



## User Manual

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# 1 System Overview

Many different tools are available for measuring the quality of products made, but very few tools exist which assess the quality of the people making said products. People play a huge role in a project, and trying to monitor each and every one becomes a tedious task which diverts man power away from other more critical tasks. Whether it be for an end of year evaluation, or attempting to assess the current status of a project, generating a report on a staff member can help keep up productivity, as well as get them any help they need in order to resume quality performance. By ensuring that there is constant quality performance from each individual on a project, one can increase project quality as well as reduce project risks such as loss of an important team member during a critical stage of a project's life-cycle.

The HyperPerform system has the ability to automatically gather information from multiple integrations such as GitHub and Travis. This alleviates the responsibility of the manager and HR having to manually monitor each employee by filling in time sheets and performance documents. The system aims to simplify management by allowing a manager to view all relevant employee data in a simple and easy to understand manner. This data is represented in the form of a report. These reports can be a summarised report or a more detailed report on an employees' activities.

In order to allow the system to be used in many different environments, we have developed the system to be highly pluggable in nature, so that one could easily increase the number of integrations from which information can be pulled.

# 2 System Configuration

This guide has been created for users who are using a Linux based operating system. To install the HyperPerform system on the machine you will be required to have an active connection to the internet. Please note that high amounts of data might be consumed during this process.

## 2.1 Docker installation

To install the system with ease and to avoid all the system configurations you can download Docker to handle this for you. Docker can be found at [www.docker.com](http://www.docker.com) where guides are made available for installing docker on a particular operating system. If you intend to use Docker to install the HyperPerform system then please ensure you install Docker on your machine.

## 2.2 Manual Installation

The manual installation requires you to download the source code from the GitHub repository. The newest release is highly recommended. To carry out a manual installation please ensure you have Maven and the WildFly application server on your machine.

Maven can be downloaded from: [maven.apache.org](http://maven.apache.org)

WildFly can be downloaded from: [wildfly.org](http://wildfly.org)

Please ensure you download WildFly 10. The HyperPerform system was fully tested on this version of WildFly. Any other version might produce unexpected behaviour.

For the front-end Dashboard please ensure you have Nodejs (version 6.4.0 or higher) installed on your machine. Nodejs can be found at <https://nodejs.org/en/>.

### 2.3 Event Gathering

The system gathers information through webhook technology. Thus to be able to receive any events the computer on which the system will be installed **must** be connected to the internet. When configuring the integrations you will need to provide the URL for that integration to send events to. The following figure shows the GitHub webhook.

Webhooks / **Manage webhook**

We'll send a POST request to the URL below with details of any subscribed events. You can also specify which data format you'd like to receive (JSON, x-www-form-urlencoded, etc). More information can be found in [our developer documentation](#).

**Payload URL \***

**Content type**

**Secret**

By default, we verify SSL certificates when delivering payloads. [Edit](#) [Disable SSL verification](#)

**Which events would you like to trigger this webhook?**

- Just the push event.
- Send me **everything**.
- Let me select individual events.

Figure 1: Adding GitHub webhook

An optional feature would be to bind a domain name to the global IP address of the server. However this is merely for readability purposes and work affect system performance in any way.

## 2.4 Miscellaneous

Certain components of the system require user names which are consistent. The Git event processor is one such component. When using GitHub on your local machine please ensure that your local configurable Git name corresponds to your actual GitHub username.

To check your local Git name open terminal or command prompt and run the following command:

```
git config user.name
```

If the name corresponds to your account name then nothing further needs to be done and you can continue to the installation. However if the two names do not match then run the following command:

```
git config --global user.name "<username>"
```

In the command above the <username> is your actual account name.

## 3 Installation

### 3.1 Docker Installation

Assuming you have docker installed on your machine, simply run the following command in terminal:

```
docker run hyperperform/HyperPerform
```

This will download the HyperPerform Docker image from DockerHub and run it on your machine.

The front end component does not have a Docker image at this point in time. To install the front end component please refer to section 3.2.5 for the manual installation.

### 3.2 Manual Installation

This installation guide assumes a Linux Server running Ubuntu 14 or higher:

#### 3.2.1 WildFly

Once you have downloaded the WildFly application server please carry out the WildFly installations and add a user. Once this is done proceed to installing PostgreSQL.

#### 3.2.2 PostgreSQL

The install PostgreSQL on your machine:

Install via terminal:

```
sudo apt-get update  
sudo apt-get install postgresql postgresql-contrib
```

To configure PostgreSQL to connect remotely:

```
sudo nano /etc/postgresql/9.3/main/postgresql.conf
```

