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# **ASRC**

## **Metrics Database**

## **Design Document**

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# **1. Introduction**

## **1.1. Purpose**

This document will go over in detail about the design and architecture that is currently present in the Metrics Database project.

## **1.2. Scope**

The main goal of the Database Metrics project is to provide an automated system that will allow developers to run Unified Code Counter (UCC), CPPCheck, Gcov and Jenkins on their code and store given metrics into a database.

UCC: UCC is a comprehensive software lines of code counter produced by the USC Center for Systems and Software Engineering. This application uses UCC to get slocs, comments, and maintainability metrics of a program.

CPPCheck: CPPCheck is a static code naylysis tool for C and C++ programs. This application uses CPPCheck to get severity of the program written in C or C++.

Gcov: Gcov is a source code coverage analysis tool. It gives information how often a segment of code is executed.

Jenkins: Jenkins is an automation server that allows non-human part of a software development process. This application uses Jenkins to get built result of the program. Program compiles or it fails to compile.

## **1.3. System Environment**

The system requires a Linux based operating systems, and a server that will store the database. The database is created in MySQL version 8.0.14.

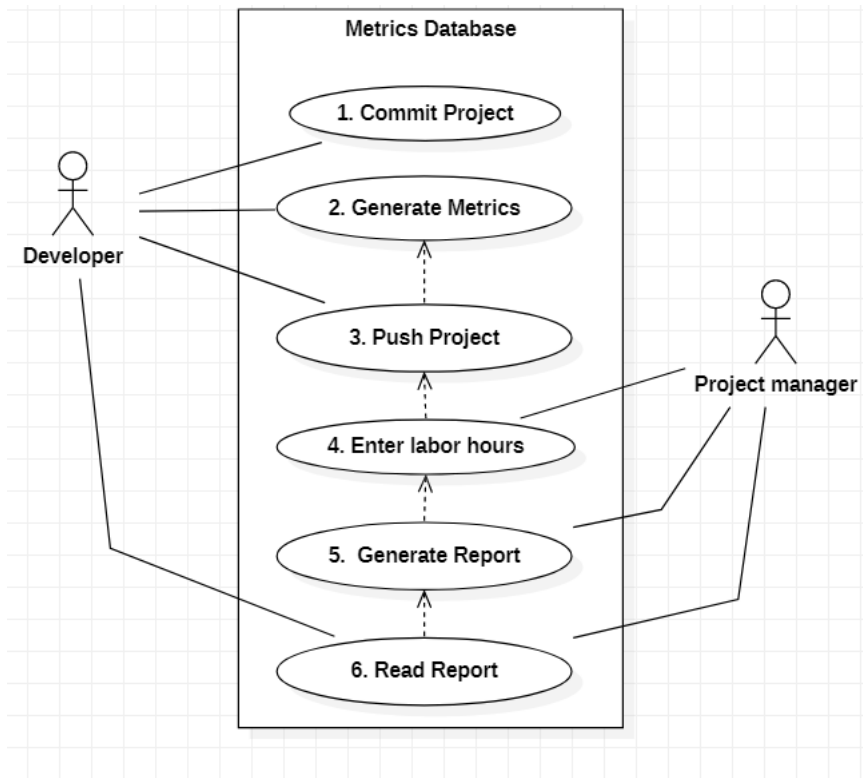
## **1.4. UI Design**

The developer will be able use a Linux command line interface to use this tool.

