Software Design Document

Unnamed Graphing Application

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# System Vision

## Problem Background

**What problem does this project solve?**

This project has been started with the express purpose of reading in a given dataset and providing visual and non-visual insights about the dataset. In particular, the project is specifically designed with consideration for a specific dataset, which contains information about Sydney hotel accommodation provided by AirBNB.

**Description of the problem**

A fixed, provided dataset must be read and displayed in different, specific ways (outlined in the requirements section) which are both visual and non-visual in nature.

The dataset details information

**Stakeholders Affected**

This project has two groups of stakeholders. The commissioners of the project, Griffith University and the developers of the project. As this project is a university assignment, there are no other real stakeholders, as the commissioners, Griffith University will be the only intended users of the application.

**Impact of the Problem**

Without a tool to read in and display the data from this dataset, a user would not be able to read and parse the information it contains, at least to any useful degree. Because of this, the data is essentially unusable in it’s current state.

## System Overview

**Capability Summary**

The finished project will allow a user to load in a specific dataset and provide visual and non-visual feedback, allowing the user to gain additional insights into the data.

**Assumptions and dependencies**

The user is assumed to be on a x64 environment running windows. The project will be designed in such a way that it will not require any additional software or installations to allow the user to run the software.

## Potential Benefits

**Benefits and features**

**Critical**

Data display – The feature to load in and display formatted or visually styled data gives the benefit of making the data easy to read and parse for the user.

Data loading – The feature of loading in a data set from one or more files gives the user the benefit of flexibility of input.

**Important**

Exporting – The feature of exporting the reformatted data, or the visual graphs gives the benefit of the user being able to share their results without needing to rerun the application.

**Useful**

Intuitive UI – the feature of a simple and easy to use interface gives the benefit of user convenience and comfort.

# Requirements

## User Requirements

* The user must be able to:
* Open the software
* Load in an existing CSV file or files
* Link together CSV files if multiple are present
* View the formatted information contained in the files, graphically and non-graphically presented
* The user has made these specific requests:
* For a user-selected period, report the information of all listings in a specified suburb
  + For a user-selected period, produce a chart to show the distribution of prices of properties
  + For a user-selected period, retrieve all records that contain a keyword (user entered), e.g. pool, pet.
  + Analysing how many customers commented on factors related to cleanliness (multiple key words may be associated with cleanliness – justify your selection).
  + Search for reviews made by a specific customer name.

## Software Requirements

**R1.1** - The program executable shall be portable, and shall open and run on windows machines without any additional dependencies.

**R1.2** The program shall be interacted with by the user through a GUI at all times.

**R1.3.1** The program shall accept one or more properly formatted CSV files as input, chosen through a file picker.

**R1.3.2** The program shall reject improperly formatted CSV files, or otherwise handle missing data cells gracefully.

**R1.4** Where multiple CSV files are provided, the program shall be able to link these together as long as they contain matching ID fields.

**R1.5** When a CSV file is loaded, the program shall give the user the option to mark the ID field, as well as rename other fields.

**R1.6** The program shall allow the user to accept the current data set or add another CSV file, provided that there is a matching ID field available.

**R1.7** The program shall display the loaded results in a raw table or visual format.

**R1.8** The program shall allow the user to export a combined or filtered CSV file.

**R1.9** The program shall allow the user to export a visual graph as a PNG file

**R1.10** The program shall allow the user to unload the files and return to the original prompt

**R1.11** The program shall allow the user to exit the program gracefully

**R2.1** The program shall allow the user to filter the data in these ways:

- **R2.1.2** For a user-selected period, report the information of all listings in a specified suburb

- **R2.1.3** For a user-selected period, produce a chart to show the distribution of prices of properties

- **R2.1.4** For a user-selected period, retrieve all records that contain a keyword (user entered), e.g. pool, pet.

- **R2.1.5** Analysing how many customers commented on factors related to cleanliness (multiple key words may be associated with cleanliness – justify your selection).

- **R2.1.6** Search for reviews made by a specific customer name.

