Full Stack Web Application Roster Management

Understanding the Problem

Roster Management

- Sporadic & variable staff work availabilities.
- Inconsistent shift lengths.
- Making rosters can
 be very time
 consuming, needing
 to be done every
 week.

Expense Management

- Team-members can have different pay rates
- With varying rosters,
 wage expenses
 fluctuate, hindering
 effective
 management of
 finances.

- Each member's work needs vary
- Keeping track of who has what hours
- Keeping track of who is available
- Larger teams with multiple roles
 become tedious to allocate & manage.

Our Purpose

Our goal is to create something that will streamline a common and time-consuming ritual found in many industries and sectors. By distinguishing and addressing the underpinning difficulties of this process, we hope to give the people in these various worlds confidence and closure of being on top of this responsibility, and give them back some of the scarce time that they would otherwise spend each day fretting over.

Providing Solutions

Shift Management

- Streamlined shift tailoring and allocation.
- Consolidate shifts for a given time period to provide clear overviews.

Expense Management

- Apply appropriate
 pay rates to
 individual employees
- Access projected
 wage expenses for a
 given time period.
- Better predict
 business expenses &
 manage finances

- Create and Access
 team member details
- Maintain effective staff workload distribution through integrated shift viewing.
- Allocate & Organize
 team structure for each
 day more effectively

Target Audience & Industries

Hospitality

- Pubs
- Cafes
- RSLs
- Restaurants
- Cocktail Bars

Emergency Services

- EMTs
- Ambulances
- Fire & Rescue
- Police

Healthcare

- Nursing
- GP Clinics
- Hospitals
- Emergency Rooms
- VolunteerServices

Education & Childcare

- Universities
- TAFE
- Schools
- Daycare
- Preschool

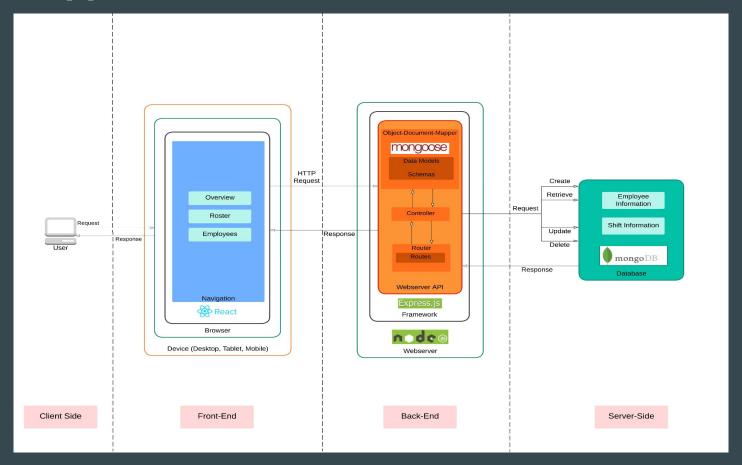
Core Application Features

Calendarized Roster Overview

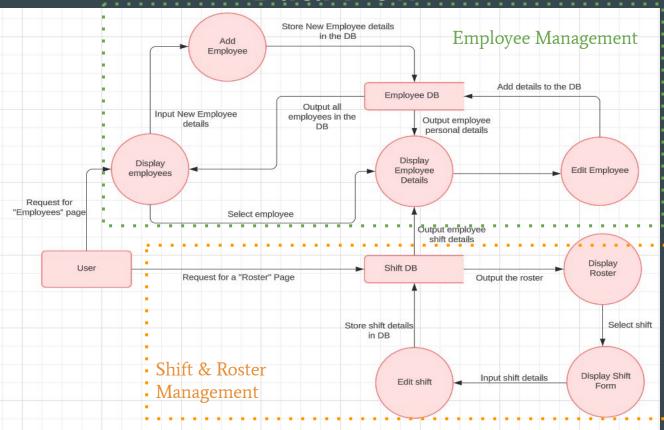
Team & Employee Management

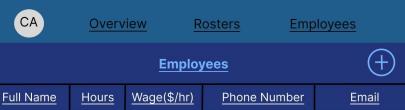
Shift Allocation & Manipulation

Application Architecture & Tech Stack



Data Flow





<u>Full Name</u>	<u>Hours</u>	Wage(\$/hr)	<u>Phone Number</u>	<u>Email</u>	
Jane Doe	32	30	0412123456	jane.doe@gmail.com	
Jane Doe	28	30	0412123456	jane.doe@gmail.com	
Jane Doe	24	30	0412123456	jane.doe@gmail.com	
Jane Doe	27	30	0412123456	jane.doe@gmail.com	
Jane Doe	19	30	0412123456	jane.doe@gmail.com	
Jane Doe	35	30	0412123456	jane.doe@gmail.com	
Jane Doe	23	30	0412123456	jane.doe@gmail.com	
Jane Doe	24	30	0412123456	jane.doe@gmail.com	

