<u>Team</u>

Ellie Frost Michelle Ma

Project

Glimmr

<u>URL</u>

http://classwork.engr.oregonstate.edu:3003/index.html

Summary

This section provides a high-level overview of the feedback received and design decisions made over the course of this phase of development. The purpose of these changes was to improve clarity, efficiency, and UI/UX.

The first half of development focused on design clarity and consistency. For instance, we renamed the `matches` table to `connections` to better reflect its purpose. There were also necessary changes to the schema and ER diagram to better align with convention. (`connections` being both an entity and an intersection table is a bit unconventional.)

Our use of stored procedures for CRUD operations and database-level validation is also a bit unconventional, so we added block-level comments to make it clear at a glance what we're doing.

Early on, we decided to omit the `blocks` and `reports` tables from this phase of development. In a similar vein, we added an `is_deleted` attribute to `connections` to support unmatching without losing information that may be necessary, for instance, to follow up on reports.

We also dropped support for `UPDATE` and `DELETE` for `likes` and `messages`. Conceptually, these are immutable events, and they're deleted automatically when the associated connection is deleted. This also reduced complexity.

The second half of development focused on UI/UX improvements. These included supporting back navigation, adding top navigation with `position: sticky` to all pages, expanding the clickable area for links, making notes regarding custom constraints more prominent, and assisting users in inputting valid data (e.g., ID order in `connections`).

There were several feedback items we chose not to act on. For instance, we didn't feel it was necessary to include demographic or statistical data in our project overview. There was also confusion about the `date` attributes, with several reviewers thinking they were redundant.

The next phase of development will likely add `blocks` and `reports` back in as well as modifying `users` and `likes` to support profiles and swiping.

Feedback

The following reviewers provided helpful feedback or suggestions: Adrianna Hoffman, Alexandra Orlova, Alvin Li, Connor Wallace, James Cole, and Jennifer Putsche (database design); August Le, Callum Pickard, Charles Tang, Erik Christiansen, Grant Hopkin, Gilda Duarte, Muhammad Akbar, and Jackson Miller (UI/UX design); and Arianna Joffrion, Grace Kohler, and Siya Sonpatki (documentation).

Overview

Our project is the back end for Glimmr, a pilot program for a dating app serving a test group of 1,000 users for eight weeks (the average expected lifetime of an account). Glimmr is our attempt to address the gender gap on dating apps by putting women's user experience first. We believe that in doing so, we'll create a better experience for everyone. The cornerstones of our design philosophy are safety, honesty, and consent. In this phase of development, however, we're only implementing the necessary functionality for basic user interaction in the form of liking, matching, and messaging.

In terms of scope, we expect the average user to be active for 8 weeks and 3.5 days a week. For simplicity, we can think of this as 4 weeks and 7 days a week. Likes are limited to 10 per day, but there's no limit on views. If the average user uses all 10 likes, that's 280 likes total per user. If 1/10 likes results in a match, that's 1 match per user per day. If each match results in 100 messages over 2 weeks, that's 50 messages per user per day, or 1,400 messages total per user. In summary, we would expect our test group to generate 280,000 likes and 1,400,000 messages. These are ballpark estimates, but the result is likely to be less than a gigabyte of data.

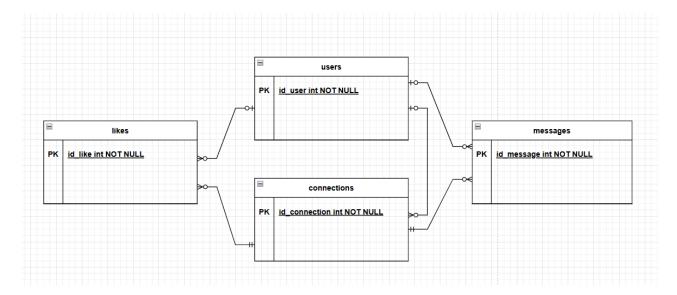
Outline

Users will be able to swipe through a feed of other users' profiles according to their preferences and like profiles that interest them. If two users like each other, they'll appear in each other's matches, where they can exchange messages. The `connections` table represents the many-to-many relationship between `users` and itself. It's a reference point for `likes` and `messages,` each of which it has a one-to-many relationship with. In the current model, if a `user` record is deleted, any associated records will be retained, but the user ID will be nullified. This can lead to situations where a `connection` has only one user ID or a `message` has no user ID. This is a quirk of the current implementation.

