



BAHIR DAR UNIVERSITY COMPUTING FACULTY

Industrial project on Simple Language Translation

Submitted to the faculty of computing in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Bachelor of Science in **Software Engineering**

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Declaration

The Project is our own and has not been presented for a degree in any other university and all the sources of material used for the project have been duly acknowledged.

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Name

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Faculty: Computing

Program: Software Engineering

Project Title: Simple Language Translation

This is to certify that I have read this project and that in my supervision and the students' performance, it is fully adequate, in scope and quality, as a project for the degree of Bachelor of Science.

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NO.	Examining committee members	signature	Date
1			
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It is approved that this project has been written in compliance with the formatting rules laid down by the faculty.

Roles and Responsibilities

Table 1: List of Students with their respective Tasks

List of Tasks	List of Members		
	Daniel Getaneh	Yezibalem Aemro	Yeabsira Aychiluhim
Gathering databases	✓	✓	
Train the dataset by AI	✓		
App drawer			✓
Homepage of the app	✓		
Learn Ge'ez page		✓	✓
Setting app page		✓	
About us page	✓		✓

Acknowledgment

First and foremost, we would like to thank the Almighty God, who gave us the opportunity and strength to achieve whatever we have achieved so far. Beside to these we would like to deepest appreciation to those people who helped even in the smallest way in making the completion of this project.

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List of Acronym

- **AI** – Artificial Intelligence
- **CRC** – Class Responsibility Collaborator
- **NFR** – Non-Functional Requirement
- **OO** – Object Oriented
- **OOA** – Object Oriented Analysis
- **OOD** – Object Oriented Design
- **OS** – Operating System
- **PC** – Personal Computer
- **UI** – User Interface
- **UML** – Unified Modeling Language

List of Figures

Table of Figures

Figure 1: Use case Diagram of the Proposed System.....	8
Figure 2: Translate page of the Application.....	12
Figure 3: Learn Ge'ez of the Application.....	13
Figure 4: Drawer Navigation of the Application.....	13
Figure 5: Overall Component Modeling of the System.....	16

List of Tables

Index of Tables

Table 1: List of Students with their respective Tasks.....	ii
Table 2: System Requirement(Software and Hardware).....	11

Table of Contents

Declaration.....	i
Roles and Responsibilities.....	ii
Acknowledgment.....	iii
List of Acronym.....	iv
List of Figures.....	v
List of Tables.....	v
Abstract.....	1
1. Chapter One: Introduction.....	2
1.1. Background.....	2
1.2. Objectives.....	2
1.2.1 General Objectives.....	2
1.2.2 Specific Objectives.....	2
1.3. Statement of the Problem.....	3
1.4. Beneficiaries of the Project.....	3
1.5. Limitations of the Project.....	3
1.6. Scope of the Project.....	4
1.7. Methodology.....	4
1.7.1 Requirement Gathering Methods.....	4
1.7.2 Analysis and Design Methodology.....	4
1.7.3 Implementation Methodology.....	5
1.8. Feasibility Study.....	5
1.8.1 Technical Feasibility.....	5
1.8.2 Economic Feasibility.....	6
1.8.3 Time Feasibility.....	6
1.9. Organization of the Project.....	6
2. Chapter Two: System Features.....	7
2.1. The Existing System.....	7
2.2. Proposed System.....	7
2.3. Requirement Analysis.....	7
2.3.1 Functional Requirement.....	7
2.3.2 System Use case.....	8
(a) Use case Diagram.....	8
(b) Use case Documentation.....	9
2.3.3 Business Rule Documentation.....	9
2.3.4 User Interface Prototype.....	9
2.3.5 Activity Diagram.....	9
2.3.6 Sequence Diagram.....	9
2.3.7 Analysis Class Model.....	9
2.3.8 Logic Model.....	10

2.4. Non-Functional Requirement.....	10
2.5. System Requirement.....	11
2.6. Key Abstraction with CRC Analysis.....	11
2.6.1 Conceptual Modeling – Class Diagram.....	11
2.6.2 Identify Change Case.....	11
2.6.3 User Interface Prototyping.....	12
3. Chapter Three: System Design.....	14
3.1. Introduction.....	14
3.2. Architectural Design.....	16
3.2.1 Component Modeling.....	16
3.3. Detail Design.....	16
3.3.1 Design Class Model.....	16
3.3.2 Persistent Model.....	16
3.4. User Interface Design.....	16
References.....	17
Appendices.....	18

Abstract

Language is a system of communication which consists of a set of sounds and written symbols which are used by the people of particular country for talking or writing. The ability to communicate in multiple languages is becoming more and more important in the increasingly integrated global community.

A language translator is a mobile application that can be utilized for translating from one language to another. It is a very important tool for anyone who is learning a new language. The problem of language difference has hindered effective information communication over the years. In Ethiopia, there are above 85 languages. But, despite the existence of many languages in the country, many are still struggle to write, speak or listen these languages properly. The study develops flutter language converter app in order to deal with this problem and make language translation easy and facilitates stress-free communication, it is advisable to use several languages learning software's. There are different flutter based language translator applications. However, the existing apps were restricted to a set of words that were hard coded into the app at the time of its development. We are developing flutter app which is compatible with **Android, iOS, Linux, Windows, MacOS** and **Web**.

