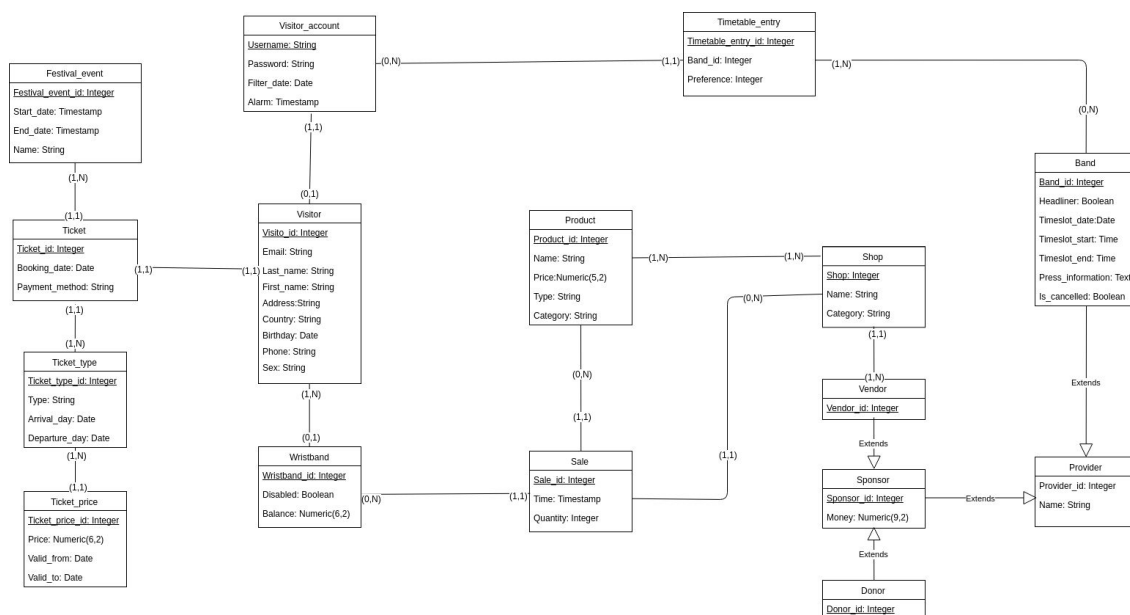
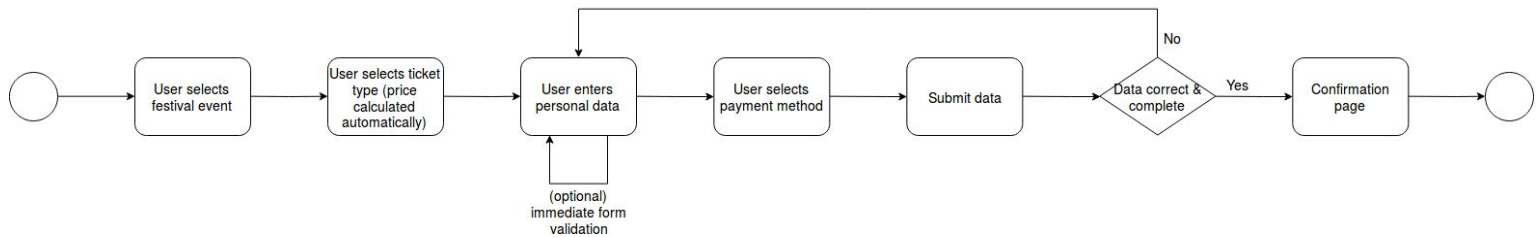


