

Module Interface Specification for Software Engineering

Team #5, Money Making Mauraders

Zhenia Sigayev

Justin Ho

Thomas Wang

Michael Shi

Johnny Qu

January 29, 2026

1 Revision History

Date	Version	Notes
Wednesday, January 14, 2026	1.2	Added table grid/wrapping fixes, map notation, and removed template text.
Tuesday, November 12, 2025	1.1	Added feedback from design doc marking; clarified tables and notation.
Monday, November 10, 2025	1.0	Initial Document

2 Symbols, Abbreviations and Acronyms

The following table lists abbreviations and acronyms used in this document:

Symbol/Acronym	Description
API	Application Programming Interface
IaC	Infrastructure as Code
JDWP	Java Debug Wire Protocol
JSON	JavaScript Object Notation
LTS	Long-Term Support
MES	McMaster Engineering Society
MIME	Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions
MIS	Module Interface Specification
OCR	Optical Character Recognition
RBAC	Role-Based Access Control
RFC	Request for Comments
SRS	Software Requirements Specification
SSO	Single Sign-On
TLS	Transport Layer Security
TTL	Time To Live
UI	User Interface
URL	Uniform Resource Locator

For additional symbols, abbreviations, and acronyms related to system requirements, see the SRS Documentation at <https://github.com/zheniasigayev/MES-Finance-Tracking/blob/main/docs/SRS/SRS.pdf>.

Contents

1	Revision History	i
2	Symbols, Abbreviations and Acronyms	ii
3	Introduction	1
4	Notation	1
5	Module Decomposition	2
6	MIS of Hardware Hiding Module (M1)	3
6.1	Module	3
6.2	Uses	3
6.3	Syntax	3
6.3.1	Exported Constants	3
6.3.2	Exported Access Programs	3
6.4	Semantics	3
6.4.1	State Variables	3
6.4.2	Environment Variables	4
6.4.3	Assumptions	4
6.4.4	Access Routine Semantics	4
6.4.5	Local Functions	5
6.4.6	Considerations	5
7	MIS of User Interface Module (M2)	6
7.1	Module	6
7.2	Uses	6
7.3	Syntax	6
7.3.1	Exported Constants	6
7.3.2	Exported Access Programs	7
7.4	Semantics	7
7.4.1	State Variables	7
7.4.2	Environment Variables	7
7.4.3	Assumptions	8
7.4.4	Access Routine Semantics	8
7.4.5	Local Functions	9
8	MIS of Request Handler (M3)	10
8.1	Module	10
8.2	Uses	10
8.3	Syntax	10
8.3.1	Exported Constants	10

8.3.2	Exported Access Programs	11
8.4	Semantics	11
8.4.1	State Variables	11
8.4.2	Environment Variables	11
8.4.3	Assumptions	11
8.4.4	Access Routine Semantics	12
8.4.5	Local Functions	13
9	MIS of Receipt Processing Module (M4)	14
9.1	Module	14
9.2	Uses	14
9.3	Syntax	14
9.3.1	Exported Constants	14
9.3.2	Exported Access Programs	15
9.4	Semantics	15
9.4.1	State Variables	15
9.4.2	Environment Variables	15
9.4.3	Assumptions	16
9.4.4	Access Routine Semantics	16
9.4.5	Local Functions	17
10	MIS of Notification Module (M5)	18
10.1	Module	18
10.2	Uses	18
10.3	Syntax	18
10.3.1	Exported Constants	18
10.3.2	Exported Types	18
10.3.3	Exported Access Programs	19
10.4	Semantics	19
10.4.1	State Variables	19
10.4.2	Environment Variables	19
10.4.3	Assumptions	19
10.4.4	Access Routine Semantics	19
11	MIS of Authentication Module (M6)	21
11.1	Module	21
11.2	Uses	21
11.3	Syntax	21
11.3.1	Exported Constants	21
11.3.2	Exported Access Programs	21
11.4	Semantics	22
11.4.1	State Variables	22
11.4.2	Environment Variables	22

11.4.3	Assumptions	22
11.4.4	Access Routine Semantics	23
11.4.5	Local Functions	24
11.4.6	Considerations	24
12	MIS of Data Model Module (M7)	25
12.1	Module	25
12.2	Uses	25
12.3	Syntax	25
12.3.1	Exported Constants	25
12.3.2	Exported Access Programs	25
12.4	Semantics	25
12.4.1	State Variables	25
12.4.2	Environment Variables	26
12.4.3	Assumptions	26
12.4.4	Access Routine Semantics	26
13	MIS of Audit Logging Module (M8)	28
13.1	Module	28
13.2	Uses	28
13.3	Syntax	28
13.3.1	Exported Constants	28
13.3.2	Exported Access Programs	28
13.4	Semantics	29
13.4.1	State Variables	29
13.4.2	Environment Variables	29
13.4.3	Assumptions	29
13.4.4	Access Routine Semantics	30
13.4.5	Local Functions	31

3 Introduction

The following document details the Module Interface Specifications (MIS) for the MES Finance Tracking Platform, a web-based system that streamlines the submission, approval, and monitoring of reimbursement requests for McMaster Engineering Society clubs. By centralizing digital expense forms, supporting documentation, and reviewer workflows, the platform shortens processing times and improves transparency for students and finance administrators alike.

This document specifies the MIS for each software module in the MES Finance Tracking Platform, outlining how components interact to deliver the functionality described in the accompanying design artifacts.

Complementary documents include the System Requirement Specifications, Module Guide, and complete documentation and implementation can be found at <https://github.com/zheniasigayev/MES-Finance-Tracking>.

4 Notation

The structure of the MIS for modules comes from Hoffman and Strooper (1995), with the addition that template modules have been adapted from Ghezzi et al. (2003). The mathematical notation comes from Chapter 3 of Hoffman and Strooper (1995). For instance, the symbol $:=$ is used for a multiple assignment statement and conditional rules follow the form $(c_1 \Rightarrow r_1 | c_2 \Rightarrow r_2 | \dots | c_n \Rightarrow r_n)$.

The following table summarizes the primitive data types used by Software Engineering.

