



# PROJECT REPORT

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# APP 2000

APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT FOR WEB

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# Step 1 Team Formation and Project Topic Selection

## 1.1 Name and email of the group members.

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## 1.2 Project topic and brief description.

Our chosen project topic is the Task management system.

“This project aims to develop a task management tool where users can create projects and tasks, assign them to team members, set deadlines, and track progress. The tool will support collaboration by allowing users to comment on tasks and mark tasks as completed. The system will also feature a dashboard with a visual representation of task statuses. It will allow for role-based access, with different views for project managers and team members.”

In our version of the system, you can assign tasks to others in a group or individual and they will receive annoying notifications until they complete the task. The notices can be set to increase frequency and disturbance until the person completes the tasks. This can be done through different notification types with increasing annoyance.

### 1.3 Preliminary list of main features.

Create groups

Create tasks

Assign tasks to single person or groups

Set deadlines

Track progress

Annoying notifications

# Step 2 Project Scope

**Team: Group 8**

Mia: Project manager

Kristian: Frontend

Kenneth: Frontend

Lucas: Backend

Jonas: Backend

Equal responsibility and contributions across the application for the finished product.

## 2.1 Project title and vision statement.

Project title: Nag

Vision: Hold users accountable for completing tasks. Combining task tracking tools with escalating notifications.

## 2.2 Main problem or need the application will addresses.

Do you live with someone who's procrastinating simple tasks despite wasting lots of time endlessly scrolling apps? Try Nag! This combines the want to use the phone and real-life application of using the phone as a productivity tool rather than for mindless entertainment.

The aim of the project is to address the issue that people don't do the tasks that they have agreed to do. When assigned a task the user will receive notifications escalating in obnoxiousness until the task is completed.

## 2.3 Benefits of the solution for the end users and key features that will achieve this.

The solution benefits those who don't want to be a nag. Many find it difficult to tell people when they are annoyed with the lack of contribution to performing a task. The system will increase accountability through active reminders that the need to perform a

task is persistent. Gentle nudges will escalate to full “howlers” (Harry Potter) if the task is not completed in time. It will also be easier for a group with shared tasks (such as dorms) to monitor if the tasks are done. Despite the nature of the app as a “whip instead of carrot” one might expect people to antagonize it, but we believe people will grow to like it over time after getting into having utilized the *cue-routine-reward* mechanisms (Johannes et al., 2019; Dale et al., 2020) providing a focus shift from instant gratification from the phone – to scur away from privacy disrespect and advertising spam and to utilize it for good in one own’s life.

## 2.4 Design patterns, technologies, and potential pitfalls.

The usefulness of being designed as a React app is that it is platform independent and can be run through web browsers, circumventing the walled garden of proprietary app stores and it can still be “installed” on the phone and put in the app drawer and give push notifications while not having to have the browser open. The pitfall of the app is that the users need to have a willingness to not just override the whole point of the app by disabling the notifications globally, or that “Do-not-disturb”-mode would kill much of the point. There are also times when people attend lectures, work, and then there’s sleep, so there are also legitimate reasons as to why one would like to set up DND-times.

## 2.5 Unique requirements specific to the functionality or user experience.

- Need to set up for recurring tasks
- Need for the other participants to validate that the task is done rather than not doing the task and still mark it as checked, but for validation time limit the obnoxiousness of notifications(?)
- UX: system/dark/light mode, font size
- No big data needed, possible to P2P?
- FUDS (AsbjørnSEN & Maasø, 2015) (Fritid uten dårlig samvittighet (Spare time without bad consciousness)) For the reward except for joy of having no tasks left, one could earn up “points” to claim a set time where one is “immune” to being nagged

## 2.6 A list of anticipated features and tools/technologies.

### Task assignment tracking

This feature will allow member to assign tasks to other members and track their progress. Functions will be creating tasks, assign tasks, set due date, see status and increase nag mode.

### Notifications

Notifications is a feature used to nag members with reminders to complete a task. If the member is slow, you can nag and annoy them until the task is done. The notifications can be in the application and email for this project, since we are making an application for web, not for mobile. (*Kristian's nitpicking notes: If you allow push notifications from your mobile browser you would get mobile global push notifications like normal. React is "mobile first".*)

### Group tasks

It will be possible to have a group for collaboration in tasks like a student “kollektiv” with shared and rotating tasks. Here you can assign regular tasks and receive points if you are fast. So, the members of the group can be ranked to. A family can also be a group and assign chores and keep track of allowances. Functions will be to assign group tasks, shared task views and group-based notifications.

### Frontend: JavaScript, React

For the user interface we will use JavaScript and React. We will try to create components and manage state efficiently for a seamless user experience.

### Backend: Java

The backend programming language is Java and will handle the server-side logic, data processing, and the communication with the database.

### Database: PostgreSQL

The database stores task data, room data, notification data and user information.

PostgreSQL allows for precise management of the database relations. PostgreSQL

guarantees ACID compliance and consistent indexing, which ensures integrity and efficiency in the application.

## 2.7 Any foreseeable risks and initial plans for addressing them.

The biggest risk for the group is the amount of other school projects and work. The time is limited, and we need to be effective to achieve the result we want. The members need to balance university, exams, work and life to find enough time to dedicate to the project. To address this risk, we have a regular meeting/workday on Tuesdays. So, we meet each Tuesday before class to plan the work week and update on the progress.

Risks: Users might find the notifications annoying, but that is the whole point. Just do what you are already supposed to do, and you won't get nagged.

The strategy for managing them is a clean user guide so the users understand how to set different notifications (persistency, frequency).

Risk: Potential misuse in creating excessive or unreasonable tasks.

Mitigation: Implement task creation guidelines and limits. Allow users to negotiate assigned tasks within the app. Kick votes? Small fines?

# Step 3 Design and Architecture planning

Team: Group 8

Mia: Project manager

Kristian: Frontend

Kenneth: Frontend

Lucas: Backend

Jonas: Backend

## 3.1 Wireframes/mock-ups of the main screens.

Design the main screens of your "Full Stack Flavors" application.

Use tools like Figma, Sketch, or even simple sketches to create wireframes.

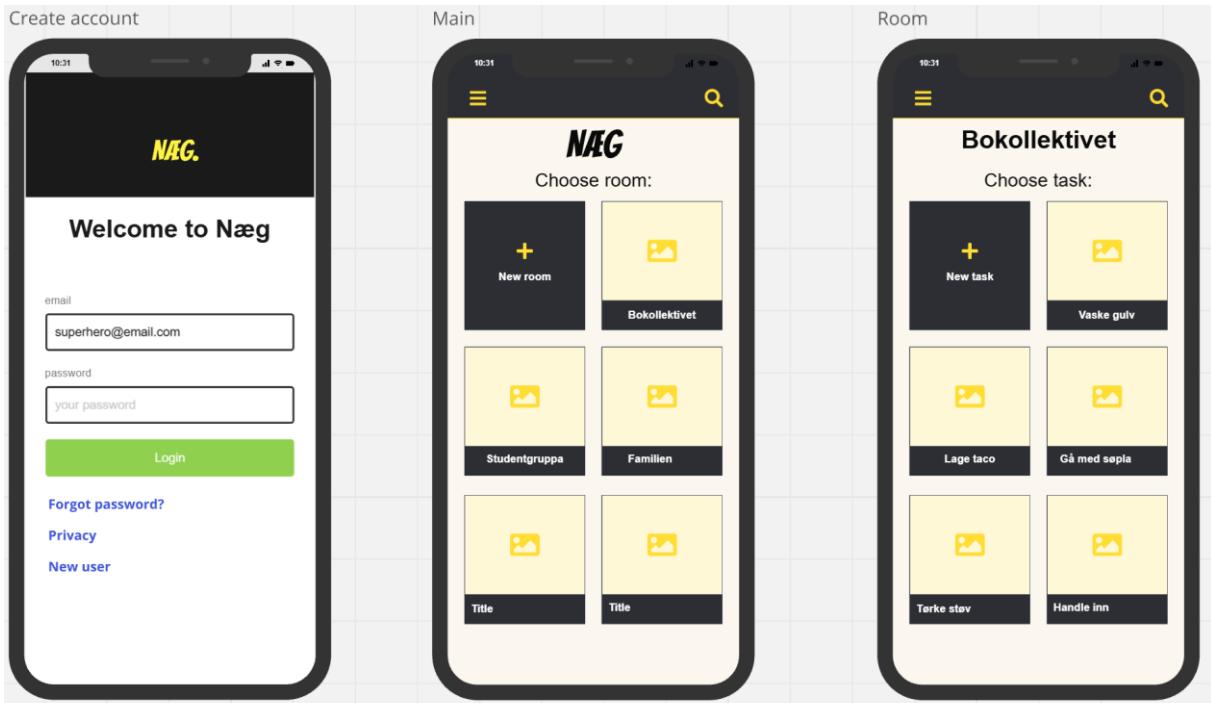
Make sure to get team input on the overall look and feel, as well as the user flow.

Aim to design a prototype that includes core functionality, showing how users will interact with the application.

The first table is the wireframe-ish prototype.

The second table is the high-fidelity mock-ups.

Table 1: Wireframe-ish



Task

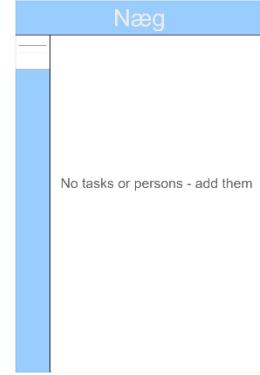
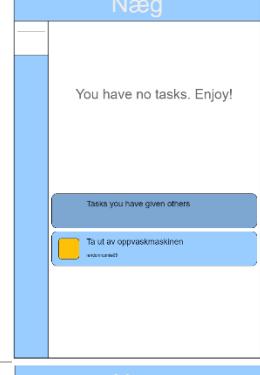


Notification



Picture	Description	Team input
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**Note: As React is “mobile first” the screens are shown in portrait mode**

	<p>What you see when the app is freshly installed.</p>	<p>Should have an “Add”-Button or an arrow to the FAB (Frequent Action Button).</p>
	<p>App in daily use. You see the tasks that have been delegated to you first, and then the tasks you have delegated to others.</p>	
	<p>The screen that is shown when you are done with all your tasks.</p>	
	<p>Screen to Add task. This is the main task for the app and the task the MUI FAB component would be used for</p>	

	<p>Screen to delegate the task to specific people.</p>	
	<p>Screen to let you set notification frequency (and intensity)</p>	
	<p>Option to set up tasks to repeat themselves automatically. Useful for repeating tasks done on</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>	<p>Screen to Add People (the only difference from Add Task is data fields)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>	<p>Screen to Add Room (the only difference from Add Task is data fields)</p>	
	<p>Burger menu (Side bar)  This is where the secondary actions of the app would be, using the functionality you will not use quite as often as Add Task, such as seeing statistics or adding debit/credit cards for paid punishments</p>	

<p><b>15:00</b></p> <p>4. november</p>	<p>Notification level 1 – A simple soundless push notification that a task has been assigned to you (slide to mark as read)</p>	
<p><b>16:00</b></p> <p>4. november</p>	<p>Notification level 2 – persistent notification that cannot be slid away</p>	
<p><b>17:00</b></p> <p>4. november</p>	<p>Notification level 3 – Push notification with standard system notification sound</p>	
<p><b>17:30</b></p> <p>4. november</p>	<p>Notification level 4 – Push notification with “painful frequencies” and sound</p>	

