

# Functional Specification



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## About this document

### General Information

PSE is a mandatory course for students of Bachelor Informatik in the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT). Therefor groups of five to six students are formed to write programs of 'medium size' (about 5000 Lines of Code). The task given in this course consists of analyzing and visualizing the server log of a database.

This specification is the one of PSE Group #10 in the winter semester 2012/13.

### What this specification does

The purpose of this document is a outline of the functional specifications and requirements for the WHAT application. It tries to give a complete and exact model of the future system. In the course of this it wants to give the developers answers to all possible question concerning what should be implemented.

### What this specification does not

This specification does not give any informations on how the system should be implemented. Also it doesn't contain any project planning or deadlines.

### A 'Living Document'

Software development is a dynamic process. So with proceeding development the content of this specification will change continuously.

### Skyserver

The concept of the system described in this specification should work with any database storing it's query-log. The [SkyServer](#) will function as example and testing reference for this system. Skyserver is one of the biggest databases for astronomical data.

### About us

Because no one of us speaks English as his first language, we can't guarantee that our documentation doesn't contain simple or incorrectly used language. Our focus lies more on having easy-to-understand and correct documentation than on perfect English by a native speaker.

If you have any questions or comments regarding this document feel free to send us an [E-Mail](#).

## Contents

<b>1 Goals</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 Core criteria . . . . .	5
1.2 Parser . . . . .	5
1.2.1 Core criteria . . . . .	5
1.2.2 Optional criteria . . . . .	5
1.2.3 Exclusion criteria . . . . .	6
1.3 Analyzer . . . . .	6
1.3.1 Core criteria . . . . .	6
1.3.2 Optional criteria . . . . .	6
1.3.3 Exclusion criteria . . . . .	6
1.4 Web page . . . . .	6
1.4.1 Core criteria . . . . .	6
1.4.2 Optional criteria . . . . .	7
1.4.3 Exclusion criteria . . . . .	7
<b>2 Usage</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1 Applications . . . . .	8
2.2 Target groups / Audience . . . . .	8
2.3 Operating conditions . . . . .	8
<b>3 Operating environment</b>	<b>10</b>
3.1 Software . . . . .	10
3.2 Hardware . . . . .	10
3.3 Orgware . . . . .	10
3.4 Product interfaces . . . . .	10
<b>4 Functional requirements</b>	<b>11</b>
4.1 Main functions . . . . .	11
4.2 Extending functions . . . . .	12
<b>5 Data</b>	<b>13</b>
5.1 Static Data . . . . .	13
5.2 Data-Warehouse data . . . . .	13
<b>6 Nonfunctional requirements</b>	<b>14</b>
6.1 First Whatever . . . . .	14
6.2 Next Whatever . . . . .	14
<b>7 Global test cases</b>	<b>15</b>
7.1 Test Case . . . . .	15
<b>8 Models</b>	<b>16</b>
8.1 User stories . . . . .	16
8.2 Object models . . . . .	16

8.3	Dynamic models . . . . .	16
8.4	Web interfaces . . . . .	16
8.5	Overview . . . . .	17
8.5.1	Parser . . . . .	18
8.5.2	Analyzer . . . . .	18
8.5.3	Web page . . . . .	18
8.6	Warehouse schema . . . . .	18
<b>9</b>	<b>Development Environment</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Glossary</b>	<b>20</b>

# 1 Goals

With this program the user should be put in the position to visualize the prepared data of queries, runned against his data base.

To structure the criteria the system has to fulfill, it is divided into three parts for this and other sections.

- Parser
- Analyzer
- Web page

See 8.5 for a overview of this parts and their relationships. In the following their specific goals and criteria are described.

## 1.1 Core criteria

This criteria have to be fulfilled to guarantee the core functionality of the system.

- Provide an option to import CSV-formatted log files and parse specified data out of them
- Load

## 1.2 Parser

### 1.2.1 Core criteria

- The Parser can read a CSV-formatted log file (from Skyserver) and fill a data-warehouse with multi-dimensional user information. The dimensions of this data are location of the user, location of the database and time of the server-access. It will also add several measures such as delay time or
- The Parser will recognise invalid logs and won't add them to the data-warehouse. Every log with a mistake won't be accepted, because an error-message is not as bad as a corrupted data-warehouse.
- The Parser will be accessible with admin-login to the webpage.

