SparrowX Technical Specifications

Overview

SparrowX is a multi-tenant SaaS platform designed for Jamaican package-forwarding companies. It provides an API-driven backend and a Next.js-based frontend portal for both customers and employees, with data isolation, role-based access control, and dynamic company branding.

1. System Architecture

- Frontend: Next.js application using Auth0 for authentication, TailwindCSS (Shadon) for styling, and React Context for dynamic theming.
- Backend: Express.js API secured by Auth0 JWTs, organized into controllers, services, and repositories.
- Database: PostgreSQL accessed via Drizzle ORM; single database with shared schema, using company_id for tenant isolation.
- Authentication: Auth0 Organizations and RBAC for user roles (Customer, Admin L1, Admin L2).
- Validation: Zod schemas on both frontend and backend for payload validation.

2. Multi-Tenant Strategy

- Data Isolation: Every table includes a company_id foreign key; every query filters by the authenticated tenant's ID.
- Auth0 Organizations: Each tenant is an Auth0 Organization for isolated login/branding.
 Tokens include company_id and roles claims.
- Tenant Context: Middleware extracts company_id from JWT and sets req.companyId for all routes.

3. Authentication & Authorization

- Sign-Up / Login:
 - o Customers register via /api/companies/:companyId/customers.
 - Employees (L2) are invited via Auth0 Management API.
- Roles:
 - Customer: Access to their own packages, prealerts, invoices.
 - o Admin L1: Customer and package management, bill generation, payments.
 - Admin L2: All L1 rights plus employee management, company settings, fee configuration.
- Middleware: checkJwt verifies JWT, checkRole(role) enforces RBAC.

4. Database Schema & Drizzle Migrations

Below is the consolidated, multi-tenant database schema, updated from the old design. All tables include a company_id foreign key (UUID) to enforce tenant isolation. Primary keys use UUIDs to simplify federation and security.

Core Tables and Field Descriptions

Below are all core tables with detailed descriptions for each field.

companies

- id (UUID PK): Unique identifier for each tenant.
- name (TEXT): Official company name.
- subdomain (TEXT): Unique subdomain for tenant portal.
- images (JSONB): Object storing sets of image URLs (e.g., {"logo": "...", "banner": "..."}).
- address (TEXT): Street address for the company.
- phone (TEXT): Contact phone number.
- locations (TEXT[]): Locations where users can pick up their packages.
- email (TEXT): Support or general contact email (unique).
- website (TEXT): Company website URL.
- bank_info (TEXT): Banking details for payments.
- created_at (TIMESTAMPTZ): Record creation timestamp.
- updated_at (TIMESTAMPTZ): Last modification timestamp.

company_assets

- id (UUID PK): Unique asset identifier.
- company_id (UUID FK): References companies.id to tie asset to tenant.
- type (ENUM): Asset type, one of (logo, banner, favicon, small_logo).
- url (TEXT): Public URL of the stored asset.
- created_at (TIMESTAMPTZ): When the asset was uploaded.

users

- id (UUID PK): Unique identifier for all user accounts.
- company_id (UUID FK): References tenant to which user belongs.
- email (TEXT): User login email (unique).
- password_hash (TEXT): Hashed password (Auth0 stores credentials; this field can mirror if needed).

- role (ENUM): User role, one of (Customer, Admin_L1, Admin_L2).
- status (TEXT): Account status, e.g. (active, suspended).
- created_at (TIMESTAMPTZ): When the user record was created.
- last_login (TIMESTAMPTZ): Timestamp of most recent login.

customers

- id (UUID PK): Unique customer identifier.
- company_id (UUID FK): Tenant reference.
- user_id (UUID FK): Reference to corresponding users.id.
- first_name, last_name (TEXT): Customer's name.
- trn (TEXT): Tax Registration Number (unique per company).
- pickup_location (TEXT): Selected location for pickup (provided by the company).
- phone (TEXT): Contact phone number.
- created_at (TIMESTAMPTZ): When the customer was onboarded.
- updated_at (TIMESTAMPTZ): Last profile update.

employees

- id (UUID PK): Unique employee record identifier.
- company_id (UUID FK): Tenant reference.
- user_id (UUID FK): Corresponding users.id.
- first_name, last_name (TEXT): Employee's name.
- email (TEXT): Work email (unique per tenant).
- role (ENUM): Employee role (Admin_L1 or Admin_L2).
- created_at (TIMESTAMPTZ): Onboarding timestamp.
- updated_at (TIMESTAMPTZ): Last update time.

prealerts

- id (UUID PK): Unique prealert identifier.
- company_id (UUID FK): Tenant reference.
- customer_id (UUID FK): Customer who created prealert.
- package_id (UUID FK, optional): Linked package after arrival.
- description (TEXT): Customer's package description.
- weight (NUMERIC): Package weight (lbs or kg).
- tracking_number (TEXT): Carrier tracking identifier.

