biweeklybudget Documentation

Release 0.2.0

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Jul 03, 2017

Contents

Responsive Flask/SQLAlchemy personal finance app, specifically for biweekly budgeting.

For full documentation, see http://biweeklybudget.readthedocs.io/en/latest/

For screenshots, see http://biweeklybudget.readthedocs.io/en/latest/screenshots.html

For development activity, see https://waffle.io/jantman/biweeklybudget

CHAPTER 1

Overview

biweeklybudget is a responsive (mobile-friendly) Flask/SQLAlchemy personal finance application, specifically targeted at budgeting on a biweekly basis. This is a personal project of mine, and really only intended for my personal use. If you find it helpful, great! But this is provided as-is; I'll happily accept pull requests if they don't mess things up for me, but I don't intend on working any feature requests or bug reports at this time. Sorry.

The main motivation for writing this is that I get paid every other Friday, and have for almost all of my professional life. I also essentially live paycheck-to-paycheck; what savings I have is earmarked for specific purposes, so I budget in periods identical to my pay periods. No existing financial software that I know of handles this, and many of them have thousands of Google results of people asking for it; almost everything existing budgets on calendar months. I spent many years using Google Sheets and a handful of scripts to template out budgets and reconcile transactions, but I decided it's time to just bite the bullet and write something that isn't a pain.

Intended Audience: This is decidedly not an end-user application. You should be familiar with Python/Flask/MySQL. If you're going to use the automatic transaction download functionality, you should be familiar with Hashicorp Vault and how to run a reasonably secure installation of it. I personally don't recommend running this on anything other than your own computer that you physically control, given the sensitivity of the information. I also don't recommend making the application available to anything other than localhost, but if you do, you need to be aware of the security implications. This application is **not** designed to be accessible in any way to anyone other than authorized users (i.e. if you just serve it over the web, someone *will* get your account numbers, or worse).

Important Warning

This software should be considered *alpha* quality at best. At this point, I can't even say that I'm 100% confident it is mathematically correct, balances are right, all scheduled transactions will show up in the right places, etc. I'm going to be testing it for my own purposes, and comparing it against my manual calculations. Until further notice, if you decide to use this, please double-check *everything* produced by it before relying on its output.

Main Features

- Budgeting on a biweekly (fortnightly; every other week) basis, for those of us who are paid that way.

- Optional automatic downloading of transactions/statements from your financial institutions.

CHAPTER 2

Requirements

Note: Alternatively, biweeklybudget is also distributed as a Docker container. Using the dockerized version will eliminate all of these dependencies aside from MySQL (which you can run in another container) and Vault (if you choose to take advantage of the OFX downloading), which you can also run in another container.

- Python 2.7 or 3.3+ (currently tested with 2.7, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6 and developed with 3.6)
- Python VirtualEnv and `pip` (recommended installation method; your OS/distribution should have packages for these)
- Git, to install certain upstream dependencies.
- MySQL, or a compatible database (e.g. MariaDB). biweeklybudget uses SQLAlchemy for database abstraction, but currently specifies some MySQL-specific options, and is only tested with MySQL.
- To use the automated OFX transaction downloading functionality:
  - A running, reachable instance of Hashicorp Vault with your financial institution web credentials stored in it.
  - PhantomJS for downloading transaction data from institutions that do not support OFX remote access ("Direct Connect").

CHAPTER 3

Installation

It's recommended that you install into a virtual environment (virtualenv / venv). See the virtualenv usage documentation for information on how to create a venv.

This app is developed against Python 3.6, but should work back to 2.7. It does not support Python3 < 3.3.

Please note that, at the moment, two dependencies are installed via git in order to make use of un-merged pull requests that fix bugs; since

```
git clone https://github.com/jantman/biweeklybudget.git && cd biweeklybudget
virtualenv --python=python3.6 .
source bin/activate
pip install -r requirements.txt
python setup.py develop
```

CHAPTER 4

License

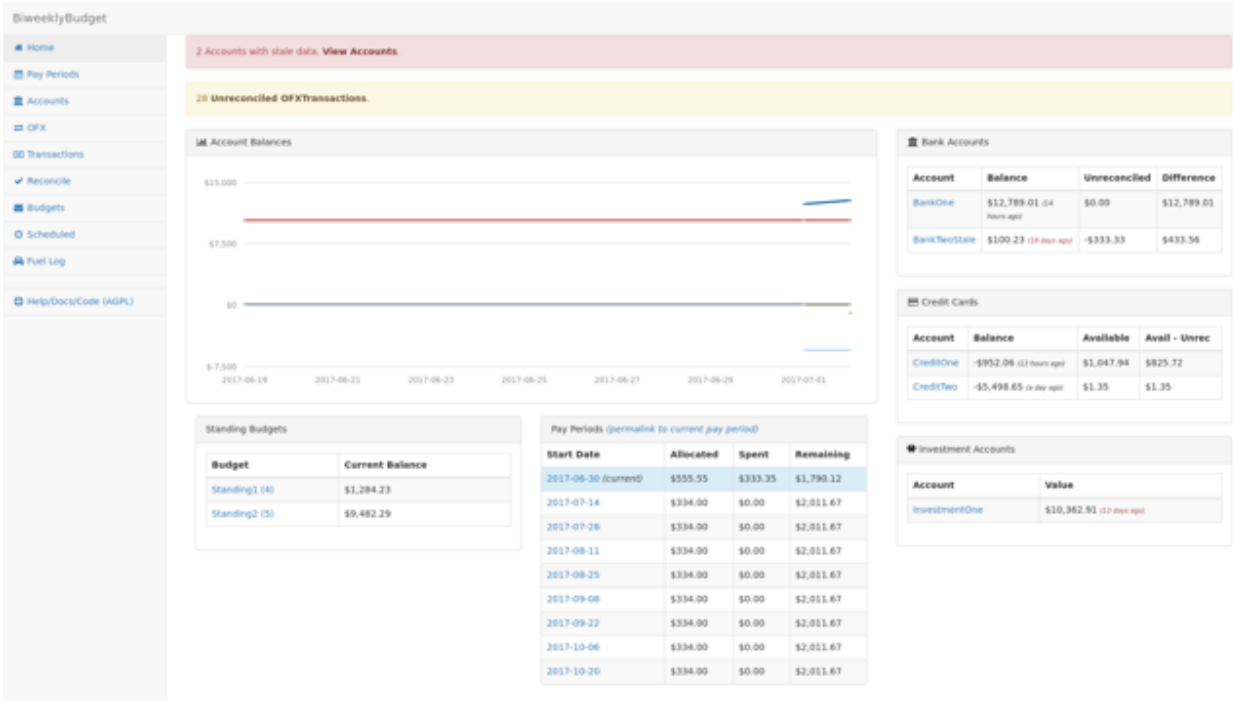
biweeklybudget itself is licensed under the GNU Affero General Public License, version 3. This is specifically intended to extend to anyone who uses the software remotely over a network, the same rights as those who download and install it locally. biweeklybudget makes use of various third party software, especially in the UI and frontend, that is distributed under other licenses. Please see `biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static` in the source tree for further information.

CHAPTER 5

Contents

Screenshots

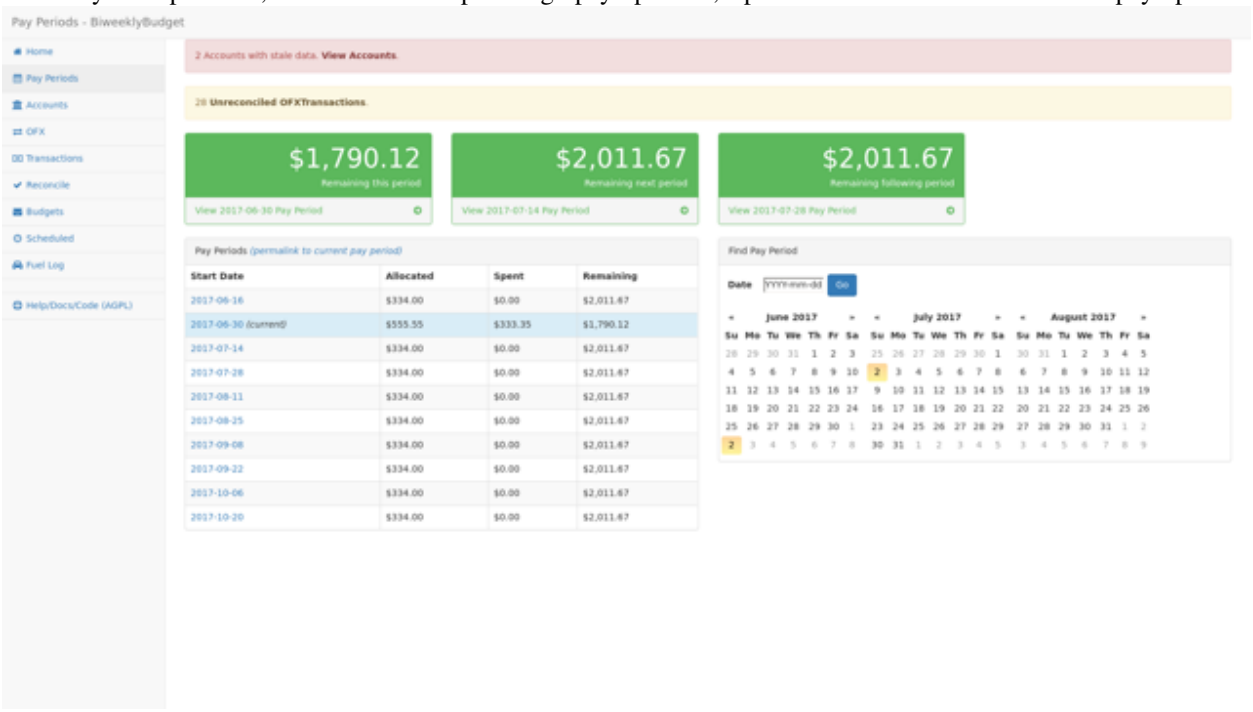
Index Page



Main landing page.

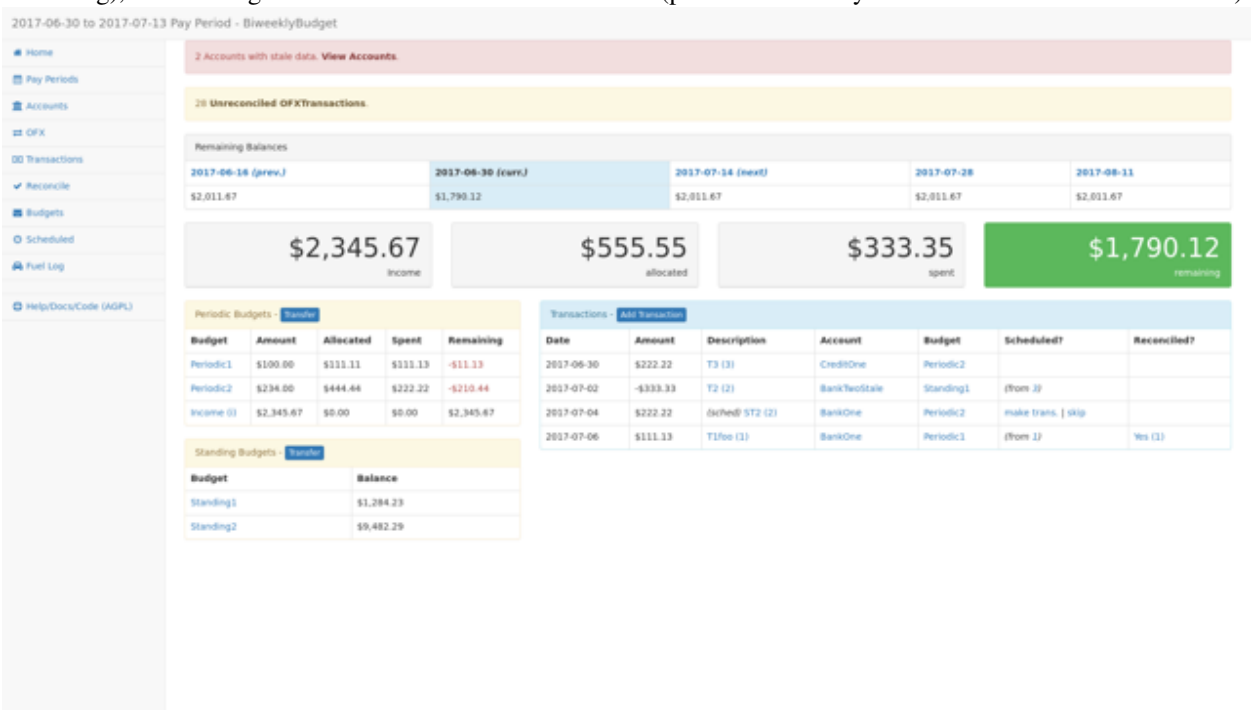
Pay Periods View

Summary of previous, current and upcoming pay periods, plus date selector to find a pay period.

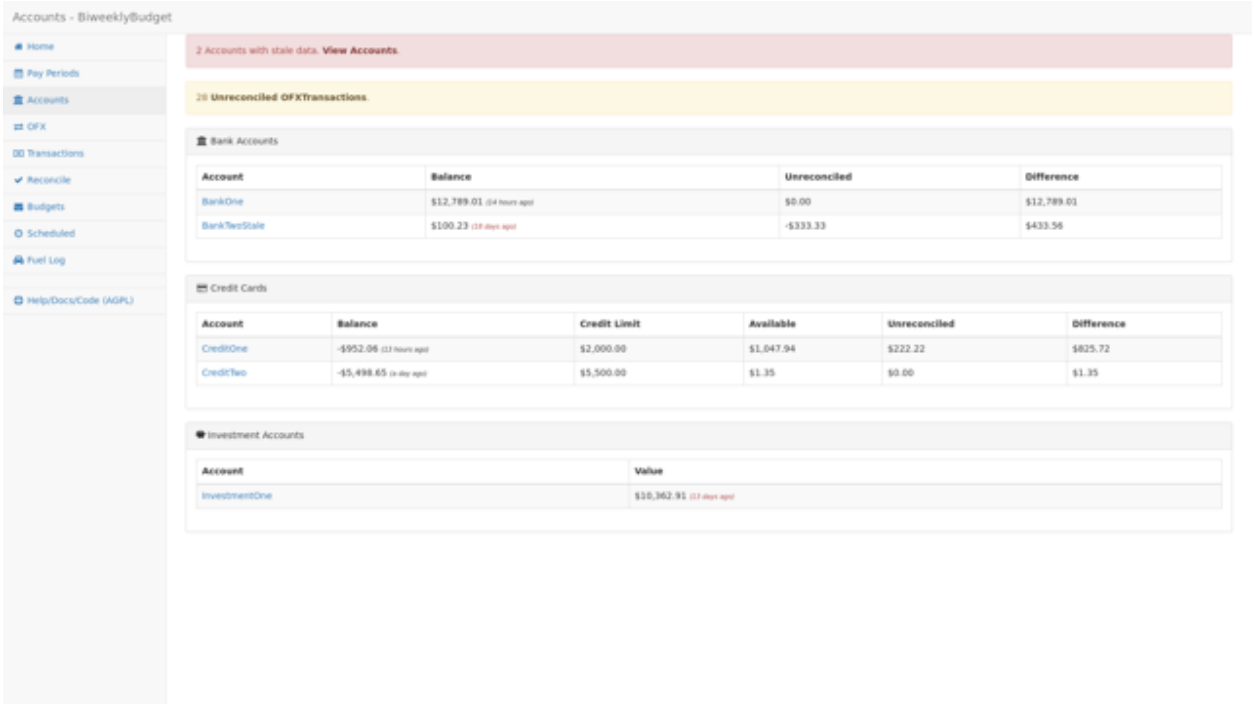


Single Pay Period View

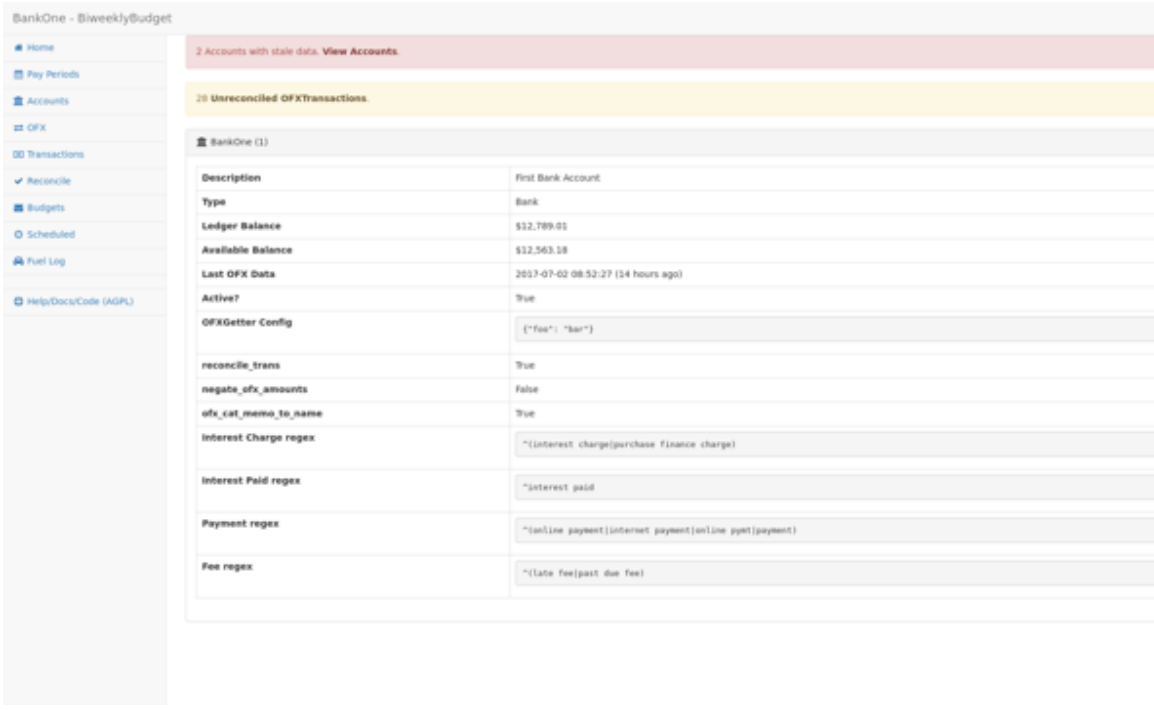
Shows a pay period (current in this example) balances (income, allocated, spent, remaining), budgets and transactions (previous/manually-entered and scheduled).



