

# Design and Implementation of an Internet based Calendar System

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# Introduction

## Overview of this presentation

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- Introduction
- System usage (,walkthrough‘)
- Requirement analysis
- System architecture
- Database design
- Conclusion and future work

# Introduction

## Scope of work

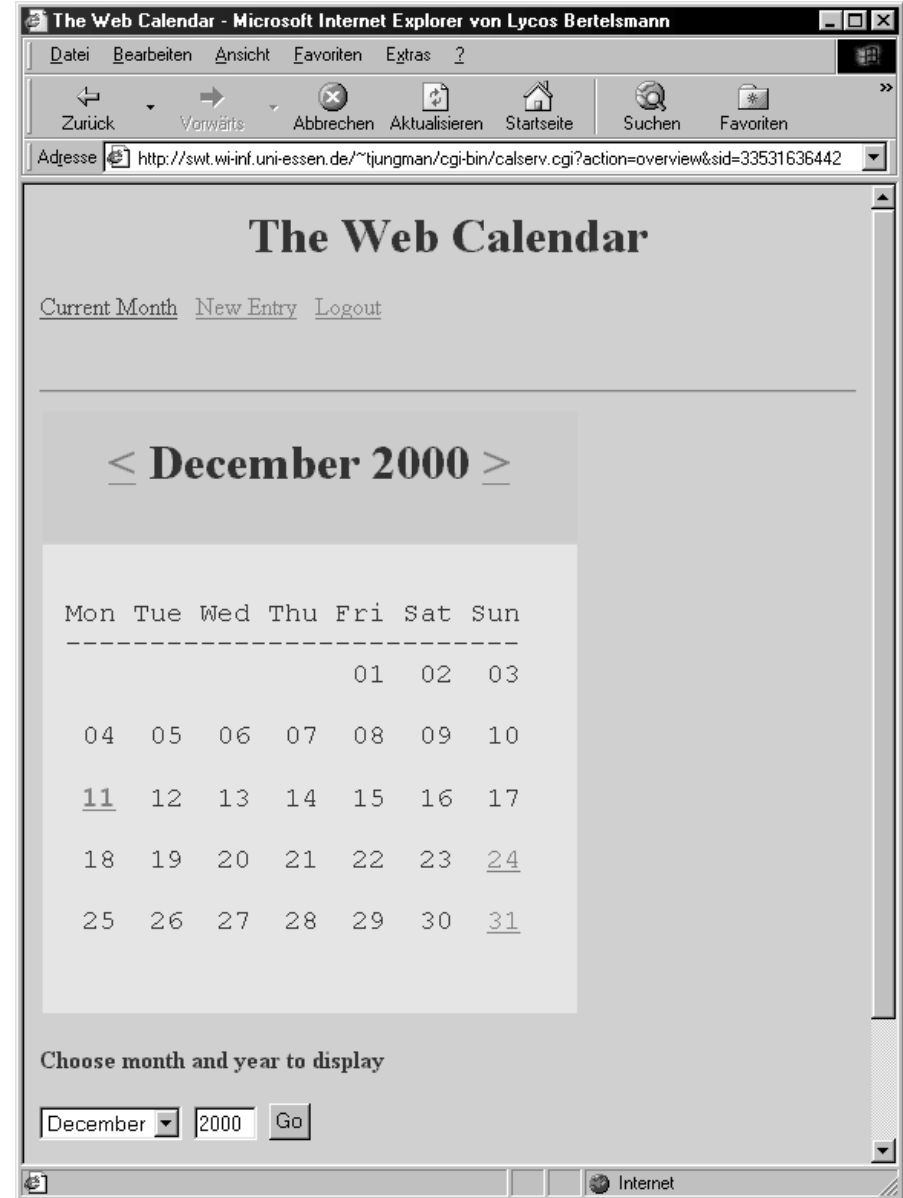
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- Within scope:
  - Design and implementation of an internet based calendar system
  - Access to a calendar with a web browser
- Out of scope:
  - Groupware-functionality like free/busy-time planning
  - Interoperation with other calendar systems

# System usage Screenshots



# System usage Screenshots



# System usage Screenshots

The Web Calendar - Microsoft Internet Explorer von Lycos Bertelsmann

Datei Bearbeiten Ansicht Favoriten Extras ?

