

Fail-Safe Cloud Tournament Engine with Error Detection and Error Recovery



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Chapter 1

Introduction

The Fail-Safe Cloud Tournament Engine (FSCTE) is an extension of the Cloud Tournament Engine (CTE) developed by Reece Murray in 2018, which is an extension of the Tournament Engine (TE) built on the Ingenious Framework¹ (IF). The goal for the CTE is to allow people to play a turn-based game, provided it is supported in the IF, against each other in a match, where many matches make up a tournament. Multiple tournaments can be run to determine how good each player is relative to the other players in the tournaments.

The third year Computer Science course, Concurrency (RW 314), used the CTE to allow the students to submit players for the Othello game, and allow the players to compete in matches against other players. The students would access the CTE web interface and upload their players, then put their players into public tournaments. The lecturer, or any admin, could then start the tournament and matches would be played between all players that are participating in the tournament.

It was found that there were some major limitations to the CTE, such as minimal error reporting, lack of error recovery and an unmaintainable code base to name a few. As a result, there were situations that arose in which a player failure resulted in a failure of the entire tournament. This prompted the need for a version that was fail-safe and included error reporting and error recovery, as far as possible. The FSCTE aims to address these limitations and improve the overall system stability by being fail-safe, which means that if any error were to occur, the response to the error would cause as little harm to the overall system stability as possible.

1.1 Scope

The system used to manage the FSCTE is made up of multiple Docker² containers, which run each component of the FSCTE in their own separate environment. If an error occurs in a component of the system, it will not affect the other components, since they are in separate environments.

¹<https://bitbucket.org/skroon/ingenious-framework/src/master/>

²<https://docs.docker.com/engine/docker-overview/>

The FSCTE uses the following three main components that are run in their own Docker containers:

- **Web User Interface:** Allows a user to interact directly with the FSCTE.
- **Database:** Stores all the information relevant to the FSCTE.
- **Database Watcher (Golang):** Watches the database for any changes, such as tournaments being started, and sends messages to the front-end accordingly.
- **REST API:** Facilitates file upload to, and download from, the web user interface, as well as CAS authentication for logging in with Stellenbosch University credentials.

The layout of the entire FSCTE system is further discussed in chapter 3, *design and implementation*.

1.2 Document Outline

This report will discuss the overview of the system in chapter 2, the implementation and design of the system in chapter 3, then onto the testing in chapter 4 and discussion of the future of the project in chapter 5. Finally, the conclusion will be presented in chapter 6.

Chapter 2

Overview

This chapter will give an overview of the requirements for the FSCTE system and how the requirements have been met.

The CTE used in 3rd year at Stellenbosch University is designed to manage many Othello [1] tournaments, involving many players, concurrently. A user is able to view public tournaments, players, referees, schedulers, etc. and view relevant statistics for ongoing and completed tournaments. The admin, usually the lecturer, is able to add tournaments, schedulers and rankers and the students are only allowed to upload their players and add them to public tournaments.

2.1 Separate environments

Each component of the FSCTE needs to be in their own separate environment, so that if an error occurs, it impacts only that specific component and not the entire FSCTE. Docker was chosen for this purpose, since it is relatively easy to spin up a component in its own environment and redeploy that component if an error occurs.

The docker container is created by writing a **Dockerfile** that specifies which base environment you want to use (e.g. **ubuntu**, **node**, **neo4j** etc.) and the command you want to run in the container. The container exits when the command finishes, so in order to keep the container running forever, infinite loops are useful. This means that the command will only finish when the user forcefully stops the container.

Docker-compose¹ is used to spin up all of the docker containers used by the FSCTE, using their respective **Dockerfiles**, and allows for more control of how the container should be set up. Local directories can be mounted into the docker containers so that any files that are generated inside the container can be accessed outside of the container, on the host machine. This is useful for accessing the log files after a match has completed, so that it can be seen if the match was a success or not.

¹<https://docs.docker.com/compose/>

2.2 Web User Interface

The previous web user interface implemented in the CTE was not very user-friendly, which resulted in a lot of confusion for the students who used the CTE. The entire web user interface in the FSCTE was written from scratch using new technologies, such as Vue² and TypeScript³, so that it was more visually appealing and easier for the lecturers and students to use. Students and lecturers (or admins) can log into the web user interface using Stellenbosch University Single-Sign On or by specifying their username and password if they already exist in the database.

The students are able to upload their players to the web user interface and join public tournaments with their players. The students can have as many players as they would like, and each of the players are added to the tournament standings once they join a tournament. This allows the students to see how their players perform relative to other players in the same tournaments.

The lecturers, or admins, are able to upload their own rankers, schedulers, referees and players to the web user interface. More will be explained about the rankers, schedulers and referees in Section 3.2.5. The admins can add their own players, as well as a student's player, to a public or private tournament. The admins can start and stop tournaments, as well as create new tournaments.

After a match has completed, either ending in a failure or success, the log files of that match can be accessed by both students and admins. This means that either the student or admin can see what moves the players made and the final result of the match.

