Workshop 2 — Cinema Management

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Introduction

This second workshop builds on the previously defined Cinema Management System and reports concrete design and implementation progress. It consolidates (i) updated class diagrams for the Auth (Java/Quarkus) and Cinema (Python/Flask) services, (ii) a reference architecture with an API gateway and service/data boundaries, (iii) a customer-centric business process model, and (iv) the Web UI status—implemented screens versus pending mockups. Together, these artifacts capture the current scope, interfaces, and next implementation steps.

Class Diagrams

The following class diagrams provide a detailed static view of the system's structure for both the Auth and Cinema microservices. They outline the key classes, their attributes, methods, and the relationships between them. These diagrams serve as a foundational blueprint for development, defining the data models and core business logic that each service will implement.

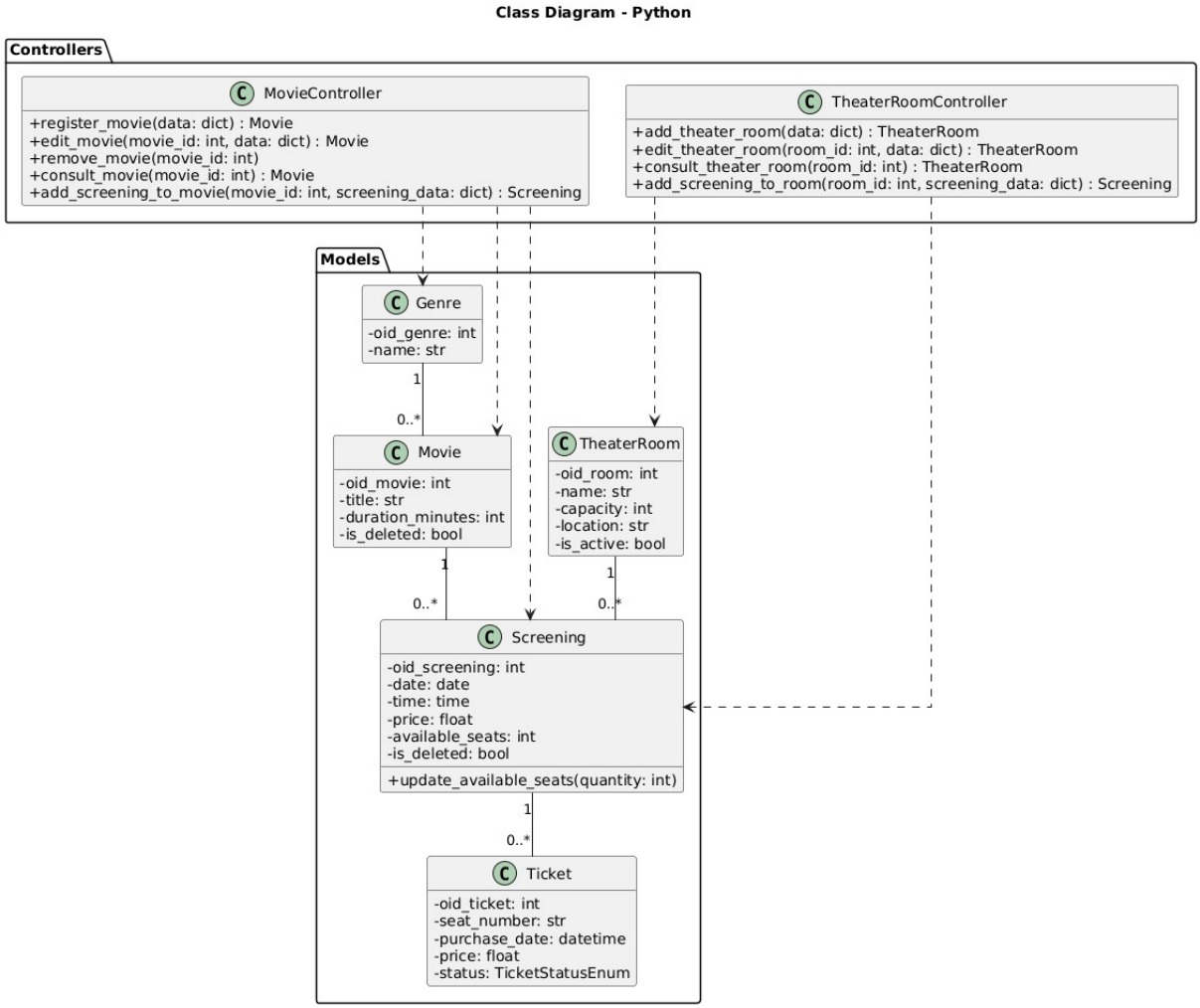

Figure 1: Class Diagram for Python App