Thanh Tam Nguyen, Sjaan Arnsfeld

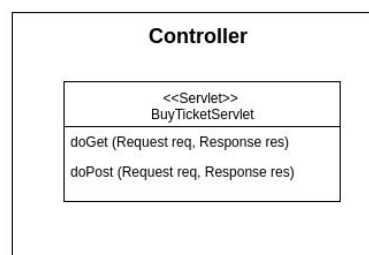
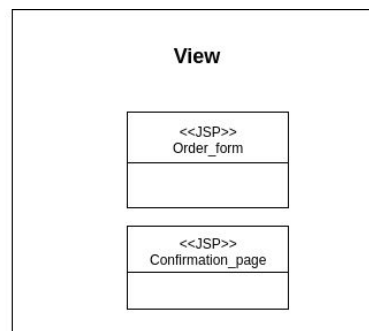
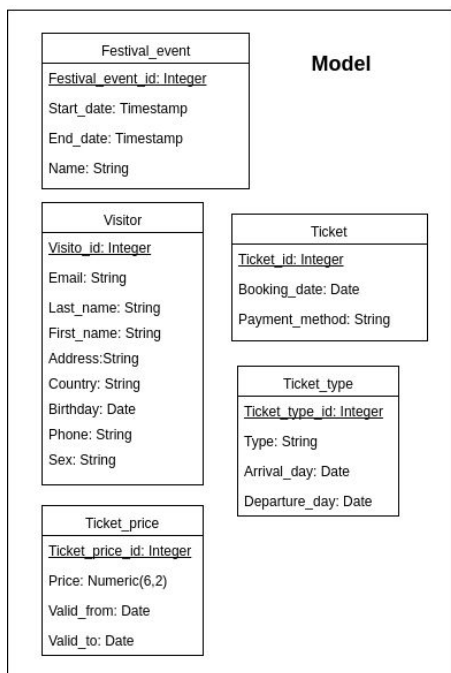
Vishesh Mathur, Kirill Kldiashvili



