

**JUDGE FROG**

Developer Guide

***V3.2***

**5/3/2015**

# Revision History

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Version | Changes | Edited |
| 1.0 | * Initial Draft | March 15, 2015 |
| 2.0 | * Added Arvixe, CakePHP sections | May 3, 2015 |
| 3.0 | * Added Model section | May 3, 2015 |
| 3.1 | * Added Controller overview, AppController and PagesController sections | May 3, 2015 |
| 3.2 | * Added MySQL section content | May 3, 2015 |

# Revision Sign-Off

By signing the following, the team member is stating that he has read the entire document and has verified that the information contained within this document is accurate, relevant to the project, and void of errors.

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# Table of Contents

[Revision History ii](#_Toc418438767)

[Revision Sign-Off ii](#_Toc418438768)

[Table of Contents iii](#_Toc418438769)

[1. Introduction 6](#_Toc418438770)

[1.1 Purpose 6](#_Toc418438771)

[1.2 Overview 6](#_Toc418438772)

[2. System Overview 7](#_Toc418438773)

[2.1 System Components 7](#_Toc418438774)

[2.1.2 MySQL Database 7](#_Toc418438775)

[2.1.3 Web Host 7](#_Toc418438776)

[3. Arvixe 8](#_Toc418438777)

[3.1 Overview 8](#_Toc418438778)

[3.2 Oyster 8](#_Toc418438779)

[3.2.1 cPanel & Apache 8](#_Toc418438780)

[3.2.2 PHP 8](#_Toc418438781)

[3.2.3 MySQL 8](#_Toc418438782)

[3.2.4 FTP 8](#_Toc418438783)

[3.2.5 Subdomain Management 8](#_Toc418438784)

[4. MySQL Database 9](#_Toc418438785)

[5. CakePHP 17](#_Toc418438786)

[5.1 Overview 17](#_Toc418438787)

[5.2 Configuring CakePHP 17](#_Toc418438788)

[5.3 Useful References 17](#_Toc418438789)

[6. Models 19](#_Toc418438790)

[6.1 Overview 19](#_Toc418438791)

[6.2 Datum 19](#_Toc418438792)

[6.3 DataInProgress 19](#_Toc418438793)

[6.4 User 19](#_Toc418438794)

[7. Controllers 20](#_Toc418438795)

[7.1 Overview 20](#_Toc418438796)

[7.2 AppController 20](#_Toc418438797)

[7.2.1 Interactions 20](#_Toc418438798)

[7.2.2 Views Associated 20](#_Toc418438799)

[7.2.3 Functions 20](#_Toc418438800)

[7.3 PagesController 20](#_Toc418438801)

[7.3.1 Interactions 20](#_Toc418438802)

[7.3.2 Views Associated 20](#_Toc418438803)

[7.3.3 Functions 21](#_Toc418438804)

[7.4 AdminPanelController 21](#_Toc418438805)

[7.4.1 Interactions 21](#_Toc418438806)

[7.4.2 Views Associated 21](#_Toc418438807)

[7.4.3 Functions 21](#_Toc418438808)

[7.5 UploadsController 22](#_Toc418438809)

[7.5.1 Interactions 22](#_Toc418438810)

[7.5.2 Views Associated 22](#_Toc418438811)

[7.5.3 Functions 22](#_Toc418438812)

[7.6 DownloadsController 22](#_Toc418438813)

[7.6.1 Interactions 22](#_Toc418438814)

[7.6.2 Views Associated 22](#_Toc418438815)

[7.6.3 Functions 22](#_Toc418438816)

[7.7 CaseEditsController 22](#_Toc418438817)

[7.7.1 Interactions 22](#_Toc418438818)

[7.7.2 Views Associated 22](#_Toc418438819)

[7.7.3 Functions 22](#_Toc418438820)

[7.8 CaseReviewsController 24](#_Toc418438821)

[7.8.1 Interactions 24](#_Toc418438822)

[7.8.2 Views Associated 24](#_Toc418438823)

[7.8.3 Functions 24](#_Toc418438824)

[7.9 UsersController 24](#_Toc418438825)

