



SC2006 - Software Engineering

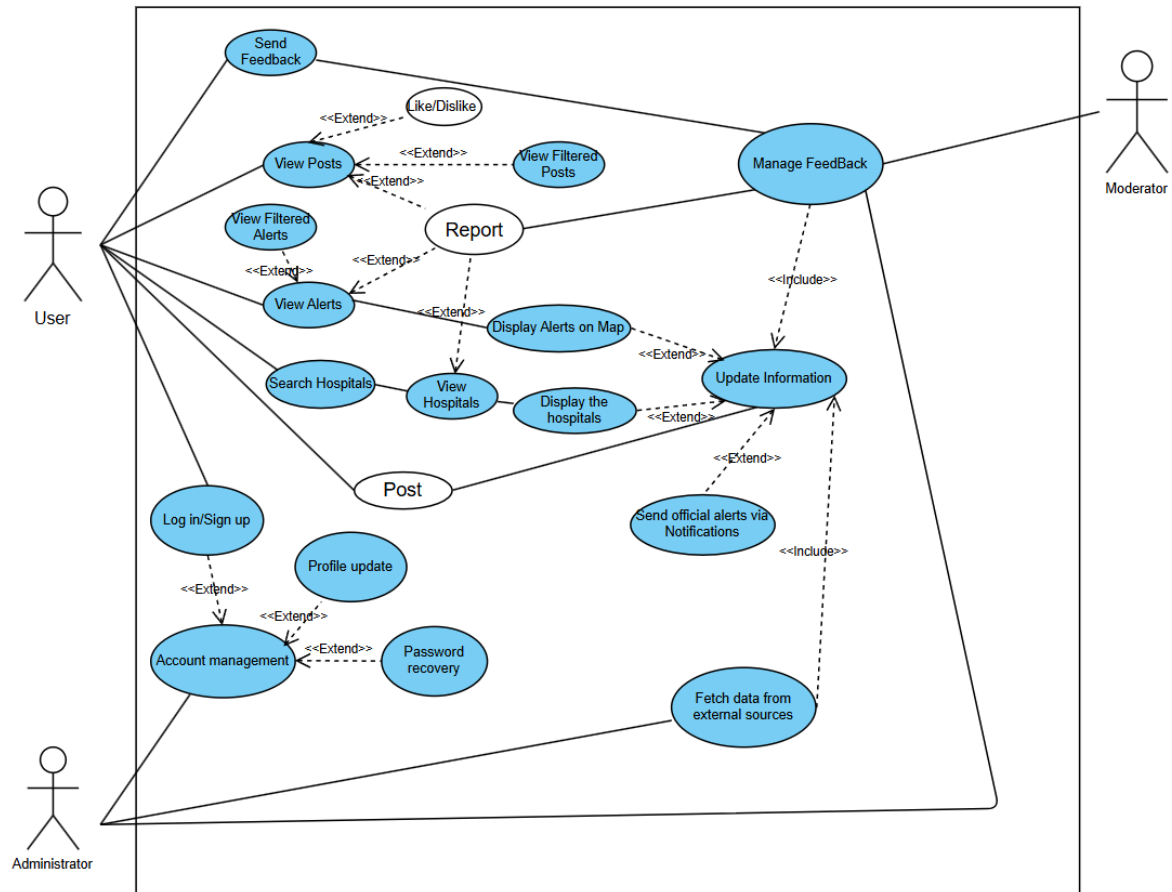
Lab 3 Deliverables

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1. Use Case Model

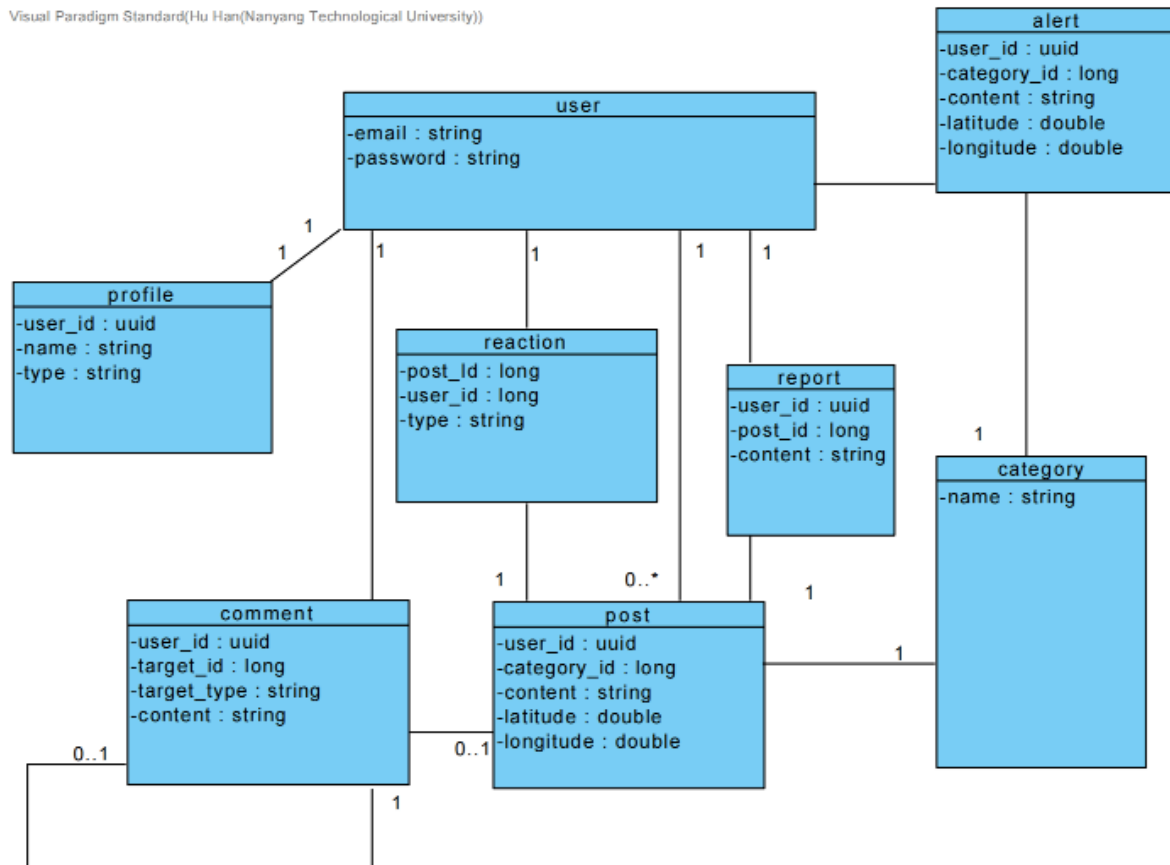


2. Design Model

2.1 Class Diagram

2.1.1 Entity Classes

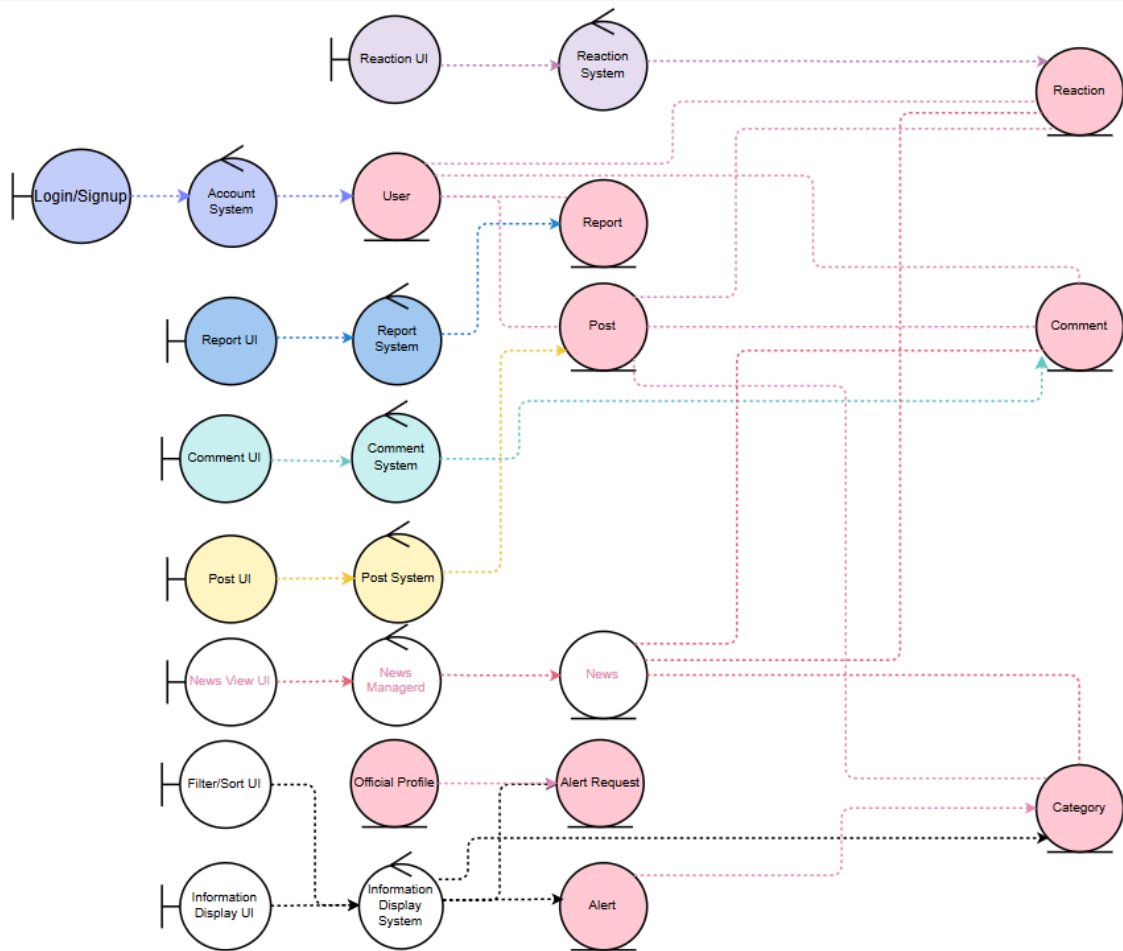
These entity classes are mapped to the tables in the database, with foreign keys defining associations between them.



