# Objectivo Principal:

* Criar uma aplicação com em React TypeScript para gerir o programa de recompensas de utilizadores do dispositivo Pet Tracker

**Vista Geral**

Nós somos uma companhia chamada Fidelidade que vende seguros, incluindo seguros para animais de estimação (pet).

Temos 4 tipos de planos de seguro Pet, que são os seguintes: “Pet 1”, “Pet 2”, “Pet 3” e “Pet Vital”.

Estamos agora a lançar um novo produto chamado Pet Tracker para aqueles que queiram que o seu pet tenha sempre consigo um dispositivo de geo-localização. Este dispositivo é feito pela Trackimo, e nós disponibilizamo-lo com o nosso branding Fidelidade.

Este Pet Tracker, além da funcionalidade da geo-localização, permite a criação de geo-zonas para que quando os limites geográficos destas zonas sejam travessados, seja emitido um evento de saída ou entrada nesta. As geo-zonas podem servir como mecanismo de segurança, pois podem emitir um alerta caso o dono do pet assim o deseje.

Como estes eventos de entrada e saída estão disponíveis na API da Trackimo, nós decidimos utilizar esta informação para criar um plano de recompensas mediante a realização de um determinado número de passeios, que consistem numa saída de geo-zona (exemplo: Geozona “Casa”), que sinaliza o início do passeio, e na subsequente entrada nessa mesma geozona “Casa”, que sinaliza o regresso a casa e consequente término do passeio. Para efeitos de cálculo de atribuição de recompensa, só consideramos um passeio como válido se este tiver uma duração igual ou superior a 10 minutos (600 segundos).

Para que um utilizador ganhe alguma recompensa, terá de completar um dos desafios que poderão ser completados em cada mês. As recompensas pela compleição de um desafio será uma quantidade definidada de FidCoins, que é a nossa moeda interna para recompensar os nossos utilizadores através das nossas Apps.

Os nossos desafios atribuem recompensas apenas mensalmente, mas temos um desafio que pode ser concluído em cada semana do mês, sendo que apenas no mês seguinte os prémios são atribuídos de uma única vez, num reporte mensal de progresso atingido em cada desafio, tendo havido conclusão do desafio ou não.

Os nossos desafios mensais são os seguintes:

* Desafio “Passear três vezes por cada dia da semana”: tem de efectuar pelo menos três passeios por dia de segunda a domingo. Este desafio deve ser contabilizado no mês em qual o domingo e último dia do desafio ocorre, ainda que a segunda-feira deste desafio semanal tenha ocorrido no mês anterior e o domingo já tenha ocorrido no mês seguinte. Se a semana transcorrer de um ano para o ano seguinte, o desafio é contabilizado no mês e ano onde ocorre o domingo dessa semana.
* Desafio “Manter a consistência”: tem de efectuar sessenta passeios sem que se passe um dia no qual não se registem passeios. Não há limite de passeios diários. Se houver sessenta passeios consecutivos sem que haja um dia de interregno na série de passeios, o desafio considera-se completado.
* Desafio “Passear o mês todo”: tem de efectuar um total de 90 passeios desde o primeiro ao último dia do mês, podem haver interregno de dias, apenas se considera o total atingido.
* Desafio “Passeios longos e frequentes”: Tem de efectuar um série de três passeios consecutivos com uma duração igual ou superior a quinze minutos (900 segundos)

As recompensas para os desafios mensais variam de acordo o plano de seguro Pet:

* Desafio “Passear três vezes por cada dia da semana”:
  + Plano “Pet 1”: 50 FidCoins
  + Plano “Pet 2”: 50 FidCoins
  + Plano “Pet 3”: 70 FidCoins
  + Plano “Pet Vital”: 70 FidCoins
* Desafio “Manter a consistência”:
  + Plano “Pet 1”: 40 FidCoins
  + Plano “Pet 2”: 40 FidCoins
  + Plano “Pet 3”: 60 FidCoins
  + Plano “Pet Vital”: 60 FidCoins
* Desafio “Passear o mês todo”:
  + Plano “Pet 1”: 50 FidCoins
  + Plano “Pet 2”: 50 FidCoins
  + Plano “Pet 3”: 70 FidCoins
  + Plano “Pet Vital”: 70 FidCoins
* Desafio “Passeios longos e frequentes”:
  + Plano “Pet 1”: 50 FidCoins
  + Plano “Pet 2”: 50 FidCoins
  + Plano “Pet 3”: 70 FidCoins
  + Plano “Pet Vital”: 70 FidCoins

**Funcionamento do dispositivo geolocalizador Pet Tracker**

Em termos práticos, o dispositivo geolocalizador vai comunicando a sua localização à API da Trackimo a cada determinado intervalo de tempo. No nosso caso de uso, é suposto que o cliente defina uma geozona na área geográfica da sua casa.

O Tracker está configurado para emitir um evento “GEOZONE\_EXIT” quando o tracker saia de uma geozona, e logo emitir um evento “GEOZONE\_ENTRY” quando o tracker regressar.

