



# Waterford Institute *of* Technology

INSTITIÚID TEICNEOLAÍOCHTA PHORT LÁIRGE

## Uathcruthú

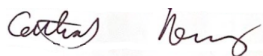
H.Dip. Sci. – Computer Science (KCOSC)  
Department of Computing & Mathematics  
WIT

*Project – Report*  
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*18 April 2022*

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## 1 Declaration of Authenticity

I declare that the work which follows is my own, and that any quotations from any sources (e.g. books, journals, the internet) are clearly identified as such by the use of 'single quotation marks', for shorter excerpt and identified italics for longer quotations. All quotations and paraphrases are accompanied by (date, author) in the text and a fuller citation is the bibliography. I have not submitted the work represented in this report in any other course of study leading to an academic award.

Student   
Work Place Mentor \_\_\_\_\_

Date 18<sup>th</sup> April 2022  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Acknowledgments

This project would not have been possible without the help of a few people that I would like to acknowledge:

I would like to thank my supervisor Clodagh Power for her help and continued support.

I would like to thank the 'customer' Colm Dunphy for providing me with this idea and helping to scope the project.

### 3 Preface

In Autumn of 2021, when tasked with coming up with a subject to base this project on, I struggled to conceive any feasible, valid applications. I struggled to the point that it became incumbent on my provisional supervisor at the time (Colm Dunphy) to suggest something for me. I initially suggested some sort of database for hurling and football statistics, which a user could execute queries upon. As Colm pointed out, this would be entirely unrealistic given the need for large amounts of data acquisition – data that probably doesn't *formally* exist anywhere in the first place – which would be difficult to obtain for a number of reasons.

Colm then suggested I create a process that would automate a manual task that he had to carry out himself, on the processing of these very project submissions themselves, for the H.Dip. Given that I have an inherent love for the concept of automating repetitive tasks, and that prior to enrolling in this course I'd implemented this interest to great success at work using excel (Which would be the closest thing to programming experience that I had prior to starting the H.Dip.), I was chomping at the bit to get started.

The practical nature of this concept also appealed greatly to me. The fact that this application would (hopefully – at the time) be actually used in practise (within days of writing the code!), served as great motivation to get moving. The practical, applied nature of this concept, and the fact that it was essentially a reality before I even got started served as a great incentive, and having a practical – not theoretical – goal to aim for, was a great psychological boost to get started.

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## 5 Abstract

As stated on the cover page, this is the report for my project for the H.Dip. in Science in Computer Science (KCOSC) at WIT. All such projects (including this one) have a submission process which involves submitting a number of data items related to the project (e.g., project title, project type etc.) on Moodle. After all of the above has been submitted, the course administrators manually disseminate this data into a 'showcase' document whereby the work of the student can be exhibited on one page in a user-friendly, concise manner.

The purpose of this project was to automate this process, by creating a web application that consisted of a web-form that the user (student) could use to submit their work in the exact same way as they currently do.

However, this application would then reassemble all submissions into a standalone showcase file – thus saving the college admin from doing so.

## 6 Abbreviations

IDE	Integrated Development Environment
PDF	Portable Document Format
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
NDA	Non-Disclosure Agreement
URI	Uniform Resource Identifier
DevOps	Development and Operations
XSS	Cross-site Scripting
SQL	Structured Query Language
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
IP	Internet Protocol
ICT	Information Communication Technology
EWD	Enterprise Web Development
CS&N	Computer Systems and Networks
HTML	HyperText Markup Language
HTTP	HyperText Transfer Protocol
CSS	Cascading Style Sheets
JS	JavaScript
I/O	Input/Output
CPU	Central Processing Unit
UX	User Experience
CRUD	Create, Read, Update, Delete
API	Application Programming Interface
IoT	Internet of Things
DRY	Don't Repeat Yourself
GIF	Graphics Interchange Format
UI	User Interface

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## 9 Keywords

JavaScript, Node.js, Hapi, jsPDF, pdf-merger-js, Cloudinary, image-data-uri

## 10 Uathcruthú

### 10.1 Introduction

#### 10.1.1 Background

As stated on the cover page, this is the report for my project for the H.Dip. in Computer Science at WIT. All such projects (including this one) undergo a submission process that involves submitting a number of descriptive data items that are manually processed into a showcase handbook (as a means for summarising each individual project, and to serve as a guide for the panel of reviewers for each student's presentation).

The student submits these to Moodle by dragging and dropping three files as per Table 1.

Deliverable	Submission Format
Student's name	Document File (.pdf, .docx, .txt etc.)
Project Title	
Descriptive Title	
Description of project	
Project landing page URL	
Demonstration Video URL	
Project Type	
Personal Digital Photograph	Image File (.png, .jpg etc.)
Project Image	Image File (.png, .jpg etc.)

Table 1: Moodle Submission Format prior to Project Implementation

The course administrator then manually downloads these files, browses through them to ensure that all data is present & correct (reverting to the student if not, e.g., the student hasn't exceeded the 100-word limit on the project description etc.), ensures all data is compatible (i.e. the image files are the correct format etc.) and transfers it into the desired showcase file. This file now serves as a showcase or an exhibition/summary of the work carried out by that student on that project:



Figure 1: Sample Showcase Page



Figure 2: Sample Showcase Page with Deliverables labelled

This process has many problems. There is very little data validation on Moodle. All that exists is the maximum file size (2GB) and the number of files allowed per submission (ten). Therefore, the student can submit whatever file they want (under 2GB) using the drag and drop method. Any issues with the files that have been uploaded would therefore lead to the administrator having to revert back to the student.

This approach is also subjective in nature. Even if the student hands up all files in the correct format, there is nothing to stop them from compiling their text data in the file in whatever order that they choose. The administrator thus has the arduous task of having to manually process multiple different files of varying format (.txt, .docx etc.), each of which could have the data set in different order, separated by spaces, separated by line breaks, one piece of data per page, etc. The scope for error on the part of the administrator is therefore huge (e.g., creating a showcase file with the URL landing page given as the project title).

Ultimately, this all leads to an extremely labour-intensive process, with a lot of time spent on the processing of each submission, but still no guarantee that it is submitted or processed correctly.

Uathcruthú is a Node.js web application that serves to automate this process. It does so by transforming the user interface from a drag and drop feature, to a webform. Instead of drafting a document file with all of the text data, the student instead inputs this data into the web form, and inputs both image files also.

### 10.1.2 Framework, Language & IDE

Throughout the H.Dip, I had gained a decent grasp of Java, JavaScript and Python from the Prog., ICT I/EWD, and CS&N/DevOps modules respectively, and thought it best to limit my options to these languages, as it seemed unfeasible to learn a new language from scratch. And from this selection I ruled out Python, as it is more orientated towards the server-side, and in order to process HTML, CSS and JS requests (client-side processes), very complex frameworks would be required (Johansson, 2020). Java also didn't appeal to me, as it seems to be a broader applied language, with capabilities in desktop application development, enterprise-scale development and back-end development, whereas JavaScript is a simple language that is more focused on front-end web development and is specialised in browser compatibility and HTML interaction (Rose, 2019). JavaScript is an interpreted, scripting language that can be executed at the run-time and doesn't require pre-compilation (unlike Java). Its code can be written straight into HTML (Brewster, 2020), and given that my app is more focused on the front-end HTML, JavaScript seemed like the best, simplest and most economic option.

When exploring the available JavaScript frameworks, I studied the attributes and features of a couple of different environments, but Node.js immediately jumped out as being most appropriate.

Node.js - which was covered extensively in the EWD module – is one of the most popular JavaScript platforms at present:

- It supports JavaScript at both the front-end *and* the back-end (Dziuba, 2020), which greatly simplifies things for my application.
- It allows for the development of highly scalable applications (Dziuba, 2020), which is a very important consideration for Uathcruthú, because if this application does see the light of day in WIT, it may well be used for other submission types, and undoubtedly, the course administrators will edit and update their showcase formats as time goes on, thus necessitating scalability.
- It is a non-blocking I/O, single threaded, asynchronous runtime environment (Dziuba, 2020). This means that it allows for multiple processes to be processed simultaneously, but only while using the one thread that makes all communication between the server and the client, while all requests are being processed or waiting in the Event Queue (Hamedani, 2018). As this would be an I/O driven application with many clients accessing it simultaneously, and not a CPU-intensive application (which would result in longer wait times to process CPU heavy requests), the asynchronous approach is ideal.

For selecting the appropriate Node.js framework to go with, I ultimately chose Hapi, as it works more with plug-ins, as opposed to Express which relies on middleware for parsing data etc. (Swersky, 2018). This would give Hapi an edge, as the entire front-end of the Uathcruthú application is a webform that needs input data to be parsed. Also, although I'd not yet established how I was going to differentiate between users (i.e., Uathcruthú could have been a plug-in to Moodle, it could have use OAuth authorisation to Moodle, or it could have been its own standalone application that had its own authorisation), I thought the authorisation features already contained within Hapi (Dhaduk, 2021) were a safe bet, to keep all eventualities covered.

## 10.2 Application Walkthrough

This project consisted of a number of incremental, iterative releases, with each release taking on some new product backlog items, or refining/improving previously released ones.

Table 1 below provides a concise (not all patches etc. are included) high-level summary overview of the development of Uathcruthú, including all major and minor releases.

