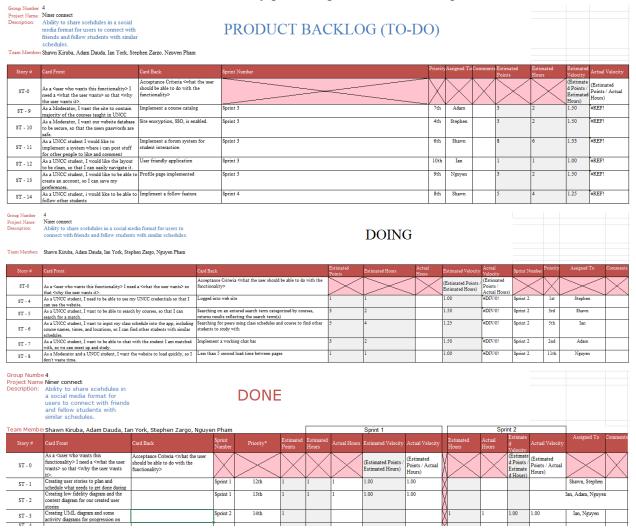
# SD<sup>2</sup>: Software Design Document

# 1. Project Overview

Niner Connect is an application software that gives students the ability to share and view schedules with other fellow students. They can post their schedules, connect, and communicate with other students who have similar classes. Our stakeholders include professors and students who have desired this in the past. Our software will address the problem by making a site where the students can share their schedules in a social media format and they can also communicate with other students who have the same classes. There will be ways to find other students within the site to connect with and view their schedules by providing the students with profiles.



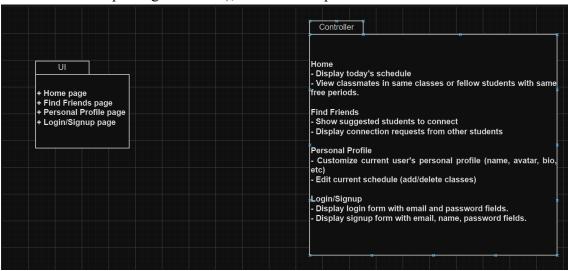
#### 2. Architectural Overview

We went with the client-server architecture because it is straightforward and provides great scalability, security, and reliability that is beneficial to the development process in both short-term

and long-term aspects. Basically having a client and server communicating back and forth helps establish the workflow nicely that is easily scalable and debuggable.

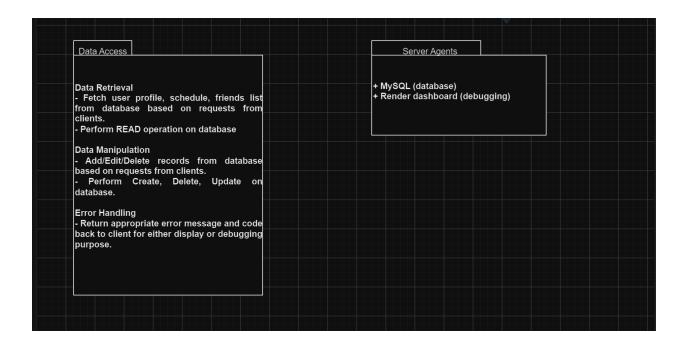
## 2.1 Subsystem Architecture

- Client:
  - User interface for students to interact with the application, such as viewing schedules, posting their schedules, and communicating with peers.
  - Handling user input and displaying information received from the server in a user-friendly manner.
  - Managing user authentication and session handling (e.g., logging in, logging out).
  - The client communicates with the server to request data, submit user actions (such as posting schedules), and receive updates.



