

Task Management Application – Project Documentation

Project Overview

This project is a **Task Management Application** inspired by tools like Jira/Trello. It enables users to **register, log in, and manage their personal tasks** in an organized manner. Every task is **securely linked to its owner (user)**, ensuring accountability and personalization.

The application follows a **microservice-style modular design** with two main services:

- **User Service** → handles user registration, authentication, and session management.
- **Task Service** → manages the full lifecycle of tasks (create, update, delete, list).

Both services are exposed as **REST APIs** and are also integrated into a **frontend** for ease of use.

Technologies Used

- **Backend:** Spring Boot (Spring MVC, Spring Data JPA, Hibernate, Validation)
- **Frontend:** Thymeleaf templates, HTML
- **Database:** MySQL (depending on setup)
- **Build Tool:** Maven
- **Server:** Embedded Tomcat (default in Spring Boot)
- **Language:** Java 17+

MVC File Explanation

Model

- User.java – Entity class for user details (id, username, email, password).
- Task.java – Entity class for task details (id, title, description, dueDate, status, user).

View

- register.html – Form for new user registration.
- login.html – User login page.
- welcome.html – Main dashboard where tasks are listed and managed.
- Thymeleaf is used for binding model data and displaying validation errors.

Controller

- UserController.java
 - Handles registration, login, logout.
- TaskController.java
 - Handles task CRUD operations (save, update, delete, list).

Service Layer

- **UserService.java & TaskService.java**
 - Business logic, interaction with repositories.

Repository Layer

- **UserRepository.java & TaskRepository.java**
 - Extends Jpa Repository for database CRUD operations.

Architecture & Flow

Components

- **User Service** → Registers users, manages login, handles session and validation.
- **Task Service** → Provides CRUD operations for tasks, ensuring each task is linked to the correct user.
- **Database** → Stores users and their tasks with referential integrity.
- **Frontend (Thymeleaf UI)** → Provides a responsive interface for non-technical users.
- **REST API Layer** → Enables Postman testing, third-party integrations, and future frontend extensions (React, Angular, etc.).

Flow of Operations

1. **Registration/Login** → User creates an account or logs in.
2. **Session Management** → After successful login, a session is created to identify the user.
3. **Task Operations** →
 - Create: User adds a new task.
 - Update: User modifies existing task details.
 - Delete: User removes a task.
 - View: User lists all tasks belonging to them.
4. **Data Persistence** → Tasks and users are stored in the relational database.
5. **API & UI Access** →
 - UI: Simple responsive Thymeleaf pages.
 - API: Exposed via REST endpoints for testing in Postman and future frontend apps.

Database Details

User Table

Column	Type	Constraints
Id	Long (PK)	Auto-generated
Username	String	Unique, Not Null
Email	String	Valid Email
Password	String	Not Null

Task Table :

Column	Type	Constraints
Id	Long (PK)	Auto-generated
Title	String	Not Blank
Description	String	Optional
due_date	Date	Not Null
Status	Enum	PENDING / COMPLETED
user_id	FK	References User(id)

Project Workflow

1. User Registration

- The user navigates to the /register page.
- They provide **username, email, and password**.
- Validation ensures:
 - Username is unique.
 - Email is valid and not blank.
 - Password is not blank.
- On successful submission, the user's details are stored in the **User table** in the database.
- If validation fails, error messages are shown on the same page.

2. User Login

- The user navigates to the /login page.
- They enter their registered **username and password**.
- If credentials match a user in the database, their userId is stored in the **HTTP session**.
- If invalid, an error message ("Invalid credentials") is displayed, and the login page reloads.

3. Welcome Page (Dashboard)

- After successful login, the user is redirected to /welcome.
- The system retrieves all tasks associated with the logged-in user (userId) and displays them in a table.
- Features on this page:
 - **Add Task:**
 - User fills out title, description, due date, and status in the form.

