

# Class Companion (ProtectPibble)

A collaborative class tracker where groups share one virtual pet. The pet's health reflects group accountability: missed deadlines damage the pet, consistent completion keeps it alive. The app supports two privacy modes: friend-group transparency and instructor-mode anonymity. The MVP focuses on deadline tracking, completion status, shared pet health, and nudges. AI features are optional stretch goals.

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## 1) Goals and non-goals

### Goals

- Shared group space per class with:
  - tasks (deadlines, lectures, exams)
  - per-student completion tracking
  - shared pet health that updates based on missed deadlines
  - nudges and activity feed
- Two modes:
  - **Friend mode:** show who did what, leaderboard and damage attribution
  - **Instructor mode:** anonymous or aggregate views, no identities revealed to instructors
- Clean demo for multiple users at once.
- Resume-worthy: real auth, role-based access, database persistence, background job, deployable.

### Non-goals for MVP

- Verified attendance (no geolocation, no LMS integration)
- Real grade boosts

- Automatic Piazza scraping
  - Perfect slide/PDF parsing pipeline
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## 2) Core user stories (MVP)

### Shared

1. As a user, I can create or join a group for a class (invite link / code).
2. As a user, I can view all upcoming tasks and my completion status.
3. As a user, I can mark a task complete (or incomplete).
4. As a user, I can see the pet's current health and recent "damage events".
5. As a user, I can send a nudge to a group member about a task.
6. As a user, I can see a group activity feed (who completed, who nudged, penalties applied).

### Friend mode (MVP)

7. As a user, I can see member progress and who caused damage.
8. As a user, I can see a simple leaderboard (least missed penalties, most completed tasks).

### Instructor mode (MVP)

9. As an instructor, I can create a cohort for a class and share join code.
  10. As an instructor, I can upload tasks (deadlines) for the whole cohort.
  11. As an instructor, I can view aggregate stats and pet health, without student identities.
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## 3) High-level architecture

### Frontend

- React + TypeScript
- React Query for data fetching and automatic refetch
- Tailwind + component library for speed

### Backend

- FastAPI (Python)
- REST API
- Postgres for state
- Background worker for “deadline penalty” processing
- JWT auth verification (Clerk recommended for speed)

### Sync strategy

- MVP uses polling: frontend refetches group state every 10–20 seconds (and on actions).
  - Stretch: websockets or realtime pubsub later.
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## 4) Domain model

### Entities

- **User**: authenticated person
- **Class**: e.g., “CPSC 313”

- **Group**: shared space for a class (friend group or instructor cohort)
- **Membership**: links user to group with role
- **Task**: deadline item (assignment, quiz, lecture, midterm)
- **TaskStatus**: per-user completion for a task
- **Pet**: one per group with health/maxHealth
- **Event**: immutable log of changes (missed deadline, completion, nudge)

## Roles

- `student`
- `instructor`
- `admin` (optional, internal)

## Group modes

- `FRIEND`
  - `INSTRUCTOR`
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# 5) Database schema (practical MVP)

Use UUIDs for ids. Suggested fields:

### users

- `id` (uuid, pk)
- `email` (unique)
- `display_name`

- `created_at`

## **classes**

- `id` (uuid, pk)
- `school` (text)
- `code` (text) // “CPSC 313”
- `term` (text) // “2026W”
- `created_at`

## **groups**

- `id` (uuid, pk)
- `class_id` (fk)
- `mode` (enum FRIEND/INSTRUCTOR)
- `name` (text) // “Kabir’s CPSC313”
- `invite_code` (unique, short text)
- `created_by` (user\_id)
- `created_at`

## **group\_memberships**

- `group_id` (fk)
- `user_id` (fk)
- `role` (enum student/instructor)
- `joined_at`  
Primary key: (`group_id`, `user_id`)

## **tasks**

- id (uuid, pk)
- group\_id (fk)
- title (text)
- type (enum ASSIGNMENT/QUIZ/LECTURE/EXAM/OTHER)
- due\_at (timestamp)
- penalty (int) // damage amount
- created\_by (user\_id)
- penalty\_applied\_at (timestamp, nullable) // indicates system applied penalties for this task
- created\_at

