

Esports Organizer
Second Milestone
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0 Introductory Part

0.1 Purpose

Esports Organizer is an online platform created to make it easier for players, teams, and communities to connect and manage their activities in the world of competitive gaming. Its main goal is to bring everything related to esports organization into one place, so users can track their progress, show their achievements, and join events without confusion. The project focuses on accessibility and teamwork. With a clean and modern design, Esports Organizer allows users to interact in a way that feels smooth and enjoyable. It is more than just a management tool; it is a space that helps players grow, communicate, and build stronger gaming communities.

0.2 Skeleton

The Esports Organizer web app is built using React for the frontend and Firebase for the backend, making the interface interactive, clean, and easy to update. The structure of the app is organized into different parts that work together to give users a complete experience. Some of the main parts include the Teams section, which lets users discover and manage their team, and the Communities section, where users can connect and interact with others who share similar interests. All parts of the app are connected and designed to grow in the future, allowing new features and improvements to be added while keeping everything simple, responsive, and easy to use for everyone.

1 Informative Part

1.1 Team Members

Our project's team is composed entirely of students participating in the Esports Organizer project. Every team member is directly involved in the development, design, and decision-making processes. While the project does not have external clients or sponsors, it still involves several types of stakeholders. Stakeholders include players, organizers, spectators, community members / clubs, developers / team members themselves that have an interest by the system's outcomes. Recognizing this distinction helps the team consider diverse perspectives when making design and implementation decisions.

Roles and responsibilities are distributed among the team members as follows:

- Experience Design Team - Focuses on the user interface and overall user experience of the platform. This includes designing intuitive layouts, ensuring visual appeal, and optimizing how users interact with the system to create a seamless and pleasant experience.
- Identity and Data Systems Team - Manages the backend infrastructure, and the data handling. This team ensures that the system can securely store, process, and retrieve user and event information while maintaining performance and reliability.
- Events and Notifications - Handles functionality related to event management and notifications. This includes handling event creation, scheduling, and ensuring timely notifications and updates are delivered to participants and spectators.
- Player and Teams Profiles Team - Oversees features related to player and team identity within the platform. This includes profile creation, team registration, and ensuring accurate representation of players and teams across tournaments and events.

To ensure smooth progress across all teams, we are implementing strong communication channels between them following Agile Development within the project. The Experience Design, Identity and Data Systems, and Event Management teams will hold weekly alignment meetings to minimize dependencies and prevent delays in design or implementation. This collaborative workflow ensures that decisions about data structures, user flows, and system needs are made jointly, maintaining consistency across the project.

1.2 Current situations, needs, ideas

Current situation

Video games are a widely popular form of entertainment where people can either enjoy casual fun with friends or compete in more structured, competitive settings. However, the competitive gaming scene is broad and diverse, which makes it harder for players to navigate. Most of the information about esports events is scattered across multiple platforms and communities, and because genre preferences vary widely, a lot of events go unnoticed. This lack of variety prevents player from discovering tournaments, joining them, or finding a community they like, reducing opportunities for players to connect with others who share similar interests.

To better understand this situation, the team conducted domain engineering research, analyzing how grassroots and student esports tournaments are currently organized. Platforms such as Start.gg, Battlefy, and Tournament were studied to identify both strengths and gaps in existing systems.

Needs

From this situation a few needs were identified.

- Players need a **clear, reliable and centralized** platform where they can easily discover and register for esports events.

- Organizers need a reliable and effective channel to promote their events and reach their audience.
- Communities need more visibility for their events so they can attract new members and maintain engagement.
- Spectators and fans need an accessible way to follow competitions, track results, and feel part of the event experience.
- Developers need well-defined software requirements and architecture to ensure scalability, usability, and long-term maintainability.

Ideas

Our project aims to address these needs by implementing a web-base platform for esports tournaments. This includes both software engineering processes and user-centered design principles and the following feature:

- Conducting domain engineering and user-centered design to ensure the platform meets community needs.
- Community engagement activities, such as integrating feedback loops and social interaction features to help players connect with others and follow competitions.
- Implementing a web-based platform with UI/UX principles that ensure accessibility, adaptability, and usability.
- Centralized events hub where player can **browse and discover** tournaments by game, date, community.
- Registration and management system to simplify how participants sign up and how organizers handle teams and brackets.
- Notification and updates feature to keep participants and spectators informed in real time.
- Community-driven interface that allows players to connect with others, share interests, and follow ongoing competitions.
- Testing and validation activities to ensure performance, usability, and reliability, covering more than just code functionality.

These ideas were designed to reduce fragmentation, improve the visibility of events, and create a stronger and more connected esports community.

1.3 Scope, Span, and Synopsis

Scope

This project belongs to the broad domain of entertainment, gaming and event organization, with a focus on the growing field of esports. This includes players, organizers, or simply spectators who participate or follow gaming tournaments and events, whether it's online or in person. The scope covers all phases of the software engineering required for the project, including domain description,

requirements engineering, software architecture, component design, implementation, and finally testing. It also considers aspects of user experience, communication, and community engagement, as these are essential in the competitive gaming environment.

Additionally, it includes testing, validation, and community-focused UX activities beyond pure code development.

Span

While the domain of the project is the global esports community, the specific focus (span) of this web-based hub is on small to medium scale tournaments organized by local communities, including student groups and other independent gaming organizations. The web is designed to help these organizers manage registration, brackets, communication and visibility in a way that is easy to use. Unlike large-scale esport platforms, this project emphasizes inclusivity, adaptability, and simplicity making it suitable for semi-formal competitions.#

Synopsis

This project aims to design and develop a web-based platform that facilitates the organization and participation of esports tournaments. The web page will centralize key processes such as event discovery, player registration, tournament scheduling, and results publishing. It will also provide real-time notifications, and public results for spectators.

The project will be conducted through standard software engineering phases:

- Domain description to understand the current practices of student esport events.
- Requirements analysis to capture user and stakeholder needs.
- Software architecture and design to define the system's structure and components.
- Implementation of core features in line with the defined requirements.
- Testing and validation to ensure functionality, usability, and reliability.

In summary, this project delivers not only a working system but also serves as a solution to improve how other esports web pages organize tournaments and shape user experiences.

1.4 Other activities than just developing source code

Our project is not limited to just source code. Through research, each team worked to ensure the system is meaningful and effective for the gaming community, addressing problems seen in other platforms.

1.5 Derived Goals

In addition to its main goals of centralizing event discovery, simplifying registration, and strengthening

community engagement, the Esports Organizer project also seeks to achieve several secondary outcomes that emerge from the main objectives but go beyond the platform's basic purpose:

- Promote fair play and inclusivity in all competitive tournaments by keeping competition fair and tournament tools easy to use across different events and communities.
- Increase the visibility of local and student-led esports initiatives so they can be recognized and stay active even outside the platform.
- Encourage partnerships among various gaming communities to help them connect and work together beyond a single tournament or event.
- Support the learning process and skill development for players and teams by giving structure and feedback that help them improve over time.
- Raise consciousness about esports culture and its values as a positive social and educational influence beyond event hosting.