This project aims to create a comprehensive translation of Ge'ez language to Amharic language and vice versa. It will include a variety of resources to help people learn and understand the language and its respective nuances. The project will be organized into different sections that cover the basics of language structure, grammar, vocabulary, and common phrases. Furthermore, it will provide a glossary of words and phrases, as well as useful examples of usage. This flutter framework based application will also include using AI transformer based model for translation of the two language. The project is designed to be comprehensive and user friendly, with the goal of making it a valuable resource for anyone looking to learn and understand the Ge'ez and Amharic language.

With this documentation, we will try to explain about our projects with three chapters, the first chapter wants to describe background, objectives, methodologies that we use during the project lifetime. The second chapter explains the system logic by comparing with the existing applications. Finally, the third chapter explains about the overall system designs of the application. We finished this documentation with the references that used during the development of this project and appendices of some useful words that is known in IT world.

1. Chapter One: Introduction

1.1. Background

Language is a system of communication which consists of a set of sounds and written symbols which are used by the people of particular country for talking or writing. The primary purpose of language is to communicate between individuals, but language can be used in several specific ways to get certain kinds of ideas. Language allows people to: express emotion, share our ideas, thoughts, and feelings with others. The ability to communicate in multiple languages is becoming more and more important in the increasingly integrated global community.

Translator is a very important tool for anyone who is learning a new language. It is such a great app especially for the one who want to learn Ge'ez but can't. In a translator, the user can look up a word from the target language. Translation plays an important role in human life because it has made communication among people with different languages in reality. Both spoken and written translation, translation activities become a tool to create optimal communication. The way in which we communicate with people is important because it can affect the relationship we have the effectiveness of our own and others' work and of the organizations in which we work the translation is important to both language and culture because it enables better communication between two people. Because of translation as well, the equal understanding of the development of innovations in all aspects becomes easy to be understood and followed.

Translation means transferring message from source language into Target language with the nearest equivalent. The aim of translation is to find the equivalent meaning of the source language expression in the target language. Furthermore, translating a literary work into another language is creating a new literary work in another language. One can find, understand and learn the meaning of one word in another language among the two. It serves a good opportunity for student's researchers and other individuals who are on the field of language study.

1.2. Objectives

Project objectives are what you plan to achieve by the end of your project. This might include deliverables and assets, or more intangible objectives like increasing productivity or motivation.

1.2.1 General Objectives

The general objectives of this project is to design bi-directional language translation for Ge'ez language to Amharic language and vice-versa.

1.2.2 Specific Objectives

To achieve the general objectives of the project, the following specific objectives are formulated

- ✓ To identify the syntactic relationship between Ge'ez and Amharic languages

- ✓ Implementation and testing the proposed system
- ✓ To design an optimal language and translation AI model.
- ✓ Find a solution to the existing problem.
- ✓ Test the developed system.

1.3. Statement of the Problem

Ge'ez is an ancient language and many manuscripts are already archived by Ethiopian Orthodox Church as well as by the National Archival agency. Ge'ez had been known as being used in Ethiopia since the 4th century and as a spoken language close to a thousand years and had been serving as official written language practically up to the end of 19th century.

Since currently there are a lot of historical, cultural and religious documents available in Ge'ez language, there is a need to translate the manuscripts to Amharic and other Ethiopian Languages to make the decoded knowledge accessible to every especially Amharic users. On the other hand, Ge'ez as a language being researched and taught in different Universities around the world in terms of accessing the decoded knowledge. Indirectly, Ge'ez language speakers are being created therefore; there is also a need to translate Amharic documents to Ge'ez language.

Today Ge'ez remains only as a spoken language and the liturgy language of the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church. Whereas, Amharic is among the most spoken language in Ethiopia and the official working language of the Federal Government of Ethiopia, where it has about 30 million native and non-native speakers. The translation of Ge'ez words to Amharic will be of paramount importance in order to enable Amharic user to easily access the invaluable indigenous knowledge decoded in Ge'ez language.

1.4. Beneficiaries of the Project

The Significance of our project is to translate from the source language to other alternatives and also it is well known that a great part of our country's income comes from tourism. The second importance is reaching under resourced languages; by translating the different valuable publications; for example, from Ge'ez to Amharic it is possible to address information need of Amharic language speakers. The third importance is it solves language barriers between individuals to read and understand different publications and also it is absolutely necessary to achieve effective communication between different cultures. In the process of spreading new information, translation is something that can change history of the country.

1.5. Limitations of the Project

- ✓ This Application doesn't support searching words by voice.
- ✓ It may not provide accurate translations for all inputs, as it relies on machine translation algorithm and limited number of (about 3600 bi-directional dataset) datasets.

- ✓ It only translates 2 languages.

1.6. Scope of the Project

This project is for users who are speaking/use Amharic and Ge'ez languages. And it contains the following tasks:-

- ✓ It translates words as well as sentences between the two languages.
- ✓ The system allows the user to view about us information.
- ✓ The system allows the users view about Ge'ez language and learn about the language.
- ✓ The system shows the setting of the application.

