

# VetCare User Guide

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## 1 Using VetCare

### 1.1 Running the Application

1. Install Docker and ensure it is running (refer to appendix for detailed instructions)
2. Clone the GitHub repository

3. Run the following commands via a terminal window:

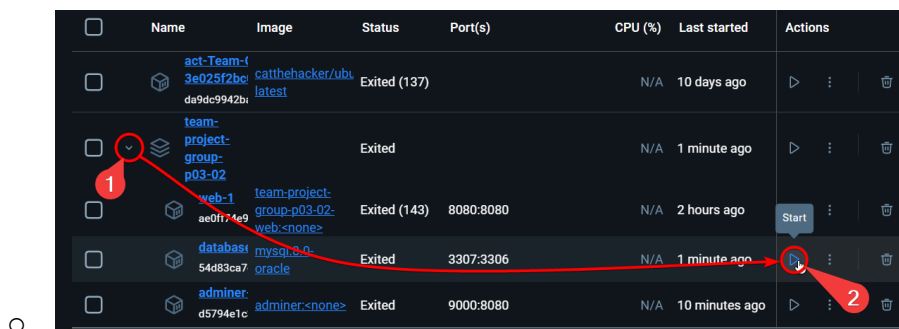
```
docker-compose build
```

```
docker-compose up
```

4. Navigate to <http://localhost:8080> in your web browser

If you run into an issue with building, please follow the below steps:

- Ensure that the MySQL docker container is running.



- Open a terminal window in the location of the repository and run the following command:

- **Windows (PowerShell not CMD):**

```
Get-Content ".\backup.sql" | docker exec -i team-project-group-p03-02-database-1 mysql -u root vetcare
```

- **Mac:**

```
cat ./backup.sql | docker exec -i team-project-group-p03-02-database-1 mysql -u root vetcare
```

- This should copy the contents of a known-good database schema into the MySQL docker image, fixing any migration issues.

- Run the application as normal.
- If you still have issues, navigate to  
`/src/test/java/au/edu/rmit/sept/webapp/WebappApplicationTests.java`
- Comment out the lines of code:

```
@Test
    void contextLoads() {
}
```

- Then, try building using the above commands.

## 1.2 Getting Started with VetCare

### 1.2.1 Homepage

VetCare has an intuitive, easy-to-follow design that can be used on a mobile or desktop device. You can book a new appointment, register a pet, or browse educational resources to care for your pets. To get started, you will need to create an account.

### 1.2.2 Account Creation & Login

Registration is possible via a username, first and last name, email, and password. VetCare does not share your data with third parties. You can view more on our privacy policy page. Steps to create an account and login are as follows:

1. Click on the 'Register button at the top right of the page.
2. Fill out your details and submit the form. You will use your email and password as your login credentials.
3. After submission, you will be redirected to the 'Login' page.
4. Type in your login credentials.
5. Press 'Login'.

## 1.3 Navigating the System

### 1.3.1 Managing Pets

Before booking an appointment, you will need to register your pet first. You can do this via homepage by following these steps:

1. Click the 'Register a Pet' button in the middle of the webpage.
  - a. Or click your name at the top right of the page.
  - b. Click on the 'My Pets' dropdown menu item.
  - c. Click on the 'Register a New Pet' button.
2. Fill out the details.
3. Press the 'Confirm' button.
4. You will be redirected to the 'My Pets' page, where you will see your pet listed.

You can press 'View' on your pet to view its medical records. Initially, your pet will have no medical records attached to it. Once a veterinary professional updates your pet's records, these will appear (out of scope for current release). If you would like to see an example of medical records, navigate to section 1.4 where you will find login details for a sample account that contains this information.

You can download your pet's medical records and even email them to others as necessary by pressing the 'Download Records as PDF' and 'Share Records' buttons, respectively.

