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1. Overview

The Performance Management (PMF) is designed to automate, manage, and enhance the performance evaluation process of the National Library Of South Africa(NLSA). It supports goal-setting, continuous feedback, performance reviews, 360-degree feedback, learning and development, and analytics. The system helps managers and HR professionals monitor employee performance, provide feedback, and identify development needs, ensuring continuous improvement across the NLSA.

#### Objectives:

- Provide a structured and streamlined approach to performance evaluation.
- Foster continuous feedback between employees and managers.
- Enable data-driven decisions through performance analytics.
- Support the development of employees through personalized learning plans.

### Target Users:

- HOD
- Employees
- Managers
- HR Administrators





## 2. System Architecture

The PMF is built on a three-tier architecture: Presentation Layer, Business Logic Layer, and Data Layer(Front-End, Back-End and Database). This architecture separates concerns and ensures scalability, flexibility, and maintainability.

### System Structure:

- 1. Presentation Layer (UI):
  - Front-end system accessible through web interfaces.
- Responsible for handling all user interactions, such as goal-setting, feedback submission, and performance reviews.

### 2. Business Logic Layer:

- The back-end system where the core functionalities like goal management, feedback processing, review cycles, and analytics reside.





- Consists of independent services (e.g., goal tracking service, review management service).

### 3. Data Layer:

- Manages and stores all the performance-related data, including employee profiles, reviews, feedback, and reports.
- Uses a **relational database** for structured data and a **NoSQL database** for unstructured data like comments or logs.

### 3. Functional Requirements

These requirements specify the functionalities and features that the system must deliver.

**Employee Profiles and Data Management:** 

- Ability to create and manage detailed employee profiles.
- Integrate with Human Resources Information System, Active directory (AD) to sync employee data.
  - Track performance history, goals, achievements, and performance reviews.





-Schedule allow users to track their schedule for the NLSA for a financial year

## Goal Setting and Tracking:

- Employees can set and update personal and professional goals.
- Managers can set team or individual goals.
- Align goals with organizational objectives.
- Goal progress tracking and automated reminders.

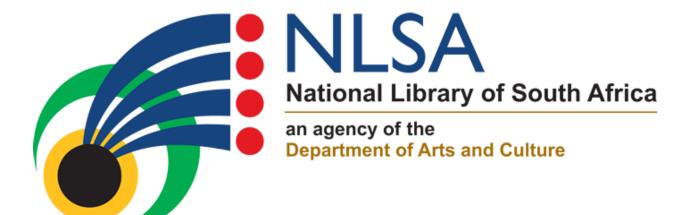
#### Continuous Feedback:

- Enable continuous feedback between employees, managers, and peers.
- 360-degree feedback capability.
- Feedback history tracking and integration with reviews.

### Performance Review Management:

- Set periodic performance reviews (quarterly, semi-annually, annually).
- Customizable review forms based on departments or roles.
- Employee and manager performance evaluations with rating scales.





# Learning and Development:

- Recommend training programs based on performance gaps.
- Track employee participation.

## **Competency Management:**

- Define and manage competencies for different roles.
- Evaluate employees based on relevant competencies and skills.

### Reporting and Analytics:

- Generate employee, team, department, and organizational performance reports.
- Visualize performance data with charts, graphs, and trend analysis.
- Export reports in formats such as PDF or Excel.

#### Integration:

- Integrate with third-party systems like AD, Financial reports or other reliable Organizational systems.
  - API support for custom integrations.
  - Single sign-on (SSO) for seamless authentication.





### Notifications and Alerts:

- Notify users of upcoming deadlines, feedback requests, and pending reviews.
- Alerts for HR and managers on performance issues or opportunities for improvement.

## 4. Non-Functional Requirements

These requirements describe how the system performs and its operational constraints.

### Performance and Scalability:

- The system should handle a large number of concurrent users without performance degradation.
  - It must be scalable to handle growing numbers of employees and reviews.
  - Performance reviews and feedback submissions should respond within 2-3 seconds.

### Security:

- Role-based access control to restrict sensitive data.





- Data encryption in transit (SSL/TLS) and at rest.
- Compliance with regulations like NLSA Policies for data privacy.
- Authorization and authentication for added security level.

## Usability and Accessibility:

- User-friendly and responsive interface for web platforms.
- The system should be accessible on web platforms

## Reliability and Availability:

- 99.9% system uptime to ensure continuous access for users.
- Automatic failover to backup servers in case of failures.
- Regular data backups and recovery procedures.

