



Bilkent University  
Department of Computer Engineering

---

# Senior Design Project

*Project short-name: Here!*

## Low-level Design Report

Mert Aslan, Rahmiye Büşra Büyükgebiz, Hakkı Burak Okumuş, Ozan Aydın, Yüce Hasan Kılıç

Supervisor: Abdullah Ercüment Çiçek

Jury Members: Çiğdem Gündüz Demir and Can Alkan

Low-level Design Report  
Feb 8, 2021

This report is submitted to the Department of Computer Engineering of Bilkent University in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Senior Design Project course CS492.

# Contents

<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
Object design trade-offs	3
Cost vs. reliability	3
Rapid development vs. robustness	4
Functionality vs. portability	4
Interface documentation guidelines	4
Engineering standards (e.g., UML and IEEE)	4
Definitions, acronyms, and abbreviations	4
<b>Packages</b>	<b>4</b>
Client	4
View	5
Controller	6
Server	7
ML Manager	8
Core	9
Model	10
<b>Class Interfaces</b>	<b>11</b>
Client	11
View	11
Controller	13
Server	15
Application	15
ML Manager	15
Core	17
Model	18
<b>Glossary</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>20</b>

# Low-level Design Report

*Project Short-Name: Here!*

## 1 Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic that struck the world in early 2020 led humanity to search for alternate solutions to everyday tasks. It affected people to the point that these tasks which would have been quite trivial in the past, now require immense care to complete. Along with these safety measures came the exercise of social distancing, which led to a complete overhaul of human to human interaction. We now communicate mostly online, with little to none face to face interaction. Video conferencing applications, such as Zoom, Google Meet or Microsoft Teams are much more prevalent than ever, due to this unprecedented circumstance. Even though this new type of communication is necessary to prevent the spread of the disease, it certainly has its drawbacks.

As students, during our time being educated remotely, we have experienced some problems that affected both the instructors and the students. It is evident that an online education setting has much less room for student-instructor interaction compared to a classroom setting. This mainly has to do with the fact that video conferencing applications such as Zoom or Google Meet are not specialized to be used as an education medium. Many valuable information, such as the attention of the students to the lectures, that were constantly gathered by instructors in classrooms are lost in online education due to the fact that these conferencing mediums are simply not specialized enough to gather such information. Our experiences show that the loss of such information leads to a complete detachment between the instructors and students, which overall diminishes the effectiveness of online education. Our application aims to overcome this problem, by providing a solution using machine learning and computer vision algorithms that would increase the amount of knowledge the instructors receive about their students both in real time and right after lectures.

Students also lose their ability to effectively follow the lessons, as these video conferencing mediums do not provide them any means to enhance their learning process. They are now essentially “participants” rather than “students” that do not have the essential tools they once had in their classrooms. This unfortunate situation distances them from the learning process itself. We also aim to solve this problem, by providing a platform specialized for the needs of the students in an online education environment.

In this report, we intend to provide a low-level design of the system. First, the object design trade-offs of our system, interface documentation guidelines and engineering standards will be discussed. Then, packages will be examined. Afterwards, we will discuss class interfaces of our project.

### 1.1 Object design trade-offs

#### 1.1.1 Cost vs. reliability

We decided to use reliable servers such as AWS EC2 for data transfers to prevent loss of data during transfers, crashing of services and to minimize downtime of servers we use. Compared to alternatives such as maintaining servers ourselves, AWS appears to be more expensive but it provides robustness and reliability in return.

### 1.1.2 Rapid development vs. robustness

Project Here! aims to offer many useful tools in a relatively short period of time. It will not undergo a detailed testing process or will not have early releases. Most of the time will be spent on developing to gain speed and to be able to finish development. As a result, the program may have incapacibilities in practice and may require further optimizations along with bug fixes.

### 1.1.3 Functionality vs. portability

To be able to provide promised functionality, target devices are restricted. Adaptation to other platforms than desktop with different screen resolutions is currently unavailable and this hinders portability.

## 1.2 Interface documentation guidelines

A sample class is described as follows:

<b>Class Name</b>	Description of the class	
<b>Attributes</b>	attributeName: type	
<b>Methods</b>	methodName(args): return type	Explanation of methods

"Class Name" is replaced with the name of the class, attributes are listed with their names followed by their types and lastly, methods are listed with their signature with a brief explanation on the next column.

## 1.3 Engineering standards (e.g., UML and IEEE)

This report follows the UML standards to represent class interfaces. Also, IEEE standards for citations are followed throughout the report for all of the references.

## 1.4 Definitions, acronyms, and abbreviations

- **HTTP:** Hypertext Transfer Protocol
- **AWS:** Amazon Web Services
- **EC2:** Elastic Computing
- **API:** Application Programming Interface
- **TA:** Teaching Assistant
- **UI:** User Interface
- **DB:** Database
- **UML:** Unified Modeling Language
- **IEEE:** Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

# 2 Packages

## 2.1 Client

Client package is responsible for operations and visualizations on the user's machine. It has 2 subsystems: View and Controller. View subsystem provides a graphical user interface and receives inputs from the user as well as presenting outputs. User inputs are sent to respective controllers and responses to those inputs are displayed as well. Controller subsystem collects user inputs from View subsystem and invokes requested services such as database manager, server operations etc.

