

Software Requirements Specification and Design Document

for

PageForge

Self-Hosted Static Site Deployment Platform

Version 1.0 Approved

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Revision History

Name	Date	Reason For Changes	Version
Praveen	2026-02-24	Initial SRS and Design document	1.0

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This Software Requirements Specification (SRS) document describes the complete functional and non-functional requirements for **PageForge**, a self-hosted static site deployment platform, version 1.0. PageForge enables developers to build, deploy, and serve static websites from Git repositories or ZIP archives with automated build pipelines, custom domain support, and GitHub integration. This document covers the entire system including the web dashboard, REST API, build worker, and infrastructure components.

1.2 Document Conventions

- **Bold text** is used for emphasis and key terms.
- **Monospace text** is used for code, file paths, API endpoints, and technical identifiers.
- Requirements are identified with unique tags: **FR-XX** for functional requirements, **NFR-XX** for non-functional requirements.
- Use cases are identified as **UC-XX**.
- Design artifacts are identified as **D-CL-XX** (class diagrams), **D-SQ-XX** (sequence diagrams), **D-DB-XX** (database), **D-SEC-XX** (security).
- Priority levels: **High** (essential for core functionality), **Medium** (important but not blocking), **Low** (nice-to-have).
- Higher-level requirement priorities are inherited by their child requirements unless explicitly overridden.

1.3 Intended Audience and Reading Suggestions

This document is intended for:

- **Developers:** Sections 3–5 for system features, design, and architecture. Start with Section 4.1 (System Architecture) for an overview.
- **Project Managers:** Sections 1–2 for scope and overview, Section 5 for traceability.
- **Testers:** Sections 3.1–3.10 for feature requirements and stimulus/response sequences, Section 4.2 for sequence diagrams.
- **Evaluators:** Section 4 (Software Design) for architecture, class diagrams, sequence diagrams, database schema, and security design. Section 5 for requirement-to-design traceability.
- **End Users:** Sections 1.4, 2.1–2.3 for product scope and user classes.

1.4 Product Scope

PageForge is a self-hosted alternative to platforms like Vercel and Netlify, focused exclusively on static site deployment. It provides:

- A web dashboard for managing projects, deployments, environment variables, and custom domains.
- Git-based deployment from GitHub repositories (public and private) with OAuth integration.
- ZIP file upload as an alternative deployment source.
- Dockerized build pipelines with configurable build commands, resource limits, and security isolation.
- Automatic static site serving via Caddy reverse proxy with dynamic route management.
- S3-compatible artifact storage via MinIO.
- Multi-user authentication with email/password credentials and email OTP login.
- Real-time build log streaming via WebSocket and Redis Pub/Sub.

The platform is designed for individual developers or small teams who want full control over their deployment infrastructure without vendor lock-in.

1.5 References

1. Next.js 14 Documentation: <https://nextjs.org/docs>
2. NextAuth.js v5 (Auth.js) Documentation: <https://authjs.dev>
3. MongoDB/Mongoose Documentation: <https://mongoosejs.com/docs/>
4. BullMQ Documentation: <https://docs.bullmq.io/>
5. Docker Engine API: <https://docs.docker.com/engine/api/>
6. Caddy Server Admin API: <https://caddyserver.com/docs/api>
7. MinIO JavaScript Client: <https://min.io/docs/minio/linux/developers/javascript/minio-javascript.html>
8. GitHub OAuth Documentation: <https://docs.github.com/en/apps/oauth-apps>
9. Roger S. Pressman, *Software Engineering: A Practitioner's Approach*, Appendix A.
10. IEEE Std 830-1998, *IEEE Recommended Practice for Software Requirements Specifications*.

2 Overall Description

2.1 Product Perspective

PageForge is a new, self-contained product that fills the gap between fully managed deployment platforms (Vercel, Netlify) and manual server configuration. It is designed to run entirely on a user's own infrastructure — a single Linux server with Docker — eliminating dependency on third-party hosting services.

The system consists of four major subsystems:

1. **Web Application (Next.js 14):** Dashboard UI and REST API server.
2. **Build Worker:** Background job processor that executes builds in Docker containers.
3. **Infrastructure Services:** MongoDB, Redis, MinIO, and Caddy running as Docker containers.
4. **External Integrations:** GitHub OAuth and GitHub API for repository access.

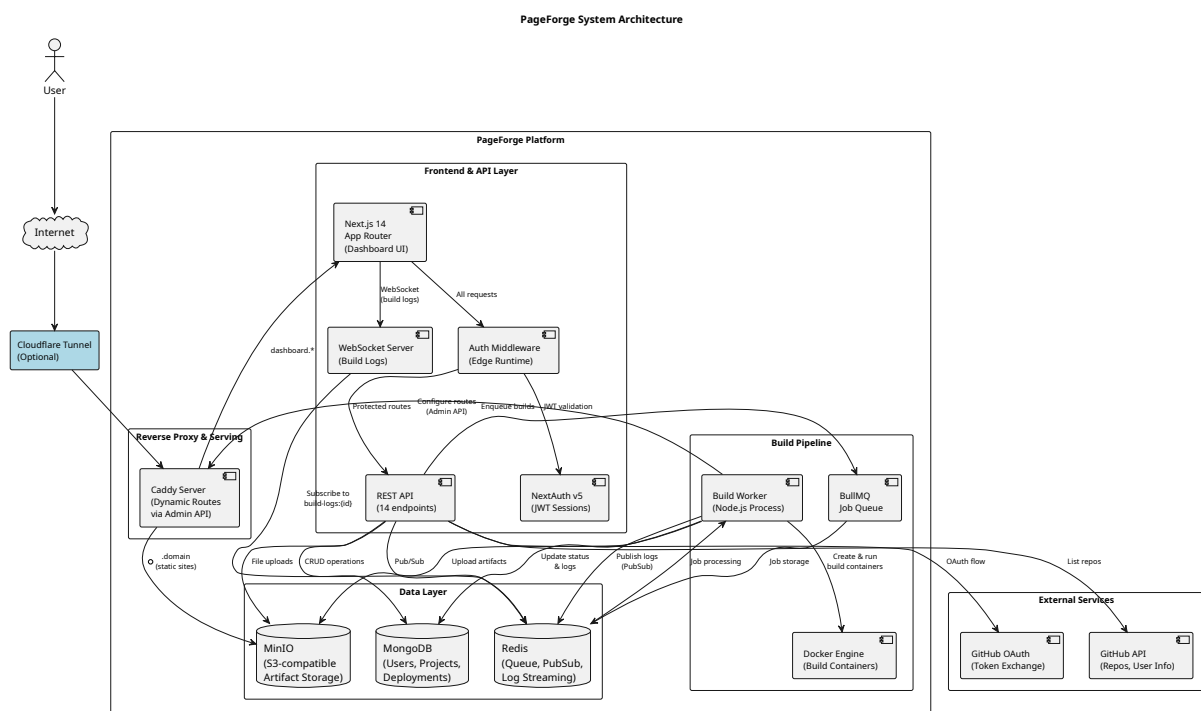


Figure 1: PageForge System Architecture Overview

2.2 Product Functions

The major functions of PageForge are:

- **User Authentication:** Registration, login (email/password and OTP), session management, logout.

- **GitHub OAuth Integration:** Connect/disconnect GitHub account, import private repositories.
- **Project Management:** Create, read, update, delete projects with Git or ZIP sources.
- **Deployment Pipeline:** Trigger builds, execute in Docker containers, stream logs, store artifacts.
- **Environment Variables:** Configure build-time environment variables per project.
- **Custom Domains:** Add custom domains, verify via DNS CNAME, configure routing.
- **Static Site Serving:** Serve deployed sites via Caddy with automatic subdomain routing.
- **Build Log Viewer:** Real-time streaming of build output with stdout/stderr separation.

2.3 User Classes and Characteristics

1. **Developer (Primary User):** Technical users who deploy static websites. They interact with all features: project creation, deployment, domain management, and GitHub integration. Expected to understand Git, build tools (npm/yarn), and DNS configuration.
2. **Administrator:** The person who installs and maintains the PageForge server. Responsible for Docker, DNS, and infrastructure configuration. May also be a developer user.
3. **End Visitor:** Visitors who access the deployed static sites. They interact only with the served content through Caddy, not with the PageForge dashboard.

2.4 Operating Environment

- **Server OS:** Linux (tested on Arch Linux; compatible with any Linux distribution with Docker).
- **Runtime:** Node.js 20+ (LTS), Docker Engine 24+.
- **Database:** MongoDB 7.0+.
- **Cache/Queue:** Redis 7.0+.
- **Object Storage:** MinIO (S3-compatible).
- **Reverse Proxy:** Caddy 2.x with JSON admin API.
- **Package Manager:** pnpm 8+ with workspace support.
- **Browser:** Modern browsers (Chrome 90+, Firefox 90+, Safari 15+, Edge 90+).
- **Optional:** Cloudflare Tunnel for public access without port forwarding.

2.5 Design and Implementation Constraints

- **Monorepo Structure:** pnpm workspace with three packages (`apps/web`, `apps/-worker`, `packages/shared`).
- **TypeScript Only:** All code must be written in TypeScript with strict type checking.
- **Edge Runtime Compatibility:** Middleware must not import Node.js-only modules (Mongoose, bcrypt) due to Next.js Edge Runtime restrictions.
- **Docker Dependency:** Build execution requires Docker Engine access via socket (`/var/run/docker.sock`).
- **Single Server:** Designed for single-server deployment; no horizontal scaling or clustering support.
- **Static Sites Only:** Only static site output (HTML/CSS/JS) is supported; no server-side rendering or serverless functions in deployed sites.
- **GitHub OAuth Scope:** The `repo` scope grants read and write access; GitHub does not offer a read-only scope for private repositories via OAuth Apps.

2.6 User Documentation

- `README.md` — Installation and quick start guide.
- `.env.example` — Environment variable reference with descriptions.
- In-app contextual help text on forms and configuration screens.

2.7 Assumptions and Dependencies

- Docker Engine is installed and accessible via the Docker socket.
- MongoDB, Redis, and MinIO are running (provided via `docker-compose.yml`).
- The server has internet access for cloning Git repositories and pulling Docker images.
- DNS for the base domain (`*.itspraveen.dpdns.org`) is configured with wildcard resolution pointing to the server.
- For GitHub OAuth: a GitHub OAuth App is created with correct client ID, secret, and callback URL.
- The `node:20-alpine` Docker image is available (pulled automatically on first build).
- For custom domains: users can configure CNAME records on their DNS provider.

3 System Features

3.1 User Registration

3.1.1 Description and Priority

Allows new users to create an account with name, email, and password. **Priority: High.**

3.1.2 Stimulus/Response Sequences

1. User navigates to `/register`.
2. User enters name, email, and password.
3. System validates input and checks email uniqueness.
4. System creates user account with hashed password.
5. System redirects to login page.

3.1.3 Functional Requirements

FR-01 The system shall provide a registration form accepting name, email, and password.

FR-02 The system shall validate that all fields are non-empty and email is in valid format.

FR-03 The system shall reject registration if the email is already registered (HTTP 409).

FR-04 The system shall hash passwords using bcrypt with 12 salt rounds before storage.

FR-05 The system shall store the user in MongoDB with `createdAt` and `updatedAt` timestamps.