These derived goals differ from the main objectives: while the primary goals focus on making the platform functional and accessible, the derived ones lead to broader cultural, educational, and social benefits for the esports community.

These derived goals add value beyond the platform's main purpose, helping to strengthen communities, improve collaboration, and build long-term engagement in esports.

2 Descriptive Part

2.1 Domain Description

This section describes the essential components and interactions that exist in the real-world domain of esports tournaments. It focuses on how players, teams, organizers, and communities participate in competitive events: how teams are formed, how tournaments are announced, how matches are scheduled and played, and how results affect rankings and future competitions.

The description is organized into several parts. The rough sketch captures informal, everyday statements from people involved in esports, showing how they naturally talk about tournaments, rosters, formats, and schedules. The terminology section then abstracts these observations into stable domain concepts and names. The narrative describes a typical tournament lifecycle, from announcement and registration to bracket progression and closure of the event.

Finally, the sections on events, actions, behaviors, and function signatures structure the dynamic phenomena of the domain. They identify what happens (events), what people or organizers deliberately do (actions), how multi-step flows unfold over time (behaviors), and how these phenomena can be expressed as abstract operations over domain concepts. Together, these views provide a coherent description of the esports tournament domain that later requirements and designs can trace back to.

2.1.1 Rough Sketch

- Players register in a community and can either create new teams or join existing ones advertised within the platform.
- Each team designates a captain, who manages invitations, roster changes, and tournament registrations.
- Organizers publish tournament announcements with eligibility rules such as age limits, roster size, or regional restrictions.
- Teams submit their rosters before the registration deadline, depending on the ruleset, limited roster chances may be permitted later.
- Tournament seeding is determined by prior rankings, past results, or qualifiers.
- Supported formats include single-elimination, double-elimination, Swiss, or round-robin.
- Teams must check in before each match; missing a grace period may cause a forfeit.
- Results are recorded; tiebreakers decide standings in round-robins or Swiss.
- Spectators and media follow brackets, standings, and schedules.

The following are statements people would say in their day to day life.

- "Hey Carlos, I just wanted to say that im very glad I met you at the last tournament. I had a really difficult time making friends and always wanted to be part of a community that enjoyed the same games as I do. Ever since joining the Smash Bros community here, Ive made a lot of good friends like you and have had a great time participating in events with them."
- "Hey Fabian, Ive been playing Super Smash Bros day and night but dont have anyone to play against. I was thinking of organizing an event in a neat manner where I can find suitable opponents and make a fun competition for everyone. Would you be interested in helping me set it up?"
- "What are we gonna do guys? We need one more member to complete the roster qualifications if we want to compete in the UPRM Marvel Rivals tournament in May. We need to make sure our team is registered two weeks before the tournament too. Any ideas on who we can invite to join us?"
- "Alright people if we're seriours about forming our esports team we need to decide on a captain. This person will be in charge of inviting people, updating the roster and signing us up to tournaments. I think Tomas would be a great choice since he's organized and knows a lot about the games we play. What do you guys think?"
- "Hi Maria, have you seen the requirements posted on the site for the Mario Kart Tournament in February? The organizers stated that you have to be older than 13. They also mentioned that teams need to have 4 members and only people from the west side of the island can enter this specific tournament. Would you be interested in participating with me? Im looking for people from campus

that live around here like me in order to be able to form my team."

- "Hi are you one of the organizers for the tournament? I just wanted to say that I noticed how you didn't just put teams randomly in a bracket; instead it seems that teams were seeded based on how well they did in previous tournaments or online qualifiers. I think that was a great idea since I could see and experience first-hand how it made the competition more balanced and fair for everyone."
- "Oh hi Gabriela! Sorry I haven't been able to go out with you much this month. I've been really busy competing in events around the island. It's been fun to play in events with different formats. Some are single elimination so you lose once you're out. Others are double elimination, round robin or that Swiss system where you keep playing people with similar records. Although I've been busy with tournaments and school work I've had a great time and have met a lot of people passionate about the same games as me."
- "Hey team, just a reminder that we have a match coming up this Saturday at 3 PM. Make sure to check in on the website at least 15 minutes before the match starts. If we don't check in within the grace period, our team will automatically forfeit the match. Let's make sure we're all on time and ready to play!"
- "Bro, last night's match was insane! Since after every match score were reported you could see how close each team was to winning. I remember in a round robin tournament two teams ended with the same number of wins, so they had to use things like head-to-head results or point differences to decide who placed higher. It made every point count, and it was so exciting to watch!"
- "The popularity the esports community is gaining is surprising. Even people who aren't playing still follow everything. I heard on reddit that some people keep checking the brackets, match schedules, and standings to see who is winning and who got knocked out. Some even stream or share updates on Instagram and Facebook. Yesterday I even heard my grandma talk about how some kid won a five thousand dollar prize on Fortnite tournament in Alabama. It's amazing to see how much interest there is in esports nowadays!"



Figure 2.1.1 – Tournament and Community Interaction Flow. This diagram illustrates the relationship between players, organizers, and communities. In this diagram: - **Blue rectangles** represent entities (players, teams, organizers, communities). - **Red diamonds** represent actions (register, create, update, check-in, etc.). - **Arrows** indicate the flow of interactions or dependencies between entities and actions. If you want to focus on entities, a class diagram could be used, with relations labeled by the actions they enable. Since this is not a standard UML diagram, the graphical elements are explained above for clarity.

2.1.2 Terminology

This section defines key domain concepts observed in esports tournaments. These terms originate from the real-world phenomena described in the rough sketch and serve as stable abstractions used consistently throughout requirements, design, and validation.

Each term emphasizes what exists or happens in the esports domain itself, without referencing interfaces or technical system behavior.

- **Player:** An individual who participates in competitive gaming events, forms part of a community, and may join or create teams.
- **Team:** A coordinated group of players who share a name, identity, and roster. Teams participate in tournaments and may designate a captain to manage administrative responsibilities.
- **Captain:** A team member who takes on leadership tasks such as inviting players, organizing the roster, communicating with organizers, and handling registration-related responsibilities.
- **Organizer:** A person or group that plans, schedules, and manages esports tournaments, defines eligibility rules, determines formats, and oversees match progression.

- Tournament: A structured competitive event in which teams face one another according to a defined format (e.g., single elimination, double elimination, Swiss, round robin).
- Match: A competitive encounter between two teams within a tournament, whose outcome contributes to bracket progress, standings, or ranking calculations.
- Bracket: The competitive structure that represents match pairings, progression paths, and advancement rules across the tournament's stages.
- Spectator: An individual who follows tournament progress, standings, schedules, or match outcomes, regardless of whether they actively compete.
- Community: A social group of players and teams who share common interests, participate in events, and interact across local or online competitive environments.
- Stage: A recognizable phase in the lifecycle of a tournament, such as announcement, registration, seeding, match progression, and finalization. Each stage has its own domain rules, deadlines, and phenomena that affect how teams advance or prepare for competition.

