

ReserveWell	
Architecture Notebook	Date: 25/11/2023

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Architecture Notebook

Version History Table

Version	Date	Description
v1.0	25.11.2023	-
v1.1	02.12.2023	- Part 4 is revised to be coherent with System Wide Requirements document. - Part 5 is revised to be coherent with Part 4. - Diagrams are added to Part 7 and Part 9.
v1.2	16.12.2023	-Updated according to the feedbacks of Altan hoca

1. Purpose

This document outlines the architectural philosophy, decisions, constraints, justifications, significant elements, and other overarching aspects of the Restaurant Reservation Management System (RRMS) that shape its design and implementation. It serves as a comprehensive guide for developers and stakeholders to understand the system's architecture and its underlying principles.

The RRMS is a cloud-based system designed to facilitate restaurant reservations for diners, enabling them to easily book tables and manage their reservations. The system caters to both diners and restaurant staff, providing a user-friendly interface for both parties.

2. Architectural goals and philosophy

The Restaurant Reservation Management System (RRMS) is designed to be a highly available, scalable, and performant system that caters to both diners and restaurant staff. The system will be deployed to a cloud environment and utilize Next.js and React for the front-end, Firebase for the back end, and a no-SQL database for storing reservation data.

Architectural Goals

- **High Availability:** Ensure continuous system operation and seamless user experience, even during high traffic volumes.
- **Scalability:** Accommodate a growing user base and increasing reservation volume without compromising performance.
- **Performance:** Process reservation requests quickly and efficiently, providing a responsive user experience.
- **Security:** Safeguard sensitive user data from unauthorized access, maintaining data privacy and integrity.
- **User-friendliness:** Provide a straightforward and intuitive interface for both diners and restaurant staff for easy navigation and operation.

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Critical Issues Addressed

- **Hardware Dependencies:** Isolate hardware dependencies to minimize the impact of hardware failures and simplify maintenance.
- **Performance under Unusual Conditions:** Employ mechanisms to handle unexpected situations like traffic spikes or data anomalies without compromising performance.

Key Decisions and Justifications

- **Front-end Technology:** Utilize Next.js and React due to their popularity, performance, and ease of use.
- **Back-end Platform:** Employ Firebase for its cloud-based services, including authentication, database storage, and real-time communication.
- **Database Choice:** Optimal for a no-SQL database for its suitability in storing and retrieving structured data like reservation information.

Architectural Significance

The RRMS architecture prioritizes continuous availability, scalability, performance, security, and user-friendliness to provide a robust, efficient, and user-centric reservation management system for both diners and restaurant staff.

3. Assumptions and dependencies

Assumptions:

- The development team possesses expertise in Next.js, React, Firebase, and no-SQL databases.
- The system will handle a moderate volume of traffic during peak hours, with occasional spikes in demand.
- The system will adhere to industry standards and best practices for data security and privacy.

Dependencies:

- Adherence to data security and privacy regulations, such as GDPR and CCPA.
- Continuous maintenance and updates to ensure system stability and security.

4. Architecturally significant requirements

The following are the architecturally significant requirements for the Restaurant Reservation Management System referred to in the System Wide Requirements document.

2.2.1 The system needs to integrate with individual restaurant websites to ensure reservation information is synchronized and up to date.

2.2.2 Reservation, payment, and capacity data should be seamlessly shared between the system and restaurant websites.

2.3.1 The system should ensure the security of user data and protect sensitive information using industry-standard encryption and access controls.

2.3.2 Users must have control over their data, including the ability to update or delete their information

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under appropriate authorization conditions.

2.5.1 The system should handle a growing user base and maintain optimal performance, with a maximum response time of 3 seconds under standard (25 to 100 Mbps) internet connections.

2.5.2 Performance monitoring for memory consumption and response time optimization should be ongoing.

2.8.1 The system should integrate with external services such as payment platforms, Google Maps, and other relevant third-party systems.

2.8.2 Seamless integration with these services is crucial for system functionality.

2.10.1 The system should support multiple languages to accommodate diverse user segments, starting with English and expanding to other languages.