FR-06 The system shall return HTTP 201 on successful registration.

FR-07 The system shall redirect authenticated users away from the registration page to the dashboard.

3.2 User Login (Credentials)

3.2.1 Description and Priority

Allows registered users to authenticate with email and password. **Priority: High.**

3.2.2 Stimulus/Response Sequences

1. User navigates to `/login`.
2. User enters email and password.
3. System verifies credentials against stored hash.
4. System issues JWT session token (30-day expiry).
5. System redirects to dashboard.

3.2.3 Functional Requirements

- FR-08** The system shall provide a login form accepting email and password.
- FR-09** The system shall authenticate users via NextAuth.js Credentials provider.
- FR-10** The system shall compare submitted password against stored bcrypt hash.
- FR-11** The system shall issue a JWT token containing user ID, name, and email upon successful authentication.
- FR-12** The system shall set the JWT session cookie with a maximum age of 30 days.
- FR-13** The system shall display “Invalid email or password” for failed authentication (without revealing which field is incorrect).
- FR-14** The system shall redirect authenticated users away from the login page.

3.3 User Login (Email OTP)

3.3.1 Description and Priority

Allows users to authenticate via a one-time password sent to their email. **Priority: Medium.**

3.3.2 Stimulus/Response Sequences

1. User navigates to `/login` and selects “Login with OTP”.
2. User enters email address.
3. System sends 6-digit OTP to the email.
4. User enters OTP code.
5. System verifies OTP and issues JWT session.

3.3.3 Functional Requirements

- FR-15** The system shall provide an OTP login option on the login page.
- FR-16** The system shall generate a cryptographically random 6-digit OTP.
- FR-17** The system shall send the OTP to the user’s registered email address.
- FR-18** The system shall expire OTPs after 5 minutes.
- FR-19** The system shall invalidate an OTP after successful verification (single-use).
- FR-20** The system shall reject expired or invalid OTPs with an appropriate error message.
- FR-21** The system shall issue a JWT session token upon successful OTP verification.
- FR-22** The system shall return HTTP 404 if the email is not registered.

3.4 GitHub OAuth Connection

3.4.1 Description and Priority

Allows users to connect their GitHub account for importing private repositories. **Priority: High.**

3.4.2 Stimulus/Response Sequences

1. User navigates to `/settings` and clicks “Connect GitHub”.
2. System redirects to GitHub OAuth authorization page.
3. User authorizes PageForge with `repo` scope.
4. GitHub redirects back with authorization code.
5. System exchanges code for access token and stores it.
6. User is redirected to settings with success status.

3.4.3 Functional Requirements

FR-23 The system shall redirect to GitHub OAuth with `client_id`, `redirect_uri`, `scope=repo`, and `state=userId`.

FR-24 The system shall exchange the authorization code for an access token via GitHub’s token endpoint.

FR-25 The system shall fetch the GitHub user profile (ID, username) using the access token.

FR-26 The system shall store the access token, GitHub ID, username, and connection timestamp on the User document.

FR-27 The system shall store the GitHub access token with `select: false` (never exposed in API responses).

FR-28 The system shall provide a “Disconnect GitHub” action that removes all GitHub fields from the User.

FR-29 The system shall provide a status endpoint returning connection state, username, and connection date.

FR-30 The system shall handle OAuth errors (user denial, invalid code) gracefully with redirect to settings page with error parameter.

3.5 Project Management

3.5.1 Description and Priority

Allows users to create, view, update, and delete static site projects. **Priority: High.**

3.5.2 Stimulus/Response Sequences

1. User creates a project via the 3-step wizard (name, source, build config).
2. System generates a unique slug and stores the project.
3. User can view project list on the dashboard.
4. User can update project settings (name, source, build commands).
5. User can delete a project.

3.5.3 Functional Requirements

FR-31 The system shall provide a 3-step project creation wizard: (1) Name & Source Type, (2) Source Configuration, (3) Build Configuration.

FR-32 The system shall auto-generate a URL-safe slug from the project name.

FR-33 The system shall support two source types: `git` and `zip`.

FR-34 For Git sources, the system shall accept repository URL, branch, and provider (GitHub or Other).

FR-35 When GitHub is connected, the system shall display a searchable repository picker populated from the GitHub API.

FR-36 The system shall store default build configuration: `installCommand` (“npm install”), `buildCommand` (“npm run build”), `outputDirectory` (“dist”).

FR-37 The system shall scope all projects to the authenticated user via `userId`.

FR-38 The system shall enforce unique slugs across all projects.

FR-39 The system shall support updating project name, source config, and build config via PATCH.

FR-40 The system shall support deleting a project via DELETE.

FR-41 The system shall list only projects belonging to the authenticated user.

FR-42 The system shall accept an optional Personal Access Token (PAT) per project for Git authentication.

FR-43 The system shall support removing a project-level PAT via `removeGitToken` flag.

3.6 Deployment Pipeline

3.6.1 Description and Priority

Executes builds in isolated Docker containers and serves the resulting static assets. **Priority: High.**

3.6.2 Stimulus/Response Sequences

1. User clicks “Deploy” on a project.
2. System creates a deployment record (status: **queued**).
3. System enqueues a build job via BullMQ/Redis.
4. Worker picks up the job, creates a Docker container, and executes the build.
5. Worker streams build logs to Redis Pub/Sub and MongoDB.
6. On success, worker uploads artifacts to MinIO and configures Caddy route.
7. Deployment status updates to **ready** or **failed**.

3.6.3 Functional Requirements

- FR-44** The system shall create a deployment record with status **queued** and a source snapshot.
- FR-45** The system shall resolve Git authentication tokens in priority order: project PAT ; user GitHub OAuth token ; none (public repos).
- FR-46** The system shall enqueue the build job to BullMQ via Redis.
- FR-47** The worker shall create a Docker container using the **node:20-alpine** image.
- FR-48** The worker shall configure container resource limits: memory (512MB default), CPU (1 core default).
- FR-49** The worker shall set **no-new-privileges** security option on containers.
- FR-50** The worker shall optionally use gVisor runtime (**runsc**) when **GVISOR_ENABLED=true**.
- FR-51** The worker shall inject environment variables from the project configuration into the container.
- FR-52** The worker shall inject **GIT_AUTH_TOKEN** as an environment variable and configure Git credential helper.
- FR-53** The worker shall automatically install **git** in the container if not present.
- FR-54** The worker shall clone the Git repository (or extract ZIP) and execute build commands.
- FR-55** The worker shall parse Docker multiplexed stream format (8-byte header) for stdout/stderr separation.
- FR-56** The worker shall sanitize all secrets from build log output.
- FR-57** The worker shall publish log entries to Redis Pub/Sub channel **build-logs:{deploymentId}**.

FR-58 The worker shall persist log entries to the deployment's `buildLogs` array in MongoDB.

FR-59 The worker shall extract the build output directory as a tar archive from the container.

FR-60 The worker shall upload extracted artifacts to MinIO at `artifacts/{deploymentId}/`.

FR-61 The worker shall configure a Caddy route mapping `{slug}.{domain}` to the MinIO artifact path.

FR-62 The worker shall update deployment status through the lifecycle: `queued` → `building` → `uploading` → `ready` (or `failed`).

FR-63 The worker shall remove the Docker container after build completion (success or failure).

FR-64 The system shall list deployments for a project sorted by creation date (newest first).

FR-65 The system shall provide a deployment detail view with build logs and status.

3.7 Environment Variables

3.7.1 Description and Priority

Allows users to configure build-time environment variables per project. **Priority: Medium.**

3.7.2 Stimulus/Response Sequences

1. User navigates to the Environment tab on a project page.
2. User adds, edits, or removes key-value pairs.
3. User saves changes.
4. Variables are injected into Docker containers during deployment.

3.7.3 Functional Requirements

FR-66 The system shall store environment variables as an array of `{key, value, encrypted}` objects on the Project document.

FR-67 The system shall provide GET and PUT endpoints for environment variables at `/api/projects/{slug}/env`.

FR-68 The system shall replace all environment variables atomically on PUT (full replacement, not merge).

FR-69 The system shall inject all project environment variables into the Docker build container.

FR-70 The system shall mask environment variable values in the UI.

3.8 Custom Domain Management

3.8.1 Description and Priority

Allows users to map custom domains to their deployed projects. **Priority: Medium.**

3.8.2 Stimulus/Response Sequences

1. User adds a custom domain on the Domains tab.
2. System provides a CNAME target for DNS configuration.
3. User configures CNAME record at their DNS provider.
4. User clicks “Verify” to trigger DNS verification.
5. System verifies CNAME and configures Caddy route for the custom domain.

3.8.3 Functional Requirements

FR-71 The system shall accept custom domain input and validate format.

FR-72 The system shall generate a CNAME target of `{slug}.{PAGEFORGE_DOMAIN}`.

FR-73 The system shall store domains as embedded documents with `domain`, `cnameTarget`, `verified`, and `verifiedAt` fields.

FR-74 The system shall verify custom domains by resolving CNAME records via DNS and comparing to the expected target.

FR-75 The system shall configure a Caddy route for verified custom domains pointing to the project’s artifacts.

FR-76 The system shall support removing custom domains, including cleanup of Caddy routes.

FR-77 The system shall display domain verification status (Pending/Verified) in the UI.

3.9 ZIP File Upload

3.9.1 Description and Priority

Allows users to upload pre-built static site archives as an alternative to Git-based deployment. **Priority: Medium.**

3.9.2 Stimulus/Response Sequences

1. User selects “ZIP Upload” as the source type during project creation.
2. User uploads a ZIP file via the project page.
3. System stores the file in MinIO.
4. User triggers a deployment which uses the uploaded ZIP.

3.9.3 Functional Requirements

FR-78 The system shall accept ZIP file uploads via multipart form data at `/api/upload/{slug}`.

FR-79 The system shall store uploaded files in MinIO at `uploads/{slug}/{filename}`.

FR-80 The system shall update the project's `zipFileName` field after successful upload.

FR-81 The system shall use the uploaded ZIP as the source for deployment builds.

3.10 Build Log Viewer

3.10.1 Description and Priority

Provides real-time build log streaming during deployments. **Priority: Medium.**

3.10.2 Stimulus/Response Sequences

1. User navigates to a deployment detail page.
2. System establishes WebSocket connection to `ws://{host}/ws/logs/{deploymentId}`.
3. Build logs are streamed in real-time from Redis Pub/Sub.
4. After build completes, historical logs are available from MongoDB.

3.10.3 Functional Requirements

FR-82 The system shall provide a WebSocket endpoint at `/ws/logs/{deploymentId}` for live log streaming.

FR-83 The WebSocket server shall subscribe to Redis Pub/Sub channel `build-logs:{deploymentId}`.

FR-84 The system shall forward log messages (type, stream, line, timestamp) to connected WebSocket clients.

FR-85 The system shall also poll the deployment API every 2 seconds as a fallback for log updates.

FR-86 The system shall display logs with visual distinction between stdout, stderr, and system messages.

FR-87 The system shall auto-scroll to the latest log entry.

FR-88 The system shall display deployment status (queued, building, uploading, ready, failed) with colored badges.

4 Software Design

4.1 System Architecture

PageForge follows a **modular monorepo architecture** with clear separation between the web application, build worker, and shared types. The system uses an **event-driven build pipeline** with BullMQ for job queuing and Redis Pub/Sub for real-time log streaming.

