



CS251: HoodRatz Project: Money Minds

Software Design Specification

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Software Design Specification

Team

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Document Purpose and Audience

Purpose

- This document describes the design, structure, & functionality of the Budget Manager application.
- It explains how users can track their incomes, expenses, and generate financial reports.
- It outlines the main components, their responsibilities, and how they interact with each other.

Audience

- Developers to understand the system architecture and build the application.
- Project Manager to oversee the project development and ensure requirements are met.
- Testers/QA Team to reference expected functionalities during testing.
- Potential Stakeholders (optional) to review the overall app structure and features.





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System Models

I. Architecture Diagram

Software Architecture Choice

For the Budget Manager application, we selected an **architecture** consisting of the **Frontend**, **Backend**, and **Database** layers, connected through APIs and supported by Authentication and Analytics services. This architecture is suitable for the project because it provides:

- Separation of concerns: each layer has a specific responsibility (UI, business logic, data storage).
- **Scalability**: the application can grow by upgrading each tier independently.
- **Security**: user data can be protected through centralized authentication mechanisms.
- Maintainability: the structure simplifies debugging, updates, and future enhancements.

System Components

The system is divided into the following main components:

- Users: Individuals who interact with the application to manage their budgets.
- Front End (Application): The graphical user interface that users interact with. It sends and receives data via APIs.
- API: Facilitates communication between the Front End and the Back End.
- **Back End**: Processes requests, applies business logic, manages authentication, reporting, and communicates with the database.
- Authentication Service: Handles user login, registration, and secure access management.
- Database (SQL): Stores persistent data, including users' incomes, expenses, and transaction history.
- Analytics & Reporting: Generates financial reports and visual insights based on user data.

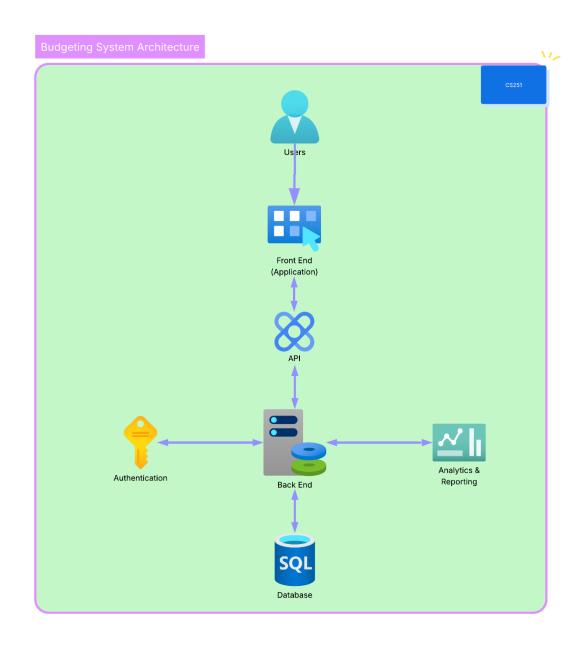




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Architecture Diagram

The architecture diagram below shows the relationship between different components using a simple arrowand-box notation:

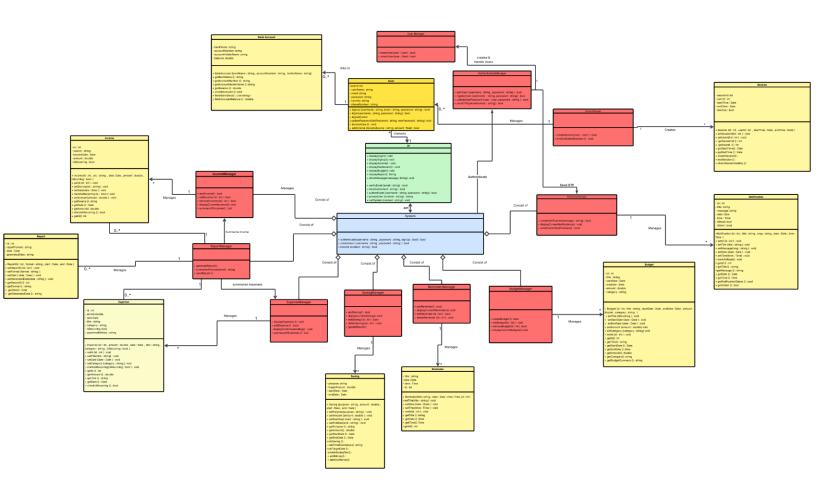




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II. Class Diagram(s)







