

# CE/CZ2002: Object-Oriented Design & Programming

Assignment: Building an OO Application

Done by: Group 6

### **Declaration of Original Work for 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 honored 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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#### Important notes:

1. Name must EXACTLY MATCH the one printed on your Matriculation Card.

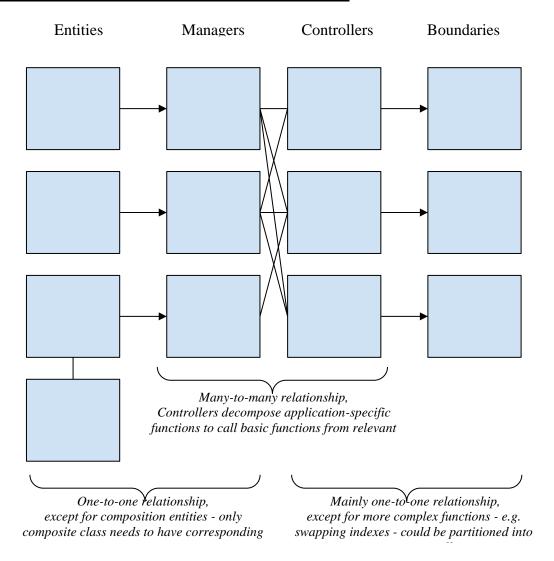
### 1. Design Considerations

### **Overarching Approach**

We use four main categories of classes in our STARS application:

- Entity Classes: User. java, Admin. java, Student. java, Courses. java, Index. java, Lesson. java, Pending Swop. java, Time Table. java
- Manager Classes
  - o Interface Classes: BasicManager.java, RegistrationManager.java
  - Concrete Classes: adminManager.java, studentManager.java, courseManager.java, indexManager.java, accessDateTimeManager.java, swopManager.java
- Controller Classes: adminController.java, studentController.java, loginController, notrificationController.java, swopController.java
- Boundary Classes: adminBoundary.java, studentBoundary.java, loginPage.java

#### Flow of program (with regards to main class categories)



- a) Entities represent the base object classes which contain data that persist throughout the use of the application (e.g. Course, Index, Student, Lesson).
- b) Managers are classes which have the main responsibility of updating, saving and retrieving the entity objects. All managers are based on a foundational interface 'BasicManager'. 'BasicManager' outlines a few main functions to modify the entity classes. 'RegistrationManager' extends 'BasicManager' with extra functions, and is implemented by only some relevant managers, while all other managers implement 'BasicManager'.
- c) Thereafter, the controller classes combine basic functions of the managers to satisfy more complex functionalities required by the application.

d) Finally, the boundary classes collect the necessary inputs from the user to then invoke and return the appropriate outputs generated by controller classes.

#### **Assumptions**

- a) Student Functions
  - i) If a student attempts to register into a course with zero vacancies, they will be automatically added to the back of the index-specific waitlist.
  - ii) If a student is in the waitlist of an index of some course A, they will be prevented from registering into the index of some course B with a clashing timetable with the initial course A index.
  - iii) A student cannot be waitlisted and registered in the same course at the same time.
- b) Admin Functions
  - i) Multiple admin accounts are present in the application database.
  - ii) When creating a Course, admins will have the relevant information queried for by the application at hand (i.e. Course Code, Number of AUs, School, all Index details and Lesson details within each Index).
  - iii) Once entered, admins cannot change the lesson details of any index of a course (doing so could lead to unexpected clashes after students have already registered some courses).

#### **Object-Oriented Design Principles**

#### 1. Open-Closed Principle (OCP)

The open-closed principle denotes the ability of the program to allow for extensions in its functions, without the changing of source code. An easy way to implement this is via the use of interfaces. The interface is closed to modification, but the overarching program easily allows modification via the creation of new classes which inherit from the interface.

