



KOCAELİ UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Engineering
Department of Software Engineering

Software Development I

Midterm Project Report

Task Management Web Application

Name & Surname: Sena Nur Dülger **Student ID:** 220229053
Name & Surname: Irmak Yılmaz **Student ID:** 230229038

Date: November 11, 2025

V 1.0

Task Management Web Application

Abstract—This report presents the design and implementation of a web-based Task Management application built with the MERN stack (MongoDB, Express.js, React, Node.js). The system enables registered users to create, update, categorize, and track tasks by status and due date, while enforcing secure authentication and robust data handling. The report focuses only on the required evidence items.

Index Terms—task management, MERN stack, React, Node.js, Express.js, MongoDB, REST API, JSON Web Token, JWT, bcrypt, authentication, password hashing, data visualization, frontend backend integration, database connectivity, error handling, validation

I. INTRODUCTION

Task management and productivity-focused web applications have become one of the fastest-evolving areas of full-stack development. Addressing the everyday needs of businesses and individuals—planning, team coordination, and tracking deadlines—this project delivers a secure and scalable Task Management application using the MERN architecture. The app follows contemporary practices: a React UI consumes a REST API built with Node.js/Express; data persist in MongoDB; authentication is token-based with JWT; and user passwords are stored as salted bcrypt hashes. This report covers the following sections:

- 1) *Introduction*: Summary of the topic and scope of the report.
- 2) *Technologies Used*: Chosen stack and brief rationale.
 - a) Frontend (UI)
 - b) Backend (API)
 - c) Database
 - d) Security and Encryption
 - e) Additional Tools
- 3) *Implementation Results*: Evidence of a working integration.
 - a) Frontend + Backend Integration
 - b) Database Connection
- 4) *Interface Draft*: Initial appearance of the main screens.
- 5) *Encrypted Password*: Example bcrypt hash and brief explanation.
- 6) *Invalid Login Outcome*: 401 response and user-facing message.
- 7) *Conclusion*: Short evaluation and next steps.
- 8) *References*

II. TECHNOLOGIES USED

This section briefly summarizes the technologies used in the project and the reasons for their selection.

Technology	Selection	Reasons
Frontend (UI)	React + Vite	React was selected for its component-based architecture and vibrant ecosystem, enabling fast development and maintainable UIs. Combined with Vite and React Router, it provides instant hot-module refresh, efficient routing, and route-level code splitting for improved performance. Styling is handled using standard CSS modules for a clean and lightweight design.
Backend (API)	Node.js + Express	Node.js with Express was selected for its lightweight, event-driven runtime and mature middleware ecosystem. It makes building RESTful endpoints straightforward, adding JWT/httpOnly-cookie authentication, input validation, CORS, and centralized error handling, while integrating cleanly with a MongoDB data layer for a simple end-to-end JavaScript stack.
Database	MongoDB	MongoDB was selected for its flexible, JSON/JSON-based document model. It integrates seamlessly with the MERN stack and is ideal for storing variable data structures like user tasks.
Security and Encryption	Bcrypt + JWT	Bcrypt was chosen to securely hash user passwords. It incorporates salting to protect against rainbow table attacks and stores hashes irreversibly in the database. JWT was selected to create secure, stateless authentication tokens, allowing the server to verify API requests without storing session data.

TABLE I
TECHNOLOGY SELECTIONS AND REASONS (PART I)

Technology	Selection	Reasons
Additional Tools	Chart.js, Axios, Nodemon, Jest, Supertest, Multer	Chart.js, Axios, and Nodemon were selected to streamline visualization, networking, and developer ergonomics. Chart.js delivers responsive charts with minimal setup; Axios provides concise HTTP calls with built-in auth and error handling; and Nodemon speeds backend iteration by auto-restarting on file changes, improving productivity and maintaining a smooth development workflow. Jest and Supertest were integrated to establish a robust backend testing environment, allowing for automated verification of API endpoints and ensuring system stability. Additionally, Multer was chosen as the middleware for handling multipart/form-data, providing the essential functionality for secure file uploads and storage management.

TABLE II
TECHNOLOGY SELECTIONS AND REASONS (PART II)

III. IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS

Evidence of a working integration, including frontend + backend integration and an active database connection.

A. Frontend + Backend Integration

The first figure shows the browser's network tab capturing a successful POST request from the sign-in interface to /api/users/login, which returned 200 OK, confirming the connection and successful authentication. The second figure shows a subsequent GET request to /api/tasks returning 200 OK with JSON data.

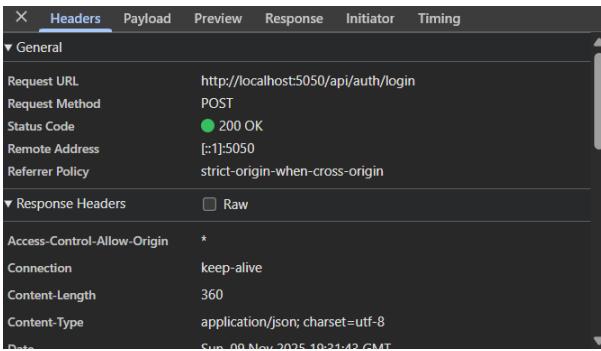


Fig. 1. POST /api/users/login — 200 OK

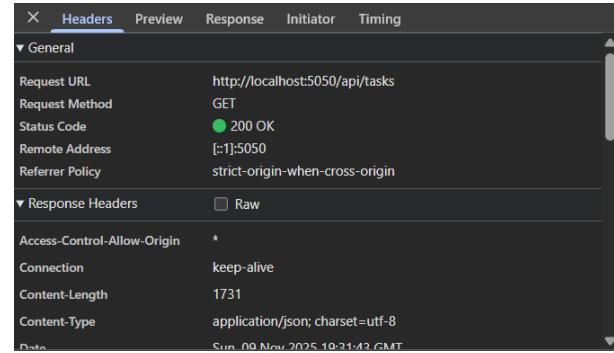


Fig. 2. GET /api/tasks — 200 OK

B. Database Connection

The backend establishes a persistent database session by initializing Mongoose with the environment variable MONGO_URI. On success, it logs the connected host (e.g., *MongoDB Connected: <host>*), confirming that queries will persist and read data from the live database during runtime.

