# pman

Architecture and design description

## Contents

1	Intr	roduction	2
<b>2</b>	Bui	ld tools	3
	2.1	CMake build system	3
		2.1.1 Clang and C17	3
		2.1.2 Compiler options	3
		2.1.3 Clang power tools	3
		2.1.4 Integrated CMake tasks	3
3	$\mathbf{Arc}$	hitecture	3
	3.1	Activity view	3
		3.1.1 Common tasks	3
		3.1.2 Main commands	3
	3.2	Logical view	3
	3.3	Deployment view	3
4	Det	ailed design	3
	4.1	Component 1	3
	4.2	Component 2	3
	4.3	Component 3	3
	44	Encryption library	3

#### 1 Introduction

This documents serves as an introduction to the architecture and design of pman, which is a command-line based password manager for Linux platforms. pman will be written in C and it revolves around managing a file-based password database that the user can manage with different commands.

Before the introduction of the architecture, the build system of pman is shortly described. This will include the chosen build system, build tools, some relevant compiler options, and the different linters and static analyzers used in the project.

Given the relatively simplicity pman as a program, the architecture is succinct and contains only a few critical architectural views. Despite this, making an architecture design is critical, as then secure design and, most importantly, secure handling of passwords can be emphasized in the construction of pman as early as possible.

The utilized architecture views consist of activity, logical and deployment views. The activity view was decided instead of the usual use-case view due to only real user being the user of the command-line. Logical view was an obvious decision given the security requirements described in the previous paragraph. Finally, the deployment view provides a look in to the different libraries that will be built as a part of the pman project.

At the very end, this document will also go in to the detailed design of pman, which will include detailed interfaces of the different components described in the architecture description including the component's respective interface documentations. Even though C does not support classes, to which UML is quite heavily biased to, class diagrams will be utilized in the interface descriptions.

### 2 Build tools

- 2.1 CMake build system
- 2.1.1 Clang and C17
- 2.1.2 Compiler options
- 2.1.3 Clang power tools
- 2.1.4 Integrated CMake tasks

#### 3 Architecture

- 3.1 Activity view
- 3.1.1 Common tasks
- 3.1.2 Main commands
- 3.2 Logical view
- 3.3 Deployment view
- 4 Detailed design
- 4.1 Component 1
- 4.2 Component 2
- 4.3 Component 3
- 4.4 Encryption library