

# **Dynamic Web Applications Documentation by Vlad Rotari 33830924**

## **Outline**

LevelUp- Health Quests is a web application designed to turn everyday workouts into short quests that users can complete and log, through a gamified process. Finding the right workout plans is usually difficult, and the app tries to offer a better solution by providing quests such as **Abs of Steel** or **Medium Jogging Quest**, each with its own difficulty level, target duration and a list of exercises to do.

Users are able to register, log in, browse quests, and even view quest details and record completions, which are stored as personal logs under their separate tab. A dashboard highlights a daily quest and basic statistics like total quests, core quests and outdoor quests to give a quick sense of available content for that day. The app also includes a weather checker that uses the OpenWeather API to advise whether it is a good idea to attempt outdoor jogging quests. The user is able to check the weather separately as well but its meant to be used as a helping tool inside the app.

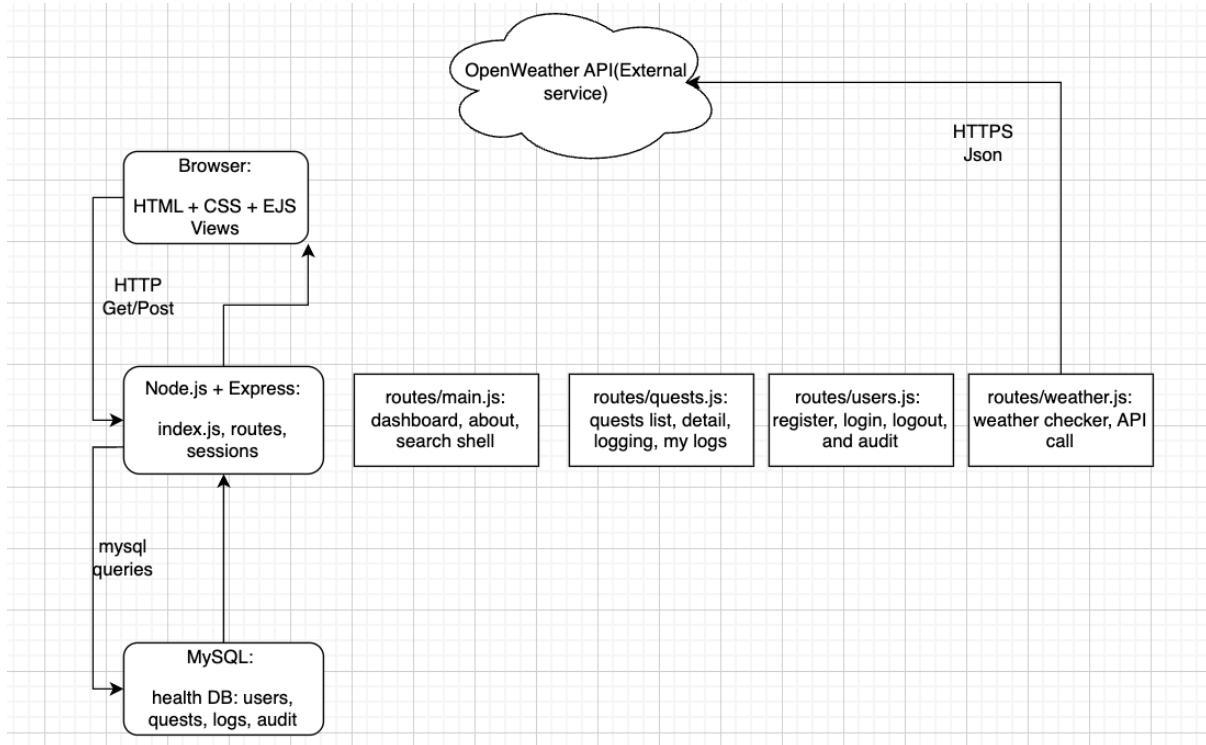
The system is built with **Node.js**, **Express**, **MySQL**, **EJS** templates and features a custom CSS. The project demonstrates a secure login feature with bcrypt, structured data storage for quests and logs, session-based authentication, and safe integration with an external API, all deployed behind Apache under a /usr/ prefix on the Goldsmith's Virtual machines.