2.10.2 Cultural considerations should be considered for a seamless user experience.

5. Decisions, constraints, and justifications

Decisions:	Justification	Related Requirements
Next.js and React for Front-end Development:	Next.js and React are widely used and well-supported frameworks for building performant and user-friendly web applications. Their popularity provides a wealth of resources and community support for efficient development and troubleshooting.	2.10.1, 2.10.2
Firebase for Back-end Development:	Firebase offers a comprehensive suite of cloud-based services, including authentication, database storage, real-time communication, and hosting. This simplifies back-end development and reduces the need to manage and maintain infrastructure.	2.5.1, 2.10.1, 2.10.2
Cloud Fire Store No-SQL Database for Reservation Data:	Cloud Fire Store No-SQL databases provide flexibility and scalability for storing and retrieving reservation data, which is often unstructured or semi-structured in nature. They efficiently handle the dynamic nature of reservation data and allow for future growth.	2.3.1, 2.3.2
Microservices architecture and	The system must employ	2.2.1, 2.3.1

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restful web services	microservices architecture, where each service is deployed as an independent unit.	
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Constraints:	Justification	Related Requirements
Firestore Cloud Environment Deployment:	The system's architecture must be tailored to seamlessly integrate with Firestore, ensuring compatibility and functionality in accordance with Firestore-specific protocols and limitations. Utilization of Firestore-provided functionalities is mandatory.	2.5.1
Scalability for Traffic Spikes:	Developers must implement mechanisms, including load balancing, caching, and autoscaling, to ensure the system can gracefully handle intermittent surges in traffic without compromising performance or user experience. The system's design should prioritize resilience under varying levels of load.	2.5.1
Data Security and Privacy Compliance:	The system must strictly adhere to industry standards and regulations such as GDPR and CCPA, placing emphasis on safeguarding user data and privacy. Implementation of robust data encryption, access controls, and auditing mechanisms is mandatory to meet the specified security and privacy compliance requirements.	2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.10.1, 2.10.2

6. Architectural Mechanisms

Architectural Mechanism: Message Queue and API Gateway in Making a Reservation

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Description: When a user makes a reservation through the front-end application, the reservation details are packaged into a message and sent to a message queue. The API gateway receives the message, extracts the reservation details, and routes the request to the appropriate microservice responsible for handling reservations. The microservice processes the reservation request, checks availability, and creates a new reservation record in the database. Once the reservation is created, the microservice publishes an event indicating a new reservation has been made. The event is consumed by other interested microservices, such as the notification service, which sends a confirmation email to the user.

Architectural Mechanism: API Gateway and Database Sharding in Updating a Reservation

Description: When a user updates an existing reservation, the updated reservation details are sent to the API gateway through an API call. The API gateway validates the request and routes it to the appropriate microservice responsible for managing reservations. The microservice retrieves the existing reservation record from the database, updates it with the new details, and persists the changes to the database. If the reservation data is sharded across multiple database shards, the microservice uses sharding middleware to locate the appropriate shard and update the corresponding reservation record.

7. Key abstractions

The following are the key abstractions for the Restaurant Reservation Management System

- **Reservation:** A reservation represents a diner's request to reserve a table at a restaurant.
- **Restaurant:** A restaurant represents a place of business where diners can eat.
- **Diner:** A diner represents a person who can use the system to make reservations.

The key abstractions can also be seen in Figure 1.

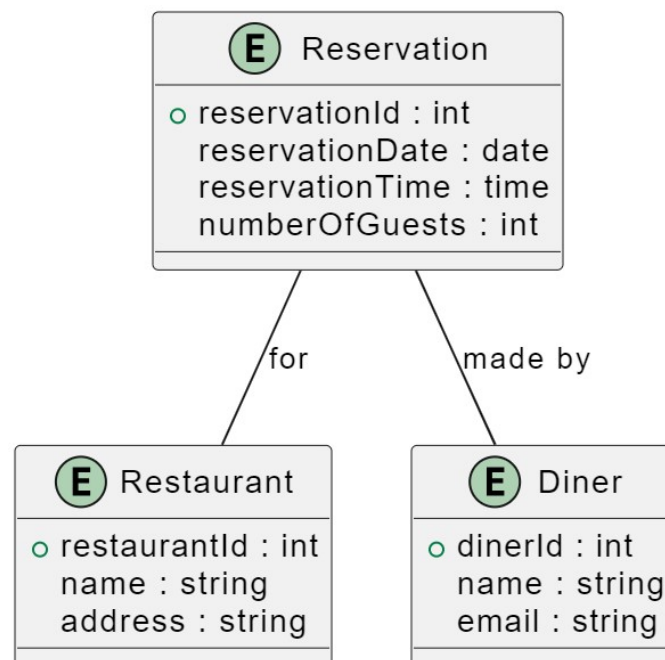


Figure 1: Diagram for key abstractions

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8. Layers or architectural framework

The Restaurant Reservation Management System (RRMS) will employ a layered architecture pattern to ensure modularity, separation of concerns, and maintainability. This pattern divides the system into distinct layers with well-defined interfaces, promoting independent development, testing, and deployment of each layer.

