Student Name	Mosete Cardicia Masemola
Student Number	ST10179192
Module Code	APPR6312
Assessment Type	POE(PART 1)

ASSESSMENT DECLARATION

	SIGN
I have read the assessment rules provided in this declaration.	Hoven
This assessment is my own work.	Down
I have not copied any other student's work in this assessment.	Hoven
I have not uploaded the assessment question to any website or App offering assessment assistance.	Down
I have not downloaded my assessment response from a website.	Down
I have not used any AI tool without reviewing, rewriting, and re-working this information, and referencing any AI tools in my work.	Down
I have not shared this assessment with any other student.	Down
I have not presented the work of published sources as my own work.	Down
I have correctly cited all my sources of information.	Down
My referencing is technically correct, consistent, and congruent.	Hoven
I have acted in an academically honest way in this assessment.	Horsn
I have acted in an academically honest way in this	Down

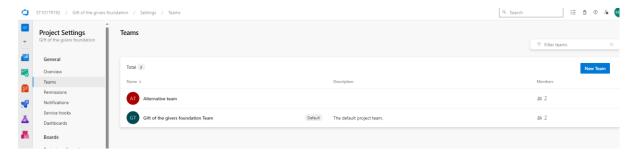
POE PART 1

QUESTION 1

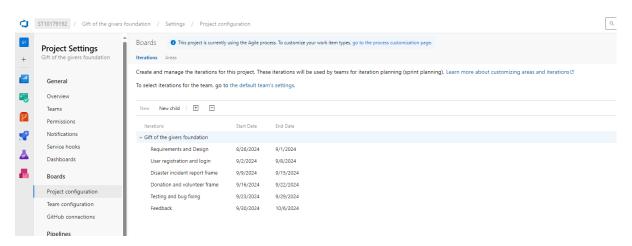
LINK FOR DevOps:

https://dev.azure.com/ST10179192/Gift%20of%20the%20givers%20foundation

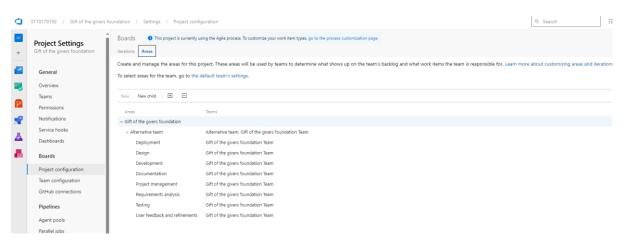
1.1. **TEAMS**:



ITERATIONS:

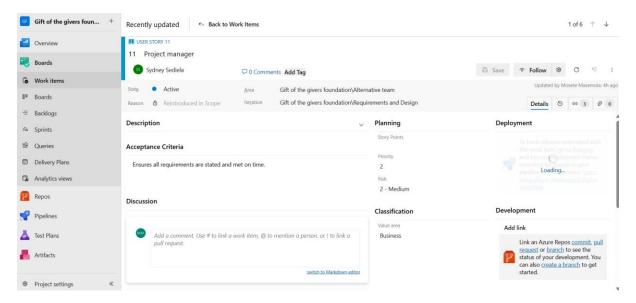


AREA:

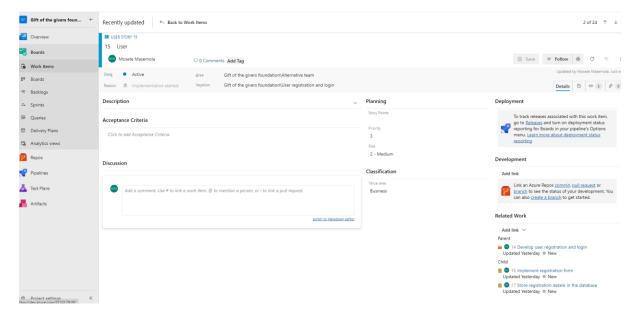


1.2.