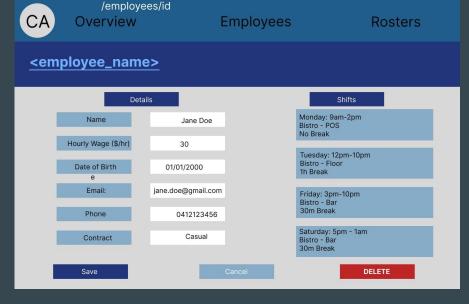


- Access team overview
- View weekly work
 allocation for employees
 across the board
- Manage workload distribution
- Staff work expectations more effectively

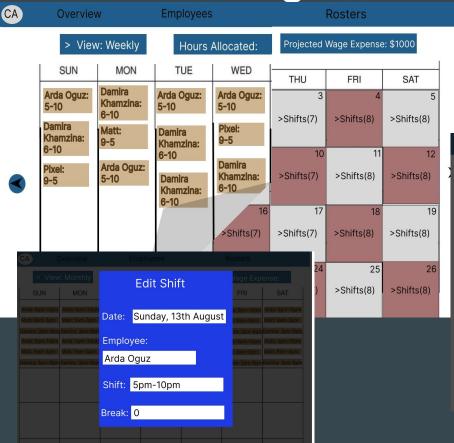
Employee Management



- Manage team composition by adding & removing members.
- Specify individual team member key details
- View & access upcoming shifts for the selected employee



Roster Management

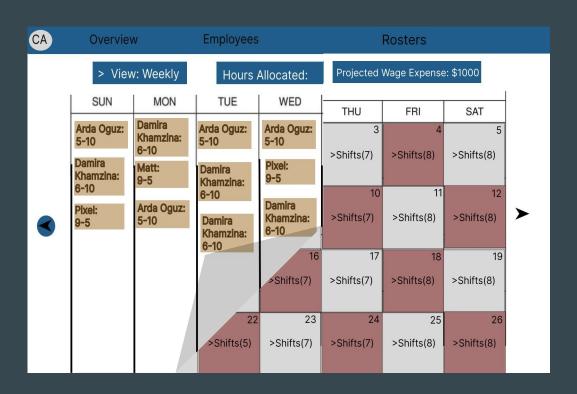


- Select between Weekly & Monthly views to return different overviews
- View specific days to better visualize team composition
- Edit shift details & allocation.

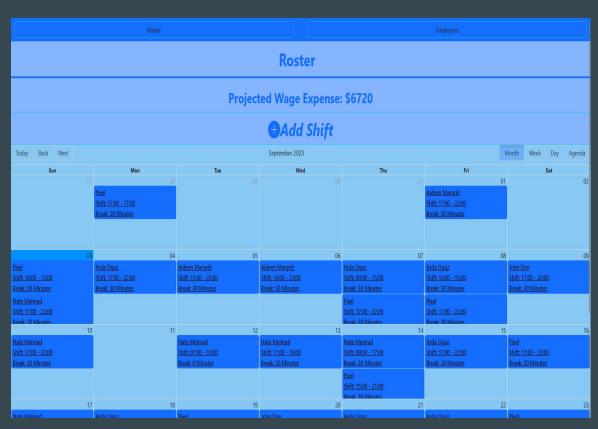


Product Development

Rostering Pre-Development



Rostering Post-Development





Roster: Calendar

```
const events = shifts.map((shift) => {
 const start = moment(shift.start).toDate():
 const end = moment(shift.end).toDate();
 const employeeId = shift.employee. id ?
  shift.employee. id // when reloaded, shifts will have their ID stered
  : shift.employee; //newly created shifts will have their ID stored un
 const employee = employees.find((emp) => emp._id === employeeId); //ma
 const employeeName = employee ? employee.name : 'Loading...'; //set em
   return {
     //return each shift as an event in the calendar
     id: shift. id,
     title: (
       <Link to={ \( \frac{1}{\$ \shift. id} \) \( \text{className} = \text{-black} \)
         {employeeName} <br />
         Shift: {shift.startTime} - {shift.endTime} <br />
         Break: {shift.pause} Minutes
     content: Shift: {shift.startTime} - {shift.endTime} <br/> <br/>>
     Break: {shift.pause} Minutes,
     start: start, //define the start of the event by the start of the
     end: end, //define the end of the event by the end of the shift
    //pass in the id of the shift as the unique event id
```