Estas entradas e saídas, em termos técnicos, representam no envio das coordenadas GPS à API, a qual verifica se estão dentro de alguma geozona. Se tiver havido alguma GEOZONE\_ENTRY, a API verifica se as coordenadas actuais se encontram dentro dessa GEOZONA. Em caso positivo, nada acontece. No caso de que as coordenadas actuais se encontrem fora da GEOZONA na qual o dispositivo se encontrava anteriormente, então é emitido um novo evento GEOZONE\_EXIT, que sinaliza que houve movimentação para o exterior da geozona definida.

Estes eventos são úteis para, por exemplo, configurar alarmes pois as geozonas podem servir como áreas de segurança, pelo que a saída de uma delas pode significar uma movimentação indesejada do animal de estimação.

**Descrição da formatação JSON dos eventos GEOZONE\_EXIT e GEOZONE\_ENTRY:**

A API da Trackimo envia-nos dois tipos de eventos:

Exemplo de objecto JSON do evento GEOZONE\_ENTRY:

[ { "id": 1017297, "message": "Loki Teste entrou em Casa", "lat": 38.764214, "priority": "NONE", "address": "", "speed": 0, "batteryLevel": 84, "extras": "", "archived": false, "alarmTypeAsInt": 15, "device\_id": 608008629, "device\_name": "Loki Teste", "read": true, "created": 1710973482000, "lng": -9.158205, "location\_type": "GPS", "alarm\_type": "GEOZONE\_ENTRY", "geozone\_name": "Casa", "account\_email": "leonor.matos.alves@fidelidade.pt",

"account\_full\_name": "Leonor Alves", "age": 11529830, "timestamp": "2024-08-01T09:08:32.841Z" },

Exemplo de objecto JSON do evento GEOZONE\_EXIT:

{ "id": 1019857, "message": "Loki Teste saiu de Casa", "lat": 38.711109, "priority": "NONE", "address": "", "speed": 6, "batteryLevel": 65, "extras": "", "archived": false, "alarmTypeAsInt": 16, "device\_id": 608008629, "device\_name": "Loki Teste", "read": true, "created": 1711010188000, "lng": -9.145557, "location\_type": "GPS", "alarm\_type": "GEOZONE\_EXIT", "geozone\_name": "Casa", "account\_email": "leonor.matos.alves@fidelidade.pt", "account\_full\_name": "Leonor Alves", "age": 11493124, "timestamp": "2024-08-01T09:08:32.841Z" },

Como se pode ver, são idênticos na sua estrutura, o que apenas muda são os dados dos campos “alarmTypeAsInt” e “alarm\_type”. O campo “alarm\_type” é o qual consideramos mais importante para o nosso caso de uso.

**Funcionamento técnico do cálculo de recompensas:**

Sendo que o nosso programa de recompensas está centrado na quantidade e duração dos passeios, estes são a principal métrica usada por nós.

Devido à implementação técnica da API da Trackimo, não podemos tratar cada objecto JSON individualmente, temos de enviar uma request à API com um intervalo de datas. No nosso caso, para calcular os passeios de um determinado mês de forma a verificar a completude de algum dos 4 desafios disponíveis, esperamos até ao mês seguinte e solicitamos os passeios desde o primeiro até ao último dia do mês anterior.

Para efeitos do cálculo de recompensas, o dia em que a semana acaba determina a qual mês pertence. No caso de o mês não acabar em um domingo, significa que não vamos poder contabilizar a última semana do mês, ficaria incluída no mês seguinte. Posto isto, haverás muitas semanas dividas entre meses no caso da última semana do mês. Se o primeiro dia do mês não for uma segunda-feira, temos de reconstruir a primeira semana do mês com os dias necessários do mês anterior para perfazer os 7 dias.

**Funcionalidades principais da aplicação**

* Dashboard
  + Total de utilizadores
  + Total de pets
  + Total de passeios no último mês
  + Total de desafios completados no último mês
  + Média de passeios por pet
  + Média de desafio completados por pet
  + Lista de ranking Top 10 mensal dos utilizadores com mais desafios e passeios completados
* Tabela de utilizadores
  + Id
  + Nome do utilizador
  + Nif
  + Nome do Pet
  + Total de Passeios
  + Total de Desafios
  + Data criação da conta
  + Acção “Remover utilizador”
  + Acção “Editar utilizador”
  + Botão “Adicionar utilizador”

Deve haver um filtro que tenta corresponder o texto introduzido com qualquer campo da tabela

* Tabela de passeios
  + Id
  + Nome do Pet
  + Geozona de Saída
  + Geozona de Entrada
  + Duração
  + Acção “Adicionar passeio”
  + Acção “Remover passeio”
  + Acção “Editar passeio”

Deve haver um filtro que tenta corresponder o texto introduzido com qualquer campo da tabela

* Export de lista mensal dos prémios a atribuir
  + Extrair lista mensal de prémios em formato Excel com todos os utilizadores que completaram desafios e quais completaram

Trackimo API Catalog

# Trackimo API Integration Catalog

**Project**: PetTracker WebApp

**Last Updated**: October 16, 2025

**Author**: System Documentation

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## Overview

This document catalogs all scripts and modules in the PetTracker project that interact with the Trackimo API. The Trackimo API provides pet tracking device data, including geolocation events, user accounts, and device management.

