

# Final Report

for

**Rune**

Version 1.0

UCLA CS 130

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## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1. Problem-Motivation**

Rune, the Kanban Task Tracking Software, is envisioned to be a web-application software that resolves issues pertaining to software engineering development at UCLA. Throughout the course of his studies, a student majoring in Computer Science at UCLA will encounter many group Projects ranging from two to ten people, such as Projects for CS111 (pairs), CSM117 (3-5 people), and CS130 (4-10 people, depending on the professor). With this in mind, Rune aims to expedite software development in groups and to clarify communication between group members. The Kanban Task Tracking Software intends to answer questions that arise in group settings, such as who works on what, how long a Task has been in progress, and what Tasks are more important.

### **1.2. Existing Solutions**

Currently, product management software such as JIRA, a proprietary issue tracking system for commercial organizations, and Trello, a dynamic virtual sticky board, exist. These tools, however, are either paid services that college students cannot afford, or too general and not specific enough to use for tracking software development Tasks. JIRA is utilized mainly by Agile development teams based that use the Scrum Agile framework. It provides users with the ability to keep track of Tasks with Scrum boards and Kanban boards, real-time Agile reporting, and portfolio planning.

### **1.3. Rune Solution**

Rune is a Task-tracking management tool designed for students. It is heavily inspired by JIRA, with particular features finely-tuned to cater towards university students working on software Projects. The primary feature of Rune is the use of the of the Kanban methodology and the Kanban Board for Task management in Projects (compared to JIRA, which focuses on the Agile and Scrum methodology). Rune is a web application; students use the client through a modern web browser and the client interacts with a server stack to maintain data on Rune.

## **2. Software Description**

### **2.1. Functional Requirements**

#### **2.1.1. User Profiles**

Rune shall have a user profile system, with each user profile containing details about users of the application. User profiles essentially contribute to authorization mechanisms for Projects and Tasks in the application. User profiles shall have the following details that users can choose to fill out, are required to fill out, or will already be filled out:

- Username (email) (required)
- First and Last Name (required)
- Password (required)
- Description Field
- Skills Field
- GitHub Profile

#### **2.1.2. Project Tracker**

The Project tracker follows all the Projects that are created with Rune. It provides the users with details about their Project, including associated users, etc. Projects shall have the following detail components:

- Project Name (required)
- Project Key (required)
- Project ID (required)
- Admin User (required)
- Associated User(s)
- Associated Task(s)
- Description (required)
- History
- GitHub Repository

Project details shall also be fully editable by users who are a part of the Project.

#### **2.1.3. Task Tracker**

The Task tracker follows all Tasks that are created with Rune. It provides users with details about a Task, such as it's description, the category (i.e. Task, feature), the development stage, and comment log. Tasks shall have the following detail components:

- Task Name (required)
- Task ID (required)
- Associated Project (required)

- Task Description (required)
- Assignee (required)
- Status (To-do, In Progress, Code Review, Testing, Completed) (required)
- Priority (required)
- Comment Log

Task details shall be fully editable by users who have access to its associated Project.

#### **2.1.4. Project Finder**

Rune shall have a Project Finder, a page listing all Projects on the application so that other students can find Projects based on similar interests. Users can apply to Projects, and the Admin User, after inspecting the applicant's profile, can add them to the Project. Projects on the Project Finder listings shall have, including the specified Project details, the following details:

- Project Public/Private Setting (required)
- Applicants Pending (required)
- Admin User (required)
- Project Description (required)
- Project Skills (required)
- Associated User Count (required)

### **2.2. Nonfunctional Requirements**

Nonfunctional requirements of Rune include performance, security, and robustness. Pages in the application must load in a reasonable amount of time. Data created by users along with their information should be secure.

#### **2.2.1. Performance Requirements**

Rune has two primary performance requirements, including client-side performance requirements and server-side performance requirements.

All server-side interactions with the client-side features on the application shall perform as well as most commercial web services. This means that, on optimal internet connection speeds, Rune shall run server-side operations (i.e. database queries) with a runtime of  $\sim 0.1$  s average,  $< 5.0$ s maximum.

All client-side interactions on the application shall perform as well as most commercial web applications. This means that, on optimal internet connection speeds, Rune shall take  $\sim 0.5$  s on average,  $< 8.0$ s at worst to load new pages and dynamic elements on the page. This cascades if certain client-side interactions involve server-side operations; time to perform client-side operations includes the time that each server-side operation takes. Also, all dynamic elements of any page shall run smoothly on at least 60 Hz (the user shall not experience any "lagginess" when using the application).

