

Development Report of Professor&Course Rating Application

For better format, please visit the **online page** of this report: <https://ntu-21fall-internet-programming-6206.github.io/Professor-Course-Rating-Applicaion/docs/Report>

Our application is deployed to a cloud server and can be visit publicly, please visit: <http://34.126.85.190/>. Please remember to **disable the cross origin restriction** (a browser's security strategy) of your browser, see the end of [4.3 Deployment & Run in Cloud Server](#) in this report.

- [Development Report of Professor&Course Rating Application](#)
 - [1. Project Scenario](#)
 - [2. Architecture Design](#)
 - [2.1 Entire Architecture](#)
 - [2.4 DataBase Design](#)
 - [3. Setup Guide](#)
 - [3.1 Frontend](#)
 - [3.2 Backend](#)
 - [3.3 Deployment & Run in Cloud Server](#)
 - [4. Description of Roles](#)

1. Project Scenario

At the beginning of every semester, NTU students need to register courses that they want to take. Usually, the deadline of the course registration is the end of week 2. To decide whether to take a course, students can read the course's syllabus, and experience the classes in the first two weeks. However, these may be not enough for students to make a good decision. To know about the professor and his/her course more clearly, additional information from those who have taken the course will be helpful.

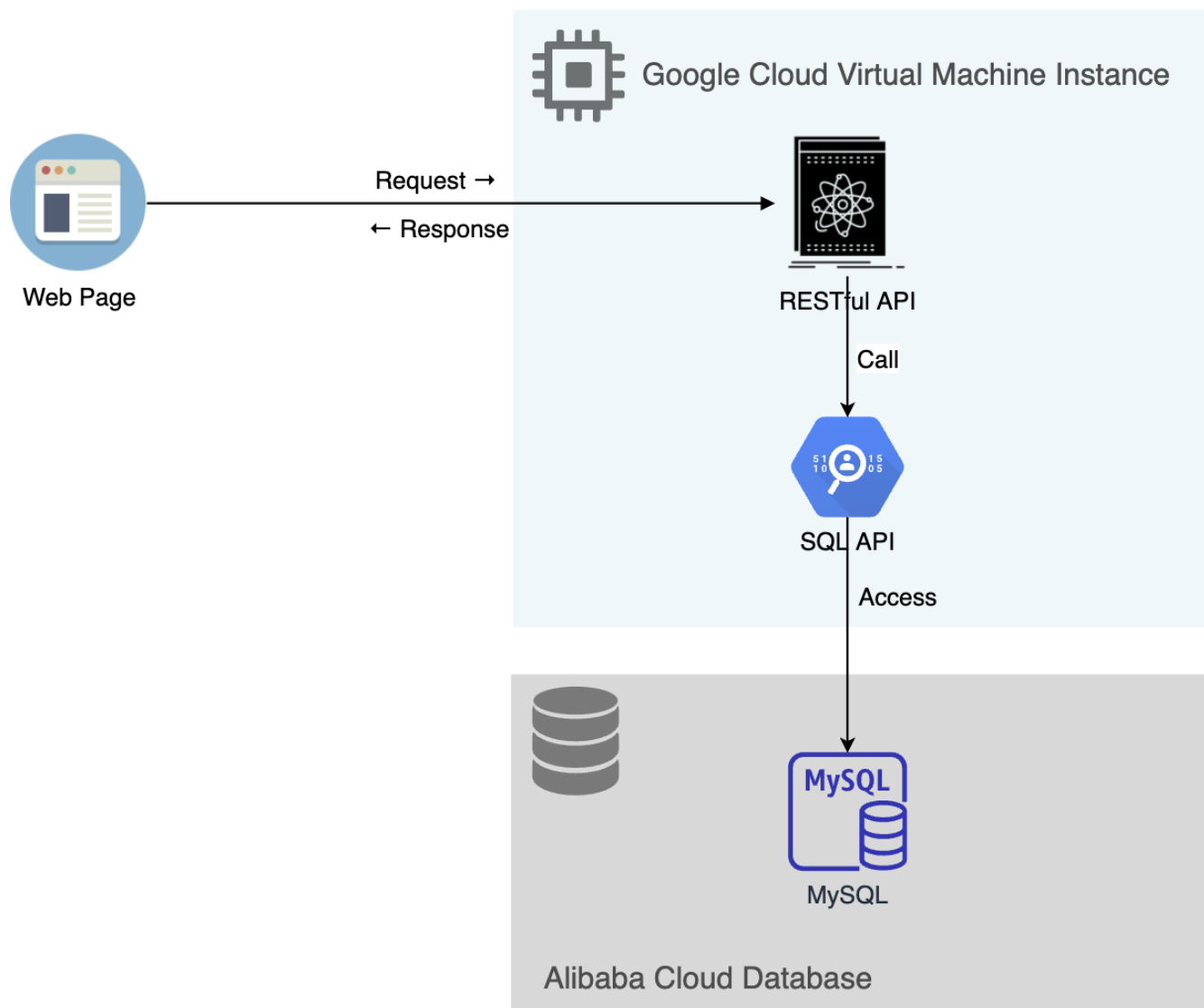
The Professor & Course Rating System (PCRA) provide a platform where students can publish their comments and rates (C&R) on a specific professor and his/her course anonymously. Students can also browse the comments and rates on the professor or the course.