### 1.2.2 Optional criteria

- The parser will contain a small manual which is designed for experienced users. (optional because this parser is only used by it's developers)

### **1.2.3 Exclusion criteria**

- The Parser can only use CSV-formatted logs from skyserver.sdss.org. It can neither read logs in another format nor logs from another source.
- There is no way to avoid using this Parser when adding data to the warehouse. This can stop corrupting the warehouse to guarantee correct data in the warehouse.
- The Parser doesn't correct mistakes in the log file.
- Due to being only a tool for its developers, our parser doesn't need to be easy to use for first-time users.

## **1.3 Analyzer**

### **1.3.1 Core criteria**

- The analyzer can use the data-warehouse which is filled with user data from skyserver.sdss.org to create various charts. Those charts are created by user command and are visible on a javascript-website.
  - scatterplots
  - histograms
- The analyzer can take filter information via webpage from the user to use only certain data for creating charts.

### **1.3.2 Optional criteria**

- The analyzer will support different chart-types.

### **1.3.3 Exclusion criteria**

- WHAT takes correct data in the warehouse for granted. It doesn't check the data because it already checked by SLP.

## **1.4 Web page**

### **1.4.1 Core criteria**

- The website has an graphical interface, so that users can enter which chart they want.
- The website contains small guides for experienced users on how to create a specific chart. (similar to the guides at skyserver.sdss.org)
- The website has an admin-login page to get administrative rights, which are needed to use the parser.

#### **1.4.2 Optional criteria**

- The language of the website can be changed into different languages. (e.g. German)

#### **1.4.3 Exclusion criteria**

- The website got no function for normal users to enter data into the data warehouse.

## 2 Usage

### 2.1 Applications

Let's say you have some data in a database(who hasn't, right?). Let's say you don't feel like wasting your only life and what to see what parts of that data are important, fast. Let's say you don't have the time, inclination, or even (gap!) technical background to do so yourself.

Fear not. WHAT is exactly what you are looking for, and more! With features such as drawing of scatterplots, histograms, bubble charts\* and other obscure charts you have never heard of before, statistics about the importance of your tables\*, automatic reports of\* of interesting correlations\*, what is the right tool for your job!

As a concrete implementation, all this will be provided for the SKYSERVER logs dataset, but other datasets may be used as well, with minor or not as minor modifications.

(\* indicates that this is not a core feature, may be included later in the project, or not at all.)

### 2.2 Target groups / Audience

The target group of this application are people that want to analyze and visualize the amount of queries runned against their database -or like in our case - against the Sky-Server.

No matter if operating on a private or a public database, this implies

- the people that run the database wanting to optimize the access to their data,
- people that are interested from where the database is used,
- people knowing or using the database, wondering for what and when other people use the database,
- people new to the database, wanting to know, what may be of interest on the database.

To summarize briefly, WHAT will be of interest for many people, whether running the database, making market research or just all the folks loving statistics and diagrams.

We expect a audience knowing by themselves what they want to know. This means, there should not be real support choosing useful variables and scales for the charts.

Also we expect administrators to be well versed with technical matters.

### 2.3 Operating conditions

The program is mainly used as a website, with the primary difference being that the server has to be started if the capacity for it to run all the time on a dedicated machine doesn't exist. The program needs a server to run.

If a dedicated server exists, the program can be used from anywhere with a decent network



connection with the server.

If not, the program can still be run on the same computer as the server (on localhost), but the server will have to be started first.

## 3 Operating environment

Whereas the programm and the data warehouse run on a sever, the access to it will be via web browser on a workstation computer. The web page making this access possible needs a hosting web server too.

### 3.1 Software

- The server hosting the data warehouse needs Oracle SQL / MySQL. (?)
- The server hosting the web page needs a recent version of th Java Runtime Environment / Java VM

This software is required on the workstation computer:

- Latest version of a modern browser
  - Chrome or Firefox will be supported
- JavaScript (enabled)

### 3.2 Hardware

The server has to be fast enough to support all clients. This depends on the expected number of clients. Most computations will be done on the server.

The client needs to be fast enough to visualize the data received from the server. The required hardware thus depends greatly on the amount of data that needs to be visualized. That said, any recent computer, with for example, an Intel® Core™2 Duo CPU E8400 @ 3.00GHz × 2 processor, 4GB(2x2GB) of 667Mhz DDR2 SDRAM, running Ubuntu Linux 12.10 Quantal Quetzal, as a point of reference, should be able to visualize about 50.000 data points on a scatterplot with ease.

