Group02

Beatify Software Architecture Document

Version 1.0

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Revision History

1.G.V.G.G.L.Y			
Date	Version	Description	Author
28/11/2024	1.0	This document outlines the software architecture, covering the system's structure, components, deployment, and implementation. It includes architectural goals, use-case models, logical views of key components, and deployment details. The aim is to provide a clear framework for development, ensuring scalability, maintainability, and performance.	 Lê Gia Huy: Architectural Goals and Constraints, Logic View: Architecture Diagram. Vô Ngọc Khoa: Architectural Goals and Constraints, Component: Controller. Phạm Hà Hiếu: Introduction, Component: View. Trần Trung Hiếu: Introduction, Component: Route. Nguyễn Duy Bảo: Introduction, Component: Model.

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1.Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This article offers general information about the system's operation and functionality as a whole. In addition, it explains how the system architecture's use cases and functionalities work.

- 1.2 Scope
 - → Give complete instructions on how the system runs and ensure that all functional and non-functional requirements are met.
 - → Such a document is used in the "Beatify" application development process.
- 1.3 Definition

None

1.4 Acronyms

None

1.5 Abbreviations

None

- 1.6 References
 - → Vision document.
 - → Use-case specification document.
- 1.7 Overview
 - → Architecture Goals and Constraints: describes the software requirements and objectives that have some significant impact on the architecture.
 - → Use-case Model: the use case diagrams that are already modeled and presented in the use-case specification document.
 - → Logical View: the architecture with components and relationships among them.
 - → Deployment: how the system is deployed by mapping the components.
 - → Implementation View: *folder structures for our code for all components*.

2. Architectural Goals and Constraints

Architectural Constraints:

- Programming language and framework:
 - o Frontend: NextJS, React, Tailwind CSS
 - Backend: NextJS, Express
- Database: Utilizes MongoDB to manage user information, songs, albums, playlists, and other related data.
- **Payment Processing:** Integrated with Stripe to handle payment transactions and manage subscription plans (free and premium).
- User Interface Design: Designs must be simple and clear to ensure a comfortable user experience.
- Application environment: Web.
- **Programming environment:** Visual Studio Code.

Additional Constraints:

• Web Standards Compliance

 Adhere to the latest W3C web standards to ensure compatibility, accessibility, and cross-browser support.

• Platform Requirements

• The application will be primarily web-based, optimized for deployment on a reliable cloud platform such as Vercel.

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• Ensure compatibility with modern browsers, specifically Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Safari, and Microsoft Edge (latest two versions).

Performance Objectives

- Achieve a response time of under 2 seconds for the main interface under standard broadband conditions.
- Support up to 100 concurrent users without significant performance degradation.

• Security Constraints

Implement robust measures to protect user data and ensure secure financial transactions, meeting industry standards and legal compliance requirements.

• Scalability and Availability

- Design for scalability to accommodate future growth in user base and data volume.
- Maintain 99.9% uptime to ensure consistent availability for users.

• Usability and Accessibility

- Prioritize an intuitive and user-friendly interface, enabling seamless navigation and interaction for users.
- Incorporate accessibility features to ensure inclusivity for users with diverse needs.

• Reliability Requirements

Build mechanisms for error handling, ensuring data consistency and preventing loss during system failures.

Dependencies and External Services

- Stripe integration for payment processing, requiring compliance with their API standards and terms of service.
- AI services for personalized recommendations, which may require adjustments due to updates in external APIs.

• Development and Maintenance

- Use modern development tools such as Next.js, React, and Tailwind for frontend, and NestJS or Express for backend development.
- Ensure maintainable codebase practices to support long-term sustainability and ease of updates.

• Documentation and Support

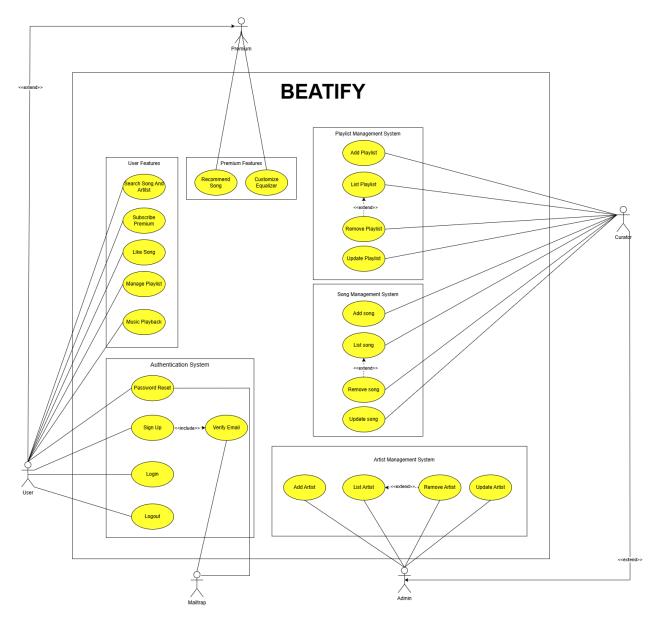
• Provide comprehensive documentation for users and developers, including user manuals, installation guides, and API references.

