

Wasteless Application Analysis and Design Document

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1. Requirements Analysis

1.1 Assignment Specification

This application helps users manage food waste. Users can log in, add grocery items, view weekly and monthly reports and track their goals. The application offers the possibility of donating food in case of food wastage. For each unconsumed item, a burndown rate is computed such that the user may know how much to consume before the item expires.

1.2 Functional Requirements

- The user has the possibility to register
- The user can log in if they already have an account
- The user can view their groceries list
- The user can set a goal
- The user can add a grocery item
- The user can add a consumption date to an item
- The user can view monthly and weekly reports
- The user is provided burndown rates for each grocery item
- The user can log out

1.3 Non-functional Requirements

- The burndown rate is computed by the system
- The user should have their own groceries and should not be able to view other users' accounts
- The user should not be able to provide wrong inputs to the login page, the add groceries page, the add consumption date form or set a negative goal (the inputs should be reasonable)

2. Use-Case Model

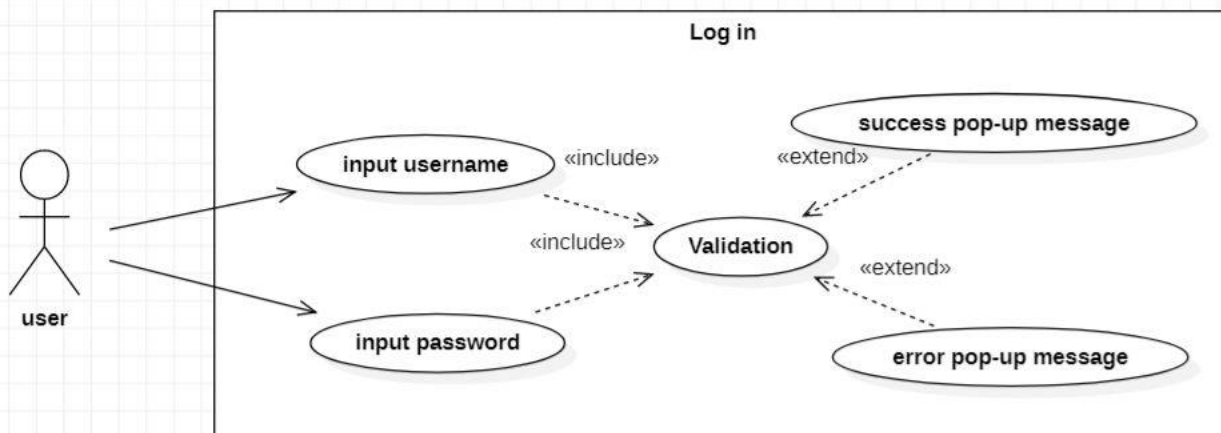
Use case: Log in

Level: user-goal level

Primary actor: user

Main success scenario: the user introduces an existing account username and password and logs in. A success pop-up message appears

Extensions: the user introduces incorrectly formatted data or data that is not in the database. An error pop-up message appears to inform the user of the status



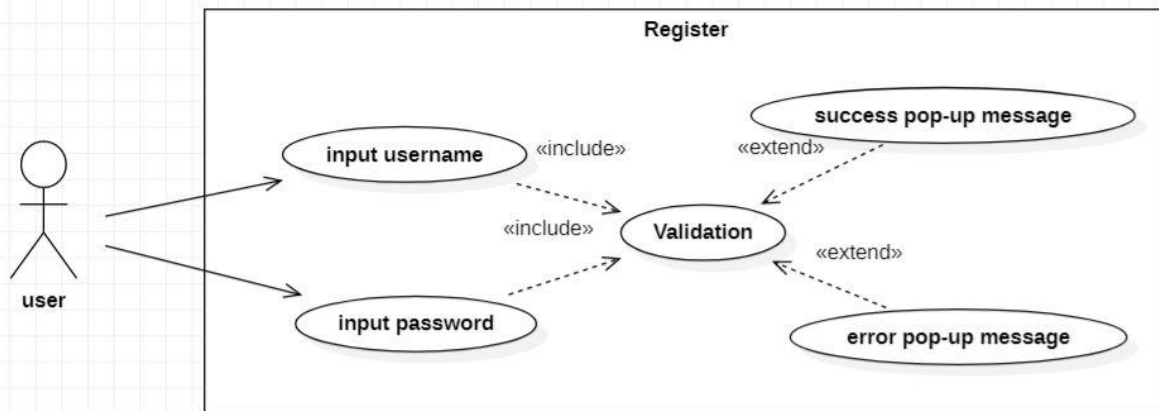
Use case: Register

Level: user-goal level

Primary actor: user

Main success scenario: the user introduces a non-existing username and password and registers. A success pop-up message appears

