

# **SeatGen - The Seating Plan Generation Tool For Stadiums**

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Leonding, April 4, 2025

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# Abstract

SeatGen is a tool developed for Solvistas GmbH to simplify stadium seating plan creation and management. It replaces the inefficient manual process with an intuitive graphical interface, allowing event organizers to design and edit seating layouts without technical expertise.

Built with React, Spring Boot & Kotlin, and Leaflet.js, SeatGen enables direct seat manipulation, real-time updates, and bulk modifications. This thesis explores the challenges, technologies, and implementation behind SeatGen.



# Zusammenfassung

SeatGen ist ein Tool, das für die Solvistas GmbH entwickelt wurde, um die Erstellung und Verwaltung von Stadion-Sitzplänen zu vereinfachen. Es ersetzt den bisher ineffizienten manuellen Prozess durch eine intuitive grafische Benutzeroberfläche und ermöglicht es Veranstaltern, Sitzpläne ohne technisches Vorwissen zu entwerfen und zu bearbeiten.

Die Anwendung wurde mit React, Spring Boot & Kotlin sowie Leaflet.js umgesetzt und erlaubt die direkte Bearbeitung von Sitzplätzen, Echtzeit-Aktualisierungen sowie Massенbearbeitungen. Diese Arbeit beleuchtet die Herausforderungen, eingesetzten Technologien und die Umsetzung von SeatGen.

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Initial Situation

The company Solvistas GmbH is a software development company, and one of their main products is the Ticketing project. Ticketing is a software solution that enables customers to purchase tickets for seats or sections in stadiums and other venues hosting events. The software is used by various sports clubs and event organizers to manage ticket sales for their events.

## 1.2 Problem Statement

The just mentioned stadiums and venues have many seats and different areas. Therefore, the Ticketing software needs to know the layout of the seats. These layouts can have lots of complex shapes like curves and other irregular shapes. The current process of creating these so-called seat plans is done manually by editing text files. There are many problems, and editing seat plans in a text editor is a tedious process. For example, when changing the layout of a stadium, all the text files have to be reworked by a trained developer. This costs the customer a lot of money and the developer a lot of time. Also, it's hard to imagine how the rendered plan will look when editing text files.

Uploading the plan image is another tedious task when creating new plans. To convert the given SVG file into a functional map that is compatible with their system, the developer must manually upscale and slice the SVG into tiles, repeating this process for each zoom level typically 5 to 7 times. Additionally, since each tile is divided into four smaller tiles at every zoom level, the number of tiles increases exponentially. As a result, a massive number of files must be uploaded to an AWS S3 bucket, making the process even more time-consuming.

## 1.3 Goal

The goal of this diploma thesis was to develop a custom solution for the company Solvistas that solves the aforementioned problems with a tool that's intuitive to use and easy to learn, saving time and costs. The goal was to create a visual editor that creates and manages seat plans for events in a stadium. This editor allows customers to create and edit new seating plans themselves, making the process so accessible and easy to use that no more trained developers are required to make changes to a seating plan.



## 2 Environment Analysis

### 2.1 Overview

Stadiums are typically operated by sports clubs, concert organizers, or third-party management companies. These actors want to sell their tickets efficiently and accurately for a large number of offers. The environment is therefore characterized by:

- **Varied Layouts:** Modern stadiums feature a curved layout, irregular seat patterns, and different pricing tiers. Managing the seat data in plain text is error-prone and time-intensive.
- **Frequent Configuration Changes:** Stadium layouts frequently change based on events and seasons, requiring continuous updates.
- **Limited Technical Staff:** The event organizers often rely on external developers to alter seat plan definitions, creating additional costs.

From a user-experience standpoint, these challenges make it clear that an intuitive, graphical editing interface is required to replace the text-based seat data manipulation. This concept aligns with the principles of *direct manipulation interfaces*, as described by Hutchins, Hollan, and Norman, which emphasize reducing the cognitive distance between user intent and system actions by allowing direct interaction with visual representations [1]. In the context of SeatGen, users can place, move, and edit seats through an intuitive graphical interface rather than modifying abstract raw text data. Similar to how direct manipulation in statistical tools allows users to interact with data graphs instead of numbers, SeatGen provides a **spatially direct approach** to stadium seat planning.

### 2.2 Stakeholder Analysis

Several parties interact with the SeatGen tool:

- **Developers:** Historically, Solvistas' developers modified the seat layout text files. The new approach aims to minimize their involvement in the long term, except for initial and advanced configurations.
- **Event Organizers and Stadium Managers:** These stakeholders need the intuitive tools to make updates to the seat maps without dealing with complex raw data formats.
- **Ticketing Platform Users:** The final seat layouts are used in Solvistas' ticketing service. Although these end-users do not edit the data themselves, the accuracy and clarity of seat layouts crucially impact their experience at the stadium.

By identifying these stakeholders and their needs, the main focus is placed on a graphical, user-friendly solution for seat map creation and maintenance.

## 2.3 Technical Environment

On the technical side, the SeatGen application integrates with:

- **AWS S3 Buckets:** Image tiles and map data are uploaded to and fetched from a secure Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud environment.
- **React-based Frontend:** Provides an interactive user interface for managing and modifying seat layouts with real-time updates.
- **Spring Boot / Kotlin Backend:** Manages image processing and seat data handling.
- **PostgreSQL Database:** Stores seat configurations, categories, groups, sectors, and map data.

In practice, large or complex venues may have thousands of individual seat entities, potentially impacting performance if the data management is not optimized. Additionally, the zoom levels demand loads of memory- and compute-efficient image slicing and compression, to avoid excessive storage usage on AWS. The design choices reflect these constraints and requirements in multiple areas.

## 2.4 Requirements and Challenges

A core requirement of SeatGen is “direct manipulation” [1], which states that users interact more effectively when objects can be selected, dragged, and dropped in a way that mimics the real-world arrangement of physical seats or standing areas. Therefore, usability and user experience are key challenges. The following elements are particularly relevant:

- **Immediate Feedback:** When a user modifies a seat position, the update is reflected instantly on the map. Dragging seats should feel instant and follow the user, mimicking real-life interactions.
- **Simplicity and Learnability:** Familiar mouse-based interactions should allow users to perform specific and complex tasks—such as grouping seats, creating standing areas, or categorizing—without requiring specialized training or an understanding of coordinate systems.
- **Cognitive Offloading:** By representing seats visually, the mental effort to interpret raw text-based seat coordinates or stadium layouts is reduced significantly. This significantly improves efficiency and accuracy.

Leaflet, used within React, handles dynamic rendering and live interaction for the stadium seat map. Additionally, quick actions in the form of hotkeys further improve efficiency.

## 2.5 Summary

In summary, the environment for SeatGen includes a mix of business and technical constraints, demanding a straightforward and user-friendly, yet powerful visual editor. In the following chapters, the technical and logical aspects of how the set requirements are met will be further described.

## 3 Technologies

A complete visualization of the tech stack can be found in Figure 1. Further details and explanations can be found in the following sections.

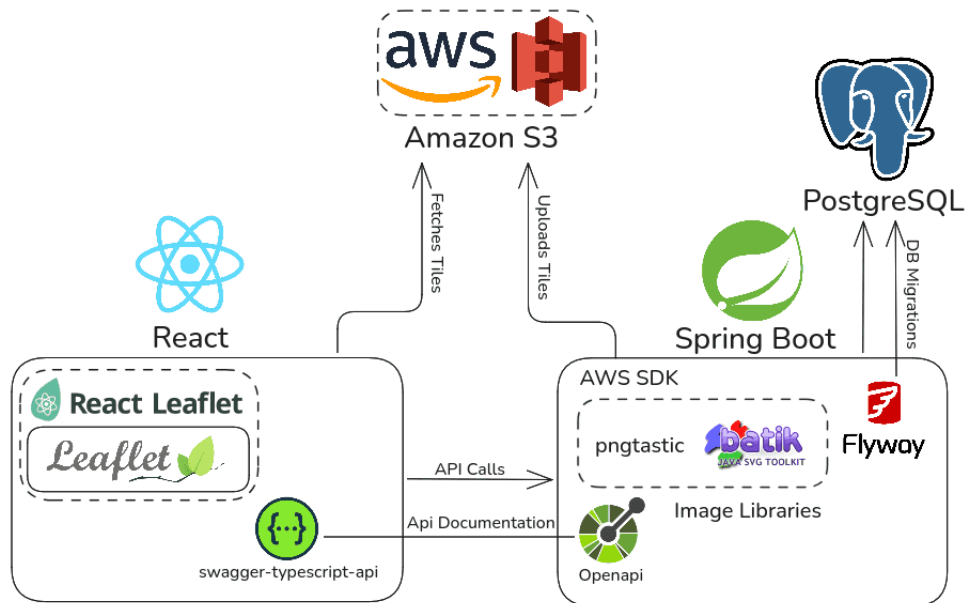


Figure 1: Tech Stack

### 3.1 React

The frontend of SeatGen is built using the React framework. This choice was primarily motivated by the existing expertise within Solvistas, ensuring that the company’s developers could easily maintain and adjust the project to their needs. Additionally, React provides an ideal balance between flexibility, performance, and a vibrant ecosystem, which are factors that proved crucial when building an interactive seating plan editor for stadiums. Also, our team was already experienced with component-based single-page application frontend frameworks.

#### 3.1.1 Framework Background

React is an open-source JavaScript library developed and maintained by Meta (formerly known as Facebook) and a community of individual developers and companies.

Originally introduced in 2013 to power Facebook’s dynamic news feed, React has since become renowned for creating data-driven web interfaces [2, 3]. Rather than manually manipulating the Document Object Model (DOM), developers can simply declare how the interface should appear based on the underlying data. This declarative approach allows React to handle updates internally, ensuring smoother user interactions, which are especially beneficial for large or frequently changing data sets [4, 3].

### **3.1.2 Virtual DOM**

React’s Virtual DOM architecture is particularly advantageous for applications requiring frequent updates and complex UI interactions. In SeatGen, each seat on the map can be added, moved, or deleted in real time, causing rapid changes that must be reflected in the user interface without compromising speed. By selectively re-rendering only components that have actually changed, the Virtual DOM mechanism helps maintain excellent performance even under heavy load [4]. This aligns with the findings in [3], where React demonstrates superior rendering speed and user satisfaction in Single Page Applications (SPAs) requiring dynamic content updates.

### **3.1.3 Component-based Architecture**

React’s component-based architecture keeps each feature modular to make the project easier to maintain as it grows. Instead of bundling all functionality into a single monolithic view, UI features are developed as self-contained components this allows developers to modify or expand them individually without affecting unrelated parts of the application. This approach simplifies debugging, since issues can often be traced to a specific component rather than across the entire codebase. It is also suitable for collaborative development by letting team members work on separate components in parallel, which significantly accelerated our development process. Overall, React’s modular design reduces complexity, which assists a more organized and maintainable codebase [5, 6, 7].

### **3.1.4 Integration of Libraries**

One of SeatGen’s central requirements is to enable direct manipulation for seat layouts. React’s flexible architecture allows for the easy incorporation of third-party libraries. For example, Leaflet was integrated to render the stadium map using its efficient,

canvas-based engine. React uses its Context API to manage global state effectively, while Leaflet is responsible for the map rendering. This separation ensures that intensive mapping operations do not interfere with overall UI responsiveness. This approach meets the specific requirements of seat manipulation, multi-layered zoom levels, and user interactions.

### 3.1.5 Developer Familiarity and Team Expertise

Since React was already in use at Solvistas, its adoption ensured that the company's developers could seamlessly work with and extend the project. Additionally, our team had prior experience with component-based frontend frameworks, making it easy to understand React's structure, including concepts such as routing, state management, data binding, and components. This familiarity enabled a quick understanding and utilization of React, leading to the rapid development of the first running prototype.

### Comparison to Other Frameworks

Compared to alternative frameworks such as Angular or Vue, studies have shown that React generally demonstrate superior rendering performance and faster load times in dynamic applications [3]. Additionally, React is preferred by developers for SPAs with frequent UI updates, with a reported 34% higher satisfaction rate compared to other frameworks [3].

### 3.1.6 Summary

React's widespread adoption, strong ecosystem, and proven efficiency in building dynamic web applications make it a reliable choice for modern frontend development. Its Virtual DOM ensures optimized rendering performance, while its component-based architecture keeps the application modular and maintainable. Additionally, React Context provides a lightweight yet effective solution for managing global state. This allows seamless integration with external libraries such as Leaflet for real-time seat rendering [4, 5].

With React already in use within the company, adopting it ensured maintainability and smooth collaboration. Its performance advantages in Single Page Applications (SPAs), along with high developer satisfaction rates [3], further validated its suitability for our interactive seating plan editor.

## 3.2 Spring Boot and Kotlin

For the backend logic, Spring Boot was chosen as it is a core technology in Solvistas's tech stack. This decision ensures that the project remains maintainable by Solvistas developers in the long run. The backend has several key responsibilities, including:

- Handling the storage of the seat plan metadata
- Converting SVGs into image tiles
- Uploading the converted tiles to an S3 bucket
- Serving all of this data to the frontend via REST

For image processing tasks such as resizing and slicing SVGs and PNGs, Python was initially considered due to its well-documented and easy-to-use image manipulation libraries like CairoSVG and OpenCV. However, the decision was ultimately made to keep the processing within the Java/Kotlin ecosystem, using libraries like Batik [8] and ImageIO [9]. While Java/Kotlin image processing is not as straightforward as Python due to less extensive documentation and fewer community resources, this choice allowed for a consistent backend technology stack. One challenge with Java-based image processing is memory management. Heap size and garbage collection must always be kept in mind, especially when processing large images. For file uploads, Amazon S3 provides excellent support for Java and Kotlin through the AWS SDK [10], accompanied by extensive documentation and examples. This integration made it easy to incorporate S3 into the backend for efficiently storing and retrieving image tiles.

### 3.2.1 Kotlin

As for the language, Kotlin was used in Spring Boot, even though it is not commonly used in many of Solvistas's projects. However, Kotlin was deemed the better option because it is a modern language that is fully interoperable with Java and offers many features that facilitate writing clean and concise code, thereby reducing errors and improving readability and maintainability. It eliminates much of the boilerplate code required in Java and provides a rich standard library with numerous built-in utility functions, significantly reducing development time. While Kotlin does not offer essential functionalities that Java cannot provide, it is more modern and has a more concise syntax.

Additionally, Kotlin introduces powerful features such as null safety, which helps create more robust applications with fewer runtime errors. Furthermore, Kotlin provides

strong support for functional programming, including higher-order functions, lambda expressions, and extension functions, making it easier to write expressive and reusable code. Another key advantage are Kotlin's coroutines, which enable highly efficient asynchronous programming without the complexity of Java's traditional thread management. This makes Kotlin particularly well-suited for handling concurrent tasks, such as processing multiple image transformations simultaneously, significantly reducing processing time.

Kotlin's seamless integration with Spring Boot also allows for idiomatic DSLs (Domain-Specific Languages), which can simplify configuration and reduce verbosity in code. The language's structured concurrency and intuitive syntax contribute to cleaner, more maintainable backend services, ensuring long-term scalability. Finally, Kotlin's growing adoption within the Spring ecosystem, along with support from JetBrains and the Spring team, makes it a viable choice for modern backend development. Its developer-friendly nature, combined with reduced verbosity and enhanced safety features, positions it as a forward-thinking investment despite its lower adoption within Solvistas' existing projects.

In the end, Spring Boot with Kotlin was chosen due to the team's expertise with the language and the fact that all other components of the Ticketing software were already written in Spring Boot.

### 3.2.2 API Documentation with Swagger

SeatGen also utilizes SwaggerUi and Swagger Codegen to generate REST API documentation and client code for the frontend. This allows for easy integration of the backend with the frontend and ensures that the frontend developers always have the most up-to-date API documentation. This is done via the OpenAPI Gradlew plugin, which generates the SwaggerUi documentation and client code for all the API endpoints and required models. The generated docs can be fetched by the frontend developers with a script within the `package.json` file, under the name `fetch-openapi-docs`. This script fetches the `api-docs.yaml` file from the backend and saves it in the frontend project. When starting or building the frontend, the `swagger-typescript-api` plugin generates the client code from this file. The frontend developer can now use the generated client code to interact with the backend API through the generated functions and models without having to manually maintain the API client code.



### 3.3 Database

PostgreSQL was chosen as the database for several key reasons. A relational database is required since the data follows a structured design that is best represented through classical relational models. The structure of the database is visualized in the class diagram seen in Figure 2. Additionally, utilizing a relational database simplifies the process of exporting generated data into the Ticketing database, which also adheres to a relational structure.