Workflow - Visitor buys ticket

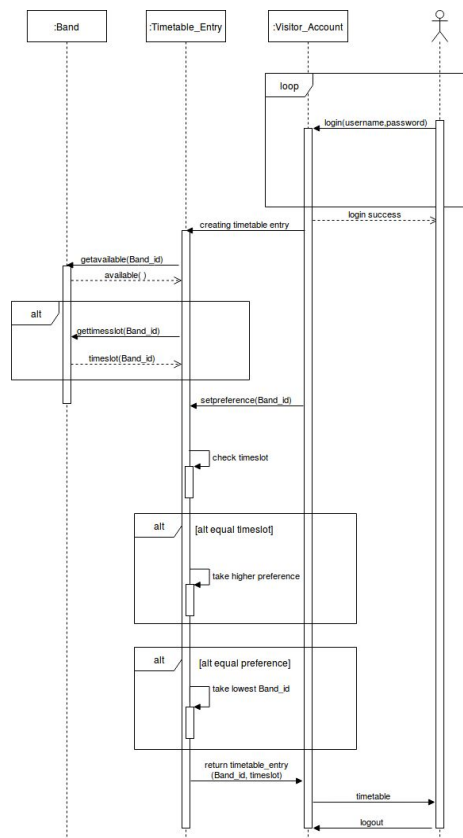


Model View Controller

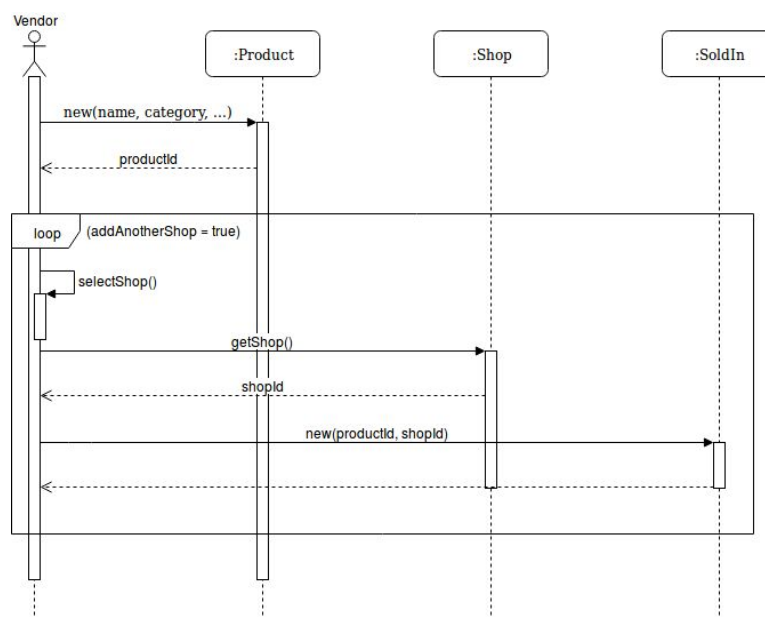


Sequence Diagram 1

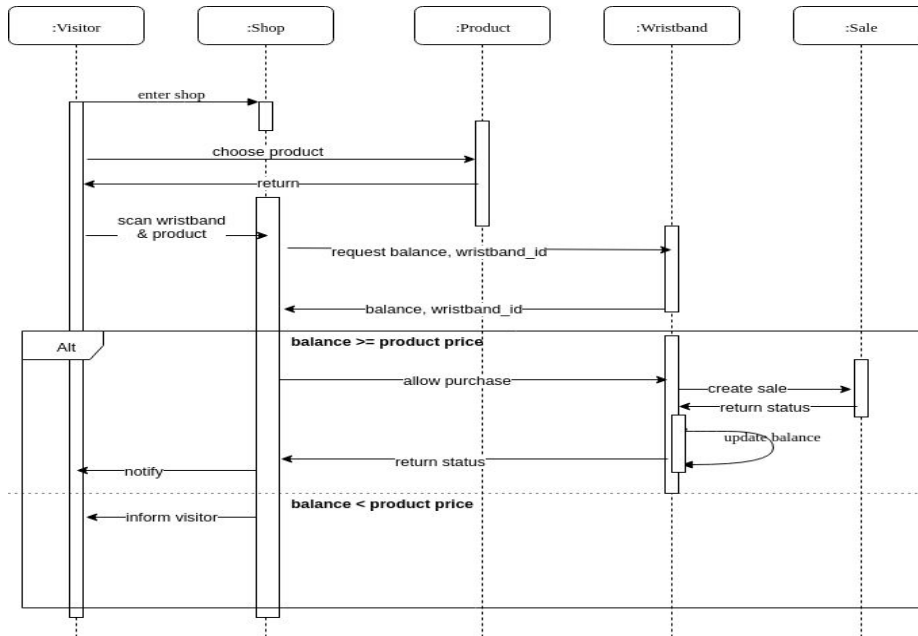
Creating a timetable



Sequence Diagram 2 - New product offer



Sequence Diagram 3 - Buying a product



1. UML Model



```

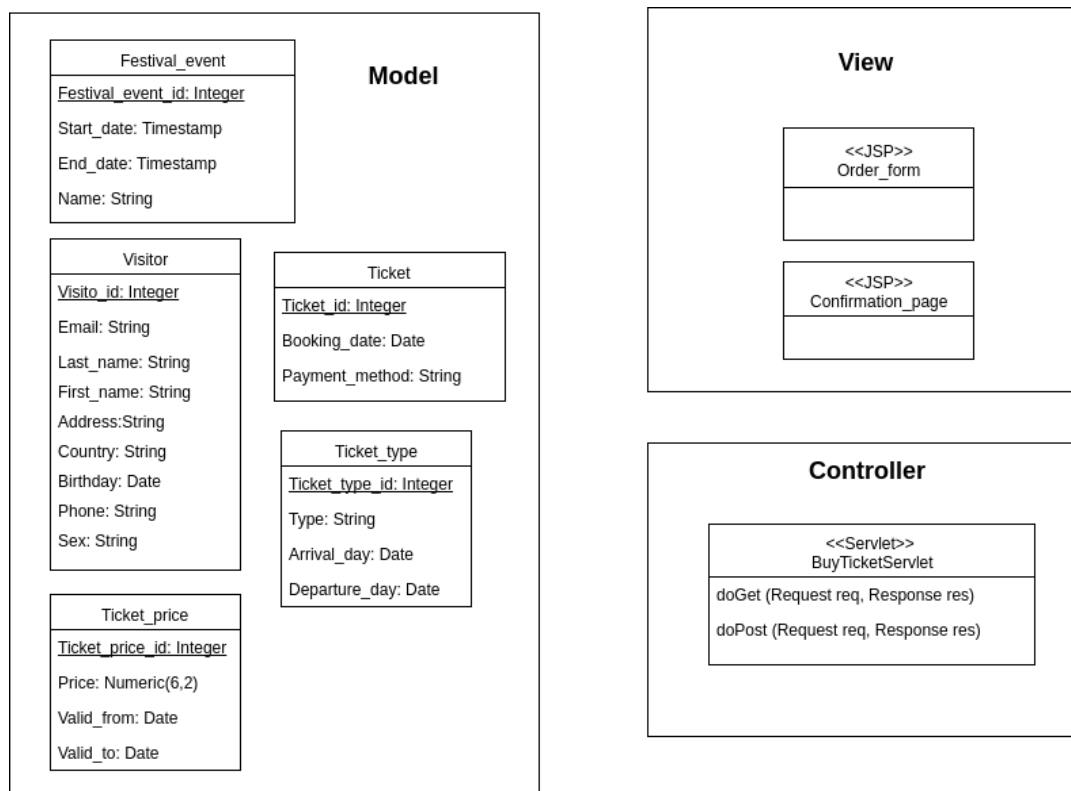
graph LR
    Start(( )) --> A[User selects festival event]
    A --> B[User selects ticket type (price calculated automatically)]
    B --> C[User enters personal data]
    C --> D[User selects payment method]
    D --> E[Submit data]
    E --> F{Data correct & complete}
    F -- No --> C
    F -- Yes --> G[Confirmation page]
    G --> End(( ))
    C -- "(optional) immediate form" --> C
  
