Technical Design Document

Data-Log-System - Regterschot Racing

Version: 1.0 **Date:** January 2026

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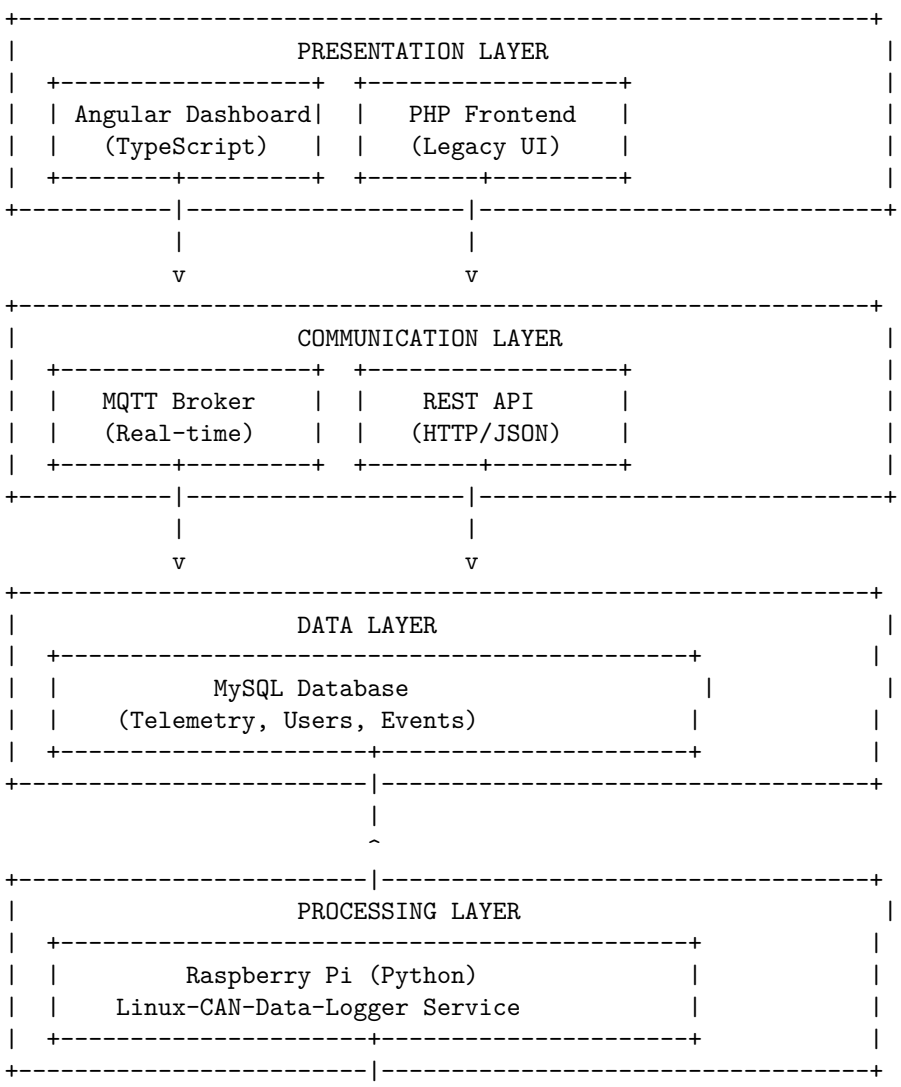
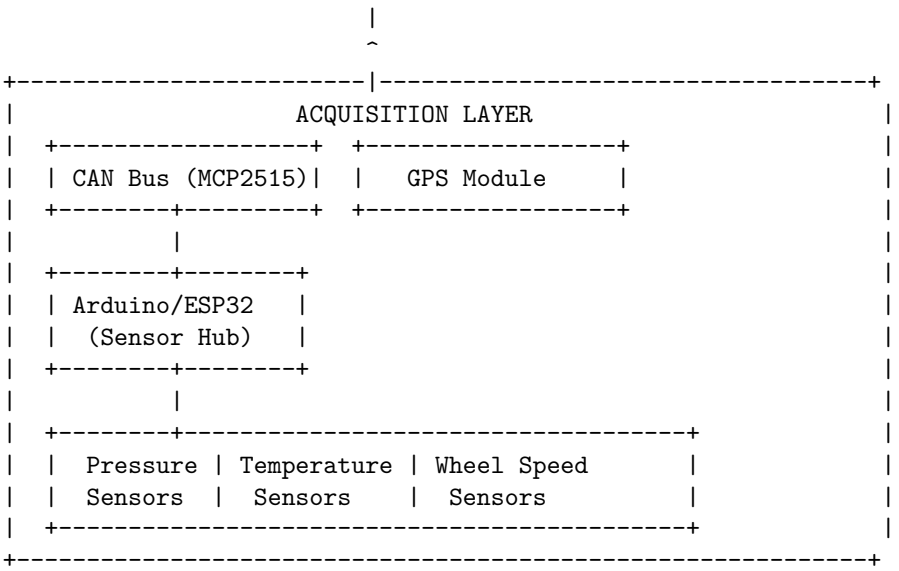
1. System Architecture Overview

