

# **Attendance Tracker Specifications**

## **System Architecture Documentation**

### **1. System Overview**

Attendance Tracker is a web-based application that tracks attendance of a site/place. Where user can submit their attendance through scanning QR code. This allows admin to keep track and manage the attendance seamlessly.

#### **1.1 Purpose**

Digitalize attendance and replace traditional ways of keeping user attendance through hardcopy

#### **1.2 Scope**

- User must have a device with camera to scan the QR code.
- User device must be connected to the internet.
- Admin can view the attendance via the web apps with any sort of devices that is connected to the internet.
- In order to prevent fraudulent login, QR code is expired per login session. This is handled in the form of unique token (GUID)
  - Internal mutex lock is used to maintain consistency between threads request
- SignalR to perform live refresh and re-generation of QR code
  - When a single user is done with check-in or check-out, a new QR code must be generated and thus a new GUID token need to be refresh. This live updates is done by having SignalR listening to any changes in event

## 2. Architecture Components

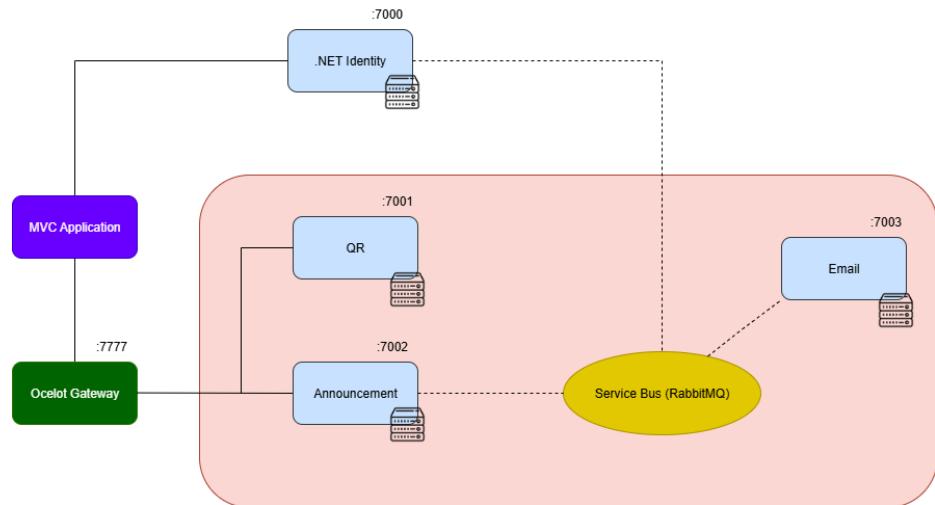
### 2.1 Frontend Architecture

<https://www.figma.com/design/BgfDkm4683JAr7QDNk3ZmE/AttendanceTracker?node-id=1-1045&p=f&t=B8IY009NFo7L96te-0>

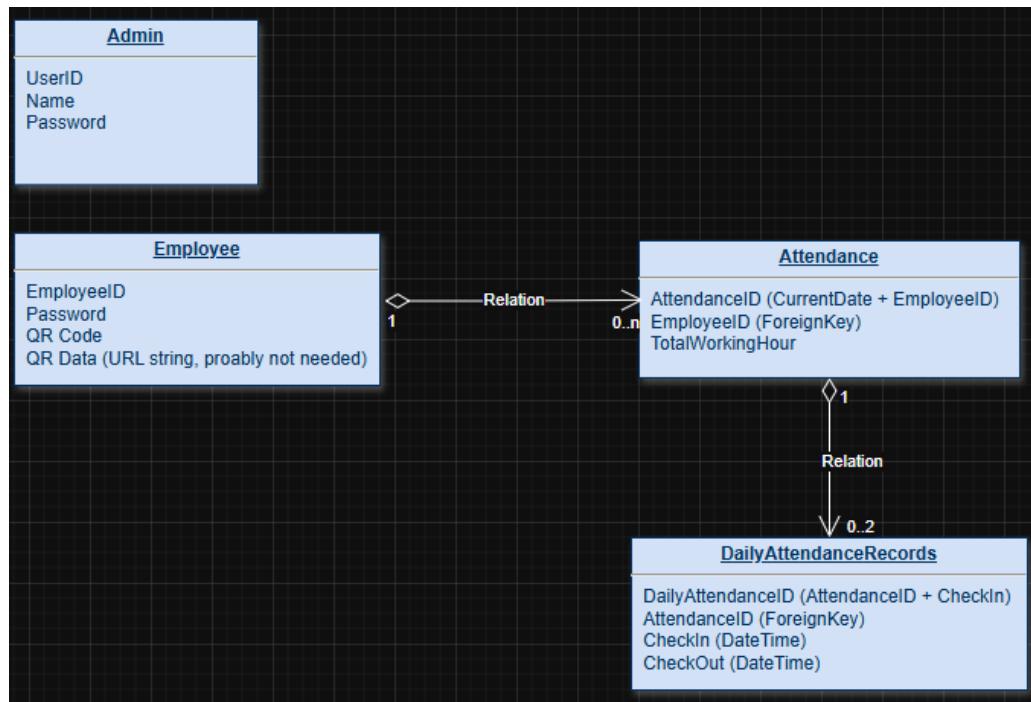
- User Interface Design
- Admin Interface Design