Accounts View

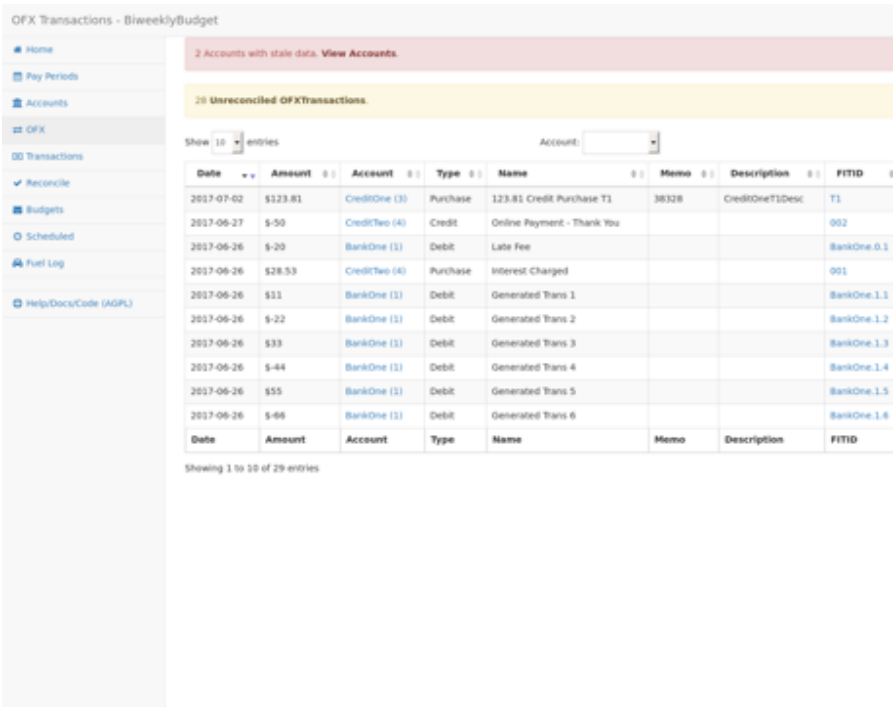


Account Details



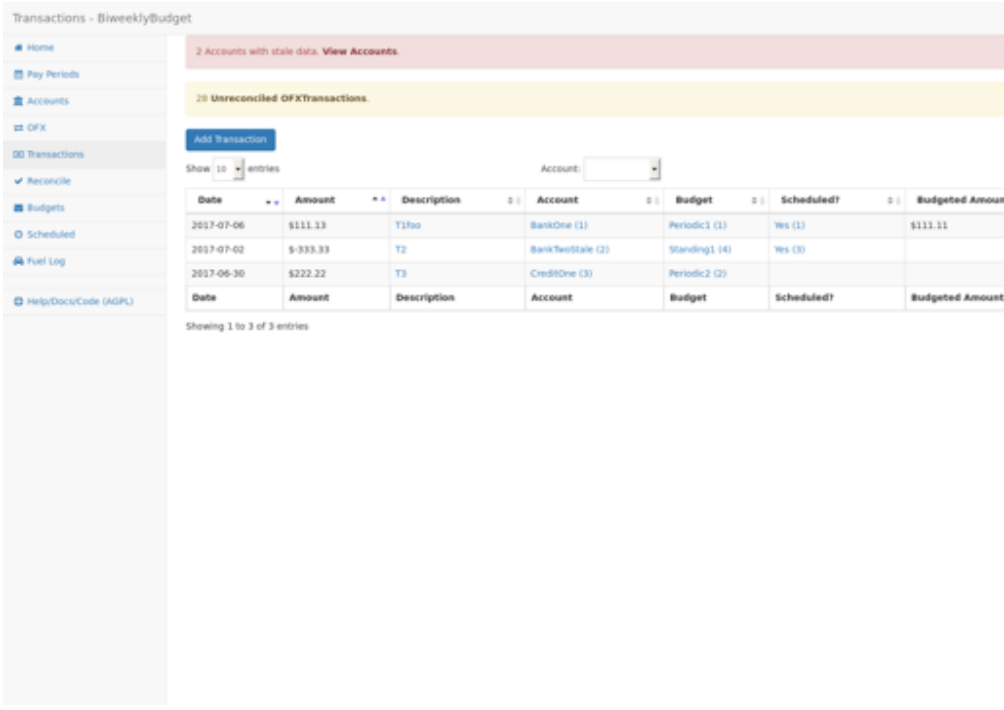
Details of a single account.

OFX Transactions



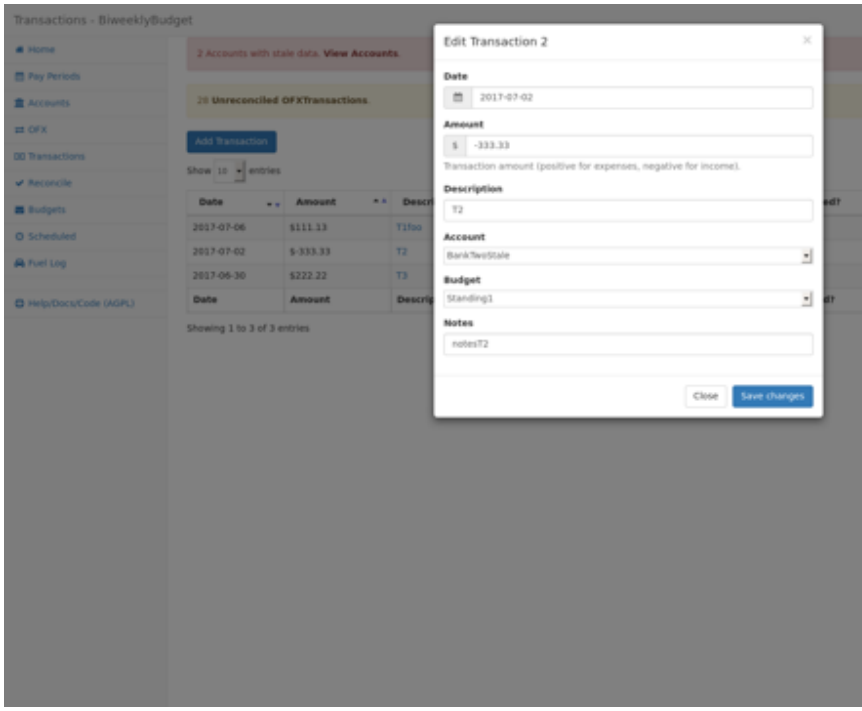
Shows transactions imported from OFX statements.

Transactions View



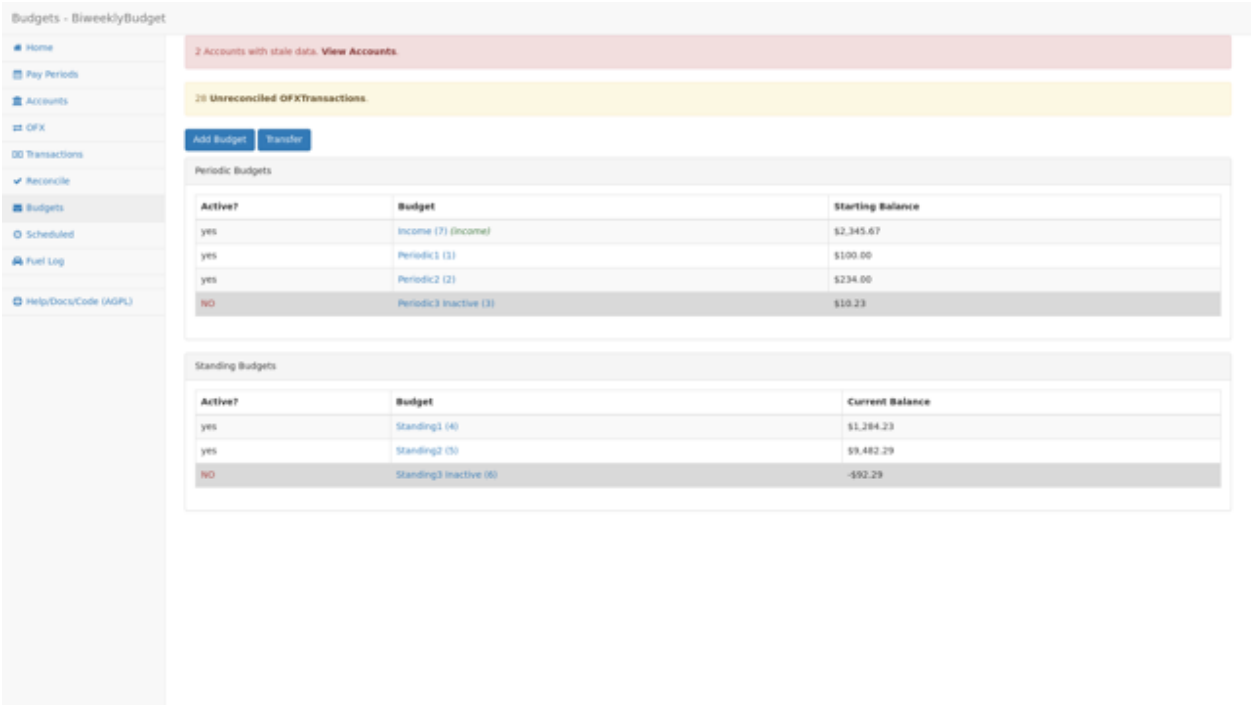
Shows all manually-entered transactions.

Transaction Detail



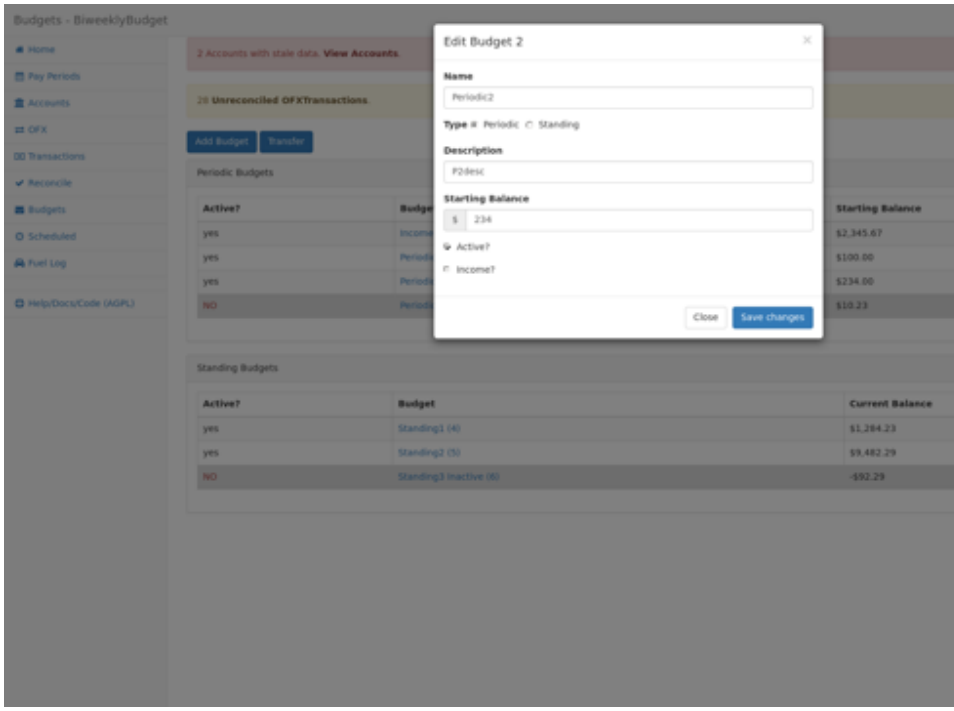
Transaction detail modal to view and edit a transaction.

Budgets



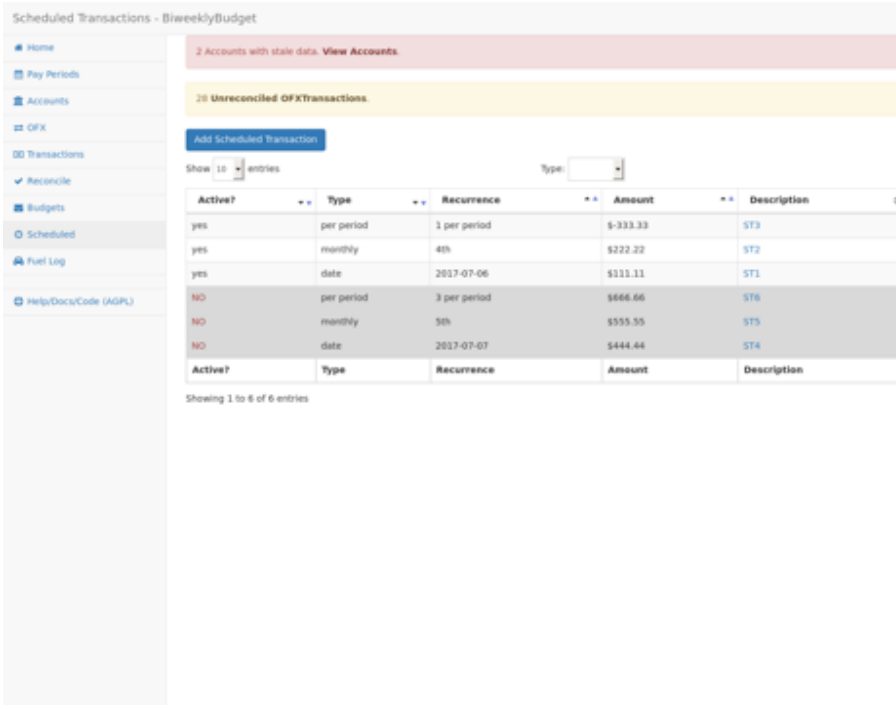
List all budgets

Single Budget View



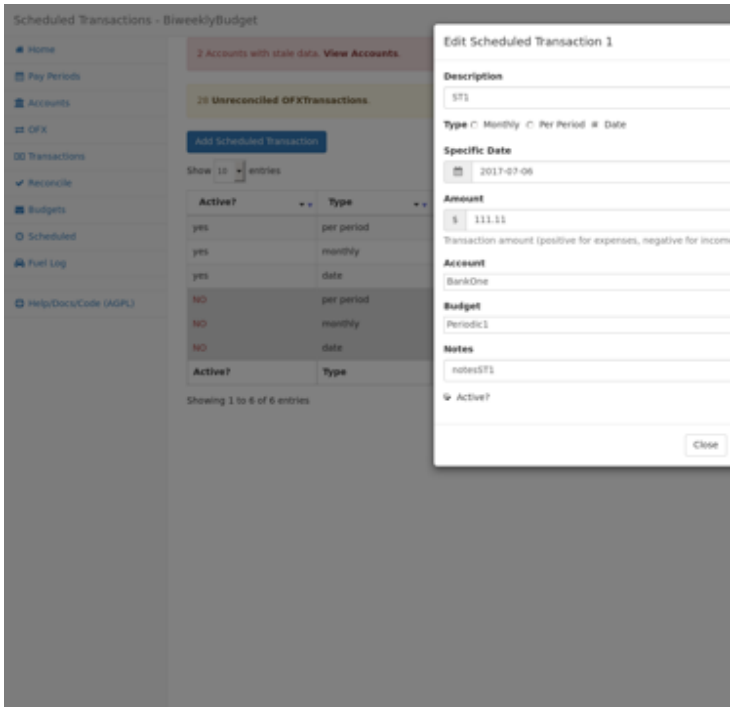
Budget detail modal to view and edit a budget.

