

# GiveMeALift CMS - Technical Documentation

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**Organization:** GiveMeALift NGO

**Developer:** The Y4NN

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Purpose

This document provides a comprehensive technical overview of the proposed GiveMeALift Content Management System (CMS), a custom solution designed to replace the existing WordPress website. The CMS aims to address critical issues including poor design implementation, limited visitor/donor analytics, inadequate SEO performance, and suboptimal system performance.

### 1.2 Scope

The GiveMeALift CMS is a purpose-built web application that combines a Laravel backend with a modern frontend framework to deliver a high-performance, secure, and user-friendly platform for NGO operations. The system includes comprehensive content management capabilities, advanced analytics, and robust security features.

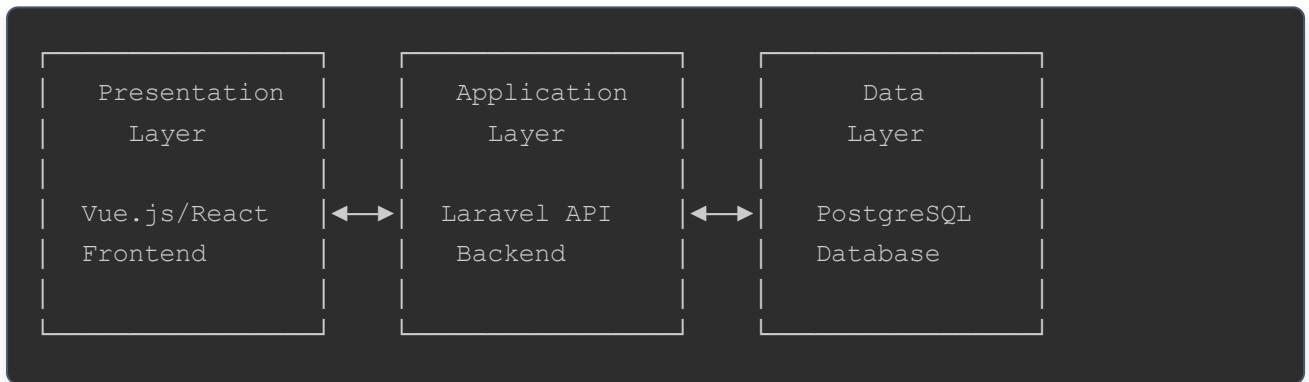
### 1.3 Document Overview

This documentation covers system architecture, technology stack, feature specifications, data models, security considerations, and deployment guidelines. It serves as a reference for developers, project managers, and technical stakeholders involved in the development and maintenance of the system.

## 2. System Architecture

### 2.1 High-Level Architecture

The GiveMeALift CMS follows a modern three-tier architecture pattern:



## 2.2 System Components

### Frontend Layer:

- Modern JavaScript framework (Vue.js or React)
- Responsive design implementation of Figma mockups
- Progressive Web App (PWA) capabilities
- Client-side routing and state management

### Backend Layer:

- PHP Laravel framework (v12+)
- RESTful API architecture
- Authentication and authorization services
- Business logic processing

### Database Layer:

- PostgreSQL relational database
- Optimized schema design with advanced data types
- Data integrity constraints and ACID compliance
- Performance indexing and query optimization

## 2.3 Integration Points

- **External APIs:** Payment gateways, email services, social media platforms
- **Third-party Services:** Google Analytics, SEO tools, CDN services
- **Admin Dashboard:** Real-time data synchronization with frontend

## 3. Frontend Technology

### 3.1 Technology Selection

## Selected Framework: Vue.js 3 with Composition API

### Key Advantages:

- Seamless Laravel ecosystem integration
- Intuitive template syntax and gentle learning curve
- Optimal bundle size for NGO website performance
- Excellent TypeScript support for scalability
- Strong French developer community support
- Built-in state management with Pinia

## 3.2 Figma Design Integration

### Implementation Strategy:

- 1. Design System Translation:** Convert Figma design tokens (colors, typography, spacing) into CSS custom properties
- 2. Component Library:** Build reusable Vue/React components matching Figma components exactly
- 3. Responsive Implementation:** Implement mobile-first responsive design based on Figma breakpoints
- 4. Asset Optimization:** Export and optimize images, icons, and graphics from Figma for web delivery