1. Presentation Layer:

- Responsible for user interaction and presentation logic.
- Implements the front-end application using Next.js and React.
- Handles user input, displays reservation information, and communicates with the API layer.

2. Business Logic Layer:

- Encapsulates the core business logic and rules of the system.
- Implements the back-end services using Firebase.
- Processes reservation requests, manages data persistence, and handles business logic validation.
- Enables secure transactions.

3. Data Access Layer:

- Handles interactions with the database.
- Utilizes no-sql database services, such as MongoDB, Cassandra, or CouchDB, to store reservation data.
- Provides an abstraction layer between the business logic and data storage.

9. Architectural views

Deployment View

The deployment diagram seen in Figure 2 shows a simple web application deployed on a single server. The server is running an operating system, such Windows, and a web server, such as Firebase. The web application is deployed to the web server and is accessible to clients over the HTTPS protocol. The client can be a mobile device or a web browser. The client sends a request to the server over HTTPS. The server receives the request and processes it. The server then sends a response to the client over HTTPS.

The web application is divided into two parts: the front end and the back end. The front end is responsible for rendering the user interface and handling user interactions. The back end is responsible for processing data and executing business logic.

The front end is deployed to the web server and is served to clients over HTTPS. The back end is deployed to the server and is accessible to the front end over TCP/IP.

The database is deployed to the server and is accessible to the back end over TCP/IP. The database stores the data used by the web application.

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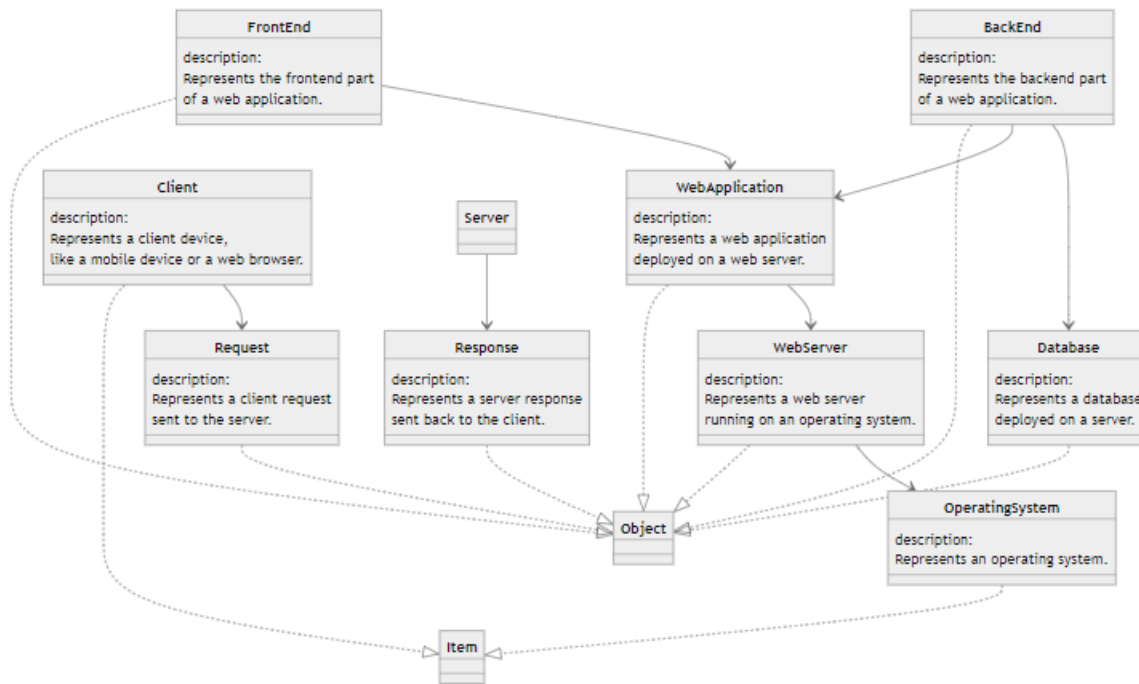


Figure 2: Deployment View

Logical View

The logical view describes the structure and behavior of the system from the perspective of its users and developers. It focuses on the key components and their interactions, emphasizing the functional aspects of the system.