Scheduled Transactions



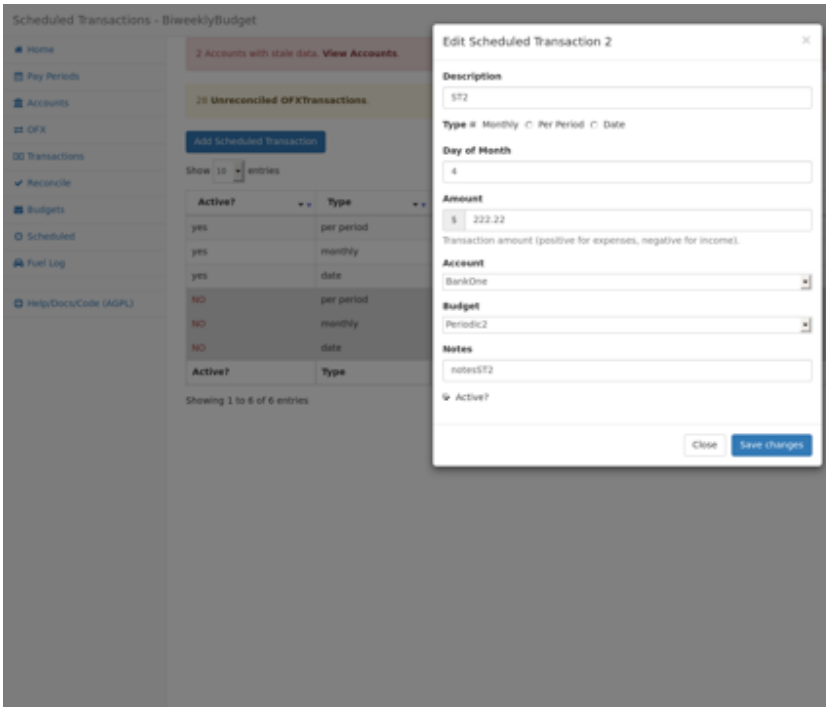
List all scheduled transactions (active and inactive).

Specific Date Scheduled Transaction



Scheduled transactions can occur one-time on a single specific date.

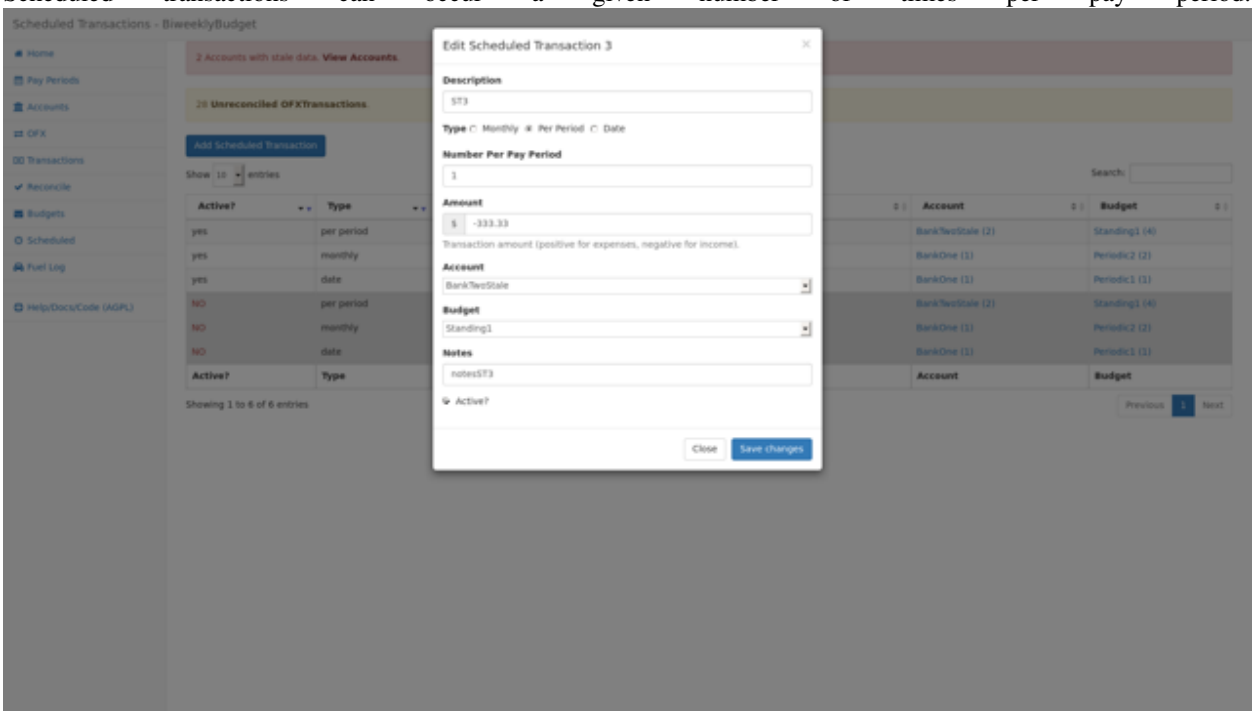
Monthly Scheduled Transaction



Scheduled transactions can occur monthly on a given date.

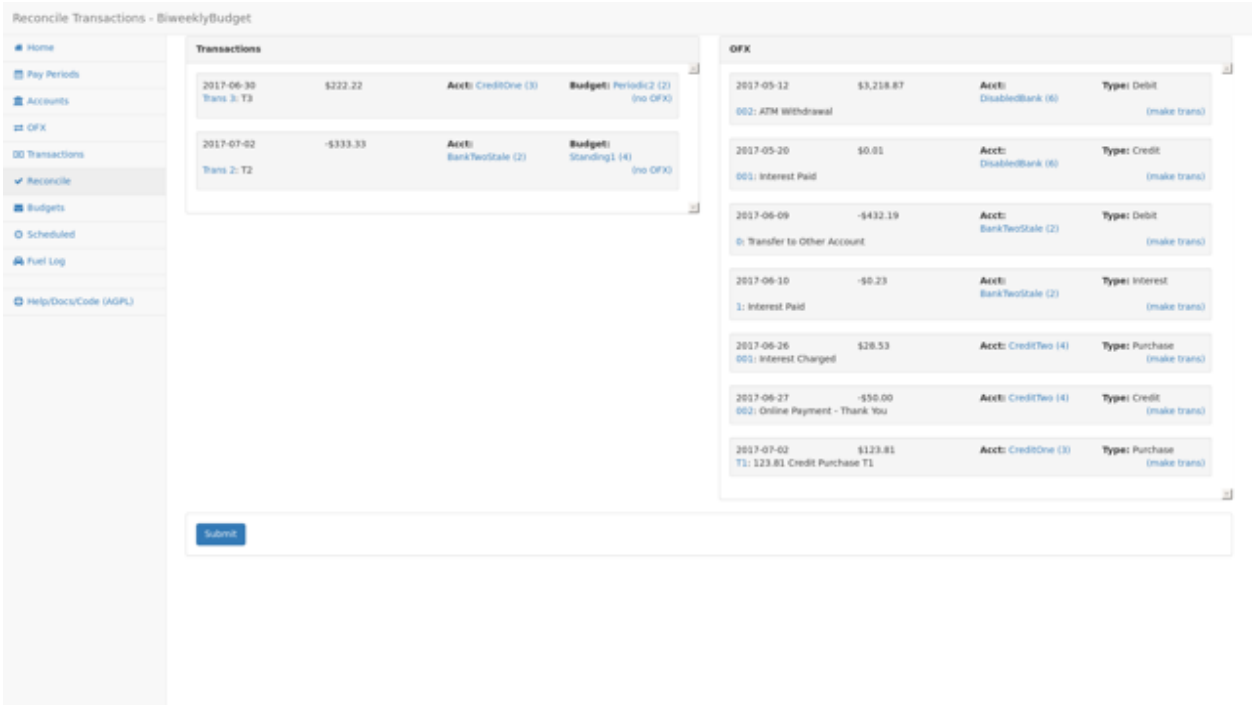
Number Per-Period Scheduled Transactions

Scheduled transactions can occur a given number of times per pay period.



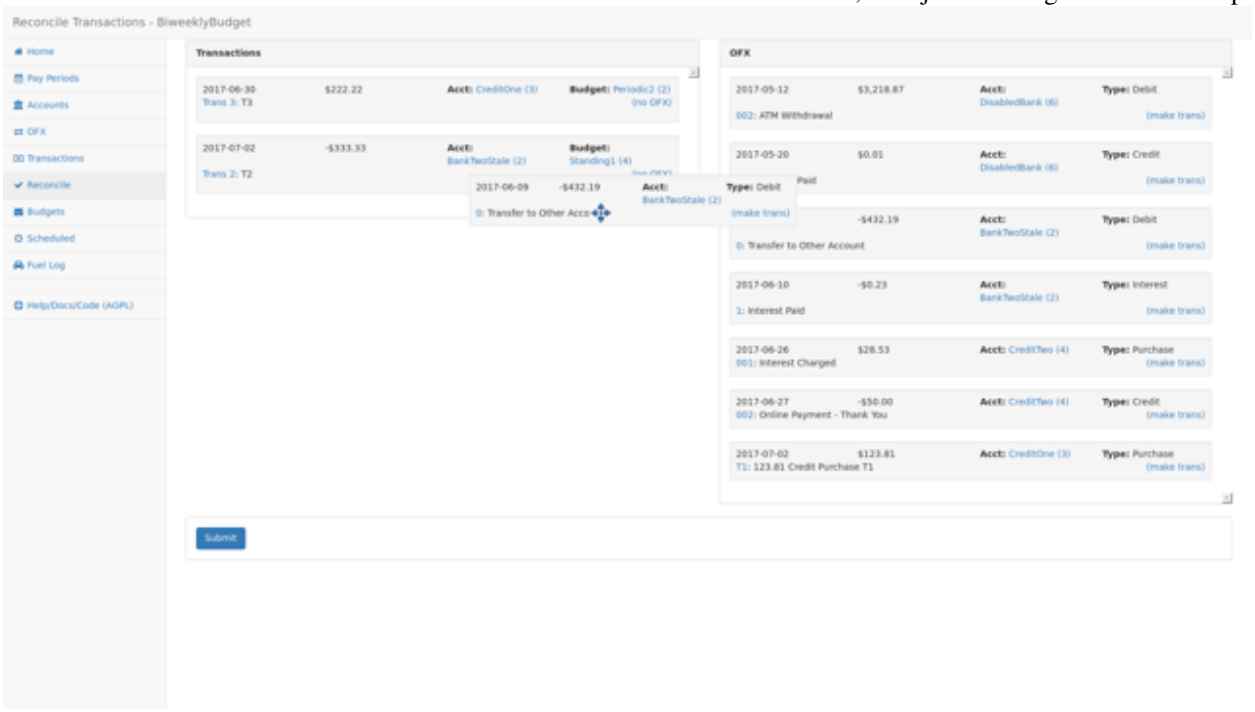
Reconcile Transactions with OFX

OFX Transactions reported by financial institutions can be marked as reconciled with a corresponding Transaction.

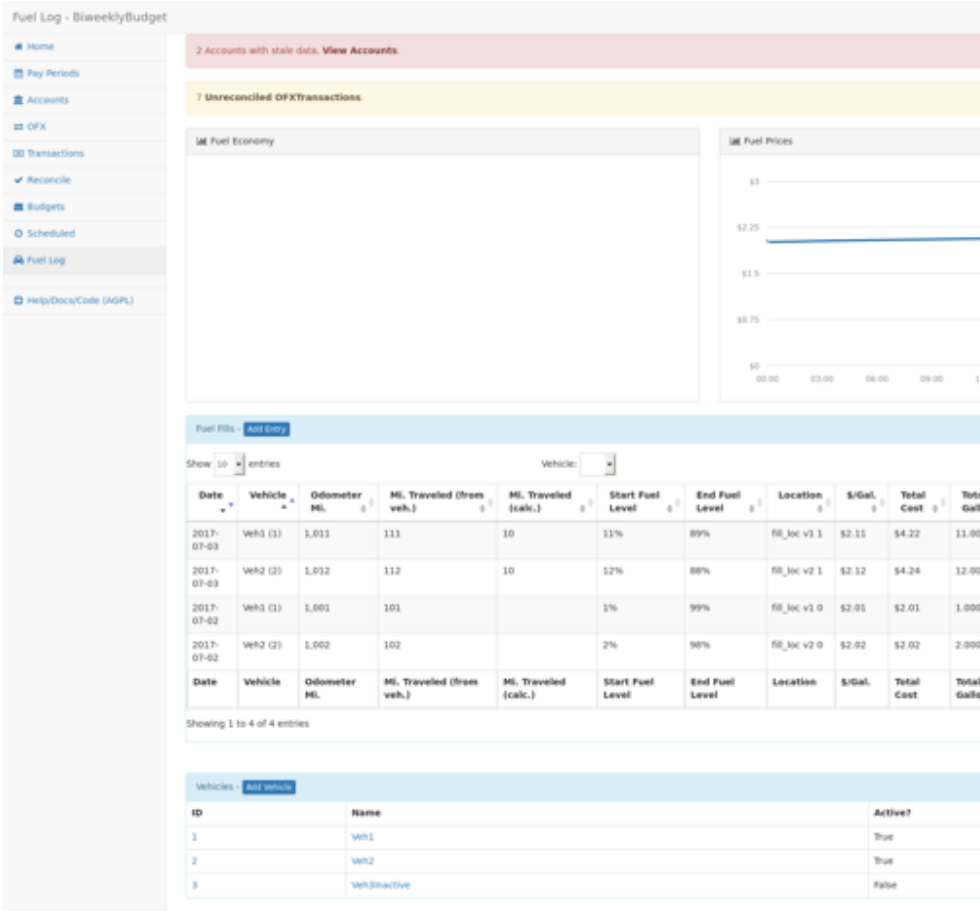


Drag-and-Drop Reconciling

To reconcile an OFX transaction with a Transaction, just drag and drop.



Fuel Log



Vehicle fuel log and fuel economy tracking.

Getting Started

Requirements

Note: Alternatively, biweeklybudget is also distributed as a *Docker container*. Using the dockerized version will eliminate all of these dependencies aside from MySQL and Vault (the latter only if you choose to take advantage of the OFX downloading), both of which you can also run in containers.

- Python 2.7 or 3.3+ (currently tested with 2.7, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6 and developed with 3.6)
- Python VirtualEnv and `pip` (recommended installation method; your OS/distribution should have packages for these)
- Git, to install certain upstream dependencies.
- MySQL, or a compatible database (e.g. MariaDB). biweeklybudget uses SQLAlchemy for database abstraction, but currently specifies some MySQL-specific options, and is only tested with MySQL.
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It's recommended that you install into a virtual environment (virtualenv / venv). See the virtualenv usage documentation for information on how to create a venv.

This app is developed against Python 3.6, but should work back to 2.7. It does not support Python3 < 3.3.

Please note that, at the moment, one dependency is installed via git in order to make use of an un-merged pull request that fixes a bug; since installation doesn't support specifying git dependencies in `setup.py`, you must install with `requirements.txt` directly:

```
git clone https://github.com/jantman/biweeklybudget.git && cd biweeklybudget
virtualenv --python=python3.6 .
source bin/activate
pip install -r requirements.txt
python setup.py develop
```

Configuration

biweeklybudget can take its configuration settings via either constants defined in a Python module or environment variables. Configuration in environment variables always overrides configuration from the settings module.

Settings Module

`biweeklybudget.settings` imports all globals/constants from a module defined in the `SETTINGS_MODULE` environment variable. The recommended way to configure this is to create your own separate Python package for customization (either in a private git repository, or just in a directory on your computer) and install this package into the same virtualenv as biweeklybudget. You then set the `SETTINGS_MODULE` environment variable to the Python module/import path of this module (i.e. the dotted path, like `packagename.modulename`).

