SC2002 OBJECT ORIENTED DESIGN & PROGRAMMING

Internship Placement Management System

Declaration of Original Work for SC/CE/CZ2002 Assignment

We hereby declare that the attached group assignment has been researched, undertaken, completed, and submitted as a collective effort by the group members listed below.

We have honoured the principles of academic integrity and have upheld the Student Code of Academic Conduct in the completion of this work.

We understand that if plagiarism is found in the assignment, then lower marks or no marks will be awarded for the assessed work. In addition, disciplinary actions may be taken.

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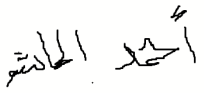
ALHASHIM AHMED SALEH T (U2520942G)	SC2002	SCE4	
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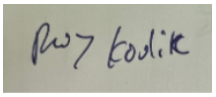
Roy Koulik (U2421208L)	SC2002	SCE4	
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1. Understanding Requirements & Summary

This console-based Internship Placement Management System supports three roles—**Student**, **Company Representative**, and **Career Centre Staff**—and manages the end-to-end internship lifecycle (posting → application → offer/acceptance → withdrawal). Students browse visible, in-window postings matched to their profile, apply (with caps/eligibility), accept offers, and request withdrawals. Representatives create and manage their own postings but cannot self-approve. Staff govern the process by authorising representatives, approving/rejecting postings, and adjudicating withdrawals. State is persisted to CSV files and exposed via a role-specific, menu-driven CLI. Non-functional priorities include separation of concerns, a repeatable Maven build (runnable JAR), and an architecture that remains easy to extend (e.g., new eligibility checks, reports) without disrupting core flows.

This report explains the design decisions and OO techniques used, including a UML class diagram, application of SOLID, and key design considerations. It also presents test cases with results and a reflection on challenges, lessons learned, and targeted improvements.

2. Design Considerations

The design follows a Boundary–Control–Entity architecture aligned with MVC principles to separate domain state, application workflows, and user interaction. Domain models in com.internshipapp.models are authoritative for data and local invariants. User (abstract) is specialised by Student, CompanyRepresentative, and CareerCenterStaff. Internship models posting attributes and capacity. Application captures the bond between a student and an internship with lifecycle status. WithdrawalRequest provides a durable request envelope with a UUID and timestamp and Report encapsulates generated analytics. Application logic is centralised in manager classes within com.internshipapp.controllers. UserManager loads users, authenticates logins, and authorises representatives. InternshipManager creates postings, manages approval and visibility, cascades deletion cleanly, and generates reports. ApplicationManager governs the application lifecycle, including creation, offer acceptance, and the end-to-end withdrawal workflow. The CLI boundary (com.internshipapp.ui) remains intentionally thin. UserMenu defines the UI contract and is realised by StudentMenu, CompanyRepMenu, and StaffMenu, while App strings everything together, installs Jansi for legible output, loads CSV state, and dispatches to the correct menu post-authentication. Persistence is embedded in the managers for this submission, but the code is structured so that file I/O can be extracted into repositories and injected, enabling storage evolution without disturbing business logic or UI.

3. Assumptions Made

The system assumes a single-user, single-process CLI environment with small CSV datasets suitable for linear reads and writes. Students can hold at most three active applications, only applications in the OFFERED state may be accepted and internship capacity is authoritative on Internship, with slotsFilled incremented atomically on acceptance and decremented on an approved withdrawal that frees a seat. Students only see internships marked isVisible within their openingDate–closingDate window. Representatives manage only the postings they own and cannot self-approve. Staff will approve internships and withdrawal requests and authorise representatives. Identifiers are unique in their CSV domains which includes userID for users, INT%03d for internships, and APP%03d for applications while WithdrawalRequest uses UUID.randomUUID() and records createdAt. Presently, passwords are stored and compared as plaintext to simplify local CLI runs, with a clear path to hashing via an IHasher adapter. Data integrity is enforced by manager-level validation of cross-file references and by centralising cascade deletion in InternshipManager.removeInternship(String).

1. **Use of Object-Oriented Concepts**

Abstraction, encapsulation, inheritance, and polymorphism are applied in ways that reflect the problem domain and protect invariants.

