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DIT Self Assessment Tool User

High-Level Design Document

1. Overview

This document outlines the high-level design of a UI component system that uses JSON-based definitions to describe UI elements and their behaviors. The system includes buttons with properties such as text, color, border color, and onselect actions. The goal is to provide a structured, reusable, and maintainable way to define UI elements and their interactions.

2. System Architecture

2.1 Data Structure

- Root Object: A JSON object containing a list of UI elements.
- **UI Element**: A JSON object representing a single UI component (e.g., button, label, etc.).
- Properties:
 - Id: Unique identifier for the UI element.
 - Text: Text displayed on the element.
 - Color: Color of the element (in RGBA format).
 - BorderColor: Border color of the element (in RGBA format).
 - Onselect: Action to execute when the element is clicked (e.g., navigation, function call).

2.2 UI Component Types

- Button: A clickable element with a text label and visual styling.
- Label: A static text element with styling.
- Input Field: A text input element.

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Image: A visual element with a source and styling.

3. Core Components

3.1 UI Element Definition

Each UI element is defined as a JSON object with the following structure:

```
{
"Id": "button1",
"Text": "Submit",
"Color": "RGBA(0, 0, 0, 1)",
"BorderColor": "RGBA(204, 204, 204, 1)",
"OnSelect": "Navigate('Line Manager Main Screen')"
}
```

3.2 UI Element Rendering

- UI elements are rendered based on their Id, Text, Color, and BorderColor.
- The onselect property defines the action to be executed when the element is clicked.

3.3 UI Element Interaction

- The onselect property is a string that represents a function or action to be executed.
- Supported actions include:
 - Navigate('ScreenName'): Navigate to a specific screen.
 - TriggerFunction('FunctionName'): Call a predefined function.
 - ShowToast('Message'): Display a toast message.

4. Data Flow

4.1 Input

 JSON data is provided as input, defining the UI elements and their properties.

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4.2 Processing

- The JSON is parsed and validated.
- UI elements are rendered based on their properties.
- OnSelect actions are executed when the element is clicked.

4.3 Output

- · Rendered UI elements.
- Execution of OnSelect actions (e.g., navigation, function calls).

5. Validation and Error Handling

5.1 Validation Rules

- All UI elements must have a unique d.
- OnSelect must be a valid action string.
- Color and BorderColor must be in RGBA format.

5.2 Error Handling

- If a UI element is missing a required property (e.g., Id, Text), an error is logged.
- If an invalid Onselect action is provided, it is flagged as an error.

6. Extensibility

6.1 Support for New UI Elements

The system supports the addition of new UI element types (e.g., InputField),
 Image) by extending the JSON structure.

6.2 Support for New Actions

 New actions can be added to the OnSelect property by defining them in the system's action registry.

7. Use Cases

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7.1 Navigation Between Screens

 Buttons with OnSelect set to Navigate('ScreenName') are used to move between screens.

7.2 Function Triggers

• Buttons can trigger predefined functions (e.g., TriggerFunction('SaveData')).

7.3 Toast Notifications

• Buttons can display toast messages using ShowToast('Message').

8. Future Enhancements

- Dynamic UI Generation: Generate UI elements dynamically based on data.
- UI State Management: Support for UI states (e.g., enabled/disabled, focused).
- **UI Animation**: Support for animations and transitions between UI states.

9. Conclusion

This high-level design provides a structured and extensible way to define and manage UI elements with their associated behaviors. The system is based on a JSON data model, making it easy to maintain, extend, and integrate with other systems. The onselect property is a key feature that enables interaction and dynamic behavior in the UI.

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