
Design Document

for

Echo

Version 1.1

Prepared by

Group #:18

Ansh Adarsh
Aryan Kumar
Durba Smriti Saha
Gone Nishanth
Govind Nayak Jarabala
Harsh Bhati
Lavish Kanwa
Lokesh Kumar
Someshwar Singh

230157
230215
230393
230421
230497
200408
230602
230606
231020

Group Name: BitByBit

ansha23@iitk.ac.in
aryank23@iitk.ac.in
durbasmrit23@iitk.ac.in
gnishanth23@iitk.ac.in
govindnj23@iitk.ac.in
harshb20@iitk.ac.in
lavishk23@iitk.ac.in
lokeshk23@iitk.ac.in
someshwars23@iitk.ac.in

Course: CS253

Mentor TA: Paras Ghodeshwar

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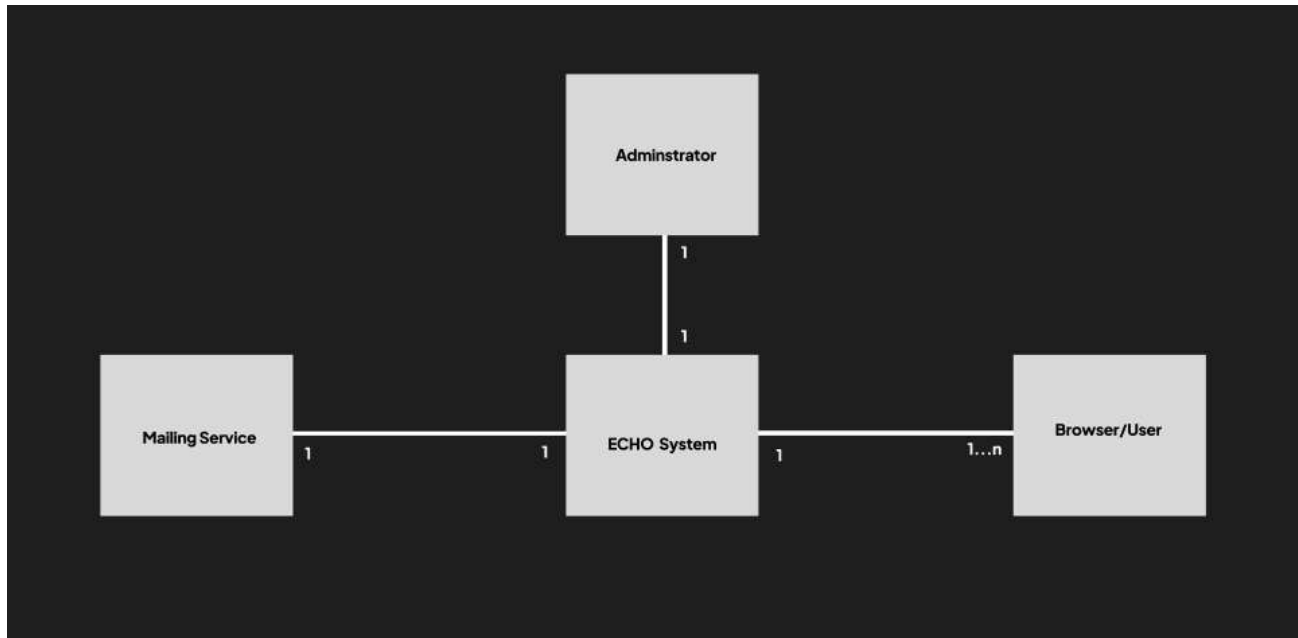
Revisions

Version	Primary Author(s)	Description of Version	Date Completed
v1.1	All Group Members	First version of the Software Design Specification Document.	24/01/25

1 Context Design

1.1 Context Model

Context model is the high-level representation of our system and how it interacts with external entities.



1.2 Human Interface Design

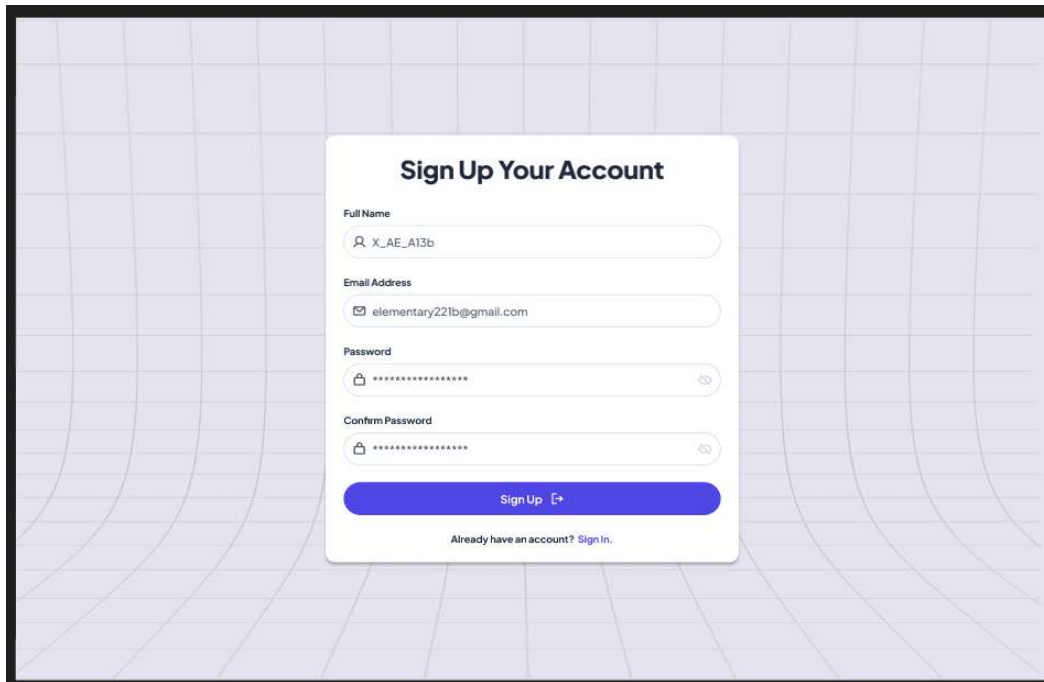
A. Log In Page

A screenshot of a web application's login page. The page has a light purple background with a subtle grid pattern. In the center, there is a white card with a black border. The card contains the following elements:

- Sign In To Your Account.** (Title)
- Email Address** (Label)
- (Input field)
- Password** (Label)
- (Input field)
- [Forgot Password](#) (Link)
- (Button)
- [Don't have an account? Sign Up](#) (Link)

Below the card, there is a small "OR" separator.

B. Sign Up Page



The image shows a 'Sign Up Your Account' form centered on a light purple background with a subtle grid pattern. The form is a white rounded rectangle with a black border. It contains the following elements: a title 'Sign Up Your Account' in bold black text; a 'Full Name' label with a text input field containing 'X_AE_A13b'; an 'Email Address' label with a text input field containing 'elementary221b@gmail.com'; a 'Password' label with a text input field containing masked characters and a toggle icon; a 'Confirm Password' label with a text input field containing masked characters and a toggle icon; a large blue 'Sign Up' button with a right-pointing arrow; and a link 'Already have an account? Sign In.' at the bottom.

Sign Up Your Account

Full Name
X_AE_A13b

Email Address
elementary221b@gmail.com

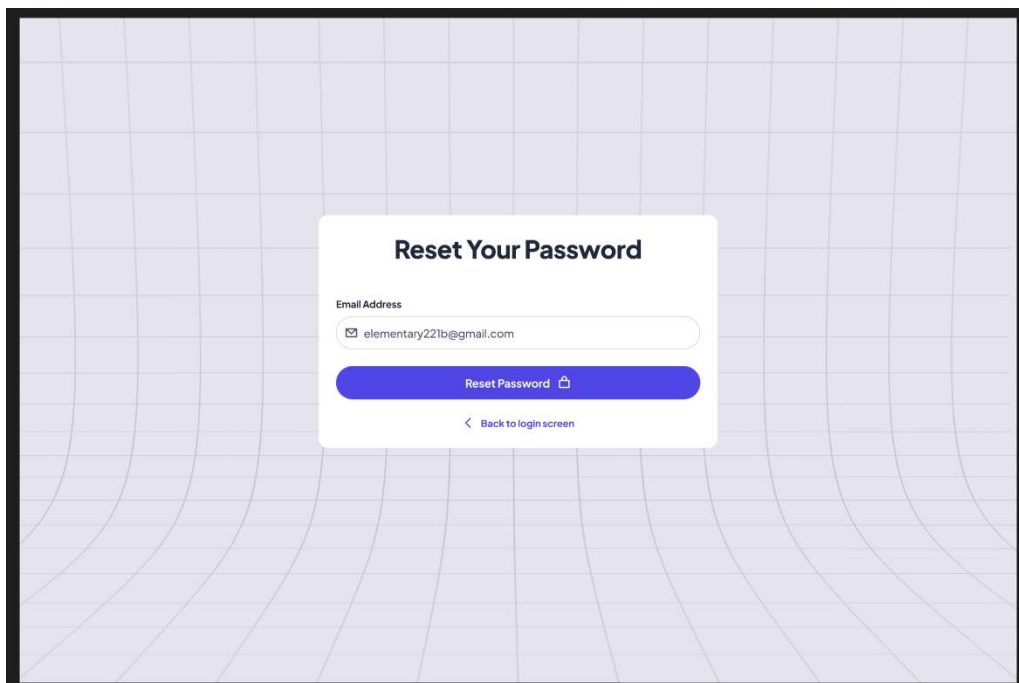
Password

Confirm Password

Sign Up →

Already have an account? [Sign In.](#)

C. Forget Password Page



The image shows a 'Reset Your Password' form centered on a light purple background with a subtle grid pattern. The form is a white rounded rectangle with a black border. It contains the following elements: a title 'Reset Your Password' in bold black text; an 'Email Address' label with a text input field containing 'elementary221b@gmail.com'; a large blue 'Reset Password' button with a lock icon; and a link '< Back to login screen' at the bottom.

