

# Maintenance Documentation

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## Introduction

## Backend

Welcome to the backend architecture documentation. This resource provides detailed information about the tools, technologies, and decisions that power the platform. The primary objective is to deliver a seamless user experience, ensuring accuracy, speed, and scalability. The choices made in the technology stack reflect this commitment.

## Repository

- Backend Github Repository
- Zip file of the repository: Backend Zip File

## Purpose

Understanding the underlying philosophy of the system is essential. The backend has been built with a user-centric approach. The technology stack is chosen to facilitate rapid iterations, robust data storage, real-time interactions, and insightful analytics. This design allows for continual improvement, ensuring that user expectations are met and exceeded.

## Key Features

- Scalability: The stack is designed to handle growth. Whether it's increasing user data or extending the feature set, the architecture is prepared.
- Performance: Through tools like Redis and FastAPI, a fast and responsive experience is ensured.
- Security: Protecting user data and maintaining privacy is paramount. Every tool and process is vetted to uphold this.
- Maintainability: With tools like Docker and PyTest, it's ensured that the codebase remains organized and that any updates or changes are efficiently integrated and tested.

## Technology Stack

- PostgreSQL: Serving as our primary relational database, PostgreSQL stores user-specific data, including generated routes, prompts used, and room-related information. Its robustness and scalability ensure the efficient handling of user interactions and data.
- SQLAlchemy: A Python-based ORM, SQLAlchemy facilitates the interaction between the backend and the database. It also enables the use of Pythonic syntax, allowing for more intuitive and readable code.
- Alembic: Alembic is a lightweight database migration tool that enables the creation of database schemas and the migration of data. It is used

to create and update the database schema, ensuring that the database is always up-to-date with the latest changes.

- Redis: Integrated for its superior performance in managing data with short lifespans, Redis excels in real-time data retrieval. Its capabilities extend to session management, location tracking, and log streaming, all while ensuring optimal storage and enhanced security through its TTL feature.
- FastAPI: Adopted for its performance and Pythonic nature, FastAPI aids in creating a seamless user interface. It employs Pydantic for data validation, ensuring the quality and integrity of user data inputs.
- Pydantic: Pydantic is a Python library that facilitates data validation and parsing. It is used to validate user inputs, ensuring that the data is of the correct type and format.
- SlowAPI: A rate limiting library for Starlette and FastAPI. It is used to limit the number of requests per second to the backend, preventing overloading and ensuring optimal performance.
- Open Data Melbourne: Leveraging datasets from Melbourne's open data platform, our platform gains access to a wealth of city-specific information, ranging from infrastructure to cultural landmarks. This data integration enhances the platform's accuracy and relevance when offering route suggestions or city insights to users.
- Python SocketIO Server: Facilitating real-time communication, especially for location tracking features, SocketIO ensures instantaneous data transmission, offering users a real-time interactive experience.
- MapBox, Google Translate & Google Location APIs: These external APIs are integrated to enrich the platform's functionalities. MapBox assists in generating routes, Google Translate aids in user input translation, and the Google API is pivotal for location search, all culminating in a comprehensive user experience.
- Huggingface's Sentence Transformers: This AI-powered integration enhances the platform's semantic search capabilities, allowing for deeper comprehension of user inputs and more contextually relevant responses.
- PyTorch: PyTorch is a Python-based machine learning library that enables the use of deep learning models. It is used to train and deploy the name generator model.
- PyTest: PyTest is a Python testing framework that enables the creation of unit tests. It is used to ensure the quality and integrity of the codebase, especially when new features are added.
- Docker: Docker containers are used to encapsulate the development environment, ensuring that all developers work within the same context. This also enables developers to access and observe real-time code modifications.

## Database

The database system combines the strength of PostgreSQL with Redis's rapid in-memory processing.

The **Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)** visually details the interconnect-  
edness of the database tables.