Data Type	Notation	Description
character	char	a single symbol or digit
integer	\mathbb{Z}	a number without a fractional component in $(-\infty, \infty)$
natural number	\mathbb{N}	a number without a fractional component in $[1, \infty)$
real	\mathbb{R}	any number in $(-\infty, \infty)$

Derived data types used in this document:

- **Sequence:** ordered list of elements of the same type (notation: sequence T).
- **String:** sequence of characters.
- **Tuple:** ordered list of values that may be of different types (notation: (t_1, t_2, \dots)).
- **Map:** written as $\text{map } A \rightarrow B$; a total association from keys of type A to values of type B (absent keys are errors unless stated otherwise).

In addition, Software Engineering uses functions, which are defined by the data types of their inputs and outputs. Local functions are described by giving their type signature followed by their specification.

5 Module Decomposition

The following table is taken directly from the Module Guide document for this project.

Level 1	Level 2
Hardware-Hiding Module	• M1: Hardware Hiding Module
Behaviour-Hiding Module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M2: User Interface Module • M3: Request Handler Module • M4: Receipt Processing Module • M5: Notification Module
Software Decision Module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M6: Authentication Module • M7: Data Model Module • M8: Audit Logging Module

Table 1: Module Hierarchy

6 MIS of Hardware Hiding Module (M1)

6.1 Module

Hardware Hiding Module (M1)

6.2 Uses

None.

6.3 Syntax

6.3.1 Exported Constants

- **RuntimeVersion:** string — Declares the LTS Node.js runtime version made available by the hosting platform (Vercel/AWS) so that the Behaviour-Hiding and Software Decision modules can align their server-side features and package targets.
- **DefaultRegion:** string — Identifies the primary cloud deployment region used for the platform’s compute, database, and object storage endpoints to satisfy latency expectations from the SRS operational environment.
- **MaxConcurrentRequests:** \mathbb{N} — Upper bound on simultaneous backend invocations guaranteed by the provider, chosen to satisfy the SRS capacity requirement of supporting at least 500 concurrent users.

6.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
getRuntimeContext	-	RuntimeContext	ConfigNotFound
provisionPersistence	PersistenceTarget, PersistencePolicy	PersistenceHandle	ProvisioningError
openFileChannel	StorageRequest	StorageHandle	StorageError
resolveSecret	SecretKey	SecretValue	SecretNotFound

6.4 Semantics

6.4.1 State Variables

- **activeHandles:** sequence of PersistenceHandle — Tracks open database or object storage connections issued through the module.
- **cachedSecrets:** map SecretKey \rightarrow SecretValue — Maintains decrypted secrets for the lifetime of a runtime invocation to minimize calls to the provider’s secret manager.

6.4.2 Environment Variables

- **cloudPlatform**: descriptor of the underlying infrastructure (e.g., Vercel Edge Functions or AWS Lambda + S3) that supplies compute, networking, and storage abstractions.
- **processEnv**: map `string → string` exposing environment variables injected by the hosting provider, including connection strings and API keys referenced in the Development Plan.
- **filesystem**: ephemeral file system mount allocated per invocation for staging uploads before they are persisted to long-term storage.
- **networkInterface**: outbound HTTPS client managed by the runtime for communicating with third-party services such as SendGrid or future payment APIs.

6.4.3 Assumptions

- The cloud platform guarantees availability targets and auto-scaling properties outlined in the SRS environment and capacity requirements.
- Required environment variables (database URIs, storage bucket identifiers, API credentials) are injected securely by the deployment pipeline defined in the Development Plan.
- Serverless function instances share no persistent disk state; any durable data must be written through `provisionPersistence` or `openFileChannel`.

6.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

`getRuntimeContext()`

- transition: None.
- output: Returns a `RuntimeContext` record containing **RuntimeVersion**, **DefaultRegion**, exposed environment variables, and runtime limits (memory, execution time) advertised by **cloudPlatform**.
- exception: `ConfigNotFound` is raised if mandatory runtime metadata is missing from **processEnv**.

`provisionPersistence(target, policy)`

- transition: Adds a `PersistenceHandle` corresponding to the requested *target* (document store, object storage, or cache) to **activeHandles**. The handle encapsulates connection pooling or signed URLs as required by the target.

- output: Returns the newly created `PersistenceHandle` configured according to *policy* (e.g., read/write role, retention period).
- exception: `ProvisioningError` if the target infrastructure is unreachable or policy constraints cannot be satisfied by the provider.

openFileChannel(request)

- transition: Streams the binary payload described by *request* from **filesystem** to an object storage location derived from **cloudPlatform**. Updates **activeHandles** with the resulting `StorageHandle` for lifecycle management.
- output: Returns a `StorageHandle` containing the canonical URI and checksum for the persisted object so that the Receipt Processing module can reference it.
- exception: `StorageError` when the payload exceeds provider-imposed limits or when the storage backend reports an error.

resolveSecret(key)

- transition: If *key* is not present in **cachedSecrets**, retrieves the secret value from the provider-managed vault and caches it for the remaining invocation lifespan.
- output: Returns the `SecretValue` associated with *key* so downstream modules can authenticate with external services (e.g., MongoDB, SendGrid).
- exception: `SecretNotFound` when the requested key is absent from the vault or access is denied.

6.4.5 Local Functions

None.

6.4.6 Considerations

- This module virtualizes physical infrastructure so higher-level modules can operate independent of Vercel/AWS specific APIs, satisfying the information-hiding intent of the Module Guide.
- Capacity thresholds published through **MaxConcurrentRequests** ensure the Request Handler and Notification modules can plan throttling logic that respects SRS capacity and scalability constraints.
- Secrets resolved via **resolveSecret** enable future integration with the MES monorepo while keeping credential management centralized, as described in the Development Plan.

7 MIS of User Interface Module (M2)

7.1 Module

User Interface Module (M2)

7.2 Uses

- Request Handler Module (M3) for fetching and mutating reimbursement request data through stable APIs.
- Receipt Processing Module (M4) for streaming uploaded receipt binaries to the backend and surfacing validation errors to the user.
- Authentication Module (M6) for deriving the current user's role, session state, and effective permissions to drive role-aware rendering.

7.3 Syntax

7.3.1 Exported Constants

- **MAX_VISIBLE_REQUESTS_PER_PAGE**: N — Default number of reimbursement requests shown in paginated dashboards (e.g., 20), chosen to balance readability and page load times.
- **AUTOSAVE_INTERVAL_MS**: N — Interval in milliseconds between automatic draft saves on long forms, supporting incremental data saving and fault tolerance.
- **TOAST_DURATION_MS**: N — Duration in milliseconds that transient notification banners remain visible after operations (submit, approve, error).
- **SUPPORTED_LOCALES**: sequence of String — List of locale identifiers (e.g., {"en-CA"}) used for formatting dates, currency, and numbers.

