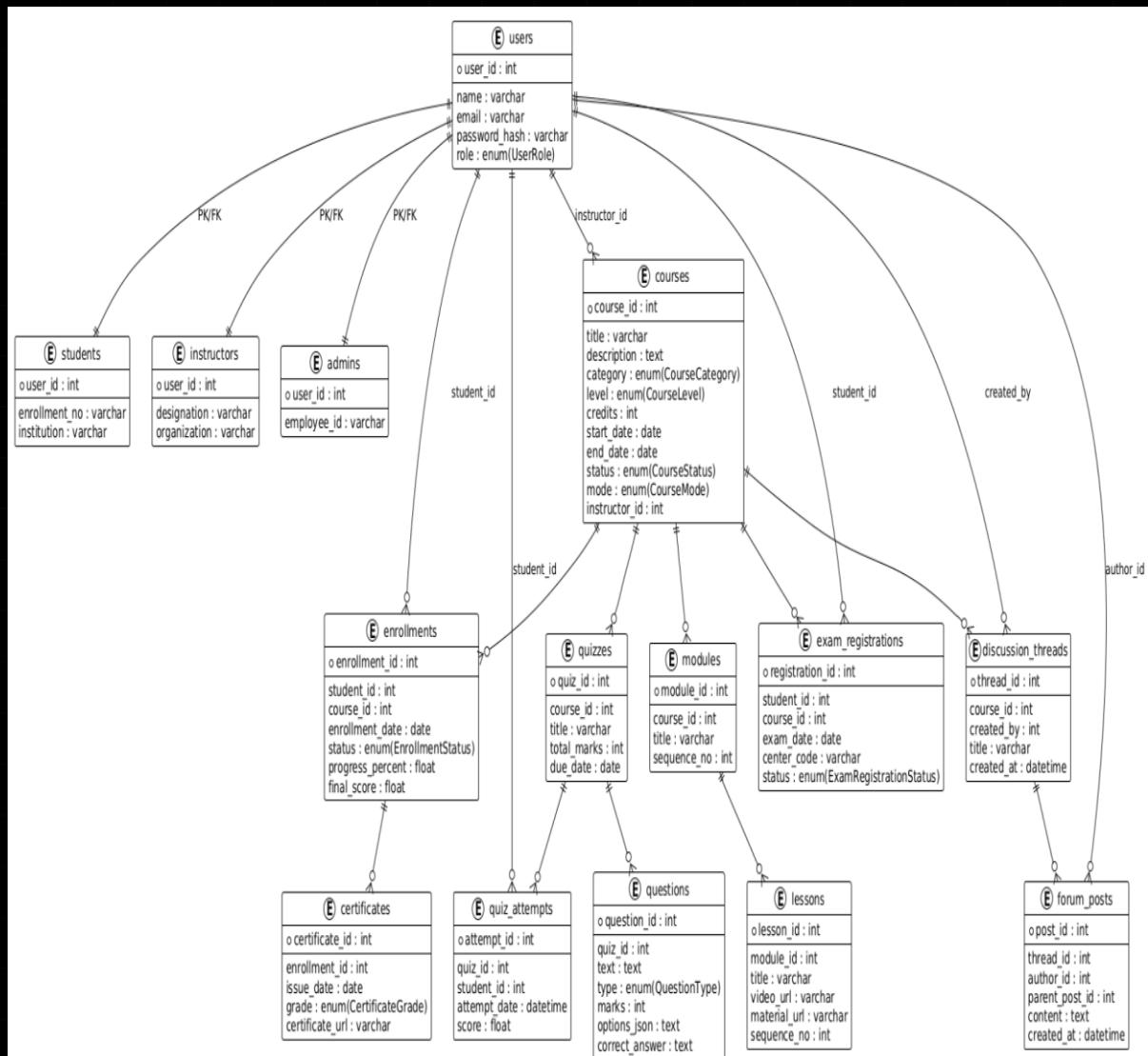




Database Schema & ENUM Lookup Design

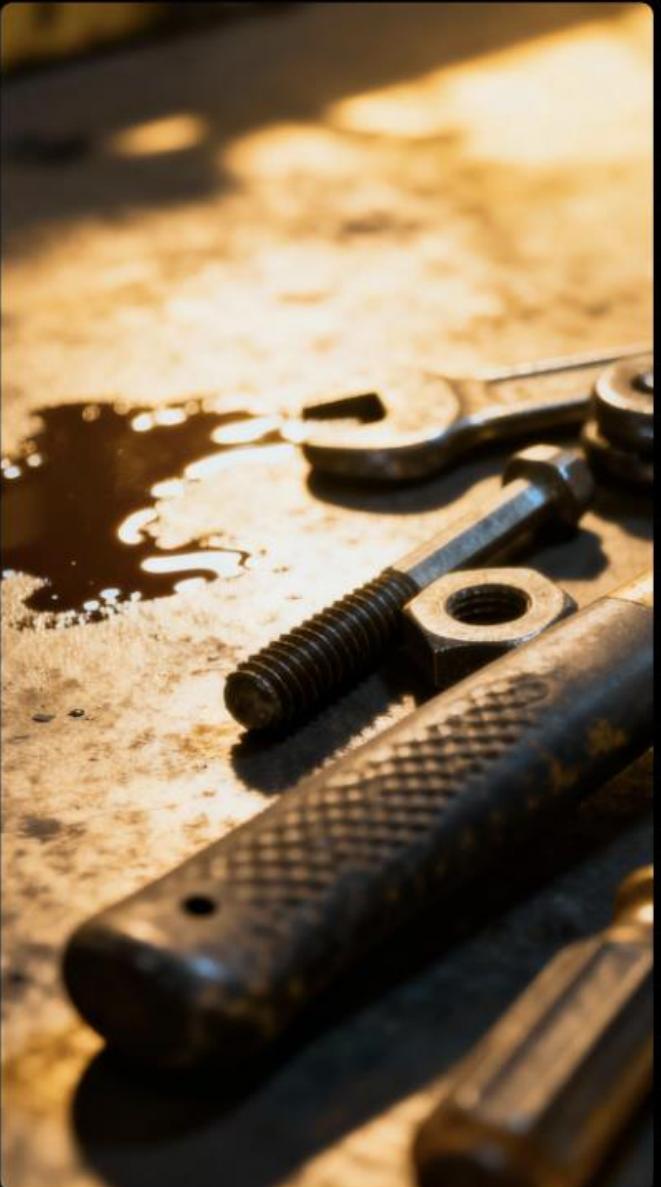
Relational tables, keys, and ENUMs for consistent e-learning data

Table	Primary Key	Foreign Keys / Relations	Notes
Users	user_id	none	Stores student/instructor profiles
Courses	course_id	owner_id → Users.user_id	Course metadata and ownership
Lectures	lecture_id	course_id → Courses.course_id	Lecture content linked to course
Enrollments	enrollment_id	user_id → Users.user_id, course_id → Courses.course_id	Tracks student progress; uses ENUM status
Assignments	assignment_id	course_id → Courses.course_id, lecture_id → Lectures.lecture_id	Assessment records and deadlines
ENUM Lookup	status_id	used by Enrollments.status	Values: Enrolled, In-Progress, Completed



Enums

E CourseCategory
SCHOOL_EDUCATION
ENGINEERING
MANAGEMENT
HUMANITIES
LAW
HEALTH_SCIENCE
SCIENCE
OTHER
E UserRole
STUDENT
INSTRUCTOR
ADMIN
E CourseLevel
SCHOOL
UNDERGRADUATE
POSTGRADUATE
E CourseStatus
UPCOMING
ONGOING
COMPLETED
ARCHIVED
E CourseMode
SELF_PACED
SCHEDULED
E EnrollmentStatus
ENROLLED
IN_PROGRESS
COMPLETED
DROPPED
E QuestionType
MCQ_SINGLE
MCQ_MULTI
SHORT_ANSWER
LONG_ANSWER
E ExamRegistrationStatus
REGISTERED
CANCELLED
APPEARED
ABSENT
RESULT_DECLARED
E CertificateGrade
PASS
FAIL
GOOD
VERY_GOOD
EXCELLENT



Testing, Maintenance & Future Enhancements

Validate functionality, sustain performance, and enrich learner experience



Unit, Integration, System, and Acceptance testing to validate components, data flow, overall functionality, and user satisfaction.



Ongoing maintenance: performance tuning, scalability improvements, and bug fixing to sustain optimal operations



Future features: **AI-driven course recommendations, gamified learning, mobile app integration, and real-time chat support**

◆ SECTION3

END