

# GiveMeALift CMS – Technical Documentation

---

**Version:** 1.0

**Date:** August 2025

**Organization:** GiveMeALift NGO

**Developer:** The Y4NN

**Document Type:** Software Requirements Specification (SRS)

---

## 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.

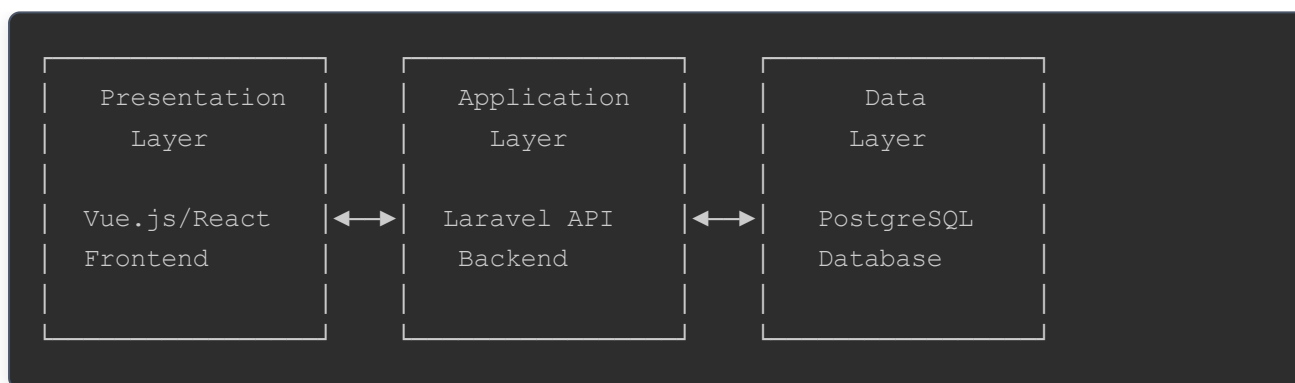
---

## 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- id: SERIAL (PK)</li> <li>- name: VARCHAR(255)</li> <li>- email: VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE</li> <li>- email_verified_at: TIMESTAMP</li> <li>- password: VARCHAR(255)</li> <li>- role: ENUM(admin,editor,viewer)</li> <li>- is_active: BOOLEAN</li> <li>- last_login_at: TIMESTAMP</li> <li>- created_at: TIMESTAMP</li> <li>- updated_at: TIMESTAMP</li> </ul>

1
creates/updates
*

Event
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- id: SERIAL (PK)</li> <li>- title: VARCHAR(255)</li> <li>- slug: VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE</li> <li>- description: TEXT</li> <li>- short_description: VARCHAR(500)</li> <li>- featured_image_id: INTEGER (FK)</li> <li>- start_date: TIMESTAMP</li> <li>- end_date: TIMESTAMP</li> <li>- location: VARCHAR(255)</li> <li>- category_id: INTEGER (FK)</li> <li>- status: event_status_enum</li> <li>- meta_data: JSONB</li> <li>- created_by: INTEGER (FK)</li> <li>- updated_by: INTEGER (FK)</li> <li>- created_at: TIMESTAMP</li> <li>- updated_at: TIMESTAMP</li> </ul>

*
*

Category
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- id: SERIAL (PK)</li> <li>- name: VARCHAR(100)</li> <li>- slug: VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE</li> <li>- description: TEXT</li> </ul>

- 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', 'refund');

```

## 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.

---

**Document Status:** Draft v1.0

**Next Review Date:** September 2025

**Contact:** Y4NN, Software Developer