### Key Integration Features:

- Pixel-perfect design implementation
- Consistent spacing and typography system
- Optimized image delivery and lazy loading
- Cross-browser compatibility testing

## 3.3 Performance Optimization

- Code splitting and lazy loading
- Image optimization and WebP format support
- CSS purging and minification
- Service worker implementation for offline functionality

## 4. Backend Technology

### 4.1 Laravel Framework Architecture

**Version:** Laravel 10.x (LTS)

### Core Components:

- **Eloquent ORM:** Database abstraction and relationship management

- **Artisan CLI:** Development tools and automation
- **Middleware Pipeline:** Request processing and security
- **Service Container:** Dependency injection and IoC
- **Task Scheduling:** Automated maintenance and reporting

## 4.2 API Design

### RESTful Architecture with Laravel API Resources:

#### API Endpoint Structure:

Base URL: <https://api.givemealift.org/v1/>

##### Authentication Endpoints:

```
|— POST /auth/login  
|— POST /auth/logout  
|— POST /auth/refresh  
└— GET /auth/user
```

##### Content Management Endpoints:

```
|— GET /events (List events with pagination)  
|— POST /events (Create new event)  
|— GET /events/{id} (Get specific event)  
|— PUT /events/{id} (Update event)  
|— DELETE /events/{id} (Delete event)  
|— GET /testimonials (List testimonials)  
|— POST /testimonials (Create testimonial)  
|— PUT /testimonials/{id} (Update testimonial)  
|— GET /gallery/albums (List gallery albums)  
|— POST /gallery/albums (Create album)  
|— GET /media (List media files)  
└— POST /media/upload (Upload media)
```

##### Analytics Endpoints:

```
|— GET /analytics/visitors (Visitor statistics)  
|— GET /analytics/donors (Donor analytics)  
|— GET /analytics/dashboard (Dashboard summary)  
└— GET /analytics/reports (Generate reports)
```

#### API Response Format:

```
{
    "success": true,
    "data": {
        // Response data
    },
    "meta": {
        "pagination": {
            "current_page": 1,
            "total_pages": 10,
            "per_page": 15,
            "total": 150
        }
    },
    "message": "Operation successful"
}
```

#### Error Response Format:

```
{
    "success": false,
    "error": {
        "code": "VALIDATION_ERROR",
        "message": "The given data was invalid.",
        "details": {
            "title": ["The title field is required."],
            "email": ["The email must be a valid email address."]
        }
    }
}
```

#### Authentication:

- Laravel Sanctum for SPA authentication
- Bearer token authentication for API requests
- Role-based access control (RBAC) middleware
- Rate limiting: 60 requests per minute for authenticated users
- API versioning strategy (v1, v2) for backward compatibility

### 4.3 Database Integration

- **PostgreSQL Advantages:** Advanced data types (JSON, Arrays), full-text search, and superior performance
- **Query Optimization:** Eloquent query optimization with PostgreSQL-specific features
- **Migration System:** Version-controlled database schema management with PostgreSQL support
- **Seeding:** Automated test data generation with PostgreSQL data types

- **Backup Strategy:** Automated daily database backups using pg\_dump
- 

## 5. Admin Dashboard Features

### 5.1 Content Management

#### 5.1.1 Media Management

##### **Core Functionality:**

- Upload, organize, and manage digital assets
- Image optimization and multiple format support
- Bulk upload capabilities with progress tracking
- Folder structure organization
- Search and filtering capabilities
- Usage tracking across content

##### **Features:**

- Image resizing and cropping tools
- Alt text and SEO metadata management
- CDN integration for global delivery
- Storage quota monitoring

#### 5.1.2 Events Management

##### **CRUD Operations:**

- Create, read, update, and delete event records
- Rich text editor for event descriptions
- Image gallery attachment
- Event categorization and tagging
- Publication scheduling

##### **Advanced Features:**

- Event calendar view
- Registration tracking
- Email notifications
- Social media integration
- Analytics tracking