2.1.2 Boundary & Control Classes

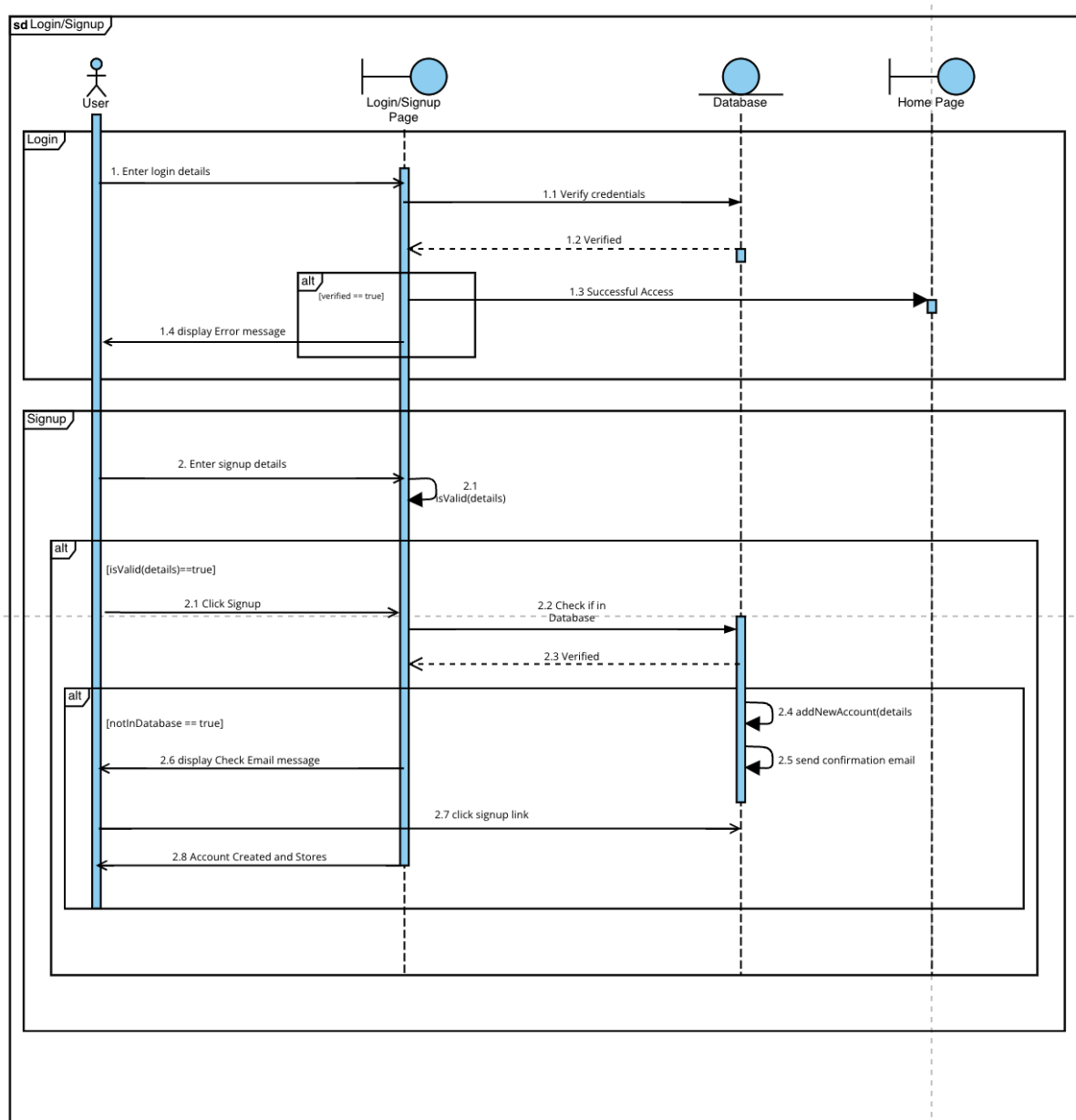
The boundary classes refer to the UI components that provide direct interaction to users.

The control classes act as services that handle user requests, perform operations on entity objects, and return responses to be displayed on the UI.

