

## **Highly confidential Security System**

### **Objective:**

Highly confidential Security System is an online application to be built as a product that the system will help user in logging in to the client system for which it is holding/storing the password, either by the software interface or directly by hardware interface.

### **Users of the System:**

1. Admin
2. User

### **Functional Requirements:**

- Build an application that user can use the Security System (Software and hardware).
- The application should have a mail id and password locker.
- This application should have a Bank account information locker.
- This application should have a Video, Audio, Image locker.
- Also, an integrated platform required for admin and customer.
- **Maximum 1 Account per email**
- **The filename should be variant from other files**

While the above ones are the basic functional features expected, the below ones can be nice to have add-on features:

- Build such that it is difficult to hack through.
- Multi-factor authentication for the sign-in process

### **Output/ Post Condition:**

- Admin report
- Viewable and downloadable reports with password protection
- Standalone application / Deployed in an app Container

Non-Functional Requirements:

<b>Security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• App Platform –UserName/Password-Based Credentials</li><li>• Sensitive data has to be categorized and stored in a secure manner</li><li>• Secure connection for transmission of any data</li></ul>
<b>Performance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Peak Load Performance</li><li>• Highly confidential Security System -&lt; 3 Sec</li><li>• Admin application &lt; 2 Sec</li><li>• Non Peak Load Performance</li></ul>
<b>Availability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 99.99 % Availability</li></ul>
<b>Standard Features</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Scalability</li><li>• Maintainability</li><li>• Usability</li><li>• Availability</li><li>• Failover</li></ul>

<b>Logging &amp; Auditing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The system should support logging(app/web/DB) &amp; auditing at all levels</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Should be able to monitor via as-is enterprise monitoring tools</li> </ul>
<b>Cloud</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Solution should be made Cloud-ready and should have a minimum impact when moving away to Cloud infrastructure</li> </ul>
<b>Browser Compatible</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IE 7+</li> <li>• Mozilla Firefox Latest – 15</li> <li>• Google Chrome Latest – 20</li> <li>• Mobile Ready</li> </ul>

### Technology Stack

Front End	React Google Material Design Bootstrap / Bulma
Server Side	Spring Boot Spring Web (Rest Controller) Spring Security Spring AOP Spring Hibernate
Core Platform	OpenJDK 11
Database	MySQL or H2

### **Platform Pre-requisites (Do's and Don'ts):**

1. The React app should run in port 8081. Do not run the React app in the port: 3000.
2. Spring boot app should run in port 8080.

### **Key points to remember:**

1. The id (for frontend) and attributes(backend) mentioned in the SRS should not be modified at any cost. Failing to do may fail test cases.
2. Remember to check the screenshots provided with the SRS. Strictly adhere to id mapping and attribute mapping. Failing to do may fail test cases.
3. Strictly adhere to the proper project scaffolding (Folder structure), coding conventions, method definitions and return types.
4. Adhere strictly to the endpoints given below.

### **Application assumptions:**

1. The login page should be the first page rendered when the application loads.

2. Manual routing should be restricted by using AuthGaurd by implementing the canActivate interface. For example, if the user enters as <http://localhost:3000/signup> or <http://localhost:3000/home> the page should not navigate to the corresponding page instead it should redirect to the login page.
3. Unless logged into the system, the user cannot navigate to any other pages.
4. Logging out must again redirect to the login page.
5. To navigate to the admin side, you can store a user type as admin in the database with a username and password as admin.
6. Use admin/admin as the username and password to navigate to the admin dashboard.

