

#### PREPARED BY:

# FSP2, GROUP 5

ALVIN LEE YONG TECK	U1620768F
HTET NAING	U1620683D
LIM YAN JUN	U1622311B
LIU JIHAO BRYAN	U1621401C
TONI MIHARJA	U1521012E

#### SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING



#### APPENDIX B:

Attached a scanned copy with the report with the filled details and signatures.

#### Declaration of Original Work for CE/CZ2002 Assignment

We hereby declare that the attached group assignment has been researched, undertaken, completed and submitted as a collective effort by the group members listed below.

We have honored the principles of academic integrity and have upheld Student Code of Academic Conduct in the completion of this work.

We understand that if plagiarism is found in the assignment, then lower marks or no marks will be awarded for the assessed work. In addition, disciplinary actions may be taken.

Name	Course (CE2002 or CZ2002)	Lab Group	Signature /Date
ALVIN LEE YONG TECH	C22002	FSP2	16-03-17
HTET NAING	C7200Z	FSPZ	Mn/16-03-17
Toni Miharja	CZ 2002	FSP2	Ja / 16-03-17
Liu Jihao Bran	CZ 2002	FSPZ	Bn / 16-03-17
Lim Yan Jun Important notes:	CZ2002	FSP2	y / 16-03-17

<sup>1.</sup> Name must EXACTLY MATCH the one printed on your Matriculation Card.

# **Table of Contents**

Table of Contents
I. Introduction
II. Design Considerations
a. Approach Taken
b. Design Principles Used
b.1. Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)
b.2. Open-Closed Principle (OCP)
b.3. Liskov Substitution Principle (LSP)
b.4. Interface Segregation Principle (ISP)6
b.5. Don't Repeat Yourself (DRY)
c. Object-Oriented Concepts (Explanation of UML Diagram)
c.1. Composition
c.2. Association Class
c.3. Inheritance
c.4. Encapsulation/ Information Hiding
c.5. Abstraction
c.6. Polymorphism
d. Data Structure
III. Assumption
IV. UML Diagram
V. UML Sequence Diagram
VI Toot Cooos

### I. Introduction

My STudent Automated Registration System (MySTARS) is a console-based application designed and develop for both staff and student to manage registration of courses. The application covers the key features such as creation of new courses, registration of courses and addition of student records.

This report covers the object-oriented programming (OOP) concepts and key design considerations and used to implement the application. The design will also be represented in a UML Class Diagram and UML Sequence Diagram for one of the features, showing the interaction and relationship between the objects. Moreover, several test cases are included as well to ensure that the application meet the requirements stated beforehand.

### **II. Design Considerations**

#### a. Approach Taken

OOP concepts are applied comprehensively in this project, in both the design and the implementation of the MySTARS application. As mentioned by Kernighan and Plauger, our team aims to make our application "easy to maintain and modify".

The architectural style that we have taken is the **n-tier architectural style** where higher layers make use of services provided by lower layers but lower layers are independent of higher layers. As can be seen in *Figure 1*, in our case, the *UI* classes depend on the *Manager* classes which then interact with the *Data* file for storage. This further reinforces separation of concerns and make sure that the design is easy to maintain and modify.

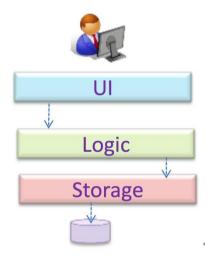


Figure 1: Architectural Design

### b. Design Principles Used

#### **b.1. Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)**

The principle states that there should be no more than one reason for a class to change, making the code more cohesive. Our group makes sure that each class only has one responsibility only.

As an example, the Course class only manages the attributes of a single course – index, course code, course name, etc. Similarly, the Student class only manages the attributes of a single student. This principle is continuously applied in the design, in the UI and Manager classes as well, ensuring cohesiveness. This reduces functional overlaps and also limits the ripple effect when changes are introduced to a specific part of the system.

#### **b.2. Open-Closed Principle (OCP)**

Our group applied OCP in the implementation of some of our modules, making sure they are open for extension but close for modification. This is to allow modification of the functionality of the modules without changing the source code. For example, the User class is an abstract class that extends to Staff class and Student class which can be seen in *Figure 2* on the right.

