

CS 319 Object-Oriented Software Engineering

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Aday Bilgi Deliverable 4 - 1st Iteration



Group 1

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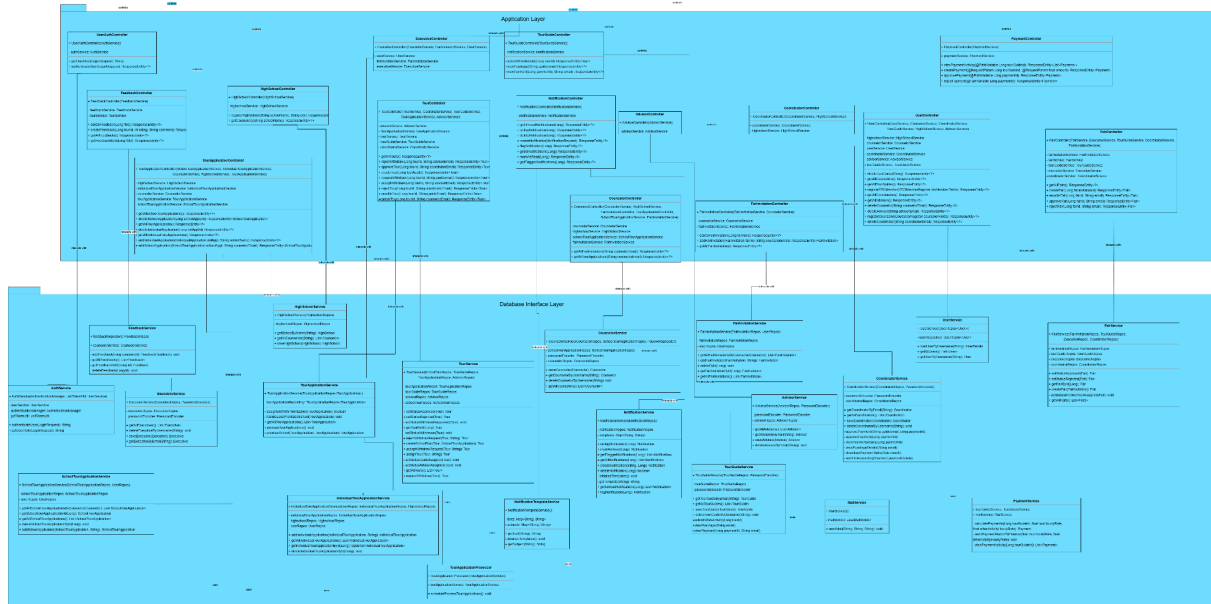
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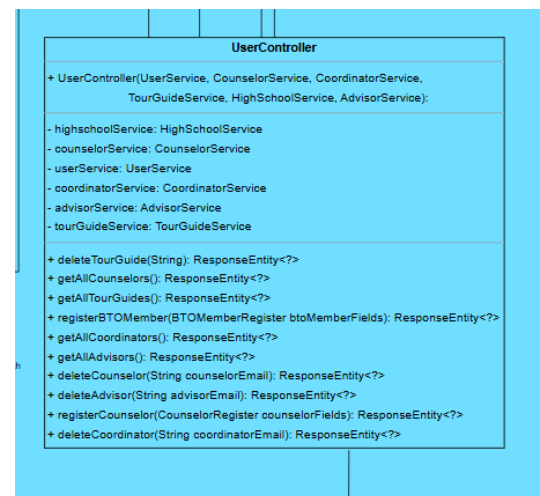
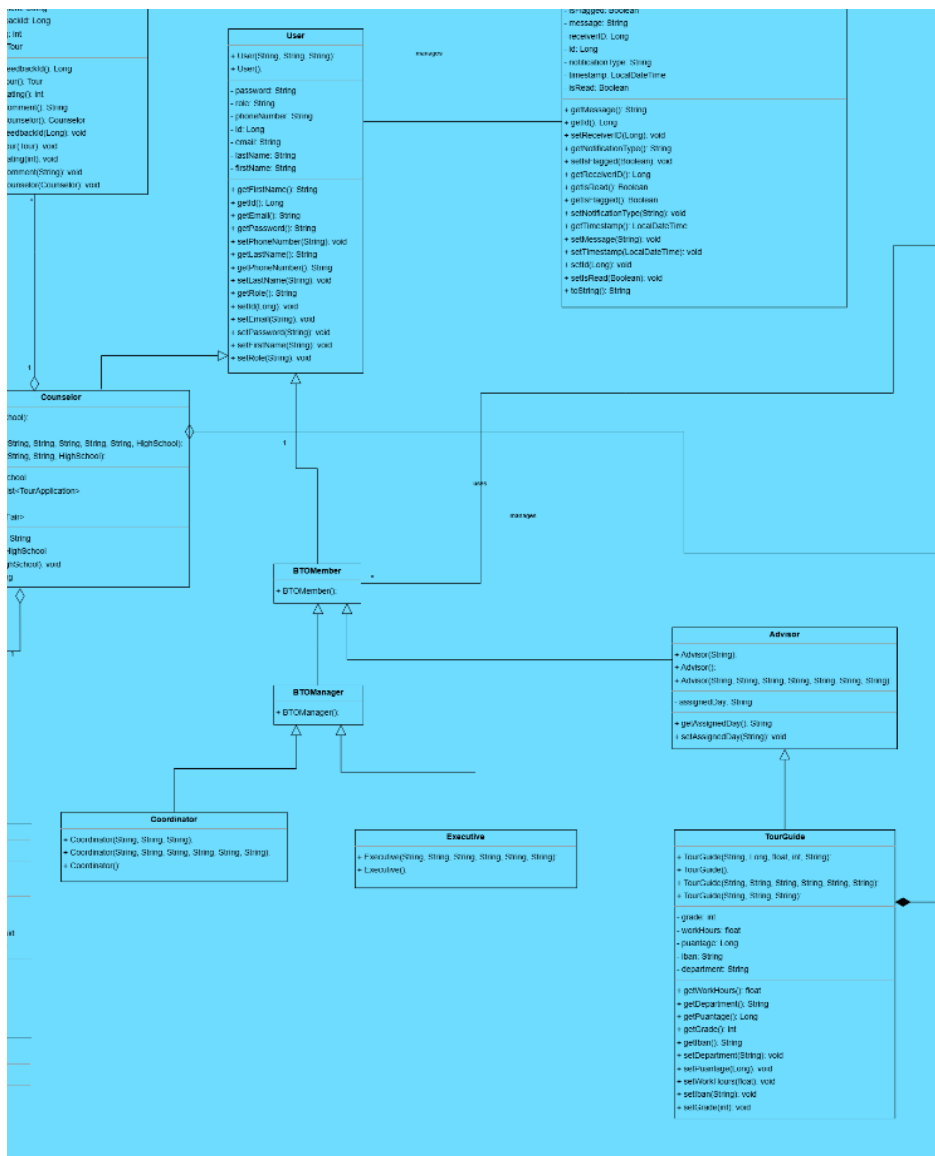
Yiğit Özhan