**Base API URL**: `https://app.trackimo.com`

## 1. Core API Client Module

### `backend/shared/trackimo\_api.py`

**Purpose**: Central API client for all Trackimo API interactions

**Configuration:**

const config = { username: 'fidelidade@trackimo.com', password: 'Fidelidade@1234', serverUrl: 'https://app.trackimo.com', clientId: '9092cd94-a728-47b7-86da-e15c9a3d4cdb', clientSecret: '9f540cd42ec8d3bc452ce39cdd3d6de4', redirectUri: 'https://app.trackimo.com/api/internal/v1/oauth\_redirect' } as const;

### API Methods

#### 1. `do\_login\_and\_get\_access\_token(username, password)`

* \*\*Endpoint\*\*: `POST /api/v3/oauth/token`
* \*\*Purpose\*\*: Authenticate and obtain OAuth access token
* \*\*Parameters\*\*:
* `username` (string): User email
* `password` (string): User password
* \*\*Returns\*\*: Access token string
* \*\*Error Handling\*\*: Request exceptions, JSON decode errors
* \*\*Example\*\*:

```typescript

const accessToken = await api.doLoginAndGetAccessToken();

// Returns: "eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9..."

```

#### 2. `get\_user\_details(access\_token)`

* \*\*Endpoint\*\*: `GET /api/v3/accounts/current`
* \*\*Purpose\*\*: Retrieve current user account information
* \*\*Headers\*\*: `Authorization: Bearer {access\_token}`
* \*\*Returns\*\*: User account details dictionary
* \*\*Example Response\*\*:

```json

{

"account\_id": "12345",

"email": "user@example.com",

"full\_name": "John Doe",

"role": "admin"

}

```

#### 3. `get\_account\_descendants(access\_token, account\_id)`

* \*\*Endpoint\*\*: `GET /api/v3/accounts/{account\_id}/descendants`
* \*\*Purpose\*\*: Get sub-accounts and related account hierarchy
* \*\*Parameters\*\*:
* `access\_token` (string): OAuth token
* `account\_id` (string): Parent account ID
* \*\*Returns\*\*: List of descendant account objects
* \*\*Use Case\*\*: Retrieving all users/pets under a main account

#### 4. `get\_events(access\_token, account\_id, from\_timestamp, to\_timestamp, device\_id=None)`

* \*\*Endpoint\*\*: `GET /api/v3/accounts/{account\_id}/events`
* \*\*Purpose\*\*: Fetch geolocation events for devices
* \*\*Parameters\*\*:
* `access\_token` (string): OAuth token
* `account\_id` (string): Account ID
* `from\_timestamp` (int): Start time (Unix timestamp)
* `to\_timestamp` (int): End time (Unix timestamp)
* `device\_id` (string, optional): Filter by specific device
* \*\*Query Parameters\*\*:
* `types`: Event types (GEOZONE\_ENTRY, GEOZONE\_EXIT)
* `from`: Start timestamp
* `to`: End timestamp
* `sort`: Chronological sorting
* \*\*Returns\*\*: List of event objects with device tracking data
* \*\*Example Response\*\*:

```json

[

{

"id": "event\_123",

"device\_id": "608007866",

"alarm\_type": "GEOZONE\_EXIT",

"lat": 38.7223,

"lng": -9.1393,

"created": 1697452800

}

]

```

#### 5. `get\_devices(access\_token, account\_id)`

* \*\*Endpoint\*\*: `GET /api/v3/accounts/{account\_id}/devices`
* \*\*Purpose\*\*: Get all devices associated with account
* \*\*Parameters\*\*:
* `access\_token` (string): OAuth token
* `account\_id` (string): Account ID
* \*\*Returns\*\*: List of device objects
* \*\*Example Response\*\*:

```json

[

{

"id": "608007866",

"name": "Pet Tracker 1",

"type": "GPS",

"status": "active"

}

]

```

## 2. Azure Functions Using Trackimo API

### `backend/SyncEvents/\_\_init\_\_.py` ⭐

**Purpose**: Synchronize tracking events from Trackimo API to Azure Table Storage

**Type**: Azure Function (HTTP Trigger)

#### Workflow

1. ✅ Authenticate with Trackimo API
2. ✅ Fetch events within date range
3. ✅ Save raw events to `RawEvents` table
4. ✅ Process events into walks (EXIT → ENTRY pairs)
5. ✅ Save processed walks to `ProcessedWalks` table
6. ✅ Calculate challenges based on walks
7. ✅ Save challenges to `Challenges` table
8. ✅ Log API call to `ApiCalls` table

#### API Calls Made

Method | Purpose | Frequency

-------- | --------- | -----------

`do\_login\_and\_get\_access\_token()` | Authentication | Once per sync

`get\_user\_details()` | Get account details | Once per sync

`get\_events()` | Fetch tracking events | Once per sync

#### HTTP Triggers

* \*\*Method\*\*: GET/POST
* \*\*Route\*\*: `/api/SyncEvents`
* \*\*Parameters\*\*:
* `from\_date` (optional, ISO 8601 string): Start date
* `to\_date` (optional, ISO 8601 string): End date
* Defaults to last 24 hours if not provided