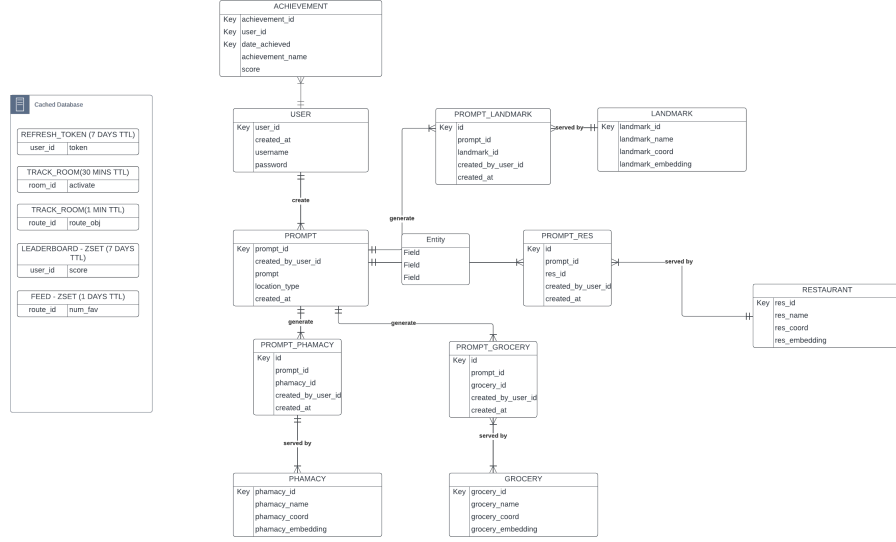


Figure 1: ERD

- **PostgreSQL** serves as the primary database, adept at managing vector-based and geo-spatial queries. For consistent deployment, a Dockerised **ankane/pgvector** image is used alongside the **postgresql-15-postgis-3** geo-spatial extension. The system incorporates **pgvector** for vector operations and **PostGIS** for spatial data insights. Tables are structured using SQLAlchemy and Alembic, the latter ensuring smooth data migrations.
- **Redis**, the secondary in-memory database, focuses on caching and TTL-based data management, speeding up data retrieval and reducing reliance on the primary database. It assists in handling refresh tokens, room PINs, and logs. A layered data-fetching approach prioritizes Redis for speed, falling back on PostgreSQL when necessary.

Together, PostgreSQL and Redis create a reliable and efficient data management backbone, facilitating various functionalities and ensuring smooth operations.

## PostgreSQL

**Implementation Details** The core database is designed using PostgreSQL, chosen particularly for its prowess in handling vector-based and geo-spatial queries. These functionalities are essential for many modern applications that rely on location data and vector operations. To streamline the setup process and ensure consistency across different environments, a Dockerised approach has been

adopted. The ankane/pgvector Docker image is leveraged, given its preinstalled pgvector extension. Additionally, to enhance the geo-spatial querying capabilities, the postgresql-15-postgis-3 extension is integrated. This combination provides a solid foundation for building scalable and efficient data-driven applications, allowing for intricate data operations, ranging from location-based services to advanced vector computations.

## Extensions

- **Vector Extension (pgvector):** pgvector provides efficient vector operations within PostgreSQL. It facilitates operations like similarity searches and nearest neighbor searches. Its integration ensures that vector-based computations are not only feasible but also optimized for peak performance.
- **Geo-Spatial Extension (PostGIS):** PostGIS enhances PostgreSQL, transforming it into a database that understands location and spatial relationships. It's essential for applications needing spatial databases.

**Tables** The primary database is structured using SQLAlchemy. With the integration of specialized modules like geoalchemy2 and pgvector, the database harnesses advanced capabilities, ensuring spatial data management and embedding functionalities are efficient and robust. This section offers a brief description of each table, describing its purpose, structure, and relationship within the database.

- **User:** Captures the essential user information, including unique identifiers, usernames, passwords, and account creation timestamps.
- **RefreshToken:** Stores refresh tokens for users, facilitating secure session management and associated expiration times.
- **Prompt:** Contains data about prompts created by users, encompassing arrays of prompts, negative prompts, location types, and creation timestamps.
- **Route:** Holds the details of routes, including arrays of locations, latitudes, longitudes, instructions, durations, and associated user creators.
- **User\_Route\_Vote:** A junction table that registers user votes for different routes, ensuring user engagement is tracked.
- **Prompt\_Route:** Links prompts with routes, reinforcing the connection between user-generated content and available routes.
- **Landmark, Restaurant, Grocery, and Pharmacy:** These tables store respective location details, including names and geographical coordinates. Furthermore, they have an 'embedding' column which facilitates location recommendation.
- **Prompt\_Landmark, Prompt\_Restaurant, Prompt\_Grocery, and Prompt\_Pharmacy:** These tables bridge the association between

prompts and various location types, ensuring each user-generated prompt can be linked to specific landmarks, restaurants, groceries, or pharmacies.

