# **System Components**

#### 1. Backend (API Server):

**Description**: The backend serves as the core logic of the project, responsible for processing incoming requests from clients and sending appropriate responses. It handles essential business functionalities, including user authentication, task management, and subscription handling.

**Technology Used**: Flask, a lightweight web framework, is utilized for routing and implementing the API logic, making it efficient for handling HTTP requests and responses.

#### 2. Hosting:

**Description**: The hosting environment is where the application and database are deployed, allowing the system to run and be accessed. During development, the application is hosted locally for testing purposes.

**Technology Used**: Local hosting, using PyCharm as the integrated development environment (IDE) to run the app on the local machine. In this setup, the server is accessible via the IP address 127.0.0.1 and port 5000.

#### 3. Database:

**Description**: The database is used to store structured data such as user details, task information, and subscription preferences. It ensures that the data is securely stored and easily retrievable when needed.

**Technology Used**: SQLite, a lightweight and file-based database, is chosen for local development, providing an efficient and easy-to-set-up solution for handling data.

**Justification for ORM**: SQLAlchemy is used to simplify database operations by abstracting raw SQL queries into Python code. It enhances maintainability, ensures secure interactions with the database, and provides flexibility to switch databases for production use.

## 4. Client:

**Description**: The client serves as the interface that allows users to interact with the application. It is responsible for sending requests to the backend and receiving responses, enabling users to access the application's functionalities.

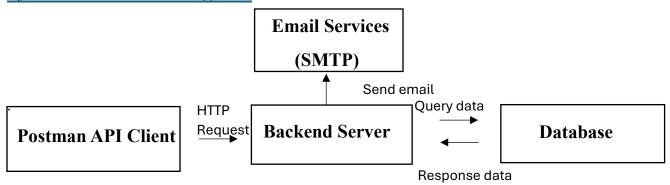
**Technology Used**: Postman, an API client, is used to send HTTP requests to the backend and test the application's endpoints to ensure they respond correctly.

#### 5. Email Service:

**Description**: The email service handles the functionality of sending email reports to users based on their subscription settings. It automates the delivery of periodic task summaries (daily, weekly, monthly) as formatted HTML emails.

**Technology Used**: SMTP (The Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) is used to configure the application for email sending and App-Specific Password uses a secure app-specific password setup via the email provider's settings to authenticate the email-sending process securely.

# **System Architecture Diagram:**



# **Project Setup**

### 1. Download PyCharm:

 PyCharm was downloaded from <u>here</u> and installed following the standard installation process.

#### 2. Project Folder and Files:

 A new folder was created to store all project files, and the necessary task files were established.

#### 3. Install Required Libraries:

- o The following libraries were installed to run the project:
  - pip install Flask: The main backend framework for building the web application.
  - pip install Flask-JWT-Extended: Used for handling JWT (JSON Web Tokens) for user authentication.
  - pip install Flask-SQLAlchemy: Facilitates interaction with the **SQLite** database, simplifying database operations.
  - pip install Flask-Bcrypt: Provides password hashing to securely store user passwords.

- pip install Flask-Mail: Allows sending email reports to users based on their subscription settings.
- pip install Flask-SQLAlchemy: Facilitates interaction with the SQLite database by abstracting raw SQL queries into Python code, simplifying database operations and enhancing maintainability.

#### 4. Create Virtual Environment:

 PyCharm was used to create a virtual environment, isolating the project's dependencies and ensuring the application functions correctly in the development environment. The application runs on a local server using Flask, with all dependencies managed within the virtual environment.

#### 5. Write and Run Code:

The code was written and tested using Flask. The application was run locally on the Flask server.

#### 6. Database Setup:

 SQLite was downloaded and connected to the project. PyCharm's database integration tools allowed easy access to the database to check and modify data directly within the IDE.

#### 7. Database Initialization:

- The database schema was defined in the model.py file, and the db.py file was used to initialize database-related extensions such as SQLAlchemy, Bcrypt, and JWTManager.
- A config.py file was created to store the database URI (database.db) and other settings like the JWT secret key.
- o The int\_db.py script was created to run the db.create\_all() command, which initializes the database and creates the tables defined in the models.

#### 8. API Testing:

 Postman was downloaded and used for API testing to ensure all endpoints were functioning correctly.

#### 9. Email Service Setup:

The application uses Flask-Mail for managing email functionality. The SMTP server details and credentials are configured in the config.py file. An app-specific password is generated and used to secure the email-sending process.

## Steps Taken:

- 1. Set up an email account specifically for the application
- 2. Enabled SMTP access for the account.

- 3. Generated an app-specific password for authentication.
- 4. Added the following settings in config.py

```
app.config.update(
    MAIL_SERVER='smtp.gmail.com',
    MAIL_PORT=587,
    MAIL_USE_TLS=True,
    MAIL_USERNAME='vodafonetaskreports@gmail.com',
    MAIL_PASSWORD='cspj tkab dsie xjgk'
```

## **Project Structure**

- 1. app.py => Main application file (entry point)
- 2. config.py => Configuration Settings
- 3. db.py => Initializes SQLAlchemy, Bcrypt, and JWT
- **4.** model.py => Defines database models
- 5. int db.py => Initializes the databas
- **6.** check user.py => Check if a specific user exists in the database
- 7. auth.py => Handles user authentication and authorization

#### **Relational Database**

#### Relationship between tables

User - Subscription: One-to-one

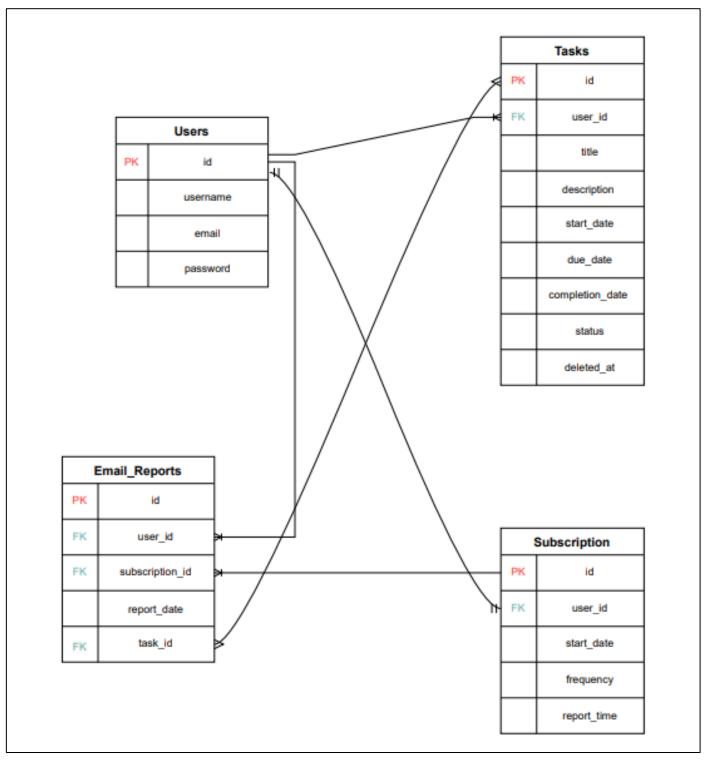
User -Tasks: One-to-many

User -Email\_Reports: One-to-many.

