Software Architecture Document

Version 1.0

for

Concordia Capstone Scheduler

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Document History

Date	Version	Description	Authors
Saturday October 8th 2016	0.1	Initial template and structure of document	All
Saturday October 23rd	0.2	Define architectural overview, class diagram	- Simeon - Lance - Rameen - Jason
Friday, November, 18th	0.3	Writing body text	- Rameen - Sam - Jason - Zhipeng
Sunday, November, 20th	0.4	Developed layered class diagram/design package diagram, sequence diagrams, writing body text	- Rameen - Sam - Jason - Lenz
Tuesday, November, 22nd	0.5	Finishing body text and diagrams	- Rameen - Sam - Jason - Lance
Wednesday, November, 23rd	1.0	Formatting and editing, refined diagrams	- Rameen - Sam - Jason - Simeon - Benny

Table of contents Introduction 4 Purpose 4 Scope 4 Definitions, acronyms, and abbreviations 4 Glossary 5 Architectural representation 6 Architectural requirements: goals and constraints 7 Functional requirements (Use case view) 8 Non-functional requirements 9 Logical view 11 Layers, tiers etc. 12 Subsystems 12 Use case realizations 14

Reuse of components and frameworks 15

Size and performance 16

List of figures

Figure 1	Class Diagram	6		
Figure 2	Use Case Diagram	7		
Figure 3	Layered Class Diagram	10		
Figure 4	Design Package Class D	iagram	13	
Figure 5	View Reservation Seque	ence Diagram		14
Figure 6	Make Reservation Diag	ram		14
Figure 7	Modify Reservation Sec	quence Diagram		15
Figure 8	Cancel Reservation Seq	uence Diagram		15

List Of Tables

Table 1 Use Case View 8
Table 2 NFR table 10

1. Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of the Software Architecture Document (SAD) is to describe the system in terms of its high-level design (the system's architecture), as well as its low-level design (implementation level). Firstly, the document will provide an overview on the architecture of the system. It will proceed to present architectural representations of the system through different architectural views. It will then make reference to architecturally relevant functional and nonfunctional requirements, and will finally address size, performance, and quality attributes of the system. The document is intended for all team members as well as the clients of the product, as the different architectural views provide different abstractions of the system that is intended for different stakeholders.

Scope

This document applies strictly to the software architecture of the system. As such, it details the high-level and low-level design of the system. This has a direct effect on the implementation of the system, as the implementation will be modeled by the system's architecture. Designers and implementers of the system will make reference to the architectural overview presented in this document when making design decisions during the development of this product.

Definitions, acronyms, and abbreviations

Table 1 . Glossary

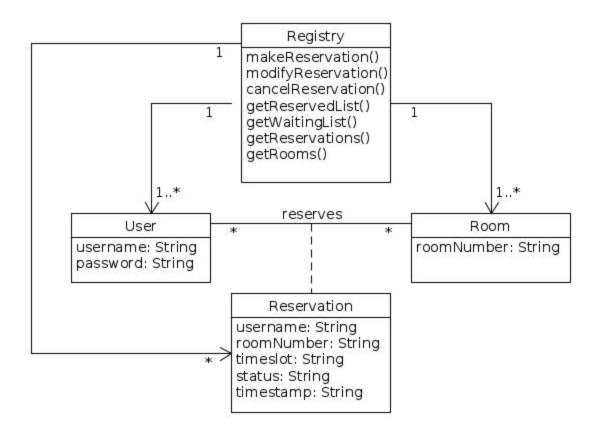
Term	Definition
User	Someone who interacts with the reservation system.
Registry	A system for keeping an official record of room reservations.
Room	A space that students occupy for academic activities
Wait list	An ordered queue of students with a pending reservation at an unavailable time slot.
Reservation	Occupying a study room at a given time slot
Time Slot	A 1-hour time interval.
Weekly Calendar	A table displaying room information (time slots and availabilities) for a given week.
Stakeholder	An individual or group who is affected by the development of this project.
SRS	Software Requirements Specification
SAD	Software Architecture Documentation
Python	Python is a high-level, general-purpose programming language
SSD	System Sequence Diagram
HTML	Hypertext Markup Language
CSS	Cascading Style Sheet
TDG	Table Data Gateway

