# **★** System Design Documentation

### Introduction

When building the Alma Leads App, I wanted to create a system that was intuitive while keeping things simple. The app consists of two main parts: a public lead submission form and an internal lead management system guarded by authentication. To achieve this, I carefully selected tools that would balance performance, developer experience, and maintainability. Below, I break down my design choices and why they made sense for this project.

## 1. Handling Form Submissions with Formidable

Initially, I considered using `useState` to handle form input and then sending the data to an API. However, that wouldn't work well for file uploads, which is also a part of the form. So, I needed a solution that could handle multipart form data efficiently.

After exploring options, I chose Formidable, which is specifically designed for handling file uploads in Next.js API routes. It allows me to parse incoming form data without blocking the main thread.

- Uploaded files are stored in `public/uploads/`.
- The directory is dynamically created if it doesn't exist, preventing errors.
- Error handling ensures smooth file processing.
- I added logging to track successful uploads.

#### 2. Mock Authentication for Admin Panel

Authentication was a key aspect of this project because the internal leads list should only be accessible to authorized users. However, since full authentication (e.g., OAuth, JWT) wasn't needed, I opted for a mock authentication system using React Context API.

- The authentication state is stored in Context and accessed via a custom hook (`useAuth`).
- Since this is a mock system, auth resets on refresh, meaning there's no persistent login session.
- ◆ Admins can also log out, which clears the authentication state.

## 3. Seamless Navigation with Next.js Router

Instead of manually managing page transitions, I used file-based routing in Next.js and `useRouter`. This allows for smooth client-side navigation without unnecessary reloads.

- `useRouter.push()` is used to programmatically navigate between pages.
- ◆ `<Link>` is used for faster client-side navigation.
- ◆ The welcome page ('/') acts as a hub, making it easier to access different sections.

# 4. Managing Leads via Next.js API Routes

A crucial decision was how to store and update leads. Using `useState` for temporary storage would mean data is lost on refresh. Instead, I opted for Next.js API routes to handle lead retrieval and updates.

- Leads are fetched via API calls to maintain persistence.
- Some lead starts as `PENDING` and can be manually updated to `REACHED\_OUT`. While some leads are initialized as `REACHED\_OUT`.
- API endpoints ensure data remains available across sessions.

## 5. Why I Chose Material React Table

Displaying a list of leads in a searchable, sortable, and filterable format is crucial for usability. Instead of manually implementing these features, I decided to use Material React Table.

- Built-in search, sorting, and column filtering.
- Supports responsive tables with fixed headers.
- Easy to integrate with Next.is.

### 6. Structuring the App with Next.is Pages

Instead of using complex client-side state management for routing, I relied on page-based routing in Next.js. This made navigation straightforward and kept the project structure clean.

- ◆ `/` → Welcome Page
- ↑/lead-form` → Public Lead Submission.

## 7. Leveraging TypeScript for Type Safety

As someone who has faced runtime errors due to weakly typed data, I made it a priority to use TypeScript. This ensures every component and API response has a clearly defined structure.

```
Defined an interface for leads to prevent inconsistent data:

interface Lead {
    id: number;
    name: string;
    submitted: string;
    status: string;
    country: string;
}
```

## 8. Styling with Styled Components

Instead of using plain CSS or Tailwind, I opted for styled-components (from @mui/system). This approach allowed me to create reusable, theme-friendly UI elements.

- Used styled buttons to update lead status dynamically.
- Ensured consistent design across components.

```
const GreenButton = styled(Button)({
   color: "#046135",
   "&:hover": "none",
   textTransform: "none",
   width: "70%"
});
```

## 9. Handling Validation & Errors

To prevent users from submitting incomplete forms, I added form validation with error message.

- Users are notified if required fields are missing.
- File uploads are restricted to prevent invalid formats.
- Errors are logged for debugging purposes.

#### 10. Why I Added a Welcome Page

To simplify navigation between the public and admin sections, I included a Welcome Page as a central hub. This makes it easy for users to choose their path without manually entering URLs.

- Provides two clear buttons: Submit Lead Form and Internal Leads (Admin).
- ◆ Improves user experience by avoiding unnecessary page reloads.

#### Conclusion

This project was designed with a balance of simplicity and efficiency. By using Next.js, TypeScript, Formidable, Material React Table, and Context API, I was able to build a structured, user-friendly, and maintainable application.