1) **Abstraction** appears in two locations. First, User is an abstract base class that encapsulates shared identity and credential behaviour while allowing Student, CompanyRepresentative, and CareerCenterStaff to add role-specific state. Second, UserMenu abstracts the CLI contract with a single displayMenu() entry point; concrete menus implement their role-specific interactions while hiding input/output details behind a uniform interface.
2) **Encapsulation** is enforced by keeping entity fields private and mediating state transitions through managers that apply preconditions consistently. For example, ApplicationManager.acceptPlacement(String applicationId) verifies that the target application is in the OFFERED state before transitioning to ACCEPTED, increments Internship.slotsFilled, and marks the posting FILLED when capacity is reached. Similarly, ApplicationManager.processWithdrawalRequest(String requestId, RequestStatus decision) resolves a WithdrawalRequest, updates the underlying Application status, and, when appropriate, releases a seat by adjusting slotsFilled.
3) **Inheritance** models natural 'is-a' relationships: Student, CompanyRepresentative, and CareerCenterStaff extend User, thereby reusing common identity and credential code and enforcing a consistent contract for login and dispatch while keeping role data separate.
4) **Polymorphism** allows the application to reason about roles at the level of their abstractions. After UserManager.login(...) returns a User, App dispatches to the correct menu purely by the concrete subtype without changing the login contract itself; likewise, the CLI can treat all menus as UserMenu, calling displayMenu() uniformly while each menu responds with different behaviour—browsing and applying for students, posting management for representatives, and approvals for staff.

2. **Design Principles**

The system deliberately aligns with the SOLID principles.

Single Responsibility Principle(SRP)

The project is organised into coherent packages, each with a single, well-defined responsibility. These include Stores, Models, Views, Controllers, Services, Interfaces, and Enums. Within each package, individual classes focus on one clear task aligned with the package's purpose.

1) Stores

Purpose: hold app-wide state and handle persistence.

For example, UserManager loads/saves users and handles authentication and password updates (login(...), changePassword(...)), InternshipManager maintains postings and sequential IDs (INT%03d) and controls lifecycle actions (create/approve/toggle/remove), and

ApplicationManager maintains applications/withdrawals with sequential IDs (APP%03d) and persists them to CSV.

2) **Models**

Entity classes and the relationships with each other. For example, User (abstract) is specialised by Student, CompanyRepresentative, and CareerCenterStaff; Internship owns posting data such as owner, capacity, visibility, dates, and status; Application links a student to an internship with lifecycle status; WithdrawalRequest wraps an Application with a durable UUID id and createdAt; and Report encapsulates a timestamped printout.

3) Views

Classes that display information to the user on the CLI. For instance, StudentMenu covers browsing, applying, accepting offers, and requesting withdrawals; CompanyRepMenu manages a representative's own postings; and StaffMenu surfaces approvals, representative authorisation, and withdrawal processing. Each menu format outputs, collects input, and calls the appropriate manager methods.

4) Controllers

Coordinate use cases and navigation. For example, App performs login via UserManager.login(...), dispatches to the correct UserMenu by role, runs the main loop, and (with your new requirement) forces a re-login after a successful password change. At the subdomain level, the managers act as application controllers by executing atomic, multi-entity transactions—for example, acceptance and withdrawal in ApplicationManager and posting approval or cascade removal in InternshipManager.

i. Services

Classes that perform specific business logic functionality. For example, ApplicationManager.createApplication(Student, Internship) enforces caps and initial states; acceptPlacement(String) guards the OFFERED → ACCEPTED transition and updates capacity; processWithdrawalRequest(String, RequestStatus) resolves a request and recovers capacity when appropriate; and InternshipManager.generateReport(InternshipStatus, String, InternshipLevel) composes filters and returns a timestamped Report.

ii. Interfaces

Classes that define a set of related methods that must be implemented by a concrete class. Some examples include UserMenu, which defines the CLI boundary contract (displayMenu()) and is implemented by StudentMenu, CompanyRepMenu, and StaffMenu.

iii. Enums

Classes that define a set of constant values that are used throughout the application. For example ApplicationStatus, InternshipStatus, RequestStatus, and InternshipLevel.

Open-Closed Principle

For our project, core manager logic is kept closed but open to extensions via small composable units. InternshipManager.generateReport(InternshipStatus, String, InternshipLevel) already composes filters in a predictable sequence and can be generalized to accept ReportFilter and ReportSorter strategies so new criteria and orders can be added without editing existing logic. Similarly, adding an EligibilityStrategy interface that is invoked by ApplicationManager.createApplication(Student, Internship) would enable new admission policies as separate classes rather than branches inside managers.