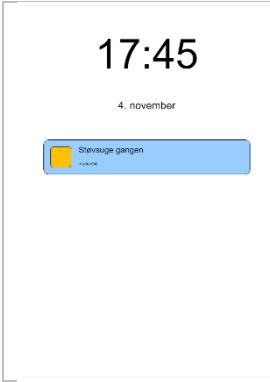
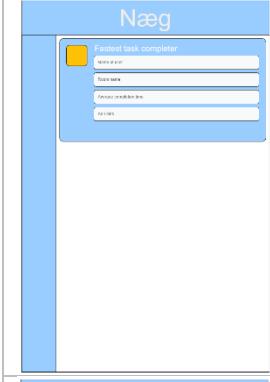
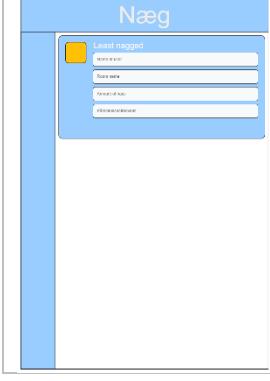
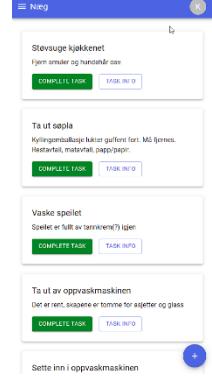
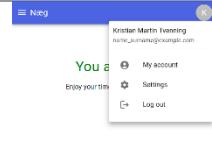
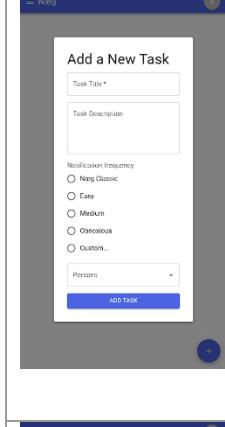
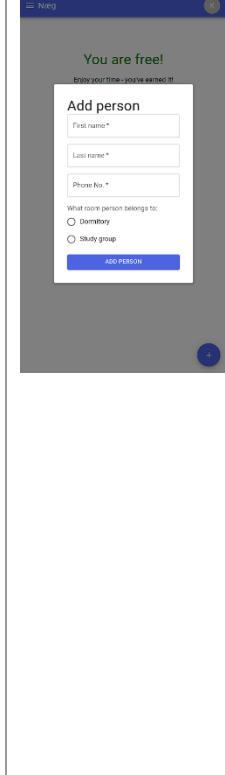
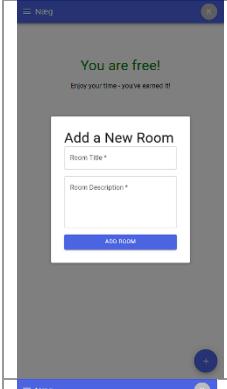
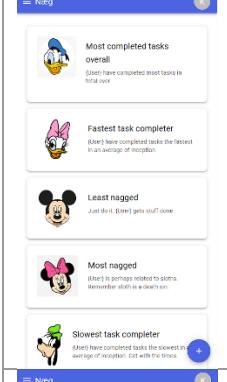
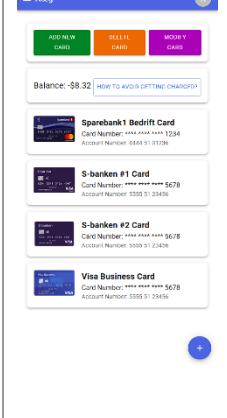
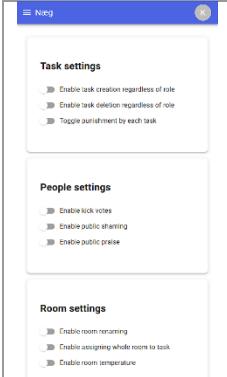
	<p>Notification level 5 – Push notification with painful frequencies on full volume and vibration pattern not at all in accordance with the sound output</p>	
	<p>Statistics – most tasks completed overall</p>	
	<p>Statistics – fastest task completer</p>	
	<p>Statistics: least nagged</p>	

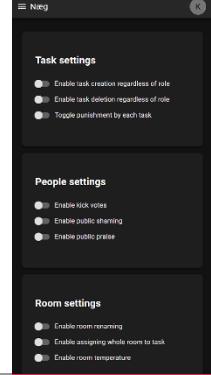
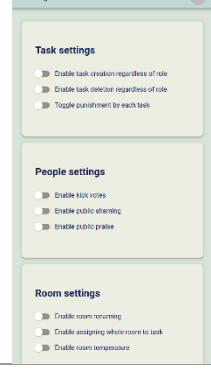
Table 2: High fidelity mockup as of 23<sup>rd</sup> of Jan, 2025 using the MUI component library

Picture	Description	Team input
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	<p>Landing page consisting of the tasks that you have been delegated.</p> <p>When you have done the task, you click the green button. If you want more info, you click the task info button.</p>	
	<p>The Popover in the Avatar element lets you log out from the app and have account overview.</p>	<p>Legge til “Add new profile” og/eller “Log in with new account”?</p>
	<p>When you have done everything, you are greeted with a message.</p>	<p>Forslag: Nye “Freedom-quotes” blir generert hver dag fra f.eks <a href="https://www.brainyquote.com/topics/freedom-quotes">https://www.brainyquote.com/topics/freedom-quotes</a></p>
	<p>The frequent action button (FAB) lets phone users add tasks from the thumb (React is mobile first, and Add Task is considered a frequent action).</p>	

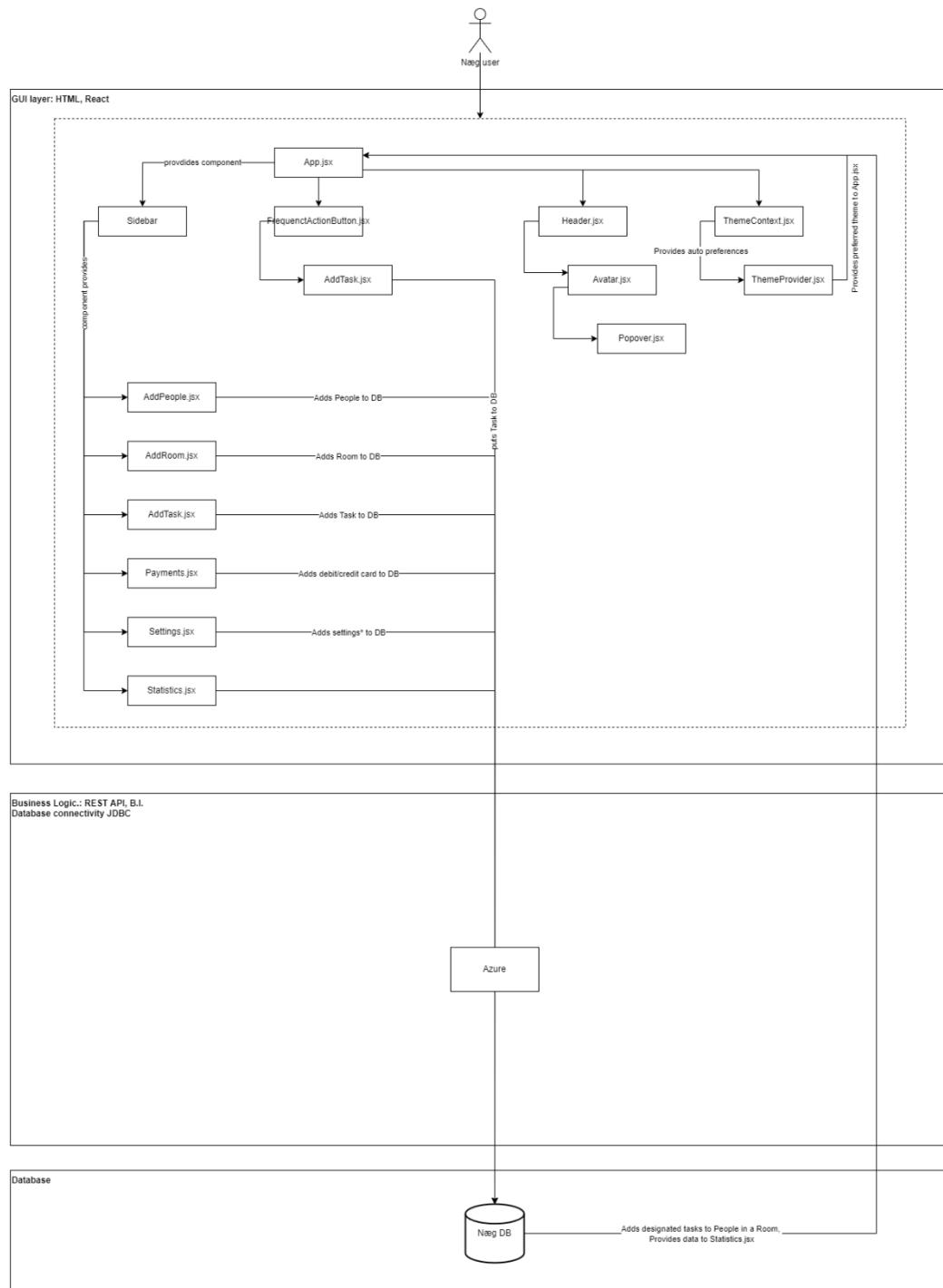
	<p>The sidebar lets users access options that is considered not to be used that often such as “Add room” or “Add people”.</p>	
	<p>The Add Task modal. This is the action that is used the most (Available from FAB, accessible with thumb). Note that everything but Task Title is optional.</p>	<p>Add close-cross upper right?</p>
	<p>The Add Person modal. Note that you can add person to formerly created rooms such as if you have a room named Dorm and a cohabitant is moving out whilst you live there, you simply delete the former resident and add the new one instead of creating a new room.</p>	

	<p>The Add Room modal.</p>	
	<p>Statistics page.</p>	<p><i>Note: this is put on ice.</i></p>
	<p>Payment page. This lets users add motivation and punishment for completing and delaying tasks by incorporating money deposits that gets distributed.</p>	<p>Forslag: For å ivareta personvern/kortopplysninger, kunne det vært en metode for å opprette "monopol-penger-pott", så kan heller brukerne innad bli enig om hvordan betaling skal foregå. Evt "klistremerke" belønningssystem.</p> <p><i>Note: this is put on ice.</i></p>
	<p>Settings page in light mode</p>	<p>Egen "color blind-mode"? Accessibility...</p>

	Settings page in dark mode.	
	Settings page with the Pacific Punch theme.	
	Settings page with the Arctic Atmosphere theme.	

## 3.2 The system architecture diagram.

Create a high-level diagram that outlines how each component will interact within the app.



## 3.4 User stories

User stories are simple descriptions of a feature from the user perspective. What the user needs or wants to do and why.

### Task management

1. As a user, I want to create tasks with description, due date and level of urgency so I can delegate the task to the user that will perform them
2. As a user, I want to assign the task to another user, so they get the responsibility.
3. As a user, I want to track the progress of the task, so I can nag the user to completion
4. As a user, I want to edit or delete the task so I can make changes and edit the tasks I create.
5. As a user, I wish to nag another user until they complete their task, so the task will be executed in time.

### Group tasks

6. As a user, I want to be able to create a group of members to share regular tasks and rotating responsibilities, so we can collaborate in the task management.
7. As a user, I want to view all the tasks assigned to my group, so we have an overview of the group's activities.
8. As a user, I want to be able to comment and rate a task during and after completion, so the group can communicate within the task group.
9. As a user, I want to be able to attach images of the task before and after completion, as a sort of evidence.
10. As a user, I want to be able to receive points for a job well done.
11. As a user, I want the group to be ranged after points of their performance.