Edit the following lines:

```
listen_addresses = "*"
```

## Create database hyperperform and the tables

Run the following commands in terminal:

```
psql -c 'CREATE DATABASE hyperperform;' -U postgres

psql -d hyperperform -c 'CREATE TABLE public."GitPush" ( id
    integer NOT NULL, repository character varying(255), "
    timestamp" timestamp without time zone, username character
    varying(255), commitsize integer, url character varying(255)
    , message character varying(255), CONSTRAINT "GitPush_pkey"
    PRIMARY KEY (id) ); CREATE SEQUENCE public.
    hibernate_sequence INCREMENT 1 MINVALUE 1 MAXVALUE
    9223372036854775807 START 1 CACHE 1;' -U postgres

psql -d hyperperform -c 'CREATE TABLE public."TravisEvent" ( id
    integer NOT NULL, branch character varying(255), committer
    character varying(255), repo character varying(255), status
    character varying(255), "timestamp" timestamp without time
    zone, CONSTRAINT "TravisEvent_pkey" PRIMARY KEY (id));' -U
    postgres

psql -d hyperperform -c 'CREATE TABLE public."CalendarProject"
    ( projectid integer NOT NULL, calendarid character varying
    (255), collaborators bytea, creator character varying(255),
    duedate timestamp without time zone, eventid character
    varying(255), reponame character varying(255), "timestamp"
    timestamp without time zone, CONSTRAINT "
    CalendarProject_pkey" PRIMARY KEY (projectid));' -U postgres

psql -d hyperperform -c 'CREATE TABLE public."CalendarMeeting"
    ( meetingid integer NOT NULL, calendarid character varying
    (255), creator character varying(255), duedate timestamp
    without time zone, eventid character varying(255), location
    character varying(255), "timestamp" timestamp without time
    zone, CONSTRAINT "CalendarMeeting_pkey" PRIMARY KEY (
    meetingid));' -U postgres
```

```

psql -d hyperperform -c 'CREATE TABLE public."
CalendarMeeting_attendees" ( "CalendarMeeting_meetingID"
integer NOT NULL, attendees integer , attendees_key character
varying(255) NOT NULL, CONSTRAINT "
CalendarMeeting_attendees_pkey" PRIMARY KEY (""
CalendarMeeting_meetingID", attendees_key), CONSTRAINT
fkn4q1pmj9vx3tfsaw9irp9voax FOREIGN KEY (""
CalendarMeeting_meetingID") REFERENCES public."
CalendarMeeting" (meetingid) MATCH SIMPLE ON UPDATE NO
ACTION ON DELETE NO ACTION);' -U postgres

psql -d hyperperform -c 'CREATE TABLE public."GitIssue"(id
integer NOT NULL, action character varying(255), assignee
character varying(255), createdby character varying(255),
issueid bigint , repository character varying(255), "
timestamp" timestamp without time zone, title character
varying(255), url character varying(255), CONSTRAINT "
GitIssue_pkey" PRIMARY KEY (id));' -U postgres

psql -d hyperperform -c 'CREATE TABLE public."User"(email
character varying(255) NOT NULL, gitusername character
varying(255), name character varying(255), "position"
integer , profilepicture bytea , role integer , surname
character varying(255), username character varying(255),
password character varying(255), CONSTRAINT "User_pkey"
PRIMARY KEY (email));' -U postgres

psql -d hyperperform -c 'CREATE TABLE "AccessEvent"(id integer
NOT NULL, email character varying(255), day bigint , deviceid
character varying(255), employeeid character varying(255),
name character varying(255), surname character varying(255),
"timestamp" timestamp without time zone, CONSTRAINT "
AccessEvent_pkey" PRIMARY KEY (id) );' -U postgres

psql -d hyperperform -c 'CREATE TABLE public."ForecastData"(data
character varying(10485760) NOT NULL, CONSTRAINT "
ForecastData_pkey" PRIMARY KEY (data));' -U postgres

```

### 3.2.3 ActiveMQ

To setup ActiveMQ on your server:

- Start up your WildFly application server
- Navigate to WildFly management console on localhost:9990
- Navigate to configurations tab and click on sub-systems
- Scroll down and search for Messaging-ActiveMQ and click on it
- Click on default, select queues/topics

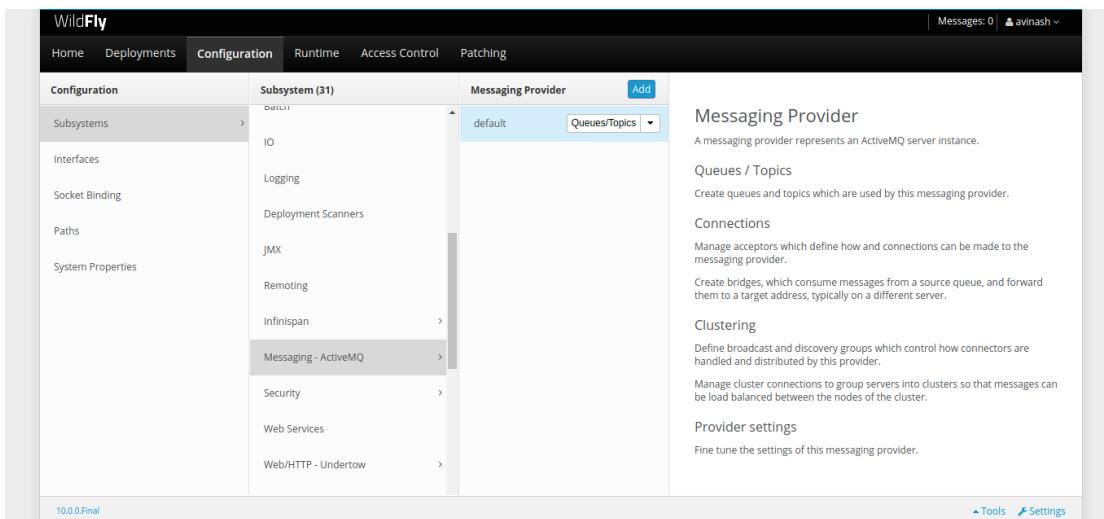


Figure 2: Subsystems Configuration

- Click add and input the following information:
  - Name\*: hyperperform
  - JNDI Names\*: java:/jms/queue/hyperperform