## Use Cases & Use Case Diagrams

Use case 1: Loading a CSV file

Use case 2: Linking multiple CSV files

Use case 3: Viewing data

Use case 4: Sorting data

Use case 5: Exporting data

# Software Design and System Components

## Software Design

A block diagram/flowchart of how your software might work

## System Components

### Functions

Preliminary list of all functions in the software. For each function in the list the following information is provided:

* a brief description of what it does (1 or 2 sentences);
* a list of the input parameters, and their data types, and what they are used for;
* a list of any side effects caused by the function (ie change global or member variables, changes data passed by reference from calling function etc)
* a description of the function’s return value

### Data Structures / Data Sources

List of all data structures in the software (eg linked lists, trees, arrays etc) or eternal data sources. For each data structure in the list the following information is provided:

* Type of structure (tree, list etc),
* Description of where and how it is used
* List of data members, and what each one is for do
* List of functions that use it

### Detailed Design

Pseudocode for all non-standard / non-trivial algorithms that operate on data structures

# User Interface Design

This is your initial interface design. Describe the tools you used for this design stage and any key findings that informed your design. This introduction is descriptive and should explain what you have completed for the actual design work you will present in the sub-sections below.

For this initial design, wireframes were produced initially with pen and paper, then a digitalised version was created with draw.io.

During this design, several decisions were made about the program flow, and the options that will be available to the user to format the data. Not including the file selection pop up, the program will include 4 screens, which are detailed below.

## Structural Design

Structural design refers to the navigational and information structure of your product – the structure that supports the interface layout. How will you structure your product? How will you group your information? How will you navigate through your product? Why? This can take the form of a diagram showing structure and hierarchy, supported by a discussion and justification of your choices. Why have you made these design choices? Describe and outline the structure of your interface and of your information.

The program will have four main screens, excluding the file selection popup. The screens also dictate the flow of user interaction.

**Screen 1 (figure 1)– Initial screen**

This initial screen presents the user with a button which can be used to open a file selection screen. This screen also displays the current software version for the user.

When the user selects this button, a file selection dialogue opens and the user is able to select the desired CSV file, which will send the user to screen 2

**Screen 2 (figure 2)– Data formatting screen**

In this screen, the user is presented with a formatted view of the file they have just uploaded.

There is an option to go back, which will return the user to screen 1.

There is an option to continue, which will confirm the shown data in its current state and take the user to screen 3

There is an option to add another CSV file, which will be greyed out unless the user has selected a column using the checkboxes next to each column. This button will open another file selection dialogue and allow the user to select an additional CSV file to link with the currently selected data.

There are checkboxes next to each column, and a text field that reads ‘ID?’ which allows a user to mark one column as the ID column, which will allow them to link that CSV file which also has an ID column. Checking this box allows the user to click the ‘add another CSV file’ button.

There is a list of the data cell titles presented in the centre of the screen. The title column will be user adjustable, allowing the user to rename the columns in the dataset. If the list is longer than the window, it will be scrollable.

**Screen 3 (figure 3)– Final view screen**

This screen contains the information view as a table, which will be scrollable vertically and horizontally if it is too large for the component space.

There is a Chart view button, which takes the user to screen 4

There is an export button, which allows the user to export the currently displayed dataset as a CSV file

There is a reset button, which allows the user to return to screen 1, and clears any active datasets.

There are filter controls above the table, which allow the user to select a field, and then smaller radial buttons which let the user tell the program whether the values in that field are words, numbers or dates.

Depending on the selection, the user can then set the start of the filter range and end of the filter range, and press the go button to filter the dataset to show the desired results.

**Screen 4 (figure 4)– Chart view**

This screen allows the user to select a value to view as a chart. The values selected must be numerical in nature, and the chart presented is fixed, with different values being represented by different columns in the chart, from high to low, with the height of the columns being determined by how many times that value appears in the selected dataset.

There is a leave chart button, which allows the user to return to screen 3.

There is an export button, which allows the user to export the chart as an image file.

There is a reset button, which allows the user to return to screen 1, and clears any active datasets.

There is a field selection and a go button, which allows the user to select a valid numerical field in the dataset to visualise in the chart.