Development Phase	Version	Features
Pre-Release	v0.0.0-alpha	User can submit data
	v0.1.0-alpha	Data Persistence in database
		User data can be viewed
	v0.2.0-alpha	Creation of Student PDF file
	v0.3.0-alpha	PDF file is downloadable
	v0.4.0-alpha	Refined the PDF file creation
		Project Type' Drop-down for Student, and Administrator can edit 'Other' project types on each submission (if 'Other' has been selected)
		Deadline can be set using a drop-down calendar, and the student's view is affected by the date set
		Selection of 'NDA' checkbox automatically changes webform input options, and redacts any previously submitted data
	v0.5.0-alpha	Creation of Admin PDF file
		Creation of Handbook PDF file
Working Release	v1.0.0	Refined all existing functionality for first working release
	v1.1.0	Handbook is no longer created based on Student and Admin data that is in the cache, and creation of said data is no longer a pre-requisite to Handbook creation
	v2.0.0	Bug Fixes
	v2.1.0	Conditional submission completion colour scheme
	v2.1.1	README.md

Table 2: Summary of iterations

### 10.2.1 Modelling

Initially, the structure of the process was focused on the student only, with the intention being that the student would input their data, and then generate the PDF file based on this. The PDF file would be accessible to the administrator, either by calling the same function that the student called to create it, or by accessing the pre-generated file from a database.

A student model (labelled as 'user', as that was the only user intended at the time) was developed with basic attributes. The student creates a 'submission', which necessitated a submission model. Initially this model consisted of all the data that would be rendered on the PDF file, the project type, and the id of the submitter (i.e., the student whose file this pertained to) however, as the application development progressed, a few Booleans were added, which helped control certain views and functions (more on this in Section 10.2.2).

Midway through the project, as the student PDF file creation was realised, the scope was increased to include the functionality of merging all student PDF files together, and the submission of additional administrative data that could also be added to this PDF file merger – thus creating the 'Handbook'. This necessitated the addition of two new models: the 'admin' and 'adminSubmission' models, that closely resembled the 'user' and 'submission' models respectively.

Attribute	Purpose	Input Method	Type
Student First Name	Rendered on Student PDF File.	User Object counterparts are declared as such when the student registers, or when an unregistered Student logs in for the first time.	String
Student Last Name			
Project Title			
Descriptive Title		Inputted by Student through web-form text fields.	
Summary			
Project URL		Inputted by Administrator through web-form text field.	
Video URL			
Personal Photo		Uploaded by Student through web-form file upload fields.	
Project Image			
Project Type	Used to categorise each submission PDF and thus group together in Handbook.	Selected by Student from web-form drop-down menu.	
Submitter (The student)	Links Submission to Student.	User Object is declared as such when the Student registers, or when an unregistered Student logs in for the first time.	Object
NDA	If true, only the personal photo is required for submission. Any previously entered data is excluded from PDF.	Selected by Student using web-form checkbox.	Boolean
Project Type is Other	If true, the student is prompted to specify details. If true, the administrator has the ability to edit the specified project type that was entered by the student.	Declared as true if student selects "Other" from web-form drop-down menu.	
Presentation Time	Rendered on admin pages of Handbook PDF File. Originally intended to be used to order submissions lists on admin pages, but this was never realised. Can be implemented in future releases.	Selected by Administrator using web-form drop-down calendar.	String
Submission is Incomplete	If true, submission is excluded form Handbook PDF File. If true, the submission listing on the Admin Home screen is highlighted in red.	Declare as true if the 'presentation time' or any of the required data for rendering on user PDF file is not entered.	Boolean

Table 3: Attributes of Submission Object

### 10.2.2 Student User Experience

My key focus on this application was Student UX simplicity. I wanted to have as little functionality as possible for the student. The student logs in, uploads their data, can edit previously uploaded data and that's it. So basically the 'CRU' of CRUD would be at the disposal of the student and nothing else.

#### 10.2.2.1 Prevention of 'Stale' Submissions

Given that the student was only ever going to make a single submission, I didn't want to create a situation whereby the creation of multiple submissions would be possible, and the need to delete obsolete or unwanted submissions would be needed. In order to prevent the creation and storage of superfluous data, I thought the best approach was to strip the student of the ability to actually create anything directly. They would only be able to update an existing submission, and all submissions that they would 'make' – including the first one, and all subsequent ones – would actually be updates or edits to the original one.

The 'original submission' - i.e., the only submission ever created for each student – is created when the student registers, or when an unregistered student logs in for the first time, so all students on the database have one corresponding submission. As this creation happens in the background, no attributes (Boolean or otherwise) are declared, only those that are directly related to the actual existence of the student (i.e., student first name, student last name, and the student object itself), with all others remaining undefined, until explicitly defined by the student and administrator, or implicitly defined based on the actions of the student and administrator (some of the Boolean attributes):

```
} else if (user && !user.password) {  
  const hash = await bcrypt.hash(password, saltRounds);  
  user.password = sanitizeHtml(hash);  
  user.save();  
  request.cookieAuth.set({ id: user.id });  
  console.log(user.firstName + " " + user.lastName + " has logged in");  
  const newSubmission = new Submission({  
    firstName: user.firstName,  
    lastName: user.lastName,  
    submitter: user,  
  });  
  await newSubmission.save();  
}
```

Figure 3: Creation of Submission Object

#### 10.2.2.2 User/Submission Object Trade-Off

Originally, instead of defining first name and last name attributes for the submission object, I just used the pre-existing corresponding attributes from the user object. Seeing as they are intrinsically linked, and because the user object is directly linked to the submission object anyway, it seemed counter-intuitive to create excess data and complicate the submission object. However, as time went on in the application development, the simplification of the submission object was offset by the increasingly common need to link user object id to each view requiring the use of the user first name and last name. In order to create PDF files, and to render user name details on screen, not only was the submission data required, but so was the user data. It therefore seemed like the best approach was to duplicate the user name attributes to the submission object.



# Foirm Aighneacht - Mac Léinn

Fill in fields for Handbook/Showcase Submission

Due Date: Mon Apr 10 2023 23:59:00 GMT+0100 (Irish Standard Time)

Time left: 362 days, 4 hours, 5 minutes

☐ Non Disclosure Agreement

Project Title

Descriptive Title

Project Type

Personal Digital Photograph

Project Image

Summary (100 words max.)

Project Landing Page URL

SUBMIT

Figure 4: Student Submission Form with no data entered, but previously submitted data rendered as placeholders

```
if (submissionEdit.projectTitle !== "") {  
  submission.projectTitle = sanitizeHtml(submissionEdit.projectTitle);  
}  
if (submissionEdit.descriptiveTitle !== "") {  
  submission.descriptiveTitle =  
  sanitizeHtml(submissionEdit.descriptiveTitle);  
}
```

Figure 5: Example of if statements used to prevent blank web fields from overwriting previously submitted data

#### 10.2.2.3 Maintenance of Cloudinary Database - Prevention of 'Stale' Images

The image data is stored in string format. This works through the *Cloudinary* API, which stores the submitted image, and returns the URL of the image location. In continuity with my efforts to prevent the database from being overloaded with unnecessary submissions, I also wanted to avoid the Cloudinary database from being swamped with stale data, so this required a somewhat more complex function that would delete the existing entry associated with the specific user/submission object. In order to use the 'delete' API, the existing images string attribute is fetched, and then public id is extracted from it and used as a parameter in the delete function. Then the new image submission is uploaded to Cloudinary, with the resulting URL string saved within the submission object in the database:

```
if (submission.personalPhoto !== undefined) {  
  const personalPhotoFileName = await submission.personalPhoto.substr(  
    submission.personalPhoto.lastIndexOf("/") + 1  
  );  
  const personalPhotoPublic_id = await personalPhotoFileName.substr(0,  
    personalPhotoFileName.indexOf("."));  
  await ImageStore.deleteImage(personalPhotoPublic_id);  
}  
const personalPhotoResult = await  
ImageStore.uploadImage(submissionEdit.personalPhoto);  
const personalPhotoUrl = await personalPhotoResult.url;  
submission.personalPhoto = await personalPhotoUrl;
```

Figure 6: functions required to submit an image without persisting stale data

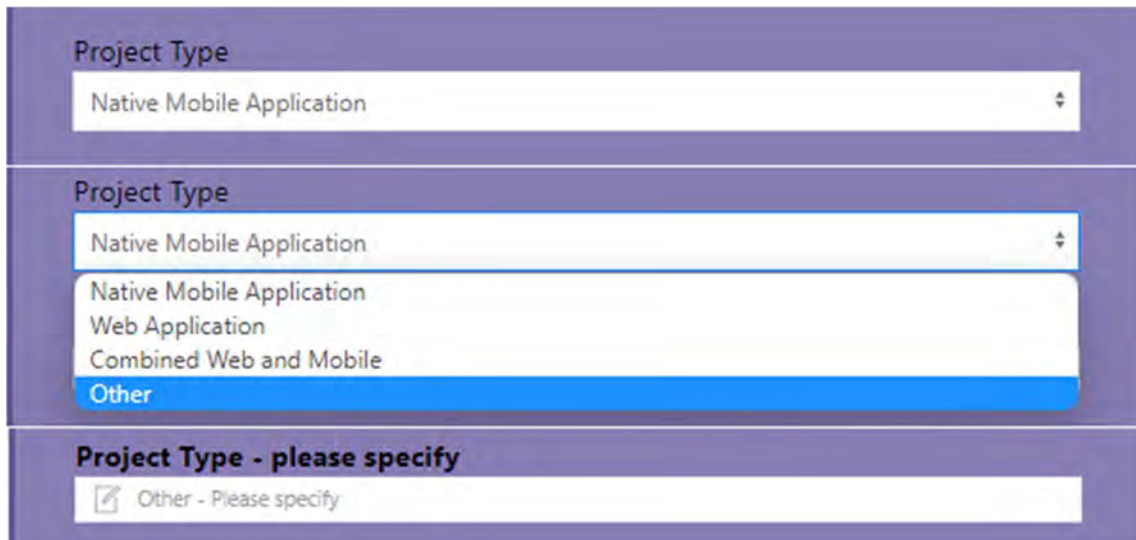
#### 10.2.2.4 Project Type 'Other'