### 2.2.2. Safety and Security Requirements

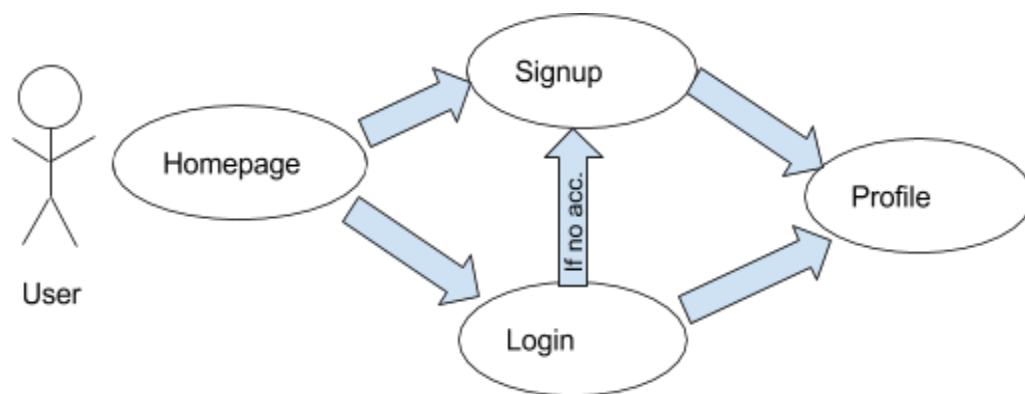
Rune shall be as safe to use as any other web application (i.e. safety is therefore up to the users themselves). The web application shall use standard security technology and protocols (i.e. HTTPS, SSH, OpenSSL, etc) to ensure that the application and it's data will most likely not be compromised.

### 2.2.3. Software Quality Attributes

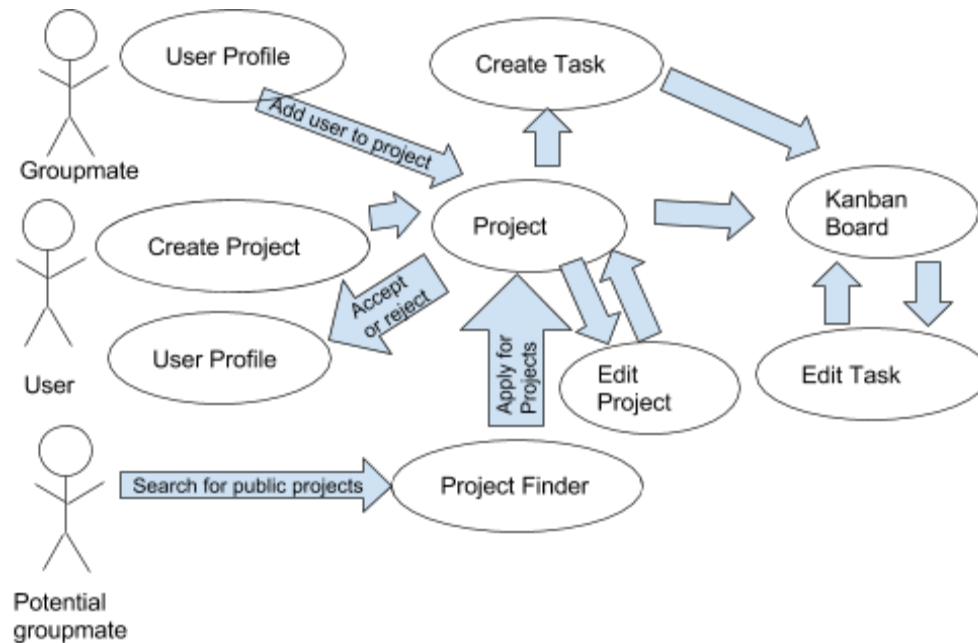
Rune its user experience design, and its software architecture shall follow the highest standards of design and software engineering. User interfaces shall make the user experience as easy to use and nice to look at as possible; it shall be designed with ease of usability in mind. Written code shall be cleanly formatted and well-commented and shall follow standard object-oriented principles. The architecture of the codebase shall also be scalable; increasing the scale and adapting new features shall be straightforward to implement.

