

Largo

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1 Documentation for "Largo" Auction Backend	2
1.0.1 Overview	2
1.0.2 Features	2
1.0.3 Architecture	3
1.0.4 Technology Stack	4
1.0.5 Environment Variables	4
1.0.6 Getting Started	4
2 Namespace Index	5
2.1 Namespace List	5
3 Hierarchical Index	5
3.1 Class Hierarchy	5
4 Class Index	5
4.1 Class List	5
5 File Index	6
5.1 File List	6
6 Namespace Documentation	6
6.1 app_state Namespace Reference	6
6.1.1 Variable Documentation	6
6.2 Auctions Namespace Reference	7
6.2.1 Function Documentation	7
6.2.2 Variable Documentation	11
6.3 auctions Namespace Reference	11
6.3.1 Function Documentation	12
6.3.2 Variable Documentation	17
6.4 Categories Namespace Reference	17
6.4.1 Function Documentation	18
6.4.2 Variable Documentation	18
6.5 db_objects Namespace Reference	18
6.5.1 Variable Documentation	18
6.6 main Namespace Reference	19
6.6.1 Function Documentation	19
6.6.2 Variable Documentation	19
6.7 Uploads Namespace Reference	20
6.7.1 Function Documentation	20
6.7.2 Variable Documentation	21
6.8 Users Namespace Reference	21
6.8.1 Function Documentation	22
6.8.2 Variable Documentation	24

7 Class Documentation	24
7.1 db_objects.AuctionPriceHistory Class Reference	24
7.1.1 Detailed Description	25
7.1.2 Member Function Documentation	25
7.1.3 Member Data Documentation	25
7.2 db_objects.Auctions Class Reference	26
7.2.1 Detailed Description	26
7.2.2 Member Function Documentation	27
7.2.3 Member Data Documentation	27
7.3 db_objects.Categories Class Reference	28
7.3.1 Detailed Description	29
7.3.2 Member Function Documentation	29
7.3.3 Member Data Documentation	29
7.4 db_objects.CategoriesAuction Class Reference	29
7.4.1 Detailed Description	30
7.4.2 Member Function Documentation	30
7.4.3 Member Data Documentation	30
7.5 db_objects.PhotosItem Class Reference	31
7.5.1 Detailed Description	31
7.5.2 Member Function Documentation	32
7.5.3 Member Data Documentation	32
7.6 db_objects.Users Class Reference	33
7.6.1 Detailed Description	33
7.6.2 Member Function Documentation	33
7.6.3 Member Data Documentation	34
8 File Documentation	35
8.1 app_state.py File Reference	35
8.2 auctions.py File Reference	35
8.3 routes/Auctions.py File Reference	36
8.4 db_objects.py File Reference	37
8.5 docs/mainpage.dox File Reference	38
8.6 main.py File Reference	38
8.7 routes/Categories.py File Reference	38
8.8 routes/Uploads.py File Reference	38
8.9 routes/Users.py File Reference	39
Index	41

1 Documentation for "Largo" Auction Backend

1.0.1 Overview

Auction platform backend built with Flask, Flask-SocketIO, SQLAlchemy, and MySQL. Provides REST API for auction management and real-time WebSocket updates for live bidding.

1.0.2 Features

1.0.2.1 Auction Management

- **Full Auction Lifecycle:** Create, list, bid, close auctions automatically
- **Bidding System:** Real-time bids with 1.0 minimum increment and overtime extension
- **Multi-Photo Support:** Main photo + gallery per auction with upload API
- **Categories:** Multiple categories per auction via junction table

1.0.2.2 User Management

- **Authentication:** JWT-based registration, login, password management
- **Seller Dashboard:** View own auctions (active/archived), user bids
- **Profile:** User info retrieval with account creation timestamps

1.0.2.3 Real-Time Features

- **Live Bidding:** SocketIO room per auction with bid updates
- **Auction Status:** Automatic opening/closing via scheduler
- **Presence:** Join/leave auction rooms with user notifications

1.0.2.4 Scheduling System

- **Smart Scheduler:** Background jobs for auction open/close timing
- **Overtime Handling:** Dynamic extension (60s added if bid within last minute)
- **Concurrency:** Per-auction locks prevent race conditions

1.0.3 Architecture

1.0.3.1 Database Models (`db_objects.py`)

Seven core models:

- **Users**: Authentication + profiles
- **Auctions**: Core auction data with status enum (at_auction/sold/not_issued)
- **AuctionPriceHistory**: Bid history with timestamps for conflict resolution
- **Categories**: Auction categories lookup
- **CategoriesAuction**: Many-to-many auction-category junction
- **PhotosItem**: Auction images with main photo flag

1.0.3.2 REST API Routes

Authentication**:

- `/register` - Create account + JWT
- `/login` - Authenticate + JWT
- `/change_password` - Update password
- `/get_user_info` - Profile data

Auctions**:

- `/create_auction` - New auction with photos/categories
- `/get_all_auctions` - List all (optimized subqueries)
- `/get_auction_details` - Single auction full data
- `/get_user_own_auctions` - Seller's auctions
- `/get_user_auctions` - User's active bids
- `/archived_auctions` - Seller's ended auctions
- `/place_bid` - Submit bid (locked, validated)
- `/delete_auction` - Seller deletes own auction

Categories**:

- `/get_all_categories` - Category listing

File Upload**:

- `/api/upload_image` - Secure image upload (10MB, png/jpg/webp)
- `/uploads/<filename>` - Serve uploaded images

1.0.3.3 WebSocket Events

- `join` - Enter auction room
- `leave` - Exit auction room
- `auction_updated` - New bid broadcast (price, bidder, overtime)
- `auction_closed` - Auction ended notification (winner)

1.0.3.4 Application Factory (`create_app()`)

- **Config:** JWT, MySQLAlchemy, upload limits from `.env`
- **Extensions:** SocketIO, JWTManager, CORS, blueprints
- **Blueprints:** Auctions/Users/Uploads/Categories modular routing

1.0.4 Technology Stack

- **Flask 2.x:** Core framework
- **Flask-SocketIO:** Real-time bidding
- **SQLAlchemy + MySQL:** ORM/database
- **Flask-JWT-Extended:** Token authentication
- **APScheduler:** Auction lifecycle automation
- **Flask-CORS:** Frontend compatibility
- **Werkzeug:** File security utilities

1.0.5 Environment Variables

- `**DB_USER, DB_PASSWORD, DB_HOST, DB_PORT, DB_NAME`
- `**JWT_SECRET_KEY`
- `**UPLOAD_DIRECTORY` (default: 'uploads')

1.0.6 Getting Started

1. Configure `.env` with database/JWT settings
2. `pip install -r requirements.txt`
3. `flask run` or production WSGI server
4. [Auctions](#) auto-schedule via BackgroundScheduler