• Energy Efficiency

 Optimize for energy-efficient operation to minimize environmental impact and operational costs.

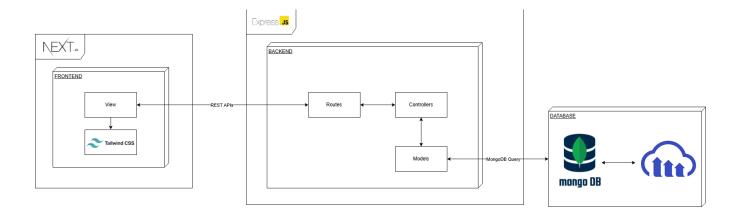
3.Use-Case Model

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4.Logical View

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The architecture diagram illustrates a system for managing music assets, playlists, and user interactions. It uses **Next.js** for the frontend, a combination of backend components built with **Express.js**, and a database setup combining **MongoDB** and **Cloudinary**. Below is a detailed explanation of each component and their connections:

1. Frontend:

Next.js:

- A React framework used to build server-side rendered and static web applications.
- Provides built-in routing, server-side rendering, and optimizations for performance.

• View:

- The user interface layer where users interact with the system to explore playlists, songs, and artists.
- Fetches data from the backend and dynamically renders the content.

Tailwind CSS:

- A utility-first CSS framework for designing responsive and visually appealing user interfaces.
- Ensures consistent and modern styling for the frontend components.

2. Backend:

o Routes:

- Define specific endpoints for handling requests from the frontend.
- Organized into modules such as user routes, artist routes, playlist routes, and song routes.
- Connects incoming HTTP requests to the appropriate controller for processing.

Controllers:

- Implements the logic for handling requests routed from the frontend.
- Performs actions such as user authentication, fetching playlists, uploading songs, and managing artist profiles.
- Communicates with the models and Cloudinary to fetch or update data.

Models:

- Represents the application's data structure and handles database interactions.
- Stores metadata about users, playlists, songs, and artists in MongoDB.
- Includes links to media files (audio, images) stored on Cloudinary.

3. Database:

MongoDB:

- Serves as the primary NoSQL database for storing structured metadata.
- Stores references (URLs) to media files hosted on Cloudinary.

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Cloudinary:

- A media management platform for storing and delivering media assets.
- Provides fast and secure content delivery via its CDN (Content Delivery Network).
- Provides secure URLs for hosted media files, which are stored as references in MongoDB.
- Used for storing and serving media assets such as song audio, artist profile images, and playlist cover art.

4. Connections:

• Frontend to Backend (Routes):

- The frontend communicates with backend routes over HTTPS to send requests or retrieve data.
- Each route corresponds to a specific module for handling actions like fetching user data, playlists, or artist details.

• Backend to Database (MongoDB Query):

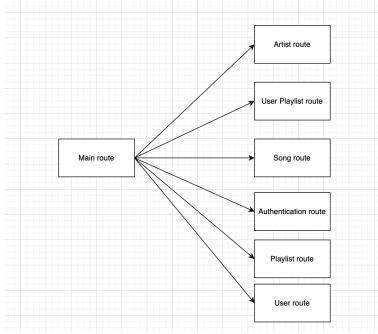
■ The models perform CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) operations on MongoDB to store and retrieve metadata about users, playlists, songs, and artists.

• Backend to Cloudinary (API):

- Media files (e.g., audio or images) are uploaded to Cloudinary using its API.
- Cloudinary returns secure URLs, which are stored as metadata in MongoDB.

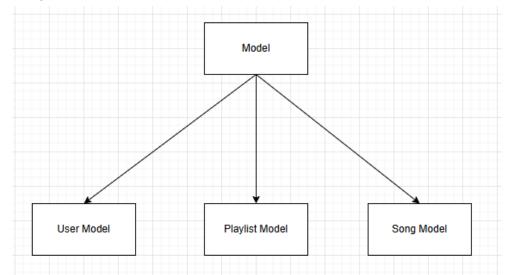
4.1. Component: Route

Descriptions: This component handles the incoming requests from the user. It determines which controller should handle a given request based on the URL or endpoint.