## **task\_status**

- task\_id (fk)
- user\_id (fk)
- status (enum NOT\_DONE/DONE/EXCUSED)
- completed\_at (timestamp, nullable)  
Primary key: (task\_id, user\_id)

## **pets**

- group\_id (pk, fk)
- name (text)
- health (int)
- max\_health (int)
- avatar\_url (text, nullable)
- updated\_at

## **events**

- id (uuid, pk)
- group\_id (fk)
- type (enum  
TASK\_CREATED/TASK\_COMPLETED/TASK\_MISSED/PET\_DAMAGED/NUDGE\_S  
ENT)
- actor\_user\_id (uuid, nullable) // who triggered it (null for system)
- target\_user\_id (uuid, nullable) // who got nudged or who missed
- task\_id (uuid, nullable)
- delta (int, nullable) // health change
- message (text, nullable)
- created\_at

Constraints to prevent double-penalties:

- Add unique index for missed event: (type, task\_id, target\_user\_id) where type = TASK\_MISSED
- 

## 6) Pet health rules (MVP)

### Damage application

- When a task passes its due\_at, any member who is NOT marked DONE or EXCUSED receives a penalty.
- Each missed user causes:
  - a TASK\_MISSED event
  - pet.health decreases by task.penalty

### Floor/ceiling

- pet.health is clamped:  $0 \leq \text{health} \leq \text{max\_health}$

## Healing (optional MVP)

Skip healing for hackathon unless you want it.

If you include it, keep it simple:

- completing tasks before due date can add +1 health up to max, or award “streak points” instead of healing.
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## 7) API specification (FastAPI)

All endpoints require auth except health check.

### Auth model

- Frontend gets JWT from auth provider.
- Backend verifies JWT and extracts user identity.
- Backend creates user row if first login.

### Headers

- Authorization: Bearer <JWT>
- 

## Group state endpoint (important)

### GET /groups/{group\_id}/state

Returns everything frontend needs to render the dashboard.

Response (friend mode example):

```
{  
  "group": {  
    "id": "uuid",  
    "name": "My Group",  
    "members": [  
      {"id": "user1", "name": "Alice"},  
      {"id": "user2", "name": "Bob"},  
      {"id": "user3", "name": "Charlie"}  
    ]  
  }  
}
```

```

    "name": "CPSC 313 Squad",
    "mode": "FRIEND",
    "class": { "code": "CPSC 313", "term": "2026W" }
  },
  "pet": {
    "name": "Byte",
    "health": 72,
    "maxHealth": 100,
    "avatarUrl": "https://..."
  },
  "members": [
    { "userId": "uuid", "displayName": "Kabir", "role": "student" },
    { "userId": "uuid", "displayName": "A", "role": "student" }
  ],
  "tasks": [
    {
      "id": "uuid",
      "title": "Quiz 0",
      "type": "QUIZ",
      "dueAt": "2026-01-18T01:00:00Z",
      "penalty": 5,
      "myStatus": "DONE",
      "stats": { "doneCount": 3, "totalCount": 5 }
    }
  ],
  "leaderboard": [
    { "userId": "uuid", "displayName": "Kabir", "missedCount": 0,
      "damage": 0, "doneCount": 6 }
  ],
  "recentEvents": [
    {
      "type": "TASK_MISSED",
      "targetUserId": "uuid",
      "taskId": "uuid",
      "delta": -5,
      "createdAt": "2026-01-17T20:00:00Z"
    }
  ]
}

```

Instructor mode differences:

- `members` can be omitted or anonymized.
  - `leaderboard` becomes aggregate stats only, no names.
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## Groups

### POST /groups

Create group.

Body:

```
{ "classCode": "CPSC 313", "term": "2026W", "mode": "FRIEND",  
"name": "CPSC313 Squad" }
```

### POST /groups/join

Join via invite code.

Body:

```
{ "inviteCode": "AB12CD" }
```

### GET /groups/my

List groups current user is a member of.

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## Tasks

### POST /groups/{group\_id}/tasks

Create a task.

Body:

```
{ "title": "Assignment 1", "type": "ASSIGNMENT", "dueAt":  
"2026-01-25T07:00:00Z", "penalty": 10 }
```

### PATCH /tasks/{task\_id}

Edit task (creator or instructor only).

## **DELETE /tasks/{task\_id}**

Delete task (creator or instructor only).

