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1 Analysis

1.1 Problem Identification

1.1.1 Problem Description

Popular inventory management solutions are relatively expensive, and may be out of reach for individuals or small schools. Inventory systems have numerous benefits for businesses and individuals alike; a business may choose to track their supply levels where an individual may wish to catalogue their DVD collection.

My goal is to create a web-based application aimed at both businesses and individuals to manage inventory, with additional modern features such as automatic item re-ordering when stocks are running low.

Traditional inventory management solutions are typically single-user at best, whereas I intend to create a multi-user, collaborative environment.

In my view, an inventory system should be:

- Easy for end users to use.
- Cross platform
- Performant interface
- Efficient in terms of adding data
- Allow for easy cataloguing of inventory
- Allow for item scanning using QR codes / barcodes
- Be able to source data from external sources
- Support both consumable and non-consumable goods.

1.1.2 Stakeholders

Stakeholder requirements are further discussed for each stakeholder in the Stakeholder Requirements section.

Stakeholder	Description	Requirements	Capability
Claire Foley	Senior Leadership Team at The Village Prep School	Ability to manage library books. Admin and supervision of other users carrying out librarian tasks	Well-versed in computer use, at least when it comes to intuitive and well designed interfaces. Would struggle with a non-intuitive interface design.
Ella	"Head Librarian" (Pupil) at the Village Prep School	Ability to check in and out library books. User of the system; requires interface that is appropriate for her age.	Beginner user of technology, proficient in mobile applications on phones and tablets only. Rarely uses a laptop or desktop computer.
Generic Gear Rental Shop	Photography gear for hire business	Ability to manage business inventory in a fast and efficient manner.	Proficient with computers.

1.1.3 Why is it suitable to a computational solution?

1.2 Investigation

1.2.1 Preparation for interview

Question Set

- What would you consider your skill level to be regarding technology?
- Do you currently have a way to manage inventory?
- If so, what is your current solution?
- What aspects of this solution do you like?
- What aspects of this solution do you dislike?
- What features would you **require** in a custom solution?
- What features would **enhance** your experience?

1.2.2 Interviews

1.2.3 Summary of interviews

1.3 Research

1.3.1 Existing similar solutions

InvenTree <https://inventree.org/>

Build	Description	Project Code	Priority	Part	Progress	Status	Created	Issued by	Responsible	Target
BO0016	Making widgets for SO 0003	-	0	Widget Assembly Variant	0 / 75	Pending	2022-05-25	admin	-	-
BO0014	Making tables for SO 0003	-	0	Blue Square Table	0 / 100	Pending	2022-05-25	admin	-	-
BO0013	Required parts for Build 0010	-	0	TB3 Test Board 3	0 / 50	Pending	2022-05-25	admin	-	-
BO0011	Required parts for Build 0010	-	0	TB1 Test Board 1	25 / 50	Production	2022-05-25	admin	-	-
BO0010	Making a high level assembly part	-	0	MAST Master Assembly	0 / 50	Pending	2022-05-25	admin	-	-
BO0007	Making red square tables	-	0	Red Square Table	0 / 15	Production	2022-04-29	allaccess	-	-

Overview

InvenTree is an **open-source** inventory management system, providing *low level stock control and part tracking*. It uses a Python/Django database backend and provides both a **web-based interface** as well as a REST API for interacting with other services. InvenTree also has a powerful plugin system for custom applications and other extensions.

Parts applicable to my solution

- Web-based application
The application will be web-based.
- Modern, Relatively simple user interface
InvenTree offers a relatively simple and intuitive user interface.

Parts not applicable to my solution

- Stock control and part tracking specific features
I am looking to implement a system that is capable of being far more generalized than just part tracking, although the system will have features for library book tracking.

PartKeeper <https://partkeeper.org/>

The screenshot displays the PartKeeper web application. On the left is a 'Categories' sidebar with a tree structure including Root Category, 0 Replimat, Connectors, Electronics, LEDs, Resistors, Hardware, Screens, Screens V2A, PCBs, 1 Active Components, 1 Semiconductors, 1 Transistors, MOSFET, NPN, PNP, 2 Integrated Circuits, 1 Logic Gates, 1 CMOS, 2 TTL, 2 ADC, DAC, 3 Microcontrollers, 4 OpAmps, 5 Timers, 6 EPROM, 7 Comparators, 8 Memory, 9 MOSFET Drivers, A Voltage Regulators / Controllers, Z Others, 3 Diodes, 1 Universal, and 2 Schottky. The main area shows a 'Parts List' with columns: Name, Description, Storage Location, Status, Condition, Stock, Min. Stock, Avg. Price, Footprint, and Internal ID. The list is filtered by 'Root Category > 0 Replimat > Connectors > JST PH (8 Part(s))'. The table contains 8 rows of data for various JST PH components, including JST PH Crimp Contact, JST PH Housing 2p, 3p, 4p, and JST PH THT 2p, 3p, 4p. The bottom status bar indicates 'Logged in as: admin' and the date '9/19/2023 14:32:03 CDT'.

