

Full Stack Coding Assignment: Task Manager App

❖ Backend :

1. Project Structure and Explanation:

- **com.app.backend.config:**
 - Contains Spring Security configuration (SecurityConfig).
 - This class sets up the security filter chain, CORS configuration, authentication provider, and password encoder.
 - It is crucial for JWT authentication and API security.
- **com.app.backend.controller:**
 - Contains REST controllers (AuthController, TaskController).
 - AuthController handles user registration and login.
 - TaskController handles task creation, retrieval, updating, and deletion.
 - Controllers receive HTTP requests, delegate to services, and return responses.
- **com.app.backend.dto:**
 - Contains Data Transfer Objects (UserDto, TaskDto).
 - DTOs are used to transfer data between the client and server, separating the API layer from the model.
- **com.app.backend.model:**
 - Contains entity classes (User, Task).
 - These classes represent database tables and are used by JPA for database interaction.
- **com.app.backend.repository:**
 - Contains Spring Data JPA repositories (UserRepository, TaskRepository).
 - Repositories provide methods for database access.
- **com.app.backend.security:**
 - Contains JWT utility class (JwtUtil) and JWT authentication filter (JwtAuthFilter).
 - JwtUtil handles JWT generation, validation, and extraction.
 - JwtAuthFilter intercepts requests and authenticates users based on the JWT token.
- **com.app.backend.service:**
 - Contains service classes (AuthService, TaskService).
 - AuthService handles user registration and login logic.
 - TaskService handles task management logic.
 - Services encapsulate business logic and interact with repositories.

2. Database Diagram and Explanation:



Users Table:

- **id (PK):** The primary key, uniquely identifying each user.
- **username:** The user's login name.
- **password:** The user's password.

Tasks Table:

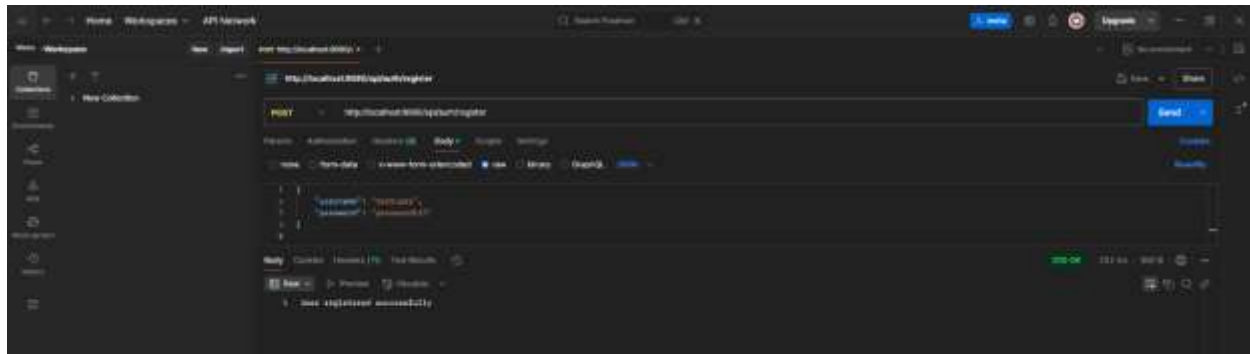
- **id (PK):** The primary key, uniquely identifying each task.
- **title:** The task's title.
- **description:** The task's description.
- **status:** The task's status (e.g., "To Do," "In Progress," "Done").
- **created_at:** the time the task was created.
- **user_id (FK):** The foreign key, linking each task to a specific user in the "Users" table. This is how the tasks and users are related. The (FK) shows that it is a foreign key.

The arrow between the tables represents the relationship between them, showing that a task belongs to a user.

3. API Endpoint Testing in Postman with Screenshots:

Auth Controller:

- **POST /api/auth/register:**
 - Request body: { "username": "testuser", "password": "password123" }
 - Expected response: 200 OK, "User registered successfully"
 - Postman screenshot: include a screenshot of the request and response.



- **POST /api/auth/login:**
 - Request body: { "username": "testuser", "password": "password123" }
 - Expected response: 200 OK, { "token": "...", "username": "testuser" }
 - Postman screenshot: include a screenshot of the request and response.

