

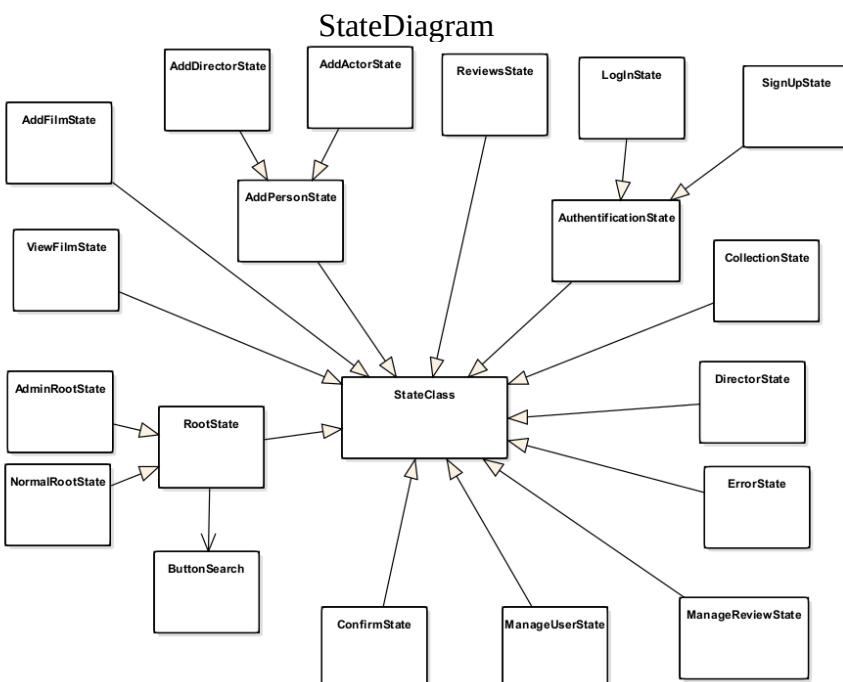
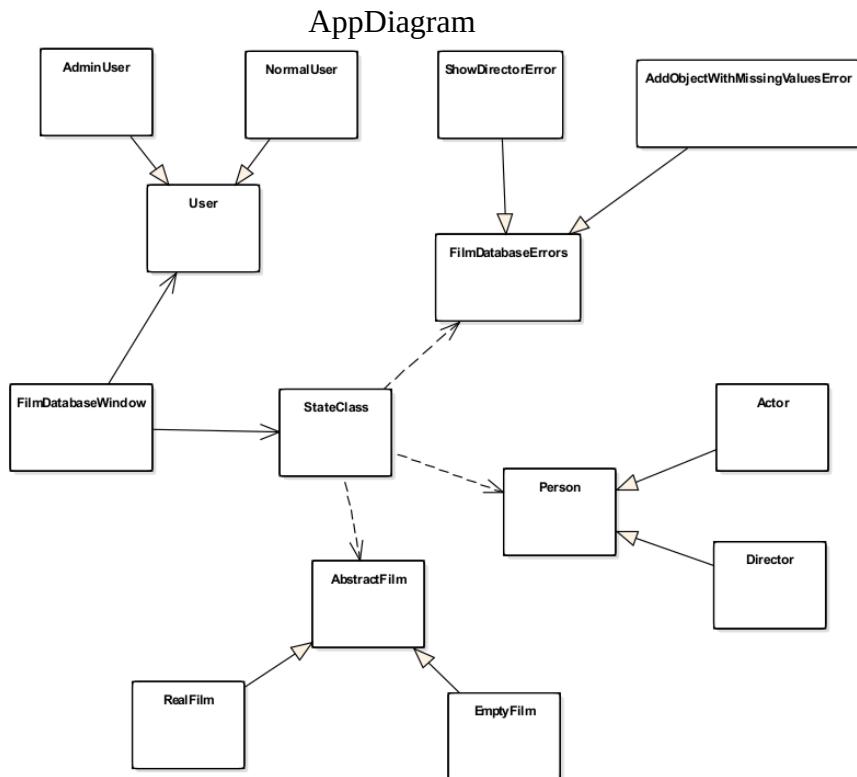
Documentation

