**Jose Rizal Memorial State University**

**Gov. Guading Adaza St., Sta. Cruz,**

**Dapitan City, Philippines**

**GSU Gateway Technical Documentation**

By:

Edrean Balonga

Bernadette Bantillan

Bryan Bantillan

Patrick Joshua Nicholas

Jenifer Saguindang

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**General Service Office**

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**I. Overview**

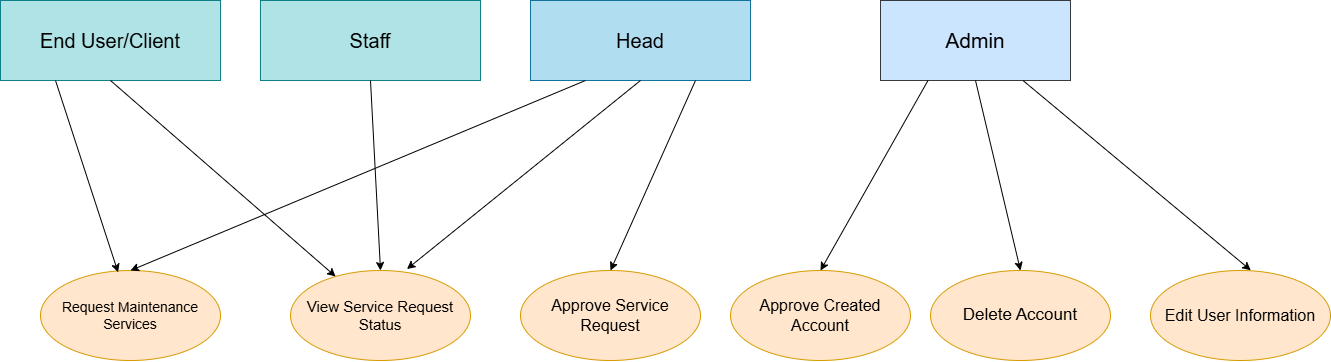
GSU Gateway is an online ticketing platform designed to streamline and automate service requests within the campus General Service Unit (GSU). Originally, the GSU services were categorized into three parts: Maintenance Service Request, Transportation Service Request, and Venue Reservation Request (for event spaces and facilities). However, for the initial phase of development, the team focused solely on implementing the Maintenance Service Request module.

This system enables clients—such as faculty and staff—to submit requests for maintenance services, including janitorial, carpentry, electrical, and air conditioning services. By transitioning from traditional paper-based processes to an online system, the GSU Gateway aims to reduce paper consumption, aligning with sustainable practices and contributing to environmental conservation.

This digital approach not only minimizes paper waste but also enhances operational efficiency by automating the service request process, thereby reducing manual handling and expediting response times. Clients can submit service requests through an intuitive online interface, detailing the type of service required and any pertinent information. Each request undergoes a verification process by the staff, followed by an approval process handled by the Campus Director and the Head of GSU. Once approved, the system notifies both the client and assigned personnel, who then coordinate the task, finalize the schedule, and assign a priority number. After the service is completed, clients provide feedback, ensuring continuous improvement in service quality.

By automating request submission, approval, and scheduling, GSU Gateway enhances efficiency, transparency, and communication, replacing manual processes with a faster and more organized digital system.

**II. Workflow**



**Figure 1. User Case**

The **Use Case Diagram** represents the key functionalities of the **GSU Gateway System** and the interactions between different user roles: **End User/Client, Staff, Head, and Admin**.

### User Roles and Use Cases:

#### 1. *End User / Client*

* Use Case: Request Maintenance Services
  + Description: Allows end users or clients to submit maintenance service requests to the system. This action initiates the maintenance workflow.

#### 2. *Staff*

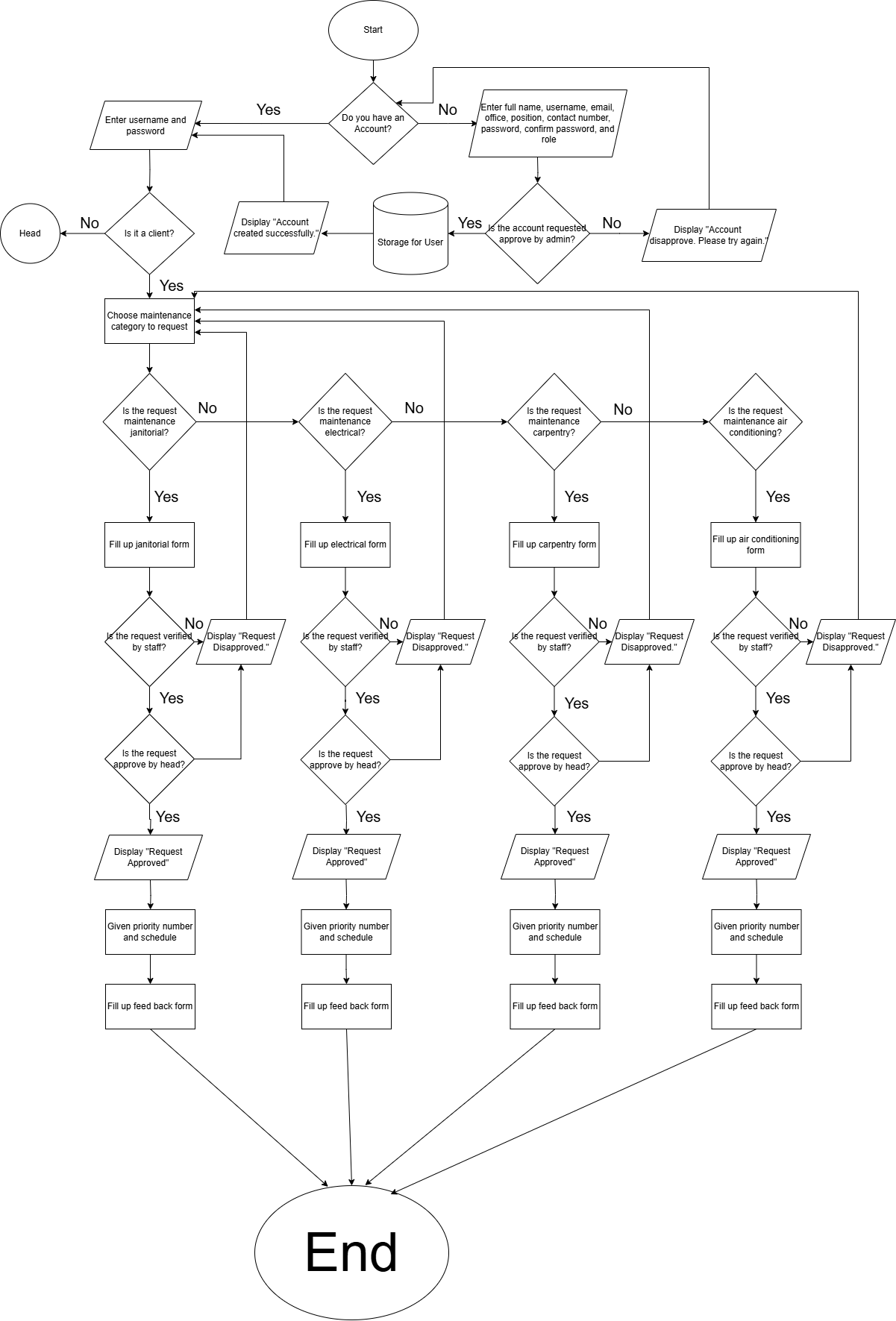
* Use Case: View Service Request Status
  + Description: Staff members can track the status of service requests submitted by end users. This provides visibility on request progress and updates.