4.1.1 Architecture Overview

The system is divided into the following layers:

1. **Presentation Layer:** Next.js 14 App Router with React components, Tailwind-CSS styling, and client-side hooks (`useFetch`, `useMutation`).
2. **API Layer:** RESTful API with 14 route handlers, JWT authentication middleware, and ownership-scoped data access.
3. **Business Logic Layer:** Auth config, GitHub OAuth flow, project/deployment management, build queue management.
4. **Worker Layer:** BullMQ worker process, Docker executor, artifact manager, build logger.
5. **Data Layer:** MongoDB (Mongoose ODM), Redis (queue + pub/sub), MinIO (S3 artifact storage).
6. **Infrastructure Layer:** Caddy (reverse proxy + static serving), Docker Engine (build isolation), Cloudflare Tunnel (optional public access).

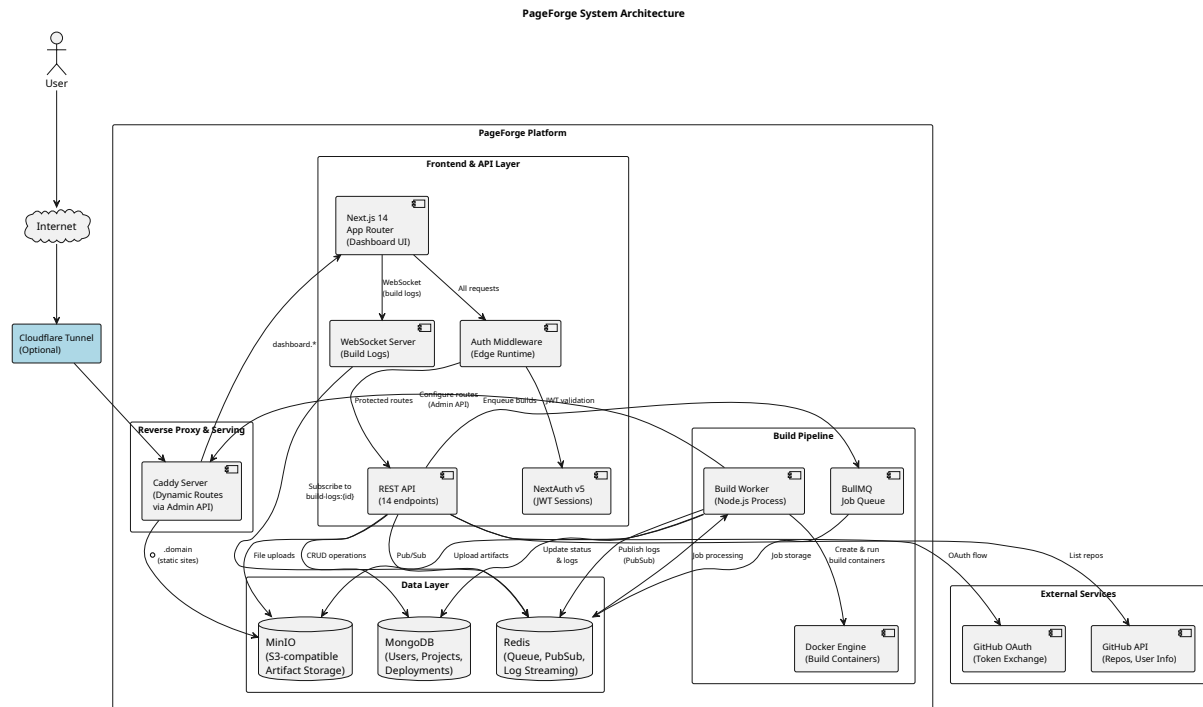


Figure 2: System Architecture Diagram

4.1.2 Monorepo Structure

```

PageForge/
  apps/
    web/           # Next.js 14 dashboard + API (Port 3000)
    worker/        # BullMQ build worker (background process)
  packages/
    shared/        # Shared TypeScript types and constants
  infra/
    docker-compose.yml # MongoDB, Redis, MinIO, Caddy
    caddy.json        # Caddy server configuration
    init-minio.sh     # MinIO bucket initialization
  
```

4.1.3 API Endpoints

Method	Endpoint	Description
POST	/api/auth/register	User registration
GET/POST	/api/auth/[...nextauth]	NextAuth.js session management
POST	/api/auth/otp/send	Send OTP to email
POST	/api/auth/otp/verify	Verify OTP and issue session
GET	/api/auth/github	Initiate GitHub OAuth flow
DELETE	/api/auth/github	Disconnect GitHub account

Method	Endpoint	Description
GET	/api/auth/github/callback	GitHub OAuth callback handler
GET	/api/auth/github/status	GitHub connection status
GET	/api/github/repos	List GitHub repositories
GET/POST	/api/projects	List / create projects
GET/PATCH/DELETE	/api/projects/[slug]	Get / update / delete project
GET/POST	/api/projects/[slug]/deployments	List / trigger deployments
GET	/api/projects/[slug]/deployments/[id]	Get deployment details
GET/PUT	/api/projects/[slug]/env	Get / set environment variables
GET/POST	/api/projects/[slug]/domains	List / add domains
POST/DELETE	/api/projects/[slug]/domains/[domain]	Verify / remove domain
POST	/api/upload/[slug]	Upload ZIP file

4.2 Detailed Design

4.2.1 Class Diagrams

The class diagram shows all major classes across the six modules: Authentication, Project Management, Deployment, Build Worker, Infrastructure, and GitHub Integration.

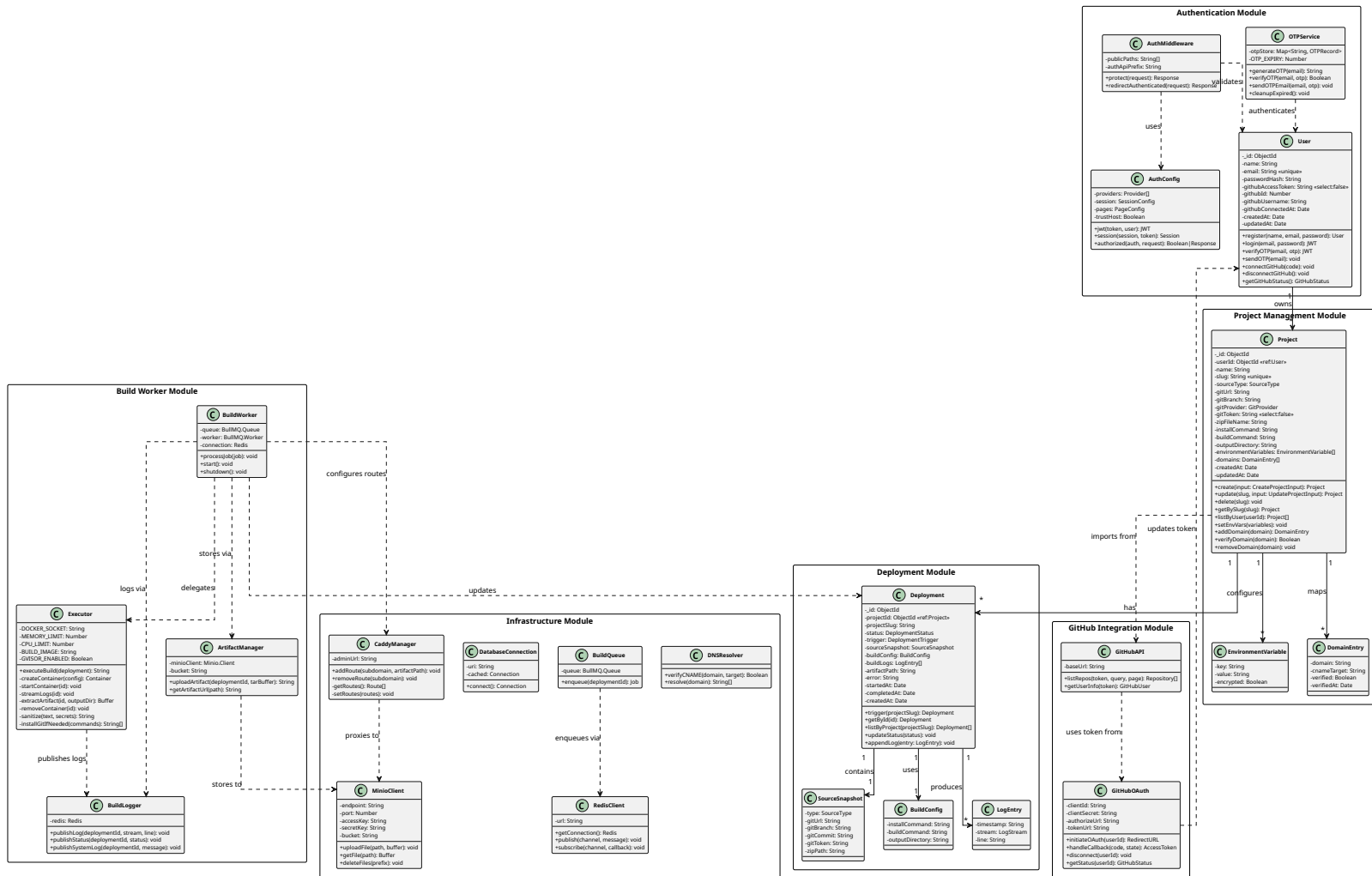


Figure 3: Complete Class Diagram (D-CL-01)

Key Design Decisions:

- **User** class owns **Projects** (1-to-many), and **Projects** own **Deployments** (1-to-many).
- **EnvironmentVariable**, **DomainEntry**, **SourceSnapshot**, **BuildConfig**, and **LogEntry** are embedded documents (not separate collections) for performance and atomicity.
- **Sensitive fields** (`passwordHash`, `githubAccessToken`, `gitToken`) use `Mongoose select: false` and are stripped in `toJSON/toObject` transforms.
- **BuildWorker** delegates to **Executor** (Docker), **ArtifactManager** (MinIO), and **BuildLogger** (Redis) following the single-responsibility principle.
- **OTPService** manages OTP generation, verification, and email delivery for passwordless login.

