Project Design Report: Smart Sorting

Date	19 January 2026
Team ID	LTVIP2026TMIDS83701
Project Name	Smart Sorting: Transfer learning for identifying Rotten Fruits and Vegetables
Maximum Marks	4 Marks

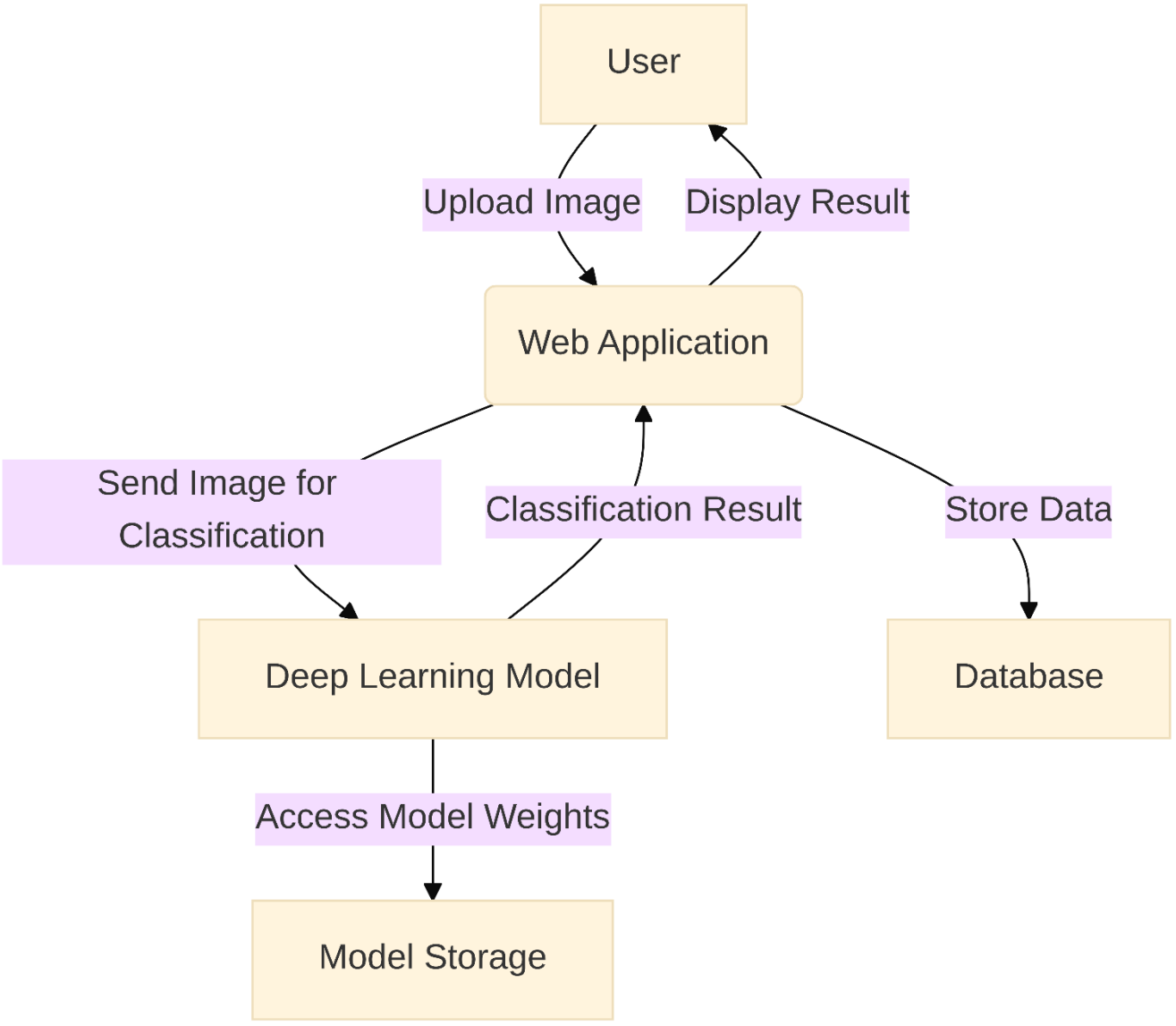
Introduction

This document outlines the design phase of the Smart sorting project, focusing on the Data Flow Diagrams (DFDs) and User Stories. These elements are crucial for understanding the system's functional requirements and the flow of information within the application. This report is based on the provided DataFlowDiagramsandUserStories.docx file.

Data Flow Diagrams (DFDs)

A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) visually represents the information flows within a system. It illustrates how data enters and leaves the system, what processes transform the information, and where data is stored. DFDs are essential for graphically depicting system requirements in a clear and concise manner.

