## Document Title

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#### Contents

## I. Introduction

## A. TODO Abstract

This document is a demonstration of the thi.ng/org-spec template, primarily intended to simplify the creation & maintenance of technical specifications written in Org-mode.

All diagrams in this document are autogenerated from embedded code block snippets in the original .org file. See Appendix B for more information.

Brief outline description of the document<sup>I</sup>...

## B. DONE Scope

Topics covered by this specification:

- System architecture design guidelines, data models, roles & responsibilities
- · Client / server communication protocols and implementation details between system modules

## C. Status of This Document

## May Be Superseded

This section describes the status of this document at the time of its publication. Other documents may supersede this document. Changes since the last version

## D. Conventions

The key words MUST, MUST NOT, REQUIRED, SHOULD, SHOULD NOT, RECOMMENDED, MAY, and OPTIONAL in this specification are to be interpreted as described in RFC2119.

Since a document and project of this nature deals with a large number of technologies, each with their own set of acronyms, please refer to the glossary in Appendix A, which briefly explains some of them.

1) Definition of project specific terms: In this document:

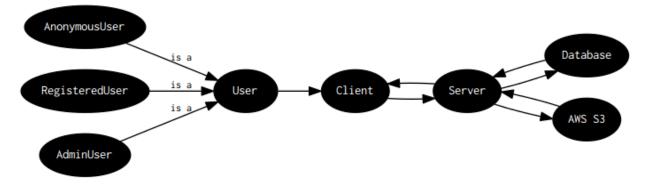
Term As a...

Term Bs a...

#### II. System architecture

#### VERSION: 1.0

Example of generating a GraphViz visualization:



## A. System actors, roles & responsibilities

- 1) Users:
- 2) Client:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Example footnote, can also contain links.

- 2
- 3) Server:
- B. General system design guidelines
  - 1) User experience:
  - 2) Accessibility:
  - 3) Data formats:
  - 4) Performance:
  - 5) Security:
  - 6) Layered architecture: Example of generating block diagrams from ASCII art using ditaa:

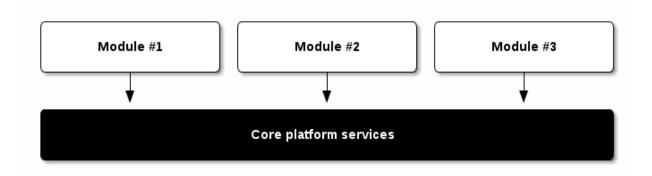


Fig. 1. Top-level, schematic overview of layered client architecture

# C. Client data model

1) Overview: Example of generating UML diagrams from textual descriptions using plantuml:

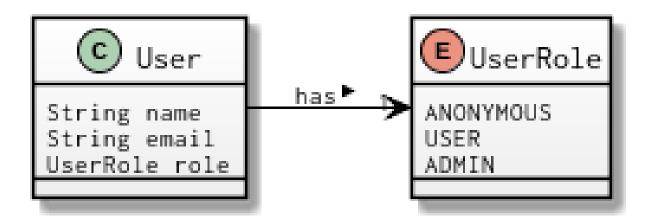


Fig. 2. Schematic overview of client side data entities

In the following sections each data field is expressed with type information, in Java style pseudo-code form.

2) User:

Field	Required	Description
name	N	User name
email	N	User email
role	Y	One of possible values defined by UserRole

Example PlantUML diagram snippet defining the User class in above diagram. The full diagram itself is defined in the file /section-s/diagrams.org, which is not exported to HTML.

```
class User {
   String name
   String email
   UserRole role
}
```

3

User roles:

Value	Description
ANONYMOUS	any non-logged in user
USER	logged in, registered user with default permissions
ADMIN	logged in, registered user with admin permissions

```
enum UserRole {
   ANONYMOUS
   USER
   ADMIN
}
```

# D. Technologies used

This section lists the currently envisaged set of technologies used to implement the system. Links & further explanations of the various projects are provided in Appendix A.

Clojure Mcdptn dialect of Lisp, compiled to optimized JavaScript

## III. CLIENT / SERVER COMMUNICATION

## A. Server API requirements

- 1) Security considerations:
- 2) HTTP requests: The following table summarizes standard HTTP REST requests (as per RFC723I):

HTTP Verb	Client intention	HTTP Status	HTTP Status
		(successful)	(error)
POST	create a new resource	201 & redirect	400 / 403 / 404
PUT	update an existing resource	200 / 204	400 / 403 / 404 / 409
GET	read an existing resource	200	400 / 403 / 404
DELETE	delete an existing resource	200 / 204	400 / 403 / 404 / 409

## B. Server routes

I) POST /users/login:

Param	Required	Description
email	Y	User's registered email address
pass	Y	User password

Requires authentication: NO

Description: Attempts to authenticate user based on given credentials.

Returns:

```
{"status": "ok"}
{"status": "error"}
```

# C. Clientside SPA routes

- I) Route: /login:
- Displays login dialog
- HTTP POST credentials to server /login route
- Redirects to SPA main page
- 2) Route: /media/:media\_id:

Param	Type Description	
media id	TILIID	Madia accet ID

- Retrieves media asset from server
- Displays media asset

IV. Appendix A - Glossary informative

AWS Amazon Web Services, cloud service provider. http://aws.amazon.com/

Clojure Script dialect of Lisp compiling to optimized JavaScript using Google Closure compiler. https://github.com/clojure/clojurescript

CRUDCreate, Read, Update, Delete - usually refers to adminstration tasks in CMS / database applications

EDN Extensible Data Notation, lightweight, data exchange format similar to JSON, but with extensible type support. Native serialization format for Clojure / ClojureScript. https://github.com/edn-format/edn

Google Culve untergrapher imizing JavaScript to JavaScript compiler. Performs static analysis and whole program optimizations to allow efficient deployment of large-scale applications. Supports dynamic module loading. https://github.com/google/closure-compiler

Google Gologle's standard library for cross-browser JavaScript application development. All encompassing & optimized for Closure compiler. https://github.com/google/closure-library

JSON JavaScript Object Notation, lightweight defacto industry standard data exchange format, especially if parts of a system involve JavaScript. http://json.org/

SPA Single-page Application. Refers to a client-side JavaScript web application model, usually with different UI modules. All essential assets (HTML, JS, CSS) are loaded only once and lead to more fluid user experience. Examples: GMail, Google Docs etc.

Swaggendustry defacto standard documentation system for REST API endpoints. http://swagger.io/

UUIDUniversally unique identifier, standardized a 128bit value, usually expressed as 32 hex characters. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/

## V. Appendix B - Building this document

INFORMATIVE

This document (including all diagrams) has been generated using the following tools:

- Emacs
- Org-mode
- Ditaa
- Graphviz
- PlantUML

## A. Re-publish an HTML version

The entire source code for this document is stored in the file index.org. Please follow these steps to publish an updated HTML version of the specification:

I) Install the above listed tools. On OSX Ditaa, GraphViz and PlantUML can be installed via Homebrew:

brew update && brew install ditaa graphviz plantuml

- 2) In Emacs type M-x load-file RET /path/to/org-theme/config.el
- 3) Open the index.org file in Emacs
- 4) Press C-c C-e h o to launch the export selection dialog, export as HTML and automatically open the file in your web browser **Note**: The export process will re-generate the changelog (only in the exported HTML), re-create any diagrams and replace any existing rendered diagram files.

## B. Re-publish PDF

Follow the same instructions as for HTML and then print the document to a PDF file via your browser's print dialog. Print style sheets are included in the file css/styles.css.