## **POST /tasks/{task\_id}/complete**

Mark current user as DONE.

Body:

```
{ "status": "DONE" }
```

Also allow EXCUSED for instructor mode:

```
{ "status": "EXCUSED" }
```

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## **Nudges**

### **POST /groups/{group\_id}/nudges**

Body:

```
{ "toUserId": "uuid", "taskId": "uuid", "message": "Quiz due tonight, lock in" }
```

Creates NUDGE\_SENT event.

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## **Events**

### **GET /groups/{group\_id}/events?limit=50**

Returns recent events for feed (useful if you want separate feed view).

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## **8) Frontend spec (React)**

## **Pages**

1. Auth / login
2. Group selector (my groups)
3. Group dashboard
4. Task creation modal (role-based)
5. Optional: group settings page (mode, punishment text)

## Dashboard components

- PetCard: health bar, avatar, “alive/dead” state
- UpcomingTasksList: tasks sorted by due date, status chips
- Calendar view (optional, but looks good)
- MemberProgress (friend mode only)
- ActivityFeed: recent events
- NudgeModal: select user + task + message
- Leaderboard (friend mode)

## Data fetching rules (important)

Use React Query:

- Query: `groupState`
  - `key: ["groupState", groupId]`
  - `fetch: GET /groups/{id}/state`
  - `refetchInterval: 15000 ms (15s)`
  - also refetch on:
    - mark complete
    - create/edit/delete task

- send nudge

This is your “sync”.

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## 9) Background job spec (deadline penalties)

You need a worker that periodically applies penalties after due dates.

### **Job: apply\_deadline\_penalties**

Runs every 1–5 minutes.

Algorithm:

1. Find tasks where:
  - due\_at < now
  - penalty\_applied\_at IS NULL
2. For each task:
  - fetch all active group members (students)
  - for each user:
    - if task\_status is not DONE and not EXCUSED:
      - insert TASK\_MISSED event (idempotent via unique constraint)
      - decrement pet.health by penalty
3. Set task.penalty\_applied\_at = now
4. Commit transaction

Implementation choices:

- Hackathon-simple: APScheduler in backend (single instance)

- Better: Celery worker + Redis

For resume, Celery looks better, but APScheduler is faster to ship.

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## 10) AI feature spec (stretch)

Keep it demo-friendly. Don't promise full slide parsing.

### AI pet generation (easy win)

- Prompt based on class code + group vibe + member names
- Generate a pet name + description
- Optional: generate an image avatar  
Store avatar\_url in pets table.

### AI lecture summary (safe stretch)

MVP approach:

- user pastes lecture text or uploads PDF later
- backend calls model to summarize into bullet points
- store summary attached to a task of type LECTURE or in a "lecture\_notes" table

### Piazza Q&A (not MVP)

Only do if time remains and Piazza access is easy.  
Otherwise phrase as "future integration".

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## 11) Privacy and safety rules (important)

### Instructor mode constraints

- Instructors can view:
  - pet health
  - total missed counts
  - completion rates per task (doneCount/totalCount)
- Instructors cannot view:
  - which specific student missed (no names, no targetUserId in responses)

Enforce this at the API layer by filtering fields.

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## 12) Deployment plan (demo-ready for multiple people)

### Services

- Frontend: Vercel
- Backend: Render (FastAPI web service)
- Worker: Render background worker (Celery or scheduler process)
- Postgres: Neon or Supabase Postgres
- Redis: Upstash (only if using Celery/RQ)

### Deployment steps

1. Create Postgres instance, set DATABASE\_URL in backend.
2. Deploy backend:
  - FastAPI app
  - run migrations (Alembic) on deploy

3. Deploy worker:
  - runs apply\_deadline\_penalties loop/schedule
4. Deploy frontend:
  - set API\_BASE\_URL env var
  - set auth provider env vars
5. Demo flow:
  - Person A creates group, shares invite code
  - Person B joins on their laptop
  - Add a task due in 2 minutes with penalty
  - Person A marks done, Person B does nothing
  - Wait for worker to apply penalties
  - Both dashboards update (polling) showing pet health drop and friend-mode attribution

This is a clean multi-user demo story.