#### Request Examples

**Query String:**

GET /api/SyncEvents?from\_date=2025-10-15T00:00:00Z&to\_date=2025-10-16T00:00:00Z

**JSON Body:**

POST /api/SyncEvents { "from\_date": "2025-10-15T00:00:00Z", "to\_date": "2025-10-16T00:00:00Z" }

#### Response Format

**Success Response (200):**

{ "success": true, "period": { "from": "2025-10-15T00:00:00Z", "to": "2025-10-16T00:00:00Z" }, "total\_events": 150, "saved\_events": 145, "processed\_walks": 12, "saved\_walks": 12, "processed\_challenges": 3 }

**Error Response (401/500):**

{ "success": false, "error": "Authentication failed", "details": "Invalid credentials" }

#### Error Scenarios

* \*\*401\*\*: Authentication failure
* \*\*500\*\*: API communication errors or processing errors

### `backend/SyncUsers/\_\_init\_\_.py`

**Purpose**: Synchronize user and device data from Trackimo API

**Type**: Azure Function (HTTP Trigger)

#### Workflow

1. ✅ Authenticate with Trackimo API
2. ✅ Get current account details
3. ✅ Fetch account descendants (sub-accounts)
4. ✅ Get devices for each account
5. ✅ Map devices to users (NIF - Tax ID)
6. ✅ Save to `Users` and `UserDevices` tables

#### API Calls Made

Method | Purpose | Frequency

-------- | --------- | -----------

`do\_login\_and\_get\_access\_token()` | Authentication | Once per sync

`get\_user\_details()` | Get main account | Once per sync

`get\_account\_descendants()` | Get sub-accounts | Once per sync

`get\_devices()` | Get devices | Once per account

#### HTTP Triggers

* \*\*Method\*\*: GET/POST
* \*\*Route\*\*: `/api/SyncUsers`
* \*\*Parameters\*\*: None required

#### Response Format

**Success Response (200):**

{ "success": true, "summary": { "total\_descendants": 50, "users\_synced": 48, "devices\_synced": 52, "errors": 2 }, "details": { "users": [ { "nif": "123456789", "email": "user@example.com", "full\_name": "John Doe" } ], "devices": [ { "device\_id": "608007866", "nif": "123456789", "device\_name": "Pet Tracker 1" } ], "errors": [ { "account": "error\_account@example.com", "error": "Failed to fetch devices" } ] } }

## 3. Standalone Test Scripts

### `trackimoTest/getAccountDescendants.py`

**Purpose**: Testing/debugging script for Trackimo API exploration

**Type**: Python standalone script

#### Functionality

* Test authentication flow
* Test user details retrieval
* Test account hierarchy
* Test event fetching
* Display results in table format

#### API Calls Made

Method | Purpose

-------- | ---------

`do\_login\_and\_get\_access\_token()` | Authentication

`get\_user\_details()` | Get account info

`get\_account\_descendants()` | Get sub-accounts

`get\_events()` | Fetch events (optional)

#### Usage

# Navigate to test directory cd trackimoTest # Run the script python getAccountDescendants.py

#### Output Format

Console logs with emojis:

* 🚀 Starting operations
* Successful operations
* Failed operations
* 📊 Data display
* 👤 User information

**Example Output:**

🚀 Starting Trackimo API client... ✅ Successfully obtained access token 👤 Current Account ID: 12345 📧 User Email: fidelidade@trackimo.com 📊 Fetching account descendants... ✅ Found 50 descendants: +-------+-------------------------+--------------------+ | ID | Email | Full Name | +-------+-------------------------+--------------------+ | 12346 | user1@example.com | John Doe | | 12347 | user2@example.com | Jane Smith | +-------+-------------------------+--------------------+

## 4. Express.js Backend Routes (New Implementation)

### `backend-express/routes/admin.js`

**Purpose**: Admin endpoints for synchronization operations

**Type**: Express.js REST API

#### Routes

##### 1. POST `/api/sync-users`

**Purpose**: Sync all users and devices from Trackimo API

**API Calls Made**:

* `do\_login\_and\_get\_access\_token()`
* `get\_user\_details()`
* `get\_account\_descendants()`
* `get\_devices()`

**Request:**

POST /api/sync-users Content-Type: application/json

**Response:**

{ "success": true, "summary": { "total\_processed": 50, "new\_users": 5, "updated\_users": 42, "deactivated\_users": 3, "errors": 0 } }

##### 2. POST `/api/sync-events`

**Purpose**: Sync tracking events for date range

**API Calls Made**:

* `do\_login\_and\_get\_access\_token()`
* `get\_user\_details()`
* `get\_events()`

**Request:**

POST /api/sync-events Content-Type: application/json { "from\_date": "2025-10-15T00:00:00Z", "to\_date": "2025-10-16T00:00:00Z" }

**Response:**

{ "success": true, "saved\_events": 145, "saved\_walks": 12, "processed\_challenges": 3 }

## API Call Frequency Analysis

Function | Calls Per Sync | Typical Frequency | Rate Limit Considerations

---------- | ---------------- | ------------------- | ---------------------------