```

For handling and storing all the information during that process, we have five beans objects which are handed over to the views: festival_event, visitor, ticket, ticket_type, ticket_price. The controller only contains of one Servlet, the buyTicketServlet, which is implementing methods for a get and a post request.

When the form for purchasing the ticket is loaded, a get request is made. Clicking the submit button on the page, a post request is made, which contains all the data entered by the user, and finally the user is redirected to the confirmation page.

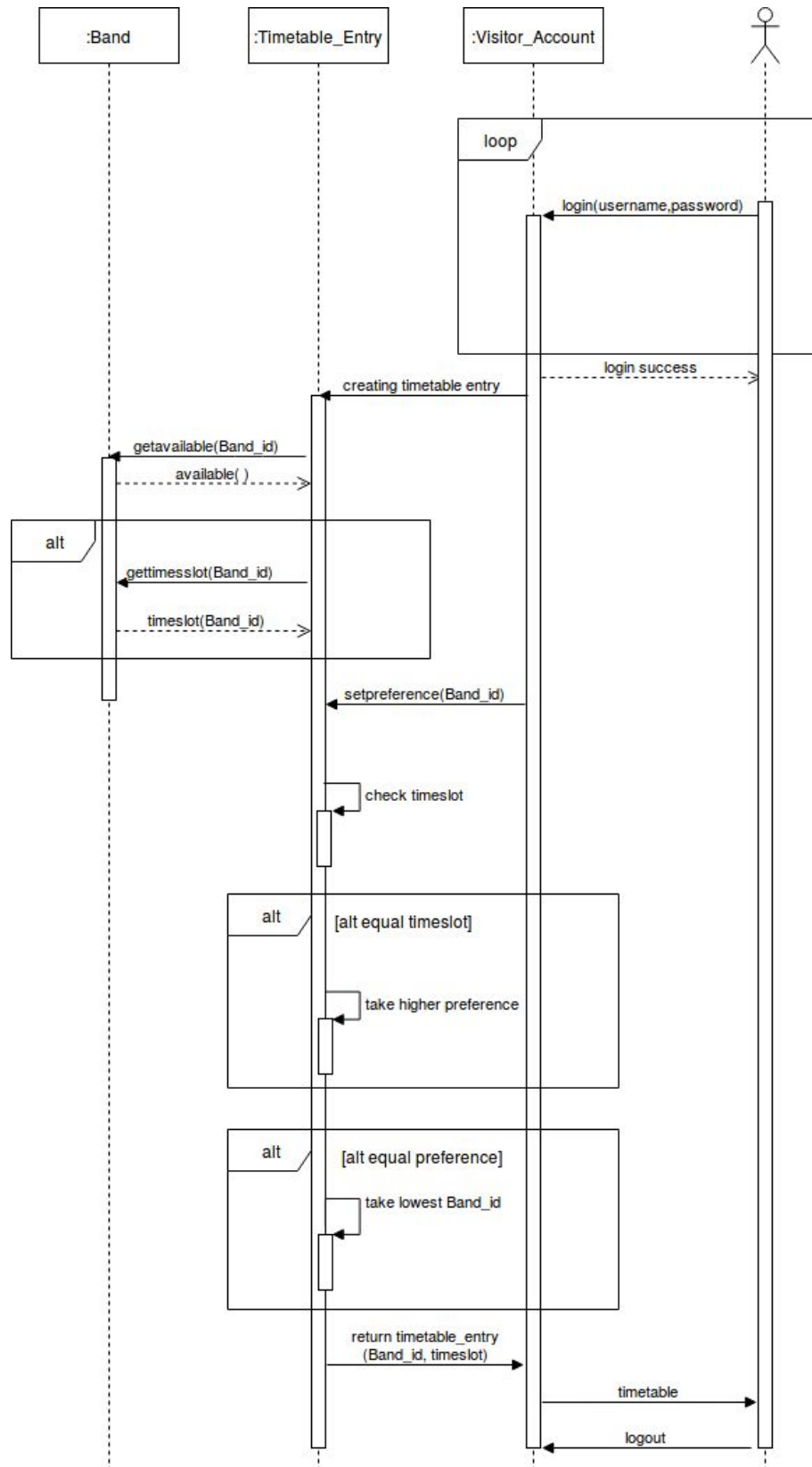
The request takes the following parameters: festival_event_id, ticket_type_id, email, last_name, first_name, address, country, birthdate, (phone), sex, payment method.