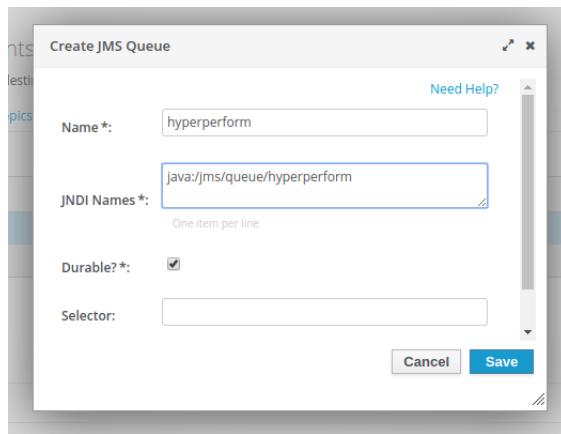


Figure 3: Queue Configuration

- Click save

### 3.3 Notifications

Please Note: These settings are for a Gmail configuration if you are running your own smtp server you need to adjust the information appropriately. To setup Notifications via Email on the server:

- Start up your WildFly application server
- Navigate to WildFly management console on localhost:9990
- Navigate to configurations tab and click on sub-systems
- Scroll down and search for Email and click on it

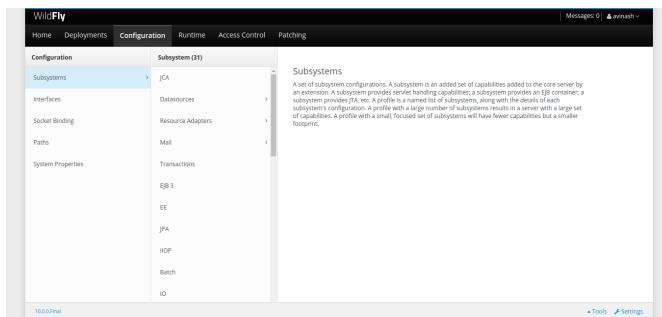


Figure 4: Subsystem Email

- Click add and input the following information:
  - Name\*: Gmail
  - JNDI: java:/jboss/mail/gmail
- Click save
- There after View the new configuration and Add a new type
  - Socket-binding: mail-smtp
  - Type: smtp
  - Username: "Your@gmail account"
  - Password: "Gmail password"
  - SSL: enable
- There after reload the server
- After reloading navigate to configurations tab and the Socket Bindings

Name	Port	MCast Port
ajp	<code>\$(jboss.ajp.port:8009)</code>	
http	<code>\$(jboss.http.port:8080)</code>	
https	<code>\$(jboss.https.port:8443)</code>	
iop	3528	
iop-ssl	3529	
management-http	<code>\$(jboss.management.http.port:9990)</code>	
management-https	<code>\$(jboss.management.https.port:9993)</code>	
txn-recovery-environment	4712	

Figure 5: Socket Bindings

- Click on View and there after under standard-sockets click view
- Navigate to Outbound Remote and edit the mail-smtp socket bindings
  - Host: smpt.gmail.com

- Port: 465

The screenshot shows the 'Outbound Remote' configuration screen for a socket binding group named 'mail-smtp'. The host is set to 'smtp.gmail.com' and the port is '465'. The source port is set to '0' and the fixed source port checkbox is unchecked. The 'Cancel' and 'Save' buttons are visible at the bottom.

Figure 6: Outbound Socket Configuration

- Reload server

### 3.3.1 Deploying to WildFly

To deploy the HyperPerform system to the application you will need to build the system using from the source code.

- Ensure the WildFly server is running.
- Navigate to <https://github.com/HyperPerform/hyper-perform-server/releases> and download the newest release source code.
- Extract the source code
- Navigate to the root directory of the source code. A file named pom.xml should be clearly visible.
- Run the following command: mvn clean wildfly:deploy
- Maven will then ask you to provide your user name and password for the Wildfly Server.
- Thereafter Maven will automatically deploy the compiled code (war) to WildFly

### 3.3.2 Front-end Dashboard

Please notee that there is no release yet for the dashboard and there might be a few bugs, or limitations to the software.

To start up the front end please ensure you have Node 6.4.0 or higher installed on your machine. Node can be found at <https://nodejs.org/en/>.

**Please make sure that these commands execute successfully before attempting to run the system:**

```
npm install -g gulp  
npm install -g bower  
npm install -g sass
```

Once that has completed with no errors do the following.

- Download the Dashboard source code from <https://github.com/HyperPerform/hyper-perform-web-application>
- Navigate to the root directory of the source code

Run the following commands in terminal:

```
npm install  
gulp build  
gulp serve
```

The front-end system will auto launch in your default browser in order to view the data in the front-end system the Wildfly application server must be running.