1.7. Methodology

The methodology is the analysis of the principles or procedures of inquiry in a particular field of study. When we relate it with our project it is the system on how we will perform information gathering, analyze and design, implement, test and evaluate it using different ways.

1.7.1 Requirement Gathering Methods

We have chosen the following data collection methods

- ✓ **Reading:** In order to obtain the required amount of parallel data, a Holy Bible Geez-Amharic translation and some other religious books (Wedase Mariam and Arganon) are used.
- ✓ **Internet:** It is our major source to gather information for our project. We also have been watching tutorials online about how the flutter based translator works and how to make our application.
- ✓ **Document analysis:** We will go through different documents that are related with our project.

1.7.2 Analysis and Design Methodology

In this project the team will use object-oriented system development methodology (OOSD). This has two phases.

- ✓ **Object Oriented Analysis (OOA)** - during this phase the team used to model the function of the system (use case modeling), find and identify the business objects, organize the objects and identify the relationship between them and finally model the behavior of the objects.

- ✓ **Object Oriented Design (OOD)** - during this phase the team uses enterprise architect software to refine the use case model, and to reflect the implantation environment, model object interactions and behavior that support the use case scenario, and finally update object model to reflect the implementation environment.

1.7.3 Implementation Methodology

Implementation is coding of all functions specified by requirement analysis and design. We have chosen object-oriented programming as our coding approach, because: -

- ✓ It makes it possible to extend the behavior of objects through both composition and inheritance, allowing objects to take on new life and usefulness in new settings.
- ✓ It is often the most natural programming approach as it models the real world.

To perform this, we will use client AI model and Dataset architecture. The AI model and Dataset provides service to the client/user and the client requests service from the AI model or Dataset. The application doesn't need any internet, and servers like database and web.

1.8. Feasibility Study

A feasibility study is an assessment of the practicality of a project or system. A feasibility study aims to objectively and rationally uncover the strengths and weaknesses of an existing business or proposed venture, opportunities and threats present in the natural environment, the resources required to carry through, and ultimately the prospects for success. In our project management used to define three areas of feasibility that determine whether a project should run or not. These characteristics are technical, time and Economical feasibility.

1.8.1 Technical Feasibility

- ✓ **From Developer's Perspective** - Technical feasibility involves the technical resources that are needed to develop, purchase, install, or operate the system. The technical requirements are then compared to the technical capability of the organization, in this case, our team will be considered. We expect the proposed system to be technically feasible because our team has the ability to develop this system since we have acquired the required methodologies and tools. The system is going to be developed using Object Oriented System Development technique. And the team has knowledge about flutter and Enterprise architect to design the system. Besides, the group members have enough capability to develop the project. So, the system is technically feasible.
- ✓ **From User's Perspective** - The system we are going to develop is also technically feasible from the user's perspective because it is going to be simple to use, it will have user friendly "user interface" and it will work effectively on any web browser and device (PC or smart phones).

1.8.2 Economic Feasibility

The degree to which the economic advantages of something to be made, done, or achieved are greater than the economic costs. We described the economic feasibility of our system as follows:

- ✓ **Cost** - The required cost to develop the Application, to configure it on the target system, to train user and to purchase the required hardware and software is feasible. Because our team will use free software to develop the system. The organization will not cost anything else except for one desktop. Fortunately, most of the tools that are needed are already available in the organization.
- ✓ **Benefit** - Our system has an advantage when it reaches its full functionality level. These benefits are:
 - Availability of accurate Translation
 - Increased user satisfaction
 - Easy to use
 - Increase knowledge about Ge'ez

To generalize, from the above statements we can conclude the proposed project is economically feasible considering the cost and the benefits.

1.8.3 Time Feasibility

A time feasibility study will take into account the period in which the project is going to take up to its completion. A project will fail if it takes too long to be completed before it is useful. Typically this means estimating how long the system will take to develop, and if it can be completed in a given time period using some methods like payback period. We develop simple language translator since by considering the time given. So, the system is time feasible.

1.9. Organization of the Project

Here is the comprehensive and brief summary about our overall project. That helps the user to gather the info about our work easily and quickly. In chapter one, the document covers the background of the project, the statement of problems, the general and specific objectives of the system, significance and the limitation of the project, scope of the project, the requirements gathering and implementation methodology and the feasibility of the project is included. In chapter two the existing system features and problems, the solutions of the proposed system, the functional requirements, system use case modeling and non-functional requirements are described. In the last chapter system design and detailed design, user interface design, Access control and security of the project are described.

2. Chapter Two: System Features

2.1. The Existing System

This part of the document will be devoted to understanding how the existing system performs its task and describe the proposed system in detail. In order to fully understand the existing system, we have started using unstructured interview, document analysis, and reading: In order to obtain the required amount of parallel data, a Holy Bible Ge'ez-Amharic and some other religious books (Wedase Mariam and Arganon) are used and we have started and developed a good working relationship with the stuff of Ge'ez language department.

The existing system functions semi –automated different words with meanings in the paper based dictionary and multi-lingual Translation (Above three languages) like Google translator.

- ✓ Users: student and others search the words meaning from the Dictionary, Google translator
- ✓ Dictionary: book in the paper based dictionary
- ✓ Multi-lingual Translation (Above three languages) like Google translator
- ✓ Free limited API from AI pre-trained models like Google translator, Microsoft and Yandex.

