

Objective:

Code Labeller:

This is an application which can aid a researcher can share code snippets publically whereupon interested persons can annotate code snippets following the annotations provided by said researcher.

Researchers can visit the uploaded code snippets later and see the annotations completed till that point.

Goal:

The goal here is to provide the admin with an ability to create surveys, provide the ability to annotator to "mark" or annotate those surveys and then admin can see whatever those annotators have annotated or "mark".

Branches:

- Frontend: "main_frontend"
- Backend: "main"

Members:

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Dependency:

Backend:

- Java:
 - Version: 17
- Maven
 - Version: 3.8.7
- Spring Boot Starter Parent:
 - Version: 3.0.2
 - For MVC architecture in spring boot.
- Spring Security
 - Version: 6.0.1
 - For authentication, authorization and jwt token.
- Jwt Jackson
 - Version: 0.11.5
 - For generating and validating jwt token.
- MySQL Connector.
 - Version: 8.0.32
 - For making connection to MySql.
- Lombok
 - Version: 1.18.24
 - For getter, setters, constructor
- Spring Boot Starter Test Testing/Junit/Junit-jupiter plugin
 - Version: 3.0.2
 - For writing unit and integration test.
- Junit Jupiter plugin
 - Version: 3.0.2
 - For writing unit and integration test.
- Spring boot starter JPA
 - Version: 3.0.2

Frontend:

- **React.js**

- **Version:** 18.2.0
- React uses a declarative approach to building user interfaces, where developers describe what should be displayed based on the state of the application, and React takes care of updating the UI when the state changes. This makes it easier to build complex, interactive user interfaces, so we used it.

- **React-Bootstrap**

- **Version:** 2.7.2

- React Bootstrap is a popular front-end framework that allows developers to build responsive and mobile-first web applications using the React JavaScript library. It is a collection of reusable UI components built on top of the Bootstrap CSS framework.
- **React-dom**
 - **Version:** 18.2.0
 - React DOM is a package in the React library that provides an interface for working with the Document Object Model (DOM). The DOM is a programming interface that represents the structure and content of a web page as a tree-like structure, and allows developers to manipulate its elements, attributes, and styles using code.
- **React-prism**
 - **Version:** 4.3.2
 - React-prism is a package that help to show the code in a syntax highlighted form.
- **Bootstrap**
 - **Version:** 4.6.2
 - Bootstrap is used for making responsive and attractive UI.
- **Axios**
 - **Version:** 1.3.2
 - Axios is a popular JavaScript library that is used to make HTTP requests from a web application. It provides an easy-to-use interface for sending asynchronous HTTP requests to a server and handling the responses.
- **Jwt-Decode**
 - **Version:** 3.1.2
 - This is used to decode the jwt token on frontend.
- **React-paginate**
 - **Version:** 8.1.5
 - This is used to make the pagination on frontend for viewing different pages.

CI/CD:

Backend Pipeline:

1. Docker:latest
2. Docker:dind
3. mysql:latest
4. OpenJDK:17
5. maven:3.8.7
6. python:3.10
7. DesigniteJava.jar.

Frontend Pipeline:

1. Docker:latest
2. Docker:dind
3. Node:18.14.0

Build and Deployment Instructions:

1. Identify the technology for which you want to build the application (e.g., Java, Maven, and Node.js for frontend).
2. Decide on the database you plan to use, check the connection with it, and determine the version of the database dependency you want to use in your code.
3. Set the approach for building, testing, and deploying the code. In our case, we have decided to use Docker for building and deploying the code.
4. Finalize the server on which you want to deploy the code.
5. Set up the connection with the server, create private and public SSH keys, configure the private key on the server, and install the required libraries on the server to ensure easy deployment.
6. As we have decided to use Docker, we have created a Docker registry on our server.
7. Next, make sure you create your own GitLab Runner and configure GitLab Runner on your server.
8. Then start writing CI/CD instructions for the backend code.
 - Make sure to create a local repository for Maven to save artifacts and downloaded dependencies.
 - Add default images that you want to use in each job, which can be overwritten in each job.
 - Set stages for your jobs to put them in sequence.
 - Define services and their versions that your code or pipeline will use during deployment.

Code smells Job:

In this job, we are running DesigniteJava.jar, which generates smells present in the code, stores the smells over a specified path, and generates artifacts for the next job.

Issues Job:

This job runs a Python script that has access to our GitLab boards. It pushes all the smells to the GitLab board and creates issues on the board (see Figure 1).