### 3.3 Orgware

The server needs to be able to connect to the client with a reasonable latency. Also it has to be set up before the client will be able to connect to it.

To fulfill optional requirements, the programm musst be able to run queries against the origin database.

### 3.4 Product interfaces

To fulfill optional requirements .csv files have to be imported.

## 4 Functional requirements

### 4.1 Main functions

This functions are required to fulfill the core criteria.

#### General

- /F10/ Provide access via web page
- /F20/ Provide option for chart types
- /F30/ Show diagrams
- /F40/ Show histograms
- /F50/ Provide option for the two variables of the histogram
- /F60/ Provide option for the interval or selection of the x-axis variable
- /F70/ Show scattered plots
- /F80/ Provide option for the two variables of the scattered plot
- /F90/ Provide option for the intervals or selections of the two variables
- /F100/ Show bubble charts
- /F110/ Provide option for the three variables of the scattered plot
- /F120/ Provide option for the intervals or selections of the three variables
- /F130/ Show information about chart types
- /F140/ Show information about selectable variables

#### Administrator specific

This functions are required for the administrative business.

- /F150/ Provide access via web page with administrator rights
- /F160/ Provide the opportunity to pass log-files to the parser

#### Parser specific

The following functions specify the parses functionality. Thereby /F180/ to /F200/ specify the function /F170/.

- /F170/ Extract specific data from the log-files
- /F180/ Extract access database, access time and user information (dimensions)

/F190/ Extract number of rows, elapsed time, busy time (measures)

/F200/ Extract type of data requested from the where-part

/F210/ Transform the data to fit into the data warehouse schema

/F220/ Load the data into the data warehouse

### **Analyzer specific**

/F230/ Run specific queries against data warehouse

/F240/ Transform received data serving the web page

## **4.2 Extending functions**

To fulfill the optional goals the following functions are required.

### **General**

/F250/ Select language on web page

/F260/ Show bubble map

/F270/ Show combination of histogram and scattered plot

/F280/ Show other diagrams and charts

/F290/ Show history of the 5 last requested charts

/F300/ ...

### **Administrator specific**

/F310/ Provide the opportunity to initialize the data warehouse

/F320/ Provide the opportunity to request new log-files for specific time intervals from the database

/F330/ Provide the opportunity to clean the data warehouse

## 5 Data

The product data are divided in two groups, static data, which are delivered with the program and Data-Warehouse data, which come from the Skyserver server logs, are parsed and loaded into the Data-Warehouse by the SLP. They can be replaced by clearing the Data-Warehouse and loading new data into it with the SLP.

### 5.1 Static Data

- /D10/ Language files
- /D20/ Manual
- /D30/ Source Code
- /D40/ Documentation
- /D50/ Graphics for GUI
- /D60/ HTML backbone
- /D70/ Javascript files
- /D80/ Stylesheet files

### 5.2 Data-Warehouse data

- /D90/ Database accessed by Users
- /D100/ Server accessed by Users
- /D110/ City of Users
- /D120/ Country of Users
- /D130/ Time of Skyserver Access
- /D140/ Number of rows accessed
- /D150/ Elapsed time of access
- /D160/ CPU busy time of access

## **6 Nonfunctional requirements**

### **6.1 First Whatever**

/NF10/ blabla

/NF20/ tadaa

### **6.2 Next Whatever**

/NF30/ 30!

/NF40/ 40!

## 7 Global test cases

### 7.1 Test Case

/T10/ Start internet browser /F10/  
/T20/ Type the web address - say pse10-analyzer.edu - in browser's address bar  
/T30/ Call the Home Page with a Table Button /F20/  
/T40/ Select a Type of chart /F30/  
/T50/ Call the diagram Page  
/T60/ Call histogram /F40/  
/T70/ Call the option for two variables of the histogram /F50/  
/T80/ Call the option for the interval or selection of the x-axis variable /F60/  
/T90/ Call scattered plots /F70/  
/T100/ Call the option for two variables of the histogram /F80/  
/T110/ Call the option for the interval or selection of the x-axis variable /F90/  
/T120/ Call scattered plots /F70/  
/T130/ Call the option for two variables of the scattered plots /F80/  
/T140/ Call the option for the interval or selection of two variables /F90/  
/T150/ Call bubble charts /F100/  
/T160/ Call the option for three variables of the scattered plots /F110/  
/T170/ Call the option for the interval or selection of two variables /F120/  
/T180/ Leave the web page