### 2.1.1 View

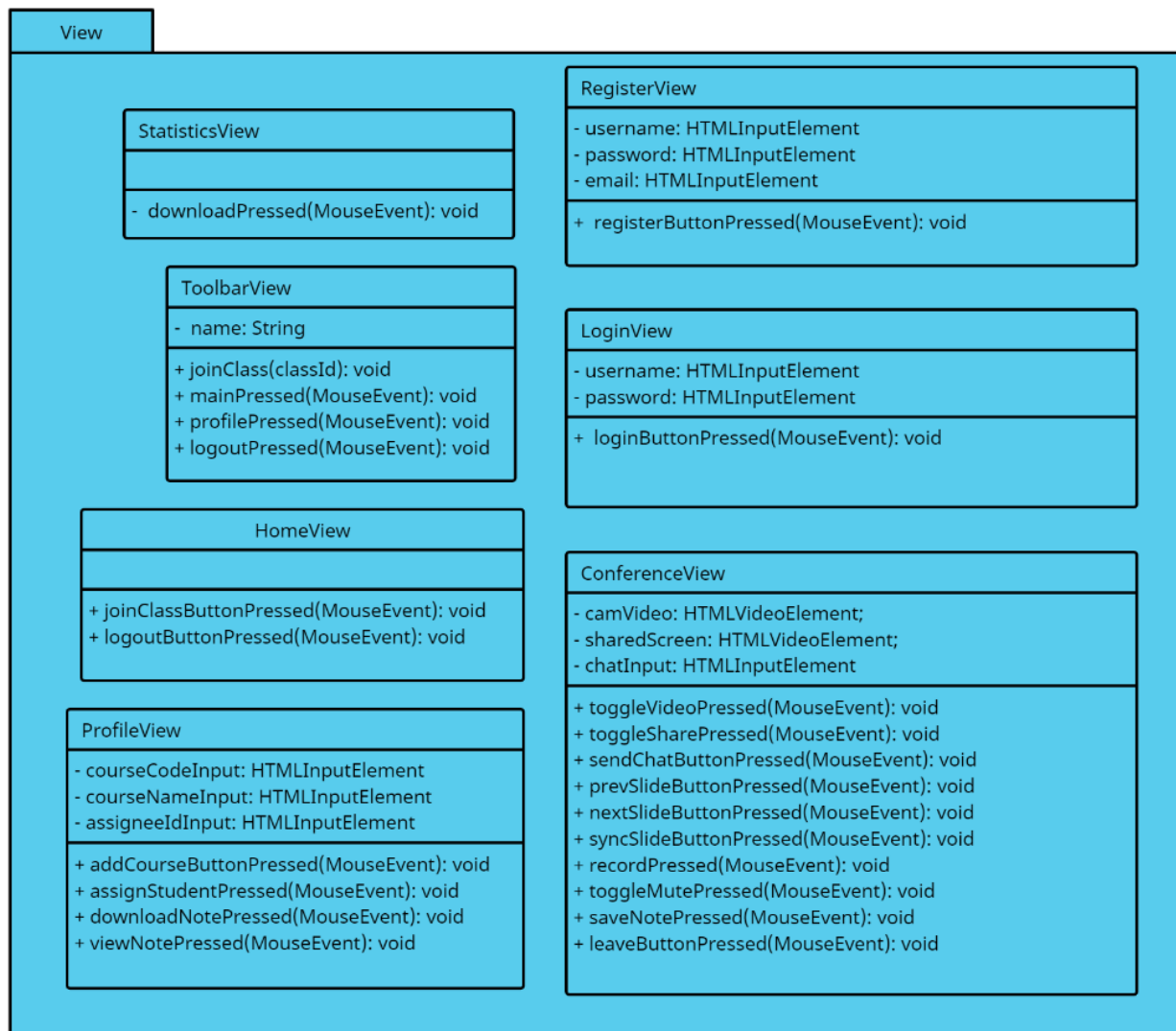


Figure x: Class Diagram of View Subsystem

**HomeView:** Used to display the home screen after the user has successfully logged in.

**ProfileView:** Used to display the profile details for the current users. Other than seeing the profile details, students can also see their saved notes on this page and instructors can see their courses and add students to them.

**ConferenceView:** Used to display the shared screen, shared slides, video of hosts and video of participants during a lecture.