4.2.2 Sequence Diagrams

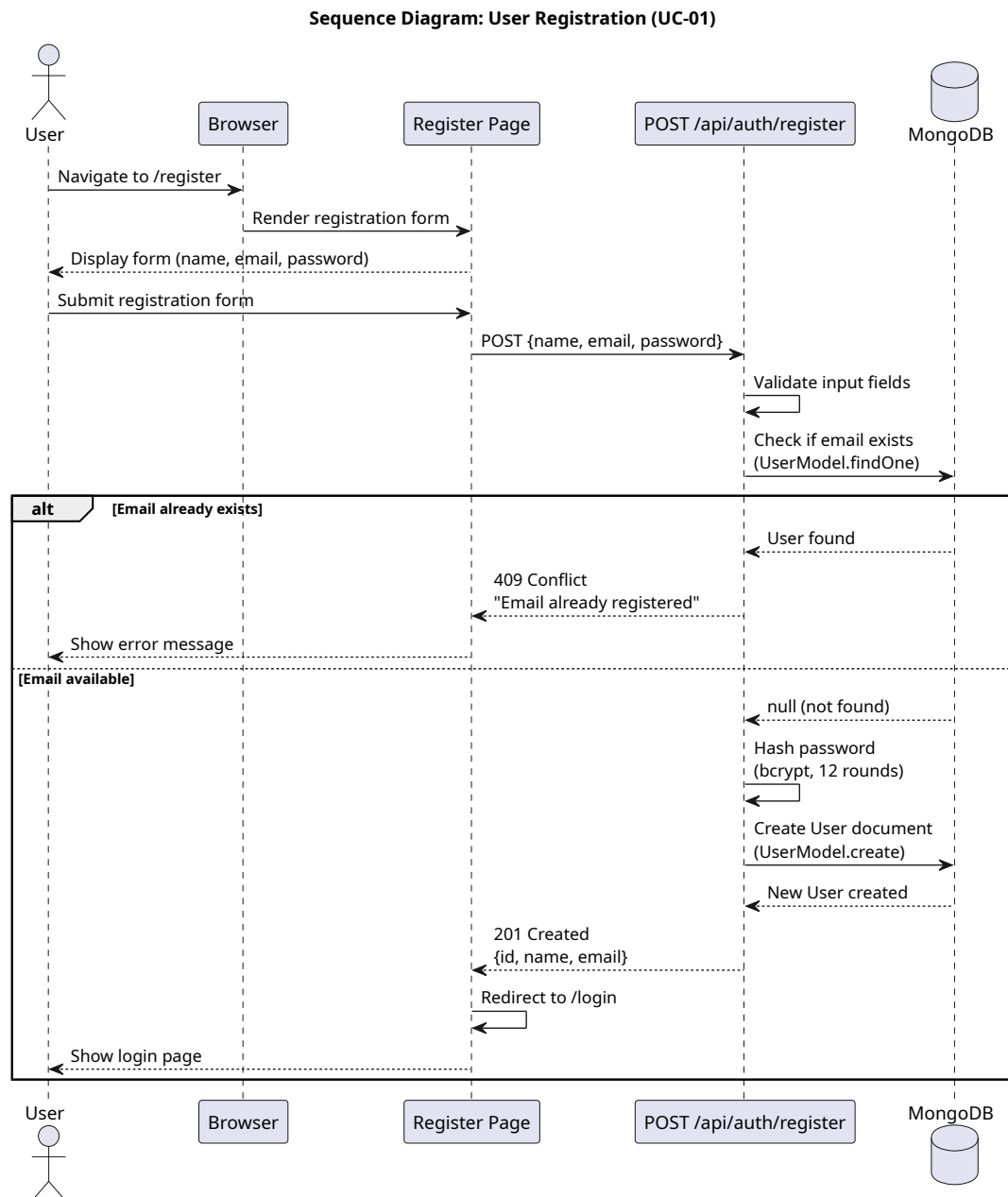


Figure 4: Sequence Diagram: User Registration (D-SQ-01)

SD-01: User Registration

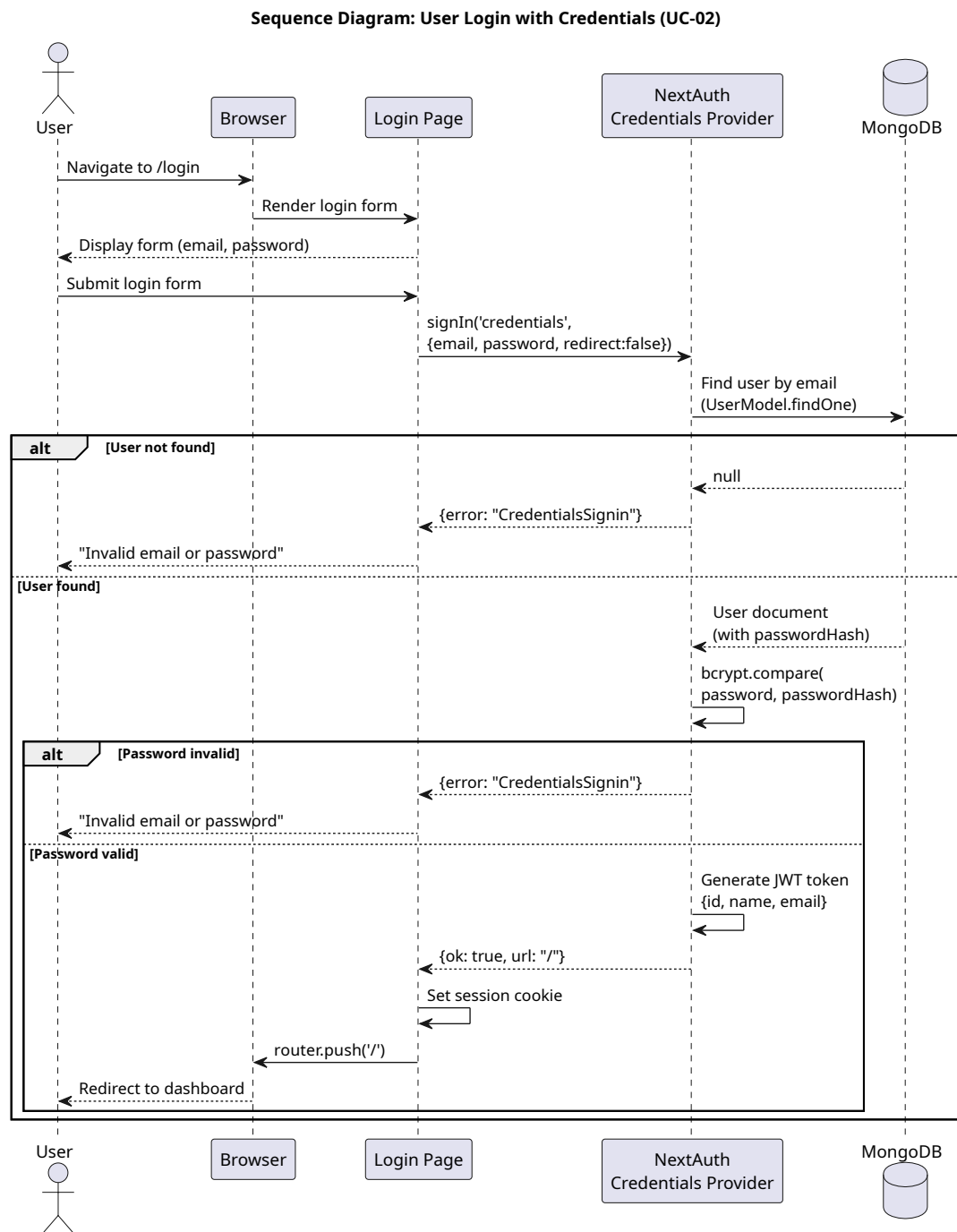


Figure 5: Sequence Diagram: User Login with Credentials (D-SQ-02)

SD-02: User Login (Credentials)

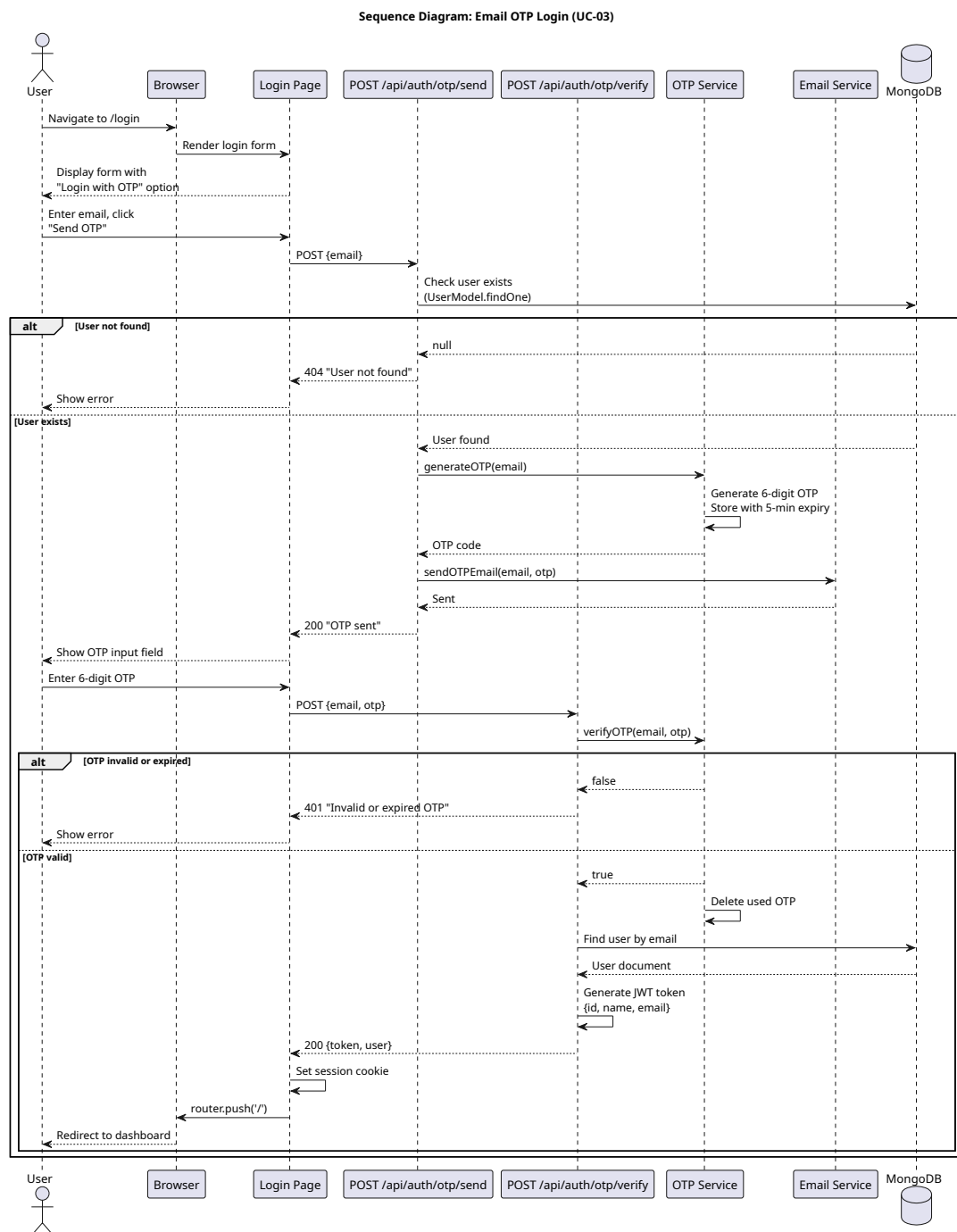


Figure 6: Sequence Diagram: Email OTP Login (D-SQ-03)

SD-03: User Login (Email OTP)

