

UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA  
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA  
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

## COS301 GROUP TASK 2

### ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS

#### Team Objective C

Diana Obo *u13134885*  
Kamogelo Tsipa *u13010931*  
Linda Zwane *u14199468*  
Melvin Zitha *u12138747*  
Minal Pramlall *u13288157*  
Rotondwa Siavhe *u????????*

Team Objective C Github: Github page.  
<https://github.com/ShockwaveZA/Objective-C-Team>

Date:  
March 12, 2017

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Design Constraints</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>External Interface Requirements</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1	Minimum Requirements . . . . .	2
<b>3</b>	<b>UML</b>	<b>2</b>
3.1	UML - User . . . . .	2
3.2	UML - Events . . . . .	2
3.3	UML - Fitness . . . . .	4
3.4	UML - Navigation . . . . .	4
3.5	UML - Points of Interest . . . . .	4

# 1 Design Constraints

- The NavUp application must at least have basic navigation system functionalities.
- The location of the user must be determined both indoors and outdoors.
- The NavUp system will be integrated into the Computer Science department's website.
- The NavUp system should allow the integration of a variety of services where navigation is the main objective.
- The NavUp application must only allow the administrator to create, update and delete information about events, venues and activities.

## 2 External Interface Requirements

This section will cover the requirements of the external interface of the NavUP system. NavUP is going to be designed to operate as a mobile applications for smart devices such as smart phones and tablets; as such, the minimum requirements will fall in line with a typical entry-level smart device that is capable of running mobile applications.

### 2.1 Minimum Requirements

- 768x1024 minimum resolution
- Android, Apple or Windows Mobile Operating Systems
- WiFi enabled
- Internet coverage

### 2.2 User interface

When the user is navigating they must be able to see a search box where they can enter a location they want to travel to. Their current location should be visible on the map, see fig1: Navigation. The points of interest will be shown in a list of different categories, when you click on a category it will show you a more specific list of what you want; eg. clicking on ATMs will show a list consisting of FNB, ABSA, Capitec and Nedbank, see fig2: Points of Interest. For the events module you will be given two options, either view all events or request to add an event, see fig3 events. The Fitness module should allow the user to add their daily, weekly or monthly goals. It will show the statistics of the day and green button if they have achieved their goal or else a red button if they have not, see fig4 Fitness.

### 2.3 Hardware interface

The NavUP system will be greatly dependent upon the user's device hardware system. Which must be a mobile device such as a laptop, smartphone, tablet or tablet.