[7.9.1 Interactions 24](#_Toc418438826)

[7.9.2 Views Associated 24](#_Toc418438827)

[7.9.3 Functions 24](#_Toc418438828)

[7.10 SearchController 24](#_Toc418438829)

[7.10.1 Interactions 24](#_Toc418438830)

[7.10.2 Views Associated 24](#_Toc418438831)

[7.10.3 Functions 24](#_Toc418438832)

[7.11 AnalyzeController 24](#_Toc418438833)

[7.11.1 Interactions 24](#_Toc418438834)

[7.11.2 Views Associated 24](#_Toc418438835)

[7.11.3 Functions 24](#_Toc418438836)

[8. Glossary of Terms 25](#_Toc418438837)

# Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide developers with the appropriate information so that they can modify the Judge Frog source code to meet their needs and requirements. Each major component of the application will be broken down and outlined.

## 1.2 Overview

This document includes the following sections.

**Section 2 – System Overview:** Covers the main components of the system.

**Section 3 – Development Getting Started:** Covers an introduction to programming of the CakePHP web application.

**Section 4 - Glossary of Terms:** Includes a list of abbreviations and their technical terms and their associated definitions.

# System Overview

## 2.1 System Components

Judge Frog is comprised of the CakePHP web application, MySQL database, and a web host.

**2.1.1 CakePHP Web Application**

The CakePHP web application is used as a framework for a foundation for the web application. It allows for a MVC structured model of the developed web application.

### 2.1.2 MySQL Database

The MySQL database contains all the case information and user login information. The database is stored on the web host’s server.

### 2.1.3 Web Host

The web host the project relies on is Arvixe. Three domains are purchased from Arvixe including; humantraffickingdata.org, humantraffickingdata.com, humantraffickingdata.net. The web application and database are stored on a Linux class server.

# Arvixe

## 3.1 Overview

The Judge Frog project contracted with a web host called Arvixe (<http://www.arvixe.com/>) to provide an Apache server for the project. Please see Dr. Bouche for the credentials necessary to access Arvixe.

## 3.2 Oyster

### 3.2.1 cPanel & Apache

The Human Trafficking Data website is hosted on an Apache server named Oyster. To access the server, the URL is [www.oyster.arvixe.com](http://www.oyster.arvixe.com). Use the cPanel login option and enter the admin credentials given to you by Dr. Bouche. As of the writing of this document, the Apache version running is **2.2.27**.

### 3.2.2 PHP

The PHP version running on the server is listed as **5.3.28** on the cPanel stats menu, but you can choose to run a different version of PHP for a given directory on the server. We have done so, and the PHP version running on HTD is **5.5**. To customize the PHP version, use the **PHP Selector** utility in the Software/Services section of the cPanel.

### 3.2.3 MySQL

The current MySQL version as of this writing is **5.5.42-37.1**. There are several utilities for administrating the MySQL database on Oyster. First, to modify, check, or repair a database, use the **MySQL Databases** tool in the Databases section. A list of current databases is displayed. Here you can also control the accounts that our application uses in order to access the database. For interfacing with the database directly, **phpMyAdmin** is available.

### 3.2.4 FTP

For managing files on the server, a standard FTP utility is available in the Files section, called **File Manager**. Here you will see a listing of all directories available to us on Oyster. All files related to HTD are stored in the **public\_html** directory.

### 3.2.5 Subdomain Management

For management of subdomains on Oyster, there is a utility called **Subdomains** in the Domains section. Here you can set custom subdomains and direct them to look at specific directories.

# MySQL Database

## 4.1 Overview

HTD utilizes a **MySQL v5.5.42-37**.1 database to store all of the records regarding case and user information. There are 3 individual tables which hold different records; the first is the **User** table, the second being the **DataInProgress** table, and the third being the **Data** table. The **User** table holds all of the information necessary for user accounts and permissions. The **DataInProgress** table contains all of the information regarding cases which are currently in progress. In progress refers to cases which have been flagged to be reviewed by administrators. This flagging is done when: a case gets submitted for review from case creation or a case gets edited. The **Data** table contains the same exact information as **DataInProgress** but holds information in a different state to separate finalized from in-progress data. These variables will be explained more in **Section 4.4** of this document. The application we used to administer and model the database was **MySQL** **Workbench** and a **MySQL** **Workbench** file containing a model of the database will be included in our project directory.