1. System Decomposition:
 - The system is divided into three main layers: Presentation Layer, Business Logic Layer, and Data Access Layer.
 - Each layer has defined responsibilities and communicates with other layers through well-defined interfaces.
2. Component Interactions:
 - The Presentation Layer interacts with the user through the front-end application, handling user input and displaying reservation information.
 - The Business Logic Layer encapsulates the core reservation management logic, processing reservation requests and managing data persistence.
 - The Data Access Layer handles interactions with the no-SQL database, storing and retrieving reservation data.
3. Data Model:
 - The system defines a data model that represents key entities, such as Reservation, Restaurant, and User.
 - Relationships between entities are defined to model the system's functionality.

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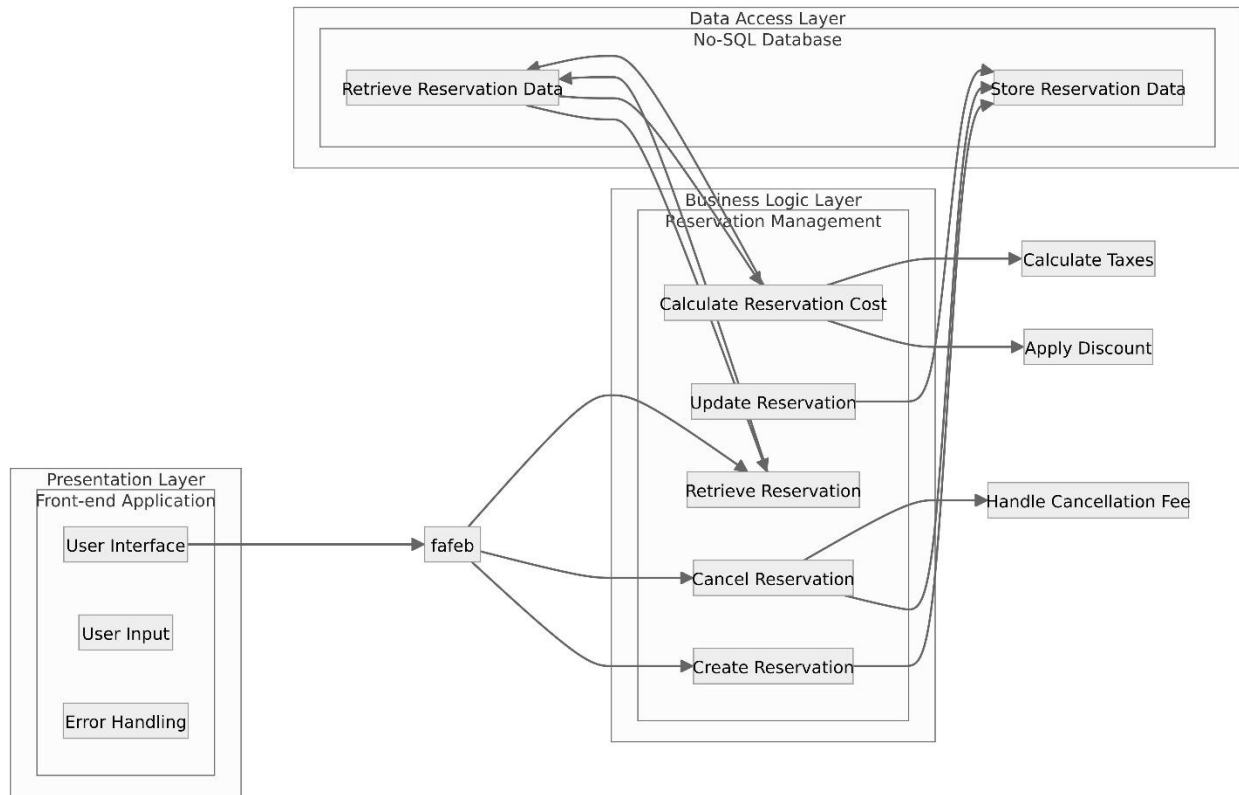


Figure 3: Logical View

Operational View

The operational view describes the physical deployment of the system, including the hardware and software components, their configuration, and how they interact.

1. Microservices Architecture:
 - The system employs a microservices architecture, where each service is deployed as an independent unit.
 - Services communicate through well-defined interfaces, such as RESTful APIs or message queues.
2. Security:
 - Security services are used to protect the system from unauthorized access and attacks.
 - Data encryption is used to protect sensitive data at rest and in transit.