The Data-Log-System follows a layered architecture with clear separation of concerns:





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2. Class Diagram

The following class diagram shows the main classes and their relationships across the system:

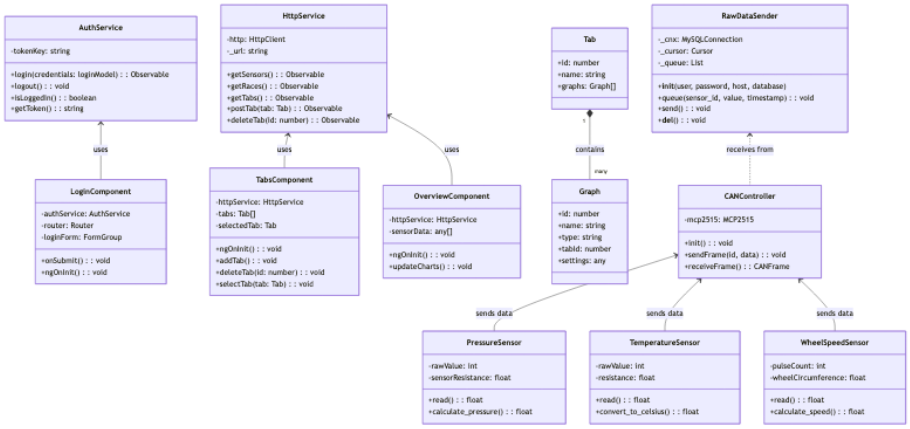

Figure 1: Class Diagram

2.1 Frontend Classes (Angular)

Class	Responsibility
AuthService	Manages user authentication, JWT tokens, login/logout
HttpService	Centralizes HTTP communication with backend API
LoginComponent	Handles user login form and authentication flow
TabsComponent	Manages custom analysis tabs for data visualization
OverviewComponent	Displays real-time dashboard with sensor data
Tab	Model representing a user-defined analysis tab
Graph	Model representing a data visualization within a tab

2.2 Backend Classes (Python)

Class	Responsibility
RawDataSender	Manages database connection and batched data insertion

2.3 Embedded Classes (Arduino)

Class	Responsibility
PressureSensor	Reads and converts pressure sensor data
TemperatureSensor	Reads and converts temperature sensor data
WheelSpeedSensor	Reads and calculates wheel speed from pulses
CANController	Manages CAN bus communication via MCP2515

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3. Sequence Diagram

The sequence diagram illustrates the complete data flow from sensors to user dashboard:

3.1 Data Flow Description

1. **Data Acquisition (Steps 1-4):** Sensors provide analog readings to Arduino, which encodes and transmits CAN frames
2. **Data Processing (Steps 5-9):** Raspberry Pi receives, decodes, buffers, and stores data in MySQL
3. **Real-time Display (Steps 10-15):** Angular dashboard subscribes to MQTT and displays live telemetry
4. **Historical Query (Steps 16-20):** User queries past race data directly from database