2.3 Software Stack

The FSCTE uses the following software stack:

- **Vue** - Front-end framework that is used to interact with the FSCTE.
- **Typescript** - Superset of JavaScript that adds types, which is useful for catching bugs before they make it into production.
- **Python** - Used to create the REST API that facilitates file upload to, and download from, the web user interface, as well as providing authentication for logging in using Stellenbosch University Single-Sign On.
- **Neo4j** - Database that is used to store all the information necessary for the FSCTE to work. Highly relational database that uses the Cypher⁴ query language to get or set attributes.

²<https://vuejs.org/>

³<https://www.typescriptlang.org/>

⁴<https://neo4j.com/docs/cypher-manual/current/>

- **Golang** - Used to schedule matches in tournaments concurrently, with less overhead than using Java.
- **Docker** - Tool to allow different components of the FSCTE to operate in their own separate environments.
- **Bash** - Used for writing scripts that will setup the FSCTE and download any necessary programs.

The host system does not need to have docker pre-installed, since the FSCTE will check if docker and docker-compose are available in the setup script. If one or more programs are not installed, the script will download the necessary version onto the host machine.

2.4 Documentation

Documentation has been provided as a `README.md` file in the root directory of the FSCTE repository, which outlines how to setup the system using docker. Documentation for writing a ranker and scheduler can be found at <https://git.cs.sun.ac.za/20703236/fscte-docs/-/tree/master/guidelines>, as files `Ranker.md` and `Scheduler.md` respectively.

The `mock-data` directory in the root directory of the FSCTE repository contains files that can be used to setup the FSCTE with some initial data. There is a `README.md` file that explains how to add the data into the database and what the FSCTE should look like after the data has been added. It is not a requirement to add this data into the database, but it is there for future people to be able to setup the FSCTE with minimal stress.

Chapter 3

Design and Implementation

This chapter will describe the design and implementation of all the components present in the FSCTE. Figure 3.1 shows an overview of the components present in the FSCTE and how they interact.

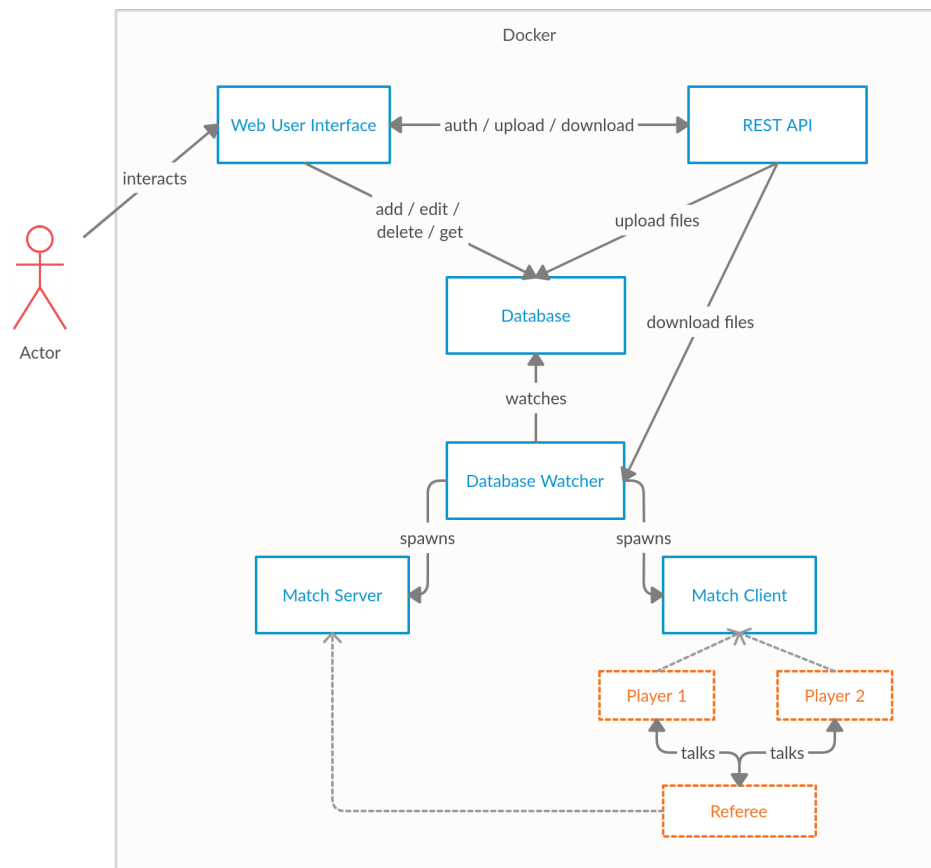


Figure 3.1: UML diagram representing the structure of the FSCTE. Rectangles with a solid blue outline represent docker containers, rectangles with a dotted orange line represent entities inside the docker containers and dotted grey lines represent the docker container in which an entity resides.

3.1 Overview

This section provides an explanation of the UML diagram depicted in Figure 3.1.

