

Building the CRM App: User Activities

Relevel
by Unacademy



Topics to be Covered



Ticket Creation:

RESTful APIs to create tickets by Users



Fetch tickets:

RESTful APIs to fetch tickets status and other information by Users



Update tickets:

RESTful APIs to update tickets by Users

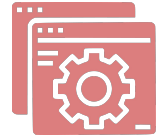
Feature of CRM Application to be developed in this session

- API for the authenticated user to raise a request
- API for the authenticated user to update an existing request
- API for an authenticated user to check the status of the request
- API for an authenticated user to check the list of all the requests raised so far
- Registered Engineer if any should be assigned the ticket automatically
- If no Engineer is available, wait for the availability of any registered Engineers.
- In the case of multiple tickets, assign to the available Engineers on the round-robin basis



Feature of CRM Application to be developed in this session

As we have seen in our previous sessions, we are going to use 3 actors which are Customer, Engineer, and Admin.



In this session, we are going to implement below operations -

- Operations of Customer
- I should be able to see all the tickets raised
- I should be able to filter the tickets based on status
- I should be able to raise an issue
- I should be able to modify the issue raised

API – Raise a Request

Our first operation is to create a ticket and assign it to the engineer if present.

If an engineer is not present, then we will wait till the engineer will be present.

If there are multiple engineers, then we will assign based on the round-robin process.



API – Raise a Request

Step1 - Before creating a ticket, we need to validate the request

Below functions are written in verifyTicketReqBody.js file.

These will be added as the middleware for the request validation

Validate the title- we will validate if title is present in the request or not

```
//Validating the title
if (!req.body.title) {
  res.status(400).send({
    message: "Failed! Title is not provided !"
  });
  return;
}
```

API – Raise a Request

Validate the description - We will validate if description is present in the request or not

```
if (!req.body.description) {  
    res.status(400).send({  
        message: "Failed!  
Description is not provided !"  
    });  
    return;  
}
```

API – Raise a Request

Step2 - Now, once validation is successful, we will call our actual function to create a ticket.

Complete function - <https://p.ip.fi/rDkW>

Create ticketObject by fetching all the information from the request

```
const ticketObject = {  
  title: req.body.title,  
  ticketPriority: req.body.ticketPriority,  
  description: req.body.description,  
  status: req.body.status,  
  reporter: req.userId //this will be retrieved  
from the middleware  
}
```


API – Raise a Request

Create a ticket - Once the engineer is present, we will create a ticket.

Then we will add that ticket to the customer.

We will also assign that ticket to the Engineer.

Once done, we will return.

```
const ticket = await Ticket.create(ticketObject);
    if (ticket) { //Updating the customer
        const user = await User.findOne({
            userId: req.userId
        });
        user.ticketsCreated.push(ticket._id);
        await user.save();
        //Updating the Engineer
        engineer.ticketsAssigned.push(ticket._id);
        await engineer.save();
    }
    res.status(201).send(objectConvertor.ticketResponse(ticket));
```

