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# TM - Time - Tracker HOSTED ON



A normal CRUD app without the "U" + a chart feature

# Under the hood...



# Python dependencies

- flask-sqlalchemy A library for easy ORM
- python-dotenv For easily tracking environment variables in env files
- gunicorn Server for heroku
- psycopg2-binary PostgreSQL driver

## Front-end dependecies

- FontAwesome
- jQuery
- Bootstrap
  - Popper
  - Bootstrap Table
  - DateRange Picker
    - Moment
- D3.js

# Installation

Run the python virtual machine to isolate dependency installations. This will also automatically detect and install dependencies in Pipfile

\$ pipenv shell

Run flask to start a development server. By default, the site would be served in http://localhost:5000

\$ flask run

To test "production" server used in Heroku, start gunicorn instead

\$ gunicorn app:app

# Credentials and Local Access

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#### Default login credentials:

Username: adminPassword: admin

*Note*: I didn't have enough time to create UI for user signup, but new users may be added through the API (See section on **API endpoints** and **Postman**), or directly in the databse

#### **Local Access**

- 1. Database: Heroku PostgreSQL
  - Credentials are available in the env file I uploaded in the Google Drive shared folder
- 2. *Postman* This is helpful for easier access to the API endpoints. The following files are available in \postman:
  - API Collection Import:
    - api.postman\_collection.json
  - Environment Imports:
    - local.postman\_environment.json
    - heroku.postman\_environment.json

# The code in a nutshell...

There are two parts to this (...and really most) implementation (s): front-end (Jinja, HTML, JS, CSS) and back-end (Python). The front-end is what you see from the browser; and for the back-end, I've made several API Endpoints available.

#### **API Endpoints**

- User:
  - /api/login
  - /api/logout
  - /api/user/add
- Checkins:
  - /api/checkin/add
  - /api/checkin/delete
  - /api/delete/table
- Tags:
  - /api/tags/search

These may be accessible through Postman for easier testing/viewing. Available parameters are also included in the import/export file. Refer to **Local Access** section

Implementation Notes: tags are a separate entity/table for scalability.

**Implementation Notes:** I also contemplated of whether to design this with API's or to do backend processes directly since they're both on a single server anyway. I went with API's because it was easier to test. It took a little more time setting up, but I think it's worth it

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#### Front-end / Client-side

These are available in \templates. Everything else is pretty straightforward

#### Pages:

- 1. Login Page
- 2. Loading Page
- 3. Table/Chart Page
- 4. (Extra) Hello World Page

#### Features:

# 1. Login/Logout

Uses Flask Session to store logged in user data

**Implementation Note:** I'm known to always go the extra step but for this module, I'm so sorry to say that passwords aren't encrypted. I WAS going to add this later on, but given that I'm already late in submitting this, I no longer had enough time. If I **were** to add password encryption, I'd just use a basic one way encryption algorithm such as MD5 or SHA in the python code before processing to database.

#### 2. Filter by Date Range

This is my solution to this requirement:

2. Show all check ins, grouped by day

**Implementation Note:** This is unfortunately all I managed to do, but the filter function is implemented dynamically so it would be simpler to add other filter functions

**Implementation Note:** Both the table and chart gets updated when filtered. Any operation on the table data will be reflected on the chart/s as well

#### 3. Add/Delete Checkin

Each checkin has a status attribute with values active or deleted. The Delete operation does not actually delete the data, but marks it as deleted

#### 4. Pie Chart

This is a D3 Pie chart. The data available (filtered/unfiltered) is grouped by tags. It's interactable (SVG) and has some basic transitions when filtering the data.

**Implementation Note:** There's a bug in the transition when only one tag remains. This is fixable but I didn't have enough time

**Implementation Note:** SVG is easiest to implement when it comes to interactable charts but when dealing with bigger datasets, a canvas implementation would be better suited.

## **General Implementation Notes**

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1. For the front-end, I didn't spend too much time on error and asynchronous handling, but at the bare minimum, they do exist for both add/delete operations

- 2. On local, I sometimes get a database connection error. I put out an alert to refresh page when this happens. On the flipside, you get to really appreciate the loading screen when this error occurs since the page doesn't go further anymore.
- 3. I'll disclose this just in case my python code isnt optimal, this is the first time I'm using Python that isn't a personal project. Took a risk here, but I hope it's not too shoddy

## File Index

```
- postman # Contains postman import files
 - src
  — api
       checkin.py # Contains available /api/checkin routes
         - tags.py # Contains available /api/tags routes
       — user.py # Contains available /api/user routes
    — models # ORM files (flask-sglalchemy)
         — checkin.py
         – tag.py
       user.py

    static # Directory for assets such as scripts and images

  css # Contains stylesheets per pages
  is # Contains scripts per module
— templates # Jinja templates
  components # Reusable component templates
    - pages # Page templates
— ₌env
— .env−sample
— app.py # Main/start python code
routes.py # Contains available browser routes.
README.pdf
— README.md
```

## Miscellaneous Links:

- Google Drive Shared Folder https://drive.google.com/drive/u/1/folders/1Ye28ZJQKigaFUhn0G5QcBu2LyAr7M65I
- Github Repository https://github.com/kayecandy/tm-time-tracker
- Live Demo (Heroku) https://tm-time-tracker.herokuapp.com/