



UNIVERSITÀ DI PISA

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION ENGINEERING

**Information Systems  
Task 0 Documentation**

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# Application Specifications

The goal of the application that we implemented is to provide a way for both students and professors to manage the registration process for exams. More specifically, we want the application to exert the following functionalities:

- For Students:
  1. Check past exams results
  2. Register to an exam date
  3. Delete an exam registration
- For Professors:
  1. Add grades to an exam
  2. Create a new exam date

The application is realized using the Java language, with the JavaFX extension to manage a graphic interface. The back-end uses a MySQL database to store the information.

# Requirements and Use Cases

## Functional Requirements

The Professor:

1. shall be able to insert an exam, associated with a course he holds, in a date of choice
2. shall not be able to insert an exam for a date precedent to the current date
3. shall be able to insert the corresponding grade for a student in his registration for that exam.
4. shall insert all grades in the exact date of the exam

The Student:

1. shall be able to check the results of past exams
2. shall be able to register to an exam not yet took
3. shall not be able to register to an exam after the exam date.
4. shall be able to register to more successive exams for the same course
5. If the student registered to successive exams for the same course he just got a mark for, then those future registrations shall be deleted
6. shall be able to deregister from an exam he was previously registered to
7. shall not be able to deregister from an exam already took
8. shall not be able to deregister from an exam after the exam date.

## Non-Functional Requirements

For the application we identified Consistency and Availability as the two most important non-functional requirements. Both the requirements can be satisfied by the use of a RDBMS, since for our application we don't manage high volumes of data. For this reason we employed a MySQL DBMS to implement our back-end

## Use Case Diagram

From the functional requirements, a Use Case Diagram is derived. For more detail and a step-by-step description of the different scenarios, see chapter *User's Manual*.

