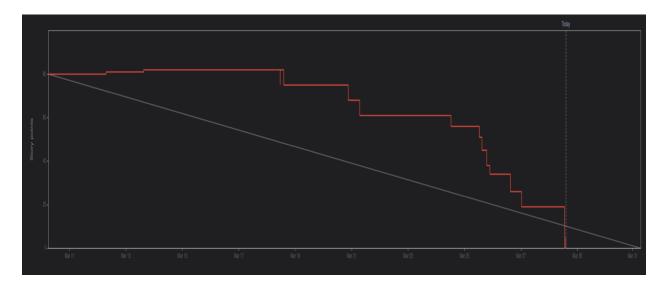
# UFCFTR-30-3 Distribute & Enterprise Software Development

### Sprint Review Form

Group:	19
Sprint:	2
Members:	Rohaan Aslam (21017718)
	Arthur Milner (21035478)
	William Barnes (21031340)
	Seif Mansour (23012749)
	Chaya Moore (21030599)

#### Burn-down Chart

Below is the Jira generated burn-down chart.



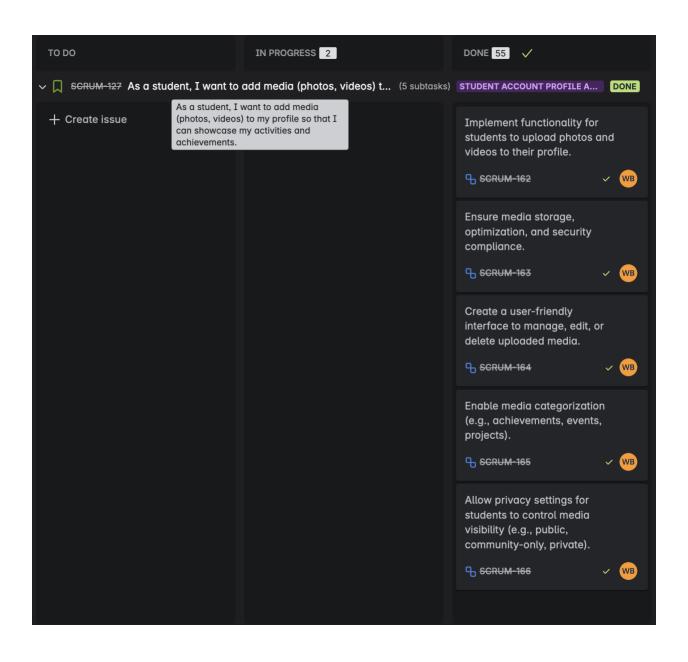
# Project Schedule and Backlog

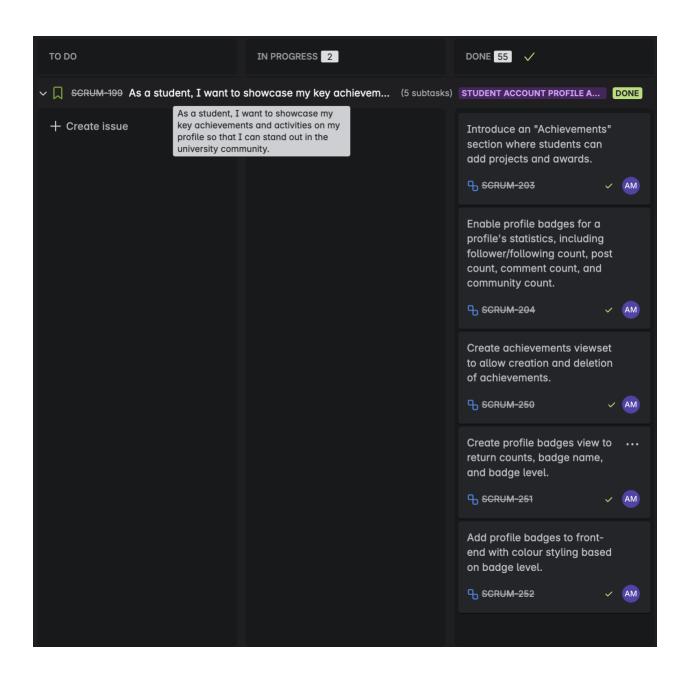
Our backlog consists of epics, which contain user stories, which then contain multiple sub-tasks which are assigned to a single group member.