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2 Namespace Index

2.1 Namespace List

Here is a list of all namespaces with brief descriptions:

app_state	6
Auctions	7
auctions	11
Categories	17
db_objects	18
main	19
Uploads	20
Users	21

3 Hierarchical Index

3.1 Class Hierarchy

This inheritance list is sorted roughly, but not completely, alphabetically:

db.Model	
db_objects.AuctionPriceHistory	24
db_objects.Auctions	26
db_objects.Categories	28
db_objects.CategoriesAuction	29
db_objects.PhotosItem	31
db_objects.Users	33

4 Class Index

4.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

db_objects.AuctionPriceHistory	
Bid history tracking per auction/user with timestamps	24

db_objects.Auctions	
Auction model for buy-now auctions with bidding and overtime	26
db_objects.Categories	
Auction category lookup table	28
db_objects.CategoriesAuction	
Many-to-many junction between Auctions and Categories	29
db_objects.PhotosItem	
Auction photos with main photo flag	31
db_objects.Users	
User model for authentication and profiles	33

5 File Index

5.1 File List

Here is a list of all files with brief descriptions:

app_state.py	35
auctions.py	35
db_objects.py	37
main.py	38
routes/Auctions.py	36
routes/Categories.py	38
routes/Uploads.py	38
routes/Users.py	39

6 Namespace Documentation

6.1 app_state Namespace Reference

Variables

- [socketio](#) = `SocketIO(cors_allowed_origins="*")`

6.1.1 Variable Documentation

socketio

```
app_state.socketio = SocketIO(cors_allowed_origins="*")
```


6.2 Auctions Namespace Reference

Functions

- [get_all_auctions](#) ()
Retrieves all auctions with aggregated max prices and categories.
- [get_auction_details](#) ()
Retrieves complete details for a specific auction by ID.
- [create_auction](#) ()
Creates a new auction for the authenticated seller with photos and categories.
- [place_bid](#) ()
Places a bid on an active auction with validation and overtime extension.
- [get_user_own_auctions](#) ()
Retrieves all auctions owned by the authenticated seller.
- [get_user_auctions](#) ()
Retrieves active auctions for the authenticated user.
- [archived_auctions](#) ()
Retrieves archived (ended) auctions owned by the authenticated seller.
- [delete_auction](#) ()
Deletes an auction.

Variables

- `bp` = `Blueprint('auctions', __name__, url_prefix='/api')`

6.2.1 Function Documentation

archived_auctions()

`Auctions.archived_auctions ()`

Retrieves archived (ended) auctions owned by the authenticated seller.

Filters seller's auctions where `end_date + overtime < now()`. Includes main photo, highest bid (or `start_price` as `final_price`), winner details, and categories.

Returns

JSON array of archived auctions with: `id_auction`, `description`, `starting_price`, `final_price`, `winner_id`, `winner_name`, `end_date`, `title`, `main_photo`, `categories`.

Return values

200	Success: List of ended auctions (may be empty).
404	User not found.

create_auction()

`Auctions.create_auction ()`

Creates a new auction for the authenticated seller with photos and categories.

Validates required fields, sets status based on `start_date` vs `now()`. Adds auction, bulk-inserts `PhotosItem` (with main flag) and `CategoriesAuction` links post-flush.

Parameters

<i>title</i>	String: Auction title (required).
<i>description</i>	String: Description (required).
<i>start_price</i>	Float: Starting price (required).
<i>start_date</i>	ISO datetime: Auction start (required).
<i>end_date</i>	ISO datetime: Auction end (required).
<i>photos</i>	Array optional: [{"url": str, "is_main": bool}].
<i>categories</i>	Array optional: [category IDs].

Returns

JSON with new auction ID.

Return values

201	Success: {"message": "...", "id_auction": ID}
400	Missing required fields
404	User not found

delete_auction()

```
Auctions.delete_auction ()
```

Deletes an auction.

Only the seller can delete an auction.

@detail Requires JWT authentication. Parses id_auction from JSON body, verifies user ownership, deletes associated photos and bids first, then the auction. Calls on_auction_update() post-deletion.

Parameters

<i>id_auction</i>	The id of the auction to be deleted.
-------------------	--------------------------------------

Returns

A JSON object with a message indicating whether the auction was deleted successfully.

Return values

200	If the auction was deleted successfully.
400	If the id_auction parameter is missing.
404	If the user or the auction is not found.
403	If the user is not authorized to delete the auction.

get_all_auctions()

```
Auctions.get_all_auctions ()
```

Retrieves all auctions with aggregated max prices and categories.

Complex query uses subqueries for max bid per auction (or start_price), GROUP_CONCAT categories, LEFT JOIN main photo. Public endpoint for auction list.

Returns

JSON array of auctions: id_auction, title, description, id_seller, start_price, current_price, dates, overtime, status, id_winner, main_photo, categories array.

Return values

200	Success: Complete auctions list
-----	---------------------------------

get_auction_details()

```
Auctions.get_auction_details ()
```

Retrieves complete details for a specific auction by ID.

Fetches auction, seller/winner info, all photos (main separate, others in array), highest bid/current price, categories. Public endpoint (no JWT required).

Parameters

id_auction	Query param: Integer auction ID (required).
------------	---

Returns

Full auction JSON with seller/winner names, main_photo, photos array (non-main), current_price, highest_bidder ID, categories.

Return values

200	Success: Detailed auction object
400	Missing id_auction
404	Auction not found

get_user_auctions()

```
Auctions.get_user_auctions ()
```

Retrieves active auctions for the authenticated user.

Fetches user's bids from AuctionPriceHistory, gets distinct auctions not yet ended (considering end_date + over-time). Enriches with main photo, highest bid (or start_price), and joined categories for each.

Returns

JSON array of user auctions with fields: id_auction, description, starting_price, current_price, end_date, over-time, title, main_photo, status, categories.

Return values

200	Success: List of active auctions (may be empty).
404	User not found.

get_user_own_auctions()

```
Auctions.get_user_own_auctions ()
```

Retrieves all auctions owned by the authenticated seller.

Fetches seller's auctions with main photo, highest bid (or start_price), categories, dates, status, and winner ID. No end-date filtering applied.

Returns

JSON array of seller auctions with: id_auction, title, description, start_price, current_price, start_date, end_date, overtime, status, id_winner, main_photo, categories.

Return values

200	Success: Complete list (may be empty).
404	User not found.

place_bid()

```
Auctions.place_bid ()
```

Places a bid on an active auction with validation and overtime extension.

Validates $\text{bid} > \text{current} + 1.0$, not after end, not duplicate timestamp. Uses lock for concurrency. Adds to Auction↔PriceHistory, extends overtime by 60s if <60s remain. Emits SocketIO update.