### Notifications

12. As a user, I want to be notified when a task is assigned to me, so I can get to work a complete the task
13. As a user, I want to configure my notification preferences to what works for me

14. As a user, I want to be able to increase the level of nagging to a member who is slow on completing a task

#### User features

15. As a user, I want secure log to protect my data

16. As a user, I want a personalized dashboard that I can view my tasks, and the tasks I have given to others.

17. As a user I want the list of tasks I must complete to be in the order I need to complete them, maybe a calendar

### 3.5 Milestones for the user stories

#### **Milestone 1: Basic task management**

Step 3 design and architecture planning

User stories: 1,2,3,4,5

Timeline: last week of January

Goal: Implement task creation, assignment of tasks, filtering and sorting of tasks

#### **Milestone 2: Group tasks**

User stories: 6-11

Timeline: end of January (

Goal: Develop group assignment functionality with shared views, comments and file attachments.

#### **Milestone 3: Notifications**

User stories: 12-14

Timeline: February

Goal: Set up a system for nagging notifications with customizable preferences and triggers for task updates and reminders.

#### **Milestone 4: Dashboard and calendar view**

User stories: 15-17

Timeline: March

Goal: create a dashboard and calendar for the user

#### **Milestone 5: Testing and deployment**

Timeline: April

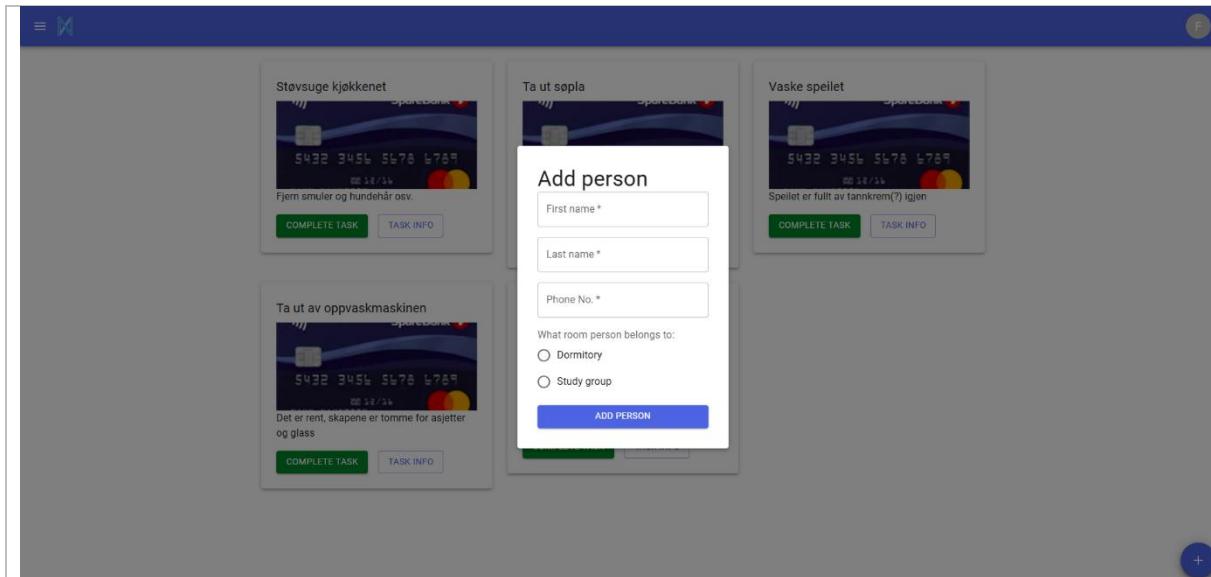
Goal: deployment on azure and testing to ensure no bugs and secure system.

# Step 4 Front-End progress report

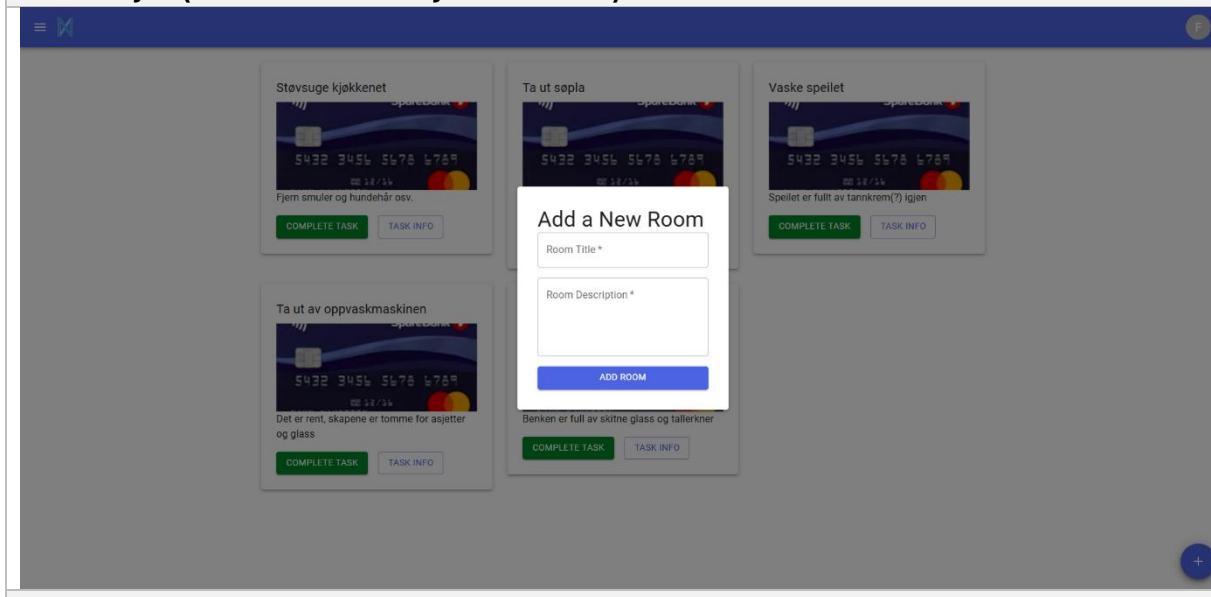
## 4.1 Screenshots of key pages and components.

The image displays three screenshots of the Næg app interface, arranged vertically. Each screenshot shows a blue header bar with a menu icon, a search icon, and a user profile icon. A circular button with a plus sign is located in the bottom right corner of each screen.

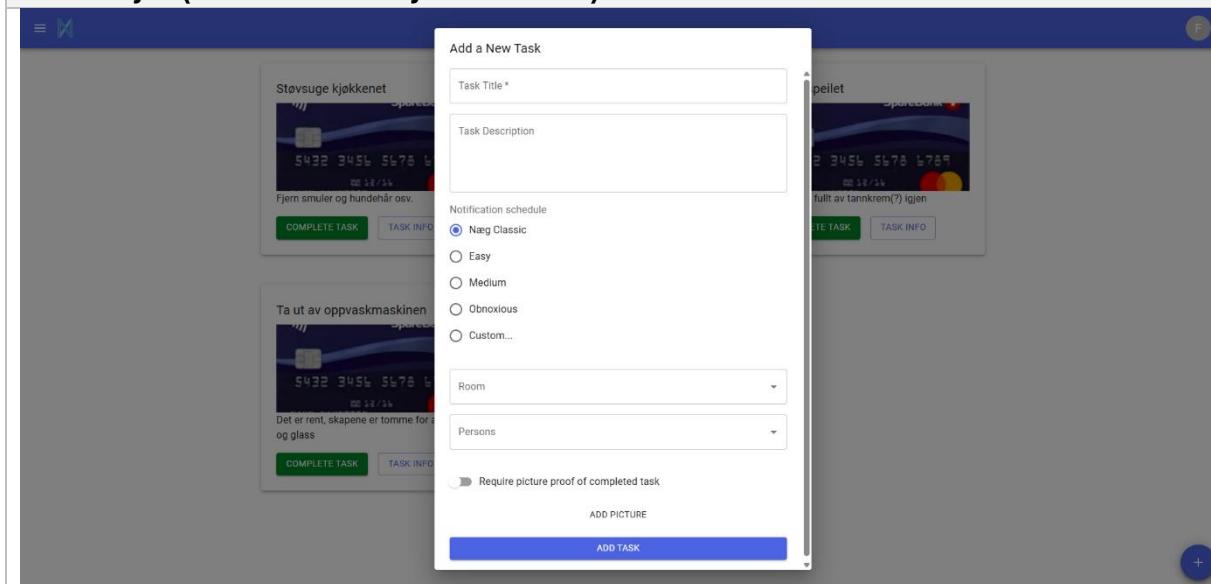
- Home Screen:** The title "Næg - register today" is displayed above a subtext "Join the like five people who uses this app". Below this is a large blue stylized 'Næg' logo. At the bottom are two buttons: "REGISTER" (white text on a light background) and "LOG IN" (white text on a dark blue background).
- Register.jsx:** The title "Register.jsx" is at the top. The main content is a form titled "Create a new Næg account" with fields for First Name, Last Name, E-mail address, Phone No., and Password. A "SIGN UP" button is at the bottom of the form.
- Login.jsx:** The title "Login.jsx" is at the top. It features a large blue "Næg" logo at the top center. Below it is a "LOG IN" button.



**Header.jsx (with AddPerson.jsx as Modal)**



**Header.jsx (with AddRoom.jsx as Modal)**



## Header.jsx (with AddTask.jsx as Modal)

The screenshot shows a header bar with a blue background and white text. On the right side of the header, there is a user profile section with a placeholder for 'Fornavn Etternavn' and an email address 'name\_surname@example.com'. Below this, there are three options: 'My account', 'Settings', and 'Log out'. A red arrow points from the 'Log out' button towards the bottom of the page.

Below the header, there is a grid of task cards. Each card has a small image of a credit card at the top. The tasks listed are:

- Støvsuge kjøkkenet
- Ta ut søpla
- Vaske speilet
- Ta ut av oppvaskmaskinen
- Sette inn i oppvaskmaskinen

Each task card includes a green 'COMPLETE TASK' button and a grey 'TASK INFO' button.

## AvatarPopover.jsx

The screenshot shows a list titled 'My persons' under the 'AvatarPopover.jsx' heading. It displays five entries, each with a small profile picture and the person's name and room information. The entries are:

- Ingrid Hansen  
Rooms: Dormitory, School
- Magnus Lund  
Rooms: Dormitory, School
- Sofie Berg  
Rooms: Dormitory
- Simen Nygaard  
Rooms: Dormitory
- Emma Aas  
Rooms: Dormitory, School

A red arrow points from the top right corner of the list area towards the bottom right corner of the page.

## MyPeople.jsx

Dormitory  
Student dorm of Apalveien 111  
Members

Dorothy Jensen (Admin)  
Sam Olsen (Member)

Project group  
Group with assignments for the APP2000 course  
Members

Sam Olsen (Member)

Gym  
High-intensity Interval training running group.  
Members

No members yet

## MyRooms.jsx

Støvsuge kjøkkenet  
Fjern smuler og hundehår osv.

MARK AS DONE INFO

Ta ut sopla  
Kyllingemballasje lukter guffent fort. Må fjernes. Restavfall, matavfall, papp/papir.