#### Maintainability and Flexibility:

- Modular design for easy updates and feature additions.
- Ability to customize review cycles, rating systems, and feedback.
- Detailed documentation for developers and administrators.

#### Interoperability:





- Seamless integration with AD systems, and other NLSA platforms.
- Open APIs to support future integrations.

## 5. System Pages and Navigation

Below are the primary pages in the system and their functionality:

#### Login Page:

- Secure login for employees, managers, and administrators.
- Authentication and SSO integration for easy access.

#### Dashboard (Role-Based):

- Employees: Display personal goals, reviews, and feedback.
- Managers: Overview of team performance, pending reviews, and goals.
- HR: System-wide analytics and performance monitoring.

### Employee Profile Page:



- View and update personal information.
- Track review history, goals, and feedback.

## Goals Page:

- Set, update, and track progress on individual and team goals.

### Feedback Page:

- Submit feedback for peers or managers.
- View received feedback and give responses.

### Performance Review Page:

- Complete and submit reviews during scheduled review cycles.

### 360-Degree Feedback Page:

- Collect feedback from peers, subordinates, and managers.

## Reports and Analytics Page:

- Generate reports on individual, team, and department performance.



- Analyze trends, competencies, and gaps.

#### 6. User Roles and Permissions

The PMF has multiple roles with varying permissions to access different parts of the system:

### Roles:

- 1. Employee:
  - Access own performance reviews, goals, and feedback.
  - Submit feedback and complete self-reviews.

### 2. Manager:

- Access team goals and performance.
- Complete team member reviews and provide feedback.

### 3. Administrator:

- Access all system data, including employee profiles, reviews, and reports.
- Configure system settings, review cycles, and templates.





#### **Role-Based Permissions:**

- Employees can only view and manage their own data.
- Managers can view and manage their direct reports' performance data.
- admins have access to the entire system, including configurations.

## 7. Data Model

#### Core Tables:

- 1. Employee Table: Stores basic employee details, including name, ID, job role, and department.
- 2. Goals Table: Tracks individual and team goals, deadlines, and progress.
- 3. Reviews Table: Stores data on performance reviews, ratings, and comments.
- 4. Feedback Table: Logs continuous feedback and 360-degree feedback entries.
- 5. Learning & Development Table: Tracks employee participation in training and development activities.

### **Relationships:**

- Employee → Goals: One-to-many relationship between employee and goals.





- Employee → Reviews: One-to-many relationship between employee and performance reviews.
- Employee → Feedback: One-to-many relationship between employee and feedback received.

## 8. API Endpoints

#### Authentication:

- POST /login: Authenticate user via credentials or SSO.
- POST /logout: Log out from the session.

## Employee Management:

- GET /employees: Retrieve list of employees.
- POST /employee: Create a new employee profile.

#### Goals:





- GET /goals/{employeeId}: Retrieve goals for a specific employee.
- POST /goals/{employeeld}: Set or update goals for an employee.

#### Performance Reviews:

- GET /reviews/{employeeId}: Retrieve performance reviews for an employee.
- POST /reviews/{employeeld}: Submit a new performance review.

#### Feedback:

- GET /feedback/{employeeId}: Retrieve feedback for an employee.
- POST /feedback/{employeeld}: Submit feedback for an employee.

### 9. Security Measures

- Role-Based Access Control (RBAC): Limits access to sensitive data.
- Data Encryption: Encrypt all personal data using TLS/SSL.



- Audit Logs: Log all changes and access for compliance.
- Authentications: Adds another layer of protection for users.
- 10. Integration with External Systems
- AD Integration: Sync employee data with the AD system.

- 11. Backup and Disaster Recovery
- Backup Schedule: Daily backups of critical data stored off-site.
- Recovery Plan: Define the Recovery Point Objective (RPO) and Recovery Time Objective (RTO) for minimal disruption.
- 12. Testing and Validation
- Unit Testing: Validate individual components (goal setting, feedback submission).
- Integration Testing: Ensure modules like feedback and reviews work together.





- Performance Testing: Ensure the system can handle large volumes of users and data.
- 13. System Maintenance and Support
- Scheduled Maintenance: Regular updates for security patches and system improvements.
- Help Desk Support: Provide a 24/7 help desk for user support.
- Documentation: User guides and developer documentation for ongoing support.