Once you've created the customization package, you can install it in the virtualenv with `pip install -e <git URL>` (if it is kept in a git repository) or `pip install -e <local path>`.

This customization package can also be used for *Loading Data* during development, or implementing *Custom OFX Downloading via Selenium*. It is the recommended configuration method if you need to include more logic than simply defining static configuration settings.

Environment Variables

Every configuration setting can also be specified by setting an environment variable with the same name; these will override any settings defined in a `SETTINGS_MODULE`, if specified. Note that some environment variables require specific formatting of their values; see the *`settings module documentation`* for a list of these variables and the required formats.

Usage

Setup

```
source bin/activate
export SETTINGS_MODULE=<settings module>
```

It's recommended that you create an alias to do this for you. Alternatively, instead of setting `SETTINGS_MODULE`, you can export the required environment variables (see above).

Flask

For information on the Flask application, see *Flask App <flask_app>*.

Command Line Entrypoints and Scripts

biweeklybudget provides the following setuptools entrypoints (command-line script wrappers in `bin/`). First setup your environment according to the instructions above.

- `bin/db_tester.py` - Skeleton of a script that connects to and inits the DB. Edit this to use for one-off DB work.
- `loaddata` - Entrypoint for dropping **all** existing data and loading test fixture data, or your base data. This is an awful, manual hack right now.
- `ofxbackfiller` - Entrypoint to backfill OFX Statements to DB from disk.
- `ofxgetter` - Entrypoint to download OFX Statements for one or all accounts, save to disk, and load to DB. See *OFX*.

Docker

Biweeklybudget is also distributed as a docker image, to make it easier to run without installing as many *Requirements*.

You can pull the latest version of the image with `docker pull jantman/biweeklybudget:latest`, or a specific release version `X.Y.Z` with `docker pull jantman/biweeklybudget:X.Y.Z`.

The only dependencies for a Docker installation are:

- MySQL, which can be run via Docker (MariaDB recommended) or local on the host
- Vault, if you wish to use the OFX downloading feature, which can also be run via Docker

Important Note: If you run MySQL and/or Vault in containers, please make sure that their data is backed up and will not be removed.

The image runs with the tini init wrapper and uses gunicorn under Python 3.6 to serve the web UI, exposed on port 80. Note that, while it runs with 4 worker threads, there is no HTTP proxy in front of Gunicorn and this image is intended for local network use by a single user/client.

For ease of running, the image defaults the `SETTINGS_MODULE` environment variable to `biweeklybudget.settings_example`. This allows leveraging the environment variable *configuration* overrides so that you need only specify configuration options that you want to override from settings_example.py.

For ease of running, it's highly recommended that you put your configuration in a Docker-readable environment variables file.

Environment Variable File

In the following examples, we reference the following environment variable file. It will override settings from settings_example.py as needed; specifically, we need to override the database connection string, pay period start date and reconcile begin date. In the examples below, we would save this as `biweeklybudget.env`:

```
DB_CONNSTRING=mysql+pymysql://USERNAME:PASSWORD@HOST:PORT/DBNAME?charset=utf8mb4
PAY_PERIOD_START_DATE=2017-03-28
RECONCILE_BEGIN_DATE=2017-02-15
```

Containerized MySQL Example

This assumes that you already have a MySQL database container running with the container name "mysql" and exposing port 3306, and that we want the biweeklybudget web UI served on host port 8080:

In our `biweeklybudget.env`, we would specify the database connection string for the "mysql" container:

```
DB_CONNSTRING=mysql+pymysql://USERNAME:PASSWORD@mysql:3306/DBNAME?charset=utf8mb4
```

And then run biweeklybudget:

```
docker run --name biweeklybudget --env-file biweeklybudget.env \
-p 8080:80 --link mysql jantman/biweeklybudget:latest
```

Host-Local MySQL Example

It is also possible to use a MySQL server on the physical (Docker) host system. To do so, you'll need to know the host system's IP address. On Linux when using the default "bridge" Docker networking mode, this will coorespond to a `docker0` interface on the host system. The Docker documentation on adding entries to the Container's hosts file provides a helpful snippet for this (on my systems, this results in `172.17.0.1`):

```
ip -4 addr show scope global dev docker0 | grep inet | awk '{print $2}' | cut -d / -f␣
↪1
```

In our `biweeklybudget.env`, we would specify the database connection string that uses the "dockerhost" hosts file entry, created by the `--add-host` option:

```
# "dockerhost" is added to /etc/hosts via the `--add-host` docker run option
DB_CONNSTRING=mysql+pymysql://USERNAME:PASSWORD@dockerhost:3306/DBNAME?charset=utf8mb4
```

So using that, we could run biweeklybudget listening on port 8080 and using our host's MySQL server (on port 3306):

```
docker run --name biweeklybudget --env-file biweeklybudget.env \
--add-host="dockerhost:$(ip -4 addr show scope global dev docker0 | grep inet | awk '
↪{print $2}' | cut -d / -f 1)" \
-p 8080:80 jantman/biweeklybudget:latest
```

You may need to adjust those commands depending on your operating system, Docker networking mode, and MySQL server.

Settings Module Example

If you need to provide biweeklybudget with more complicated configuration, this is still possible via a Python settings module. The easiest way to inject one into the Docker image is to mount a python module directly into the

biweeklybudget package directory. Assuming you have a custom settings module on your local machine at `/opt/biweeklybudget-settings.py`, you would run the container as shown below to mount the custom settings module into the container and use it. Note that this example assumes using MySQL in another container; adjust as necessary if you are using MySQL running on the Docker host:

```
docker run --name biweeklybudget -e SETTINGS_MODULE=biweeklybudget.mysettings \
-v /opt/biweeklybudget-settings.py:/app/lib/python3.6/site-packages/biweeklybudget/
↪mysettings.py \
-p 8080:80 --link mysql jantman/biweeklybudget:latest
```

Note on Locales

biweeklybudget uses Python's locale module to format currency. This requires an appropriate locale installed on the system. The docker image distributed for this package only includes the `en_US.UTF-8` locale. If you need a different one, please cut a pull request against `docker_build.py`.

Running ofxgetter in Docker

If you wish to use the *ofxgetter* script inside the Docker container, some special settings are needed:

1. You must mount the statement save path (*STATEMENTS_SAVE_PATH*) into the container.
2. You must mount the Vault token file path (*TOKEN_PATH*) into the container.
3. You must set either the `VAULT_ADDR` environment variable, or the *VAULT_ADDR* setting.

As an example, for using ofxgetter with *STATEMENTS_SAVE_PATH* in your settings file set to `/statements` and *TOKEN_PATH* set to `/.token` (root paths used here for simplicity in the example), you would add to your `docker run` command:

```
-v /statements:/statements \
-v /.token:/.token
```

Assuming your container was running with `--name biweeklybudget`, you could run ofxgetter (e.g. via cron) as:

We run explicitly in the statements directory so that if `ofxgetter` encounters an error when using a *ScreenScraper* class, the screenshots and HTML output will be saved to the host filesystem.

Flask Application

Running

1. First, setup your environment per *Getting Started - Setup*.
2. `export FLASK_APP="biweeklybudget.flaskapp.app"`
3. `flask --help` for information on usage:

- Run App: `flask run`
- Run with debug/reload: `flask rundev`

To run the app against the acceptance test database, use: `DB_CONNSTRING='mysql+pymysql://budgetTester@127.0.0.1:3306/budgettest?charset=utf8mb4' flask run`

By default, Flask will only bind to localhost. If you want to bind to all interfaces, you can add `--host=0.0.0.0` to the `flask run` commands. Please be aware of the implications of this (see "Security", below).

If you wish to run the flask app in a multi-process/thread/worker WSGI container, be sure that you run the `initdb` entrypoint before starting the workers. Otherwise, it's likely that all workers will attempt to create the database tables or run migrations at the same time, and fail.

Security

This code hasn't been audited. It might have SQL injection vulnerabilities in it. It might dump your bank account details in HTML comments. Anything is possible!

To put it succinctly, this was written to be used by me, and me only. It was written with the assumption that anyone who can possibly access any of the application at all, whether in a browser or locally, is authorized to view and/or edit anything and everything related to the application (configuration, everything in the database, everything in Vault if it's being used). If you even think about making this accessible to anything other than localhost on a computer you physically own, it's entirely up to you how you secure it, but make sure you do it really well.

OFX Transaction Downloading

biweeklybudget has the ability to download OFX transaction data from your financial institutions, either manually or automatically (via an external command scheduler such as `cron`).

There are two overall methods of downloading transaction data; for banks that support the OFX protocol, statement data can be downloaded using HTTP only, via the ofxclient project (note our requirements file specifies the upstream of PR #37, which includes a fix for Discover credit cards). For banks that do not support the OFX protocol and require you to use their website to download OFX format statements, biweeklybudget provides a base *`ScreenScraper`* class that can be used to develop a selenium-based tool to automate logging in to your bank's site and downloading the OFX file.

In order to use either of these methods, you must have an instance of Hashicorp Vault running and have your login credentials stored in it.

Important Note on Transaction Downloading

biweeklybudget includes support for automatically downloading transaction data from your bank. Credentials are stored in an instance of Hashicorp Vault, as that is a project the author has familiarity with, and was chosen as the most secure way of storing and retrieving secrets non-interactively. Please keep in mind that it is your decision and your decision alone how secure your banking credentials are kept. What is considered acceptable to the author of this program may not be acceptably secure for others; it is your sole responsibility to understand the security and privacy implications of this program as well as Vault, and to understand the risks of storing your banking credentials in this way.

Also note that biweeklybudget includes a base class (*`ScreenScraper`*) intended to simplify developing selenium-based browser automation to log in to financial institution websites and download your transactions. Many banks and other financial institutions have terms of service that *explicitly forbid automated or programmatic use of their websites*. As such, it is up to you as the user of this software to determine your bank's policy and abide by it. I provide a base class to help in writing automated download tooling if your institution allows it, but I cannot and will not distribute institution-specific download tooling.

ofxgetter entrypoint

This package provides an `ofxgetter` command line entrypoint that can be used to download OFX statements for one or all Accounts that are appropriately configured. The script used for this provides exit codes and logging suitable for use via `cron` (it exits non-zero if any accounts failed, and unless options are provided to increase verbosity, only outputs the number of accounts successfully downloaded as well as any errors).

Vault Setup

Configuring and running Vault is outside the scope of this document. Once you have a Vault installation running and appropriately secured (you shouldn't be using the dev server unless you want to lose all your data every time you reboot) and have given biweeklybudget access to a valid token stored in a file somewhere, you'll need to ensure that your username and password data is stored in Vault in the proper format (`username` and `password` keys). If you happen to use LastPass to store your passwords, you may find my lastpass2vault.py helpful; run it as `./lastpass2vault.py -vv -f PATH_TO_VAULT_TOKEN LASTPASS_USERNAME` and it will copy all of your credentials from LastPass to Vault, preserving the folder structure.

Configuring Accounts for Downloading with ofxclient

1. Use the `ofxclient` CLI to configure and test your account.
2. Put your creds in Vault.
3. Migrate ~/ofxclient.ini to JSON, add it to your *`Account`*.

A working configuration for a Bank account might look something like this:

```
{
    "routing_number": "012345678",
    "account_type": "CHECKING",
    "description": "Checking",
    "number": "111222333",
    "local_id": "f0a14074d33cdf83b4a099bc322dbe2fe19680ca1719425b33de5022",
    "institution": {
        "client_args": {
            "app_version": "2200",
            "app_id": "QWIN",
            "ofx_version": "103",
            "id": "f87217350cc341e2ba7407cf99dcdede"
        },
        "description": "MyBank",
        "url": "https://ofx.MyBank.com",
        "local_id": "e51fb78f88580a1c2e3bb65bd59495384388abda8796c9bf06dcf",
        "broker_id": "",
        "org": "ORG",
        "id": "98765"
    }
}
```

Configuring Accounts for Downloading with Selenium

In your *customization package* <*_getting_started.customization*>, subclass *`ScreenScraper`*. Override the constructor to take whatever keyword arguments are required, and add those to your account's `ofxgetter_config_json` as shown below. :py:class:~biweeklybudget.ofxgetter.OfxGetter‘ will instantiate the

class passing it the specified keyword arguments in addition to `username`, `password` and `savedir` keyword arguments. `savedir` is the directory under *`STATEMENTS_SAVE_PATH`* where the account's OFX statements should be saved. After instantiating the class, `ofxgetter` will call the class's `run()` method with no arguments, and expect to receive an OFX statement string back.

If cookies are a concern, be aware that saving and loading cookies is broken in PhantomJS 2.x. If you need to persist cookies across sessions, look into the *`ScreenScraper`* class' *`load_cookies()`* and *`save_cookies()`* methods.

```
{
    "class_name": "MyScraper",
    "module_name": "budget_customization.myscraper",
    "institution": {},
    "kwargs": {
        "acct_num": "1234"
    }
}
```

Here's a simple, contrived example of such a class:

```
import logging
import time
import codecs
from datetime import datetime

from selenium.common.exceptions import NoSuchElementException

from biweeklybudget.screenscraper import ScreenScraper

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# suppress selenium logging
selenium_log = logging.getLogger("selenium")
selenium_log.setLevel(logging.WARNING)
selenium_log.propagate = True


class MyScraper(ScreenScraper):

    def __init__(self, username, password, savedir='./',
                 acct_num=None, screenshot=False):
        """
        :param username: username
        :type username: str
        :param password: password
        :type password: str
        :param savedir: directory to save OFX in
        :type savedir: str
        :param acct_num: last 4 of account number, as shown on homepage
        :type acct_num: str
        """
        super(MyScraper, self).__init__(
            savedir=savedir, screenshot=screenshot
        )
        self.browser = self.get_browser('phantomjs')
        self.username = username
        self.password = password
        self.acct_num = acct_num
```

```
    def run(self):
        """ download the transactions, return file path on disk """
        logger.debug("running, username={u}".format(u=self.username))
        logger.info('Logging in...')
        try:
            self.do_login(self.username, self.password)
            logger.info('Logged in; sleeping 2s to stabilize')
            time.sleep(2)
            self.do_screenshot()
            self.select_account()
            act = self.get_account_activity()
        except Exception:
            self.error_screenshot()
            raise
        return act

    def do_login(self, username, password):
        self.get_page('http://example.com')
        raise NotImplementedError("login to your bank here")

    def select_account(self):
        self.get_page('http://example.com')
        logger.debug('Finding account link...')
        link = self.browser.find_element_by_xpath(
            '//a[contains(text(), "%s")]' % self.acct_num
        )
        logger.debug('Clicking account link: %s', link)
        link.click()
        self.wait_for_ajax_load()
        self.do_screenshot()

    def get_account_activity(self):
        # some bank-specific stuff here, then we POST to get OFX
        post_list = self.xhr_post_urlencoded(
            post_url, post_data, headers=post_headers
        )
        if not post_list.startswith('OFXHEADER'):
            self.error_screenshot()
            with codecs.open('result', 'w', 'utf-8') as fh:
                fh.write(post_list)
            raise SystemExit("Got non-OFX response")
        return post_list
```

Getting Help

Bugs and Feature Requests

Bug reports and feature requests are happily accepted via the GitHub Issue Tracker. Pull requests are welcome. Issues that don't have an accompanying pull request will be worked on as my time and priority allows.

Development

To install for development:

1. Fork the biweeklybudget repository on GitHub
2. Create a new branch off of master in your fork.

```
$ virtualenv biweeklybudget
$ cd biweeklybudget && source bin/activate
$ pip install -e git+git@github.com:YOURNAME/biweeklybudget.git@BRANCHNAME
↪#egg=biweeklybudget
$ cd src/biweeklybudget
```

The git clone you're now in will probably be checked out to a specific commit, so you may want to `git checkout BRANCHNAME`.

Guidelines

- pep8 compliant with some exceptions (see pytest.ini)
- 100% test coverage with pytest (with valid tests)

Loading Data

The sample data used for acceptance tests is defined in `biweeklybudget/tests/fixtures/sampledata.py`. This data can be loaded by *setting up the environment* <*_getting_started.setup*> and then using the `loaddata` entrypoint (the following values for options are actually the defaults, but are shown for clarity):

```
loaddata -m biweeklybudget.tests.fixtures.sampledata -c SampleDataLoader
```

This entrypoint will **drop all tables and data** and then load fresh data from the specified class.