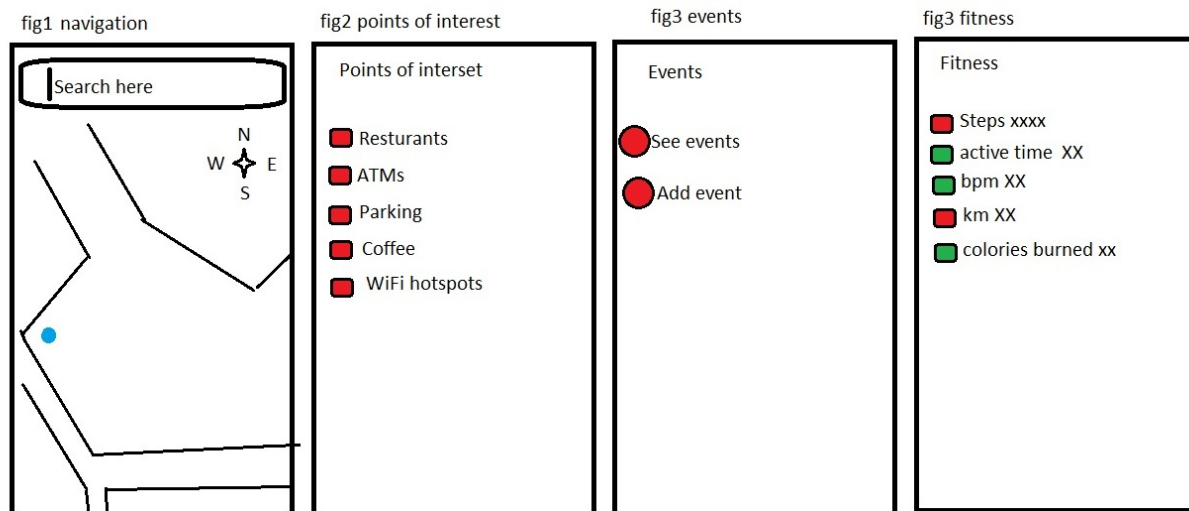


Figure 1: User Interface Design

## 2.4 Software interface

The NavUP system will be greatly dependent upon the user's device operating system which could be either Android OS, Windows OS or Apple iOS. The database will be a vital part of the system because it will get information from the user and send it to Google Maps, then return the result of the search query back to the user. The database will also be responsible for storing data about places of interest the user might be interested in. It will store the data regarding to when and where events are taking place and distance walked for the fitness module.

## 2.5 Communications interface

All of the types of users will be making use of the HTTP protocol to communicate with the program interfaces and as well as FTP for media upload if they want to transfer their profile picture or a picture for an event if they have admin privileges.

# 3 Technology choices

## 3.1 Android SDK

The Android SDK has useful development tools which will be needed for the NavUP system. Android allows applications access to the location services compatible with the device. The LocationManager system service provides APIs to determine location and bearing of the device.

## 3.2 WiFi

WiFi is widely available on campus for both students and guests. It will be used to allow users/guest to connect to the internet so they can make use of the the NavUP system.

### **3.3 Database Server**

The database will be responsible for the storage of data, since the information that is required to be stored is structured, SQL is the most logical choice.

## **4 UML**

### **4.1 UML - User**

The architecture of the User group is decidedly much simpler than the other modules as the user module is characterized mainly by the Template Design Pattern.

### **4.2 UML - Events**

The modelling of the Events module will be characterized by the Observer design pattern, since the EventHandler will attach the users that are willing to participate, and will use the notify() method to communicate with only the participants of the event not a user that does not want to participate and just happens to be in proximity of event.

### **4.3 UML - Fitness**

The Fitness module, like Events, will also be using the Observer Design Pattern. The FitnessObserver will be used by Navigation to monitor the user and simply track the activity, rewarding the user by achieving milestones.

### **4.4 UML - Navigation**

The Navigation module will make use of the Memento Design Pattern, the needs of this module is to save routes as well as perform remove and update operations. Memento best suits this need because of the Caretaker class that stores instances, or an entire route in this particular case.

### **4.5 UML - Points of Interest**

The Points of Interest module will be using the Visitor Design Pattern, when a user is walking around and visits a point of interest, an event will be triggered. This event will provide the user with information of this point of interest and may also record that the user has visited this location in this instance (This may help with Surveillance).