- Validation ensures:
 - Title is not blank.
 - Due date is required and cannot be in the past.
- If validation fails → error shown under the input field.
- If valid → task is saved in the DB and linked to the logged-in user.
- **Edit Task:**
 - Each task row has an **Edit** button.
 - When clicked, the task details are pre-filled into the form.
 - User can update title, description, due date, or status.
 - On save, changes are updated in the database.

Delete Task:

Each task row has a **Delete** button.

On click, the task ID is sent to the backend.

The system verifies that the task belongs to the logged-in user (by matching userId).

If valid → task is deleted from the DB.

If not → action is ignored (prevents deleting others' tasks).

Access Control

Only tasks linked to the current user are fetched from the database and displayed.

Even if someone tries to tamper with a task ID in the URL, the backend checks that the task's userId matches the logged-in user before allowing update/delete.

Logout

When the user clicks the **Logout** button, the system invalidates the session.

This ensures no user information is kept in memory.

The user is redirected back to /login.

Features Implemented

- **User Management**
 - Register new users via **UI form** and **REST API**.
 - Username validation ensures no duplicates.
 - Secure login/logout with session tracking.
 - Validation for empty/invalid fields (UI + API).
- **Task Management**

- **Create Task** → add title, description, due date, and status.
- **Update Task** → edit task details while preserving ownership.
- **Delete Task** → remove tasks (soft restriction: only owner can delete).
- **View Tasks** → list all tasks sorted by due date.
- **Validation** → ensures all mandatory fields are filled.
- **REST API Endpoints**
 - User API (/api/users) → create user, fetch users, login via API.
 - Task API (/api/tasks) → CRUD tasks with ownership check.
 - Supports Postman testing for independent verification.
- **Frontend (Thymeleaf UI)**
 - Simple, responsive web pages for non-technical users.
 - Provides full flow: register → login → create/update/delete/view tasks → logout.

Task Management App- Test Result

Register page,

The screenshot displays a web browser window with a single tab titled 'Register'. The address bar shows the URL 'localhost:8080/register?sessionId=CF2E79F010CE254068D07717C0587E78'. The main content area features a 'Sign Up' form. The form has three input fields: 'Name', 'Email', and 'Password'. Below these fields are three buttons: 'Sign Up' (blue), 'Login' (grey), and 'Cancel' (white). The form is centered on a light grey background.

Login page:

Login

Name

Password

Login Sign Up Cancel

After Register and Login-> Welcome task page :

Welcome, ram Logout

My Tasks

Title	Description	Due Date	Status	Action
No tasks yet.				

Add Task

Title

Description

Due Date

dd-mm-yyyy

Status

Pending

Add Task Cancel

Added task for ram user:

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost:8080/welcome`. The page has a header with 'Welcome, ram' and a 'Logout' button. Below the header is a 'My Tasks' section containing a table with two tasks. The first task is 'task management' with a description 'task management desc', due date '2025-09-20', and status 'Pending'. The second task is 'hospital management' with a description 'hospital management desc', due date '2025-10-15', and status 'Pending'. Below the table is an 'Add Task' form with fields for Title, Description, Due Date (formatted as dd-mm-yyyy), and Status (a dropdown menu set to 'Pending').

Title	Description	Due Date	Status	Action
task management	task management desc	2025-09-20	Pending	Edit Delete
hospital management	hospital management desc	2025-10-15	Pending	Edit Delete

Add Task

Title:

Description:

Due Date:

Status:

Update Due date for Hospital management task:

The screenshot shows the same web browser window, but the URL is `localhost:8080/welcome/editId=11`. The 'My Tasks' table is still visible at the top. Below it is an 'Edit Task' form. The 'Title' field is pre-filled with 'hospital management'. The 'Description' field is pre-filled with 'hospital management desc'. The 'Due Date' field is pre-filled with '15-10-2025'. The 'Status' dropdown menu is still set to 'Pending'. At the bottom of the form are two buttons: 'Update Task' (green) and 'Cancel' (white).