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III. Class Descriptions

Class ID	Class Name	Description & Responsibility	
1	Income	Represents an income entry with properties like source, amount, and date; responsible for managing income-related operations.	
2	IncomeManager	Manages multiple Income objects; responsible for adding, deleting, retrieving, and summarizing incomes.	
3	BankAccount	Represents a user's bank account details; responsible for storing account number, balance, and bank name.	
4	Report	Represents financial reports; responsible for summarizing income and expenses over a time period.	
5	ReportManager	Manages creation and retrieval of financial reports based on user data.	
6	Expense	Represents an expense entry with properties like type, amount, and description; manages individual expense records.	
7	ExpenseManager	Manages multiple Expense objects; responsible for adding, deleting, and retrieving expenses.	
8	Saving	Represents a saving goal or entry; manages target amounts and current savings status.	
9	SavingManager	Manages user savings; responsible for adding savings and generating saving reports.	
10	User	Represents a system user with authentication credentials; manages personal user details.	
11	UserManager	Manages creating and checking for users in the database.	
12	Budget	Represents a budget plan for a category or time period; manages allocation and spending tracking.	
13	BudgetManager	Manages user budgets; responsible for creating and managing budget plans.	
14	Notification	Represents a message or alert sent to users; responsible for delivering real- time updates, reminders, or warnings based on system events or user actions.	
15	Notification Manager	Represents a notification message; manages sending alerts to users.	
16	AuthenticationManager	Responsible for verifying and managing user authentication (login/signup).	
17	Reminder	Represents a scheduled alert for important financial activities or goals; responsible for setting, updating, and managing reminders triggered at specific times or conditions.	
18	Reminder Manager	Represents a reminder entity; manages notification scheduling.	
19	UI	Represents the front end of the application where the user would interact with the system.	





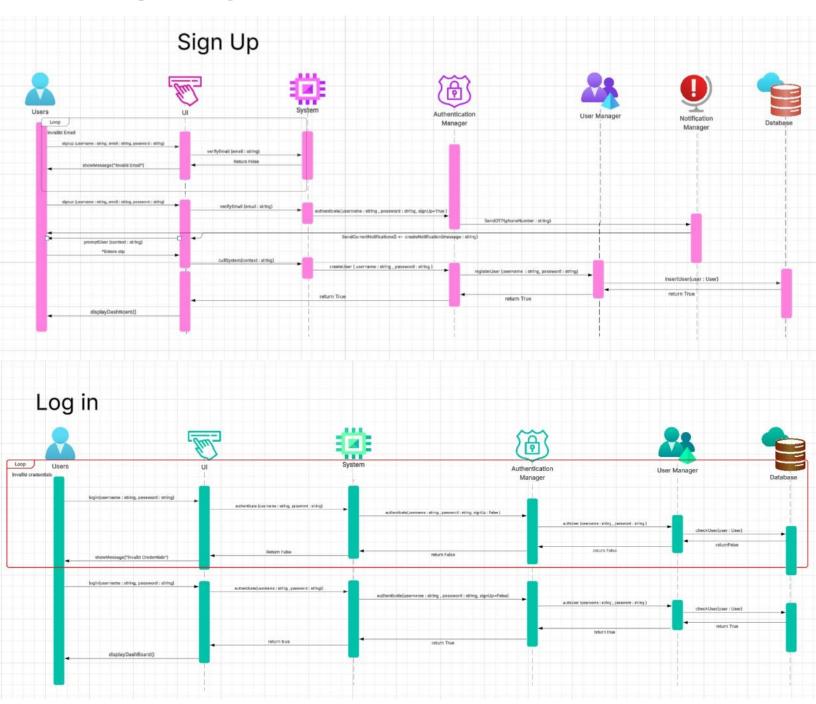
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Class ID	Class Name	Description & Responsibility	
20	System	Central class represents the entire system; that coordinates between managers and entities.	
21	Session	Represents a user's active interaction period with the system; responsible for temporarily storing user data (such as login state) during usage, until the session ends or expires.	
22	Session Manager	Responsible for creating, maintaining, and terminating user sessions; manages session-related data like active users, timeouts, and session validation to ensure continuous and secure user interaction.	



