

HABIT TRACKER APP

A Python backend app to track and analyze habits

Bullet Points

- Combines object-oriented and functional programming
- Features: create habits, track streaks, analyze performance
- Backend only CLI-based, lightweight, extensible

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Author: Cosulean Cristian



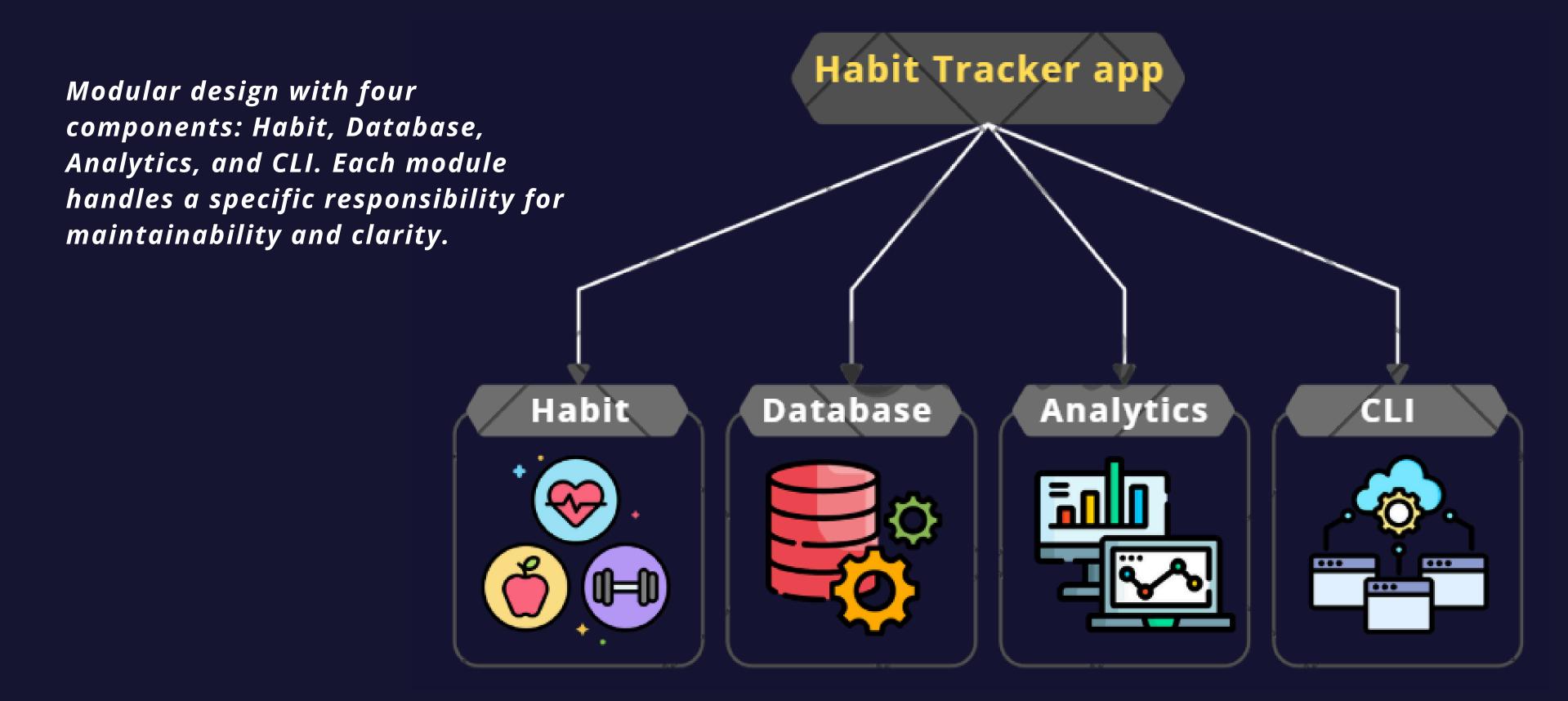
Frameworks and Tools Used



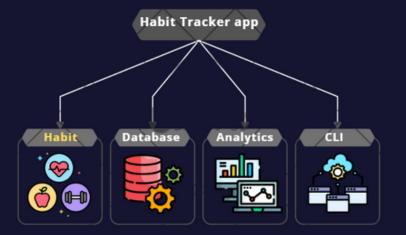
- Python 3 core programming language
- SQLite persistent storage of habits and completions
- Questionary user-friendly CLI menus and input handling
- Pytest automated testing for correctness and stability
- VS Code development environment



