



PLATINUM **SOFTWARE**

PlatSoft Grape Manual

Developer's guide to using the PlatSoft Grape Framework

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1. GRAPE

Note! This section deals mostly with the backend functionality of systems. For information on the user interface, see "Grape User Interface"

Grape is a framework and set of processes developed internally by Platinum Software. It is implemented as an Express.js app. A Grape application provides an HTTP/S interface for web clients to connect to.

Grape deals with the following in an application:

- [Access control](#)
- Session management
- Database connections
- Relaying [API calls](#) to handlers (DB functions or Javascript)
- Serving static files

Other functionality provided for developers, are:

- [Sending emails](#) (generated with templates)
- [Data import \(XLS/CSV\) and processing](#)
- [PlatSoft Background Worker](#)
- [Generating PDF files from XML \(using XSL stylesheets and Apache FOP\)](#)
- [Sending system notifications](#)

1.1 Architecture

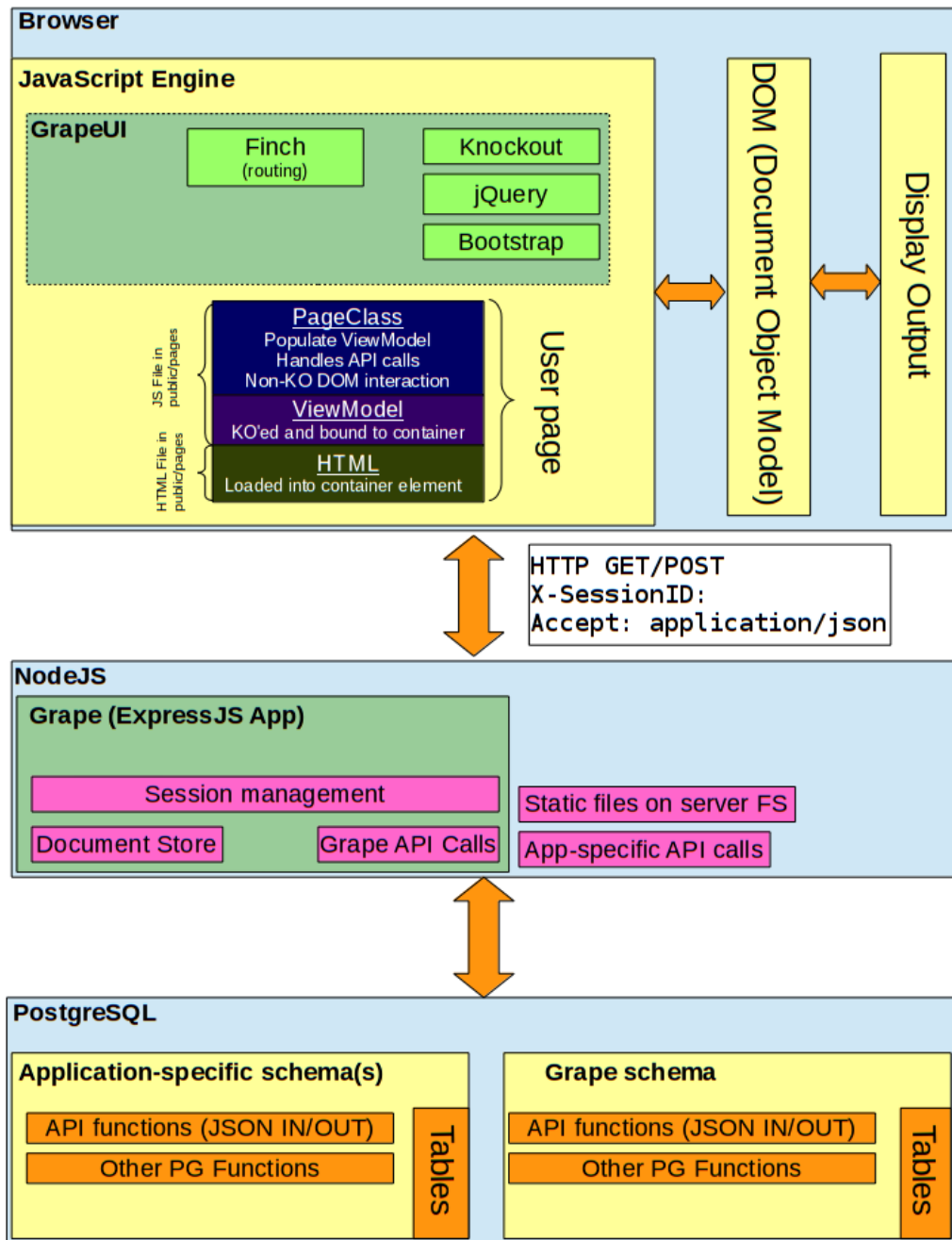


Fig. 1: Grape Architecture

1.2 Getting started using grape_init

Note! This feature is only available in Grape 1.0.4 and above

`grape_init` is a script that can be used to bootstrap a new application. After installing, simply run `grape_init` in a terminal and follow the instructions on screen.

1.2.1 Installing packages

1. If NVM is not installed, install [Node Version Manager](#)
2. If NodeJS is not install, install the latest [NodeJS](#) LTS version
3. `npm install -g grape-ui`

4. `npm install -g grape-tools`

1.2.1.1 Install Grape-UI components

Run the following commands in a terminal from within the project you have just created to have a reference to the grape-ui folder:

1. `grape-ui -l (list components)`
2. `grape-ui -i [component name] e.g. grape-ui -i user_management`

1.3 Directory layout

Most Grape applications will have the following directories/files:

- [*api/*](#) - API routes to be loaded and registered by Node on startup
- [*db/*](#) - Database-related files (mostly SQL)
- [*public/*](#) - Public (HTML, Frontend JavaScript and CSS files). See Grape Frontend Development for more information regarding the contents of this directory
- [*grape-ui/*](#) - Public (HTML, Frontend JavaScript and CSS files) for GrapeUI components
- [*scripts/*](#) - Scripts
- [*log/*](#) - Log files
- [*node_modules/*](#) - This directory is automatically generated by npm when installing modules
- [*config.js*](#) - Grape config file (should not be checked into the repo)
- [*config.js.example*](#) - Example Grape config file
- [*index.js*](#) - Application entry point
- [*default_config.js*](#) - Grape config file containing product-specific settings
- [*email_templates*](#) - Email templates

1.4 API Calls

Grape classifies between 3 different types of API calls:

1. Filesystem request: the browser requests a file from the filesystem (for example an HTML, CSS, JS or image file)
2. Database API request: the API handler is implemented as a database function, accepting and returning a JSON object
3. JavaScript API request: the API handler is implemented as a JavaScript function, and handled completely in the Node.JS environment

1.4.1 FS Request

The first and most simple is a request for a file on the filesystem. A request that does not accept JSON, and does not start with [*/download*](#), will fall under this category. This includes the initial call for [*index.html*](#). Files are searched for in the directories listed in the Grape config setting [*public directories*](#), in the order that it is specified in the setting. The first file found matching the path (relative to any public directory) and filename is served.