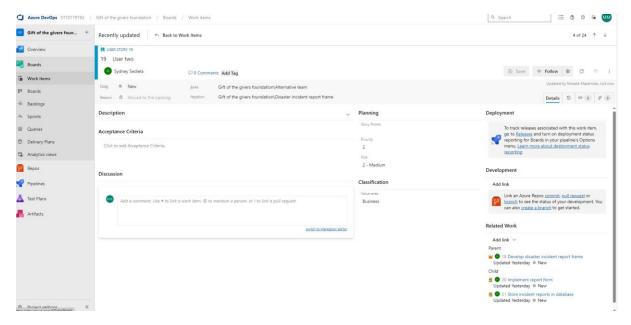
USER STORY: Project Manager user story



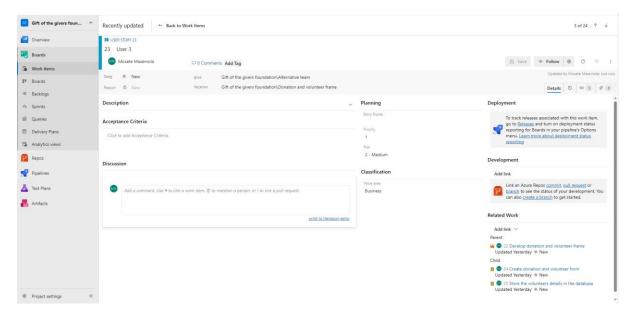
User Story: User



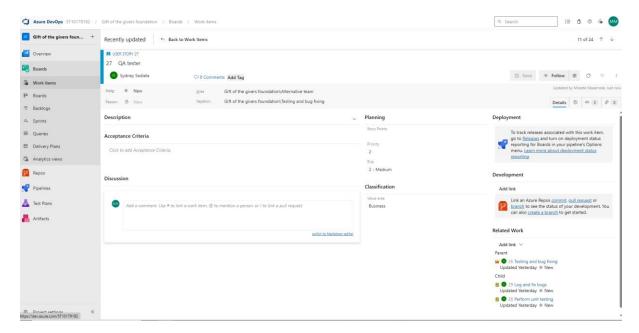
User Story: User two



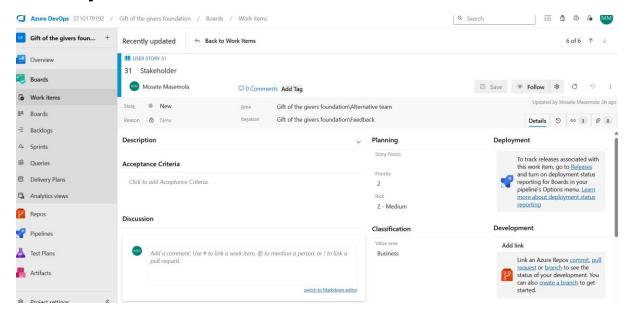
User Story: User3



User Story: QA tester

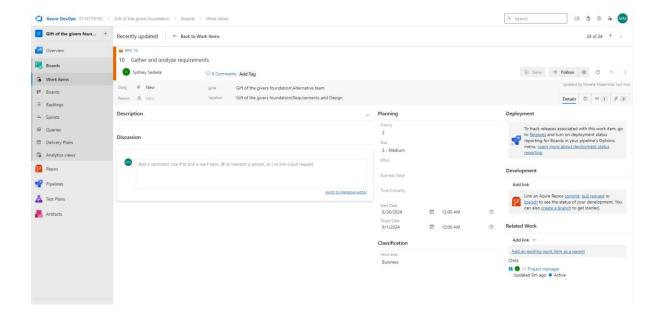


User Story: Stakeholder

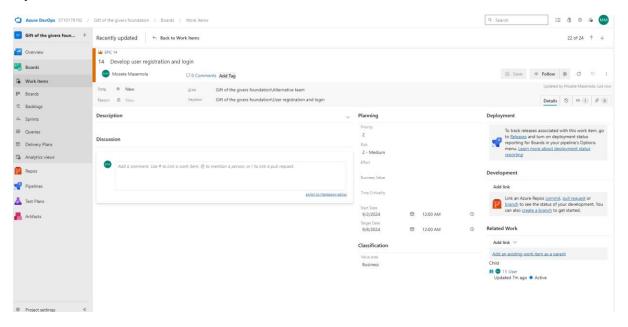


Epics

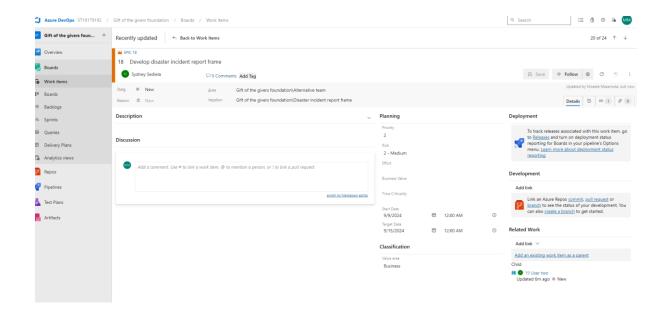
Epic 1:



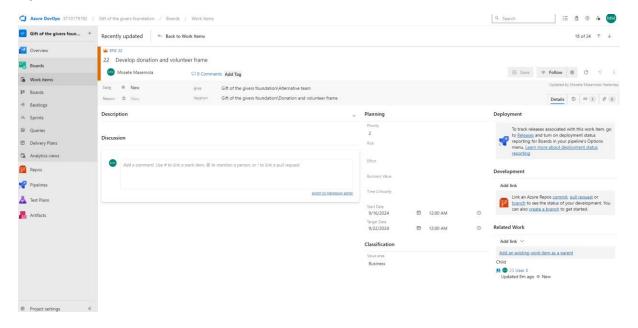
Epic 2:



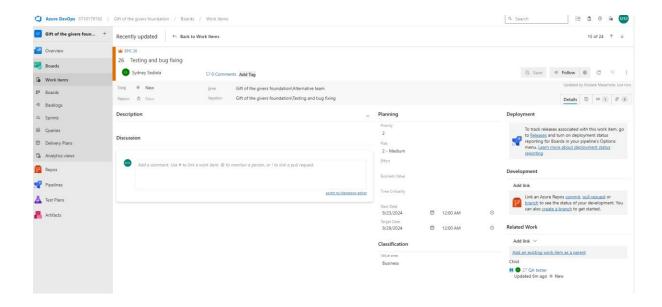
Epic 3:



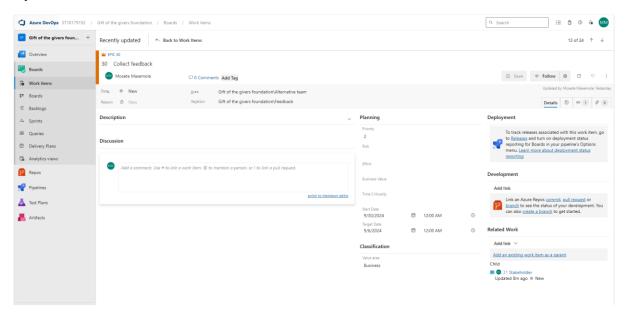
Epic 4:



Epic 5:

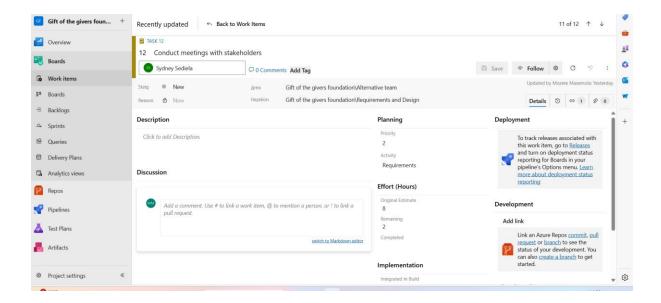


Epic 6:

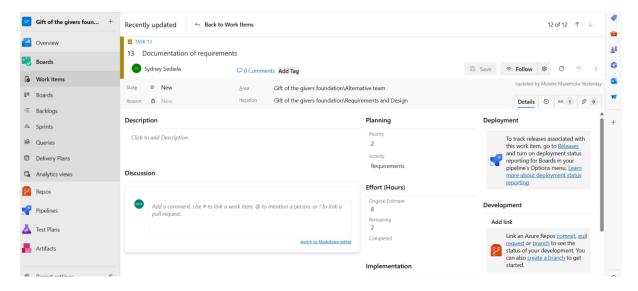


Tasks

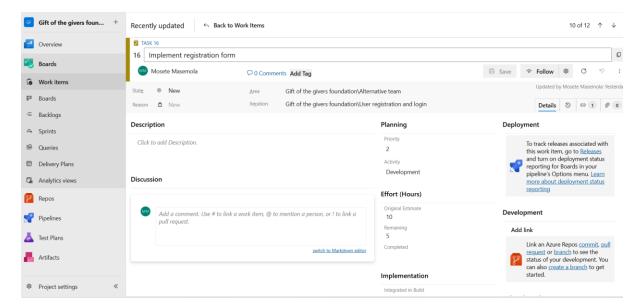
Task 1:



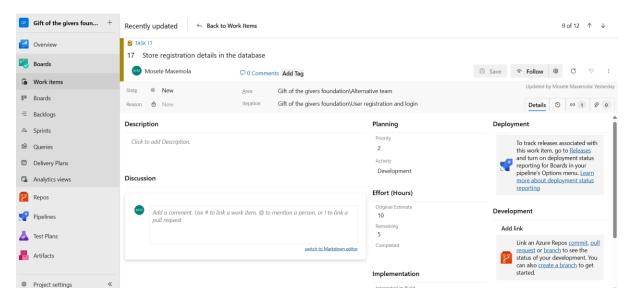
Task 2:



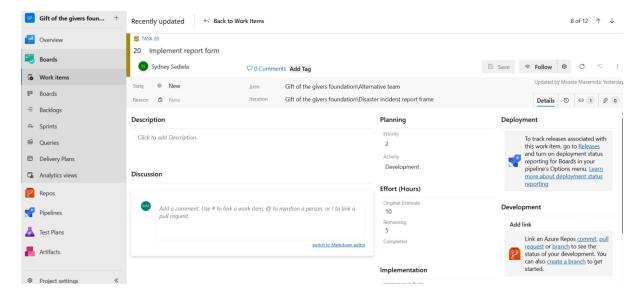
Task 3:



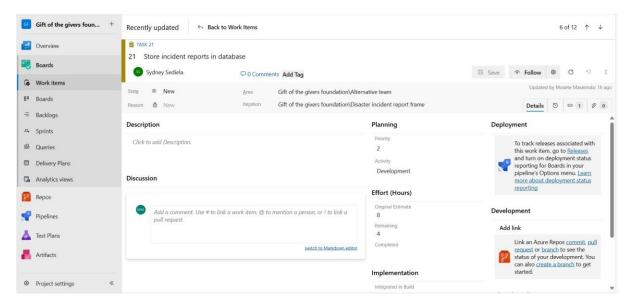
Task 4:



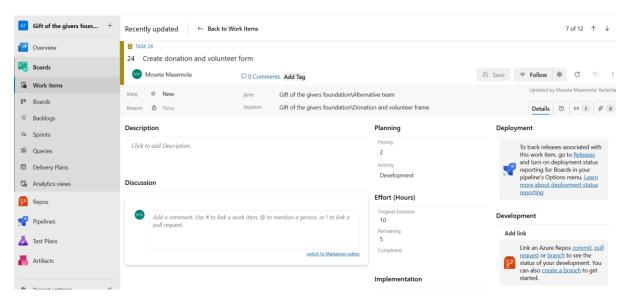
Task 5:



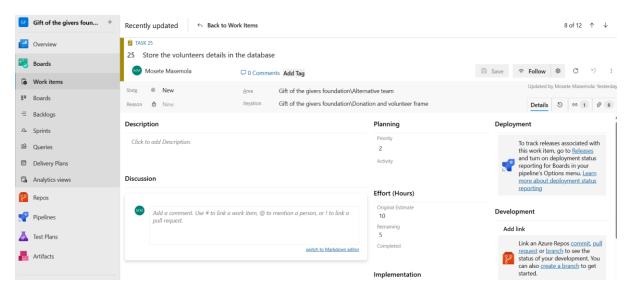
Task 6:



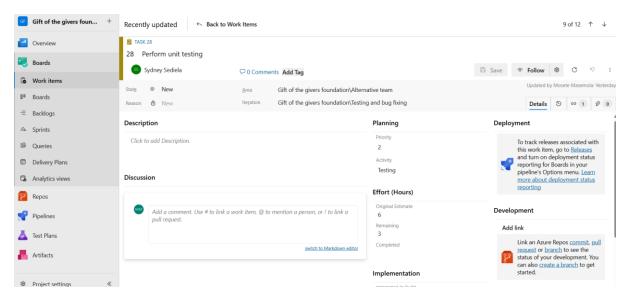
Task 7:



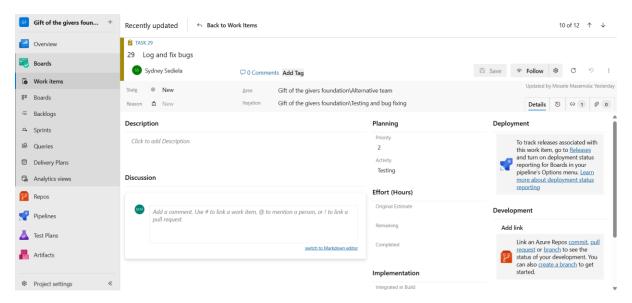
Task 8:



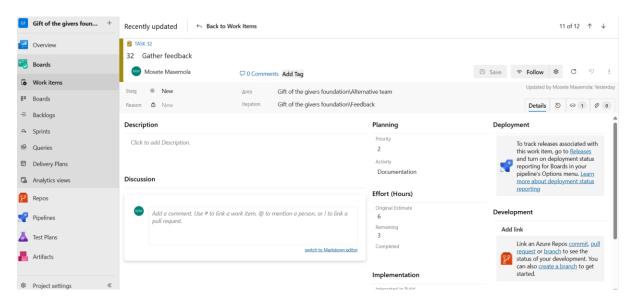
Task 9:



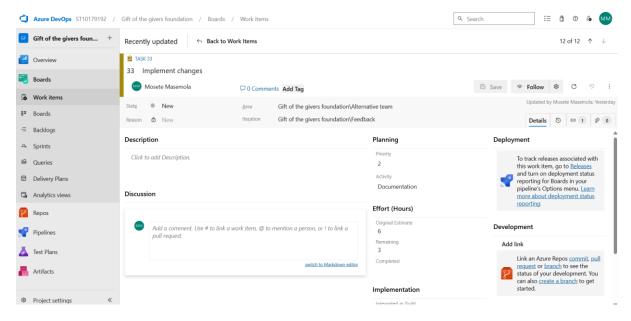
Task 10:



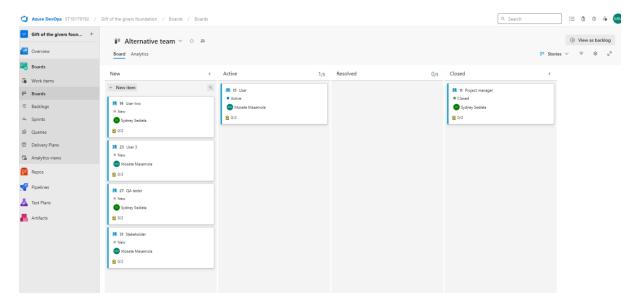
Task 11:



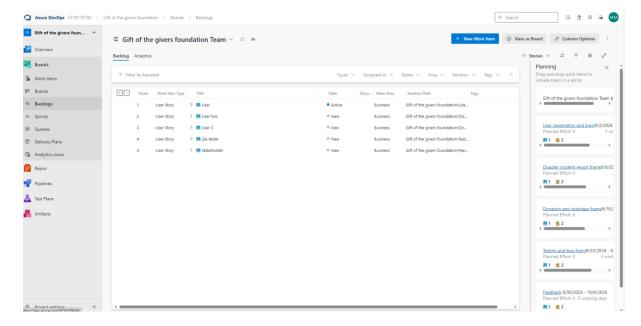
Task 12:



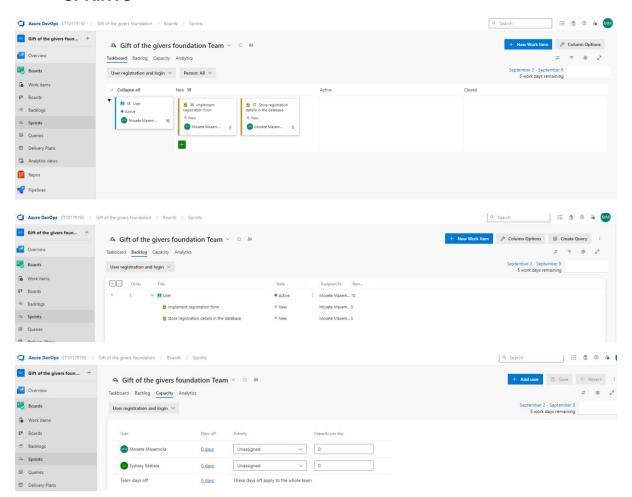
BOARDS

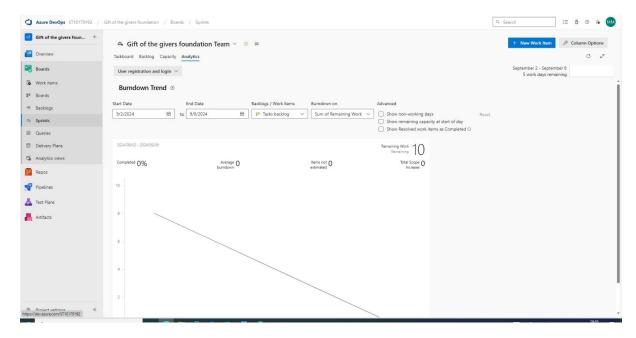


BACKLOG

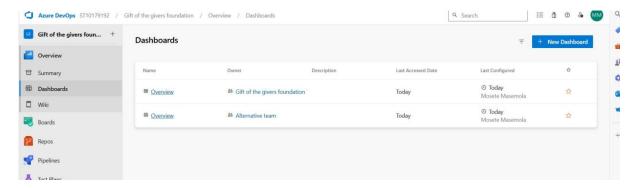


SPRINTS





DASHBOARD



1.3.

<u>Define clear goals and deliverables for each sprint to ensure progress and accountability:</u>

Sprint 1: Requirements & Design

- **Goal:** Establish a clear understanding of project requirements and design the application.
- **Deliverables:** Requirements document, UI design mockups, and database schema.

Sprint 2: User Registration & Login

- Goal: Implement basic user functionality for registration and login.
- **Deliverables:** Functional user registration and login frames, with data stored in the database.

Sprint 3: Disaster Incident Report Frame

- Goal: Enable users to report disaster incidents via the application.
- **Deliverables:** A fully functional disaster incident report frame.

Sprint 4: Donation & Volunteer Frames

- Goal: Implement functionalities for users to donate and volunteer.
- **Deliverables:** Donation and volunteer frames fully integrated with the database.

Sprint 5: Testing & Bug Fixing

- **Goal:** Ensure the application is bug-free and works as expected.
- **Deliverables:** Completed testing cycles, bug reports, and fixes.

Sprint 6: Feedback & Refinements

- Goal: Gather user feedback and refine the application based on it.
- **Deliverables:** Implemented refinements and updated application.

This setup will help you keep the project on track, with clear goals and deliverables for each sprint ensuring progress and accountability.

QUESTION 2

2.1.

Understanding Database Design Principles

Importance of Database Design:

1. Efficiency:

 Proper database design ensures that data retrieval and manipulation operations are fast and consume fewer resources. This is critical for web applications where performance can significantly impact user experience.

2. Scalability:

 A well-designed database can handle increasing amounts of data and users without significant performance degradation. This is important for the Gift of the Givers Foundation web application as it grows in user base and functionality.

3. Data Integrity:

 Database design principles like normalization and referential integrity help maintain the accuracy and consistency of data over time, ensuring that the data remains reliable and trustworthy.

• Key Database Design Principles:

1. Normalization:

- The process of organizing data to reduce redundancy and improve data integrity. It involves dividing large tables into smaller, related tables and defining relationships between them.
- For example, instead of storing user and donation information in the same table, you would create separate tables for users and donations, linking them with a foreign key.

2. **Indexing:**

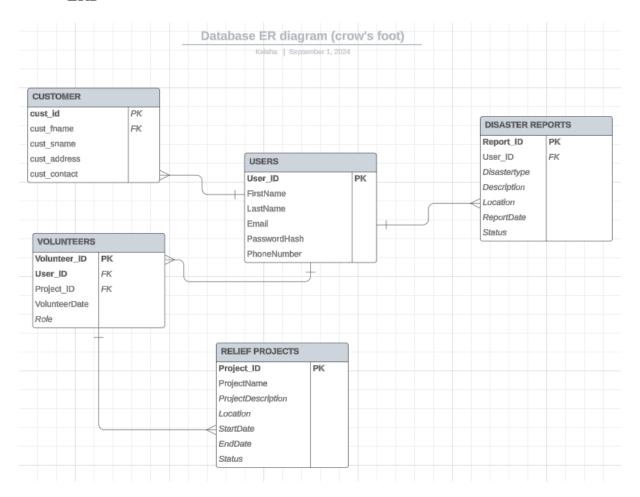
- Indexes are used to speed up data retrieval operations. They act as lookup tables, allowing the database to find data more quickly.
- For example, indexing the email column in the Users table would allow the application to quickly find users based on their email address.