Name	Description	Storage Location	Status	Condition	Stock	Min. Stock	Avg. Price	Footprint	Internal ID
Root Category > 0 Replimat (4 Part(s))									
100R 0805 1K5	0805W8F1501T5E	REPLIMAT			50 pcs	0 pcs	0.006		1826 (#1eq)
100R 1/8W THT 5%		REPLIMAT			100 pcs	0 pcs	0.006		1827 (#1er)
BAT85		REPLIMAT			12 pcs	0 pcs	0.006		1839 (#1f3)
KW10 Microswitch		REPLIMAT			0 pcs	0 pcs	0.006		1830 (#1eu)
Root Category > 0 Replimat > Connectors (2 Part(s))									
Pin Header 2x4p 90°		REPLIMAT			0 pcs	0 pcs	0.006		1849 (#1td)
Socket Header 2x4p		REPLIMAT			0 pcs	0 pcs	0.006		1848 (#1tc)
Root Category > 0 Replimat > Connectors > JST PH (8 Part(s))									
JST PH Crimp Contact		REPLIMAT			1270 pcs	0 pcs	0.006		1847 (#1th)
JST PH Housing 2p		REPLIMAT			160 pcs	0 pcs	0.006		1844 (#18)
JST PH Housing 3p		REPLIMAT			140 pcs	0 pcs	0.006		1845 (#1f9)
JST PH Housing 4p		REPLIMAT			370 pcs	0 pcs	0.006		1846 (#1fa)
JST PH THT 2p 90°		REPLIMAT			80 pcs	0 pcs	0.006		1840 (#1f4)
JST PH THT 3p		REPLIMAT			57 pcs	0 pcs	0.006		1843 (#1f7)
JST PH THT 3p 90°		REPLIMAT			40 pcs	0 pcs	0.006		1842 (#1f6)
JST PH THT 4p		REPLIMAT			49 pcs	0 pcs	0.006		1853 (#1fh)
Root Category > 0 Replimat > Connectors > JST XH (9 Part(s))									
XH Crimp Contacts		REPLIMAT			223 pcs	0 pcs	0.006		1831 (#1ev)
XH Housing 2p		REPLIMAT			67 pcs	0 pcs	0.006		1816 (#1eq)
XH Housing 3p		REPLIMAT			57 pcs	0 pcs	0.006		1817 (#1eh)
XH Housing 4p		REPLIMAT			52 pcs	0 pcs	0.006		1818 (#1ei)
XH THT 2p		REPLIMAT			50 pcs	0 pcs	0.006		1815 (#1ef)
XH THT 2p 90°		REPLIMAT			75 pcs	0 pcs	0.006		1811 (#1eb)
XH THT 3p		REPLIMAT			56 pcs	0 pcs	0.006		1813 (#1ed)
XH THT 4p		REPLIMAT			21 pcs	0 pcs	0.006		1814 (#1ee)
XH THT 4p 90°		REPLIMAT			31 pcs	0 pcs	0.006		1812 (#1ec)
Root Category > 0 Replimat > Connectors > MF3.0 (13 Part(s))									