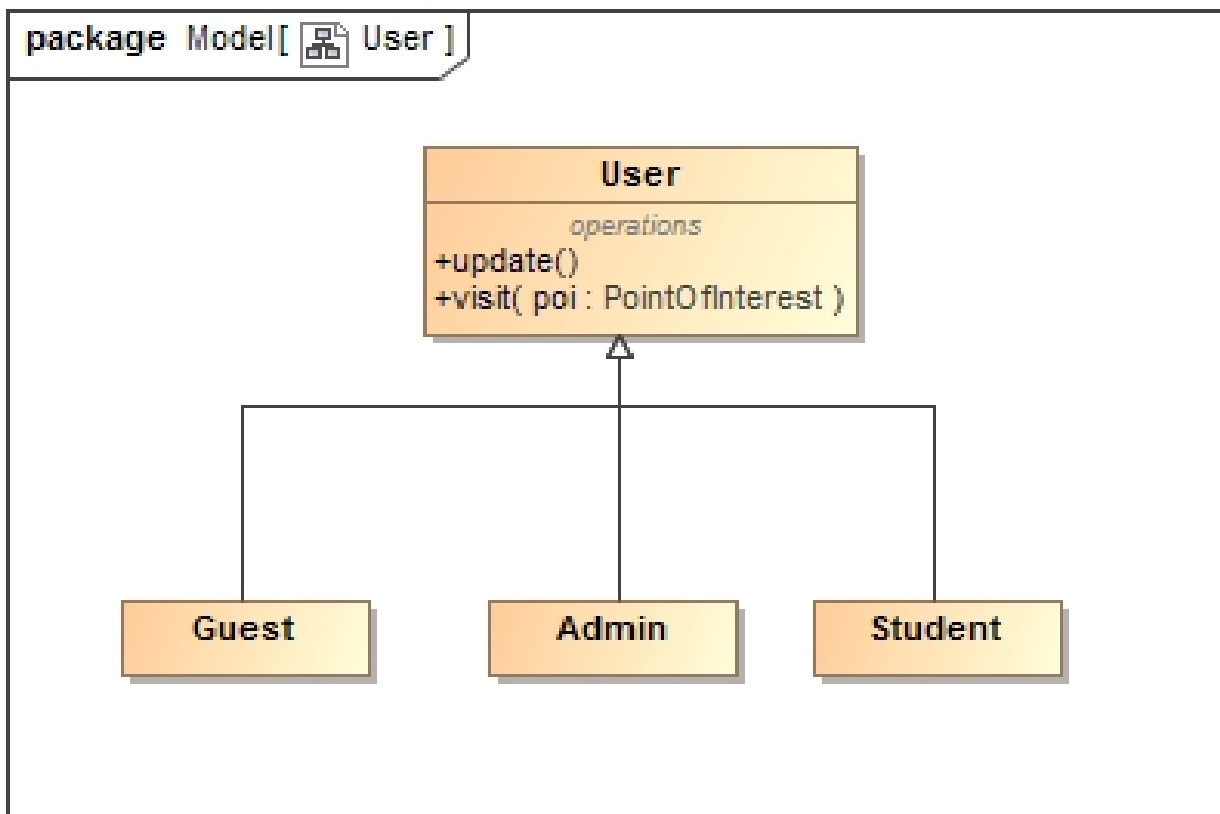


Figure 2: Class diagram of the User objects

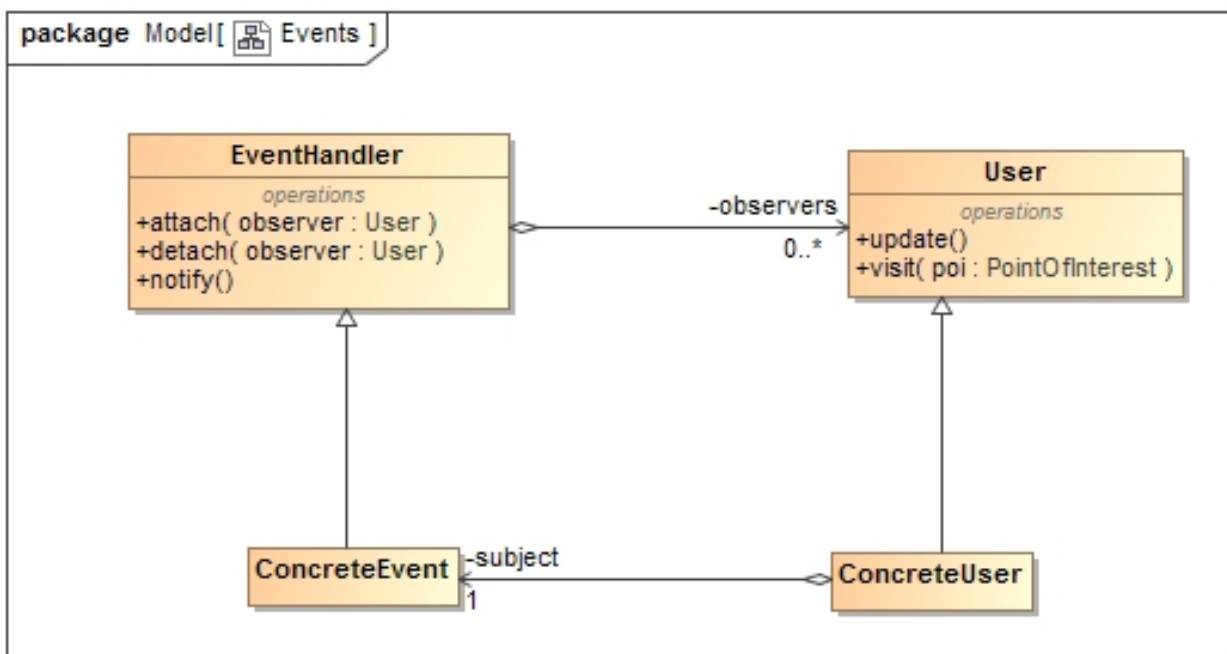