API – Raise a Request

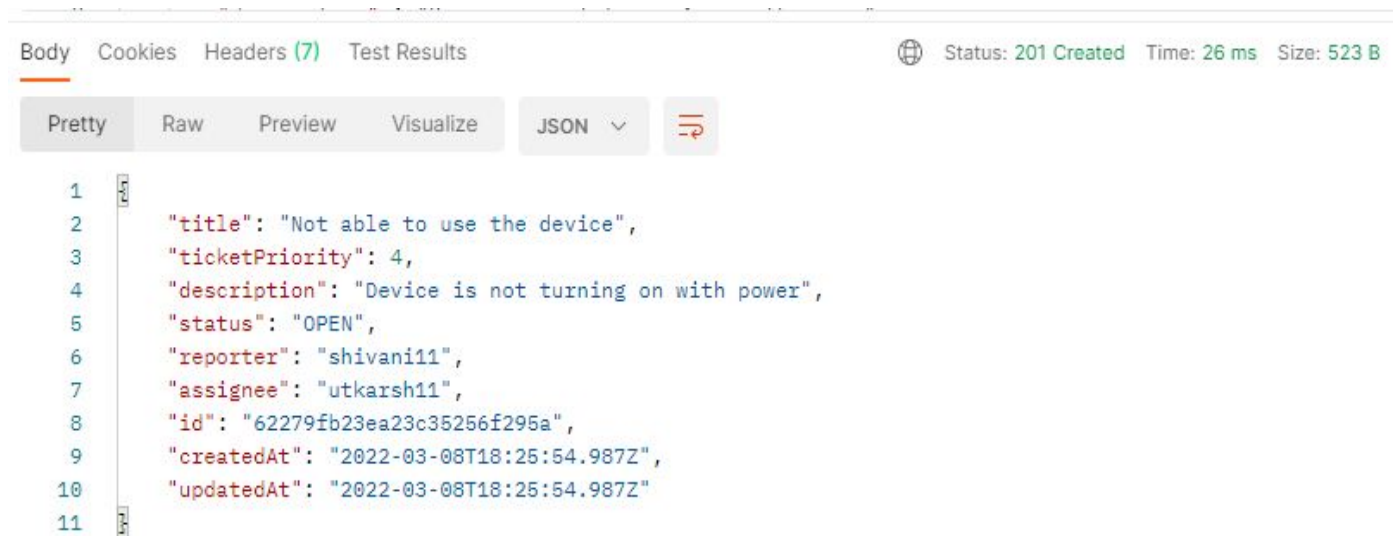
Request

The screenshot shows a REST client interface for a 'CRM / Create Ticket' endpoint. The request method is 'POST' and the URL is 'localhost:8080/crm/api/v1/tickets/'. The 'Body' tab is selected, showing a JSON payload with 'title' and 'description' fields. The interface includes tabs for Params, Authorization, Headers (10), Body, Pre-request Script, Tests, and Settings. A 'Send' button is located on the right. The JSON body is as follows:

```
1 {  
2   "title": "Not able to use the device",  
3   "description": "Device is not turning on with power"  
4 }  
5
```

API – Raise a Request

Response



The screenshot shows an API client interface with the following details:

- Body** tab is selected. Other tabs include Cookies, Headers (7), and Test Results.
- Status:** 201 Created
- Time:** 26 ms
- Size:** 523 B
- Viewers:** Pretty (selected), Raw, Preview, Visualize
- Format:** JSON (selected)
- Response Body (JSON):**

```
{  "title": "Not able to use the device",  "ticketPriority": 4,  "description": "Device is not turning on with power",  "status": "OPEN",  "reporter": "shivani11",  "assignee": "utkarsh11",  "id": "62279fb23ea23c35256f295a",  "createdAt": "2022-03-08T18:25:54.987Z",  "updatedAt": "2022-03-08T18:25:54.987Z"}
```

API – Update the Ticket

Our operation is to update the ticket raised by the customer.

Steps -

Step 1 - Before updating a ticket, we need to validate the status of the ticket. We will verify the status from the available status list which are “CLOSED”, “BLOCKED”, “IN_PROGRESS”, “OPEN”



API – Update the Ticket

```
validateTicketStatus = async (req, res, next) => {  
  //Validating the user type  
  const status = req.body.status;  
  const statusTypes = [constants.ticketStatus.open,  
constants.ticketStatus.closed, constants.ticketStatus.inProgress,  
constants.ticketStatus.blocked]  
  if (status && !statusTypes.includes(status)) {  
    res.status(400).send({  
      message: "status provided is invalid. Possible values  
CLOSED | BLOCKED | IN_PROGRESS | OPEN "  
    });  
    return;  
  }  
  next();  
}
```

API – Update the Ticket

Step 2 - Now, we will call our actual function to update the ticket.

We need to focus on the points below before updating the ticket.