7.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
renderLandingPage	sessionToken	ViewState	SessionInvalid
renderDashboard	userId, sessionToken	ViewState	SessionInvalid, AccessDenied
renderRequestForm	requestId (optional), sessionToken	ViewState	SessionInvalid, RequestNotFound, AccessDenied
handleFormSubmit	formData, sessionToken	NavigationOutcome	SessionInvalid, ValidationError, BackendFailure
toggleTheme	preferredTheme, sessionToken	UISettings	SessionInvalid
showTutorial	sessionToken	TutorialState	SessionInvalid

7.4 Semantics

7.4.1 State Variables

- **currentView**: ViewState — Encodes the currently active screen, filters, and any transient UI state (e.g., open modals, active tab).
- **draftBuffers**: map RequestId → FormDraft — Holds unsaved and autosaved form contents for reimbursement requests while the user is editing.
- **uiSettings**: UISettings — Captures per-user display preferences such as theme (light/dark), density, and accessibility options (reduced motion).

7.4.2 Environment Variables

- **browserWindow**: Represents the client-side execution environment (viewport size, input devices, network connectivity).
- **routingLayer**: Client-side router used to navigate between pages and synchronize URL state with **currentView**.
- **requestAPI**: Interface to Request Handler Module (M3) used to fetch and mutate reimbursement request data.
- **receiptAPI**: Interface to Receipt Processing Module (M4) used to upload files and retrieve receipt-related errors.
- **authClient**: Interface to Authentication Module (M6) providing current user identity, roles, and session validity.

7.4.3 Assumptions

- The user’s identity and role have been established by Authentication Module (M6) before privileged UI actions are attempted.
- Request Handler Module (M3) and Receipt Processing Module (M4) expose stable HTTP or RPC endpoints with documented error codes.
- The browser environment supports standard web APIs used by the framework (Next.js/React), or suitable polyfills are applied.
- Network connectivity may be intermittent; autosave and optimistic updates must handle transient failures gracefully.
- Accessibility requirements (keyboard navigation, contrast ratios, ARIA attributes) are enforced at design time and verified via tooling.

7.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

renderLandingPage(sessionToken)

- transition: Validates *sessionToken* via **authClient**. Initializes **currentView** to the appropriate landing surface (login screen for anonymous users, dashboard redirect for authenticated users).
- output: Returns a ViewState representing the landing page, including any contextual alerts (e.g., maintenance banners).
- exception: Raises SessionInvalid if *sessionToken* is expired, malformed, or rejected by **authClient**.

renderDashboard(userId, sessionToken)

- transition: Confirms session validity and that *userId* matches the authenticated identity or has delegated access. Fetches summarized request data via **requestAPI** and populates **currentView** with paginated tables, filters, and quick actions.
- output: Returns a ViewState containing the dashboard layout, including current filters, selected club, and summarized metrics (e.g., pending, approved, rejected counts).
- exception: Raises SessionInvalid on authentication failure, or AccessDenied if the user lacks permission to view the specified dashboard scope.

renderRequestForm(requestId, sessionToken)

- transition: If *requestId* is provided, retrieves the existing reimbursement request via **requestAPI** and seeds **draftBuffers**[requestId] with persisted values. Otherwise, initializes a new draft entry. Applies client-side validation rules and populates dynamic form fields (e.g., club list, budget lines).

- output: Returns a `ViewState` representing the active reimbursement form, including any validation messages and previously autosaved draft content.
- exception: Raises `SessionInvalid` if authentication fails, `RequestNotFound` if *requestId* does not exist or is inaccessible, or `AccessDenied` if the user cannot edit the targeted request.

handleFormSubmit(formData, sessionToken)

- transition: Performs client-side validations (required fields, numeric ranges, file constraints) and displays inline errors if any rule fails. On success, calls **requestAPI** and optionally **receiptAPI** to persist the request and any attached receipts. Clears the corresponding entry in **draftBuffers** upon confirmed backend success and updates **currentView** to reflect the new status.
- output: Returns a `NavigationOutcome` indicating whether to remain on the form (with errors), navigate back to the dashboard, or redirect to a confirmation view.
- exception: Raises `SessionInvalid` if the session check fails, `ValidationError` if client-side validation detects issues, or `BackendFailure` if the call to downstream modules fails after validation passes.

toggleTheme(preferredTheme, sessionToken)

- transition: Validates *preferredTheme* against supported values (e.g., light, dark, system). Updates **uiSettings** and persists the preference via a lightweight call to **requestAPI** or a dedicated settings endpoint.
- output: Returns updated `UISettings` describing the active theme and related appearance options.
- exception: Raises `SessionInvalid` if the user's session cannot be confirmed.

showTutorial(sessionToken)

- transition: Determines if the first-time user tutorial should be displayed based on profile flags and prior completions. Updates **currentView** to include tutorial overlays and progressive hints on the dashboard or form pages.
- output: Returns a `TutorialState` describing which steps are active and whether completion has been recorded.
- exception: Raises `SessionInvalid` if the session is not valid.

7.4.5 Local Functions

None.

8 MIS of Request Handler (M3)

8.1 Module

RequestHandler

8.2 Uses

- Receipt Processing Module (M4) for validating attached receipt binaries and linking them to requests.
- Notification Module (M5) for dispatching status updates to students and administrators.
- Authentication Module (M6) for verifying user roles and permissions before executing operations.
- Data Model Module (M7) for persisting and retrieving reimbursement request records.
- Audit Logging Module (M8) for recording state transitions and user abstractions

8.3 Syntax

8.3.1 Exported Constants

- **ALLOWED_STATUS_TRANSITIONS**: $\text{map Status} \rightarrow \text{set of Status}$ - Defines valid workflow paths (e.g., $\{\text{'submitted'} \rightarrow \{\text{'approved'}, \text{'rejected'}\}\}$)
- **MAX_BUDGET_LINE_AMOUNT**: R - Upper limit for a single budget line entry to prevent overflow errors

8.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
createRequest	RequestData, UserID	RequestID	UnauthorizedAccess, ValidationError, DatabaseError
getRequestDetails	RequestID, UserID	RequestRecord	RequestNotFound, UnauthorizedAccess
updateStatus	RequestID, Status, UserID	—	InvalidTransition, UnauthorizedAccess, RequestNotFound
listUserRequests	UserID	sequence of RequestRecord	DatabaseError

8.4 Semantics

8.4.1 State Variables

- **requestIndex**: $\text{map RequestID} \rightarrow \text{RequestRecord}$ capturing the current state, uploader, budget lines, timestamps, and associated receipts.
- **workflowPolicy**: $\text{map Status} \rightarrow \text{set of Role}$ defining which RBAC roles are authorized to trigger specific state changes.

