

# **PHENIKAA UNIVERSITY - SCHOOL OF COMPUTING**



## **Group Submission Software Architecture**

### **Project Title: Kanban Board Application**

**Group Submission: N02 – Group 2**

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**Hà Nội - Feb 7, 2026**

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# Software Architecture Final Report

## 1. Cover Page & Info

- **Project Title:** Kanban Board Application
- **Course Name:** Software Architecture
- **Group Submission:** N02 - Group 2
- **Class:** N02 - Group 2
- **Date:** Feb 07, 2026

## 2. Executive Summary

Kyte is a real-time Kanban board for small teams. The system is built as a modular monolith with strict module boundaries, using Bun and Elysia on the server and React on the client. The architecture focuses on low-latency drag-and-drop, secure access control, and reliable data persistence. Real-time synchronization is handled by WebSocket broadcasts driven by domain events. Using the most popular relational-database Postgresql.

## 3. Requirements Analysis

### 3.1 Core Functional Requirements

ID	Description
FR-01	Authenticate users with GitHub OAuth and email/password using Better Auth.
FR-02	Create and manage workspaces and workspace members.
FR-03	Create boards and manage columns within boards.
FR-04	Create, update, and archive tasks with labels, checklists, attachments, and due dates.
FR-05	Move tasks between columns with drag-and-drop ordering.
FR-06	Real-time updates broadcast changes to all connected users in the board.

### 3.2 Key Quality Attributes (NFR)

- Performance:** Interaction latency under 100ms for drag-and-drop using Optimistic UI.
- Scalability:** Stateless API nodes with sessions stored in PostgreSQL via Better Auth.
- Security:** Board and workspace membership checks enforced in services.
- Data Integrity:** ACID compliance for all mutations (PostgreSQL).
- Maintainability:** Modular Monolith structure with strict controller/service/repository separation.

### 3.3 Architecturally Significant Requirements (ASR)

ASR	Statement	Architectural Impact
ASR-1	The system must keep business logic independent from the UI to allow future clients.	Enforces layered design with clean module boundaries.
ASR-2	All write operations must validate board and workspace access on the server.	Requires auth plugin and service-level permission checks.
ASR-3	Task ordering must remain correct under concurrent updates.	Uses fractional indexing and optimistic locking version fields.

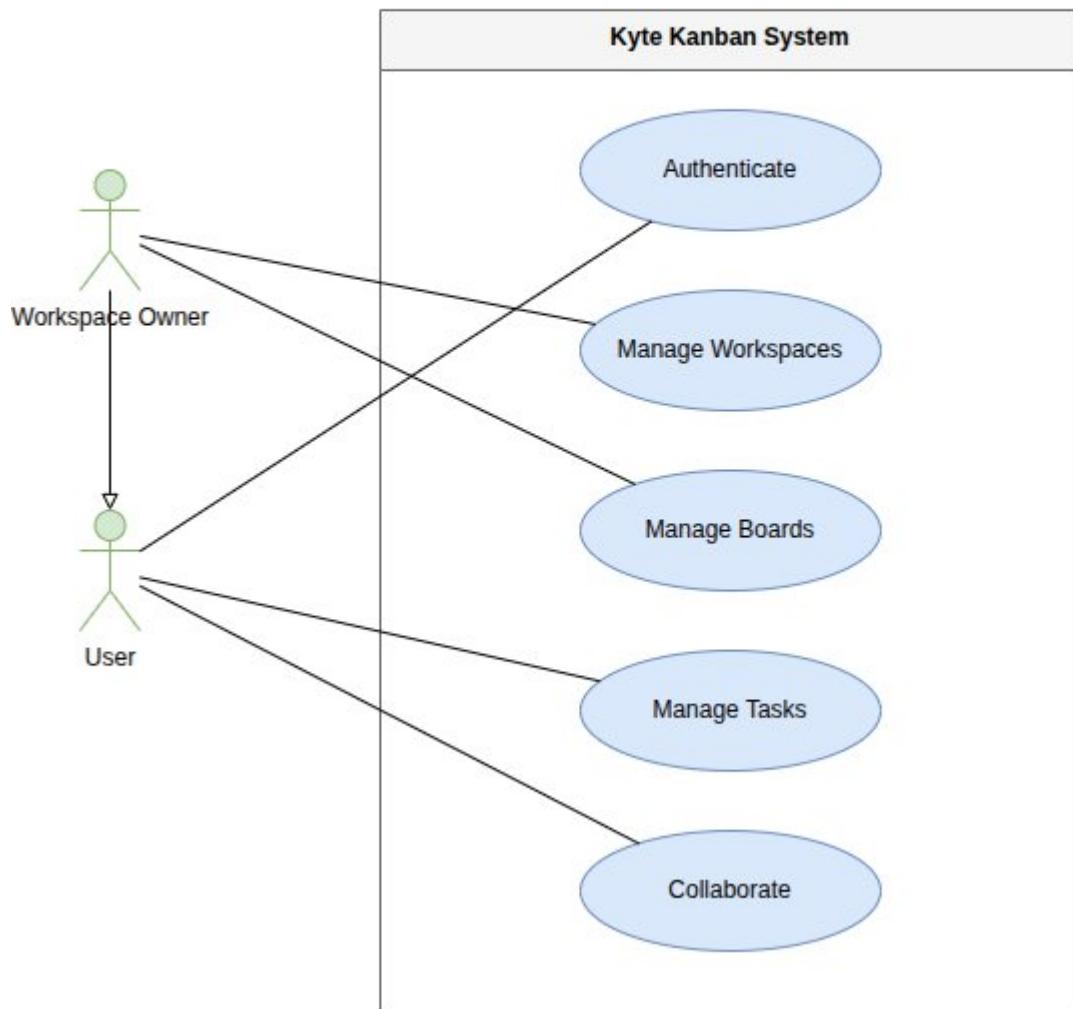
### 3.4 Use Case Modeling

The system's functional requirements are modeled through a set of use case diagrams, including a high-level overview and detailed module-specific views.

#### 3.4.1 Overview Use Case Diagram

The overview diagram illustrates the primary high-level interactions between different user roles and the core modules of the Kyte Kanban System.

## Kyte - Overview Use Case Diagram



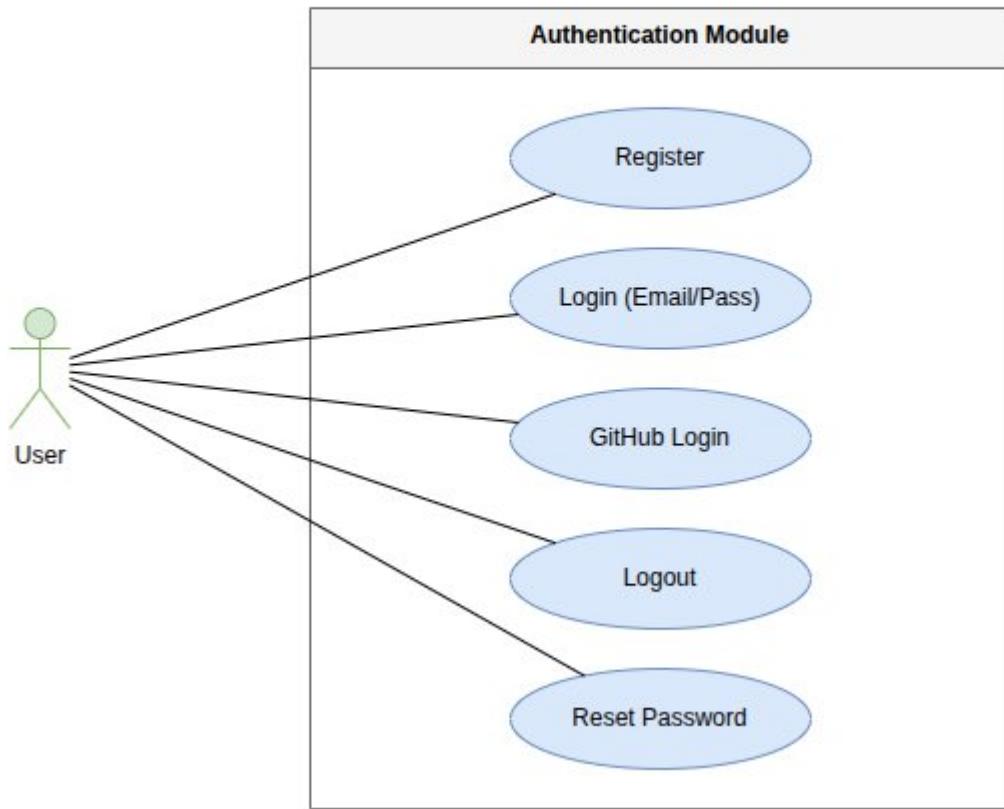
### 3.4.2 Detailed Use Case Diagrams

#### A. Authentication & User Management

Handles user onboarding, identity verification, and secure access. All actions are performed by the **User** actor.

- **Register:** Create a new account via email and password.
- **Login:** Authenticate via traditional credentials or GitHub OAuth integration.
- **Password Management:** Securely reset passwords and manage active sessions.

## Kyte - Authentication Use Case Diagram

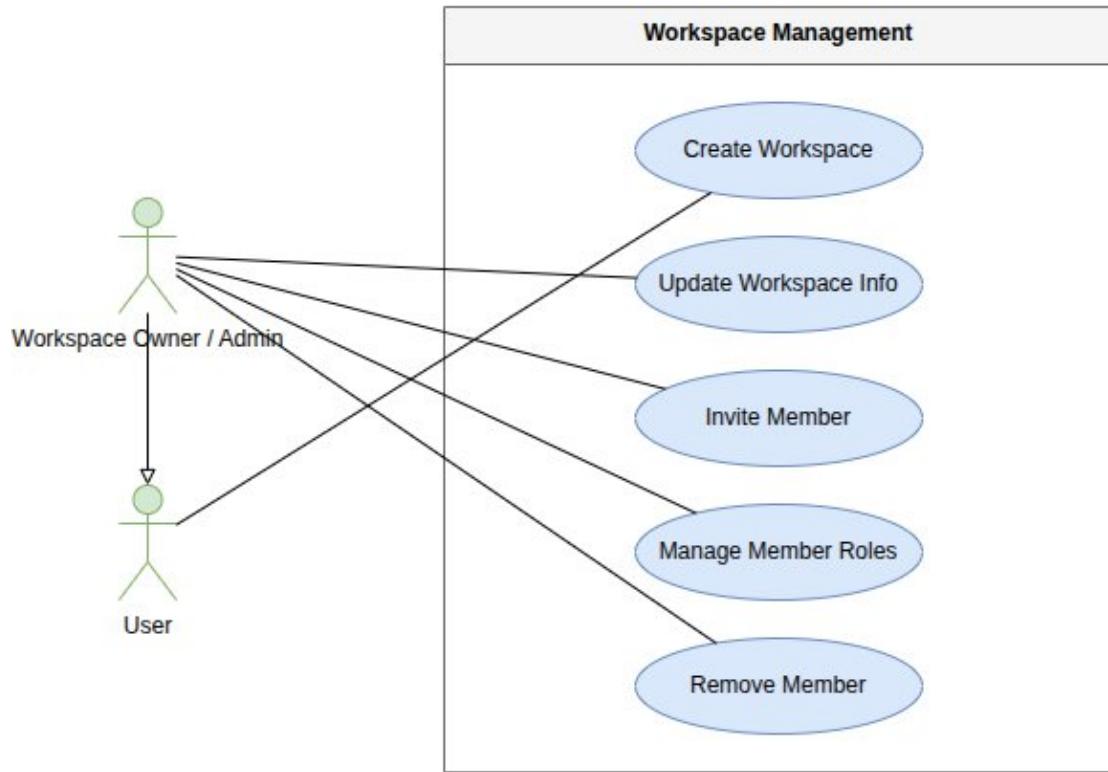


## B. Workspace & Member Management

Manages the multi-tenant organizational structure of the system.

- **User:** Can perform the initial **Create Workspace** action to become an Owner.
- **Workspace Owner / Admin:** Manages the lifecycle of the workspace, including updating metadata, inviting new members, assigning roles (Member/Viewer), and removing members.