Subscription – Email\_Reports: One-to-many

Task – Email Report: many-to-many

# **Database Diagram**



## **User Authentication**

## **Sign-up API Testing Steps:**

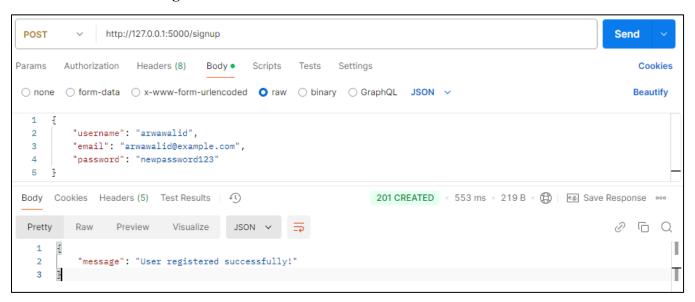
- 1. Open Postman
- 2. Select POST request type
- 3. Enter endpoint url: <a href="http://localhost:5000/signup">http://localhost:5000/signup</a>
- 4. Navigate to the Body tab then select raw data type and choose JSON format
- 5. Enter JSON data in the body{
   "username": "user",
   "email": "user@example.com",
   "password": "Password"
  }
- 6. Send the Request
- 7. Verify the Response

**For successful registration,** the response should include the message "User registered successfully!" with a 201 status code.

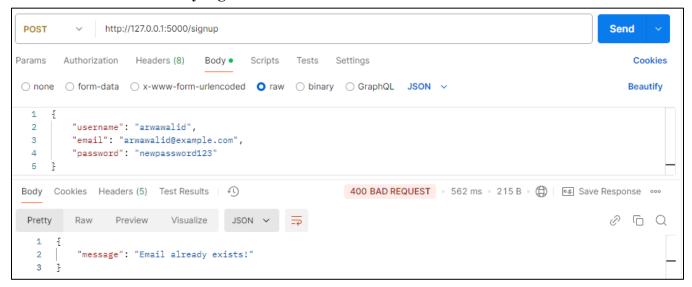
**If the user is already registered**, the response should return a message like "Email already exists!" with a 400 status code.

#### **Examples:**

### 1. For successful registration



### 2. If the user is already registered



## **Sign-in API Testing Steps:**

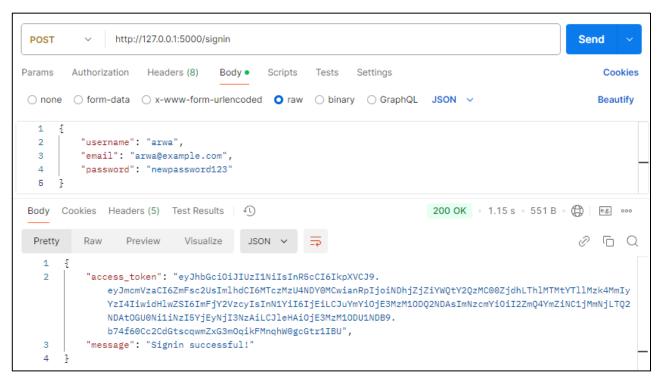
- 1. Open Postman
- 2. Select POST request type
- 3. Enter endpoint url: <a href="http://127.0.0.1:5000/signin">http://127.0.0.1:5000/signin</a>
- 4. Navigate to the Body tab then select raw data type and choose JSON format
- 5. Enter JSON data in the body{
   "username": "user",
   "email": "user@example.com",
   "password": "Password"
  }
- 6. Send the Request
- 7. Verify the Response

**For successful sign-in**, the response should include the message "Signin successful!" and an access token (JWT) generated for the user with a 200 status code.

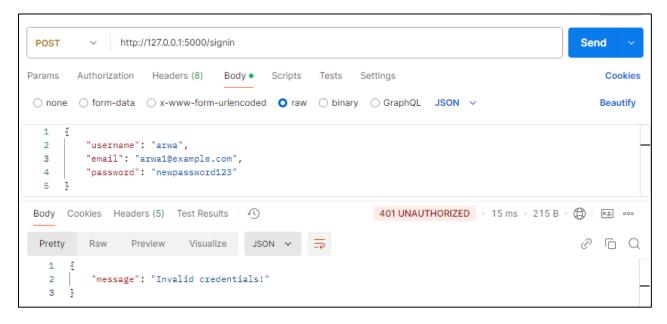
**For invalid credentials**, the response should return the message "Invalid credentials!" with a 401 status code.

### **Examples:**

## 1. For successful sign-in



#### 2. For invalid credentials



# **Task Management API**

## **Create task API Testing Steps:**

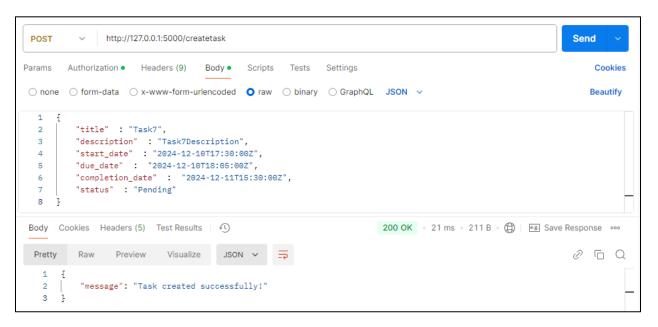
- 1. Open Postman
- 2. Select POST request type
- 3. Enter endpoint url: <a href="http://127.0.0.1:5000/createtask">http://127.0.0.1:5000/createtask</a>
- 4. Navigate to the Authorization tab and select the "Bearer Token" type
- 5. Enter the Access Token in the "Token" field
- 6. Navigate to the Body tab then select raw data type and choose JSON format
- 7. Enter JSON data in the body
  {
   "title" : "Task",
   "description" : "TaskDescription",
   "start\_date" : "2024-12-10T17:30:00Z",
   "due\_date" : "2024-12-10T18:05:00Z",
   "completion\_date" : "2024-12-11T15:30:00Z",
   "status": "Pending"
  }
- 8. Send the Request
- 9. Verify the Response

**For successful task creation**, the response should include the message "Task is successfully created" with a 200 status code.