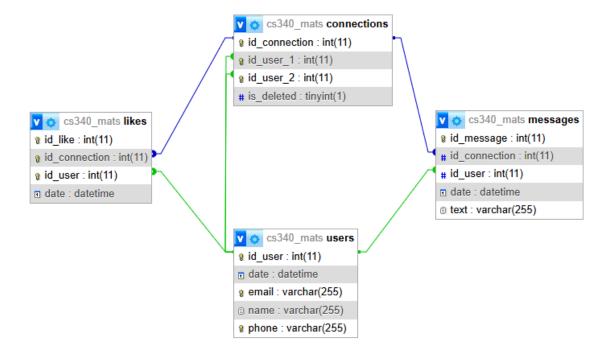
- connections `connections` represents any interaction between two users
 - o attributes
 - id connection int, not null, pk
 - id user 1 int, null, fk
 - id user 2 int, null, fk
 - is deleted bool, not null
 - o relationships
 - 0-2 likes one-to-many, optional
 - 0+ messages one-to-many, optional
 - 0-2 users many-to-many, optional
 - o constraints
 - there can be at most one connection for any two users
 - the smaller user id must come first
- likes `likes` represents that a user has liked the other user in a connection
 - o attributes
 - id like int, not null, pk
 - id_connection int, not null, fk
 - id user int, null, fk
 - date datetime, not null
 - o relationships
 - 1 connection many-to-one, required

- 1 user many-to-one, optional
- o constraints
 - there can be at most one like per user and connection
 - there can be at most two likes per connection
 - the user must be part of the connection
 - the connection must not be deleted
- messages `messages` represents a message a user has sent to the other user in a connection
 - o attributes
 - id message int, not null, pk
 - id connection int, not null, fk
 - id user int, null, fk
 - date datetime, not null
 - text varchar, not null
 - o relationships
 - 1 connection many-to-one, required
 - 1 user many-to-one, optional
 - o constraints
 - the connection must have two likes
 - the user must be part of the connection
 - the connection must not be deleted
- users `users` represents users and their interactions with the app and other users (passwordless authentication is used)
 - o attributes
 - id_user int, not null, pk
 - date datetime, not null
 - email varchar, not null, unique
 - name varchar, not null
 - phone varchar, not null, unique
 - o relationships
 - 0+ connections one-to-many, optional
 - 0+ likes one-to-many, optional
 - 0+ messages one-to-many, optional
 - o constraints
 - n/a

ER Diagram



Schema



Sample Data

connections					
id_connection	id_user_1	id_user_2	is_deleted		
1	1	2	TRUE		
2	1	NULL	FALSE		
3	NULL	NULL	FALSE		

likes					
date	id_connection	id_like	id_user		
2525-01-03 13:30:00	2	1	1		
2525-01-04 18:00:00	2	2	NULL		
2525-01-12 13:30:00	1	3	1		
2525-01-13 15:00:00	1	4	2		

messages					
date	id_connecti on	id_message	id_user	text	
2525-01-05 13:30:00	1	3	1	[REDACTED]	
2525-01-07 13:30:00	2	2	1	[REDACTED]	
2525-01-14 18:00:00	2	1	NULL	[REDACTED]	

users					
date	email	id_user	name	phone	
2525-01-02 13:30:00	alex@exampl e.com	1	Alex	555-111-111 1	
2525-01-11 15:00:00	taylor@exam ple.com	2	Taylor	555-222-222 2	
2525-01-16 16:30:00	riley@examp le.com	3	Riley	555-333-333 3	