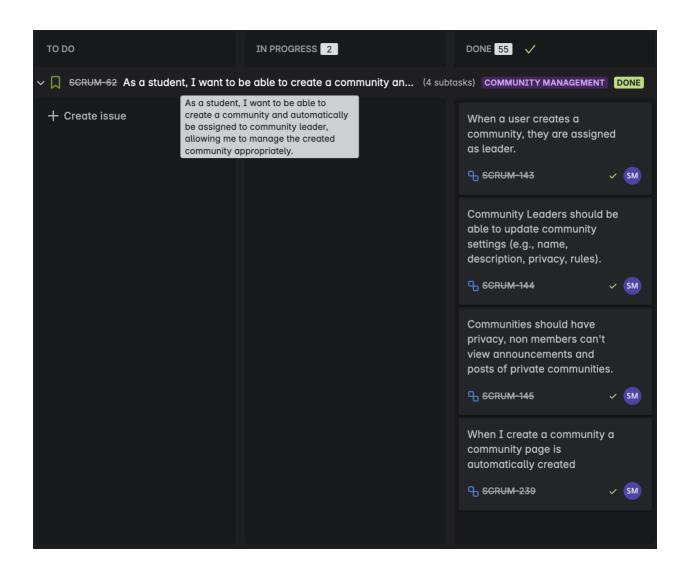
## **Sprint 2 Kanban Board:**

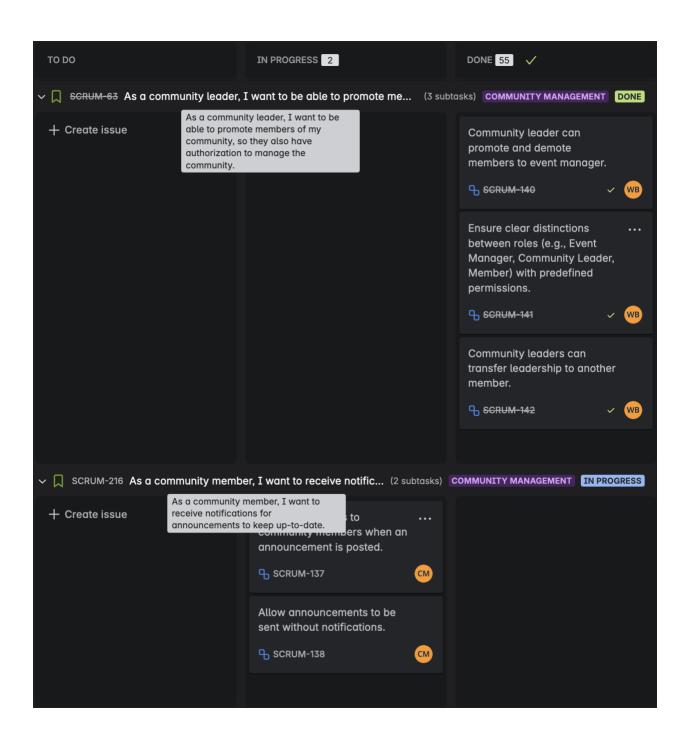
Below is the kanban board for sprint 2, the assignee for each subtask can be seen in the avatar, with the letters representing the group member's initials. The purple text represents the epic,