MARK AS DONE INFO

Vask speilet  
Speilet er fullt av tannkrem(?) igjen

MARK AS DONE INFO

Ta ut av oppvaskmaskinen  
Det er rent, skapene er tomme for asjetter og glass

MARK AS DONE INFO

Sette inn i oppvaskmaskinen  
Benken er full av skitne glass og tallerkner

MARK AS DONE INFO

## MyTasks.jsx

ADD NEW CARD DELETE CARD MODIFY CARD

Balance: -\$8.32 HOW TO AVOID GETTING CHARGED?

Sparebank1 Bedrift Card  
Card Number: \*\*\*\* \* 1234  
Account Number: 4444 51 0123

S-banken #1 Card  
Card Number: \*\*\*\* \* 5678  
Account Number: 5555 51 2345

S-banken #2 Card  
Card Number: \*\*\*\* \* 5678  
Account Number: 5555 51 2345

Visa Business Card  
Card Number: \*\*\*\* \* 5678  
Account Number: 5555 51 2345

## **Payments.jsx (put on ice)**

Task settings

- Make image proofs of completed tasks obligatory
- Prompt task assigner for validation of completed task
- Toggle punishment by each task

People settings

- Show full name
- Require photo of face
- Let room admin assign privileges to individual users

Room settings

- Enable support for several moderators
- Enable assigning whole room to task
- Enable room temperature

+

## **Settings.jsx**

Most completed tasks overall  
(User) have completed most tasks in total ever

Fastest task completer  
(User) have completed tasks the fastest in an average of inception

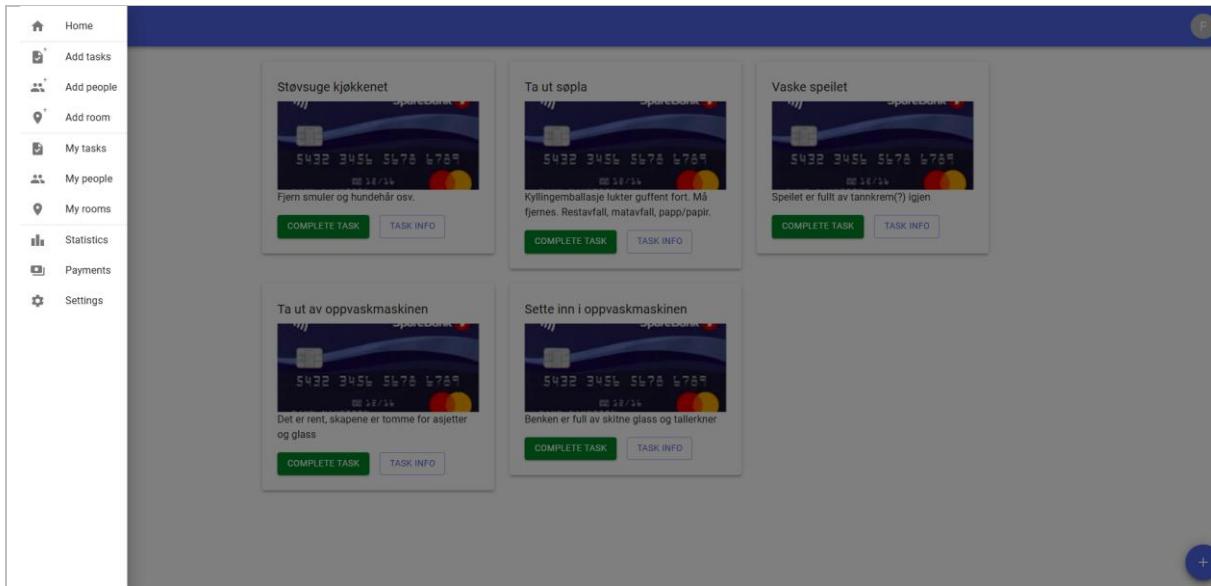
Least nagged  
Just do it. (User) gets stuff done.

Most nagged  
(User) is perhaps related to sloths. Remember sloth is a death sin.

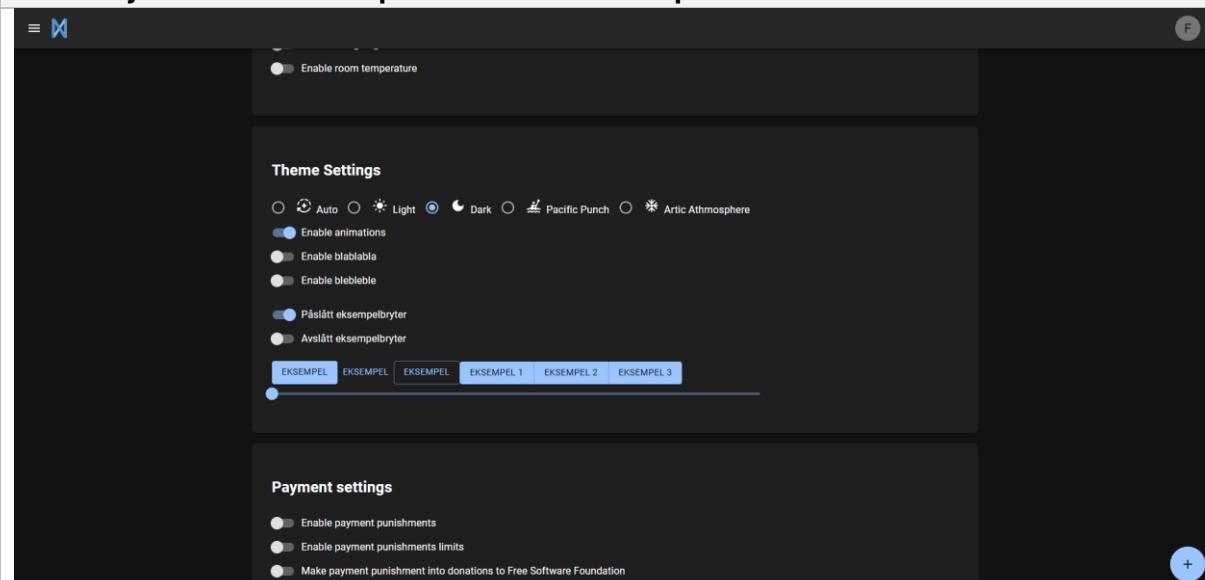
Slowest task completer  
(User) have completed tasks the slowest in an average of inception. Get with the times.

+

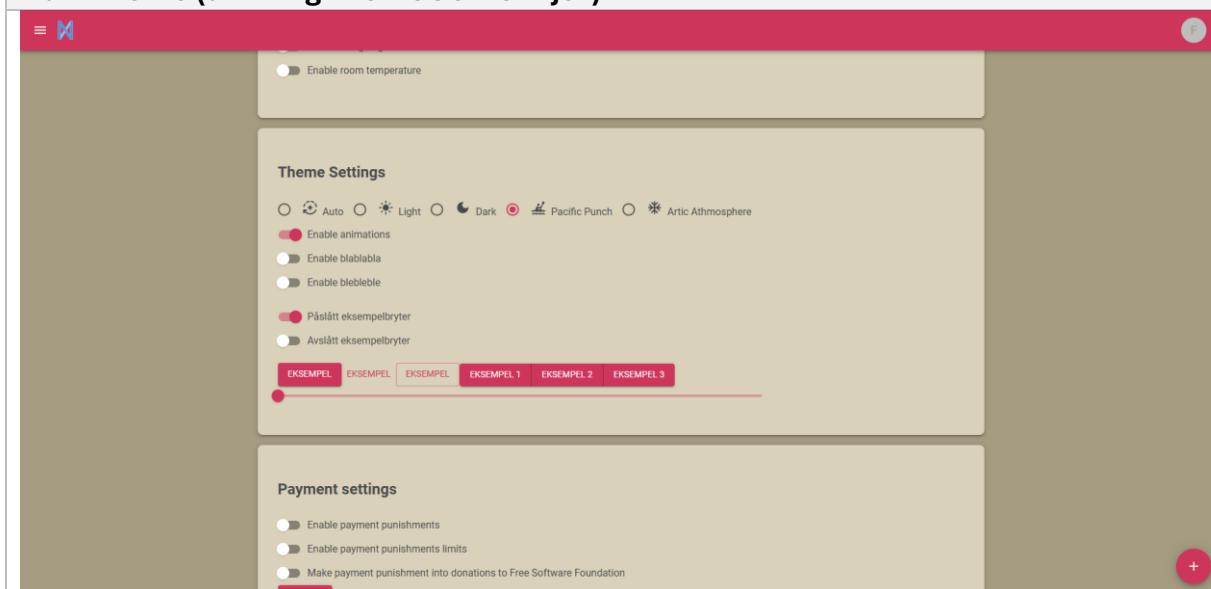
## **Statistics.jsx (put on ice)**



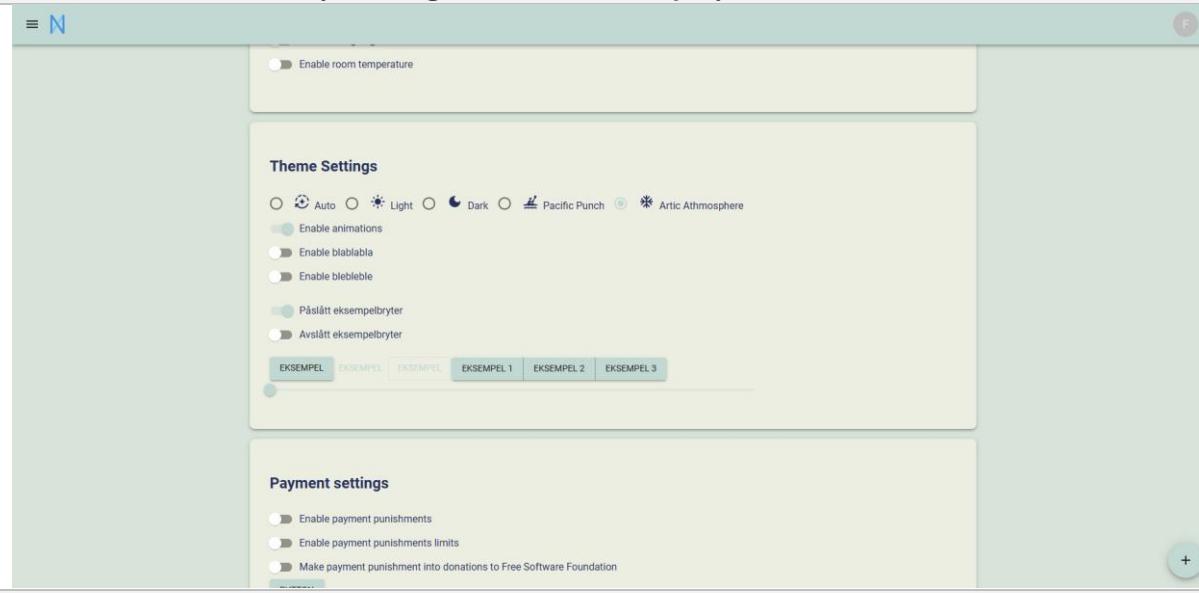
Header.jsx contains <Swipeable drawer> component “Sidebar”



Dark theme (utilizing ThemeContext.jsx)

