

# RoboTeam Landing Page

- [Introduction](#)
- [Deployment](#)
- [Frontend Architecture & API Integration](#)
- [Backend & Infrastructure](#)

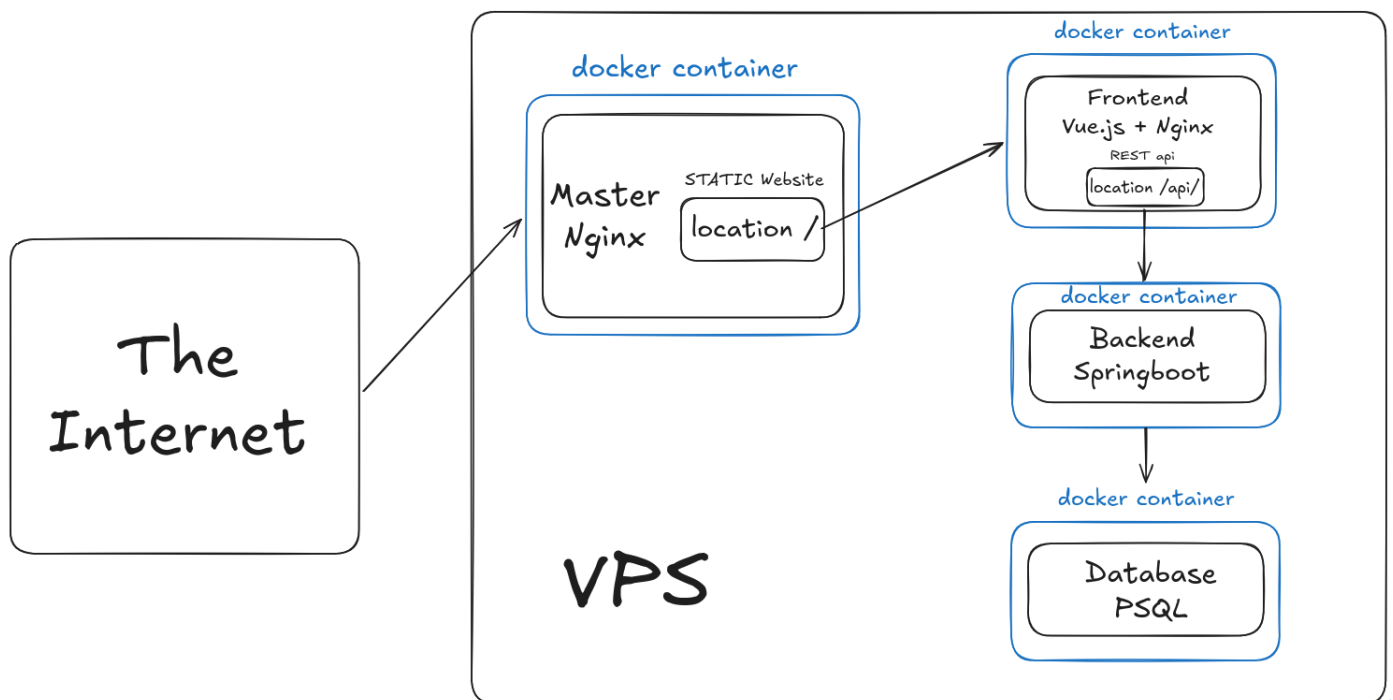
# Introduction

## System Architecture

The landing page consists of these parts:

- **Reverse Proxy (Nginx):** Acts as the entry point. It handles SSL termination and routes traffic to the Vue.js static files or the Spring Boot API.
- **Frontend (Vue.js):** A Single Page Application (SPA) that handles the UI and user interactions.
- **Backend (Spring Boot):** The RESTful API that handles business logic, database transactions, and security checks.
- **Database (PostgreSQL):** Persistent storage for news, team members, and configuration.
- **Containerization (Docker):** Everything is wrapped in Docker containers

Which is easier to understand with following diagram:



## Admin Dashboard

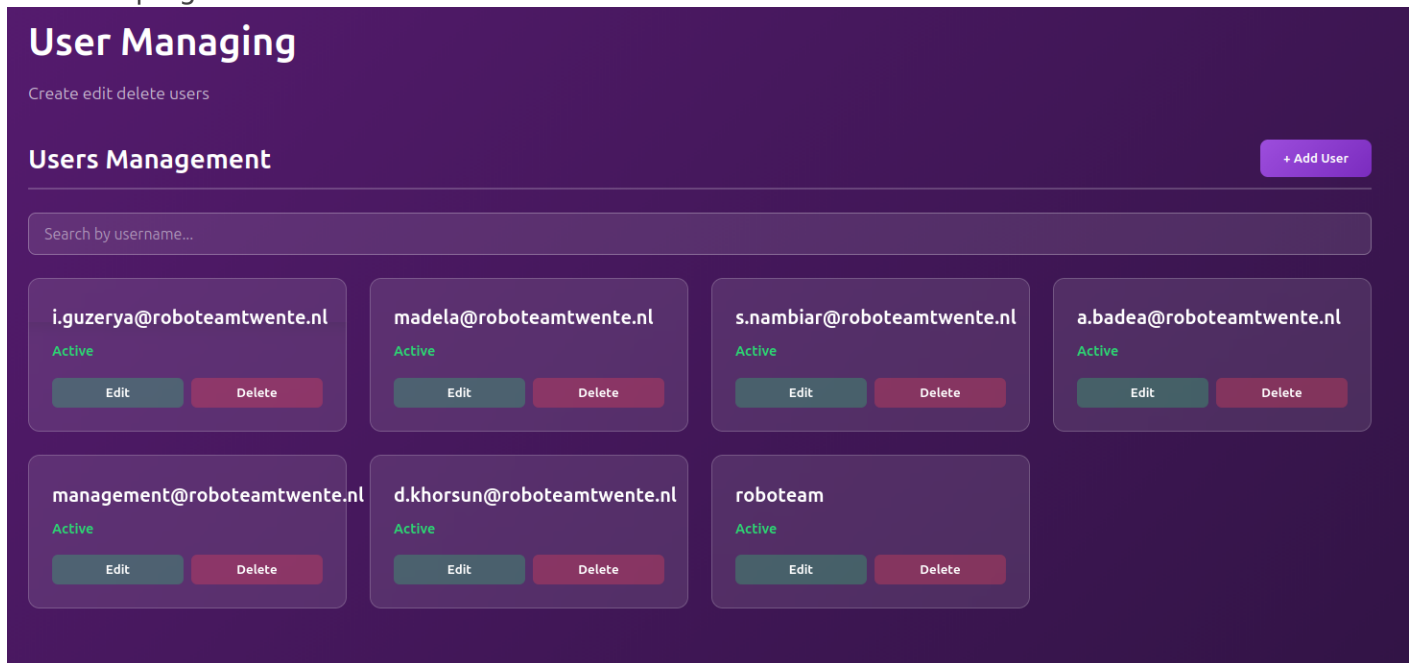
Our system implements a two-tier auth system to log in.

1. **The Super User:** One hard-coded or environment-variable-based account used for initial setup or emergency access.

## 2. Google OAuth 2.0:

- **The Whitelist:** Access isn't open to any Google account. Only emails ending with @roboteamtwente.nl are permitted.
- **Logic:** When a user logs in, the backend checks if the returned Google email exists in the authorized list. If it's not there, the Spring Boot Security filter returns a 403 Forbidden.

\*Adding new users to authorized list: while everyone is technically allowed to login if they have a @roboteamtwente.nl email, you still have to add them to website's whitelist. It is done in "User Managing" tab on admin's dashboard. It is possible to have a user listed, though deactivated, for book keeping reasons.



The screenshot displays the 'User Managing' interface. At the top, there's a header 'User Managing' with sub-links 'Create edit delete users'. Below this is a 'Users Management' section with a '+ Add User' button and a search bar labeled 'Search by username...'. The main area contains seven user cards, each with an email address, a status indicator (all 'Active'), and 'Edit' and 'Delete' buttons. The users listed are: i.guzerya@roboteamtwente.nl, madela@roboteamtwente.nl, s.nambiar@roboteamtwente.nl, a.badea@roboteamtwente.nl, management@roboteamtwente.nl, d.khorsun@roboteamtwente.nl, and roboteam.

# Admin Panel & Content Management

The website isn't just a static landing page; it's a dynamic CMS. Almost all pages hold content that you are able to edit and manage through the admin panel.

# Deployment

## 1. Docker Compose Services

Our `docker-compose.yml` runs four key services

Service	Image/Build	Role
<code>frontend</code>	<code>./frontend/...</code>	Nginx server; handles port 80 and proxies <code>/api</code> to the backend.
<code>backend</code>	<code>./backend/...</code>	The Spring Boot REST API.
<code>postgres</code>	<code>postgres:15</code>	Relational database.
<code>postgres-backup</code>	<code>./db_backup</code>	Custom service that runs automated DB dumps via crontab.

## 2. Maintenance Commands

To help a new dev manage the site, here are the main commands:

- **Start everything:** `docker compose up -d`
- **Stop everything:** `docker compose down` (you can add `-v` flag to delete all volumes)
- **View Backend Logs:** `docker compose logs -f backend`
- **Check Backups:** Logs are stored in `./db_backup/logs` and actual dumps are in `./db_backup/backups`.
- **Build:** When in `frontend/` or `backend/` route directories use:  
`docker build . -t roboteamtwente/website-{name, e.g. "frontend"}:{version}`
- **Pushing:** First login to RoboTeam docker account on your device. Then ->  
`docker push roboteamtwente/website-{name, e.g. "frontend"}:{version}`

## 3. Deployment

When you are done developing, please consider building the images of services and push them. After that you are able to ssh into our VPS that hosts a lot of products (main landing page included).

```
ssh user@h2960363.stratoserver.net
```

You have to add your user to that VPS's whitelist beforehand in order to login.

