



VRIJE  
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# PROJECT REPORT

Web Technologies

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# 1 Introduction

This project report provides the reader with all information regarding our web application. We created the application "Concerto".

The goal of Concerto is to make it easier finding people with the same interest about concerts. When you create an account, on the homepage you are shown personalized events based on your favourite genres. Users can see the rating of the artist and the venue of an event, and for a detailed look visit the rating page where reviews from other users are posted.

The search system allows users to search for events by name and filter at the same time. Privacy has been considered too: you can choose who sees your information.

Upcoming sections of this document are dedicated to explaining the implementation in detail. The second section describes all the functionalities. The third and fourth section explain the decisions made on the frontend and backend. Appendix B contains the timesheets of each person working on the project.

## 2 Implemented requirements

This section is dedicated to explaining the functional requirements that were implemented in our project. For all functionality both frontend and backend are described. We were able to finish all goals we stated at the beginning of our project.

### 2.1 Users

#### 2.1.1 Registering

Users are able to create an account on our web application. Below a listing of all the necessary information is given.

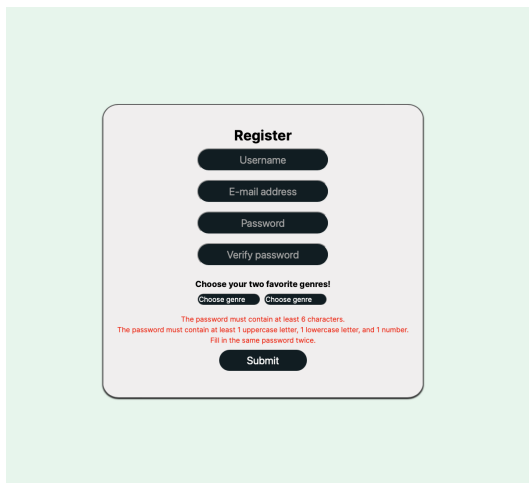
- username\*
- email\*
- password
- two music genres

Fields which are marked with "\*" are unique. Figure 1 shows the form a user sees when registering. A user is only able to choose two genres because we had issues with storing a dynamic amount of genres on the backend. Otherwise we would have allowed the user to select an unrestricted amount of genres.

A provided password should have at least 6 characters, a small letter, a capital letter and a number.

#### 2.1.2 login

Login requires the username and password of a user. There are 3 possibilities checked in this order:



**Register**

Username

E-mail address

Password

Verify password

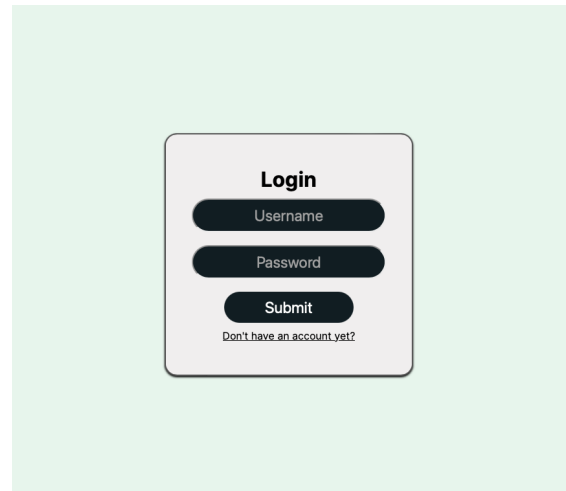
Choose your two favorite genres!

Choose genre Choose genre

The password must contain at least 6 characters.  
The password must contain at least 1 uppercase letter, 1 lowercase letter, and 1 number.  
Fill in the same password twice.

Submit

Figure 1: Registration form



**Login**

Username

Password

Submit

[Don't have an account yet?](#)

Figure 2: Login form

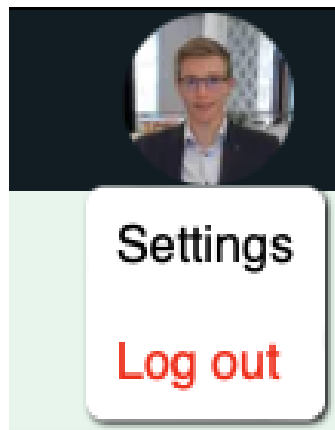


Figure 3: Logout button

1. There exists no user with this username.
2. The user exists and the password is incorrect.
3. The user exists and the password is correct.

The first two situations will provide the user with an appropriate error indicating what went wrong. The third situation leads to a successful login. Figure 2 shows the form a user uses to login.

### 2.1.3 Logout

When a user is logged in, his profile picture will appear at the most right position in the navigation bar. When the user has no profile picture a default icon is shown. When hovering over his picture a drop-down menu provides him with the option to log out. Figure 3 shows the log out button.

