Associated Engineering Team Discovery Channel

Release Documentation

Thursday, April 5, 2018 Version 1.0

Document Information

Revision History

Date	Version	Status	Prepared by	Comments
2018/04/05	1.0	Submitted	Ryan Koon, Andrew Chang, Shih-Chun (Joyce) Huang, Nicky Chan, Qiushan Zhao, Sebastian Wels-Lopez, Alan Wong	Demo day

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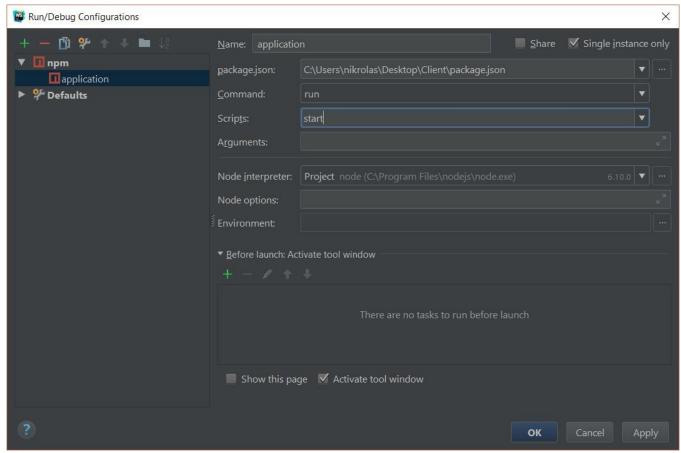
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Front-end Configuration (Development)

Setting up local development environment

- 1. Install Node.js for Windows/Mac https://nodejs.org/en/
- 2. Install Yarn for Windows/Mac https://yarnpkg.com/en/
- 3. Install Git for Windows/Mac https://git-scm.com/downloads
- 4. Install Webstorm for Windows/Mac (or IDE of your choice) https://www.jetbrains.com/webstorm/
- 5. Drag "Client" file into storage location on computer
- 6. Within "Client" file, right click and select "Git Bash here"
- 7. Within git bash command line, type "yarn install"
- 8. In selected IDE, open project "Client"
- 9. In top right, select Edit Configuration"
- 10. Click + icon and select "npm"
- 11. Copy the following fields and click "Ok"



12. Press Play button on the top right and will open in browser of choice

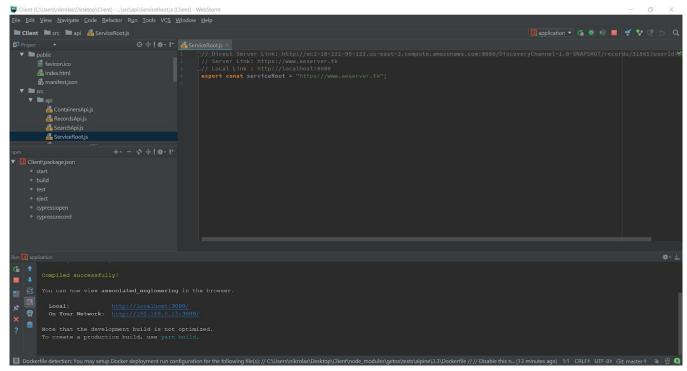
Connecting to local server for application

- 1. Follow up to step 11. in **Setting up development environment**
- 2. In "src->api->ServiceRoot.js", change serviceRoot to url for local link

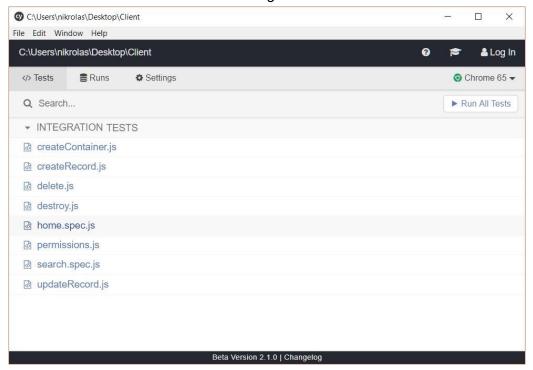
Running Cypress Tests

- 1. Follow up to step 12. in **Setting up development environment** (requires application running)
- 2. Select "View -> Tool Window -> Npm"

3. Double click "cypress:open" in npm window



4. Select Run All Tests for automatic testing



Front-end Deployment (Staging and Production)

Continuous Integration on GitLab

The Client project contains a YAML file for continuous integration and deployment to Azure. In the root of the project you will find the file called ".gitlab-ci.yml".