The Roster component is designed to iterate over each shift in the database, and create its own 'event' in the calendar

Events are then passed into the 'react-big-calendar', which then maps each shifts start and end time, and facilitates different calendar views

```
collendar
localizer={localizer}
events={events}
startAccessor="start"
endAccessor="end"

defaultView="month"

onView={(view) => setCurrentView(view)}
onRangeChange={handleRangeChange}
onNavigate={handleRangeChange}
popup // Enable popup for overflow events
popup Offset={5} // Adjust the offset as need
eventOverlap="constrict" // Adjust the overl
```

calendar props are configured to trigger re-renders as the user changes views or navigates to other time periods. This also ensures that the wage projection is re-calculated when views change

useEffect and useState hooks are utilized to fetch shift data upon during the initial render, and trigger re-renders by setting the state

```
useEffect(() => {
   (async () => {
        const res = await fetch("http://localhost:4001/")
        const data = await res.json()
        setShifts(data)
    })()
}, [])
```

Roster: Wage Projection

```
const handleRangeChange = (range, view) => {
 setCurrentView(view); // Update the current view using useState so that react re-
 calculateProjectedWageExpense(range, view); // Call the function to calculate pro
//start projected wage expense calculation by defining the range in which the shift
const calculateProjectedWageExpense = (range, view) => {
 let startDateRange:
 let endDateRange;
  // Calculate appropriate startDateRange and endDateRange based on the curre
 switch (view) { //for reasons unbeknownst to me, each view has a different
   case 'month': //this returns its range as an object with a 'start' proper
     startDateRange = moment(range.start).startOf('month'). i;
     endDateRange = moment(range.end).endOf('month'). i;
     startDateRange = moment(range.start).startOf('week'). d;
     endDateRange = moment(range.end).endOf('week'). d;
   case 'day': //similar to the 'week' view, this also returns an array, but conta
     startDateRange = moment(range[0]). i;
     endDateRange = moment(add(new Date(range[0]), { days: 1 }))._i;
       if (Array.isArray(range)) {
         if (range.length === 1) { //applied when the range is that of a day view
           startDateRange = moment(range[0]).startOf('day').toDate();
           endDateRange = moment(startDateRange).add(1, 'day').toDate(); //manual
           startDateRange = moment(range[0]).startOf(view).toDate(); //call the f
           endDateRange = moment(range[range.length - 1]).endOf(view).tpDate(); /
         startDateRange = range.start;
         endDateRange = range.end;
```

- Wage Projection first involves the selected view, determining the time-range within which shifts are included in the calculation
 From there, shifts are filtered based on the time range.
- Each shift's approximate expense is calculated based on the duration of the shift and the wage of the employee assigned, and compiled to produce

Roster: Shift Management



Shifts can be created and adjusted as necessary

Employees can be assigned & reallocated to shifts, allowing for simple shift swapping



Roster: Shift Management

```
<label htmlFor="startTimeInput" className="h4 row justify</pre>
 id="dateInput"
  value={startDate}
  onChange={(e) => setStartDate(e.target.value)
 className="form-control bg-primary-subtle text-tenter"
  type="date"
  required
  id="startTimeInput"
  value={startTime}
 onChange={(e) => setStartTime(e.target.value)}
 className="form-control bg-primary-subtle text-center"
  type="time"
  required
{/* End Date */}
<label htmlFor="endTimeInput" className="h4 row justify-co</pre>
  Shift End
  id="dateInput"
  value={endDate}
  onChange={(e) => setEndDate(e.target.value)}
 className="form-control bg-primary-subtle text-center"
  type="date"
  required
```

Each input sets the value of a new / updated shift's specified parameter.

