

Building Mathhub using React

Bachelor Thesis

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February 8, 2019

Abstract

Abstract will be added at the end

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1 Introduction

1.1 Mathhub

1.2 Previous Implementation

¹ Up until April 2018 Mathhub was build with Drupal. Drupal is an open source content-management framework used by millions of different websites. But in April 2018 a critical security flaw in the versions 6 to 8 went

¹EDNOTE: a short introduction to mathhub with drupal -> see thesis

public. The problem was that the Drupal core in these versions accepts request parameters without any validation. This means the core processes any input from anybody [Tun18]. To exploit this weakness an attacker doesn't even need to log in or have any other privileges on a vulnerable website [McC18]. With this flaw it is possible to inject malicious code and compromise a website in multiple ways. This can be used to access, change and delete private data and create backdoors to make future attacks possible. The Drupal community called this weakness "Drupalgeddon2" while its official name was "CVE-2018-7600". Some code that was injected installed the program XMRig Monero miner, which is a cryptocurrency mining program, as well as deleting other mining programs on the compromised system [Kum18]. The National Institute of Standards (NIST) and Technology gave Drupal a "Highly Critical" Rating because of this vulnerability [NIS]. After this flaw was discovered a patch was published and a warning to update every website that used a vulnerable version was given.

Since this was not the first detected flaw in Drupal the decision to stop using it and rebuild Mathhub from the ground up to not be affected by future attacks was made.

1.3 Building an interactive Frontend - State of the art

- Polymer
- Angular
- Vue.js
- React

2 Preliminaries

2.1 The core concept of React

React is an open source JavaScript library owned and maintained by Facebook. It was created to build interactive user interfaces (UI). For example it is used for Facebook and Instagram. What makes React unique is its use of a virtual Document Object Model (DOM). The concept of the virtual DOM is that when updating a website not everything is rendered again. React computes the differences between the last and the next page and only changes the necessary parts. On top of that it has conditional rendering which means that an item will only be rendered if it is shown. The advantage of virtual and conditional rendering is that this makes updating a website fast, but it comes with high RAM costs. The actual interface is made up of many different elements and components. Since a website that uses React can have many different features it is helpful to build new components. [Inca]

2.2 Building new components in React

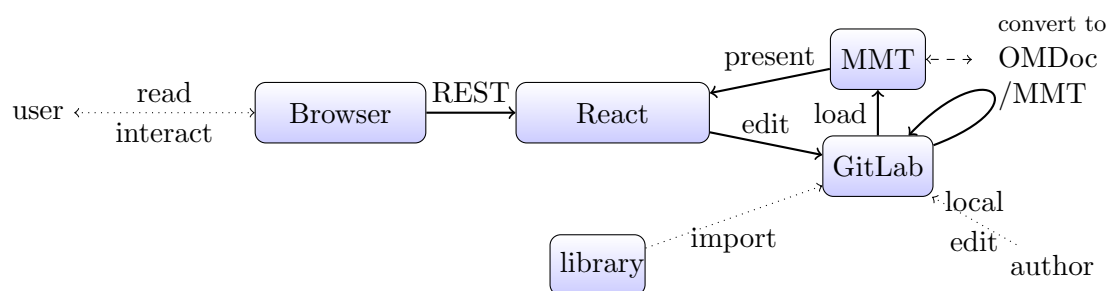
React already has a large library with a lot of different components, but it is often necessary to make new ones that have the desired functionality. In JavaScript new components can be implemented by creating either a function or a class. Their input variables are called props and can only be read. Components return React elements that are ready to be rendered. Naturally a component can grow big rather quickly. Luckily it is possible to use components inside other components. This comes with the advantage that they can be reused in many different locations. The difference between creating a new component as a function and as a class is that a class can have a private internal state, which can be updated an any time. Since props are read-only, updating the state can only affect lower components. If it is necessary to also change something in a higher component it is possible to "lift up" the state. This means adding the state that causes the change to the state of the component on a higher level and giving it back to the lower levels as a prop. If the update should affect a component on the same level creating a new component with that state that consist of all the one that are affected will make this possible. [Inc]

2.3 MMT and OmDoc

2

EdN:2

3 The Architecture of Mathhub



3 4

EdN:3

EdN:4

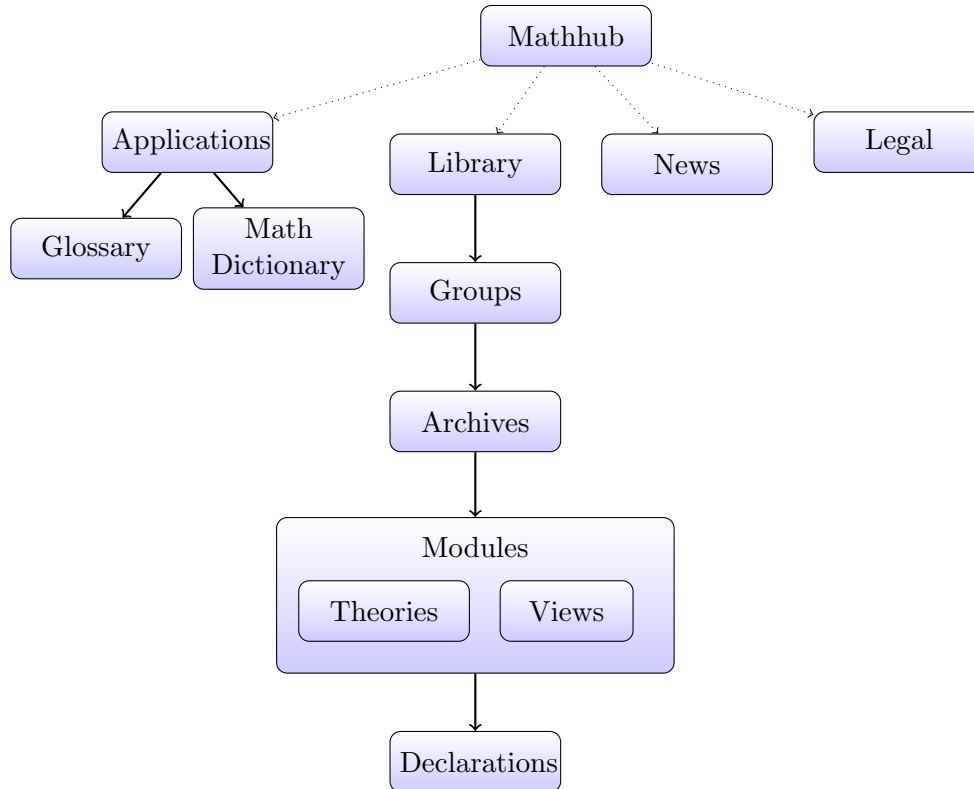
- React for building pages and interaction with the backend
- Semantic UI React for theming