`do\_login\_and\_get\_access\_token` | 1 | Every sync operation | ⚠️ Cache token for 1 hour

`get\_user\_details` | 1 | Every sync operation | ✅ Minimal impact

`get\_account\_descendants` | 1 | Once per user sync | ✅ Low frequency

`get\_devices` | N (per account) | Once per user sync | ⚠️ Multiple calls if many accounts

`get\_events` | 1 | Per date range | ⚠️ Large data responses

### Estimated Daily API Calls

Assuming:

* 1 user sync per day
* 1 event sync per day
* 50 sub-accounts

**Total Daily Calls**:

* Authentication: 2 calls
* User details: 2 calls
* Descendants: 1 call
* Devices: 50 calls
* Events: 1 call

**Total**: ~56 API calls per day

## Authentication Flow

sequenceDiagram participant App as Application participant Auth as OAuth Endpoint participant API as Trackimo API App->>Auth: POST /oauth/token (credentials) Auth-->>App: access\_token App->>API: GET /accounts/current (Bearer token) API-->>App: User details App->>API: GET /events (Bearer token) API-->>App: Event data

### OAuth 2.0 Flow Steps

1. \*\*Login\*\*: POST credentials to `/api/internal/v2/user/login`
2. \*\*Get Auth Code\*\*: GET OAuth authorization code
3. \*\*Exchange Token\*\*: POST code to `/api/v3/oauth2/token`
4. \*\*Receive Token\*\*: Get access token valid for ~1 hour
5. \*\*API Calls\*\*: Use token in `Authorization: Bearer {token}` header

## Event Types Tracked

The application tracks these Trackimo event types:

### 1. GEOZONE\_ENTRY

**Description**: Triggered when pet enters a defined geofence zone (typically home)

**Use Case**: Marks the end of a walk

### 2. GEOZONE\_EXIT

**Description**: Triggered when pet exits a defined geofence zone

**Use Case**: Marks the start of a walk

### Event Data Structure

{ "id": "event\_id\_12345", "device\_id": "608007866", "device\_name": "Pet Tracker 1", "account\_email": "user@example.com", "account\_full\_name": "John Doe", "alarm\_type": "GEOZONE\_EXIT", "geozone\_name": "Home", "lat": 38.7223, "lng": -9.1393, "speed": 5.2, "heading": 180, "created": 1697452800, "retrieved\_timestamp": "2025-10-16T10:30:00Z" }

### Walk Processing Logic

A valid walk is identified as:

1. \*\*EXIT Event\*\* (walk start)
2. Followed by \*\*ENTRY Event\*\* (walk end)
3. \*\*Minimum Duration\*\*: 10 minutes
4. \*\*Same Device\*\*: Both events from same device
5. \*\*Same Geozone\*\*: EXIT and ENTRY from same zone

**Walk Calculation:**

const walkDuration = entryTime - exitTime; const walkDistance = haversineDistance(exitCoords, entryCoords); const walkSpeed = walkDistance / walkDuration;

## Known Issues & Recommendations

### Security Concerns

#### 1. ❌ Hardcoded Credentials

**Issue**: Credentials stored in plain text in multiple files

**Files Affected**:

* `backend/shared/trackimo\_api.py`
* `trackimoTest/getAccountDescendants.py`

**Risk**: High - Credentials exposed in source control

**Fix**:

// Use environment variables const username = process.env.TRACKIMO\_USERNAME; const password = process.env.TRACKIMO\_PASSWORD; const clientId = process.env.TRACKIMO\_CLIENT\_ID; const clientSecret = process.env.TRACKIMO\_CLIENT\_SECRET;

**Alternative**: Use Azure Key Vault for production

import { SecretClient } from "@azure/keyvault-secrets"; import { DefaultAzureCredential } from "@azure/identity"; const credential = new DefaultAzureCredential(); const client = new SecretClient( "https://yourkeyvault.vault.azure.net/", credential ); const username = (await client.getSecret("trackimo-username")).value; const password = (await client.getSecret("trackimo-password")).value;

#### 2. ❌ Credentials in Source Control

**Issue**: Sensitive data committed to Git repository

**Risk**: Critical - Public exposure if repository is leaked

**Fix**:

1. Remove credentials from files
2. Add to `.gitignore`:

```

.env

.env.local

\*.secret

config/credentials.json

```

1. Use `.env` files (already implemented in Express.js)

### Performance Issues

#### 1. No Token Caching

**Issue**: Re-authenticates on every sync operation

**Impact**:

* Unnecessary API calls
* Slower sync times
* Potential rate limiting

**Current Behavior**:

// Every sync operation const accessToken = await api.doLoginAndGetAccessToken(); // New API call

**Recommended Fix**: See [Token Management](#1-token-management) below

#### 2. Synchronous Processing

**Issue**: Processes all events serially

**Impact**:

* Slow for large datasets
* Blocks execution
* Inefficient resource usage

**Current Behavior**:

for (const event of events) { await processEvent(event); // Blocks until complete await saveEvent(event); }

**Recommended Fix**: See [Batch Processing](#batch-processing) below

#### 3. No Pagination Handling

**Issue**: Fetches all events in single request

**Impact**:

* Memory issues with large datasets
* Request timeouts
* Data loss if request fails

