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# University of Calgary

CPSC 471 - Winter 2022  
Data Base Management Systems

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## Group#62 Project Report

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## Abstract

Often, people find themselves not just looking for a random recipe to make, but wondering what kind of recipe they can make (or nearly make) based on the leftover ingredients they currently possess. Our project, dubbed ‘Tailor Recipes’, reflects a robust design that tackles solving this real-life problem, incorporating a database referentially structured to permit such holistic ingredient-recipe querying, allowing in implementation the ability for general users to interact with stored recipes both extant and of their own design.

This work demonstrates a strong, functional understanding of the database management principles and mechanics taught in CPSC 471, notably featuring a powerful, capable design which incorporates modern middleware structures bridging a sharply streamlined database and an accessible front-end application.

Although some desired functionalities were unable to be implemented in full by the deadline attached to the projects of our course, the overarching form and resources employed by Tailor Recipes clearly allows for an effective future capture of our objective functionalities without requiring significant divergence from the present composition of our project.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

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As described in the project proposal, the problem identified is a simple, if time consuming, problem which almost every household faces on a daily basis: how do I use those ingredients I already have to make enjoyable meals? The database was designed to solve this problem by providing an ingredient-based querying for recipes that contain specific ingredients searched by the user. This system contains recipes in the database posted publicly by the product users where those recipes contain some of those ingredients.

By working to allow users to making informed decisions about their recipes chosen via easy access to recipe, ingredient, and related grocery store information, this project attacks this problem in a highly effective way.

## 2. PROJECT DESIGN

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### 2.1 USERS

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Our project was designed with two user types in mind, one being a ‘General User’ and the other an ‘Administrator’. The primary functionality of the former was designed with respect to allowing the viewing, creation, and favouriting of recipes, such users additionally able to maintain a basket of ingredients such that they could - largely hands-off - execute searches returning recipes consistent with some or all of those items which are present in their basket (and so ostensibly utilizing captured ingredients which are already immediately in their real-life possession). The primary functionality of the latter group, our administrators, is to have moderating control over both the

data posted by and the existence of our aforementioned general users.

Our implemented SQL database structure supports each class of user, with uniquely identifying values automatically assigned on account creation (and stored in a ‘user’ table) enabling individualized user referencing over a broad range of tables within the database, permitting a truly tailored user experience; in the case of general users, such account creation may be accomplished manually over the web API, whereas an administrative user would be utilizing a pre-existent account (i.e., instantiated by a back-end actor).

With respect to the eventual web-based implementation, time restrictions forced the paring down of our demonstration scope to reflect solely the first class of users. A strong majority of usage cases were covered (and subsequently exhibited in our live demonstration) by our submitted project, captured through transactions which will see described in detail shortly.

## 2.2 TRANSACTION COLLECTION

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With respect to featured transactions, we have the following, implemented capabilities available to general users through our web-based application:

- Login Transactions:
  - \* Creation of a user, whereby a coupled username and password is added to the database which allow users to then log in
  - \* Logging in to the database, whereby a general user is able to gain access to primary functionality of the API
- Recipe Transactions:
  - \* Creation of a recipe, such that it is stored to the database and then able to be viewed (and reviewed!) by other users
  - \* Searching for a recipe or recipes, with users able to produce all database recipes by name-keyword association
  - \* Viewing and posting reviews (being a numerical score attached to a comment) for a recipe
  - \* Deleting a selected recipe, removing the recipe from the database
- Ingredient Transactions
  - \* Searching for an ingredient or ingredients, which returns a bevy of information relating to possible brands, prices, and grocery stores (which stock the) item

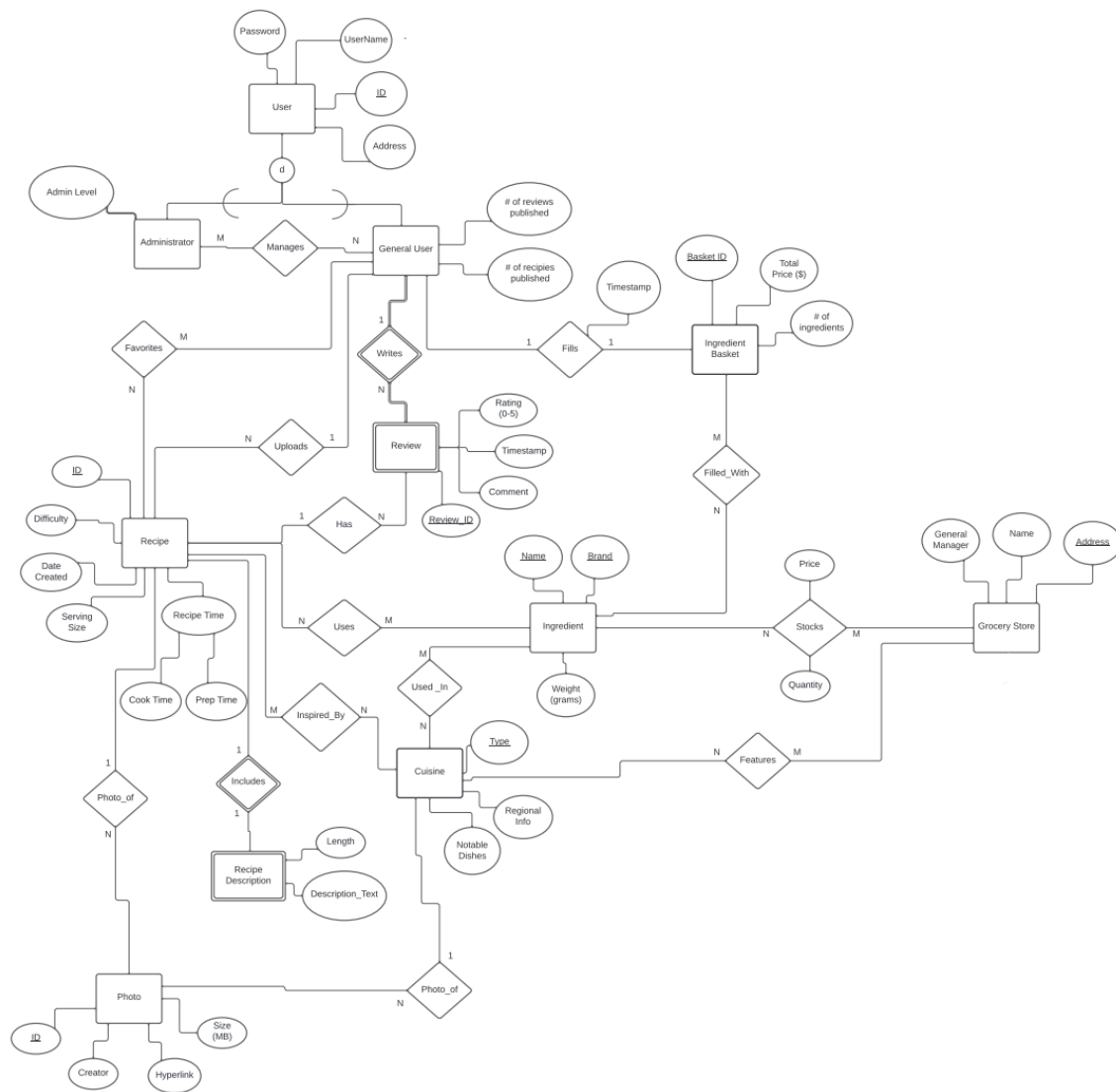
Note that detailed examples of each (with specific usage case information) is available in section 4.2.