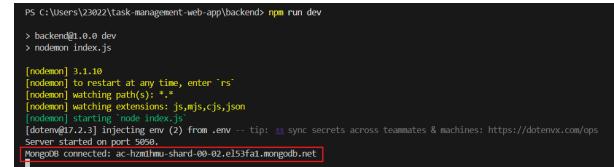


Fig. 3. Terminal: successful connection log

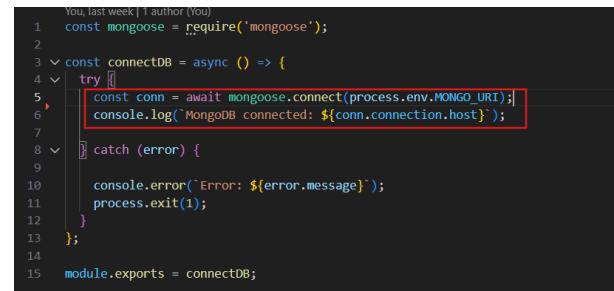


Fig. 4. Code: Mongoose connect using MONGO_URI

IV. INTERFACE DRAFT

This section presents the initial interface design of the *TaskMint* application.

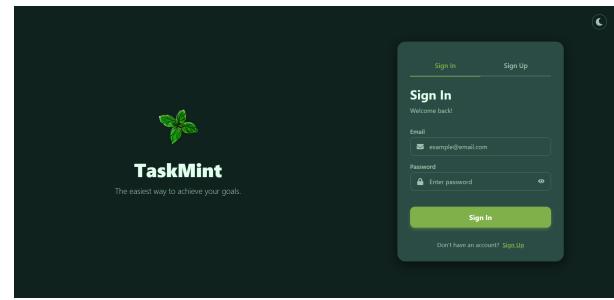


Fig. 5. Sign In

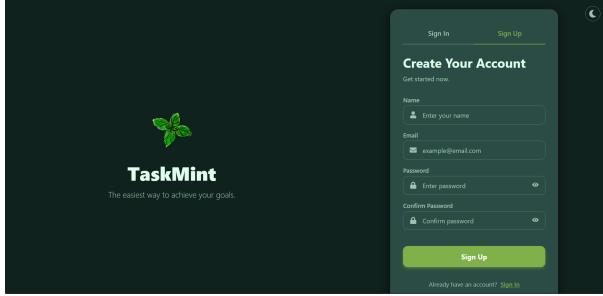


Fig. 6. Sign Up

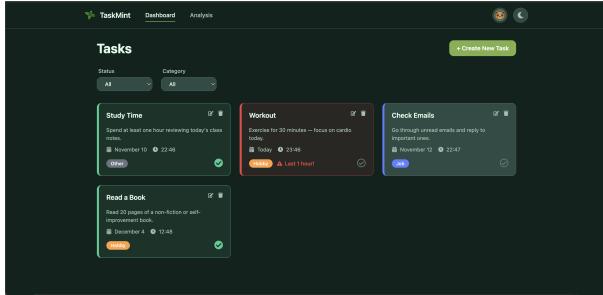


Fig. 7. Dashboard

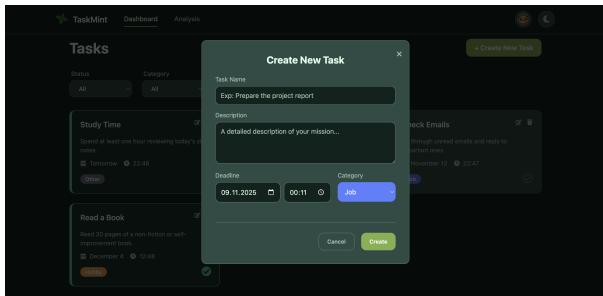


Fig. 8. Create New Task

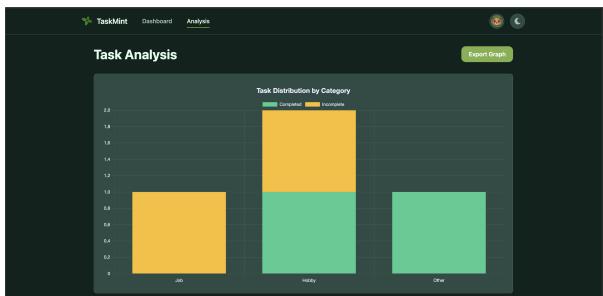


Fig. 9. Analysis

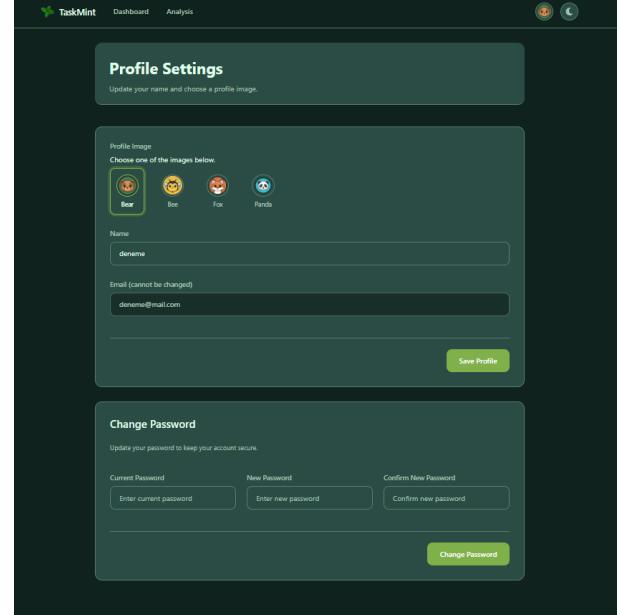


Fig. 10. Profile Settings

The design adopts a cohesive dark theme with mint accents. Figs. 5. - 6. show the entry flow with tabbed authentication, validated inputs, and a single primary action. Fig. 7. presents a card-based dashboard where each task exposes title, details, due date/time, status, and category chips with inline actions. Fig. 8. illustrates the creation modal that captures name, description, deadline (date & time) and category with clear cancel/confirm affordances. Fig. 9. summarizes the completion by category in a readable bar chart with export support, and Fig. 10. provides profile editing with avatar selection and a password-change panel. The Edit Task view reuses the same modal layout as Fig.8.; all fields are pre-filled with the selected task's data and the primary action becomes Save. The general spacing, hierarchy, and typography are tuned for clarity and responsive behavior.

