Software Design Specification

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1.0 Introduction

This section describes the design for the E-Learning Management System(ELMS).

1.1 Goals and Objectives

The main purpose of ELMS is to create a online study platform.By managing both students and teachers, ELMS can easily deliver every user's work. Here are ELMS's targets:

- To record each user's information in a database.
- To minimize user's actions and keep it simple to use.
- To deliver each user's work for learning, training, teaching or managing(decided by role).
- To provide a charging system for administer to get profit.

1.2 System Statement of Scope

1.2.1 General Requirements

The following general requirements were laid out for our project named ELMS:

- A way in which student(S), teacher(T), admin(A) could login with unique ID and password.
- A way in which A could deliver both S and T's work.
- A way in which A could collect money from S&T and commit the charge.
- A way in which S and T's information could be check and change to correct mistakes.
- A way in which S and T's work could be checked by their own.
- All details from login to system working progress should be stored into database and could be called easily with security.

• Interface

System request lots of interfaces to make sure the usability and coupling of whole system.

Database

An available database model should be designed to make sure every single function with related table(s) will run perfect.

• Training

No one needs a complex training to capture all functions in ELMS. By simple and interactive UI, all users should get it started easily.

If there is anything you don't understand in ELMS, please find us.

1.3 System Context

Eventually, multiple users will be using the product simultaneously. Therefore, concurrent connection will be an issue for implementation. In addition, this is a pilot product that hopefully, if successful, can be used in other locations as well. This leads to issues about future support for a larger user base.

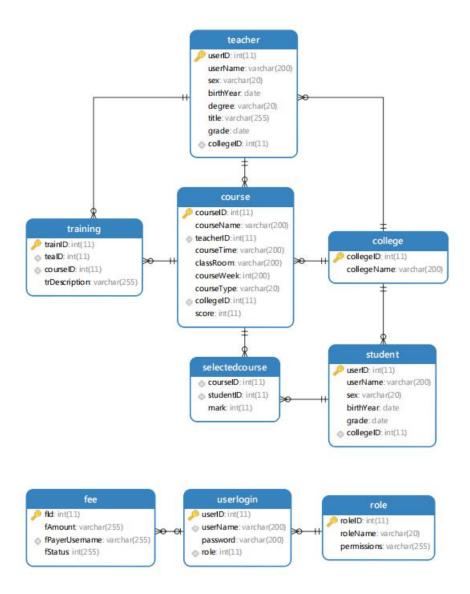
1.4 Major Constraints

Time

We only have about three weeks to finish all documentation, application creation and enhancements. We have a lot of ideas but cannot implement them due to time constraint. One of the major ones is schedule for every user which can be create, change, remove and save in our database.

2.0 Data Design

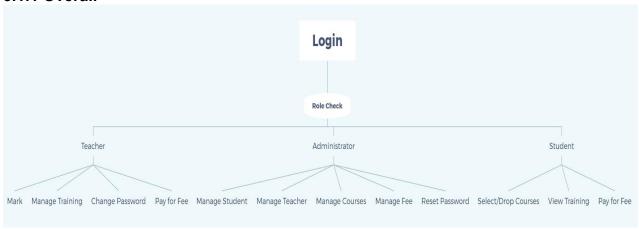
2.1 Database Description



3.0 Architectural and Component-Level Design

3.1 Program Structure

3.1.1 Overall



Menu Items

The following shows the architecture of the main menu:

Course

- Create/Modify/Delete
- Search
- Set other element

Student

- Create/Modify/Delete
- Search
- Set other element

Training

- Create/Modify/Delete
- Search
- Set other element

Fee

- Create/Modify/Delete
- Admit

3.2 Description for Components

3.2.1User Login

At the first page of log in, user should input its own id and password to log in the ELMS. At the same time our Userlogin table will record its log in action and give support for other action.