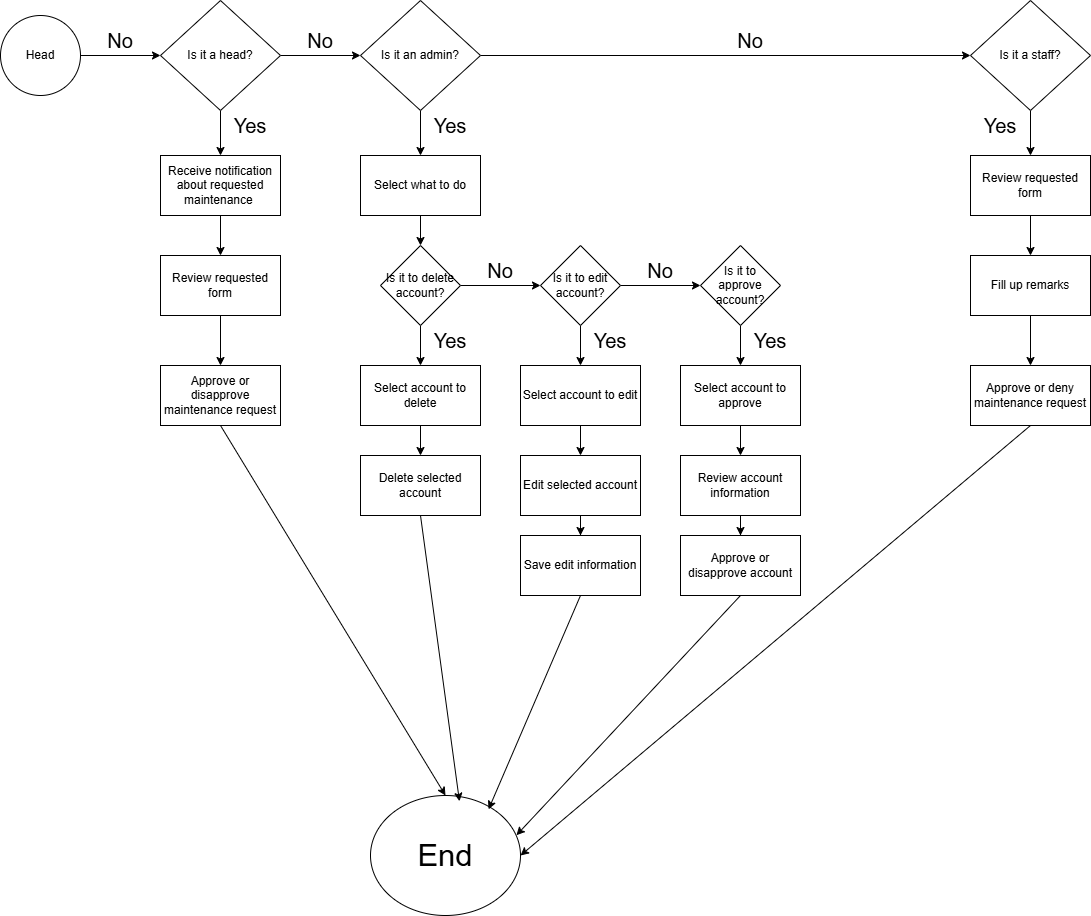
#### 3. *Head*

* Use Case: Approve Service Request
  + Description: The department head is responsible for reviewing and approving or rejecting submitted service requests. This step is critical for ensuring appropriate prioritization and authorization.

#### 4*. Admin*

* Use Case: Approve Created Account
  + Description: Admins validate and approve new user accounts before granting access to the system.
* Use Case: Delete Account
  + Description: Admins can remove existing user accounts from the system when they are no longer needed or violate policies.
* Use Case: Edit User Information
  + Description: Admins can update user information such as name, role, or department affiliation, maintaining accurate and up-to-date user data.

**Figure 2. GSU Gateway Flowchart Part I**

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**Figure 3. GSU Gateway Flowchart Part 2**

**4.1 Service Request Workflow**

1. **User Submission**: The process begins when a client submits a request via the frontend. The request includes service details, which is validated by the backend before being stored in the database.

2. **Approval Process**: The Campus Director and GSU are notified of the request via an internal dashboard. They review the request and either approve or deny it. Once a decision is made, the system updates the request status (approved, denied, pending) in the database.

3. **Service Fulfillment**: After approval, the relevant service personnel are assigned to fulfill the request. The system updates the request status to indicate when the service is in progress or completed.

4. **Feedback Collection**: After the service is completed, the client receives a notification requesting them to provide feedback. The client submits their feedback through the frontend, which is stored in the database for future analysis.

**4.2 Notification Workflow**

Notifications are a key part of the system to ensure all stakeholders are informed. When a client submits a service request, they receive a confirmation notification via email, which is the method currently integrated into the system. The Campus Director and GSU are also alerted about new requests through email. Once a request is approved or rejected, the client is notified by email as well. Similarly, after service completion, clients are reminded via email to submit their feedback. Although the office suggested sending notifications through SMS or messaging due to internet connectivity issues, the team found this challenging to implement. Therefore, all notifications continue to be sent in real-time through the system’s email notification services.

### **4.3 Account Creation Workflow**

The GSU Gateway system originally integrated a user-driven registration workflow. However, based on panelist recommendations, the final implementation follows an admin-controlled account creation process.

#### 4.3.1 Original Design: User Self-Registration

1. User Registration:  
   New users could access the frontend and create an account by entering:
   * Full Name
   * Username
   * Email
   * Office
   * Position
   * Contact Number
   * Password and Confirm Password
   * Role selection (Client, Staff, Head, Admin)
2. Account Storage:  
   Upon submission, the backend validated the information. If valid, the account was temporarily stored pending admin approval.
3. Admin Approval:
   * If approved, users were notified and granted access to log in.
   * If rejected, users were prompted to correct and resubmit their registration details.

#### 4.3.2 Final Design (Post-Panelist Recommendation): Admin-Only Account Creation

* Account Creation:  
  Only the system administrator can create user accounts through the admin interface.
* One Account Per Department:  
  Each department is assigned only one account, either for the Dean or an officially designated department representative.
* Assigned Roles:  
  The admin assigns the proper role upon account creation (Client, Staff, Head, Admin).
* Benefits:
  + Improved security.
  + Streamlined approvals.
  + Accountability and traceability per department.

**III. Architecture Decision Record (ADR)**

*Context*

To build an efficient, scalable, and maintainable front-end, ensure comprehensive testing, facilitate documentation and deployment, streamline backend development, and optimize project management, our team has chosen specific technologies based on performance, ease of use, community support, and industry standards.