If there's any issue (ex: one of the validations isn't satisfied.), the response should return appropriate error message

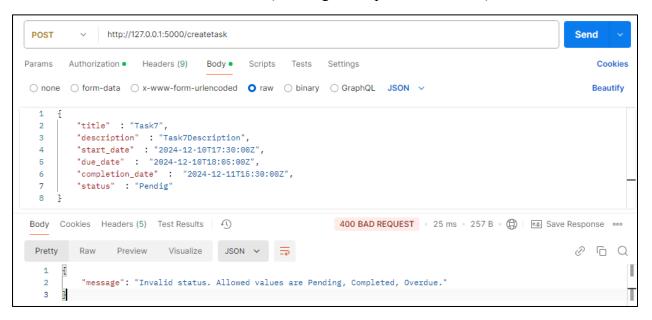
### **Examples:**

#### 1. For successful task creation

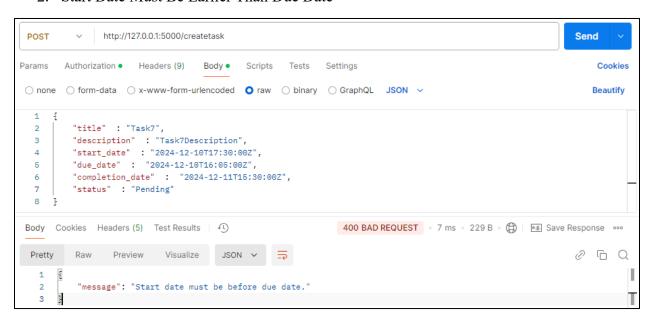


#### 2. Validations

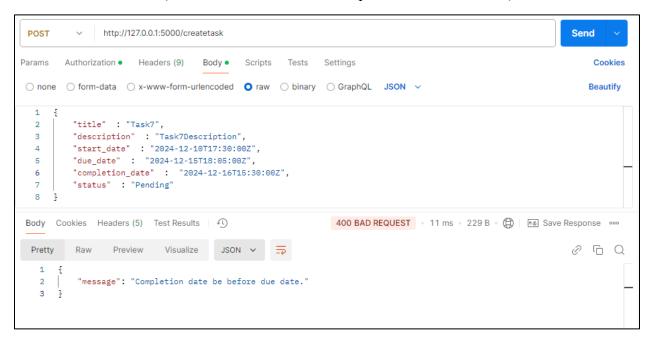
1. Status is in the allowed statuses ('Pending', 'Completed', 'Overdue')

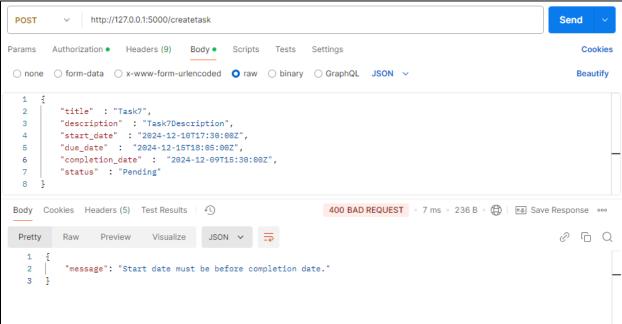


2. Start Date Must Be Earlier Than Due Date

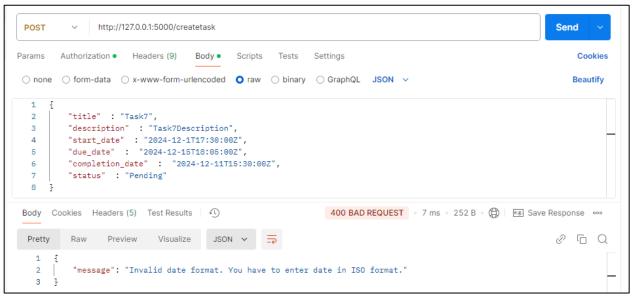


3. Start Date Must Be Earlier Than Completion Date, and Completion Date Must Be Earlier Than Due Date (Validate that start date < Completion date < due date )





4. Date Must Be in a Valid Format



# **Retrieve tasks API Testing Steps:**

- 1. Open Postman
- 2. Select GET request type
- 3. Enter endpoint url: <a href="http://127.0.0.1:5000/retrievetask">http://127.0.0.1:5000/retrievetask</a>
- 4. Navigate to the Authorization tab and select the "Bearer Token" type
- 5. Enter the Access Token in the "Token" field
- 6. If you want to filter tasks based on status, start\_date\_range, or end\_date\_range, go to the Params tab and add the following parameters:

status: Pending

start\_date\_range: 2024-01-01T00:00:00 end date range: 2024-12-31T23:59:59

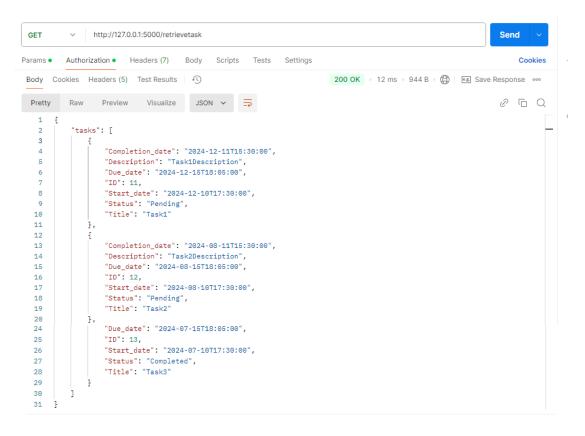
- 7. Send the Request
- 8. Verify the Response

Retrieve tasks successfully (With or without filters), the response should return a list of tasks with a 200 status code (OK).