Title	Description	Due Date	Status	Action
task management	task management desc	2025-09-20	Pending	Edit Delete
hospital management	hospital management desc	2025-10-15	Pending	Edit Delete

Edit Task

Title:

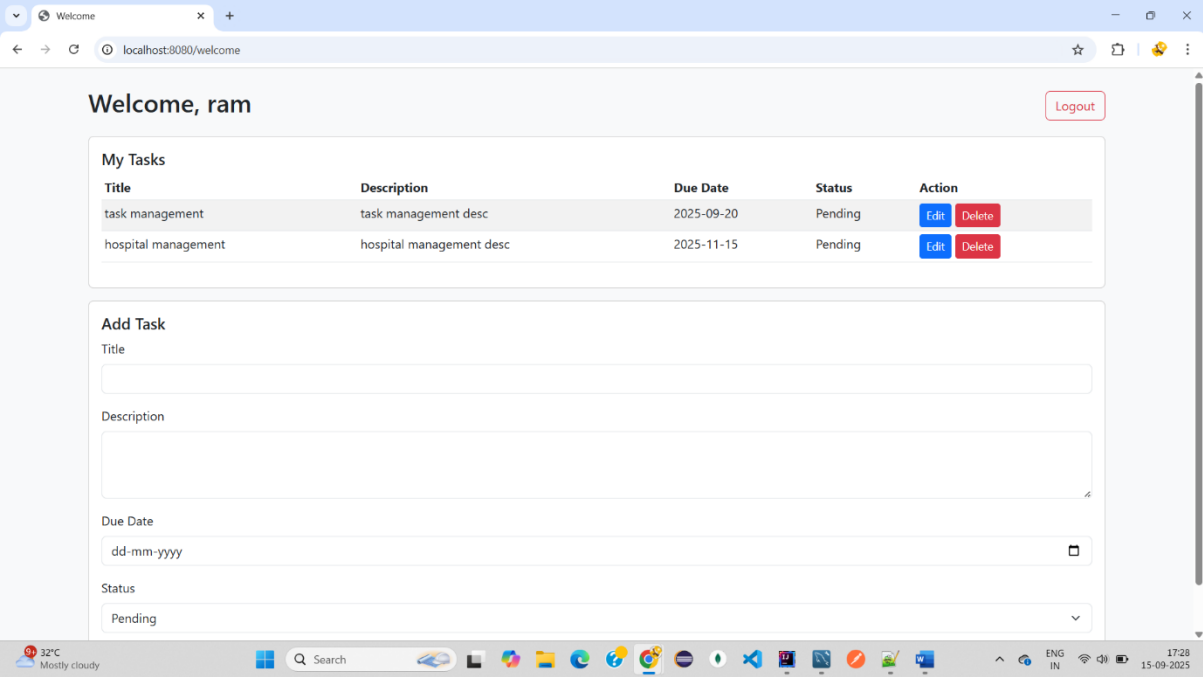
Description:

Due Date:

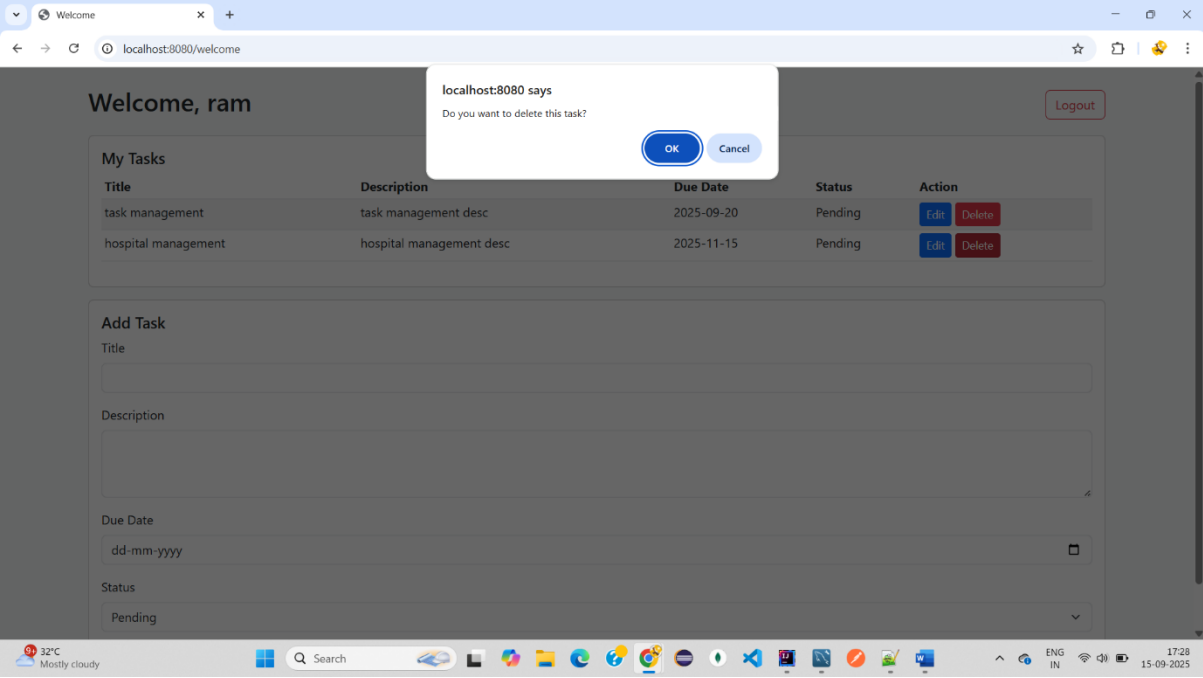
Status:

[Update Task](#) [Cancel](#)

Updated due date for hospital management:



Delete task :



DB check: User table Different user :

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following queries:

```
1 SHOW DATABASES;
2 CREATE DATABASE task_management_db;
3 use task_management_db;
4 SHOW TABLES;
5 SELECT * FROM users;
6 SELECT * FROM tasks;
```

The 'Result Grid' displays the results of the 'SELECT * FROM users;' query. The table has the following data:

id	email	password	username
12	ram20@gmail.com	123456789	ram
13	ravi21@gmail.com	78945	ravi
14	priya99@gmail.com	456123	priya

The 'Output' pane shows the 'Action Output' for the query, indicating that 5 rows were affected.

Task Table different task different user :

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the same queries as the previous screenshot. The 'Result Grid' displays the results of the 'SELECT * FROM tasks;' query. The table has the following data:

id	description	due_date	status	title	user_id
10	task management desc	2025-09-20	Pending	task management	12
13	bus booking task	2026-01-10	Pending	bus booking	12
14	add notification desc	2025-10-13	Pending	add notification	13
15	add redeem process desc	2025-12-20	Pending	add redeem	14

The 'Output' pane shows the 'Action Output' for the query, indicating that 5 rows were affected.

Postman interface showing a GET request to `http://localhost:8080/api/users`. The response is a JSON array of three user objects, displayed in the Body tab.

Request: `GET http://localhost:8080/api/users`

Response (JSON):

```
1 {
2   {
3     "id": 12,
4     "username": "ram",
5     "email": "ram200@gmail.com",
6     "password": "123456789"
7   },
8   {
9     "id": 13,
10    "username": "ravi",
11    "email": "ravi210@gmail.com",
12    "password": "78945"
13  },
14  {
15    "id": 14,
16    "username": "priya",
17    "email": "priya99@gmail.com",
18    "password": "456123"
19  }
20 }
```

Postman interface showing a GET request to `http://localhost:8080/api/users/17`. The response is a JSON object for a single user, displayed in the Body tab.

