



CEBU INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
U N I V E R S I T Y

IT342-Section SYSTEMS INTEGRATION AND ARCHITECTURE 1

FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION (FRS)

Project Title: BrainBox - A Centralized Learning and Knowledge Tool

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Version: 1

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1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose

Describe the purpose of the system and the intended audience of this document.

1.2. Scope

Describe what the system will do and its boundaries.

1.3. Definitions, Acronyms, and Abbreviations

List and define important terms used in this document.

2. Overall Description

2.1. System Perspective

Describe how the system fits into a larger context or environment.

2.2. User Classes and Characteristics

Identify the different types of users and their characteristics.

2.3. Operating Environment

Specify the hardware, software, and tools required to operate the system.

2.4. Assumptions and Dependencies

List any assumptions and external dependencies that may affect the system.

3. System Features and Functional Requirements

Describe each major feature of the system and its functional requirements.

3.1. Feature 1:

Description:

Functional Requirements:

-
-
-

3.2. Feature 2:

Description:

Functional Requirements:

-
-
-

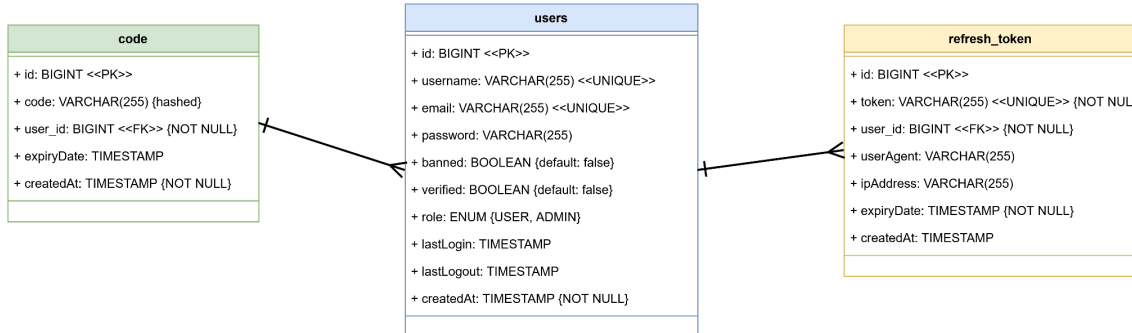
4. Non-Functional Requirements

Specify system quality attributes such as performance, security, usability, reliability, etc.

5. System Models (Diagrams)

Insert the necessary diagrams for the system:

5.1. ERD



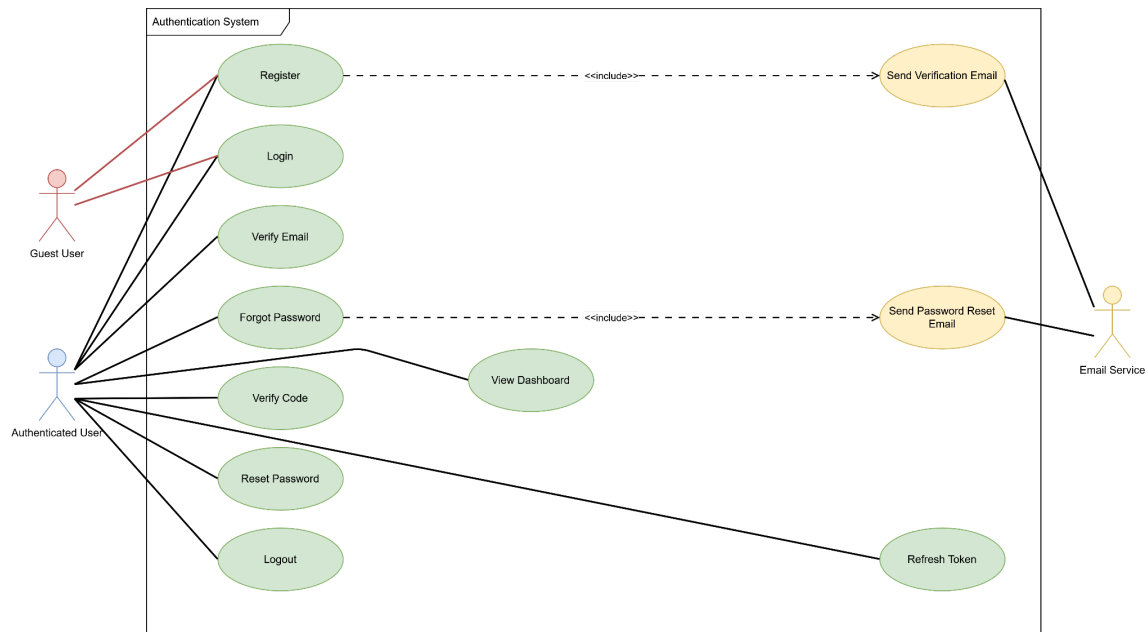
Entity Relationships

- code.user_id → users.id (One-to-One)
- refresh_token.user_id → users.id (One-to-Many)

Constraints

- users.username is UNIQUE
- users.email is UNIQUE
- refresh_token.token is UNIQUE
- Each code belongs to exactly one user
- Each user can have multiple refresh tokens