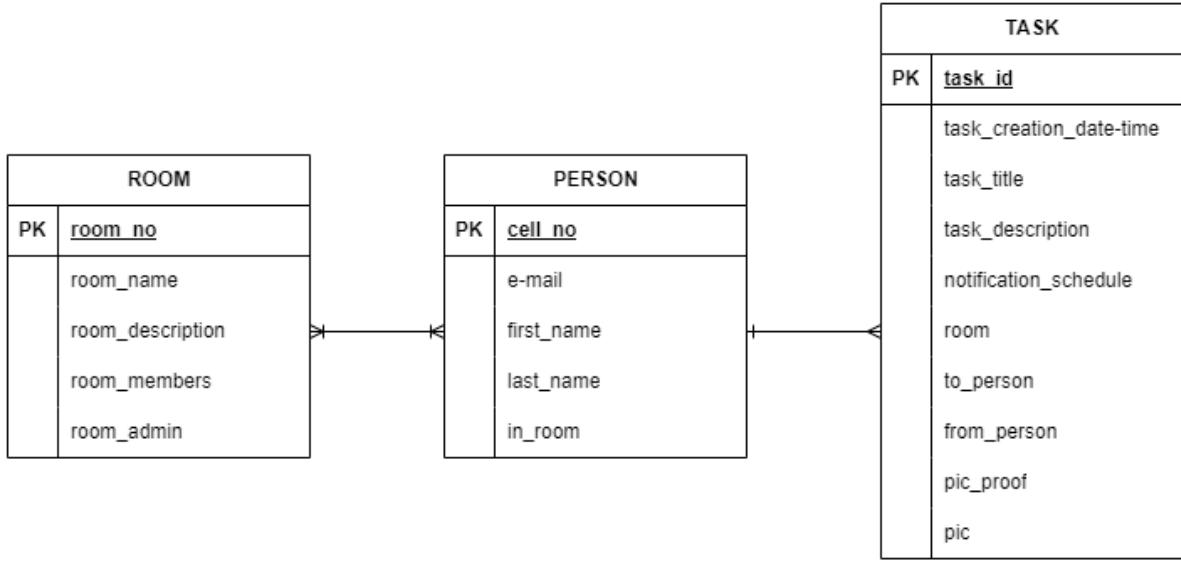


## Pacific Punch theme (utilizing ThemeProvider.jsx)

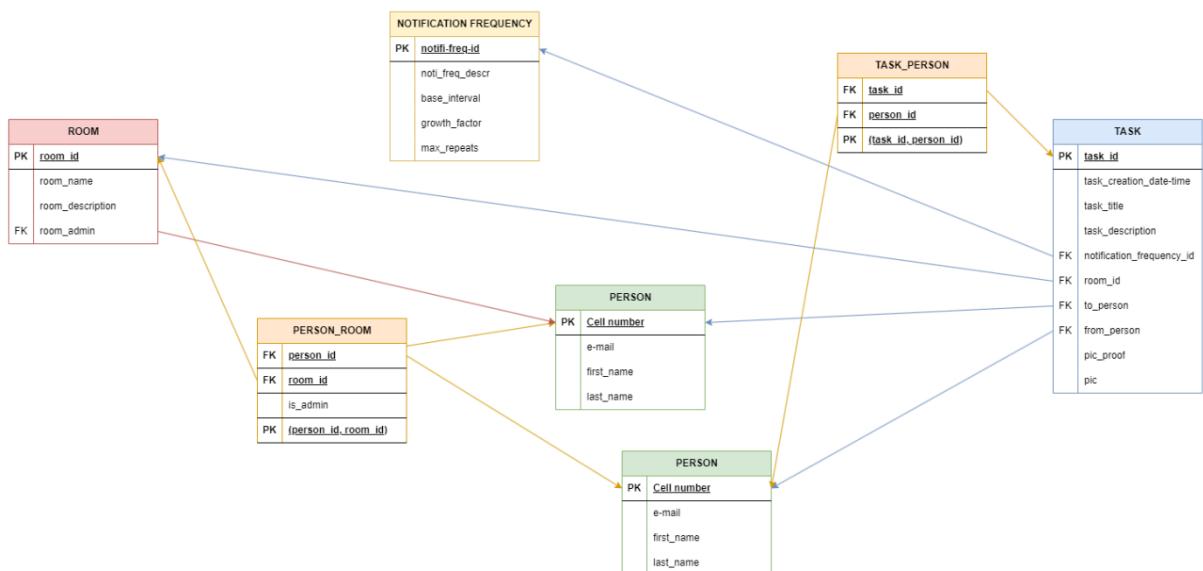


## Arctic Atmosphere theme (utilizing ThemeProvider.jsx)

## 4. 2 Database design and key entities



A room has persons in it. The persons can create tasks. A room can have at least one or several persons in it. A person belongs to at least one or several rooms. A person can create several tasks. A task is created by one person. **Note: this is a fan trap.** If a TASK is linked to both ROOM and PERSON but there is no direct ROOM-PERSON-TASK relationship enforced, it can create inconsistencies. For example, a task could be assigned to a person who is not actually a member of the given room, and it does not ensure *to\_person* or *from\_person* are valid members of the room. This is addressed with associative tables **TASK\_PERSON** and **PERSON\_ROOM**.



- A) The PERSON\_ROOM table establishes a many-to-many relationship between PERSON and ROOM. PERSON\_ROOM.*is\_admin* field ensures a clear distinction between room members and admins.
- B) Instead of directly linking TASK to a single *to\_person* and *from\_person*, TASK\_PERSON ensures a task can have multiple people assigned to it. Tasks are associated with people in a structured way rather than allowing direct assignments which could result in orphans.
- C) Each TASK still references a *room\_id* which ensures that a task belongs to a specific room. Because PERSON\_ROOM verifies a person's membership in a room, task assignments will be valid within the room's scope (so that you cannot add tasks to persons who do not exist in the room).

SQL code for the project

## 1. Person table

```
CREATE TABLE person(
    phone_no VARCHAR(15) PRIMARY KEY,
    first_name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
    last_name VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,
    mail VARCHAR(50),
    profile_picture BYTEA,
    date_of_birth DATE
);
```

Profile picture, mail address and date of birth should be optional for the user as there is no real use for the data. However, we chose to include the attributes for future use cases. VARCHAR for the user's phone number to include signs for country specification.

## 2. Room table

```
CREATE TABLE room(
    room_id SMALLINT PRIMARY KEY,
    room_name VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
    room_descr VARCHAR(70),
    room_admin VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,
    room_picture BYTEA,
    CONSTRAINT room_room_admin_fk FOREIGN KEY(room_admin) REFERENCES person(phone_no)
);
```

Room description and picture should be optional for the user. Attribute room\_admin is a foreign key that references a user's phone number from the person table.

### 3. Notification frequency table

```
CREATE TABLE noti_freq(
    noti_freq_id SMALLINT PRIMARY KEY,
    noti_freq_title TEXT NOT NULL,
    base_interval INTERVAL NOT NULL,
    growth_factor REAL NOT NULL,
    max_repeats SMALLINT NOT NULL
);
```

Table holds data for the different interval presets and should not be interacted with by the user other than read. Interval of notification is dictated by base interval and growth factor to be

able to both have a linear notification interval as well as exponential growth.

### 4. Task table

```
CREATE TABLE task(
    task_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    task_title VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    task_descr TEXT,
    due_date_time TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,
    noti_freq_id SMALLINT NOT NULL,
    creator VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,
    completed BOOLEAN NOT NULL,

    CONSTRAINT task_noti_freq_id_fk FOREIGN KEY(noti_freq_id) REFERENCES noti_freq(noti_freq_id),
    CONSTRAINT task_creator_fk FOREIGN KEY(creator) REFERENCES person(phone_no)
);
```

Task description should be optional for the user as the title could be descriptive enough.

Task creator is a foreign key referencing a user's phone number in the person table. INT data type for task\_id since the table holds data for every task, therefore we need to account for a larger number. "completed" attribute is for separating active tasks from completed tasks.

### 5. Room for person join table

```
CREATE TABLE room_for_person(
    room_id SMALLINT NOT NULL,
    person_id VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,
    score SMALLINT NOT NULL,

    PRIMARY KEY(room_id, person_id),

    CONSTRAINT room_for_person_room_id_fk FOREIGN KEY(room_id) REFERENCES room(room_id),
    CONSTRAINT room_for_person_person_id_fk FOREIGN KEY(person_id) REFERENCES person(phone_no)
);
```

"score" attribute is included to create a system where the user loses/gains score from completing or failing to complete tasks within the given time period. The composite

primary key (room\_id and person\_id) enables the possibility of one user being in multiple rooms()

## 6. Task for person join table

```
CREATE TABLE task_for_person(
    task_id INT NOT NULL,
    person_id VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY(task_id, person_id),
    CONSTRAINT task_for_person_task_id FOREIGN KEY(task_id) REFERENCES task(task_id),
    CONSTRAINT task_for_person_person_id FOREIGN KEY(person_id) REFERENCES person(phone_no)
);
```

The composite primary key (task\_id and person\_id) ensures that one task can be assigned to multiple people.

## 7. Notification frequency for task join table

```
CREATE TABLE noti_freq_for_task(
    task_id INT NOT NULL,
    noti_freq_id SMALLINT NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY(task_id, noti_freq_id),
    CONSTRAINT noti_freq_for_task_task_id_fk FOREIGN KEY(task_id) REFERENCES task(task_id),
    CONSTRAINT noti_freq_for_task_noti_freq_id_fk FOREIGN KEY(noti_freq_id) REFERENCES noti_freq(noti_freq_id)
);
```

## 4. 3 Components developed and their functionalities.

### **AddPeople.jsx**

This component lets you add people to a given room.

### **AddRoom.jsx**

This component lets you add a room. You can create rooms so you can divide tasks for e.g. “Campus group” and “Dormitory”.

### **AddTask.jsx**

This component lets you add a task. You add tasks and assign them to people or rooms.

### **AvatarPopover.jsx**

This is a Popover component that lets you log out, go to settings and see profile information.

### **FloatingActionButton.jsx**

This is a standard component using the design principles in MUI, letting the user having thumb access to the most frequently used actions. In Næg, that is “Add new task”.

### **Header.jsx**

This is the component that shows the Næg logo and lets you access the sidebar with the menu options and AvatarPopover.jsx.

### **Login.jsx**

This is the page you will see when you go to Næg or logs out from your session. It lets you log in, and it lets you register a new account by taking you to Register.jsx.

### **MyAccount.jsx**

MyAccount is the oversight of your account that lets you change fields like name, email, passwords, etc.

## **MyPeople.jsx**

MyPeople is a list of all the people in all the rooms you have anything to do with.

## **MyRooms.jsx**

MyRooms is a list of all the rooms you are a member in.

## **MyTasks.jsx**

MyTasks are a list of all the tasks that have been assigned to you.

## **Payments.jsx**

This is a page from when we considered implementing “pay punishment”. In addition to more and more frequent notification, one also can add debit cards that would exponentially charge the users not doing their tasks.

## **Register.jsx**

Let you register a new account.

## **Settings.jsx**

Let you set things the way you like it.

## **Statistics.jsx**

Shows users and their feats.

## **ThemeContext.jsx**

“Talks” with your system and sets the theme to auto, dark or light using your system settings.

## **ThemeProvider.jsx**

Overrides auto/dark/light and sets custom themes like Pacific Punch or Arctic Atmosphere.