Parameters

<i>id_auction</i>	JSON body: Integer auction ID (required).
<i>new_price</i>	JSON body: Float bid amount $> \text{current} + 1.0$ (required).

Returns

JSON success or error message.

Return values

200	Success: {"message": "Bid placed successfully"}
400	Missing params, inactive auction, too low bid, ended, or duplicate timestamp
404	User or auction not found

6.2.2 Variable Documentation**bp**

```
Auctions.bp = Blueprint('auctions', __name__, url_prefix='/api')
```

6.3 auctions Namespace Reference**Functions**

- [handle_join](#) (data)
Handles client joining auction SocketIO room.
- [handle_leave](#) (data)
Handles client leaving auction SocketIO room.
- [get_auction_lock](#) (auction_id)
Returns the lock object for auction-specific synchronization.
- [get_next_auction_to_close](#) ()
Finds the active auction ending soonest (end_date + overtime).

- `get_next_auction_to_open ()`
Opens 'not_issued' auction to 'at_auction' status.
- `close_auction_if_ended (auction_id, expected_overtime=0)`
Closes auction if ended, handling concurrent overtime changes.
- `open_auction (auction_id)`
Opens 'not_issued' auction to 'at_auction' status.
- `schedule_auction_closure (auction)`
Schedules auction closure job at end_date + overtime.
- `schedule_auction_opening (auction)`
Schedules auction opening job at start_date (or immediate if past).
- `schedule_next_auction ()`
Schedules the next auction closure or reschedules self in 1 minute.
- `schedule_open_next_auction ()`
Schedules next 'not_issued' auction opening or reschedules self.
- `start_scheduler (app)`
Initializes scheduler with app context binding.
- `start_scheduler ()`
Initializes and starts BackgroundScheduler with initial auction scheduling.
- `on_auction_update ()`
Triggers auction scheduling refresh after auction changes.

Variables

- `level`
- `logger` = `logging.getLogger("auctions_scheduler_test")`
- `_auction_locks` = `defaultdict(Lock)`
- `SCHEDULER` = `None`
- `APP` = `None`

6.3.1 Function Documentation

`close_auction_if_ended()`

```
auctions.close_auction_if_ended (
    auction_id,
    expected_overtime = 0)
```

Closes auction if ended, handling concurrent overtime changes.

App context check: refreshes auction under lock, verifies end time vs expected_overtime. Sets status='sold', highest bidder as winner. Emits SocketIO, reschedules next.

Parameters

<code>auction_id</code>	Integer: Auction to potentially close.
<code>expected_overtime</code>	Integer: Expected overtime at scheduling (default 0).

Note

Idempotent: reschedules if not ended or overtime changed.

Returns

None (DB update + emit side-effects).

get_auction_lock()

```
auctions.get_auction_lock (  
    auction_id)
```

Returns the lock object for auction-specific synchronization.

Assumes `_auction_locks` dict populated elsewhere (e.g., on-demand RLock).

Parameters

<code>auction_id</code>	Integer/String: Auction identifier.
-------------------------	-------------------------------------

Note

Global/shared `_auction_locks`; ensure initialized before use.

Returns

Lock instance for `auction_id` (e.g., `threading.RLock`).

get_next_auction_to_close()

```
auctions.get_next_auction_to_close ()
```

Finds the active auction ending soonest (`end_date + overtime`).

Queries 'at_auction' status auctions, returns min by computed end time.

Returns

Auction instance closest to ending, or `None` if none active.

get_next_auction_to_open()

```
auctions.get_next_auction_to_open ()
```

Opens 'not_issued' auction to 'at_auction' status.

Updates status, commits, schedules closure. Reschedules next open if invalid.

Parameters

<code>auction_id</code>	Integer: Auction to open.
-------------------------	---------------------------

Note

Idempotent: skips if wrong status, chains to closure scheduling.

Returns

`None` (DB update + scheduling).

handle_join()

```
auctions.handle_join (  
    data)
```

Handles client joining auction SocketIO room.

Validates 'auction' field, calls `join_room()`. Broadcasts `user_joined` confirmation.

Parameters

<i>data</i>	Dict: {'auction': room_id str/int}
-------------	------------------------------------

Note

Emits 'error' code 0/1 on fail; 'user_joined' success to room.

Returns

None (room ops + emit).

handle_leave()

```
auctions.handle_leave (  
    data)
```

Handles client leaving auction SocketIO room.

Validates 'auction' in data, calls `leave_room()`. Broadcasts `user_left` to room.

Parameters

<i>data</i>	Dict: {'auction': room_id str/int}
-------------	------------------------------------

Note

Emits 'error' on validation fail; 'user_left' success to room.

Returns

None (room ops + emit).

on_auction_update()

```
auctions.on_auction_update ()
```

Triggers auction scheduling refresh after auction changes.

Recreates app context and calls [schedule_next_auction\(\)](#) to handle updates like new bids extending overtime.

Note

Call after auction modifications (bids, status changes).

Returns

None (scheduling side-effect).

open_auction()

```
auctions.open_auction (  
    auction_id)
```

Opens 'not_issued' auction to 'at_auction' status.

Updates status, commits, schedules closure. Reschedules next open if invalid.

Parameters

<i>auction_id</i>	Integer: Auction to open.
-------------------	---------------------------

Note

Idempotent: skips wrong status, chains to closure scheduling.

Returns

None (DB update + scheduling).

schedule_auction_closure()

```
auctions.schedule_auction_closure (  
    auction)
```

Schedules auction closure job at end_date + overtime.

Removes existing job if present, adds new date-trigger job for close_auction_if_ended. Passes id_auction as arg, overtime as kwarg.

Parameters

<i>auction</i>	Auction instance with end_date, overtime, id_auction.
----------------	---

Note

Job ID: 'close_auction_{id_auction}' for uniqueness.

Returns

None (scheduling side-effect).

schedule_auction_opening()

```
auctions.schedule_auction_opening (  
    auction)
```

Schedules auction opening job at start_date (or immediate if past).

Removes existing job, adds date-trigger for open_auction(id_auction).

Parameters

<i>auction</i>	Auction instance with start_date, id_auction.
----------------	---

Note

Job ID: 'open_auction_{id_auction}'. Runs now+1s if start_date past.

Returns

None (scheduling side-effect).

schedule_next_auction()

```
auctions.schedule_next_auction ()
```

Schedules the next auction closure or reschedules self in 1 minute.

Creates app context, finds next auction via [get_next_auction_to_close\(\)](#). Calls [schedule_auction_closure\(\)](#) if found, else recurses via scheduler.

Note

Uses app factory and scheduler; logs when no auctions.

Returns

None (scheduling side-effect).

schedule_open_next_auction()

```
auctions.schedule_open_next_auction ()
```

Schedules next 'not_issued' auction opening or reschedules self.