Overview

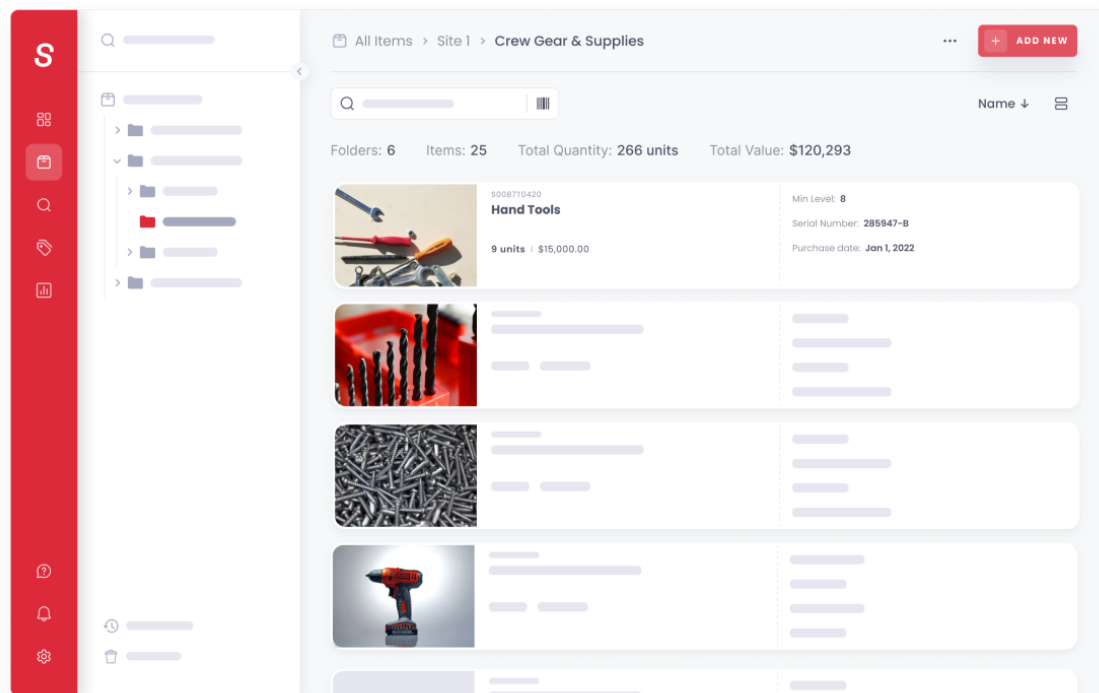
PartKeeper is an open-source inventory management system with a focus on electronic components. It is designed around four main principles:

- Fast Part Searching
- Ability to add complete part database
- Keeping track of stock
- Ease of use

Parts applicable to my solution

Like PartKeeper, I hope to implement a web-based interface. However, I am using a different approach as my solution will not be tailored specifically to electronic components.

Sortly <https://www.sortly.com/solutions/inventory-management-software/>



Overview

Sortly is a proprietary cloud-based inventory management system with a focus on small businesses and individuals.

It has two plans available, an always free plan with limited functionality and a paid plan with a more complete feature-set.

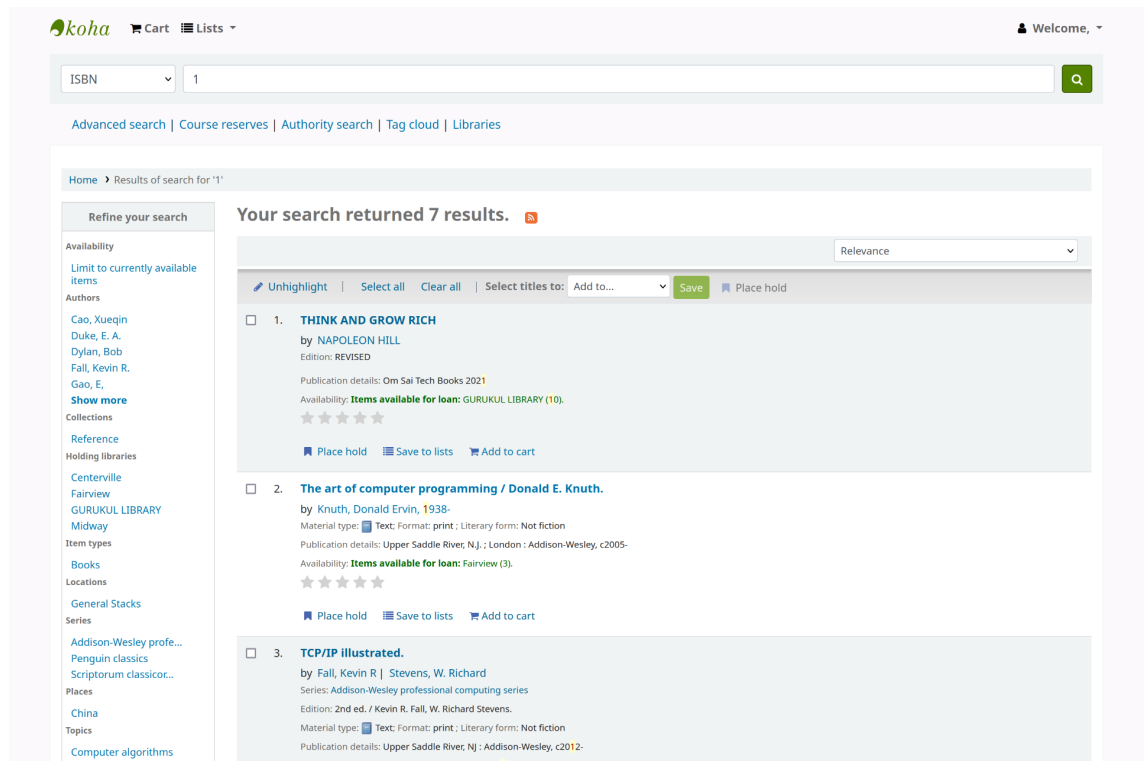
Parts applicable to my solution

I hope to implement the following features from Sortly:

- Web based interface
 - Allows for easy access.
- Barcode support
 - Allows end users to print off QR codes to stick to items
 - Which can be scanned in-app to easily perform actions on the item.
- Real-time reporting insights
 - Allows for added insight into usage patterns for particular units.

