SENG2021

Deliverable 5

Group: AT3K

26th April 2021

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Summary

This report provides a detailed explanation of our applications business value and design implementation. Each member's personal experience in searching for a job contributed to our final choice of problems to address. This project aims to make managing and applying to jobs into a more efficient process. To fulfil this specification, we decided to focus on creating a clear user interface, creating job boards and being able to track jobs to add to these boards.

The main factors when choosing the technology for each 'level' of our application was ease of use, ease of integration within the system and how suitable it is for our purpose. The chosen technology for our frontend was React JS along with Material UI for its library of components. This front end will communicate with a Flask server via the REST API as it is a system that all team members are familiar with. The function modules will communicate with the MongoDB database along with the Google, CareerJet, Wikipedia and Clearbit APIs. The main design elements of the application are evident through the sequence, UML class and ER diagrams which illustrate our use cases, frontend interactions and data model respectively.

Part I: Business

Introduction to Problem and System:

The collective job searching experience of the team enabled us to identify what current job searching applications are lacking, providing us with the necessary perspective to make and address appropriate requirements. Our core requirement was to create a user friendly and intuitive platform to manage job applications. From this core idea we branched off into addressing specific requirements such as creating a convenient and easy to use UI, being able to track jobs through boards and viewing statistics pertaining to our progress in searching for a job.

Problem Statements:

- (1) There is no tool that integrates the job postings from multiple sources with an automated and customisable spreadsheet/board interface for tracking the application process for those jobs.
- (2) There is a lack of job tracking applications that focus on providing free user analytics and showing summaries such as the rate of response for applications or the interview success percentage.
- (3) Existing tools do not have very user-friendly interfaces or sufficient guidelines/tutorials for beginners of the job-hunting process.
- (4) Major job-hunting platforms do not provide many ways to toggle the level of detail for the lists of job postings.

Main Features:

The main features of our application aim to directly address our problem statements. List of different features of your system.

Bullet point list of main features + a bit of context behind those features if necessary

- Being able to create a job board for collating all jobs that you want to track. Boards can have multiple views based on what information you need.
 - O Spreadsheet view: View all the information about tracked jobs in a spreadsheet. You may also pick and choose which fields you want displayed based on preference.
 - Kanban view: Easily see that states that different tracked jobs are in such as resume sent, or interview scheduled.
 - Calendar view: See on a calendar any key dates such as interview dates or application deadlines.
- Viewing statistics relevant to your job searching progress.
 - o Line chart showing user activity across a selectable time range for a specific job board.
 - Visualising the percentage of jobs that have been tracked, applied for, interviewed for and finalised.
 - o Can see the percentages of responses out of resumes sent.
- Searching for jobs by title and location
 - o Toggling the level of detail in job postings during job search.
 - Details of the job posting can be adjusted based on user preference.
 - O Job postings can be clicked on leading to a page with extensive information about that job
 - The company's profile page can be accessed by clicking on the company title on the job details page

User Stories:

Job Sorting Strategy:

Feature: Ordering the search results by posted date

As a job seeker

So that I can find a job that has been posted recently

I want to sort the search results by the date posted.

Scenario: Sort the search results by the date posted from earliest to latest

GIVEN that I am on the "Search For Jobs" page

WHEN I click on any category or enter a search query

THEN I should see a list of job results

WHEN I click on "Sort by"

THEN I should be able to see a list of sorting strategies, such as "Posted Date (most recent to least recent)".

Toggleable Level of Detail:

Feature: Providing more detailed information for each job card

As a job seeker

So that I can quickly browse the search results without clicking each job to see its details

I want to view full title, posted date and the company of each job, and optionally view additional details

Scenario: View job search results in more detail

GIVEN that I am on the "Search For Jobs" page

WHEN I click on "Job search" search bar and input some keywords

THEN A list of job cards are displayed with title, company name, salary, location and link to original job post (from Careerjet, etc.)

WHEN I click on the "Toggle detail" dropdown

THEN it should show options for different levels of detail that I can choose to display

WHEN I click on "More detail"

THEN the search results should display fields such as job title, company name, link to original job post, salary, location, posted date, and a brief description

WHEN I click on "Customise Fields" button

THEN I see a list of additional toggles for fields to be displayed

WHEN I disable a field by clicking on the toggle for the field

THEN the job posts no longer displays the disabled field

Board Management:

Feature: Creating new job boards

As a job seeker

So that organise the job applications I am interested in tracking

I want to be able to create new boards of job postings

Scenario: Create new job boards for tracking job applications

GIVEN that I am on the "Job Dashboard" page

WHEN I click the "Create New Board" button

THEN a modal containing a form should appear

AND I should be able to fill out the fields for creating the new board

WHEN I click the "Create" button

THEN I should see a new job board card on the dashboard

Feature: Managing board descriptions and names

As a job seeker

So that I can prevent the creation of multiple boards for the same requirements

I want to be able to give descriptions to each board

Scenario: Give a board a short description of its purpose

GIVEN that I am on the "Job Dashboard" page

WHEN I click ellipses in the top right corner of the board cards

THEN I should see a dropdown menu to "Edit this board" or "Delete this board"

WHEN I click "Edit this board"

THEN I should be shown a modal popup containing a form

WHEN I click "Save" after having completed the form

THEN I should be able to see the changes reflected on the board card for the board I edited

Automated Job Tracking:

Feature: Saved job postings automatically generates new entries in the Kanban board/spreadsheet for a selected board

As a job seeker

So that I can conveniently manage each of my job applications

I want to track the job postings that I find on the site which interest me

Scenario: Automatically generate a new entry in the Kanban board/spreadsheet for a selected board

GIVEN that I am on the "Search For Jobs" page

WHEN I click on "Job search" search bar and input some keywords

THEN A list of job cards are displayed with title, company name, salary, deadline, location and posted date

WHEN I click on the dropdown 'Selected Board'

AND select the board I want

AND I click on a 'Track' button on a job card

THEN I should see the button text indicate that the posting is now being tracked

AND a new entry is generated in the job board with columns such as 'Company', 'Title', 'Date', 'Status' automatically populated

Toggleable Board Views:

Feature: Allow the user to toggle between different 'views' of the tracked jobs, such as switching between Kanban board, spreadsheet or list

As a job seeker

So that I can manage my job applications in way that is most intuitive to me

I want to be able to toggle between alternative representations of the same list of job opportunities I have saved

Scenario: Change the view from board to spreadsheet

GIVEN that I am on the "Job Dashboard" page

WHEN I click "VIEW" button on any board card

THEN I should see a detailed dashboard of all the job postings I am tracking

WHEN I click a dropdown button with the text 'Board Type'

THEN I should be able to select one of the views from the dropdown menu

AND the job board should change its representation to reflect the option I selected

Saving Favourite Companies:

Feature: Saving my favourite companies in my personal dashboard

As a job seeker

So that I can efficiently manage the company's information that I'm interested in

I want to save companies' profiles to view from my "Dashboard" page

Scenario: Saving my favourite companies from job detail page

GIVEN that I am on the "Job Description" page

THEN I should be able to see a "Favourite Company" button under the job title

WHEN I click the "Favourite Company" button

THEN The company profile is saved to my "Job Dashboard" page

AND I should be able to find it from "Favourite Companies" section in "Job Dashboard" page.

