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Project Final Report (Software Construction and Development)

Submitted Date: 27th April, 2025.

Agile Team Capacity Tracker - Final Semester Project Report

GitHub Repository Link:

- https://github.com/MuhammadSalehJanjua/Agile-Capacity-Tracker.git

Project Overview:

The Agile Team Capacity Tracker is a full-stack application designed to help software teams track their capacity, plan sprints, and visualize workload distribution efficiently.
The project integrates **Java Spring Boot** backend APIs with a **Next.js** frontend, styled using **Tailwind CSS**, and uses **PostgreSQL** for database management.

Design Pattern Used:

Design Pattern: Singleton Pattern

The **Singleton Pattern** ensures that a class has only one instance throughout the application and provides a global point of access to it.

How Design Pattern is Implemented:

In our project, the **CapacityService** class follows the Singleton pattern:

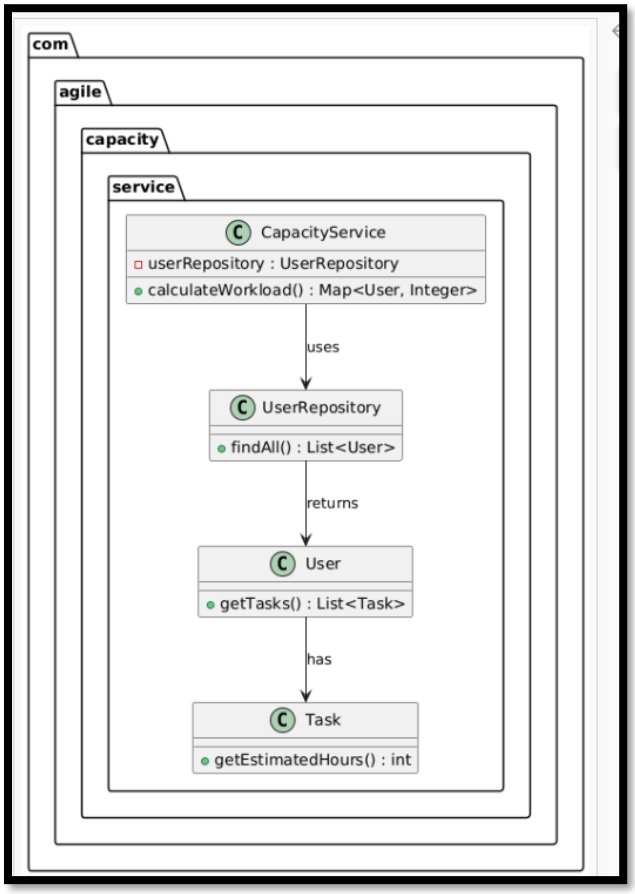
- Only one instance of CapacityService is created.
- This instance handles all operations related to team capacity management, sprint planning, and workload updates.
- Other classes (like Controllers) access this centralized instance for consistent data management.

Important Code Structure (for Singleton):

CapacityService.java × GitHubService.java

```java
package com.agile.capacity.service;

import ...

@Service  2 usages
public class CapacityService {
    @Autowired
    private UserRepository userRepository;

    public Map<User, Integer> calculateWorkload() {  1 usage
        return userRepository.findAll().stream()
                .collect(Collectors.toMap(
                        User user -> user,
                        User user -> user.getTasks().stream().mapToInt(Task::getEstimatedHours).sum()
                ));
    }
}
```

Class Diagram for Singleton Design Pattern:



What this shows:

- CapacityService is a service class.
- CapacityService **depends on** UserRepository.
- UserRepository **returns** list of User objects.
- User **has** list of Task objects.
- Task has method getEstimatedHours().
- **Note added** explaining that Singleton behavior is handled by Spring automatically.

Important Code Parts:

GitHubService.java:

CapacityService.java GitHubService.java

```java
package com.agile.capacity.service;

import ...

@Service 2 usages
public class GitHubService {
    @Value("github_pat_11BKPDBGA0hJ0oYfL42WTn_w8Y9leYnCmSorM0WEEQgm7r...")
    private String token;

    public List<Task> fetchTasksFromRepo(String repoName) throws IOException { 1 usage
        GitHub github = new GitHubBuilder().withOAuthToken(token).build();
        GHRepository repo = github.getRepository(repoName);
        return repo.getIssues(GHIssueState.ALL).stream() Stream<GHIssue>
                .map( GHIssue issue -> {
                    Task task = new Task();
                    task.setId("GH-" + issue.getId());
                    task.setTitle(issue.getTitle());
                    return task;
                }) Stream<Task>
                .collect(Collectors.toList());
    }
}
```

CapacityController.java:

CapacityService.java GitHubService.java CapacityController.java

```java
package com.agile.capacity.controller;

import ...

@RestController
@RequestMapping("/api/capacity")
public class CapacityController {
    @Autowired
    private CapacityService capacityService;

    @GetMapping("/workload")
    public Map<User, Integer> getWorkload() { return capacityService.calculateWorkload(); }
}
```

Entity:

Sprint.java:

CapacityService.java | GitHubService.java | CapacityController.java | Sprint.java | Task.java | GitHubCont

```java
package com.agile.capacity.entity;

import ...

@Entity
public class Sprint {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private Long id;

    @Column(nullable = false)  2 usages
    private String name;

    private LocalDate startDate;  2 usages
    private LocalDate endDate;  2 usages

    @OneToMany(mappedBy = "sprint", cascade = CascadeType.ALL)  2 usages
    private List<Task> tasks;

    // Getters and Setters
    public Long getId() { return id; }
    public void setId(Long id) { this.id = id; }
    public String getName() { return name; }
    public void setName(String name) { this.name = name; }
    public LocalDate getStartDate() { return startDate; }  no usages
    public void setStartDate(LocalDate startDate) { this.startDate = startDate; }  no usages
    public LocalDate getEndDate() { return endDate; }  no usages
    public void setEndDate(LocalDate endDate) { this.endDate = endDate; }  no usages
    public List<Task> getTasks() { return tasks; }  no usages
    public void setTasks(List<Task> tasks) { this.tasks = tasks; }  no usages
}
```

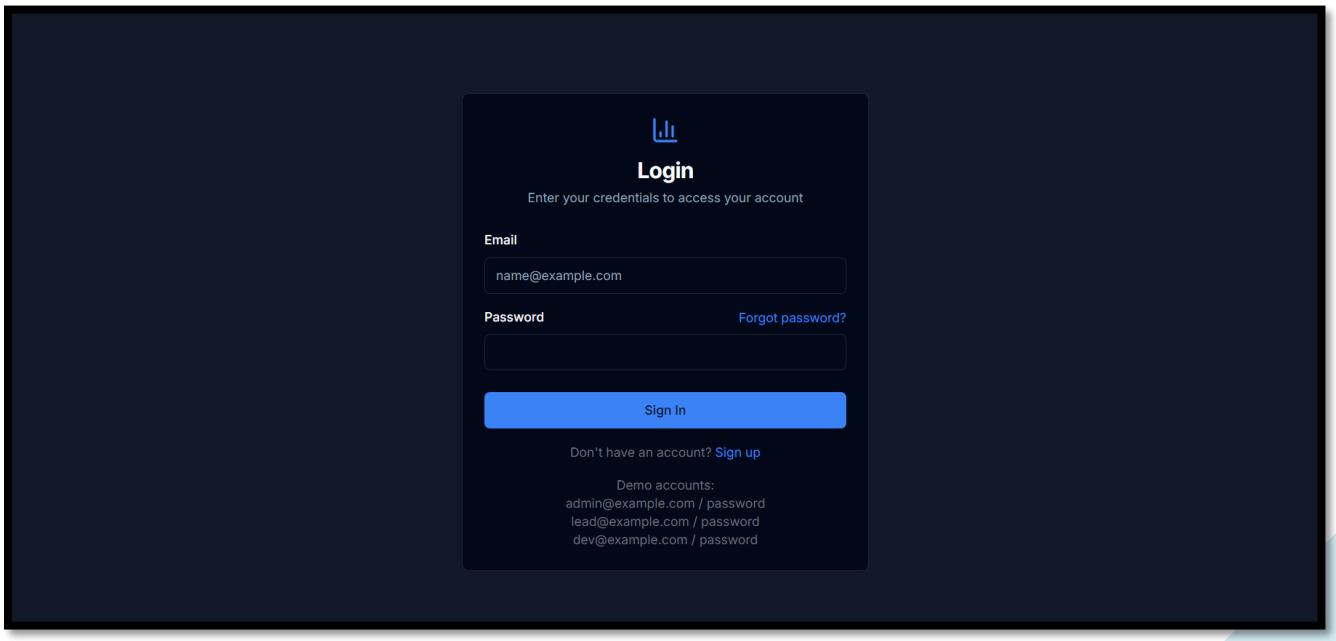
User.java:

CapacityService.java | GitHubService.java | CapacityController.java | Sprint.java | Task.java | User.java

```java
package com.agile.capacity.entity;

import ...

@Entity
@Table(name = "users")
public class User {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    private Long id;

    @Column(nullable = false, unique = true) 2 usages
    private String username;
    @Column(nullable = false) 2 usages
    private String role; // Admin, Team Lead, Developer
    @Column(name = "daily_capacity_hours") 2 usages
    private int dailyCapacityHours;
    @OneToMany(mappedBy = "assignedUser", cascade = CascadeType.ALL) 2 usages
    private List<Task> tasks;
    // Getters and Setters
    public Long getId() { return id; }
    public void setId(Long id) { this.id = id; }
    public String getUsername() { return username; } no usages
    public void setUsername(String username) { this.username = username; } no usages
    public String getRole() { return role; }
    public void setRole(String role) { this.role = role; }
    public int getDailyCapacityHours() { return dailyCapacityHours; } no usages
    public void setDailyCapacityHours(int dailyCapacityHours) { this.dailyCapacityHours = dailyCapacityHours; } no us
    public List<Task> getTasks() { return tasks; } 1 usage
    public void setTasks(List<Task> tasks) { this.tasks = tasks; } no usages
}
```

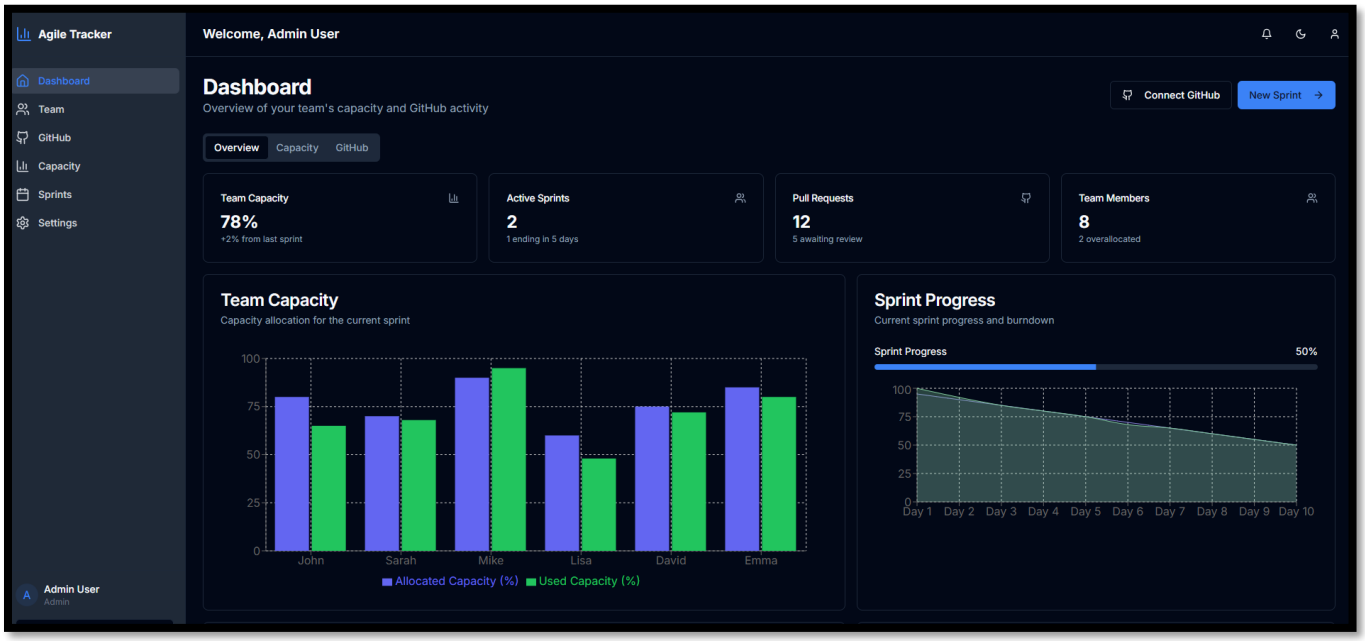
UI Screenshots of Key Features:

Login Page:



Dashboard Overview:

- Team Capacity Visualization

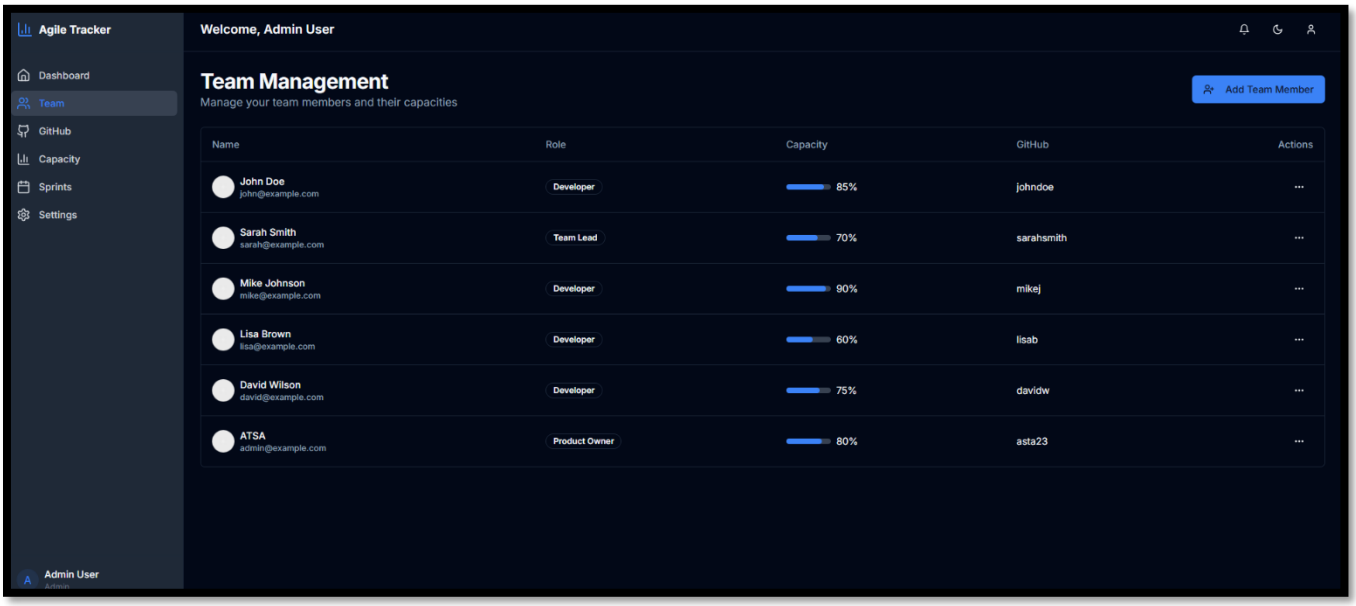


Sprint Planning Page

- Create Sprints
- Track Capacity vs Actual Workload

Member Management Page:

- Add Members
- Manage Availability and Leaves
- We add ASTA a product owner



Data Flow Diagrams (DFD):

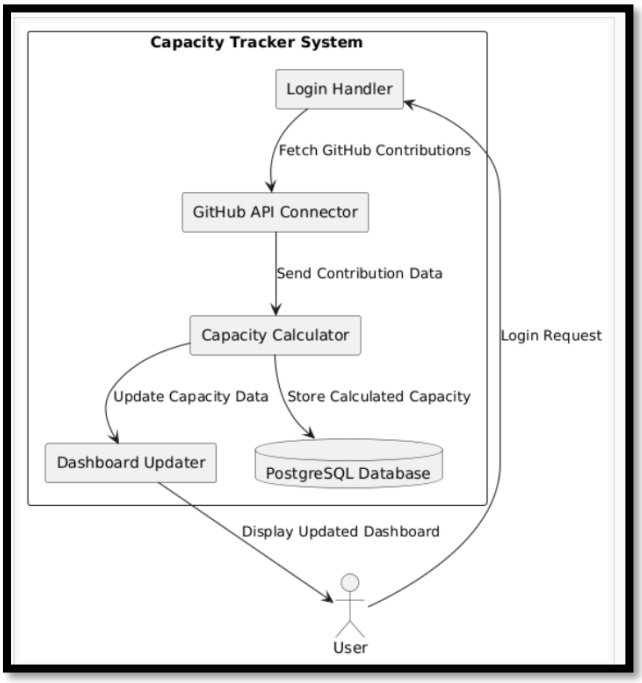
Level 0: Overall System Diagram:

User --> Agile Capacity Tracker System --> GitHub API + Database --> Dashboard & Reports

Level 1: Capacity Tracking Process:

Explanation of the Flow:

- **User** logs into the system.
- **Login Handler** processes the login.
- **GitHub API Connector** fetches contribution data from GitHub.
- **Capacity Calculator** processes this data (workload calculation).
- **Dashboard Updater** updates the user interface with fresh capacity values.
- **Database** stores the calculated capacity for persistence.



Technology Stack:

Layer	Technology
Frontend	Next.js (React), Tailwind CSS
Backend	Java Spring Boot
Database	PostgreSQL
Deployment	Vercel (Frontend), GitHub Actions (CI/CD)

Conclusion:

The Agile Team Capacity Tracker provides a complete solution for sprint planning, workload management, and team availability tracking.

The system ensures efficient, centralized management by using the **Singleton Pattern** for backend services and integrates GitHub APIs for real-time contribution tracking.