In there:

1. `sudo -i` to switch to superuser.
2. `cd docker` to the main directory where all containers are started from.
3. `vim docker-compose.yml` and edit the used version of desired service(s) to the newest one.
4. `docker pull roboteamtwentw/name:version` pull desired updated images
5. `docker compose up -d nameOfTheContainer` start the container(s)

# Frontend Architecture & API Integration

Here, the frontend of our web page is going to be discussed. Please get familiar with VUE.js documentation if you haven't done so yet:

<https://vuejs.org/guide/introduction>

A RESTful API guide could also be useful:

<https://restfulapi.net/>

Our frontend is a **Single Page Application (SPA)** built with **Vue.js**. We use a modular structure where every page and component encapsulates its own HTML, CSS, and JavaScript logic.

## 1. Directory Structure & Organization

We separate the code based on its “responsibility” in the app.

Directory	Purpose
<code>src/views/</code>	The main page containers. These are “Smart” components that usually handle data fetching for a whole page (e.g., <code>HomeView.vue</code> ).
<code>src/components/</code>	Reusable UI sections. These are “Dumb” or “Presentational” components (e.g., <code>HeroSection.vue</code> , <code>FooterSection.vue</code> ).
<code>src/components/admin/</code>	Specialized management modules for the Admin Dashboard. These handle the CRUD logic for news, teams, and members.
<code>src/services/</code>	The API layer. All communication with the Spring Boot backend happens here.
<code>src/router/</code>	The navigation logic. Maps URLs to specific Views.

## 2. Routing (Adding New Pages)

```
// src/router/index.js
const router = createRouter({
  history: createWebHistory(import.meta.env.BASE_URL),
  routes: [
    {
      path: "/",
      name: "home",
      component: HomeView,
    },
    // Add new routes here
  ]
})
```

## 3. Communication with Backend (API Service)

We **never** make direct `fetch` or `axios` calls inside a `.vue` component. Instead, we use a centralized service layer in `src/services/api.js`. This allows us to manage global headers, authentication tokens, and base URLs in one place.

### Step 1: Register the API Endpoint

```
export const aboutUsAPI = {
  get: () => apiRequest("/organization"),
  update: (id, data) =>
    apiRequest(`/organization/${id}`, {
      method: "PUT",
      body: JSON.stringify(data),
    }),
};
```

### Step 2: Use the API in a Component

```
import { aboutUsAPI } from '@services/api';

const fetchOrganization = async () => {
```

```
try {
  const data = await aboutUsAPI.get();
  // Do something with data...
} catch (err) {
  console.error("API Error:", err);
}
};
```

## 4. Admin Panel Architecture

The Admin Panel follows a “Manager” pattern. The `AdminView.vue` acts as the main wrapper, while the actual editing tools are found in `src/components/admin/`.

**Managers:** Components like `NewsManager.vue` or `EventManager.vue` contain the forms and logic needed to edit content.

**Data Flow:** Typically, a Manager fetches data on mount, allows the user to edit it, and sends a `PUT` or `POST` request back through the `services/api.js` layer.

## 5. TODO: COOKIES, TOKEN BASED SESSIONS

# Backend & Infrastructure

This page covers the core parts of the backend which works with **Spring Boot**.

Consider taking a proper look at the SpringBoot's documentation. It is not hard, most of the backend code are basic spring boot elements and concepts

<https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/index.html>

## 1. Technical Core

- **Language/Framework:** Java 21 (Eclipse Temurin) using Spring Boot 3.4.0.
- **Build System:** Gradle. The project is built inside the container using `./gradlew build`.
- **API Port:** The backend runs internally on port `8081`.

## 2. The Bootstrap Logic (Admin Seeder)

We have a custom safety mechanism called `AdminUserSeeder.java`.

- **The Purpose:** If the database is fresh (0 users), the app will automatically create a "Super User."
- **Requirement:** You **must** provide `ADMIN_USER` and `ADMIN_PASS` environment variables in your `.env` file for the first startup.
- **Behavior:** If an admin already exists in the `admin_users` table, this seeder does nothing.

## 3. Security & Session Management

We use a hybrid security model to ensure the team can always access the dashboard.

- **Google OAuth 2.0:** Primary login for team members. Emails must be whitelisted in the Google Cloud Console.
- **Spring Session (JDBC):** Unlike standard apps, we store sessions in the **PostgreSQL database** (table: `SPRING_SESSION`).
  - *Benefit:* If the backend container restarts or updates, users are **not** logged out.
- **Cookie Policy:** `SameSite=Lax` and `HttpOnly` are enabled.

- *Note:* In full production with HTTPS, `server.servlet.session.cookie.secure` should be set to `true`.

## 4. Database & Persistence

We use **PostgreSQL 15** as our source of truth.

- **JPA/Hibernate:** Configured with `ddl-auto: update`. This automatically creates tables based on Java Entities.
- **File Uploads:** News images and team photos are stored in `/app/uploads`.
- **Volumes:** To ensure data isn't lost when containers stop, we use two named volumes:
  - `postgres_data`: For all SQL records.
  - `uploads_data`: For all physical images.