

# High-Level Document for Skillex Online Learning Platform

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Purpose of the Document

This document provides a high-level overview of the Skillex Online Learning Platform. It outlines the system architecture, components, functionality, data flow, technologies used, and development practices.

### 1.2 Overview of the System

Skillex is an innovative online learning platform offering a diverse range of courses across various disciplines. It aims to provide comprehensive learning opportunities for learners of all levels.

## 2 System Architecture

### 2.1 Description of the Architecture

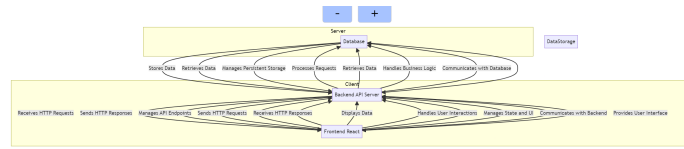
Skillex employs a client-server architecture where the frontend is developed using React, and the backend is assumed to be a RESTful API (details not provided in the code).

### 2.2 Diagram of the Architecture

## 3 Components Overview

### 3.1 Main Components/Modules

- **Header:** Navigation bar with site links and sign-up button.
- **Hero:** Main banner section introducing the platform.
- **Courses:** Highlights the platform's online courses.
- **Categories:** Displays top course categories.



Here is the detailed Mermaid flow diagram with integrated code explanations for the provided code:Explanation:

The provided code represents a high-level architecture diagram for a web application, consisting of a frontend (React), a backend (API server), and a database for data storage.

**\*\*Client (Frontend - React):\*\***

- The frontend, represented by the 'A[Frontend (React)]' node, is responsible for the user interface and user interactions.
- It sends HTTP requests to the backend API server (B[Backend (API Server)]) to fetch data and perform actions.
- It receives HTTP responses from the backend and displays the data to the user.
- The frontend manages the application state and UI, handling user interactions and communicating with the backend.

**\*\*Server (Backend - API Server):\*\***

- The backend, represented by the 'B[Backend (API Server)]' node, is responsible for processing the HTTP requests from the frontend.
- It receives the requests, processes the business logic, and retrieves data from the database (C[Database]).
- The backend sends the appropriate HTTP responses back to the frontend, containing the requested data or the results of the performed actions.
- The backend manages the API endpoints and handles the communication with the database.

**\*\*Data Storage (Database):\*\***

- The database, represented by the 'C[Database]' node, is responsible for storing and retrieving the application's persistent data.
- The database communicates with the server to store, retrieve, and manage the data required for the application's functionality.
- The database serves as the persistent storage for the web application.

The diagram shows the connections and interactions between the different components of the web application. The frontend (A) communicates with the backend (B) through HTTP requests and responses, and the backend (B) interacts with the database (C) to manage the data storage and retrieval.

This high-level architecture diagram provides a clear overview of the system's components and their relationships, which can be helpful in understanding the overall structure and flow of the web application.

Created using [codeload.com](https://codeload.com)

Figure 1: System Architecture

- **Popular Courses:** Showcases the most popular courses.
- **Instructor:** Information about becoming an instructor.
- **Questions:** FAQ section addressing common questions.
- **AboveFooter:** Newsletter subscription section.
- **Footer:** Contains links to services, company information, and contact details.

## 3.2 Relationships between Components

All components are rendered within the main **App** component which serves as the root of the application.

# 4 Functionality

## 4.1 Core Features and Functionality

- **Header:** Provides site navigation and sign-up functionality.
- **Hero:** Engages users with a welcoming message and call-to-action buttons.

- **Courses:** Describes the advantages of the online courses offered.
- **Categories:** Displays major course categories with a brief description.
- **Popular Courses:** Lists courses that are most popular among users.
- **Instructor:** Encourages users to become instructors on the platform.
- **Questions:** Interactive FAQ section that expands on user queries.
- **AboveFooter:** Allows users to subscribe to a newsletter.
- **Footer:** Provides additional site navigation and contact information.

## 5 Data Flow

### 5.1 Explanation of Data Movement

1. **User Interaction:** Users interact with the frontend components.
2. **API Requests:** Actions like form submissions trigger API requests to the backend.
3. **Data Rendering:** Data received from the backend is used to dynamically render frontend components.

### 5.2 Diagrams Illustrating Data Flow

## 6 Technologies Used

- **Programming Languages:** JavaScript
- **Frameworks:** React
- **Libraries:** N/A (Assumed that React ecosystem libraries are used)
- **Databases:** Not specified (assumed to be any standard database)
- **Other Tools and Technologies:** CSS for styling

## 7 Installation and Setup

### 7.1 Prerequisites

- Node.js and npm installed on the machine

## 7.2 Installation Steps

1. Clone the repository
2. Navigate to the project directory
3. Run `npm install` to install dependencies
4. Run `npm start` to start the development server

## 7.3 Configuration Details

Ensure the backend server URL is correctly set in the frontend configuration (if applicable).

# 8 Usage

## 8.1 How to Run the System

1. Ensure the backend server is running.
2. Start the frontend server with `npm start`.
3. Open the application in a web browser.

## 8.2 Example Use Cases or Scenarios

- A user visits the site, browses courses, and signs up for a newsletter.
- An instructor registers to teach a course on the platform.

# 9 Development Practices

## 9.1 Coding Standards

- Follow React best practices and coding conventions.
- Use functional components and hooks for state management.

## 9.2 Testing Procedures

- Unit testing using Jest (assumed).
- Integration testing for API endpoints.

## 9.3 Version Control

- Git for version control.
- Regular commits and feature branching.

## **10 Future Work and Improvements**

### **10.1 Potential Enhancements**

- Implement backend services and integrate with the frontend.
- Add user authentication and authorization.
- Improve responsiveness and accessibility.

### **10.2 Known Issues and Limitations**

- Backend implementation details are missing.
- Error handling and loading states need improvement.



Here is a detailed Mermaid flow diagram with explanations for the provided code:Explanation:

The provided code represents a high-level flow of a user's interaction with a website that offers online courses. The flow diagram consists of several subgraphs, each representing a distinct stage of the user's journey.

1. **"User Interaction"**: This subgraph covers the initial step where the user visits the website, typically the homepage or landing page.
2. **"Course Browsing"**: In this subgraph, the user explores the available courses on the website, potentially filtering or searching for courses of interest.
3. **"Course Selection"**: The user chooses a specific course they would like to enroll in, based on their interests and requirements.
4. **"Registration and Login"**: If the user is not already registered, they will need to create an account. If they have an existing account, they will need to log in to proceed with the enrollment process.
5. **"Course Enrollment"**: The user completes the enrollment process, which may involve payment, selecting course options, or providing additional information.
6. **"Course Completion"**: The user begins the course, accessing the course materials, participating in activities, and completing assignments as required. Upon successful completion of the course, the user is awarded a certificate or credential.
7. **"Certificate Issuance"**: The user receives the certificate or credential, which they can then use to showcase their achievement.

The flow diagram provides a clear and comprehensive representation of the user's journey, from visiting the website to receiving the course certificate. Each subgraph is labeled with a descriptive title and includes detailed explanations to help the user understand the purpose and functionality of each stage.

This Mermaid flow diagram can be used to help students and stakeholders visualize and comprehend the overall structure and logic of the user's interaction with the online course platform.

Created using [codetoflow.com](https://codetoflow.com)

Figure 2: DataFlow Diagram