User Analytics Visualisation:

Feature: Data visualisation graphics and text showing the user's activity, application response rate and success rate for interviews

As a job seeker

So that I am informed about my long-term job-hunt progress

I want to view real aggregate statistics about my activity

Scenario: View "All activities" statistics for the past three days for a specific board

GIVEN that I am on the "Statistics" page

THEN I should see dropdown menus with text 'Last 7 days', 'Activity Type' and 'Selected Board'

WHEN I click the dropdown 'Last 7 days'

AND select 'Last 3 days'

THEN I click the dropdown 'Activity Type'

AND select 'All Activities'

THEN I click the dropdown 'Selected Board'

AND select a specific board

THEN graphs and text summaries are rendered on the page illustrating all activity over the last three days for a specific board

Board Edition:

Feature: Allow the user to edit the details of any board they have.

As a job seeker

So that I can control the status or have a reminder of what to do next for the job application

I want to conveniently update the details or add event to a tracked job

Scenario: Updating a board in spreadsheet version

GIVEN I am on the "Job Dashboard" page

WHEN I click "VIEW" button on any board card

THEN I should see a detailed dashboard of all the job postings I am tracking

WHEN I click "Enter Edit Mode" button from the bottom of the page

THEN all the cells become editable

WHEN I scroll the spreadsheet to the right

THEN I should be able to see an "Events" column

WHEN I enter "Interview" to the "Event Name" text input box on the first row

AND I select 25th April 2021 by clicking the white input box under "Event Name" input box

AND I click "Confirm" button

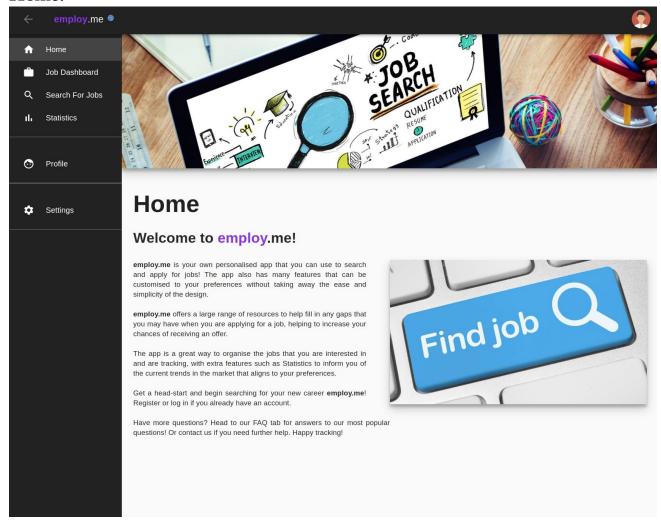
THEN I should be notified "Created a new event: 'Interview' at..." and "Saved Changes"

WHEN I click "Exit Edit Mode" from the bottom of the page

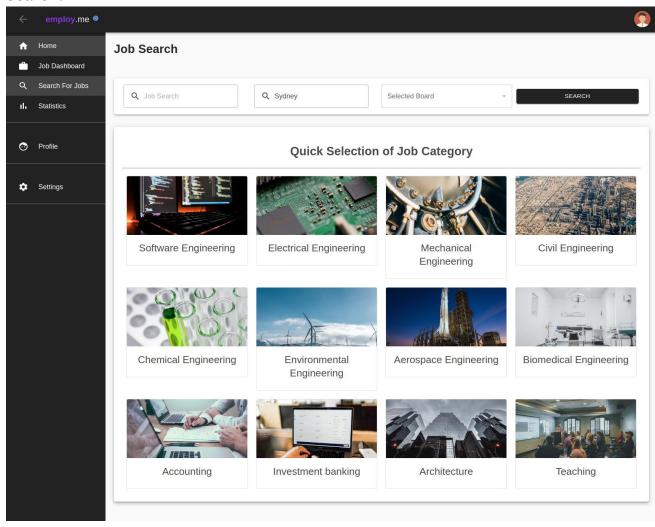
THEN I should be able to see a new event called "Interview" has been added to my first tracked job

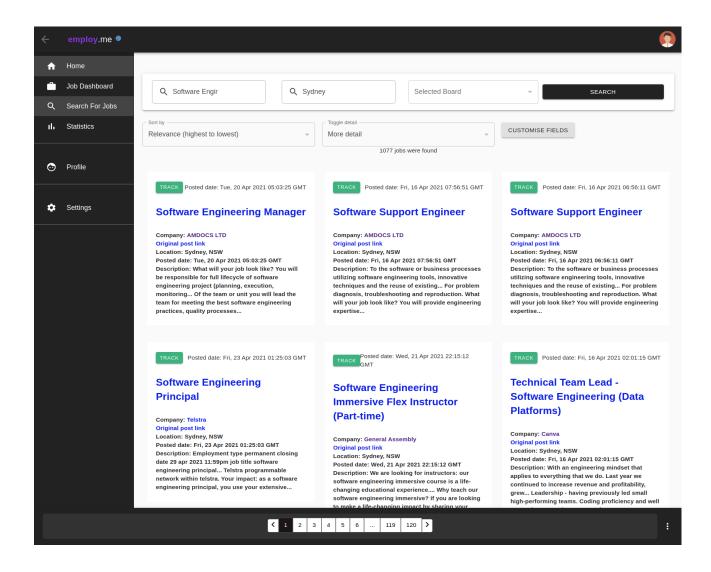
Screenshots:

Home:

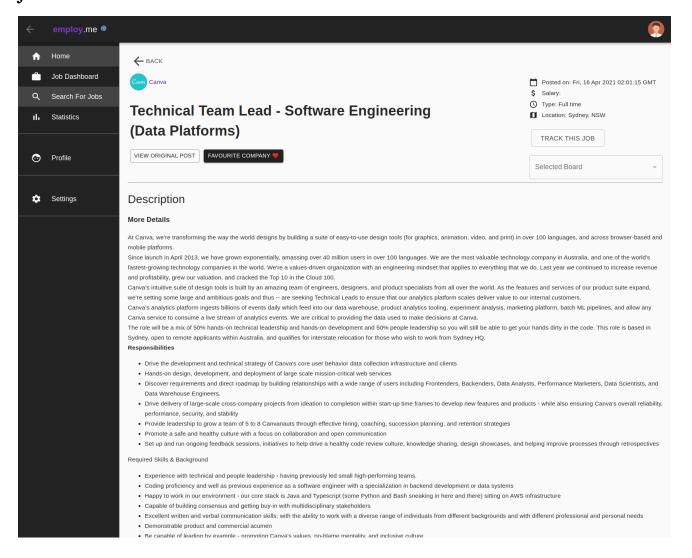


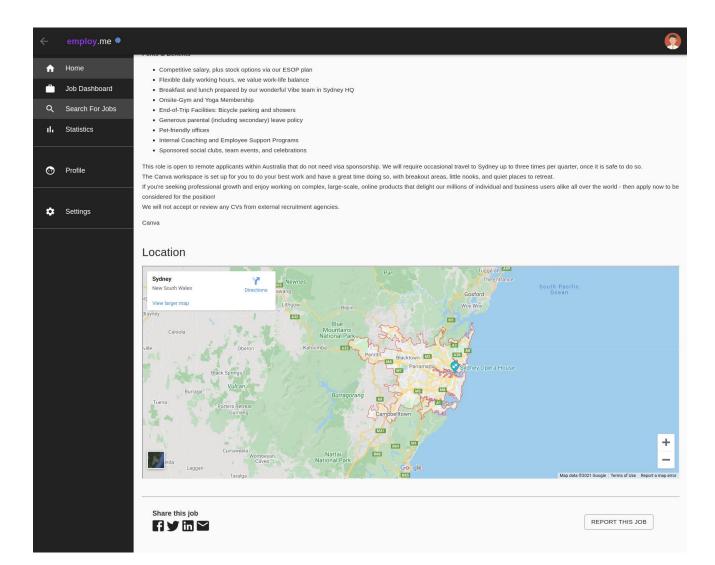
Search:



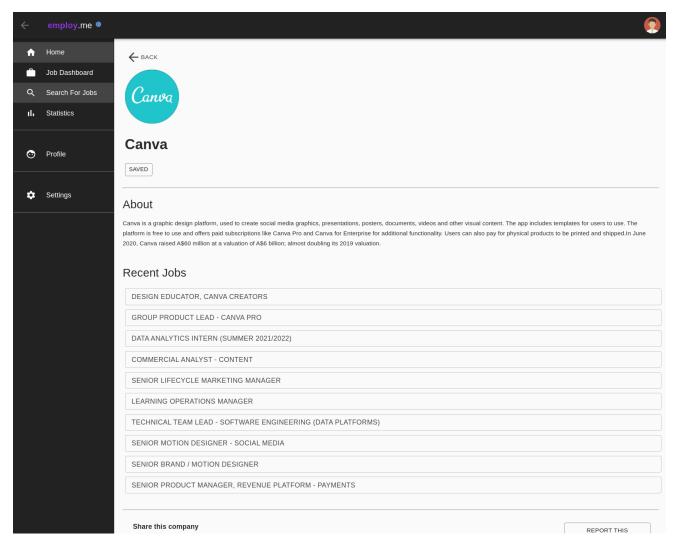


Job Details:

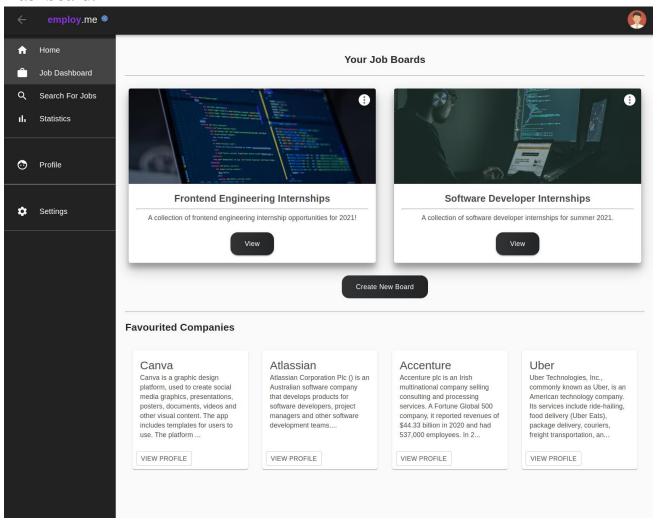


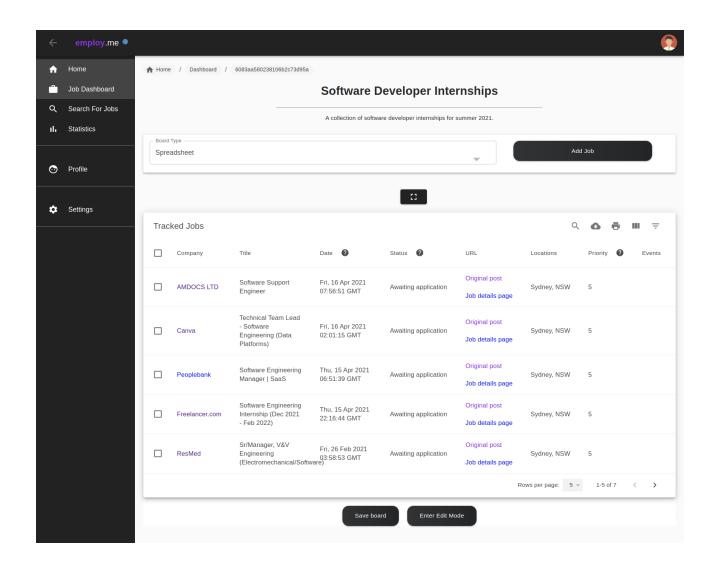


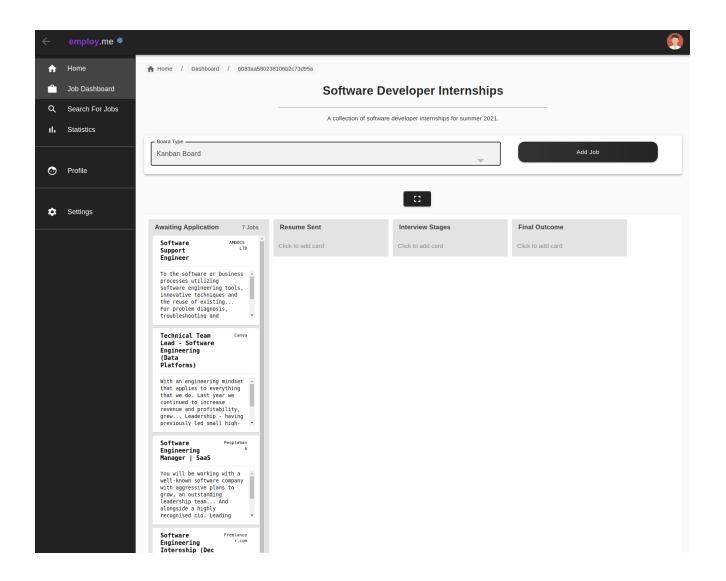
Company Details:

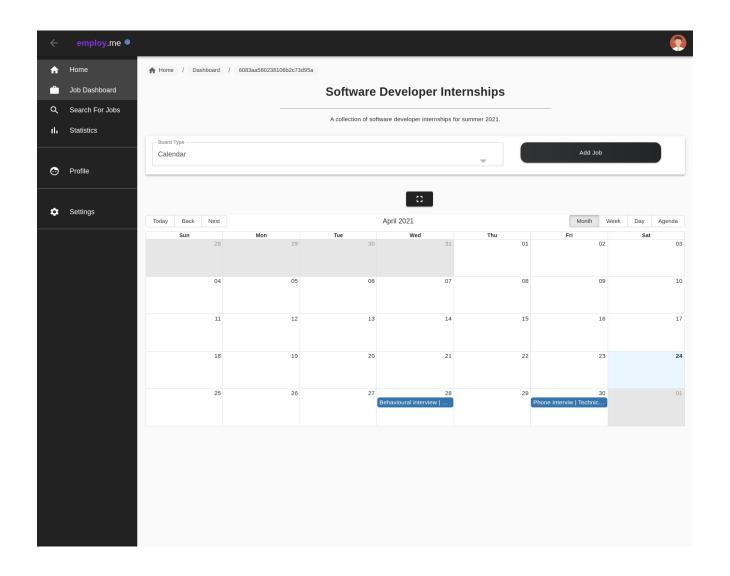


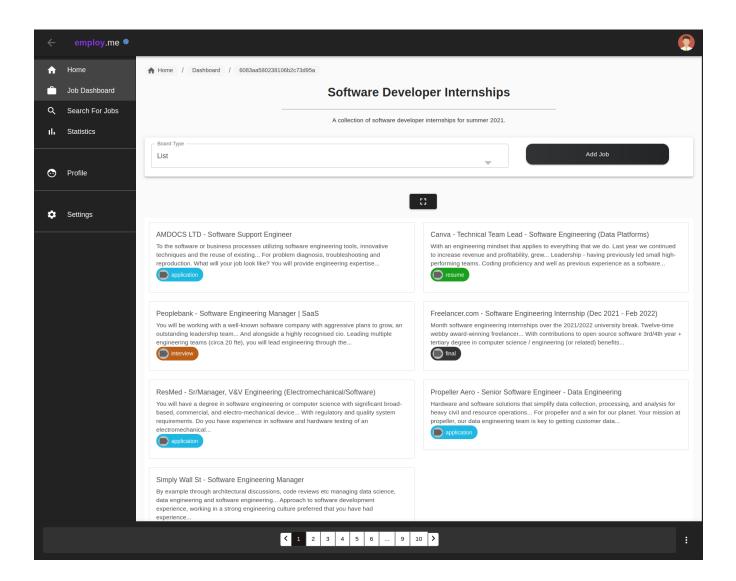
Dashboard:



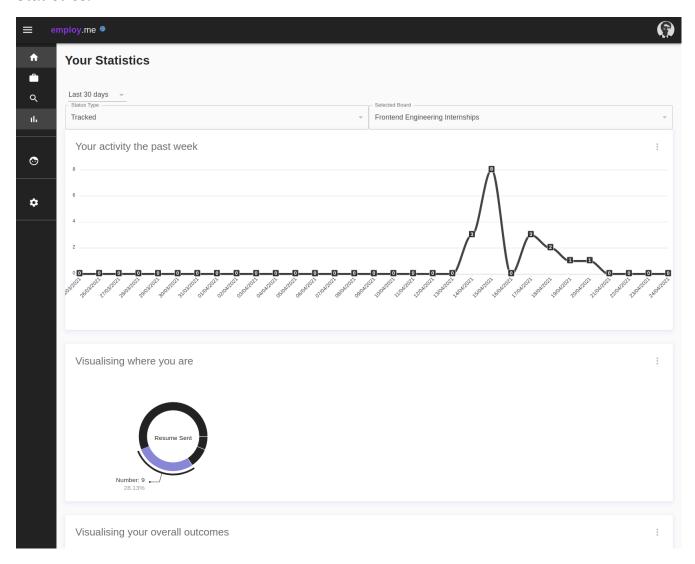


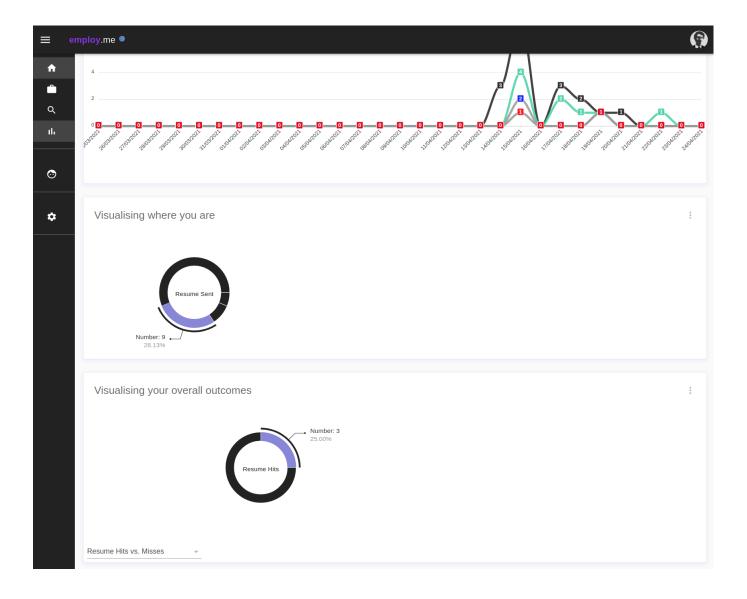




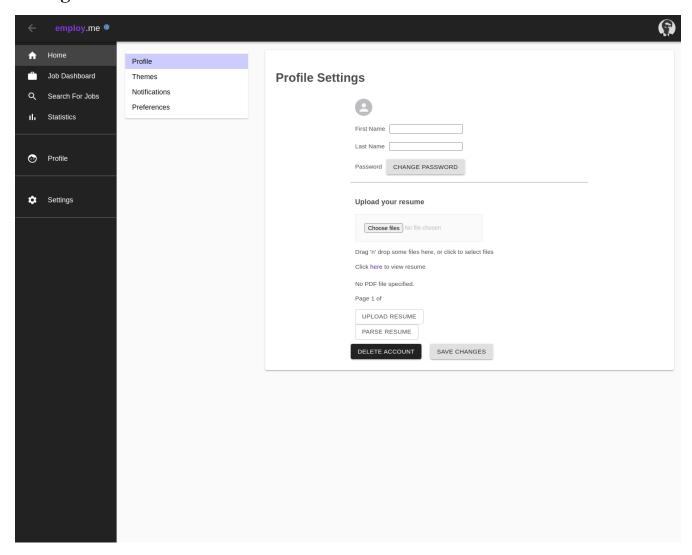


Statistics:

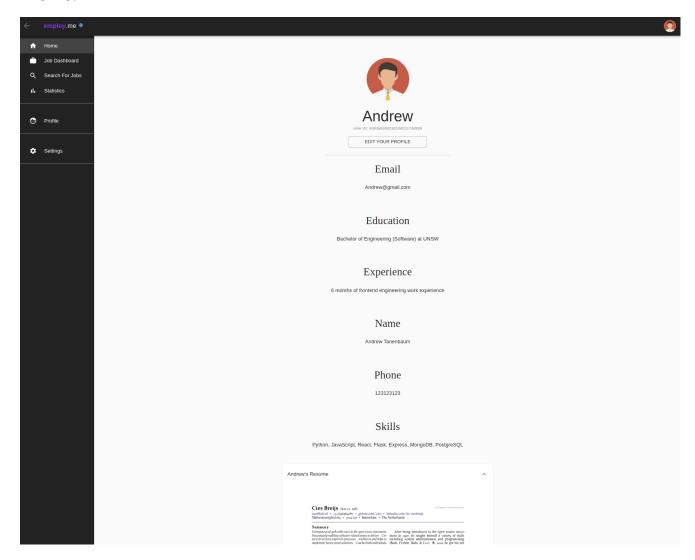


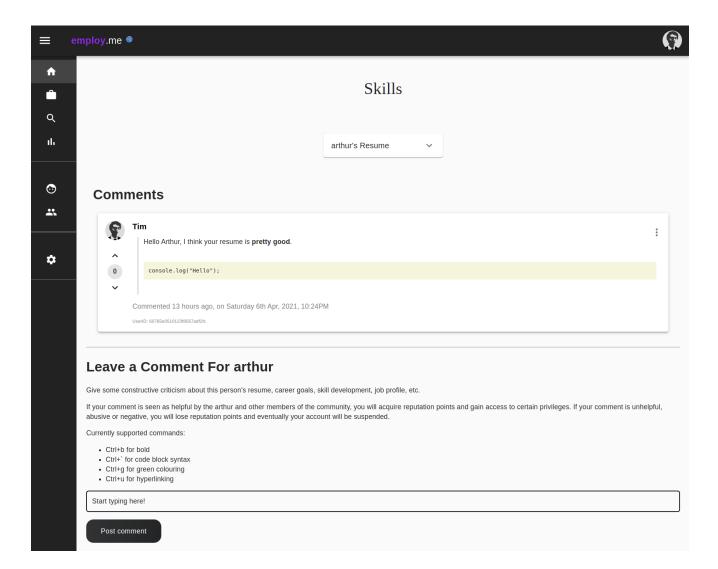


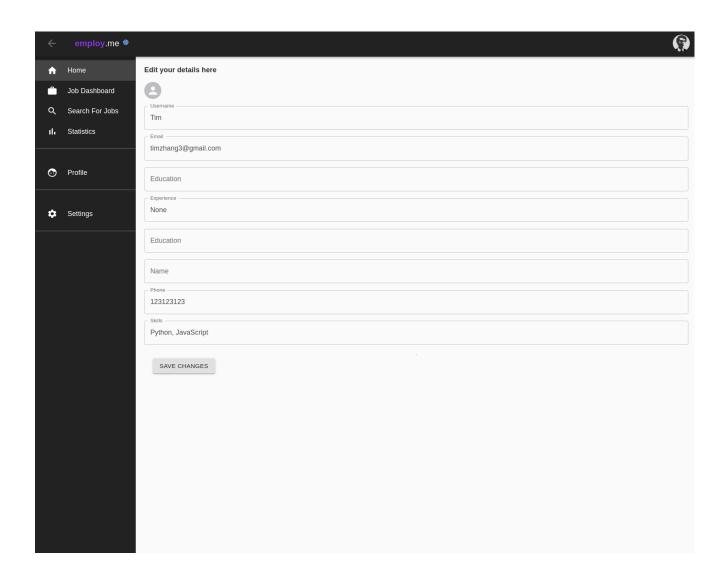
Settings:



Profile:







Part II: Design

Updated Design:

The sections of Part II illustrate the project's architecture, sequence diagrams, system design and technology stack. The following lists describe features that were fully implemented, partially implemented and not implemented.

Fully implemented: the team was able to fully implement all the desired features of the following modules:

- Board automation and job tracking
 - o Board creation, editing and deletion of multiple boards owned by a user
 - Editable spreadsheet with utilities such as searching, filtering, sorting, downloadable CSV and printing
 - Usable Kanban board
 - o Events creation and rendering on the calendar view
 - Any job post found on the site can be tracked, which will automatically create an entry in a
 job board
 - o External jobs can be manually added for tracking
- Job search
 - O Job postings can be queried by title and location
 - o Job postings can be sorted and the level of detail can be toggled
- Job details
 - o Details regarding a job posting can be fetched and rendered
 - o Location of the job is rendered on an embedded Google Maps interface
- Company page
 - O Details regarding a specific company and its released jobs can be fetched and rendered dynamically
- User analytics
 - User activity and success can be visualised through interactive line charts and pie charts

Partially implemented: the team implemented a subset of the features for the following modules:

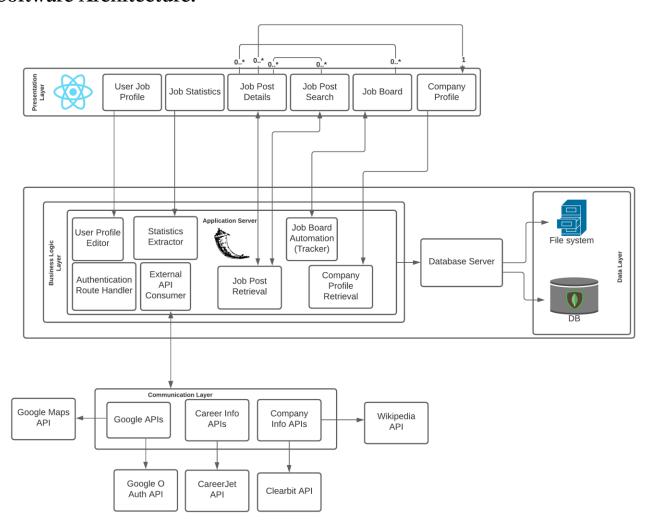
- Community system
 - O Users can view each other's public profiles
 - o Comments can be posted to any user's profile
 - o Rich text editor for comments
- Job recommendation system
 - Resume PDFs can be uploaded by the user and parsed by optical character and text processing models

Not implemented: the team decided against implementing the following feature set:

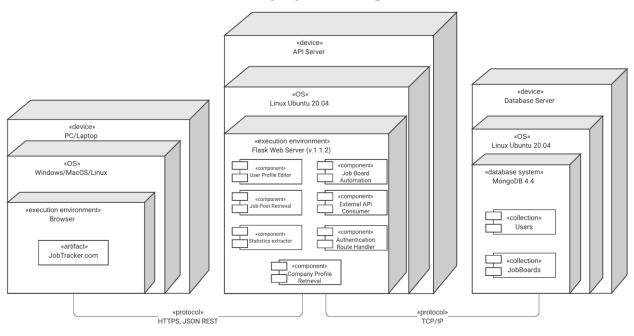
- Job recommendation system
 - O Displaying a percentage match between a person's job profile and each job post they find on the application
- Automated notification services
 - Configurable email and SMS notifications for tracked job postings that have an event coming soon
- Community system

- o Reputation system
- o Searching for specific users
- o Public and private profile toggling

Software Architecture:

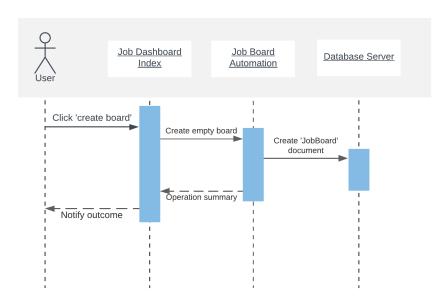


Deployment Diagram

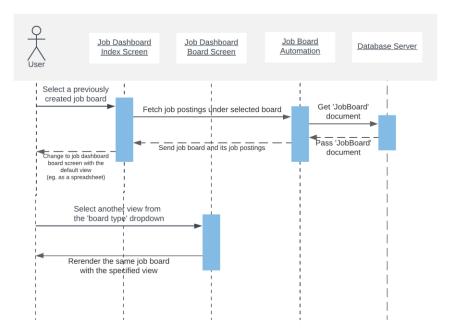


Sequence Diagrams:

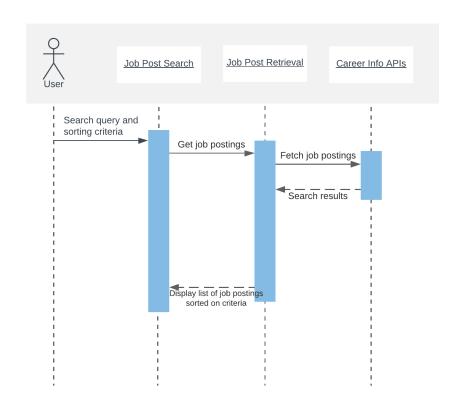
Board Management



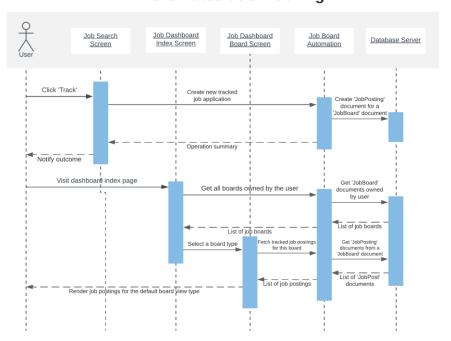
Toggleable Board Views



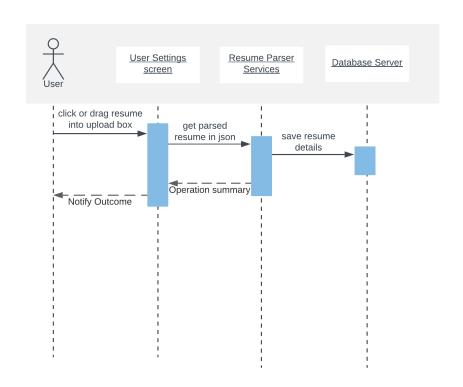
Job Searching and Sorting



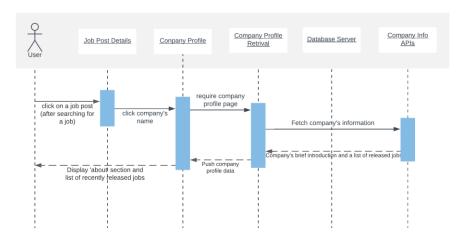
Automated Job Tracking



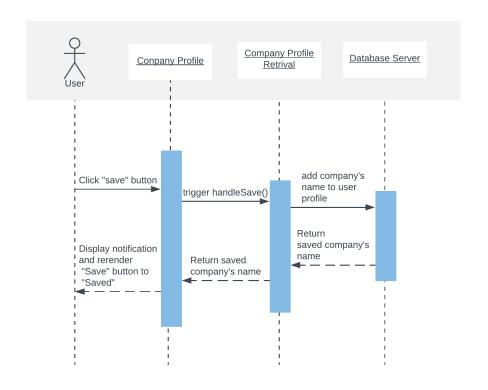
Uploading Resume



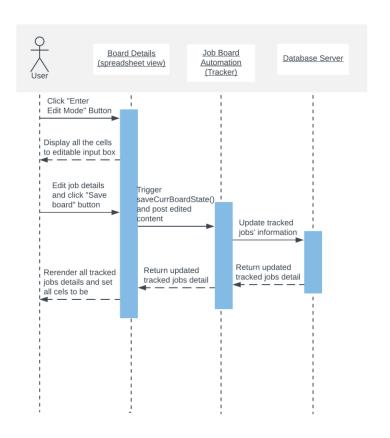
Fetching Company Details



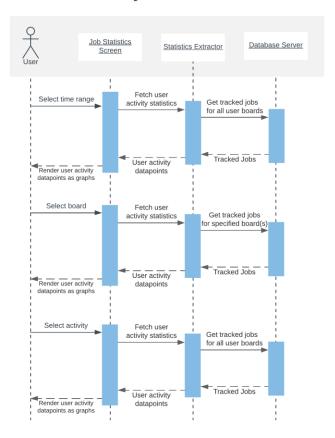
Saving favourite companies



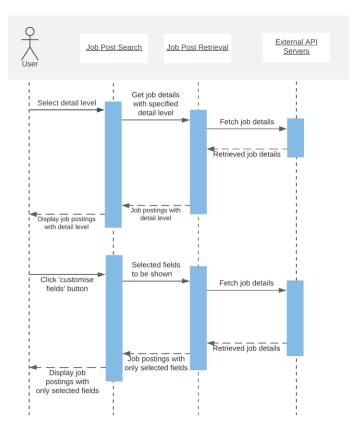
Board Edition



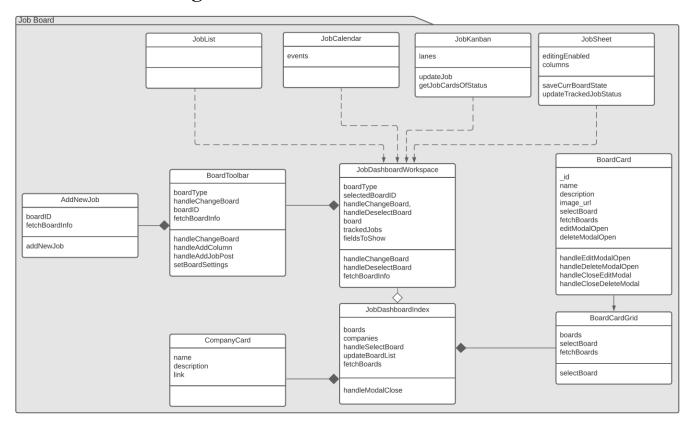
User Analytics Visualisation

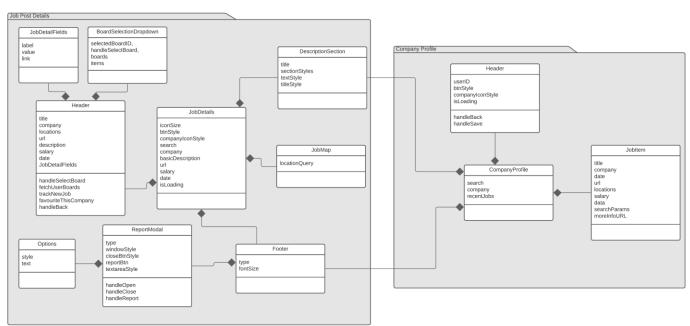


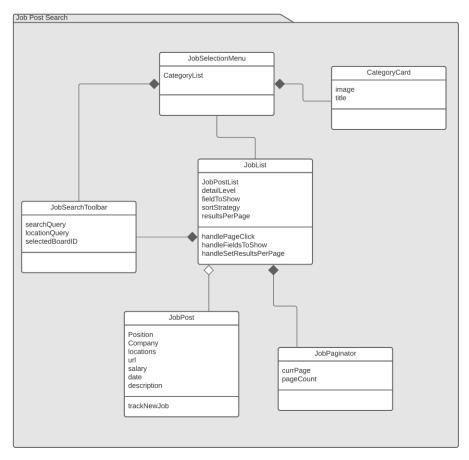
Toggleable level of detail

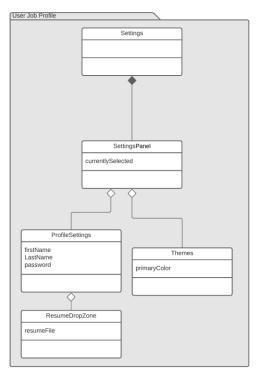


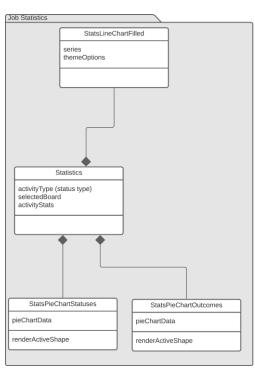
Front-End UML Diagram:



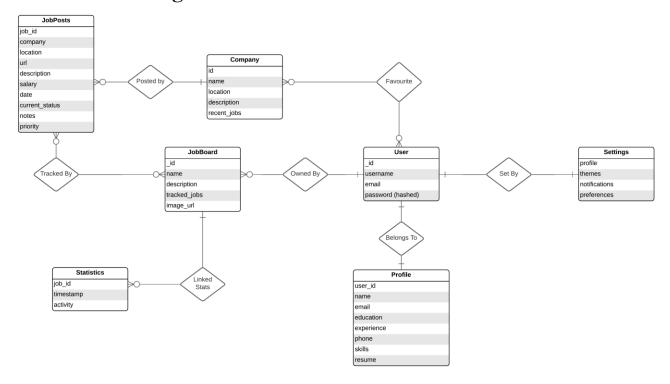








Back-End ER Diagram:



Key Technologies:

Front-end:

- Language: JavaScript
- Frontend Framework/Library: React
- UI component library: Material UI

Back-end:

- Database: MongoDB
- API Management Tool: Rest API
- Web Server: Flask with object document mapper (ODM)

APIs:

We used a range of APIs to gather data about companies, jobs and location for our application. Company Information APIs:

- 1. Clearbit Logo
- 2. Wikipedia

We used Clearbit Logo's API to search and use company logos for our application. The API is completely free to use with link attribution to Clearbit's website. We chose to display the corresponding logo for each company to enhance our website visualisation.

