Design and implement a task planner system

Task Model

A **Task** has the following attributes:

- 1. **Title**: The title of the task.
- 2. **Creator**: Name of the person who created the task.
- 3. **Assignee** (Optional): Name of the person assigned to the task.
- 4. **Status**: Current status of the task (can change based on the task type).
- 5. **Type**: The type of the task (Feature, Bug, Story, or SubTask).
- 6. **Due Date**: The date by which the task is due.

Task Types:

A task can be one of the following types, each with additional attributes:

- 1. Feature:
 - Feature Summary
 - o Impact (Low, Moderate, High)
- 2. **Bua**:
 - Severity (P0, P1, P2)
- 3. **Story**:
 - Story Summary
 - SubTasks: A Story can have multiple SubTasks defined within it.
 - A SubTrack has the following

details:

- 1) Title
- 2) Status
- A Subtask can be created and attached only to an existing story in non-completed status

It should be **easy** to add a new task type to your application

Task Status Transitions

The status can change from a state to any state. The status field takes one of the following states depending on the task type

- Feature: Open, In Progress, Testing, Deployed
- Bug: Open, In Progress, Fixed
- Story: Open, In Progress, Completed

• SubTask: Open, In Progress, Completed

A **Sprint** is a collection of tasks used to track progress. A task can be part of only one sprint at a time, but tasks can be added to or removed from sprints.

Your task planner should have the following functionalities:

Task

- 1. **Create a task**: Create a task of any type (Feature, Bug, Story, or SubTask).
- 2. Create a subtask: A subtask can only be created as part of a Story.
- 3. Change the status: Update the status of a task or subtask.
- 4. Change assignee: Reassign a task to another user.
- 5. **Display tasks assigned to a user**: Display tasks assigned to a specific user, categorized by task type (Feature, Bug, Story).

Sprint

- 1. Create/Delete a Sprint.
- 2. Add/Remove a task to/from a Sprint.
- 3. **Display Sprint Snapshot**: Show the tasks within a sprint and their current status (On Track or Delayed). A task is considered delayed if it is not completed and has crossed its due date.

Bonus Question (If time permits)

- Implement **status transitions** based on allowed states. For example, for a **Feature**, the allowed transitions could be:
 - Open → In Progress
 - In Progress → Testing
 - Testing → Deployed
 - In Progress → Deployed

Example

Tasks

1. Task: Create Dashboard

Creator: BradAssignee: PeterStatus: Open

o **Due Date**: 2024-12-12

• **Type**: Feature

Feature Summary: Create a console for debugging

Impact: LowSprint: Sprint-1Task: Fix MySQL Issue

Creator: Ryan
Assignee: Ryan
Status: In Progress
Due Date: 2024-12-14

Type: BugSeverity: P0Sprint: Sprint-1

3. Task: Create a Microservice

Creator: Amy
Assignee: Ryan
Status: Completed
Due Date: 2024-12-18

o **Type**: Story

o SubTasks: Development, Unit Test, Integration Test

Sprint: Sprint-1

4. Subtask:

Title: Development

Status: Open

Parent Task: Create a microservice

5. Subtask:

Title: Unit TestStatus: Open

Parent Task: Create a microservice

6. Subtask:

• **Title**: Integration Test

Status: Open

Parent Task: Create a microservice

Display tasks assigned to a user categorized by task type:

For example, if the assignee is **Ryan**:

• Bug:

o Task: Fix MySQL Issue, In progress, 2024-12-14, Bug, P0, Sprint-1

- Story:
 - Task: Create a Microservice, completed, 2024-12-18, Sprint-1
 - SubTasks:
 - Development
 - Unit Test
 - Integration Test

For **Peter**:

- Feature:
 - o Task: Create Dashboard, Open, 2024-12-12, Sprint-1

Sprint Status

For **Sprint-1**:

- On Track Tasks:
 - Fix MySQL Issue
 - Setup Console
 - o Create Dashboard
- Delayed Tasks:
 - Create a Microservice

Note: The task will come under "delayed task" if the task (with non-completed status) has crossed the due date

Expectations

- 1. **In-Memory Data Structures**: Do not use external databases or data stores; the application should function with in-memory data structures.
- 2. **Flexible Input/Output**: Input and output can come from the terminal, a file, or in-memory structures. The system should be easy to extend with new data or test cases.
- 3. Clean and Demoable Code: Ensure the code is functional and easy to demonstrate.
- 4. **Extensibility**: The system should be easily extendable to add new task types and features.
- 5. OOPs & Design Patterns: Apply OOPs and design patterns wherever necessary
- 6. **Exception Handling**: Properly handle exceptions and corner cases.
- 7. **Test Cases**: Provide test cases to cover various scenarios.
- 8. Language Choice: You are free to choose any programming language you prefer.

Submission Instructions

- Save your code with your name.
- Share your code via the provided Google form link or email.