8.4.2 Environment Variables

- **dbChannel**: Interface to the Data Model Module (M7) for persistent storage of reimbursement records.
- **auditChannel**: Interface to the Audit Logging Module (M8) for recording the lifecycle of each request.
- **notificationChannel**: Interface to the Notification Module (M5) for alerting users of status changes.

8.4.3 Assumptions

- The caller has been authenticated and provides a UserID verified by the Authentication Module (M6).

- Business rules regarding budget allocation and club-specific policies are authoritative within this module.
- Communication with the Data Model (M7) is successful during standard operations.

8.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

`createRequest(data, uploaderId):`

- transition: Verify that `uploaderId` has the 'executive' role via M6. Validate the request fields (amounts, club ID, and presence of receipts). Generate a new `RequestID`, set the initial status to 'submitted', and persist the record to M7. Record the creation event in M8 and send an acknowledgement via M5
- output: Return the newly generated `RequestID`.
- exception: Raise `UnauthorizedAccess` if the user is not an executive, `ValidationError` if data is malformed, or `DatabaseError` if storage fails.

`getRequestDetails(reqId, userId):`

- transition: Confirm via M6 that `userId` is either the original uploader, a club executive for that club, or a finance administrator. Fetch the full record from M7.
- output: Return the `RequestRecord` containing all persisted data for the specified ID.
- exception: Raise `RequestNotFound` if `reqId` does not exist, or `UnauthorizedAccess` if the user lacks viewing permissions.

`updateRequestStatus(reqId, newStatus, actorId):`

- transition: Verify that `actorId` has 'financeAdmin' permissions via M6. Check that the current status in `requestIndex` allows a transition to `newStatus` according to `ALLOWED_STATUS_TRANSITIONS`. Update the record in M7, trigger a notification to the uploader via M5, and log the approval or rejection in M8
- output: None.
- exception: Raise `InvalidTransition` if the workflow path is illegal, `UnauthorizedAccess` if the user is not an admin, or `RequestNotFound` if the ID is unknown.

`deleteRequest(reqId, requesterId):`

- transition: Confirm that `requesterId` is the original uploader and that the request status is still 'draft' or 'submitted' (not yet processed). Remove the record from M7 and associated receipt links in M4. Log the deletion in M8.
- output: None.
- exception: Raise `RequestNotFound` if the ID is missing, `UnauthorizedAccess` if the user lacks ownership, or `ImmutableRequestState` if the request has already been approved or rejected.

8.4.5 Local Functions

- **isValidWorkflow(current, next)**: Boolean helper verifying if a state change follows the defined business rules.
- **checkPermissions(actor, action)**: Interface to M6 to confirm RBAC roles against the requested workflow action

9 MIS of Receipt Processing Module (M4)

9.1 Module

ReceiptProcessing

9.2 Uses

- Authentication Module (M6) for verifying that a caller has sufficient permissions to interact with a stored receipt.
- Data Model Module (M7) for persisting receipt metadata, OCR extraction results, and associating receipts with reimbursement requests.
- Audit Logging Module (M8) for recording immutable traces of upload, access, extraction, and deletion actions.
- External storage and OCR services (e.g., AWS S3 and Amazon Textract) identified in the Module Guide and SRS for hosted file storage and automated data extraction.

9.3 Syntax

9.3.1 Exported Constants

- **ACCEPTED_FILE_TYPES**: Set of MIME types {image/png, image/jpeg, application/pdf} defining the allowable receipt formats described in the SRS.
- **MAX_RECEIPT_FILE_SIZE**: Maximum upload size of 10 MB, ensuring conformance with the non-functional upload latency target.
- **SIGNED_URL_TTL**: Duration (in minutes) for which a generated secure access link to a stored receipt remains valid.

9.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
uploadReceipt	ReceiptFile, Receipt-Metadata, UserID	ReceiptRecord	InvalidFileFormat, File-TooLarge, UnauthorizedAccess, StorageFailure
extractReceiptData	ReceiptID	ExtractedReceiptData	ReceiptNotFound, OCRFailure, StorageFailure
getReceiptLink	ReceiptID, UserID	URL	ReceiptNotFound, UnauthorizedAccess, StorageFailure
removeReceipt	ReceiptID, UserID	—	ReceiptNotFound, UnauthorizedAccess, ImmutableRequest-State, StorageFailure

9.4 Semantics

9.4.1 State Variables

- receiptIndex: map $\text{ReceiptID} \rightarrow \text{ReceiptRecord}$ capturing storage location, uploader, request association, timestamps, and validation flags.
- extractionCache: map $\text{ReceiptID} \rightarrow \text{ExtractedReceiptData}$ persisted for reuse across module calls.
- storageCredentials: Handle with scoped credentials for interacting with the managed receipt storage service.

9.4.2 Environment Variables

- storageService: External object storage endpoint (e.g., AWS S3 bucket) for binary receipt files.

- `ocrService`: External OCR provider (e.g., Amazon Textract) capable of parsing receipt images into structured data.
- `auditChannel`: Interface exposed by the Audit Logging Module (M8) for recording receipt lifecycle events.

9.4.3 Assumptions

- The caller has already been authenticated and provides a `UserID` that maps to an existing account and role via the Authentication Module.
- The reimbursement request referenced within `ReceiptMetadata` exists and is mutable according to business rules managed by the Request Handler Module (M3).
- Credentials for `storageService` and `ocrService` are valid and provisioned prior to module invocation.
- Network connectivity to external services is available when upload, extraction, or deletion operations are attempted.

