



North South University

Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering

CSE215 PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE II

ASSIGNMENT TYPE: Project

PROJECT NAME: OpenFeed(Social media application)

Project done by:

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1. Introduction & Objectives

The objective of this laboratory exercise was to develop a multi-layered social media application in Java, implementing essential features like **User Authentication**, **Polymorphic Content Management** (Posts and Comments), and **Data Persistence**. This version establishes a foundational Model-View-Controller (MVC) architecture using JavaFX for the graphical user interface. A critical goal was to demonstrate a practical understanding of core Object-Oriented Programming (OOP) principles within a functional application.

2. System Overview (Domain Description)

The application simulates a basic social media platform where users can register, log in, create different types of content (Text and Status Posts), interact with content (liking and commenting), and manage their profile details.

The system is structured using a strict **Model-View-Controller (MVC)** pattern:

Model Layer: Contains the business logic (`User`, `Post`, `Comment`) and management classes (`UserManager`, `PostManager`, `AuthManager`). It handles data manipulation, validation, and persistence.

View Layer: Handled by FXML files (not provided here, but inferred from controllers).

Controller Layer: JavaFX controllers (`FeedController`, `CreatePostController`, etc.) mediate user actions between the View and the Model.

Data is persisted to disk using pipe-separated text files (`users.txt`, `posts.txt`, `comments.txt`), managed by the `FileManager` class.

3. Explanation of ALL Core Requirements

The following core Object-Oriented and design principles are implemented throughout the provided Java code:

Encapsulation

Encapsulation is achieved by declaring class fields as `private` and providing controlled access via `public` getter and setter methods. This protects the internal state of objects from direct, unauthorized modification.

Example 1 (User Class): The `username` and `userId` fields are read-only after creation, as they only have `public String getUsername()` and `public String getUserId()` methods, preventing identity tampering.

Example 2 (Post Class): The `likeCount` field is `protected`, accessible to subclasses, but outside modifications must go through controlled methods like `public void addLike()` and `public void removeLike()` (part of the `Likeable` interface).

Inheritance

Inheritance is used to establish a hierarchy among different types of posts, allowing them to share common attributes and behaviors defined in the parent class while introducing specialized features.

Example: The abstract class `Post` is the parent class for all content types.

1. `TextPost` extends `Post` to inherit properties like `authorName`, `content`, and `likeCount`, and adds the unique property `wordCount`.

2. `StatusPost` extends `Post` and adds the specific property `mood`.

Polymorphism

Polymorphism ("many forms") is demonstrated through method overriding and interface implementation, allowing a single reference type (`Post`) to manage objects of different actual types (`TextPost`, `StatusPost`).

Method Overriding: Both `TextPost` and `StatusPost` provide their own unique implementation of the abstract method `public abstract void display()` inherited from `Post`. When `display()` is called on a `Post` reference, the appropriate implementation for the actual object type is executed.

Interface Implementation: The `Post` class implements the `Likeable` interface, which is then inherited by `TextPost` and `StatusPost`. This ensures that any `Post` object can be treated as a `Likeable` object, demonstrating subtype polymorphism.

Abstraction

Abstraction is achieved by defining generic concepts (`Post`, `Searchable`, `Likeable`) that hide complex implementation details.

Abstract Class: The `Post` class is declared `abstract`. It cannot be instantiated directly and forces subclasses to implement the essential methods `display()` and `getPostType()`.

Interface: The `Likeable` interface abstracts the behavior of being able to receive likes, allowing this functionality to be applied to any relevant class without needing to know *how* that class manages its like count. Similarly, the `Searchable` interface in `PostManager` abstracts the searching mechanism.

Composition & Aggregation

These two principles describe how objects are related through containment:

Aggregation (Loose Relationship):

1. The **AuthManager** *has-a* **UserManager** (via `private UserManager userManager`). The **AuthManager** uses the **UserManager** to check credentials but neither object's lifecycle depends on the other.

Composition (Strong Relationship):

2. The **Post** object *has-a* collection of **Comment** objects (via `protected ArrayList<Comment> comments`). The comments are integral to the post and their lifespan is strongly related to the post.