Zurück Vorwärts Abbrechen Aktualisieren Startseite Suchen Favoriten

Adresse <http://swt.wi-inf.uni-essen.de/~tjungman/cgi-bin/calserv.cgi?action=newentry&sid=84381282346>

## The Web Calendar

[Current Month](#) [New Entry](#) [Logout](#)

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### Create a new entry

Date:

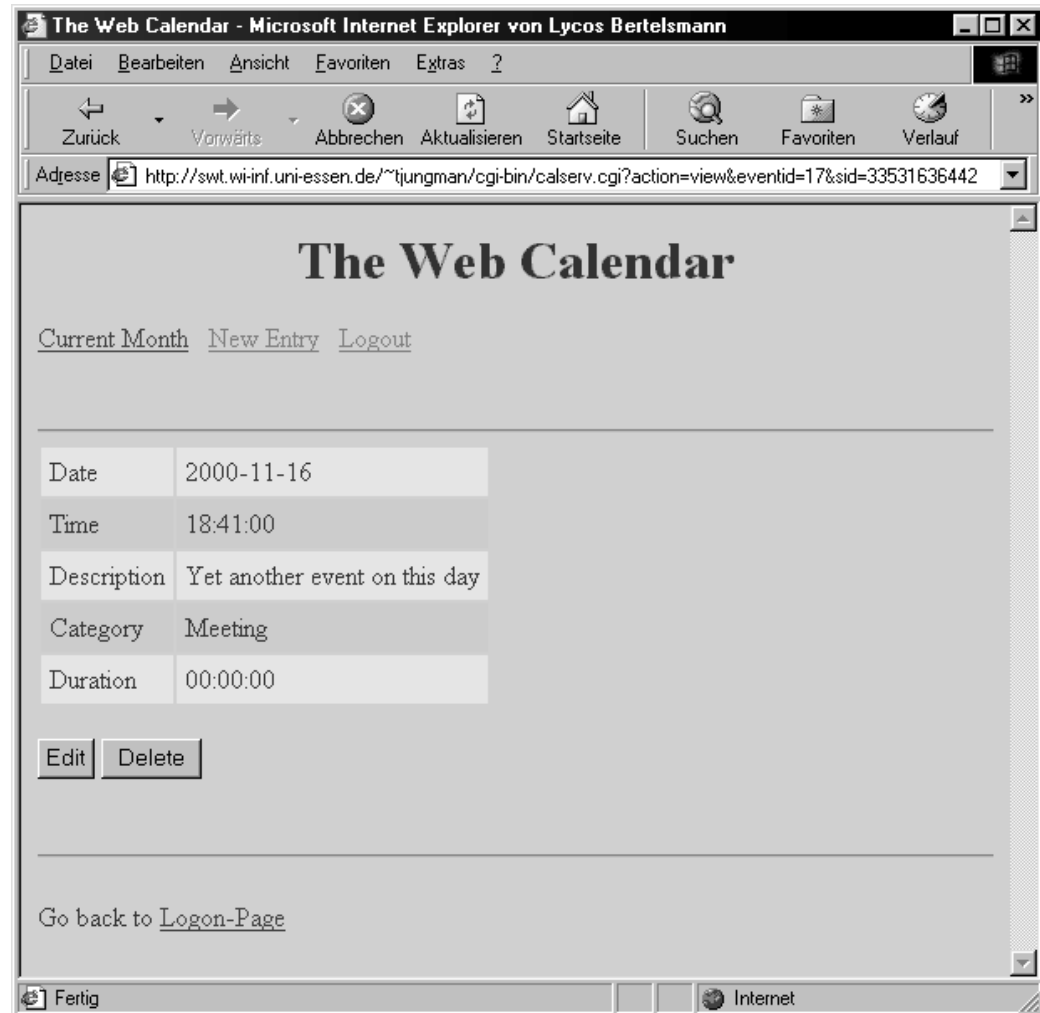
Time:   Duration:

Description:

Category:

Fertig Internet

# System usage Screenshots



# Introduction Standards

- IETF Working Group „**Calendaring and Scheduling**“ (calsched)
- Main work:
  - RFC 2445 Internet Calendaring and Scheduling Core Object Specifications (iCalendar)
    - Specifies the objects and data types (MIME-Type text/calendar)
  - RFC 2446 iCalendar Transport-Independent Interoperability Protocol (iTIP)
    - Interoperation of calendar systems using iCalendar Objects
  - Several other RFCs and Internet drafts as well, but all concerning interoperation between calendar systems