- Only the user who has created the ticket is allowed to update the ticket
- We will get the ticket from the database and then verify the ticket reporter who is the creator of the ticket and requested user. If both are same, then we will continue our operation to update the ticket
- We will fetch all the information from the request and update the ticket in the database using save() function.



API – Update the Ticket

```
exports.updateTicket = async (req, res) => {  
  const ticket = await Ticket.findOne({ _id: req.params.id });  
  if (ticket.reporter == req.userId) {  
    //Allowed to update  
    ticket.title = req.body.title != undefined ?  
req.body.title : ticket.title,  
    ticket.description = req.body.description !=  
undefined ? req.body.description : ticket.description,  
    ticket.ticketPriority = req.body.ticketPriority !=  
undefined ? req.body.ticketPriority : ticket.ticketPriority,  
    ticket.status = req.body.status != undefined ?  
req.body.status : ticket.status  
  }  
}
```

API – Update the Ticket

```
        var updatedTicket = await ticket.save();

res.status(200).send(objectConvertor.ticketResponse(updatedTicket
));
    } else {
        console.log("Ticket was being updated by someone who has
not created the ticket");
        res.status(401).send({
            message: "Ticket can be updated only by the customer
who created it"
        })
    }
};
```


API – Update the Ticket

Request



API – Update the Ticket

Response



The screenshot shows the 'Body' tab of a web browser's developer tools. The response is a JSON object with the following fields:

```
1 {
2   "title": "Not Able to update",
3   "ticketPriority": 4,
4   "description": "Update functionality is not working for my device",
5   "status": "CLOSED",
6   "reporter": "shivani11",
7   "assignee": "utkarsh11",
8   "id": "62279fb23ea23c35256f295a",
9   "createdAt": "2022-03-08T18:25:54.987Z",
10  "updatedAt": "2022-03-08T18:25:54.987Z"
11 }
```

The status bar at the top right indicates: Status: 200 OK, Time: 19 ms, Size: 526 B.

API – Fetch all the tickets

Our operation is to fetch all the tickets created by the user.

We need to focus on the points below -

- We will use find() function of mongoDB
- We will fetch userId and status from the request and use these parameters to fetch the tickets
- If we are not passing status in the request, then it will fetch all the tickets based on the userId only



API – Fetch all the tickets

```
/**
 * Get the list of all the tickets created by me
 */
exports.getAllTickets = async (req, res) => {
  const queryObj = {
    reporter: req.userId
  }
  if (req.query.status !== undefined) {
    queryObj.status = req.query.status;
  }
  const tickets = await Ticket.find(queryObj);
  res.status(200).send(objectConvertor.ticketListResponse(tickets))
;
}
```

API – Fetch all the tickets

Request - Headers

userId will be fetched from token

CRM / fetch All Tickets Save ⌵ ⋮

GET ⌵ localhost:8080/crm/api/v1/tickets

Params ● Authorization Headers (8) Body Pre-request Script Tests Settings

Headers ⌵ 6 hidden

	KEY	VALUE	DESCRIPTION	⋮	Bulk E
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Content-Type	application/json			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	x-access-token	eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJpZC...			
	Key	Value	Description		