# **2. Use Case Diagram**

**Actors:** Developer, Project Manager (Admin)

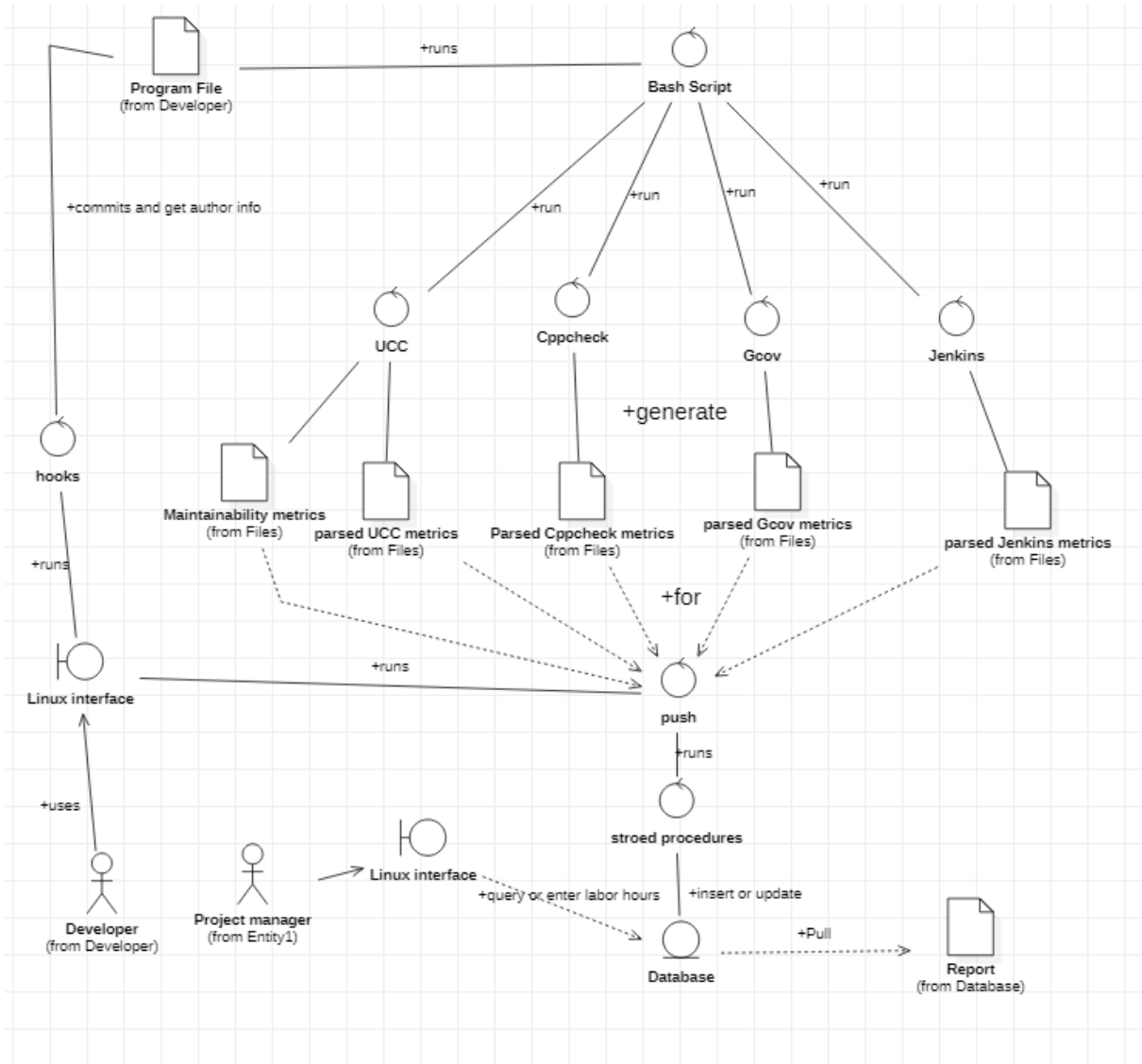
The following use Case Diagram shows all the actions that the Actors above can perform while using the Metrics Database application.



### ***3. Analysis Class Diagrams***

#### ***3.1. General User and Admin***

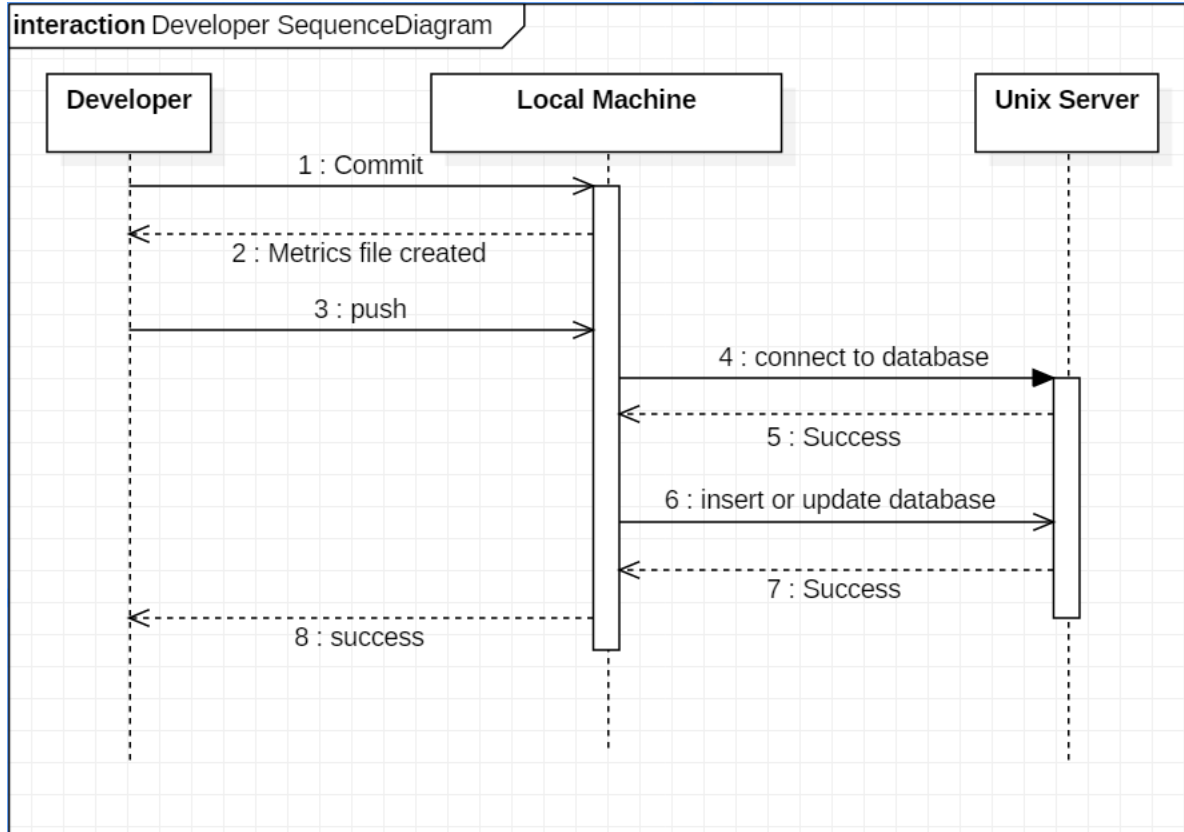
The Following Analysis Class Diagram shows all the classes and functionalities a General User and group admin will interact with.