## Visual Design

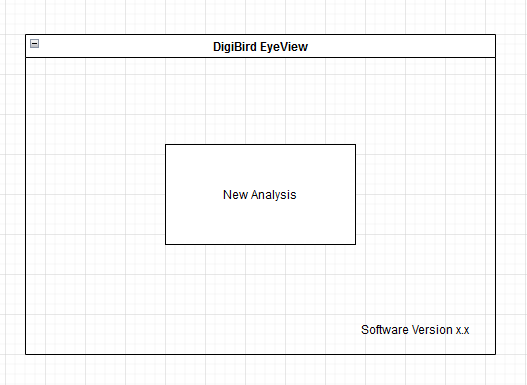


Figure 1: Initial welcome screen presented when launching the application

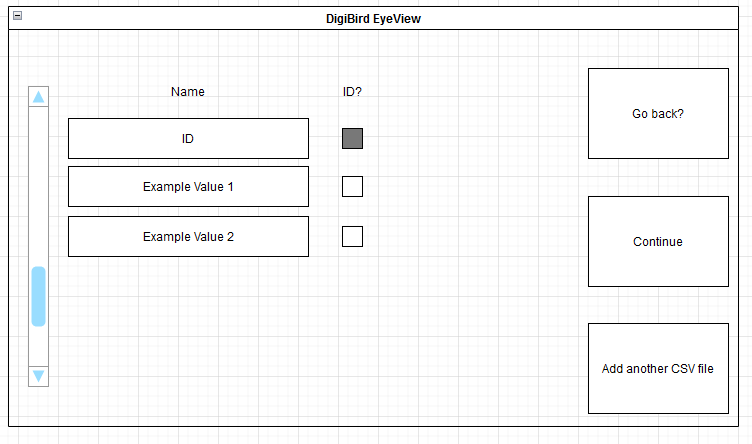


Figure 2: Data configuration screen when a file is selected

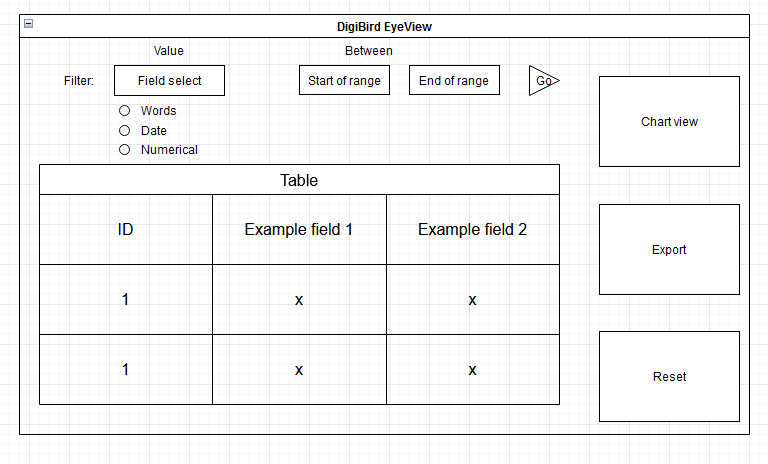


Figure 3: Final results page, where the user can analyse and filter the data

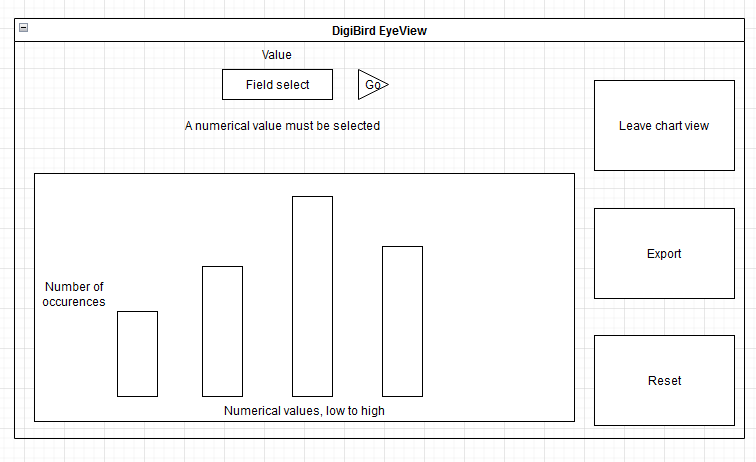


Figure 4: Chart view, where the user can view numerical data as a chart