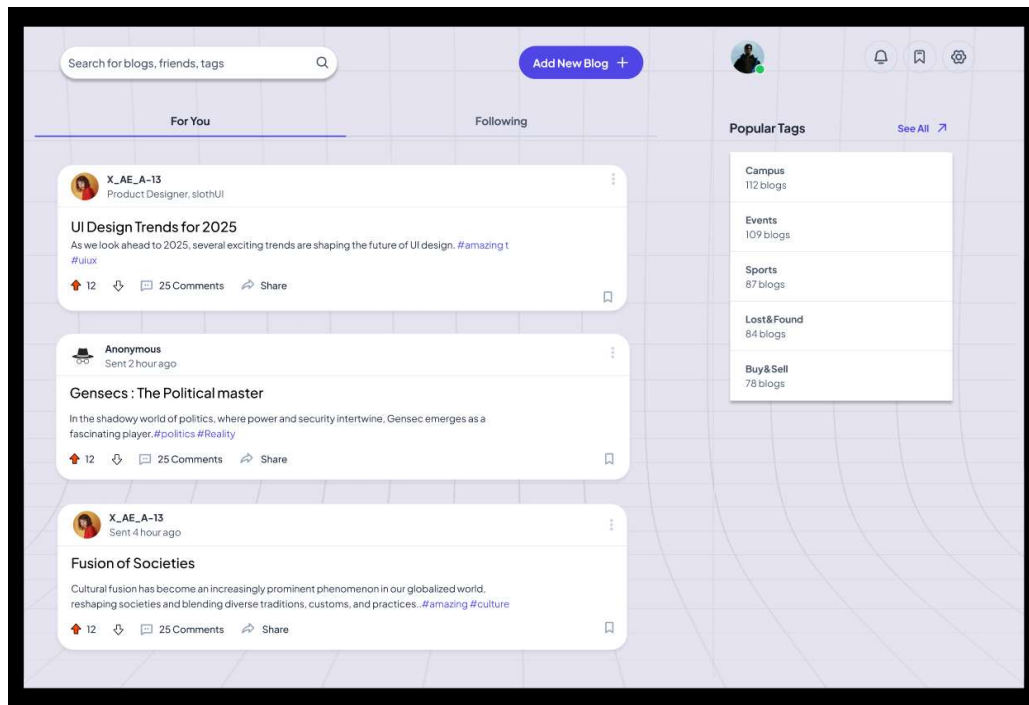
Reset Your Password

Email Address
elementary221b@gmail.com

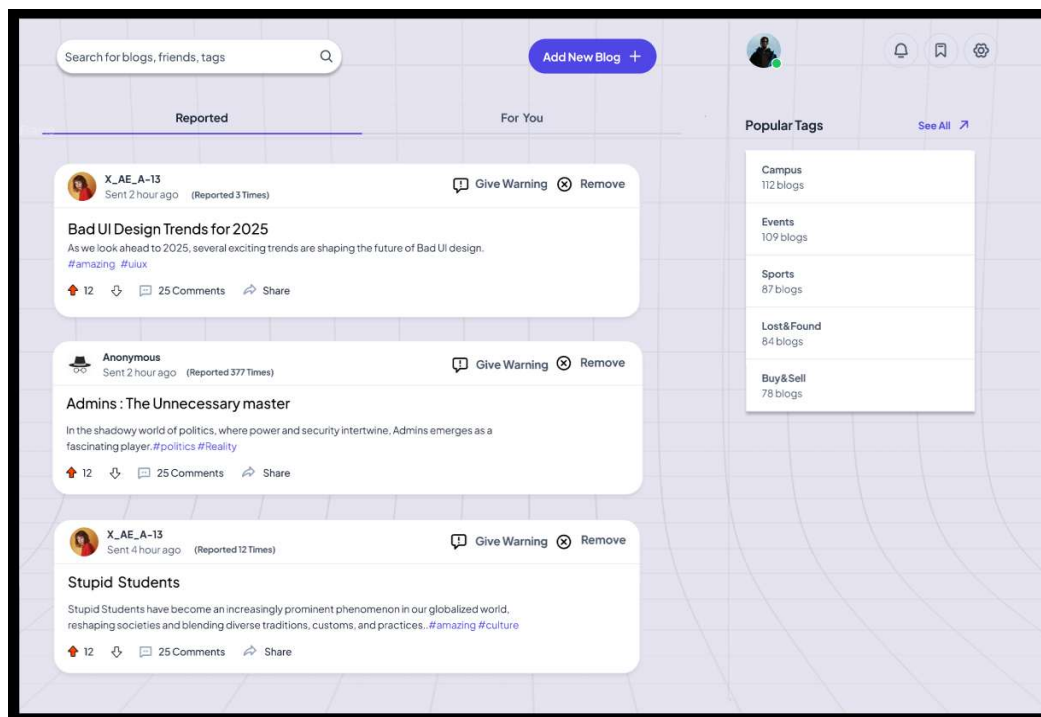
Reset Password 🔒

< Back to login screen

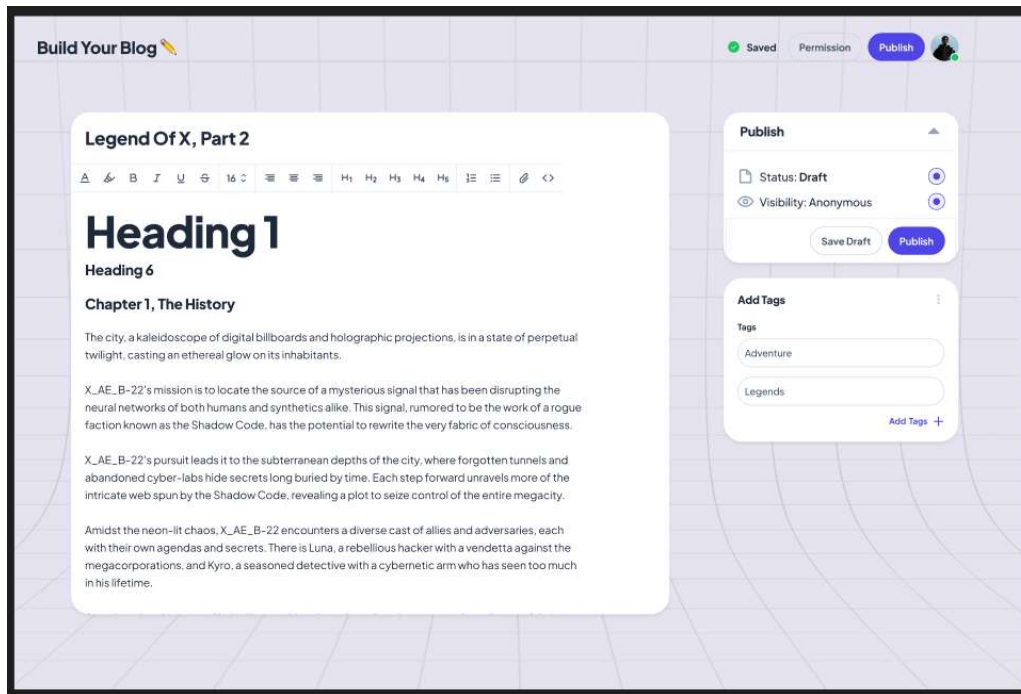
D. Home Page



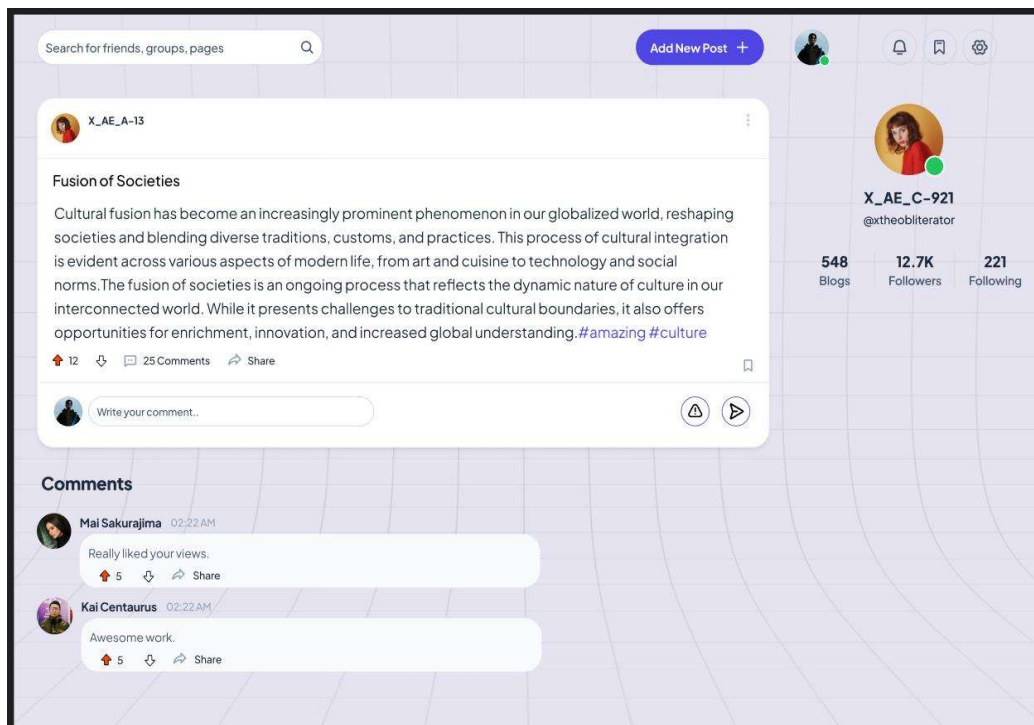
E. Admin Page



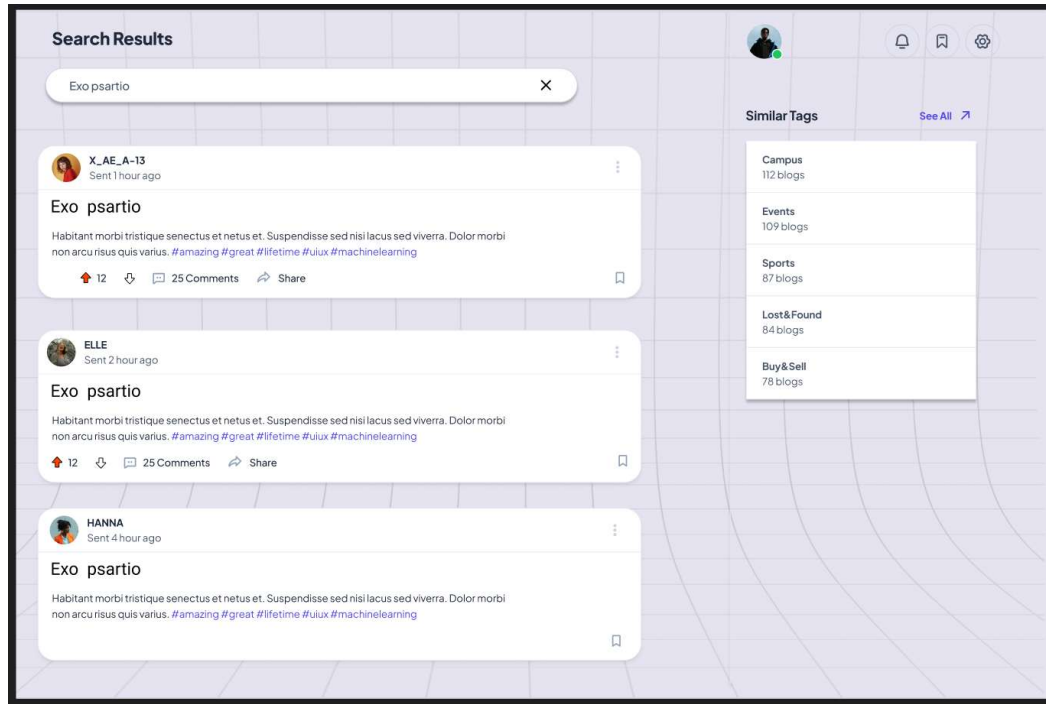
F. Blog Writing Page



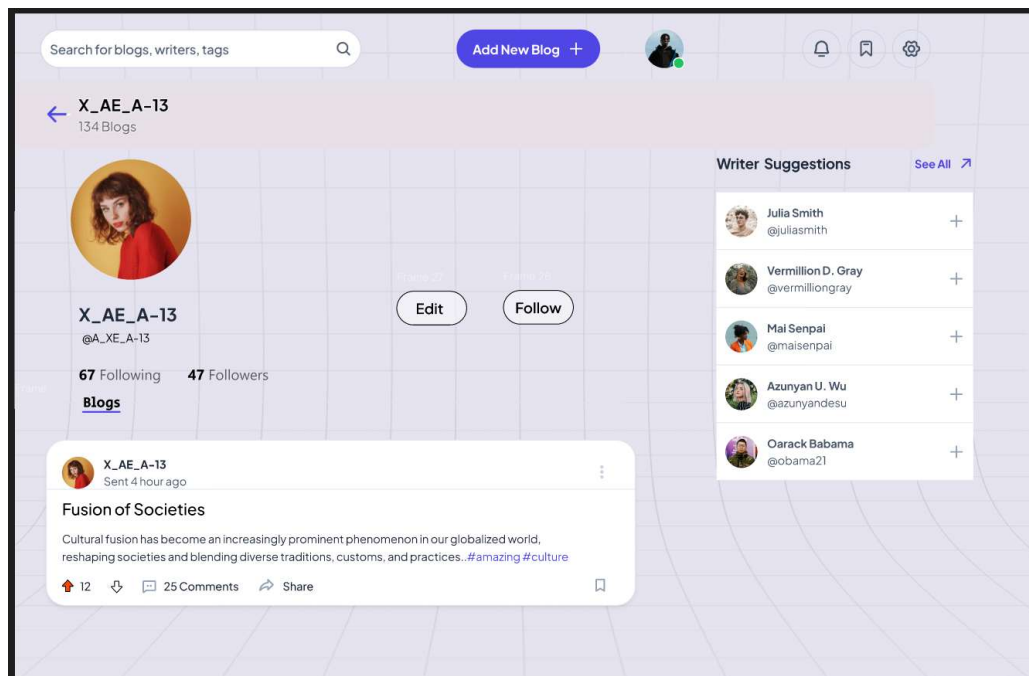
G. Single Blog Page



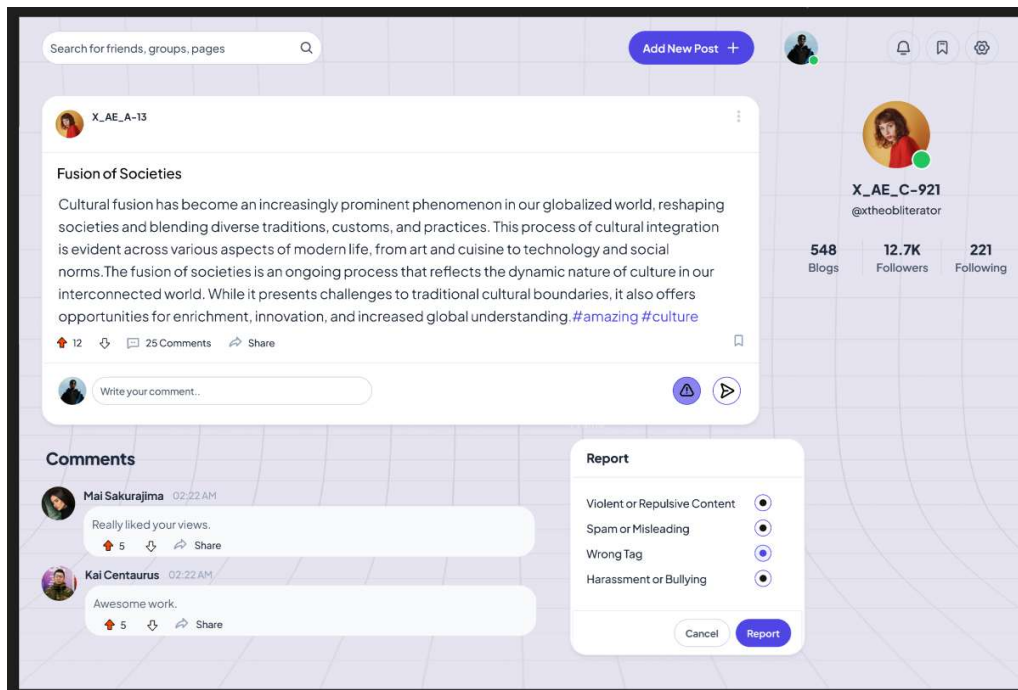
H. Search Result Page



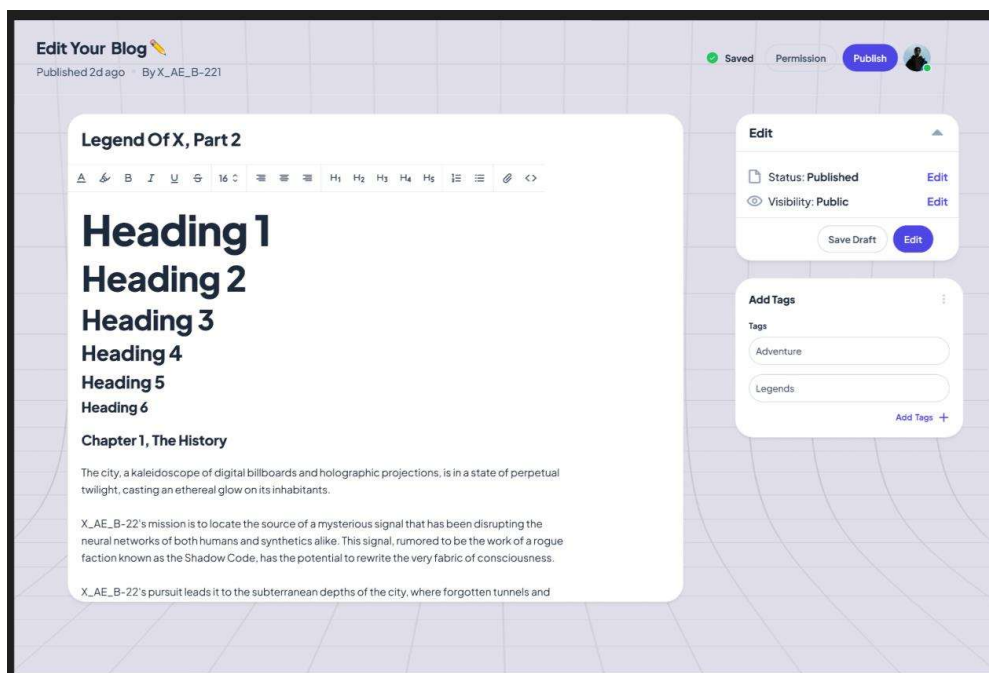
I. Profile Page



J. Report



K. Blog Edit Page



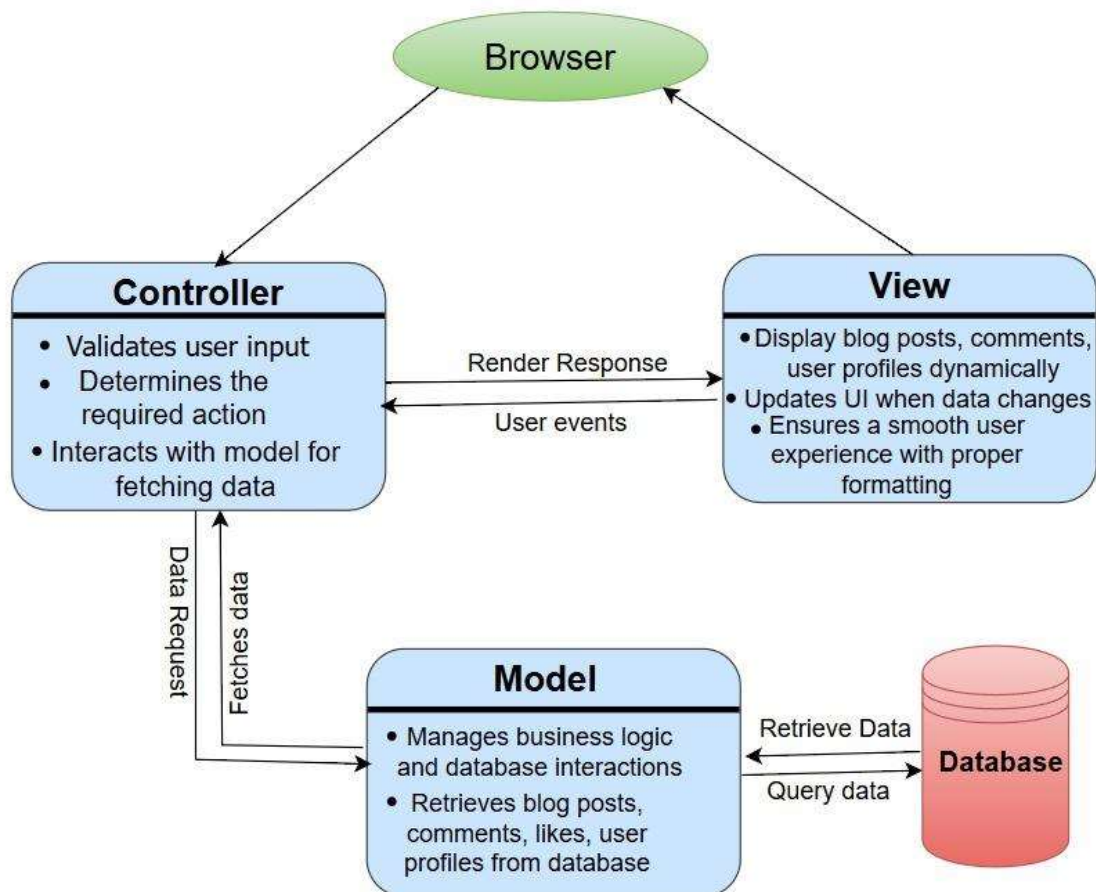
2 Architecture Design

We plan on using a hybrid of Model-View-Controller with Pipe filter architecture for our project ECHO. This is ideal when there are multiple ways to view and interact with data and future requirements are unknown.