A key element of our application design is the interface 'BasicManager' provides a formal template of functions the managers use to retrieve, modify and store entity classes (i.e. find(Object), create(Object), delete(Object), fileRead(), fileWrite()). As a result, the program can be extended to handle more entity classes, such as 'Teaching Assistants' who may 'register' to assist professors

in one or a few Courses, as long as an appropriate corresponding manager is created (e.g. 'TAManager') to manage the relevant entity class.

### **Dynamic Polymorphism**

The usage of interfaces in our application allows for dynamic binding. Firstly, during compilation of the program, 'BasicManager' is instantiated. When the application is run, 'BasicManager' is assigned a 'role' to be able to modify the corresponding entity in order to serve the purpose of the application-specific function, according to the user's request at runtime. For example, when an Admin user requests to update the details of the access datetimes of a group of students, the 'BasicManager' is instantiated to 'accessDateTimeManager' and is thus given the ability to modify the Access Date Time entries to incorporate the updates requested by the Admin user.

#### 2. Interface Segregation Principle (ISP)

ISP maintains that implementation of classes should be specific and not depend on interfaces that they do not use. In our application, another interface implemented is 'RegistrationManager' which extends 'BasicManager' to include the functions register(Object, Matriculation Number) and deregister(Object, Matriculation Number). The registration and deregistration of students in and from an index only concern two entity classes: Index and Student. Resultantly, only 'indexManager' and 'studentManager' implement this interface.

#### 3. Dependency Inversion Principle (DIP)

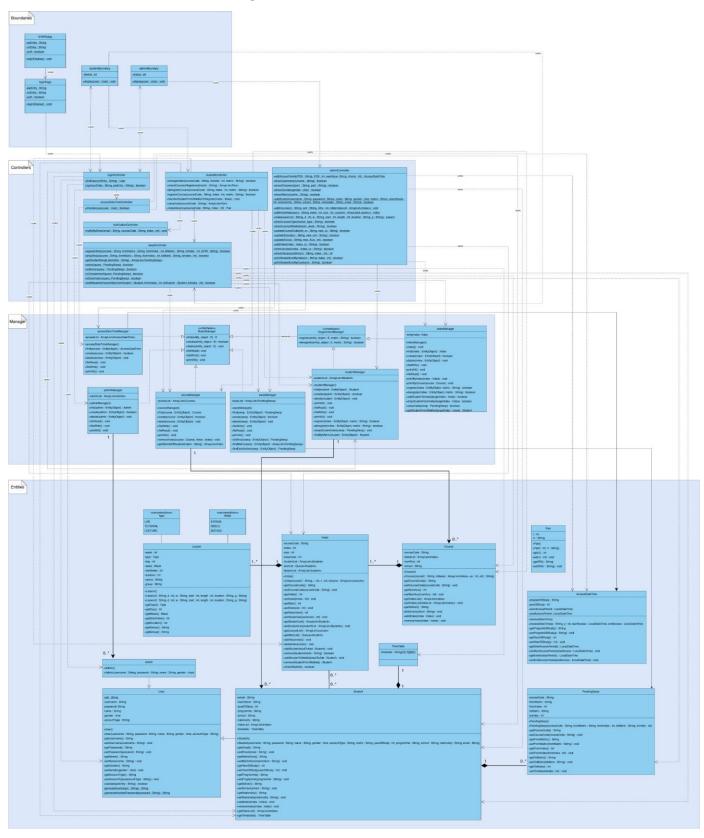
DIP promotes the program's dependence on abstraction rather than concrete classes. This is to mitigate the application's fragility when it is based on volatile concrete classes which frequently require changes in source code.

Our application-specific functions are implemented in the Controller classes, which decompose these functions into simpler basic functions (outlined by the interface manager classes) employed by the manager classes. As a result, the entire application centers on the abstraction provided by the manager class interfaces (i.e. BasicManager, RegistrationManager).

