

Software Design Document

Group #3

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Deployment Architecture

Introduction

We will be illustrating the candidate choices for the technologies to be used for deploying our application, from both perspectives of the server and client sides. First, we talk about the server side by presenting two approaches: Modern approach using Google Mobile App Backend Services, and traditional approach. Second, we talk about the client side. Finally, we summarize our choices of technology in a diagram that illustrates the final deployment architecture of the application.

Server-Side Architecture

Modern Approach: Google Mobile App Backend Services.

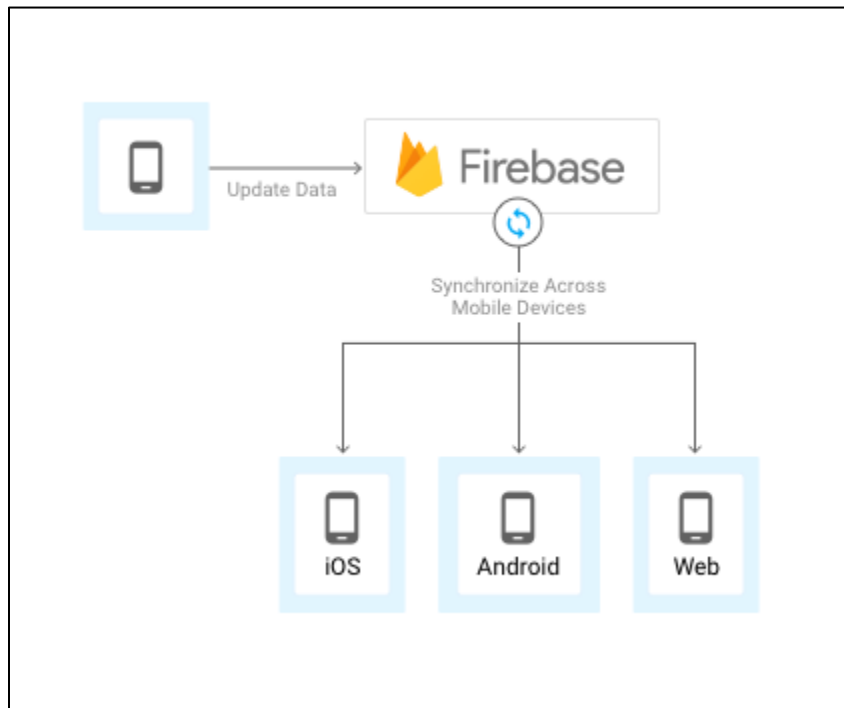
It is a Backend-as-a-Service (BaaS) that provides easy-to-use yet powerful tools for handling the backend work. Features provided include Realtime Database, Storage, Cloud Messaging, Hosting, and many others. All of which run on Google Cloud Platform.

Google backend services come in different design patterns, as follows:

- Firebase
- Firebase & App Engine standard environment
- Firebase & App Engine flexible environment

Details of each pattern will be listed next.

Firestore



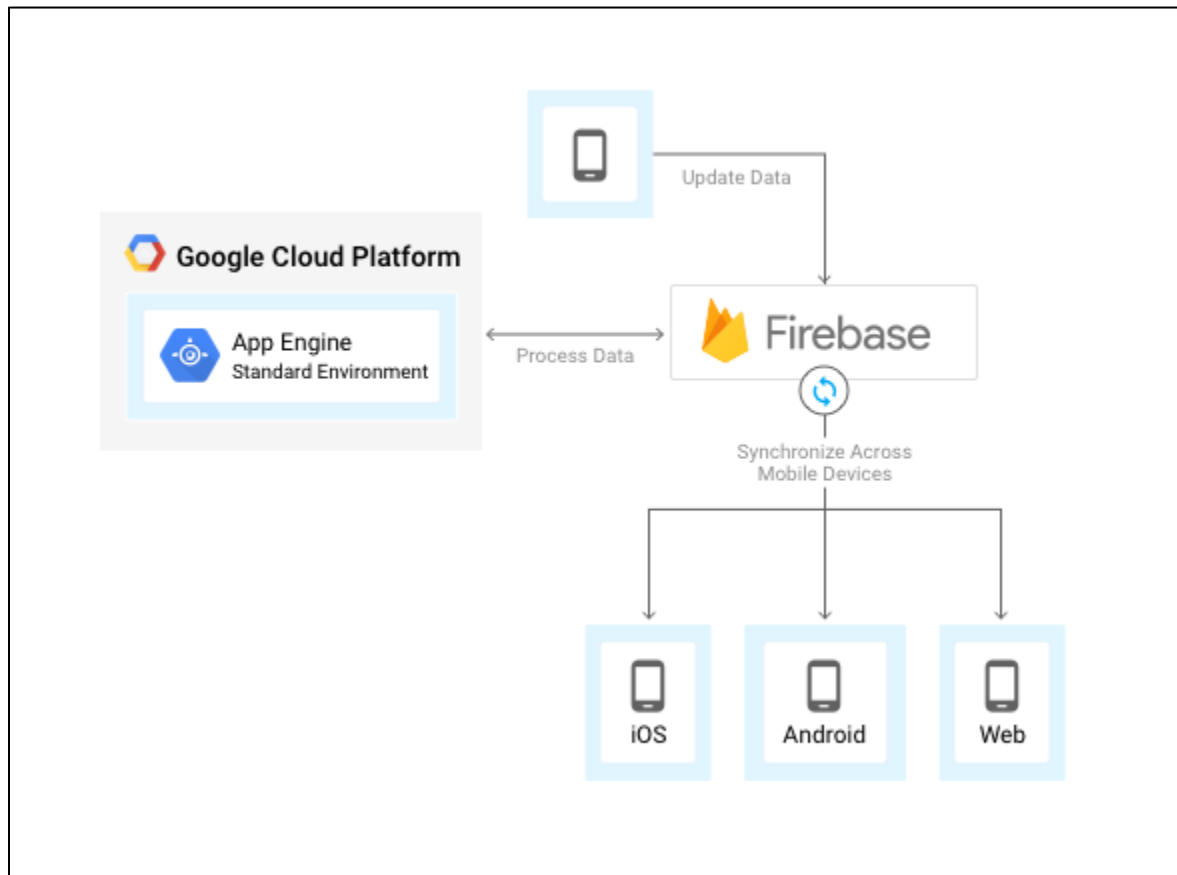
Recommended for:

- Limiting on-device data storage by storing JSON data in the Firestore Realtime Database and files in Firestore Storage.
- Sending notifications with Firestore Cloud Messaging.
- Automated real-time data synchronization across multiple devices.
- Gracefully handling the offline case.
- Authenticating users through a variety of identity providers.
- Rapid development of a backend service.

Not recommended for:

- Apps that need a backend service to modify the synchronized data.

Note: We could use Google-Cloud Functions. (JS)

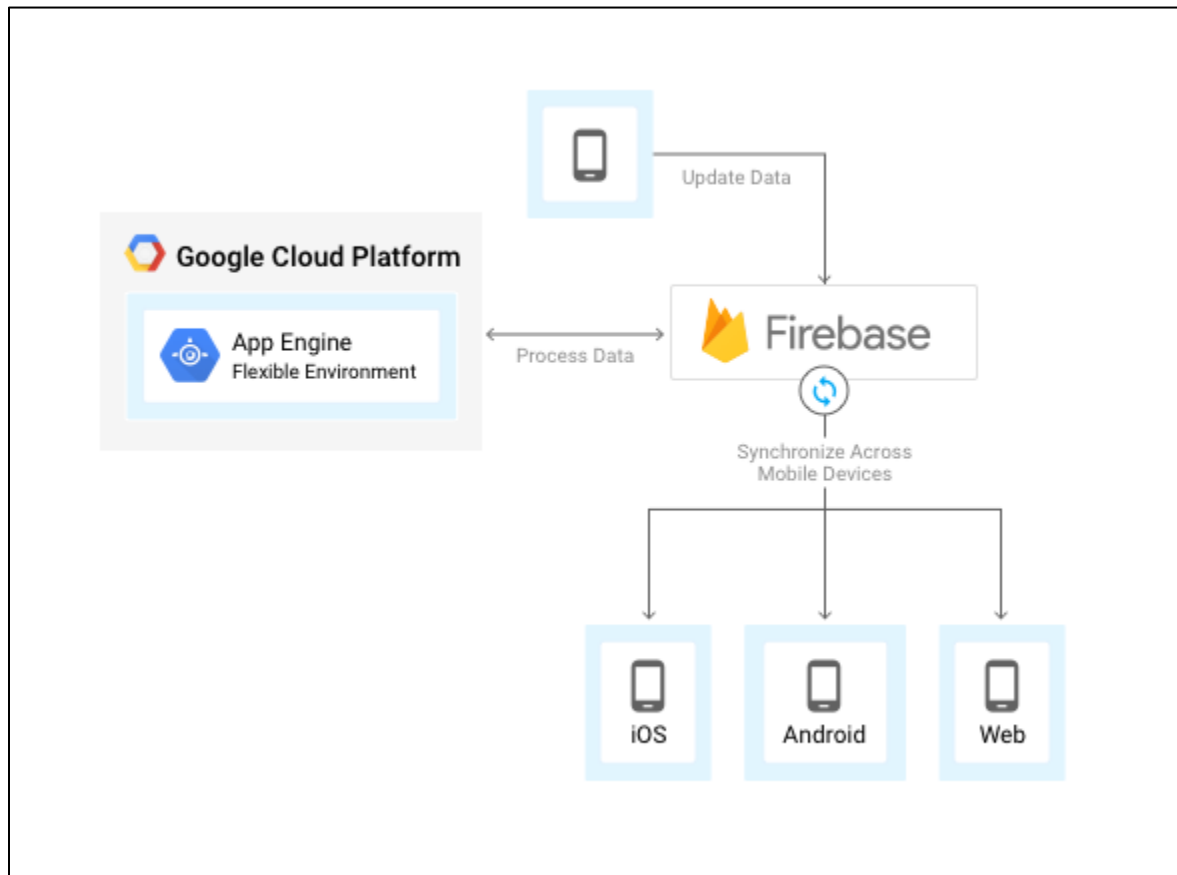
Firebase and Google App Engine standard environment

Recommended for:

- Firebase apps that need a backend service to modify the synchronized data.
- Backend services that run periodically to process or analyze Firebase data.

Not recommended for:

- Backend services that call native binaries, write to the file system, or make other system calls.
- Persistent connections to Firebase. App Engine standard environment reclaims socket connections after 2 minutes.

Firebase and App Engine flexible environment

Recommended for:

- Firebase apps that need a backend service to modify the synchronized data, and that service requires a custom server configuration or third-party libraries not supported by App Engine standard environment.
- Backend services that require a persistent connection to Firebase to receive notifications of data changes. Flexible environment can hold a connection open for 24 hours.

Firebase Approaches Summary

Feature	Firebase	Firebase & App Engine standard environment	Firebase & App Engine flexible environment
Automatic capacity scaling	✓	✓	✓
Automatic real-time data synchronization	✓	✓	✓
Automatic server maintenance	✓	✓	✓
Backend logic		✓	✓
Call native binaries, write to the file system, or make other system calls.			✓
Data storage	✓	✓	✓
File storage	✓	✓	✓
Easy user authentication	✓	✓	✓
Language support for backend service logic	N/A	Java, Python, Go, PHP	Any
Messages and notifications, such as push notifications	✓	✓	✓
Platform support	iOS, Android, Web	iOS, Android, Web	iOS, Android, Web
Requires code to run within a sandbox .	N/A	✓	
Requires SSL		✓	

Traditional Approach.

Primarily, four aspects of server-side technology need to be addressed: Server type, server-side programming language choice, database type, and 3rd party services.

Server Type

We will be using Apache Server for the application deployment. Apache is a free and open-source cross-platform web server

Server-side Programming Language

We have 5 programming language candidates: PHP, Python, Node.js, Java, Asp.net. We will evaluate each based on the following criteria:

- Support and Community
- Performance
- Elasticity, the ease with which new features can be added
- Time to Production

The following table compares the languages with respect to the above criteria, where 20 denotes the highest, and 1 denotes the lowest.

	Support & Community (35%)	Performance (35%)	Elasticity (20%)	Time to production (10%)	Total Out of 20
PHP	20	12	20	20	17.2
Python	8	4	16	16	9
Node.js	4	16	20	16	12.6
Java	20	16	12	12	16.2
Asp.net	12	20	12	8	14.4

According to the total points accumulated, PHP has the highest.

Database Type

Two database paradigms are available: Relational Database and Non-relational database.

Different criteria are listed below, and the two paradigms are compared against each. Note that 5 denotes the highest, whereas 1 denotes the lowest.

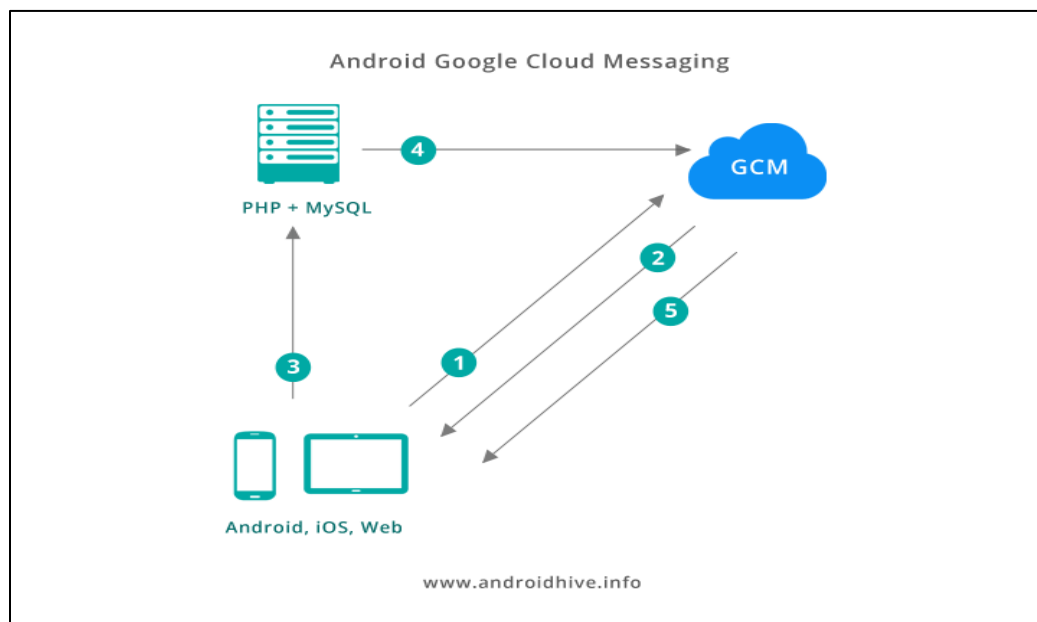
Feature	NoSQL Databases	Relational Databases
Performance	5	2
Reliability	1	5
Availability	4	4
Consistency	1	5
Data Storage	5	3
Scalability	5	3
Total out of 30	21	22

According to the table, Relational Database has the highest total.

3rd Party Services

We will use Google Cloud Messaging (GCM) for push messages.

An example of how such architecture works with GCM is given below:



Client: Android

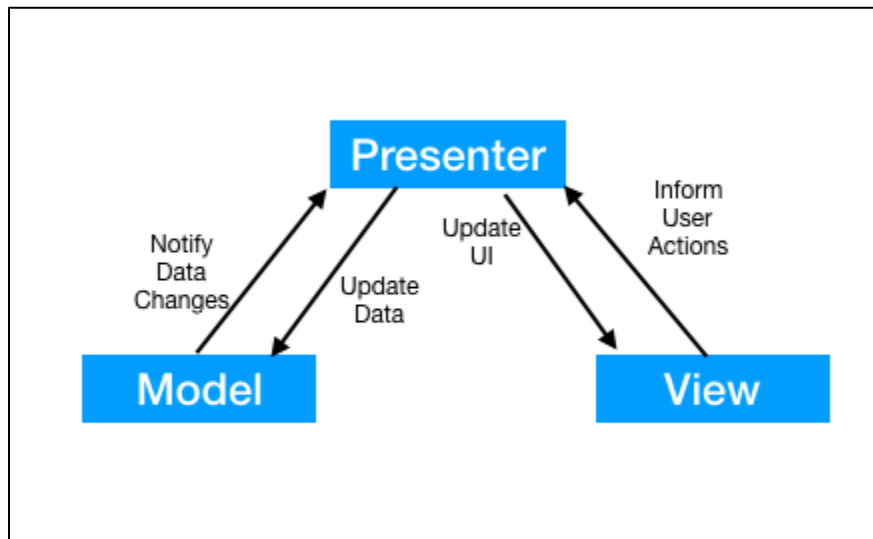
Language:

Java.

Design Strategy:

MPV (Model-Presenter-View).

An illustration of how such strategy works is as follows:



Conclusion

Although the *Backend Modern Approach* offers more manageable and powerful environment for deploying the application, we will select the *Backend Traditional Approach*. As by using it, we will be exposed to the relatively low details of client-server communication, and we will have a direct insight of how such modern approaches are implemented.

Selected Technology.

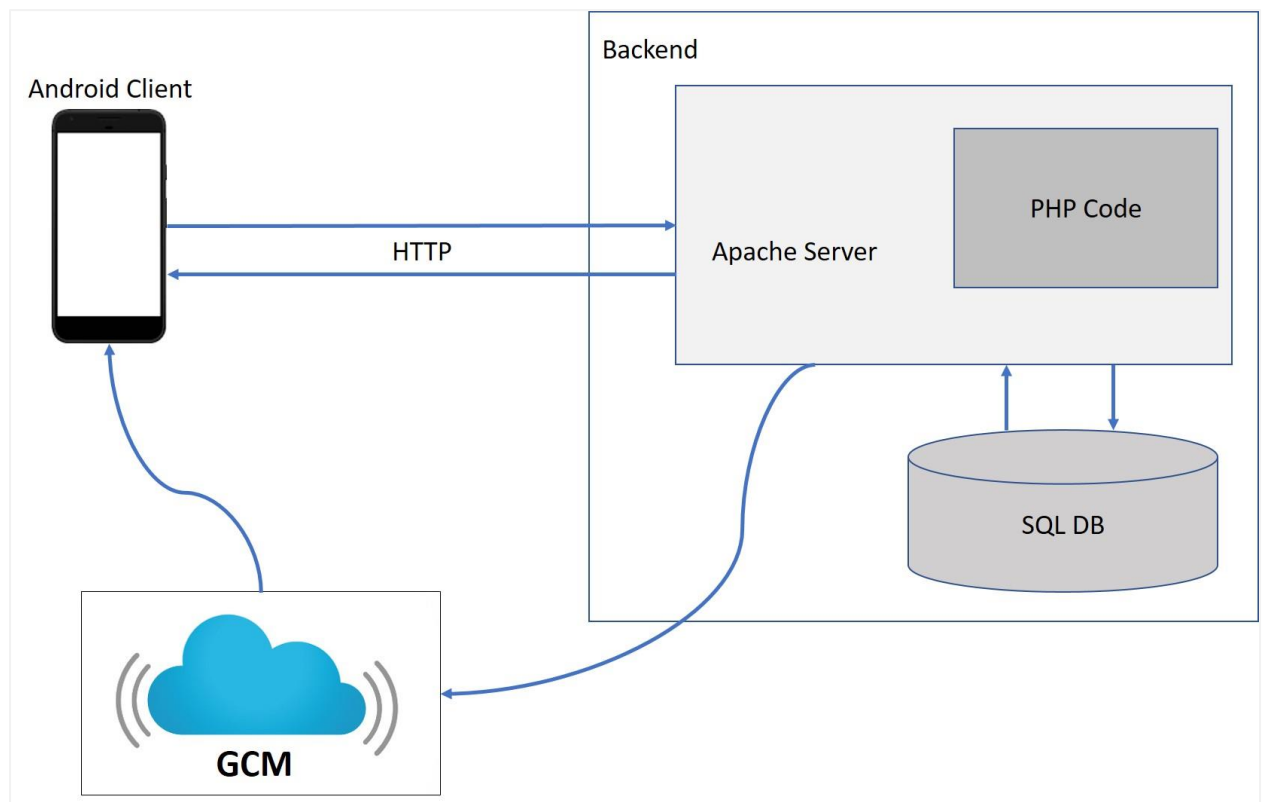
Server: Apache.

Server-side programming language: PHP.

Database type: Relation database (SQL).

Push Messages: Google Cloud Messages (GCM).

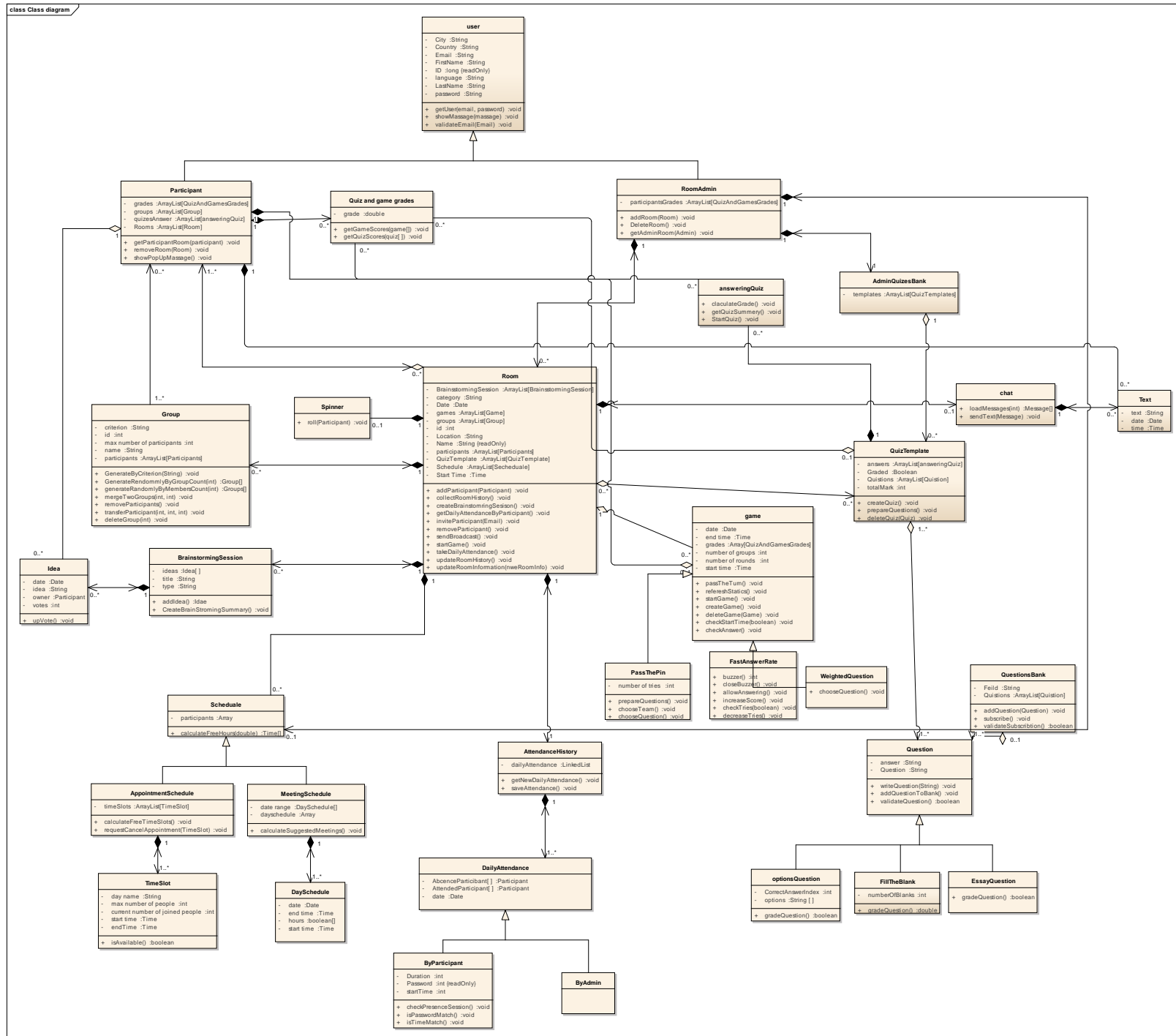
Architecture Diagram



References

- Google Mobile Backend Services:
<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/mobile/mobile-app-backend-services>
- “Selecting the optimal programming language” By IBM:
<https://www.ibm.com/developerworks/library/wa-optimal/>
- Different Programming Languages benchmarks:
<https://github.com/kostya/benchmarks>
<https://insights.stackoverflow.com/survey/2016>
- “NoSQL Databases: The Definitive Guide”:
<https://blog.pandorafms.org/nosql-databases-the-definitive-guide/>