1.4.2 DB API requests

Database API calls are the most commonly used API calls. The logic for the function is typically implemented as a function in PostgreSQL. The function being called in the database accepts a JSON parameter, and returns a JSON object with the result.

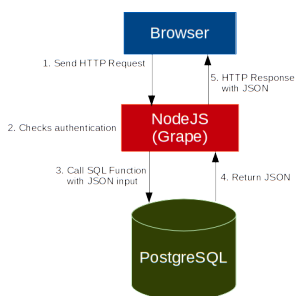


Fig. 2: Anatomy of a DB API

The logic of the function needs to be implemented in PostgreSQL. For example, a function calculating the square root of a number:

```

/**
 * @api_usage MathsSqrt
 * @api_url POST /maths/sqrt
 */
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION maths_sqrt (JSON) RETURNS JSON AS $$
DECLARE
    _value NUMERIC;
    _result NUMERIC;
BEGIN

    _value := ($1->>'value')::NUMERIC; -- Extract values from JSON

    _result := sqrt(_value);           -- Calculation

    RETURN grape.api_success('result', _result); -- Build and return JSON object
END; $$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;

```

The database function needs to be registered against an Express route in GrapeApp. There are two ways to do this: using a schema file, or registering it manually.

1.4.2.1 Registering the API call using schemas

Note! This method of creating DB API calls was introduced in Grape 1.0.4

APIs can be defined using a format based on the JSON Schema standard (<http://json-schema.org>), with added fields. On start-up, all the directories in the project's `api_directory` config setting is traversed for JSON files. JSON files are then parsed, and must contain a single object, or an array of objects describing the API calls.

The fields in a schema object:

```

{
  "description": "API call description",
  "id": "URL of the call",
  "name": "CamelCase name for this call",
  "sqlfunc": "SQL function",

```

```

"sqlfunc": "Specify jsonb here for JSONB functions. Defaults to JSON",
"type": "Body type - use 'object' for POST methods and 'query' for GET",
"method": "GET or POST - defaults to POST",
"properties": { Set of properties in this body. Used for POST requests },
"validation_string": "Validation string. Use this to validate GET input",
"no_validation": true or false. If this is true, validation will be disabled for this call (default false),
"return": {
  "type": "Return type (default to object)"
  "properties": { Set of properties in this body }
  "example": { Example of a resulting JSON }
}
}

```

The `properties` field, which is used with the "object" type, is an associative array with the field name as key, and the field properties as the object. For example:

```

"properties": {
  "number_field": {"type": "number", "description": "Number field 1"},
  "string_field": {"type": "string", "description": "A strings field"},
  "array_field": {"type": "array", "items": {
    "type": "string"
  }},
  "description": "List of strings"
}
}

```

An example of a schema definition for the `sqrt` function:

```

{
  "description": "Calculate the square root of a number",
  "id": "/maths/sqrt",
  "name": "SquareRoot",
  "sqlfunc": "maths_sqrt",
  "type": "object",
  "properties": {
    "value": { "type": "number", "description": "The input value for the square root function" }
  },
  "result": {
    "type": "object",
    "properties": {
      "result": { "type": "number", "description": "The resulting number" },
      "status": { "enum": ["ERROR", "OK"] }
    }
  }
}

```


1.4.2.1.1 Validation

If the API call's method is POST, the received body will be validated against the JSON schema (the fields in the *properties*). When the properties field cannot be used (for example in GET calls), an **validate** field can be specified. This field contains a string, in the following format:

Validate string syntax:

```
begin_expr ::= "(" <begin_expr> "," <param-def> ")"
param-def  ::= <param-name> ":" <data-type> <modifier-list>
modifier-list ::= <opt-modifier> <modifier-list>
opt-modifier ::= "*" | "E" | "0" | ""
data-type   ::= "s" | "i" | "f" | "b" | "d" | "t" | "a"
```

Data types:

```
s text
i integer
f float
b boolean
d date
t date
```

Modifiers:

```
* optional is true (default = false)
E Empty becomes null
0 Nullable
```

Examples:

```
(batch_labreport_id: i, product_id: i, labreport)
```

Note! More examples are available in the grape repository, in the **examples/** subdirectory

1.4.2.1.2 Generating documentation

In the Viticulture repository, a script called *scripts/build_schema_api_docs.js* can be used to generate VXML documentation for schema-based API calls.

```
Usage: build_schema_api_docs [options] directory|file [directory|file directory|file ...]
```

Options:

```
-h, --help                output usage information
-o, --output [output_file] Output file
```

1.4.2.2 JavaScript API handlers

API calls that are handled by JavaScript functions, can be found in the project's [api_directory](#) (set in the config, usually *api/*). On startup, these directories are traversed for **.js* files and included in the application. API calls are registered using *app.get* and *app.post*. For example, the contents of a JS file in the *api/* directory:

```
exports = module.exports = function(app) {
    app.get("/maths/sqrt/:value", function (req, res) { /* Logic here */ });
}
```

Example of an API call, calling a database function:

```
exports = module.exports = function(app) {
    // register the route
    app.get("/maths/sqrt/:value", api_maths_sqrt);
}
function api_maths_sqrt (req, res)
{
    // call the stored procedure for this API call
    res.locals.db.json_call("maths_sqrt", // the name of the PL/pgSQL function
        {value: req.params.value},      // Build the JSON object as input for this function
        null,                          // Optional callback (not used here)
        {response: res}                // Send the response to res
    );
}
```

API calls should be documented using a standard based on the doxygen style. These comments can be extracted from the code using the *build_jsapi_documentation.js* script in Viticulture to create human-readable documentation. This is especially important for front-end developers, who can then use this documentation to interact with the API calls. All projects should have API documentation ready for clients to use.

A comment block containing documentation for an API call:

```
/**
 * @api URL The URL of the API call
 * @desc DESCRIPTION Description of the API call
 * @method GET/POST HTTP Method
 * @sqlfunc SQL_FUNCTION_NAME The SQL function used by this API call
 * @param NAME TYPE DESCRIPTION OPTIONAL DEFAULT When documenting GET requests, specify the
 *                                     input parameters using @param
 * @returnsample JSON Example JSON of a successful return call
 * @return DESCRIPTION Description of the return values
 *
 */
```

1.4.2.2.1 Generating documentation

In the Viticulture repository, a script called *scripts/build_jsapi_documentation.js* can be used to generate VXML documentation for JavaScript API calls.

```
Usage: build_jsapi_documentation [options] directory [directory directory ...]
```

Options:

```
-h, --help                output usage information
```

```
-o, --output [output_file] Output file
```

1.4.2.3 Non-JSON returning API calls

An API call that is handled by a JavaScript call and needs to return something other than a JSON object, starts with **/download**.

1.4.3 Access control

Grape manages authentication, sessions, users, passwords and provide access control. Sessions are tracked using a session ID. Session IDs are obtained by making a call to **POST /grape/login**, providing a valid username and password. On success, this call will return with the session ID, the user's ID, username, roles and employee GUID. In subsequent calls, the session ID should be sent to the server using a custom header **X-SessionID** in the HTTP requests.

Users and user-related information is stored in `grape.user`. Users can belong to one or more access roles, stored in `grape.access_path`. The link-table for these are `grape.user_role`.