If the user selects 'Other' from the Project Type *drop-down list*, the drop-down list is then hidden, and a new *text field* appears, with an onscreen prompt to specify the name of the 'Other' project type, by inputting it into said text field. This view also contains a hidden 'projectTypeOther' checkbox, that is checked. This declares the projectTypeOther as true, which in turn will allow its field in the admin forms to be edited. This is controlled by a simple <script> function within the .hbs file that is triggered by an onchange event:

```
<div id="projectType">
  <label style="color: black; font-size:120%" class="uk-form-label"
for="form-stacked-select">Project Type</label>
  <div class="uk-form-controls">
    <select id="projectTypeSelect" name="projectType" class="uk-select"
onchange="otherPleaseSpecify()" >
      {{#if submission.projectType}}
        <option id="currentSelection"
value="{{submission.projectType}}"
selected>{{submission.projectType}}</option>
      {{/if}}
      {{#unless submission.projectType}}
        <option id="currentSelection" value="" disabled selected
hidden>Select Project Type</option>
      {{/unless}}</select>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

```
<script type="text/javascript">
  function otherPleaseSpecify(){
    if(document.getElementById("projectTypeSelect").value === "Other"){
      document.getElementById("pleaseSpecify").hidden = false;
      document.getElementById("pleaseSpecifyInput").disabled = false;
      document.getElementById("projectType").hidden = true;
      document.getElementById("projectTypeSelect").disabled = true;
      document.getElementById("projectTypeOther").checked = true;
    } else
if ("{{projectTypes}}" .includes (document.getElementById("projectTypeSelect")
.value) === true){
      document.getElementById("pleaseSpecify").hidden = true;
      document.getElementById("pleaseSpecifyInput").disabled = true;
      document.getElementById("projectType").hidden = false;
      document.getElementById("projectTypeSelect").disabled = false;
      document.getElementById("projectTypeOther").checked = false;
    } else{
      document.getElementById("projectTypeOther").checked = true;}
  }
</script>
```

Figure 7: Function that hides the project type drop down menu, unhides the project type text field, and checks the (hidden) 'projectTypeOther' checkbox



Project Type

Native Mobile Application

Project Type

Native Mobile Application

Native Mobile Application

Web Application

Combined Web and Mobile

Other

Project Type - please specify

Other - Please specify

Figure 8: Project Type Input field before, during and after “Other” option has been selected

After the student has submitted their data (whether that be every available field, or just a select few fields), they select the ‘Submit’ button, and are then redirected to the submission output screen:



## Foirm Aighneacht - Mac Léinn

<b>Student Name:</b> John Mullane	<b>Project Title:</b> I love my county
<b>Descriptive Title:</b> Clare 2-16 – 0-10 Waterford	<b>Project Type:</b> Native Mobile Application
<b>Student Personal Photo:</b> 	<b>Project Image:</b> 
<b>Summary (≤100 words):</b> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Maecenas porttitor congue massa. Fusce posuere, magna sed pulvinar ultricies, purus lectus malesuada libero, sit amet commodo magna eros quis urna. Nunc viverra imperdiet enim. Fusce est. Vivamus a tellus. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Proin pharetra nonummy pede. Mauris et orci. Aenean nec lorem. In porttitor. Donec laoreet nonummy augue. Suspendisse dui purus, scelerisque at, vulputate vitae, pretium mattis, nunc. Mauris eget neque at sem venenatis eleifend. Ut nonummy. Fusce aliquet pede non pede.	
<b>Project Landing Page URL:</b> <a href="https://github.com/20091405/cathalhenchy">https://github.com/20091405/cathalhenchy</a>	

Figure 9: Submission Output View

#### 10.2.2.5 NDA

If the student selects the “Non Disclosure Agreement” checkbox, a similar function to the “otherPleaseSpecify” function outlined above is called, that hides all input fields apart from the Personal Digital Photograph field, and the ‘nda’ attribute is declared as true. The declaration of nda as ‘true’ has multiple impacts on the generation of the PDF file, most notably that it removes the stipulation that all submission data must be entered in order for the student PDF to be included in the handbook PDF, with the only data required being the Personal Digital Photograph:

```
<label for="nda" style="color: black">
  <input class="uk-checkbox" type="checkbox" id="nda" name="nda"
value="true" onclick="disableField()"> Non Disclosure Agreement
</label>
<!--If the user checks the NDA checkbox, this function will hide all
irrelevant fields (i.e. data that
is not required to be submitted as it's covered under NDA).-->
<script type="text/javascript">
  function disableField(){
    document.getElementById("pleaseSpecify").hidden = false;
    if(document.getElementById("nda").checked === true){
      document.getElementById("projectTitle").hidden = true;
      document.getElementById("descriptiveTitle").hidden = true;
      document.getElementById("projectType").hidden = true;
      document.getElementById("pleaseSpecify").hidden = true;
      document.getElementById("projectImage").hidden = true;
      document.getElementById("summary").hidden = true;
      document.getElementById("projectUrl").hidden = true;
      document.getElementById("videoUrl").hidden = true;
    }else{
      document.getElementById("projectTitle").hidden = false;
      document.getElementById("descriptiveTitle").hidden = false;
      document.getElementById("projectType").hidden = false;
      document.getElementById("pleaseSpecify").hidden = true;
      document.getElementById("projectImage").hidden = false;
      document.getElementById("summary").hidden = false;
      document.getElementById("projectUrl").hidden = false;
      document.getElementById("videoUrl").hidden = false;
    }
  }
</script>
```

Figure 10: Function that hides all non-relevant fields, if the NDA checkbox is selected

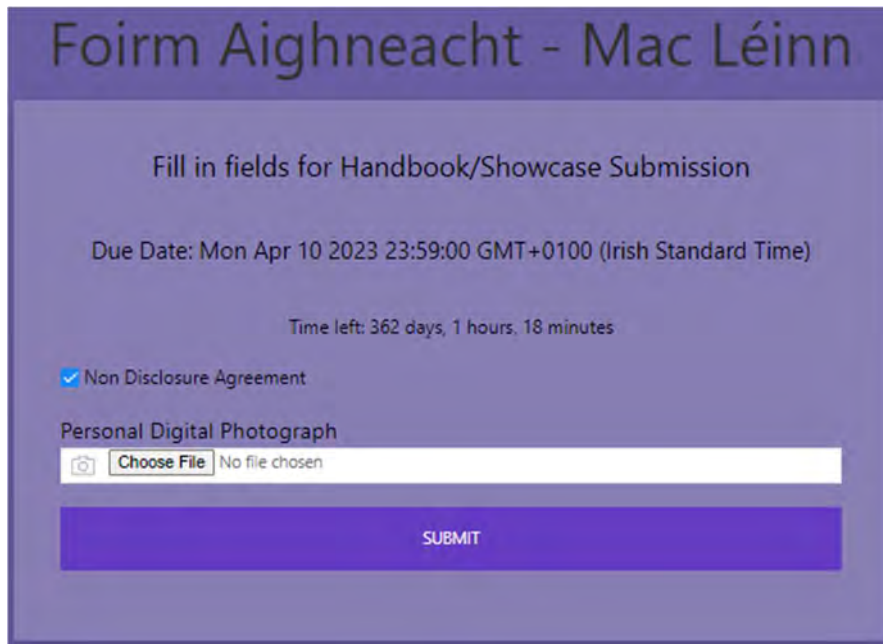


Figure 11: Student Submission Form after the NDA checkbox has been selected

As stated previously, I have intentionally not included any delete functionality (apart from cloudinary database maintenance), and therefore, the selection of the NDA checkbox only serves to redact any previously submitted data from any resulting PDF files and make it non-essential or required data for submission completion. Any previously entered data persists in the database, and also in the submission output view. This is to allow for the student to revert to not having an NDA, and not therefore having to reinput any previously entered data.



Figure 12: Submission Output View after all data has been entered, and the NDA checkbox has been selected





Figure 13: Submission Output View after no non-essential data has been entered, and the NDA checkbox has been selected

### 10.2.3 Administrator User Experience

This is where the complexities of the application are realised.

The administrator has three roles:

- Edits and makes additions to the student submission
- Creates the 'Admin Submission' object, which consists of:
  - o All data that is rendered on the admin handbook PDF file – basically the front and back pages, and all pages that group each student together
  - o The submission deadline, which is optional, and if implemented it revokes access to the submission form for the student once the deadline has passed
- Creates the handbook PDF file

#### 10.2.3.1 Prevention of 'Stale' AdminSubmissions

In keeping with the same approach above of not creating excessive amounts of stale data, only one adminSubmission is created, and all subsequent adminSubmissions are edits made to that original one. However, for the creation of adminSubmissions, a different approach was taken to that of student submissions. As outlined in above in Section 10.2.2.1, the student submission is created for each student, either when they first register, or if seeded students log in for the first time. Because I initially designed this application to only ever have one single adminSubmission (because it is used to

create one handbook only, and that handbook only needs one such submission to define all the relevant data therein), I didn't want there to be a situation whereby if multiple administrators signed up, or were seeded into the application db, they would each have their own adminSubmission. I therefore thought of a different method for creating the adminSubmission. When the administrator navigates to the "ADMIN PDF FORM", an array is created, consisting of 'all' adminSubmissions in the database. If the number of elements in this array is zero (i.e., if it is the first time navigating to the form and no adminSubmission exists), then a new adminSubmission is created. Upon subsequent returns to this form, this same function is called, and because the number of submissions will no longer equal zero, the adminSubmission at position [0] – i.e., the first and only adminSubmission created – is called upon.