If no tasks are found or no tasks match the criteria, you should receive a 404 status code (Not Found) with a message: "No tasks found"

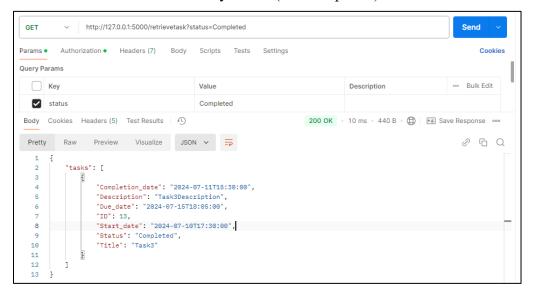
### **Examples:**

1. Retrieve All Tasks Without Applying Any Filters

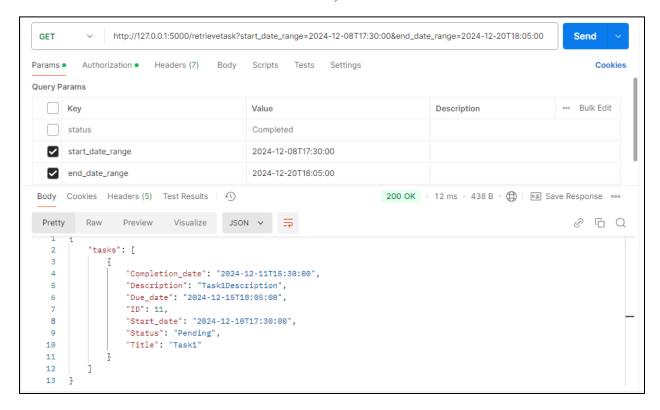


#### 2. Validations

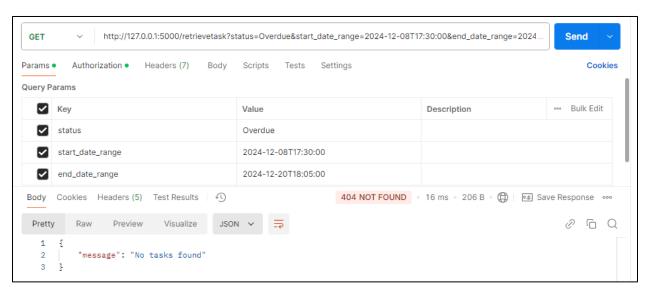
1. Retrieve Tasks Filtered by Status (ex: Completed)



2. Retrieve Tasks Within a Specific Time Range ex: start date: 2024-12-08T17:30:00, end date: 2024-12-20T18:05:00



3. No tasks found or no tasks matches criteria



## **Update tasks API Testing Steps:**

- 1. Open Postman
- 2. Select PUT request type
- 3. Enter endpoint url: <a href="http://127.0.0.1:5000/updatetask/13">http://127.0.0.1:5000/updatetask/13</a>
  - \*note: we can replace 13 with the task we want to update
- 4. Navigate to the Authorization tab and select the "Bearer Token" type
- 5. Enter the Access Token in the "Token" field
- 6. Navigate to the Body tab then select raw data type and choose JSON format
- 7. Enter JSON data in the body

```
{
  "title" : "updated Task",
  "description" : "updated TaskDescription",
  "start_date" : " 2024-11-10T17:30:00Z",
  "due_date" : " 2024-11-10T18:05:00Z",
  "completion_date" : "2024-11-11T15:30:00Z",
  "status": "Pending"
} # if any field not given will remain same as in database
```

- 8. Send the Request
- 9. Verify the Response

If the task is updated successfully, you should receive a response with a 200 status code If the task does not exist, you should receive a 404 status code

If there's any issue (ex: one of the validations isn't satisfied.), the response should return appropriate error message

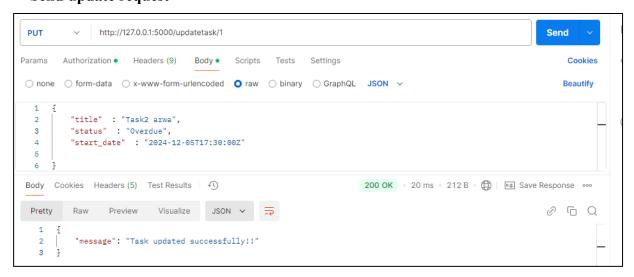
#### **Examples:**

1. Task is updated successfully

Task 1 for user with user id = 1 before any updates:

<u>id</u>	user_id	title	description	start_date	due_date	completion_date	status	deleted_at
Filte	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter
	1	Taskl	TasklDescription	2024-12-06 15:30:00.000000	2024-12-08 15:30:00.000000	2024-12-07 15:30:00.000000	pending	NULL

#### Send update request

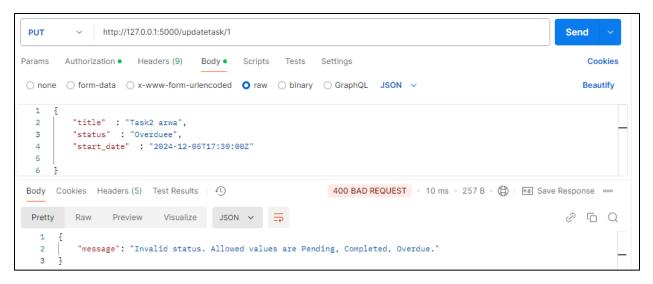


Task 1 Updated in the Database

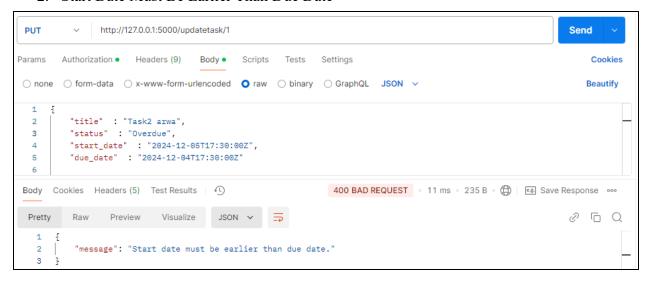
	<u>id</u>	user_id	title	description	start_date	due_date	completion_date	status	deleted_at
	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter
1	1	1	Task2 arwa	TasklDescription	2024-12-05 17:30:00.000000	2024-12-08 15:30:00.000000	2024-12-07 15:30:00.000000	Overdue	NULL