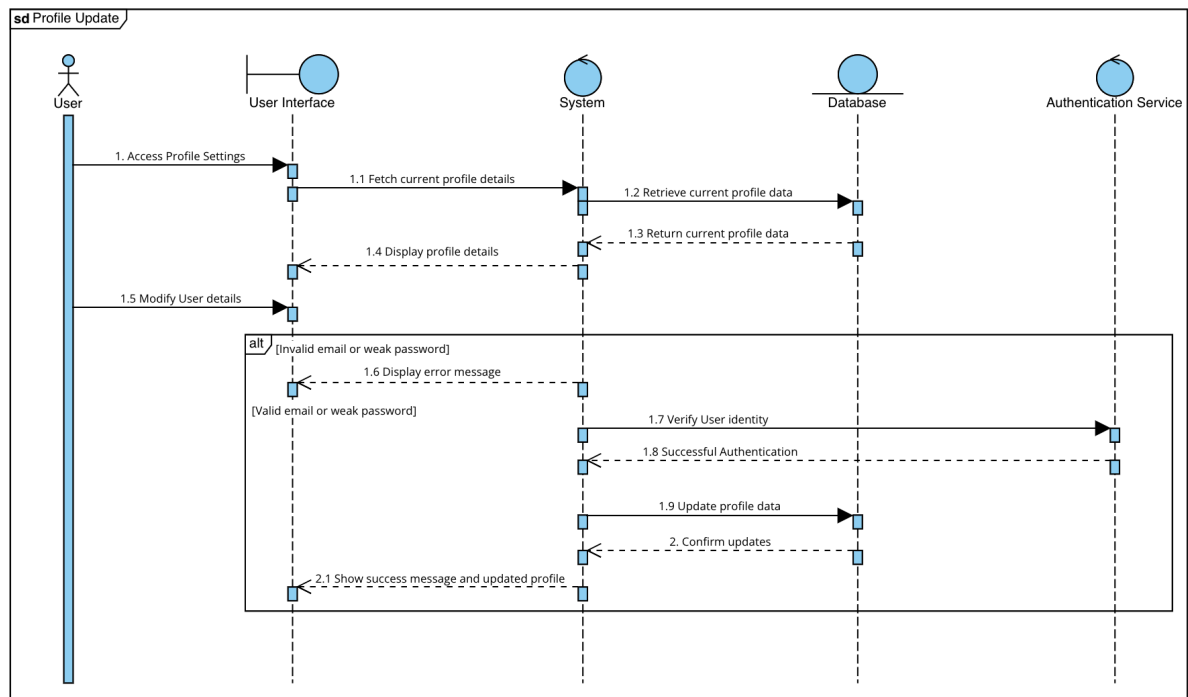


2.2 Sequence Diagrams

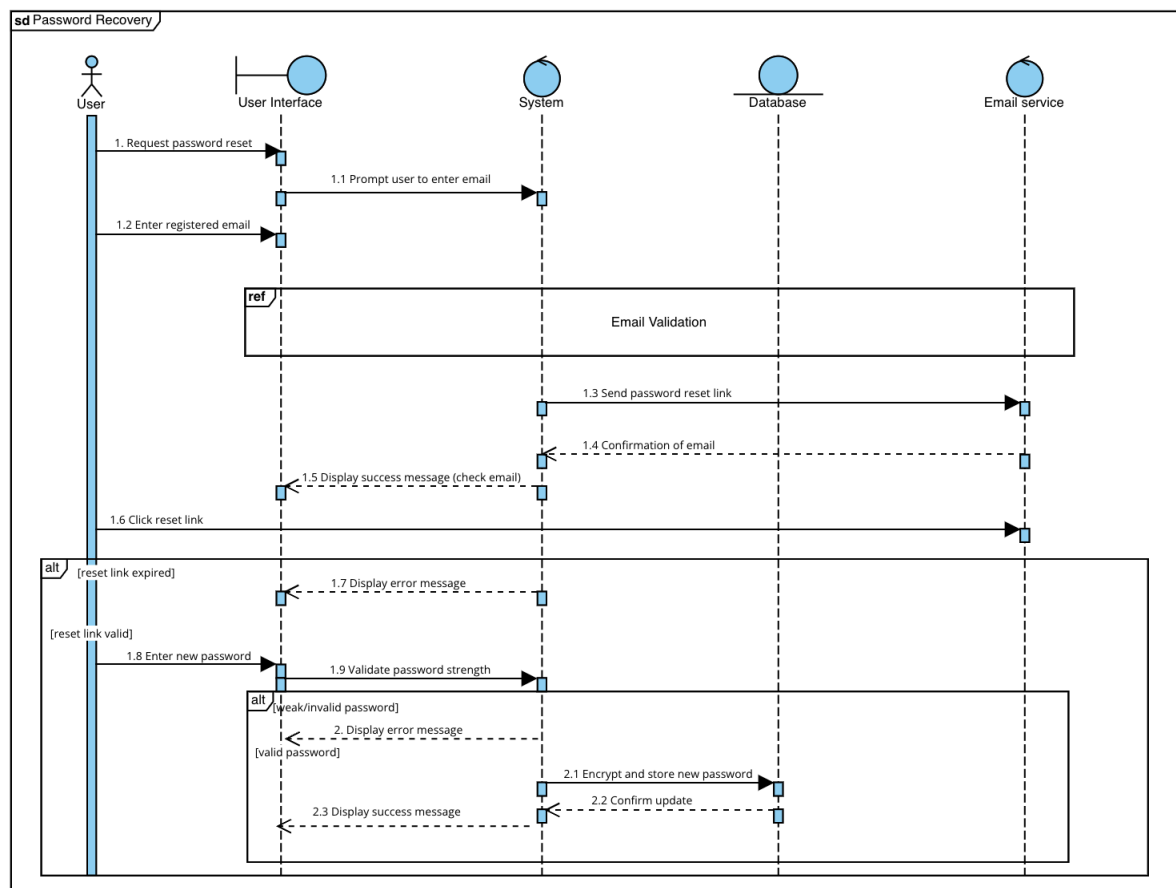
User Case 1



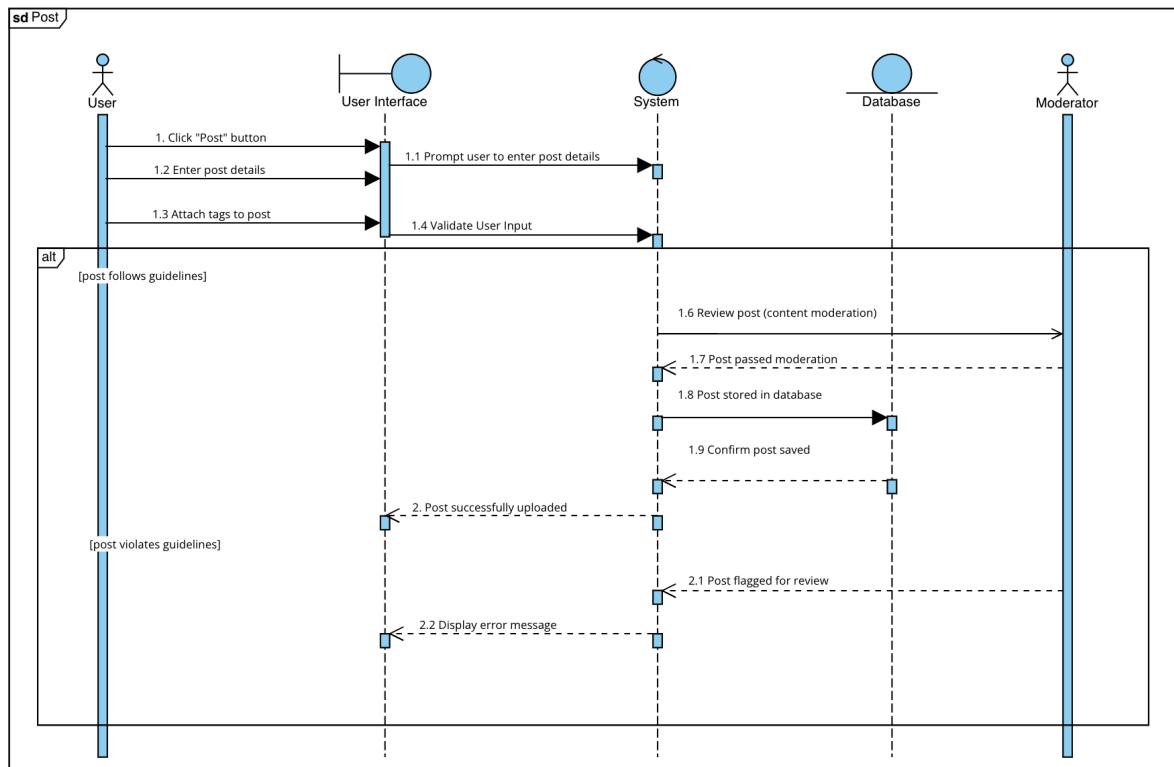
User Case 2



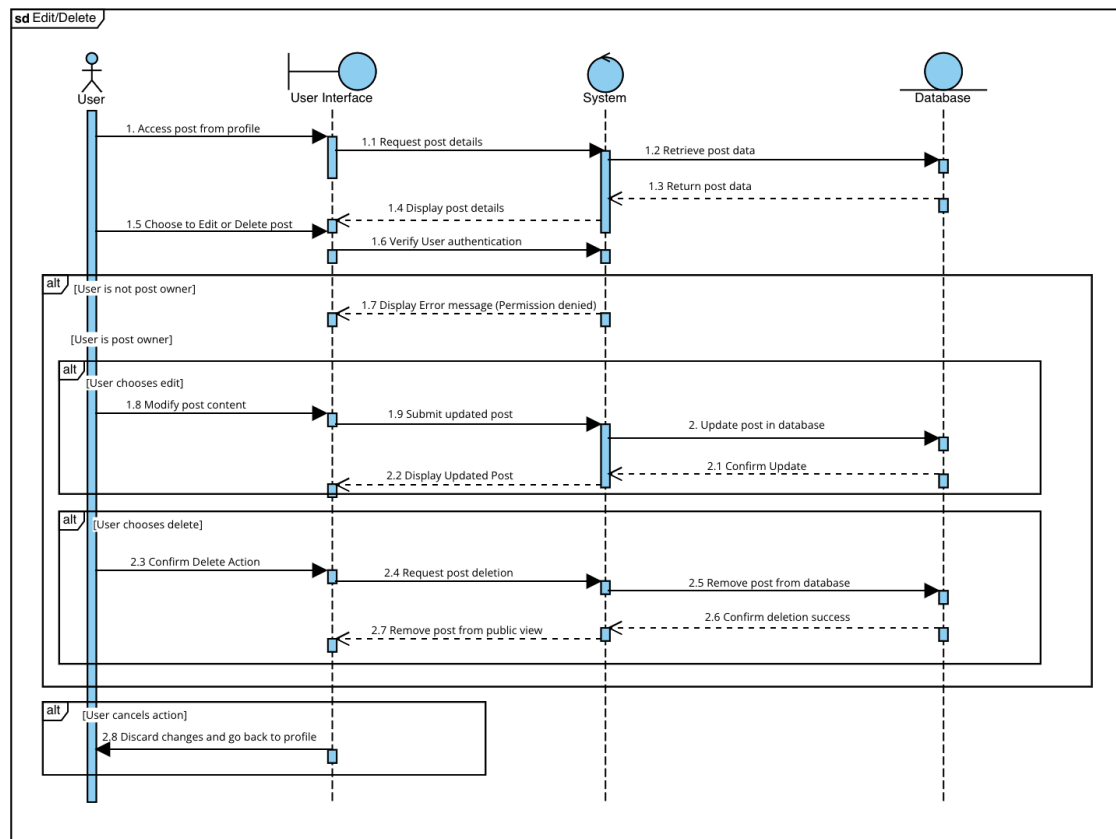
User Case 3



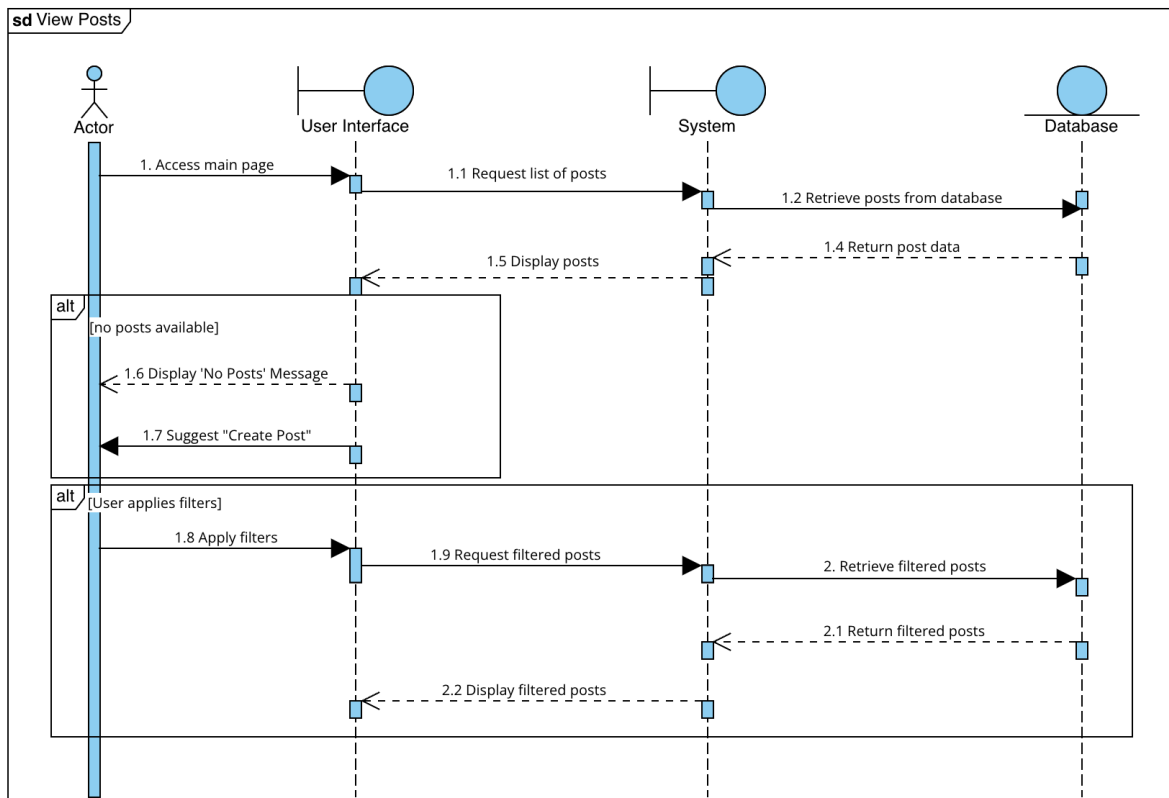
User Case 4



