

STUDENT MANAGEMENT PROJECT KICK OFF DOCUMENT

Project Name: STUDENT MANAGEMENT WEB APPLICATION PROJECT

Definition: The Student-Management application is a web application which is able to manage education directly by using a web browser in your computer, phone, tablet, or mobile device. There will be different types of user in the Student-Management application. Users are able to login into application.

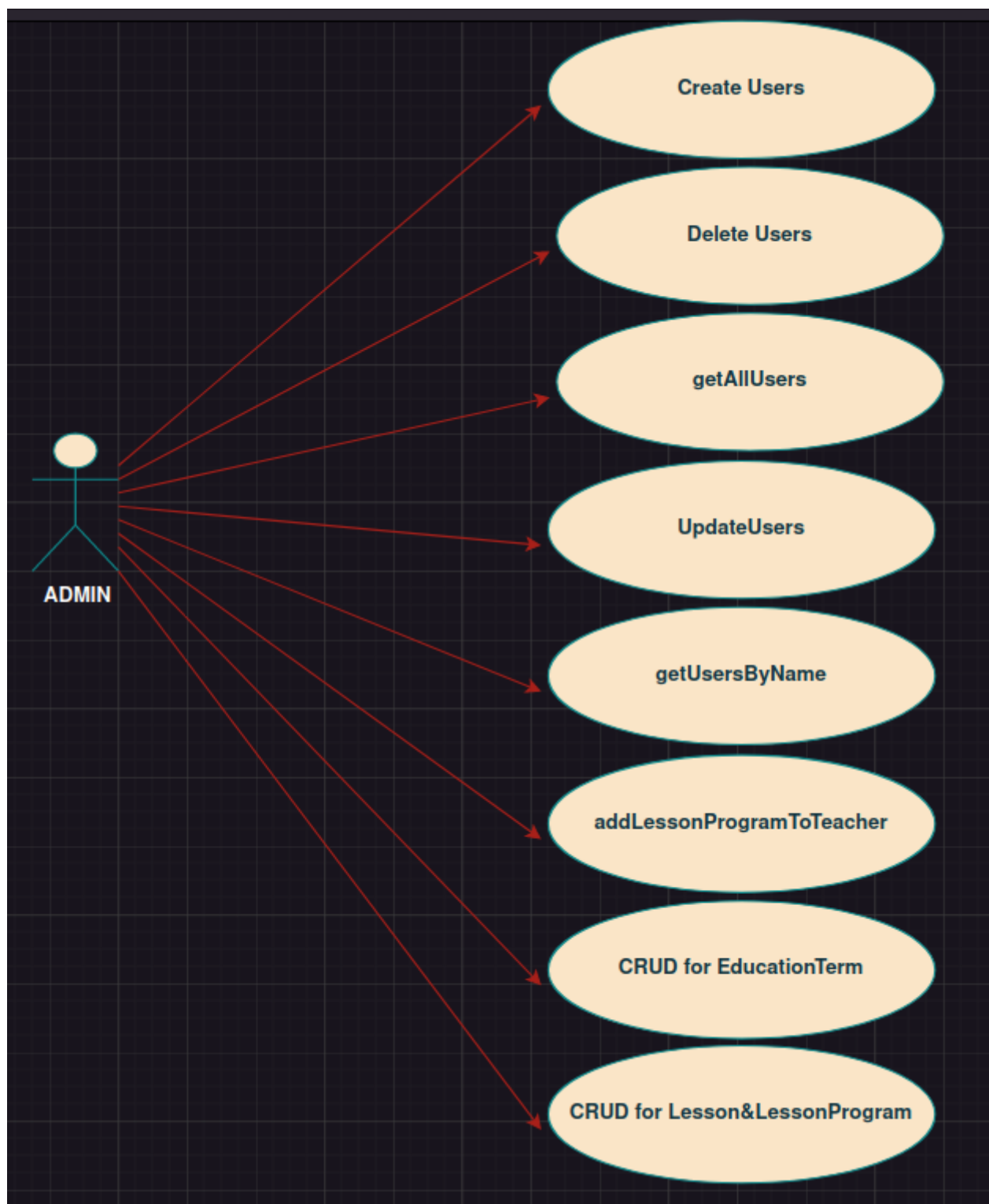
STUDENT MANAGEMENT WEB APPLICATION CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS