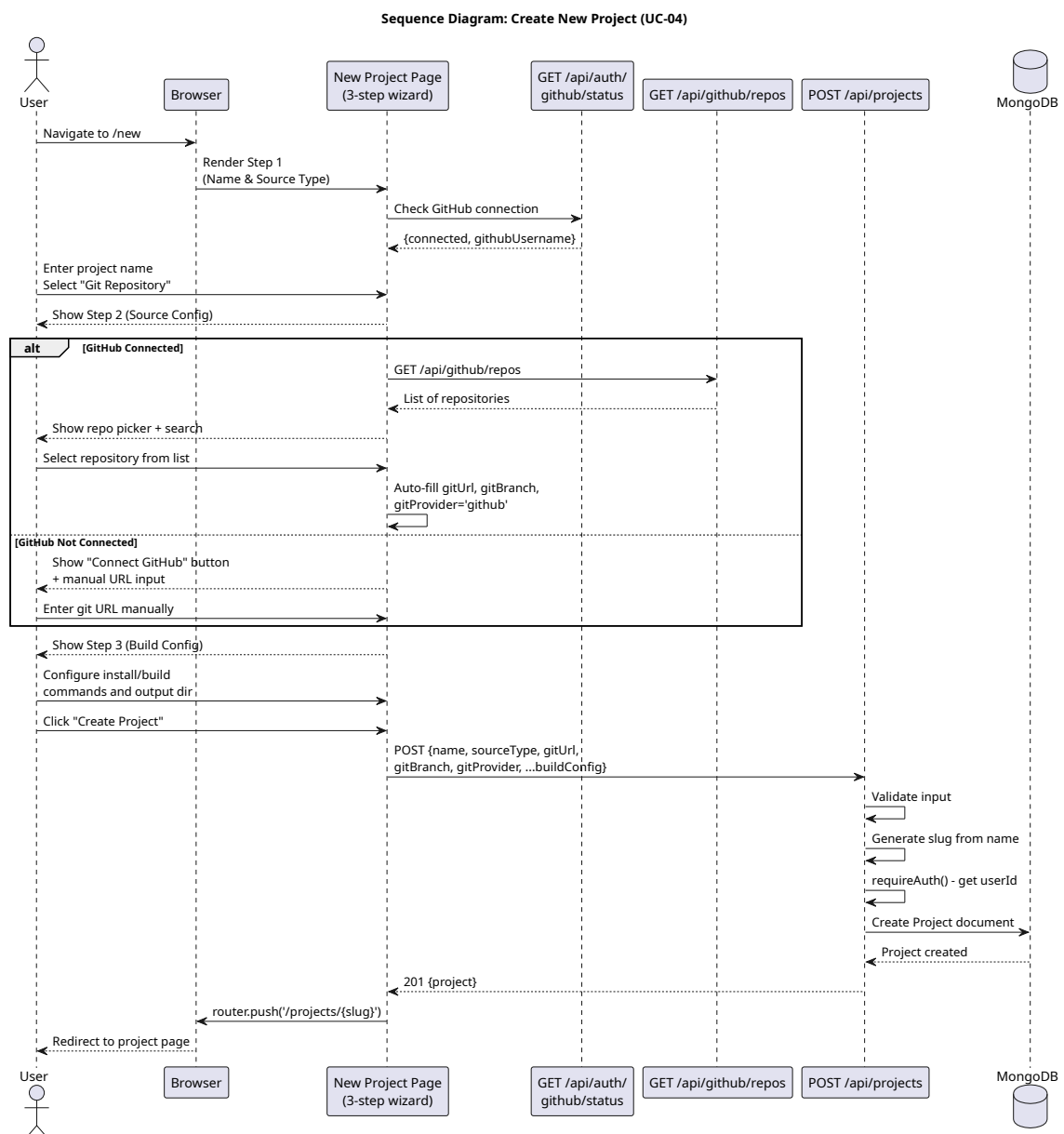


Figure 7: Sequence Diagram: Create New Project (D-SQ-04)

SD-04: Create New Project

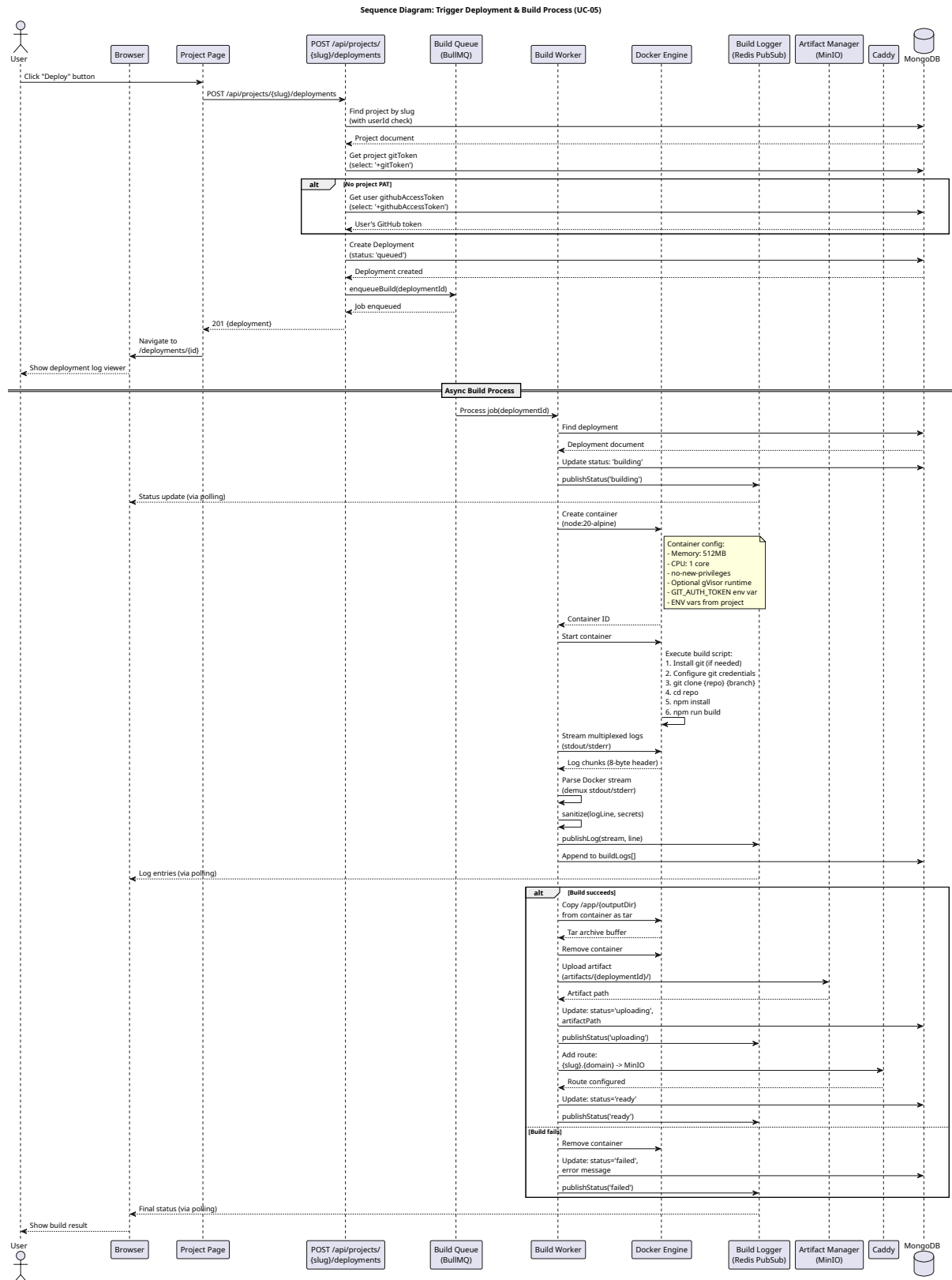


Figure 8: Sequence Diagram: Deployment and Build Process (D-SQ-05)

SD-05: Trigger Deployment and Build Process

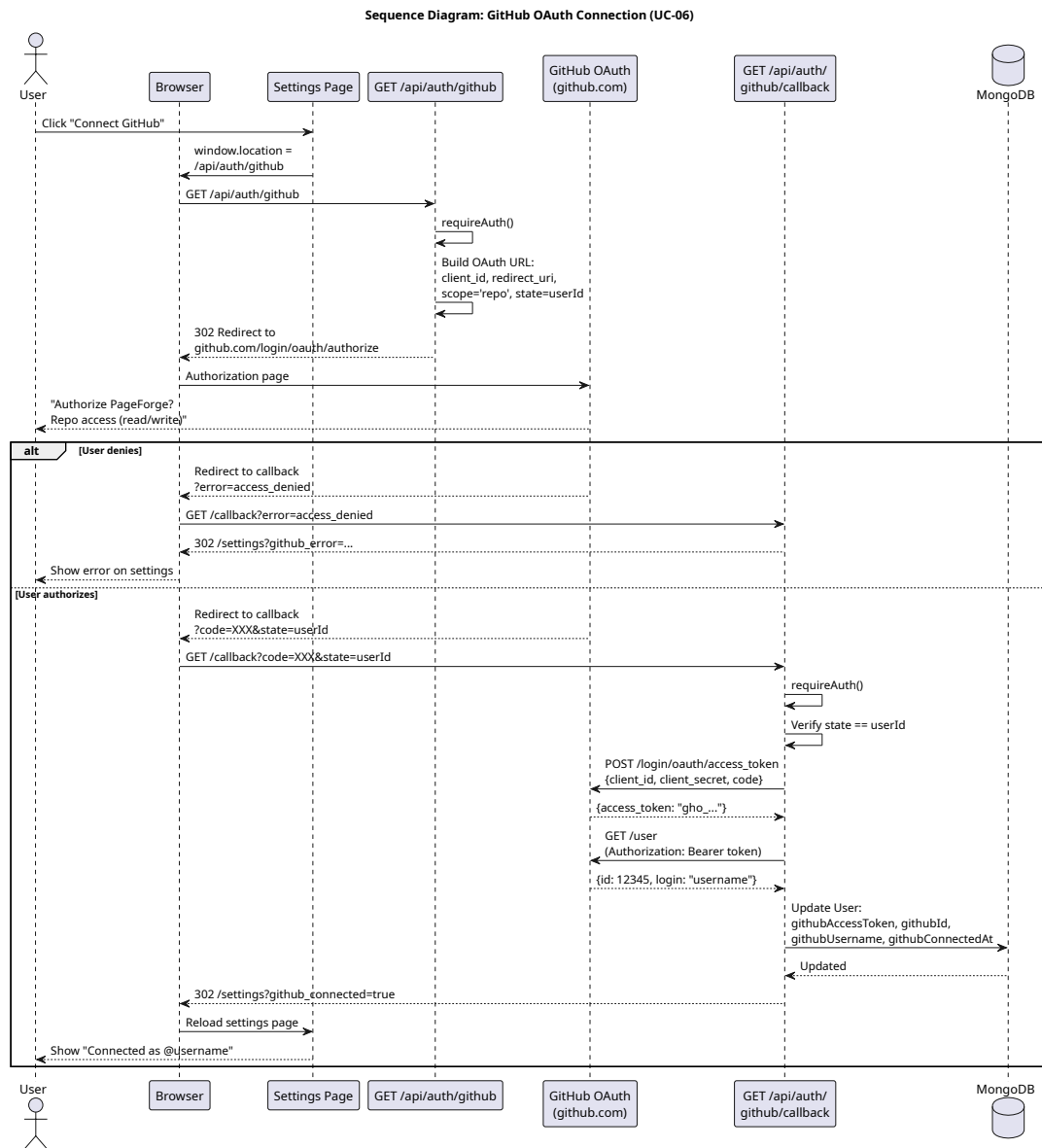


Figure 9: Sequence Diagram: GitHub OAuth Connection (D-SQ-06)