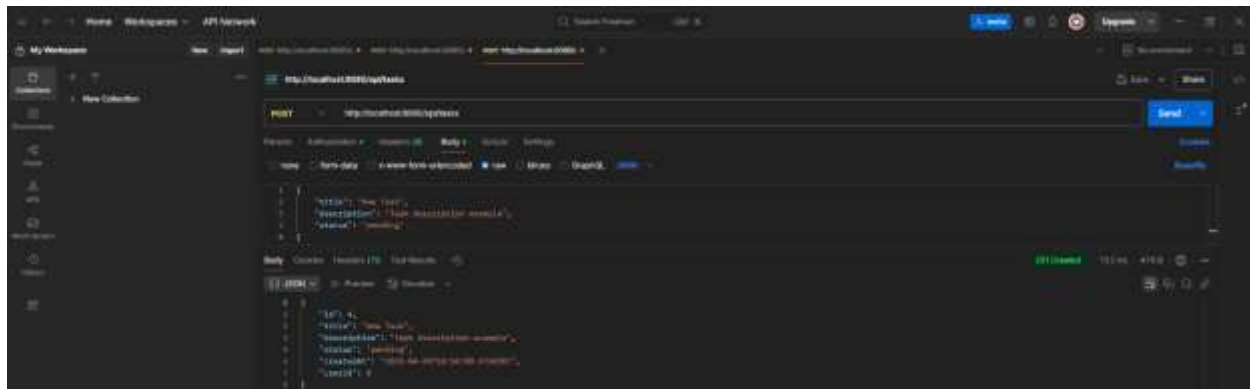


Task Controller:

- **GET /api/tasks:**
 - Headers: Authorization: Bearer <JWT_TOKEN>
 - Expected response: 200 OK, [{ "id": 1, "title": "...", ... }]
 - Postman screenshot: include a screenshot of the request and response.

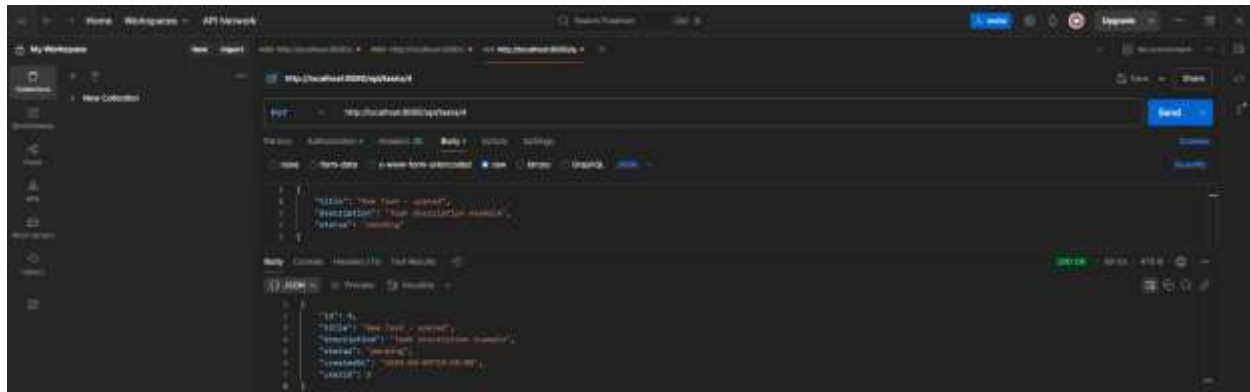


- **POST /api/tasks:**
 - Headers: Authorization: Bearer <JWT_TOKEN>
 - Request body: { "title": "New Task", "description": "...", "status": "TODO" }
 - Expected response: 201 Created, { "id": 2, "title": "New Task", ... }
 - Postman screenshot: include a screenshot of the request and response.



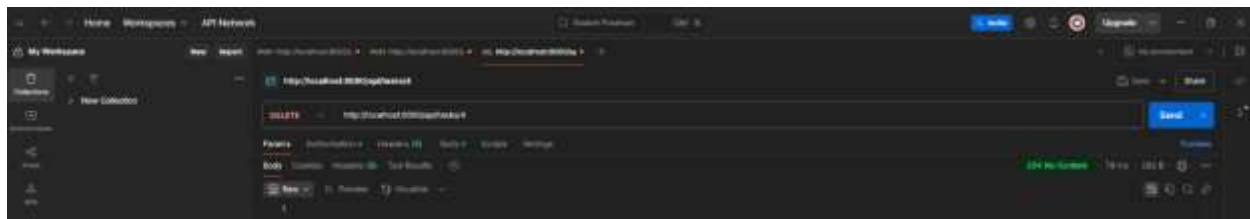
- **PUT /api/tasks/{id}:**

- Headers: Authorization: Bearer <JWT_TOKEN>
- Request body: { "title": "Updated Task", "description": "...", "status": "DONE" }
- Expected Response: 200 OK, { "id": 2, "title": "Updated Task", ... }
- Postman screenshot: include a screenshot of the request and response.