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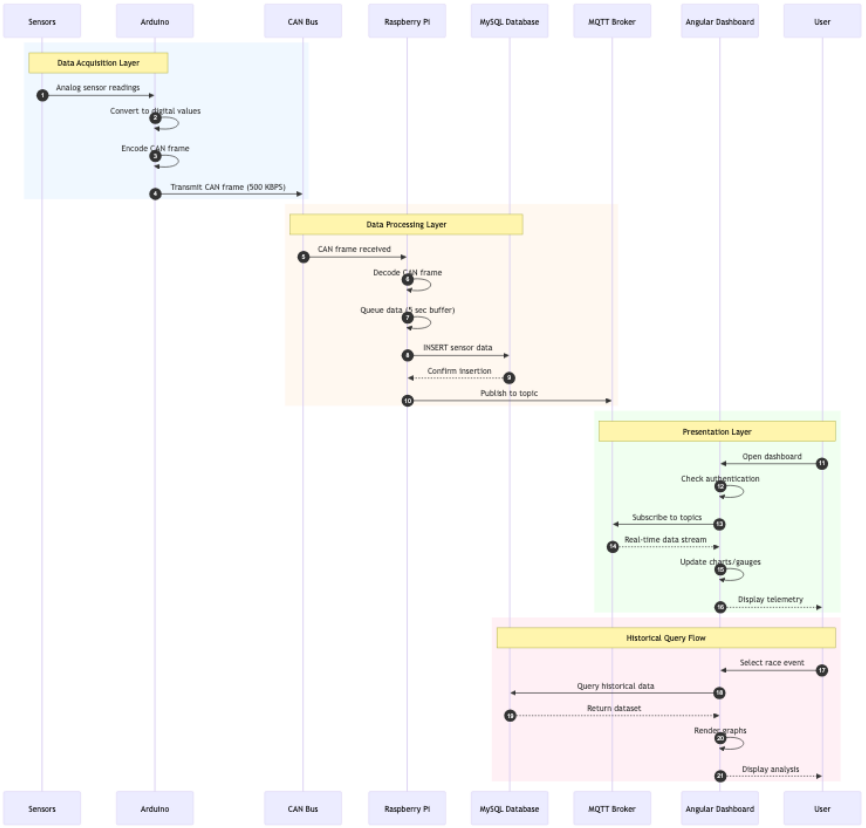

Figure 2: Sequence Diagram

4. State Diagram

The state diagram shows the operational states of the Data Logger service:

4.1 State Descriptions

State	Description
Initializing	System startup: load config, initialize CAN, connect to database
Idle	Waiting for incoming CAN frames
Capturing	Actively reading, decoding, and queuing sensor data
Race Event Active	Special mode when a race event is being recorded
Error	Handling errors with recovery attempts
Critical Failure	Unrecoverable error requiring system restart

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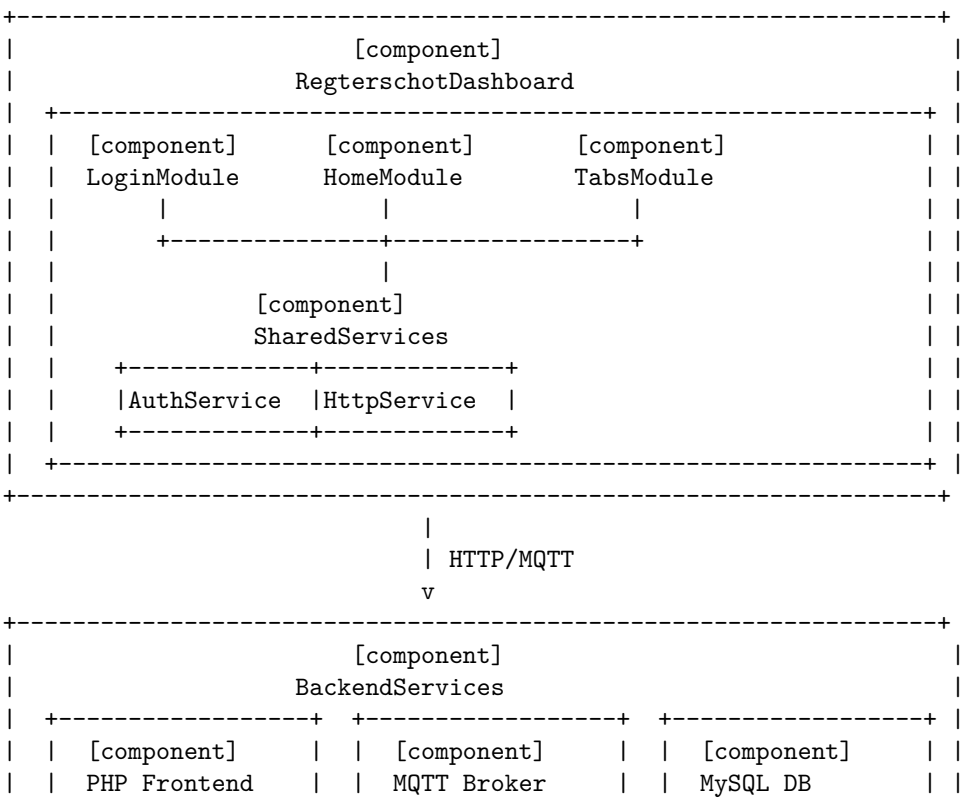
5. Component Diagram