#### 2. Validations

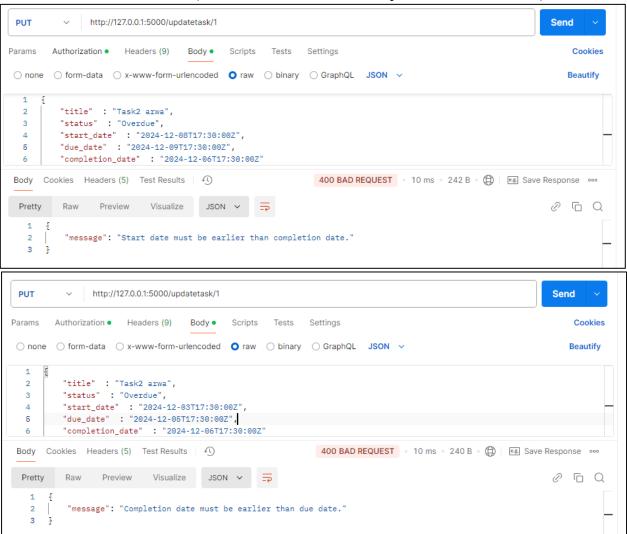
1. Updated status is in the allowed statuses ('Pending', 'Completed', 'Overdue')



#### 2. Start Date Must Be Earlier Than Due Date



3. Start Date Must Be Earlier Than Completion Date, and Completion Date Must Be Earlier Than Due Date (Validate that start date < Completion date < due date )



4. Date Must Be in a Valid Format



## **Delete tasks API Testing Steps:**

- 1. Open Postman
- 2. Select DELETE request type
- 3. Enter endpoint url: <a href="http://127.0.0.1:5000/deletetask/1">http://127.0.0.1:5000/deletetask/1</a>
  - \*note: we can replace 1 with the task we want to delete
- 4. Navigate to the Authorization tab and select the "Bearer Token" type
- 5. Enter the Access Token in the "Token" field
- 6. Send the Request
- 7. Verify the Response

If the task is deleted successfully, you should receive a response with a 200 OK status code

If the task does not found, you should receive a 404 Not found status code

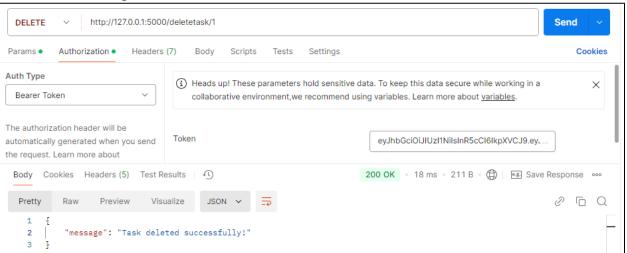
#### **Examples:**

1. task is deleted successfully

Task 1 for user id 1 in the database where deleted at is null



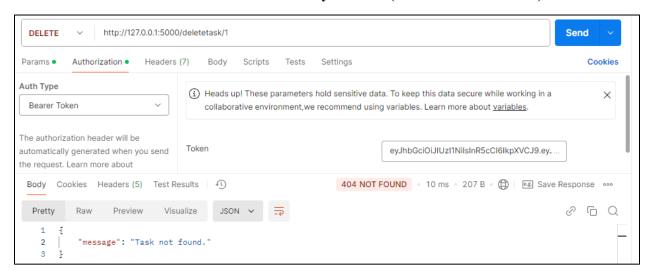
#### Send delete request



Task 1 for user id 1 in the database where deleted at is set to the current time

	id	user_id	title	description	start_date	due_date	completion_date	status	deleted_at
	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter
1	1	1	Task2 arwa	TasklDescription	2024-12-08 17:30:00.000000	2024-12-09 17:30:00.000000	2024-12-08 18:30:00.000000	Overdue	2024-12-08 09:18:34.945851

### 2. Task does not found where it is Already Deleted (Deleted At is not null)



## **Batch delete tasks API Testing Steps:**

- 1. Open Postman
- 2. Select DELETE request type
- 3. Enter endpoint url: <a href="http://127.0.0.1:5000/batchdelete?start\_datetime\_range=2024-07-09T17:30:00Z">http://127.0.0.1:5000/batchdelete?start\_datetime\_range=2024-07-09T17:30:00Z</a>
  - \*note: we can change start and due date range.
- 4. Navigate to the Authorization tab and select the "Bearer Token" type
- 5. Enter the Access Token in the "Token" field
- 6. Enter the Query Parameters: Go to the "Params" tab in Postman and add the query parameters for the start and due date-time ranges
- 7. Send the Request
- 8. Verify the Response

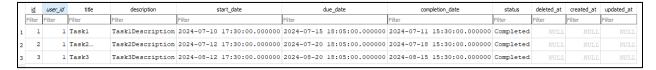
If the batch is deleted successfully, you should receive a response with a 200 OK status code

If the task is not found, you should receive a 404 Not found status code If invalid Date-Time Format given (400 Bad Request)

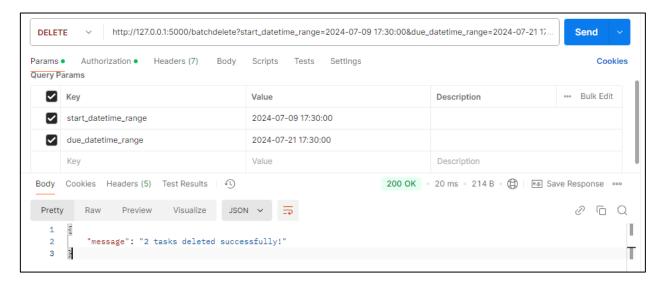
#### **Examples:**

1. Batch is deleted successfully

Tasks table in the database

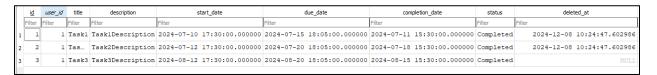


# Delete batch send request from start\_datetime\_range=2024-07-09 17:30:00 & due datetime range=2024-07-21 17:30:00

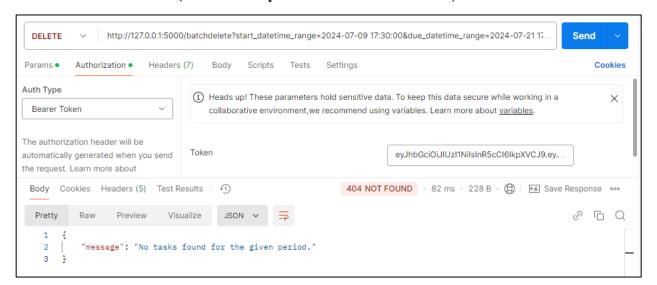


#### Date base after batchdelete

The first 2 tasks within the given time range are deleted and deleted at is changed to the current time