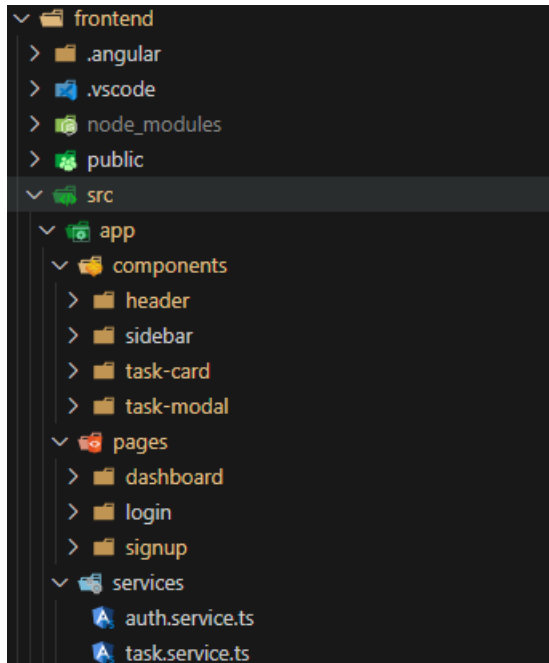


- **DELETE /api/tasks/{id}:**

- Headers: Authorization: Bearer <JWT_TOKEN>
- Expected response: 204 No Content