## 4. Activity Diagram

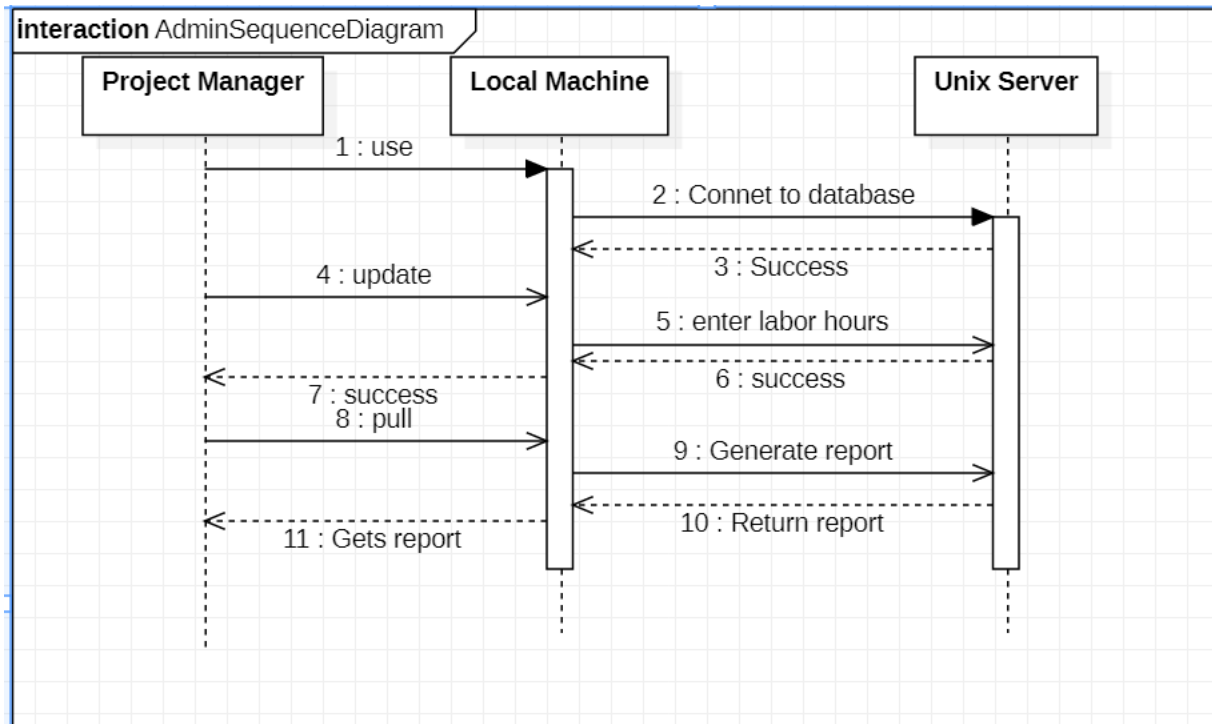
This Activity Diagram is used to model system behaviors throughout the Metrics Database application. Shows step-by-step activities a user can perform while using this Linux terminal. A developer can commit a program with 'metrics' flag to generate metrics. Developer than can push the program to get metrics stored into database. Admin can either add labor hours or pull report from the database.





