<Photonest>

System Design

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Table of Contents

[1. Introduction 1](#_Toc433996772)

[1.1. Purpose of the System 1](#_Toc433996773)

[1.2. Design Goals 1](#_Toc433996774)

[1.3. Definitions, Acronyms, and Abbreviations 1](#_Toc433996775)

[1.4. References 1](#_Toc433996776)

[2. Current Software Architecture 1](#_Toc433996777)

[3. Proposed Software Architecture 1](#_Toc433996778)

[3.1. Overview 1](#_Toc433996779)

[3.2. System Decomposition 1](#_Toc433996780)

[3.3. Hardware Software Mapping 2](#_Toc433996781)

[3.4. Persistent Data Management 2](#_Toc433996782)

[3.5. Access Control and Security 2](#_Toc433996783)

[3.6. Global Software Control 2](#_Toc433996784)

[3.7. Boundary Conditions 2](#_Toc433996785)

[4. Subsystem Services 2](#_Toc433996786)

[5. References 2](#_Toc433996787)

SYSTEM DESIGN DOCUMENT [1]

The System Design Document (SDD) is written after the initial system decomposition is done and updated throughout the development. SDD describes the services provided by each subsystem. Although this section is usually empty or incomplete in the first versions of the SDD, this section serves as a reference for teams for the boundaries between their subsystems. The interface of each subsystem is derived from this section and detailed in the Object Design Document.

SDD is used to define interfaces between teams of developers and serve as a reference when architecture-level decisions need to be revisited. The audience for the SDD includes the project management, the system architects (i.e., the developers who participate in the system design), and the developers who design and implement each subsystem.

# Introduction

Provide a brief overview of the software architecture and the design goals. It also provides references to other documents and traceability information (e.g., related requirements analysis document, references to existing systems, constraints impacting the software architecture).

## Purpose of the System

Photonest is a social media application program in which users can share photos easily. The main purpose of Photonest is to share photos easily and for this purpose an easy interface is designed for users to use and remember how to use the application easily. Users can share photos, like photos shared by the other users, comment to photos, if they want, they can delete their photos, the comments done by themselves or the comments done by the other users under their posts. Also, users have the function of blocking other users. Overall, they can interact with the other people, the world easy and quick. This interaction will give enjoyable time to users.

## Design Goals

**Usability**

Users could see only other people’s posts if they registered to Photonest and if they are followers of those people.

The users should be able to reach their profiles with one click.

The users should be able to use the system without any training.

The system should be easy to navigate and understand such that a user should be able to successfully complete their profile within 10 minutes on their first time.

**Performance**

Users will be able to take feedback within a maximum of 10 seconds when they share a post, they register or login to Photonest.

The system should be able to create a new user profile within 3 seconds.

The feed page load time of the system should be no more than 6 seconds.

The system should be available 95% of the time.

The system should log in a user within 10 seconds.

The system should not lose any user data.

**Reliability**

Users’ password is not displayable for everyone.

The system should be able to back-up all data automatically every day.

When the system fails to share a post, the user should be able to retry sharing it without creating a new post.

The system should be able to prevent restarting on failures 85% of the time.

**Supportability**

The system should support the English language.

The system should be able to support 5% of concurrent usage without failing to satisfy the performance requirements.

The database of the system should be able to support 15% of growth without losing any performance.

**Implementation**

All related software associated with Photonest, will be written using Java. For the database management, Firebase Realtime Database will be used.

The system should be written in Android Studio.

The system should run on at least 87% of Android devices.

## Definitions, Acronyms, and Abbreviations

Photonest is designed with using JAVA and Firebase.

***SDD:*** System Design Document

***Photonest:*** An application which users can interact with each other by sharing photos, adding comment.

***Visitor:*** A user who is not registered into system.

***Java:*** Java is a programming language.

***Firebase Realtime Database:*** A cloud-hosted database provided by Google which allows to store and sync data.

***Subsystem****:* Subsystem is a collection of classes of the system that are closely related to each other.

***Post:*** An object that consists of an image, description in the form of text and a location selected from map.

## References

[www.instagram.com/](http://www.instagram.com/)

<https://tr.pinterest.com/>

# Current Software Architecture



Across the world, there are many different social media applications with different main purposes. These applications serve many functions, from sharing photos, videos, texts etc. An example of these applications is instagram.com with the nearly same main function as Photonest. This current system is based on MVC architecture and subsystems inside of these defined three subsystem such Model, View, Controller subsystems. The Model subsystems include only application data, such as user, photos, comment etc. and it does not describe how to present the data to a user. The View subsystems present the model’s data to the user. How to access the model’s data is under the View. The Controller subsystems are between the View and the Model. It listens to events triggered by the View and executes reaction.