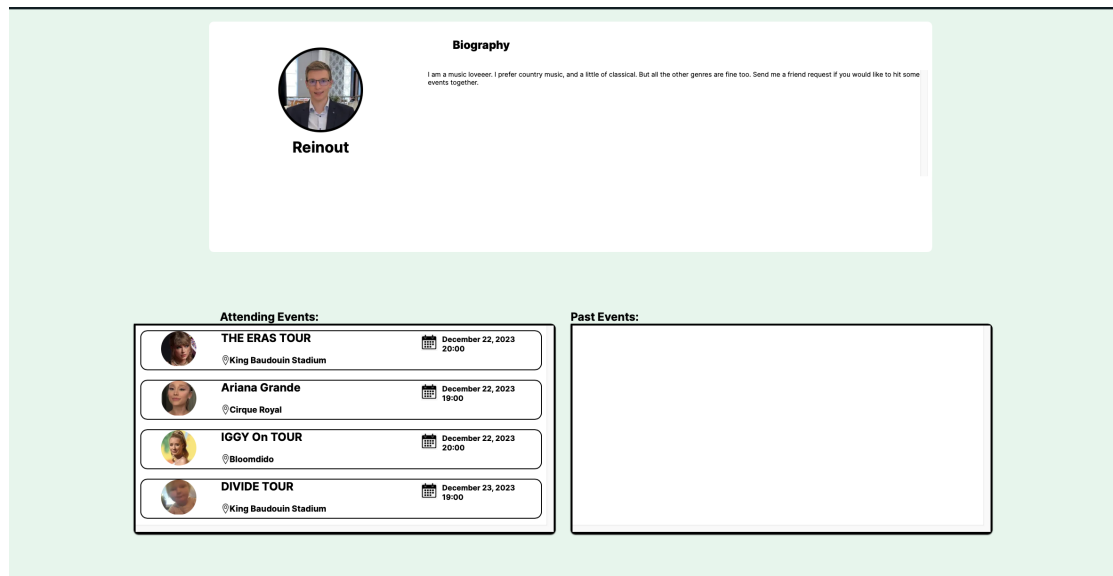


Figure 4: The account page of a user

#### 2.1.4 Account information

For each user his profile can be displayed. This page shows the profile picture, username, a short biography and potentially the upcoming and past events of a user (if the viewer has permission to see this information). It can be seen in figure 4.

#### 2.1.5 User settings

The settings page allows the user to edit his own profile when logged in. He can change his profile picture, e-mail, password, biography and privacy settings. If the user wants to change his password, in addition to giving his new password, he will also have to give his old password. This is done for security reasons. The new password must meet the requirements. The privacy settings let the user choose whether all his friends, everyone or no one can see his past events, the events he is checked in for and his friends. The settings page can be seen in figure 5.

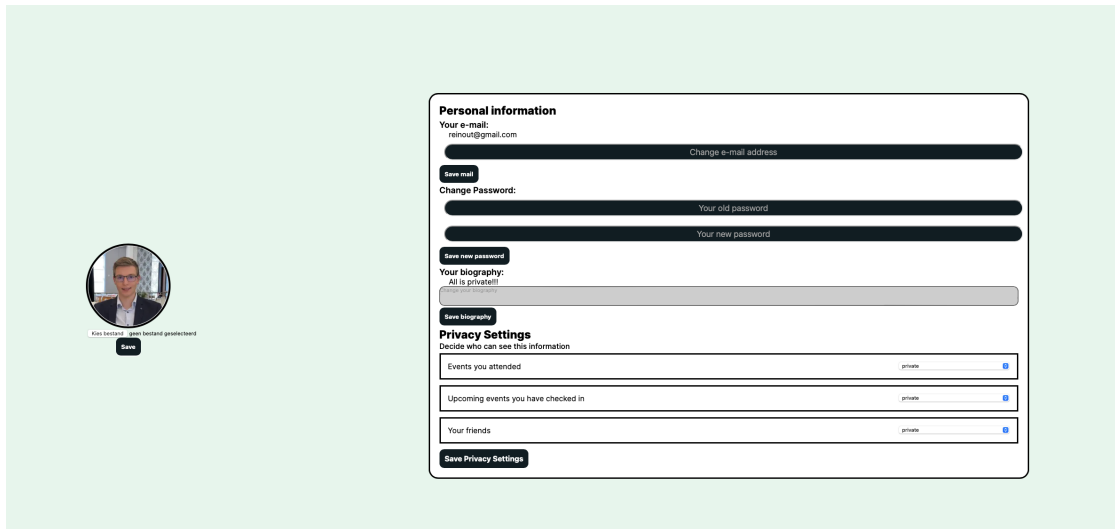


Figure 5: The settings page

## 2.2 Form validation

Form validation is performed on all forms, both server and client-sided.

On the registration page all the fields have to be filled in before sending a request. Real-time information about the passwords is provided to the user. This includes: if the length is okay, if it contains all the required characters and if both passwords match.

When a request is sent to the back-end there will be a verification if the email and username are not used by another user.

## 2.3 Core information

### 2.3.1 Creating and editing events

Users are able to add new and edit existing events. A user can only perform these actions when logged in. For adding an event we created a specific page where the user needs to fill in all the required information. When not all required fields are filled in, the user will get a warning when trying to create the event. We added a preview card of the event the user is creating. This way the user can see how it will look on the home page.

When searching for an artist the frontend will use the Musicbrainz API. This is explained in detail in section 2.5.

Users can only edit events for which they have permission to edit. Only the creator of an event has this permission.

### 2.3.2 List and view events

The events are listed on the homepage. When the user creates an account, he is required to choose 2 of his favourite genres. These genres are used to choose which events are shown first on the homepage. The homepage can be seen on figure 6.

