

# Bolinho

---

**Solution for data gathering, processing and interaction**

*Hefestus*

*Copyright © 2023 Hefestus.*

# Table of contents

---

1. Home	3
1.1 Home	3
1.2 Setup	4
2. Back End	6
2.1 Back End	6
2.2 DataHandler.py	7
2.3 DBHandler	8
2.4 DataHandler	11
2.5 Routines	12
3. Front End	13
3.1 Front End	13
3.2 Pages	14
3.3 Components	17
3.4 Contexts	20
3.5 Alerts	21
3.6 Styling	22
4. Embedded	23
4.1 Embedded	23
5. API	24
5.1 API	24
5.2 Front end API	25
5.3 Backend API	29
5.4 Data types	32
6. About	39
6.1 About	39

# 1. Home

---

## 1.1 Home

---

Documentation of the FullStack solution **bolinho**.

This documentation automatically generates a **PDF file** from it's content. You can download it [here](#).

### 1.1.1 You can see the React [Front-end HERE!](#)

---

This is a static version of the app, without access to the server, therefore most features won't work.

#### Info

Remember that you need to build the app for it to show on the static page, so run `npm run buildWeb` or something similar to build it.

Use the **Tabs** above to navigate through the documentation.

---

### 1.1.2 Running

---

As for running the program we have a few options:

- Run only the frontend `npm run startWeb`
- Run only the backend `npm run startEel`
- Serve the full application `npm run serve`

This command will start the eel as headless and start the web serve, it doesn't need to build the front end before executing. **Less performant**.

To update the backend ability to call front end functions you should first build the front.

- Run the full application `npm run start`

With this command it will first build the react front end, then run the python script.

- Build the react frontend `npm run buildWeb`
- Build binaries. `npm run buildBin`
- You can build the "binaries", more like a python environment wrapper, it uses [PyInstaller](#) to generate the bins.
- The output path is `bolinho/src/dist/`

Did you like this documentation? You can check out the repo [ZRafaF/ReadTheDocksBase](#) for more info 😊.

## 1.2 Setup

---

This page will define the step-by-step to build this project.

This project assumes you have the latest version of [Python](#), **PIP** and **GIT**,

This project was developed using python version `Python 3.10.x`

### 1.2.1 Clone the repo

---

**Bash**

```
git clone https://github.com/HefestusTec/bolinho  
  
cd bolinho
```

### 1.2.2 Creating a virtual environment

---

The following step isn't mandatory but **recommended**.

**Bash**

```
python -m pip install --user virtualenv  
  
python -m venv venv
```

The a directory `venv` should be created in the root folder.

How to activate:

#### Windows activation

```
venv/Scripts/activate
```

OR

#### Linux activation

```
source venv/bin/activate
```

---

### 1.2.3 Installing dependencies

---

**Bash**

```
npm run installDep
```

---

## 1.2.4 Documentation

The following step is only required for those that want to **edit the documentation**.

### Installing dependencies

**Bash**

```
pip install -r docs/requirements.txt
```

### Build

We have two options to create a build:

- **Serve:**

This option is used for debugging, it will open the static page in one of the localhost ports.

```
mkdocs serve
```

- **Build:**

This option creates a build of the documentation and saves it on the directory `/site/`.

```
mkdocs build
```

#### Note

Be aware of the **Environment Variable** `ENABLE_PDF_EXPORT`, it will only generate the PDF if this variable is set to `1`.

You can change the `mkdocs.yml` file and remove this line if you so choose.

For more info about the documentation please checkout [ZRafaF/ReadTheDocksBase](#).