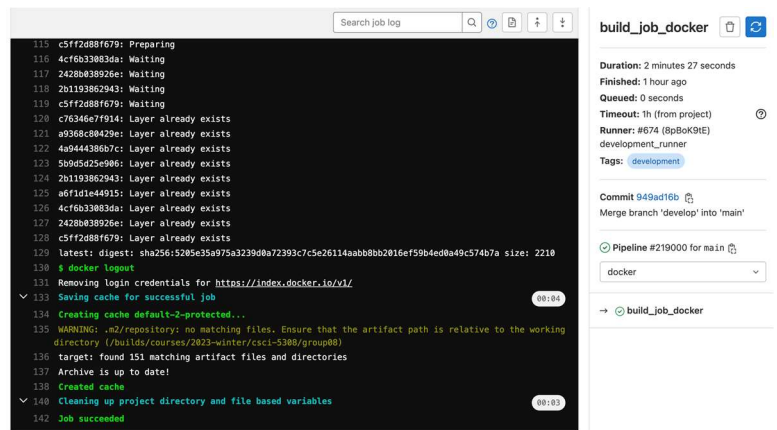


Figure 5: Code smells created by pipeline

Deploy Job:

This job basically performs three actions. Firstly, it creates a connection with our server using the SSH key. We have stored the Base64-encoded SSH key in a GitLab variable. Secondly, it copies the JAR file from artifacts to the server for backup. Thirdly, it reruns the Docker image already running on the server and reflects the changes on the server (see Figure 6). Our backend runs on port 8081. We are handling dangling images in Docker.

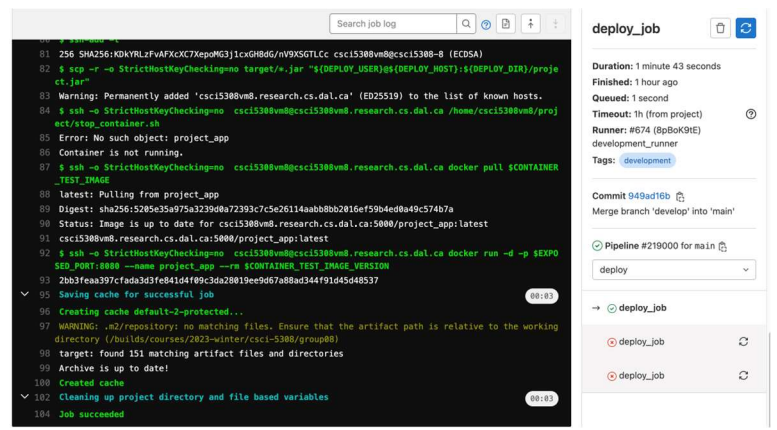


Figure 6: Code deployed successfully.



Figure2: Whole pipeline run successfully.

9. Now write frontend pipeline

Build Job:

In the frontend build job, we first log in to the Docker registry, build an image on GitLab Runner, and then push that image to the Docker registry. The Docker image will be created according to the instructions present in the Dockerfile.

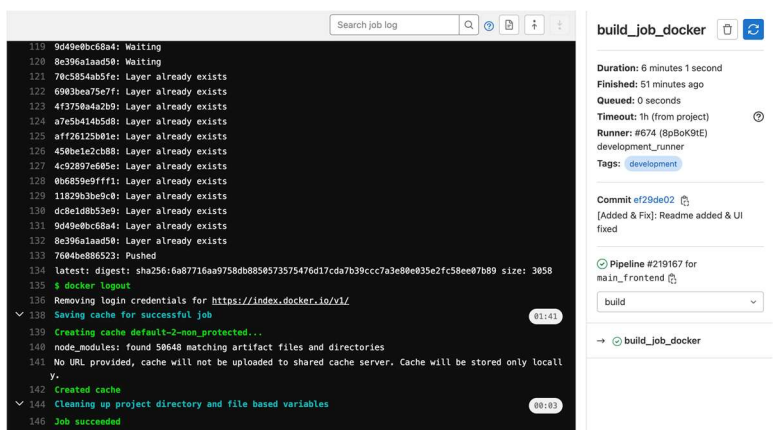


Figure 7: Code smells created by pipeline.

Deploy Job:

In front-end deploy we either rerun the running container or we create a new container and run the image inside it. We are also handling dangling images.

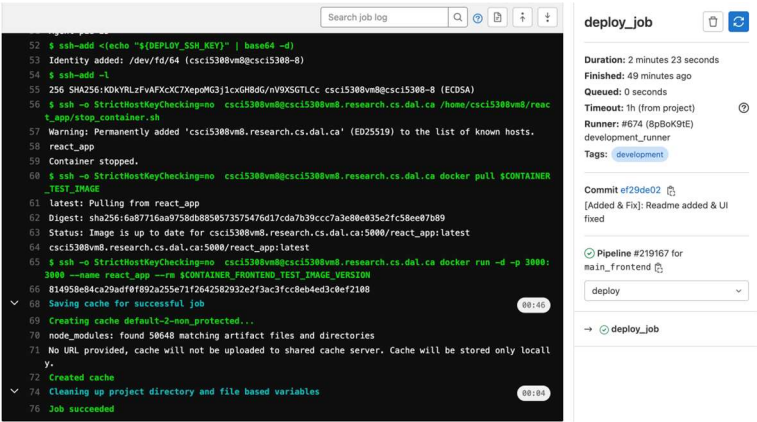


Figure 8: Docker image creation



Figure 9: Frontend pipeline ran successfully.