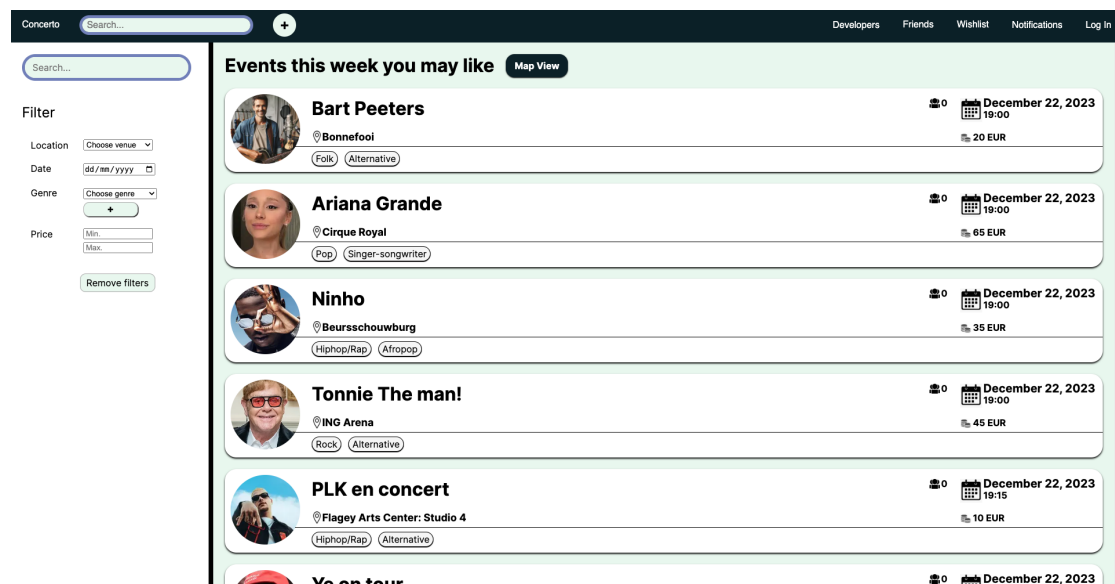


Figure 6: The home page

### 2.3.3 Searching for information

On the homepage, the user can search for events by using their name. We also implemented a search bar in the navbar and on the friends page. The one on the navbar can search for users and events. The specific one on the friends page can only search in your friends. Figure 7 shows a search result on the homepage.

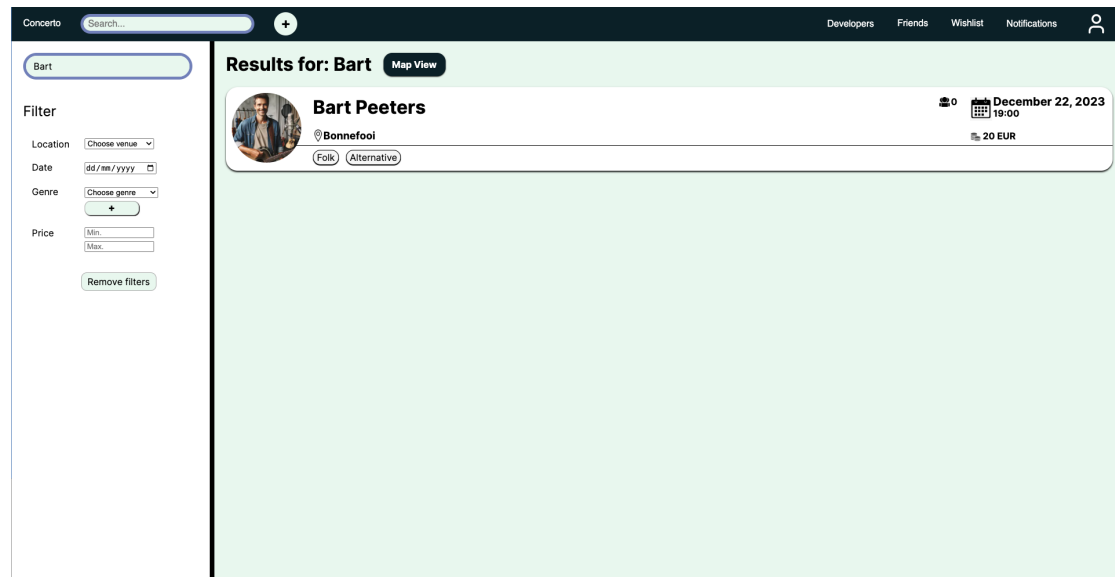


Figure 7: Search example on the homepage

We also implemented a filter system on the homepage. This filter system is used to filter the events listed on the homepage. A user can filter on location, the date, multiple genres, and the price range of an event. A user can also remove chosen filters.

---

### Filter

Location Choose venue ▾

Date dd/mm/yyyy 📅

Genre Choose genre ▾

+

Price Min.

Max.

Remove filters

Figure 8: The filters for events

## 2.4 Social aspect

### 2.4.1 Friends

Users are able to send friend requests to other users. This is done by visiting their account. The user the request is sent to will get a notification. An example can be seen in figure 12. This notification will contain an accept and reject button. The sender will get a request when the receiver accepts the friend request. When the request hasn't been responded, the sender is able to undo the request and the notification at the receiver will be removed.