*Technologies*

The team will use the following technologies for front-end development, quality assurance (QA) testing, backend development, documentation and deployment, and project management:

**Front-End Development**

* **React.js**: A component-based JavaScript framework that improves performance using a virtual DOM.
* **Tailwind CSS**: A utility-first CSS framework that speeds up development and ensures design consistency.
* **Visual Studio Code (VS Code)**: A powerful and lightweight code editor.
* **Figma**: A collaborative wireframing and UI design tool.

**QA Testing**

* **Selenium**: For UI automation testing to ensure consistent user interface behavior.
* **Postman**: For API testing to verify backend communication.
* **OWASP ZAP**: For security testing to detect vulnerabilities early.
* **JMeter**: For performance testing to simulate high loads and analyze system performance.

**Backend Development**

* **PHP**: A widely used server-side scripting language known for its simplicity, flexibility, and extensive community support. It integrates well with MySQL, making it ideal for dynamic web applications requiring database interactions. PHP is also easy to deploy on various hosting providers and works seamlessly across different operating systems.
* **XAMPP**: A lightweight, open-source software package that provides a local development environment, including Apache, MySQL, PHP, and Perl. It simplifies server configuration, allowing developers to test their applications locally before deployment.
* **VS Code**: A powerful and lightweight code editor that supports PHP development with extensions like PHP Intelephense and XDebug. It offers essential features such as syntax highlighting, debugging tools, and Git integration, making PHP development more efficient.

**Documentation and Deployment**

* **GitHub:** A collaborative platform that allows users to store, share, and work together on code.
* **Microsoft Word:** A widely used documentation tool that allows structured documentation, formatting, and collaboration for technical and non-technical documentation needs.
* **Docker:** Implemented for containerized deployment of backend applications to ensure consistency across development, testing, and production environments. Docker simplifies deployment by packaging the application and all its dependencies into a portable container. This eliminates the "works on my machine" problem and enhances scalability, flexibility, and portability across different cloud providers or local environments.

**Project Management**

* **Trello**: A popular project management tool that offers a unique approach to organizing and managing tasks and projects.

*Rationale for Choosing These Technologies*

**Front-End:**

* **React.js** is chosen due to its large community, reusable component-based structure, and optimized performance via virtual DOM.
* **Tailwind CSS** allows rapid UI development, prevents unnecessary CSS overrides, and ensures a consistent design.
* **VS Code** is widely used, supports extensive extensions, and enhances developer productivity.
* **Figma** enables efficient wireframing, collaboration, and design consistency.

**QA Testing:**

* **Selenium & JMeter** provide automation, reducing manual effort and increasing test efficiency.
* **OWASP ZAP** enhances security by detecting vulnerabilities at early stages.
* **Postman** simplifies API testing and ensures smooth backend interactions.
* These tools are industry standards, well-documented, and supported by a large community.

**Backend Development:**

* **PHP** is widely adopted, easy to deploy, and integrates well with MySQL.
* **XAMPP** simplifies local development and server configuration.
* **VS Code** provides powerful extensions for PHP development, enhancing productivity.

**Documentation and Deployment:**

* **GitHub** is used due to its widespread adoption, robust community, and strong integration capabilities.

**Project Management:**

* **Trello** offers a visual interface and flexibility that set it apart, making task management intuitive and efficient.

*Alternatives Considered and Rejected*

**Front-End Alternatives:**

* **Vue.js**: While an alternative framework, it has a steeper learning curve for certain use cases and a smaller community than React.js.
* **SCSS**: Offers styling flexibility but increases complexity and may lead to redundant styles compared to Tailwind CSS.

**QA Testing Alternatives:**

* **Cypress**: While great for UI testing, it lacks strong cross-browser support compared to Selenium.
* **Katalon Studio**: A powerful tool but requires licensing for advanced features, making it less cost-effective.

**Backend Development Alternatives:**

* **Django**: Though powerful, it requires learning Python, making the transition challenging.
* **Node.js**: Efficient but requires JavaScript for backend development, which may not be ideal for teams experienced in PHP.
* **Ruby on Rails**: Has a steeper learning curve and fewer hosting options.

**Documentation and Deployment Alternatives:**

* GitLab: More resource-intensive for self-hosting and has a steeper learning curve for some teams.
* Bitbucket: Primarily suited for teams using Jira and may not be as popular as GitHub.
* Azure DevOps: Heavily integrated with Microsoft products, which may not be ideal for teams outside the Azure ecosystem.
* Google Cloud Source Repositories: Limited adoption and features compared to GitHub.
* GitHub Pages (Frontend Alternative): Great for static sites but lacks advanced features like serverless functions and automatic form handling that Netlify offers.
* Podman (Containerization Alternative): Podman is a rootless, daemonless container engine that provides an alternative to Docker for container management. However, Docker remains more widely adopted, has stronger community support, and offers a richer ecosystem of tools and integrations, making it a better fit for our deployment needs.

**Project Management Alternatives:**

* **Jira**: Too complex for non-software teams.
* **Asana**: Overwhelming with too many features.
* **Monday.com**: Requires more customization and setup.
* **ClickUp**: Steeper learning curve and potential complexity.
* **Microsoft Planner**: Limited flexibility and integrations.