#### 4.4 A list of any challenges or issues encountered.

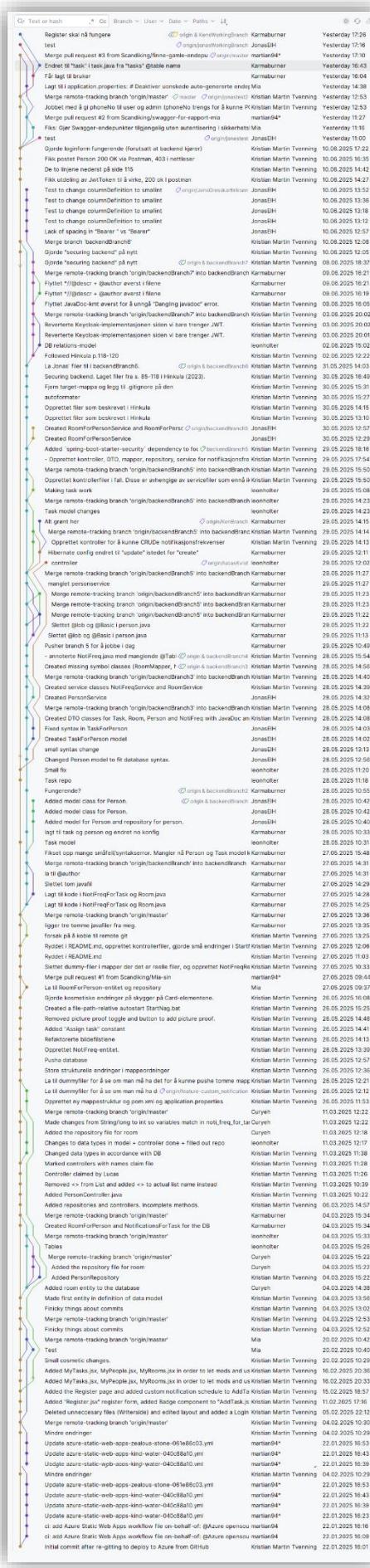
Getting the hang of Git, making sure everyone knows what Git is, what it is used for, and how to use it across team members

Using the terms “Git”, “GitHub”, “commit” and “push” somewhat interchangeably

Using GitHub in “best practices” like not merging to master branch “all time time”, which is unprotected, or uploading “personal trash” files like compiler.xml, class files, target folders...

And it is very frustrating pulling a repo from Github that is working on one computer, and not working on the next computer. When to merge, push, rebase, pull, shelf, stash, force push, and all the WORDS that doesn`t make any sense until we learn it the hard way. It is hard to fully know what to do in the correct order and who can do what, when etc. We have been confused, all of us.

Using GitHub in an organized team manner, because (see picture):



Time management, delegating tasks, concretize bigger tasks into subtasks, and assigning them to persons rather than “we should have” and let it linger.

Constantly reiterating the DB regarding use case prioritization.

Initial delegation of responsibility (frontend/backend) has proven tough to follow: all group members have mostly been working on solving the same issues as we are learning the framework for the project for the first time.

## 4.5 Link to the repository

<https://github.com/Scandiking/N-g>

# Step 5 Backend progress report

## 5.1 API documentation and endpoints

### 5.1.1 Person Management

Operations related to managing persons

The screenshot shows a list of API endpoints for Person Management. The endpoints are color-coded: blue for GET, orange for PUT, red for DELETE, light blue for GET, and green for POST. Each endpoint includes its method, URL path, and a brief description.

Method	Path	Description
GET	/api/persons/{phoneNo}	Get person by phone number
PUT	/api/persons/{phoneNo}	Update an existing person
DELETE	/api/persons/{phoneNo}	Delete a person
GET	/api/persons	Get all persons
POST	/api/persons	Create a new person

#### **GET /api/persons/{phoneNo}**

Description: Retrieve a person by their phone number.

Path parameter:

phoneNo – The person's phone number.

Response: JSON with person data.

Status codes:

200 OK – Person retrieved.

404 Not Found – Person not found.

500 Internal Server Error – Server error.

## **PUT /api/persons/{phoneNo}**

Description: Update the details of an existing person

Path parameter:

phoneNo – The person's phone number.

Request body: JSON with updated person data.

Response: JSON with updated person data.

Status codes:

200 OK – Update successful.

400 Bad Request – Invalid input data.

404 Not Found – Person not found.

500 Internal Server Error – Server error.

## **DELETE /api/persons/{phoneNo}**

Description: Delete a person by their phone number

Path parameter:

phoneNo – The person's phone number.

Response: None.

Status codes:

204 No Content – Successfully deleted person.

404 Not Found – Person not found.

500 Internal Server Error – Server error.

## **GET /api/persons**

Description: Retrieve a list of all persons

Parameters: None.

Response: JSON array with person data.

Status codes:

200 OK – List retrieved.

500 Internal Server Error – Server error.

## **POST /api/persons**

Description: Create a new person with the provided details

Request- body:

```
{  
  "phoneNo": "string",  
  "firstName": "string",  
  "lastName": "string",  
  "mail": "string",  
  "profilePicture": [  
    "string"  
  ],  
  "birthDate": "2025-06-11"  
}
```

Response: JSON with new person data

Status code:

201- Successfully created person

400- Invalid input data

500- Internal server error

## 5.1.2 Notification Frequency for Tasks

Operations related to managing notification frequency for tasks

**Notification Frequency for Tasks** Operations related to managing notification frequency for tasks

<b>GET</b>	<code>/api/notifreqfortasks/{taskId}/{notiFreqId}</code>	Get notification frequency for task by ID
<b>PUT</b>	<code>/api/notifreqfortasks/{taskId}/{notiFreqId}</code>	Update the notification frequency for a task
<b>DELETE</b>	<code>/api/notifreqfortasks/{taskId}/{notiFreqId}</code>	Delete a product
<b>GET</b>	<code>/api/notifreqfortasks</code>	Get all notification frequencies for tasks
<b>POST</b>	<code>/api/notifreqfortasks</code>	Create a new NotiFreqForTask

### **GET /api/notifreqfortasks/{taskId}/{notiFreqId}**

Description: Retrieve a specific notification frequency setting for a task by its task ID and notification frequency ID.

Path parameters:

taskId – The ID of the task.

notiFreqId – The ID of the notification frequency.

Response: JSON object with notification frequency data.

Status codes:

200 OK – Successfully retrieved.

404 Not Found – Not found.

500 Internal Server Error – Server error.

## **PUT /api/notifreqfortasks/{taskId}/{notiFreqId}**

Description: Update the notification frequency for a given task.

Path parameters:

taskId – The ID of the task.

notiFreqId – The ID of the notification frequency.

Request body:

```
{  
  "taskId": 0,  
  "notiFreqId": 0  
}
```

Response: JSON object with updated data.

Status codes:

200 OK – Update successful.

400 Bad Request – Invalid data.

404 Not Found – Entity not found.

500 Internal Server Error – Server error.

## **DELETE /api/notifreqfortasks/{taskId}/{notiFreqId}**

Description: Delete a notification frequency setting for a task.

Path parameters:

taskId – The ID of the task.

notiFreqId – The ID of the notification frequency.

Response: None.

Status codes:

204 No Content – Successfully deleted.

404 Not Found – Entity not found.

500 Internal Server Error – Server error.

## **GET /api/notifreqfortasks**

Description: Retrieve all notification frequency settings for tasks.

Path parameters: None.

Response: JSON array of notification frequency settings.

Status codes:

200 OK – Successfully retrieved list.

500 Internal Server Error – Server error.

## **POST /api/notifreqfortasks**

Description: Create a new notification frequency setting for a task.

Request body:

```
{  
  "taskId": 0,  
  "notiFreqId": 0  
}
```

Response: JSON object of created entity.

Status codes:

201 Created – Successfully created.

400 Bad Request – Invalid input.

500 Internal Server Error – Server error.

### 5.1.3 Notification frequency controller

Operations related to notification frequency settings

**Notification frequency controller** Operations related to notification frequency settings

<b>GET</b>	<code>/api/notifreqs/{notiFreqId}</code>	Get notification frequency by ID
<b>PUT</b>	<code>/api/notifreqs/{notiFreqId}</code>	Update an existing notification frequency
<b>DELETE</b>	<code>/api/notifreqs/{notiFreqId}</code>	Delete a notification frequency
<b>GET</b>	<code>/api/notifreqs</code>	Get all notification frequencies
<b>POST</b>	<code>/api/notifreqs</code>	Create a new notification frequency

#### GET /api/notifreqs/{notiFreqId}

Description: Retrieve a notification frequency setting by its ID.

Path parameters:

notiFreqId – The ID of the notification frequency.

Response: JSON object with notification frequency data.

Status codes:

200 OK – Successfully retrieved.

404 Not Found – Notification frequency not found.

500 Internal Server Error – Server error.

## **PUT /api/notifreqs/{notiFreqId}**

Description: Update a notification frequency setting by its ID.

Path parameters:

notiFreqId – The ID of the notification frequency.

Request body:

```
{  
  "notiFreqId": 0,  
  "notiFreqTitle": "string",  
  "baseInterval": "string",  
  "growthFactor": 0,  
  "maxRepeats": 0  
}
```

Response: JSON object with updated data.

Status codes:

200 OK – Successfully updated.

404 Not Found – Notification frequency not found.

500 Internal Server Error – Server error.

## **DELETE /api/notifreqs/{notiFreqId}**

Description: Delete a notification frequency setting by its ID.

Path parameters:

notiFreqId – The ID of the notification frequency.

Response: None.

Status codes:

204 No Content – Successfully deleted.

404 Not Found – Notification frequency not found.

500 Internal Server Error – Server error.

## **GET /api/notifreqs**

Description: Retrieve a list of all notification frequency settings.

Path parameters: None.

Response: JSON array of notification frequency settings.

Status codes:

200 OK – Successfully retrieved.

500 Internal Server Error – Server error.

## **POST /api/notifreqs**

Description: Create a new notification frequency setting.

Path parameters: None

Request body:

```
{  
    "notiFreqId": 0,  
    "notiFreqTitle": "string",  
    "baseInterval": "string",  
    "growthFactor": 0,  
    "maxRepeats": 0  
}
```

Response: JSON object of the created notification frequency.

Status codes:

201 Created – Successfully created.

400 Bad Request – Invalid input data.

500 Internal Server Error – Server error.

## 5.1.4 Room for Person Management

Operations related to managing room for persons

**Room For Person Management** Operations related to managing room for persons

<b>PUT</b>	/api/roomforpersons/{roomId}/{personId}	Update an existing room for person
<b>GET</b>	/api/roomforpersons	Get all room for persons
<b>POST</b>	/api/roomforpersons	Create a new roomForPerson
<b>GET</b>	/api/roomforpersons/{roomId}/{phoneNo}	Get room for person by ID
<b>DELETE</b>	/api/roomforpersons/{roomForPersonId}	Delete a room for person

### PUT /api/roomforpersons/{roomId}/{personId}

Description: Update the details of an existing room for person.

Path parameters:

- roomId – The ID of the room.
- personId – The ID (phone number) of the person.

Request body:

json

{

```
"roomId": 0,  
"phoneNo": "string",  
"score": 0,  
"room": {  
    "roomId": 0,  
    "roomName": "string",  
    "roomDescr": "string",  
    "roomAdmin": "string",
```

```
"roomPicture": ["string"]  
},  
  
"person": {  
    "phoneNo": "string",  
    "firstName": "string",  
    "lastName": "string",  
    "mail": "string",  
    "profilePicture": ["string"],  
    "birthDate": "2025-06-11"  
}  
}
```

Response: JSON object with updated room for person details.

Status codes:

200 OK – Successfully updated room for person.

400 Bad Request – Invalid input data.

404 Not Found – Room for person not found.

500 Internal Server Error – Server error

### **GET /api/roomforpersons**

Description: Retrieve a list of all room for persons.

Path parameters: None.

Response: JSON array of room for person objects.

Status codes:

200 OK – Successfully retrieved list of room for persons.

500 Internal Server Error – Server error.

## **POST /api/roomforpersons**

Description: Create a new room for person with the provided details.

Path parameters: None.