Figure 9: Friend request button

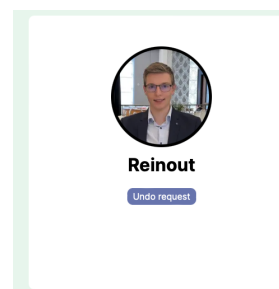


Figure 10: Undo friend request



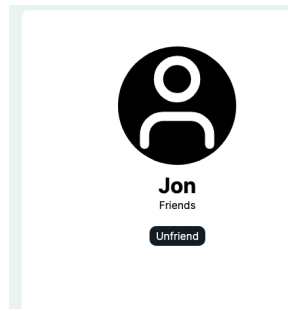


Figure 11: Removing a friend

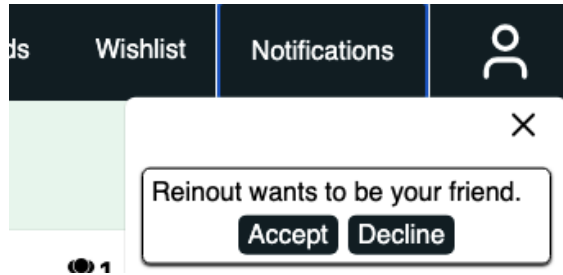


Figure 12: Friend request notification

When a user removes a friend no notifications are sent.

#### 2.4.2 Event invites

When visiting an upcoming event the user is able to view all his friends which can be invited for that event. Friends which can be invited are not checked-in for that event and have not yet received an invite. When invited the receiver will get a notification which leads to the event when clicked. This can be seen in figure 13.

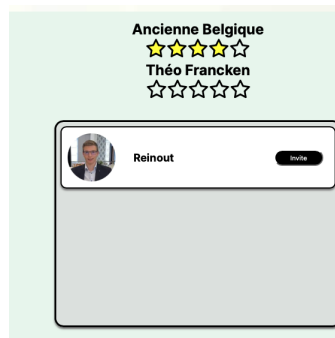


Figure 13: Friends which can be invited for an event

#### 2.4.3 Reviews

When an event has finished all users which were checked-in will receive a notification to review both the artist and venue of that event. When clicking on this notification the user is redirected to the rating page. The user can only submit when both the artist and venue received a review. When viewing an event a user can click on the rating of the artist/venue to see a detailed overview where reviews from other users are shown. A review always has a score ranging from 1 - 5 and possibly a comment.

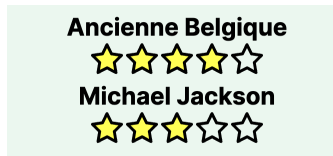


Figure 14: Reviews


Ancienne Belgique		
★ ★ ★ ★ ☆		
 v1	Created on December 20, 2023 at 00:20	★★★★★
 v11	Created on December 20, 2023 at 00:21	★★★★★
The AB had great sound and very nice staff!		
 v111	Created on December 20, 2023 at 00:22	★★★★★
 v1111	Created on December 20, 2023 at 00:24	★★★★★
 Jeanine	Created on December 20, 2023 at 00:27	★★★★★
The AB was very nice for my old back! The sound was great. I have nothing to complaint!		

Figure 15: Reviews of a venue

## 2.5 Musicbrainz API

This API is utilized in different ways through our project. The back-end loads all the venues located in Brussels at startup. When an artist is mentioned in a request, the back-end first checks if the artist has been stored in the local database. If this is not the case it will attempt to fetch it from the API and store it locally.

The front-end only uses the API for artists. When a user searches an artist for an event it will perform a search on all the artists in the Musicbrainz database. This improves performance on the back-end as all the artist fetches when searching are performed client-sided.

There is a limit on the amount of requests we can send to the API. We are only allowed to send one request each second. Sending more requests than allowed will disable responses from the API for a while. This is an issue when multiple users are creating an event at the same time. When the backend receives multiple events with unknown artists, it needs to make a fetch for each artist. We thought of solving this issue by implementing a queue. Every second we would dequeue an artist and fetch its information. This was not possible because of 2 reasons:

1. If for example 50 users would create an event at the same time, the last user would have to wait 50 seconds before receiving a response, resulting in a time-out.
2. Musicbrainz does not allow scheduling on a free plan. When we tried to fetch every second they detected it and blocked us for a short amount of time.

This issue remains unsolved. When multiple of these requests are sent to the backend at the same time only one is executed, the others receive an error response.

## 2.6 Map view

A map is used at 2 places on our website. One on the homepage and one on each event page. By selecting map view on the home page you are presented with a map showing all the venues where an event takes place. Each marker represents a venue which you can select to view events hosted there. Clicking on these events redirects to the event page. You are also able to filter these events.

The second usage of a map is on an event's page. It shows a marker of the venue where it takes place, and shows a route from your location to the event.

For the map on the homepage we use Stadia Maps .