Features Completed:

1. User Register & Login.
2. User Creating Course Entry.
3. Professors List & Courses List, where users could click an entry to access the C&R of that entry.
4. Users can give their C&R for a professor or a course. Their C&R will be shown website publicly.

2. Architecture Design

2.1 Entire Architecture



The above diagram show our project whole architecture. Our project **does not** integrate the frontend (web page code) into the servlet project. Instead, we separate the frontend and backend clearly, and use RESTful API to connect the frontend and the backend. This mechanism is popular in current internet companies.

We confirm the RESTful API URL in our API document. Then we use servlet to implement the RESTful APIs, strictly based on API document. And we write the API URLs into our frontend project to make the frontend able to use such APIs. Details are introduced below.

For Security and Authentication:

1. We use salted mechanism to protect password.
2. The backend will return a **token** to the frontend when the frontend sends login request. Then the token is added to the header of every request sent by frontend. The backend will check the token's validity each time.

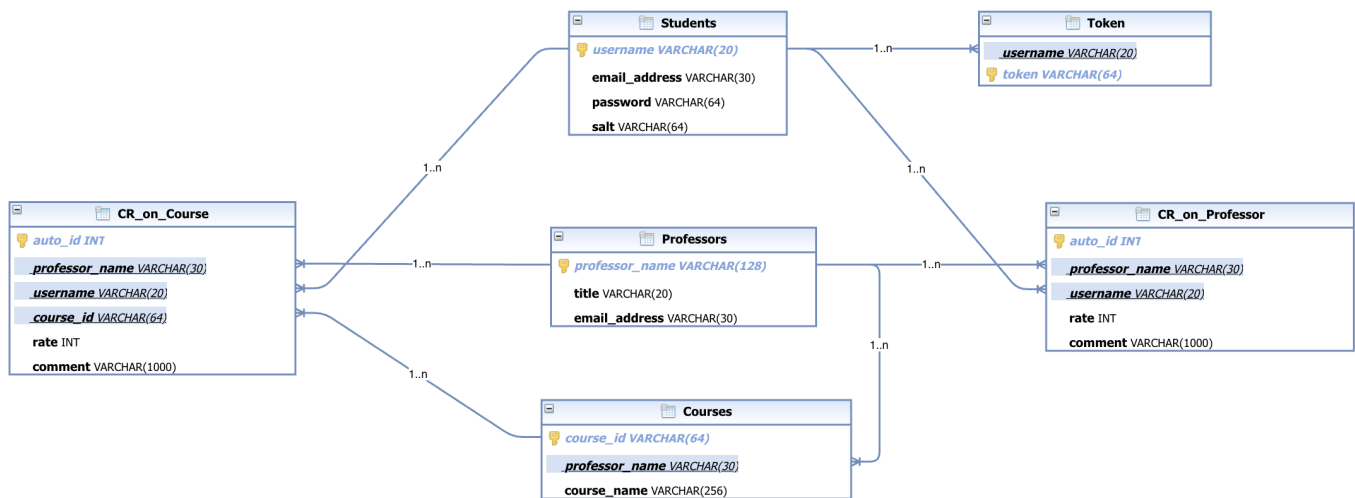
Frontend Codes: [codes/Frontend](#) in the repository.

The **API document** of our project is [codes/API_doc.md](#) (which is in Chinese for convenience inside our team) in the repository. All backend RESTful APIs are developed based on the API document.

Backend Codes [codes/Backend](#) in the repository.

2.4 DataBase Design

As this ER diagram show. Please note that the **foreign key constraint** is specifically shown (field to field) in this diagram.



