End User

Methods

Members

Login, Register, Reset

User Name, Password

Members

Methods

Members

Methods

Members

Methods

Web Server

Admin

all documents details, all authors, all users, all search history

User \_Name, Author name, Content, Document, keys

All\_Documents(), All\_Authors(), All\_Users(), All\_SearchHistory()

Users, Authors, Documents, History

User & Author Register

User & Author Login

Methods

Register, Reset

Name, Password, DOB, Gender, Address, City, Country, Email, Mobile, Image, Pincode

Members

Author

Logout, View\_Documents(), View\_OwnDetails(), Add\_Documents(), Request\_for\_key()

Author Name, Documents

Logout, View\_search\_History\_details(), View\_OwnDetails(), search\_on\_contents(), search\_on\_query(),

User Name, Content name, keywords

Methods

Members

The class diagram is the main building block of [object oriented](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object_oriented) modeling. It is used both for general [conceptual modeling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conceptual_model) of the systematic of the application, and for detailed modeling translating the models into [programming code](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programming_code). Class diagrams can also be used for modeling. The classes in a class diagram represent both the main objects, interactions in the application and the classes to be programmed.

In the diagram, classes are represented with boxes which contain three parts

* The upper part holds the name of the class
* The middle part contains the attributes of the class
* The bottom part gives the methods or operations the class can take or undertake

In the design of a system, a number of classes are identified and grouped together in a class diagram which helps to determine the static relations between those objects. With detailed modeling, the classes of the conceptual design are often split into a number of subclasses.