### 1.3.2 Scheduling Appointments

Now that you have a pet registered with VetCare, you can book an appointment. The steps for scheduling an appointment are as follows:

1. Using the navigation bar, click on 'Appointments'
2. Click on 'Book an Appointment'.
3. Fill out the details.

- a. Appointments can only be booked between 8 AM and 7 PM and they cannot be for a date in the past.
  - b. If you have multiple pets, select which pet you are booking the appointment for.
  - c. Select the type of appointment you are scheduling.
4. Press 'Confirm'.
5. You will be redirected to the 'Appointments' page, where you will see all your upcoming, past, and cancelled appointments.

To cancel or reschedule appointments, simply press the 'Edit' or 'Cancel' buttons. You cannot edit or cancel an appointment that does not belong to you.

### 1.3.3 Accessing Educational Resources

TBD – waiting for implementation

### 1.3.4 Account Settings

All VetCare users can edit their personal details and have the freedom to delete their accounts, should they require to do so. To access the settings pane, click on your name on the top right of the webpage, and click on 'Account Settings'. After filling out any necessary details, press the 'Save Changes' button.

## 1.4 Sample Account

To test out functionality, we have included a test account that contains all relevant information. You can freely use the application, book or cancel any appointments necessary, as well as register any new pets. The details are as follows:

Email: test@test

Password: test

Once you have finished testing with the sample account, you are more than welcome to register for your own account and test out functionality that way.

We also have a basic vet account set up. You may use this to update basic pet medical data. Details:

Email: jane.smith@example.com

Password: 1234

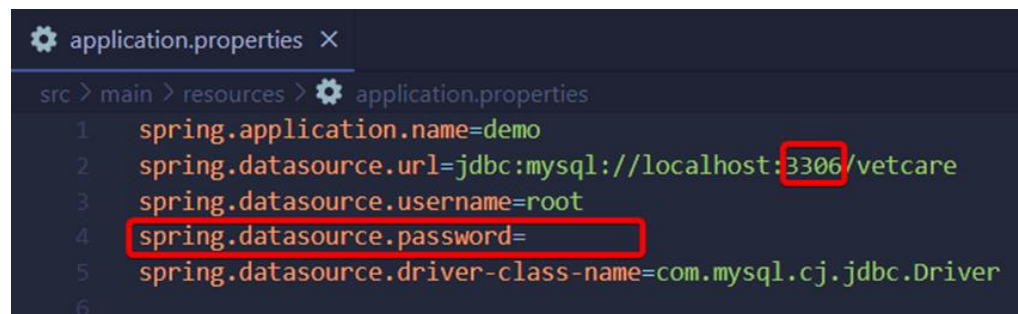
## Appendix

### Setting Up the MySQL Database Instance

For development and testing, VetCare will use a local instance of MySQL running on each developer's machine. This is also known as a file-based setup, like what could be achieved with SQLite or H2 Database.

- **Step 1: Setup MySQL Database**

- Download and install [MySQL Server 8.x](#)
- Ensure the server is running on port 3306 and the root password is blank. This can be done by using the defaults in MySQL configurator, and then running `SET PASSWORD FOR root@localhost='';` in MySQL CLI
- Alternatively, you can change the port and root password in `src/main/resources/application.properties`