**LoginView:** Used to display a screen that enables existing users login.

**RegisterView:** Used to display a screen that enables new users to register.

**StatisticsView:** Used to display the post-lecture statistics to the instructor.

**ToolbarView:** Used to display the navigation buttons for the main page, profile page and logout.

## 2.1.2 Controller

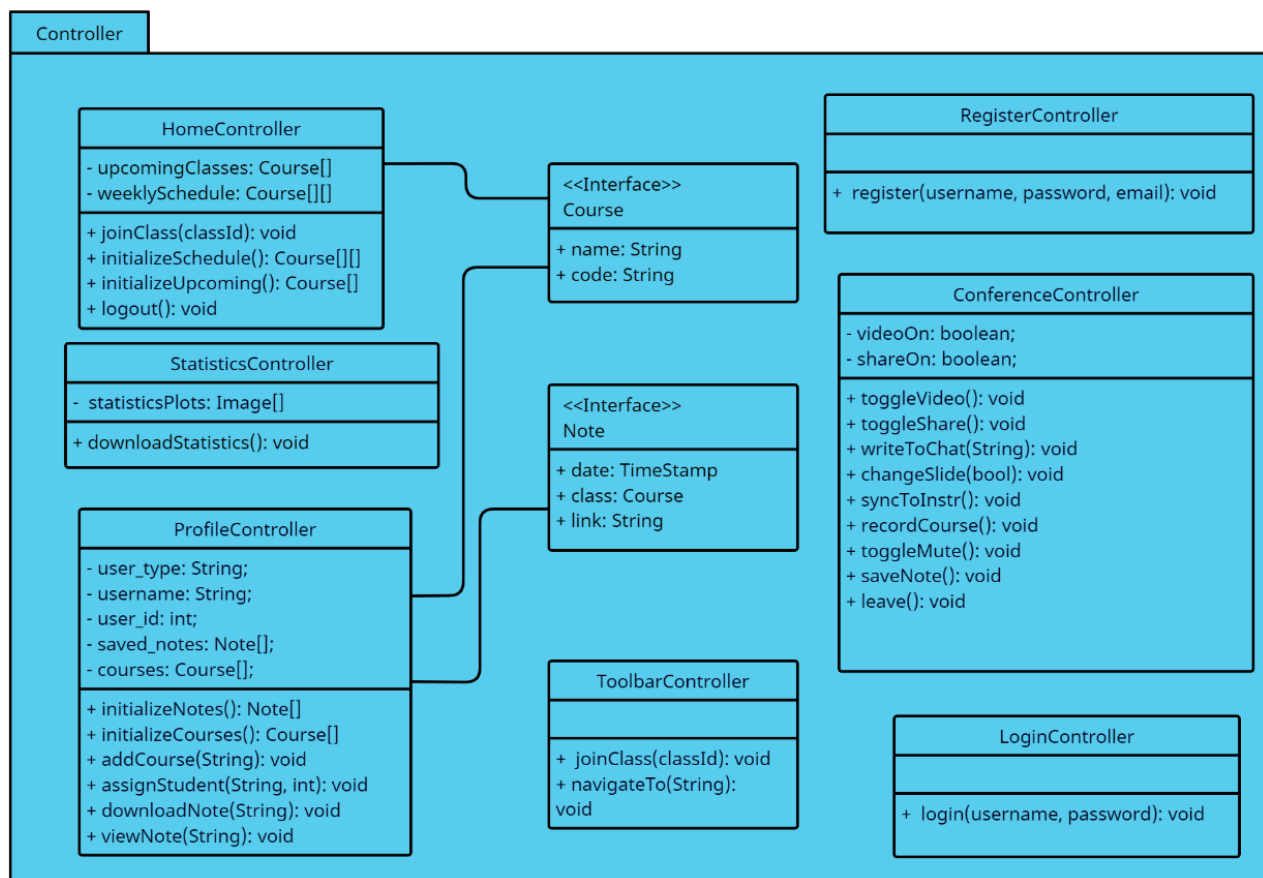


Figure x: Class Diagram of Controller Subsystem

**<interface> Course:** Used to store the code and the name information of the courses.

**<interface> Note:** Used to store the date, class and the link information of the notes.

**HomeController:** Used to retrieve upcoming classes and weekly schedule information for the current user from the database, send it to the view. Join class and logout functions are also managed by HomeController.

**ProfileController:** Used to retrieve data about the current user from the database and send it to view, as well as adding or updating such data if needed.