### 2.2 Backend Architecture

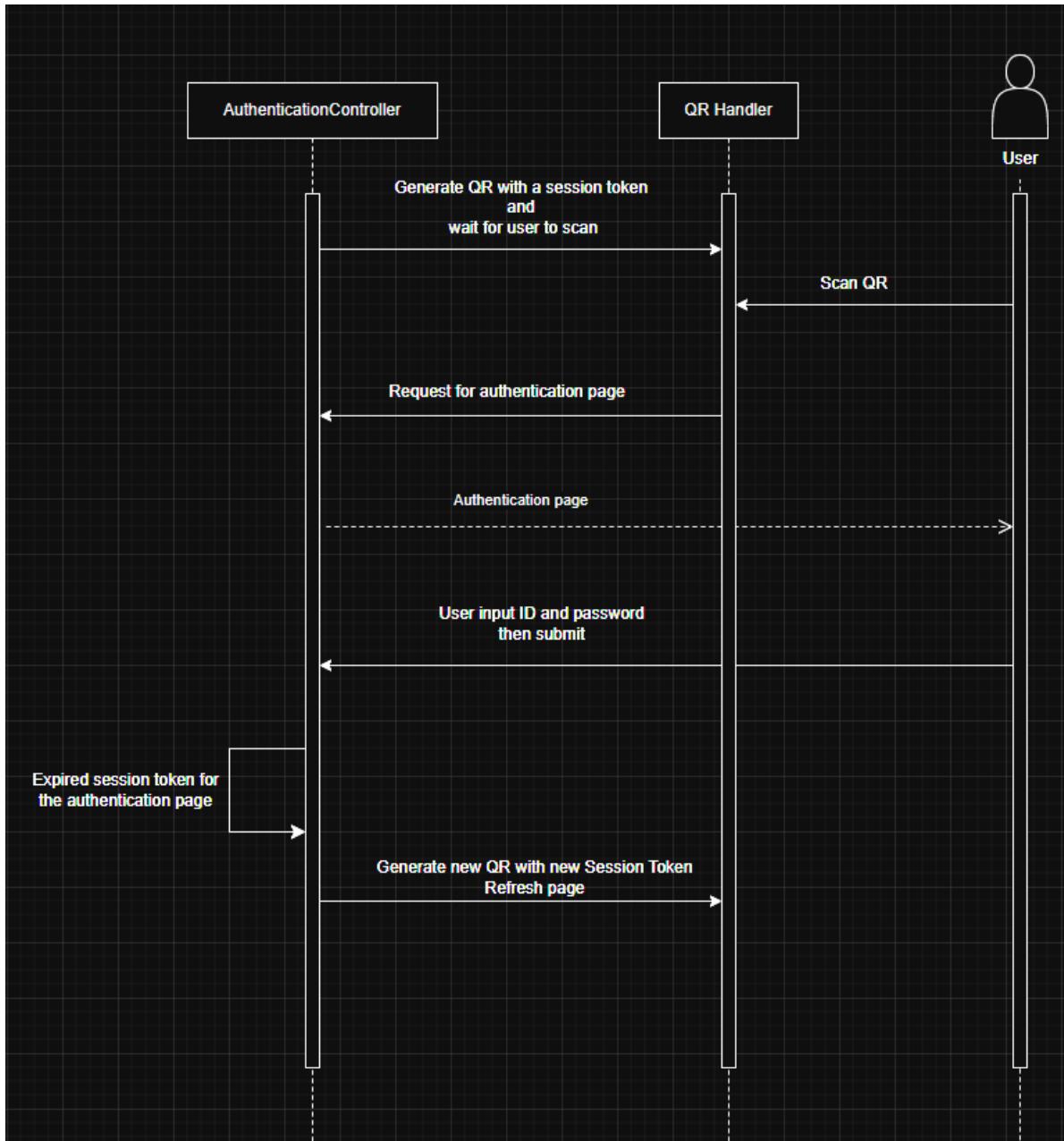
- Microservices Diagram



- Database Design



- System interaction
  - Attendance record sequence diagram



- API Architecture

## 2.3 Integration Points

- Third-party Services
  - Toastr to display the successful message upon
    - Recording an attendance
    - Created/Edit/Delete user

- DataTable to display
  - Employee Table
  - Attendance Table
- External APIs
- System Interfaces

## 3. Technical Specifications

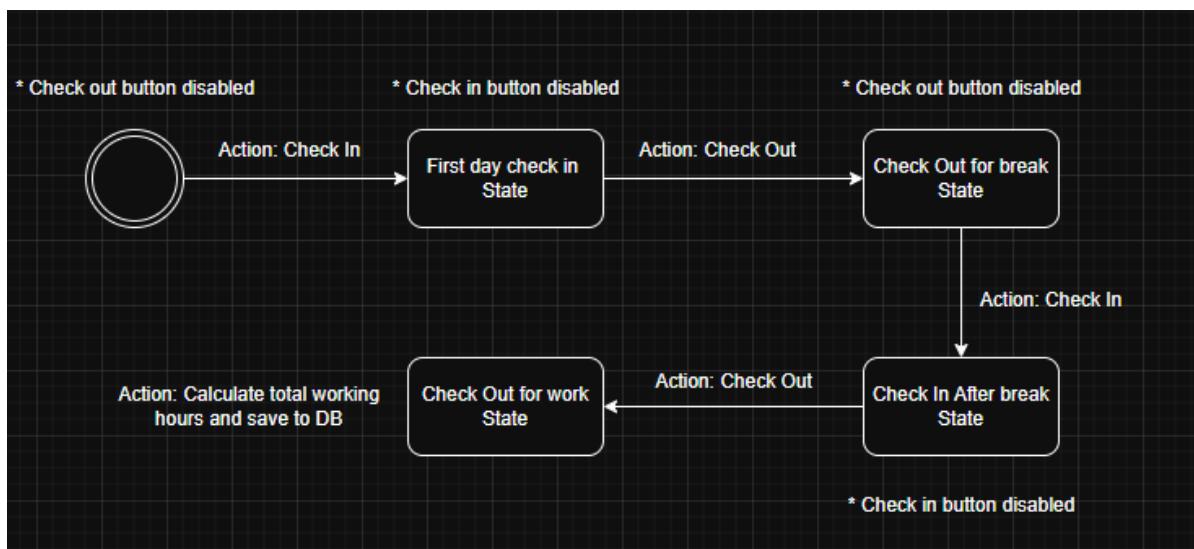
### 3.1 Technology Stack

- Backend
  - ASP.NET Core MVC
- Frontend
  - Razor page
- Database
  - Microsoft SQL server, using Code-First Approach in ASP.NET Core
- Others
  - SignalR to add a refresh hub listener, this is used to refresh a new QR code on admin side when user logged in with the QR code.
  - External libraries:
    - DataTable is used to display the data in table form.
    - Toastr notification is used to display successful or error message on the screen.
    - Bootstrap and Bootswatch for the app theme

### 3.2 Data Flow

- State of data flow of check in and check out process
  - New session token is generated and embed in the QR code