Grape includes the following roles and access paths by default:

ROLE	DESCRIPTION	PATHS ALLOWED
guest	No or invalid login	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> /grape/login
all	All logged in users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> /lookup/* /grape/list /grape/api_list
admin	Administrator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *(all paths allowed)

Access control is applied to all API calls. Before the API call is executed, the session is validated. If it cannot be validated, the default role **guest** is used. All users belongs to one or more roles, and always to the role named **all**. API calls are registered in the database (table `access_path`) by **path**, **method** and the **role** allowed. The **path** is a regular expression, matching the incoming URL of the request.

Note! The SQL function `grape.add_access_path (_path TEXT, _roles TEXT[], _methods TEXT[])` can be used to add a new access path. For initial data, this is kept in the project's `db/data/access_paths.sql`

1.4.4 Consuming an API call

The API ([built-in API calls](#) and the application's API calls) is available over HTTP/HTTPS on the same port as the frontend. Client-side software can connect to this URL, and can be written in any technology/environment. See [access control](#) for details regarding the HTTP header **X-SessionID**.

In order to use an API call, you will need to know the following:

1. The URL of the call. This will look like a typical path, for example `/login`
2. The call method. This will usually be **GET** or **POST**
3. The input parameters. If the call's method is POST, this will be a JSON object containing fields. If it is GET, the input parameters are found in the URL

The API is consumed by making a HTTP request to the API's URL with the appropriate input parameters or body. Usually, session information will be sent in the HTTP headers in the **X-SessionID** header. The following two headers also need to be set on all API calls:

1. Content-type: application/json
2. Accept: application/json

1.4.4.1 Using HTTP Authorization

By default, grape applications support HTTP Authentication (Basic). When using this authentication method, it is not necessary to make a separate call to `/grape/login`. The username and password can be included in the HTTP headers. This should only be used over TLS, as the credentials can be reverse-encoded. The "Basic" HTTP authentication scheme is defined in [RFC 7617](#), which transmits credentials as user ID/password pairs, encoded using base64.

1.5 Database

Grape interacts heavily with a database. Users, sessions and other data is stored in the database. Functions are defined here, and most business logic happen in the database. The following subdirectories can be found in a project's `db/` directory.

- `schema/` - The database schema file (**.dbm file** - created in [pgModeler](#), and exported DDL to SQL files
- `function/` - Directories and files containing database functions
- `process/` - Files containing database functions related to [background processes](#)
- `data/` - Files containing initial data for the system
- `deployments/` - Containing subdirectories for specific deployments. See the section Deployments for more information regarding this

1.5.1 Defining the database structure

1.5.1.1 Database model

pgModeler is a database modelling tool specifically designed for PostgreSQL. The model are saved in a DBM (*.dbm) file, and exported to a *.sql file. Usually, both **.dbm** files and the corresponding **.sql** files are added to the repositories. The sql files are always generated by pgModeler and should never be edited manually. The DBM file is saved in `db/schema/PROJECTNAME.dbm`. From within pgModeler, the SQL should be exported to a file `db/schema/PROJECTNAME.sql`. When the database is created, this file will be loaded.

1.5.1.2 Database functions

Database functions (like API call handlers or business logic) usually resides in `db/function/`. Files should be properly named, and functions grouped together in files, in a way that is understandable to someone who is not familiar with the code. Files should be all lower-case, and words split by underscore.

1.5.1.3 Initial data

TODO The data/ directory.

1.5.1.4 Indexes

Always make indexes on the following columns:

- Any column that is referenced by a foreign key
- Any column that references a foreign key
- Any column that is used (in the WHERE clause of queries) often

Remember that primary key columns automatically have indexes assigned to them.

1.5.1.5 Naming conventions

- Keep table names lowercase, with words separated by underscore
- If a relation (table) has an id/unique column (which should be the case in most tables), add '_id' to the table name. For example, table policy has an ID column called **policy_id**. Note that there are security risks involved in using an auto-incrementing column where the value of such column are exposed to clients, or untrusted personnel.
- Use a 'v_' prefix for views, for example **v_policy**

- Use a 'mv_' prefix for materialized views, for example *mv_policy_address*
- Use a '_idx' suffix for indexes, for example *policy_id_idx*
- Use a '_fk' suffix for foreign key constraints, with an abbreviation of the tablename as prefix, for example *po_policy_id_fk*

1.5.1.6 Pitfalls to avoid

- Avoid multi-column indexes (and primary keys) unless it is really suitable for the situation
- Avoid too many indexes on a table

1.5.1.7 Schemas

By default, grape applications will use the following schemas:

- public
- grape
- proc

1.5.2 Using NOTIFY/LISTEN

Grape includes a utility function, *new_notify_handler(channel_name, callback)*, which will keep track of callbacks for database NOTIFY events.

1.6 grape-db-setup

grape-db-setup is a tool used to load SQL files into a database. This is typically done during initial creation of a database, or when applying patches to a database. *grape-db-setup* accepts the following options:

-d, --dburi [dburi] Connection parameters for the target database. If dburi is not specified, the generated SQL will be printed to stdout.

-s, --superdburi [superdburi] Connection parameters that will be used when creating and dropping the database

-c, --create Create the database before attempting to create objects

-r, --drop Drop and recreate the database before attempting to create objects

-i, --continue Continue processing when an error occurs (by default, processing will stop)

-e, --schema The default schema to use when creating objects (defaults to "public"). If "none" is specified, search_path will not be set

In addition to the above mentioned options, one or more files/directories should be provided. Each of these additional arguments will be processed:

- If the entry is a directory, the files in this directory will be recursively processed and **.sql** files be included in the output
- If the entry is a **.sql** file, the file will be included in the output
- If the entry is a **.manifest** file, the file will be read and lines will be processed accordingly

1.6.1 File order

grape-db-setup loads SQL files alphabetically. Sometimes it might be necessary to explicitly change this load order. This can be done by adding a **--Require:** pre-processing instruction in the SQL file. The file that is Require'd, will be loaded before the file containing the instruction. For example, having the following in an SQL file called *file.sql*, will force the loading of *other_file.sql* before *file.sql*: SQL files can contain a

```
-- Require: other_file.sql
```

1.6.2 Manifest files

Manifest files contains a list of files (sql and other manifest files) and directories. If a manifest file is provided to *grape-db-setup*, each line will be processed. Manifest files can contain comments using the # character.

```
# Load grape files
../node_modules/ps-grape/db/initial.manifest

db/function/
```

Most projects will include 2 manifest files, one to be used during initial creation, and another to recreate functions. Additionally, deployments can include manifest files in order to apply changes to target live databases.

1.7 Log directory

The log directory is usually called *log* and is located in the project's base directory.

Note! None of the files that are created in the log directory should be checked in the git repository, as it will be automatically created.

1.7.1 Log files

Log filenames follows the following convention: *<CHANNEL>-<LEVEL>-<YYYYMMDD>.log*, for example *db-error-20170419.log*. Symbolic links will be created in the log directory, pointing to the latest of each of the log files.