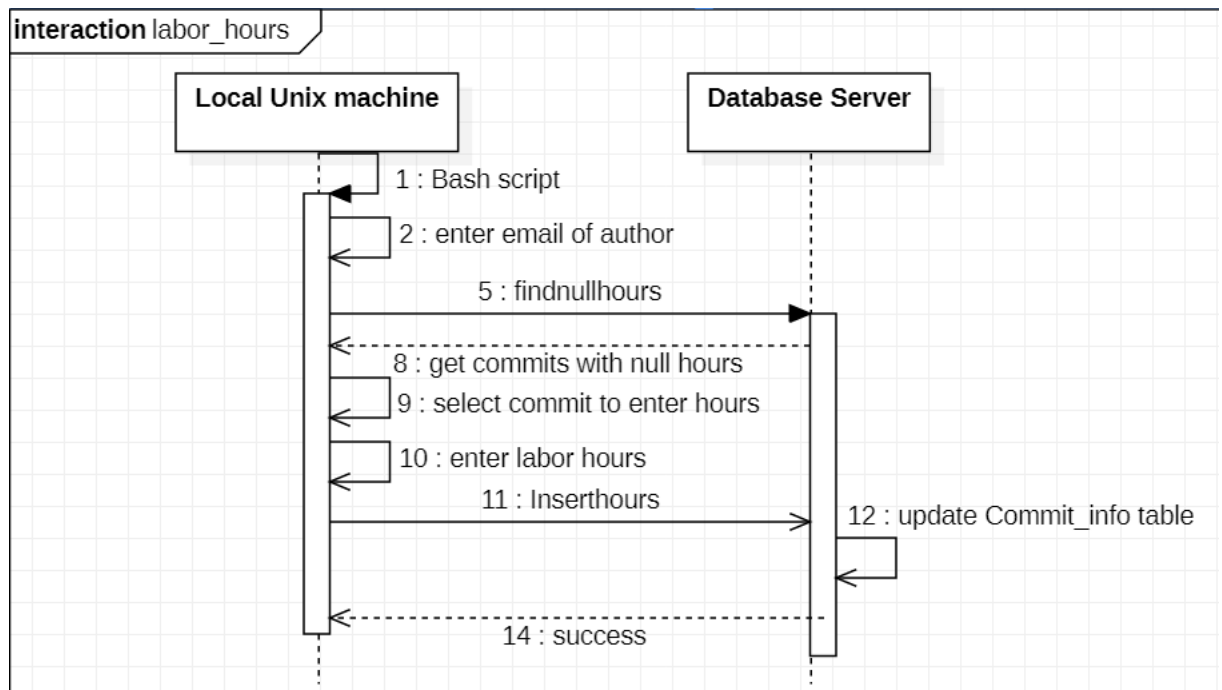
### 5.1.2. Admin action

The following Sequence Diagram shows the process Admin would use. Admin can enter labor hours or pull report from the database.



### 5.1.3. Labor Hour Entry

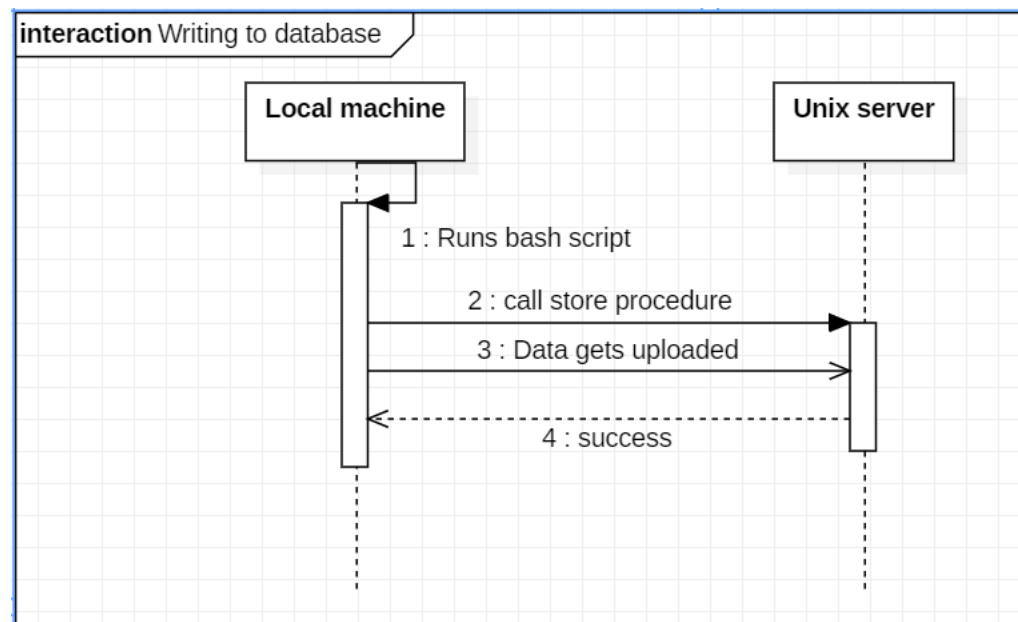
Admin executes labor\_hour bash script. Email of the author is used to identify their commits and a table with all commits by the author with null labor hour is shown. Admin selects the commit\_id to add labor hours. Store procedure Inserhours gets called that enters labor hour to related commits.