## 4.2 MySQL Workbench

**MySQL** **Workbench** is a utility designed for DBAs and developers and allows them to design and model their database, develop SQL, administrate the database, and perform database migration. For our development process, we chose the most up-to-date version of **MySQL** **Workbench** which is **v6.3.3**.

### 4.2.1 Installation

To install **MySQL** **Workbench** on your machine, please follow the instructions listed at <http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/workbench/>.

### 4.2.2 Useful References

**MySQL** provides very extensive documentation on how to use **MySQL** **Workbench**, if there are any questions on how **MySQL** **Workbench** performs please visit their documentation at the following URL: <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/workbench/en/index.html>.

## 4.3 Accessing the Database

To access the database we used for this project there are 2 methods, one for accessing the database through **Arvixe’s** **cPanel** and one using **MySQL Workbench**. Following these two methods there will be general information that will allow the developer to view the settings usually necessary to connect to a **MySQL database**.

### 4.3.1 Arvixe

One can access the database by using **Arvixe’s** pre-installed **cPanel** and navigating to the utilities which connect to the database. Specifically, the modules listed in **Section 3.2.3** of this document.

### 4.3.2 MySQL Workbench

To configure **MySQL Workbench** to remotely connect to the **MySQL database**, we must complete a few simple steps.

1. In the toolbar navigate to: Database 🡪 Manage Connections. A popup with **MySQL Connections** on the left-hand side should open.
2. Click the **‘New’ button** in the bottom left-hand corner.
3. Rename the **Connection Name** to a meaningful name for the project.
4. Under the **‘Connection’** tab
   1. Set the **Hostname** to **‘oyster.arvixe.com’**.
   2. Set the **Port** to **3306**.
   3. Set the **Username** to the username given by the project administrator.
   4. Set the **Password** to the password given by the project administrator.
5. **All other fields** should remain at **default** values.
6. Hit the **‘Test Connection’** **button** to verify the connection is working.

If the connection test returned positive, then you have successfully connected to the **Arvixe database**. If they have not, please refer to **Section 4.2.2** to find **references** which will aid you in solving the issue.

### 4.3.3 Other

This information is intended to be used if the developer wishes to connect to the **MySQL database** hosted by **Arvixe**.

* **Hostname:** oyster.arvixe.com
* **Port:** 3306
* **Username:** Contact project administrator
* **Password:** Contact project administrator

## 4.4 Database Schema

The **schema** for the **MySQL database** used in the current version of this project will be represented below in a table showing the: **name**, **type**, **attributes**, **default**, and **description** of each **column** for each **table** in the **database**. The **attributes** column will contain abbreviations which correspond to **MySQL Workbench** abbreviations: **PK** is **primary** **key**; **NN** is **not** **null**, **UQ** is **unique**, **BIN** is **binary**, **UN** is **unsigned**, **ZF** is **zero-fill**, **AI** is **auto-increment** (<http://dev.mysql.com/doc/workbench/en/wb-table-editor-columns-tab.html>).

**Users table:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Type | Attributes | Default | Description |
| Id | INTEGER | PK, NN, UQ, AI |  | ID given to each user to uniquely identify them. |
| Username | VARCHAR(45) | NN, UQ |  | Username for the given user. |
| Email | VARCHAR(45) | NN |  | Email address for the given user. |
| Role | VARCHAR(16) | NN | ‘ra’ | The role of the given user. The value ‘admin’ gives the user administrative permissions and any other value gives them research assistant permissions. |
| Password | VARCHAR(255) | NN |  | Salted and hashed password for the given user. |
| Created | DATETIME |  |  | Timestamp of when the user was created. |
| Modified | DATETIME |  | Null | Timestamp of when the user was modified. |
| First\_name | VARCHAR(45) |  |  | First name of the user. |
| Last\_name | VARCHAR(45) |  |  | Last name of the user. |