### **Validations:**

1. Basic email validation should be performed.
2. Basic mobile validation should be performed.

### **Project Tasks:**

### **API Endpoints:**

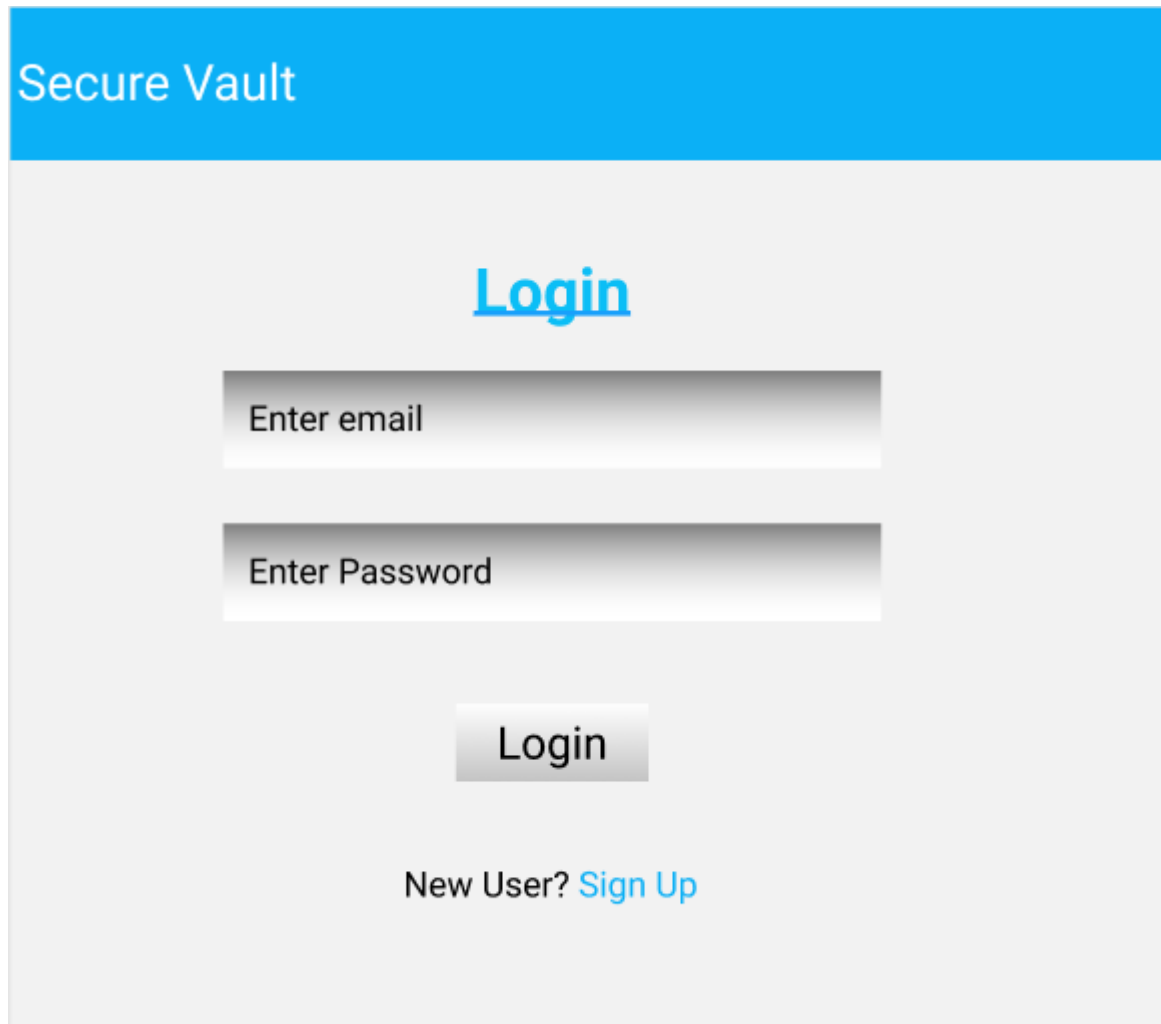
USER			
Action	URL	Method	Response
Login	/login	POST	true/false
Signup	/signup	POST	true/false
Get Bank Information	/bank	GET	Array of Bank details
Add Bank Information	/bank/{id}	POST	Information Added Successfully
Update Bank Information	/bank/{id}	PUT	Information Updated
Delete Bank Information	/bank/{id}	DELETE	Information Deleted
Get Media Information	/media	GET	Array of Media Details
Add Media	/media/{id}	POST	Media Added
Update Media	/media/{id}	PUT	Media Updated
Delete Media	/media/{id}	DELETE	Media Removed
Get Credentials Information	/credentials	GET	Array of Credentials details
Add Credentials Information	/credentials/{id}	POST	Credentials Added Successfully
Update Credentials Information	/credentials/{id}	PUT	Credentials Updated
Delete Credentials Information	/credentials/{id}	DELETE	Credentials Deleted
ADMIN			
Action	URL	Method	Response
Get All Users	/admin/user	GET	Array of users
Approve User	/admin/approveUser	POST	Approved Successfully
Remove User	/admin/delete/{id}	DELETE	User Removed
Update User	/admin/update/{id}	UPDATE	User Updated
Get Specific User	/admin/user/{id}	GET	Particular User Detail