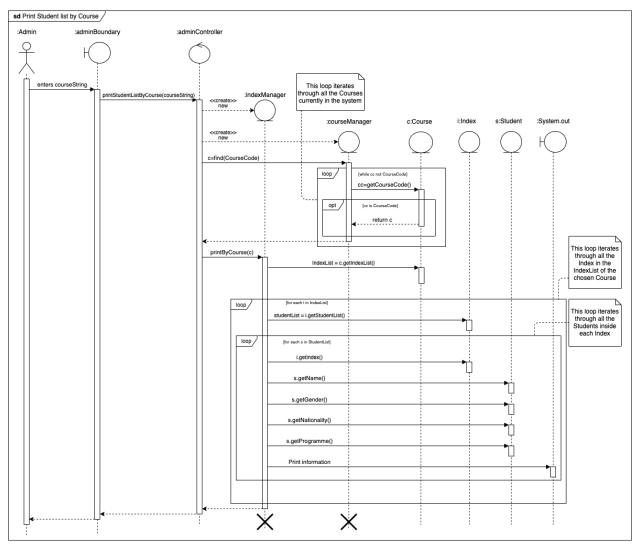
#### **Video Demonstration**

https://youtu.be/m6\_9Z-4hD9E

# 2. Detailed UML Class Diagram



# 3. Detailed UML Sequence Diagram of stated function.



# 4. Test Cases and Results

### 1. Student Login

	Test Case	Expected Outcome
a	Login before allowed period (dates)	You are not allowed to access the system at this time. Please try again.
b	Login after allowed period (dates)	You are not allowed to access the system at this time. Please try again.
С	Wrong password	Invalid username or password. Please try again.

### 2. Add a student

	Test Case	Expected Outcome
a	Add a new student	Username
b	Add an existing student	Student is already added!
c (Invalid data input)	Enter unmatching password during password confirmation	Error. The passwords you entered were not the same.

Enter invalid gender input	Invalid Gender Input.
Enter invalid Year of Study	Year of Study must be between 1 to 5. Please try again.

### 3. Add a course

	Test Case	Expected Outcome
a	Add a new course	t
	(with combination of (ii) from above)	CZ2002   SCSE   3   10205 (30/30)
		C72012   SCSE   3   123 (20/20)   +
b	Add an existing course	The course <i>course_code</i> already exists.
c	Invalid data entries	Test case [Lesson type]: Invalid lesson type. Please try again.  Test case [Lesson week]: Invalid lesson week. Please try again.  Test case [for the rest of lesson/index details]: Invalid lesson/index input entered. Please enter all lesson/index details of this index again.
		Error [InputMismatchException   IllegalArgumentException]: Invalid input entered. Please enter course details again.

# 4. Register student for a course

	Test Case	Expected Outcome
a	Add a student to a course index with available vacancies.	Registration for <i>course_code</i> , index <i>index_number</i> successful.
b	Add a student to a course index with 0 vacancies in Tut / Lab.	There are currently no vacancies for this index. You will be added to the waitlist of <i>index_number</i> .  Registration for <i>course_code</i> , index <i>index_number</i> was not successful.
С	Add a student to the same course again	You are already registered in this course. If you wish to change index, please go to [5. Change index of existing registered index].
d	Add a student to a course index that student is waitlist-ed under	You are already in the waitlist of this index.
	Add a student to a course index where the student is waitlist-ed under a different index of the same course.	You are already in the waitlist of index index_number in this course.  Please go to [9. Drop waitlisted courses] to drop your waitlisted index if you wish to register to this index
e	Add a student to a course which will cause student to pass maximum AU limit	You will exceed your total AUs. Please choose another course
f	Invalid data entries	Test case [Invalid course code]: No Course of Course Code invalid_course_code Found. Registration for invalid_course_code, index index_number was not successful.  Test case [Valid course code, Invalid index]:
		Index invalid_index_number is not found!