Koha

<https://koha-community.org/>



Overview

Parts applicable to my solution

1.3.2 Features to be incorporated into solution

1.3.3 Limitations of the solution

1.3.4 Feedback from stakeholders

1.4 Requirements

1.4.1 Stakeholder requirements

1.4.2 Software and hardware requirements

System Requirements

Hardware	Justification
<i>Laptop/Desktop</i> Keyboard and Pointing Device (eg. Mouse)	For desktop or laptop computer users, a suitable input device is required in order to interact with the software. A pointing device (a mouse) is necessary in order to interact with the user interface, to perform actions such as clicking buttons, icons, and opening menus. A keyboard will be used to manually input data into the system.
<i>Tablet Device</i> Touchscreen	For tablet users, it would be impractical to expect the user to have access to a keyboard and or pointing device. Therefore, we must design the system to accept inputs from a touchscreen. This will be easier to use and more intuitive for tablet users. The touchscreen will be used to input data into the system and to interact with the user interface.
Dual-Core Processor (x86, ARM, RISC-V architectures)	A modern processor with sufficient resources to run an up-to-date web browser such as Chrome, Edge or Firefox is required in order to access the web-based interface.
2GB of RAM	Sufficient RAM is required to run the web browser, which can be a memory intensive task.
Monitor	To display the user interface.
Network Interface Card (NIC)	A Network Interface Card, or NIC, is required for the computer to be connected to a network, such as the Internet. This is required as the web interface will be hosted on a domain and server that is external to the user, that is to say, not on their local network.
Optional: Wireless Network Adapter	<i>A Wireless Network Adapter is an optional requirement, it will allow the user to connect to a wireless network in order to access the network or Internet so that they can access the external user interface.</i>
Optional: Camera	<i>A Camera is an optional requirement; devices with cameras will be able to scan barcodes or QR codes corresponding to inventory items and easily perform actions on them.</i>

Software Requirements

Talk about why I don't need much software since dependencies hosted on the server.

Software	Justification
Operating System (Windows, MacOS, Linux, ChromeOS, iOS, iPadOS, Android)	An operating system is required in order to run the web browser necessary to access the interface.
A web browser (eg. Chrome, Firefox, Microsoft Edge, Safari)	A web browser is necessary to access the interface as it will be primarily a web application.

1.4.3 Success requirements

The overall objectives for the system.

To measure the overall effectiveness of the system, targets must be set before writing the program. These targets will help in the evaluation stage to determine whether our objectives have been met. These objectives will be **SMART**, i.e:

- **Specific**
What objective needs to be accomplished?
- **Measurable**
How can we quantify this objective?
How will the success of this objective be measured? (quantitatively or qualitatively)
- **Achievable**
Is this objective achievable and realistic? If so, how do you plan to achieve them?
- **Relevant**
How does this objective benefit the end-users of this application as a whole?
Why has this goal been set?
- **Timely**
Can this objective be completed within an appropriate time frame?
At what stage in the software development lifecycle will you start implementing this goal?
In which order will any sub-objectives be completed?

The Project's SMART Objectives

1. **To produce a solution for cataloguing a school library and recording users and books borrowed**
At the end of the project, I will evaluate against my success criteria and determine whether this objective has been met. On the software side, I will be using React, Expo and PostgreSQL. This objective will be the main objective for this project. This objective must be completed by March 2024.
2. **To produce a solution including a database that can store details of books, borrowers, loans and returns**
3. **To produce an intuitive and easy to use solution**
I will evaluate my success on this objective by having a new user without any prior training or advice use the system and try to carry out a number of tasks without any assistance. If the user is able to successfully complete the tasks I will consider the system to be intuitive and easy to use and therefore this objective satisfied. To achieve this I will design my system to have a consistent layout based on **Material Design 2**, (<https://m2.material.io/>) the design language used by Google products and many apps running on the Android operating system. I will also use language that is a) appropriate for the situation the product will be deployed in (with young children) and b) easy to understand (so that children can interact with the system) I will also use meaningful error messages so that the user has a clear understanding of the problem that has occurred. This objective will benefit the end user as a intuitive and easy to use solution is critical to the usefulness of the project. If the end product is not easy to use, it is less likely to be used and accepted by my stakeholders. This objective will be worked on during the development process, and so will be completed by the time development concludes. I will mock-up a version of the user interface in the design stage and will continuously iterate on the user interface during development.
4. **To produce a solution that features a fully searchable catalogue**
5. **To produce a solution that features reporting for overdue and/or lost books**
6. **To produce a solution that includes a curated "suggested reading list" for each borrower**
7. **To produce a solution containing a user interface that can be accessed via a mobile device**