#### 5.1.3 Testimonials Management

#### **Content Features:**

- Rich text testimonial content
- Author information and photos
- Star rating system
- Publication status controls
- Featured testimonial selection

#### **Display Options:**

- Multiple layout templates
- Carousel and grid display modes
- Social proof integration
- Automated testimonial requests

### **5.1.4 Gallery Management**

#### **Organization Features:**

- Album creation and management
- Bulk image operations
- Drag-and-drop reordering
- Image metadata management
- Lightbox gallery displays

## **5.2 User Management**

### **5.2.1 Role-Based Access Control**

#### **User Roles:**

- **Super Admin:** Full system access and user management
- **Content Manager:** Content creation and editing privileges
- **Editor:** Content editing and publishing rights
- **Viewer:** Read-only access to dashboard analytics

### **5.2.2 Permission System**

- Granular permission assignment
- Module-based access control
- Activity logging and audit trails
- Password policy enforcement
- Two-factor authentication support

## **5.3 Visitor/Donor Overview**

### **5.3.1 Analytics Dashboard**

#### **Visitor Metrics:**

- Real-time visitor tracking
- Geographic distribution maps
- Traffic source analysis
- Page performance metrics
- User behavior flow

#### **Donor Analytics:**

- Donation tracking and trends
- Donor lifetime value calculations
- Campaign performance metrics
- Retention rate analysis
- Monthly recurring donation tracking

### **5.3.2 Reporting Features**

- Customizable date range reports
- Export functionality (PDF, CSV, Excel)
- Automated weekly/monthly reports
- Goal tracking and progress visualization
- Comparative analysis tools

## **5.4 Message View**

### **5.4.1 Contact Management**

#### **Message Processing:**

- Centralized inbox for all website inquiries
- Message categorization and labeling
- Response tracking and templates
- Priority assignment system
- Automated acknowledgment emails

#### **Communication Features:**

- Internal message notes and collaboration
- Email integration and threading
- Response time tracking
- Follow-up reminders
- Archive and search functionality

## 6. Data Model & Class Diagram

### 6.1 Design Rationale

The data model is designed with scalability, performance, and maintainability in mind. The following decisions were made to support the system's goals:

- **PostgreSQL as a Strategic Choice:** PostgreSQL was selected for its advanced features like `JSONB`, `INET`, and custom `ENUM` types.
  - `JSONB` provides flexibility for storing semi-structured data like metadata (`meta_data`, `settings`) without compromising indexing and query performance.
  - Custom `ENUM` types (`event_status_enum`, `payment_status_enum`, etc.) enforce data integrity at the database level, ensuring that status fields contain only valid values.
- **Dedicated Analytics Tables:** `VisitorAnalytic` and `DonationAnalytic` are kept separate from operational tables. This separation prevents performance degradation on the main application tables during high-volume analytics writes and allows for independent scaling and optimization of analytics data.
- **Normalized Core Entities:** Core entities like `User`, `Event`, and `GalleryAlbum` are normalized to reduce data redundancy and improve data integrity. Foreign key constraints are used to maintain referential integrity.
- **Soft Deletes and Status Tracking:** The use of status fields (e.g., `event_status_enum`) and boolean flags (`is_active`) allows for soft deletes and content lifecycle management (e.g., drafts, published, archived) without permanently losing data.

### 6.2 UML Class Diagram

```
User  
- id: SERIAL (PK)  
- name: VARCHAR(255)  
- email: VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE  
- email_verified_at: TIMESTAMP  
- password: VARCHAR(255)  
- role: ENUM(admin,editor,viewer)  
- is_active: BOOLEAN  
- last_login_at: TIMESTAMP  
- created_at: TIMESTAMP  
- updated_at: TIMESTAMP
```

```
| 1  
| creates/updates  
| *  
|
```

```
Event  
- id: SERIAL (PK)  
- title: VARCHAR(255)  
- slug: VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE  
- description: TEXT  
- short_description: VARCHAR(500)  
- featured_image_id: INTEGER (FK)  
- start_date: TIMESTAMP  
- end_date: TIMESTAMP  
- location: VARCHAR(255)  
- category_id: INTEGER (FK)  
- status: event_status_enum  
- meta_data: JSONB  
- created_by: INTEGER (FK)  
- updated_by: INTEGER (FK)  
- created_at: TIMESTAMP  
- updated_at: TIMESTAMP
```

```
| *  
|  
| *  
|
```

```
Category  
- id: SERIAL (PK)  
- name: VARCHAR(100)  
- slug: VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE  
- description: TEXT
```

```
- color: VARCHAR(7)
- icon: VARCHAR(50)
- created_at: TIMESTAMP
- updated_at: TIMESTAMP
```