If you wish, you can copy `biweeklybudget/tests/fixtures/sampledata.py` to your *customization package* <*_getting_started.customization*> and edit it to load your own custom data. This should only be required if you plan on dropping and reinitializing the database often.

Testing

Testing is done via pytest, driven by tox.

- testing is as simple as:
  - `pip install tox`
  - `tox`
- If you want to pass additional arguments to pytest, add them to the tox command line after "–". i.e., for verbose pytext output on py27 tests: `tox -e py27 -- -v`

For rapid iteration on tests, you can either use my toxit script to re-run the test commands in an existing tox environment, or you can use the `bin/t` and `bin/ta` scripts to run unit or acceptance tests, respectively, on only one module.

Unit Tests

There are minimal unit tests, really only some examples and room to test some potentially fragile code. Run them via the `^py\d+` tox environments.

Integration Tests

There's a pytest marker for integration tests, effectively defined as anything that might use either a mocked/in-memory DB or the flask test client, but no HTTP server and no real RDBMS. Run them via the `integration` tox environment. But there aren't any of them yet.

Acceptance Tests

There are acceptance tests, which use a real MySQL DB (see the connection string in `tox.ini` and `conftest.py`) and a real Flask HTTP server, and selenium. Run them via the `acceptance` tox environment.

The acceptance tests connect to a local MySQL database using a connection string specified by the `DB_CONNSTRING` environment variable, or defaulting to a DB name and user/password that can be seen in `conftest.py`. Once connected, the tests will drop all tables in the test DB, re-create all models/tables, and then load sample data. After the DB is initialized, tests will run the local Flask app on a random port, and run Selenium backed by PhantomJS.

If you want to run the acceptance tests without dumping and refreshing the test database, export the `NO_REFRESH_DB` environment variable. Setting the `NO_CLASS_REFRESH_DB` environment variable will prevent refreshing the DB after classes that manipulate data; this will cause subsequent tests to fail but can be useful for debugging.

Alembic DB Migrations

This project uses Alembic for DB migrations:

- To generate migrations, run `alembic -c biweeklybudget/alembic/alembic.ini revision --autogenerate -m "message"` and examine/edit then commit the resulting file(s). This must be run *before* the model changes are applied to the DB. If adding new models, make sure to import the model class in `models/__init__.py`.
- To apply migrations, run `alembic -c biweeklybudget/alembic/alembic.ini upgrade head`.
- To see the current DB version, run `alembic -c biweeklybudget/alembic/alembic.ini current`.
- To see migration history, run `alembic -c biweeklybudget/alembic/alembic.ini history`.

Database Debugging

If you set the `SQL_ECHO` environment variable to "true", all SQL run by SQLAlchemy will be logged at INFO level.

Docker Image Build

Use the `docker` tox environment. See the docstring at the top of `biweeklybudget/tests/docker_build.py` for further information.

Frontend / UI

The UI is based on BlackrockDigital's startbootstrap-sb-admin-2, currently as of the 3.3.7-1 GitHub release. It is currently not modified at all, but should it need to be rebuilt, this can be done with: `pushd biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/startbootstrap-sb-admin-2 && gulp`

Sphinx also generates documentation for the custom javascript files. This must be done manually on a machine with jsdoc installed, via: `tox -e jsdoc`.

Release Checklist

1. Open an issue for the release; cut a branch off master for that issue.
2. Verify whether or not DB migrations are needed. If they are, ensure they've been created, tested and verified.
3. Confirm that there are CHANGES.rst entries for all major changes.
4. Rebuild documentation and javascript documentation locally: `tox -e jsdoc,docs`. Commit any changes.
5. Run the Docker image build and tests locally: `tox -e docker`.
6. Ensure that Travis tests passing in all environments.
7. Ensure that test coverage is no less than the last release, and that there are acceptance tests for any non-trivial changes.
8. If there have been any major visual or functional changes to the UI, regenerate screenshots via `tox -e screenshots`.
9. Increment the version number in biweeklybudget/version.py and add version and release date to CHANGES.rst, then push to GitHub.
10. Confirm that README.rst renders correctly on GitHub.
11. Upload package to testpypi:
    - Make sure your ~/.pypirc file is correct (a repo called `test` for https://testpypi.python.org/pypi)
    - `rm -Rf dist`
    - `python setup.py sdist bdist_wheel`
    - `twine upload -r test dist/*`
    - Check that the README renders at https://testpypi.python.org/pypi/biweeklybudget
12. Create a pull request for the release to be merged into master. Upon successful Travis build, merge it.
13. Tag the release in Git, push tag to GitHub:
    - tag the release. for now the message is quite simple: `git tag -a X.Y.Z -m 'X.Y.Z released YYYY-MM-DD'`
    - push the tag to GitHub: `git push origin X.Y.Z`
14. Upload package to live pypi:
    - `twine upload dist/*`
15. Build and push the new Docker image:
    - Check out the git tag: `git checkout X.Y.Z`
    - Build the Docker image: `DOCKER_BUILD_VER=X.Y.Z tox -e docker`
    - Follow the instructions from that script to push the image to the Docker Hub and tag a "latest" version.
16. make sure any GH issues fixed in the release were closed.
17. Log in to readthedocs.org and enable building of the release tag. You may need to re-run another build to get the tag to be picked up.

Changelog

0.2.0 (2017-07-02)

- Fix `/pay_period_for` redirect to be a 302 instead of 301, add redirect logging, remove some old debug logging from that view.
- Fix logging exception in db_event_handlers on initial data load.
- Switch ofxparse requirement to use upstream repo now that https://github.com/jseutter/ofxparse/pull/127 is merged.
- Issue #83 - Fix 500 error preventing display of balance chart on `/` view when an account has a None ledger balance.
- Issue #86 - Allow budget transfers to periodic budgets.
- Issue #74 - Warning notification for low balance should take current pay period's overall allocated sum, minus reconciled transactions, into account.
- Fix some template bugs that were causing HTML to be escaped into plaintext.
- Issue #15 - Add pay period totals table to index page.
- Refactor form generation in UI to use new FormBuilder javascript class (DRY).
- Fix date-sensitive acceptance test.
- Issue #87 - Add fuel log / fuel economy tracking.

0.1.2 (2017-05-28)

- Minor fix to instructions printed after release build in `biweeklybudget/tests/docker_build.py`
- Issue #61 - Document running `ofxgetter` in the Docker container.
- fix ReconcileRule repr for uncommited (id is None)
- Issue #67 - ofxgetter logging - suppress DB and Alembic logging at INFO and above; log number of inserted and updated transactions.
- Issue #71 - Fix display text next to prev/curr/next periods on `/payperiod/YYYY-mm-dd` view; add 6 more future pay periods to the `/payperiods` table.
- Issue #72 - Add a built-in method for transferring money from periodic (per-pay-period) to standing budgets; add budget Transfer buttons on Budgets and Pay Period views.
- Issue #75 - Add link on payperiod views to skip a ScheduledTransaction instance this period.
- Issue #57 - Ignore future transactions from unreconciled transactions list.
- Transaction model - fix default for `date` field to actually be just a date; previously, Transactions with `date` left as default would attempt to put a full datetime into a date column, and throw a data truncation warning.
- Transaction model - Fix `__repr__` to not throw exception on un-persisted objects.
- When adding or updating the `actual_amount` of a Transaction against a Standing Budget, update the `current_balance` of the budget.
- Fix ordering of Transactions table on Pay Period view, to properly sort by date and then amount.
- Numerous fixes to date-sensitive acceptance tests.

- Issue #79 - Update `/pay_period_for` view to redirect to current pay period when called with no query parameters; add bookmarkable link to current pay period to Pay Periods view.

0.1.1 (2017-05-20)

- Improve ofxgetter/ofxupdater error handling; catch OFX files with error messages in them.
- Issue #62 - Fix phantomjs in Docker image. * Allow docker image tests to run against an existing image, defined by `DOCKER_TEST_TAG`. * Retry MySQL DB creation during Docker tests until it succeeds, or fails 10 times. * Add testing of PhantomJS in Docker image testing; check version and that it actually works (GET a page). * More reliable stopping and removing of Docker containers during Docker image tests.
- Issue #63 - Enable gunicorn request logging in Docker container.
- Switch to my fork of ofxclient in requirements.txt, to pull in ofxclient PR #41
- Issue #64 - Fix duplicate/multiple on click event handlers in UI that were causing duplicate transactions.

0.1.0 (2017-05-07)

- Initial Release

biweeklybudget

biweeklybudget package

Subpackages

biweeklybudget.flaskapp package

Subpackages

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views package

Submodules

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.accounts module

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.budgets module

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.example module

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.formhandlerview module

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.fuel module

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.help module

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.index module

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.ofx module

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.payperiods module

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.reconcile module

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.scheduled module

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.searchableajaxview module

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.views.transactions module

Submodules

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.app module

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.cli_commands module

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.cli_commands.**template_paths**()

Return a list of all Flask app template paths, to auto-reload on change.

from http://stackoverflow.com/a/41666467/211734

Returns list of all template paths

Return type list

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.context_processors module

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.filters module

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.jinja_tests module

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.jsonencoder module

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.jsonencoder.**MagicJSONEncoder**(*skipkeys=False*, *ensure_ascii=True*, *check_circular=True*, *allow_nan=True*, *sort_keys=False*, *indent=None*, *separators=None*, *encoding='utf-8'*, *default=None*)

Bases: json.encoder.JSONEncoder

Customized JSONEncoder class that uses as_dict properties on objects to encode them.

default(*o*)

biweeklybudget.flaskapp.notifications module

class biweeklybudget.flaskapp.notifications.**NotificationsController**
Bases: object

static budget_account_sum(*sess=None*)
Return the sum of current balances for all is_budget_source accounts.

Returns Combined balance of all budget source accounts

Return type float

static get_notifications()
Return all notifications that should be displayed at the top of pages, as a list in the order they should appear. Each list item is a dict with keys "classes" and "content", where classes is the string that should appear in the notification div's "class" attribute, and content is the string content of the div.

static num_stale_accounts(*sess=None*)
Return the number of accounts with stale data.

@TODO This is a hack because I just cannot figure out how to do this natively in SQLAlchemy.

Returns count of accounts with stale data

Return type int

static num_unreconciled_ofx(*sess=None*)
Return the number of unreconciled OFXTransactions.

Returns number of unreconciled OFXTransactions

Return type int

static pp_sum(*sess=None*)
Return the overall allocated sum for the current payperiod minus the sum of all reconciled Transactions for the pay period.

Returns overall allocated sum for the current pay period minus the sum of all reconciled Transactions for the pay period.

Return type float

static standing_budgets_sum(*sess=None*)
Return the sum of current balances of all standing budgets.

Returns sum of current balances of all standing budgets

Return type float

biweeklybudget.models package

Submodules

biweeklybudget.models.account module

class biweeklybudget.models.account.**Account**(***kwargs*)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base, *biweeklybudget.models.base.ModelAsDict*

_sa_class_manager = <ClassManager of <class 'biweeklybudget.models.account.Account'> at 7f4344439868>

acct_type
Type of account (Enum *AcctType*)

all_statements
Relationship to all *OFXStatement* for this Account

balance
Return the latest AccountBalance object for this Account.

Returns latest AccountBalance for this Account

Return type *biweeklybudget.models.account_balance.AccountBalance*

credit_limit
credit limit, for credit accounts

description
description

for_ofxgetter
Return whether or not this account should be handled by ofxgetter.

Returns whether or not ofxgetter should run for this account

Return type bool

id
Primary Key

is_active
whether or not the account is active and can be used, or historical

is_budget_source
Return whether or not this account should be considered a funding source for Budgets.

Returns whether or not this account is a Budget funding source

Return type bool

is_stale
Return whether or not there is stale data for this account.

Returns whether or not data for this account is stale

Return type bool

name
name for the account

negate_ofx_amounts
For use in reconciling our *Transaction* entries with the account's *OFXTransaction* entries, whether or not to negate the OfxTransaction amount. We enter Transactions with income as negative amounts and expenses as positive amounts, but most bank OFX statements will show the opposite.

ofx_cat_memo_to_name
whether or not to concatenate the OFX memo text onto the OFX name text; for banks like Chase that use the memo for run-on from the name

ofx_statement
Return the latest OFXStatement for this Account.

Returns latest OFXStatement for this Account

Return type *biweeklybudget.models.ofx_statement.OFXStatement*

ofxgetter_config
Return the deserialized ofxgetter_config_json dict.

Returns ofxgetter config

Return type dict

ofxgetter_config_json
JSON-encoded ofxgetter configuration

re_fee
regex for matching transactions as fees

re_interest_charge
regex for matching transactions as interest charges

re_interest_paid
regex for matching transactions as interest paid

re_payment
regex for matching transactions as payments

reconcile_trans
Include Transactions and OFXTransactions from this account when reconciling. Set to False to exclude accounts that are investment, payment only, or otherwise won't have a matching Transaction for each OFXTransaction.

set_balance(***kwargs*)
Create an AccountBalance object for this account and associate it with the account. Add it to the current session.

set_ofxgetter_config(*config*)
Set ofxgetter configuration.

Parameters **config** (*dict*) – ofxgetter configuration

unreconciled
Return a query to match all unreconciled Transactions for this account.

Parameters **db** (*sqlalchemy.orm.session.Session*) – active database session to use for queries

Returns query to match all unreconciled Transactions

Return type sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query

unreconciled_sum
Return the sum of all unreconciled transaction amounts for this account.

Returns sum of amounts of all unreconciled transactions

Return type float

vault_creds_path
path in Vault to read the credentials from

class biweeklybudget.models.account.**AcctType**
Bases: enum.Enum

Bank = 1

Cash = 4

Credit = 2

Investment = 3

Other = 5

_member_map_ = OrderedDict([('Bank', <AcctType.Bank: 1>), ('Credit', <AcctType.Credit: 2>), ('Investment', <AcctTy

_member_names_ = ['Bank', 'Credit', 'Investment', 'Cash', 'Other']

_member_type_
alias of `object`

_value2member_map_ = {1: <AcctType.Bank: 1>, 2: <AcctType.Credit: 2>, 3: <AcctType.Investment: 3>, 4: <AcctTyp

as_dict

biweeklybudget.models.account_balance module

class biweeklybudget.models.account_balance.**AccountBalance**(***kwargs*)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base, *biweeklybudget.models.base.ModelAsDict*

_sa_class_manager = <ClassManager of <class 'biweeklybudget.models.account_balance.AccountBalance'> at 7f434

account
Relationship to *Account* this balance is for

account_id
ID of the account this balance is for

avail
Available balance

avail_date
as-of date for the available balance

id
Primary Key

ledger
Ledger balance, or investment account value, or credit card balance

ledger_date
as-of date for the ledger balance

overall_date
overall balance as of DateTime

biweeklybudget.models.base module

class biweeklybudget.models.base.**ModelAsDict**
Bases: `object`

as_dict
Return a dict representation of the model.

Returns model's variables/attributes

Return type dict

biweeklybudget.models.budget_model module

class biweeklybudget.models.budget_model.**Budget**(***kwargs*)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base, *biweeklybudget.models.base.ModelAsDict*

_sa_class_manager = <ClassManager of <class 'biweeklybudget.models.budget_model.Budget'> at 7f4344439be0>

current_balance
current balance for standing budgets

description
description

id
Primary Key

is_active
whether active or historical

is_income
whether this is an Income budget (True) or expense (False).

is_periodic
Whether the budget is standing (long-running) or periodic (resets each pay period or budget cycle)

name
name of the budget

starting_balance
starting balance for periodic budgets

biweeklybudget.models.fuel module

class biweeklybudget.models.fuel.**FuelFill**(***kwargs*)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base, *biweeklybudget.models.base.ModelAsDict*

_previous_entry()
Get the previous fill for this vehicle by odometer reading, or None.

Returns the previous fill for this vehicle, by odometer reading, or None.

Return type *biweeklybudget.models.fuel.FuelFill*

_sa_class_manager = <ClassManager of <class 'biweeklybudget.models.fuel.FuelFill'> at 7f43444024f0>

calculate_mpg()
Calculate `calculated_mpg` field.