**Data table:**

The value ‘[statute]’ in the **Data** table represents a value for one of the recognized statutes within our application. These statutes are: 1961 – 1968, 1028, 1351, 1425, 1512, 1546, 1581 – 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 2252, 2260, 2421 – 2424, 1324, and 1328. They are also listed in more detail on our website: <http://humantraffickingdata.org/description> (under Statutes tab).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Type | Attributes | Description |
| Id | INTEGER | PK, NN, AI | ID given to each record to uniquely identify it. |
| Author | VARCHAR(45) | NN | User who published this record. |
| Created | DATETIME |  | Timestamp of when the record was published. |
| Modified | DATETIME |  | Timestamp of when the record was last modified. |
| CaseDefId | INTEGER |  |  |
| CaseNam | VARCHAR(45) |  | The official name of the case. |
| CaseNum | VARCHAR(45) |  | The official number of the case. |
| NumDef | INTEGER |  | The total number of defendants in this case. |
| State | VARCHAR(2) |  | The state in which the case was held. |
| FedDistrictLoc | VARCHAR(45) |  | The location within the federal district (North, Central, South, etc.) |
| FedDistrictNum | INTEGER |  | The number of the federal district where this case was located (1-13). |
| JudgeName | VARCHAR(45) |  | The name of the last judge involved in the case. |
| JudgeRace | INTEGER |  | The race of the last judge involved in the case.  The values are as defined: 0 is white; 1 is black; 2 is Hispanic; 3 is Asian; 4 is Indian. |
| JudgeGen | BOOLEAN |  | The gender of the last judge involved in the case. True corresponds with female and false corresponds with male. |
| JudgeTenure | YEAR |  | The tenure of the last judge involved in the case. |
| JudgeApptBy | BOOLEAN |  | The political party who appointed the judge. True corresponds with Democrat and false corresponds with Republican. |
| CaseSummary | LONGTEXT |  | A summary of the case. |
| DefLast | VARCHAR(45) | NN | The last name of this defendant. |
| DefFirst | VARCHAR(45) | NN | The first name of this defendant. |
| Alias | TEXT |  | A list of aliases of the defendant separated by ‘;’. |
| DefGender | BOOLEAN |  | The gender of the defender. True designates female and false designates male. |
| DefRace | INTEGER |  | The race of the defendant. 0 represents white; 1 represents black; 2 represents Hispanic; 3 represents Asian; 4 represents other. |
| DefBirthdate | YEAR | NN | The year of the defendant’s birth. |
| DefArrestAge | INTEGER |  | The age at arrest of the defendant. |
| ChargeDate | DATE |  | The date the defendant was charged. |
| ArrestDate | DATE |  | The date the defendant was arrested. |
| Detained | BOOLEAN |  | Value representing whether defendant was detained. |
| BailType | INTEGER |  | The type of bail given to defendant. 0 represents none, 1 represents surety, 2 represents non-surety. |
| BailAmount | DOUBLE |  | The amount of bail to be paid by the defendant. |
| LaborTraf | BOOLEAN |  | Value representing whether this case contained labor trafficking charges. |
| AdultSexTraf | BOOLEAN |  | Value representing whether this case contained adult sex trafficking charges. |
| MinorSexTraf | BOOLEAN |  | Value representing whether this case contained minor sex trafficking charges. |
| FelCharged | INTEGER |  | The total number of felonies charged against the defendant. |
| FelSentenced | INTEGER |  | The total number of felonies sentenced against the defendants. |
| S[statute] | BOOLEAN |  | Value representing whether this particular statute, [statute], was charged in the given case for this defendant. |
