Project Report

SOEN 6441 (W)

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	1
Project Description	2
Project Deliverables	2
Used Software, Libraries and Frameworks	3
Implemented Patterns	4
Implemented Design	6
Sequence Diagram	6
Frontend	6
Testing	7
Refactoring Strategies Used	7

Project Description

The project we implemented uses data from the airlabs.co api for tracking live flights and airlines. We designed a query system that keeps track of airlines and flights to allow users to query the data based on airline, flight and airport information.

Project Deliverables

For the design and development of the project, we submitted the following:

- Source code (available on GitHub at https://github.com/abhiamola/SOEN-6441-Project)
- Requirements Document (available on GitHub): Describes the requirements we followed while designing and implementing the project.
- Software Architecture Document (available on GitHub): Describes the architecture as well as the models we designed and used to create the project.
- Video Demo (submitted with this document)
- This Report

Used Software, Libraries and Frameworks

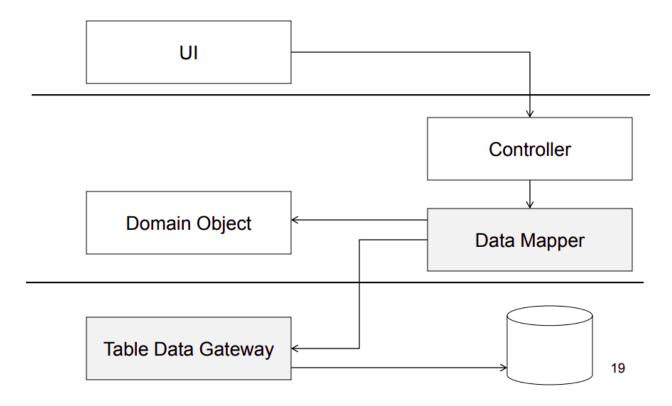
We used the following while developing the project:

- MySQL Server: to act as the local database and store the relations.
- NodeJS: used to create the backend server as well as run the frontend code.
- Express.js: allows creating API endpoints for the backend server that can be reached using HTTP requests.
- ReactJS: used to create the frontend user interface.
- axios: library used to send HTTP requests and receive the responses in the frontend.
- Mocha: testing framework used to create the tests as well as run them.
- Should.js: assertion framework used in test cases.

Implemented Patterns

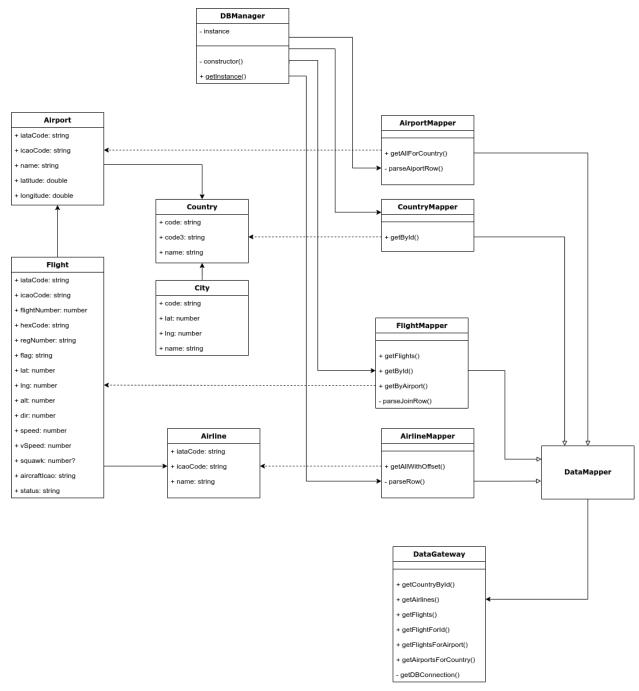
We implemented the **Client-Server architecture** by developing both a frontend and a backend server application. They communicate using HTTP requests that carry queries as well as response data that is shown to the user.

In our backend server we implemented both the **Table Data Gateway**, as well as the **Data Mapper** patterns:



To do so, we created a class called DataGateway (which acts as the data gateway) which is the only class in the backend that interacts with the database (performs queries). In addition, each domain object class has a respective data mapper which calls the table data gateway's methods and maps the returned raw rows to our domain objects. The controller in this diagram represents our backend's routes and endpoints. The user uses the UI to send requests to the controller, which calls and returns the respective functions from the correct data mapper.

The following class diagram shows the implemented classes as well as their methods.

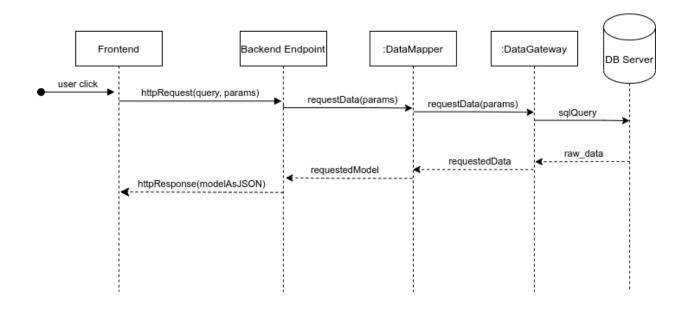


To make sure that there is only a single connection to the database active at all times, we opted to make the DBManager class a **Singleton** class. This allows us to make sure that this class will only be instantiated once and give access to the endpoints to send messages to the different mappers.