**ConferenceController:** Used to manage the current conference according to the user input.

**LoginController:** Used to send the login info to the database and retrieve a login response.

**RegisterController:** Used to send the register info to the database and retrieve a register response.

**StatisticsController:** Used to generate downloadable post-lecture statistics.

**ToolbarController:** Used to navigate to the relevant page when a button on the toolbar is pressed.

## 2.2 Server

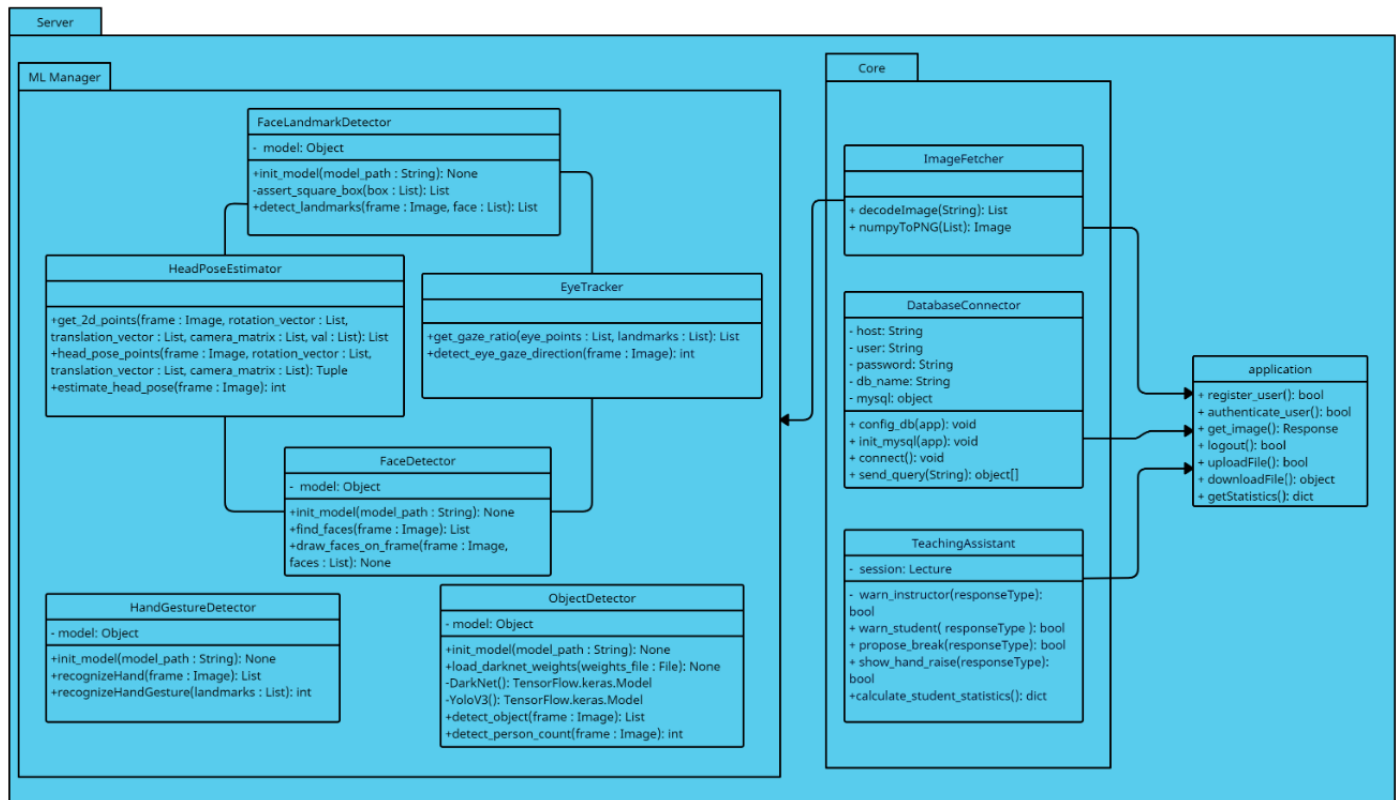


Figure x: Class Diagram of Server Subsystem

### 2.2.1 ML Manager

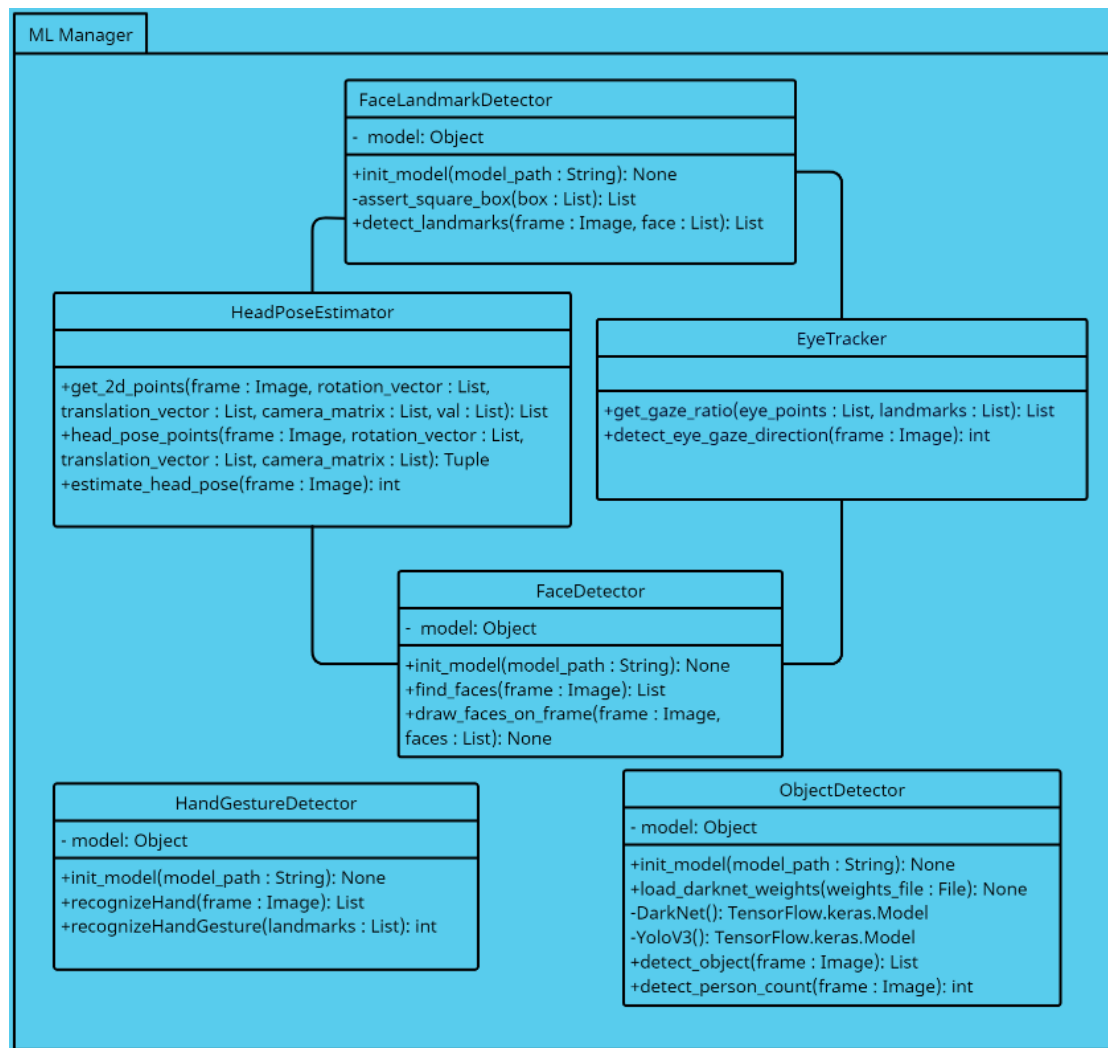


Figure x: Class Diagram of ML Manager Subsystem

**FaceDetector:** Detects faces on a given frame.

**FaceLandmarkDetector:** Detects 68 facial landmarks on a given frame.

**HeadPoseEstimator:** Estimates the direction of a face in a given frame.

**EyeTracker:** Estimates the direction a person is looking at in a given frame.

**HandGestureDetector:** Detects hands in a given frame and gestures made by them.