### 2.3. Use Cases

The following diagram visualizes a user login use case:

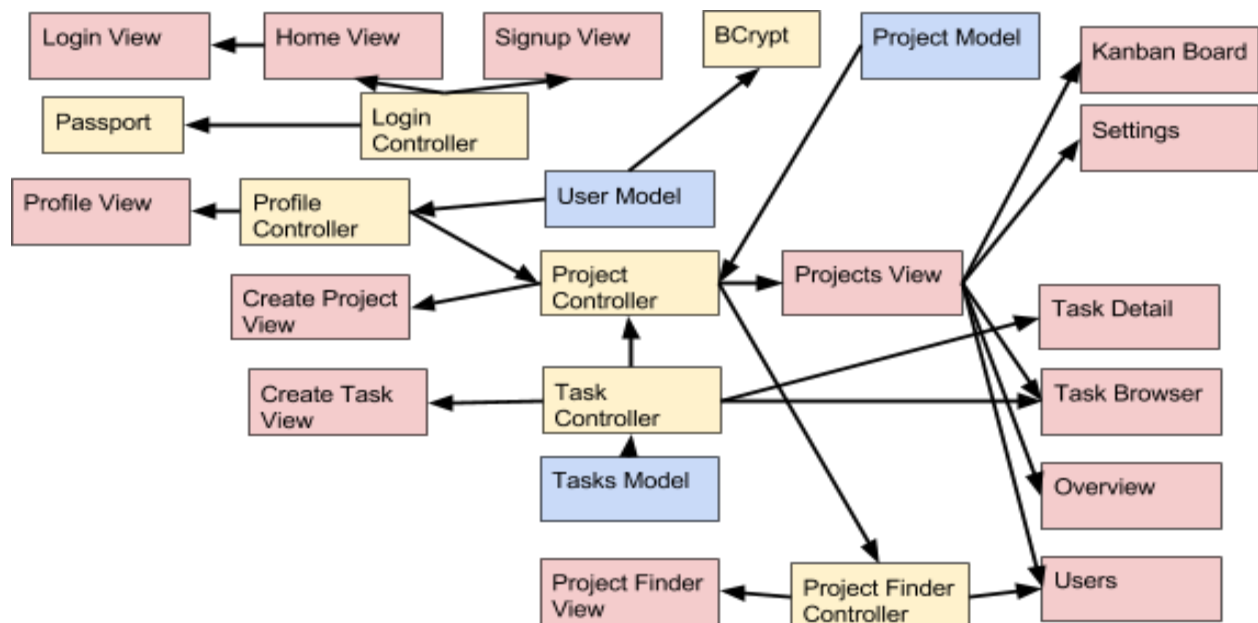


The following diagram visualizes the use cases of Project creation and Task creation:



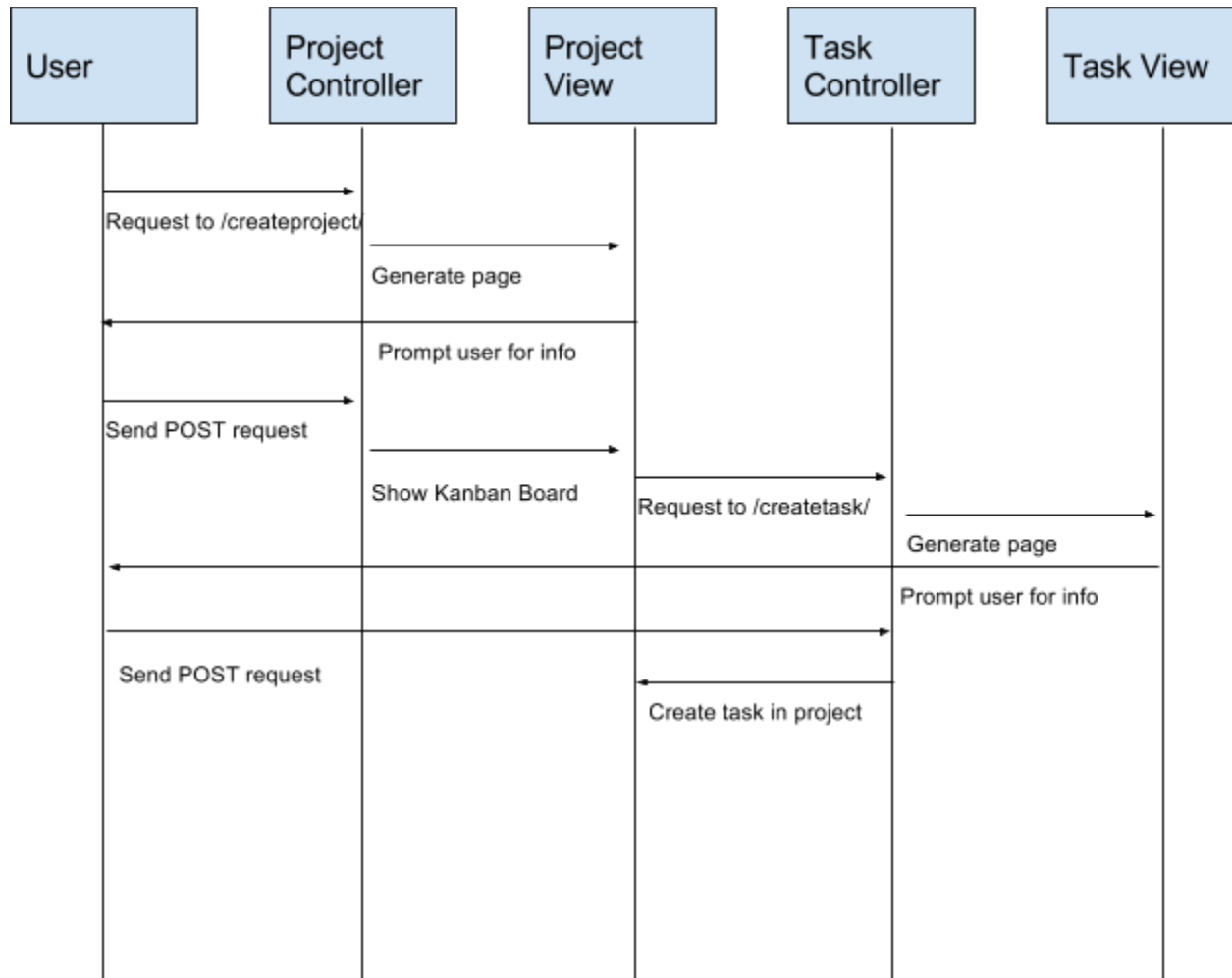
## 2.4. System Architecture (Diagram)