#### 2. Task is not found (Tasks already deleted or no tasks found)



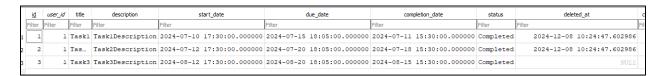
# **Restore tasks API Testing Steps:**

- 1. Open Postman
- 2. Select POST request type
- 3. Enter endpoint url: http://127.0.0.1:5000/restoretasks
- 4. Navigate to the Authorization tab and select the "Bearer Token" type
- 5. Enter the Access Token in the "Token" field
- 6. Send the Request
- 7. Verify the Response
  - If tasks are found and successfully restored, there is a response message "# tasks restored successfully!" and status code will be 200 OK
  - If no deleted tasks are found, there is a response message "No deleted tasks found to restore"

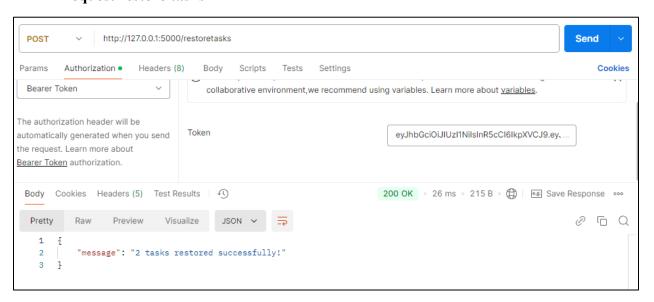
## **Examples:**

## 1. Tasks are found and successfully restored

#### Tasks table in Data base



#### Request restore tasks

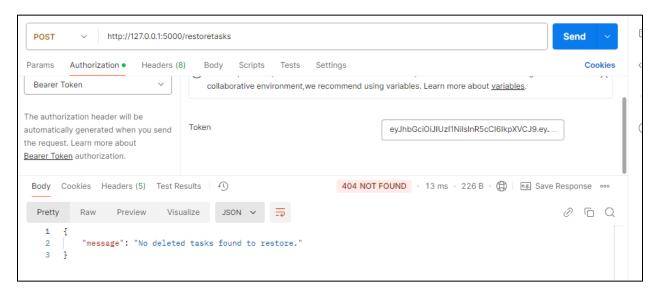


### Database after restore tasks (Deleted at set to null )

Г	<u>id</u>	user_id	title	description	start_date	due_date	completion_date	status	deleted_at
	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter
1	1	1	Taskl	TasklDescription	2024-07-10 17:30:00.000000	2024-07-15 18:05:00.000000	2024-07-11 15:30:00.000000	Completed	NULL
2	2	1	Task2	Task2Description	2024-07-12 17:30:00.000000	2024-07-20 18:05:00.000000	2024-07-18 15:30:00.000000	Completed	NULL
3	3	1	Task3	Task3Description	2024-08-12 17:30:00.000000	2024-08-20 18:05:00.000000	2024-08-15 15:30:00.000000	Completed	NULL

#### 2. No deleted tasks are found

For user id =2 there is no tasks found



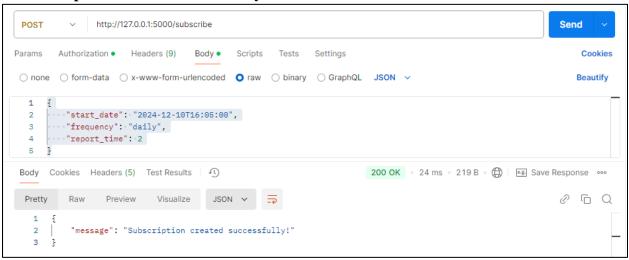
# **Subscription API**

# **Subscribe API Testing Steps:**

- 1. Open Postman
- 2. Select POST request type
- 3. Enter endpoint url: http://127.0.0.1:5000/subscribe
- 4. Navigate to the Authorization tab and select the "Bearer Token" type
- 5. Enter the Access Token in the "Token" field
- 6. Navigate to the Body tab then select raw data type and choose JSON format
- 7. Enter JSON data in the body
  {
   "start\_date": "2024-12-10T16:05:00",
   "frequency": "daily",
   "report\_time": 2
  }
- 8. Send the Request
- 9. Verify the Response
  - If the subscription is created successfully, there is a response message and status code will be  $200 \ \mathrm{OK}$
  - If there's any issue (ex: one of the validations isn't satisfied.), the response should return appropriate error message

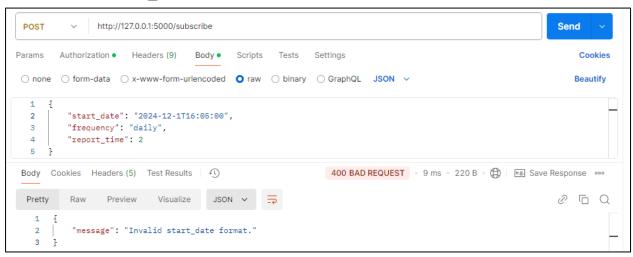
### **Examples:**

1. subscription is created successfully



#### 2. Validations

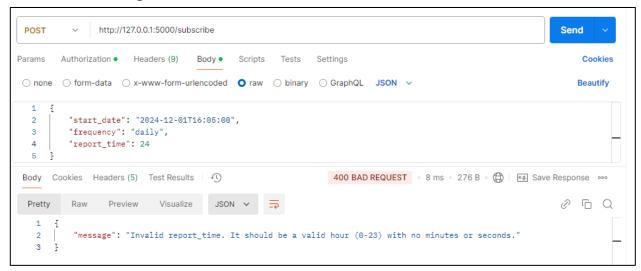
1. Validate start\_date in the correct format



