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**Architecture Documentation  
Knownana**

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# List of Abbreviations

HTML HyperText Markup Language

MVC Model View Controller

PDF Portable Document Format

REST Representational State Transfer

UML Unified Modeling Language

URL Uniform Resource Locator

# Version History

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Version** | **Date** | **Description** |
| 0.1 | 24.05.2016 | Arc42 structure & architecture drivers & backend technology design decision |
| 0.2 |  |  |

# Preface

TODO arc42

# Introduction and Goals

TODO Drivers

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Categorization** | | |
| **Driver Name** | Full text search | |
| **Driver ID** | AD-01-Search | |
| **Status** | Under Design | |
| **Priority** | High | |
| **Description** | | **Quantification** |
| **Environment** | The system contains articles. | At least one article |
| **Stimulus** | The user wants to find information about a specific problem. | Enters at least one keyword |
| **Response** | The system presents relevant articles. | All articles containing respective keywords are presented |

Table 1: AD-01-Search

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Categorization** | | |
| **Driver Name** | Usability | |
| **Driver ID** | AD-02-Usability | |
| **Status** | Under Design | |
| **Priority** | Medium | |
| **Description** | | **Quantification** |
| **Environment** | The system is running. | - |
| **Stimulus** | The user interacts with the system. | The user didn’t use the system. |
| **Response** | The user can use the system intuitively and productively. | The user understands the system and can create his first article within 15 minutes. |

Table 2: AD-02-Usability

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Categorization** | | |
| **Driver Name** | Generic Usage | |
| **Driver ID** | AD-03-Generic | |
| **Status** | Under Design | |
| **Priority** | High | |
| **Description** | | **Quantification** |
| **Environment** | The system is running. | - |
| **Stimulus** | The user wants to create an article containing documents. | User uploads at least one file. |
| **Response** | The system supports PDF, Microsoft Office and text files regardless of their format. | The system accepts and indexes an unlimited number docx, doc, pdf and txt files. As well as a text of any length, containing tables, bullet points, text formatting and images. |

Table 3: AD-03-Generic

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Categorization** | | |
| **Driver Name** | Testability | |
| **Driver ID** | AD-04-Testability | |
| **Status** | Under Design | |
| **Priority** | Medium | |
| **Description** | | **Quantification** |
| **Environment** | The system implementation started. | Source code is available. |
| **Stimulus** | The tester wants to test the system. | - |
| **Response** | The code is testable in an automated way. | 85% branch coverage can be achieved. |

Table 4: AD-04-Testability

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Categorization** | | |
| **Driver Name** | Persistence of articles | |
| **Driver ID** | AD-05-Persistence | |
| **Status** | Under Design | |
| **Priority** | High | |
| **Description** | | **Quantification** |
| **Environment** | The system contains articles with attached documents. | At least one article with one document. |
| **Stimulus** | The user wants to read an article including its documents. | The user has found the article. |
| **Response** | The system displays the articles content and offers the documents for download. | The retrieved documents are in their original format. |

Table 5: AD-05-Persistence

# Architecture Constraints

TODO hardware constraints?

# System Scope and Context

Figure 1: context diagram

The system has two roles interacting with it. The first role is the user. He can create, read, update, delete and search articles. This includes attaching documents to an article and downloading them. The second role is the admin. He can trigger the system to re-index all articles. The system does not interact with any other system.

# Solution Strategy

TODO Client Server

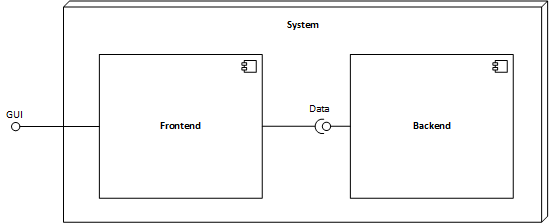
# Building Block View

TODO

## Level 1

TODO

Figure 2: level 1 building block view



## Level 2

TODO

# Runtime View

This chapter contains the runtime view of the system, represented by multiple runtime scenarios. Each section represents one runtime scenario. These are show with UML sequence diagrams.

## Create Article

The user wants to make his knowledge available to other users. He starts his browser and creates a new article in the knowledge base. *Figure 3* shows the interaction between user and knowledgebase.

First the user navigates his browser onto the knowledgebase webpage from the static webserver. After it is loaded, the user clicks on the button to create a new article. The frontend loads the new article page from the static webserver and offers the user the possibility to enter a formatted article with pictures and attached documents.