The actor represents a user, who can be either an admin or student. This user only interacts with the web user interface to add players, tournaments etc., provided they have the correct permissions. There is a difference between a user and a player, where the user is the person who is currently logged in (student or admin) and the player is an executable that the user uploads to take part in tournaments. As such, a single user can have many players.

The rectangles with a solid blue outline represent docker containers and the rectangles with a dotted orange line represent entities inside the docker containers. The dotted grey line represents the docker container in which an entity resides.

3.2 Web User Interface

This section serves as an explanation for the purpose of the web user interface docker container seen in Figure 3.1.

The web user interface is designed to be a Single-Page Application (SPA) that uses components to render specific “pages”, instead of the traditional way of rendering complete HTML pages when the user navigates to a different URL route. This is accomplished by swapping out certain HTML elements with other elements so that the content of the page changes without having to re-render the elements that are present in both pages. As such, the performance of a SPA is significantly better than a traditional web app because of the reduced rendering needed to display different pages. Vue¹ was chosen as the framework to use because it is easy to use and provides support for creating a SPA. An example of the login screen for the web user interface can be seen in Figure 7.1 in the Appendix.

The web user interface makes use of cookies to store the session, so that the user stays logged in even when closing the web user interface browser tab. The cookies are saved for seven days, meaning that once the cookies expire, the user has to log in again. Since Vue was chosen as the front-end framework, the library `VueCookies`² was chosen as the way to store cookies in the web user interface. This library was easy to use and provided many customizable options, as well as it is regularly updated.

The web user interface consists of different tabs that a user can click to navigate to different views. The tabs that can be accessed vary depending on the level of permission of the logged in user, i.e. admins will be able to access more tabs than students will be

¹<https://vuejs.org/>

²<https://www.npmjs.com/package/vue-cookies>

able to. However, some tabs are accessible whether a user is logged in or not. These tabs are the ‘Tournaments’ tab, ‘Matches’ tab, ‘Standings’ tab and finally the ‘About’ tab. If a user logs in as a student, the user is able to access the ‘Players’ tab as well as all of the tabs accessible when not logged in. If the user logs in as an admin, the user is able to access the ‘Components’ tab as well as all of the tabs accessible to a student. The above tabs will be explained in further detail in Sections 3.2.1 to 3.2.6.

3.2.1 ‘Tournaments’ tab

The ‘Tournaments’ tab is accessible by a user who is not logged in, a student and an admin. A screenshot of the page after clicking the tab can be seen in Figure 7.3 in the Appendix, when logged in as a student, and Figure 7.4 in the Appendix, when logged in as an admin.

User Not Logged In

The user is able to view all of the public and private tournaments that are taking place. An overview of the tournaments is provided where the name of the tournament, the current status of the tournament (either “Not Started”, “Running” or “Finished”), the maximum time limit for each move (in milliseconds) and the number of players currently in the tournament are displayed in a table. The table uses a live-updating system, meaning that the user does not need to refresh the page to see any updates to the tournaments, instead the updates are shown immediately as they happen.

The user can click on any entry in the tournaments table to be redirected to the specific tournament information of the selected tournament. On this page, the user can see the type of the tournament (either public or private), the status of the tournament, the maximum time limit per move, the referee used, the scheduler used and the ranker used. The user can also see the player names of the current players in the tournament. The ranker, scheduler and referee will be explained in detail in Sections 3.5.1 to 3.5.3.

A table showing the current players participating in the selected tournament is present at the bottom of the selected tournament information page. The user can see the player names, not the names of the users, of all the players participating in the selected tournament.

User Logged In As A Student

The user is able to see and do everything described above, as well as being able to add their own player to a specific public tournament. If the current user has not uploaded any players, they can select a specific tournament from the table and they can add a player from within the tournament information page. This will create a player, link the player to the user and put the player into the selected tournament. If the user already has uploaded a player, or many players, they will be presented with a dropdown list of

their own players, and the user is then able to select which player they would like to add to the tournament.

If the user has a player participating in the selected tournament, the user can see the name of their player and remove their player from that tournament if they wish to do so.

User Logged In As An Admin

The user is able to see and do everything described above, as well as being able to create a tournament and add students' players to both private and public tournaments. When creating a new tournament, the user must specify the name of the tournament, the type (either public or private) and the maximum time per move (in milliseconds). A check is performed on the name of the tournament, which makes sure the name is unique. If the name is not unique, the new tournament is rejected and the user must enter a unique tournament name.

If the user selects a specific tournament from the table, the user can add a player of their own or add a player from a student to the tournament. Only an admin can add players to a private tournament, but students are able to add their players to public tournaments. The user can start and stop the tournament as they wish, as well as edit the information of a specific tournament. When editing the tournament information, the user can change the name of the tournament, the type of the tournament, the maximum time limit per move, the referee, the scheduler and the ranker. A screenshot of the popup displayed when editing a specific tournament can be seen in Figure 7.6. The user can also remove any student player from the tournament, as well as being able to delete the entire tournament if the user wishes.

