

UE22CS352B - Object Oriented Analysis & Design Mini Project Report

Title: Sportify: Sports Venue Management System

Submitted by:

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Semester 6 Section G

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERINGFACULTY OF ENGINEERING

PES UNIVERSITY

(Established under Karnataka Act No. 16 of 2013)

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Problem Statement:

Sports venues today are often managed through disconnected spreadsheets, phone calls and email threads, leading to double-bookings, underutilized courts and high administrative overhead. Customers struggle to find real-time availability or compare pricing, and payments are handled manually or via ad-hoc processes. This project delivers a unified, secure RESTful backend that empowers administrators, venue managers and end-users with role-based access and eliminates manual inefficiencies and delivers a consistent, extensible platform for sports-court management.

Key Features:

This project is a digital platform that helps people book sports venues (like football fields, basketball courts, or tennis courts) online.

How it works?

• For Players

- Finding a Venue
- Users can browse through different sports venues
- They can see pictures, prices, and available time slots
- They can filter venues by location, price, or sport type
- Making a Booking
- Users select their preferred date and time
- They choose how long they want to book
- They can see the total cost
- They pay online using different payment methods
- They receive a confirmation with booking details

• For Venue Managers

- Managing Their Venue
- Venue managers can add their sports facilities to the system
- They can set prices and available time slots
- They can upload photos and descriptions

- They can see all bookings for their venue
- Handling Bookings
- They can view all upcoming bookings
- They can confirm or cancel bookings
- They can manage their venue's schedule
- They can see payment status for each booking

• For Administrators:

- System Management
- Admins can manage all users and venues
- They can handle any issues or disputes
- They can generate reports about bookings and payments
- They can help venue managers with their accounts

Key Features:

• Easy Booking

- Simple calendar interface
- Instant availability checking
- Multiple payment options

• Venue Management

- o Easy schedule management
- Booking tracking
- Payment tracking
- Customer management