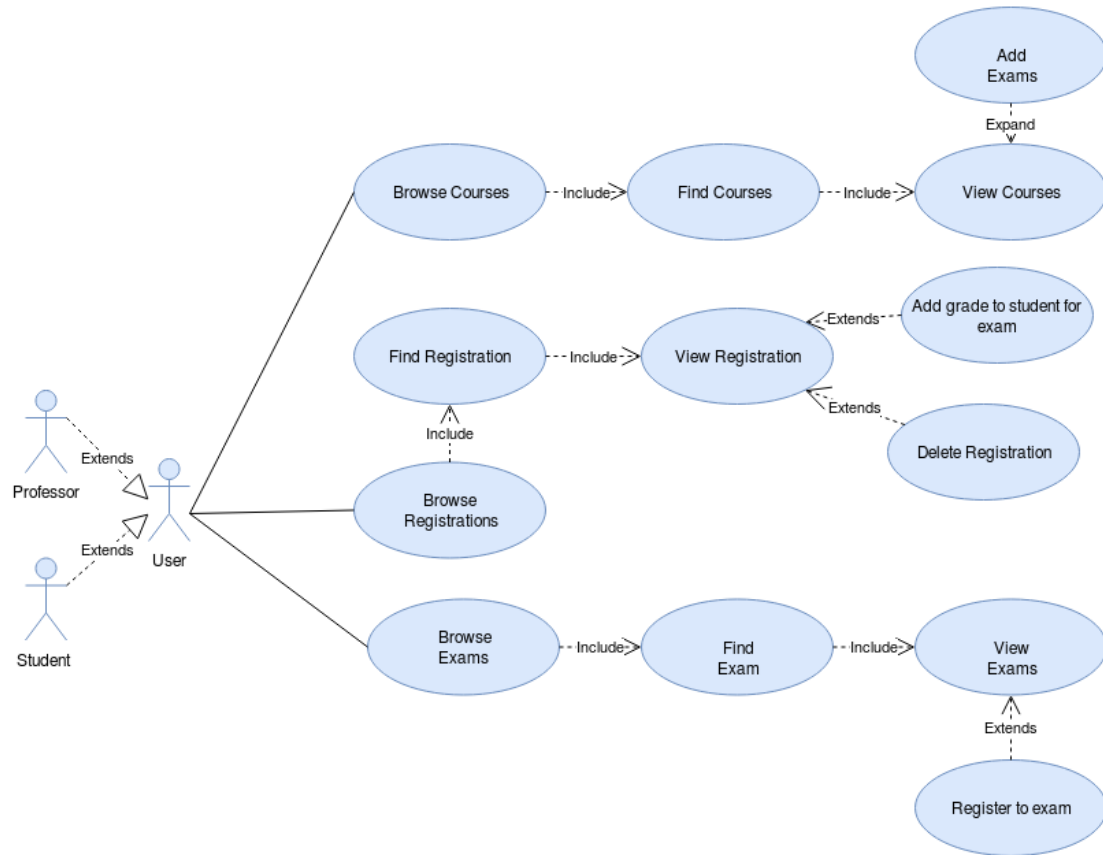


Figure 1: Use Cases Diagram

# Entity-Relationship Diagram

## ER Vocabulary

### Names definition

Here we define in detail the terms for the main entites and relationships we will use in the following:

- *Student*  
A student is an entity which is able to perform the operations already defined in the requirements. He's an actor for our application.
- *Professor*  
A professor is an entity which is able to perform the operations already defined in the requirements. He's an actor for our application.
- *Course*  
A course is held by one and only one professor. The course object only includes information about its name, cfu and the holding professor. It holds no information about when exams for that course will take place.
- *Exam*  
An exam represents the actual date of the examination for a course.
- *Exam Result* An exam result relates an exam to all the students who registered to that exam, adding the information of the grade, if meaningful.

### Entities

Entity	Description	Attributes
Student	Holds all the information related to the students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>id</u></li><li>• name</li><li>• surname</li></ul>
Professor	Holds all the information related to the professors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>id</u></li><li>• name</li><li>• surname</li></ul>
Course	Holds the information related to the courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>id</u></li><li>• name</li><li>• cfu</li><li>• professor</li></ul>
Exam	Holds all the new and past exams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>course(ext)</u></li><li>• <u>date</u></li></ul>

## Relationships

Relationship	Description	Participants	Attributes
Teaching	Links Professors to their held courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Professor(1,N)</li> <li>• Course(1,1)</li> </ul>	
Exam Result	Links students to exams, with the respective grade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student(0,N)</li> <li>• Exam(0,N)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>grade</i></li> </ul>
Exam Date Creation	Links the courses to the exams through a date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Course(0,N)</li> <li>• Exam(1,1)</li> </ul>	

