

Orange Coding Academy

Masterpiece Project Documentation

Tarjim

Prepared by: Saleh Ababneh

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Objective

Tarjim is a web-based platform that connects professional translators with clients seeking translation services. The platform offers role-based dashboards (Translator, Client, Admin), project management workflows, real-time notifications, document sharing, and review systems – all optimized for ease of use and efficient communication between parties.

2.2 Technologies Used for GoHiker

Frontend:

- HTML/CSS/
- Bootstrap
- JavaScript

Backend:

- Asp Core MVC
- SQL Server

Chapter 2: Requirements and Analysis

2.1 Functional Requirements

Functional requirements in software engineering define the intended behavior of a system, which may include functions, services, or tasks that the system must perform.

2.1.1 User (Client):

- Home page.
- The client can register for a new account.
- The client can log in to the system.
- The client can browse available translation services and categories.
- The client can create a new translation request by specifying:
- Source and target languages.
- Category (e.g., Legal, Academic, Medical, etc.).
- Uploading one or multiple files.
- Adding notes or additional information for translators.
- The client can view offers submitted by translators and choose one.
- The client can make a payment using PayPal, credit cards, or e-wallets.
- The client can track the project status and progress.
- The client can download the final translated file.

2.1.2 Translator:

• The translator can register for an account as a translator.

- The translator can log in to the system.
- The translator can complete their profile and upload their CV.
- The translator can add skills and availability details.
- The translator can view available translation requests.
- The translator can review client requirements and file previews.
- The translator can submit an offer including:
- Proposed price.
- Expected delivery time.
- Optional notes.
- The translator receives notifications when a client selects their offer.

The translator can download the client's files and start working.

2.2 Non-Functional Requirements for Tarjim

Non-functional requirements describe the overall qualities and properties of a system, also known as quality attributes.

2.2.1 Security:

- **Data Privacy:** User data must be securely stored and accessible only to authorized roles, such as admins and service providers, while allowing users to view their own bookings and profile information.
- User Authentication: The system employs authentication for the login feature, ensuring that only registered users can access their profiles and make bookings. Passwords are hashed for enhanced security.

2.2.2 User-Friendly:

☐ The system is designed with an intuitive user interface, enabling users to easily browse services, view bookings, save their special moments, and read testimonials without confusion.

2.2.3 Usability:

☐ The website prioritizes ease of use, featuring simple controls and a straightforward navigation flow for users to explore services, view testimonials, manage their profiles, and make bookings efficiently.

2.2.4 Availability:

☐ The website will be available 24/7, providing users with continuous access to services for booking venues, managing profiles, and viewing past events.

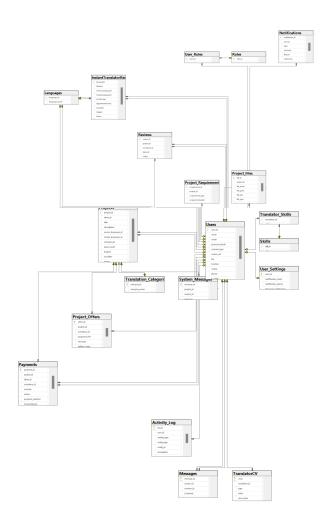
2.2.5 Responsive Web Design:

The website is fully responsive, ensuring a seamless user experience across various devices, including desktops, tablets, and mobile phones.

2.3 Test Cases for Tarjim

- Authentication Requirement for Service Requests: When a client tries to create a translation request without logging in, they will be redirected to the login or registration page to proceed.
- Role-Based Access Control:
 Only translators can access translator dashboards and submit offers.
 Clients and other users attempting to access these pages
 will be redirected or shown an unauthorized message
- Admin Access Control:
 Admin-only pages, such as managing users, viewing reports, and system settings, are strictly restricted to admin roles.
 Unauthorized users will be denied access.

Chapter 3: Design 3.1 Database Schema



Relationships:

• Users Table

- Primary Key: UserId
- Relationships:
 - One-to-Many with ProjectOffers (A user can submit multiple project offers if they are a translator)
 - One-to-Many with ProjectOffers
 (A user can submit multiple project offers if they are a translator)

- o One-to-Many with Reviews (A user can leave multiple reviews as a client)
- o One-to-Many with Notifications (A user can receive multiple system notifications)
- One-to-Many with Messages (A user can send and receive many messages)

☐ Projects Table

- Primary Key: ProjectId
- Relationships:
 - Many-to-One with Users (Each project is created by one client)

☐ ProjectOffers Table

- Primary Key: OfferId
- Relationships:
 - o Many-to-One with Projects (Each offer is for one project)
 - o Many-to-One with Users (Each offer is made by one translator)

☐ Payments Table

- Primary Key: PaymentId
- Relationships:
 - o Many-to-One with Users (The user who receives the payment translator)
 - o Many-to-One with Projects (Each payment is linked to a specific project)
 - o Many-to-One with Users (The user who made the payment client)

☐ Reviews Table

- Primary Key: ReviewId
- Relationships:
 - o Many-to-One with Projects (Each review is associated with one project)

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☐ PathReviews Table

- Primary Key: ReviewId
- Relationships:
 - o Many-to-One with **Users** (Each review is made by one user)
 - o Many-to-One with **Paths** (Each review is for one path)

☐ GuideReviews Table

- Primary Key: ReviewId
- Relationships:
 - o Many-to-One with **Users** (Each review is made by one user)
 - o Many-to-One with **TourGuides** (Each review is for one guide)

☐ Notifications Table

- Primary Key: NotificationId
- Relationships:
 - o Many-to-One with **Users** (Each notification is sent to one user)

☐ Admins Table

- Primary Key: AdminId
- No direct relationships with other tables, but they are responsible for managing various operations.

□ ContactUs Table

- Primary Key: ContactId
- No direct relationships with other tables.

☐ PopularDestinations Table

- Primary Key: DestinationId
- No direct relationships with other tables.

☐ Checkpoints Table

- Primary Key: CheckpointId
- Relationships:
 - o Many-to-One with **Paths** (Each checkpoint is associated with one path)

□ PathOrders Table

- Primary Key: OrderId
- Relationships:
 - o Many-to-One with **Users** (Each order is made by one user)

Chapter 4: Conclusion & Future Work

4.1 Conclusion

Tarjim was designed to provide a comprehensive translation service platform that connects clients with qualified translators. The system supports both instant and project-based translation requests, facilitates secure communication, file management, and payment processing. By offering dashboards tailored to each role (Admin, Client, Translator), the platform ensures efficient project tracking, feedback, and control. Tarjim enhances the overall translation workflow and brings convenience and structure to freelance language services.

4.2 Future Work

Implement a real-time chat feature between clients and translators to streamline communication.

Add automated document parsing to estimate project cost and delivery time.

Expand the platform to support translation agencies and team collaboration.

Enhance the review and rating system to include detailed feedback per category (e.g., accuracy, delivery, c

Develop a mobile application version for both clients and translators.

Add multi-language support for platform UI to improve global accessibility.

Integrate Al-powered translation suggestions to help translators work more efficiently.