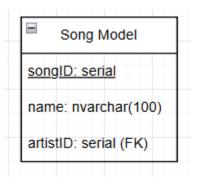
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4.2. Component: Model



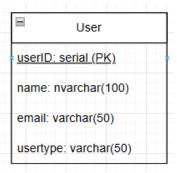
Description: The Model is the heart of the system. It handles the main logic, manages user data, playlists, and interacts with services like the Database, Streaming, and Recommendations. It makes sure everything runs smoothly and personalizes the music experience for users.

• Song Model



Description: The Song Model contains key data attributes such as songID, name, and artistID. The artistID serves as a foreign key, referencing the User Model, while the songID is the primary key for the Song Model.

User Model



Description: The User Model includes key attributes such as userID, name, and email. The usertype

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is a string variable used to differentiate between different user roles, such as curator or admin.

Playlist Model



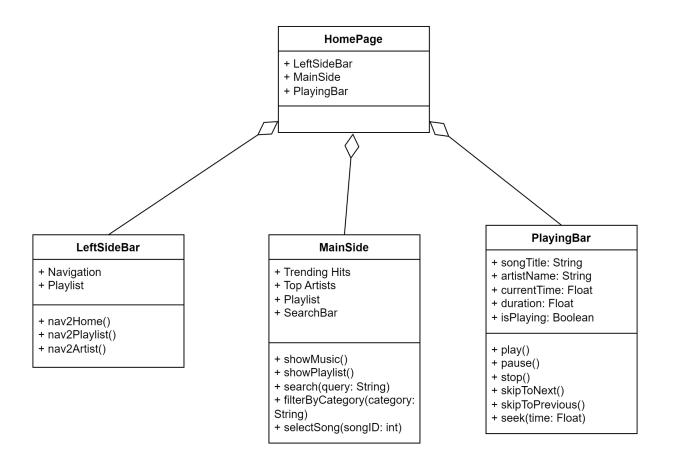
Description: The Playlist Model consists of three tables. The Playlist table stores primary data such as id and name. The Playlist_Songs table manages the songs within each playlist, while the User_Playlists table links playlists to individual users, managing which playlists belong to which users.

4.3. Component: View

Descriptions: The View is responsible for presenting data to the user. It generates the user interface (UI) by using the data provided by the Controller. In this product, we use only HTML, CSS and JavaScript, but no view engine or framework. So the View component is just HTML files which are sent by the server to the client. The View changes when the client calls an API from the server, then gets an on-page update, or when the client requests another page.

Home page

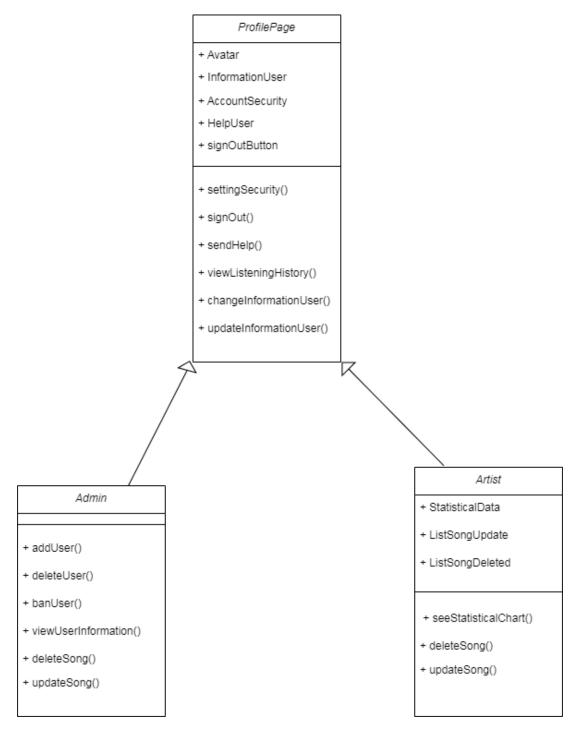
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- LeftSideBar: A navigation area providing quick access to playlists, libraries, or other sections of the application.
- **MainSide**: The main content display area where users can browse and interact with media, such as songs or albums.
- PlayingBar: A bottom bar for playback controls, including play, pause, skip, and volume adjustments.