In MVC (Model-View-Controller architecture) the model manages data (blogs, votes) ensuring consistency and security. The view dynamically renders the feed, comments, and filters adapting to user preferences. The controller processes actions (eg: publishing, reporting) and enforces rules (validating reports). This is crucial for our project as it simplifies collaboration between frontend & backend teams. This ensures testability which is much needed in a platform blending accountability (user profiles) and anonymity.

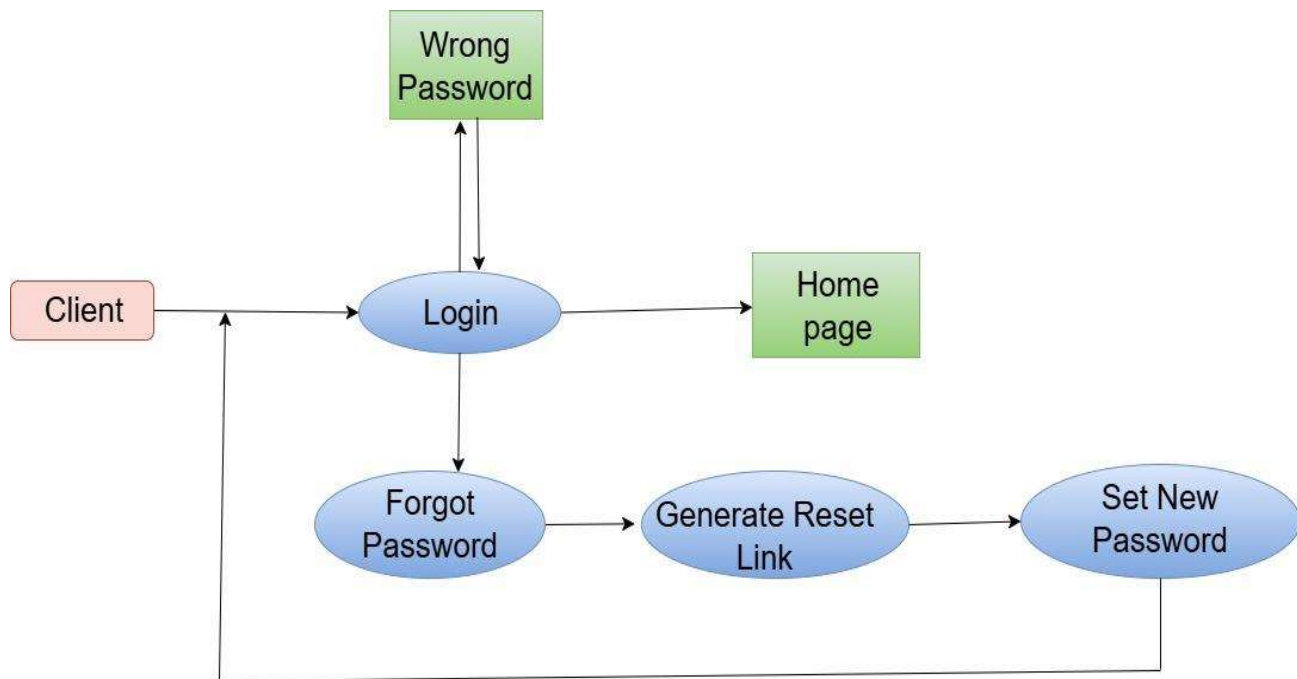
Pipe filter is good at tasks like tag-based filtering, spam detection and it does this through discrete, reusable filters. This lets us update filters without disrupting MVC filters which ensures scalability. Overall, this combination ensures our platform is adaptable, and efficient in meeting both current demands and future growth.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