2 Design

2.1 User Interface Design

2.1.1 Usability Features

2.1.2 Feedback from stakeholder

2.2 Modular breakdown

2.3 Algorithms

2.4 Data Dictionary

2.5 Inputs and outputs

2.6 Validation

2.7 Testing

2.7.1 Methods

2.7.2 Test Plan

3 Implementation

3.1 First Iteration — Initial Backend and Database

3.1.1 Introduction

In this sprint I will work on the backend service. This service will provide an interface for the frontend to talk to the database via an API (Application Programming Interface). I am writing the backend in Go, which is a performant, statically typed high level language designed by Google. Go is frequently used for backend development thanks to its excellent performance and built in memory safety. I am also going to use GraphQL as the query language used by the frontend to interact with the backend.

GraphQL is an open-source query and manipulation language designed for use in APIs. The backend will serve as an API which will interface with my database. I choose to use GraphQL as it is better suited for larger, more complex data sources, and supports querying for multiple different types of data at once, unlike REST. It is also something I was interested in learning more about as I have not designed a system using it before.

James: Should this intro be in the design area instead?

TODO: explain what a graphql mutation is (it's a function)

3.1.2 User account creation

The first feature I decided to work on was user account creation. This would involve asking the user for an email address, name and password, before validating it and inserting it into the database. In addition, at a later stage, validation must be performed in order to ensure that:

- The user email is not already in use
- The generated user ID is unique and not already in use

For this early stage of development, I decided to use an SQLite database to make things easier. I hope that I can easily switch this to PostgreSQL (as specified in my design doc) later on in the development process.

I have created a GraphQL mutation called `createUser`. When it is called, the GraphQL library calls the `CreateUser` function, passing any input data from the query.

The database connection is available at `r.db`.

My first version of this function was as follows:

```
// CreateUser is the resolver for the createUser field.
func (r *mutationResolver) CreateUser(ctx context.Context, input model.NewUser) (*model.User, error) {
    // Create the user struct
    user := structs.User{FirstName: input.FirstName, LastName: input.LastName, Email: input.Email}

    // Generate a user ID
    user.ID = uuid.New()

    // Create the database entry
    r.db.Create(&user)

    // Return the created user data, converting it to a GraphQL model.
    return &model.User{
        ID: user.ID.String(),
        FirstName: user.FirstName,
        LastName: user.LastName,
        Email: user.Email
    }, nil // return nil in the error field
}
```

The first thing I noticed after implementing this function was that it was tedious to convert back and forth between `structs.User` (the database object) and `model.User` (the GraphQL object). I decided to merge these into a single object. This was done with the following lines in my GraphQL library's configuration file:

```
models:

[...]
```

```
# Custom models
Checkout:
  model: github.com/jcxldn/fosscat/backend/structs.Checkout
Entity:
  model: github.com/jcxldn/fosscat/backend/structs.Entity
Item:
  model: github.com/jcxldn/fosscat/backend/structs.Item
User:
  model: github.com/jcxldn/fosscat/backend/structs.User
```

This instructs the GraphQL library to use the structs I defined for the database as if they were GraphQL models.

Unique ID generation

I decided to use UUIDs (Universal Unique Identifiers) as IDs for all of the objects in my database. (eg. Users, Items) As seen above, I initially choose to simply call `uuid.New()` to generate a new random UUID. However, I would soon realise that it would be beneficial to perform **validation** in order to ensure that the UUIDs were actually unique, ie. that they were not being used by another object of the same type. For example, I wouldn't want two users to have the same User ID.

I decided to use a **for loop** to continuously generate UUIDs to be used as a potential User ID. I then perform a database lookup to ensure that the UUID is not already in use.