## 4 Getting Started/Using the System

Once the front-end Dashboard is served your default browser should automatically open. In the event that it didn't, simply open the browser of your choice and navigate to the following URL: `localhost:3000`.

### 4.1 Logging In

Once the Dashboard loads you will be presented with the following screen:

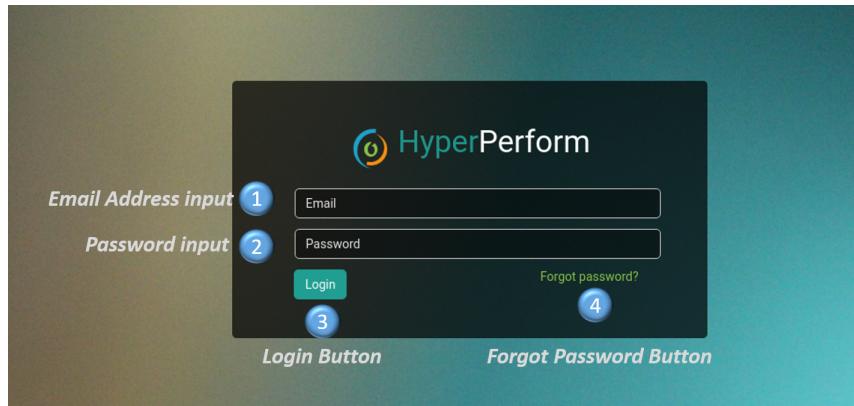


Figure 7: Login screen

1. **Email Address Input:** The input field for the email address with which an employee or manager was registered.
2. **Password Input:** The input field for the password with which an employee was registered or the password that was changed by “forgot password”.
3. **Login Button:** Logs the user into the system, but first validates the input into the above mentioned fields.
4. **Forgot Password Button:** A button that should be pressed when a user has forgotten their password. This will bring up a window which asks for the users’ email address. Once submitted a new password will be sent to you.

The default email for login is `admin@hyperperform.me` and password `1234`.

**Note:** This account should be removed, manually, once another admin is created using this default administrator account.

### 4.2 Your Dashboard

Once logged in the user will be presented with the following screen:

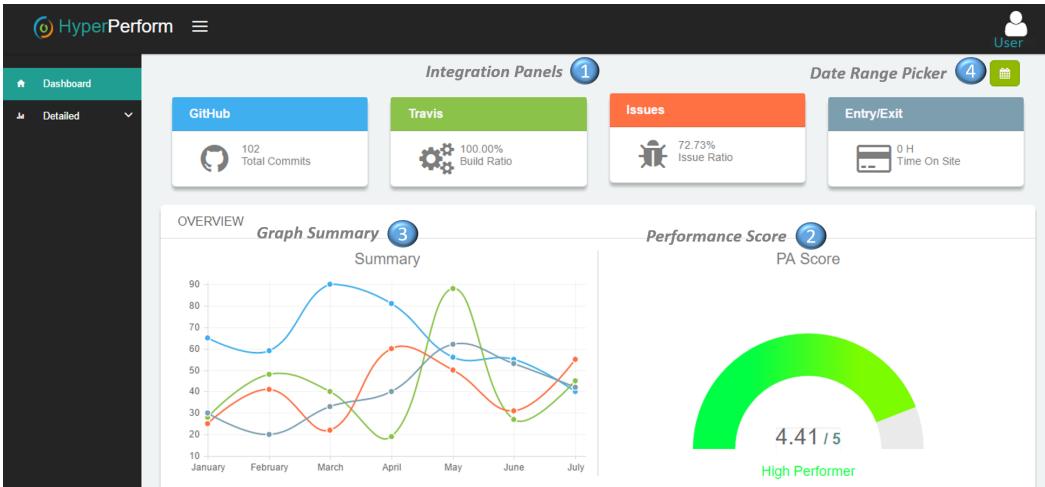


Figure 8: Dashboard

On this screen you are given a summarised view of all the integrations parts of the HyperPerform system. Note the four colour-coded panels on top, each of these panels represents an integration. These panels are click-able and will direct you to a details screen which will be discussed in the next section 5.