9.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

`uploadReceipt(receiptFile, metadata, uploaderId)`:

- **transition**: Validate that `receiptFile` MIME type is in `ACCEPTED_FILE_TYPES` and its size does not exceed `MAX_RECEIPT_FILE_SIZE`. Verify that `uploaderId` is authorized to add receipts for the target reimbursement request. Persist `receiptFile` to `storageService`, create or update the associated `ReceiptRecord` in `receiptIndex` with a new `ReceiptID`, storage pointer, metadata, and timestamp, and emit an audit log entry.
- **output**: Return the created `ReceiptRecord`, including the `ReceiptID` assigned to the stored file.
- **exception**: Raise `InvalidFileFormat` if MIME validation fails, `FileTooLarge` if size constraints are exceeded, `UnauthorizedAccess` if `uploaderId` lacks the required role, or `StorageFailure` if persistence to `storageService` fails.

`extractReceiptData(receiptId)`:

- **transition**: If `extractionCache` already contains `receiptId`, reuse the cached result; otherwise, retrieve the receipt binary from `storageService` and invoke `ocrService` to parse the receipt. Persist the structured response in `extractionCache` and associate it with the corresponding `ReceiptRecord` for downstream processing and validation.
- **output**: Return the `ExtractedReceiptData` containing amounts, vendor, dates, and other parsed fields for the receipt.

- exception: Raise `ReceiptNotFound` if `receiptId` is absent from `receiptIndex`, `OCRFailure` if `ocrService` cannot produce a result, or `StorageFailure` if the receipt binary cannot be retrieved.

`getReceiptLink(receiptId, requesterId)`:

- transition: Confirm that `requesterId` is permitted to view the receipt according to reimbursement request visibility rules. Optionally record the access attempt through `auditChannel`.
- output: Return a time-bound, pre-signed URL (valid for `SIGNED_URL_TTL`) that allows the requester to download the stored receipt from `storageService`.
- exception: Raise `ReceiptNotFound` if `receiptId` is unknown, `UnauthorizedAccess` if `requesterId` lacks privileges, or `StorageFailure` if URL generation fails.

`removeReceipt(receiptId, requesterId)`:

- transition: Verify that `requesterId` has permission to remove the receipt and that the linked reimbursement request is still editable. Delete the receipt binary from `storageService`, remove the entry from `receiptIndex` and `extractionCache`, and log the removal.
- output: None.
- exception: Raise `ReceiptNotFound` if the `ReceiptID` is missing, `UnauthorizedAccess` if `requesterId` lacks rights, `ImmutableRequestState` if the reimbursement request is locked (e.g., already approved), or `StorageFailure` if deletion from `storageService` fails.

9.4.5 Local Functions

- `isAllowedFormat(fileMime)`: Boolean helper returning true when `fileMime` is contained in `ACCEPTED_FILE_TYPES`.
- `isAuthorized(actorId, requestId, action)`: Queries the Authentication Module for the actor's roles and the Request Handler Module for the reimbursement state to ensure an operation is permitted.
- `writeAuditEntry(event)`: Delegates to `auditChannel` to persist a structured log for compliance traceability.

10 MIS of Notification Module (M5)

10.1 Module

NotificationModule

10.2 Uses

- Receipt Processing Module (M4) sending a notification to the user upon successful upload and processing of a receipt.
- Authentication Module (M6) for verifying user contact details and preferences before dispatching notifications.
- Data Model Module (M7) for logging notification history and statuses after the messages are sent.

10.3 Syntax

10.3.1 Exported Constants

- **NOTIFICATION_TYPES**: Set of strings `{receiptUploaded, requestApproved, requestRejected}` defining the supported notification categories that specify the scenarios in which users can be notified.

10.3.2 Exported Types

- **UserID**: string — Unique identifier for a user in the system, consistent with Authentication Module (M6).
- **ClubID**: string — Unique identifier for a McMaster Engineering Society club.
- **NotificationType**: enumeration \in **NOTIFICATION_TYPES** — One of the supported notification categories.
- **EmailAddress**: string — Valid email address conforming to RFC 5322 format.
- **EmailContent**: tuple (subject: string, body: string, recipients: sequence of EmailAddress) — Structured representation of an email notification including subject line, message body, and recipient list.
- **NotificationID**: string — Unique identifier for a notification record.
- **NotificationRecord**: tuple (notificationId: NotificationID, recipient: EmailAddress, notificationType: NotificationType, message: string, timestamp: \mathbb{R} , deliveryStatus: string) — Complete record of a notification attempt.

- **RequestProcessStep**: enumeration {receiptProcessed, requestApproved, requestRejected}
— Key stages in the reimbursement request workflow.

10.3.3 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
notifyUser	UserID, NotificationType, EmailAddress	EmailContent	InvalidEmailFormat, UnauthorizedAccess, NotificationFailure

10.4 Semantics

10.4.1 State Variables

- reimbursementProcessIndex: map RequestProcessStep \rightarrow NotificationType indicating when each notification should be sent.
- notificationIndex: map NotificationID \rightarrow NotificationRecord capturing recipient, notification type, notification message, timestamp, and delivery status.

10.4.2 Environment Variables

- None

10.4.3 Assumptions

- There will be 2 types of notifications. One will notify the user within the application UI that their receipt has been successfully uploaded and processed. The second will notify both the user and the club executive team when a reimbursement request has been approved or rejected via email.

10.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

notifyUser(userId: UserID, notificationType: NotificationType, email: EmailAddress):

- transition: Validate that userId is authorized to receive notifications and that notificationType \in **NOTIFICATION_TYPES**. Validate that email conforms to RFC 5322 format. Construct the notification message based on notificationType and dispatch it to the specified email address. Log the notification attempt in notificationIndex with a new NotificationRecord containing the recipient, type, message, timestamp, and delivery status.
- output: Return EmailContent containing the subject, body, and recipient list of the notification that was sent.

- exception: InvalidEmailFormat if email does not conform to RFC 5322 format, UnauthorizedAccess if userId is not authorized to receive notifications, NotificationFailure if the email service reports an error.

notifyClubExecutive(clubId: ClubID, notificationType: NotificationType, notificationContent: string):

- transition: Retrieve the contact details (sequence of EmailAddress) of the club executive team associated with clubId from the Authentication Module. Validate that notificationType ∈ **NOTIFICATION_TYPES**. Construct the notification message using notificationContent and dispatch it to all club executive team members. Log each notification attempt in notificationIndex with corresponding NotificationRecords.
- output: Return EmailContent containing the subject, body, and recipient list of the notification that was sent to the club executive team.
- exception: UnauthorizedAccess if clubId is invalid or has no associated executive team, NotificationFailure if the email service reports an error.