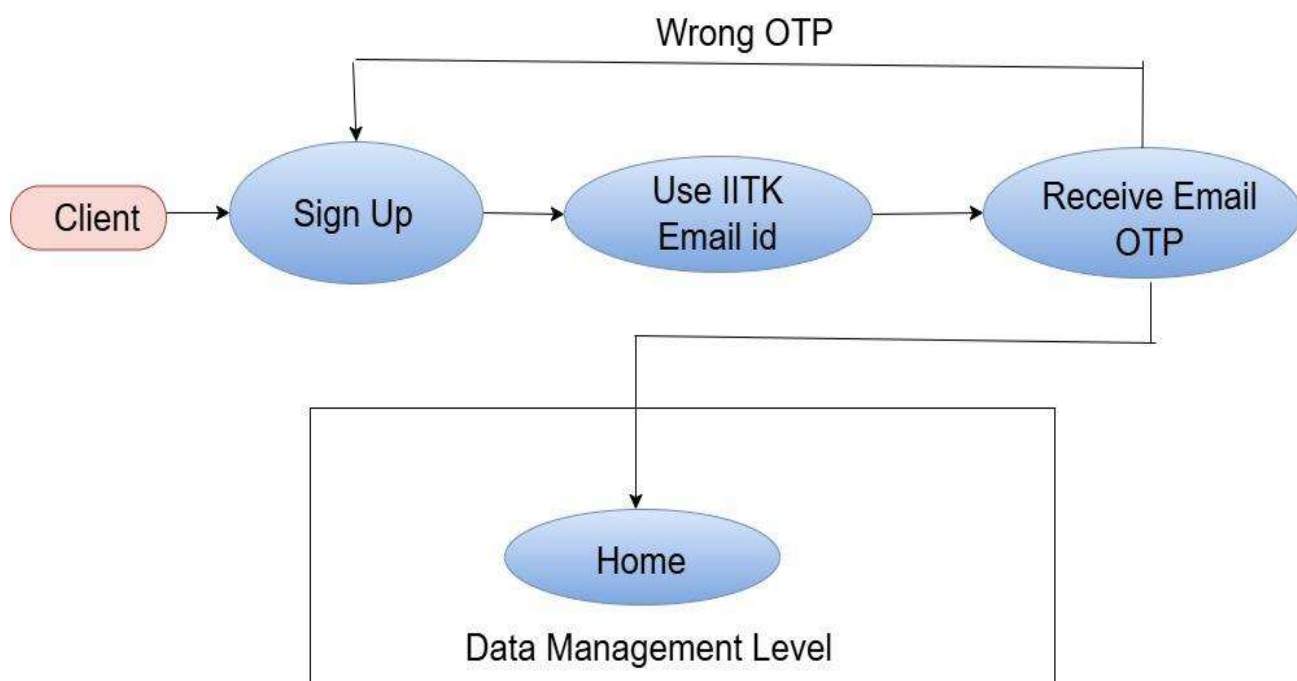


2.1 AUTHENTICATION LAYER

i) Pipe filter architecture for login and password reset.

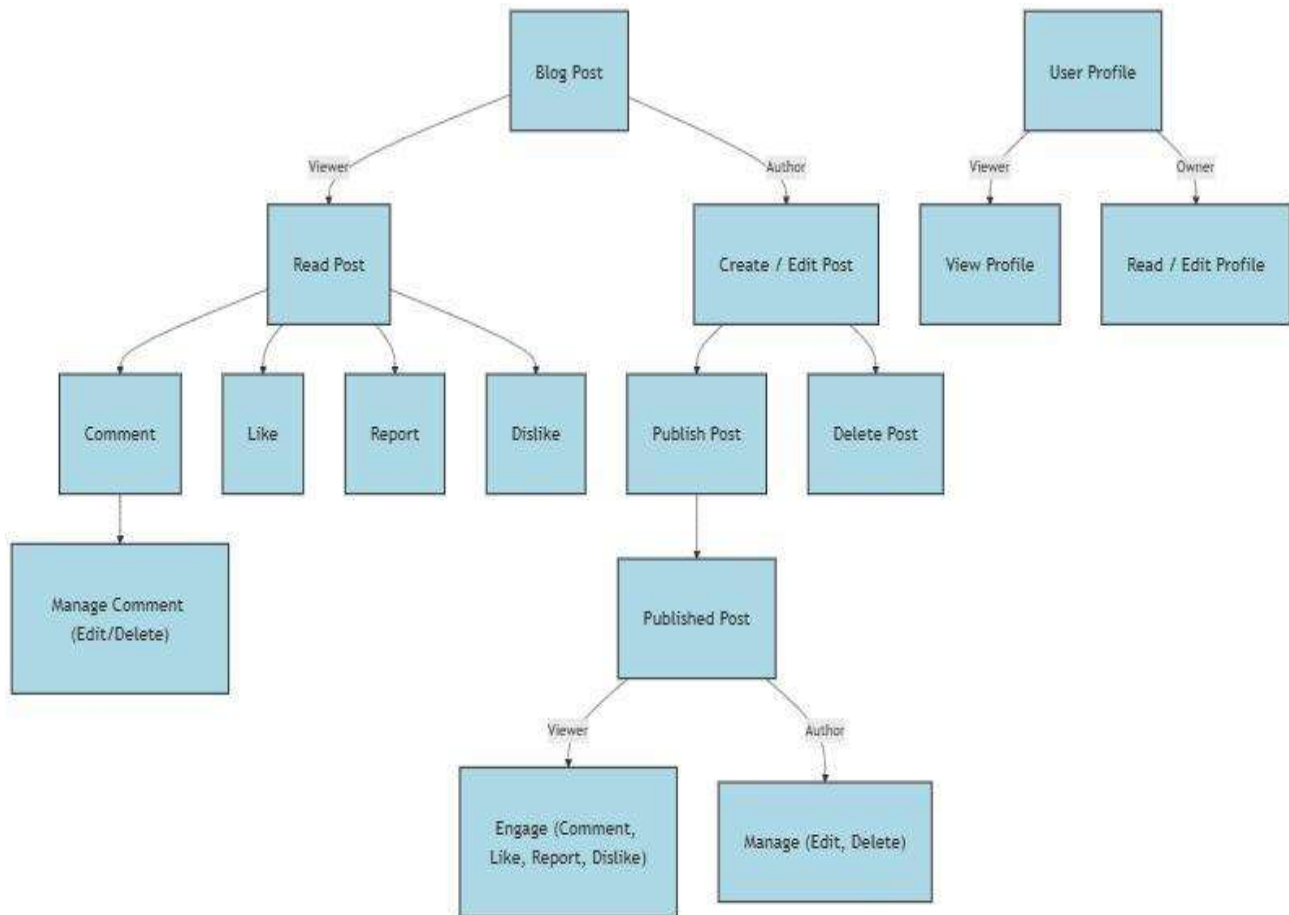


ii) Pipe filter architecture for signup.



2.2 DATA MANAGEMENT LAYER

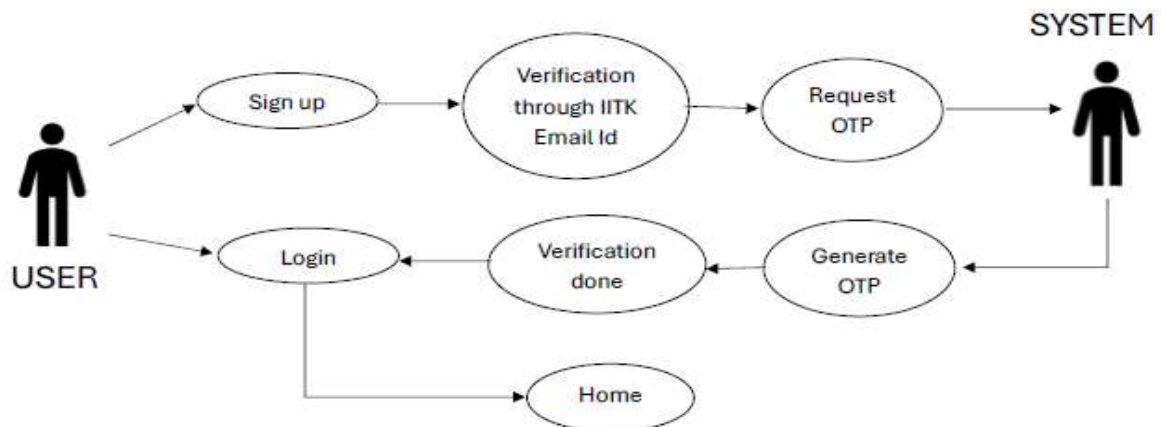
i) Pipe filter architecture of flow of system data.