V. ENCRYPTED PASSWORD

```
_id: ObjectId('690e3d7fda225a737aa774b3')
name: "deneme"
email: "deneme@mail.com"
password: "62b$105.gjeWyoaaIUwLtuHhtzvUeTNwAX5DVGm5XZ1t089cDp4L0q7tIk5u"
avatar: "Bear"
createdAt: 2025-11-07T18:42:07.115+00:00
updatedAt: 2025-11-07T18:42:07.115+00:00
__v: 0
```

Fig. 11. Hashed value in DB

```
31 userSchema.pre('save', async function (next) {
32   if (!this.isModified('password')) {
33     return next();
34   }
35
36   // Hash işlemi
37   const salt = await bcrypt.genSalt(10);
38   this.password = await bcrypt.hash(this.password, salt);
39   next();
40 });
41
42 module.exports = mongoose.model('User', userSchema);
```

Fig. 12. Hashing in code

Passwords are not stored in plain text. As shown in Fig. 11 and Fig. 12, the system generates a random salt using `bcrypt.genSalt(10)` and then hashes the password with `bcrypt.hash()`. Thanks to the salt and the cost factor (10 rounds), the same password produces different hashes for different users and is computationally hard to reverse. Only the salted hash is saved to the database, which prevents exposure of the original password even if the database is leaked.

VI. INVALID LOGIN OUTCOME

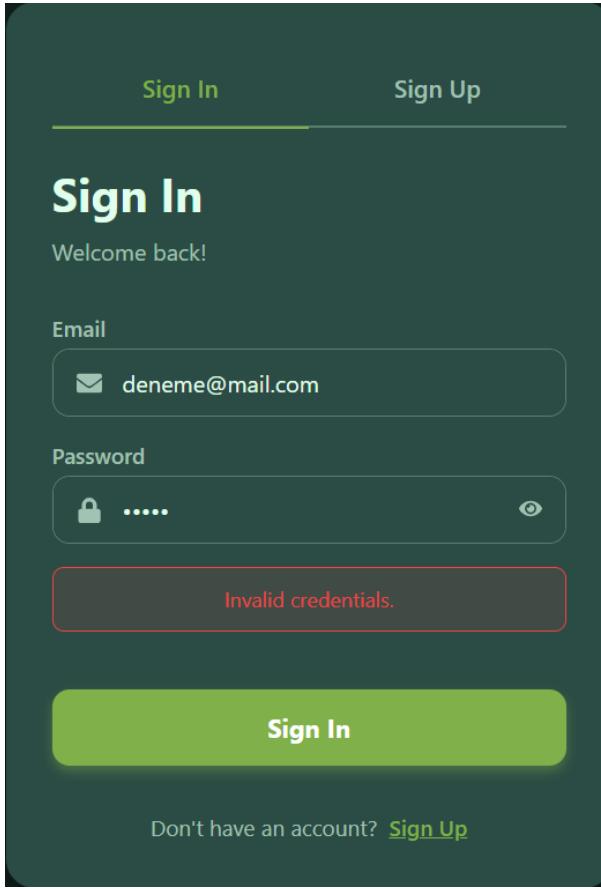


Fig. 13. UI: “Invalid credentials.”