This allows for **extension** to more types of users of the application. For example the addition of a class to represent Student Teacher Assistant (TA) who may need to do both course registration and modification of courses details can be done without changing the source code of the modules.

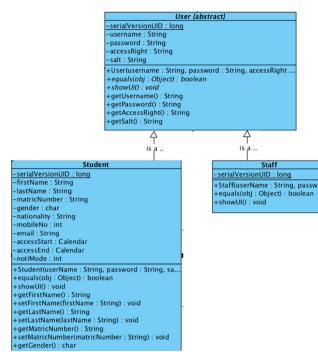


Figure 2: Abstraction of User Class

#### **b.3.** Liskov Substitution Principle (LSP)

```
public static void showLoginUI() throws ParseException {
    :
    :
    loggedInUser = LoginMgr.compareUserPass(username, password, accessRight);

if (!(loggedInUser == null)) {
    break loginVerifyLoop; }

System.out.println();
System.out.println("Incorrect username or password! Please re-enter!");
System.out.println();
}

System.out.println();
System.out.println("Hello, " + loggedInUser.getUsername());

getCorrectUI(loggedInUser);
}
```

Figure 3: showLoginUI()

LSP, an extension of the OCP, is also implemented in the application. For example, the derived classes (*Student* and *Staff*) is **substitutable** for the base class, *User*, while retaining the original behaviour of the class. We made sure that the derived class's pre-conditions are no stronger than the base class method and its post-conditions are no weaker than the base class method. For example, the method *getCorrectUI* takes in user class as well as the staff and student staff to get the correct UI for the right type of user. This shows that the derived classes are substitutable to the base class.

#### **b.4.** Interface Segregation Principle (ISP)

In our design, we make sure that the classes do not depend on interfaces that they do not use and we avoid fat interfaces. For example, the different *manager* classes are segregated by their functions and they do not depend on any interface that they do not need. This is mainly because of the segregation of responsibilities that we have established for each classes that allows for a good segregation of duties.

#### b.5. Don't Repeat Yourself (DRY)

The DRY principle states that every piece of knowledge must have a single, unambiguous, authoritative representation within a system. In our application, we make sure that there is no duplication of codes and functionality, encouraging code reuse and efficiency.

For example, we used inheritance with the parent class *CourseMgr* so that the methods which are applicable can be accessed by both the children *StudentCourseMgr* and *StaffCourseMgr*. This removes the need for duplication as methods like *printIndexInfo* and *getCourseByCode* can be used by both the child classes.

```
protected static void checkVacancyUI() {
    String courseCode = getValidCourseCodeUI(1);
    if (!StaffCourseMgr.printIndexList(courseCode)) return;
    System.out.print("Please enter index number: ");
    int indexNumber = sc.nextInt(); sc.nextLine();
    StaffCourseMgr.printIndexDetail(courseCode, indexNumber);
}

case 8: // Check VacancyUI();
    break;

case 8: // Check index vacancy
    checkVacancyUI();
    System.out.printIn();
```

Figure 4: checkVacancyUI is reused multiple times in the application

Moreover, even in our UI, for functions that are repeated a lot, we make sure that there is only a single representation within the system. For example, the methods *checkVacancyUI* and *getValidCourseCodeUI* are available in the *CouresUI* (parent class) which makes sure that the functions are represented once in the entire application, instead of repeating the code.

## c. Object-Oriented Concepts (Explanation of UML Diagram)

### c.1. Composition

We implemented composition relationship between *Course* with *Index* with *Lesson*. This is because index will not exist without course and lesson will not exist without index. In detail, *Course* has a one-to-many relationship with *Index* and *Index* has a one-to-many relationship with *Lesson*. This represent a 'whole-part' relationship. As such, in implemented *removeCourse()*, all the indexes will be removed automatically and the same principle applies to removing an index of a course.

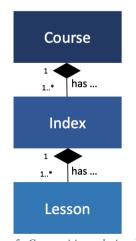


Figure 5: Composition relationship between course, index and lesson

#### c.2. Association Class

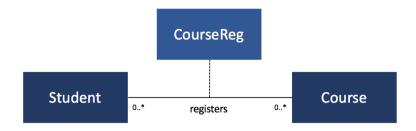


Figure 6: CourseReg Association Class

Association class *CourseReg* is used to keep track of the courses registered by each student. This is because there is a need to store additional information about an association but registration data is not specifically owned by either the *Student* or the *Course* object. As such, an additional class is introduced in this case, the *CourseReg* class.