*Consequences*

**Positive Impact:**

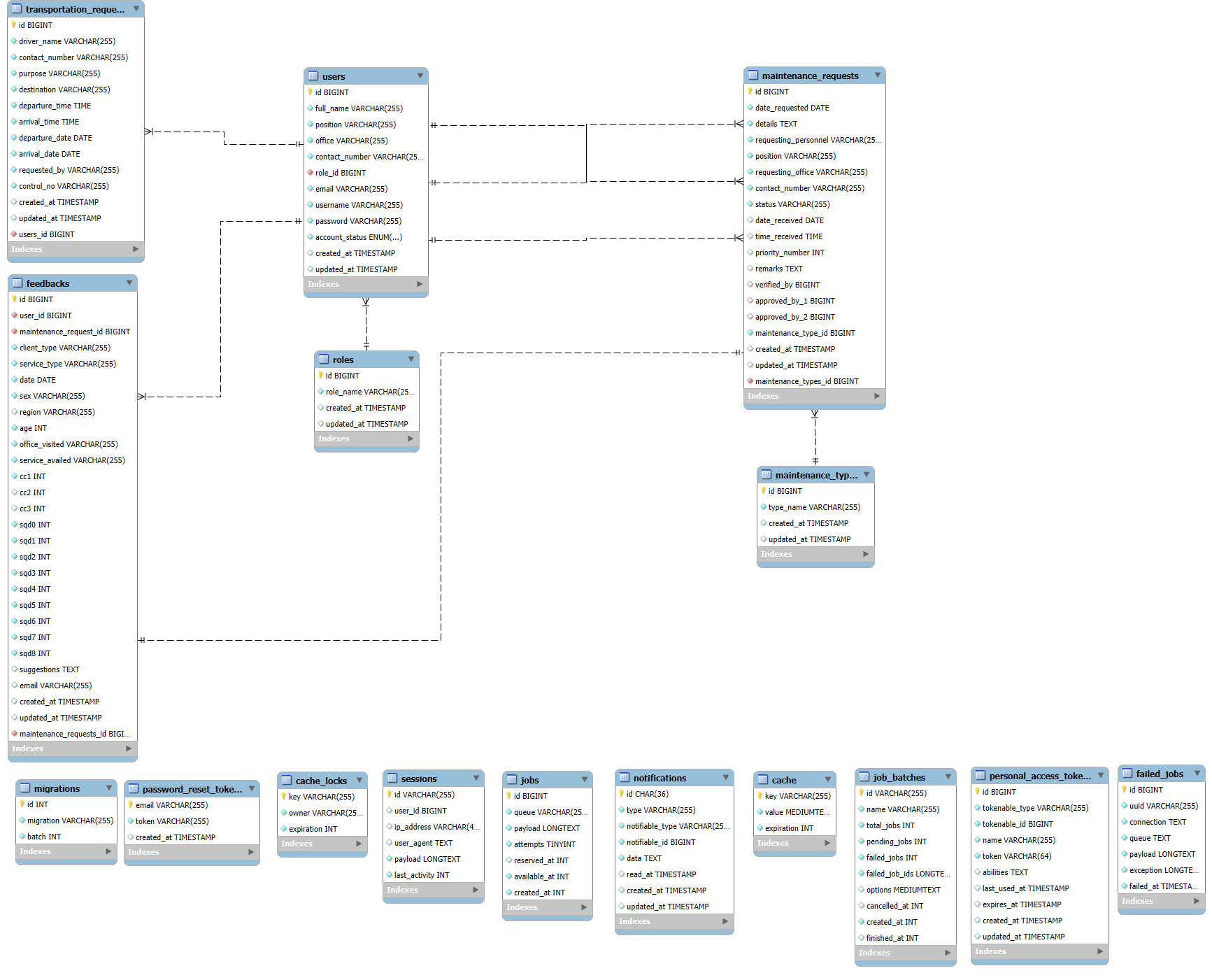
* The chosen stack will ensure faster development, better maintainability, and high-performance UI.
* Testing tools will cover UI, API, security, and performance, leading to a robust and reliable system.
* GitHub will enhance collaboration and streamline documentation and deployment processes.
* Trello will improve project organization and task tracking.
* PHP and XAMPP will provide a flexible and efficient backend development environment.
* GitHub strengthens team collaboration through version control and seamless integration with deployment platforms.
* Docker ensures consistent behavior across different environments, enhances scalability, and improves portability.

**Potential Trade-offs:**

* React.js has a learning curve, but the large community and documentation ease adoption.
* Tailwind CSS requires developers to adapt to a utility-based approach, but it significantly reduces styling conflicts.
* QA automation tools require setup and maintenance, but they save time in the long run.
* GitHub may require teams to adapt to version control best practices.
* Trello may not be as feature-rich for agile development compared to Jira.
* PHP may not be as modern as newer backend technologies, but it remains widely supported.
* Docker introduces setup complexity and demands higher CPU and memory resources during development.

**IV. Database Design**

The GSU Gateway database is designed to store, organize, and manage information related to service requests within the campus General Service Unit (GSU). It supports critical operations such as request creation, verification, approval, personnel assignment, scheduling, and feedback collection. The system database ensures efficiency, transparency, and traceability of service workflows by maintaining structured records of all transactions.

**

**Figure 4: Entity-Relationship Diagram for GSU Gateway**

The ERD above depicts the core entities, their attributes, and relationships that support the GSU Gateway’s operations.

***Entity Descriptions***

### *1. Users*

| **Field** | **Data Type** | **Description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| id | BIGINT | Primary key. |
| name | VARCHAR(255) | Full name of the user. |
| position | VARCHAR(255) | Position of the user (e.g., faculty, staff, personnel). |
| office | VARCHAR(255) | Office or department affiliation. |
| contact\_number | VARCHAR(255) | User's phone number. |
| email | VARCHAR(255) | User's email address. |
| password | VARCHAR(255) | Encrypted user password. |
| role\_id | BIGINT | Foreign key linking to roles table. |
| created\_at, updated\_at | TIMESTAMP | Timestamps for record creation and update. |

### *2. Roles*

| **Field** | **Data Type** | **Description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| id | BIGINT | Primary key. |
| role\_name | VARCHAR(255) | Role of the user (e.g., Client, Staff, Director, Head, Personnel). |
| created\_at, updated\_at | TIMESTAMP | Timestamps for record creation and update. |

### *3. Maintenance Requests*

| **Field** | **Data Type** | **Description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| id | BIGINT | Primary key. |
| date\_requested | DATE | Date when the request was made. |
| details | TEXT | Description of the maintenance request. |
| requesting\_personnel | VARCHAR(255) | Name of requester. |
| requesting\_office | VARCHAR(255) | Office of the requester. |
| contact\_number | VARCHAR(255) | Contact info of requester. |
| status | VARCHAR(255) | Status of request (Pending, Verified, Approved, Completed, etc.). |
| date\_received | DATE | Date when request was received. |
| time\_received | TIME | Time when request was received. |
| priority\_number | INT | Priority level assigned after approval. |
| remarks | TEXT | Additional remarks. |
| verified\_by, approved\_by\_1, approved\_by\_2 | BIGINT | Foreign keys to users table (staff, director, head). |
| maintenance\_type\_id | BIGINT | Foreign key to maintenance\_types table. |
| created\_at, updated\_at | TIMESTAMP | Timestamps for record creation and update. |

### *4. Maintenance Types*

| **Field** | **Data Type** | **Description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| id | BIGINT | Primary key. |
| type\_name | VARCHAR(255) | Type of maintenance (e.g., Janitorial, Carpentry, Electrical, Air Conditioning). |
| created\_at, updated\_at | TIMESTAMP | Timestamps for record creation and update. |

### *5. Transportation Requests*

| **Field** | **Data Type** | **Description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| id | BIGINT | Primary key. |
| driver\_name | VARCHAR(255) | Name of the driver assigned. |
| contact\_number | VARCHAR(255) | Contact number. |
| purpose | VARCHAR(255) | Purpose of the trip. |
| destination | VARCHAR(255) | Destination details. |
| departure\_time | TIME | Time of departure. |
| departure\_date | DATE | Date of departure. |
| arrival\_time | TIME | Time of arrival. |
| arrival\_date | DATE | Date of arrival. |
| requested\_by | VARCHAR(255) | Requesting user’s name. |
| created\_at, updated\_at | TIMESTAMP | Timestamps for record creation and update. |

### *6. Feedbacks*

| **Field** | **Data Type** | **Description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| id | BIGINT | Primary key. |
| user\_id | BIGINT | Foreign key linking to the users table. |
| maintenance\_request\_id | BIGINT | Foreign key linking to the maintenance\_requests table. |
| service\_type | VARCHAR(255) | Type of service related to the feedback. |
| date | DATE | Date when feedback was given. |
| age | INT | Age of respondent (optional depending on use). |
| office\_visited | VARCHAR(255) | Office that handled the request. |
| service\_availed | VARCHAR(255) | Service availed by the client. |
| Multiple score fields (q1 to q10) | INT | Scores given for service quality (presumably Likert scale ratings). |
| suggestions | TEXT | Additional suggestions/comments. |
| email | VARCHAR(255) | Email of the feedback giver. |
| created\_at, updated\_at | TIMESTAMP | Timestamps for record creation and update. |

