White Volley Girls **CSUN Dashboard**

Software Design Document

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Section:

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This software design document describes the architecture and system design of the CSUN Dashboard

1.2 Scope

The defragmentation of information for the consumers is the ultimate end goal of this project will allow them to effectively plan and coordinate their financial and short-term/long-term projections and movement.

1.3 Overview

This document covers the technical philosophy and approach to this product. Such things covered are the entire application layer regarding technologies used and the UI/UX design choices.

2.0 SYSTEM OVERVIEW

This system functions to serve information about CSUN in terms of Catalogs, Majors, and Professors that are stored in various schemas across a database in MySQL and JSON documents that are handled and served by Python to a ReactJS built frontend as requested by the user.

3.0 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

3.1 Architectural Design

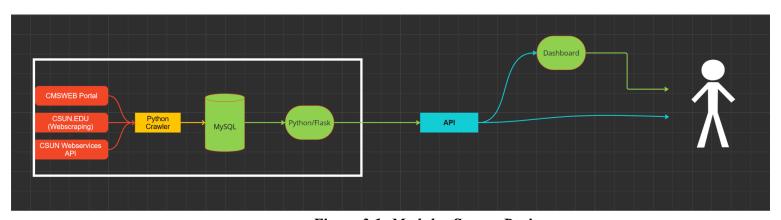


Figure 3.1: Modular System Design

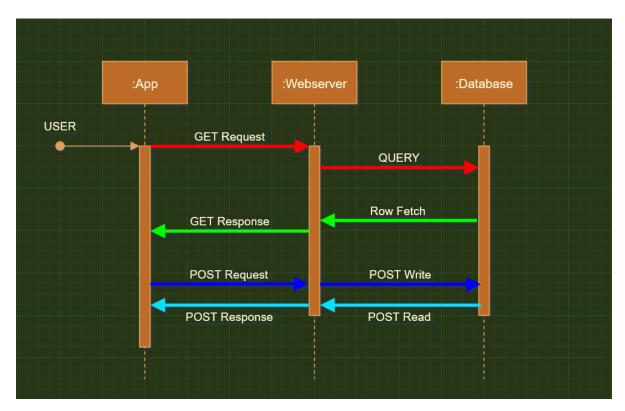
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3.2 Interface Design

The colors indicate what database each tool is pulling from.

The middle man between the client and server is the Flask Server Module which facilitates communication between the two. The planner and 2 search tools send GET requests to the server module which then accesses the appropriate databases for the information requested

3.3 Decomposition Description



Having a middleman between the databases and the client was important for simplifying client-side operations regarding the describilization of data received from the databases. This reduces the resource usage on both the client side and server side as the server module is configured in such a way as not to send unneeded data.

3.4 Design Rationale

The Flask Server Module placed between the Database and Frontend modules was important for cohesion, compatibility, and security in the entire product.

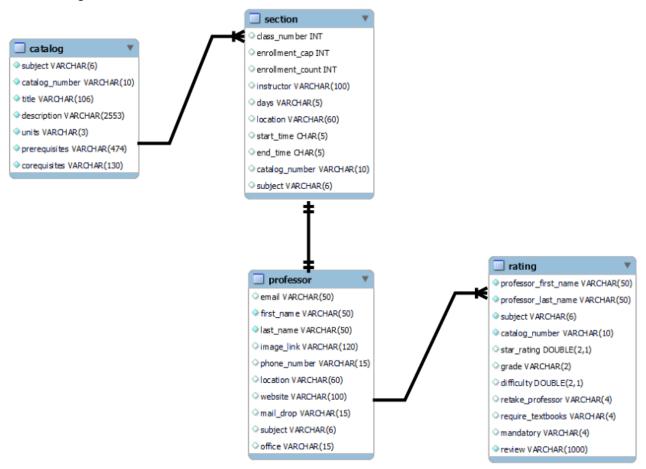
- Cohesion
 - Having all the data processing happening in one place in one language was important for debugging allowing for faster testing and deployment in the entire development lifecycle
- Compatibility
 - Due to the open source nature of the multitude of libraries that are provided

for database access in NodeJS, it would be mildly difficult to keep with the changes that happen in each one.

- Security
 - Since ReactJS is also running on the client, this exposes the query statements to both sides of the client-server architecture allowing users to possibly proxy between their machine and a request, possibly manipulating queries that are sent to the server and revealing sensitive information.

4.0 COMPONENT DESIGN/DETAILED DESIGN

4.1 Class Diagrams



4.1.2 Database Schemas

- MySQL was used to store all subject catalogs and professor information
 - For every subject in the catalog schema, views were created on a per subject basis
- Schemas