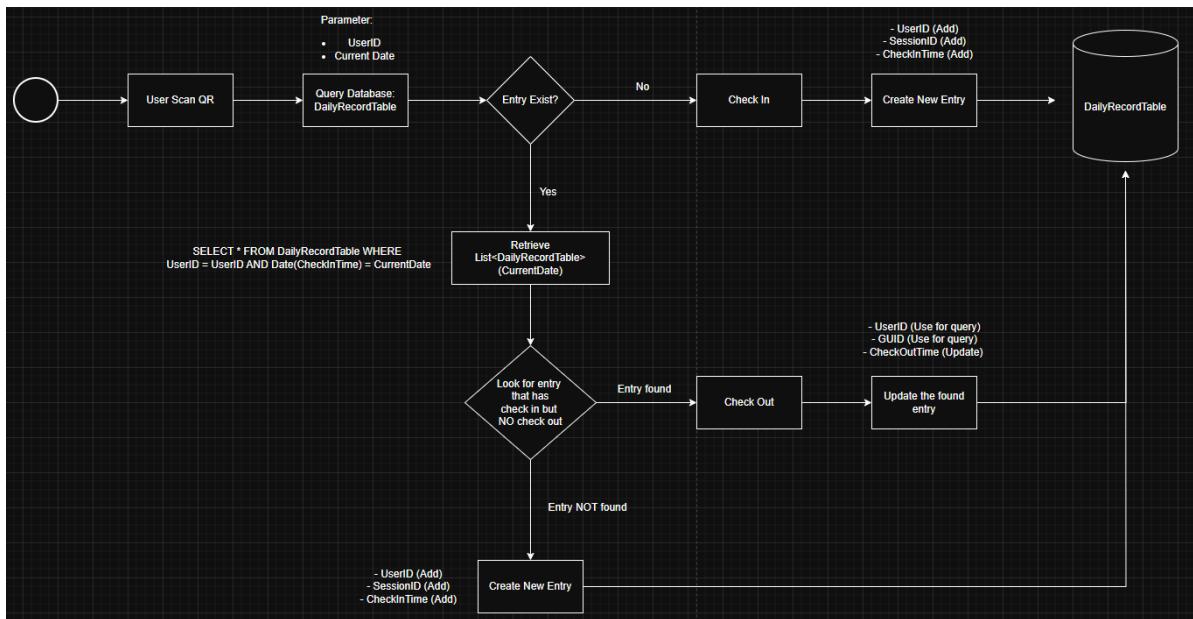
- User scan the QR code from admin page and login
- Check out button is disabled initially, user perform check in
- New QR code is refreshed in the admin web page. Existing token is expired and replace with the new one
- User scans the new QR code again and login
- Check in button is now disabled, since the user is in check out state. User perform check out



- Algorithm to determine when user should check in, or check out
  - Query the daily attendance record for current logged in user
  - If no entry exist, then this is a newly reported employee, should perform check in
  - If entry exist, iterate through all the entries from daily attendance records
    - If check in entry is found, and there are no check out, then this is a pending check out, user should perform a checkout.
    - Otherwise, this is a new check in entry.
  - NOTE: user can have multiple records of check-in and check-out on the same day

- Example: On 31/05/2025, Alice can have more than one check-in and check-out entries

Date	Check In	Check Out
31/05/2025	08:00 AM	10:00 AM
31/05/2025	11:00 AM	12:00 PM
31/05/2025	1:00 PM	05:00 PM



## 4. Security Architecture

- Authentication & Authorization
  - Inherited from [ASP.NET Identity library](#)
- Authorization
  - QR code to record attendance
    - Only users with admin privilege can display the QR code to be scanned by user
    - When a user is logged in by scanning the QR, the page is refresh with a new QR code
  - Employee Registration

- Only admin
- Modify employee attendance
  - Only admin

## 5. Deployment Architecture

### 5.1 Infrastructure

This app is deployed on premise with raspberry pi web server

### 5.2 Scalability

Describe scaling strategies and mechanisms.

### 5.3 Steps to locally host the app

Since this app requires two different devices to test:

- One with user logged in as admin to present QR code
- Another one will act as a user (usually mobile phone) to scan the QR code displayed by admin

Therefore, traditional `dotnet run` would not work here as we needed to share the resources across devices. To do that, follow the following steps:

- In your command prompt or shell terminal, retrieves the ip address
  - Windows command prompt: `ipconfig`
  - Linux terminal shell: `ifconfig`
- Copy the IPv4 address returned above
- Run following command:
  - `dotnet run --urls "<IP Address>:<PORT>"`
  - Port is a logical endpoint used to direct network traffic to the correct service running on your machine.

- In this case, i am using port 5000. This tells the machine that port 5000 is used to host the app we are running.
- Example: `dotnet run --urls " https://123.456.789.100:5000 "`

## 6. Monitoring and Maintenance

- Monitoring Tools
- Logging Strategy
- Backup Procedures

## 7. Performance Considerations

- Performance Requirements
- Optimization Strategies
- Benchmarks

## 8. Disaster Recovery

Document the disaster recovery plan and procedures.

Note: This template should be customized based on your specific system requirements and organizational needs.