Liskov Substitution Principle

For our project, this principle can be seen wherever User is consumed, such as in App and UserManager.login(...), where a User reference can point to a Student, CompanyRepresentative, or CareerCenterStaff without violating preconditions or breaking dispatch.

Interface Segregation Principle

We apply ISP by exposing role-specific interfaces so clients never depend on methods they don't use. For example, the student boundary consumes only student business capabilities (e.g., listing visible internships, applying, accepting, withdrawing), the representative boundary consumes only representative capabilities (e.g., creating/managing own postings), and the staff boundary consumes only staff capabilities (e.g., approvals, authorizations, withdrawal decisions).

Dependency Inversion Principle

This is achieved by structuring managers to depend on interfaces rather than concrete CSV logic. This can be seen when extracting file I/O into StudentRepository, InternshipRepository, and ApplicationRepository (with CSV implementations injected into managers) would complete DIP and allow a storage swap without any changes to application workflows or UI, while also unlocking straightforward unit testing through in-memory fakes.

3. Extensibility & Maintainability

By keeping all business rules in the manager layer and putting each piece of state on the model that owns it, the code gains clean "seams" to extend. For example, acceptance is handled only by ApplicationManager.acceptPlacement(...), withdrawal only by ApplicationManager.processWithdrawalRequest(...), and cascade delete only by InternshipManager.removeInternship(...). Because each flow is funneled through a single orchestration method, you can add features without hunting through the UI or entities. If extra eligibility checks (e.g.,

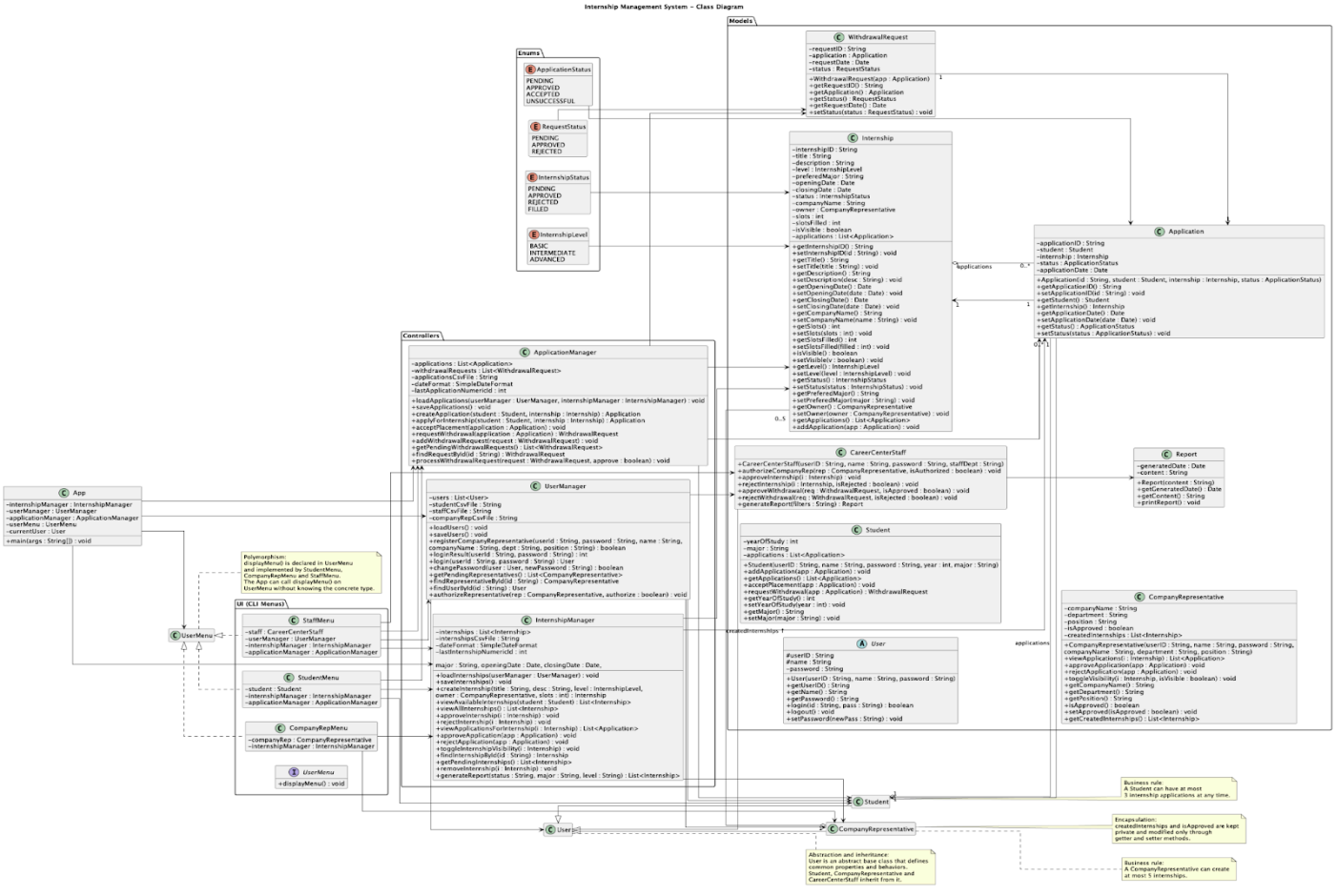
GPA or skills) or new reporting dimensions (e.g., sort by remaining capacity) are needed later on, they can be added in as small strategies/helpers that those manager methods call so no invasive rewrites.