<u>UI Pages</u>

Figure 1.1. CREATE users (users/create.html)

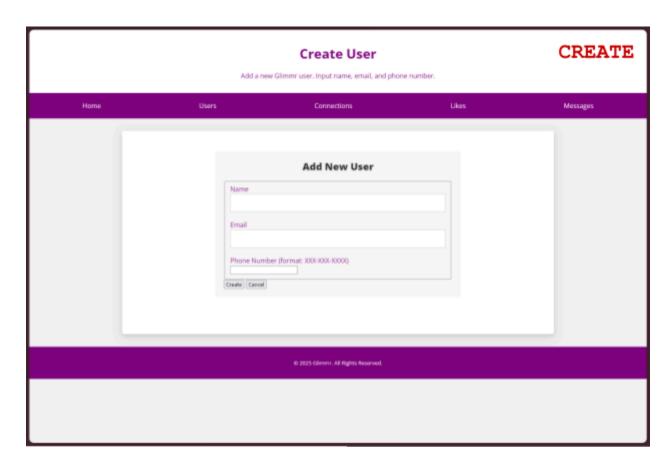


Figure 1.2. READ users (users/read.html)

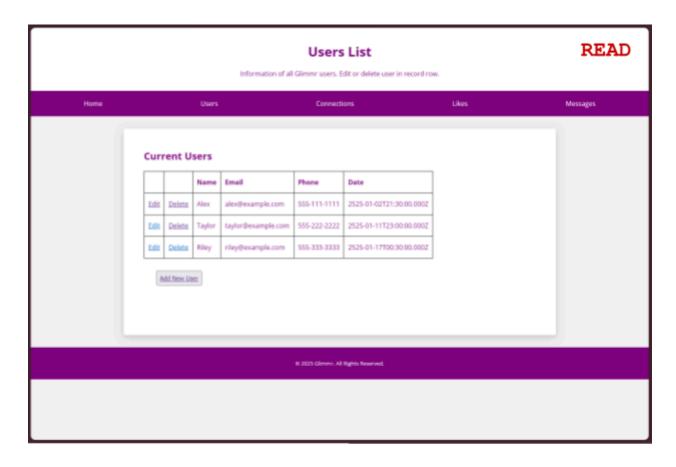


Figure 1.3. UPDATE users (users/update.html)

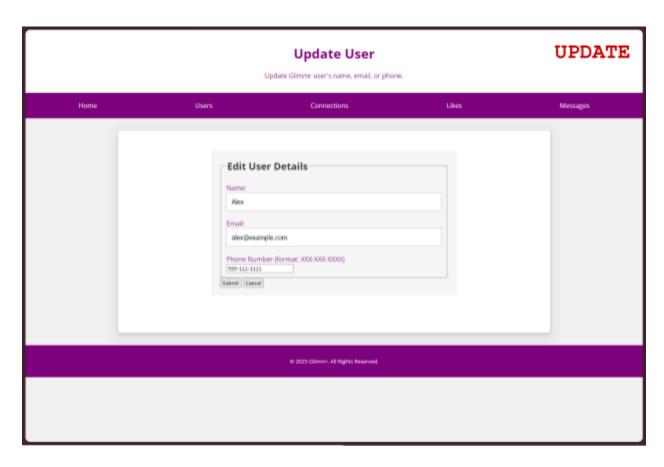


Figure 1.4. DELETE users (users/delete.html)