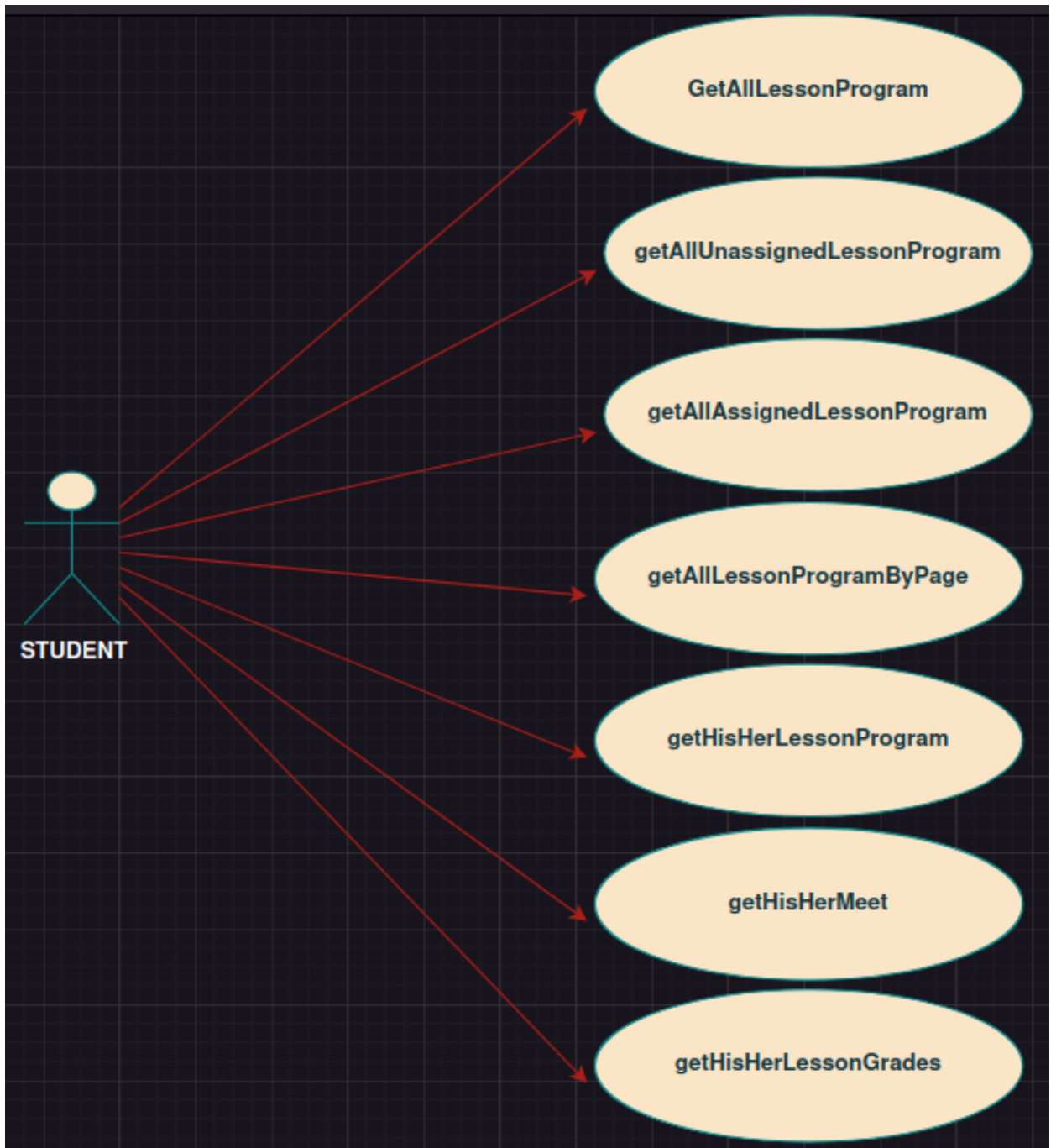
1. Student-Management Application must be a web application.
2. The application must have user friendly UI. (Non functional requirement)
3. The application must be secure. (Non functional requirement)
4. Language of the application must be English. (Non functional requirement)
5. The application must display response of user request nearby for 5 seconds. (Non functional requirement)
6. Anonymous users who will make a process should be able to register this application with their own information
7. There should be able five types of roles for authorized user: Admin, Teacher, Student, Manager, Assistant Manager
8. Each user can only have one role (a user with the teacher role can also have the advisor teacher role at the same time)
9. Registered user should be able to login to the application after registration
10. Authenticated user should be able to update its own user information
11. Authenticated user should be able to update its own password
12. User who has the admin role should be able to get all users' information
13. User who has the Admin or Manager role should be able to get a user information
14. User who has the Admin or Manager or Assistant_Manager role should be able to update ateacher or student information
15. User who has the Admin role should be able to delete a user
16. User who has the Manager role should be able to delete a user whoes role is Teacher or Student or Assistant_Manager
17. User who has the Assistant_Manager role should be able to delete a user whoes role is Teacher or Student