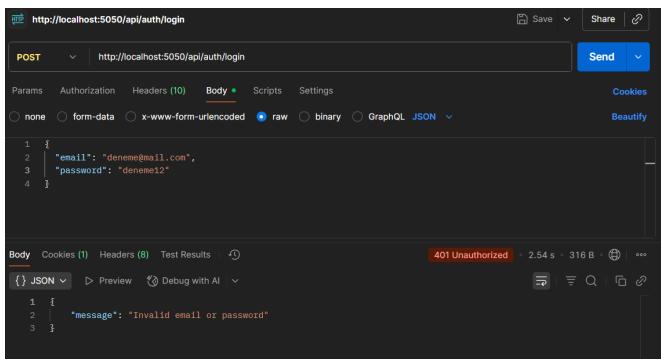


Fig. 14. API client: 401 Unauthorized (Postman)

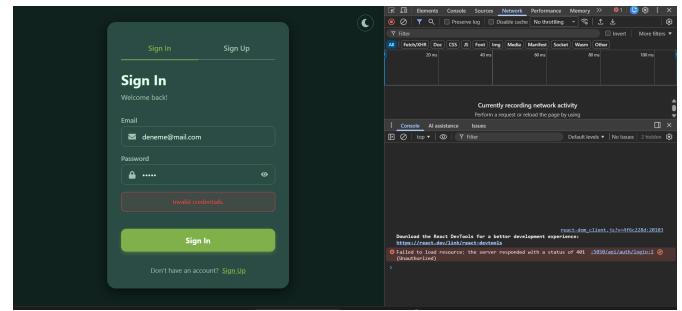


Fig. 15. Combined view (UI + console)

When an incorrect email or password is submitted, the system rejects the request with an HTTP 401 Unauthorized response and a generic message. The UI surfaces “Invalid credentials.”, no session or token is issued, and the flow cleanly handles both success and error paths without leaking sensitive details.

VII. CONCLUSION

All midterm requirements for the Task Management Web Application are complete. The core MERN stack is operational, including an active database connection, successful front-end-backend integration, and secure JWT/Bcrypt authentication. The initial UI draft is also finished. Future work will now focus on implementing full task (CRUD) operations, automated backend testing, and the final “Analysis” dashboard.

REFERENCES

- [1] “Build a Full-Stack MERN Task Manager — React, Node.js, MongoDB, Express — MERN Project,” YouTube, [Online Video]. Accessed: Nov. 9, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fZK57PxKC-0&list=PLLSbWBaXAmvKZw4F1qwYPuDxwYF_gq7i4
- [2] “Build a Full-Stack MERN Project Task Manager Tool — React.js + Node.js — MERN (2025),” YouTube, [Online Video]. Accessed: Nov. 9, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VAKDr1lsix0&list=PLLSbWBaXAmvKZw4F1qwYPuDxwYF_gq7i4&index=2
- [3] “MERN Stack Project — Fullstack Tutorial,” YouTube, [Online Video]. Accessed: Nov. 9, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H-9l-gTq-C4&list=PL0Zuz27SZ-6P4dQUsodatjEGpmBpcOW8V>
- [4] “Connect frontend and backend — React JS, Node JS, Express — Send data from backend to frontend — API,” YouTube, [Online Video]. Accessed: Nov. 9, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OgYKAi38JvY&list=PLLSbWBaXAmvKZw4F1qwYPuDxwYF_gq7i4&index=10
- [5] “Node.js Full Course for Beginners — Complete All-in-One Tutorial — 7 Hours,” YouTube, [Online Video]. Accessed: Nov. 9, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f2EqECiTBL8&list=PLLSbWBaXAmvKZw4F1qwYPuDxwYF_gq7i4&index=11
- [6] “Understand MERN Stack,” GeeksforGeeks, [Online]. Accessed: Nov. 9, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/mern-understand-mern-stack/>
- [7] OpenAI, “ChatGPT,” [Online]. Accessed: Nov. 9, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://openai.com/chatgpt>
- [8] Google, “Gemini,” [Online]. Accessed: Nov. 9, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://gemini.google.com>
- [9] Google, “Stitch,” [Online]. Accessed: Nov. 9, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://stitch.withgoogle.com>



KOCAELİ UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Engineering
Department of Software Engineering

Software Development I

Final Project Report

Task Management Web Application

Name & Surname: Sena Nur Dülger **Student ID:** 220229053
Name & Surname: Irmak Yılmaz **Student ID:** 230229038

Date: December 24, 2025

V 2.0

VIII. BACKEND TESTING & VALIDATION

To verify backend reliability, integration tests were implemented using Jest and Supertest. The suite sends real HTTP requests to the Express API and validates status codes, JWT-protected access, and MongoDB persistence.

A. Test Scenarios (Code)

1) Authentication (Register/Login): These tests verify successful registration and login, and ensure invalid credentials are rejected with 401 Unauthorized.

```
backend > __tests__ > auth.test.js
1 const request = require('supertest');
2 const app = require('../index');
3 const mongoose = require('mongoose');
4 const User = require('../models/User');
5
6 // Test verisi
7 const userDate = {
8   name: 'Test User',
9   email: 'testuser.unique@example.com', // Benzersiz bir mail
10  password: 'password123'
11 };
12
13 beforeAll(async () => {
14   // Test baslatmadan once varsa eski test hollanmasini sil
15   await User.findOneAndDelete({ email: userDate.email });
16 });
17
18 afterAll(async () => {
19   // Test bittince veritabanı hollanmasını kapat
20   await mongoose.connection.close();
21 });
22
23 describe('Auth API Tests', () => {
24
25   it('POST /api/auth/register - Should register a new user', async () => {
26     const res = await request(app)
27       .post('/api/auth/register')
28       .send(userDate);
29
30     expect(res.statusCode).toEqual(201);
31     expect(res.body).toHaveProperty('token');
32     expect(res.body).toHaveProperty('role', 'user'); // Varsayılan rol kontrolü
33   });
34
35   it('POST /api/auth/login - Should login existing user', async () => {
36     const res = await request(app)
37       .post('/api/auth/login')
38       .send({
39         email: userDate.email,
40         password: userDate.password
41       });
42
43     expect(res.statusCode).toEqual(200);
44     expect(res.body).toHaveProperty('token');
45   });
46
47   it('POST /api/auth/login - Should reject wrong password', async () => {
48     const res = await request(app)
49       .post('/api/auth/login')
50       .send({
51         email: userDate.email,
52         password: 'wrongpassword'
53       });
54
55     expect(res.statusCode).toEqual(401); // Unauthorized
56   });
57 });