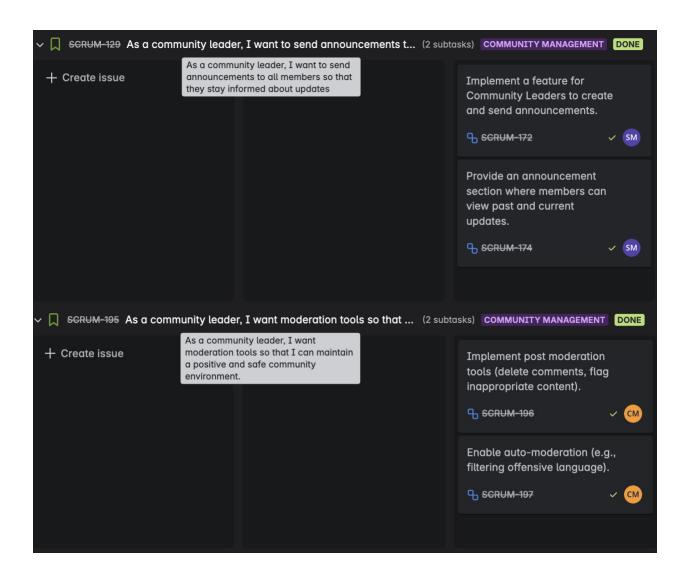
the licon represents a user story, whilst the licon represents a subtask.