App context finds [get_next_auction_to_open\(\)](#), calls [schedule_auction_opening\(\)](#). Recurses every 1min if none pending via SCHEDULER job.

Note

Uses global APP/SCHEDULER; fixed job ID 'schedule_open_next_auction'.

Returns

None (scheduling side-effect).

start_scheduler() [1/2]

```
auctions.start_scheduler ()
```

Initializes and starts BackgroundScheduler with initial auction scheduling.

Sets global scheduler, starts it, creates app context for [schedule_next_auction\(\)](#).

Note

Modifies global 'scheduler' variable.

Returns

Active scheduler instance.

start_scheduler() [2/2]

```
auctions.start_scheduler (  
    app)
```

Initializes scheduler with app context binding.

Sets global APP for context usage, creates/starts BackgroundScheduler.

Parameters

<code>app</code>	Flask app instance.
------------------	---------------------

Note

Call before scheduling jobs; globals used in scheduled funcs.

Returns

None (modifies globals SCHEDULER, APP).

6.3.2 Variable Documentation**`_auction_locks`**

```
auctions._auction_locks = defaultdict(Lock) [protected]
```

APP

```
auctions.APP = None
```

level

```
auctions.level
```

logger

```
auctions.logger = logging.getLogger("auctions_scheduler_test")
```

SCHEDULER

```
auctions.SCHEDULER = None
```

6.4 Categories Namespace Reference**Functions**

- [get_all_categories\(\)](#)
Returns a list of all categories.

Variables

- `bp` = `Blueprint('categories', __name__, url_prefix='/api')`

6.4.1 Function Documentation

`get_all_categories()`

```
Categories.get_all_categories ()
```

Returns a list of all categories.

Returns

list: A list of dictionaries where each dictionary contains the id and name of a category.

6.4.2 Variable Documentation

`bp`

```
Categories.bp = Blueprint('categories', __name__, url_prefix='/api')
```

6.5 db_objects Namespace Reference

Classes

- class [AuctionPriceHistory](#)
Bid history tracking per auction/user with timestamps.
- class [Auctions](#)
Auction model for buy-now auctions with bidding and overtime.
- class [Categories](#)
Auction category lookup table.
- class [CategoriesAuction](#)
Many-to-many junction between [Auctions](#) and [Categories](#).
- class [PhotosItem](#)
Auction photos with main photo flag.
- class [Users](#)
User model for authentication and profiles.

Variables

- `db` = `SQLAlchemy()`

6.5.1 Variable Documentation

`db`

```
db_objects.db = SQLAlchemy()
```

6.6 main Namespace Reference

Functions

- `create_app()`
Creates and configures the Flask application instance.

Variables

- `app = create_app()`
- `scheduler = start_scheduler(app)`
- `debug`
- `True`
- `host`
- `port`

6.6.1 Function Documentation

`create_app()`

```
main.create_app ()
```

Creates and configures the Flask application instance.

Loads .env, sets JWT/SQLAlchemy configs, CORS, SocketIO, blueprints. Creates upload directory.

Returns

Configured Flask app instance.

6.6.2 Variable Documentation

`app`

```
main.app = create_app()
```

`debug`

```
main.debug
```

`host`

```
main.host
```

`port`

```
main.port
```

scheduler

```
main.scheduler = start_scheduler(app)
```

True

```
main.True
```

6.7 Uploads Namespace Reference

Functions

- `allowed_file` (filename)
Validates file extension against app config ALLOWED_EXTENSIONS.
- `upload_image` ()
Uploads image file, validates type/size, saves with UUID name.
- `serve_image` (filename)
Serves uploaded image file by filename.

Variables

- `bp` = `Blueprint('uploads', __name__, url_prefix=)`

6.7.1 Function Documentation

allowed_file()

```
Uploads.allowed_file (  
    filename)
```

Validates file extension against app config ALLOWED_EXTENSIONS.

Case-insensitive check using rsplit for final extension. Defaults to {'png', 'jpg', 'jpeg', 'webp'} if config missing.

Parameters

<code>filename</code>	String: File name to validate.
-----------------------	--------------------------------

Returns

True if allowed extension, False otherwise.

serve_image()

```
Uploads.serve_image (  
    filename)
```

Serves uploaded image file by filename.

Uses `send_from_directory` with `secure_filename` for path traversal protection.

Parameters

<code>filename</code>	Path param: Uploaded image filename (e.g., "uuid.webp").
-----------------------	--

Returns

Image file stream.

upload_image()

```
Uploads.upload_image ()
```

[Uploads](#) image file, validates type/size, saves with UUID name.

Requires JWT. Checks 'image' file field, [allowed_file\(\)](#), size <= MAX_FILE_SIZE. Saves to UPLOAD_DIRECTORY as UUID.ext, returns relative URL.

Returns

Image URL on success.

Return values

<code>201</code>	Success: {"image_url": "/uuid.ext"}
<code>400</code>	No file, empty name, invalid type, oversized

6.7.2 Variable Documentation**bp**

```
Uploads.bp = Blueprint('uploads', __name__, url_prefix='')
```

6.8 Users Namespace Reference**Functions**

- [get_user_info](#) ()
Retrieves profile info for the authenticated user.
- [change_password](#) ()
Changes authenticated user's password after old password verification.
- [login](#) ()
Authenticates user and returns JWT access token.
- [register](#) ()
Registers a new user and returns JWT access token.
- [check_email](#) ()
Checks if an email is already registered.

Variables

- `bp` = `Blueprint('users', __name__, url_prefix='/api')`

6.8.1 Function Documentation

`change_password()`

`Users.change_password ()`

Changes authenticated user's password after old password verification.

Requires JWT. Validates `old_password` via `check_password()`, sets `new_password` directly.

Parameters

	<code>old_password</code>	JSON body: Current password (required).
	<code>new_password</code>	JSON body: New password (required).

Returns

Success message.

Return values

	<code>200</code>	Success: {"message": "Password changed successfully"}
	<code>400</code>	Missing passwords or incorrect old password
	<code>404</code>	User not found

`check_email()`

`Users.check_email ()`

Checks if an email is already registered.

Simple existence check for email uniqueness before registration.

Parameters

	<code>email</code>	Query param: Email address to verify (required).
--	--------------------	--

Returns

Boolean existence flag.

Return values

	<code>200</code>	Success: {"exists": true/false}
	<code>400</code>	Missing email param

get_user_info()

```
Users.get_user_info ()
```

Retrieves profile info for the authenticated user.

Returns basic user details from JWT identity. No input parameters needed.

Returns

User profile JSON.

Return values

200	Success: {"first_name", "last_name", "email", "phone_number", "create_account_date"}
404	User not found

login()

```
Users.login ()
```

Authenticates user and returns JWT access token.

Validates credentials via `user.check_password()` method, generates JWT with `identity=user.id_user` on success.