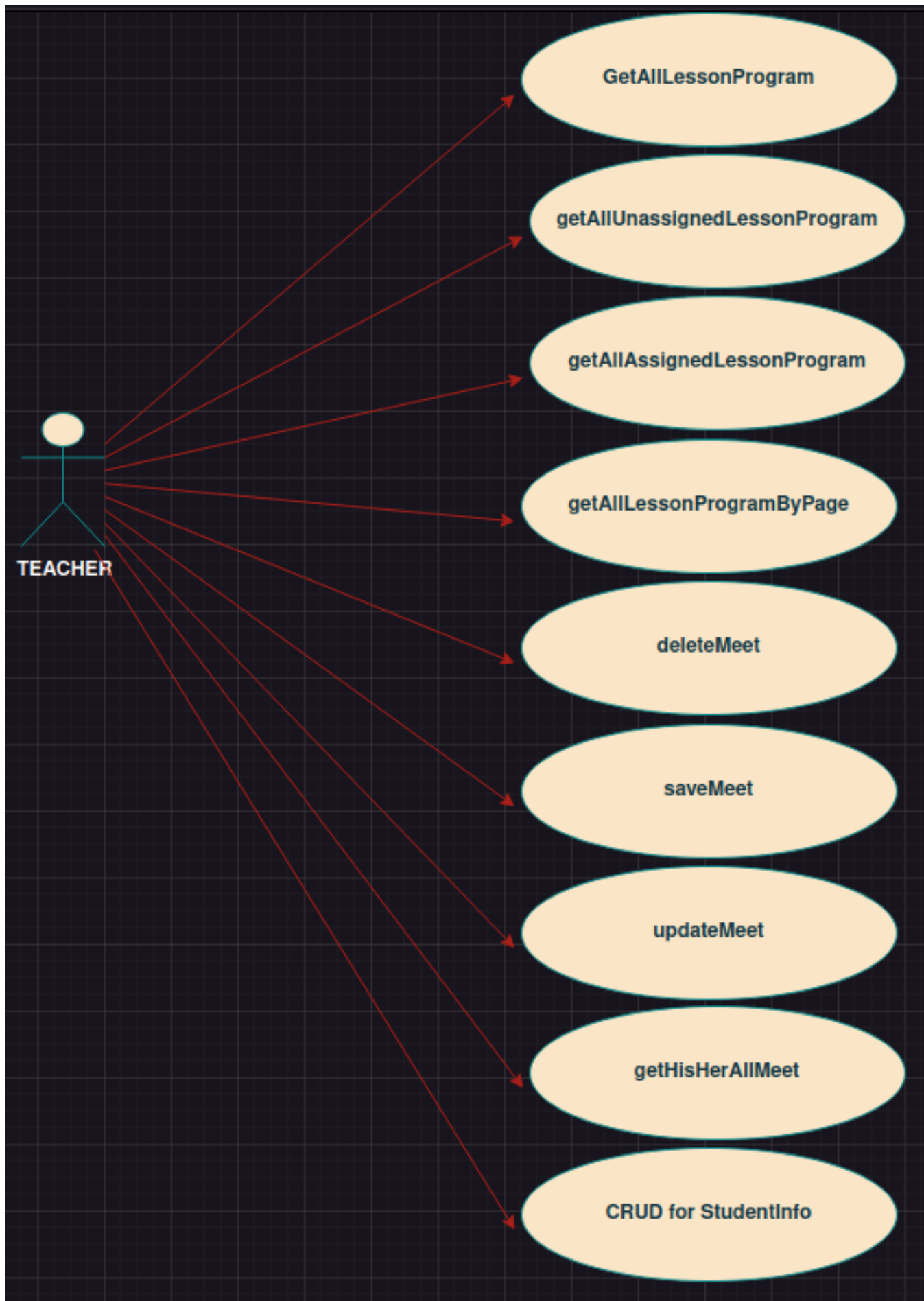
18. User who has the Admin role should be able to update all user
19. User who has the Manager or Assistant_Manager role should be able to update a user whoes role is Teacher or Student
20. User who has the Manager or Assistant_Manager role should be able to get a user by his/her name
21. User who has the Manager or Assistant_Manager role should be able to add a lesson Program to a user whoes role is Teacher
22. User who has the Student role should be able to add a lesson Program to him/her
23. User who has the Admin or Manager or Assistant_Manager role should be able to get the status of user whoes role is Student.
24. User who has the Admin or Teacher role should be able to get informations of his/her students
25. User who has the Admin or Manager or Assistant_Manager role should be able to save AdvisorTeacher
26. User who has the Admin or Manager or Assistant_Manager role should be able to get all AdvisorTeachers

