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Flowchart #1 – Simple Login Journey

A screenshot of a diagram

Description automatically generated

The Image above shows a simple login journey for a user on my website. Steps in the Login Journey:

1. Access the Login Page: Users start by accessing a login page on a website or application.
2. Enter Credentials: Users enter their login credentials, which often include a username or email address and a password.
3. Submit the Form: Users submit the login form with their credentials.
4. Server-Side Validation: Is the credentials or data valid? The server checks the entered credentials against the database to verify if they are correct. This includes checking the username or email's existence and comparing the provided password with the stored, hashed password.
5. Authentication: If the credentials are valid, the user is authenticated, and a session is created to remember the user's identity.
6. Access Denied: If the credentials are invalid, users may receive an error message and are not granted access. They may be prompted to try again or recover their password.
7. Access Granted: If the credentials are valid, users may continue with their journey on my website.

Flowchart #2 – Toggle to ‘My Courses’ Page

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

The above flowchart depicts an easy flow towards logging in to the website and then accessing ‘My Courses’ page to find the courses a student has saved. This means that data from backend or the database is going to be needed in order to be shown on the website.

The user journey to access the "My Courses" page on my website or application typically involves the following steps:

1. Login to Website: The user starts by logging onto the website or application's home page.
2. Find "My Courses": In the navigation menu, the user identifies the "My Courses" link or menu item.
3. Click on "My Courses": The user clicks on the "My Courses" link to access the dedicated page for their courses.
4. My Courses Page: Upon clicking the link, the user is directed to the "My Courses" page, which displays a list of courses they are currently enrolled in or have access to.
5. Course Information: On the "My Courses" page, the user can view information about each course, such as the course name, instructor, schedule, and any additional details.
6. Interact with Courses: Depending on the design and functionality of the page, the user may have the option to interact with their courses, such as accessing course materials, assignments, grades, or discussion boards.

(Note: I have not coded this part of the milestone yet.)

This user journey allows users to easily access and explore their courses and related content, making it convenient for students and learners to manage their educational materials and progress.

Flowchart #3 – Toggle to ‘Find Friends’ Page

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

The user journey to access the "Find Friends" page on my website or application typically involves the following steps:

1. Login: The user starts by logging onto the website or application's home page.
2. Find "Find Friends": In the navigation menu, the user identifies the "Find Friends" link or menu item.
3. 4Click on "Find Friends": The user clicks on the "Find Friends" link to access the dedicated page for finding friends or connections.
4. Find Friends Page: Upon clicking the link, the user is directed to the "Find Friends" page, which provides options to search for and connect with other users.
5. Search and Filters: On the "Find Friends" page, users may have the option to search for friends based on specific criteria such as interests, subjects, location, or other relevant filters.
6. View Profiles: Users can view profiles of potential friends or connections to learn more about them. Profiles may include information about the user, their interests, and their study goals.
7. Send Friend Requests: If a user wants to connect with another user, they can typically send a friend request or connection request.
8. Accept or Decline Requests: If a user receives friend requests from others, they can accept or decline these requests, building their network.

(Note: several elements of this code have not been revised yet.)

This user journey allows users to discover and connect with like-minded individuals, fostering a sense of community and collaboration within the platform. It is commonly used in social networking or community-oriented websites and applications.

Flowchart #4 – Click on ‘Virtual Study Room’

A diagram of a computer program

Description automatically generated

The user journey to access the "Find Virtual Study Room" page on my website or application typically involves the following steps:

1. Access or login to the Home Page: The user starts by accessing the website or application's home page.
2. Find "Find Virtual Study Room": In the navigation menu, the user identifies the "Find Virtual Study Room" link or menu item.
3. Click on "Find Virtual Study Room": The user clicks on the "Find Virtual Study Room" link to access the dedicated page for finding virtual study rooms or study groups.
4. Virtual Study Room Page: Upon clicking the link, the user is directed to the "Virtual Study Room" page, which provides options for discovering study rooms and groups.
5. Search and Filters: On the "Virtual Study Room" page, users may have the option to search for virtual study rooms based on specific criteria, such as subjects, topics, availability, or location.
6. Browse Study Rooms: Users can browse a list of available virtual study rooms or groups, each with descriptions and details about the focus of the study sessions.
7. Join or Create Study Groups: Users have the option to join existing virtual study rooms or create their own study groups, depending on their preferences and needs.

This user journey enables users to connect with fellow learners and access virtual study environments that promote collaborative learning and mutual support. It's particularly valuable for students and individuals seeking to study together online.

Flowchart #5 – Click on ‘My Schedule’ Page

A diagram of a flowchart

Description automatically generated

The user journey to access the "My Schedule" page on my website or application typically involves the following steps:

1. Access the Home Page: The user starts by accessing the website or application's home page.
2. Find "My Schedule": In the navigation menu, the user identifies the "My Schedule" link or menu item.
3. Click on "My Schedule": The user clicks on the "My Schedule" link to access the dedicated page for managing their schedule.
4. My Schedule Page: Upon clicking the link, the user is directed to the "My Schedule" page, which displays their personal calendar or schedule.

This user journey provides users with a convenient way to organize and keep track of their appointments, classes, and study sessions, helping them manage their time effectively and stay on top of their commitments.

Flowchart #6 – My Chats Page

A diagram of a computer

Description automatically generated

The user journey to access the "My Chats" page on my website or application typically involves the following steps:

1. Access the Home Page: The user starts by accessing the website or application's home page.
2. Find "My Chats": In the navigation menu, the user identifies the "My Chats" link or menu item.
3. Click on "My Chats": The user clicks on the "My Chats" link to access the dedicated page for managing their chats and messages.
4. My Chats Page: Upon clicking the link, the user is directed to the "My Chats" page, which displays a list of their recent conversations or chat threads.

This user journey provides users with a seamless and organized way to manage their chat conversations and engage in real-time communication with others, enhancing their online interaction and collaboration.

Flowchart #7 – ‘About us’ Page

A diagram of a flowchart

Description automatically generated

The user journey to access the "About Us" and "Donate" pages on a website typically involves the following steps:

Access the Home Page:

The user starts by accessing the website's home page, often the landing page when they visit the site.

Navigate to "About Us":

2. The user looks for a navigation menu or links that help them explore different sections of the website.

In the navigation menu, the user finds and clicks on the "About Us" link or menu item.

The user is directed to the "About Us" page, where they can learn about the organization, its mission, history, and other relevant information.

Navigate to "Donate":

5. While on the "About Us" page, the user may find information about supporting the organization.

The user may click on a "Donate" link or button that is often provided on the "About Us" page.

The user is directed to the "Donate" page, where they can contribute to the organization by making a donation.

Make a Donation:

8. On the "Donate" page, the user has to first login to the website. Then they can specify the donation amount, payment method, and any additional details required for the donation.

After providing the necessary information, the user confirms and completes the donation transaction.

Return to Home Page or Explore Further:

10. Following the donation or exploration of the "About Us" and "Donate" pages, the user can choose to return to the home page or continue exploring other sections of the website.

This user journey allows users to access information about the organization, learn about its mission, and make contributions to support the cause. It's a common path for users who are interested in both understanding an organization's purpose and providing financial support.