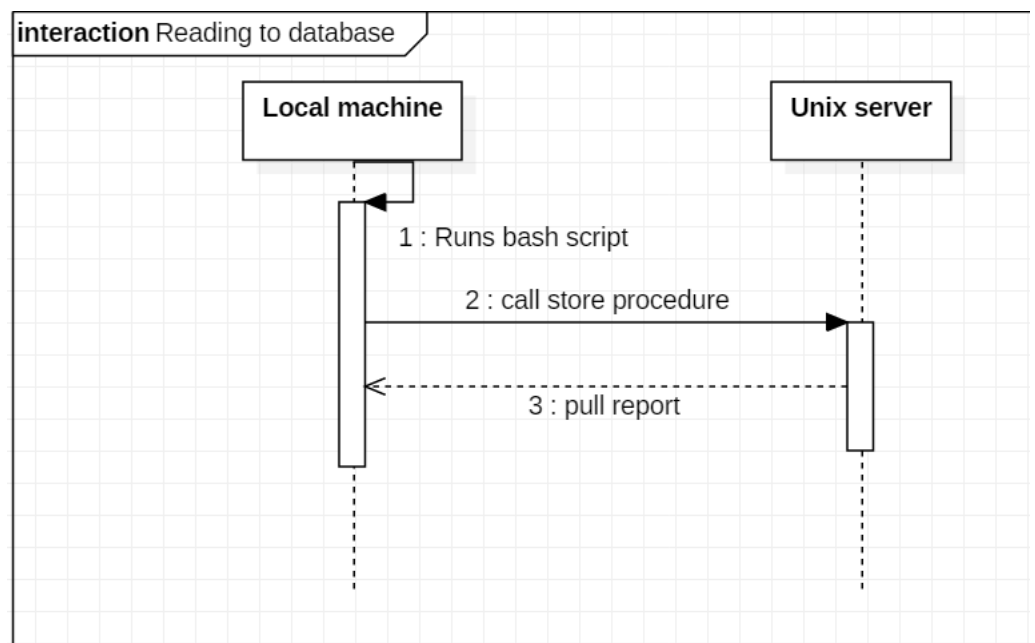
### 5.2.1. Writing Information to the Database

The following Sequence Diagram shows how information is written to the Database within the Metrics Database application.



### 5.2.2. Removing Information from the Database

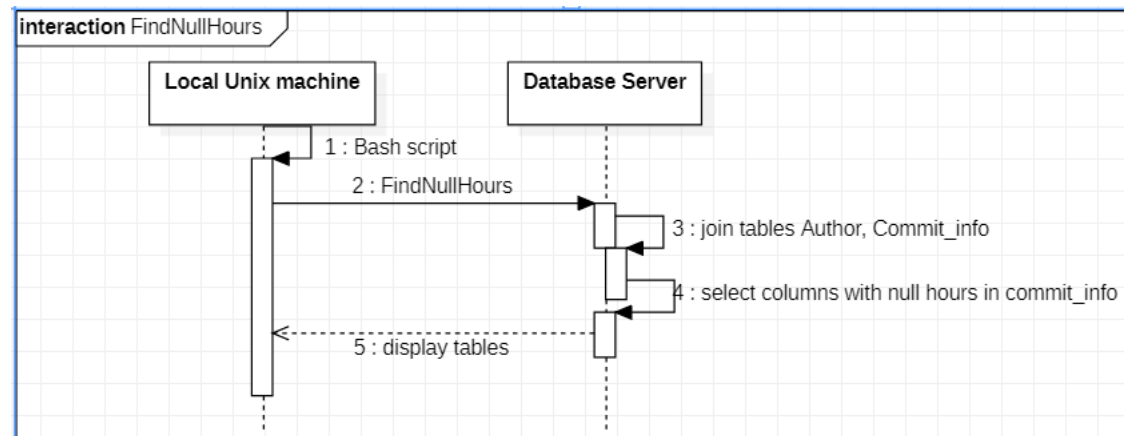
The following Sequence Diagram shows how information is removed from the Database within the Metrics Database application.



## 5.3. Stored procedures and functions from database

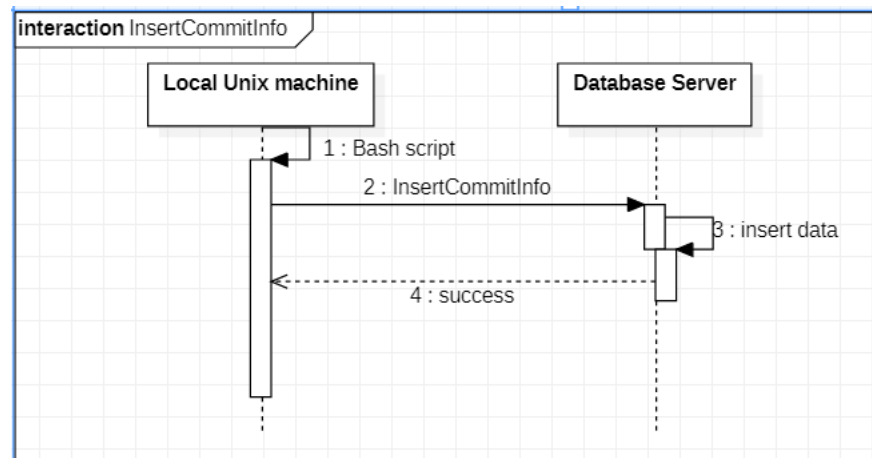
### 5.3.1. FindNullHours

FindNullHours( IN author\_email varchar(250)) is a stored procedure used by an admin account. It allows Admin to see which commits have no labor hour entry.



