

Plan.ly

CS 673 Team 1 - UNO Iteration 1

Team Overview

- Team UNO
- Working to build Plan.ly, an event planning tool

Name	Role
George Wright	Team Leader
Vibhu Bhatia	Backup Team Leader
Aysha Zenab Kenza	Security Leader
Karen Sommer	Design/Implementation Leader
Zach Schandorf-Lartey	Configuration Leader
Chris Kulig	Requirements Leader
Matt Dowding	Quality Assurance Leader

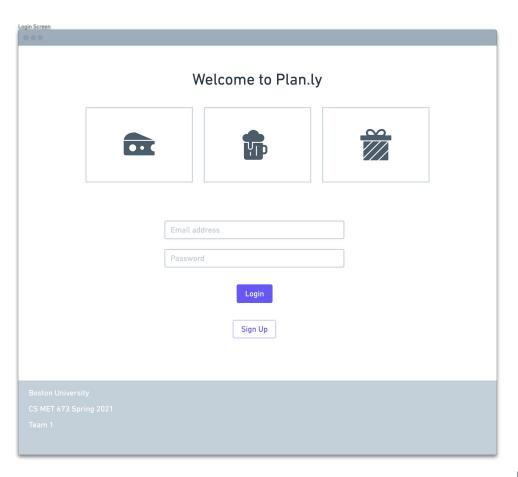


Introduction

- Event planning application
- Essential:
 - Register, login
 - Create events, invite attendees, track to-do lists
 - Basic user dashboard/feed
- Desirable:
 - Comment feed within events
 - Enhanced user dashboard/feed
- Optional:
 - Photo upload
 - Email notification for task assignment

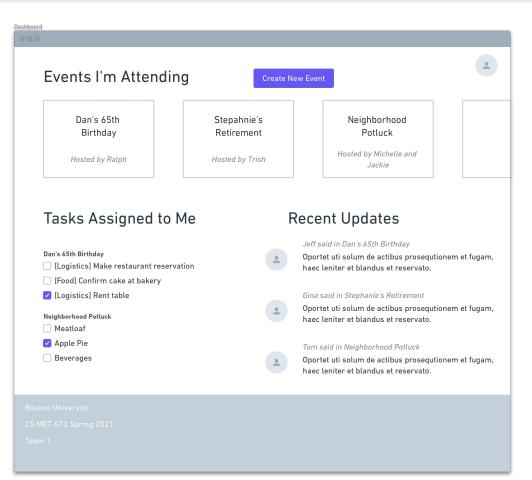


Homepage/Login Screen



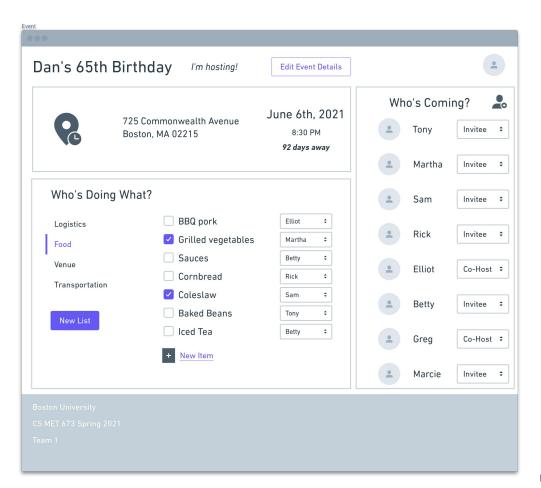


User Dashboard





Event Screen



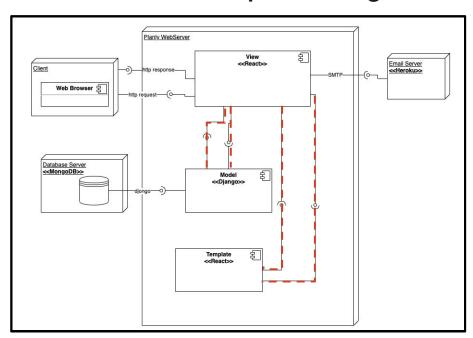


Software Architecture

Architectural Pattern

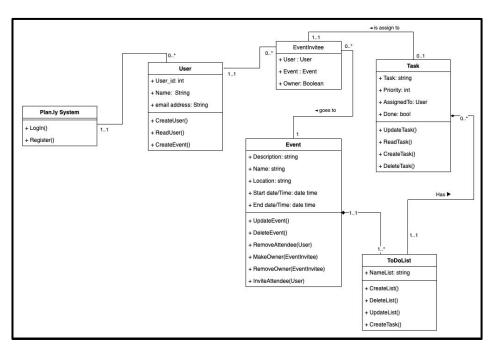
- Django architecture
- MTV pattern
 - Modified MVC.

-Component diagram





Software Architecture



-Class diagram

Classes

- 1. Plan.ly System
- 2. User
- 3. EventInvitee
- 4. Event
- 5. ToDoList
- 6. Task

Classes and Methods



Database

- Plan.ly uses NoSQL Database (mongoDB)
- Easy to set up, Simple to use, avoids expensive join operations.
- Allows Object Nesting for storing Data
- If one class contains instance of another, Only id is stored which gets populated with its class instance in runtime in near constant time.
- JSON data format universally accepted and parsed, allows for easy exchange between frontend and backend.
- Django Provides a mongoDB interface, Djongo which allows easy integration

Event Class

```
{
   "_id" : <DB generated id>,
   "Name" : "My Sample Event",
   "Description" : "This is the sample description for my awesome event. Please be there. I need help...",
   "Location" : "Boston, Massachussetts",
   "Start_date" : Jan 26 2021 10:20:00 AM,
   "End_date" : Jan 30 2021 10:20:00 AM,
   "Participants" : [Event_invitee1_id, Event_invitee2_id, Event_invitee3_id, Event_invitee4_id...],
   "Owner" : Event_invitee_id,
   "Lists" : [todoList_1_id, todoList_2_id, todoList_3_id, todoList_4_id..],
}
```

