Application for Automated Collection of Test Files  
 for CSS Class via HTTP and for Local Plagiarism Check:   
Testrek

**by**  
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Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the  
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Czech Technical University  
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Approval

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Ethics Statement

The author, whose name appears on the title page of this work, has conducted the research as a co-investigator, collaborator, or research assistant in a project approved in advance.

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**Keywords**: thesis template; Microsoft Word; keywords; 1” hanging indent; instructions

Dedication

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To hide the heading at the top of this page, select the text and change the text colour to white.

Acknowledgements

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List of Acronyms

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CTU | Czech Technical University |
| CSS | Computer Support for Study |
| GUI | Graphical User Interface |
| IDE | Integrated Development Environment |
| PyPI | Python Package Index |

Glossary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Dissertation |  |
| Python |  |
| Swim Lane Chart |  |
| IDE |  |
| Script |  |
| GUI |  |
| Open Source |  |
| Database |  |
| Hosting |  |
| PEP8 | Python code style conventions[[1]](#endnote-1) |
| Object Oriented Programming |  |
| Python Interactive Shell |  |
| modules |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

# Introduction

## Motivation

The major motivation for this piece of work comes from the fact that most of the work surrounding the examining of students is still done manually. This dissertation introduces the need, scope and application of automation for reduction of manual work. The software solution described and developed as a part of this dissertation is tend to be designed in a way that it utilizes and requires the least resources and infrastructure for its operation. The application is made as dynamic as possible hence it can be used outside the set scope (i.e. for Computer Support for Study course), if the process of examination can be standardized for that course or subject. Different methods of approaching the automation are also described along with their benefits and shortcomings.

For the sake of simplicity, CSS course is used as an example all through this dissertation, to analyze and demonstrate the challenges and solution proposals to different aspects of such an automation process.

## Process Summary

When conducted manually, the whole examination process is taken care of manually with the help of up to three or more people. From the preparation of question paper to reviewing the answers from students (most of the times in an unorganized way) and assigning grades. If a course or subject is registered by many students (which in fact is a case for the CSS course), for e.g. in order of hundreds then the whole process becomes even more cumbersome and hard to handle, leading to the slowdown of the review process and requirement of even more manual efforts.

## Aim

The aim and importance of this dissertation is to provides a good understanding of the examination processes where most of the work is done manually along with ways to approach the automations of such nature. The problem that has been addressed in this dissertation is mostly concerned with the organization and automation of the answer reviewing system and aid the plagiarism check. Also, a summary of how to achieve operational excellence by the deployment of small and cost effective automations is made part of this work.

The software solution *Testrek*, developed mainly in Python as part of this dissertation can help in organization of reviewing and running a preliminary plagiarism check on answers from the students taking part in the examination. The designing of the solution is dynamically approached so that the testing of any kind can use this solution if it can be standardized as mentioned in the 2nd Chapter. This dissertation can also be used to conduct further research and development on automating the sub processes which are out of scope of this bachelor work.

The information is ordered in way so that one starts by understanding the aim and challenges faced due to the current process, followed by a description of the solution proposals and technologies used to develop the solution itself.

# Process Analysis

Process Analysis constitute an important part of this dissertation as it helped in understanding the different aspects of the problem which are tried to be solved and while designing the possible solutions described in *Chapter 3*.

## Process Description

When conducted manually, the process map of whole examination process is explained using a swim lane chart below, with further information about their scope in this dissertation and a rough estimation of required efforts required to automate the sub processes which are not included in the scope.

* Preparation of question paper by the teacher or instructor.

About Operational Excellence

INSERT SWIM LANE CHART HERE.

# Proposed Solutions

## Standardization of the process

Before designing any solution for automating the examination process, it was necessary to standardize it. This in fact proved to be crucial while searching for different ways to approach the solution. The standardization helped in deciding the best possible way to approach the designing of the software solution, in the limited time frame. To make the solution fail safe it was necessary to set many rules for different parts of the process, but the challenges was to still maintain its dynamical nature.

After a thorough analysis, the two most qualified solutions which can be build are listed below with the requirement for standardisation, complexity, maintainability, infrastructure and support.

