

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Ministry of Education

Taibah University

College of Computer Science and

Engineering

(Male Section)



جامعة طيبة

كلية علوم وهندسة الحاسب الآلي

(قسم الطلاب)

**Project Title**

**Graduation Project 1**

**by**

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**A project submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science Computer Science**

**Supervised by**

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# Abstract

The abstract should identify clearly and succinctly the purpose of the project, the methods used, the results obtained and the significance of the results or findings. The abstract must not exceed one page. Abstract section gives the readers a brief idea about your project, which present in brief your problem statement and how you can solve it.

Indent accordingly when you start a new paragraph. The abstract section should not exceed a single page.

**Keywords** Word1; Word2; Word3; Word4; Word5

# Acknowledgement

The content of this single page is left to the discretion of the student. It is suggested however that the page makes reference to guidance received by the student from his or her supervisor and other members of the college. Reference should also be made to any financial assistance received to carry out the project. Any extraordinary assistance received by the student for example in word processing, data collection, data analysis, and so on, should be properly acknowledged. Example acknowledgement can be found in books, reports and also papers. The acknowledgements should not exceed 250 words.

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# List of Abbreviations

HCI Human Computer Interface

# Chapter 1: Introduction

## Introduction

The primary purpose of the chapter is to provide an overview of the study. The introduction must also include the following components either separated into sections or integrated into one narrative.

## Problem Definition (or Motivation)

The statement of the problem and/or hypothesis presents a focal point in the research as it clearly states the purpose of the study. You should state specifically what major questions and/or hypothesis are to be studied and/or tested along with all the minor questions to be explored.

If you choose Motivation, you should explain the significant of the study, how it resembles, supports and/or differs from other studies, and how it extends the present knowledge or examines new issues.

Please choose only one; either Problem Definition or Motivation.

## Project Objectives

This section presents the objectives that the proposed project is going to achieve. The objectives are the steps in achieving the goal(s) of the project and are usually interrelated, brief and concise, and are also realistic given the time period. The following list shows the main objectives of the project:

* To study …
* To identify …
* To develop...

## Project Scope

Project scope defines the range or extent of the project and helps to establish the boundaries of the intended systems.

## Contributions of This Study (*Optional*)

Please indicate the potential contribution of your project and how others can benefit from it. Note, that this section is optional (you may exclude it).

## Project Timeline

The project timeline shows your (detail) plans and activities for the whole semester. You can use the Gantt chart or any other project planning tool to illustrate your activities.

## Document Organization

This project consists of six chapters in addition to one (or several) appendixes. These chapters are organized to reflect the scientific steps toward our main objective. A brief description about the contents of each chapter is given in the following paragraphs:

Chapter 1 introduces the project objectives, the motivation of the project, the approach used in this project, the contribution of this project, the scope of the work, and project layout.

Chapter 2 provides the reader with an overview of the literature review.

Each chapter should end with a conclusion in which we summarize the content of the chapter and we announce what we are going to have in the next chapter.

# Chapter 2: Literature Review

## Introduction

A project must always be put in the context of existing works relevant to the topic. Discussion of that context is referred to as a review of the literature. The list of references should endorse that a thorough examination of similar and related existing works have taken place. The chapter should:

* show the relationships between the study and other research studies of similar areas;
* define how the investigation differs from other studies in the field;
* use primary sources whenever possible.

## Background

You should provide a brief section giving background information on the materials needed to follow your project because the information and experience of the readers with the subject and materials involved may vary.

## Related Work

### Review of Relevant Work

Categorize the literature into recognizable topic clusters:

* present the various studies that are relevant to your project,
* build on conclusions that lead to your project or demonstrate the places where the literature is lacking.

### Relationship Between the Relevant Work and Our Own Work

Highlight the uniqueness of your work and its relation to others.

## Summary

# Chapter 3: System Analysis

## Introduction

It is necessary to study and analyze the current system to understand the shortcomings and the problems, and generate solutions to solve the problems.

## Analysis of Existing Systems *(Optional)*

This section may contain any of the following information; document review, data collection, user interviews, or questionnaires.

## Requirements Elicitation

The requirements are the descriptions of the system services and constraints.

### Functional Requirements

* + Statements of services the system should provide how the system should react to particular inputs and how the system should behave in particular situations.
  + May state what the system should not do.