- Postman screenshot: include a screenshot of the request and response.



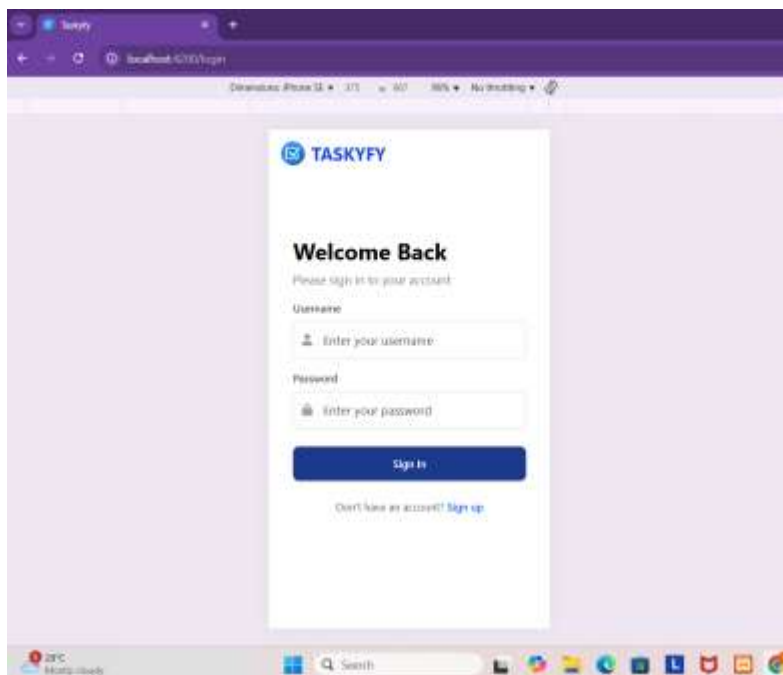
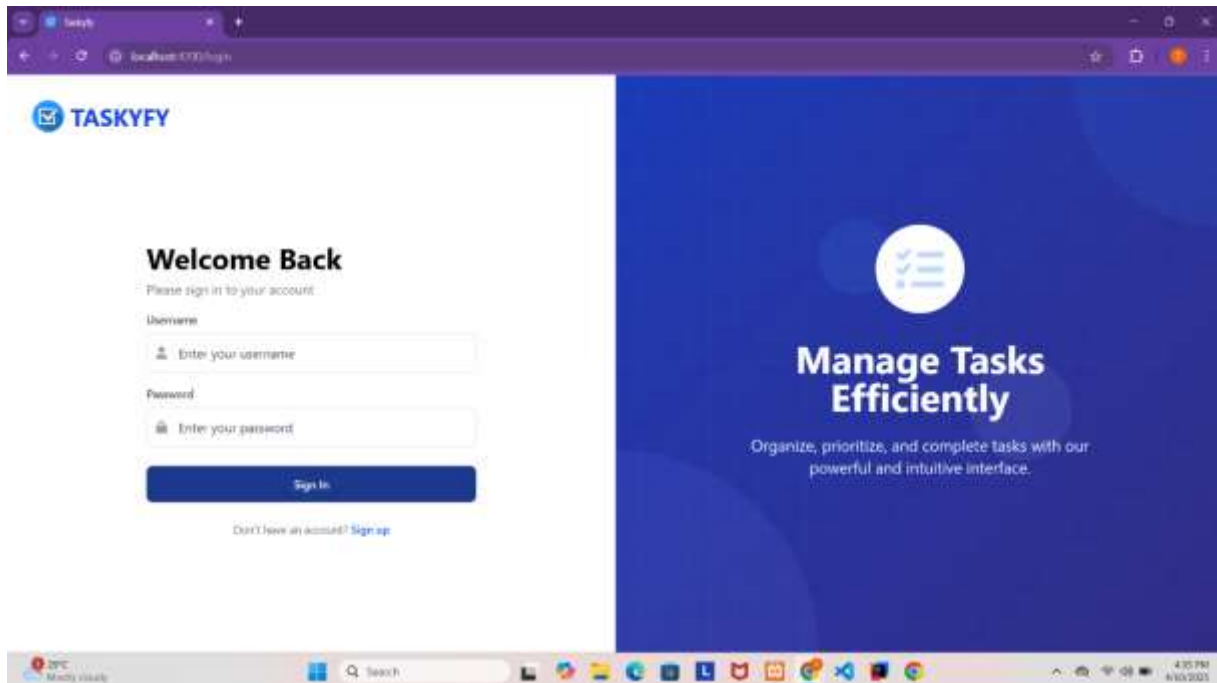
❖ Frontend :