Actors:

Annotator:

- 1. Can Login/Signup.
- 2. Can select the survey from the bunch.
- 3. Can start a survey according to their wish.
- 4. After the survey is started, can go through each snippet of that particular survey and start annotating the snippet (via highlighting + tagging).

Admin:

- 1. Can Login/Signup.
- 2. Can create a survey.
- 3. Can upload snippets for that survey and create annotations for that.
- 4. Can view surveys previously created.
- 5. Can open a survey and then see tags and highlighted snippets under that particular survey.

Survey:

- 1. It contains multiple snippets.
- 2. It contains multiple annotations.
- 3. It also has a language specified.
- 4. It has a threshold specified.

Snippet:

- 1. It has code uploaded here.

Annotations:

- 1. Annotations are created by admin.
- 2. They are used by an annotator to tag or highlight a snippet.

Highlight:

- 1. It has an annotation, range of code highlighted along with snippet id and survey id.

Use Cases: Flow:

The general flow here will demonstrate a complete and most general use case for both annotator and admin:

Step 1:

Admin Signs Up:

Admin chooses a acceptable username and password, also they chooses their role as admin to sign up.

Step 2:

Admin starts creating a survey:

Admin lands on their home page where they can see two options, to see or to create surveys.

Admin chooses to create survey.

Step 3:

Admin creates a survey:

Admin upload snippets(bunch of .java files), chooses language as .java, and upload snippets from their machine.

Admin adds annotations to the survey and submit and logs out.

Step 4:

Annotator signs up/log in:
Annotator lands on their home page where they can see list of surveys created.
Annotator chooses a survey and start the pagination to start annotating the survey.

Step 5:
Annotator goes through each snippet of the chosen survey:
Annotator sees one snippet at a time.
Annotator highlights the code and marks it with an annotation.
Annotator chooses a tag for the snippet and click on "next" button to move to next snippet.

Step 6:
Annotator submits:
Annotator after annotating all the snippets, submits.

Step 7:
Admin logs in adn see the annotated snippets:
Admin logs in.
Admin lands on home page.
Admin chooses "View Surveys".
Admin clicks on the desired survey.
Admin can see the annoated tags for each snippet under that survey.
Admin can start the pagination for each snippet to see the highlighted part.
Admin logs out.

Code Coverage:

Overall Coverage Summary

Package	Class, %	Method, %	Line, %
all classes	94.9% (37/39)	78.7% (148/188)	73.7% (337/457)

Coverage Breakdown

Package	Class, %	Method, %	Line, %
com.csci5308.codeLabeller	0% (0/1)	0% (0/2)	0% (0/19)
com.csci5308.codeLabeller.Components	0% (0/1)	0% (0/2)	0% (0/18)
com.csci5308.codeLabeller.Controller	100% (5/5)	90.5% (19/21)	90% (36/40)
com.csci5308.codeLabeller.Enums	100% (5/5)	100% (14/14)	100% (24/24)
com.csci5308.codeLabeller.Models	100% (6/6)	58.3% (21/36)	58.3% (21/36)
com.csci5308.codeLabeller.Models.DTO	100% (10/10)	88.5% (46/52)	83.6% (46/55)
com.csci5308.codeLabeller.Repsoitory	100% (1/1)	100% (3/3)	100% (3/3)
com.csci5308.codeLabeller.Security	100% (2/2)	85.7% (6/7)	40.9% (9/22)
com.csci5308.codeLabeller.Service	100% (8/8)	76.5% (39/51)	82.5% (198/240)

Figure 10: Code Coverage.

Code Smells:

Implementation Smell:

Long Statement:

- JwtFilterChain, AnnotatorService, SnippetService
 - To shorten the statement length, some arguments were extracted out in separate variables
 - JwtFilterChain --> method: doFilterInternal

```
UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken unpa;  
String usrDetName = userDetails.getUsername();  
String usrDetPass = userDetails.getPassword();  
Collection<? extends GrantedAuthority> authorities = userDetails.getAuthorities();  
unpa = new UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken(usrDetName, usrDetPass, authorities);  
webAuthenticationDetails = new WebAuthenticationDetailsSource().buildDetails(request);  
unpa.setDetails(webAuthenticationDetails);  
SecurityContextHolder.getContext().setAuthentication(unpa);
```

- AnnotatorService --> method: tagSnippetWithAnnotations

```
codeSnippet.setTags(snippetTags);  
Set<CodeHighlights> codeHighlightsSet = codeSnippet.getHighlightList();  
List<CodeHighlightResponse> chrl = annotatorHighlightTagResponse.getCodeHighlightResponseList();  
Set<CodeHighlights> sch = highlighterService.getAllHighlights(annotatorUsername,codeSnippet, chrl);  
codeHighlightsSet.addAll(sch);  
codeSnippet.setHighlightList(codeHighlightsSet);  
snippetService.updateSnippet(codeSnippet);
```