The available levels are:

- **debug** - debug messages. This will not be logged if debug is false
- **info** - informational messages
- **warn** - warning messages
- **error** - error messages
- **trace** - trace messages

The available channels are:

- **api** - messages related to API calls
- **app** - messages related to the application
- **session** - session messages (login, logout, grants, etc)
- **db** - database messages (db errors, calls, etc)
- **comms** - comms messages

1.7.2 grape.pid

This is a special file containing the PID (process ID) of the running grape process.

1.7.3 grape.fifo

This FIFO is used for communication between application processes.

1.8 Sending Emails

1.8.1 Setup

The following needs to be set up in order to send emails from within SQL functions:

1. *smtp* settings in config

```
smtp: {
  host: 'mail.platsoft.net',
  from: 'Merlot <merlot-live@platsoft.net>',
  secureConnection: true,
  port: 465,
  auth: {
    user: 'username',
    pass: 'password'
  }
}
```

2. `email_template_directory` in config containing templates, typically `__dirname + '/email_templates'`

1.8.2 Send an email from PostgreSQL

Call `grape.send_email` (to *TEXT*, template *TEXT*, data *JSON*, headers *JSON*) to send an email. The values of the parameters should be as follows:

- **to** Email address of receiver
- **template** Template name (see **Email templates** below)
- **data** Template data
- **headers** Optional - this is an array of additional headers to include in the email. For example: `{'X-Key1': 'value', 'X-Key2': 'value'}`

1.8.3 Send an email through an API call

The API call [GrapeSendMail \(/grape/send_mail\)](#) can be called from a client application to send an email. See [GrapeSendMail](#) for more information.

1.8.4 Custom headers

Headers defined in the "headers" input will be used to set SMTP headers. Commonly used custom headers:

- **From:** Change the From field
- **Reply-To:** Set the Reply-To field

1.8.5 Email templates

Email templates live in the `email_template_directory` defined in the app's config. Each template has 4 files (each starting with the specified `templatename`):

- `templatename.subject` - To generate the subject
- `templatename.text` - To generate the plain-text body of the email
- `templatename.html` - To generate the HTML body of the email
- `templatename.attachments` - To generate a list of attachments to include in the email

Underscore's template engine is used. The data sent to `grape.send_email` (to, template, data) is accessible inside the template files. For example, if an email is called with the following data:

```
{ "firstname": "Piet" }
```

The field `firstname` is accessible inside of the templates using `<%= firstname %>`

1.8.6 Example

A typical welcome email will have the following templates (assuming the template name is `welcome`):

welcome.subject:

```
Hi <%= firstname %>! Welcome to <%= product_name %>
```

welcome.text:

```
Hi <%= firstname %>!  
Welcome to <%= product_name %>.  
  
Your login details are as follows:  
Username: <%= username %>  
Password: <%= password %>  
  
Goodbye
```

The HTML file is optional, and follows the same pattern.

This template must be called with a JSON object containing at least fields `firstname`, `product_name`, `username` and `password`. To send this email, call the `grape.send_email` function:

```
SELECT grape.send_email('piet@platsoft.net', 'welcome',  
'{"firstname": "Piet",  
"product_name": "Some System",  
"username": "Piet",  
"password": "Piet123"}'::JSON);
```

1.9 Generating PDF Files

To generate a PDF document in a Grape application, we use [Apache FOP](#). The generation process works as follows:

1. A database function returning XML text is defined
2. An XSL file is created (in [app.config.xsl_directory](#)) that transforms the output XML of the database function into XSL-FO
3. An API handler for the specific document type is defined, for example `/download/policy_document/:policy_id`
4. The API handler calls `app.get('pdfgenerator').generate_and_stream_xml` to generate and stream the PDF

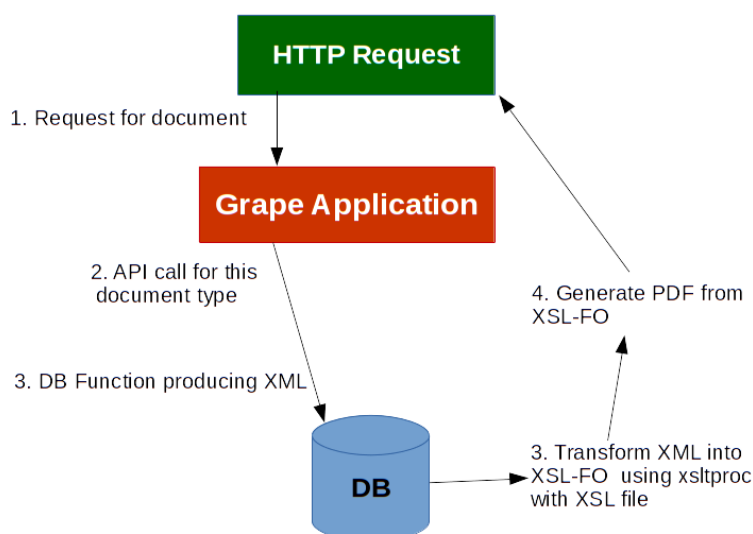


Fig. 3: PDF Generation Process

1.9.1 XML-producing SQL function

A function returning TEXT containing XML.

1.9.2 XSL file

1.9.3 API handler

The API handler will usually make a call to `app.get('pdfgenerator').generate_and_stream_xml(options)`. The options are:

```
{
  res: res, // The HTTP response object
  funcName: 'sql_function', // The SQL function name
  funcParams: [params], // Array of parameters passed to the function
  documentType: 'document_type', // An identifier for this document type. Files will be
                                //created in subdirectories with this name
  baseFileName: 'filename', // A filename without any extension, describing this
                            //document being created
  xslName: 'xsl_filename', // The XSL file to use for transformation
}
```

Notes:

- The XSL file must be located in the application's [xsl directory](#). If a [site name](#) is configured, an overriding file can be stored in a subdirectory with the same name (as the sitename)
- The function `funcName` must return an XML document
- An XSL parameter `xsldirname` will be defined and have the value of the directory name that the XSL file is located in. This can be used when images needs to be referenced. For example:

```
<fo:external-graphic content-width="200mm" scaling="uniform">
  <xsl:attribute name="src"><xsl:value-of select="$xsldirname" />/image.png</xsl:attribute>
</fo:external-graphic>
```

1.10 User IP Filter

Note! This feature was added in Grape 1.0.7

It is possible to prevent users from logging in unless the connection is made from a whitelisted IP address or network. For this to work, the Grape setting [user_ip_filter](#) needs to be set to **true**, and the user be added to a IP network. The tables `grape.network` and `grape.user_network` is used to define IP networks, and link users to it. The GrapeUI component [User Network Management](#) [TODO] contains pages to administrate these tables.