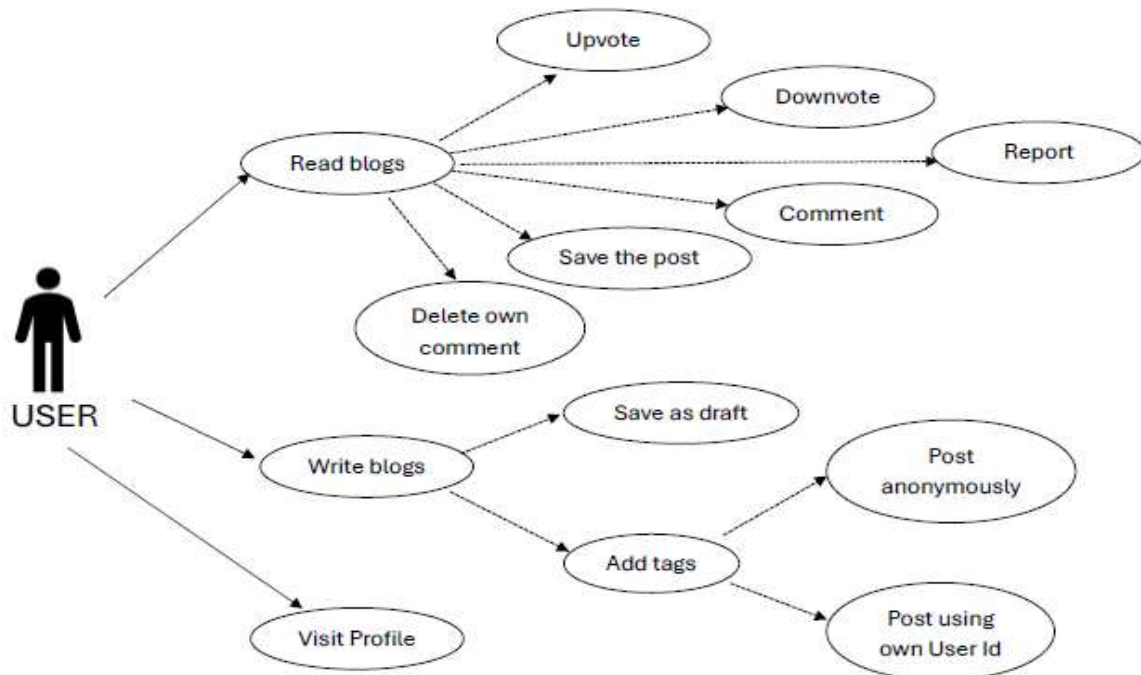
3 Object Oriented Design

3.1 Use Case Diagram

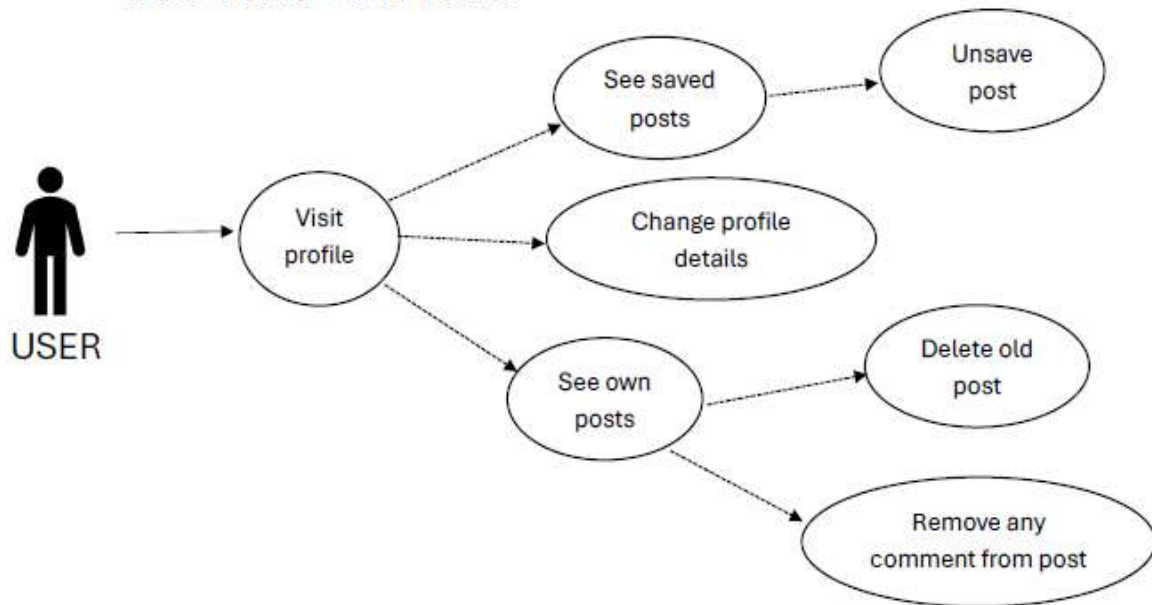
#USE CASE 1 : Authentication



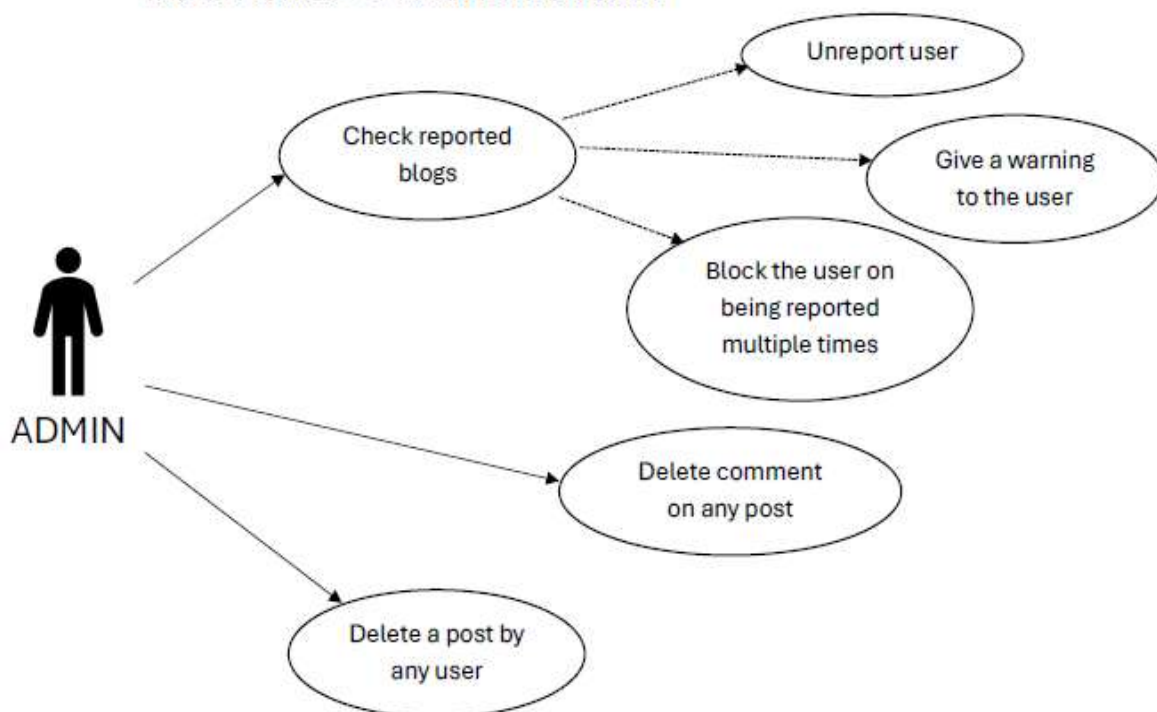
#USE CASE 2 : Home



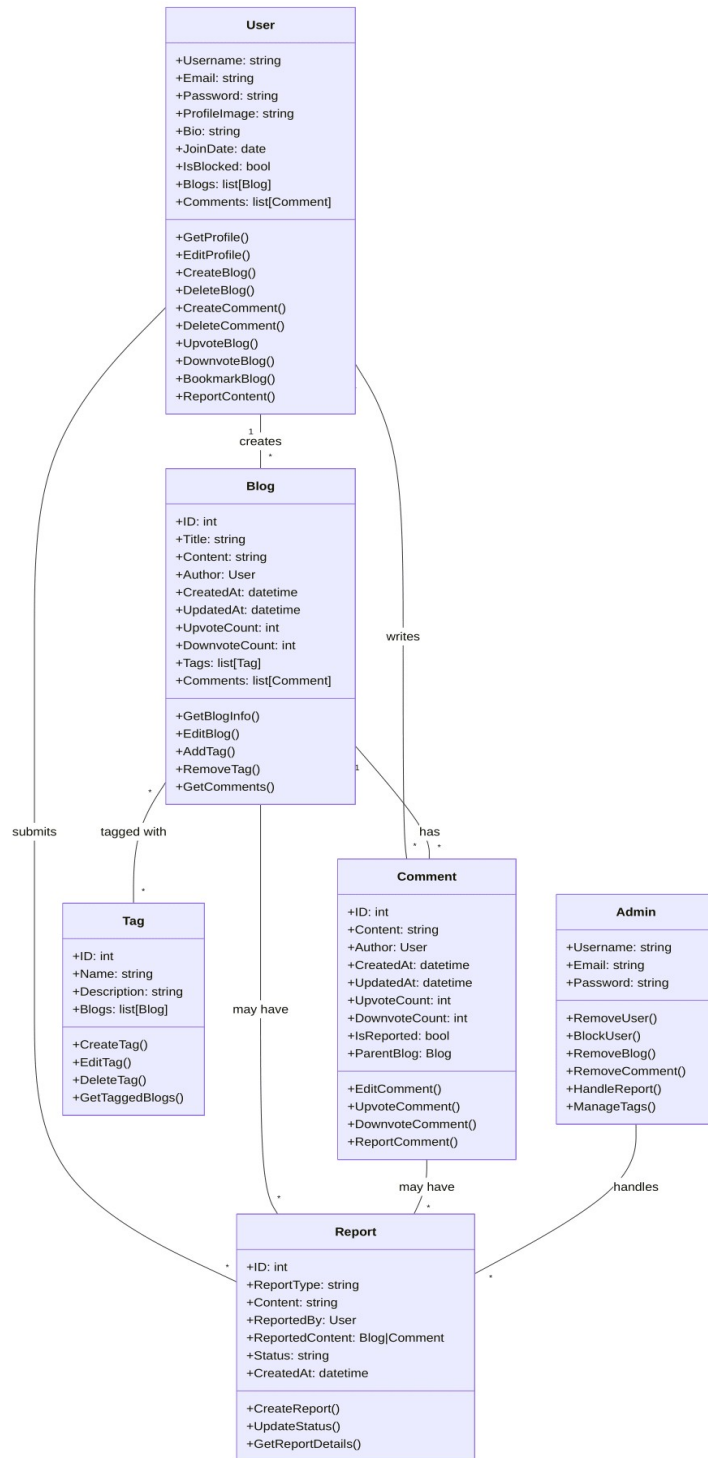
#USE CASE 3 : Profile



#USE CASE 4 : Administrator

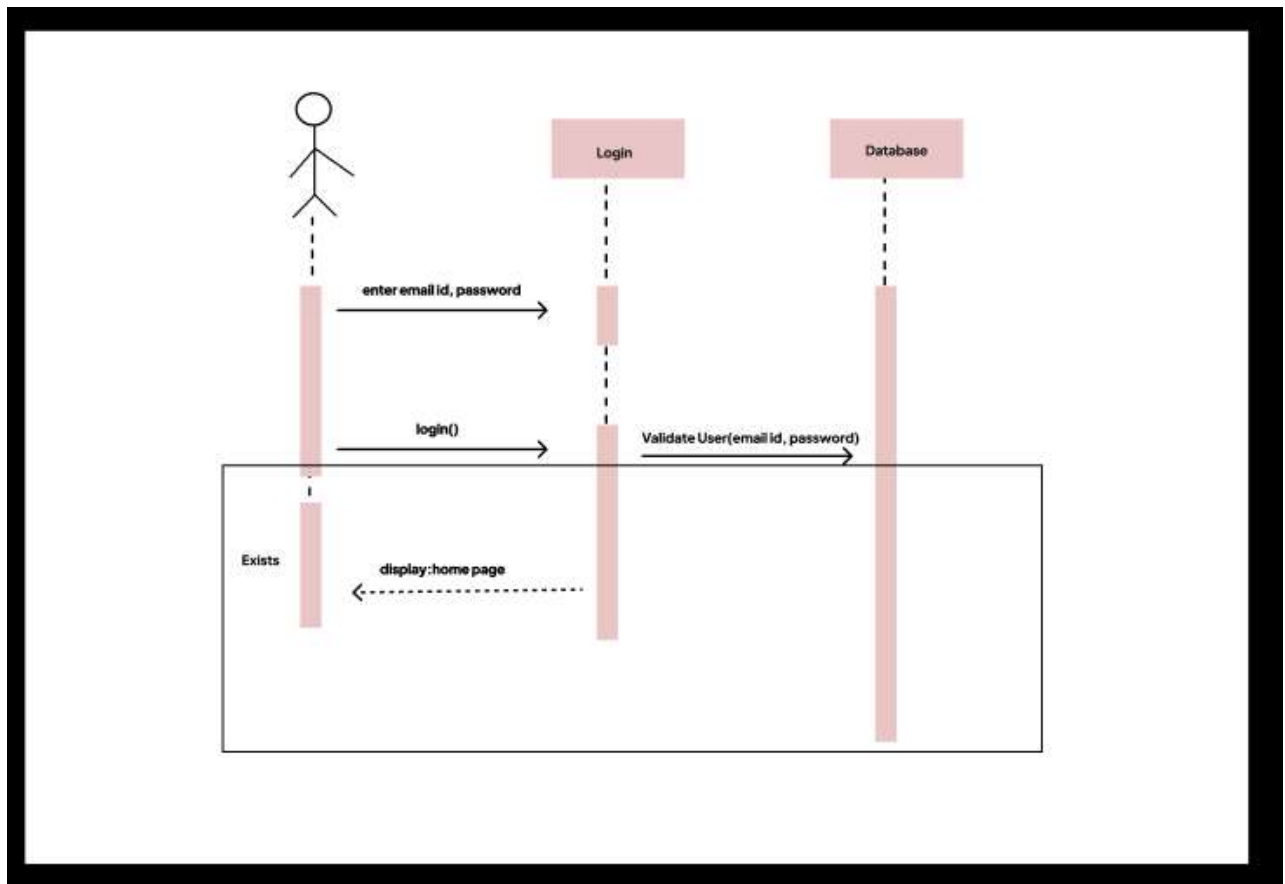


3.2 Class Diagrams

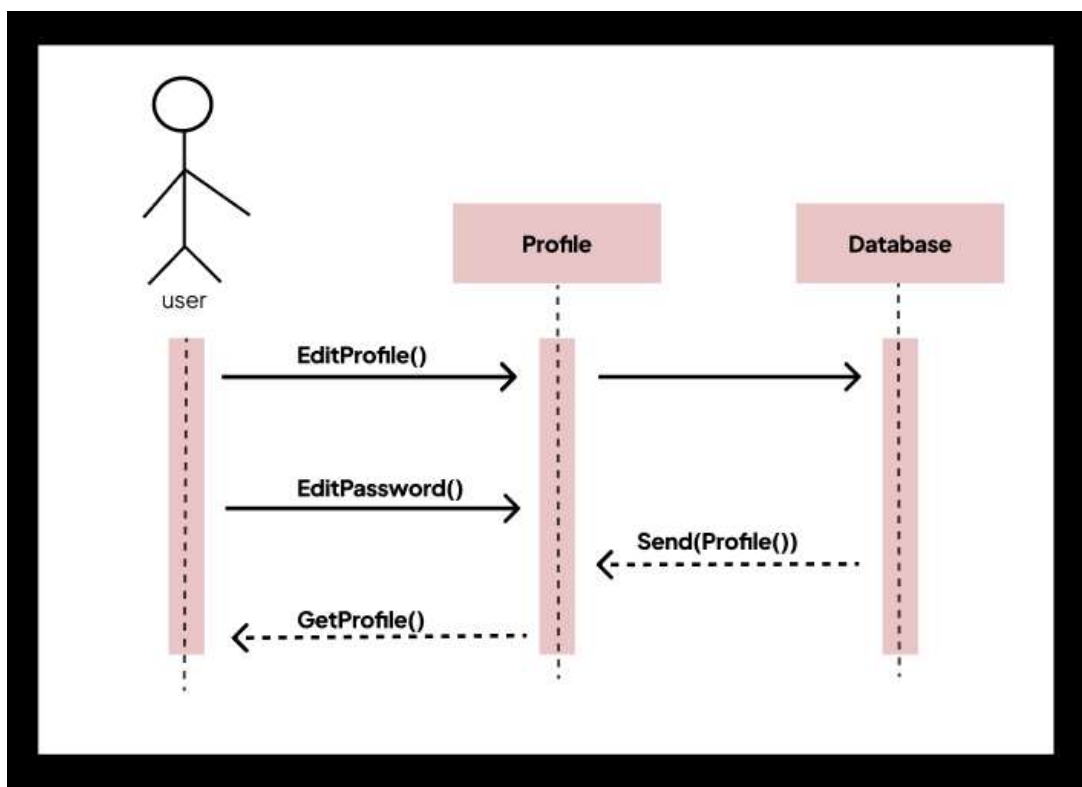


3.3 Sequence Diagrams

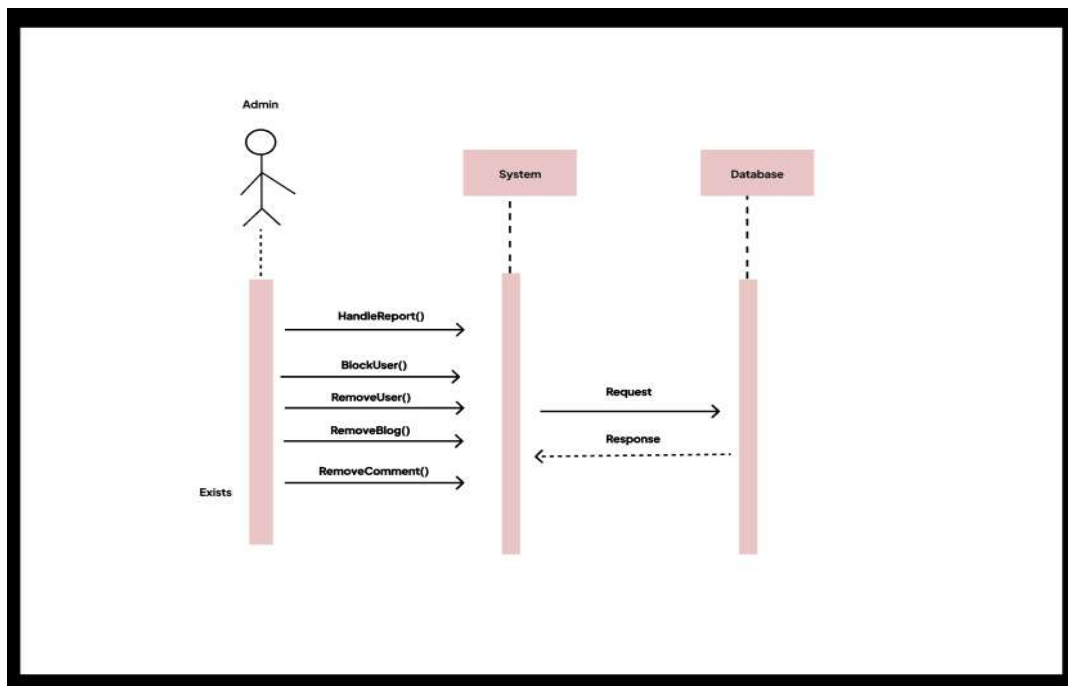
3.3.1 Authentication



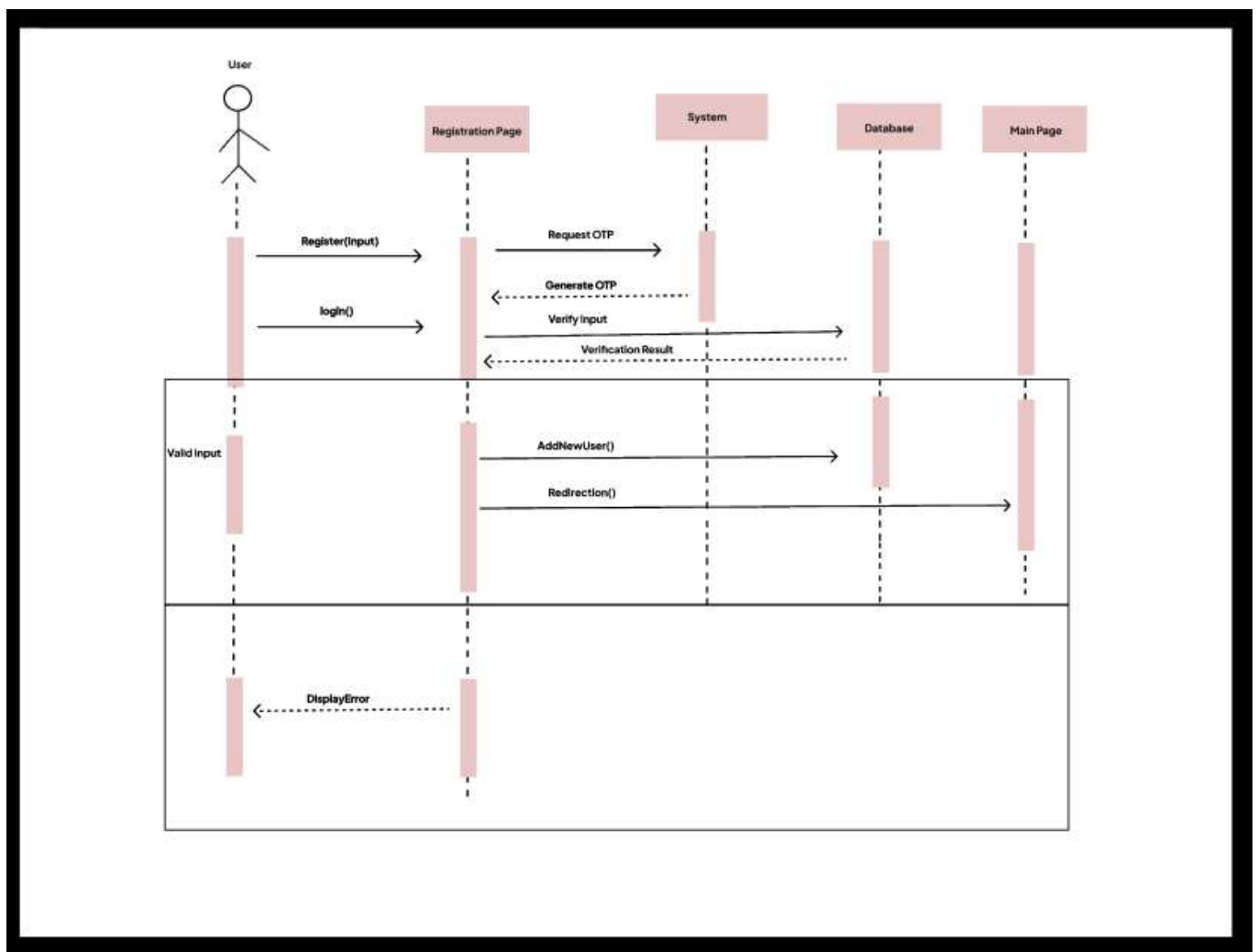
3.3.2 Edit Profile



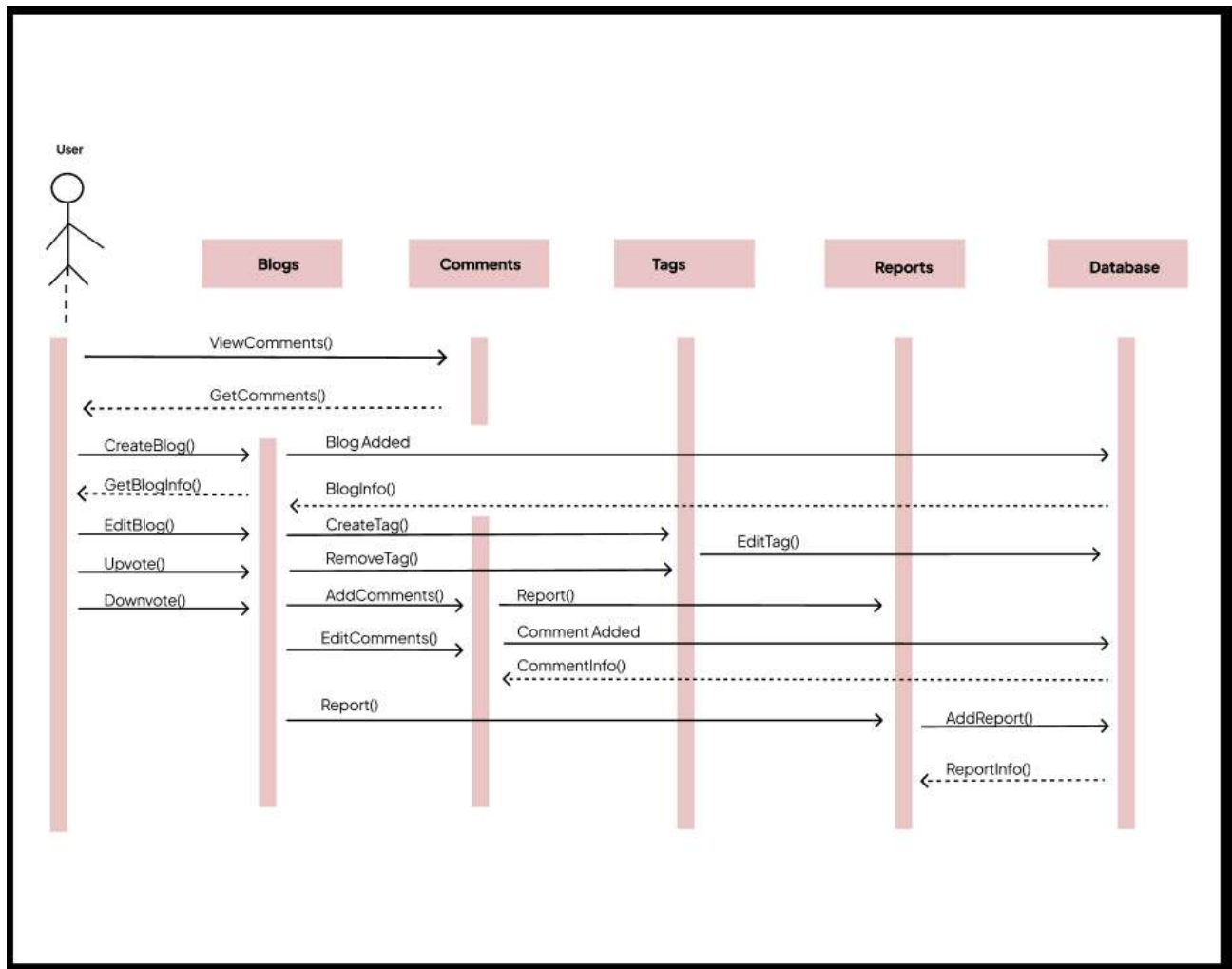
3.3.3 SYSTEM-ADMIN INTERACTION



3.3.4 USER REGISTRATION

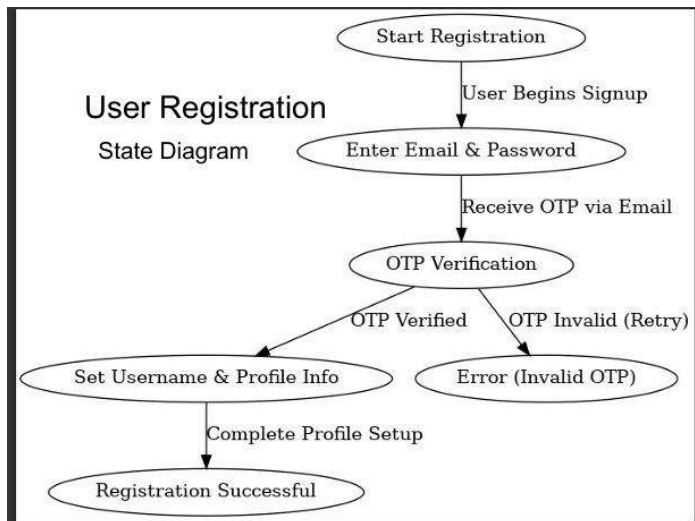


3.3.5 User-System Interaction

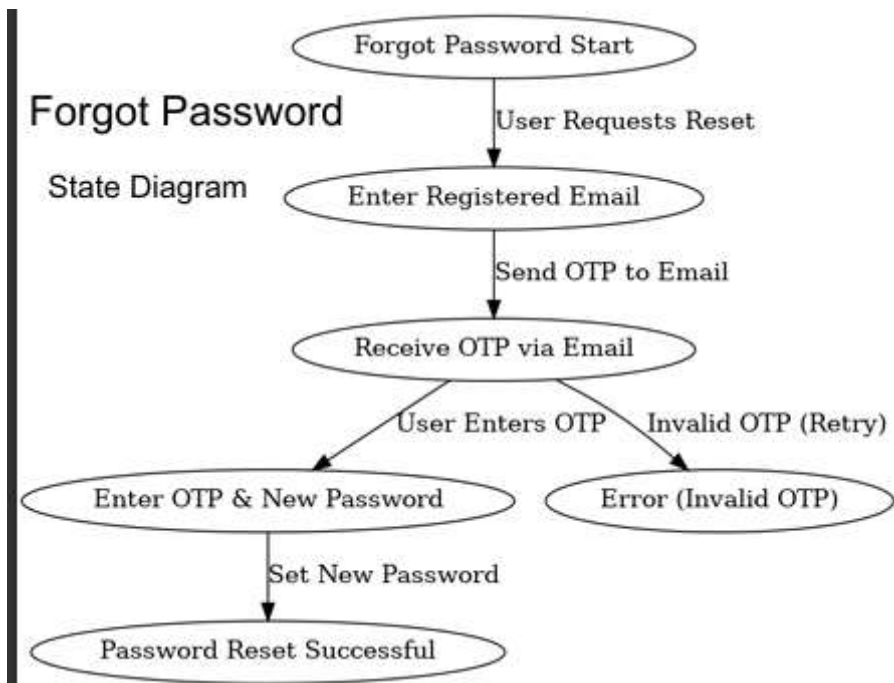


3.4 State Diagrams

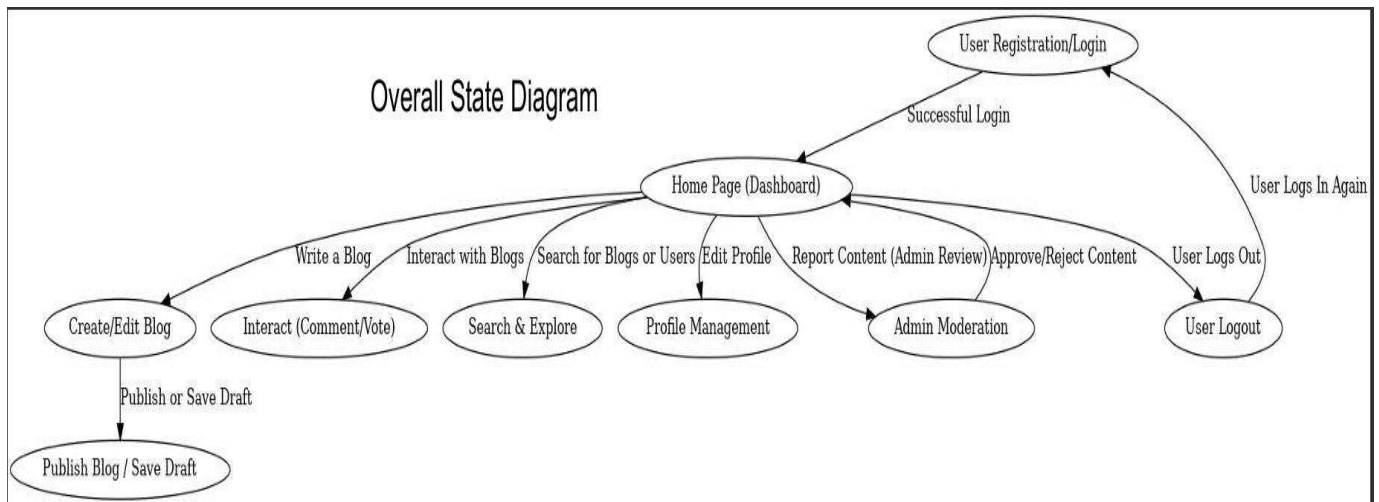
3.4.1 User Registration



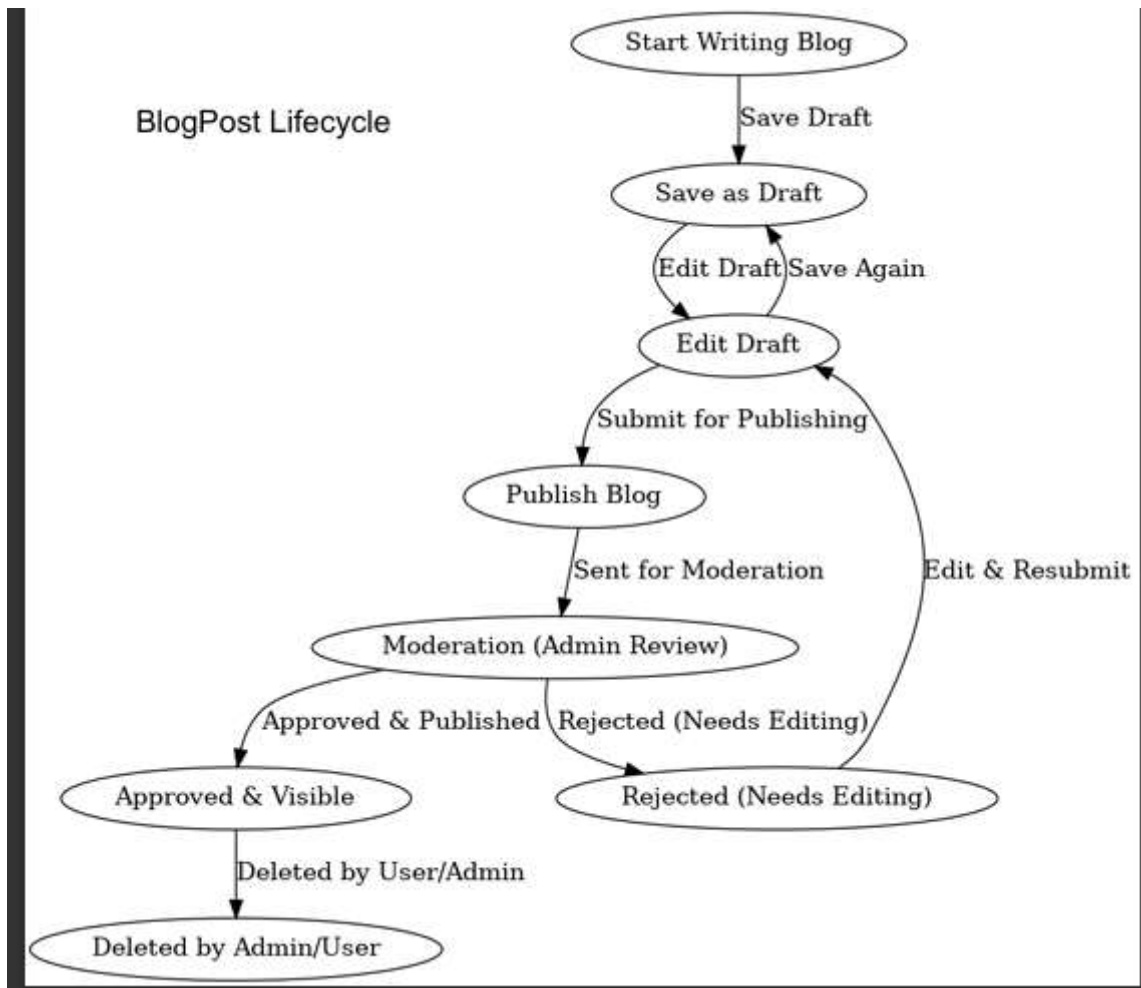
3.4.2 Forgot Password



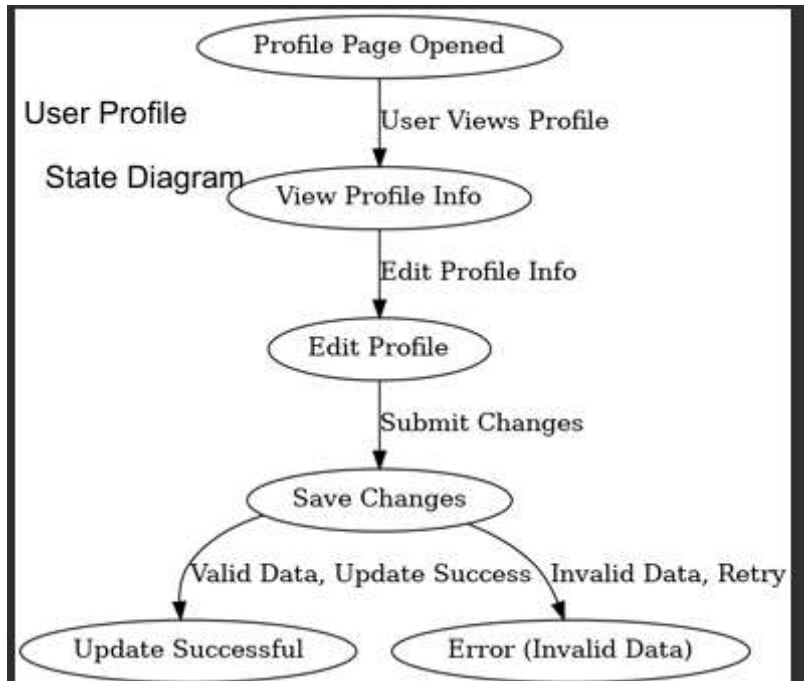
3.4.3 Overall State Diagram



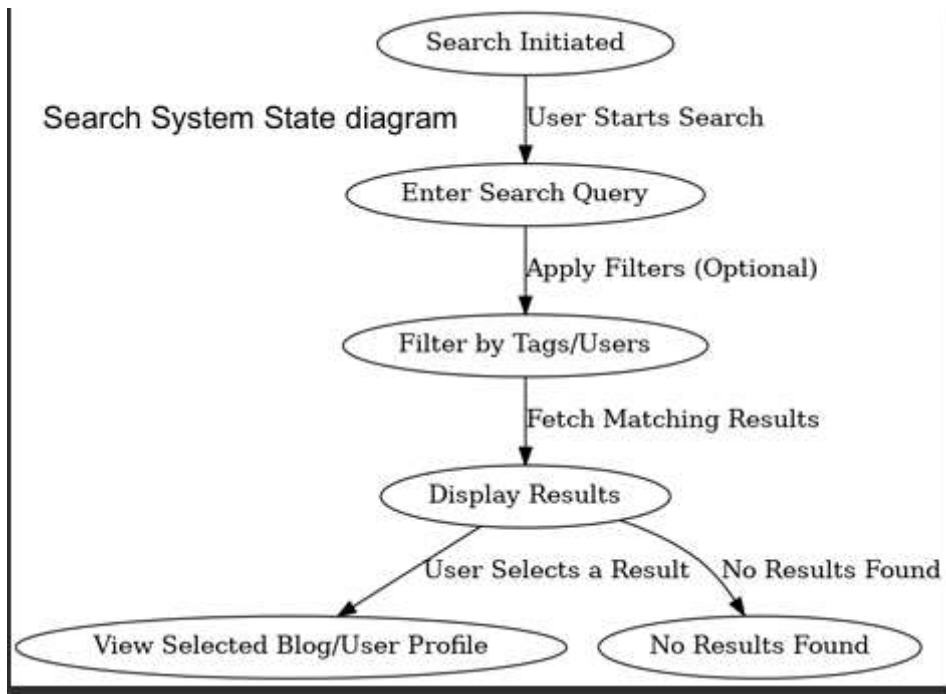
3.4.4 Blog Post Lifecycle



3.4.5 User Profile



3.4.6 Search System State Diagram



4 Project Plan

4.1 SYSTEM DESIGN AND ARCHITECTURE

- **LOGIN/SIGNUP PAGE:**

It is a simple form for login/signup into user's account using email, username and password.

- **HOME PAGE:**

It is the homepage where blog posts appear in a featured order. It includes blog titles, any comments, and options to take actions like reading more or interacting with the blogs, allowing users to explore content easily

- **PROFILE PAGE:**

It is the page that contains user-specific details, such as their profile picture, followers and published blogs.

- **SINGLE BLOG PAGE:**

It displays a full blog post with its title, content, upvotes, downvotes, comments section, and other options.

- **BLOG WRITING PAGE:**

It is the writing page where writer can create and write new blog posts. It provides a space to add your title, content, and other details before publishing.

- **SEARCH PAGE:**

It displays results whenever users enter keywords in the search bar. User can search for tags, blog titles and usernames.