- SnippetService --> method: getAllSnippets

```
public SnippetResponse makeSnippetResponse(CodeSnippet codeSnippet) {  
    SnippetResponse snippetResponse = new SnippetResponse();  
    snippetResponse.setSnippetID(codeSnippet.getCodeSnippetId());  
    snippetResponse.setSnippetText(codeSnippet.getSnippetText());  
}
```

- Magic Number:
 - Extracted out all numbers and used them via Enums.
 - SnippetService --> method: getSnippetPage

Design Smell:

- Unnecessary Abstraction, Broken Modularization
 - All the models are being marked as unnecessary abstraction, broken modularization, hence it is non-actionable.

Architecture Smell:

- Unstable Dependency
 - Model, Repository, Package
 - Components package
 - This package contains 'JwtFilterChain' which inherently depends on many components cause it needs to extract out user information from jwt token and authenticate.
- Feature Concentration
 - The MVC pattern of Spring boot framework forces to put all models in one package and same for repositories and services.

S.O.L.I.D Principles

Single Responsibility Principle:

All classes in the packages are handling a single feature. There are controllers, services, repositories for each and every model created. Making the code modular.

Open/Closed Principle:

Interfaces has been used on multiple locations in the code.

For example:

The Package:

1. Repository has almost all interfaces and all the services using their respective repositories are dependent on interfaces instead of implementations.
2. The services has interfaces which they implement, it gives the developer flexibility to add different kind of services in future.

```

1 usage 1 implementation Sourav
@Service
public interface UserSignUpServiceInt {
    1 usage 1 implementation Sourav
    AuthResponse registerUser(UserSignUpDetails user);
    1 usage 1 implementation Sourav
    AuthResponse authenticate(UserLoginDetails userLoginDetails);
}

1 usage 1 implementation Sourav
@Service
public interface StartSurveyServiceInt {
    1 usage 1 implementation Sourav
    Page<StartSurveyResponse> startTheSurvey(Long surveyID, int page);
}
  
```

Liskov Substitution Principle:

Instances where inheritance (is-a relationship) exists, it has been made sure that the child doesn't override and completely changes the implementation of methods as its parent.

For example:

1. CodeHighlightResponse extends CodeHighlights, where it child class isn't going rebellious against the parent.
2. Interfaces created in services are following LSP.

Interface Segregation Principle:

As mentioned earlier, for all the interfaces created, none of their implementation has a method which is no use to them.

This principle is followed in:

1. Interfaces have been created for repositories and services.
2. All the implementations of these interfaces are not overriding any methods that are not of their use.

```
1 usage 1 implementation Sourav
@Service
public interface UserSignUpServiceInt {
    1 usage 1 implementation Sourav
    AuthResponse registerUser(UserSignUpDetails user);
    1 usage 1 implementation Sourav
    AuthResponse authenticate(UserLoginDetails userLoginDetails);
}
```

```
1 usage 1 implementation Sourav
@Service
public interface StartSurveyServiceInt {
    1 usage 1 implementation Sourav
    Page<StartSurveyResponse> startTheSurvey(Long surveyID, int page);
}
```

Dependency Injection Principle:

Autowire functionality and annotations like @Service and @Repository and @Controller has been used in this spring boot code. Which enables the dependency injection and makes code more more loosely coupled.

Design Principles:

Builder Pattern

It has been implemented at multiple instances.

1. For JwtService

```
private Claims getAllClaims(String jwtToken){
    return (Claims)Jwts.parserBuilder().setSigningKey(secretKey).build().
}
```

- 2.
3. For Admin Controller.

```
public ResponseEntity<?> saveSurvey(@PathVariable("admin_username")
    Authentication authentication = SecurityContextHolder.getContext().getAuthentication();
    asaDTO.setUsername(authentication.getName());
    CodeSurvey survey = surveyService.createSurvey(asaDTO);
    annotationService.createAnnotations(asaDTO, survey);
    snippetService.createSnippets(asaDTO, survey);
    return ResponseEntity.ok().build();
}
```