5.2. Use Case Diagram



Use Case Summary

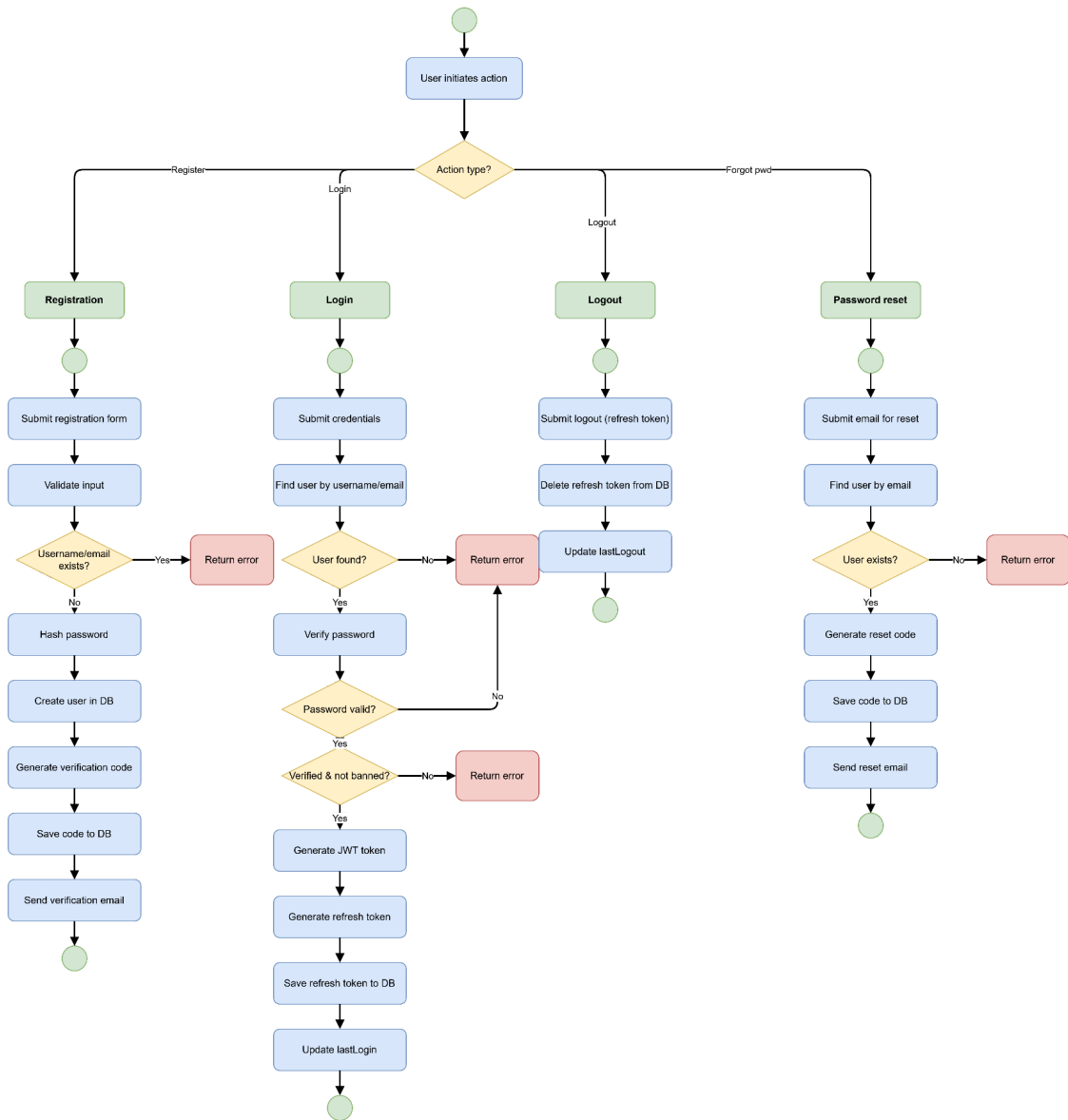
Actors:

- Guest User - Can register and login only
- Authenticated User - Has full system access
- Email Service - External system for notifications

Main Flows:

- Guest users can register and login
- Dashboard is protected - only authenticated users can access
- User registration triggers verification email
- Password reset flow requires email verification
- Token refresh extends user sessions

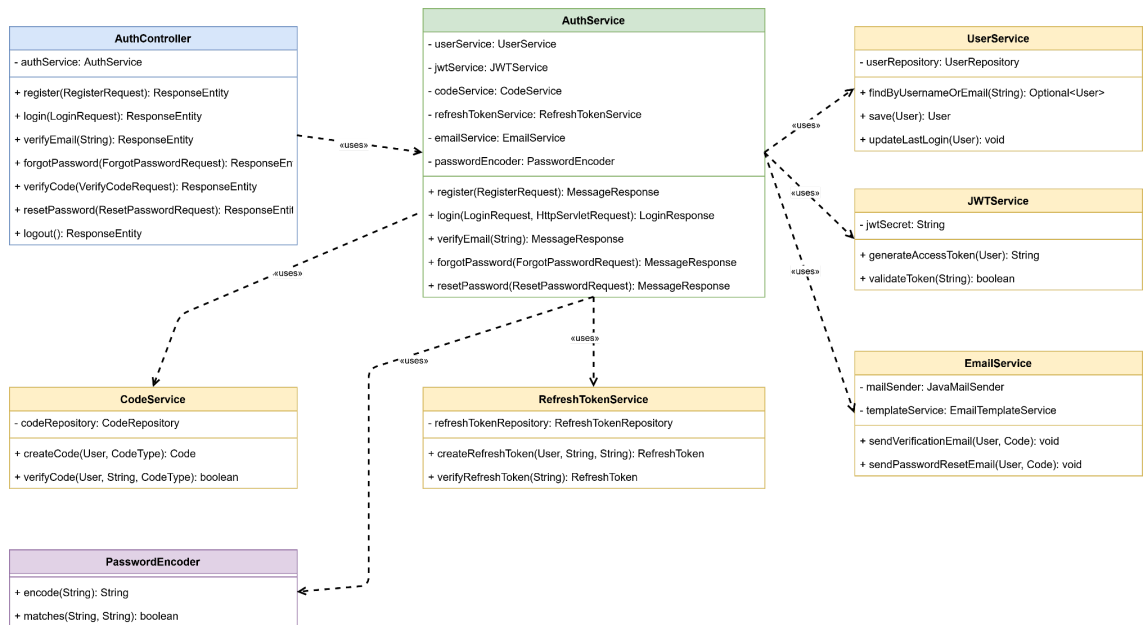
5.3. Activity Diagram



Summary

- **Registration:** Submit form → validate → check username/email → hash password → create user → send verification email
- **Login:** Submit credentials → find user → verify password → check verified/not banned → issue tokens → update lastLogin
- **Logout:** Submit refresh token → delete token from DB → update lastLogout
- **Password reset:** Submit email → find user → generate/save code → send reset email