## Kyte - Workspace Use Case Diagram

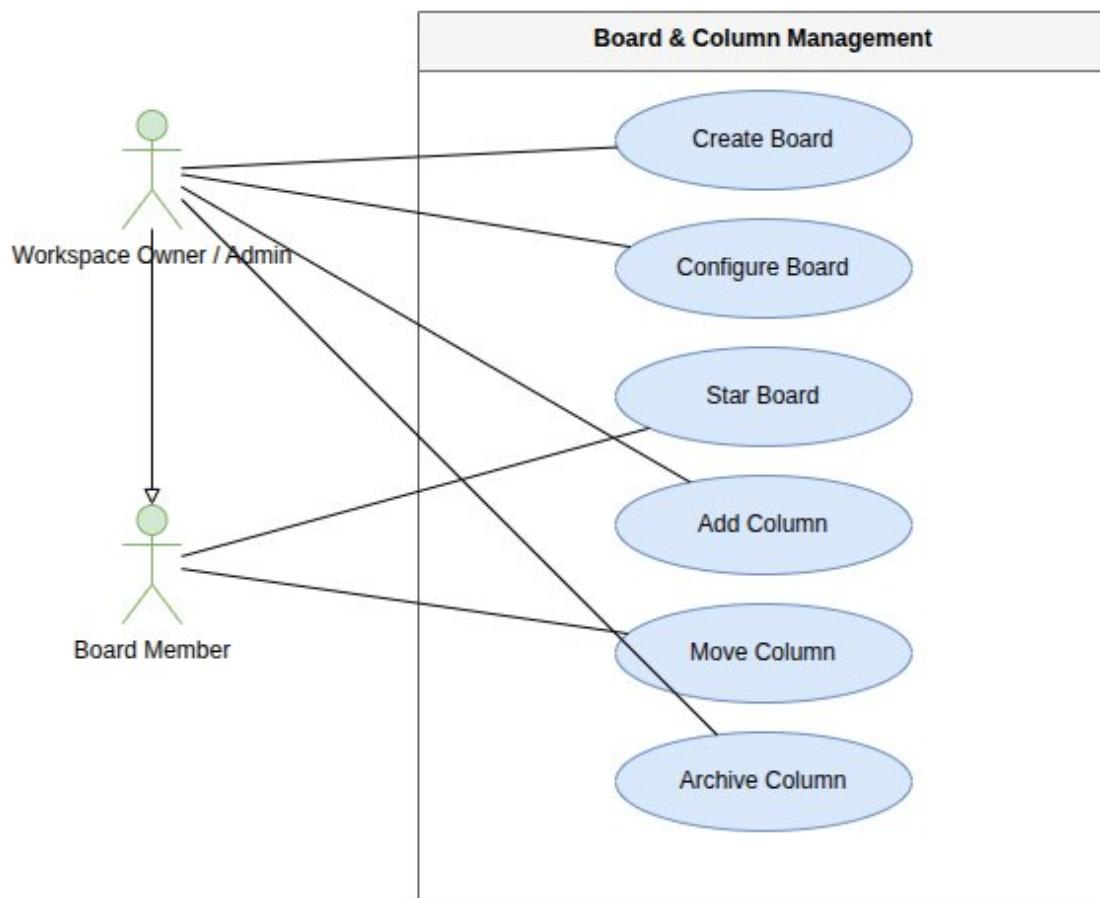


### C. Board & Column Management

Defines the visual structure and governance of the Kanban project.

- **Workspace Owner / Admin:** Responsible for creating boards, configuring visibility (Private/Public), adding new columns, and archiving old ones.
- **Board Member:** Can "Star" boards for quick access and perform basic column reordering.

## Kyte - Board & Column Use Case Diagram

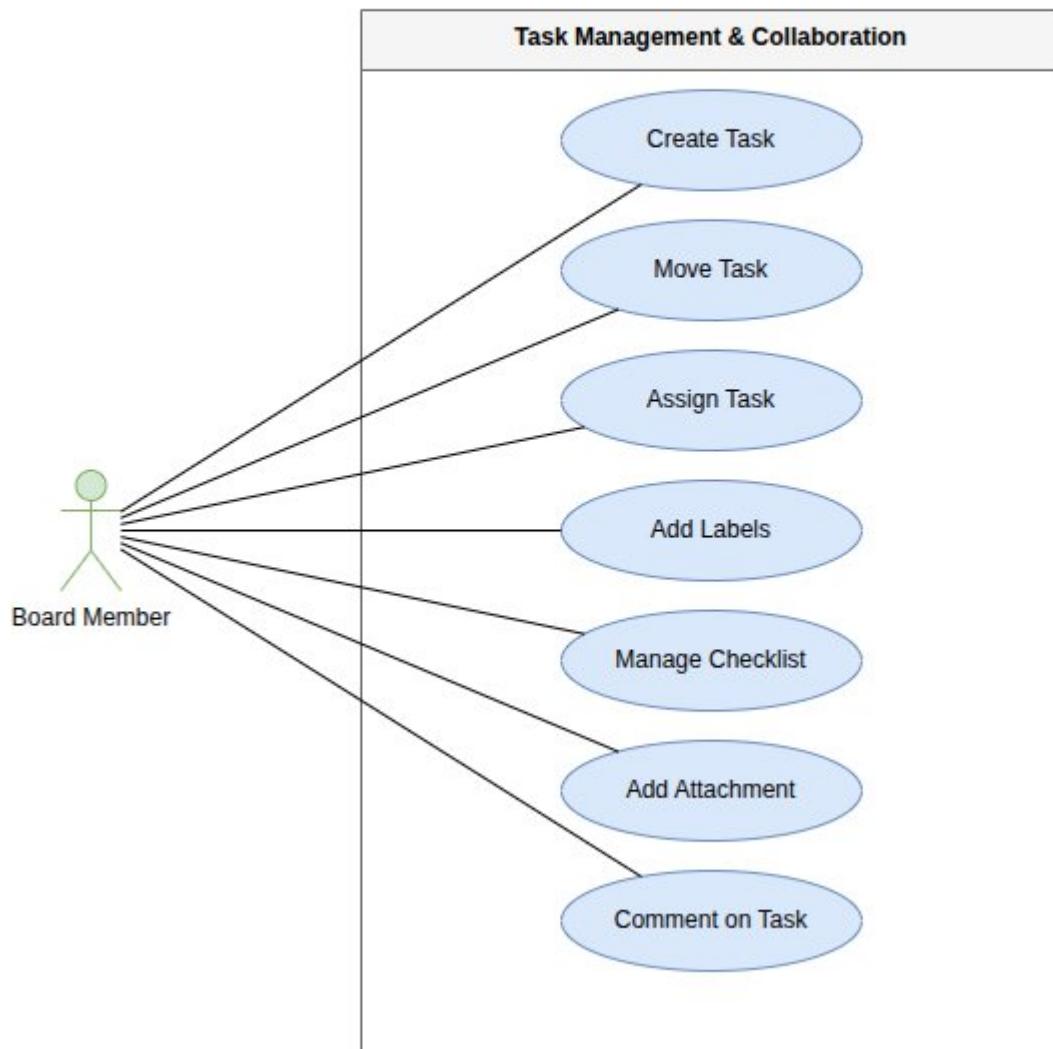


### D. Task Management & Collaboration

The primary interaction layer for team members. All actions are performed by the **Board Member** actor.

- **Task Lifecycle:** Create, move (fractional indexing), and archive tasks.
- **Execution:** Assign tasks to team members, add labels, and manage checklists.
- **Collaboration:** Upload file attachments (SeaweedFS) and engage in threaded comments with @mentions.

## Kyte - Task Management Use Case Diagram



Use Case	Actor	Flow Description
<b>Create Workspace</b>	User	Initializes a new multi-tenant container for projects.
<b>Invite Member</b>	Workspace Owner / Admin	Adds a user to the workspace via email and assigns a role.
<b>Create Board</b>	Workspace Owner / Admin	Generates a new Kanban board with default status columns.
<b>Move Task</b>	Board Member	Reorders tasks using fractional indexing for O(1) server updates.
<b>Comment on Task</b>	Board Member	Adds feedback to a work item and triggers event-based notifications.

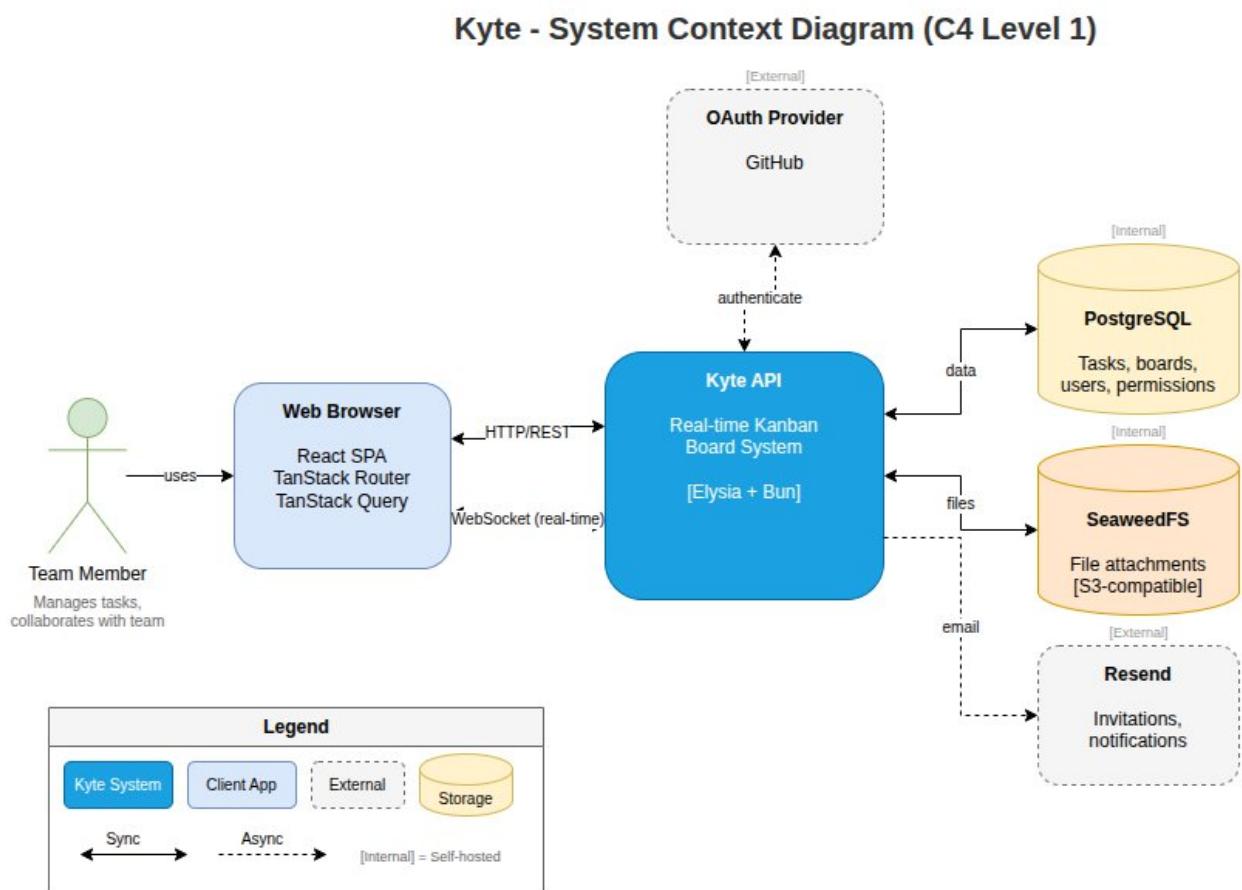
<b>Upload Attachment</b>	Board Member	Stores binary assets in S3-compatible storage (SeaweedFS).
<b>Manage Checklist</b>	Board Member	Breaks down tasks into atomic actionable sub-items.

## 4. System Architecture

### 4.1 C4 Model

#### C1 - System Context

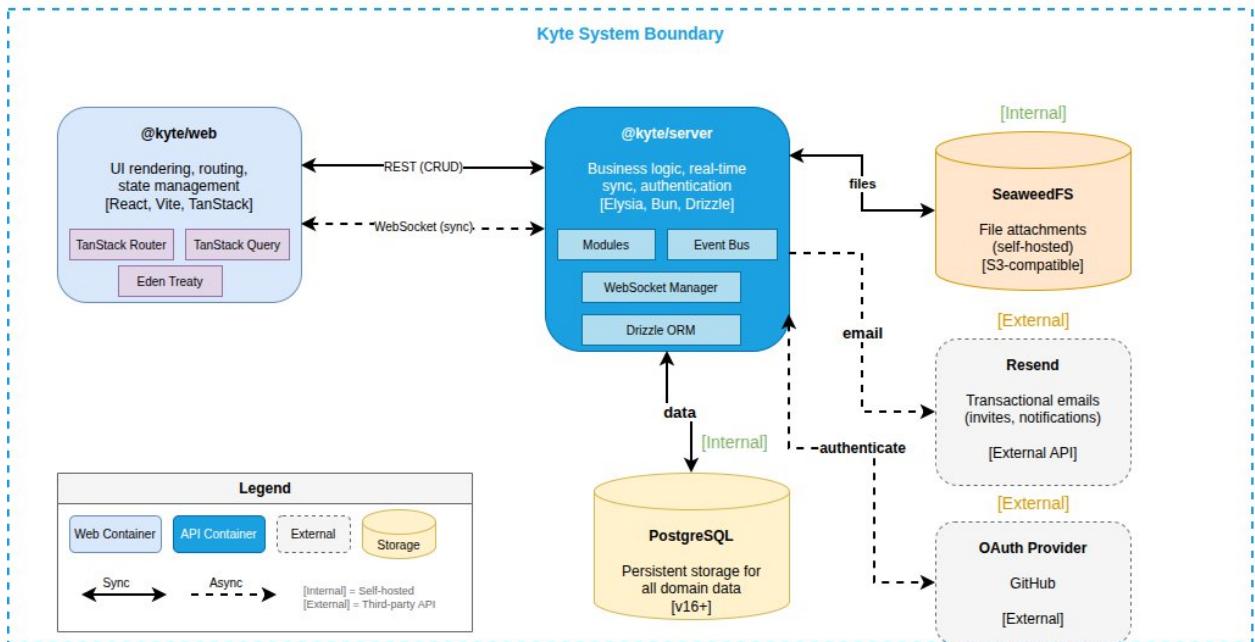
The Kyte System sits at the center, mediating interactions between users and external services.