SD-06: GitHub OAuth Connection

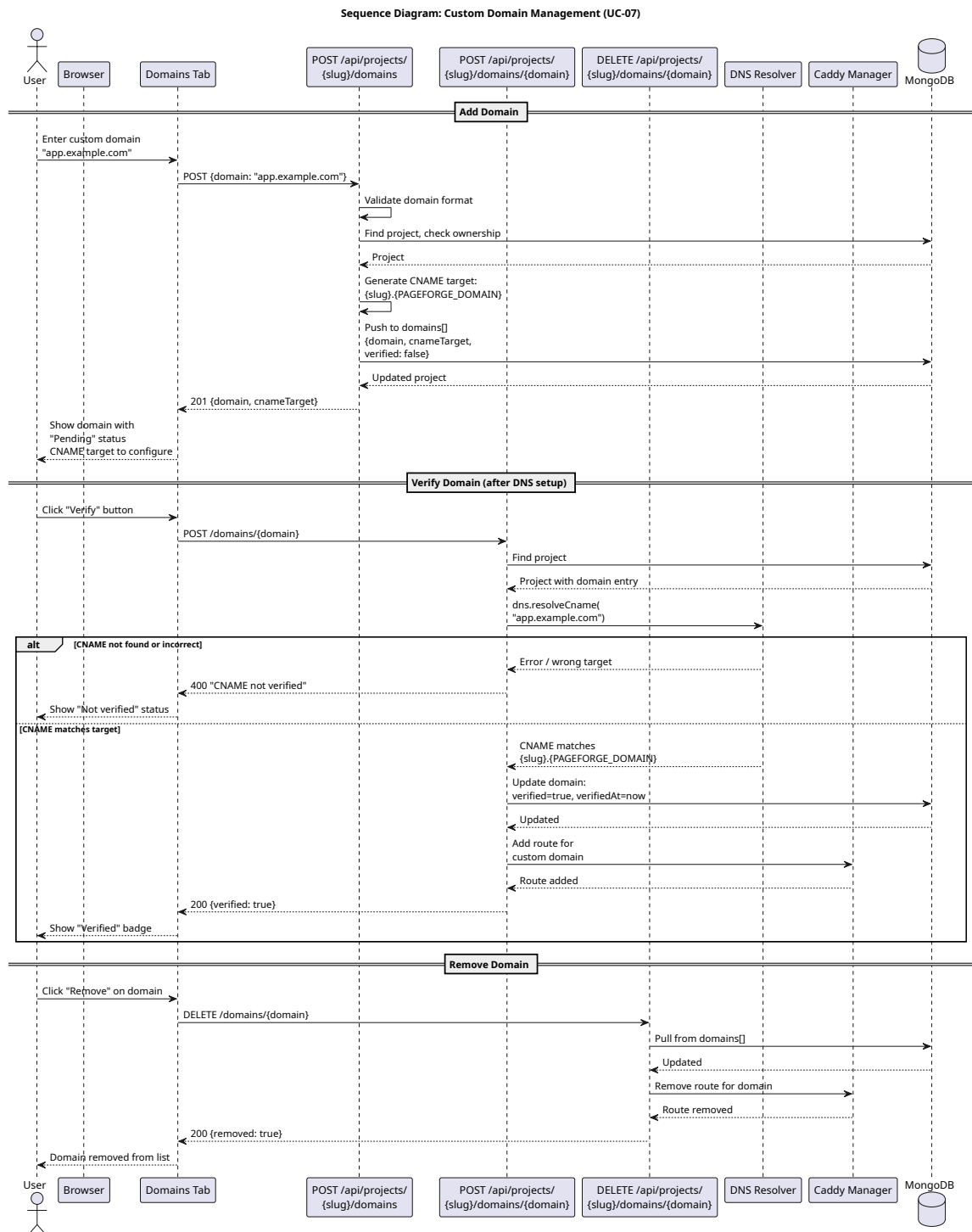


Figure 10: Sequence Diagram: Custom Domain Management (D-SQ-07)

SD-07: Custom Domain Management

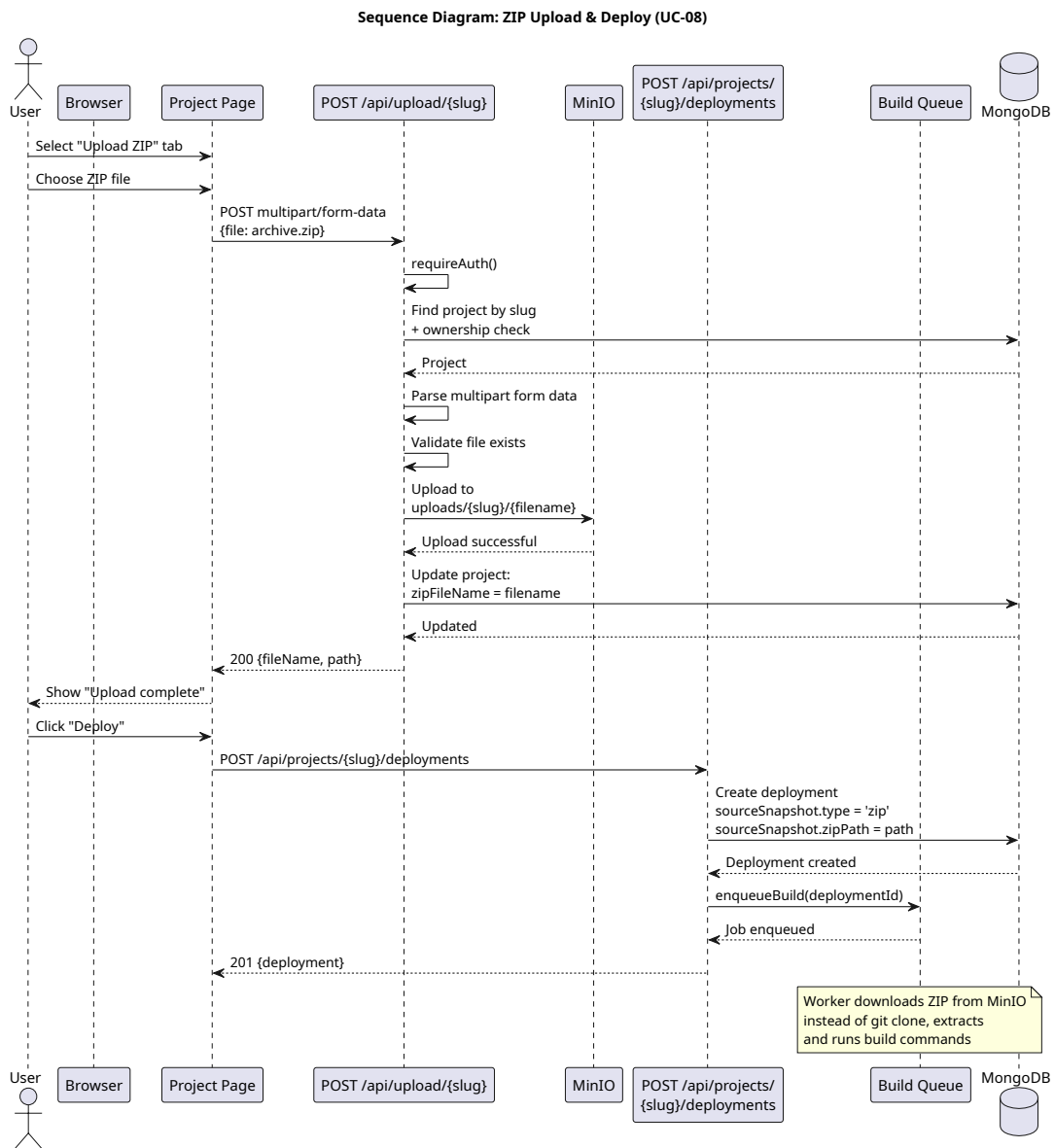


Figure 11: Sequence Diagram: ZIP Upload and Deploy (D-SQ-08)

SD-08: ZIP Upload and Deploy

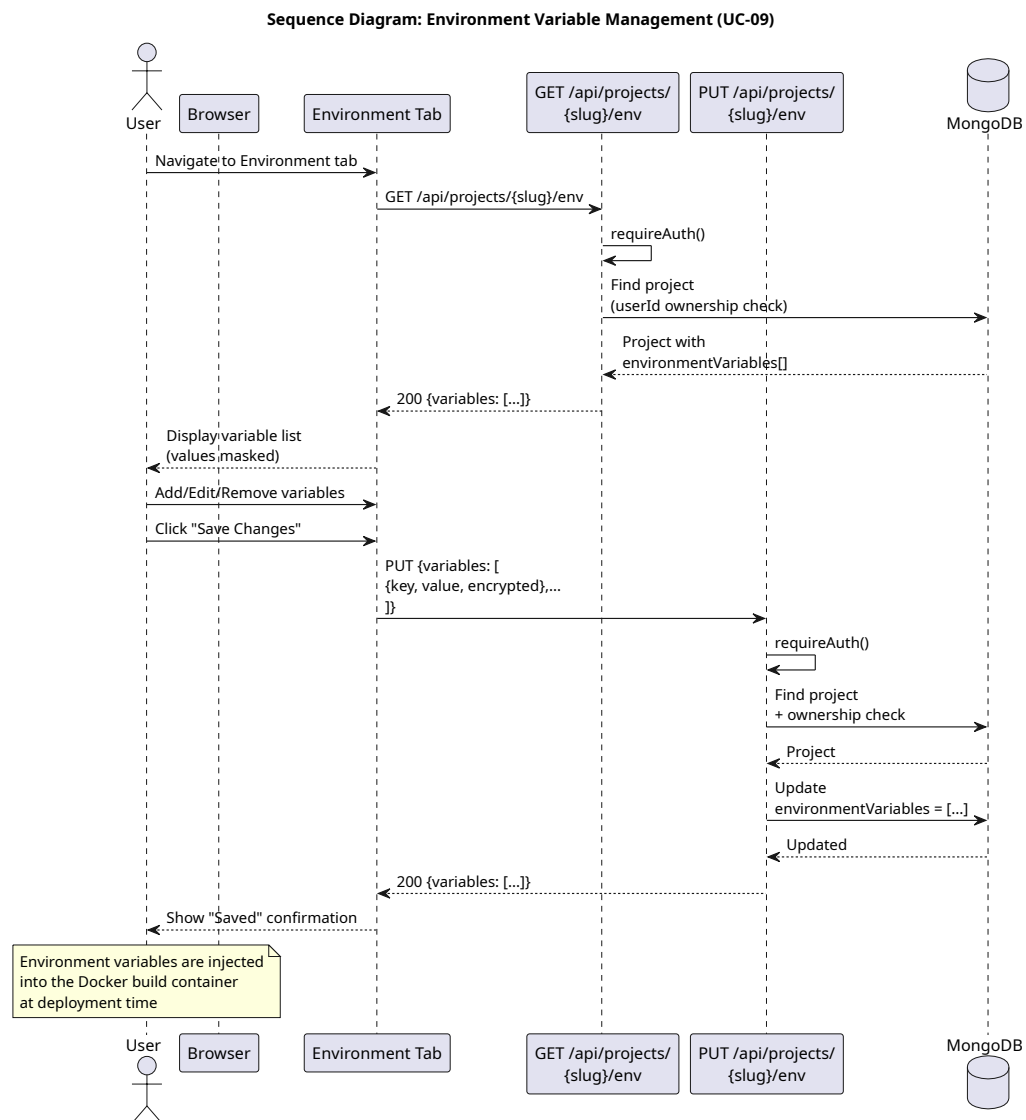


Figure 12: Sequence Diagram: Environment Variable Management (D-SQ-09)