## 2. Back End

---

### 2.1 Back End

---

#### 2.1.1 DBHandler.py

---

Defines database models using orm\_sqlite

#### 2.1.2 Models

---

- Material
- Experiment
- Body
- Reading

#### 2.1.3 Classes

---

### DBHandler

Handles database connection and CRUD operations

#### METHODS

- **init**(self, db\_path)
- add\_material(self, name, batch)
- add\_experiment(self, name, material, date, time, load\_loss\_limit, max\_load, max\_travel, max\_time, compress, z\_axis\_speed)
- add\_reading(self, experiment, load, z\_pos, time)
- get\_materials(self)
- get\_material\_by\_id(self, id)
- get\_bodies(self)
- get\_body\_by\_id(self, id)
- get\_bodies\_by\_material(self, material)
- get\_bodies\_by\_type(self, body\_type)
- get\_bodies\_by\_material\_and\_type(self, material, body\_type)
- get\_experiments(self)
- get\_experiment\_by\_id(self, id)
- get\_experiments\_by\_material(self, material)
- get\_experiments\_by\_date(self, date)
- get\_experiments\_by\_date\_and\_material(self, date, material)
- get\_experiment\_readings(self, experiment)
- delete\_experiment\_by\_id(self, id)
- delete\_material\_by\_id(self, id)
- populate(self)

## 2.2

---

Handles Raspberry Pi GPIO and data acquisition

### 2.2.1 [Classes](#)

---

#### **DataHandler**

Abstract class for data acquisition

#### **LoadCell**

Handles load cell data acquisition

#### **StepMotor**

Handles step motor data acquisition

## 2.3 DBHandler

---

### 2.3.1 DBHandler.py

---

Defines database models using orm\_sqlite

### 2.3.2 Models

---

- Material
  - id : Integer Primary Key
  - name: String
  - batch: String
- Experiment
  - id : Integer Primary Key
  - name: String
  - material: Integer Foreign Key
  - date: Date
  - time: Time
  - load\_loss\_limit: Float
  - max\_load: Float
  - max\_travel: Float
  - max\_time: Float
  - compress: Boolean
  - z\_axis\_speed: Float
- Body
  - id : Integer Primary Key
  - body\_type: String
  - material: Integer Foreign Key
  - param\_a: Float
  - param\_b: Float
  - height: Float
- Reading
  - id: Integer Primary Key
  - experiment: Integer Foreign Key
  - load: Float
  - z\_pos: Float
  - time: Float



## 2.3.3 Classes

---

### DBHandler

Handles database connection and CRUD operations

#### METHODS

- **init**(self, db\_path)
  - Creates database connection, binds models to database, creates and populates the database if it doesn't exist
- db\_path: Path to database file
- add\_material(self, name, batch)
  - name: Name of the material
  - batch: Batch number of the material
- add\_experiment(self, name, material, date, time, load\_loss\_limit, max\_load, max\_travel, max\_time, compress, z\_axis\_speed)
  - name: Name of the experiment
  - material: Name of the material
  - date: Date of the experiment
  - time: Time of the experiment
  - load\_loss\_limit: Load loss limit of the experiment
  - max\_load: Maximum load of the experiment
  - max\_travel: Maximum travel of the experiment
  - max\_time: Maximum time of the experiment
  - compress: Whether the experiment is compressive or not
  - z\_axis\_speed: Speed of the z axis
- add\_reading(self, experiment, load, z\_pos, time)
  - experiment: Name of the experiment
  - load: Load of the reading
  - z\_pos: Z position of the reading
  - time: Time of the reading
- get\_materials(self)
  - Returns all materials in the database
- get\_material\_by\_id(self, id)
  - id: Id of the material
  - Returns the material with the given id
- get\_bodies(self)
  - Returns all bodies in the database
- get\_body\_by\_id(self, id)
  - id: Id of the body
  - Returns the body with the given id

• `get_bodies_by_material(self, material)`

- material: Name of the material
- Returns all bodies with the given material

• `get_bodies_by_type(self, body_type)`

- body\_type: Type of the body
- Returns all bodies with the given type

• `get_bodies_by_material_and_type(self, material, body_type)`

- material: Name of the material
- body\_type: Type of the body
- Returns all bodies with the given material and type

• `get_experiments(self)`

- Returns all experiments in the database ordered by date and time descending

• `get_experiment_by_id(self, id)`

- id: Id of the experiment
- Returns the experiment with the given id

• `get_experiments_by_material(self, material)`

- material: Name of the material
- Returns all experiments with the given material

• `get_experiments_by_date(self, date)`

- date: Date of the experiment
- Returns all experiments with the given date

• `get_experiments_by_date_and_material(self, date, material)`

- date: Date of the experiment
- material: Name of the material
- Returns all experiments with the given date and material