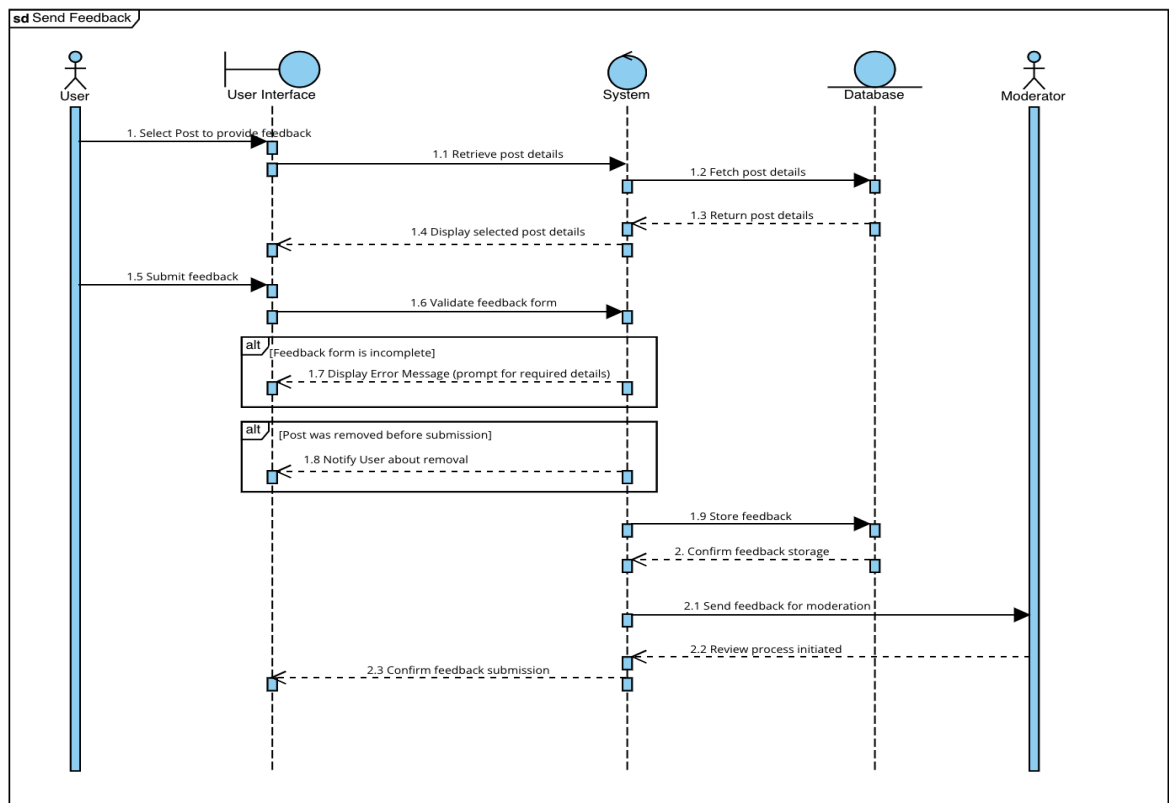
User Case 5



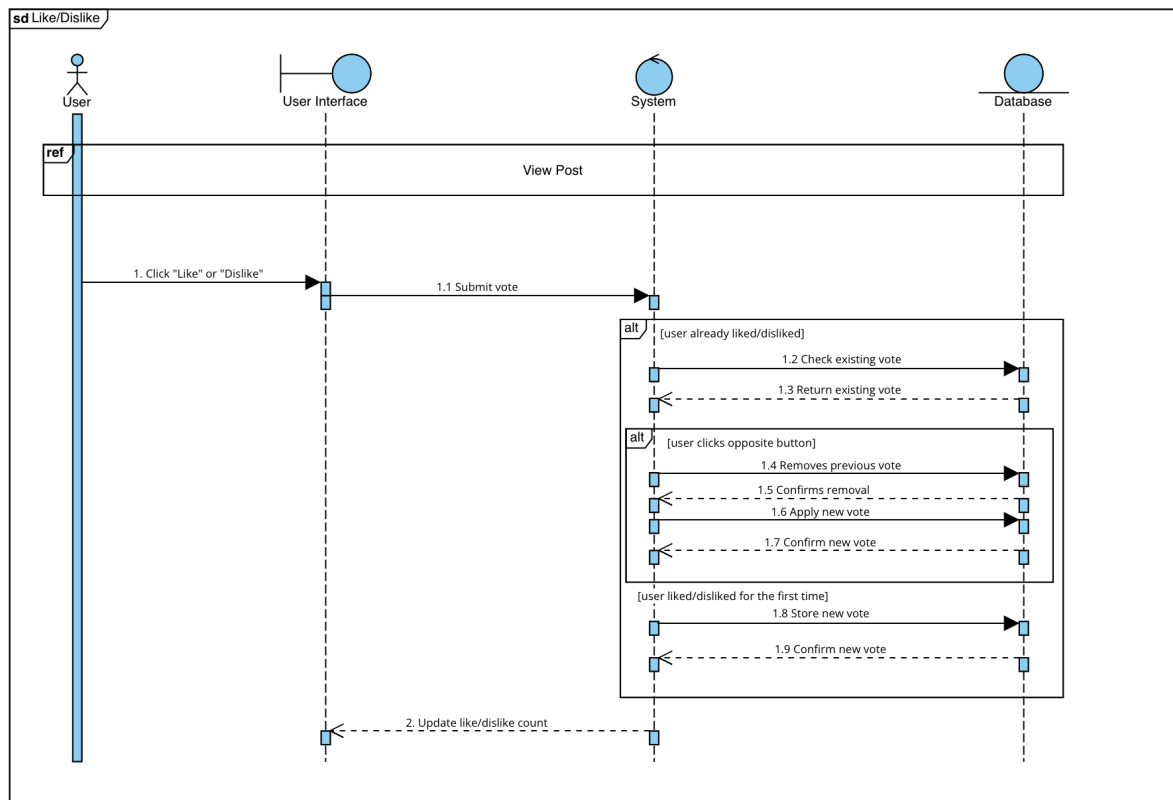
User Case 6



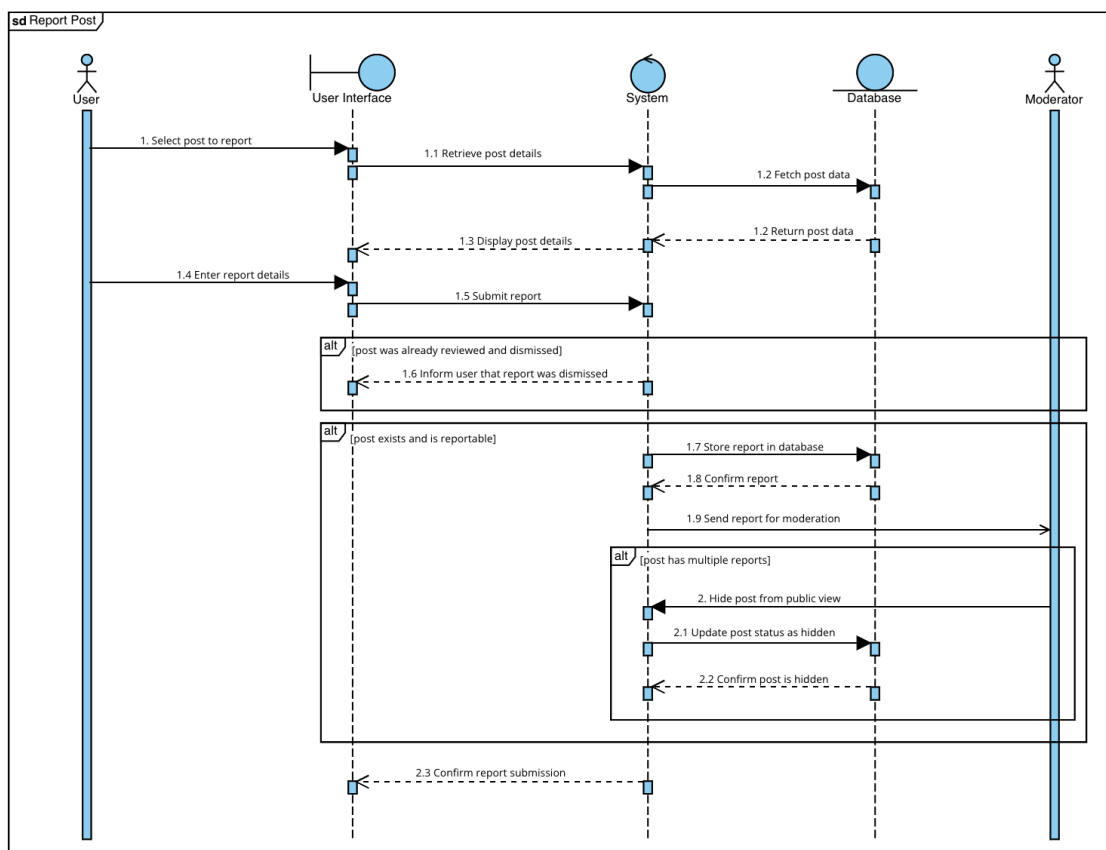
User Case 7



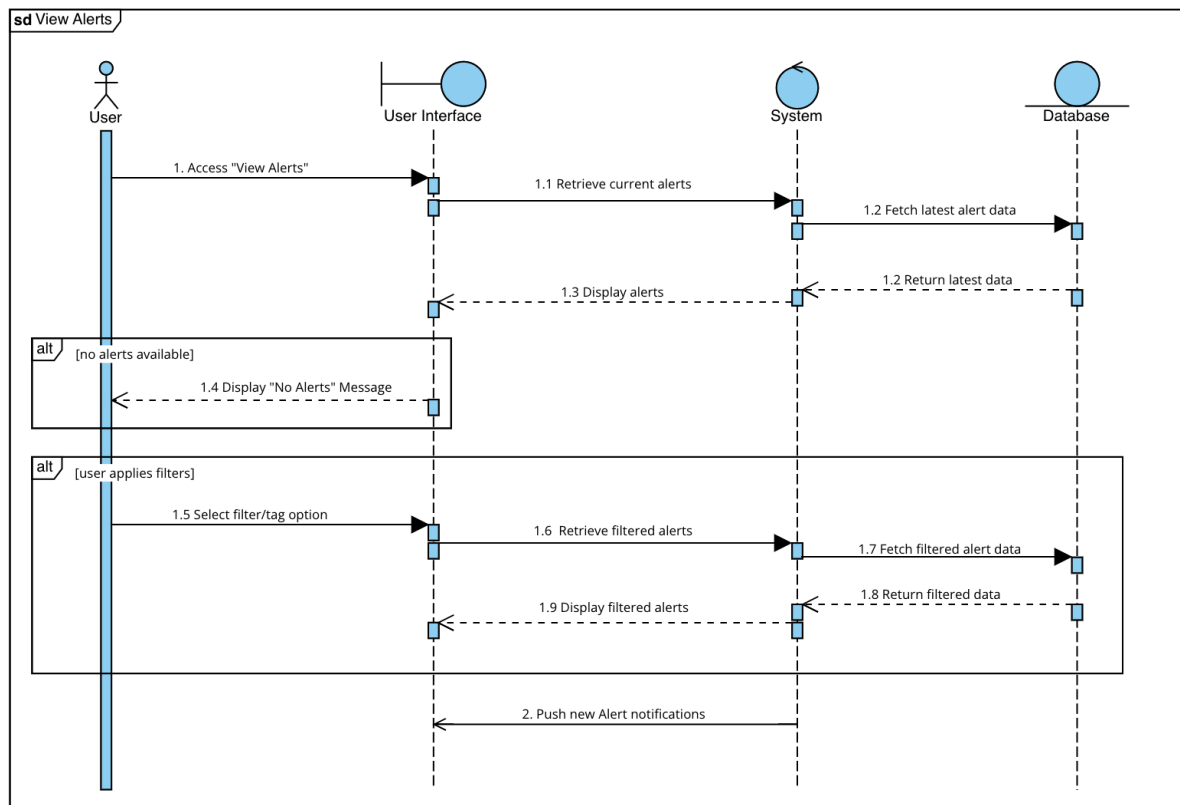
User Case 8



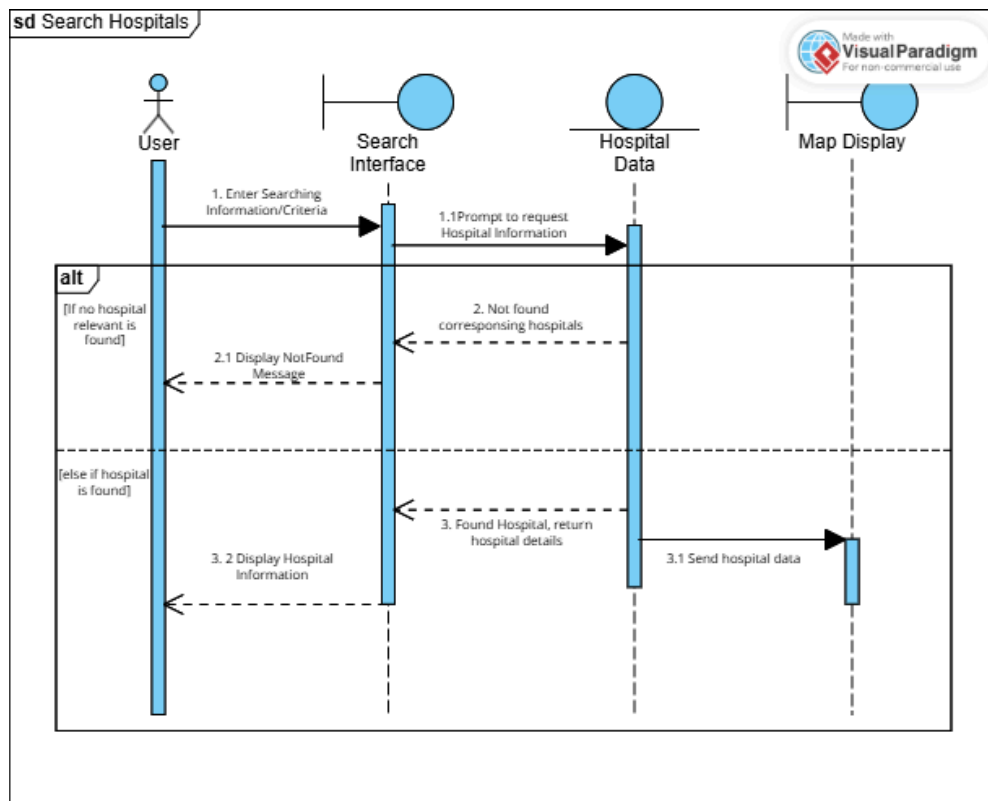
User Case 9



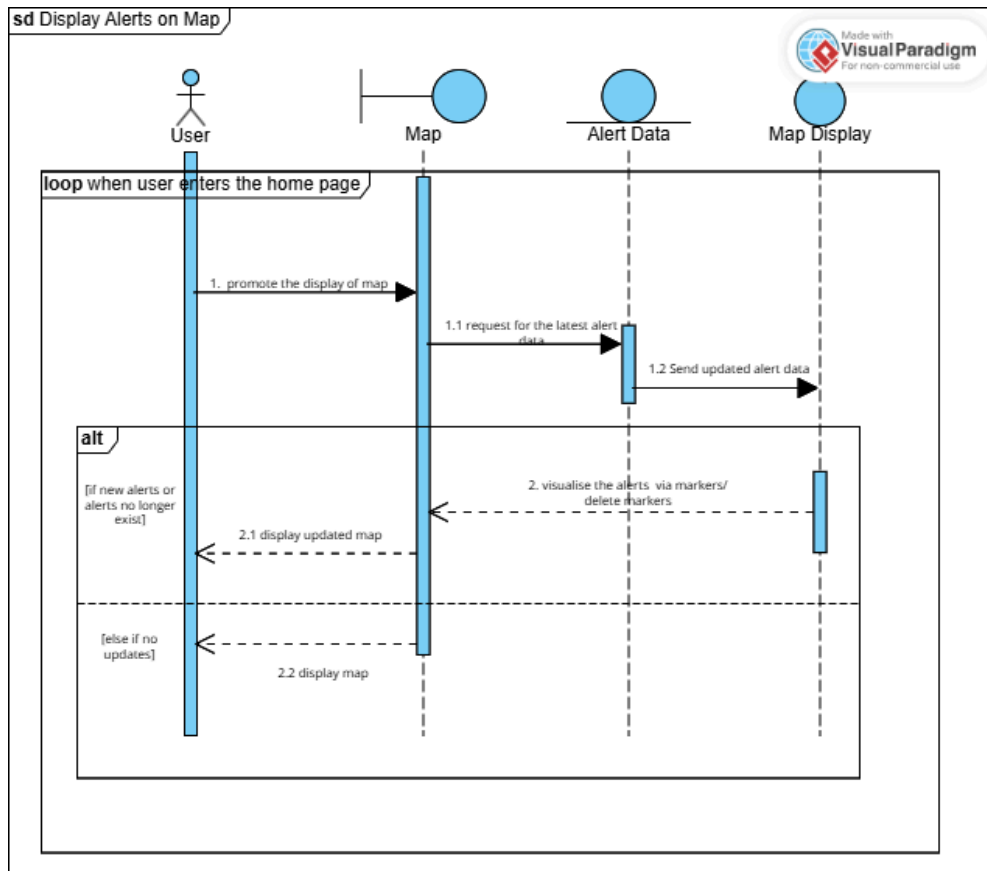