11 MIS of Authentication Module (M6)

11.1 Module

Authentication Module

11.2 Uses

- Hardware Hiding Module (M1) for retrieving environment secrets, hashing parameters, and SSO adapters required to validate identities securely.
- Data Model Module (M7) for persisting user profiles, membership links, refresh tokens, and role assignments that underpin authorization checks.

11.3 Syntax

11.3.1 Exported Constants

- **ACCESS_TOKEN_TTL_MINUTES**: \mathbb{N} — Length of time a signed access token remains valid before re-authentication is required.
- **REFRESH_TOKEN_TTL_DAYS**: \mathbb{N} — Maximum lifetime of a refresh token stored in the Data Model module.
- **MAX_FAILED_ATTEMPTS**: \mathbb{N} — Number of consecutive failed login attempts permitted before the account enters a lockout period as required by ACS-1.
- **SUPPORTED_ROLES**: Set of strings `{member, executive, financeAdmin}` describing valid RBAC roles referenced across the MIS.

11.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
authenticateUser	Credentials, Client-Context	AuthResult	InvalidCredentials, IdentityProviderError, AccountLocked
issueSession	UserID, DeviceFingerprint	SessionEnvelope	UnauthorizedAccess, SecretRotationInProgress
verifyAuthorization	SessionToken, ResourceID	Action, AccessDecision	InvalidToken, UnauthorizedAccess
revokeSession	SessionToken	-	InvalidToken

11.4 Semantics

11.4.1 State Variables

- **sessionStore**: $\text{map SessionToken} \rightarrow \text{SessionRecord}$ capturing `issuedAt`, `expiresAt`, `userId`, device metadata, and whether the session has been revoked.
- **refreshTokenIndex**: $\text{map RefreshToken} \rightarrow \text{RefreshRecord}$ linking long-lived tokens to `userId` and rotation counters.
- **failedAttemptCounter**: $\text{map UserID} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ tracking consecutive unsuccessful authentication attempts to enforce **MAX_FAILED_ATTEMPTS**.
 - $\text{failedAttemptCounter}(\text{userId}) := (\text{validCredentials} \rightarrow 0 \mid \text{!validCredentials} \rightarrow \text{failedAttemptCounter}(\text{userId}) + 1)$
 - $\text{out} := (\text{failedAttemptCounter}(\text{userId}) \geq \text{MAX_FAILED_ATTEMPTS} \rightarrow \text{AccountLocked} \mid \text{else} \rightarrow \text{proceed})$
- **rbacPolicy**: $\text{map Role} \rightarrow \text{set}(\text{ActionPattern})$ representing the RBAC rules derived from **SUPPORTED_ROLES**.

11.4.2 Environment Variables

- **identityProvider**: External identity platform (e.g., Microsoft Entra ID via NextAuth.js) that validates credentials and SSO assertions.
- **secretManager**: Handle to encrypted signing keys and hashing parameters supplied through the Hardware Hiding Module.
- **clock**: Trusted time source shared across the deployment for expiry evaluation.
- **auditChannel**: External logging sink (via M8) where authentication outcomes are dispatched for compliance review.

11.4.3 Assumptions

- The `identityProvider` exposes OAuth/OpenID Connect endpoints compatible with the SSO configuration outlined in the Module Guide.
- All communications with external providers occur over TLS and secrets retrieved through **secretManager** remain valid for the duration of the invocation unless signaled by rotation events.
- User records stored through the Data Model module contain normalized identifiers and active role assignments so RBAC checks operate deterministically.
- Audit logging is asynchronous, allowing authentication flows to proceed even if `auditChannel` experiences transient latency.

11.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

authenticateUser(credentials, context):

- transition: Submit credentials to identityProvider. On success, reset the caller's entry in **failedAttemptCounter**; on failure, increment the counter and lock the account when **MAX_FAILED_ATTEMPTS** is reached. Emit a summary event to **auditChannel**.
- output: Return an AuthResult containing userId, issued claims (roles, permissions), and whether multi-factor verification is required.
- exception: InvalidCredentials when the identityProvider rejects the credentials, IdentityProviderError on remote service failures, AccountLocked when the caller exceeded **MAX_FAILED_ATTEMPTS**.

issueSession(userId, fingerprint):

- transition: Retrieve signing secrets from **secretManager**, derive the user's roles from **rbacPolicy** and the Data Model module, and mint access/refresh tokens scoped to **ACCESS_TOKEN_TTL_MINUTES** and **REFRESH_TOKEN_TTL_DAYS**. Persist the resulting SessionRecord in **sessionStore** and update **refreshTokenIndex**.
- output: Return a SessionEnvelope with encoded SessionToken, RefreshToken, expiration timestamps, and derived claims.
- exception: UnauthorizedAccess when the user does not have an active account, SecretRotationInProgress when signing keys are being rolled and issuing a new session would violate key consistency.

verifyAuthorization(sessionToken, action, resourceId):

- transition: Validate sessionToken signature using **secretManager**, confirm it exists in **sessionStore**, and evaluate whether the embedded role grants permission for the requested action/resource pair using **rbacPolicy**. Refresh rolling expiration if a sliding window policy is configured.
- output: Return an AccessDecision (allow or deny) plus contextual information (derived role, reason).
- exception: InvalidToken when the token signature/expiry fails validation, UnauthorizedAccess when RBAC rules do not permit the action.

revokeSession(sessionToken):

- transition: Mark the corresponding SessionRecord inside **sessionStore** as revoked, delete associated refresh tokens from **refreshTokenIndex**, and notify **auditChannel**.
- output: None.
- exception: InvalidToken if the supplied token cannot be found or has already expired.

11.4.5 Local Functions

- **loadUserProfile(userId)**: Queries the Data Model module for the latest user meta-data and roles.
- **deriveClaims(profile, context)**: Normalizes the user's club memberships, privileges, and session context (device, location) into the claims stored within tokens.
- **recordAudit(event)**: Normalizes authentication outcomes and writes them to **auditChannel**.

11.4.6 Considerations

- RBAC definitions in **rbacPolicy** must remain synchronized with Request Handler use cases to ensure FRQ-6 and ACS-2 are met.
- Session issuance intentionally depends on Hardware Hiding for signing secrets so cryptographic agility (algorithm or key changes) is captured within a single module boundary.
- This module exposes only opaque tokens; upstream callers never manipulate passwords or session internals directly, preserving the information-hiding intent of the Module Guide.