## Possible Solutions

##### 1st Solution (Testrek) – Preferred

Basic Requirements for this solution to run:

1. Access to the internet
2. Disk space of about 30 Mega Bytes

This solution which is essentially a combination of scripts written in Python, is built as a part of this thesis. This solution was preferred because the requirements for running this application were very low and affordable. As the scripts are simple to understand, it would not require a lot of time to modify if the need be.

This solution also does not demand a lot of infrastructure hence it can run on most of the computers of today’s standard. Although it does not have a very user interaction to the of GUI, it is still easy to use and maintain. The challenging part for this solution is strictly standardizing many parts of the examination process, for example, where data is expected from the user.

A more thorough description of this solution can be found in the upcoming chapters.

##### 2nd Solution – Not preferred

As this solution will have to utilize a server, it will have a client side and the server side. Basic Requirements for this solution to run:

On client side:

1. Internet Connection and a modern web browser

On server side:

a. a database

1. a server supporting Python
2. an app hosting platform
3. maintenance and support

Building this application solution would require a robust web framework for Python, e.g. Flask, Django etc. It would utilize a database to store the information and a server to operate itself. Furthermore, the development process would require a lot more time and resources in comparison to the 1st solution.

Though the requirements are on the higher end when compared to the 1st solution, this solution which is essentially a web application will be more robust in its operation and delivery. This application would run on a web browser with an intensive GUI, hence will be more interactive for the users. One other essential characteristic of this solution would be the fact that it will not require as much standardization of the process as does the 1st Solution requires. Several validations can be run on the data as and when it is received, hence diminishing the need for much standardization.

# Technologies and Methodologies

This chapter guides through different technologies and methodologies used from development and to the deployment of the application solution.

## Development Environment

The solution had been built on a machine running MAC OS and the IDE or integrated Development Environment that was used to build the software solution is called PyCharm Edu 3.5[[2]](#endnote-2) provided by JetBrains s.r.o..