Returns True if recalculate, False if unable to calculate

Return type bool

calculated_miles
Number of miles actually traveled since the last fill.

calculated_mpg
Calculated MPG, based on last fill

cost_per_gallon
Fuel cost per gallon

date
date of the fill

fill_location
Location of fill - usually a gas station name/address

gallons
Total amount of fuel (gallons)

id
Primary Key

level_after
Fuel level after fill, as a percentage (Integer 0-100)

level_before
Fuel level before fill, as a percentage (Integer 0-100)

notes
Notes

odometer_miles
Odometer reading of the vehicle, in miles

reported_miles
Number of miles the vehicle thinks it's traveled since the last fill.

reported_mpg
MPG as reported by the vehicle itself

total_cost
Total cost of fill

validate_gallons(_, *value*)

validate_odometer_miles(_, *value*)

vehicle
The vehicle

vehicle_id
ID of the vehicle

class biweeklybudget.models.fuel.**Vehicle**(***kwargs*)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base, *biweeklybudget.models.base.ModelAsDict*

_sa_class_manager = <ClassManager of <class 'biweeklybudget.models.fuel.Vehicle'> at 7f4344402050>

id
Primary Key

is_active
whether active or historical

name
Name of vehicle

biweeklybudget.models.ofx_statement module

class biweeklybudget.models.ofx_statement.**OFXStatement**(***kwargs*)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base, *biweeklybudget.models.base.*

ModelAsDict

_sa_class_manager = <ClassManager of <class 'biweeklybudget.models.ofx_statement.OFXStatement'> at 7f4344402

account
Relationship to the *Account* this statement is for

account_id
Foreign key - Account.id - ID of the account this statement is for

acct_type
Textual account type, from the bank (i.e. "Checking")

acctid
Institution's account ID

as_of
Last OFX statement datetime

avail_bal
Available balance

avail_bal_as_of
as-of date for the available balance

bankid
FID of the Institution

brokerid
BrokerID, for investment accounts

currency
Currency definition ("USD")

file_mtime
File mtime

filename
Filename parsed from

id
Unique ID

ledger_bal
Ledger balance, or investment account value

ledger_bal_as_of
as-of date for the ledger balance

routing_number
Routing Number

type
Account Type, string corresponding to ofxparser.ofxparser.AccountType

biweeklybudget.models.ofx_transaction module

class biweeklybudget.models.ofx_transaction.**OFXTransaction**(***kwargs*)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base, *biweeklybudget.models.base.ModelAsDict*

_sa_class_manager = <ClassManager of <class 'biweeklybudget.models.ofx_transaction.OFXTransaction'> at 7f4344

account
Account this transaction is associated with

account_amount
Return the amount of the transaction, appropriately negated if the *Account* for this transaction has *negate_ofx_amounts* True.

Returns amount, negated as appropriate

Return type decimal.Decimal

account_id
Account ID this transaction is associated with

amount
OFX - Amount

checknum
OFX - Checknum

date_posted
OFX - Date Posted

description
Description

fitid
OFX - FITID

is_interest_charge
Account's `re_interest_charge` matched

is_interest_payment
Account's `re_interest_paid` matched

is_late_fee
Account's `re_late_fee` matched

is_other_fee
Account's `re_fee` matched

is_payment
Account's `re_payment` matched

mcc
OFX - MCC

memo
OFX - Memo

name
OFX - Name

notes
Notes

static **params_from_ofxparser_transaction**(*t*, *acct_id*, *stmt*, *cat_memo=False*)
Given an ofxparser.ofxparser.Transaction object, generate and return a dict of kwargs to create a new OFXTransaction.

Parameters

- **t** (`ofxparser.ofxparser.Transaction`) – ofxparser transaction
- **acct_id** (*int*) – OFXAccount ID

- **stmt** (biweeklybudget.models.ofx_statement.OFXStatement) – OFXStatement this transaction was on
- **cat_memo** (*bool*) – whether or not to concatenate OFX Memo to Name

Returns dict of kwargs to create an OFXTransaction

Return type dict

reconcile_id
The reconcile_id for the OFX Transaction

sic
OFX - SIC

statement
OFXStatement this transaction was last seen in

statement_id
OFXStatement ID this transaction was last seen in

trans_type
OFX - Transaction Type

static **unreconciled**(*db*)
Return a query to match all unreconciled OFXTransactions.

Parameters **db** (*sqlalchemy.orm.session.Session*) – active database session to use for queries

Returns query to match all unreconciled OFXTransactions

Return type sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query

biweeklybudget.models.reconcile_rule module

class biweeklybudget.models.reconcile_rule.**ReconcileRule**(***kwargs*)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base, *biweeklybudget.models.base.ModelAsDict*

_sa_class_manager = <ClassManager of <class 'biweeklybudget.models.reconcile_rule.ReconcileRule'> at 7f43443c5

id
Primary Key

is_active
whether the rule is enabled or disabled

name
Name of the rule

biweeklybudget.models.scheduled_transaction module

class biweeklybudget.models.scheduled_transaction.**ScheduledTransaction**(***kwargs*)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base, *biweeklybudget.models.base.ModelAsDict*

_sa_class_manager = <ClassManager of <class 'biweeklybudget.models.scheduled_transaction.ScheduledTransactio

account
Relationship - *Account* the transaction is against

account_id
ID of the account the transaction is against

amount
Amount of the transaction

budget
Relationship - *Budget* the transaction is against

budget_id
ID of the budget the transaction is against

date
Denotes a scheduled transaction that will happen once on the given date

day_of_month
Denotes a scheduled transaction that happens on the same day of each month

description
description

id
Primary Key

is_active
whether the scheduled transaction is enabled or disabled

notes
notes

num_per_period
Denotes a scheduled transaction that happens N times per pay period

recurrence_str
Return a string describing the recurrence interval. This is a string of the format `YYYY-mm-dd`, `N per period` or `N(st|nd|rd|th)` where `N` is an integer.

Returns string describing recurrence interval

Return type str

schedule_type
Return a string describing the type of schedule; one of `date` (a specific Date), `per period` (a number per pay period)‘‘ or `monthly` (a given day of the month).

Returns string describing type of schedule

Return type str

validate_day_of_month(*_*, *value*)

validate_num_per_period(*_*, *value*)

biweeklybudget.models.transaction module

class biweeklybudget.models.transaction.**Transaction**(***kwargs*)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base, *biweeklybudget.models.base.ModelAsDict*

_sa_class_manager = <ClassManager of <class ‘biweeklybudget.models.transaction.Transaction’> at 7f4344439178>

account
Relationship - *Account* this transaction is against

account_id
ID of the account this transaction is against

actual_amount
Actual amount of the transaction

budget
Relationship - the *Budget* this transaction is against

budget_id
ID of the Budget this transaction is against

budgeted_amount
Budgeted amount of the transaction

date
date of the transaction

description
description

id
Primary Key

notes
free-form notes

scheduled_trans
Relationship - the *ScheduledTransaction* this Transaction was created from; set when a scheduled transaction is converted to a real one

scheduled_trans_id
ID of the ScheduledTransaction this Transaction was created from; set when a scheduled transaction is converted to a real one

static unreconciled(*db*)
Return a query to match all unreconciled Transactions.

Parameters **db** (*sqlalchemy.orm.session.Session*) – active database session to use for queries

Returns query to match all unreconciled Transactions

Return type sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query

biweeklybudget.models.txn_reconcile module

class biweeklybudget.models.txn_reconcile.**TxnReconcile**(***kwargs*)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base, *biweeklybudget.models.base.ModelAsDict*

_sa_class_manager = <ClassManager of <class 'biweeklybudget.models.txn_reconcile.TxnReconcile'> at 7f43443762

id
Primary Key

note
Notes

ofx_account_id
OFX Transaction Account ID

ofx_fitid
OFX Transaction FITID

ofx_trans
Relationship - *OFXTransaction*

reconciled_at
time when this reconcile was made

rule
Relationship - *ReconcileRule* that created this reconcile, if any.

rule_id
ReconcileRule ID; set if this reconcile was created by a rule

transaction
Relationship - *Transaction*

txn_id
Transaction ID

Submodules

biweeklybudget.backfill_ofx module

class biweeklybudget.backfill_ofx.**OfxBackfiller**(*savedir*)
Bases: object

Class to backfill OFX in database from files on disk.

_do_account_dir(*acct_id*, *acct_name*, *cat_memo*, *path*)
Handle all OFX statements in a per-account directory.

Parameters

- **acct_id** (*int*) – account database ID
- **acct_name** (*str*) – account name
- **cat_memo** (*bool*) – whether or not to concatenate OFX Memo to Name
- **path** (*str*) – absolute path to per-account directory

_do_one_file(*updater*, *path*)
Parse one OFX file and use OFXUpdater to upsert it into the DB.

Parameters

- **updater** (biweeklybudget.ofxupdater.OFXUpdater) – OFXUpdater instance for this class
- **path** (*str*) – absolute path to OFX/QFX file

run()
Main entry point - run the backfill.

biweeklybudget.backfill_ofx.**main**()
Main entry point - instantiate and run *OfxBackfiller*.

biweeklybudget.backfill_ofx.**parse_args**()
Parse command-line arguments.

biweeklybudget.biweeklypayperiod module

class biweeklybudget.biweeklypayperiod.**BiweeklyPayPeriod**(*start_date*, *db_session*)
Bases: object

This object contains all logic related to working with pay periods, specifically finding a pay period for a given data, and figuring out the start and end dates of pay periods. Sure, the app is called "biweeklybudget" but there's no reason to hard-code logic all over the place that's this simple.

_data
Return the object-local data cache dict. Built it if not already present.

Returns object-local data cache

Return type dict

_dict_for_sched_trans(*t*)
Return a dict describing the ScheduledTransaction t. Called from *_trans_dict()*.

The resulting dict will have the following layout:

- `type` (**str**) "Transaction" or "ScheduledTransaction"
- `id` (**int**) the id of the object
- `date` (**date**) the date of the transaction, or None for per-period ScheduledTransactions
- `sched_type` (**str**) for ScheduledTransactions, the schedule type ("monthly", "date", or "per period")
- `sched_trans_id` **None**
- `description` (**str**) the transaction description
- `amount` (**float**) the transaction amount
- `budgeted_amount` **None**
- `account_id` (**int**) the id of the Account the transaction is against.
- `account_name` (**str**) the name of the Account the transaction is against.
- `budget_id` (**int**) the id of the Budget the transaction is against.
- `budget_name` (**str**) the name of the Budget the transaction is against.
- `reconcile_id` (**int**) the ID of the TxnReconcile, or None

Parameters **t** (`ScheduledTransaction`) – ScheduledTransaction to describe

Returns common-format dict describing `t`

Return type dict

_dict_for_trans(*t*)
Return a dict describing the Transaction t. Called from *_trans_dict()*.

The resulting dict will have the following layout:

- `type` (**str**) "Transaction" or "ScheduledTransaction"
- `id` (**int**) the id of the object
- `date` (**date**) the date of the transaction, or None for per-period ScheduledTransactions
- `sched_type` (**str**) for ScheduledTransactions, the schedule type ("monthly", "date", or "per period")

- `sched_trans_id` (**int**) for Transactions, the ScheduledTransaction `id` that it was created from, or None.
- `description` (**str**) the transaction description
- `amount` (**float**) the transaction amount
- `budgeted_amount` (**float**) the budgeted amount. This may be None.
- `account_id` (**int**) the id of the Account the transaction is against.
- `account_name` (**str**) the name of the Account the transaction is against.
- `budget_id` (**int**) the id of the Budget the transaction is against.
- `budget_name` (**str**) the name of the Budget the transaction is against.
- `reconcile_id` (**int**) the ID of the TxnReconcile, or None

Parameters **t** (`Transaction`) – transaction to describe

Returns common-format dict describing `t`

Return type dict

_income_budget_ids

Return a list of all *Budget* IDs for Income budgets.

Returns list of income budget IDs

Return type list

_make_budget_sums()

Find the sums of all transactions per periodic budget ID ; return a dict where keys are budget IDs and values are per-budget dicts containing:

- `budget_amount` *(float)* - the periodic budget *starting_balance*.
- `allocated` *(float)* - sum of all *ScheduledTransaction* and *Transaction* amounts against the budget this period. For actual transactions, we use the *budgeted_amount* if present (not None).
- `spent` *(float)* - the sum of all actual *Transaction* amounts against the budget this period.
- `trans_total` *(float)* - the sum of spent amounts for Transactions that have them, or allocated amounts for ScheduledTransactions.
- `remaining` *(float)* - the remaining amount in the budget. This is `budget_amount` minus the greater of `allocated` or `trans_total`. For income budgets, this is always positive.

Returns dict of dicts, transaction sums and amounts per budget

Return type dict

_make_combined_transactions()

Combine all Transactions and ScheduledTransactions from `self._data_cache` into one ordered list of similar dicts, adding dates to the monthly ScheduledTransactions as appropriate and excluding ScheduledTransactions that have been converted to real Transactions. Store the finished list back into `self._data_cache`.

_make_overall_sums()

Return a dict describing the overall sums for this pay period, namely:

- `allocated` *(float)* total amount allocated via *ScheduledTransaction*, *Transaction* (counting the *budgeted_amount* for Transactions that have one), or *Budget* (not counting income budgets).
- `spent` *(float)* total amount actually spent via *Transaction*.
- `income` *(float)* total amount of income allocated this pay period. Calculated value (from *_make_budget_sums()* / `self._data_cache['budget_sums']`) should be negative, but is returned as its positive inverse (absolute value).
- `remaining` *(float)* income minus the greater of `allocated` or `spent`

Returns dict describing sums for the pay period

Return type dict

_scheduled_transactions_date()

Return a Query for all *ScheduledTransaction* defined by date (schedule_type == "date") for this pay period.

Returns Query matching all ScheduledTransactions defined by date, for this pay period.

Return type sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query

_scheduled_transactions_monthly()

Return a Query for all *ScheduledTransaction* defined by day of month (schedule_type == "monthly") for this pay period.

Returns Query matching all ScheduledTransactions defined by day of month (monthly) for this period.

Return type sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query

_scheduled_transactions_per_period()

Return a Query for all *ScheduledTransaction* defined by number per period (schedule_type == "per period") for this pay period.

Returns Query matching all ScheduledTransactions defined by number per period, for this pay period.

Return type sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query

_trans_dict(*t*)

Given a Transaction or ScheduledTransaction, return a dict of a common format describing the object.

The resulting dict will have the following layout:

- `type` (**str**) "Transaction" or "ScheduledTransaction"
- `id` (**int**) the id of the object
- `date` (**date**) the date of the transaction, or None for per-period ScheduledTransactions
- `sched_type` (**str**) for ScheduledTransactions, the schedule type ("monthly", "date", or "per period")
- `sched_trans_id` (**int**) for Transactions, the ScheduledTransaction `id` that it was created from, or None.
- `description` (**str**) the transaction description
- `amount` (**float**) the transaction amount
- `budgeted_amount` (**float**) the budgeted amount. This may be None.

- `account_id` (**int**) the id of the Account the transaction is against.
- `account_name` (**str**) the name of the Account the transaction is against.
- `budget_id` (**int**) the id of the Budget the transaction is against.
- `budget_name` (**str**) the name of the Budget the transaction is against.
- `reconcile_id` (**int**) the ID of the TxnReconcile, or None

Parameters **t** (*Transaction* or *ScheduledTransaction*) – the object to return a dict for

Returns dict describing `t`

Return type dict

_transactions()

Return a Query for all *Transaction* for this pay period.

Returns Query matching all Transactions for this pay period

Return type sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query

budget_sums

Return a dict of budget sums; the return value of *_make_budget_sums()*.

Returns dict of dicts, transaction sums and amounts per budget

Return type dict

end_date

Return the date of the last day in this pay period. The pay period is generally considered to end at the last instant (i.e. 23:59:59) of this date.

Returns last date in the pay period

Return type datetime.date

filter_query(*query*, *date_prop*)

Filter `query` for `date_prop` in this pay period. Returns a copy of the query.

e.g. to filter an existing query of *OFXTransaction* for the BiweeklyPayPeriod starting on 2017-01-14:

```
q = # some query here
p = BiweeklyPayPeriod(date(2017, 1, 14))
q = p.filter_query(q, OFXTransaction.date_posted)
```

Parameters

- **query** (`sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query`) – The query to filter
- **date_prop** – the Model's date property, to filter on.

Returns the filtered query

Return type `sqlalchemy.orm.query.Query`

next

Return the BiweeklyPayPeriod following this one.

Returns next BiweeklyPayPeriod after this one

Return type *BiweeklyPayPeriod*

overall_sums
Return a dict of overall sums; the return value of *_make_overall_sums()*.

Returns dict describing sums for the pay period

Return type dict

static period_for_date(*dt*, *db_session*)
Given a datetime, return the BiweeklyPayPeriod instance describing the pay period containing this date.

Todo

This is a very naive, poorly-performing implementation.