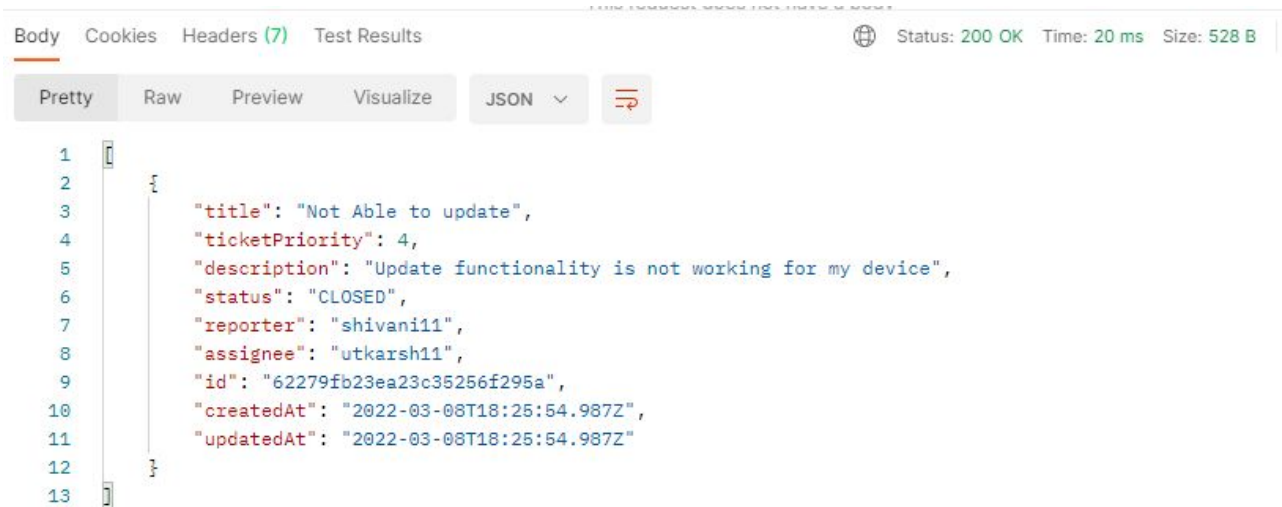
API – Fetch all the tickets

Request - Body

The screenshot shows an API client interface. At the top, a method dropdown is set to 'GET' and the URL is 'localhost:8080/crm/api/v1/tickets'. Below this, there are tabs for 'Params', 'Authorization', 'Headers (8)', 'Body', 'Pre-request Script', 'Tests', and 'Settings'. The 'Body' tab is currently selected and underlined. Under the 'Body' tab, there are radio button options for 'none', 'form-data', 'x-www-form-urlencoded', 'raw', 'binary', and 'GraphQL'. The 'none' option is selected. Below these options, a message states: 'This request does not have a body'.

API – Fetch all the tickets

Response



The screenshot shows a web browser's developer console with the 'Body' tab selected. The response is a JSON object representing a ticket. The status is 200 OK, the time taken is 20 ms, and the size is 528 B. The JSON object contains the following fields:

```
1 {
2   "title": "Not Able to update",
3   "ticketPriority": 4,
4   "description": "Update functionality is not working for my device",
5   "status": "CLOSED",
6   "reporter": "shivani11",
7   "assignee": "utkarsh11",
8   "id": "62279fb23ea23c35256f295a",
9   "createdAt": "2022-03-08T18:25:54.987Z",
10  "updatedAt": "2022-03-08T18:25:54.987Z"
11 }
12
13
```

API – Fetch the ticket based on the ticketId

Our operation is to fetch the ticket based on the ticketId given in the request.

We need to focus on the points below -

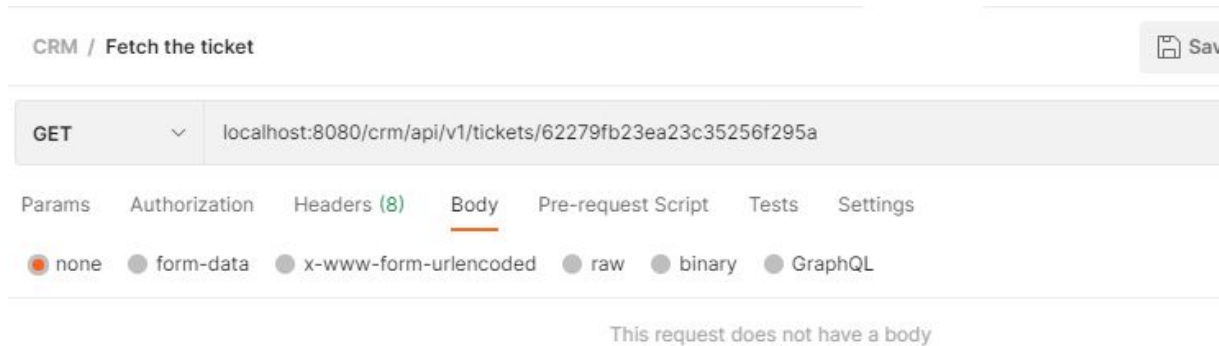
- We will use findOne() function of mongoDB
- We will fetch userId from the request and use it to fetch the ticket



```
/**
 * Get the ticket based on the ticketId
 */
exports.getOneTicket = async (req, res) => {
  const ticket = await Ticket.findOne({
    _id: req.params.id
  })
  res.status(200).send(objectConvertor.ticketResponse(ticket));
}
```