```
const adminSubmissions = await AdminSubmission.find();
var adminSubmission = null;

if (adminSubmissions.length === 0) {
  var adminSubmission = new AdminSubmission({
    submitter: admin,
  });
  console.log("Creating new Admin pdf (" + adminSubmission + ")...");
} else {
  var adminSubmission = await adminSubmissions[0];
  console.log("Editing existing Admin pdf (" + adminSubmission._id +
  ")...");
}
```

Figure 14: adminSubmission Creation

At first this seemed like a great approach, and it worked perfectly. However, as the development progressed, I began to think more in terms of scalability, and thought that this application should be accessible for multiple administrators working on multiple projects. I therefore created a link between the adminSubmission and the administrator, just like with the student submission and the student – i.e., I gave the adminSubmission a 'submitter' attribute, which was the administrator object. This was to be continued by binding all submissions and adminSubmissions to the same project environment, but due to project deadlines etc, this never materialised.

#### 10.2.3.2 List of Submissions

When the administrator logs in, they are taken to the admin home screen. Here, there is a list of all students in the database. This list is actually accessing the list of submissions – not users – and what is listed is the 'submission.firstName' and 'submission.lastName' of each submission, as outlined in Section 0 above, it is eliminating the need to fetch both user id and submission id for each view and each function. Each one is displayed in either black or red text, depending on whether or not all necessary data has been inputted for inclusion in the handbook PDF. This 'necessary' data is partly dictated on whether or not they are protected under NDA (as specified in Section 0 above), and also includes the admin submission data (The Video URL and the Presentation time – this is covered below). So, if any student is highlighted in red, then either the student themselves, or the administrator needs to input further data for completion, and they will not be included in the handbook PDF, if it is generated prior to this.



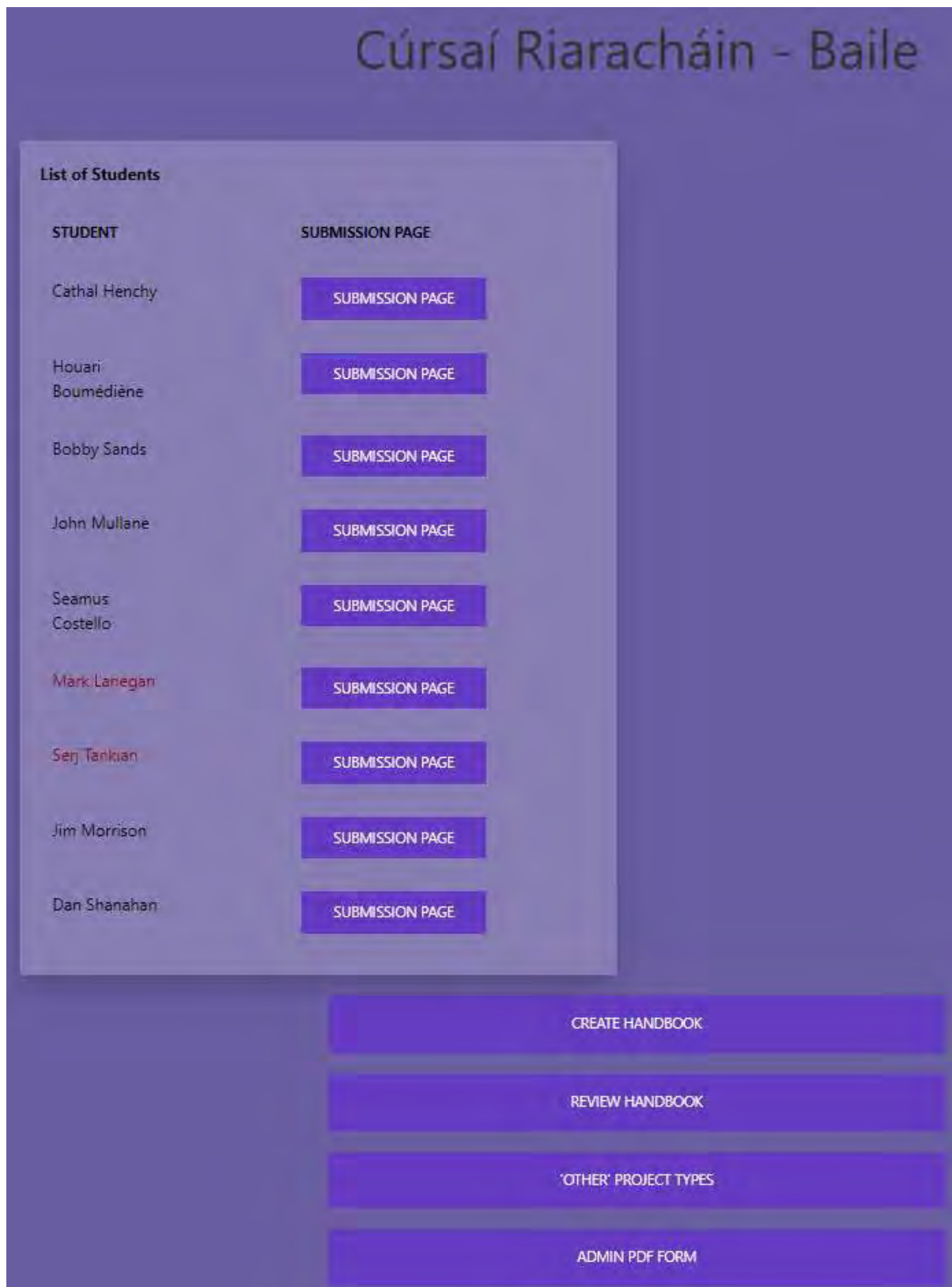


Figure 15: Admin Home Page

### 10.2.3.3 Student Submission by Admin Page

If the 'Submission Page' for any student is selected, the user is taken to the admin submission form for that student. That closely resembles that of the submission output page from the student UX. If the student has *not* selected the NDA checkbox for their submission, then there are two additional form fields:

- Video URL
- Presentation time

**Foirm Aighneacht - Mac Léinn**





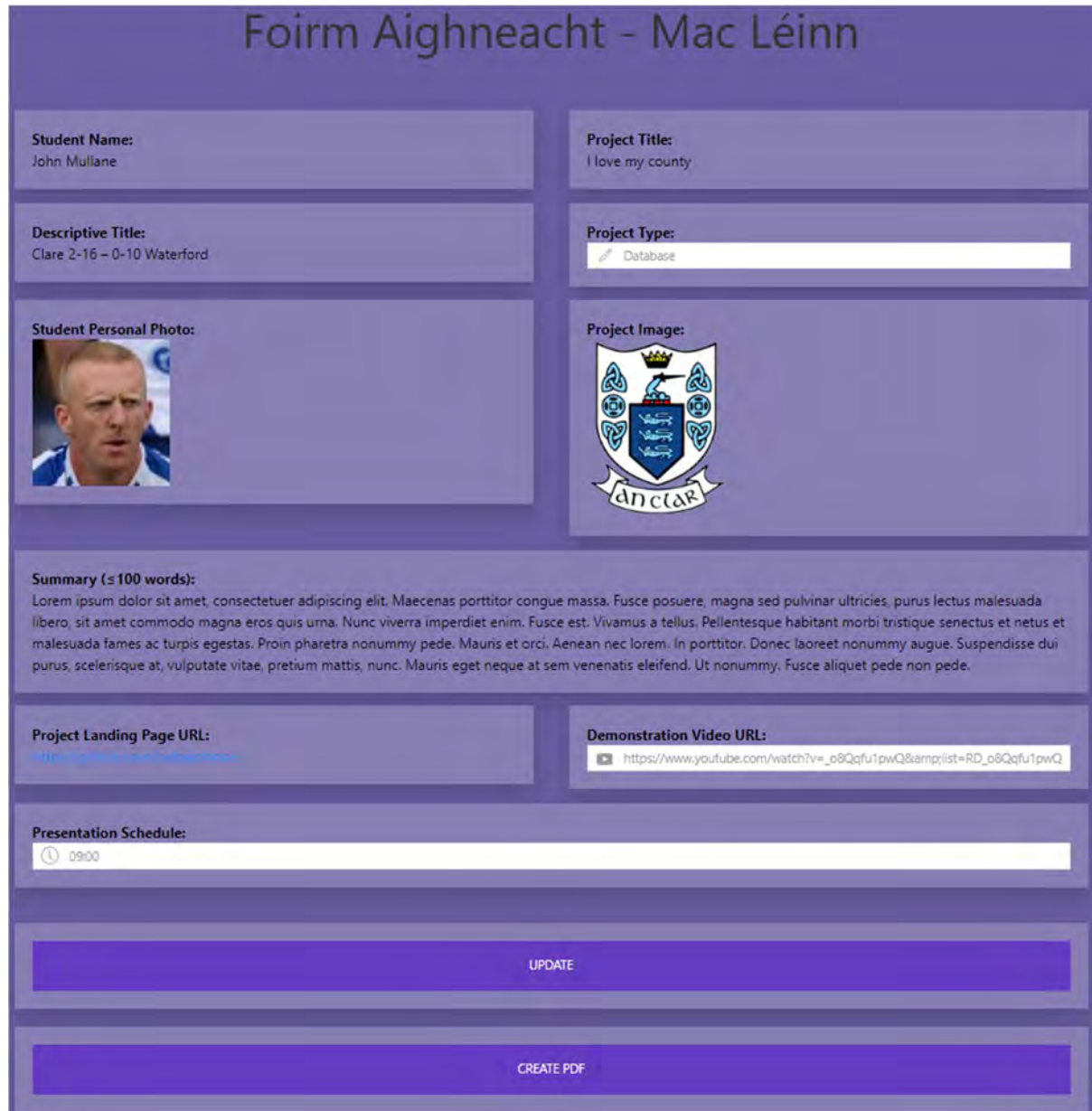
<b>Student Name:</b> John Mullane	<b>Project Title:</b> I love my county
<b>Descriptive Title:</b> Clare 2-16 - 0-10 Waterford	<b>Project Type:</b> Native Mobile Application
<b>Student Personal Photo:</b> 	<b>Project Image:</b> 
<b>Summary (≤100 words):</b> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Maecenas porttitor congue massa. Fusce posuere, magna sed pulvinar ultricies, purus lectus malesuada libero, sit amet commodo magna eros quis urna. Nunc viverra imperdiet enim. Fusce est. Vivamus a tellus. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Proin pharetra nonummy pede. Mauris et orci. Aenean nec lorem. In porttitor. Donec laoreet nonummy augue. Suspendisse dui purus, scelerisque at, vulputate vitae, pretium mattis, nunc. Mauris eget neque at sem venenatis eleifend. Ut nonummy. Fusce aliquet pede non pede.	
<b>Project Landing Page URL:</b> <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_o8Qqfu1pwQ&amp;list=RD_o8Qqfu1pwQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_o8Qqfu1pwQ&amp;list=RD_o8Qqfu1pwQ</a>	<b>Demonstration Video URL:</b>  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_o8Qqfu1pwQ&amp;list=RD_o8Qqfu1pwQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_o8Qqfu1pwQ&amp;list=RD_o8Qqfu1pwQ</a>
<b>Presentation Schedule:</b>  09:00	
<b>UPDATE</b>	
<b>CREATE PDF</b>	

Figure 16: Admin submission form for student

Both of these are text fields. The reason that the video URL is inputted here by the administrator and not upstream of this by the student is because the handbook submission data is simply required to be submitted prior to the Video URL. Therefore, the onus is on the administrator to include this on behalf of the student (provided of course that the student has actually submitted their video URL in time, via Moodle).

If the student has selected a project type of 'Other', and thus set the 'projectTypeOther' Boolean as true, then the 'Project Type' field is editable:




**Foirm Aighneacht - Mac Léinn**


**Student Name:**  
John Mullane

**Project Title:**  
I love my county

**Descriptive Title:**  
Clare 2-16 - 0-10 Waterford


**Project Type:**  
Database

**Student Personal Photo:**  


**Project Image:**  


**Summary (≤ 100 words):**  
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Maecenas porttitor congue massa. Fusce posuere, magna sed pulvinar ultricies, purus lectus malesuada libero, sit amet commodo magna eros quis urna. Nunc viverra imperdiet enim. Fusce est. Vivamus a tellus. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Proin pharetra nonummy pede. Mauris et orci. Aenean nec lorem. In porttitor. Donec laoreet nonummy augue. Suspendisse dui purus, scelerisque at, vulputate vitae, pretium mattis, nunc. Mauris eget neque at sem venenatis eleifend. Ut nonummy. Fusce aliquet pede non pede.

**Project Landing Page URL:**  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_o8Qqfu1pwQ&list=RD\\_o8Qqfu1pwQ](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_o8Qqfu1pwQ&list=RD_o8Qqfu1pwQ)

**Demonstration Video URL:**  
 [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_o8Qqfu1pwQ&list=RD\\_o8Qqfu1pwQ](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_o8Qqfu1pwQ&list=RD_o8Qqfu1pwQ)

**Presentation Schedule:**  
🕒 09:00

**UPDATE**

**CREATE PDF**

Figure 17: Admin submission form for student with Project Type field now editable

If the student *has* selected the NDA checkbox, then this view is restricted to the necessary data only (NDA disclaimer, name, personal digital photograph and presentation time), and any data that has previously been entered and visible to the student, is not visible to the administrator.



The form is titled "Foirm Aighneacht - Mac Léinn" (Student Declaration Form). It has a purple header and a light purple body. The form contains the following elements:

- Non Disclosure Agreement**: A checkbox labeled "Non Disclosure Agreement".