Parameters

- **dt** (datetime or date) – datetime or date to find the pay period for
- **db_session** (*sqlalchemy.orm.session.Session*) – active database session to use for queries

Returns BiweeklyPayPeriod containing the specified date

Return type *BiweeklyPayPeriod*

period_interval
Return the interval between BiweeklyPayPeriods as a timedelta.

Returns interval between BiweeklyPayPeriods

Return type datetime.timedelta

period_length
Return the length of a BiweeklyPayPeriod; this is calculated as *period_interval* minus one second.

Returns length of one BiweeklyPayPeriod

Return type datetime.timedelta

previous
Return the BiweeklyPayPeriod preceding this one.

Returns previous BiweeklyPayPeriod before this one

Return type *BiweeklyPayPeriod*

start_date
Return the starting date for this pay period. The period is generally considered to start at midnight (00:00) of this date.

Returns start date for pay period

Return type datetime.date

transactions_list
Return an ordered list of dicts, each representing a transaction for this pay period. Dicts have keys and values as described in *_trans_dict()*.

Returns ordered list of transaction dicts

Return type list

biweeklybudget.cliutils module

biweeklybudget.cliutils.**set_log_debug**(*logger*)
set logger level to DEBUG, and debug-level output format, via *set_log_level_format()*.

biweeklybudget.cliutils.**set_log_info**(*logger*)
set logger level to INFO via *set_log_level_format()*.

biweeklybudget.cliutils.**set_log_level_format**(*logger*, *level*, *format*)
Set logger level and format.

Parameters

- **logger** (*logging.Logger*) – the logger object to set on
- **level** (*int*) – logging level; see the logging constants.
- **format** (*str*) – logging formatter format string

biweeklybudget.db module

biweeklybudget.db.**_alembic_get_current_rev**(*config*, *script*)
Works sorta like alembic.command.current

Parameters **config** – alembic Config

Returns current revision

Return type str

biweeklybudget.db.**cleanup_db**()
This must be called from all scripts, using

atexit.register(cleanup_db)

biweeklybudget.db.**db_session = <sqlalchemy.orm.scoping.scoped_session object>**
sqlalchemy.orm.scoping.scoped_session session

biweeklybudget.db.**engine = Engine(sqlite:///:memory:)**
The database engine object; return value of sqlalchemy.create_engine().

biweeklybudget.db.**init_db**()
Initialize the database; call sqlalchemy.schema.MetaData.create_all() on the metadata object.

biweeklybudget.db.**upsert_record**(*model_class*, *key_fields*, ***kwargs*)
Upsert a record in the database.

key_fields is either a string primary key field name (a key in the kwargs dict) or a list or tuple of string primary key field names, for compound keys.

If a record can be found matching these keys, it will be updated and committed. If not, a new one will be inserted. Either way, the record is returned.

sqlalchemy.orm.session.Session.commit() is **NOT** called.

Parameters

- **model_class** (biweeklybudget.models.base.ModelAsDict) – the class of model to insert/update
- **key_fields** – The field name(s) (keys in kwargs) that make up the primary key. This can be a single string, or a list or tuple of strings for compound keys. The values for these key fields MUST be included in kwargs.

- **kwargs** (*dict*) – arguments to provide to the model class constructor, or to update if there is an existing record matching the key.

Returns inserted or updated record; type is an instance of `model_class`

biweeklybudget.db_event_handlers module

biweeklybudget.db_event_handlers.**handle_before_flush**(*session*, *flush_context*, *instances*)

Hook into `before_flush` (`sqlalchemy.orm.events.SessionEvents.before_flush()`) on the DB session, to handle updates that need to be made before persisting data. Currently, this method just calls a number of other methods to handle specific cases:

- *handle_new_transaction()*

Parameters

- **session** (*sqlalchemy.orm.session.Session*) – current database session
- **flush_context** (*sqlalchemy.orm.session.UOWTransaction*) – internal SQLAlchemy object
- **instances** – deprecated

biweeklybudget.db_event_handlers.**handle_new_transaction**(*session*)

`before_flush` event handler (`sqlalchemy.orm.events.SessionEvents.before_flush()`) on the DB session, to handle creation of *new* Transactions. For updates to existing Transactions, we rely on *handle_trans_amount_change()*.

If the Transaction's *budget* is a *Budget* with *is_periodic* `False` (i.e. a standing budget), update the Budget's *current_balance* for this transaction.

Parameters **session** (*sqlalchemy.orm.session.Session*) – current database session

biweeklybudget.db_event_handlers.**handle_trans_amount_change**(***kwargs*)

Handle change of *Transaction.actual_amount* for existing instances (`id` is not None). For new instances, we rely on *handle_new_transaction()* called via *handle_before_flush()*.

If the Transaction's *budget* is a *Budget* with *is_periodic* `False` (i.e. a standing budget), update the Budget's *current_balance* for this transaction.

See: `sqlalchemy.orm.events.AttributeEvents.set()`

Parameters **kwargs** (*dict*) – keyword arguments

biweeklybudget.db_event_handlers.**init_event_listeners**(*db_session*)

Initialize/register all SQLAlchemy event listeners.

See http://docs.sqlalchemy.org/en/latest/orm/events.html

Parameters **db_session** (*sqlalchemy.orm.session.Session*) – the Database Session

biweeklybudget.initdb module

biweeklybudget.initdb.**main**()

biweeklybudget.initdb.**parse_args**()

biweeklybudget.load_data module

biweeklybudget.load_data.**main**()

biweeklybudget.load_data.**parse_args**()

biweeklybudget.ofxgetter module

class biweeklybudget.ofxgetter.**OfxGetter**(*savedir='./'*)
Bases: object

_get_ofx_scraper(*account_name*, *days=30*)
Get OFX via a ScreenScraper subclass.

Parameters

- **account_name** (*str*) – account name
- **days** (*int*) – number of days of data to download

Returns OFX string

Return type str

_ofx_to_db(*account_name*, *fname*, *ofxdata*)
Put OFX Data to the DB

Parameters

- **account_name** (*str*) – account name to download
- **ofxdata** (*str*) – raw OFX data
- **fname** (*str*) – filename OFX was written to

_write_ofx_file(*account_name*, *ofxdata*)
Write OFX data to a file.

Parameters

- **account_name** (*str*) – account name
- **ofxdata** (*str*) – raw OFX data string

Returns name of the file that was written

Return type str

static accounts()
Return a sorted list of all Account objects that are for ofxgetter.

get_ofx(*account_name*, *write_to_file=True*, *days=30*)
Download OFX from the specified account. Return it as a string.

Parameters

- **account_name** (*str*) – account name to download
- **write_to_file** (*bool*) – if True, also write to a file named "<account_name>_<date stamp>.ofx"
- **days** (*int*) – number of days of data to download

Returns OFX string

Return type str

biweeklybudget.ofxgetter.**main**()

biweeklybudget.ofxgetter.**parse_args**()

biweeklybudget.ofxupdater module

exception biweeklybudget.ofxupdater.**DuplicateFileException**
Bases: exceptions.Exception

Exception raised when trying to parse a file that has already been parsed for the Account (going by the OFX signon date).

class biweeklybudget.ofxupdater.**OFXUpdater**(*acct_id*, *acct_name*, *cat_memo=False*)
Bases: object

Class to wrap updating the database with a parsed OFX file.

_create_statement(*ofx*, *mtime*, *filename*)
Create an OFXStatement for this OFX file. If one already exists with the same account and filename, raise DuplicateFileException.

Parameters

- **ofx** (ofxparse.ofxparse.Ofx) – Ofx instance for parsed file
- **mtime** (*datetime.datetime*) – OFX file modification time (or current time)
- **filename** (*str*) – OFX file name

Returns the OFXStatement object

Return type *biweeklybudget.models.ofx_statement.OFXStatement*

Raises DuplicateFileException

_update_bank_or_credit(*ofx*, *stmt*)
Update a single OFX file for this Bank or Credit account.

Parameters

- **ofx** (ofxparse.ofxparse.Ofx) – Ofx instance for parsed file
- **stmt** (biweeklybudget.models.ofx_statement.OFXStatement) – the OFXStatement for this statement

Returns the OFXStatement object

Return type *biweeklybudget.models.ofx_statement.OFXStatement*

_update_investment(*ofx*, *stmt*)
Update a single OFX file for this Investment account.

Parameters

- **ofx** (ofxparse.ofxparse.Ofx) – Ofx instance for parsed file
- **stmt** (biweeklybudget.models.ofx_statement.OFXStatement) – the OFXStatement for this statement

Returns the OFXStatement object

Return type *biweeklybudget.models.ofx_statement.OFXStatement*

update(*ofx*, *mtime=None*, *filename=None*)
Update a single OFX file for this account.

Parameters

- **ofx** (ofxparse.ofxparse.Ofx) – Ofx instance for parsed file
- **mtime** (*datetime.datetime*) – OFX file modification time (or current time)
- **filename** (*str*) – OFX file name

Returns the OFXStatement created by this run

Return type *biweeklybudget.models.ofx_statement.OFXStatement*

biweeklybudget.screenscraper module

class biweeklybudget.screenscraper.**ScreenScraper**(*savedir='./'*, *screenshot=False*)
Bases: object

Base class for screen-scraping bank/financial websites.

do_screenshot()
take a debug screenshot

doc_readystate_is_complete(*foo*)
return true if document is ready/complete, false otherwise

error_screenshot(*fname=None*)

get_browser(*browser_name*)
get a webdriver browser instance

jquery_finished(*foo*)
return true if jQuery.active == 0 else false

load_cookies(*cookie_file*)
Load cookies from a JSON cookie file on disk. This file is not the format used natively by PhantomJS, but rather the JSON-serialized representation of the dict returned by selenium.webdriver.remote.webdriver.WebDriver.get_cookies().

Cookies are loaded via selenium.webdriver.remote.webdriver.WebDriver.add_cookie()

Parameters **cookie_file** (*str*) – path to the cookie file on disk

save_cookies(*cookie_file*)
Save cookies to a JSON cookie file on disk. This file is not the format used natively by PhantomJS, but rather the JSON-serialized representation of the dict returned by selenium.webdriver.remote.webdriver.WebDriver.get_cookies().

Parameters **cookie_file** (*str*) – path to the cookie file on disk

wait_for_ajax_load(*timeout=20*)
Function to wait for an ajax event to finish and trigger page load, like the Janrain login form.

Pieced together from http://stackoverflow.com/a/15791319

timeout is in seconds

xhr_get_url(*url*)
use JS to download a given URL, return its contents

xhr_post_urlencoded(*url*, *data*, *headers={}*)
use JS to download a given URL, return its contents

biweeklybudget.settings module

biweeklybudget.settings.**DB_CONNSTRING = 'sqlite:///:memory:'**
string - SQLAlchemy database connection string. See the SQLAlchemy Database URLS docs for further information.

biweeklybudget.settings.**DEFAULT_ACCOUNT_ID = 1**
int - Account ID to show first in dropdown lists. This must be the database ID of a valid account.

biweeklybudget.settings.**FUEL_BUDGET_ID = 1**
int - Budget ID to select as default when inputting Fuel Log entries. This must be the database ID of a valid budget.

biweeklybudget.settings.**PAY_PERIOD_START_DATE = datetime.date(2017, 3, 17)**
`datetime.date` - The starting date of one pay period (generally the first pay period represented in data in this app). The dates of all pay periods will be determined based on an interval from this date. This must be specified in Y-m-d format (i.e. parsable by `datetime.datetime.strptime()` with `%Y-%m-%d` format).

biweeklybudget.settings.**RECONCILE_BEGIN_DATE = datetime.date(2017, 1, 1)**
`datetime.date` - When listing unreconciled transactions that need to be reconciled, any transaction before this date will be ignored. This must be specified in Y-m-d format (i.e. parsable by `datetime.datetime.strptime()` with `%Y-%m-%d` format).

biweeklybudget.settings.**STALE_DATA_TIMEDELTA = datetime.timedelta(2)**
`datetime.timedelta` - Time interval beyond which OFX data for accounts will be considered old/stale. This must be specified as a number (integer) that will be converted to a number of days.

biweeklybudget.settings.**STATEMENTS_SAVE_PATH = '/home/docs/ofx'**
string - *(optional)* Filesystem path to download OFX statements to, and for backfill_ofx to read them from.

biweeklybudget.settings.**TOKEN_PATH = 'vault_token.txt'**
string - *(optional)* Filesystem path to read Vault token from, for OFX credentials.

biweeklybudget.settings.**VAULT_ADDR = 'http://127.0.0.1:8200'**
string - *(optional)* Address to connect to Vault at, for OFX credentials.

biweeklybudget.settings_example module

biweeklybudget.settings_example.**DB_CONNSTRING = 'sqlite:///:memory:'**
SQLAlchemy database connection string. Note that the value given in generated documentation is the value used in TravisCI, not the real default.

biweeklybudget.settings_example.**DEFAULT_ACCOUNT_ID = 1**
Account ID to show first in dropdown lists

biweeklybudget.settings_example.**FUEL_BUDGET_ID = 1**
int - Budget ID to select as default when inputting Fuel Log entries. This must be the database ID of a valid budget.

biweeklybudget.settings_example.**PAY_PERIOD_START_DATE = datetime.date(2017, 3, 17)**
The starting date of one pay period. The dates of all pay periods will be determined based on an interval from this date.

biweeklybudget.settings_example.**RECONCILE_BEGIN_DATE = datetime.date(2017, 1, 1)**
When listing unreconciled transactions that need to be reconciled, any *OFXTransaction* before this date will be ignored.

biweeklybudget.settings_example.**STALE_DATA_TIMEDELTA = datetime.timedelta(2)**
`datetime.timedelta` beyond which OFX data will be considered old

biweeklybudget.settings_example.**STATEMENTS_SAVE_PATH = '/home/docs/ofx'**
Path to download OFX statements to, and for backfill_ofx to read them from

biweeklybudget.settings_example.**TOKEN_PATH = 'vault_token.txt'**
Path to read Vault token from, for OFX credentials

biweeklybudget.settings_example.**VAULT_ADDR = 'http://127.0.0.1:8200'**
Address to connect to Vault at, for OFX credentials

biweeklybudget.utils module

exception biweeklybudget.utils.**SecretMissingException**(*path*)
Bases: exceptions.Exception

class biweeklybudget.utils.**Vault**(*addr='http://127.0.0.1:8200'*, *token_path='vault_token.txt'*)
Bases: object

Provides simpler access to Vault

read(*secret_path*)
Read and return a secret from Vault. Return only the data portion.

Parameters **secret_path** (*str*) – path to read in Vault

Returns secret data

Return type dict

biweeklybudget.utils.**date_suffix**(*n*)
Given an integer day of month (1 <= n <= 31), return that number with the appropriate suffix (st|nd|rd|th).

From: http://stackoverflow.com/a/5891598/211734

Parameters **n** (*int*) – Integer day of month

Returns n with the appropriate suffix

Return type str

biweeklybudget.utils.**dtnow**()
Return the current datetime as a timezone-aware DateTime object in UTC.

Returns current datetime

Return type datetime.datetime

biweeklybudget.utils.**fix_werkzeug_logger**()
Remove the werkzeug logger StreamHandler (call from app.py).

With Werkzeug at least as of 0.12.1, werkzeug._internal._log sets up its own StreamHandler if logging isn't already configured. Because we're using the flask command line wrapper, that will ALWAYS be imported (and executed) before we can set up our own logger. As a result, to fix the duplicate log messages, we have to go back and remove that StreamHandler.

biweeklybudget.utils.**in_directory**(**args*, ***kwds*)

biweeklybudget.version module

UI JavaScript Docs

Files

jsdoc.budget_transfer_modal

File: `biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/budget_transfer_modal.js`

budgetTransferDivForm()
Generate the HTML for the form on the Modal

budgetTransferModal()
Show the modal popup for transferring between budgets. Uses *budgetTransferDivForm()* to generate the form.

jsdoc.budgets_modal

File: `biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/budgets_modal.js`

budgetModal(*id*, *dataTableObj*)
Show the modal popup, populated with information for one Budget. Uses *budgetModalDivFillAndShow()* as ajax callback.