		Try again.  Registration for <i>course_code</i> , index invalid_index_number was not successful.
g	List courses registered	>Total AUs: 6 Registered courses: +

# 5. Check available slot in a class (vacancy in a class)

	Test Case	Expected Outcome
a	Check for vacancy in course index	Number of vacancies for index index_number of course_code: [vacancy/total_size]
b	Check for vacancy of all indexes in a course	Number of vacancies for index index_number_1: [vacancy/total_size] Number of vacancies for index index_number_2: [vacancy/total_size] Number of vacancies for index index_number_3: [vacancy/total_size]
С	Invalid data entries (eg course code, class code etc)	Test case a) The course code you entered does not exist.  Test case b) The course code/ index you entered does not exist.

### 6. Day/Time clash with other course

Test Case	Expected Outcome

a	Add a student to a course	There is a clash! You will not be registered	ì
	index with	to this course.	ı
	available vacancies.	Registration for <i>course_code</i> , index	ı
		index_number was not successful.	ı
			l

### 7. Waitlist notification

	Test Case	Expected Outcome
a	Add studentA to a course index with 0 vacancies	There are currently no vacancies for this index. You will be added to the waitlist of <i>index_number</i> .
b	Drop studentB from the same course index	Course number, index "" is dropped.  Email successfully sent to 'studentA'
С	Display studentA timetable (with waitlist-ed courses)	Refer to Appendix A for the timetable image.
d	Display student own list of waitlist-ed courses (Under "Check Courses Registered" function)	>Total AUs: 6 Registered courses: ++   Course Code   Index     CZ2002   10206   +

# 8. Print student list by index number, course

	Test Case	Expected Outcome
1		

a	Print list by (i) Course	i)By Course	Gender	Nationality	Programme	Index
	(ii) index	Chan Wei Chang   Shawn Tan   Yvette Goh Qian Wei   Zi Qi	M  M  F  F	Singaporean  Singaporean  Malaysian  Chinese	CSC  REP  ACC  ECON	10205    10205    10205    10206
		ii)By Index  Name   Gender   Nationality   Programme				
		Chan Wei Chang   Shawn Tan   Yvette Goh Qian Wei	M  M  F	Singaporea  Singaporea  Malaysian	n   REP	
b	Invalid data entries (eg course code, index code etc)	Test case [Invalid course_code]: No Course of Course Code invalid_course_code Found.  Test case [Invalid index]:				
		No Index of Number in	r Found.			

### 9. Edit Student Access Period

	Test Case	Expected Outcome				
a	Changing the access start time/end time	Programme   Year   Access Start   Access End				
b	Invalid Access Date- time entry (e.g. access date-time for the course programme does not exist in the database)	Access Datetime Entry does not exist.				

### Appendix A

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ven Timetable:						
+ 	+  Monday		+  Wednesday			+  Saturday
	+	+	+	+	+	+
08:30-09:30		 	 	 	 	 
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09:30-10:30						
10:30-11:30		+	+     	+     	+     	+     
	÷					
11:30-12:30					<waitlisted>  CZ2004:TUTORIAL  TR15 [SS3]</waitlisted>	
12:30-13:30		   	<registered>  CZ2002:TUTORIAL  TR17 [SS2]</registered>		<waitlisted>  CZ2004:LECTURE  LT2A [G3]</waitlisted>	
13:30-14:30	+	+ I	+	+ I	+   <registered></registered>	+
13.30-14.30					CZ2002:LAB  SWL1 [SS1]	
14:30-15:30					<registered>  CZ2002:LAB  SWL1 [SS1]</registered>	
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09:30-10:30	<del></del>					
10:30-11:30	1	   <registered>  CZ2002:LECTURE  LT2A [G1]</registered>			<del> </del>   	
11:30-12:30	<del></del>				<waitlisted>  CZ2004:TUTORIAL  TR15 [SS3]</waitlisted>	
	<del>-</del>				+	
12:30-13:30			<registered>  CZ2002:TUTORIAL  TR17 [SS2]</registered>		<waitlisted>  CZ2004:LECTURE  LT2A [G3]</waitlisted>	
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15:30-16:30	<del></del>				<del> </del>	
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18:30-19:30			 	 	 	
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19:30-20:30	<del> </del>	 	      	 	      	