```

Fig. 16. Authentication test scenarios

2) Task API (CRUD + File Upload): Task endpoints are tested end-to-end, including protected routes with Bearer JWT, CRUD operations, and multipart file upload via `.field() + .attach()`.

```
backend > __tests__ > task.test.js (④ describer('Task API Endpoints') callback
1 const request = require('supertest');
2 const app = require('../index');
3 const mongoose = require('mongoose');
4 const User = require('../models/User');
5 const Task = require('../models/Task');
6 const fs = require('fs');
7
8 let token;
9 const userEmail = "tasktester@example.com";
10 const tempFilePath = path.join(__dirname, 'temp_test_file.pdf'); // geçici bir pdf dosyası
11
12 // Testler baslatmadan önce yapılacak hazırlıklar
13 beforeAll(async () => {
14   // SAME bir PDF dosyası oluştur (İçine rastgele yazı yaz)
15   fs.writeFileSync(tempFilePath, 'Bu bir test dosyasıdır.');
16
17   // Varsa eski hollanmayı sil
18   await User.findOneAndDelete({ email: userEmail });
19
20   // Kullanıcı oluştur ve giriş yap
21   await request(app).post('/api/auth/register').send({
22     name: 'Task Tester',
23     email: userEmail,
24     password: '123'
25   });
26
27   const loginRes = await request(app).post('/api/auth/login').send({
28     email: userEmail,
29     password: '123'
30   });
31
32   token = loginRes.body.token;
33
34 });
35
36 // Testler bitince yapılacak temizlik
37 afterAll(async () => {
38   const user = await User.findOne({ email: userEmail });
39   if (user) {
40     await Task.deleteMany({ user: user._id });
41     await User.findOneAndDelete({ email: userEmail });
42   }
43
44   // Test bitince oluşturduğumuz sahte dosyayı sil
45   if (fs.existsSync(tempFilePath)) {
46     fs.unlinkSync(tempFilePath);
47   }
48
49   await mongoose.connection.close();
50 });

```

Fig. 17. Test setup

```
2 describe('Task API Endpoints', () => {
3
4   let taskId;
5
6   // TEST 1: Dosyayı Görev Olusturma
7   it('POST /api/tasks - Should create a task with attachment', async () => {
8     const res = await request(app)
9       .post('/api/tasks')
10      .set('Authorization', `Bearer ${token}`)
11      .field('title', 'Test Task with File')
12      .field('category', 'Job')
13      .field('status', 'Incomplete')
14      .attach('attachment', 'tempFilePath');
15
16     // Hata yoksa Bearer token silmesi gereklidir
17     if (res.statusCode != 201) {
18       console.error(`Test Hatası Detayı: ${res.body}`);
19     }
20
21     expect(res.statusCode).toEqual(201);
22     expect(res.body).toHaveProperty('_id');
23     expect(res.body.title).toBe('Test Task with File');
24
25     expect(res.body.attachments).toBeDefined();
26     expect(res.body.attachments.length).toBeGreaterThan(0);
27
28     taskId = res.body._id;
29   });
30
31   // TEST 2: Görevleri Listeleme
32   it('GET /api/tasks - Should get all tasks for user', async () => {
33     const res = await request(app)
34       .get('/api/tasks')
35       .set('Authorization', `Bearer ${token}`);
36
37     expect(res.statusCode).toEqual(200);
38     expect(Array.isArray(res.body)).toBeTruthy();
39     expect(res.body.length).toBeGreaterThanOrEqual(1);
40   });
41
42   // TEST 3: Görevi Güncelleme
43   it('PUT /api/tasks/:id - Should update a task', async () => {
44     const res = await request(app)
45       .put('/api/tasks/:taskId')
46       .set('Authorization', `Bearer ${token}`)
47       .send({
48         title: 'Completed',
49         status: 'Completed',
50         title: 'Updated Title',
51       });
52
53     expect(res.statusCode).toEqual(200);
54     expect(res.body.status).toBe('Completed');
55     expect(res.body.title).toBe('Updated Title');
56   });
57
58   // TEST 4: Görev Silme
59   it('DELETE /api/tasks/:id - Should delete a task', async () => {
60     const res = await request(app)
61       .delete('/api/tasks/:taskId')
62       .set('Authorization', `Bearer ${token}`);
63
64     expect(res.statusCode).toEqual(200);
65   });
66 });