5.4. Class Diagram



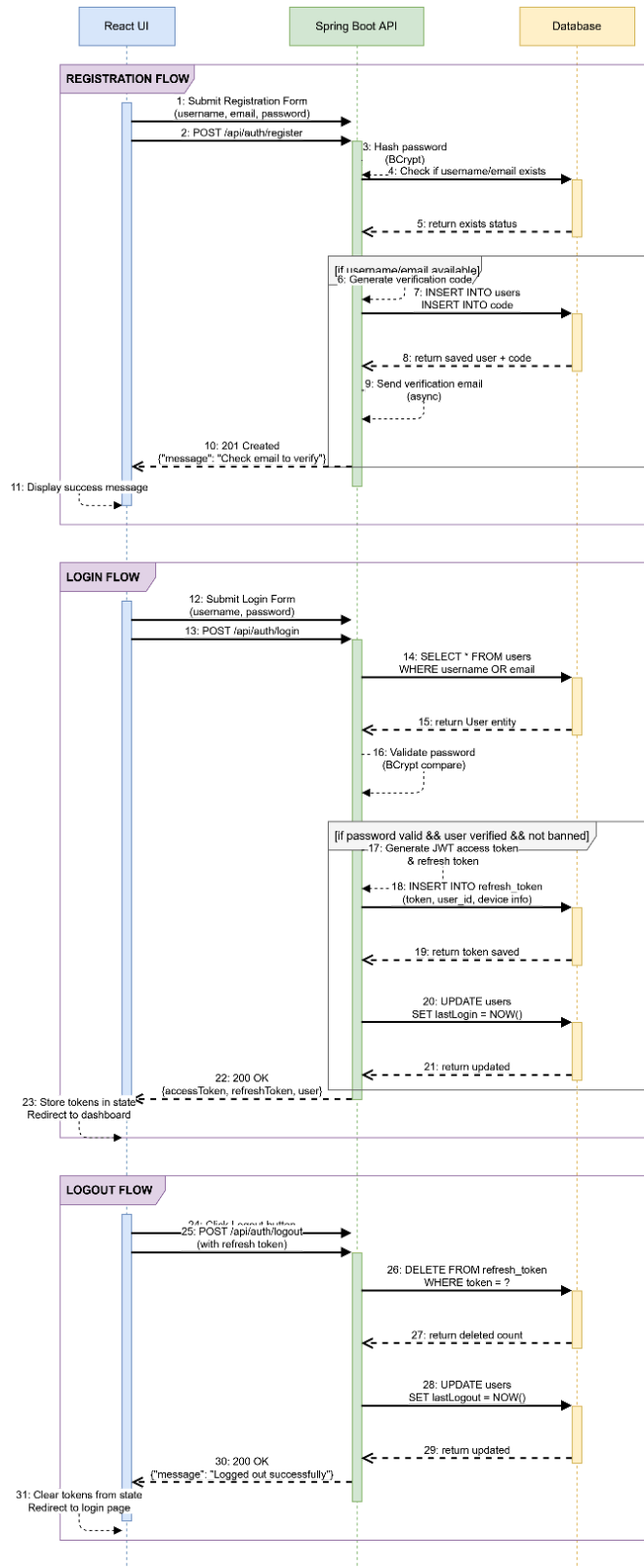
Service Layer Architecture

The AuthController delegates business logic to AuthService, which coordinates multiple specialized services:

- UserService: User data management
- JWTService: Access token generation and validation
- CodeService: Verification code handling
- RefreshTokenService: Refresh token lifecycle
- EmailService: Email delivery
- PasswordEncoder: Password hashing and verification

All services use Spring's dependency injection with @Service and @RequiredArgsConstructor annotations.

5.5. Sequence Diagram



Complete Authentication Sequence Summary

REGISTRATION:

- React UI submits registration form to Spring Boot API
- API hashes password (BCrypt) and checks database for existing username/email
- If available, creates user record and verification code in database
- Sends verification email asynchronously
- Returns success message to React UI

LOGIN:

- React UI submits credentials to Spring Boot API
- API queries database for user by username/email
- Validates password using BCrypt
- If valid and user is verified: generates JWT tokens, stores refresh token in database
- Updates user's lastLogin timestamp
- Returns tokens to React UI which stores them and redirects to dashboard

LOGOUT:

- React UI sends logout request with refresh token to Spring Boot API
- API deletes refresh token from database (invalidates session)
- Updates user's lastLogout timestamp
- Returns success to React UI which clears tokens and redirects to login

Security Notes:

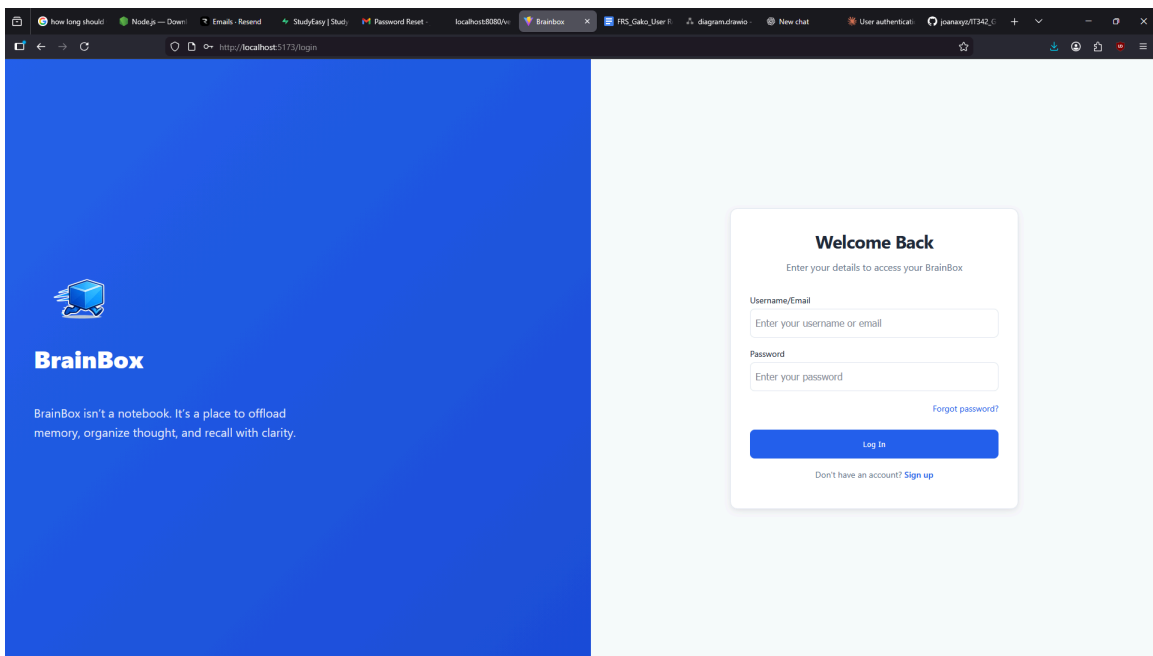
- All passwords are hashed with BCrypt before storage
- JWT access tokens are short-lived for security
- Refresh tokens are stored in database and can be invalidated
- Database interactions use prepared statements (JPA) to prevent SQL injection

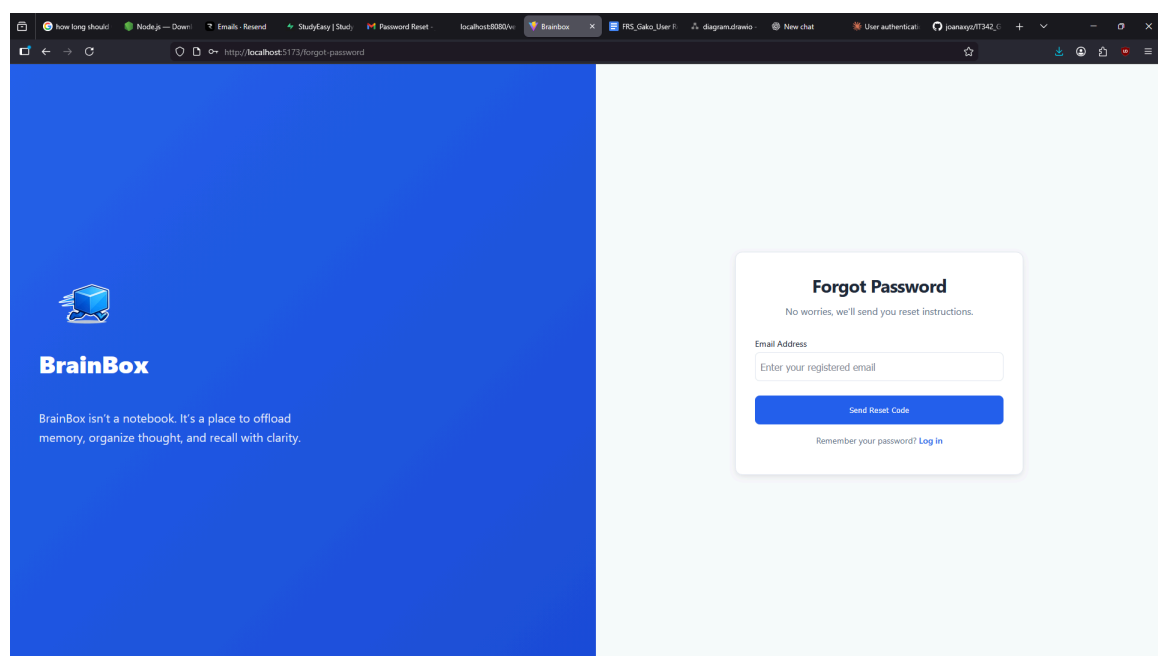
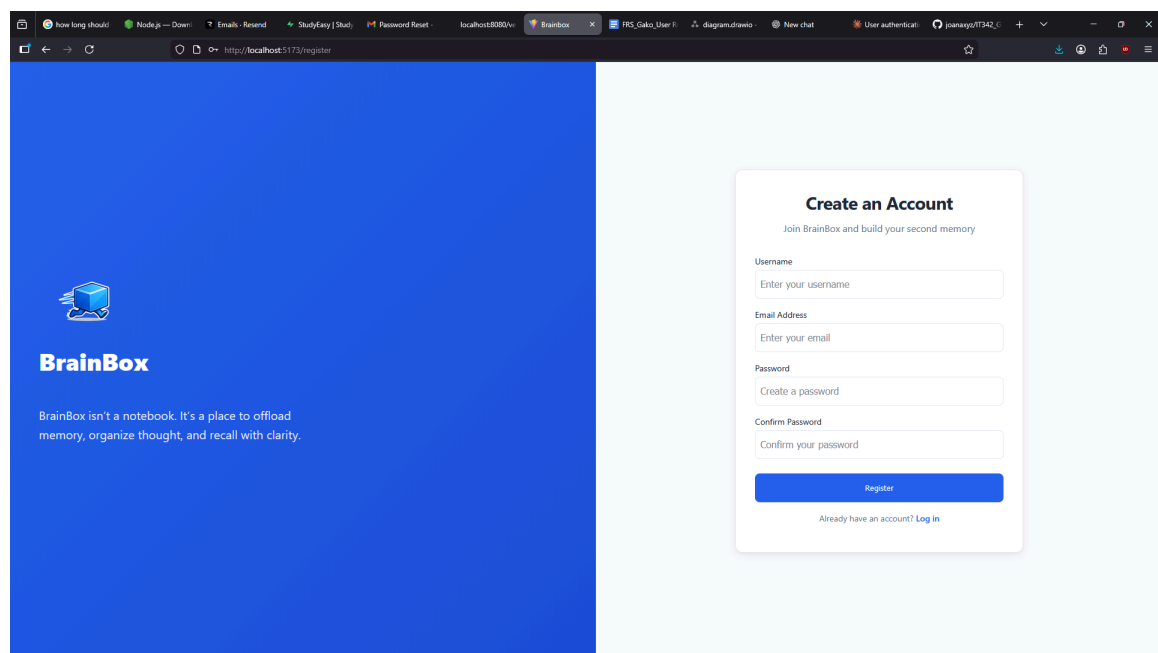
6. Appendices