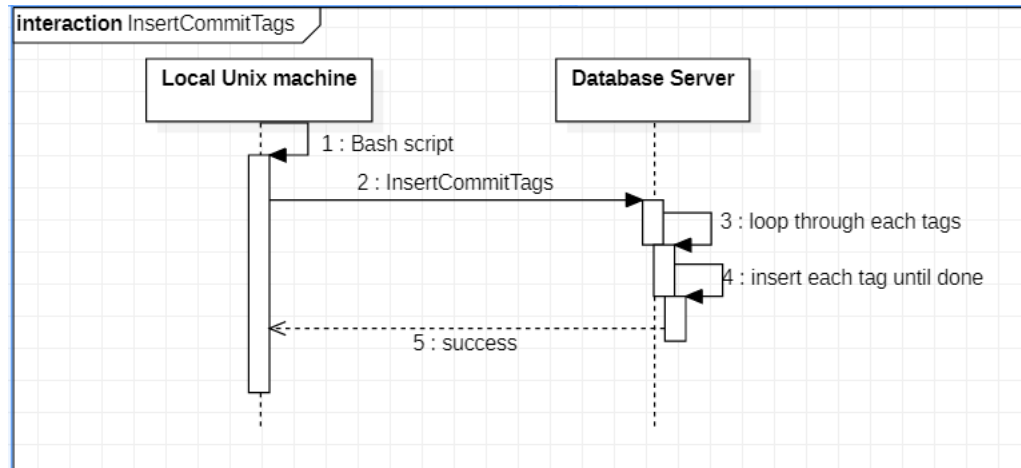
### 5.3.2 InsertCommitInfo

InsertCommitInfo( IN commit\_date datetime, IN ticket\_num int, IN author\_ID int, IN commit\_hash VARCHAR(250)) is a stored procedure used by a developer account. The procedure is called from bash script when a developer is pushing a commit. Database entry is created from parameters passed to the procedure.



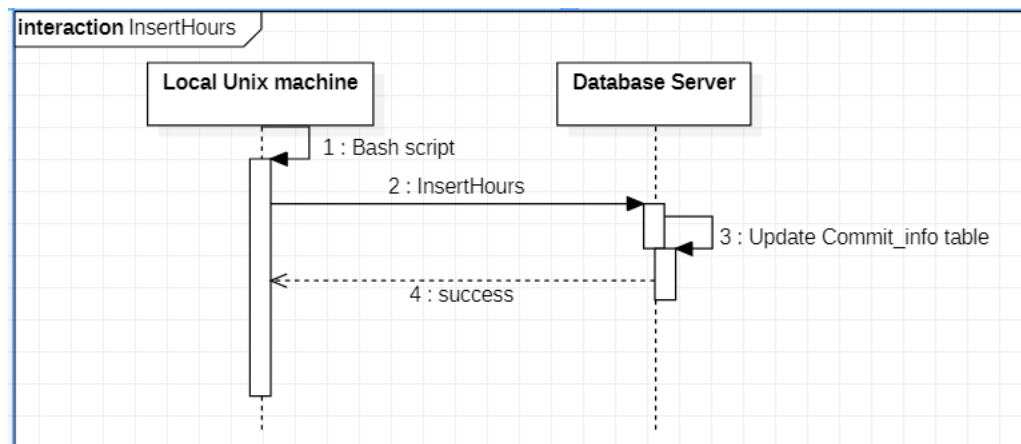
### 5.3.3 InsertCommitTags

InsertCommitTags(IN commit\_hash VARCHAR(250), IN tag\_string TEXT, IN repo\_url VARCHAR(250), IN num\_tag int) is a stored procedure used by developer account. It takes repo\_url and commit\_hash to identify a commit. A tag\_string is string of tags separated by commas. Num\_tag is used to loop through string to get individual commit tag.