Figure 3: Class diagram of the Events module

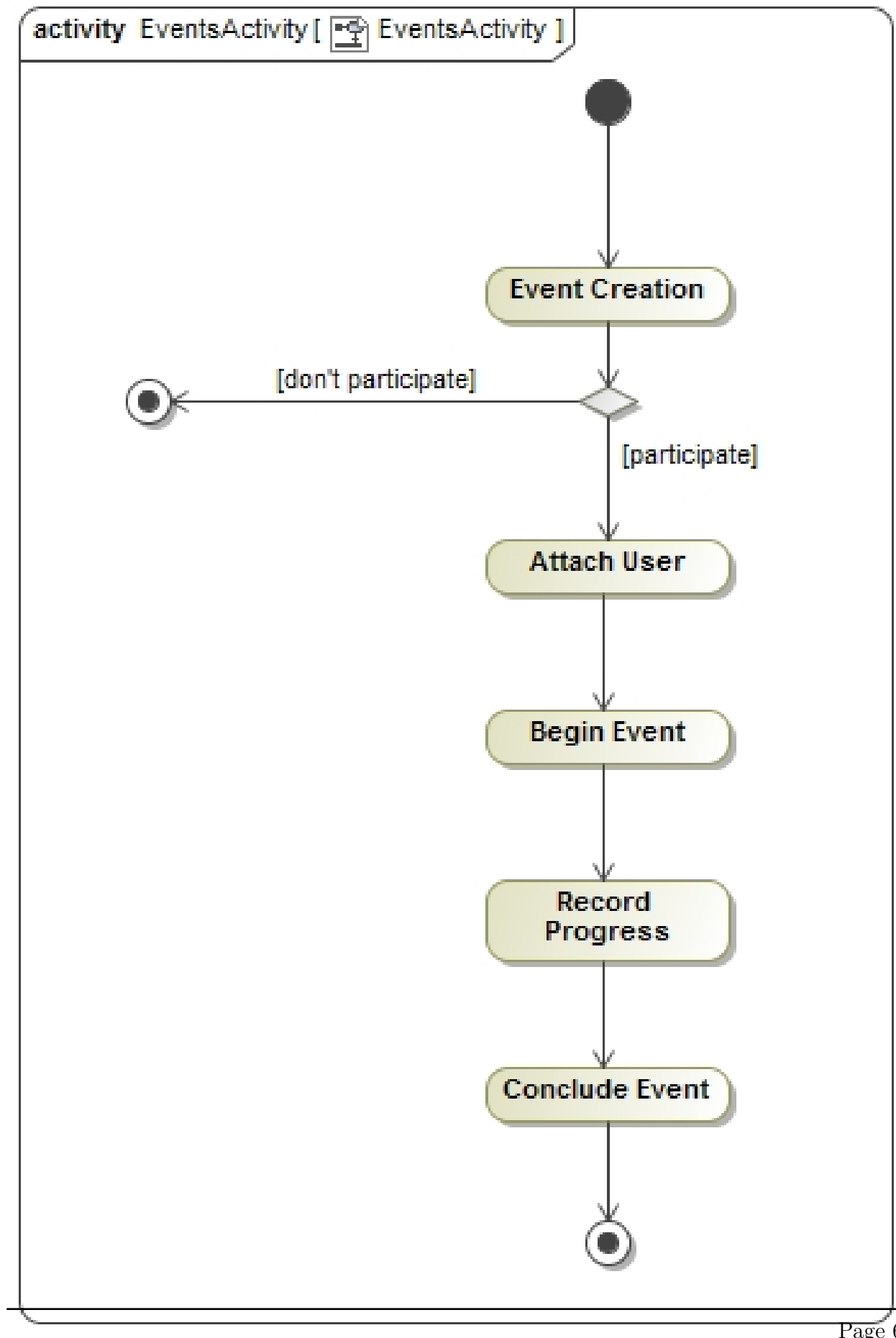


Figure 4: Activity diagram of the Events module