Extensions: the user introduces incorrectly formatted data or a duplicate username. An error pop-up message appears to inform the user of the status



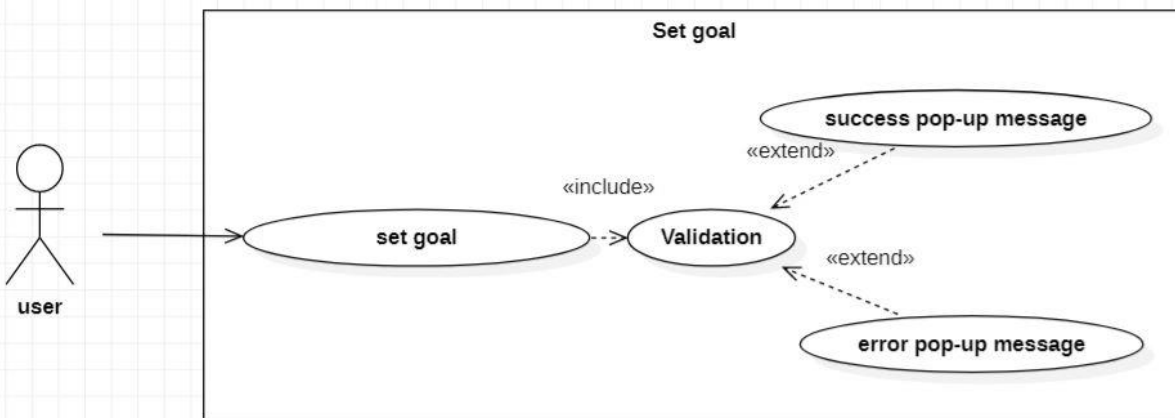
Use case: Set goal

Level: user-goal level

Primary actor: user

Main success scenario: the user introduces strictly positive number. A success pop-up message appears. The goal is updated.

Extensions: the user introduces incorrectly formatted data. An error pop-up message appears to inform the user of the status

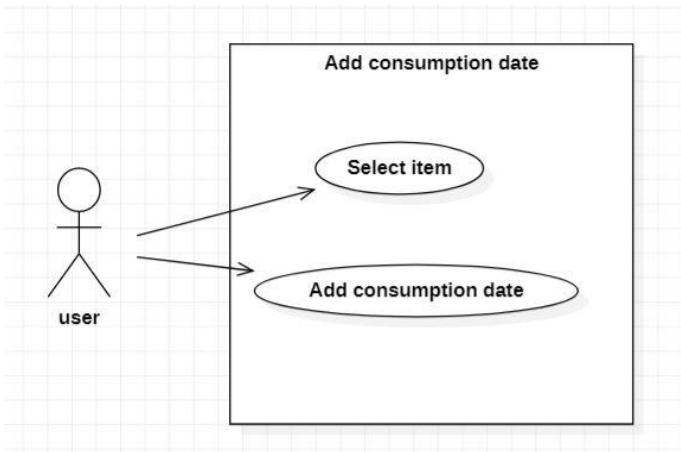


Use case: Add consumption date

Level: user-goal level

Primary actor: user

Main success scenario: the user introduces a consumption date for a selected item. The table is updated accordingly.

