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COMPLETED THE PROJECT

NAMED AS : PHASE 2 TECHNOLOGY

PROJECT NAME: FEEDBACK COLLECTION SYSTEM

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1. Tech Stack Selection

The project will use a **modern MERN-style stack (MongoDB, Express, Node.js)** but in a simplified form for Phase 2.

• Frontend (User Interface):

- o A lightweight HTML, CSS, and JavaScript-based feedback form for Phase 2.
- o Users can enter their name, email, and feedback message.
- Responsive design ensures it works on both desktop and mobile devices.
- Future enhancement: A React-based frontend to provide an admin dashboard with real-time updates.

Backend (API Layer):

- **Node.js** as the runtime environment for fast, non-blocking I/O.
- Express.js as the web framework to define routes, middleware, and handle requests/responses efficiently.
- RESTful API design ensures scalability and interoperability with future systems (e.g., mobile app).

• Database (Data Storage):

- MongoDB chosen for its flexibility and JSON-like document structure.
- Feedback entries often vary in length and content, making NoSQL a better fit compared to relational databases.
- MongoDB provides indexing, filtering, and efficient querying for admin analytics.

• Enhancements & Supporting Tools:

- o **Mongoose**: Schema validation, middleware hooks, and easier data modeling.
- o **Nodemailer**: To notify admins via email when new feedback is received.
- Sentiment Analysis Library (like sentiment or natural in Node.js): To categorize user feedback as positive, neutral, or negative.
- Postman: For API testing and documentation.

Why this stack?

It is lightweight, scalable, easy to extend in future phases, and widely used in real-world feedback systems.

2. UI Structure / API Schema Design

This section defines how users interact with the system (UI) and how data is exchanged between frontend and backend (API schema).

UI Structure:

- User Interface (Feedback Form):
 - Fields: *Name*, *Email*, *Message*.
 - Simple validation (non-empty, email format).
 - On submit, the form sends a JSON payload to the backend.
 - Displays confirmation to the user once feedback is saved.
- Admin Interface (Phase 2 minimal):
 - Admin uses an API endpoint with filters (via Postman or browser).
 - Response includes a structured list of feedback, sorted by date.
 - Future: Interactive dashboard with charts and filters.

API Schema Design:

POST /api/feedback

```
Request body:

{
    "name": "Alice",
    "email": "alice@example.com",
    "message": "Loved the service!"
}
Response body:
{
```

```
"success": true,
 "data": {
  "name": "Alice",
  "email": "alice@example.com",
  "message": "Loved the service!",
  "sentiment": "positive",
  "createdAt": "2025-09-26T09:30:00Z"
}
}
           o GET /api/admin?sentiment=positive&email=alice@example.com
Request parameters: Sentiment, Email, Date (optional).
Response body:
{
 "success": true,
 "data": [
  {
   "name": "Alice",
   "email": "alice@example.com",
   "message": "Loved the service!",
   "sentiment": "positive",
   "createdAt": "2025-09-26T09:30:00Z"
  }
]
}
      Validation Rules:

    Name: Minimum 2 characters.

               Email: Must match email regex.
               Message: Minimum 5 characters.
               Sentiment: Auto-generated based on message.
```

3. Data Handling Approach

The system ensures reliable, secure, and structured data handling for both users and admins.

• For Users (Feedback Submission):

- \circ The form captures input \rightarrow Sends JSON payload via POST \rightarrow API validates and sanitizes \rightarrow Data stored in MongoDB.
- o Automatic **sentiment analysis** categorizes the message.
- Timestamp is added using server time to maintain consistency.
- o Optional: Admin notified via email.

• For Admins (Feedback Viewing):

- Admin queries the system using GET /api/admin.
- The API checks for filters (e.g., sentiment=negative).
- MongoDB retrieves matching records and sorts them by newest first.
- Data is returned as JSON for easy consumption.

Error & Exception Handling:

- o Invalid input → Returns 400 Bad Request.
- o Database errors → Returns 500 Internal Server Error.
- Custom error messages ensure better debugging.

• Security Considerations:

- o Input sanitization to prevent **NoSQL injection**.
- o Email addresses validated with regex.
- o Future enhancement: **Authentication middleware** for admin routes.

• Scalability & Future Proofing:

- Feedback collection scales horizontally with MongoDB's sharding.
- APIs are stateless, so they can be containerized with Docker for deployment.

4. Component / Module Diagram

Breaking the system into smaller modules ensures **separation of concerns** and maintainability.

• Frontend Modules:

- Feedback Form Module: Collects user input and sends data to backend.
- Admin Interface Module (basic): Displays feedback results (currently via API response).

• Backend Modules:

Feedback Controller:

- Handles new submissions.
- Validates and sanitizes input.
- Calls sentiment analyzer.
- Saves entry into MongoDB.

Admin Controller:

- Fetches data from MongoDB.
- Applies filters (sentiment, email, date).
- Returns results as JSON.

Utility Modules:

- sentiment.js: Performs sentiment classification.
- emailService.js: Sends notifications to admin when new feedback arrives.

• Database Layer:

 MongoDB Feedback Collection with schema: name, email, message, sentiment, createdAt.

High-level Module Flow:

```
[User Form] \rightarrow [API Routes] \rightarrow [Feedback Controller] \rightarrow [MongoDB] 

↓

[Sentiment Utility]

[Email Notification]
```

 $[Admin API] \rightarrow [Admin Controller] \rightarrow [MongoDB] \rightarrow [Filtered Results]$

5. Basic Flow Diagram

This represents **end-to-end system flow** for both user and admin.