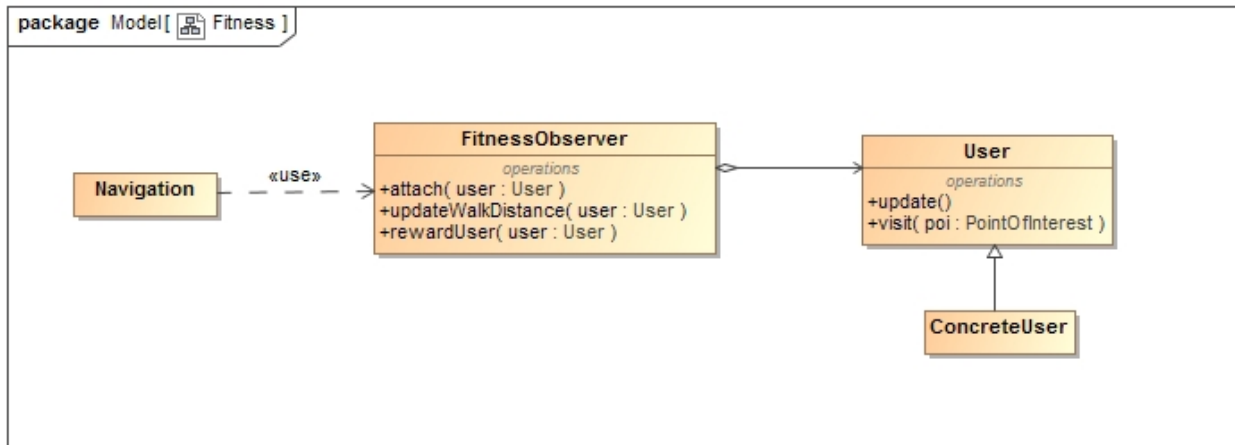


Figure 5: Class diagram of the Fitness module

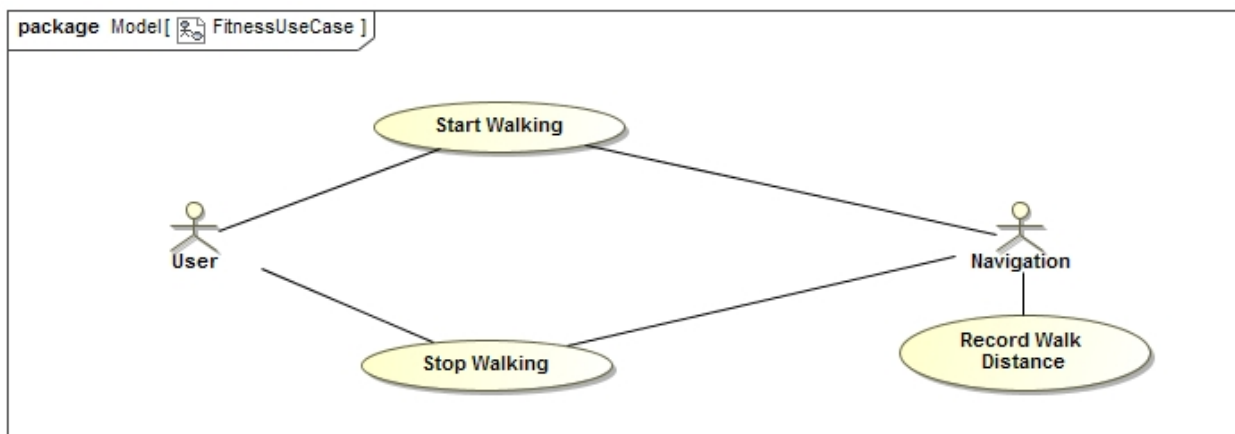