The applying MVC architecture in Android application is slightly different from above explanation. The Activities, Fragments and Views should be the Views in the MVC world for android. The Controller subsystems should be separate classes which do not extend or use and Android class. The problem is about connection the Controller to the View. In the basic MVC model, the Controller needs a reference to the View. To do this in Android, is to have a BaseView interface which the Activity/Fragment/View would extend. Thus, the Controller would have a reference to the BaseView.

# Proposed Software Architecture

The proposed software architecture in Photonest is applying of MVC model to the Android. The Activities, Fragments and Views will be the Views. This architecture does not increase the testability of the code, but it makes it easier to extend and allowing an easy implementation of new features. Because of the Model classes do not have any reference to Android classes, the Model classes will be straightforward to unit test. Besides of this, the Controller does not extend or implement Android classes and it should have a reference to a View interface, by the way, unit testing is also possible for the Controller.

## Overview

MVC(Model-View-Controller) architecture are used for decomposing the system. There are 3 main subsystems: The Model Subsystems, The View Subsystems and The Controller Subsystems. The View Subsystems describes how the data presented to users. The Model Subsystems include data of application only. The View Subsystems execute reactions according to the events coming from View subsystems’ services.

System Decomposition, Hardware Software Mapping, Persistent Data Management, Access Control Security, Global Software Control and Boundary Conditions of the system will handle in the next parts.

## System Decomposition

To decompose the system, MVC(Model-View-Controller) as architectural style. Decomposed system has 3 level: Model Subsystems, View Subsystem and Controller Subsystems.

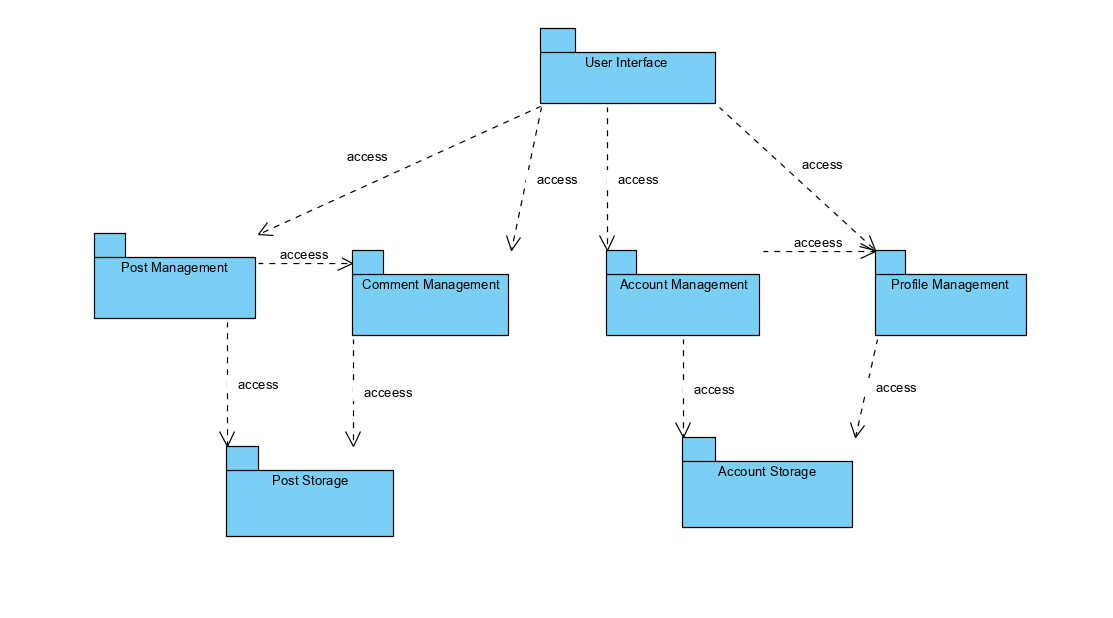
Model Subsystems compose the entity objects of the system. Model Subsystems are responsible of keeping the data of posts, such as location of the post, hashtags, number of like etc., and data of accounts.