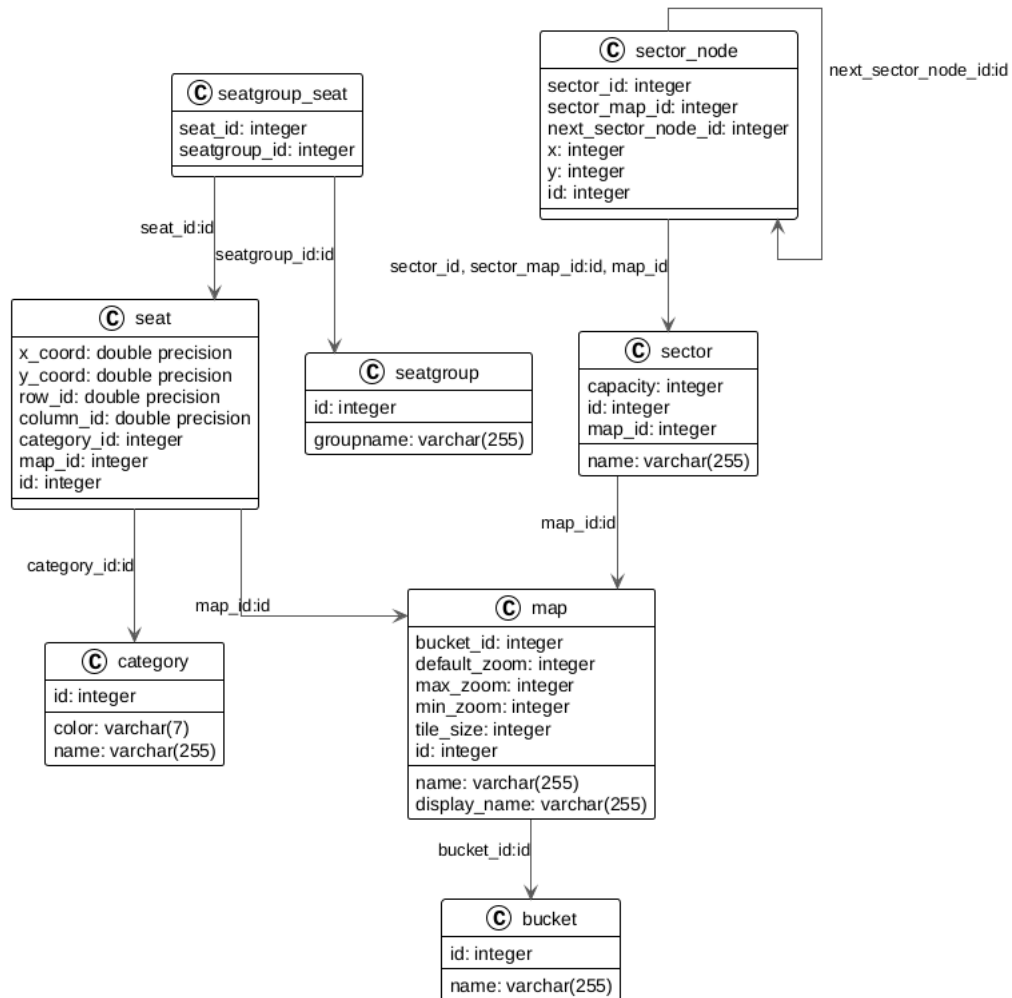


Figure 2: Database Model

The system is designed to be compatible with multiple relational databases, not just PostgreSQL, as the Java Persistence API (JPA) is utilized as the Object-Relational Mapping (ORM) framework. To maintain database flexibility, PostgreSQL-specific commands were deliberately avoided. While leveraging PL/pgSQL for business logic could have provided benefits such as enhanced security, improved performance, and greater data consistency, database interchangeability was prioritized.

For database connectivity in the Spring Boot application, the Spring Data JPA library was utilized. This library streamlines the process of connecting to a database and executing queries while implementing the repository pattern. Through this pattern, custom queries are defined in an interface, which Spring Boot automatically implements at runtime. This approach simplifies query management, making it easier to maintain and use repository methods directly within the codebase.

To manage database migrations efficiently, the Flyway [11] library is used. Flyway defines database changes through SQL scripts that execute automatically when the application starts. This ensures that the database schema remains consistent with the latest changes, simplifying deployment and mitigating potential conflicts across different environments. Managing migrations this way also helps prevent issues that arise from different database versions among team members. Additionally, since Flyway migrations consist of entire SQL scripts, both Data Definition Language (DDL) and Data Manipulation Language (DML) commands can be executed. This capability is particularly beneficial for tasks such as migrating data between tables, altering column data types, and implementing other business logic-related transformations.

When selecting a migration tool, both Liquibase [12] and Flyway were evaluated. While both are open-source and provide seamless integration with Spring Boot and other Java frameworks, the decision was ultimately made to opt for Flyway due to its simplicity and specific use case. Since the team is small with infrequent parallel database changes, Flyway's linear migration approach suits the workflow without introducing complications. Although this approach might present challenges in larger teams with concurrent database modifications, it remains a practical choice for current needs.

Flyway also offers a cleaner versioning system by requiring migration filenames to follow a structured naming convention: `VX.X.X_migration_name.sql` (where X.X.X is the version of the migration). In contrast, Liquibase utilizes changelog files, which provide additional features but introduce unnecessary complexity for the use case. These changelog files can be written in SQL, XML, YAML, or JSON, but they require extensive Liquibase-specific formatting. The following example in Listing 1 illustrates a Liquibase-formatted SQL changelog file. Flyway's approach, which relies on plain SQL migration files, enhances readability and maintainability.

#### Listing 1: Liquibase Example Changelog

```
1      --liquibase formatted sql
2
3      --changeset nvoxland:1
```

```
4      create table test1 (  
5          id int primary key,  
6          name varchar(255)  
7      );  
8      --rollback drop table test1;  
9  
10     --changeset nvoxland:2  
11     insert into test1 (id, name) values (1, 'name 1');  
12     insert into test1 (id, name) values (2, 'name 2');  
13  
14     --changeset nvoxland:3 dbms:oracle  
15     create sequence seq_test;
```

To ensure database consistency, Flyway generates a `flyway_schema_history` table that tracks all executed migrations. This table stores metadata for each migration, including the version, description, execution timestamp, and a checksum. The checksum prevents modifications to previously applied migrations, ensuring consistency but potentially causing unexpected errors during local development. In such cases, manual intervention in the `flyway_schema_history` table may be required, but except for these rare cases, the `flyway_schema_history` table should not be manipulated manually.

By maintaining this history, Flyway can determine which migrations have been applied and which are still pending. Each migration also has a state, which can be pending, applied, failed, undone, and more—detailed in the Flyway documentation. These states allow system administrators to quickly identify and resolve migration and deployment issues.

When considering how to store image data, PostgreSQL’s built-in options, including BLOBs (Binary Large Objects) and TOAST [13] (The Oversized-Attribute Storage Technique), were evaluated. While these mechanisms allow PostgreSQL to handle large binary files, the decision was ultimately made against using them due to performance concerns, maintenance overhead, scalability limitations, and company reasons. Even though TOAST is very performant and automatically compresses and stores large column values outside the main table structure, making it a more attractive option than traditional BLOBs, accessing and manipulating the stored images via SQL queries can become a bottleneck. ORMs like Hibernate tend to retrieve large column values by default unless explicitly configured otherwise, potentially leading to performance degradation when dealing with frequent queries. This means extra effort would be required to optimize database queries to avoid unnecessary data retrieval, increasing development complexity.

## 3.4 AWS - S3

For file uploads, Amazon S3 provides excellent support for Java and Kotlin through the AWS SDK, with extensive documentation and examples. This facilitated seamless integration of S3 into the backend for efficient storage and retrieval of image tiles.

In the Ticketing project, all image tiles are stored in an AWS S3 bucket. S3 was required due to its robust performance, reliability, and seamless integration with the AWS ecosystem, which is already in use at Solvistas. By utilizing the Amazon S3 SDK, the file upload process is automated, reducing manual effort and minimizing the risk of errors.

Using S3 also improves frontend performance by ensuring that image retrieval does not depend on the backend server's speed. Instead of acting as a middleware for serving images, the backend delegates this task directly to S3, reducing its workload and enhancing response times.

AWS S3 was the only option considered, as it is the cloud platform used by Solvistas, and the infrastructure costs are funded by the company.

## 3.5 Leaflet

Leaflet is an open-source JavaScript library designed for interactive maps. Developed by Vladimir Agafonkin and maintained by a large community, it is widely used for its lightweight nature and ease of integration with modern web applications [14]. Unlike heavyweight mapping solutions such as Google Maps or OpenLayers, Leaflet is specifically optimized for rendering custom vector layers and handling dynamic user interactions efficiently. These characteristics make it an ideal choice for SeatGen's stadium seat visualization, where real-time updates and performance optimization are critical.

### 3.5.1 Reasons for Leaflet

For SeatGen, choosing the right mapping library was crucial to ensuring smooth and interactive seat visualization. Leaflet was selected due to its lightweight architecture, extensibility, and strong performance when rendering custom vector layers. Unlike Google Maps or OpenLayers, which offer extensive GIS (geographic information system)

focused functionalities but often introduce unnecessary overhead, Leaflet is designed for fast, customizable, and lightweight mapping solutions [14].

A key advantage of Leaflet is its low dependency footprint. Unlike other mapping solutions that rely on external APIs or heavy SDKs, Leaflet provides a standalone JavaScript library that integrates seamlessly with React. This lightweight approach ensures excellent map performance, even when handling large stadiums with thousands of seats. In contrast, frameworks like Google Maps API enforce rate limits and external API calls, which can introduce latency and unnecessary costs.

Leaflet’s customizability also played a significant role in our decision. SeatGen requires custom zoom levels, and real-time updates, all of which are efficiently handled using Leaflet’s open architecture. Unlike proprietary mapping tools, Leaflet allows full control over rendering logic, making it easier to optimize performance and adjust the visualization to match stadium layouts precisely [14]. Furthermore, existing Leaflet functions were adapted for tasks such as seat selection and the grid tool. This significantly accelerated the development process.

By selecting Leaflet, SeatGen ensures efficient handling of multi-layered rendering, interactive zoom, custom maps, and seamless seat selection, all while maintaining a lightweight and scalable frontend architecture.

### 3.5.2 Key Features Used

Leaflet provides several core functionalities that are essential for our interactive seating plan editor. The following features were particularly valuable in implementing a performant and user-friendly seat visualization system:

- **Dynamic Seat Rendering:** Leaflet enables the efficient rendering of thousands of seat markers without significantly impacting performance. Since stadiums can contain a large number of seats, rendering was optimized using Leaflet layers to manage visibility at different zoom levels.
- **Custom Zoom Levels and Scaling:** Leaflet supports custom zoom levels, ensuring precise seat selection when zoomed in and a full view of the stadium’s structure when zoomed out.

- **Interactive Seat Selection:** By leveraging Leaflet’s built-in event handling system, users can click and modify seats in real time. This is crucial for intuitively adjusting seating arrangements.
- **Grid-Based Seat Placement:** Leaflet’s selection, polygon, and coordinate functions were used to implement functions like the grid tool and selection tool, allowing for structured seat placement. This feature speeds up the process of generating rows and sections by automatically aligning seats according to predefined parameters.
- **Real-Time State Management with React Context:** Since Leaflet does not natively integrate with React’s state management, React Context was used to synchronize seat selections, updates, and modifications across the application. This ensures that any seat change is reflected immediately in both the UI and the underlying data model.

These features collectively make Leaflet a powerful tool for handling the seat visualization requirements. By leveraging Leaflet’s efficient rendering engine and customization capabilities, a seamless user experience was created that allows for real-time adjustments and intuitive stadium navigation.

### 3.5.3 Integration with React

Integrating Leaflet with React was straightforward thanks to React Leaflet, a library that provides React components for Leaflet [15]. This greatly simplified the integration process, as Leaflet elements could be managed within React components without directly manipulating the DOM.

One challenge faced was handling state management and data binding between Leaflet and React. Since Leaflet operates independently of React’s Virtual DOM [15], synchronizing real-time seat selections, modifications, grid placements, and similar interactions required a structured approach.

Beyond standard Leaflet functionality, existing features were extended and customized to meet specific needs. Tools such as the seat selection tool and grid tool leveraged Leaflet’s built-in functionalities, which were further adapted to meet SeatGen’s specific requirements. Through an in-depth understanding and targeted modification of Leaflet’s core functions, a tailored solution was created to support real-time seat arrangement and stadium visualization.

### 3.5.4 Summary

Leaflet's lightweight architecture, flexibility, and strong customization capabilities made it the ideal choice for an interactive seating plan editor. Unlike heavier GIS-focused alternatives, Leaflet provided a high-performance mapping solution tailored for real-time seat rendering and selection.

Its custom zoom levels allowed for the creation of an intuitive and responsive seating visualization tool. Additionally, React Leaflet streamlined the integration process, enabling faster development within React [15].

By leveraging Leaflet's existing functionality and extending its core features to suit stadium seat planning, a clean and efficient tool suite was ensured, enabling smooth real-time interaction. This solidifies Leaflet as an essential part of the frontend architecture.

# 4 Implementation

## 4.1 Frontend Architecture

To maintain a modular and scalable UI, SeatGen’s frontend follows a structured component-based architecture using React. Each UI section, including the map, toolbar, menus, and detail editor, is encapsulated in independent components. These components communicate through React’s state management system and the map context to ensure that UI updates remain efficient and consistent.

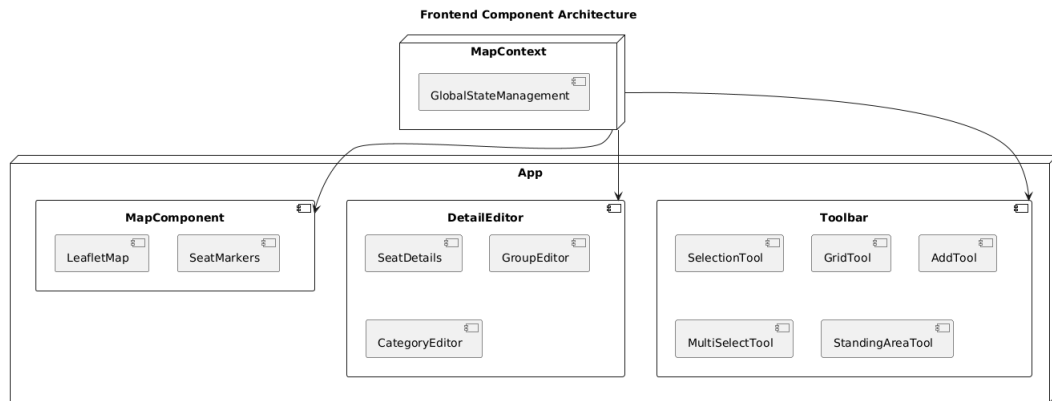


Figure 3: Frontend Component Architecture (Rough Overview)

The diagram in Figure 3 illustrates the core interactive components of the SeatGen frontend. However, it does not represent all UI elements, such as the menu, landing page, modals, and settings, which are also essential for the overall user experience.

Beyond the primary seating map, detail editor, and tool system, SeatGen’s frontend also includes:

- **Landing Page:** The first screen that users see upon opening SeatGen. It provides an introduction to the tool and a project overview for first-time users.
- **Home Menu:** This serves as the main project selection interface. Users can choose between loading an already saved seating plan or creating a new one. The UI provides a minimal and intuitive interface for quick access to projects.



- **Menu and Navigation:** The global navigation system connects different views within SeatGen. It allows users to switch between the seating map editor, settings, and export functionalities. The navigation is designed to remain persistent throughout the application to provide seamless transitions between different tasks.
- **Settings Panel:** This panel allows users to configure global preferences that influence the overall seating arrangement experience. Options include:
  - **Default Seat Categories:** Users can predefine categories to streamline seat assignments.
  - **Theme Selection:** Dark or light mode, based on user preference.
  - **Seat Map Scaling:** Allows fine-tuned adjustments of grid seat density.
- **Modals and Popups:** The frontend includes various popups and confirmation dialogs:
  - **Modals:** Used for confirmations, warnings, and additional actions.
  - **Leave Page Popup:** Warns users about unsaved changes before leaving.

Although not included in the diagram, these elements play a significant role in efficiently navigating and managing seat plans, further enhancing the user experience.

### 4.1.1 Map

The map is one of the most important components in SeatGen, responsible for rendering and managing the stadium seating map. It integrates with Leaflet library to provide interactive seat visualization, selection, and manipulation. Its core responsibilities include:

- Initializes and manages the **Leaflet map instance**.
- Loads seat and standing area data dynamically from the backend.
- Renders seats and standing areas as **interactive markers and polygons**.
- Handles user interactions such as **clicking, selecting, and dragging seats**.
- Implements **state synchronization** with the global context (map context).
- Provides support for **tool-based seat editing** (e.g., adding, deleting, moving).

The component is structured as follows:

- **State Management:** Uses `useState`, `useEffect`, and `useContext` to manage map data.
- **Leaflet Integration:** Utilizes `MapContainer` from `react-leaflet` for seamless map rendering.
- **Performance Enhancements:** Implements `useCallback` and `useRef` to optimize re-renders.

The map component initializes the Leaflet map using the `react-leaflet MapContainer` component.

Listing 2: Initializing Leaflet Map in React

```

1  const MapComponent: FC<MapProps> = ({ editable: initialEditable }) => {
2    const context = useMapContext(); // Access global state (MapContext)
3    const { bucketName, mapName } = useParams(); // Retrieve map identifiers from
      URL params
4
5    const [editable, setEditable] = useState(initialEditable ?? true);
6    const mapRef = useRef<L.Map>(null);
7
8    return (
9      <MapContainer
10        crs={L.CRS.Simple} // Uses a flat, pixel-based coordinate system
11        className="leaflet-container h-full w-full"
12        ref={mapRef}
13        center={[context.mapInfo.tileSize / (-2), context.mapInfo.tileSize /
          (2)]}
14        zoom={context.mapInfo.defaultZoom}
15        maxZoom={context.mapInfo.maxZoom}
16        minZoom={context.mapInfo.minZoom}
17        scrollWheelZoom={true}
18        zoomControl={false}
19        doubleClickZoom={false}
20        preferCanvas={true}
21        dragging={true}
22        tap={false}
23        renderer={L.canvas()} // Use Canvas for better performance
24      >
25        <TileLayer tms={true}
26          url={`/${context.mapInfo.mapDto.baseUrl}/{z}/{x}/{y}.png`} />
27      </MapContainer>
28    );
  };
```

### Custom CRS (Coordinate Reference System):

- Uses `L.CRS.Simple`, a 2D pixel-based coordinate system.
- Unlike traditional geographic maps, SeatGen does not need a curved map.
- All coordinates can be converted to a Cartesian X/Y grid.