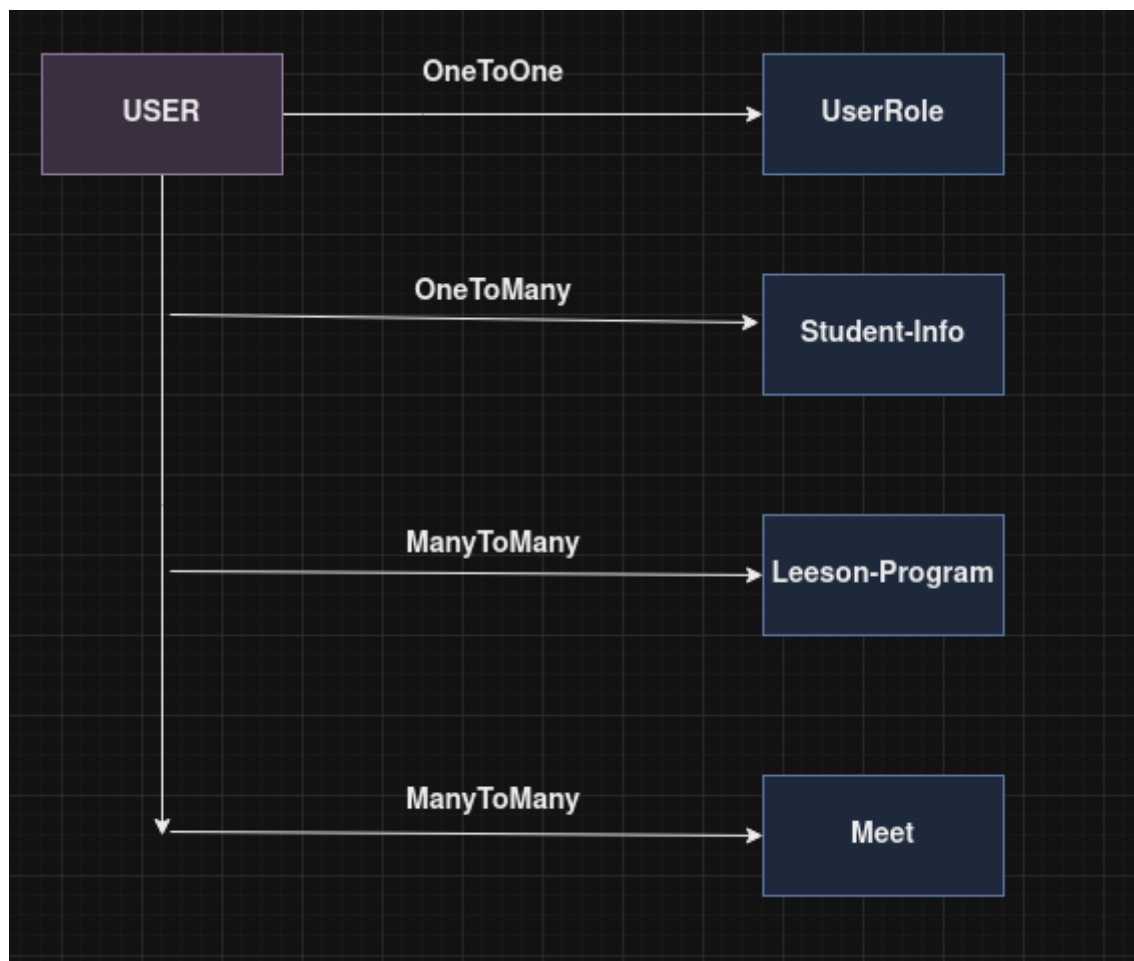
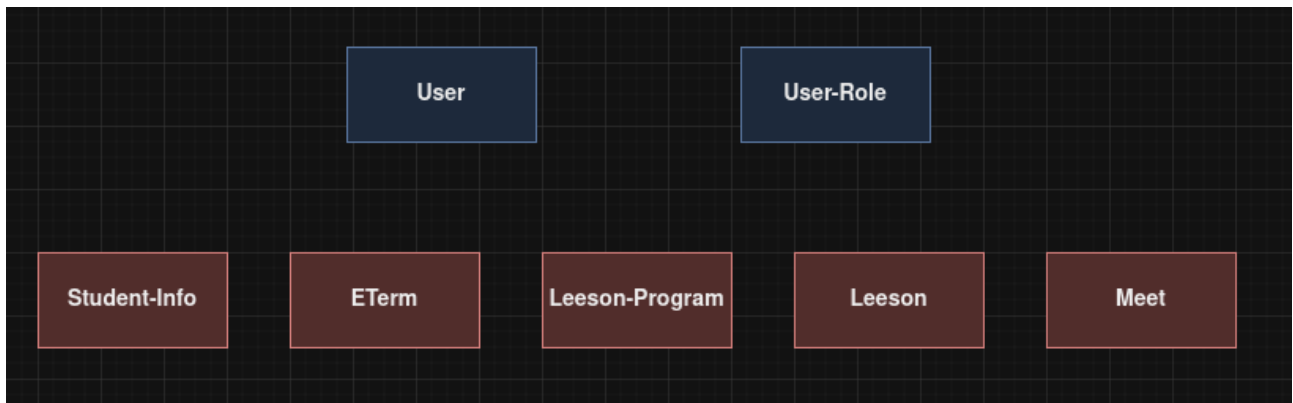
What is Use Case Diagram: In the Unified Modeling Language (UML), a use case diagram can summarize the details of your system's users (also known as actors) and their interactions with the system. A UML use case diagram is the primary form of system/software requirements for a new software program underdeveloped. Use cases specify the expected behavior (what), and not the exact method of making it happen (how). Use cases once specified can be denoted both textual and visual representation (i.e. use case diagram). A key concept of use case modeling is that it helps us design a system from the end user's perspective. It is an effective technique for communicating system behavior in the user's terms by specifying all externally visible system behavior.