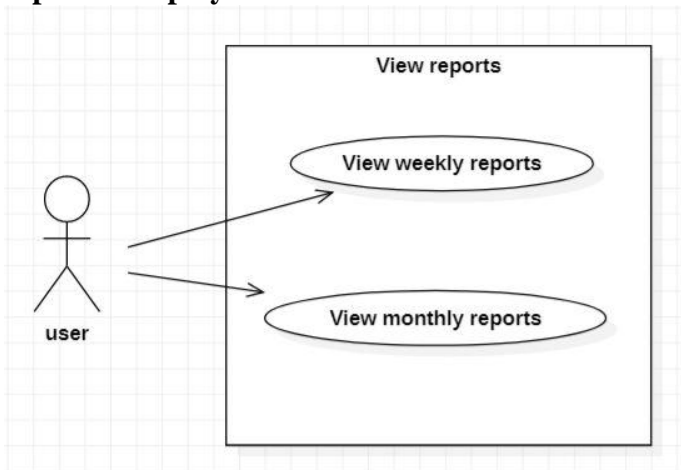


Use case: View reports

Level: summary

Primary actor: user

Main success scenario: the user selects either the weekly or the monthly report buttons. The selected report is displayed below the table



Use case: Set goal

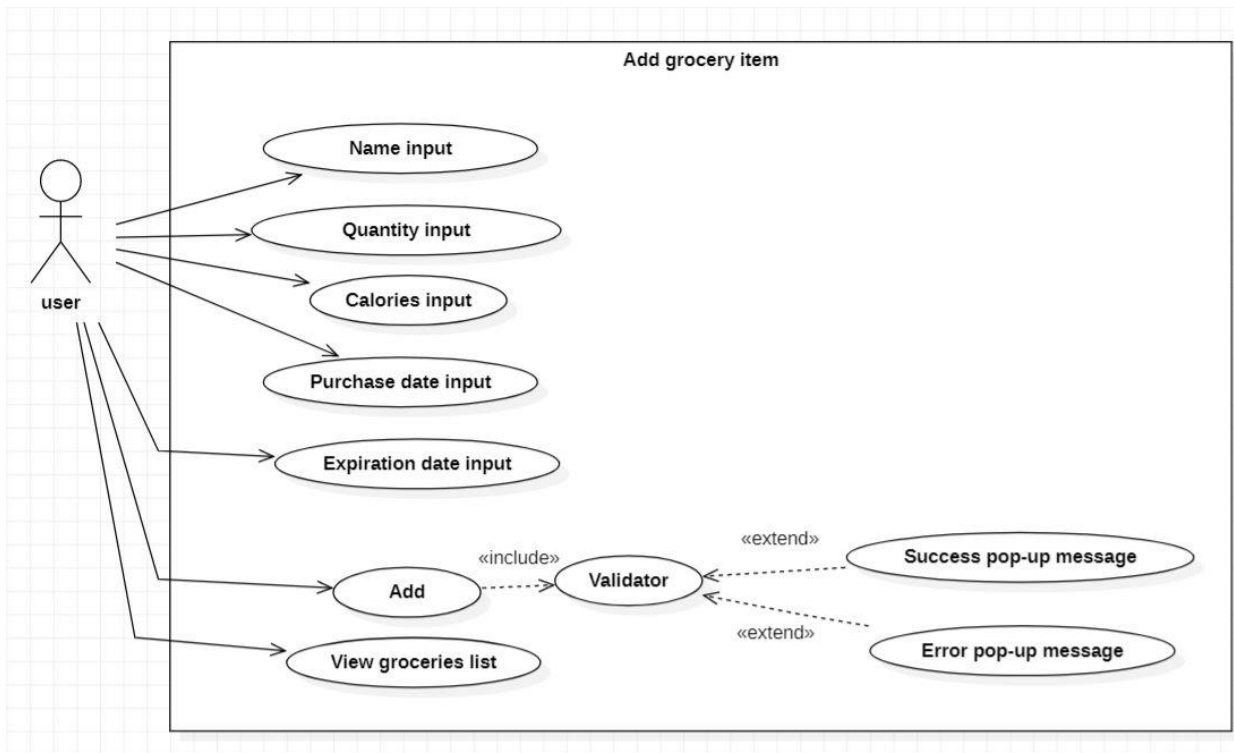
Level: user-goal level

Primary actor: user

Main success scenario: the user introduces the input data correctly and selects the add button. A success pop-up message appears. The grocery list updated.