* Post Storage subsystem, in addition to keeping the information of posts, it also includes the data about their comments.
* Account Storage subsystem is responsible of keeping data of accounts, such as username, email, password-are kept as encrypted-, full name, their posts etc.

View Subsystem is responsible to show reactions coming from Controller Subsystems by the user interface. Besides of this, it is responsible of presenting the model’s data to the user. To be listened to by the Controller Subsystems, it creates events triggered by users.

Controller Subsystems includes Post Management, Profile Management, Account Management and Comment Management components. Controller subsystems mainly are responsible of managing the data or event coming from the user. It is a bridge between the Model Subsystems and the View Subsystems.

* Post Management process requests coming by users and manages the user data through the Model Subsystems.
* Comment Management also related with the Post Management. The processes made on the comments by users are managed by the Comment Management again through the Model Subsystems.
* Account Management handles authentication processes by sending the data coming from user through the View Subsystem, and receiving requests coming from the Model Subsystems.
* Profile Management is related with the Account Management. It processes the data related with the users by the Model Subsystems.



## Hardware Software Mapping

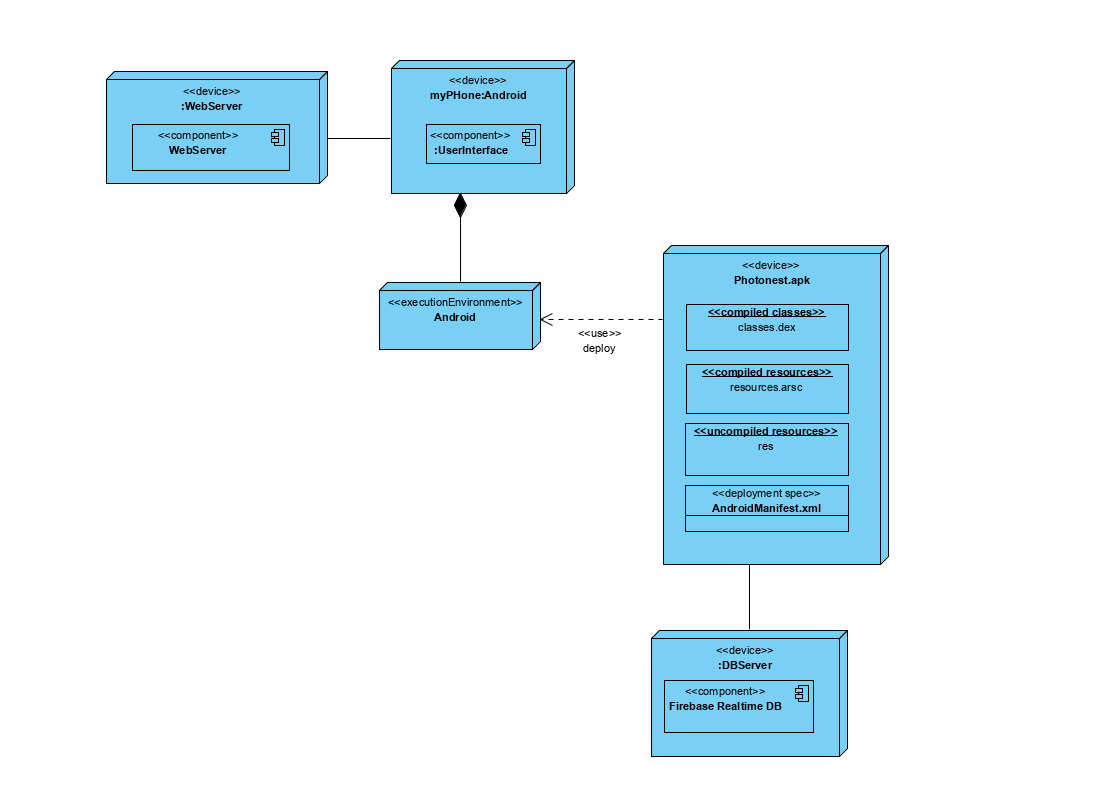
The .apk file, Photonest.apk, represents Android application to be deployed to the Android mobile device, myPhone.

