Design Document

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Date: 06/11/2020

Diagram

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Explanation:

On the diagram above, there are three different roles for users of the website. One for the guest-user, who can only see the home page, the other – aggregated user, who is the actually logged-in user who has most of the functions, and the admin, who can do the functions for the website support, such as uploading videos, deleting users, etc.

Why MySql and H2:

Diagram

Description automatically generatedI chose to use MySql for storing the data because of its high availability and quick-start capability, which means that there are features self-management capabilities like auto restart, space expansion and automatic configuration changes for ease of management. It also comes with a comprehensive set of migration tools and a fully loaded graphical management suite. Furthermore, H2 as a mock database, which will be useful for the creation of the unit tests.

Explanation:

The diagram above displays the connection between the back and front end through a restful API.

The line between, which represents the connection between the front and the back end, is without arrows because it just shows the connectivity. This type of relationship is called “association relationship” because it represents inter-process communication.

The backend send information to the data layer which is also called “data flow”, and in this case, a line with an arrow is required.

A picture containing diagram

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Explanation:

Layered Architecture is all about the separation of concerns, encapsulating and decoupling the code. Layering means that the code has to be grouped by its functional role within the application.

In the diagram above, the backend layers are separated as follows:

1. There are the controllers, which play the role of the business layer, which need to be separated by the data layer.
2. Therefore, the logic layer appears, which consists of services in which all the methods are created.
3. Finally, the data layer is connected to the logic layer.

Diagram

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Diagram

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Justification for the front-end framework of choice:

According to the research I made, React.js is easier to be learned for beginner developers. One of the main concerns developers have is choosing a framework (or library) that is not confusing and can be implemented in a way the learner can understand it. React is easy to grasp for developers who are familiar with Javascript. However, even if I am not that good in Javascript, React can be the right place to start my learning process. Unlike Angular, React holds a smooth learning curve.

In React, your application comprises of components. Ideally, it is started by building small components like buttons, checkboxes, dropdowns, menus, etc. and create wrapper components around these smaller components. And as going on writing the higher level wrapper components, a single root component and several hierarchical components are created. Now, here’s a no brainer: each component in React has its own logic, so the component may be re-used.

I tried to make test projects using the three frameworks: React.js; Vue.js and Angular.js, and after experiencing the work with them, I realized that it would be more convenient for my project to use React.js. Not only is it more understandable for a beginner with this frameworks, but the error that occur while implementing a code, happen to be found more often on the internet. Also, I chose React.js because the versions are updated automatically while the ones of Angular are done manually which will waste more time.

Justification for the back-end framework of choice:

* Autoconfiguration:

1. Developers can automatically configure their Spring application and also the framework gives the chance of changing the configuration based on the dependencies the user lists instead of them. For example, when there is “MySQL” listed as a dependency, it will configure your Spring application with the “MySQL connector” included. Yet, if the user wants to add a custom configuration, the user can create a class that overrides the default configuration for your “MySQL connector”.

* Standalone:

1. There’s no need to deploy your application to a web server. You simply enter the run command to start the application.

* Opinionated:

1. On the official page, we find that Spring Boot decides for you which defaults to use for the configuration. Also, it decides which packages to install for the dependencies a user requires and this setup helps developers to get started quickly on their projects.

* Better documentation:

1. The how-to pages of the spring boot framework are better explained.
2. There is more information about the errors that may occur during the process of learning spring boot.

CI configuration explanation:

The first step I took to create the CI on my project was to read the documentation of how to install and configure it. Then, I created two yml files – in the folder of my intelij project and in the main git repository folder, in order to run the CI correctly after merging the two projects together – the react one and the java one. Furthermore, there was one step of a great importance and it was to look at the environment variables on my computer and add new variable: JAVA\_HOME and then, put the path to the ‘jdk’ I am using.

Quality metrics explanation:

“Sonarqube” is a program used to evaluate the quality of a code. Firstly, in order to install “Sonarqube”, a zip file needs to be downloaded from the official sonarqube website. Then, the downloaded file has to be unarchived in the C:disk and afterwards the “StartSonarqube.bat” file in the bin folder should be opened so as to run the Sonarqube. A new tab will open in the browser where a login is required and then, a project needs to be created. After that, in the terminal in Intelij, the command “gradlew sonarqube” has to be run. In the end, the screenshot below displays what should appear after the whole explanation.

Bibliography:

1. Nitin Pandit, https://www.c-sharpcorner.com/article/what-and-why-reactjs/
2. Michiel Mulders, https://stackify.com/what-is-spring-boot/