For company data such as name and description, we decided to use Wikipedia's API. It falls under the Creative Commons licence, allowing us to share and adapt the information retrieved to our application. The API offers results for most, if not all, requests we make, while the documentation is clear and straightforward to use. Therefore, Wikipedia's API is most viable for our application's purpose.

Career Information API:

1. CareerJet

CareerJet's API provides our application with a reasonable number of jobs with each job containing substantial information pertaining to the job requirements and description. The API is also under an MIT licence, placing minimised restrictions on our use of the information we have gathered with the API. Unlike other APIs such as Indeed, Seek and LinkedIn, CareerJet does not require a generated API key to access the data that it provides. Whilst the documentation was scarce and difficult to find, we found that the benefits outweighed this disadvantage and hence decided to use CareerJet's API as the source of our job search.

Location Information API:

1. Google Maps

We decided to use Google Maps' API to show the general location of each job. The API has detailed documentation and we did not require an API key to access the data the API provides. In addition to this, it also has an Apache 2.0 licence, restricting our use minimally.

Authentication API:

1. Google O Auth

The login feature of our application allows for the option to sign in with Google. Thus, we chose to use the Google O Auth API for users to sign in or register with their Google account. Similar to the Google Maps API, the Google O Auth API has extensive documentation and is well-supported for our application and has minimal restrictions.

Design Summary:

Frontend Language Choice

The language used for the frontend is **JavaScript**, using the runtime environment **Node.js**.

Benefits:

- 1. Simplicity
- Lower development time as most members is familiar with JavaScript over alternatives like TypeScript.

Cons:

1. Lack of static type definition (No need to declare what type a variable is)

Front-end framework/library

React was chosen as the library for building reusable UI component. React is a frontend JavaScript library which uses JSX, a declarative programming language which is a superset of HTML, allowing injection of JavaScript into it. React uses a virtual DOM, a copy the website's DOM, which is faster to manipulate than the actual DOM. React by itself is minimal in size, as many features are not built into React by default such as routing.

Benefits

- 1. Uses NPM/yarn for build, test and serving
- 2. Performant because of using techniques such as the virtual DOM.
- 3. its huge community, which offsets its weakness of not having many basic features built in, as a huge ecosystem of 3rd party libraries, packages, tools, and extensions exists, with routing handled by the react-router-dom library, state management with Redux, a huge amount of component libraries such as material UI.
- 4. most team members are familiar with React due to its popularity.

Cons:

1. Does not come with some basic features. (Mitigated by 3rd party tooling)

Component Library

The main UI component library used is **Material UI**, a library based on Google's Material Design which supports the best practices of user interface design. It comes with many reusable components, such as buttons, navigation bars, modals, and so on, and in addition a grid system for layouts.

Benefits:

- 1. comes with a larger number of components, and a huge number of themes which can be bootstrapped, which is what this project did, and templates which can be combined to form a starter. Allowing us to save a lot of time without having to write as much boilerplate code.
- 2. Made for react.

Database

For the database, **MongoDB** is chosen in this project. MongoDB is a non-relational database that is schemeless and provides support for JSON-like storage.

Benefits:

- MongoDB provides more flexibility since different types of data can be saved in a separate JSON document.
- 2. MongoDB is more friendly to us. It allows us to simply construct a JSON-format document and store the data, which has a smoother learning curve and is suitable for rapid development.

Cons:

- 1. MongoDB has high memory usage due to the lack of functionality of joins.
- 2. The maximum size of BSON document (binary representation of JSON documents), where the data records are stored, is 16 megabytes. However, the limitation of MongoDB is acceptable since the scale of this project is small, and it will not involve a large amount of data.

Object Document Mapper

Since non-relational databased has been selected, we would like to use **ODM (Object Document Mapper)** framework. It is a similar technology to ORM (Object Relational Mapper), but it is developed for document databases.

Benefits:

- 1. Implementing ODM is more efficient. ODM maps a document database system to objects, making data access more abstract and portable, eliminating repetitive code, and allows the implementation of object-oriented design patterns.
- 2. There are lots of useful libraries that support ODM, such as Mongokit, Pymongo, Mangoose for Python, which largely increases development effectiveness.

Cons:

1. Using ODM may reduce the performance with a huge volume of data, but this drawback is acceptable since this project will not involve a large amount of data.

API Management

To communicate with the backend, API management is important. Our final decision is to implement **Rest API**.

Benefits:

1. All the team members understand how it works and how to implement the framework, boosting our efficiency. Hence, Rest API is considered more adequate for this project by considering the limited time.

Web Server

Lastly, for the backend server, the Flask framework that written in Python will be implemented.

Benefits:

- 1. Python is considered appropriate to use in this project, since all the team members have learnt Python.
- 2. Flask is light and quick.

3.	Flask is that it has a useful extension called Flask-RESTX. Flask-RESTX provides a coherent
	collection of decorators and tools to document the API used in the project, so that Swagger API
	documentation can be automatically generated from code, saving time and increasing effectiveness.

Cons:

1. Although Flask does not have many built-in tools, the same functionalities can be achieved by importing modules or libraries.

Part III: Team Organisation:

Team Contribution:

All members agree that everyone contributed equally to this project.

Responsibilities/Organisation:

Kelly:

- Frontend
 - o Implemented Statistics page
- Backend
 - Implemented stats organisation in stats.py
- Deliverable 1
 - o Contributed ideas for problem statements
 - o Developed user stories derived from problem statements
 - o Created the Low and High-Fidelity prototype for the "Home" page
 - O Styled the High-Fidelity login modals
- Deliverable 2 Report
 - o Helped with the System/Architectural diagram
 - o Researched and discussed the APIs used in the application
 - o Created a few sequence diagrams
- Deliverable 3 Presentation
 - o Introduced the main APIs used for the application
- Final Deliverables
 - O Updated some of the user stories, a few sequence diagrams and the ER diagram
 - o Updated the list of APIs the application is using

Kaivalya:

- Backend
 - Implemented fetching user profiles and adding/modifying job boards
 - o Implemented the necessary database function for the above.
- Deliverable 1
 - o Contributed to the development of problem statements and user stories
 - o Created the Low Fidelity prototype for the "Job search/Job results" page
 - o Created High Fidelity FAQ page (not included in final product)
- Deliverable 2 Report
 - o Researched for possible design for architectural diagrams, contributed to initial designs.
 - o Created the ER diagram
 - O Wrote report summary.
- Deliverable 3 Presentation
 - o Introduced the team and presented the problem space/business value of the application.
- Deliverable 4/5
 - o Introduced the problem space of our application during the presentation.
 - Wrote parts of the deliverable 4 script/slides
 - O Updated user stories, rewrote the summary for this report,
 - o Wrote the introduction for the business part and listed the main features of our application

Katrina:

- Frontend
 - o Implemented the user interface of the Company Profile page.
 - o Implemented the user interface of the Job Details page.
- Backend
 - o Implemented get, post, delete methods for "/api/user/company" route.
- Deliverable 1
 - o Constructed some user stories.
 - o Designed low fidelity protype for Job Details page.
- Deliverable 2 Report
 - o Justified the technology decisions for application's backend.
 - o Updated company profile part for architectural diagram.
 - o Constructed UML diagrams and sequence diagrams for some of the pages/components.
- Deliverable 3 Presentation
 - o Introduced the technology decisions for application's backend.
- Final Deliverables
 - Constructed UML diagrams and sequence diagrams for some of the pages/components.
 - Updated user stories.
 - O Summarized the key technologies used in application's backend and their benefits.