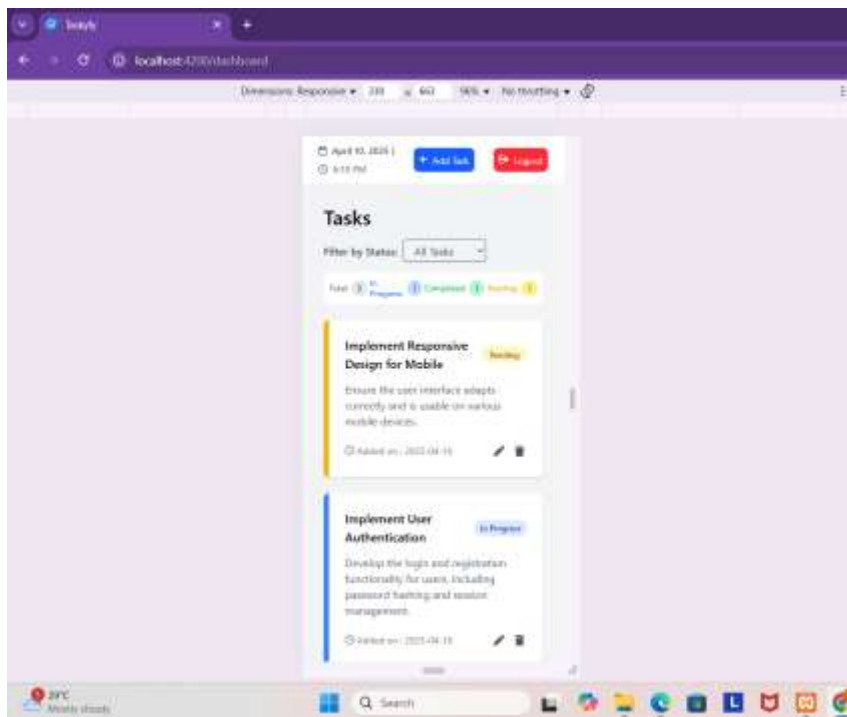
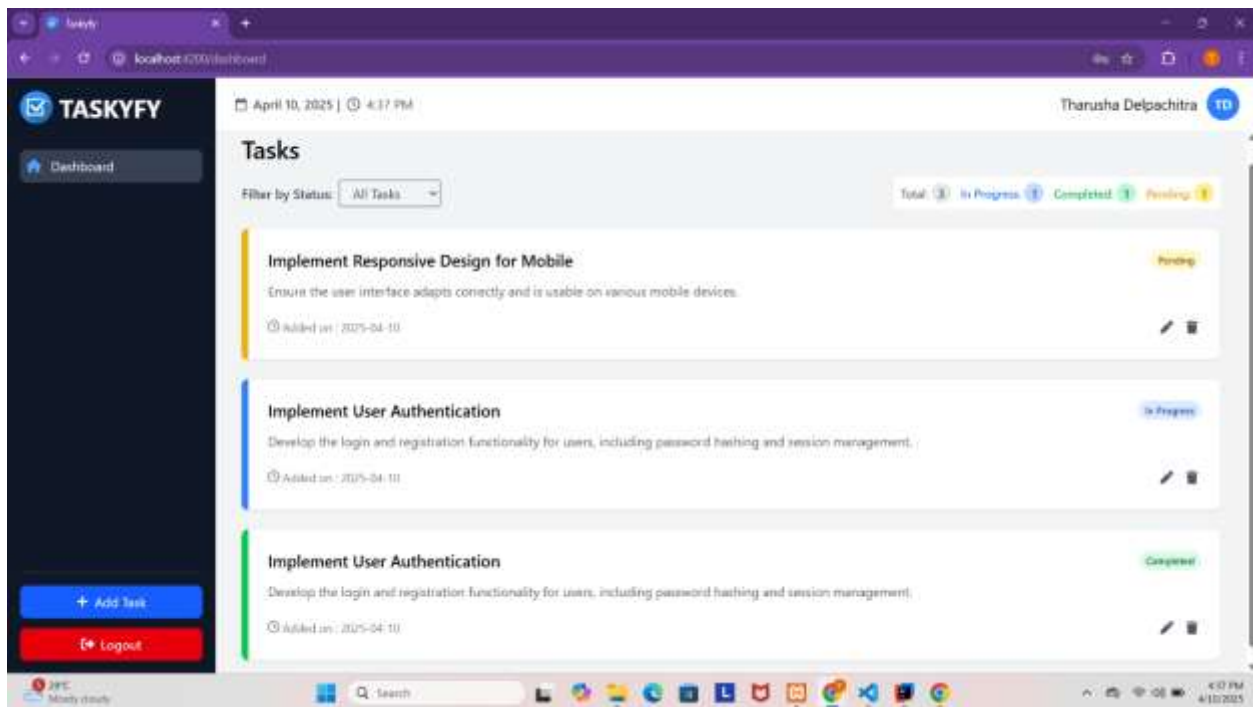