Although *not* incorporated into the final version of the API, additional (functioning) endpoints were formulated towards the end of a more comprehensive solution for our proposal motive, a number of them serving as POC for a more ingredient-oriented implementation (an example below):

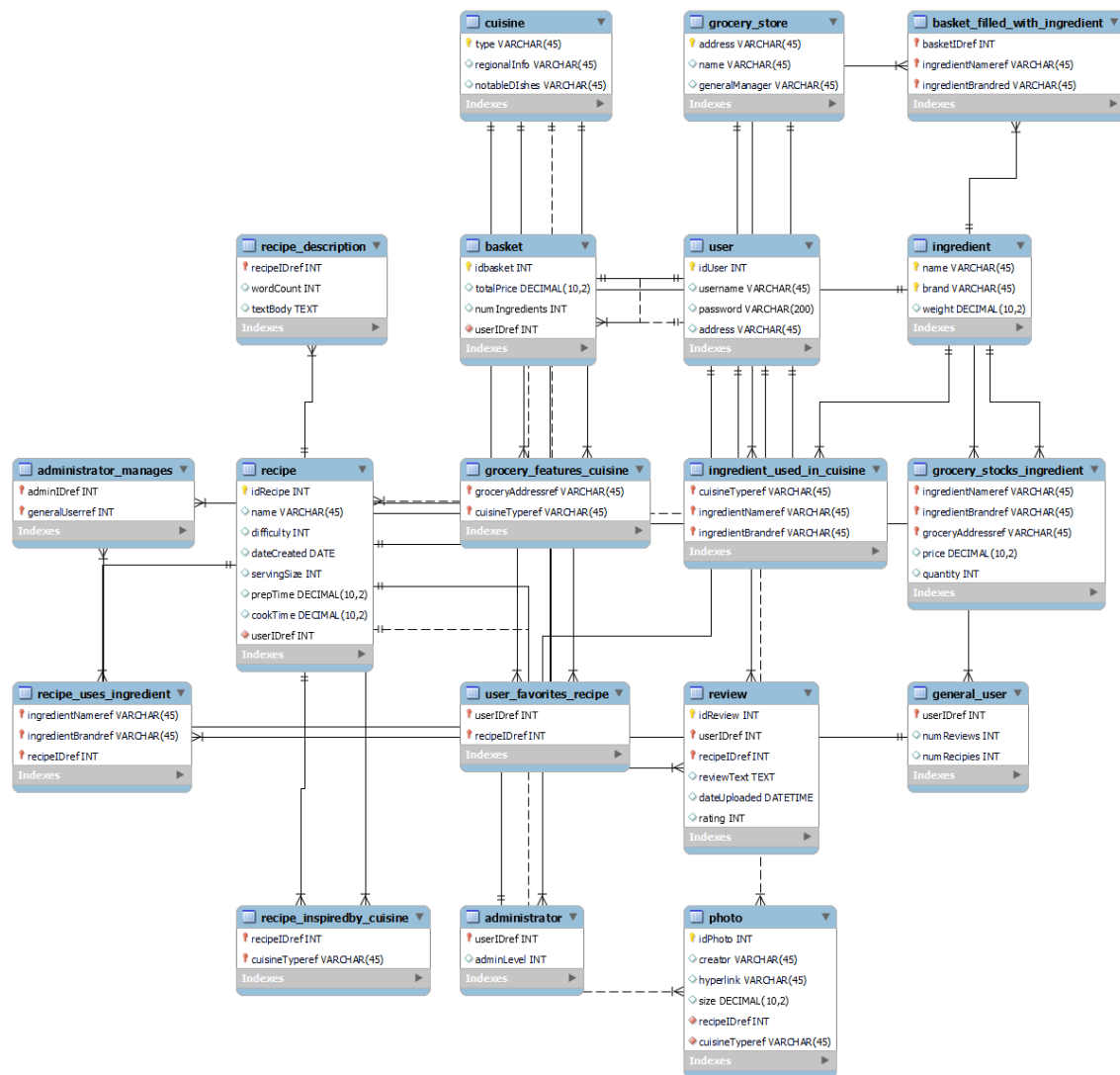
- A transaction which took the ID of a user as input and returned the ID of any recipes which incorporated ingredients from their ingredient basket

The SQL query regarding immediately above will be included near the end of section 3.2.

## 2.3 EERD



Immediately below is our database EERD generated by MySQL Workbench:

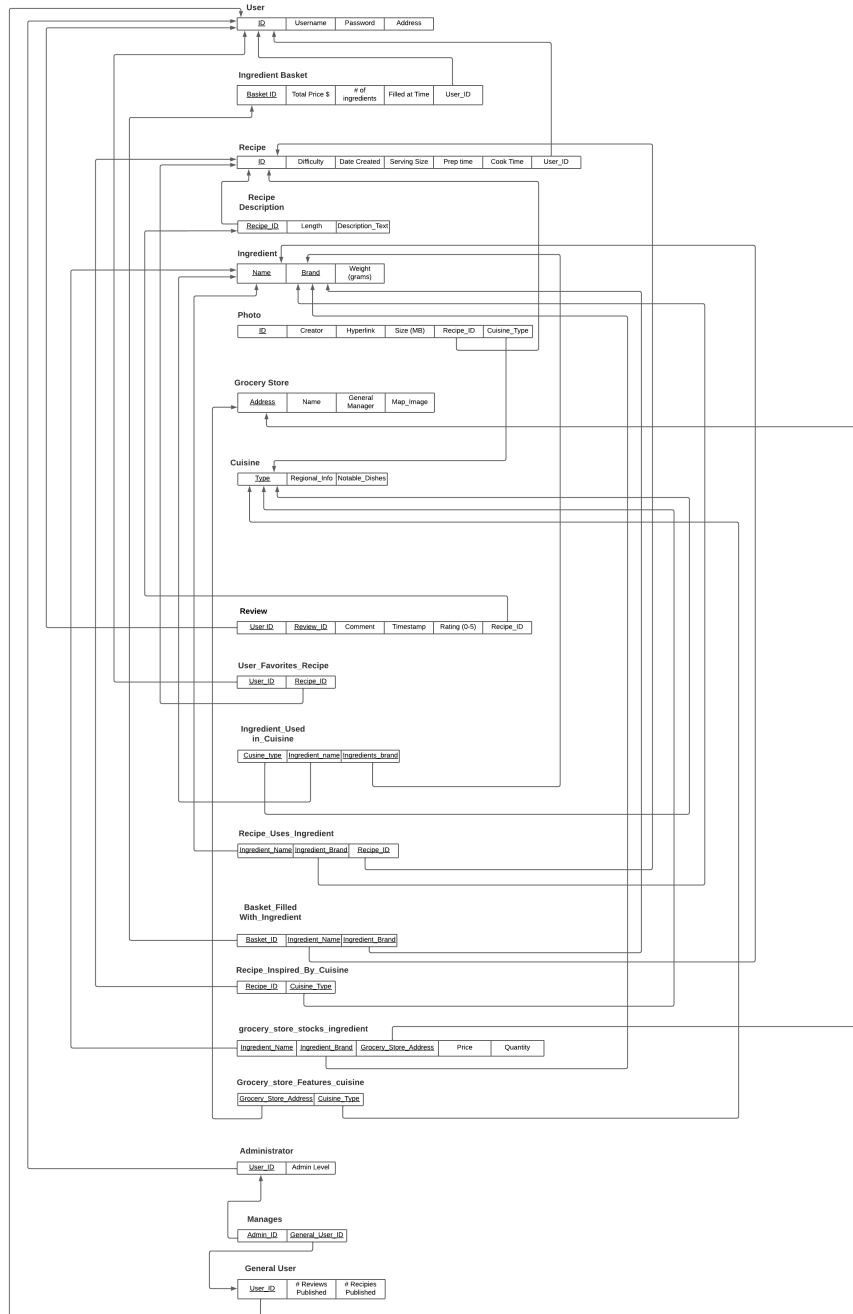


### 3. IMPLEMENTATION

#### 3.1 RELATIONAL MODEL

**Author's Note: our RM laptop died, so here is our RM from a prior submission.**

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## 3.2 DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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The Database Management System (DBMS) that was chosen for this task and project was MySQL. MySQL is known for its high performance but also relatively simple ease of use database system for administrating relational data models and larger scale data systems. MySQL as its name suggests recognizes (Structured Query Language (SQL) for querying relational data which is very common in industry practices and is known for being reliable as a free open source DBMS.

What follows is a list of the SQL queries utilized by our API, organized by the HTML page which calls it in script and headed by information on the usage case of its containing controller; examples from the API of related results for each process may be found in section 4.2 (below):

```
>>> loginPage.html
```

```
*** POST; AUTHENTICATES USER (username against hashed password)
```

```
"SELECT password FROM user WHERE username = ?;"
```

```
*** POST; RETRIEVES USER ID (to post after successful login)
```

```
"SELECT idUser FROM user WHERE username = ?;",
```

```
>>> newUser.html
```

```
*** GET; ENSURE USERNAME UNIQUE (check username)
```

```
"SELECT username FROM user;"
```

```
*** POST; INSERT INTO USER (AFTER HASHING PASSWORD)
```

```
"INSERT INTO user (username, password, address) VALUES (?, ?, ?)"
```

```
>>> searchRecipe.html
```

```
*** GET; FIND RECIPES (by name search)
```

```
"SELECT * FROM recipe INNER JOIN recipe_description  
ON recipe.idRecipe = recipe_description.recipeIDref  
AND recipe.name LIKE ?;"
```

```
*** GET; FIND RECIPE (by ID; after clicking on recipe)
```

```
"SELECT * FROM recipe INNER JOIN recipe_description  
ON recipe.idRecipe = recipe_description.recipeIDref  
AND recipe.idRecipe = ?;"
```

```
*** DELETE; DELETE RECIPE (by ID)

"DELETE FROM recipe WHERE idRecipe = ?"

*** GET; OBTAIN REVIEWS (by recipe ID)

"SELECT reviewText, rating FROM review INNER JOIN
recipe ON review.recipeIDref = recipe.idRecipe AND
recipe.idRecipe = ?;"

>>> ingredientBasket.html

*** GET; OBTAIN INGREDIENT INFO (by name; grocery stock info)

"SELECT ingredientNameref, ingredientBrandref, name,
groceryAddressref, price, quantity FROM grocery_stocks_ingredient INNER JOIN grocery_sto
grocery_stocks_ingredient.groceryAddressref =
grocery_store.address AND
grocery_stocks_ingredient.ingredientNameref LIKE ?;"

>>> createRecipe.html

*** POST; INSERT NEW RECIPE (mostly technical attributes)

"INSERT INTO recipe (name, difficulty, servingSize,
prepTime, cookTime, userIDref) VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?)"

*** POST; ATTACH DESCRIPTION TO RECIPE (namely, its steps)

"INSERT INTO recipe_description (recipeIDref,
wordCount, textBody) VALUES (?, ?, ?)"
```

Unable to see final implementation, the following SQL query achieves a primary, driving objective of our project - to derive recipes from the ingredient basket of a user (by *userID* input):

```
"SELECT DISTINCT recipeIDref FROM basket_filled_with_ingredient
INNER JOIN basket ON basket_filled_with_ingredient.basketIDref =
basket.idbasket INNER JOIN recipe_uses_ingredient ON
basket_filled_with_ingredient.ingredientNameref =
recipe_uses_ingredient.ingredientNameref WHERE basket.userIDref = ?";
```

With respect to protecting against SQL injection, we took great care to keep our inputs parameterized, also employing relatively extensive input sanitizing via limiting of special characters, as well as some input validation; evidence of this is near-ubiquitous within our controller code.



