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Timelinexpress System DESIGN  
Document

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# **Introduction**

**Description of the Application**

The Timeline app is a user-friendly, interactive application designed to help people explore historical events in an engaging and accessible way. The app lets users view, compare, and interact with historical timelines, offering a visual and customizable approach to learning about the past.

Events are stored in an integrated database, allowing users to search for key historical moments, create and manage entries, and explore timelines based on themes, periods, or event types.

**Purpose of This Design Document**

The purpose of this document is to define the design details~~,~~ and functionality, of the Timeline app. It serves as a shared reference point for the development team, designers, and stakeholders through the implementation phase of the project.

By outlining the app’s core features, technical components, and performance expectations, this document ensures that everyone involved in the project has a mutual understanding of what the application will do, and how it will work.

**What This Document Contains**

This design document includes the following sections:

* Introduction, including a high-level overview of the Timeline app.
* A design level class diagram, including pseudocode for each class.
* Statechart diagrams for each class
* Design level sequence diagrams for each use case identified in the System Requirements Document

**Reference Documents**

TimelineXpress Project Plan, February 17, 2025.

TimelineXpress System Requirements Document, March 26, 2025

# **Design Level Class Diagram**

A diagram of a computer program

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

## Pseudocode for Event Class

class Event:

attributes:

eventID: int

eventTitle: string

eventDescription: string

eventStartDate: date

eventEndDate: date

category: string

methods:

# Constructor to create a new event

**createEvent**(eventID: int, eventTitle: string, eventDescription: string, eventStartDate: date, eventEndDate: date, category: string):

this.eventID = eventID

this.eventTitle = eventTitle

this.eventDescription = eventDescription

this.eventStartDate = eventStartDate

this.eventEndDate = eventEndDate

this.category = category

print("Event created successfully.")

# Edit an event based on eventID

**editEvent**(eventID: int):

if this.eventID == eventID:

input("Enter new eventTitle: ") -> this.eventTitle

input("Enter new eventDescription: ") -> this.eventDescription

input("Enter new eventStartDate: ") -> this.eventStartDate

input("Enter new eventEndDate: ") -> this.eventEndDate

input("Enter new category: ") -> this.category

print("Event updated successfully.")

else:

print("Event ID not found.")

# Search for an event based on eventID

**searchEvent**(eventID: int) -> list:

if this.eventID == eventID:

return [this.eventID, this.eventTitle, this.eventDescription, this.eventStartDate, this.eventEndDate, this.category]

else:

print("Event ID not found.")

return []

# Delete an event based on eventID

**deleteEvent**(eventID: int):

if this.eventID == eventID:

this.eventID = null

this.eventTitle = null

this.eventDescription = null

this.eventStartDate = null

this.eventEndDate = null

this.category = null

print("Event deleted successfully.")

else:

print("Event ID not found.")

Explanation of the Methods:

* createEvent: Initializes a new event with all the attributes provided.
* editEvent: Allows modification of an event's details if the eventID matches.
* searchEvent: Searches for an event using eventID and returns the details in a list format.
* deleteEvent: Clears all the attributes of the event if the eventID matches.

## Pseudocode for TimeLine Class

class TimeLine:

attributes:

timelineId: int

timeLineTitle: string

timeLineDescription: string

startDate: date

endDate: date

initialEventList: list # List of events in some type of data structure

layer: list # Additional timeline layers in some type of data structure

methods:

# Constructor to create a new timeline

**createTimeLine**(timelineId: int, timeLineTitle: string, timeLineDescription: string, startDate: date, endDate: date, initialEventList: list):

this.timelineId = timelineId

this.timeLineTitle = timeLineTitle

this.timeLineDescription = timeLineDescription

this.startDate = startDate

this.endDate = endDate

this.initialEventList = initialEventList

this.layer = []

print("Timeline created successfully.")

# Add an event to the timeline

**addEventToTimeline**(event: Event):

this.initialEventList.append(event)

print("Event added to timeline.")

# Delete an event from the timeline

**deleteEventFromTimeline**(event: Event):

if event in this.initialEventList:

this.initialEventList.remove(event)

print("Event deleted from timeline.")

else:

print("Event not found in timeline.")