2.2. Proposed System

Flutter framework, which let's to develop android, iOS, Linux, Windows, MacOS and Web compatible, application will be developed using dart by using in combination of static dictionary dataset and AI trained model which mainly focuses on translating words to the target language.

This Bi-lingual translator is mobile world's platforms compatible application, designed to help individuals for word translation to users of the translator. It provides a user-friendly and attractive user interface with its setting up of the application in order to be compatible with users.

2.3. Requirement Analysis

Requirements analysis, also called requirements engineering, is the process of determining user expectations for a new or modified product. In this section we are going to describe the functional and nonfunctional requirements of the proposed system, designing the use case with its description, State chart diagram, designing the sequence diagram and activity diagram for the use case, User Interface prototype, Analysis Class Model then Logic model finally, we are going to design the interface of the system.

2.3.1 Functional Requirement

Functional requirements are product features or functions that developers must implement to enable users to accomplish their tasks. So, it's important to make them clear both for the development team and the stakeholders. Generally, functional requirements describe system

behavior under specific conditions. The following are the functional requirements of the proposed system:

- ✓ The system should have setting of the application.
- ✓ The system should allow the user view about Ge'ez language.
- ✓ The system should allow the user view about us page.
- ✓ The system should allow the users share application.
- ✓ The system should allow the user translate words as well as sentences.

2.3.2 System Use case

A use case is a methodology used in system analysis to identify, clarify and organize system requirements. The use case is made up of a set of possible sequences of interactions between systems and users in a particular environment and related to a particular goal.

(a) Use case Diagram

Use-case diagrams describe the high-level functions and scope of a system. These diagrams also identify the interactions between the system and its actors. The use cases and actors in use-case diagrams describe what the system does and how the actors use it, but not how the system operates internally.

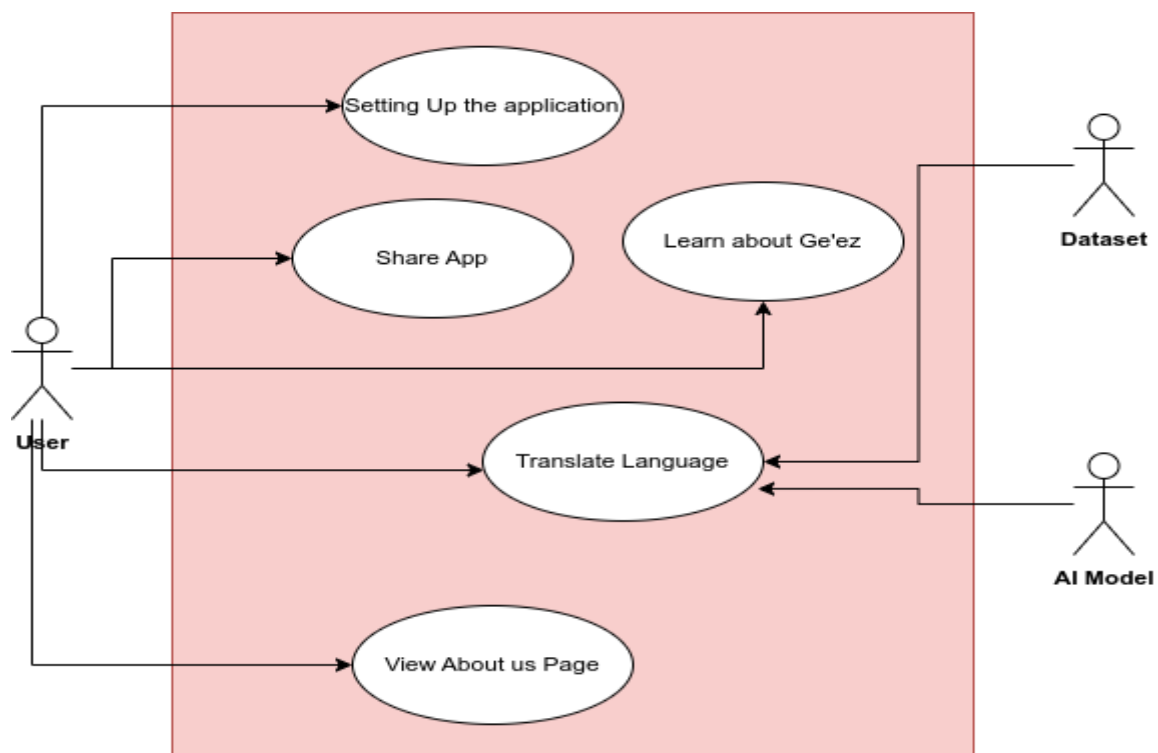


Figure 1: Use case Diagram of the Proposed System

(b) Use case Documentation

This section should include a use case documentation by showing use case number, name, actor, description, pre-condition, post condition, priority, basic course of action and alternate course of actions. In the basic course of action and alternate course of action, you have to indicate the user interface and the business rule if needed.

2.3.3 Business Rule Documentation**2.3.4 User Interface Prototype**

User interface requirements should be gathered with a prototype approach here and aligned with system use case documentation that shows the user interaction with the system. It should be labeled and referenced in the use case documentation.

