12th Yam Final Report

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Abstract

This project was under development for CSCE 431 for the Fall 2019 semester. We will be working for the 12th Can Food Pantry to implement an inventory management system. The 12th Can previously tracked its inventory using differences in weight after adding/removing inventory. In addition, this was done in Google Sheets. This system does not specify individual types of inventory and does not give detailed analysis of the inventory supply or its trends. It can make it difficult to know how much of each item is stocked and doesn't help with determining other helpful statistics, such as seeing which items are more popular than others.Our new system allows them to keep inventory of individual items, add new items and manage members who have access to the system. The main objective is to make tracking inventory easier and faster as well as providing at-a-glance insight into the current inventory levels of the pantry. This specifies management of all items, not necessarily just food items but diapers, tote bags, etc. The Inventory Site will be hosted with Texas AM University Department of Student Affairs IT. The project was implemented using tools such as: PHP 7.3, Laravel 6.6.0, Heroku, Github, Dusk, PHPUnit, Pivotal Tracker and others. The final product was demonstrated and approved by the client.

Contents

1 Introduction

Our client, Vince Potter, represents the 12th Can Food Pantry in College Station, Texas. Our application will provide and easy to create items to track, add and remove inventory, and provide at-a-glance insight into the current supply of the system. Our goal is essentially to make their core processes easier and more meaningful.

2 Motivation

Our main motivation was to improve the workflow the 12th Can has to go through between pantry openings. Between openings, they must go through and see how much was taken from the opening, and then add inventory from donations and other sources. Since their current version of tracking inventory is done through Google Sheets and by weight, it is very difficult to derive any meaningful insight into the inventory they currently have stocked. In addition, it is also difficult to track changes and keep a readable audit history. There was a need to fix this and bring them the capabilities a university sponsored organization should have.

3 Stakeholders

Client: Vince Potter (Representative), David Chapa (End User)
Professor: Philip Ritchey
Team Members: Jonathan Westerfield, Abdul Campos, Ismael Rodriguez, Mannan Mendiratta, Daniel Patlovany, Aaron Todd