²EdNOTE: explain the MMT structure (Library, archives etc) and a few things about OmDoc

³EdNOTE: look for author and user pictures

⁴EdNOTE: go through the entire diagram and explain every node and arrow

3.1 Mathhub Routes



⁵ ⁶ Routes are used to navigate through the many different uses of Mathhub. Every application and every component has its own route. At the top of the Mathhub frontend there is a menu which contains the links to home under "Mathhub". The math dictionary and the glossary can be accessed through the dropdown menu "Applications". The "News" tab has the route to the news. The dropdown menu "Help" has three external links "Documentation", which leads to the the "Mathhub Documentation wiki" on github.com, "Browse Sources", where the different project of the KWARC group can be found and "Contact a Human" to write an E-Mail to the KWARC staff. To learn more about Mathhub itself the tab "About" links to "About Mathhub.info" in the Mathhub wiki. EdN:5 EdN:6

At the bottom of the frontend the routes to the Imprint, Privacy Policy and Licenses can be found.

The most interesting part are the library routes. Every step in the library hierarchy is its own route. Starting with the different groups to their archives with their modules, which can be either theories or views.

⁵EdNOTE: shorten these texts because the details will be in 4

⁶EdNOTE: nobody gives a damn what can be found in the header and footer

3.2 Mathhub Library API

⁷ The library is build with IApiObjectItems. An IApiObjectItem consists of an ID, a name, a parent if one exists and statistics if available. Further attributes are dependent on its kind. The possible kinds are group, archive, document, opaque, module, declaration, component and tag. ⁸ Since most objects have many children it would be unnecessary to load every information for every child at once. To reduce the cost for loading a page there exists a smaller version of every object called a reference. These reference objects only have the necessary information like ID, name, parent, statistics and in some cases a short teaser of the content. For example when a group is opened it only loads a list of references to the archives contained in this group instead of the whole archives. EdN:7 EdN:8

Communication with the Backend

- many clients communicate with a (MMT) backend
- Rest
- JSON

4 Mathhub Components

9 10 11

EdN:9
EdN:10
EdN:11

4.1 Libraries

4.2 Archives

4.3 Modules: Theories and Views

4.4 Statistics

5 The Applications of Mathhub

12

EdN:12

⁷EdNOTE: is this section necessary?

⁸EdNOTE: What's up with Theory and View?

⁹EdNOTE: what exactly have I done in the Frontend with these

¹⁰EdNOTE: don't go into to much detail about the implementation; eg entry has own react component is okay but don't talk about cards and stuff

¹¹EdNOTE: get some nice screenshots

¹²EdNOTE: split these texts into what have i done in the frontend and what even are those (add this to chapter 3)

5.1 Glossary

With that many mathematical libraries and theories there are a lot of technical terms. The glossary is a collection of these expressions. There wouldn't be much value in to just having a collection without any additional features. So the glossary also provides a definition for each term. Many different authors have contributed to the libraries, so it can happen that there are different terms that share a meaning. These synonyms can also be found in the glossary. Since the libraries themselves are multilingual it makes sense to have a glossary available for the used languages. Currently the biggest collection of terms are in the English glossary, followed by German and French. Smaller collections for Turkish and Romanian are also available.¹³

EdN:13

In the frontend it is possible to change languages by either changing the language tab or clicking on a language button inside an entry. If there is a button with a different language available, this means this particular entry also exists in this language. The definition of a term is not immediately shown to create a better overview. To makes the definition visible the user can click on the entry.

5.2 Math Dictionary

Most of the times a user does not want to browse through the gigantic glossary to just find a single term. This is the reason why the Math Dictionary is a useful extension of the glossary. The main purpose of the Math Dictionary is to translate a term into another language. To do so the user has to select the language in which the term currently is and also the language to which it should be translated to. Pressing the "translate" - button sends a translation request to the server. Until the servers responds the message "translating" is shown and the button is disabled to prevent sending to many translation requests. If a translation exists then the translated term, its definition and potential synonyms are shown. By selecting the same language for "from" and "to" the Math Dictionary can also be used to get the definition for an expression without searching the glossary.

¹³EDNOTE: What the hell even is zhs and zht?

6 Conclusion

7 Future Work

7.1 TGView

7.2 MathWebSearch

7.3 Subset Frontends

7.4 Issue report: Mathhub and content

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