These terms establish conceptual stability across the documentation, ensuring that later requirements and designs reference the same domain meanings introduced here.

2.1.3 Relationship Between Rough Sketch and Terminology

The Rough Sketch captures informal, everyday statements from players, friends, and organizers, showing how people naturally describe tournaments, rosters, deadlines, formats, and eligibility in real-life esports communities. These unstructured observations reveal the raw phenomena of the domain: who acts, what happens, and what constraints exist.

The Terminology section formalizes these raw observations into stable domain concepts. Each term provides a precise name for a recurring idea that appears throughout the Rough Sketch but is expressed informally in different ways.

For example, participants talk about “checking in 15 minutes before the match” or “missing the grace period and forfeiting.” These conversational descriptions are abstracted into the concept of a Check-In Policy, which defines expectations and outcomes around attendance before match start times.

Statements about “needing four players,” “finding a fifth teammate,” or “only players from the west side can join” correspond to domain-level Eligibility Constraints and Roster Composition Rules.

Mentions of previous results, qualifiers, or balanced brackets are abstracted into Seeding Criteria, a domain concept describing how teams are ordered before competition begins.

When players discuss single elimination, double elimination, round robin, or Swiss formats, the terminology identifies these as elements of Tournament Format Specification, a stable concept describing the structural logic of competition.

Even casual comments about spectators “checking brackets,” “following standings,” or “watching streams” reflect the presence of Spectator Engagement, which the terminology formalizes as a domain concept capturing non-player participation.

This abstraction process ensures consistency and closure across the documentation: every informal phenomenon described in the Rough Sketch maps cleanly to a concept in the Terminology section, which will later align with requirements, design models, and function signatures.

2.1.4 Expanded Narrative

The esports tournament domain is structured around several key concepts: tournaments, teams, matches, organizers, communities, and stages. A **stage** is a phase in the tournament lifecycle (e.g., registration, bracket generation, match play, results update, closure). Each stage has its own rules, actions, and transitions.

- For single-elimination tournaments, the bracket is structured as a balanced binary tree, ensuring fair seeding based on rank or random assignment.

The process begins with an organizer announcing a tournament, specifying its format, rules, and registration window. Players form teams, designate captains, and register for the event. During the registration stage, eligibility is checked (account status, ranking, roster size). If too many teams register, a waitlist is created. When registration closes, the bracket is generated—often as a binary tree for single-elimination, or other structures for Swiss/round-robin formats. Teams may receive byes if the participant count is not a power of two.

- Teams may receive byes if the total participant count is not a power of two. As the tournament progresses through its stages, matches are played round by round. Winners advance to the next stage, losers are eliminated. After each match, results are updated, scores are recorded, and tiebreakers may be applied. The final stage is closure, where results are published and rankings updated. Throughout, communities and spectators follow progress, and organizers manage logistics and communications.

The narrative covers the full lifecycle, emphasizing how each stage (registration, bracket generation, match play, results, closure) plays a distinct role in the domain. The concept of “stage” is central: it structures the flow, determines available actions, and governs transitions between phases.

2.1.5 Unified Domain Concepts and Operations

[.hl-yellow]#Entities, actions, events, and behaviors are all phenomena in the esports domain. They are not separated into distinct sections, but are described together to show how they interact and support domain observations.

- **Entities:** Team, Tournament, Match, Player, Organizer, Community, Stage
- **Actions/Operations:** Create tournament, register team, generate bracket, assign captain, update match result, record forfeit, send notification, perform map veto, check-in team

- **Events:** Registration window closes, match completed, bracket generated, player disconnect, roster update deadline reached
- **Behaviors:** Run tournament flow, handle registration, update bracket progression, manage real-time updates

Each action/operation is paired with its function signature, showing how it expresses domain observations. For example:

- **registerTeam(team, tournament):** Used when a team registers for a tournament. The function requires a team and a tournament; teams are created by players, tournaments by organizers. If you need a team, use a function like `createTeam(player, name, ...)` (not shown here, but implied by the domain).
- **updateTeamScore(teamID, points):** Updates a team's score. Points may be produced by match results, so the function should clarify where points come from (e.g., `recordMatchResult` returns points). If you have only a teamID, you may need to resolve it to a team object via the tournament or a lookup function. Alternatively, `updateTeamScore` could take a team object directly, or the Match object could be responsible for updating scores for all teams involved.

These decisions require discussion and negotiation among the project team. For example, should `updateTeamScore` take a teamID or a team object? Should the Match object update scores for all teams? Each approach has tradeoffs and may require changes to the implementation. The function signatures are grouped with their actions/operations to clarify how they support domain scenarios.

2.1.6 Function Signatures (Grouped with Actions)

Function signatures define how operations are represented programmatically, describing inputs, outputs, and failure conditions. They are grouped with their corresponding actions/operations to clarify how they support domain scenarios and observations.

[Account creation flow] | *account_creation.png*

Figure 2.1.2-Account Creation Flow

- **createTournament(organizer, name, format, maxSlots, rules) → Tournament | Failure**
 - Creates a new tournament entry with defined parameters.
- **registerTeam(team, tournament) → Confirmation | Waitlist | Denied**
 - Registers a team if it meets eligibility requirements and if slots are available.

[Visual diagram of state transitions] | *Visual diagram of state transitions.png*

Figure 2.1.3 - Example registration flow

- **generateBrackets(tournament) → BracketStructure | Failure**
 - Creates a bracket layout based on participant count and format (single/double elimination).

- **recordMatchResult(matchID, winnerID, score) → UpdatedBracket | Failure**
 - Updates match data and propagates the winning team to the next round.
- **updateTeamScore(teamID, points) → UpdatedTeam | Failure**
 - Adjusts a team's total score and updates leaderboard standings. Points are produced by match results.
- **checkInTeam(teamID, tournamentID) → StatusUpdated | Timeout**
 - Verifies attendance before match start; returns timeout if grace period expires.

[image1] | *image1.png*

Figure 2.1.4 -Example check in flow

Each function maintains closure within the domain: the output (e.g., a BracketStructure or UpdatedTeam) can directly serve as input to another function in the system, supporting modularity and composability in software design.

Design decisions about function parameters (e.g., using teamID vs. team object, updating scores via Match or Team) should be discussed and negotiated by the project team. Implementation may need to be revised as the domain model evolves.#

2.2 Requirements

2.2.1 User Stories, Epics, Features

Epics

- As a gamer, I want to discover local tournaments and communities, so that I can participate on the tournaments and meet players with similar interests to myself.
- The system must provide games with tools to search, filter and join local and online tournaments by game, skill level and location, this will foster community engagement and participation.
- As a tournament organizer, I want to announce and manage events so that I can attract the maximum number of participants and grow the competitive scene.
- The system must provide organizers with a platform to create, publish and manage tournament events, this includes bracket generation, participant registration and notification.
- As a competitive player, I want to track my performance and rankings, so that I can measure progress and compare myself with others.
- The system must support the collection, storage and display of player data, allowing users to view ranking, match histories, and statistics on their performance.
- As a casual player, I want to join or create teams for my favorite games so that I can play cooperatively and find new friends to play my favorite games.