SD-09: Environment Variable Management

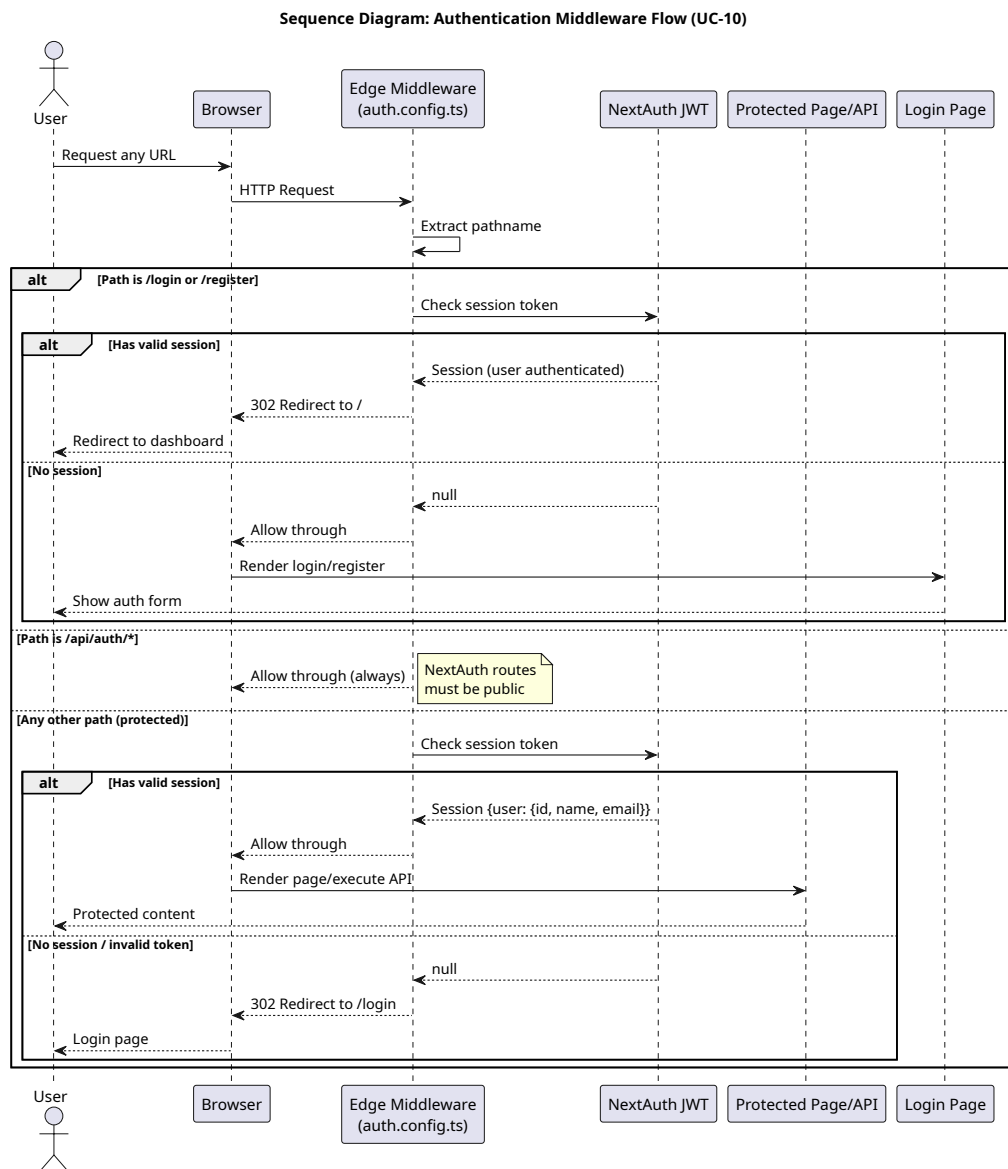


Figure 13: Sequence Diagram: Authentication Middleware Flow (D-SQ-10)

SD-10: Authentication Middleware Flow

4.3 Database Schema

PageForge uses MongoDB as its primary database with Mongoose as the ODM. The schema consists of three collections with embedded sub-documents.

PageForge Database Schema (MongoDB)

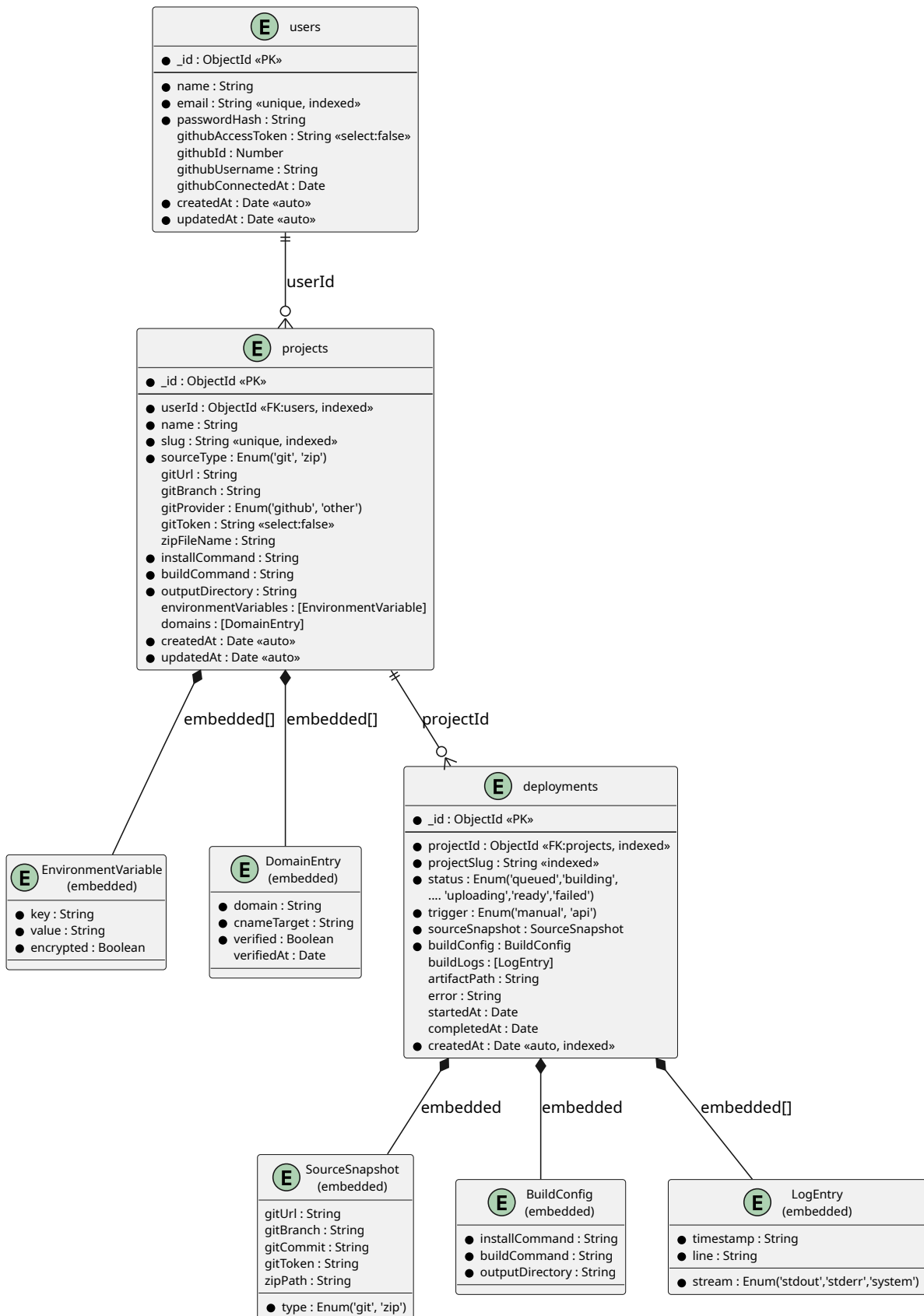


Figure 14: Database Entity-Relationship Diagram (D-DB-01)

4.3.1 Collection: users

Field	Type	Constraints	Description
_id	ObjectId	PK, auto	Primary key
name	String	required	User display name
email	String	required, unique, indexed	Login identifier (lowercase, trimmed)
passwordHash	String	required, select:false	bcrypt hash (12 rounds)
githubAccessToken	String	select:false	GitHub OAuth token
githubId	Number		GitHub user ID
githubUsername	String		GitHub login name
githubConnectedAt	Date		When GitHub was connected
createdAt	Date	auto	Mongoose timestamp
updatedAt	Date	auto	Mongoose timestamp

4.3.2 Collection: projects

Field	Type	Constraints	Description
_id	ObjectId	PK, auto	Primary key
userId	ObjectId	required, indexed, ref:User	Owner reference
name	String	required	Project display name
slug	String	required, unique, indexed	URL-safe identifier
sourceType	String	required, enum:[git,zip]	Deployment source
gitUrl	String		Repository URL
gitBranch	String	default: "main"	Branch to build
gitProvider	String	enum:[github,other]	Git hosting provider
gitToken	String	select:false	Per-project PAT
zipFileName	String		Uploaded ZIP filename
installCommand	String	default: "npm install"	Install step
buildCommand	String	default: "npm run build"	Build step
outputDirectory	String	default: "dist"	Build output path
environmentVariables	Array	embedded	Build-time env vars
domains	Array	embedded	Custom domain entries
createdAt	Date	auto	Mongoose timestamp
updatedAt	Date	auto	Mongoose timestamp

4.3.3 Collection: deployments

Field	Type	Constraints	Description
_id	ObjectId	PK, auto	Primary key
projectId	ObjectId	required, indexed, ref:Project	Parent project
projectSlug	String	required, indexed	Denormalized slug
status	String	required, enum	Build lifecycle state
trigger	String	required, enum:[manual,api]	How deployment started
sourceSnapshot	Object	required, embedded	Frozen source config
buildConfig	Object	required, embedded	Frozen build commands

Field	Type	Constraints	Description
buildLogs	Array	embedded	Log entries array
artifactPath	String		MinIO artifact location
error	String		Error message on failure
startedAt	Date		Build start time
completedAt	Date		Build end time
createdAt	Date	auto, indexed	Creation timestamp

4.3.4 Indexes

- `users.email` — unique index for login lookup.
- `projects.slug` — unique index for URL routing.
- `projects.userId` — index for user-scoped queries.
- `deployments.projectId` — index for project-scoped queries.
- `deployments.projectSlug` — index for slug-based lookups.
- `deployments.createdAt` — index for chronological sorting.

4.4 Security Design

4.4.1 Authentication and Authorization Mechanisms

Authentication Mechanisms (D-SEC-01)

1. Password-Based Authentication:

- Passwords are hashed using bcrypt with 12 salt rounds.
- Plaintext passwords are never stored or logged.
- Authentication is handled by NextAuth.js v5 Credentials provider.
- JWT tokens are issued with 30-day maximum age.
- Tokens contain user ID, name, and email (no sensitive data).