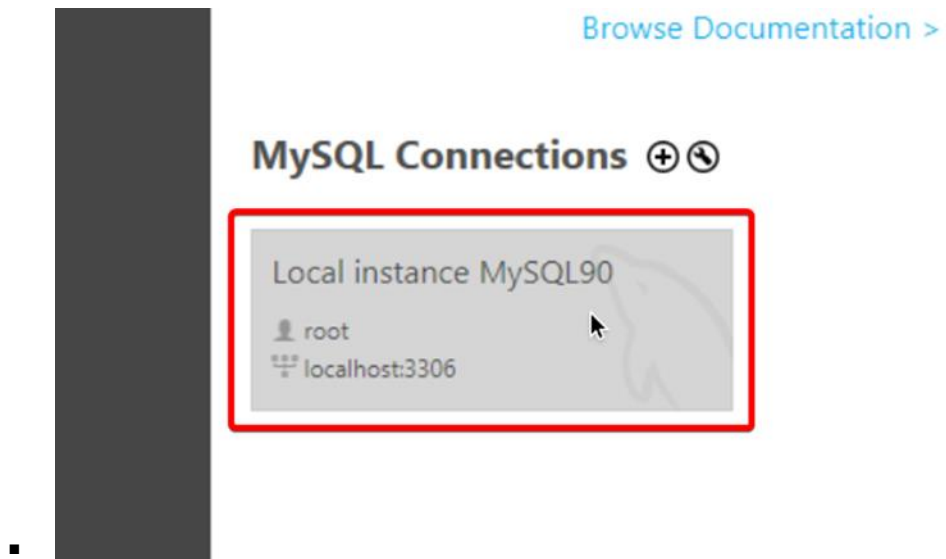
The screenshot shows a code editor window titled 'application.properties' with a gear icon and a close button. The file path is 'src > main > resources > application.properties'. The content of the file is as follows:

```
1 spring.application.name=demo
2 spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/vetcare
3 spring.datasource.username=root
4 spring.datasource.password=
5 spring.datasource.driver-class-name=com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
6
```

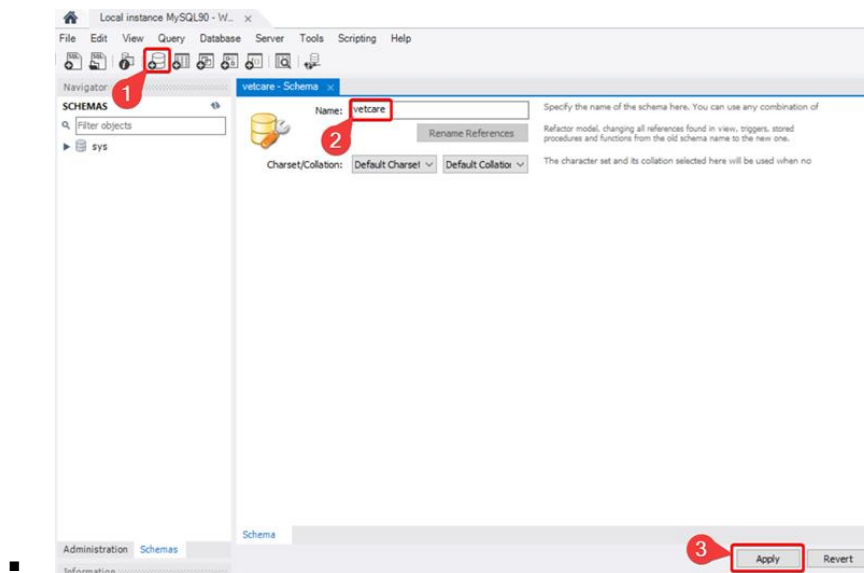
In the original image, the port '3306' in line 2 and the 'password=' property in line 4 are highlighted with red boxes.

- **Step 2: Configure MySQL Database**

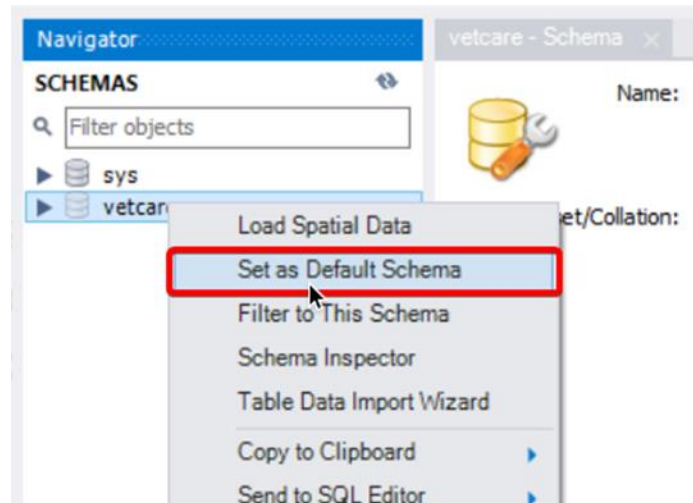
- Download and install [MySQL Workbench 8.x](#)
- Connect to the local database instance