• `get_experiment_readings(self, experiment)`

- experiment: Name of the experiment
- Returns all readings of the given experiment

• `delete_experiment_by_id(self, id)`

- id: Id of the experiment
- Deletes the experiment with the given id and all its readings

• `delete_material_by_id(self, id)`

- id: Id of the material
- Deletes the material with the given id and all its experiments and readings

• `populate(self)`

- Populates the database with some dummy data

## 2.4 DataHandler

---

### 2.4.1 [DataHandler.py](#)

---

Handles Raspberry Pi GPIO and data acquisition

### 2.4.2 Classes

---

#### **DataHandler**

Abstract class for data acquisition

#### **LoadCell**

[NOT IMPLEMENTED]

Handles load cell data acquisition

#### **StepMotor**

[NOT IMPLEMENTED]

Handles step motor data acquisition

## 2.5 Routines

---

This page is a summary of the routines of the machine.

## 3. Front End

---

### 3.1 Front End

---

As front end framework/library we are using [ReactJs](#).

You can check out the [about](#) page for a list of the **third party projects** being used.

### Global variables

The global variables can be found at `variables.css`. You can import it into your stylesheet using

CSS

```
@import url(./variables.css);
```

#### 3.1.1 Component architecture

---


flowchart TD

```
App --> MainPage
App --> ExperimentPage
MainPage --> SideBar
SideBar --> Header
MainPage --> Content
Content --> Inicio
Content --> Calibrar
Content --> Controlar
Content --> Config.
Content --> Sobre
```

### 3.2 Pages

The following pages are just place holders / mockups of the final application.

#### 3.2.1 Initial page



**Bolinho**  
Copyright © 2023 Hefestus


Início

Calibrar

Controlar

Config.

Sobre



Selecionar Material

Buscar

[592] Aço carbono 12

+ [593] Alumínio

+ [594] Fibra de vidro

+ [595] Alumínio 2020

+ [596] Mat 1

+ [597] Mat 2

+ [598] Mat 3

[592] Aço carbono 12

[592] Aço carbono 12

[595] Alumínio 2020

Material: Aço carbono

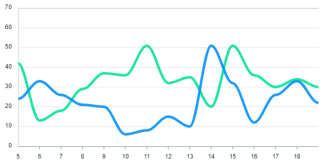
Lote: 1202

Fornecedor: MinasLTDA

Ensaio: 02

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nullam malesuada placerat fringilla. Ut viverra, nulla vitae egestas.

Dynamic Updating Chart



Opções

Força X Posição

Tensão X Deformação

Redefinir Zoom

Extra

Gerar relatório

Ensaio

### Main

Initial page of the application, you are able to:

- Visualize previous experiments;
- Exclude experiments;
- Exclude materials;
- Access different sub-pages;
- Generate report; and more!.



Calibration sub-page



Control sub-page



Configuration sub-page



About sub-page

3.2.2 Experiment page



Main



## 3.3 Components

---

Most custom React components are here

### 3.3.1 ZoomComponent

---

Component that enables zooming on it's contents, press and hold to zoom in.

It uses the [use-long-press](#) hook to handle this action.

You can enable/disable and change the activation time on the [GlobalConfigContext](#) context.

#### Props

##### React

```
{
  scaleOrigin = "top",
  className = "",
  children,
}
```

- `scaleOrigin` : What is the origin point (which direction does it grows).
  - `className` : ClassName of the component.
  - `children` : Children props, Don't worry about it.
- 

#### Usage example

##### React

```
import ZoomComponent from "../zoomComponent/zoomComponent";
import ExperimentsInspector from "../experimentsInspector/experimentsInspector";

export default function exampleComponent(){
  return(
    <ZoomComponent
      className={styleModule.experiments_inspector}
      scaleOrigin="bottom left"
    >
      <ExperimentsInspector />
    </ZoomComponent>
  );
}
```

## 3.3.2 ExperimentInspector

This component makes use of the `SelectedObjectContext`.

The experiment inspector component holds the following children:

- `ColorPicker` : Color picker component for choosing the color of the active experiment.
- `ExperimentButton` : Buttons that make the list of selected experiments.
- `ExperimentDescription` : Component that parses the description of the active material.