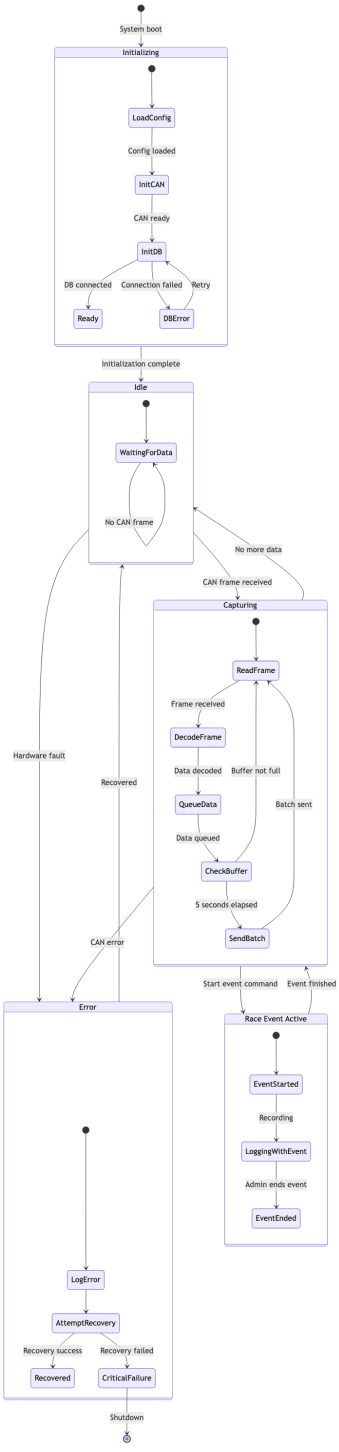
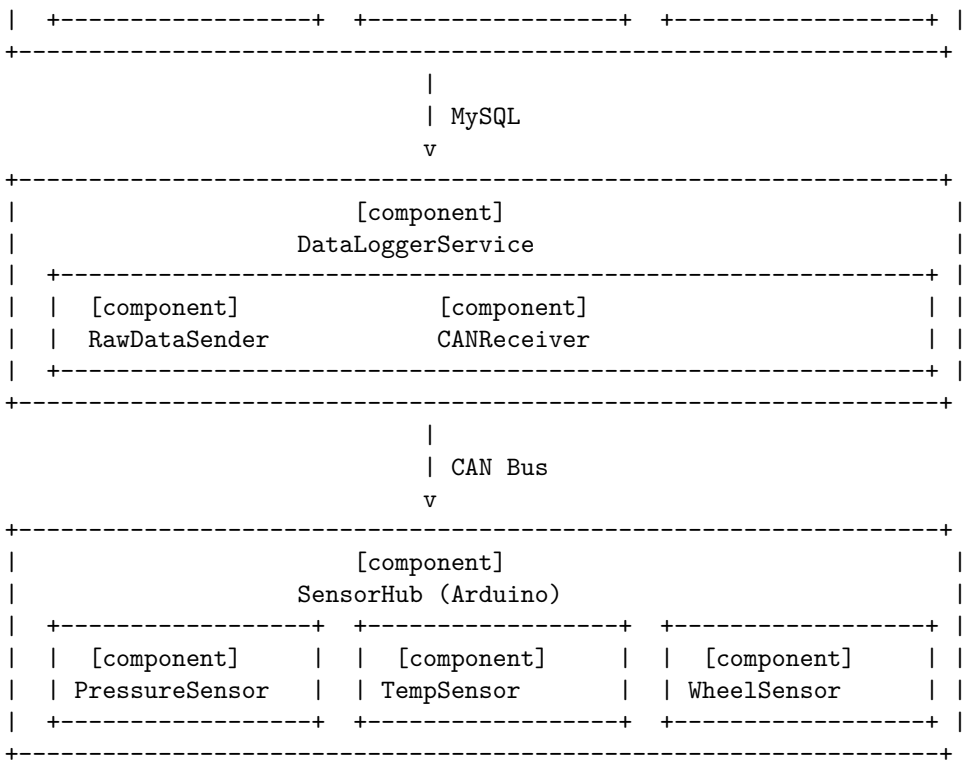