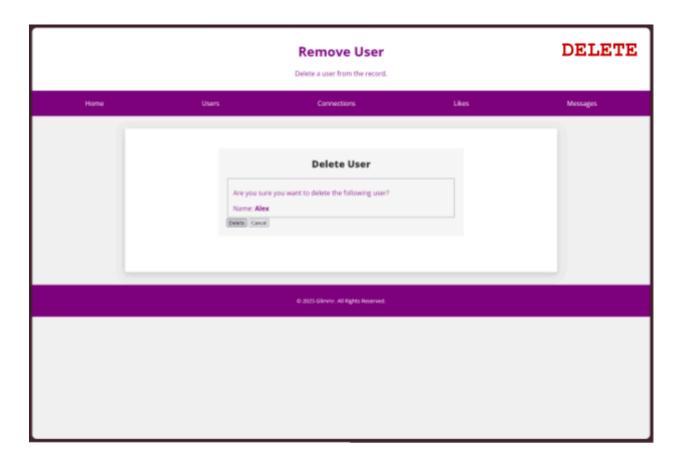


Figure 2.1. CREATE connections (M:N) (connections/create.html)

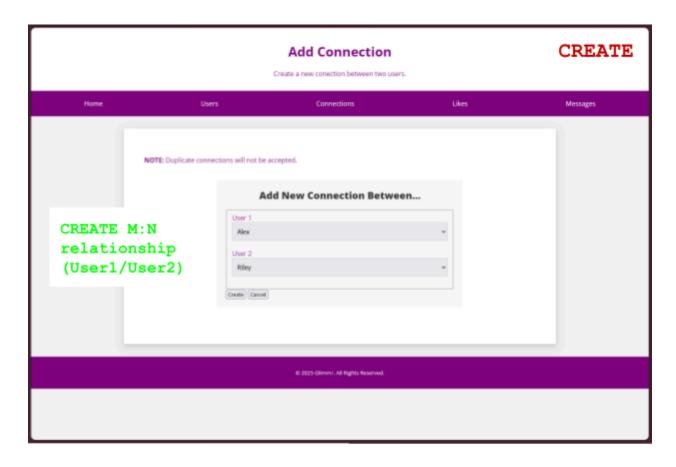


Figure 2.2. READ connections (M:N) (connections/read.html)

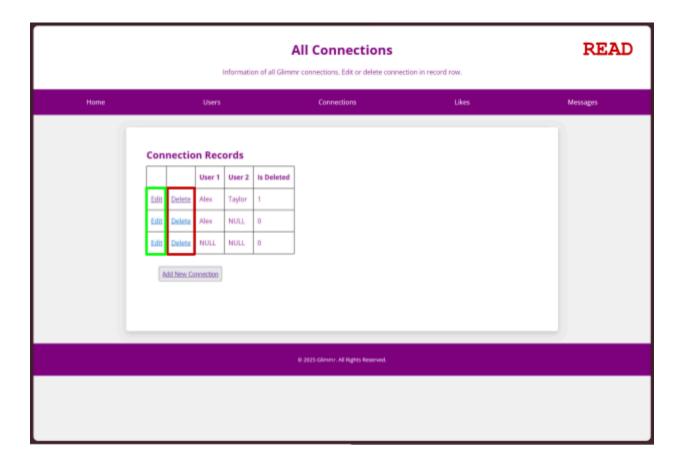


Figure 2.3. UPDATE connections (M:N) (connections/update.html)

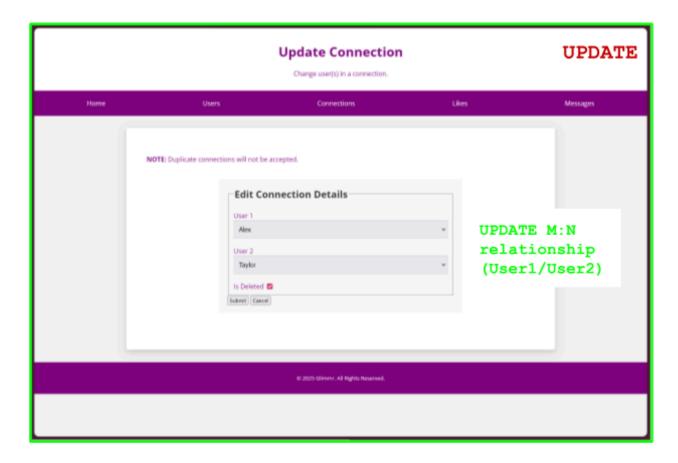


Figure 2.4. DELETE connections (M:N) (connections/delete.html)