It runs the latest version of node using a docker container, caches the library files in node_modules, and executes two different stages: build and deploy.

In the build stage, you can see that it is running yarn command to build the production version of the project to ensure the project files can be minified and code errors such as unused variables.

The deploy stages are divided up between staging and production. We use Iftp to mirror the build folder containing our minified files. Deploy stages run on the master branch with automatic deployment to staging for every commit and production manually by clicking deploy on Gitlab. Secret variables configured on GitLab starts with the dollar sign (e.g. \$FTP_PASSWORD_STAGING). They can be set up via CI/CD > Secret Variables on GitLab.

Below are more information about deployment to Azure. For documentation on other deployment options, visit the create-react-app documentation at:

https://github.com/facebook/create-react-app/blob/master/packages/react-scripts/template/README.md#deployment

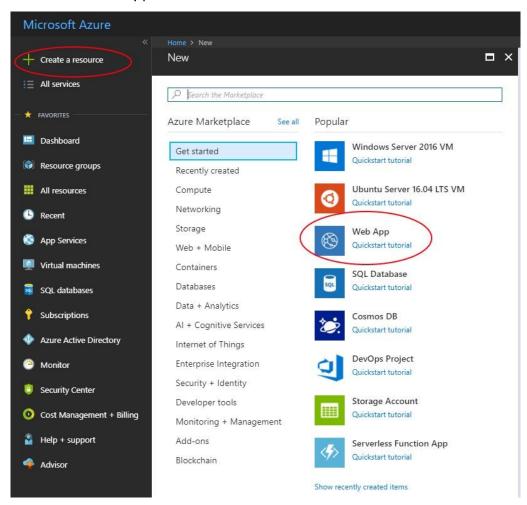
Deployment to Azure

1. Create and run React application

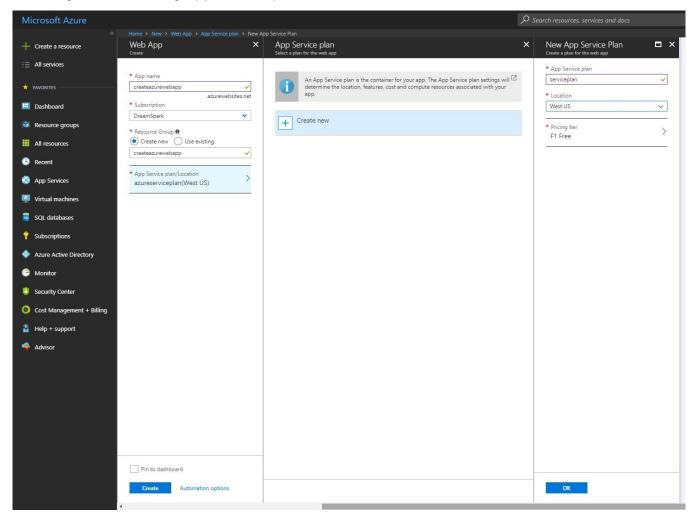
```
npx create-react-app my-app
cd my-app
npm start
```

More details can be found here: https://github.com/facebook/create-react-app#quick-overview

2. Create Web App on Azure



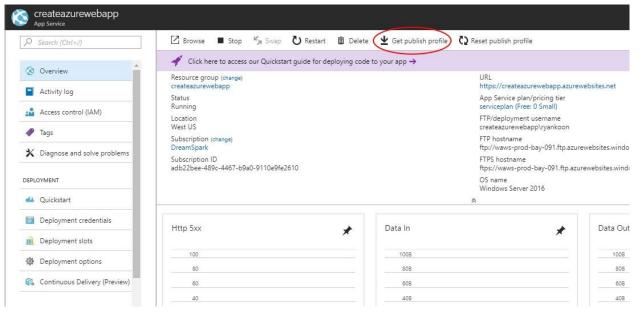
3. Assign to an existing app service plan or create a new one



4. Download publish profile

From the navigation bar or search:

App Services > createazurewebapp > Overview



This file contains the credentials and ftp site for uploading files at a later step.