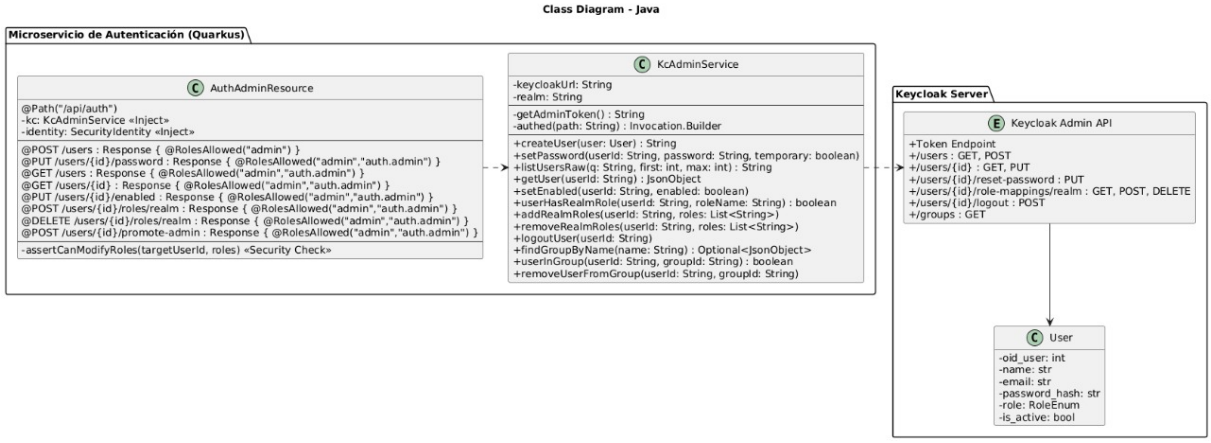

Figure 2: Class Diagram for Java Authentication

Architecture Diagram

The following diagram illustrates the reference architecture adopted for the Cinema Management System. The system follows a microservices-based approach, separating authentication and cinema-related business logic into independent services to ensure modularity, scalability, and ease of maintenance.

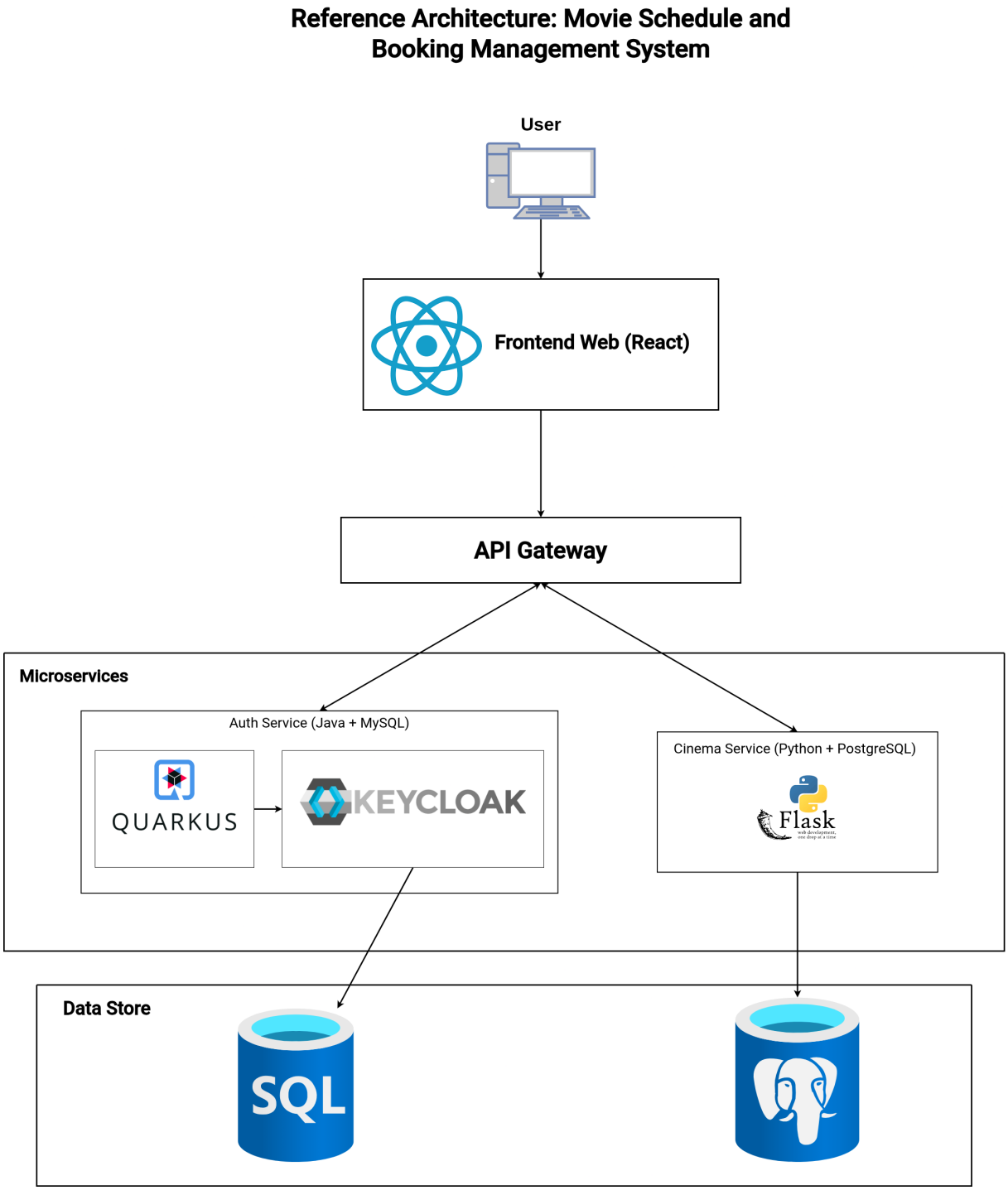

Figure 3: Arquitecture Diagram

As shown in the diagram, users interact directly with the React-based frontend, which communicates with the backend services through an API Gateway. The system is composed of two microservices:

- **Auth Service (Java + Quarkus + Keycloak + MySQL):** This service handles user authentication, authorization, and identity management using Keycloak as the IAM provider, while MySQL stores user-related data.
- **Cinema Service (Python + Flask + PostgreSQL):** This service is responsible for

managing movies, schedules, and bookings. PostgreSQL serves as the primary data store for cinema-related business information.

