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## Design Document for Palo

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Group TZ-02

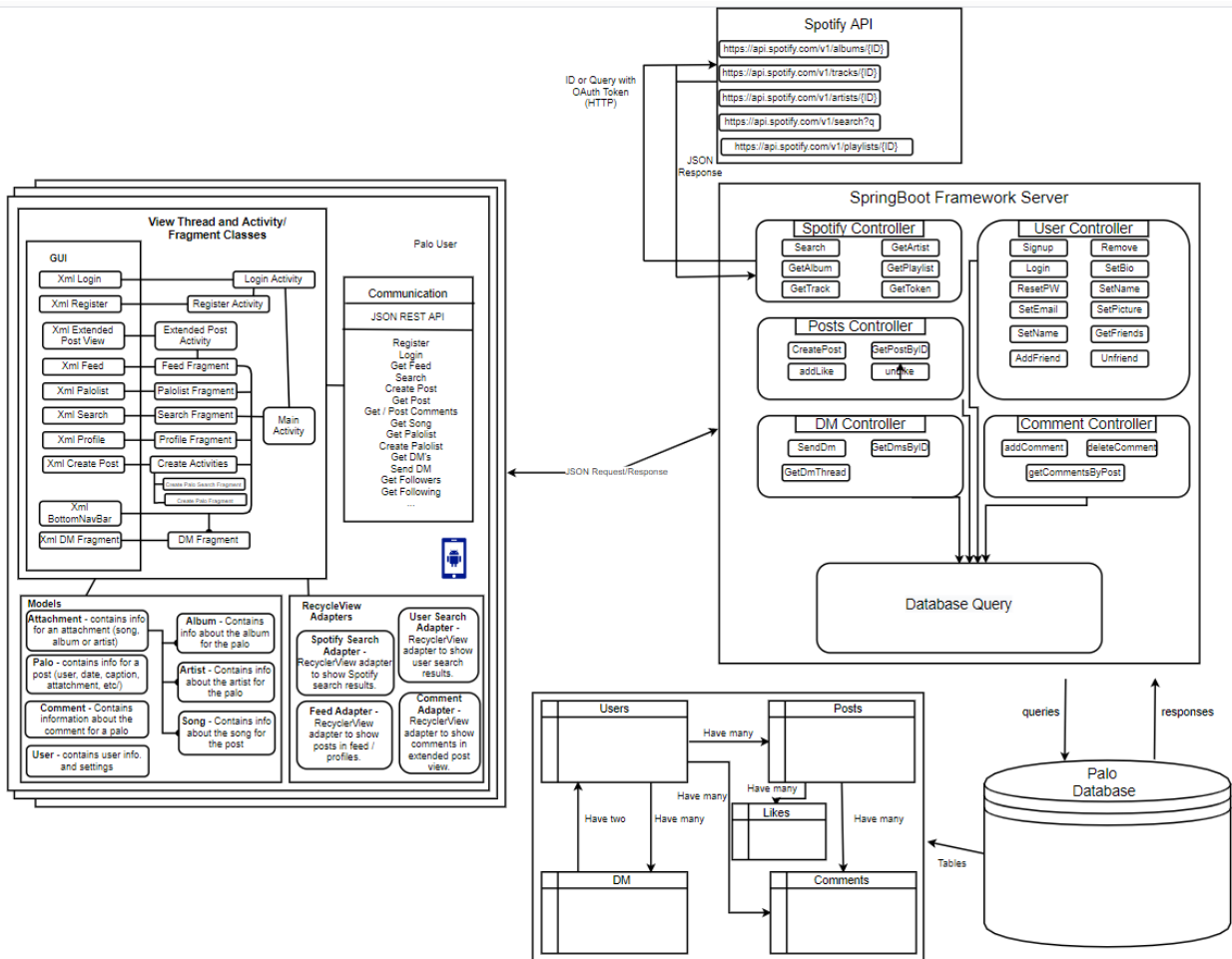
Tom: 25% (frontend)