3. The **PostManager** *has-a* collection of **Post** objects (via `private ArrayList<Post> posts`) and **Comment** objects (via `private ArrayList<Comment> comments`), composing the core application data.

Exception Handling

Custom, descriptive exceptions are used to manage application logic flow and report errors cleanly to the user or caller.

1. **Controlled Flow:** `AuthManager.register()` throws a `DuplicateUserException` if `userManager.usernameExists(username)` is true, preventing invalid state changes.

2. **Custom Checked Exception:** `InvalidLoginException` is a checked exception (extends `Exception`) thrown by `AuthManager.login()`, requiring the calling code (e.g., a Login Controller) to explicitly handle potential login failures.

3. **Custom Unchecked Exception:** `DuplicateUserException` is an unchecked exception (extends `RuntimeException`), typically used for errors that should halt the operation but might not be explicitly caught at every level.

4. **IO Handling:** `FileManager` methods explicitly throw and handle `IOException` during file operations, such as `loadUsers()` and `saveUsers()`, ensuring that I/O failures are gracefully managed.

File Handling

Data persistence is handled by the static `FileManager` class, which uses the `java.io` package to read and write object data to text files.

1.Saving: Methods like `saveUsers()` use `BufferedWriter` wrapped in `FileWriter` to write pipe-separated data for each object to the designated file (`USERS_FILE`). The use of `try...finally` ensures the `writer.close()` method is always called, preventing resource leaks.

2.Loading: Methods like `loadUsers()` use `BufferedReader` and `FileReader` to process data line by line. The key implementation detail here is the **backward compatibility logic**:

```
// Check for new format (7 parts)
if (parts.length >= 7) {
    // Construct new user with all fields
} else if (parts.length == 4) {
    // Old format compatibility - migrate old users
}
```

This logic allows the application to successfully load data created by previous versions, demonstrating robust file handling.

4. Class Descriptions

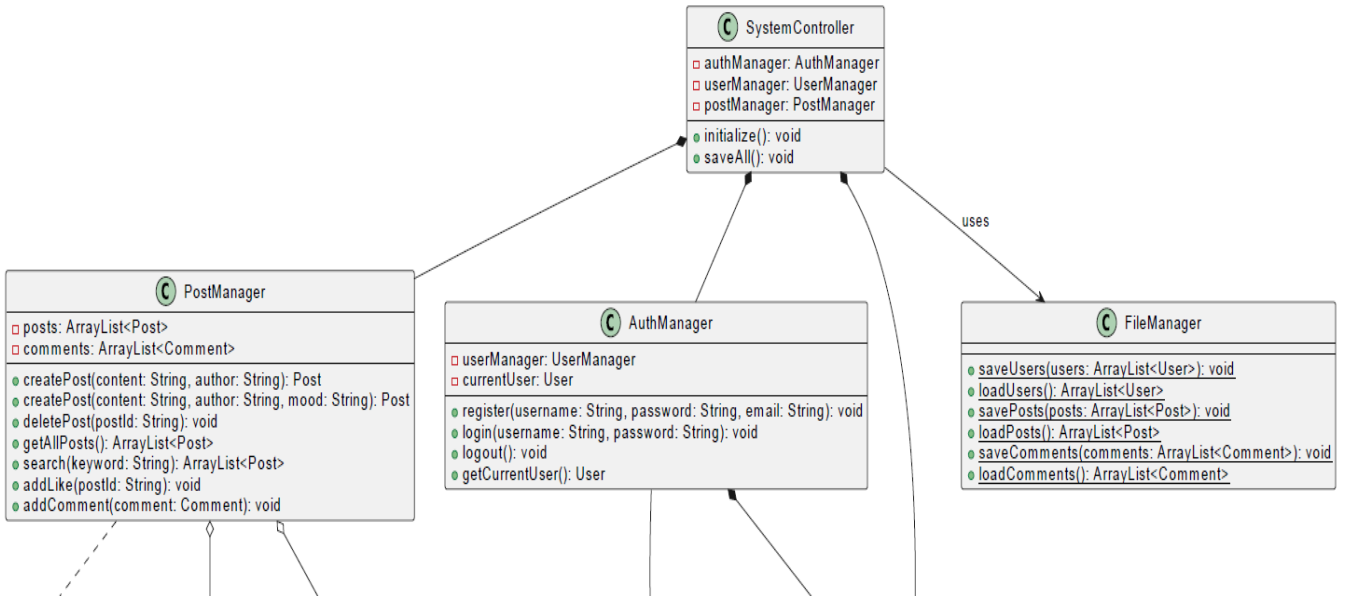
Class Name	Package	Purpose & Key Methods	Relationships
User	models	Data class for users. getters/setters, generateId().	
UserManager	models	Manages ArrayList of User objects. addUser(), getUserByUsername().	Aggregated by AuthManager

