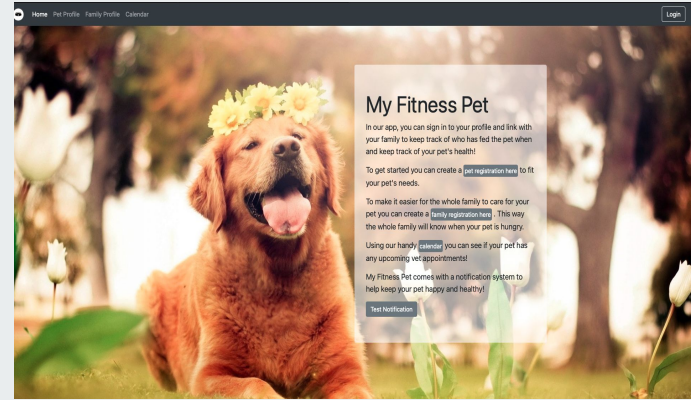


Feed the Pets

CSCI 3308 Final Presentation



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Background

Feed the Pets is a database application that allows users to register a pet, keep track of his or her dietary scheduling, and receive notifications.



Tools Overview

- Features:
 - User registration / login
 - Feeding notifications
 - Organization calendar / history
 - Pet /user profile page
- Tools
 - Jira, Github, PostgreSQL, VS Code, Docker, NodeJS, Google Calendar API
- Methodologies
 - Agile, Peer Code Reviews, Pair Programming,

Application Tools - Jira Software



- Used as a Project Tracker (Agile)
- Team organization software
 - What was completed
 - What needed to be done
 - Who was completing what task
 - Roadmap (project calendar)



Projects / Blowfish-015-15

Roadmap



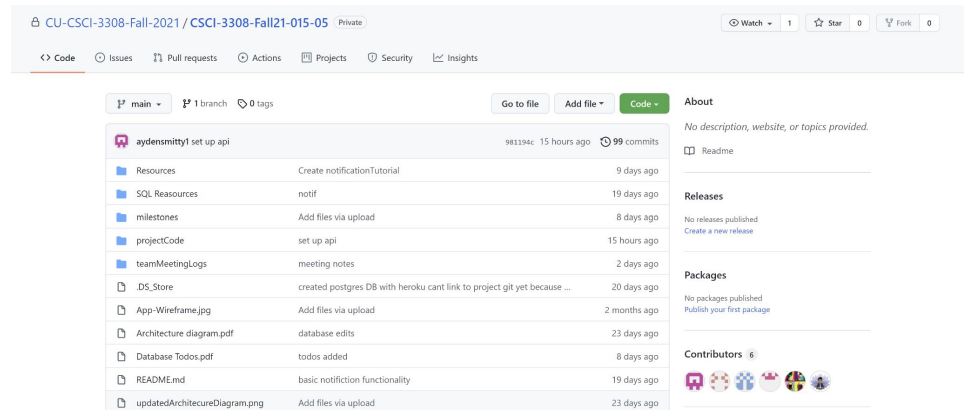
Status category ▾



Application Tools - Github



- VCS Repository (Peer code review)
- Used to store project updates
- Includes all of the team's commits
 - Milestones
 - Code
 - Resources



Application Tools - PostgreSQL



- Database management system
- User data
- Pets data
- Linked with familyID



Application Tools - VS Code



- Coding environment (Pair programming)
- Used to create the application
 - HTML, CSS, ejs, docker, database



Visual Studio Code

A screenshot of the Visual Studio Code editor interface. The Explorer sidebar on the left shows a project structure with files like dog.jpg, login-pup.jpg, init_data, database.sql, js, login.js, my_scripts.js, notifications.js, service.js, node_modules, views, pages, googlecalendar.ejs, home.ejs, petProfile.ejs, petRegistration.ejs, register.ejs, signin.ejs, userProfile.ejs, partials, header.ejs, menu.ejs, docker-compose.yml, package-lock.json, package.json, and server.js. The main editor area displays the content of server.js, which is a Node.js Express application. The code includes comments for each dependency (Express, Body-Parser, Pg-Promise) and a detailed comment block explaining the database connection setup using Docker. The database configuration is defined in a const dbConfig object with host, port, database, user, and password fields.

```
1 //*****
2 Load Components!
3
4 Express - A Node.js Framework
5 Body-Parser - A tool to help use parse the data in a post request
6 Pg-Promise - A database tool to help use connect to our PostgreSQL database
7 *****
8 var express = require('express'); //Ensure our express framework has been added
9 var app = express();
10 var bodyParser = require('body-parser'); //Ensure our body-parser tool has been added
11 app.use(bodyParser.json()); // support json encoded bodies
12 app.use(bodyParser.urlencoded({ extended: true })); // support encoded bodies
13
14 //Create Database Connection
15 var pgp = require('pg-promise')();
16
17 //*****
18 Database Connection Information
19 host: This defines the ip address of the server hosting our database.
20 We'll be using 'db' as this is the name of the postgres container in our
21 docker-compose.yml file, Docker will translate this into the actual ip of the
22 container for us (i.e. can't be access via the Internet).
23 port: This defines what port we can expect to communicate to our database. We'll
24 database: This is the name of our specific database. From our previous lab,
25 we created the football_db database, which holds our football data tables
26 user: This should be left as postgres, the default user account created when Postg
27 password: This is the password for accessing the database. We set this in the
28 docker-compose.yml for now, usually that'd be in a separate file so you're n
29 *****
30 const dbConfig = {
31   host: 'db',
32   port: 5432,
33   database: 'petsdb',
34   user: 'postgres',
35   password: 'rod'
```