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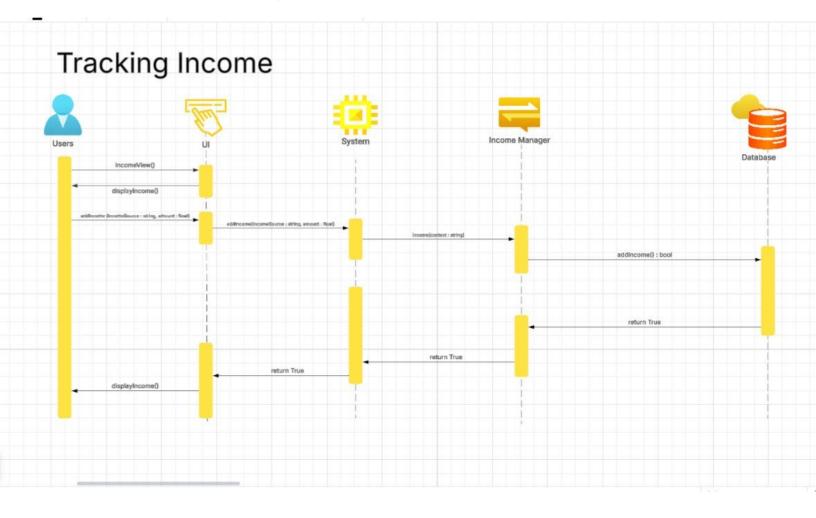
IV. Sequence diagrams







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Class - Sequence Usage Table

Sequence Diagram	Classes Used	All Methods Used
1. Sign Up	Users UI System Authentication Manager User Manager Notification Manager	signup (username : string, email : string, password : string) showMessage("Invalid Email") verifyEmail (email : string) authenticate(username : string , password : string, signUp : bool) SendOTP(phoneNumber : string) SendCurrentNotifications() createNotification(message : string) promptUser (context : string) callSystem(context : string) createUser (username : string , password : string) registerUser (username : string, password : string) insertUser(user : User) displayDashBoard()
2. Log in	Users UI System Authentication Manager User Manager Notification Manager	login(username : string, password : string) authenticate (username : string, password : string) authUser (username : string , password : string) checkUser(user : User) showMessage("Invalid Credentials") displayDashBoard()
3. Track Income	Users UI System Income Manager	incomeView() displayIncome() addIncome (incomeSource : string, amount : float) income(context : string) addIncome() : bool

V. State Diagram

• For the <u>ONE MOST IMPORTANT</u> object, draw a state diagram to show the developer the different states it can be in. (for example it is initially created, then it can be shipped, cancelled (if cancelling is possible),, etc.)

VI. SOLID Principles

• Explain how you applied <u>THREE OF THE SOLID PRINCIPLES</u> in your design and show the part that the principles where applied in.

VII. Design Patterns

• Use at least <u>THREE DESIGN PATTERNS</u>, any ones from the 23 patterns, not just ones explained in lecture. Explain where you used it and what was the benefit of using it in this place.





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Tools

LucidChart

Ownership Report

Item	Owners
Loai Hataba	System Architecture & Sequence Diagrams
Abdullah Mohammed	
Hossam Abdelaziz	