## **Architecture**

### **High-level architecture**

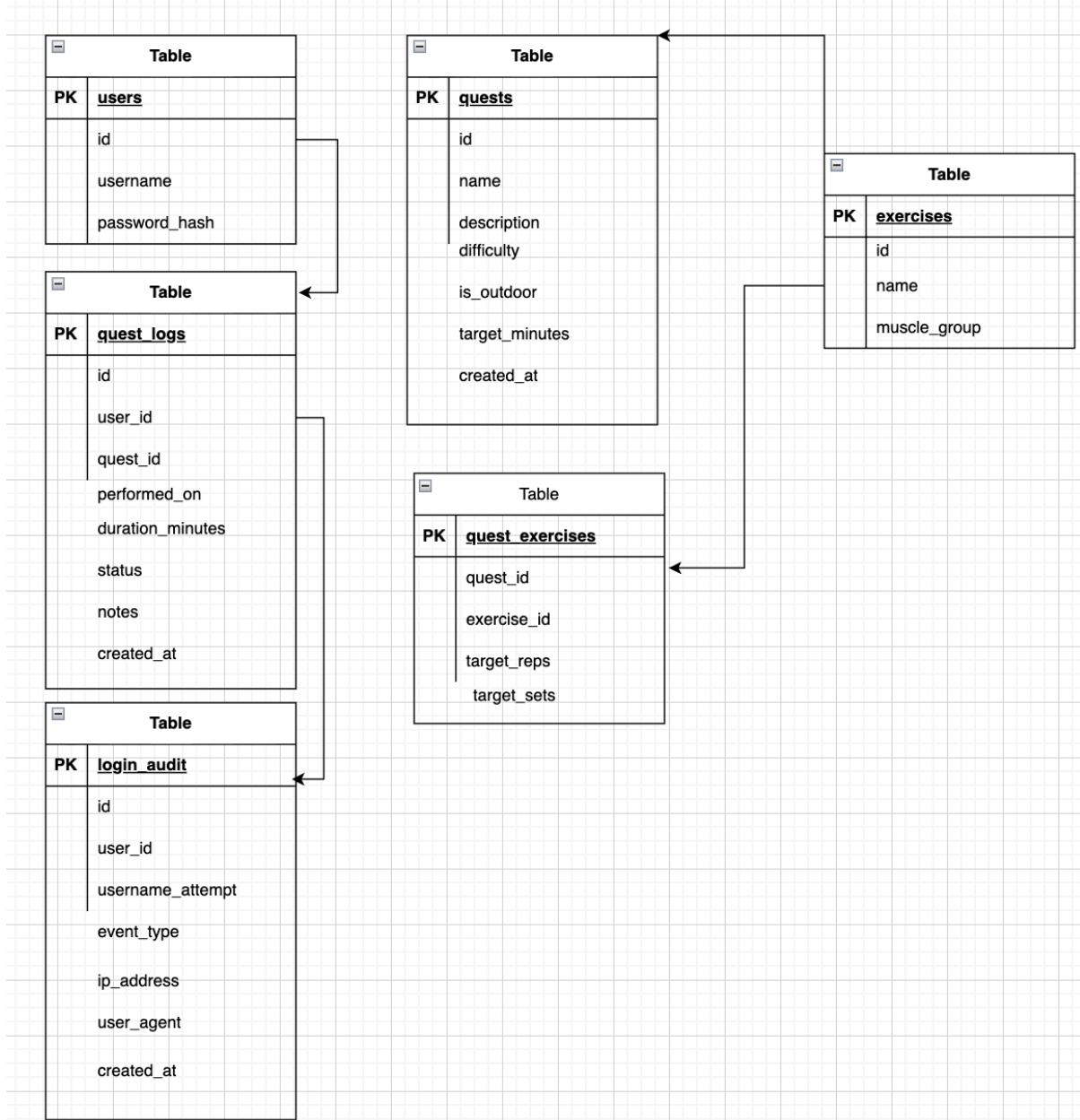
The application tier features a Node.js/Express server which lives under index.js that mounts modular routers and renders EJS templates into HTML. Static assets such as public/style.css are served by Express. Configuration like database credentials, session secret, OpenWeather API key, and APP\_BASE\_PATH for the VM is handled via

environment variables (dotenv). The data tier uses MySQL and its being accessed using mysql2 with parameterised queries.