| Counts[statute] | INTEGER |  | Number of counts charged against defendant for this particular statute. |
| CountsNP[statute] | INTEGER |  | Number of counts nolle prossed for this defendant for this particular statute. |
| PleaDismissed[statute] | INTEGER |  | Number of pleas dismissed for this defendant for this particular statute. |
| PleaGuilty[statute] | INTEGER |  | Number of times plead guilty for this defendant for this particular statute. |
| TrialGuilty[statute] | INTEGER |  | Number of trials found guilty for this defendant for this particular statute. |
| TrialNG[statute] | INTEGER |  | Number of trials found not guilty for this defendant for this particular statute. |
| Fines[statute] | INTEGER |  | Amount of fines levied against defendant for this particular statute. |
| Sent[statute] | INTEGER |  | Number of months sentenced against this defendant for this particular statute. |
| Prob[statute] | INTEGER |  | Number of months of probation required for this defendant for this particular statute. |
| DateTerm | DATE |  | The date when the sentence was terminated. |
| SentDate | DATE |  | The date when the sentencing began. |
| TotalSentence | INTEGER |  | The total number of months sentenced for this defendant. |
| Restitution | DOUBLE |  | The amount of restitution required to pay by the defendant. |
| AssetForfeit | BOOLEAN |  | Value representing whether the defendant had to forfeit various assets. |
| SupRelease | BOOLEAN |  | Value representing whether the defendant had supervised release. |
| Probation | INTEGER |  | The total number of months of probation required by this defendant. |
| NumVic | INTEGER |  | Total number of victims involved in this case. |
| NumVicMinor | INTEGER |  | Total number of minor victims involved in this case. |
| NumVicForeign | INTEGER |  | Total number of foreign victims involved in this case. |
| NumVicFemale | INTEGER |  | Total number of female victims involved in this case. |
| OCName1 | VARCHAR(45) |  | The name of the first organized crime group that this defendant was involved in. |
| OCType1 | INTEGER |  | The size of the first organized crime group that this defendant was involved in. 1 represents ‘Mom & Pop’, 2 represents ‘Street Gang’, 3 represents ‘Cartel/Syndicate/Mafia’, 5 represents ‘Prison Gang’, 6 represents ‘Other’. |
| OCRace1 | INTEGER |  | The race of the first organized crime group that this defendant was involved in. 0 represents ‘None’, 1 represents ‘Black’, 2 represents ‘White’, 3 represents ‘Hispanic’, 4 represents ‘Asian’, 5 represents ‘Other’. |
| OCScope1 | INTEGER |  | The scope of the first organized crime group that this defendant was involved in. 0 represents ‘Other’, 1 represents ‘Local Only’, 2 represents ‘Trans-State’, 3 represents ‘Trans-National’. |
| OCName2 | VARCHAR(45) |  | The size of the second organized crime group that this defendant was involved in. 1 represents ‘Mom & Pop’, 2 represents ‘Street Gang’, 3 represents ‘Cartel/Syndicate/Mafia’, 5 represents ‘Prison Gang’, 6 represents ‘Other’. |
| OCType2 | INTEGER |  | The race of the second organized crime group that this defendant was involved in. 0 represents ‘None’, 1 represents ‘Black’, 2 represents ‘White’, 3 represents ‘Hispanic’, 4 represents ‘Asian’, 5 represents ‘Other’. |
| OCRace2 | INTEGER |  | The scope of the second organized crime group that this defendant was involved in. 0 represents ‘Other’, 1 represents ‘Local Only’, 2 represents ‘Trans-State’, 3 represents ‘Trans-National’. |
| OCScope2 | INTEGER |  | The size of the second organized crime group that this defendant was involved in. 1 represents ‘Mom & Pop’, 2 represents ‘Street Gang’, 3 represents ‘Cartel/Syndicate/Mafia’, 5 represents ‘Prison Gang’, 6 represents ‘Other’. |