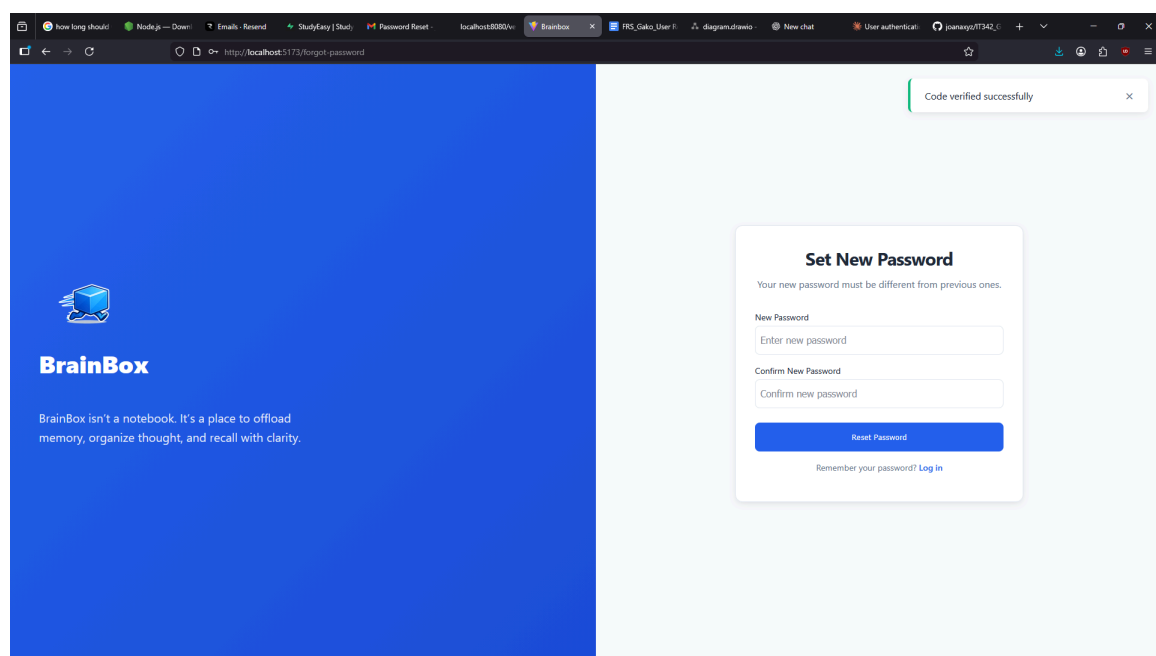
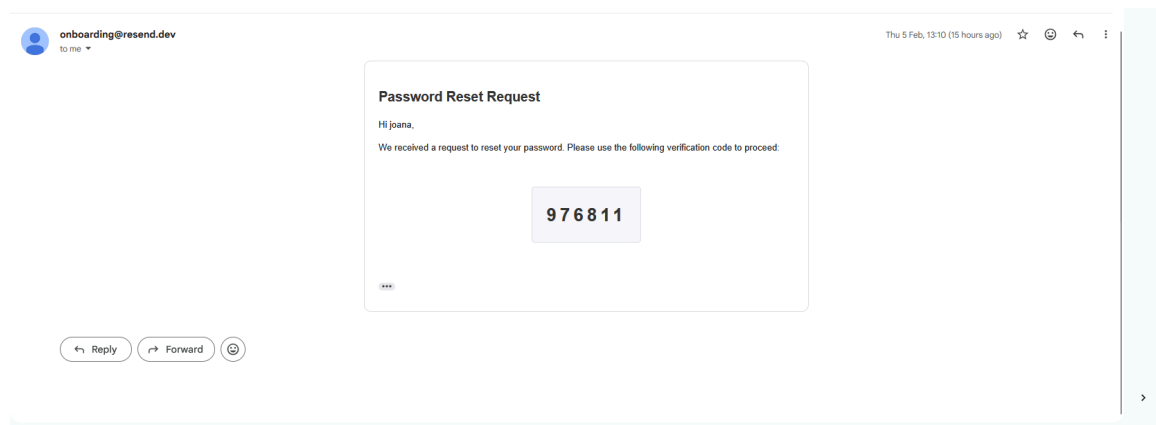
Include any additional information, references, or support materials.