User Case 10



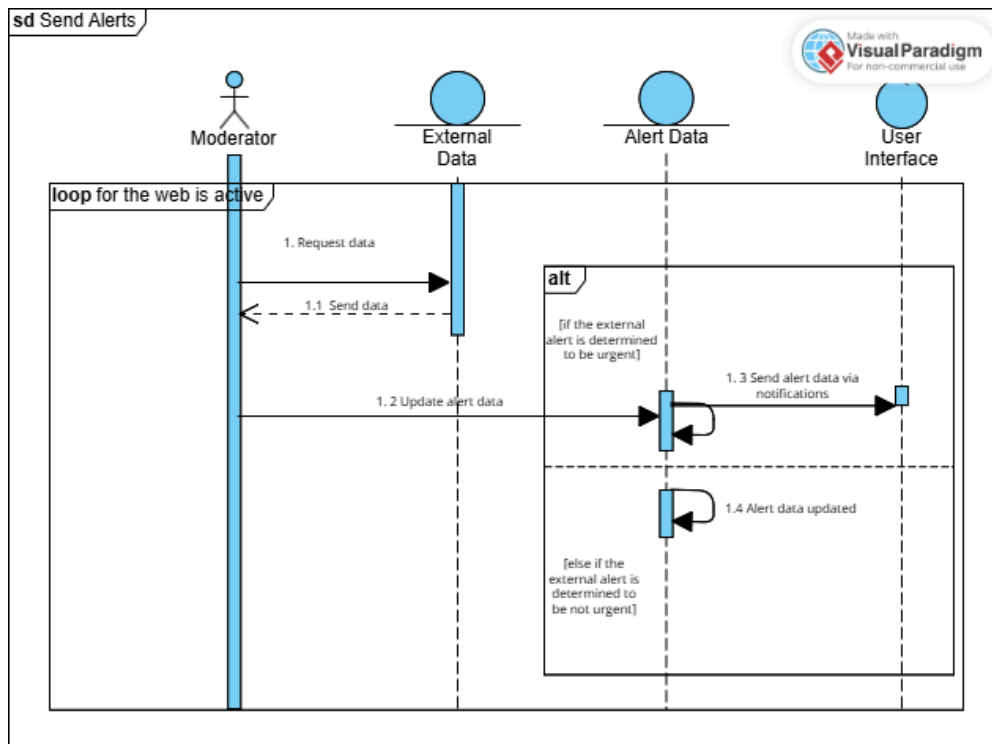
User case 11



User case 12

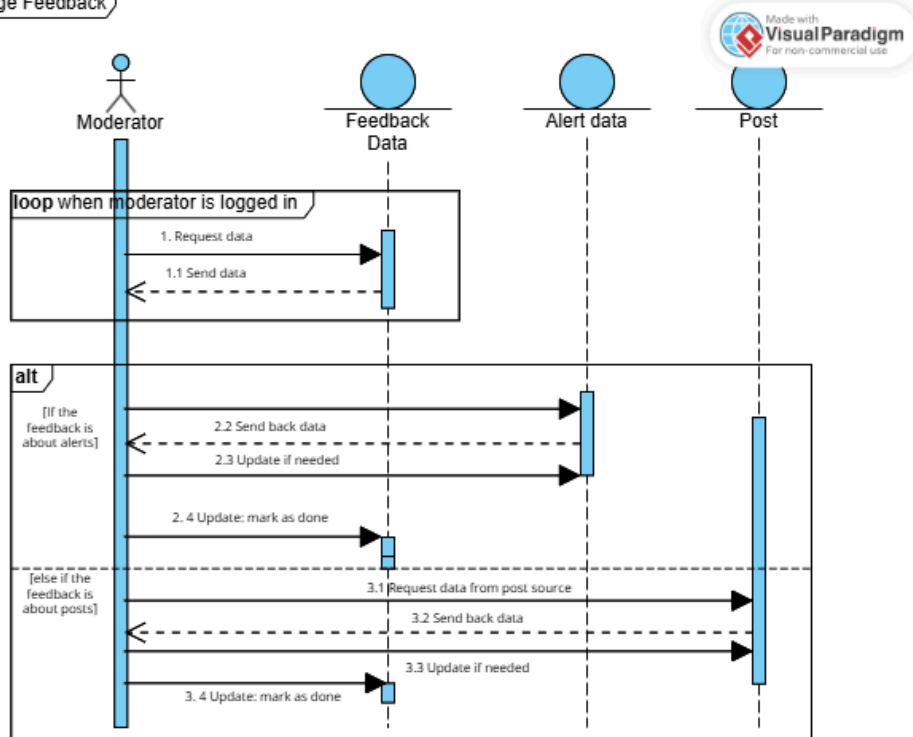


User case 13

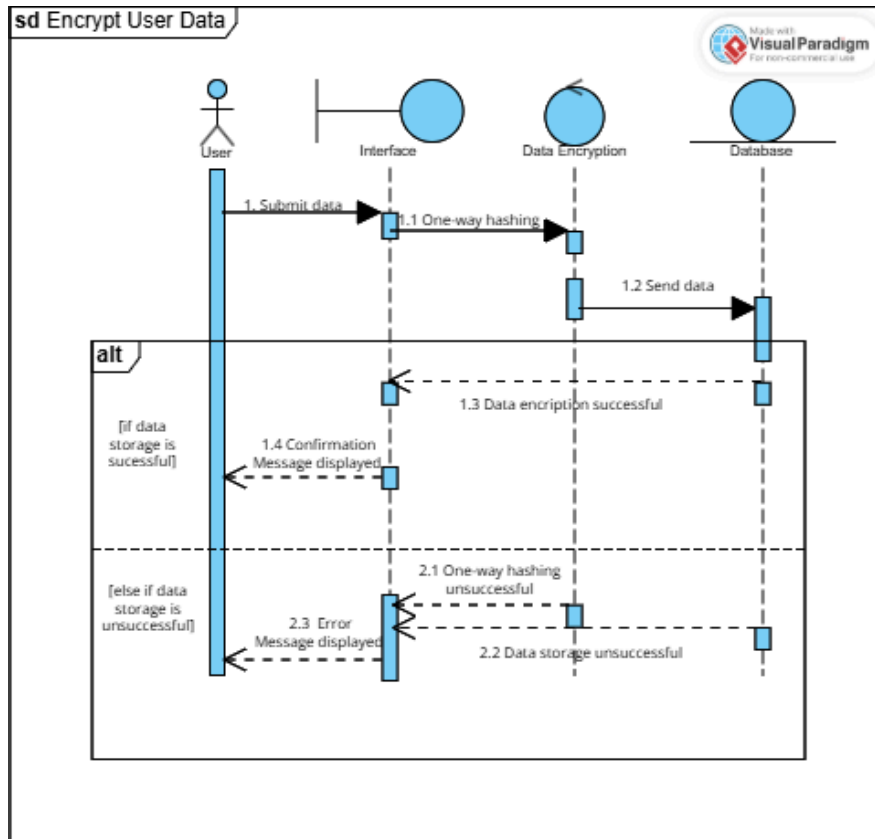


User case 14

sd Manage Feedback

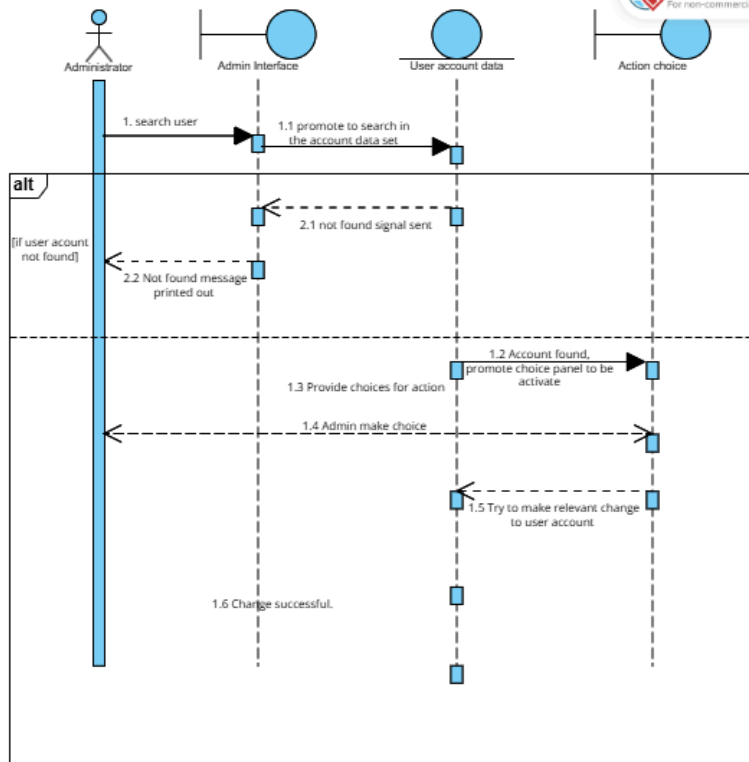


User case 15