1.11 Grape Notifications

Note! This feature was introduced in Grape 1.0.8

Grape supports system notifications sent through requests HTTP headers. This provides a more efficient and convenient way to provide users with updates regarding messages or the system status in general (for example warnings before going into maintenance mode). Notifications will be included if:

1. The **X-Notifications** header is included in the request with a value
2. The [enable_notifications](#) grape config option is enabled

1.11.1 Defining notification functions

Functions are registered in `grape.notification_function`, and must return a JSONB or NULL. All non-empty results will be sent back to the client (Base64 encoded) in the X-Notifications header. The array contains objects with two fields, **event_name** (containing the value of the **emitted_event_name** field) and **data**, containing the result of the notification function.








grape.notification_function		
 notification_function_id	serial	« pk »
 description	text	
 function_name	text	
 function_schema	text	
 active	boolean	
 emitted_event_name	text	
 nf_active_idx	index	

Fig. 4: Notification Function Table

1.11.2 Notifications in GrapeUI

Add the following code to the JS in your project ([public/js/notification_handler.js](#)):

```
$(function() {
  window.Grape.Notifications.setup(); // Enable notifications

  window.Grape.Notifications.on('notifications', function(notifications) {
    // Handler for all notifications. notifications will be an array of notifications
  });

  window.Grape.Notifications.on('maintenance_mode', function(notifications) {
    // Handler for notifications with event_emitted_name maintenance_mode
  });
});
```

1.12 Grape settings

Grape stores internal settings in the table `grape.setting`. The following functions can be used to read and manipulate these settings:

1. **grape.set_value (name TEXT, value TEXT)** - sets the value of setting **name** to **value**
2. **grape.get_value (name TEXT, default_value TEXT)** - returns the value of the setting **name**, or if it does not exist returns **default_value**
3. **grape.setting (name TEXT, default_value TEXT)** - alias for **grape.get_value (name TEXT, default_value TEXT)**

1.12.1 Known Grape settings

NAME	DESCRIPTION	DEFAULT VALUE
allow_default_paths	If a path is not found and this setting is true, access will be granted	false

NAME	DESCRIPTION	DEFAULT VALUE
authentication_url	URL for the server that will grant access to users for this system	local
dataimport_in_background	Run data import processing functions in the background	false
data_upload_schema	Default schema for data import tables	grape
disable_passwords	If true, authentication will not check whether the password is correct	false
filter_processes	Apply role based filtering on processes	false
grape_version	Current Grape version	
hash_passwords	Indicate whether passwords in grape.user is hashed	false
product_name	Name of the current system	
product_uuid	Unique identifier for the product/system	
product_version	Product version	
system_url	URL to access system's frontend	
service_name	Local service name (for authentication)	
user_ip_filter	Enable user IP filters	false

1.13 Grape config file

The following options are recognized in the config passed to Grape:

NAME	DESCRIPTION	DEFAULT VALUE
dburi	DB connection settings	
guest_dburi	DB connection settings for guest users	
super_dburi	DB connection used when setting up database (by grape-db-setup)	
api_directory	Directory (or array of directories) containing API files	
db_definition	Array containing directories with DB definitions. Subdirectories schema, function, view and data will be traversed when recreating a database using the setup_database tool	
sql_dirs	Array containing directories with DB definitions. All subdirectories will be recursively read	
pg_temp_directory	Path to a directory to which both PostgreSQL and the running node process has write access	

NAME	DESCRIPTION	DEFAULT VALUE
port	Port on which the UI will be available	
http_port	If this is set, and HTTPS is enabled (use_https), then a normal HTTP server will listen on this port	
public_directory	Directory containing public files	
public_directories	List of directories containing public files	
debug		true
maxsockets	Controls the maximum number of sockets supported	500
instances	Controls the number of listener applications started	1
bordeaux_config_file	Path to Bordeaux config file	__dirname + '/bordeaux_config.json'
document_store	Path to document store	
use_https	Enable or disable HTTPS. sslkey and sslcert need to be set up correctly	false
session_management	Enable or disable session management	true
smtp	SMTP settings for GrapeMailer	
server_timeout	The number of milliseconds of inactivity before a socket is presumed to have timed out	50000
sslkey	Path to private SSL key file	__dirname + '/cert/private.pem'
sslcert	Path to private SSL public certificate	__dirname + '/cert/public_nopass.pem'
hr_system	URL to get access to the Bordeaux system running on Savanna HR system	https://192.168.50.86:3999/
email_template_directory	Path to email templates (See GrapeMailer for more information)	__dirname + '/email_templates'
compile_js_dirs	List of directory names that will be recursed when all JS is being compiled	['pages']
site_name	If multiple sites are used (for example different XSL files for documents), specify the site	
xsl_directory	Directory containing XSL files for PDF generation	
fop	Path to the Apache FOP binary (for generation of PDF files)	
ps_bgworker	Path to ps_bgworker binary	

NAME	DESCRIPTION	DEFAULT VALUE
cache_public_js_dirs	If enabled, the compiled JS files from public directories will not be cached	
process_name	Sets the visible process name	
enable_notifications	Enables the notification subsystem	
enable_ldap_server	Enable LDAP server	
ldap_server_port	LDAP server port to listen on	
delayed_response	Delay all responses with this many milliseconds (can be used to simulate slow networks)	0

1.14 Standardized Error Codes

CODE	DESCRIPTION
-1	Unknown Error
-2	Permission Denied
-3	Invalid Input
-5	Requested data not found
-99	Database Error

1.15 grape-manage

grape-manage is a tool used to provide a common interface for custom scripts and commands that operates in a project's directory. It can be installed using `npm install -g ps-grape`. Commands can be added per-project, and the command should be executed from within the project directory. **grape-manage** will scan `$CWD/cmd` and `$CMD/scripts/cmd/` for commands. The program comes with the following built-in commands:

- **list** - Lists all available commands
- **start** - Starts the Node server
- **stop** - Stops the Node server
- **status** - Prints status information regarding the Node server
- **create_user** - Create a new user on the system. Run `grape-manage create_user --help` for parameters
- **create_users** - Create new users on the system from a CSV file. Run `grape-manage create_users -f [FILENAME]`
- **list_users** - Lists users on the system
- **print_db_settings** - Prints DB connection settings for usage in scripts
- **bgworker** - Provides various functions for interacting with [ps_bgworker](#)

1.15.1 Adding new commands

grape-manage will scan `$CWD/cmd` and `$CMD/scripts/cmd/` for commands. Commands are JavaScript files that are require'd, and should export at least an **info** object and a **run** function. The **info** object must contain two parameters: a **description** text field,

and a boolean **db** - which will, if true, provide the **run** function with a database connection. The **run** function is called with 2 parameters: **options** and a **callback**. **options** will contain:

- **db** - Database connection (null if db option passed is false)
- **argv** - Arguments provided to run this script (minus the grape-manage part)
- **options** - The project's config options (read from config.js)
- **funcs** - Some handy utility functions: print_ok, print_error, print_warn and align
- **base_directory** - Project's base directory

The name of the file will be used as the name of the command. Upon completion, the callback should be called (the command can optionally provide error information). The basic scaffolding for a command is:

```
var GrapeCmd = {};
GrapeCmd.info = {
  description: 'Command description',
  db: true
};

GrapeCmd.run = function(opts, cb) {
  // LOGIC GOES HERE
  // WE HAVE ACCESS TO: opts.db, opts.argv, opts.options, opts.funcs and opts.base_directory
  cb(null);
};

module.exports = GrapeCmd;
```

1.15.2 Bash auto completion

Basic auto completion for grape-manage in bash can be achieved by installing the file [grape-manage-bash-completion.sh](#) into `/etc/bash_completion.d/`.