### Testimonial

```
- id: SERIAL (PK)
- name: VARCHAR(100)
- email: VARCHAR(255)
- position: VARCHAR(100)
- organization: VARCHAR(100)
- content: TEXT
- rating: SMALLINT CHECK (1-5)
- avatar_id: INTEGER (FK)
- is_featured: BOOLEAN DEFAULT false
- status: testimonial_status_enum
- display_order: INTEGER
- approved_by: INTEGER (FK)
- created_at: TIMESTAMP
- updated_at: TIMESTAMP
```

### GalleryAlbum

```
- id: SERIAL (PK)
- title: VARCHAR(255)
- description: TEXT
- slug: VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE
- cover_image_id: INTEGER (FK)
- is_featured: BOOLEAN
- display_order: INTEGER
- settings: JSONB
- created_at: TIMESTAMP
- updated_at: TIMESTAMP
```

| 1

| \*

### GalleryImage

```
- id: SERIAL (PK)
- album_id: INTEGER (FK)
- media_id: INTEGER (FK)
```

```
- caption: TEXT  
- alt_text: VARCHAR(255)  
- display_order: INTEGER  
- metadata: JSONB  
- created_at: TIMESTAMP  
- updated_at: TIMESTAMP
```

```
  | *  
  | 1
```

### Media

```
- id: SERIAL (PK)  
- filename: VARCHAR(255)  
- original_name: VARCHAR(255)  
- mime_type: VARCHAR(100)  
- size: BIGINT  
- dimensions: JSONB  
- alt_text: VARCHAR(255)  
- caption: TEXT  
- folder_id: INTEGER (FK)  
- storage_path: VARCHAR(500)  
- cdn_url: VARCHAR(500)  
- created_at: TIMESTAMP  
- updated_at: TIMESTAMP
```

### VisitorAnalytic

```
- id: SERIAL (PK)  
- session_id: VARCHAR(255)  
- ip_address: INET  
- user_agent: TEXT  
- page_url: VARCHAR(500)  
- referrer: VARCHAR(500)  
- country_code: CHAR(2)  
- city: VARCHAR(100)  
- device_type: device_enum  
- visit_duration: INTEGER  
- page_views: INTEGER  
- bounce_rate: DECIMAL(5,2)  
- visited_at: TIMESTAMP
```

### DonationAnalytic

```
- id: SERIAL (PK)
- donor_name: VARCHAR(255)
- email: VARCHAR(255)
- phone: VARCHAR(20)
- amount: DECIMAL(10,2)
- currency: CHAR(3)
- donation_type: donation_type_enum
- campaign_id: INTEGER (FK)
- payment_method: VARCHAR(50)
- payment_reference: VARCHAR(100)
- status: payment_status_enum
- donor_metadata: JSONB
- created_at: TIMESTAMP
- updated_at: TIMESTAMP
```

## PostgreSQL Custom Types:

```
-- Custom ENUM types for better data integrity
CREATE TYPE event_status_enum AS ENUM ('draft', 'published', 'archived', 'cancelled');
CREATE TYPE testimonial_status_enum AS ENUM ('pending', 'approved', 'rejected');
CREATE TYPE device_enum AS ENUM ('desktop', 'mobile', 'tablet');
CREATE TYPE donation_type_enum AS ENUM ('one_time', 'monthly', 'yearly');
CREATE TYPE payment_status_enum AS ENUM ('pending', 'completed', 'failed', 'refunded');
```

## 6.3 Entity Specifications

### 6.3.1 Events Entity

Events Table:

- └── id (Primary Key, Auto-increment)
- └── title (VARCHAR(255), Required)
- └── slug (VARCHAR(255), Unique, SEO-friendly)
- └── description (TEXT, Rich content)
- └── short\_description (VARCHAR(500))
- └── featured\_image (VARCHAR(255), Foreign key to media)
- └── start\_date (DATETIME, Required)
- └── end\_date (DATETIME, Nullable)
- └── location (VARCHAR(255))
- └── category\_id (Foreign Key to categories)
- └── status (ENUM: draft, published, archived)
- └── meta\_title (VARCHAR(60), SEO)
- └── meta\_description (VARCHAR(160), SEO)
- └── created\_at (TIMESTAMP)
- └── updated\_at (TIMESTAMP)
- └── created\_by (Foreign Key to users)
- └── updated\_by (Foreign Key to users)

Relationships:

- └── belongsToMany(images) - Gallery images
- └── belongsTo(category) - Event category
- └── belongsTo(creator) - User who created
- └── hasMany(registrations) - Event registrations

### 6.3.2 Testimonials Entity

Testimonials Table:

- └── id (Primary Key, Auto-increment)
- └── name (VARCHAR(100), Required)
- └── email (VARCHAR(255), Nullable)
- └── position (VARCHAR(100), Nullable)
- └── organization (VARCHAR(100), Nullable)
- └── content (TEXT, Required)
- └── rating (TINYINT, 1-5 scale)
- └── avatar (VARCHAR(255), Foreign key to media)
- └── is\_featured (BOOLEAN, Default: false)
- └── status (ENUM: pending, approved, rejected)
- └── display\_order (INTEGER, For sorting)
- └── created\_at (TIMESTAMP)
- └── updated\_at (TIMESTAMP)
- └── approved\_by (Foreign Key to users)

Relationships:

- └── belongsTo(approver) - Admin who approved
- └── belongsTo(avatarImage) - Profile image

### 6.3.3 Gallery Entity

```
Gallery Albums Table:  
└── id (Primary Key, Auto-increment)  
└── title (VARCHAR(255), Required)  
└── description (TEXT, Nullable)  
└── slug (VARCHAR(255), Unique)  
└── cover_image (Foreign Key to media)  
└── is_featured (BOOLEAN, Default: false)  
└── display_order (INTEGER)  
└── created_at (TIMESTAMP)  
└── updated_at (TIMESTAMP)
```

```
Gallery Images Table:  
└── id (Primary Key, Auto-increment)  
└── album_id (Foreign Key to albums)  
└── image_id (Foreign Key to media)  
└── caption (TEXT, Nullable)  
└── alt_text (VARCHAR(255), SEO)  
└── display_order (INTEGER)  
└── created_at (TIMESTAMP)  
└── updated_at (TIMESTAMP)
```

```
Relationships:  
└── Album hasMany(images)  
└── Image belongsTo(album)  
└── Image belongsTo(mediaFile)
```

## 6.4 Supporting Entities

### 6.4.1 Media Management

```
Media Table:  
└── id (Primary Key)  
└── filename (VARCHAR(255))  
└── original_name (VARCHAR(255))  
└── mime_type (VARCHAR(100))  
└── size (BIGINT, Bytes)  
└── dimensions (JSON, Width/Height)  
└── alt_text (VARCHAR(255))  
└── caption (TEXT)  
└── folder_id (Foreign Key, Nullable)  
└── created_at (TIMESTAMP)  
└── updated_at (TIMESTAMP)
```

### 6.4.2 Analytics Tracking

```
Visitor Analytics Table:  
└── id (Primary Key)  
└── session_id (VARCHAR(255))  
└── ip_address (VARCHAR(45))  
└── user_agent (TEXT)  
└── page_url (VARCHAR(500))  
└── referrer (VARCHAR(500))  
└── country (VARCHAR(100))  
└── city (VARCHAR(100))  
└── visit_duration (INTEGER, Seconds)  
└── visited_at (TIMESTAMP)
```

```
Donation Analytics Table:  
└── id (Primary Key)  
└── donor_name (VARCHAR(255))  
└── email (VARCHAR(255))  
└── amount (DECIMAL(10,2))  
└── currency (CHAR(3))  
└── donation_type (ENUM: one-time, recurring)  
└── campaign_id (Foreign Key, Nullable)  
└── payment_method (VARCHAR(50))  
└── status (ENUM: pending, completed, failed)  
└── created_at (TIMESTAMP)
```