```

Fig. 18. Task test scenarios

B. Test Results

All backend API endpoints were validated through automated integration tests. Running the suite with the `npm test` command produced a full pass outcome (all test suites and test cases passed). As shown in Fig. 19, the Authentication and Task modules—together with the multipart file upload scenario—successfully met all assertions, indicating that the backend logic and route protections behave correctly before frontend integration.

```
senadulgeren@zena's-MacBookAir: backend % npm test
> backend@1.0.0 test
> jest --detectOpenHandles
PASS  __tests__/_task.test.js
● Console
  console.log [dotenv@17.2.3] injecting env (2) from .env — tip: @ suppress all logs with { quiet: true }
  at _log (node_modules/dotenv/lib/main.js:142:11)
  console.log MongoDB connected: ac-hznlmu-shard-00-00.e153fa1.mongodb.net
  at log (config/db.js:7:13)
  console.log Task created successfully with ID: new ObjectId("694938e483fa350f02646aa")
  at log (controllers/taskController.js:98:13)
  console.log updateTask called
  at log (controllers/taskController.js:114:11)
  console.log body: { status: 'Completed', title: 'Updated Title' }
  at log (controllers/taskController.js:115:11)
  console.log file: undefined
  at log (controllers/taskController.js:116:11)

PASS  __tests__/_auth.test.js
● Console
  console.log [dotenv@17.2.3] injecting env (2) from .env — tip: @@ sync secrets across teammates & machines: https://dotenv.cn/ops
  at _log (node_modules/dotenv/lib/main.js:142:11)
  console.log MongoDB connected: ac-hznlmu-shard-00-00.e153fa1.mongodb.net
  at log (config/db.js:7:13)

Test Suites: 2 passed, 2 total
Tests:    7 passed, 7 total
Snapshots: 0 initial
Time:    6.015s
Run all test suites.
```

Fig. 19. Test execution output

IX. UI FEATURE EVIDENCE

A. Completed Tasks View

When the checkmark icon at the bottom-right of a task card is clicked, the UI marks the task as completed by turning the card green. At the same time, the task record in MongoDB is updated by setting status to Complete.

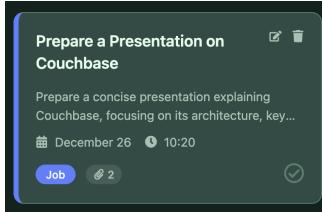


Fig. 20. Incomplete task card

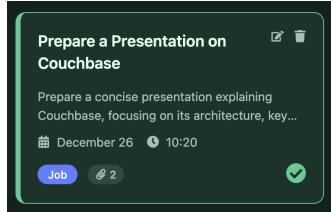


Fig. 21. Completed task card

```
_id: ObjectId('6945c217b90ed8bda53c6559')
user: ObjectId('69146d5a373e2dc90d38e4f2')
assignedTo: null
title: "Prepare a Presentation on Couchbase"
description: "Prepare a concise presentation explaining Couchbase, focusing on its architecture, key...
category: "Job"
status: "Incomplete"
dueDate: 2025-12-26T00:00:00.000+00:00
dueTime: "10:20"
attachments: Array (2)
createdAt: 2025-12-19T21:22:43.222+00:00
updatedAt: 2025-12-24T10:47:01.462+00:00
__v: 0
```

Fig. 22. Incomplete task card (DB)

```
_id: ObjectId('6945c217b90ed8bda53c6559')
user: ObjectId('69146d5a373e2dc90d38e4f2')
assignedTo: null
title: "Prepare a Presentation on Couchbase"
description: "Prepare a concise presentation explaining Couchbase, focusing on its architecture, key...
category: "Job"
status: "Completed"
dueDate: 2025-12-26T00:00:00.000+00:00
dueTime: "10:20"
attachments: Array (2)
createdAt: 2025-12-19T21:22:43.222+00:00
updatedAt: 2025-12-24T09:34:36.074+00:00
__v: 0
```

Fig. 23. Completed task card (DB)

```
const handleToggleTaskStatus = async (taskToToggle) => {
  const originalTasks = [...tasks];
  const newStatus = taskToToggle.status === 'Completed' ? 'Incomplete' : 'Completed';
  setTasks(prevTasks =>
    prevTasks.map(task =>
      task._id === taskToToggle._id ? { ...task, status: newStatus } : task
    )
  );
  try {
    const token = localStorage.getItem('token');
    const config = { headers: { Authorization: `Bearer ${token}` } };
    await axios.put(`http://localhost:5050/api/tasks/${taskToToggle._id}`,
      { status: newStatus },
      config
    );
  } catch (err) {
    setError('Could not update task status. Please try again.');
    setTasks(originalTasks);
  }
};
```

Fig. 24. Task status update code

B. Approaching Deadlines View

When a task has less than 24 hours remaining until its due date, the task card is highlighted in red. The interface also calculates the remaining time dynamically and displays a warning under the card showing how many hours are left.

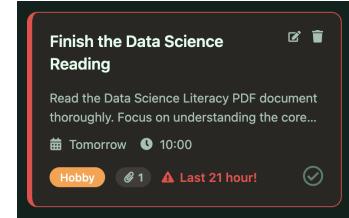


Fig. 25. Deadline alert (UI)

```
const getDeadlineInfo = () => {
  let isUrgent = false;
  let isCompleted = task.status === 'Completed';
  let urgentMessage = null;

  if (!isCompleted || !task.dueDate) {
    return { isUrgent, isCompleted, urgentMessage };
  }

  // Son teslim tarihinin ve saatini birlestirerek Date objesi olustur
  const dueDateTimeString = `${task.dueDate.split('T')[0]}T${task.dueTime || '00:00:00'}`;
  const dueDate = new Date(dueDateTimeString);
  const now = new Date(); // Şu anki zaman

  // Kalan saat hesaplamasi
  const hoursRemaining = (dueDate.getTime() - now.getTime()) / (1000 * 60 * 60);

  // Vade gecmis veya son 24 saat içinde mi kontrol et
  if (hoursRemaining < 0) {
    isUrgent = true;
    urgentMessage = "Overdue";
  } else if (hoursRemaining <= 24) {
    isUrgent = true;
    urgentMessage = `Last ${Math.ceil(hoursRemaining)} hour!`;
  }

  return { isUrgent, isCompleted, urgentMessage };
};

const { isUrgent, isCompleted, urgentMessage } = getDeadlineInfo();
```

Fig. 26. Deadline alert (Code)

C. Task Filtering Feature

To improve usability, the task list supports filtering by *Status* and *Category* for all users. Admin users additionally have a *User* filter to view tasks by owner. Both roles also include a search bar to quickly find tasks by keywords.