- cost (NUMERIC): Declared value or cost estimate.
- invoice_file_url (TEXT): URL to uploaded invoice document.
- filename (TEXT): Original filename of uploaded document.
- created_at (TIMESTAMPTZ): When prealert was submitted.

packages

- id (UUID PK): Unique package identifier.
- company id (UUID FK): Tenant reference.
- customer_id (UUID FK): Owner of the package.
- description (TEXT): Internal description.
- weight (NUMERIC): Actual weight.
- tracking_number (TEXT): Carrier tracking info.
- status (TEXT): Current state (awaiting, in_transit, delivered).
- customs_cost (NUMERIC): Customs duties if any.
- invoice_id (UUID FK, optional): Linked invoice.
- tags (TEXT[]): Package categories (e.g., fragile, oversize).
- source (ENUM 'manual', 'magaya'): Origin of the package data.
- magaya_shipment_id (TEXT): Identifier from Magaya system.
- created_at (TIMESTAMPTZ): When package was entered into system.
 ** (TIMESTAMPTZ): When package was entered into system.

invoices

- id (UUID PK): Invoice record identifier.
- company_id (UUID FK): Tenant reference.
- customer_id (UUID FK): Billed customer.
- status (TEXT): Invoice status (pending, paid, overdue).
- invoice_number (TEXT): Human-friendly invoice code.
- subtotal (NUMERIC): Sum of line items before tax.
- tax_amount (NUMERIC): Applied tax.
- total_amount (NUMERIC): Grand total.
- notes (TEXT): Optional comments.
- items (JSONB): Array of line-item objects ({description, amount}).
- created_at, updated_at (TIMESTAMPTZ): Timestamps.

payments

- id (UUID PK): Payment identifier.
- company_id (UUID FK): Tenant reference.
- invoice_id (UUID FK): Invoice being paid.
- amount_paid (NUMERIC): Amount recorded.
- payment_date (TIMESTAMPTZ): When payment occurred.
- payment_method (TEXT): Method (credit_card, bank_transfer).
- status (TEXT): completed, failed, pending.
- transaction_ref (TEXT): External gateway reference.
- created_at, updated_at (TIMESTAMPTZ): Audit timestamps.

fees

- id (UUID PK): Fee definition ID.
- company_id (UUID FK): Tenant reference.
- name (TEXT): Fee label (e.g., "Oversize Surcharge").
- code (TEXT): Unique fee code.
- fee_type (TEXT): Category (tax, service, customs).
- calculation_method (ENUM): Calculation strategy (flat, percent, per_weight, delayed, tiered, volume).
- amount (NUMERIC): Base rate or percentage.
- currency (TEXT): Currency code (default USD).
- applies_to (TEXT[]): Tags determining applicability.
- description (TEXT): Detailed explanation.
- enabled (BOOLEAN): Active/inactive flag.
- created_at, updated_at (TIMESTAMPTZ): Timestamps.

package_fees

• id (`UUID PK...

10. Package Data Integration with Magaya

To streamline package data ingestion and minimize manual entry, SparrowX integrates with Magaya's Open API for automated synchronization of warehouse shipment information.

Overview

 Magaya's XML-based Web Service API enables retrieval of shipment details, tracking updates, and invoice data directly from the warehouse system.

Integration Approach

- API Communication: Scheduled jobs poll Magaya endpoints for new or updated shipments, importing fields such as magaya_shipment_id, tracking_number, weight, and status.
- Data Mapping: Magaya data structures are mapped to SparrowX's packages schema, populating fields like description, weight, status, and customs_cost.
- Scheduled Synchronization: A configurable cron schedule ensures package data is refreshed (e.g., every 15 minutes), with logs for audit and error tracking.
- Error Handling: Failures (e.g., network issues, schema mismatches) are captured in application logs and surfaced via the Super Admin System Logs page.

Database Schema Adjustments

- New Fields on packages:
 - o source (ENUM 'manual', 'magaya'): Indicates data origin.
 - o magaya_shipment_id (TEXT): Unique identifier from Magaya.
- Indexing: Add an index on magaya_shipment_id for efficient upserts and lookups.

User Interface Enhancements

- Data Source Indicator: In the Package List and Package Details views, display a badge (Imported from Magaya) when source = 'magaya'.
- Manual Override: Maintain "Add Package" and "Edit" buttons for manual entry or correction, ensuring flexibility when automated data is incomplete.

By incorporating Magaya integration, SparrowX achieves real-time accuracy of package records while retaining manual controls for exceptional cases.

11. UI Design: Admin Dashboards (L1 & L2)

This section describes the frontend design for both Admin L1 and Admin L2 dashboards, detailing components, layout conventions, and feature access.