- **ADMIN PAGE:**

It displays the admin's dashboard for managing users, configuring settings, and monitoring performance through reports and alerts.

4.2 FRONTEND DEVELOPMENT

The frontend is the client-side component of the website that handles the user interface, user interactions, and data presentation. It ensures that users can seamlessly interact with the website, view content, and perform actions such as creating blogs, liking, and commenting. The frontend communicates with the backend through APIs to fetch and display data dynamically.

Key Components of Frontend Development:

4.2.1.1 HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language)

HTML is the foundation of web pages. It structures content and elements, such as headings, paragraphs, links, and images. HTML creates the basic skeleton of website.

4.2.1.2 CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

CSS is used to style HTML elements. It controls the design, including colors, fonts, spacing, and positioning. It styles the blog posts, profile pages and other interfaces.

- **JavaScript (JS)**

JavaScript makes websites interactive by adding behavior. It allows to update content dynamically, and handle user inputs. It handles user interactions such as liking a blog, posting comments, following/unfollowing users, and dynamically loading blogs without refreshing the page.

Library for Frontend Development

4.2.2.1 React Library

React is great for building a website because it's fast, modular, and easy to manage. It helps to create reusable components like blogs, comments, and profiles. Data can be managed using Hooks or Redux and fetch posts with Axios or Fetch API. WebSockets will allow real-time updates for likes and comments.

4.3 BACKEND DEVELOPMENT

The backend is the server-side component of the website that handles data processing, business logic, database interactions, and API management. It ensures that the front-end (user interface) can communicate with the database and other services seamlessly.

Components of Backend Development

- **Server Setup:**