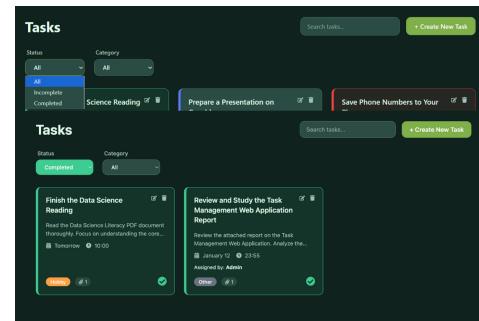


Fig. 27. Status Filter + Result

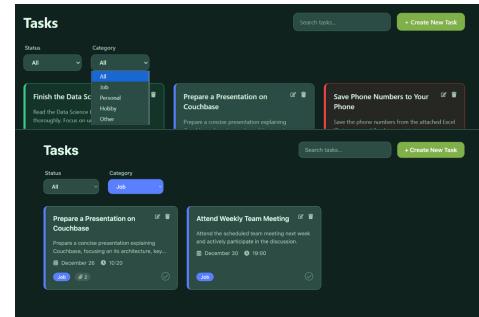


Fig. 28. Category Filter + Result

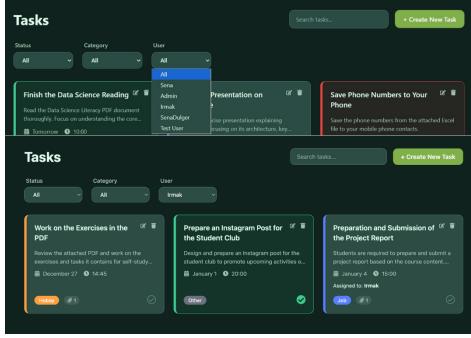


Fig. 29. User Filter + Result (Admin)

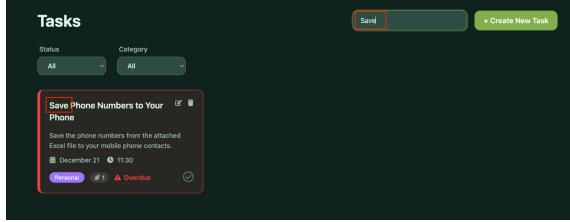


Fig. 30. Search Bar + Result

```
//FILTERELME
const categories = ['All', 'Job', 'Personal', 'Hobby', 'Other'];
const statuses = ['All', 'Incomplete', 'Completed'];

const filteredTasks = useMemo(() => {
  return tasks.filter((task) => {
    const statusMatch = task.status === 'All' || task.status === statusFilter;
    const categoryMatch = categoryFilter === 'All' || task.category === categoryFilter;

    let userMatch = true;
    if (isAdmin && userFilter !== 'All') {
      const userId = task.user && typeof task.user === 'object' ? task.user._id : task.user;
      const assignedId = task.assignedTo && typeof task.assignedTo === 'object' ? task.assignedTo._id : task.assignedTo;
      userMatch = userId === userFilter || assignedId === userFilter;
    }

    // Search Filter
    const searchMatch = task.title.toLowerCase().includes(searchQuery.toLowerCase()) ||
      (task.description && task.description.toLowerCase().includes(searchQuery.toLowerCase()));

    return statusMatch && categoryMatch && userMatch && searchMatch;
  });
}, [tasks, statusFilter, categoryFilter, userFilter, isAdmin, searchQuery]);

if (!loading) return <div>Loading...</div>;
```

Fig. 31. Filter Code

D. Task Distribution Analytics

On the Analysis page, task distribution is visualized in a chart. By clicking the *Export Graph* button, the displayed graph can be downloaded to the computer in PNG format.



Fig. 32. Analysis page: task distribution chart (web view)

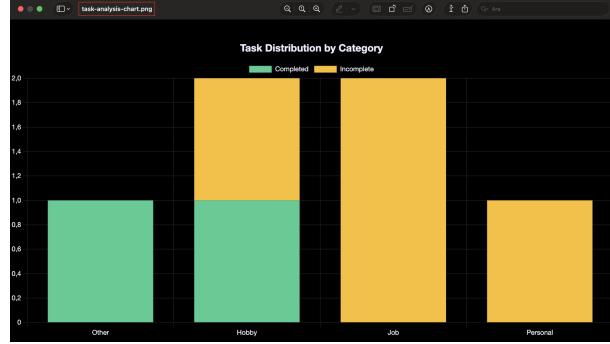


Fig. 33. Export Graph: downloaded chart saved as PNG

```
const handleExportAsPNG = () => {
  if (!chartRef.current) { return; }
  const base64Image = chartRef.current.toBase64Image('image/png');
  const link = document.createElement('a');
  link.href = base64Image;
  link.download = 'task-analysis-chart.png';
  link.click();
};
```

Fig. 34. Code: PNG export implementation for the chart

X. EXTENDED REQUIREMENTS

A. Task-Based File Management

During task creation, users can attach files up to a maximum size of 10 MB. Supported formats include PDF, PNG, JPG, DOCX, and XLSX. After upload, attachments can be viewed, downloaded to the computer, or removed when no longer needed.