Maintainability comes from the Boundary Control Entity split: entities (models) just hold data and invariants, menus only handle input/output, and managers coordinate multi-object work. This keeps classes focused and small. Finally, moving CSV read/write into repository interfaces (and injecting them into managers) shrinks managers further, reduces coupling to storage details, and makes unit tests trivial (mock the repositories, test the rules).

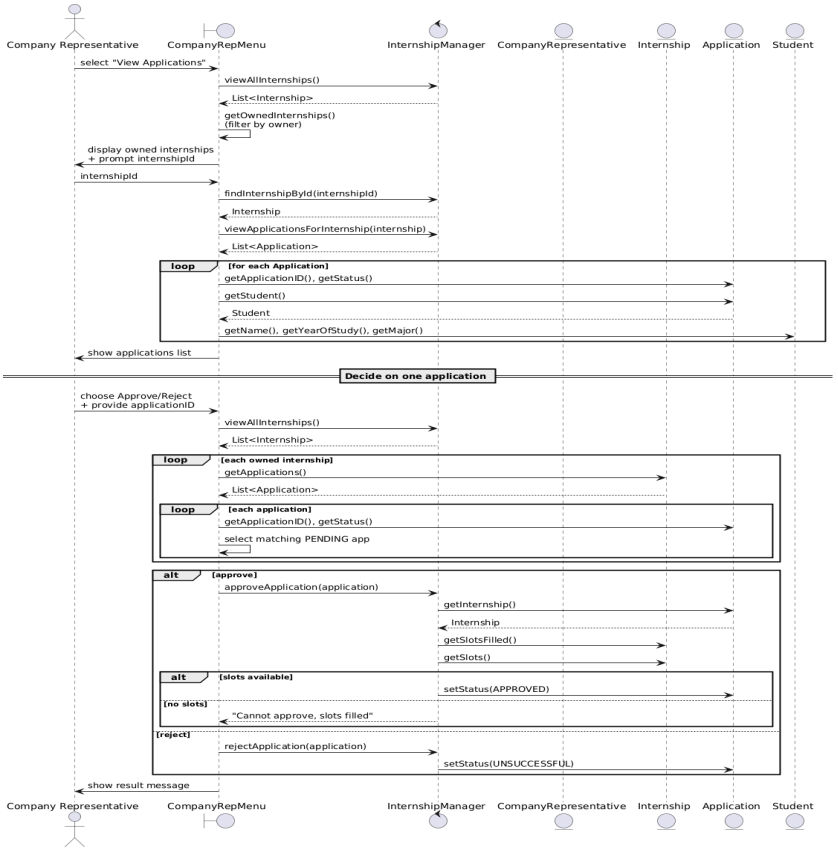
4. Design Trade-offs

There were several instances of having trade-offs in this project. Firstly, keeping CSV I/O inside the managers made the initial codebase small, but it made individual classes heavier and tightly coupled business logic to storage. Secondly, simple CLI traversal and reporting made it easy to navigate between students, applications, and internships but resulted in greater risk of cyclical or inconsistent updates if writes occur in multiple places.