5. Create a Web.config file

We will need to rewrite urls, otherwise the server on Azure attempts to look for files based on the url instead of loading the correct React components through the React router (if it is set up)

Here is an example:

```
<configuration>
   <system.webServer>
       <handlers>
           <!-- indicates that the app.js file is a node.js application to be handled
by the iisnode module -->
           <add name="iisnode" path="server.js" verb="*" modules="iisnode" />
       </handlers>
       <rewrite>
           <rules>
               <!-- Don't interfere with requests for logs -->
               <rule name="LogFile" patternSyntax="ECMAScript" stopProcessing="true">
                   <match url="^[a-zA-Z0-9_\-]+\.js\.logs\/\d+\.txt$" />
               </rule>
               <!-- Don't interfere with requests for node-inspector debugging -->
               <rule name="NodeInspector" patternSyntax="ECMAScript"</pre>
stopProcessing="true">
                   <match url="^server.js\/debug[\/]?" />
               </rule>
               <rule name="React Routes" stopProcessing="true">
                   <match url=".*" />
                   <conditions logicalGrouping="MatchAll">
                       <add input="{REQUEST FILENAME}" matchType="IsFile"</pre>
negate="true" />
                       <add input="{REQUEST_FILENAME}" matchType="IsDirectory"</pre>
negate="true" />
                       <add input="{REQUEST URI}" pattern="^/(api)" negate="true" />
                   </conditions>
                   <action type="Rewrite" url="/" />
               </rule>
           </rules>
       </rewrite>
   </system.webServer>
</configuration>
```

If you are deploying a static web app without a back-end, you should not not need the handlers or rules for server.js above.

More details can be found here:

https://medium.com/@to_pe/deploying-create-react-app-on-microsoft-azure-c0f6686a4321

In addition to the application files, we will need to transfer this file to Azure.

6. Build React app

Create a production build of your app.

```
npm run build
```

More details can be found here:

https://github.com/facebook/create-react-app/blob/master/packages/react-scripts/template/README.md#deployment

7. Transfer files via ftp

Sample Publish Profile:

```
createazurewebapp.PublishSettings + X
     1 ⊟<publishData><publishProfile profileName="createazurewebapp - Web Deploy"</p>
        publishMethod="MSDeploy"
        publishUrl="createazurewebapp.scm.azurewebsites.net:443"
       msdeploySite="createazurewebapp" userName="$createazurewebapp"
     5 userPWD="YourUserPWD"
       destinationAppUrl="http://createazurewebapp.azurewebsites.net"
        SQLServerDBConnectionString="" mySQLDBConnectionString="
       hostingProviderForumLink="" controlPanelLink="http://windows.azure.com"
     10 profileName="createazurewebapp - FTP" publishMethod="FTP"
        publishUrl="ftp://waws-prod-bay-091.ftp.azurewebsites.windows.net/site/wwwroot"
    12 | ftpPassiveMode="True" | userName="createazurewebapp\\$createazurewebapp\
    13 userPWD="YourUserPWD"
    14 destinationAppUrl="http://createazurewebapp.azurewebsites.net"
        SQLServerDBConnectionString="" mySQLDBConnectionString="
         hostingProviderForumLink="" controlPanelLink="http://windows.azure.com"
       webSystem="WebSites"><databases /></publishProfile></publishData>
```

We will use Iftp to transfer files to Azure.

The three values we will need from the publish profile are:

- publishUrl
- userName
- userPWD

Iftp command:

```
lftp -u $FTP_USER,$FTP_PASSWORD $FTP_URL -e "mirror -R -p -x=$SKIP_FILES
$SOURCE_FOLDER $TARGET_FOLDER"
```

Using the sample publish profile:

```
lftp -u createazurewebapp\\\$createazurewebapp,YourUserPWD
ftp://waws-prod-bay-091.ftp.azurewebsites.windows.net/site/wwwroot -e "mirror -R
-p -x=node_modules build/. ./"
```

```
mirror - replaces all the files in the target folder to match the source
-R - transfers files from $SOURCE_FOLDER to $TARGET_FOLDER
-p - do not set file permissions (needed when deploying from GitLab)
-x=... - skip matching files
build/. - mirror the contents of the build folder
./ - target folder (wwwroot)
```

The Iftp documentation can be found here:

https://lftp.yar.ru/lftp-man.html

Note: The username has escape characters for the backslash and dollar sign.

