

Individual Project Software Architecture Document

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Version History

Version	Date	Author	Changes	State
1.0	28.03.2024	Claudiu Badea	Initial Document	Complete
1.1	19.04.2024	Claudiu Badea	Updated technology choices and design decisions	Complete
1.2	16.05.2024	Claudiu Badea	Updated Diagrams	Complete
1.3	03.06.2024	Claudiu Badea	Updated Stages	Complete
1.5	21.06.2024	Claudiu Badea	Updated Diagrams	Complete

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This Software Architecture Document (SAD) offers a detailed overview of the architectural framework for QWEST. It delineates the high-level design choices, structural components, and technologies that underpin the development and functionality of the system.

1.2 Scope

The primary objective of the QWEST is to simplify and personalize the travel planning process. By offering an adaptive and user-friendly platform, it aims to cater to the unique needs and preferences of travellers worldwide, making travel planning an enjoyable and hassle-free experience.

2 System Context

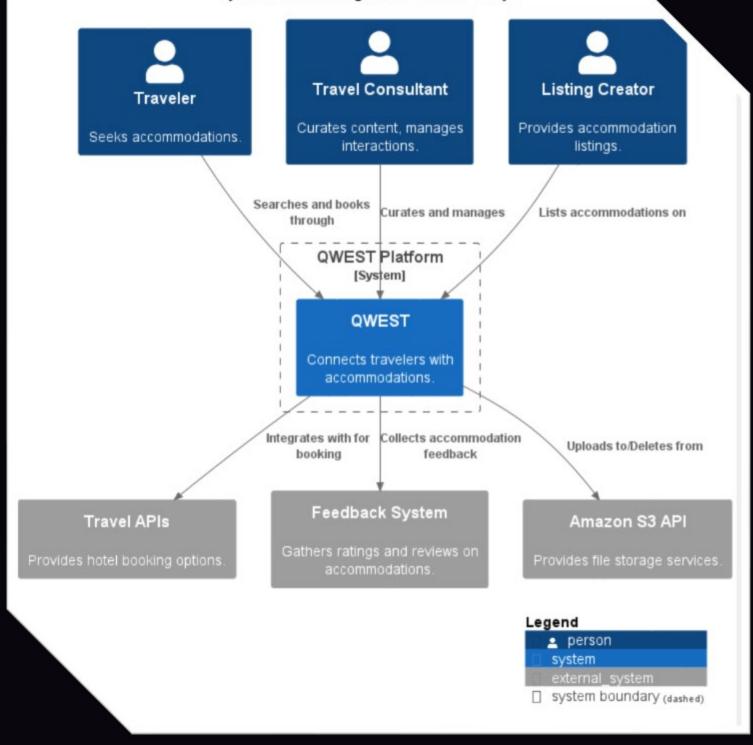
2.1 Business Context

Travelers currently face the challenge of using multiple platforms to plan trips. QWEST aims to unify these aspects into a single, streamlined service, enhancing the user experience by offering a platform that adapts to their personal travel preferences and simplifies the entire planning process.

2.2 System Overview

QWEST consists of a backend powered by Java Spring Boot, which provides RESTful APIs, and a frontend developed with NextJS, facilitating a dynamic and engaging user interface.

System Context Diagram for QWEST - Stays



3 Containers and Technology Choices

3.1 Backend Container

The contains the core backend infrastructure of QWEST, equipped with powerful API capabilities and server-side processing logic.

Technology Stack:

- Spring Boot: Chosen for its efficiency in development speed, automatic configuration abilities, and comprehensive support within the Spring ecosystem, which is perfect for building microservices.
- RESTful API: Provides a stateless, consistent interface that simplifies the integration and interaction between the frontend and backend elements.