## ***Relationship Descriptions***

| **Relationship** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| Users → Roles | Many users belong to one role. |
| Users → Maintenance Requests | A user can submit many maintenance requests. |
| Maintenance Requests → Maintenance Types | Each maintenance request belongs to one maintenance type. |
| Maintenance Requests → Users | Staff, Director, and Head verify and approve maintenance requests (foreign keys). |
| Users → Feedbacks | A user can submit multiple feedback entries. |
| Maintenance Requests → Feedbacks | Feedback is given for a specific maintenance request. |

## ***Additional Notes***

* Authentication & Session Management: Auxiliary tables such as sessions, personal\_access\_tokens, password\_reset\_tokens, etc., are generated by the framework (probably Laravel) to handle authentication, password resets, and API token management.
* System Optimization: Tables like cache, job\_batches, and failed\_jobs are used for background processing, job queuing, and improving performance. They are not part of the core business logic but are critical for system stability.

# **V. API Endpoint & Usage Guide**

This document provides a comprehensive overview of the available API endpoints used in the GSU Gateway system. It includes endpoint descriptions, methods, request headers, body parameters, and usage examples.

## Base URL

[**https://manageit-test.coeofjrmsu.com/**](https://manageit-test.coeofjrmsu.com/?fbclid=IwZXh0bgNhZW0CMTAAYnJpZBExM3d4RmluM1FYQ0JEUU96aQEe0VNbaOUkmUGdAcsUUrY2GrSuVwU6rewXvry5-hpfKbn620Xpg4HfULR5cQk_aem_AWuDjfWJNy9bhpfbKOt8xQ)

## Authentication

### Login

POST /login

Headers:

* Content-Type: application/json
* Accept: application/json

Body:

{

"username": "<string>",

"password": "<string>",

"rememberMe": <boolean>

}

### Register

POST /register

Headers:

* Content-Type: application/json
* Accept: application/json

Body: JSON form data

## Users

### Get User Request Info

GET /users/reqInfo

Headers:

* Authorization: Bearer
* Accept: application/json

### Get All Users with Roles

GET /users/userWithRole

### Get All Users ID & Fullname

GET /users/idfullname

### Get Specific User Fullname

GET /users/{userId}/fullname

## Profile

### Get Profile Info

GET /profile/userInfos

### Update Profile

PUT /profile/update

Body: JSON object with updated profile data

## Maintenance Requests

### View All Requests

GET /maintenance-requests

Query (optional): ?status=Pending

### Create a Request

POST /maintenance-requests

Body:

{

"date\_requested": "YYYY-MM-DD",

"details": "<string>",

"requesting\_personnel": "<string>",

"position": "<string>",

"requesting\_office": "<string>",

"contact\_number": "<string>",

"maintenance\_type\_id": <number>

}

### View a Specific Request

GET /maintenance-requests/{id}

### Review/Update a Request

PUT /maintenance-requests/{id}/review

Body:

{

"date\_requested": "YYYY-MM-DD",

"details": "<string>",

"requesting\_personnel": "<string>",

"position": "<string>",

"requesting\_office": "<string>",

"contact\_number": "<string>",

"date\_received": "YYYY-MM-DD",

"time\_received": "HH:MM",

"priority\_number": <number>,

"remarks": "<string>",

"approved\_by": "<string>"

}

## Feedback

### Submit Feedback

POST /feedback

Body:

{

"request\_id": <number>,

"rating": <number>,

"comments": "<string>"

}

## Approvals

### Get Pending Approvals

GET /pending-approvals

## Head POV

### Get Head POV

GET /headpov/{id}

## Staff POV

### Get Staff POV

GET /staffpov/{id}

## Utility: Combined Fetch

To retrieve both user and request data at once:

const [userRes, reqRes] = await Promise.all([

fetch(`${API\_BASE\_URL}/users/idfullname`, {

method: "GET",

headers: { Authorization: `Bearer ${token}` },

}),

fetch(`${API\_BASE\_URL}/maintenance-requests`, {

method: "GET",

headers: { Authorization: `Bearer ${token}` },

})

]);

## *Role-based Usage*

* Admin: Full access to all maintenance requests, user info, approvals.
* Head: Can view, submit, and assign priority to maintenance requests.
* Staff: Can create, view their assigned requests, and provide feedback.
* User: Can register, log in, and submit feedback post-service.

## *Notes*

* All authenticated endpoints require a valid JWT token.
* maintenance\_type\_id values:
  + 1: Carpentry
  + 2: Electrical
  + 3: Janitorial
  + 4: Air-conditioning
* Always set Accept: application/json in headers for JSON responses.

For implementation support, please refer to your front-end integration code or contact the development team.

**VI. Setup and Configuration Instructions**

*Purpose*

This manual provides step-by-step instructions to set up and run a full-stack web application using Docker. The front-end is built with Vite and Tailwind CSS, while the back-end uses the Laravel PHP framework. Docker is used to containerize both parts of the application for consistent and portable development environments.

**Step 1: Install Docker Desktop**

*a. Download Docker*

Visit: https://www.docker.com/

*For Windows:*

If you're using Windows, the system or software you're trying to run requires either WSL2 or Hyper-V:

* *WSL2 (Windows Subsystem for Linux version 2):* A compatibility layer that allows you to run a Linux environment directly on Windows, including most command-line tools, utilities, and applications. It's useful for development environments that are built for Linux.
* *Hyper-V:* Microsoft's native hypervisor for running virtual machines on Windows. Some tools or setups (especially those using Docker Desktop or full virtualized Linux environments) might need Hyper-V enabled.

*For macOS:*

If you're using macOS, the system or software you're trying to run requires either Intel or Apple Silicon:

* *Intel Macs*: Older Mac computers that use Intel processors.
* *Apple Silicon Macs*: Newer Macs (like the M1, M2, etc.) that use Apple's custom ARM-based chips.

*b. Install and Verify*

* Follow installation prompts.
* After installation, open a terminal and run:

docker --version

You should see something like: Docker version 24.0.5, build a45e4e4

The command docker --version is used in the terminal to check which version of Docker is installed on your system and to confirm that Docker is installed correctly and to ensure you're using a version that's compatible with the tools or applications you plan to use. When you run this command, it returns the current Docker version along with its build number.

**Step 2: Clone the GitHub Repository**

Open your terminal and run the following command one at a time:

Cd C:\Users\DELL\Downloads\project-docker\GS

git clone -b JS <https://github.com/jensags/GS.git>

Replace C:\Users\DELL\Downloads\project-docker\GS with the path to the folder you want the clone code to be saved, and replace the URL with the actual git repository HTTPS URL of your repository with your actual branch name. This file contains the backend code with its dockerfile, frontend code with its dockerfile, and docker-compose.yml.