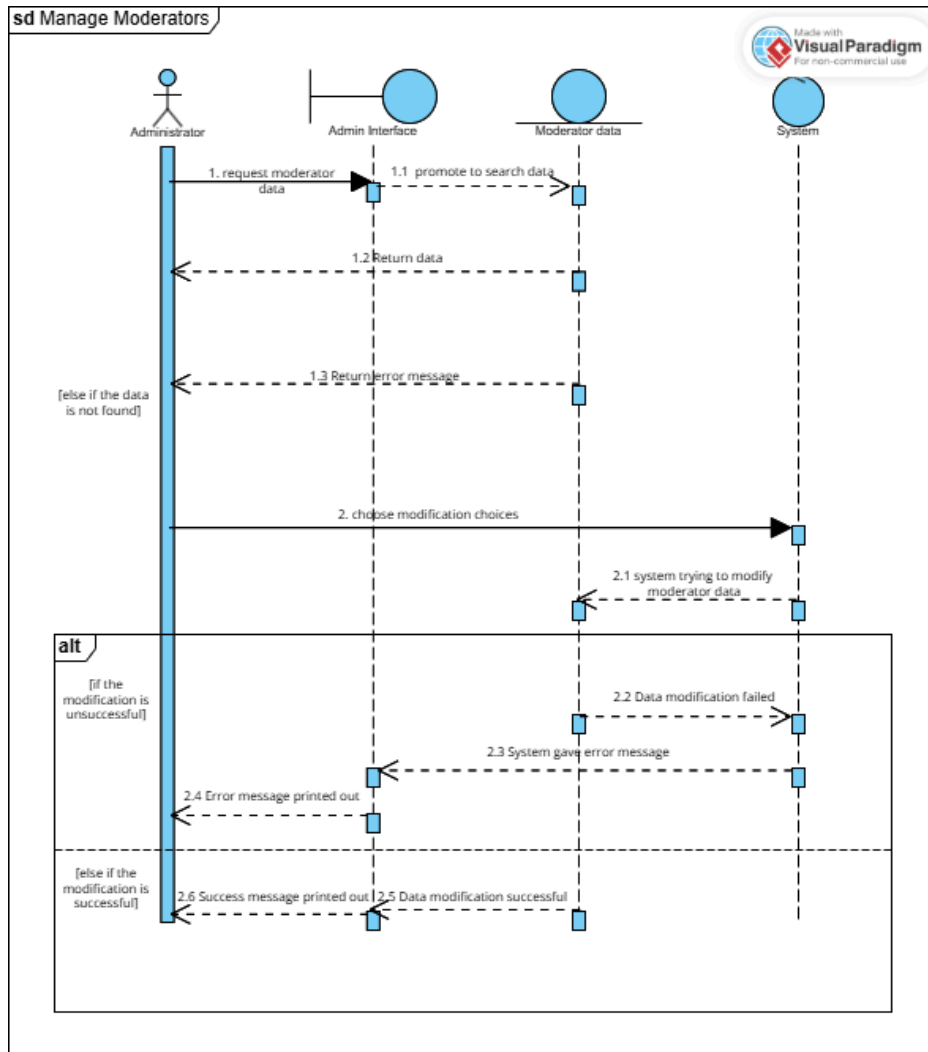
User case 16

sd Manage User Accounts

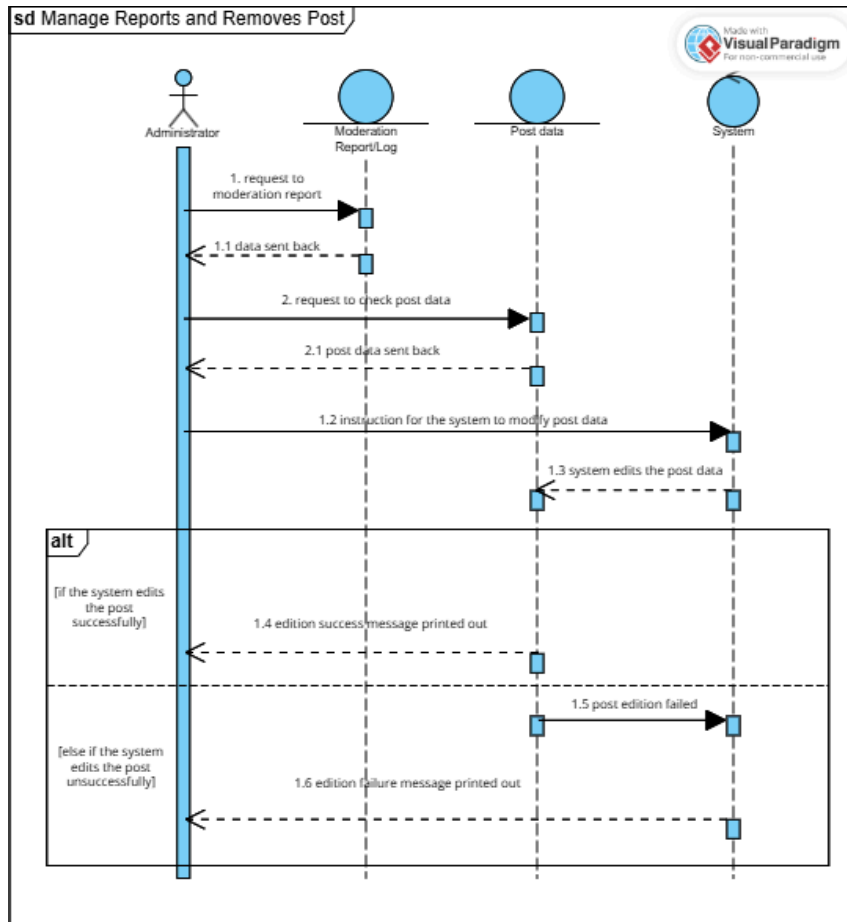


User case 17

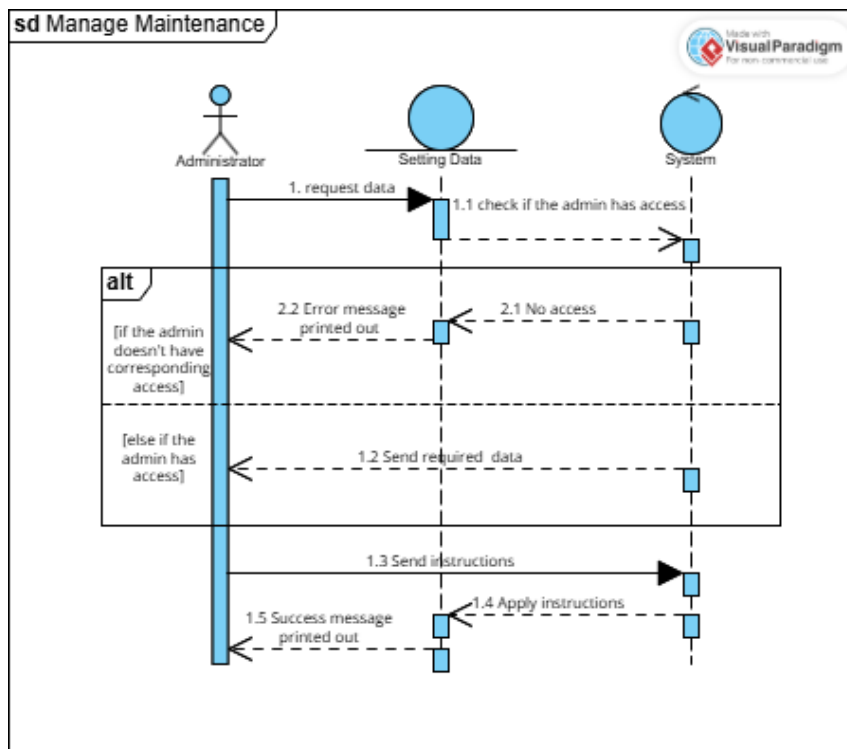
sd Manage Moderators



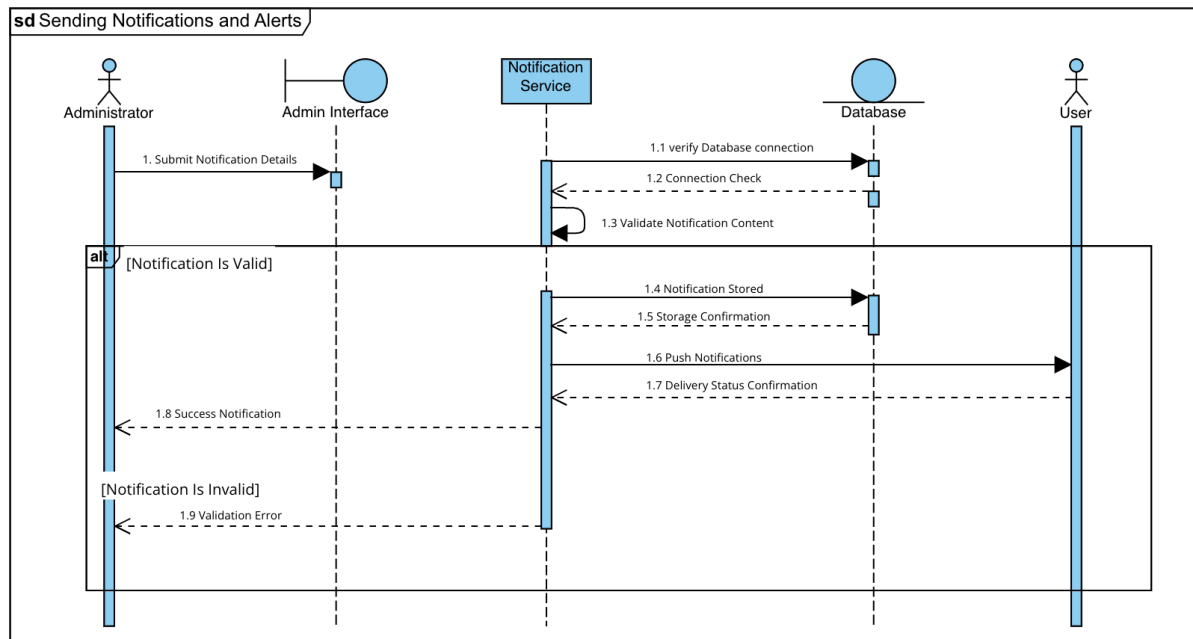
User case 18



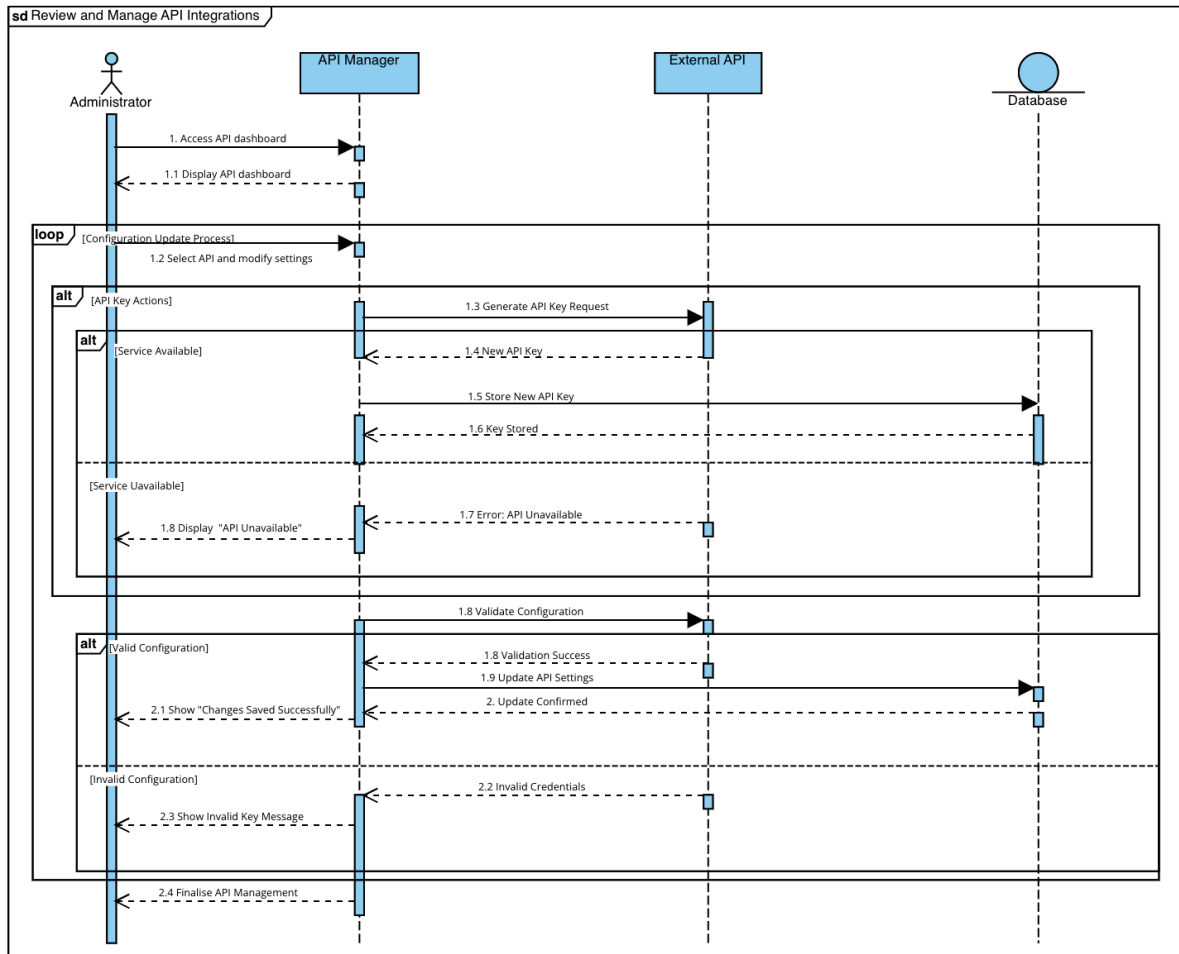