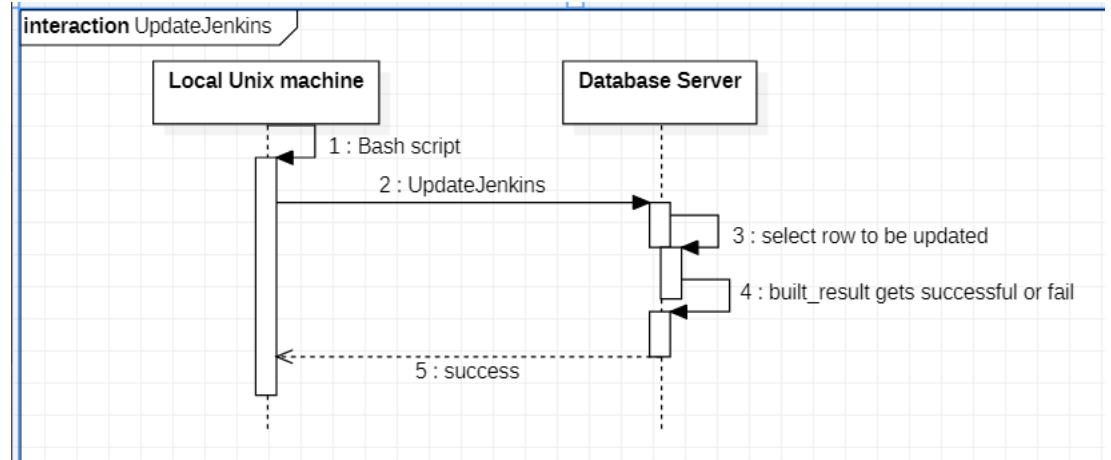
### 5.3.4 InsertHours

InsertHours(IN commit\_ID int, IN hours double) takes two arguments, the hours related to the commit\_id. Stored procedure runs update query to insert hours into the commit\_info table.



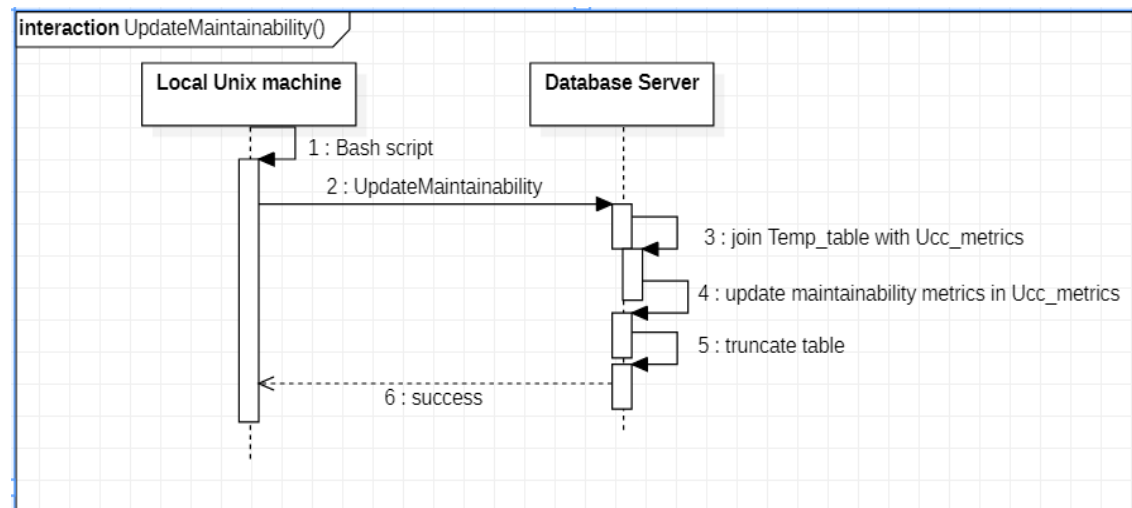
### 5.3.5 UpdateJenkins

UpdateJenkins(IN commit\_hash VARCHAR(250), IN build\_result VARCHAR(250)) is stored procedure that uses commit\_hash to verify a commit. It updates the row of built\_result in Commit\_info as success or fail.