If you are using windows, you can install the "Windows Subsystem for Linux" to run these commands: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/wsl/install-win10

Do not forget to copy the web.config file.

You can copy the file into the build folder prior to running lftp.

In summary, these are the commands for uploading via Iftp:

```
cp web.config build
apt-get update
apt-get install lftp
lftp -u createazurewebapp\\\$createazurewebapp,YourUserPWD
ftp://waws-prod-bay-091.ftp.azurewebsites.windows.net/site/wwwroot -e "mirror -R
-p -x=node_modules build/. ./"
```

8. Deploying from GitLab (optional)

Sample .gitlab-ci.yml (to be placed in project root):

```
image: node:latest
cache:
 paths:
 - node modules/
stages:
 - deploy
deploy production:
 stage: deploy
 script:
 - yarn install
 - yarn run build
 - cp web.config build
 - apt-get update
 - apt-get install lftp
 - lftp -u $FTP USER, $FTP PASSWORD $FTP URL -e "mirror -R -p -x=node modules build/.
./"
 environment:
    name: Production
    url: https://createazurewebapp.azurewebsites.net
 only:
 - master
```

image - run in a docker image with the latest node version

cache - cache node_modules folder to speed up updating dependencies

stages - defines the stages of the pipeline deploy_production - user defined name of a pipeline job

script - commands to run for the job

environment - associate the deployment job with an environment to be able to track

deployed commits in different environments on GitLab

only - the job will only run on the specified branch

The above sample yaml uses secret variables (e.g. \$FTP_PASSWORD) that are configured on GitLab for each project (Settings > CI/CD > Secret Variables).

The \$ is used by GitLab to indicate a secret variable.

To escape this character for the Azure Username, use two dollar signs.

Example:

Secret Variable: FTP USER

Value: createazurewebapp\\$\$createazurewebapp

Other Resources

Facebook's documentation on deploying React apps to various targets (e.g. Azure, AWS, Firebase, etc.):

https://github.com/facebook/create-react-app/blob/master/packages/react-scripts/template/README.m d#deployment

Kudu Services for your Azure web app: https://<azureappname>.scm.azurewebsites.net/

Retrieve public key of via Kudu (to pull from GitLab): https://<azureappname>.scm.azurewebsites.net/api/sshkey?ensurePublicKey=1 Add to GitLab via Settings > Repository > Deploy Keys

GitLab YAML configuration:

https://docs.gitlab.com/ce/ci/yaml/README.html#gitlab-ci-yml

Back-end Configuration

Database

Development

The database is a local MySQL instance.

Download MySQL installer.

Download and install MySQL Server, and MySQL Workbench

Connect to your local database instance from the MySQL Workbench

Open and run the following scripts from MySQL Workbench

RecordR-Schema.sql
RecordR-Data.sql
toDeploy.sql
populateUserRoles.sql
populateUserLocations.sql
addContainersTableFields.sql

Production

The database is an AWS RDS (Amazon Web Services Relational Database Service) db.t2.micro instance running MySQL 5.7.19.

From the AWS console, select RDS, then Launch a DB instance to begin.

Select MySQL, following the prompts and configuring as needed, making sure it has public accessibility set to yes. For our installation, most (free tier) default settings were sufficient. We selected MySQL 5.7.19 which was the latest at time of set up.

Connect to your AWS RDS instance from the MySQL Workbench using the credentials from set up and hostname from the RDS console.

Open and run the following scripts from MySQL Workbench

RecordR-Schema.sql
RecordR-Data.sql
toDeploy.sql
populateUserRoles.sql
populateUserLocations.sql
addContainersTableFields.sql

Server

You will need to do some common setup for both the development and production environments. Environment specific instructions will come later.