11.1 General Layout & Conventions

- Responsive Layout: Uses a two-pane layout: a collapsible Sidebar on the left and a scrollable Main Content area on the right. On smaller screens, the sidebar collapses into a hamburger menu.
- Header Bar: Persistent across all admin pages, containing:
 - Company logo (from company_assets)
 - o Page title

- Notification icon with badge for new alerts
- User avatar dropdown (Profile, Settings, Logout)
- Theming: Follows ShadCN design tokens; primary and accent colors pulled from tenant branding. Components adhere to consistent spacing (p-4, m-4), typography (text-lg for headings, text-base for body), and rounded corners (rounded-lg).
- NavigationActive State: Active menu items in the sidebar use bold text and a left border accent.
- Data Fetching Indicators: Use a Skeleton or Spinner for tables and cards while loading.

11.2 Sidebar Menu Items

- Dashboard (L1 & L2)
- Customers (L1 & L2)
- Prealerts (L1 & L2)
- Packages (L1 & L2)
- Invoices (L1 & L2)
- Payments (L1 & L2)
- Reports (L1 & L2)
- Fees (L2 only)
- Employees (L2 only)
- Company Settings (L2 only)

11.3 Dashboard Overview Page

Components:

- Stat Cards: Horizontal cards showing key metrics (Total Packages, Pending Prealerts,
 Outstanding Invoices, Revenue This Month). Each card uses an icon, metric value, and
 small sparkline.
- Recent Activity Feed: Vertical list component showing latest actions (e.g., "Prealert #123 approved by Alice", "Invoice #456 paid"). Uses List and Badge components for status.
- Alerts Banner: Dismissible alert at top for system-wide messages (e.g., integration errors).

11.4 Data Tables & Forms

Data Table Component:

- Columns: sortable and filterable headers, inline search box.
- Pagination controls at bottom.
- Action column with Menu (three-dot) containing row-specific actions.
- Implemented via DataTable, with props for columns, data, loading state.

Form Component:

- Use Form, FormField, FormItem, Input, Select, Textarea, Switch from ShadCN/ui.
- Validation UI: inline error messages beneath fields.
- Submit button with loading state and disabled until form is valid.

11.5 Feature Pages

11.5.1 Customers

- Table View: List of customers with columns (Name, Email, TRN, Phone, Status, Actions).
- Customer Details Drawer: Side panel opens on row click, showing profile info and edit button.
- Edit Customer Modal: Form prefilled with customer data.

11.5.2 Prealerts

- Table View: Columns (ID, Customer, Tracking, Weight, Status, Submitted At, Actions).
- Approval Workflow: Row action Approve or Reject triggers a confirmation dialog and updates status.

11.5.3 Packages

- Table View: Columns (ID, Tracking, Source, Status, Weight, Arrival Date, Actions).
- Details Page: Tabs (Overview, Fees, Invoices, Tracking History). Each tab uses a Card to display related data.
- Manual Entry: Add Package button opens modal form for manual entry.

11.5.4 Invoices & Payments

- Invoices Table: Columns (Invoice #, Customer, Amount, Status, Created At, Actions).
- Generate Invoice Modal (L1 & L2): Dropdown to select packages, auto-calculate totals, fee line items displayed in Table.
- Payments Page: List of payments with filter by date/customer.

11.5.5 Reports

- Report Builder: Select date range, metrics, and grouping. Uses DatePicker, Select, and a Button to run report.
- Chart Display: Use Recharts line/bar charts embedded in Cards.

11.5.6 Fees Management (L2)

- Fees Table: Columns (Name, Type, Calculation, Amount, Tags, Status, Actions).
- Fee Form Drawer: Sidebar drawer for create/edit, reusing form components.
- Bulk Operations: Checkbox select multiple fees to enable/disable.

11.5.7 Employee Management (L2)

- Employees Table: Columns (Name, Email, Role, Status, Last Login, Actions).
- Invite Employee Modal: Form to add new employee.
- Role Assignment: Inline dropdown in table to change role.

11.5.8 Company Settings (L2)

- Settings Tabs: Branding, Preferences, Magaya Integration.
- Branding Tab: Drag-and-drop file upload for logo, banner; preview thumbnails.
- Preferences Tab: Toggle switches for feature flags, exchange-rate input.
- Magaya Integration Tab: Display connection status, button to test API connection, scheduling control for sync interval.

11.6 Accessibility & Best Practices

- Keyboard Navigation: Ensure all interactive elements reachable via TAB.
- ARIA Labels: Provide aria-label on icons and buttons.
- Color Contrast: Adhere to WCAG AA for text and UI elements.
- Responsive Tables: Collapse columns or use horizontal scroll on small screens.

11.7 Reusable Component Library

- Button: Variants (primary, secondary, danger), sizes.
- Input/Select/Textarea: Standardized spacing and error state styling.
- Modal/Drawer: Title, close icon, footer actions.
- Table/DataGrid: Unified props interface for pagination, sorting.
- Card: CardTitle, CardContent, CardFooter helpers.

This detailed UI blueprint will guide the Next.js + ShadCN implementation, ensuring consistency, accessibility, and alignment with backend capabilities.