12 MIS of Data Model Module (M7)

12.1 Module

Data Model Module

12.2 Uses

- None, this is a foundational module that other modules depend on for data persistence.

12.3 Syntax

12.3.1 Exported Constants

- databaseURL: string that represents the database connection URL
- batchSize: value representing the maximum number of records that can be processed in a single batch operation
- maxConnections: value representing the maximum number of concurrent connections to the database
- defaultTimeout: value representing the default timeout duration for database operations

12.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
query	queryString, parameters	queryResult	InvalidQuery, DatabaseConnectionError, TimeoutError
insert	tableName, receiptImage/document: Object	insertResult, recordId	InvalidRecordData, DatabaseConnectionError, TimeoutError
update	tableName, recordId, updatedFields	updateResult, recordId	RecordNotFound, InvalidUpdateData, DatabaseConnectionError, TimeoutError
delete	tableName, recordId	deleteResult	RecordNotFound, DatabaseConnectionError, TimeoutError

12.4 Semantics

12.4.1 State Variables

- databaseState: Represents the current state of the database and its connection status

12.4.2 Environment Variables

- `databaseServer`: represents the external database system holding the data
- `fileStorageService`: represents the external file storage service for storing receipt images/documents

12.4.3 Assumptions

- The `databaseServer` is accessible and running
- The `fileStorageService` is accessible and running
- The input parameters for each access program are valid and conform to the expected formats
- The module has the necessary permissions to perform CRUD operations on the database and file storage service
- The database schema is predefined and known to the module
- Authentication and authorization are handled by other modules before accessing this module
- Network connectivity to the `databaseServer` and `fileStorageService` is stable during operations

12.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

`query(queryString, tableName, params):`

- **transition**: Verify `databaseState` is connected. Execute the `queryString` with the provided parameters against the `databaseServer`.
- **output**: Return the `queryResult` containing the results of the executed query.
- **exception**: Raise `InvalidQuery` if the `queryString` is malformed, `DatabaseConnectionError` if unable to connect to the database, or `TimeoutError` if the operation exceeds `defaultTimeout`.

`insert(tableName, document):`

- **transition**: Verify `databaseState` is connected. Insert the provided document into the specified `tableName` in the `databaseServer`.
- **output**: Return the `insertResult` indicating success and the `recordId` of the newly created record.

- exception: Raise `InvalidRecordData` if the document is malformed, `DatabaseConnectionError` if unable to connect to the database, or `TimeoutError` if the operation exceeds `defaultTimeout`.

`update(tableName, recordId, updatedFields):`

- transition: Verify `databaseState` is connected. Update the record with `recordId` in `tableName` using the provided `updatedFields`.
- output: Return the `updateResult` indicating success and the `recordId` of the updated record.
- exception: Raise `RecordNotFound` if the `recordId` does not exist, `InvalidUpdateData` if `updatedFields` are malformed, `DatabaseConnectionError` if unable to connect to the database, or `TimeoutError` if the operation exceeds `defaultTimeout`.

`delete(tableName, recordId):`

- transition: Verify `databaseState` is connected. Delete the record with `recordId` from `tableName`.
- output: Return the `deleteResult` indicating success.
- exception: Raise `RecordNotFound` if the `recordId` does not exist, `DatabaseConnectionError` if unable to connect to the database, or `TimeoutError` if the operation exceeds `defaultTimeout`.

13 MIS of Audit Logging Module (M8)

13.1 Module

Audit Logging Module (M8)

13.2 Uses

- Hardware Hiding Module (M1) for access to durable, append-only storage and time sources.
- Data Model Module (M7) for persisting audit event metadata alongside core domain entities (users, requests, clubs).

13.3 Syntax

13.3.1 Exported Constants

- **AUDIT_RETENTION_YEARS**: N — Minimum duration that audit records must be retained to satisfy policy and compliance requirements.
- **MAX_EVENT_BATCH_SIZE**: N — Maximum number of audit events processed in a single batch when streaming to long-term storage.
- **PII_REDACTION_FIELDS**: sequence of String — List of field names whose values must be masked or omitted in stored audit payloads.
- **DEFAULT_TIME_WINDOW_DAYS**: N — Default time window for audit queries when no explicit range is supplied.

13.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
logAction	actionType, actorId, resourceId, metadata	AuditEventId	StorageFailure, Redaction-Error
getEventsByRequest	requestId, timeWindow	seq of AuditEvent	RequestNotFound, StorageFailure
getEventsByUser	userId, timeWindow	seq of AuditEvent	UserNotFound, StorageFailure
searchEvents	filterCriteria	seq of AuditEvent	StorageFailure
purgeExpiredEvents		N	StorageFailure

13.4 Semantics

13.4.1 State Variables

- **eventStream**: append-only sequence of `AuditEvent` — Canonical log of all recorded audit actions in arrival order.
- **requestIndex**: map `RequestId` \rightarrow sequence of `AuditEventId` — Secondary index for efficiently resolving events associated with a given reimbursement request.
- **userIndex**: map `UserId` \rightarrow sequence of `AuditEventId` — Secondary index for resolving events initiated by or affecting a particular user.
- **retentionPolicy**: record of `retentionYears`: `N`, `archiveTarget`: `StorageHandle` — Encodes how and where aged events are archived or purged.

13.4.2 Environment Variables

- **clock**: Time source used to stamp events with an immutable timestamp at creation.
- **auditStore**: Durable storage backend (e.g., append-only bucket or managed log service) provisioned through Hardware Hiding Module (M1).
- **dataModel**: Interface to Data Model Module (M7) for resolving user, club, and request identifiers and enforcing referential integrity.

13.4.3 Assumptions

- All callers provide stable identifiers for *actorId* and *resourceId* that are resolvable through Data Model Module (M7).
- Clock skew is within acceptable bounds for compliance reporting and does not require cross-node reconciliation inside this module.
- The underlying `auditStore` honors append-only semantics for committed events and enforces configured retention guarantees.
- Personally identifiable information (PII) is either not logged or is redacted according to **PII_REDACTION_FIELDS** before persistence.
- High-volume producers batch log requests where appropriate to respect latency and throughput constraints.