#### 4.2.1 Filtering Your Performance Score

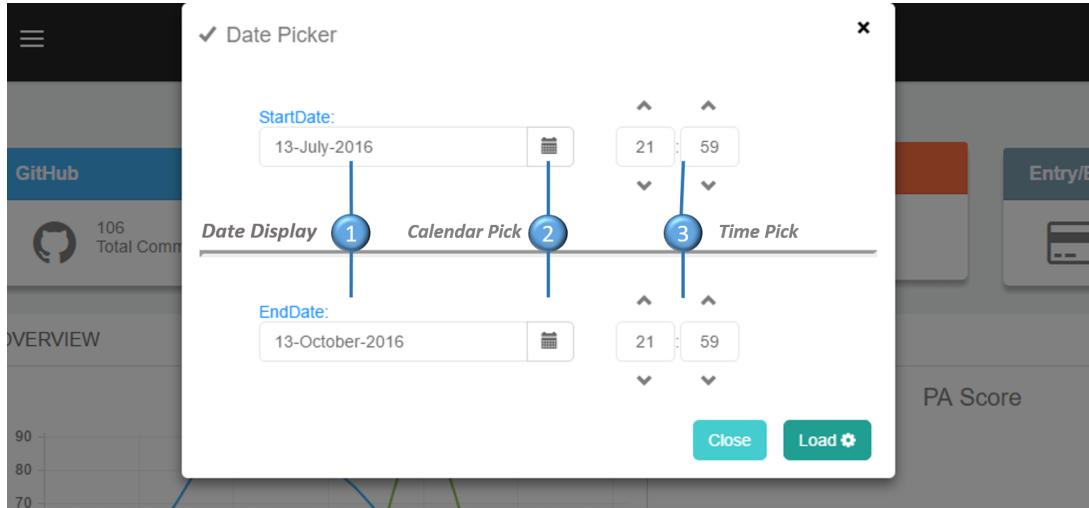


Figure 9: Date Picker

## 4.3 Detailed View

### 4.3.1 Graph View

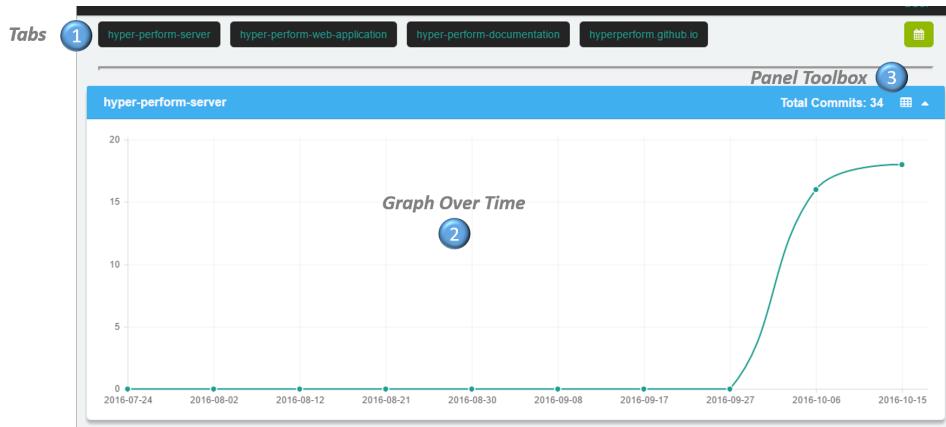


Figure 10: Detailed View Graph

### 4.3.2 Table View

The figure shows a screenshot of a web-based application interface for a repository named 'hyper-perform-server'. At the top, there is a horizontal bar with tabs labeled 'hyper-perform-server' (highlighted in blue), 'hyper-perform-web-application', 'hyper-perform-documentation', and 'hyperperform.github.io'. Below the tabs is a 'Table Tools' section with a 'Rows on page' dropdown set to '3' and a magnifying glass search icon. The main area features a table titled 'Detailed Table' with a teal header row. The columns are labeled '#', 'Username', 'Repository', 'Timestamp', 'Commits', 'Message', and 'Url'. There are three rows of data: 1053 (GitUser, hyper-perform-server, 2016-10-10 21:23:12.0, 2, Merge remote-tracking branch 'origin/develop' into develop, follow); 1047 (GitUser, hyper-perform-server, 2016-10-10 20:40:31.0, 4, Changed the created by and added descriptions for javadoc, follow); and 1002 (GitUser, hyper-perform-server, 2016-10-10 15:18:44.0, 3, Added file for multimedia position PA score calculation with javadoc, follow). A blue circle labeled '1' points to the table header. A blue circle labeled '2' points to the 'Table Tools' section. A blue circle labeled '3' points to the pagination area at the bottom.

#	Username	Repository	Timestamp	Commits	Message	Url
1053	GitUser	hyper-perform-server	2016-10-10 21:23:12.0	2	Merge remote-tracking branch 'origin/develop' into develop	follow
1047	GitUser	hyper-perform-server	2016-10-10 20:40:31.0	4	Changed the created by and added descriptions for javadoc	follow
1002	GitUser	hyper-perform-server	2016-10-10 15:18:44.0	3	Added file for multimedia position PA score calculation with javadoc	follow

Figure 11: Detailed View Graph

## 4.4 Signing Out

If you wish to logout then you merely click on the profile icon in the top right corner. Once clicked you will be presented with a small menu.