This can be done with the following code:

```
func (r *mutationResolver) CreateUser(ctx context.Context, input model.NewUser) (*structs.User, error) {
[...]
```

```
    isFreeUuid := false
    for !isFreeUuid {
        // Generate a UUID for the user id.
        user.ID = uuid.New()
        // Check that the UUID has not been used already
        // If true, it will break out of this for loop and continue.
        isFreeUuid = util.IsUuidFree[structs.User](r.db, user.ID)
    }
```

In order to achieve this and reduce code duplication across different functions, I created a "IsUuidFree" utility function. Here is the code:

```
func IsUuidFree[T any](db *gorm.DB, id uuid.UUID) bool {
    obj := new(T)
    err := db.Model(obj).Select("id").Where("id == ?", id.String()).First(&obj).Error
    if errors.Is(err, gorm.ErrRecordNotFound) {
        // Record not found, so user id is free
        return true
    } else {
        // Record was returned successfully, therefore the user exists
        return false
    }
}
```

JAMES: this initially was different but I changed it to make it simpler. Should I include the old version as well?

This function makes use of **generics**. As per the Go docs:

With generics, you can declare and use functions or types that are written to work with any of a set of types provided by calling code.

To simplify, generics mean that I can pass any struct (T) to the function. For example, if I call the function with:

```
| util.IsUuidFree[structs.User](r.db, user.ID)
```

Then T is set to the type `structs.User`.

GORM (my database library) works by defining a struct to query for which corresponds to a table in the database (in this case the `Users` struct corresponds to the `users` table). We can then perform SQL actions on this table, such as `Select`.

Therefore, the GORM db call from above:

```
| db.Model(obj).Select("id").Where("id = ?", id.String()).First(&obj)
```

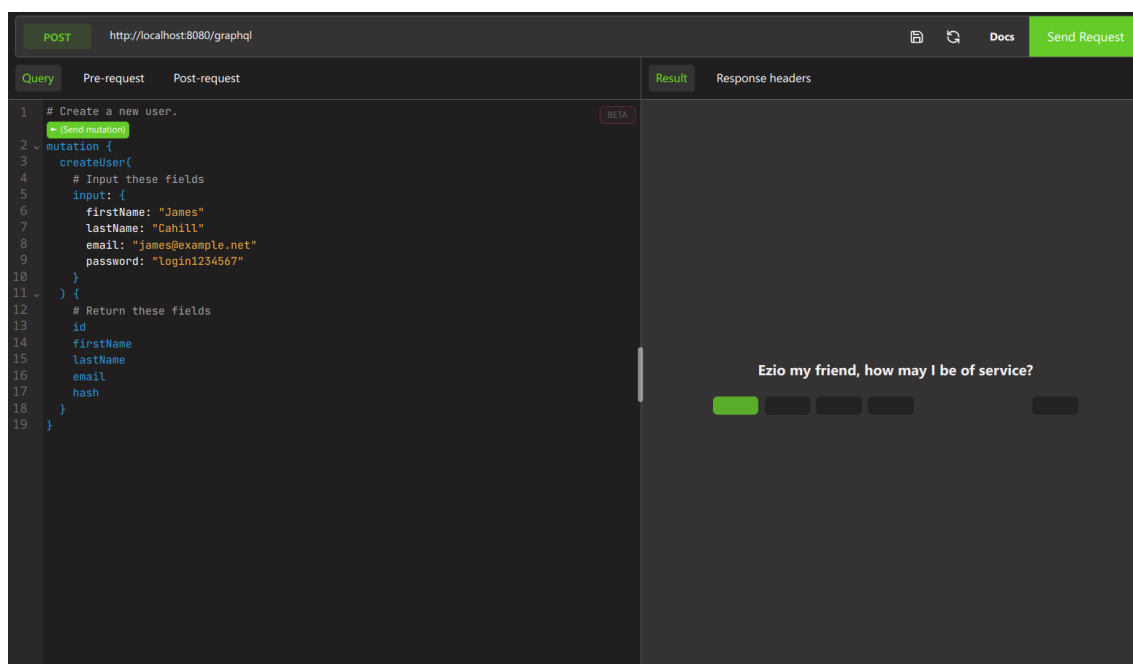
is the equivalent of:

```
| SELECT id FROM users WHERE id == ? LIMIT 1 VALUES ("value of id.String()")
```