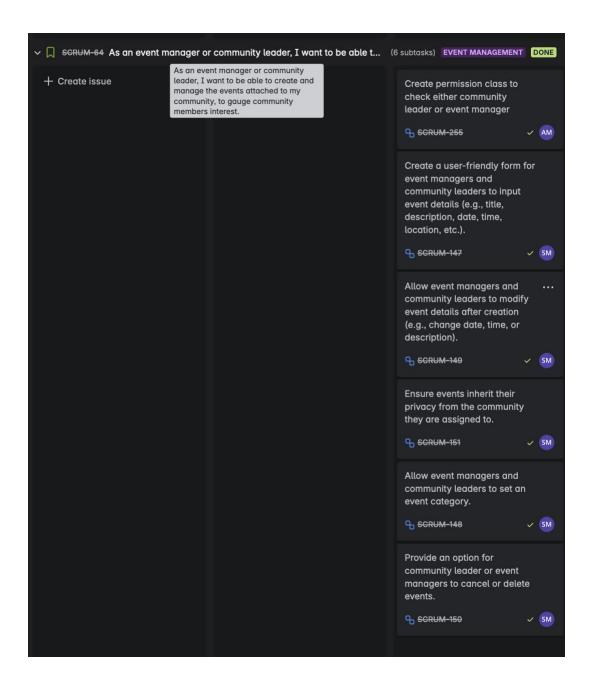


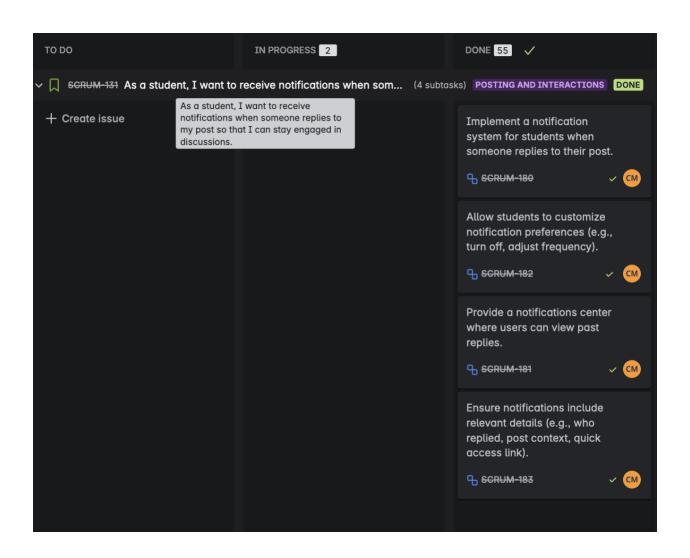


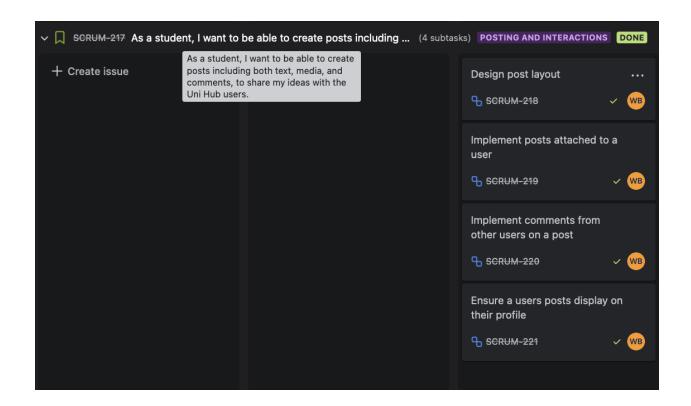


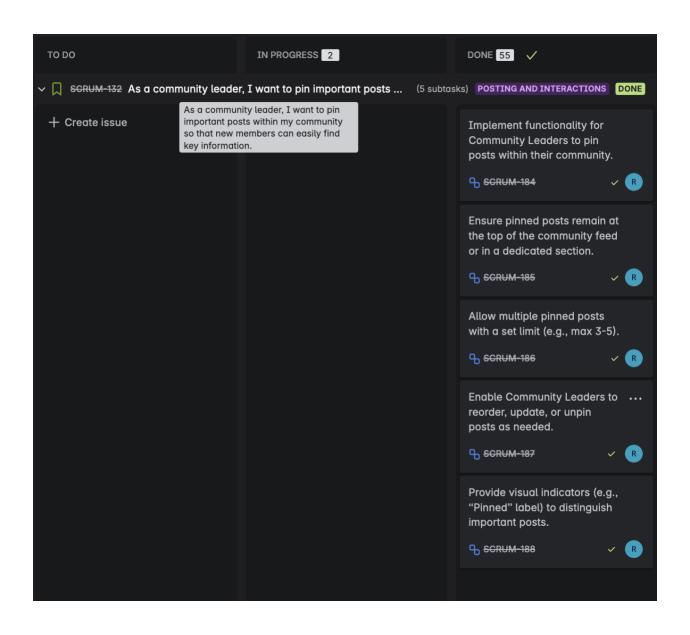


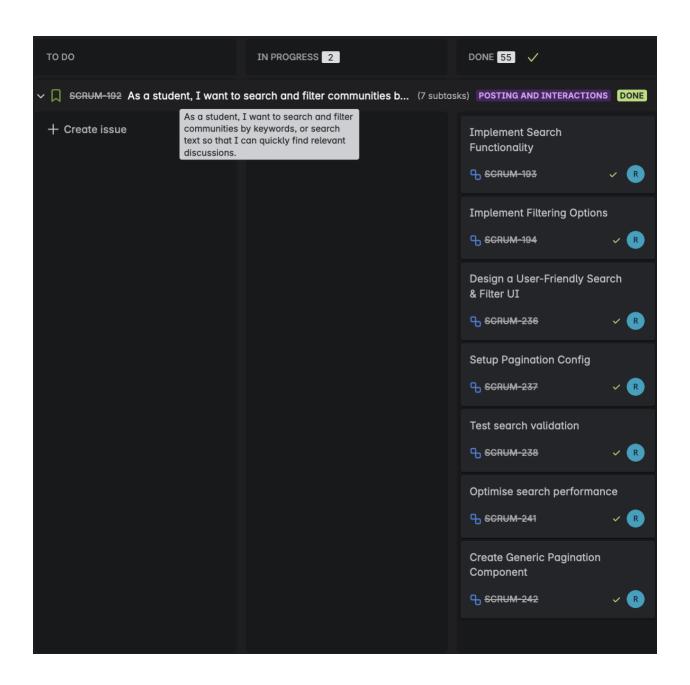


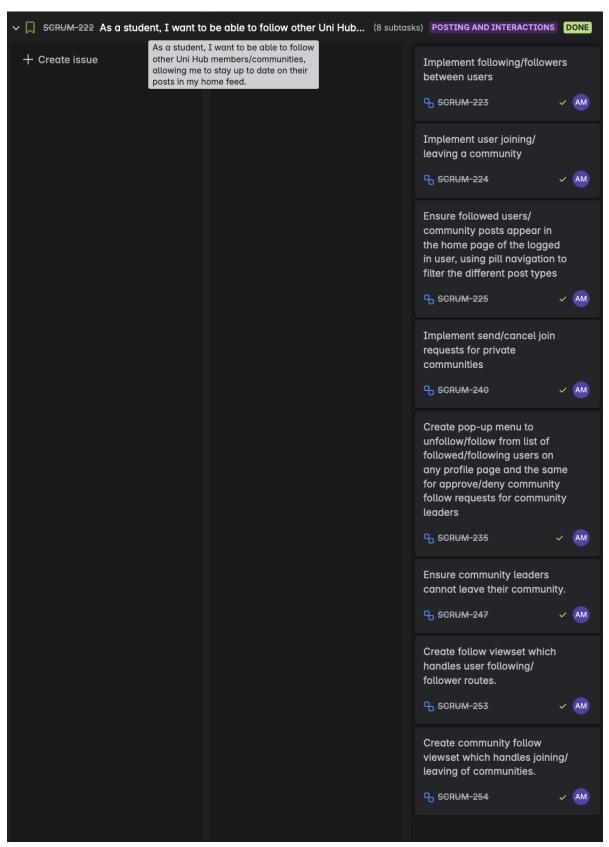






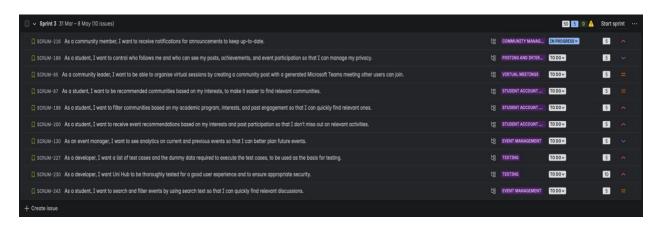






**Product/Sprint 3 Backlog:** 

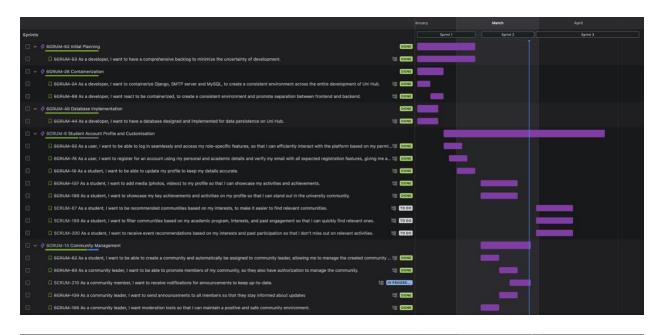
Here is the remaining product backlog to be implemented in Sprint 3 including the incomplete story from Sprint 2, the table below displays the story id to the intended assignee before the Sprint begins. The backlog displays the priority for each user story via the icon on the left (low/medium/high), each story in the backlog has assigned tasks.

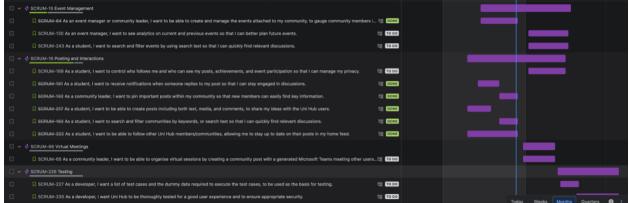


Story ID	Assignee(s)	
SCRUM-230 (10 story points)	Arthur, Rohaan	
SCRUM-227	Arthur	
SCRUM-243	Rohaan	
SCRUM-130	Seif	
SCRUM-198	Seif	
SCRUM – 189	William	
SCRUM – 65	William	
SCRUM-216	Chaya (From Sprint 2)	
SCRUM-200	Chaya	
SCRUM-19	Chaya	

## **Current Project Schedule/Progress:**

Below is the entire schedule, all tasks except one (task is in-progress) have been completed within the expected timeline.