• Login Page

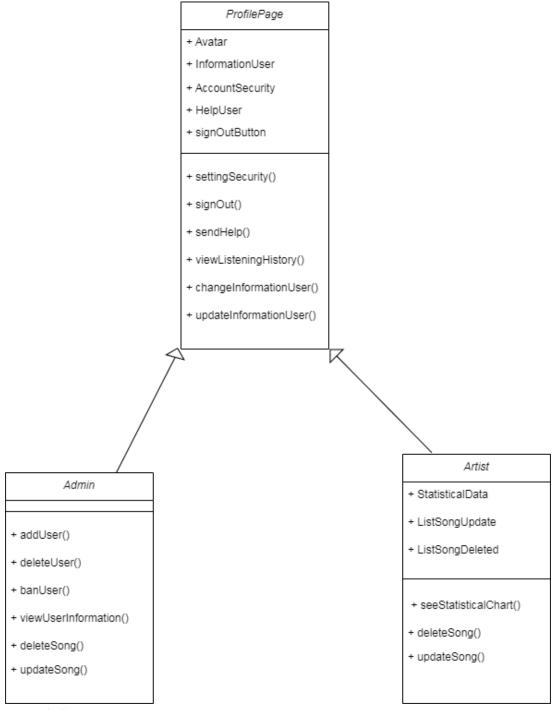
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- Only users who are logged in to the system can access features like viewing notifications and accessing profiles.
- Users can switch back and forth between the login and registration pages with just the click of a button.

• Profile Page

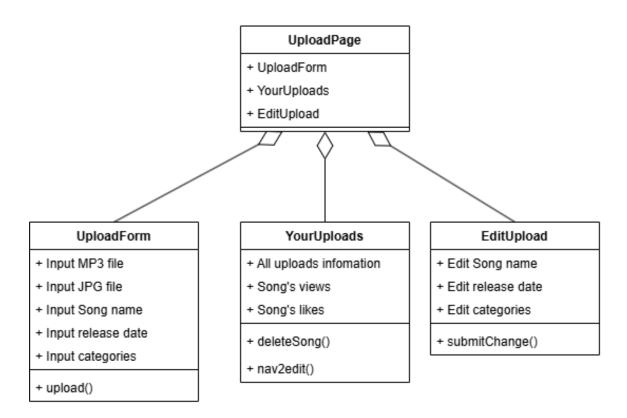
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- Users can customize their information on their profile page.
- Users cannot upgrade accounts to admin accounts or artist accounts.
- Admin can view user information and manage users.
- Artists can upload music and view statistics related to their products such as views and most popular products.

UploadPage

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- Only artists can access the upload page.
- The upload form allows users to upload new songs. Users can provide an MP3 file for the song, a JPG file for the cover image, the song's name, its release date, and categorize it. Once all information is entered, the form can be submitted to upload the song to the server.
- The YourUpload component displays a summary of all the songs uploaded by the user. It shows detailed information about each song, including the number of views and likes each song has received. Users can delete a song from their uploads or navigate to the edit page to make changes to an existing upload.
- The EditUpload component allows users to modify the details of their previously uploaded songs. Users can change the song's name, update the release date, and modify its categories. Once the changes are made, they can submit the form to update the song's information on the server.

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4.4. Component: Controller

Controllers include:

- 1. AuthenticationController
- 2. UserController
- 3. UserPlaylistController
- 4. ArtistController
- 5. SongController
- 6. PlaylistController

Key-Class Explanation:

1. AuthenticationController

+ signup(req,res) +verifyEmail(req,res) +login(req,res) +logout(req,res) +forgotPassword(req,res) +resetPassword(req,res) +checkAuth(req,res)

Manages various user-related functionalities, including registration, login, email verification, password reset, and session management. Below is a breakdown of each method.

Methods:

- signup(req, res)
- Purpose: Registers a new user by creating a user account with email, password, and name, and sends an email verification code.
- **Response**: Returns a success message with the user data (excluding password) if successful, or an error message otherwise.
- verifyEmail(req, res)
- **Purpose**: Verifies a user's email using a provided verification code.
- **Response**: Returns success and user data on successful verification, or an error message if the code is invalid or expired.
- login(req, res)
- **Purpose**: Logs in a user with their email and password.
- **Response**: Returns success and user data if credentials are valid, or an error message otherwise.
- logout(req, res)
- **Purpose**: Logs out the user by clearing the authentication cookie.
- **Response**: Returns a success message indicating logout.
- forgotPassword(req, res)
- **Purpose**: Initiates the password reset process by sending a password reset email.
- **Response**: Returns success if the email is sent, or an error message if the user is not found.
- resetPassword(req, res)
- **Purpose**: Resets the user's password using a reset token.
- **Response**: Returns success if the password is reset, or an error message if the token is invalid or expired.
- checkAuth(req, res)
- **Purpose**: Checks if the user is authenticated by finding them using userId from the request.
- **Response**: Returns the user data if found, or an error message if the user is not found.

