

# Technical Documentation – STUDI-mobile-app

## Table of Contents

1. Initial Technological Considerations.....	1
2. Work Environment Configuration .....	1
3. Conceptual Data Model (MCD).....	2
4. Use Case Diagram .....	2
5. Sequence Diagram .....	3
6. Plan Explanation .....	4

## 1. Initial Technological Considerations

The primary objective for developing the application for SoigneMoi hospital was to enhance efficiency and streamline operations. The key considerations included:

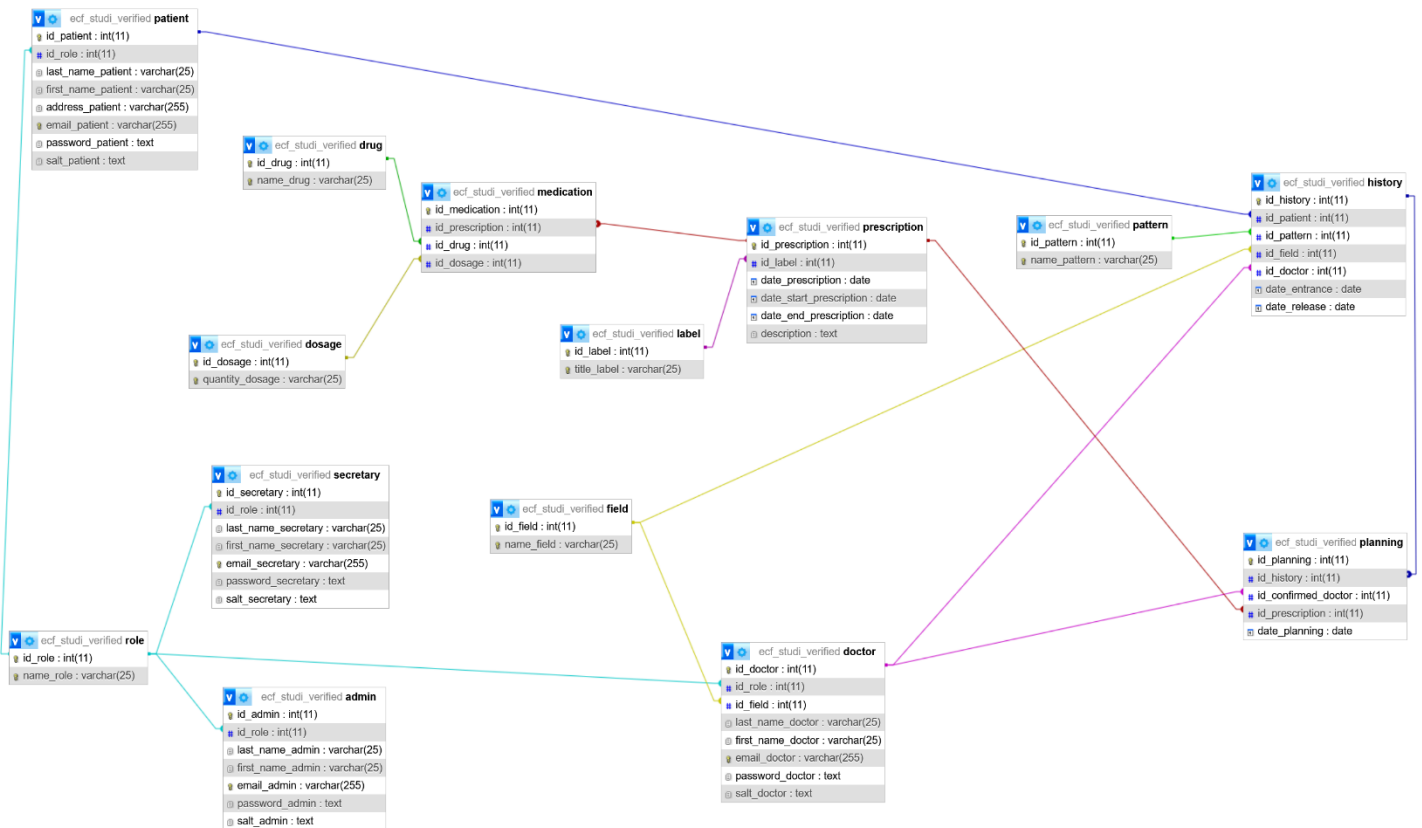
- a. **Scalability:** The application needed to handle an increasing number of users and data without performance degradation. We chose to re-use web back-end.
- b. **Security:** Protecting doctor data is paramount. We implemented secure authentication mechanisms and data encryption.
- c. **User Experience:** The application had to be intuitive and user-friendly. We used Flutter to ensure a responsive design between Android and iOS platforms.