User Class

```
"_id" : <DB generated id>,
    "user_name" : "Jon Doe",
    "password" : "$2y$12$6y874Qf4QaFvaGQMNa615ev",
    "email" : "Jon.doe@gmail.com",
    "first_name" : "Jon",
    "last_name" : "Doe",
}
```



Classes and **Methods**

LoginForm(username, password)

Class representing a Login Form.

new LoginForm(username, password)

username string The username of the person logged in.

password string The password of the person logged in.

components/authorizatation/login-form/login-form.js, line 8

Constructor

Create a Login Form

Parameters: Name Type Description

Extends Component Methods

→ C □ File | Dz/github/ms cs/Spring-2021/software%20engineering/BUMETCS673S21T1/frontend docs/LoginForm.html Apps 🎮 Gmail 💌 YouTube 💡 Maps 👩 News 🗘 TSiege/Fech-Intervi... ... Curve Detectors 💢 Chapter 1: The Red... 🕊 githubeducation - T... 👗 Experiments 💆 2008.06974.pdf 🗘 kevinzakka/pytorch... Class: LoginForm

Home Classes

LoginForm

exports

Global

checkAuth

Navigation

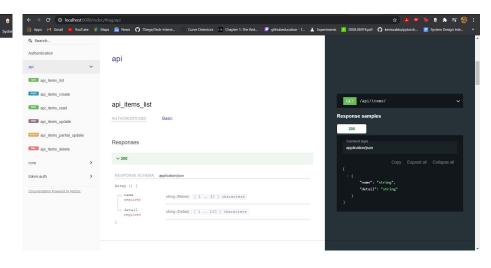
PrivateRoute

handleDetailChange

handleNameChange

Backend: Use a framework called <u>drf-vasg</u> which generates real OpenAPI 2.0 specifications from Django rest API. [down-right]

Frontend: Use a framework called jsdoc which annotates the data in addition to generating automatic documentation for class methods. [down-left]



Security

- Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF)
 - → CSRF tokens are unique, secret, and randomly generated values that are generated by a server-side application and sent to the client.
 - → When a request is made from the client, the server checks to see if the request includes the expected CSRF token, and if it does, validates it.
- Django
- → Django comes with a user authentication system. It handles user accounts, groups, permissions and cookie-based user sessions.
- → The auth system consists of:
 - Users, Permissions: Binary (yes/no) flags designating whether a user may perform a certain task, Groups: A generic way of applying labels and permissions to more than one user, A configurable password hashing system, Forms and view tools for logging in users, or restricting content, A pluggable backend system
- JSON Web Token
 - open standard that defines a securely transmitting information between parties as a JSON object, information can be verified using digital sign.
 - → JSON Web Tokens consist of three parts separated by dots (.), which are:
 - ☐ Header, Payload, Signature



End-To-End Testing Cases

Test Case ID	Description	Туре	Objective	Procedure	Expected Results
TC-01	Sign up with <u>Plan.ly</u> for the first time, using a valid email account	Positive Functionality	Ensure that <u>Plan.ly</u> allows new (unregistered) users to sign up using a valid email account	Open web browser and navigate to Plan.ly homepage Click "signup" to initiate registration process Choose the option to register with a Google account Type in the credentials of a known email account to be used for testing Click submit	Account is successfully created and user is redirected to the dashboard/feed page. User receives an automated email (at the email address associated with the email account) confirming that the registration was succesful.
TC-02	Log in to <u>Plan.ly</u> with a valid email account	Positive Functionality	Ensure that Plan.ly allows a previously registered user to sign in with their associated email account	Open web browser and navigate to Plan.ly homepage Click "Sign In" button to initiate logging in Choose same email account the user has previously signed up with Click "submit" button	Successful log in with correct Google account Redirect to user dashboard
TC-03	Logout from <u>Plan.ly</u>	Positive Functionality	Ensure that Plan.ly allows users to logout after they successfully logged in	Open web browser and navigate to Plan.ly homepage. Login with known email account credentials that were previously used to register on Plan.ly Once logged in, click logout	Successfully logged out of users account Return to <u>Plan.ly</u> homepage
TC-04	Logout from Plan.ly and attempt to click back button	Negative Functionality	Ensure that on successful log out a user cannot hit the back button to see restricted content	Open web browser and navigate to Plan.ly homepage. Login with known email account credentials that were previously used to register on Plan.ly Once logged in, click logout Click the "back" browser button	The user is not able to return to previous restricted content User redirected to Plan.ly homepage



Requirement Testing Coverage

ld	Title	Description	Labels	TC-01	TC-02	TC-03	TC-04
176879523	Log in	As a web site/user I want to be able to log into my account to securely gain access to my resources2H	essential, user authentication/registration/pr ofile				
176949922	Sign up	As a website user I want to be able to create an account to be able to create, view, and manage my events 8.5H	essential, user authentication/registration/pr ofile				
176936657	Receive Account Creation Email Notification	As a web site user/member, when I register for a Plan.ly account using my Google credentials, I want to receive an email notification so that I can know my registration was succesful 6H	essential, user authentication/registration/pr ofile				
176953068	Go To Event From Feed	As a logged in user on the home page when there are events available in the feed I want to be able to click on an event within the feed and go to the details page to get information about it not available through the feed.	desirable, user dashboard/feed				
176948560	Event owner delete subtask	As an event owner, I want to be able to delete any subtask on any task on any task list so that I can correct the list of subtasks for a particular task 1.5 h	optional features, optional-subtasks				



Demonstration

Project demo





Thank you

Questions?