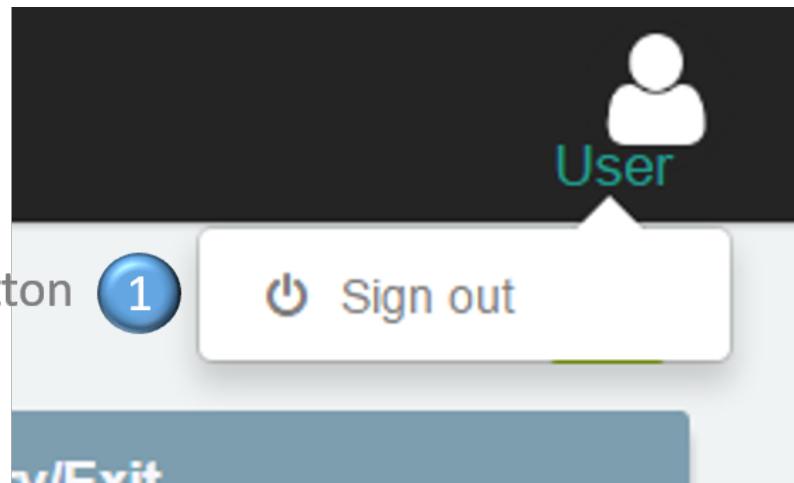


Figure 12: Signing Out

**1. Sign Out Button:**

- (a) For an employee - When this button is pressed it will sign you out of your dashboard and you will be redirected back to the login page (Figure 7).
- (b) For a manager - This button will sign you out of your employees' dashboard and redirect you to the Employee List Page (Figure ?) where you can view other employees' performance.

In this menu you have a few options to choose from. The Profile option will direct you to a profile page where you will be able to view and edit your current details.

The second option is a simple settings page where you can customize the dashboard.

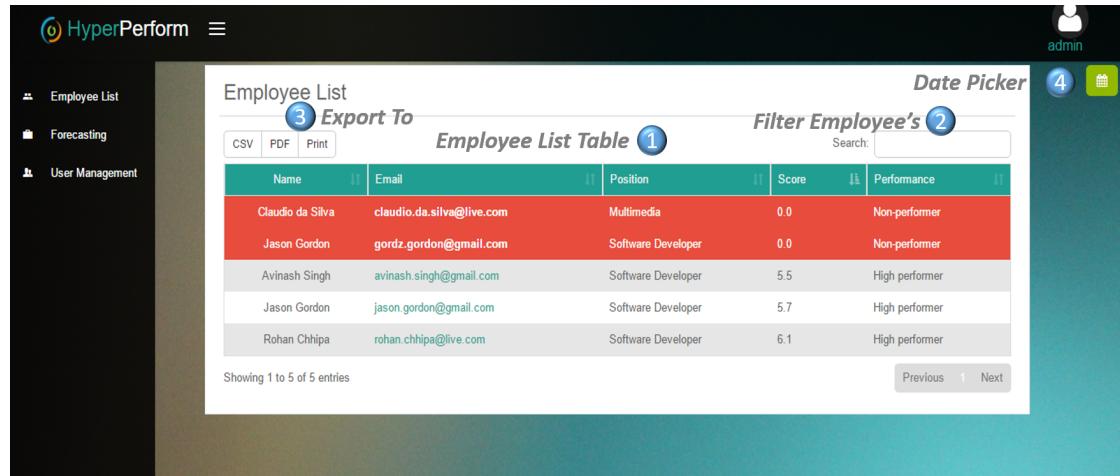
And finally the Sign Out option can be used to log off the system. Once logged off you will be returned to the login screen in Figure 1.

## 4.5 Managerial features

A variety of features are only made available to the manager within the organisation.

### 4.5.1 Managerial view

When a manager logs into the system, instead of being directed to a dashboard they will be directed to the following view.



The screenshot shows a web-based application interface titled 'HyperPerform'. On the left, there is a sidebar with navigation links: 'Employee List', 'Forecasting', and 'User Management'. The main content area is titled 'Employee List' and contains a table titled 'Employee List Table'. The table has columns for Name, Email, Position, Score, and Performance. The data in the table is as follows:

Name	Email	Position	Score	Performance
Claudio da Silva	claudio.da.silva@live.com	Multimedia	0.0	Non-performer
Jason Gordon	gordz.gordon@gmail.com	Software Developer	0.0	Non-performer
Avinash Singh	avinash.singh@gmail.com	Software Developer	5.5	High performer
Jason Gordon	jason.gordon@gmail.com	Software Developer	5.7	High performer
Rohan Chhipa	rohan.chhipa@live.com	Software Developer	6.1	High performer

At the top of the table area, there are buttons for 'Export To' (CSV, PDF, Print) and a 'Filter Employee's' search bar. A 'Date Picker' button is located at the top right. The top right corner also shows the user 'admin' and a notification badge with the number '4'.

Figure 13: Managerial view

#### 1. Employee List Table:

- This table allows a manager to view all the current employees within the organisation. They can see all the necessary employee data such as name, email, performance score and performance classification.
- A manager also has the ability to view an employees' dashboard. This can be achieved by simply clicking on the employees' name and the manager will be directed to the corresponding employees' dashboard.

#### 2. Filter Employee's:

This search bar allows a manager to filter the results by searching for any value in any field of the table. The resulting table will show the filtered results only.

#### 3. Date Picker:

This allows a manager to filter the scores between two dates and times resulting in a change in the table to those scores between that specific period.

#### 4. Export To:

Managers also have the ability to export the table to a PDF or CSV file or even directly print it out. This allows the manager to keep a copy with them at any time and can aid with record keeping by allowing them to print the

table at regular intervals. **Note:** After filtering the results (via point 2) only the filtered data will be exported and not the whole table.

#### 4.5.2 User registration

The responsibility of adding users to the system is given to the manager. When registering a new user the manager must go through a three step registration process.