### Props

none

### Usage example

#### React

```
import { eel } from "../App";
import ExperimentInspector from "../experimentsInspector/experimentsInspector";

export default function exampleComponent(){

  const getMaterialList = async () => {
    try {
      const materialList = JSON.parse(await eel.get_material_list());
      return materialList;
    } catch (error) {
      return [];
    }
  };

  return(
    <SelectedObjectContext.Provider>
      <ExperimentInspector />
    </SelectedObjectContext.Provider>
  );
}
```

### 3.3.3 MaterialSelector

The `MaterialSelector` component holds the following children:

- `MaterialSelectorButton` : Buttons that make the list of available experiments.
- `DropDownButton` : Buttons that make a dropdown, so the user can choose which experiment they want to inspect.

It can be wrapped with the `ZoomComponent` to allow zooming.

## Props

### React

```
{
  materialList // List of available materials, fetched from the backend
}
```

## Usage example

### React

```
import { eel } from "../App";
import MaterialSelector from "../materialSelector/materialSelector";

export default function exampleComponent(){

  const getMaterialList = async () => {
    try {
      const materialList = JSON.parse(await eel.get_material_list());
      return materialList;
    } catch (error) {
      return [];
    }
  };

  return(
    <MaterialSelector materialList={getMaterialList} />
  );
}
```

## 3.4 Contexts

---

This page contains all the [contexts](#) used on the application.

### 3.4.1 GlobalConfigContext

---

**React**

```
{
  theme: "light", // light | dark
  animationSpeed: "slow", // fast | slow | off
  animateGraph: "on", // on | off
  enableZoom: true, // Should zooming be enable?
  zoomDelay: 300, // How long [ms] should I press to zoom
  blurOnZoom: true, // Should it blur when zooming?
  absoluteMaximumForce: 10000,
}
```

---

### 3.4.2 SelectedObjectsContext

---

This context is accessible to the children of the `MainPage` component. It holds a list of the selected objects "experiments data".

**React**

```
{
  material, // material_fragment
  experiment, // experiment_fragment
  data_array, // data_array_fragment,
  color, // color associated to an experiment
}
```

## 3.5 Alerts

---

This project is using [react-toastify](#) to handle alerts. If you want more in-depth info about them please refer to the [documentation](#).

### 3.5.1 Usage

---

Here is an exemple of how you can create an alert.

#### React

```
import React from "react";
import { toast } from "react-toastify";

export default function myComponent() {
  const iWasPressed = () => {
    // This will show an error alert.
    toast.error("Não foi possível acessar o backend");
  };

  return(
    <button onClick={iWasPressed}>
      Press me :D
    </button>
  );
}
```

## 3.6 Styling

Here we will show some tips and styling techniques used on this project.

### 3.6.1 Linking stylesheets to a component

Stylesheets are made with `style.module.css` and imported into the `.jsx` or `.tsx` allowing us to use it as an object to name `classNames`.

As for naming convention snake case is being used for styling names

#### React

```
import styleModule from "../mainPage.module.css";

<div className={styleModule.my_custom_div}>
  Im a styled div
</div>
```

### 3.6.2 Adding ellipsis

You can add ellipsis to most texts using the following code

#### CSS

```
white-space: nowrap;
overflow: hidden;
text-overflow: ellipsis;
```

#### Tip

This **must not be wrapped in a flex div**, therefore we recommend you using a div only for the text, for example:

#### React

```
<div className="my-cool-div">
  <div className="my-text">
    This text will add ellipsis when it overflows.
  </div>
</div>
```

#### CSS

```
.my-text{
  white-space: nowrap;
  overflow: hidden;
  text-overflow: ellipsis;
}
```

## 4. Embedded

---

### 4.1 Embedded

---

Bolinho uses a microcontroller [esp32-s3](#) for controlling the hardware.

The microcontroller communicates via serial to the host, and is responsible for reading the load cell and controlling the stepper motor.

## 5. API

---

### 5.1 API

---

In this section you will be able to find every **API call** available.

These **calls** are exposed to the **front-end** via the **eel** object, giving it access to the **data base**, **systems** and **hardware**. This solution makes use of the **eel** library to realize the communication between the front-end and back-end;

This API reference will show the methods being called by the front-end in JavaScript, and every call should be made **asynchronously**.