Download and install IntelliJ IDEA 2017.3.4 (Ultimate Edition)

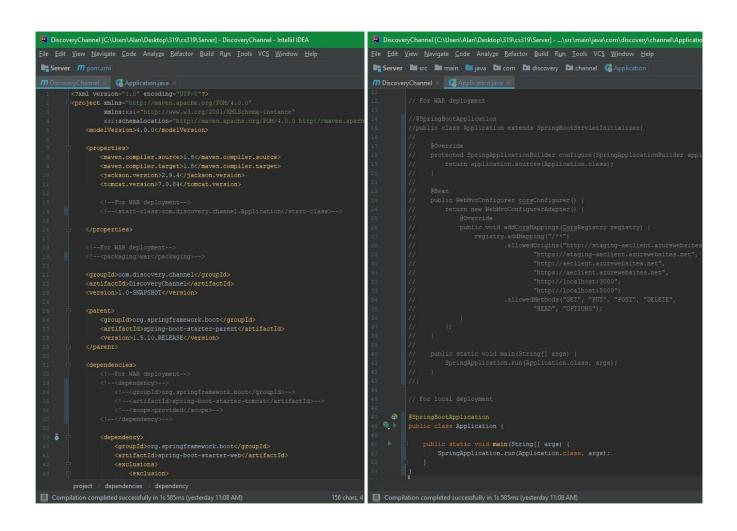
Select File > Open > select "Server" directory

In the file Server\src\main\config\defaults.properties fill out the appropriate properties for connecting to your database of choice. Most importantly, host, username, and password.

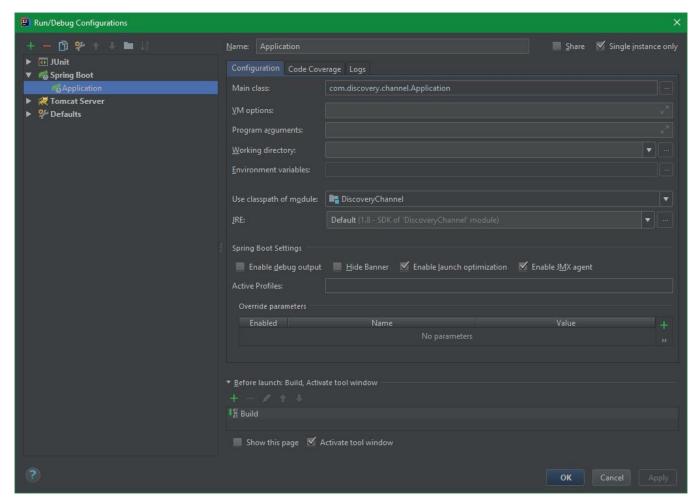
Development

The server is a local Spring Boot application. (for production environment, continue to next section)

We have included options for both local deployment and WAR packaging in the source code. To continue with local deployment, ensure that the sections commented "For WAR deployment" are commented, and the sections commented "For local deployment" are not. The relevant sections of code are in pom.xml (3) and Application.java (1).



Select "Edit Configurations..." in the top right corner Add a new configuration for Spring Boot with 'com.discovery.channel.Application' as the main class



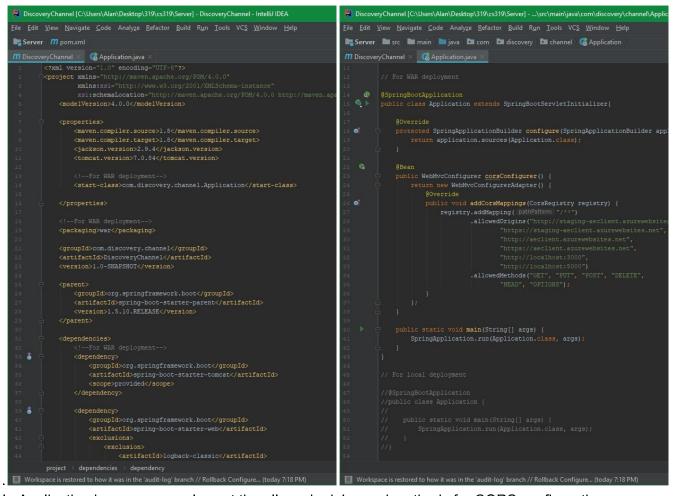
To deploy the server locally, click the green play button. The server can now be reached at http://localhost:8080/

Production

Server

The server is a Spring Boot application running on Tomcat 7.0.84 on an AWS EC2 (Elastic Cloud Compute) t2.micro instance with x86-64 Amazon Linux 2 AMI (Amazon Machine Image).