**ObjectDetector:** Detects the presence of an object and a person in a given frame.



### 2.2.2 Core

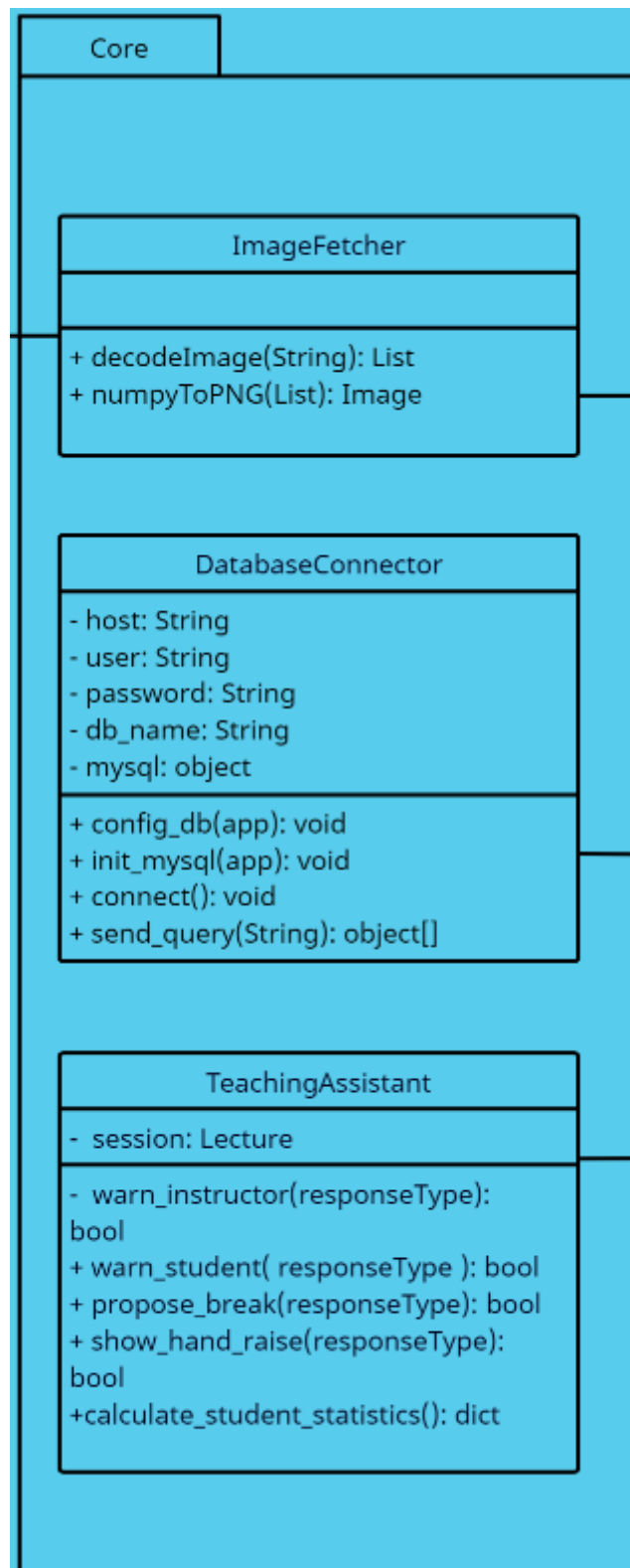


Figure x: Class Diagram of Core Subsystem

**ImageFetcher:** Responsible for transferring and modifying the image data from frontend to backend.

**DatabaseConnector:** Responsible for connecting to the database, as well as sending queries and receiving the return objects.

**TeachingAssistant:** Responsible for calculating statistics for students, interacting with the students or instructors using these information.

### 2.2.3 Model

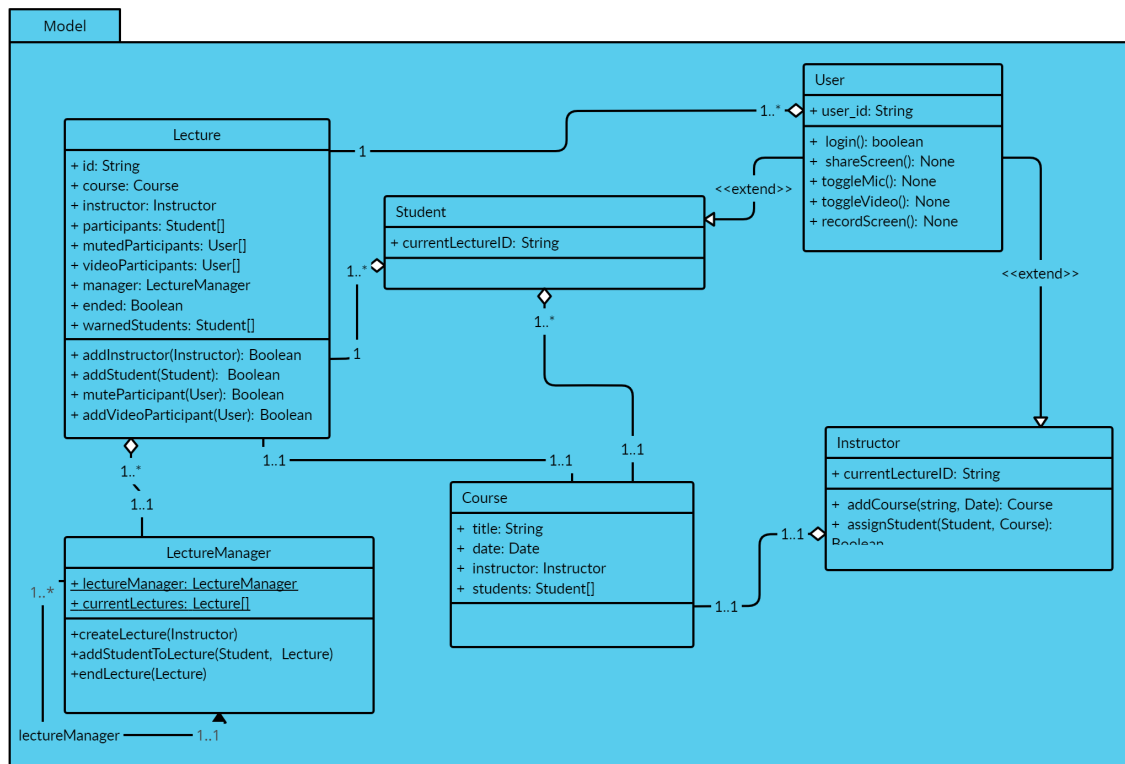


Figure x: Class Diagram of Model Subsystem

**Lecture:** Lecture class that contains the necessary information for a single session.

**Course:** Course class that contains the available course information like students taking that course.

**Student:** Student class that will hold the student information for easy access, instead of querying the database each time.