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## 13) MVP build checklist (what to implement first)

### Day 1 (core)

- Auth + user creation
- Create/join group with invite code
- Create tasks
- Mark tasks complete
- GET /groups/{id}/state endpoint

- Pet shown with health bar
- Polling refetch in frontend

## Day 2 (polish + wow)

- Background penalty worker
- Activity feed events
- Nudges
- Friend vs instructor mode filtering
- UI polish + leaderboard
- Demo script + seeded sample class

Stretch if time:

- AI pet name/description
  - AI summary input box
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## 0) One-time team decisions (do immediately)

- Use a **monorepo** with `frontend/` and `backend/`
  - Use **Docker Compose** for local Postgres (and Redis later if you want)
  - Pick a branch strategy: `main` (protected) + `dev` + feature branches
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## 1) Create the GitHub repo

1. One person creates a GitHub repo: `class-companion` (private or public).
2. Add teammates as collaborators.
3. Add protections (recommended):
  - Protect `main` (require PR, require 1 review)
  - Use `dev` as the merge branch during hackathon

Clone it:

```
git clone <repo-url>
cd class-companion
```

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## 2) Install what you need (Mac)

Everyone should install these:

### Required

- **Git**
- **Node.js 20+**
  - easiest: install via Homebrew or nvm
- **Python 3.11+**

- **Docker Desktop** (for Postgres locally)

## Strongly recommended

- **Cursor** (you already use it)
- **Postman or Insomnia** (API testing)

Quick checks:

```
node -v  
npm -v  
python3 --version  
docker --version  
git --version
```

If any of these fail, fix before moving on.

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## 3) Repo file structure (monorepo)

Create this structure:

```
class-companion/  
  README.md  
  .gitignore  
  docker-compose.yml  
  .env.example  
  
  frontend/  
    package.json  
    src/  
      app/  
      components/  
      pages/  
      lib/  
      styles/  
    vite.config.ts  
    tsconfig.json  
  
  backend/
```

```
pyproject.toml
app/
    main.py
    core/
        config.py
        security.py
    db/
        session.py
        models/
        migrations/
    api/
        routes/
        services/
        schemas/
        workers/
alembic.ini
```

Notes:

- Frontend: I recommend **Vite + React + TS** for speed.
  - Backend: **FastAPI** with clean separation.
  - **workers/** will later run the penalty scheduler.
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## 4) Add Docker Compose for local Postgres

Create `docker-compose.yml` in repo root:

```
services:
  db:
    image: postgres:16
    container_name: class_companion_db
    environment:
      POSTGRES_USER: app
      POSTGRES_PASSWORD: app
      POSTGRES_DB: class_companion
  ports:
    - "5432:5432"
```

```
volumes:  
  - pgdata:/var/lib/postgresql/data
```

```
volumes:  
  pgdata:
```

Start it:

```
docker compose up -d
```

Test Postgres is running:

```
docker ps
```

---

## 5) Backend setup (FastAPI)

From repo root:

```
cd backend  
python3 -m venv .venv  
source .venv/bin/activate  
pip install fastapi uvicorn sqlalchemy alembic psycopg2-binary  
pydantic-settings python-dotenv
```

Create `backend/app/main.py`:

```
from fastapi import FastAPI  
  
app = FastAPI(title="Class Companion API")  
  
@app.get("/health")  
def health():  
    return {"status": "ok"}
```

Run backend:

```
uvicorn app.main:app --reload --port 8000
```

Open:

- `http://localhost:8000/health`
  - `http://localhost:8000/docs`
- 

## 6) Frontend setup (React + TS)

From repo root:

```
cd frontend
npm create vite@latest . -- --template react-ts
npm install
npm run dev
```

Frontend runs at:

- `http://localhost:5173`
- 

## 7) Environment variables

In repo root, create `.env.example`:

```
DATABASE_URL=postgresql+psycopg2://app:app@localhost:5432/class_companion
API_BASE_URL=http://localhost:8000
```

Each dev creates their own `.env` (not committed) by copying:

```
cp .env.example .env
```

Backend should read env vars (later). For now, health endpoint doesn't need it.

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## 8) Add basic scripts to make life easy

In root `README.md`, include "how to run locally":

- Start DB: `docker compose up -d`
- Run backend: `cd backend && source .venv/bin/activate && uvicorn app.main:app --reload --port 8000`
- Run frontend: `cd frontend && npm run dev`