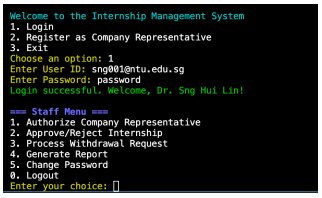
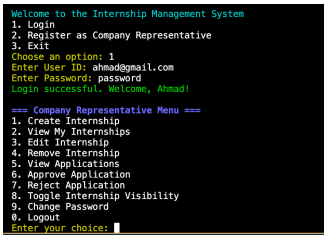
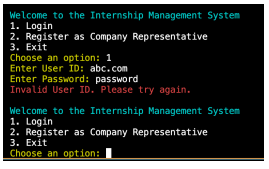
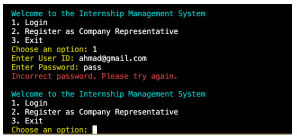
5. UML Class Diagram

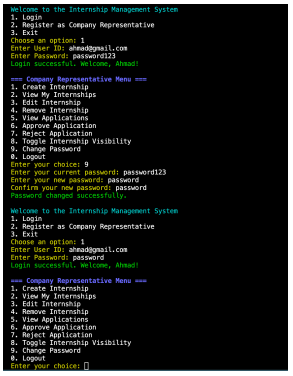
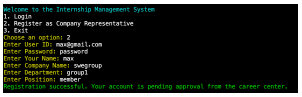
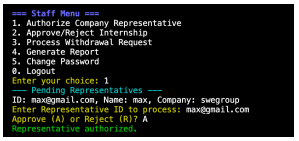
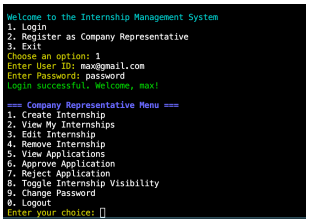
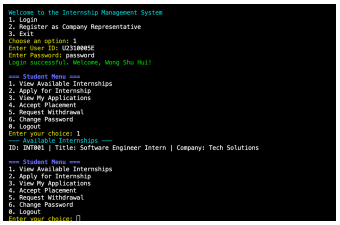
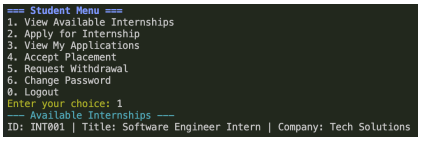
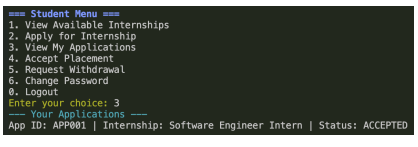


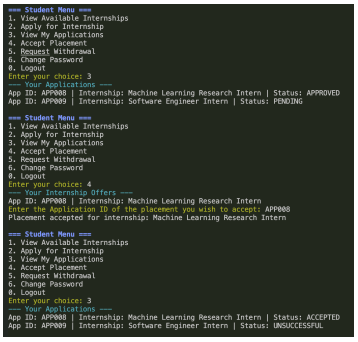
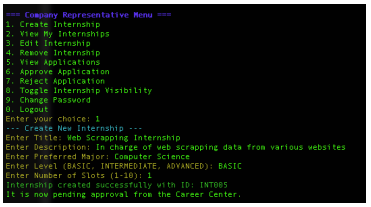
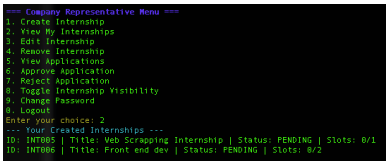
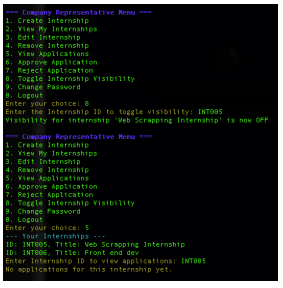
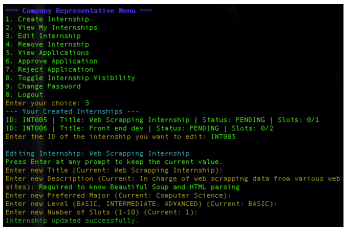
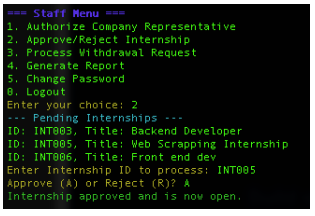
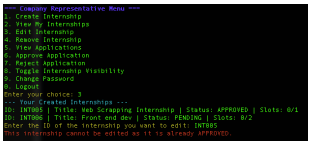
6. UML Sequence Diagram