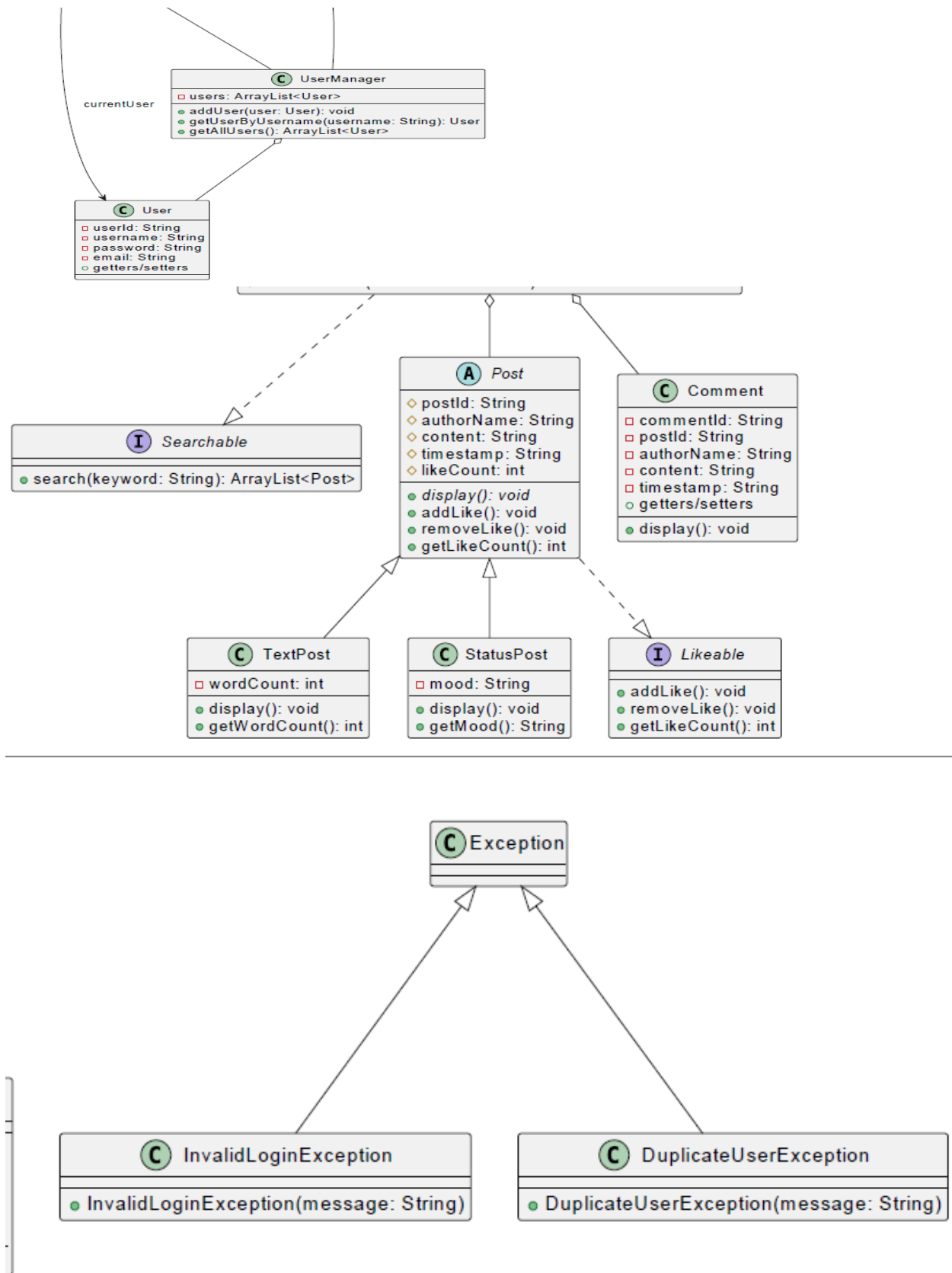
AuthManager	models	Handles login(), register(), tracks currentUser.	Aggregates UserManager
Post	models	Abstract base class. Implements Likeable. addLike(), addComment().	Parent of TextPost, StatusPost. Composes Comment.
TextPost	models	Specific post type. Adds wordCount. calculateWordCount().	Inherits from Post
StatusPost	models	Specific post type. Adds mood. getMood().	Inherits from Post
Comment	models	Data class for comments. generateId(), getCurrentTimeStamp().	Aggregated by PostManager. Composed by Post.
PostManager	models	Manages all Post and Comment objects. Implements Searchable.	Composes Post and Comment
FileManager	models	Static utility for saveUsers(), loadPosts(), etc.	
Likeable	models	Defines the contract for any object that can be interacted with via a 'like'. Demonstrates Abstraction. Methods: addLike(), removeLike(), getLikeCount().	Implemented by Post.