**DataInProgress table:**

The **DataInProgress** table features exactly the same information as the **Data** table. However, our client wanted to separate the data into two tables with one being for finalized information and one being for information still in progress. The only additional field in **DataInProgress** is:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Type | Description |
| SubmittedForReview | BOOLEAN | If true, this case will be displayed for administrators to publish to **Data**. If false, the case is still being revised. |

# CakePHP

## 5.1 Overview

HTD is written in primarily PHP, using a framework called CakePHP ([www.cakephp.org](http://www.cakephp.org)). The CakePHP version used in developing HTD was 2.6.1, due to limitations at the time. CakePHP is a Model-View-Controller (MVC) based framework. Documentation for CakePHP is available in the form of the CakePHP [Cookbook](http://book.cakephp.org/2.0/en/index.html). The Cookbook contains a detailed description of coding conventions and the structure of MVC interactions in CakePHP.

## 5.2 Configuring CakePHP

Configuring CakePHP is relatively straight-forward. To download a clean version of CakePHP, go to the GitHub repository of CakePHP, available at [www.github.com/cakephp/cakephp/tags](http://www.github.com/cakephp/cakephp/tags). Every version of CakePHP is available via the release tags on this page, so choose the 2.6.1 tag. You can download an archive of the release in various forms (zip/tar.gz). For development, you can simply add this CakePHP application directory to your own Apache server config. To see more detailed setup and configuration instructions, see the [Installation](http://book.cakephp.org/2.0/en/installation.html) page in the Cookbook.

There are several specific files that must be setup properly, conveniently located in the Config directory in the CakePHP application. The **database.php** file contains the configuration for the database that CakePHP will use. The **core.php** file contains core configurations for the CakePHP application, including the security salts and seeds used later in password hashing. This file also contains the ability to set the debug level of the application; the various levels are noted in the code comments. Here also the **routes.php** file contains routing information for accessing controller methods, etc. This is where most of the URL routing for the HTD application is configured.

Our CakePHP application **requires** PHP 5.5 or higher, due to an error in the implementation of Blowfish/bcrypt in lower versions of PHP. Hashes created with lower versions of PHP will result in errors when trying to log a user in.

## 5.3 Useful References

The following links are a few of the more important articles available in the CakePHP Cookbook. **This is not a substitute for reading the Cookbook on your own!**

**CakePHP Cookbook:** <http://book.cakephp.org/2.0/en/index.html>

**Installation Instructions:** <http://book.cakephp.org/2.0/en/installation.html>

**Conventions:** <http://book.cakephp.org/2.0/en/getting-started/cakephp-conventions.html>

**CakePHP Structure:** <http://book.cakephp.org/2.0/en/getting-started/cakephp-structure.html>

**CakePHP Folder Structure:** <http://book.cakephp.org/2.0/en/getting-started/cakephp-folder-structure.html>

**CakePHP Models:** <http://book.cakephp.org/2.0/en/models.html>

**CakePHP Controllers:** <http://book.cakephp.org/2.0/en/controllers.html>

**CakePHP Views:** <http://book.cakephp.org/2.0/en/views.html>

# Models

## 6.1 Overview

CakePHP [models](http://book.cakephp.org/2.0/en/models.html) are the primary method for interacting with the database. By default, CakePHP models have several functions for retrieving data from and saving data to the database. When interacting with models, please be careful to follow CakePHP conventions; a lot of functionality depends on these conventions. **If you choose not to follow conventions, much of CakePHP’s automagic will fail.** For a detailed list of these functions and their parameters, please see the following links:

**Retrieving Your Data:** <http://book.cakephp.org/2.0/en/models/retrieving-your-data.html>

**Saving Your Data:** <http://book.cakephp.org/2.0/en/models/saving-your-data.html>

**Validating Your Data:** <http://book.cakephp.org/2.0/en/models/data-validation.html>

We have set our own rules for data validation within our models. Validation must be successful when data is saved to the database; if the validation fails, no data will be saved to the database by default. Validation errors can be accessed by calling the **$this->ModelName->validationErrors** array.

## 6.2 Datum

The **Datum** model is associated with the **Data** table in the database schema. This is the model used by controllers which interact with the **Data** table. The **$validate** array contains the validation rules associated with the **Datum** model. Each rule in the **$validate** array is associated with a column in the **Data** table. Validation rules can be complex or relatively simple; we have chosen to use relatively simple validation rules. For more information on validation rules, please see the **Validating Your Data** link given above.

