Republic of the Philippines
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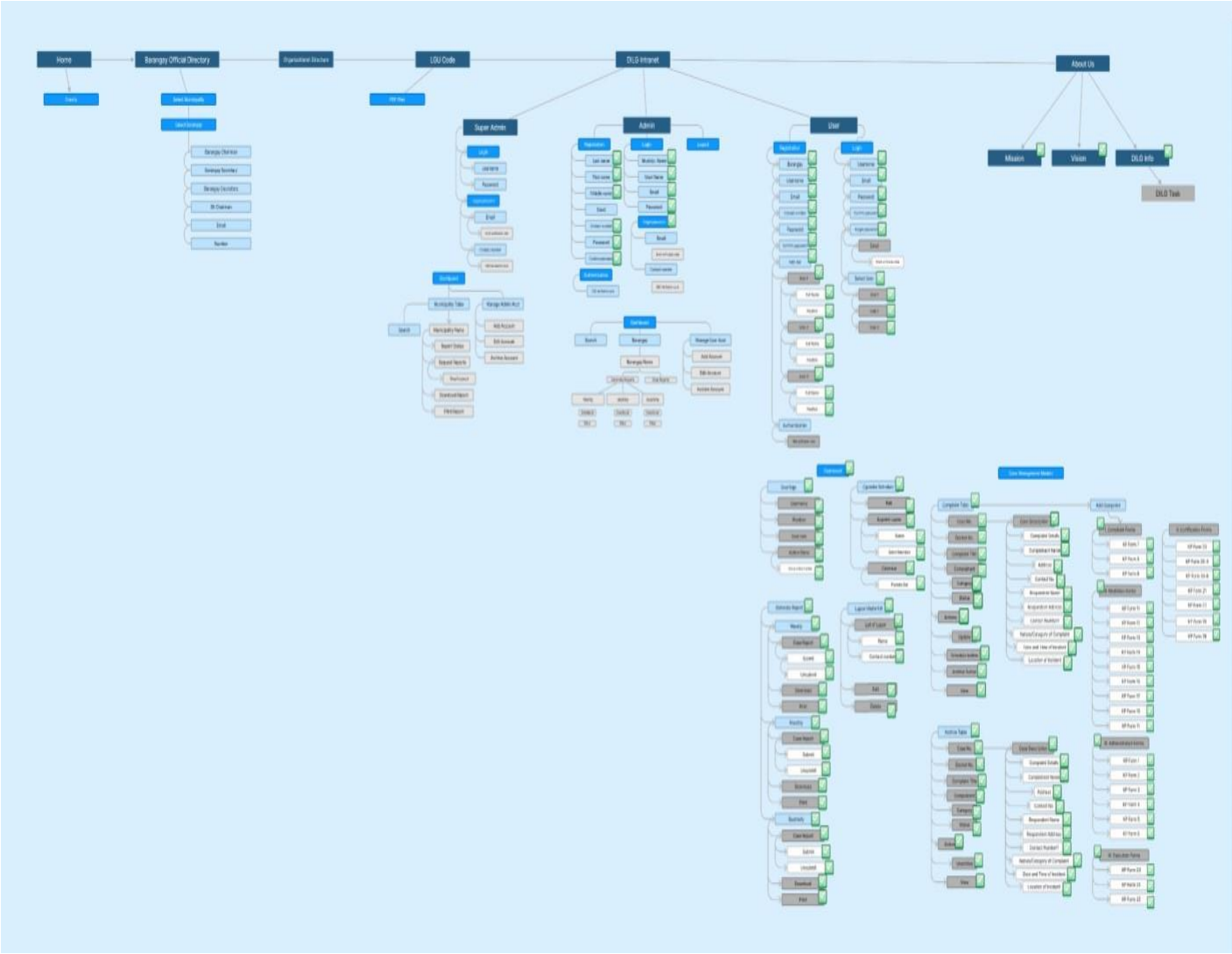
Performance Task 2 – Part 2 (Individual Work)

Create/provide a comprehensive system architecture diagram of the system/application of your Capstone Project that illustrates the key components/modules, their interactions, and the flow of data within the system/application.



Additionally, provide also the following:

1. Detailed explanation of the choices made in your architecture, highlighting how each component/modules contributes to the overall functionality and security of the system/application.

   DLG Intranet (Super Admin, Admin, User):This module provides different levels of administrative access and management. The Super Admin has full control, while Admins and Users have progressively lower levels of authority.

   Dashboard Modules:

   Provides a centralized overview of key metrics, statuses, and system reports.

   It allows admins and users to have a quick overview of system-wide reports and track ongoing issues.

   Complaint Management Module:

   Centralizes the filing and handling of complaints at the barangay level.

   It streamlines the process of filing, tracking, and resolving complaints, helping resolve disputes faster and more efficiently.

2. Detailed explanation of their interactions, and the flow of data within the system/application.

   User Login and Authentication:

   Depending on their role (Super Admin, Admin, or User), they are granted different levels of permissions to access the **Barangay Directory**, **Complaint Management**, and other modules.

   Data Flow: Authentication data flows from the login module to verify the user's credentials and grants access accordingly.

   Complaint Management Module:

   Complaints data is submitted by users and stored in a secure database, where admins can track and resolve them. Regular updates and resolutions are stored back in the system for future reference.

Dashboard Module:Pulls data from multiple modules such as **Complaint Management**, **Event Scheduling**, and **LGU Codes** for reports and monitoring.

The system continuously gathers and updates data from various modules to reflect the current status in real time.

3. Security measures and flexibility applied in your design/system.

Secure Authentication:

Strong passwords and multi-factor authentication (MFA) may be enforced to protect user accounts.

Role-Based Access Control

This ensures that sensitive tasks such as modifying official information or resolving complaints can only be performed by authorized individuals.

Flexibility:

Modular Design: The architecture's modularity ensures that new features or components (such as a new user role or module) can be added without disrupting existing functionalities.

User Role Scaling: The system's role-based structure can easily scale by adding more granular roles as the user base or system complexity grows.

Adaptability to Changing Policies: Whether due to regulatory changes or organizational decisions, this system can adapt by adjusting permissions, validation rules, or data structures as needed.

This layered approach to functionality and security ensures that the system is both powerful and protected, allowing it to scale and evolve while maintaining the integrity of barangay operations and data privacy.