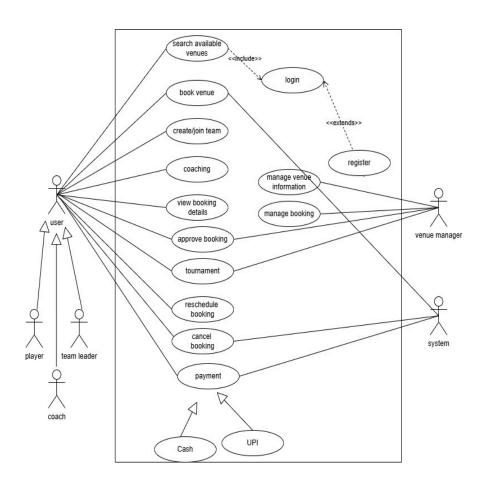
• Payment System

Multiple payment methods

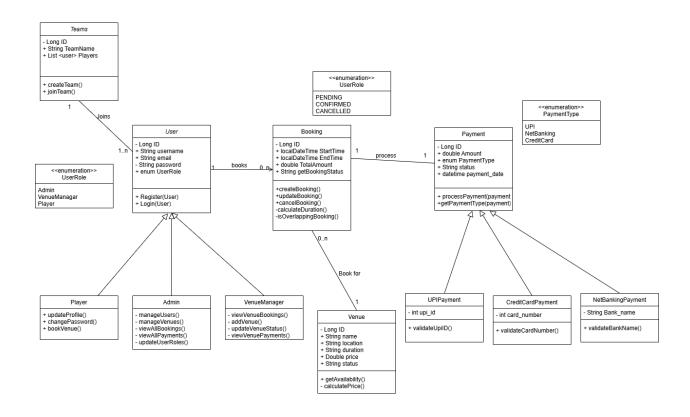
• User Management

- User profiles
- Booking history
- Payment history
- Account settings

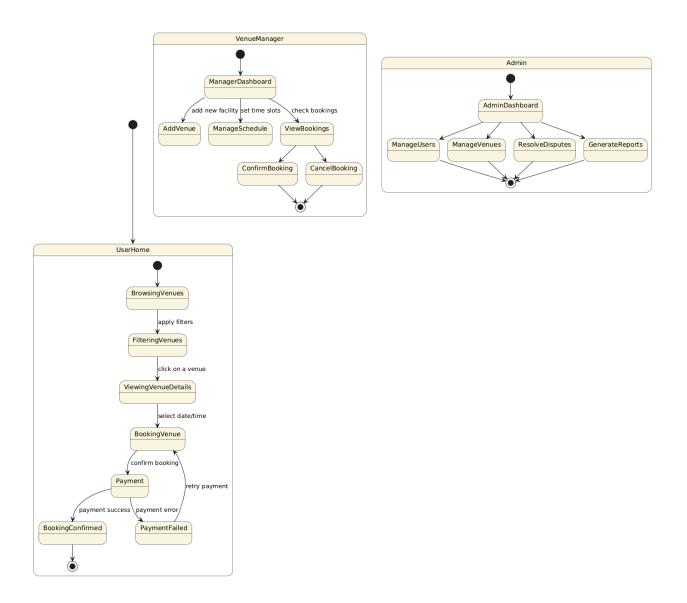
Use Case Diagram:



Class Diagram



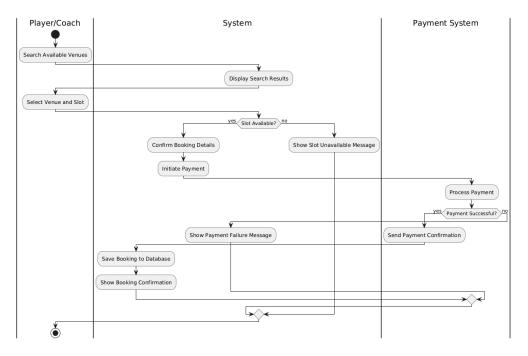
State Diagram



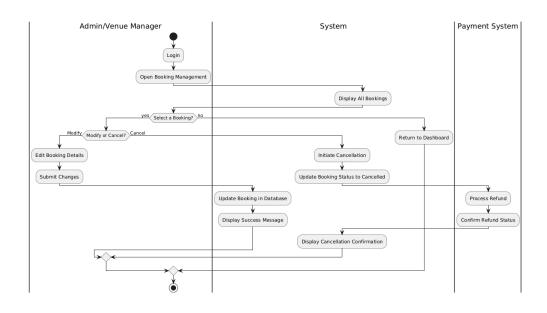
Activity Diagrams

1.Major Use Cases

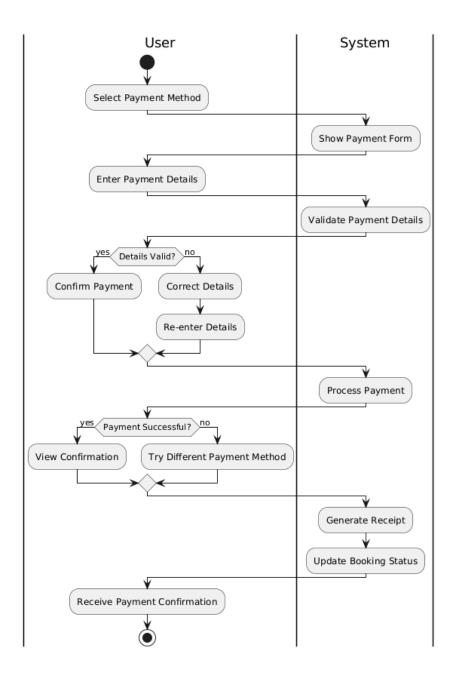
a)Book Venue



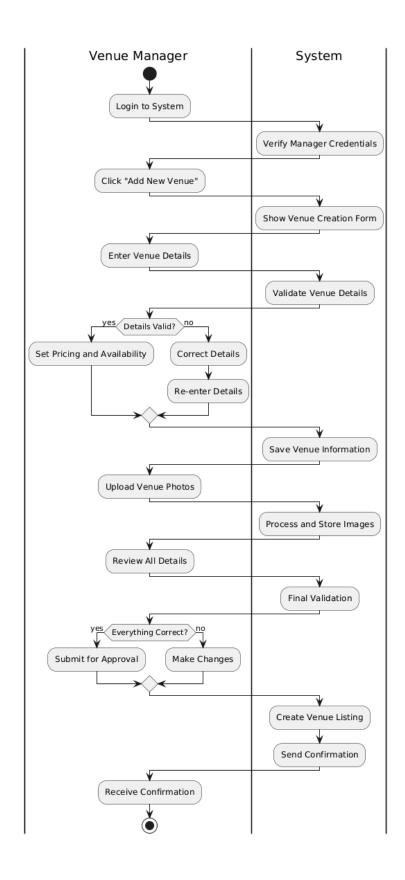
b)Manage Venues



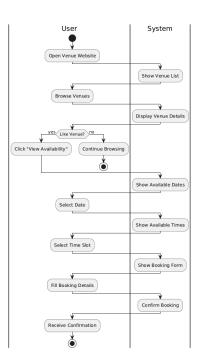
c)Process Payment



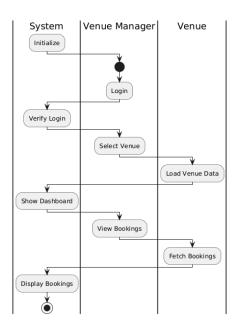
d)Add Venue:



a)Browse Venues:



b) View Venue Bookings:



Architecture Patterns

Model View Controller Pattern:

1.Model Layer

Purpose: Manages data and business logic

Components:

- Entity classes ("User", "Venue", "Booking", "Payment")
- Data Transfer Objects (DTOs)
- Enums ("PaymentType", "BookingStatus", "UserRole")

Responsibilities:

- Data representation
- Business rules
- Data validation

2. View Layer

Purpose: Handles user interface and presentation

Components:

- Frontend React components
- API response formatting
- Error message displays

Responsibilities:

- User interface rendering
- Data presentation
- User interaction handling

3. Controller Layer

Purpose: Manages user requests and responses

Components:

- REST controllers ("UserController", "VenueController", etc.)

- Request mapping
- Response handling

Responsibilities:

- Request processing
- Service coordination
- Response generation

4. Service Layer

Purpose: Handle business logic and centralize business rules

Components:

- UserService
- AuthService
- VenueService
- BookingService
- PaymentService
- AdminService

5. Repository Layer

Components:

- -Repository interfaces
- -JPA implementations

Responsibilities:

- -Clean data access
- -Database abstraction
- -Consistent data operations

Design Principles

1. Single Responsibility

Every class has exactly one reason to change—controllers deal only with HTTP, services with business logic, repositories with persistence, builders with object creation, etc

2. Separation of Concerns

Cleanly split the presentation (controllers), application (services), data (repositories) and construction (builders/DTOs) layers so that each layer can evolve independently.

3.Dependency Inversion (Inversion of Control)

High-level modules (controllers, services) depend on abstractions (interfaces) rather than concrete classes, and a framework-driven injector wires in the implementations at runtime.

4.Open/Closed

New behavior can be added (new filters in the chain, extra service methods, additional builder steps) without modifying existing tested code—everything is open for extension but closed to alteration.

5.KISS (Keep It Simple, Stupid)

APIs, method signatures and configuration stay as straightforward as possible, minimizing needless complexity and making the code easy to read and maintain.

6.DRY (Don't Repeat Yourself)

Common logic—object construction, response handling, error handling, JWT processing—is centralized in builders, base controllers, filters and utilities, avoiding duplication across the codebase.

Design Patterns

1.Builder

A fluent construction mechanism gathers all necessary properties for an object before instantiation, keeping creation logic in one place and preventing partially-initialized entities. In this project, a dedicated builder assembles venue objects step by step—guaranteeing every required field is set consistently before persistence.

2.Service-Layer

A distinct layer encapsulates business rules, transaction boundaries and security checks, mediating between controllers (or APIs) and data access to maintain a clear separation of concerns.

Here, the service tier orchestrates operations such as venue management, booking validation and payment processing without cluttering request-handling code.

3.Data-Transfer Object (DTO)

Simple, immutable data carriers ferry only the required fields across the network or between layers, insulating the internal domain model from direct exposure and easing validation. In this codebase, DTOs encapsulate user credentials, signup details and payment information—exchanging only the necessary data at each API boundary.