*Suggested Project Structure:*

project-root/

├── frontend/ # For Frontend code

│ └── Dockerfile

├── backend/ # For backend code

│ └── Dockerfile

└── docker-compose.yml

**Step 3: Download Node.js, preferably version v20.19.0**

### **Step 4: Environment Setup**

### 1. Backend Environment Configuration (.env)

Create a file named .env inside your Laravel backend root directory. Then **copy and paste** the following content:

APP\_NAME=Laravel

APP\_ENV=local

APP\_KEY=base64:hg23h5p2QByKNAyNRXcEBcmpaNgxQSrRoPXxFoEERhY=

APP\_DEBUG=true

APP\_URL=http://localhost:9000

APP\_LOCALE=en

APP\_FALLBACK\_LOCALE=en

APP\_FAKER\_LOCALE=en\_US

APP\_MAINTENANCE\_DRIVER=file

PHP\_CLI\_SERVER\_WORKERS=4

BCRYPT\_ROUNDS=12

LOG\_CHANNEL=stack

LOG\_STACK=single

LOG\_DEPRECATIONS\_CHANNEL=null

LOG\_LEVEL=debug

DB\_CONNECTION=mysql

DB\_HOST=gso\_mysql

DB\_PORT=3306

DB\_DATABASE=aftermvp

DB\_USERNAME=gso\_user

DB\_PASSWORD=manageitgso5

SESSION\_DRIVER=database

SESSION\_LIFETIME=120

SESSION\_ENCRYPT=false

SESSION\_PATH=/

SESSION\_DOMAIN=null

BROADCAST\_CONNECTION=log

FILESYSTEM\_DISK=local

QUEUE\_CONNECTION=database

CACHE\_STORE=database

MEMCACHED\_HOST=127.0.0.1

REDIS\_CLIENT=phpredis

REDIS\_HOST=127.0.0.1

REDIS\_PASSWORD=null

REDIS\_PORT=6379

MAIL\_MAILER=smtp

MAIL\_HOST=smtp.gmail.com

MAIL\_PORT=587

MAIL\_ENCRYPTION=tls

MAIL\_USERNAME=gsosystemmanageit@gmail.com

MAIL\_PASSWORD=gcwfgugorkjjutru

MAIL\_FROM\_ADDRESS="gsosystemmanageit@example.com"

MAIL\_FROM\_NAME="${APP\_NAME}"

AWS\_ACCESS\_KEY\_ID=

AWS\_SECRET\_ACCESS\_KEY=

AWS\_DEFAULT\_REGION=us-east-1

AWS\_BUCKET=

AWS\_USE\_PATH\_STYLE\_ENDPOINT=false

VITE\_APP\_NAME="${APP\_NAME}"

### 2. Frontend Environment Configuration (.env)

In your React (Vite) frontend project root, create a file named .env. Then **paste** the following:

VITE\_API\_BASE\_URL=http://localhost:9000/api

This tells the frontend how to communicate with your Laravel API.

**Step 4: Build Docker Images and Restart the Docker Containers**

To build the docker images and restart the docker containers, open your terminal and run the following codes one at a time:

Cd C:\Users\DELL\Downloads\project-docker\GS

Docker-compose up -–build -d

Replace C:\Users\DELL\Downloads\project-docker\GS with the path to the folder where your project is saved. The second code will process the Dockerfile for all services. The -d means "detached mode" (runs in background) and it starts the containers with the latest images.

**Step 5: Verify the Containers**

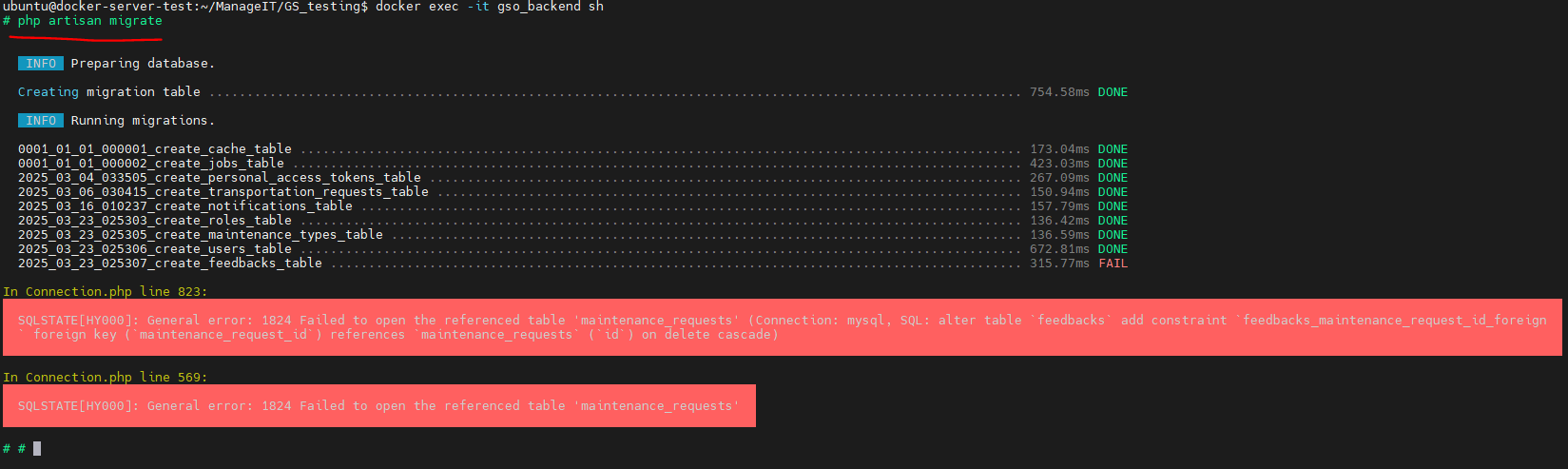
Check if the containers are running correctly through opening your docker app, and click the localhost URL with a port**.** The front-end should load or it should show the welcome page or login page of your frontend, and there should be no error messages in the browser console or white screen. And for backend, it should also show the Laravel welcome page, API response, or JSON (if it's an API) or a status code 200 OK or relevant success message.

You can also run:

docker compose logs -f

To view logs and confirm the new version is active. If there is an error in the container, fix it.