- Student Name:** A text input field containing "John Mullane".
- Student Personal Photo:** A placeholder for a student photo, showing a small image of a man.
- Presentation Schedule:** A text input field with a clock icon and the time "09:00".
- UPDATE**: A large purple button.
- CREATE PDF**: A large purple button.

Figure 18: Admin submission form for student if their submission is protected under NDA

As just outlined, this form accepts either one or two text fields, depending on NDA status. In the case of it not being protected under NDA, and requiring both fields to be populated, it acts similarly to the student web form, in that it does not need to be fully complete prior to submission. Whenever the administrator wants, they can update the database by selecting the 'Update' button. Here, they also have the ability to review what this submission PDF file / this submission page of the handbook would look like on its own, by selecting the 'CREATE PDF' button (Note, both bottom corners contain embedded links to the project landing page and the demonstration video page):



Figure 19: Student PDF File



This file is saved in the cache, and if any updates are made to the submission data and it is created again, it simply overrides the existing file (if still in the cache):



Figure 20: Student PDF file protected under NDA

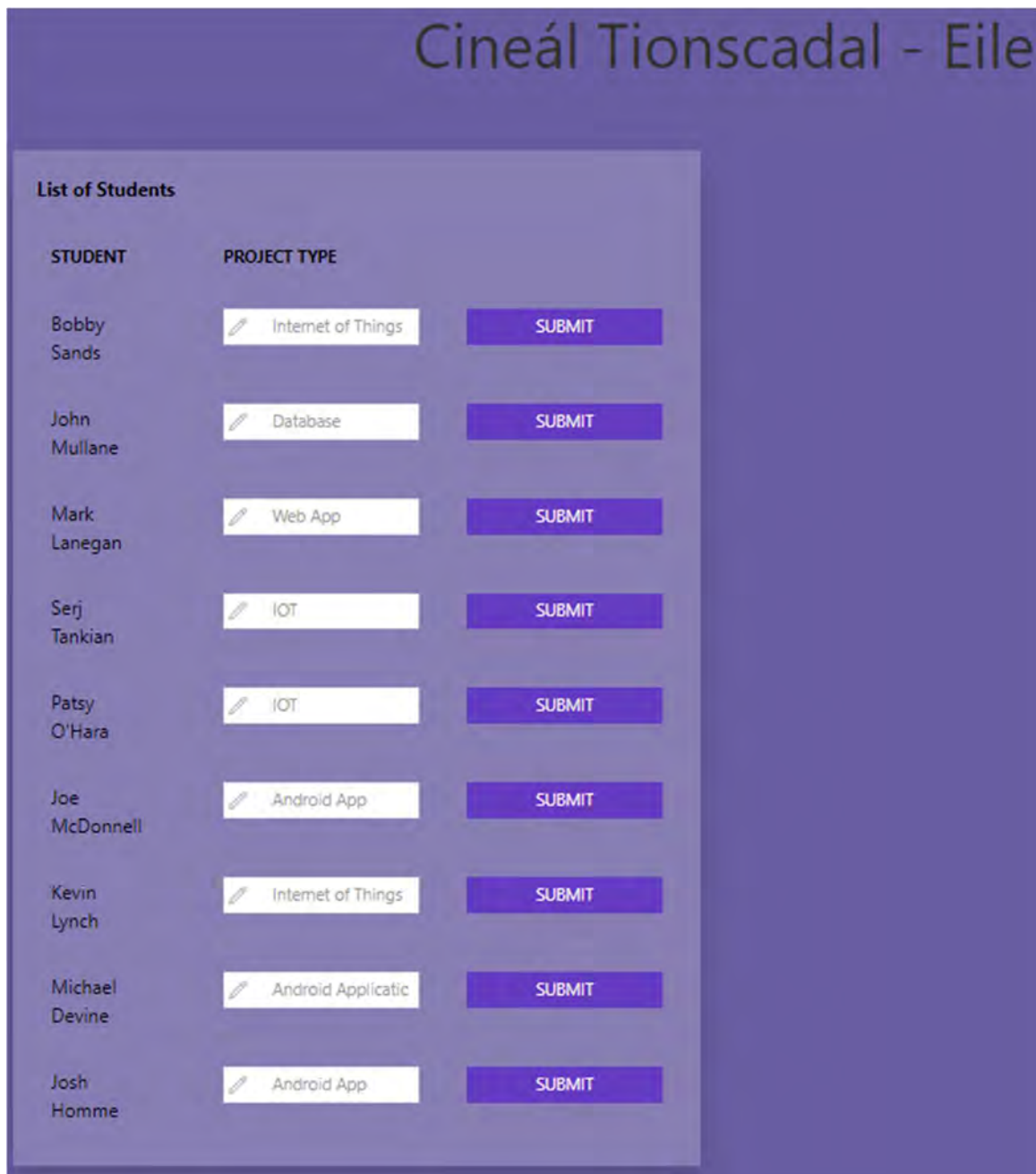
The PDF creation is carried out using the jsPDF module (Hall, 2017).

If the project is *not* protected under NDA, and the Demonstration Video URL is not inputted, then because this is an essential part of the PDF file, the 'CREATE PDF' button will generate an error:

Figure 21: Error message, generated due to omission of data required for PDF creation

#### 10.2.3.4 Project Type 'Other' Form

The bottom of the admin home screen contains the additional functionality menu. If the user selects the "OTHER' PROJECT TYPES" screen, they are taken to the Other Project Types selection screen. This is where they can edit all Project Types of submissions, whose student selected 'Other' when choosing their project type at the initial student submission stage, just like in the admin submission form for student view as outlined above. The reason for this additional screen is to easily compare all 'Other' project types in the one go, so that appropriate project types can be selected. I.e., many projects may be categorised as project types that are similar to others, so instead of having multiple categories of essentially the same type displayed on separate pages in the handbook PDF (e.g., having one page to list all 'IOT' projects, and a completely separate page to list all 'Internet of Things' projects, the user can now at a glance see what new project types are going to be included in the handbook, and make any edits or alignments they deem necessary.



STUDENT	PROJECT TYPE	
Bobby Sands	<input type="text" value="Internet of Things"/>	SUBMIT
John Mullane	<input type="text" value="Database"/>	SUBMIT
Mark Lanegan	<input type="text" value="Web App"/>	SUBMIT
Serj Tankian	<input type="text" value="IOT"/>	SUBMIT
Patsy O'Hara	<input type="text" value="IOT"/>	SUBMIT
Joe McDonnell	<input type="text" value="Android App"/>	SUBMIT
Kevin Lynch	<input type="text" value="Internet of Things"/>	SUBMIT
Michael Devine	<input type="text" value="Android Applicatic"/>	SUBMIT
Josh Homme	<input type="text" value="Android App"/>	SUBMIT

Figure 22: Project Type Other Screen

#### 10.2.3.5 Admin PDF Form

The “ADMIN PDF FORM” functions in almost the same way as the student submission for. It is where the administrator submits the project deadline (which is optional), and all data that is required for inclusion in the handbook PDF file. The administrator can also create and then review and download the PDF created from this data. This PDF consists of the first pages, and the last page of the handbook PDF:

**Foirm Aighneacht - Riarachán**

Fill in fields for Handbook Creation

Course Title:  
H.Dip.Sci. in Computer Science

Handbook Title:  
Project Showcase 2022

Course Image:  
Choose File No file chosen

Background Image:  
Choose File No file chosen

Student Background Image:  
Choose File No file chosen

Course Title (Long):  
WIT Higher Diploma in Computer Science (online)

Course URL:  
<https://www.wit.ie/courses/hdip-computer-science-parttime>

Deadline:  
2023-04-10

Admin Image 1:  
Choose File No file chosen

Admin Image 2:  
Choose File No file chosen

Admin Image 3:  
Choose File No file chosen

SUBMIT

CREATE PDF

REVIEW PDF

Figure 23: Admin Submission Form

The creation of the PDF of the administrator, is slightly more complex than that of the student. Because it's main purpose within the handbook is to provide an introduction to the presentation schedule, and to summarise what's on offer, a list of associated students is required. Since the number of students can vary, the admin PDF has to be flexible in the space that it can dedicate to cater for the student list, and the number of pages required to cover that list – so when the list would reach the end of the page, it would have to continue at the next column in that page, and once it reached the end of the page again, it would have to continue on a new page that would only be added if required. Also, each student is grouped together as per their project type, and each is listed below that project type, which for clarity uses a different font and different line spacing. In order to accommodate this complex requirement, a rather complicated nested loop with multiple if statements were required. This loop has over 100 lines of code, and thus cannot easily be explained or displayed here. By continuing with the use of relative (and not absolute) coordinates for placement of text etc. on the PDF file, the indexing variable is used as a multiplier for the placement of each new line. Developing this proved very challenging and involved a lot of trial and error in order to get the coordinates, and multiples correct. But eventually, by creating a condition whereby a very simple arithmetic formula that is dependent on the number of lines added (i.e., the indexing variable – 'countColumn1' and 'countColumn2'), returns a value that is less than the height of the page (with a buffer area at the bottom), each new line is added sequentially, until the returned value of the formula returns a value that is greater than the page limit. At this point, the indexing of lines continues on the next column within that page, and once this page limit is reached, a new page is added, and the process continues, line to line and column to column on the new page.