The provided document includes examples of DFDs, demonstrating the visual approach to understanding system interactions. While specific DFDs for Smart Sorting are not detailed in the text, the inclusion of this section indicates the importance of visualizing data movement for the project.

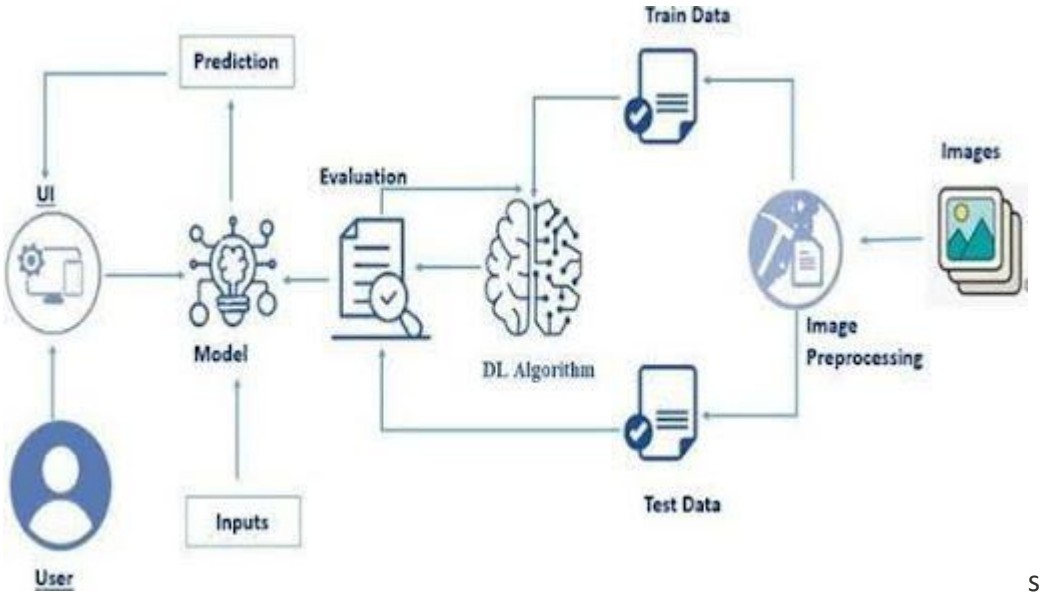


User Stories

User stories are short, simple descriptions of a feature told from the perspective of the person who desires the new capability, usually a user or customer of the system. They are a key component of agile software development, helping to define the scope and functionality of the application from a user-centric viewpoint.

The document provides a template for listing user stories, categorized by User Type , Functional Requirement (Epic) , User Story Number , User Story / Task , Acceptance criteria , Priority , and Release .

Detailed User Stories for HematoVision



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The following user stories are extracted from the provided document, primarily focusing on

the `Customer (Mobile user)` :

User Type	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Acceptance criteria	Priority	R
Customer (Mobile user)	Registration	USN-1	As a user, I can register for the application by entering my email, password, and confirming my password.	I can access my account / dashboard	High	S 1
Customer (Mobile user)	Registration	USN-2	As a user, I will receive confirmation email once I have registered for the application	I can receive confirmation email & click confirm	High	S 1
Customer (Mobile user)	Registration	USN-3	As a user, I can register for the application through Facebook	I can register & access the dashboard with Facebook Login	Low	S 2
Customer (Mobile user)	Registration	USN-4	As a user, I can register for the application through Gmail		Medium	S 1

Customer (Mobile user)	Login	USN-5	As a user, I can log into the application by entering email & password		High	S 1

Analysis of User Stories:

- **Registration:** The initial focus is on user registration, with high-priority tasks for emailbased registration and confirmation. Social media logins (Facebook, Gmail) are also considered, with Gmail registration being a medium priority for Sprint-1 and Facebook a lower priority for Sprint-2.

- **Login:** A high-priority user story ensures that users can log into the application using their email and password.

- **Dashboard:** While a functional requirement for the dashboard is listed, no specific user stories are provided for it in the given extract. This suggests that the dashboard functionalities would be detailed in subsequent user stories or design documents.

Other User Types

The template also lists other user types such as `Customer (Web user)` , `Customer Care Executive` , and `Administrator` . Although no specific user stories are provided for these roles in the extracted content, their inclusion indicates that the Smart Sorting project is designed to cater to a diverse set of users with different access levels and functionalities.

Conclusion

The design phase of Smart Sorting, as evidenced by the Data Flow Diagram concepts and detailed User Stories, emphasizes a user-centric approach to development. The clear articulation of user requirements, particularly for mobile users, provides a solid foundation for the development sprints. The structured

approach to defining functional requirements and acceptance criteria will be instrumental in guiding the development team and ensuring that the final product meets the intended user needs.