Request: `GET http://localhost:8080/api/users/17`

Response (JSON):

```
1 {
2   "username": "user",
3   "email": "user8@gmail.com",
4   "password": "12345"
5 }
```

Body (JSON):

```
1 {
2   "id": 17,
3   "username": "era1",
4   "email": "era190@gmail.com",
5   "password": "741852"
6 }
```

Postman interface showing a POST request to `http://localhost:8080/api/users`. The request body is a JSON object:

```
1 {
2   "username": "xxx",
3   "email": "xxx12@gmail.com",
4   "password": "87345"
5 }
```

The response body is a JSON object:

```
1 {
2   "id": 19,
3   "username": "xxx",
4   "email": "xxx12@gmail.com",
5   "password": "87345"
6 }
```

Status: 201 Created, Time: 18 ms, Size: 265 B.

Postman interface showing a POST request to `http://localhost:8080/api/users/login`. The request body is a JSON object:

```
1 {
2   "username": "ravi",
3   "password": "78945"
4 }
```

The response body is a text message:

```
1 Login successful for user: ravi
```

Status: 200 OK, Time: 45 ms, Size: 195 B.

Postman interface showing a POST request to `http://localhost:8080/api/tasks`. The request body is a JSON object:

```
1 {
2   "title": "Finish doc",
3   "description": "Complete final doc",
4   "status": "Pending",
5   "dueDate": "2025-09-28",
6   "user": { "id": 17 }
7 }
```

The response body is a JSON object:

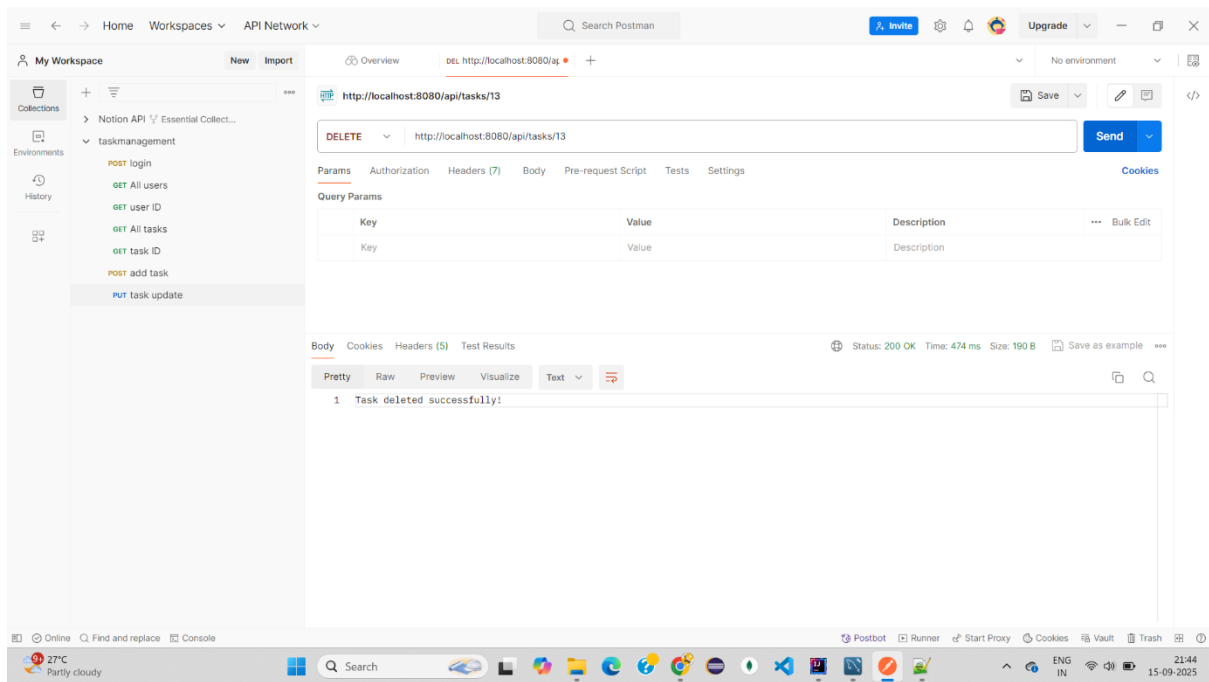
```
1 {
2   "id": 20,
3   "title": "Finish doc",
4   "description": "Complete final doc",
5   "dueDate": "2025-09-28",
6   "status": "Pending",
7   "user": {
8     "id": 17,
9     "username": "era1",
10    "email": "era198@gmail.com",
11    "password": "741852"
12  }
13 }
```