**Step 6: Error in Migration of Backend (Optional)**

****After checking the logs and there is an error in the migration of backend like image below, follow the steps after the image:

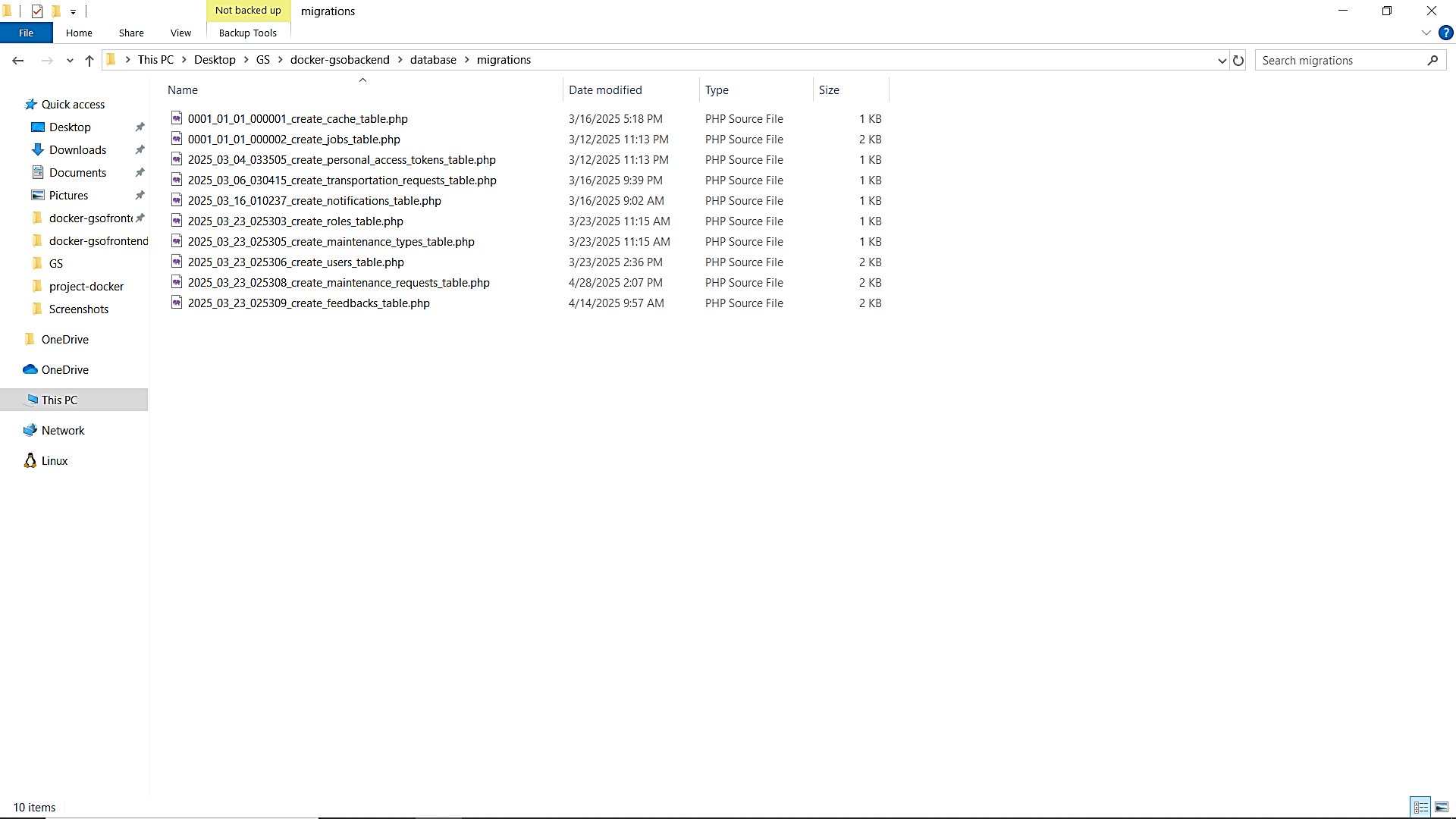
*1. Stop and remove the containers, networks, the default network, the named and anonymous volumes attached to the services, containers not defined in your current* ***docker-compose.yml*** *but connected to the same default network using the command below:*

docker-compose down --volumes --remove-orphans

2. Open the file manager and locate where your migrations located. It is usually located in the database file name of your backend code file.

3. Once you locate the migrations, observe the arrange of the tables and look if the feedback table comes first before the maintenance request table.

4. If the maintenance request table is the last in the arrangement of the file, edit the file name of the feedback table to make to the last order of the table file like the following:

5. Then after editing the order of the migrations, run the following command to build the containers again:

docker-compose up --build -d

6. Check if the containers are running and if the container of the backend is already fix.

**Common Docker Commands**

The following are common docker commands that can be use for managing and troubleshooting Docker containers:

| **Step** | **Command** | **Description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *1. Change Directory* | cd C:\Users\DELL\Downloads\project-docker\GS | Navigate to the directory where you want to clone the project. |
| *2. Clone Repo* | git clone -b <branch-name> https://github.com/<username>/<repository-name>.git | Clone the latest code from GitHub. Replace <branch-name>, <username>, and <repository-name>. |
| *3. Stop & Remove Containers* | docker-compose down | Stops and removes current containers and networks. |
| *4. Rebuild & Start Containers* | docker-compose up --build -d | Rebuilds images and starts containers in detached mode (background). |
| *5. Check Logs* | docker compose logs -f | Streams logs from containers to verify successful startup or detect errors. |
| *6. View Running Containers* | docker ps | Lists all currently running containers. |
| *7. Stop Running Containers* | docker stop <container-name> | Stops a specific running container. |
| *8. Start a Stopped Container* | docker start <container-name> | Starts a previously stopped container. |
| *9. Restart a Container* | docker restart <container-name> | Restarts a container. |
| *10. Remove a Container* | docker rm <container-name> | Removes a stopped container from your system. |
| *11. View Container Logs* | docker logs <container-name> | Displays the logs of a specific container. |
| *12. Access Container Terminal* | docker exec -it <container-name> /bin/bash | Opens an interactive terminal session inside a running container. |
| *13. View All Containers (Running and Stopped)* | docker ps -a | Lists all containers, whether running or stopped. |
| *14. List All Docker Images* | docker images | Shows all the Docker images on your machine. |
| *15. Remove a Docker Image* | docker rmi <image-name> | Removes a Docker image from your local system. |

**VII. Error Handling**

**Error Log 1**

[2025-03-04 03:43:53] local.ERROR: Namespace declaration statement has to be the very first statement or after any declare call in the script {"exception":"[object] (Symfony\Component\ErrorHandler\Error\FatalError(code: 0): Namespace declaration statement has to be the very first statement or after any declare call in the script at C:\Users\HP\Desktop\gsosystem\gsobackend\app\Models\User.php:3) [stacktrace] #0 {main} "}

*Analysis:*This error indicates that in User.php, something (like whitespace, a comment, or some other code) exists before the namespace declaration at line 3. In PHP, the namespace declaration must be the very first thing in the file, unless there is a declare() statement before it.

*Suggested solution*: Open User.php and remove any blank spaces, comments, or any other content before the namespace App\Models; line. Make sure the namespace statement is at the very top of the file, right after the PHP opening tag <?php.

**Error Log 2**

[2025-03-04 03:43:54] local.ERROR: Namespace declaration statement has to be the very first statement or after any declare call in the script {"exception":"[object] (Symfony\Component\ErrorHandler\Error\FatalError(code: 0): Namespace declaration statement has to be the very first statement or after any declare call in the script at C:\Users\HP\Desktop\gsosystem\gsobackend\app\Models\User.php:3) [stacktrace] #0 {main} "}

*Analysis:*This is the same error as above, just logged at a different time. The file User.php still has invalid content before the namespace declaration.

*Suggested solution:* Same as earlier — clean the top of the User.php file to ensure no text, whitespace, or comment appears before the namespace declaration.