2. Architectural representation

Logical view

Class Diagram

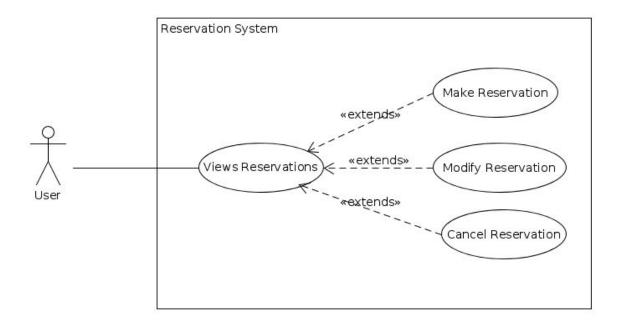
Figure 1. Class Diagram



1. Use case view:

Use Case Diagram

Figure 2. Use Case Diagram



2. Architectural requirements: goals and constraints

Functional requirements (Use case view)

The overview below refers to architecturally relevant Use Cases from the Use Case Model (see references).

Table 1. Use Case View

Source	Name	Architectural	Addressed in:
		relevance	
UC1	Make Reservation	Requires us to	Sequence Diagram 2
		interactive with	
		database and verify	
		other reservations;	
		this was the bulk of	
		business logic	
		complexity, designed	
		around this use case.	
UC2	View Reservation	Needs to be updated	Sequence Diagram 1
		often in the front	
		end; lead us to	
		implement some	
		form of an observer	
UC3	Modify Reservation	Given that we may be	Sequence Diagram 3
		modifying often we	
		implemented a unit	
		of work to reduce	
		load on the database.	
UC4	Cancel Reservation	Given that we may be	Sequence Diagram 4
		modifying and	
		cancelling often we	
		implemented a unit	
		of work to reduce	
		load on the database.	

Non-functional requirements

Accessibility

Only ENCS registered students in the database should have access to the web application.

Usability

90% of users will be able to perform all major activities provided by the system in less than 3 minutes.

Portability

The web application should function on all major operating systems.

Table 2. NFR Table

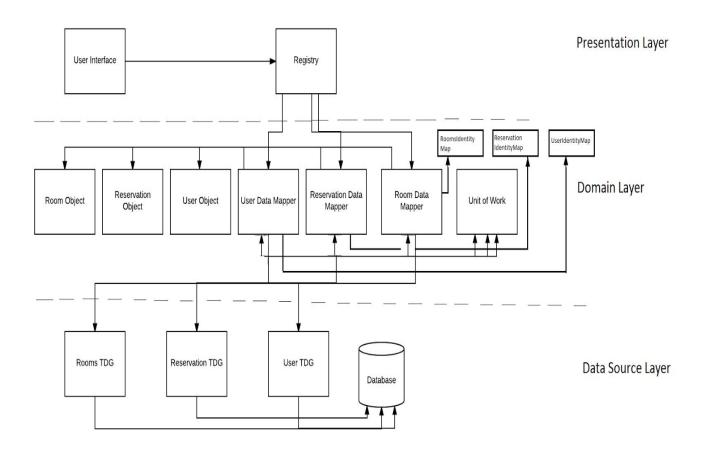
Source	Name	Architectural	Addressed in:
		relevance	
SRS	Accessibility	Login and logout	Logical View
		functionality has to	
		access database of	
		registered students	
SRS	Usability	A Calendar UI that	Logical View
		marks which	
		timeslots were taken,	
		this visual value	
		makes the system	
		easier to use	
SRS	Portability	Used standard	Physical View
		libraries, web	
		standards and	
		popular frameworks	
		to ensure	
		compatibility on all	
		major operating	
		systems.	

3. Logical view

Layers, tiers etc.