- The system must support users in creating, joining and managing gaming communities, this includes team formation, messaging and even participation, in order to enhance long-term user engagement.

User Stories

- As a gamer, I want to follow specific communities so that I receive notifications about upcoming events.
- As a gamer, I want to create a new community for a game without an existing one so that I can gather players with similar interests.
- As a competitive player, I want to view my local ranking so that I can see how I compare with others in my region.
- As a competitive gamer, I want to join a team for my favorite game so that I can participate in team-based competitions.
- As an organizer, I want to create tournament brackets so that matches are structured and easy to follow.
- As an organizer, I want to notify users about new tournaments so that they are aware and can sign up.
- As a games, I require a system that must be able of providing a way to follow specific communities and automatically receive notifications for upcoming tournaments and events.
- As a gamer, I require a system that must be able of supporting the creation of new communities for games not yet listed.
- As a competitive player, I require a system that must display accurate local ranking based on official tournaments results.
- As a competitive player, I require a system that must provide a leaderboard interface that updates after each match.
- As an organizer, I require a system that must be able of providing tools for automatic bracket generation and real-time result tracking.
- As an organizer, I require a system that must be able of sending notification to registered participants when a new tournament or event is created.
- As a casual gamer, I require a system that must provide a simple interface to join or create teams for friendly or competitive play.
- As an organizer, i require a system that must provide communication tools, such as an announcement board, to interact with participants.

Features

- Tournament and event search by both game and location.
- Community following and customizable notifications.

- Local and regional ranking system based on tournament results.
- Team creation and management tools.
- Bracket generation for competitions.
- Organizer tools for posting and updating events.
- Option to create new communities for games without an existing competitive scene.
- Tournament Discovery: The system must provide search filters by game, skill tier, and proximity to help users find events.
- Tournament Management: The system must allow organizers to configure tournament details, such as rules, registration limits, and brackets as well as publishing updates.
- Ranking and Statistics: The system must compute and update leaderboards after each tournament, storing individual and team statistics.
- Community Management: The system must provide means for users to create communities, invite members and post discussion threads.
- Notification and Alert System: The system must notify users about new tournaments, team invitations, and ranking changes.
- Team Coordination: The system must enable players to form teams and register as one for competitions.

2.2.2 Personas

Persona 1: Alex the Competitive Player

- **Age:** 21
- **Background:** University student, plays multiple esports titles, highly motivated by rankings and performance.
- **Goals:**
 - Find tournaments to test and improve skills.
 - Track rankings and stats across games.
- **Frustrations:**
 - Difficult to keep up with scattered tournament announcements.
 - Lacks a centralized platform to measure performance.

Alex is a computer science major who spends his free time practicing games like CSGO and League of Legends. Outside gaming, He balances university coursework with a part-time job tutoring. He is data driven and competitive, often analyzing his match performance and stats. His ideal platform is one that automatically records tournament results, visualizes ranking and helps him identify skill gaps. He also values social feature that help him connect with other players for practice sessions.

Alex, 21, is a computer science major who spends his free time practicing games like CSGO and League of Legends. He likes grinding ranked modes in these games, he uses gaming as a way to climb and improve himself, seeking the feeling of progress. Outside of gaming, he balances university coursework with a part-time job as a tutor. He is competitive and driven by data, often analyzing his match performance and stats. He values structure and transparency, hating vague tournament posts and unclear rules. When joining events, he searches for clear formats and start times due to already having to juggle college assignments, exams, and a part-time job. He enjoys joining tournaments with the purpose of competing with friends, but coordinating schedules is difficult. Most Discord servers he ends up joining are cluttered with several announcements and outdated events. He wants to quickly see competitive events and register quickly. A typical day in Alex's life usually starts with classes and study sessions. In between lectures, he checks several Discord servers and tournament pages, but many of them are either too late at night or have complicated and confusing sign-up processes. After finishing his homework, he likes to immediately jump into a ranked game in order to make use of the free time he has.#

Persona 2: Maria the Organizer

- **Age:** 34

- **Background:** Works in event management, organizes local gaming tournaments on weekends.

- **Goals:**

- Announce tournaments easily to the right audience.
- Manage brackets and notify participants quickly.

- **Frustrations:**

- Promotion spread thin across many platforms.
- Hard to build consistent communities for recurring events.

Maria works full time for a community recreation center and runs gaming events as a passion project. She got into gaming recently thanks to a couple of friends is detail oriented, managing the logistics of the events as well as promotion across multiple social media platforms. Her biggest challenge is keeping registration data organized and communicating efficiently with participants. She needs a platform that makes event promotion and bracket management easier as well as updating results that help her build a loyal player base.

Maria, 34, works full time for a community center, she also organizes and runs gaming events as a passion project. She recently got into gaming events thanks to a couple of friends as she usually was the one to organize their matches and friend group events. She is detail oriented, managing the logistics of events as well as promotion across multiple social media platforms, the scheduling of tournaments and the registration of them while also keeping track of the results. Organization and efficiency are one of her values, her biggest challenge is keeping track of the registration and keeping the data structured while communicating in an effective way with all the participants. She is usually spread thin with promotion across multiple platforms, making it difficult and challenging to build a consistent community. A typical day for Maria starts with her regular work at the community center.

After work she sets up brackets, posts announcements and searches for participants while making sure the ones she has are aware of when, and where the events are going to be. With the lack of a streamlined system, most of her time is suspended by moving data from forms, spreadsheets and special media.

Persona 3: Liam the Casual Gamer

- **Age:** 26
- **Background:** Plays games for fun after work, sometimes interested in casual competitions.
- **Goals:**
 - Discover local communities for his favorite games.
 - Join teams to participate in friendly competitions.
- **Frustrations:**
 - Overwhelmed by too many platforms and event sources.
 - Wants simple notifications without constantly monitoring social media.

Liam works as a graphic designer and enjoys unwinding with friends in games like Rocket League and R.E.P.O. He values simplicity and convenience, he does not want to browse ten discord servers just to end up finding a small weekend tournament. He is motivated by social interactions rather than simply winning, and wants a system that shows casual events nearby, has easy sign ups and minimal notifications.