Parameters

<i>email</i>	JSON body: User email (required).
<i>password</i>	JSON body: User password (required).

Returns

JWT token.

Return values

200	Success: {"access_token": "..."} Missing credentials
400	
401	Invalid email/password

register()

```
Users.register ()
```

Registers a new user and returns JWT access token.

Validates required fields, checks email uniqueness (no hash—consider bcrypt). Creates user with `create_account_date`, generates JWT for `identity=user.id_user`.

Parameters

	<i>first_name</i>	String: Required.
	<i>last_name</i>	String: Required.
	<i>email</i>	String: Required, must be unique.
	<i>password</i>	String: Required (plain text stored).
	<i>phone_number</i>	String: Optional.

Returns

JWT token on success.

Return values

201	Success: {"access_token": "..."} Missing required fields
400	Missing required fields
400	Email already exists

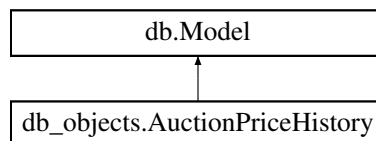
6.8.2 Variable Documentation**bp**

```
Users.bp = Blueprint('users', __name__, url_prefix='/api')
```

7 Class Documentation**7.1 db_objects.AuctionPriceHistory Class Reference**

Bid history tracking per auction/user with timestamps.

Inheritance diagram for db_objects.AuctionPriceHistory:

**Public Member Functions**

- [to_dict](#) (self)

Static Public Attributes

- [id_price_history](#) = db.Column(db.Integer, primary_key=True, autoincrement=True)
- [id_auction](#) = db.Column(db.Integer, ForeignKey('auctions.id_auction'), nullable=False)
- [id_user](#) = db.Column(db.Integer, ForeignKey('users.id_user'), nullable=False)
- [new_price](#) = db.Column(db.Float(10, 2), nullable=False)
- [price_reprint_date](#) = db.Column(db.DateTime, nullable=False, default=func.now())

Static Private Attributes

- str `__tablename__` = 'auction_price_history'

7.1.1 Detailed Description

Bid history tracking per auction/user with timestamps.

Records each bid with `new_price > previous`, `price_reprint_date` for ordering/conflict resolution. Used for highest bid lookup and user bid lists.

7.1.2 Member Function Documentation

`to_dict()`

```
db_objects.AuctionPriceHistory.to_dict (
    self)
```

@brief Serializes bid record to dict.

@return Dict with all fields.

7.1.3 Member Data Documentation

`__tablename__`

```
str db_objects.AuctionPriceHistory.__tablename__ = 'auction_price_history' [static], [private]
```

`id_auction`

```
db_objects.AuctionPriceHistory.id_auction = db.Column(db.Integer, ForeignKey('auctions.id_↔
auction'), nullable=False) [static]
```

`id_price_history`

```
db_objects.AuctionPriceHistory.id_price_history = db.Column(db.Integer, primary_key=True,
autoincrement=True) [static]
```

`id_user`

```
db_objects.AuctionPriceHistory.id_user = db.Column(db.Integer, ForeignKey('users.id_user'),
nullable=False) [static]
```

`new_price`

```
db_objects.AuctionPriceHistory.new_price = db.Column(db.Float(10, 2), nullable=False) [static]
```

price_reprint_date

```
db_objects.AuctionPriceHistory.price_reprint_date = db.Column(db.DateTime, nullable=False,
default=func.now()) [static]
```

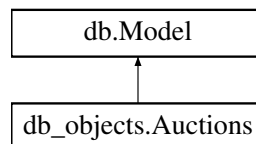
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [db_objects.py](#)

7.2 db_objects.Auctions Class Reference

Auction model for buy-now auctions with bidding and overtime.

Inheritance diagram for db_objects.Auctions:



Public Member Functions

- [to_dict](#) (self)
Serializes auction to JSON-compatible dict.

Static Public Attributes

- [id_auction](#) = db.Column(db.Integer, primary_key=True, autoincrement=True)
- [title](#) = db.Column(db.String(255), nullable=False)
- [description](#) = db.Column(db.String(2048), nullable=True)
- [id_seller](#) = db.Column(db.Integer, ForeignKey('users.id_user'), nullable=False)
- [start_price](#) = db.Column(db.Float(10, 2), nullable=False)
- [start_date](#) = db.Column(db.DateTime, nullable=False)
- [end_date](#) = db.Column(db.DateTime, nullable=False)
- [overtime](#) = db.Column(db.Integer, nullable=False, default=0)
- [status](#) = db.Column(db.Enum('at_auction', 'sold', 'not_issued'), nullable=False)
- [id_winner](#) = db.Column(db.Integer, ForeignKey('users.id_user'), nullable=True)

Static Private Attributes

- [__tablename__](#) = 'auctions'

7.2.1 Detailed Description

Auction model for buy-now auctions with bidding and overtime.

Stores auction details, seller/winner FKs to [Users](#), status enum. Supports bidding history via separate [AuctionPriceHistory](#) table.

7.2.2 Member Function Documentation

to_dict()

```
db_objects.Auctions.to_dict (
    self)
```

Serializes auction to JSON-compatible dict.

Returns

Dict with core fields (excludes description).

7.2.3 Member Data Documentation

__tablename__

```
str db_objects.Auctions.__tablename__ = 'auctions' [static], [private]
```

description

```
db_objects.Auctions.description = db.Column(db.String(2048), nullable=True) [static]
```

end_date

```
db_objects.Auctions.end_date = db.Column(db.DateTime, nullable=False) [static]
```

id_auction

```
db_objects.Auctions.id_auction = db.Column(db.Integer, primary_key=True, autoincrement=True)
[static]
```

id_seller

```
db_objects.Auctions.id_seller = db.Column(db.Integer, ForeignKey('users.id_user'), nullable=False)
[static]
```

id_winner

```
db_objects.Auctions.id_winner = db.Column(db.Integer, ForeignKey('users.id_user'), nullable=True)
[static]
```

overtime

```
db_objects.Auctions.overtime = db.Column(db.Integer, nullable=False, default=0) [static]
```

start_date

```
db_objects.Auctions.start_date = db.Column(db.DateTime, nullable=False) [static]
```

start_price

```
db_objects.Auctions.start_price = db.Column(db.Float(10, 2), nullable=False) [static]
```

status

```
db_objects.Auctions.status = db.Column(db.Enum('at_auction', 'sold', 'not_issued'), nullable=False) [static]
```

title

```
db_objects.Auctions.title = db.Column(db.String(255), nullable=False) [static]
```

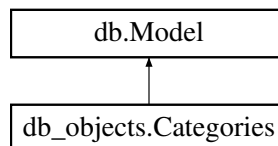
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [db_objects.py](#)

7.3 db_objects.Categories Class Reference

Auction category lookup table.