### Custom Rendering Engine:

- Uses `L.canvas()` instead of SVG for performance.
- Enables handling of thousands of seat markers.
- Reduces DOM load by rendering elements in a drawing surface.

## Dynamically Loading Map Tiles:

- The tile URL is dynamically constructed based on `context.mapInfo`.
- Tiles are loaded asynchronously to improve map load times.

The map component fetches seat and standing area data from the backend when the component mounts. This is done using the API client in the `useEffect` hook.

Listing 3: Fetching Seat and Category Data

```

1  useEffect(() => {
2    if (bucketName && mapName) {
3      // Fetch basic stadium map information
4      seatgenApiClient.api.info(bucketName, mapName)
5        .then(response => context.setMapInfo(response.data))
6        .catch(error => console.error('Error fetching map info:', error));
7
8      // Fetch seat categories before retrieving individual seats
9      seatgenApiClient.api.getAllCategories().then((r) => {
10         if (r.ok) {
11           context.setCategories(r.data);
12           seatgenApiClient.api.getSeatsByMap(bucketName,
13             mapName).then(response => {
14             if (r.ok) {
15               context.setSeats(response.data.map((s) => ({
16                 id: s.seatId!,
17                 position: { lat: s.xcoord!, lng: s.ycoord! },
18                 category: r.data.find(it => it.id === s.categoryId) ??
19                   null
20               })));
21             }
22           });
23         }
24       });
25
26       // Fetch standing areas
27       seatgenApiClient.api.getSectorByMap(bucketName, mapName).then((r) => {
28         if (r.ok) {
29           context.setStandingAreas(r.data.map((data) => ({
30             id: data.id!,
31             name: data.name!,
32             capacity: data.capacity,
33             coordinates: data.coordinates?.map((c) => new L.LatLng(c.x!,
34               c.y!)) ?? [],
35             selected: false
36           })));
37         }
38       });
39     }
40   }, [bucketName, mapName]);

```

The data fetching logic can be summarized as follows:

- Fetches stadium metadata (`mapInfo`) and sets it globally.
- Retrieves seat categories.
- Retrieves seat positions from the backend and maps them into React state.
- Ensures data consistency by linking seats to their corresponding categories.

This object is an example of how a seat is represented in state:

## Listing 4: Seat Object in State

```

1  {
2      id: 1234,
3      position: { lat: 48.3069, lng: 14.2858 }, // Example coordinates
4      category: { id: 2, name: "VIP", color: "#FFD700" } // Associated category
5  }

```

In addition to seats, the component also retrieves standing areas from the backend, which are handled separately:

## Listing 5: Fetching Standing Areas

```

1  seatgenApiClient.api.getSectorByMap(bucketName, mapName).then((r) => {
2      if (r.ok) {
3          context.setStandingAreas(r.data.map((data) => ({
4              id: data.id!,
5              name: data.name!,
6              capacity: data.capacity,
7              coordinates: data.coordinates?.map((c) => new L.LatLng(c.x!, c.y!)) ??
8                  [],
9              selected: false
10             })));
11 });

```

The API response for standing areas is processed as follows:

- The API returns a list of sector polygons.
- Each area consists of a unique id, name, capacity, and a list of coordinates.
- Coordinates are transformed into Leaflet's LatLng format to be rendered as a polygon.

A standing area object in React state looks as follows:

## Listing 6: Standing Area Object in State

```

1  {
2      id: 69420,
3      name: "Sektor 69",
4      capacity: 187,
5      coordinates: [
6          { lat: 48.3069, lng: 14.2858 },
7          { lat: 48.3075, lng: 14.2862 },
8          { lat: 48.3080, lng: 14.2856 }
9      ],
10     selected: false
11 }

```

SeatGen incorporates performance-conscious state management strategies:

- `useEffect` Dependency Array:
  - Ensures the API calls only run when `bucketName` or `mapName` change.
  - Prevents unnecessary re-fetching on every render.
- Efficient State Updates:

- Avoids unnecessary re-renders by batching state updates for seats and standing areas.
- No prop-drilling by storing fetched data needed globally in the map context.
- Error Handling:
  - If any API call fails, an error is logged, and the operation is skipped.
  - Ensures that failures in one request do not crash the entire component.

## Rendering Seats and Handling Selection

Each seat in the stadium is rendered as a Leaflet marker, allowing users to interact with them dynamically. The selection mechanism is designed to provide an intuitive experience while supporting multi-selection for bulk operations.

The Listing Listing 7 shows how seat selection is handled on click:

Listing 7: Rendering and Selecting Seats

```
1  const handleSeatClick = useCallback((id: number, event: L.LeafletMouseEvent) => {
2    const isCtrlPressed = event.originalEvent?.ctrlKey;
3
4    context.setSeats(prevSeats => prevSeats.map(seat => {
5      if (seat.id === id) {
6        const selected = isCtrlPressed ? !seat.selected : true;
7        return { ...seat, selected };
8      }
9      return isCtrlPressed ? seat : { ...seat, selected: false };
10    }));
11
12    setOpenSideBar(true);
13  }, [context]);
```

This logic operates as follows:

- Clicking a seat toggles its selected state.
- Holding `Ctrl` allows multi-selection, useful for bulk actions.
- Clicking a seat opens the detail editor sidebar for further modifications.

## Implementing Live Seat Dragging and Moving

In SeatGen, users can drag and reposition multiple selected seats dynamically. The challenge was ensuring that **all** selected seats move smoothly and live directly following the cursor while keeping their relative distances intact. To achieve this, a real-time position tracking mechanism was implemented using Leaflet events and React state updates.

Before moving seats, their initial positions are stored so that relative offsets can be preserved:

Listing 8: Storing Initial Positions Before Dragging

```

1  const initialPositionsRef = useRef<{ [key: number]: L.Point }>({});
2
3  const storeInitialPositions = useCallback(() => {
4      const map = mapRef.current;
5      if (!map) return;
6
7      initialPositionsRef.current = {};
8      selectedSeats.forEach(seat => {
9          initialPositionsRef.current[seat.id] =
            map.latLngToLayerPoint(seat.position);
10     });
11
12     // Register move action for undo functionality
13     context.doAction(new MoveAction(selectedSeats, context.setSeats));
14 }, [selectedSeats, context]);

```

This mechanism works as follows:

- A reference (`initialPositionsRef`) is created to store the pixel positions of selected seats by converting the Latitude and Longitude into Layer Points which are x and y Cartesian System points.
- These positions are saved when the user starts dragging a seat.
- The relative distance between seats is maintained, preventing unwanted misalignment.

To support live seat repositioning, `SeatGen` continuously updates seat positions during drag events. While the user drags a seat, the drag distance is calculated and applied to all selected seats simultaneously:

Listing 9: Updating Seat Positions During Dragging

```

1  const updateSelectedSeatsPosition = useCallback((draggedSeatId: number,
2      newLatLngPosition: { lat: number; lng: number }) => {
3      const map = mapRef.current;
4      const primarySeat = context.seats.find(s => s.id === draggedSeatId);
5
6      if (!map || !primarySeat || !primarySeat.selected) return;
7
8      const newPosition = map.latLngToLayerPoint(newLatLngPosition);
9      const oldPosition = initialPositionsRef.current[draggedSeatId];
10
11     const deltaX = newPosition.x - oldPosition.x;
12     const deltaY = newPosition.y - oldPosition.y;
13
14     context.setSeats(prevSeats =>
15         prevSeats.map(seat => {
16             if (seat.selected) {
17                 const initialPosition = initialPositionsRef.current[seat.id];
18                 const newPosX = initialPosition.x + deltaX;
19                 const newPosY = initialPosition.y + deltaY;
20                 const newLatLngPos = map.layerPointToLatLng(new L.Point(newPosX,
21                     newPosY));
22                 return { ...seat, position: newLatLngPos };
23             }
24             return seat;
25         })
26     );

```

```
25
26 // Update MoveAction for undo tracking
27 const currentAction = context.getCurrentAction();
28 if (currentAction instanceof MoveAction) {
29     currentAction.setNewSeats(selectedSeats);
30 }
31 }, [context.seats, context]);
```

The position update process involves the following steps:

- The drag delta (change in X/Y position) between the starting position and the new cursor position is calculated.
- The same delta is applied to all selected seats, ensuring they move together.
- Positions are converted between LatLng (geo-coordinates) and pixel points, so dragging works consistently at different zoom levels.
- Changes using `MoveAction` are tracked, allowing the operation to be undone if needed.

Several key challenges came up during implementation, alongside specific optimizations:

- Preventing position drift when switching between zoom levels.
- Ensuring smooth movement with large seat selections.
- Avoiding excessive re-renders that slow down performance.

To maintain responsiveness during interaction, the following strategies were implemented:

- Used `useRef` to store initial positions instead of state (prevents extra re-renders).
- Applied batch updates for all selected seats instead of updating them individually.
- Optimized Leaflet latLng-to-pixel conversion to enable natural seat dragging (direct manipulation [1]).

## Conclusion

The live dragging implementation allows users to dynamically reposition multiple seats while keeping their relative distances intact. By leveraging Leaflet's coordinate system and real-time state updates, a fluid and high-performance dragging experience was achieved, with full undo and redo functionality.

## Managing Standing Areas and Sectors

SeatGen allows the definition of standing areas / sectors, which differ from regular seats by not being assigned individual markers but instead represented as polygonal sectors. Each standing area has a defined capacity, ensuring ticketing restrictions.

The standing area system supports the following functionality:

- **Custom Polygons:** Users define standing areas by selecting points on the map.
- **Capacity Control:** Limits the number of tickets available per standing area.
- **Category Assignment:** Standing areas can be assigned different categories.
- **Real-time Editing:** Areas can be renamed, and deleted dynamically.

Standing area selection is implemented using the following logic:

Listing 10: Handling Standing Area Selection

```

1  const handlePolygonClick = useCallback((id: number, event: L.LeafletMouseEvent) =>
2    {
3      const isCtrlPressed = event.originalEvent?.ctrlKey;
4      // Deselect all seats when a polygon is clicked
5      context.setSeats(prevSeats => prevSeats.map(seat => ({
6        ...seat,
7        selected: false
8      })));
9
10     const selectedStandingAreaIds: number[] = [];
11     context.setStandingAreas(prevAreas => {
12       return prevAreas.map(area => {
13         if (area.id === id) {
14           const selected = isCtrlPressed ? !area.selected : true;
15           if (selected) selectedStandingAreaIds.push(area.id);
16           return { ...area, selected };
17         }
18         if (!isCtrlPressed) {
19           return { ...area, selected: false };
20         }
21         if (area.selected) selectedStandingAreaIds.push(area.id);
22         return area;
23       });
24     });
25     // Update the selected standing area ids in the context
26     context.setSelectedStandingAreaIds(selectedStandingAreaIds);
27     setOpenSideBar(true);
28   }, [context, setOpenSideBar]);

```

Once selected, standing areas can be modified as follows:

- Clicking a standing area toggles its selected state.
- In the detail editor panel, renaming, capacity adjustments, and category (including color coding) updates are possible.



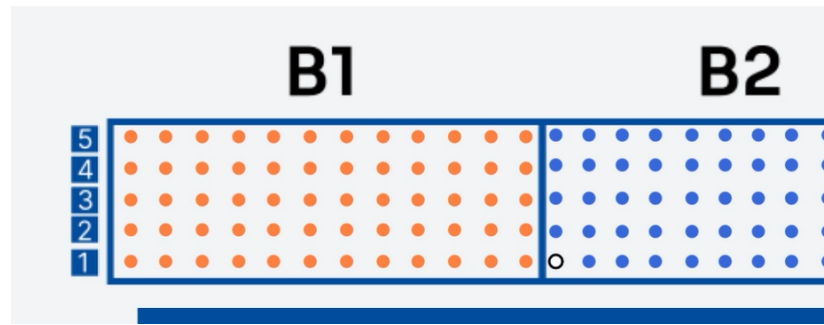


Figure 4: Seats with Category Color, and Selected Seat

## Event Handling in Leaflet

SeatGen relies heavily on Leaflet event handling to manage user interactions dynamically. Deselection of seats is handled through global click listeners that clear selection when users click outside interactive elements. Drag events are used to support dynamic seat movement, where dragging triggers position tracking as shown in Listing Listing 11.

### Listing 11: Handling Seat Drag Events

```

1  // Function definitions for handling drag events
2  const handleDragStart = (seatId: number) => {
3    storeInitialPositions();
4  };
5
6  const handleDragEnd = (seatId: number, newPosition: L.LatLng) => {
7    updateSelectedSeatsPosition(seatId, newPosition);
8  };
9
10 // Applying event listeners to each seat marker
11 const renderedSeats = useMemo(() => {
12   return context.seats.map(seat => (
13     <Seat
14       key={seat.id}
15       id={seat.id}
16       position={seat.position}
17       updatePosition={updateSeatPosition}
18       updateSelectedSeatsPosition={updateSelectedSeatsPosition}
19       storeInitialPositions={storeInitialPositions}
20       tooltipText={seat.tooltipText}
21       onClick={(event: LeafletMouseEvent) => handleSeatClick(seat.id, event)}
22       onDragStart={() => handleDragStart(seat.id)}
23       onDragEnd={(event) => handleDragEnd(seat.id, event.target.getLatLng())}
24       draggable={editable}
25       selected={seat.selected}
26       category={seat.category}
27     />
28   ));
29 }, [context.seats, selectedSeats]);

```

- The `handleDragStart` function is called when a user begins dragging a seat. It stores the initial positions of selected seats to ensure relative movement.
- The `handleDragEnd` function finalizes the new seat positions when dragging stops.
- Event listeners (`onDragStart` and `onDragEnd`) are added to each `Seat` component to trigger these functions dynamically.

- The `useMemo` hook optimizes rendering performance by ensuring seat markers are not unnecessarily re-created during re-renders.

## Saving and Syncing with the Backend

SeatGen implements an asynchronous saving mechanism that synchronizes data with the backend.

TODO: Batch save name, Flow

The saving mechanism is implemented as follows:

### Listing 12: Save Mechanism

```
1  const saveChanges = useCallback(() => {
2    seatgenApiClient.api.saveSeats(bucketName, mapName, context.seats.map(seat =>
3      ({
4        id: seat.id,
5        x: seat.position.lat,
6        y: seat.position.lng,
7        categoryId: seat.category?.id
8      })))
9    .then(() => enqueueSnackbar("Changes saved successfully!", { variant:
10      "success" }));
11  }, [context.seats]);
```

The saving process follows this logic:

- Instead of saving each individual seat change separately, SeatGen groups multiple seat updates into a single API request to reduce network overhead and improve efficiency.
- The `useCallback` hook ensures that changes get only saved when `context.seats` changes, preventing redundant function executions.
- `seatgenApiClient.api.saveSeats` sends the updated seat data to the backend, including the seat id, coordinates, and category id.
- Upon a successful save, a snackbar notification is displayed to confirm the operation.
- SeatGen maintains the action history so users can revert unintended changes before saving.

This saving mechanism ensures that the application remains responsive while keeping data integrity intact, even in scenarios where users forget to manually save their progress, they will be reminded.

## Summary

The map is the core of SeatGen’s interactive seating system. It efficiently manages:

- Interactive Leaflet-based Map Rendering
- Seat and Standing Area Rendering
- Group Selection and Bulk Editing
- Drag-and-Drop Seat Repositioning
- Event Handling for User Interaction
- Synchronizing data with global state (map context)
- Asynchronous Backend Synchronization

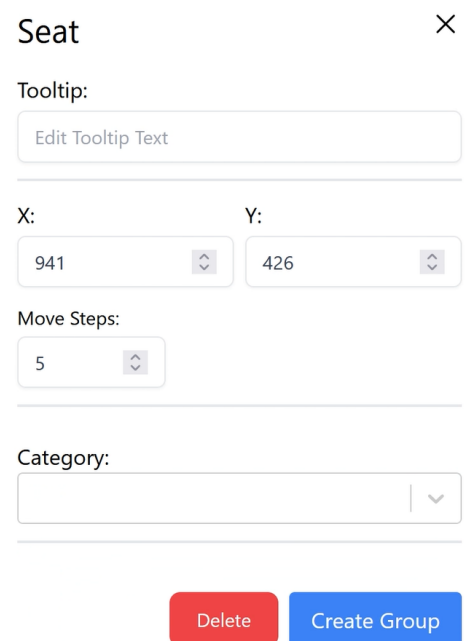
It ensures smooth operation even for large stadium layouts with thousands of seats.

### 4.1.2 Detail Editor

The detail editor component provides an interface for modifying selected seats, managing seat groups, categories, and configuring standing areas. It plays a huge role in SeatGen’s user interaction system by allowing users to efficiently modify stadium layouts in a structured and intuitive manner.

The core functionalities of the detail editor include:

- **Editing Individual Seats:** Users can update seat tooltips, positions, and categories.
- **Managing Seat Groups:** Enables users to create, merge, and delete groups of seats.
- **Standing Area Editing:** Supports renaming and capacity adjustments for standing areas.
- **Category Assignment:** Allows users to assign pricing tiers and colors to seats.