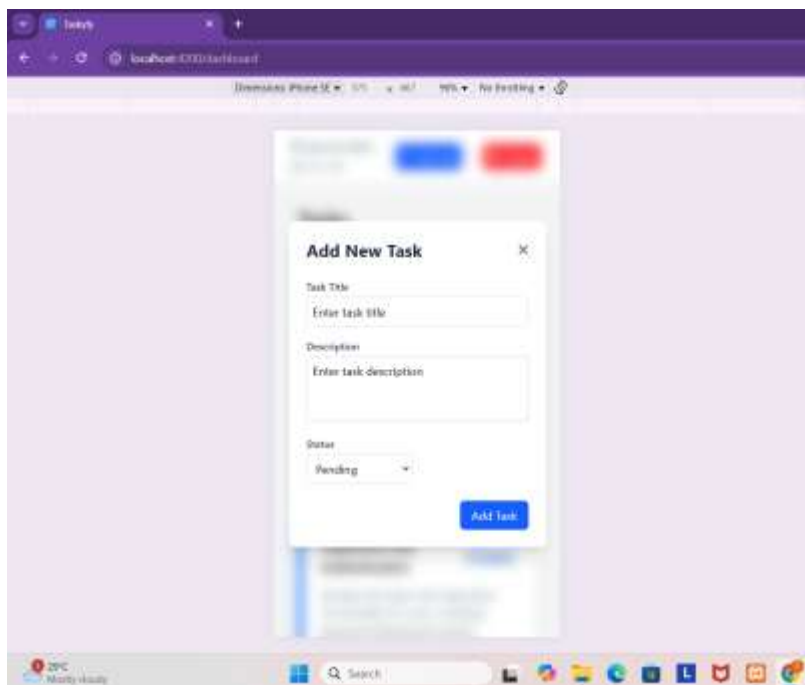
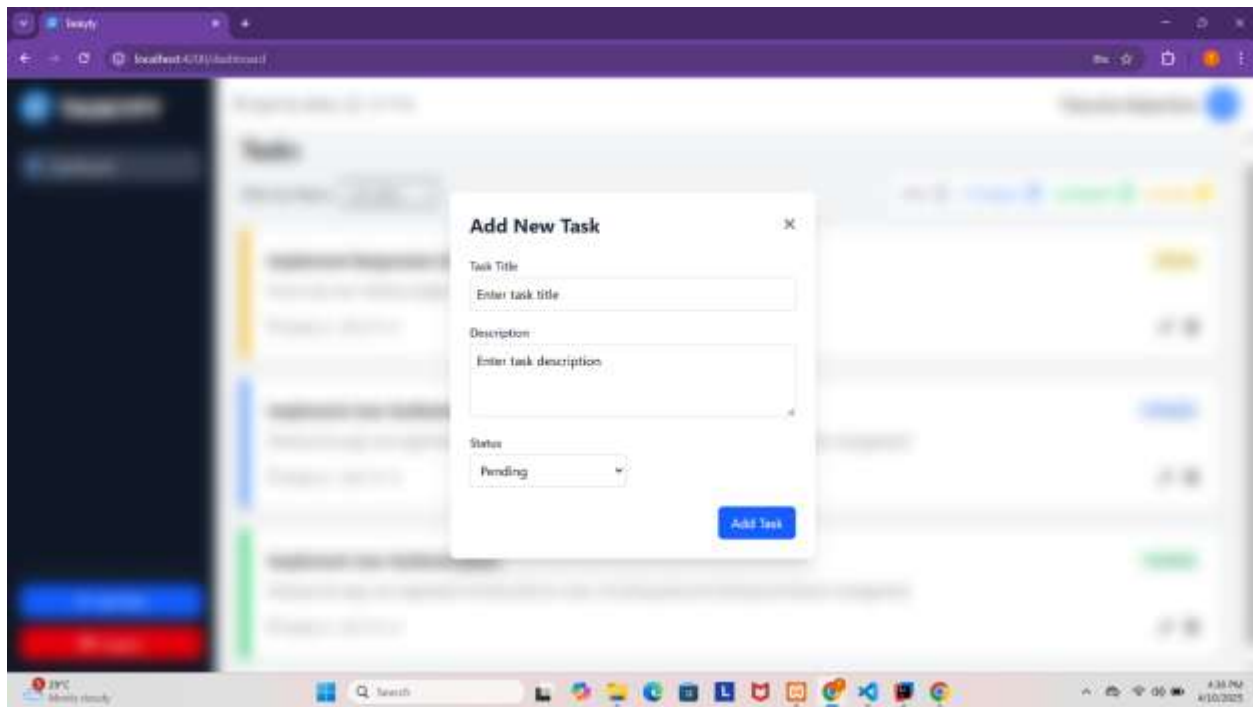
- **pages:** This directory contains the main screens or views of the application (e.g., dashboard, login, signup). Each folder within pages represents a distinct user interface route.
- **components:** This directory holds reusable UI elements (e.g., header, sidebar, task card, task modal). These are the building blocks that make up the pages and other parts of the application.
- **services:** This directory contains services that handle specific functionalities:
 - **auth.service:** Responsible for connecting to backend services related to user authentication (login, signup, etc.).
 - **task.service:** Responsible for connecting to backend services related to managing tasks (retrieving, creating, updating, deleting tasks).