Data Defined Language script of Database, which can also be found in [codes/Database/DDL.sql](#)

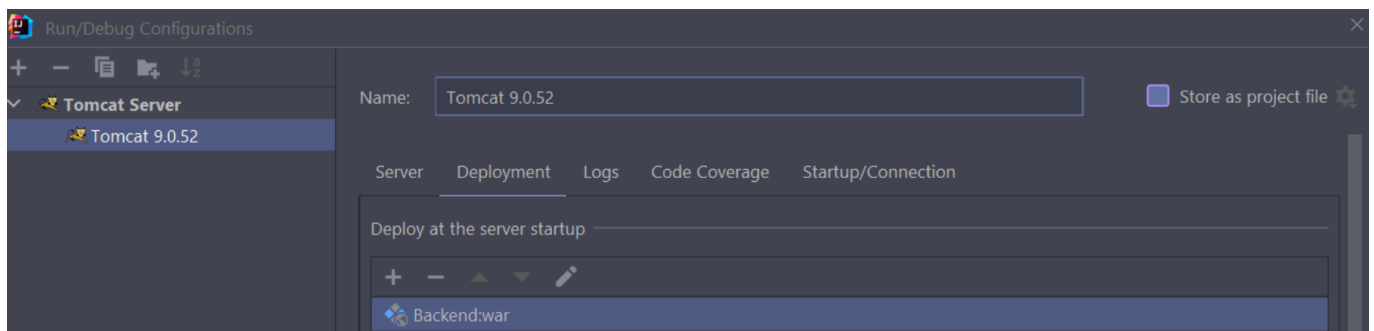
3. Setup Guide

3.1 Frontend

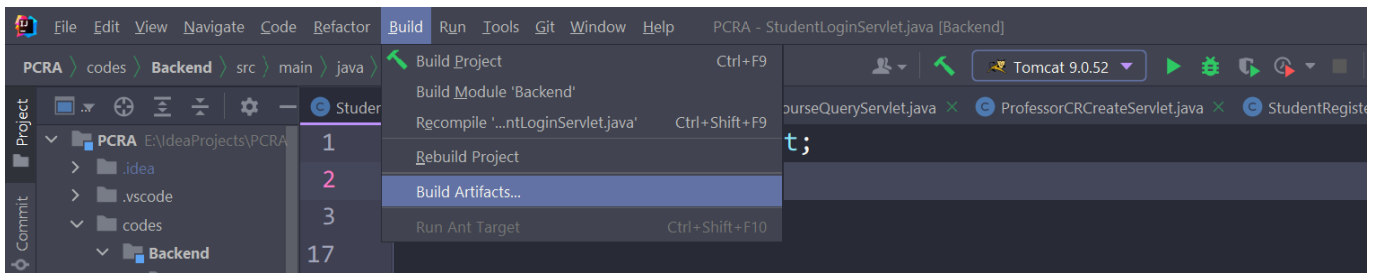
1. Run the command `npm start` in our project's frontend code's directory to setup and enter the localhost website.
2. Run the command `npm run build` to obtain the frontend's build directory for deploying the website on server.

3.2 Backend

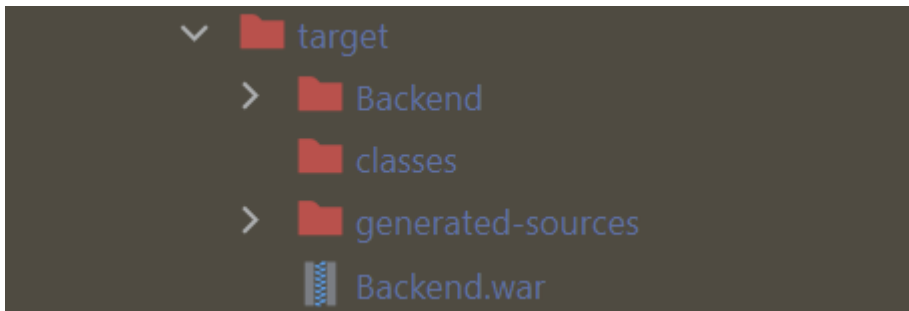
In the IDE IntelliJ IDEA, the configuration of Tomcat is the pictures below:



The build can be done by building artifacts:



Thus, the war file is generated in the target directory.



3.3 Deployment & Run in Cloud Server

Open Terminal on Mac, use `ssh` command `ssh root@34.126.85.190` to login the google cloud server.

On server, Use `wget` to download Tomcat 9.0.54 and decompress the tar file.

```
wget https://dlcdn.apache.org/tomcat/tomcat-9/v9.0.54/bin/apache-tomcat-9.0.54.tar.gz
tar -xzf apache-tomcat-9.0.54.tar.gz
```

Use `scp` command or use FTP tool such as Filezilla on Mac to upload backend's war file to Tomcat's webapps directory (apache-tomcat-9.0.54/webapps). And rename the war file to "ROOT.war", because Tomcat will automatically set "ROOT.war" as the root web app and users can access such a root web app without enter any suffix after server's IP & port.

