

Database Justification Document

1. Introduction

This document provides a justification for the Firebase Firestore database used in the CLIP Crop & Disease Detection project. The database is essential for managing user authentication, chat interactions, and image analysis results efficiently.

2. Business/Project Need

The CLIP Crop & Disease Detection system allows users to upload images of crops for AI-based analysis. Users can interact with the system through chat sessions, where past conversations need to be stored and retrieved efficiently. A structured database is required to:

- Store user accounts and authentication details.
- Maintain chat histories for personalized interactions.
- Track image analysis results over time.
- Ensure scalability and security for multiple users.

3. Scope and Objectives

Scope:

- Manage authenticated users and their associated data.
- Store and retrieve user-specific chat sessions.
- Provide a seamless chat history experience similar to ChatGPT.

Objectives:

- Implement a NoSQL document-based database for efficient data retrieval.
- Support real-time data updates for chat sessions.
- Ensure security through role-based access control.

4. Database Structure Overview

The Firestore database follows a hierarchical NoSQL structure:

Collections and Documents:

1. users (Collection)

○ user_id (Document ID)

- name (String)
- email (String)
- created_at (Timestamp)
- chats (Subcollection)
 - chat_id (Document ID)
 - title (String)
 - created_at (Timestamp)
 - last_updated (Timestamp)
 - messages (Array of Maps)
 - Each message contains:
 - content (String)
 - role (String: "user" or "assistant")

5. Technical Justification

Why Firestore?

- **Scalability:** Firestore automatically scales to handle a growing number of users and chat sessions.
- **Real-time Updates:** Chat history and AI interactions require real-time synchronization.
- **NoSQL Flexibility:** The document-based model allows dynamic and nested data structures.
- **Integration with Firebase Authentication:** Ensures seamless user authentication and authorization.
- **Managed Infrastructure:** Google Firebase handles hosting, indexing, and replication.

6. Data Security and Compliance

- **Authentication:** Uses Firebase Authentication (Google OAuth) for secure user sign-in.
- **Role-Based Access Control:** Ensures users can only access their own data.
- **Encryption:** Data is encrypted in transit and at rest.
- **Backup Strategy:** Firestore provides automated backups to prevent data loss.

7. Implementation Plan

Phase 1: Database Design & Setup

- Define Firestore collections and document structures.
- Configure Firebase Authentication.

Phase 2: Integration with Application

- Implement API calls to fetch and store user chats.
- Enable real-time updates for chat interactions.
- Display all user chat session titles in a “chat history” section for easy access

Phase 3: Optimization & Testing

- Optimize Firestore queries for performance.
- Conduct security audits and load testing.

8. Cost and Resource Estimation

- **Firestore Free Tier:** Covers small-scale operations.
- **Scaling Costs:** Pay-as-you-go pricing for document reads, writes, and storage.
- **Personnel:** Developers for implementation and maintenance.

9. Expected Outcomes and Benefits

- **Efficient User Management:** Secure authentication and seamless user experience.
- **Real-Time Chat Retrieval:** Enhances user engagement.
- **Scalable Solution:** Handles an increasing number of users without performance degradation.
- **Data Integrity & Security:** Ensures compliance with best practices.

10. Conclusion

The Firebase Firestore database is a well-suited solution for managing users and chat sessions within the CLIP Crop & Disease Detection project. Its scalability, security, and real-time capabilities make it an optimal choice for delivering a responsive and interactive user experience.