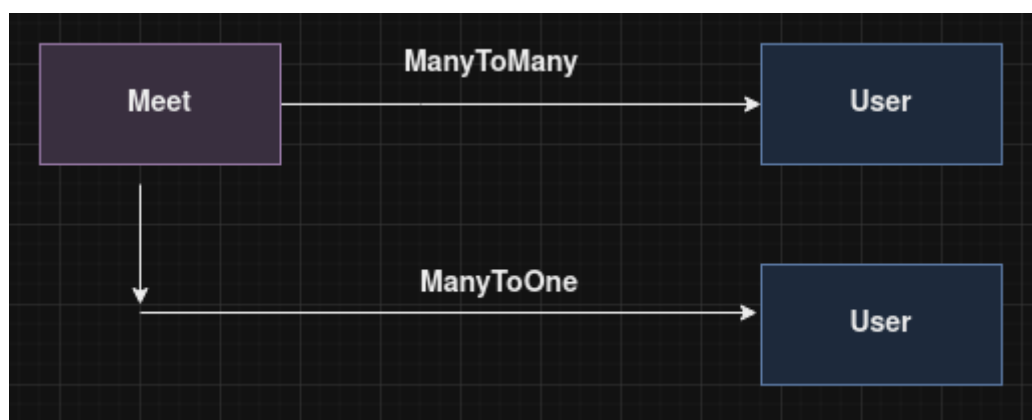
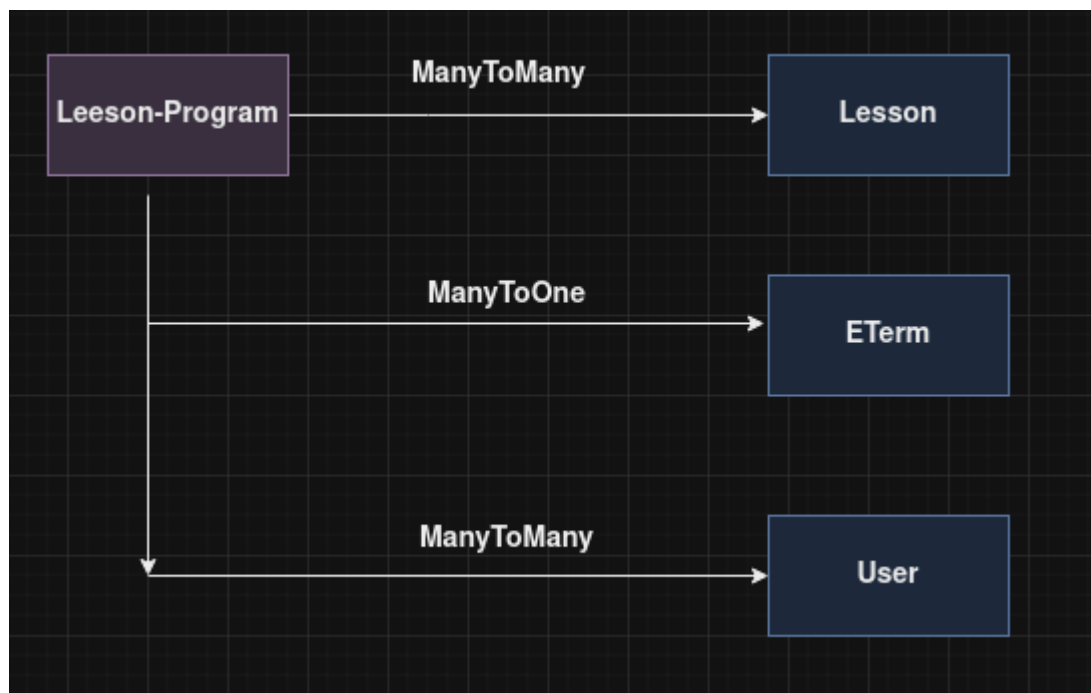
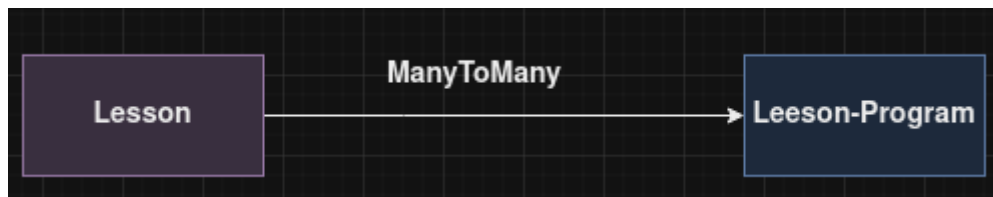
You will see usecase diagrams about StudentManagement project below :