**LectureManager:** Singleton class, holds instances of the current active classes and manages them. Its functionality will be expanded as the development continues.

**User:** Representative class for the users.

**Instructor:** Instructor class that will hold the instructor information for easy access, instead of querying the database each time.

### 3 Class Interfaces

#### 3.1 Client

##### 3.1.1 View

<b>HomeView</b>	Displays the home screen after the user has successfully logged in.	
<b>Attributes</b>	None	
<b>Methods</b>	joinClassButtonPressed(MouseEvent): void logoutButtonPressed(MouseEvent): void	Invokes handler of "Join Class" button  Invokes handler of "Logout" button

<b>ProfileView</b>	Displays the profile details for the current user. Other than seeing the profile details, students can also see their saved notes on this page and instructors can see their courses and add students to them.	
<b>Attributes</b>	courseCodeInput: HTMLInputElement courseNameInput: HTMLInputElement assigneeIdInput: HTMLInputElement	
<b>Methods</b>	addCourseButtonPressed(MouseEvent): void  assignStudentPressed(MouseEvent): void  downloadNotePressed(MouseEvent): void  viewNotePressed(MouseEvent): void	Sends course code and course name inputs to the controller to add a new course with that code and name  Sends course code and assignee id inputs to the controller to assign student with corresponding id to the course with given code  Invokes handler of "Download Note" button  Opens a popup to view the saved note

<b>ConferenceView</b>	Displays the shared screen, shared slides, video of hosts and video of participants during a lecture.	
<b>Attributes</b>	camVideo: HTMLVideoElement sharedScreen: HTMLVideoElement chatInput: HTMLInputElement	
<b>Methods</b>	toggleVideoPressed(MouseEvent): void toggleSharePressed(MouseEvent): void  sendChatButtonPressed(MouseEvent): void prevSlideButtonPressed(MouseEvent): void	Invokes handler of "Toggle Video" button and updates camVideo element  Invokes handler of "Toggle Share" button and updates sharedScreen element  Sends chat input to the controller to send a message Invokes handler of "Previous Slide"

	nextSlideButtonPressed(MouseEvent) : void syncSlideButtonPressed(MouseEvent) : void  recordPressed(MouseEvent): void  toggleMutePressed(MouseEvent): void saveNotePressed(MouseEvent): void  leaveButtonPressed(MouseEvent): void	button  Invokes handler of "Next Slide" button  Invokes handler of "Synchronize with Instructor" button  Invokes handler of "Record Lesson" button  Invokes handler of "Toggle Mic" button  Converts the note taken and sends it to controller  Invokes handler of "Leave" button
--	---	--

<b>LoginView</b>	Displays a screen that enables existing users login.	
<b>Attributes</b>	username: HTMLInputElement password: HTMLInputElement	
<b>Methods</b>	loginButtonPressed(MouseEvent): void	Sends username and password inputs to the controller to log in.

<b>RegisterView</b>	Displays a screen that enables new users to register.	
<b>Attributes</b>	username: HTMLInputElement password: HTMLInputElement email: HTMLInputElement	
<b>Methods</b>	registerButtonPressed(MouseEvent): void	Sends email, username and password inputs to the controller to register a new account

<b>StatisticsView</b>	Displays the post-lecture statistics to the instructor.	
<b>Attributes</b>	None	
<b>Methods</b>	downloadPressed(MouseEvent): void	Invokes handler of "Download Statistics" button

<b>ToolbarView</b>	Displays the navigation buttons for the main page, profile page and logout.	
<b>Attributes</b>	name: String	
<b>Methods</b>	mainPressed(MouseEvent): void	Invokes handler of "Main" button
	profilePressed(MouseEvent): void	Invokes handler of "Profile" button

	logoutPressed(MouseEvent): void	Invokes handler of "Logout" button
--	---------------------------------	------------------------------------

### 3.1.2 Controller

<b>&lt;&lt;Interface&gt;&gt; Course</b>	An interface for representing course data.
<b>Attributes</b>	name: String code: String

<b>&lt;&lt;Interface&gt;&gt; Note</b>	An interface for representing a taken note data.
<b>Attributes</b>	date: Timestamp class: Course link: String

<b>HomeController</b>	Handles operations required by HomeView such as retrieving upcoming classes and weekly schedule information for the current user from the database. Join class and logout functions are also managed by HomeController.	
<b>Attributes</b>	upcomingClasses: Course[] weeklySchedule: Course[][]	
<b>Methods</b>	joinClass(classID): void  initializeSchedule(): Course[][]  initializeUpcoming(): Course[]  logout(): void	?  Fetches weekly schedule of user from database  Fetches upcoming classes of user from database  Logs user out