Liam, 27, works as a graphic designer and enjoys unwinding and decompressing with friends by playing co-op games like Rocket League and R.E.P.O.—games that let him relax and laugh with his friends. Gaming for him is a social activity, not a competition. He values simplicity and convenience. His work inbox is constantly cluttered with notifications, deadlines, client comments, and requests—something he does not want to replicate when gaming. This is why he prefers to use only one Discord server with his close friend group instead of joining multiple servers he would need to read through, and why he mutes most apps on his phone. He does not want to browse through ten Discord servers just to find a small weekend tournament that might not even interest him and then forces him to fill out an overly complicated registration form. He is motivated by social interactions rather than winning; he wants to have fun with his friends without worrying about long sign-ups or having to go out of his way to find casual events. Liam plays games to decompress, not to deal with more stress. He may join a tournament, but only if the sign-up process is quick and does not involve overly long or tedious forms. A typical day for Liam follows a familiar pattern. He wakes up early, prepares for work, and checks an email inbox already packed with notifications, which adds to his stress. After work, he is mentally exhausted and wants to unwind by playing co-op games with friends. However, sometimes they cannot find any events to join and end up spending their available playtime just searching through several Discord servers and other sites—many of which require lengthy registration processes that feel more like work than fun.

2.2.3 Domain Requirements

- The system-to-be shall require each event to be linked to an existing video game.
- The system-to-be shall require at least one registered user to be assigned as an organizer before an event can be created.
- The system-to-be shall require event modifications and/or cancellations to be performed exclusively by assigned event organizers.
- The system-to-be shall require all events to include a starting date, ending date, and a location (physical or online URL).
- The system-to-be shall ensure that the ending date is later than the starting date.
- The system-to-be shall enforce that each team registered in an event consists of at least one user account.
- The system-to-be shall block registration of empty teams.
- The system-to-be shall require organizers to define a maximum number of participants (teams or players) for each event.
- The system-to-be shall prevent additional registrations for an event once the defined participant limit has been reached.
- The system-to-be shall automatically disable registration and editing for a specific event once it has concluded.
- The system-to-be shall ensure results of each event are available to users for ranking and visualization.
- The system-to-be shall update team and/or player rankings based on recorded results of completed events.
- The system-to-be shall prevent an event from being created without an organizer.
- The system-to-be must prevent duplicate teams or event names.

2.2.4 Interface Requirements

- The system-to-be must provide a way for users to create events, which must have a start and end date, a location, an organizer (usually the user that created the event) and a subject or game the event will be about. Event properties must be stored as: a date, in the format year, month (by index starting at 0), day, hour, and minute, a location name or address, a user ID, and a subject name or event. In addition, the system-to-be must provide a means to edit events created by them.
- The system-to-be must reject any attempt by a user to create an event/team with a duplicate name of an existing event/team within the database and provide an appropriate warning upon creation attempt.
- The system-to-be must provide the means to be able to search for user created events and communities and provide a way to filter these by categories, such as by location or subject.

- The system must track and update user rankings as needed.
- The system-to-be must rank users based on their performance in events they have participated in, utilizing a custom algorithm, and provide a means for users to see their rankings and compare them with other user rankings.
- The system-to-be must provide a means for users to join teams and communities of interest and provide a means for users to communicate via messaging with one another within those teams and communities.
- If a community or team does not exist for a certain game or subject, the system-to-be must provide a way for the user to create one with the desired subject.
- The system-to-be must provide a means for users to edit their event properties, start and end dates, location, and subject, requiring that the user originally created the event and the event has not passed its start date.
- The system-to-be must provide a form through which users can register for events to mark and record their participation in the event.
- The system-to-be must reject any attempts users make to register to an event past the event's start date.
- The system-to-be must provide a way for an organizer of an event to view the results and/or progress of the event, including after the event has finished.
- The system-to-be must notify, whether by email or SMS, users of new or existing events, teams, and communities relevant to the user's interest.
- The system-to-be must provide a means for tournament organizers to publish announcements regarding upcoming events or community updates that must be visible to all participants.

2.2.5 Machine Requirements

- The system-to-be must be able to process simultaneous requests, such as joining and creating events or community interactions, from at least 450 active users without exceeding an average response time of 2 seconds per request.
- The system-to-be must maintain an uptime of at least 99% of the time per month. Excluding the scheduled maintenance that must not exceed 3 hours per session.
- The system-to-be must ensure the integrity and availability of user data. Including secure password storage and role-based access to restrict access to sensitive data.
- The system-to-be must ideally maintain a latency of 200 - 600 ms, in user interactions such as post creation functionality, tournament registration and community interactions with a user base as big as 750 concurrent players.

2.3 Implementation

The implementation stage translates the requirements described in Section 2.2 into a working system.

While requirements define **what** the platform must achieve, the implementation details **how** these goals were realized.

For Milestone 2, this section has been expanded to include current progress on the Profiles module, showing concrete examples of backend and frontend integration that transform previous design concepts into a functional system.

The **software architecture** captures the big picture of the system:

- Main modules include authentication, user profiles, tournament management, match reporting, and community management.
- These modules communicate through well defined APIs and shared data stored in Firestore.
- A backend service (Node.js/Express) now handles the Profiles module, which interacts with Firestore and the React client through REST endpoints.
- The local environment has been successfully tested and launched, confirming connectivity between modules and databases.

The `/profiles` endpoint was used for testing profile retrieval functionality in the local development environment.

The **software design** explains how each component is realized:

- **Authentication:** Implemented with Firebase Authentication and OAuth2 providers such as Google, Discord, and Twitch.
- **User profiles:** Stored in Firestore, including usernames, emails, stats, teams, and communities.
- **Tournament management:** Collections store brackets, matches, and schedules, enforcing limits on participants like defined in Section 2.2.3 Domain Requirements.
- **Match reporting:** Organizers and players update results, which automatically update user rankings.
- **Communities and teams:** Users can create or join them, ensuring inclusivity and adaptability.
- **Profiles module (Milestone 2 addition):** Integrates CRUD operations and privacy settings.

Implemented functions such as `getParticipatedTournaments()` within the Profiles module retrieve user data directly from Firestore, ensuring up-to-date synchronization between the backend and the database.

Additionally, asynchronous functions like `saveProfile`, `getProfile`, and `updateProfile` manage the creation, retrieval, and updating of user profiles within Firestore, maintaining accurate and timestamped records.

Architecture Diagram: The following UML/Architecture diagram illustrates how the Profiles module connects the frontend React client with the backend API, Firebase Authentication, Firestore, and related modules.