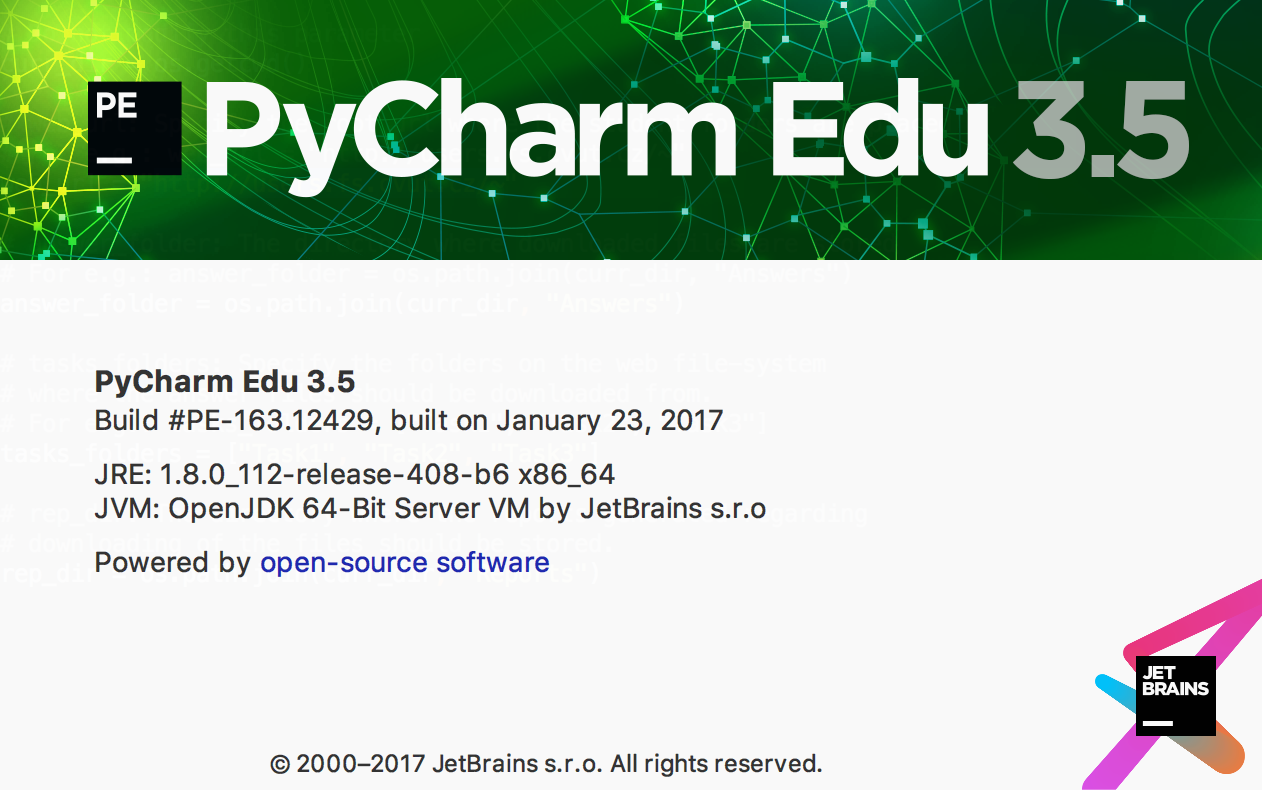


Figure 1 About JetBrains PyCharm

This IDE was selected as it has a great support for Python development and is an open-source software. It is best known for intelligent code completion, on-the-fly error checking and quick-fixes and easy project navigation. It helps keep quality under control with PEP8 checks, testing assistance, smart refactoring, and a host of inspections.