Arthur:

- Frontend
 - Implemented parts of job post cards
 - o Worked on parts of job search page, job details and company details
- Backend
 - o Data fetching for job details page
 - o Implemented company details route and all data fetching involved through external APIs
- Deliverable 1
 - O Designed low-fidelity prototype for statistics and settings page
 - Worked on high fidelity prototype, implementing how parts of job search page looked and parts of settings
- Deliverable 2
 - Compared different options for frontend, and justified what was used in the end
 - o Made UML diagrams for pages job post search and settings
 - o Made sequence diagrams for tailored job recommendations
- Deliverable 3
 - Summarised justification for frontend technology used
- Deliverable 4/5
 - o Wrote script for job search and details part of presentation.
 - o Updated previous contributions from deliverable 1 and 2
 - o Helped cleaning up frontend

Tim:

- Frontend
 - O Adapted a React UI template codebase to the application's requirements
 - o Implemented job dashboard page and automated job tracking system

o Implemented job search page querying

Backend

- Set up the Flask and MongoDB backend infrastructure including route handler Blueprints and data models
- Implemented endpoints for job searching, authentication, job tracking and user board management
- Implemented statistics tracking

Deliverable 1

- O Designed the low-fidelity prototype for the dashboard page
- o Reworked an existing MIT React template for the team to replicate low-fidelity prototypes
- o Wrote user stories related to job board automation

• Deliverable 2 Report

- O Designed deployment diagram and wrote the deployment technologies section
- Created UML diagrams for job dashboard
- o Created sequence diagrams related to job board automation
- Deliverable 3 Pitch Presentation
 - o Delivered and wrote the script for the live demonstration section
- Deliverable 4 Final Presentation
 - o Delivered the live demonstration
- Deliverable 5 Final Report
 - O Cleaned up codebase and refactored tightly coupled frontend components
 - o Refined the project reflection sections

Project Reflection:

What went well:

- The team was able to implement all the features that were considered a part of the minimum viable product as well as several extensions that were initially dropped due to them being low priority features.
- 2. The team almost always met deadlines for tasks that were assigned to each member between each meeting. For instances where a team member was unable to complete a task, the team was able to form an adaptable plan and move past unexpected issues.
- 3. The team had regular full team meetings, so no member was ever left behind during the term and there were very few issues with miscommunication or lack of participation.
- 4. There were almost no major design disagreements, the team always communicated their ideas clearly and everyone was encouraged to give their input which helped drive the development of unique features.

What didn't go well:

- 1. There were no set responsibilities for members of the team. Everyone had been assigned tasks spread over many aspects of the system. The team would have benefited from some clear role distinctions, where for example, someone could have been assigned a specific part of the system.
- The team was unable to deliver on a few ambitious features that were initially planned due to time constraints. For example, the community system and job recommendation system are quite underdeveloped in the final product.

3. The team didn't make use of team management tools such as Confluence or Jira. Communication was done primarily through instant messaging which was very convenient, however this was not a scalable way for the team to assign tasks and share knowledge during several weeks of challenging planning and development work.

Issues/Problems Encountered:

- 1. <u>Lack of proficiency in TypeScript, Redux and other technologies and software design practices:</u> Initially, the team believed that technologies such as TypeScript, Express, Redux and GraphQL would have been ideal for the project, however each member would have needed to invest an infeasible amount of time to learning these technologies. These early decisions led to a less maintainable and scalable final product.
- 2. <u>Lack of APIs that supply the required information:</u>
 Major career platforms such as Seek, Indeed and Glassdoor did not readily provide the information

this application required. It was necessary to instead use CareerJet's less expansive database of job postings and rely on web scraping techniques to extract the further information that needed to be shown on the front-end.

3. Extremely slow planning phase:

The team required a very long time to decide on the problem space, develop the vision for the product and the user stories and features that were meant to address the problem statements. Overall, this reduced the amount of time that could be spent on development. The time spent at the start of the project was ineffective because it became evident after starting the project that many requirements needed to be changed to fit in the scope of 10 weeks.

4. <u>Lack of development time:</u>

With only a few weeks of development time, the team had to drop many ambitious features that were planned at the start of the project. Due to the tight time constraints, the team did very little testing and focused on implementing the features for a minimum viable product rather than focusing on developing a robust and performant system.

5. Online meetings were often laborious and unnecessarily long:

The team often scheduled a few meetings each week, often lasting between 1-2 hours. The meetings focused on merging work completed since the previous meeting and planning tasks to meet before the next meeting, however they were always very unstructured and sometimes the team was blocked on very small details. For example, a significant amount of time was spent addressing user stories as a group when this could have been divided for each member to handle independently

Improvements:

The following is a list of goals for future software group projects, based on the challenges faced over the last ten weeks for this project:

- Have shorter and more productive meetings that focus on higher-level details and planning and
 making important decisions rather than coding and writing documents together.
 - O Have regular in-person meetings so that it's easier and more natural for the team to interact, exchange ideas and plan.
- Employ more Agile methodologies:
 - Create adaptable plans and work in 1–2-week sprint cycles so that the team can continuously push out new features to production.
 - o Regular asynchronous stand-ups to update the team on progress and roadblocks.

- Clearer division of the team into roles such as 'developer', 'product owner', 'project manager'.
- o Follow test driven development principles so that the team can better understand the requirements of the system and deliver robust code.
- Spend more time getting the whole team familiar with the tech stack. Overall, team members were not familiar with modern React features and focused on applying their limited knowledge to solve problems, leading to many ineffective implementations that did not leverage the functionalities offered by React's APIs. For example, due to a lack of understanding on React hooks, some UI components were implemented using class based React components with deprecated lifecycle methods.
- Choose tech stacks based on what fits the project the best, not on what each member is most
 comfortable with. Although choosing technologies that the team members were familiar with helped
 speed up development time, the application's long-term maintainability and scalability suffered. For
 example, due to the team's lack of skill in TypeScript, the front-end codebase is extremely fragile, and
 due to a lack of knowledge in Redux, the application's state management became increasingly
 difficult to manage when new features were introduced.
- Use a testing framework for both the frontend and backend codebases such as Jest and Pytest. The system is not robust enough to be deployed safely to a real userbase. Having unit tests, integration tests and end-to-end tests as part of the CI/CD pipeline would have allowed the team to confidently push out new features to production and ensure that the product is reliable at every stage.
- Use Docker for portable deployment from a local development environment to a production environment. The team decided against using Docker due to the significant cost in time in learning this technology.
- Use dedicated team management software such as Confluence or Jira for building up a knowledge base. This would have been helpful for creating a roadmap over the 10 weeks, sharing knowledge gained from solving encountered challenges and keeping every team member informed about the current state of the project.
- Write API documentation before diving into implementation so that team members can independently work on the frontend and backend without having conflicting interpretations of what the inputs and outputs are for a particular endpoint.