4 Lo-Fi Mockups and the Final Site

4.1 Login Page

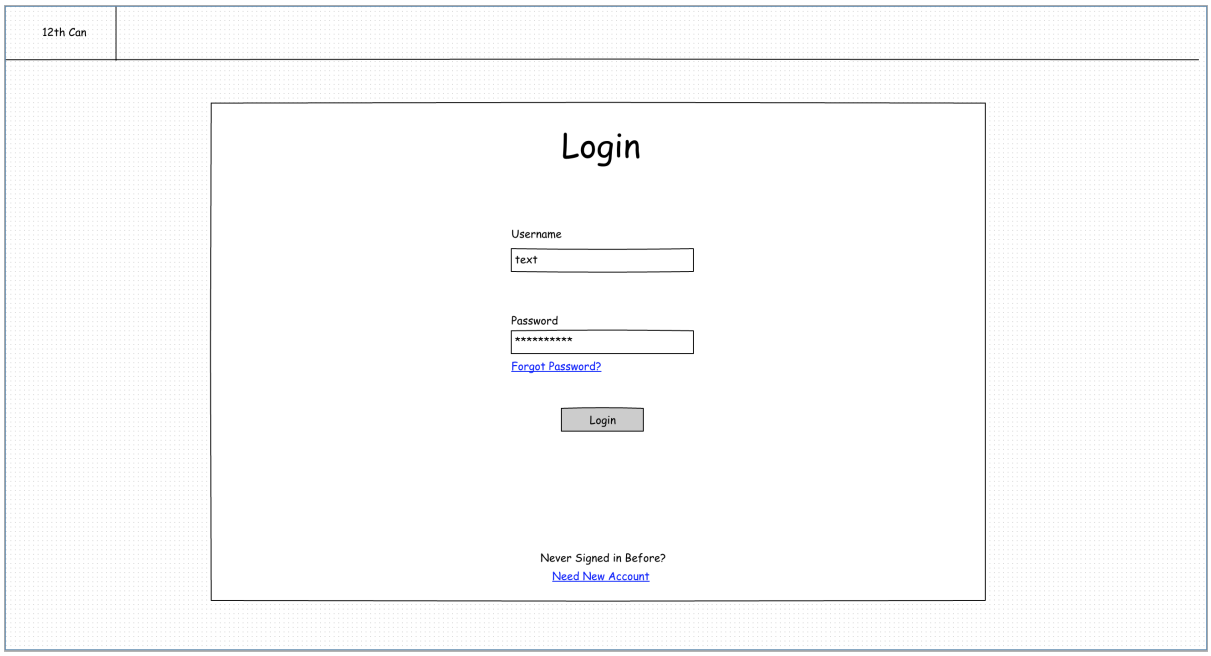

Figure 1: Login Screen Mockup

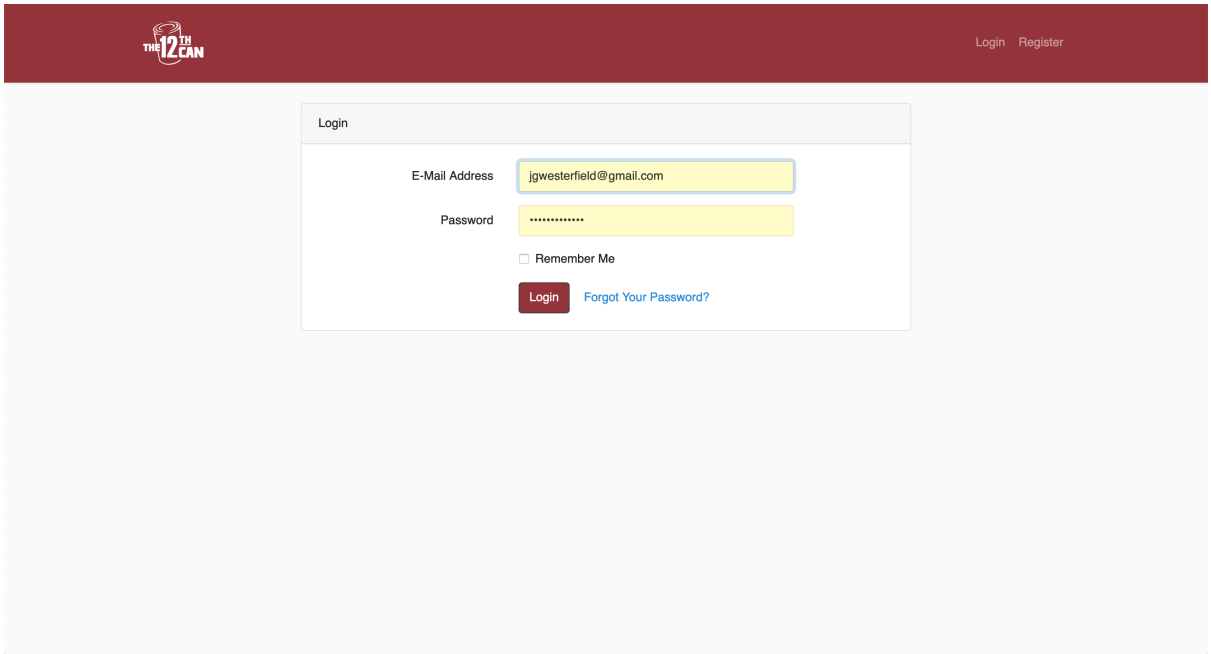

Figure 2: Final Login Screen

4.2 Inventory Dashboard

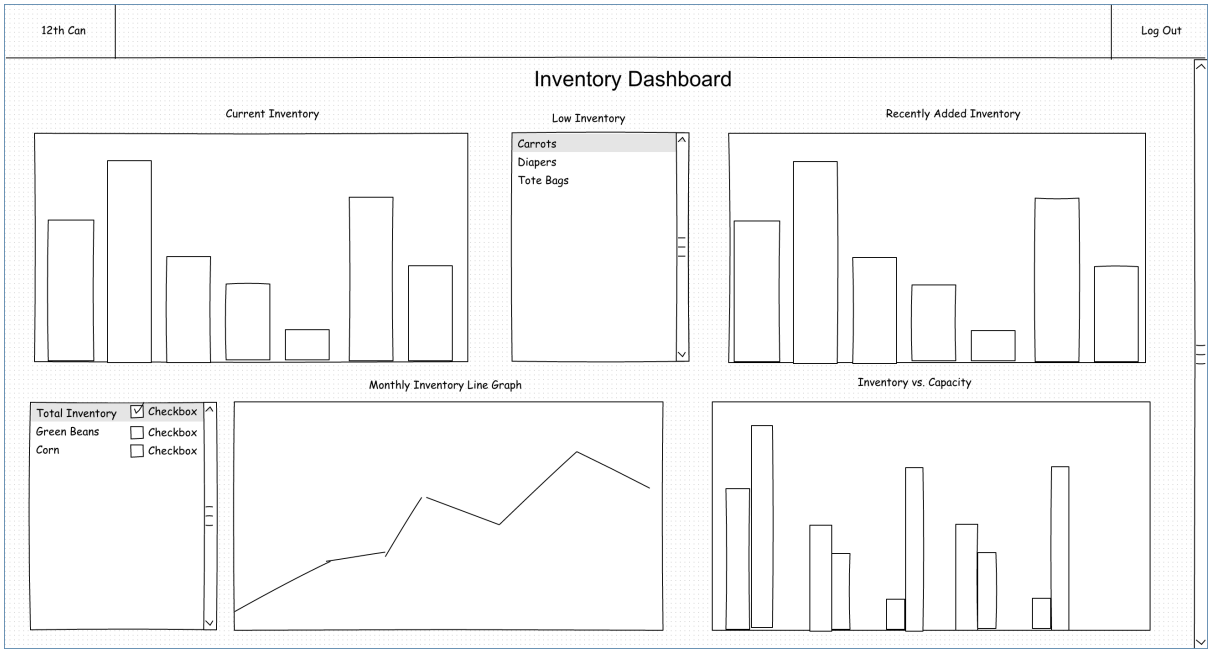

Figure 3: Inventory Dashboard Mockup

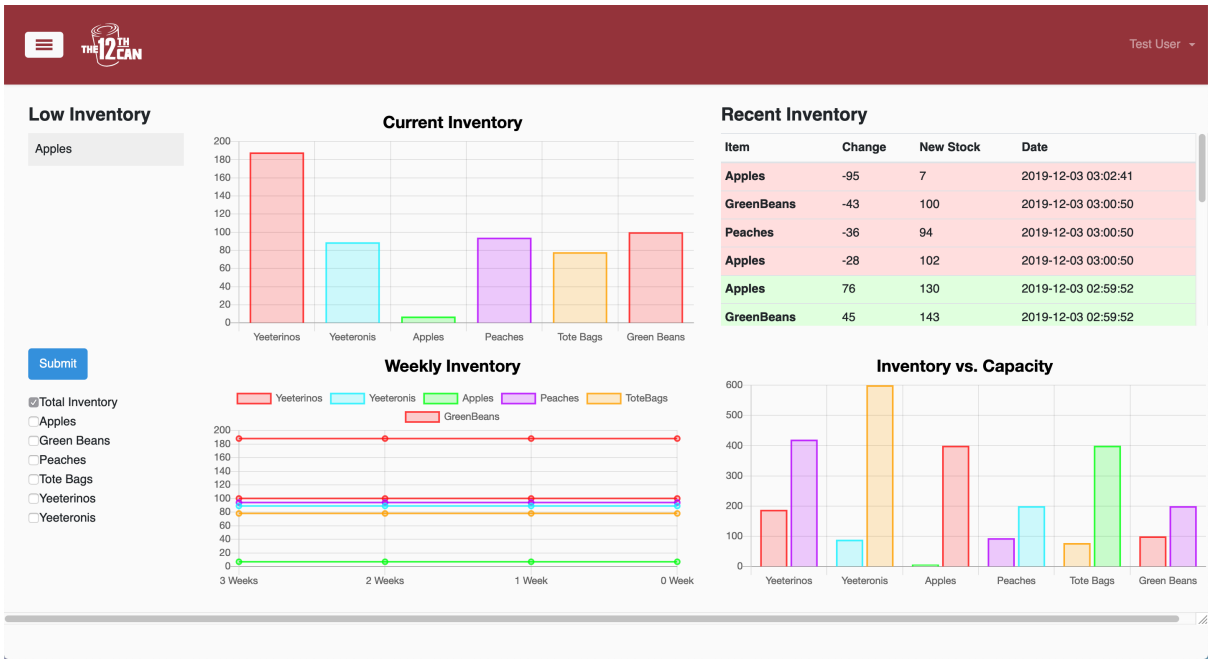

Figure 4: Final Inventory Dashboard