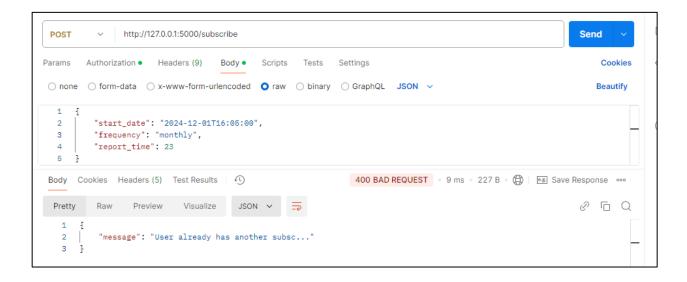
2. Validate frequency

```
POST
         http://127.0.0.1:5000/subscribe
                                                                                                        Send
                                                                                                            Cookies
       Authorization • Headers (9) Body •
                                         Scripts Tests Settings
○ none ○ form-data ○ x-www-form-urlencoded ○ raw ○ binary ○ GraphQL JSON ∨
                                                                                                           Beautify
 1
 2
        "start_date": "2024-12-01T16:05:00",
        "frequency": "minute",
 3
 4
        "report_time": 2
Body Cookies Headers (5) Test Results
                                                         400 BAD REQUEST 9 ms 255 B 6 B Save Response 000
               Preview Visualize
                                   JSON ✓
                                                                                                        0 G Q
          "message": "Invalid frequency. Allowed values are: daily, weekly, monthly"
```

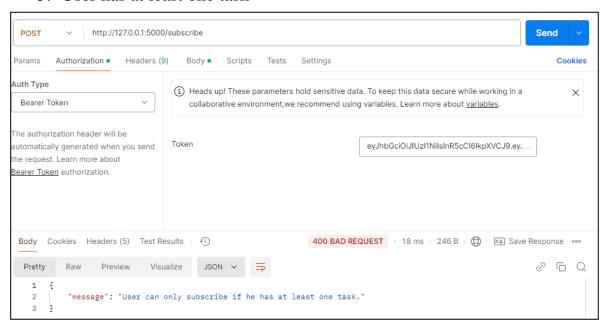
# 3. Validate report\_time



# 4. User has only one subscription



## 5. User has at least one task

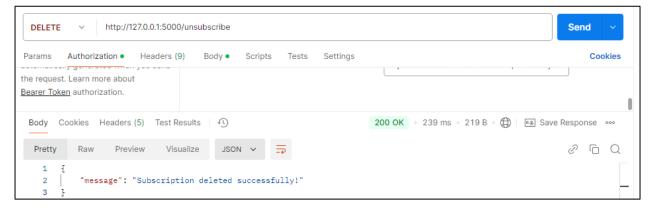


## **Unsubscribe API Testing Steps:**

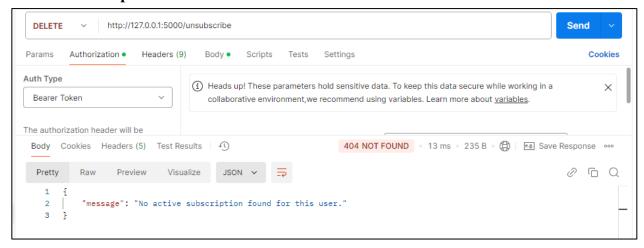
- 1. Open Postman
- 2. Select DELETE request type
- 3. Enter endpoint url: http://127.0.0.1:5000/unsubscribe
- 4. Navigate to the Authorization tab and select the "Bearer Token" type
- 5. Enter the Access Token in the "Token" field
- 6. Send the Request
- 7. Verify the Response
  - If the unsubscribe is created successfully, there is a response message and status code will be 200 OK
  - If there's no subscription found, the response should return appropriate error message

#### **Examples:**

#### 1. Unsubscribe is created successfully



#### 2. If no subscription found



# **Report Generation**

## **Automated Task Report Implementation**

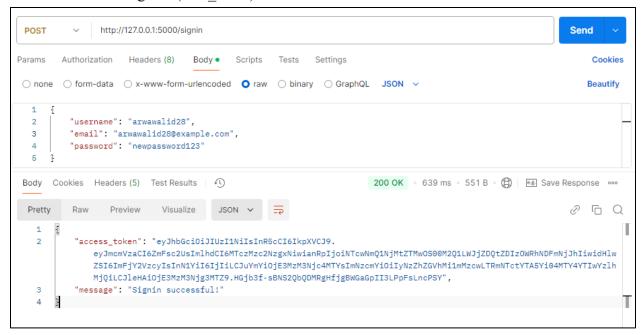
- 1. Flask App Context Setup
- 2. Retrieve all users from database
- 3. Check if user have a subscription. If yes extract user\_id, frequency, report\_time, next\_send\_time
  - Note : next\_send\_time is next time to generate report and it initially set to be equal subscription start date
- 4. Check if it is the time to send report (next send time > current time). If no: return If yes:
  - 1. Check subscription frequency. According to frequency the function calculates the time range for which the tasks will be retrieved by making variable time\_limit and updates next\_send\_time based on the subscription frequency
    - For daily subscription: next\_send\_time = next\_send\_time +timedelta(days=1)
      For weekly subscription: next\_send\_time = next\_send\_time +timedelta(weeks=1)
      For monthly subscription: next\_send\_time = next\_send\_time +timedelta(days=30)
      (Note: without frequency check email will be send every 1 minute)
  - 2. Check if report time = current time in hours. If yes retrieve tasks within this time range (note in checking on range I **assumed** that task due\_date > time\_limit)
  - 3. Categorize tasks to "Pending", "Overdue" and "Completed"
  - 4. Generate the HTML Email layout
  - 5. Send the Email
  - 6. scheduler is used to automate the execution of the generate\_report function at regular intervals this is done by:
    - 1. Initialize scheduler
    - 2. Schedule the task to run every 1 minute

## **Report Generation test cases:**

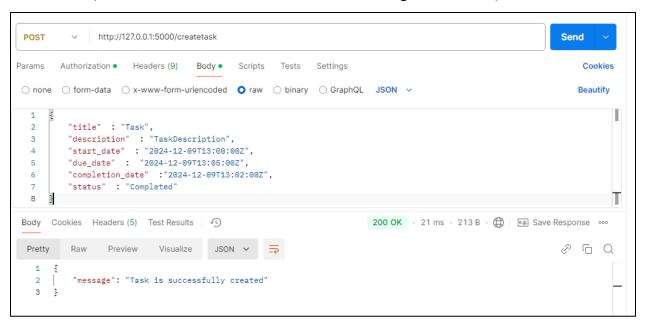
1. Successful report generation with tasks of the last day: (Only one task)