System Architecture Overview







Habit Module

Represents an individual habit:

```
"""

Represents a habit that can be tracked, completed, and analyzed.
Stores its name, frequency, periodicity, and interacts with the database.
"""
```

Key Methods:

```
42
43 > def __init__(self, name, frequency, periodicity, db_instance=None, habit_id=None):...
55
56
57 > def performed(self):...
70
71
72 > def calculate_current_streak(self):...
80
81
82 > def calculate_longest_streak(self):...
90
91
92 > def can_mark_performed(self) -> bool:...
```

Attributes: name, frequency, periodicity, creation date, completions

```
@classmethod
def from_db(cls, habit_id: int, db_instance-None):
    """

Creates a Habit instance from a database record using its habit_id.
    It searches the database for a habit with the given ID and initializes an object with its attributes (name, frequency, periodicity, creation_date).
    If no matching record is found, it returns None.
    """

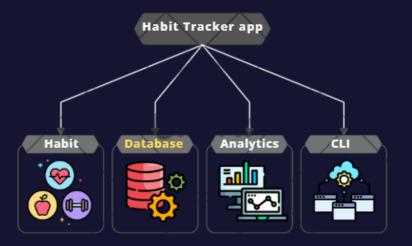
db_inst = db_instance if db_instance else db
    record = next((h for h in db_inst.load_habits() if h['id'] == habit_id), None)
    if not record:
        return None
    obj = cls._new_(cls)
    obj.name = record['name']
    obj.frequency = record['frequency']
    obj.frequency = record['frequency']
    obj.id = habit_id
    obj.creation_date = datetime.fromisoformat(record['creation_date'])
    obj.db = db_inst
    return obj
```

Handles creation, completion, and streak tracking for habits. Supports daily and weekly habits, periodicity, and notes.

Every action flows through the Habit class before reaching Database/Analytics.



Database Module



Stores all habits and completions in SQLite. Default habits and example data allow immediate testing and usage.

Uses SQLite for persistent storage:

```
def create tables(self):
   Creates the required tables `habits` and `completions` if they do not exist.
    - `habits`: stores id, name, frequency, periodicity, creation date
    - `completions`: stores habit id, completion date, with a foreign key constraint
   Commits changes to the database.
   cursor = self.conn.cursor()
   cursor.execute("
   CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS habits (
       id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
       name TEXT NOT NULL,
       frequency TEXT NOT NULL,
       periodicity INTEGER NOT NULL,
       creation date TEXT NOT NULL
    cursor.execute("""
    CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS completions (
      id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
      habit id INTEGER NOT NULL,
      completion date TEXT NOT NULL,
      FOREIGN KEY(habit id) REFERENCES habits(id) ON DELETE CASCADE
    self.conn.commit()
```

Functions:

- Add, update, delete habits
- Save completion history
- Load habits by frequency

```
def create_tables(self):
def add_habit(self, name: str, frequency: str = 'daily', periodicity: int = 1) -> int:
def add_completion(self, habit_id: int, completion_date: Optional[datetime] = None):
def load_habits(self, frequency: Optional[str] = None) -> List[Dict]
def load_completions(self, habit_id: int) -> List[datetime]:
def delete_habit(self, habit_id: int):
def reset_to_default(self):
def add_predefined_habits(self):
def get_streaks(self, habit_id: int) -> Dict[str, int]:
def period_summary(self, period: str = "daily") -> Dict[str,int]:
def completions_in_current_period(self, habit_id: int) -> int:
def generate_fixture_data(self):
def reset_empty(self):
```

