Languages Used:

Java: Java is used for server-side development with servlets. It is chosen for its robustness, platform independence, and familiarity among developers. Java Servlets provide a scalable and efficient way to handle HTTP requests and responses in web applications.

JavaScript: JavaScript is used for client-side scripting to add interactivity and dynamic behavior to web pages. It is suitable for handling form validations, DOM manipulation, and AJAX requests. JavaScript is widely supported by browsers and allows for rich user experiences.

HTML: HTML is used for creating the structure and content of web pages. It provides a standardized way to define the layout and elements of a webpage. HTML is essential for building the user interface of web applications.

CSS: CSS is used for styling the presentation of HTML elements. It allows for customization of colors, fonts, layout, and overall appearance of web pages. CSS enhances the visual appeal and usability of web applications.

SQL: SQL is used for database management and querying. It provides a structured way to store, retrieve, and manipulate data in relational databases. SQL is essential for storing user information, event details, educational content, etc.

Software Platforms Used:

Apache Tomcat: Tomcat is used as the web server and servlet container for deploying and running Java web applications. It is a popular choice for hosting Java-based web applications due to its reliability, scalability, and support for Java Servlet API.

MySQL: MySQL is used as the relational database management system (RDBMS) for storing and managing data. It is widely used for its performance, ease of use, and scalability. MySQL integrates seamlessly with Java applications through JDBC for database connectivity.

Presentation of Code Modules:

Each class/object defined in the documentation corresponds to specific code modules within the implementation.

For example, the User class in the documentation maps to the Java servlets handling user registration, login, and authentication.

The Event class maps to servlets responsible for event management, such as creating new events, scheduling workshops, and managing volunteer opportunities.

Similarly, other classes and objects defined in the documentation are represented by corresponding code modules responsible for implementing their functionalities.

Identification of Business Logic:

The business logic can be identified in the servlets that handle core application functionalities, such as user registration, event management, educational content management, etc.

For example, the servlet responsible for user registration contains business logic for validating user input, checking for duplicate usernames or emails, encrypting passwords, and storing user information in the database.

Similarly, servlets handling event management contain business logic for creating new events, scheduling workshops, assigning volunteer tasks, and updating event details based on user input and application requirements.