4.3 Add New Items Page

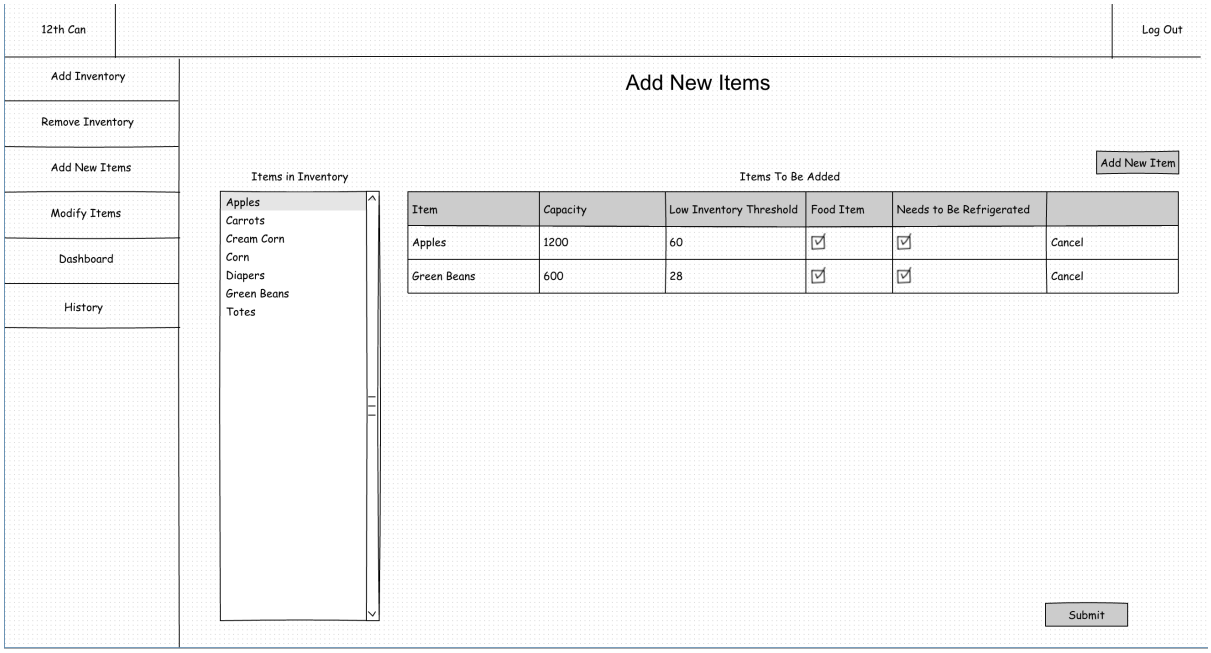

Figure 5: Add New Items Page Mockup

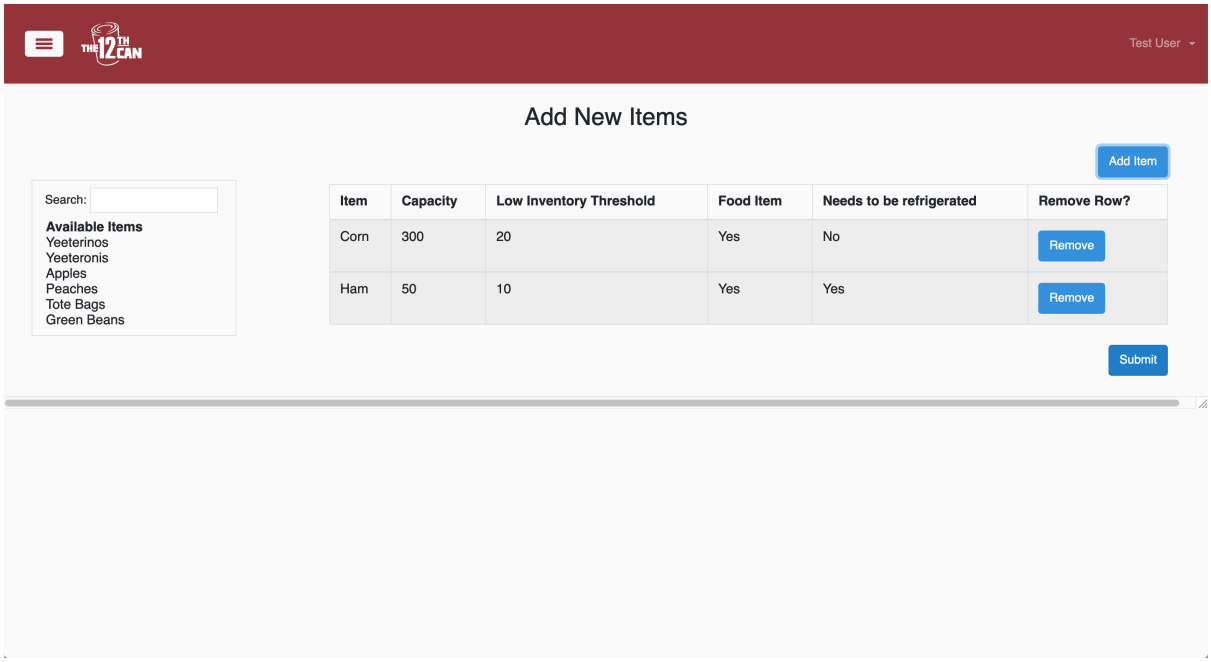

Figure 6: Final Add New Items Page

4.4 Modify Items Page

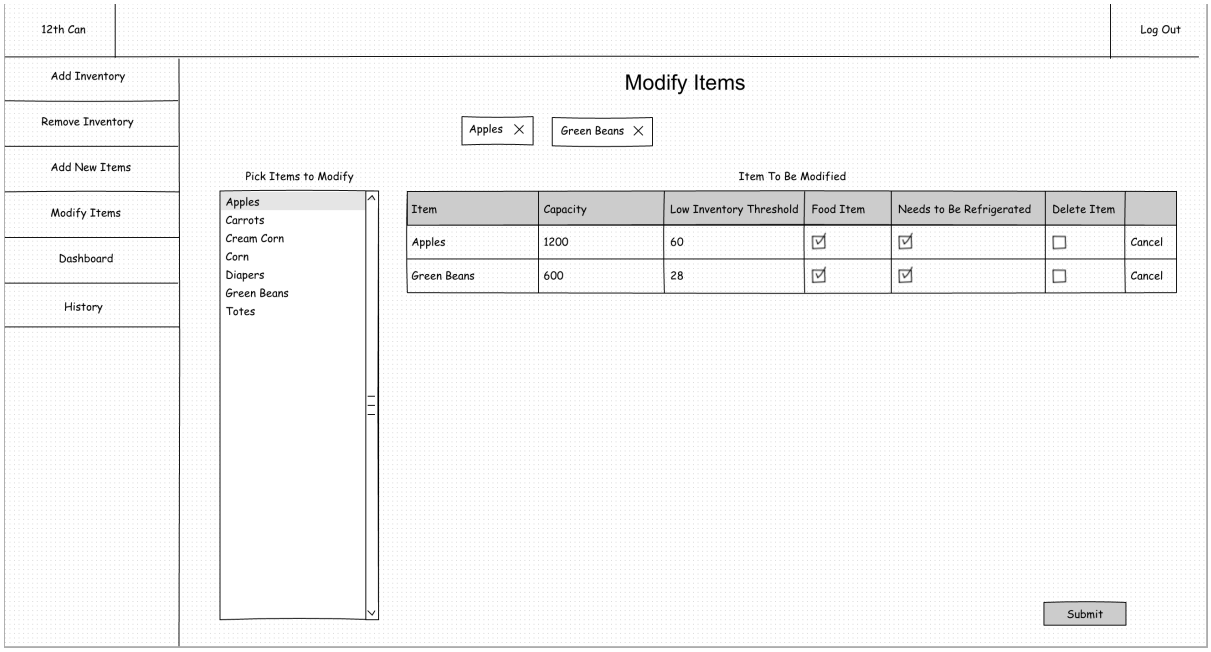

Figure 7: Modify Items Page Mockup

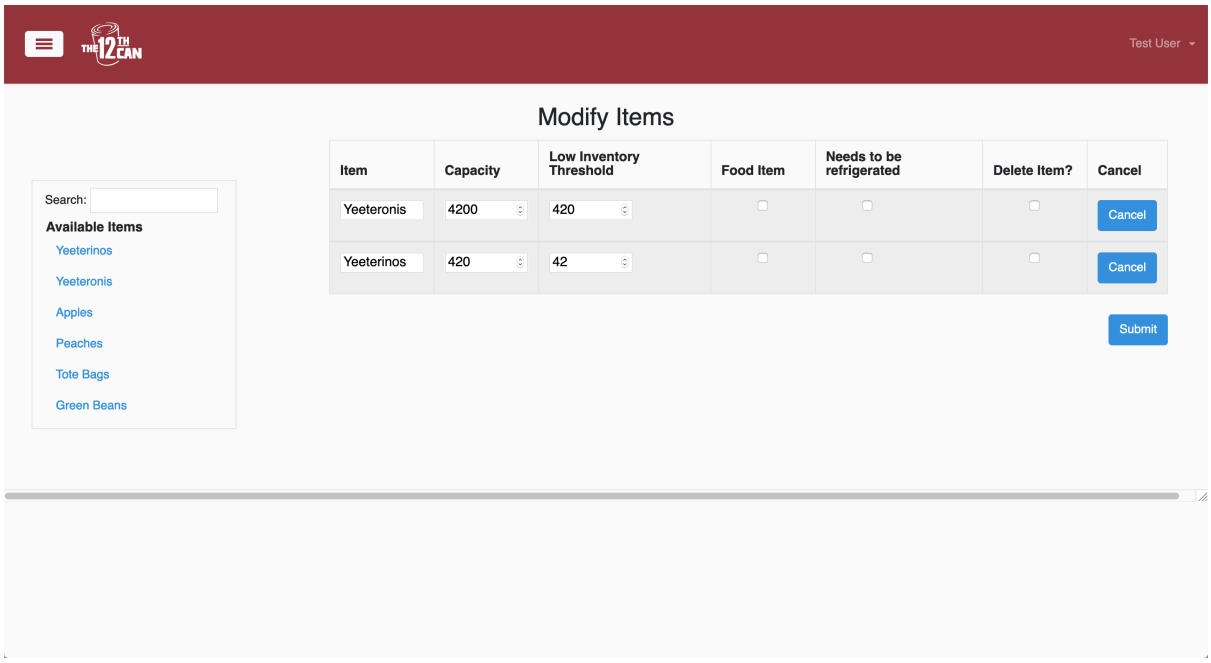

Figure 8: Final Modify Items Page