#### 5.1.1 How to create and expose functions to the backend

---

##### React

```
function myJsFunction(message){
  console.log(`Got this from the back end ${message}`)
}

// This line exposes the function to the back end, note the second argument, it is the name
// that the back end needs to call
window.eel.expose(myJsFunction, "myJsFunction");
```

##### Python

```
try:
    eel.myJsFunction("IT'S WORKING")
except:
    pass
```



## 5.2 Front end API

---

This page gathers all the API calls that can be used by the backend.

Backend -> Front end

### Warning

The functions can only be called if they are available on the `web/build` directory, therefore if you make a change using `npm run serve` won't show it, you will need to rebuild the front end with `npm run buildWeb` or by using `npm run start`.

### Note

These functions can only be called after eel is initiated with `eel.init()`.

### 5.2.1 Core API

---

Collection of all functions/API calls available to the backend. You can find them in the `bolinho_api/core.py` file.

The JavaScript file can be found in the `api` folder.

**def ping() :**

Tries to ping the bolinho front-end, returns 1 if it worked

#### Python usage example

```
from bolinho_api.core import core_api

while True:
    try:
        if core_api.ping():
            print("got a ping!")
            break
    except:
        pass
    eel.sleep(1)
```

## def get\_config\_params() :

Tries to ping the bolinho front-end, returns 1 if it worked

### Python usage example

```
from bolinho_api.core import core_api

config = core_api.get_config_params()
current_save_version = config["configVersion"]
print(current_save_version)
```

This function is located at `src/web/src/App.js`

## def go\_to\_experiment\_page() :

Asks the front end to go to the experiment page.

Returns 1 if succeeded.

### Python usage example

```
from bolinho_api.core import core_api

change_pages = True
if change_pages:
    core_api.go_to_experiment_page()
```

## def go\_to\_home\_page() :

Asks the front end to go to the home page.

Returns 1 if succeeded.

### Python usage example

```
from bolinho_api.core import core_api

change_pages = True
if change_pages:
    core_api.go_to_home_page()
```

**def show\_connect\_prompt() :**

Asks the front end to show the connection prompt.

The connection prompt is used to select the serial port.

Returns 1 if succeeded.

**Python usage example**

```
from bolinho_api.core import core_api

config = core_api.get_config_params()
device_port = config["port"]

while not device_port:
    core_api.show_connect_prompt()
    device_port = config["port"]
```

**5.2.2 UI API**

Collection of all functions/API calls available to the backend for UI in general. You can find them in the `bolinho_api/ui.py` file.

The JavaScript file can be found in the `api` folder.

**def success\_alert(text) :**

Uses [React-Toastify](#) to create an success alert.

**Python usage example**

```
from bolinho_api.ui import ui_api

ui_api.success_alert("Success!")
```

**def error\_alert(text) :**

Uses [React-Toastify](#) to create an error alert.

**Python usage example**

```
from bolinho_api.ui import ui_api

UIapi.error_alert("Error!")
```

```
def prompt_user(description, options, callback_func):
```

Prompts the user with a 'description', and shows the 'options' to the user.

The result is passed to the callback\_function

**Python usage example**

```
from bolinho_api.ui import ui_api

def get_result(result):
    if result == "yes":
        print("The user chose yes")
    print("The user chose no")

UIapi.prompt_user(
    description="Do you want to pay 1000?",
    options=["yes", "no"],
    callback_func= get_result,
)
```

## 5.3 Backend API

---

This page gathers all the API calls that can be used by the front end.

Front end -> Backend

### 5.3.1 Global configuration

---

#### **saveConfigParams(configParams) :**

Saves the config parameters to the persistent file

##### **React usage example**

```
import { saveConfigParams } from "../api/backend-api";

saveConfigParams(globalConfig);
```

#### **loadConfigParams() :**

Loads the config parameters from the persistent file

##### **React usage example**

```
import { loadConfigParams } from "../api/backend-api";

globalConfig = loadConfigParams();
```

### 5.3.2 Data base

---

#### **getMaterialList() :**

##### **TODO**

##### **React usage example**

```
import { getMaterialList } from "../api/backend-api";

globalConfig = getMaterialList();
```

## getExperimentDate() :

### TODO

#### React usage example

```
import { getExperimentDate } from "../api/backend-api";

globalConfig = getExperimentDate();
```

## getExperimentObjectList() :

### TODO

#### React usage example

```
import { getExperimentObjectList } from "../api/backend-api";

globalConfig = getExperimentObjectList();
```

## 5.3.3 Core

## startExperimentRoutineJS() :

This function calls the `start_experiment_routine()` on the backend.