2.3.5 Activity Diagram

Activity diagram is another important diagram in UML to describe the dynamic aspects of the system. Activity diagram is basically a flowchart to represent the flow from one activity to another activity. The activity can be described as an operation of the system. The control flow is drawn from one operation to another. This flow can be sequential, branched, or concurrent.

The purpose of activity diagrams is like the other four diagrams. It captures the dynamic behavior of the system. Other four diagrams are used to show the message flow from one object to another but the activity diagram is used to show message flow from one activity to another. It does not show any message flow from one activity to another. Activity diagram is sometimes considered as the flowchart. Although the diagrams look like a flowchart, they are not.

2.3.6 Sequence Diagram

Sequence diagrams should be drawn for each use case to show how different objects interact with each other to achieve the functionality of the use case. Show how objects operate with one another and in what order (chronological) to respond to the actors.

2.3.7 Analysis Class Model

Model Classes with their attributes, methods, relationship, multiplicity and Role

2.3.8 Logic Model

It is an informal way of programming description that does not require any strict programming language syntax or underlying technology considerations. It is used for creating an outline or a rough draft of a program. Pseudo code summarizes a program's flow, but excludes underlying details. System designers write pseudo code to ensure that programmers understand a software project's requirements and align code accordingly.

Pseudo code is not an actual programming language. So it cannot be compiled into an executable program. It uses short terms or simple English language syntax to write code for programs before it is actually converted into a specific programming language. This is done to identify top level flow errors, and understand the programming data flows that the final program is going to use.

2.4. Non-Functional Requirement

Non-Functional Requirement (NFR) specifies the quality attribute of a software system. They judge the software system based on Responsiveness, Usability, Security, accuracy and other non-functional standards that are critical to the success of the software system. The non-functional requirements of this system include the following

- ✓ **Reliability:** The system consistently performs its intended function. Example the important functions are validated. So the system is reliable.
- ✓ **Efficiency:** The system is efficient based on the concept of resource Consumption. Example it only needs a computer that has a browser to access the system.
- ✓ **Robustness** (Error handling requirement): The system have error handling mechanisms that is, as errors occur it will not stop functioning rather provide error manages and back to the previous page to give chance to reenter data and process the task by beyond the error.
- ✓ **Resources:** The system is compatible with specified hardware and software environment
- ✓ **Platform:** our system supports any operating system and all browsers.
- ✓ **Performance requirement:** Response time: - depending on the strength of available network the system should be response in short period of time.
- ✓ **Availability:** The system is available 24 hours /7 days to everyone.
- ✓ **Correctness:** The application should never allow unauthorized users to delete or insert evaluation data from the database.
- ✓ **Accuracy:** The level of accuracy in the proposed system will be better due to the reduction of error. The system is implemented in a way that gives correct output for the users when they give correct input.
- ✓ **Usability:** Our system user interface will be designed in a simple and very attractive manner in order to make the usability of the system comfortable.

2.5. System Requirement

We will use different types of software and hardware tools to build this multi-platform compatible application. We have showed all requirement as the below table.

Table 2: System Requirement(Software and Hardware)

No.	Software Requirement	Hardware Requirement
1	Android Studio Code, Visual Code	Computer with 4 – 8 GB installed RAM, 64-bit system type
2	GitHub/Git	Flash Disk
3	PlantUML/Graphiz, Edraw max, App Diagrams	
4	Colab Research for AI Model Training	

2.6. Key Abstraction with CRC Analysis

A Class Responsibility Collaborator (CRC) model is a collection of standard index cards that have been divided into three sections. A class represents a collection of similar objects, a responsibility is something that a class knows or does, and a collaborator is another class that a class interacts with to fulfill its responsibilities.

2.6.1 Conceptual Modeling – Class Diagram

Class models are the mainstay of the OO analysis and design. Class models show the classes of the system, their interrelationships (including inheritance, aggregation, and association) and the operations and attributes of the classes. The conceptual models are used to depict your detailed understanding of the problem space and solution for your system. The easiest way to begin conceptual modeling is to convert the CRC (as a base) directly to UML class diagram. While a CRC model provides an excellent overview of a system, it doesn't provide the details needed to actually build it.

2.6.2 Identify Change Case

Change cases are used to describe potential modifications requirements to the system.

- ✓ **Comments:** - When crucial comments are raised from the advisor, friends, and examiners that should be included and excluded the developing team assesses the project again.
- ✓ **Lack of time:** - If the given time to develop many system activity is not enough the developing team also restructured the content of the project.

2.6.3 User Interface Prototyping

User interface (UI) prototyping is an iterative analysis technique in which users are actively involved in the mocking-up of the UI for a system.