Refined Class Diagram

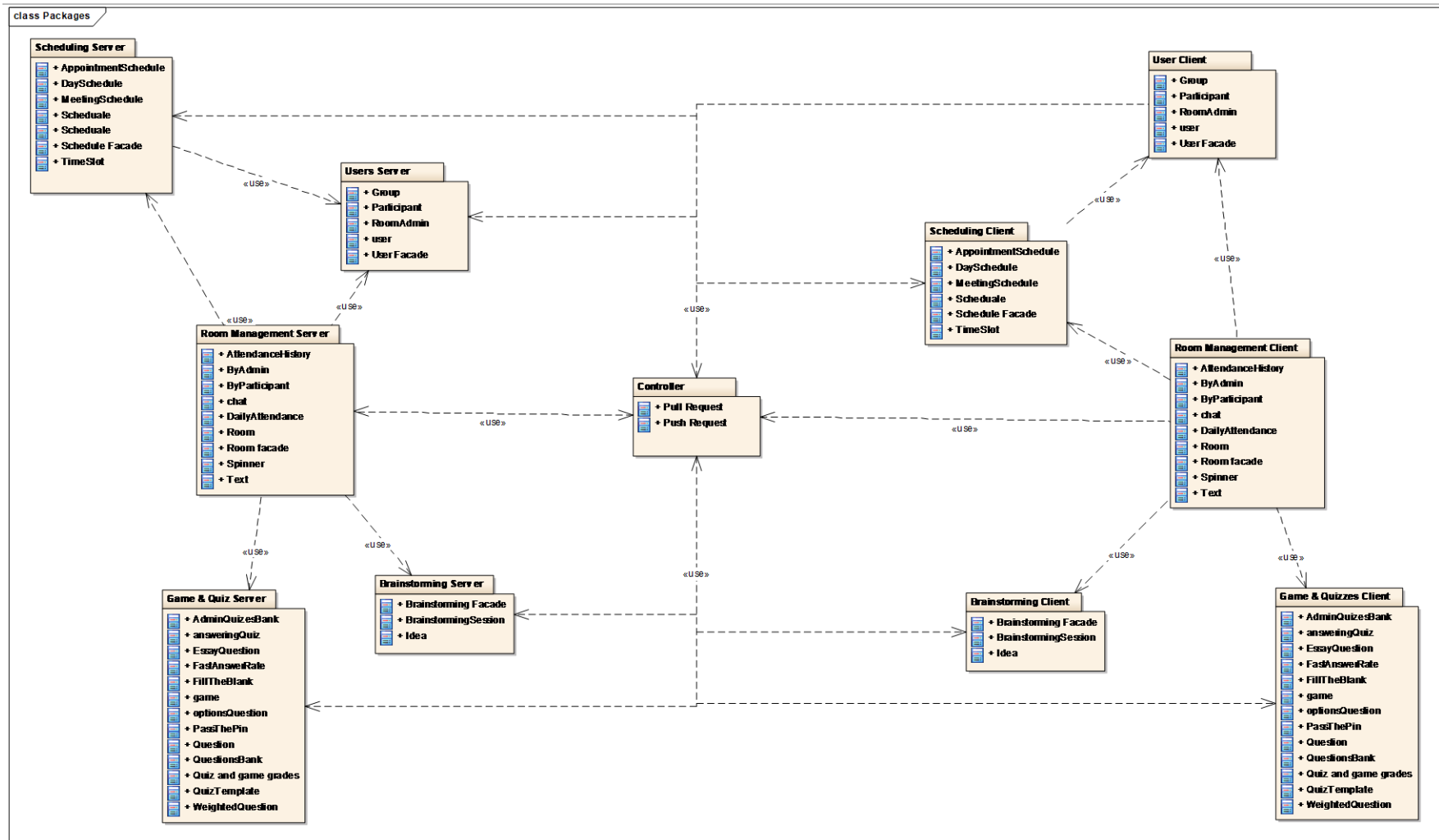


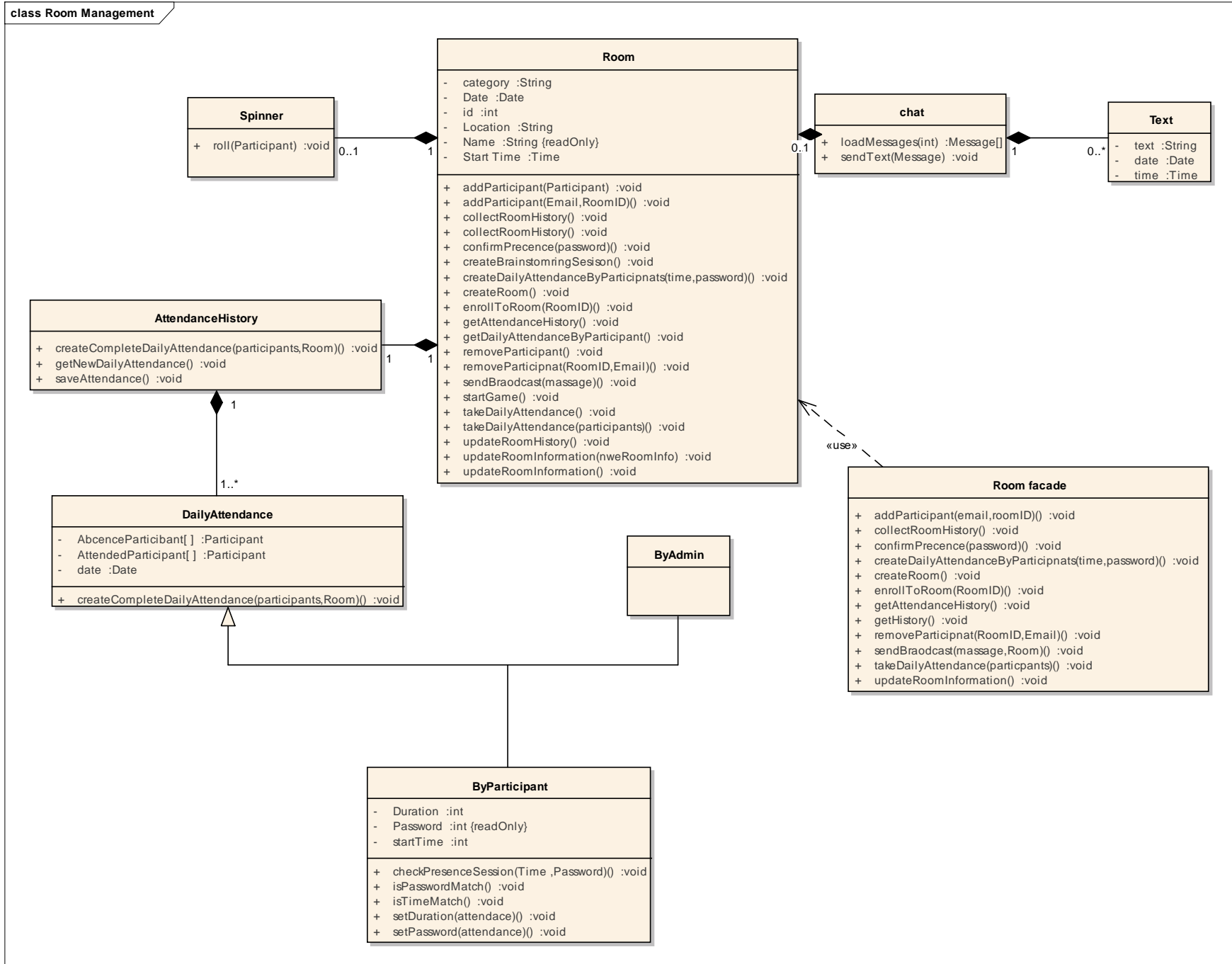
Packaging Through Use Cases

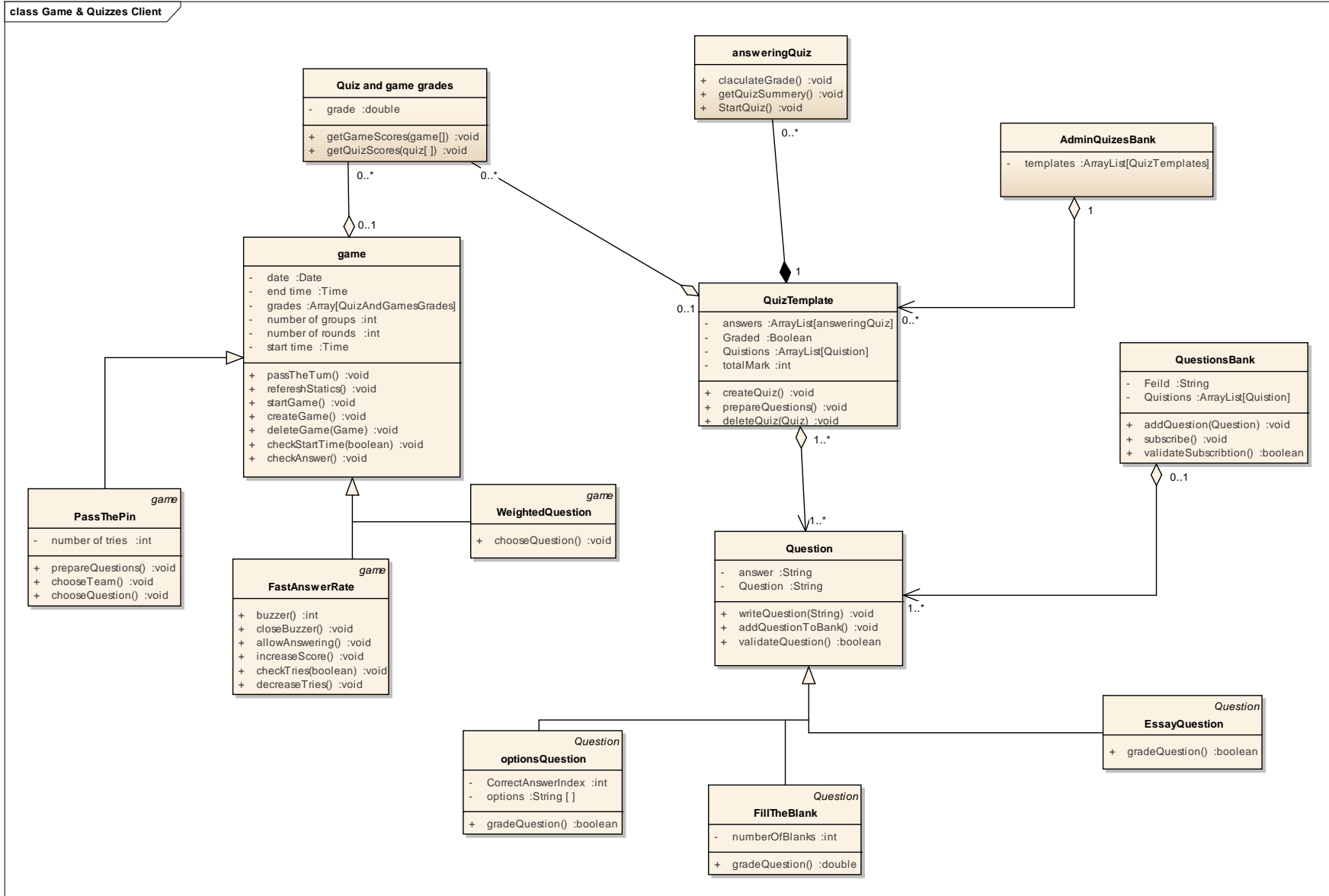
Use Case	Classes Used
[UC 01 -01] – [Login]	User, Admin , Participant
[UC 01 -02] – [Register New account]	User
[UC 01 -03] – [Create Room]	Admin , Room
[UC 01 -04] – [Modify Room]	Admin , Room
[UC 01 -05] – [Invite Participants to Room]	Admin , room , Participant
[UC 01 -06] – [Enroll in Room]	Participant, Room
[UC 01 -07] – [Leave Room]	Participant , Room
[UC 01 -08] – [Take Attendance of Participants]	Admin , Room , AttendanceHistory , DailyAttendance
[UC 01 -09] – [Confirm Presence]	Participant, Room, DailyAttendacneByParticipant
[UC 01 -10] – [Send Broadcast Message]	Admin , room , Participant
[UC 01 -11] – [View Participants Records History]	Room , AttendaceHistory,QuizGamesGrades
[UC 01 -12] – [Participant views his History]	Room , AttendaceHistory,QuizGamesGrades
[UC 02 -01] – [Create Schedule]	Room, AppointmetnSchedule, Timeslot
[UC 02 -02] – [Update Schedule]	Room, AppointmetnSchedule, Timeslot
[UC 02 -03] – [Reserve Appointment with Admin]	Room, Admin, AppointmentSchedule
[UC 02 -04] – [Request to Cancel Appointment Reservation]	Room, Admin, AppointmentSchedule
[UC 02 -05] – [Approve Cancel Appointment Request]	Room, AppointmentSchedule
[UC 02 -06] – [Propose a Meeting]	Room, MeetingSchedule, DaySchedule
[UC 02 -07] – [Confirm a Meeting]	Room, Admin, MeetingSchedule, DaySchedule
[UC 03 -01] – [Generate Group]	Room, Group, Participant
[UC 03 -02] – [Modify Generated Group]	Room, Group
[UC 04 -01] – [Create Brainstorming Session]	Room , BrainstormingSession
[UC 04 -02] – [Change Brainstorming Session State]	Room , BrainstormingSession
[UC 04 -03] – [Enter Brainstorming Session]	Room , BrainstormingSession , Idea
[UC 04 -04] – [Talk in Chat]	Room , BrainstormingSession
[UC 04 -05] – [View Summary of Brainstorming Session]	Room , Brainstorming
[UC 05 -01] – [Create Game]	Games, Questions , QuestionBank , Groups , Chat
[UC 05 -02] – [Delete Game]	Games
[UC 05 -03] – [Play “Pass the Pin” Game]	PassThePin , Question
[UC 05 -04] – [Play “Weighted Questions” Game]	WeightedQuestion
[UC 05 -05] – [Play “Fast Answer Race” Game]	WeightedQuestion
[UC 05 -06] – [Prepare Questions by Admin]	Question , QuestionBank
[UC 05 -07] – [Prepare Questions by Participants]	Question , QuestionBank
[UC 05 -08] – [Create Quiz]	Quiz , Question , QuestionBank , chat
[UC 05 -09] – [Modify Quiz]	Quiz , Question , QuestionBank , chat
[UC 05 -10] – [Delete Quiz]	Quiz

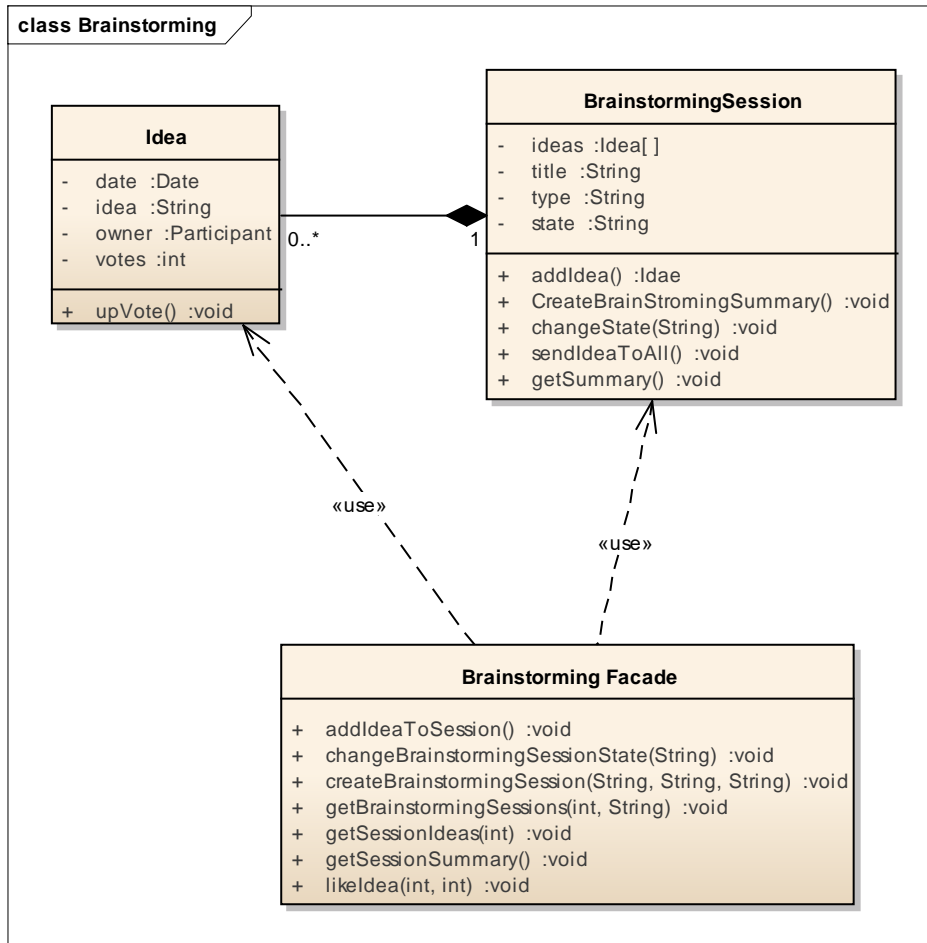
[UC 05 -11] – [Add Questions to the Bank]	Question , QuestionBank
[UC 05 -12] – [Get Questions from the Bank]	QuestionBank
[UC 05 -13] – [Subscribe to the Bank]	QuestionBank
[UC 05 -14] – [Selects Participants Randomly]	Room , Spinner , Participant
[UC 05 -15] – [Answer Quiz]	Room , Participant , Quiz , Question