For these two different pages, there are two views, one view for the order form, and as already mentioned, one for the confirmation page.

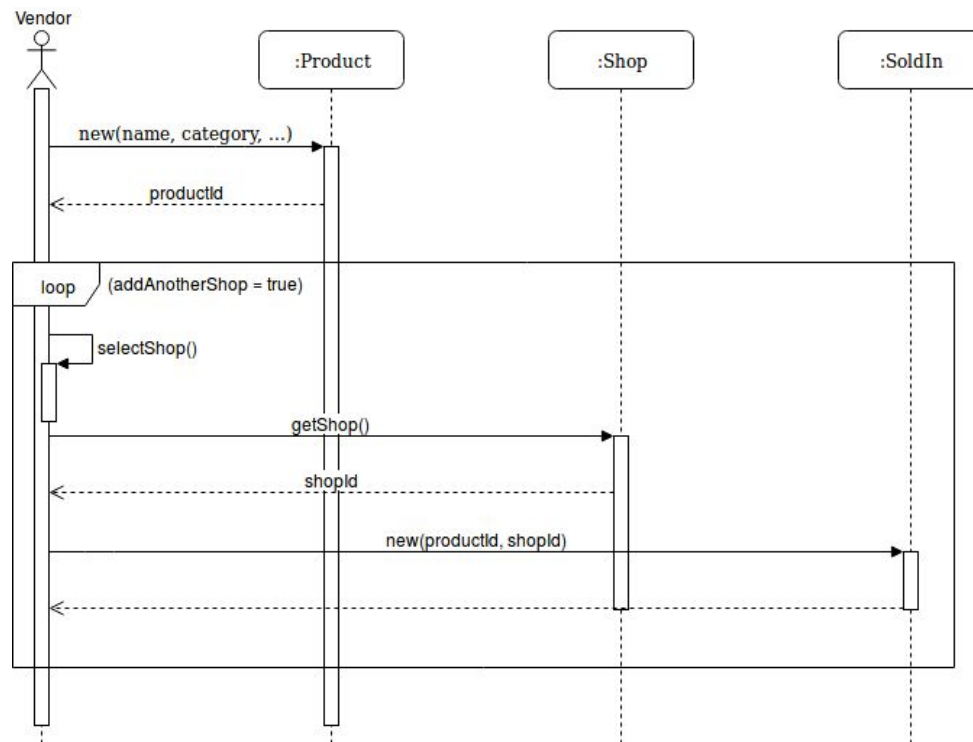


3. Sequence diagrams

3.1. Sequence Diagram 1 - Creating a timetable



3.2. Sequence Diagram 2 - New product offer



3.3. Sequence Diagram 3