Usually it should be used to handle when the user press a "start experiment" button or something similar.

#### React usage example

```
import { getMaterialList } from "../api/backend-api";

onClick(()=>{
  startExperimentRoutineJS();
});
```

## endExperimentRoutineJS() :

This function calls the `end_experiment_routine()` on the backend.

Usually it should be used to handle when the user press a "end experiment" button or something similar.

### React usage example

```
import { getMaterialList } from "../api/backend-api";

onClick(()=>{
  endExperimentRoutineJS();
});
```

## 5.4 Data types

---

All different data types will be shown in this page

### 5.4.1 DataPoint

---

#### Python

```
class DataPoint:
    def __init__(self, x=0, y=0):
        self.x = x
        self.y = y
```

- **x** : Position at the mesure moment
- type: `float`
- Unity: `mm`
- **y** : Force at the mesure moment
- Type: `float`
- Unity: `N`

---

### 5.4.2 DataPointArray

---

#### Python

```
class DataPointArray:
    def __init__(self, id=0, data_array=[]):
        self.id = id
        self.data_array = data_array
```

- **id** : Identification (or key) of this element on the data base.
- type: `int`
- Unity: `mm`
- **data\_array** : Array of data points, this is the "reading" of an experiment.
- Type: `[DataPoint...]`
- Unity: `N/A`



## 5.4.3 AutoStopParams

### Python

```
class AutoStopParams:
    def __init__(self, force_loss=20, max_force=1000, max_travel=100, max_time=600):
        self.force_loss = force_loss
        self.max_force = max_force
        self.max_travel = max_travel
        self.max_time = max_time
```

- **force\_loss** : Max force loss to trigger auto-stop.
- Type: **float**
- Unity: %
- **max\_force** : Max force limit to trigger auto-stop.
- Type: **float**
- Unity: N
- **max\_travel** : Max distance the experiment head can travel during the experiment.
- Type: **float**
- Unity: mm
- **max\_time** : Experiment time limit.
- Type: **float**
- Unity: s

## 5.4.4 BodyParams

### Python

```
class BodyParams:
    def __init__(self, type=0, param_a=0, param_b=0, height=0):
        # Body format | 1 = Rectangle | 2 = Cylinder | 3 = Tube
        self.type = type

        # Rectangle = length | Cylinder = External diameter | Tube = External diameter
        self.param_a = param_a

        # Rectangle = depth | Cylinder = NULL | Tube = Internal diameter
        self.param_b = param_b

        # Height of the test body
        self.height = height
```

- **type** : Body format
- 1 = Rectangle
- 2 = Cylinder
- 3 = Tube
- Type: **int**
- Unity: N/A
- **param\_a** : Param 'a' of the body
- Rectangle = length
- Cylinder = External diameter
- Tube = External diameter
- Type: **float**
- Unity: **mm**
- **param\_b** : Param 'b' of the body
- Rectangle = depth
- Cylinder = NULL
- Tube = Internal diameter
- Type: **float**
- Unity: **mm**
- **height** : Height of the test body
- Type: **float**
- Unity: **mm**

## 5.4.5 ExperimentParams

**Python**

```
class ExperimentParams:
    def __init__(
        self,
        stop_params=AutoStopParams(),
        body_params=BodyParams(),
        compress=True,
        z_speed=5,
    ):
        self.stop_params = stop_params
        self.body_params = body_params
        self.compress = compress
        self.z_speed = z_speed
```