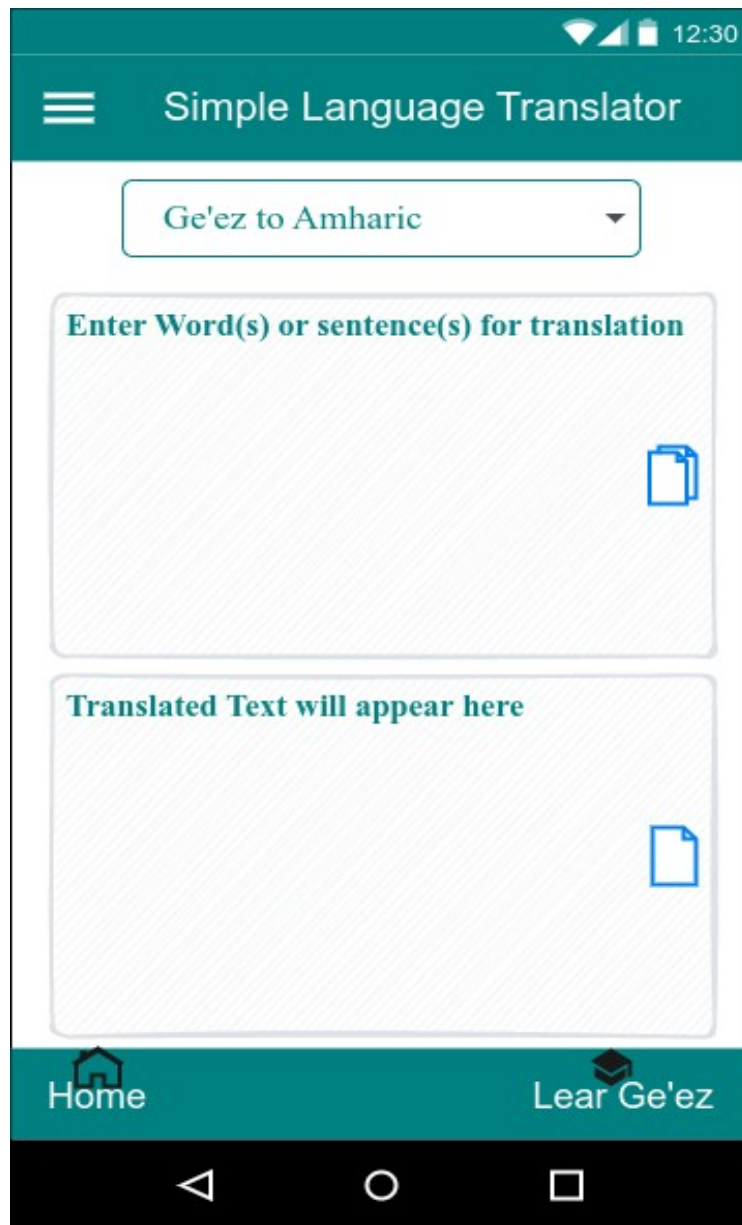


Figure 2: Translate page of the Application

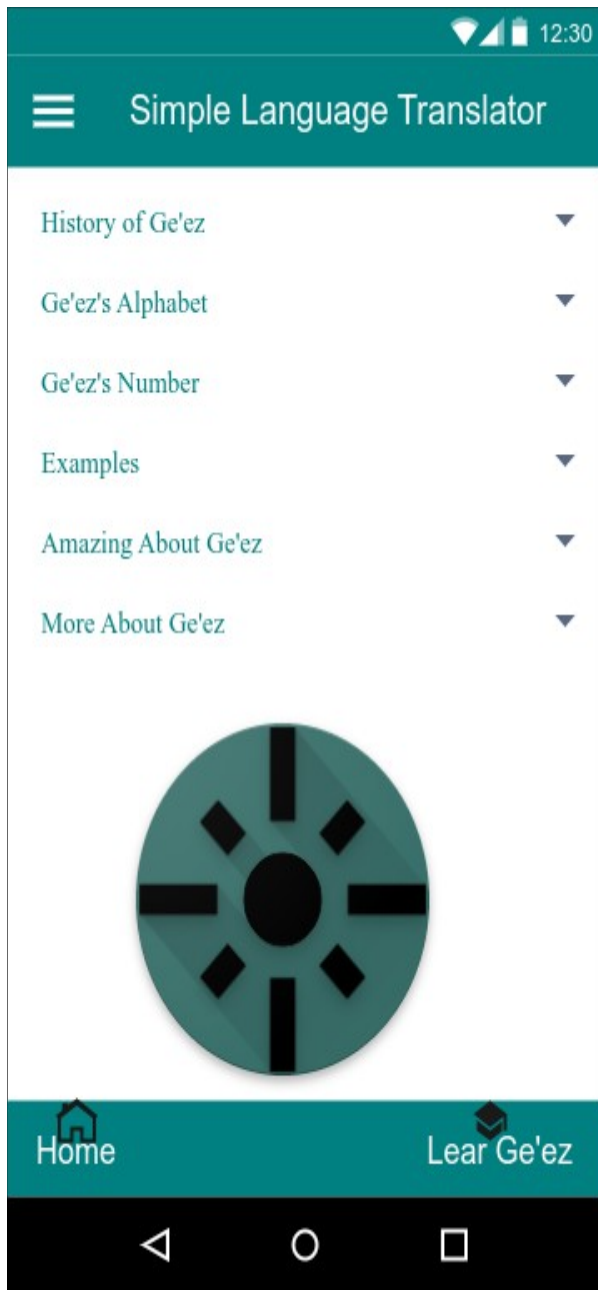


Figure 3: Learn Ge'ez of the Application

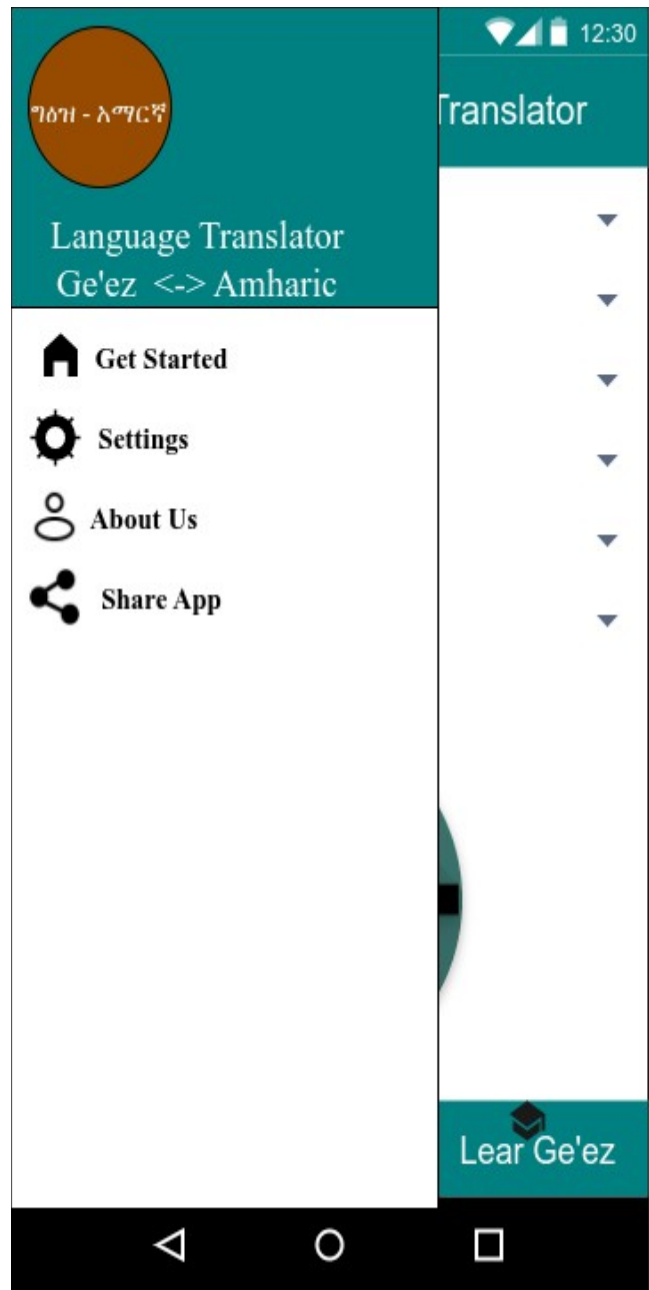


Figure 4: Drawer Navigation of the Application

3. Chapter Three: System Design

3.1. Introduction

Systems design is the process of defining elements of a system like modules, architecture, components and their interfaces and data for a system based on the specified requirements. It is the process of defining, developing and designing systems which satisfies the specific needs and requirements of a business or organization. The system design activity starts after the system requirements analysis has been completed. It is based on an understanding of the model the Application built on system design also focuses on decomposing the system into manageable parts.

Design is important part of the system development process. This is actually where the requirements mentioned before come to the ground to the finished software product. It is also useful in assessing risks that can be encountered. Most importantly when we talk about designing it is the place where we deal about the quality of the system so assessing quality will not be difficult when there is a design of the system.

The objective of design is to model a system within a qualified way. Implementing of the high quality system depends on the nature of the design .In the process of going from the analysis model to building the system design, design goals must be identified. These will identify qualities that the system must focus on, so that design decisions can be based on a specific set of criteria. The overall design goals should be decided upon early in the system design process, since they will contain priorities that the rest of the system design must consider it .The goal of the system design is to manage complexity by decomposing the system into manageable pieces. Some designs goals will come right from the non-functional requirements others must be elicited from the client. Some are listed below.