## 7. Security Considerations

### 7.1 Authentication & Authorization

#### Multi-layer Security:

- Laravel Sanctum for secure API authentication
- CSRF protection for all forms
- Rate limiting on login attempts
- Password hashing using bcrypt
- Optional two-factor authentication (2FA)

### 7.2 Data Protection

#### Security Measures:

- Input validation and sanitization
- SQL injection prevention through Eloquent ORM
- XSS protection with content security policies

- File upload restrictions and validation
- Secure session management

## 7.3 Infrastructure Security

### Server Security:

- HTTPS enforcement with SSL certificates
- Regular security updates and patches
- Database access restrictions
- Server firewall configuration
- Automated backup encryption

## 7.4 Compliance & Privacy

- GDPR compliance for donor data handling
- Privacy policy implementation
- Data retention policies
- Right to erasure functionality
- Audit logging for sensitive operations

---

# 8. Performance Metrics

## 8.1 Frontend Performance

### Target Metrics:

- **First Contentful Paint (FCP):** < 1.5 seconds
- **Largest Contentful Paint (LCP):** < 2.5 seconds
- **Cumulative Layout Shift (CLS):** < 0.1
- **Time to Interactive (TTI):** < 3.5 seconds
- **Mobile Page Speed Score:** > 90

## 8.2 Backend Performance

### Optimization Targets:

- **API Response Time:** < 200ms average
- **Database Query Time:** < 50ms average
- **Cache Hit Ratio:** > 85%
- **Server Response Time:** < 100ms
- **Concurrent User Capacity:** 1000+ users

## 8.3 SEO Performance

### SEO Enhancements:

- Dynamic meta tag generation
- XML sitemap automation
- Schema.org structured data
- Open Graph protocol implementation
- Optimized URL structure
- Image lazy loading and optimization

## 8.4 Monitoring & Analytics

### Performance Tracking:

- Real-time server monitoring
  - Application performance monitoring (APM)
  - Error tracking and alerting
  - User behavior analytics
  - Conversion rate tracking
- 

## 9. Deployment

### 9.1 Development Environment

#### Local Setup:

- Docker containerization for consistent environments
- Laravel Sail for simplified development
- Automated testing pipeline
- Code quality tools (PHPStan, ESLint)

### 9.2 Production Deployment

#### Infrastructure Requirements:

- **Server Specifications:** 4GB RAM minimum, 2 CPU cores
- **Web Server:** Nginx with PHP-FPM
- **Database:** PostgreSQL 14+ with optimized configuration
- **Caching:** Redis for session and application caching
- **CDN:** CloudFlare or AWS CloudFront for asset delivery

## 9.3 Deployment Strategy

### Continuous Integration/Deployment:

1. **Code Repository:** Git-based version control
2. **Automated Testing:** Unit, integration, and feature tests
3. **Build Pipeline:** Asset compilation and optimization
4. **Staging Environment:** Pre-production testing
5. **Production Deployment:** Zero-downtime deployment with rollback capability

## 9.4 Maintenance & Updates

### Ongoing Maintenance:

- Regular security updates
- Database optimization
- Performance monitoring
- Backup verification
- Content audit and cleanup

## Conclusion

The GiveMeALift CMS represents a comprehensive solution to address the limitations of the current WordPress implementation. By leveraging modern web technologies and best practices, the system will provide:

- **Enhanced User Experience:** Fast, responsive, and intuitive interface
- **Robust Content Management:** Streamlined content creation and management workflows
- **Advanced Analytics:** Comprehensive visitor and donor insights
- **Improved SEO Performance:** Optimized for search engine visibility
- **Scalable Architecture:** Built to grow with organizational needs
- **Security-First Approach:** Enterprise-level security measures

This technical documentation serves as the foundation for development, ensuring all stakeholders have a clear understanding of the system's capabilities and implementation approach.

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