Implemented Design

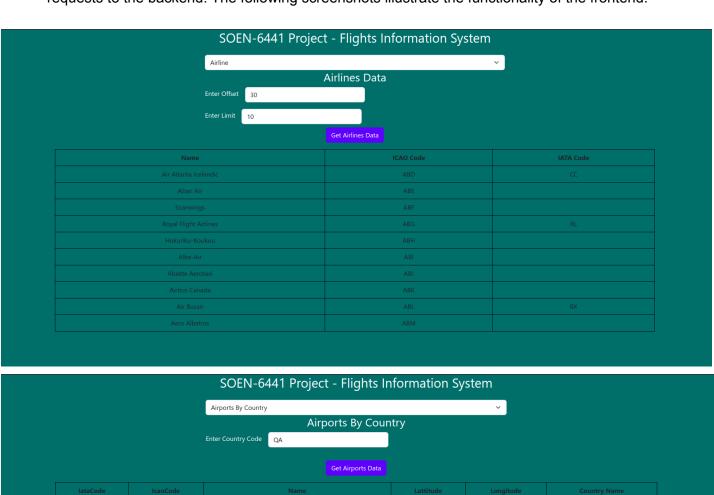
Sequence Diagram

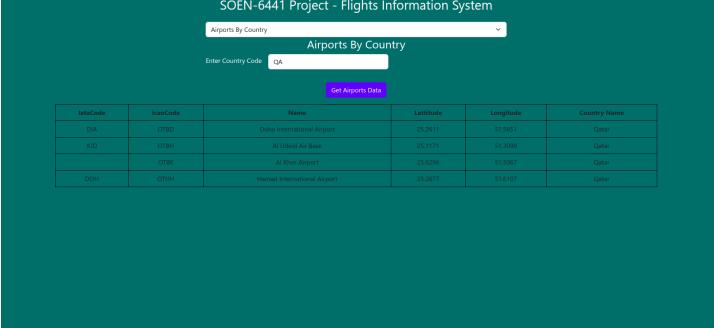
Through our class diagram, and overall architecture of the backend system, the following diagram illustrates how a user would interact with the project:

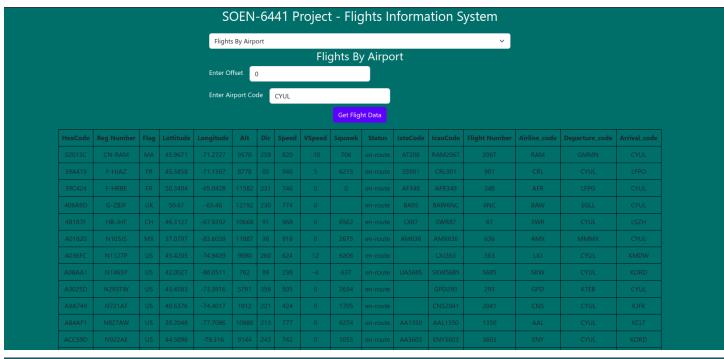


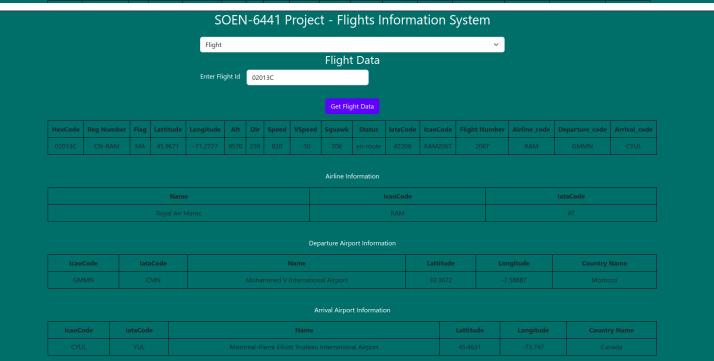
Frontend

We developed the frontend using ReactJS for the interface and axios to handle the HTTP requests to the backend. The following screenshots illustrate the functionality of the frontend.









Testing

We tested two major parts of our codebase:

- 1. Model creation and data instantiation
- 2. Data mappers and data passing.

To do so, we relied on the "mocha" testing framework and the "should" assertion library. For the first set of test cases (model creation), we asserted that creating "empty" models should throw an error (which is a result of a check we added to each constructor, forcing at least one of the constructor parameters to be defined and not null.

For the second set of tests, we created a set of fake data rows that would match how the queries would return them from the database. We then created a mock DataGateway class that would "query" this set of data instead of the actual database. Finally, we used the actual data mappers and data manager (linked to this fake gateway class) to make sure that the mappers correctly map the raw data to the models. The assertions here are simply to make sure that the data inside the returned objects exactly match the fake data.

Refactoring Strategies Used

While developing the project, the following refactoring strategies were used:

 Change Bidirectional Association to Unidirectional: in the initial designs of the project, the Airport class previously held an instance of all flights that were scheduled to leave or depart from it. However, when querying data and mapping it to the models, this created a cyclical dependency. To fix this, we removed the association from airports to the corresponding flights. The following image shows the git comparison before (left) and after (right) the change.

```
↑ ↓ ∠ ← → ≡ Side-by-side viewer ▼ Do notignore ▼ Highlight words ▼ ∴ □ ↓ ?

a Corefood

vexport class Airport {

constructor(lataCode, icaoCode, name, latitude, longitude, countryName)

if (liataCode & licaoCode & licaoCo
```

2. Replace magic string with symbolic constant: while developing the DataGateway class, we noticed many of the SQL queries were very similar, and were making the code file long. As such, we replaced each of these occurrences with a string constant that is declared once. The following screenshot shows the git difference before and after the changes.