#### c.3. Inheritance



Figure 7: Inheritance

Inheritance is implemented in several classes in the design. For example, *CourseMgr* is the parent class of *StaffCourseMgr* and *StudentCourseMgr* as both implement common methods so as to encourage code reuse. For instance, both child classes can use methods such as *printIndexDetail* and *printIndexList* which are inherited from the parent class.

The same is applied to *CourseUI* as the parent class of *StaffCourseUI* and *StudentCourseUI*. Both are able to use methods which are inherited from the parents and override any method as needed.

#### c.4. Encapsulation/Information Hiding

Encapsulation builds a conceptual barrier to protect an object's private data. The entities created have private attributes which are only accessible through the get and set methods, making them a read-only class. Information hiding also hides details of the class from the users.

For example, the *Student* class has private attributes such as firstName, lastName, matricNumber, nationality, etc. As they are private, they are only accessible through their respective getter and setter methods. As such, *Student* class has full control of what is stored in its private fields.

#### c.5. Abstraction

Abstraction is giving information and essential characteristics that distinguish the class from other objects, relative to the point of view of the viewer, making the coding process much easier by reducing the general complexity of the code. For example, the *User* class is an abstract class and the implementation of *getUI()* method is provided by the derived classes *Student* and *Staff*. Moreover, as stated in section b, this further allows for extensibility in the future as

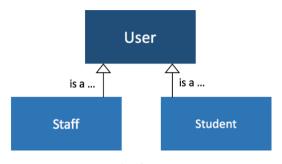


Figure 8: Abstraction

new types of users can be added without modifying the method that calls the classes, reinforcing OCP.

#### c.6. Polymorphism

Polymorphism is when different types of objects are treated as a single general type, but yet each type of object exhibits a different kind of behavior. This is implemented in the *User* class where the *getUI()* method are called depending on the child classes (*Staff* and *Student*). The child classes will override the methods in the parent class during runtime. This enhances the functionality of the program as the behaviour of the subclasses can be extended in the future to ensure that extension can be done in the future.

#### d. Data Structure

Firstly for file IO, we serialize and deserialize objects to file (.dat). This is preferred over the text file as the code implemented is cleaner and only one .dat file is needed for the entire system.

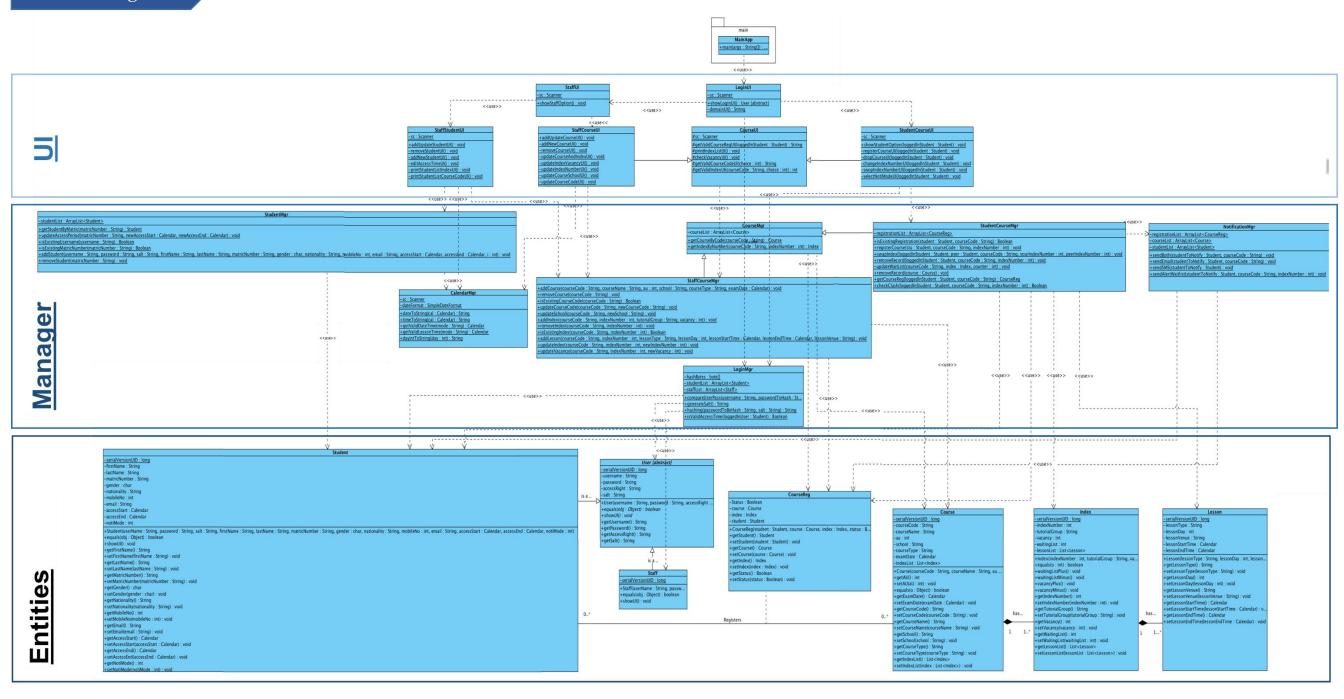
In implementing the waitlist, a **Stack** is implemented where the top of the list is popped out when a new vacancy is present. As such, the waitlist is implemented on a first-come-first-serve basis.