4.5 Add Inventory Page

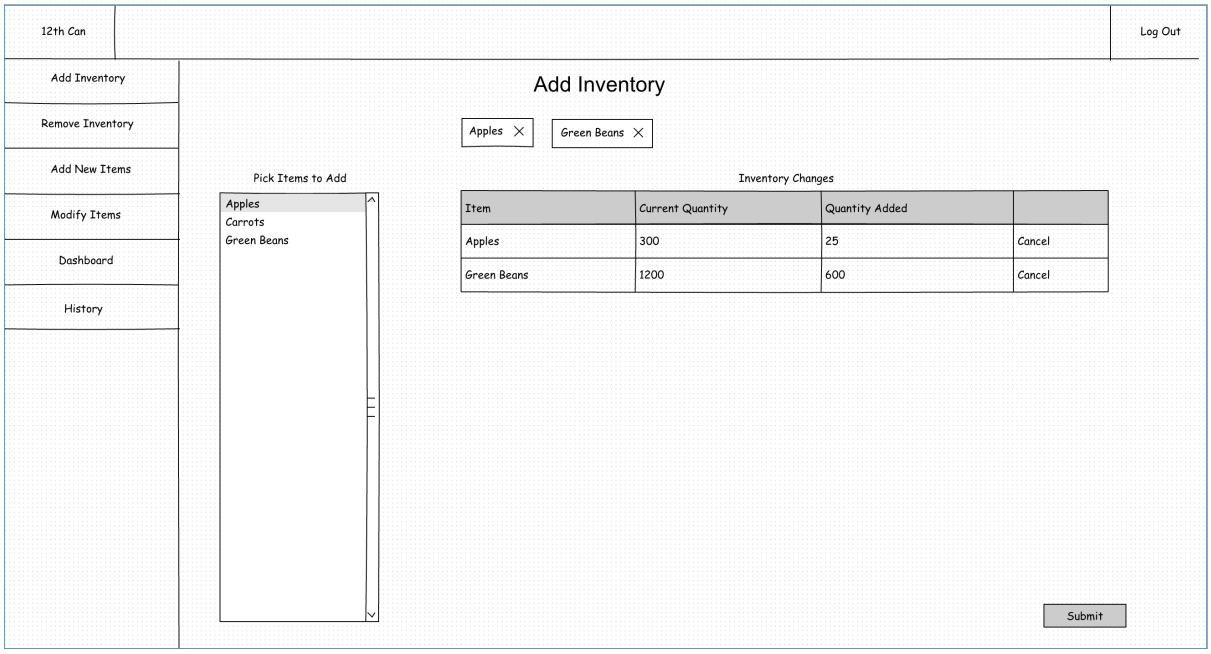

Figure 9: Add Inventory Page Mockup

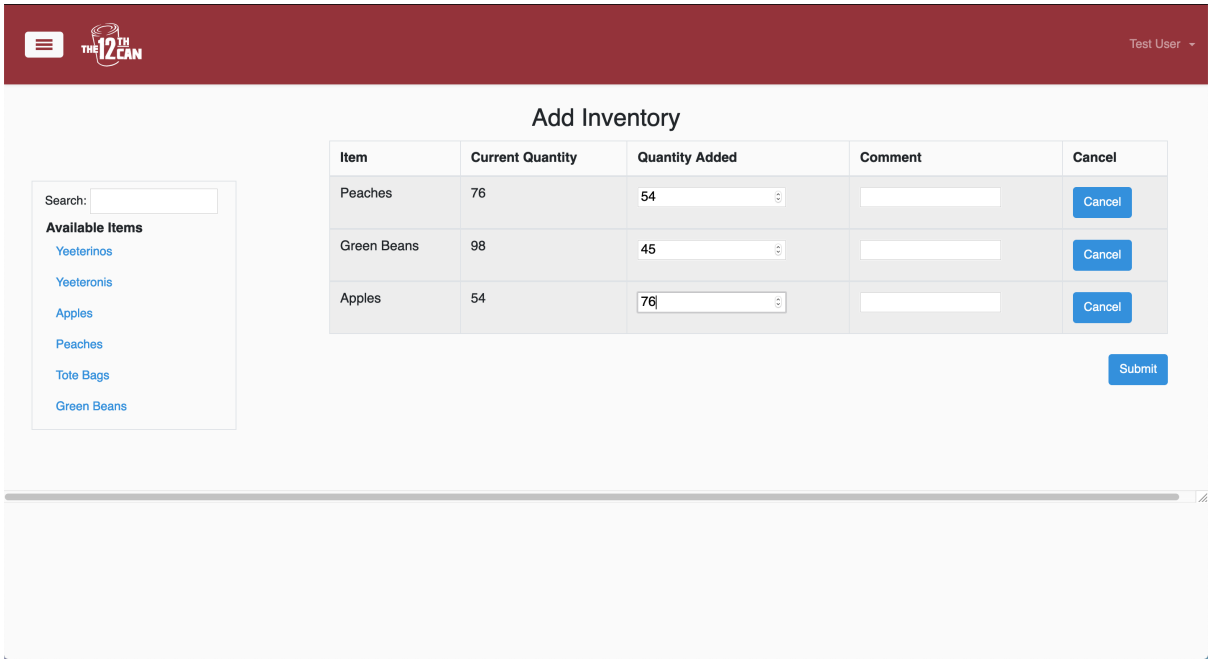

Figure 10: Final Add Inventory Page

4.6 Remove Inventory Page

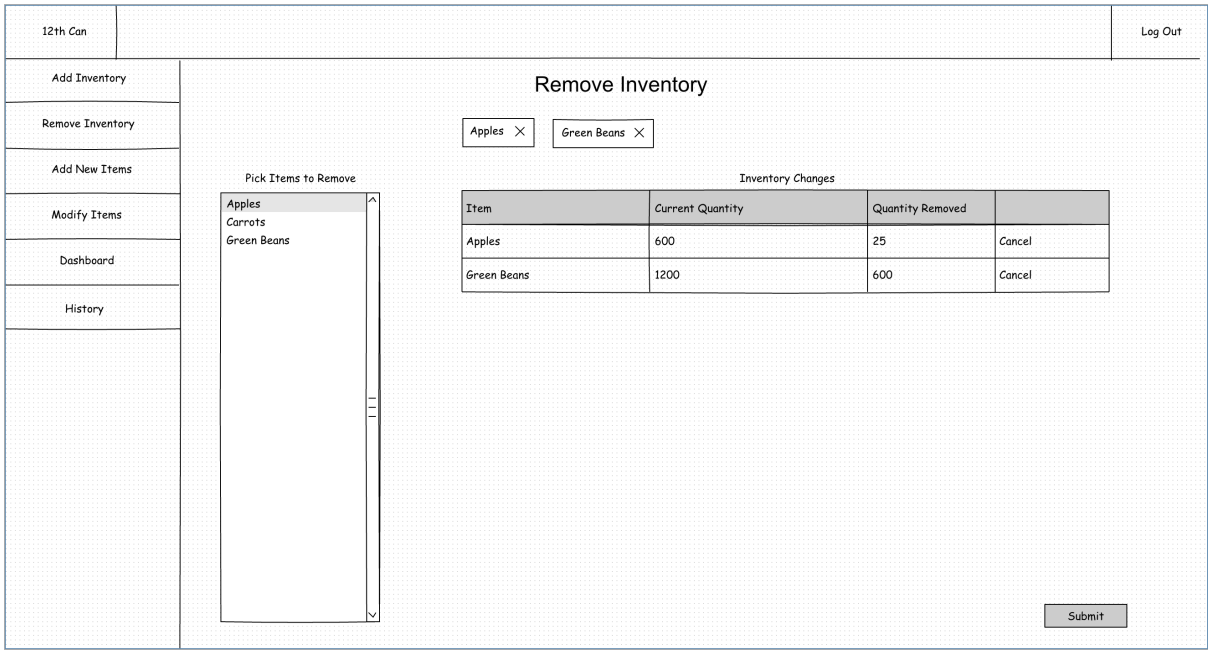

Figure 11: Remove Inventory Page Mockup

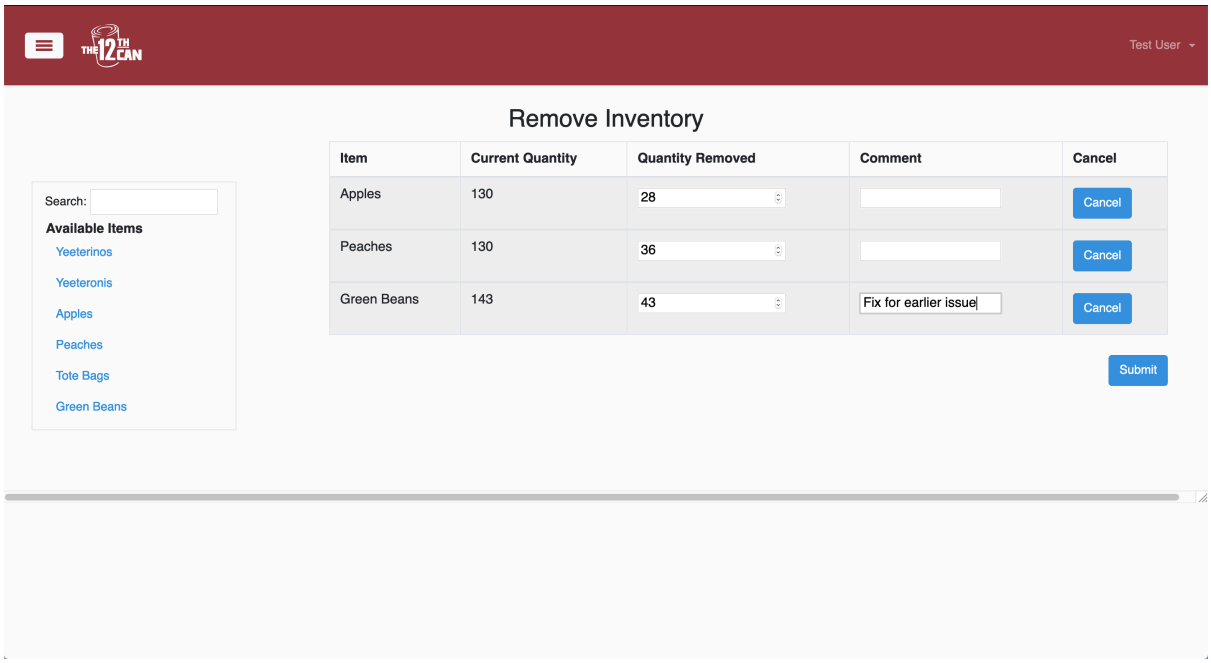

Figure 12: Final Remove Inventory Page