Rune follows the Model-View-Controller architectural pattern. In the following diagram, red boxes represent view, blue boxes represent models, and yellow boxes represent controllers.



## 2.5. Core Component Design (Diagram)

The following diagram shows the various interactions between the core components of Rune:



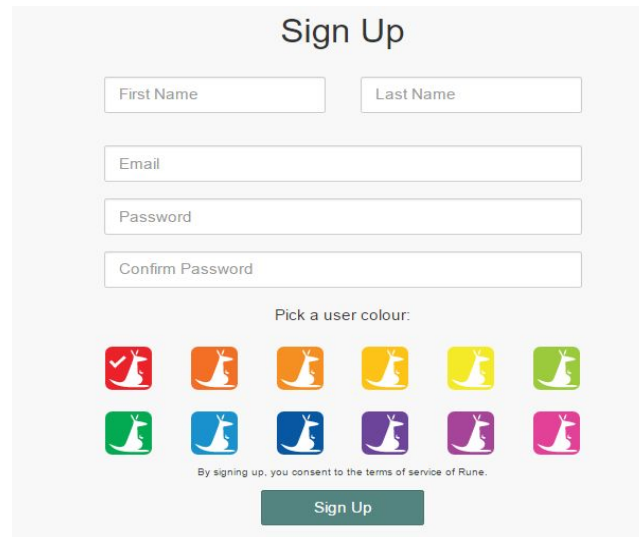


### 3. Development Requirements Verification

#### 3.1. Functional Requirements Verification

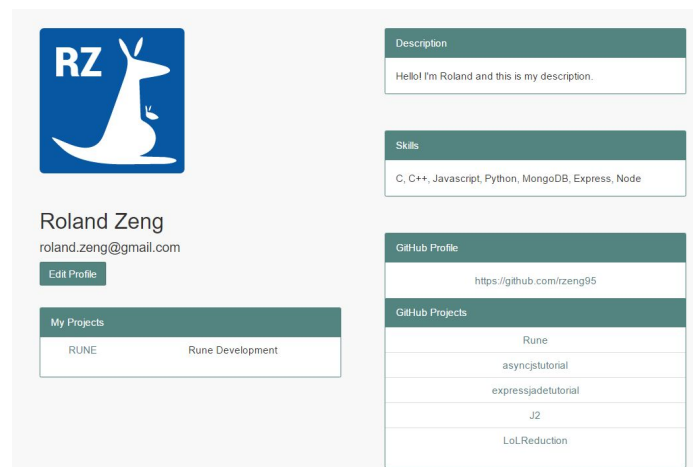
##### 3.1.1. Profiles

User profiles are generated upon successful signups. Signups are created by entering in a unique email, a first and last name, a password, and a profile picture color. Below is the completed, functional signup form.



The image shows a 'Sign Up' form with the following fields: First Name, Last Name, Email, Password, and Confirm Password. Below these fields is a section titled 'Pick a user colour:' with a grid of 12 colored squares, each containing a white silhouette of a rabbit. The colors are: red, orange, yellow, light green, dark green, blue, purple, and pink. Below the grid is a small text line: 'By signing up, you consent to the terms of service of Rune.' At the bottom is a green 'Sign Up' button.