Package Diagram

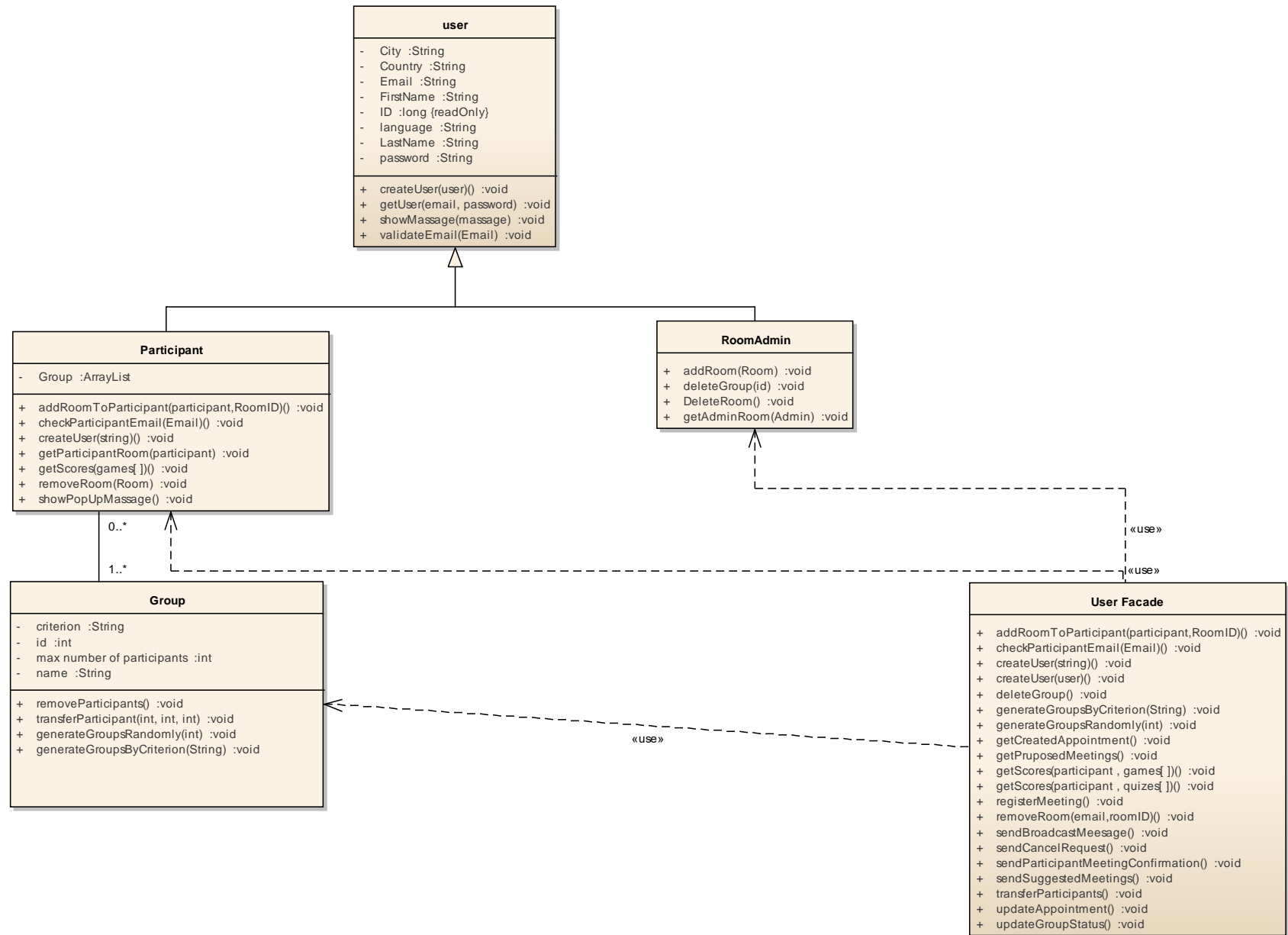


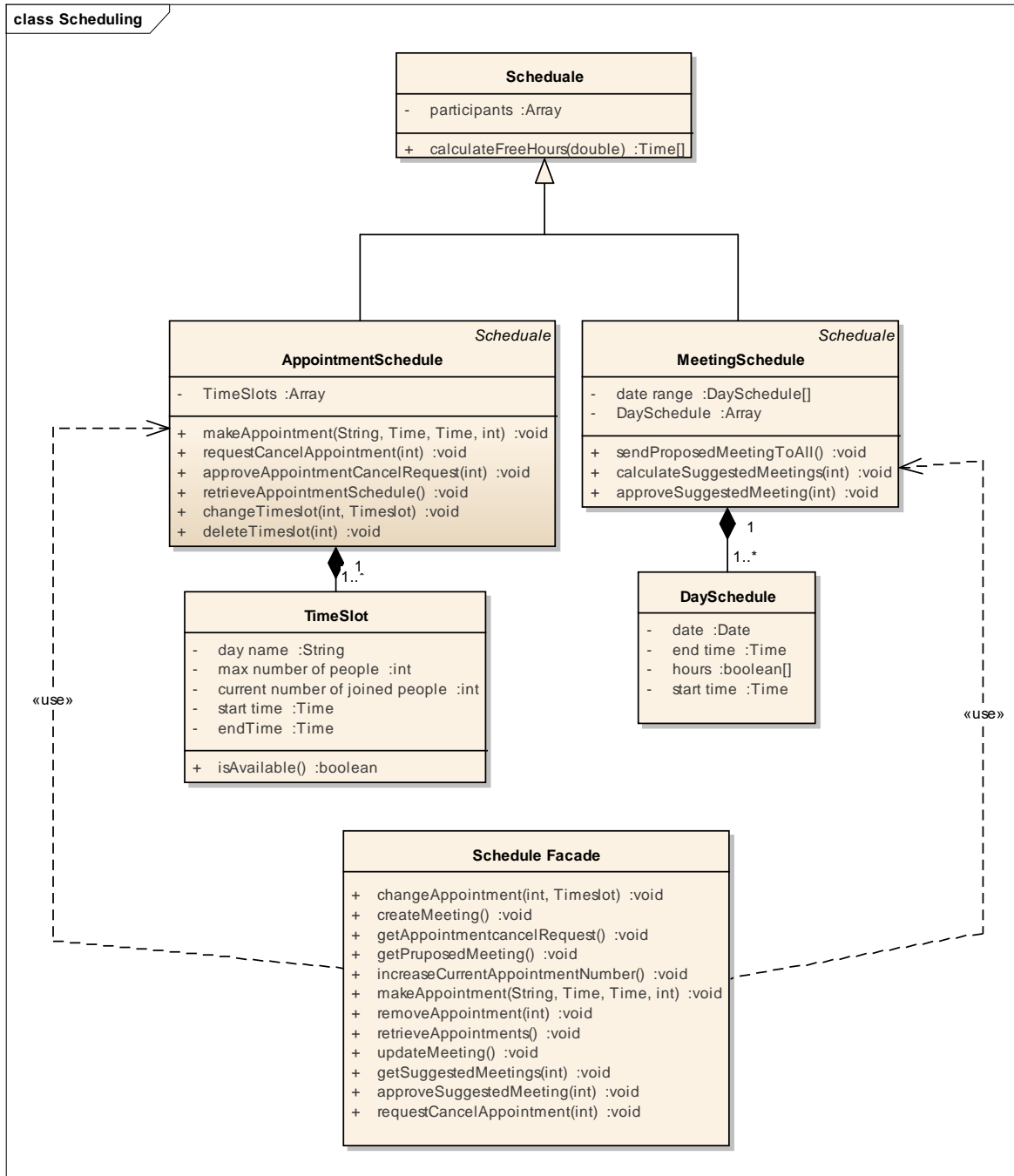






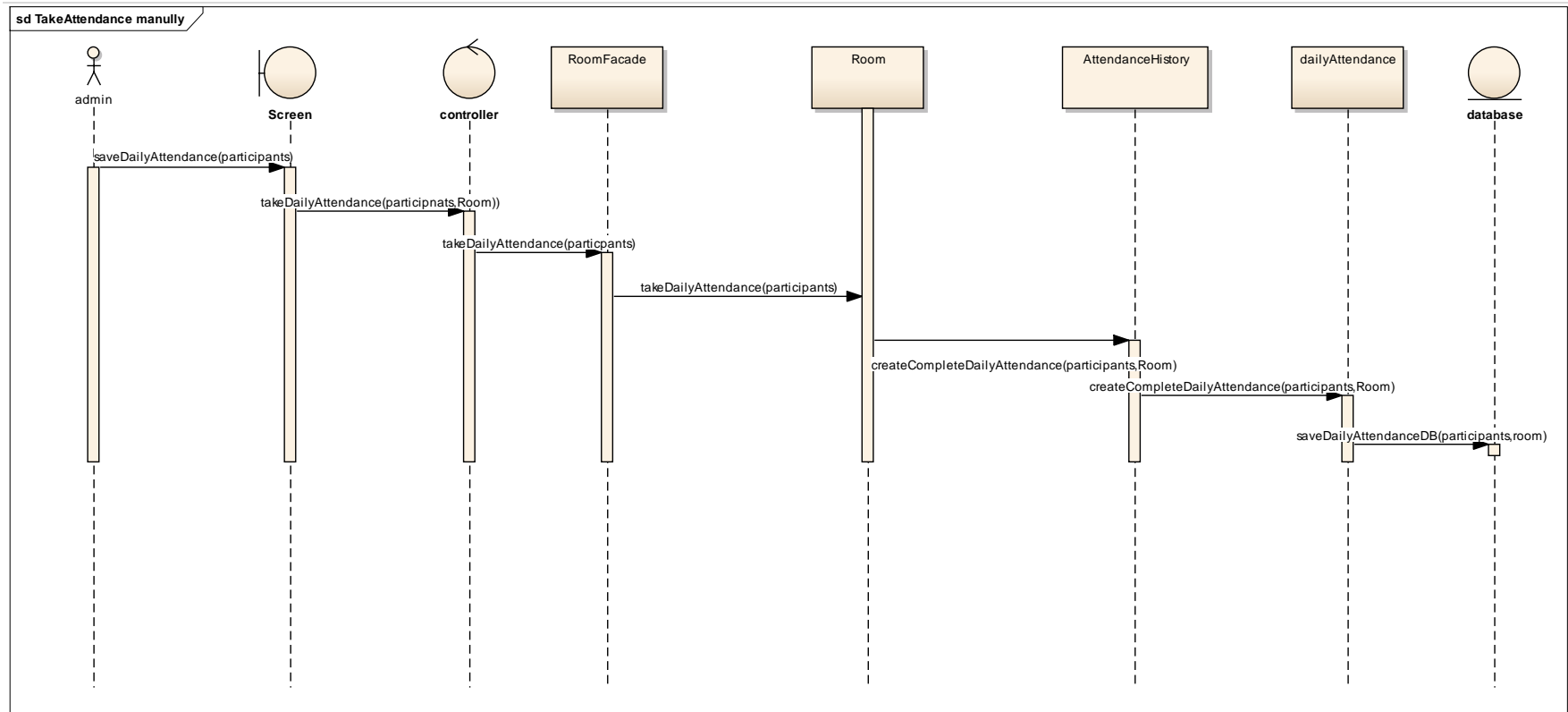
class Users

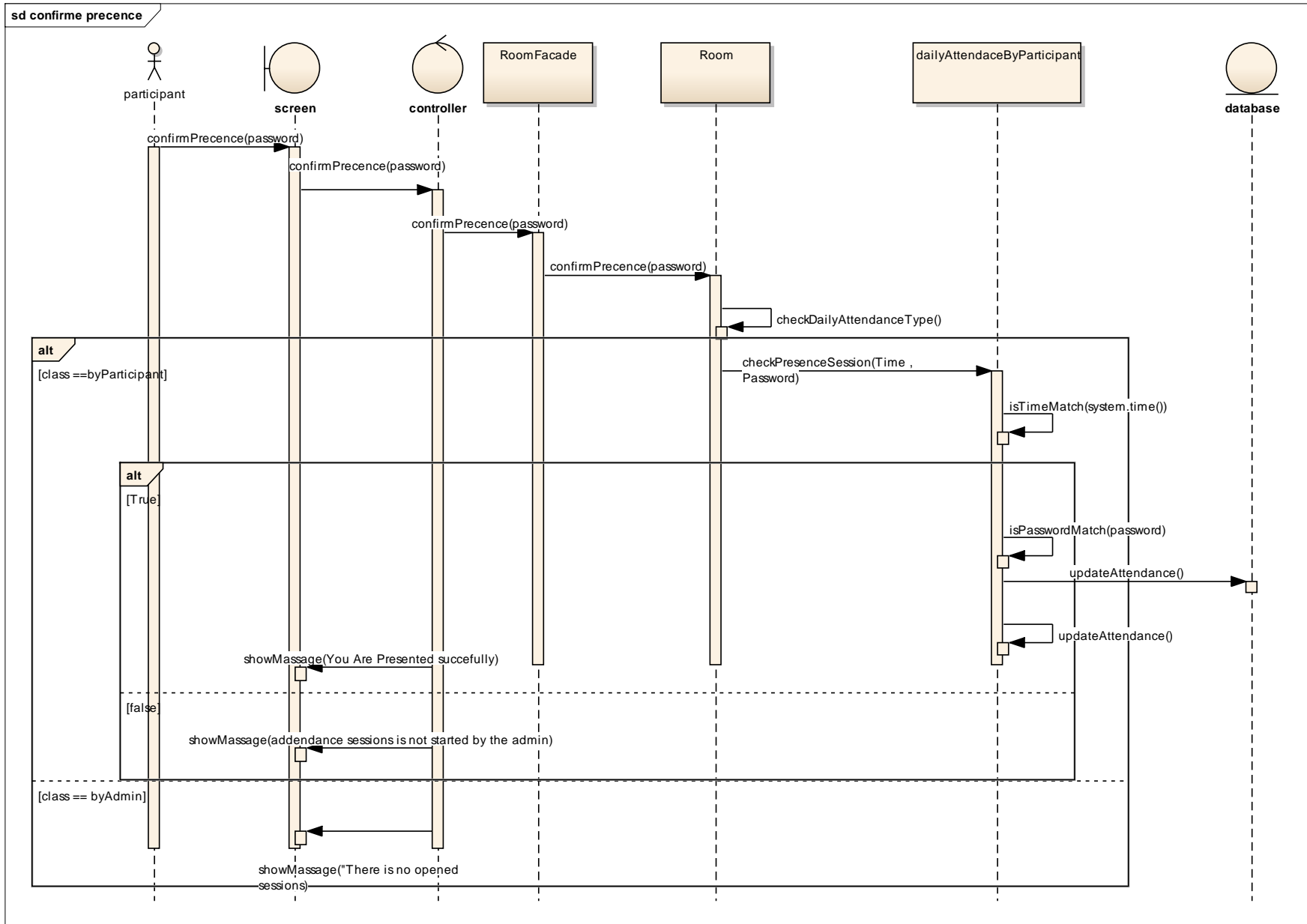


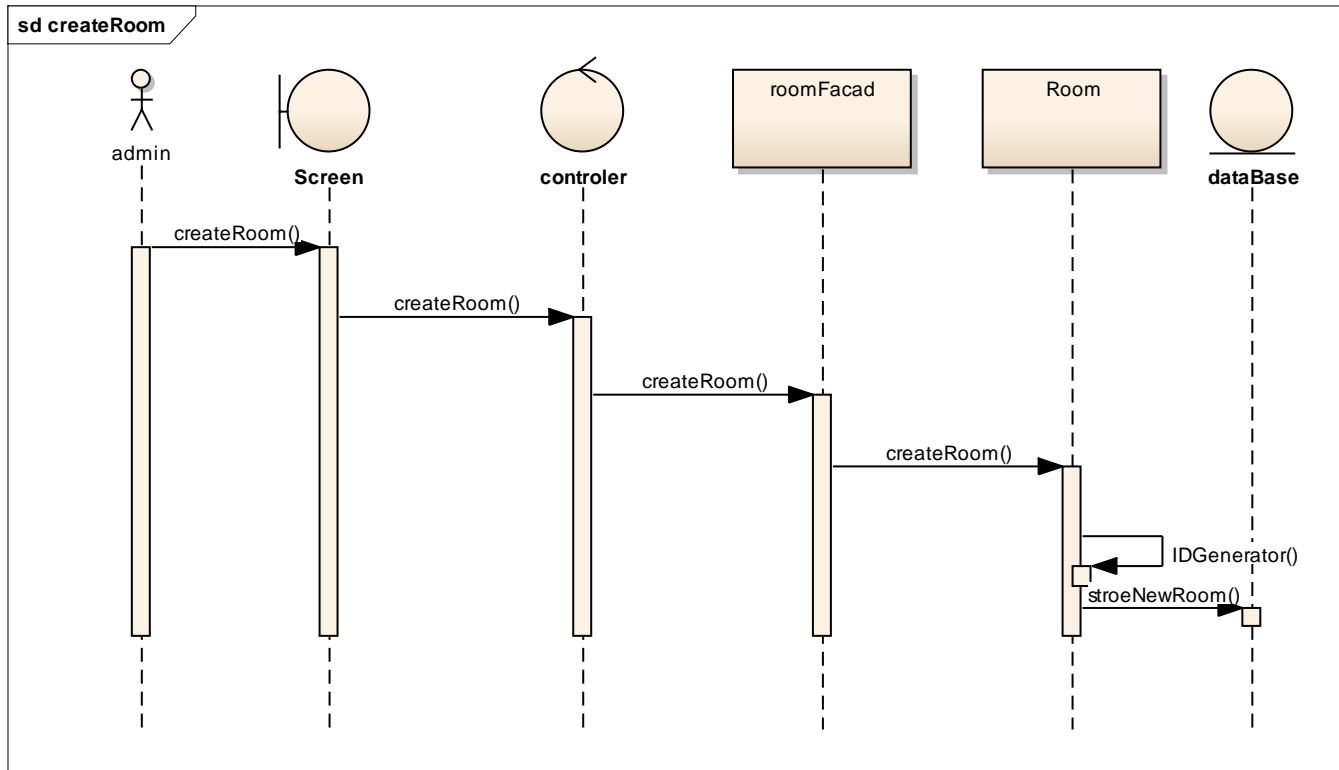


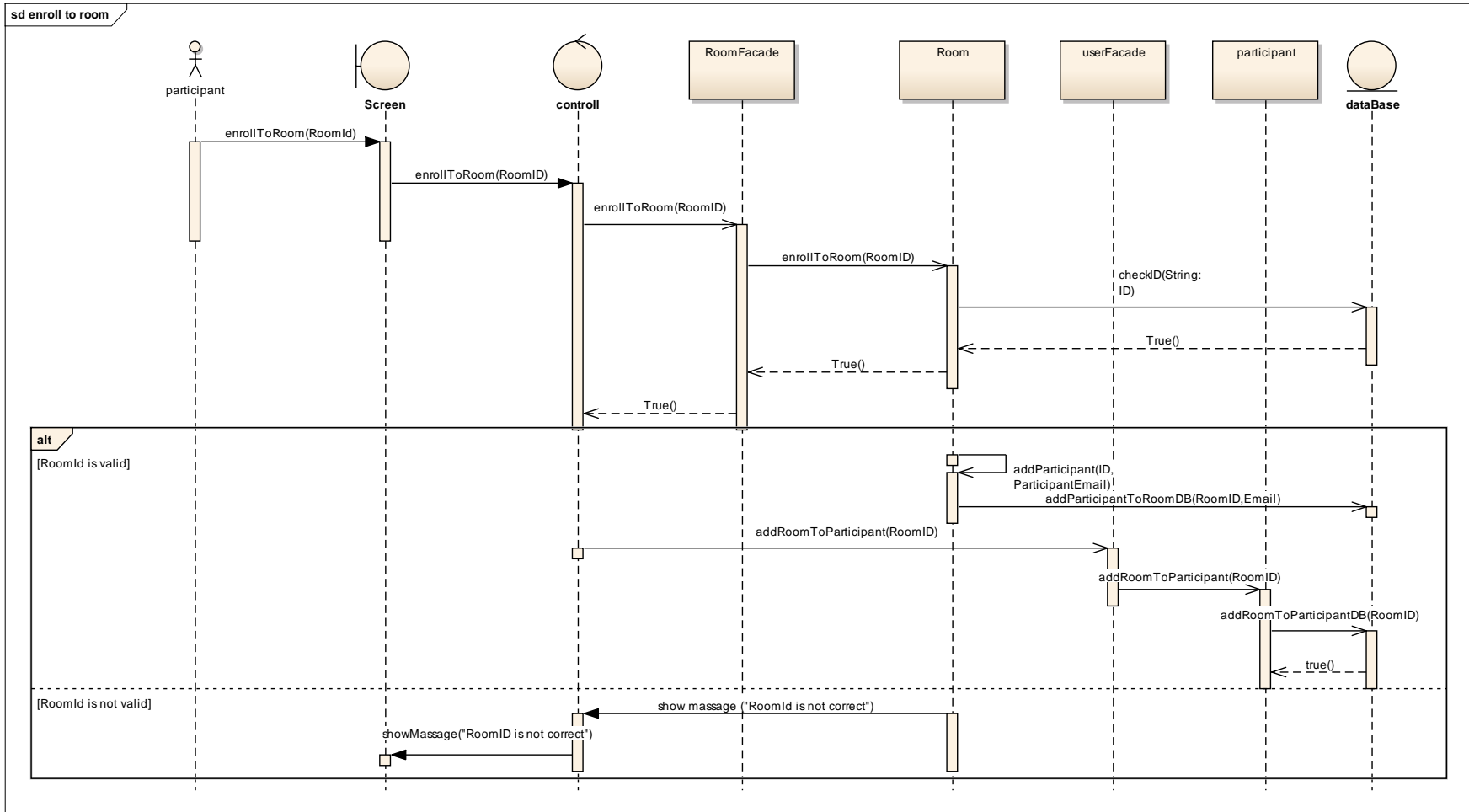
Sequence Diagrams

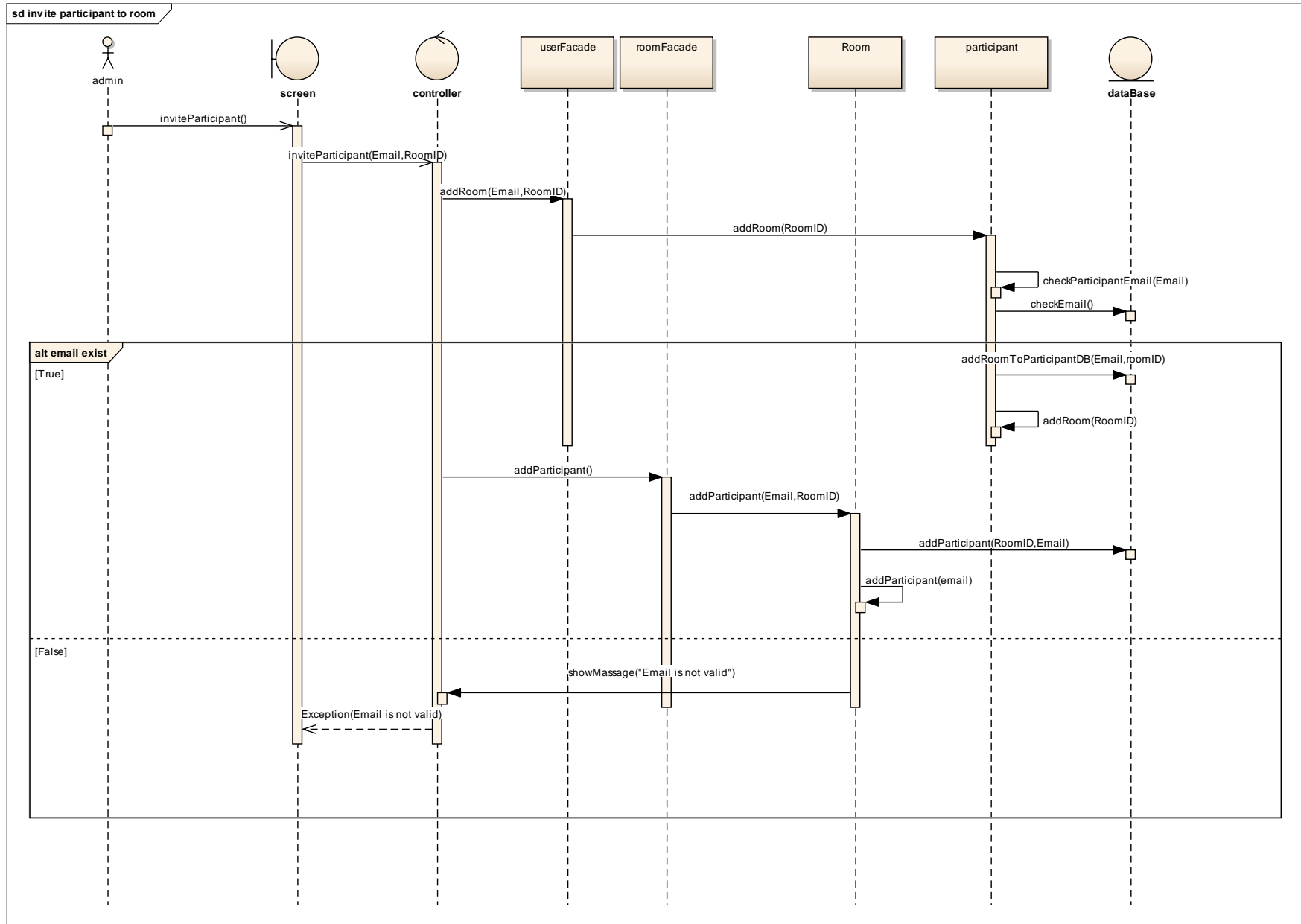
Room Management

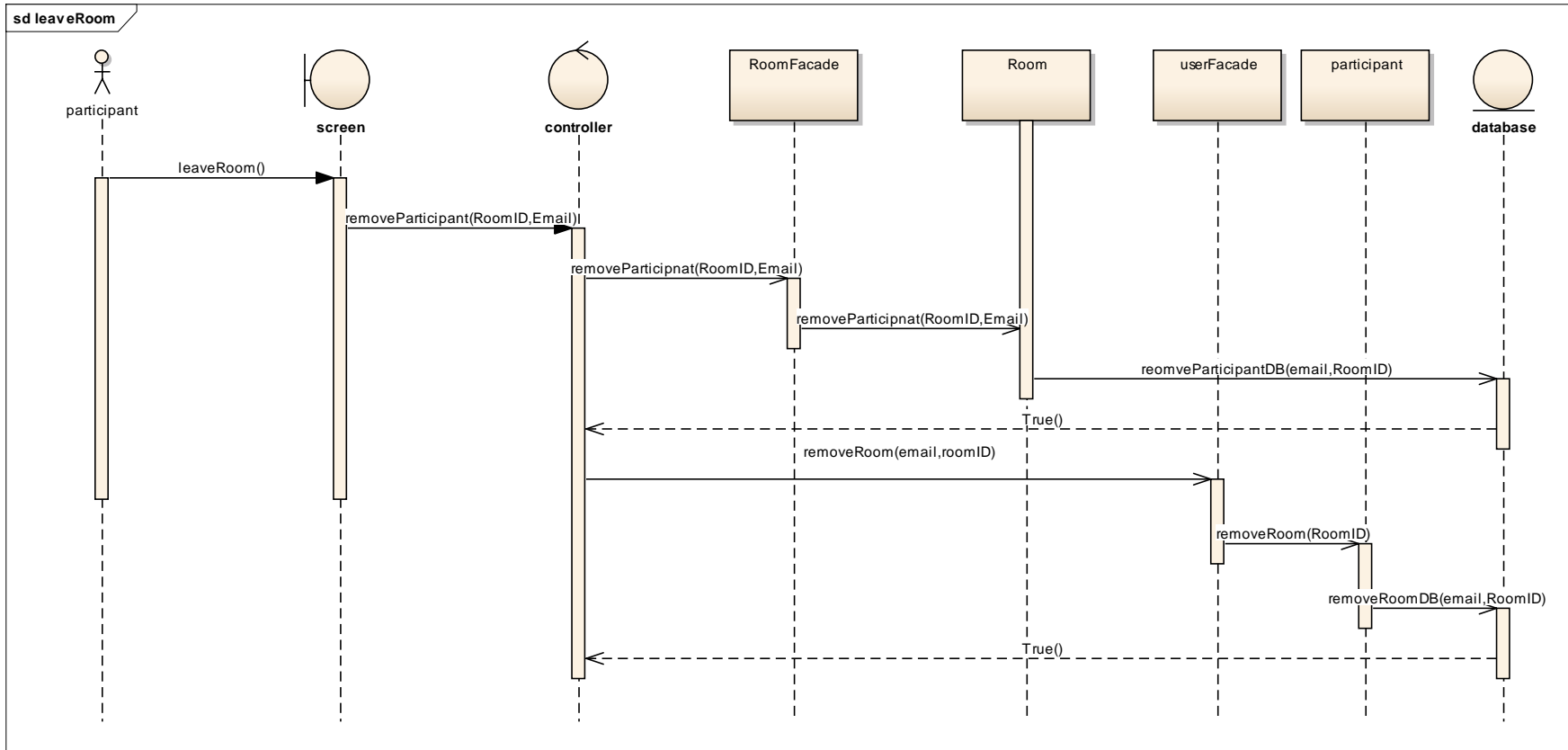


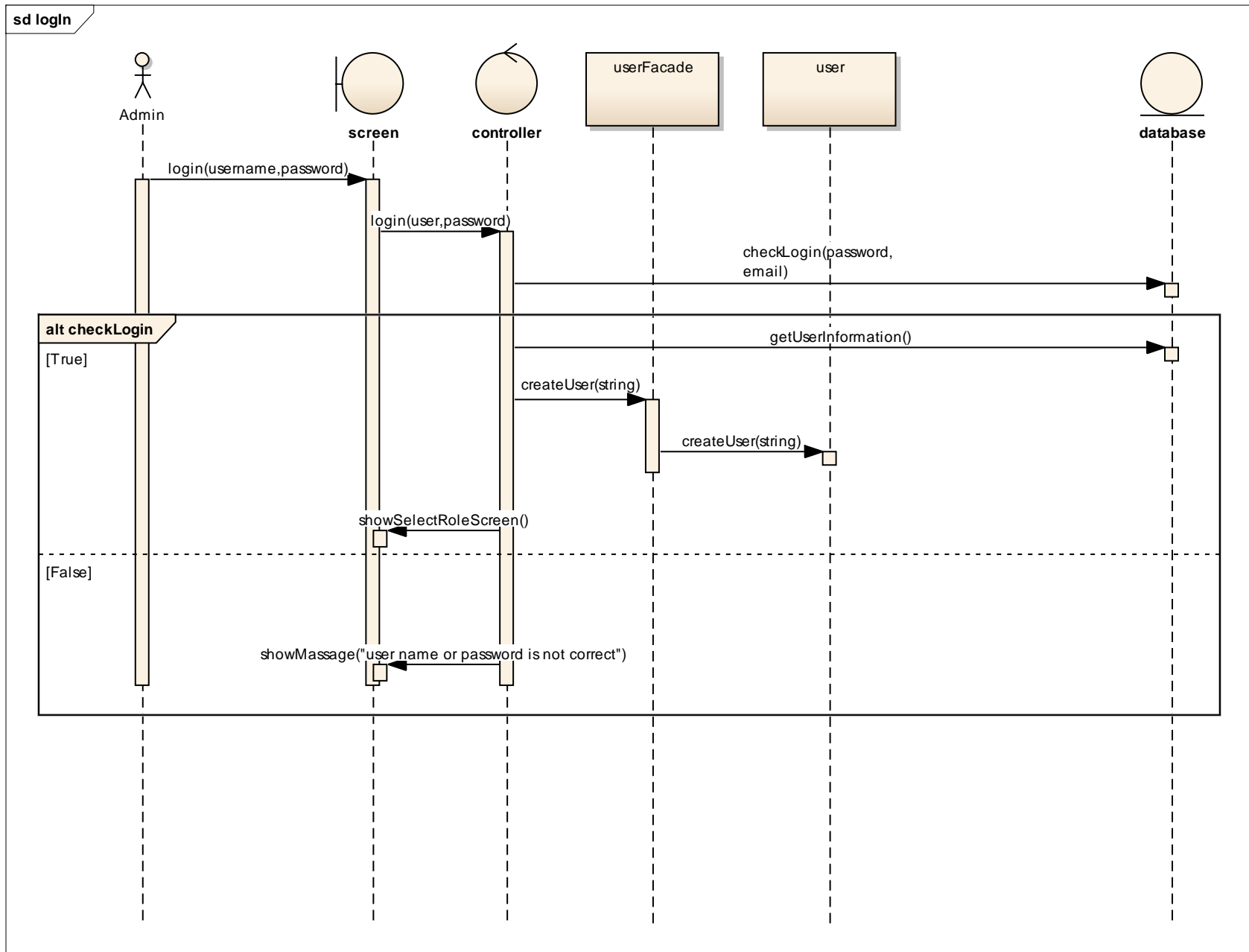


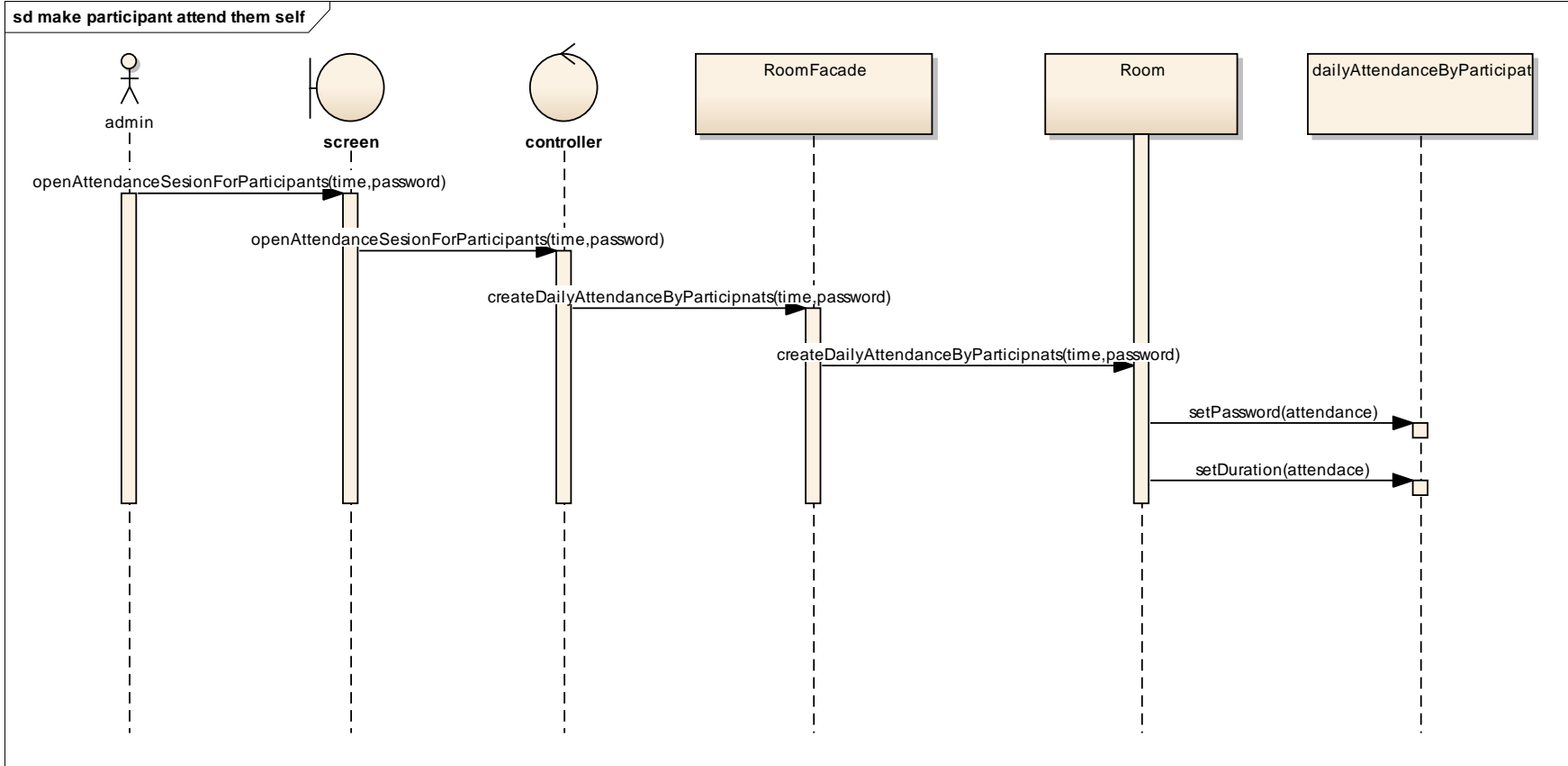


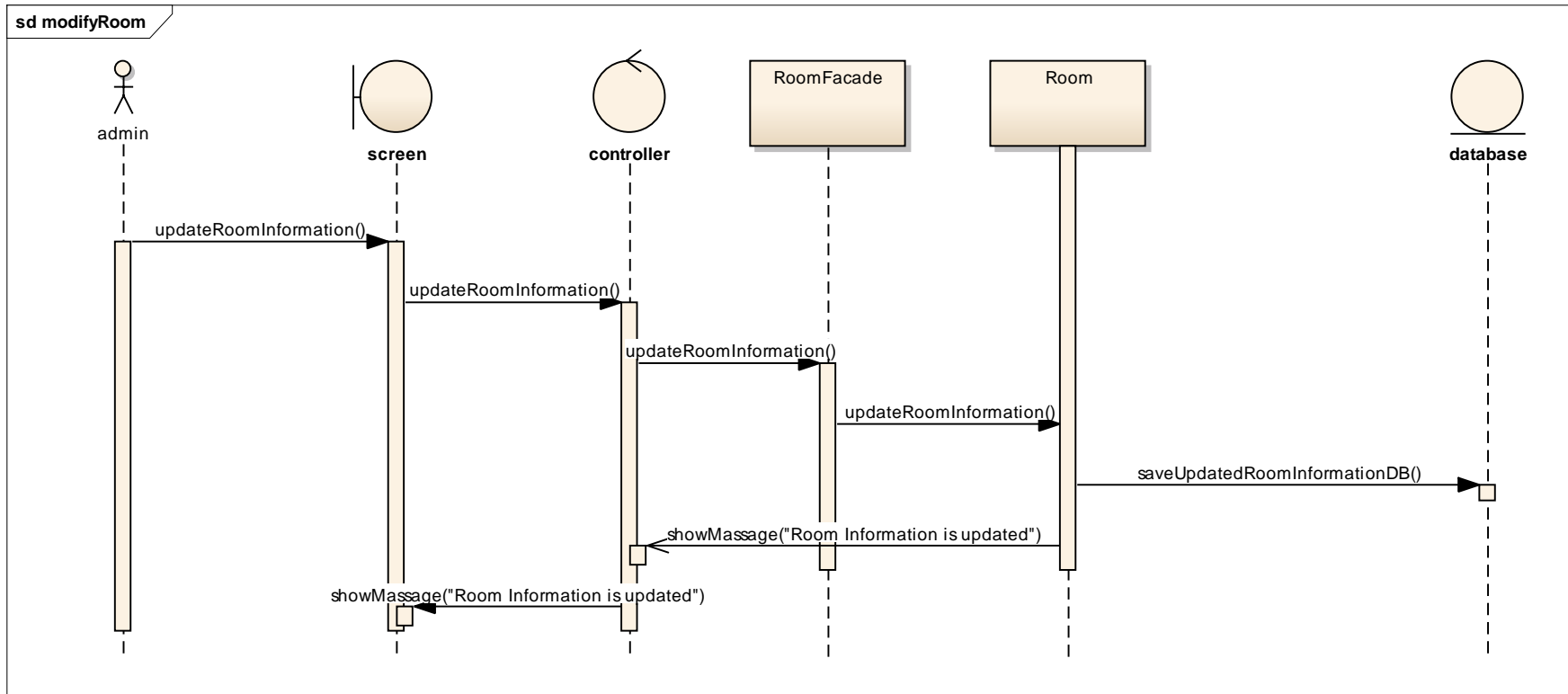


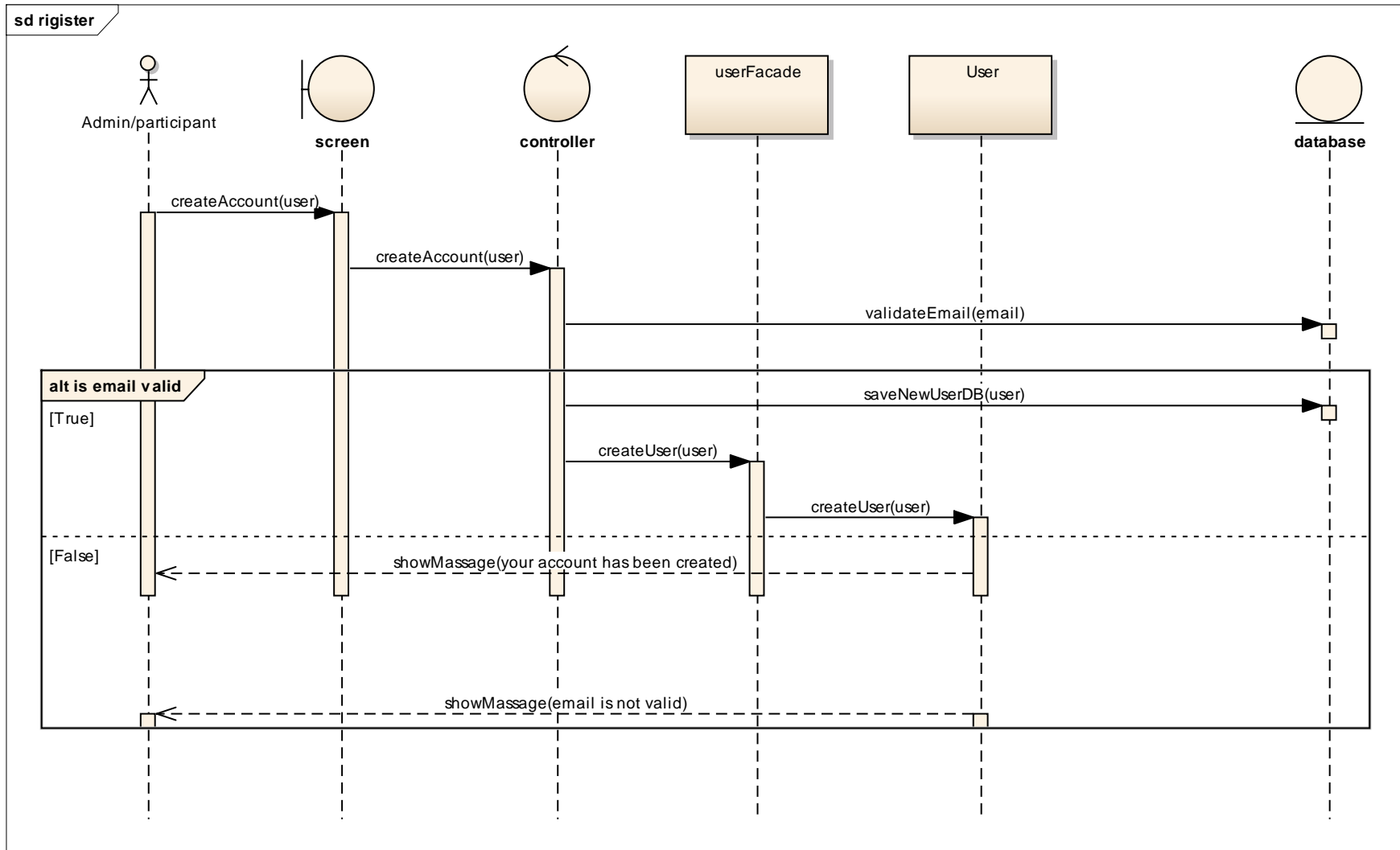


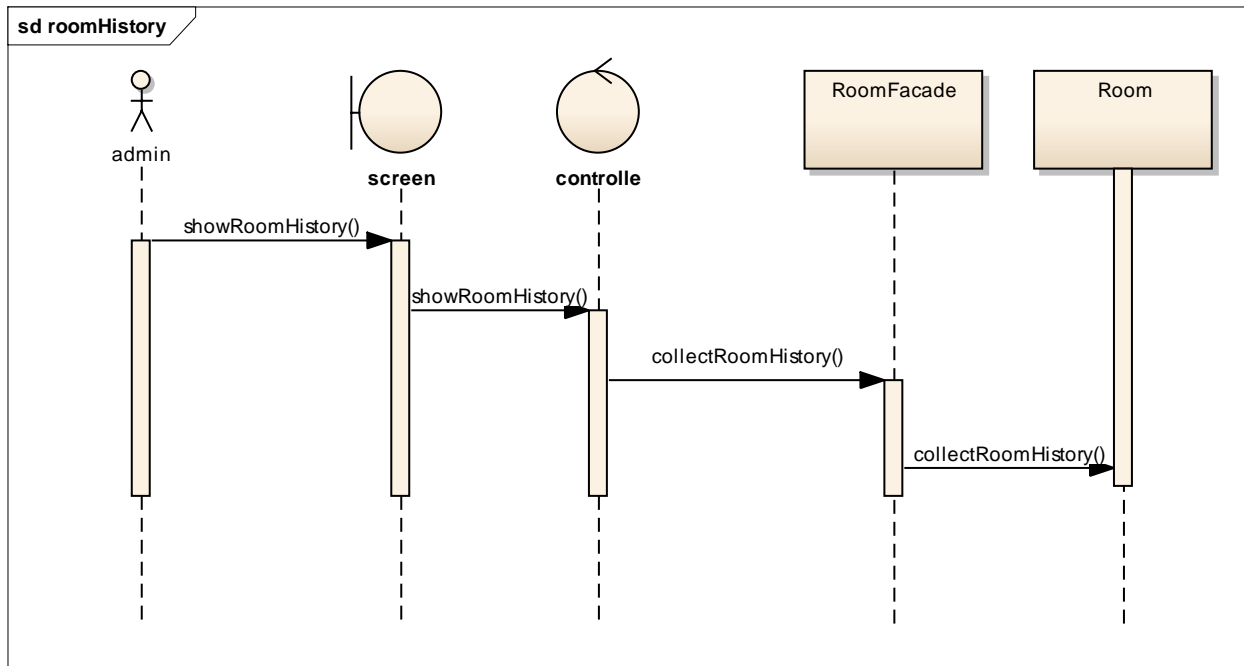


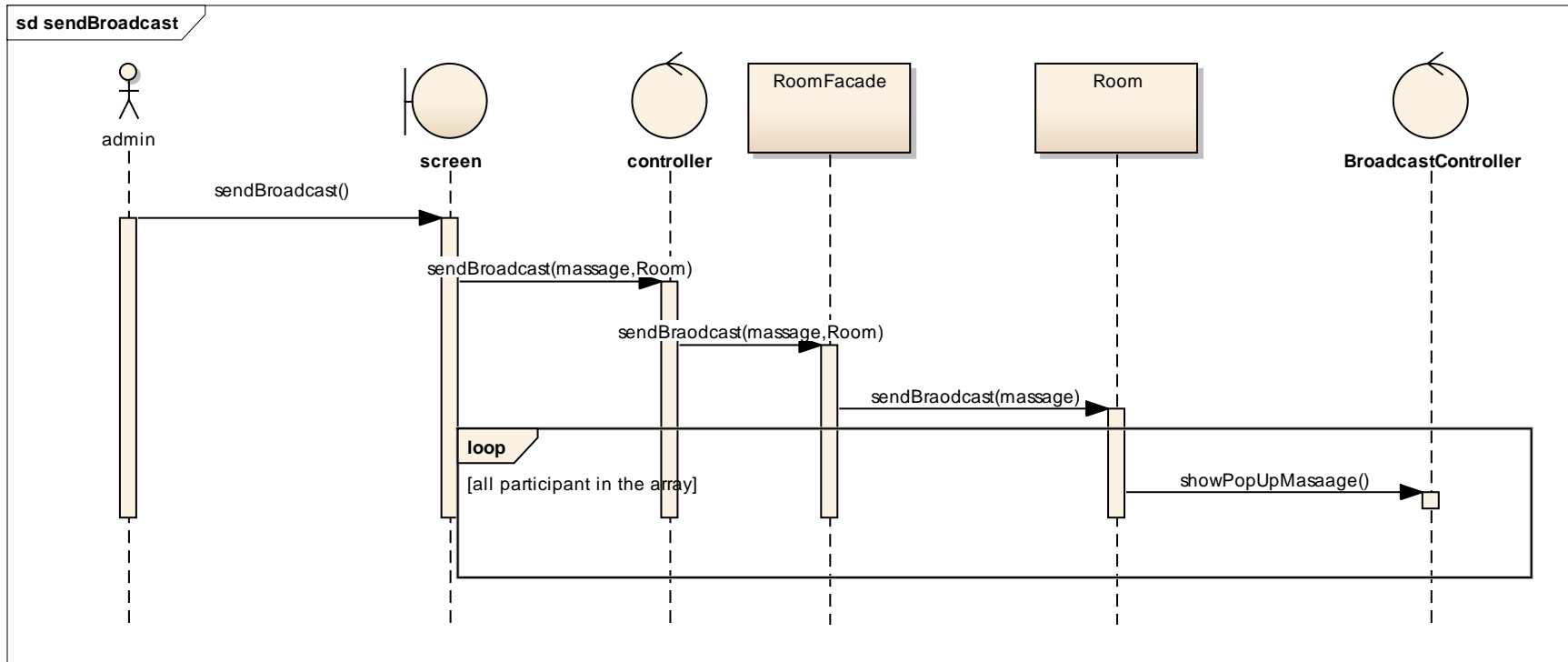


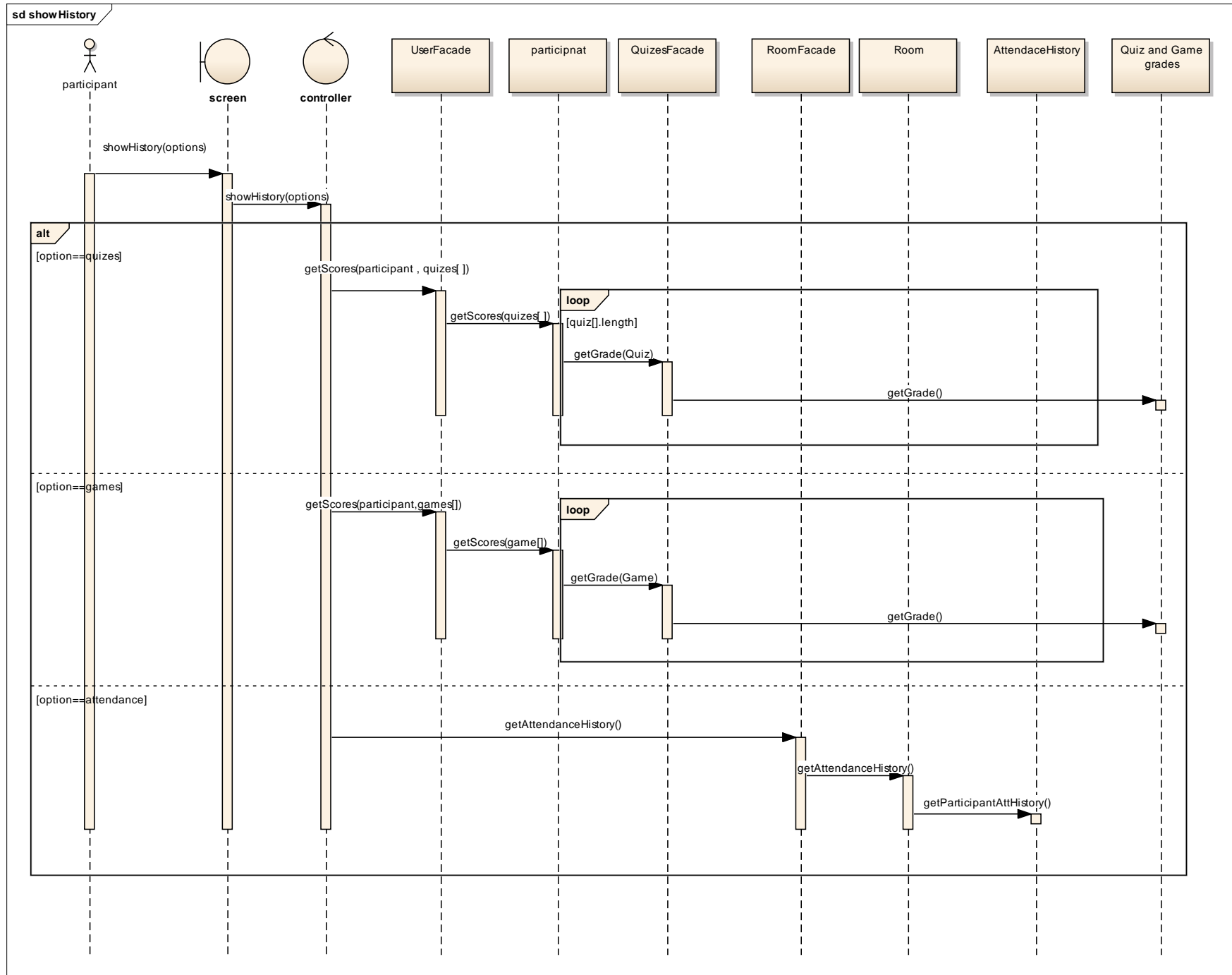




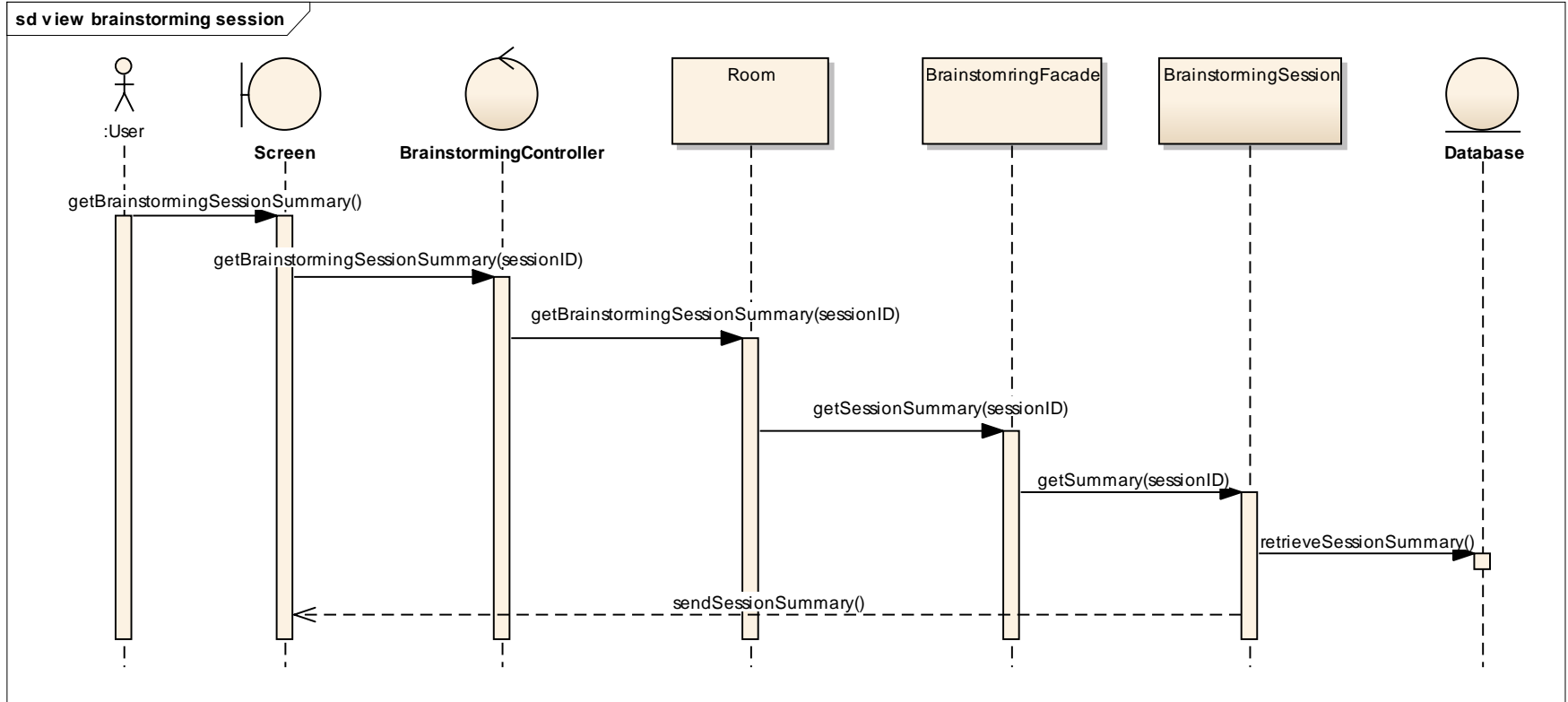