Extensions:

- the user introduces incorrectly formatted data. An error pop-up message appears to inform the user of the status
- the user selects the view groceries list button. The page is redirected to the menu.



3. System Architectural Design

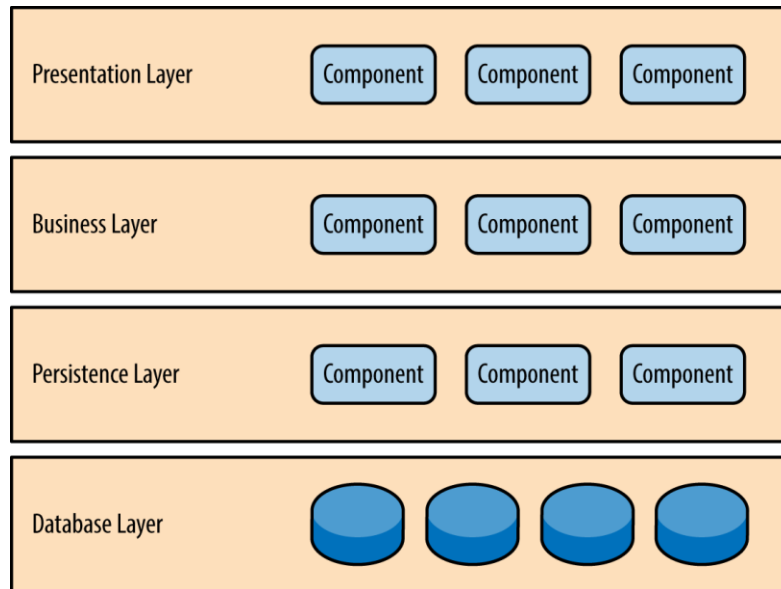
3.1 Architectural Pattern Description

The application is built using the client-server architecture. The frontend represents the client and the backend hosts the server. The client-server architecture has the advantage of having more clients connected to a single server. The frontend was made with Angular and the backend with Spring Boot.

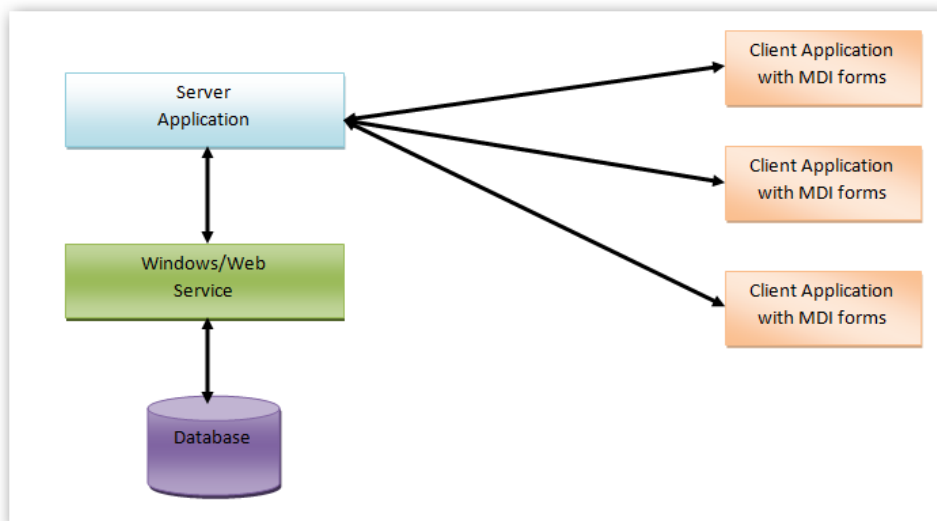
The backend is structured using the Layered Architecture pattern. This architecture separates the layers such that packages are loosely connected: a layer may interact only with the layer beneath it. The layers are: Presentation layer, Business layer, Persistence layer and Database layer. The utilities package, entities and Dtos packages are not included in the layers as they represent information needed to be accessed by multiple other layers.