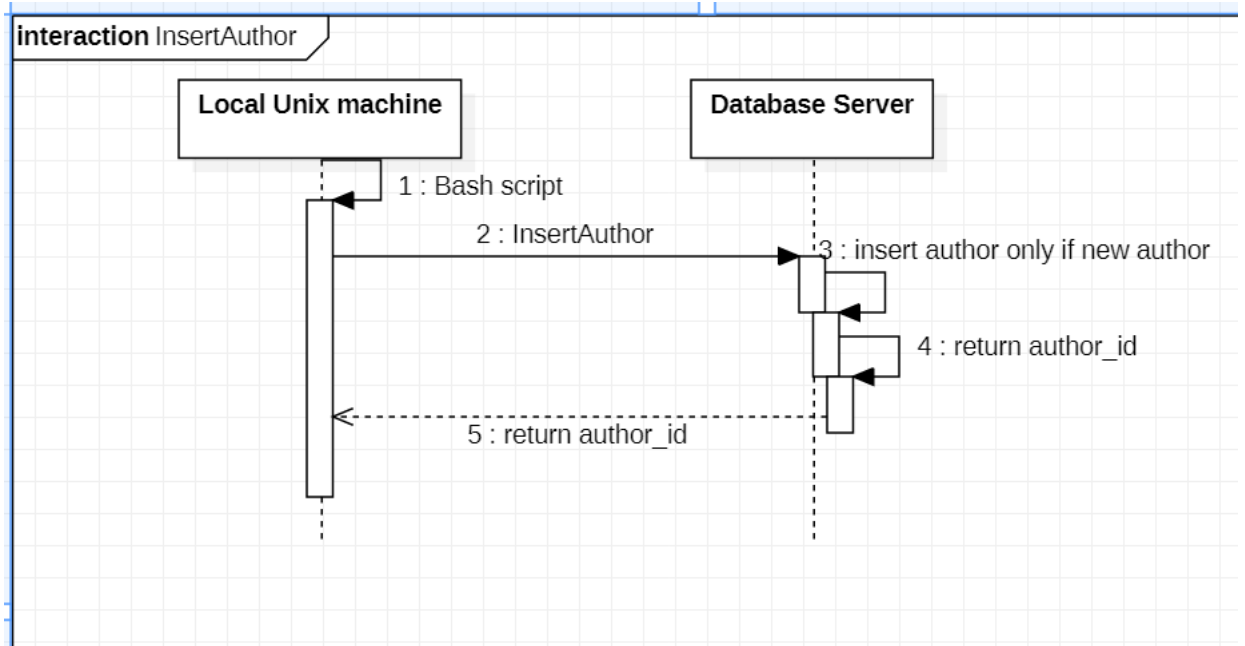
### 5.3.6 UpdateMaintainability

`UpdateMaintainability()` is a stored procedure that updates columns `metrics_maintainability3` and `metrics_maintainability4` in `Ucc_metrics` table, by joining `Temp_maintainability` with `Ucc_metrics` table. At the end the `Temp_table` is dropped to use again for other commits.



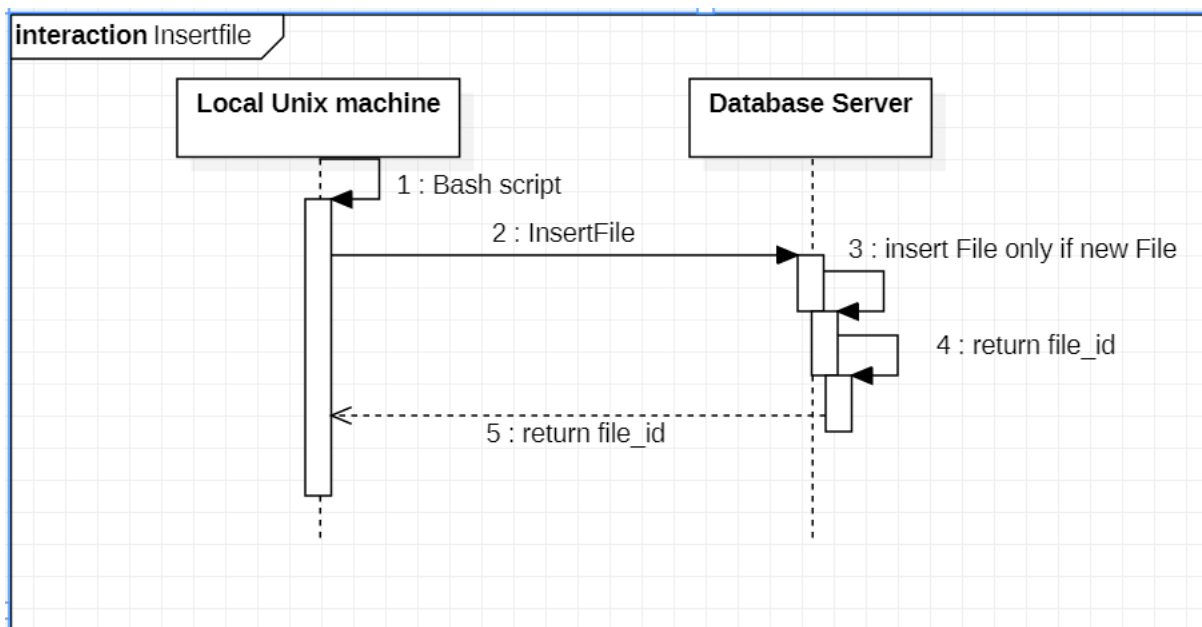
### 5.3.7 InsertAuthor

`InsertAuthor(IN author_email VARCHAR(100), IN author_name VARCHAR(100))`, is a function that gets author name and email from hook and calls store procedure to enter that information into `Author` table.



### 5.3.8 InsertFile

InsertFile(IN file\_path VARCHAR(250), IN repo\_url VARCHAR(250)) is a function that returns file\_id. File are only inserted if they do not exist in the database.



## 6. EER Diagrams