## Data Model

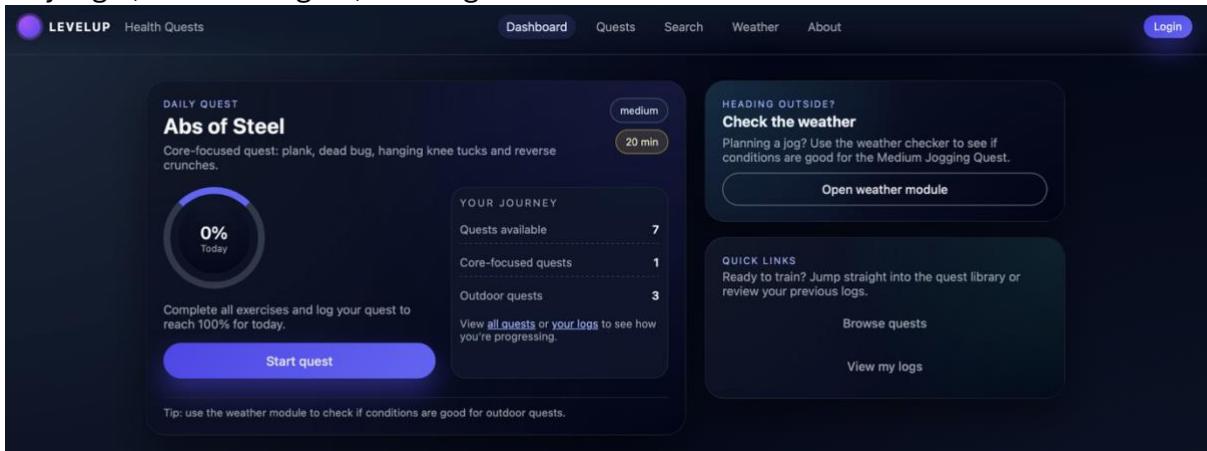
## Core entities



# User Functionality

## Dashboard (/)

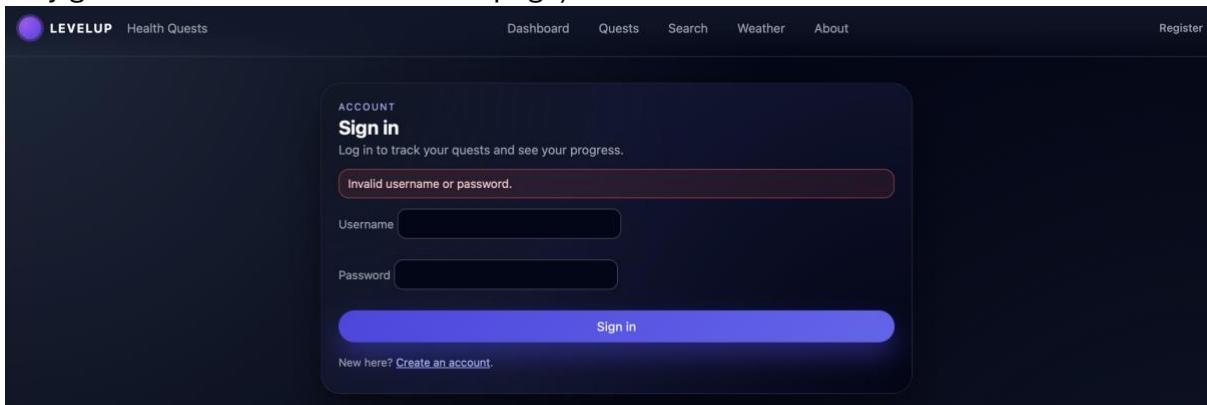
The dashboard element of the web app presents a “Daily Quest” card. This greets the user with a nice dashboard interface showcasing a quest’s name, description, difficulty and target minutes. Below that, it displays instances of all quests, core-focused quests and outdoor quests, all fetched from MySQL via routes/main.js. The app also features a right-hand sidebar which offers quick links to the weather module and quest library. The navigation bar is consistent across pages and adapts to login status showing greeting, “My logs”, “Audit” for gold, and Logout when authenticated.