Seat

Tooltip:

Edit Tooltip Text

X: 941 Y: 426

Move Steps: 5

Category:

Delete Create Group

Figure 5: Seat Editing Panel in Detail Editor

### 4.1.3 Component Structure

The detail editor has the following core sections:

- **Seat Editing Panel:** Displays detailed information for selected seats and allows modifications.
- **Group Management Panel:** Handles seat grouping and bulk operations.
- **Standing Area Editing Panel:** Enables editing of standing areas, including their name and capacity.
- **Deletion and Bulk Actions:** Supports removing selected seats, groups, or selected standing areas.

Figure 5 illustrates the seat editing panel, where users can adjust tooltips, assign categories, and delete seats.

### 4.1.4 Managing Seat Attributes

When a seat is selected, the editor provides multiple options for modification.

#### Updating Tooltip Text

Users can edit tooltip descriptions for seats, making it easier to add position information or other special notes.

Listing 13: Updating Tooltip for Selected Seats

```
1 <input
2   type="text"
3   value={props.currentTooltip}
4   onChange={props.handleExternalTooltipChange}
5   placeholder="Edit Tooltip Text"
6 />
```

This behavior works as follows:

- The text input dynamically updates the tooltip for all selected seats by calling the `handleExternalTooltipChange` function.

- Changes are stored in the global state.
- Provides immediate visual feedback to the user.

### Adjusting Seat Position via UI

Instead of manually dragging seats on the map, users can fine-tune their positions numerically. Also, adjusting the steps of one increment when using the arrow keys to position the seats perfectly is possible.

#### Listing 14: Updating Seat Coordinates

```
1  const updateSeatPosition = (x: number, y: number) => {
2    const latLng = props.mapRef.current!.layerPointToLatLng(new L.Point(x, y));
3    props.updateSelectedSeatsPosition(selectedSeats[0].id, { lat: latLng.lat, lng:
      latLng.lng }, true);
4  };
```

The following sequence describes how this interaction is handled internally:

- Converts user-inputted X/Y values into map coordinates.
- Updates seat position dynamically.
- This optimizes movement for both manual entry and real-time adjustments.

### 4.1.5 Group Management and Multi-Selection

Grouping seats allows users to efficiently manage large stadium sections.

#### Seat Groups, Multi-Selection, and Deletion

SeatGen supports the concept of seat groups, allowing users to efficiently manipulate multiple seats at once. Grouping seats enables bulk operations such as movement, category assignment, and section-wide modifications, making it particularly useful for managing large stadium layouts.

The following scenarios demonstrate practical applications for seat grouping:

- **Bulk Editing:** Modify multiple seat attributes simultaneously.
- **Efficient Repositioning:** Move multiple seats while maintaining relative positioning.
- **Category Assignment:** Assign pricing tiers and access restrictions to an entire section.

- **Simplified Deletion:** Remove entire seat groups without manually selecting each seat.

The Listing Listing 15 demonstrates how a new group is created from currently selected seats:

#### Listing 15: Creating Seat Groups

```
1 const createGroup = useCallback(() => {  
2   context.doAction(new CreateGroupAction(setSeatGroups, selectedSeats));  
3 }, [selectedSeats, context]);
```

This mechanism works through the following sequence:

- The function retrieves all currently selected seats.
- The CreateGroupAction is executed, registering the selected seats as a group.
- The group id is assigned, and the group is stored in the global state.

To remove a previously created seat group, the logic shown in Listing Listing 16 is used:

#### Listing 16: Deleting Seat Groups

```
1 const deleteGroup = useCallback((groupId: number) => {  
2   context.doAction(new DeleteGroupAction(setSeatGroups, groupId));  
3 }, [context]);
```

The group deletion logic is carried out as follows:

- The DeleteGroupAction removes that group using the groupId.
- The global context state updates accordingly.
- The operation is reversible via the undo stack.

Furthermore, users can merge existing groups or split them dynamically, enabling flexible seat management. This allows for unlimited subgrouping, making the editor more intuitive and efficient.

## Seat Categories

Seat categories allow users to classify seating arrangements based on (pricing) tiers, accessibility, and special designations such as VIP areas or restricted sections. In SeatGen, every seat can be assigned a category that determines its visual representation and ticketing attributes.

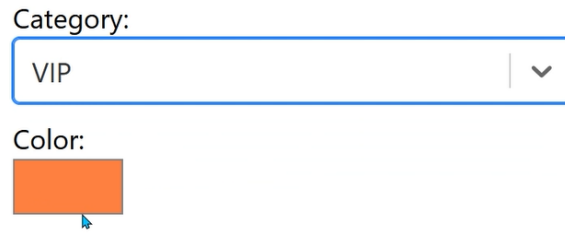


Figure 6: Category Selection in Detail Editor

The following list outlines the core features supported by seat categories:

- **Color-Coding:** Each category is assigned a color for clear visualization.
- **Pricing Information:** Categories define pricing tiers, ensuring correct ticket pricing.
- **Flexible Assignments:** Seats can be reassigned to different categories as needed.
- **Bulk Category Updates:** Multiple seats can be assigned a category simultaneously.

Each seat category is stored as an object that holds classification data:

Listing 17: Seat Category Data Model

```

1 interface Category {
2     id: number;
3     name: string; // Example: "VIP", "General Admission"
4     color: string; // Hex code for UI representation
5     price: number; // Ticket price associated with this category
6 }

```

When a user selects a seat, they can assign or change its category using the detail editor.

Listing 18: Update Category Action Call

```

1 onChange={(newVal) => {
2     context.doAction(new UpdateCategoryAction(selectedSeats, newVal ? newVal.value
3       : null))
4     setCurrentSelectedCategory(newVal ? newVal.value : null);
5 }}

```

Listing 19: Update Category Action

```

1 execute = () => {
2     this._oldCategories = this._selectedSeats.map(seat => seat.category)
3     this._selectedSeats.forEach((seat) => {
4         seat.category = this._newCategory
5     });
6 }

```

This assignment works by executing the following steps:

- The function in `UpdateCategoryAction` loops through all selected seats.

- The new category is assigned based on the provided `categoryId`.
- The UI updates instantly, applying the new color and classification.

Users can also manage available categories directly within the interface:

- Creating new categories with custom colors and pricing.
- Editing existing categories, updating names, prices, or colors.
- Deleting unused categories.

#### Listing 20: Managing Categories

```

1  onCreateOption=({inputValue, inputColor}) =>
2    seatgenApiClient.api.createCategory({name: inputValue, color:
3      inputColor}).then((r) => {
4      if (r.ok) {
5        enqueueSnackbar("Successfully created category", {variant: 'success'})
6        selectedSeats.forEach((seat) => {
7          seat.category = r.data;
8        });
9        context.setCategories(prevCategories => [...prevCategories, r.data]);
10       context.categoryChecksums.current.set(r.data.id!, objectHash(r.data))
11       setCurrentSelectedCategory(r.data)
12     } else {
13       console.error('Error creating category:', r.statusText);
14       enqueueSnackbar('Error creating category', {variant: 'error'});
15     }
16   })

```

#### Listing 21: Managing Category Color

```

1  <input
2    type="color"
3    value={currentSelectedCategory.color}
4    onChange={({newColor}) => {
5      selectedSeats[0].category!.color = newColor.target.value
6      setCurrentSelectedCategory({...currentSelectedCategory, color:
7        newColor.target.value})
8    }}/>

```

Seat categories are visually represented by color-coded markers in the map component. Each seat marker dynamically updates based on its assigned category.

#### Listing 22: Rendering Seat Markers with Categories

```

1  const renderedSeats = seats.map(seat => (
2    <SeatMarker
3      key={seat.id}
4      seat={seat}
5      color={seat.category?.color || "gray"}
6      onClick={() => handleSeatClick(seat.id)}
7    />
8  ));

```

This visualization logic functions as follows:

- Each seat marker inherits the category's color.
- Unassigned seats default to a neutral color (gray).



- Selecting a seat allows users to change its category.

In summary, categories play a crucial role in SeatGen, providing a structured way to manage ticket pricing and seat classification. By integrating category assignment with group selection and bulk operations, users can efficiently update stadium layouts with minimal effort.

### 4.1.6 Standing Area Editing

Standing areas in SeatGen are defined as polygonal sectors rather than individual seats. Unlike seats, which are represented as distinct markers, standing areas are implemented using a defined boundary of polygons. Each standing area has a name, and a maximum capacity.

The following features define the functionality of standing areas:

- **Custom Polygonal Boundaries:** Users can define standing areas by selecting points on the map.
- **Capacity Control:** Each area has a maximum capacity limit.
- **Real-Time Editing:** Users can rename standing areas and adjust their capacities dynamically.
- **Deletion and Reconfiguration:** Existing standing areas can be removed or modified at any time.

Each standing area is stored as an object in the application state.

Listing 23: Standing Area Data Model

```
1 interface StandingArea {
2     id: number;
3     name: string; // Display name of the standing area
4     capacity: number; // Maximum allowed attendees
5     coordinates: L.LatLng[]; // List of boundary points defining the area
6     selected: boolean; // Boolean flag indicating selection state
7 }
```

Standing areas are created by defining polygonal boundary coordinates on the map. Once an area is selected, it becomes editable in the detail editor.

Users can rename standing areas directly in the detail editor panel.

Listing 24: Renaming Standing Areas

```
1 const handleStandingNameChange = (name: string) => {
2     context.setStandingAreas(prev => prev.map(area =>
3         context.selectedStandingAreaIds.includes(area.id)
```

```
4         ? { ...area, name: name }  
5         : area  
6     ));  
7 };
```

This renaming functionality shown in Listing 24 works as follows:

- The function updates the name of all selected standing areas.
- Changes are reflected instantly in the UI.
- The new name is stored persistently for future sessions.

To control attendee limits, each standing area has an adjustable capacity.

#### Listing 25: Updating Standing Area Capacity

```
1 const handleStandingCapacityChange = (capacity: string) => {  
2     context.setStandingAreas(prev => prev.map(area =>  
3         context.selectedStandingAreaIds.includes(area.id)  
4         ? { ...area, capacity: Number(capacity) }  
5         : area  
6     ));  
7 };
```

This capacity adjustment functionality shown in Listing 25 works as follows:

- The function modifies the capacity of all selected standing areas.
- Input validation ensures that only numeric values are accepted.
- The UI dynamically updates, reflecting the new ticketing constraints.

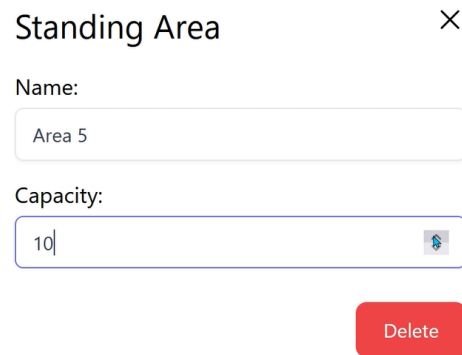
Standing areas can also be removed using `DeleteStandingAreaAction`, which supports undo operations for user convenience.

#### Listing 26: Deleting Standing Areas

```
1 context.doAction(new DeleteStandingAreaAction(selectedStandingAreas, context))
```

This deletion mechanism shown in Listing 26 works as follows:

- The action removes the selected standing areas from the context.
- Changes are recorded in the action history, enabling undo functionality.
- The user interface is updated immediately to reflect the deletion.



Standing Area

Name:

Area 5

Capacity:

10

Delete

Figure 7: Editing Standing Areas in Detail Editor

Figure 7 illustrates the interface for editing standing areas, including renaming, capacity adjustment, and deletion.

Standing areas in SeatGen offer a structured approach to handling non-seated sections of a stadium. By allowing dynamic capacity control and easy renaming, the system ensures that standing areas remain flexible and adaptable. Users can efficiently create, edit, and remove standing areas based on event needs, making stadium layouts highly customizable.

Beyond general standing areas, this feature can also be used to designate specific sections for specialized needs. For example, stadiums may allocate certain sectors for wheelchair-accessible areas or priority seating for individuals with mobility impairments. This flexibility ensures that accessibility requirements can be met while maintaining a clear and organized seating plan.

## Summary

The detail editor is a key component within SeatGen, offering intuitive tools for modifying stadium layouts. It enables:

- **Seat Editing:** Real-time adjustments to tooltips, positions, and assignments.
- **Group Management:** Merging, splitting, and deleting seat groups efficiently.
- **Category Assignment:** Bulk updates with intuitive color-coded visualization.
- **Standing Area Modifications:** Easy editing of boundaries and capacities.
- **Seamless Integration:** Ensures consistent updates via **Map Context**.

With its structured approach and live updates, the detail editor ensures flexible and efficient stadium configuration.

### 4.1.7 Toolbar

The toolbar component provides an intuitive interface for tool selection, map management, and saving operations within SeatGen. It enables users to interact efficiently with the stadium layout by providing structured controls for tool activation, map naming, and data persistence.

The toolbar's key responsibilities include:

- **Tool Selection:** Provides quick access to various editing tools.
- **Map Title Editing:** Allows renaming the map for better organization.
- **Saving and Previewing:** Ensures seamless data persistence and view-only mode.

The toolbar consists of the following elements:

- **Tool Icons:** Represent different editing modes (selection, adding seats, grid placement, area selection, standing area placement).
- **Map Name Editor:** Enables modifying the displayed name of the stadium layout.
- **Save and Preview Buttons:** Handles storing changes and switching to a preview mode.

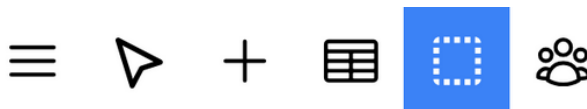


Figure 8: Toolbar Icons in Toolbar

Figure 8 illustrates the available tool icons, where users can select different functionalities. The currently active tool is highlighted.

The toolbar supports multiple tools, each represented by an icon. Users can switch between tools to perform various stadium layout modifications.

#### Listing 27: Defining Available Tools

```
1  const tools: Tool[] = [
2    {
3      id: "mouseTool",
4      icon: <svg viewBox="0 0 24 24" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg">
5        <path
6          d="..."
7        />
8      </svg>,
9      onSelect: () => handleToolSelect(() => {
10       }, "mouseTool", "default"),
```

```

11     hotkey: "v"
12   },
13   {
14     id: "addTool",
15     icon: <PlusIcon></PlusIcon>,
16     onSelect: () => handleToolSelect((e) => {
17       props.addSeat(e.latlng.lat, e.latlng.lng)
18     }, "addTool", "cell"),
19     hotkey: "c"
20   },
21   {
22     id: "addGridTool",
23     icon: <TableCellsIcon></TableCellsIcon>,
24     onSelect: () => handleToolSelect(() => {
25     }, "addGridTool", "cell"),
26     hotkey: "g"
27   },
28   {
29     id: "squareSelectTool",
30     icon: <svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" viewBox="0 -960 960 960">
31       <path
32         d="..." />
33     </svg>,
34     onSelect: () => handleToolSelect(() => {}, "squareSelectTool",
35       "crosshair"),
36     hotkey: "a"
37   },
38   {
39     id: "standingAreaTool",
40     icon: <UserGroupIcon />,
41     onSelect: () => handleToolSelect(() => {}, "standingAreaTool",
42       "crosshair"),
43     hotkey: "s"
44   }
45 ];

```

This tool selection functionality shown in Listing 27 works as follows:

- Each tool has an icon and an activation function.
- Hotkeys allow quick switching between tools.
- Selected tools modify the user's interaction mode (e.g., clicking, selecting, adding seats).

The toolbar includes an editable text field for renaming the stadium layout. Clicking the pencil icon toggles the edit mode.

Listing 28: Editing Map Name

```

1  {
2    !editName ? (
3      <>
4        <p>{displayName}</p>
5        <PencilIcon onClick={() => setEditName(true)} className="mapNameEdit
6          cursor-pointer" />
7      </>
8    ) : (
9      <>
10       <input
11         autoFocus
12         type='text'
13         className="text-center"
14         value={tempDisplayName}
15         onChange={(e) => setTempDisplayName(e.target.value)}
16       />
17       <CheckIcon onClick={() => {
18         seatgenApiClient.api.updateMapName({ bucketName:
19           props.mapDto.bucketName, mapName: props.mapDto.mapName,
20           displayName: tempDisplayName })
21         .then((r) => setDisplayName(r.data.second))

```

```

19         setEditName(false);
20     }} className="cursor-pointer" />
21     </>
22 )
23 }

```

This renaming functionality shown in Listing 28 works as follows:

- Clicking the pencil icon allows editing the map title.
- The name is updated and saved via an API request.
- The change is immediately reflected in the UI.

The toolbar also contains buttons for saving progress and switching to a preview mode.



Figure 9: Save and Preview Buttons in Toolbar

#### Listing 29: Saving and Previewing

```

1 <button className={SgButtonType.primarySmall} onClick={() => {
2     seatgenApiClient.api.saveSeats(context.seats.map((s) => ({
3         id: s.id,
4         x: s.position.lat,
5         y: s.position.lng,
6         categoryId: s.category?.id
7     })))
8     .then(context.updateSaveIndex);
9 }} disabled={isSaveLoading}>
10     {isSaveLoading ? <Spinner size={4} /> : <span>Save</span>}
11 </button>
12
13 <button className={SgButtonType.primarySmall} onClick={() => {
14     props.setEditable(false);
15     setSelectedTool(null);
16 }}>
17     Preview
18 </button>

```

This save and preview mechanism shown in Listing 29 works as follows:

- The **Save** button persists all seat and standing area modifications to the backend.
- A checkmark icon confirms successful saving, while a warning icon indicates unsaved changes.
- The **Preview** button switches the interface to a non-editable mode.