3.2 Diagrams

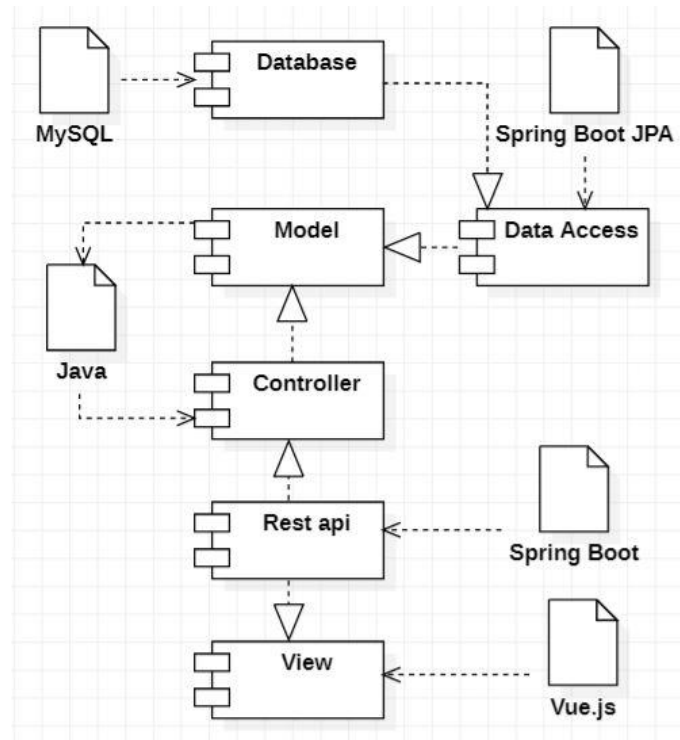
Layered Architecture diagram:



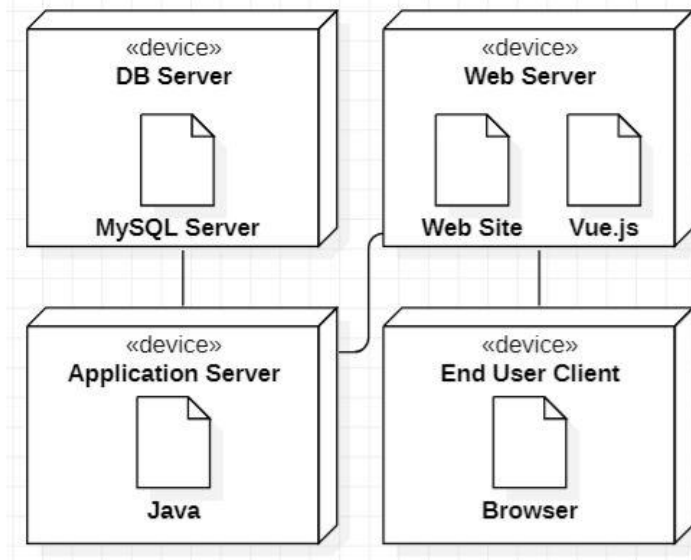
Client-Server diagram:



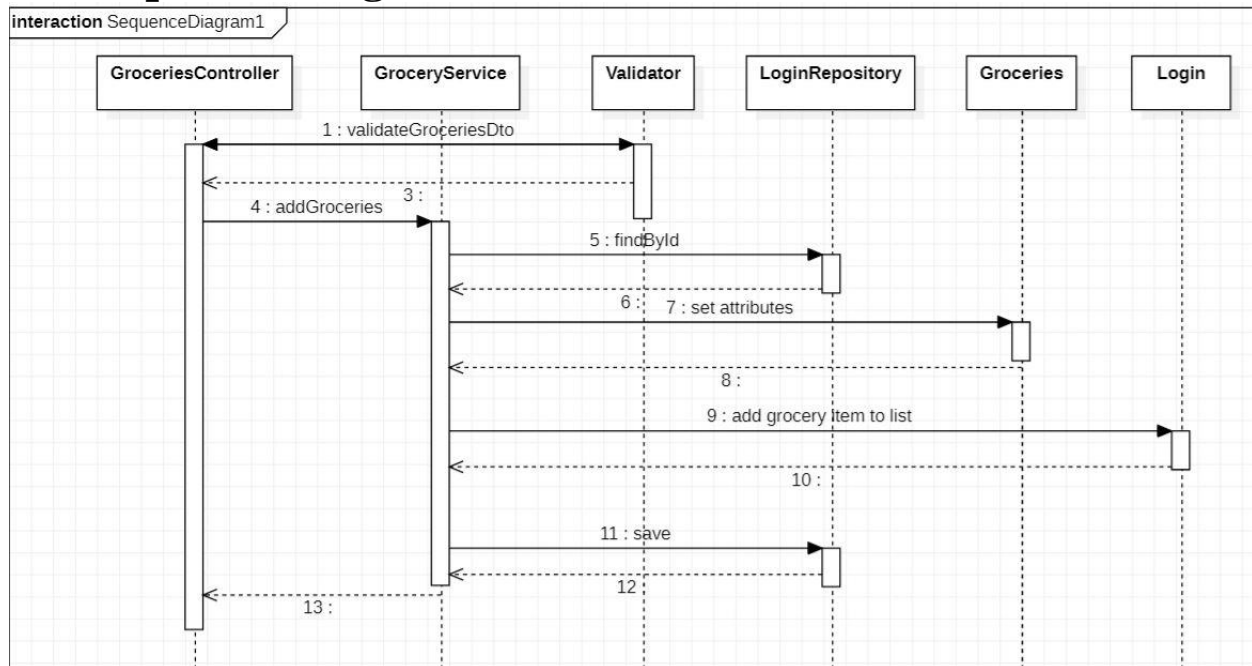
Component diagram:



Deployment diagram:



4. UML Sequence Diagrams

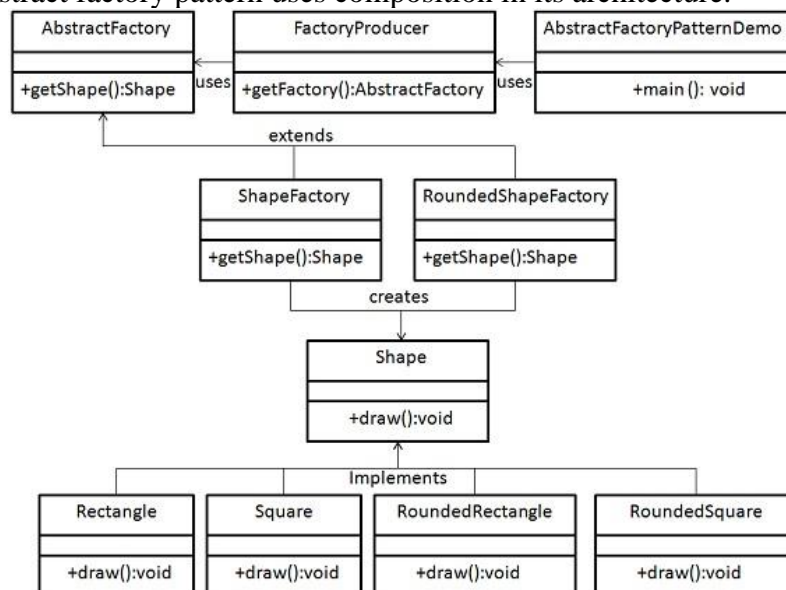


Sequence diagram for adding a grocery item to a user's groceries list.