Profiles Module Architecture (Milestone 2)

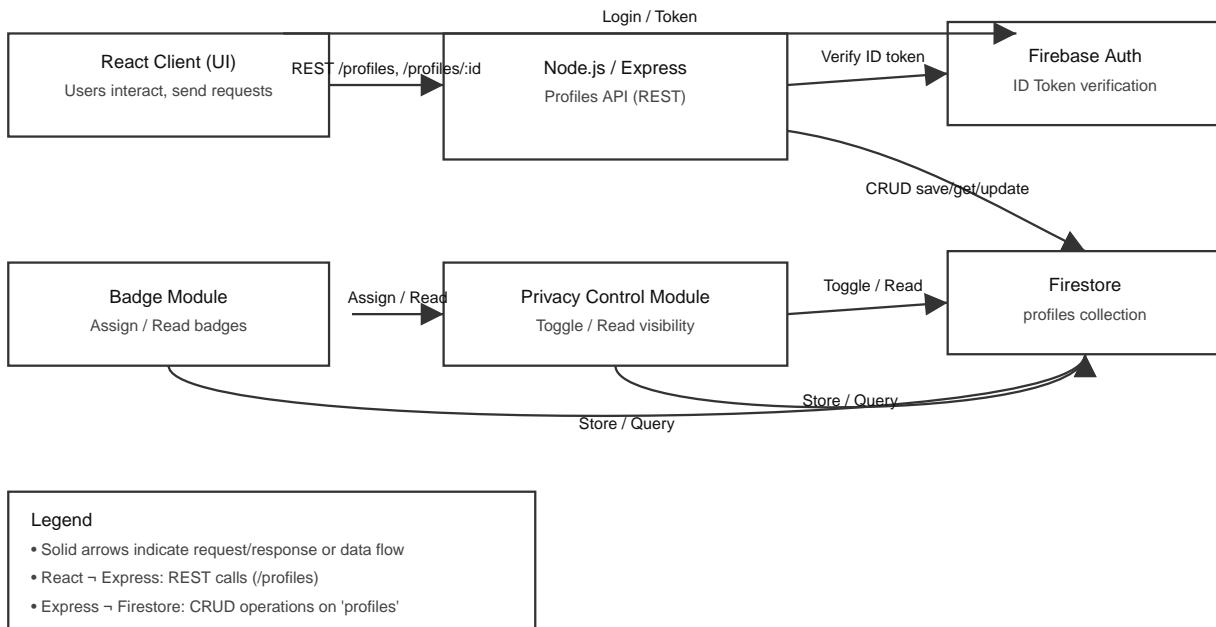


Figure 1. Image: Profiles Module Architecture (Milestone 2)

Diagrams and screen mockups complement the text:

- Architecture diagrams highlight module interactions.
- Sequence diagrams show workflows such as user login and event creation.
- A UML or architecture diagram now illustrates how the Profiles module interacts with the Badges and PrivacyControls components (see [profiles_architecture.svg](#)).
- Figma mockups illustrate how the interface supports usage scenarios.

2.3.1 Selected Fragments of the Implementation

Selected fragments are only included when they clarify explanations and complement the documentation.

For this stage of the project, no fragments are presented since the system is still under development. Once code and designs are available, they will be added to illustrate how Section 2.2 requirements are met in practice.

For Milestone 2, the following code excerpts from the Profiles module demonstrate Firestore integration and CRUD functionality. These fragments show how user-related data is retrieved, created, and updated through asynchronous operations, confirming full connectivity between the backend and the Firestore database.

```

import { collection, getDocs } from "firebase/firestore";
import { db } from '../lib.firebaseio.js';

// All console logs are for debugging purposes to understand the Firestore data and see
// if we are fetching it correctly.
// The debugging would be seen in the browser console.
async function getParticipatedTournaments() {
    const querySnapshot = await getDocs(collection(db, "User"));

    console.log("== FIRESTORE DATA STRUCTURE ==");
    console.log("Total documents:", querySnapshot.size);

    querySnapshot.forEach((doc) => {
        console.log("Document ID:", doc.id);
        console.log("Document data:", doc.data());
        console.log("All fields in this document:", Object.keys(doc.data()));
        console.log("---");
    });
}

const User = querySnapshot.docs.map((doc) => ({
    id: doc.id,
    ...doc.data()
}));

return User;
}

export default getParticipatedTournaments;

```

Explanation: This function retrieves all documents from the “User” collection in Firestore and displays key information through console logs. It verifies that Firestore connectivity and data structure are working correctly in the current environment. This implementation satisfies the system requirement that **“the system must provide a way to retrieve stored user data from Firestore.”**

The following fragment complements the previous example by showing how user profile information is created, retrieved, and updated. This code implements the CRUD logic for the Profiles module and ensures that user data is stored with proper timestamps and validation.

```

import { db } from '../lib.firebaseio.js';
import { doc, setDoc, getDoc, updateDoc, serverTimestamp } from 'firebase/firestore';

/**
 * @param {Object} profileData
 * @param {string} profileData.email
 * @param {string} profileData.name

```

```

* @param {string} profileData.photoUrl
* @param {string} profileData.role
*/
export async function saveProfile(profileData) {
  if (!profileData.email || !profileData.name || !profileData.role) {
    throw new Error('Campos obligatorios faltantes: email, name o role');
  }

  const ref = doc(db, 'profiles', profileData.email);
  await setDoc(ref, {
    ...profileData,
    createdAt: serverTimestamp()
  });

  return { success: true };
}

/**
 * @param {string} email
 */
export async function getProfile(email) {
  const ref = doc(db, 'profiles', email);
  const snap = await getDoc(ref);

  if (!snap.exists()) {
    return null;
  }
  return snap.data();
}

/**
 * @param {string} email
 * @param {Object} updates
 */
export async function updateProfile(email, updates) {
  const ref = doc(db, 'profiles', email);
  await updateDoc(ref, {
    ...updates,
    updatedAt: serverTimestamp()
  });

  return { success: true };
}

```

Explanation: These asynchronous functions (`saveProfile`, `getProfile`, and `updateProfile`) manage CRUD operations for user profiles. They interact directly with Firestore, adding timestamps (`createdAt`, `updatedAt`) to track data modifications. This code demonstrates how the system fulfills requirements

such as “the system must provide a way to create and manage user profile data” and “the system must provide means to update stored information reliably.”

Best practices followed in this documentation:

- **No screenshots** of code — only properly formatted snippets.
- **Scalable images** (SVG, PDF) for diagrams and mockups instead of raster images (JPEG, PNG).
- **Fragments included only when they clarify**, never for their own sake.

3 Analytic Part

3.1 Concept Analysis

Based on our understanding of the esports domain and the problem space, we identify the following key concepts with their derivation from stakeholder input:

Game vs Gaming Community: **Games** are the software titles (Tekken, Valorant), while **Gaming Communities** are groups of players who compete in specific games within geographic regions.

Derived from: "people who play Tekken" and "Valorant players in our city" indicate distinct player groups organized around specific game titles within geographic boundaries.

Tournament vs Match: **Tournaments** are organized competitive events with multiple participants, while **Matches** are individual competitions between players/teams within tournaments. The bracket reference indicates tournaments contain structured match progressions.

Derived from: "organize tournaments," "track results from multiple events," and "bracket" references demonstrate the hierarchical relationship between tournaments and their constituent matches.

Geographic Locality: Multiple references to "local," "in our city," and "geographic areas" reveal that competitive gaming operates within **Local Competitive Scenes** - geographically-bounded communities where players can feasibly attend in-person events.

Derived from: "hard to know who's actually good in our area," "local competitive scene," and "in our city" emphasize the geographic boundaries that define competitive communities.

Performance and Rankings: The "3rd place" and "ranking across events" statements show that **Competition Results** and **Player Rankings** are important domain concepts that currently exist in fragmented form.