The AndroidManifest.xml file defines some requirements, for example the minimum version of Android required to deploy the application, hardware components etc.

myPhone: Android layer corresponds to the View layer, UserInterface component are responsible of processing user requests.

Photonest.apk layer corresponds to the Controller layer, it deployed execution environment specified by Android, receives the requests coming from View layer, myPhone: Android, and to update the data at the Model layer handles with the data.

As the Database Management System, Firebase Realtime DB is used, the DBServer layer corresponds to that. It performs as the Model layer in where the data received from the Controller by the View, updates.

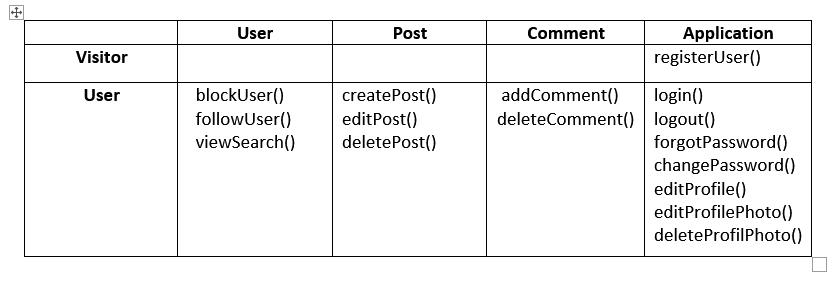


## Persistent Data Management

Photonest is a social media application program in which users can share photos easily so the system stores the data about account, posts. Accounts’ information contains the name of the account’s owner, password, email, username, profile photo, followers, following, their posts, their banned user etc. Besides of this, posts of users are stored. Posts’ information contains who owner is, like count, description, if there is location, creating date and its comments. The comment information is stored related to the its post.

## Access Control and Security

In the system, there are two kinds of actor, Visitor and User (Registered User) and information of users and their posts are stored in the system. To establish security, crucial information such as password of users are encrypted. Encryption is provided by Firebase Security& Rules. Firebase is hosted on SSL, Secure Sockets Layer is a security technology for establishing encrypted link between Server side and Client side. Firebase has two options for encryption, one of these is default one and it is not recommended but the second one is more secured and has tightened default security rules because the visibility of the data is not possible. With these two ways the database is in secure. Besides of these, the hashing of the data before it stored provides more secured way. When importing a user “UserImportHash”, SHA-1 password hashing algorithm or HMAC SHA256 password hashing algorithm can be used. By the way, to access the database and the critical information of the user is getting harder.



## Global Software Control

User Interface subsystem positioned at the View Layer that initializes subsystems in the Controller Layer. User Interface initializes the login, registration, forgot password, searching services etc. To sending requests coming from users in User Interface Subsystem, at the View Layer, the Controller mechanism starts to manage requests to complete the events triggered by the users. Subsystems at the Controller Layer manages the processes and updates the data in the Model Layer Subsystems. User starts Login services at the View Layer by the User Interface, controller mechanism becomes a part of authentication the data coming from user by Authentication Controller and updates the situation the user is online at the Model Layer. The View Subsystems provides required information to the Controller Subsystems - Authentication Controller, Edit Controller, Search Controller etc. – and the Controller Subsystems works on those information to complete the service and to give a feedback to the user.

## Boundary Conditions

**Initialization**

Installation execution is needed at the beginning because Photonest is based on Android application, an Internet connection is needed also because of installation. To access the services provided by the application, firstly, to register into the system, after to complete login process must be done because the user is restricted to use the application without registering and logging into the system. All functions of the system are allowed to use only by the registered user. To register and to log in into the system are required Internet connection. After these processes, users see home page of the application in where all posted shared by the following people are shown and listed all functions.