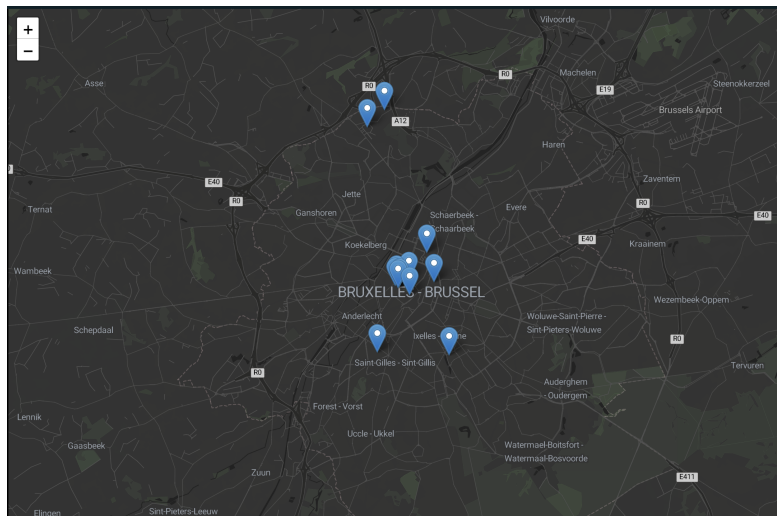


Figure 16: The homepage map

For the one on an event page we use Mapbox.

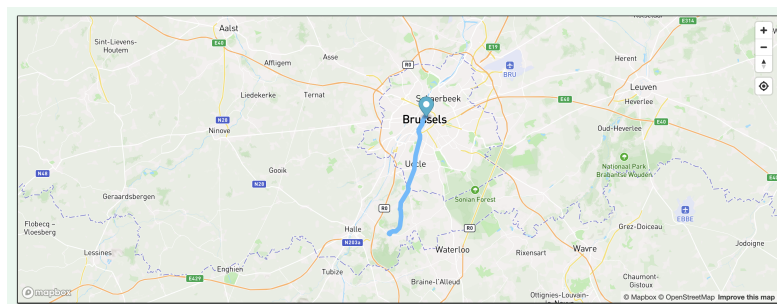


Figure 17: The event map page

## 2.7 Responsiveness

Our website is designed both for desktop as for a mobile device. To have this functionality we used media queries. This way we could switch between desktop and mobile version based on the screen width of the used device. Besides the layout that we needed to change, there was also a different approach needed for the navbar, sidebar on some pages and the drop down menu for the account. The navbar was changed into a hamburger menu. This hamburger menu is a drop down menu equipped with the same functionalities as the navbar.

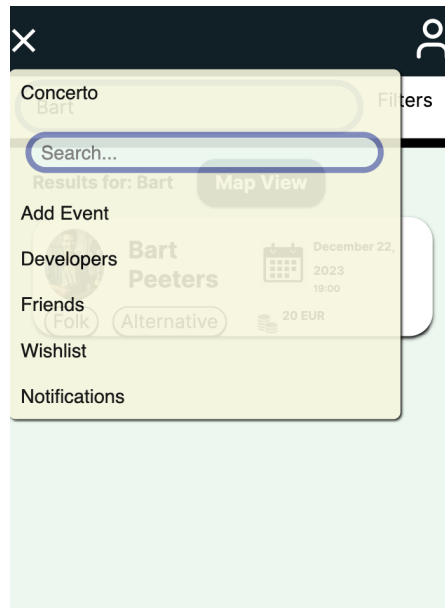


Figure 18: Hamburger menu

The sidebar was way too big to be shown on a mobile device. It has been changed into a top bar that is displayed right under the navbar. Because of this decision, we couldn't show all the filter functionalities on the homepage. This is why we changed the filter settings to a drop down menu.

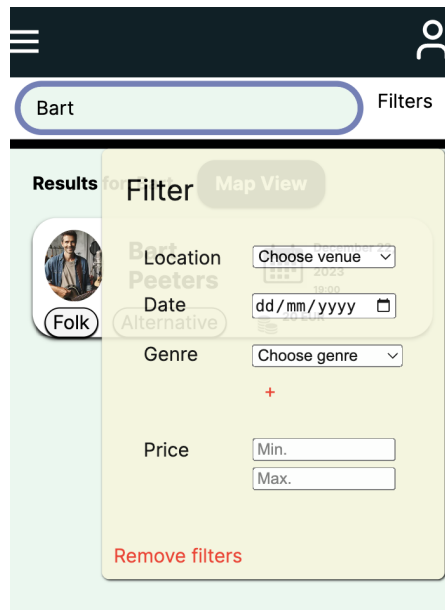


Figure 19: Drop-down for filter functionalities

When you're using a mobile device, you don't have the ability to hover over something. This is why the hover drop-down menu for the account had to change. When you click on the account picture in the top right corner on a mobile device, a drop-down menu is shown. This drop down menu contains all the functionalities regarding the account of a user.

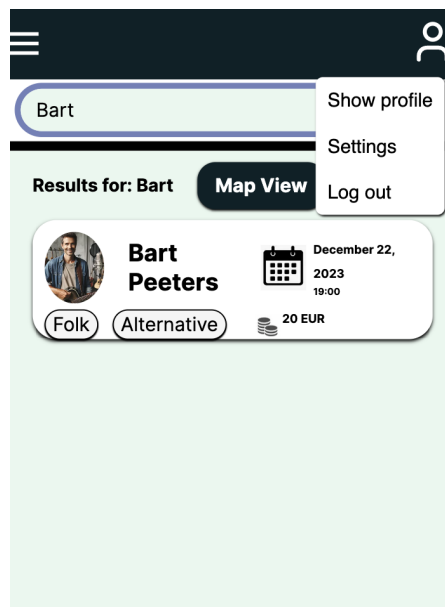


Figure 20: Drop-down for account functionalities

## **3 front-end**

This section describes specific implementation details of the front-end.