<b>ProfileController</b>	Handles operations required by ProfileView such as retrieving data about the current user from the database as well as adding or updating such data if needed.	
<b>Attributes</b>	user_type: String username: String user_id: int saved_notes: Note[] courses: Course[]	
<b>Methods</b>	initializeNotes(): Note[]  initializeCourses(): Course[]  addCourse(String): void	Fetches saved notes from database if the user is a student  Fetches registered courses from database if the user is an instructor  Registers a new course with a given name and code if user is instructor

	assignStudent(String, int): void downloadNote(String): void viewNote(String): void	Assigns the student with given id to the course with given course code. Downloads a saved note from the given link  Previews a saved note from the given link
--	--	--

<b>Conference Controller</b>	Provides in-conference controls for user media input, shared slide and note-taking feature.	
<b>Attributes</b>	videoOn: boolean shareOn: boolean	
<b>Methods</b>	toggleVideo(): void toggleShare(): void writeToChat(String): void changeSlide(boolean): void syncToInstr(): void recordCourse(): void toggleMute(): void saveNote(): void leave(): void	Gets user's webcam video media Gets user's screen media Send given message to the chat server Skips shared slide forward or backwards in the client Synchronizes shared slide with the slide the instructor is currently viewing Starts recording current lesson Toggles user's mic input Stores the saved note into the database Disconnects from the current lesson

<b>LoginController</b>	Establishes connection with the database to provide authentication for the user.	
<b>Attributes</b>	None	
<b>Methods</b>	login(username: String, password: String): void	Sends login request to the database server

<b>Register Controller</b>	Establishes connection with the database to create a new account.	
<b>Attributes</b>	None	
<b>Methods</b>	register(username: String, password: String, email: String): void	Sends register request to the database server

<b>Statistics Controller</b>	Handles downloading of the statistics file after a lesson.	
------------------------------	--	--

<b>Attributes</b>	statisticsPlots: Image[]	
<b>Methods</b>	downloadStatistics(): void	Downloads statistics to the computer

<b>ToolbarController</b>	Handles navigation among the pages of the application.	
<b>Attributes</b>	None	
<b>Methods</b>	navigateTo(String): void	Navigates to the page with the given path

## 3.2 Server

### 3.2.1 Application

<b>Application</b>	This is the main class of the server which accepts the incoming HTTP requests and returns corresponding responses. This class utilizes Flask framework and has several endpoints for different requests. Parameters of incoming HTTP requests are passed through FormData API by Angular. This class is structured as a router class that calls core methods for processing data and passing/retrieving data to/from database.	
<b>Attributes</b>	None	
<b>Methods</b>	register_user(): bool  authenticate_user(): bool  get_image(): Response  logout(): bool  uploadFile(): bool  downloadFile(): object  getStatistics():	Registers a user with the given credential info.  Checks the given user credentials for login.  Returns a response to an image data, image data is passed to the Core package and processed by ML Manager.  Logs out user.  Uploads a file to the servers directory.  Returns a file from the servers directory.  Returns statistics of the Lecture when lecture ends.

Methods of the Application class will be expanded as the program development goes on. There will be more HTTP requests that will need to be responded.

### 3.2.2 ML Manager

<b>FaceDetector</b>	Responsible for detecting faces in a given frame. These faces are later on used in other classes (HeadPoseEstimator and EyeTracker) in order to track the attention of the students.	
<b>Attributes</b>	model: Object	

<b>Methods</b>	init_model(model_path: String): None	Initializes the face detector model.
	find_faces(frame: Image) List	Finds faces on a given frame using the model stored in the class.
	draw_faces_on_frame(frame: Image, faces: List): None	Draws the faces using OpenCV to the screen. (for testing purposes)

<b>FaceLandmark Detector</b>	Responsible for detecting facial landmarks in a given frame. These landmarks are later on used in other classes (HeadPoseEstimator and EyeTracker) in order to track the attention of the students.	
<b>Attributes</b>	model: Object	
<b>Methods</b>	init_model(model_path: String): None	Initializes the facial landmark detector model.
	assert_square_box(box : List): List	Checks if the box obtained by the face detector is a square or not. Enlarges the box into a square if it is not.
	detect_landmarks(frame: Image, face: List): List	Detects 68 facial landmarks on a face that is in a given frame.

<b>HeadPoseEstimator</b>	Estimates the direction the head in a given frame is looking towards. This is used in order to be able to track the attention of the student to the lecture. This class makes use of FaceDetector and FaceLandmarkDetector classes in order to function and estimate the head pose.	
<b>Attributes</b>	None	
<b>Methods</b>	head_pose_points(frame: Image, rotation_vector: List, translation_vector: List, camera_matrix: List): Tuple	Gets the points on the frame to estimate a head that is facing sideways.
	get_2d_points(frame: Image, rotation_vector: List, translation_vector: List, camera_matrix: List, val: List): List	Projects the 3D points onto 2D to be able to produce
	estimate_head_pose(frame: Image): int	Estimates the direction of the head in a given frame is looking towards by making use of the functions mentioned above.