Deployment Diagram

The deployment diagram in Figure 4 illustrates the system fully deployed on **Microsoft Azure** using **Container Apps** for all services. The solution employs a **GitHub Actions** pipeline that builds and pushes Docker images to the **Azure Container Registry (ACR)**, which are then deployed automatically. The **React.js frontend** runs in an **Azure Web App** and connects via **HTTPS** to an **API Gateway** that routes requests to two microservices: **Auth** (Java + Quarkus + Keycloak) and **Cinema** (Python + Flask), linked to managed **MySQL** and **PostgreSQL** databases respectively. This container-based deployment ensures scalability, security, and cost efficiency through Azure's consumption-based pricing model.

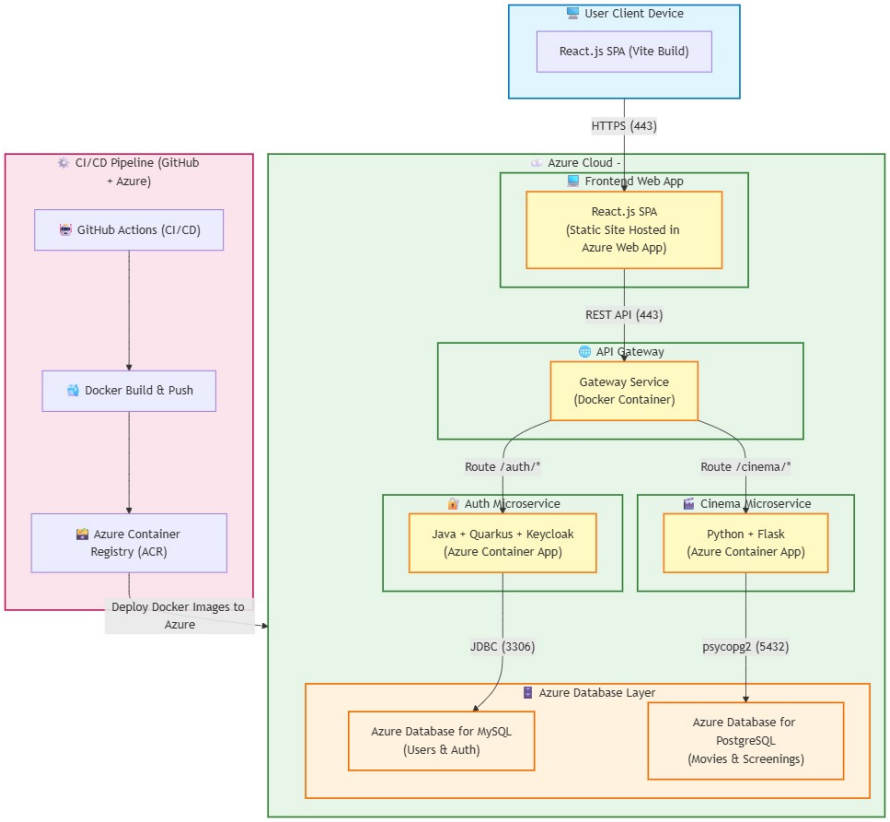

Figure 4: Deployment Diagram

Business Process Documentation

The following diagram represents the business process flow from the perspective of the customer interacting with the Cinema Management System. It outlines how an already authenticated user who has the "customer" role initiates a movie search, requests schedule information, and receives confirmation from the system based on availability and internal coordination with the cinema and content providers.