1.16 Built-in API calls

1.16.1 GrapeDeleteRecord

Delete a record from a table (the table needs to be whitelisted)

URL: `/grape/delete_record`

Method: POST

SQL Function: [grape.delete_record](#)

Input:

- *JSON object containing the following fields:*
 - **tablename** *STRING* Table name to delete the record from
 - **schema** *STRING* Schema name of table
 - **filter** *JSON* Key-value pair of lookup values (the WHERE clause)

Example input:

```
{
  "schema": "public",
  "tablename": "product",
  "filter": {
    "description": "Refining Mist (200ml)"
  }
}
```

```
}
}
```

Output:

- *JSON object containing the following fields:*
 - *return* **JSON** On success, the returning values (as specified by the input field returning)
 - *status* **ENUM** Status indicator Possible values: **ERROR, OK**
 - *message* **STRING** Error message
 - *code* **NUMBER** Error code
 - *error* **JSON** Error details

1.16.2 GrapeInsertRecord

Inserts a new record into a whitelisted table

URL: /grape/insert_record

Method: POST

SQL Function: [grape.insert_record](#)

Input:

- *JSON object containing the following fields:*
 - *tablename* **STRING** Table name to insert record into
 - *schema* **STRING** Schema name of table
 - *values* **JSON** Key-value pair of values for the new record
 - *returning* **STRING** Column value of new record to return (or * for all)

Example input:

```
{
  "schema": "public",
  "tablename": "product",
  "values": {
    "description": "Refining Mist (200ml)"
  },
  "returning": "*"
}
```

Output:

- *JSON object containing the following fields:*
 - *return* **JSON** On success, the returning values (as specified by the input field returning)
 - *status* **ENUM** Status indicator Possible values: **ERROR, OK**
 - *message* **STRING** Error message
 - *code* **NUMBER** Error code
 - *error* **JSON** Error details

1.16.3 GrapeListQuery

List records from a table or view

URL: /grape/list

Method: POST

SQL Function: [grape.list_query](#)

Input:

- *JSON object containing the following fields:*
 - *tablename* **STRING** Table or view name
 - *schema* **STRING** Schema name of table or view
 - *sortfield* **STRING** optional Field to order by
 - *limit* **NUMBER** optional Record limit default 50
 - *offset* **NUMBER** optional Record offset default 0
 - *filter* **ARRAY of objects:**
 - *field* **STRING** Field to filter on
 - *operand* **STRING** One of '=', '>', '<', '>=', '<=', 'LIKE', 'ILIKE'
 - *value* **STRING** Filter value

Example input: Output:

- *JSON object containing the following fields:*
 - *result_count* **NUMBER** Number of results returned
 - *offset* **NUMBER** Result offset
 - *limit* **NUMBER** Results limit
 - *records* Array of returned records **ARRAY of JSON objects**
 - *total* **NUMBER** Total number of records in the database (after filter has been applied)

1.16.4 GrapeSendMail

Sends an email

URL: /grape/send_mail

Method: POST

SQL Function: [grape.send_email](#)

Input:

- *JSON object containing the following fields:*
 - *to* **STRING** Email address of recipient
 - *template* **STRING** Template Name
 - *template_data* **JSON**
 - *headers* **JSON**

Example input: Output:

- *JSON object containing the following fields:*
 - *status* **ENUM** Status indicator Possible values: **ERROR, OK**
 - *message* **STRING** Error message
 - *code* **NUMBER** Error code
 - *error* **JSON**

1.16.5 GrapeUpdateRecord

Updates a record in a table (the table needs to be whitelisted)

URL: /grape/update_record

Method: POST

SQL Function: [grape.update_record](#)

Input:

- *JSON object containing the following fields:*

- **tablename** **STRING** Name of the table to update
- **schema** **STRING** Schema name of table
- **filter** **JSON** Key-value pair of lookup values (the WHERE clause)
- **values** **JSON** Key-value pair of values for the new data
- **returning** **STRING** Column value of new record to return (or * for all)

Example input:

```
{
  "schema": "public",
  "tablename": "product",
  "filter": {
    "description": "Refining Mist (200ml)"
  },
  "values": {
    "description": "Refining Mist (250ml)"
  },
  "returning": "*"
}
```

Output:

- *JSON object containing the following fields:*
 - **return** **JSON** On success, the returning values (as specified by the input field returning)
 - **status** **ENUM** Status indicator Possible values: **ERROR, OK**
 - **message** **STRING** Error message
 - **code** **NUMBER** Error code
 - **error** **JSON** Error details

1.16.6 GrapeUserSave

Save a user, or create one if it does not currently exist

URL: /grape/user/save

Method: POST

SQL Function: [grape.user.save](#)

Input:

- *JSON object containing the following fields:*
 - **user_id** **NUMBER** User ID to update
 - **username** **STRING** Username
 - **fullnames** **STRING** Full names
 - **email** **STRING** Email address of user
 - **password** **STRING** Password
 - **active** **BOOLEAN** Indicate if user is active (can login)
 - **role_names** **ARRAY of STRING**
 - **employee_guid** **STRING**
 - **employee_info** **JSON**

Example input: Output:

- *JSON object containing the following fields:*

- *status* **ENUM** Possible values: **ERROR, OK**
- *user_id* **NUMBER** User ID of new user
- *message* **STRING**
- *code* **NUMBER**
- *error* **JSON**

1.16.7 download_public_js_files

The **download_public_js_files** API call is a special API call that will traverse all subdirectories in the public directories (defined by *public_directories*), with the names defined by *compile_js_dirs*. The default values for *compile_js_dirs* is **pages**. This means all subdirectories named "pages" will be traversed for JS files, and served through this call.

1.17 Grape SQL Functions

1.17.1 API result functions

These functions deals with the creation of standardized API results (in JSON format) to be sent back to the API call. They can be found in [api_result_json.sql](#)

NAME	PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION
grape_result_type	<i>success</i> BOOLEAN <i>reason</i> TEXT <i>data</i> JSON	Grape result types.
api_result_error	<i>message</i> TEXT <i>code</i> INTEGER <i>error</i> JSON	Returns a standardized JSON error object with status as "ERROR" and the other fields populated. Example: <pre>{"status": "ERROR", "message": "Message", "code": -2, "error": {}}</pre>
api_error	<i>message</i> TEXT <i>code</i> INTEGER <i>error</i> JSON	Overload for <i>api_result_error</i> .
api_error		With no arguments, an "Unknown error" message will be generated. Example: <pre>{"Unknown error", -1}</pre>
api_error_invalid_input	<i>info</i> JSON	Similar to calling <code>api_result_error("Invalid input", -3)</code>
api_error_invalid_field	<i>name</i> TEXT	Similar to calling <code>api_result_error("Missing or invalid field: ", -3)</code>
api_error_permission_denied	<i>info</i> JSON	Similar to calling <code>api_result_error("Permission denied", -2)</code>
api_error_data_not_found	<i>info</i> JSON	Similar to calling <code>api_result_error("Data not found", -5)</code>
api_error_invalid_data_state	<i>info</i> JSON	Similar to calling <code>api_result_error("The operation requested could not be performed on the data because the data is not in a valid state", -6)</code>
api_success	<i>keys</i> TEXT[] <i>values</i> TEXT[] <i>types</i> TEXT[]	This function will construct a JSON object containing at least one field, "status" with the value "OK". The 3 input parameters should be arrays containing additional keys, values and the associated types (<i>n/i/number/integer, j/json or nothing for text</i>).