# Edit a timeline's details

**editTimeLine**(timelineId: int):

if this.timelineId == timelineId:

input("Enter new timeLineTitle: ") -> this.timeLineTitle

input("Enter new timeLineDescription: ") -> this.timeLineDescription

input("Enter new startDate: ") -> this.startDate

input("Enter new endDate: ") -> this.endDate

print("Timeline updated successfully.")

else:

print("Timeline ID not found.")

# Delete a timeline

**deleteTimeLine**(timelineId: int):

if this.timelineId == timelineId:

this.timelineId = null

this.timeLineTitle = null

this.timeLineDescription = null

this.startDate = null

this.endDate = null

this.initialEventList = null

this.layer = null

print("Timeline deleted successfully.")

else:

print("Timeline ID not found.")

# Display timeline details

**displayTimeLine**(timelineId: int) -> string:

if this.timelineId == timelineId:

return f"Timeline: {this.timeLineTitle}\nDescription: {this.timeLineDescription}\nStart Date: {this.startDate}\nEnd Date: {this.endDate}\nEvents: {len(this.initialEventList)}\nLayers: {len(this.layer)}"

else:

print("Timeline ID not found.")

return ""

# Add a layer to the timeline

**addTimelinelayer**(layer: string):

this.layer.append(layer)

print("Layer added to timeline.")

Explanation of the Methods:

* createTimeLine: Initializes a timeline with attributes like ID, title, description, and event list.
* addEventToTimeline: Appends a new event to the initialEventList.
* deleteEventFromTimeline: Removes an event from the list if it exists.
* editTimeLine: Updates timeline details such as title, description, and dates.
* deleteTimeLine: Deletes a timeline by clearing all its attributes.
* displayTimeLine: Returns a string with timeline details, including the number of events and layers.
* addTimelinelayer: Appends a new layer to the timeline's layer list.

## Pseudocode for User Class

class User:

attributes:

userId: int

userName: string

email: string

password: string

role: enum # Example values: Admin, Regular, Guest

methods:

# Create a new user

**createUser**(userId: int, userName: string, email: string, password: string, role: enum):

this.userId = userId

this.userName = userName

this.email = email

this.password = password

this.role = role

print("User created successfully.")

# View user details

**viewUser**(userId: int) -> string:

if this.userId == userId:

return f"User ID: {this.userId}\nName: {this.userName}\nEmail: {this.email}\nRole: {this.role}"

else:

print("User ID not found.")

return ""

# Edit user details

**editUser**(userId: int):

if this.userId == userId:

input("Enter new userName: ") -> this.userName

input("Enter new email: ") -> this.email

input("Enter new password: ") -> this.password

input("Enter new role: ") -> this.role

print("User details updated successfully.")

else:

print("User ID not found.")

# Delete a user

**deleteUser**(userId: int):

if this.userId == userId:

this.userId = null

this.userName = null

this.email = null

this.password = null

this.role = null

print("User deleted successfully.")

else:

print("User ID not found.")

# Log in a user

**login**(userName: string, email: string, password: string):

if this.userName == userName and this.email == email and this.password == password:

print(f"Login successful for user: {this.userName}")

else:

print("Invalid credentials.")

# Log out a user

**logout**(userId: int):

if this.userId == userId:

print(f"User {this.userName} logged out successfully.")

else:

print("User ID not found.")

Explanation of the Methods:

* createUser: Initializes a new user by setting all the attributes.
* viewUser: Returns a formatted string with user details if the userId matches.
* editUser: Updates user information such as name, email, password, and role when the userId matches.
* deleteUser: Clears the attributes of a user if the userId matches.
* login: Authenticates the user based on their username, email, and password.
* logout: Logs the user out by validating the userId.

## Pseudocode for DataBaseManager Class

class DataBaseManager:

attributes:

connectionString: string

databaseName: string

isConnected: boolean # To track the connection status (optional)

methods:

# Connect to the database using connectionString and databaseName

**connect**(connectionString: string, databaseName: string):

this.connectionString = connectionString

this.databaseName = databaseName

print(f"Connecting to database: {this.databaseName} using {this.connectionString}...")

# Simulate successful connection

this.isConnected = true

print("Connection successful.")

