
Design Document for Cymind

Group 4_Shrestha_4

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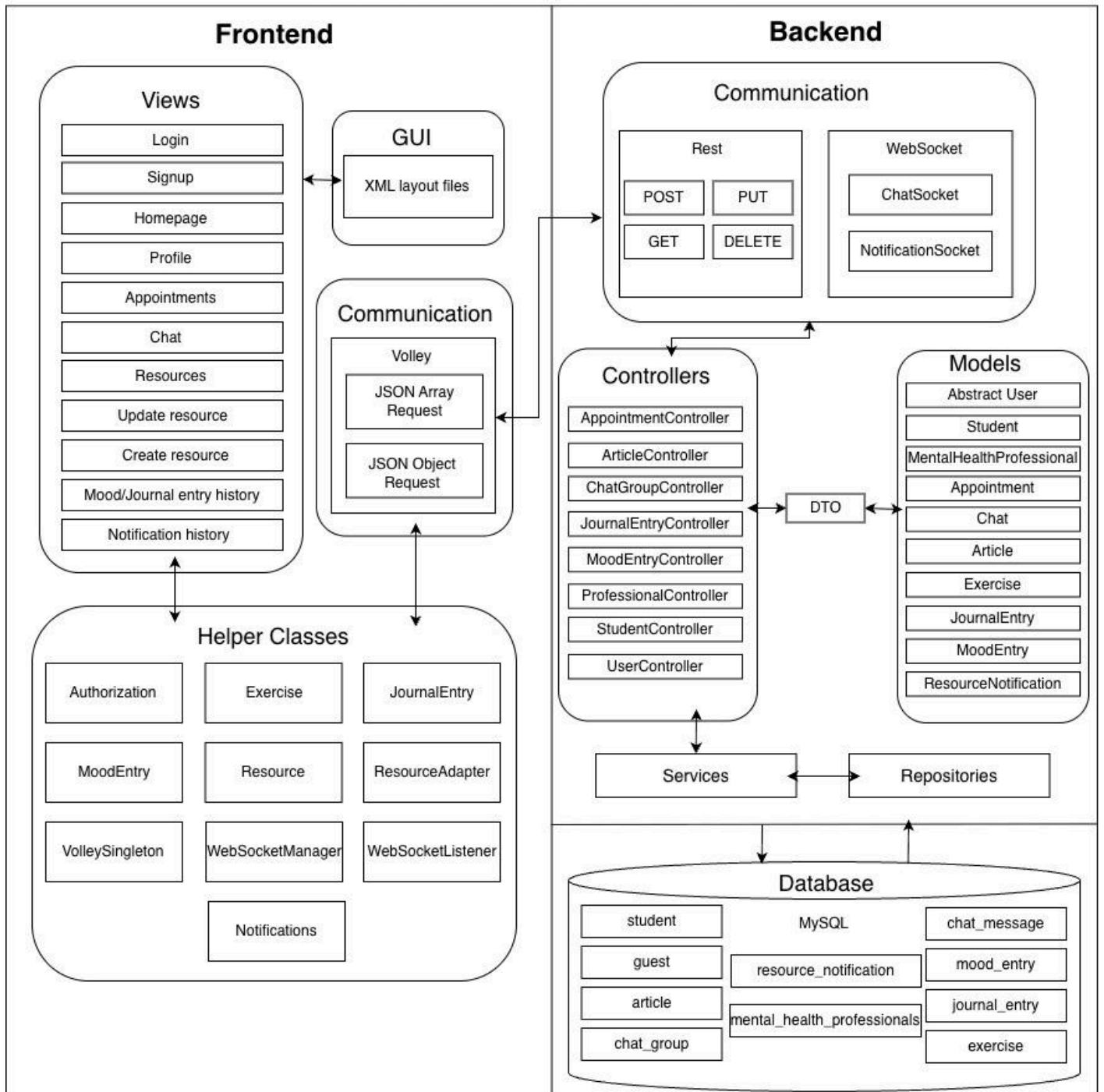
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Block Diagram

Cymind
4_Shrestha_4

Taryn Dunn, Garrett Thompson, Sean Krueger, Yaroslav Ziabkin



Block Diagram Description

Actors:

Our application has 3 different types of users: students, mental health professionals, and guests. Actors use our Android application, where they interact with different views, which provide input, output, and UI functionality. Examples of input types are: registration/login information, students' mood/journal entries, typed messages in chat, and appointment time selection. Examples of output types are: appointment confirmation, requested mental health article/exercise, and new resource/appointment notifications. Depending on the user type, most screens offer different functionality. For instance, all students, mental health professionals, and guest users have a home page, however its content is different for every type of user. Key components of the client application are:

- **UI Layer:** Uses Android Views to handle input and display data.
- **Logic Layer:** Implements the MVP pattern. Views pass actions to Presenters.
- **Networking:** The Presenter delegates API calls to a ServerRequest handler (using Volley).
- **Callback Loop:** The Presenter implements a VolleyListener. When the server responds, the listener triggers, and the Presenter updates the View with the new data.

Server:

The backend is built using Spring Boot and deployed via Apache Tomcat, comprising four primary components. The first one is a REST Controller, which serves as the entry point to our server for the frontend. This layer contains many URL-mapped endpoints that provide data transfer between the client and the server. All the endpoints are either GET, POST, PUT, or DELETE HTTP methods. Additionally, there are two WebSocket endpoints that provide full-duplex communication for live chat and live notifications. Next is a Service layer, which contains all the business logic, and lies between the database and controller layers, making our architecture more modular. Then we have a Model layer, which contains the “blueprints” for all the entities. DTOs are used to transfer relevant Models data through the controller. Models are managed by the Repositories layer, which are links between the database and the server, and are responsible for data persistence and communication. This is done by utilizing the Hibernate framework and Java Persistence Architecture.

Database:

We use MariaDB, which is an open source fork of MySQL. The database serves as the single source of truth for the application, storing data such as user credentials, profiles, articles, mood entries, chats, and notifications. MariaDB is a relational database that allows us to define structured relationships between these different data entities, so our tables have One-to-One, One-to-Many, Many-to-One, and Many-to-Many relationships, making the app's features and tables comprehensive.