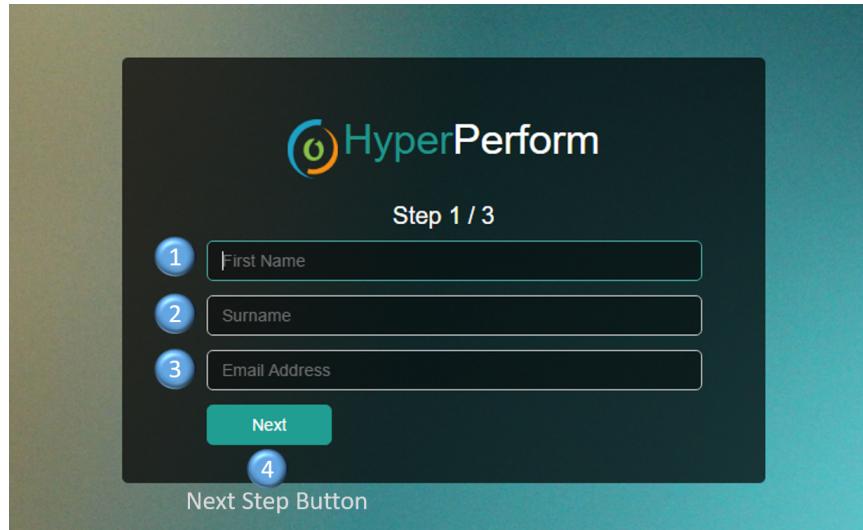


Figure 14: Registration step 1

1. **First Name:** The first name of the user being registered.
2. **Surname:** The surname of the user being registered.
3. **Email Address:** The email address with which the user being registered will login. **Note:** This must be a valid email address because the users password will be sent to them via email.
4. **Next Step Button:** Move from step 1 to step 2. Your input will be validated on click of this button.

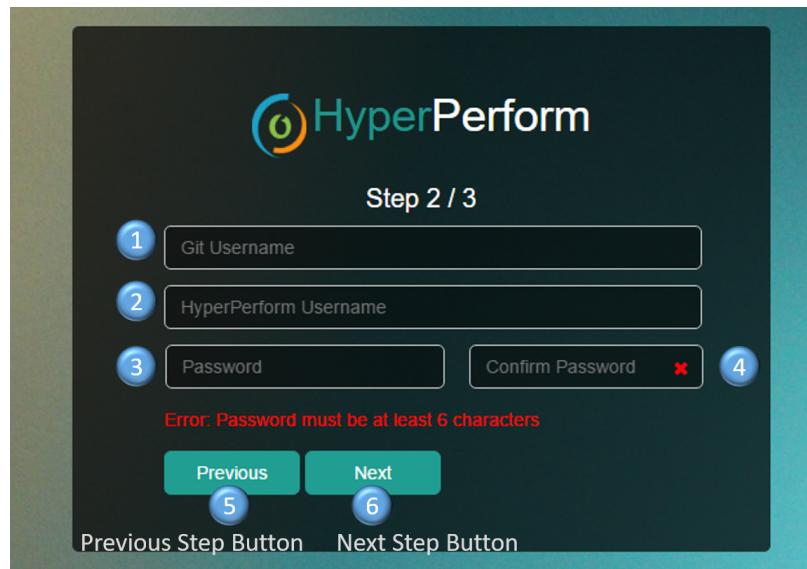


Figure 15: Registration step 2

1. **Git Username:** This is the users' exact git username which will be used in collecting information from their GitHub account.
2. **HyperPerform Username:** A username given to the registered user.
3. **Password:** The password the user will use to login to their dashboard.
4. **Confirm Password:** A confirmation of the password that was typed in the above field, used for security reasons.
5. **Previous Step Button:** Takes you back to step one where you can edit the information.
6. **Next Step Button:** Continues to step 3. Your input is validated again on click of this button.