### 3.3 API DOCUMENTATION

The basic structure of our API design is straightforward: we utilize a simple layout for our web interface, developed using the Fetch API[[fch](#)] to send requests and get responses and to send and receive JSON files both across the network and locally using the API endpoints; the JSON object returned from fetches is parsed by the JSON method and then displayed front-end for the user so as to allow the app to collect recipe names, ingredients, instructions, etc. from the database.

Below - with expandable contents - may be found published [here](#).

<h1>471project</h1> <hr/> <p><b>GET</b> get all recipies</p> <div><code>http://localhost:3001/recipe/all</code></div>	<div><div>Example Request</div><div>get all recipies</div><div><pre>GET /recipe/all HTTP/1.1 Host: localhost:3001</pre></div></div> <div><div>Example Response</div><div>200 OK</div><div><div>Body</div><div>Header (9)</div><div><pre>[   {     "idRecipe": 1,     "name": "Apple Pie"   },   {     "idRecipe": 2,     "name": "Pear Cobbler"   } ], {</pre></div><div>View More</div></div></div>
<p><b>GET</b> get recipe by id</p> <div><code>http://localhost:3001/recipe/2</code></div>	<div><div>Example Request</div><div>get recipe by id</div><div><pre>GET /recipe/2 HTTP/1.1 Host: localhost:3001</pre></div></div> <div><div>Example Response</div><div>200 OK</div><div><div>Body</div><div>Header (9)</div><div><pre>[   {     "idRecipe": 2,     "name": "Pear Cobbler",     "difficulty": 2,     "dateCreated": "2022-02-08T07:00:00.000Z",     "servingSize": 4,     "prepTime": 0.3,     "cookTime": 0.15,     "userIdref": 2, </pre></div><div>View More</div></div></div>

**POST** post a new recipe

```
http://localhost:3001/recipe/new
```

**BODY** raw

```
{
  "name": "Dairy Pizza",
  "difficulty": 1,
  "servingSize": 1,
  "prepTime": 1,
  "userIDref": 11,
  "wordCount": 120,
  "textBody": "Make a new pizza mad from milk"
}
```

Example Request post a new recipe

```
POST /recipe/new HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:3001
Content-Length: 194

{
  "name": "Dairy Pizza",
  "difficulty": 1,
  "servingSize": 1,
  "prepTime": 1,
  "userIDref": 11,
}
```

View More

Example Response 200 OK

Body Header (9)

```
{
  "fieldCount": 0,
  "affectedRows": 1,
  "insertId": 0,
  "serverStatus": 2,
  "warningCount": 0,
  "message": "",
  "protocol41": true,
  "changedRows": 0
}
```

View More

**POST** add ingredient to a recipe

```
http://localhost:3001/recipe/ingredient
```

**BODY** raw

```
{
  "ingredientNameRef": "carrot",
  "ingredientBrandRef": "orgfarm",
  "recipeIDref": 17
}
```

Example Request add ingredient to a recipe

```
POST /recipe/ingredient HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:3001
Content-Length: 100

{
  "ingredientNameRef": "carrot",
  "ingredientBrandRef": "orgfarm",
  "recipeIDref": 17
}
```

**DEL** deleting a recipe by id

```
http://localhost:3001/recipe/delete/17
```

Example Request deleting a recipe by id

```
DELETE /recipe/delete/17 HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:3001
```

Example Response 200 OK

Body Header (9)

```
{
  "fieldCount": 0,
  "affectedRows": 1,
  "insertId": 0,
  "serverStatus": 2,
  "warningCount": 0,
  "message": "",
  "protocol41": true,
  "changedRows": 0
}
```

View More

**PUT** Update a recipe description

http://localhost:3001/recipe/edit/description

**BODY** raw

```
{
  "wordCount": 333,
  "textBody": "THIS IS A NEW DESCRIPTION, UPDATED VIA UPDATE ENDPOINT",
  "recipeIdref": 1
}
```

## Example Request

## Update a recipe description

```
PUT /recipe/edit/description HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:3001
Content-Length: 124

{
  "wordCount": 333,
  "textBody": "THIS IS A NEW DESCRIPTION, UPDATED VIA UPDATE ENDPOINT",
  "recipeIdref": 1
}
```

## Example Response

200 OK

Body

Header (0)

```
{
  "fieldCount": 0,
  "affectedRows": 1,
  "insertId": 0,
  "serverStatus": 2,
  "warningCount": 0,
  "message": "(Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0)",
  "protocol41": true,
  "changedRows": 1
}
```

[View More](#)**GET** Get all brands of an ingredient

http://localhost:3001/ingredient/brands/apple

## Example Request

## Get all brands of an ingredient

```
GET /ingredient/brands/apple HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:3001
```

## Example Response

200 OK

Body

Header (0)

```
{
  "brand": "orgfara"
}
```

**POST** make a new user (check if username unique as well)

http://localhost:3001/auth/newuser

**BODY** raw

```
{
  "username": "testuser2",
  "password": "hottomail",
  "address": "tespaddress"
}
```

## Example Request

## make a new user (check if username unique as well)

```
POST /auth/newuser HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:3001
Content-Length: 101

{
  "username": "testuser2",
  "password": "hottomail",
  "address": "tespaddress"
}
```

## Example Response

400 Bad Request

Body

Header (0)

```
{
  "fieldCount": 0,
  "affectedRows": 1,
  "insertId": 15,
  "serverStatus": 2,
  "warningCount": 0,
  "message": "",
  "protocol41": true,
  "changedRows": 0
}
```

[View More](#)

**POST** authenticate a user

```
http://localhost:3001/auth/authuser
```

**BODY** raw

```
{
  "username": "user123",
  "password": "hottomali"
}
```

Example Request authenticate a user

```
POST /auth/authuser HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:3001
Content-Length: 63

{
  "username": "user123",
  "password": "hottomali"
}
```

Example Response 200 OK

**Body** Header (9)

```
"login successful"
```

**GET** getting all reviews of a recipe

```
http://localhost:3001/recipe/reviews/1
```

Example Request getting all reviews of a recipe

```
GET /recipe/reviews/1 HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:3001
```

Example Response 200 OK

**Body** Header (9)

```
{
  {
    "reviewText": "Dis pie is hombi",
    "rating": 5
  }
}
```

**POST** posting a review for a recipe

```
http://localhost:3001/recipe/review/new
```

**BODY** raw

```
{
  "userIDref": 1,
  "recipeIDref": 30,
  "reviewText": "This pizza is not great",
  "rating": 5
}
```

