■ Team & Project Vision and Plan Presentation (For Meeting Logs, Sprint Hours and Project Overview)

Requirement Analysis

Functional Requirements

Based on the customer meeting held on October 18 at 15:00 (Danko [Product Owner]), the system must service to two user roles:

Regular Users (Customer) and **Admin Users**. The following functionalities are essential:

For Regular Users:

1. User Authentication:

- Users can sign in to the platform using email and password.
- Invite required for account creation.

2. Model Selection & Usage:

- Users can select from different available models for processing.
- Users can communicate with models through a standalone API not tied to the FE of the application

3. File Upload & Model Input:

Users can upload files to be used as input for the selected models.

4. Past Optimization Tracking:

 Users can view their past optimizations, including both input files and the corresponding output.

5. Result Comparison:

Users can compare the result files from previous optimizations.

6. **Download Functionality:**

- Users can download model outputs.
- Users can also download graphs or images generated during the processing, especially visual results like PLT graphs.

For Admin Users:

1. User Management:

o Admins can invite users to the platform and revoke access if needed.

2. Model Management:

- Admins can add or remove models from the system, allowing them to:
 - Connect new models to the platform's frontend and backend services
 - Configure API endpoints for model integration
 - Disable or deactivate models that are no longer needed
- Admins can assign specific models to particular customers for custom access.

3. Full Regular User Access:

Admins can perform all the operations available to regular users.

4. User & Model Statistics:

 Admins can view statistics for each user (usage frequency, model selection) and statistics per model (performance, usage).

Non-Functional Requirements

1. Scalability:

- The system should be horizontally scalable meaning that each service/module (e.g., model processing, user management, frontend, backend) can scale independently to handle increased load.
- Platform components should be independent

2. Communication Protocols

 All communications between services and clients should use secure protocols such as HTTPS to ensure data integrity and security

3. Data formats:

- Input data will be provided in an Excel table
- o Output of model is a PLT graph

4. Movable:

Platform components should be movable between different hosting options

5. Security:

 The database should store customer information securely, implying the need for data encryption, secure user authentication, and authorization protocols.

Additional Requirements:

The system should **collect data about model performance** for future analysis, including:

• Core Performance Metrics

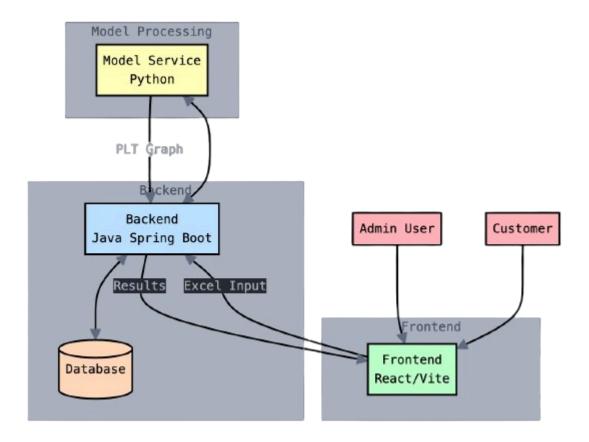
- Model execution time
- o Prediction accuracy rates
- o Resource utilization (CPU, memory, GPU)

• User Interaction Data

- Usage patterns and frequency
- Query types and volumes
- o Response times and success rates

High-Level System Design Analysis

Architecture Overview:



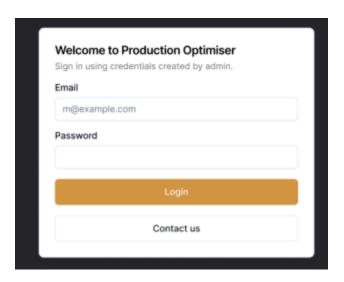
The architecture consists of three primary components:

1. Frontend (React/Vite):

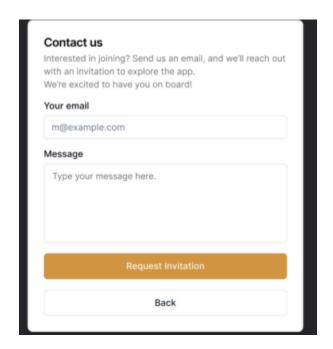
- Core Interface Components
 - o Handles user interfaces for both Admin and Regular users
 - o Ensures responsive and intuitive design across devices
 - Communicates with backend for all user interactions