Inheritance diagram for db_objects.Categories:

**Public Member Functions**

- [to_dict](#) (self)
Serializes category to basic dict.

Static Public Attributes

- [id_category](#) = `db.Column(db.Integer, primary_key=True, autoincrement=True)`
- [category_name](#) = `db.Column(db.String(255), nullable=False)`

Static Private Attributes

- `str __tablename__ = 'categories'`

7.3.1 Detailed Description

Auction category lookup table.

Simple id/name pairs, many-to-many with [Auctions](#) via [CategoriesAuction](#) junction.

7.3.2 Member Function Documentation

to_dict()

```
db_objects.Categories.to_dict (
    self)
```

Serializes category to basic dict.

Returns

```
{'id_category': int, 'category_name': str}
```

7.3.3 Member Data Documentation

__tablename__

```
str db_objects.Categories.__tablename__ = 'categories' [static], [private]
```

category_name

```
db_objects.Categories.category_name = db.Column(db.String(255), nullable=False) [static]
```

id_category

```
db_objects.Categories.id_category = db.Column(db.Integer, primary_key=True, autoincrement=True)
[static]
```

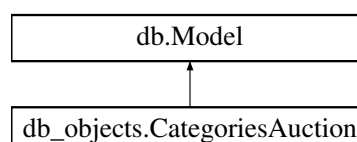
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [db_objects.py](#)

7.4 db_objects.CategoriesAuction Class Reference

Many-to-many junction between [Auctions](#) and [Categories](#).

Inheritance diagram for db_objects.CategoriesAuction:



Public Member Functions

- `to_dict` (self)
Serializes junction record.

Static Public Attributes

- `id_category` = db.Column(db.Integer, ForeignKey('categories.id_category'), primary_key=True, nullable=False)
- `id_auction` = db.Column(db.Integer, ForeignKey('auctions.id_auction'), primary_key=True, nullable=False)

Static Private Attributes

- `__tablename__` = 'categories_auction'

7.4.1 Detailed Description

Many-to-many junction between [Auctions](#) and [Categories](#).

Composite PK (id_category, id_auction) FKs to both tables.

7.4.2 Member Function Documentation

`to_dict()`

```
db_objects.CategoriesAuction.to_dict (  
    self)
```

Serializes junction record.

Returns

```
{'id_category': int, 'id_auction': int}
```

7.4.3 Member Data Documentation

`__tablename__`

```
str db_objects.CategoriesAuction.__tablename__ = 'categories_auction' [static], [private]
```

`id_auction`

```
db_objects.CategoriesAuction.id_auction = db.Column(db.Integer, ForeignKey('auctions.id_auction'), primary_key=True, nullable=False) [static]
```


id_category

```
db_objects.CategoriesAuction.id_category = db.Column(db.Integer, ForeignKey('categories.id_↔
category'), primary_key=True, nullable=False) [static]
```

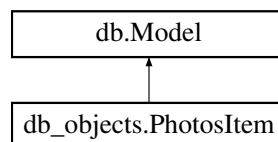
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [db_objects.py](#)

7.5 db_objects.PhotosItem Class Reference

Auction photos with main photo flag.

Inheritance diagram for db_objects.PhotosItem:

**Public Member Functions**

- [to_dict](#) (self)
Serializes photo record.

Static Public Attributes

- [id_photo](#) = db.Column(db.Integer, primary_key=True, autoincrement=True)
- [id_auction](#) = db.Column(db.Integer, ForeignKey('auctions.id_auction'), nullable=False)
- [photo](#) = db.Column(db.String(512), nullable=False)
- [is_main_photo](#) = db.Column(db.Boolean, nullable=False, default=False)

Static Private Attributes

- str [__tablename__](#) = 'photos_item'

7.5.1 Detailed Description

Auction photos with main photo flag.

Stores image paths/URLs per auction. One main photo per auction typical.

7.5.2 Member Function Documentation

to_dict()

```
db_objects.PhotosItem.to_dict (  
    self)
```

Serializes photo record.

Returns

Dict with id_photo, id_auction, photo path/URL, is_main_photo.

7.5.3 Member Data Documentation

__tablename__

```
str db_objects.PhotosItem.__tablename__ = 'photos_item'  [static], [private]
```

id_auction

```
db_objects.PhotosItem.id_auction = db.Column(db.Integer, ForeignKey('auctions.id_auction'),  
nullable=False)  [static]
```

id_photo

```
db_objects.PhotosItem.id_photo = db.Column(db.Integer, primary_key=True, autoincrement=True)  
[static]
```

is_main_photo

```
db_objects.PhotosItem.is_main_photo = db.Column(db.Boolean, nullable=False, default=False)  
[static]
```

photo

```
db_objects.PhotosItem.photo = db.Column(db.String(512), nullable=False)  [static]
```

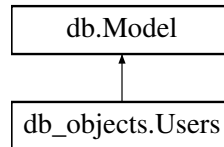
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [db_objects.py](#)

7.6 db_objects.Users Class Reference

User model for authentication and profiles.

Inheritance diagram for db_objects.Users:



Public Member Functions

- `check_password` (self, password)
Compares provided password to stored (plain text).
- `to_dict` (self)
Serializes user excluding password.

Static Public Attributes

- `id_user` = db.Column(db.Integer, primary_key=True, autoincrement=True)
- `first_name` = db.Column(db.String(64), nullable=False)
- `last_name` = db.Column(db.String(64), nullable=False)
- `email` = db.Column(db.String(128), nullable=False, unique=True)
- `password` = db.Column(db.String(1024), nullable=False)
- `phone_number` = db.Column(db.String(20), nullable=True)
- `create_account_date` = db.Column(db.DateTime, nullable=False, default=func.now())

Static Private Attributes

- `str __tablename__` = 'users'

7.6.1 Detailed Description

User model for authentication and profiles.

Stores credentials, profile data. Email unique. `check_password()` for login (insecure equality).

7.6.2 Member Function Documentation

`check_password()`

```

db_objects.Users.check_password (
    self,
    password)
  
```

Compares provided password to stored (plain text).

Parameters

<code>password</code>	String: Plain password to check.
-----------------------	----------------------------------

Returns

True if matches.

to_dict()

```
db_objects.Users.to_dict (  
    self)
```

Serializes user excluding password.

Returns

Profile dict with dates as datetime objects.