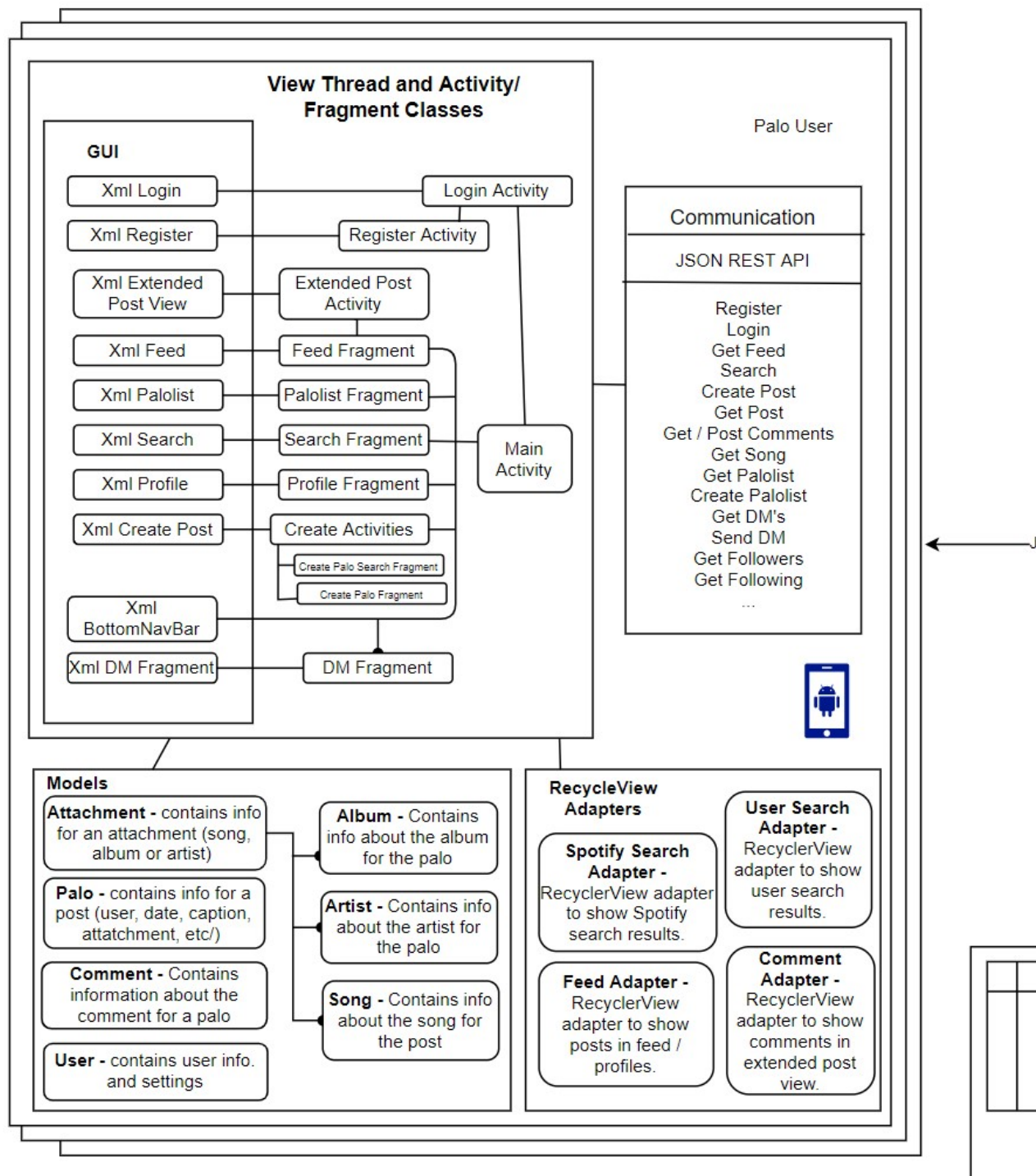
Marshall: 25% (backend)