- **stop\_params** : Auto stop parameters of the experiment.
- Type: `AutoStopParams`
- Unity: N/A
- **body\_params** : Body parameters of the experiment.
- Type: `BodyParams`
- Unity: N/A
- **compress** : Dictates if the experiment head move up or down. true = compress | false = expand.
- Type: `bool`
- Unity: N/A
- **z\_speed** : Z axis speed during the experiment.
- Type: `float`
- Unity: `mm/s`

## 5.4.6 Date

**Python**

```
class Date:
    def __init__(
        self,
        day=1,
        month=1,
        year=2023,
    ):
        self.day = day
        self.month = month
        self.year = year
```

- **day** : Day.
- Type: `int`
- Unity: N/A
- **month** : Month.
- Type: `int`
- Unity: N/A
- **year** : Year.
- Type: `int`
- Unity: N/A

## 5.4.7 Experiment

### Python

```
class Experiment:
    def __init__(
        self,
        id=0,
        date=Date(),
        experiment_params=ExperimentParams(),
        data_array_id=0,
        extra_info="",
    ):
        self.experiment_params = experiment_params
        self.id = id
        self.data_array_id = data_array_id
        self.extra_info = extra_info
```

- **id** : id (or key) of the experiment on the data base.
- Type: **int**
- Unity: N/A
- **date** : Date of the experiment.
- Type: **Date**
- Unity: N/A
- **experiment\_params** : Parameters of the experiment.
- Type: **ExperimentParams**
- Unity: N/A
- **data\_array\_id** : Identification (or key) of this experiment **DataPointArray** or "reading", on the data base
- Type: **int**
- Unity: N/A
- **extra\_info** : Extra information about the experiment.
- Type: **String**
- Unity: N/A

## 5.4.8 Supplier

### Python

```
class Supplier:
    def __init__(self, name="NONE", email=""):
        self.name = name
        self.email = email
```

- **name** : Name of the material supplier.
- Type: **String**
- Unity: N/A
- **email** : E-mail of the supplier.
- Type: **String**
- Unity: N/A

---

## 5.4.9 Material

---

### Python

```
class Material:
    def __init__(
        self, id=0, name="NONE", batch=0, experiment_array=[], supplier=Supplier(), extra_info=""
    ):
        self.id = id
        self.name = name
        self.batch = batch
        # array of the ids of experiments with this material
        self.experiment_array = experiment_array
        self.supplier = supplier
        self.extra_info = extra_info
```

- **id** : Id (or key) of the material on the data base.
- Type: `int`
- Unity: N/A
- **name** : Name of the material.
- Type: `String`
- Unity: N/A
- **batch** : Batch of the material.
- Type: `int`
- Unity: N/A
- **experiment\_array** : Array with the `ids` or `keys` of the [experiments](#) made with this material.
- Type: `[int...]`
- Unity: N/A
- **supplier** : Supplier of the material.
- Type: `Supplier`
- Unity: N/A
- **extra\_info** : Extra information about the material.
- Type: `String`
- Unity: N/A

## 6. About

---

### 6.1 About

---

This page will present extra info about the project.

#### 6.1.1 Licenses

---

This software is licensed and distributed under the **GNU General Public License v3.0**

```
Copyright (C) 2023 Hefestus
```

```
Bolinho is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify  
it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by  
the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or  
(at your option) any later version.
```

```
Bolinho is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,  
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of  
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the  
GNU General Public License for more details.
```

```
You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License  
along with Bolinho. If not, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.
```

## Included third-party projects

- Python Eel - [see license](#)
- MkDocs - [see license](#)
- Material for MkDocs - [see license](#)
- MkDocs With PDF - [see license](#)
- MkDocs PDF Export Plugin - [see license](#)
- JSX Lexer - [see license](#)
- Roboto family of fonts - [see license](#)
- React - [see license](#)
- rc-slider - [see license](#)
- Chart JS - [see license](#)
- React Chart JS 2 - [see license](#)
- React Long Press Hook - [see license](#)
- React Colorful - [see license](#)
- React Toastify - [see license](#)
- Use Debounce - [see license](#)

- Use Long Press - [see license](#)
  - React Simple Keyboard - [see license](#)
  - React Circular Progressbar - [see license](#)
- 

Agradecemos do fundo do coração todos os autores dos diferentes projetos utilizados, **software livre** é liberdade, muito obrigado a todos.