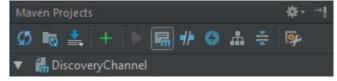
We have included options for both local deployment and WAR packaging in the source code. To continue with production deployment, ensure that the sections commented "For local deployment" are commented, and the sections commented "For WAR deployment" are not. The relevant sections of code are in pom.xml (3) and Application.java (1)



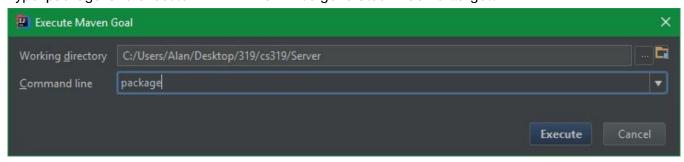
In Application.java, you can also set the allowed origins and methods for CORS configurations.

Select View > Tool Windows > Maven Projects

From the Maven Projects window select the Execute Maven Goal button



Type 'package' and execute. A .WAR file will be generated in Server\target\



Now that we have a .WAR file, we will work on deploying it to a Tomcat server on an AWS EC2 instance.

From the AWS console, select EC2 and then Launch Instance to begin.

For our setup, we used the 64-bit Amazon Linux 2 AMI. Follow the prompts to configure your EC2 instance. Most settings were left at (free tier) defaults.

From the sidebar, select Elastic IPs then Allocate new address.

Once a new address has been allocated, associate it with your EC2 instance by selecting the address and then Associate address from the Actions button.

Next, you will need to create a key pair from the Network & Security section in the sidebar, it will automatically download a .pem file upon creation.

For connecting to our EC2 instance, we used XShell 5.

Create a new session, and fill in the host name of your EC2 instance, and port 22.

Under Authentication, fill in ec2-user as the User Name and select Public Key as Method.

Next to User Key select Browse... and select the .pem file created earlier.

You should now be able to SSH to your EC2 instance.

More information on setting up EC2 on:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/get-set-up-for-amazon-ec2.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EC2_GetStarted.html#ec2-connect-to-instance-linux

Steps:

Create AWS EC2 instance DONE
SSH to your instance DONE
Install Java, and Tomcat
Configure Tomcat users
Package WAR file DONE
Deploy WAR file

-- SSL steps --

Acceptance Criteria

See the business requirements document

User Guide

Login

To login, append a query string "userId" to the end of the service root.

The service roots available as deployed on Azure are:

https://aeclient.azurewebsites.net/

https://staging-aeclient.azurewebsites.net/

Local service root:

http://localhost:3000/

Appending a "userId":

http://localhost:3000/?userId=500

https://aeclient.azurewebsites.net/?userId=500

https://staging-aeclient.azurewebsites.net/?userld=500

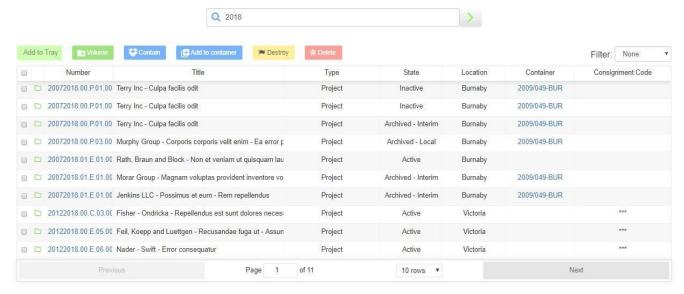
Search

On the landing page, there'll be a search bar. You can search for records and containers by their numbers.



Results

This is the results page with a table containing the results for your search. You can also make a different search. Clicking on the column headers at the top of the table allows you to sort the page result while dragging on the divider between the column headers allow you to change the size of the column.



On the bottom of the table, you can change the page, jump to a specific page, or change the page size to show more items.

Between the checkboxes and Number column are green and blue icons. Green icon shows that it's a record, while blue icon is a container.



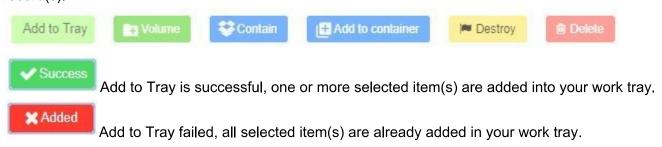
Clicking on the blue links in the Number and Container columns will take you to view the details of the record or container.