#### C2 - Container Diagram

The system is divided into a client-server architecture.

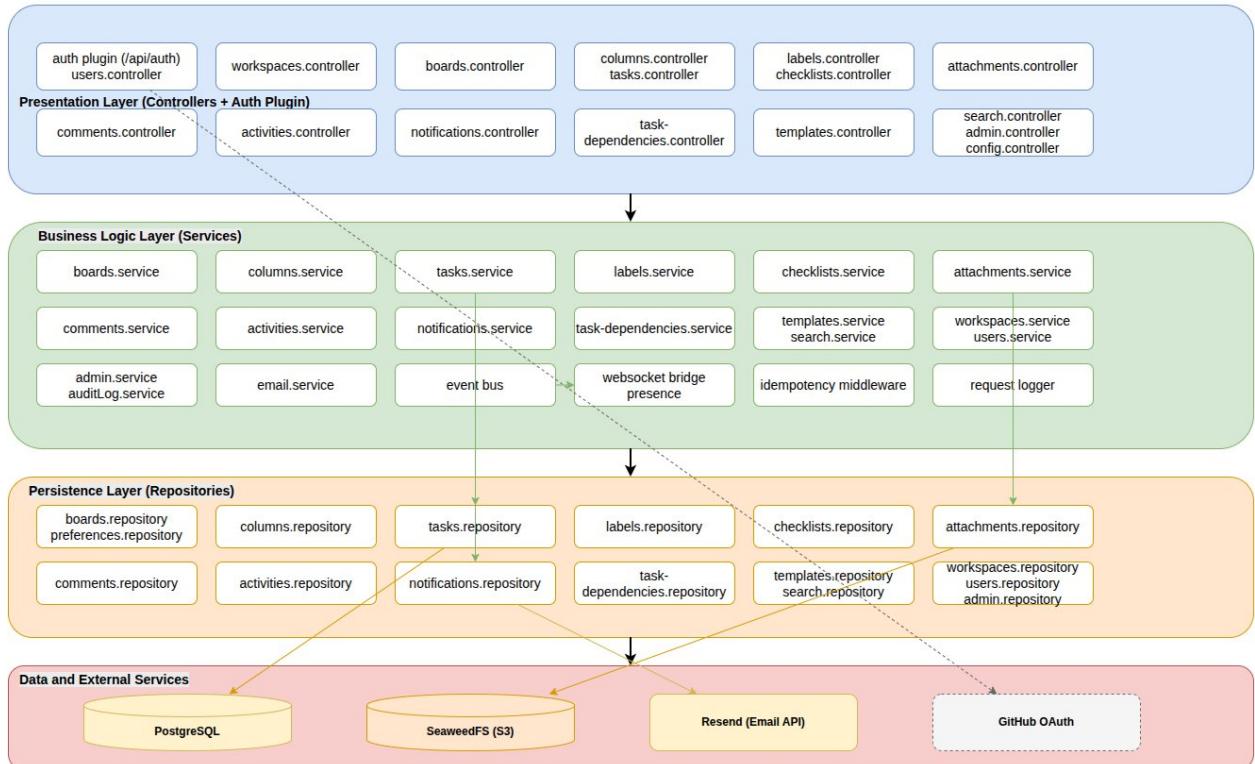
## Kyte - Container Diagram (C4 Level 2)



## C3 - Component Diagram (API Server)

The API Server follows a modular monolith pattern with explicit module boundaries.

Kyte Component Diagram (Current Server Modules)

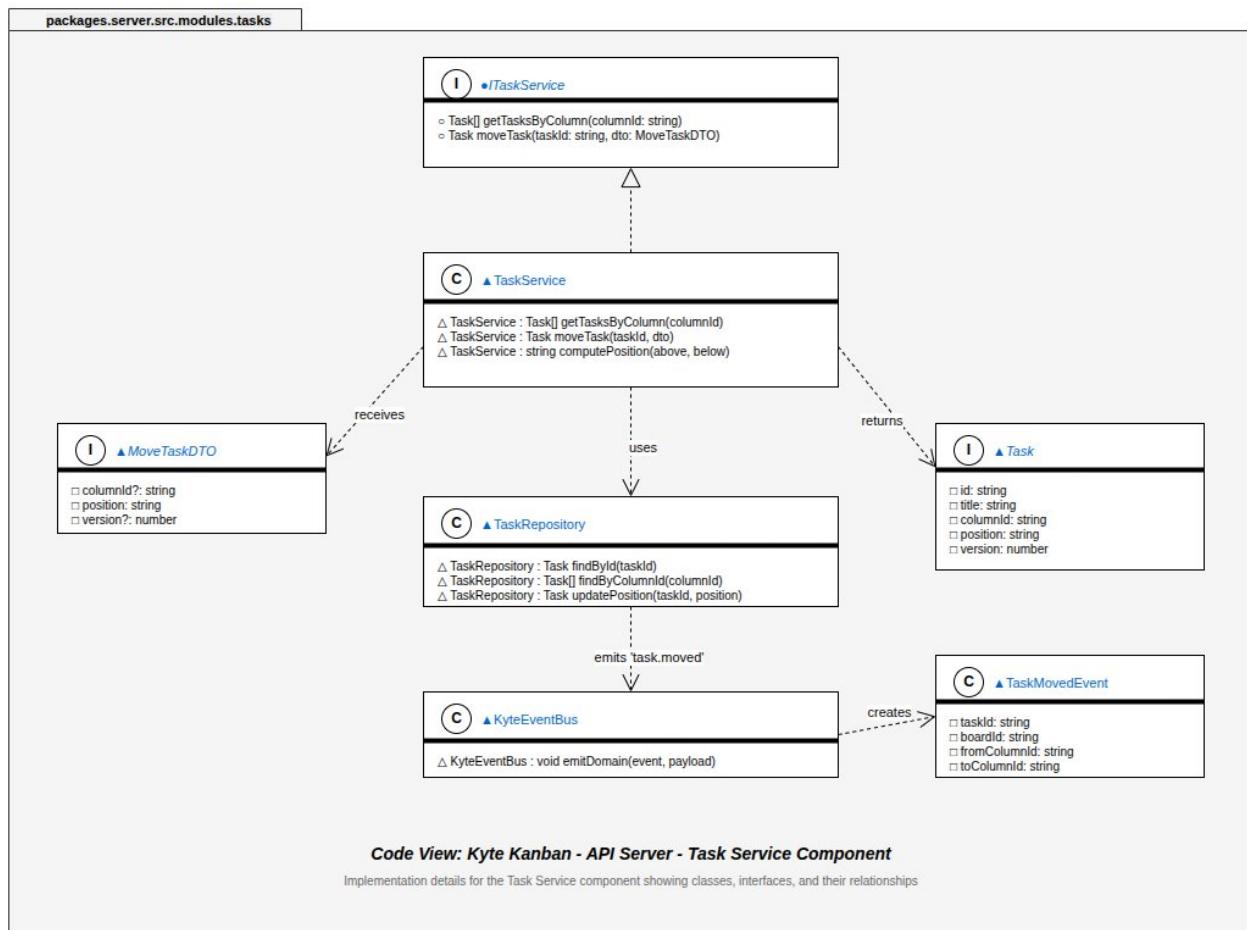


## C4 - Code Diagrams

Code-level view showing the internal structure of key components using UML class diagram notation.

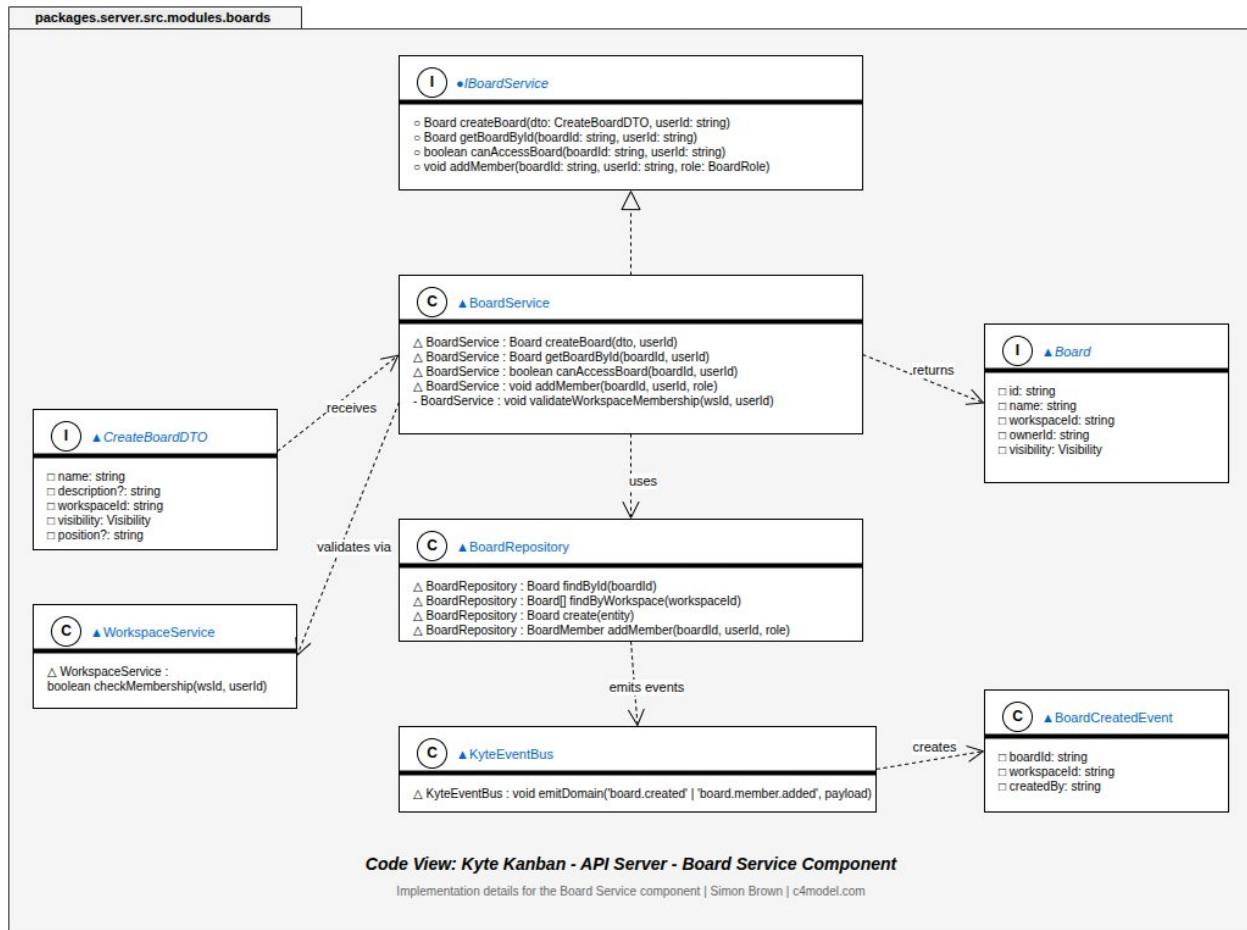
### Task Service Component

Shows ITaskService interface, TaskService implementation, TaskRepository, DTOs, and event emission.