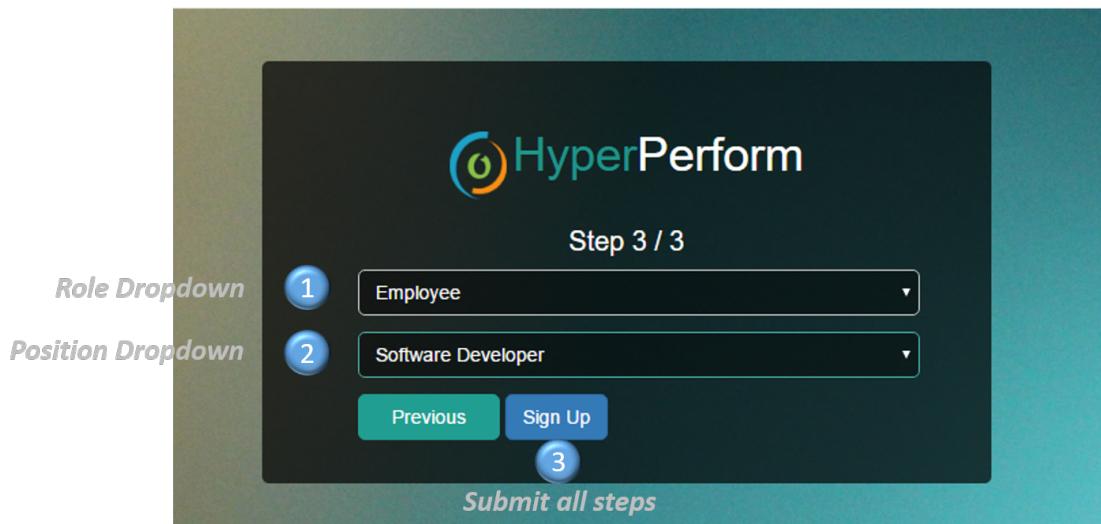


Figure 16: Registration step 3

1. **Role Dropdown:** A list of role types where the role of the user being registered is chosen. Currently existing roles are:
  - Administrator
  - Employee
2. **Position Dropdown:** A list of positions in the system where the position of the user being registered is chosen. Currently existing positions are:
  - Web Developer
  - Software Developer
  - Multimedia
3. **Submit all steps:** A button that submits all the fields that were input in all 3 steps. This will then send an email to the registered user which includes their login details. so that they can view their individual dashboard.

Currently existing roles are:

Currently existing positions are:

- Web Developer
- Software Developer
- Multimedia

#### 4.5.3 Forecasting

The forecasting section allows for an administrator to add forecast values to the system. A forecast value is a prediction made by an administrator with regards to employee performance.

Position	Value	Time
Web Developer	20	Week
Software Developer	20	Week
Multimedia	10	Week

Position	Value	Time
Web Developer	5	Week
Software Developer	5	Week
Multimedia	0	Week

Figure 17: Dashboard errors

1. **Add Integration:** New integrations can also easily be added. Simply click on the + on the navbar to bring up a modal(Figure ?). On this modal a new integration can be added to the system. **Note:** when adding a new integration, at least one position and forecast value must be added.
2. **Integration Panel:** Each integration is displayed to the administrator in its own panel. Each panel consists of a table which shows each position along with its corresponding forecast value. All the values in the table are editable; this allows for different employee positions to have different forecast values in the same integration.
3. **Add/Remove Forecast:**
  - (a) If the administrator does not wish to directly modify the table then simply click on ‘+’ button to add a new row to the forecast table.

- (b) If you want to remove a forecast from the table simply click the ‘-’ button and it will remove a single row at a time.
- (c) **Note:** you will not be able to add more rows in the table than there are positions in the position dropdown. Also you will not be able to remove all rows in a table, there must be at least 1 at all times.

4. **Panel Toolbox:** This toolbox allows you to do the following:

- (a) Minimise the panel with the  $\wedge$  button so that you can see the rest of the integrations more clearly.
- (b) Delete the current integration with the ‘x’ button. When this is pressed a confirmation box will be shown to make sure that you want to delete the integration.

## 4.6 Errors

The dashboard provides error messages in the event there's an issue.



Figure 18: Dashboard errors

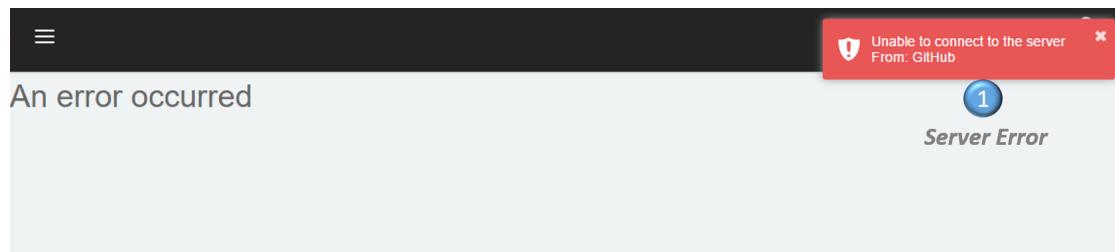


Figure 19: Server connection error

If the system is not connected to the internet no data can be requested from the server. In the event this happens the user will be notified using error messages. These error messages appear on the top right corner of the screen. Each error message describes the issue.

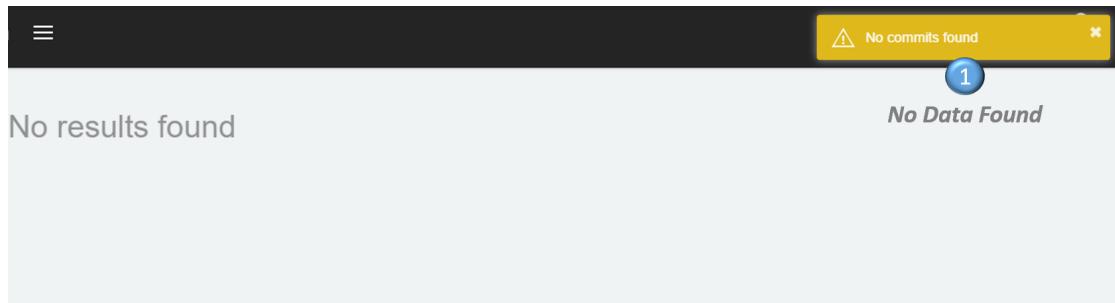


Figure 20: No data error

If a new integration has been added to the system and no data has been collected from that particular integration then the user will see the error message on the figure above.