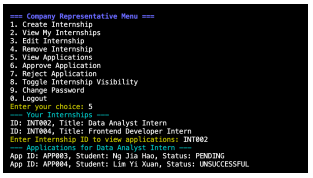
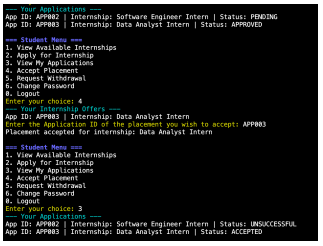
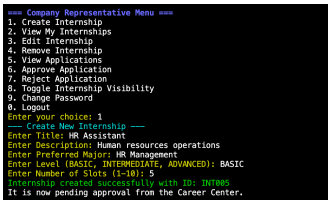
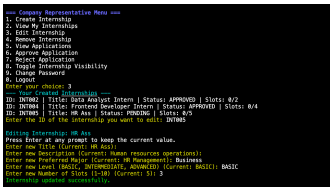
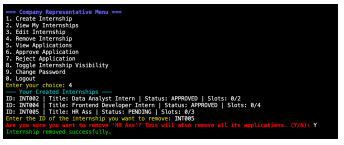
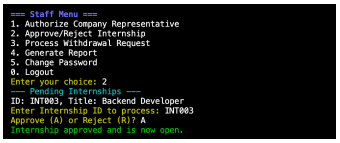
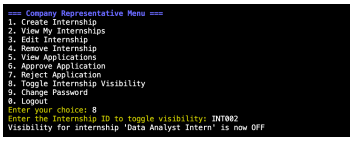
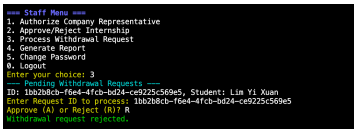


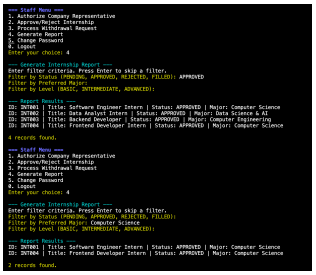
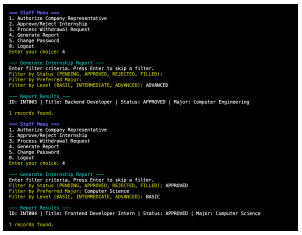
Testing & Results

Test Cases	**Input**	**Output**
1 Valid User Login	**Student:** Userid: u2310001a Pass:password **Staff:** userid:sng@001@ntu.edu.sg pass:password **Company representative:** Userid:ahmad@gmail.com pass:password	  
2 Invalid ID	(invalid)userid: abc.com (valid)pass: password	
3 Incorrect Password	(valid)userid:ahmad@gmail.com (invalid)pass:pass	

4 Password Change Functionality	Login as company representative userid:ahmad@gmail.com Pass:password123 Newpassword:password Confirm new password:password	
5 Company Representative Account Creation	New company representative: userid:max@gmail.com pass:password	**Register as company representative**  **Trying to login before approval:**  **Representative authorized:**  **Login as company representative successful:** 
6 Internship Opportunity Visibility Based on User Profile and Toggle	Available internships for student wong shu hui should be software engineer intern because its the only intermediate level cs internship	 
7 Internship Application Eligibility	Choose an option: 1 Enter User ID: U2310001A Enter Password: password Enter your choice: 1	
8 Viewing Application Status after Visibility Toggle Off	(Before Hiding) === Student Menu === Enter your choice: 3	

10 Single Internship Placement Acceptance per Student	Before accepting: APP008 APP008(...)Status: APPROVED APP009(...)Status: PENDING After accepting :APP008 APP008(...)Status: ACCEPTED APP009(...)Status: UNSUCCESSFUL Other applications successfully auto-withdrawn	
13 Company Representative Internship Opportunity Creation	1) 1 2) Web Scrapping Internship 3) In charge of web scrapping data from various websites 4) Computer Science 5) BASIC 6) 1	
14 Internship Opportunity Approval Status	1) 2	
15 Internship Detail Access for Company Representative	1) 8 2) 5 3) INT005	
16 Restriction on Editing Approved Opportunities	Internship can be edited when the status is pending 1) 3 2) INT005 3) Required to know Beautiful Soup and HTML parsing Career Staff approving the internship 1) 2 2) INT005 3) A Internship can no longer be edited by the Company Rep 1) 4 2) INT005	  

