

# System Implementation Evidence – Move-In

## 1. Overview

This document presents implementation evidence for the Move-In platform, including UI, backend, and database design.

## 2. User Interface Implementation

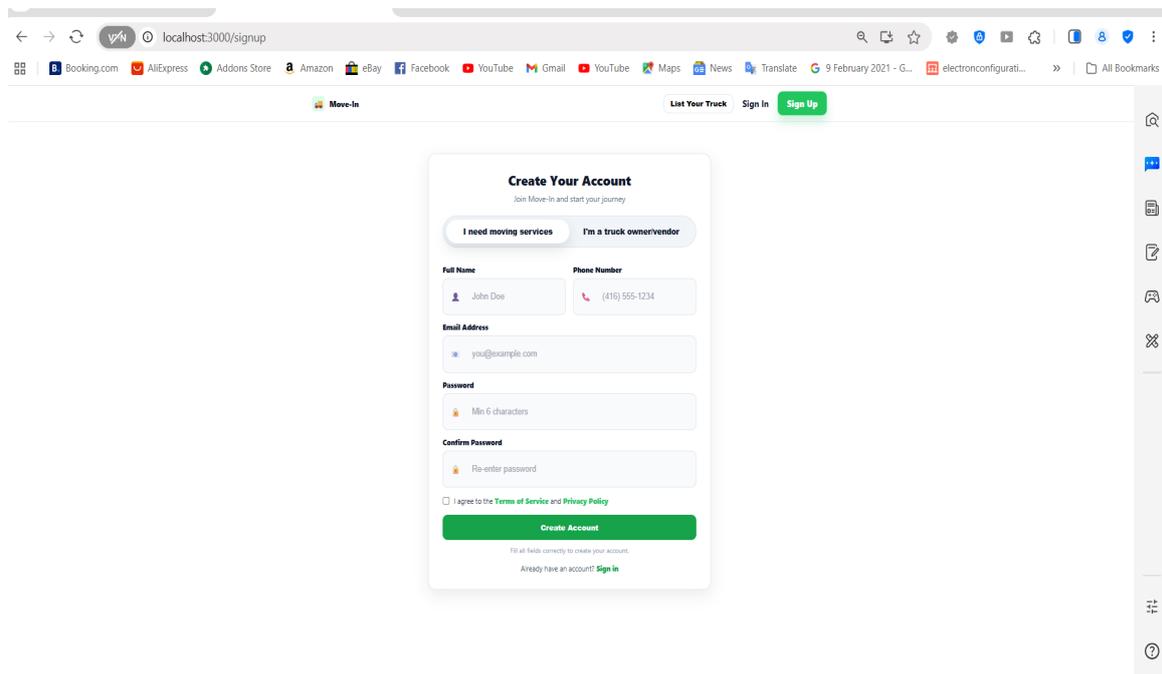


Figure 1: Signup Page

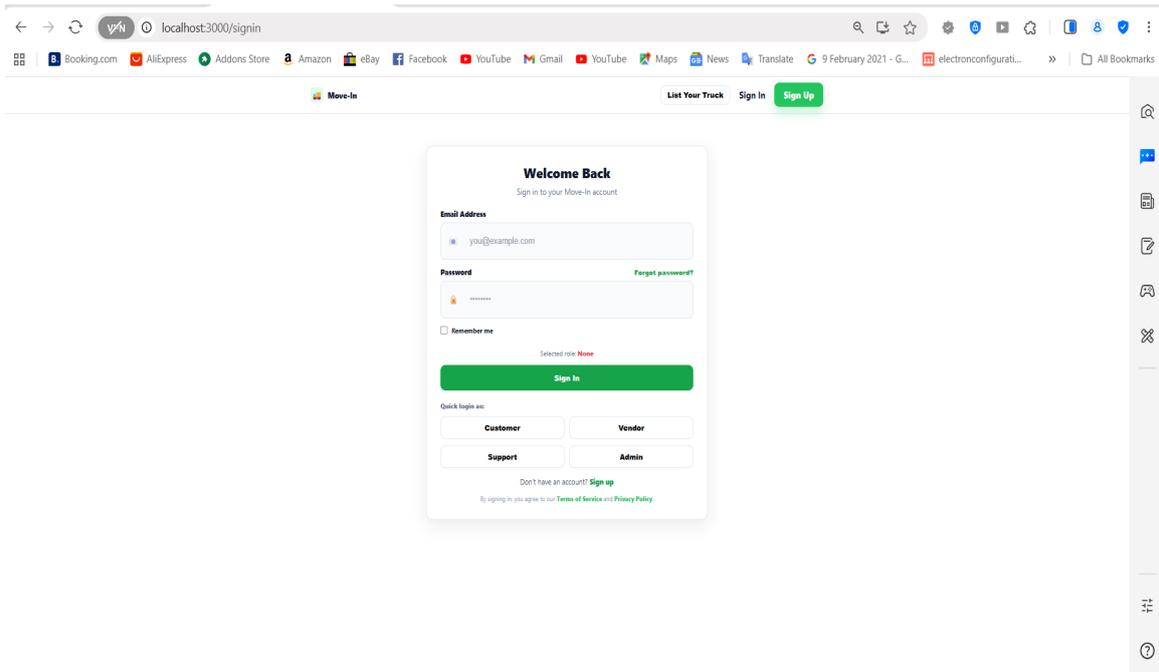


Figure 2: Login Page

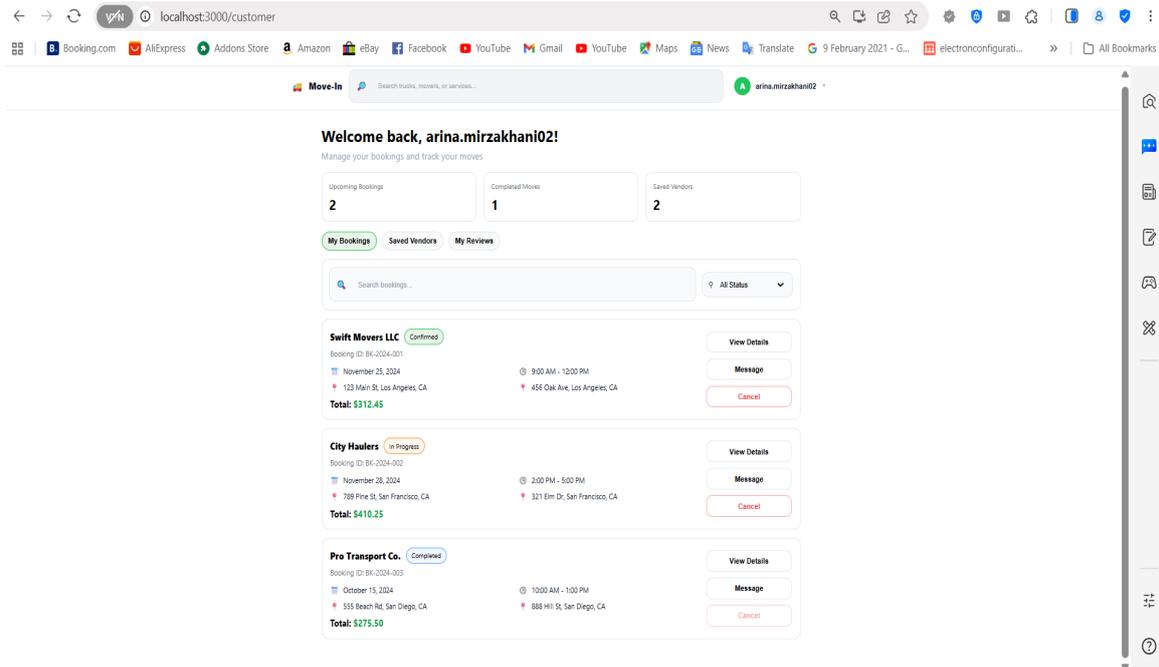


Figure 3: Customer Dashboard

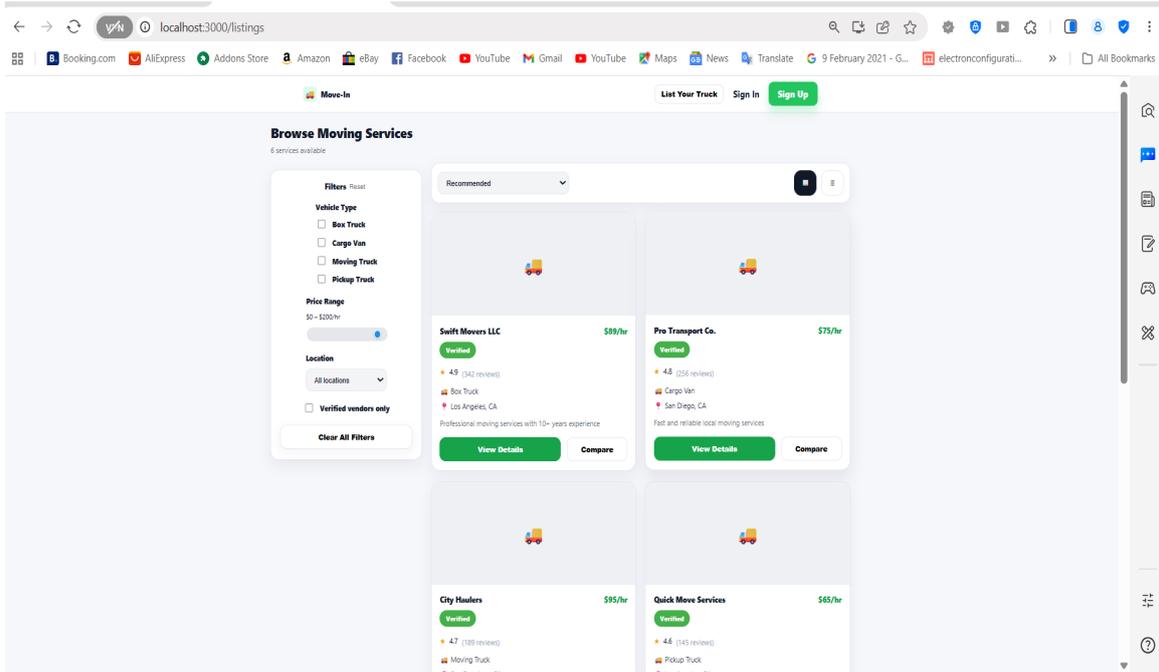


Figure 4: Listings Page

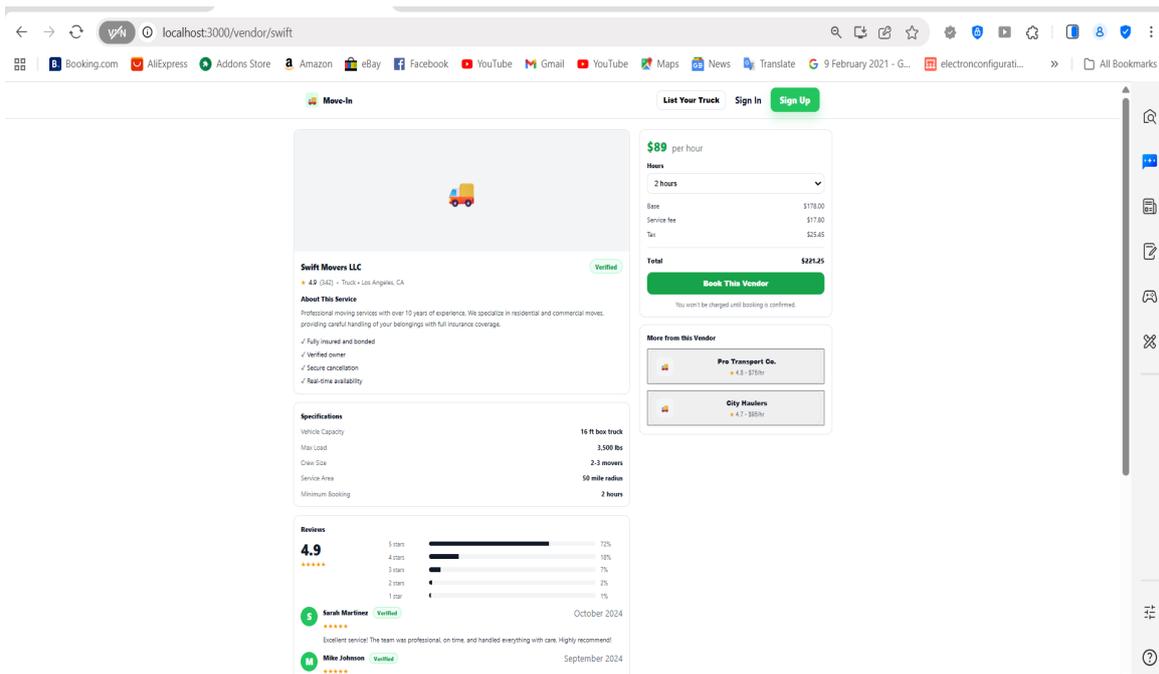