After putting the war file to apache-tomcat-9.0.54/webapps, enter apache-tomcat-9.0.54/bin. Run the script startup.sh `bash startup.sh` to start the Tomcat.

Now, the backend is running. Our project's backend is running at <http://34.126.85.190:8080>.

Then deploy the frontend project to the server.

Install nginx, npm and node.js on the server.

```
sudo apt install nginx
sudo apt install npm
sudo apt install nodejs
```

Use `scp` command or use FTP tool such as Filezilla on Mac to upload frontend's build folder to server's /var/www/html directory.

Use vim command `vim /etc/nginx/sites-enabled/default` to modify the config of nginx.

Here is the nginx config content after modification.

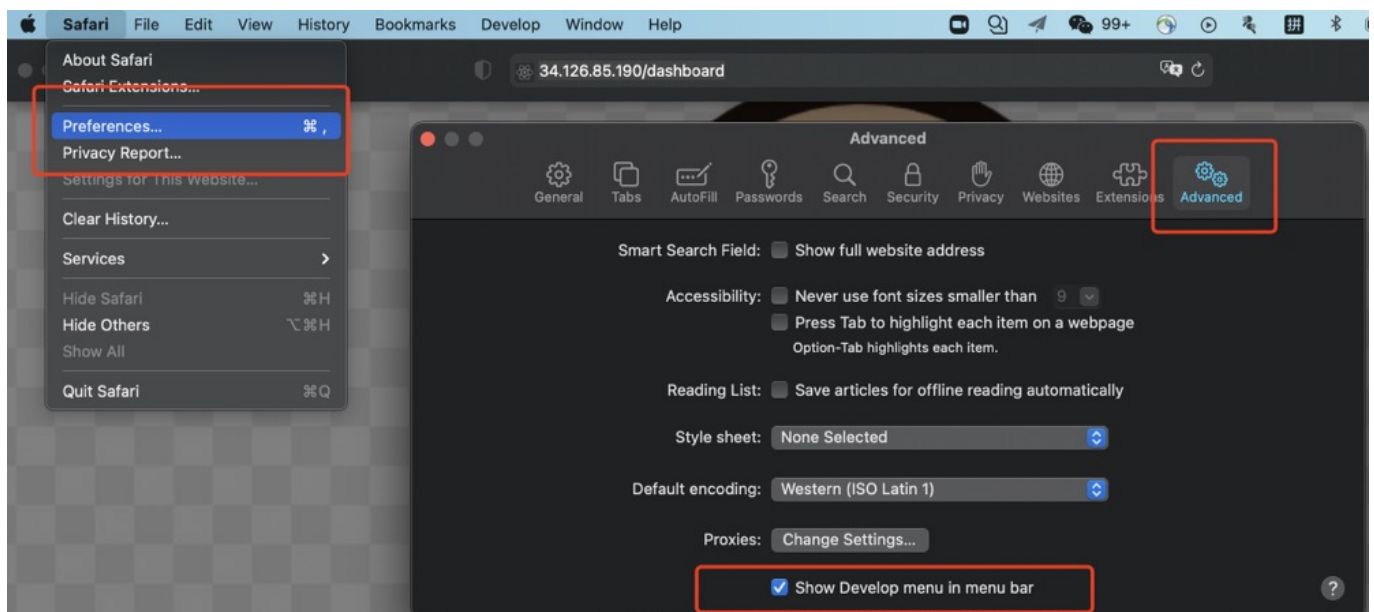
```
server {
    listen 80 default_server;
    listen [::]:80 default_server;
    root /var/www/html/build;
    index index.html index.htm index.nginx-debian.html;
    server_name _;
    location / {
        try_files $uri $uri/ @router;
    }
    location @router {
        rewrite ^.*$ /index.html last;
    }
    location /api/{
        proxy_pass http://34.126.85.190:8080/;
    }
}
```

Then restart nginx service `service nginx restart` to make the new config work.

Now our website run at server's 80 port. User can directly enter the URL <http://34.126.85.190> to the browser to visit our website.

To normally use the website, user should disable the **cross origin restriction** (a browser's security strategy) of the browser.

Take Safari as an example. First open Safari-Preferences-Advanced. Enable the "Show Develop menu in menu bar" option.



Then open develop menu and click "Disable Cross-Origin Restriction".

4. Description of Roles

- Chen Haoyu: Frontend Engineer, UI/UX designer.
- Lin Jingkun: Backend Engineer. Cloud Server and Cloud Database Applier.
- Wang Mingye: Team Leader, Architect (Design the whole architect), Backend Engineer (Write SQL APIs and RESTful APIs), Database Administrator (Define and create data tables, check the data in database), Site Reliability Engineer (Deploy both frontend project and backend project to the cloud server).