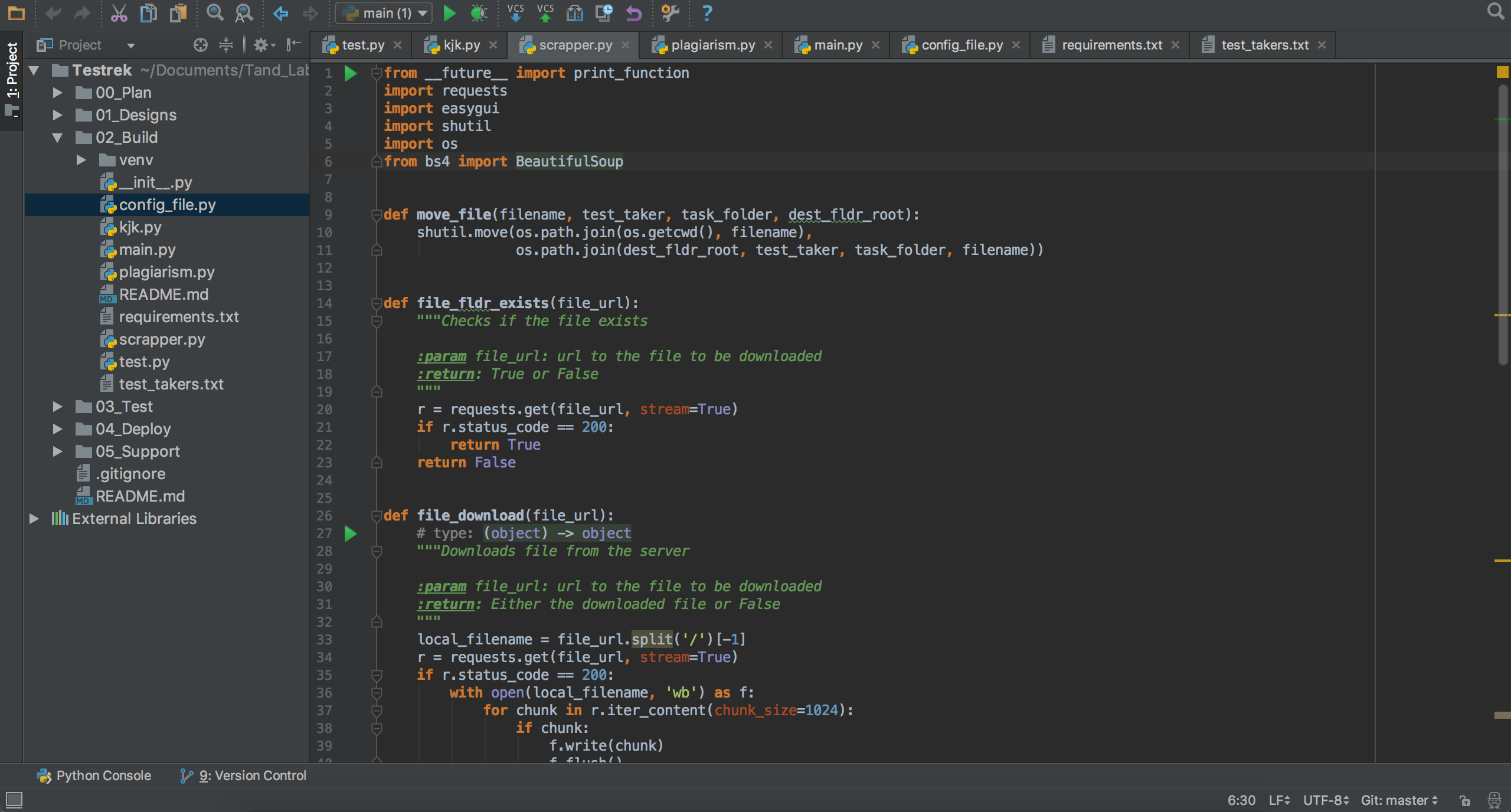


Figure 2 PyCharm Workspace

## Programming Technologies

The software solution *Testrek* is purely written in the programming language called Python. Python is an interpreted, multi-purpose programming language that can be used to write web applications, GUIs, scripts and much more. It is strongly and dynamically typed with focus given to its readability and productivity. With an immense support from the community around it which builds a great range of libraries, it has proved to be a powerful language for scientific use and mathematical modelling. It is a self-contained object oriented programming language that has an interactive shell, strong introspection, cross platform capabilities and a variant for specific use like CPython, JPython, IronPythnon etc.[[3]](#endnote-3)



Figure 3 Python Logo

The versions of Python used for building and testing the scripts for this thesis are Python 2.7.10 and Python 3.5.2.

##### Hello World in Python

Writing “Python” in the command line starts the Python interactive shell which can be used to write python commands.

|  |
| --- |
| #!/usr/bin/env python  print "Hello World!" |

##### Indentation is necessary

Unlike most other programming languages, Python cares about the indentation and structure of the code. A sample is shown below:

|  |
| --- |
| #!/usr/bin/env python  for i in range(1, 10):  print ("I am number " + str(i))  if i == 9:  print ("9, here again!") |

##### Comments

Comments in Python are written as shown below. Any string that is not assigned to a variable or function is regarded as a comment.

|  |
| --- |
| # One line comment  """  This is a multi-line  comment.  """  "Any string not assigned to a variable is a comment" |

##### Data Types

Python has built in support for primitive data type like strings, Numbers, Null, Booleans, Lists, Tuples and Dictionaries[[4]](#endnote-4). Python dynamically assign the data type after a variable is initialized, hence declaration of variable is not included in Python.

|  |
| --- |
| # Strings  address = "This is a string."  address\_long = """This is a  long string."""  # Numbers  # Integers  age = 9  year = int("2010")  #Float  pi = 3.14159  # Null  data = None  # Booleans  is\_Python = True  # Lists  # initialisation  names = ["Charlie", "Brown", "Chris", 59, True]  # Appending  names.append("Martin")  # Tuples  # Can't be changed after initialisation  names = ("This", "is", "final", true)  # Dictionaries  # initialisation  dict = {'Name': 'Zara', 'Age': 7, 'Class': 'First'}  # Update  dict.update({  'Gender': 'Female',  'Hobby': 'Reading',  }) |

##### Basic Operators[[5]](#endnote-5)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Operator** | **Description** | **Example** |
| + | Addition | a **+** b = 55 |
| - | Subtraction | a – b = 12 |
| \* | Multiplication | a \* b = 556 |
| / | Division | a / b = 45 |
| % | Modulus | b % a = 0 |
| \*\* | Exponent | a\*\*b =10 to the power 20 |
| // | Floor Division | 9//2 = 4 and 9.0//2.0 = 4.0, -11//3 = -4 |
| == | equivalence | (a == b) is not true. |
| != | Not equal | (a != b) is true. |
| > | Greater than | (a > b) is not true. |
| < | Less than | (a < b) is true. |
| >= | Greater than equal to | (a >= b) is not true. |
| <= | Less than equal to | (a <= b) is true. |