**Error Log 3**

[2025-03-04 03:44:54] local.ERROR: Namespace declaration statement has to be the very first statement or after any declare call in the script {"exception":"[object] (Symfony\Component\ErrorHandler\Error\FatalError(code: 0): Namespace declaration statement has to be the very first statement or after any declare call in the script at C:\Users\HP\Desktop\gsosystem\gsobackend\app\Models\User.php:3) [stacktrace] #0 {main} "}

*Analysis:*Again, this is a repeated occurrence of the same problem in User.php. Every time the application tries to use this file, it encounters the invalid placement of the namespace.

*Suggested solution:* Correct the file by making sure no whitespace, HTML tag, or comment exists before namespace App\Models;.

**Error Log 4**

[2025-03-04 03:45:55] local.ERROR: Namespace declaration statement has to be the very first statement or after any declare call in the script {"exception":"[object] (Symfony\Component\ErrorHandler\Error\FatalError(code: 0): Namespace declaration statement has to be the very first statement or after any declare call in the script at C:\Users\HP\Desktop\gsosystem\gsobackend\app\Models\User.php:3) [stacktrace] #0 {main} "}

*Analysis:*This is the same namespace placement issue happening again. It will keep repeating until the User.php file is properly cleaned.

*Suggested solution:* As above, remove any characters, whitespaces, or unexpected output before namespace App\Models; inside User.php.

**Error Log 5**

[2025-03-04 03:46:54] local.ERROR: Namespace declaration statement has to be the very first statement or after any declare call in the script {"exception":"[object] (Symfony\Component\ErrorHandler\Error\FatalError(code: 0): Namespace declaration statement has to be the very first statement or after any declare call in the script at C:\Users\HP\Desktop\gsosystem\gsobackend\app\Models\User.php:3) [stacktrace]

*Analysis:*Same recurring error with the namespace position in User.php. The application fails during every attempt to load the file.

*Suggested solution:* Ensure the <?php opening tag is immediately followed by the namespace statement, with absolutely nothing before it.

**VIII. Security**

The GSU Gateway system is designed with a strong focus on security, ensuring the protection of user data, maintaining system integrity, and preventing unauthorized access. The backend is built using Laravel and follows best practices for authentication, encryption, secure coding, and incident response.

## ***Authentication and Access Control***

* Login and Authentication: Users log in by submitting their username and password through a secure POST API. Upon successful authentication, Laravel Sanctum issues a Bearer Token, which is used to authenticate all future API requests.
* Route Protection: All sensitive routes are protected using Laravel’s **auth:sanctum** middleware. Additionally, a custom role-based middleware ensures that only users with appropriate roles (e.g., admin, head) can access specific system features such as approving requests.
* Role-Based Access Control (RBAC): Access to system functionalities is determined based on user roles, ensuring that users can only perform actions permitted to their assigned role.

## ***Data Protection***

* Password Security: Passwords are hashed using Laravel’s bcrypt or argon2 algorithms before being stored in the database. Raw passwords are never saved. Passwords are verified during login using Hash::check().
* Session and Cookie Encryption: Sessions and cookies are automatically encrypted by Laravel, preventing unauthorized access to session data.
* Field Encryption: Sensitive data fields can be encrypted as needed using Laravel’s **Crypt::encryptString()** function.
* Secure Transmission: When deployed online, HTTPS (SSL/TLS certificates) is enforced to encrypt all traffic between the client and server, protecting sensitive information from interception during transmission.

## ***Secure Coding Practices***

* Input Validation: Every API request validates incoming data using Laravel’s $request->validate() function, defending against:
  + SQL Injection
  + Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
  + Malicious or invalid inputs
* Mass Assignment Protection: Laravel’s $fillable attribute in Models ensures that only intended fields are mass assignable, further securing the application against injection attacks.
* Dependency Auditing: Dependencies are regularly scanned for vulnerabilities using the composer audit command, and security patches are applied as necessary during production deployments.

## ***Monitoring and Incident Response***

* Activity and Error Logging: Laravel automatically logs errors, login attempts, and failed API requests into storage/logs/laravel.log. Additional custom logging is implemented for sensitive actions like password resets or failed login attempts.
* Attack Detection: Failed login attempts and suspicious API activity are monitored through Laravel’s built-in events and logs.
* Incident Response Procedures: In the event of a security breach, the following steps are executed:
  + Revoke all user tokens using $user->tokens()->delete()
  + Force password resets if necessary
  + Investigate the breach through application logs
  + Patch identified vulnerabilities and redeploy the system securely

## ***Compliance and Security Standards***

* Framework Best Practices: GSU Gateway follows Laravel’s secure default practices for authentication, encryption, and input handling.
* Data Privacy and Protection: The system aligns with general data privacy policies and security principles to ensure the protection of user information.

## **VIIII. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)**

### *1.* ***Frontend can't connect to the backend (CORS or 404 error)***

**Issue:** The frontend fails to fetch data from the API.  
**Solution:**

* Ensure VITE\_API\_BASE\_URL in the frontend .env is http://localhost:9000/api.
* Make sure backend .env has APP\_URL=http://localhost:9000.
* Install and configure Laravel CORS:
* composer require fruitcake/laravel-cors
* php artisan vendor:publish --tag="cors"
* Restart Docker containers.

### *2.* ***Docker containers not starting or showing port conflicts***

**Issue:** Ports like 9000 or 5173 already in use.  
**Solution:**

* Stop all containers:
* docker compose down
* Free the port:
* lsof -i :9000
* kill -9 <PID>
* Restart with:
* docker compose up --build

### *3.* ***Frontend dependencies missing***

**Issue:** Frontend throws Module not found.  
**Solution:**

npm install

### *4.* ***Database connection error (SQLSTATE[HY000])***

**Issue:** Laravel can't connect to MySQL.  
**Solution:**

* Ensure MySQL service (gso\_mysql) is running.
* Check .env DB values:
* DB\_HOST=gso\_mysql
* DB\_PORT=3306
* DB\_DATABASE=aftermvp
* DB\_USERNAME=gso\_user
* DB\_PASSWORD=manageitgso5

### *5.* ***Code changes not reflecting***

**Issue:** Changes don't show in browser.  
**Solution:**

* Backend:
* php artisan config:clear
* php artisan route:clear
* php artisan view:clear
* Frontend:
* npm run dev

### *6.* ***Error in Migration of Backend***

**Issue:** Migration fails, e.g., due to table dependency order (e.g., feedback runs before maintenance\_request).

**Solution:**

1. Stop and clean up Docker:
2. docker-compose down --volumes --remove-orphans
3. Locate the migrations folder (usually in /database/migrations/).
4. Check the file order. If the feedback migration runs **before** maintenance\_request, change its filename to run **after.**
   * Laravel orders migrations based on the timestamp prefix. Example:
     + Change: 2024\_05\_16\_123456\_create\_feedback\_table.php  
       To: 2024\_05\_18\_999999\_create\_feedback\_table.php
5. Save the changes.
6. Rebuild and run containers:
7. docker-compose up --build -d
8. Verify if backend is working and containers are running correctly.