## ER Diagram

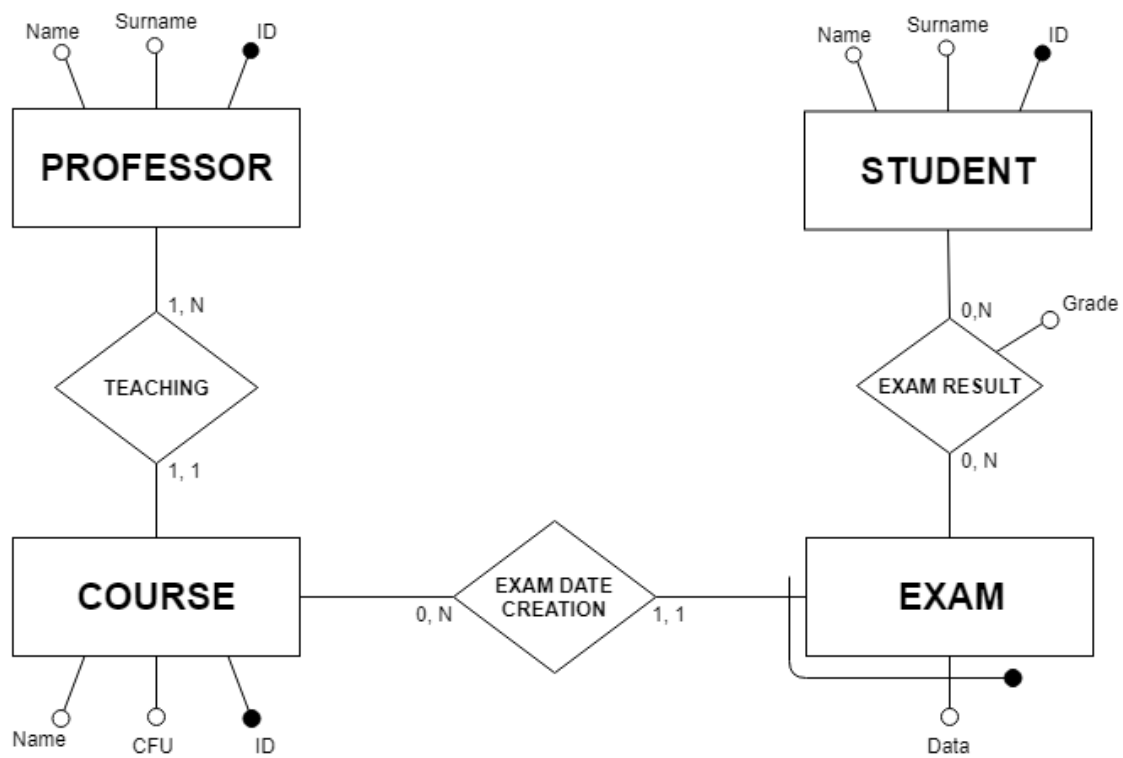


Figure 2: Entity - Relationship Diagram



# UML Class Diagram

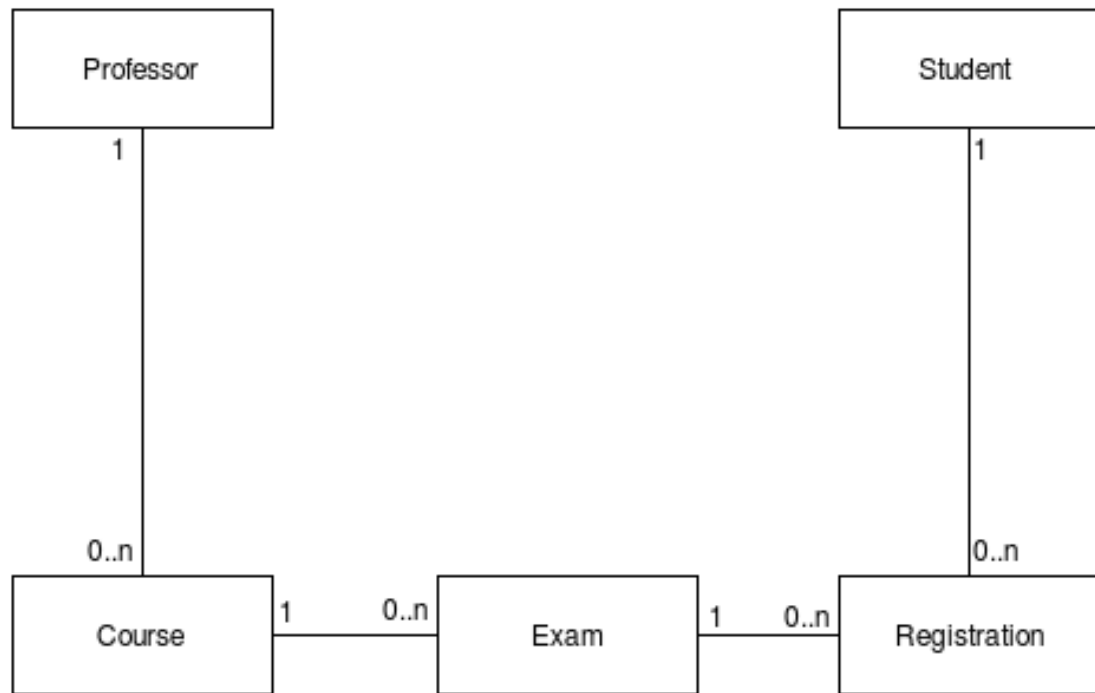


Figure 3: Entity - Relationship Diagram

# User's Manual

The application starts and shows a minimal user interface, fig. 4, composed of:

Task0

ID Utente: 1

Role: Student

What do you want to do?: See Grades

CONFIRM

Course	Date	Action
Nessun contenuto nella tabella		

Figure 4: User Interface when the application starts

- *UserID* field, where the user specifies his id number;
- *Role* choice box, with the option:
  1. Professor, in case the user is a Professor;
  2. Student, in case the user is a Student.
- *What do you want to do?* choice box, where the user specifies the action he wants to perform. The options change according to the role chosen. Professor can select among:
  1. *Add Exam* if he wants to add an exam;
  2. *Add Grade* if he wants to add a grade.A Student can select among:
  1. *Register to Exam* if he wants to register to an exam;
  2. *Deregister to Exam* if he wants to deregister to an exam;
  3. *See Grades* if he wants to see the grades he got.
- *Confirm* button;
- A table showing the results of the selected operation. The layout of the table can change according depending on the selected operation.

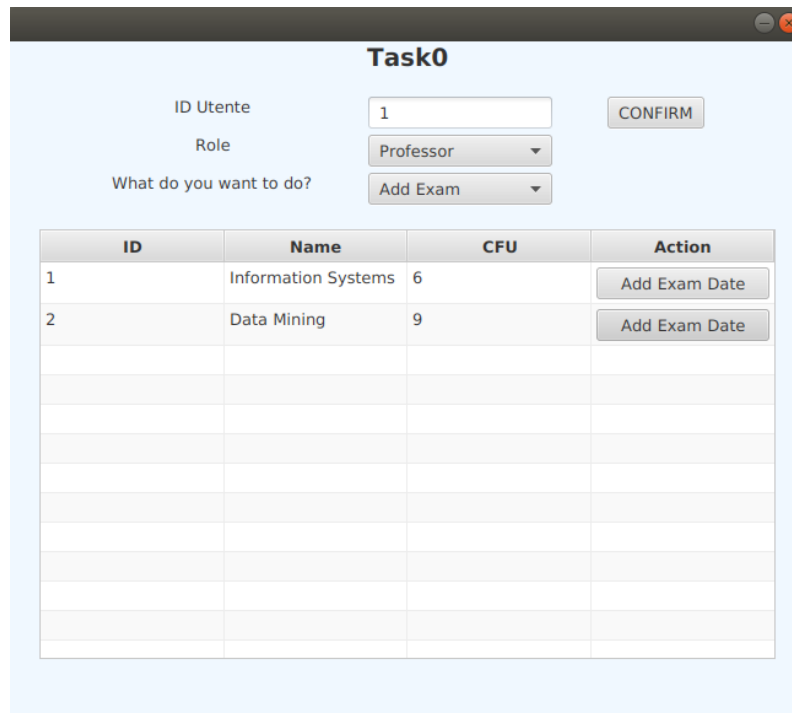
## Professor

A Professor:

1. Inserts his ID number into the *UserID* field;
2. Selects *Professor* in the *Role* choice box;
3. Selects the action he wants to perform;
4. Pushes the *Confirm* button.

### Add Exam

If the Professor select the *Add Exam* option, the table, fig. 5, is populated with a list of all the courses he is currently holding. Each element of the list is composed of:



The screenshot shows a web application window titled "Task0". It contains a form with three input fields: "ID Utente" with the value "1", "Role" with a dropdown menu showing "Professor", and "What do you want to do?" with a dropdown menu showing "Add Exam". There is a "CONFIRM" button to the right of the "ID Utente" field. Below the form is a table with four columns: "ID", "Name", "CFU", and "Action". The table contains two rows of data: the first row has ID "1", Name "Information Systems", and CFU "6"; the second row has ID "2", Name "Data Mining", and CFU "9". Each row has an "Add Exam Date" button in the "Action" column. The table has several empty rows below it.

ID	Name	CFU	Action
1	Information Systems	6	Add Exam Date
2	Data Mining	9	Add Exam Date

Figure 5: Example of Add Exam

- *ID*, the id of the course;
- *Name*, the name of the course;
- *CFU*, the number of credits assigned to the course;
- *Add Exam Date*, button the professor has to push in order to add an exam corresponding to the course.

If the Professor pushes one of the *Add Exam Date* buttons a confirm dialog is presented and it asks for the date of the exam to insert, fig. 6. If the Professor wants to confirm he:

1. Selects the date using the datepicker;
2. Pushes the *Confirm* button in the dialog.

To go back and undo the operation the Professor just pushes the *Delete* button.