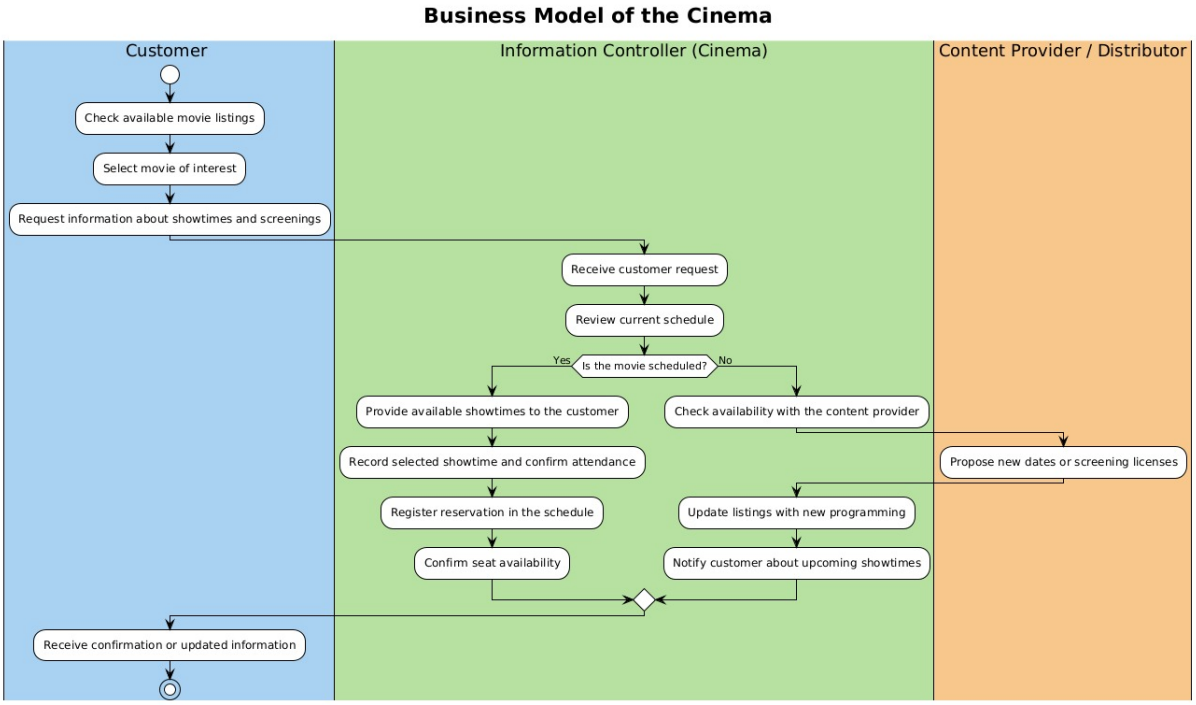

Figure 5: Business Model Process for Customer

As illustrated in the process flow, the customer begins by browsing the available movie listings and selecting a title of interest. Once a movie is chosen, the user requests information regarding upcoming showtimes. The cinema system then evaluates the current schedule and, if the movie is already programmed, returns the available time slots to the customer.

If the movie is not yet scheduled, the system communicates with the content provider or distributor to check availability and potentially request new screening slots. Based on the response, the system updates its programming and notifies the customer about available or upcoming showtimes. The user then confirms interest, and the system registers the reservation and seating availability. Finally, the customer receives confirmation or updated information about their request.

Web UI Screenshots

Implemented Web UI (Screenshots)

To demonstrate the current progress of the frontend implementation, this subsection presents screenshots of the features that are already developed and fully functional in the Web UI. These interfaces are connected to the backend and allow real interaction from end users, reflecting the actual progress of the cinema management system.