```
//loops through all unique projectTypes so as to find each submission that
used that type
var countColumn1 = 0;
var countColumn2 = 0;
while (i < projectTypesUnique.length) {
    let j = 0;
    doc.setFontSize(pageDimensions[0] / 13);
    if (pageDimensions[0] / 7 + countColumn1 * 8 > endOfPage) {
        countColumn2 += 1.5;
        doc.setTextColor(0, 102, 204);
        doc.text(projectTypesUnique[i], pageDimensions[0] / 1.9,
pageDimensions[0] / 4 + countColumn2 * 8);
    } else {
        doc.setTextColor(0, 102, 204);
        doc.text(projectTypesUnique[i], pageDimensions[0] / 40,
pageDimensions[0] / 7 + countColumn1 * 8);
    }
    while (j < submissions.length) {
        if (
            !submissions[j].submissionIncomplete &&
            submissions[j].projectType &&
            submissions[j].projectType === projectTypesUnique[i]
        ) {
            doc.setFontSize(pageDimensions[0] / 15);

            //If list reaches the end of the page, in order to prevent spill
over, it is moved to the next column in the page
            if (pageDimensions[0] / 7 + countColumn1 * 8 > endOfPage) {
                countColumn2++;
                ...
            }
            ...
        }
        ...
    }
}
```

Figure 24: Extract of loop that creates user submission list in Admin PDF file

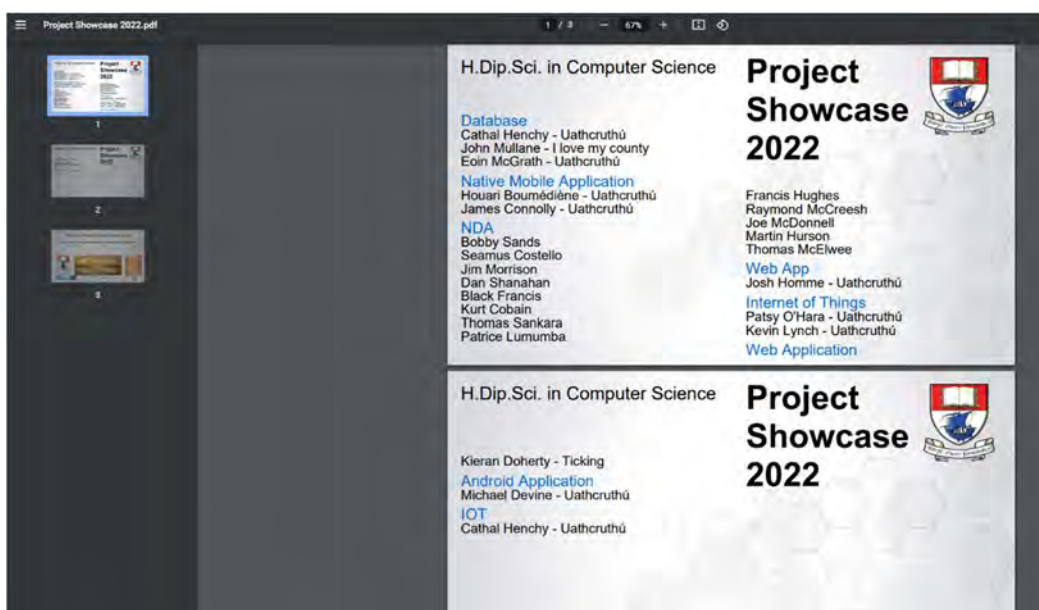


Figure 25: Admin PDF File

#### 10.2.3.6 Creation of Handbook

The 'CREATE HANDBOOK' function is the main feature around which this whole application is based. Its function is two-fold:

- To create introduction/summary pages for each section of the handbook (i.e., the handbook is sectioned into different project types specific groupings)
- To merge all of these PDF files, and the student submission and admin submission PDF files together (using the pdf-merger-js module (nbesli, 2022))

Initially, this was functional only after all external PDF files (student submission and admin submission) had been created. These files would first need to be created, and then this function would fetch them from the cache. Obviously, this was not very feasible for use in a long-term working release, and what was needed was to instead carry out all file creation functions in one go, through this function. So this was then refactored, with the other PDF creation functions written into this function. Although in theory this worked fine, it did make for an extremely long, verbose function, several hundred lines in length. It also went very much against the DRY principle, as these other PDF creation functions were still retained in their original locations (it seemed like an important feature of the application to be able to review all submissions in PDF format on demand, without having to create the entire handbook in order to see how well they rendered). At this stage of the development process, the coding was getting very confusing, with PDF creation functions all over the place, in multiple files. I decided to therefore create a new "pdfs.js" file, which I placed inside the "utils" folder. This file contained *all* pdf creation functions, which were then deleted from all controllers, and replaced with equivalent functions calls.

Making these functions accessible as part of the handbook PDF creation function *and* direct calls for isolated PDF creation required a bit of refactoring. One such change involved the parameter data format. Calling these files directly, involved passing a http request from a <form> html element, with the stipulated URL parameter (\_id) being passed into the function as an object. However, when calling these functions from the handbook PDF creation function (i.e., calling them indirectly), the parameter being passed (\_id) was passed as a string. Because the image call to Cloudinary needed a URL object file path, the string parameter could not be passed, so this needed to be converted into an object:

```
if ((await request.params) === undefined) {  
  var submission = await Submission.findById(request).lean();  
} else {  
  var submission = await Submission.findById(request.params._id).lean();  
}
```

Figure 26: Changing parameter format to maintain consistency, and compatibility with all functions

## 10.3 Problems Encountered/Bugs Remaining

### 10.3.1 Image Manipulation

The jsPDF addImage() function accepts the image data URI in base64 format, Image-HTML Element or Canvas-HTML Element. I spent two whole weeks searching for a solution to this. Basically, I wanted to convert the existing Cloudinary URL, into a useable image data URI format, as the raw format is completely unusable:

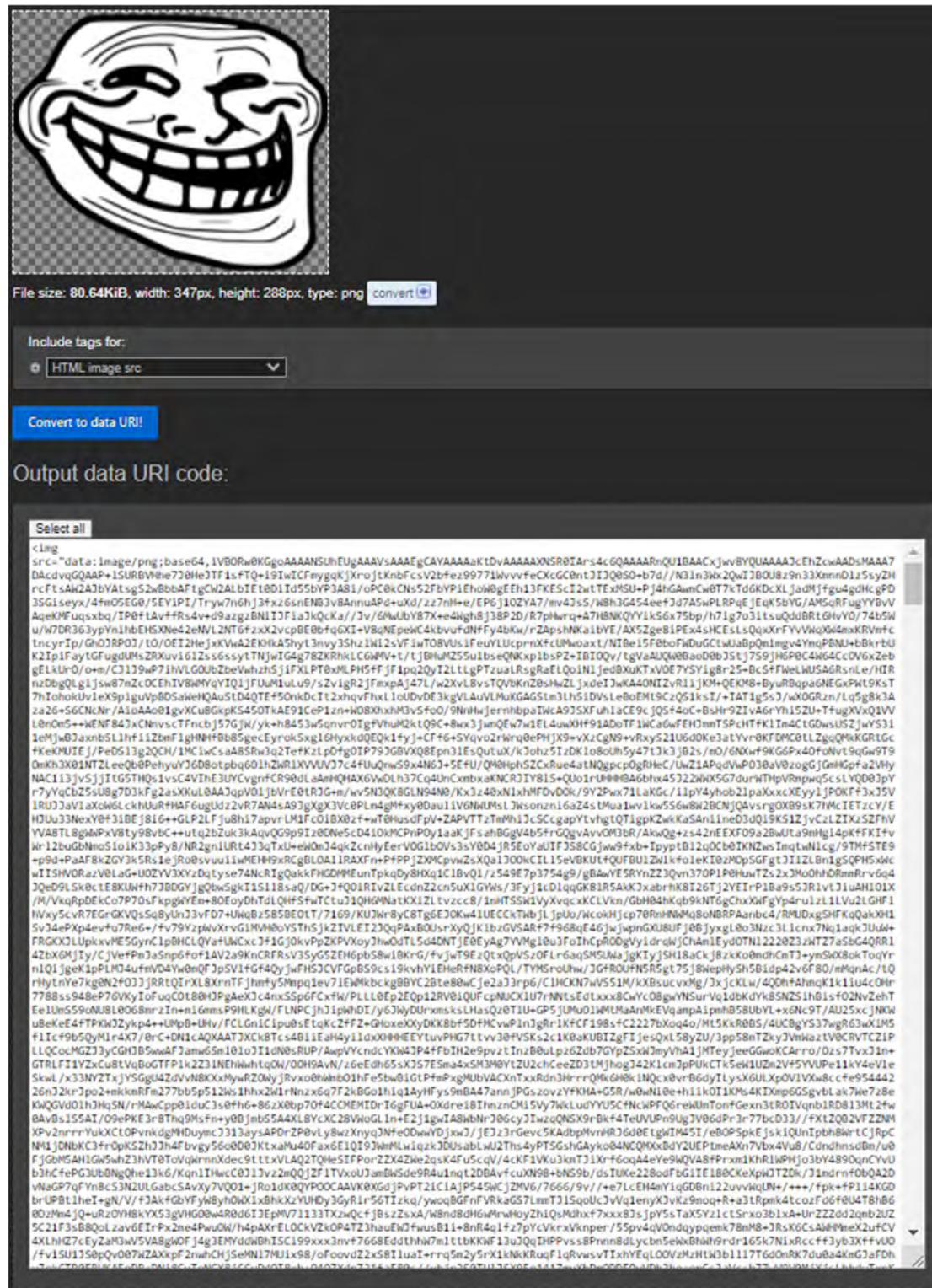


Figure 27: Snippet of Image Data URI for relatively small image (generated by EZGIF.COM (Anon., 2017))

Initially, all I could do was convert the image to the Data URI, which could then be passed as a parameter into the `addImage()` function. This wholly cumbersome method almost crashed the system on a few attempts and was not in any feasible in the long-term. My aim at this stage was to call some method in the application that would encode the image to the data URL, and store that in a variable that could then be passed as a parameter. Amazingly, finding such a method proved extremely difficult. Predictably, Stack Overflow didn't provide much help, with over-zealous developers providing chaotically complex solutions to what I interpreted as being a straightforward problem, which required a simple solution, not scores of lines of code and external dependencies. I eventually found a module (`image-data-uri`) that could do what I wanted in one single line of code (ZorackY, 2022).