# Introduction

## Definition of terms (1/2)

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- Calendar
  - A collection of calendar events associated with a specific user
- Calendar Event
  - An entry in a calendar that represents an event for a specific user
- Calendar User
  - An entity that uses a calendaring system

# Introduction

## Definition of terms (2/2)

- **Calendar User Agent**

- The client application that a Calendar User utilizes to access and manipulate a calendar (the web browser)

- **Calendar Service**

- The collection of programs that receive and interpret the Calendar Users commands and also generate and format the output for the user

- **Calendar Store**

- The database that stores the calendars

# Requirement analysis

## Overview

- 2 steps of requirements analysis
  - Step 1: Technical considerations must not dominate users needs  
=> no technical terms/solutions in mind, only **Users View** in ‚plain english‘
  - Step 2: search for appropriate technical solution for these needs from the **Software Designers** point of view and refinement of needs

# Requirement analysis

## Users view

- Easy access to the calendar from everywhere, no special software is needed (e.g. Internet Café Scenario)

## Programmers view

- Calendar User Agent must be a standard web browser. Communication over HTTP, HTML and CGI only
- Web server must support CGI as well (,Apache' will be used, because it is available on many platforms)

# Requirement analysis

## Users view

- System must be able to work with multiple users

## Programmers view

- Probably large amount of data (incl. meta-data for admin. purposes) => use of a powerful database recommended
- MySQL will be used (reliable, available for many platforms, ANSI SQL 92 Standard used)
- Session management needed to distinguish users (HTTP is stateless)

# Requirement analysis

## Users view

- Calendar data is private, need for confidentiality  
=> User must be authenticated