When submitted, the shift's details are processed to produce data that is compatible with both the database and the calendar

```
const submit = (e) => {
 e.preventDefault()
 const start | moment(`${startDate} ${startTime}`, 'YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm').toDate(
              end time is on the next day, add one day to the end date
 const end = moment(`${endDate} ${endTime}`, 'YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm').toDate()
 const newShift = {
   employee,
                                 calendar events only take a start
                                 and end value, which must contain
   startDate.
                                 both the date and the time values
   startTime.
                                 in a compatible format. As such, a
    start.
                                 combined start and combined end
    // End Details
                                 value is created for each shift to
   endDate.
                                 facilitate compatibility with the
   endTime.
                                 calendar
   end.
   pause,
 addShift(newShift)
```

```
async function addShift( { employee, startDate, startTime, start, endDate, end
 try {
  const newShift = { employee, startDate, startTime, start, endDate, endTime,
   const returnedShift= await fetch('http://localhost:4001/new', {
     method: 'POST',
     body: JSON.stringify(newShift),
     headers: { "Content-Type": "application/json" }
   toast.success("Shift was created!")
   nav("/")
   setShifts([...shifts, await returnedShift.json()])
   catch(error) {
     console.error('Error:', error)
async function updateShift(updatedShift) {
 const response = await fetch(`http://localhost:4001/${updatedShift. id}),
     method: 'PUT'.
     body: JSON.stringify(updatedShift),
     headers: { "Content-Type": "application/json" }
     const updatedShiftData = await response.json();
     setShifts((prevShifts) =>
       prevShifts.map((shift) =>
         shift. id == updatedShiftData. id ? updatedShiftData : shift
     toast.success("Shift Was Updated!")
     nav("/")
     catch(error)
     console.error('Error:', error)
```

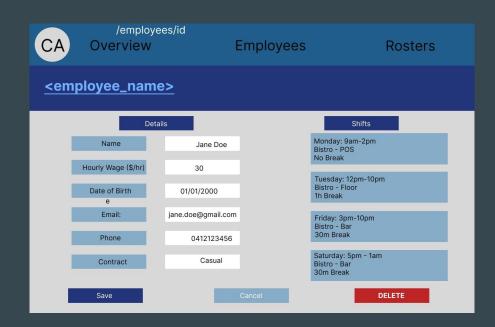
Roster: Shift Management

Shift data is then passed into their respective function found in the app component, where the appropriate fetch request is made with the data payload as its body. Once the request is completed, the user is notified and redirected back to the roster page

```
// creating a new shift
   router.post('/new', async (req, res) => {
      try {
        // storing new shift in the variable newShift
        const newShift = await ShiftModel.create(req.body)
        // responding with a new shift object
        res.send(newShift)
      catch(err){
                                                                              essage in case it fails
        res.status(500).send({ error: err.message })
router.put('/:id', async (req, res) => {
   const shiftId = req.params.id
   // extracting the date, start, end, pause properties from the body of the request
   const { employee, date, start, startDate, end, endDate, pause } = req.body
   const updatedShift = await ShiftModel.findByIdAndUpdate(shiftId, { employee, date, start, startDate, end, endDate, pause }, { new: true })
   if (!updatedShift) {
       return res.status(404).send({ error: "Shift not found" })
   res.send(updatedShift)
} catch (err) {
```

Team Management Pre-Development





Team Management Post-Development

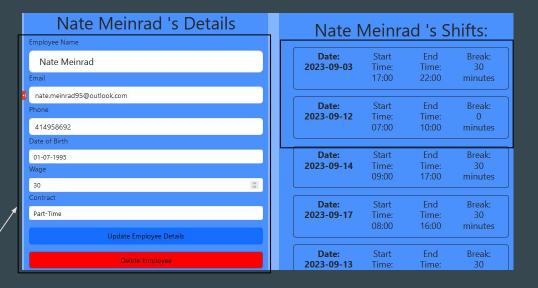
Roster		Employees							
Employees									
New Employee									
Name	Email	Phone	DOB	Wage	Contract				
<u>Pixel</u>	pixel14456@coderacademy.com.au	412968439	01-01-0001	\$40/hr	Full-Time				
<u>Aideen</u> <u>Margrét</u>	am9789@gmail.com	4129685732	20-08-1999	\$30/hr	Casual				
Nate Meinrad	nate.meinrad95@outlook.com	414958692	01-07-1995	\$30/hr	Part- Time				
John Doe	john@gmail.com			\$25/hr	Full-Time				
Arda Oguz	ardaerinco@gmail.com	413296029	10-05-1997	\$30/hr	Casual				
<u>Damira</u> <u>Khamzina</u>	d.khamzina@gmail.com	423968573	01-01-2000	\$30/hr	Casual				



```
{/* Table Body */}
                                                                             The employees registered in the database
(employees.map((employee) => (
                                                                             are iterated over, with their data
 <Link to={`/employee/${employee._id}`}>{employee.name}</Link>
                                                                             populating the contents of the table. Each
  {employee.email}
  {employee.phone}
                                                                             employee can be inspected on selection.
  {employee.dob}
                                                                             Employee information and shifts are
  ${employee.wage}/hr
  {employee.contract}
                                                                             compartmentalized and passed into a
                                                                             single component that makes up their
  return selectedEmployee
                                                                             page
                                                                             useEffect and useState hooks are utilized
     <div className="vh-100 bg-primary bg-opacity-50 container-fluid">
     <div className="row">
                                                                             to fetch employee data upon during the
       <div className="col-md-6">
        <UpdateEmployee</pre>
                                                                             initial render, and trigger re-renders by
         employee={selectedEmployee}
                                                                             setting the state
         updateEmployee={updateEmployee}
         id={id}
                                                      // fetching the employee data
         handleDelete={handleDelete}
                                                       useEffect(() => {
        <div className="col-md-6">
                                                          const res = await fetch("http://localhost:4001/employees"
        (ViewEmployee employee={selectedEmployee} shifts={shifts} /
                                                          const data = await res.json()
                                                          setEmployees(data)
    : <div>Loading...</div>
```

