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# **Hypothetical Meals**



This application is a food inventory system, an alternative solution to spreadsheets.

This product is created by Team 1, the Blubs.

(Teddy, Aninda, David, Lucy)

# **Developer Guide**

This is a developer guide on the Hypothetical Meals inventory system.

## **Getting Started**

First, it's a good idea to get familiar with our stack.

# Technologies used:

• Framework: expressjs

• Backend: nodejs

• Database: mongodb

• Frontend: HTML, CSS, Javascript and standard libraries (bootstrap, jquery)

## Setup

- 1. If you have not already done so, make sure you have installed node and npm. See here: https://docs.npmjs.com/getting-started/installing-node
- 2. If you have not already done so, setup a local version of mongodb or, if you have an existing mongodb database in the cloud that you don't mind using, you may use that too.
- 3. Clone the source code
- 4. On a mac: In terminal, navigate to the root directory of the project and then run

```
npm install
```

This will install all the relevant modules you need as indicated in the package.json file.

1. Create a file and fill out the relevant values.

```
"development": {
    "MONGO_URI": "<DEVELOPMENT MONGODB URI HERE>",
    "MONGO_OPTIONS": { "db": { "safe": true } }
},
    "production": {
        "MONGO_URI": "<PRODUCTION MONGODB URI HERE>",
        "MONGO_OPTIONS": { "db": { "safe": true } }
},
    "email": "<EMAIL HERE>",
    "password":"<PASSWORD HERE>",
    "tokenHost":"https://oauth.oit.duke.edu",
    "clientID":"<CLIENT SECRET ID>",
    "clientSecret":"<CLIENT SECRET HERE>",
    "redirectURI": "https://hypothetical-meals-dev.herokuapp.com/duke_oauth/callback"
}
```

1. Run npm start while still in your root directory. Navigate to http://localhost:3000/ in your browser.

## **How It Works**

The application uses an Model View Controller architecture. Please read the specific sub pages for more details.

The models are: Vendor, Ingredient, User, Token, Inventory.

The controllers, also known as routes in an expressjs app, correspond to the REST API and are supported for the following root endpoints: vendors, ingredients, users, inventory, files.

The views are simply pug (an HTML templating language used in expressjs apps) files that extend an overarching layout file. The theme is customized in CSS and javascript files.

## **Models**

The schema for each model is also displayed. One reason mongodb was a good database decision was because of how easily it lends itself to representing objects in javascript (essentially just json or dictionaries).

**Vendor**: An admin can create, read, update and delete (CRUD) a vendor.

Schema:

```
{
 name: {
    type: String,
    unique: true,
    required: true,
    trim: true
 },
 code: {
    type: String,
    unique: true,
    required: true,
    trim: true
 },
 contact: {
    type: String,
    required: true,
    trim: true
 },
 location:{
    type: String,
    required: false,
    trim: true
 },
 catalogue:[
    {
      ingredient:{type:mongoose.Schema.Types.ObjectId, ref:'Ingredient'},
      cost:Number
    }
 history:[{ingredient:String, cost:Number, number:Number}]
}
```

**User**: CRUD implementation

Schema:

```
{
```

```
email: {
  type: String,
  required: false,
  trim: true
},
username: {
  type: String,
  required: false,
  trim: true,
  unique: true
},
password: {
  type: String,
  required: false,
},
passwordConf: {
  type: String,
  required: false,
},
netid: {
  type: String,
  required: function() {
    return this.isDukePerson ? true : false
  }
},
isDukePerson: {
  type: Boolean,
  default: false
},
role: {
  type: String, // "Admin" or "User" or "Manager"
  default: 'user',
  required: true,
},
cart: [{
  ingredient: {
    type: mongoose.Schema.Types.ObjectId,
    ref:'Ingredient',
    required: true
  },
  quantity: {
    type: Number,
    required: true
  },
  vendors: {
    type: Array,
    required: true
  }
}],
report: {
 type: Array
},
production_report: {
```

```
type: Array
}
```