- Professor Schema (Name: DATATYPE)
 - **■** Email: VARCHAR(50)
 - **■** First name: VARCHAR(50)
 - Last_name: VARCHAR(50)
 - **■** Image_link: VARCHAR(120)
 - **■** Phone_number: VARCHAR(15)
 - Location: VARCHAR(60)
 - **■** Website: VARCHAR(100)
 - Mail drop: VARCHAR(15)
 - Subject: VARCHAR(6)
 - Office: VARCHAR(15)
- Rating Schema (Name: DATATYPE)
 - Professor First Name: VARCHAR(50)
 - Professor_Last_Name: VARCHAR(50)
 - Subject: VARCHAR(6)
 - Catalog_number: VARCHAR(10)
 - Star rating: DOUBLE(2,1)
 - **■** Grade: VARCHAR(2)
 - Difficulty: DOUBLE(2,1)
 - Retake Professor: VARCHAR(4)
 - **■** Require Textbooks: VARCHAR(4)
 - Mandatory: VARCHAR(4)
 - Review: VARCHAR(1000)
- Catalog Schema (Name: DATATYPE)
 - Subject: VARCHAR(6)
 - Catalog Number: VARCHAR(10)
 - Title: VARCHAR(106)
 - Description: VARCHAR(2553)
 - Units: VARCHAR(3)
 - **■** Prerequisites: VARCHAR(474)
 - **■** Corequisites: VARCHAR(130)
- Section Schema (Name: DATATYPE)
 - **Class Number: INT**
 - **■** Enrollment Cap: INT
 - **■** Enrollment Count: INT
 - **■** Instructor: VARCHAR(100)
 - Days: VARCHAR(5)
 - **■** Location: VARCHAR(60)
 - Start time: CHAR(5)
 - End time: CHAR(5)
 - Catalog_number: VARCHAR(10)
 - Subject: VARCHAR(6)
- JSON Documents were used to store the Major descriptions. They are just strings of explanation about the major stored in an array that is meant to be fetched on load and organized according to what the major is.

5.0 User Interface

5.1 Overview of User Interface

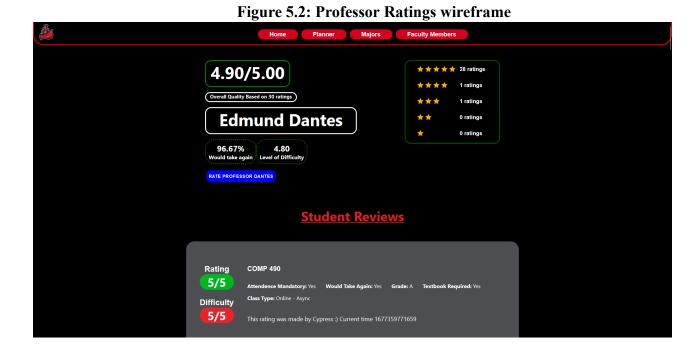
Each client-side module can be imagined as a Domain-Specific search engine.

- In the Planner module, the parameters for every search are as follows
 - Semester (Already present dropdown)
 - Subject (Already present dropdown)
 - Which then displays a list of all the {Subject} courses scheduled in the {Semester} on the left half of the screen
 - For every course chosen by the user, the course will show up listed on the right-half of the screen
- In the Professor Search, the parameters for every search are as follows
 - Subject (Already present dropdown)
 - Professor (Dropdown that loads on {Subject} choice)
 - In the list of the professors, each will be linked to a rating page listing reviews made by other students.
- In the Major Search, there will be a list of majors offered by the university that when clicked by the user, will lead to another page listing all the requirements.

5.2 Screen Images



Figure 5.1: Planner Page Wireframe



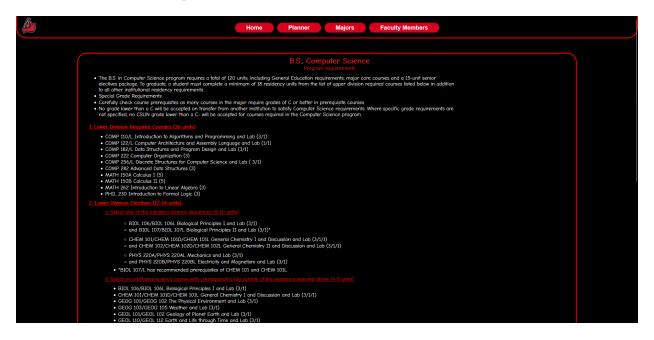


Figure 5.3: Computer Science Major Page

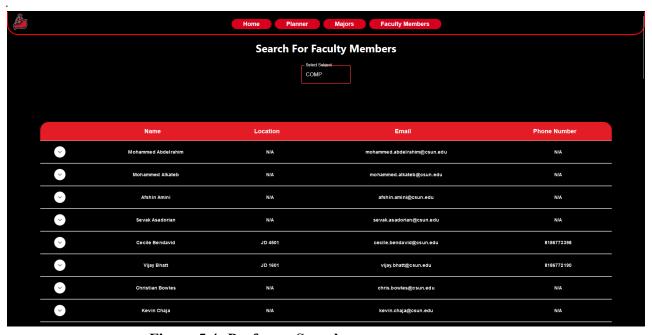


Figure 5.4: Professor Search

User clickable objects are simple '+' and '×' signs on the planner page to interact with the Planner page. The dropdown menus necessary for the function allow the user to scroll and pick a semester and a subject.

The professor search page contains a dropdown of its own to allow the user to pick a subject in which a professor teaches to then view or post a rating about said professor

The major search page is non-interactable beyond the choosing of a major to explore. The user will be presented with the library of Majors that is offered by the institution.

1.0 REQUIREMENTS MATRIX

SRS Req. ID	Satisfied (Yes/No)	Satisfaction Component/Proof
<u>FUNC_SRS_(1.0)</u>	Yes	Top layer in Figure 3.1
<u>FUNC_SRS_(2.0)</u>	Yes	Figure 5.1
<u>FUNC_SRS_(2.1)</u>	Yes	Figure 5.1
<u>FUNC_SRS_(2.2)</u>	Yes	Figure 5.1
<u>FUNC_SRS_(2.3)</u>	Yes	Figure 5.1
<u>FUNC_SRS_(2.4)</u>	Yes	Figure 5.1
<u>FUNC_SRS_(3.0)</u>	Yes	Figure 5.4
<u>FUNC_SRS_(3.1)</u>	Yes	Figure 5.2
<u>FUNC_SRS_(3.2)</u>	Yes	Figure 5.4
<u>FUNC_SRS_(4.0)</u>	Yes	Figure 5.3