Film collector app – a movie database

1) Installation and Start up

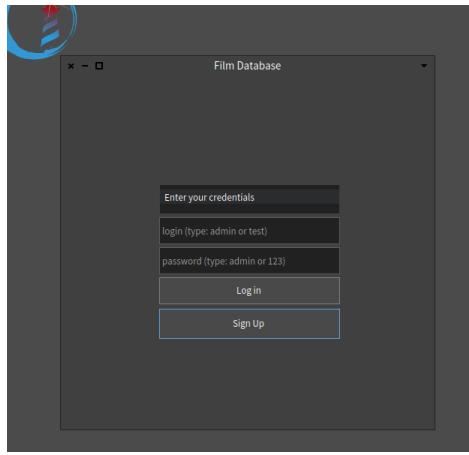
- download and install mongo database to your computer
(<https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/administration/install-community/>)
- start mongo database
- download Pharo
- in Pharo tools/catalogBrowser install VoyageMongo
- File in provided package (Semestralka.st) into your Pharo image
- start app with examples data with FilmDatabaseWindow exampleCleanAndInit
- return to existing DB from playground with FilmDatabaseWindow exampleDatabaseReturn

2) Architecture of our solution

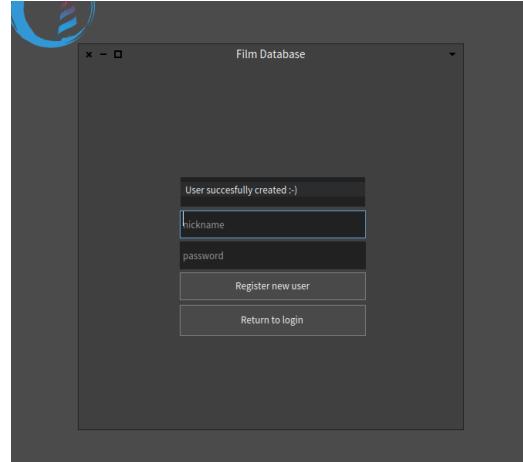


3) Use case – examples of our implemented features

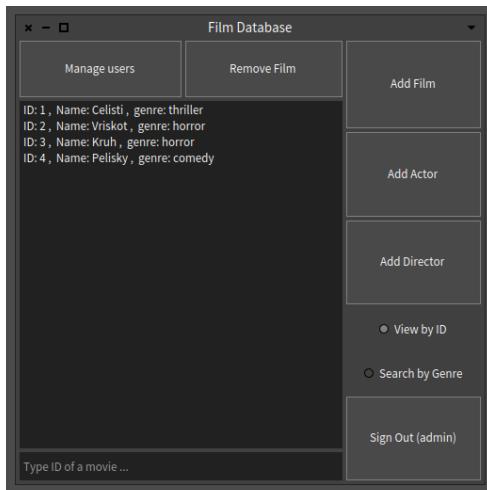
LogIn



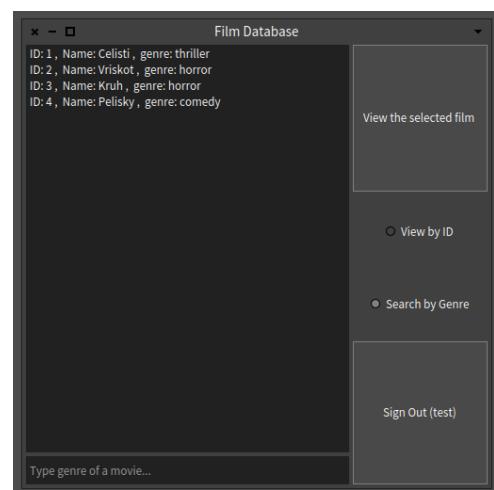
SignUp



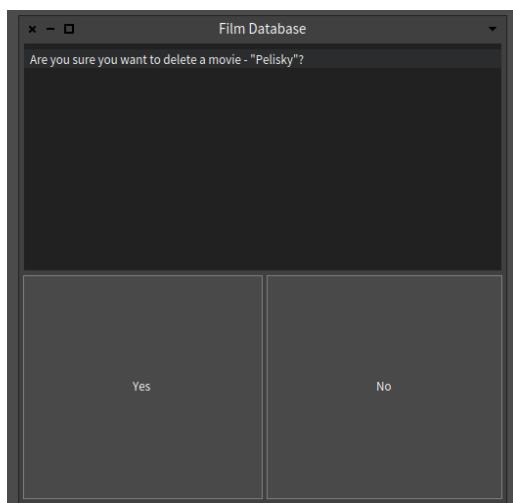
MainAdminView



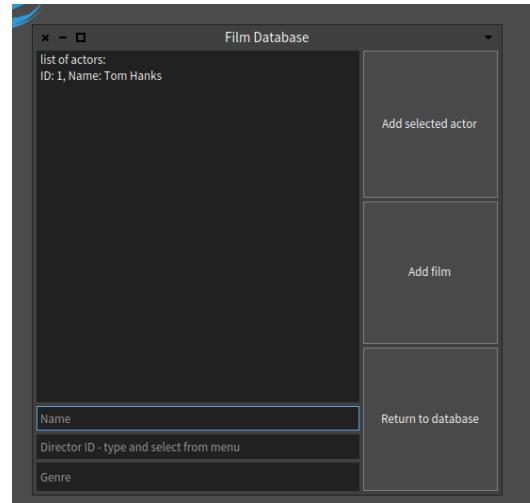
MainUserView



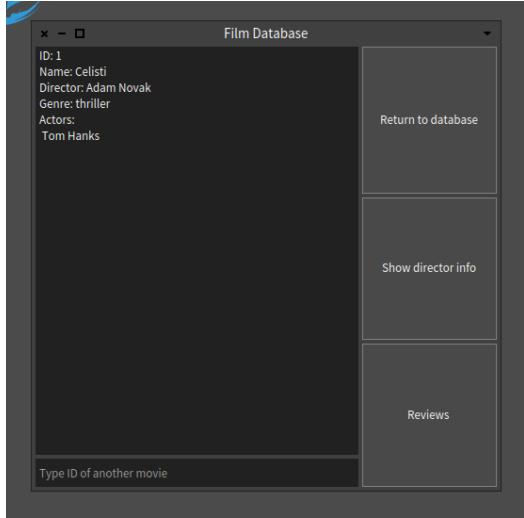
ConfirmDelete



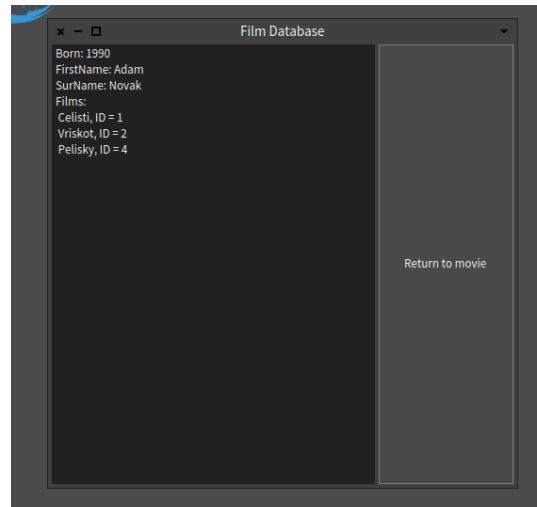
AddingFilm



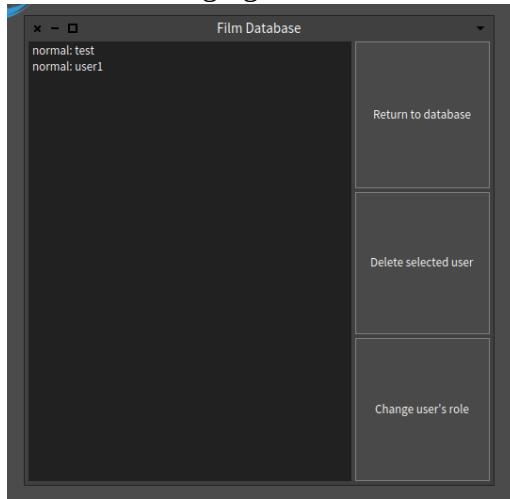
ShowFilmInfo



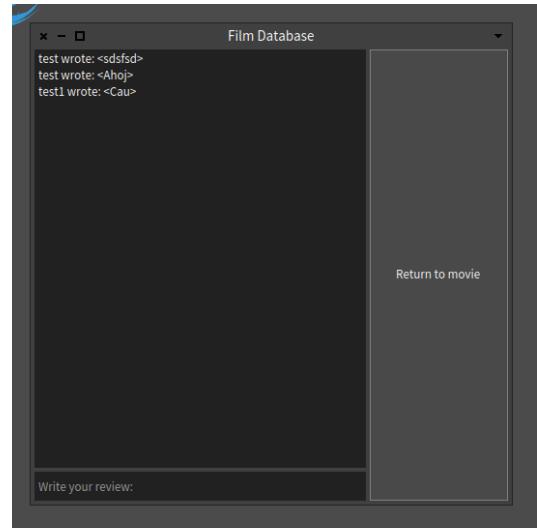
ShowDirectorInfo



ManagingUsers



ReviewsOfFilm



4) Architectural decisions

- we are using Pharo as pure object oriented language for its easy syntax among others
- we are using Mongo database for easy way how to store data + in Pharo there is already implemented framework for communication with Mongo database