#### Ingredient: CRUD implementation

#### Schema:

```
{
 name: {
    type: String,
    unique: true,
    required: true
 },
 package: {
    type: String,
    enum: ['sack', 'pail', 'drum', 'supersack', 'truckload', 'railcar'],
    required: true,
    trim: true
 },
  temperature: {
    type: String,
    enum: ['frozen', 'refrigerated', 'room temperature'],
    required: true,
    trim: true
 },
 nativeUnit: {
    type: String,
    required: true,
    trim: true
 },
  unitsPerPackage: {
    type: Number,
    required: true,
    trim: true
 },
 amount: {
    type: Number,
    required: true
 },
 averageCost: {
    type: Number
 },
 space: {
    type: Number,
    required:true
 },
 isIntermediate: {
    type: Boolean,
    required: true
 },
 vendors: [{
```

```
vendorId: {
    type: String,
    trim: true
  }
}],
vendorLots: [{
    vendorID: String,
    lotNumber: String,
    units: Number,
    timestamp: Number
}]
```

**Inventory**: A singleton esque model that is a single document in a separate collection in the database. It oversees all of the storage quantities and enforces limitations.

Schema:

```
{
  type:String, //where type is 'Master'
  limits: {
    refrigerated:Number,
    frozen:Number,
    room:Number
},
  current: {
    refrigerated:Number,
    frozen:Number,
    room:Number
}
```

Formula: CRUD implementation.

Schema

```
{
  name: {
    type: String,
    unique: true,
    required: true
  },
  description: {
    type: String,
    required: true
  },
  tuples:[{
    index: {
      type: Number,
      required: true
    },
    ingredient: {
      type: String,
      required: true
    },
    ingredient ID: \ \{
      type: String,
      required: true
    quantity:{
      type: Number,
      required: true
    }
  }],
  units: {
    type: Number,
    required: true
  }
}
```

**Log**: The model for the global logging system log.

Schema

```
title: {
    type: String,
    required: true
  description: {
    type: String
  },
  time: {
    type: Date,
    default: Date.now,
    required: true
  entities: {
    type: Array,
    required: true
  },
  initiating_user: {
    type: ObjectId,
  }
}
```

**Production:** The model for the production report.

Schema:

```
{
 name: {
    type: String,
    required: true,
    unique: true
 },
 product: [
    {
      formulaId: {
        type: mongoose.Schema.Types.ObjectId
      },
      formulaName: String,
      unitsProduced: Number,
      totalCost: Number
    }
 ]
}
```

**Spending**: The model/singleton for the spending report.

Schema:

```
{
  name: {
    type: String,
    required: true,
    unique: true,
    enum: ['spending', 'production']
  },
  spending: [
    {
      ingredientId: {
        type: mongoose.Schema.Types.ObjectId
      },
      ingredientName: String,
      totalSpent: Number
    }
  ]
}
```

### Recall: The model/singleton for the recall report

```
{
  name: {
    type: String,
    required: true,
    unique: true
},
lotmap: [
    {
      lotnumber: String,
      productList: [foodProductID: mongoose.Schema.Types.ObjectId];
    }
}
```

# **Routes**

The routes describe the endpoints that the REST API calls.

### **Users**

Renders the main users page which is the login page if no one is logged in, else the profile page

GET /users

Creates or logs a user in depending on if the user is filling out the create account form or login form.

Body Parameters	
For account creation:	
email	String
password	String
username	String
role	String. "admin" or "user"
For login:	
logemail	String
logpassword	String

POST /users

Allows user to confirm their account creation. This link is sent in the email verification and will never be called independently.

Query Parameters	
id	String. The token id generated from email verification

GET /users/confirmation

Allows the user to resend their verification token.

Body Parameters	
email	String. The email of the account for which you want the verification token resent.