**Frontend:**

**User:**

**Login:**

Output Screenshot:



The screenshot displays a web application interface for a 'Secure Vault'. At the top, there is a blue header bar with the text 'Secure Vault' in white. Below the header, the word 'Login' is centered in a large, blue, underlined font. Underneath 'Login', there are two input fields: the first is labeled 'Enter email' and the second is labeled 'Enter Password'. Both fields have a light gray background with a subtle gradient and a thin border. Below these fields is a gray button with the text 'Login' in white. At the bottom of the form, the text 'New User?' is followed by a blue link that says 'Sign Up'.

**Signup:**

Output Screenshot:

## Sign Up

Already a user? [Login](#)

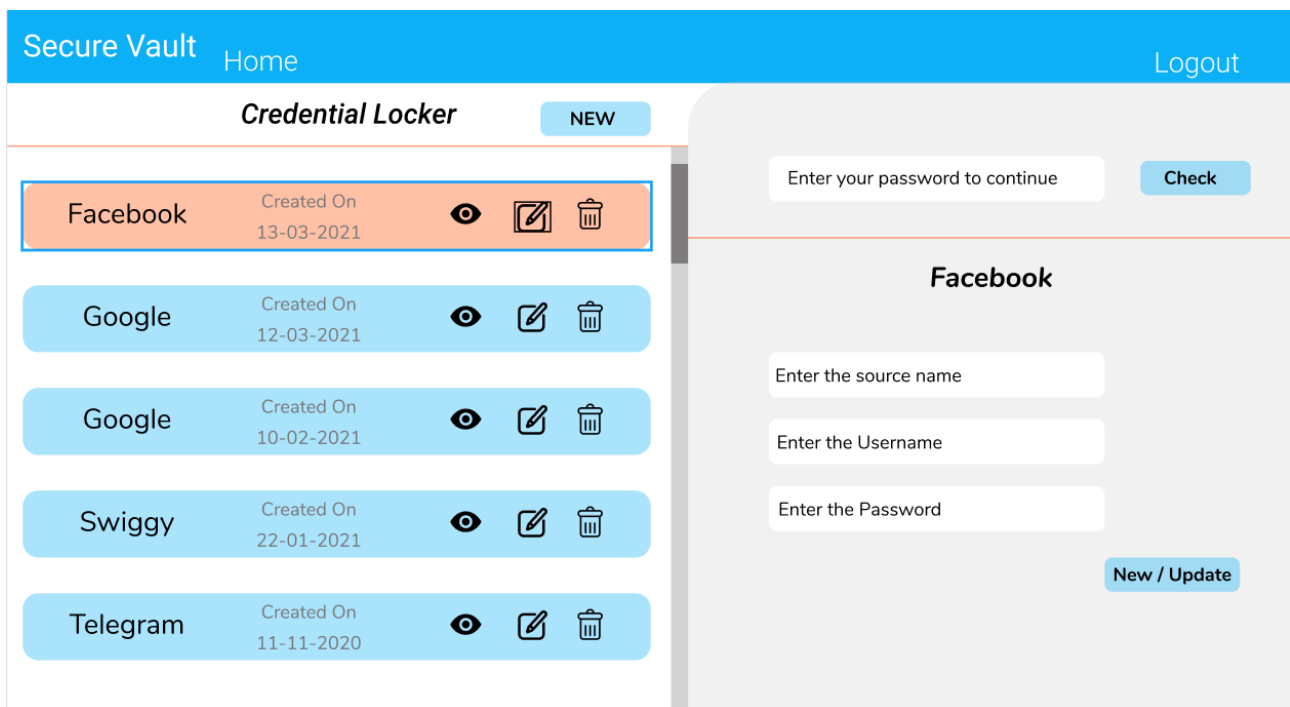
### Home:

Output Screenshot:



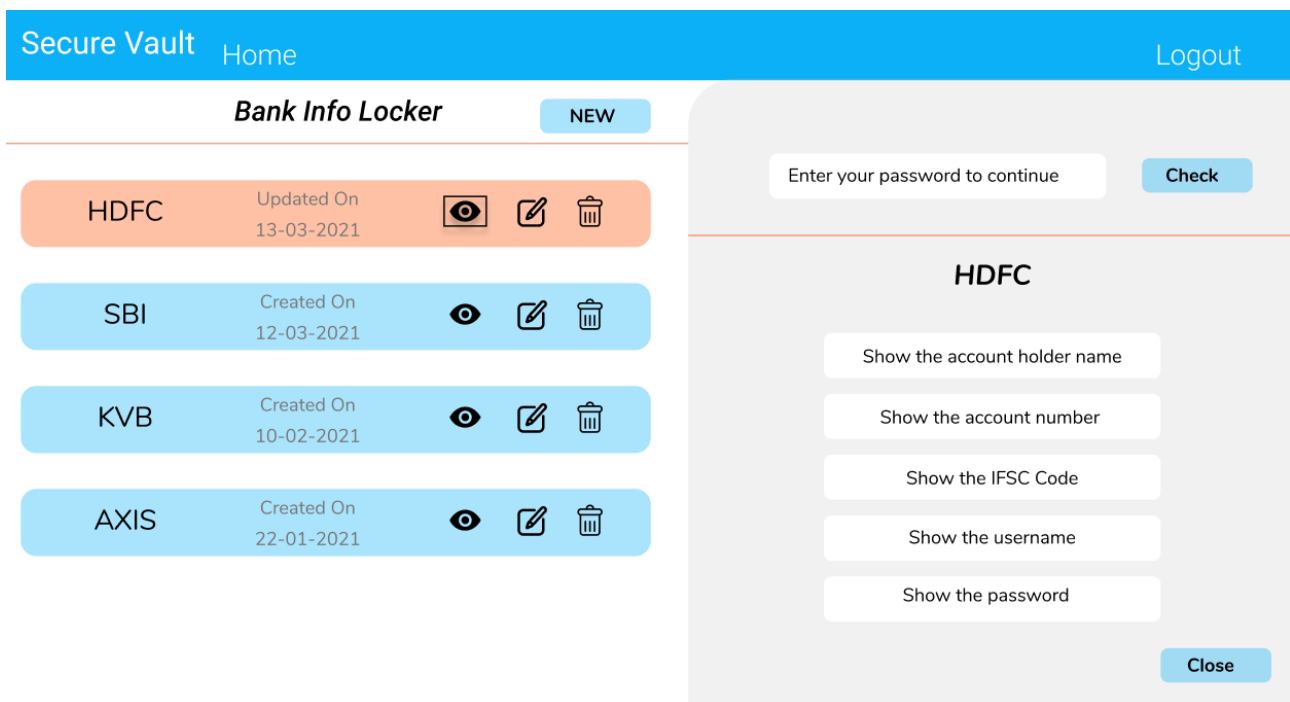
## Credential Locker:

Output Screenshot:



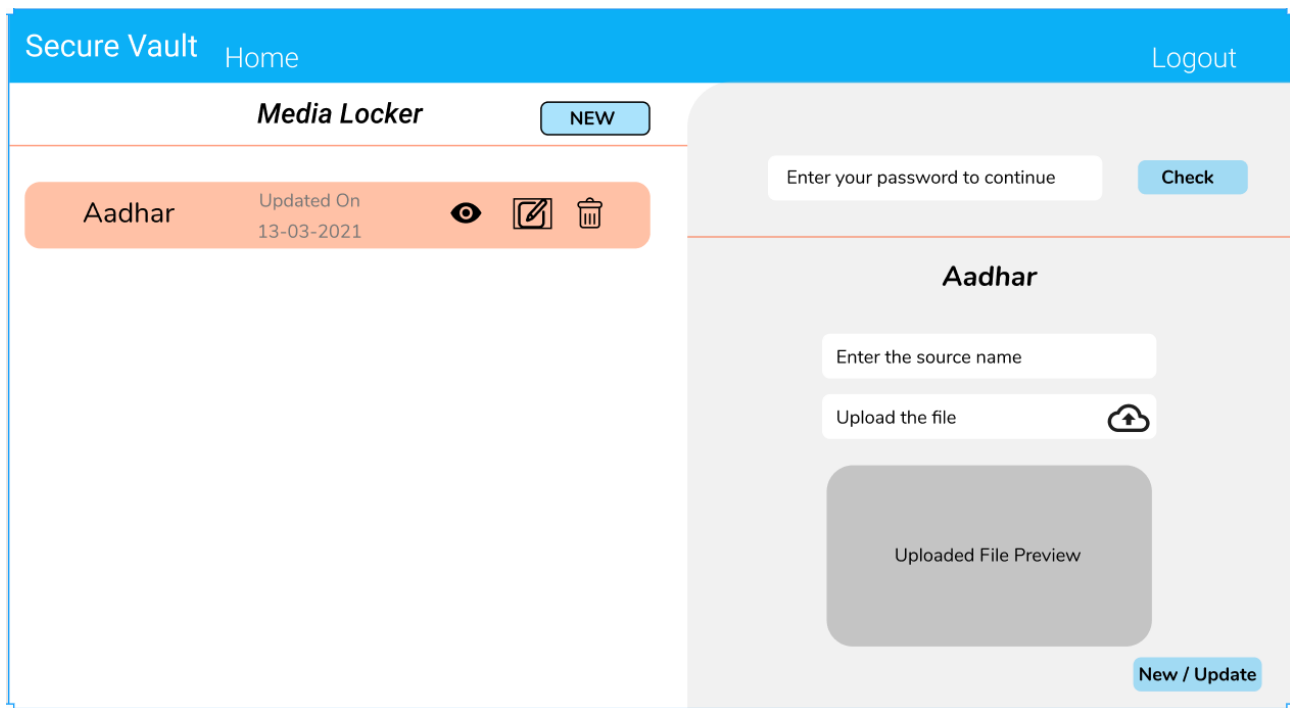
## Bank Info Locker:

Output Screenshot:



## Media Locker:

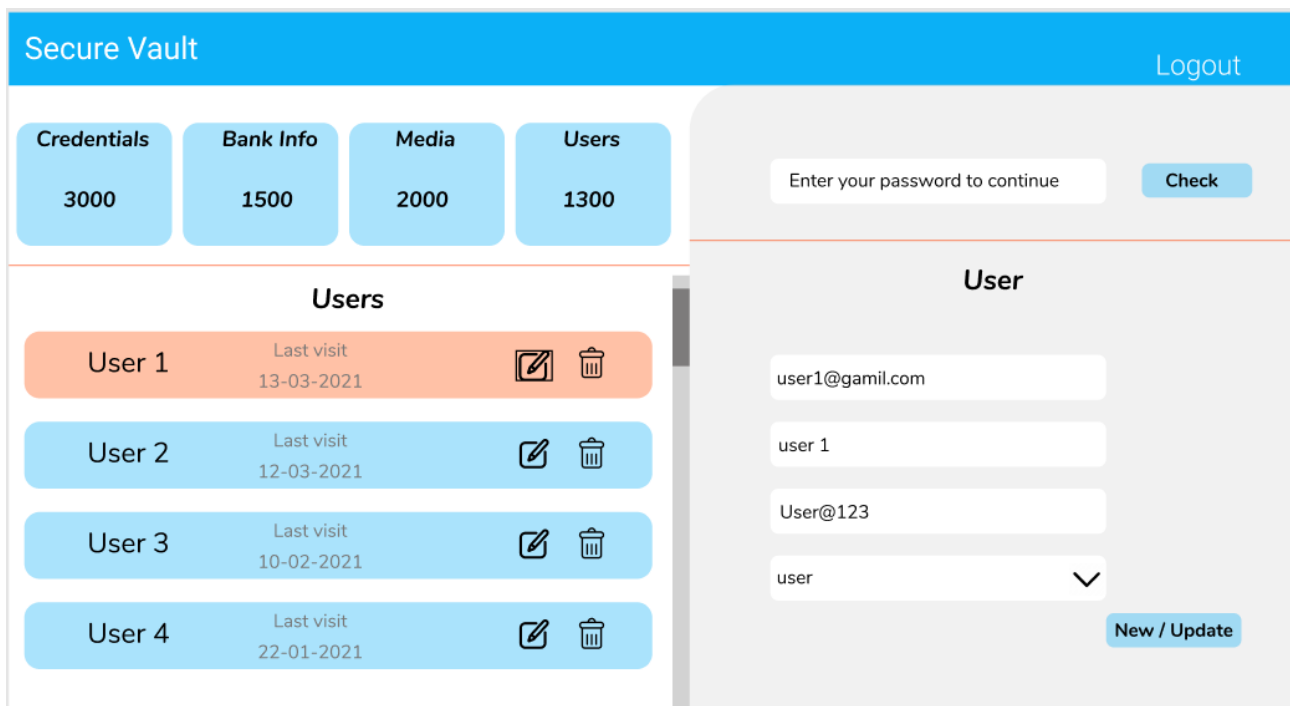
Output Screenshot:



### Admin:

### Home:

Output Screenshot:



### Backend:

### Class and Method description:

## **Model Layer:**

1. UserModel: This class stores the user type (admin or the User) and all user information.
  - a. Attributes:
    - i. email: String
    - ii. password: String
    - iii. mobileNumber: String
    - iv. active: Boolean
    - v. role: String
  - b. Methods: -
2. LoginModel: This class contains the email and password of the user.
  - a. Attributes:
    - i. email: String
    - ii. password: String
  - b. Methods: -
3. BankValutModel: This class stores the encrypted Bank information.
  - a. Attributes:
    - i. valutId: String
    - ii. userId: UserModel
    - iii. accountNumber: Long
    - iv. accountName: String
    - v. IFSC: String
    - vi. userName: String
    - vii. password: String
  - b. Methods: -
4. MediaValutModel: This class stores the encrypted media information.
  - a. Attributes:
    - i. valutId: String
    - ii. userId: UserModel
    - iii. mediaName: String
    - iv. image: Blob



- v. video: Blob
- vi. audio: Blob
- b. Methods: -

### **Controller Layer:**

5. SignupController: This class control the user signup
  - a. Attributes: -
  - b. Methods:
    - i. saveUser(UserModel user): This method helps to store users in the database and return true or false based on the database transaction.
6. LoginController: This class controls the user login.
  - a. Attributes: -
  - b. Methods:
    - i. checkUser(LoginModel data): This method helps the user to sign up for the application and must return true or false
7. BankValutController: This class controls the add/edit/update/view Bank information.
  - a. Attributes: -
  - b. Methods:
    - i. List< BankValutModel > getBankInfo(): This method helps the User to fetch their all bank information from the database.
    - ii. BankValutModel bankInfoById(String id): This method helps to retrieve a Bank information from the database based on the valut id.
    - iii. bankInfoEditSave(BankValutModel data): This method helps to edit a Bank information and save it to the database.
    - iv. bankInfoSave(BankValutModel data): This method helps to add a new Bank information to the database.
    - v. bankInfoDelete (String id): This method helps to delete a Bank information from the database.
8. MediaValutController: This class controls the add/edit/update/view Media information.
  - a. Attributes: -
  - b. Methods:
    - i. List< MediaValutModel > getMediaInfo(): This method helps the User to fetch their all Media information from the database.
    - ii. MediaValutModel mediaInfoById(String id): This method helps to retrieve a Media information from the database based on the valut id.
    - iii. mediaInfoEditSave(MediaValutModel data): This method helps to edit a Media information and save it to the database.

- iv. `mediaInfoSave(MediaValutModel data)`: This method helps to add a new Media information to the database.
- v. `MediaInfoDelete (String id)`: This method helps to delete a Media information from the database