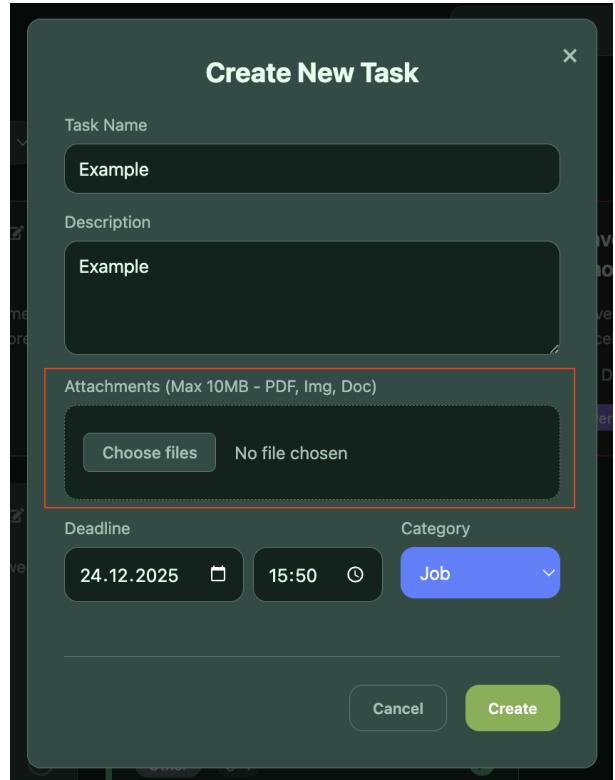


Fig. 35. Task card view

```

// --- VERİTABANI DOSYA İŞLEME ---
// Önce Task nesnesini oluştur (ID'si olsun diye)
const taskId = new mongoose.Types.ObjectId();

let taskAttachments = [];

// Dosya varsa Attachment koleksiyonuna kaydet
if (req.files && req.files.length > 0) {
  for (const file of req.files) {
    const attachmentId = new mongoose.Types.ObjectId();
    const storagePath = `http://localhost:5050/api/tasks/attachments/${attachmentId}`;

    const attachment = new Attachment({
      _id: attachmentId,
      originalFileName: file.originalname,
      fileType: file.mimetype.split('/')[1] || 'unknown',
      fileData: file.buffer, // Binary data
      fileSize: file.size,
      uploaderUserId: req.user._id,
      taskId: taskId,
      storagePath: storagePath
    });

    const savedAttachment = await attachment.save();

    // Task içine eklenecek metadata
    taskAttachments.push({
      attachmentId: savedAttachment._id,
      originalFileName: savedAttachment.originalFileName,
      storagePath: savedAttachment.storagePath,
      fileType: savedAttachment.fileType,
      fileSize: savedAttachment.fileSize,
      uploaderUserId: savedAttachment.uploaderUserId
    });
  }
}

```

Fig. 36. File Upload Code

Fig. 37. Attach file UI (PDF, PNG) Fig. 38. Attach file UI (XLSX, JPG)

Fig. 39. Attach file UI (DOCX)

B. Role-Based Authorization

Role-based access control (RBAC) is applied to distinguish admin capabilities. Admin users can view all tasks, assign tasks to any user, and update or delete any task. They can also access the full user list and remove user accounts when needed; however, admin accounts cannot be deleted through the system.

Fig. 40. Admin User Management



Fig. 41. Admin Analysis View

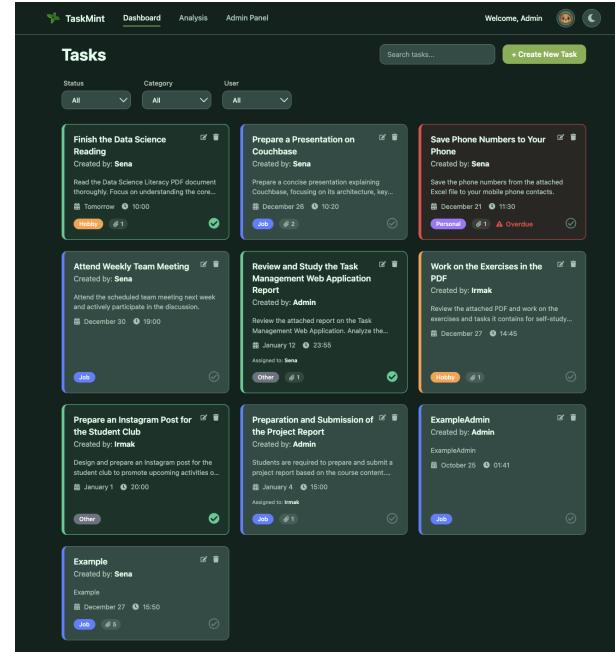


Fig. 42. Admin Dashboard View

XI. CONCLUSION - 2

All planned development phases for the Task Management Web Application have been successfully completed. The application has evolved from a basic prototype into a fully functional system supporting comprehensive CRUD operations, integrated with advanced features such as task-based file management and role-based access control (RBAC). System stability and reliability were verified through automated backend integration tests using Jest and Supertest, achieving a 100% pass rate. Furthermore, the user interface was finalized with the implementation of the “Analysis” dashboard for data visualization and dynamic visual cues for task status and deadlines. The project now meets all specified requirements, delivering a secure and scalable solution for personal task management.