### **III.** Assumption

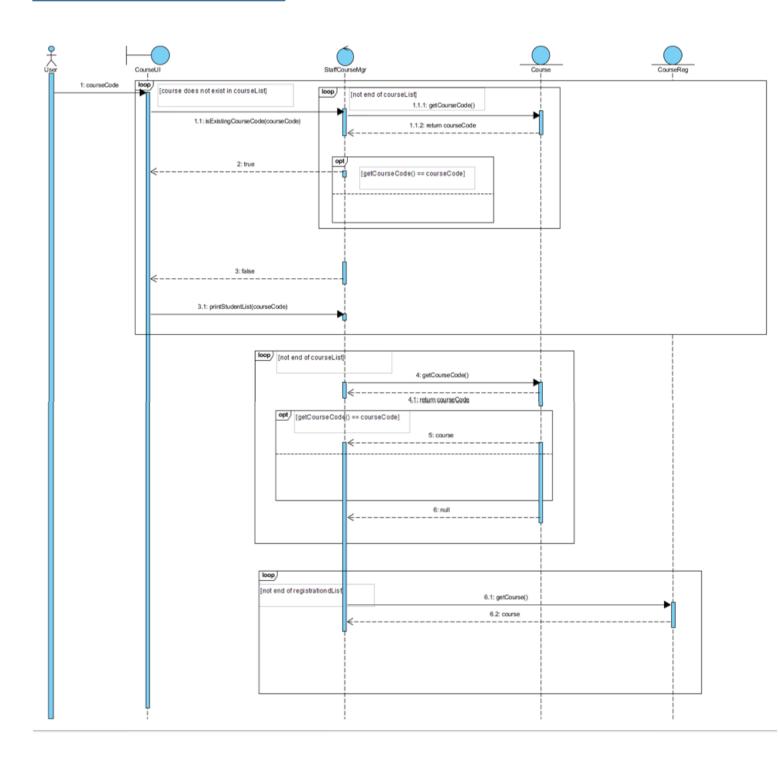
In implementing the code, several assumptions are made:

- All Staff holds the same level of authority as other staff in accessing the MySTAR application.
- Students are unable to update their particulars through the MySTAR portal as the portal is for them to register courses only. Students can, however, modify their notification modes.
- The default password for all students are the matriculation number. Students are assumed to be able to change this default password on another portal, not through MySTAR.
- Examination timings are the same everyday, meaning it is always at 9.30 am, 1.30 am and 4.30 pm from Monday to Friday.
- When swapping index number, user must input the other person's username and password to continue.