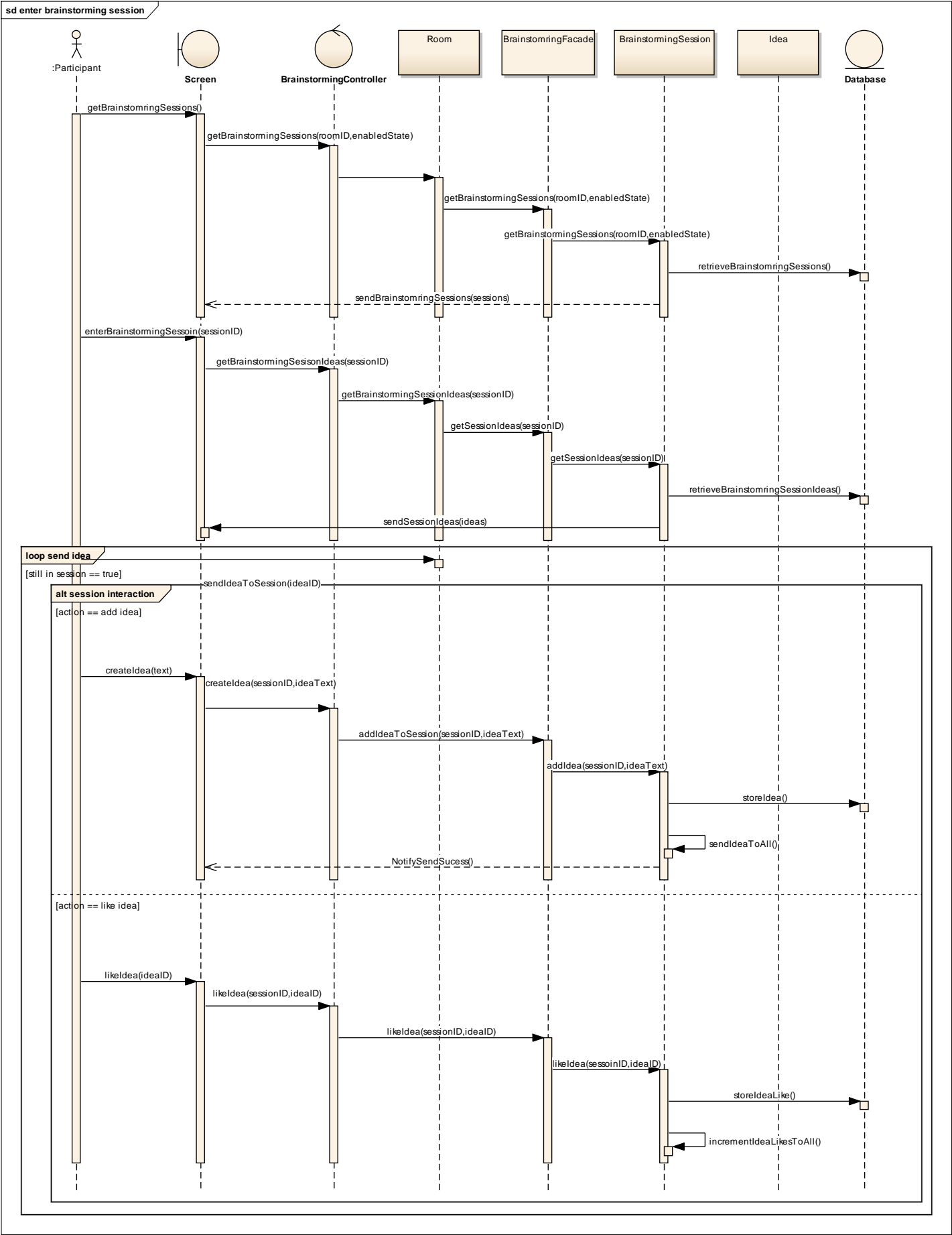


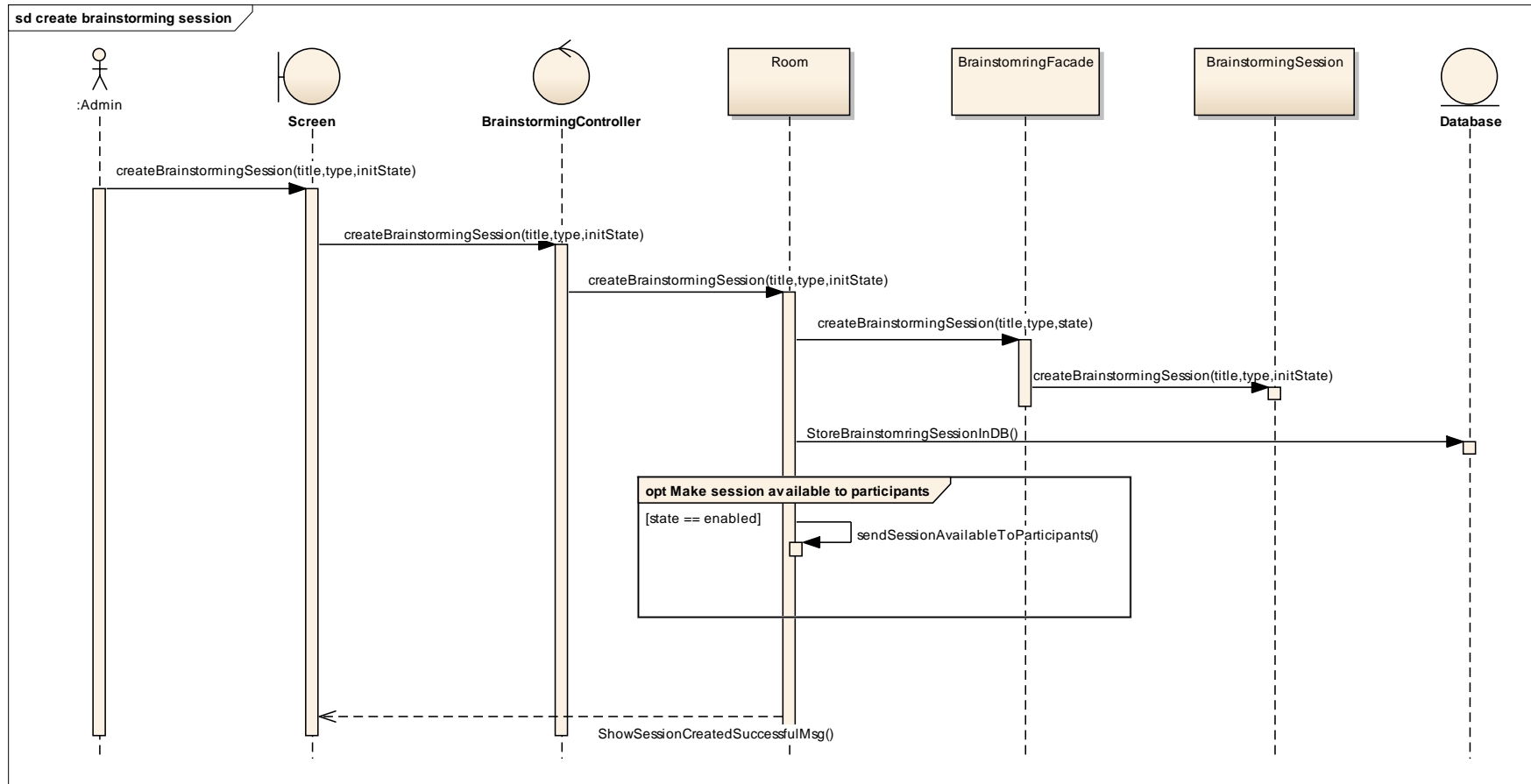


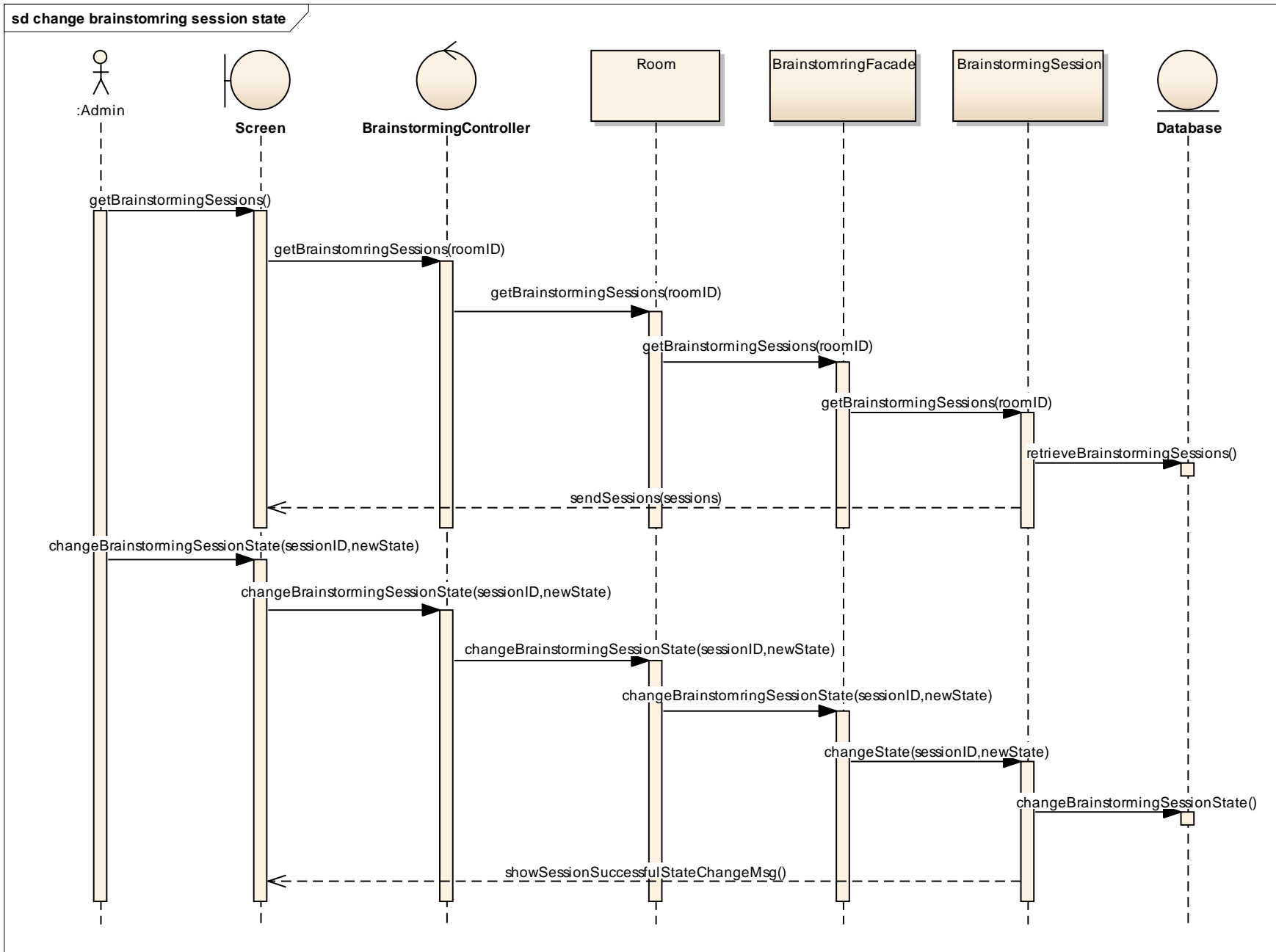


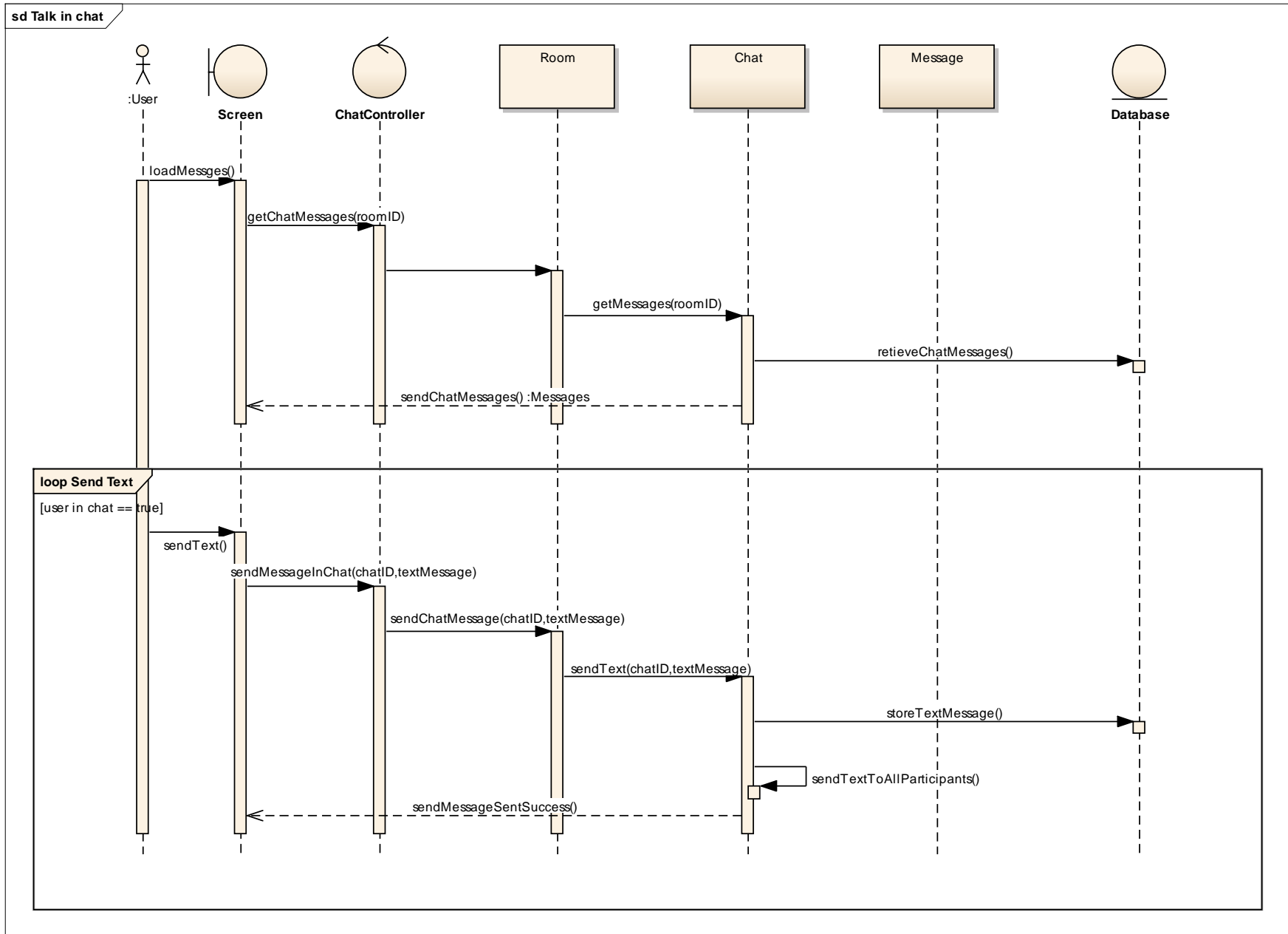
Brainstorming



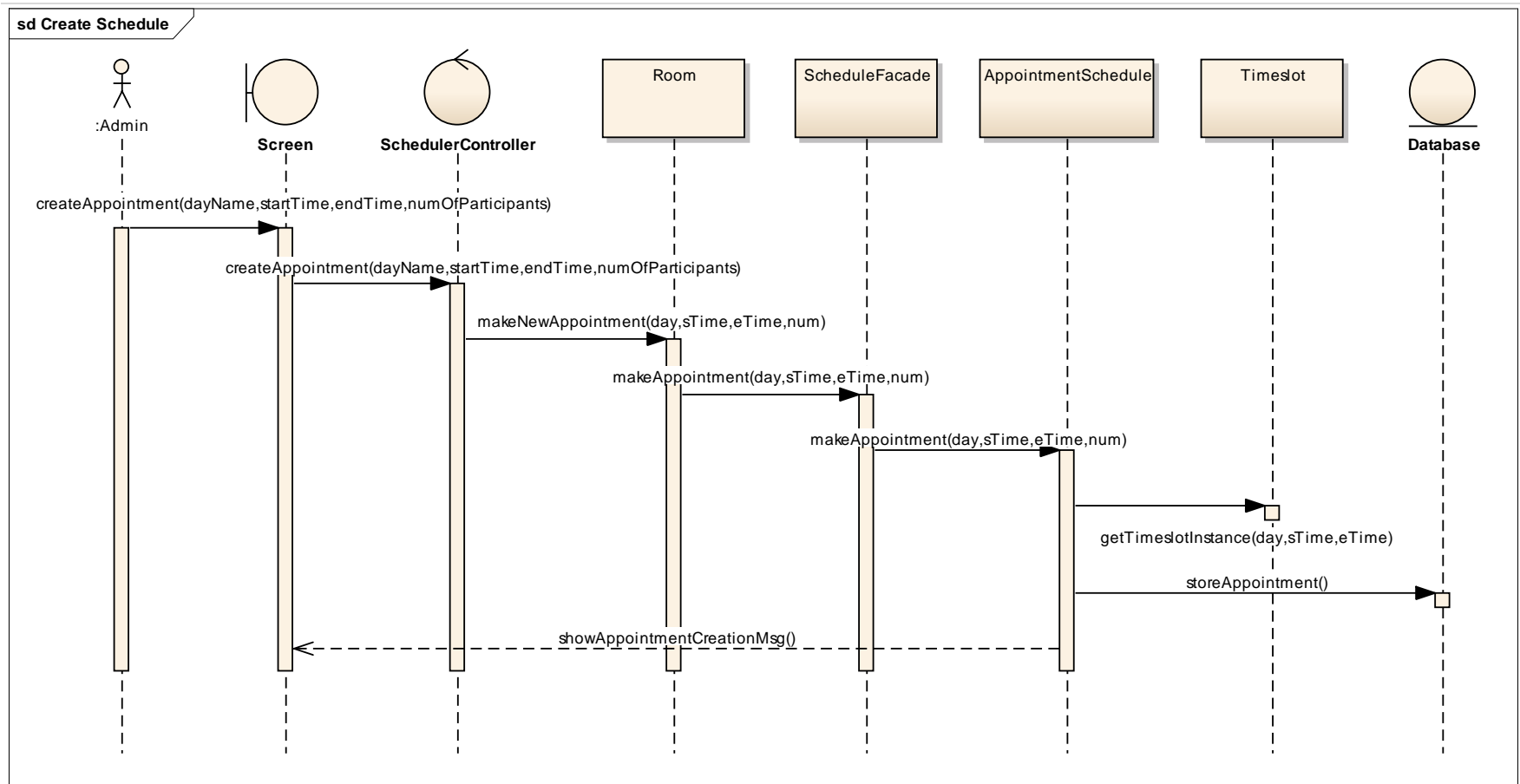


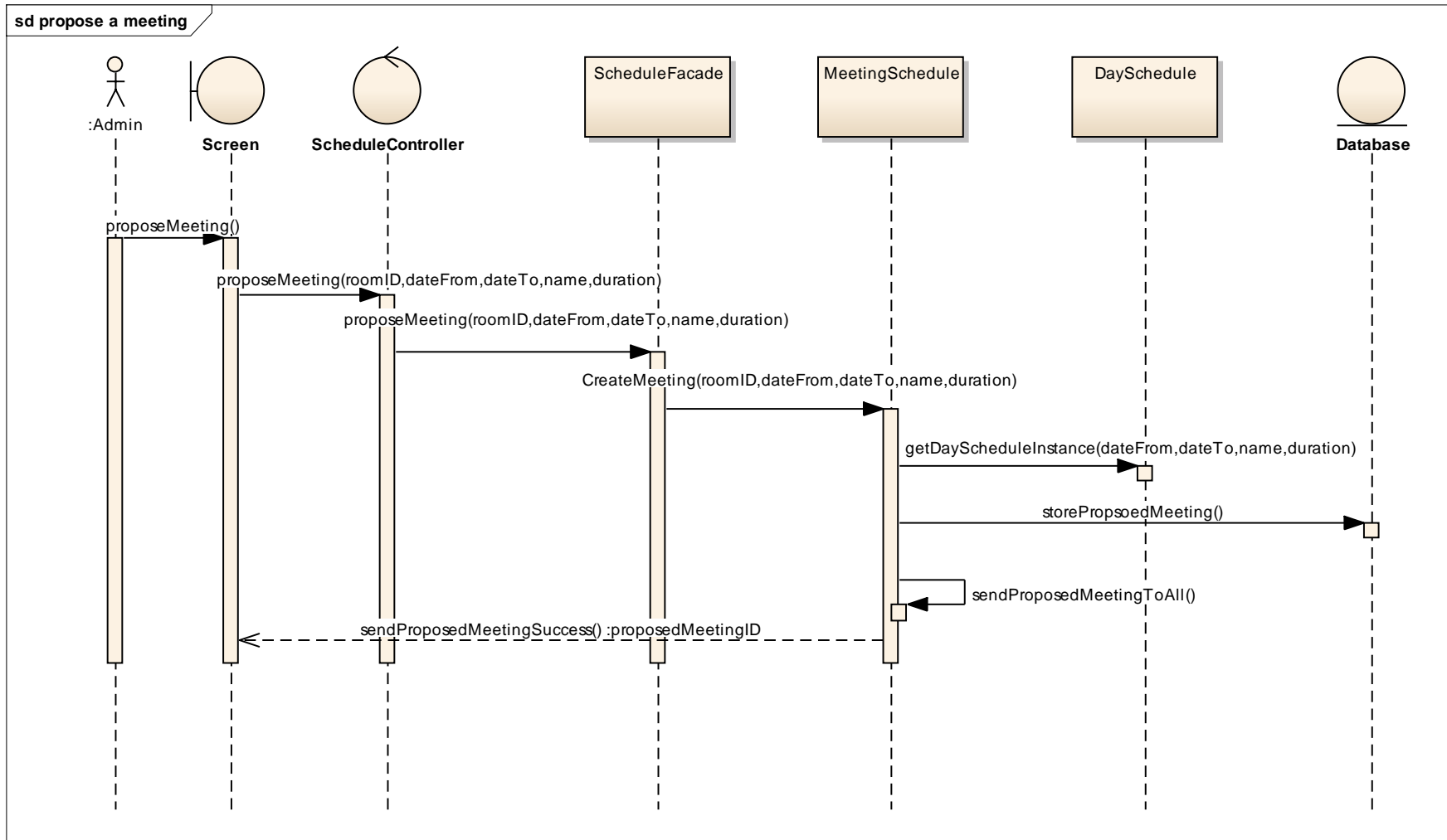


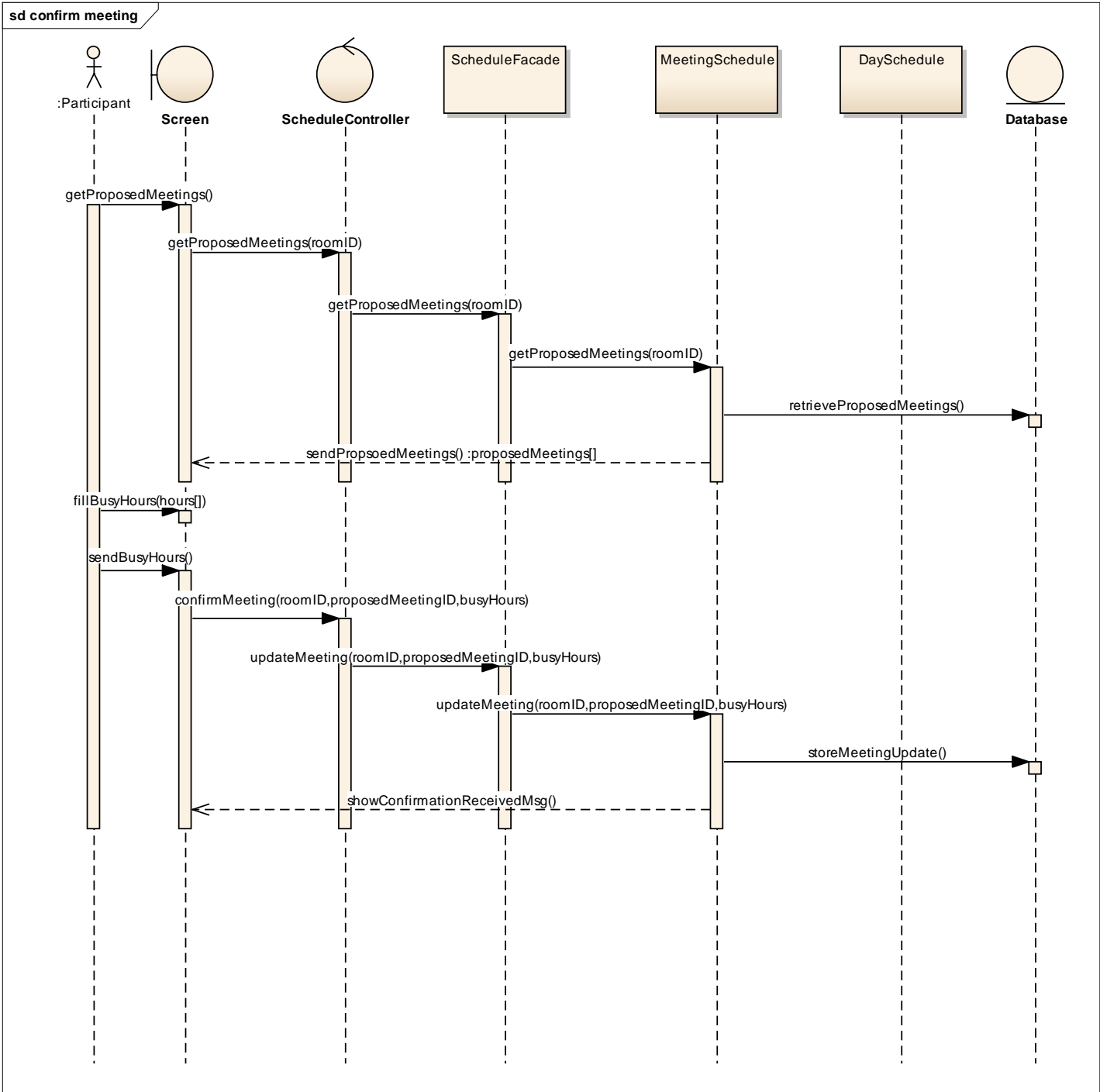




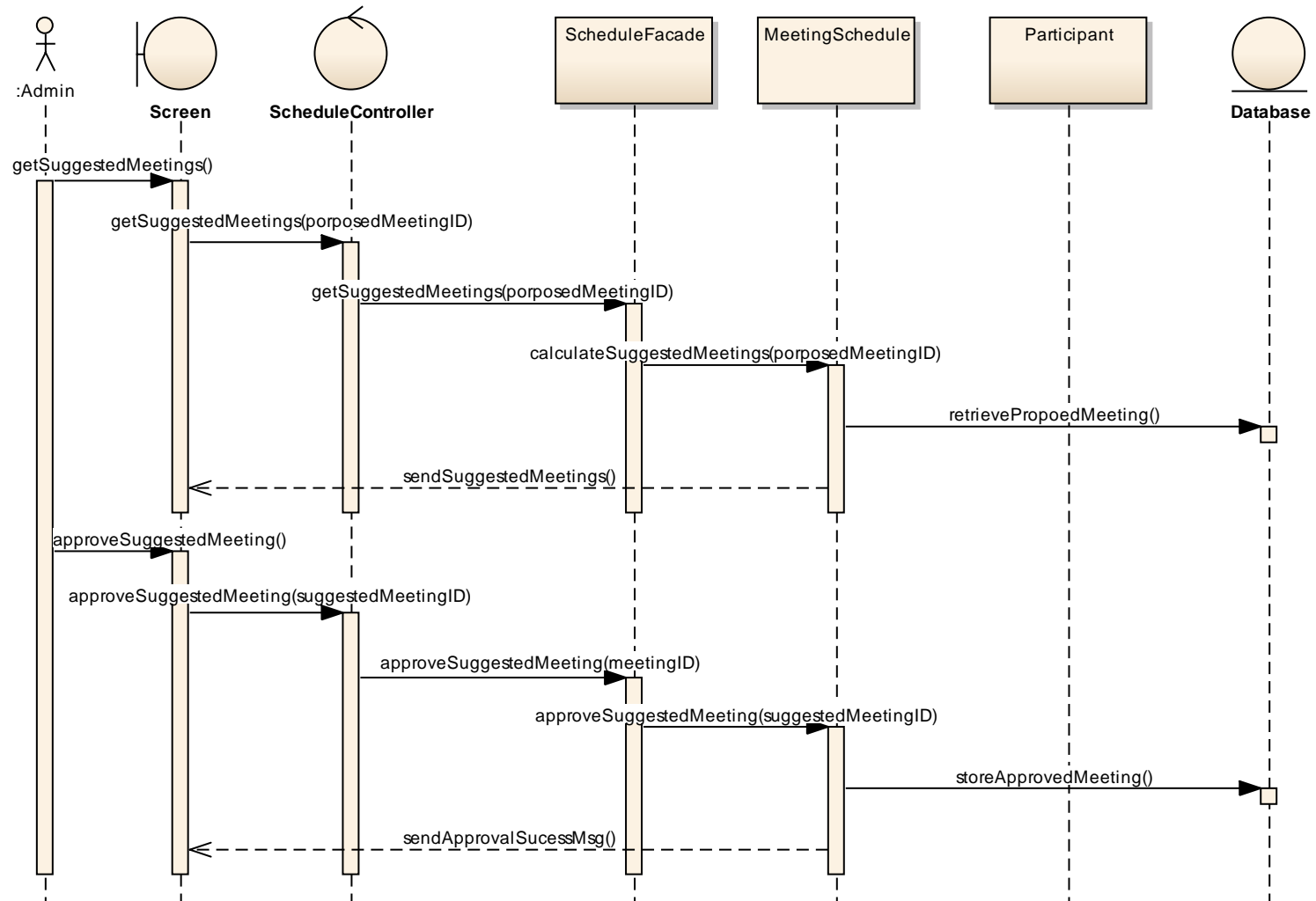
Scheduling

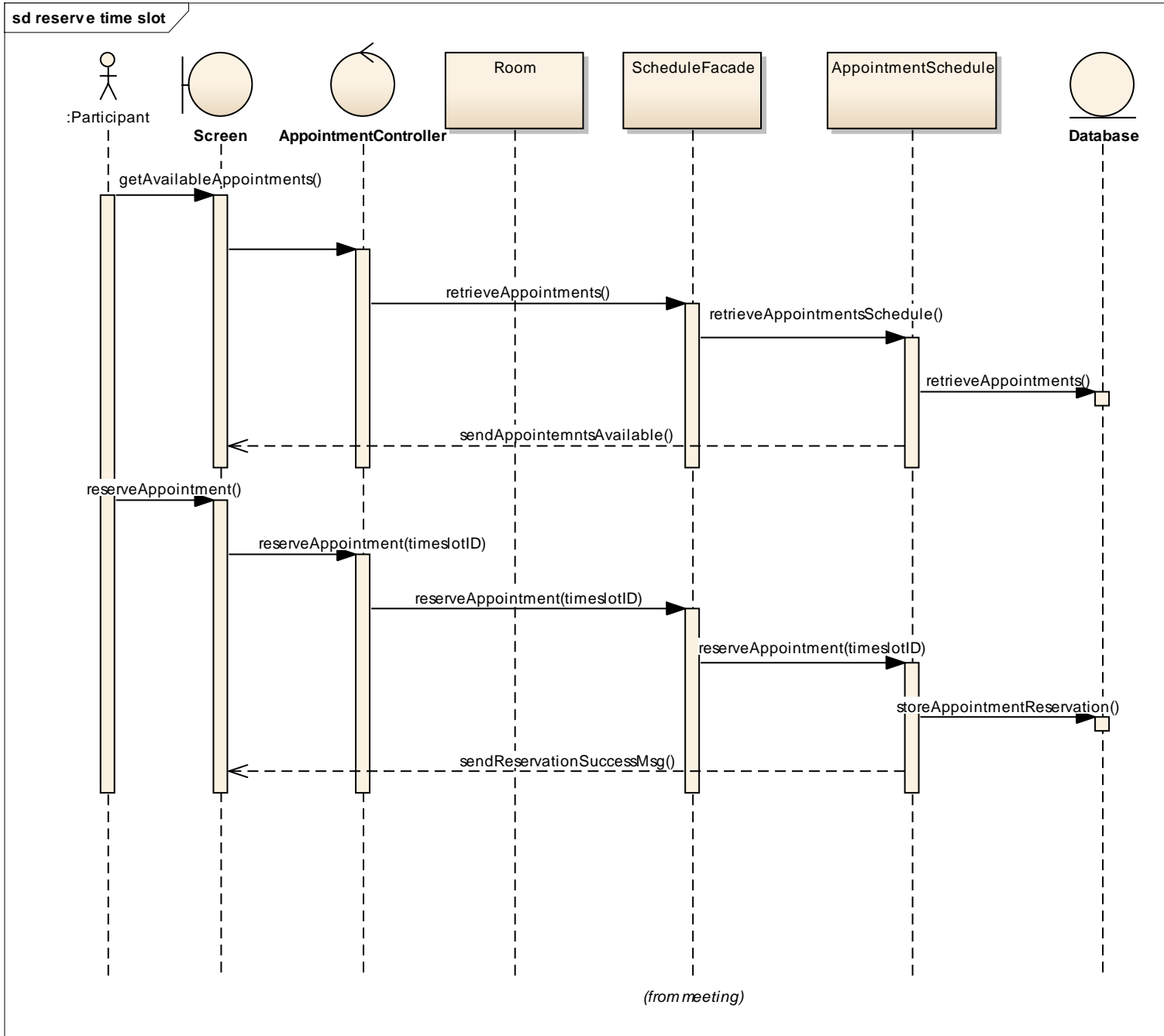


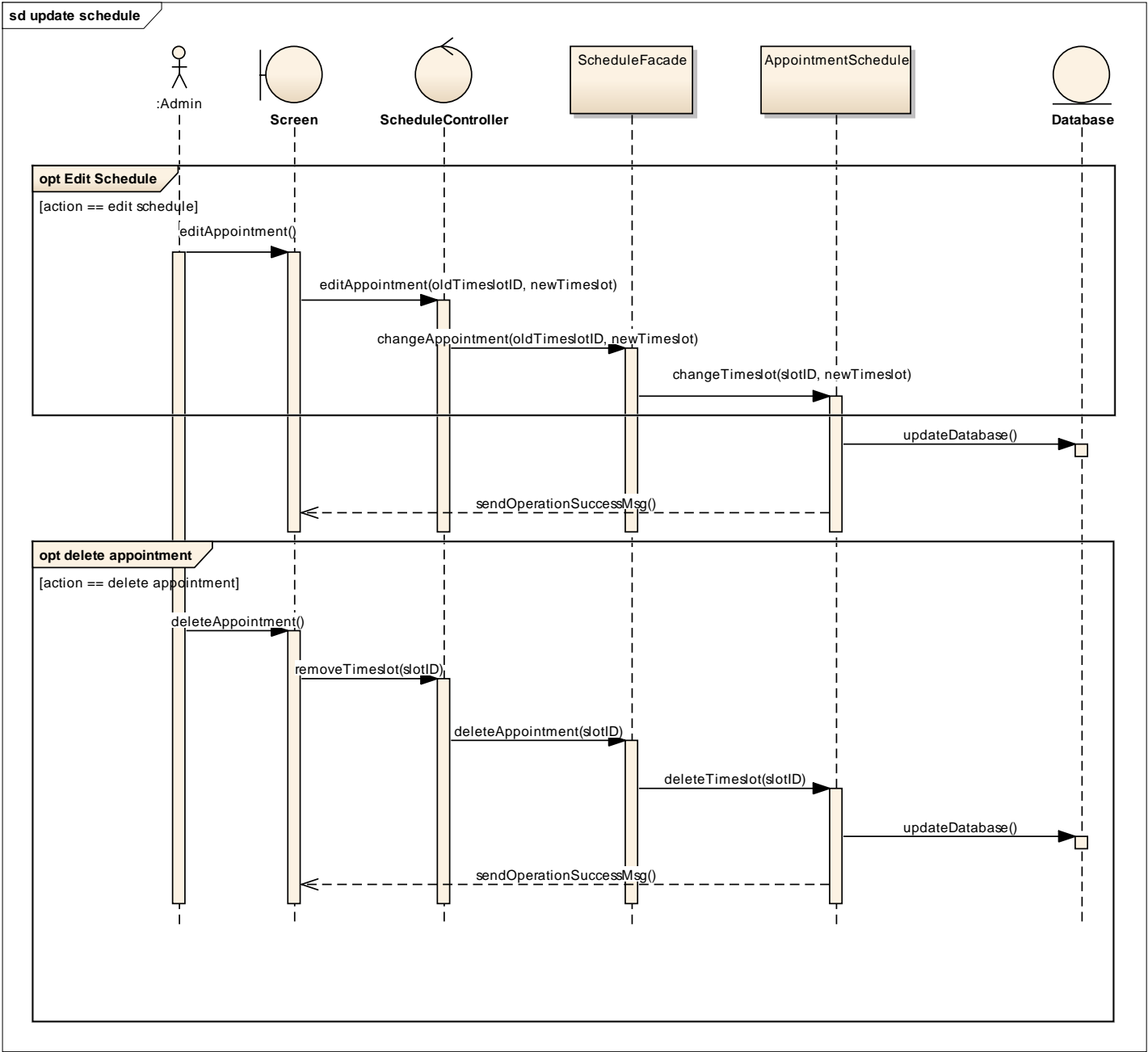


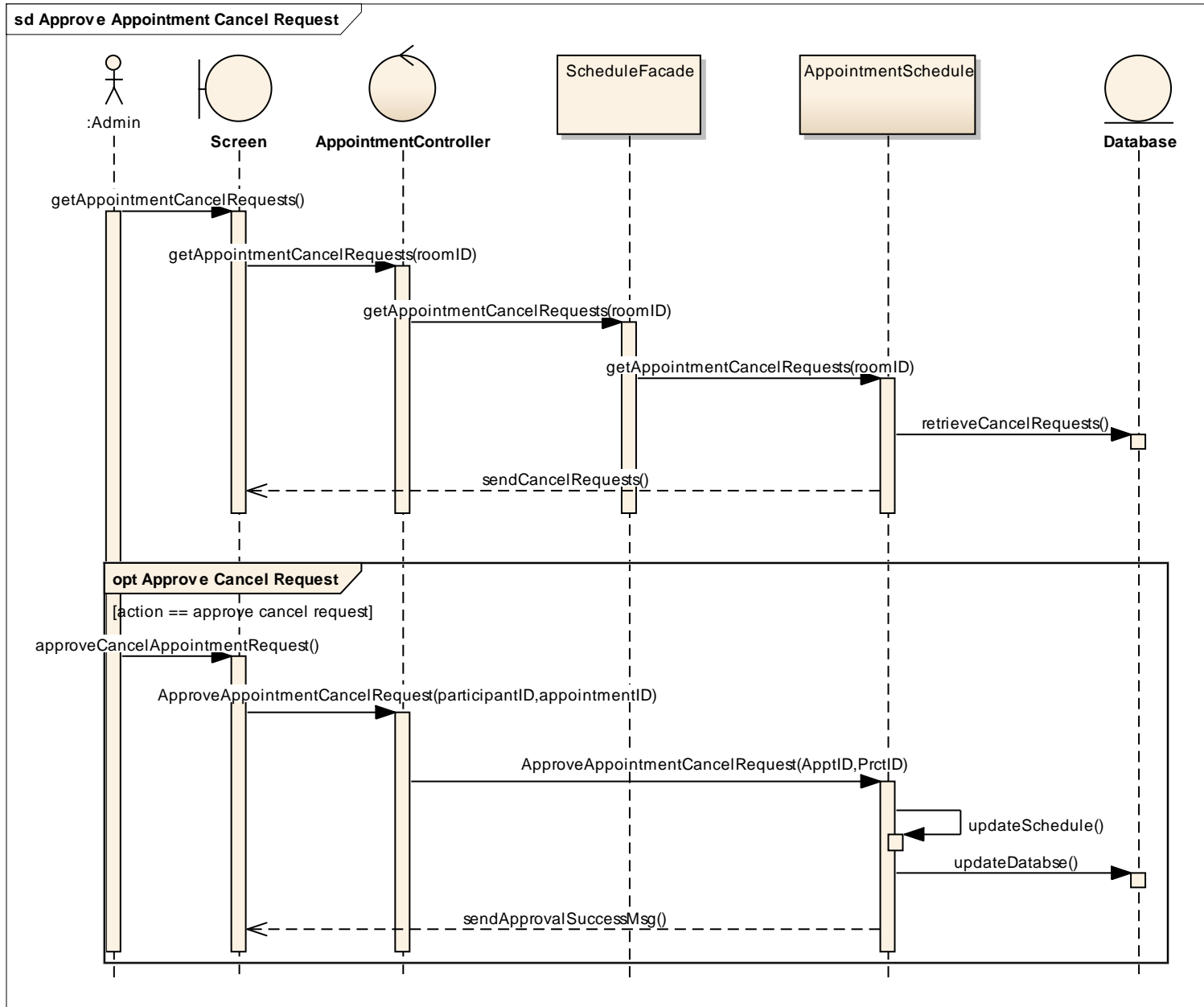


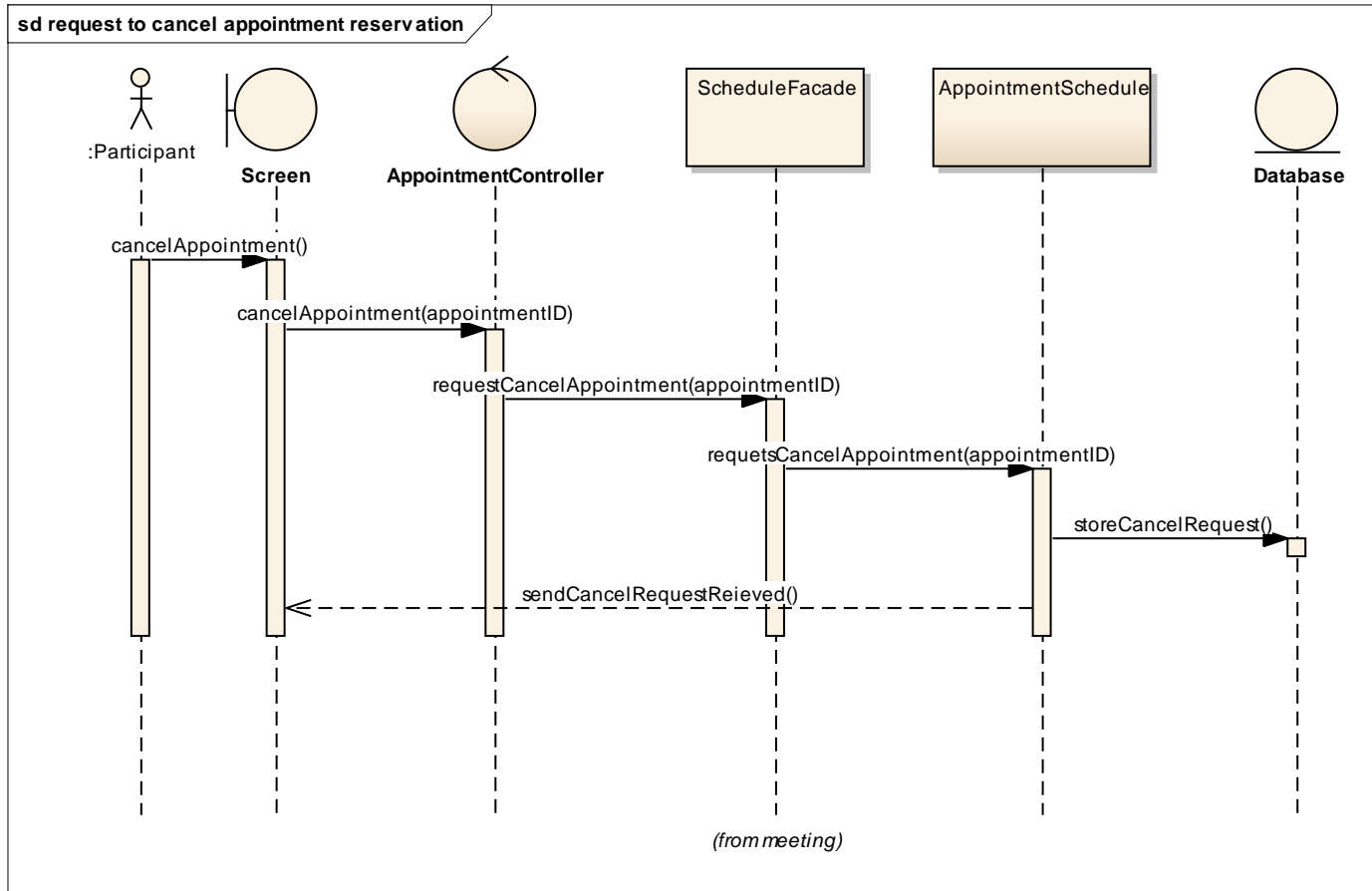
sd Approve Proposed Meeting



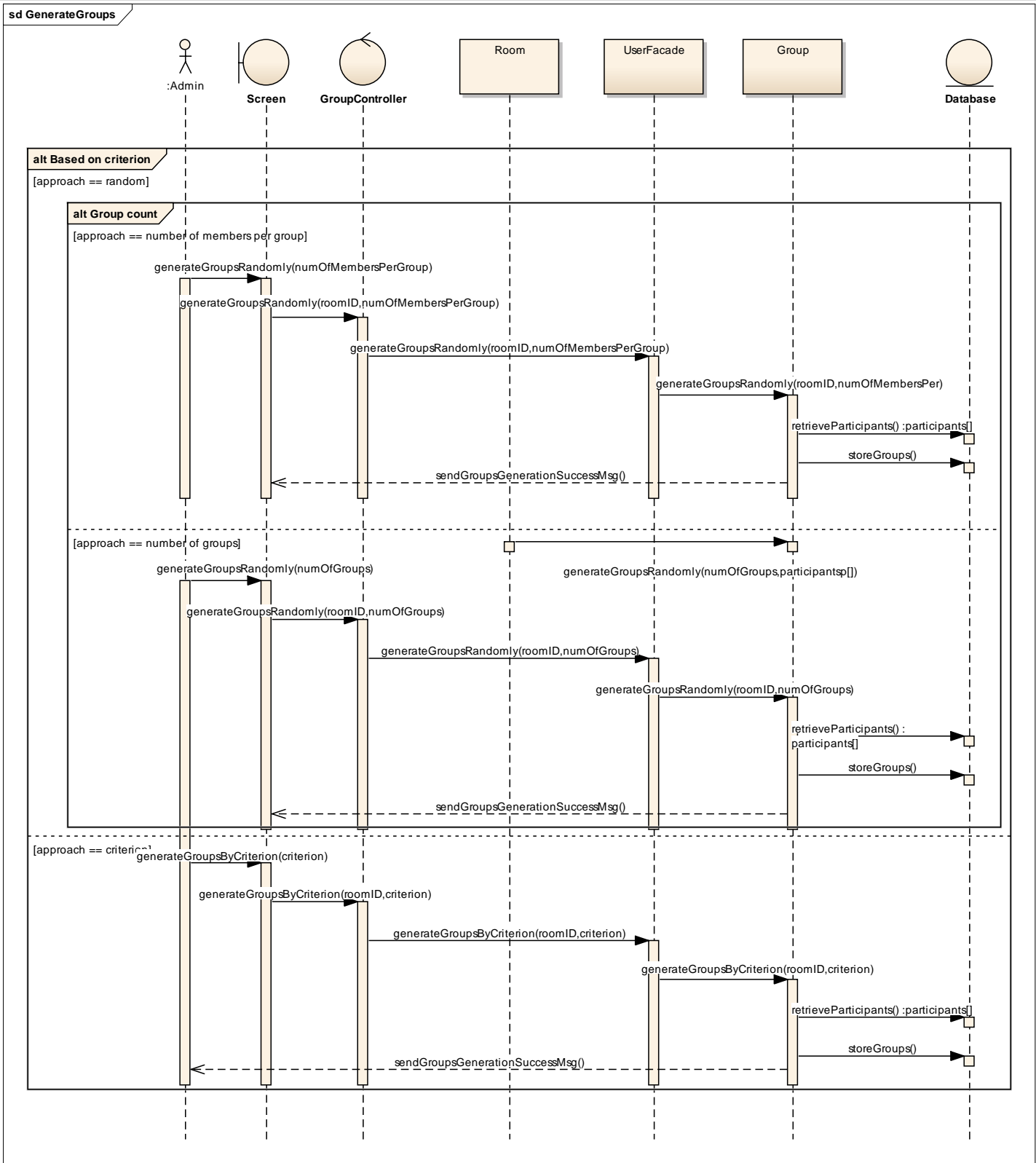


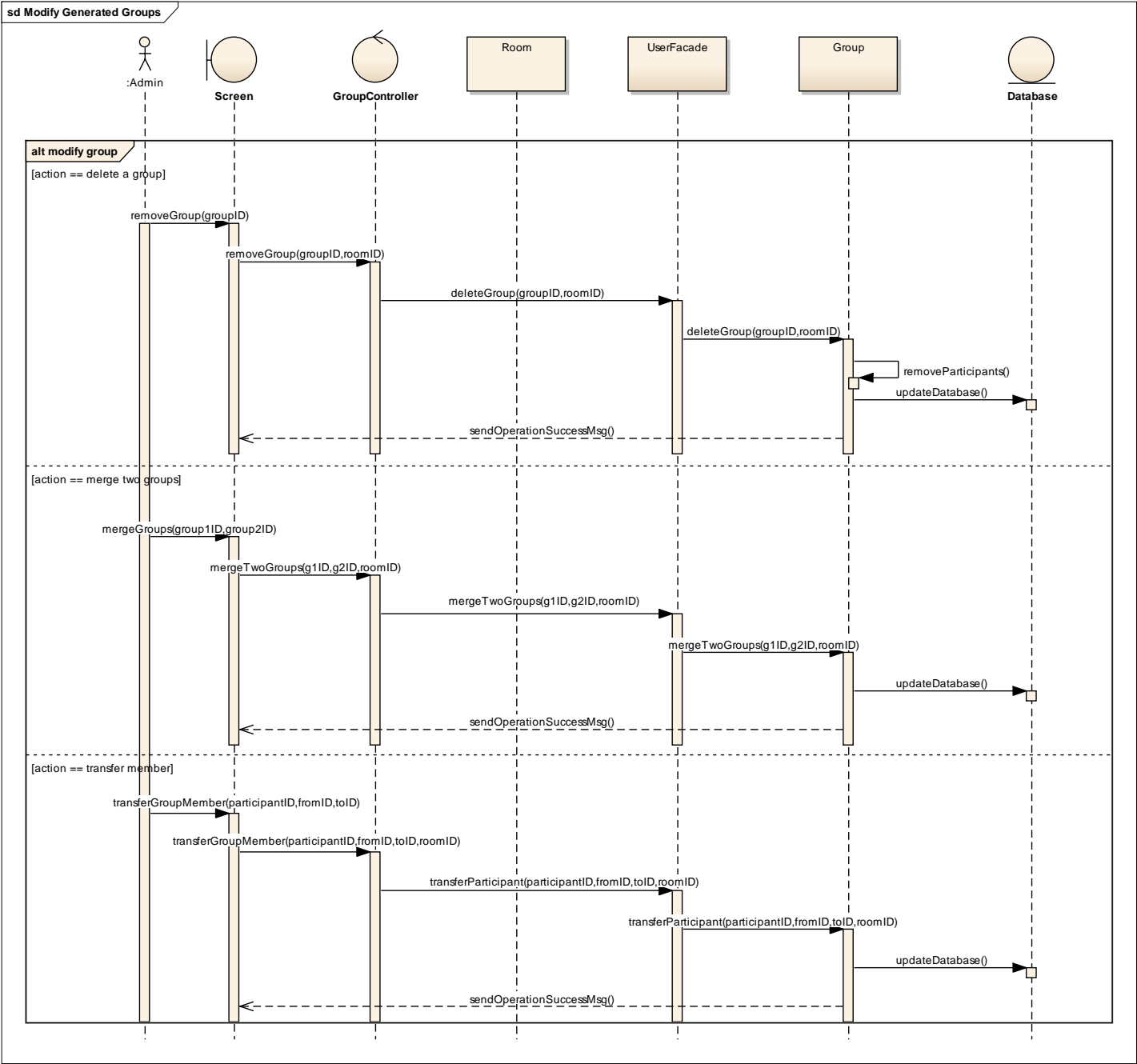




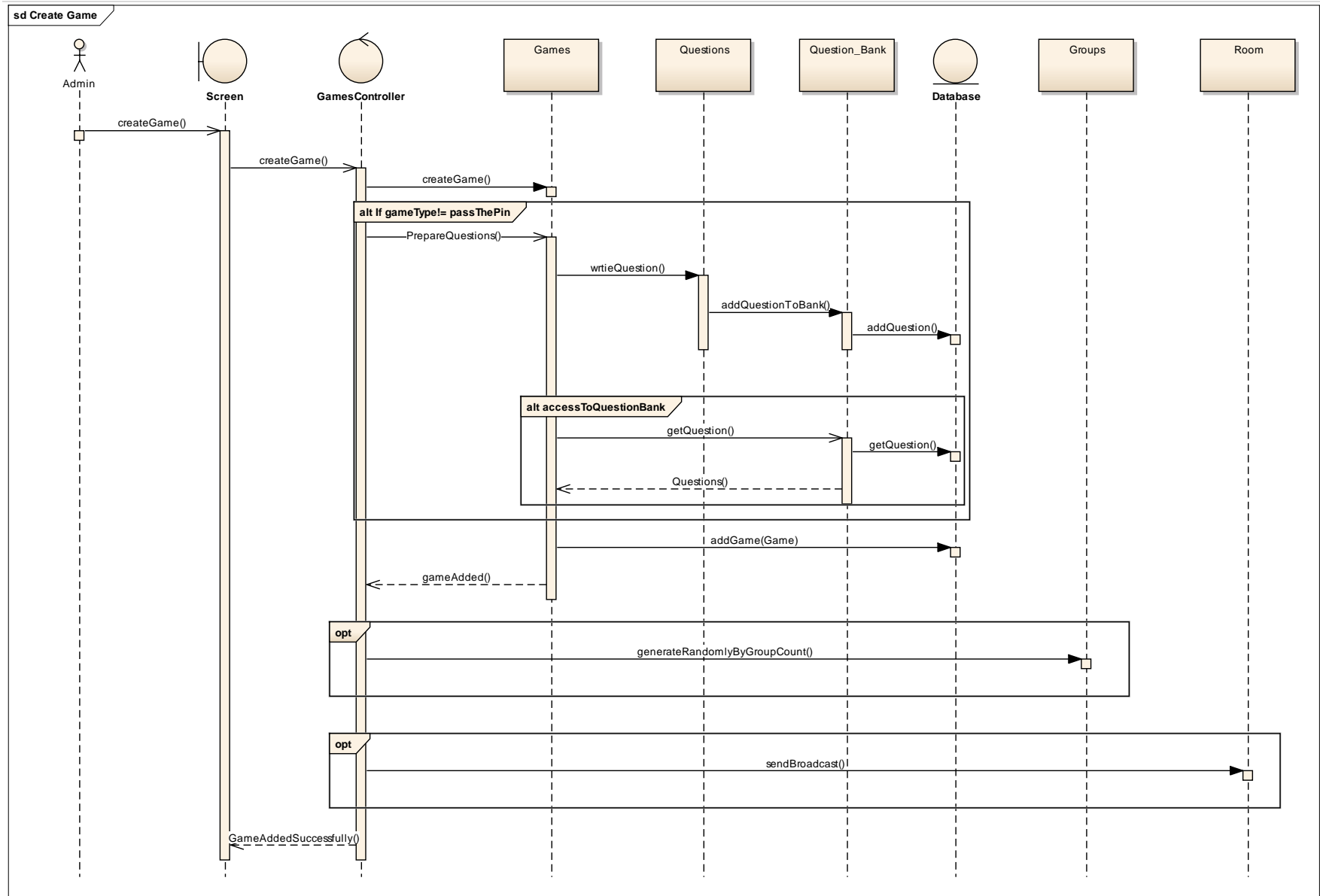


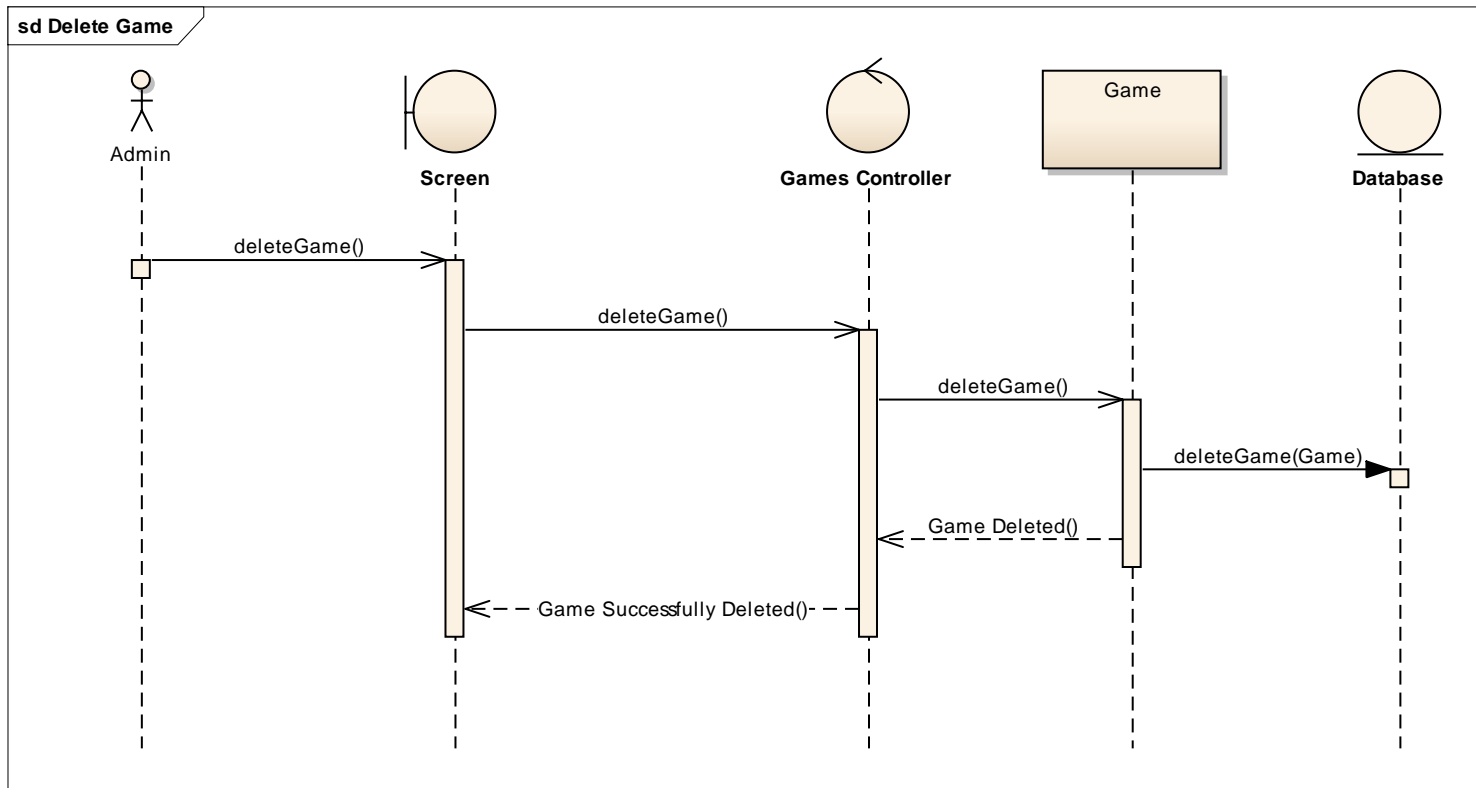