*Screenshot: Dashboard showcasing daily quest card, stats and top navigation.*

## Accounts and user authentication

At /users/register, users are able to create an account with validation for username length, password length and password confirmation. On /users/login, credentials are checked using bcrypt. When login succeeds, the user’s id and username are stored in the session. A redirectLogin middleware in routes/users.js and routes/quests.js protects routes such as **Log completion**, **My logs**, and **Audit**, ensuring only logged-in users (and only gold as the admin for the audit page) can access them.



The screenshot shows a registration form titled 'Create an account'. It includes fields for Username ('rota'), Password, and Confirm password. A red error bar at the top says 'Passwords do not match.' Below the fields is a blue 'Register' button.

*Screenshot: The Login and registration forms with an error message examples for sanity checks.*

## Quest library, search and quest detail

The quest library at /quests lists all quests in a table. Users can filter these by:

- Searching a term like the quest's name,
- Difficulty (easy/medium/hard),
- Outdoor-only checkbox.

These filters are applied in routes/quests.js using parameterised SELECT queries with optional WHERE clauses. Clicking upon a quest name opens /quests/:id, which displays the full details and associated exercises fetched via a join on quest\_exercises and exercises. Outdoor quests include a prompt to check the weather first. The /search page is a simplified front-end that submits filters to /quests.

The screenshot shows a 'QUEST LIBRARY' section titled 'All quests'. It includes a search bar ('e.g. Abs, jog, HIIT...'), a dropdown for 'Difficulty' ('Medium'), and a checkbox for 'Outdoor quests only'. Below these are 'Apply filters' and 'Name' columns. The table lists four quest entries:

Name	Outdoor	Difficulty	Target time
Abs of Steel	No	medium	20 min
Push Day - Chest & Triceps	No	medium	55 min
Pull Day - Back & Biceps	No	medium	60 min
Medium Jogging Quest	Yes	medium	30 min

The screenshots illustrate the LEVELUP Health Quests application's user interface. The top screenshot shows the 'Quests' page with a quest detail card for 'Abs of Steel'. The card includes the quest name, difficulty level (medium), a brief description ('Core-focused quest: plank, dead bug, hanging knee tucks and reverse crunches.'), and a target duration ('20 minutes'). Below the description is a section titled 'Exercises' listing four core exercises: Plank, Dead Bug, Hanging Knee Tuck, and Reverse Crunch, each with its respective core, sets, and reps. At the bottom of the card are two buttons: 'Login to log this quest' (disabled for unlogged users) and 'Back to all quests'. The bottom screenshot shows the 'Quest detail' page for 'Abs of Steel', which is identical to the top one except for the presence of a 'Log completion' button at the bottom, which is highlighted in blue, indicating it is active for logged-in users. The top screenshot also shows a 'Logout' button in the top right corner.

Screenshot: Quests page with a filter applied and its form and results table.

Screenshot: Quest detail page with exercises list and “Log completion” button, while logged in and one without.

## Logging completions and viewing history

In order to see the logs the app opens from a quest detail page, the **Log completion** button which opens exactly `quests/:id/log`. This form allows the user to select the date, a duration in minutes, a status like completed/failed/abandoned, and free-text notes in order to log a quest done for that day and anything else they might've experienced then. On submit, the routes/quests.js inserts a new row into `quest_logs` for the current `user_id` and `quest_id`, and then redirects back to the quest details.

The **My logs** page at `/quests/me/logs` shows a joined view of each user's `quest_logs` with quest metadata (name, difficulty, outdoor flag). This gives a simple history of training sessions and outcomes.

**PROGRESS**

### My quest logs

Recent quest completions recorded for your account.

Date	Quest	Difficulty	Outdoor	Duration	Status	Notes
Fri Dec 12 2025 00:00:00 GMT+0000 (Greenwich Mean Time)	Active Recovery Walk	easy	Yes	16 min	completed	
Fri Dec 12 2025 00:00:00 GMT+0000 (Greenwich Mean Time)	Active Recovery Walk	easy	Yes	16 min	completed	

**QUEST LOG**

### Log completion

Record when you completed this quest and how it went.

Date: 12/12/2025

Duration (minutes): 20

Status: Completed

Notes: How did it feel? Any adjustments for next time?