#### Communication Issues

N/A

### Reflections

# **Review of Progress**

The project is very much on track when considering the project schedule above, all tasks assigned to this sprint have been completed except community announcement notifications, which is close to completion. For Sprint 2 we also had a larger number of tasks/story points than the amount planned for Sprint 3, so any modifications and minor additions required will have the appropriate amount of time to complete, consequently we are very much on schedule for completion. For this sprint we have implemented the functionalities for user interactions, communities, events, notifications, some additional quality of life improvements, cloud image storage with S3, and started searching/filtering capabilities.

The remaining tasks for Sprint 3 are generally lower priority and do not involve core functionalities of the project, with things such as additional privacy settings, event analytics, and the option to create virtual meetings. The higher priority tasks involve the thorough testing of the project, additional search options, and tailored user suggestions. The well-defined user stories and tasks going into the sprint allowed us to improve the burndown chart from Sprint 1, as no new tasks were required to be added to the sprint.

The group's synergy has been greatly improved from Sprint 1, member's roles were decided based on a specific user story each week, alongside having a designated SCRUM master which was rotated weekly. The SCRUM master would lead the weekly virtual meeting, checking the projects progress is as expected, ensuring members are clear on their tasks, and helping to delegate work going forward. Following feedback from Sprint 1 all code is now commented for clarification of its purpose to both other group members and stakeholders/tutors. Tasks were assigned to create minimal overlap between another group member's code, and tasks which might block another member's task were completed with the highest priority.

The table below details each member and their Sprint contribution in story points, we had decided before beginning the sprint that Arthur and Rohaan would complete fewer story points due to the disproportionate workload from Sprint 1, aiming for 14 story points each, whilst the other members would aim for 18 story points each. Furthermore, have already assigned the tasks for Sprint 3, showcased in the product backlog, to ensure we continue to maintain an even contribution of work.

Group Member	Story Points Assigned	Story Points Complete
Arthur Milner	14	14
Rohaan Aslam	14	14
William Barnes	18	18
Seif Mansour	18	18
Chaya Moore	18	13

#### **Code Architecture**

This application utilizes a multi-container architecture managed by Docker Compose. It consists of four main services: a React frontend user interface, a Django django-web-app backend DRF API, a MySQL db for data storage, and a MailHog service for capturing development emails. Each service runs in its own isolated container. They communicate over a shared Docker network: the frontend calls the backend API (using JWTs for authentication), the backend interacts with the database and is also configured to communicate with MailHog. Volumes are used to persist database data and allow for live code reloading in the frontend and backend containers during development. We are also using AWS S3 to store user uploaded images and

videos in the cloud, with plans to incorporate further cloud services in Sprint 3 for virtual meeting options.

#### **Code & Project Management Limitations**

Some tasks in the sprint were completed very close to the sprint deadline, which is understandable considering the number of tasks we had for the sprint, but this can hopefully be avoided in Sprint 3 with better time management.

The views/viewsets in our code could be more refined, for example, some views could benefit from being grouped into a viewset, particularly if there are separate views for creating, deleting, updating, etc on the same type of data. This would also have the benefit of being easier to extend the functionalities as required for Sprint 3. It is also possible group members have made a view separately which achieves the same result, these can be combined to reduce code redundancy before the end of Sprint 3.

A further limitation in our current project is the fact we are fetching every post on the home page, this could get very computationally expensive in an enterprise environment, consequently, pagination can be applied in a way that only fetches posts that are visible to the user, similar to the methods used in the community discover page.