### IV. UML Diagram



# V. UML Sequence Diagram



### VI. Test Cases

### 1. Student Login

a) Login before allowed period (dates)	b) Login after allowed period (dates)	c) Wrong Password
(1) Student (2) Staff > 1 Username: stud6 Password: U1620768F Hello, stud6 Sorry you are not allowed to access the portal now! Please log in at your specified access period! Your access time is from 01/01/2017 10:00 to 02/02/2017 10:00	********Select Domain*******  (1) Student (2) Staff > 1 Username: stud6 Password: U1620768F  Hello, stud6 ***Welcome to Student panel!*** Please select an action: (1) Register Course (2) Drop Course (3) Check/Print Registered Courses (Timetable) (4) Change Index Number of Course (5) Swop Index Number of Course (5) Swop Index Number with Another Student (6) View list of courses (7) View list of courses (7) View list of indexes of a course (8) Check index vacancies (9) Select Notification Mode (10) Logout	*******Select Domain*******  (1) Student (2) Staff > 1 Username: stud6 Password: 123456  Incorrect username or password! Please re-enter!  ********Select Domain******** (1) Student (2) Staff > 1

#### 2. Add a Student

a) Add a new student	Enter the student's username: stud6	New Student Add	ded Successfully!
a) Add a new student b) Add an existing student c) Invalid data entries	Enter the student's username: stud6 Username already exists! Please re-enter. Enter the student's username: stud100 Username already exists! Please re-enter. Enter the student's username: stud16 Enter the student's first name: Hello Enter the student's first name: Hello Enter the student's matric number: U1620768F Matric number is found in database. Enter the student's matric number: U1622911F Enter the student's Mobile Number: ajfioahofa Invalid phone number! Enter the student's Mobile Number: 83240128 Enter the student's Email Address: helloworld@hotmail.com Enter access start (dd/hM/yyyy HH:mm): 10/01/2017 11:00 Enter access end (dd/hM/yyyy HH:mm): afas	Matric Number	Full Name  Toni Init Htet Naing Bryan Liu Yan Jun Yvette Kim Alvin Lee Jackson Lou Royston Tan Fariz Lee Rahman Mhd Han Yi Saifuula Koo Fadhli Mhd Hi
	Inter access end (dd/MM/yyyy HH:mm): aras Input is not in the correct format! Enter access end (dd/MM/yyyy HH:mm): 22/01/2017 10:00   New Student Added Successfully!	U1688882G U1675757T U1699221G U1622911F	Chiobu Sentosa Yandao Merlion Hello World Hello World

#### 3. Add a Course

```
Enter the course's code: cz2004
Course Code already exists! Please re-enter.
Enter the course's code: cz2005
a) Add a new course
b) Add an existing course
                                                                              Course Code already exists! Please re-enter.
Enter the course's code: cz2006
Enter the course's name: Understanding Woman
Enter the number of AUs: raesf
Invalid input! Academic Unit must be a number!
c) Invalid data entries
                                                                              Enter the number of AUs: 3
Enter the school that offers the course (eg: SCE): SCSE
Enter the course's type: CORE
                                                                               Enter an Exam Date (dd/MM/yyyy HH:mm): 10/04/2017 12:00
                                                                               Course Code
                                                                                                            Course Name
                                                                               CZ2001
                                                                                                            ALGORITHMS
                                                                              CZ2002
CZ2003
                                                                                                            OODP
                                                                                                            COMPUTER GRAPHICS
                                                                                                            HUMAN COMP INTERACTION
SINGAPORE LIFESTYLE
                                                                               CZ2004
                                                                               CZ2005
CZ2006
                                                                                                            UNDERSTANDING WOMAN
```