Web

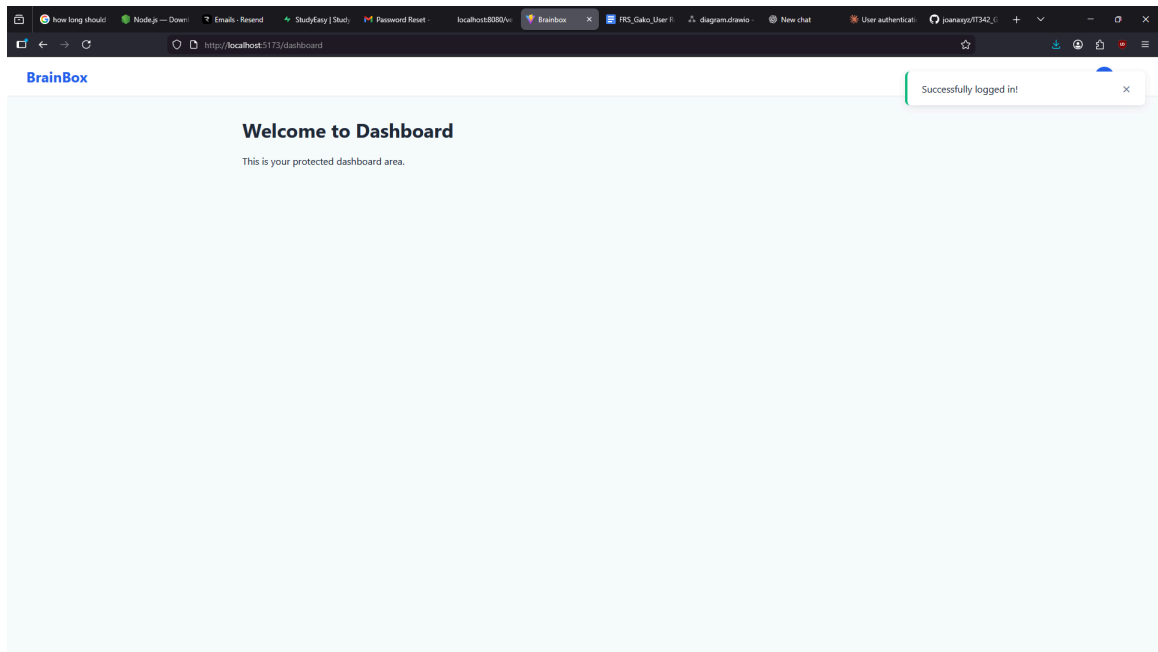
(Authentication)