The toolbar plays a critical role in SeatGen by providing an accessible interface for stadium layout editing. It includes:

- **Interactive Tool Selection:** Enables switching between different seat and area modification tools.

- **Map Naming:** Allows users to rename and organize stadium layouts.
- **Save and Preview Mechanism:** Ensures data integrity and view-only mode.

By offering an efficient and intuitive interface, the toolbar enhances the overall usability of SeatGen.

## 4.2 Leaflet Integration

To integrate Leaflet [16] in SeatGen, the React Leaflet library [17] was utilized as a wrapper for Leaflet, due to an easier React implementation. The library provides a set of React components for Leaflet maps, instead of just having to use the JavaScript functions of the Leaflet library. To integrate a basic map, a `MapContainer` component and a map reference are required. The `MapContainer` is the area in the frontend where the map is displayed. The map reference is used to interact with the map, like adding layers or markers. The following code snippet shows how to create a basic map with the React Leaflet library. To make a map appear, there needs to be a `TileLayer` as a child of the `MapContainer`. Multiple `TileLayer` components can be used to display different map layers, but this is not required for the use case of SeatGen. The one required property of the `TileLayer` is the `url` property, which is the URL of the map tiles. In the `url` property, the `x`, `y` and `z` values are defined by the `{x}`, `{y}` and `{z}` placeholders. The `z` is the zoom level, `x` and `y` are the coordinates of the tile. A key part of the integration is the use of a map reference (`mapRef`), which allows programmatic interaction with the map instance. This reference is created using React's `useRef` hook and is used to manipulate the map dynamically, such as adding layers, adjusting zoom levels, or panning to specific locations.

For the integration of custom markers in the map, the `Marker` component is used. The `Marker` component is a child of the `MapContainer` and has a `position` property.

Many different components utilize positions to display them on the map. Leaflet has two kinds of positions, the `LatLng` and the `Point`. The `LatLng` is a geographical point with a latitude and longitude. The `Point` is a point with `x` and `y` coordinates in pixels. The `Point` is used to position elements on the map, like markers or popups.

Latitude and longitude are used for the representation of Earth's surface. Latitude specifies the north-south position and ranges from  $-90^\circ$  (South Pole) to  $+90^\circ$  (North Pole). Longitude specifies the east-west position and ranges from  $-180^\circ$  to  $+180^\circ$ .

These coordinates are used in geographic coordinate systems, which are essential for positioning objects on a global scale, but not useful for the use case of SeatGen. If the coordinates are not transformed correctly, moving a marker in a straight line may result in a curved path. This is because of the aforementioned logic of the surface of the Earth. To avoid this, the `LatLng` coordinates can be converted to `Point` coordinates by providing the map reference. An example of such a conversion in the code of SeatGen is shown in Listing 30.

Listing 30: Latitude Longitude and Point Conversion

```
1 //Point to LatLng
2 const latLngPosition = map.layerPointToLatLng(new L.Point(x, y));
3
4 //LatLng to Point
5 const pointPosition: Point = map.latLngToLayerPoint(new L.LatLng(lat, lng));
```

Leaflet also provides many features, some of which can be used in the editor without much reconfiguration for SeatGen's use case. Others must be reworked, or only partially used, with the remaining parts rewritten. Some of the features that could be used without modification include:

- Zoom
- Movement in the map
- Tooltips of markers

SeatGen has a lot more of Leaflet's features implemented, but they are heavily modified. For example, the marker feature was utilized for displaying seats, but aside from the base features, everything else isn't provided by Leaflet and is implemented here instead.

### 4.2.1 Writing Extensions

For the bigger changes inside Leaflet itself, SeatGen uses extensions to modify existing features or even overwrite them. Leaflet provides an easy way for developers to modify its functionalities. This can be done with the `extend` method that is provided by some Leaflet classes. When overwriting functions, knowledge of the internal Leaflet functionality is required. It's recommended to look into Leaflet's source code and study the class before overwriting it. When doing so, it is possible to create new subclasses of the existing class and integrate these new modified subclasses into the map. An example of this in SeatGen is in Listing 31.

Listing 31: Modifying Leaflet Features

```
1 L.Map.Multiselect = L.Map.BoxZoom.extend({
```



```

2
3     _onMouseDown: function (e) {
4         //...
5         //Business logic for overwriting here
6         //...
7     },
8
9     _onMouseMove: function (e) {
10        //...
11        //Business logic for overwriting here
12        //...
13    },
14
15    _onMouseUp: function (e) {
16        //...
17        //Business logic for overwriting here
18        //...
19    },
20
21    _finish: function () {
22        //...
23        //Business logic for overwriting here
24        //...
25    },
26
27 })
28
29 L.Map.mergeOptions({boxDemo: true});
30 L.Map.addInitHook('addHandler', 'boxDemo', L.Map.Multiselect);
31
32 L.Map.mergeOptions({boxZoom: false});

```

In the provided Leaflet extension code, `mergeOptions` is used to introduce and modify configuration options for the Leaflet Map class. This method allows developers to add custom options to existing Leaflet classes without modifying the core library. By merging options and using `addInitHook`, the new feature seamlessly integrates with Leaflet maps. The result is that whenever a map instance is created, the new feature replaces the default `BoxZoom` functionality if `boxDemo` is enabled.

### 4.2.2 Event Handling

Leaflet provides an extensive event system that allows developers to listen for and handle various user interactions within the map. This event system is crucial for SeatGen, as it enables dynamic updates and interactions based on user actions. Events in Leaflet can be categorized into different types, such as mouse events, keyboard events, and map-specific events.

Commonly used events in SeatGen include:

- **click**: Triggered when a user clicks on the map or an element.
- **mousemove**: Fires whenever the mouse moves over the map, useful for hover effects.
- **drag**: Used to detect when a user drags an element like a marker.

Handling events in Leaflet is straightforward using `useMapEvents`. When using this hook and adding it to the Map, many events can be caught and handled. An example of using this hook with the `click` event is shown in Listing 32.

Listing 32: Handling Events in Leaflet

```
1  const MapEvents = () => {
2    useMapEvents({
3      click(e) {
4        if (context.selectedToolId === "addTool" && mapClickCallBack) {
5          mapClickCallBack(e);
6        }
7
8        if (context.selectedToolId === "default" || context.selectedToolId ===
9          "") {
10         context.setSeats(prevSeats => prevSeats.map(seat => ({ ...seat,
11           selected: false })));
12         context.setSelectedStandingAreaIds([]);
13       }
14     });
15     return null;
16   };
```

## 4.3 Landing Page

A landing page was created to give the entire application a more complete look, and instead of dropping the user directly into the application, information about the developers, the application, the technologies, and a visual demonstration in the form of a GIF that shows how a basic workflow with SeatGen could look like is provided. The landing page also has a similar color scheme to the application, but it is way more visually pleasing and filled with more animations and gradients, because SeatGen focuses more on the functionality and the speed of the workflow instead of animations that could distract the user from the work. The landing page is shown in Figure 10.

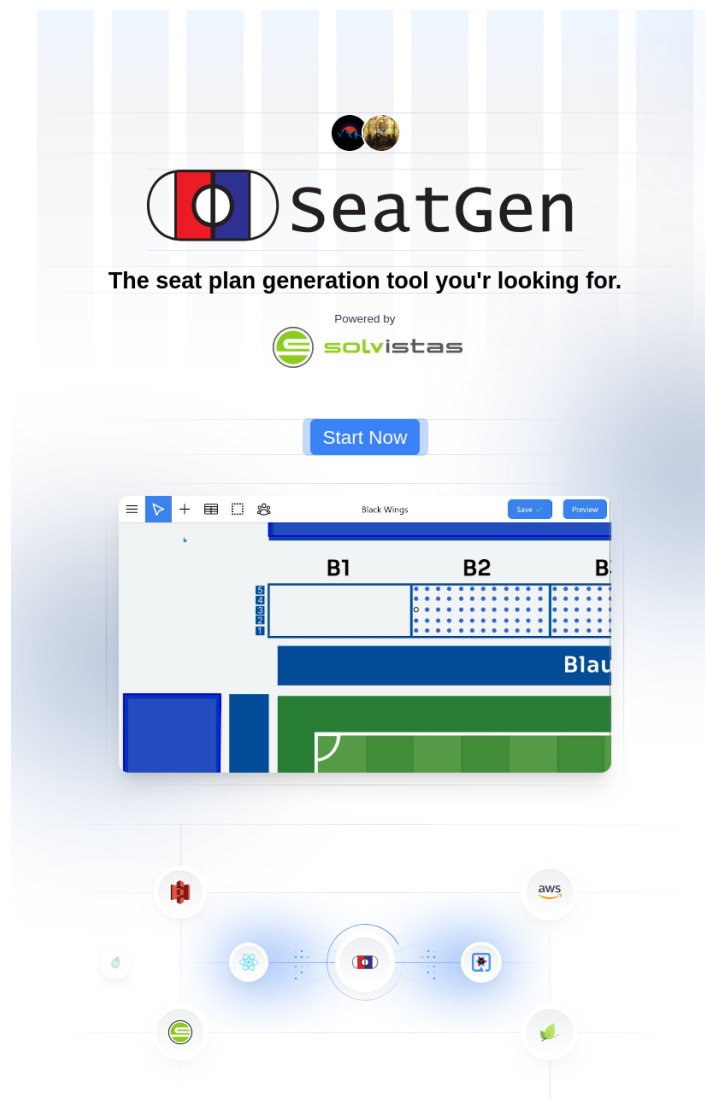
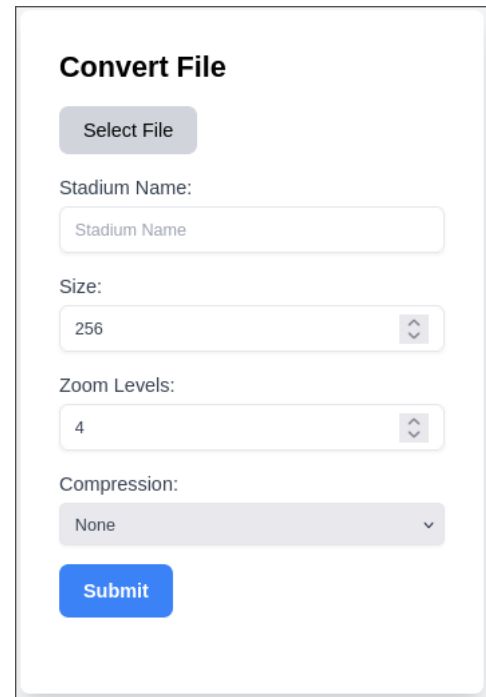


Figure 10: Landing Page

## 4.4 Map Generation

A significant milestone in the project was the development of the map generation functionality. This feature enables the user to generate an empty seat plan. The map serves as the basic visual representation of the venue. The map is interactive in the frontend, and the user can configure several key parameters:

- The venue plan
- The name of the map
- The size of each tile (default is 256x256px for most use cases)
- The number of zoom levels
- The image compression algorithm, which is a dropdown menu with the options: No Compression, Default Algorithm, and Zopfli



**Convert File**

Select File

Stadium Name:  
Stadium Name

Size:  
256

Zoom Levels:  
4

Compression:  
None

Submit

Figure 11: New Map Mask

These configuration options are accessible under the "New Map" button, as depicted in Figure 11.

The venue plan is always provided in SVG format, as the application does not support other file formats. To render the map, Leaflet is used. A Leaflet map in this use case is structured as a 3-dimensional pyramid of tiles, where each tile represents an image. The map's zoom dimension can be considered the "z-axis," while the horizontal and vertical axes correspond to the "x" and "y" axes of the map. Importantly, the x and y axes remain consistent across all zoom levels.

As a result, each tile is defined by a 3-dimensional coordinate in the map. These tiles are retrieved from an S3 bucket and processed by Leaflet in the frontend. The map's structure follows the form of a 3-dimensional pyramid with a square base, progressively expanding as the zoom level increases. The number of tiles per zoom level grows exponentially by a factor of two.

For a given zoom level  $z$ , the number of tiles at that level is calculated as:

$$\text{Number of tiles}(z) = 4^{(z-1)}$$

The length of the side of the square base of the pyramid is:

$$\text{Length of side}(z) = 2^{(z-1)}$$

The total number of tiles is given by the sum:

$$S(z) = \sum_{k=1}^z 4^{(k-1)} = \frac{4^z - 1}{3}$$

As the number of zoom levels grows, the number of tiles that need to be processed rises exponentially, resulting in a significant increase in the total number of tiles. For example, there are 4095 256x256px images with 6 zoom levels.

#### 4.4.1 Step 1: Convert SVG to PNG

The first step in generating this map structure is to convert the SVG file into a PNG image. This process is handled by the backend using the Batik image transcoder. Apache Batik is a robust, pure-Java library developed by the Apache Software Foundation for rendering, generating, and manipulating Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG). Batik provides various tools for tasks such as:

- Rendering and dynamic modification of SVG files
- Transcoding SVG files into raster image formats (as done in this project)
- Transcoding Windows Metafiles to SVG

The size of the image is determined by the current zoom level. The width and height are calculated based on the logic described earlier and implemented in the Kotlin code snippet in Listing 33.

Listing 33: Image Dimensions Calculation

```
1 Dimension(frameSize * 2.0.pow(zoomLevel).toInt(), frameSize *
   2.0.pow(zoomLevel).toInt())
```

If the image is not square, it is centered within a square canvas, with the remaining area filled with white. The resulting image is then converted to PNG format and written to a Java ByteArrayOutputStream, which is used in the subsequent processing step.

### 4.4.2 Step 2: Slicing the Image into Tiles

In this step, the PNG image generated in the previous step is sliced into smaller tiles. The size of the tiles is determined by the user, with 256x256px being the default. Given that the image is always square and its dimensions are divisible by the tile size, the image can be split into an integer number of tiles without complications.

The slicing process works by iterating through the image and extracting a sub-image of the specified tile size. This is done by calculating the appropriate coordinates for each tile and using the `Graphics.drawImage` method to copy the respective portion of the image into a new `BufferedImage` for each tile.

Here is the Kotlin code implementation for the slicing process:

#### Listing 34: Image Slicing Implementation

```
1  val subImage = BufferedImage(sliceSize, sliceSize, BufferedImage.TYPE_INT_ARGB)
2  val graphics = subImage.createGraphics()
3  graphics.drawImage(image, 0, 0, sliceSize, sliceSize, x * sliceSize, y *
    sliceSize, (x + 1) * sliceSize, (y + 1) * sliceSize, null)
4  graphics.dispose()
```

In this code, `sliceSize` represents the size of each individual tile (e.g., 256x256px), and `x` and `y` are the coordinates of the current tile. The image is drawn on the `subImage` `BufferedImage`, which is a sub-region of the original image.

The resulting sub-images are saved as individual PNG files, each representing one tile of the map at the specified zoom level. These tiles are then uploaded to the S3 bucket so that the frontend can fetch them as needed. By splitting the image into tiles, it is possible to load and display the map interactively, only fetching the tiles that are currently in view. This tiling strategy is essential for efficient handling of large map layers at the later zoom levels.

### 4.4.3 Step 3: Compression

To optimize AWS costs and improve image loading speed in the frontend of the Ticketing project, images are compressed before being uploaded to the S3 bucket. However, this presents a challenge, as Solvistas requires PNG format for their project. Unlike lossy formats such as JPEG, which achieve smaller file sizes by discarding some image data, PNG is a lossless format, meaning it retains all original data. While this ensures sharp and clear images, it also results in larger file sizes, which can be problematic when numerous images are loaded from AWS in a web environment.

During the map generation process, users can choose from the following compression algorithms:

- **None** – No compression applied (fastest processing time, largest file size).
- **Default** – Standard compression using Deflate (balanced efficiency).
- **Zopfli** – Advanced, high-efficiency compression (better compression rates, slower processing).

The None option results in a 0% compression rate, making it the fastest but least efficient choice.

For the other two compression options, the Pngtastic library is utilized. Pngtastic is a lightweight, pure Java library with no dependencies. It provides a simple API for PNG manipulation, supporting both file size optimization and PNG image layering.

The Default option uses the Deflate algorithm, which is used as a base for many lossless compression algorithms. It combines LZ77 and Huffman coding.

- **LZ77** is a dictionary-based compression method that reduces redundancy by replacing repeated sequences of data with references to earlier occurrences, thus minimizing file size without loss of quality.
- **Huffman coding** optimizes storage efficiency by assigning shorter binary codes to frequently occurring byte sequences, further improving compression rates.

Together, these methods enable PNG files to achieve significant compression while maintaining full image fidelity.

The Zopfli algorithm [18], developed by Google engineers Lode Vandevenne and Jyrki Alakuijala in 2013, offers an advanced, high-efficiency compression technique. While it still utilizes the Deflate algorithm, it applies exhaustive entropy modeling and shortest path search techniques to achieve a higher compression ratio than standard Deflate and zlib [19] implementations. Zopfli achieves superior data compression by extensively analyzing different possible representations of the input data and selecting the most efficient encoding. By default, Zopfli performs 15 iterations to refine compression, though this can be adjusted for higher or lower processing times. Under standard settings, Zopfli output is typically 3–8% smaller than zlib’s maximum compression, but it is approximately 80 times slower due to its computational intensity.

According to Google developers [20]:

...we believe that Zopfli represents the state of the art in Deflate-compatible compression.

While Zopfli is significantly slower than standard Deflate or zlib, this is not a huge problem for this use case, because time can be sacrificed once for the optimization and speed improvement for the user.