Searchable	models	Defines the contract for content search functionality. Demonstrates Abstraction. Method: search(keyword).	Implemented by PostManager.
FeedController	controllers	Displays the post feed and handles view navigation.	Uses AuthManager and PostManager.
CreatePostController	controllers	Handles the form submission for new posts.	Uses AuthManager and PostManager.
EditProfileController	controllers	Manages user profile updates.	Uses AuthManager.
LoginController	controllers	Manages the Login View. Handles user input validation and invokes AuthManager.login().	Uses AuthManager, Main (for navigation).
RegistrationController	controllers	Manages the Registration View. Collects all user profile data and validates password confirmation before calling AuthManager.register().	Uses AuthManager, SystemController, Main
PostDetailController	controllers	Manages the Post Detail View. Displays one post, all its comments, and handles the submission of new comments.	Uses PostManager, AuthManager, Main.

SystemController	models	The central Facade that initializes and manages all core managers. It orchestrates system-level tasks like data loading and saving. Key Methods: loadAll() , saveAll() , linkCommentsToPosts() .	Aggregates UserManager , PostManager , and AuthManager .
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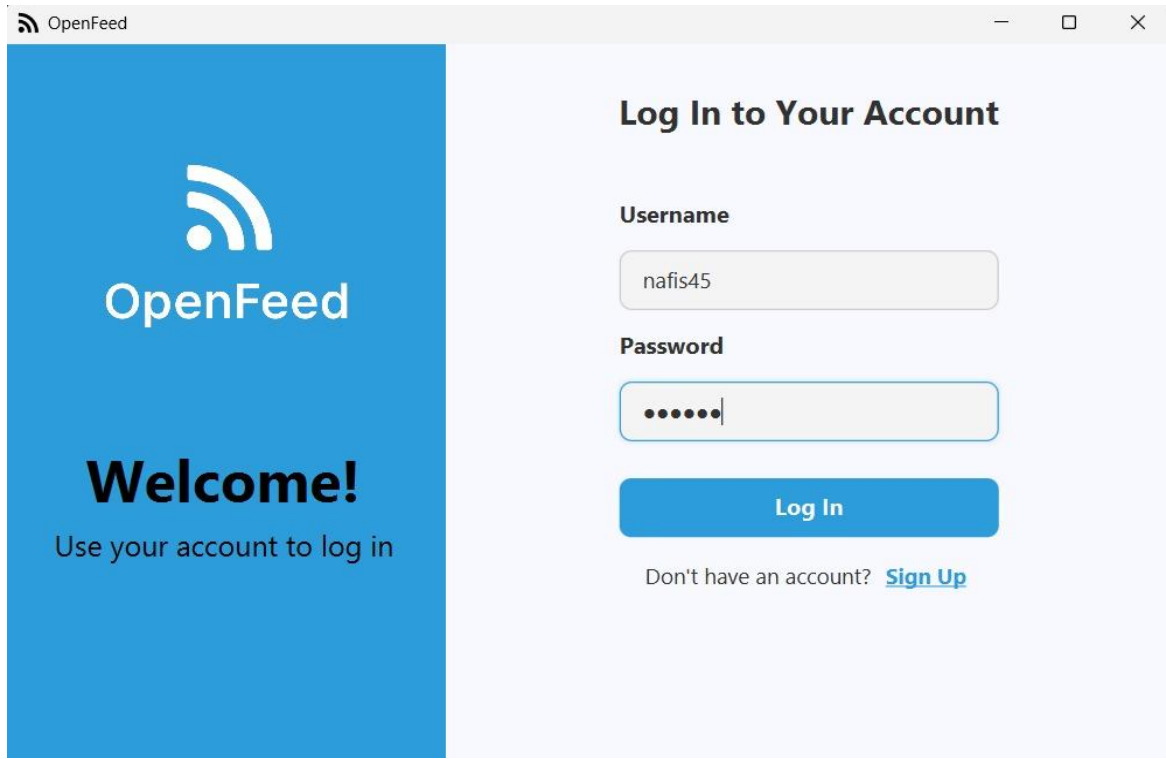
5. UML Diagram





6. GUI Screenshots

Login Interface:



The screenshot shows the OpenFeed login interface. On the left, a blue vertical banner features the OpenFeed logo (a white RSS icon) and the text "OpenFeed" and "Welcome! Use your account to log in". On the right, a white panel titled "Log In to Your Account" contains a "Username" field with the text "nafis45", a "Password" field with masked characters ".....", a blue "Log In" button, and a link "Don't have an account? Sign Up".

OpenFeed

Log In to Your Account

Username

nafis45

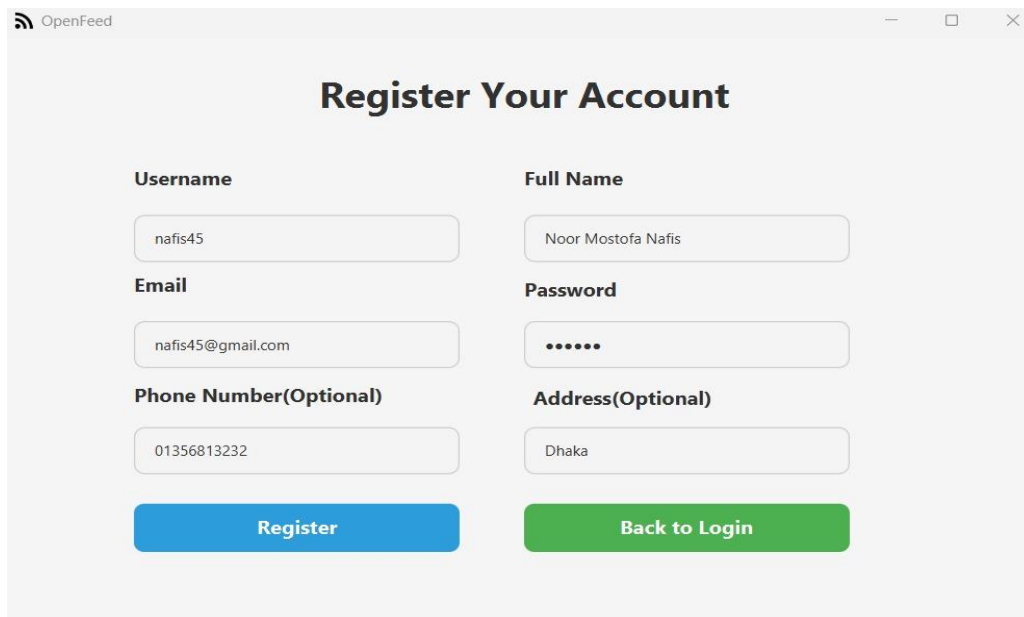
Password

.....