# Execute a query on the connected database

**executeQuery**() -> string:

if this.isConnected:

print("Executing query on the database...")

# Simulate query execution

return "Query executed successfully."

else:

print("No active database connection.")

return "Query execution failed."

# Close the database connection

**closeConnection**():

if this.isConnected:

print(f"Closing connection to database: {this.databaseName}...")

this.isConnected = false

print("Connection closed.")

else:

print("No active connection to close.")

Explanation of the Methods:

* connect: Initializes the database connection using connectionString and databaseName and updates the connection status to isConnected to be true.
* executeQuery: Executes a database query if the connection is active (isConnected is true). Returns a success message if the query is executed or a failure message if the connection is not active.
* closeConnection: Closes the database connection by setting isConnected to false and ensures resources are released.

## Pseudocode for SearchEngine Class

class SearchEngine:

attributes:

searchResults: string # Stores the results of the search as a string (can be modified for a list in real implementation)

filterCriteria: string # Stores the criteria to filter or sort results

methods:

# Search for events based on filter criteria

**searchByEvent**(filterCriteria: string) -> string:

this.filterCriteria = filterCriteria

print(f"Searching for events using criteria: {this.filterCriteria}...")

# Simulate search logic

this.searchResults = f"Results found for criteria: {this.filterCriteria}"

return this.searchResults

# Filter the search results based on additional criteria

**filterResults**(filterCriteria: string) -> string:

this.filterCriteria = filterCriteria

print(f"Filtering results using criteria: {this.filterCriteria}...")

# Simulate filtering logic

this.searchResults = f"Filtered results for criteria: {this.filterCriteria}"

return this.searchResults

# Sort the search results based on specified criteria

**sortResults**(filterCriteria: string) -> string:

this.filterCriteria = filterCriteria

print(f"Sorting results using criteria: {this.filterCriteria}...")

# Simulate sorting logic

this.searchResults = f"Sorted results by criteria: {this.filterCriteria}"

return this.searchResults

Explanation of the Methods:

* searchByEvent: Accepts a filterCriteria as input. Simulates a database search using the provided criteria and updates searchResults with matching entries.
* filterResults: Applies additional filtering on the current searchResults based on new filterCriteria. Updates searchResults to reflect the filtered data.
* sortResults: Sorts the current searchResults based on the specified filterCriteria. Updates searchResults to reflect the sorted data.

Usage Flow: The user would typically invoke searchByEvent to get a list of results based on initial criteria. The results can then be further refined using filterResults. Finally, the results can be sorted as needed using sortResults.

## Pseudocode for class Visualization:

Class Visualization:

attributes:

graphType: string # Type of graph to represent the timeline (e.g., Bar, Gantt, Line)

colorScheme: string # Color scheme for the display (e.g., Light, Dark, Custom)

methods:

# Set the type of graph for visualization

**generateGraphType**(graphType: string):

this.graphType = graphType

print(f"Graph type set to: {this.graphType}")

# Simulate generating the graph

print(f"Generating a {this.graphType} graph...")

# Update the display settings with a specific color scheme

**updateDisplaySettings**(colorScheme: string):

this.colorScheme = colorScheme

print(f"Color scheme updated to: {this.colorScheme}")

# Simulate applying the color scheme

print(f"Applying {this.colorScheme} color scheme to the visualization.")

# Zoom into the timeline view

**zoomIn():**

print("Zooming in on the timeline...")

# Simulate the zoom-in effect

print("Timeline zoomed in.")

# Zoom out of the timeline view

**zoomOut():**

print("Zooming out from the timeline...")

# Simulate the zoom-out effect

print("Timeline zoomed out.")

# Pan across the timeline

**pan():**

print("Panning across the timeline...")

# Simulate the panning effect

print("Timeline panned.")

Explanation of the Methods:

* generateGraphType: Sets the type of graph for timeline visualization and simulates the process of generating it. The graph types could include bar charts, Gantt charts, line graphs, etc.
* updateDisplaySettings: Updates the color scheme used for the timeline display (e.g., light mode, dark mode) and applies the new settings.
* zoomIn: Simulates zooming into the timeline to provide a closer view of events or layers.
* zoomOut: Simulates zooming out to show a broader view of the timeline and its events.
* pan: Allows the user to move across the timeline horizontally, providing navigation functionality.