## 2. Work Environment Configuration

- a. **Development Environment:**
  - **Operating System:** MacOS
  - **Mobile Server:** Apache 2.4.58
  - **Framework:** Flutter 3.22.2
  - **Programming Language:** Dart 3.4.3
  - **Database:** MySQL 15.1
  - **Version Control:** Git
  - **Development Tools:** Android Studio, phpMyAdmin
- b. **Deployment Environment:**
  - **Platform:** Local smartphone.

### 3. Conceptual Data Model (MCD)

The conceptual data model defines the main entities and their relationships:



## 4. Use Case Diagram

The use case diagram represents the interactions between different user types and the system.

Key use cases:

- a. **For visitor:**
  - Log in
- b. **For doctor:**
  - View its information
  - View today patient list and refresh it
  - Display patient prescription
  - Add patient prescription

## 5. Sequence Diagram

The sequence diagram illustrates the flow of operations for:

a. **Log in:**

1. **Visitor** enters email and password then confirm.
2. **System** checks entries.
3. **System** validates the entries or not.
4. **System** confirms the success connection to the visitor or not.
5. **System** retrieves the doctor information and today patient list in parallel.

b. **View doctor information:**

1. **Doctor** clicks on the specific button from log in home.
2. **System** displays the data.

c. **View today patient list:**

During doctor log in:

1. **System** checks the patient(s) for the day date.
2. **System** retrieves the list (empty or not).
3. **System** displays the list.

d. **Refresh today patient list:**

1. **Doctor** clicks on the specific button from log in home.
2. **System** checks the patient(s) for the day date.
3. **System** retrieves the list (empty or not).
4. **System** displays the list.

**Note:** System also retrieves the list when Doctor comes back to the log in home.

e. **Display patient prescription:**

1. **Doctor** clicks on the specific button from log in home.
2. **System** redirects to the prescription view.
3. **System** retrieves the current patient prescription if exists.
4. **System** displays the information if exists.

f. **Add patient prescription:**

1. **Doctor** enters the prescription then confirms.
2. **System** checks entries.
3. **System** validates the entries or not.
4. **System** saves data or not.
5. **System** confirms the success or not.

## 6. Plan Explanation

The test plan was designed to ensure comprehensive testing of the application, covering unit tests, integration tests, and user acceptance tests (UAT).

### 1. Unit Tests:

- **Objective:** Verify individual components and functions. The main objective is to test all functions in [4. Use Case Diagram](#).
- **Approach:** Manual tests from emulator.

### 2. Integration Tests:

- **Objective:** Ensure modules and components work together.
- **Approach:** Manual tests from emulator.

### 3. User Acceptance Tests (UAT):

- **Objective:** Validate the application against user requirements. The main objective is to test all functions in [4. Use Case Diagram](#).
- **Approach:** Conducted with actual users to simulate real-world scenarios.

### 4. Security Tests:

- **Objective:** Identify vulnerabilities and ensure data protection.
- **Approach:** Manual tests from emulator with SQL injection.

### 5. Performance Tests:

- **Objective:** Ensure the application performs well under expected load.
- **Approach:** Manual tests from emulator.