User case 19



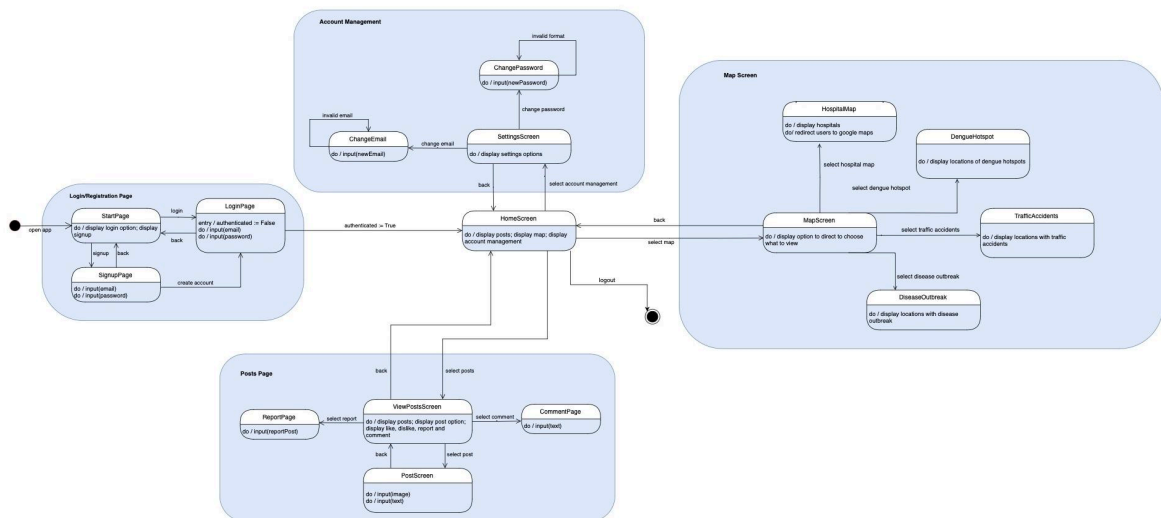
User Case 20



User Case 21

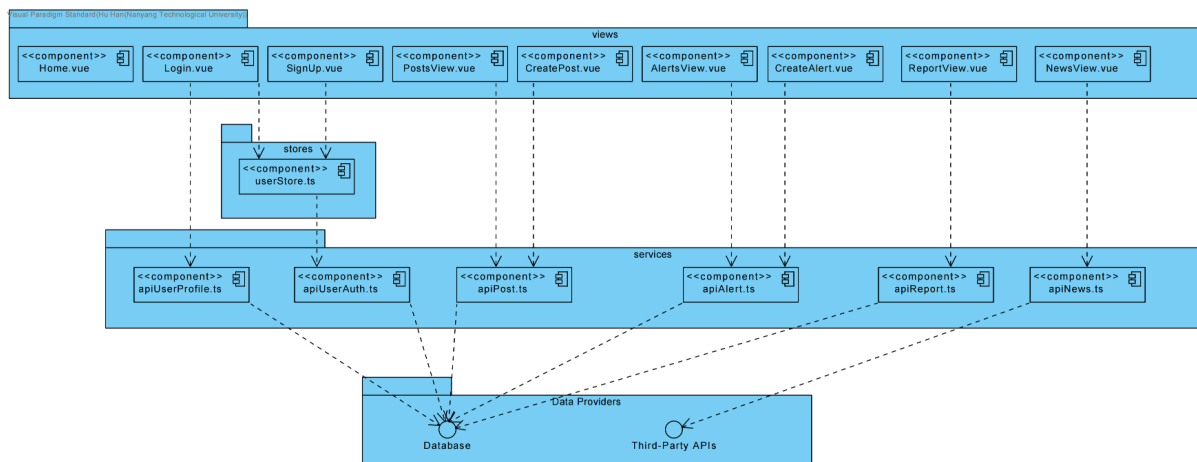


2.3 Dialog Map



3. System Architecture

Our system adopts the MVC architecture, separating Models, Views and Controllers into different layers to improve extensibility.