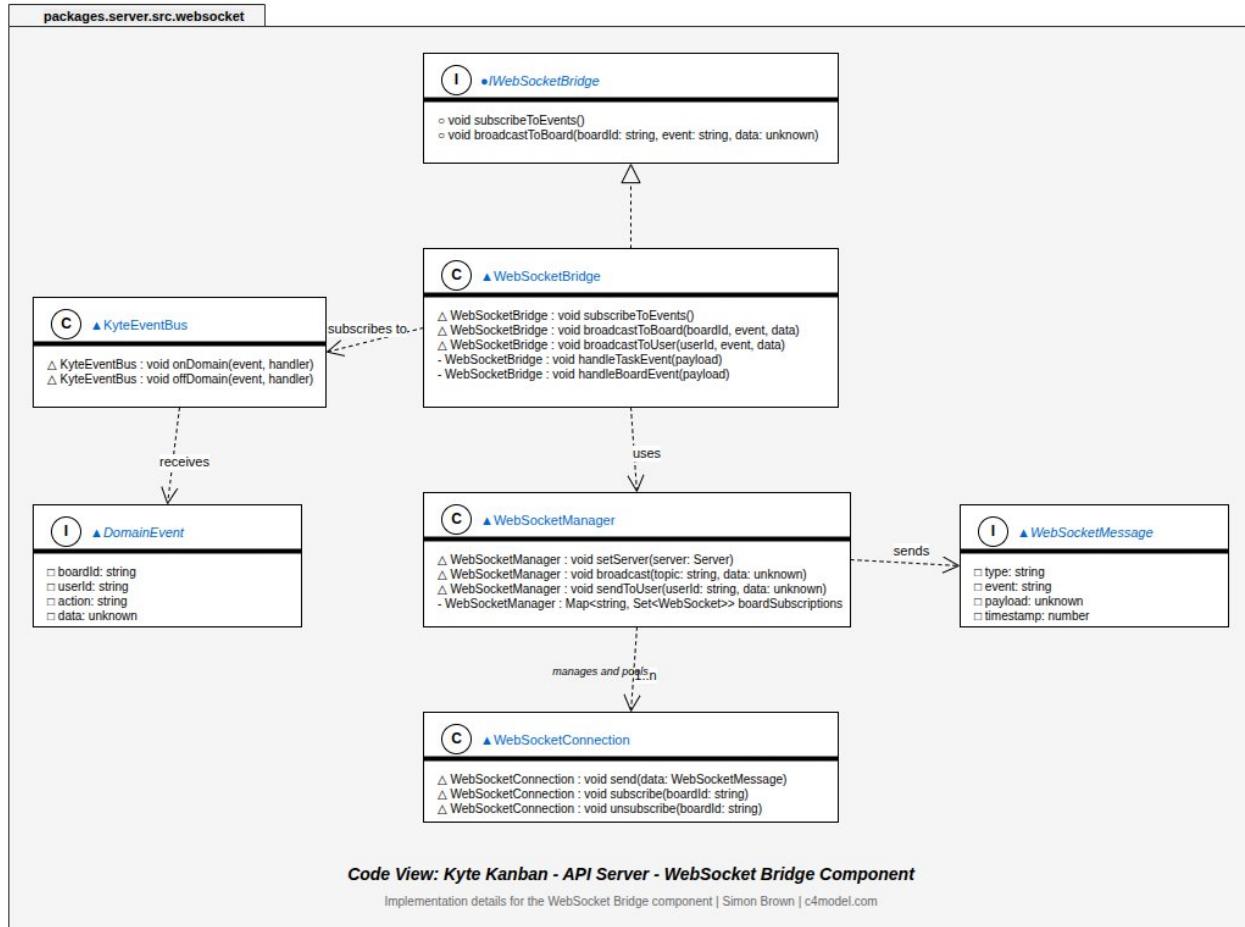
### Board Service Component

Shows IBoardService interface, BoardService implementation, workspace validation, and member management.



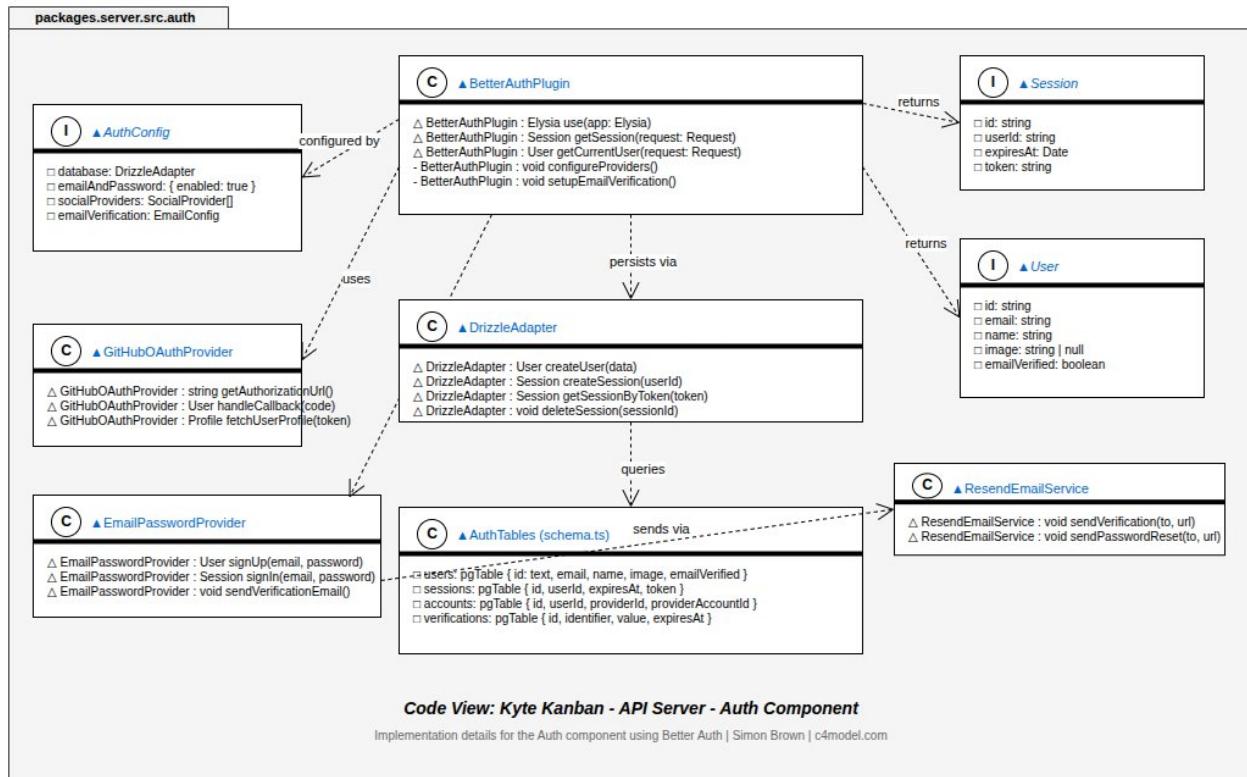
## WebSocket Bridge Component

Shows real-time event subscription, connection pooling, and message broadcasting.



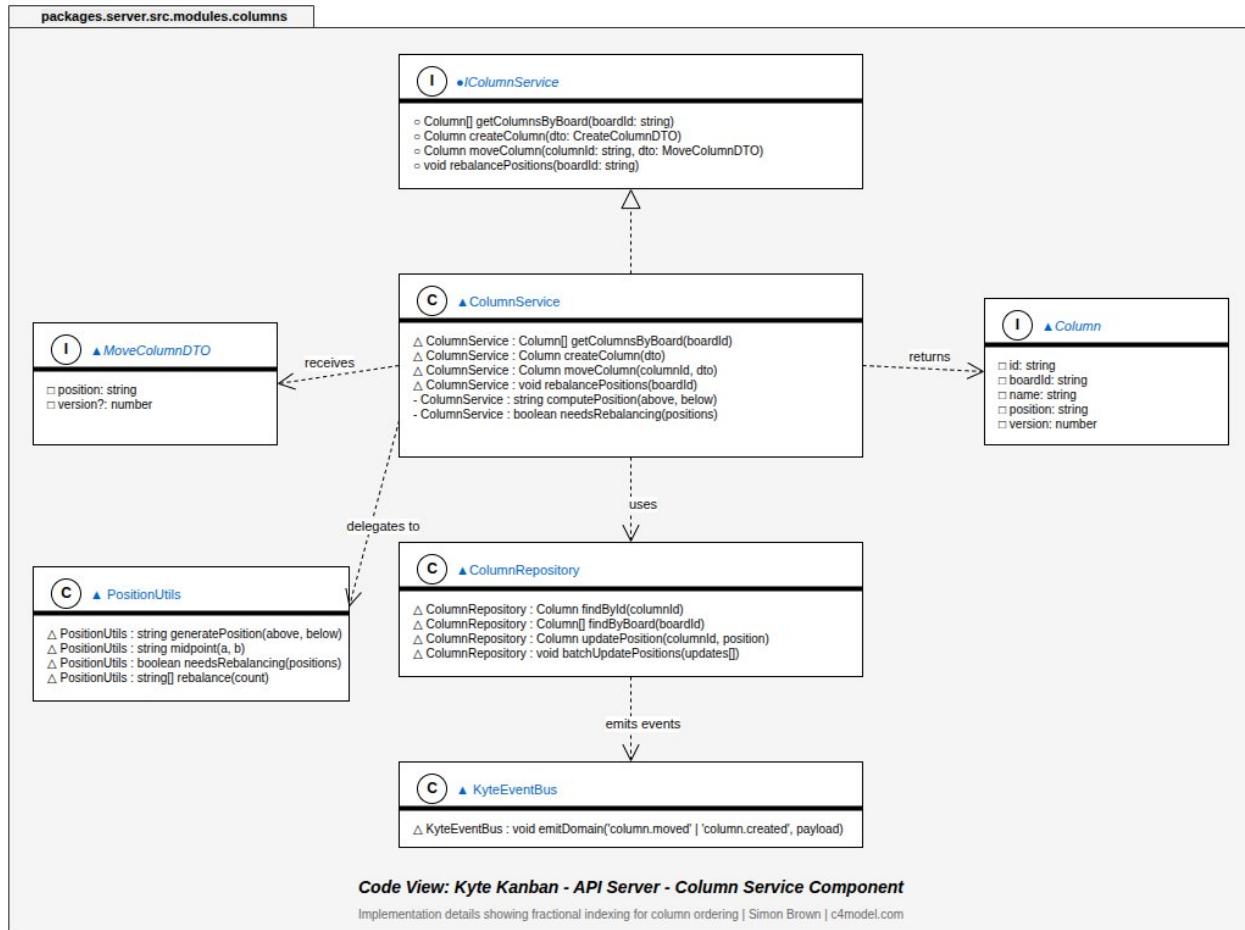
## Auth Component

Shows Better Auth integration with OAuth providers, session management, and Drizzle adapter.



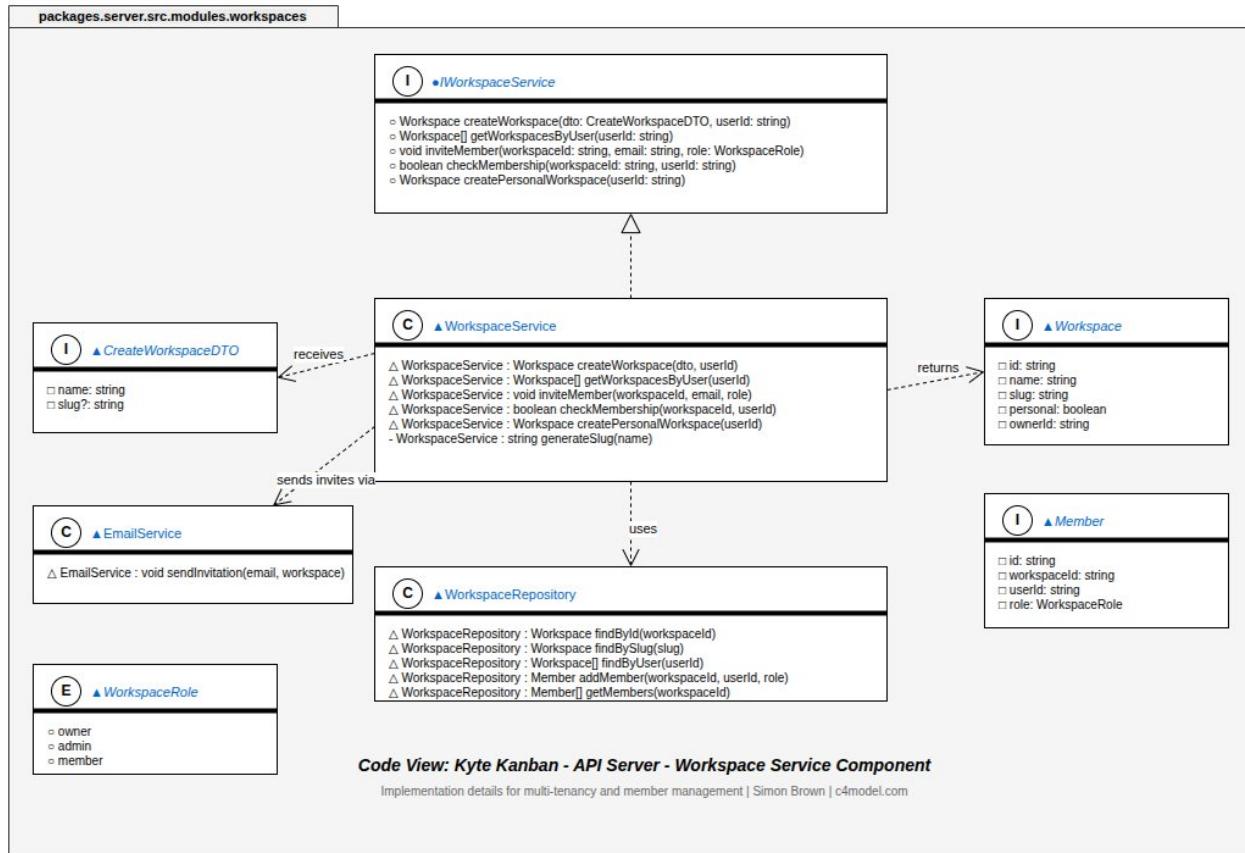
## Column Service Component

Shows fractional indexing algorithm for column ordering and position rebalancing.