- **Challenge:** Centralizes information about challenges, encapsulating their names, types, grades, scores, and associated user challenges.
- **User\_Challenge:** Manages user interactions with challenges, detailing the user, challenge identifiers, the year, month, day of interaction, progress made, and if the score was added.

## Redis

Redis, a highly performant in-memory data structure store, serves as a secondary database within our platform. Its primary role is for caching data, offering rapid data retrieval compared to traditional databases. Due to its in-memory nature, Redis ensures ultra-fast data access, making it an ideal choice for caching scenarios where speed is paramount.

**Functionality** The application utilises Redis mainly for data management with Time-To-Live (TTL). TTL ensures that cached data has an expiration time, optimising cache performance and data relevance. By automatically invalidating stale or outdated data, the system can maintain fresh data in the cache, ensuring users receive the most up-to-date information while reducing unnecessary database queries.

## Implementation Details

- **Refresh Token Management:** Redis efficiently handles refresh tokens for users. These tokens are crucial for maintaining user sessions, and having them in Redis allows for swift access and validation.
- **Room Data:** Redis aids in generating unique room PINs, ensuring these are stored promptly and can be quickly fetched or validated.
- **Feed & Logs:** Activities such as user actions or system logs are also cached in Redis. This offers an efficient way to monitor and log user activities, and system events, in real-time.
- **Data Fetching Strategy:** The platform employs a strategy where it first attempts to fetch data from Redis. If the data is unavailable (due to cache misses or TTL expiry), it resorts to the primary PostgreSQL database. Once fetched, the data is then stored in Redis for subsequent swift access. This layered approach ensures that the system capitalizes on the speed of Redis while maintaining the reliability of PostgreSQL.

**Enhancements & Best Practices** Using decorators like `@async_retry()`, the platform ensures resilience in its Redis operations, retrying operations that might initially fail due to transient issues. Async context managers, such

as `redis_room_db_context()`, ensure that Redis connections are efficiently managed, opened when needed, and closed after operations conclude, optimizing resource usage.

## Endpoints

### User endpoint

#### Generate Username

- **URL:** `/user/generate/`
- **Method:** GET
- **Description:** This endpoint automatically creates a unique username. It utilizes a Transformer decoding architecture to generate the username and ensures its uniqueness by verifying against existing names in the database.
- **Response:** The response will include a `username` string, representing the newly generated username.

#### Retrieve User by ID

- **URL:** `/user/{user_id}/`
- **Method:** GET
- **URL Parameters:**
  - `user_id`: The ID of the user to retrieve.
- **Description:** This endpoint fetches a specific user based on their `user_id`. It also returns the latest prompts associated with that user. For security reasons, users can only fetch their own details.
- **Response:** The response will return the user's details, such as `user_id`, `username`, `created_at`, and an array of their most recent `prompts`.

#### Create User

- **URL:** `/user/`
- **Method:** POST
- **Description:** This endpoint allows the creation of a new user. It ensures that the username is unique and hashes the password before storing it in the database.
- **Body Parameters:**
  - `user`: The user details to be created. It includes fields like `username` and `password`.



- **Response:** The response will return the created user's details, including `user_id`, `username`, and `'created_a`

## Authentication

### Authenticate User (v1)

- **URL:** `/login/`
- **Method:** POST
- **Body Parameters:**
  - `user_credentials`: A JSON object with the user's `username` and `password`.
- **Description:** This endpoint attempts to authenticate a user using the provided credentials. If successful, it returns a JWT access token.
- **Response:** A JSON object containing an `access_token` and its `token_type` which is "bearer".

### Authenticate User (v2)

- **URL:** `/login/v2/`
- **Method:** POST
- **Body Parameters:**
  - `user_credentials`: A JSON object with the user's `username` and `password`.
- **Description:** This enhanced version of the login endpoint offers additional features over its predecessor. When a user is authenticated, it returns a JWT access token, as well as a refresh token to enable future token renewals without requiring re-authentication. The endpoint also handles cases where the login request originates from a web UI, setting the JWT as a cookie.
- **Response:** A JSON object containing the user's `user_id`, `username`, the `access_token` and its `token_type` which is "bearer", as well as the `refresh_token` and their respective expiration times.