Here are some essential components in each layer:

3.1 Views layer

Web UI for users to interact with the system.

Some main views:

1. Home: The main entrance of the application. Provide navigation to all functions.
2. Login: For registered users to log in to their account.
3. SignUp: For new users to register. Fields for essential information (email).
4. PostsView: For users to view blog posts and their geographical distribution.
5. CreatePost: For users to create a new post with categorical tags and locational information.
6. AlertsView: For users to get real-time first-hand alerts from official organizations.
7. CreateAlert: Only for accounts with specific identity to release alerts in a certain category in a specific location.
8. ReportView: Only for accounts with specific identity to view reports and take actions.
9. NewsView: For users to browse health and safety related news and search for nearby health facilities.

3.2 Services (Controllers) layer

Accept user inputs and send requests to the database to fetch required data, followed by data verification and processing if necessary.

Some main services:

1. `apiUserProfile`: Fetches user profile information depending on given user ID.
2. `apiUserAuth`: Deals with user login and signup.
 - a. `userStore`: A middle layer between `apiUserAuth.ts` and views for maintaining user login information in browser's local storage.
3. `apiPost`: Deals with post retrieval, creation, deletion, edition, reaction, comments, reports and blocking (needs identity).

4. apiAlert: Deals with alerts retrieval, creation (needs identity) and withdrawal (needs identity)
5. apiReport: Deals with report retrieval,
6. apiNews: Retrieves information from third-party APIs.

3.3 Data Providers layer:

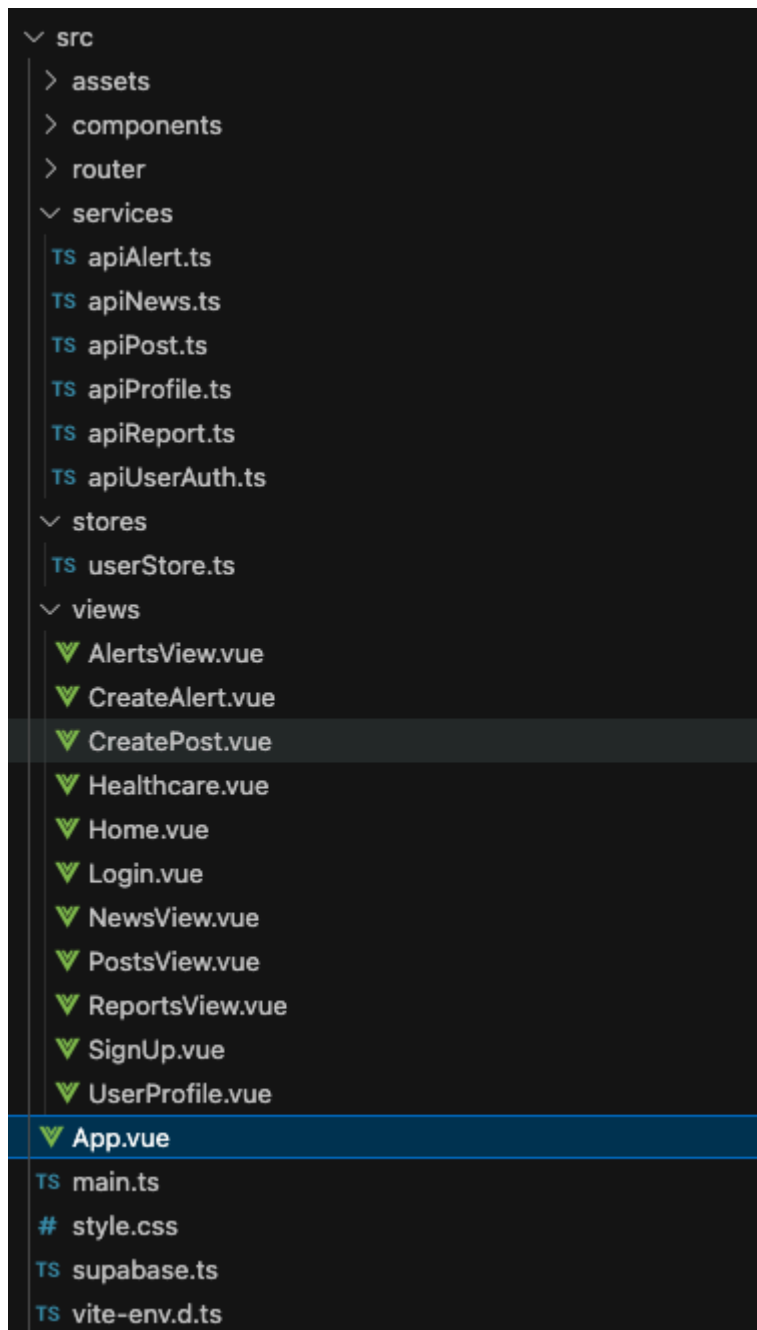
1. Database (Models): Persistent storage of core data the system deals with.
2. Third-Party APIs: Integrates with external data services for real-time news, weather alerts, or other relevant information.

4. Application Skeleton

We use Vue.js as our frontend framework, and Supabase as our database, which also provides simple ORM (Object Relational Mapping) APIs.

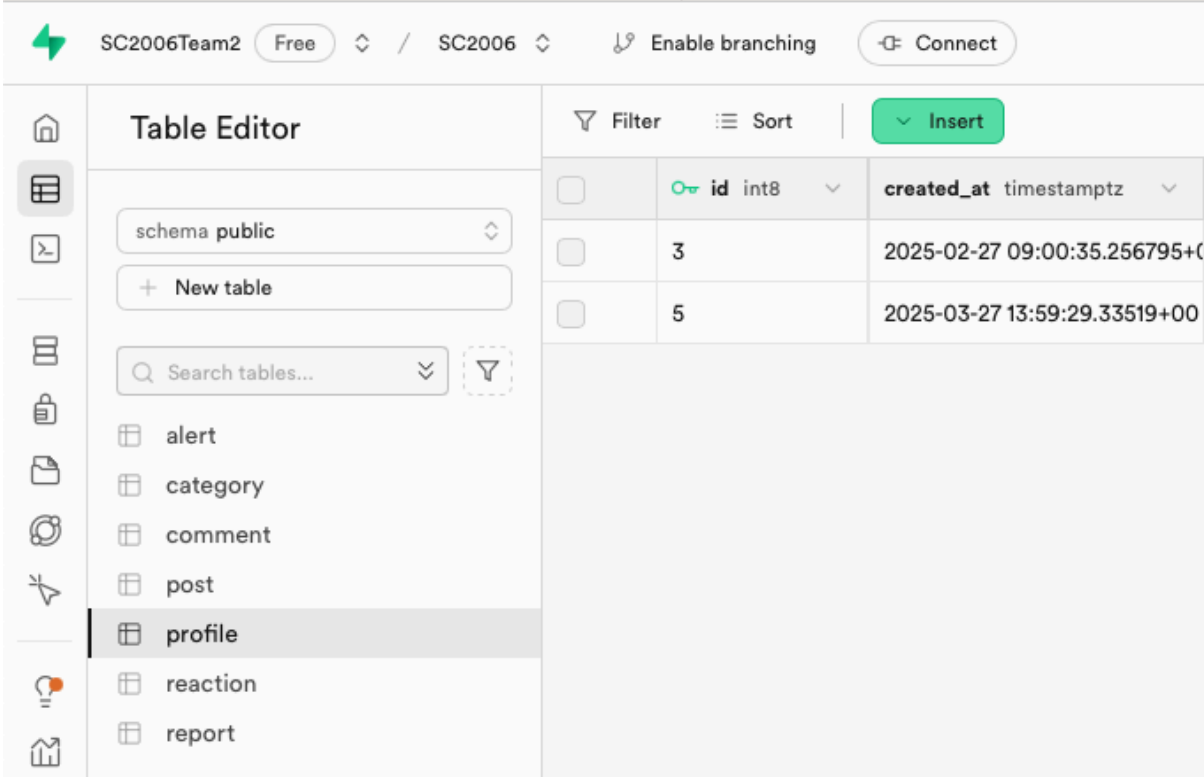
4.1 Frontend: Vue.js

The source code is separated into different packages indicating different layers.



4.2 Database: Supabase

Supabase is a PostgreSQL service that provides easy table definition, user authentication and Role Level Security (RLS) control.



The screenshot displays the Supabase Table Editor interface. At the top, the project name 'SC2006Team2' is shown with a 'Free' label, followed by a slash and the database name 'SC2006'. There are also links for 'Enable branching' and a 'Connect' button. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with icons for home, table editor, SQL editor, schema browser, and other tools. The main area is titled 'Table Editor' and shows the 'public' schema. A search bar for tables is present, and a list of tables is shown: 'alert', 'category', 'comment', 'post', 'profile' (highlighted), 'reaction', and 'report'. The 'profile' table is selected, and its structure is displayed on the right. The table has two columns: 'id' (int8, primary key) and 'created_at' (timestamp). Two rows of data are visible:

	id	created_at
	3	2025-02-27 09:00:35.256795+00
	5	2025-03-27 13:59:29.33519+00