## 6.3 DataInProgress

The **DataInProgress** model is associated with the **DataInProgress** table in the database schema. This is the model most heavily used by the controllers which interact with the DataInProgress table, usually related to editing case information. The **$validate** array contains the validation rules associated with the **DataInProgress** model. Each rule is associated with a column in the **DataInProgress** table. For more information on validation rules, please see the **Validating Your Data** link given above.

## 6.4 User

The **User** model is associated with the **users** table in the database schema. This model is used by the **UsersController** when interacting with user logins, logouts, creation, and deletion.

# Controllers

## 7.1 Overview

CakePHP [controllers](http://book.cakephp.org/2.0/en/controllers.html) contain much of the logic required for processing user requests and rendering views to a user’s browser. We have several controllers, one for each major section of the application. Each controller has several views associated with it in order to display the information handled by that controller.

## 7.2 AppController

The **AppController** is the parent controller to all other controllers. In the **AppController**, we can create methods, attributes, and components that will be available in all other controllers. Note that even if a controller has no interactions in the Interactions section, it still interacts with the AppController because of inheritance. The interaction is instead implied.

### 7.2.1 Interactions

This controller contains attributes and functions inherited by all other controllers.

### 7.2.2 Views Associated

No views are associated with the AppController.

### 7.2.3 Functions

**beforeFilter()** – This method currently specifies three actions which do not require authentication in order to access. For more information on the **beforeFilter()** function, please see the associated [CakePHP documentation](http://book.cakephp.org/2.0/en/controllers.html#Controller::beforeFilter).

**isAuthorized($user)** – This method is the parent method for all user authorization requests. The method checks the passed user’s permissions.

## 7.3 PagesController

The **PagesController** serves the views not specifically associated with other controllers. These are simply a few of the pages on the front end of HTD. This is a default controller supplied with CakePHP. Normally it dynamically uses the current URL to redirect the request to the proper controller, but our application instead relies heavily on the **routes.php** file for proper routing, thereby bypassing the PagesController generally.

### 7.3.1 Interactions

No interactions with other controllers.

### 7.3.2 Views Associated

**About.ctp**

**Contact.ctp**

**Description.ctp**

**Home.ctp**

### 7.3.3 Functions

**display()** **–** This method is a default CakePHP method for redirecting requests to generate the associated view.

**home()** – This method is called when a request for the HTD homepage is received.

**about()** – This method is called when a request for the About page is received.

**description()** – This method is called when a request for the Description page is received.

**contact()** – This method is called when a request for the Contact page is received.

## 7.4 AdminPanelController

The **AdminPanelController** serves views for the admin panel not associated with other controllers. Much of this controller’s former functionality was moved to other controllers as development proceeded.

### 7.4.1 Interactions

No interactions with other controllers.

### 7.4.2 Views Associated

**Index.ctp**

### 7.4.3 Functions

**isAuthorized($user)** – This method allows user authorization to the index method in the controller. The method checks the passed user’s permissions.

**index() –** This method renders the admin panel index view.

## 7.5 UploadsController

### 7.5.1 Interactions

### 7.5.2 Views Associated

### 7.5.3 Functions

## 7.6 DownloadsController

### 7.6.1 Interactions

### 7.6.2 Views Associated

### 7.6.3 Functions

## 7.7 CaseEditsController

The **CaseEditsController** contains the functionality necessary for editing case information present in the database. This is one of the major controllers. There are five primary views associated with the controller, though the add and edit views are largely imitations of each other, with the edit views having an added value to every form input in order to populate existing data. Changes made to the structure of an add view should probably be mirrored to the corresponding edit view.

### 7.7.1 Interactions

This controller has no direct interactions with other controllers. However, data operated on by this controller is used in the **CaseReviewsController**.

### 7.7.2 Views Associated

**add\_case.ctp**

**add\_defendant.ctp**

**edit.ctp**

**edit\_defendant.ctp**

**index.ctp**

### 7.7.3 Functions

**isAuthorized($user)** – This method checks user authorization for the controller’s other methods. The method checks the passed user’s permissions. Methods allowed for RAs to access are specified here; all other methods are thrown back to the parent isAuthorized() method in the AppController. This means methods not specified here require administrator permissions.