**Date Dialog**

Insert Date

Date:

Figure 6: Example of Add Exam dialog

**Task0**

ID Utente:

Role:

What do you want to do?:

Student	Course	Date	Grade	Action
1	Information S...	2019-09-10	18	<input type="button" value="Insert Mark"/>
1	Information S...	2019-09-10	18	<input type="button" value="Insert Mark"/>
1	Information S...	2019-09-10	18	<input type="button" value="Insert Mark"/>
1	Data Mining	2019-10-10	18	<input type="button" value="Insert Mark"/>
1	Data Mining	2019-10-10	18	<input type="button" value="Insert Mark"/>
2	Information S...	2019-09-10	30	<input type="button" value="Insert Mark"/>
2	Information S...	2019-09-10	30	<input type="button" value="Insert Mark"/>
2	Information S...	2019-09-10	30	<input type="button" value="Insert Mark"/>
2	Data Mining	2019-10-10	30	<input type="button" value="Insert Mark"/>
2	Data Mining	2019-10-10	30	<input type="button" value="Insert Mark"/>

Figure 7: Example of Add Grade

## Add Grade

If the Professor select the *Add Grade* option, the table, fig. 7, is populated with a list of all the registrations to the courses he is currently holding. Each element of the list is composed of:

- *Student*, the id of the student enrolled to the exam;
- *Course*, the name of the course;
- *Date*, the date of the exam;
- *Insert Mark* button that the professor has to push in order to insert a grade to the corresponding registration.

If the Professor pushes one of the *Insert mark* buttons a confirm dialog is presented and it asks for the grade of the exam to insert, fig. 8. If the Professor wants to confirm he:

1. Inserts the grade in the corresponding field;
2. Pushes the *Confirm* button in the dialog.

To go back and undo the operation the Professor just pushes the *Delete* button.

## Student

A Student:

1. Inserts his ID number in the *UserID* field;

Figure 8: Example of Add Grade dialog

2. Selects *Student* in the *Role* choice box;
3. Selects the action he wants to perform;
4. Pushes the *Confirm* button.

### Register to Exam

If the Student select the *Register to Exam* option, the table, fig. 9, is populated with a list of all the available exams. Each element of the list is composed of:

Course	Date	Action
Process-Driven Informatio...	2019-10-31	Register

Figure 9: Example of Register to Exam

- *Course*, the name of the course;
- *Date*, the date of the exam;
- *Register*, button the student has to push in order to register to the selected exam.

If the Student pushes one of the *Register to Exam* the table is updated so that it shows all the exams to which the Student is not enrolled.

### Deregister to Exam

If the Student select the *Deregister* option, the table, fig. 10, is populated with a list of all the registrations corresponding to the Student. Each element of the list is composed of:

**Task0**

ID Utente:

Role:

What do you want to do?:

Course	Date	Grade	Action
Process-Driven Info...	2019-11-08	0	<input type="button" value="Deregister"/>
Process-Driven Info...	2019-11-08	0	<input type="button" value="Deregister"/>
Process-Driven Info...	2019-11-08	0	<input type="button" value="Deregister"/>

Figure 10: Example of Deregister to Exam

- *Course*, the name of the course of the exam the Student is enrolled to;
- *Date*, the date of the exam;
- *Deregister* button that the Student has to push in order to do the deregistration.

If the Professor pushes one of the *Deregister* the table is updated so that it shows all the exams to which the Student is not enrolled.

### See Grades

If the Student select the *See Grades* option, the table, fig. 11, is populated with a list of all the exams the student has done. Each element of the list is composed of:

- *Course*, the name of the course;
- *Date*, the date when the student passed the exam;
- *Grade*, the grade the Student got.

Task0

ID Utente

2

CONFIRM

Role

Student

What do you want to do?

See Grades

Course	Date	Grade
Information Systems	2019-09-10	30
Information Systems	2019-09-10	30
Information Systems	2019-09-10	30
Data Mining	2019-10-10	30
Data Mining	2019-10-10	30

Figure 11: Example of See Grades

# Bibliography