- we are using State pattern for easy implementation and simple adding of new states (which in our case is implementing new features)
- we are using Spec UI framework as graphical interface. It's very easy to use and thanks to great documentation very easy to learn

5) Design patterns



Polymorfism

- StateClass

The screenshot shows a class hierarchy on the left with nodes for StateClass, AddFilmState, AddPersonState, AddActorState, AddDirectorState, AuthenticationState, LoginState, SignUpState, CollectionState, ConfirmState, and DirectorState. Two code snippets are shown on the right:

```
initializePresenter
buttonReturn action: [ myWindow dynamicChange: ViewMovieState ].
```

```
dynamicChange: aStateClass
self state: aStateClass.
self needRebuild: false.
self buildWithSpecLayout: self class defaultSpec
```



Null Object Pattern

- EmptyFilm

The screenshot shows a class hierarchy on the right with nodes for AbstractFilm, EmptyFilm (selected), and RealFilm. A code snippet on the left is as follows:

```
screen := ListModel new.
screen items: (self class currentFilm singleData).
```

singleData
 ^ OrderedCollection new add: 'No film has been found.';
 yourself.



State pattern

- StateClass

The screenshot shows a class hierarchy on the left with nodes for StateClass, AddFilmState, AddPersonState, AddActorState, AddDirectorState, AuthenticationState, LoginState, SignUpState, CollectionState, ConfirmState, and DirectorState. Two code snippets are shown on the right:

```
initializeWidgets
state := self class state withContext: self.
```

```
dynamicChange: aStateClass
self state: aStateClass.
self needRebuild: false.
self buildWithSpecLayout: self class defaultSpec
```



Custom exceptions

- FilmDatabaseErrors
- throwing and catching : method initializePresenter in classes ViewFilmState, AddPersonState, AddFilmState, catching such exception will mostly result in ErrorState with useful information and button Return (to previous state)

The screenshot shows three code snippets:

- MovieDatabaseErrors**:
 MovieDatabaseErrors
 AddObjectWithMissingValuesError
 ShowDirectorError
- buttonAdd**:
 action: [[self addPerson.
 myWindow dynamicChange: self class]
 on: AddObjectWithMissingValuesError
 do: [:e | self goToErrorState: e]]
- addPerson**:
 newPerson firstName isNil | newPerson surname isNil | newPerson born isNil
 ifTrue: [AddObjectWithMissingValuesError signal]
 iffFalse: [self addNew]



Singleton

- EmptyFilm

The screenshot shows a class hierarchy on the left with nodes for AbstractFilm, EmptyFilm (selected), and RealFilm. Two code snippets are shown on the right:

```
new
self error: 'cannot create instance of singleton'
```

```
instance
^ instance ifNil: [ instance := self basicNew initialize ]
```