Group Generation

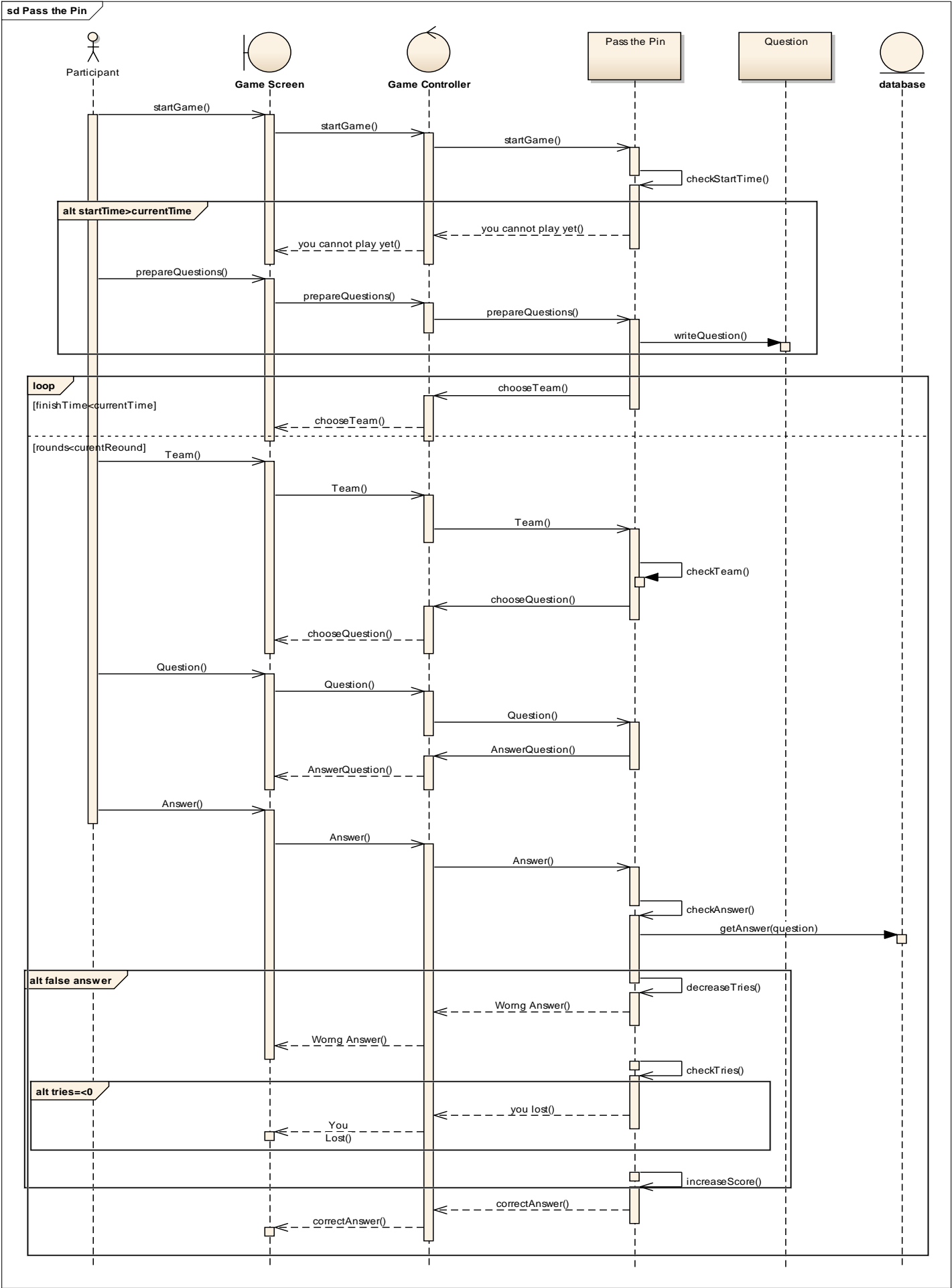


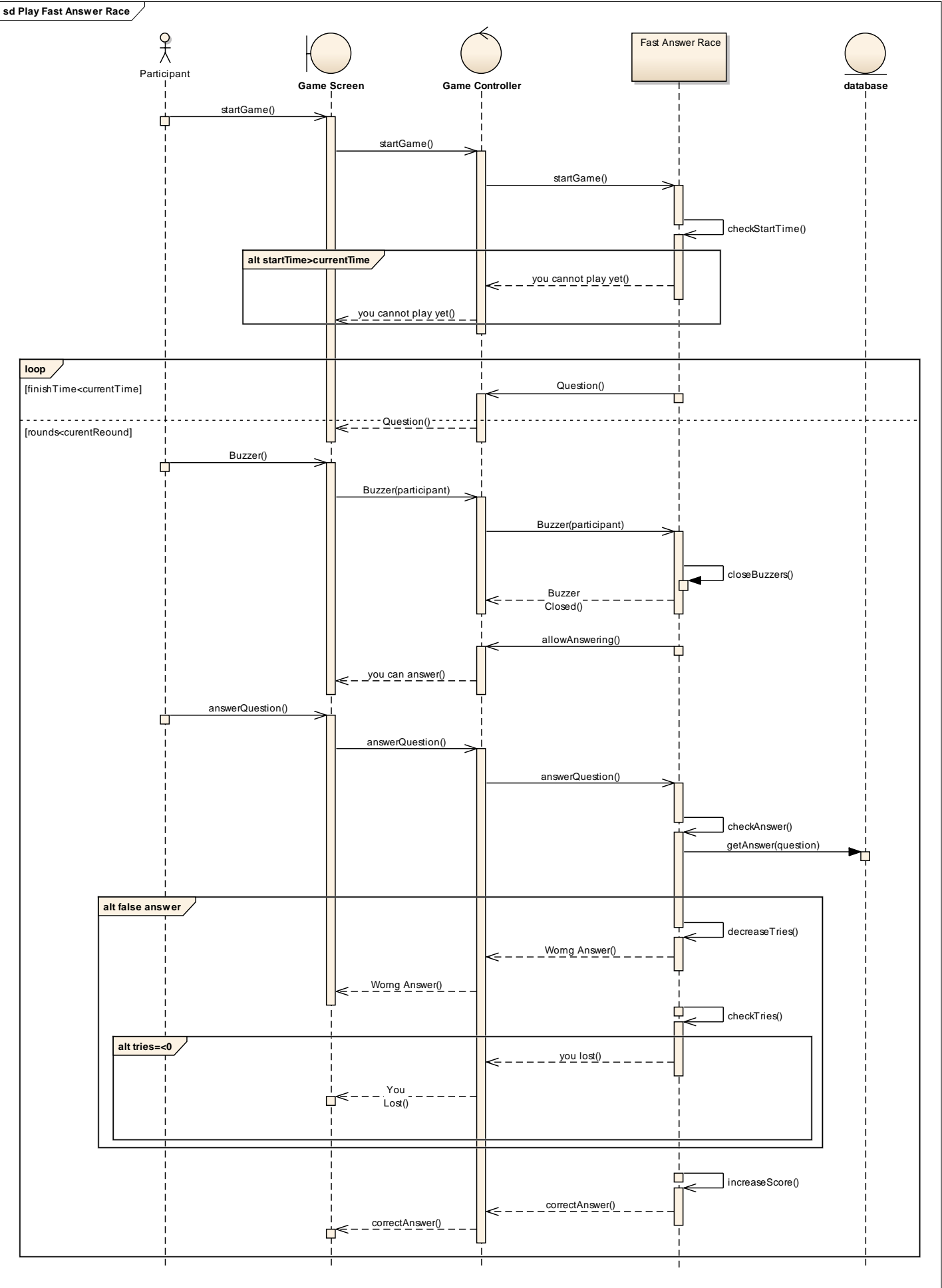


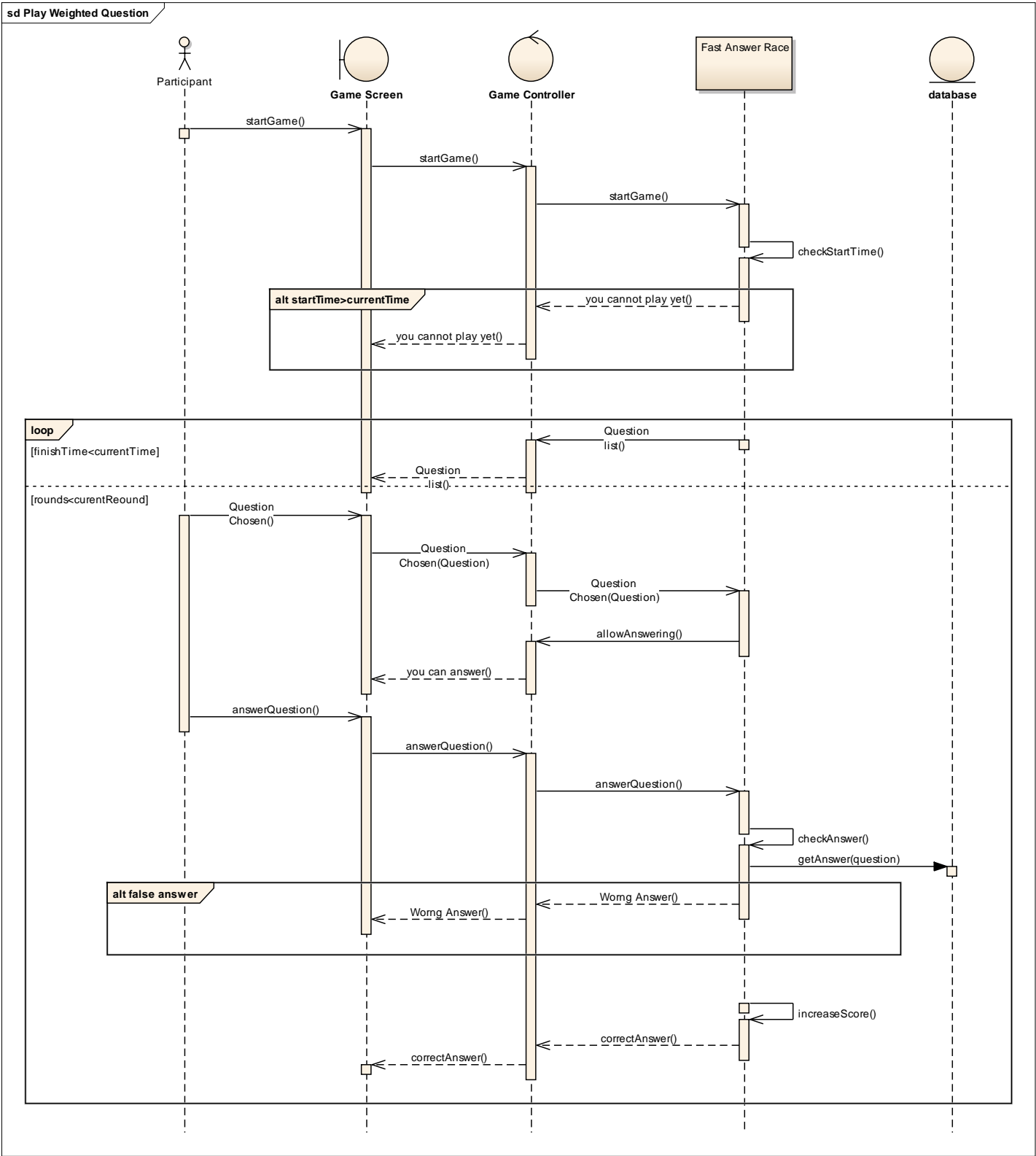
Games and Quizzes



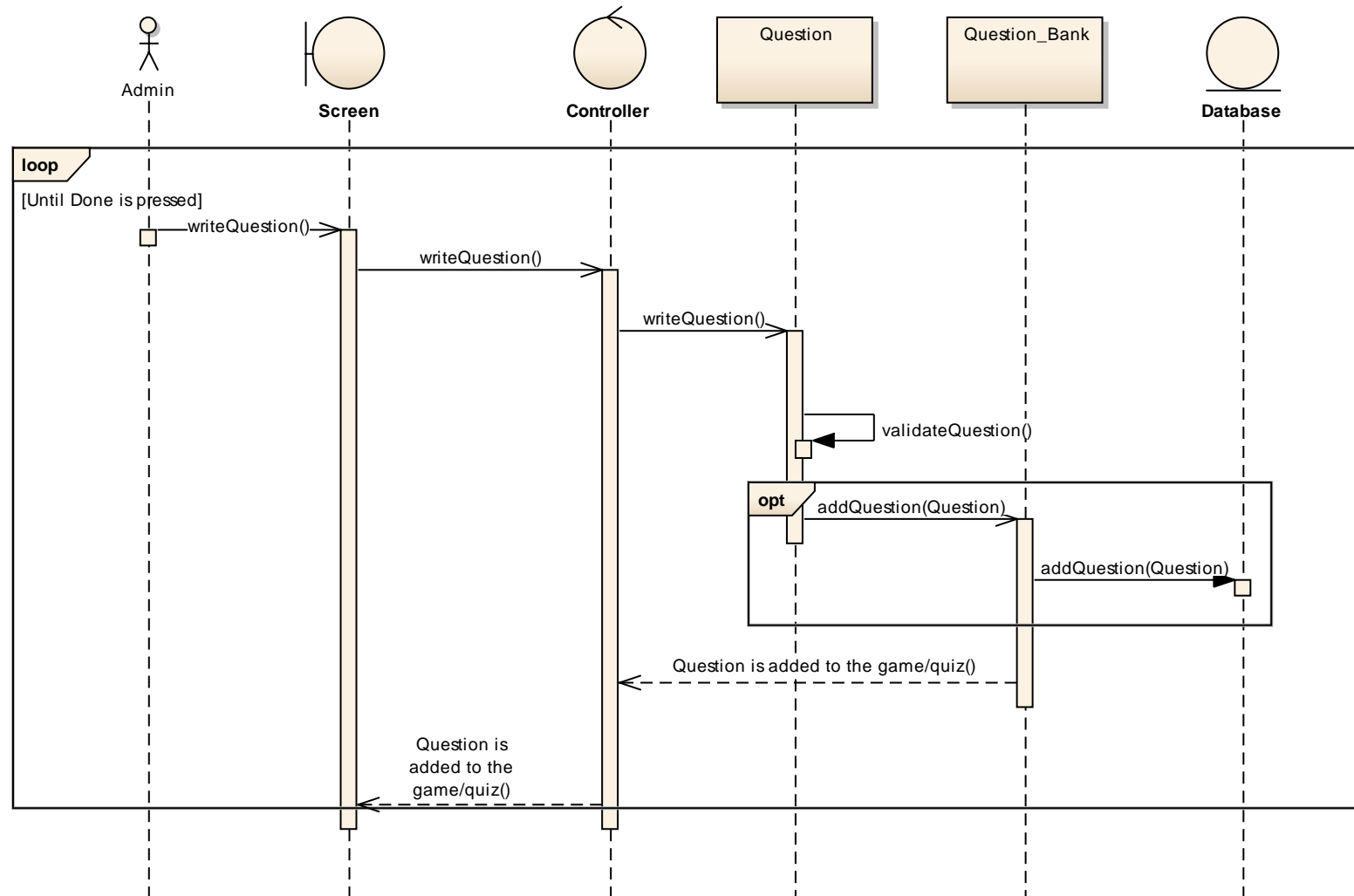


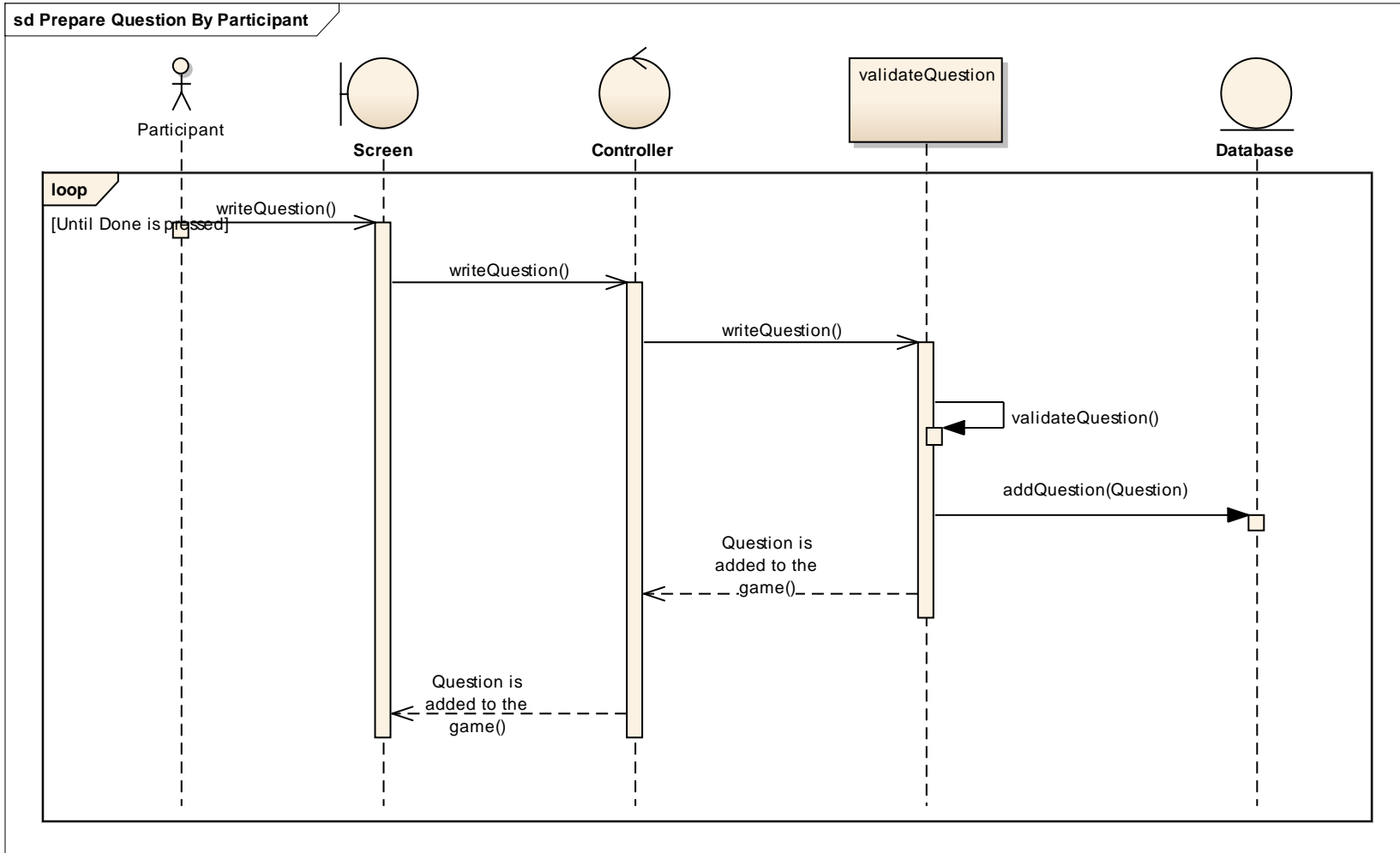


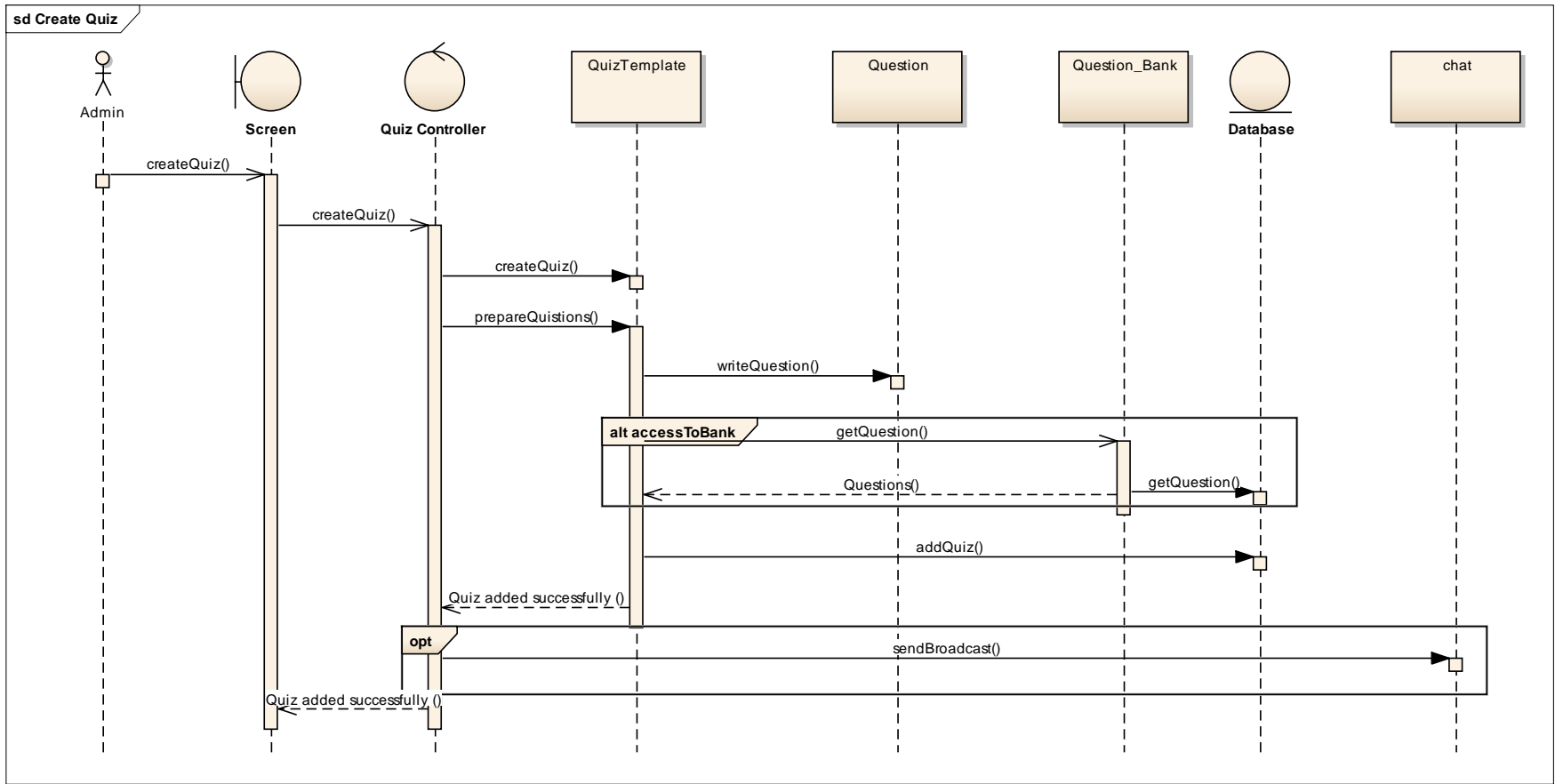


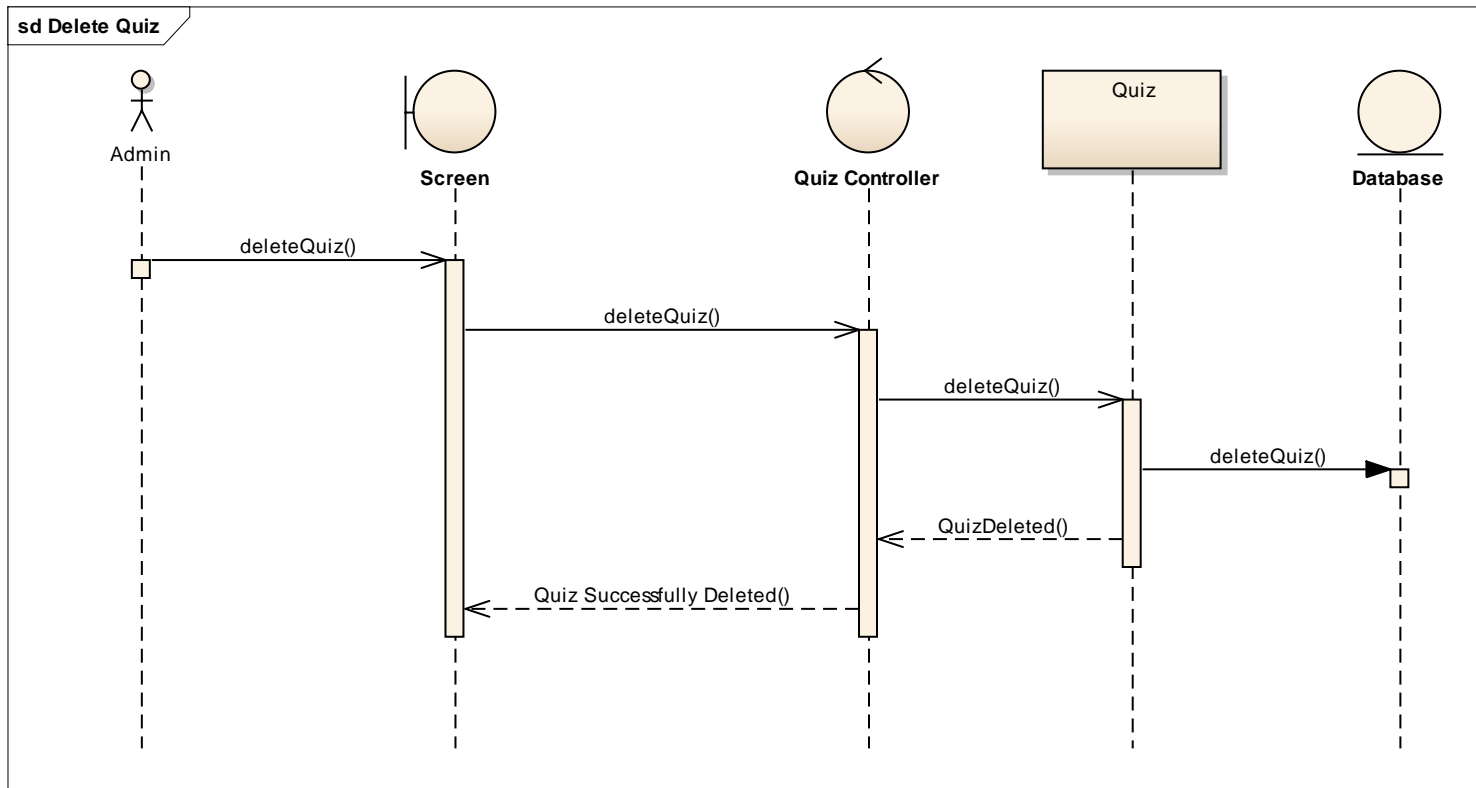


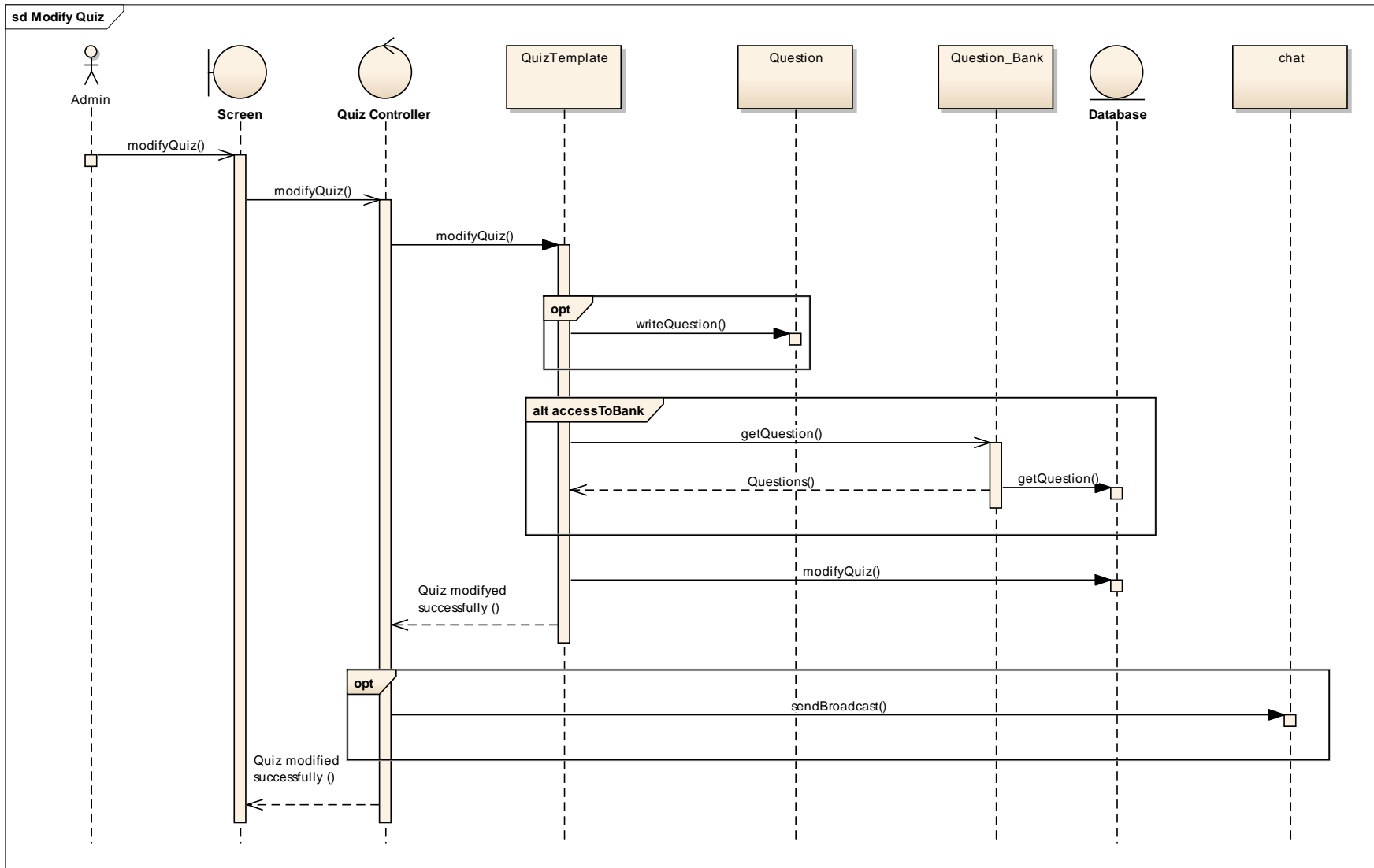
sd Prepare Question By Admin

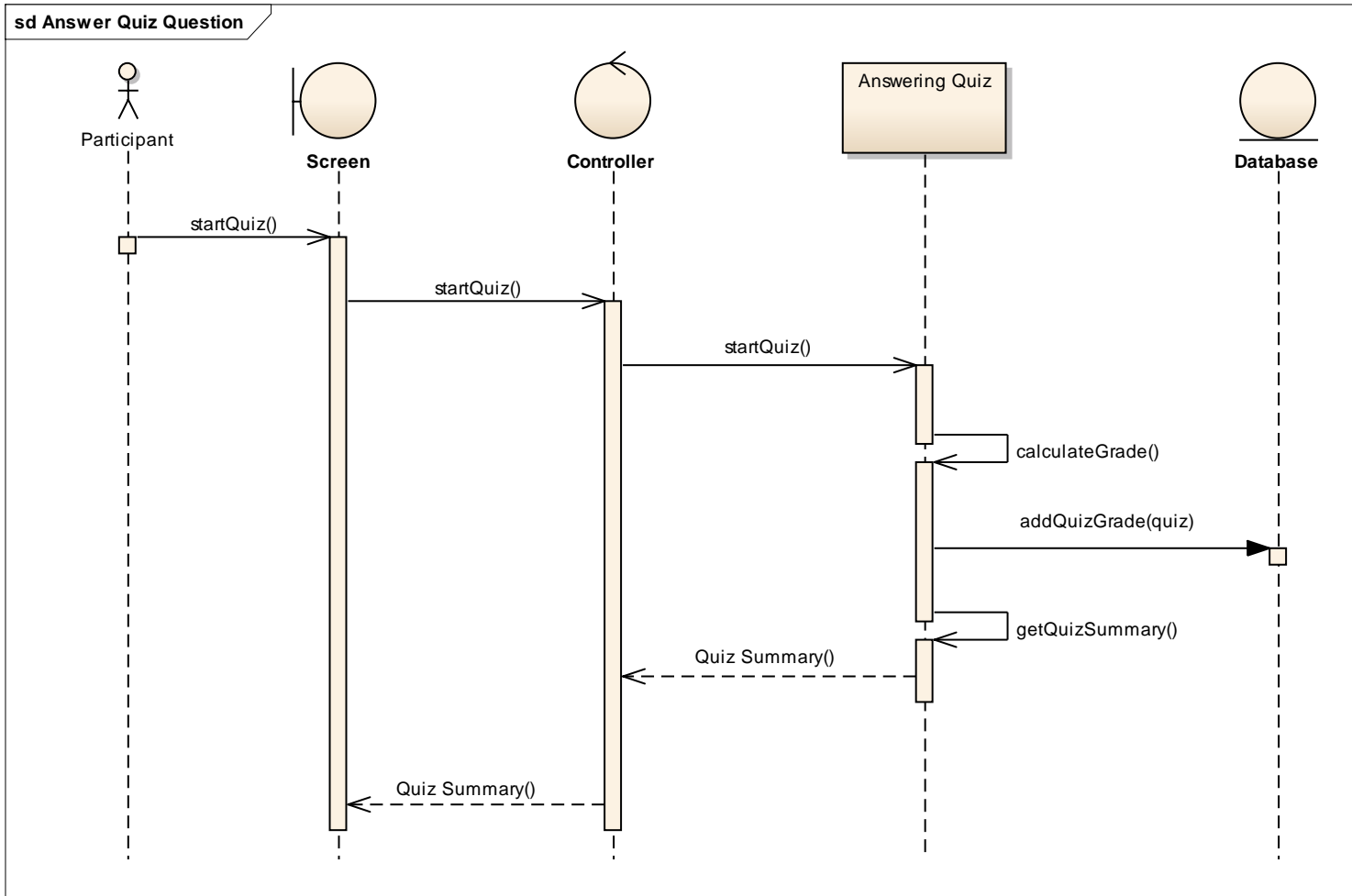


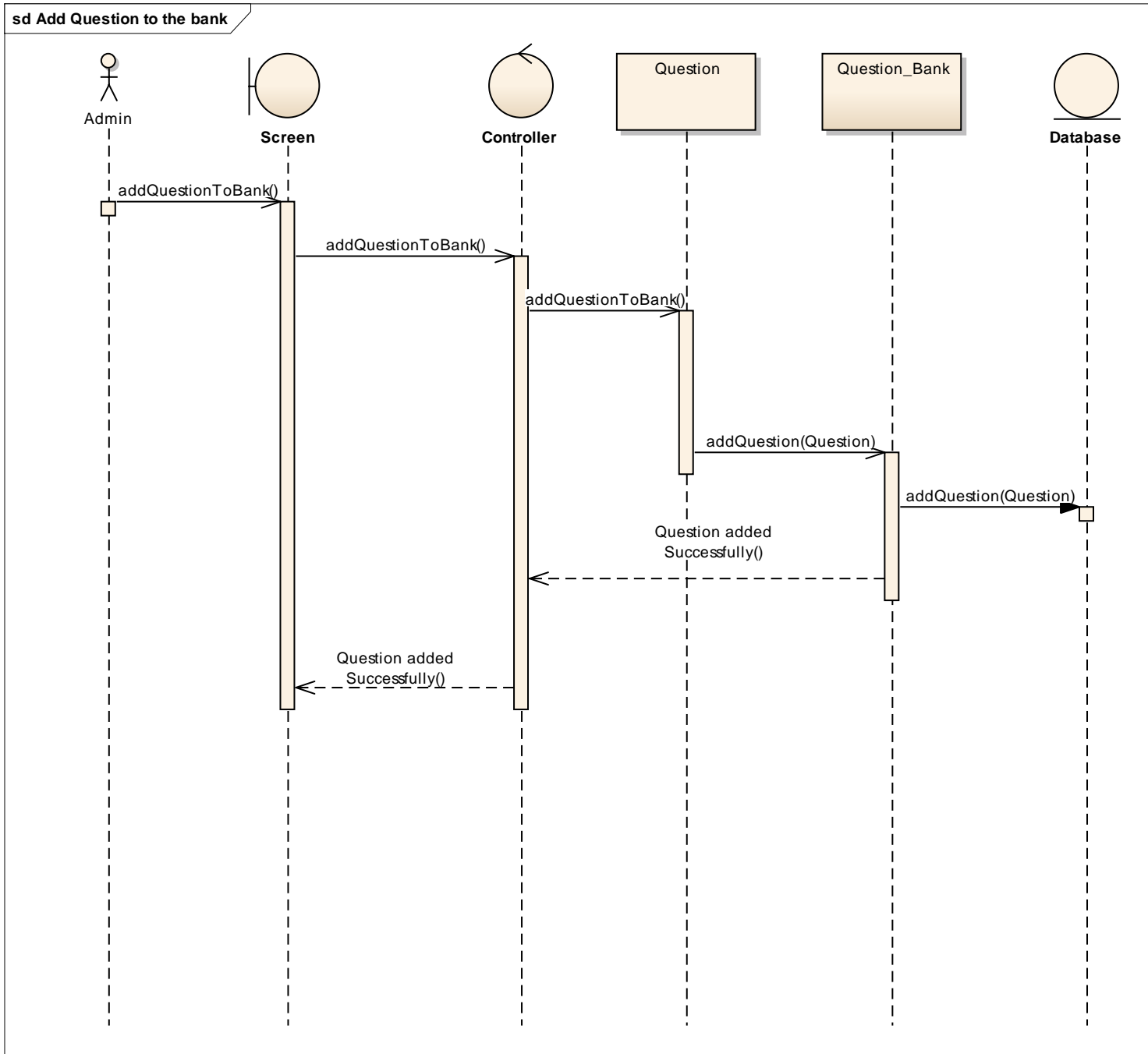


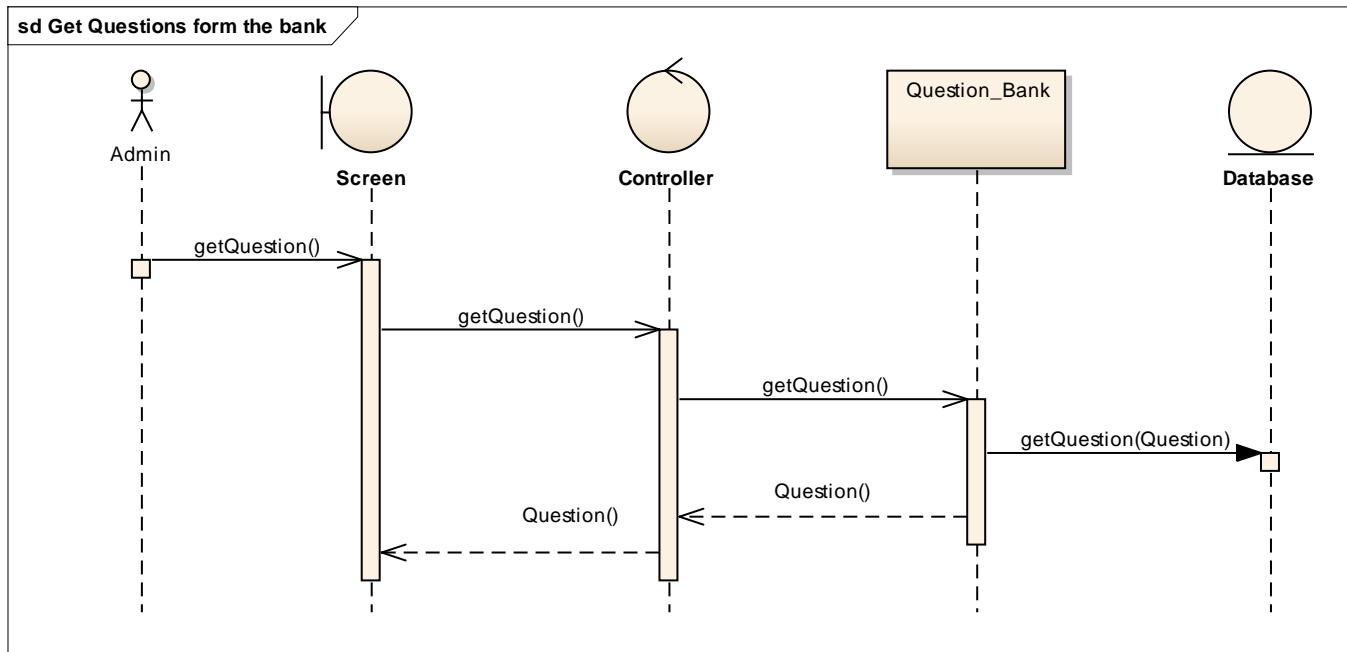


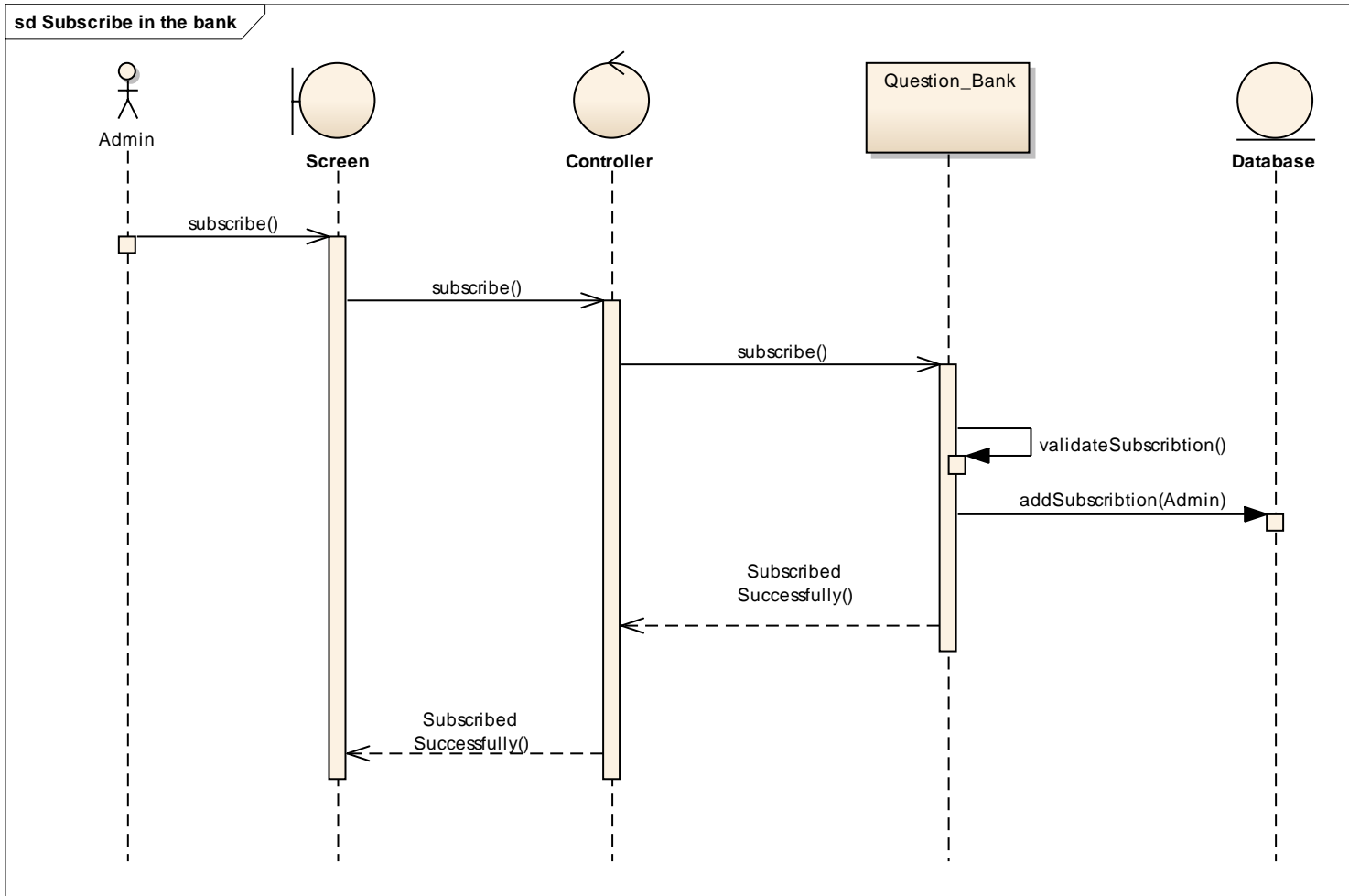




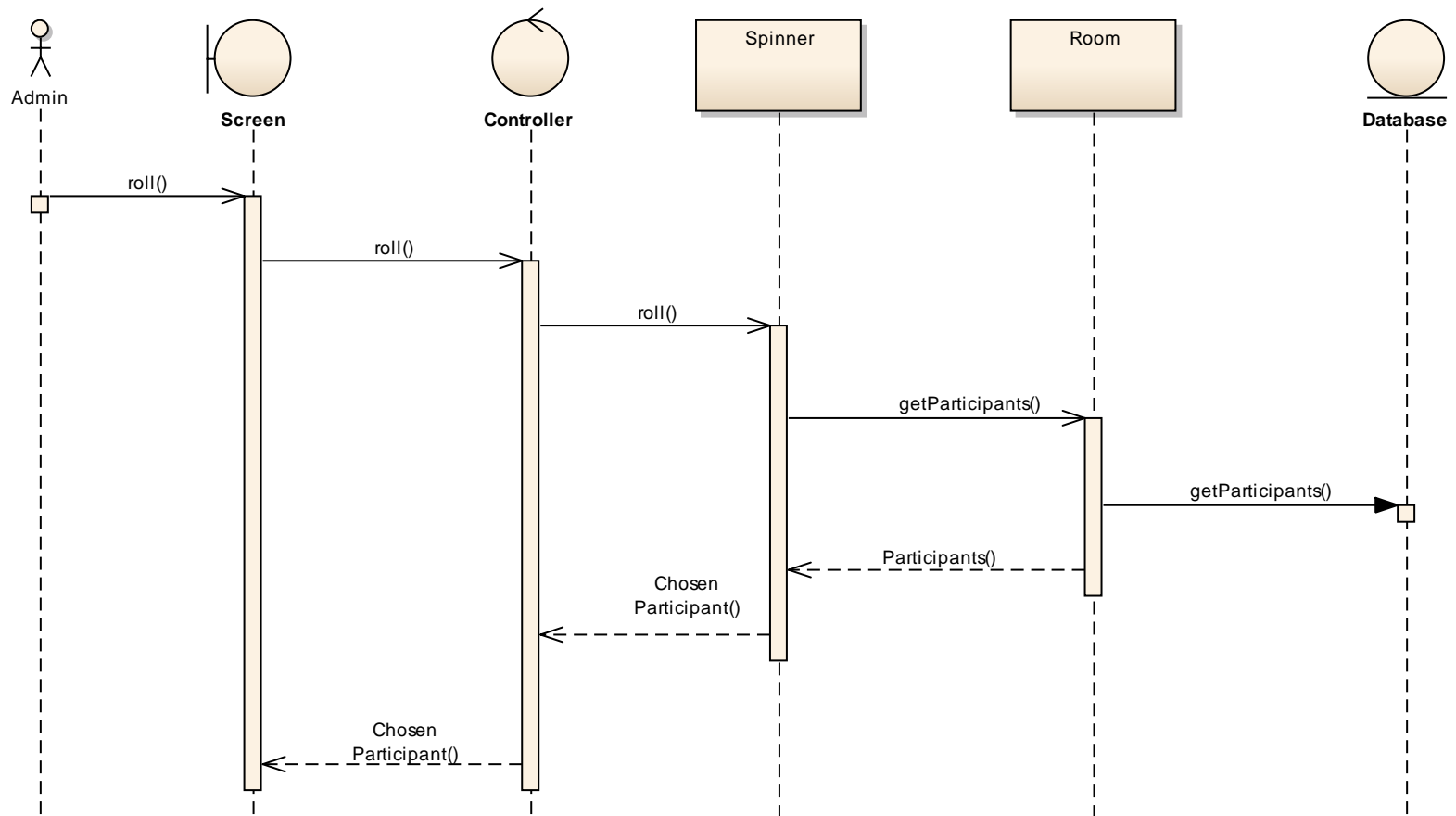






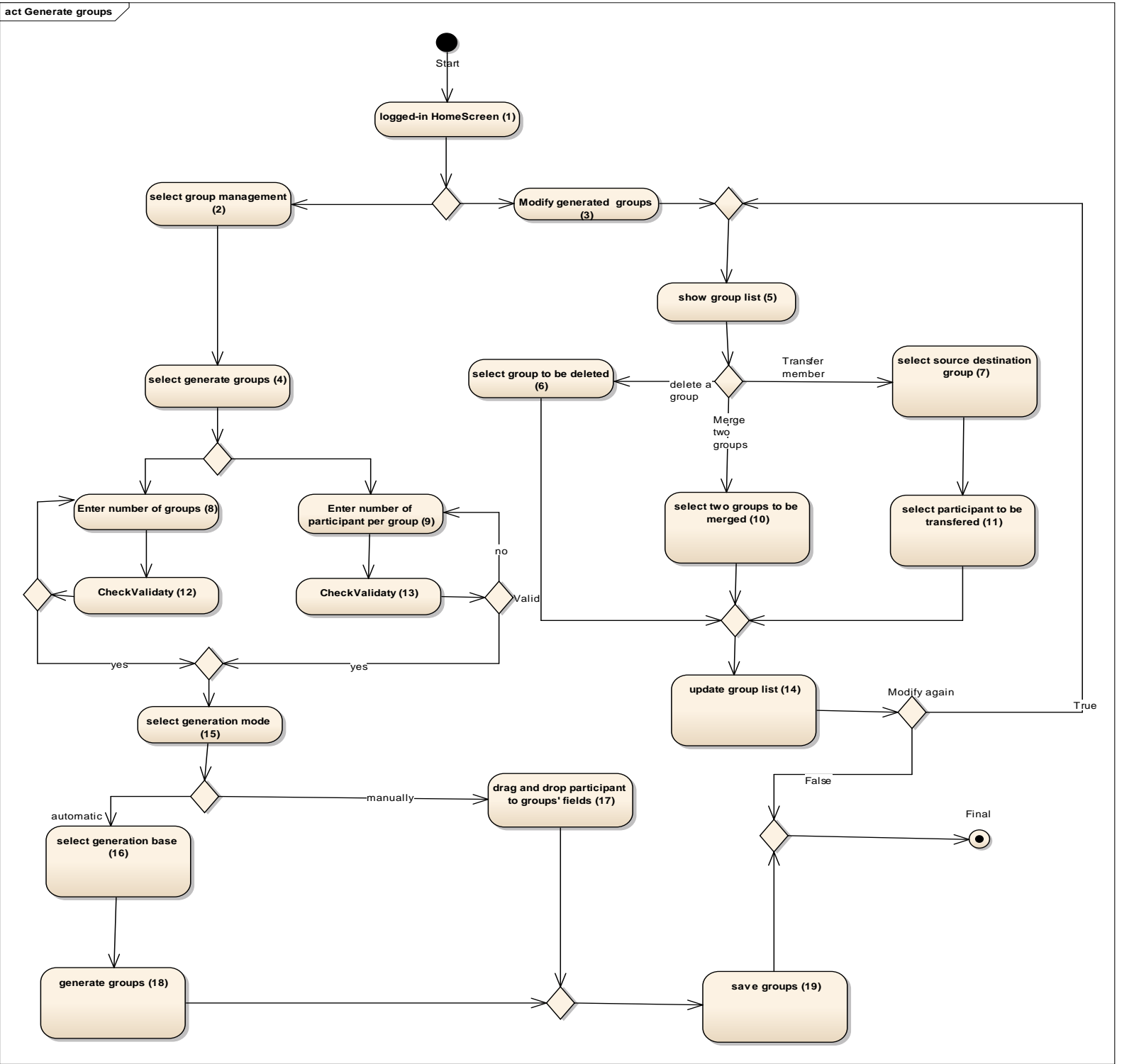


sd Randomly Select a Participant

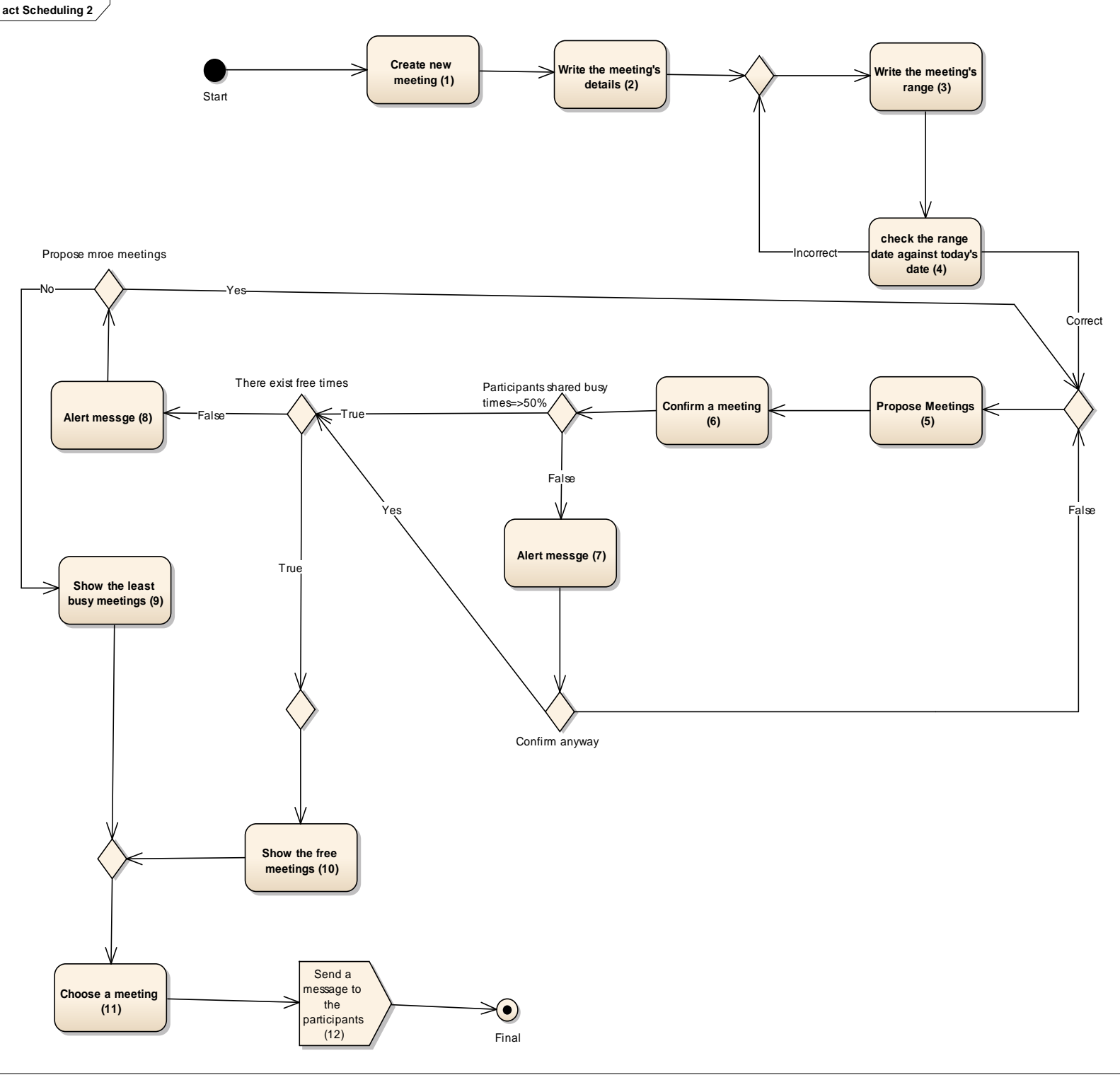