- Create a new schema named vetcare via the toolbar



- Select vetcare as the default schema

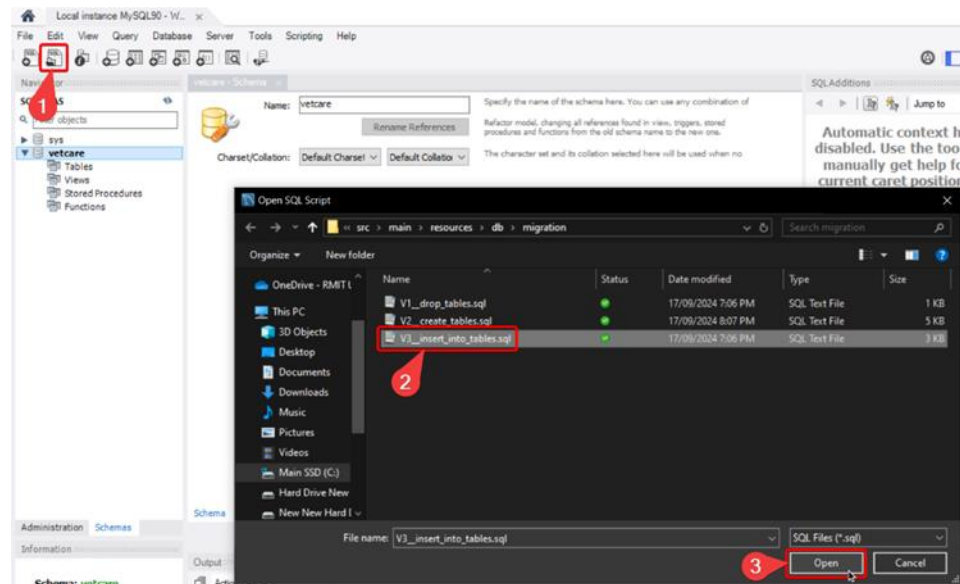


- **Step 3: Run Webserver**

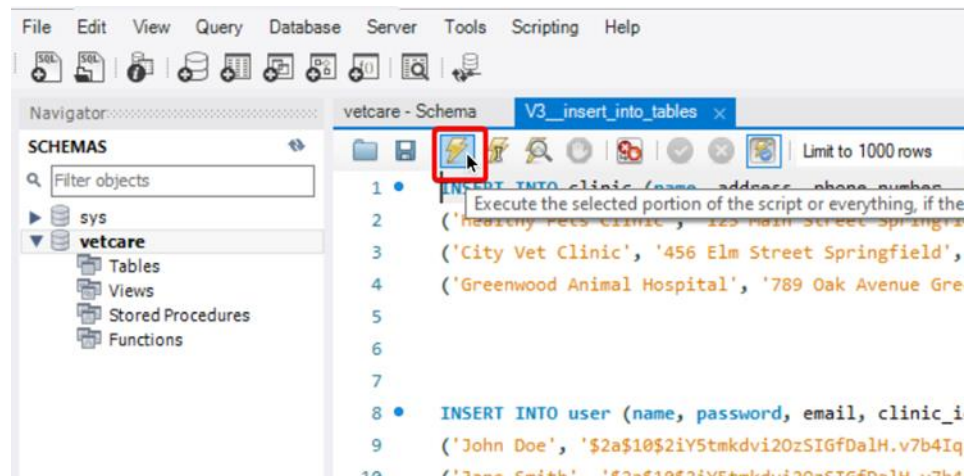
- To allow flyaway to initialize the database, we need to run the webserver. You can do this through the Maven command `./mvnw spring-boot:run`
- The webserver should now work. For further testing, stop the server before proceeding

- **Step 4: Use Testing Data if Required**

- In MySQL Workbench, import the test SQL script in `/src/main/resources/db/migration/V3__insert_into_tables.sql` and execute it