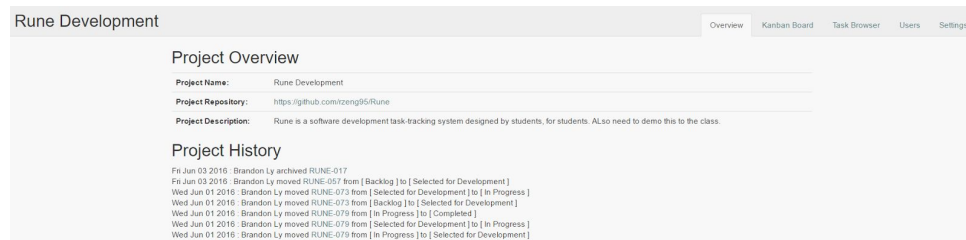
Successful signups redirect users to their profile page. The profile page contains publicly available information about a user, allowing for editable fields for a user's description and skillset. Rune Projects that the user is a member of are displayed on the profile page. Furthermore, users are given the ability to link their Rune accounts with their GitHub accounts. Users who perform this synchronization are able to display a list of their most recent GitHub Projects. Altogether, a user's profile page looks like the following:



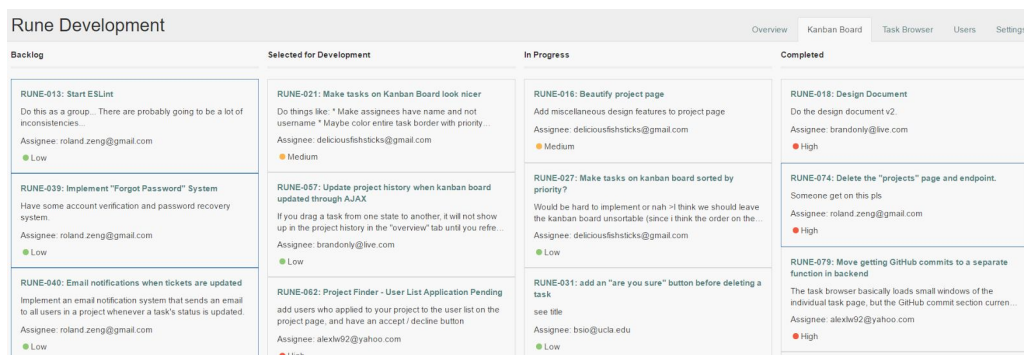
The image shows a user profile page for 'Roland Zeng'. The profile includes a blue square avatar with a white rabbit silhouette and the letters 'RZ'. Below the avatar is the name 'Roland Zeng' and the email 'roland.zeng@gmail.com'. There is an 'Edit Profile' button. The 'My Projects' section shows 'RUNE' and 'Rune Development'. The 'Description' section contains the text 'Hello! I'm Roland and this is my description.' The 'Skills' section lists 'C, C++, Javascript, Python, MongoDB, Express, Node'. The 'GitHub Profile' section shows the URL 'https://github.com/zeng95'. The 'GitHub Projects' section lists 'Rune', 'asynctutorial', 'expressjadedtutorial', 'J2', and 'LoL.Reduction'.

### 3.1.2. Projects

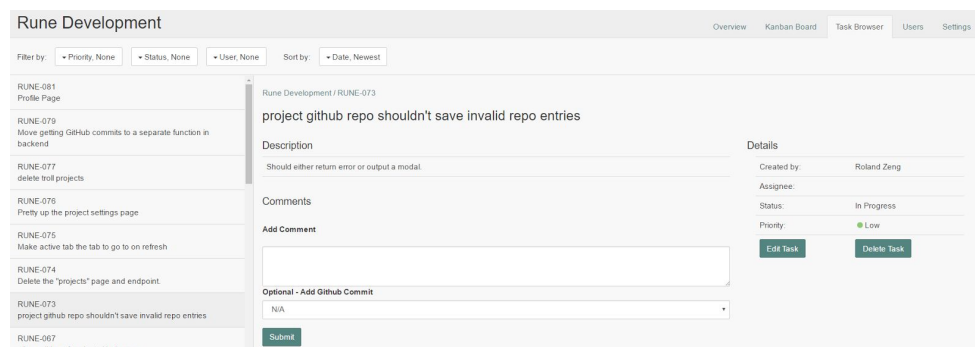
Each Rune Project is given a unique page. Each Project page contains five tabs. The first tab, the Overview, displays basic information about the Project as well as the Project history, a record of Task creations, modifications, and deletions.










The second tab, the Kanban board, is the “meat” of each Project page. It displays a Project’s active Tasks on a dynamic virtual sticky Kanban board, where the Tasks can be modified by dragging and dropping them on the board between four statuses: Backlog, Selected for Development, In Progress, and Completed. Clicking on each Task should link it to the corresponding Task page.