4.7 Transaction History Page

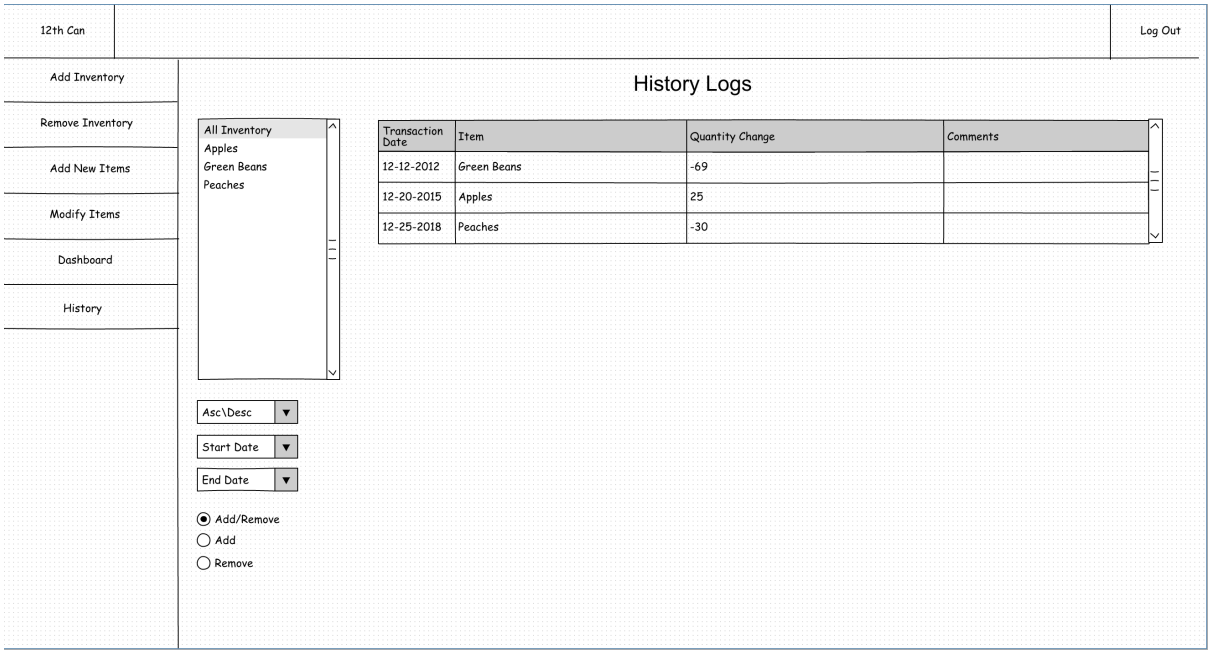

Figure 13: Transaction History Page Mockup

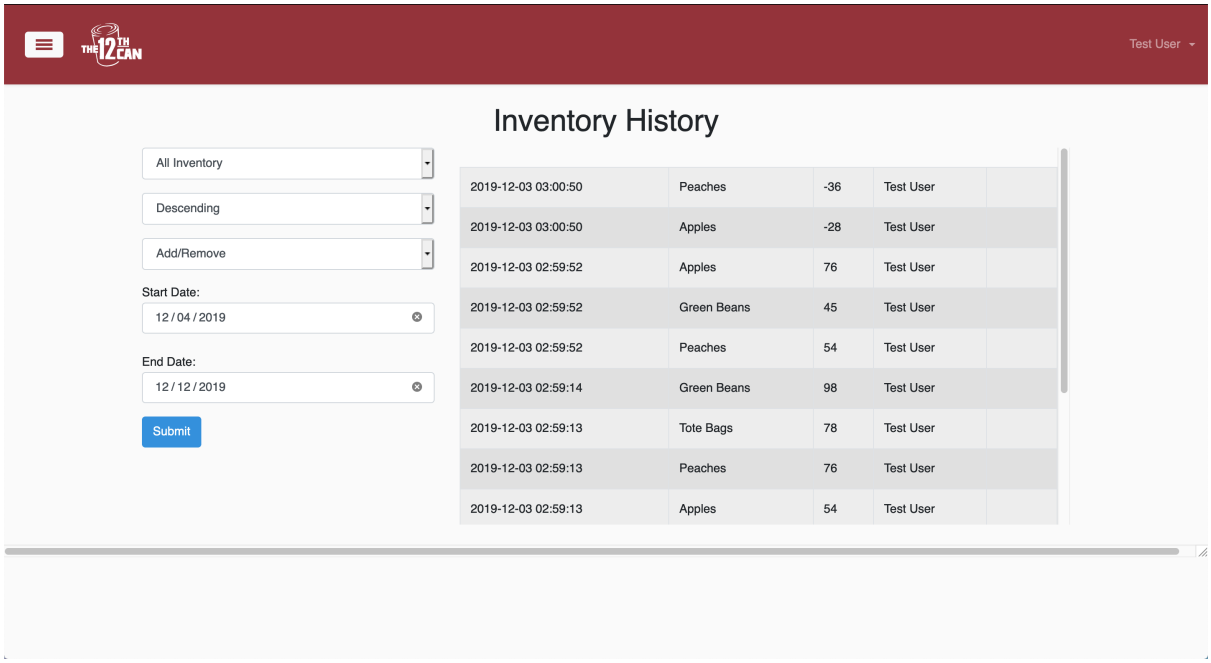

Figure 14: Final Transaction History Page

4.8 Admin Panel

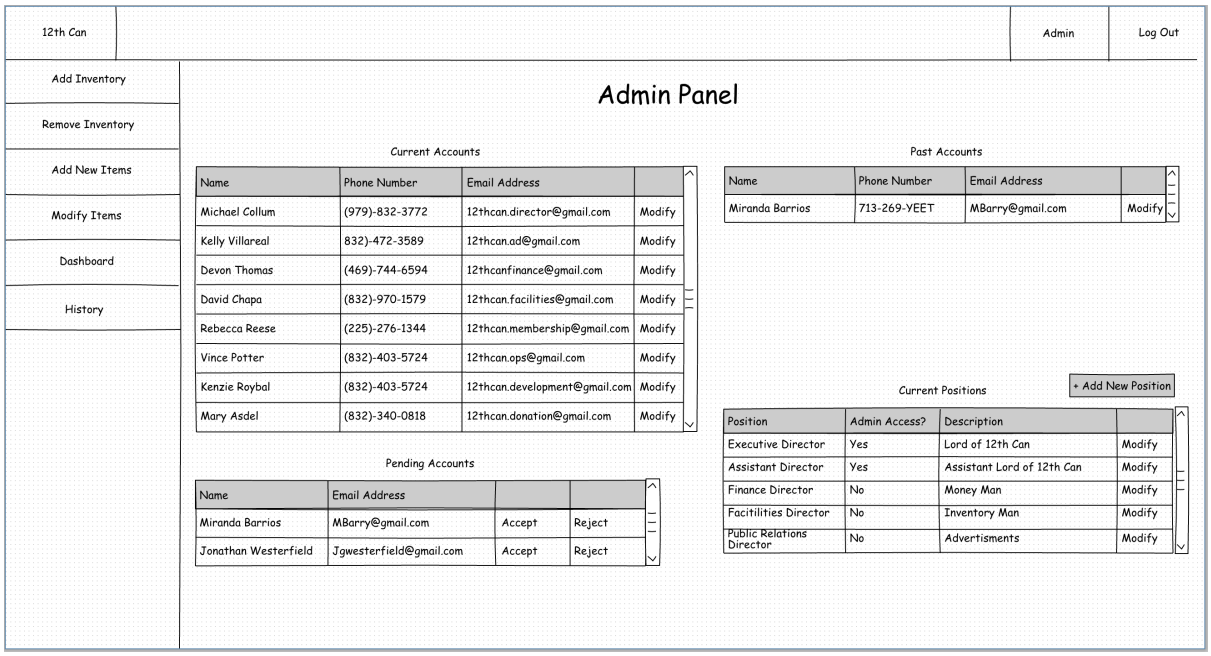

Figure 15: Admin Panel Mockup

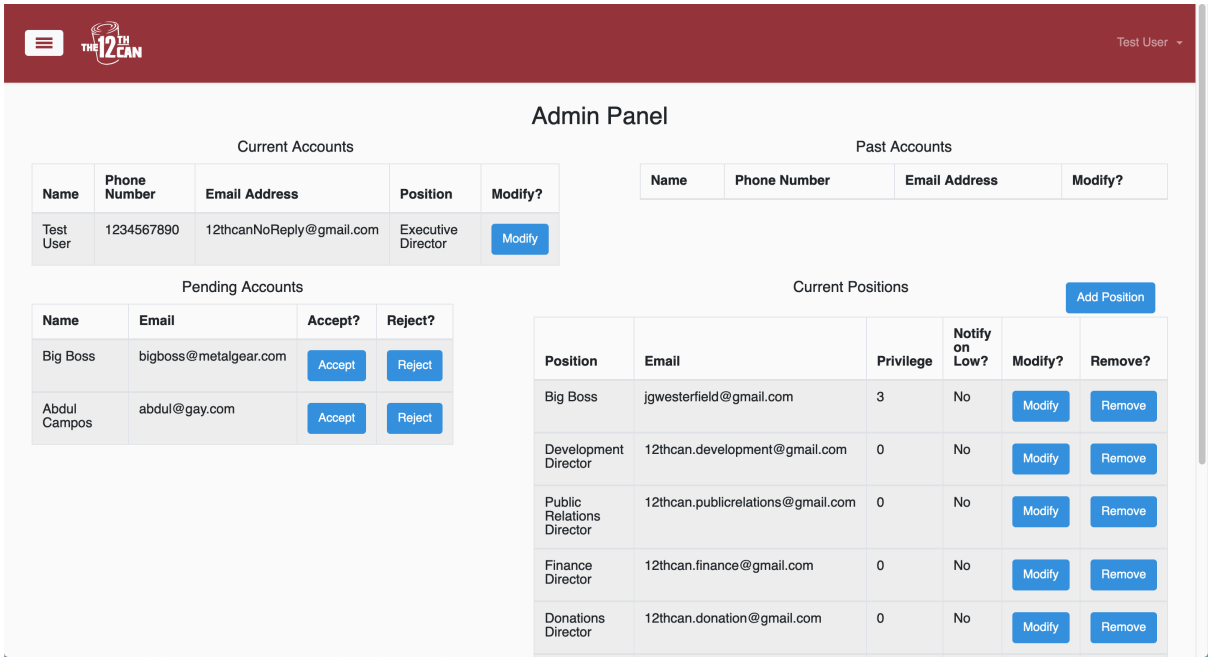

Figure 16: Final Admin Panel

5 Team Roles

Scrum Master: Jonathan Westerfield
Product Owner: Jonathan Westerfield
Front End: Mannan Mendiratta, Daniel Patlovany, Ismael Rodriguez
Back End: Jonathan Westerfield, Abdul Campos, Aaron Todd

Everyone contributed to the code base. Product Owner and Scrum Master positions were not rotated.

6 Scrum Iterations and User Stories

6.1 Iteration 0

- Set up a meeting with the customer to take their interview video
- Negotiated customer requirements
- Got user stories needed for the project
- Setup Github repo and Pivotal Tracker for the project
- Submitted Iteration 0 Report

6.2 Iteration 1

We setup PHPUnit so that we could write our test and also use it to generate code coverage reports. We also submitted the Iteration 1 Report.