3. Referential Integrity:

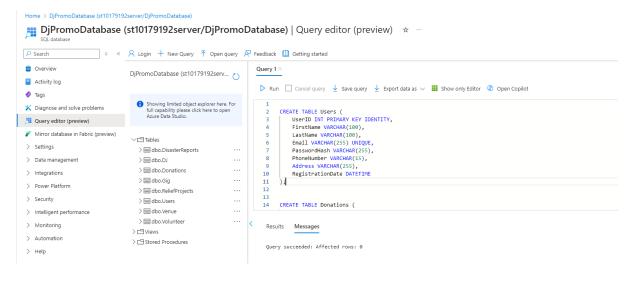
- Ensures that relationships between tables remain consistent. This
 means that foreign keys in a child table must have corresponding
 values in the parent table.
- For example, if a Donations table references a User, referential integrity ensures that every donation is linked to a valid user.

2.2.

ERD



DATABASE



-- Create Users Table

CREATE TABLE Users (

UserID INT PRIMARY KEY IDENTITY,

FirstName VARCHAR(100),

LastName VARCHAR(100),

Email VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE,

PasswordHash VARCHAR(255),

PhoneNumber VARCHAR(15),

Address VARCHAR(255),

RegistrationDate DATETIME

);

-- Create Donations Table

CREATE TABLE Donations (

DonationID INT PRIMARY KEY IDENTITY,

UserID INT,

DonationAmount DECIMAL(10, 2),

DonationType VARCHAR(50),

```
DonationDate DATETIME,
  FOREIGN KEY (UserID) REFERENCES Users(UserID)
);
-- Create ReliefProjects Table
CREATE TABLE ReliefProjects (
  ProjectID INT PRIMARY KEY IDENTITY,
  ProjectName VARCHAR(255),
  ProjectDescription TEXT,
  Location VARCHAR(255),
  StartDate DATETIME,
  EndDate DATETIME,
  Status VARCHAR(50)
);
-- Create Volunteer Table
CREATE TABLE Volunteer (
  VolunteerID INT PRIMARY KEY IDENTITY,
  UserID INT,
  ProjectID INT,
  VolunteerDate DATETIME,
  Role VARCHAR(100),
 FOREIGN KEY (UserID) REFERENCES Users(UserID),
  FOREIGN KEY (ProjectID) REFERENCES ReliefProjects(ProjectID)
);
```

```
-- Create DisasterReports Table

CREATE TABLE DisasterReports (

ReportID INT PRIMARY KEY IDENTITY,

UserID INT,

DisasterType VARCHAR(100),

Description TEXT,

Location VARCHAR(255),

ReportDate DATETIME,

Status VARCHAR(50),

FOREIGN KEY (UserID) REFERENCES Users(UserID)

);
```

2.3.

Optimizing Database Performance

Optimization Techniques:

1. **Indexing Strategies:**

- Create indexes on frequently searched columns such as email in the Users table, User_ID in the Donations table, and Project_ID in the Volunteer table.
- Consider composite indexes for queries involving multiple columns, e.g., Users and DonationDate in the Donations table.

2. Query Optimization:

- Use efficient SQL queries by avoiding SELECT * statements and only retrieving necessary columns.
- Optimize JOIN operations by ensuring indexed columns are used in JOIN conditions.
- Analyze and refactor complex queries to reduce execution time.

3. **Partitioning:**

 For large tables like Donations or DisasterReports, consider partitioning based on date or another logical segment. Partitioning can improve query performance by reducing the amount of data the database engine needs to scan.

1	Cooking
4.	Caching:
	 Implement caching for frequently accessed data to reduce database
	load, especially for static or rarely updated data.