Request body:

json

{

```
"roomId": 0,  
"phoneNo": "string",  
"score": 0,  
"room": {  
    "roomId": 0,  
    "roomName": "string",  
    "roomDescr": "string",  
    "roomAdmin": "string",  
    "roomPicture": ["string"]  
},  
"person": {  
    "phoneNo": "string",  
    "firstName": "string",  
    "lastName": "string",  
    "mail": "string",  
    "profilePicture": ["string"],  
    "birthDate": "2025-06-11"  
}
```

}

Response: JSON object of the created room for person.

Status codes:

201 Created – Successfully created room for person.

400 Bad Request – Invalid input data.

500 Internal Server Error – Server error.

### **GET /api/roomforpersons/{roomId}/{phoneNo}**

Description: Retrieve a room for person by room ID and phone number.

Path parameters:

roomId – The ID of the room.

phoneNo – The phone number of the person.

Response: JSON object with room for person details.

Status codes:

200 OK – Successfully retrieved room for person.

404 Not Found – Room for person not found.

500 Internal Server Error – Server error

### **DELETE / api/roomforpersons/{roomForPersonId}**

Description: Delete a room for person by its ID.

Path parameters:

roomForPersonId – The ID of the room for person.

Response: None.

Status codes:

204 No Content – Successfully deleted room for person.

404 Not Found – Room for person not found.

500 Internal Server Error – Server error.

### 5.1.5 Task controller

The screenshot shows a list of API endpoints for a 'task-controller'. Each endpoint is represented by a colored button with the method and path. The methods and paths are:

- GET /api/tasks/{id}
- PUT /api/tasks/{id}
- DELETE /api/tasks/{id}
- GET /api/tasks
- POST /api/tasks
- GET /api/tasks/exists/{id}

#### GET /api/tasks/{id}

Description: Retrieve a task by its ID.

Path parameters:

id (integer) – The ID of the task.

Response: JSON object with task details.

Status codes:

200 OK – Successfully retrieved task.

Example response body:

```
{  
  "taskId": 0,  
  "title": "string",  
  "description": "string",  
  "dueDate": "2025-06-11T14:53:05.458Z",  
  "notiFreqId": "string",  
  "creator": "string",  
  "completed": true,
```

```
"notiFreq": {  
    "notiFreqId": 0,  
    "notiFreqTitle": "string",  
    "baseInterval": "string",  
    "growthFactor": 0,  
    "maxRepeats": 0  
},  
  
"person": {  
    "phoneNo": "string",  
    "firstName": "string",  
    "lastName": "string",  
    "mail": "string",  
    "profilePicture": ["string"],  
    "birthDate": "2025-06-11"  
}  
}
```

### **PUT /api/tasks/{id}**

Description: Update an existing task by its ID.

Path parameters:

id (integer) – The ID of the task.

Request body: JSON object with updated task details (same structure as GET response).

Response: JSON object with updated task details.

Status codes:

200 OK – Successfully updated task.

### **DELETE /api/tasks/{id}**

Description: Delete a task by its ID.

Path parameters:

id (integer) – The ID of the task.

Response: None.

Status codes: 200 OK – Successfully deleted task

## **GET /api/tasks**

Description: Retrieve a list of all tasks.

Path parameters: None.

Response: JSON array of task objects.

Status codes:

200 OK – Successfully retrieved tasks list.

Example response body:

```
[  
  {  
    "taskId": 0,  
    "title": "string",  
    "description": "string",  
    "dueDate": "2025-06-11T14:53:05.463Z",  
    "notiFreqId": "string",  
    "creator": "string",  
    "completed": true,  
    "notiFreq": {  
      "notiFreqId": 0,  
      "notiFreqTitle": "string",  
      "baseInterval": "string",  
      "growthFactor": 0,  
      "maxRepeats": 0  
    },  
    "person": {  
      "phoneNo": "string",  
      "firstName": "string",  
      "lastName": "string",  
      "mail": "string",  
      "profilePicture": ["string"]  
    }  
  }]
```

```
        "birthDate": "2025-06-11"  
    }  
}  
]
```

## **POST /api/tasks**

Description: Create a new task with the provided details.

Path parameters: None.

Request body: JSON object with new task details (same structure as GET response).

Response: JSON object with created task details.

Status codes:

200 OK – Successfully created task.

## **GET /api/tasks/exists/{id}**

Description: Check if a task exists by its ID.

Path parameters:

id (integer) – The ID of the task.

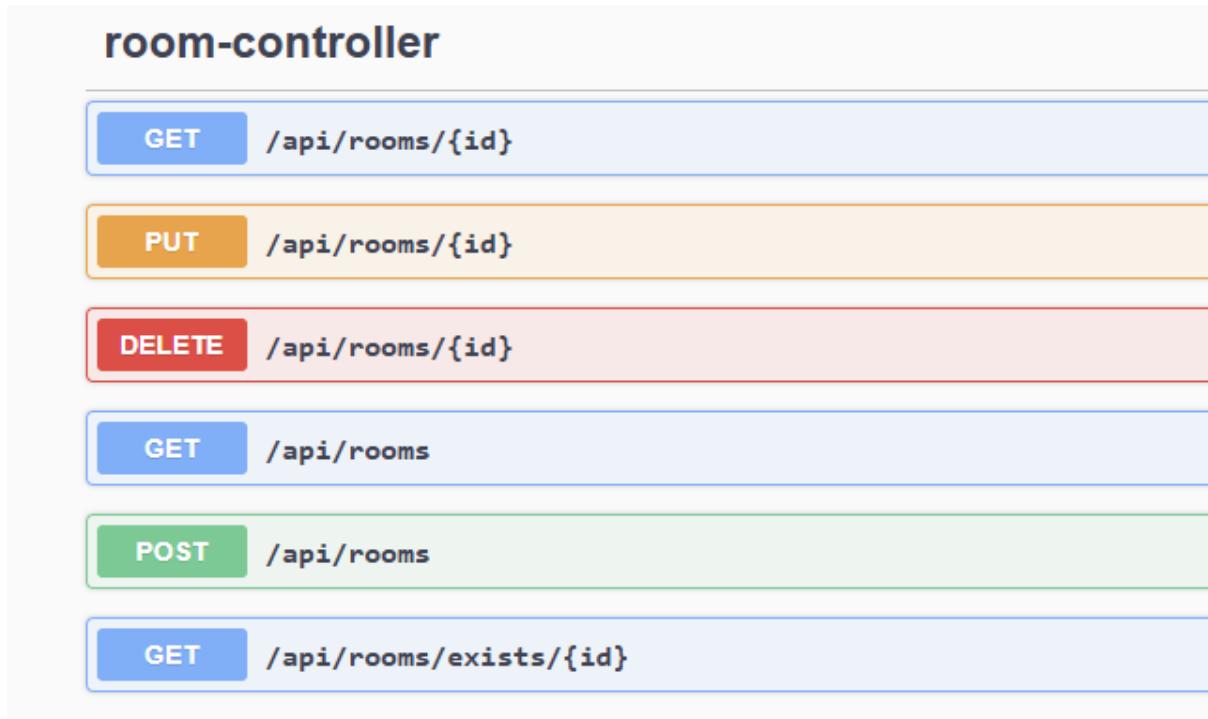
Response: Boolean (true or false).

Status codes:

200 OK – Successfully checked task existence.

## 5.1.6 Room controller

Operations for managing rooms



### GET /api/rooms/{id}

Description: Retrieve details of a room by its ID.

Path parameters:

id (integer) – The ID of the room.

Response: JSON object with room details.

Status codes:

200 OK – Successfully retrieved room.

Example response body:

```
{  
  "roomId": 0,  
  "roomName": "string",  
  "roomDescr": "string",
```

```
"roomAdmin": "string",  
"roomPicture": ["string"]  
}
```

### **PUT /api/rooms/{id}**

Description: Update a room by its ID.

Path parameters:

id (integer) – The ID of the room.

Request body: JSON object with updated room details (same structure as GET response).

Response: JSON object with updated room details.

Status codes:

200 OK – Successfully updated room.

### **DELETE /api/rooms/{id}**

Description: Delete a room by its ID.

Path parameters:

id (integer) – The ID of the room.

Response: None.

Status codes:

200 OK – Successfully deleted room.

### **GET /api/rooms**

Description: Retrieve a list of all rooms.

Path parameters: None.

Response: JSON array of room objects.

Status codes:

200 OK – Successfully retrieved rooms list.

Example response body:

```
[  
  {  
    "roomId": 0,  
    "roomName": "string",  
    "roomDescr": "string",  
    "roomAdmin": "string",  
    "roomPicture": ["string"]  
  }  
]
```

### **POST/api/rooms**

Description: Create a new room with the provided details.

Path parameters: None.

Request body: JSON object with new room details (same structure as GET response).

Response: JSON object with created room details.

Status codes:

200 OK – Successfully created room.

### **GET/api/rooms/exists/{id}**

Description: Check if a room exists by its ID.

Path parameters:

id (integer) – The ID of the room.

Response: Boolean (true or false).

Status codes:

200 OK – Successfully checked room existence.

### 5.1.7 Login controller



The screenshot shows a section of a Swagger UI interface. At the top, the title "login-controller" is displayed. Below it, a button bar contains a green "POST" button and a white button with the path "/login". The background is light gray with horizontal blue bars separating sections.

#### **POST /login**

Description: Authenticate a user with username and password.

Parameters: None.

Request body (JSON):

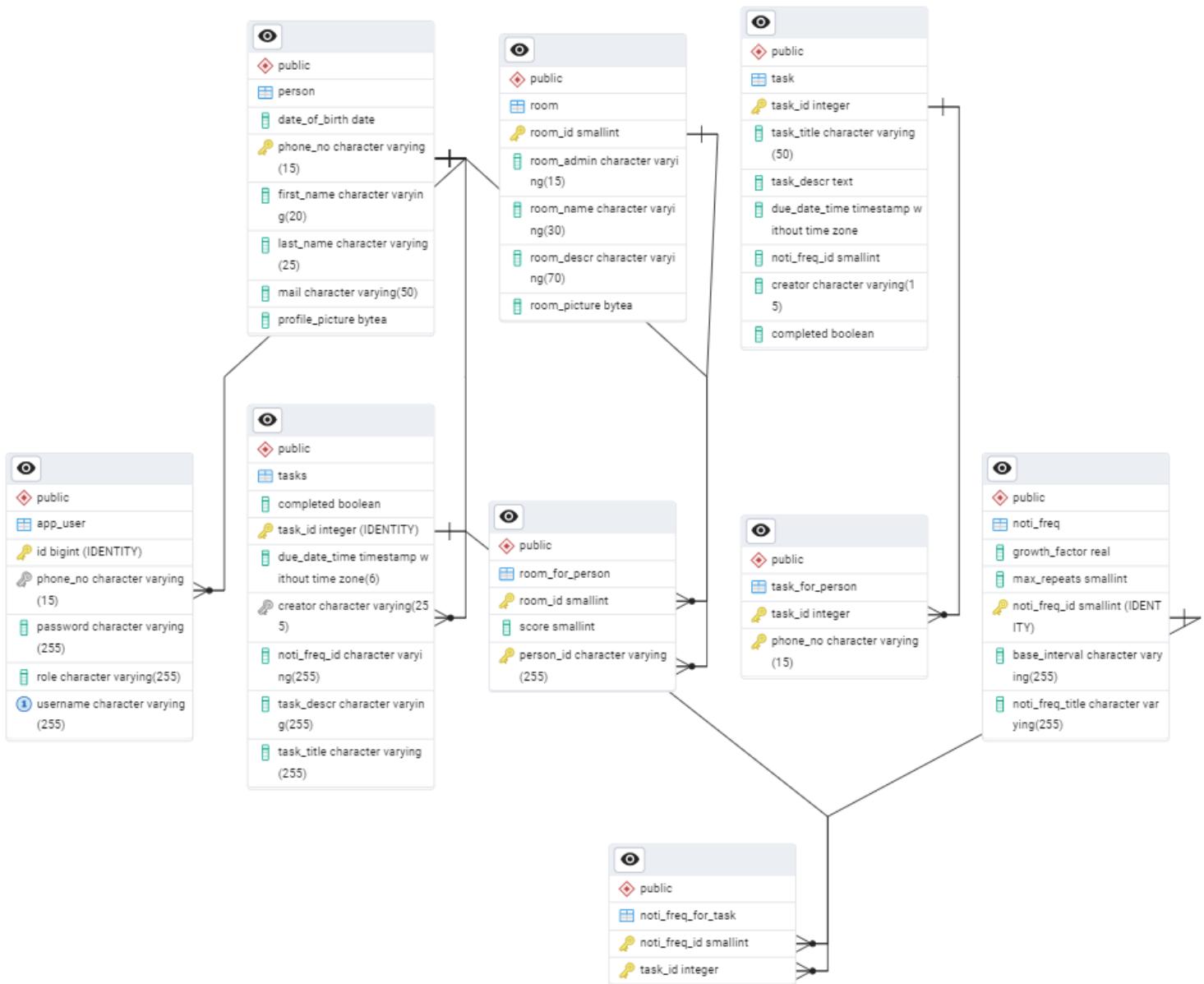
```
{  
  "username": "string",  
  "password": "string"  
}
```