### Analysis of Compression Algorithms

By testing the compression algorithms within this application with different parameters, which range from the three algorithms, different maps, and different numbers of zoom levels, it can be observed that Zopfli is the best option for the compression of the images, provided that time is allocated for compressing the data. All the test results are visualized in the following table, and the image used for testing is the BW-Linz stadium (seen in Figure 12), which is an example taken from production.

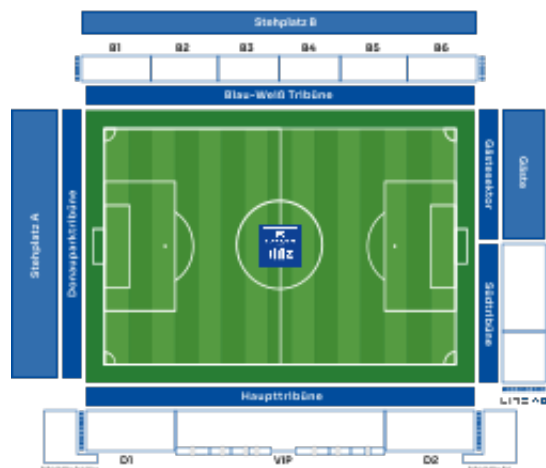


Figure 12: BW-Linz Stadium

Zoom Level	Size Before Compression (Bytes)	Size After Compression (Bytes)	Time Taken (ms)	Percent Saved
0	12148	12148	98	0%
1	28218	28218	243	0%
2	61540	61540	652	0%
3	131470	131470	1424	0%
4	289606	289606	2815	0%
5	700382	700382	7275	0%

Table 1: Compression Results for NONE Compression Method



Zoom Level	Size Before Compression (Bytes)	Size After Compression (Bytes)	Time Taken (ms)	Percent Saved
0	12148	10043	533	17.47%
1	28218	24710	1477	12.43%
2	61540	58638	4534	4.99%
3	131470	131226	14397	0.19%
4	289606	289134	51388	0.16%
5	700382	699310	180054	0.15%

Table 2: Compression Results for DEFAULT Compression Method

Zoom Level	Size Before Compression (Bytes)	Size After Compression (Bytes)	Time Taken (ms)	Percent Saved
0	12148	9745	13179	19.73%
1	28218	23343	35591	17.29%
2	61540	54519	111915	11.41%
3	131470	119405	363794	9.18%
4	289606	266976	1166758	7.82%
5	700382	658512	3004721	5.98%

Table 3: Compression Results for ZOPFLI Compression Method

Compression Method	NONE	DEFAULT	ZOPFLI
Total Size Before Compression (Bytes)	1223364	1223364	1223364
Total Size After Compression (Bytes)	1223364	1213061	1132500
Total Bytes Saved (Bytes)	0	10303	90964
Total Percent Saved	0%	0.84%	7.44%
Total Time Taken (ms)	7519	195929	4696028
Total Time Taken (min)	0.13	3.27	78.27

Table 4: Summary of Compression Results

To ensure that this test data is viable, the calculation has been computed with 4 dedicated processors, that were configured like this as java vm options:

```
-XX:ActiveProcessorCount=4
```

As observed in the summary Table 4, Zopfli has amazing compression but is a very time-intensive process, as expected. In the end, it saves 6.6% more than the default

algorithm, but it takes approximately 24 times longer, and waiting times of over an hour should be anticipated when using the algorithm. This trade-off must be considered. Although this would only be a one-time process, the decision could favor Zopfli; however, in comparison to the total 90,964 bytes (88.83 KiB) saved, this is still not a significant amount of data saved when considering the time taken. Ultimately, all the data produced is not very large, so the operator must decide whether the time is worth the saved data. If the time and resources are not desired to be spent for such a low storage and performance improvement, the default algorithm remains a good choice, as a waiting period of 3 minutes and 16 seconds is still acceptable for a small optimization. As mentioned previously, it is crucial that the user can decide which algorithm should be used due to various factors. When the program is hosted on an external cloud provider with dynamic cost calculations, the user may not want to incur the extra costs associated with the Zopfli algorithm, as the expense for the additional time could exceed the savings from storage. If the program is executed locally or on servers with sufficient free resources, the Zopfli algorithm is an excellent choice.

Another significant decision during development was whether to compress the images before or after the slicing process. Ultimately, the decision was made to compress the images before slicing them into tiles. This approach was favored for several reasons.

Compressing the entire image as a whole is generally more efficient than compressing individual tiles. Compression algorithms benefit from analyzing the entire dataset, allowing them to identify and eliminate redundancies more effectively. When an image is compressed in its entirety, the algorithm can exploit correlations and patterns that might not be as apparent when processing smaller segments. This leads to a better overall compression ratio, resulting in reduced file sizes without sacrificing quality.

Had the choice been made to first slice the images and then compress the individual tiles in parallel, potential issues with resource contention would have arisen. In such a scenario, multiple instances of the Zopfli compression algorithm could run simultaneously, each consuming considerable CPU time and memory. Given Zopfli's high computational demands, this could overwhelm the heap space, leading to memory exhaustion or, at the very least, severely impacting overall system performance. In extreme cases, excessive resource usage could degrade the performance of the entire operating system, causing bottlenecks and slowdowns.

#### 4.4.4 Step 4: Uploading Tiles to S3

The final step in the map generation process involves uploading the generated tiles to an Amazon S3 bucket. This is achieved using the AWS SDK for Java, which provides a robust and efficient way to interact with AWS services. The SDK allows creating an S3 client, which facilitates seamless communication with the S3 bucket. The only required configuration parameters for the client are the AWS region (set to eu-central-1 in SeatGen’s case), the access key, and the secret key. Once configured, as demonstrated in Listing 35, the S3Client instance provides a range of operations, including putObject, getObject, and listObjectsV2, among others.

Listing 35: Configuring the S3 Client

```

1  @ConfigurationProperties(prefix = "aws")
2  data class S3Config @ConstructorBinding constructor(
3      val awsRegion: String,
4      val accessKey: String,
5      val secretKey: String
6  ){
7      @Bean(destroyMethod = "close")
8      fun s3Client() : S3Client {
9          return S3Client
10             .builder()
11             .overrideConfiguration(ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
12                 .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(10)).build()
13             )
14             .region(Region.regions()
15                 .find { region -> region.toString() == awsRegion }
16             )
17             .credentialsProvider(
18                 StaticCredentialsProvider.create(
19                     AwsBasicCredentials.create(accessKey, secretKey)
20                 )
21             )
22             .build()
23     }
24 }
```

The configuration is managed using the @ConfigurationProperties(prefix = “aws”) annotation, which enables automatic injection of required properties. These values—defined in the primary constructor with @ConstructorBinding—are retrieved from an external properties file under the AWS prefix. This approach ensures that configuration values remain externalized rather than hardcoded, making it easier to switch between environments such as development, testing, and production. The relevant configuration in application.yaml is illustrated in Listing 36.

Listing 36: AWS Configuration in the application.yaml

```

1  aws:
2      awsRegion: ${AWS_REGION:eu-central-1}
3      access-key: ${AWS_ACCESS_KEY}
4      secret-key: ${AWS_SECRET_KEY}
```

By using environment variables for sensitive credentials, security is enhanced while maintaining flexibility in deployment configurations. The SDK’s S3Client.builder() method is

used to instantiate and configure the client with the required credentials and region settings. Because the client is defined as a Spring bean, it can be easily injected into any class requiring interaction with the S3 bucket. This is a key advantage in Spring-based applications, as it promotes modularity and maintainability. Unlike in Quarkus, where dependency injection is handled differently, Spring allows defining such functions as beans and seamlessly injecting them where necessary.

The name provided by the user does not have any major restrictions for special characters, that's because the customer shouldn't be bothered with technical restrictions. They should be able to choose the name they want. Technically there are still some restrictions. The name provided by the user will be used in two situations, that have limitations.

1. Directory names in the S3 buckets
2. Path in the URL in the frontend for editor page

S3 looks like a standard file system, but actually it's not, and therefore the name for the "directory" doesn't have huge limitations.

Normally data in an Amazon S3 bucket is stored in a flat structure instead of a hierarchy one as seen in standard file systems. Amazon still supports the organization of data like in file systems. This is done by giving all the grouped objects a shared string prefix. The prefix is therefore the folder name. The data is actually still stored in a flat structure, but it's visualized like folders in the Amazon S3 console [21].

The second place where the name is utilized is the URL path in the frontend. This is more restricted because it is part of the URL, and therefore some characters could lead to errors. The following characters are reserved and cannot be used in the URL path: `/&?=:%`. Using these characters leads to errors. For this reason, the name is prepared for the URL path by replacing these characters with an underscore. To still provide the user with the requested name, the original name is stored in the database alongside the prepared name. The original name is used solely for display purposes in the frontend.

Then the tiles are uploaded with the prefixes according to their coordinates. The final filenames are in the format `<mapName>/<z>/<x>/<y>.png`. The map name is the name provided by the user, and the zoom level, x and y are the coordinates of the tile. The tiles are uploaded to the S3 bucket in a hierarchical structure, with each zoom level containing a set of directories for the x and y coordinates.

After executing all of these steps, they have to be repeated for each zoom level asked for.

#### 4.4.5 Optimizations & Memory

This process involves repetitive and computationally demanding tasks such as image slicing, format conversion, and compression, making it well-suited for multi-threading. However, parallel execution introduces challenges, particularly with Java heap space management. During slicing and compression, a large amount of data is stored in memory at the same time. This includes both the upscaled source image and the processed image tiles, leading to high memory usage. At higher zoom levels, storage requirements can reach several gigabytes, potentially exceeding the allocated heap space and causing `OutOfMemoryError` exceptions.

To address this, the Java heap size can be manually adjusted using:

```
java -Xmx6g seatgen
```

This increases the maximum heap allocation to 6 GB, allowing for more memory-intensive operations. On 32-bit systems, the heap size should not exceed 2 GB, as Java will reject larger values and fail with an invalid memory allocation error.

While manually increasing the heap size is a possible solution, it was important to ensure that the application runs efficiently without requiring users to adjust memory settings, although this is recommended when planning to use the Zopfli algorithm. To achieve this, the number of parallel threads was limited to prevent excessive memory usage, and a cap was placed on the maximum zoom level. At higher zoom levels, the processing demands grow exponentially, making it impractical to handle them within a Java-based backend. If future requirements necessitate even higher zoom levels, a more efficient approach could involve using a language like C, Rust, or Python, which offer better memory management for such intensive operations. However, since the company currently does not require zoom levels beyond level 6, this remains an optimization for future development.

To further optimize performance and manage concurrency effectively, Kotlin coroutines were utilized. Coroutines provide a lightweight and efficient way to handle asynchronous programming, allowing tasks like image slicing, compression, and uploading to be performed in a non-blocking manner. Unlike traditional threads, coroutines are more

memory-efficient and can be launched in large numbers without overwhelming the system.

For example, during the slicing and compression phases, coroutines were used to parallelize tasks such as processing individual rows of tiles. This approach maximized CPU utilization while keeping memory usage under control. By structuring the workflow with coroutines, it was possible to ensure that tasks like garbage collection and memory cleanup could be triggered at appropriate intervals, preventing memory leaks and excessive heap usage.

The limitation logic for the number of threads for parallelization is based on the algorithm used for compression, because for Zopfli, this is the most memory-critical part. When using Zopfli, which is particularly memory-intensive, parallelism is limited to a single thread during the compression phase. This approach ensures that the system's memory is not overwhelmed, allowing for more efficient processing. However, the slicing of image rows can still be executed with a maximum of four coroutines running concurrently, striking a balance between performance and resource usage. For the DEFAULT compression algorithm, a more aggressive approach is adopted, utilizing half of the available threads. This strikes a balance between efficient processing and maintaining manageable memory consumption. In scenarios where no compression methods are applied, the full use of the available processor threads is permitted. By limiting the number of concurrent coroutines when using Zopfli or the default algorithm, the risk of exceeding heap space during high-demand processes like compression and slicing is mitigated.

After each complete calculated zoom level, a garbage collection is triggered to free up memory that is no longer needed. This is done by calling the `System.gc()` method, which is a hint to the JVM to run the garbage collector. While this is not a guarantee that the garbage collector will run, it provides a hint for the JVM.

Due to memory problems, it was also decided not to upload all the images at once when everything is finished. Instead, the data for each row of tiles is uploaded as soon as it is completed. This approach provides a good balance between memory usage and efficiency, as storing all the data in memory while waiting for other rows to be computed is avoided. Uploading the tiles in the form of rows is also more efficient than uploading every tile individually to the S3 bucket, as it significantly reduces the overhead. For example, on zoom level 6, only 63 requests need to be made instead of 1365 requests.

## 4.5 AWS S3

As already mentioned in the technology section, integrating AWS services into the project required a reliable way to interact with AWS APIs. The AWS SDK provides language-specific libraries that simplify communication with AWS services, including S3.

For administrators and developers, AWS provides multiple ways to interact with its services, each suited for different use cases:

- **AWS Management Console (Web UI)** : A user-friendly graphical interface for managing AWS services, ideal for beginners or when making quick changes.
- **AWS Command Line Interface (CLI)**: A powerful command-line tool that allows users to manage AWS resources via scripts and commands, enabling automation and repeatability.
- **AWS SDK**: Language-specific libraries (such as those for Python, Java, and JavaScript) that facilitate programmatic interaction with AWS services, making integration into applications seamless.
- Others can be found in the AWS documentation.

For configuring the S3 Pod, the AWS CLI tool was utilized instead of the AWS Management Console due to its greater efficiency and the ability to save previously used queries in a text format. While the CLI is less beginner-friendly than the Web UI, it offers significantly more powerful functionalities. When configuring an S3 Pod with the AWS CLI tool for the first time, thoroughly reviewing AWS documentation is recommended to understand the underlying concepts, as numerous configuration options impact the security of the application. Cost considerations were not a concern in this project, as the IAM user provided by the company lacked permissions to modify billing-related settings. However, certain cost factors remain dependent on the development process rather than the configuration of the bucket itself.

For the initial configuration of the CLI tool, the command `aws configure` has to be executed. This command will prompt the user to enter the access key, secret key, region, and output format. The access key and secret key can be obtained from the AWS Management Console. The region is the geographical location where the S3 bucket will be created, in this case the region is `eu-central-1`, and the output format can be set to JSON, text, or table. The configuration is stored in two files located under Linux in the `~/.aws/` directory. In this directory lie the `config` and `credentials` files.

The `config` file contains the region and the output format, while the `credentials` file contains the access key and the secret key. The configuration can be changed at any time by executing the `aws configure` command again. These files can store multiple profiles, for multiple developers. This is very useful when working in a team, or when working on multiple projects. The profile can be specified by adding the `--profile` flag to the `aws` command.

Other than for testing purposes and managing bucket configuration, the AWS CLI was a very useful tool during development, because it allows the developer to manipulate the data in the buckets manually, as well as reading and listing the data with additional statistics.

Some useful utility commands used during the development process are listed in Listing 37.

#### Listing 37: Useful AWS CLI Commands

```

1  # Lists all buckets
2  aws s3 ls --profile myprofile
3
4  # Command to recursively delete every item inside a directory
5  aws s3 rm --profile --recursive s3://bucket-name/my-directory/
6
7  # List all the data inside a directory and provide statistics,
8  # such as file size, object count, and total file size
9  s3 ls --profile solvistas \
10     --summarize \
11     --human-readable \
12     --recursive s3://bucket-name/my-directory
13
14  # Count the number of objects in a bucket
15  # (similar but more compact results than in the previous command)
16  aws s3 ls --profile solvistas --recursive s3://bucket-name/ | wc -l
17
18  # Listing all the applied bucket policies
19  aws s3api get-bucket-policy --profile solvistas --bucket bucket-name

```

### 4.5.1 S3 Bucket Configuration

The configuration of an S3 bucket is crucial for the setup, as it determines access permissions, storage classes, and other settings that influence the bucket's behavior. Several key configuration options were implemented in this project:

To enable access to the S3 bucket for all users, the `aws s3api put-bucket-policy` command was used. This command applies a bucket policy that defines specific permissions for the bucket. In this case, public read access to the objects in the bucket was required. The following command, seen in Listing 38, was executed with the `bucket-policy.json` configuration shown in Listing 39.

#### Listing 38: AWS CLI Command to Set a Bucket Policy



```
1 aws s3api put-bucket-policy \  
2     --bucket ticketing-stadium-creator-dev \  
3     --policy file://bucket-policy.json
```

#### Listing 39: Bucket Policy JSON Configuration

```
1 {  
2     "Version": "2012-10-17",  
3     "Statement": [  
4         {  
5             "Effect": "Allow",  
6             "Principal": "*",  
7             "Action": "s3:GetObject",  
8             "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::ticketing-stadium-creator-dev/*"  
9         }  
10    ]  
11 }
```

This policy allows any user (`"Principal": "*"`) to perform the `s3:GetObject` action on all objects (`"Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::ticketing-stadium-creator-dev/*"`) within the bucket.

Amazon S3 provides **Access Control Lists (ACLs)** to manage access to buckets and objects. ACLs are a legacy access control mechanism, but they are still useful for simple use cases. Here are some important ACLs:

- **Private:** The bucket and objects are accessible only by the bucket owner. This is the default ACL for new buckets.
- **Public Read:** The bucket and objects are readable by anyone on the internet. This is useful for hosting static websites or publicly accessible files.
- **Public Read-Write:** The bucket and objects are readable and writable by anyone on the internet. This is generally not recommended due to security risks.
- **Authenticated Read:** The bucket and objects are readable by any authenticated AWS user (not just the bucket owner).