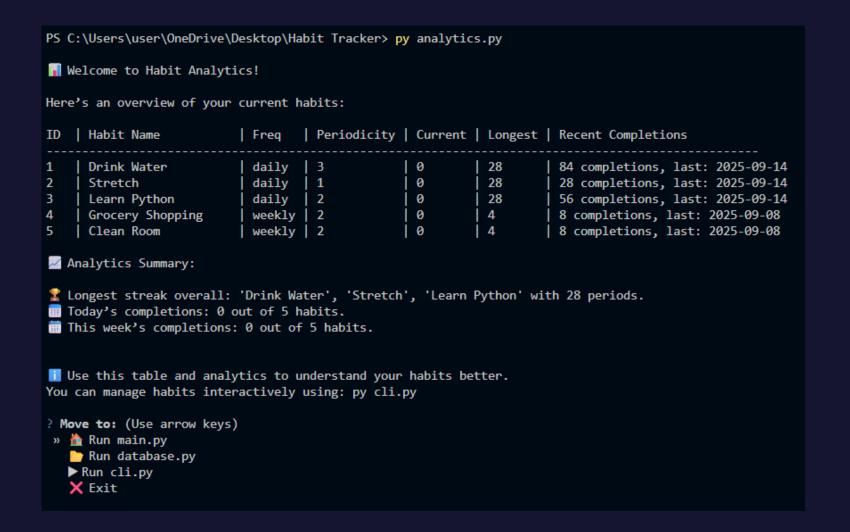


Analytics Module



Provides insights such as longest streaks, period summaries, recent completions, and habit-specific analytics using functional programming

Output example:



Features:

- List all habits or filter by frequency
- Find longest streak (global or per habit)
- Show completion trends
- Period summaries (completed vs. missed habits)

```
11 > def list habits(frequency: str = None) -> List[Dict]: ...
18 > def recent_completions(habit_id: int, n: int = 5) -> List[datetime]:.
27 > def recent_completions_fp(completions: List[datetime], n: int = 5) -> List[datetime]:
 34 > def recent completions summary(habit id: int) -> str:...
45 > def longest streak for habit fp(habit: Dict, completions: List[datetime]) -> int: ...
82 > def longest streak all():
102 > def habit longest_streak(habit id: int, db_instance=None) -> int: ...
110
112 > def period_summary(period="daily"): ...
```



Command-Line Interface (CLI)



Features:

- Create and delete habits
- Mark habits as completed
- List habits and streaks
- Display analytics (filtering, summaries)

Built with Questionary for structured menus

Provides user interaction point:

```
14 > def format_recent_completions(completions):
      @click.group()
 29 > def cli():
      @cli.command()
      @click.option('--name', prompt='Habit name', help='The name of the habit')
      @click.option('--frequency', default='daily', type=click.Choice(['daily', 'weekly']), prompt=True)
      @click.option('--periodicity', default=1, type=int, prompt='Times per period')
   > def add(name, frequency, periodicity): ...
      @cli.command()
57 > def list_habits():
      @click.option('--habit_id', type=int, prompt='Habit ID to mark as done'
 74 > def done(habit id):
      @cli.command()
      @click.option('--habit_id', type=int, prompt='Habit ID to delete
97 > def delete(habit_id): ...
      @cli.command()
106 > def interactive menu():
351 ∨ if name == " main ":
          interactive menu()
```



Testing & Quality Assurance

Unit tests cover:

- Habit creation & completion
- Streak calculations
- Database persistence
- Analytics correctness

Automatic testing supports maintainability Pytest ensures reliability

```
17 @pytest.fixture
 18 > def fresh db(tmp path):
      @pytest.fixture
    > def habit(fresh_db):
 38 > def test add habit(fresh db):
 48 > def test_mark_performed(fresh_db):
 59 > def test_current_streak(fresh_db):
 72 > def test_longest_streak_for_habit(fresh_db):
 85 > def test_recent_completions_fp(fresh_db): ...
 99 > def test habit longest streak analytics(fresh db):
110 > def test_can_mark_performed(fresh_db):
123 > def test delete habit(fresh db):
134 > def test_period_summary(fresh_db):
```