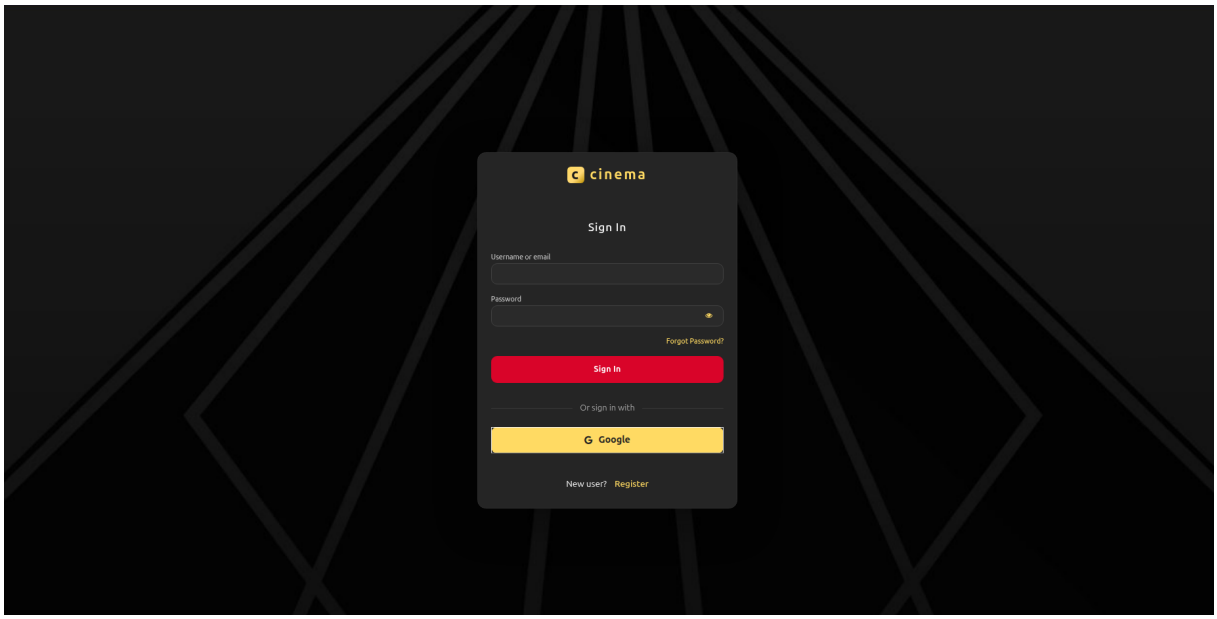

Figure 6: Login

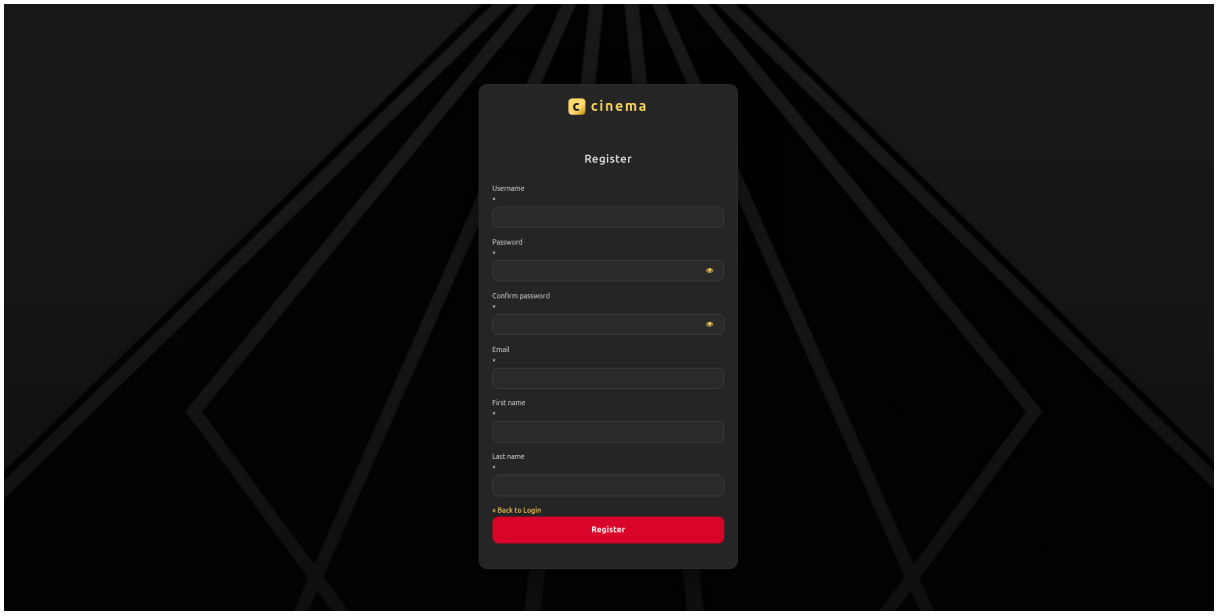

Figure 7: Register

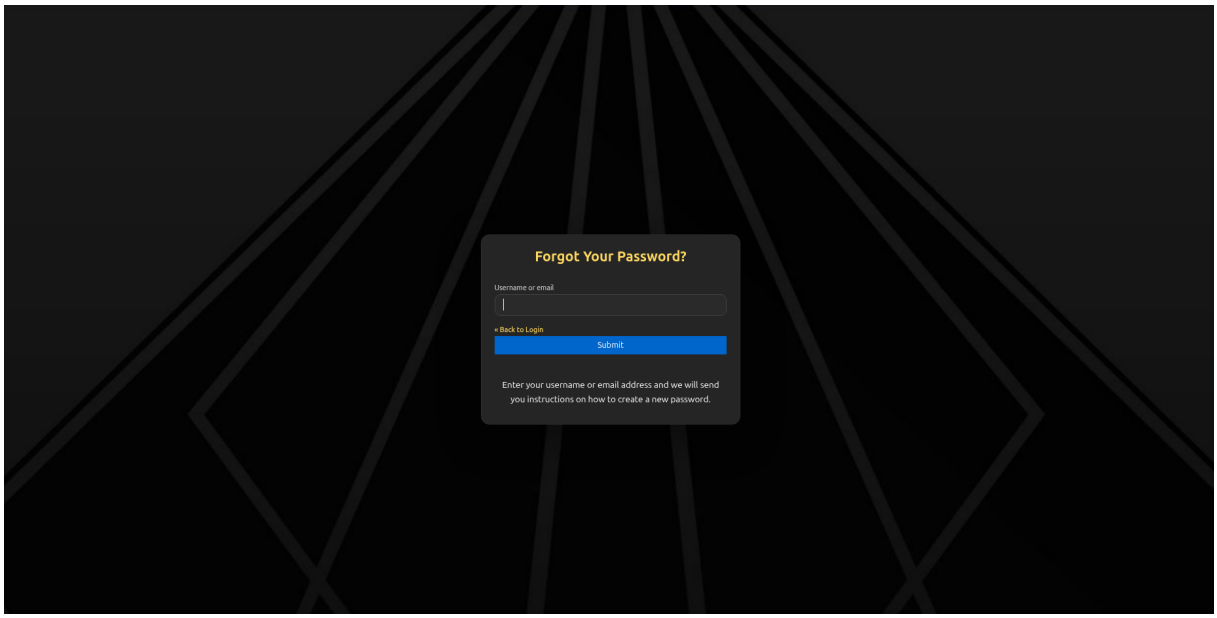

Figure 8: Forgot Password

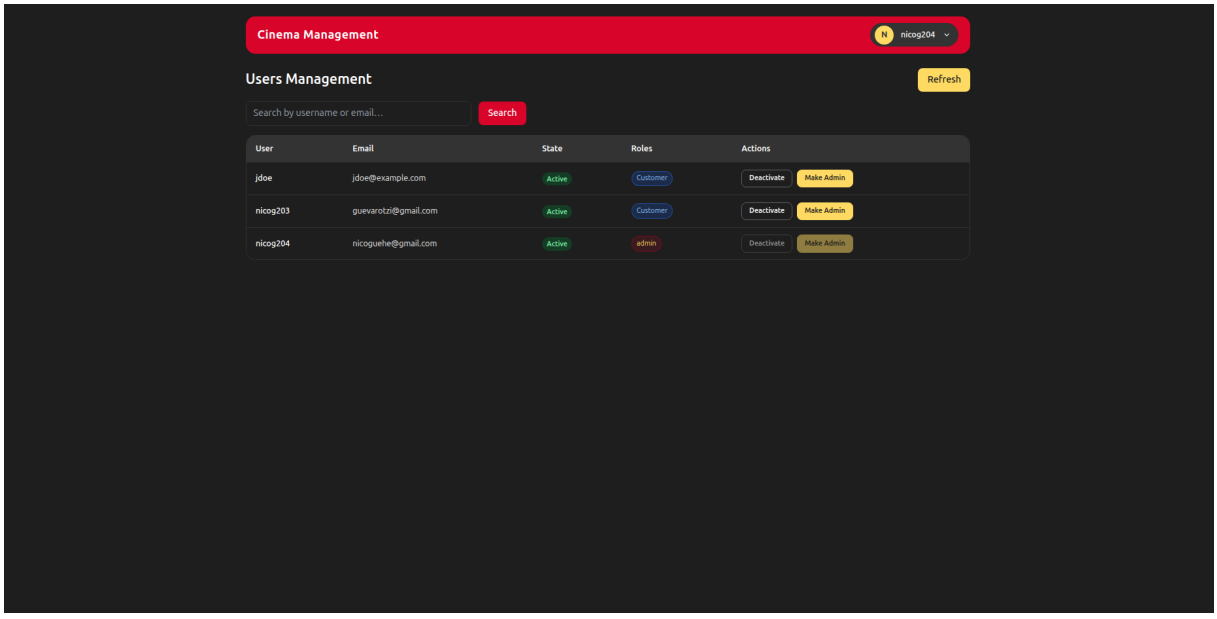

Figure 9: Users Management

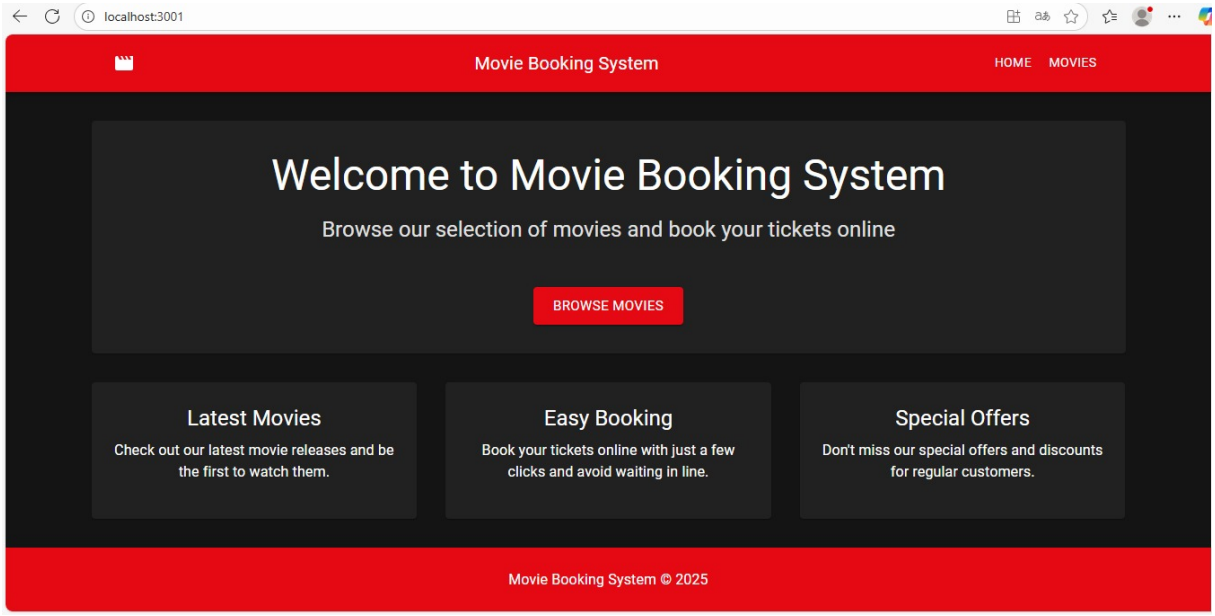