Figure 6: Use Case diagram of the Fitness module

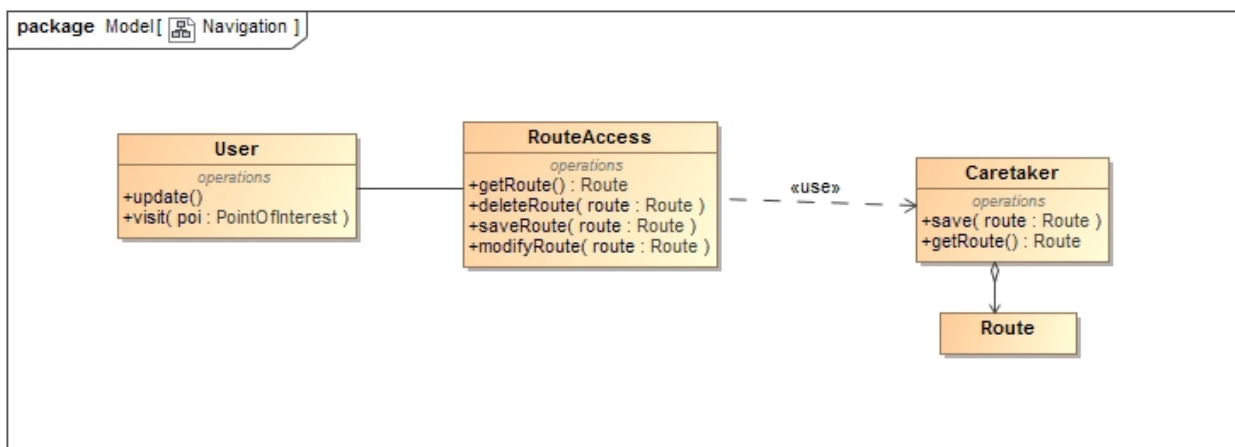


Figure 7: Class diagram of the Navigation module