### Non-Functional Requirements

* + Constraints on the services or functions offered by the system such as timing constraints, constraints on the development process, standards, etc.
  + Often apply to the system as a whole rather than individual features or services.
  + Use metrics for specifying non-functional requirements (see Figure 1).



Figure 3.1. Metrics for specifying non-functional requirements [1].

### User Requirements or Domain Requirements

## Requirements Specification

**Use case diagrams and description:** Use-cases are a scenario-based technique in the UML which identify the actors in an interaction and describe the interaction itself. A set of use cases should describe all possible interactions with the system.

## Developmental (or Research) Methodology

The description of the developmental (or research) methodology is to explain clearly and accurately "How" the student will solve the problem. This section may explain the applied development process model. The description of the methodology comprises the following:

• Description of the working procedure used (list of steps);

• The conditions necessary to achieve each step (e. g., equipment, software, tools, instruments, parameters, etc.);

• Describe the processing of data collected;

• Identify the constraints imposed on the project.

## Summary

# Chapter 4: System Design

## Introduction

## Architectural Design

The architectural design is concerned with understanding how a system should be organized and designing the overall structure of that system, i.e. it involves identifying major system components and their communications.

## Object Oriented Design

### Structural Static Models

The diagrammatic representation depends on the modeling language that you use. For example, class diagram, DFD, ERD, etc.

For research-based or simulation project you probably need the (detail) flowchart, experimental design, etc.

### Dynamic Models

The student may present Activity diagrams, State chart diagrams or Sequence diagrams. For example, a sequence diagram may be used to add detail to use-cases by showing the sequence of event processing in the system (shows the sequence of interactions that take place during a particular use case or use case instance). The sequence diagrams are used to model the interactions between the actors and the objects within a system.

## Data Modeling

The databases design or the developed algorithms should be presented here.

## User Interface Design

## Summary

# Chapter 5: System Implementation

The students of CS/IS491 should remove this chapter and prepare it only when they take CS/IS492 in the second semester.

## Introduction

## Tools and Languages

In this section you should state the tools and/or languages that you intend to use and its justifications.

## Mapping Design to Implementation

Detail explanation is required on how the discussion on system design (in Chapter 4) relates with the actual implementation.

## Main/Most Important Codes

The student should include (at least three) selected most important codes with the explanation. Please exclude the code on interfaces, connection to the database, etc.

## System Testing

The system testing can cover one or more of the following test types:

* Unit tests.
* Verify that all system components are integrated properly, and that actual processing situation will be handled correctly (integration test).
* System and release testing.
* Demonstrate that users can interact with the system successfully (usability tests).

## Results and Discussion

The student presents his results and interprets them by making links between the required solution and the results obtained. The student writes arguments and explanations, justifications and logical deductions so that the reader is led to understand his position. All this interpretation approach must be based on facts (existing data and results) and on technical and scientific knowledge of the student.

## Summary

# Chapter 6: Conclusion and Future Work

## Conclusion

In the conclusion the student should make a brief review of the problem, objectives, assumptions and the methodology used, and summarize the solutions and the obtained results.

## Goals Achieved

This section describes to which degree the final outcome supports the original objectives of the project (partially, fully achieved, or exceeded expectations). Here you will summarize the achievements and deficiencies of your project. You may also state what you would/could have done, if you had had more time or if things had worked out differently.

## Limitations and Future Work

In this section the student should set out the limits of his work and suggest new works to be undertaken to complement or improve the present work.

# References

The purpose of a reference is to acknowledge the contributions of other authors to which you owe an intellectual debt, and also to enable readers to locate the source easily. In this section, you can use alphabetical or numerical system. For the latter we recommend IEEE system which is widely used in computer sciences and engineering. IEEE system dictates the in-text citation to appear as a number within square brackets (e.g. [1]). The full details of the reference appear in the reference list in the order of citation in the text. As for the alphabetical system (also known as author-date system), Harvard or APA system of referencing can be used. The advantage of author-date system is that the name of the author and the year appear in the text, hence this ease reading. The reader only refers to the reference section for the details of the document since the name and the year already exist in the text.

The following is an example list of references using IEEE system. Please refer to the IEEE citation reference for details.

[1] I. Sommerville, "Software Engineering", 11th ed., Addison-Wesley, 2015.

[2] V. J. Blue, and J. L. Adler, “Cellular automata micro-simulation of bi-directional pedestrian flows,” *J. Transportation Research*, pp. 135-141, 2000.