3.2.2 'Matches' tab

The 'Matches' tab is accessible by a user who is not logged in, a student and an admin. A screenshot of the page after clicking the tab can be seen in Figure 7.7 in the Appendix, when logged in as a student, and the page is the same when logged in as an admin or when not logged in. There is no difference in functionality for matches when not logged in, logged in as a student or logged in as an admin, because the matches are automatically generated when a tournament is started.

The matches are grouped by their type, meaning that all of the matches played in a public tournament will be under the 'Public' heading and all of the matches played in a private tournament will be under the 'Private' heading. Under each heading, the matches are organized based on the name of the tournament in which the matches were played. The matches are displayed in a table, which shows the ID of the match, the players that participated in the match, the status of the match and the winner of that match. When clicking on a specific match ID, the user is redirected to a page that

displayed the status of the match, the winner and a message extracted from the log files. The message displays any errors that have occurred or, if the match finished successfully, the new rating of the two players. There are also buttons at the bottom of the match information page that allow the user to download each player's log files, as well as the referee log files.

3.2.3 'Players' tab

The 'Players' tab is only accessible by a user who is a student or an admin. A screenshot of the page after clicking the tab can be seen in Figure 7.7 in the Appendix, when logged in as a student, and the page is the same when logged in as an admin or when not logged in. There is no difference in functionality when a user is logged in as a student or an admin.

The players that the logged in user has uploaded are displayed in a table, where the names of the players are displayed. There is also a button that allows the user to delete any player they have uploaded, which also removes the player from any tournaments that it is taking part in. If the user has uploaded players, an additional section is displayed that shows in which tournaments each player is participating in. From this additional section, the user can add their player to another tournament or view the information for the tournaments that the player already has participated in. A screenshot of the 'Players' page can be seen in Figure 7.8 in the Appendix.

3.2.4 'Standings' tab

The 'Standings' tab is accessible by a user who is not logged in, a student and an admin. A screenshot of the page after clicking the tab can be seen in Figure 7.9 in the Appendix, when logged in as an admin, and the page is the same when logged in as a student or when not logged in. There is no difference in functionality for the standings when not logged in, logged in as a student or logged in as an admin, because the standings are automatically generated when the matches finish.

The standings are grouped by their type, meaning that all of the standings in a public tournament will be under the 'Public' heading and all of the standings in a private tournament will be under the 'Private' heading. Under each heading, the standings are organized based on the name of the tournament. The standings are displayed in a table, which shows the position of each player relative to the other players, the name of the players, the number of wins, losses and draws, as well as the win-loss ratio and the rating for each player.

3.2.5 'Components' tab

The 'Components' tab is only accessible by a user who is an admin. A screenshot of the page after clicking the tab can be seen in Figure 7.10 in the Appendix.

The components can be seen in a table at the top of the page, where the type of component (ranker, scheduler or referee) can be seen, as well as the name of the component and the owner (user who uploaded) of the component. After that table, there are separate tables for displaying the rankers, schedulers and referees that the logged in admin user has uploaded. For each of the components that the admin user has uploaded, the user can change the name of the component or delete the component. The user can also add a new component by specifying the name of the component and the file to use as the component. A check is performed on the name to make sure the name of the component is unique, and if the name is unique then the component is available to be chosen when selecting the components for a tournament.

3.2.6 ‘About’ tab

The ‘About’ tab is accessible by a user who is not logged in, a student and an admin. A screenshot of the page after clicking the tab can be seen in Figure 7.11 in the Appendix, when logged in as an admin, and the page is the same when logged in as a student or when not logged in. There is no difference in functionality for the about page when not logged in, logged in as a student or logged in as an admin, because it is a static page that doesn’t rely on any generated information. This page describes the types of tournaments that the user can see and gives an overview of what the ranker, referee and scheduler mean.

3.3 REST API

This section serves as an explanation for the purpose of the REST API docker container seen in Figure 3.1.

The REST API is written in Python 3.7 and Flask³ because it is easy to set up. It runs in its own docker container and is available on port 5000. The API allows for file upload to and download from the web user interface, as well as providing access points for CAS authentication.

File uploading is used when a user uploads their player using the web user interface. The file is selected from the user’s operating system and uploaded to the system that is hosting the web user interface. The path to the player is stored in the database so that the player files can be retrieved when needed. File downloading is used when a user wants to download the log files after a match has finished. The path to the match log is generated by taking the tournament name and player name of the requested file, then finding the file on the system hosting the web user interface and finally downloading it to the user’s system.

³<https://flask.palletsprojects.com/en/1.1.x/>

Stellenbosch University uses Central Authentication Service (CAS) to allow students to log into any of the Stellenbosch University web pages. CAS authentication takes in the username and password of a user and returns a ticket, which is then validated by the CAS REST API endpoint. If the username and password combination is valid, various information about the user is returned. The ticket is then invalidated so that it cannot be used again. If the username and password combination is not valid, the ticket is invalidated and no information about the user is returned. The ticket used by CAS is only valid for a certain period of time, after which the ticket is invalidated. This is to ensure that one ticket cannot be used for multiple login attempts.