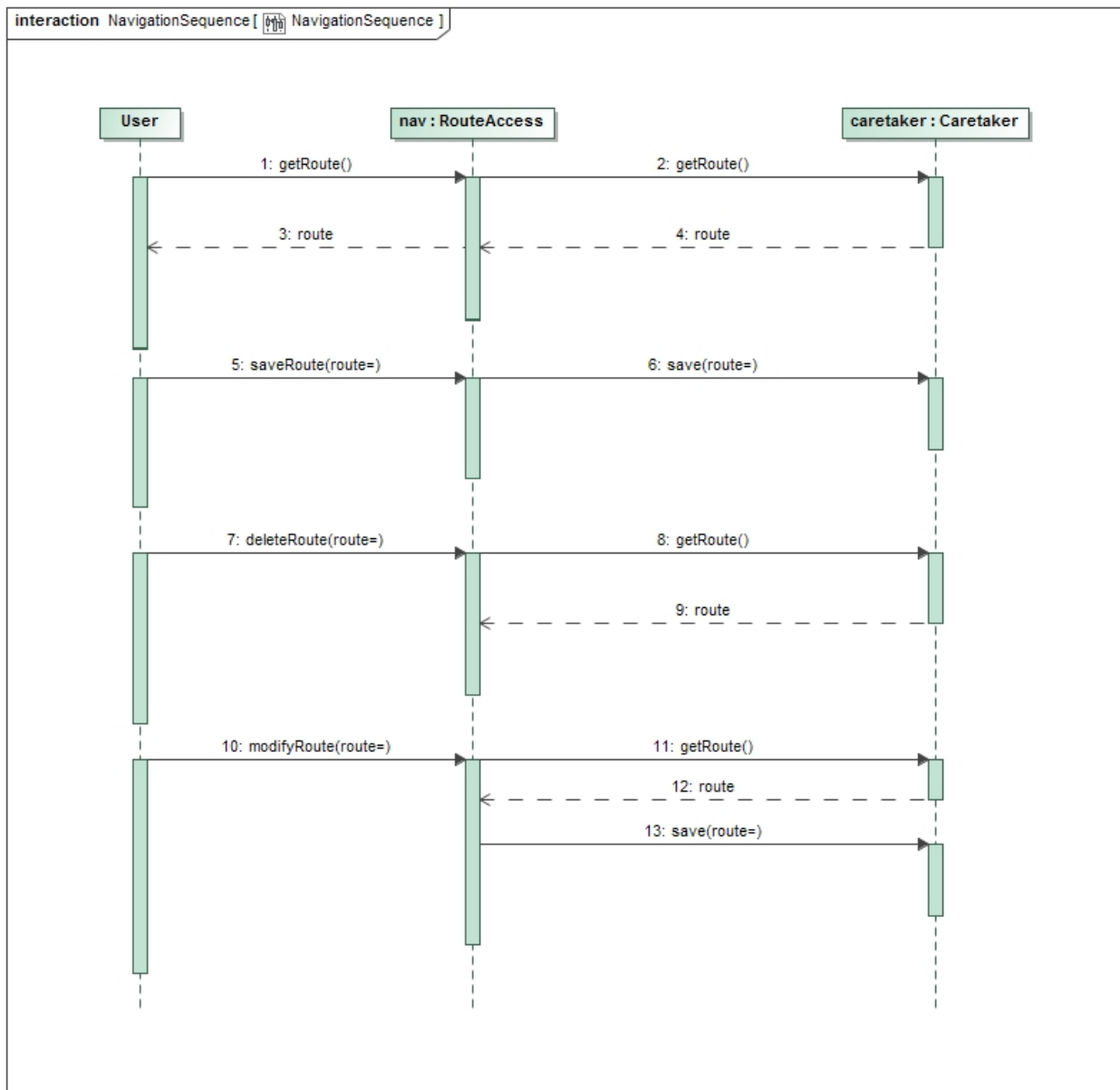


Figure 8: Sequence diagram of the Navigation module

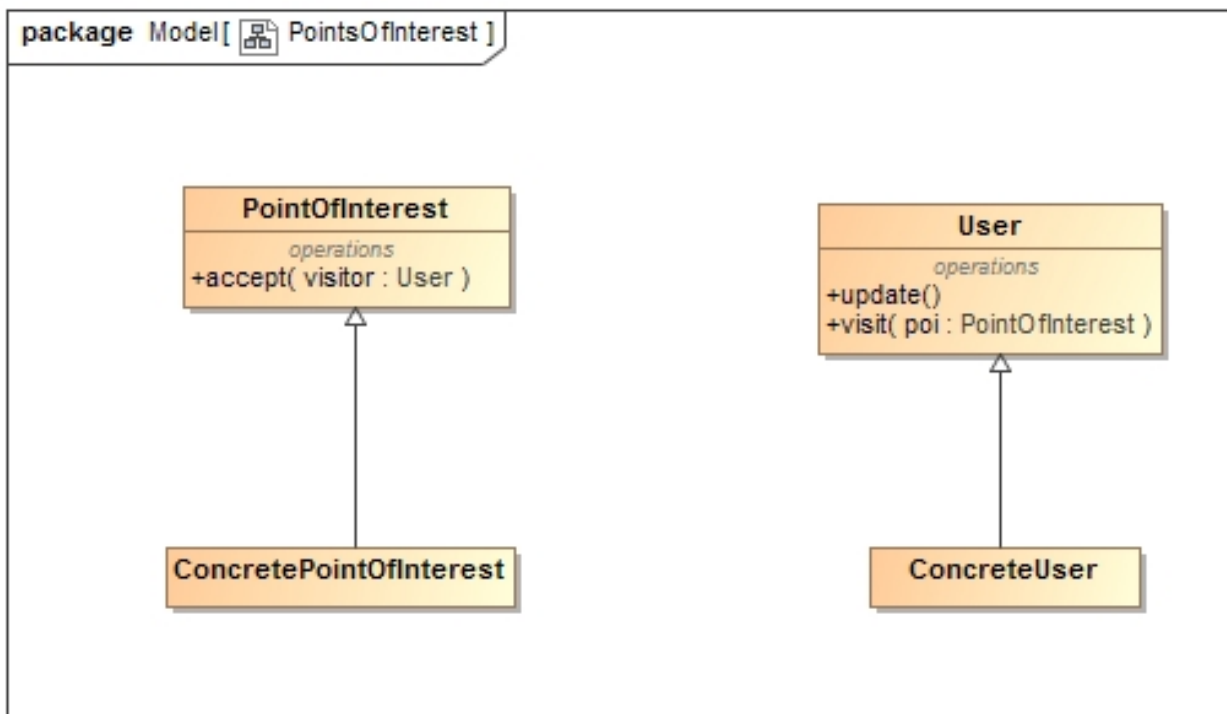