Example Request posting a review for a recipe

```
POST /recipe/review/new HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:3001
Content-Length: 116

{
  "userIDref": 1,
  "recipeIDref": 30,
  "reviewText": "This pizza is not great",
  "rating": 5
}
```

Example Response 200 OK

**Body** Header (9)

```
{
  "fieldCount": 0,
  "affectedRows": 1,
  "insertId": 29,
  "serverStatus": 2,
  "warningCount": 0,
  "message": "",
  "protocol41": true,
  "changedRows": 0
}
```

[View More](#)

**GET** getting recipe by name

```
http://localhost:3001/recipe/search/pizza
```

Example Request getting recipe by name

```
GET /recipe/search/pizza HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:3001
```

Example Response 200 OK

Body Header (9)

```
{
  {
    "idRecipe": 29,
    "name": "Hawaiian Pizza",
    "difficulty": 2,
    "dateCreated": null,
    "servingSize": 8,
    "prepTime": 0.5,
    "cookTime": 1,
    "userIDref": 11,
```

View More

**GET** get ID of a user

```
http://localhost:3001/auth/testuser
```

Example Request get ID of a user

```
GET /auth/testuser2 HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:3001
```

Example Response 200 OK

Body Header (9)

```
{
  {
    "idUser": 15
  }
}
```

**GET** Search for ingredient information by name

```
http://localhost:3001/ingredient/stockinfo/apple
```

Example Request Search for ingredient information by name

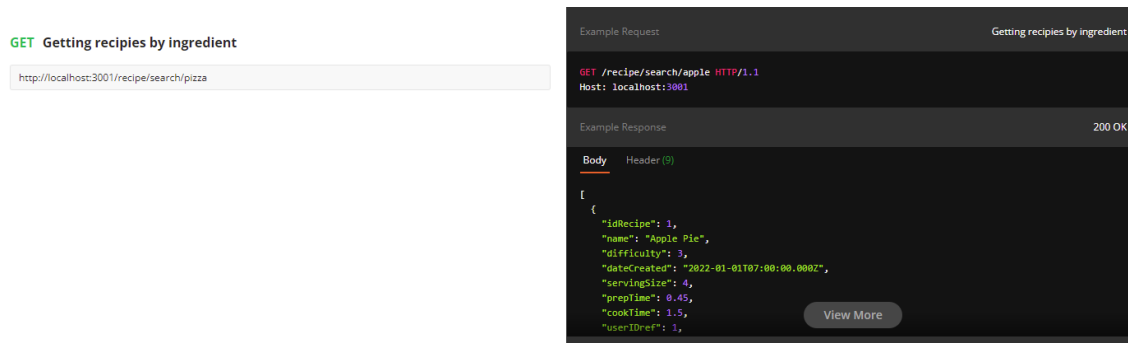
```
GET /ingredient/stockinfo/apple HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:3001
```

Example Response 200 OK

Body Header (9)

```
{
  {
    "ingredientNameRef": "apple",
    "ingredientBrandRef": "orgfarm",
    "name": "Everyday Shopping",
    "groceryAddressRef": "17 35th St",
    "price": 0.66,
    "quantity": 1
  },
  {
```

View More



## 4. USER GUIDE

### 4.1 SETUP

Our project utilizes the following programs and tools, which *must* be installed prior to API use:

- MySQL
- Node.js
- npm (typically coupled with the Node.js install)

To set up our database, we employ the following protocol:

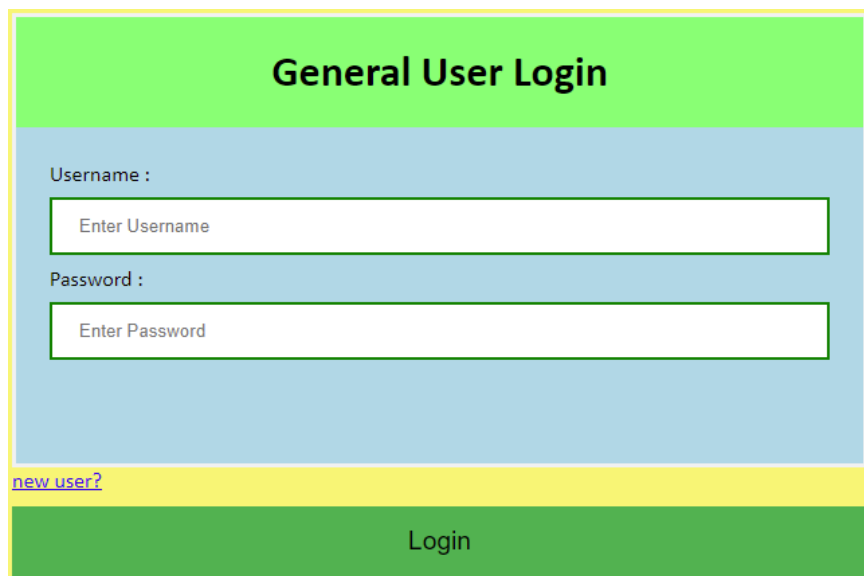
- 1) open your MYSQL server
  - 2) ensure user is 'root' and host is 'localhost'  
(otherwise change these fields in database.js later)
  - 3) run the SQL query script 'recipe\_db.sql' to get the DB
  - 4) run the SQL query script 'db\_initial\_data.sql'  
to fill the DB with some initial data
  - 5) unzip 'api.zip'
  - 6) open the folder in your code editor
  - 7) open 'database.js' and change the 'password' field to your MYSQL server password
  - 8) navigate to .../api in your comman prompt/terminal
  - 9) run command 'node -v' to ensure you have an updated  
version of node; if not, get it!
  - 10) next, run command 'npm install' on 'body-parser',  
'cors', 'express', 'mysql', 'router', and finally  
'nodemon' (for easy app relaunching if desired)
  - 11) run 'node app.js' to launch the api server
  - 12) next, navigate to the 'public' folder in 'api'
- To Begin API Interaction -----
- 13) right click on loginPage.html, then open with  
your web browser (was tested on firefox)

## 4.2 WEB INTERFACE FUNCTIONALITIES

What follows is a snapshot of each of the web-based application instances of our project, coupled with explanation or functional description as required; note that - for the sake of minimizing redundancy - in cases where a dark, rectangular button labelled *Back* exists (examples of this clearly visible below), clicking said button will return users to the page which would have previously redirected them to their current page in the course of normal usage.