Frontend UI

- The application implements a responsive design, ensuring a consistent and user-friendly experience across various screen sizes and devices (web & mobile). Below images are some pages of the app.







❖ Docker :

```
Dockerfile frontend 2 X Dockerfile backend 2 docker-compose.yml
frontend > Dockerfile > ...
1  # Use a Node.js base image to build the Angular application
2  FROM node:20-alpine AS builder
3
4  # Set the working directory in the container
5  WORKDIR /app
6
7  # Copy package.json and package-lock.json (or yarn.lock)
8  COPY package*.json ./
9
10 # Install project dependencies
11 RUN npm install
12
13 # Copy the rest of the application code
14 COPY . .
15
16 # Build the Angular application for production
17 RUN npm run build -- --configuration production
18
19 # Use a lightweight Nginx server to serve the static files
20 FROM nginx:alpine
21
22 # Remove the default Nginx configuration
23 RUN rm /etc/nginx/conf.d/default.conf
24
25 # Copy the built Angular application from the builder stage
26 COPY --from=builder /app/dist/frontend /usr/share/nginx/html
27
28 # Copy a custom Nginx configuration (optional, create your own nginx.conf)
29 # COPY nginx.conf /etc/nginx/conf.d/default.conf
30
31 # Expose port 80 for the Nginx server
32 EXPOSE 80
33
34 # Start the Nginx server
35 CMD ["nginx", "-g", "daemon off;"]
36
```

Frontend Dockerfile:

- **Builds Angular:** Uses Node.js to compile the Angular application into static files.
- **Serves with Nginx:** Uses a lightweight Nginx server to host the built static website.

```
Dockerfile frontend 2 Dockerfile backend 2 ● docker-compose.yml
backend > Dockerfile > ...
1 # Stage 1: Build the application with Maven
2 FROM maven:3.8.4-eclipse-temurin-17 AS build
3
4 WORKDIR /app
5
6 COPY pom.xml .
7 RUN mvn dependency:go-offline
8
9 COPY src ./src
10 RUN mvn clean package -DskipTests
11
12 # Stage 2: Run the application
13 FROM eclipse-temurin:17-jre
14
15 COPY --from=build /app/target/*.jar /app/app.jar
16
17 ENTRYPOINT ["java", "-jar", "/app/app.jar"]
18
19
```

Backend Dockerfile:

- **Builds Java App:** Uses Maven to compile the Java backend application into a JAR file.
- **Runs Java App:** Executes the compiled JAR file using a Java runtime environment.

```
Dockerfile frontend 2 Dockerfile backend 2 docker-compose.yml X
docker-compose.yml > ...
1  version: '3.8'
  ▷ Run All Services
2  services:
  ▷ Run Service
3    mysql:
4      image: mysql:latest
5      container_name: mysql-db
6      environment:
7        MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD: ${MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD}
8        MYSQL_DATABASE: ${MYSQL_DATABASE}
9        MYSQL_USER: ${MYSQL_USER}
10       MYSQL_PASSWORD: ${MYSQL_PASSWORD}
11     ports:
12       - "3306:3306"
13     volumes:
14       - mysql_data:/var/lib/mysql
15     networks:
16       - backend-network
17       - frontend-network
18
  ▷ Run Service
19  backend-app:
20    build:
21      context: ./backend
22      dockerfile: Dockerfile
23      container_name: backend-app
24    ports:
25      - "8080:8080"
26    environment:
27      SPRING_DATASOURCE_URL: jdbc:mysql://mysql:3306/${MYSQL_DATABASE}?allowPublicKeyRetrieval=true&useSSL=
28      SPRING_DATASOURCE_USERNAME: ${MYSQL_USER}
29      SPRING_DATASOURCE_PASSWORD: ${MYSQL_PASSWORD}
30      MYSQL_DATABASE: ${MYSQL_DATABASE}
31      JWT_SECRET: ${JWT_SECRET}
32    depends_on:
33      mysql:
34        condition: service_healthy
35    networks:
36      - backend-network
37
  ▷ Run Service
38  frontend-app:
39    build:
40      context: ./frontend
41      dockerfile: Dockerfile
42      container_name: frontend-app
43    ports:
44      - "4200:80"
45    environment:
46      API_BASE_URL: http://backend-app:8080
47    depends_on:
48      - backend-app
49    networks:
50      - frontend-network
51      - backend-network
52
53  networks:
54    backend-network:
55      driver: bridge
56    frontend-network:
57      driver: bridge
58
59  volumes:
60    mysql_data:
```

Docker Compose:

- **Orchestrates Services:** Defines and manages the MySQL database, backend application, and frontend application as separate containers.
- **Manages Networking & Dependencies:** Sets up communication between containers and ensures they start in the correct order (e.g., database before backend).

Implementation Issue: During the implementation of Docker Compose, I encountered an error that I was unable to resolve within the time. A screenshot of the error is included below.