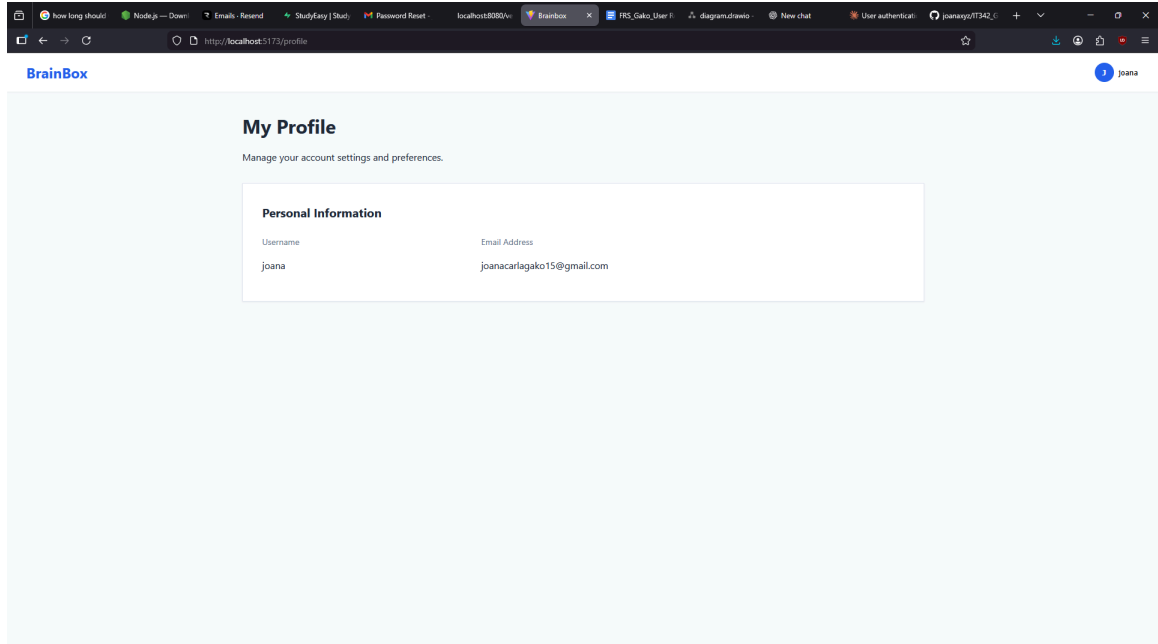




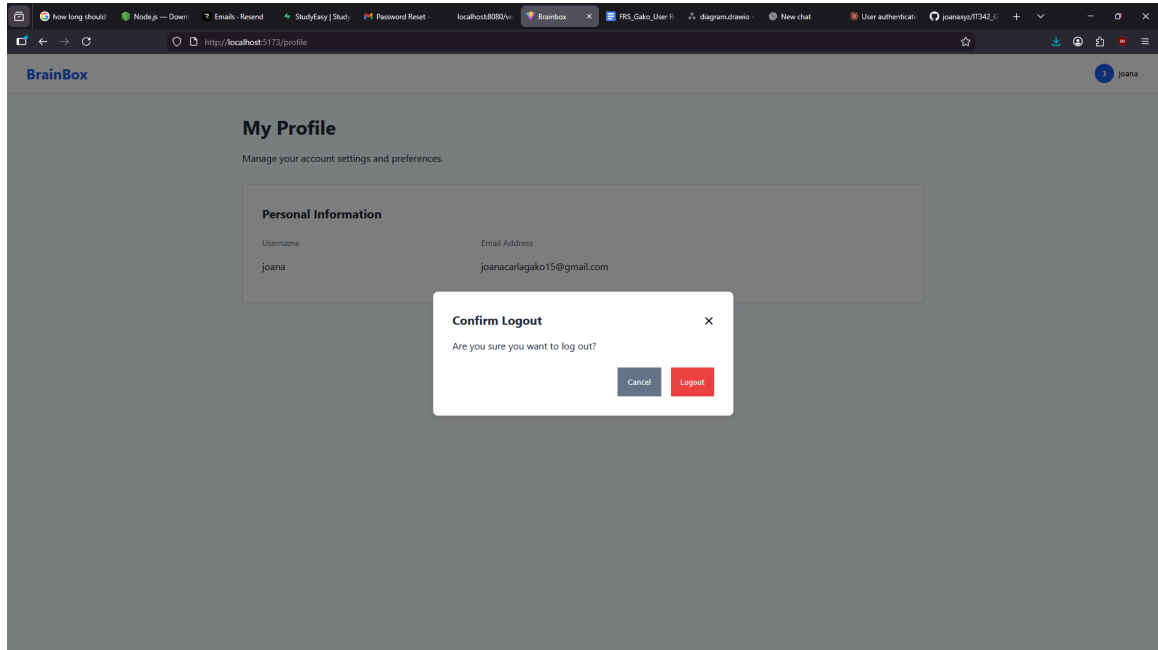
(Dashboard)



(Profile)

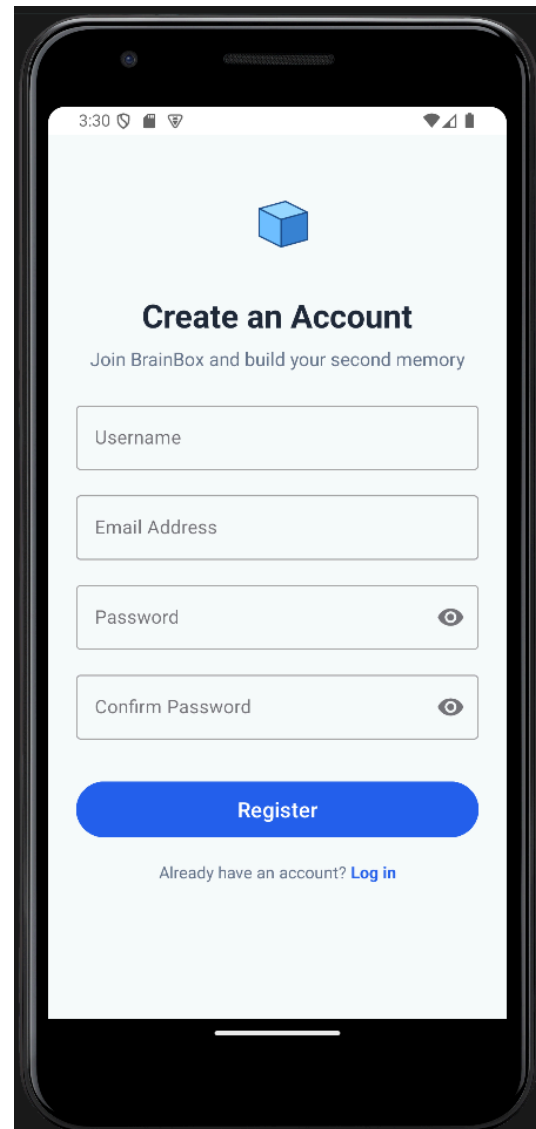
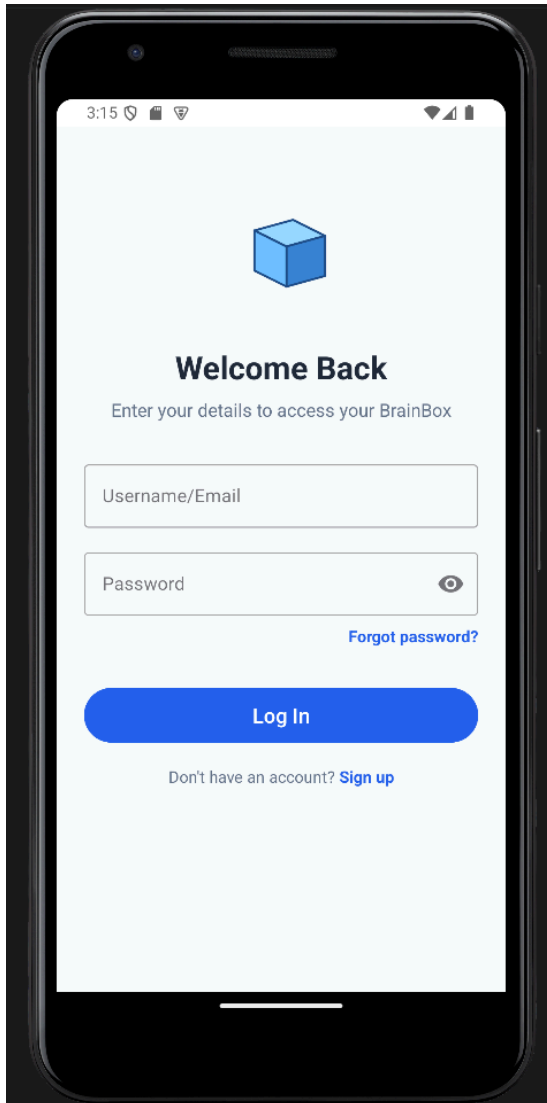