Figure 5: Vendor Details

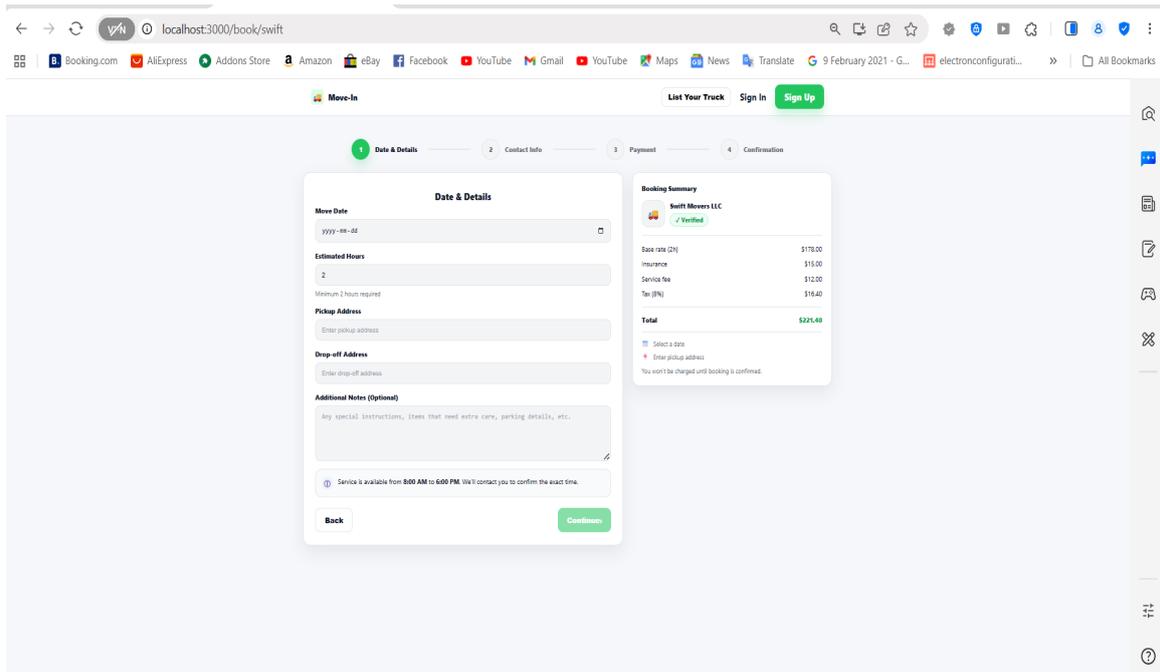


Figure 6: Booking Flow

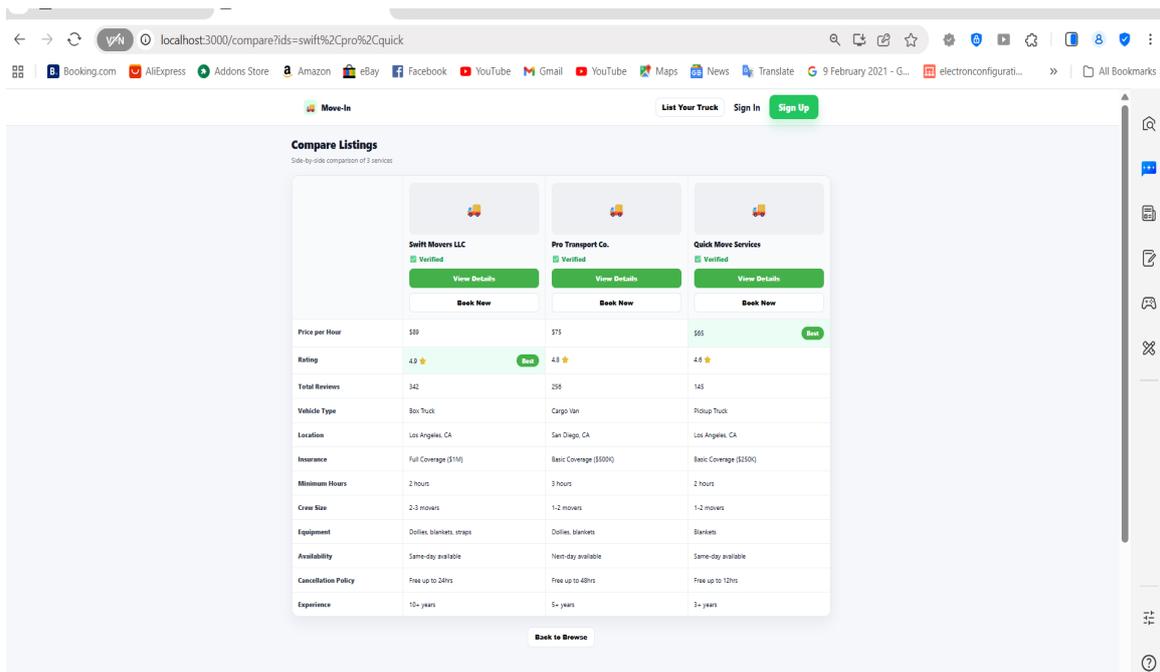


Figure 7: Compare Feature

### 3. Database Design

Role-specific tables extend a base users table with one-to-one relationships using user\_id. Separate APIs support vendors, vehicle owners, managers, and support staff. This ensures scalable role management and flexible onboarding.

```
// Get the user by ID from the users table
async function locateUserById(req, res) {
  try {
    const { id } = req.params;