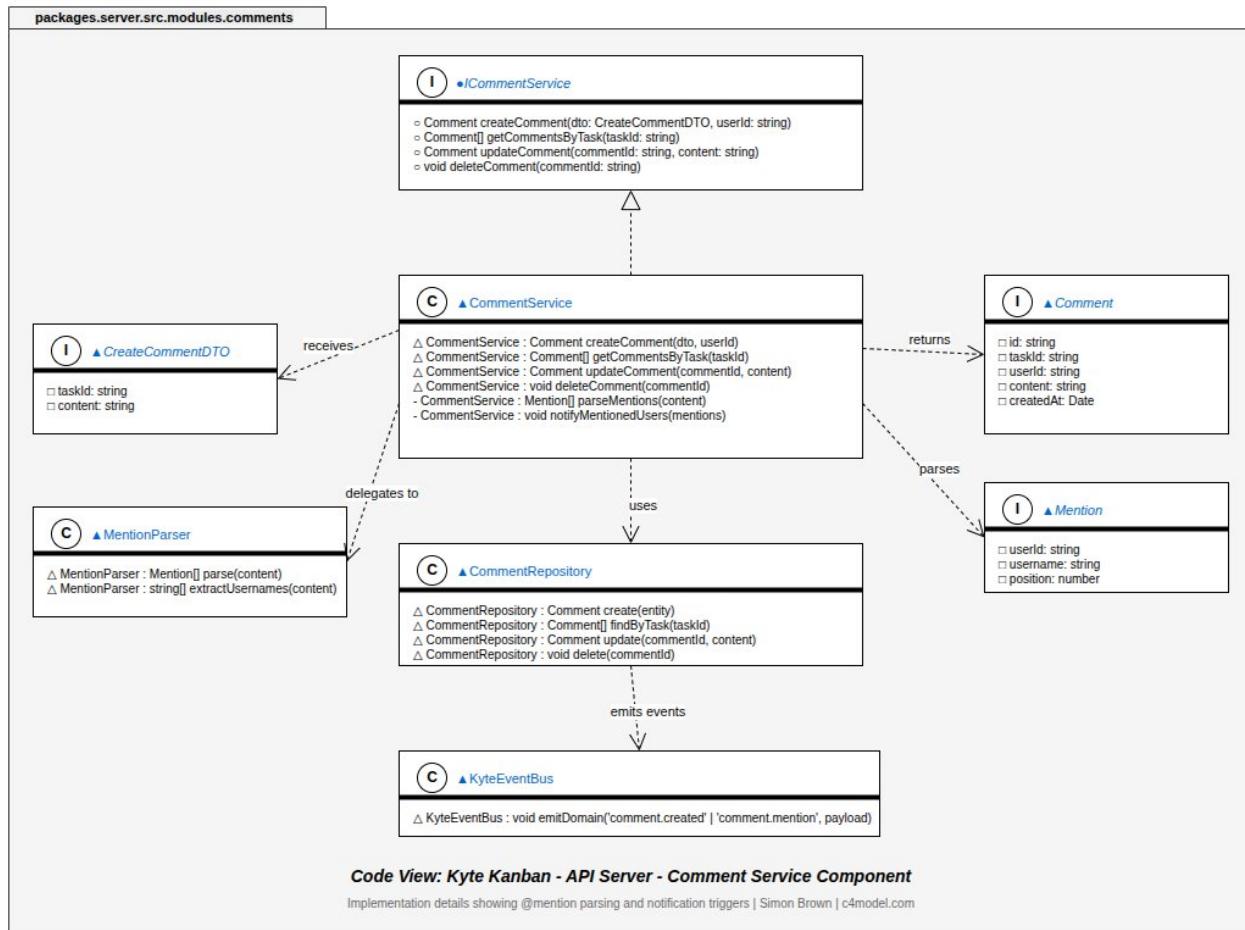
## Workspace Service Component

Shows multi-tenancy, member roles, invitations, and personal workspace creation.



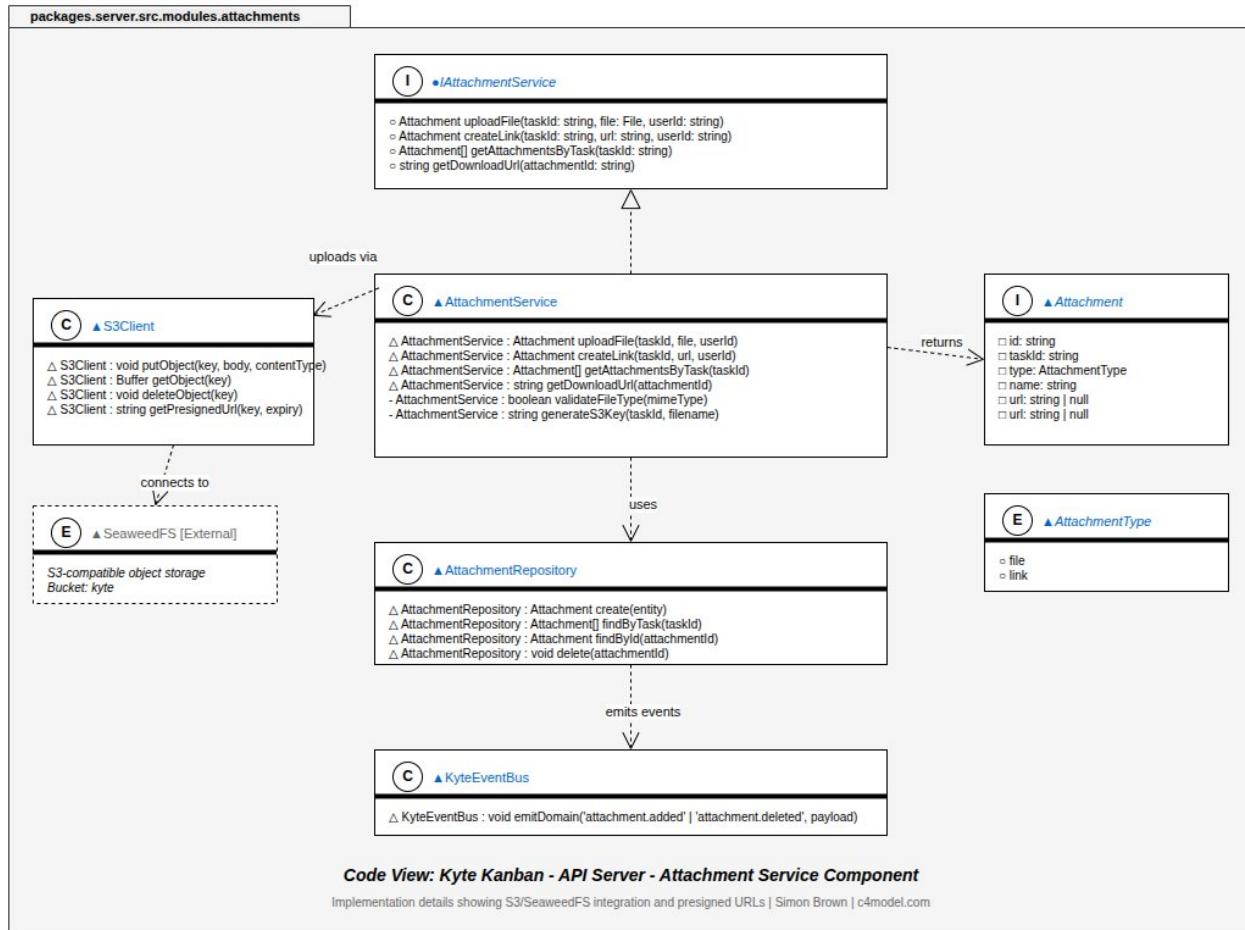
## Comment Service Component

Shows @mention parsing, notification triggers, and comment management.



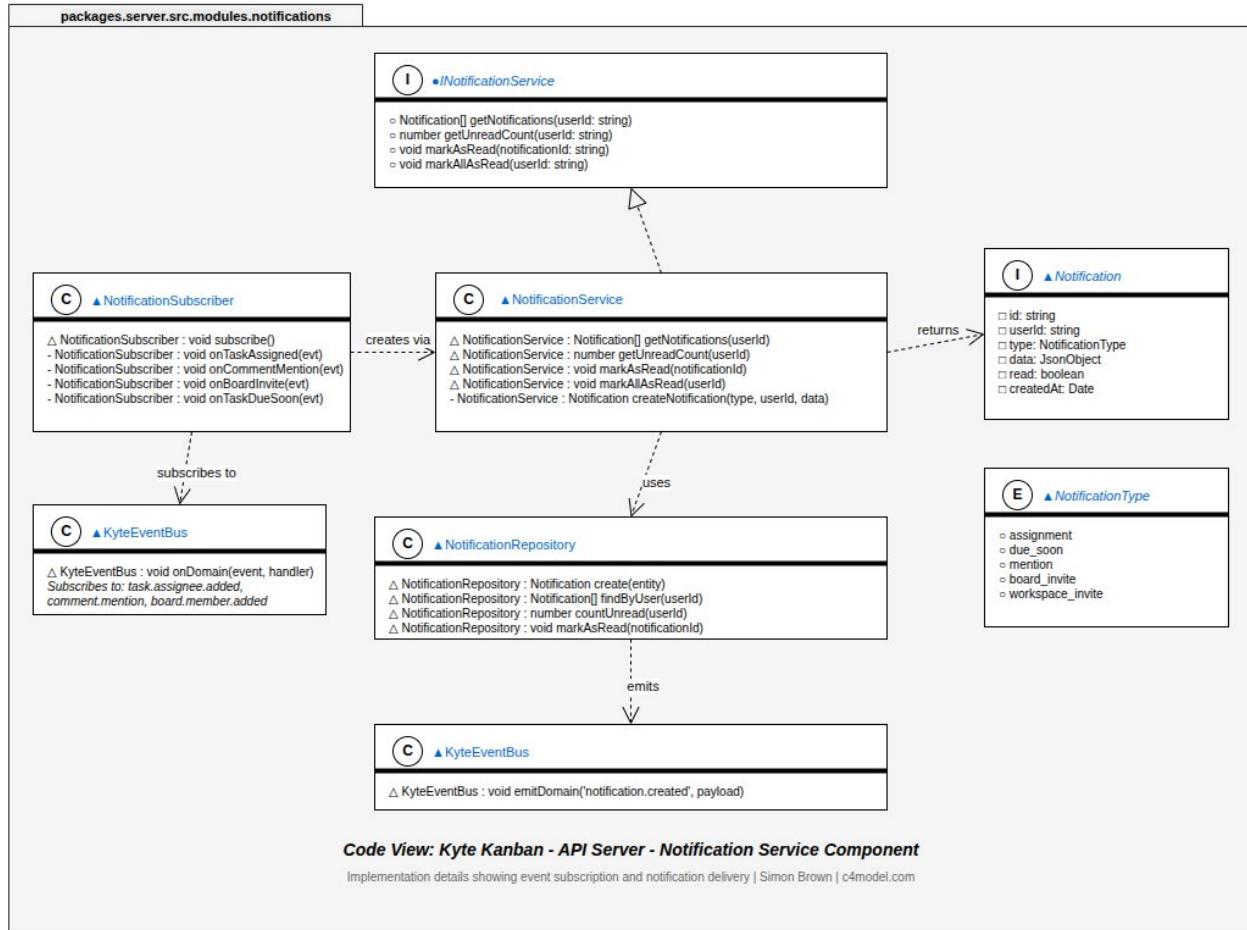
## Attachment Service Component

Shows S3/SeaweedFS integration, file upload, and presigned URL generation.