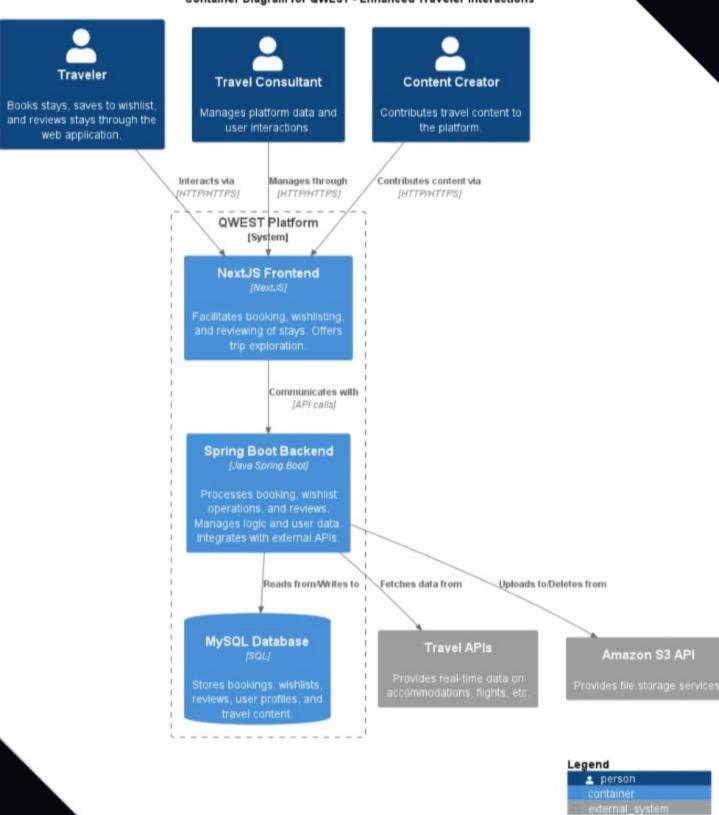
3.2 Frontend Container

The contains the core frontend infrastructure of QWEST, which enables a seamless and responsive user experience.

Technology Stack:

 Next.js: Adopted for its capabilities in server-side rendering and generating static websites, crucial for enhancing the platform's performance and SEO. Its automatic routing system and support for React's component-based architecture also streamline development, making it ideal for building interactive web applications.

Container Diagram for QWEST - Enhanced Traveler Interactions



system boundary (dashed)

4 Components

4.1 Backend Components

The backend framework is structured into three principal layers: Persistence, Business, and Controller, detailed as follows:

Persistence: Oversees data storage and access, working with the MySQL database to guarantee effective and secure data management. Elements:

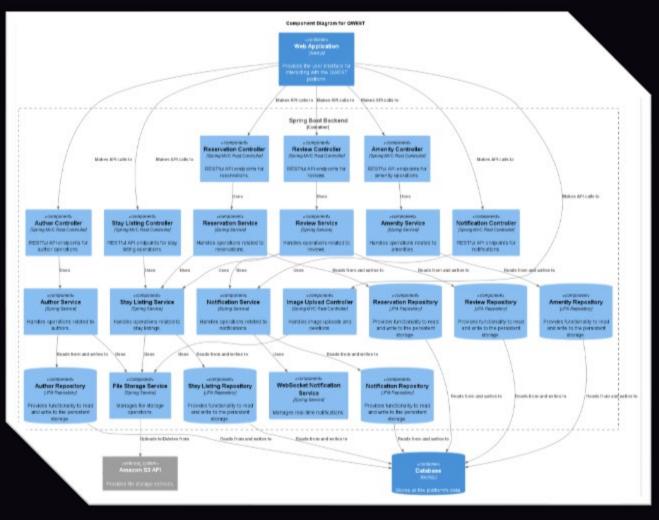
- Entity Classes: Correspond to MySQL tables, serving as data models.
- Repositories: Utilize JpaRepository for object-relational mapping, streamlining database operations.

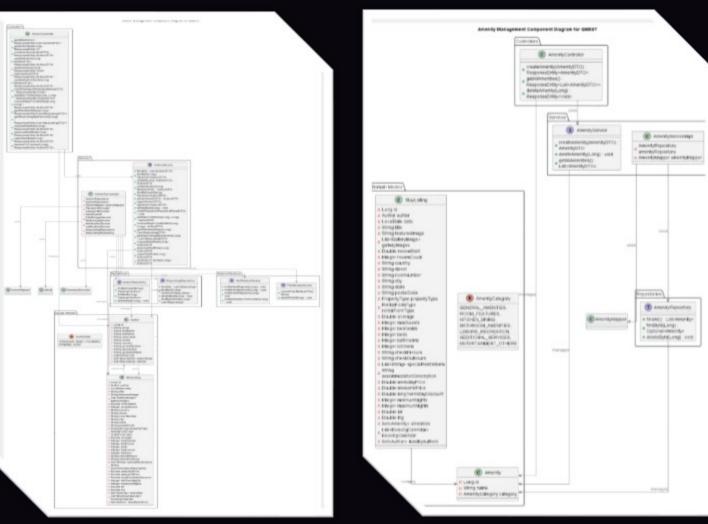
Business: Encapsulates the application's primary logic, modifying data received from the Persistence layer for application consumption.

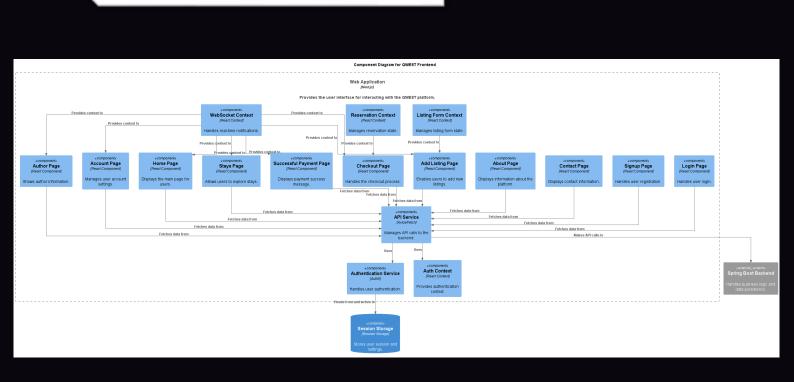
- Service Classes: Embed business logic, preparing data for the Controller layer.
- DTOs (Data Transfer Objects): Support in-application data movement, embodying the YAGNI (You Ain't Gonna Need It) principle by omitting superfluous base classes.