The third tab, the Task Browser, lists every single Task created for the Project. This includes archived Tasks, which are Tasks that have been removed from the Kanban board but not deleted. The Task Browser is sortable and filterable by priority, members, status, and date. These features have been implemented and are displayed below.



The fourth tab is the users list, which displays the list of a Project's members. Members should be removable by the Project creator. Furthermore, Users that have applied to join the Project should be displayed, and can be accepted by Project creators (not pictured).

Rune Development			Overview	Kanban Board	Task Browser	Users	Settings
Current Project Members							
Name	Email						
 Brandon Ly	brandonly@live.com		Remove User				
 Justin Hou	aphou@gmail.com		Remove User				
 Brendan Sio	bsio@ucla.edu		Remove User				
 Roland Zeng	roland.zeng@gmail.com		Remove User				
 Alex Wang	alexw02@yahoo.com		Remove User				
 Kevin Zuo	deliciousfishsticks@gmail.com		Remove User				
 Kevin Tong	epxilon17@gmail.com		Remove User				

The fifth tab is the Project settings tab. This allows editing of a Project's description, skills, and GitHub repository. The Project can be listed on the Project Finder by setting Visibility to public. Finally, Projects can be deleted by the Project owner (following a confirmation message).

Rune Development		Overview	Kanban Board	Task Browser	Users	Settings
Add and change details about your project such as a description or a GitHub repository on this page. Make your project public to others to view on the Project Finder, or delete the project.						
Project Description		Rune is a software development task-tracking system designed by students, for students.				
Add or change the project description as seen by other users.						
GitHub Repository		https://github.com/rzeng95/Rune				
Include a GitHub repository for this project.						
Project Finder Visibility		Public Private				
Make this project publicly visible on the Project Finder.						
Project Skills		Node.js, JavaScript, HTML and CSS, MongoDB				
List tech stack or skills preferred for this project.						
Update Project Settings						
Delete Project		Delete Project				
Permanently remove this project and all associated tasks.						

### 3.1.3. Tasks

Tasks are created via the Create Task button within a Project page. Tasks are given a name, a description, an assignee, a status, and a priority. The status of a Task determines its position on the Kanban board. When Tasks are marked as complete, the option to archive a Task is given. Archived Tasks are removed from the Kanban board but preserved in the Task browser. Users can add comments to each Task. Tasks can also be deleted.

## Edit Task

## Task Name

## Task Description

## Assign to

## Status

## Priority

Rune Development / RUNE-081

## Profile Page

## Description

- add SKILLS section on both Profile Page and Edit Profile Page

## Comments

Brandon Ly added a comment on Thu May 26 2016

Lmao

Justin Hou added a comment on Sun May 29 2016

- still need someone to make skills update in the backend--have modified the code in profilecontroller.js already so please look there

GitHub - 1faafa8672c1cb8f299b1cc14a4f642eb0e0e1a

## Add Comment

## Optional - Add Github Commit

## Details

Created by: Justin Hou

Assignee: aphou@gmail.com

Status: Completed

Priority: High

### 3.1.4. GitHub Integration

Projects can be linked to GitHub Project repositories. When a user adds a comment to a Task, they have the option to associate the Task with one of the Project's GitHub commits. This feature is hidden for Rune Projects whose owners have not entered a GitHub Project repository name.

Comments

Brandon Ly added a comment on Thu May 26 2016

N/A

Thessiah - Search users small fix

Brandon Ly - Quick restyling of Project Finder page.

Thessiah - No description search fix

Thessiah - User Search implementation

Alex - Merge branch 'master' of https://github.com/rzeng95/Rune

Alex - project finder now shows projects you are a member of

Brandon Ly - Turned tab indents into space indents for users jade tab.

Alex - put the github repo back in oops

Alex Wang - create godmode endpoint to delete any user or project. ask alex for instructions

Brandon Ly - Hotfixed Overview, Users List, and Settings not being scrollable.

Alex Wang - admins can remove users

Brandon Ly - Fixed wonky status header in Kanban Board. \* Also fixed up some other small thing I cannot quite remember.