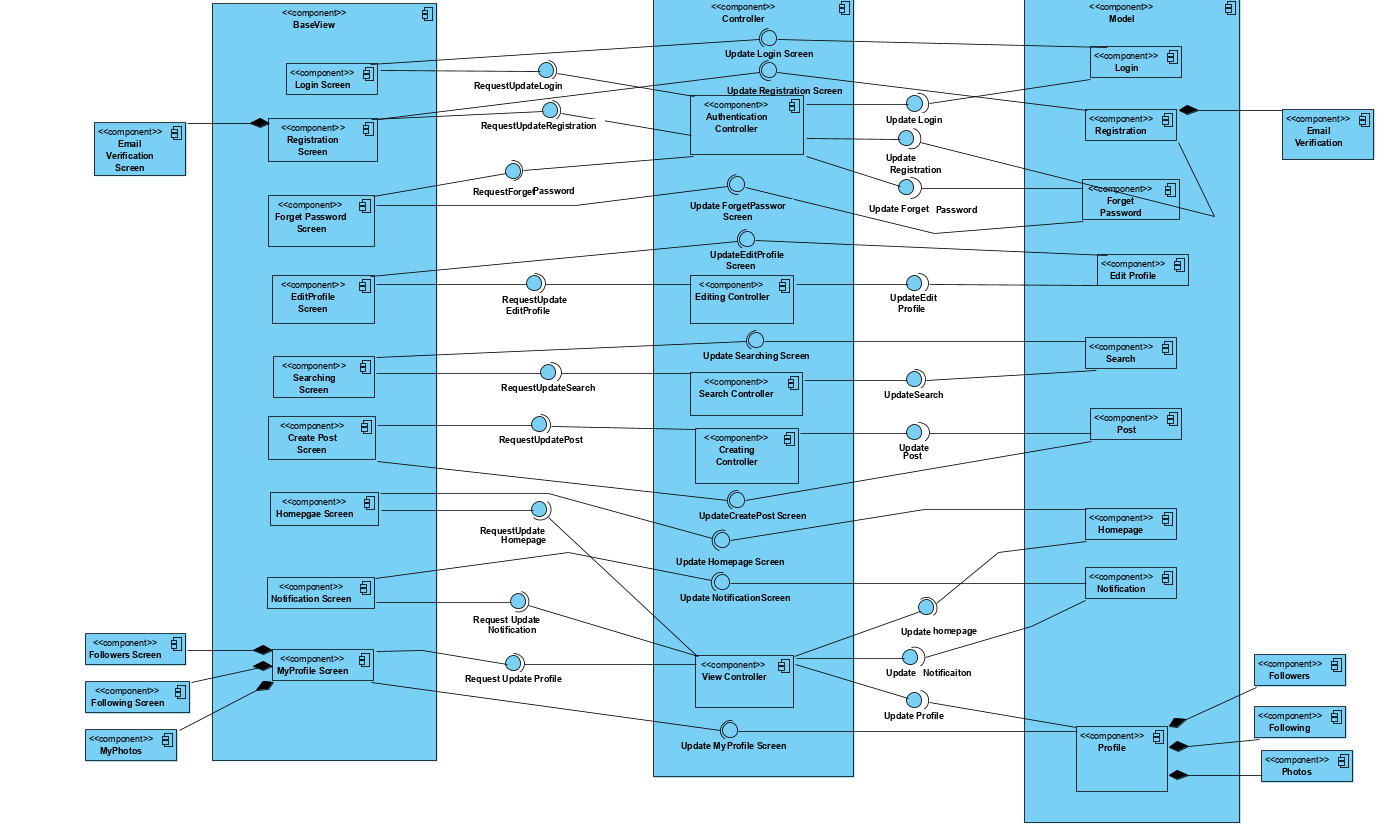
**Termination**

To terminate the system, the Controller subsystems, Management Subsystems are required. To terminate the system, to manages the processes and to notify subsystems under the View Layer are the Controller subsystems’ responsibility. To update the data in the Model subsystems, management subsystems are role in a link between the Model Subsystems and the View Subsystems, that’s mean, to terminate the system and to complete the event triggered by the user, management subsystems under the Controller Layer, run on processes, updates the Model Layer Subsystems and notify the subsystems that send requests.

**Failure**

When a connection failed or a user failed to log in or to register into the system, services do not request again required information and the user is informed about the failure.

# Subsystem Services



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