As his second action, the user writes the article and decides to use pictures in it, as well as to attach a document. The frontend forwards the picture and document to the dynamic webserver. The dynamic webserver saves the document and picture into the file system. It also saves metadata about which document and picture belong to the article in the database. When the picture upload is done, the dynamic webserver returns an URL pointing to the picture to the frontend. After this, the frontend loads the picture from the static webserver.

The user thirdly clicks on the button to save the article after he is content with it. The frontend sends the article to the dynamic webserver. The dynamic webserver saves the article on the file system and updates the metadata in the database. After the article is saved, the dynamic webserver sends an URL to the article back to the frontend. The frontend then allows to read the article (see *6.2 Read Article*).

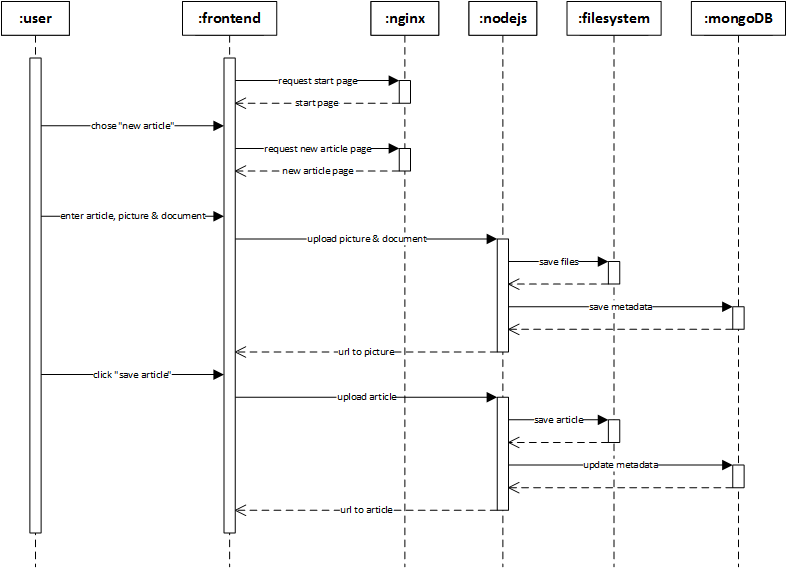


Figure 3: create article sequence diagram

## Read Article

TODO

## Search Article

TODO

# Deployment View

TODO

# Concepts

TODO

# Design Decisions

TODO

## Search Engine

TODO

## Persistence

TODO fs, hybrid, db

TODO mongo

## Backend Technology

The backend has to provide the users web browser with the frontend. The backend has to supply the frontend with the articles, including attached documents and images.

### Influencing Factors

This decision is influenced by the architecture drivers *AD-04-Testability* and *AD-05-Persistence*, as well as by the design decisions *9.1 Search Engine* and *9.2 Persistence*.

### Constraints

All developers are capable of the two programing languages Java and JavaScript.

### Considered Alternatives

The two following alternatives were considered as backend technologies.

#### Node.js with Nginx

Node.js is a lightweight and performant JavaScript server. It allows easy file handling and simple REST calls. As a downside, pure JavaScript does not provide type safety. It’s extremely easy to integrate with mongoDB.

Nginx is a fast and lightweight webserver well suited for static content delivery. It’s a stable, mature server technology that has proven itself in the web for several years.

The combination of those two technologies allows for fast and stable delivery of static content with Nginx, while Node.js handles dynamic content.

#### Spring Web MVC

Spring Web MVC is an industry proven Java Framework for dynamic web content. It’s well documented and wide spread. On the downside, Java is relatively heavyweight and memory hungry. Doing REST calls with Java requires additional effort.

### Decision

Both technologies are capable to fulfill the requirements. The decision was made for Node.js with Nginx because they provide easier integration with REST and the team competences favored Node.js.

## Frontend

TODO angular

## Deployment

TODO docker?

# Quality Scenarios

Todo?

# Technical Risks

TODO

# Glossary

**Article** An article includes structured text as its content and attached documents.

**Document** A document is an external file, like text, PDF or Word.

**Dynamic Webserver** A dynamic webserver, in contrast to a static webserver, only delivers dynamic content build from different sources like for example a database.

**Static Webserver** A static webserver, in contrast to a dynamic webserver, only delivers static content, like HTML pages, pictures or JavaScript files.