On the top right, you can filter the results to display only the Containers or Records.

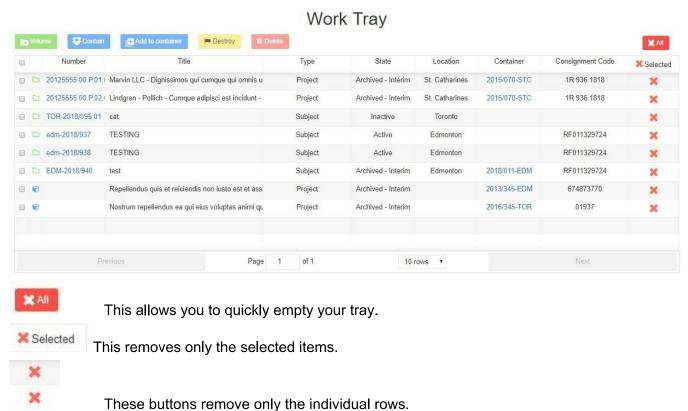


These buttons are disabled and will only be available when you select certain items by checking the checkboxes on the left side of the table. 'Volume' requires selecting record(s) with the same number before their volume number. 'Add to Container' requires selecting at most one container and some record(s).



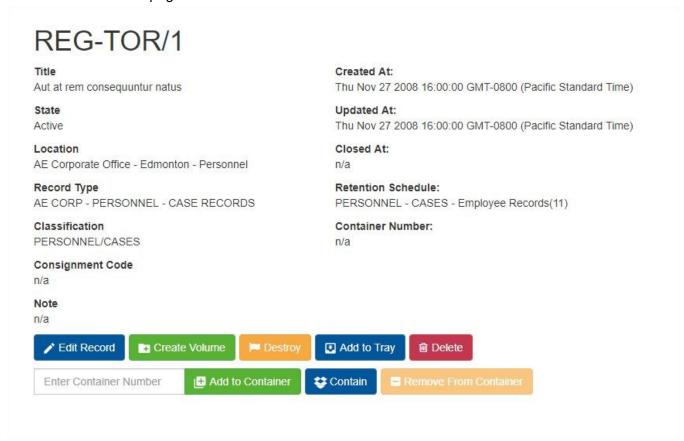
Work Tray

You can access the work tray page in the top banner. The work tray page is similar but allows you to action on items from different searches or simply to store them for later. It also updates the items on load, so if something is already deleted, it'll be removed from your tray.



Viewing a record

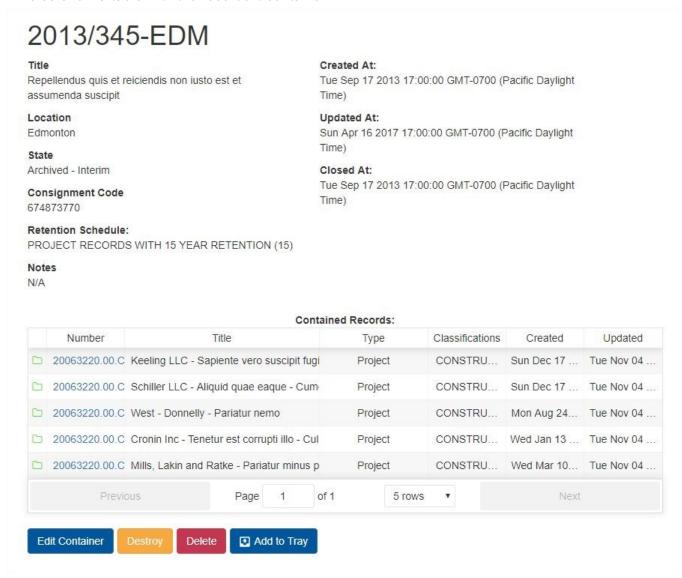
To view a record, click on the blue links in the tables or type its id in the url like so /viewRecord/188133 You will be taken to a page with its details.



You can enter an existing container number to add the record to the container.