The REST API used for the FSCTE is responsible for handling CAS authentication. The web user interface is where the user can enter their Stellenbosch University username and password, which then gets passed to the FSCTE REST API. This REST API then passes the username and password to CAS, which creates a ticket and performs validation on that ticket. If the username and password combination is valid, the FSCTE REST API receives the student number of the user and the user is logged into the web user interface. If the username and password combination is not valid, CAS redirects the user to the login page where the user can try again. The student number of the user is used by the web user interface to create a user in the database and determine which permissions to give the user. The student number of a student is made up of all numbers, whereas the student number of a lecturer is made up of characters, which is useful to determine the permission of the user.

The following endpoints are available for access through the REST API:

Endpoint	Usage	Methods	Returns
/check	Ensures the REST API is accessible	GET	message
/login	Attempts to log the user in using Stellenbosch University credentials	GET	username and ticket
/clear	Logs the Stellenbosch University user out	GET	None
/upload/<type>/<name>	Uploads a file type (either referee, ranker, scheduler or player) called name to the web user interface local system	POST	message
/download/<tName>/<fName>	Downloads the log file called fName from the tournament tName	GET	File object
/remove/<type>/<name>	Removes a file type called name from the web user interface's local system	GET	message

Table 3.1: Endpoints accessible through the FSCTE REST API

3.4 Database

This section serves as an explanation of the database docker container seen in Figure 3.1.

Neo4j⁴ was chosen as the backend database because it is a graph database. Graph databases, such as Neo4j, differ from relational databases, such as SQL, in how they connect data. Neo4j uses nodes and relationships to connect data, whereas SQL uses primary and foreign keys. The data that the system uses benefits greatly from using relationships between nodes to describe the data, since, for example, a user can have many players (relationship is user to player) that participate in many tournaments (relationship is user to player to tournament). Such data would require multiple foreign keys and get very complicated very quickly.

Neo4j queries are written using the Cypher query language, which closely resembles English, therefore making it easy to write complicated queries and return exactly the data that is needed. The database driver for the web user interface was written in TypeScript and the database driver for the database watcher was written in Golang. The database drivers allowed the web user interface and the database watcher to add, edit, delete and retrieve data from the database. An example of the graph database can be seen in Figure 7.12 in the Appendix.

3.5 Database Watcher

This section serves as an explanation for the purpose of the database watcher docker container seen in Figure 3.1.

The database watcher was written in Golang because it is a language that handles concurrency very well, it is a fairly new language (first version was released in March 2012 [2]), and has concurrency at its core. Golang is being updated frequently, with the newest version being released in August 2020. Golang also has multiple advantages over Java, such as:

- Low overhead, since Golang does not use the Java Virtual Machine.
- Concurrency is built into the core language, in the form of `goroutines`, and is simpler to use than Java threads.
- Overall application performance is better than Java.

The above advantages are the reason that Golang was chosen over Java for writing the database watcher.

The main role of the database watcher is to watch for any database changes at a set interval. The main change that the database watcher is looking for is when a tournament

⁴<https://neo4j.com/>

is started or stopped. When this change occurs, the database watcher retrieves the name of the tournament and retrieves the ranker, scheduler, referee and players that are participating in that tournament. Information about the ranker, scheduler and referee is given in Sections 3.5.1 to 3.5.3.

3.5.1 Ranker

The ranker updates the ratings of players after every match and every player starts on the same rating. For every win that a player has, their rating increases by an amount and for every loss that a player has, their rating decreases by an amount. The amount gained or lost decreases for every match that the player plays, meaning that eventually the rating will be a true reflection of the skill level of the player.

New rankers can be added, but they need to be written in Golang so that it can integrate into the database watcher. The specification for writing a ranker can be found at <https://git.cs.sun.ac.za/20703236/fscte-docs/-/blob/master/guidelines/Ranker.md>. An example of a ranker that uses the Elo [3] rating system can be found in the `mock-data` directory in the root of the FSCTE repository and it is called `EloRanker.go`.

3.5.2 Scheduler

The scheduler schedules matches between pairs of players in a tournament, such that the players of the tournament can be ranked. After every player has played against every other player in the tournament, the overall win-loss ratio for that tournament can be calculated, which can then be used to rank players. The win-loss ratio and the rating system can be used in conjunction to organize fair matches between pairs of players who are of a similar skill level.

New schedulers can be added, but they need to be written in Golang so that it can integrate into the database watcher. The specification for writing a scheduler can be found at <https://git.cs.sun.ac.za/20703236/fscte-docs/-/blob/master/guidelines/Scheduler.md>. An example of a scheduler that uses a round-robin strategy to organize matches between players can be found in the `mock-data` directory in the root of the FSCTE repository and it is called `RoundRobin.go`.

3.5.3 Referee

The referee monitors the moves that the two players make in a match and checks if any player makes an invalid move or times out. One player sends a move to the referee, which then checks if the move is valid and only sends the move to the other player if the move made is valid. If the move made is invalid, or the player times out, the match will be forfeited and the last player to send a valid move becomes the winner.