[3] S. Sarmady, F. Haron, and A. Z. H. Talib, “Modelling groups of pedestrians in least effort crowd movements using cellular automata,” in *Proc. 2009 2nd Asia International Conference on Modelling & Simulation*, Bali, Indonesia, 2009, pp. 520-525.

[4] F. H. Hassan,”Heuristic search methods and cellular automata modeling for layout design ,” Ph.D dissertation, Sch. of Info. Sys, Comp. and Math., Brunel Univ., UK, 2013.

[5] G. K. Still. (2010, July 15). *Crowd Disasters* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gkstill.com/CrowdDisasters.html>.

# Appendix A

For the graduation project CS492 report, you should prepare an appendix explaining file structure on the CD submitted with it. The appendix must also contain information on how the code should be run (i.e. the user guide or manual). Other appendices may include documents such as: the checklist of examiners’ comments, questionnaire, selected experimental data, schedules, testing strategy or risk management plans. Do not include the source code as an appendix (submit it on a CD). Do not include voluminous appendices (these should also be submitted on a CD, if necessary).

Students who have successfully completed their graduation project, CS492 oral examination and made all the revisions and corrections required by the examining committee, must submit one bound copy to the Project Committee.

# Appendix B

This section shows examples of figure, table and equation. We assume that the figure, table and equation appear in Chapter 2, therefore their numberings will be preceded by number 2. Whenever possible please place the figures and tables alongside with the captions, immediately following the first text that refer to it. If this is not possible, then the figure or table should appear in the following page. More than one figure or table can be placed in a single page. However, it is advisable to disperse the figures and tables throughout the report. Please ensure that the figures and tables do not run across pages.

process3.emf

Figure 2.1: Basic movement process model.

Figure 2.1 shows that before and after spacing should be equal to 12pt. The figure caption is under the figure. Figures are center justification. If you start a paragraph with the word “Figure” then use capital F, otherwise small f.

Tables are similar to the figures, but the difference is that the table caption is above the table, for example, table 2.1 shows an example of way-finding path table concept.

Table 2.1: An example of way-finding path table concept [2].

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Source** | **Destination** | **Cost** | **MidP-1** | **MidP-2** | **MidP-3** | **MidP-4** | **MidP-5** | **MidP-6** |
| Gate1 | Gate2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gate1 | Gate6 | 2 | Room1 | - |  | - | - | - |
| Room4 | Room7 | 3 | Room3 | Room5 | - | - | - | - |
| … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … |

References are numbered in square brackets, “[” and ”]”. We use IEEE system in our citation above, see the examples in the reference section.

Each equation in a chapter is to be numbered consecutively using a decimal system appearing flush with the right-hand margin. For example:

Y = mx + b (2.1)

The numbers in parentheses are the chapter number and equation number respectively. Every new symbol used in the report text for the first time must be explained. When a large number of special symbols are used, it is permissible to collect them in a table or in a special appendix.

# Appendix C

The following describe the details of the required report format.

**Paper**

Standard A4 size; Weight: 90 Grams

Width: 8.27"; Height: 11.69"

**Fonts, Type Styles**

Font Size = 12 (Normal Text)

Font = Times New Roman

Heading 1 (Font Size) = 22 (Bold), Font = Times New Roman

Heading 2 (Font Size) = 16 (Bold), Font = Times New Roman

Heading 3 (Font Size) = 14 (Bold), Font = Times New Roman

**Margins**

Top = 1.0" Bottom = 1.0"

Left = 1.25" Right = 1.0"

**Spacing**

Line Spacing = 1.5

Paragraph Spacing = 6 pts (before) and 0 pts (after)

**Indentation**

Indent all quotations comprising 4 or more lines by 5 spaces from left.

**Page Numbers**

Except for the title page, number all pages which come before the first page of the body chapters consecutively with lower case roman numerals (i, ii, iii, iv…).

The first page with Arabic numeral (1, 2, 3, and so on) starts from the page of the introduction but it is mentioned on page 2 onwards. Mention page numbers on the bottom right of the page. The first page of each section or chapter will not carry the page number, however the page number will be counted for the proceeding page.

**Headers**

The header will comprise the title of the project report (together with the project logo if you wish). On every odd page will appear the title of the report while on the even pages the title of the chapter or section will be mentioned. The first page of every section or chapter shall not carry the header.