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Python libraries

flask, ariadne, flask\_cors, simplejson, demJson, pycryptodome, psycopg2, bcrypt, pyjwt

# Functional specifications

## User management

### Super admin user: applicable for whole system: only one per system

* Creates new tenant. This in turn creates new database schema in PostgreSQL internally. Inputs tenant code, tenant name. CRUD available. When deletes a tenant, the schema is not removed from database, you need to remove it manually
* Creates admin users for the tenants. One tenant can have only one admin user
* Username and password for super admin user is fixed by system. It can be changed only by changing the config file at server
* Does CRUD operations on “Control permissions”. There are some controls in user interface which can be made disabled based on user login. Super admin maintains the control master for such controls

### Admin users: applicable at tenant level: one per tenant

* Has all the permissions at tenant level
* Creates business users (CRUD operations)
* Can change its own username and password
* Creates permissions
* Associates permissions with business users
* Associates branches with business users

### Business users: applicable at branch level: one user can have many branches

* Controls are visible based on permissions set by admin user

# Technical specifications

## Database

* At app.cloudjiffy.com database created

{

"user":"webadmin",

"password":"in last email",

"host":"node113022-kater-db.cloudjiffy.net",

"port":"11301",

"database":""

}

* Database tables
* Backup strategy

## Server side

app.cloudjiffy.com cloud server used. User name, password is given to customer. App server, database etc. are used as docker containers. There are three app servers. 1) dev, 2) stage, 3) production named as kater-dev, kater-stage and kater respectively. All use the same database. There is a demo schema in the database for demo purposes

### GraphQL used for API

* Used Ariadne schema first framework with Flask
* Steps for using Ariadne with Flask
  + Use blueprint to keep all GraphQL stuff together
  + Create a .graphql file which defines all types. Use scaler type which is same as any in TypeScript
  + Complete stuff here. This is sample for query. Similarly, mutation is to be implemented. Key thing is keep all graphql stuff in one folder.

graphQlArtifacts = Blueprint('graphQlArtifacts', \_\_name\_\_)

@graphQlArtifacts.route('/graphql', methods=['GET'])

def graphql\_playground():

    return PLAYGROUND\_HTML, 200

@graphQlArtifacts.route("/graphql", methods=["POST"])

def graphql\_server():

    data = request.get\_json()

    success, result = graphql\_sync(

        schema,

        data,

        context\_value=request,

        # debug=app.debug

    )

    status\_code = 200 if success else 400

    return jsonify(result), status\_code

# type\_defs = gql("""

#     type Query {

#         kater: KaterQuery

#     }

#     type KaterQuery {

#         genericView: Generic

#     }

#     scalar Generic

# """)

# or following

type\_defs = load\_schema\_from\_path('graphql\_container')

query = QueryType()

@query.field('kater')

def resolve\_kater(\*\_):

    return {}

katerQuery = ObjectType('KaterQuery')

@katerQuery.field("genericView")

def resolve\_people(\*\_):

    return [

        {"firstName": "Sushant", "lastName": "Agrawal", "age": 58},

        {"firstName": "Prashant", "lastName": "Agrawal", "age": 58}

    ]

schema = make\_executable\_schema(type\_defs,katerQuery, query)

### App server: Python Flask used

Libraries as shown at top are to be installed at cloudjiffy server by pip install

* Used Flask as App server
* At app.cloudjiffy .com created python environment 3.10.6
* Created wsgi.py file
* Uploaded KaterServer.zip file to unzip and create KaterServer folder. Initially tested with Hello, which worked. [https://kater-server.cloudjiffy.net](https://kater-server.cloudjiffy.net/) returned Hello
* Implemented Flask BluePrint in the app server for routing

### Logging

* Implemented

### Error handling at server

* Implemented

### Authentication

* It’s done through separate database named as “appEntry”. At server-side database is selected at the time of login and it is stored in context as dbName.code is info.context[‘dbName’] = ‘appEntry’. For SuperAdmin user it is always “appEntry”.

## Client side

* Used React version 18.2
* Used hookstate as global state management library [Hookstate: supercharged React.useState hook | Hookstate](https://hookstate.js.org/)
* Error handling strategy

# Tips and tricks

## Material-ui

### Customizing theme

* Buttons

To change button style globally use styleOverrides. To create a new variant use variants

const theme: any = createTheme({

        components: {

            MuiButton: {

                styleOverrides: {

                    root: {

                        textTransform:'none',

                    },

                },

                variants: [

                    {

                        props: { variant: 'menuButton' },

                        style: {

                            border: '2px solid transparent',

                            fontSize:'1.2rem',

                            '&&:hover': {

                                border: `2px solid ${globalTheme.palette.background.default}`,

                            },

                        },

                    },

                ],

            },

        },

    })

* Change style of selected item in MenuItem. In documentation in classes of root you find a class .Mui-selected

Now in the parent element in sx create a class with name .Mui-selected. This class overrides the built-in class.

sx={{

                width: drawerWidth,

                flexShrink: 0,

                '& .MuiDrawer-paper': {

                    width: drawerWidth,

                    boxSizing: 'border-box',

                },

                '& .Mui-selected': {

                    // for selected item to show red

                    color: 'red',

                    backgroundColor: `${theme.palette.grey[200]}!important`,

                },

            }}

## Login and authentication

* For login, time diff of call time from client and current time at server is used to defy **brute force attack**. If time difference is high login is failed
  + Call time in utc at client is encrypted by using cryptojs and send to server in HTML header as AUTHORIZATION token
  + At server the token is decrypted using python (library pycryptodome)
  + The difference between current time at server and call time at client is calculated. If difference is high login is failed
* Normal uid and password authentication process:
  + Uid and password are appended at client as “uid:password” string and encrypted as base64 and sent to server as credential
  + At server the credential is base64 decrypted and original password is obtained
  + The original password is hashed using bcrypt library
  + The hash is compared against hash against uid in database. If hashes match, then fine otherwise login is failed
  + For Super admin, the hash is stored in config.json file at server instead of in the database
* For testing purpose, you can create hash for any password from online bcrypt. It works

helper