const [name, setName] = useState(employee.name)
const [email, setEmail] = useState(employee.email)

```
const [phone, setPhone] = useState(employee.phone)
const [dob, setDob] = useState(employee.dob)
const [wage, setWage] = useState(employee.wage)
const [contract, setContract] = useState(employee.contract)
const submit = (e) => {
 e.preventDefault()
 const convertDateToBackendFormat = (dateStr) => {
   const [day, month, year] = dateStr.split("-");
   return `${year}-${month}-${day}`;
  const formattedDOB = dob ? convertDateToBackendFormat(dob) : null
  const updatedEmployee = {
    name,
    dob: formattedDOB,
    email.
    phone.
    wage,
    contract
updateEmployee(id, updatedEmployee)
const onDeleteClick = (e) => {
```



```
const [name, setName] = useState(employee.name)
const [email, setEmail] = useState(employee.email)
const [phone, setPhone] = useState(employee.phone)
const [dob, setDob] = useState(employee.dob)
const [wage, setWage] = useState(employee.wage)
const [contract, setContract] = useState(employee.contract)
const submit = (e) => {
 e.preventDefault()
  const convertDateToBackendFormat = (dateStr) => {
   const [day, month, year] = dateStr.split("-");
    return `${year}-${month}-${day}`;
  const formattedDOB = dob ? convertDateToBackendFormat(dob) : null
  const updatedEmployee = {
    name,
    dob: formattedDOB,
    email.
    phone,
    wage,
    contract
updateEmployee(id, updatedEmployee)
const onDeleteClick = (e) => {
```

- Employee details automatically fill the input zones, and changes update both their employee profile as well as their shifts to reflect the changes. When an employee is deleted, their shifts are also deleted as well
- Shifts are filtered based on employee ID, and are iterated over to provide a list of the employee's shifts, linking to the Shift Edit component

- New / updated employee information is passed into the app component as the body of their respective requests.
- Once a response is received, the user is notified and redirected to the Employees page.

```
const addEmployee = async (newEmployee) => {
     const response = await fetch('http://localhost:4001/employees', {
         method: 'POST',
         headers:
                                                                                     catch (error)
              'Content-Type': 'application/json',
         body: JSON.stringify(newEmployee),
     const responseBody = await response.json()
     if (response.ok) {
       setEmployees((prevEmployees) => [...prevEmployees, responseBody])
       toast.success("Employee was created!")
       nav('/employees')
    } else {
          console.error('Error adding employee. Status:', response.status, 'Response:', responseBody)
   catch(error)
      console.error('Error:', error)
```

```
// Employee Updating
const updateEmployee = async (employeeId, updatedEmployee) => {
 try {
    const response = await fetch(`http://localhost:4001/employees/${employeeId}
     method: 'PUT',
      headers: {
        'Content-Type': 'application/json',
     body: JSON.stringify(updatedEmployee),
    const data = await response.json();
    console.log(data)
    if (!response.ok) {
     throw new Error('Error updating data')
    // Update local state with the returned data from the server
    setEmployees(prevEmployees => {
     return prevEmployees.map(emp => emp. id === employeeId ? data : emp)
     toast.success("Employee information was updated!")
     nav('/employees')
    console.error("Error:", error.message)
```

Thank You!