Derived from: "I got 3rd place at X tournament," "track my performance across events," and "hard to know who's actually good", indicates that performance tracking and comparative rankings are central concerns.

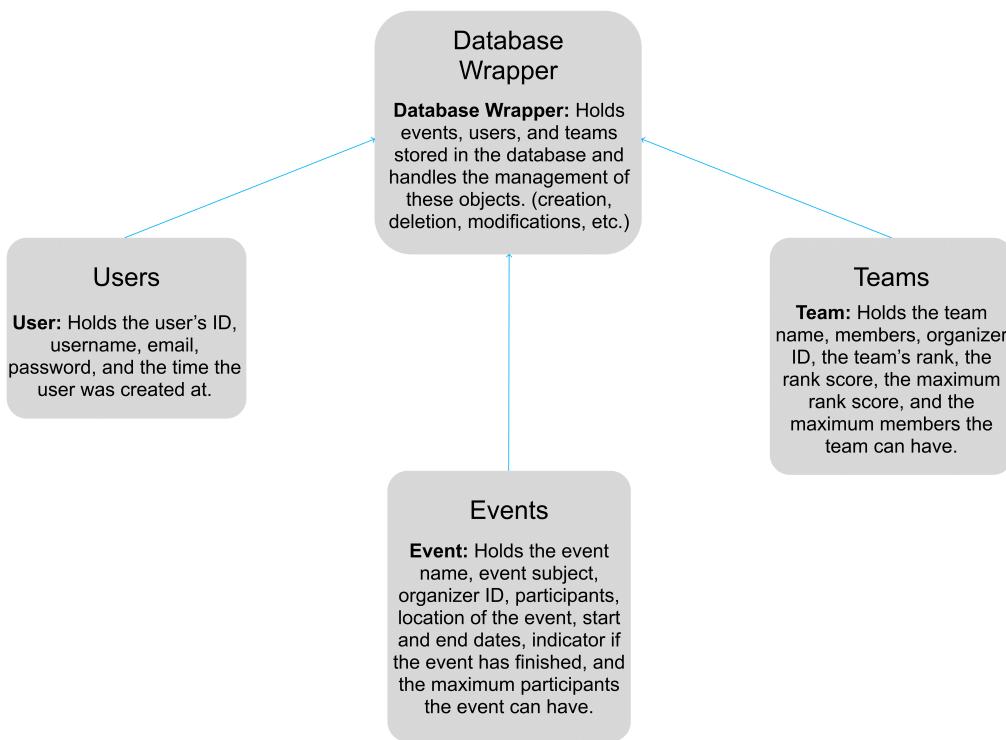
Individual vs Team Competition: Some games support both individual and team play (e.g., fighting

games typically individual, MOBAs typically team-based). Our domain model must accommodate both.

Derived from: References to "players" (individual) and the diversity of game types mentioned (Tekken as fighting game, Valorant as team-based) imply different competition structures.

Casual vs Competitive Players: The distinction between someone who "plays games" and someone who "competes in tournaments" is crucial for our domain focus.

Derived from: "people who play Tekken" versus "organize tournaments" and "track results from multiple events" distinguish recreational players from competitive participants who engage in structured competition.



The diagram above illustrates our system's data architecture, which directly implements the domain concepts identified in our analysis. The architecture consists of four primary components:

Database Wrapper: Serves as the central data management layer, handling the creation, deletion, and modification of events, users, and teams. This component ensures consistent data operations across all entity types and maintains data integrity throughout the system.

Users Entity: Represents individual competitive players (mapping to our "Competitive Players" concept), storing user ID, username, email, password, and account creation timestamp. This entity distinguishes tournament participants from casual players.

Teams Entity: Accommodates team-based competition (supporting our "Individual vs Team Competition" concept), containing team name, members, organizer ID, rank metrics, and capacity constraints. This enables team-based games while maintaining performance tracking.

Events Entity: Implements our "Tournament" concept, storing event name, game subject, organizer, participants, location (supporting "Geographic Locality"), dates, completion status, and participant capacity. This entity provides the foundation for tracking "Competition Results" across the "Local Competitive Scene."

The relationships between entities enable tracking individual and team performance across multiple events, managing team compositions, associating events with geographic locations, and linking organizers to their tournaments.

3.2 validation and verification

Validation determines whether stakeholders agree with our understanding of the esports domain as we have documented it.

Domain Concept Validation:

Present our identified concepts to stakeholders and ask for their agreement:

- Present our concept of **Gaming Community** as "groups of players who compete in specific games within geographic regions" to community members and verify this reflects their experience
- Share our understanding of **Local Competitive Scene** as "geographically-bounded communities where players can feasibly attend in-person events" with tournament organizers and participants

Domain Understanding Validation:

Present our domain analysis directly to stakeholders:

- Share our understanding that tournaments contain structured match progressions organized in brackets, and verify this reflects how competitive events actually operate
- Show our understanding that competition results and player rankings currently exist in fragmented form across different platforms, and ask stakeholders if this characterizes their current situation

Terminology Validation:

Present our terminology definitions to stakeholders and ask for confirmation:

- Confirm that our definition of **Match** as individual competitions within tournaments aligns with how stakeholders use this term
- Check that our concept boundaries between different domain entities match stakeholder understanding

Verification Strategy

All concepts in the domain are used consistently across documentation, requirements, and

architecture. Requirements clearly trace back to domain properties, and every property that affects the system generates the right requirements. The software architecture covers all specified requirements without gaps, with components having clear responsibilities. The data model represents all domain concepts without conflicts. Implementation matches the design, with unit tests covering all components and interfaces working as specified. Finally, every requirement has a matching test case, and testing environments reflect the operational conditions defined.

Conceptual Consistency: All concepts in the domain are used consistently across documentation, requirements, and architecture. Requirements clearly trace back to domain properties, and every property that affects the system generates the right requirements. **Architectural Completeness:** The software architecture covers all specified requirements without gaps, with components having clear responsibilities. The data model represents all domain concepts without conflicts. **Implementation Alignment:** Implementation matches the design, with comprehensive test coverage ensuring correctness. Every requirement has a matching test case using the following test types: **Unit Tests:** Cover individual component logic, domain model behavior, and business rule validation. These tests verify that individual classes and methods function correctly in isolation. **Integration Tests:** Verify interactions between system components, database operations, and service layer functionality. These tests ensure that the Database Wrapper correctly manages Users, Teams, and Events entities. **API Tests:** Validate interface contracts, request/response formats, and endpoint behavior. These tests confirm that external interfaces adhere to specifications and handle edge cases appropriately. **End-to-End Tests:** Confirm complete user workflows from tournament creation through result tracking. These tests simulate real user scenarios, such as creating an account, joining a team, registering for an event, and viewing rankings. **Acceptance Tests:** Verify that implemented features meet stakeholder requirements as defined in user stories. These tests ensure that the system delivers the value promised to competitive gaming communities. Testing environments reflect the operational conditions defined in requirements, with test data representing realistic competitive gaming scenarios.