#### 14. Conclusion

The Performance Management F is designed to provide a streamlined, efficient, and secure platform for managing employee performance. By aligning goals, providing continuous feedback, and offering data-driven insights, the system enhances organizational productivity and employee development.

The documentation must regularly be updated to reflect new features and changes to ensure it stays relevant.

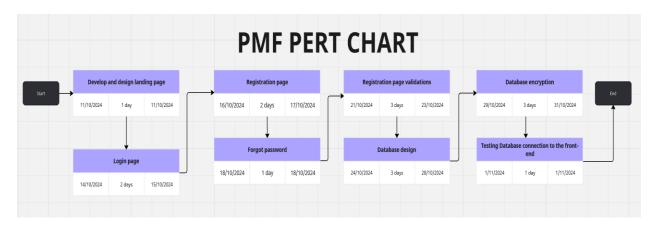




# **Sprint planning (sprint 1):**

| TASK                                      | DURATION (Days) |
|---|-----------------|
| Landing page                              | 1               |
| Login                                     | 2               |
| Registration                              | 2               |
| Forgot Password                           | 1               |
| Registration validations                  | 3               |
| Database design                           | 3               |
| Database encryption                       | 3               |
| Testing Database connection to the front- | 1               |
| end                                       |                 |
| Total:                                    | 16              |

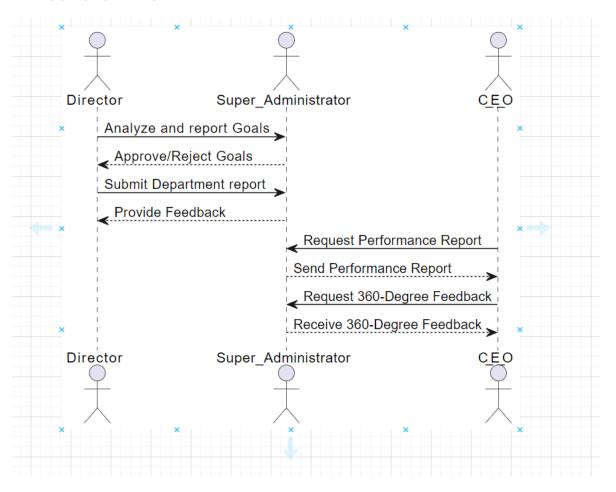
#### PMF PERT CHART:







#### PMF USE CASE DIAGRAM:







#### **User stories:**

As an ICT director, I want to log into the system, so that, I can keep track of the ICT quarterly report.

As an ICT director, I want to view previous reports, so that, I can notify the super administrator to make changes before he submits the reports to the CEO.

As a HR director, I want log into the system, so that, I can keep track of the HR department's quarterly report.

As a HR director, I want to view previous reports, so that, I can notify the super administrator to make changes before he submits the reports to the CEO.

As a communications director, I want to log into the system, so that, I can keep track of the communications department's quarterly report.

As a communications director, I want to view previous reports, so that, I can notify the super administrator to make changes before he submits the reports to the CEO.

As an administration director, I want to log into the system, so that, I can record the quarterly report of the administrative team.

As an administration director, I want to view previous reports, so that, I can notify the super administrator to make changes before he submits the reports to the CEO.

As a preservation director, I want to log into the system, so that, I can record the quarterly report of the preservation team.

As a preservation director, I want to view previous reports, so that, I can notify the super administrator to make changes before he submits the reports to the CEO.





As a BSCM director, I want to log into the system, so that, I can record the quarterly report of the BSCM team.

As a BSCM director, I want to view previous reports, so that, I can notify the super administrator to make changes before he submits the reports to the CEO.

As an information access director, I want to log into the system, so that, I can record quarterly reports of the information access team.

As an information access director, I want to view previous reports, so that, I can notify the super administrator to make changes before he submits the reports to the CEO.

As a director of centre of the book, I want to log into the system, so that, I can record quarterly reports of our department.

As a director of centre of the book, I want to view previous reports, so that, I can notify the super administrator to make changes before he submits the reports to the CEO.

As a super administrator, I want to log into the system, so that, I can evaluate quarterly and annual reports of all departments of the National Library of South Africa.

As a super administrator, I want to evaluate reports of all departments, so that, I can submit them to the CEO.

As a super administrator, I want to log into the system, so that, I can manage the other administrators/directors.

As a super administrator, I want to filter out quarterly or annual reports, so that, I can print them out.

As a super administrator, I want to filter out quarterly or annual reports, so that, I can download them.