The referee needs to be a JAR file that is compatible with a game type supported by the Ingenious Framework⁵. An example of a referee for the Othello game is provided in the `mock-data` directory in the root of the FSCTE repository and it is called `OthelloReferee.jar`.

3.5.4 Match Server

The match server docker container is started when a new tournament is started, which starts the Java server using the referee that the tournament uses. The match server lasts for only a single match and the log file from the perspective of the referee is stored on the FSCTE local system. A path to the match log file is stored in the database so that the referee log file can be downloaded from the web user interface at a later stage.

3.5.5 Match Client

The match client docker container is started after the match server docker container is started, and is used to create the lobby for two of the players in the tournament as well as play out the match between the players. The way the two players are selected is defined by the scheduler that is used for the tournament and the rating update after the match has concluded is defined by the ranker used in the tournament.

The match lobby is created in the match client docker container and then the players are copied from the FSCTE local system into the match client docker container. The players are then connected to the match server and play against each other by sending their moves to the referee, which verifies if the moves are valid and if they are valid, then the referee sends the move to the other player. This process continues until either a player sends an invalid move or the game has been played to completion. The log files of each player are stored and the path to the log files are added to the database so that each player log file can be downloaded at a later stage using the web user interface.

3.6 Repository

The code is hosted on GitLab as a private repository and can be found at <https://git.cs.sun.ac.za/20703236/fscte>. The instructions on how to start all of the docker containers is in the README, which is accessible at <https://git.cs.sun.ac.za/20703236/fscte/-/blob/master/README.md>. All of the files present in the repository take up 36 Megabytes of space and consist of 11652 lines of code written from scratch. Vue makes up 53.2% of the code base, with Go making up 22%, TypeScript making up 19.4%, Shell making up 4.1%, Python making up 0.9% and the rest of the languages making up 0.4% of the code base.

⁵<https://bitbucket.org/skroon/ingenious-framework/src/master/>

Chapter 4

Testing

This chapter covers the testing that has been done on the FSCTE to ensure that every unit of the system works as intended, and also allows future developers to see if any change they make breaks existing functionality or not. The individual units of the system need to be tested, but the integration between the units and the system as a whole also needs to be tested. The unit testing will be discussed in Section 4.1 and the integration testing will be discussed in Section 4.2.

4.1 Unit Testing

This section describes the unit testing that is performed on each component of the FSCTE system.

4.1.1 Web User Interface

The web user interface was tested manually by going through the entire web user interface. The login was tested using the following methods:

- **Admin username with wrong password:** The web user interface rejected the login attempt and displayed a popup message saying “Incorrect username and password combination.” This is the expected result.
- **Admin username with correct password:** The web user interface accepted the login attempt and redirects to the `/dashboard` page. This is the expected result.
- **Student login using incorrect SU credentials:** The web user interface redirects to the Stellenbosch University Single-Sign On page, where the incorrect credentials are inputted. The Single-Sign On page rejects the login attempt and displays a message stating: “Sign-on failed. Username or password is incorrect.” This is the expected result.
- **Student login using correct SU credentials:** The web user interface redirects to the Stellenbosch University Single-Sign On page, where the correct credentials are inputted. The Single-Sign On page accepts the login attempt and redirects to the `/dashboard` page. This is the expected result.

The tournaments page was tested by adding a tournament manually into the database and checking if the tournament was updated in the table of tournaments. For all the various tournaments that were manually added, the tournaments appeared immediately in the table of tournament present.

The matches page was tested by starting various tournaments at the same time, which started the match scheduling in the database watcher. After each match had completed, the status in the web user interface was updated, as expected, with the result of the match. When an error occurred, causing the match to fail, the winner was reported to be “Invalid”, which was expected. A detailed log of what caused the match to fail was accessible by clicking on the match in the matches table. When the match completed successfully, with no players failing or running out of time, the winner was reported. The winner was verified by looking at the referee log file, and of all the matches that completed successfully, the winner was reported correctly. Downloading the log files was tested by clicking on the specific log files and checking the contents of the file, to make sure that the match file downloaded was indeed the correct match file. In all cases, the correct match log files were downloaded.

The players page was tested by adding a player and checking if the table displaying the players updated with the correct player name. The added players were also tested by adding them to a tournament and then starting the tournament, thus creating matches in which the players would play each other. The players were successfully added to all the tournaments and successfully played all the matches, resulting in one of the players being the best with an almost flawless win-loss ratio. This was deemed to be working as intended, since after playing multiple matches against various opponents, there will always be at least one player that is the best.

The standings page was tested by starting tournaments and waiting for all of the matches to finish. Once the matches have finished, the results of the matches were checked. Whenever a player wins against another player, their rating should increase and if they lose against another player, their rating should decrease. If the match results end in a draw, neither player’s rating increases or decreases. This result was checked against the standings table, to see if the standings updated after a match was played. It was found that the standings were automatically updated as soon as the match concluded, and the winner was the same as the winner found in the log file.

The components page was tested by adding and removing components and checking if they were updated in the components table. Only the admin user is able to test the components, since the admin is the only user that has access to the components page. It was seen that adding and removing components from the database added and removed the components from the web user interface as well, which is the expected result.