### 4. Register student for a course

4. Register student for										
a) Add a student to a course	Enter the	course's cod	e: cz2003							
index with available	Course Code INDEX LIST:									
vacancies	200301					Course Code		Course Type	Index Number	Status
	200302 123456					CZ2001	3	CORE	200102	Registered
	Enter the	index number	: 200302							
	Type Da	ay Start	Time	End Time	Venue	CZ2004	3	CORE	200402	Registered
		RI 16:30 HU 10:30		17:30 11:30	LT2A TR+48	CZ2003	3	CORE	200302	Registered
		HU 08:30		10:30	SWLAB1	C22003	,	CORL	200302	Registereu
		Add Course? 02 (CZ2003)		uccessfully add	ed!	Total AU Regist	ered: 9			
b) Add a student to a course	Enter the	course's c	ode: cz20	04						
index with 0 vacancies in	Course Cod									
Tut / Lab	200401 200402 200403									
	Enter the	index numb	er: 20040	2						
			rt Time	End Time	Venue					
	LEC T	THU 11: 40N 10: VED 14:	30 30	12:30 11:30 16:30	LT3A TR+25 SWLAE	5				
		o Add Cours ck of vacan			CZ2004) wil	ll be put into wa	iting lis	t.		
c) Register the same course	Enter	the co	urse'	s code:	cz2003					
again	Regist	tered o	course	is foun	d.					
g	You ha	ave alm	ready	register	ed to	this cours	e! Pl	ease choos	e another	course.
	Enter	the co	urse'	s code:	cz2004					
d) Invalid data entries (eg	Enter	the cou	ırse's	code: 200	93					
wrong student ID / course					_	re-enter.				
code, etc)	Enter	the cou	ırse's	code: CZ2	2003					

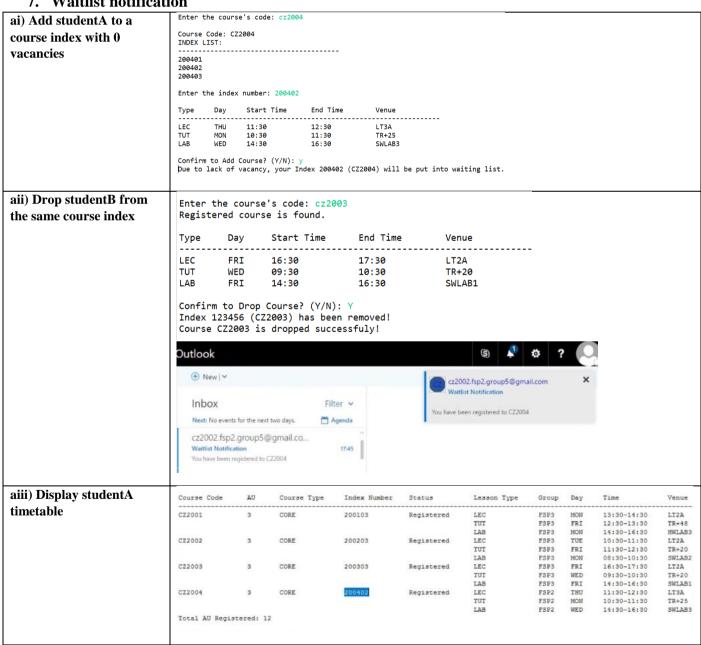
### 5. Check available slot in a class (vacancy in a class)

a) Check for vacancy in course index	b) Invalid data entries (eg course code, class code etc)
Enter the course's code: cz2004	Enter the course's code: cz2000 Course Code does not exist! Please re-enter. Enter the course's code: cz2004
Course Code: CZ2004	Enter the course's code: CZ2004
INDEX LIST:	Course Code: CZ2004 INDEX LIST:
200401	
200402	200401 200402
200403	200403
Please enter index number: 200402 Course Code Index Number Vacancy Waitli	Please enter index number: 200401 Course Code Index Number Vacancy Waitlist
	CZ2004 200401 2 0
CZ2004 200402 0 1	

#### 6. Day/Time clash with other course

a) Add a student to a	Enter the course	e's code: cz200	92					
course index with available	Course Code: CZ: INDEX LIST:							
vacancies.	200201 200202 200203	200202						
	Enter the index	number: 200202						
	Type Day	Start Time	End Time	Venue				
	LEC TUE TUT TUE LAB FRI	10:30 08:30 14:30	11:30 09:30 16:30	LT2A TR+18 SWLAB2				
	Registered course Lesson clash: Day: Timing: New course:	There is a clash in lesson timetable! Course is not registered. Registered course: CZ2001 Lesson clash: LAB Day: TUE Timing: 08:30 to 10:30						
	Lesson clash: Day: Timing: Returning to the	TUT TUE 08:30 to 16 menu	9:30					