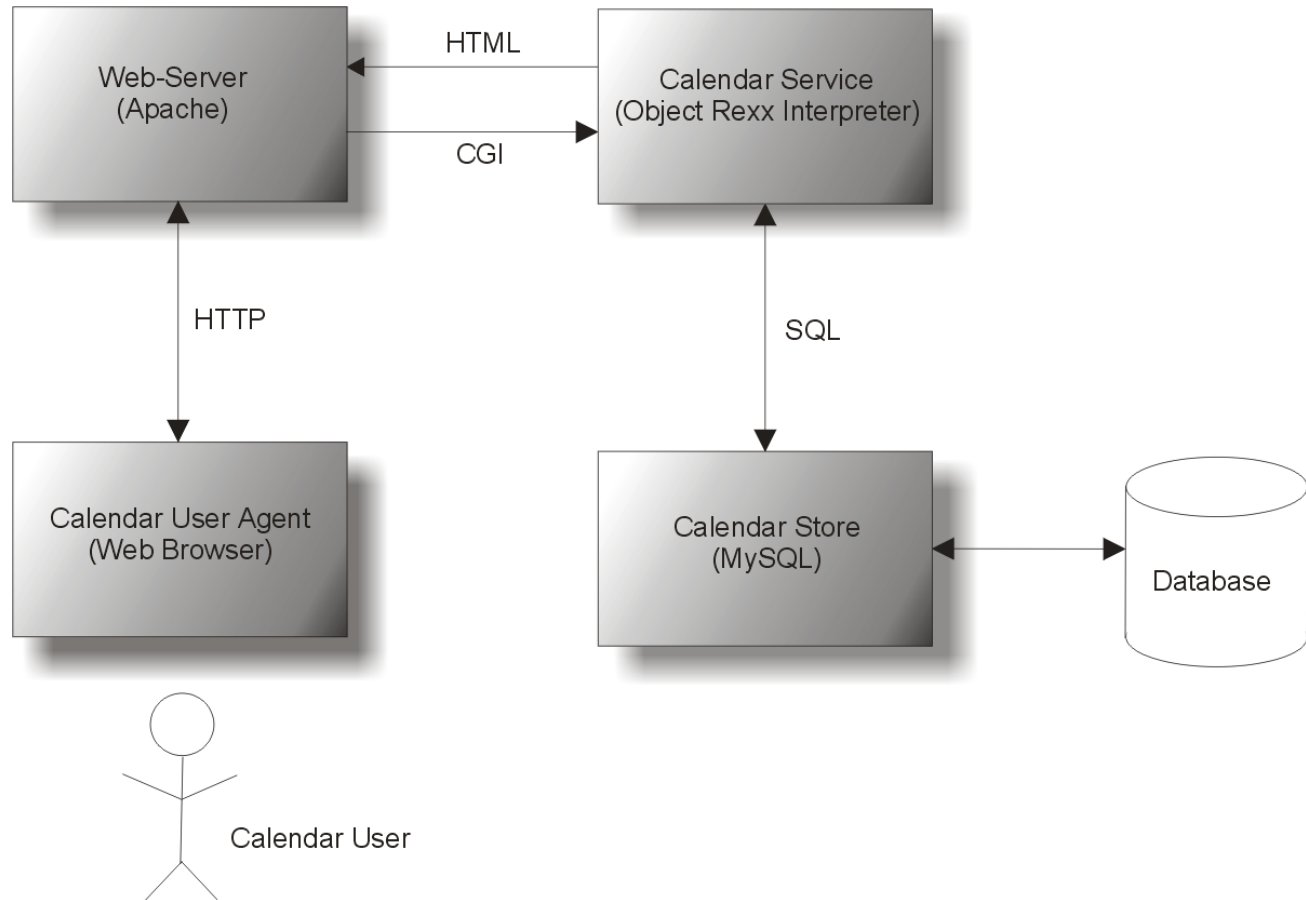
## Programmers view

- Password check during logon
- Sessions must timeout after certain time

# Requirement analysis

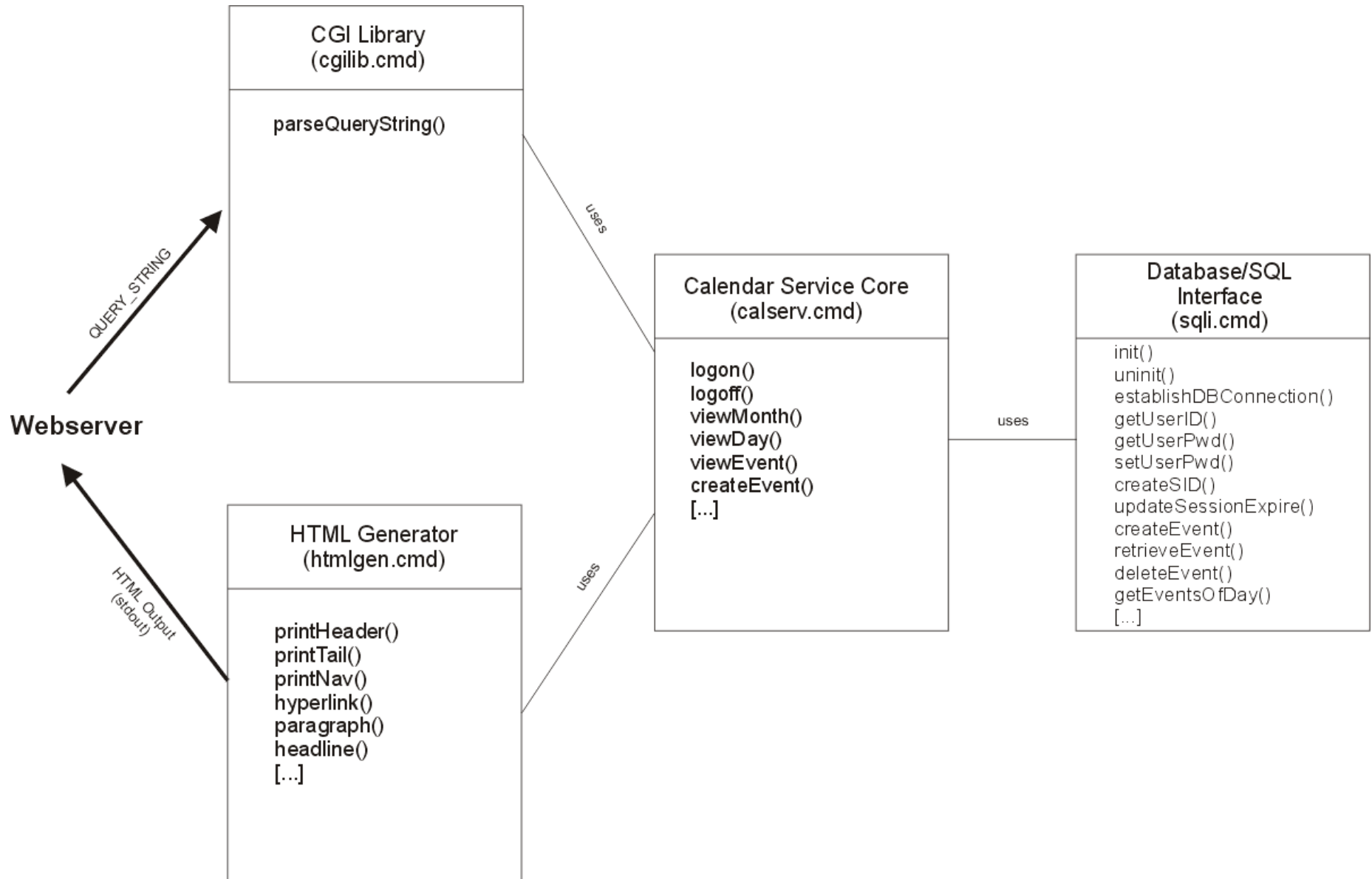
- Other (technical) requirements
  - Programming language Object Rexx
    - Scripting language with powerful string parsing functions preferable (because of HTML/CGI)
    - Available on many platforms
    - Interface to many databases available (Rexx/SQL)
- Session management
  - Can be achieved by
    - HTML Hidden Form fields
    - CGI PATH\_INFO Mechanism
    - RFC 2109, HTTP State Management Mechanism: „Cookies“