 - A server is required to host the backend application. It will handle requests from the front-end, process them, and send back responses.
- **Tools/Frameworks:**
 - Node.js (with Express.js)
- **Database:**
 - The database stores all the data, such as user profiles, posts, comments, likes, and followers.
 - Database:
 - NoSQL Database: MongoDB (for flexible, unstructured data).
- **APIs (Application Programming Interfaces):**
 - APIs act as a bridge between the front-end and back-end. They define how the front-end can request data or perform actions.
- **API Types:**
 - RESTful APIs.
- **Authentication and Authorization:**
 - Ensures that users can securely log in and access their data.
 - JWT (JSON Web Tokens)

4.4 INTEGRATION

It is the process of connecting the frontend (user interface) with the backend (server, database, and APIs) to ensure seamless data flow and user interaction. Integration ensures that users can log in, create posts, interact with content, and view real-time updates.

Key Aspects of Integration

- **API Communication:**
The frontend (React) interacts with the backend (Node.js/Express) using different APIs.
- **User Authentication:**
Secure login and signup with JWT or OAuth, allowing users to access their accounts.
- **Data Fetching:**
The frontend fetches data (blogs, likes, comments) from the backend using API, and displays it dynamically.
- **Error Handling & Security:**
Backend responses are validated, and then the frontend displays appropriate messages for errors like failed login attempts or invalid data submissions.

4.5 TESTING

Testing and debugging are crucial steps in the development process to ensure the website functions smoothly, is secure, and provides a seamless user experience.

Debugging Frontend

Frontend debugging ensures that the user interface, interactions, and API communication work smoothly. It involves identifying and fixing issues related to UI rendering, API calls, and event handling.

Debugging Backend

Backend debugging involves identifying issues in server logic, API responses, database queries, and overall system performance. It ensures data processing is accurate, secure, and optimized.