2. OTP-Based Authentication:

- 6-digit cryptographically random OTP generated per request.
- OTPs expire after 5 minutes.
- Single-use: invalidated immediately after successful verification.
- Delivered via email to the registered address.

3. JWT Session Management:

- Strategy: JWT (stateless, no server-side session store).
- Token stored in HTTP-only secure cookie.
- Maximum age: 30 days.
- Token payload: `{id, name, email}`.

Authorization Mechanisms (D-SEC-02)

1. Route Protection via Middleware:

- All routes except `/login`, `/register`, and `/api/auth/*` require authentication.
- Middleware runs in Edge Runtime for performance.
- Unauthenticated requests are redirected to `/login`.
- Authenticated users are redirected away from auth pages.

2. API-Level Ownership Checks:

- All 8 protected API route files call `requireAuth()` which extracts `userId` from the JWT.
- All database queries include `userId` filter to enforce ownership scoping.
- Users can only access their own projects, deployments, and settings.

3. GitHub OAuth Security:

- OAuth state parameter contains `userId` to prevent CSRF.
- Callback verifies `state` matches the authenticated user's ID.
- Redirect URI uses `AUTH_URL` (not request origin) to prevent open redirect.
- `trustHost: true` in NextAuth config for reverse proxy compatibility.

4.4.2 Security Protocols

SP-01: Secret Management

- **Password hashes:** Stored with Mongoose `select: false`; stripped in `toJSON/toObject` transforms.
- **GitHub access tokens:** Stored with `select: false`; never exposed in API responses; only a `hasGithubToken` boolean is returned.
- **Project PATs:** Stored with `select: false`; only `hasGitToken` boolean is exposed.
- **Auth secret:** `AUTH_SECRET` environment variable for JWT signing; never exposed.

SP-02: Build Container Isolation

- Builds execute in ephemeral Docker containers destroyed after each build.
- Containers have `no-new-privileges` security option.
- Resource limits: configurable memory (default 512MB) and CPU (default 1 core).
- Optional gVisor (`runsc`) runtime for additional kernel-level sandboxing.
- Git credentials passed via environment variable (not command-line arguments) to avoid `/proc` exposure.
- Git credential helper configured inside the container to use the token without embedding in URLs.

SP-03: Log Sanitization

- The `sanitize()` function replaces all known secrets in build log output with [REDACTED].
- Secrets sanitized include: `GIT_AUTH_TOKEN`, project PAT, user OAuth token, and all environment variable values.
- Sanitization is applied before both Redis publishing and MongoDB persistence.

SP-04: Reverse Proxy Security

- Caddy handles TLS termination and HTTPS enforcement.
- `trustHost: true` in NextAuth config trusts `X-Forwarded-*` headers from the proxy.
- `AUTH_URL` is used as the canonical base URL for all redirect construction (prevents localhost leakage behind proxies).
- Cloudflare Tunnel (optional) provides DDoS protection and hides origin server IP.

SP-05: Data Access Control

- All API routes extract `userId` from the JWT and filter database queries accordingly.
- No cross-user data access is possible through the API.
- Deployment artifacts are stored in MinIO with deployment-specific paths.
- Caddy routes are configured per-project to serve only the correct artifacts.

5 Other Nonfunctional Requirements

5.1 Performance Requirements

NFR-01 Dashboard pages shall load within 2 seconds on a standard broadband connection.

NFR-02 API responses for CRUD operations shall complete within 500ms.

NFR-03 Build log streaming latency shall be under 1 second from worker to browser.

NFR-04 The system shall handle concurrent builds limited by Docker resource availability.

NFR-05 Deployment status polling interval shall be 2 seconds.

NFR-06 GitHub repository listing shall support pagination (configurable `per_page`, default 30).

5.2 Safety Requirements

NFR-07 Build containers shall be resource-limited to prevent denial-of-service to the host system.

NFR-08 Failed builds shall not leave orphaned Docker containers (cleanup on both success and failure).

NFR-09 Build failures shall not affect other running builds or the main application.

5.3 Security Requirements

NFR-10 All passwords shall be hashed with bcrypt (minimum 12 rounds).

NFR-11 Sensitive fields shall use Mongoose `select: false` and be stripped from API responses.

NFR-12 Build containers shall run with `no-new-privileges` security option.

NFR-13 All secrets shall be sanitized from build logs before storage and streaming.

NFR-14 JWT tokens shall expire after a maximum of 30 days.

NFR-15 API routes shall enforce ownership checks (users can only access their own data).

NFR-16 GitHub OAuth shall use the `state` parameter to prevent CSRF attacks.

5.4 Software Quality Attributes

NFR-17 Maintainability: Monorepo with shared types ensures consistency across web app and worker.

NFR-18 Portability: Runs on any Linux server with Docker; no cloud-provider-specific dependencies.

NFR-19 Usability: Dark mode default, responsive design, loading/error/empty states on all pages.

NFR-20 Reliability: BullMQ provides job retry and persistence; deployments survive worker restarts.

NFR-21 Extensibility: Git provider type supports “other” for future self-hosted Git integration.

5.5 Business Rules

BR-01 Open registration: any user can create an account.

BR-02 Projects are scoped per user: users can only see and manage their own projects.

BR-03 Token priority for private repos: project-level PAT takes precedence over user-level GitHub OAuth token.

BR-04 Only the latest successful deployment is actively served via Caddy (previous deployments remain in storage).

BR-05 Custom domains require DNS CNAME verification before activation.

6 Traceability

6.1 Requirement-to-Design Mapping

Req / UC ID	Req / UC Name	Design ID(s)	Design Artifact
UC-01	User Registration	D-CL-01, D-SQ-01, D-DB-01	Class Diagram, Sequence Diagram, Database Schema
UC-02	User Login (Credentials)	D-CL-01, D-SQ-02, D-SEC-01	Class Diagram, Sequence Diagram, Security Design
UC-03	User Login (Email OTP)	D-CL-01, D-SQ-03, D-SEC-01	Class Diagram, Sequence Diagram, Security Design
UC-04	GitHub OAuth Connection	D-CL-01, D-SQ-06, D-DB-01, D-SEC-02	Class Diagram, Sequence Diagram, Database Schema, Security Design
UC-05	Project Management	D-CL-01, D-SQ-04, D-DB-01	Class Diagram, Sequence Diagram, Database Schema
UC-06	Deployment Pipeline	D-CL-01, D-SQ-05, D-DB-01, D-SEC-02	Class Diagram, Sequence Diagram, Database Schema, Security Design
UC-07	Environment Variables	D-CL-01, D-SQ-09, D-DB-01	Class Diagram, Sequence Diagram, Database Schema
UC-08	Custom Domain Mgmt	D-CL-01, D-SQ-07, D-DB-01	Class Diagram, Sequence Diagram, Database Schema
UC-09	ZIP File Upload	D-CL-01, D-SQ-08, D-DB-01	Class Diagram, Sequence Diagram, Database Schema
UC-10	Build Log Viewer	D-CL-01, D-SQ-05, D-SQ-10	Class Diagram, Sequence Diagrams
FR-01 to FR-07	Registration Reqs	D-SQ-01, D-DB-01	Sequence Diagram, Database Schema
FR-08 to FR-14	Login (Credentials)	D-SQ-02, D-SEC-01	Sequence Diagram, Security Design
FR-15 to FR-22	Login (OTP) Reqs	D-SQ-03, D-SEC-01	Sequence Diagram, Security Design
FR-23 to FR-30	GitHub OAuth Reqs	D-SQ-06, D-SEC-02	Sequence Diagram, Security Design
FR-31 to FR-43	Project Mgmt Reqs	D-SQ-04, D-DB-01	Sequence Diagram, Database Schema
FR-44 to FR-65	Deployment Reqs	D-SQ-05, D-DB-01, D-SEC-02	Sequence Diagram, Database Schema, Security Design
FR-66 to FR-70	Env Variables Reqs	D-SQ-09, D-DB-01	Sequence Diagram, Database Schema
FR-71 to FR-77	Domain Mgmt Reqs	D-SQ-07, D-DB-01	Sequence Diagram, Database Schema
FR-78 to FR-81	ZIP Upload Reqs	D-SQ-08, D-DB-01	Sequence Diagram, Database Schema
FR-82 to FR-88	Log Viewer Reqs	D-SQ-05, D-SQ-10	Sequence Diagrams
NFR-10	Password Hashing	D-SEC-01	Security Design

Req / UC ID	Req / UC Name	Design ID(s)	Design Artifact
NFR-11	Sensitive Field Protection	D-SEC-01, D-DB-01	Security Design, Database Schema
NFR-12	Container Security	D-SEC-02	Security Design
NFR-13	Log Sanitization	D-SEC-02	Security Design
NFR-14	JWT Expiry	D-SEC-01	Security Design
NFR-15	Ownership Checks	D-SEC-02, D-SQ-10	Security Design, Sequence Diagram
NFR-16	OAuth CSRF Prevention	D-SEC-02	Security Design

7 Other Requirements

- **Database:** MongoDB 7.0+ with Mongoose ODM. Connection pooling with cached connection pattern.
- **Internationalization:** Not in scope for v1.0. English only.
- **Legal:** Self-hosted; no data leaves the user's infrastructure (except GitHub API calls). Users are responsible for compliance with their own policies.
- **Reuse:** The `packages/shared` module is designed for reuse across web app and worker processes.
- **Deployment:** Infrastructure services are containerized via `docker-compose.yml`. Application processes (web, worker) run natively on the host.

A Glossary

BullMQ A Node.js library for Redis-based message queues with job scheduling and retry support.

Caddy A modern web server with automatic HTTPS and a JSON-based admin API for dynamic configuration.

CNAME A DNS record type that maps one domain name to another (Canonical Name).

CSRF Cross-Site Request Forgery — an attack where unauthorized commands are transmitted from a trusted user.

Docker A platform for building, shipping, and running applications in isolated containers.

gVisor A container sandbox runtime by Google that provides additional kernel-level isolation.

JWT JSON Web Token — a compact, URL-safe means of representing claims to be transferred between two parties.

MinIO An S3-compatible object storage server designed for high-performance workloads.

Mongoose An Object Data Modeling (ODM) library for MongoDB in Node.js.

NextAuth.js An authentication library for Next.js applications (v5 also known as Auth.js).

OAuth An open standard for access delegation, commonly used to grant websites access to user information without exposing passwords.

OTP One-Time Password — a password valid for only one login session or transaction.

PAT Personal Access Token — a token used as an alternative to passwords for Git authentication.

Pub/Sub Publish/Subscribe messaging pattern where senders publish messages to channels without knowledge of subscribers.

REST Representational State Transfer — an architectural style for designing networked applications.

SPA Single-Page Application — a web application that interacts with the user by dynamically rewriting the current page.

WebSocket A communication protocol providing full-duplex communication channels over a single TCP connection.

B Analysis Models

All analysis models are included as PlantUML-generated diagrams throughout Section 4 (Software Design):

- **System Architecture Diagram** — Figure [1](#)
- **Class Diagram** — Figure [3](#)
- **Database ER Diagram** — Figure [14](#)
- **Sequence Diagrams** — Figures [4](#) through [13](#)

PlantUML source files are located in `docs/srs/diagrams/` directory.