Implemented the following stories:

Feature: **Log In**

As an inventory manager I want a page that will authenticate allowed users so they can modify the inventory

Feature: **Add New Item Page**

As an inventory manager So that I can keep up with new products I want to add new items to the database

Feature: **Inventory Dashboard**

As an inventory manager I want a way to easily view the inventory in the system so that I don't have to click through a whole bunch of stuff to see our inventory.

Feature: **Navigation Sidebar**

As a user I want a way to easily navigate the pages So I don't have to do extra steps to navigate the website.

6.3 Iteration 2

Submitted the Iteration 2 Report and also implemented the following user stories:

Feature: **Add Inventory**

As an inventory manager I want a way to easily and accurately add inventory from the system so that we can easily keep up with changes in our inventory.

Feature: **Remove Inventory**

As an inventory manager I want a way to easily and accurately remove inventory from the system so that we can easily keep up with changes in our inventory.

6.4 Iteration 3

While we had already implemented the Inventory Dashboard, we determined that the quality was not high enough and had to be redone. We also submitted the Iteration 3 Report.

Feature: **Inventory Dashboard**

As a customer I want a way to easily view the inventory in the system So that I don't have to click through a whole bunch of stuff to see our inventory.

6.5 Iteration 4

Submitted the Iteration 4 Report and also implemented the following user story:

Feature: **Admin Panel**

As a site admin I want a way to have control of user account info So that I can add, remove, and modify user information.

7 Customer Meetings

7.1 Iteration 0

Sept 5, 2019 @6pm in the Zachry Building

- Discussed the current workflow for tracking inventory
- Determined the scope of the project and the user stories needed
- Discussed and approved the mockups of the site

7.2 Iteration 1

October 17, 2019 @6pm in the Zachry Building

- Discussed revised mockups
- Demoed user stories implemented up to this point

7.3 Iteration 2

October 31, 2019 @6pm in the Zachry Building

- Showed the user more of the features
- Reconfirmed user stories and verified we are making what they want

7.4 Iteration 3

November 14, 2019 @6pm in the Zachry Building

- Displayed progress on user stories up to this point
- Customer was very please since we essentially had a working product by this point
- Discussed the handoff of the project to the IT department

7.5 Iteration 4

December 1, 2019 @6pm in the Zachry Building

- Displayed full working product
- Customer was very pleased at the polish and ease of the website
- Customer was also pleased they had so much control over the website
- Discussed the handoff of the project to the IT department more in depth since more info was available

8 Testing (BDD/TDD)

Our BDD/TDD process was haphazard at first. While we were following behavior driven development the entire time, we weren't always following test driven development. At the beginning, the only tests we had were unit tests for the backend functionality and these were only written *after* the function had been implemented. Later on, we were able to get browser tests working so we could do feature tests. However, these tests were still implemented *after* the features had been implemented. It wasn't until the end, when we had grasped how to use Dusk (the browser test framework) that we started to write our browser tests *before* implementing the features. However, our unit tests were run using PHPUnit and these tests, along with the browser tests, were always run to verify a code change actually worked. PHPUnit and Dusk were used in place of Cucumber and Rspec due to our project being a PHP/Laravel project.

9 Configuration Management

9.1 Version Control

Since we are implementing a system that is not only large, but also going to be put into production for our customers to interact with, it is imperative that we use a version control system to host our code base. We had several options to choose from with the most notable being Github, Bitbucket, Gitlab. Of these, we decided to choose Github due to familiarity from the rest of our team, the ability to host a static website from the repo, and having built in bug tracking features.

We decided to use the Gitflow branching stategy in order to split up work amongst the team. The gist of the Gitflow strategy is that there are two distinct branches: master and develop (dev for our team). The master branch is maintained solely as a major release branch that is only changed on major releases and during hotfixes. The dev branch is for integrating and testing features. For each release, the dev branch would be merged into master. This allows for the branching history to look clean and crisp on master while still having the freedom to make a mess on dev.

To make changes to dev and develop new features, new branches are needed. The Gitflow stategy entails that each new feature that the project needs will get its own branch. We named these new feature branches after the feature they were created to implement. Once the feature was completed and tested, that feature branch would then be merged into dev. This offered many advantages. First Git allows us to see the user that pushed changes by default so creating a branch for each developer was not necessary. Second, if a branch is named after the feature to be implemented, it removes all ambiguity of the work taking place in that branch. Finally, these feature branches are very helpful when reverting changes that break the code base. For example, once the Add Inventory feature was implemented and merged into dev, it suddenly and inexplicably broke the login capabilities of the application. Luckily, we were able to fix this by simply remerging the Login branch into dev again, overwriting the broken code from the Add Inventory branch. This allows us to keep certain snapshots of the project that are known to work in case of failure or loss in the dev branch.

More info on the Gitflow branching strategy can be found at `https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/comparing-workflows/gitflow-workflow`.

This strategy eventually led us to have 5 releases, one for each iteration and one for the final website. It also led to the creation of 19 branches, one for each feature implemented (which is not the same as the user stories implemented).

9.2 Database

We only had one version of the database throughout the project. We used a SQLite database that was manipulated purely through the database seeds and database actions from the website. Even if there were breaking changes made to the database, it was simple to easily delete, migrate, and reseed the database.

10 Issues in the Production Release Process to Heroku

In the end, we were able to successfully deploy to Heroku, but not without some issues. First, figuring out how to push to heroku was initially difficult due to our team implementing our site in PHP/Laravel. Secondly, we discovered a bug in our database when deployed to Heroku. Heroku has a bug where it will delete and reseed the database after any period of unuse if the database is a SQLite database. However, this will not be an issue in production as the Department of IT utilizes a MySQL database for their production environments.

11 Implementation Environment

The entire project was developed in a *nix environment. We had 3 members with MacOS computer and the Windows users ran their dev environments in a Ubuntu VM or Linux Subsystem. The MacOS Unix environment was used to demo to customers.

12 Tools Used

- PHP 7.3
- Laravel 6.6.0
- PHPUnit 8.4.3
- Laravel Dusk 5.5.0
- Chrome Driver 72 (for Dusk testing)
- SQLite3
- Mailgun
- Heroku
- Github

PHPUnit was used for both unit testing and also for generating code coverage reports.

13 Important Links

13.1 Github Repo

`https://github.com/JonathanGWesterfield/12th-Can`

13.2 First Customer Interview

`https://youtu.be/VeL_BOOuVnE`

13.3 Pivotal Tracker

`https://www.pivotaltracker.com/n/projects/2397334`

13.4 Heroku Site

`https://limitless-tor-35321.herokuapp.com`

Figure 17: QR Code for the Heroku site.