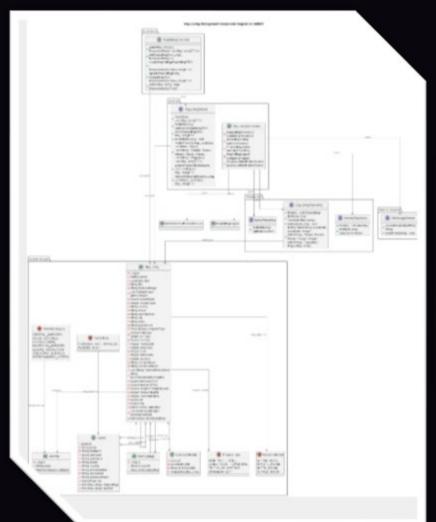
Controller: Directs the flow of data between the user interface and the business logic, interpreting user inputs and delivering suitable responses.

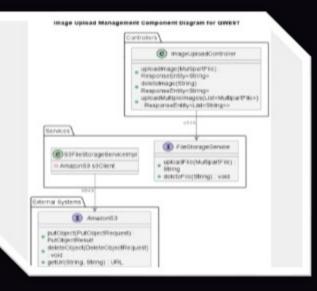
• Controllers: Connect the business layer with the frontend, directing the application's response to user interactions.











4.1 Frontend Components

API

 Manages backend API requests, using HTTP methods for server communication.

Components

 Acts as modular elements for the user interface, enabling the development of dynamic and engaging web pages.

Pages

 Delivers the application's diverse visual representations, employing components to present information and interact with users.

5 CI Pipeline

Continuous Integration (CI) Pipeline Stages

This pipeline is structured into two main phases: build and test.

Build Phase

• Utilizes Gradle to compile and assemble the project components.

Test Phase

 Employs Gradle again, this time to execute the project's tests, ensuring functionality and reliability.

Sonar Check Phase

 Executes Gradle tasks ("test" and "jacocoTestReport") and then triggers SonarQube analysis to ensure code quality and security standards are met.

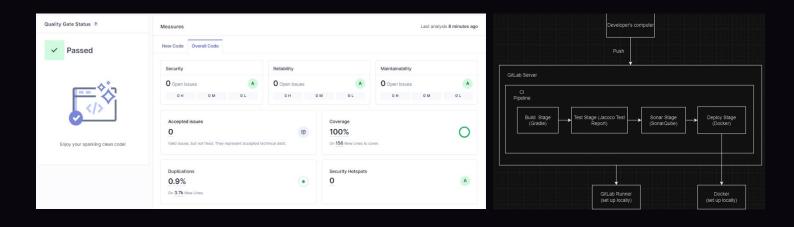
Deploy Stage

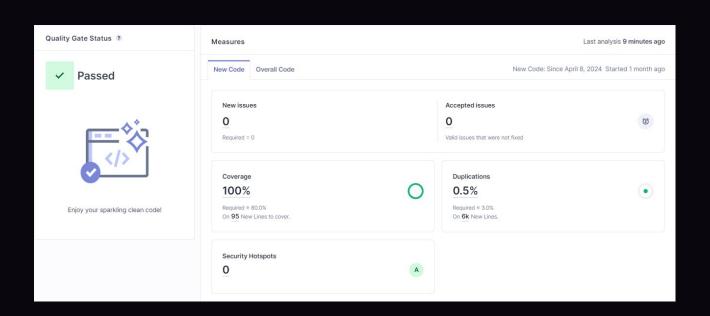
- **Setup Docker Environment**: Utilize Docker to configure the necessary environment for deployment.
- **Build Docker Images**: Create Docker images for both backend and frontend services using their respective Dockerfiles.
- **Deploy Services**: Employ docker-compose to deploy the application, ensuring all services are operational. This involves starting containers, setting up networks, and making sure the application is accessible.

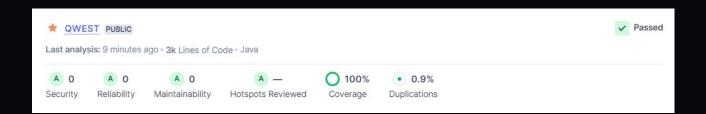












6 Security and Authentication

Detailed mechanisms for securing the application and managing user authentication, including the use of Spring Security for robust, stateless API security.

7 Conclusion

This Software Architecture Document outlines the foundational architecture, design motivations, and technical foundations of the QWEST project. Through the adoption of methodologies such as SOLID and YAGNI, and the use of cutting-edge, effective technologies like Spring Boot and Next.js, QWEST is designed to provide a scalable, sustainable, and engaging platform for travelers.