## Refresh Access Token

- **URL:** `/login/v2/refresh/`
- **Method:** POST
- **Body Parameters:**
  - `refresh_token`: A JSON object with the refresh token used to generate a new access token.

- **Description:** This endpoint allows a user to refresh their JWT access token using a valid refresh token. By using the refresh mechanism, users can obtain a new access token without undergoing a full re-authentication process.
- **Response:** A JSON object containing the user's `user_id`, `username`, a new `access_token` and its `token_type` which is "bearer", as well as the existing `refresh_token` and their respective expiration times.

## Search Endpoint

### Search for a Route Based on User Queries

- **URL:** `/search/route/`
- **Method:** POST
- **Body Parameters:**
  - **queries:** A JSON object containing the user's desired `location_type`, `latitude`, `longitude`, `distance_threshold`, `similarity_threshold`, and desired `route_type`.
- **Description:** This endpoint allows users to search for a route based on specific queries and their current location. The returned route is calculated by matching the user's query against available locations within a specified distance threshold and similarity score. Furthermore, this route is saved as a prompt linked to the user's account.
- **Response:** A JSON object representing the found route. This includes the list of locations, their coordinates, the route's path, instructions for the route, and the route's total duration.

### Enhanced Route Search with Negative Queries

- **URL:** `/search/v2/route/`
- **Method:** POST
- **Body Parameters:**
  - **queries:** An enhanced JSON object that, in addition to the parameters in the previous endpoint, allows users to provide negative queries to exclude certain results.
- **Description:** This enhanced version of the search route allows users to provide additional negative queries, ensuring that certain types of locations are excluded from the resulting route. If a location matches a negative query with a similarity score higher than a specified threshold, it is excluded from the search results. This endpoint is particularly useful for users who want more control over the types of places included in their routes.

- **Response:** A JSON object representing the found route, similar to the previous endpoint but with the addition of a route ID. This ID can be used to reference the route in other parts of the system. This module provides endpoints related to searching for locations based on user queries. It supports both single and sequence-based search queries.

## Route Endpoint

### Get Route Details

- **URL:** /routes/{route\_id}/
- **Method:** GET
- **URL Parameters:**
  - **route\_id:** The ID of the desired route.
- **Description:** This endpoint retrieves detailed information about a specific route identified by the **route\_id**. The returned data includes route ID, locations, coordinates, instructions, duration, creation time, and the number of votes for the route.
- **Response:** The response will include a **route** object and a **num\_votes** integer. The **route** object further contains **route\_id**, **locations** (array of strings), **locations\_coordinates** (array of objects with **latitude** and **longitude**), **route** (array of objects with **latitude** and **longitude**), **instructions** (array of strings), **duration** (floating-point number), and **created\_at** (date-time in ISO 8601 format).

### Delete Route

- **URL:** /routes/{route\_id}/
- **Method:** DELETE
- **URL Parameters:**
  - **route\_id:** The ID of the route to delete.
- **Description:** This endpoint allows for the deletion of a route specified by the **route\_id**. The request must be made by the authenticated user who owns the route.
- **Response:** Upon successful deletion, the server will return a 204 No Content HTTP status code with no response body. If the route does not exist or the user is not authorized, appropriate error codes and messages will be returned.

### Get Routes by User ID

- **URL:** /user/{user\_id}/

- **Method:** GET
- **URL Parameters:**
  - **user\_id:** The ID of the user whose routes are to be retrieved.
- **Description:** Retrieves a list of routes created by a specified user. The endpoint includes pagination support with offset and limit parameters, and is rate-limited to 5 requests per second.
- **Query Parameters:**
  - **offset:** Starting point for pagination, default is 0.
  - **limit:** Maximum number of routes to retrieve, default is 10.
- **Response:** A list of routes and their respective vote counts.

#### Get Favorite Routes by User ID

- **URL:** /user/fav/{user\_id}/
- **Method:** GET
- **URL Parameters:**
  - **user\_id:** The ID of the user whose favorite routes are to be retrieved.
- **Description:** Retrieves a list of favorite routes created by a specified user. Similar to the above endpoint, this also includes pagination and rate-limiting.
- **Query Parameters:**
  - **offset:** Starting point for pagination, default is 0.
  - **limit:** Maximum number of favorite routes to retrieve, default is 10.
- **Response:** A list of favorite routes and their respective vote counts.