### **3.1 Graphic design**

Throughout the whole site we went with a minimalistic style. The site has a dark blue and light green theme. We tried to make the site as clear as possible by not displaying too much information on one page.

#### **3.1.1 Content**

We made sure that the website application used different images to give the website a more pleasant look. This also gives the user the ability to express them self. For example: making a custom profile picture.

On the homepage every listed event has its own picture. This picture is chosen by the creator of that specific event. These pictures add something extra to the look of the homepage. So the users have an influence over the looks of the homepage.

### **3.2 User interface**

#### **3.2.1 Navigation**

We tried to keep the navigation on our web application as simple as possible. The user will mainly navigate through our website using the navbar. We added the most important pages to the navbar.

#### **3.2.2 Interactive elements**

The website has different interactive elements such as buttons, drop-down menu's, date pickers, etc... . They enhance the user's engagement and improve user experience. This makes the interface of our website more interactive and responsive.

#### **3.2.3 Feedback**

The user gets different feedback when using our site. For example when creating an event and not filling in all required fields, the user will get a notification message to fill in all the required fields.

#### **3.2.4 Navbar**

The navbar is a big part of our application. It allows the users to navigate to the desired page. Because of this, it is also the largest component based on lines of code. It offers redirecting to the login page when the user needs to be logged in to view that specific page. It also offers a search bar that allows the user to search events and users from the whole database, ignoring events that have already passed so that users can still view them. Notifications are also handled here.

### 3.2.5 Notifications

Notifications are a big part of the user experience. A user is notified when an event has finished to review the artist and venue. Since reviewing is big a part of our idea, notifications are a must. Users are also notified when they receive friend requests and when they are invited to an event by their friends. The user can then click on the notification to go to the concert page. When not checked in, the notification will stay until the user is checked in or the event has passed. Information notifications such as to notify the user that a friend request has been accepted will stay until the user has viewed the notification. After that, the notification is automatically removed.

### 3.2.6 Home and map page

The home page shows concerts that are happening this week. When the user is not logged in, these will be shown random. When the user is logged in, these will first be concerts that have one or more genres that the user likes. After that, random concerts will be shown. It only shows concerts for the current week. Monday would show events from Monday until Sunday. Sunday would only show events from Sunday. The map page shows all the venues where there are events this week. The user can click on a venue marker and see a list of events there.

### 3.2.7 Filtering

The home page offers filtering of events. Events can be filtered based on the venue, minimum and maximum price, date and genres. Genres can be added infinitely and removed one by one. Standard filtering is done based on events from the current week which are not expired, in the wish list or checked in. There is a search bar too. From the moment the search bar is used, the user can search for all events, including past events, wishlisted and checked in events. If there were already filters chosen, they will be applied on the search. This works the same on the map page.

### 3.2.8 Adding an event

The user can add an event by clicking on the *add-event button* in the navbar. On the add-event page, the user needs to fill in all the information of the event: title, banner image, event picture, description, date, time of doors opening, an optional time of the support act, time of the act itself, 2 genres, the location, the artist, the price and a URL to the page where tickets can be bought. All these fields are necessary and have client-side validation to check if the given information is correct. On submit, the data is also validated server-side.

## 3.3 Implementation

Our website uses the Next.js framework. This is a React framework that offers great support for server-side rendering.

### 3.3.1 Libraries

The only libraries that were used in the front-end were:

- *mapbox and react-map-gl* to display the location of an event on the event page. It uses the Routing API of Mapbox.
- *react-leaflet* for Stadia maps to display the map with all the venues.

- *lodash* for one line in our code to see if two objects are equal.

### 3.3.2 Javascript

In our project, we used typescript. Our implementation utilizes *useState* variables. These are variables that can change dynamically. Without them, the page would be static as normal constants and variables wouldn't change during execution. These dynamic variables offer the possibility of conditional rendering. *useEffect* hooks are also widely used in our code. They use a dependency array that tells the *useEffect* hook to execute when a value in the dependency array changes. *useCallback* hooks are used as well to "memoize" some functions.

### 3.3.3 HTML

We used a lot of *div* elements because they do not have standard styling, which made it easier when adding CSS styling. We also used some of the HTML5 elements like *input type*, *date*, *select*, *time*, ....

### 3.3.4 CSS

The layout for the front-end is written in CSS. We wrote all the CSS ourselves. We structured the CSS code in logical CSS files. All the pages can be found in *Home.module.css*. All the components have their own CSS file. No utility classes were used. No TailWind CSS was used.

## 4 back-end

This section describes specific implementation details of the back-end.

### 4.1 Frameworks and middleware

For the back-end side of our application Node.js and Express were used. Other middleware which we used:

- Bcrypt was used for password security. This middleware hashes and compares passwords.
- Express-validator is used to perform validation on all routes.
- Node-cron provides functionality to perform a function repeatedly at a certain time or interval. For our application it was used to notify checked-in users of finished events to leave a review. For now this procedure is executed every minute. This allowed easier testing and filling of the database. In a real world setting this can be done every 24 hours to prevent redundant checks in the database.
- Express-session is used to implement sessions.
- Sequelize in combination with Sqlite3 to implement the database.
- Nodemailer is used to sent an email to a user upon registration.