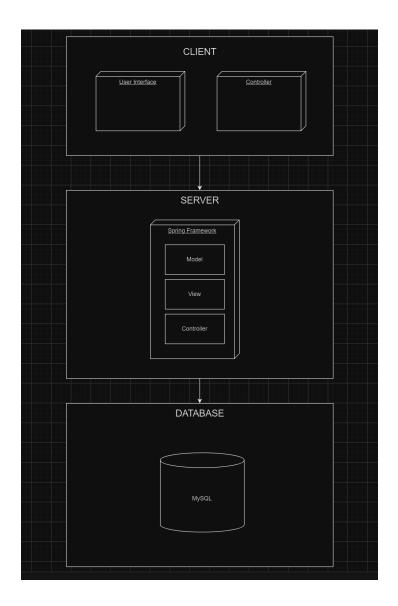
#### Server:

- User authentication: Verifying the identity of users and managing access control to ensure only authorized users can access the system.
- Schedule management: Storing and organizing schedules posted by students, as well as facilitating schedule sharing between users.
- Communication management: Handling messages and notifications exchanged between users, such as chat messages or notifications about schedule changes.
- Data storage: Managing the database where user profiles, schedules, and other relevant data are stored securely.
- The server processes requests from clients, retrieves or modifies data as needed, and sends responses back to clients.



# 2.2 Deployment Architecture

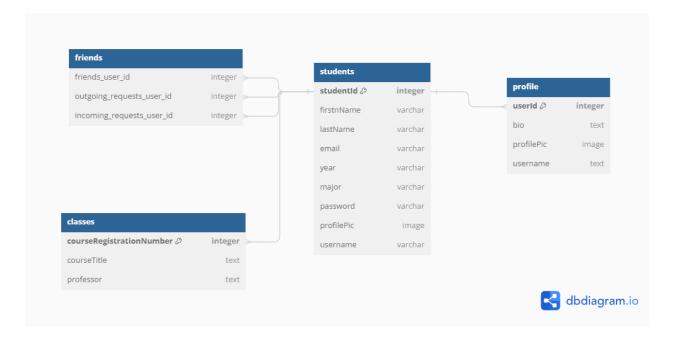
The client will handle data from user requests and communicate with the server to establish appropriate actions (displaying data, sending form data). The server will handle user authentication, persist user sessions, and manipulate data based on user requests, utilizing Spring Framework and MVC (Model, View, Controller). The database will be used to store relevant information and communicate with the server via JDBC Driver.



## 2.3 Data Model

This section should identify what pieces of information must be stored and your approach to storing data (e.g., flat files, relational database, JSON). If you are using a flat file, you will identify the file format (what are the elements stored in the file, how are they separated, how do you represent the file). If you are using a database for persistent storage, give the database schema (i.e., describe the tables and their columns).

If your system does not need to store any data after a complete execution of the system (e.g. after the user exits), then you do not need to complete this section – just write a single sentence stating "This software does not require persistent data storage."



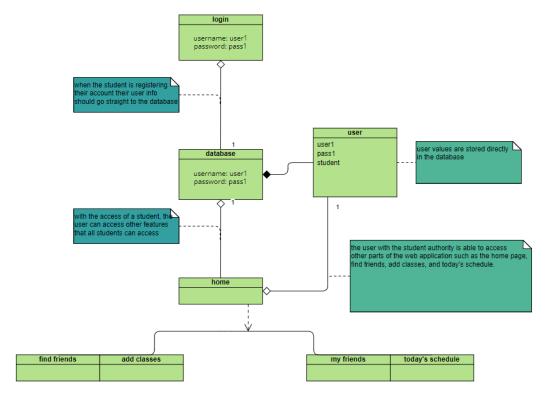
#### 2.4 Global Control Flow

Our system's execution is procedure-driven in many aspects of our web application. There are many parts in our application where the user has to go through the same steps every time. For example, the login page, we have it set up so that the user would have to enter their username and password every time they want to log into their account. Another example would be how if one of our users wants to find other students who have the same schedule they would be able to put in their class name or CRN number to find the class and then a list of students who also are enrolled in that same class. There are no time-controlled actions in our application, although there are many event responses inside of the application that will search and find classes and students that are in similar classes. In terms of concurrency, there are a few different components such as the calendar feature which the user can not only use to view their calendar and their classes for the week but they are also able to view the students that they are friends with that are in those same classes.