13.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

logAction(actionType, actorId, resourceId, metadata)

- transition: Constructs an **AuditEvent** from the inputs and current time from **clock**. Applies redaction rules to *metadata* based on **PII_REDACTION_FIELDS**. Appends the event to **eventStream** and persists it to **auditStore**. Updates **requestIndex** and **userIndex** if *resourceId* or *actorId* refers to known entities.
- output: Returns the **AuditEventId** assigned to the newly persisted event.
- exception: Raises **RedactionError** if required masking cannot be applied safely, or **StorageFailure** if append or index updates fail.

getEventsByRequest(requestId, timeWindow)

- transition: Resolves *requestId* via **dataModel** to confirm the request exists. Determines the effective time window, defaulting to **DEFAULT_TIME_WINDOW_DAYS** if not specified. Uses **requestIndex** (when populated) to locate relevant event identifiers, then fetches the corresponding events from **auditStore**, filtering them to the specified timeWindow.
- output: Returns a sequence of **AuditEvent** records ordered by timestamp, each describing a state transition or action associated with the given request.
- exception: Raises **RequestNotFound** if *requestId* is unknown, or **StorageFailure** if retrieval from **auditStore** fails.

getEventsByUser(userId, timeWindow)

- transition: Resolves *userId* via **dataModel**. Uses **userIndex** to obtain relevant **AuditEventIds** and retrieves the full events from **auditStore**, applying the given timeWindow.
- output: Returns a sequence of **AuditEvent** records for which the specified user acted as the principal (*actorId*) or is the subject of the action.
- exception: Raises **UserNotFound** if *userId* does not exist, or **StorageFailure** if the underlying store returns an error.

searchEvents(filterCriteria)

- transition: Interprets *filterCriteria* (e.g., *actionType*, *status change*, *clubId*, *date range*) and performs a query against **auditStore** and indexes to identify matching events. May combine results from **requestIndex** and **userIndex** when filters reference both user and request.
- output: Returns a sequence of **AuditEvent** records matching the *filterCriteria*, suitable for compliance review or incident investigation.

- exception: Raises `StorageFailure` if the query cannot be executed against the backing store.

purgeExpiredEvents()

- transition: Scans **eventStream** (or an archival manifest in **auditStore**) for events older than **AUDIT_RETENTION_YEARS**. Removes or archives them according to **retentionPolicy**, updating any auxiliary indexes (**requestIndex**, **userIndex**) to remove references to deleted events.
- output: Returns the number N of events that were purged or archived in this invocation.
- exception: Raises `StorageFailure` if the deletion or archival operations against **auditStore** fail.

13.4.5 Local Functions

None.

References

- Carlo Ghezzi, Mehdi Jazayeri, and Dino Mandrioli. *Fundamentals of Software Engineering*. Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ, USA, 2nd edition, 2003.
- Daniel M. Hoffman and Paul A. Strooper. *Software Design, Automated Testing, and Maintenance: A Practical Approach*. International Thomson Computer Press, New York, NY, USA, 1995. URL <http://citeseer.ist.psu.edu/428727.html>.

Appendix — Reflection

1. What went well while writing this deliverable?
 - (a) Justin: We had good communication in terms of defining modules and expanding on each others work. This allows all the work to seamlessly connect to create a proper design document
2. What pain points did you experience during this deliverable, and how did you resolve them?
 - (a) Justin: One pain point was handling the workload and understanding how to properly write about the modules. Clarification with the TA and discussion through calls helped us clear up any misunderstandings
3. Which of your design decisions stemmed from speaking to your client(s) or a proxy (e.g. your peers, stakeholders, potential users)? For those that were not, why, and where did they come from?
 - (a) Justin: Most of our design decisions came from preexisting client infrastructure. We wanted to make sure our design fit well with what the client already had in place. Any new features we chose based on popular design decisions seen in industry (through our personal experiences)
4. While creating the design doc, what parts of your other documents (e.g. requirements, hazard analysis, etc), if any, needed to be changed, and why?
 - (a) Justin: None of our other documents needed to be changed while creating the design doc. Our design doc was able to be created based on the information we had in our other documents
5. What are the limitations of your solution? Put another way, given unlimited resources, what could you do to make the project better? (LO_ProbSolutions)
 - (a) Justin: Our current solution is limited by the external services we are using. Given unlimited resources, we could create our own storage and OCR services that are more tailored to our specific use case. This would allow for better performance and potentially lower costs in the long run.
6. Give a brief overview of other design solutions you considered. What are the benefits and tradeoffs of those other designs compared with the chosen design? From all the potential options, why did you select the documented design? (LO_Explores)
 - (a) Justin: Most of our other design decisions revolved around which external services to use. My main focus was about which database (PostgreSQL vs MongoDB). We chose MongoDB because it was the preexisting database the client was using

and we believed it would be better to work off their infrastructure integrate our own, even though PostgreSQL may have been a better fit for our data model.

7. Reflect on the experience of implementing a module designed by another team. What went well, what didn't go well, and what could be improved in the design documentation to make it easier to implement the module?

- (a) Zhenia: I implemented the **Account Creation Module** from the PhysioCompanion project ([technically-functional team](#)).

What went well:

- The MIS clearly defined the data structures (`user_acc_p` and `user_acc_pt`) with fields for account ID, name, role, birthday, email, and password.
- The functions `acc_exists`, `account_create`, and `set_user_info` were well-documented with inputs, outputs, and exceptions.
- State invariants like “Account exists implies all fields are non-empty” gave clear validation rules.
- The assumption “users with the same name have different birthdays” helped guide duplicate detection.

What didn't go well:

- The codebase did not match the MIS. For example, the mobile app did not collect the birthday field, even though the MIS required it.
- The database layer (`database.py`) was empty, so I had to build an in-memory database.
- Some data models (`ExerciseData.py`, `UserActivity.py`) had bugs where fields did not match between the class and its methods.
- The birthday format (e.g., YYYYMMDD) was not specified in the MIS.

What could be improved in design documentation:

- Specify exact data formats (e.g., “birthday: string in YYYYMMDD format”).
- Add a section showing which parts are implemented, partially done, or just placeholders.
- Include example test cases to show expected behavior.
- List module dependencies clearly (e.g., Account Creation needs a working database layer).

What I learned:

- MIS documents should stay updated as the code changes.
- Clear exception definitions make implementation easier.
- Documenting test data (like valid license numbers and invite codes) helps with writing unit tests.