4. Dependency Injection

Dependencies are declared rather than instantiated, letting a container wire components at runtime; this decouples classes, promotes modularity and makes unit testing straightforward. All controllers, services, repositories and utilities are injected by the framework—allowing easy swapping of implementations and cleaner test setups.

5. Chain of Responsibility

Incoming requests flow through a configurable pipeline of interceptors or filters, where each handler can process, transform, or halt the request, cleanly modularizing cross-cutting concerns

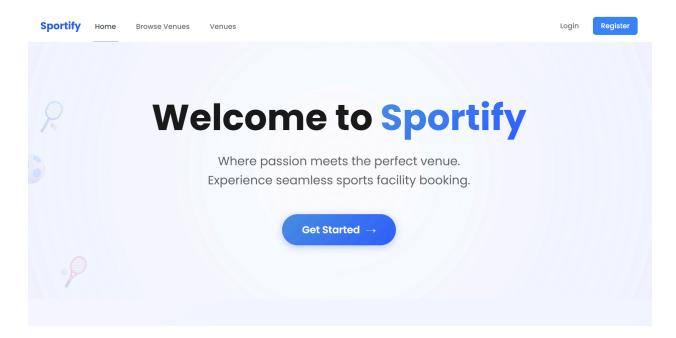
such as authentication and logging.

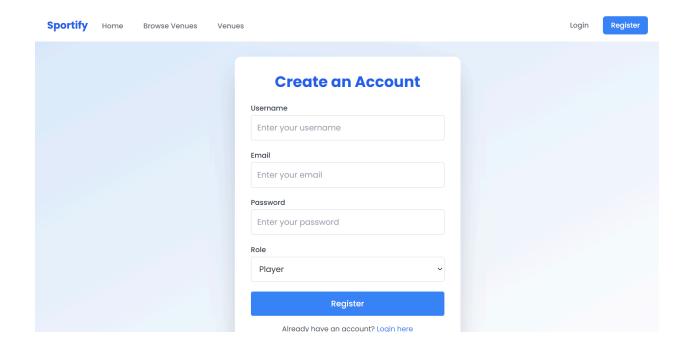
The application applies filters in sequence—handling CORS, JWT validation and authorization checks before any business logic runs.

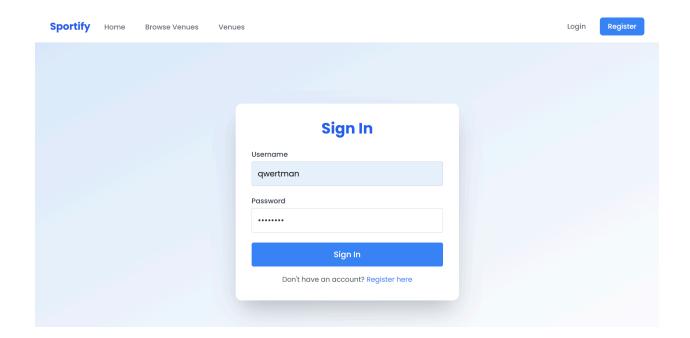
Github Link to CodeBase:

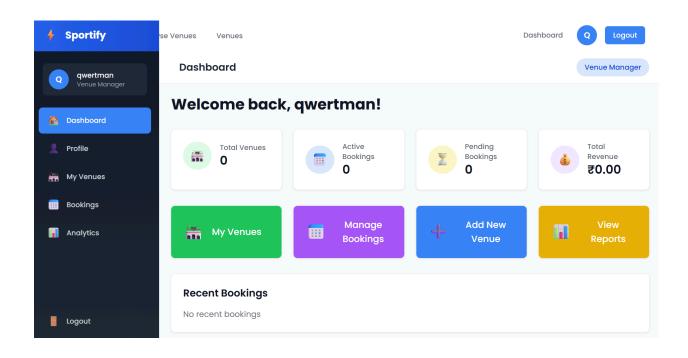
https://github.com/NehaMalage/sportify.git