Steps:

1. User Sign-In (user id =2)



2. Create task for the user (to test the task is created that the due date during the last 24 hr)



### 3. User subscription

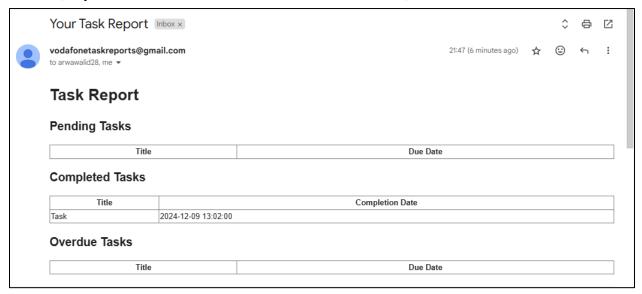


next\_send\_time = subscription\_start\_date = "2024-12-09T13:05:00"

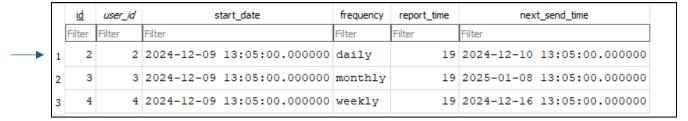


- 4. Report Time Check:
  - 1. next\_send\_time is not greater than now, so the code proceeds.
  - 2. The system then checks if the report\_time matches the current hour (now).
- 5. An email is sent to user with task details

(only one task is ended to the user in the last 24 hours)

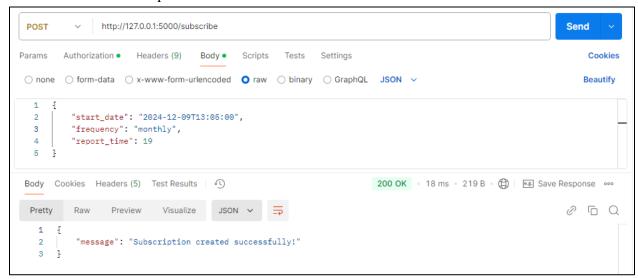


6. next\_send\_time = next\_send\_time + 24



# 2. Successful report generation with tasks of the last month: (Many tasks)

- 1. User sign in (user id =3)
- 2. create tasks for the user during last month
- 3. User subscription



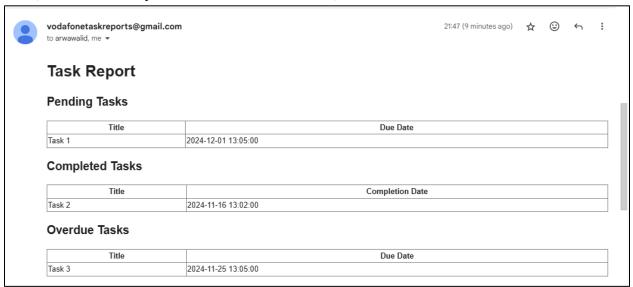
next send time = subscription start date = "2024-12-09T13:05:00"



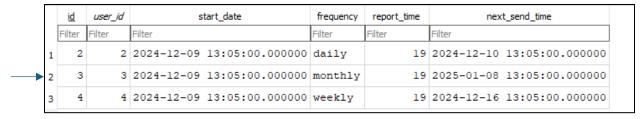
#### 3. Report Time Check:

- 1. next\_send\_time is not greater than now, so the code proceeds.
- 2. The system then checks if the report\_time matches the current hour (now).

4. An email is sent to user with task details (3 task is ended by the user in the last 1 month)

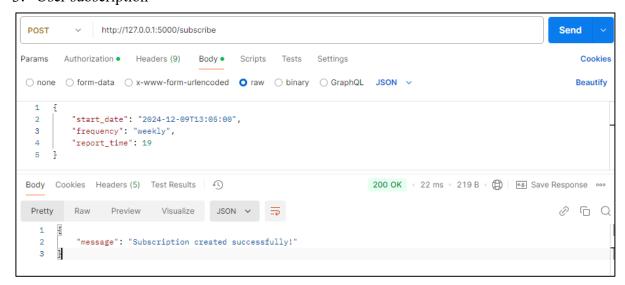


5. next send time = next send time + (24\*30)

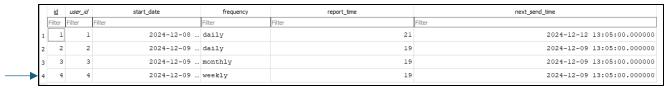


# 3. Successful report generation wittasks of the last week: (no tasks last week)

- 1. User sign in (user id =4)
- 2. create 0 tasks for the user during last week
- 3. User subscription

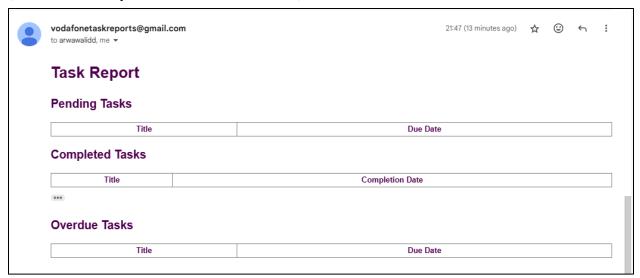


next\_send\_time = subscription\_start\_date = "2024-12-09T13:05:00"



- 4. Report Time Check:
  - 1. next\_send\_time is not greater than now, so the code proceeds.
  - 2. The system then checks if the report\_time matches the current hour (now).
- 5. An email is sent to user with task details

(0 task is ended by the user in the last 1 week)



6.  $next\_send\_time = next\_send\_time + (24*7)$ 

	<u>id</u>	user_id	start_date	frequency	report_time	next_send_time
	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter
1	2	2	2024-12-09 13:05:00.000000	daily	19	2024-12-10 13:05:00.000000
2	3	3	2024-12-09 13:05:00.000000	monthly	19	2025-01-08 13:05:00.000000
3	4	4	2024-12-09 13:05:00.000000	weekly	19	2024-12-16 13:05:00.000000