Alex Wang - only admins can approve pending users. if pending user shows and exclamation point on tab. fixed bug with project finder

Alex - formatted project settings page

Alex - skills is now updatable

Alex - minor changes on project finder page

Alex - project finder table labels don't wrap funnily anymore

Alex - beautified profile page

Alex - empty project history has a message and links to a create task modal

Status: Completed


Priority: High

N/A

Submit

### 3.1.5. Project Finder

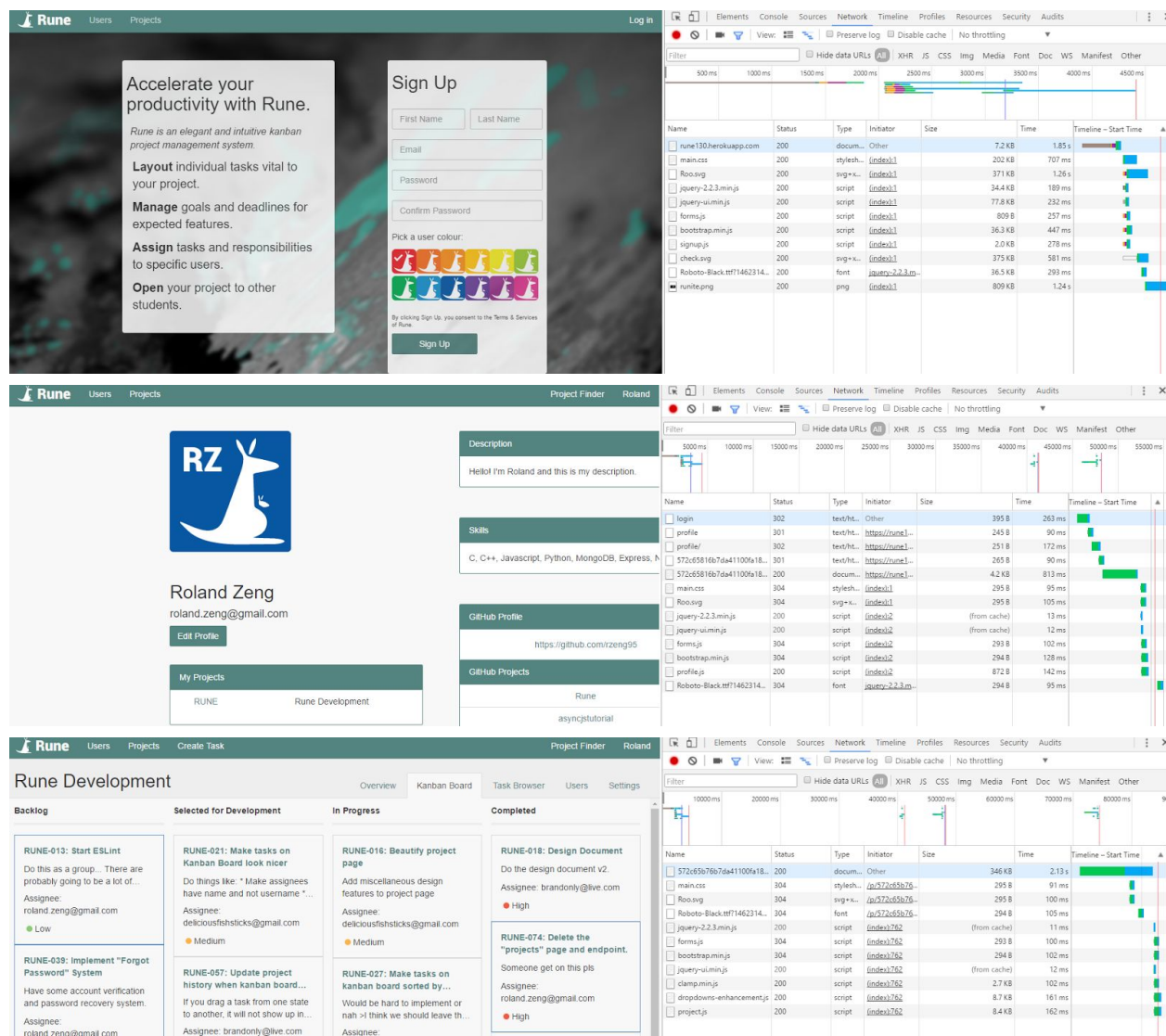
Project Finder allows users to search for Projects to join. Only publicly-listed Projects are listed, and users can apply to any Project they are not a member of. Each Project displays its creator, member count, description, and skills.