Figure 10: Movie Catalog

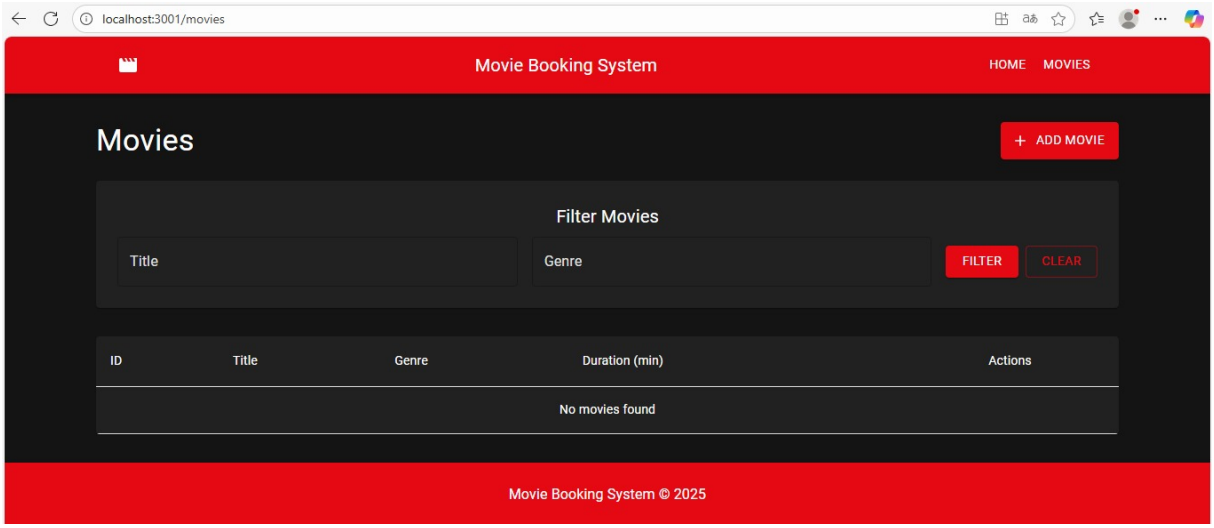

Figure 11: Movie Management

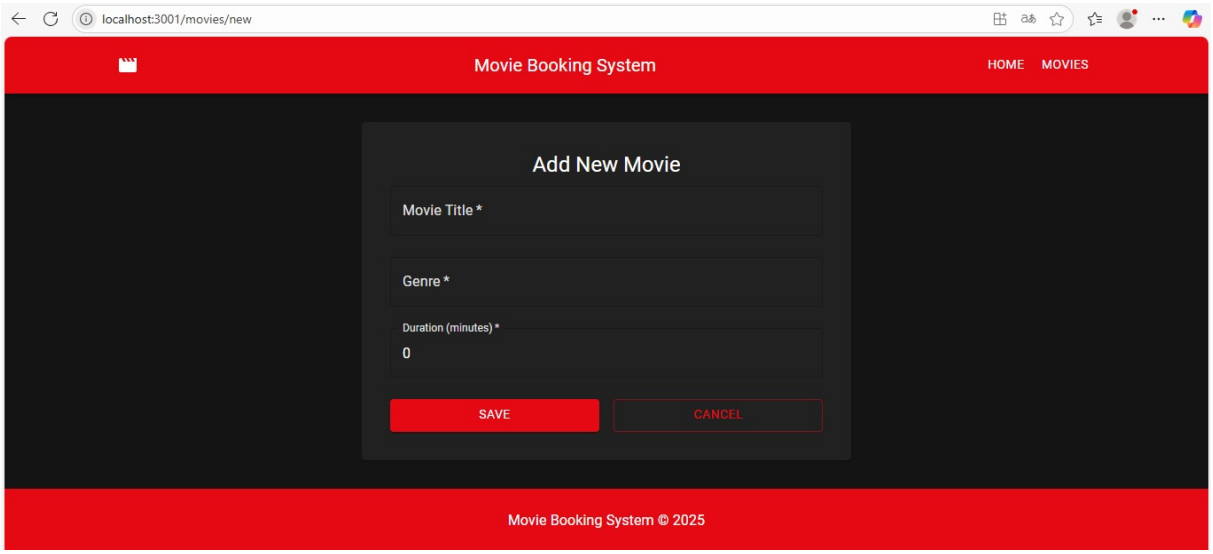

Figure 12: Add Movie

Pending UI (Mockups)

The following mockups represent the user interface components that are still under