Arguments

- **id** (*number*) – the ID of the Budget to show modal for, or null to show a modal to add a new Budget.
- **dataTableObj** (*Object|null*) – passed on to `handleForm()`

budgetModalDivFillAndShow(*msg*)
Ajax callback to fill in the modalDiv with data on a budget. Callback for ajax call in *budgetModal()*.

budgetModalDivForm()
Generate the HTML for the form on the Modal

budgetModalDivHandleType()
Handle change of the "Type" radio buttons on the modal

jsdoc.custom

File: `biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/custom.js`

fmt_currency(*value*)
Format a float as currency

Arguments

- **value** (*number*) – the number to format

Returns **string** – The number formatted as currency

fmt_null(*o*)
Format a null object as " "

Arguments

- **o** (*Object|null*) – input value

Returns **Object|string** – o if not null, ` ` if null

isoformat(*d*)
Format a javascript Date as ISO8601 YYYY-MM-DD

Arguments

- **d** (*Date*) – the date to format

Returns **string** – YYYY-MM-DD

jsdoc.formBuilder

File: `biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/formBuilder.js`

FormBuilder(*id*)
Create a new FormBuilder to generate an HTML form

Arguments

- **id** (*String*) – The form HTML element ID.

FormBuilder.**addCheckbox**(*id*, *name*, *label*, *checked*)
Add a checkbox to the form.

Arguments

- **id** (*String*) – The id of the form element
- **name** (*String*) – The name of the form element
- **label** (*String*) – The label text for the form element
- **checked** (*Boolean*) – Whether to default to checked or not

Returns **FormBuilder** – this

FormBuilder.**addCurrency**(*id*, *name*, *label*, *options*)
Add a text `input` for currency to the form.

Arguments

- **id** (*String*) – The id of the form element
- **name** (*String*) – The name of the form element
- **label** (*String*) – The label text for the form element
- **options** (*Object*) –
- **options.htmlClass** (*String*) – The HTML class to apply to the element; defaults to `form-control`.
- **options.helpBlock** (*String*) – Content for block of help text after input; defaults to null.
- **options.groupHtml** (*String*) – Additional HTML to add to the outermost form-group div. This is where we'd usually add a default style/display. Defaults to null.

Returns **FormBuilder** – this

FormBuilder.**addDatePicker**(*id*, *name*, *label*, *options*)
Add a date picker input to the form.

Arguments

- **id** (*String*) – The id of the form element
- **name** (*String*) – The name of the form element
- **label** (*String*) – The label text for the form element
- **options** (*Object*) –
- **options.groupHtml** (*String*) – Additional HTML to add to the outermost

Returns **FormBuilder** – this

FormBuilder.**addHidden**(*id*, *name*, *value*)

Add a hidden input to the form.

Arguments

- **id** (*String*) – The id of the form element
- **name** (*String*) – The name of the form element
- **value** (*String*) – The value of the form element

Returns **FormBuilder** – this

FormBuilder.**addLabelToValueSelect**(*id*, *name*, *label*, *options*, *defaultValue*, *addNone*)

Add a select element to the form, taking an Object of options where keys are the labels and values are the values. This is a convenience wrapper around *budgetTransferDivForm()*.

Arguments

- **id** (*String*) – The id of the form element
- **name** (*String*) – The name of the form element
- **label** (*String*) – The label text for the form element
- **options** (*Object*) – the options for the select, label to value
- **defaultValue** (*String*) – A value to select as the default
- **addNone** (*Boolean*) – If true, prepend an option with a value of "None" and an empty label.

Returns **FormBuilder** – this

FormBuilder.**addP**(*content*)

Add a paragraph (p tag) to the form.

Arguments

- **content** (*String*) – The content of the p tag.

Returns **FormBuilder** – this

FormBuilder.**addRadioInline**(*name*, *label*, *options*)

Add an inline radio button set to the form.

Options is an Array of Objects, each object having keys id, value and label. Optional keys are checked (Boolean) and onchange, which will have its value placed literally in the HTML.

Arguments

- **name** (*String*) – The name of the form element
- **label** (*String*) – The label text for the form element
- **options** (*Array*) – the options for the select; array of objects each having the following attributes:

- **options.id** (*String*) – the ID for the option
- **options.value** (*String*) – the value for the option
- **options.label** (*String*) – the label for the option
- **options.checked** (*Boolean*) – whether the option should be checked by default *(optional; defaults to false)*
- **options.inputHtml** (*String*) – extra HTML string to include in the actual `input` element *(optional; defaults to null)*

Returns **FormBuilder** – this

`FormBuilder.`**addSelect**(*id*, *name*, *label*, *options*)

Add a select element to the form.

Arguments

- **id** (*String*) – The id of the form element
- **name** (*String*) – The name of the form element
- **label** (*String*) – The label text for the form element
- **options** (*Array*) – the options for the select, array of objects (order is preserved) each having the following attributes:
- **options.label** (*String*) – the label for the option
- **options.value** (*String*) – the value for the option
- **options.selected** (*Boolean*) – whether the option should be the default selected value *(optional; defaults to False)*

Returns **FormBuilder** – this

`FormBuilder.`**addText**(*id*, *name*, *label*, *options*)

Add a text `input` to the form.

Arguments

- **id** (*String*) – The id of the form element
- **name** (*String*) – The name of the form element
- **label** (*String*) – The label text for the form element
- **options** (*Object*) –
- **options.groupHtml** (*String*) – Additional HTML to add to the outermost
- **options.inputHtml** (*String*) – extra HTML string to include in the actual `input` element *(optional; defaults to null)*
- **options.helpBlock** (*String*) – Content for block of help text after input; defaults to null.

Returns **FormBuilder** – this

`FormBuilder.`**render**()

Return complete rendered HTML for the form.

Returns **String** – form HTML

jsdoc.forms

File: `biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/forms.js`

handleForm (*container_id*, *form_id*, *post_url*, *dataTableObj*)
Generic function to handle form submission with server-side validation.

See the Python server-side code for further information.

Arguments

- **container_id** (*string*) – The ID of the container element (div) that is the visual parent of the form. On successful submission, this element will be emptied and replaced with a success message.
- **form_id** (*string*) – The ID of the form itself.
- **post_url** (*string*) – Relative URL to post form data to.
- **dataTableObj** (*Object*) – passed on to `handleFormSubmitted()`

handleFormError (*jqXHR*, *textStatus*, *errorThrown*, *container_id*, *form_id*)
Handle an error in the HTTP request to submit the form.

handleFormSubmitted (*data*, *container_id*, *form_id*, *dataTableObj*)
Handle the response from the API URL that the form data is POSTed to.

This should either display a success message, or one or more error messages.

Arguments

- **data** (*Object*) – response data
- **container_id** (*string*) – the ID of the modal container on the page
- **form_id** (*string*) – the ID of the form on the page
- **dataTableObj** (*Object*) – A reference to the DataTable on the page, that needs to be refreshed. If null, reload the whole page. If a function, call that function. If false, do nothing.

isFunction (*functionToCheck*)
Return True if `functionToCheck` is a function, False otherwise.

From: http://stackoverflow.com/a/7356528/211734

Arguments

- **functionToCheck** (*Object*) – The object to test.

serializeForm (*form_id*)
Given the ID of a form, return an Object (hash/dict) of all data from it, to POST to the server.

Arguments

- **form_id** (*string*) – The ID of the form itself.

jsdoc.fuel

File: `biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/fuel.js`

fuelLogModal (*dataTableObj*)
Show the modal to add a fuel log entry. This function calls *fuelModalDivForm()* to generate the form HTML, *schedModalDivFillAndShow()* to populate the form for editing, and *handleForm()* to handle the Submit action.

Arguments

- **dataTableObj** (*Object|null*) – passed on to *handleForm()*

fuelModalDivForm()
Generate the HTML for the form on the Modal

vehicleModal(*id*)
Show the Vehicle modal popup, optionally populated with information for one Vehicle. This function calls *vehicleModalDivForm()* to generate the form HTML, *vehicleModalDivFillAndShow()* to populate the form for editing, and *handleForm()* to handle the Submit action.

Arguments

- **id** (*number*) – the ID of the Vehicle to show a modal for, or null to show modal to add a new Vehicle.

vehicleModalDivFillAndShow(*msg*)
Ajax callback to fill in the modalDiv with data on a Vehicle.

vehicleModalDivForm()
Generate the HTML for the form on the Modal

jsdoc.ofx

File: biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/ofx.js

ofxTransModal(*acct_id*, *fitid*)
Show the modal popup, populated with information for one OFX Transaction.

jsdoc.payperiod_modal

File: biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/payperiod_modal.js

schedToTransModal(*id*, *payperiod_start_date*)
Show the Scheduled Transaction to Transaction modal popup. This function calls *schedToTransModalDivForm()* to generate the form HTML, *schedToTransModalDivFillAndShow()* to populate the form for editing, and *handleForm()* to handle the Submit action.

Arguments

- **id** (*number*) – the ID of the ScheduledTransaction to show a modal for.
- **payperiod_start_date** (*string*) – The Y-m-d starting date of the pay period.

schedToTransModalDivFillAndShow(*msg*)
Ajax callback to fill in the modalDiv with data on a budget.

schedToTransModalDivForm()
Generate the HTML for the form on the Modal

skipSchedTransModal(*id*, *payperiod_start_date*)
Show the Skip Scheduled Transaction modal popup. This function calls *skipSchedTransModalDivForm()* to generate the form HTML, *skipSchedTransModalDivFillAndShow()* to populate the form for editing, and *handleForm()* to handle the Submit action.

Arguments

- **id** (*number*) – the ID of the ScheduledTransaction to show a modal for.

- **payperiod_start_date** (*string*) – The Y-m-d starting date of the pay period.

skipSchedTransModalDivFillAndShow(*msg*)
Ajax callback to fill in the modalDiv with data on a budget.

skipSchedTransModalDivForm()
Generate the HTML for the form on the Modal

jsdoc.reconcile

File: `biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/reconcile.js`

clean_fitid(*fitid*)
Given an OFXTransaction fitid, return a "clean" (alphanumeric) version of it, suitable for use as an HTML element id.

Arguments

- **fitid** (*String*) – original, unmodified OFXTransaction fitid.

makeTransFromOfx(*acct_id*, *fitid*)
Link function to create a Transaction from a specified OFXTransaction, and then reconcile them.

Arguments

- **acct_id** (*Integer*) – the OFXTransaction account ID
- **fitid** (*String*) – the OFXTransaction fitid

makeTransSaveCallback(*data*, *acct_id*, *fitid*)
Callback for the "Save" button on the Transaction modal created by *makeTransFromOfx()*. Displays the new Transaction at the bottom of the Transactions list, then reconciles it with the original OFXTransaction

Arguments

- **data** (*Object*) – response data from POST to /forms/transaction
- **acct_id** (*Integer*) – the OFXTransaction account ID
- **fitid** (*String*) – the OFXTransaction fitid

reconcileDoUnreconcile(*trans_id*, *acct_id*, *fitid*)
Unreconcile a reconciled OFXTransaction/Transaction. This removes `trans_id` from the `reconciled` variable, empties the Transaction div's reconciled div, and shows the OFX div.

Arguments

- **trans_id** (*Integer*) – the transaction id
- **acct_id** (*Integer*) – the account id
- **fitid** (*String*) – the FITID

reconcileDoUnreconcileNoOfx(*trans_id*)
Unreconcile a reconciled NoOFX Transaction. This removes `trans_id` from the `reconciled` variable and empties the Transaction div's reconciled div.

Arguments

- **trans_id** (*Integer*) – the transaction id

reconcileGetOFX()
Show unreconciled OFX transactions in the proper div. Empty the div, then load transactions via ajax. Uses *reconcileShowOFX()* as the ajax callback.

reconcileGetTransactions()
Show unreconciled transactions in the proper div. Empty the div, then load transactions via ajax. Uses *reconcileShowTransactions()* as the ajax callback.

reconcileHandleSubmit()
Handle click of the Submit button on the reconcile view. This POSTs to `/ajax/reconcile` via ajax. Feedback is provided by appending a div with id `reconcile-msg` to `div#notifications-row/div.col-lg-12`.

reconcileOfxDiv(*trans*)
Generate a div for an individual OFXTransaction, to display on the reconcile view.

Arguments

- **ofxtrans** (*Object*) – ajax JSON object representing one OFXTransaction

reconcileShowOFX(*data*)
Ajax callback handler for *reconcileGetOFX()*. Display the returned data in the proper div.

Arguments

- **data** (*Object*) – ajax response (JSON array of OFXTransaction Objects)

reconcileShowTransactions(*data*)
Ajax callback handler for *reconcileGetTransactions()*. Display the returned data in the proper div.

Sets each Transaction div as `droppable`, using *reconcileTransHandleDropEvent()* as the drop event handler and *reconcileTransDroppableAccept()* to test if a draggable is droppable on the element.

Arguments

- **data** (*Object*) – ajax response (JSON array of Transaction Objects)

reconcileTransDiv(*trans*)
Generate a div for an individual Transaction, to display on the reconcile view.

Arguments

- **trans** (*Object*) – ajax JSON object representing one Transaction

reconcileTransDroppableAccept(*drag*)
Accept function for droppables, to determine if a given draggable can be dropped on it.

Arguments

- **drag** (*Object*) – the draggable element being dropped.

reconcileTransHandleDropEvent(*event*, *ui*)
Handler for Drop events on reconcile Transaction divs. Setup as handler via *reconcileShowTransactions()*. This just gets the draggable and the target from the `event` and `ui`, and then passes them on to *reconcileTransactions()*.

Arguments

- **event** (*Object*) – the drop event
- **ui** (*Object*) – the UI element, containing the draggable

reconcileTransNoOfx(*trans_id*, *note*)
Reconcile a Transaction without a matching OFXTransaction. Called from the Save button handler in *transNoOfx()*.

reconcileTransactions(*ofx_div*, *target*)
Reconcile a transaction; move the divs and other elements as necessary, and updated the `reconciled` variable.

Arguments

- **ofx_div** (*Object*) – the OFXTransaction div element (draggable)
- **target** (*Object*) – the Transaction div (drop target)

transModalOfxFillAndShow(*data*)
Callback for the GET /ajax/ofx/<acct_id>/<fitid> from *makeTransFromOfx()*. Receives the OFXTransaction data and populates it into the Transaction modal form.

Arguments

- **data** (*Object*) – OFXTransaction response data

transNoOfx(*trans_id*)
Show the modal for reconciling a Transaction without a matching OFXTransaction. Calls *transNoOfxDivForm()* to generate the modal form div content. Uses an inline function to handle the save action, which calls *reconcileTransNoOfx()* to perform the reconcile action.

Arguments

- **trans_id** (*number*) – the ID of the Transaction

transNoOfxDivForm(*trans_id*)
Generate the modal form div content for the modal to reconcile a Transaction without a matching OFXTransaction. Called by *transNoOfx()*.

Arguments

- **trans_id** (*number*) – the ID of the Transaction

updateReconcileTrans(*trans_id*)
Trigger update of a single Transaction on the reconcile page.

Arguments

- **trans_id** (*Integer*) – the Transaction ID to update.

jsdoc.reconcile_modal

File: `biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/reconcile_modal.js`

txnReconcileModal(*id*)
Show the TxnReconcile modal popup. This function calls *txnReconcileModalDiv()* to generate the HTML.

Arguments

- **id** (*number*) – the ID of the TxnReconcile to show a modal for.

txnReconcileModalDiv(*msg*)
Ajax callback to generate the modal HTML with reconcile information.

jsdoc.scheduled_modal

File: `biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/scheduled_modal.js`

schedModal(*id*, *dataTableObj*)
Show the ScheduledTransaction modal popup, optionally populated with information for one ScheduledTransaction. This function calls *schedModalDivForm()* to generate the form HTML, *schedModalDivFillAndShow()* to populate the form for editing, and *handleForm()* to handle the Submit action.

Arguments

- **id** (*number*) – the ID of the ScheduledTransaction to show a modal for, or null to show modal to add a new ScheduledTransaction.
- **dataTableObj** (*Object|null*) – passed on to *handleForm()*

schedModalDivFillAndShow(*msg*)
Ajax callback to fill in the modalDiv with data on a budget.

schedModalDivForm()
Generate the HTML for the form on the Modal

schedModalDivHandleType()
Handle change of the "Type" radio buttons on the modal

jsdoc.transactions_modal

File: biweeklybudget/flaskapp/static/js/transactions_modal.js

transModal(*id*, *dataTableObj*)
Show the Transaction modal popup, optionally populated with information for one Transaction. This function calls *transModalDivForm()* to generate the form HTML, *transModalDivFillAndShow()* to populate the form for editing, and *handleForm()* to handle the Submit action.

Arguments

- **id** (*number*) – the ID of the Transaction to show a modal for, or null to show modal to add a new Transaction.
- **dataTableObj** (*Object|null*) – passed on to *handleForm()*

transModalDivFillAndShow(*msg*)
Ajax callback to fill in the modalDiv with data on a Transaction.

transModalDivForm()
Generate the HTML for the form on the Modal

CHAPTER 6

Indices and tables

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