Figma Mockups:

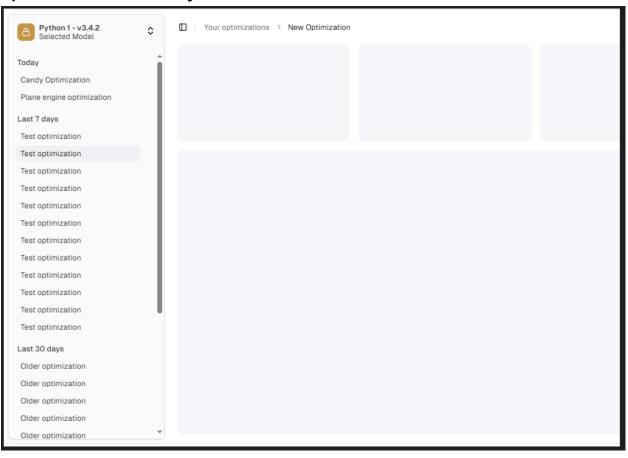
1) Login Page:



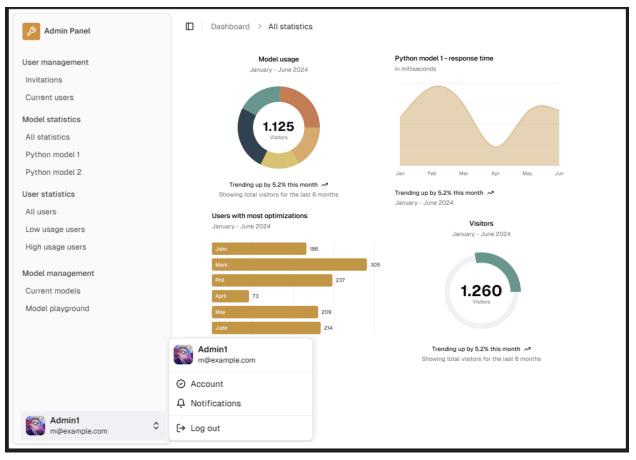
2) Registration/permission inquiry form



3) Optimisations and history view



4) Model metrics and statistics



Regular User Features

- Model selection and configuration interface
- File upload management
- Results visualization
- Download capabilities:
 - Model outputs
 - Generated graphs and images
 - Analysis reports

Admin Dashboard

o User management interface

- Model configuration and deployment controls
- Analytics display:
 - Per-user statistics
 - Per-model performance metrics
 - System usage insights

Data Communication

- o Handles API interactions with backend
- Manages data transfer for file uploads
- Real-time status updates and notifications

2. Backend (Java Spring Boot):

- Serves as the central service, linking the frontend to both the database and the model processing system.
- Handles user authentication, model selection, and the management of user-uploaded files along with optimization results.
- Fetches and delivers processed outputs to the frontend, including any graphs or images produced by the model.
- Saves optimization results and historical data in the database for future reference.
- Oversees user session management and enforces access control measures for secure interactions.
- Validates and processes uploaded files, ensuring data integrity and compatibility with model requirements.
- Implements robust error handling mechanisms and provides real-time notifications to enhance user experience and system reliability.

Model Processing Service (This is where customers algorithm in Python is):

- Dedicated service that handles model execution and processing of input files.
- Once processing is complete, it generates results and PLT graphs, which are forwarded to the backend.
- It also gathers performance metrics to track the efficiency of various models.
- o REST API that handles requests to models

Database:

- Stores user details, models, input files, results, and statistics.
- It must handle secure storage of user data and ensure fast access to past optimizations and results.

System Behavior:

1. User Workflow (Regular User):

- Authentication & Session
 - User signs in via email + password
 - Session remains active during use
 - Auto-logout triggers after predefined inactivity period

Model Interaction

- Selects a model from the available list
- Uploads input files for processing
- System validates uploads and provides guidance if errors occur
 - Example: Prompts user to upload .csv file if wrong format is detected
 - Clear error messages with resolution steps

Results Management

- Views results from the model execution
- Downloads result files or graphs
- Compares results from past optimizations
- Accesses and downloads historical outputs

2. Admin Workflow:

- Admin signs in using email + password.
- Manages users by inviting or revoking access.
- Links or unlinks models, assigns specific models to users.
- Views statistics on users and models to monitor usage and performance.
- Can perform all actions available to regular users.