<b>EyeTracker</b>	Detects the gaze direction of a student using a given frame. This class makes use of the FaceDetector and FaceLandmarkDetector classes.	
<b>Attributes</b>	None	
<b>Methods</b>	get_gaze_ratio(eye_points: List, landmarks: List): List	Divides the eye in a given frame into two. Then checks the ratio of the white



	<p>detect_eye_gaze_direction(frame: Image)</p>	<p>region of the eye (the sclera) to the colored part (the iris) on both of these parts. Deduces that a person is looking towards a certain direction if the difference in these ratios are above a certain threshold.</p> <p>Detects whether a student is paying attention to the lecture or not by estimating their gaze direction.</p>
--	--	---

<b>HandGesture Detector</b>	Detects hands, fingers and gestures made by these hands in a given frame. This class is used to be able to understand if a student wants to ask a question by raising their hand.	
<b>Attributes</b>	model: Object	
<b>Methods</b>	<p>init_model(model_path: String): None</p> <p>recognizeHand(frame : Image): List</p> <p>recognizeHandGesture(landmarks : List): int</p>	<p>Initializes the hand and finger detector model.</p> <p>Detects hands and fingers on a given frame using the model of the class.</p> <p>Detects the hand gesture made by the hand in the given frame using the detected hand landmarks by the recognizeHand function.</p>

<b>ObjectDetector</b>	Detects objects (phones in particular) in a given frame. Also detects if a person is visible in front of the camera to be able to detect student presence.	
<b>Attributes</b>	model: Object	
<b>Methods</b>	<p>init_model(model_path : String): None</p> <p>load_darknet_weights(weights_file : File): None</p> <p>DarkNet(): TensorFlow.keras.Model</p> <p>YoloV3(): TensorFlow.keras.Model</p> <p>detect_object(frame : Image): List</p> <p>detect_person_count(frame : Image): int</p>	<p>Initializes the DarkNet and YoloV3 convolutional neural networks.</p> <p>Loads the necessary DarkNet weights.</p> <p>Initializes the DarkNet CNN.</p> <p>Initializes the YoloV3 CNN.</p> <p>Detects objects in a given frame.</p> <p>Counts the number of people that are present in a given frame.</p>

### 3.2.3 Core

<b>ImageFetcher</b>	Responsible for transferring and modifying the image data from frontend to backend.
---------------------	---

<b>Attributes</b>	None	
<b>Methods</b>	decodeImage(String): List numpyToPNG(List): Image	Takes an image in string format and returns a Numpy array. Takes a numpy array and turns it into a PNG image.

<b>DatabaseConnector</b>	Responsible for connecting to the database, as well as sending queries and receiving the return objects.	
<b>Attributes</b>	host: String user: String password: String db_name: String mysql: Object	
<b>Methods</b>	config_db(app): void init_mysql(app): void connect(): void send_query(String): Object[]	Load the db config info to the server. Initialize the mysql server using the information from the config file. Connect to the initialized mysql server. Send a query to the server, return the resulting object as a list.

<b>TeachingAssistant</b>	Responsible for calculating statistics for students, interacting with the students or instructors using these information.	
<b>Attributes</b>	session: Lecture	
<b>Methods</b>	warn_instructor(responseType): bool warn_student(responseType): bool propose_break(responseType): bool show_hand_raise(responseType): bool calculate_student_statistics(): dict	Prompts the instructor for various reasons. Prompts the instructor for various reasons. Propose a break if too much distraction is detected. Show the students who have their hands raised to the instructor. Calculate the statistics of the students in the lecture.

### 3.2.4 Model

<b>Lecture</b>	Lecture class that contains the necessary information for a single session.	
<b>Attributes</b>	id: String course: Course instructor: Instructor participants: Student[] mutedParticipants: User[] videoParticipants: User[] manager: LectureManager ended: bool warnedStudents: Student[]	
<b>Methods</b>	addInstructor(Instructor): bool addStudent(Student): bool	Adds an instructor to the lecture. Adds an instructor to the lecture.

	muteParticipant(User): bool addVideoParticipant(User): bool	Mutes a participant.
--	--	----------------------

<b>LectureManager</b>	Singleton class, holds instances of the current active classes and manages them. Its functionality will be expanded as the development continues.	
<b>Attributes</b>	lectureManager: LectureManager currentLectures: Lecture[]	
<b>Methods</b>	createLecture(Instructor): Lecture addStudentToLecture(Student, Lecture): bool endLecture(Lecture): bool	Creates a lecture. Adds a student to the lecture.  Ends a lecture.

<b>Student</b>	Holds the student information for easy access, instead of querying the database each time.	
<b>Attributes</b>	currentLectureID: String	
<b>Methods</b>	None	

<b>Course</b>	Course class that contains the available course information like students taking that course.	
<b>Attributes</b>	title: String date: Date instructor: Instructor students: Student[]	
<b>Methods</b>	None	

<b>User</b>	Representative class for the users.	
<b>Attributes</b>	user_id: String	
<b>Methods</b>	login(): bool shareScreen(): void toggleMic(): void toggleVideo(): void	Checks if the user is logged in. Allows users to share his screen. Toggles mic. Toggles video.

<b>Instructor</b>	Holds the instructor information for easy access, instead of querying the database each time.	
<b>Attributes</b>	currentLectureID: String	

<b>Methods</b>	addCourse(String, Date): Course assignStudents(Student, Course): bool	Instructor can add a course to the system. Instructor can assign students to the courses.
----------------	---	--

## 4 Glossary

- **AWS:** Amazon Web Services, a package of web services including EC2 and RDS [1].
- **EC2:** Elastic Computing, Amazon based cloud server [2].
- **Flask:** Flask is a micro web framework written in Python [3].
- **Angular:** Angular is a TypeScript-based open-source web application framework led by the Angular Team at Google and by a community of individuals and corporations [4].

## 5 References

- [1] "Cloud computing with AWS". [Online]. Available: <https://aws.amazon.com/what-is-aws/>. [Accessed: 07-Feb-2021].
- [2] "Amazon EC2". [Online]. Available: <https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/>. [Accessed: 07-Feb-2021].
- [3] "Welcome to Flask", *Welcome to Flask - Flask Documentation (1.1.x)*. [Online]. Available: <https://flask.palletsprojects.com/en/1.1.x/>. [Accessed: 07-Feb-2021].
- [4] "Angular". [Online]. Available: <https://angular.io/>. [Accessed: 07-Feb-2021].