**Save log**

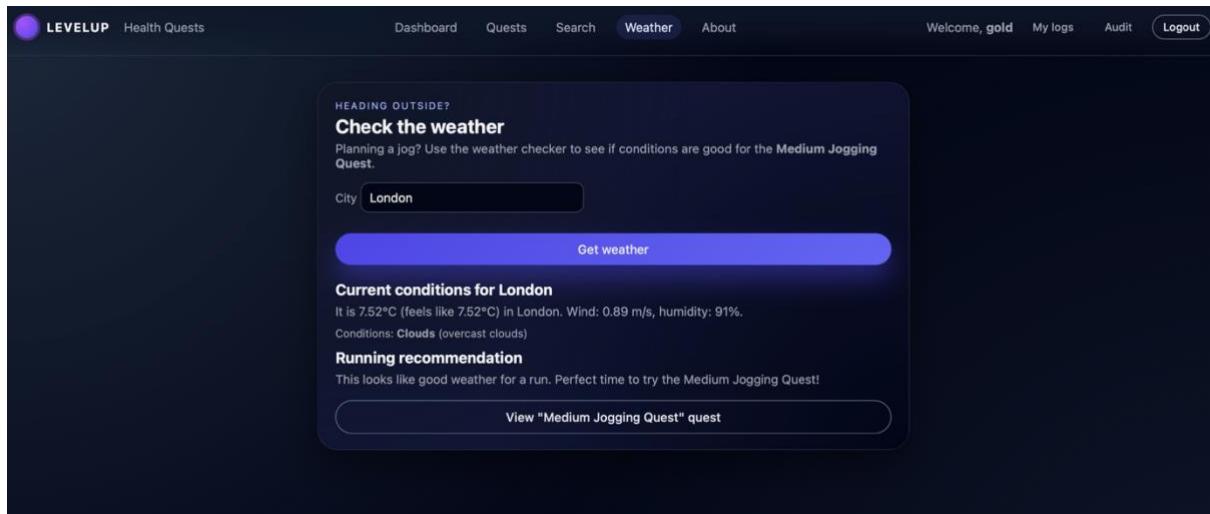
[Back to quest](#)

Screenshot: Log completion form.

Screenshot: My logs page showing recent quest logs.

## Weather module

The weather page at /weather lets users enter any city they would like. Then the server sanitises the input, calls the OpenWeather API using the configured API key, parses the JSON and displays a summary including: temperature, feels-like temperature, wind and humidity. Basic logic behind it classifies the conditions as too cold/hot, storming, raining and then it generates a friendly running recommendation, for example suggesting indoor training or encouraging an outdoor jog. I've coded one example in which if "Medium Jogging Quest" exists in quests, the page links directly to it.



Screenshot: Weather page with current conditions and jogging recommendation.

## About and audit

The About page (/about) explains the purpose of the LevelUp- Health application and its tech stack. The audit page (/users/audit), is restricted only to the gold user or an admin if you will, and it lists recent login events from login\_audit so people with admin privileges can see the security behind logging in.

The screenshot shows two pages of the application. The top part shows the 'About' page with a dark blue header. It has a section titled 'SECURITY' with 'Login audit log'. It says 'Recent login attempts recorded by the application.' and 'No login attempts recorded yet.' The bottom part shows the 'Audit' page with a dark blue header. It has a section titled 'ABOUT' with 'LevelUp Health Quests'. It describes the app as 'A coursework demo app that turns small workouts into RPG-style quests.' and states 'LevelUp is designed as a simple health and fitness helper: instead of huge vague goals, it breaks activity into short, named quests like Abs of Steel or Medium Jogging Quest.' It also mentions 'You can browse quests, log completions, and use the weather module to check whether outdoor running is a good idea today.' and 'This system is built with Node.js, Express, MySQL, EJS templates and a small amount of external API usage (OpenWeather).'

Screenshot: About page and Audit table.