Activity Diagram

Generate Groups



Scheduling



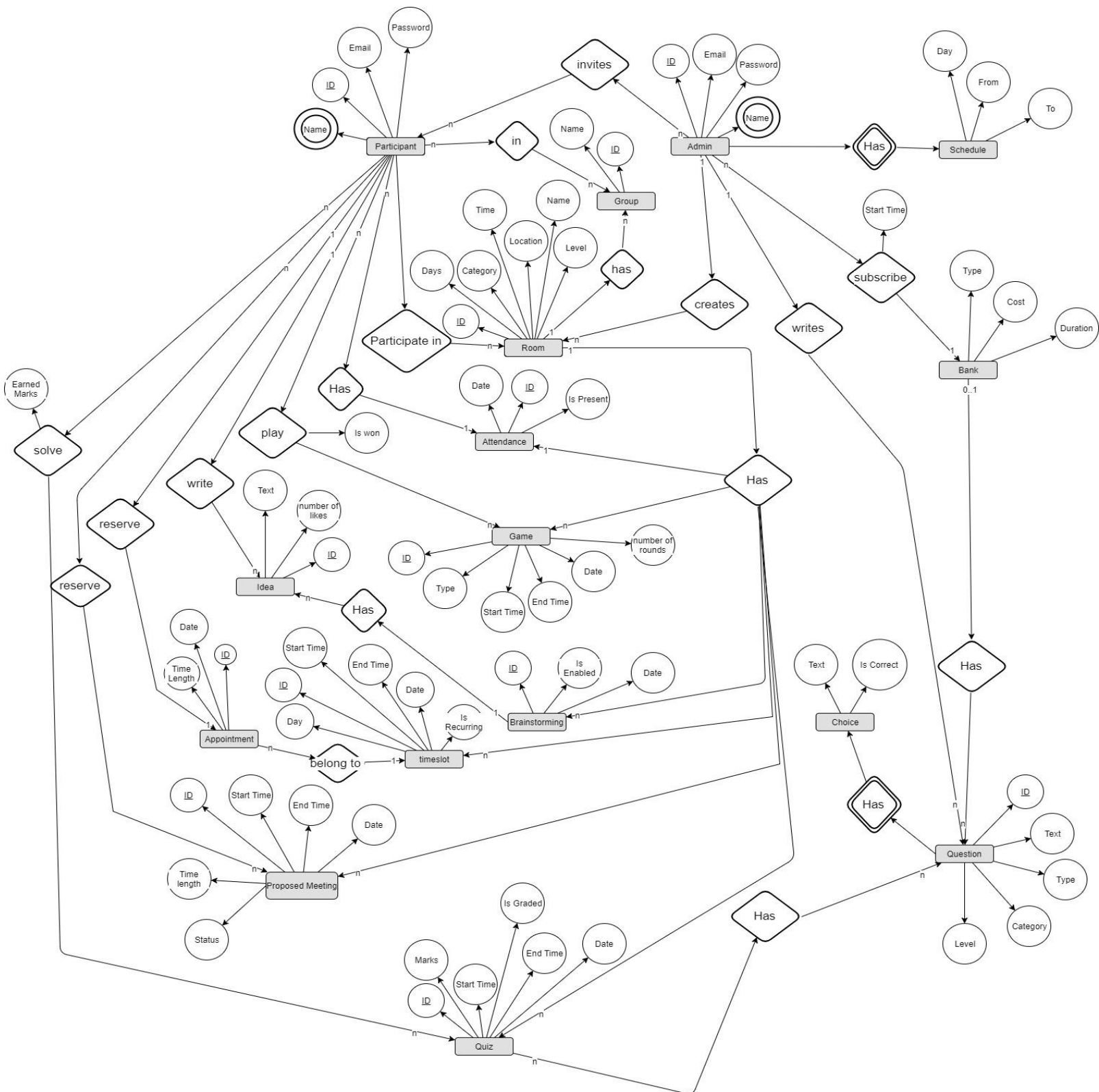
White-Box Test Cases

Generate Groups

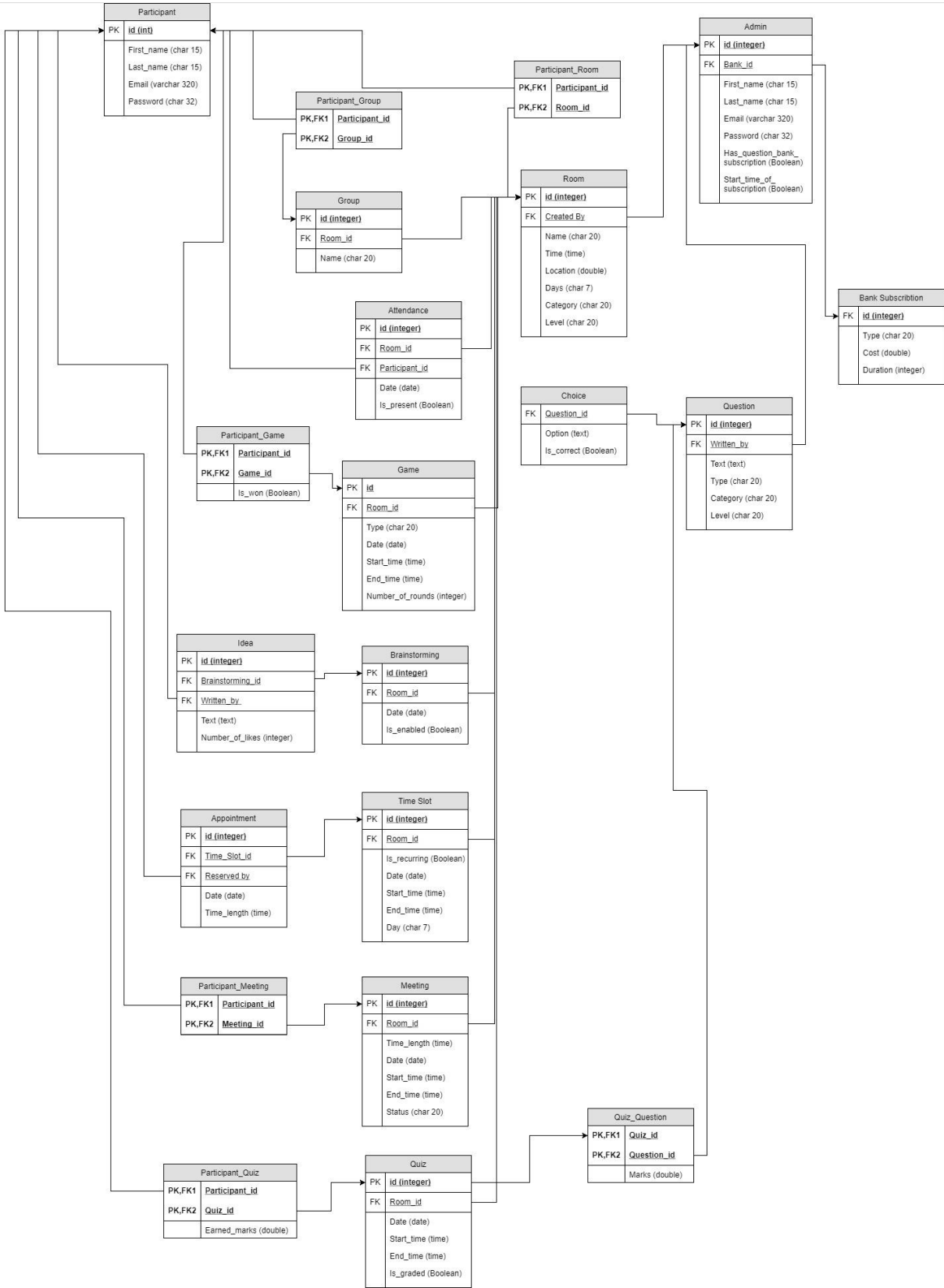
Test Case ID	Initial State	Input	Nodes	Expected Output
TC01	No groups,18 participant	3 groups, automatic	1,2,4,8,12,15,16,18,19	3 groups with 6 participants
TC02	No groups,18 participant	3 Participant, automatic	1,2,4,9,13,15,16,18,19	3 groups with 6 participants
TC03	No groups,16 participant	4 groups, Manual	1,2,4,8,12,15,17,19	4 groups with 4 participants
TC04	No groups,16 participant	4 Participant, Manual	1,2,4,9,13,15,17,19	4 groups with 4 participants
TC05	3 groups, 18 participants	Delete group 1	1,3,5,6,14	Group 1 participants are free, 2 groups