```
if (adminSubmission && adminSubmission.studentBackgroundImage !==
undefined) {
  var studentBackgroundImgData = await
imageDataURI.encodeFromURL(adminSubmission.studentBackgroundImage);
}
const personalPhotoImgData = await
imageDataURI.encodeFromURL(submission.personalPhoto);
const projectImageImgData = await
imageDataURI.encodeFromURL(submission.projectImage);
const youtubeImgData = await
imageDataURI.encodeFromFile("public/images/youtube.png");
if (adminSubmission && adminSubmission.studentBackgroundImage !==
undefined) {
  doc.addImage(studentBackgroundImgData, "PNG", 0, 0, pageDimensions[0],
pageDimensions[1]);
}
doc.addImage(
  personalPhotoImgData,
  "JPG",
  pageDimensions[0] / 50,
  pageDimensions[0] / 50,
  pageDimensions[0] / 6,
  pageDimensions[0] / 6
);
doc.addImage(
  projectImageImgData,
  "JPG",
  pageDimensions[0] / 50,
  pageDimensions[0] / 5.3,
  pageDimensions[0] / 2,
  pageDimensions[1] / 1.7
);
```

Figure 28: Addition of three images using the `image-data-uri` module to first extract the base-64 Data URL, and then the `jsPDF addImage()` function



### 10.3.2 Handbook Creation Time Out

Naturally, the handbook creation function is a very large one that a long time to process, with the process time varying depending on the number of submissions being created. When running this app from the IDE (Webstorm), this posed no issues. The only real issue was aesthetics – i.e., the lack of a loading spinner GIF. After deploying to Heroku however, this became a major issue because Heroku has a non-configurable clause whereby it times out after 30 seconds of inactivity – i.e., from the moment the request has been fully sent from the router. Whereas Heroku times out, and an error page appears, the application is unaware of the time out, and continues to work in the background (Anon., 2022). So from a functional perspective, the application still actually works on Heroku, albeit with that severe handicap (i.e., the user is redirected to the error screen, and has to then navigate to the directory listing by manually typing it into the browser address bar, and then has to continuously refresh the page to monitor progress of the PDF file creation). An obvious solution to this would be to revert to the original method outlined in Section 10.2.3.6, whereby the files would already be created, and it would just be a matter of merging them together, which would not take much processing time. As I didn't want to be over-reliant on the of the cache, I thought the best course of action would be to either write up a background job, or refactor the function to periodically send a http request to the server (as part of the existing pdf creation loop), which was all that was needed to prevent Heroku from timing out (Anon., 2022). However, attempts at this never reached fruition, and as the submission deadline was approaching, this bug was not resolved and now remains a part of the application that will need to be addressed in future releases.

### 10.3.3 Access to PDF Files

When the user creates any PDF files (be they the user submissions, the admin submission or the entire handbook), they will obviously want to access and view that file. This has proven problematic. I never got the chance to fully explore how they would do this. I initially wanted to an automatic download to be triggered when the 'CREATE PDF' button was selected but didn't get the chance to do any research or development on this. My short-term solution was to rely on the cache, and just follow a link to the cache to view and download it from there. The problem with this however (even in the short-term) was that the button containing the embedded link would return a 404 error if selected, because the target file would obviously not yet exist. The submission list on the admin home page contains a links to each individual PDF file for each user (currently disabled), and there is also a link in the 'REVIEW HANDBOOK' button on the same page, and a link for reviewing the admin submission on the adminSubmission page. One solution that I attempted was to conditionally disable these links (reenabling them if the target file-path existed). Or alternatively, generation of some sort of notification or alert if the file didn't exist. There was some information available online about how to send requests to the server that would return a Boolean if a target file-path existed or not, which seemed like the ideal solution to this problem, but ultimately, I ran out of time and this is another bug that will need to be addressed in future releases.

#### 10.3.4 Miscellaneous

Due to time constraints, a number of issues remain, some are bugs that were encountered, and others are areas for improvement or additional functionality:

- Favicon icon does not appear on certain pages.
- If a user submission is not finished, and they're the only one of that project type, the project type is still submitted to the admin pdf. This could have been fixed quite easily, but I intentionally decided not to get too bogged down with the specifics of the PDF creation and layout, as there were more pressing issues at hand, and getting the PDF creation perfectly aligned with the needs of the customer was well beyond the scope of this project (which is an academic work, not commercial).

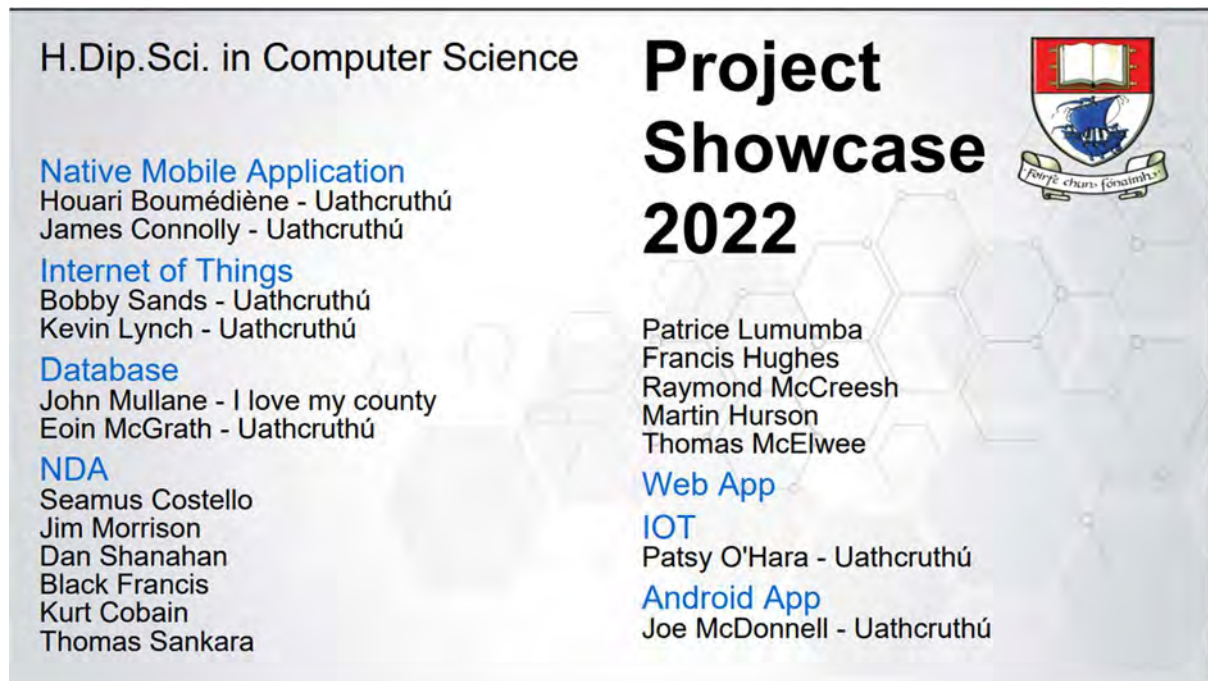


Figure 29: Example of the inclusion of a project type (Web App) for which there are no submissions to list

- Security, Sessions and Cookies: This was never fully developed, and at present the application is quite vulnerable, with only very rudimentary security in place (sanitize HTML etc.). Also, the student has full access to the administrator's pages, and vice versa (provided the administrator knows the user's id).
- Scalability: There are a lot of inherent problems with scalability. For example, although the relative coordinate scheme for PDF creation makes for great flexibility, this has all been written in terms of returning quotients and not multiples, which are far more difficult for the human brain to process.

```
doc.text(submission.projectTitle, pageDimensions[0] / 5, pageDimensions[0] / 20);
doc.text(submission.descriptiveTitle, pageDimensions[0] / 5,
pageDimensions[0] / 12, {
  maxWidth: pageDimensions[0] / 1.3,
});pageDimensions[0] / 5, pageDimensions[0] / 5.7);

doc.text(submission.summary, pageDimensions[0] / 1.85, pageDimensions[0] / 4.8, {
  maxWidth: pageDimensions[0] / 2.23,
});
doc.textWithLink("Project Landing Page", pageDimensions[0] / 50,
pageDimensions[1] / 1.04, {
  url: submission.projectUrl,
});
doc.textWithLink("Video", pageDimensions[0] / 1.09, pageDimensions[1] / 1.08, { url: submission.videoUrl });
```

*Figure 30: Example of the relative coordinate scheme, using quotients instead of multiples for return values*

- User Interface: There are many UI discrepancies that were never addressed, the colour coordination of the menu links and the single column view of the admin home screen being just two examples.
- Lack of any Unit testing – whereas there is some very basic validation of all user inputs, there is no unit tests.
- Inconsistency in partial views allocation

## 11 Conclusion

### 11.1 Summary

The development of this application has had mixed results. It has failed to deliver a lot of the fundamental, basic features – namely the inability to create the handbook PDF without timing out, and the exclusion of essential security features.

However, the key success of this application is its ability to deliver some nice results based on the adoption of minimal use of technology. There are only four external modules employed for the PDF creation (jsPDF, pdf-merger-js, Cloudinary and image-data-uri). Apart from that, the delivery of this product has been achieved through the adoption of very basic javascript methods. Not only does this make the application less vulnerable to the maintenance of external libraries, but it also makes for better written code, whose independence makes it far more scalable for future product releases.

### 11.2 Key Learnings

The main takeaway that I can take from this project is proper care should be taken to prioritise work. A lot of time was spent trying to implement features, trying to perfect already implemented features, and dwelling too long on bug fixes. The definition of a bug should also be addressed early on in the development of any project. The interdependencies between objects and attributes makes for a very complex application framework, that is very susceptible to bugs. I found myself refusing to move on until all possible eventualities were addressed. This led to a very robust, error proof application, but at the expense of fundamental basics that were never addressed. In real life (as well as in this academic instance), the fundamentals should be addressed first. A working release can be presented to the customer, complete with all (minor) bugs, which can be addressed in future iterations. If too much time is spent addressing some of the more difficult to encounter or innocuous bugs – as part of the pursuit of perfection – the critical features can fall between the cracks.



## 12 Appendices

### Appendix A: External Project Links

GitHub Repository	<a href="https://github.com/cathalohinse/Uathcruthu">https://github.com/cathalohinse/Uathcruthu</a>
Heroku Application	<a href="https://uathcruthu.herokuapp.com/">https://uathcruthu.herokuapp.com/</a>
Project Landing Page	<a href="https://cathalohinse.github.io/Uathcruthu/">https://cathalohinse.github.io/Uathcruthu/</a>
Demonstration Video	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nly0TXLTJAA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nly0TXLTJAA</a>

## Appendix B: Application Models

### - User

- firstName String
- lastName String
- email String
- password String

### - Submission

- firstName String
- lastName String
- projectTitle String
- descriptiveTitle String
- projectType String
- personalPhoto String
- projectImage String
- summary String
- projectUrl String
- videoUrl String
- submitter Object (User)
- nda Boolean
- projectTypeOther Boolean
- presentationTime String
- submissionIncomplete Boolean

### - Admin

- firstName String
- lastName String
- email String
- password String

### - AdminSubmission

- courseTitle String
- handbookTitle String
- courseImage String
- backgroundImage String
- studentBackgroundImage String
- courseTitleLong String
- couresUrl String
- deadline String
- adminImage1 String
- adminImage2 String
- adminImage3 String
- submitter Object (Admin)

## Appendix C: Controllers/Utilities & Functions

- Accounts
  - o Index Loads home page
  - o showSignup Loads Sign-up page
  - o signup Registers a new user
  - o showLogin Loads Login page
  - o login Logs a user in to the application
  - o showSubmissionForm Loads the student submission form page
  - o showAdminHome Loads the Admin Home page
  - o logout Logs a user out of the application
  
- Admins
  - o showSubmissionAdmin Loads the admin student submission page
  - o submitByAdmin Submits the student's details
  - o createPdfUser Creates the student PDF file
  - o showOther Loads the 'Project Type Other' page
  - o submitOther Submits updated submission Project Type
  - o showHandbookForm Loads the admin submission form page
  - o adminSubmit Submits the administrative details
  - o createPdfAdmin Creates the admin PDF file
  - o createHandbook Creates the handbook PDF file
  
- Submissions
  - o showSubmission Loads the student submission page
  - o submit Submits the student's details
  
- ImageStore
  - o configure Configures users credentials and db
  - o getAllImages Returns all images from db
  - o uploadImage Uploads image to Cloudinary db
  - o deleteImage Deletes image from db
  
- Pdfs
  - o refresh Ostensibly sends http requests to server
  - o createFullUserPdf Creates the Student PDF file if it *is not* under an NDA
  - o createNdaUserPdf Creates the Student PDF file if it *is* under an NDA
  - o createAdminPdf Creates the Admin PDF file

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