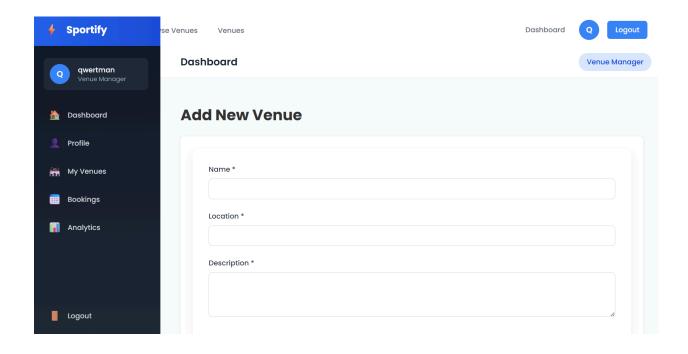
Screenshots

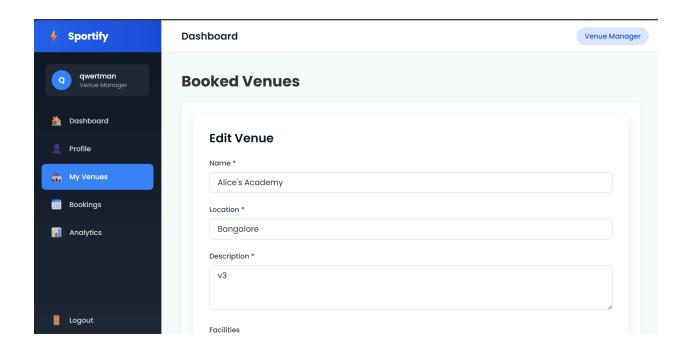


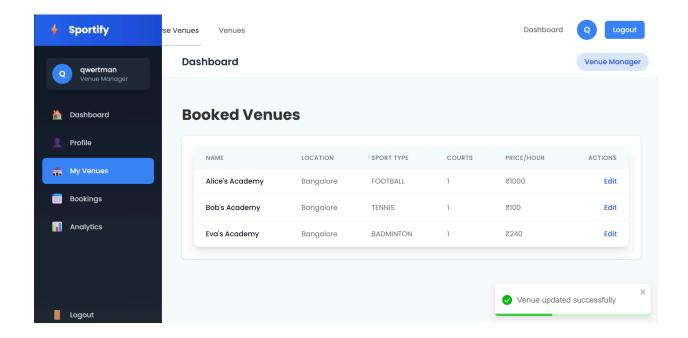


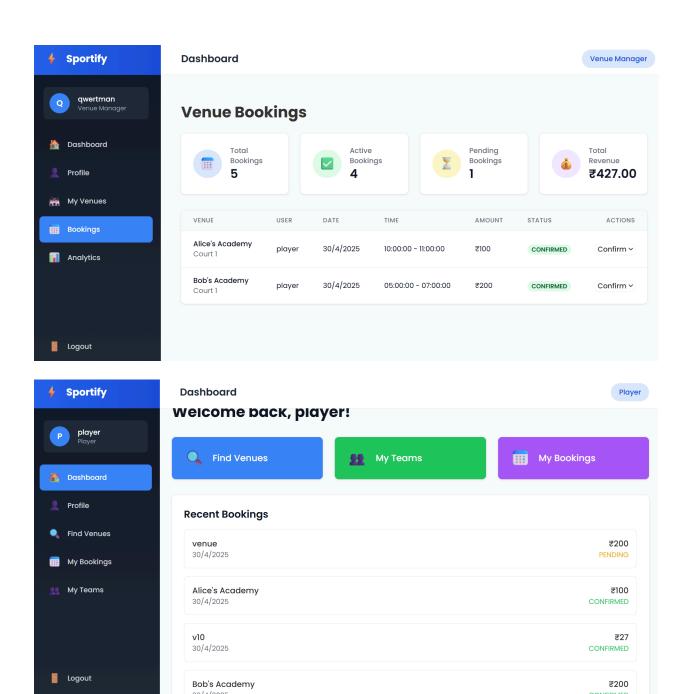


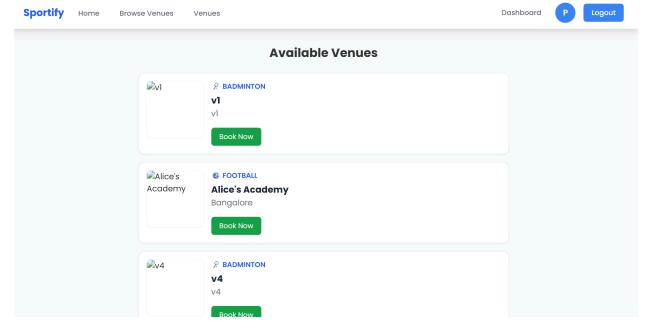


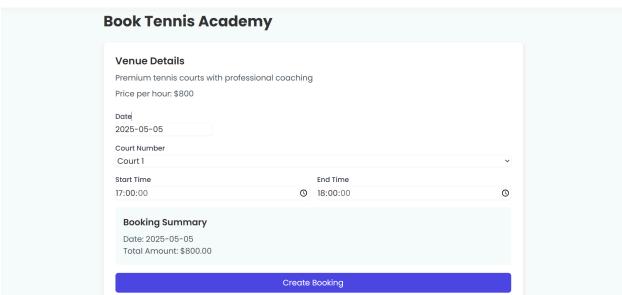


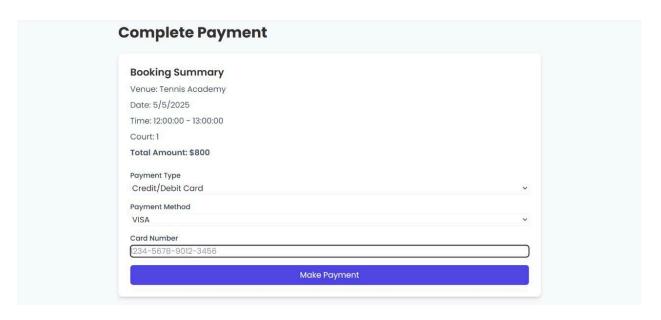


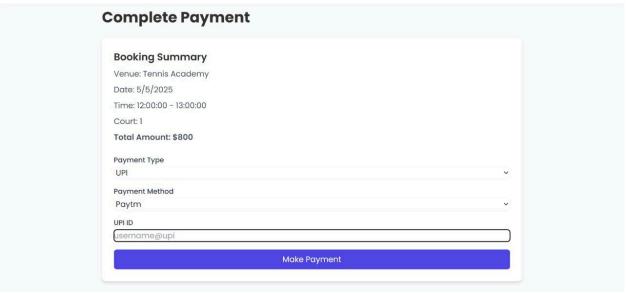