Application Tools - Docker



- Deployment environment
- Stores the SQL database



```
1 # -----
2 # More resources related to this file:
3 # [1] Overview | https://docs.docker.com/compose/
4 # [2] PostgreSQL | https://github.com/docker-library/docs/tree/master/postgres
5 # [3] Node.js | https://github.com/nodejs/docker-node/blob/master/README.md#how-to
6 # -----
7 # More resources for your projects:
8 # [4] Samples | https://github.com/docker/awesome-compose
9 # [5] Env Vars | https://docs.docker.com/compose/environment-variables/
10 # [6] Secrets | https://docs.docker.com/engine/swarm/secrets/#use-secrets-in-comp
11 # -----
12
13 # This section defines all of our components, each which is itself a docker image [1]
14 services:
15   # This section defines our PostgreSQL database [2].
16   # Note that the name 'db' also becomes the hostname of the postgres container.
17   # For more details see 'server.js'.
18   db:
19     image: postgres
20     # Environment variables to setup postgres. Note that this is not secure, and
21     # in production (or your project), you should store these in a different
22     # file [5] or use secrets [6]. In no case should such files be uploaded to GitHub
23     environment:
24       POSTGRES_USER: postgres
25       POSTGRES_PASSWORD: pwd
26       POSTGRES_DB: petsdb
27     expose:
28       - "5432" # We need only expose port '5432' in
29     volumes:
30       - labwebsite-db:/var/lib/postgresql/data # Creates a docker managed volume to
31       - ./init_data:/docker-entrypoint-initdb.d # Binds ./init_data to docker-entryp
32       # The postgres image will run any
33       # in our case the file 'init_data/
34
35 # -----
36 # This section defines our Node.js i
```


Application Tools - Node JS



- Framework
- Stores the SQL database and connect the backend to frontend



Application Tools - Google Calendar API



```
3 //body;
4
5
6 <div id="authorize_button" style="display: none;">Authorize</div>
7 <button id="authorize_button" style="display: none;">Authorize</button>
8 <div id="signin_button" style="display: none;">Sign Out</div>
9 <button id="signin_button" style="display: none;">Sign Out</button>
10
11 <pre id="content" style="white-space: pre-wrap;"></pre>
12
13 <script type="text/javascript">
14 // Client ID and API key from the Developer Console
15 var CLIENT_ID = "14644434114-rh2v3ednrdldvauvrbhldc1p4c-apps.googleusercontent.com";
16 var API_KEY = "AlzdyQMc300cK2jPwWaxin8dgyXAg?h";
17
18 // Array of API discovery doc URLs for APIs used by the quickstart
19 var DISCOVERY_DOCS = ["https://www.googleapis.com/discovery/v1/apis/calendar/v3/rest"];
20
21 // Authorization scopes required by the API; multiple scopes can be
22 // included, separated by spaces.
23 var SCOPES = "https://www.googleapis.com/auth/calendar.readonly";
24
25 var authorizeButton = document.getElementById('authorize_button');
26 var signinButton = document.getElementById('signin_button');
27
28 /**
29 * On load, called to load the auth2 library and API client library.
30 */
31 function handleClientLoad() {
32   gapi.load('client:auth2', initClient);
33 }
34
35 /**
36 * Initializes the API client library and sets up sign-in state
37 * listeners.
38 */
39 function initClient() {
40   gapi.client.init({
41     apiKey: API_KEY,
42     clientId: CLIENT_ID,
43     discoveryDocs: DISCOVERY_DOCS,
44     scope: SCOPES
45   });
46   // Listen for sign-in state changes.
47   gapi.auth2.getAuthInstance().isSignedIn.listen(updateSignInStatus);
48
49   // Handle the initial sign-in state.
50   updateSignInStatus(gapi.auth2.getAuthInstance().isSignedIn.get());
51   authorizeButton.onclick = handleAuthClick;
52   signinButton.onclick = handleSignoutClick;
53 }, function(error) {
54   appendPre(JSON.stringify(error, null, 2));
55 });
56
```

Sign Out

Upcoming events:

Feed Pet (2021-11-19T14:15:00-07:00)

Feed Pet (2021-11-19T20:00:00-07:00)