## 4.2 Relations between data

The database in the backend contains a lot of tables which have relations between each other. This section is dedicated to describing each table and its relations. In appendix A all tables can be found. Each instance always has an ID used to identify it in the application.

Figure 21 shows the user class from the database. All attributes are required fields. Most fields are self-explanatory but I will explain the privacy fields. Each user has 3 settings related to privacy, each has one of the following three values: public, friends or private. In our implementation these are individually stored for each users. A different implementation could be to store all possible combinations in a different table, each with a unique ID, and then store the ID corresponding to the user's settings. We thought of implementing this to prevent redundant information. However we did not think it was necessary because the data was very limited for this project. However this can be implemented in the future.

Figure 22 shows how events are stored within the database. All fields are mandatory except the "support" attribute. This is a string "HH:MM" indicating when the supporting artist starts, but as not all events have a support artist this is optional.

Figure 23 displays how check-ins from users are stored in the database. This is a many-to-many relationship between users and events. As multiple users can check-in for an event, and one user can check-in for multiple events. The same can be said about wishlisting events which can be seen in figure 24.

How artists are stored can be seen in 25. The type of an artist describes if it is a "band", an "orchestre", etc... Venues are stored in figure 26. Each venue stores its coordinates. This enables the frontend to display them correctly on maps.

Users can also become friends with each other. This can be seen in figure 27. Each friendship is identified by an ID and a status. The status is either "accepted" or "pending". When a friend request is sent from one user to another a friendship instance is created with status "pending". This table represents a many-to-many relationship between the user table itself.

Each artist and venue have a score based on the reviews they has received. One rating object is stored for each, so they have a one-to-one relationship. Reviews belong to rating objects and contain the score a user has given and an optional message. This is a one-to-many relationship between reviews and rating objects, as each review belongs to one rating object and a rating object can have multiple reviews.

Notifications from figure 31 are implemented in a similar manner. There is a one-to-many relationship between notifications and users, as each notification belongs to one user while a user can have multiple notifications. The status attribute indicates if the notification has been read or not. Additionally each notificationobject from figure 30 has a one-to-many relationship with a notification. This has been done because the same notification might be sent to multiple users. Each user then has its own notification which can be deleted and marked as seen, without influencing other similar notifications. So the information about a notification is stored in a notificationObject, and the instance interacting with the user in a notification. The "notificationType" can be: "friendRequestReceived", "reviewEvent", etc... The actor is the reason why the notification was sent. This can be null (if it was send by the web application itself) or a number (the userID of the user which has triggered the notification).

### 4.3 Security

All information is directly stored in the database, except the password. It is first salted + hashed before being stored. Passwords never leave the back-end side of our application. If they would be leaked, the hashed password cannot be used to login. For each user a unique ID is generated. It is used for all user operations.

Authentication is implemented by using session-cookies. Every response from the back-end contains a session-cookie, that the front-end can provide with each request. These sessions expire after 15 minutes. When logged-in the user-ID from that user is stored in the session. This implementation allows the back-end to check if requests are authorized. Personalized information retrieval is also possible this way: a GET request to “/profile” returns information about the logged-in user.

### 4.4 Notifications

Earlier in the project we implemented server-sent events, where the frontend could subscribe to notifications by sending a GET request to /notifications/subscribe . However, after a while we discovered several bugs with connections not closing properly, and notifications being broadcasted to all subscribed users instead of only one. For this reason we decided to remove this feature.

In the final version of our project users do not receive live notifications. They have to refresh the page to receive new ones. Implementing live notifications could be possible in the future.

## A Database tables

Users	
PK	<u>userID</u>
	username
	password
	mail
	privacyAttendedEvents
	privacyCheckedInEvents
	privacyFriends
	description
	firstGenre
	secondGenre
	salt
	image

Figure 21: the table stored for users

Events	
PK	<u>eventID</u>
	title
	description
	amountCheckedIn
	dateAndTime
	price
	support
	doors
	main
	baseGenre
	secondGenre
	finishedNotificationSent
	banner
	eventPicture
	url
	artistID
	venueID

Figure 22: the table stored for events

CheckedInUsers	
PK	<u>checkinID</u>
	userID
	eventID

Figure 23: Table which stores users checking-in to events

WishListedEvents	
PK	<u>wishlistID</u>
	userID eventID

Figure 24: Table to store events wishlisted by users

Artists	
PK	<u>artistID</u>
	name type

Figure 25: The table which stores artists

Venues	
PK	<u>venueID</u>
	venueName longitude latitude

Figure 26: Table to store venues

Friend	
<b>PK</b>	<b><u>friendID</u></b>
	status senderID receiverID

Figure 27: Table to store information related to friend relationship between users

Ratings	
<b>PK</b>	<b><u>ratingID</u></b>
	amountOfReviews entityType artistID venueID score