7.6.3 Member Data Documentation**__tablename__**

```
str db_objects.Users.__tablename__ = 'users'  [static], [private]
```

create_account_date

```
db_objects.Users.create_account_date = db.Column(db.DateTime, nullable=False, default=func.now())  [static]
```

email

```
db_objects.Users.email = db.Column(db.String(128), nullable=False, unique=True)  [static]
```

first_name

```
db_objects.Users.first_name = db.Column(db.String(64), nullable=False)  [static]
```

id_user

```
db_objects.Users.id_user = db.Column(db.Integer, primary_key=True, autoincrement=True)  [static]
```

last_name

```
db_objects.Users.last_name = db.Column(db.String(64), nullable=False) [static]
```

password

```
db_objects.Users.password = db.Column(db.String(1024), nullable=False) [static]
```

phone_number

```
db_objects.Users.phone_number = db.Column(db.String(20), nullable=True) [static]
```

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [db_objects.py](#)

8 File Documentation

8.1 app_state.py File Reference

Namespaces

- namespace [app_state](#)

Variables

- [app_state.socketio](#) = SocketIO(cors_allowed_origins="*")

8.2 auctions.py File Reference

Namespaces

- namespace [auctions](#)

Functions

- [auctions.handle_join](#) (data)
Handles client joining auction SocketIO room.
- [auctions.handle_leave](#) (data)
Handles client leaving auction SocketIO room.
- [auctions.get_auction_lock](#) (auction_id)
Returns the lock object for auction-specific synchronization.
- [auctions.get_next_auction_to_close](#) ()
Finds the active auction ending soonest (end_date + overtime).
- [auctions.get_next_auction_to_open](#) ()
Opens 'not_issued' auction to 'at_auction' status.
- [auctions.close_auction_if_ended](#) (auction_id, expected_overtime=0)
Closes auction if ended, handling concurrent overtime changes.
- [auctions.open_auction](#) (auction_id)
Opens 'not_issued' auction to 'at_auction' status.
- [auctions.schedule_auction_closure](#) (auction)
Schedules auction closure job at end_date + overtime.
- [auctions.schedule_auction_opening](#) (auction)
Schedules auction opening job at start_date (or immediate if past).
- [auctions.schedule_next_auction](#) ()
Schedules the next auction closure or reschedules self in 1 minute.
- [auctions.schedule_open_next_auction](#) ()
Schedules next 'not_issued' auction opening or reschedules self.
- [auctions.start_scheduler](#) (app)
Initializes scheduler with app context binding.
- [auctions.start_scheduler](#) ()
Initializes and starts BackgroundScheduler with initial auction scheduling.
- [auctions.on_auction_update](#) ()
Triggers auction scheduling refresh after auction changes.

Variables

- [auctions.level](#)
- [auctions.logger](#) = logging.getLogger("auctions_scheduler_test")
- [auctions._auction_locks](#) = defaultdict(Lock)
- [auctions.SCHEDULER](#) = None
- [auctions.APP](#) = None

8.3 routes/Auctions.py File Reference

Namespaces

- namespace [Auctions](#)

Functions

- [Auctions.get_all_auctions \(\)](#)
Retrieves all auctions with aggregated max prices and categories.
- [Auctions.get_auction_details \(\)](#)
Retrieves complete details for a specific auction by ID.
- [Auctions.create_auction \(\)](#)
Creates a new auction for the authenticated seller with photos and categories.
- [Auctions.place_bid \(\)](#)
Places a bid on an active auction with validation and overtime extension.
- [Auctions.get_user_own_auctions \(\)](#)
Retrieves all auctions owned by the authenticated seller.
- [Auctions.get_user_auctions \(\)](#)
Retrieves active auctions for the authenticated user.
- [Auctions.archived_auctions \(\)](#)
Retrieves archived (ended) auctions owned by the authenticated seller.
- [Auctions.delete_auction \(\)](#)
Deletes an auction.

Variables

- [Auctions.bp](#) = `Blueprint('auctions', __name__, url_prefix='/api')`

8.4 db_objects.py File Reference

Classes

- class [db_objects.Auctions](#)
Auction model for buy-now auctions with bidding and overtime.
- class [db_objects.AuctionPriceHistory](#)
Bid history tracking per auction/user with timestamps.
- class [db_objects.Categories](#)
Auction category lookup table.
- class [db_objects.CategoriesAuction](#)
Many-to-many junction between [Auctions](#) and [Categories](#).
- class [db_objects.PhotosItem](#)
Auction photos with main photo flag.
- class [db_objects.Users](#)
User model for authentication and profiles.

Namespaces

- namespace [db_objects](#)

Variables

- [db_objects.db](#) = `SQLAlchemy()`

8.5 docs/mainpage.dox File Reference

8.6 main.py File Reference

Namespaces

- namespace [main](#)

Functions

- [main.create_app](#) ()
Creates and configures the Flask application instance.

Variables

- [main.app](#) = [create_app](#)()
- [main.scheduler](#) = [start_scheduler](#)([app](#))
- [main.debug](#)
- [main.True](#)
- [main.host](#)
- [main.port](#)

8.7 routes/Categories.py File Reference

Namespaces

- namespace [Categories](#)

Functions

- [Categories.get_all_categories](#) ()
Returns a list of all categories.

Variables

- [Categories.bp](#) = [Blueprint](#)('categories', __name__, url_prefix='/api')

8.8 routes/Uploads.py File Reference

Namespaces

- namespace [Uploads](#)

Functions

- `Uploads.allowed_file` (filename)
Validates file extension against app config ALLOWED_EXTENSIONS.
- `Uploads.upload_image` ()
Uploads image file, validates type/size, saves with UUID name.
- `Uploads.serve_image` (filename)
Serves uploaded image file by filename.

Variables

- `Uploads.bp` = `Blueprint('uploads', __name__, url_prefix=')`

8.9 routes/Users.py File Reference

Namespaces

- namespace `Users`

Functions

- `Users.get_user_info` ()
Retrieves profile info for the authenticated user.
- `Users.change_password` ()
Changes authenticated user's password after old password verification.
- `Users.login` ()
Authenticates user and returns JWT access token.
- `Users.register` ()
Registers a new user and returns JWT access token.
- `Users.check_email` ()
Checks if an email is already registered.