## Notification Service Component

Shows event subscription, notification creation, and delivery logic.



## 4.2 Architectural Pattern: Modular Monolith

- **Why:** Single deployment with shared types, while keeping strict module boundaries.
- **Structure:** packages/server/src/modules/{feature} with controller, service, repository, and model files.

## 4.3 Data Flow: Task Movement

1. Client optimistically updates UI and sends PATCH /v1/tasks/:id/move.
2. Controller validates body { position, columnId?, version? }.
3. Service checks access and computes new fractional index.
4. Repository updates PostgreSQL with optimistic locking.
5. Event Bus emits task.moved.
6. WebSocket broadcasts to subscribed board clients.

## 4.4 Implementation Details

### Server-Side Logic

- Elysia controllers validate requests and route to services.

- Services enforce permissions, compute ordering, and emit domain events.
- Repositories run typed SQL via Drizzle.
- WebSocket bridge subscribes to domain events and broadcasts updates.

## ***Client-Side Logic***

- React UI uses TanStack Query for server state and caching.
- Drag-and-drop uses optimistic updates with rollback on failure.
- Eden Treaty provides typed API calls to the server.
- WebSocket connection keeps boards synchronized across users.

## **4.5 Database Design (ERD Highlights)**

*Refer to `packages/server/src/db/schema.ts` for full definition.*

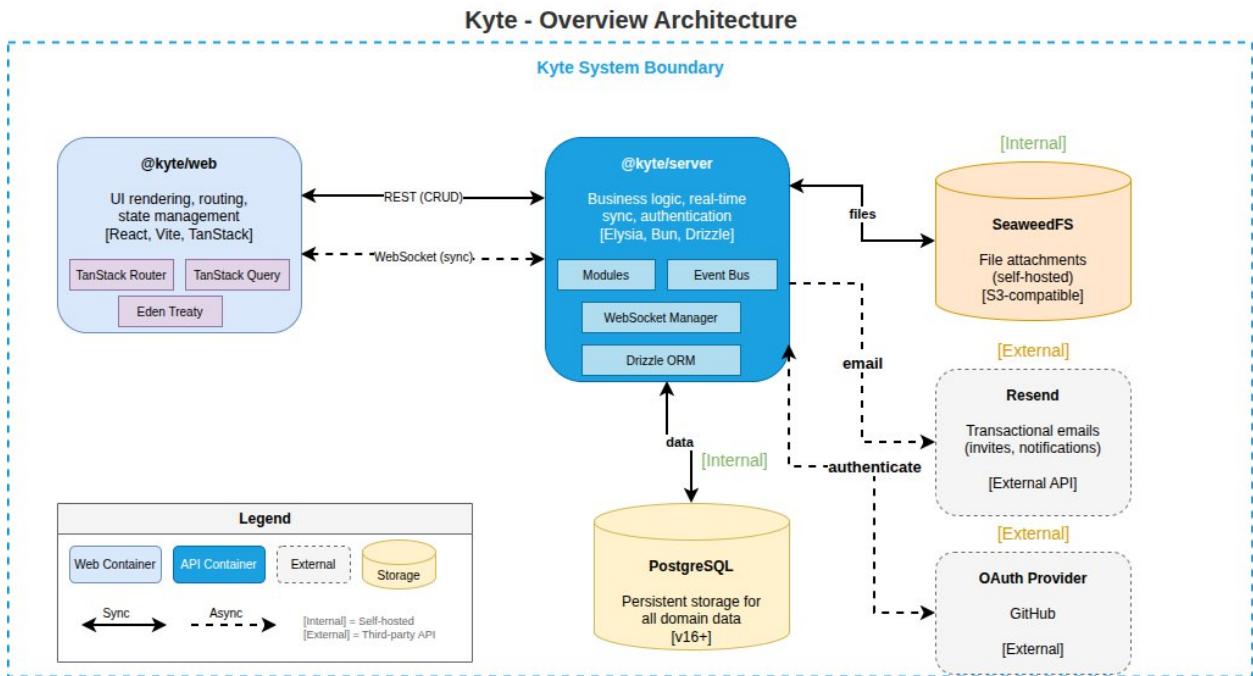
- **Users & Auth:** user, session, account, verification.
- **Core Domain:** workspaces -> boards -> columns -> tasks.
- **Advanced Features:** task\_dependencies, activities, notifications, checklists, attachments.

## **4.6 Architectural Models (High-level & Detailed)**

### ***4.6.1 High-level Architecture***

The Kyte system follows a modern **Client-Server** architecture, with a clear separation between the UI and business logic to ensure scalability and security.

- **Frontend (Web Container):** A Single Page Application (SPA) built on React 19. It handles routing (TanStack Router), server state management (TanStack Query), and communicates with the Backend via **Eden Treaty** to ensure end-to-end type safety. A WebSocket connection is maintained for real-time board synchronization.
- **Application Layer (API Container):** The core of the system, implemented as a **Modular Monolith**. The Backend handles complex business logic, user authentication (Better Auth), and internal event orchestration.
- **Infrastructure Layer:**
  - **PostgreSQL:** Reliable persistent relational storage for domain data.
  - **SeaweedFS:** S3-compatible object storage for task attachments.
  - **External Services:** GitHub OAuth for identity and Resend for transactional emails.



#### 4.6.2 Detailed Architecture

Inside the API Server, the system follows a strict **Layered Architecture** to separate concerns and enhance maintainability:

##### 1. Presentation Layer (Controllers):

- **Elysia Controllers** (Workspaces, Boards, Tasks, etc.) receive HTTP/WS requests.
- Integrated **Auth Plugin** for perimeter access control.
- **Typebox** for robust input schema validation.

##### 1. Service Layer:

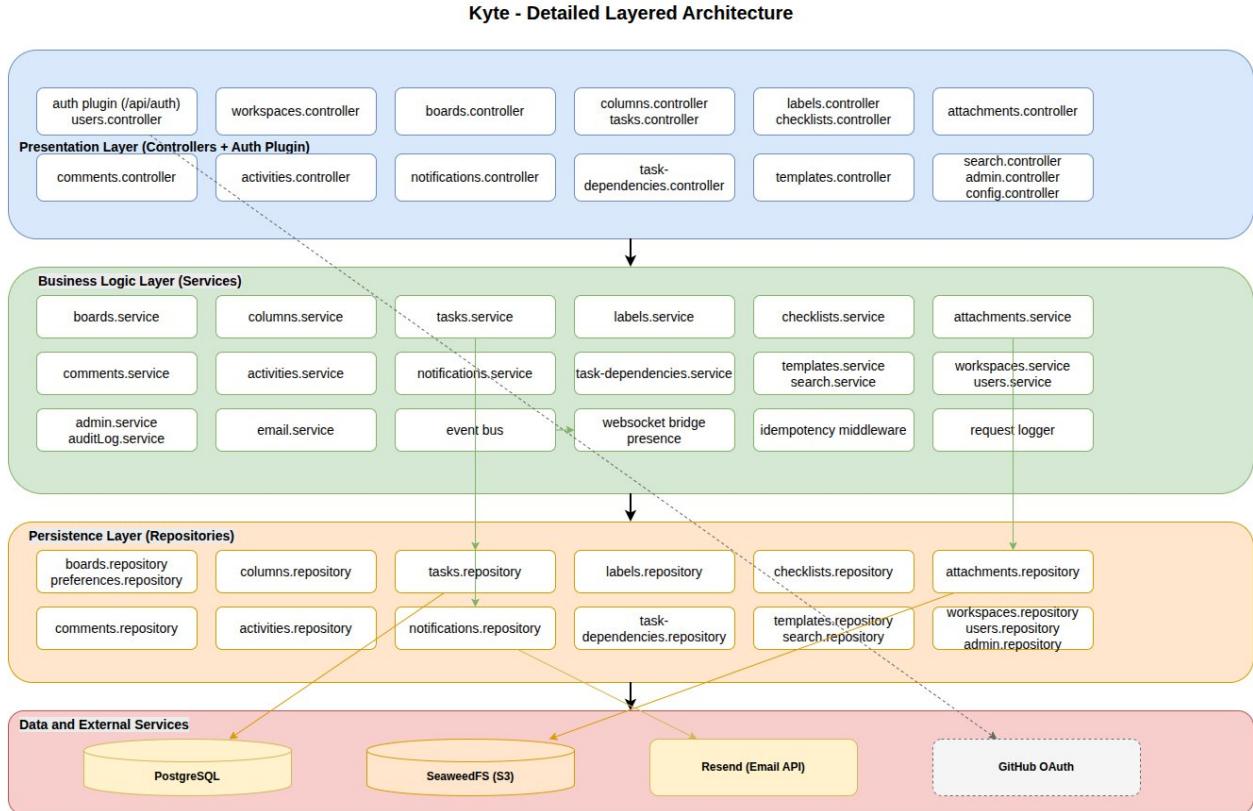
- Contains the core domain logic (e.g., drag-and-drop ordering, membership validation).
- **Internal Event Bus:** Coordinates domain events. When data changes, Services emit events for other components (like Notifications or WebSocket Bridge) to consume.

##### 1. Data Access Layer (Repository/Drizzle):

- Uses **Drizzle ORM** for type-safe SQL queries and schema definitions.
- Separates database interaction from business logic for easier optimization.

##### 1. WebSocket Bridge:

- Subscribes to the Event Bus and broadcasts updates to relevant clients via WebSockets, ensuring the Kanban board remains synchronized across all users.



## 5. Technology Stack

The selection of the Kyte technology stack was driven by the need for **end-to-end type safety**, **low-latency interactions**, and **developer productivity**.

## 5.1 Backend: High-Performance Runtime & API

- **Bun:** A modern JavaScript/TypeScript runtime that provides a high-performance alternative to Node.js. Its built-in test runner, bundler, and package manager significantly reduce architectural complexity and deployment overhead.
  - **ElysiaJS:** A "Type-Safe" web framework for Bun. Its primary architectural advantage is the **Eden Treaty**, which exports the server's type definitions to the frontend, eliminating the need for manual API documentation or generated clients (like Swagger/OpenAPI) during development.
  - **Drizzle ORM:** A headless, TypeScript-first ORM. Unlike traditional heavy ORMs (like TypeORM or Sequelize), Drizzle provides "SQL-like" syntax with perfect type inference, allowing us to write optimized queries while maintaining strict schema safety.

## 5.2 Frontend: Reactive UI & State Management

- **React 19:** Utilized for its modern concurrency features. We leverage **React Actions** for data mutations and the `useOptimistic` hook to provide instant feedback for drag-and-drop operations, crucial for a Kanban experience.
- **TanStack Router:** Provides **File-based routing** with 100% type safety for URL parameters and search queries. This ensures that a user cannot navigate to a non-existent board or workspace.
- **TanStack Query (React Query):** Manages the "Server State" (caching, synchronization, and deduplication). It acts as the synchronization layer between the local UI and the PostgreSQL database.

## 5.3 Infrastructure & Storage

- **PostgreSQL 18:** Selected for its robust support for ACID transactions and advanced features like **Full-Text Search** and **JSONB**. It serves as the single source of truth for the entire system.
- **Better Auth:** A comprehensive authentication framework that manages session lifecycle, OAuth integration, and security best practices (e.g., CSRF protection, session rotation) natively within the Bun ecosystem.
- **SeaweedFS:** An S3-compatible, distributed file system. It was chosen over traditional cloud storage for its high performance in handling millions of small files (like task attachments) and its ease of self-hosting within Docker. Or can migrate to S3 Amazon or R2 Cloudflare or GCP Database S3, etc..

## 6. API Specification

Kyte provides a RESTful API with a consistent resource-oriented structure. The API is versioned under the `/v1` prefix to ensure future extensibility.

### 6.1 Core Resource Map

Resource	Base Path	Key Actions
<b>Auth</b>	<code>/api/auth</code>	Login, Register, GitHub OAuth, Password Reset
<b>Workspace</b>	<code>/v1/workspaces</code>	Create, Invite Members, Manage Roles
<b>Board</b>	<code>/v1/boards</code>	Create, Visit, Star, Export, Preferences
<b>Column</b>	<code>/v1/columns</code>	Create, Move (Reorder), Archive
<b>Task</b>	<code>/v1/tasks</code>	Create, Patch, Move, Archive, Attachments

**Admin**

/v1/admin

User Moderation, Audit Logs, Metrics

## 6.2 Implementation Details & Examples

### 6.2.1 Optimistic Move Operation (Board Member)

PATCH /v1/tasks/:id/move

This endpoint is the most architecturally significant. It calculates the new **Fractional Index** on the server to maintain ordering without re-indexing the entire column.