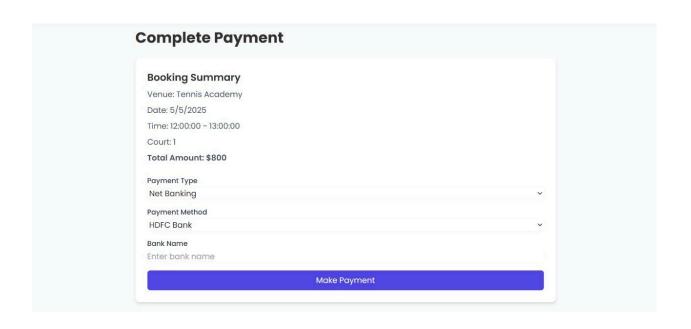


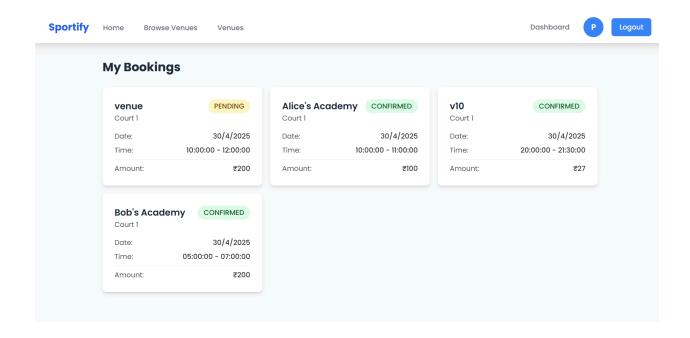


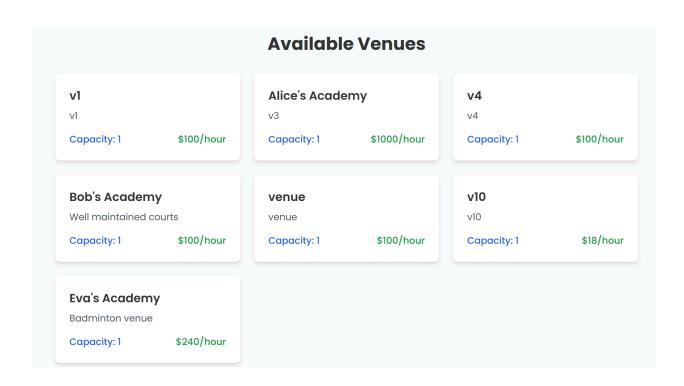


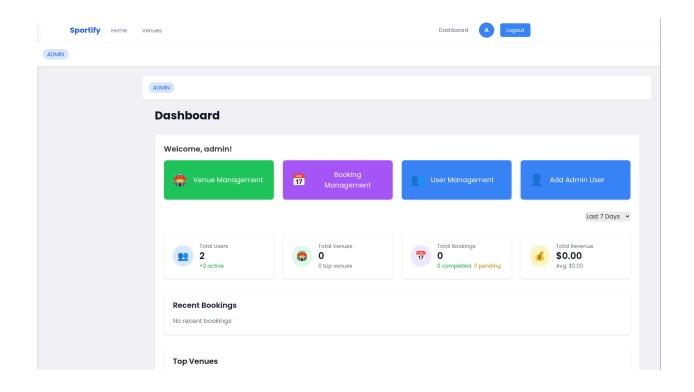


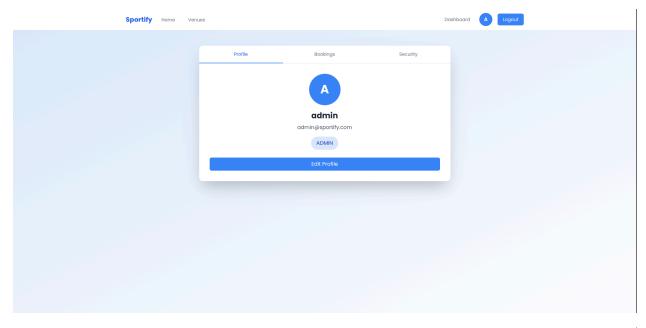


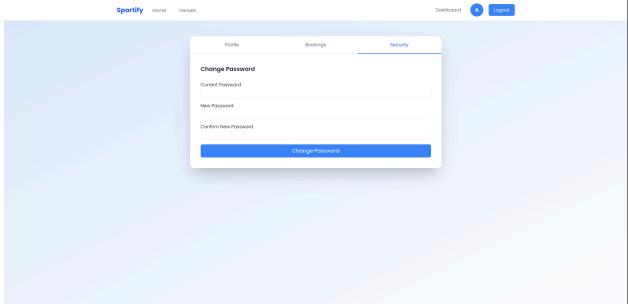


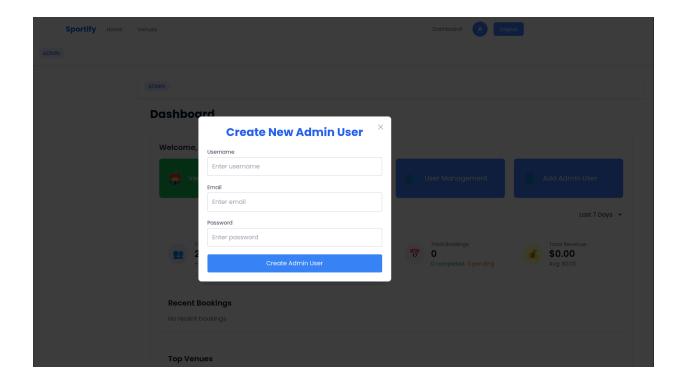












Individual contributions of the team members:

Team Member	Module Worked On	
Pranav Muppuru	Venue manager functionalities, Booking analytics, Team formation	
Nikita Nair	Booking management and Payment system	
Neha V Malage	Venue manager functionalities, Updating booked venue status, frontend	
Poorna Pragnya.H	Authentication, User Management, Admin Functionality	