While ACLs are easy to use, they are less flexible than bucket policies or IAM policies. For more granular control, it is recommended to use bucket policies or IAM policies. IAM (Identity and Access Management) policies provide fine-grained access control to AWS resources. Unlike bucket policies, which are attached to the bucket, IAM policies are attached to IAM users, groups, or roles. For this use case, bucket policies were sufficient, because the bucket was only used to store static files, which should be accessible by everyone.

## 4.6 Add Tool

The add tool in SeatGen provides the ability to manually place individual seats on the stadium map. It is primarily used for precise editing and complements bulk placement features such as the grid tool.

The tool's key responsibilities include:

- Enables manual placement of seats at a specific position on the map.
- Internally dispatches an **AddSeatAction** to update global state.
- Supports undo and redo via the action system.

A seat is created externally and passed to the **AddSeatAction** as shown in Listing 40 class, which is then executed via the **doAction** method from the **context**. The add tool is defined in the toolbar as shown in Listing 27. The **onSelect** function is triggered when the user clicks on the add tool icon. It sets the current tool to the add tool and defines a callback function that will be executed when the user clicks on the map. This callback function creates a new seat object and passes it to the **addSeat** function, which is responsible for adding the seat to the global state.

The actual seat insertion logic is encapsulated in the **AddSeatAction** class.

Listing 40: AddSeatAction Implementation

```

1  export default class AddSeatAction extends Action {
2      private readonly newSeat: Seat;
3      private readonly setSeats: React.Dispatch<React.SetStateAction<Seat[]>>;
4
5      constructor(newSeat: Seat, setSeats:
6          React.Dispatch<React.SetStateAction<Seat[]>>) {
7          super();
8          this.newSeat = newSeat;
9          this.setSeats = setSeats;
10     }
11
12     execute(): void {
13         this.setSeats(prev => [...prev, this.newSeat]);
14     }
15
16     undo(): void {
17         this.setSeats(prev => prev.filter(seat => seat.id !== this.newSeat.id));
18     }
19 }
```

This action implementation shown in Listing 40 works as follows:

- **execute()** appends the new seat to the seat list.
- **undo()** removes it again by filtering by id.
- This ensures full undo and redo compatibility with SeatGen's action history.

In conclusion the add tool provides a foundational editing feature in SeatGen, allowing users to place single seats precisely. It ties into the system’s action-based architecture and contributes to a robust and reversible seat editing experience.

## 4.7 Multiselect Tool

A very important feature was enabling the user to select multiple seats at once. This was especially crucial because a venue can have many seats, and selecting them one by one would be very time-consuming. A common operation for the user is moving entire sectors. To tackle this challenge, the decision was made to develop the multiselect tool. The multiselect tool draws a rectangle when selected and dragged on the map, selecting everything inside this rectangle. Leaflet already provides a feature that uses a rectangle, which is triggered on the user’s drag interaction. This feature is called BoxZoom. It allows the user to draw a rectangle on the map and zoom into the area of the rectangle and thus serving as a good starting point for the multiselect tool because it already provides rectangle drawing and drag interaction. The multiselect tool is a subclass of the BoxZoom feature and overrides the functions responsible for zooming. Instead of zooming, the multiselect tool selects all the seats inside the rectangle. Parts of the code for the tool are shown in Listing 41. Some functions have been left out in this Listing. The finished functionality for selecting seats is shown in Figure 13.

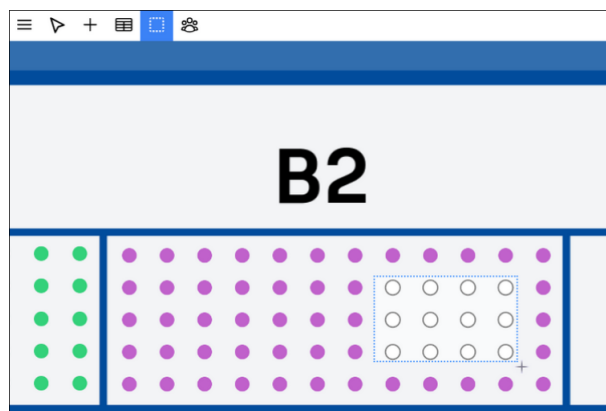


Figure 13: Multiselect Tool

### Listing 41: Multiselect Tool

```

1  L.Map.Multiselect = L.Map.BoxZoom.extend({
2    _onMouseMove: function (e) {
3      var startPoint = _startPoint,
4          box = this._box,
5
6          layerPoint = this._map.mouseEventToLayerPoint(e),
7          offset = layerPoint.subtract(startPoint),
8

```

```

9          newPos = new L.Point(
10              Math.min(layerPoint.x, startPoint.x),
11              Math.min(layerPoint.y, startPoint.y));
12
13          L.DomUtil.setPosition(box, newPos);
14
15          box.style.width = (Math.max(0, Math.abs(offset.x) - 4)) + 'px';
16          box.style.height = (Math.max(0, Math.abs(offset.y) - 4)) + 'px';
17      },
18
19      _onMouseUp: function (e) {
20          this._finish();
21          const map = this._map,
22                layerPoint = map.mouseEventToLayerPoint(e);
23          const bounds = new L.LatLngBounds(
24              map.layerPointToLatLng(layerPoint),
25              map.layerPointToLatLng(_startPoint)
26          )
27
28          if (_currFunction !== null) {
29              _currFunction(bounds);
30          }
31          _currFunction = null
32      },
33  })

```

The code uses parts of the original code concepts, and adapts them for the selection of seats. The original source can be found in Leaflet’s source code.

This box is utilized not only for the multiselect tool, but also for the grid tool which is explained in more detail in section 4.8. The modified functionality just disables the zoom of the original feature, and accepts a function that is called `onMouseUp` with the boundaries of the drawn rectangle as parameters. When the rectangle select is needed, it can be dynamically loaded into the map component.

Except for this tool, another way of selecting multiple seats at once was implemented, because of usability reasons and user expectations. In editors such as Photoshop, Gimp, and File Explorers, holding the `Ctrl` or `cmd` key while clicking on an object allows the user to select multiple objects. This was also implemented in SeatGen. The user can hold this key and click on a seat to select more than one seat.

## 4.8 Grid Tool

The grid tool allows the user to generate a rectangular grid of seats based on a user-defined area on the map. It is ideal for efficiently placing large blocks of seats in structured stadium sections.

The tool’s key responsibilities include:

- Allows users to draw a bounding box to define the grid area.
- Opens a modal dialog to configure the number of rows, columns, and padding.

- Internally dispatches an `AddMultipleSeatAction` to add the generated seats.

Once the grid tool is selected, users can draw a selection box on the map. This triggers the following method:

Listing 42: Handling Box Selection

```
1  const handleAddSeatGridBox = useCallback((bounds: L.LatLngBounds) => {
2      setBounds(bounds);
3      setOpenModal(true);
4  }, []);
```

This interaction logic shown in Listing 42 works as follows:

- Stores the selected bounds.
- Opens the modal to allow the user to input grid parameters.

When the user confirms the configuration in the modal, the tool computes and inserts a seat grid into the map:

Listing 43: Add Grid Logic

```
1  const addSeatGrid = useCallback((startPoint: L.LatLng, rows: number, columns:
2      number, latStep: number, lngStep: number) => {
3      const newSeats = [];
4      for (let row = 0; row < rows; row++) {
5          for (let col = 0; col < columns; col++) {
6              const lat = startPoint.lat - row * latStep;
7              const lng = startPoint.lng + col * lngStep;
8              const position = L.latLng(lat, lng);
9
10             const newSeat: Seat = {
11                 id: -1,
12                 position: {lat: position.lat, lng: position.lng},
13                 draggable: false,
14                 tooltipText: `Row ${row + 1} Seat ${col + 1}`,
15                 selected: false,
16                 category: null
17             };
18             newSeats.push(newSeat);
19         }
20     }
21     context.doAction(new AddMultipleSeatAction(newSeats, props.setSeats))
22 }, [props]);
```

This grid generation logic shown in Listing 43 works as follows:

- The bounds are converted into a grid layout using latitude and longitude step sizes.
- Margin (padding) is applied to space the grid evenly.
- All seats are bundled into an `AddMultipleSeatAction` for batch insertion and undoing.

The modal lets the user configure rows, columns, and padding interactively:

Listing 44: Modal Input Fields

```

1 <input type="number" value={rows} onChange={(e) =>
    setRows(Number(e.target.value))} />
2 <input type="number" value={cols} onChange={(e) =>
    setCols(Number(e.target.value))} />
3 <input type="range" min={"0"} max={"100"} value={padding} onChange={(e) =>
    setPadding(Number(e.target.value))} />

```

Rows: 2

Columns: 2

advanced ^

Padding: 40

Create Cancel

Figure 14: Grid-Tool Settings Modal

In conclusion the grid tool is designed for speed and precision when placing large quantities of seats. Its modal-based configuration, combined with interactive box selection and undoable batch insertion, makes it a powerful tool for large-scale seat placement in structured layouts.

## 4.9 Standing Area Tool

### 4.9.1 Frontend

The standing area tool enables users to define polygonal sectors directly on the map by selecting a series of points. These sectors, referred to as standing areas, are used to represent sections of a stadium that are not associated with fixed seating.

The tool's key responsibilities include:

- Allows users to draw a polygon on the map by clicking multiple points.
- Once finalized, dispatches an `AddStandingAreaAction` to insert the area into global state.
- Automatically assigns an id, empty name, and zero capacity by default.
- Supports full undo and redo through the action system.

Users activate the tool and click on the map to add polygon points:

## Listing 45: Adding Polygon Points

```

1  const handleMapClick = (event: L.LeafletMouseEvent) => {
2      setPolygon([...polygon, event.latlng]);
3  };

```

Listing 45 works as follows:

- Each click appends a new vertex to the polygon.
- The current polygon is stored in local state and rendered as an in-progress shape.

Once the polygon is complete, the user confirms by clicking a button that triggers the following logic:

## Listing 46: Finalizing Standing Area

```

1  const handleDone = () => {
2      if (polygon.length < 3) return;
3
4      const newArea: StandingArea = {
5          id: Date.now(),
6          name: "",
7          capacity: 0,
8          coordinates: polygon,
9          selected: false
10     };
11
12     context.doAction(new AddStandingAreaAction(newArea, context.setStandingAreas));
13     setPolygon([]);
14 };

```

This finalization logic shown in Listing 46 works as follows:

- Ensures at least three points are present to form a valid polygon.
- Constructs a new `StandingArea` object with default values.
- Dispatches an `AddStandingAreaAction` to insert the new area into state.
- Resets the drawing state for the next operation.

The tool leverages the action-based architecture of SeatGen to ensure consistency and undoability. The action class is shown below and further discussed in Section 4.11.

## Listing 47: AddStandingAreaAction

```

1  export default class AddStandingAreaAction extends Action {
2      constructor(private standingArea: StandingArea, private setStandingAreas:
3          React.Dispatch<React.SetStateAction<StandingArea[]>>) {
4          super();
5      }
6
7      execute(): void {
8          this.setStandingAreas(prev => [...prev, this.standingArea]);
9      }
10
11     undo(): void {
12         this.setStandingAreas(prev => prev.filter(a => a.id !==
13             this.standingArea.id));
14     }
15 };

```

This action implementation shown in Listing 47 works as follows:

- `execute()` appends the new area to the list.
- `undo()` removes the inserted area by filtering it out by id.

Overall, the standing area tool provides an intuitive polygon-drawing interface for defining sectors that are not associated with individual seats. Through real-time polygon tracking and integration with the action system, it supports flexible and reversible sector creation tailored to the needs of modern stadium planning.

### 4.9.2 Backend

Because standing areas are polygons that consist of nodes, which are connected to each other, they can be viewed as a circular linked list. These have to be saved in the database. The database model is shown in Figure 15. All the other tables are left out for simplicity.

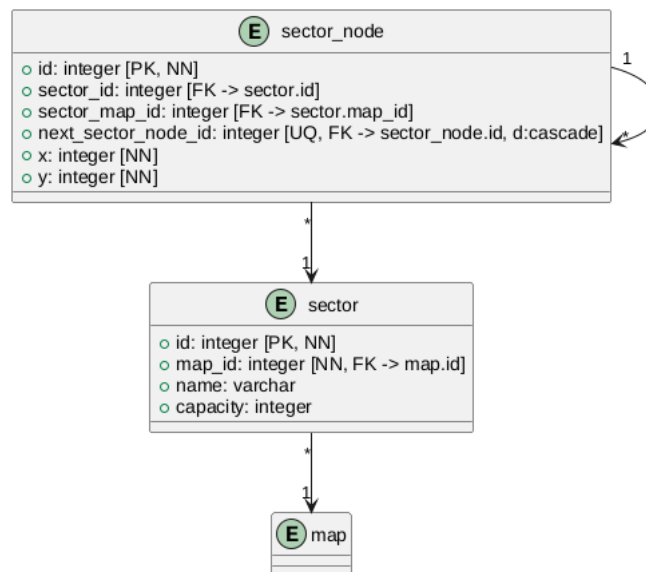


Figure 15: Standing Area Database Model

The `sector_node` entity in the database has a foreign key that references itself. This allows modeling a hierarchy, and in this case, the hierarchy forms a loop. To ensure database integrity, a unique constraint is set on the `next_sector_node_id`. This makes sure that there is only one sector node that is the successor of a given sector node. When fetching a standing area, two options were considered.

1. Fetch all sector nodes from a map and build the standing area in the backend.



2. Make a recursive query in the database that fetches all sector nodes of a standing area.

The advantage of the second approach is that only the needed nodes are fetched, and the logic is closer to the database. The main issue is, that SQL queries in Postgres doesn't have a built-in way to do recursion like Oracle DB has with its `connect by` clause. The solution for Postgres would have to be implemented with PostgreSQL-specific keywords. A query that fetches all the items in a loop would look as seen in Listing 48.

Listing 48: Recursive Query

```

1  WITH RECURSIVE cte AS (
2      -- select first node with level 1
3      SELECT *, 1 AS level
4      FROM   sector_node
5      WHERE  (SELECT id FROM sector_node
6              WHERE map_id = 1 AND sector_id = 1 LIMIT 1
7              ) = id
8
9      UNION ALL
10     SELECT sn.*, c.level + 1 AS level
11     FROM   cte c
12           JOIN sector_node sn ON c.next_sector_node_id = sn.id
13           WHERE (SELECT id FROM sector_node
14                  WHERE map_id = 1 AND sector_id = 1 LIMIT 1
15                  ) != sn.id
16 )
17 SELECT id, x, y
18 FROM   cte
19 ORDER BY level;
```

Here the `WITH RECURSIVE` clause is used to define a recursive query. The query selects the first node and then iterates through the linked list by repeatedly joining the `sector_node` table with itself using the `next_sector_node_id` field. This process continues until all nodes in the loop have been retrieved. The main disadvantage of this approach is that it uses a PostgreSQL-specific keyword. This makes it impossible to seamlessly switch to another database. This is why the first approach was chosen. The standing areas of the map are fetched in the backend and ordered recursively in a way that represents the loop, as shown in Listing 49.

Listing 49: Standing Area Backend

```

1  override fun getSectorNodeBySector(sector: Sector): Set<SectorNode> {
2      val startNode = db.getFirstSectorNodeBySector(sector.id!!)
3      return startNode.collectSectorNodes(startNode)
4  }
5
6  private fun SectorNode.collectSectorNodes(startNode: SectorNode): Set<SectorNode> {
7      return setOf(this) + (
8          if (next == startNode) emptySet()
9          else next?.collectSectorNodes(startNode) ?: emptySet()
10     )
11 }
```

## 4.10 Saving

SeatGen uses a save button to save the currently edited state and changes in the map. This has some advantages and disadvantages compared to saving every time an action occurs. Some advantages are:

### Advantages:

- The user can undo changes without saving them
- The user can save the changes when they are done, and try them without saving, while not overwriting the last state.
- There is less load on the server, because multiple changes are saved at once
- Unnecessary load is avoided when doing a lot of small changes in a short time
- Only the important changes are saved, and not every step in between

### Disadvantages:

- If the user forgets to save, all changes are lost
- There is an extra step the user has to execute

To mitigate these disadvantages, SeatGen uses some techniques, like when the user tries to leave the page by reloading or closing the tab, the browser will ask the user if they are sure that they want to leave the page, because there are unsaved changes. This is done by using the `beforeunload` event, which is triggered when the user tries to leave the page. This event is used to show a confirmation dialog to the user, which asks if they are sure they want to leave the page.

To ensure that the user does not forget to save, the save button is always visible, and always when the user has made changes, the save button is highlighted as seen in Figure 16. This is done by the controller that manages the undo and redo functionality that is explained in section 4.11.1. The code in Listing 50 checks if there have been any actions by the user that are not at the currently saved index, or if there are any standing areas that have to be saved or deleted. The standing areas have been managed differently for technical reasons.