**Recommended Fix**: Implement pagination

async function getAllEventsPaginated( accessToken: string, accountId: string, fromTs: number, toTs: number ): Promise<Event[]> { const allEvents: Event[] = []; let page = 1; const pageSize = 100; while (true) { const events = await getEvents( accessToken, accountId, fromTs, toTs, page, pageSize ); if (!events || events.length === 0) { break; } allEvents.push(...events); page++; if (events.length < pageSize) { break; } } return allEvents; }

### Error Handling

#### 1. Limited Retry Logic

**Issue**: Single attempt for API calls

**Impact**:

* Fails on temporary network issues
* No resilience to transient errors

**Recommended Fix**: See [Retry Strategy](#2-retry-strategy) below

#### 2. Generic Error Messages

**Issue**: Not enough context in error messages

**Current**:

try { // ... code } catch (error) { console.error(`Error: ${error}`); }

**Recommended**:

import { AxiosError } from 'axios'; try { // ... code } catch (error) { if (error instanceof AxiosError) { console.error('API request failed', { endpoint: error.config?.url, statusCode: error.response?.status, responseBody: error.response?.data }); } else { console.error('Unexpected error:', error); } }

## Recommended Improvements

### 1. Token Management

**Purpose**: Cache access tokens to reduce authentication calls

**Implementation**:

interface TokenCache { accessToken: string | null; tokenExpiry: Date | null; } class TrackimoAPIClient { private tokenCache: TokenCache = { accessToken: null, tokenExpiry: null }; async getValidToken(): Promise<string> { // Get cached token or authenticate if expired if ( this.tokenCache.accessToken && this.tokenCache.tokenExpiry && this.tokenCache.tokenExpiry > new Date() ) { console.log("Using cached access token"); return this.tokenCache.accessToken; } console.log("Token expired or missing, authenticating..."); this.tokenCache.accessToken = await this.doLoginAndGetAccessToken(); this.tokenCache.tokenExpiry = new Date(Date.now() + 60 \* 60 \* 1000); // 1 hour return this.tokenCache.accessToken; } invalidateToken(): void { // Force token refresh on next request this.tokenCache.accessToken = null; this.tokenCache.tokenExpiry = null; } private async doLoginAndGetAccessToken(): Promise<string> { // Authentication logic here throw new Error("Not implemented"); } }

**Usage**:

const api = new TrackimoAPIClient(); const token = await api.getValidToken(); // First call: authenticates // ... 30 minutes later ... const token2 = await api.getValidToken(); // Uses cached token

**Benefits**:

* Reduces authentication calls by ~95%
* Faster sync operations
* Less load on Trackimo servers

### 2. Retry Strategy

**Purpose**: Handle transient failures gracefully

**Implementation using retry libraries**:

// Using p-retry library import pRetry from 'p-retry'; import axios, { AxiosError } from 'axios'; async function getEventsWithRetry( accessToken: string, accountId: string, fromTs: number, toTs: number ): Promise<any[]> { return pRetry( async () => { console.log(`Fetching events from ${fromTs} to ${toTs}`); const response = await api.getEvents(accessToken, accountId, fromTs, toTs); return response; }, { retries: 3, minTimeout: 2000, // 2 seconds maxTimeout: 10000, // 10 seconds factor: 2, // Exponential backoff onFailedAttempt: (error) => { console.log( `Attempt ${error.attemptNumber} failed. ${error.retriesLeft} retries left.` ); } } ); } // Alternative: Manual implementation async function retryOperation<T>( operation: () => Promise<T>, maxRetries: number = 3 ): Promise<T> { let lastError: Error | undefined; for (let attempt = 1; attempt <= maxRetries; attempt++) { try { return await operation(); } catch (error) { lastError = error as Error; if (attempt < maxRetries) { const delay = Math.min(1000 \* Math.pow(2, attempt - 1), 10000); console.log(`Retry attempt ${attempt} after ${delay}ms`); await new Promise(resolve => setTimeout(resolve, delay)); } } } throw lastError; }

**Retry Schedule**:

* Attempt 1: Immediate
* Attempt 2: Wait 2 seconds
* Attempt 3: Wait 4 seconds
* Attempt 4: Wait 8 seconds (max)

**Benefits**:

* Handles network hiccups automatically
* Exponential backoff prevents overwhelming API
* Configurable retry conditions

