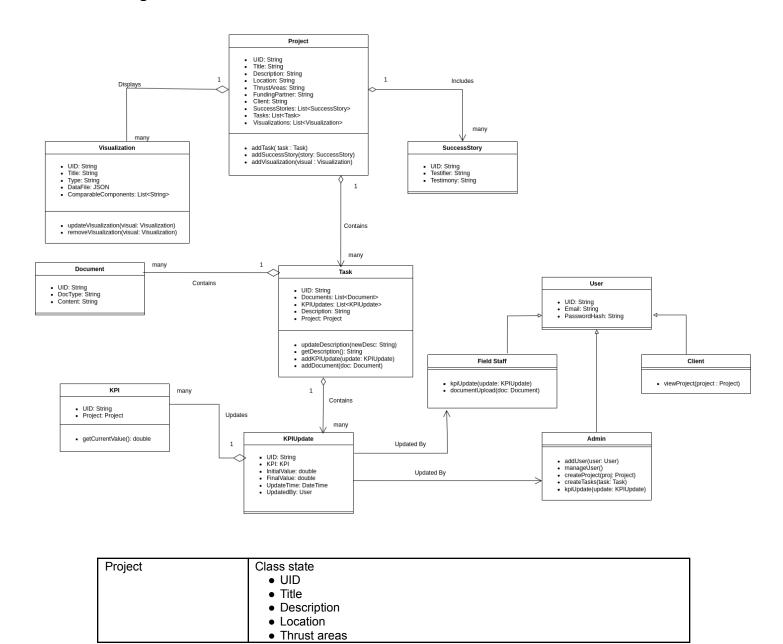
Product Design

Team 35

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Design Model



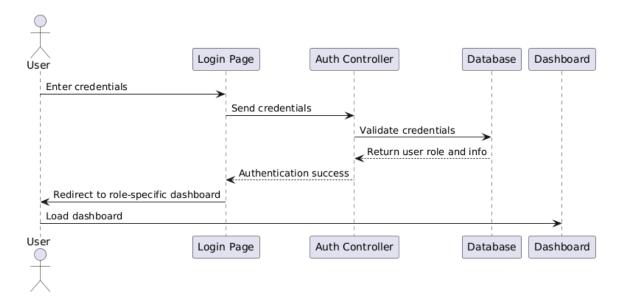
Task	 Funding partner Client Success stories Tasks Visualizations Class behavior Add task Add success story Add visualization Class state UID
	 Array of documents Array of KPI updates Description The project which it's a part of Class behavior Update description Get description Add KPI Update Add document
KPI	Class state • UID • The project which it's a part of Class behavior • Get current value
KPI Update	Class state UID KPI being updated Initial value Final value Date and time of update User which updated Class behavior: None
Visualization	Class state
User (Base Class)	Class state UID E-mail ID Password Hash
Admin (Inherits User)	Class state : Inherits from Base Class User Class behaviour:
Client (inherits User)	Class state : Inherits from Base Class User Class behaviour: View Project
FieldStaff (inherits User)	Class state : Inherits from Base Class User Class behaviour:

	KPI Update Document Upload (Image)
Document	Class state UID Document type (jpg, pdf, etc.) Document content Class behavior: None
Success story	Class state

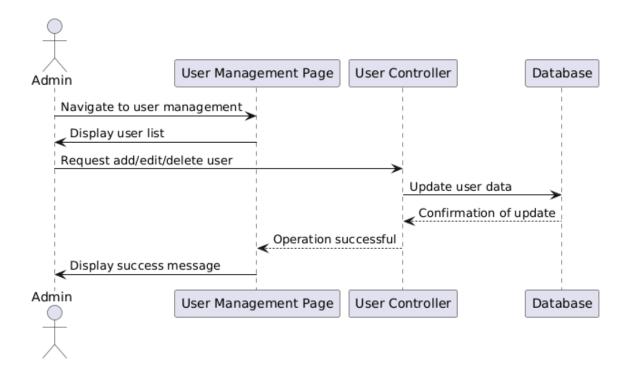
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Sequence Diagram(s)

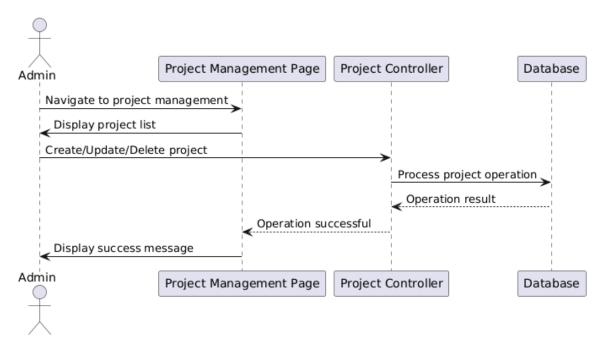
1. Role-Based Authentication



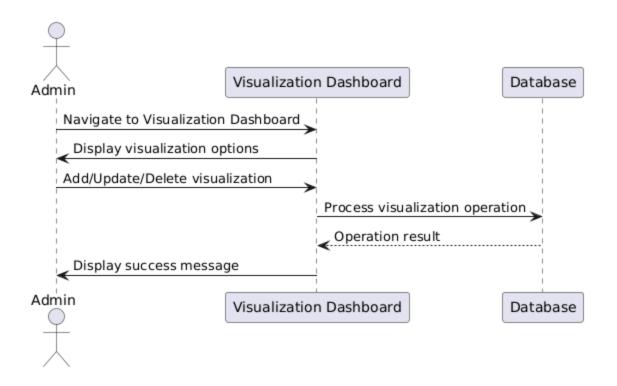
2. User Management



3. Project Management



4. Customisable Visualisations



Design Rationale

Database schema

We first decided on having a mongoDB collection for each of: **User, Project, KPI, KPI Update, Task, Visualization and Document**. A project's **timeline** is a series of **Tasks** which consist of a series of **KPI updates** and uploaded **documents**. KPI updates and documents are sorted in chronological order.

Later, we decided to include KPI, KPI Update and Task as part of the project schema itself. Since they're unique to each project, there is no point storing them as separate entities and linking them through ObjectId references. However, this idea was dropped as we found deeply nested JSON objects inconvenient and also wanted to be able to individually retrieve each KPI update/Task.

Currently, we are going with the first idea again.

Authentication

At first, we planned to use JWT-based authentication, but we realized that revoking access would be difficult, especially for field staff with time-limited permissions. Since JWTs remain valid until they expire, it would be hard to remove access instantly. So, we decided to go with session-based authentication, which gives us more flexibility to revoke permissions whenever needed. This is useful, for example, when an admin is removed, as we can immediately end their session. Since the organization isn't large enough to require distributed servers, we chose security over scalability, making sessions the better option.

Also, we faced a few issues on the frontend while implementing JWTs for our Assignment 1 (the buy sell rent portal), we decided to stick to sessions as they are easier to handle.

UI Library

We initially considered DaisyUI and Material UI among many other libraries, but we liked HeroUI the most because of a wider range of components.

HeroUI gave us a bunch of problems, though, which turned out to be that HeroUI is styled with Tailwind but the latest version of HeroUI doesn't support the latest version of Tailwind. This mismatch cost us a lot of time to trace and eliminate, but we did not switch UI libraries during this time. We persisted and fixed the bug.