POST /users/resendToken

### Display the user profile

GET /users/profile

Delete a user. Only an admin can do this.

Body Parameters	
email	String. The user account email to delete.

POST /users/delete

### Update a user.

Body Parameters	
email	String. The email of the account to update. This cannot be changed.
username	String. The new username to which you want to update.
password	String. The new password to which you want to update.

POST /users/update

Returns an object indicating if the current user is or is not an admin.

GET /users/isAdmin

Returns an object indicating if the current user is or is not logged in.

GET /users/isLoggedIn

### Returns the cart page.

GET /users/cart

Edits an order in the cart.

GET /users/edit\_order/:ingredient/:page?

### Remove an ingredient from the user's cart

Body Parameters	
ingredient	String. The name of the ingredient.

POST /users/remove\_ingredient

### Provide information about the order that has been edited.

Body Parameters	
ingredient	String. The name of the ingredient.
quantities	Array. The quantities of the ingredient.
names	Array. The names of the vendors from which the ingredient is being ordered from.
codes	Array. The codes of the vendors from which the ingredient is being ordered from.

POST /users/edit\_order

### Checkout the cart and place the order.

POST /users/checkout\_cart

### **Vendors**

#### Get the list of all vendors

GET /home/:page?

#### Get the vendor for a specific code

GET /vendors/:code/:page?

### Get the vendor from object id

POST /vendor/id/:vendor\_id

#### Delete the vendor for a specific code

POST /vendors/:code/delete

#### Update the vendor for a specific code

POST /vendors/:code/update

#### Create a new vendor

Body Parameters	
name	String. The vendor name.
code	String. The vendor freight code.
contact	String. The vendor contact information.
location	String. The vendor location.

POST /vendors/new

Add ingredients to a vendor catalogue for a specific code.

POST /vendors/:code/add\_ingredient

#### Remove ingredients from a vendor catalogue for a specific code

GET /vendors/:code/:code/remove\_ingredient/:ingredient

Update an ingredient in the catalogue for a vendor for a specific code.

POST /vendors/:code/update\_ingredient

Place an order from a vendor with a specific code.

POST /vendors/:code/order

## Ingredients

### Get ingredient by name

GET /ingredients/:name

#### Get ingredient by name and amount

GET /ingredients/:name/:amount

### Delete ingredient by name

POST /ingredients/:name/delete

### Update ingredient by name

<b>Body Parameters</b>	
name	String. New ingredient name.
package	String. New package type. Must be a pre-defined choice.
temperature	String. New temperature. Must be a pre-defined choice.
amount	Number. New amount of the item.

POST /ingredients/:name/update

### Create ingredient

Body Parameters	
name	String. Ingredient name.
package	String. Package type.
temperature	String. Temperature.
amount	Number. Amount of the item.

POST /ingredients/new

#### Associate ingredient with a vendor

POST /ingredients/:name/add-vender

### Add an ingredient order to the cart

POST /ingredients/order/add/to/cart

### Update an ingredient's lot

POST /ingredients/:name/updatelot

### Edit an ingredient's lot amount

POST /ingredients/:name/edit-lot/:oldAmount

### Delete a lot from an ingredient

POST /ingredients/:name/delete-lot/:amount

## Inventory

Update the inventory temperature storage limits.

Body Parameters	
room	Number. The new room temperature limit.
frozen	Number. The new frozen temperature limit.
refrigerated	Number. The new refrigerated temperature limit.

POST /inventory/update\_limits

## Reports

Get reports. Returns page with information for all of the reports: spending, production, recall and ingredient freshness.

GET /reports/

### **Files**

#### Base route

GET /files/

### Get bulk import documentation

GET /files/documentation

### Upload ingredient CSV

POST /files/upload/ingredients

### Upload formula CSV

POST /files/upload/formulas

### Upload intermediate products

POST /files/upload/intermediates

### **Formulas**

Renders the main formulas page.