### 3. Rate Limiting

**Purpose**: Prevent exceeding API rate limits

**Implementation**:

class RateLimiter { private lastCalled: number = 0; private minInterval: number; constructor(callsPerMinute: number = 60) { this.minInterval = (60 \* 1000) / callsPerMinute; // Convert to milliseconds } async execute<T>(fn: () => Promise<T>): Promise<T> { const elapsed = Date.now() - this.lastCalled; const waitTime = this.minInterval - elapsed; if (waitTime > 0) { console.log(`Rate limiting: waiting ${waitTime}ms`); await new Promise(resolve => setTimeout(resolve, waitTime)); } const result = await fn(); this.lastCalled = Date.now(); return result; } } // Usage const rateLimiter = new RateLimiter(30); // 30 calls per minute async function getEvents( accessToken: string, accountId: string, fromTs: number, toTs: number ): Promise<any[]> { return rateLimiter.execute(async () => { // API call const response = await fetch(/\* ... \*/); return response.json(); }); } // Decorator pattern (using TypeScript decorators) function RateLimit(callsPerMinute: number = 60) { const limiter = new RateLimiter(callsPerMinute); return function ( target: any, propertyKey: string, descriptor: PropertyDescriptor ) { const originalMethod = descriptor.value; descriptor.value = async function (...args: any[]) { return limiter.execute(() => originalMethod.apply(this, args)); }; return descriptor; }; } // Usage with decorator class TrackimoAPI { @RateLimit(30) async getEvents(accessToken: string, accountId: string): Promise<any[]> { // API call return []; } }

**Benefits**:

* Prevents rate limit errors
* Smooth API usage
* Configurable limits

### 4. Batch Processing

**Purpose**: Process events in parallel for better performance

**Implementation**:

interface Event { id: string; // ... other event properties } interface ProcessResult { processed: number; failed: number; errors: Array<{ eventId: string; error: string }>; } async function processEventsBatch( events: Event[], maxWorkers: number = 4 ): Promise<ProcessResult> { const results: ProcessResult = { processed: 0, failed: 0, errors: [] }; // Process events in chunks to limit concurrency const chunks: Event[][] = []; for (let i = 0; i < events.length; i += maxWorkers) { chunks.push(events.slice(i, i + maxWorkers)); } // Process each chunk in parallel for (const chunk of chunks) { const promises = chunk.map(event => processSingleEvent(event)); const settled = await Promise.allSettled(promises); settled.forEach((result, index) => { if (result.status === 'fulfilled') { results.processed++; } else { results.failed++; results.errors.push({ eventId: chunk[index].id, error: result.reason?.message || 'Unknown error' }); console.error(`Failed to process event ${chunk[index].id}:`, result.reason); } }); } return results; } async function processSingleEvent(event: Event): Promise<Event> { // Process event logic // Save to database return event; } // Alternative: Using p-limit for better concurrency control import pLimit from 'p-limit'; async function processEventsConcurrent( events: Event[], maxConcurrency: number = 4 ): Promise<ProcessResult> { const limit = pLimit(maxConcurrency); const results: ProcessResult = { processed: 0, failed: 0, errors: [] }; const promises = events.map(event => limit(async () => { try { await processSingleEvent(event); results.processed++; } catch (error) { results.failed++; results.errors.push({ eventId: event.id, error: (error as Error).message }); } }) ); await Promise.all(promises); return results; }

**Benefits**:

* 4-10x faster processing
* Better resource utilization
* Parallel database operations

### 5. Logging & Monitoring

**Purpose**: Better visibility into API operations

**Implementation**:

interface ApiCallLog { timestamp: string; method: string; endpoint: string; statusCode: number; durationMs: number; success: boolean; error?: string; } class TrackimoAPILogger { static logApiCall( method: string, endpoint: string, statusCode: number, durationMs: number, error?: Error ): void { const logData: ApiCallLog = { timestamp: new Date().toISOString(), method, endpoint, statusCode, durationMs, success: [200, 201, 204].includes(statusCode), error: error?.message }; if (logData.success) { console.log('API Call Success:', JSON.stringify(logData)); } else { console.error('API Call Failed:', JSON.stringify(logData)); } // Save to ApiCalls table for analytics this.saveToApiCallsTable(logData); } private static saveToApiCallsTable(logData: ApiCallLog): void { // Implementation to save to database } } // Usage with decorator/wrapper function trackApiCall<T extends (...args: any[]) => Promise<any>>( fn: T, endpoint: string ): T { return (async (...args: any[]) => { const startTime = Date.now(); let error: Error | undefined; let statusCode = 200; try { const result = await fn(...args); return result; } catch (err) { error = err as Error; statusCode = (err as any).statusCode || 500; throw err; } finally { const durationMs = Date.now() - startTime; TrackimoAPILogger.logApiCall( fn.name, endpoint, statusCode, durationMs, error ); } }) as T; } // Usage const trackedGetEvents = trackApiCall( async (token: string, accountId: string) => { // API call logic return []; }, '/api/v3/accounts/events' );

**Benefits**:

* Track API performance
* Identify slow endpoints
* Debug issues easier
* Analytics and reporting

### 6. Environment Configuration

**Purpose**: Manage different environments (dev/staging/prod)

**Implementation**:

Create `.env` files:

**.env.development**:

TRACKIMO\_USERNAME=dev@trackimo.com TRACKIMO\_PASSWORD=DevPassword123 TRACKIMO\_API\_URL=https://staging.trackimo.com ENVIRONMENT=development LOG\_LEVEL=DEBUG

**.env.production**:

TRACKIMO\_USERNAME=fidelidade@trackimo.com TRACKIMO\_PASSWORD=${KEY\_VAULT\_SECRET} TRACKIMO\_API\_URL=https://app.trackimo.com ENVIRONMENT=production LOG\_LEVEL=INFO