1. Design Patterns

1.1 Facade Pattern



Our system uses the Facade design pattern to make it easier for controllers to communicate with the database and underlying service classes. Service classes (such as UserService, TourService, and FeedbackService) that contain intricate logic and database activities are interacted with by controllers like UserController, TourController, and FeedbackController. The Facade approach offers a consistent and straightforward interface for handling user requests by separating the controllers from the more complex aspects of the service layer. The system's maintainability and scalability are enhanced by this design, which guarantees that any modifications to the database or service layer require only minor alterations to the controllers. As a result, the controllers stay small and only manage HTTP requests and answers, leaving business logic to the service layer and the database crud operations are done in our repository layer.

[illegible]

The Factory pattern serves as a centralized mechanism for creating objects, encapsulating the instantiation logic in one place. It provides a clear way to create objects dynamically at runtime without requiring the client to know the exact class being instantiated. This design promotes code maintainability, scalability, and flexibility.

In this system, the UserController employs the Factory pattern to handle the creation of various user roles, such as BTOMember, BTOManager, TourGuide, and Counselor. The UserController interacts with services that utilize a factory to dynamically determine and instantiate the correct user type based on provided input. This approach ensures that object creation logic is encapsulated and isolated from the controller.

For example, the UserController includes methods like registerBTOMember and registerCounselor, which interact with the underlying factory or service to create user instances. If new roles, such as Advisor or Coordinator, are introduced, the factory can be updated without modifying the controller logic.

2. Detailed Design Diagram