18 Student Application Management and Placement Confirmation	5	
19 Internship Placement Confirmation Status Update	1. 4 (to accept an offer) 2. 3(APP003 was accepted so APP002 became unsuccessful automatically)	
20 Create, Edit, and Delete Internship Opportunity Listings	1.) 1 2.) 3 3.) 4	  
21 Career Centre Staff Internship Opportunity Approval	1. 2 2. A	
22 Toggle Internship Opportunity Visibility	1. 8 2. INT002	
23 Career Centre Staff Internship Opportunity Management	1. 3 2. 1bb2b8cb-f6e4-4fcb-bd24-ce9225c569e5 3. R	

24 Generate and Filter Internship Opportunities	1. 4 2. Approved 3. 4 4. Computer Science 5. 4 6. ADVANCED 7. 4 8. Approved Computer Science Basic	 

7. Reflection

As a team, developing the Internship Placement Management System was a comprehensive learning experience that allowed us to apply our full knowledge of object-oriented design and programming principles in a realistic system. All of us have worked collaboratively to transform a textual problem statement into a functioning Java application, including multiple roles, business rules, and data flows through a Command Line Interface. At the beginning, the greatest challenge was translating the system requirements into a coherent Boundary–Control–Entity architecture. Initially, we all found it difficult to decide which responsibilities belonged to control classes and which ones to the entity classes. After implementing the system with BCE discipline, it was clear where each concern belonged: the entity's own state, the manager's own transactions, and the boundaries mediate I/O.

Centralising multi-entity workflows into single methods, such as acceptPlacement() and WithdrawalRequest(), eliminated inconsistencies common in console projects and made the codebase easier to reason about. The experience has also shown that putting persistence behind interfaces is not just an “enterprise” concern; repositories would simplify testing and future-proof the storage layer without altering business logic.

Another challenge was making sure that shared data was consistent across modules. Updating of internship slots and cascading the withdrawals after approvals were to be done automatically by the system. We have learnt the value of state validation, encapsulation, and explicit method contracts in preventing side effects by debugging these dependencies

Through this project, each of us has gained knowledge and increased our understanding of concepts such as polymorphism and inheritance. We reused authentication logic by creating an abstract User superclass with

specialised subclasses, making future extensibility straightforward. In our team, each of us has focused on specific modules, synchronising interfaces through peer reviews and Git commits, which has strengthened collaboration and version control practices. Overall, completing this project gave us practical insights into teamwork, communication, and truly helped us learn that problems can be solved working together in a structured manner, reinforcing that good design is iterative and that clean architecture leads to maintainable and robust software.

8. Additional Features Implemented

Colored CLI

The interface utilizes the **JAnsi library** to implement a **Colored CLI**, replacing standard monochrome consoles with a clear visual hierarchy. **Bold Blue** and **Cyan** distinguish navigation headers, **Yellow** highlights input prompts, and **Green/Red** provide immediate operational feedback, allowing users to instantly recognize system status and required actions.

Persistent Database

Data longevity is secured through a **CSV-based Persistent Database** that serializes complex object relationships across sessions. Specialized constructors, particularly within the Internship model, accurately reconstitute historical data (such as original IDs and creation dates) without overwriting records. This layer also preserves critical transaction states, ensuring workflows like ApplicationStatus and withdrawal requests remain intact upon restart.

9. Further Enhancements

Three modest enhancements would yield disproportionately beneficial results. First, extracting repositories and injecting them into managers would complete SRP and DIP, shrink classes, and unlock fast, isolated tests. Second, adding strategy seams for eligibility and report filters/sorters would make policies and analytics open for extension while keeping managers closed to modification. Third, replacing plaintext password comparison with a hashing adapter (IHasher with Sha3Hasher or BCryptHasher) would improve security posture with minimal code churn. If the project later targets a multi-user environment, moving to a small relational store (for example, H2/JPA) behind repository interfaces would address concurrency and integrity at scale without changing the application layer or CLI boundary.

Github Link: SC2002-SCE4