## Pseudocode for UserHandler Class

class UserHandler:

methods:

# Create a new timeline with a given name

**newTimeline**(name: string):

print(f"Creating a new timeline: {name}")

# creating a new timeline

timeline = TimeLine(name)

print(f"Timeline '{name}' created successfully.")

# Edit an existing timeline by name

**editTimeline**(name: string):

print(f"Editing timeline: {name}")

# Simulate editing timeline logic

input("Enter new title for timeline: ") -> newTitle

timeline = getTimelineByName(name) # function to retrieve the timeline

if timeline:

timeline.timeLineTitle = newTitle

print(f"Timeline '{name}' updated to '{newTitle}'.")

else:

print("Timeline not found.")

# Add a layer to a timeline by name

**addLayer**(name: string):

print(f"Adding a layer to timeline: {name}")

timeline = getTimelineByName(name) # function to retrieve the timeline

if timeline:

input("Enter layer name: ") -> layerName

timeline.addTimelinelayer(layerName)

print(f"Layer '{layerName}' added to timeline '{name}'.")

else:

print("Timeline not found.")

# Retrieve saved timelines for a specific user

**getSavedTimelines**(userId: int) -> string:

print(f"Retrieving saved timelines for user ID: {userId}")

# retrieval of timelines

timelines = getTimelinesByUserId(userId)

if timelines:

return f"Saved Timelines for User {userId}: {timelines}"

else:

return "No saved timelines found."

# View the details of a timeline by name

**viewTimeline**(name: string) -> string:

print(f"Viewing timeline: {name}")

timeline = getTimelineByName(name) # function to retrieve the timeline

if timeline:

return f"Timeline Details: {timeline.displayTimeLine(timeline.timelineId)}"

else:

return "Timeline not found."

# Add an event to a specific timeline by name

**addEvent**(timelineName: string):

print(f"Adding an event to timeline: {timelineName}")

timeline = getTimelineByName(timelineName) # function to retrieve the timeline

if timeline:

input("Enter event details (ID, title, description, startDate, endDate, category): ") -> eventDetails

newEvent = Event(eventDetails) # event creation

timeline.addEventToTimeline(newEvent)

print(f"Event added to timeline '{timelineName}'.")

else:

print("Timeline not found.")

# Edit an event within a specific timeline by name

**editEvent**(timelineName: string):

print(f"Editing an event in timeline: {timelineName}")

timeline = getTimelineByName(timelineName) # function to retrieve the timeline

if timeline:

input("Enter event ID to edit: ") -> eventId

event = getEventById(timeline, eventId) # function to retrieve the event

if event:

event.editEvent(event.eventID)

print(f"Event with ID {eventId} in timeline '{timelineName}' updated.")

else:

print("Event not found in the timeline.")

else:

print("Timeline not found.")

Explanation of the Methods:

* newTimeline: Creates a new TimeLine instance with the provided name.
* editTimeline: Updates the details of an existing timeline.
* addLayer: Adds a new layer to an existing timeline.
* getSavedTimelines: Fetches all saved timelines for a specific user based on their userId.
* viewTimeline: Displays the details of a specific timeline.
* addEvent: Creates and adds a new event to a timeline.
* editEvent: Edits an event within a specified timeline by event ID.

# **Statechart Diagrams**

## Timeline class

A diagram of a process

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## Event class

A diagram of a data flow

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## Visualization class

A diagram of a flowchart

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## User class

A diagram of a user profile

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

## Authentication class

A diagram of a login

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## DatabaseManager class

A diagram of a database

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## SearchEngine class

The SearchEngine class provides only services, and thus does not have a state machine diagram.

# **Sequence Diagrams**

## Use Case 1: Login to TimelineXpress

A screenshot of a document

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## Use Case 2: Create Timeline

A diagram of a pipe

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

## Use Case 3: Edit Timeline

A diagram with text and lines

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

## Use Case 4: View ALL Saved Timelines

A diagram of a company

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

## Use Case 5: Display a Timeline

A diagram of a project

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

## Use Case 6: Create Event

A white sheet of paper with black lines

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

## Use Case 7: Edit Event

A diagram of a project

AI-generated content may be incorrect.