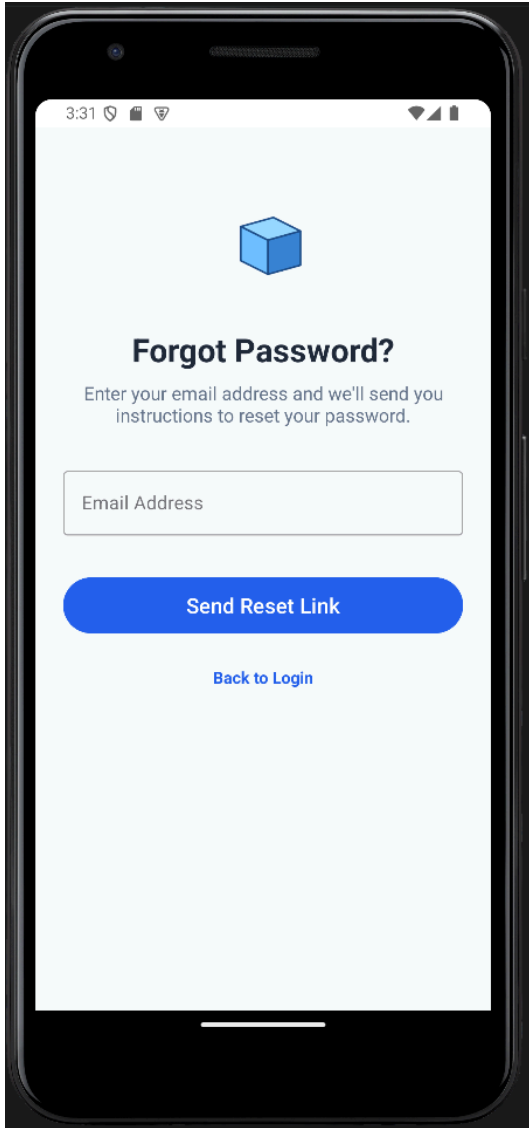
(Logout)



Mobile

(Authentication)

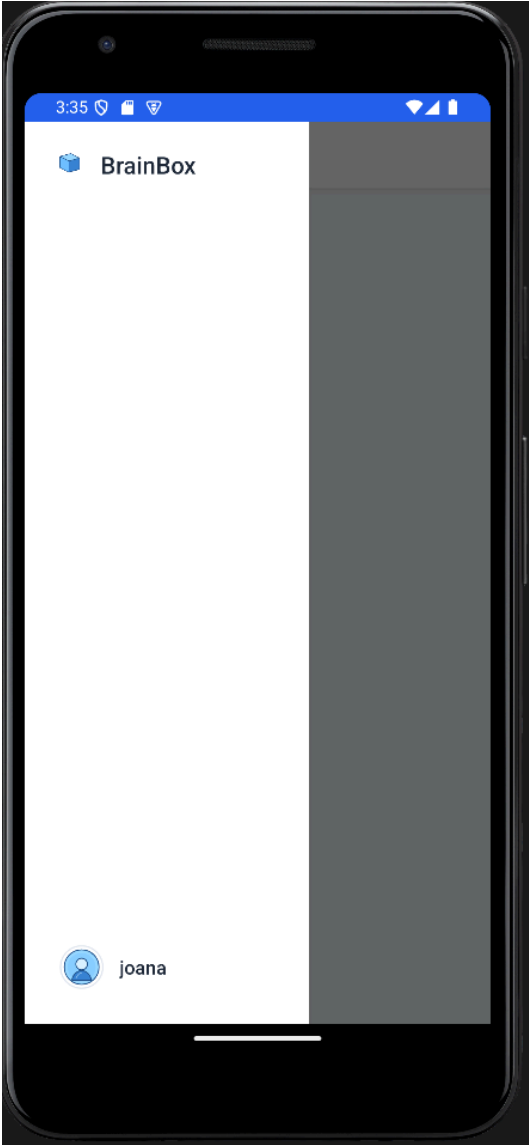




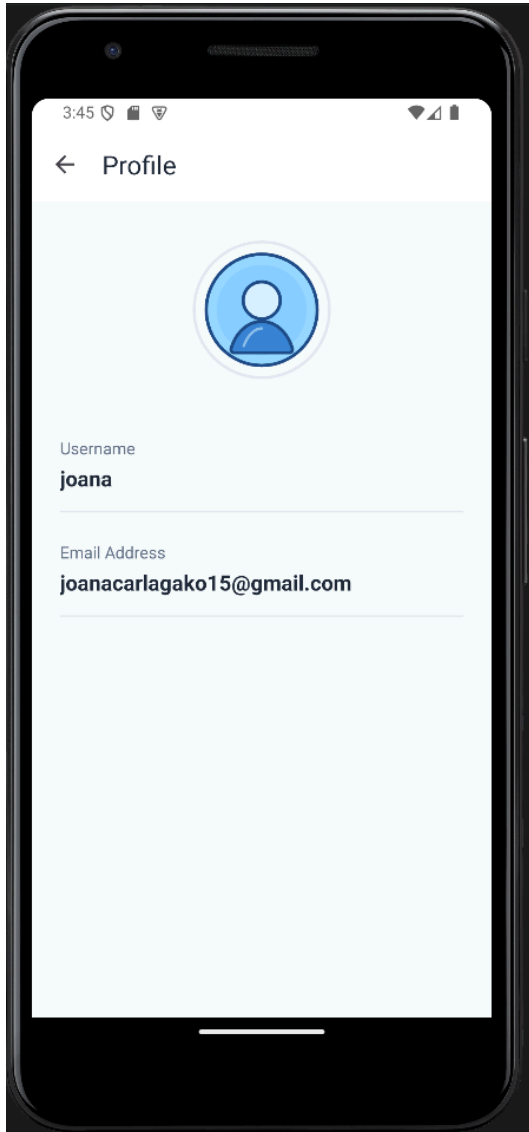
(Dashboard)



(Sidebar)



(Profile)



(Logout)