Viewing a container

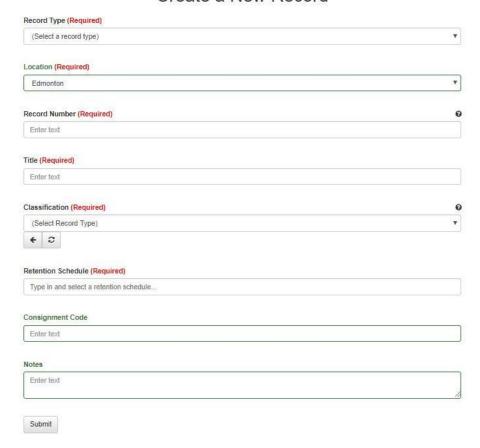
Similar to viewing a record, clicking on a container (or typing its id) will direct you to its detail page. It will also show a table with the records it contains.



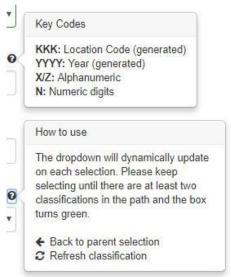
New Record

Creating a new record will direct you to fill out a form with required fields.

Create a New Record



On the right side are little icons you can click for some helpful tooltips.



The classification is a tree structure that may require you to select multiple times before selection is complete.

For example, selecting ADVISORY SERVICES, then ADVICE, and finally Background.



You can go back to previous selection or reset at any time.

Updating

Editing a record or container is similar to creating a new record, except it'll pre-populate some of the fields with its original information.

Update Record

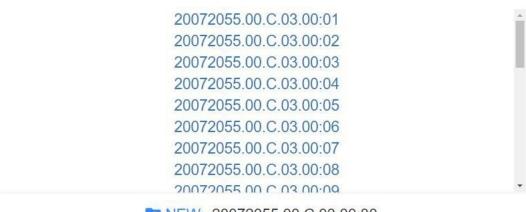
TOR-2018/095:01



New Volume

After clicking on the volume button, the volume page will display a list of all the previous volumes of that record number. You can view each one by clicking on their number. It will create a new volume from the last volume. You can choose to copy the notes over from the last volume. On submit, you'll be redirected to the new record volume.

New Volume



NEW: 20072055.00.C.03.00:30

Copy notes from last volume:

Et et enim tempore fuga eius doloribus rerum non pariatur. Temporibus adipisci voluptates ut tempore. Eos est id.

Necessitatibus enim autem voluptas ut atque doloremque ab eos temporibus. Adipisci sunt earum voluptatem sequi. Non voluptatem non sunt et quibusdam doloribus.

Autem reiciendis facilis esse possimus exercitationem qui. Ex ipsa debitis eos ipsam molestias est deleniti. Sed corrupti alias illum doloremque occaecati voluptates voluptatem nulla quam.



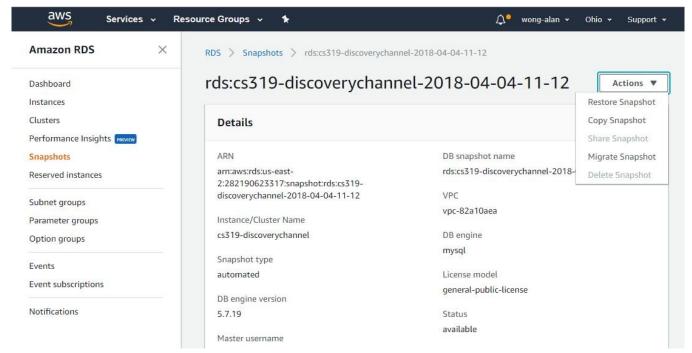
If the record wasn't a volume before, it will be updated to one.

UPDATE: 20125555.00.A.01.00 -> 20125555.00.A.01.00:01

NEW: 20125555.00.A.01.00:02

Rollback plan

AWS RDS can be configured to periodically store snapshots of the database that you can then restore to.



As an alternative, we have provided, within the USB in the folder "DB_Backup", a MySQL backup of a fresh database. To import the information into MySQL Workbench, use the data export option and select "recordr".

Electronic repositories

Client project

https://gitlab.com/cpsc3192017w2/ae/Discovery-Channel/Client

Server project

https://gitlab.com/cpsc3192017w2/ae/Discovery-Channel/Server