API – Fetch the ticket based on the ticketId

Request



The screenshot shows a REST client interface with the following elements:

- CRM / Fetch the ticket**: The title of the request.
- GET**: The HTTP method, with a dropdown arrow next to it.
- localhost:8080/crm/api/v1/tickets/62279fb23ea23c35256f295a**: The request URL.
- Params**, **Authorization**, **Headers (8)**, **Body**, **Pre-request Script**, **Tests**, **Settings**: Tabs for configuring the request. The **Body** tab is currently selected and underlined.
- none**, **form-data**, **x-www-form-urlencoded**, **raw**, **binary**, **GraphQL**: Radio buttons for selecting the request body type. The **none** option is selected.
- This request does not have a body**: A message displayed below the body type selection.

API – Fetch the ticket based on the ticketId

Response



The screenshot displays a REST client interface with the 'Body' tab selected. The response status is '200 OK' with a time of '14 ms' and a size of '526 B'. The response body is formatted as JSON and contains the following data:

```
1 {
2   "title": "Not Able to update",
3   "ticketPriority": 4,
4   "description": "Update functionality is not working for my device",
5   "status": "CLOSED",
6   "reporter": "shivani11",
7   "assignee": "utkarsh11",
8   "id": "62279fb23ea23c35256f295a",
9   "createdAt": "2022-03-08T18:25:54.987Z",
10  "updatedAt": "2022-03-08T18:25:54.987Z"
11 }
```

Practice Code

- Run a flow where the Customer is trying to create the ticket and the Engineer is unavailable to be assigned to the ticket.
- Return the message which states that “Engineer not available”
- Run a flow where the Customer is trying to update the status of the ticket which is in CLOSED status.
- Return the message which states that “Ticket status is CLOSED. No update is required further”



MCQs

1. What will be the value of the parameter if we don't pass it in our API?
 - A. NA
 - B. null
 - C. undefined
 - D. None



MCQs

1. What will be the value of the parameter if we don't pass it in our API?

- A. NA
- B. null
- C. undefined
- D. None

Answer: C



MCQs

2. Which function is used to fetch a single document present in the schema in MongoDB?
- A. find
 - B. findOne
 - C. findAll
 - D. None



MCQs

2. Which function is used to fetch a single document present in the schema in MongoDB?

- A. find
- B. findOne
- C. findAll
- D. None

Answer: B



MCQs

3. Which type of user can update the ticket?

- A. User who created the ticket
- B. User who can view the ticket
- C. Any user
- D. None



MCQs

3. Which type of user can update the ticket?

- A. User who created the ticket
- B. User who can view the ticket
- C. Any user
- D. None

Answer: A



MCQs

4. Which type of parameter is present in the below URL?

GET /crm/api/v1/tickets?status=OPEN

- A. query parameter
- B. path parameter
- C. A and B
- D. None



MCQs

4. Which type of parameter is present in the below URL?

GET /crm/api/v1/tickets?status=OPEN

- A. query parameter
- B. path parameter
- C. A and B
- D. None

Answer: A



MCQs

5. What will be the status of the ticket when created by the user?
- A. OPEN
 - B. CLOSED
 - C. IN_PROGRESS
 - D. BLOCKED



MCQs

5. What will be the status of the ticket when created by the user?

- A. OPEN
- B. CLOSED
- C. IN_PROGRESS
- D. BLOCKED

Answer: A



Thank You!