3.2.2 Admin

About student

User can click "student" button in the menu of navigation area to check/create/modify/delete every student information. Student information will infect most part of ELMS.

About college

User can click "college" button in the menu of left area to check/create/modify/delete college information, including college name and every major. College information of student or teacher references to it.

About fee

User can click "fee" button in the menu of left area to check/create/modify/delete fee information. Fee system is the biggest part of ELMS to get profit. Student and teacher is responsible to pay.

3.2.3 Student

About course

Student can click "course" button to see courses need to join.

Student also needs to enter the Facility ID. The browse and search functions are identical to the ones in the Facility module.

Student can select courses and also drop courses.

About training

Student can view the list of training of his/her selected courses and view the details of each course.

Students don't have the right to edit each training.

3.2.4 Teacher

View Courses

To get the courses, the front will send the id of the teacher and access the database and search the courses of the teacher.

Giving marks

The teacher will give the marks according to the specific student. The front will send the student ID and his mark to the back which will be stored in the database.

Edit Training

The teacher has right to add/edit/delete a training which will be delivered to the students who have selected this course

4.0 User Interface Design

There will be about 30 interfaces in the program. We can't design on the exact number of it yet. Because the clients still have to think over on several interfaces, to see rather they can be combined some of the forms or put some them in separated forms.

4.1 Description of the User Interface

Below are some introductions of interfaces of the system (which are stored in the directory).

4.1.1 Objects and actions

1. Login Screen

User Name

User name is the ID of each account. The username is the ID of each account.

Password

Password is stored in the database and each login will access the database and check if the password is correct

Login

If the users enter the right user name with the matching password, it will immediately take them to the main interface.

2. Main Interface

> Switch User

Logout: to switch the user, one user should firstly logout or quit the system. And the system will be redirect to the login page to login.

> Browse

Each role has different rights to view different information. A table of the specific information is formed.

> Search

In some pages of the tables of information, the information can be searched using a search box. The front will send the request to the back end and search the record in the database.

> Add

Administrator has the right to add courses, fee, students and teachers.

Teacher has the right to add new training for certain courses.

The post request is generated and the information will be sent to the back end to insert new records. New accounts will then be stored in the userlogin table and the original password is set to a certain simple password.

> Delete

The Teacher has the authority to delete the training.

Administrator has the right to delete courses, students and teachers.

> Modify

Administrator and teacher also have the right to edit/modify the information they have created/added. And teachers can mark students' scores which is also a modification way. Students can select courses or drop courses which is also modification.

4.2 Interface Design Rules

Interface design focuses on three areas of concern:

- 1. The design of interfaces between software modules;
- 2. The design of interfaces between the software and other nonhuman producers and consumers of information (i.e., other external entities);
- 3. The design of the interface between a human (i.e., the user) and the computer.

Easy to Learn

Readability

Easy navigate between interfaces

4.3 Components Available

Since we are using Visual Basic as our front-end development language, there are a lot of ready-made components that are available for us to use already. The following is a list of controls that we will be using for this software.

4.3.1 Intrinsic Controls

Input

A Input control, sometimes called an edit field or edit control, displays information entered at design time, entered by the user, or assigned to the control in code at run time.

Label

A Label control is a graphical control you can use to display text that a user can't change directly.

Image

Use the Image control to display a graphic. An Image control can display a graphic from a bitmap, icon, or metafile, as well as enhanced metafile, JPEG, or GIF files.

Menu

A Menu control displays a custom menu for the application. Each role has different menus.

RadioButton

Radio buttons are generated to select some information. And the value can be sent to the back end.

Shape

The Shape control is a graphical control displayed as a rectangle, square, oval, circle, rounded rectangle, or rounded square.

5.0 Testing Issues

To validate the system we need to test the system. During the testing we will be concerned about the inputs and their expected outputs. We emphasize on the testing where we will input the data and will compare the output with the expected results. At this stage, we are not concerned about the process; we are only looking for the correct outputs.