#### Get Routes Favorited by User ID

- **URL:** /feed/user/fav/{user\_id}/
- **Method:** GET
- **URL Parameters:**
  - **user\_id:** The ID of the user whose favorited routes are to be retrieved.
- **Description:** Retrieves a list of routes favorited by a specified user. This also includes pagination and rate-limiting functionality.
- **Query Parameters:**
  - **offset:** Starting point for pagination, default is 0.
  - **limit:** Maximum number of routes to retrieve, default is 10.
- **Response:** A list of routes and their respective vote counts.

#### Publish a Route

- **URL:** /publish/{route\_id}/
- **Method:** POST
- **URL Parameters:**
  - **route\_id:** The ID of the route to be published.
- **Description:** This endpoint allows users to publish their route to the public feed after checking the existence of the route and the authorization of the user.

- **Response:** A dictionary containing details about the publishing status.

### Get Top Routes

- **URL:** /feed/top\_routes/
- **Method:** GET
- **Description:** Returns the top routes based on the provided criteria and order, either by creation date or votes. It first fetches the route IDs from Redis and then queries the database for more details.
- **Query Parameters:**
  - **order\_by:** The ordering criterion, can be either 'created\_at' or 'num\_votes'. Defaults to 'num\_votes'.
  - **offset:** Starting point for pagination, default is 0.
  - **limit:** Maximum number of routes to return, default is 10.
- **Response:** A list of top routes with their associated vote details.

Each of these endpoints is designed to work with the user and route data, allowing retrieval and publication of routes based on various parameters and criteria. Proper authorization, rate limiting, and pagination have been applied where necessary to ensure the security and efficiency of the API.

### Challenges Endpoint

#### Fetch Leaderboard

- **URL:** /leaderboard/
- **Method:** GET
- **URL Parameters:**
  - **limit:** integer, optional (default is 10)
- **Description:** This endpoint returns the top N users based on their weekly scores. **limit** specifies the number of top users to fetch.
- **Response:**
  - **LeaderboardOut**
    - \* **username** (string): The username of the user.
    - \* **score** (float): The overall score of the user.
  - Example:

```
[
  {"username": "user1", "score": 320.5},
  {"username": "user2", "score": 280.2}
]
```

#### Fetch User Challenge

- **URL:** /{user\_id}/
- **Method:** GET
- **URL Parameters:**
  - **user\_id:** integer, required

- **Description:** This endpoint returns the challenges created today for the given `user_id`.
- **Response:**
  - **UserChallengeOut**
    - \* **challenge** (Challenge): The challenge details.
      - **name** (string): The name of the challenge.
      - **type** (string): The type of the challenge.
    - \* **year** (integer): The year of the challenge.
    - \* **month** (integer): The month of the challenge.
    - \* **day** (integer): The day of the challenge.
    - \* **progress** (float): The progress of the challenge.
  - Example: “json { “challenge”: {“name”: “Walk 5000 Steps”, “type”: “distance\_travelled”}, “year”: 2023, “month”: 9, “day”: 30, “progress”: 0.8 } ”

#### Fetch All Challenges for User

- **URL:** `/all/{user_id}/`
- **Method:** GET
- **URL Parameters:**
  - `user_id`: integer, required
- **Description:** This endpoint returns all the challenges for the given `user_id`.
- **Response:** Returns a list of **UserChallengeOut** as described above

#### Calculate Weekly Score

- **URL:** `/weekly_score/{user_id}/`
- **Method:** GET
- **URL Parameters:**
  - `user_id`: integer, required
- **Description:** This endpoint calculates and returns the weekly scores for the given `user_id`.
- **Response:**
  - **ChallengeScoreOut**
    - \* **date** (datetime): The date of the score.
    - \* **score** (float): The overall score.
    - \* **distance\_travelled\_score** (float, optional): The score from distance travelled challenges.
    - \* **route\_generation\_score** (float, optional): The score from route generation challenges.
    - \* **favourite\_sharing\_score** (float, optional): The score from favourite sharing challenges.
  - Example:

```
{
  "date": "2023-09-30T12:00:00",
```

```

    "score": 100.5,
    "distance_travelled_score": 50.2,
    "route_generation_score": 25.1,
    "favourite_sharing_score": 25.2
}

```

#### Add Challenge Distance Travelled

- **URL:** /distance\_travelled/{user\_id}/
- **Method:** POST
- **URL Parameters:**
  - user\_id: integer, required
- **Description:** This endpoint adds a distance travelled challenge for a user.
- **Request Body:**
  - **DistanceTravelledChallenge**
    - \* steps (integer, steps between 0 - 50000): The number of steps travelled.
  - Example:

```

{
    "steps": 45000
}

```

- **Response:** Returns a dictionary with details about the operation.