Layered Architecture Class Diagram

Figure 3. Layered Class Diagram

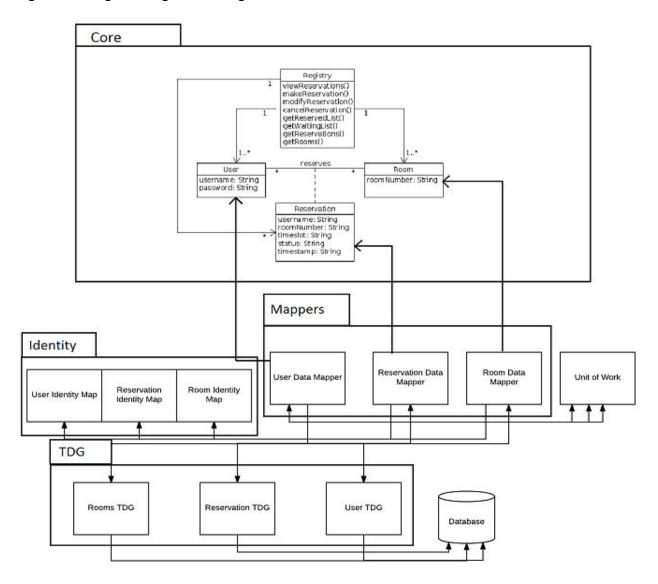


Subsystems

The web application can be divided into two discrete subsystems: the client and the server. The client handles the presentation layer of the system, which is the only portion of the overall system that is visible to the user. This includes the Graphical User Interface, and also handles all user actions and requests. If the client receives a request from a user, it is then processed and sent to the next subsystem: the server, which contains the domain and data source layer of the system. The server handles the core business logic of the application and also contains the relational database, which contains tables to store domain object information in order to develop persistence in the overall system. These two subsystems interact with each other (the client sends a request to the server upon user input, the server then processes the action and sends a response), to form the overall system.

Architecturally significant design packages

Figure 4. Design Package Class Diagram



Use case realizations

Interaction Diagrams (Sequence Diagrams)

View Reservations Sequence Diagram

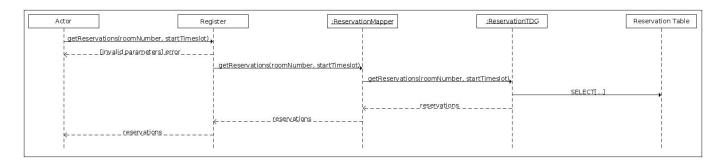


Figure 5. View Reservation Sequence Diagram

*** For a better view, see getReservations_SD.pdf in the SequenceDiagrams_PDF folder or http://i.imgur.com/Hr2Qq00.png

Make Reservation Sequence Diagram

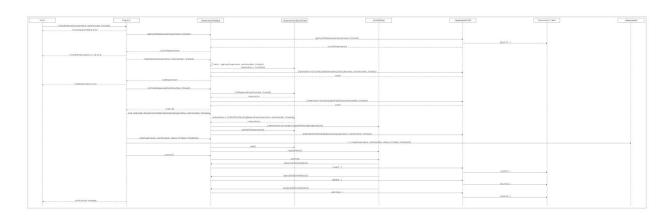


Figure 6. Make Reservation Diagram

*** For a better view, download makeReservation_SD.pdf in the SequenceDiagrams_PDF folder or http://i.imgur.com/nLpqaN1.png

Modify Reservation Sequence Diagram

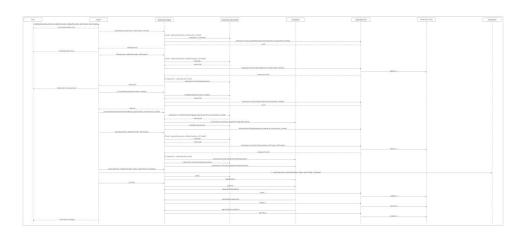


Figure 7. Modify Reservation Diagram

*** For a better view, download *modifyReservation_SD.pdf* in the *SequenceDiagrams_PDF* folder or http://i.imgur.com/U3pIJbi.png

Cancel Reservation Sequence Diagram

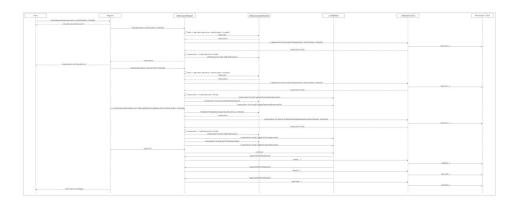


Figure 8. Cancel Reservation Sequence Diagram

*** For a better view, download *cancelReservation_SD.pdf* in the *SequenceDiagrams_PDF* folder or http://i.imgur.com/8EsTfF6.png

Reuse of components and frameworks

The web framework which was used in the implementation of this application was Django. Django is a python based web framework. Due to requirements in the project outline, we were restricted from incorporating certain functionalities of the framework, as certain limitations were imposed. In addition to this, Node.js, a run-time environment for JavaScript, was used to assist with front-end development.

4. Size and performance

Volumes:

- Estimated ENCS Capstone students : 400 students
- Estimated Number of Capstone rooms: 15
- => Total number of Capstone room timeslots: 60
- Capacity for Number of Capstone rooms: Limited only by disk space and database table
 lengths

Performance:

- Time for a user to login: less than 5 seconds
- Time for the system to perform operations on the schedule (add, cancel, modify): less than 8 seconds