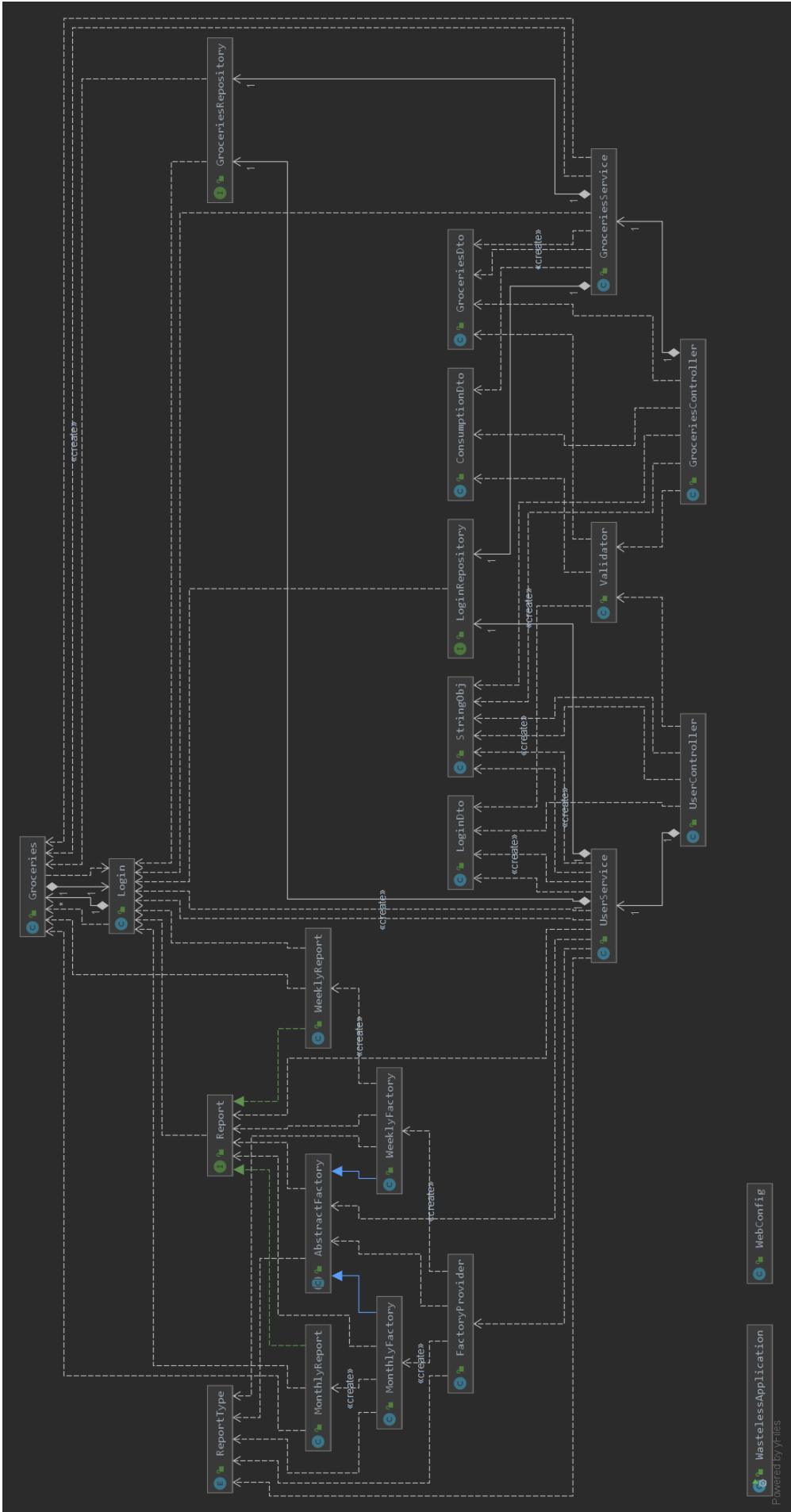
5. Class Design

5.1 Design Patterns Description

The abstract factory pattern was implemented in this application to aid in the creation of weekly and monthly reports. This pattern is a creational pattern. It is responsible for creating a factory of related objects without having to specify their classes. This pattern is useful in providing a more loosely coupled code, that is easy to extend and maintain. Unlike the factory method pattern, the abstract factory pattern uses abstraction in the development of the factories as well. Such that it is able to provide families of related objects, not only single objects. The abstract factory pattern uses composition in its architecture.



5.2 UML Class Diagram



The client interacts only thorough the Presentation layer represented by the controllers UserController and GroceriesController. The Business layer takes the communicates with the presentation layer. It contains the methods necessary for obtaining the data the user requests. It consists of services GroceriesService and UserService. The next layer, that the business layer connects to on the other end, is the Persistence layer. The Persistence layer contains the repositories GroceriesRepository and LoginRepository. The repositories transmits and receives queries to the Database layer. The Database layer is the final one. It consists of a MySQL database which stores the users' information and their grocery lists.