# System architecture





# System architecture: Diagramm of classes



# System architecture

## Interfaces

- Self-Initializing through constructor:

```
::METHOD INIT          /* Constructor */  
    if rxFuncQuery("SQLLoadFuncs") then do  
        call rxFuncAdd "SQLLoadFuncs","rexxsql","SQLLoadFuncs"  
        call SQLLoadFuncs  
    end  
    self~establishDBConnection()
```

- Advantages of separate interfaces:

- easy adaption in changing environments
- easy reuse of code in similar applications

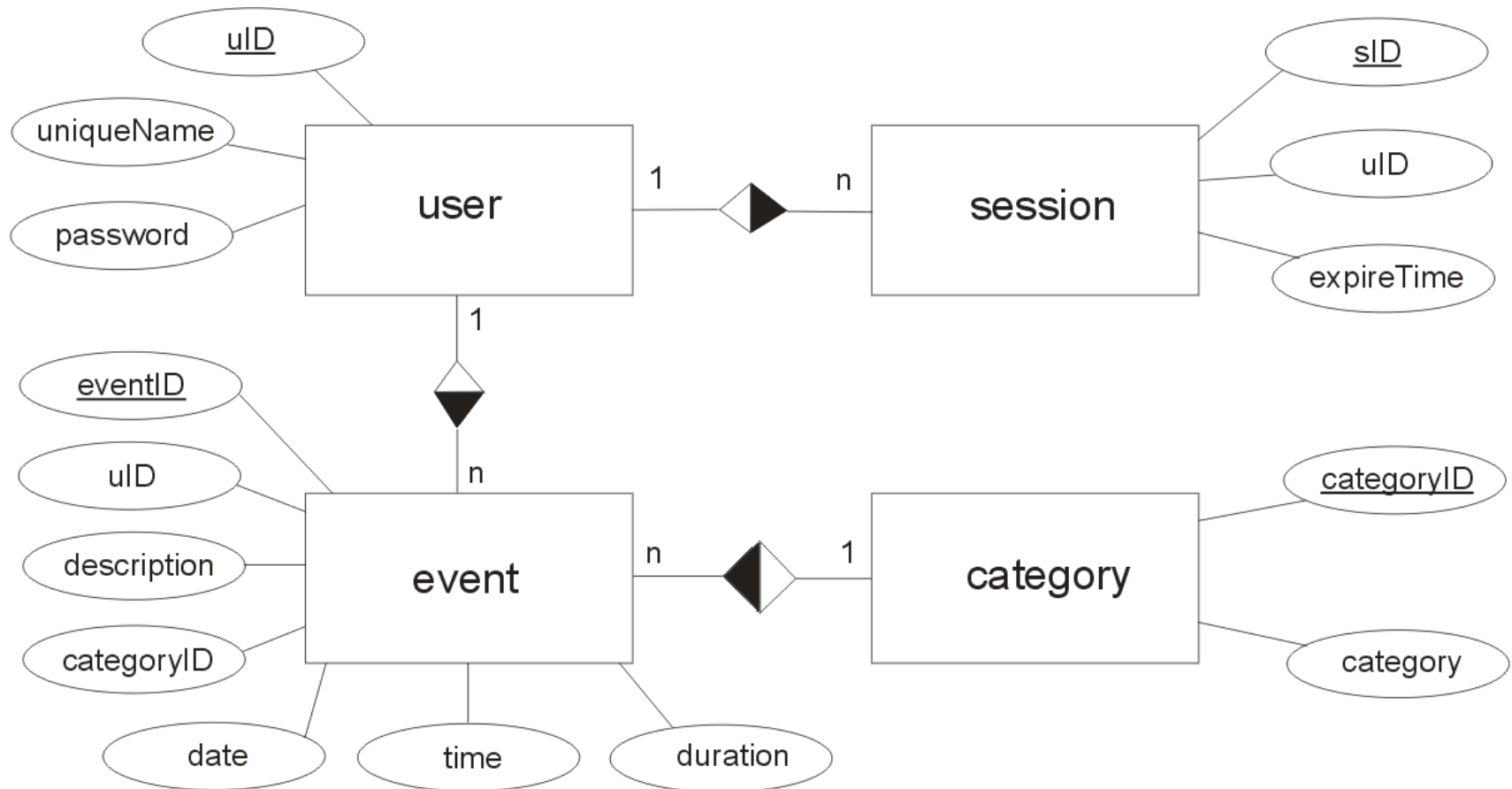
# System architecture

## Main Program

```
call initVars
html~printHeader('The Web Calendar')
select
    when cgi.action = 'logon'          then call logon          --check username and password
                                     --and create session
    when cgi.action = 'newuser'       then call newuser        --create a new user account
    when cgi.action = 'logout'        then call logout         --invalidate session
    when cgi.action = 'overview'      then call overview        --display overview of this month
    when cgi.action = 'goto'          then call gotoMonth        --navigate to specific month
    when cgi.action = 'gotoform'      then call gotoForm        --show HTML-Form for gotoMonth
    when cgi.action = 'viewday'       then call viewDay         --display all events of day
    when cgi.action = 'view'          then call viewEvent        --display event details
    when cgi.action = 'create'        then call createEvent     --add event to database
    when cgi.action = 'newentry'      then call newentryForm    --show HTML-Form for createEvent
    when cgi.action = 'Edit'          then call editEventForm   --show HTML-Form for updateEvent
    when cgi.action = 'update'        then call updateEvent     --accept modifications for event
    when cgi.action = 'Delete'        then call deleteEvent     --delete event permanently
    otherwise call abort 'Unknown CGI-Action'
end
html~printTail
DROP db          --drop references to interfaces
DROP html
exit 0
```

# Database design

## Entity relationship model



# Conclusion and future work

- Interoperation
  - Calendar system is standalone, no interoperations with other systems, no interoperation between users (free/busy schedule)
  - IETF has already released standards for data types and protocols for interoperation
- Conceptual improvements
  - Interface model has not been implemented strictly
  - Exchanging HTML for WML is not easy to do, as there is HTML specific code mixed into the core script

# Conclusion and future work

- Object orientation
  - System was written in Object Rexx, but little concepts of the object oriented paradigm were actually used. Too much procedural thinking
  - ‚Real‘ OO-Design also possible, e.g. Events have methods to create, alter or delete themselves, User objects have methods to check their passwords, etc.
- Security
  - Based only on passwords and session timeout.
  - Unencrypted, so sniffing attacks possible
  - Even worse: CGI-GET-Method used for data transmission => cache-logfiles store all information
  - Improvement: use of POST-Method
  - Even better: use of Secure Socket Layer SSL

# Summary

- **INTERNET CALENDAR SYSTEM:**

- Can be used from everywhere, even with a WAP-capable cellular phone
- All components are freely available (MySQL only for non-commercial use)
- Distributed system: Web server and Database server can be placed on different machines
- Easy to use intuitive user interface
- Year 2000 compliant ;)