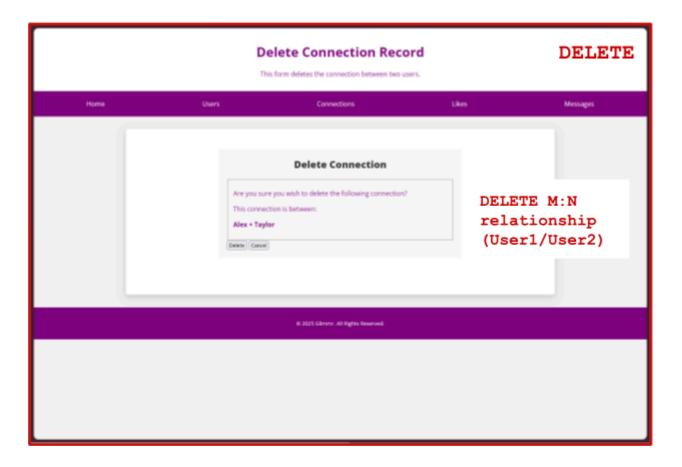


Figure 3.1. CREATE likes (likes/create.html)

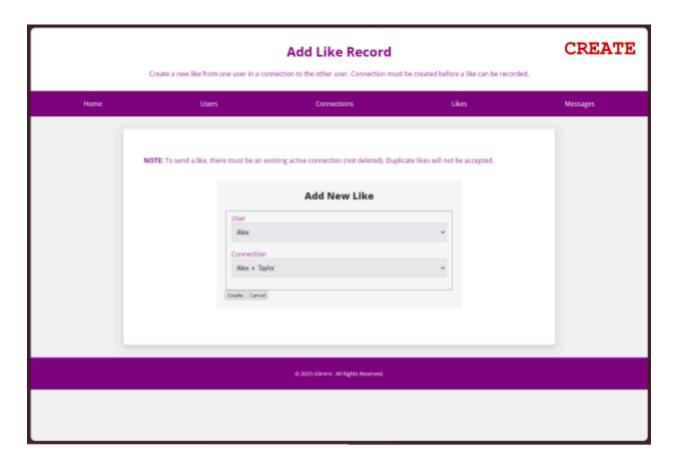


Figure 3.2. READ likes (likes/read.html)



Figure 4.1. CREATE messages (messages/create.html)

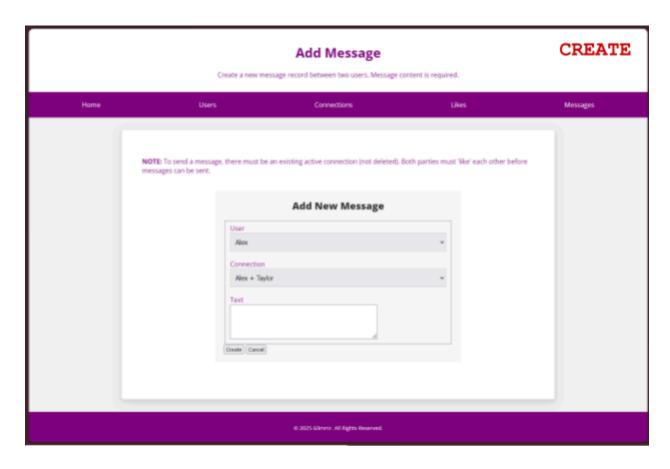


Figure 4.2. READ messages (messages/read.html)