NAME	PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION
api_success	<i>keys</i> TEXT <i>values</i> INTEGER	
api_success	<i>key1</i> TEXT <i>val1</i> INTEGER	Create an API result success JSON object with one integer field added.
api_success	<i>key1</i> TEXT <i>val1</i> INTEGER <i>key2</i> TEXT <i>val2</i> INTEGER	Create an API result success JSON object with two integer fields added.
api_success	<i>key1</i> TEXT <i>val1</i> JSON	Create an API result success JSON object with a JSON field merged into the result.
api_success		Returns a API result object with a "status" field set to "OK".
api_success_if_not_null	<i>fieldname</i> TEXT <i>data</i> JSON	Returns success message when data is NOT NULL , otherwise it returns <code>grape.api_error_data_not_found()</code>
api_result	<i>res</i> <code>grape_result_type</code>	Returns error message similar to calling <code>api_error(res.reason, -1)</code> if false, otherwise returns success message similar to calling <code>api_success("data", res.data)</code>

1.17.2 Data importing functions

These functions deals with how data importing is handled. They can be found in `data_import.sql`

NAME	PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION
upsert_data_import_type	<i>processing_function</i> TEXT <i>short_description</i> TEXT <i>file_format_info</i> TEXT <i>function_schema</i> TEXT <i>param_definition</i> JSON	Upsert data import types. If processing_function name is the same, all other values are updated.
estimate_datatype		Overloaded function to estimate the potential datatype of a text value. Function returns the data_type. Example: <code>{"NULL", "INTEGER", "NUMERIC", "DATE", "TIMESTAMP", "TIMESTAMPZ"}</code>
data_import_insert		API function to insert a data_import entry. Returns success message similar to calling <code>api_success("data_import_id")</code>
data_import_delete		API function to delete a data_import entry. Returns success message similar to calling <code>api_success()</code>
data_import_row_insert		API function to insert a row of JSON into data_import_row. Required field data_import_id must be in the JSON data.
data_import_done		API function to notify server that insertion of all the rows has been completed and timestamp this completion. Returns message similar to calling <code>api_success("data_import_id")</code>
data_import_process	<i>data_import_id</i> INTEGER	Internal function to process data_import data. Returns message based on the following data import status: <code>0 - Empty</code> <code>1 - Populated</code>

NAME	PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION
		2 - Process started 3 - Some not processed 4 - Processed
data_import_process		API function to process data_import data. Calls internal process function. Returns error message similar to calling <code>api_error("data_import_process failed", -1)</code> if false, otherwise returns success message similar to calling <code>api_success()</code>
data_import_test_table_insert		API function to create a test table from data_imports data.
data_import_test_table_drop		API function to drop a test table from data_imports data.
data_import_build_result	status TEXT	Builds an object in the form of <code>{"result": {"status": "OK"}}</code> for returning from data import functions.
data_import_build_result	status TEXT shared_data JSON	Builds a object in the form of <code>{"result": {"status": "OK"}, "shared_data": {}}</code> for returning from data import functions.
data_import_build_result	status TEXT shared_data JSONB	Builds a object in the form of <code>{"result": {"status": "OK"}, "shared_data": {}}</code> for returning from data import functions.
data_import_reset	data_import_id INTEGER	Resets data_import_id's data import status to 1, if populated.
data_import_test_table_alter		API function that returns message similar to calling <code>api_success()</code>
dimport_generic	data_import grape.data_import args JSONB	Example dimport function that does not process the data in any way and allows for a way to create a test table with data that does not need to be processed. Returns message similar to calling <code>data_import_build_result("OK")</code>
upsert_data_import_type		This function does not actually process the data in any way, but is a way to allow you to import data with which you may create test tables in grape.
proc_process_data_import		Process to process data import files in the background via ps_bgworker.

1.17.3 JSON helpers

These functions are JSON helpers and can be found in several files: `json2xml.sql`, `json_diff.sql`, `json_to_composite_type_text.sql`, `cast_json_array_to_int_array.sql`, `cast_json_array_to_text_array.sql`

NAME	PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION
json2xml	data JSON root TEXT	Converts JSON object to xml.
json_diff	old JSONB new JSONB	Compares two JSON objects and returns an object containing fields that are different between the two objects. If a field exists in j_old , but not in j_new , it is not included in the results. If a field exists in j_new , but not in j_old , it is included in the results. If a field is different, j_new is chosen.
json_diff	old JSON new JSON	
json_object_diff	old JSONB new JSONB	Compares two JSON objects and return any values that exists in _new but not in _old .

NAME	PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION
json_array_diff	<i>old</i> JSONB <i>new</i> JSONB	Compare two JSON arrays and return any values that exists in _new but not in _old .
json_to_composite_type_text	<i>target_schema</i> TEXT <i>target_type</i> TEXT <i>data</i> JSON	Converts JSON object to composite type text.
json_to_composite_type	<i>target_schema</i> TEXT <i>target_type</i> TEXT <i>data</i> JSON	This function will populate a custom type from a JSON object. Multi-level nested objects are supported.
cast_json_array_to_int_array	JSON data	Provides an implicit cast from JSON to INT[] (cast_json_array_to_int_array.sql). <pre>#select cast_json_array_to_int_array('[1,2,3] '::JSON); cast_json_array_to_int_array ----- {1, 2, 3}</pre>
cast_json_array_to_text_array	JSON data	Provides an implicit cast from JSON to TEXT[] (cast_json_array_to_text_array.sql). <pre>#select cast_json_array_to_text_array('[aa,bb,cc] '::JSON); cast_json_array_to_text_array ----- {"aa", "bb", "cc"}</pre>

1.17.4 List query

Grape's `list_query` call provides an easy way to retrieve rows from a table. Before the contents of a table can be retrieved this way it needs to be added to a whitelist. This functions can be found in [list_query.sql](#). The built-in API call to access this function is **/grape/list**. Access control is enforced on tables retrieved.

The **grape.list_query** function returns rows from a database table. The following input fields are recognized:

- tablename TEXT
- schema (optional) TEXT
- sortfield (optional) TEXT
- sortorder (optional) TEXT DESC
- limit (optional) INTEGER (DEFAULT 50)
- offset (optional) INTEGER (DEFAULT 0)
- filter (optional) array of fields:
 - field TEXT
 - operand TEXT of '=', '>', '<', '>=', '<=', 'LIKE', 'ILIKE', 'IS_NULL', 'IS_NOT_NULL', 'IN'
 - value TEXT

The following functions deals with the access control:

NAME	PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION
grape.list_query_whitelist_add	<i>schema</i> TEXT <i>tables</i> TEXT[] - A list of table names to allow <i>roles</i> TEXT[] - A list of roles to allow	Adds tables to the whitelist for use in grape list_query. Users must be in _roles to be able to access the data in the table.

