

Optimizing User, Group, and Role Management with Access Control and Workflows

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Project Design Phase

The design phase of the project **Optimizing User, Group, and Role Management with Access Control and Workflows** focused on transforming the conceptual ideas developed during the ideation stage into a structured system architecture. This phase defined how system components would interact, how data would be organized, and how user access and workflows would be controlled within the ServiceNow environment. The objective was to create a scalable, secure, and efficient design that supports collaboration between team members while ensuring accountability and controlled data access.

The design process began by identifying the major system entities and their relationships. The core entities included users, groups, roles, custom tables, access controls, and workflows. Each entity was carefully structured to support modular implementation and easy management. Users were defined as individual system participants who interact with the platform, while groups represented collaborative units that enable centralized assignment of permissions and responsibilities. Roles were designed as permission sets determining what actions users can perform, thereby enforcing role-based access control.

A hierarchical structure was developed to connect these entities. Users were assigned to groups, and roles were associated with both users and groups to grant appropriate privileges. This layered structure simplified administrative management and reduced redundancy by allowing permissions to propagate through group membership. The design ensured that the Project

Manager role possessed broader access rights, including monitoring and approvals, while the Team Member role had restricted access aligned with task execution responsibilities.

Data organization was another critical design aspect. Two custom tables were designed to manage project and task information. The project table stored high-level information such as project identifiers, manager details, timelines, and status indicators. The task table stored operational details including assignment, deadlines, and progress comments. Fields were defined with appropriate data types to ensure data consistency and validation. This structured database design enabled efficient storage, retrieval, and reporting of information relevant to project activities.

Security mechanisms were integrated into the design through Access Control Lists. ACL rules were structured to enforce permissions at table and field levels, ensuring that only authorized users could view or modify data. The design incorporated conditions based on user roles, allowing selective access to sensitive information. This approach strengthened data integrity while maintaining operational flexibility for authorized actions.

Workflow architecture formed a key component of the system design. Automated flows were planned to handle task lifecycle events, including updates and approval requests. Trigger conditions were defined based on task status changes and assigned users, enabling the system to react dynamically to operational events. Action sequences were designed to update records and notify relevant stakeholders, ensuring that processes progressed smoothly without manual intervention. This workflow-centric design improved efficiency and reduced administrative overhead.

Interface and usability considerations were also incorporated during the design phase. Modules and navigation elements were planned to provide clear access points for users interacting with project and task records. The layout of forms and fields was structured to enhance readability and minimize user input errors. By prioritizing intuitive interaction, the design aimed to improve user adoption and operational effectiveness.

Scalability and maintainability were evaluated throughout the design process. The system structure was developed in a modular manner so that additional users, roles, or data fields could

be integrated without disrupting existing configurations. This forward-compatible design ensures long-term adaptability and simplifies future system enhancements.

In conclusion, the design phase translated conceptual ideas into a well-defined blueprint for system implementation. By structuring user hierarchy, organizing data storage, embedding security controls, and planning automated workflows, the design provided a solid foundation for development. This phase ensured that the resulting system would be efficient, secure, and aligned with project objectives, ultimately supporting improved collaboration and streamlined management within the ServiceNow environment.