Success Criteria

Validation Success Indicators: - Stakeholders recognize their experiences in our domain scenarios and confirm our understanding is accurate - Stakeholders agree with our concept definitions and the relationships we've identified between domain entities - When stakeholders suggest modifications, they represent refinements rather than fundamental misunderstandings of the domain

Verification Success Indicators: - All cross-references between project documents are accurate and consistent - Domain concepts are used consistently across all development phases - Requirements properly trace to domain properties without gaps or contradictions - Software architecture adequately addresses all specified requirements without conflicts - Each requirement maps to at least one test case of the appropriate type(s)

Application of Topics

Algebras and Closure Under Operations

The project demonstrates algebraic closure through refined function signatures across multiple domains. Event and Team classes evolved from long parameter lists to single initializer objects with implicit defaults, ensuring valid object states. Tournament bracket generation implements closure through the `generateBrackets(tournament) → BracketStructure | Failure` function, which takes tournament parameters and returns a complete bracket structure or explicit failure state.

Agile Practices

Following Scrum methodology with bi-weekly sprints, the team organized around specialized roles including Managers, Team Leaders, and Development Teams (Database/Backend, Events, Profiles, Social Features, UI). Weekly ceremonies included sprint planning, progress reviews, and retrospectives. GitHub issues tracked feature development through branching and pull requests. This structure enabled continuous delivery of backend features and improved cross-team communication.

Agile is a software development approach which prioritized delivering working software in small, frequent iterations while adapting to feedback such as changing system requirement or user necessities. Agile encourages continuous collaboration, constant improvement and incremental delivery. Our team follows the scrum methodology, which structures development into bi-weekly cycles called sprints. After each sprint it is intended to have a potentially shippable increment of the project.

Team Roles

- Managers: Ensures the scrum process is followed and manages the whole team.
- Team Leaders: They coordinate weekly meetings, verify and approve issues before the managers view them and are up to date with the achievements of every member on their team.
- Development Teams: Database and Backend, events and notifications, Profiles, social features, and UI teams in charge of developing the frontend and backend tasks.

Decision-Making Processes

The team applied systematic evaluation methods for technical choices, such as the communication platform selection comparing Email versus Discord. Using weighted scoring matrices based on non-functional requirements (speed, ease of use, organization, scalability), Discord was selected with a score of 1.8 versus Email's 0.4. Similar evaluation processes were used for database design and architecture decisions.

To make an informed decision, both options were compared using Non-Functional Requirements (NFRs). The qualitative attributes of a system rather than its specific functions. The chosen criteria were:

Speed of Communication - How fast users can exchange information.

Ease of Use - How intuitive and accessible the platform is for all team members.

Information Organization - How effectively messages and files can be structured and retrieved later.

Scalability - How easily the platform can handle team growth in members, channels, and activities.

Process Modeling

Petri nets modeled competing processes in tournament registration, particularly for limited slot allocation. Sequence diagrams illustrated tournament lifecycle interactions between hosts and participants. State charts defined tournament progression through creation, registration, match progression, and completion states.

Petri Nets help visualize how different backend functions interact dynamically within the tournament system.

In our project, Petri Nets work as graphical representations of workflows inside the backend system, for tournament creation, registration, and progression. Each place represents a specific system state, while each transition models a backend function or event triggered by user or system actions.

Real-Time System Design

The implementation uses Firebase's real-time capabilities with React state management for live bracket updates. Cloud Firestore's `onSnapshot()` listeners provide immediate data synchronization, while React's `useEffect` and `useState` hooks manage component state updates. This enables automatic bracket propagation when match results change.

The real-time updating feature ensures that tournament brackets in the eSports web app stay synchronized across all users without requiring manual refreshes.

Tournament Algorithms

Single elimination bracket generation implements mathematical models using power-of-two calculations, bye allocations, and balanced binary tree structures. The system handles various tournament formats with algorithms for participant counting, round calculation ($\text{ceiling}(\log_2 n)$), and fair seeding through random shuffling or rank-based sorting.

Diagrams

[app flow diagram] | *app_flow_diagram.png*

App bootstraps Main and pulls in domain models (Team, Events), UI (Components, Pages, CommSocial), logic (Services, Functions), and persistence (Database, Lib). Arrows indicate directional dependencies (e.g., Pages compose Components; Services read/write Database; Functions handle event triggers).

In practice this means user interactions flow from Pages → Services → Database, yielding clear separation of concerns, easier testing, and safer evolution of UI and storage/persistence layers.

LogBook

Section Name	Member	Added or Modified	Description
Rough Sketch	Pedro Bonilla	Added	Added a Flowchart to better explain the way communities, players, teams, and organizers work.
Informative Section 1.1	Yamilet Gomez	Modified	Clarified distinction between clients and stakeholders; added explanation on internal team communication to prevent dependency issues; rephrased statement about project being carried out only by students.
Descriptive Section 2.1.1 - 2.1.6	Hector Rivera	Modified	Modified several sections to improve clarity and fix formatting issues in the Narrative, Domain Terminology, and Function Signatures sections.
Introduction Section	Jayden Sánchez	Added	Added the presentation page, table of contents, and legend to define the structure of the documentation and introduced the introductory part to explain the project's purpose and organization.

Section Name	Member	Added or Modified	Description
Analytical Part Section 3-1 - 3-2	Ricardo Burgos	Modified	Enhanced concept analysis with quote derivations; added database architecture diagram explanation; expanded verification strategy with five test types and coverage metrics.
Requirements Section 2.2.3 - 2.2.5	Andrés Cruz Zapata	Modified	Rephrased all requirements to improve clarity and provide more detailed descriptions for each requirement established.
Informative Section 1.2 - 1.4	Yamilet Gómez	Modified	Integrated “situation, needs, and ideas” with clearer examples of domain and requirements engineering. Rephrased “platform” to “hub” to avoid confusion with “system”, and added focus on small-scale tournaments.
Informative Section 1.2 - 1.4	Yamilet Gómez	Modified	Integrate section 1.4 with 1.2 and 1.3, in order to completely delete section 1.4
Descriptive Sections 2.2.1-2.2.2	Pedro Bonilla	Modified	Rephrased to improve clarity and provide more detail as per feedback.

Section Name	Member	Added or Modified	Description
Derived Goals	Jayden Sánchez	Modified	Revised the Derived Goals section to clarify their independence from the main objectives and strengthen the section's purpose.
Application of Topics	Abby Gotay Almonte	Added	Wrote Application of Topics section, taking into account multiple LTTs.
Descriptive Section 2.1.1 - 2.1.6	Héctor Rivera	Modified	Refactored the entire Domain Description subsection to align with professor feedback. Integrated life-like Rough Sketch statements, corrected domain terminology, restructured Events/Actions/Behaviors, and reorganized function signatures under corresponding actions. Ensured all content reflects real-world domain phenomena without referencing system behavior.