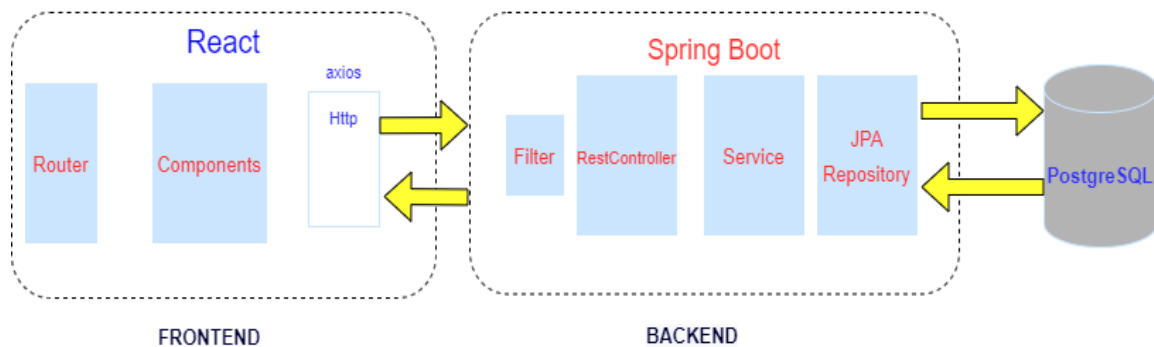






Frontend: The part of a web site or web application that the user interacts with directly. In this project, React Library will be used for frontend.

Backend: It is the server side the web application. It stores and arranges data. It is the part of the web app that you can't see and interact with. In this project, Spring boot framework will be used as a backend technology. Moreover PostgreSQL will be used as relational database.



Graphic4 General system structure of the application

DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT, IDEs and TOOLS – INSTALLATIONS

1. FOR BACKEND

- Java 11 <https://www.oracle.com/tr/java/technologies/javase/jdk11-archive-downloads.html>
- IntelliJ IDE
- Postman <https://www.postman.com/>
- PostgreSQL 15 <https://www.enterprisedb.com/downloads/postgres-postgresql-downloads>
Guide for installation POSTGRESQL: <https://www.postgresqltutorial.com/install-postgresql/>

THE TOPICS THAT YOU SHOULD REVIEW BEFORE STARTING PROJECT

FOR BACKEND (SPRING BOOT PROJECT)

1. Core Java: OOPS, classes, enums, interfaces, exception handling, collections, stream (foreach, filter, map), lambda, optional key word and other fundamentals.
2. Logging (SLF4J, Logback)
3. Regular expressions
4. What is Spring Framework.
5. What is Spring Boot Framework

6. What is Spring Security Framework. (JWT Based Security)
7. What is inversion of control , dependency injection and Spring IOC Container
8. What is JPA, Hibernate and Spring Data JPA
9. What is entity class and how to create it
10. What are OneToOne, OneToMany, ManyToOne, ManyToMany relations on hibernate.
11. How to use @JoinTable, @JoinColumn annotations.
12. JPQL (Java Persistence Query Language), Basic SQL knowledge
13. What is REST API
14. How , why to use @Bean, @Autowired, @RestController, @Service, @Repository annotations.
15. Jackson annotations (@JsonIgnore, @JsonFormat etc.)
16. Controller-Service-Repository layered structure in spring boot app
17. What is @Transactional annotation in org.springframework.transaction.annotation
18. What is the Data Transfer Object and how to use it.
19. Usage of @ResponseBody, @RequestBody, @RequestMapping, @PostMapping, @GetMapping, @DeleteMapping, @PutMapping. @Valid annotations.
20. HTTP Response Status Codes. (200, 201, 400, 404, etc.)
21. Why and How to use @PathVariable and @QueryParam annotations
22. Project Lombok

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