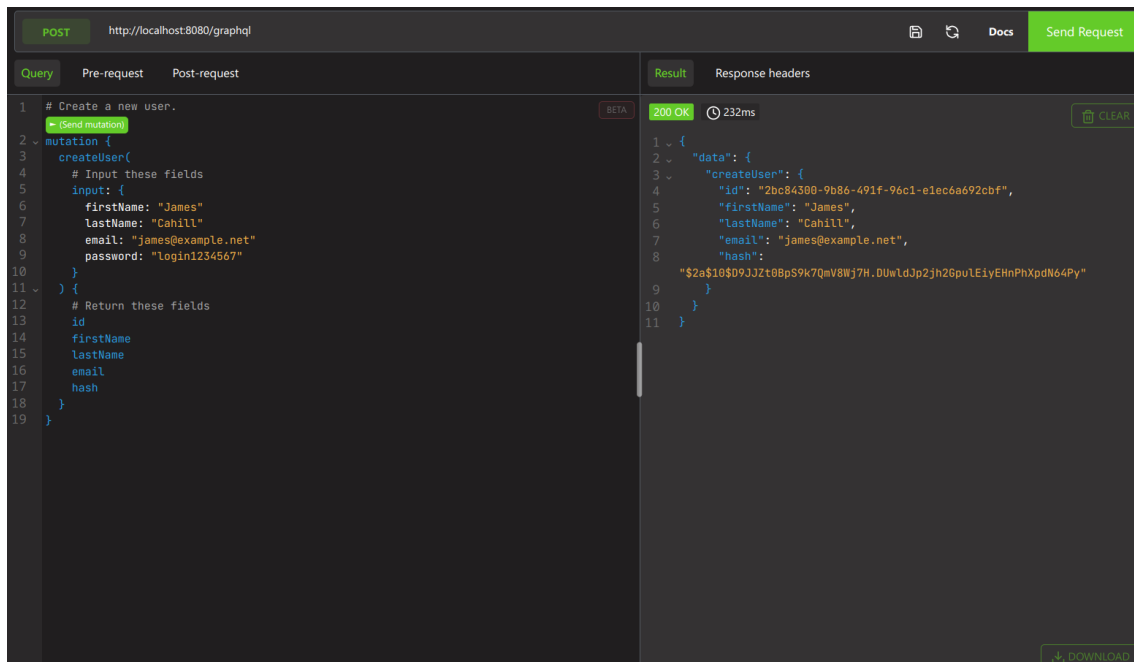
Testing the user account creation flow

Now that I have implemented user account creation, I need to test it to verify that my solution works as expected. I have added a GraphQL query to list all users, which I will use in conjunction with the `createUser` mutation.

I am using a piece of software called **Altair**, which is an interactive way to make GraphQL queries. I start by creating my GraphQL query which includes the `createUser` mutation, making sure to set all required fields:



Running the query results in the following response:



Let's check the database for our new user to ensure it was added successfully:

Query

Query History

1

SELECT * FROM users WHERE id = '2bc84300-9b86-491f-96c1-e1ec6a692cbf'

Data Output

Messages

Notifications

id	created_at	updated_at	deleted_at	first_name	last_name	email	hash
[PK] uuid	timestamp with time zone	timestamp with time zone	timestamp with time zone	text	text	text	text
1	2023-11-24 11:59:27.706206+00	2023-11-24 11:59:27.706206+00	[null]	James	Cahill	james@example.net	S2a\$10\$D9JJZt08pS9k7QmV8Wj7H.DUwLd3p2jh2GpuLEiyEHnPhXpdN64Py

We can see that the user is created successfully, added to the database, and the specified fields (line 12 onwards in the query) are returned to the client.

3.1.3 Problems encountered when moving to PostgreSQL

At this stage, with most of the core functionality implemented, I decided to switch back to PostgreSQL. However, when doing this I encountered two problems:

Problem 1 - Entity relation errors

When creating the database in PostgreSQL, I encountered the following error, displayed in the backend logs.

```

/backend/database.go:35 ERROR: relation "entities" does not exist (SQLSTATE 42P01)

[17.308ms] [rows:0] CREATE TABLE "checkouts" ("id" text,"created_at" timestampz,"updated_at"
timestampz,"deleted_at" timestampz,"take_date" timestampz,"return_date" timestampz,PRIMARY KEY
("id"),CONSTRAINT "fk_entities_checkouts" FOREIGN KEY ("id") REFERENCES "entities"("id"))

```

This error could be traced to the following line in my code, where the database is "migrated" by GORM, which means that it attempts to create the necessary tables and columns to match the structs I have defined.

```

// "Migrate" the schema
// This will create tables, keys, columns, etc.
// See https://gorm.io/docs/migration.html
// Note that we need to pass each struct in our schema.
db.AutoMigrate(&structs.Checkout{}, &structs.Entity{}, &structs.Item{}, &structs.User{})

```

Could do: For example struct A creates this table? show it off?

This error prevented me from progressing with the backend implementation, as the program would error out during table creation (should I remove this line?)

