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Backend Core Services

Featuring: Rails 3, Ruby 2.4, PostgreSQL, Redis



validation, method audits (compliance), etc.

Backend (core, vendor, and analytics) are all written in Ruby. Here is an example of a vendor (Check Image) Interface I wrote.

def initialize(parameters)	(1) Business Rules are built in a common method,
<pre>@checkimage = Hash.new()</pre>	business rules are Redis key / values pairs. Benefit
begin	being: I can change these values without a production
<pre>organization = parameters['organization'] raise CommonInterfaceError, "Required parameter, organization, not provided" if lorganization</pre>	push / code changes via a CRUD web interface.
<pre>urlformethods = parameters['urlformethods'].to_s.strip raise CommonInterfaceError, 'Required parameter, urlformethods, not provided' if urlformethods.blank?</pre>	
<pre>(1) businessrules = Commonfunctions.buildBusinessRules(parameters) useSequence = businessrules['USESEQUENCENUMBER'].to_s_upcase == 'TRUE' ? true : false checkNumberZero = businessrules['USEDOCTYPE'].to_s_upcase == 'TRUE' ? true : false useDoCType = businessrules['USEDOCTYPE'].to_s_upcase == 'FALSE' ? false : true useDatePosted = businessrules['USEDATEPOSTED'].to_s_upcase == 'FALSE' ? false : true replaceAccountNumberWithMICR = businessrules['USEDATEPOSTED'].to_s_upcase == 'TRUE' ? true : false</pre>	(2) check image parameters (listed) are received in a parameter which is set by a transactions interface
<pre>replaceAccountNumberWithMICR = businessrules['REPLACEACCOUNTNUMBERWITHMICR'] == 'TRUE' ? true : false (2) account_number, amount, check_number, date_posted, sequenceNumber, mobileUser = parameters['check_image'].split(' ')</pre>	(3) Users' account numbers are retrieved via a
MalauzaiLogger(organization.external_id, 'NotACustomerName', 'parameters', parameters.inspect) if organization.is_debug_on	cross reference table. Account numbers can also be replaced with other info depending on core / preference of
(3) #Using Malauzai::Account instead of translatekey to get full account number without dashes or any other value account_number = Malauzai::Account.where(organization_id: organization.id, crossreference_id: account_number).first account_number = replaceAccountNumberWithMICR ? account_number.micr : account_number.account_number_decrypted check_number = 0 if check_number.blank?	the customer.
<pre>unlParams = Hash.new unlParams = Hash.new unlParams = (docType] = (useSequence && check_number == 0) ? '37' : '29' #29 => check, 37 => deposits PM-4973 unlParams = (docType] = account_number unlParams = (docType = (docType = docType = (docType = docType = docType = docType = (docType = docType =</pre>	(4) In this case, the vendor uses HTTP to retrieve check images. Default params are built, some parms are added or removed depended on the customer.
<pre>urlParams.delete('cknum') if useSequence (check_number == 0 && !checkNumberZero) urlParams.delete('docType') if !useDocType urlParams.delete('date_posted') if !useDatePosted</pre>	(5) The HTTPClient class (gem) is instantiated and a logger is set to log to a customer's log directory and file.
<pre>(5) myhttpclient = HTTPClient.new() myhttpclient.debug_dev = Logger.new(Commonfunctions.obtain_org_log_path(organization)) if organization.is_debug_on</pre>	(6) Threads are used to retrieve images in parallel and then
<pre>ft = Thread.new do local_urlParams = urlParams.clone local_urlParams = urlParams.clone local_urlParams['F &'] = local_urlParams['fb'] = 'F' (6) mesponse = myhttpclient.get(urlformethods, local_urlParams) maluzailogger(organization.external_id, "NotACustomerName", 'Front Image', response.inspect) if organization.is_debug_on raise CommonInterfaceError, 'Unable to load front of check image' unless response.ok? && response.body.image? end</pre>	send to the device. Error handling is in place (which will return the errors to the user if there are problems).
<pre>bt = Thread.new do local_urlParams.clone local_urlParams['FB'] = local_urlParams['fb'] = 'B' response = myhttpclient.get(urlformethods, local_urlParams)</pre>	

Full Stack Personal Projects

Featuring: Rails 5, Ruby 2.4, PostgreSQL, go, Sinatra, JS, SASS, gulp

Interviewing guide WebApp:

This project grew from a simple static site to a Rails project with polymorphic associations and mailers very quickly. The customer (now a good friend of mine!) wanted a way to streamline the creation of interview guides for his company.

Employees are able to login to the web app, and build interview guides based on predefined questions (mandated) questions, and their own custom questions. Questions, users, positions, question categories, etc. are all database driven objects with attributes and associations. The interview guide above was generated with dynamic content, SASS, and database driven flows. Let me know if you want to see a complete interview application (source included), Create a Category or like a visual demo. I can demo this in person. Creater Annual Control of Cont Low Arts, parts, 111 March James Land Articipal Distriction THE PART AND Low of the parts Frank Tryan 1. Preside the second The ALT TOP AND T buerlo Instar Position Builder Property hors your calendar Get camerar ready Turn of your cell phone in work phone to stert / taward Stud down Outdook Face. Check your Community Manage 🕥 cortland partner Intel concercul a cardidate (fiel 3 2 arzha eadly. Clean de uo module PositionsHelpe def print_layout allQuestions = Array.new valueBasedQuestions = Array.new
@position.questions.joins(:category).where(:categories => {:is_global_use => [false]}).each do |question| (1) h = Hash.new h[:category] = question.category.content h[:question] = question.content valueBasedOuestions << h userQuestions = Array.net @position.questions.joins(:category).where(:categories => {:value_based => [false]}).where(:categories => {:is_global_use => [false]}).each do |question| h = Hash.new h[:category] = question.category.content h[:question] = question.content userQuestions << h</pre> globalUseQuestions = Array.new
@position.questions.joins(:category).where(:categories => {:is_global_use => [true]}).each do |question| h = Hash.new h[:category] = question.category.content h[:question] = question.content globalUseQuestions << h (2) $allQuestions << valueBasedQuestions.group_by{|h| h[:category]}.each{|_, v| v.replace(v.map{|h| h[:question]})} allQuestions << userQuestions.group_by{|h| h[:category]}.each{|_, v| v.replace(v.map{|h| h[:question]})} allQuestions << globalUseQuestions.group_by{|h| h[:category]}.each{|_, v| v.replace(v.map{|h| h[:question]})}$

(1) This is a helper method that I use to build the finished interview guide, between (1) and (2) I'm gathering question types from Active Record, putting them in order and pushing them to a questions array. I was the only dev with this one.

(2) Each question array is grouped based on their category, and then each question is added to an array which is in a array of hashes, where each hash key is the category.

Recreational Projects Hacks

Featuring: Ruby 2.4, PostgreSQL, Node, Siri, Asterisk, spammers.



Background: I just moved to Austin and started my Rails job the very week I wrote this script. I was staying with my uncle at an apartment complex downtown and didn't have the money for \$33.00 daily parking. I found out that residents are issued 24 hr parking passes and decided to take some time to correctly replicate them by reverse engineering the 'check' digits in the barcode. It worked, I parked for free and didn't tell a soul. I moved into my apartment a few days later.



After purchasing a new domain I started to receive 20+ robo-calls a month to my cell phone. It had to end. I used an open source telephony project (Asterisk) to build a simple mitigation technique to end the calls.



More hacks available upon request.