There was no need to test the about page, since it is a static page that does not have

any generated data.

4.1.2 Database

The database was tested using Python and the Neo4j pip package. Various methods were tested to see if, after adding or deleting nodes from the database, the backend database would change. After multiple tournaments were added and removed, as well as adding players and removing players, the database did indeed change and the actions were reflected.

The database was also tested using the Golang test suite, which is built into the core language. Some small errors were discovered when testing using the Golang test suite, which have now since been fixed and all test cases pass.

4.2 Integration Testing

This section describes the integration testing performed on the FSCTE system.

4.2.1 Tournaments running concurrently

It is a requirement that the tournaments are able to be run concurrently, so that no tournament needs to wait for another tournament to finish before another can start. Golang was useful here because of the built-in concurrency it brings and the concurrent tournaments were tested by starting multiple tournaments at the same time. It was seen that the matches were scheduled independently of one another and all of the matches in each scheduled tournament finished.

The match results were checked by downloading the log files and checking that the result obtained from the log file is the same as the reported result by the match table. For all the matches that were played, the log files and match table results were the exact same, hence the concurrent tournaments worked as expected.

Chapter 5

Future Work

This chapter covers the future work that could be implemented in the Fail-Safe Cloud Tournament Engine (FSCTE) to extend the current functionality. The conclusion will be provided in Section 6.

5.1 Kubernetes

Kubernetes¹ can be used to manage the docker containers, so that if a container crashes, another instance of that container can be redeployed without hesitation. Due to time constraints, it was not feasible to add Kubernetes to the current FSCTE.

5.2 Other Game Types

In the current FSCTE implementation, only the `Othello` game is supported. Supporting other game types will allow the FSCTE to be more abstract and versatile. However, this was outside of the scope of this project and it was not feasible to attempt to support other types of games.

¹<https://kubernetes.io/>

Chapter 6

Conclusion

The main requirements of the FSCTE that needed to be satisfied were:

- have effective error handling
- have effective debugging facilities
- scale with tournaments and players
- have a logical, clean and maintainable code base
- have a more user-friendly web user interface

All of the above requirements were satisfied. The error handling requirement was satisfied by making sure that at any point where an error can occur, it is determined whether the error is serious or not. If the error is serious, then an error message is displayed and the component that caused the error is stopped. If the error is not serious, then an error message is displayed, but nothing happens to the component that caused the error.

The effective debugging facilities requirement was satisfied by logging all information that happens inside each docker container, so that if an error occurs, the user can search through the docker logs to see at which stage the error occurred. This allows the user to know exactly what was going on before the error occurred so that the user can pinpoint the issue and fix the problem.

The tournaments and player scaling requirement was satisfied by writing the code base in such a way that it performs very well for any number of tournaments and players. Golang was mainly used to allow scaling to be possible through the use of concurrent threads running different tasks at the same time.

The maintainable code base requirement was satisfied by providing extensive documentation throughout the code base, so that anyone who reads the code base can understand what is going on without any issue.

The user-friendly web user interface requirement was satisfied by ensuring that the user can navigate to any page or get any information they want in a maximum of two mouse clicks. A lot of time was spent making sure that the web user interface looked

clean and visually appealing, as well as easy to use. It was important to make sure that there was a simple, logical path to each page.

Working on the FSCTE for the past year has been a great challenge, but also a great reward. Initially, it was tough to understand what was going on in the CTE because of the lack of documentation and confusing way that some sections were implemented. After understanding the previous work, the toughest challenge was getting the players to play a match and communicate their results to the web user interface. However, it was a fun and informative experience.

Chapter 7

Appendix

7.1 Web User Interface

The images from Figure 7.1 to 7.11 are screenshots from the web user interface that the admins and students will interact with.