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2. UserController

UserController
+ addUser(req,res)
+ listUser(req,res)
+ removeUser(req,res)
+ togglePlaylist(req,res)
+ likeSong(req,res)

Manages user operations, including adding new users, listing users, deleting users, and managing user playlists.

Methods:

- addUser(req, res)
- **Purpose**: Adds a new user with basic information, password, and profile picture.
- **Response**: Returns a success message with the new user details or an error message if an error occurs.
- listUser(req, res)
- **Purpose**: Lists all registered users.
- **Response**: Returns a list of users if successful, or an error message otherwise.
- removeUser(req, res)
- **Purpose**: Deletes a user by their ID.
- **Response**: Returns a success message if the user is deleted or an error message if an error occurs...
- togglePlaylist(req, res)
- **Purpose**: Adds or removes a song in a user's playlist.
- **Response**: Returns a success message with the updated playlist or an error message otherwise.
- likeSong(req, res)
- **Purpose**: Adds or removes a song from the user's "Liked Songs" playlist.
- **Response**: Returns a message indicating whether the song was added or removed.

3. UserPlaylistController

+ createPlaylist(req,res) + toggleSongInPlaylist(req,res) + toggleLikedSong(req,res) + listPlaylists(req,res) + deletePlaylist(req,res)

Handles playlist-related operations, such as creating playlists, adding/removing songs, and managing a user's "Liked Songs" playlist.

Methods:

- createPlaylist(req, res)
- **Purpose**: Creates a new playlist for a specified user.
- **Response**: Returns the newly created playlist or an error message.
- toggleSongInPlaylist(req, res)
- **Purpose**: Adds or removes a song in a specified playlist.
- **Response**: Returns a success message and the updated playlist or an error message if unsuccessful.
- toggleLikedSong(req, res)

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- **Purpose**: Adds or removes a song in the user's "Liked Songs" playlist.
- **Response**: Returns a success message and the updated playlist or an error message if unsuccessful.
- listPlaylists(req, res)
- **Purpose**: Lists all playlists for a specific user.
- **Response**: Returns the list of playlists or an error message if unsuccessful.
- deletePlaylist(req, res)
- **Purpose**: Deletes a specified playlist.
- Response: Returns a success message or an error message if unsuccessful.

4. ArtistController

ArtistController	
+ addArtist(req,res) + listArtist(req,res) + removeArtist(req,res)	

Handles artist-related operations, such as add artist, remove artist and list artist.

Methods:

- addArtist(req, res)
- **Purpose**: Adds a new artist to the database with their name, description, background color, and profile image.
- Response: Returns a success message if the Artist is created, or an error message if an error occurs.
- listArtist(req, res)
- **Purpose**: Retrieves a list of all artists from the database.
- **Response**: Returns a success message along with the list of all artists if the retrieval is successful, or an error message otherwise.
- removeArtist(req, res)
- **Purpose**: Deletes an artist from the database by their ID.
- **Response**: Returns a success message if the artist is deleted, or an error message if an error occurs.

5. SongController

SongController
+ addSong(req,res) + listSong(req,res) + removeSong(req,res)

Manages sonsong-related operations such as adding a song, listing all songs, and deleting a song

Methods:

- addSong(req, res)
- **Purpose:** Adds a new song with a name, description, background color, and an image.
- **Response**: Returns a success message if the song is created, or an error message if an error occurs.
- listSong(req, res)
- **Purpose**: Retrieves and returns a list of all songs in the database.
- **Response**: Returns a success message along with the list of songs if the retrieval is successful, or an error message otherwise.
- removeSong(req, res)

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- **Purpose**: Deletes a playlist by its ID.
- **Response**: Returns a success message if the song is deleted, or an error message if an error occurs.

6. PlaylistController

PlaylistController
+ addPlaylist(req,res) + listPlaylist(req,res) + removePlaylist(req,res)

Manages playlist-related operations such as adding a playlist, listing all playlists, and deleting a playlist

Methods:

- addPlaylist(req, res)
- **Purpose:** Adds a new playlist with a name, description, background color, and an image.
- **Response**: Returns a success message if the playlist is created, or an error message if an error occurs.
- listPlaylist(req, res)
- **Purpose**: Retrieves and returns a list of all playlists in the database.
- **Response**: Returns a success message along with the list of playlists if the retrieval is successful, or an error message otherwise.
- removePlaylist(req, res)
- **Purpose**: Deletes a playlist by its ID.
- Response: Returns a success message if the playlist is deleted, or an error message if an error occurs.

5.Deployment

6.Implementation View