- **Logging In** (LOGINPAGE.HTML)

- Upon initially loading the Tailor Recipes web application, one is greeted with a friendly, largely blue-green login screen, shown below:



The image shows a web form titled "General User Login". The form has a light blue background. At the top, there is a green header bar with the title "General User Login" in black text. Below the header, there are two input fields: "Username :" and "Password :". Each input field has a placeholder text "Enter Username" and "Enter Password" respectively. Below the password field, there is a link "new user?" in blue text. At the bottom of the form, there is a green button labeled "Login".

- Users are given the option to either sign in using pre-existing credentials, or to create a new user; in the case that they have a valid login already, they may enter their username in the *Username* field and their password in the *Password* field, then clicking *Login*:

The image shows a web form titled "General User Login". It has a light blue background. At the top, there is a green header bar with the title "General User Login" in black text. Below the header, there are two input fields: "Username :" with the value "abru" and "Password :" with the value "..". Below the password field, there is a yellow bar with the text "new user?" in purple. At the bottom, there is a green bar with the text "Login" in white.

- If their credentials matches what is stored in our database (passwords are hashed!), they are informed of their successful authentication and provided their unique *userID* (which should be jotted down), noting users are after quickly redirected to `HOME PAGE.HTML`):

The image shows the same "General User Login" form as before, but with a successful authentication message. The message "Authentication successful! Your userID is: 16" is displayed in black text below the password field. The rest of the form, including the header, input fields, "new user?" link, and "Login" button, remains the same.



- In the case that an invalid (not-stored) username is provided, an error statement will be returned visibly to that effect:

The screenshot shows a web form titled "General User Login" with a light green header. Below the header is a light blue section containing the form fields. The "Username :" field is a white input box with the placeholder text "Enter Username". The "Password :" field is a white input box with the placeholder text "Enter Password". Below the password field, the text "error: Invalid username" is displayed in a small, dark font. At the bottom of the light blue section is a yellow bar with the text "new user?" in a small, dark font. Below the yellow bar is a green bar with the text "Login" in a white, bold font.

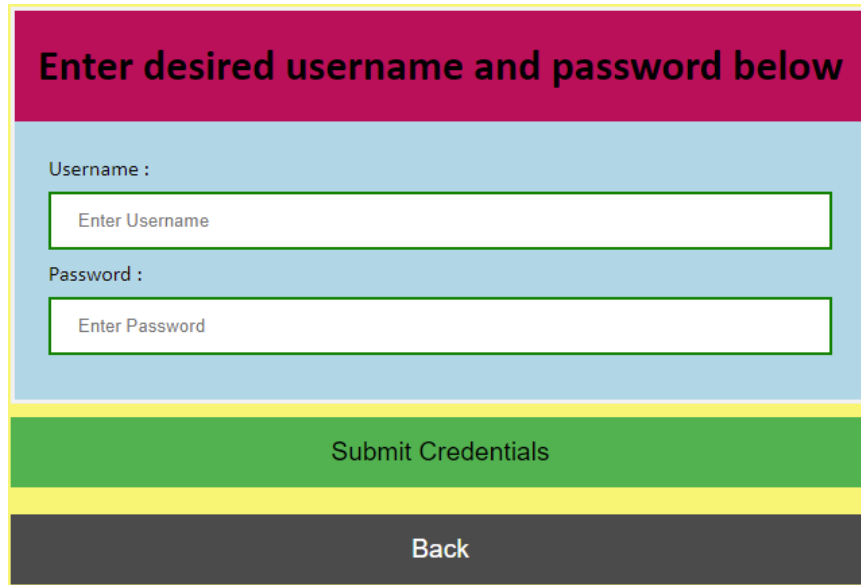
- In the case that the username exists but the password does not match the stored hash, an error statement is returned visibly to that effect as well:

The screenshot shows the same "General User Login" form. The "Username :" field now contains the text "abru". The "Password :" field is a white input box with the placeholder text ".....". Below the password field, the text "error: Invalid Password" is displayed in a small, dark font. At the bottom of the light blue section is a yellow bar with the text "new user?" in a small, dark font. Below the yellow bar is a green bar with the text "Login" in a white, bold font.

- As alluded to prior, users without valid login credentials may click [new user?](#) instead.

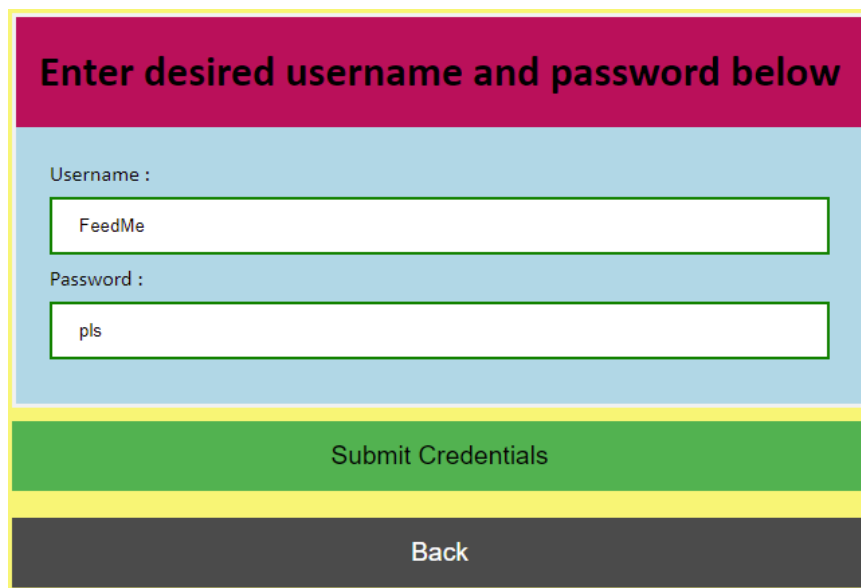
- **User Creation** (NEWUSER.HTML)

- Upon clicking *new user?* at the start page, a user is redirected to the following:



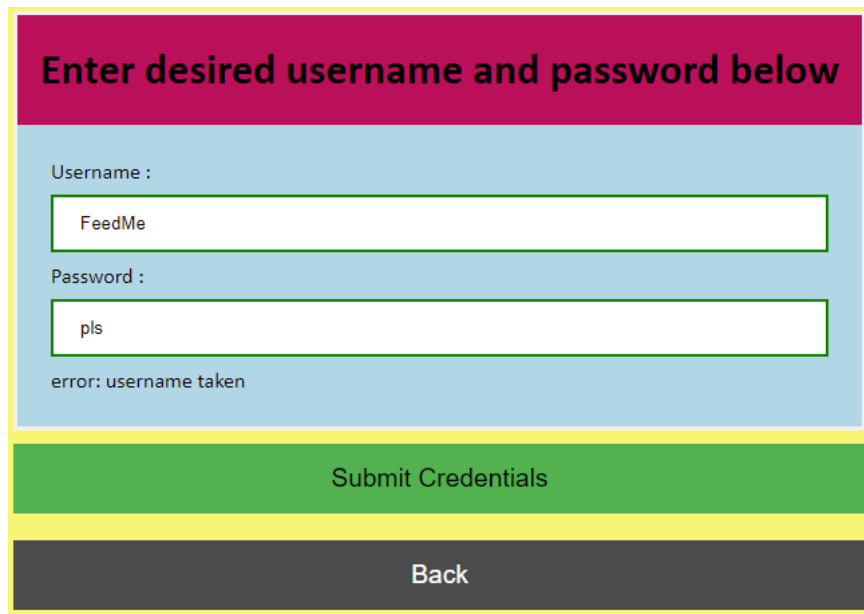
The screenshot shows a web form titled "Enter desired username and password below" in a maroon header. Below the header is a light blue section containing two input fields: "Enter Username" and "Enter Password". Below these fields are two buttons: a green "Submit Credentials" button and a dark grey "Back" button.

- To create a new account, a user may enter a new username in the *Enter Username* field and a password in the *Enter Password* field, then click *Submit Credentials*:



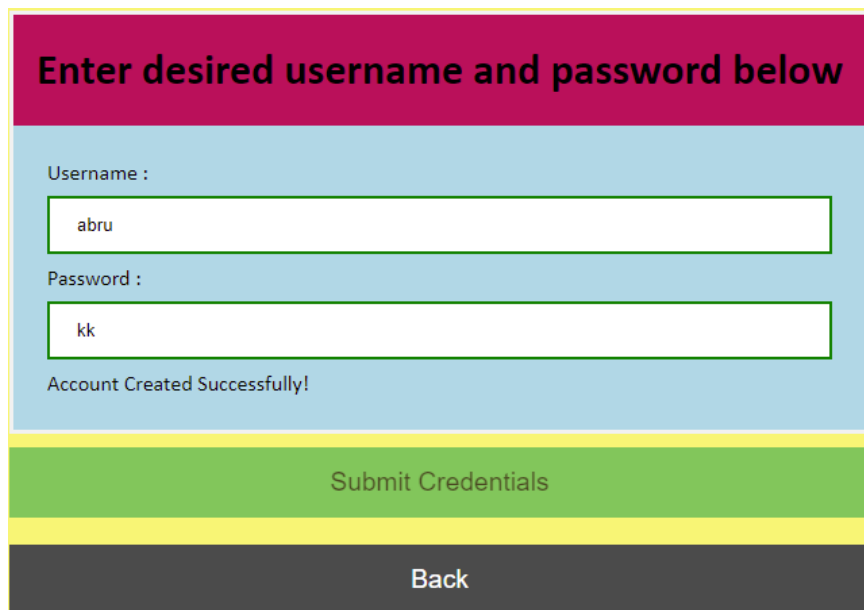
The screenshot shows the same web form as above, but with sample data entered. The "Enter Username" field contains "FeedMe" and the "Enter Password" field contains "pls". The "Submit Credentials" and "Back" buttons remain at the bottom.

- If the username is already taken, an error to that effect will be presented:



The screenshot shows a web form titled "Enter desired username and password below" in a maroon header. Below the header, on a light blue background, are two input fields. The "Username :" field contains the text "FeedMe". The "Password :" field contains the text "pls". Below these fields, the text "error: username taken" is displayed. At the bottom of the form are two buttons: a green "Submit Credentials" button and a dark grey "Back" button.

- However, if the username is new, then users will be notified of such in cheery terms:



The screenshot shows the same web form as above, but with a success message. The "Username :" field now contains "abru" and the "Password :" field contains "kk". Below these fields, the text "Account Created Successfully!" is displayed. The "Submit Credentials" and "Back" buttons remain at the bottom.

- Upon successful account creation, users will be redirected to the starting page again, whereupon they may now submit their newly-stored credentials!

- **Home** (HOMEPAGE.HTML)

- Successfully logging in will redirect users to their custard-hued home page, where they are provided with a veritable smorgasbord of clickable options:

- As the button names imply, clicking each button will redirect users to, respectively:
  - \* ***Search for Recipes:*** a page where users may interact with existing recipes;
  - \* ***Search for Ingredients:*** a page where information on ingredients existing in the database may be found;
  - \* ***Create new Recipe:*** a page where new recipes may be created and submitted;
  - \* ***Logout:*** the login page, right back where we very first started!

- **Recipe Search** (SEARCHRECIPE.HTML)

- Here, we may search up recipes by keyword, show their related reviews, add a review to a selected recipe, and even deleted a selected recipe:

- By inputting a (not case-sensitive) string into the *Recipe* field and then clicking *Search*, users may obtain any recipes whose names contain the search key, as seen below:

The screenshot displays a web interface with a yellow background. On the left, there is a green header 'Search for Recipes by Name'. Below it, a light blue box contains a 'Recipe Name:' input field with 'apple' entered. Underneath, 'Select Recipe Below:' lists 'Apple Pie' and 'Apple'. To the right of this box is a vertical stack of four green buttons: 'Search', 'Show Reviews for Selected Recipe', 'Add Review For Selected Recipe', and 'Delete Selected Recipe'. Further right, there are two large white boxes with blue headers: 'Selected Recipe' and 'Reviews'. At the bottom left, there is a 'Review Selected Recipe' section with a green header, a 'Rating:' input field with '1-5', and a large empty text area. A 'Back' button is at the bottom left.

- Clicking one of the returned recipe names will load up its associated recipe, as with below (upon clicking *Apple*):

This screenshot shows the same web interface as the previous one, but with the 'Selected Recipe' box now populated with details for the 'Apple' recipe. The details include 'Difficulty: null', 'Serves: 1', 'Prep Time: null', and 'Cook Time: null'. Below these details is a text input field containing the instruction 'Grab an apple. Eat yo apple!'. The 'Reviews' box remains empty. The 'Review Selected Recipe' section and the 'Back' button are still present at the bottom left.