#### 7. Waitlist notification



### 8. Print student list by index number, course

ai) Print list by Course	Enter the course's code: cz2002							
	Course Code: CZ2002 Username Matric Number Full Name							
	stud15							
aii) Print list by Index	Enter the course's code: cz2002  Course Code: CZ2002  INDEX LIST:							
	200201 200202 200202 200203							
	Enter the index number: 200202    Course Code: CZ2002 Index Number: 200202 Username Matric Number Full Name Status							
	stud9 U1111168F Fariz Lee Registered							
b) Invalid data entries (eg course code, index code etc)	Enter the course's code: 2003 Course Code does not exist! Please re-enter. Enter the course's code: CZ2003							

## 9. Swap Index Number With Another Student

a) To swap index with	Course Code	AU	Course Type	Index Number	Status	Lesson Type	Group	Day	Time	Venue
peer, student required	CZ2001	3	CORE	200102	Registered	LEC	FSP2	MON	13:30-14:30	LT2A
to enter peer's login						TUT	FSP2	FRI	12:30-13:30	TR+46
	C22003	3	CORE	200302	Registered	LAB LEC	FSP2 FSP2	TUE	08:30-10:30 16:30-17:30	HWLAB3
details	022000	-	CORL	200002	negabotica	TUT	FSP2	THU	10:30-11:30	TR+48
						LAB	FSP2	THU	08:30-10:30	SWLAB1
	CZ2004	3	CORE	200402	Registered	LEC	FSP2	THU	11:30-12:30	LT3A
						TUT	FSP2	MON	10:30-11:30	TR+25
	Total AU Reg	istered:	9			LAB	FSP2	WED	14:30-16:30	SWLAB3
	Enter Peer's									
	Enter Peer's									
	Registered of									
	Registered of			2 2					2 /	
b) Student need to	Registered o	ourse 1s	cound.							
	Student #1 U	1620768F'	Index to switch							
enter the indexes to										
swap	Enter the in	dex numbe	: 200302							
<b></b>			s Index to switch							
	Enter the in	dex numbe	r: 200303							
			's Index Informa							
	Type Day		Time End T							
	LEC FRI									
	TUT THU									
	LAB THU	08:3	10:30	SWLAE	1					
			's Index Informa							
	Type Day		: Time End T							
	LEC FRI		17:30							
	TUT WED									
	LAB FRI				1					
			ex Number? (Y/N): 200302 has been		opped with U1620	683D-Index Number	200303			

c) New index is	Course Code	AU	Course Type	Index Number	Status	Lesson Type	Group	Day	Time	Venue
reflected in student's	CZ2001	3	CORE	200102	Registered	LEC	FSP2	MON	13:30-14:30	LT2A
4:matable	1.000.00.00.00					TUT	FSP2	FRI	12:30-13:30	TR+46
timetable						LAB	FSP2	TUE	08:30-10:30	HWLAB3
	CZ2004	3	CORE	200402	Registered	LEC	FSP2	THU	11:30-12:30	LT3A
	1 Sept. 1997 (1997)					TUT	FSP2	MON	10:30-11:30	TR+25
						LAB	FSP2	WED	14:30-16:30	SWLAB3
	CZ2003	3	CORE	200303	Registered	LEC	FSP3	FRI	16:30-17:30	LT2A
						TUT	FSP3	WED	09:30-10:30	TR+20
						LAB	FSP3	FRI	14:30-16:30	SWLAB1
	Total AU Regis	tered: 9								
	F127 - 112 - 33.									

## 10. Change Index Number Of A Course

a) Staff select the index number to be changed and enter the new index	PLease select one of the following:	Course Code: CZ2006 INDEX LIST: 
number	1. Update course code 2. Update school of the course 3. Update index numbers of the course in the co	Please enter index number that you want to modify: 210123 Please enter new index number: 224225  Index Number is successfully updated!  Course Code: CZ2006 INDEX LIST: 224225
b) New index is reflected in the Course	***Welcome to Course panel!*** Please select an action: (1) Add a new course (2) Update existing course/index (3) Remove a course (4) Add a new index (5) Remove an index (6) View list of courses (7) View list of indexes of a course (8) Check index vacancies (9) Back > 7 Enter the course's code: cz2006  Course Code: CZ2006 INDEX LIST:	