GET /formulas/home

Renders the page of a specific formula.

GET /formulas/:name

#### Creates a new formula.

Body Parameters	
name	String. The name of the new formula.
description	String. The description of the new formula.
units	Number. The number of units produced by the new formula.

POST /formulas/new

#### Deletes a formula.

Body Parameters	
name	String. The name of the formula to delete.

POST /formulas/:name/delete

### Updates a formula.

Body Parameters	
name	String. The new name of the formula to update.
description	String. The new description of the formula to update.
units	Number. The new number of units produced by the formula to update.

POST /formulas/:name/update

Deletes a tuple in a formula.

Body Parameters	
name	String. The name of formula whose tuple is being deleted.
id	ObjectId. The id of the tuple being deleted.

POST /formulas/:name/delete\_tuple

### **Duke Oauth**

This route is in charge of redirecting the user to the duke Duke shibboleth for authentication. After the user is redirected, the user logs in and then sent to the redirect URI with the authorization token in the URL. The duke identity API is called to get the user's information and the user is logged in.

# **Backups**

Backups utilizes mongodb-backup and mongodb-restore to create backups and allow for system restores.

Make a backup

/backups/makebackup

Download a backup tar file using filename

/backups/file/:filename

Restore system to a backup by id

/backups/restore/:id

Delete a backup by id

/backups/delete/:id

## **Deployment**

## Setup

#### Requirements:

- node version >= 7.6
- · mongodb database

### Local setup

- 1. Download the code
- 2. Run npm install in the root directory.
- 3. Create a file env.json in the root directory. It should look like the following (but with your own relevant values):

```
"development": {
    "MONGO_URI": "<DEVELOPMENT MONGODB URI HERE>",
    "MONGO_OPTIONS": { "db": { "safe": true } }
},
    "production": {
        "MONGO_URI": "<PRODUCTION MONGODB URI HERE>",
        "MONGO_OPTIONS": { "db": { "safe": true } }
},
    "email": "<EMAIL HERE>",
    "password":"<PASSWORD HERE>"
}
```

- 1. Run node setup.js to create your default admin user
- 2. Run npm start to start the app locally

## **Deployment**

We used heroku to deploy. Heroku comes with a free mongodb add-on called mLab that you will need. Additionally, set the environment variables under the Settings tab, where the Config Variables are located. You will need to set the EMAIL and PASSWORD environment variables. The MONGODB\_URI should have already been set when you added the mlab add on.

To actually deploy to heroku, you will need a heroku account and the heroku command line tools. There is already a good tutorial on heroku.

Because heroku also uses git for version control, you can simply push to your heroku remote in order to deploy (ie. git push heroku master )

## **Backup**

We create mongodb backups and restores using the libraries mongodb-backup and mongodb-restore, which work with BSON data dumps. These backups are scheduled regularly(daily, weekly, monthly) on chron jobs. These backups are saved on a separate mlab environment with a separate static ip address. Emails are sent out to the hypotheticalfoods458@gmail.com account upon successful or failed backup as well as on a restore.

#### **Email Credentials:**

Username: hypotheticalfoods458@gmail.com

Password: hypotheticalfoods458heroku

To view, download or restore to a backup, login to the system with:

#### **IT Person Credentials:**

Username: itperson

Password: it\_person

Once logged in, you will see a Backups tab in the sidebar. Once you are on the backups page, there will be buttons to download the tar for a backup, as well as to restore to a particular backup. The IT person can also manually generate backups or delete individual backups should they so choose. However, the chron jobs will automatically take care of generating regular backups and cleaning out old backups.

## **Implementation**

As stated before, the libraries used were mongodb-backup and mongodb-restore. A separate backups route is created to make requests to view backups, download backups and make restores. These requests require the IT person permissions, which was added as a new user role. Making backups themselves are not exposed in the REST api as they are taken automatically in the chron job.