- If a user wishes to see the reviews for the just-selected recipe, they may click the button *Show Reviews for Selected Recipe*, and see:

The screenshot shows a web interface with a yellow background. On the left, there is a 'Search for Recipes by Name' section with a text input field containing 'apple' and a list of results: 'Apple Pie' and 'Apple'. Below this is a 'Review Selected Recipe' section with a 'Rating' field set to '1-5' and a large text area for the review. On the right, there is a 'Selected Recipe' section displaying the recipe name 'Apple' and its details: 'Difficulty: null', 'Serves: 1', 'Prep Time: null', 'Cook Time: null'. Below this is a text input field with the placeholder text 'Grab an apple. Eat yo apple!'. At the bottom right, there is a 'Reviews' section showing a rating of '1/5' and a review text: 'This is the most low-effort post I have ever seen... disgracefull!'. A 'Back' button is located at the bottom left.

- If, instead, a user wishes to write a review for a selected recipe, they must fill in the *Rating* field with a numerical (integer) score from 1 to 5, as well as write in the field below a textual review of the recipe, finally clicking *Add Review For Selected Recipe*, altogether as such:

The screenshot shows the same web interface as the previous one, but with the 'Review Selected Recipe' section filled out. The 'Rating' field now contains the value '1' and the review text area contains the text 'Boooo!'. The 'Selected Recipe' and 'Reviews' sections remain unchanged, showing the same data as before.

- Notably, these last two steps may occur in any order, although the just-written review will only show up under *Reviews* for the selected recipe if the *Show Reviews for Selected Recipe* button is clicked after review submission; if completed thusly, users would see:

The screenshot shows a web interface with a yellow background. On the left, there is a 'Search for Recipes by Name' section with a text input field containing 'apple' and a list of results: 'Apple Pie' and 'Apple'. Below this is a 'Review Selected Recipe' section with a 'Rating:' label, a text input field containing '1', and a large text area with the text 'Boooo!'. To the right of the search section is a vertical column of buttons: 'Search', 'Show Reviews for Selected Recipe', 'Add Review For Selected Recipe', and 'Delete Selected Recipe'. On the right side of the interface, there are two main sections: 'Selected Recipe' and 'Reviews'. The 'Selected Recipe' section displays the recipe name 'Apple', its details (Difficulty: null, Serves: 1, Prep Time: null, Cook Time: null), and a text input field with the text 'Grab an apple. Eat yo apple!'. The 'Reviews' section displays a list of reviews, each with a rating and a text input field. The first review has a rating of '1/5' and the text 'This is the most low-effort post I have ever seen... disgraceful!'. The second review has a rating of '1/5' and the text 'Booooo!'. A 'Back' button is located at the bottom left of the interface.

- Finally, by clicking *Delete Selected Recipe* after selecting a recipe, a user deletes the selected recipe from the database, whereupon future searches will not return that recipe:

The screenshot shows the same web interface as the previous one, but with the 'Delete Selected Recipe' button highlighted. The 'Selected Recipe' section now displays the recipe name 'Apple' and its details (Difficulty: null, Serves: 1, Prep Time: null, Cook Time: null), but the text input field is empty. The 'Reviews' section displays a list of reviews, each with a rating and a text input field. The first review has a rating of '1/5' and the text 'This is the most low-effort post I have ever seen... disgraceful!'. The second review has a rating of '1/5' and the text 'Booooo!'. A 'Back' button is located at the bottom left of the interface.

- **Ingredient Search** (INGREDIENTBASKET.HTML)

- This page enables users to search for ingredient information via inputting a (not case-sensitive) string into the *Ingredient Name* field and then clicking *Search*, with the initial page seen below:

The screenshot shows a web interface with a yellow background. On the left, there is a green box labeled "Search for Ingredient". Inside this box, there is a light blue box labeled "Ingredient Name:" containing a text input field with the placeholder text "Ingredient". To the right of this box is a green button labeled "Search". Below the "Search for Ingredient" box is a dark grey button labeled "Back". To the right of the "Search" button is a white box labeled "Ingredient Information" with a light blue box below it, which is currently empty.

- After searching for an ingredient as described above, it will return a list of its database-stored details, each element being uniquely identified by name, brand, and grocery store information:

The screenshot shows the same web interface as before, but with the text input field containing the word "apple". The "Ingredient Information" box now contains a list of search results:

- apple | Brand: orgfarm | Grocery Store Name: Everyday Shopping | Address: 17 35th St | Price: 0.66 | Quantity: 1
- apple | Brand: orgfarm | Grocery Store Name: Boyds Supermarket | Address: 5 5th Ave | Price: 0.69 | Quantity: 1
- pineapple | Brand: rancher | Grocery Store Name: Everyday Shopping | Address: 17 35th St | Price: 2.65 | Quantity: 1

- No change will visibly occur (i.e., no results returned) if a searched-for ingredient does not exist in the database.
- Note also that any returned piece of ingredient information may - at present - only be viewed (whereby it is advised to not try to click the text describing ingredient or store names in the same way one would the recipe names shown earlier over SEARCHRECIPE.HTML).



- **Recipe Creation** (CREATERECIPE.HTML)

- This page allows users to submit a recipe of their creation which shall be stored in the database by filling out each field (utilizing their transcribed *userID* from earlier) and then clicking *Submit Recipe*; we observe the following input for a stellar recipe:



**New Recipe:**

ID of user creating recipe:  
16

Recipe Name:  
Pear

Recipe Difficulty (1-5):  
3

Serving Size (Integer):  
15

Prep Time (HH:MM):  
01:30

Cook Time (HH:MM):  
00:00

Submit Recipe

Recipe Description:  
Grab a pear. Stare at the pear. Be aware of the pear. Say a prayer for the pear. Share the pear.

Back

- Note that any field having been filled out with invalid type will result in an error being thrown and their poor excuse for a recipe not being inserted into the database.

## 5. CONCLUSION

In all, our project exhibits a strong technical framework for a database and API implementation, its development serving to appreciably (and - we believe - correctly!) deepen our skill-set with respect to future database design and implementation.

Although certain features were unable to make our final product, that we feel confident in implementing these remaining functionalities given a relatively small, additional amount of time speaks volumes to the level of growth this project has nurtured in us; we fully anticipate continuing with this project to allow it to reach its deserving final form.

REFERENCES

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[fch] <https://developer.mozilla.org> (Accessed April 12th 2022).