Variables

- `Users.bp` = `Blueprint('users', __name__, url_prefix='/api')`

Index

- `__tablename__`
 - `db_objects.AuctionPriceHistory`, 25
 - `db_objects.Auctions`, 27
 - `db_objects.Categories`, 29
 - `db_objects.CategoriesAuction`, 30
 - `db_objects.PhotosItem`, 32
 - `db_objects.Users`, 34
 - `_auction_locks`
 - `auctions`, 17
- `allowed_file`
 - `Uploads`, 20
- `APP`
 - `auctions`, 17
- `app`
 - `main`, 19
- `app_state`, 6
 - `socketio`, 6
- `app_state.py`, 35
- `archived_auctions`
 - `Auctions`, 7
- `Auctions`, 7
 - `archived_auctions`, 7
 - `bp`, 11
 - `create_auction`, 7
 - `delete_auction`, 8
 - `get_all_auctions`, 8
 - `get_auction_details`, 9
 - `get_user_auctions`, 9
 - `get_user_own_auctions`, 9
 - `place_bid`, 11
- `auctions`, 11
 - `_auction_locks`, 17
 - `APP`, 17
 - `close_auction_if_ended`, 12
 - `get_auction_lock`, 12
 - `get_next_auction_to_close`, 13
 - `get_next_auction_to_open`, 13
 - `handle_join`, 13
 - `handle_leave`, 14
 - `level`, 17
 - `logger`, 17
 - `on_auction_update`, 14
 - `open_auction`, 14
 - `schedule_auction_closure`, 15
 - `schedule_auction_opening`, 15
 - `schedule_next_auction`, 15
 - `schedule_open_next_auction`, 16
 - `SCHEDULER`, 17
 - `start_scheduler`, 16
- `auctions.py`, 35
- `bp`
 - `Auctions`, 11
 - `Categories`, 18
 - `Uploads`, 21
 - `Users`, 24
- `Categories`, 17
 - `bp`, 18
 - `get_all_categories`, 18
- `category_name`
 - `db_objects.Categories`, 29
- `change_password`
 - `Users`, 22
- `check_email`
 - `Users`, 22
- `check_password`
 - `db_objects.Users`, 33
- `close_auction_if_ended`
 - `auctions`, 12
- `create_account_date`
 - `db_objects.Users`, 34
- `create_app`
 - `main`, 19
- `create_auction`
 - `Auctions`, 7
- `db`
 - `db_objects`, 18
- `db_objects`, 18
 - `db`, 18
- `db_objects.AuctionPriceHistory`, 24
 - `__tablename__`, 25
 - `id_auction`, 25
 - `id_price_history`, 25
 - `id_user`, 25
 - `new_price`, 25
 - `price_reprint_date`, 25
 - `to_dict`, 25
- `db_objects.Auctions`, 26
 - `__tablename__`, 27
 - `description`, 27
 - `end_date`, 27
 - `id_auction`, 27
 - `id_seller`, 27
 - `id_winner`, 27
 - `overtime`, 27
 - `start_date`, 27
 - `start_price`, 28
 - `status`, 28
 - `title`, 28
 - `to_dict`, 27
- `db_objects.Categories`, 28
 - `__tablename__`, 29
 - `category_name`, 29
 - `id_category`, 29
 - `to_dict`, 29
- `db_objects.CategoriesAuction`, 29
 - `__tablename__`, 30
 - `id_auction`, 30
 - `id_category`, 30

- to_dict, 30
- db_objects.PhotosItem, 31
 - __tablename__, 32
 - id_auction, 32
 - id_photo, 32
 - is_main_photo, 32
 - photo, 32
 - to_dict, 32
- db_objects.py, 37
- db_objects.Users, 33
 - __tablename__, 34
 - check_password, 33
 - create_account_date, 34
 - email, 34
 - first_name, 34
 - id_user, 34
 - last_name, 34
 - password, 35
 - phone_number, 35
 - to_dict, 34
- debug
 - main, 19
- delete_auction
 - Auctions, 8
- description
 - db_objects.Auctions, 27
- docs/mainpage.dox, 38
- email
 - db_objects.Users, 34
- end_date
 - db_objects.Auctions, 27
- first_name
 - db_objects.Users, 34
- get_all_auctions
 - Auctions, 8
- get_all_categories
 - Categories, 18
- get_auction_details
 - Auctions, 9
- get_auction_lock
 - auctions, 12
- get_next_auction_to_close
 - auctions, 13
- get_next_auction_to_open
 - auctions, 13
- get_user_auctions
 - Auctions, 9
- get_user_info
 - Users, 22
- get_user_own_auctions
 - Auctions, 9
- handle_join
 - auctions, 13
- handle_leave
 - auctions, 14
- host
 - main, 19
- id_auction
 - db_objects.AuctionPriceHistory, 25
 - db_objects.Auctions, 27
 - db_objects.CategoriesAuction, 30
 - db_objects.PhotosItem, 32
- id_category
 - db_objects.Categories, 29
 - db_objects.CategoriesAuction, 30
- id_photo
 - db_objects.PhotosItem, 32
- id_price_history
 - db_objects.AuctionPriceHistory, 25
- id_seller
 - db_objects.Auctions, 27
- id_user
 - db_objects.AuctionPriceHistory, 25
 - db_objects.Users, 34
- id_winner
 - db_objects.Auctions, 27
- is_main_photo
 - db_objects.PhotosItem, 32
- last_name
 - db_objects.Users, 34
- level
 - auctions, 17
- logger
 - auctions, 17
- login
 - Users, 23
- main, 19
 - app, 19
 - create_app, 19
 - debug, 19
 - host, 19
 - port, 19
 - scheduler, 19
 - True, 20
- main.py, 38
- new_price
 - db_objects.AuctionPriceHistory, 25
- on_auction_update
 - auctions, 14
- open_auction
 - auctions, 14
- overtime
 - db_objects.Auctions, 27
- password
 - db_objects.Users, 35
- phone_number
 - db_objects.Users, 35
- photo
 - db_objects.PhotosItem, 32

- place_bid
 - Auctions, [11](#)
- port
 - main, [19](#)
- price_reprint_date
 - db_objects.AuctionPriceHistory, [25](#)
- register
 - Users, [23](#)
- routes/Auctions.py, [36](#)
- routes/Categories.py, [38](#)
- routes/Uploads.py, [38](#)
- routes/Users.py, [39](#)
- schedule_auction_closure
 - auctions, [15](#)
- schedule_auction_opening
 - auctions, [15](#)
- schedule_next_auction
 - auctions, [15](#)
- schedule_open_next_auction
 - auctions, [16](#)
- SCHEDULER
 - auctions, [17](#)
- scheduler
 - main, [19](#)
- serve_image
 - Uploads, [20](#)
- socketio
 - app_state, [6](#)
- start_date
 - db_objects.Auctions, [27](#)
- start_price
 - db_objects.Auctions, [28](#)
- start_scheduler
 - auctions, [16](#)
- status
 - db_objects.Auctions, [28](#)
- title
 - db_objects.Auctions, [28](#)
- to_dict
 - db_objects.AuctionPriceHistory, [25](#)
 - db_objects.Auctions, [27](#)
 - db_objects.Categories, [29](#)
 - db_objects.CategoriesAuction, [30](#)
 - db_objects.PhotosItem, [32](#)
 - db_objects.Users, [34](#)
- True
 - main, [20](#)
- upload_image
 - Uploads, [21](#)
- Uploads, [20](#)
 - allowed_file, [20](#)
 - bp, [21](#)
 - serve_image, [20](#)
 - upload_image, [21](#)
- Users, [21](#)
 - bp, [24](#)
 - change_password, [22](#)
 - check_email, [22](#)
 - get_user_info, [22](#)
 - login, [23](#)
 - register, [23](#)