Postman interface showing a PUT request to `http://localhost:8080/api/tasks/16`. The request body is a JSON object:

```
1 {
2   "title": "Prepare final presentation",
3   "description": "Add deployment slides",
4   "status": "Completed",
5   "dueDate": "2025-09-22",
6   "user": { "id": 12 }
7 }
```

The response body is a JSON object:

```
1 {
2   "id": 16,
3   "title": "Prepare final presentation",
4   "description": "Add deployment slides",
5   "dueDate": "2025-09-22",
6   "status": "Completed",
7   "user": {
8     "id": 12,
9     "username": null,
10    "email": null,
11    "password": null
12  }
13 }
```



Task Management Application- Test Cases

User Management

Test Case	Steps	Expected Result
Register new user (valid data)	Open /register → enter username, email (abc@gmail.com), password → Submit	User saved in DB, redirected to login page with success message
Register with missing email	Open /register → leave email empty → Submit	Validation error: 'Email is required'
Register with invalid email	Enter abc@gmail without .com → Submit	Validation error: 'Email must be valid'
Register duplicate username	Register same username twice	Error: 'Username already exists'
Login with correct credentials	Open /login → enter valid username/password → Submit	Session created, redirected to /welcome
Login with wrong credentials	Enter wrong username/password → Submit	Error: 'Invalid credentials'
Logout	Click logout link	Session cleared, redirected to /login

Task Management (UI Workflow)

Test Case	Steps	Expected Result
-----------	-------	-----------------

Add task (all fields valid)	On /welcome → fill title, description, status, due date (today/future) → Save	Task saved and displayed in task list
Add task (missing title)	Leave title blank → Save	Validation error: 'Title is required'
Add task (past due date)	Select yesterday's date → Save	Validation error: 'Due date must be today or future'
Edit task	Click Edit → form prefilled → change description → Save	Updated details saved and shown
Delete task	Click Delete on a task → Confirm	Task removed from DB, no longer visible
View tasks	Log in as a user with tasks	Only that user's tasks displayed (no other users' tasks)

REST API – User Endpoints

Test Case	Steps	Expected Result
Get all users	GET /api/users	Returns JSON array of all users
Get user by ID (valid)	GET /api/users/1	Returns JSON of user with ID = 1
Get user by ID (invalid)	GET /api/users/999	Returns 404 or empty JSON
Register via API	POST /api/users with body {username, email, password}	Returns created user JSON
Login via API	POST /login with form data	Returns redirect to /welcome (UI)

REST API – Task Endpoints

Test Case	Steps	Expected Result
Get all tasks	GET /api/tasks	Returns JSON array of all tasks
Get task by ID	GET /api/tasks/1	Returns task JSON with ID = 1
Create task via API	POST /api/tasks with JSON body {title, description, status, dueDate, userId}	Returns saved task JSON
Update task via API	PUT /api/tasks/1 with JSON body	Returns updated task JSON
Delete task via API	DELETE /api/tasks/1	Returns 200 OK and task removed

Session & Security

Test Case	Steps	Expected Result
Access /welcome without login	Enter URL directly	Redirects to /login
Access /tasks/delete/{id} of another user	Log in as User A → try deleting User B's task	Not allowed (task not deleted)

Conclusion & Future Enhancements

The Task Management Application successfully demonstrates user registration, login, and task management features using Spring Boot MVC. Validation and access control ensure that only authorized users can manage their own tasks.

Future enhancements may include:

- Adding task priority levels (High, Medium, Low).
- Email notifications for upcoming due dates.
- Deployment on cloud platforms for public access.
- REST API support for integration with frontend frameworks like React or Angular.