After some investigation, I found out that this error occurs when tables that have dependencies on each other are created at the same time (in the same `AutoMigrate` call). The fix was to create the dependent table first followed by the table that depended on it, the code for which can be seen below:

```
// "Migrate" the schema
// [...]
db.AutoMigrate(&structs.Checkout{})
// Item has a dependency on Entity, so do them in the correct order
// to avoid "relation does not exist" error during table creation.
db.AutoMigrate(&structs.Entity{})
db.AutoMigrate(&structs.Item{})
db.AutoMigrate(&structs.User{})
```

After making this change, I decided to validate and test it before moving on.

I decided to test this change by first deleting all the database tables and then starting the backend, which should create (or "migrate") all of the tables.

Firstly I will connect to the database and delete the tables. I have attached the console output and have annotated what I am doing to make it easier to understand.

```
// Run 'psql' to connect to the database
[james@linux cs-coursework]$ psql -h localhost -U fosscat -W
// Enter the password (it is not displayed)
Password:
psql (15.4, server 16.1 (Debian 16.1-1.pgdg120+1))
WARNING: psql major version 15, server major version 16.
        Some psql features might not work.
Type "help" for help.

// List all tables, we can see that they exist
fosscat=# \dt
          List of relations
 Schema | Name   | Type  | Owner
-----+-----+-----+-----
 public | checkouts | table | fosscat
 public | entities | table | fosscat
 public | items   | table | fosscat
 public | users   | table | fosscat
(4 rows)

// Delete the schema containing all of the tables
fosscat=# DROP SCHEMA public CASCADE;
NOTICE: drop cascades to 4 other objects
DETAIL: drop cascades to table users
drop cascades to table checkouts
drop cascades to table entities
drop cascades to table items
DROP SCHEMA
// Re-create the schema
fosscat=# CREATE SCHEMA public;
CREATE SCHEMA
// Set default permissions on schema
fosscat=# GRANT ALL ON SCHEMA public TO public;
GRANT
// List all tables, we can see that there aren't any
fosscat=# \dt
Did not find any relations.
// Quit
fosscat=# \q
```

As can be seen above, the database now contains no tables. Next, let's start the backend, where GORM should recreate the database tables. Below is the startup log:

```
[james@linux cs-coursework]$ GIN_MODE=release ./start-backend.sh
2023/12/05 14:23:08 [database] connected. migrating...
```

```
2023/12/05 14:23:08 [database] migrated, done.
2023/12/05 14:23:08 [resolver] db not set, setting.
```

You can see that no errors were produced in the console, indicating that all of the necessary tables and columns were created successfully. To check this, let's connect to the database again and list the tables:

```
// Run 'psql' to connect to the database
[james@linux cs-coursework]$ psql -h localhost -U fosscat -W
// Enter the password (it is not displayed)
Password:
psql (15.4, server 16.1 (Debian 16.1-1.pgdg120+1))
WARNING: psql major version 15, server major version 16.
        Some psql features might not work.
Type "help" for help.

// List all tables, we can see that they exist
fosscat=# \dt
          List of relations
 Schema | Name  | Type  | Owner
-----+-----+-----+-----
 public | checkouts | table | fosscat
 public | entities | table | fosscat
 public | items   | table | fosscat
 public | users   | table | fosscat
(4 rows)

// Quit
fosscat=# \q
```

We can see that the tables were created successfully.

Problem 2 - Operator does not exist

However, when attempting to create a new user in the database I encountered another error:

```
./backend/util/user.go:14 ERROR: operator does not exist: text == unknown (SQLSTATE 42883)

[0.369ms] [rows:0] SELECT "id" FROM "users" WHERE id == '8596a222-930e-42f0-841e-9d95993668a4' AND
"users"."deleted_at" IS NULL ORDER BY "users"."id" LIMIT 1
```

This error states that it cannot compare `id` with the given UUID (`'8596a222-930e-42f0-841e-9d95993668a4'`) because the operator `==` does not exist. This error points to my `IsUuidFree` function, which I talked about in the **User account creation** section of this iteration.

After some research, I found that the error occurs because the operator `==` does not exist in PostgreSQL. `==` is commonly used in programming languages to perform a deep comparison of two objects, and I assumed that the same would be true for PostgreSQL. Interestingly, the issue did not manifest itself until after the switch to PostgreSQL, meaning that SQLite handles `==` as I expected. The fix was simple; Change `'=='` to `'='`. (show the line here?)

This meant that the line

```
err := db.Model(obj).Select("id").Where("id == ?", id.String()).First(&obj).Error
```

became

```
err := db.Model(obj).Select("id").Where("id = ?", id.String()).First(&obj).Error
```


4 Testing

5 Evaluation