## Advanced Techniques

### 1. Secure password handling with bcrypt and sessions

User passwords are never stored in plaintext. In routes/users.js, registration hashes all passwords with bcrypt:

```

183 // Hash password and insert
184 bcrypt.hash(password, 10, (hashErr, hash) => {
185   if (hashErr) return next(hashErr);
186
187   const insertSql =
188     'INSERT INTO users (username, password_hash) VALUES (?, ?)';
189   db.query(insertSql, [username, hash], (insErr, result) => {
190     if (insErr) return next(insErr);
191
192     // Auto login new user
193     req.session.userId = result.insertId;
194     req.session.username = username;
195     recordAudit(req, result.insertId, username, 'register_success');
196
197     res.redirect('/quests');
198   });
199 });
200 });
201 });

```

Login part then compares the supplied password with the stored hash and sets session variables:

```

const sql = 'SELECT * FROM users WHERE username = ?';
db.query(sql, [username], (err, results) => {
  if (err) {
    console.error('DB error in /users/login:', err);
    return next(err);
  }

  const user = results[0];

  if (!user) {
    // No such user
    recordAudit(req, null, username, 'login_failure');
    return res.render('login', {
      error: 'Invalid username or password.',
      isAuthenticated: false,
      username: null,
    });
  }

  // Compare against password_hash column
  bcrypt.compare(password, user.password_hash, (bcryptErr, isMatch) => {
    if (bcryptErr) {
      console.error('bcrypt error:', bcryptErr);
      return next(bcryptErr);
    }

    if (!isMatch) {
      recordAudit(req, user.id, username, 'login_failure');
      return res.render('login', {
        error: 'Invalid username or password.',
        isAuthenticated: false,
        username: null,
      });
    }
  });
}

```

## 2. Robust login audit logging

Every time someone logs in successfully, every time someone fails and logs out is logged in login\_audit with timestamp, IP and user agent. A helper function in routes/users.js centralises this:

```
// ----- LOGIN AUDIT VIEW (gold only) -----  
  
// GET /users/audit  
router.get('/audit', redirectLogin, (req, res) => {  
    // Only allow gold to view audit logs  
    if (req.session.username !== 'gold') {  
        return res.status(403).send('Access denied.');//  
  
    }  
  
    const sql = `  
        SELECT la.*, u.username AS user_username  
        FROM login_audit la  
        LEFT JOIN users u ON la.user_id = u.id  
        ORDER BY la.id DESC  
        LIMIT 50  
    `;  
  
    db.query(sql, (err, rows) => {  
        if (err) {  
            console.error('Error loading audit log:', err);  
            return res  
                .status(500)  
                .send('Something went wrong loading the audit log.');//  
        }  
  
        res.render('audit', { events: rows });//  
    });//
```

## 3. External API integration and input sanitisation

The weather route demonstrates server-side HTTP integration and safe handling of user input, see below:

```

// POST /weather
router.post('/', (req, res, next) => {
  let city = req.body.city;
  city = req.sanitize(city);

  const apiKey = process.env.OPENWEATHER_API_KEY;
  if (!apiKey) {
    return res.render('weather', {
      city,
      weatherMessage: null,
      error: 'Weather API key not configured.',
      conditionMain: null,
      conditionDescription: null,
      joggingRecommendation: null,
      joggingQuest: null,
    });
  }

  const url = `https://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?q=${encodeURIComponent(
    city
)}&appid=${apiKey}&units=metric`;

  request(url, (err, response, body) => {
    if (err) {
      return next(err);
    }
    try {
      const weather = JSON.parse(body);

      if (!weather || !weather.main || (weather.cod && weather.cod !== 200)) {
        return res.render('weather', {
          city,
          weatherMessage: null,
          error: 'No data found for that city.',
          conditionMain: null,
          conditionDescription: null,
          joggingRecommendation: null,
          joggingQuest: null,
        });
      }
    }
  });
});

```

Using req.sanitize, encodeURIComponent and environment variables demonstrates awareness of injection risks and attacks as well as configuration management.

## AI Declaration

I used AI ChatGPT as a supporting tool during this assignment in the following ways:

- **Design and planning:** it helped me refine the concept of the LevelUp app, decide on the main features such as quests, quest logs, weather module, daily quest feature.
- **Debugging and refactoring:** to diagnose and fix issues such as broken EJS paths, base-path problems on the VM, and missing template variables. I asked for explanations of error messages and then applied and tested the suggested fixes afterwards. You could say it was considered as a part time tutor.
- **Documentation:** I've utilised Ai here to produce the best documentation template for an application like this.

Any content that was Ai generated was adapted, reviewed and integrated by myself. The final decisions regarding the web app, the debugging or testing process was all my doing. Finally the application runs on the Goldsmiths Virtual Server machine.