Creates a fresh database for each test

```
@pytest.fixture
def fresh_db(tmp_path):

"""Create a fresh database for each test."""

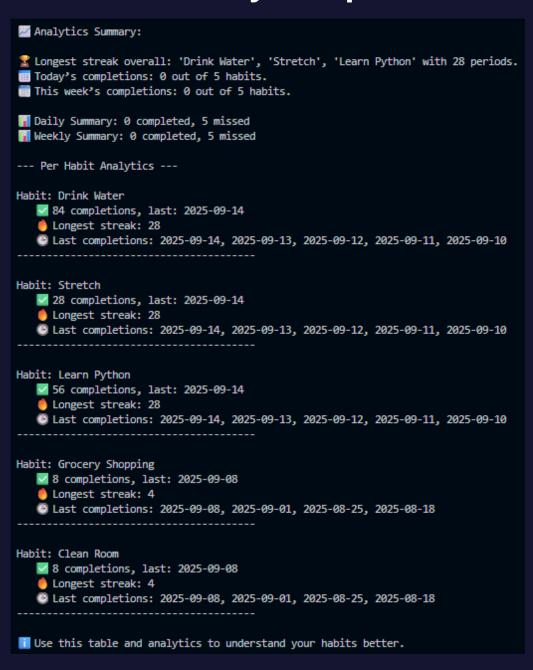
db_path = tmp_path / "test_habits.db"
db = Database(str(db_path))
db.reset_empty()
return db
```



Extra Functionality

Users can view per-habit statistics, reset database to default habits, or clear it completely. Offers flexible data management and testing support.

Detailed analytics per habit:



Flexible database reset options:

Reset to default habits Reset entire database (empty)

```
? === HABIT TRACKER MENU === Reset to default habits
? This will delete ALL habits and completions. What do you want to do? Yes, reset to defaults
All habits reset to defaults with fixture data for 4 weeks.
                        | Freq | Periodicity | Current | Longest | Recent completions
ID Name
   Drink Water
                          daily 3
                                                                84 completions, last: 2025-09-19
                         daily | 1
                                              28
                                                       28
   Stretch
                                                                28 completions, last: 2025-09-19
                         daily | 2
                                             28
                                                      28
                                                                56 completions, last: 2025-09-19
   Learn Python
   Grocery Shopping
                                             4
                                                      4
                                                                8 completions, last: 2025-09-15
                          weekly 2
                                             4
                                                      4
                                                                8 completions, last: 2025-09-15
   Clean Room
                          weekly 2
? === HABIT TRACKER MENU === Reset to default habits
? This will delete ALL habits and completions. What do you want to do? (Use arrow keys)
 » Yes, reset to defaults
   No, cancel
   View default habits
? === HABIT TRACKER MENU === Reset entire database (empty)
? This will delete ALL habits and completions and leave the database empty. Continue? (Use arrow keys)
 » Yes
  No
? === HABIT TRACKER MENU === Reset entire database (empty)
? This will delete ALL habits and completions and leave the database empty. Continue? Yes
 Database completely emptied.
? === HABIT TRACKER MENU === List all habits
ID Name
                             Freq | Periodicity | Current | Longest | Recent completions
```



Extra Functionality

Post-Exit Integration Menu:

Running any module—main.py, cli.py, analytics.py, or database.py—shows default habits first. Changes made via the CLI, like adding, completing, or deleting habits, are reflected across all modules. At the end of each run, a menu lets users navigate seamlessly between modules, keeping habit data consistent and up-to-date.

? Are you sure you want to exit? Yes, exit

☑ Exiting CLI. Goodbye!

? What do you want to do next? (Use arrow keys)

» ▶ Run main.py

⑤ Run database.py

⑥ Run analytics.py

➤ Full exit



Solution Overview

The Habit Tracker is built with a modular architecture combining object-oriented programming for the Habit class and functional programming for analytics. Data is stored persistently in SQLite, ensuring reliability across sessions. Users interact through a simple command-line interface to create, delete, and complete habits, while analytics provide insights such as streaks and filtered views. The solution meets the main requirements: daily and weekly habits, predefined examples with four weeks of data, persistent storage, and automated testing with pytest. This results in a lightweight, reliable, and extensible backend for habit tracking.