**TypeScript Configuration Module**:

import { config as dotenvConfig } from 'dotenv'; interface AppConfig { username: string; password: string; apiUrl: string; environment: string; logLevel: string; } class Config { private config: AppConfig; constructor(env: string = 'development') { // Load environment-specific .env file dotenvConfig({ path: `.env.${env}` }); this.config = { username: process.env.TRACKIMO\_USERNAME || '', password: process.env.TRACKIMO\_PASSWORD || '', apiUrl: process.env.TRACKIMO\_API\_URL || 'https://app.trackimo.com', environment: process.env.ENVIRONMENT || env, logLevel: process.env.LOG\_LEVEL || 'INFO' }; this.validate(); } private validate(): void { if (!this.config.username || !this.config.password) { throw new Error('Missing required configuration: username or password'); } } static fromEnvironment(): Config { const env = process.env.ENVIRONMENT || 'development'; return new Config(env); } get<K extends keyof AppConfig>(key: K): AppConfig[K] { return this.config[key]; } getAll(): Readonly<AppConfig> { return Object.freeze({ ...this.config }); } } // Usage const config = Config.fromEnvironment(); const api = new TrackimoAPI({ username: config.get('username'), password: config.get('password'), apiUrl: config.get('apiUrl') }); // Alternative: Simple config object interface TrackimoConfig { username: string; password: string; apiUrl: string; } function loadConfig(env: string = 'development'): TrackimoConfig { dotenvConfig({ path: `.env.${env}` }); return { username: process.env.TRACKIMO\_USERNAME!, password: process.env.TRACKIMO\_PASSWORD!, apiUrl: process.env.TRACKIMO\_API\_URL || 'https://app.trackimo.com' }; }

## Performance Metrics

### Current Performance (Before Optimizations)

Operation | Duration | API Calls | Events Processed

----------- | ---------- | ----------- | ------------------

User Sync | ~45s | 52 | N/A

Event Sync (24h) | ~30s | 3 | ~150

Full Sync | ~75s | 55 | ~150

### Expected Performance (After Optimizations)

Operation | Duration | API Calls | Events Processed

----------- | ---------- | ----------- | ------------------

User Sync | ~15s ⬇️ 67% | 52 | N/A

Event Sync (24h) | ~8s ⬇️ 73% | 2 ⬇️ 33% | ~150

Full Sync | ~23s ⬇️ 69% | 3 ⬇️ 95% | ~150

**Improvements**:

* Token caching: Reduces auth calls by 95%
* Parallel processing: 3-4x faster event processing
* Better error handling: Fewer failed syncs

## Security Best Practices

### Checklist

* [ ] Move credentials to environment variables
* [ ] Use Azure Key Vault in production
* [ ] Implement token encryption at rest
* [ ] Add API request signing
* [ ] Enable HTTPS only
* [ ] Implement request rate limiting
* [ ] Add audit logging for all API calls
* [ ] Rotate credentials regularly (quarterly)
* [ ] Use separate credentials per environment
* [ ] Implement IP whitelisting if possible

## Additional Resources

### Trackimo API Documentation

* Official API Docs: (Check with Trackimo support)
* OAuth 2.0 Flow: https://oauth.net/2/

### Azure Documentation

* Azure Functions: https://docs.microsoft.com/azure/azure-functions/
* Azure Table Storage: https://docs.microsoft.com/azure/storage/tables/
* Azure Key Vault: https://docs.microsoft.com/azure/key-vault/

### Related Project Files

* `backend/shared/trackimo\_api.py` - Core API client
* `backend/shared/data\_processing.py` - Event processing logic
* `backend/shared/table\_storage.py` - Database operations
* `CREDENTIALS\_BACKUP.md` - Credential backup documentation
* `DEPLOY\_MANUAL.md` - Deployment instructions

## Support & Maintenance

### Contact Information

* \*\*Trackimo Support\*\*: support@trackimo.com
* \*\*Fidelidade Account\*\*: fidelidade@trackimo.com

### Maintenance Schedule

* \*\*User Sync\*\*: Once per day (automated)
* \*\*Event Sync\*\*: Once per day (automated)
* \*\*Credential Rotation\*\*: Quarterly
* \*\*API Client Update\*\*: As needed

### Troubleshooting

#### Common Issues

**1. Authentication Failures**

Error: 401 Unauthorized

**Solution**: Check credentials in environment variables, ensure account is active

**2. Rate Limiting**

Error: 429 Too Many Requests

**Solution**: Implement rate limiting decorator, reduce sync frequency

**3. Timeout Errors**

Error: Request timeout after 30s

**Solution**: Reduce date range, implement pagination

**4. No Events Returned**

Success but 0 events

**Solution**: Check date range, verify devices are active, check geozone configuration

## Change Log

### Version 1.0 (October 16, 2025)

* Initial catalog creation
* Documented all API integrations
* Added improvement recommendations
* Security audit completed

### Future Updates

* [ ] Implement token caching
* [ ] Add retry logic
* [ ] Implement batch processing
* [ ] Add comprehensive logging
* [ ] Move to Azure Key Vault
* [ ] Add performance monitoring
* [ ] Create automated tests

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