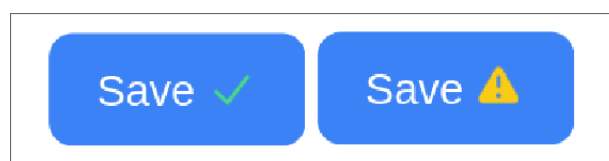


Figure 16: Save Button States

## Listing 50: Check for Unsaved Changes

```
1 function checkForUnsavedChanges() {  
2     setHasUnsavedChanges(  
3         historyIndex !== savedIndex ||  
4         standingAreasToSave.length !== 0 ||  
5         standingAreasToDelete.length !== 0  
6     )  
7 }
```

When saving the changes, first a checksum that is the hash of all seats and their properties is calculated and compared to the checksum of the initial loading of the map. If the checksums are the same, no seats will be saved, because they didn't change. If the checksum is different, a snapshot of the current seats is sent to the backend for saving. For the standing areas there are two variables. **standingAreasToSave** and **standingAreasToDelete**. These are set relative to the last saved state. When saving, the **toSave** items are saved in the backend, and the **toDelete** items are deleted. After the save is successful both variables are empty. When creating a new standing area or deleting an existing one, the variables get filled with the respective standing area. A big advantage over saving every time an action occurs is that when creating and then deleting an area without saving in between, there are no unsaved changes, and no traffic has to be sent, because the final state is the same as before.

## 4.11 Design-Patterns

During the development of the application, various design patterns were incorporated to efficiently address specific challenges. Different sectors of the application required distinct patterns, particularly in the interactive editor and tool functionalities. Given the complexity of these components, tailored solutions were necessary. For instance, implementing an undo functionality—a widely expected usability feature in modern editors, both text-based and visual—required careful design considerations. This feature is commonly applied across software products, with multiple solutions available. Specialized implementations of design patterns were employed in the following aspects of the application:

- Undo and Redo functionality of Actions
- Tool System
- Backend services

### 4.11.1 Undo and Redo

The undo and redo mechanism is essential for usability, providing users with the flexibility to revert and reapply actions efficiently. Multiple approaches exist for implementing this feature:

1. **State Snapshot Approach:** This method involves saving the entire application state at each change and reverting to the previous state when undoing. While simple to implement, this approach is inefficient due to excessive memory consumption and redundant data storage. An advantage is that old states can easily be restored without any additional logic and calculations. This makes it less prone to bugs and errors.
2. **Differential State Storage:** Instead of storing complete states, this approach records only the differences between successive states, similar to version control systems such as Git. While more efficient, this method becomes complex as the number and types of objects increase (in this case it would be Seats and Standing-Areas).
3. **Command Pattern:** Actions are encapsulated as objects that implement a common interface, containing methods for execution and reversal. This approach allows flexible and scalable undo and redo functionality, making it ideal for complex interactive applications. It also allows executing additional business logic when undoing an action, like deleting additional data that was created by the action, or sending requests to a backend. This makes it an excellent choice when states are distributed.
4. **Memento Pattern:** This pattern captures and externalizes an object's internal state so that it can be restored later without violating encapsulation. While useful for preserving an object's complete state, it can be memory-intensive when storing multiple versions.

Given the application's complexity, a variation of the Command Pattern has been implemented for the undo and redo functionality. This approach ensures scalability, efficiency, and maintainability while minimizing redundancy of data and code.

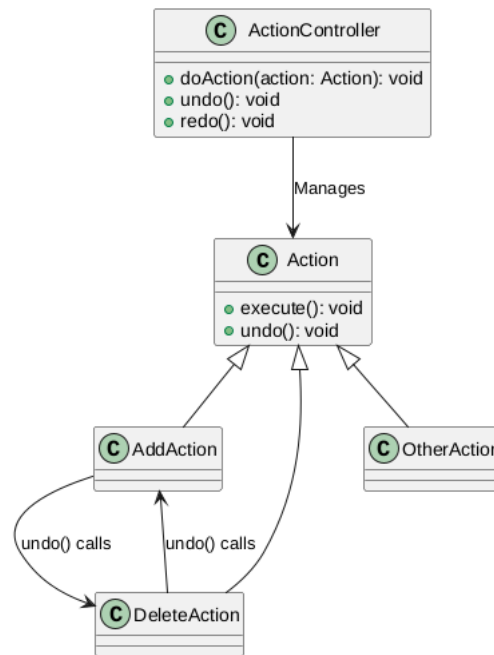


Figure 17: Command Pattern in SeatGen

The implementation defines an abstract `Action` class that all actions must implement. An overview of this structure is shown in Figure 17. This class enforces the inclusion of `execute` and `undo` methods, ensuring a standardized approach to action management.

#### Listing 51: Action Class

```

1  export abstract class Action {
2      execute: (() => void) | undefined;
3      undo: (() => void) | undefined;
4  }

```

For both of these properties, a function is expected that can be called to execute the action or to undo the `Action`. This is a flexible approach and can be used for a lot of different actions.

Another important aspect of this application was to allow the execution of business logic while undoing specific actions, like sending requests to the backend. This is very easy to implement because each `Action` has its individual `execute` and `undo` function.

While this seems like a lot more logic is required than in the other design patterns, the logic demanded by this is actually important for usability reasons, and lots of it is reusable. Because the undo function should be able to be executed manually by the user, calling the `undo()` shouldn't be the only way to reverse an action, for example when creating a new seat, you should be able to delete it again by calling the `undo()` function as well as a separate way like a delete button. So the developer should always provide

both ways for usability reasons. This approach incentivizes developers to implement it as the logic for reverting actions must be implemented regardless.

Here is an implementation of an action that creates a Standing Area with its counterpart action that deletes the standing area. Both actions can reference each other for the undoing part to reduce code redundancy, because the opposite of creating a standing area is deleting it. That's why deleting it is the undo action of creating it and the other way around.

Listing 52: Add Standing Area Action Implementation

```

1  export class AddStandingAreaAction implements Action {
2      private readonly _newArea: StandingArea;
3      private readonly _context: MapContextValue;
4
5      constructor(newArea: StandingArea, context: MapContextValue) {
6          this._newArea = newArea;
7          this._context = context;
8      }
9
10     execute = () => {
11         this._context.setStandingAreas((prevAreas) =>
12             [...prevAreas, this._newArea]
13         );
14         if (this._context.standingAreasToDelete.includes(this._newArea.id))
15         {
16             this._context.setStandingAreasToDelete((prev) =>
17                 prev.filter(id => id !== this._newArea.id)
18             );
19         } else {
20             this._context.setStandingAreasToSave((prev) => {
21                 const updated = [...prev, this._newArea.id];
22                 return updated;
23             });
24         }
25     };
26
27     undo = () => {
28         new DeleteStandingAreaAction([this._newArea], this._context).execute()
29     };
30 }

```

Listing 53: Delete Standing Area Action Implementation

```

1  export class DeleteStandingAreaAction implements Action {
2      private readonly _deletedAreas: StandingArea[];
3      private _undoAreas: StandingArea[] | undefined;
4      private readonly _context: MapContextValue;
5
6      constructor(deletedAreas: StandingArea[], context: MapContextValue) {
7          this._deletedAreas = deletedAreas;
8          this._context = context;
9      }
10
11     execute = () => {
12         const deletedAreaIds = this._deletedAreas.map(area => area.id);
13         this._context.setStandingAreas((prevAreas) =>
14             prevAreas.filter((area) => !deletedAreaIds.includes(area.id))
15         );
16         this._context.setStandingAreasToDelete((prev) =>
17             [...prev, ...deletedAreaIds]
18         );
19         deletedAreaIds.forEach(id => {
20             if (this._context.standingAreasToSave.includes(id))
21             {
22                 this._context.setStandingAreasToSave(this._context
23                     .standingAreasToSave
24                     .filter(savedId => savedId !== id));
25             } else
26             {
27                 this._context.setStandingAreasToDelete((prev) => [...prev, id]);

```

```

28         }
29     });
30 }
31
32 undo = () => {
33     if (this._undoAreas) {
34         this._deletedAreas.forEach((area) => {
35             new AddStandingAreaAction(area, this._context).execute()
36         })
37     }
38 }
39 }

```

In the code in Listing 52 and 53 you have the functions with the business logic for creating and deleting a standing area. When the `undo()` function is called, a new `DeleteStandingAreaAction` is created, and its `execute()` function is called, because it implements the correct business logic for undoing the action. Same is true for the call of the `undo()` function in the `DeleteStandingAreaAction`. With this code, both functionalities can be implemented by separate buttons or other components, and the undo and redo functionality is implemented as well. The needed contexts and functions to execute the business logic correctly for both classes can be defined individually in the constructor of the classes. The class also has to store the information to undo its actions, for example the move action has to store the old position of the object to be able to move it back to the old position.

The actual undoing logic is defined by a controller. When an action should be undoable and redoable it has to be passed to the controller. The controller manages the function and can be called to undo or redo the last action. It also manages the stack of actions, so that all the actions can be undone and then redone again, until a new action is executed. When this happens the controller ignores all the “future” actions that would have come after the current action. For example: Action1, Action2, Action3 and Action4 have been executed. The latest action saved by the controller is currently Action4. Currently, all the actions can be undone and then redone in a stack-like way. This means Action4 is undone, then Action3, then Action2 and so on. Then they can all be reapplied in the same reversed order. When actions have been undone, to Action2 for example, and then a new Action5 is executed, Action3 and Action4 will be scrapped, because a new “future” has been created. This is a common behavior in undo and redo functionalities.

The implementation of the controller is as shown in Listing 54.

#### Listing 54: Action Controller Implementation

```

1  const doAction = (action: Action) => {
2      historyIndex = increase(historyIndex);
3
4      while (maxIndex !== historyIndex) {

```

```

5      actionHistory[maxIndex] = undefined
6      maxIndex = decrease(maxIndex)
7  }
8
9      actionHistory[minIndex] = undefined
10     minIndex = increase(maxIndex);
11     actionHistory[historyIndex] = action;
12     action.execute!();
13     checkForUnsavedChanges()
14 };
15
16 const updateSaveIndex = () => {
17     savedIndex = historyIndex
18     checkForUnsavedChanges()
19 }
20 const undo = () => {
21     if (historyIndex !== minIndex && actionHistory[historyIndex] !== undefined) {
22         actionHistory[historyIndex]!.undo!();
23         historyIndex = decrease(historyIndex);
24         checkForUnsavedChanges()
25     }
26 };
27
28 const redo = () => {
29     if (historyIndex !== maxIndex && actionHistory[increase(historyIndex)] !==
undefined) {
30         historyIndex = increase(historyIndex);
31         actionHistory[historyIndex]!.execute!();
32         checkForUnsavedChanges()
33     }
34 };

```

To register a new Action in the controller, the `doAction` function must be called with the action as a parameter like in this Listing 55. The context referenced here contains the business logic for the map as well as the logic for the undo and redo controller.

#### Listing 55: Registering a New Action in the Controller

```

1 context.doAction(new AddSeatAction(context.setSeats, lat, lng))

```

This controller stores all the actions in a circular buffer, with the size defined by the `loopSize` variable. The variable is set to 50, as storing more than 50 undoable actions is not necessary. A circular buffer for storing this kind of data is very advantageous because when the buffer is full, the oldest action is overwritten by the newest action because the oldest data is not needed anymore. Other very important variables are the `minIndex` and `maxIndex` variables. They define the range of the actions that can be undone and redone. When undoing, it's checked that the current index which is represented by the `historyIndex` is not the same as the `minIndex` and there is also an undoable action, because then there would be no more actions to undo. The `undo()` function can only be called, and the `historyIndex` decremented, if these conditions are satisfied, meaning there must be existing actions to undo. A similar logic is applied for the `redo()` function, but with the `maxIndex` and the `increase()` function. The `doAction()` function as previously stated is used to handle new actions. It increases the `historyIndex` and sets the `maxIndex` to the `historyIndex` and overwrites all the no longer needed actions with undefined. The `minIndex` is set to the `increase(maxIndex)`



to ensure that when the loop is full, changes that are too old get removed. Finally the action is added to the list of actions and the `execute()` function is called.

The `increase()` and `decrease()` functions are used to increase and decrease the index in a circular way. This is necessary because the buffer is circular and when the end of the buffer is reached, the index has to be set to the beginning of the buffer again. This is done by checking if the index is at the end of the buffer and then setting it to the beginning of the buffer again.

### 4.11.2 Tools

Tools played a significant role during development, making it essential to ensure that the implementation of new tools was as easy and fast as possible. To achieve this, a Tool interface was designed, where instances only need to be added to an existing array containing the tools. The final version of this interface is presented in Listing 56.

Listing 56: Tool Interface

```
1 export interface Tool {  
2   id: string  
3   icon: ReactNode,  
4   onSelect?: ()=>void,  
5   hotkey?: string  
6 }
```

The attributes of the interface are the following:

- **id**: The id is a string with the name of the tool.
- **icon**: The icon of the tool, which is displayed in the toolbar. This has the type `ReactNode` because first a simple string was used to pass it to an icon component, but then it was decided to use the `ReactNode` type, because it's more flexible and the icons are not only limited to the icons of one UI library, but any icon can be used, including SVG icons.
- **onSelect**: The function that is called when the tool is selected. This is optional because not every tool needs a function to be called when it's selected. Some tools are handled externally.
- **hotkey**: The hotkey is a string that defines the hotkey for the tool. This is optional because not every tool needs a hotkey.

The toolbar section 4.1.7 shows all the implemented tools, and Figure 18 illustrates how they are rendered and how tooltips are shown.

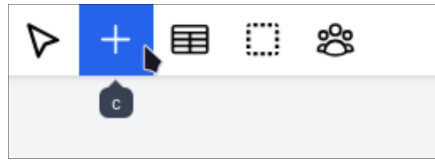


Figure 18: Tools in SeatGen

The `handleToolSelect` function is a function that is called when a tool is selected. It's responsible for setting the current tool and the cursor as shown in Listing 57. All the cursor icons supported by the browser can be utilized by passing their respective names to the function. The cursor names can be viewed on the Mozilla developer documentation [22].

#### Listing 57: Handle Tool Select Function

```

1  const handleToolSelect = useCallback((toolFunction: (e: LeafletMouseEvent) =>
    void, toolId: string, cursorIcon?: string) => {
2      const cursorName =
        L.DomUtil.getClass(props.map.current!.getContainer()).split(" ").find((it)
        => it.startsWith("cursor-"));
3      if (cursorName) {
4          L.DomUtil.removeClass(props.map.current!.getContainer(), cursorName);
5      }
6      if (cursorIcon !== undefined) {
7          L.DomUtil.addClass(props.map.current!.getContainer(),
            'cursor-${cursorIcon}');
8      }
9      setActiveToolFunction(() => toolFunction);
10     context.setSelectedToolId(toolId);
11 }, [props.map, setActiveToolFunction]);

```

After all this is set, the tools are simply rendered with a component that handles properties such as hotkeys and the icon.

### 4.11.3 Backend Services

For the backend services SeatGen uses a very general and exchangeable approach that works with Spring. For the services, an interface is defined, which is then implemented by the respective service classes. This interface is used to define the methods that are needed for the services. In the controller the service is injected, and Spring automatically creates an instance of the correct service implementation and injects it into the controller. This is a very common approach in Spring and is used in many projects.

# 5 Summary

## 5.1 Michael Ruep

My focus in this project was on the frontend implementation of SeatGen. I was responsible for building the interactive stadium editing experience using React, TypeScript, and Leaflet. This included implementing the core component structure around the map component, managing state updates via the map context, and also partially integrating undo and redo functionality through a command pattern using actions.

One of the most challenging but rewarding parts was the implementation of live multi-seat dragging logic. This required a deep understanding of Leaflet's coordinate system and careful handling of relative positioning during real-time updates. Additionally, I worked on the detail editor, which provides a comprehensive interface for editing seats, assigning categories, managing groups, and configuring standing areas. I also developed the toolbar together with my team partner, which ties all interactive tools together, and implemented the logic for triggering actions through tool selection.

Throughout the project, I learned how to structure complex, interactive applications in a scalable and modular way. I also improved my ability to collaborate on a shared codebase by ensuring that my parts were reusable and extensible. In terms of workflow, the communication and division of work between my colleague and me was seamless. We were able to work independently on different parts of the project at all times and merge our work together without any major conflicts.

Looking back, one of the most important things I learned is how important it is to fully understand a library like Leaflet before diving into implementation. There were many instances where understanding a subtle detail in the documentation helped save hours of programming. Overall, I'm very happy with the functionality I was able to implement and proud of how our diploma thesis turned out.

## 5.2 Michael Stenz

For my part, I was responsible for most of the technology choices in the backend and some design choices in the frontend. These decisions had a large impact on the entire development of the application since some features are centered around these libraries and patterns. In my opinion, some choices proved to be optimal, but some choices like java vs python for the backend probably weren't as stated in the thesis.

A big limitation were the technology demands of the Solvistas company, but it's important to also address these challenges and to find solutions that fit the company's needs. I personally learned a lot of new patterns that are used in the industry and I think that this new knowledge can be very useful in future projects.

When it comes to splitting the tasks, it was a very smooth process because my partner and I had very good communication and were able to both work on the tasks and tools that fitted more our expertise and interests. Also, after the minimal implementation of the project had been done, we were able to expand it feature by feature very easily because in the end, the project more or less looked like a small framework, with all the patterns that enabled easy expandability. A big takeaway from this project is, that it can be overwhelming at first when working with huge libraries like Leaflet. When dealing with these challenges it's very important to start with a small prototype and read the documentation very carefully because most of the time the solution is hidden somewhere in it.

The decision to collaborate with a company was both good and bad in different aspects. On the positive side, we received valuable feedback throughout the process and had the opportunity to address a real-world problem. On the downside, part of our task involved understanding large portions of the Ticketing project's existing codebase, as well as gaining insight into the csv-stadium-creator tool and the workflows of the employees responsible for maintaining and creating stadium layouts.

In hindsight, the project was a big success. I learned a lot while using these some new technologies, and I was really happy to have the opportunity to learn new design patterns because I really love clean solutions to problems like these. In summary, I am proud of the final product when thinking about all the problems and challenges we faced and managed to solve.



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