TC06	4 groups, 16 participants	Merge group 2,3	1,3,5,10,14	3 groups
TC07	3 groups, 18 participants	Transfer participant from 2 to 1	1,3,5,7,11,14	3 groups

Scheduling

Test Case ID	Initial State	Input	Nodes	Expected Output
TC08	most of participants shared and there exists free times	(1-10/1/2019), 1.5-hour length,	1,2,3,4,5,6,10,11,12	Confirmed Meeting
TC09	most of participants shared and all times are busy	(1-10/1/2019), 1.5-hour length, Confirm anyway	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,11,12	Confirmed Meeting
TC10	Not most of participants shared and there exists free times	(1-10/1/2019), 1.5-hour length, Confirm anyway	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,10,11,12	Confirmed Meeting
TC12	Not most of participants shared and all times are busy	(1-10/1/2019), 1.5-hour length, Confirm anyway, Confirm anyway	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12	Confirmed Meeting



Relational Schema



Schema Indices

1. **RoomTable**: Index on columns (id, created_by)
2. **GroupTable**: Index on columns (id, room_id)
3. **AdminTable**: Index on columns (id, bank_id)
4. **AttendanceTable**: Index on columns (room_id , participant_id)
5. **QuestionTable**: Index on columns (written_by)
6. **MeetingTable**: Index on columns (room_id , date)
7. **AppointmentTable**: Index on columns (time_slot_id , reserved_by)
8. **IdeaTable**: Index on columns (brainstorming_id , written_by_id)
9. **TimeslotTable**: Index on columns (room_id)
10. **QuizTable**: Index on columns (room_id)