**index()** – This method gives the default view for the case edit/creation screen. It also retrieves all cases in the **Data** and **DataInProgress** tables and passes them to the **index.ctp** view for display.

**edit($num)** – This method renders the **edit.ctp** view. It takes the case number passed to it and retrieves all information related to that case. When a POST request is received from the **edit.ctp** view, data relevant to the case only (not defendant-specific information) is extracted and validated. This data is then validated and saved to the **DataInProgress** table on successful validation.

**editDefendant($defArray)** – This method renders the **edit\_defendant.ctp** view. It takes the defendant name and case number passed to it, and renders a view with defendant-specific information based on the defendant name and case number. When a POST request is received from the **edit.ctp** view, the defendant’s updated information is then saved to the **DataInProgress** table on successful validation.

**addCase()** – This method renders the **add\_case.ctp** view. It allows the creation of a new case to be inserted into the database. When a POST request is received, the new case is added to the **DataInProgress** table and redirects the user to the **edit.ctp** view with the new case’s information.

**addDefendant($caseNumber)** – This method adds a defendant to a case based on the case number passed to the method. The method pulls case-specific information from other rows in the case and adds it to the submitted defendant-specific information when a POST request is received.

**migrateFromDataToDataInProgress($num)** – This method behaves exactly as the name suggests: it moves an entire case from the **Data** table to the **DataInProgress** table. This method is only called when a case in the **Data** table needs to be edited. This method does not have a view associated with it.

**getCase($caseNumber)** – This method retrieves the case information for a case based on the case number passed to the method. Used in other functions. This method does not have a view associated with it.

**getRowId()** – This method retrieves the current max ID primary key in both the **Data** table and the **DataInProgress table**. This is necessary for smooth migration between the tables.

**deleteEmptyCases($caseNum)** – This method deletes rows in the database where the DefFirst and DefLast columns are null, and the CaseNum column matches the $caseNum value passed to the method. This is necessary due to the way adding and editing a defendant within a case behaves.

**delete\_case($num)** – This method deletes all rows in the **Data** table associated with the case number passed to the method.

**delete\_incomplete\_case($num**) – This method deletes all rows in the **DataInProgress** table associated with the case number passed to the method.

**delete\_def($defArray)** – This method deletes a defendant from a specific case based on the DefLast, DefFirst, and CaseNum values passed in the array.

## 7.8 CaseReviewsController

### 7.8.1 Interactions

### 7.8.2 Views Associated

### 7.8.3 Functions

## 7.9 UsersController

### 7.9.1 Interactions

### 7.9.2 Views Associated

### 7.9.3 Functions

## 7.10 SearchController

### 7.10.1 Interactions

### 7.10.2 Views Associated

### 7.10.3 Functions

## 7.11 AnalyzeController

### 7.11.1 Interactions

### 7.11.2 Views Associated

### 7.11.3 Functions

# Glossary of Terms

**Administrator** – privileged user capable of performing major changes to database.

**Application** – Group of programs designed to supply an end-user with expected functionality.

**CakePHP** – A free, open-source, rapid development framework for PHP.

**Control** **Panel** – interface specifically designed to allow administrators to easily perform their tasks.

**Database** – A structured set of data held in a computer, accessible in various ways.

**Deliverable** – A product, not necessarily finished, related to the project given to the client.

**End-User** – A person or persons who will be using the web application for the specified purpose of our project.

**Foreign Key** – A field in one table that uniquely identifies a row of another table.

**GitHub** – A Web service for software version control.

**Host** – A website on a server accessible over the Internet.

**Milestone** – A point at which project progress can be assessed.

**PHP** – A general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited to server-side web development.

**Primary Key** – Uniquely identifies each record in the table.

**Prototype** – simulates only a few aspects of, and may be completely different from, the final product.

**TCU** – Texas Christian University

**UML** – Unified Modeling Language; a modeling language designed to provide a standard way to visualize the design of a system.

**Walk-through** – Points during the project where the team describes significant project components with clients and individuals within the team.

**Web Application** – Application that is accessed by visiting a specific URL.