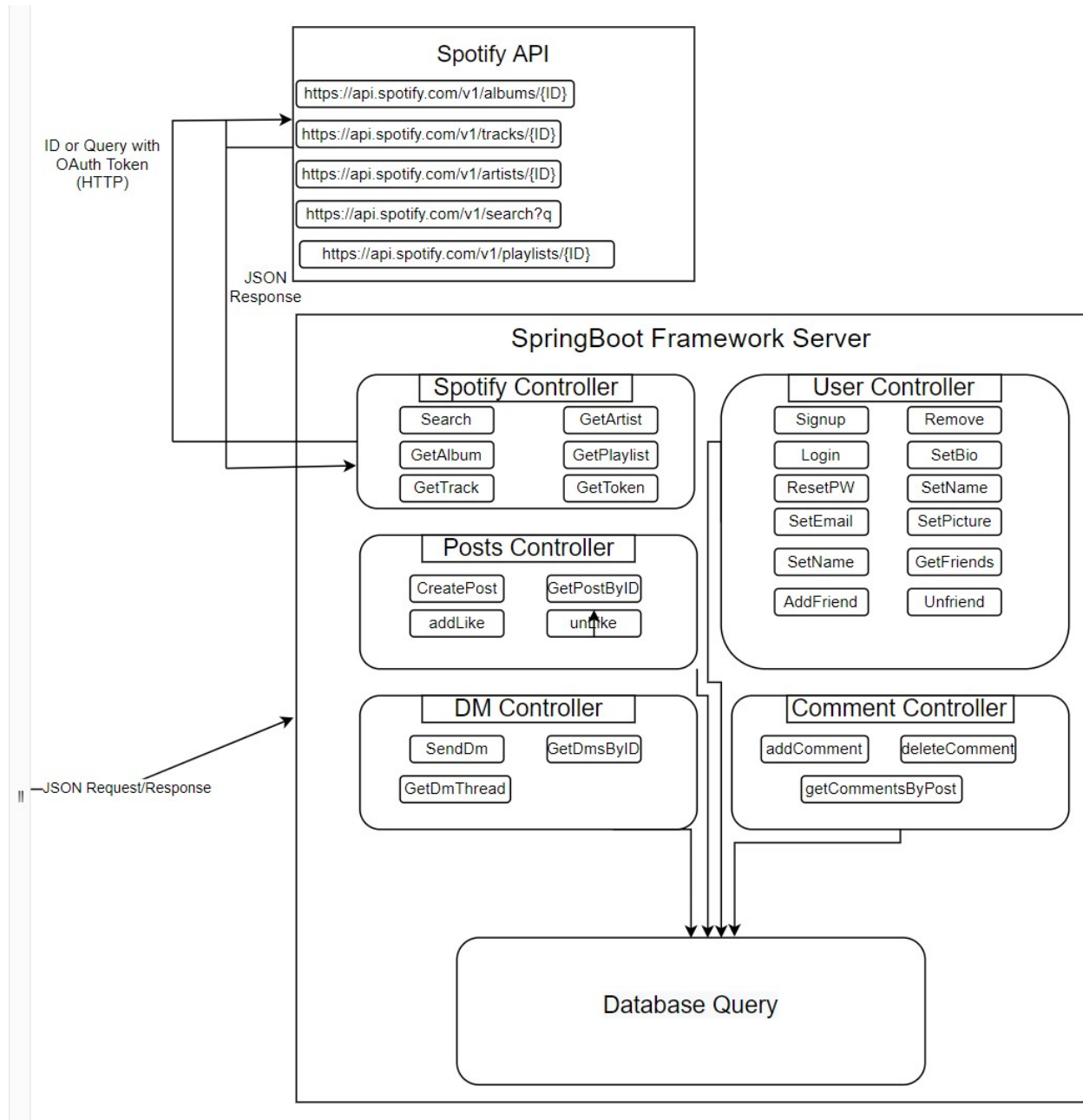
David: 25% (backend)

Tiffany: 25% (frontend)

# Block Diagram







## **Design Description**

### **Android User GUI**

Our Palo Application will consist of different fragments that make up the bulk of the app. On startup the first time, the user will be presented with a login page. If the user doesn't have an account already, they can register themselves to the app (register page). This will create an account on our database. When they login, they will be put on the feed fragment. These fragments are designed for easy access to other parts of the app. All of the fragments and pages are located on the "View Thread and Activity/Fragment Classes" section. They all have a corresponding xml page that will include their design. The activity and fragment classes will hold their functionality and what we want the pages to do.

### **Android Models**

We have four planned models: User, Posts (Palos), Attachment (Song, Album and Artist), and Comment. These models allow us to keep related data together and allows us to retrieve/send data back and forth between the client and the server more cleanly.

### **Android Communication**

To communicate with our backend, we will use different JSON requests to get information for our users. Different activities and fragments will use different requests to our server to organize the information properly and store it in our database.

### **Spotify API**

For our application we want to use the Spotify API to be able to create a user experience that will include songs, artists, and albums right on the app. This will make it easier for users to share their stories without having to switch back and forth between Spotify and our app.

### **Framework/Server**

For our server we're using springboot to host our java based api. This api will consist of a number of different url endpoints that will take in data in json format from our frontend application. The data will then be processed differently based on the endpoint it is tied to. Any endpoint that is using the Spotify API will not touch the database, but instead ping the Spotify API using the given information, parse the response and return a json string back to the requesting application. We are accessing our sql database using the hibernate as a framework for managing our relational database.

## Table Relationships Diagram

PUT THE TABLE RELATIONSHIPS DIAGRAM on this fourth page! (Create the picture using MySQLWorkbench)