Within our views we could apply additional permission classes more often instead of just IsAuthenticated. This would remove the need to make checks such as whether the user has the EventManager role inside each individual view, instead simply calling the appropriate permission class. This has been done for some views already, such as IsCommunityLeader on approving/denying community join requests. Permission classes to either be created or utilised more often includes IsAccountOwner, IsEventManager, and IsCommunityLeader.

<u>Django DRF:</u> One main challenge we all faced was with serializers, particularly when handling nested relationships or when multiple serializers were needed for similar data. This sometimes led to repetitive code or confusion around which serializer to use where.

We used pagination to handle large result sets, which was helpful for performance, but we also noticed that some endpoints could be optimized further by limiting unnecessary data being queried or serialized. In a few cases, our ORM queries weren't as efficient as they could be, especially when dealing with related models or larger datasets.

<u>Authentication/Authorisation</u> (We missed including our authentication and authorisation development challenges in Sprint 1. Below is a summary of our experience and implementation decisions):

It turned out to be one of the more complex parts of the project. We used Djoser on the

backend to handle authentication endpoints, React on the frontend, and MailHog for our SMTP server. A major challenge was finding the most secure way to manage JWTs in this architecture. While many tutorials suggest storing tokens in localStorage, that's not secure due to XSS vulnerabilities. Instead, we went with a more secure approach: storing the access token in memory (as a React state variable) and the refresh token in an HTTP-only cookie, protected with a CSRF token from Django. Since access tokens are short-lived by design, this helps limit exposure if they're ever compromised. But because React state gets wiped on hard page refreshes, we had to implement a mechanism to refetch the access token using the refresh token to keep the app functional and seamless for the user.

We also added a retry mechanism so that if a request returns a 401 (unauthorized) due to an expired access token, the app will automatically attempt to fetch a new one using the refresh token, if it's still valid and then retry the original request. On the email side, MailHog was a great tool for capturing outgoing emails like signup activation and password resets. It gave us a much better testing experience than Django's console email trap and helped us ensure those flows worked end-to-end.

#### MySQL: N/A

<u>React:</u> Component reusability was also a bit of a missed opportunity. In some places, similar components (like forms or cards) were recreated separately when they could've been abstracted into a shared, reusable component. This created some minor inconsistencies in the UI and will be an improvement point for refactoring during Sprint 3. This was mostly because React was a new technology for a few members of the group so there was an initial learning curve which impacted development speed early in the sprint.

<u>MailHog:</u> The major limitation of MailHog is the fact that it is unsuitable for production, it lacks the security features expected for email handling and only emulates an SMTP server, it does not have the ability to send outbound emails. For production, options such as SendGrid can be implemented to provide the necessary features for an enterprise application, with the downside of additional cost.

<u>S3:</u> The main drawback for S3 with this sort of use case would be its high cost of storage especially as the amount of data increases on the drive and when making frequent access requests. Furthermore, file retention can experience latency espeically with larger image and video files this latency issue will also increase further when users are located further away from the storage region. Finally, whilst S3 is backed by AWS offering some robust security features ensuring correct access control can be complex and there is a risk of misconfiguration which can lead to compliance issues or users being able to get access to data they should not have.

#### Plan for Testing/Security

A decent amount of Sprint 3 is designated to testing, the plan for testing is to first create a comprehensive list of test cases, then develop unit tests which cover these test cases. We also plan to apply manual testing where applicable. Testing is planned to be executed by Arthur and Rohaan. Arthur will create the tests cases and required dummy data, whilst Arthur and Rohaan will collaborate on creating unit tests to match the test cases. We will also ensure both the front-end and back-end include the same level of validation.

The project already includes security measures through built-in Djoser functionalities, such as hashed passwords within the database, and role-based permission checks. Security was also heavily considered during implementation of authorization and authentication, which was discussed above. To expand the project's security, we intend to expand the project's permission classes.