Status codes:

200 OK

Response body: (empty JSON object {} or authentication result, depending on implementation)

## 5.2 Database schema diagram



## 5.3 Security implementation details

### **JWT Token Management**

The application implements JSON Web Token based authentication using Spring Security, following a stateless authentication pattern suitable for REST APIs. The token uses local storage which eliminates server-side session storage. The JwtService class handles token generation based on imported libraries and the token gets signed using the Jwts.builder and the key from java.security.Key and returns this as a token. This token is passed to the getAuthUser method and checked if it contains not null && startsWith the Bearer prefix, Jwts parses it and returns a valid user. The tokens are issued upon successful logins to the /login endpoint. AuthenticationFilter validates the JWT token on each request. There is also a OncePerRequestFilter to ensure single execution per request. The token is valid for way too long in a production environment, and there is no token expiration handling.

### **User Authentication System**

Dual Entity Design: Separates Person (business data) and AppUser (authentication data) (separation of concerns).

Password encoding with BCryptPasswordEncoder hashing with proper salt generation, and Key with SignatureAlgorithm.HS256

### **Security Configuration**

Cross-site request forgery disabled (appropriate for JWT-based APIs)

Cross-origin resource sharing enabled with overly permissive configuration considering allowedOrigins: “\*”

Stateless session management

The public endpoints are /login and /register, which is kinda necessary... All the other endpoints require authentication.

## **Registration security**

There are several validation measures implemented: required field validation, duplicate email/phone number prevention, automatic password hashing, and proper Person-to-AppUser linkage during user creation. There are no password strength requirements, your password could be “a”. Also, in general there are practically no input sanitization beyond the null checks.

## **5.5 Known issues and limitations**

### **Database and data management**

- Profile picture uploading functionality not implemented, bytea data type unused
- Date of birth field collected but not utilized (violates GDPR’s data minimization principles)
- Notification frequency settings return null values when tasks are created
- For scaling the project, implementation of indexes for some join tables such as task for person for more seamless access
- Trouble using annotations like “@Data” when project is pushed to git and updated on a different computer because of unknown Lombok stubbornness.

### **User interface (UI) and User Experience (UX)**

- Multiple non-functional UI components:
  - o Task info button (no action)
  - o Complete task button (only removes card from view)
  - o Settings page switches (mix of planned and decorative elements)
  - o Payments and Statistics page (decorative only)
- Floating Action Button appears on all pages at all times, including login/register
- Avatar popover displays example data instead of actual user information
- Profile page (/profile) displays only the header bar, but the actual component is blank
- Logout functionality incomplete – avatar popover and sidebar remain visible, does not “flush” JWT

- A user can register other users to the database via “add people”. This should either be a function for administrators, or else the user should only be registered to the database in case of filling out a register form. The function could also represent the friends of one user when not logged into administrator, however that could require an additional table that holds the connection between the users
- There are CRUD missing in some places in the UI, like for instance in /myrooms there should be an option for the user to delete rooms that the user administrates, and in /mypeople the user should be able to remove a person they added to their mypeoples list
- 

## **Notification system**

- No push notifications
  - o Task assignments
  - o Room additions
  - o General user interactions
- Only local Snackbar responses provide user feedback
- Custom notification frequency option limited to single actual notification
- Custom notification time picker restricted to 00:00 – 01:00 range for second notification

## **Social features**

- Room invitations lack approval/denial mechanism – users added automatically
- No notifications sent when users are added to rooms

## **Security**

- JWT token expiration set to 24 hours
- No password strength requirements, password can literally be “a”

## **Deployment and code quality**

- Application runs locally only, Azure deployment process unclear
- Database deployment strategy undefined

- Unused methods and import statements throughout codebase (deprioritized for GUI development and report requirement fullfilments

### **Legacy features**

- Task cards contain unused Media elements (remnant from “picture proof” feature)

## **5.6 Setup and deployment instructions**

### **How to install**

There are essentially two minuscule different ways; either by using the command line interface, or by double-clicking Autorun.bat, which just does the CLI part automatically + a couple checks.

#### **Instructions for CLI installation.**

1. Open a Command window
2. Enter github clone <https://github.com/Scandiking/N-g>
3. Press enter to continue
4. Unzip the folder
5. Go in the \backend\src\main\java\com\nag and enter javac NagApplication
6. Click enter.
7. Enter java NagApplication to run the backend
8. Click enter
9. Change directory from the already open terminal to /frontend in the newly unzipped folder by entering “cd..” and enter, then “cd /frontend”.
10. Enter ` npm start` to start the frontend (check localhost:3000 or what the console output says if it does not open automatically)

Autorun.bat

**Instructions for installing the application using the autorun.bat-file.**

1. Download the zip from the sidebar to the right (On GitHub repo)
2. Unzip the folder
3. Click the StartNag.bat file
4. The browser will open Næg in a new tab if everything goes according to the plan, and the console will say what is wrong if it does not go according to plan.

Scandiking/N-g: Task management with nagging

## 5.7 Submit repository link with a completed backend implementation

Link to the repository

<https://github.com/Scandiking/N-g>

**Please use this branch for evaluation since we had problems with merging to master and we do not dare to mess too much with it so few hours before deadline:**

<https://github.com/Scandiking/N-g/tree/NavWorkingBranch>

## 5.8 Individual contributions to the project

**Jonas:** While much of our work overlapped—since we collaborated on integrating the various layers of the app—I took primary ownership of the controller layer. My role was to map incoming HTTP requests to service-layer calls, then serialize the service responses back into HTTP/JSON replies. This is done by using Spring’s mapping annotations `@GetMapping`, `@PostMapping`, `@DeleteMapping`, etc to tie HTTP methods and URL patterns to Java methods. Incoming JSON payloads get bound to DTOs by using the `@RequestBody` (and validated with `@Valid`). This is a general overview of how the logic behind the controllers work.

**Kristian:** Kristian started to make a React frontend mock-up based on the MUI component library as per group agreements. My contribution to the MVC framework has been setting up security, following Hinkulas “Securing the backend” chapter, and undoing the Keycloak “tree trunk” as this was not described in the book, and the Baeldung tutorial seemingly skipped a few steps, but as per clarification on Canvas, there still is a JSON Web Token for request authentication. The shortcoming of the security is mentioned in 5.3 and 5.5. Further, I initially wrote the controllers, but as Jonas wrote, we have redone the code a lot of times, including commits to different branches to “make things work”, so the toasts in IntelliJ might “lie”. And the `@author` tag is used somewhat “on and off”. And a commit does not equal having written the code. There are no freeloaders though, that’s for sure.

I also wrote and checked the `StartNag.bat` because it is practical and aids the user somewhat in compiling the main application, running both the backend and the frontend in one go. And the `README.md` because I write notes in Obsidian which uses Markdown for formatting, and it is one of the first thing I do when creating a project anyway.

**Kenneth:** Worked on different CRUD operations, like create user, create room, assign tasks to persons, add people to room. Also worked on polishing UX, making it look smoother but still not happy. As part of my contribution to the project, I was partially responsible for implementing the service layer logic for managing data.

In the service class, I implemented methods for performing all standard CRUD operations. This includes creating a new person, updating existing person data, and deleting a person from the database. To ensure data consistency and error handling, I used @Transactional annotations and threw EntityNotFoundException when attempting to retrieve or delete a person that does not exist.

Additionally, I created two utility methods for mapping between the entity class (Person) and the data transfer object (PersonDTO). This mapping helps to decouple the service layer from the database schema and ensures that only relevant data is exposed to clients, improving both security and maintainability.

I also incorporated validation logic in the creation method to prevent duplicate entries based on the phone number, which serves as the primary key for person records. Throughout the implementation, I tried to follow best practices for structuring service logic in a clean way using Spring's annotation-based configuration.

I also contributed with very dry jokes, occasionally hickups and the smell of boiled eggs.

**Lucas:** Started the work around the application by discussing the database entities for Næg and going back and forth on their attributes. Wrote script for database and managed the entity relationships.

Even though we technically had different areas of responsibility, much of the work we individually did for the different parts of the application merged into each other because of troubleshooting and other discussions. Furthermore, I contributed by building models in Java around the database entities of Task, Notification\_frequency and Task\_for\_person, as well as the task-, person- and room repositories. Most of the work I did was for the backend of the application. I did very little frontend work, but managed to help fix a routing bug where the navbar profilebutton did not show. I also did some

testing on CRUD operations for some of the tables via Postman requests, especially for task.

I came across various challenges when using some of the Lombok annotations that are supposed to reduce boilerplate code, because of beans and constructors not being found. This resulted in taking one step down the advanced-ladder and holding on to the @Getters and @Setters annotations.

**Mia:** I have been a project manager and worked on keeping track of deadlines and progress (and at times the lack thereof, due to a very busy semester). I have been responsible for the report with the final structure. I specifically contributed to documenting the API endpoints here. This project has had a steep learning curve. I have spent a lot of time getting comfortable with Git. I have created many branches where I worked extensively to fix and get things to work, only to delete them later since they couldn't be merged or issues were resolved in the meantime.

We have had challenges in distributing tasks among us because much of the code depends so heavily on other parts. Therefore, there was a lot of overlapping responsibilities and much collaboration where we worked together to find solutions. The idea of 'næg' itself originates from me and my experience with my partner, who felt I 'nagged' a lot about everything he didn't do/should have done. In our group, we developed the idea further to apply to groups of both students and families living together. The idea is to create a more harmonious daily life where the system handles the nagging, so everyone can be less irritated with each other, and also to help remind about tasks that one might overlook.

I have contributed to coding specifically RoomForPerson, RoomForPersonId, and RoomForPersonRepository. Otherwise, it's been a lot of trial and error, and some fixes to expose endpoints in Swagger without authorization. Had we (or I) had more time this semester, I would have wanted to contribute more, but we have learned a lot together and I appreciate working with everyone in the group.

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