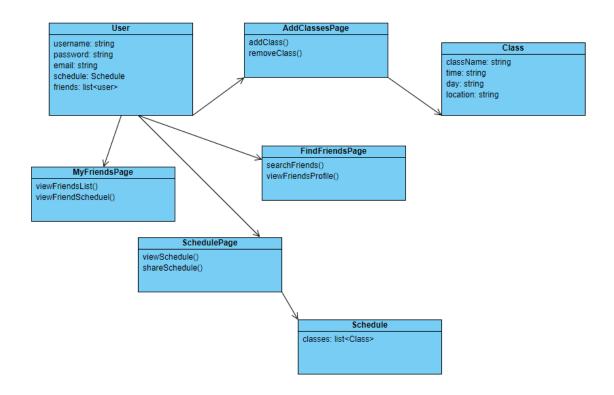
### 3. Detailed System Design

The design that we went with for the web application is very straightforward and has pages that are immediately accessible to the user as well as effective for the application. We have a navbar that the students can access where they can visit pages such as home, today's schedule, add classes, find friends, and my friends. These were all made for our website where students can share schedules with their friends while also finding more friends that have similar classes in case they need to reach out to other students.

### 3.1 Static view



This diagram shows a simple feature that we have of our student users logging into their accounts. When they register with our page, we will take that information and add it to our database and give the user the abilities of a student. With this, the student can view and access the many pages that are available to them.



This UML class diagram encompasses most of the features that we have in our web application as of now. As you can see we have a class for Users that stores all the student's information and also gives them access to a student. With this access, they can access pages like my friends, schedule page, find friends, and add classes. Within the My Friends page, they can view their friends list and their schedule. On the schedule page, they can view and share their schedule. On the add classes page, they can add and remove classes from their schedule. On the Find Friends page, they can search and view friends' profiles. Within the schedule page, you can also see a list of classes, and in the add classes page, you can see the detailed information about those classes.

# 3.2 Dynamic view

You must show the design of your system's behavior using UML sequence diagrams. These sequence diagrams should show the time-ordered sequence of interactions among classes to support an important system function. Your sequence diagrams should be consistent with the class diagrams given in Section 3.1. In other words, you should not have participating objects in an interaction that do not appear in a class diagram; if you find that this is the case, you should go back and revise your class diagram to include the new element. You may supplement your sequence diagrams with state-transition diagrams or activity diagrams (useful for describing algorithms), but these are not required.

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submission as follows: **Team<number>\_D2.pdf.** Submit your team assignment via Canvas. Only one team member needs to submit the document.

## Tips:

Provide supplemental text to explain your diagrams through captions for them! Make sure that you have described, somewhere in the document, the responsibilities of the elements (e.g., components/modules/classes) in your architecture/class/sequence diagrams. You should describe your design decisions that led you to this design, including a discussion of any alternative designs you considered but discarded. Providing these kinds of descriptions helps in understanding your design (as such, they can have a positive impact on your grade!). Where to Stop/When to Stop Drawing Interaction Diagrams? Generating a sequence diagram for the most important user stories is typically a good way to start. If you find that you have a bunch of sequence diagrams that essentially repeat the same interaction, then you are not creating useful models, just redundant ones. In this case, generalize the interaction and provide supplemental text that explains how and where the generalized interaction can be applied to capture multiple user stories/use cases.

Remember, you should model only what is needed and useful as discussed in the class.

Apply Design Principles! You have learned about the importance of modules with high cohesion, a design with low coupling, and the benefits of relying on abstraction versus a concrete realization (e.g., application logic communicates with a hardware abstraction layer instead of directly with devices). Make sure that you apply these principles and clearly explain how your design achieves them.

Proofread your documents! Everyone on your team should proofread the document before it is submitted. We must be able to understand your design to evaluate it, so you must take care in communicating your design. If you are not skilled in technical writing, plan in advance so that you can ask someone to proofread it for you. The university has a writing resource center that may be helpful to you.

What UML tools should I use to draw the diagrams? Any design tool may be used to draw your UML diagrams such as Draw.io and Lucidchart as we discussed in the class.

Be aware that while drawing programs may provide template tools for creating UML diagrams, those templates may not meet the diagramming guidelines we discussed in class. For instance, some versions of Microsoft Visio provided the wrong arrow for an "extends" relationship in the past for use cases. You should check to make sure your diagram meets the standards discussed in class and make manual edits in the drawing program if necessary to adhere to those standards.