## **8 Models**

### **8.1 User stories**

### **8.2 Object models**

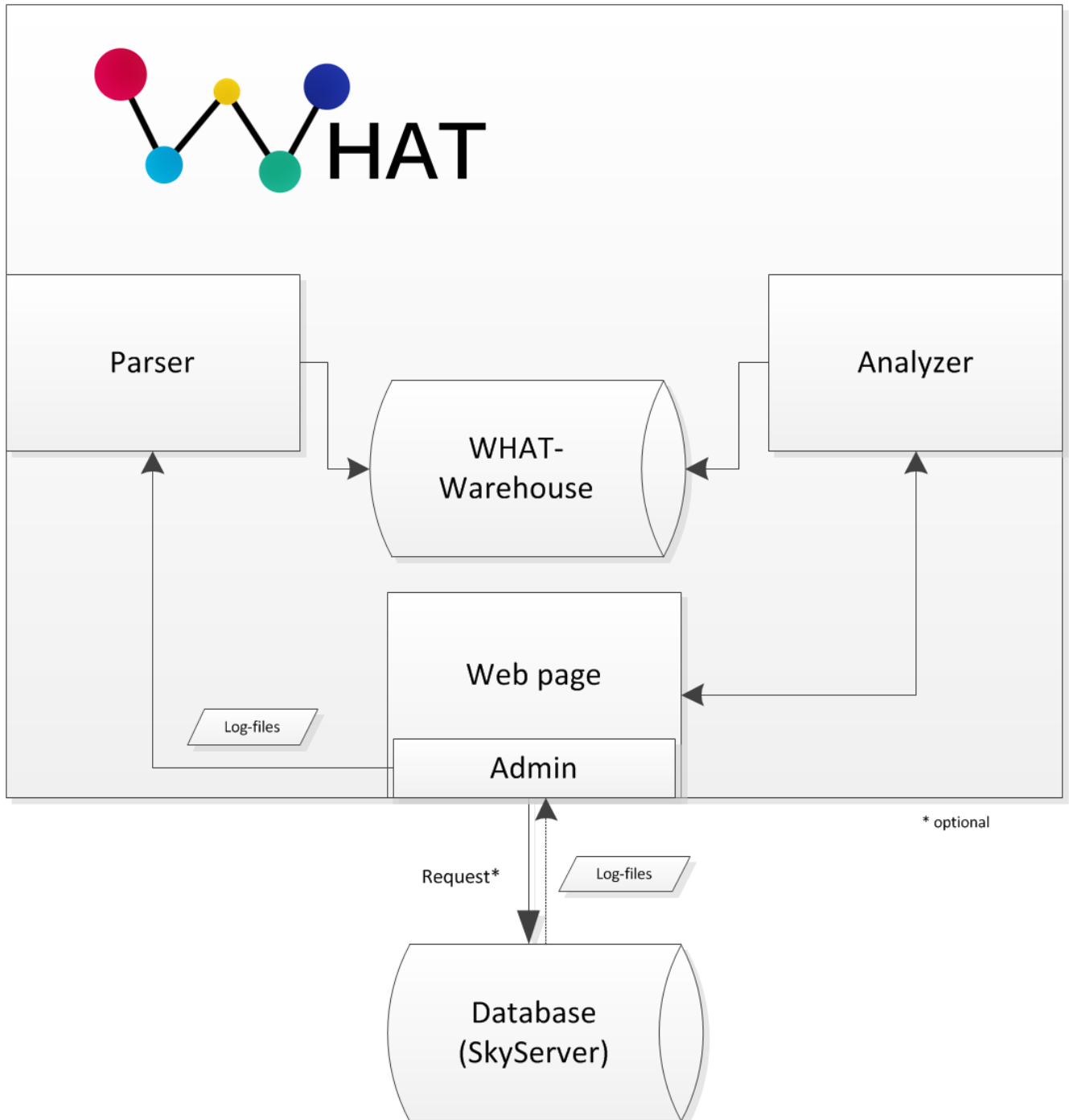
### **8.3 Dynamic models**

### **8.4 Web interfaces**



## 8.5 Overview

This picture describes the generell concept of WHAT.