#### Add Challenge Route Generation

- **URL:** /route\_generation/{user\_id}/
- **Method:** POST
- **URL Parameters:**
  - user\_id: integer, required
- **Description:** This endpoint adds a route generation challenge for a user.
- **Request Body:**
  - **RouteGenerationChallenge**
    - \* routes\_generated (integer): The number of routes generated.
  - Example:

```

{
    "routes_generated": 5
}

```

- **Response:** Returns a dictionary with details about the operation.

#### Add Challenge Favourite Sharing

- **URL:** /favourite\_sharing/{user\_id}/
- **Method:** POST
- **URL Parameters:**
  - user\_id: integer, required

- **Description:** This endpoint adds a favourite sharing challenge for a user.
- **Request Body:**
  - **RouteFavChallenge**
    - \* `routes_favourited_shared` (integer): The number of routes favourited/shared.
  - Example:

```
{
  "routes_favourited_shared": 3
}
```
- **Response:** Returns a dictionary with details about the operation.

## Translation Endpoint

### Utility Functions

- `translate__text(text: str) -> dict`: Translates a single text into the target language and returns the translated text.
- `translate__list(text_list: list[str]) -> list[str]`: Translates a list of texts into the target language and returns a list of translated texts.

### Configuration

- The Google Cloud Translation API requires authentication. The path to the authentication credentials is specified in the `credential__path` variable. Ensure that the `google_application_credentials.json` file is present in the specified path and contains valid credentials.
- The environment variable `GOOGLE_APPLICATION_CREDENTIALS` is set to the path of the authentication credentials to authenticate the API requests.

## Translate Texts

- **URL:** `/translate/`
- **Method:** `POST`
- **Description:** This endpoint allows users to translate a list of texts. Users provide a list of texts, and the service returns the translated versions of those texts.
- **Request Body:**
  - `texts` (list of strings): The list of texts that need to be translated, as specified in the `schemas.TranslateQuery` model.
- **Response:** The response will be a JSON object containing the translated texts. The structure of the response is given by the `schemas.TranslateRes` model, which primarily consists of the `results` attribute. The `results` attribute holds the list of translated texts corresponding to the input texts provided.



## Tracker Endpoint

This module allow user to create room in sockerIO and let other user join.

## REST API

### Generate Room PIN

- **URL:** /track/generate-pin/
- **Method:** GET
- **Description:** This endpoint is designed to generate a unique 6-digit room PIN that is used to identify tracking rooms. Once generated, this PIN is stored in a Redis database with a default expiration time of 30 minutes. Users need to be logged in to generate a room PIN.
- **Response:** A JSON object containing the generated room PIN. The structure of the response is represented by the `schemas.TrackRoomOut` model, which primarily consists of the `room_id` attribute, indicating the generated PIN.

## SocketIO Events

### Connect

- **Description:** Activated when a client attempts to connect.
- **Requirements:** A JWT token is mandatory to establish a connection.
- **Failure:** If the JWT token is missing or invalid, the client will be automatically disconnected.
- **API\_URL**=https://api.settle-aid.tech
- **SOCKET\_PATH**=/track-sio/sio/
- **Examples:**

```
newSocket = io(process.env.REACT_APP_API_URL, {
  path: process.env.REACT_APP_SOCKET_PATH,
  transportOptions: {
    polling: {
      extraHeaders: {
        'Authorization': `Bearer ${token}`
      }
    }
  }
})
```

### Disconnect

- **Description:** Activated when a client disconnects. The event logs the disconnection details.

### Join Room

- **Description:** Activated when a client wishes to join a room. The client should emit a message to the `join_room` event with the `roomId` included in the message.
- **Validation:** The system will verify if the room exists or if it has expired.
- **Expiration:** Rooms have a lifespan of 30 minutes.

### Leave Room

- **Description:** Activated when a client decides to leave a room. The client should emit a message to the `leave_room` event with the `roomId` included in the message.