development. They serve as visual guidelines for the remaining features and illustrate the intended design and interaction flow before their implementation in the functional Web UI.

Figure 13: Add Function (Mockup)

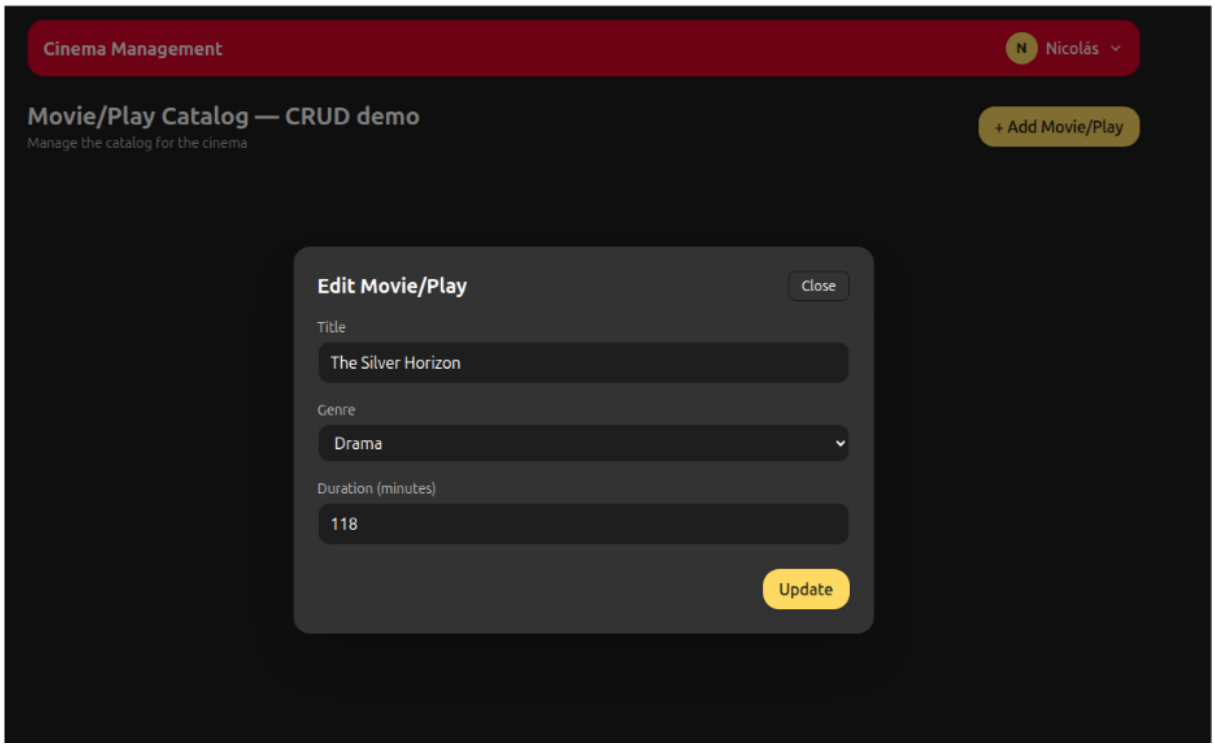

Figure 14: Edit Movie (Mockup)