- 4.
5. For security configuration.


```

@Bean
public SecurityFilterChain authenticationFilter(HttpSecurity httpSecurity) {
    httpSecurity.csrf().disable()
        .authorizeHttpRequests()
        .requestMatchers(...patterns: "/signup")
        .permitAll()
        .requestMatchers(...patterns: "/login")
        .permitAll()
        .anyRequest()
        .authenticated()
        .and()
        .sessionManagement()
        .sessionCreationPolicy(SessionCreationPolicy.STATELESS);
    httpSecurity.addFilterBefore(jwtFilterChain, UsernamePasswordAuthenticationFilter.class);

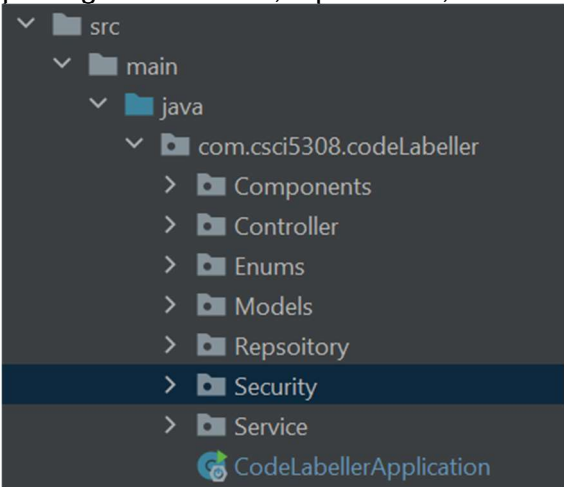
    return httpSecurity.build();
}

```

6.

MVC Pattern:

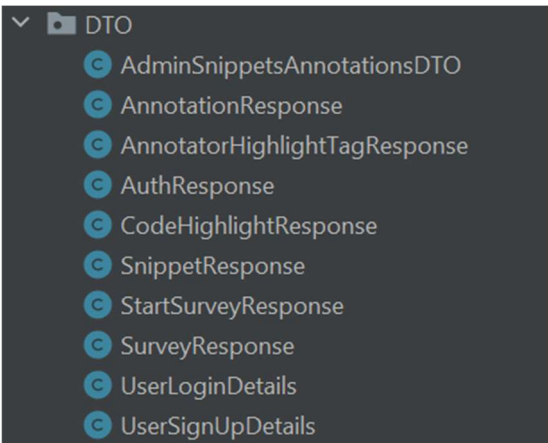
It is a pattern that has been implemented, because this is a spring boot web application, we have separate packages for models, repositories, controllers and services.



DTO (Data Transfer Object) Pattern:

Since this is a web application, that needs to dialog back-forth with the frontend, it needs to consolidate data from multiple models and send it back to frontend or receive it from frontend.

The best pattern to perform it is DTO pattern , which has been implemented alongside many controllers.



APIs

Hostname csci5308vm8.research.cs.dal.ca:8081/

Admin Controller: Common End Point: /admin/

- API 1:
 - Method: GET
 - URI: {admin_username}/survey/{survey_id}/annotation/all
 - Description:

This url returns all the annotations created by Admin * It expects admin username and surveyId as path variables for the call * @param username

- * @param username
- * @param surveyId
- * @return List of AnnotationResponse

- API 2:

- Method: GET
- URI: "{admin_username}/survey/{survey_id}/annotation/{id}/
- Description:

This url returns annotation based on the Id passed by Admin * It expects admin username, annotationId and surveyId as path variables for the call

- * @param username
- * @param surveyId
- * @param id annotationId
- * @return AnnotationResponse

- API 3:

- Method: GET
- URI: {admin_username}/survey/{survey_id}/snippet/{id}/highlightResponses/start/
- Description:

This url returns all the responses done by different annotators, all annotations by single annotator clubs on single page. * It expects admin username, surveyId, snippetId and page number as path variables for the call

- * @param username
- * @param surveyId
- * @param snippetId
- * @param page
- * @return Page with list of CodeHighlightResponse

- API 4:

- Method: GET
- URI: {admin_username}/survey/{survey_id}/snippet/{id}/taggedAnnotations/all/
- Description:

This url returns all the annotations tagged to a particular snippet * It expects admin username and surveyId as path variables for the call

- * @param username
- * @param surveyId
- * @param id snippetId
- * @return List of AnnotationResponse

- API 5:

- Method: GET
- URI: "{admin_username}/survey/{survey_id}/snippet/all/
- Description:

This url returns all the snippets created by Admin * It expects admin username and surveyId as path variables for the call

- * @param username
- * @param surveyId
- * @return List of SnippetResponse

- API 6:

- Method: GET
- URI: {admin_username}/survey/{survey_id}/snippet/{id}/
- Description:

This url returns snippet * It expects admin username, snippetId and surveyId as path variables for the call

- * @param username
- * @param surveyId
- * @param id snippetId
- * @return SnippetResponse

- API 7:

- Method: GET
- URI: "{admin_username}/survey/all/
- Description:

This url returns all the Surveys created by Admin * It expects admin username as path variables for the call

- * @param username
- * @return List of SurveyResponse

- API 8:

- Method: GET
- URI: "{admin_username}/survey/{id}/
- Description:

This url returns survey by surveyId * It expects admin username and surveyId as path variables for the call * @param username

* @param id surveyId

* @return SurveyReponse

- API 9:

- Method: POST
- URI: {admin_username}/survey/
- Description:

This url returns status of saving of survey * It expects admin username and object of AdminSnippetsAnnotationsDTO as payload for call * @param username

* @param asaDTO

* @return Status of saving survey

Annotator Controller: /annotator/

- API 10:

- Method: GET
- URI: {annotator_username}/survey/all/
- Description:

This url returns all surveys * It expects annotator's username as payload for call * @param username

* @return List of SurveyReponse

- API 11:

- Method: POST
- URI: {annotator_username}/survey/{survey_id}/start/
- Description:

This url returns a page of StartSurveyResponse * It expects annotator's username as payload for call * @param username annotator username

* @param surveyId

* @param page

* @param snippetId

* @param annotatorHighlightTagResponse Method expect this object in body.