### Move

- **Description:** Activated when a message is sent to the `move` event.
- **Message Format:** The message should adhere to the following structure: {  
  `lat`: float, `long`: float, `roomId`: string }.
- **Failure:** If the message format is incorrect, an error message will be emitted to the `error` message type.

## Data Validation

FastAPI leverages the power of Pydantic for data validation, serialisation, and documentation. Pydantic ensures that the data conforms to expected formats and helps in error handling. Below is a brief description of each schema:

- **UserCreate:** Defines the structure for user creation with constraints on username and password length and pattern.
- **LoginRequest:** Represents user login request, with validation on username and password.
- **User:** Describes a user with attributes like `user_id`, `username`, `password`, and creation date.
- **Prompt & PromptV2:** Outlines prompts created by users with attributes like `prompt id`, `user id`, `prompts`, and creation date. Version 2 (**PromptV2**) also includes negative prompts.
- **RouteOut & RouteOutV2:** Defines route data. Version 2 (**RouteOutV2**) includes additional attributes like `route id` and creation date. It also converts latitudes and longitudes into dictionary format.
- **RouteVoteOut & RouteVoteOutUser:** Outlines user votes for routes. The latter also indicates if a user has voted.
- **UserOut:** Describes a user along with their associated prompts.

- **Token & TokenV2:** Represents token data, with the latter (**TokenV2**) offering a comprehensive view, including user id, access, and refresh token details.
- **Query, QuerySeq, RouteQuery, & RouteQueryV2:** Defines search parameters for location-based queries. They include validation for location type and route type.
- **SearchResult:** Represents search results, providing the name, coordinates, and similarity of the result.
- **UsernameGen & TranslateQuery:** Outlines structures for generating usernames and translating queries, respectively.
- **VoteIn:** Represents the structure for user votes on routes.
- **Challenge & UserChallengeOut:** Defines challenges and user interactions with challenges.
- **LeaderboardOut:** Represents user scores on a leaderboard.

The schemas incorporate constraints like `constr()` and `conint()`, ensuring data like username and password adhere to specific formats or value ranges. Validators like `field_validator` and `root_validator` ensure custom validations on fields, enhancing the robustness of data input.

In essence, Pydantic, combined with FastAPI, offers a systematic and efficient approach to manage and validate incoming and outgoing data, ensuring data integrity and minimizing potential errors.

## System Messages

### HTTP Exceptions

Exception Type	Type
CustomHTTPException	<code>default_type</code>
InvalidCredentialsException	<code>invalid_credentials</code>
UserNotFoundException	<code>user_not_found</code>
UserAlreadyExistsException	<code>user_already_exists</code>
InvalidRefreshTokenException	<code>invalid_refresh_token</code>
NotAuthorisedException	<code>not_authorised</code>
LocationNotFoundException	<code>no_location</code>
InvalidSearchQueryException	<code>invalid_search_query</code>
RouteNotFoundException	<code>no_route</code>
ParametersTooLargeException	<code>parameters_too_large</code>
AlreadyVotedException	<code>already_voted</code>
VoteNotFoundException	<code>vote_not_found</code>
RequestValidationError	<code>missing</code>
RequestValidationError	<code>string_pattern_mismatch</code>

Exception Type	Type
RequestValidationError	<code>json_invalid</code>
RequestValidationError	<code>string_type</code>
RequestValidationError	<code>string_too_short</code>
RequestValidationError	<code>string_too_long</code>
RequestValidationError	<code>value_error</code>
RequestValidationError	<code>value_error</code>

For more details, please refer to HTTP Exceptions

### SocketIO messages

Event	Message Type	Details Type	Details Msg
<code>connect</code>	<code>error</code> N/A	<code>invalid_credentials</code> Varies with HTTPException	'Invalid credentials' Depends on the error detail from exception
<code>join_room</code>	<code>error</code> <code>room</code>	<code>no_room</code> <code>joined_room</code>	'Room not found or has expired' E.g. "admin has joined room 448408"
<code>leave_room</code>	<code>room</code>	<code>lefted_room</code>	E.g. "admin has left room 448408"
<code>move</code>	<code>move</code> <code>error</code>	<code>success</code> <code>invalid_data</code>	Object with <code>lat</code> and <code>long</code> , e.g. <code>{lat: 34, lon, ...}</code> 'Invalid data'
<code>disconnect</code>	<code>room</code>	<code>disconnected</code>	E.g. "admin disconnected"

## Frontend