### 8.5.1 Parser

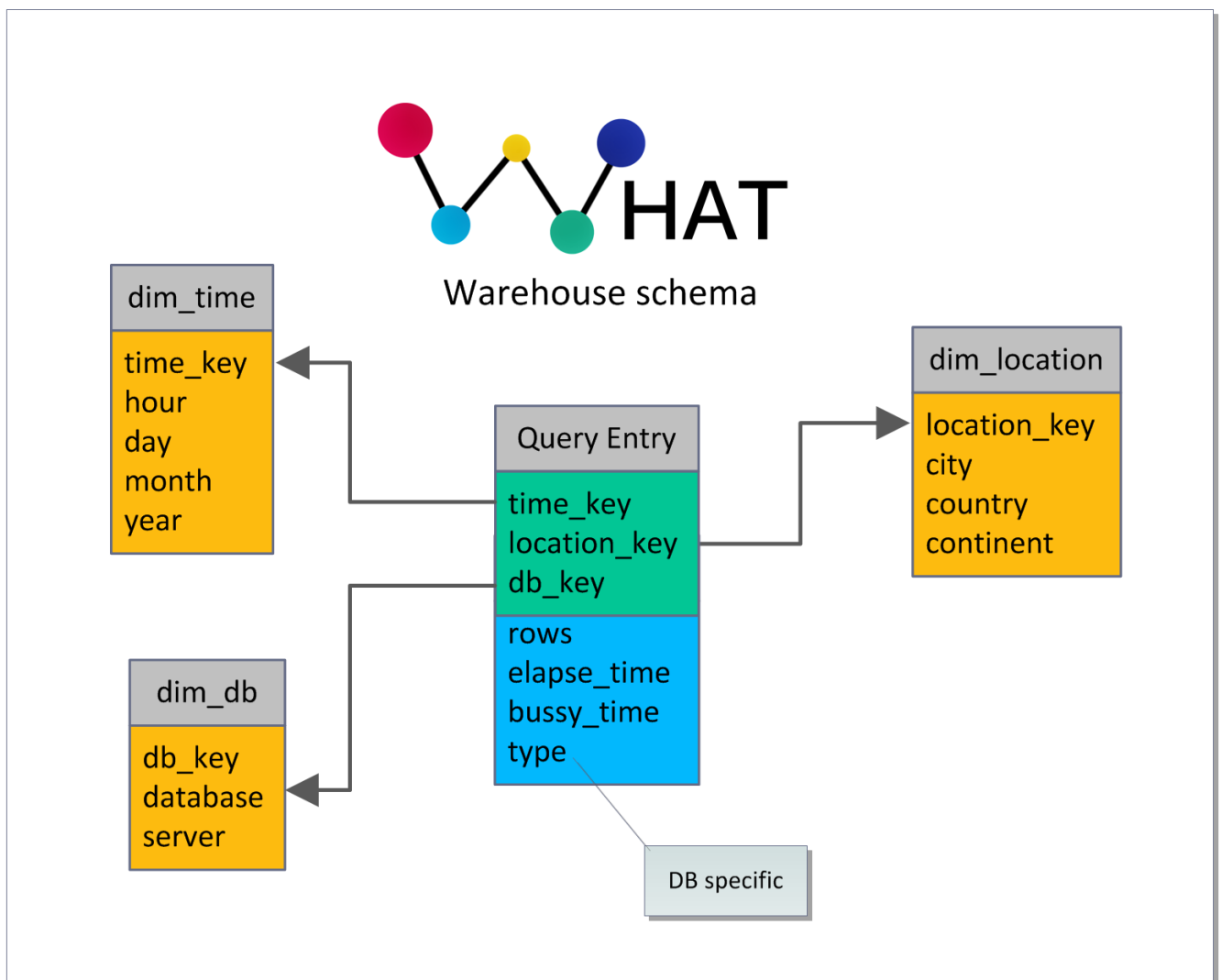
Parser blabla

### 8.5.2 Analyzer

### 8.5.3 Web page

## 8.6 Warehouse schema

The warehouse may use a star schema.



## **9 Development Environment**

### **Operating System**

- Windows 7
- Fedora 17
- Whatever Niko uses - EDIT THIS, NIKO!

### **Object Models**

- Microsoft Visio

### **Version Control**

- Git

### **Miscellaneous**

- Github (Hosting of Repository, Issue Tracking)
- Travis (Integration)
- $\LaTeX$  (Documents)
- Gradle (Building)

## **10 Glossary**