NAME	PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION
grape.list_query_whitelist_delete	<i>schema</i> TEXT <i>tablename</i> TEXT - A table to remove from allow	Removes a table from the whitelist.
grape.list_query_check_permission	<i>schema</i> TEXT <i>tablename</i> TEXT	Check permission on a table for current user.

1.17.5 Table Operations

Grape provides three API calls to perform generic DML (INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE) on whitelisted tables.

The API calls are:

- [GrapeInsertRecord](#)
- [GrapeUpdateRecord](#)
- [GrapeDeleteRecord](#)

The SQL function used to whitelist tables, is:

```
grape.table_operation_whitelist_add(schema TEXT, tables TEXT[], roles TEXT[], allowed_operation TEXT) .
```

- *schema* - The schema of the table
- *tables* - An array of table names to add
- *roles* - An array of role names to allow
- *allowed_operation* - The operation to allow (INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE)

1.17.6 Reports

These functions can be found in [reports.sql](#)

NAME	PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION
save_report	<i>report_id</i> INTEGER <i>name</i> TEXT <i>description</i> TEXT <i>function_schema</i> TEXT <i>function_name</i> TEXT <i>input_fields</i> JSON	
save_report	<i>name</i> TEXT <i>function_name</i> TEXT <i>description</i> TEXT <i>input_fields</i> JSON	
save_report	<i>settings</i> JSON	
execute_report	<i>report_id</i> INTEGER <i>parameters</i> JSON	
execute_report	<i>parameters</i> JSON	JSON object needs name field (with report name) and optional JSON parameters.
execute_report_to_file	<i>report_id</i> INTEGER <i>reports_executed_id</i> INTEGER <i>parameters</i> JSON	Function to convert a report to a file.

1.17.7 User related functions

NAME	PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION
grape.user_save	JSON containing: <i>user_id</i> INTEGER <i>username</i> TEXT <i>password</i> TEXT <i>email</i> TEXT <i>fullnames</i> TEXT <i>active</i> BOOLEAN (optional) <i>role_names</i> TEXT[] <i>employee_guid</i> UUID	Save a user field, or create a new user. API call: POST /grape/user/save
grape.new_user	<i>user_id</i> INTEGER <i>rec</i> RECORD <i>role_name</i> TEXT	Creates a new user. Returns the user ID, or error code -1 if it does not exist.
grape.username	<i>user_id</i> INTEGER	Returns the username for a user ID, or NULL if it does not exist.
grape.user_id_from_name	<i>username</i> TEXT	Returns the user ID for a username, or NULL if it does not exist.
grape.user_id_from_fullnames	<i>fullnames</i> TEXT	Returns the user ID for a user found by fullnames, or NULL if it does not exist.
grape.username_from_fullnames	<i>fullnames</i> TEXT	Returns the username for a user found by fullnames, or NULL if it does not exist.
grape.hash_user_password	<i>user_id</i> INTEGER	Hashes a password for user and updates the user table afterwards. <ol style="list-style-type: none">If the hash length is the same as the password length and the password starts with a '\$' sign, it is assumed that the password is already hashed and the update is ignored (return -1)If grape.setting passwords_hashed isn't true, nothing is done (return -2)On success 0 is returned
grape.hash_user_password	<i>username</i> TEXT	Overload for grape.hash_user_password (user_id INTEGER)
grape.set_user_password	<i>user_id</i> INTEGER <i>password</i> TEXT <i>is_hashed</i> BOOLEAN	Set user password. If the password given to this function is already hashed then <i>is_hashed</i> should be TRUE .

1.17.8 Session related functions

NAME	PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION
grape.current_user_roles		Returns a list of all roles the current user belongs to.
grape.current_user_in_role	<i>role</i> TEXT	Returns TRUE if the current user belongs to <i>_role</i> .
grape.current_user_in_role	<i>roles</i> TEXT[]	Returns TRUE if the current user belongs to any of <i>_roles</i> .
grape.current_user_id		Returns the integer value of the current session's "grape.user_id" setting. This is typically set with grape before any API call is called.
grape.check_session_access	<i>session_id</i> TEXT - Session ID to check for <i>check_path</i> TEXT - Access path to check <i>check_method</i> TEXT - HTTP method to check (GET/POST)	This function performs access control on an API call (based on the path and session ID). It is automatically called by the express app before any API call is performed:

NAME	PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check that the path has access control on it. If it cannot be found, the grape setting <code>default_access_allowed</code> is checked, and if true, access will be granted. If not, it will be denied and code 9 will be returned. 2. If the path has a role 'guest' granted access to it, everyone will be allowed (even if the session is invalid). 3. If the session is invalid, access will be denied and code 1 returned. 4. If the path has a role 'all', only, and all, valid sessions will be granted access. 5. If the user has access granted to the access path's role, access is granted. 6. If all the above fails, access is denied with code 2.
grape.session_insert	user_id INTEGER ip_address TEXT	<p>This function requires <code>user.sql</code>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Input: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • username or email • password • ip_address • persistent TRUE/FALSE (optional) 2. Status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • status = ERROR • code 1 = No such user • code 2 = Wrong password • code 3 = User is inactive • code 4 = IP not allowed 3. On success, status = OK and following fields returned: session_id, user_id, username and user_roles. 4. Setting hash_passwords is used to decide if passwords are hashed or not.
grape.logout	JSON JSON containing session_id	API call: /grape/logout
grape.session_ping	JSON JSON containing session_id	Checks validity of a session and returns a JSON object containing the session's username, user_id, fullnames, email, GUID and user_roles. API call: /grape/session_ping
grape.session_insert	username TEXT password TEXT	This function inserts a new session for a valid username and password provided. API call: /grape/logout
grape.create_session_from_service_ticket		Function which creates a session from the service ticket.
grape.set_password_with_service_ticket		Function which sets the password with the service ticket.
grape.logout		Function used to logout user from current session.
grape.ping		Function used to ping current session.
grape.set_session_user_id	user_id INTEGER	Function which sets the user_id for the current session.

NAME	PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION
grape.set_session_username	username TEXT	Function which sets the user_name for the current session.

1.17.9 Other utility functions

NAME	PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION
month_diff	_d1 DATE _d2 DATE	Returns an integer containing the number of months between the two dates provided. If the first parameter is after the second (higher date), the return value will be negative.
set_value	_name TEXT _value TEXT	Sets the value (insert if new, replace if exist) in the key-value pair table <code>grape.setting</code> returning _value .
get_value	_name TEXT _default_value TEXT	Gets the value for setting _name , and if not found it will return _default_value . Defined in setting.sql
generate_uuid		Generates a unique UUID (for example b1086d35-e973-4356-3adc-2eeb6f4963e2). Defined in uuid.sql
array_lowercase	TEXT[]	
clean_telephone_number	_tel TEXT	Returns a text containing only numbers.
random_string	length INTEGER	Generates a random string of length length. Defined in random_string.sql