- ✓ Performance
- ✓ Dependability
- ✓ Maintenance
- ✓ End user

Performance:-

The system should respond fast with high throughput, i.e. it should perform the task quickly as possible. The system performs its task within a user acceptable time and space. This includes the following:-

- Response time: - depending on the strength of available network the system should be response in short period of time.

Dependability: - our system includes the following dependability criteria:

- **Reliability:** our system should be reliable.
- **Fault Tolerance:** - our system should be fault tolerant to loss of connectivity with the service.
- **Availability:** - as long as there is an internet connection the system will be available 24 hours a day

Maintainability:-To be maintainable the system should meet the following maintenance criteria:

- **Modifiability:** our system should be modifiable for further modification and enhancement of the system.
- **Portability:** - the system is developed to be viewed and retrieved from any web browser regardless of their version and platform it resides in it.
- **Extensibility:** - if it is needed to add new functionality to the system, this must be achieved by only making a separate page and integrate this page with the existing system.

End User Criteria:-

The system should provide user-friendly graphical user interface that eases the interaction of the user with the system so that the user can access it without any difficult.

3.2. Architectural Design

The architecture plays a main role in modularizing the different components of a system. The layered architectural style focuses on the grouping of related functionality within an application into distinct layers that are stacked vertically on top of each other.