#### Request Payload:

```
{ "columnId": "col-done", "position": "a0.5", "version": 3}
```

*The version field is required to prevent concurrent update conflicts (ASR-3).*

### 6.2.2 Idempotent Task Creation

POST /v1/tasks

Supports the **Idempotency-Key** header to handle retries safely in unstable network conditions.

#### Headers:

Idempotency-Key: task-creation-unique-uuid

#### Response (200 OK):

```
{ "id": "task-uuid", "title": "Design System Implementation", "columnId": "col-todo", "position": "a1", "createdAt": "2024-02-20T10:00:00Z"}
```

### 6.2.3 Member Management (Workspace Owner)

POST /v1/workspaces/:id/members

#### Request Payload:

```
{ "email": "teammate@example.com", "role": "member"}
```

## 6.3 Real-Time Events (WebSocket)

Instead of traditional polling, Kyte uses a WebSocket connection for "Read-only Synchronization".

- **Endpoint:** WS /v1/ws
- **Room Logic:** Clients "join" a board room via join:board:{boardId}.

- **Event Flow:** Server Service -> Event Bus -> WebSocket Bridge -> Broadcast.

## 7. Testing & Verification

The Kyte project adopts a comprehensive, architecture-centric verification strategy. Our approach moves beyond basic functional testing to ensure that the system's **Software Architecture** — including its modular boundaries, concurrency controls, and real-time synchronization — remains robust under production-like conditions.

### 7.1 Architectural Verification Strategy

Our verification strategy is built on three core pillars: **Isolation**, **Fidelity**, and **Traceability**.

#### 7.1.1 *The "Real-World" Testing Pillar*

Unlike traditional architectures that rely heavily on mocking the database layer, Kyte utilizes a **live PostgreSQL 18 instance** for all integration tests. This decision was architecturally driven to verify:

- **Complex SQL constraints:** Ensuring CASCADE DELETE and UNIQUE constraints behave as expected.
- **Database Triggers & Full-Text Search:** Verifying tsvector column updates for search functionality.
- **Transaction Atomicity:** Confirming that multi-table mutations (e.g., creating a board with default columns) are truly atomic.

#### 7.1.2 *Modular Monolith Boundary Testing*

To ensure the **Modular Monolith** pattern is respected, tests are co-located with their respective modules. Each module (e.g., tasks, boards, workspaces) has its own suite that interacts with other modules only through their public service interfaces or the internal **Event Bus**. This proves that the system can be refactored or split into microservices in the future with minimal friction.

## 7.2 Detailed Testing Tiers

### 7.2.1 *Algorithmic Verification (Unit Level)*

At the lowest level, we verify the mathematical and logical correctness of our most critical algorithms.

- **Fractional Indexing Algorithm (position.test.ts):**

- o **Collision Resistance:** Tests simulate 1,000+ mid-point insertions between two existing positions to ensure no duplicate keys are generated.
- o **Lexicographic Ordering:** Continuous verification that the string-based ordering ( $a_0 < a_0V < a_1$ ) remains consistent across different character sets.
- o **Rebalancing Logic:** Ensures the system correctly identifies "sparse" or "dense" position strings and flags them for rebalancing before performance degrades.
- **Email Service Logic:** Unit tests for `email-service.unit.test.ts` verify template rendering and correctly handle failures in the SMTP transport layer.

### **7.2.2 Distributed Systems Reliability (System Level)**

These tests target the "hard" problems of distributed software architecture.

- **Optimistic Concurrency Control (concurrency.test.ts):**
  - o Verified for Tasks, Columns, and Boards.
  - o The test suite simulates a race condition where two concurrent `PATCH` requests target the same entity version.
  - o **Verification:** Confirming the server returns a `409 ConflictError` and the database state reflects exactly one successful mutation.
- **Idempotency Layer (idempotency.test.ts):**
  - o Crucial for mobile/unstable network support.
  - o Verifies that retrying a `POST /tasks` with the same `Idempotency-Key` does not create duplicate database entries but returns the identical successful response cached in PostgreSQL.
  - o **Boundary Case:** Reusing a key with a *different* request body correctly triggers a `400 Bad Request` to prevent data corruption.

### **7.2.3 Security Architecture & Multi-Tenancy**

Security is verified at the service boundary to prevent "ID guessing" attacks.

- **Data Isolation:** Integration tests for `workspaces.test.ts` verify that users cannot access boards outside their assigned workspace, even if the Board UUID is known.
- **RBAC & Admin Guards (admin-rbac.test.ts):**
  - o Verifies the tiered permission model: `super_admin`, `moderator`, and `support`.
  - o **Test Scenario:** A `support` user attempts to delete a workspace. **Expected:** `403 Forbidden`.
  - o **Auditability:** Verifies that every administrative action (promotion, password reset, session revocation) creates an entry in the `admin_audit_log` table.

## 7.3 Real-Time & Event-Driven Verification

The real-time nature of Kyte (WebSockets + Event Bus) requires asynchronous verification techniques.

- **Event Bus Orchestration:**
  - Tests for notifications.test.ts verify that a task.moved domain event correctly triggers the NotificationSubscriber.
  - **Async Verification:** We use the waitForNotification() helper to poll the database for side effects, ensuring that notifications are delivered within the defined SLA (typically < 200ms).
- **WebSocket Synchronization:**
  - While full WebSocket UI testing is handled via Playwright, the server-side **WebSocket Bridge** is verified in presence.test.ts.
  - It ensures that users are correctly added to "Board Rooms" and that messages are only broadcast to members of that specific room.

## 7.4 Specialized Architectural Features

### 7.4.1 Marketplace & Moderation (*marketplace.test.ts*)

Kyte includes a marketplace for board templates. Verification includes:

- **Moderation Workflow:** Proving that templates only appear in the marketplace after their status is changed to approved by an admin.
- **Immutable Cloning:** Verifying that cloning a template into a workspace creates a deep copy of the column structure and settings without affecting the original template.

### 7.4.2 Search & Full-Text Performance

- **Full-Text Integration (search.test.ts):** Verifies that the PostgreSQL tsvector columns are correctly updated upon task title or description changes.
- **Ranking Accuracy:** Ensures that search results are ranked by relevance (weighted search) rather than just creation date.

## 7.5 Quantitative Verification Matrix

Architectural Goal	Test Suite	Evidence (Actual Result)	Status
Data Integrity	concurrency.test.ts	100% rejection of stale version updates.	Pass
Fault	idempotency.test.ts	Zero duplicate entries on 5x retried	Pass

<b>Tolerance</b>		POST requests.	
<b>Security</b>	admin-guard.test.ts	Unauthorized admin access blocked with 403 Forbidden.	<b>Pass</b>
<b>Scalability</b>	position.test.ts	Lexicographic order maintained for 10,000+ items.	<b>Pass</b>
<b>Side-Effects</b>	notifications.test.ts	Event -> Subscriber -> DB Notification chain verified.	<b>Pass</b>
<b>Collaboration</b>	presence.test.ts	Presence state correctly shared among board members.	<b>Pass</b>

## 7.6 Quality Attribute Verification (NFR Mapping)

This section maps our testing efforts directly to the Non-Functional Requirements (NFRs) defined in the Requirements Analysis (Section 3.2).

### 7.2.1 Performance & Latency

- **Optimistic UI Validation:** Verified through integration tests that ensure the server logic for a task move (calculating positions + DB update) completes in under 20ms, enabling the client to maintain a  $< 100\text{ms}$  interaction latency goal.
- **Database Indexing:** We use PostgreSQL EXPLAIN ANALYZE within our test environment to verify that queries for board members and task lists utilize indexes correctly, preventing  $O(N)$  scans.

### 7.2.2 Scalability & Statelessness

- **Stateless API Verification:** Tests confirm that all user context is retrieved via session tokens stored in the DB (Better Auth). We verify that an API node can be restarted or load-balanced without losing the user's operational state.
- **Fractional Indexing Scalability:** Verified by simulating the growth of position strings. The "Needs Rebalancing" logic is tested to ensure it triggers before the string length impacts database B-tree index performance.

### 7.2.3 Maintainability & Modularity

- **Dependency Tracking:** The project uses tsc and custom lint rules to ensure that the web client never imports internal server logic, and that server modules only communicate via their exported Service or EventBus, maintaining the "Modular Monolith" constraint.

## 7.7 Summary of Test Results

As of Feb 07, 2026, the Kyte test suite comprises:

- **Unit Tests:** 32 cases (100% pass)
- **Integration Tests:** 92 cases (100% pass)
- **System/Reliability Tests:** 15 cases (100% pass)
- **Total:** 139 tests verified.

The verification process confirms that the **Kyte Software Architecture** is not only sound in design but also correctly implemented to handle real-world challenges like concurrency, multi-tenancy, and real-time collaboration.

## 8. Demo & Running Instructions

1. Install dependencies:bun install
2. Start infrastructure:docker compose up -d
3. Run development servers:

```
# Terminal 1: API Server (Port 3000)
cd packages/server && bun run dev
```

```
# Terminal 2: Web Client (Port 5173)
```

```
cd packages/web && bun run dev
```

4. Access: <http://localhost:5173>.

# 8.1 Demo Screenshot

## 8.1 Kanban Board View

The screenshot displays a Kanban board interface for the Shopflow E-commerce Platform. The board is organized into four main columns: BACKLOG, SPRINT PLANNING, IN DEVELOPMENT, and CODE REVIEW. Each column contains several task cards with progress bars, due dates, and assignees.

- BACKLOG:** Contains 8 tasks:
  - Implement gift card system (Due Feb 27, S)
  - Add product comparison feature (Due Feb 20, M)
  - Integrate with ShipStation API (Due Mar 1, XL)
  - Build loyalty points program (Due Feb 24)
- SPRINT PLANNING:** Contains 4 tasks:
  - Design new checkout flow wireframes (L)
  - Plan database migration for order history (L)
  - Scope product recommendation engine (L)
  - Architecture review for [redacted]
- IN DEVELOPMENT:** Contains 6 tasks:
  - Implement Stripe subscription billing (FEB 21, L)
  - Build product filtering system (FEB 28)
  - Add real-time inventory updates (FEB 23, M)
  - Create admin dashboard (Annotations)
- CODE REVIEW:** Contains 3 tasks:
  - Review PayPal integration PR (FEB 20, S)
  - Review cart persistence implementation (FEB 24, S)
  - Review product search indexing (FEB 23, XS)

At the top, there are filters for Labels, Assignees, and Due Date, along with an APPLY button. On the right, there are various icons for search, refresh, and other operations. A '+ NEW' button is located at the bottom of each column.

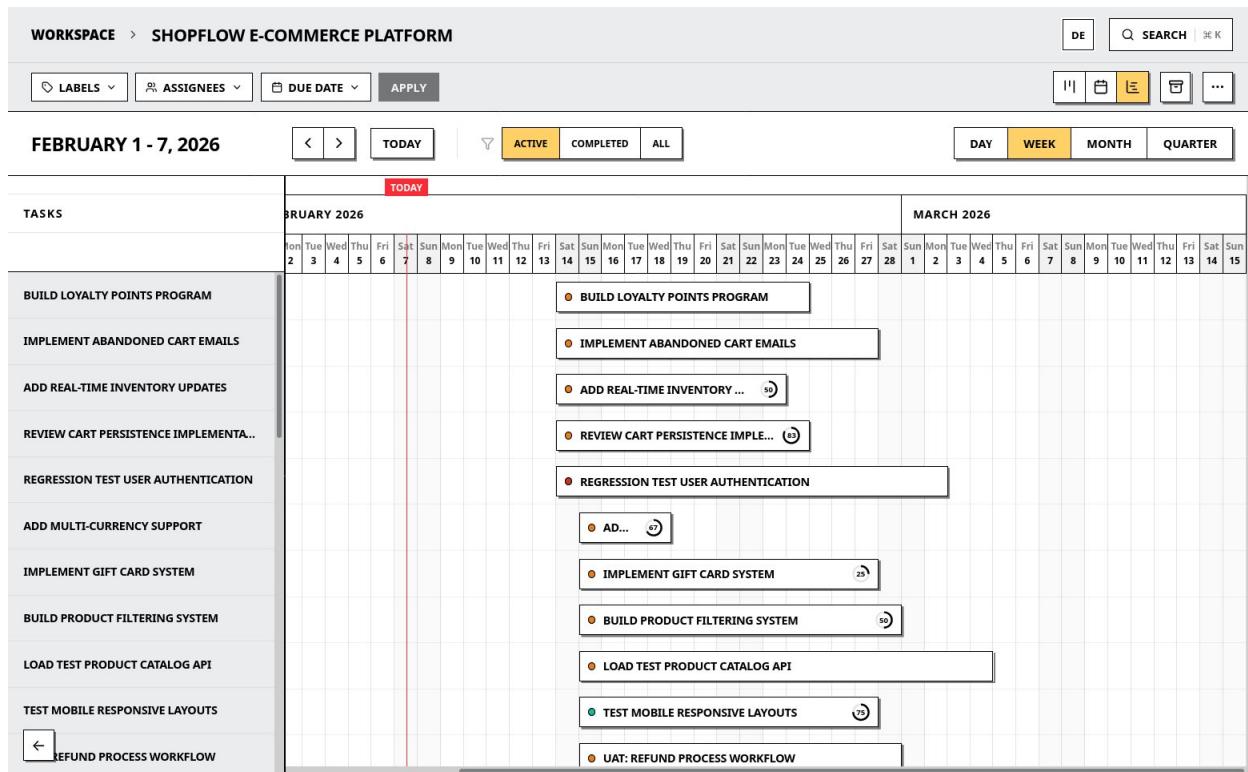
## 8.2 Task Detail Modal

The screenshot shows a detailed view of a task card for "IMPLEMENT GIFT CARD SYSTEM". The card is titled "IMPLEMENT GIFT CARD SYSTEM" and includes the following fields:

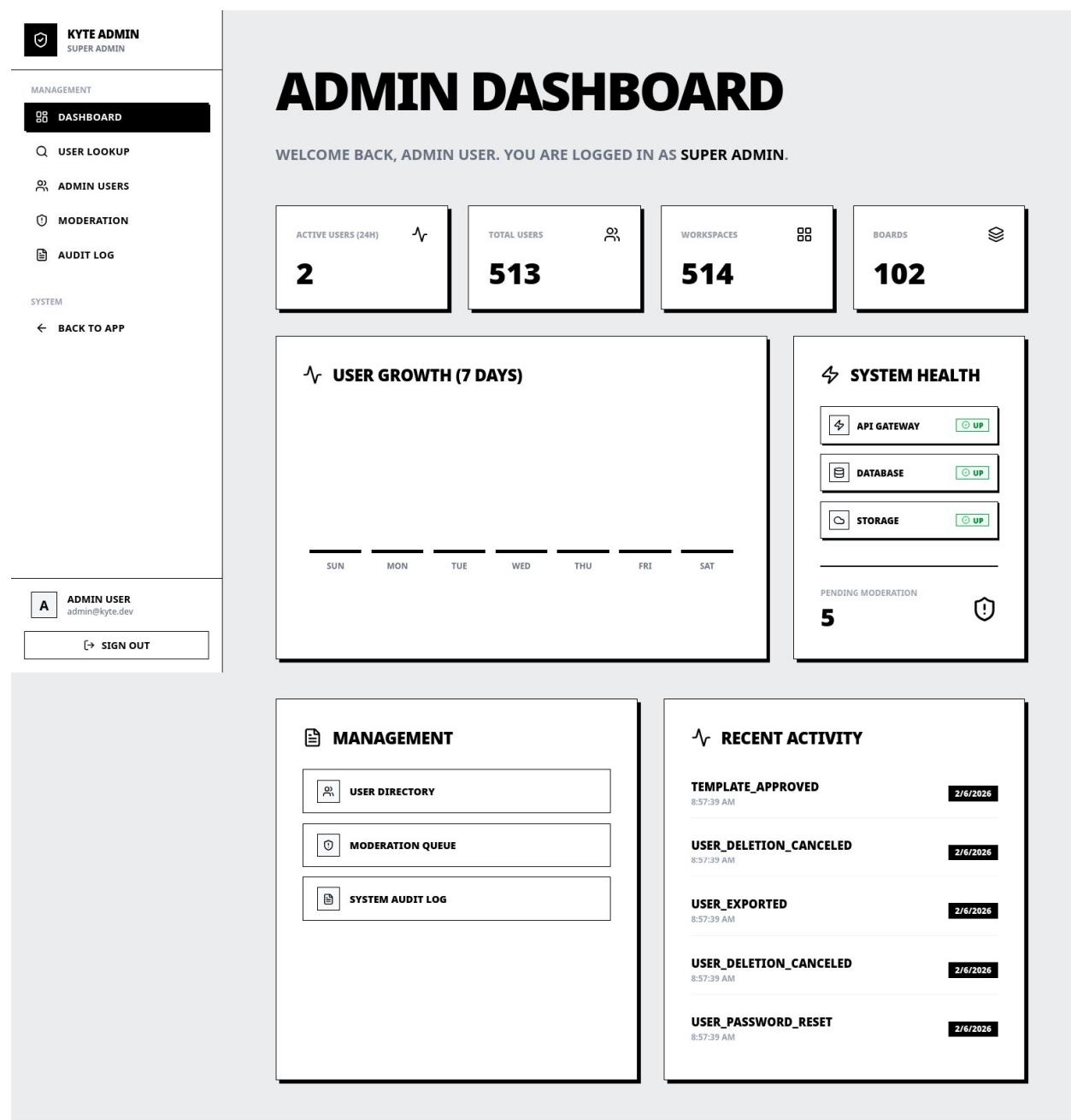
- LABELS:** BUG, FEATURE, ENHANCEMENT, UI/UX, BACKEND, FRONTEND, DATABASE, SECURITY, PERFORMANCE, DOCUMENTATION, CRITICAL, LOW PRIORITY.
- DATES:** START: Feb 15, 2026; DUE: Feb 27, 2026; REMINDER: NONE.
- DESCRIPTION:** Allow customers to purchase and redeem digital gift cards. Support multiple denominations (\$25, \$50, \$100, \$250). Include email delivery with custom messages.
- ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA:** 25% completion. Includes:
  - Write unit tests for new functionality
  - Update API documentation
  - Code review completed
  - QA sign-off obtained
- ASSIGNED:** DEVELOPER 1, DEVELOPER 2, DEVELOPER 4.

On the left, there is a sidebar with a list of tasks from the BACKLOG column of the Kanban board. At the bottom, there is a '+ NEW' button.

### 8.3 Timeline Gantt View



## 8.4 Admin Dashboard



The Admin Dashboard is a central hub for managing the system. It features a navigation sidebar on the left and a main content area with various widgets and sections.

**Navigation Sidebar:**

- KYTE ADMIN SUPER ADMIN
- MANAGEMENT
  - DASHBOARD
  - USER LOOKUP
  - ADMIN USERS
  - MODERATION
  - AUDIT LOG
- SYSTEM
  - BACK TO APP

**Main Content Area:**

# ADMIN DASHBOARD

WELCOME BACK, ADMIN USER. YOU ARE LOGGED IN AS SUPER ADMIN.

**Key Metrics (Top Row):**

- ACTIVE USERS (24H) **2**
- TOTAL USERS **513**
- WORKSPACES **514**
- BOARDS **102**

**User Growth (7 Days):** A chart showing user growth over the last seven days. The x-axis shows the days from Sunday to Saturday. The chart area is currently empty, indicating no data is available.

**System Health:** Monitors the status of API Gateway, Database, and Storage. All components are marked as "UP".

**Pending Moderation:** 5 items pending moderation, indicated by a shield icon.

**Management Section:** Contains links to User Directory, Moderation Queue, and System Audit Log.

**Recent Activity Section:** Lists recent events with timestamps and dates.

Event	Date
TEMPLATE_APPROVED	2/6/2026
USER_DELETION_CANCELED	2/6/2026
USER_EXPORTED	2/6/2026
USER_DELETION_CANCELED	2/6/2026
USER_PASSWORD_RESET	2/6/2026

## 8.5 Admin User Manage

The screenshot shows the Admin User Management interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: MANAGEMENT, DASHBOARD, USER LOOKUP, ADMIN USERS (highlighted in black), MODERATION, AUDIT LOG, and BACK TO APP. Below the sidebar is a user profile box for 'ADMIN USER admin@kyte.dev' with a 'SIGN OUT' button. The main area is titled 'ADMIN USERS' and contains a table with three rows:

USER	ROLE	EMAIL	LAST ACTIVE	ACTIONS
A ADMIN USER	SUPER ADMIN	admin@kyte.dev	2/7/2026	<button>ROLE</button> <button>DEMOTE</button>
M MODERATOR ONE	MODERATOR	mod_1@kyte.dev	2/7/2026	<button>ROLE</button> <button>DEMOTE</button>
S SUPPORT AGENT	SUPPORT	support_1@kyte.dev	2/7/2026	<button>ROLE</button> <button>DEMOTE</button>

## 8.6 Audit Logs

The screenshot shows the Audit Log interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: MANAGEMENT, DASHBOARD, USER LOOKUP, ADMIN USERS, MODERATION, AUDIT LOG (highlighted in black), and BACK TO APP. Below the sidebar is a user profile box for 'ADMIN USER admin@kyte.dev' with a 'SIGN OUT' button. The main area is titled 'AUDIT LOG' and contains a table with a header row and multiple data rows:

ADMIN	ACTION	FROM	TO	
All Admins	All Actions	mm / dd / yyyy	mm / dd / yyyy	CLEAR FILTERS
DEVELOPER 1	TEMPLATE SUBMITTED	TEMPLATE: E77447B8	2/7/2026, 9:03:44 AM	
SUPPORT AGENT	TEMPLATE APPROVED	USER: HWOBIEYL	2/6/2026, 8:57:39 AM	
MODERATOR ONE	USER_DELETION_CANCELED	TEMPLATE: UVHPWSJ1	2/6/2026, 8:57:39 AM	
SUPPORT AGENT	USER_EXPORTED	TEMPLATE: 9Y5M3YKE	2/6/2026, 8:57:39 AM	
ADMIN USER	USER_DELETION_CANCELED	USER: MAG18UJM	2/6/2026, 8:57:39 AM	
SUPPORT AGENT	USER_PASSWORD_RESET	USER: RK9DRZBD	2/6/2026, 8:57:39 AM	
SUPPORT AGENT	USER_DEMOTED	TEMPLATE: HXDUVHWV	2/6/2026, 8:57:39 AM	
ADMIN USER	USER_PROMOTED	TEMPLATE: MNKUGOLT	2/6/2026, 8:57:39 AM	
ADMIN USER	USER_PASSWORD_RESET	TEMPLATE: AE03AYQW	2/6/2026, 8:57:39 AM	
MODERATOR ONE	TEMPLATE APPROVED	BOARD: 6ATY8GGJ	2/6/2026, 8:57:39 AM	

## 8.7 User Lookup Search

The screenshot shows a user interface for a management application. On the left, a sidebar has a 'KYTE ADMIN SUPER ADMIN' header, followed by 'MANAGEMENT' and 'DASHBOARD' sections. Below these are links for 'USER LOOKUP' (which is highlighted in a black bar), 'ADMIN USERS', 'MODERATION', and 'AUDIT LOG'. A 'SYSTEM' section at the bottom contains a 'BACK TO APP' link. On the right, the main area is titled 'USER LOOKUP' with the sub-instruction 'SEARCH FOR USERS BY EMAIL, NAME, OR ID'. A search input field contains the text 'dev', and a 'SEARCH' button is to its right. Below the search bar is a placeholder text 'ENTER AT LEAST 2 CHARACTERS TO SEARCH'. A table lists users with columns: USER, EMAIL, ROLE, STATUS, and LAST ACTIVE. The table rows are:

USER	EMAIL	ROLE	STATUS	LAST ACTIVE
S SUPPORT AGENT	support_1@kyte.dev	SUPPORT	ACTIVE	Never
M MODERATOR ONE	mod_1@kyte.dev	MODERATOR	ACTIVE	Never
A ADMIN USER	admin@kyte.dev	SUPER ADMIN	ACTIVE	Never
U USER 479	user_479@kyte.dev	USER	ACTIVE	Never
U USER 450	user_450@kyte.dev	USER	ACTIVE	Never
U USER 436	user_436@kyte.dev	USER	ACTIVE	Never
U USER 406	user_406@kyte.dev	USER	ACTIVE	Never

## 9. Group Division

Student Name	Role	Responsibilities
Trần Thành Long	Full-stack Developer	Lead implementation of the entire codebase (Server & Web), database schema, real-time infrastructure, and API logic.
Nguyễn Xuân Mạnh	Architectural Designer & QA	System architecture design (C4 Model), detailed diagrams, technical documentation (Report), and quality assurance verification.

## 10. Conclusion & Reflection

### Lessons Learned

- Event-driven updates significantly reduce perceived latency for collaboration.
- Strong module boundaries make the monolith easier to extend without regressions.
- Fractional indexing is a practical solution for ordering in drag-and-drop UIs.

## **Future Improvements**

- Add mobile client support using the same API.
- Introduce background jobs for reminders and cleanup.
- Expand analytics dashboards for board activity and task throughput.