Figure 3: State Diagram



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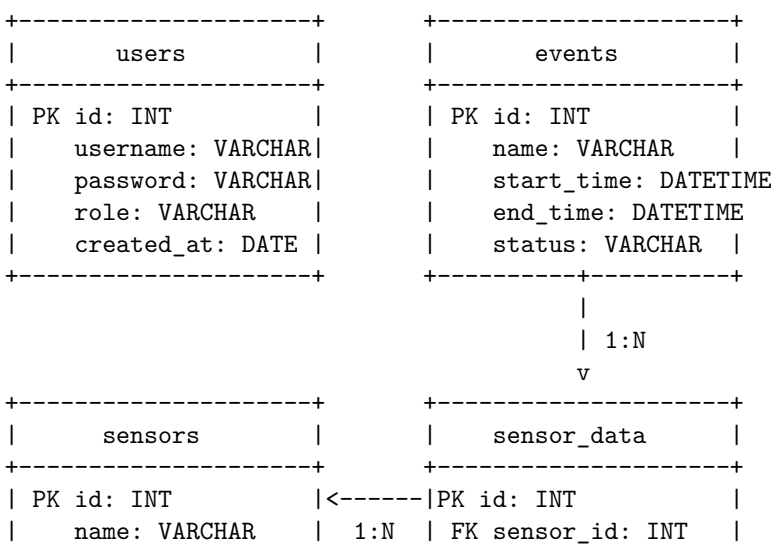
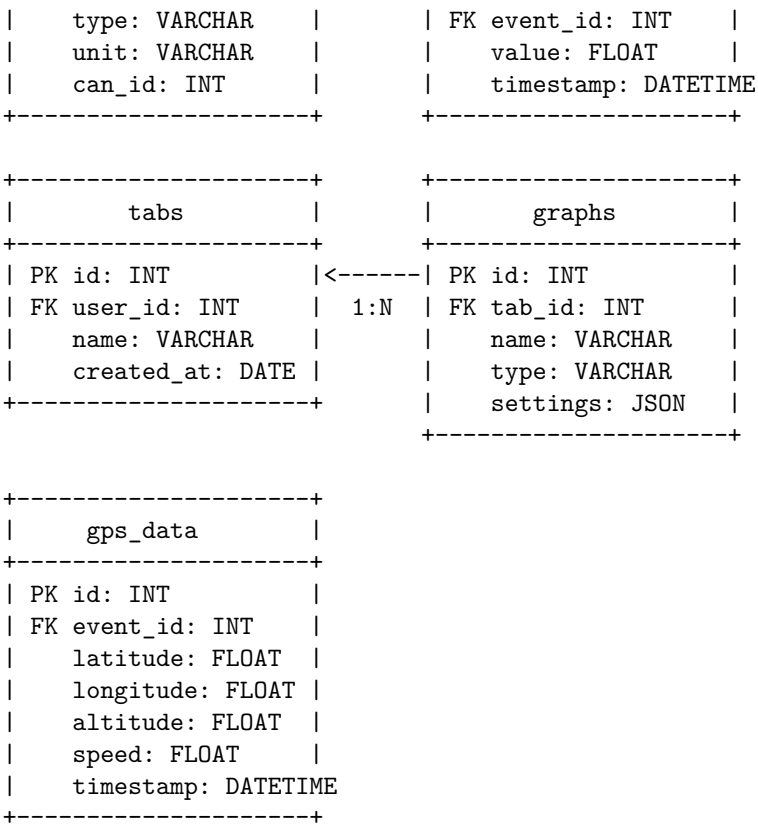
6. Database Schema





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7. Technology Stack

Layer	Technology	Version	Purpose
Frontend	Angular	15+	SPA Dashboard
Frontend	TypeScript	4.x	Type-safe JavaScript
Frontend	Material Design	-	UI Components
Legacy UI	PHP	7.x	Web interface
API	REST/JSON	-	Data exchange
Messaging	MQTT	3.1.1	Real-time updates
Database	MySQL	8.x	Data persistence
Backend	Python	3.x	Data logger service
Embedded	Arduino/C++	-	Sensor interface
Hardware	Raspberry Pi 4	-	Edge computing
CAN	MCP2515	-	CAN controller

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8. Design Decisions

8.1 Why MQTT for Real-time Communication?

- Lightweight protocol suitable for IoT
- Publish/subscribe model fits sensor broadcasting
- Low bandwidth overhead
- Widely supported across platforms

8.2 Why Separate Angular and PHP Frontends?

- Angular for modern, interactive dashboard
- PHP for legacy compatibility and rapid prototyping
- Gradual migration path from PHP to Angular

8.3 Why 5-Second Data Aggregation?

- Balances real-time responsiveness with database load
- Sufficient for race telemetry analysis
- Reduces network overhead vs. per-reading transmission

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9. Security Considerations

Concern	Current State	Recommendation
Credentials	Hardcoded in source	Use environment variables
Authentication	JWT tokens	Implement token refresh
HTTPS	Not configured	Enable TLS/SSL
SQL Injection	Prepared statements partially used	Use ORM or full prepared statements
Session Storage	sessionStorage (XSS risk)	Consider httpOnly cookies