##### Control Flow

Python has support for conditionals, for and while loops, and list comprehension. An example of list comprehension is mentioned below:

|  |
| --- |
| # List comprehension  div\_by\_two = {x for x in range(10) if (x%2 == 0)} |

##### Classes and Functions[[6]](#endnote-6)

Classes and Functions makes up for an important part of any object-oriented programming language. Classes can inherit from other classes and ultimately from “object” class which is the top-level class in Python from which all classes inherit. Functions can accept argument or not. In Python, a function can be defined as below:

|  |
| --- |
| # Funtion that excepts an argument  class Any\_name(object):  def foo(i):  """Function documentation"""  remainder = i % 5  if (remainder!= 0):  return remainder |

### Why Python?

Python is undoubtedly an easy to use programming language with a great community that generously promotes and supports it. Because of the reliability that frameworks like Django, Flasks and Pylons etc. provide, they are being used as a primary platform for development for many software products. Python has no interfaces or real scoping of functions and methods, which lets developer concentrate more of the logic of the application than the syntax of the code itself. Due to all the above reasons, Python proved to be the right choice for developing *Testrek*.

## Libraries

Python allows adding external modules (libraries) to a project. Packages are essentially a collection of dynamically written classes with variables and function, which can be re-used in another project. The keyword “import” is used to create a reference to these modules in a project and then the functions from these classes can be used.

|  |
| --- |
| # importing the whole datetime module and creating an alias dt  import datetime as dt  # importing only the classes timedelta and date from the datetime  from datetime import timedelta, date |

An exhaustive list of all the packages publicly available for Python is available on PyPI[[7]](#endnote-7).

Apart from the several packages that come by default with Python, a few other were also used while developing *Testrek*. I brief introduction to each one of them is mentioned in this section.

##### Requests (v. 2.14.2)

Requests is a HTTP library for Python, which send HTTP/1.1 requests without the need for much of work that is required to be taken care of while sending a HTTP request. For example, there is no need to manually add query strings the URLs or to form-encode the POST data.[[8]](#endnote-8) Connection pooling is also taken care of in the library itself which reduces the need to custom write the related code again and again.

*Testrek* utilizes requests library to check and download files related to each task from the user’s filesystem (found under public\_html folder) on the University server.

##### Easygui (v. 0.98.1)

EasyGUI is a simple yet robust GUI written in Python. It is not event driven instead all the GUI interactions are invoked by simple function calls.[[9]](#endnote-9)

# Technical walkthrough

Below is a list of all the standardization and suppositions that were required to be made before building the software solution:

The file\_download function defined below is used to download the files from the server. The requests.get method returns the response from the URL that is provided as a parameter. The function proceeds if the URL can be reached by checking the status code of the response method. Below are some status codes that can be returned by a server:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Code | Description |
| 100 | Continue |
| 200 | OK |
| 201 | Created |
| 202 | Accepted |
| 400 | Bad Request |
| 404 | Not Found |
| 500 | Internal Server Error |

|  |
| --- |
| def file\_download(file\_url):  # type: (object) -> object  """Downloads file from the server  :param file\_url: url to the file to be downloaded  :return: Either the downloaded file or False  """  local\_filename = file\_url.split('/')[-1]  r = requests.get(file\_url, stream=True)  if r.status\_code == 200:  with open(local\_filename, 'wb') as f:  for chunk in r.iter\_content(chunk\_size=1024):  if chunk:  f.write(chunk)  f.flush()  return local\_filename  pass  return 0 |

# Plagiarism Check

# Testing Testrek

Appendix A.   
  
An Example of an Appendix

Appendices should be used for supplemental information that does not form part of the main research. Remember that figures and tables in appendices should not be listed in the List of Figures or List of Tables.

References

1. “[PEP 8 -- Style Guide for Python Code.](https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0008/)” [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. “[PyCharm](https://www.jetbrains.com/pycharm/).” [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. Nowell Strite, “[Introduction to Python.](https://www.slideshare.net/nowells/introduction-to-python-5182313)” [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
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8. “Requests: HTTP for Humans — [Requests 2.17.3 Documentation.](http://docs.python-requests.org/en/master/)” [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
9. “*[Easygui](https://github.com/robertlugg/easygui)*.” [↑](#endnote-ref-9)