Figure 28: Table to store the rating for an event

NotificationObjects	
<b>PK</b>	<b><u>ID</u></b>
	notificationType actor typeID

Figure 30: Table to store a notification object

Notifications	
<b>PK</b>	<b><u>notificationID</u></b>
	receiver status

Figure 31: Table to store notifications

Reviews	
<b>PK</b>	<b><u>reviewID</u></b>
	eventID message score userID

Figure 29: Table to store user reviews

## **B Timesheets**

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Dante Tibollo	Date	Start hour	End hour	What done?	Time worked	Total worked
	6-10-2023	10:00:00	11:00:00	Discord call with all members to talk about the project.	1:00:00	119:57:00
	8-10-2023	9:00:00	11:00:00	Making of Low-fidelity	2:00:00	
	8-10-2023	11:00:00	13:00:00	Discord call with all members to design the Low-fidelity prototype.	2:00:00	
	8-10-2023	13:30:00	15:00:00	Worked on High-fidelity prototype.	1:30:00	
	15-10-2023	20:00:00	21:30:00	Worked on High-fidelity prototype.	1:30:00	
	17-10-2023	15:00:00	16:00:00	Worked on High-fidelity prototype.	1:00:00	
	22-10	13:00:00	18:00:00	Worked on account page	5:00:00	
	24-10-2023	14:00:00	16:00:00	Worked on account page	2:00:00	
	30-10-2023	14:00:00	15:00:00	Worked on account page layout.	1:00:00	
	2-11-2023	11:00:00	12:00:00	Added the styles for small event cards and event summations	1:00:00	
	2-11-2023	15:00:00	17:00:00	Added the events tab in account page	2:00:00	
	5-11-2023	15:00:00	17:00:00	worked on account page	2:00:00	
	6-11-2023	14:00:00	17:00:00	filtering events	3:00:00	
	12-11-2023	20:00:00	23:00:00	filtering events	3:00:00	
	13-11-2023	14:00:00	16:00:00	implementing filters for events	2:00:00	
	13-11-2023	19:00:00	20:00:00	fixing components file	1:00:00	
	14-11-2023	19:00:00	21:00:00	restrictions on filter input	2:00:00	
	15-11-2023	9:00:00	11:00:00	starting on search function for events	2:00:00	
	15-11-2023	23:00:00	0:00:00	search function for title	1:00:00	
	16-11-2023	22:30:00	23:30:00	fixing merge	1:00:00	
	16-11-2023	21:00:00	22:00:00		1:00:00	
	17-11-2023	10:30:00	12:00:00	starting implementations of venues backend	1:30:00	
	19-11-2023	13:00:00	15:00:00	venues backend	2:00:00	
	24-11-2023	14:00:00	16:00:00	adding the venue controller and starting to add API	2:00:00	
	24-11-2023	22:00:00	0:00:00	Venues with API	2:00:00	
	25-11-2023	8:00:00	9:00:00	Venues with API	1:00:00	
	27-11-2023	12:00:00	14:30:00	Adding rating to venues + merge	2:30:00	
	6-12-2023	22:30:00	0:00:00	Hamburger menu	1:30:00	
	7-12-2023	0:00:00	2:00:00	Hamburger menu	2:00:00	
	7-12-2023	14:00:00	16:00:00	hamburger icon interaction	2:00:00	
	9-12-2023	8:00:00	10:00:00	hamburger menu	2:00:00	
	9-12-2023	13:00:00	18:00:00	hamburger menu	5:00:00	
	10-12-2023	14:30:00	19:00:00	Mobile sidebar	4:30:00	
	10-12-2023	21:00:00	0:00:00	fixing hamburger menu functionalities	3:00:00	
	11-12-2023	0:00:00	1:30:00	fixing close notification function with hamburger menu	1:30:00	
	12-12-2023	12:00:00	16:00:00	adding all functionalities to hamburger menu	4:00:00	
	12-12-2023	20:00:00	23:00:00	mobile homepage	3:00:00	
	13-12-2023	10:00:00	12:00:00	add event page	2:00:00	
	13-12-2023	13:00:00	15:30:00	add event page	2:30:00	
	13-12-2023	20:00:00	23:00:00	settings page	3:00:00	
	14-12-2023	14:00:00	15:00:00	concert page	1:00:00	
	14-12-2023	16:00:00	19:00:00	mobile functions	3:00:00	
	16-12-2023	22:00:00	23:59:00	mobile tickets	1:59:00	
	17-12-2023	15:00:00	20:00:00	mobile login, register, map and settings page	5:00:00	
	17-12-2023	21:30:00	23:00:00	mobile	1:30:00	
	18-12-2023	10:30:00	11:30:00	mobile	1:00:00	
	18-12-2023	22:30:00	23:59:00	mobile	1:29:00	
	19-12-2023	0:00:00	2:00:00	settings page	2:00:00	
	19-12-2023	15:30:00	19:00:00	account page	3:30:00	
	19-12-2023	20:00:00	23:59:00	hamburger, account and sidebar	3:59:00	
	20-12-2023	0:00:00	4:00:00	recording videos and preparing presentation	4:00:00	
	21-12-2023	15:00:00	16:00:00	making the report	1:00:00	
	22-12-2023	14:00:00	17:00:00	making the report	3:00:00	
	22-12-2023	20:30:00	23:00:00	making the report	2:30:00	
					0:00:00	
					0:00:00	
					0:00:00	
					0:00:00	
					0:00:00	
					0:00:00	

Figure 34: Dante his timesheet