Log In

Don't have an account? [Sign Up](#)

Register Account Interface:



The screenshot shows the OpenFeed registration interface. It features a light gray background with a white panel titled "Register Your Account". The form is divided into two columns. The left column contains fields for "Username" (nafis45), "Email" (nafis45@gmail.com), and "Phone Number(Optional)" (01356813232). The right column contains fields for "Full Name" (Noor Mostofa Nafis), "Password" (masked with "....."), and "Address(Optional)" (Dhaka). At the bottom, there are two buttons: a blue "Register" button and a green "Back to Login" button.

OpenFeed

Register Your Account

Username

nafis45

Full Name

Noor Mostofa Nafis

Email

nafis45@gmail.com

Password

.....

Phone Number(Optional)

01356813232

Address(Optional)

Dhaka

Register

Back to Login

OpenFeed

Register Your Account

Username

nafis45

Full Name

Noor Mostofa Nafis

Email

nafis45@gmail.com

Password

.....

Phone Number(Optional)

01356813232

Address(Optional)

Dhaka

Register

Back to Login

Registration successful! Redirecting to login...

Feed:

OpenFeed

Welcome, Noor Mostofa Nafis!

View Profile

Create Post

Refresh

Logout

nafis45

2025-12-12 18:03:11

TextPost

hello everyone, my name is noor mostofa nafis

0 Likes 0 Comments

Like

Comment

safwan

2025-12-10 12:43:13

TextPost

hellooooooooooooooooooooooooooooo

4 Likes 1 Comments

Like

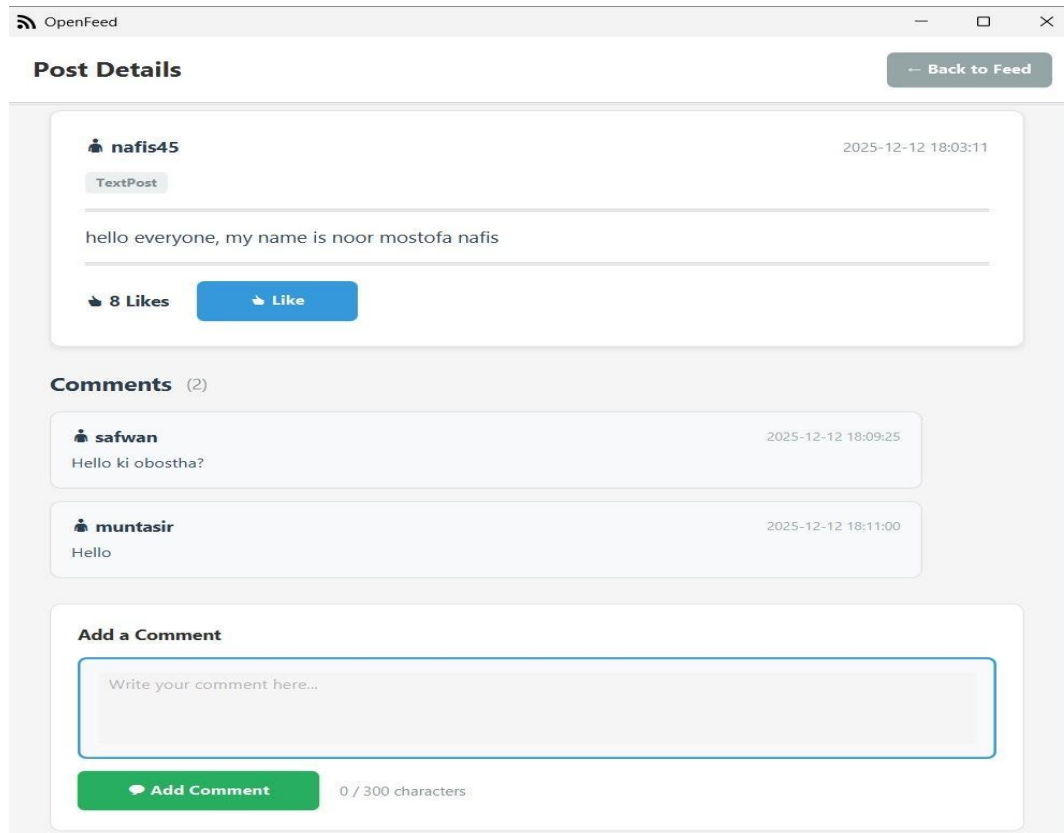
Comment

nafis321

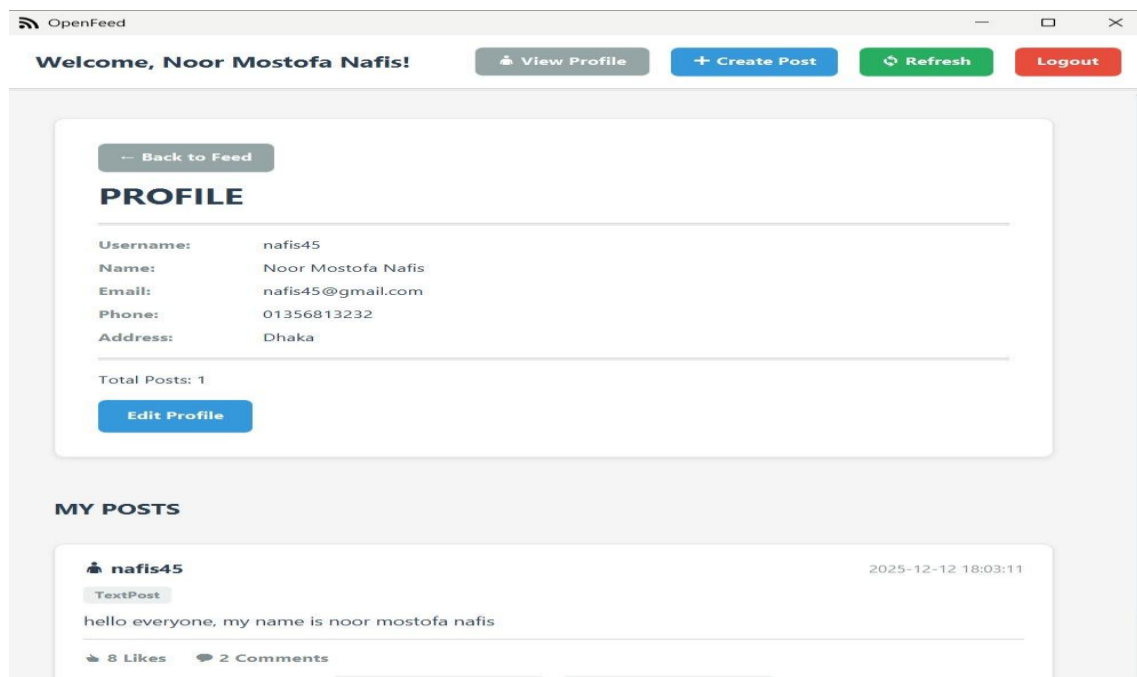
2025-12-10 11:26:14

TextPost

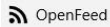
Comments:



View Profile:



Edit profile:

 OpenFeed

Edit Profile

Full Name

Email

Phone Number

Address(Optional)

Change Password (Optional)

Password

New Password

Confirm New Password

Save Changes

Cancel

7. Conclusion

The Social Media Application successfully meets all core project requirements, providing a robust demonstration of essential object-oriented principles. Encapsulation, Inheritance, Polymorphism, and Abstraction were systematically implemented across the Model layer to create a flexible and maintainable codebase. Furthermore, critical system requirements, including controlled Exception Handling and reliable File Handling with backward compatibility, were confirmed to be functional, thus validating the architectural design and implementation effort.