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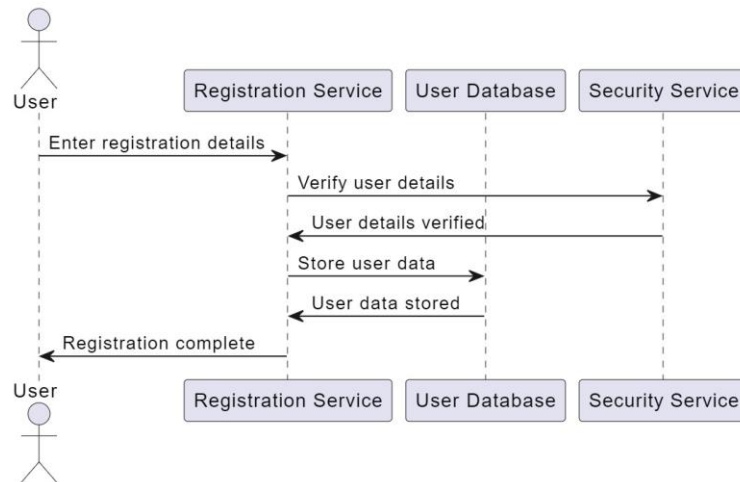


Figure 4: Operational View

Use Case View

The use case view describes the system's behavior from the perspective of its users, focusing on the specific actions they can perform.

1. Make a Reservation:
 - A user selects a restaurant, date, time, and party size.
 - The system verifies availability and creates a new reservation.
 - A confirmation email is sent to the user.
2. View Reservations:
 - A user logs in and views their existing reservations.
 - Reservation details, including restaurant information, date, time, and party size, are displayed.
3. Update a Reservation:
 - A user selects an existing reservation and makes changes.
 - The system updates the reservation record and sends a confirmation email.
4. Cancel a Reservation:
 - A user cancels an existing reservation.
 - The system removes the reservation and sends a cancellation email.

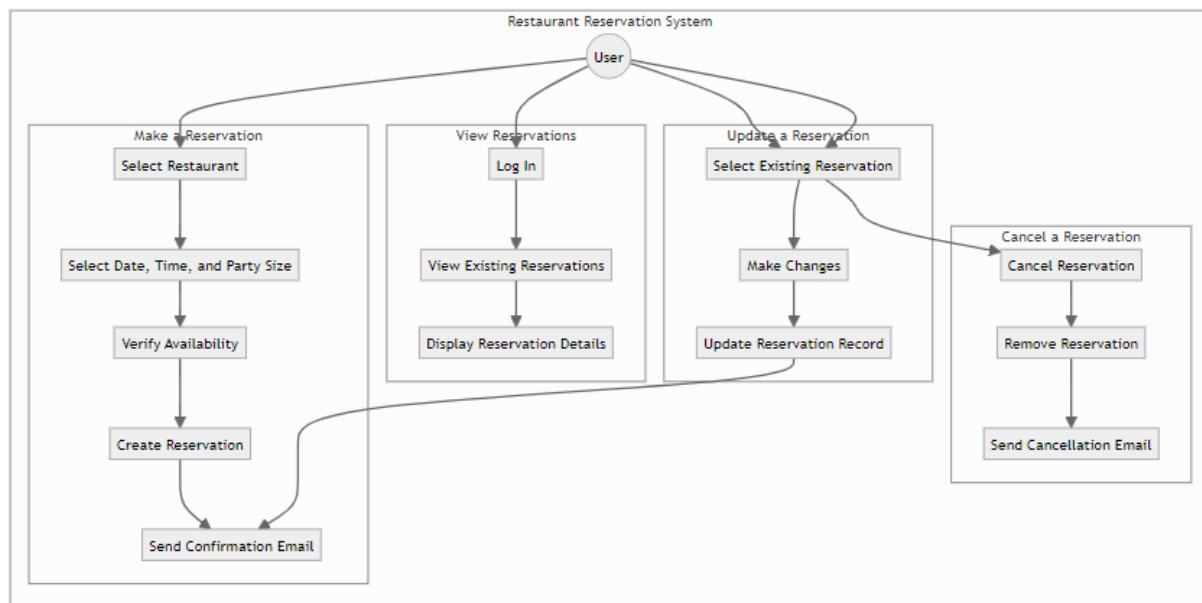


Figure 5: Use Case View