Other packages that are used are: the config package, which contains the necessary information to configure the server and the client, the dto (data transfer objects) package, which contains intermediary information, i.e. the data that is being transferred to and from the client side to and from the server. It is a translation of the entities, another package present in the project, which represent the models of the domain. The final package is the utility one. It contains the validator used in the presentation layer and the abstract factory implementation which is used in the business layer to create weekly and monthly reports, according to the user's input.

6. Data Model

- Groceries model
 - Represents the grocery item of a grocery list
 - Name
 - Quantity
 - Calories
 - Purchase date
 - Expiration date
 - Consumption date
- Login model
 - Represents the user's credentials, groceries and goal. Has a dependency to Groceries model
 - Username
 - Password
 - Goal
 - Groceries list

Groceries		
f	id	int
f	name	String
f	quantity	int
f	calories	int
f	purchase_date	Timestamp
f	expiration_date	Timestamp
f	consumption_date	Timestamp
f	loginFK	Login
m	getId()	int
m	setId(int)	void
m	getName()	String
m	setName(String)	void
m	getQuantity()	int
m	setQuantity(int)	void
m	getCalories()	int
m	setCalories(int)	void
m	getPurchase_date()	Timestamp
m	setPurchase_date(Timestamp)	void
m	getExpiration_date()	Timestamp
m	setExpiration_date(Timestamp)	void
m	getConsumption_date()	Timestamp
m	setConsumption_date(Timestamp)	void
m	getLoginFK()	Login
m	setLoginFK(Login)	void
m	getInterval()	int
m	getTotalCalories()	int
m	computeBurndownRate()	int
m	toString()	String

Login		
f	id	int
f	username	String
f	password	String
f	goal	int
f	groceryLists	List<Groceries>
m	getGoal()	int
m	setGoal(int)	void
m	getUsername()	String
m	setUsername(String)	void
m	getPassword()	String
m	setPassword(String)	void
m	getId()	int
m	setId(int)	void
m	getGroceryLists()	List<Groceries>
m	setGroceryLists(List<Groceries>)	void
m	toString()	String

7. System Testing

Unit testing was used to test the functionality of the application.

- Log in/Register page

Has input validation integrated. Requires user to input a username and a password.

Wasteless application

Log in or register

Username This is a required field.

Password This is a required field.

Login

Register

- Add grocery item page

Has:

- Input validation
- Form for grocery item
- Name; must be made of words containing letters and spaces
- Quantity; must be a strictly positive number
- Calories; must be a strictly positive number
- Purchase date
- Expiration date; must be after purchase date
- Add button; updates groceries list
- View groceries list button; directs to menu of user profile

User: user1

Fill to add grocery item

Name

Quantity

Calories

Purchase Date

Expiration Date

Add

View groceries list

- Menu page

Has:

- Goal display and set goal button
- Log out button
- Add consumption date button, with drop-down select of item name and data input
- Add grocery item button. Redirects to the add groceries page
- View weekly and monthly report buttons. Displays corresponding result underneath table.
- Table of grocery items. Displays current grocery lists of user and affiliated data.
-

User: user1

Goal: 150

Log out

Groceries List

Burndown rate: 116

New goal 150

Set goal

Grocery item

Burgeri

View weekly reports

Consumption Date

11/04/2020

Add consumption date

Add grocery item

View monthly reports

Name	Quantity	Calories	Purchase Date	Expiration Date	Consumption Date	Burndown Rates
Burgeri	2	300	2020-04-08	2020-04-11	2020-04-10	200
Paste Integrale	1	150	2020-04-10	2020-04-14	N/A	37
File somon	4	200	2020-04-11	2020-04-14	2020-04-11	266
Lapte	3	450	2020-03-17	2020-04-03	N/A	79

User: user1

Weekly report

Goal: 2000

Number of groceries purchased in the last week: 3

Number of groceries consumed in the last week: 2

Number of groceries expired in the last week: 1

Number of calories consumed in the last week: 1400

Number of calories wasted in the last week: 600

8. Bibliography

- <https://dzone.com/articles/factory-method-vs-abstract>
- <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/sql/Timestamp.html>
- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/design_pattern/abstract_factory_pattern.htm