Feed Pet (2021-11-20T07:30:00-07:00)

Feed Pet (2021-11-20T14:15:00-07:00)

Feed Pet (2021-11-20T20:00:00-07:00)

Ayden Smith



Add Event

User Authentication

```
app.post('/register/create_account', function(req, res) {
  //Params taken from fourm
  var FirstName = req.body.firstName;
  var Email = req.body.Email;
  var familyID = req.body.familyID;
  var password = req.body.password;

  //PostgreSQL insert with params from fourm
  var insert = "INSERT INTO users(familyID, familyName, email,pass,numPets) VALUES ("
    +familyID+"','JohnsFamily','"+Email+"','"+password+"',3);"

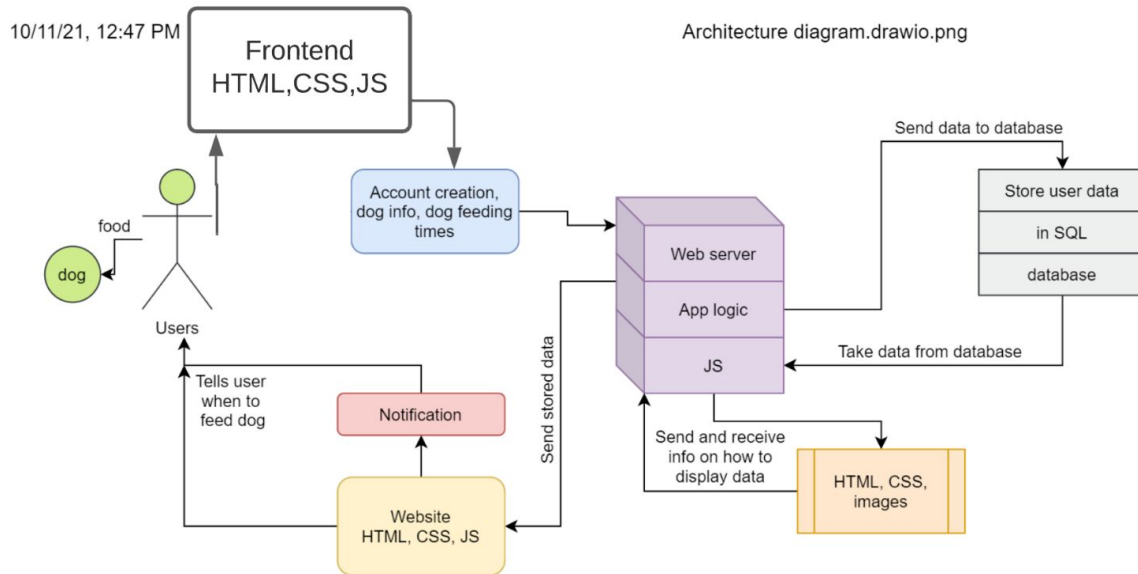
  //On successful insert take to homepage and store email cred
  db.any(insert)
    .then(function (rows) {
      login = EnteredEmail
      res.render('pages/home',{
        my_title: "Pet Feeder",
      })
    })
    .catch(function (err) {
      console.log('error', err);
      res.render('pages/Home', {
        my_title: 'Pet Feeder',
      })
    })
});
```

```
app.post('/signup/logintoaccount', function(req, res) {
  var EnteredEmail = req.body.Email;
  var EnteredPassword = req.body.psw;

  // Query to find the correct password for entered email
  var query = "SELECT pass FROM users WHERE email = '" + EnteredEmail + "'";

  // Executes query
  db.any(query)
    .then(function(rows) {
      //Store correct password for entered email in "TruePass"
      var TruePass = rows[0].pass
      //If truepass == entered pass store the user and go to home page
      if (EnteredPassword == TruePass) {
        login = EnteredEmail
        res.render('pages/Home', {
          my_title: 'Pet Feeder',
        })
      }
      //Else render the signin page so user can try again
      else {
        res.render('pages/signin', {
          my_title: 'Pet Feeder',
        })
      }
    })
    .catch(function(err) {
      console.log('error', err);
      res.render('pages/signin', {
        my_title: 'Pet Feeder',
      })
    })
});
```

Architecture Diagram





Challenges

- 1) We had some trouble integrating the postgresSQL database with the frontend
- 2) Implementing the Google Calendar API was a challenge
 - a) Internal website URL wasn't working, had to implement API using quickstart JS
- 3) Making sure login and user info is secure/web security threats
- 4) Implementing push notifications proved to be much harder than initially expected and we ended up having to settle for local notifications for the time being.
 - a) Resolved the challenges with google calendar API by doing the quickstart JS demo and it appears in our web app now. This enables the user to add notifications instead of using push notifications and is more convenient. We were able to get our database working and registration with user input working



Demo

<http://localhost:3001/>

In Case of Emergency: <https://vimeo.com/647818382/5410b04385>



Questions?