The new system will be developed based on a tiered logical architecture. Three-tier architecture is a well-established software application architecture that organizes applications into three logical and physical computing tiers: the presentation tier, or user interface; the application tier, where data is processed; and the data tier, where the data associated with the application is stored and managed. The developed system must be on client/server architecture.

3.2.1 Component Modeling

Systems may be built from components in component based architecture. Component diagram shows how objects (classes) in the system are grouped together and form components. The components interact with each other either in giving service to other components or requesting service from other component.

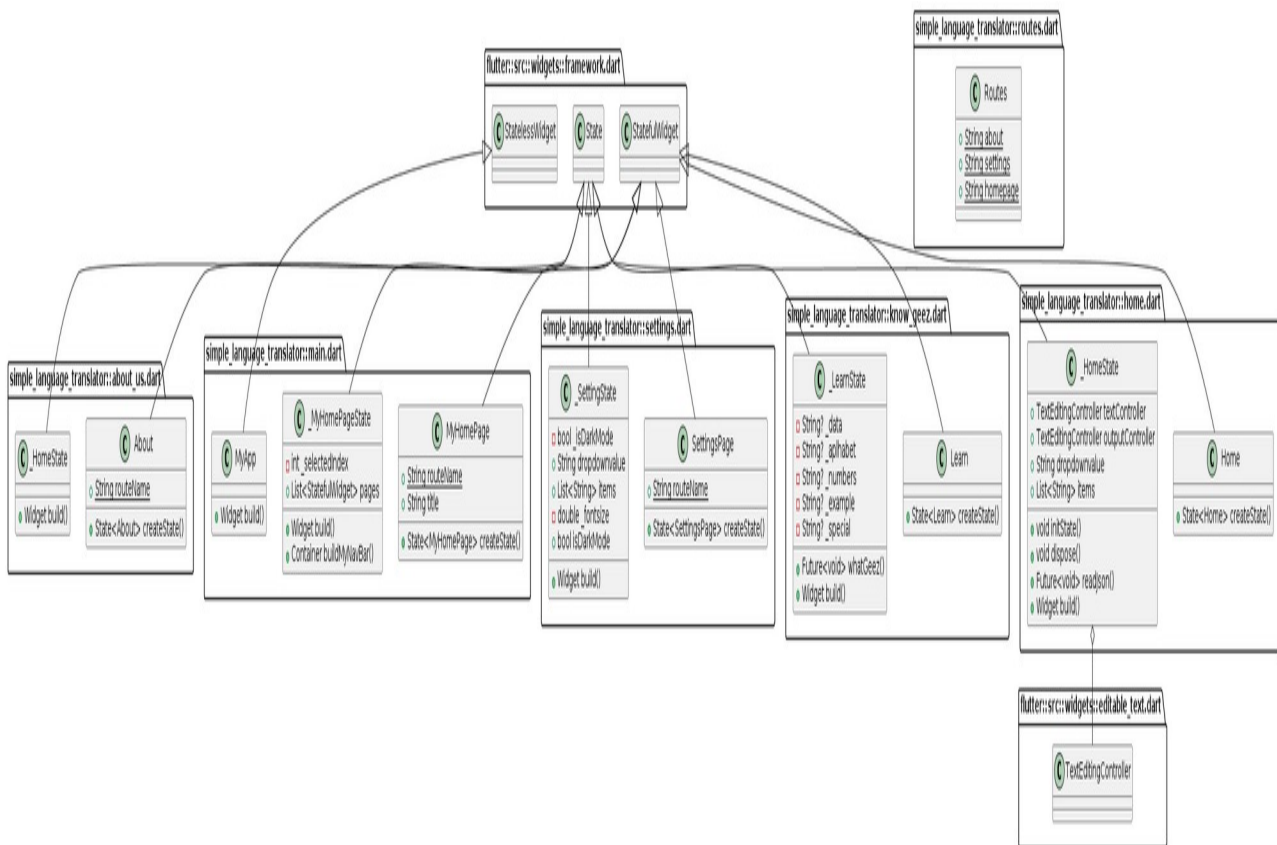


Figure 5: Overall Component Modeling of the System

3.3. Deployment Modeling

Deployment diagram show how the system is deployed on computers. In other words, it shows which component of the software is installed on which machine and how they communicate with each other if they are on different machines. Indicate where each component will be located, on what servers, machines or hardware. The deployment model should clearly show the physical communication links between hardware and software items.

3.4. Detail Design

3.4.1 Design Class Model

The Design Class Model is classes with their attribute data types, methods with their return types and arguments and their data types, relationships, Access visibility, multiplicity and role.

3.4.2 Persistent Model

3.5. User Interface Design**3.6. Access Control and Security***Table 3: Access control and security of the Application*

ID	Responsibilities	Actors
		Users
1	Translate Text	✓
2	Setting up application like change language, font size and theme	✓
3	Learn about Ge'ez Language	✓
4	View and Access the Developers of the Application via their Social Media	✓
5	Share the app to other users	✓

References

- [BiT Project Documentation format of the students](#)
- [Flutter Project Documentation](#)
- [Flutter Package Documentation](#)
- [Dart Programming Documentation](#)

Appendices