Integration Testing

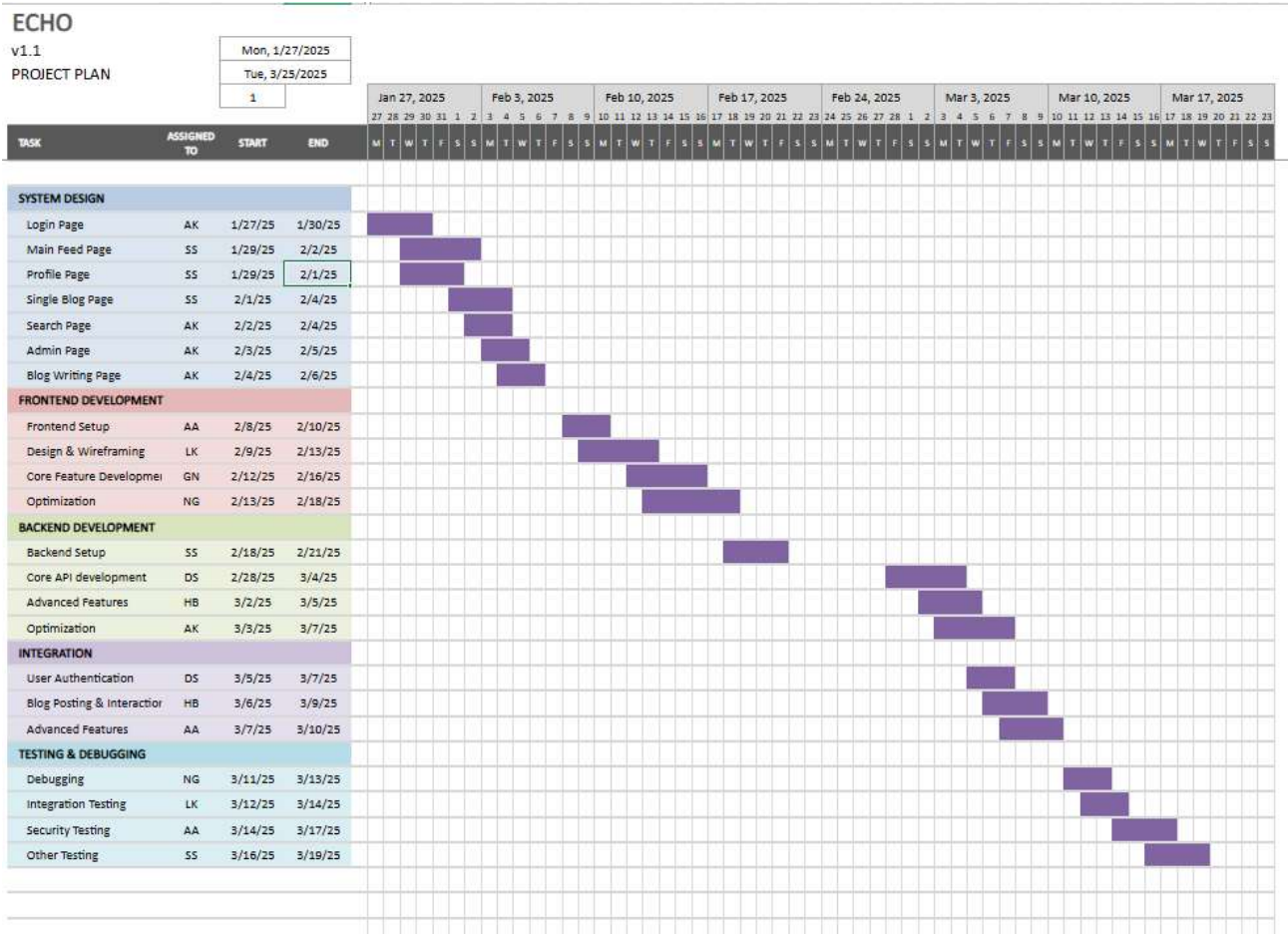
Integration testing verifies that the frontend and backend communicate correctly, ensuring seamless user interactions and data flow. It ensures that API endpoints return the correct responses and the frontend processes them properly.

Security Testing

Security testing ensures that the website is protected against threats, vulnerabilities, and attacks that could compromise user data, authentication, or system integrity.

4.6 Project Timeline

Software Design Document for Group 18



- Initials:
- AK- Aryan Kumar
 - SS- Someshwar Singh
 - LK- Lokesh Kumar & lavish Kanva(both)
 - GN- Govind Nayak
 - DS- Durbasmriti Saha
 - NG- Nishanth Gone
 - AA- Ansh Adarsh
 - HB- Harsh Bhati

Appendix A - Group Log

DATE	TIME	MEMBERS PRESENT	DESCRIPTION
26 January, 2025	6 P.M.	Aryan, Nishanth, Harsh, Govind, Lavish, Durba, Someshwar, Lokesh	Meet with the TA, we discussed the document preparation and planned the project, covering the key steps and necessary details for smooth execution.
26 January, 2025	10 P.M.	Aryan, Nishanth, Govind, Lavish, Durba, Lokesh, Someshwar, Ansh	We had an online meeting to go over the documentation and make sure everyone was clear on the details. We also talked about gathering the sources needed to complete the document.
31 January, 2025	7 P.M.	Aryan, Nishanth, Harsh, Govind, Lavish, Durba, Lokesh, Ansh, Someshwar	We distributed the work among the team members by forming small groups. These groups will collaborate to integrate their work and ensure everything comes together seamlessly
01 February, 2025	10 P.M.	Aryan, Nishanth, Harsh, Govind, Lavish, Durba, Lokesh, Someshwar, Ansh	Online meet with the TA, where he assisted with the setup for frontend development. After that, we assigned specific tasks to each team member to ensure everything gets completed
02-06 February, 2025		Respective Group Members	Held several online meetings among small groups to track progress within them, making sure everything was on track and running smoothly.