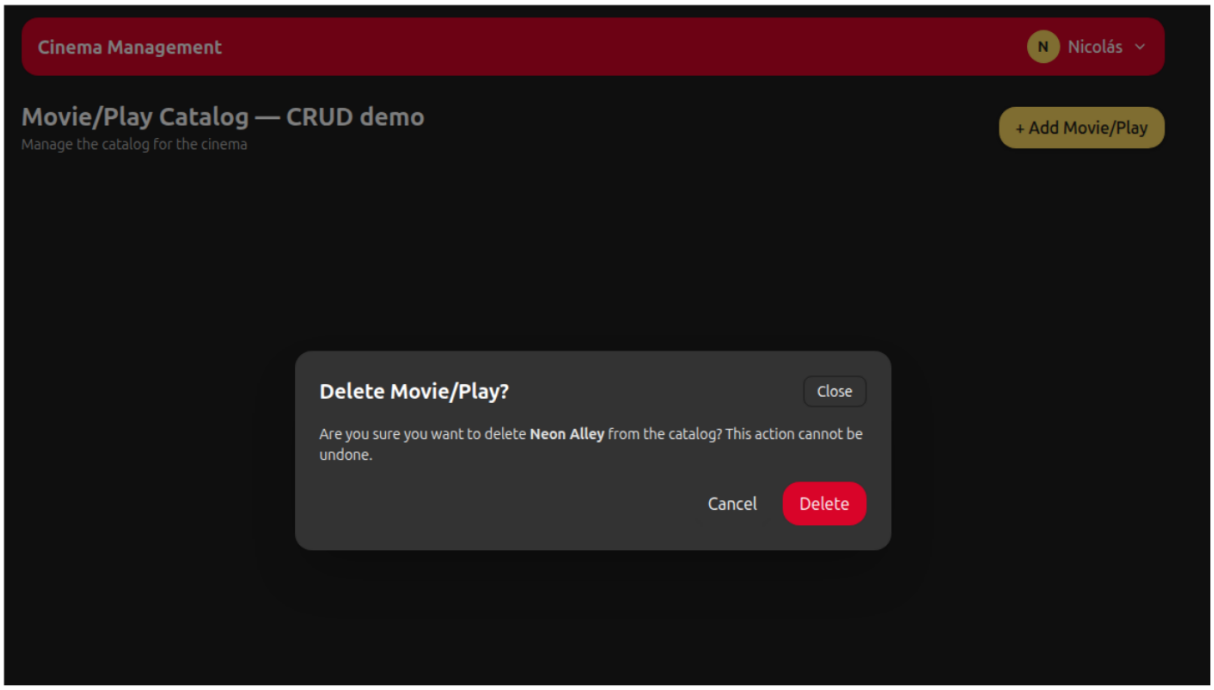

Figure 15: Delete Movie (Mockup)

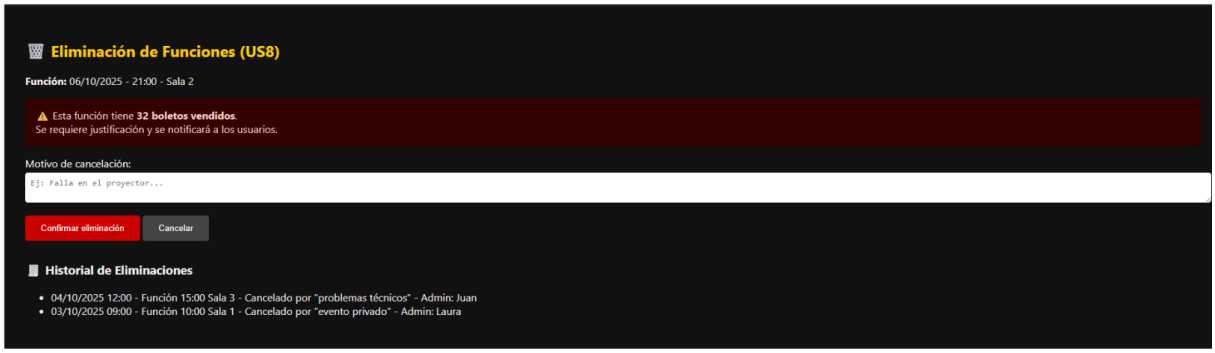

Figure 16: Delete Function (Mockup)

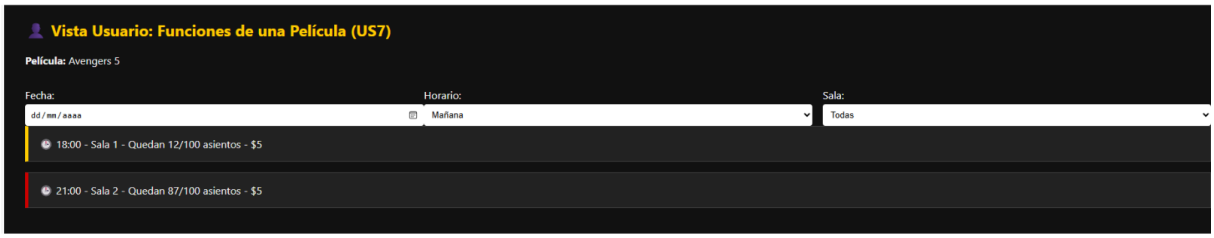

Figure 17: Functions of a Movie (Mockup)

Figure 18: Movie–Function Association (Mockup)