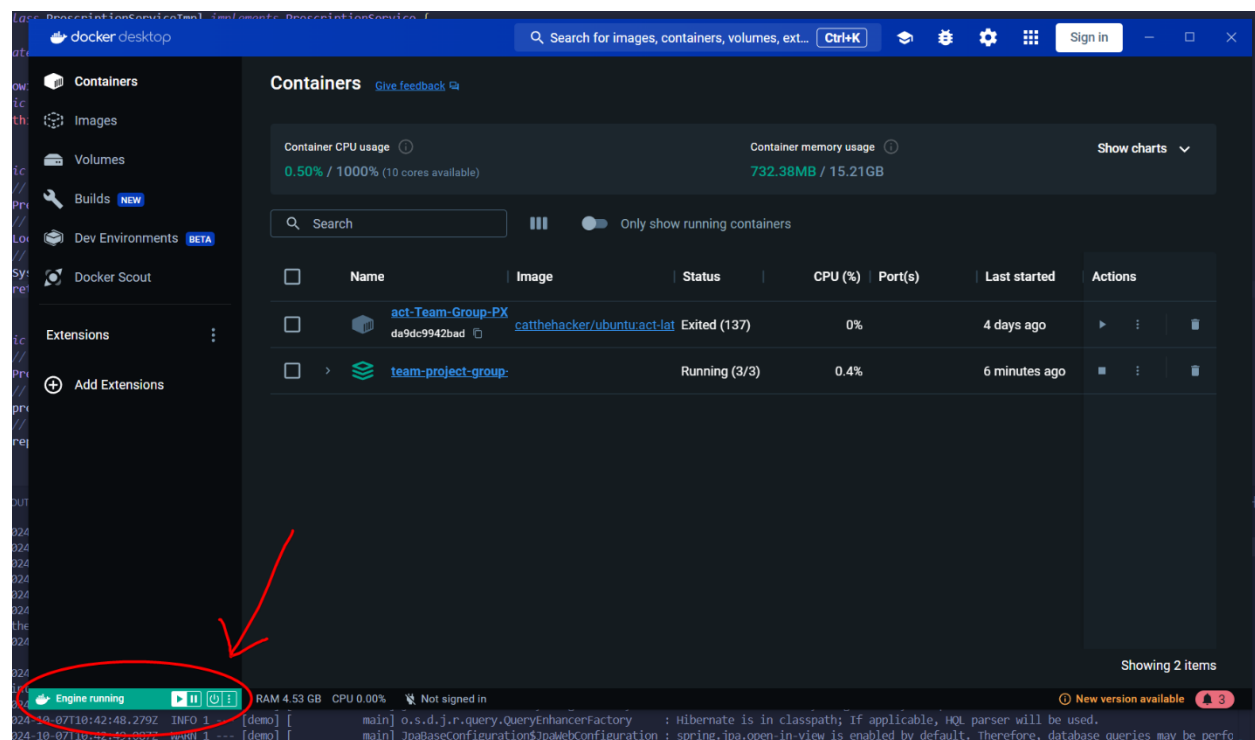




## Docker Usage Guide

### Setup

First, ensure you have a Docker derivative installed on your computer. This is usually either Docker engine or Docker desktop (which comes bundled with Docker engine). **Ensure Docker engine is running.** You can see if it's running from the bottom right of Docker Desktop.



## Running the Program

To run the program with Docker, open a command line interface and ensure your CWD is our Git repository. You can easily do this through any IDE's terminal window. Use the command "**`docker-compose build`**" to build the container files, this may take a while on the first run. After the containers are built, execute them with "**`docker-compose up`**".

You can stop the containers by killing them through the hotkey (Ctrl+c) or by running "**`docker-compose down`**" in a separate terminal window.

## Developing with Docker

Since Docker caches previously ran containers, you **must** run the build command after any changes, otherwise Docker will use its cached containers.

Since the MySQL database container is never updated, its data will be persistent across new builds. You can manually make changes to the MySQL database container through port 3307. Ensure the container is running before accessing any data. See the image below for an example.