    const { data, error } = await supabase
      .from("users")
      .select("*")
      .eq("user_id", id)
      .single();

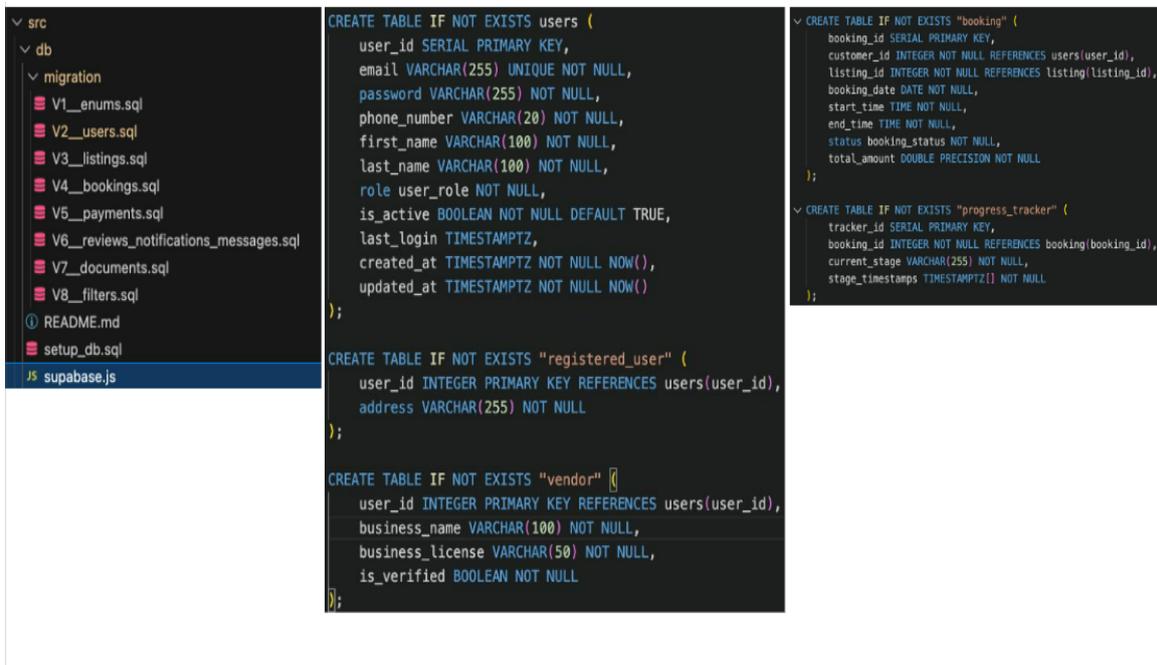
    if (error) throw error;

    return res.json({ success: true, user: data });
  } catch (err) {
    return res.status(500).json({ success: false, message: err.message });
  }
}
```

Figure 8: Database Schema

## 4. Backend Implementation

The system uses Supabase for a centralized PostgreSQL environment to avoid inconsistencies, migration conflicts, and synchronization issues.



The image shows a code editor with a file explorer on the left and SQL code in the main area. The file explorer shows a directory structure with 'src' containing 'db' and 'migration' folders. The 'db' folder contains files for enums, users, listings, bookings, payments, reviews, documents, and filters. The 'migration' folder contains a README and a setup file. The main editor area displays SQL code for creating tables: 'users', 'registered\_user', and 'vendor'. The 'users' table has fields for user\_id (SERIAL PRIMARY KEY), email (UNIQUE), password, phone\_number, first\_name, last\_name, role, is\_active, last\_login, created\_at, and updated\_at. The 'registered\_user' table has user\_id (PRIMARY KEY REFERENCES users) and address. The 'vendor' table has user\_id (PRIMARY KEY REFERENCES users), business\_name, business\_license, and is\_verified. To the right, there are partial views of 'booking' and 'progress\_tracker' table definitions.

Figure 9: Backend Code Example

## 5. Repository

GitHub Repository: <https://github.com/imlakshayd/Move-In.git>