* @return Page of StartSurveyResponse

- API 12:

- Method: GET
- URI: {annotator_username}/survey/approved/all/
- Description:

This url returns list of SurveyResponse * It expects annotator's username as path variable for call

* @param username

* @return List of SurveyResponse

- API 13:

- Method: GET
- URI: {annotator_username}/survey/pending/all
- Description:

This url returns list of pending surveys * It expects annotator's username as payload for call * @param username

* @return List of SurveyResponse

Login Controller:

- API 14:

- Method: POST
- URI: /login
- Description:

This url returns list of pending surveys * It expects annotator's username as payload for call * @param user This is object of UserLoginDetails class

* @return AuthResponse this returns jwtToken

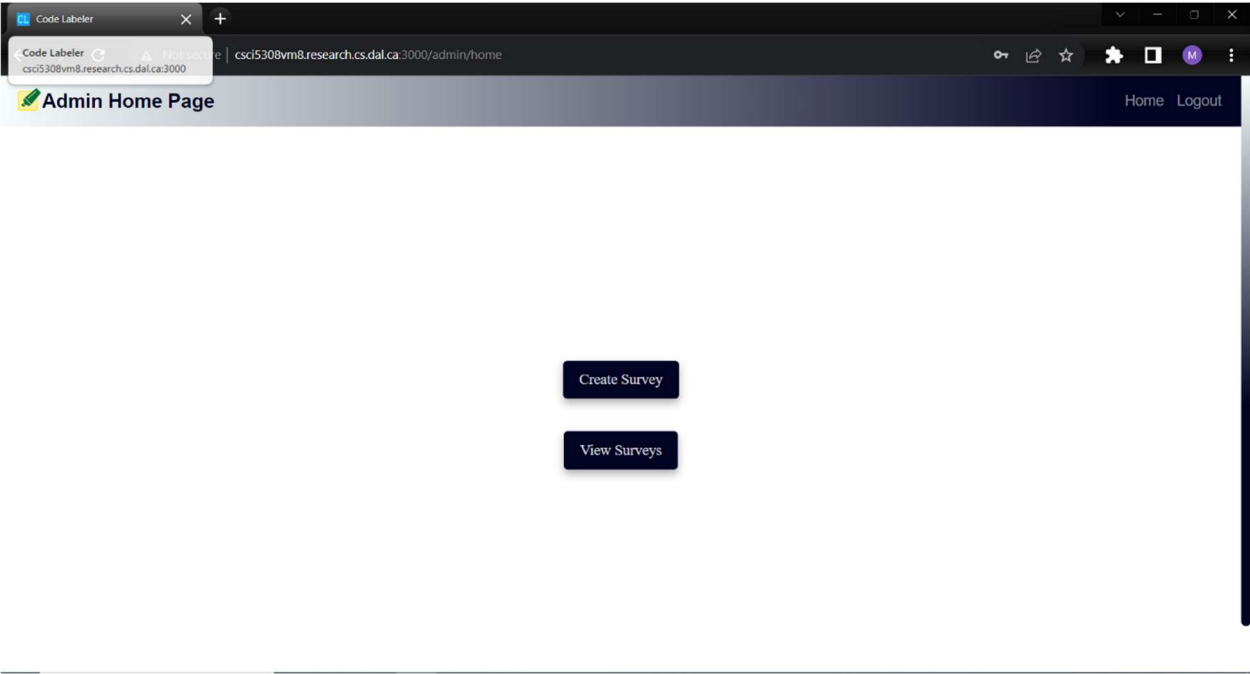
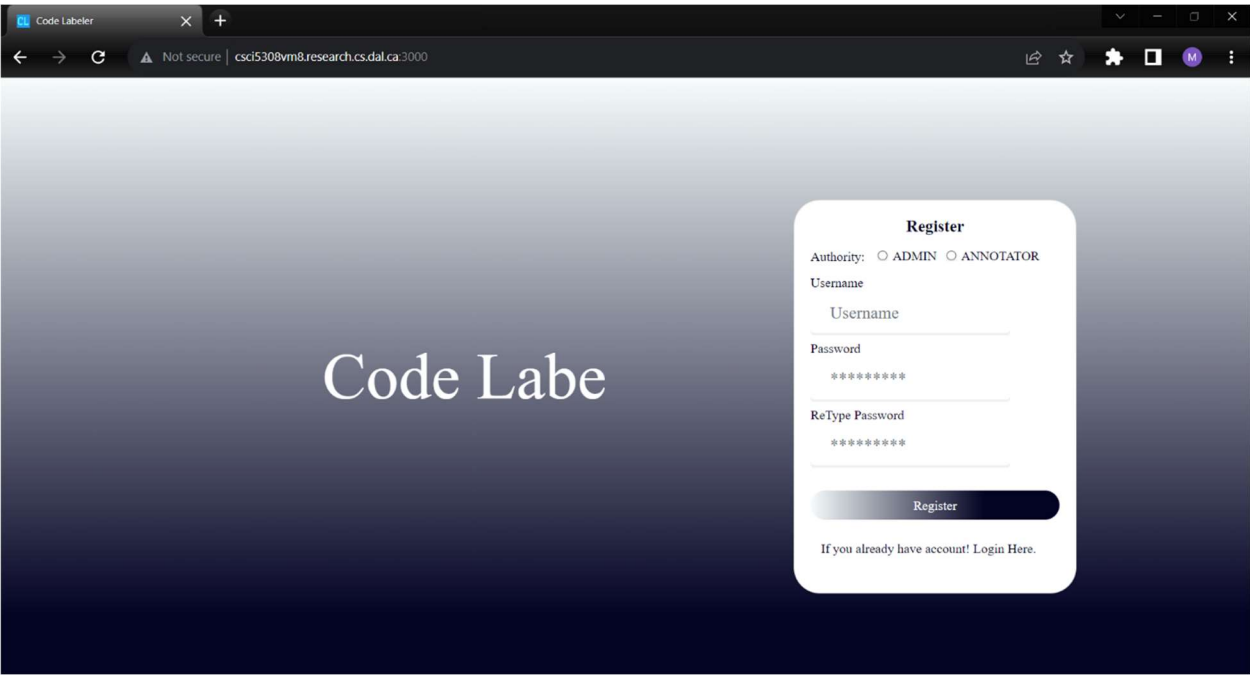
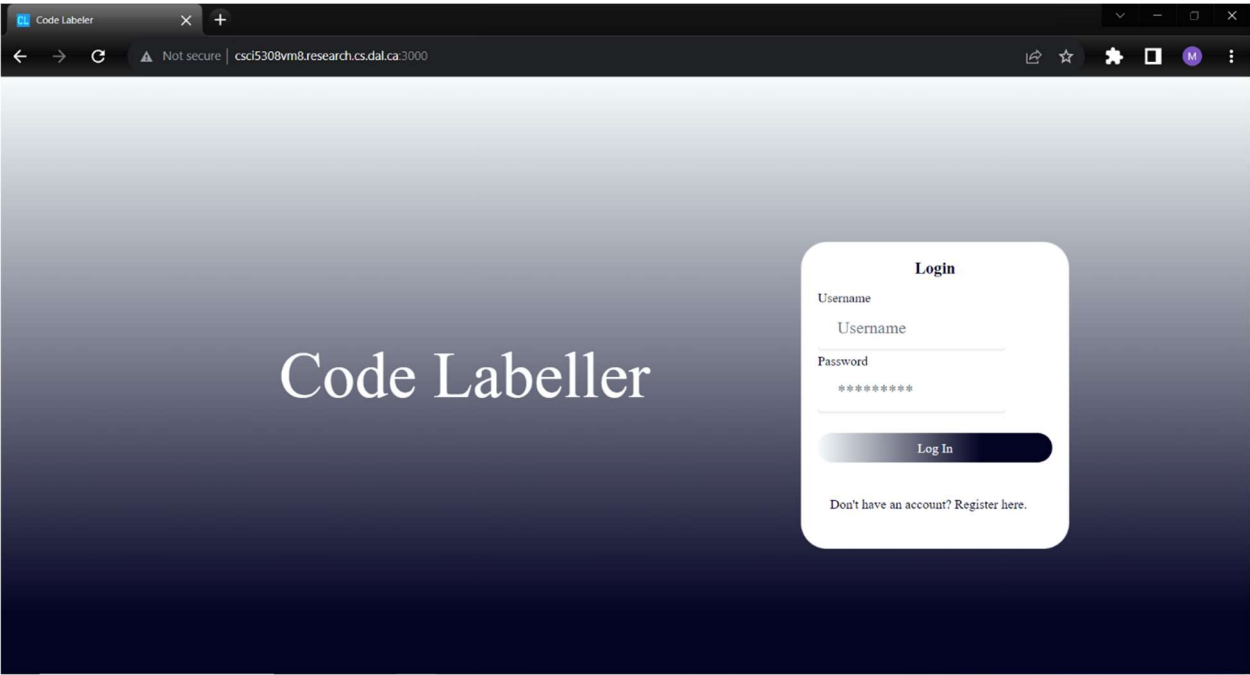
Sign up Controller:

- API 15:

- Method: POST
- URI: /signup
- Description:

This url returns list of pending surveys * It expects annotator's username as payload for call *
@param user This is object of UserSignUpDetails class
* @return AuthResponse this returns jwtToken

Screenshots:



Code Labeler

Not secure | csci5308vm8.research.cs.dal.ca:3000/admin/home/viewSurveys

List of Surveys

Home Logout

1. Dummy JavaViewResponses

2. DummySurvey JavaViewResponses

3. DummySurvey JavaViewResponses

4. Server Survey JavaViewResponses

5. Final Survey JavaViewResponses

6. Redirect Survey JavaViewResponses

7. Deploy Survey JavaViewResponses

8. Blob Survey JavaViewResponses

Code Labeler

Not secure | csci5308vm8.research.cs.dal.ca:3000/admin/home/viewSurveys/2

Back

DummyJava

1package com.practice.learnspringframework;
2import com.practice.learnspringframework.game.PacMan;
3import com.practice.learnspringframework.game.GameRunner;
4
5public class App01GamingBasicJava {
6 public static void main(String[] args) {
7 //V
8 }
9}

Annotations List

- conditional

Code Labeler

Not secure | csci5308vm8.research.cs.dal.ca:3000/admin/home/viewAnnotatedSurveys/26

Back

Annotated Snippets

1package com.csci5308.codeLabeller.Controller;
2import com.csci5308.codeLabeller.Models.DTO.AuthResponse;
3import com.csci5308.codeLabeller.Models.DTO.UserLoginDetails;
4import com.csci5308.codeLabeller.Service.UserSignUpService;
5import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
6import org.springframework.http.ResponseEntity;
7import org.springframework.security.config.annotation.method.configuration.EnableMethodSecurity;
8import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.*;
9import org.springframework.web.servlet.view.RedirectView;
10
11import java.io.IOException;
12
13@CrossOrigin
14@EnableMethodSecurity
15@RestController
16public class LoginController {
17
18 @Autowired
19 UserSignUpService userSignUpService;
20
21 @PostMapping("/login")
22 public ResponseEntity<AuthResponse> login(@RequestBody UserLoginDetails user){
23 return ResponseEntity.ok(userSignUpService.authenticate(user));
24 }
25}

Tags

Highlighted Tags

Code Labeler

Not secure | csci5308vm8.research.cs.dal.ca:3000/admin/home/viewHighlightedSurveys/26/snippet/36?text=cGfja2FnZS9jb20uY3NjaTUzMdguY29kZ...

BACKprevious123next

```
package com.csci5308.codelabeller.Controller;

import com.csci5308.codelabeller.Models.DTO.AuthResponse;
import com.csci5308.codelabeller.Models.DTO.UserLoginDetails;
import com.csci5308.codelabeller.Service.UserSignUpService;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.http.ResponseEntity;
import org.springframework.security.config.annotation.method.configuration.EnableMethodSecurity;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.*;
import org.springframework.web.servlet.view.RedirectView;

import java.io.IOException;

@CrossOrigin
@EnableMethodSecurity
@RestController
public class LoginController {

    @Autowired
    UserSignUpService userSignUpService;

    @PostMapping("/login")
    public ResponseEntity<AuthResponse> login(@RequestBody UserLoginDetails user){
        return ResponseEntity.ok(userSignUpService.authenticate(user));
    }
}
```

Code Labeler

Not secure | csci5308vm8.research.cs.dal.ca:3000/annotator/home/viewSurveys

Home Logout

List of Surveys

1. Team 8 Survey .java

Start Survey

2. Dummy Java

Start Survey

3. Java

Start Survey

4. Margin Survey Java

Start Survey

5. DummySurvey Java

Start Survey

6. DummySurvey Java

Start Survey

7. Server Survey Java

Start Survey

8. Jwtcheck Java

Start Survey

9. Final Survey Java

Start Survey

Code Labeler

Not secure | csci5308vm8.research.cs.dal.ca:3000/annotator/home/viewSurvey/startSurvey/38

Home Logout

Annotate Page

```
package org.example.service;

public class Queue implements QueueInterface {

    private int head;
    private int tail;
    private int size;
    private int[] queue;

    public Queue(int size) {
        this.size = size;
        head = 0;
        tail = 0;
        queue = new int[size];
    }

    @Override
    public boolean isEmpty() {
        if (head == 0 && tail == 0){
            return true;
        }
        else{
            return false;
        }
    }

    @Override
    public String enqueue() {
        return null;
    }
}
```

SELECT ANNOTATION

magic number

long statement

CLEAR ALL

CHOICE ANNOTATIONS

☐ magic number

☐ long statement

Submit