Figure 9: Class diagram of the Points of Interest module

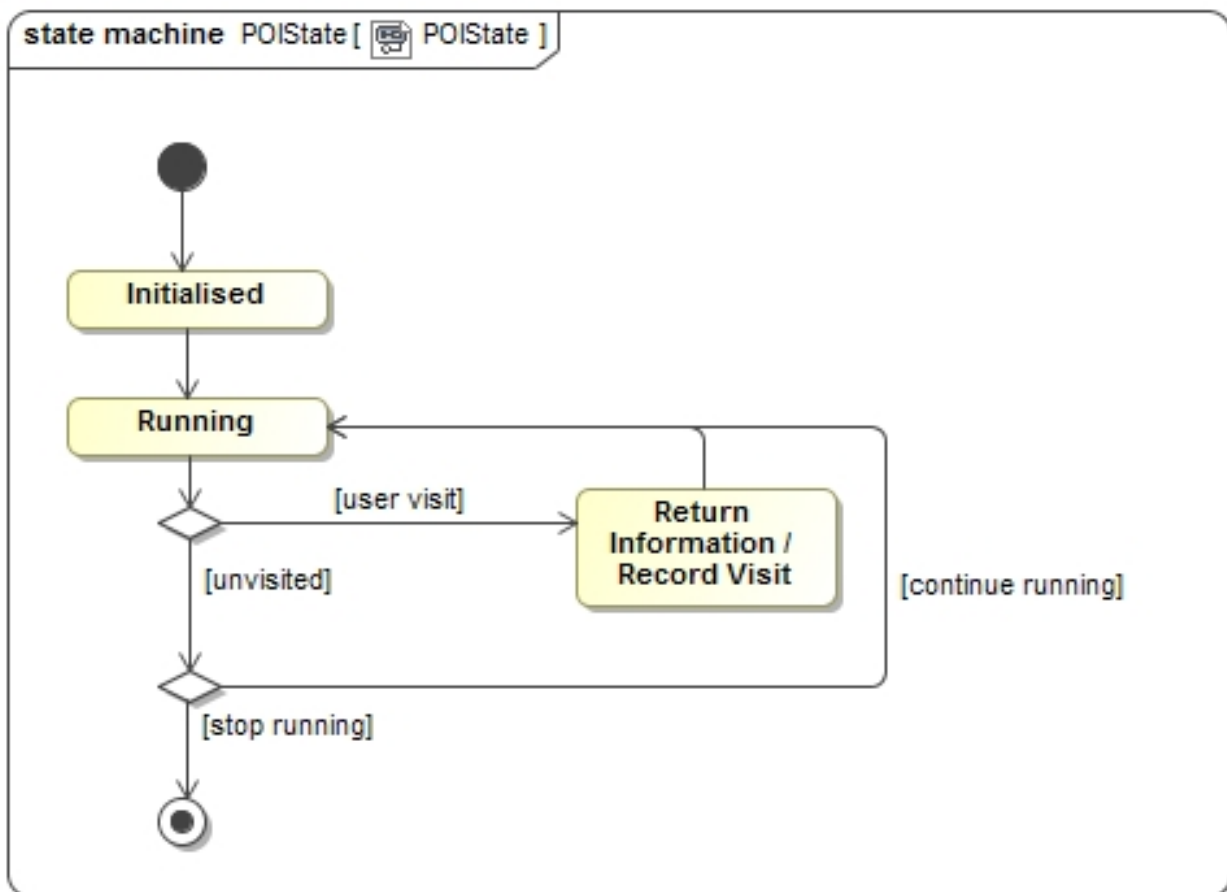


Figure 10: State diagram of the Points of Interest module