	Project Name	Project Leader	Members	Description	Skills
<button>Apply</button>	Software Engineering	 Paul Eggert	2	Don't worry, quizzes are not too hard!	C++, Teamwork, Reading Textbooks
<button>Apply</button>	WebGL Physically Based Rendering	 Brandon Ly	2	This is a personal project that implements physically-based rendering in WebGL.	JavaScript, WebGL, Computer Graphics
<button>Accepted</button>	Rune Development	 Roland Zeng	7	Rune is a software development task-tracking system designed by students, for students.	Node.js, JavaScript, HTML and CSS, MongoDB

## 3.2. Non-Functional Requirements

### 3.2.1. Performance

Performance varied depending on page content. The homepage took about 4 seconds to initially load, with subsequent loads displaying in less than 1 second, due to browser-side caching. The user profile page loaded within 1.5 seconds, due to having significantly less content to display. The Project page for Rune Development initially loaded in 2.5 seconds, with subsequent loads not affecting the load time. This was most likely due to the sheer amount of text that had to be passed to the view from the back-end. In the future, faster load times can be achieved by implementing server-side or client-side caching, as many Tasks are unchanged when a Project is viewed, but need only be rendered visible on the Kanban board.



### 3.2.2. Security

Rune is deployed via Heroku, a cloud application platform. According to their security page, the Heroku platform is secured on many levels. Their security validation systems are their bug reporting bounty system and third party penetration teams. Their data centers are secured with climate control and fire detection and suppression. Data is separated by users and each account can only see data from their account. Heroku also follows Best Practices such as encrypting data in transit and at rest, use of third party systems, secure development practices, and logging. All of the security practices that Heroku uses ensures that Rune has secure and safe hosting.

### 3.2.3. Robustness

Code robustness was enforced by linter programs such as ESLint, that ensured that all members followed the same coding standards. For example, ESLint ensured that all lines of code ended with semicolons, and all strings were wrapped in single quotes. To ensure code reliability, automated tests were written using the Mocha testing framework. These tests were run every time new changes were checked into GitHub, to confirm that the new build did not break basic site functionality. This system of automated tests was handled by Travis-CI, a continuous integration platform.

```
App is running on environment: test
App is running on port: 5000
  Accessing pages while not logged in
    ✓ accessing homepage should return a 200 reponse (695ms)
    ✓ accessing profile should redirect to login
    ✓ accessing users list should redirect to login
    ✓ accessing any user page should redirect to login
    ✓ accessing any project page should redirect to login
    ✓ accessing any task on any project page should redirect to login
    ✓ accessing nonexistent endpoints routes to 404 handler (101ms)

  Passport authentication
    ✓ Unsuccessful logins redirect back to /login (702ms)
    ✓ Successful signups redirect to /profile (233ms)
    ✓ Successful logins redirect to /profile (130ms)
    ✓ Successful logouts redirect to homepage (135ms)
```



## **4. Development Challenges**

Building on such a large code base presented many problems associated with coding with large software teams. Issues such as code understandability, merge conflicts, and code reliability plagued development, and are addressed below.

### **4.1. Modularity**

Early on, it became necessary to modularize the rapidly-growing code base in order to improve understandability and reduce merge conflicts. This was done by first separating code into models, views, and controllers (MVC), and then separating controller endpoints by functionality. For example, all of the endpoints that dealt with Project creation and management were handled in a file called “ProjectController.js”. This not only enabled logical separation of controller code, it also allowed for smaller code files and ease of understandability.

### **4.2. Code Reliability**

As more changes were checked into the main build, the possibility of errors or bugs greatly increased. For example, modifying database schemas could have led to other controllers that accessed those database models to break. Previously, the primary method of assuring code quality was to run a local version of Rune prior to each deployment and make sure important pages loaded and functioned correctly. However, this method of manual testing was rather inefficient and prone to human error. This problem was solved by implementing a continuous integration pipeline using Travis-CI. Whenever new changes were checked to the build, they would be run against a series of automated tests. If all the tests successfully executed, then the build would be pushed to the live website. Otherwise, Travis CI would send an email to the committer to alert them that their change had broke the build. After implementing automated tests, it became much easier to establish code reliability.



## **5. Future Work**

Rune was meant to offer a comprehensive Project management service for students. This meant first and foremost emulating enterprise-level tools such as Jira, and then focusing on creating additional features. Because of this development direction, many extra features could not be implemented in lieu of completing core features. These extra features are described below.

### **5.1. Email Notifications**

Email notifications are crucial to keeping Project members updated on changes to the Project. Implementing email features using frameworks such as NodeMailer or EmailJS. Emails also could be used to implement email recovery, which any software must utilize. Because of possible future plans to integrate with UCLA Shibboleth, email recovery could possibly be implemented later.

### **5.2. Project Metrics**

Project metrics includes information such as Tasks completed by each member, and Project velocity. Metrics were not implemented due to lack of experience working with data visualization frameworks such as D3JS.

## **6. References**

“Heroku Security | Heroku.” Heroku Security | Heroku. N.p., n.d. Web. 04 June 2016.

“JIRA Software - Issue & Project Tracking for Software Teams | Atlassian.” Atlassian. N.p., n.d. Web. 04 June 2016.