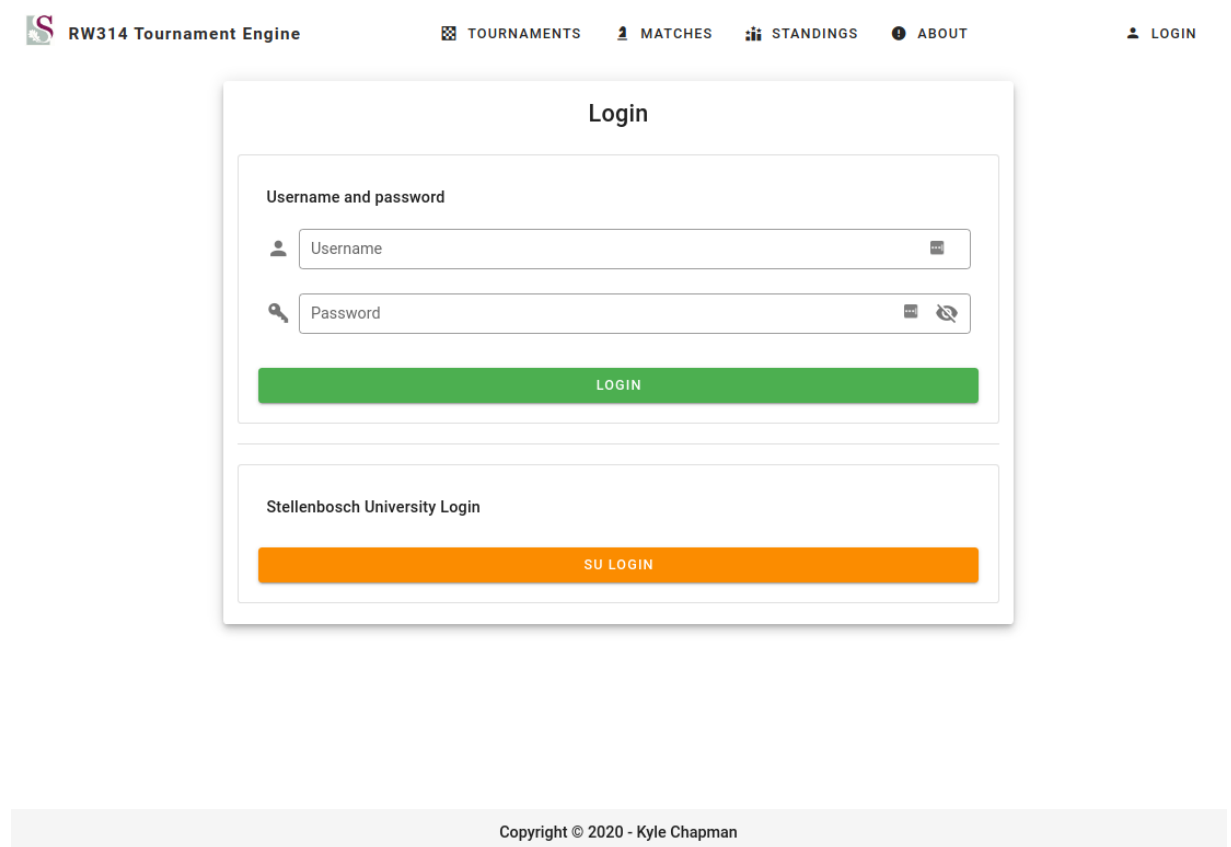


Figure 7.1: Login page

Dashboard

Othello Tournaments

Public Tournaments		Search Tournaments	
Tournament Name ↑	Status	Turn Timeout (ms)	Players
Placements	Not Started	5400	0
Rows per page: 10 1-1 of 1 < >			


Private Tournaments		Search Tournaments	
Tournament Name ↑	Status	Turn Timeout (ms)	Players
Gold	Not Started	4000	0
Platinum	Not Started	4000	0
Silver	Not Started	4000	0
Rows per page: 10 1-3 of 3 < >			

CREATE TOURNAMENT

Matches

No matches have been created yet.

Figure 7.2: Dashboard after logging in as admin


RW314 Tournament Engine

[TOURNAMENTS](#)
[1 MATCHES](#)
[PLAYERS](#)
[STANDINGS](#)
[ABOUT](#)

20703236

Othello Tournaments

Public Tournaments

Search Tournaments

Tournament Name ↑	Status	Turn Timeout (ms)	Players
Placements	Not Started	5400	0

Rows per page: 10
1-1 of 1

Private Tournaments


Search Tournaments

Tournament Name ↑	Status	Turn Timeout (ms)	Players
Gold	Not Started	4000	0
Platinum	Not Started	4000	0
Silver	Not Started	4000	0

Rows per page: 10
1-3 of 3

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Figure 7.3: ‘Tournaments’ tab when logged in as a student


RW314 Tournament Engine

[TOURNAMENTS](#)
[1 MATCHES](#)
[PLAYERS](#)
[STANDINGS](#)
[COMPONENTS](#)
[ABOUT](#)

ROOT

Othello Tournaments

Public Tournaments

Search Tournaments

Tournament Name ↑	Status	Turn Timeout (ms)	Players
Placements	Not Started	5400	0

Rows per page: 10
1-1 of 1

Private Tournaments

Search Tournaments

Tournament Name ↑	Status	Turn Timeout (ms)	Players
Gold	Not Started	4000	0
Platinum	Not Started	4000	0
Silver	Not Started	4000	0

Rows per page: 10
1-3 of 3

CREATE TOURNAMENT

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Figure 7.4: ‘Tournaments’ tab when logged in as an admin

[< BACK](#)

Tournament Placements

[COLLAPSE ALL](#)

Tournament type
^

Public

Join tournament
^

Add a player:

ADD PLAYER

Select student player to add:

ADD

Status
^

Not Started

Manage the status

START

Time limit per move
^

5400 milliseconds

Referee
^

OthelloReferee

Scheduler
^

RoundRobin

Ranker
^

EloRanker

[EDIT](#)

[DELETE](#)

Players Currently In Tournament

Players		Search Players		
User	Player Name ↑	Date Added	Remove Player	
No data available				
		Rows per page:	10	- < >

Figure 7.5: Page describing the tournament ‘Placements’

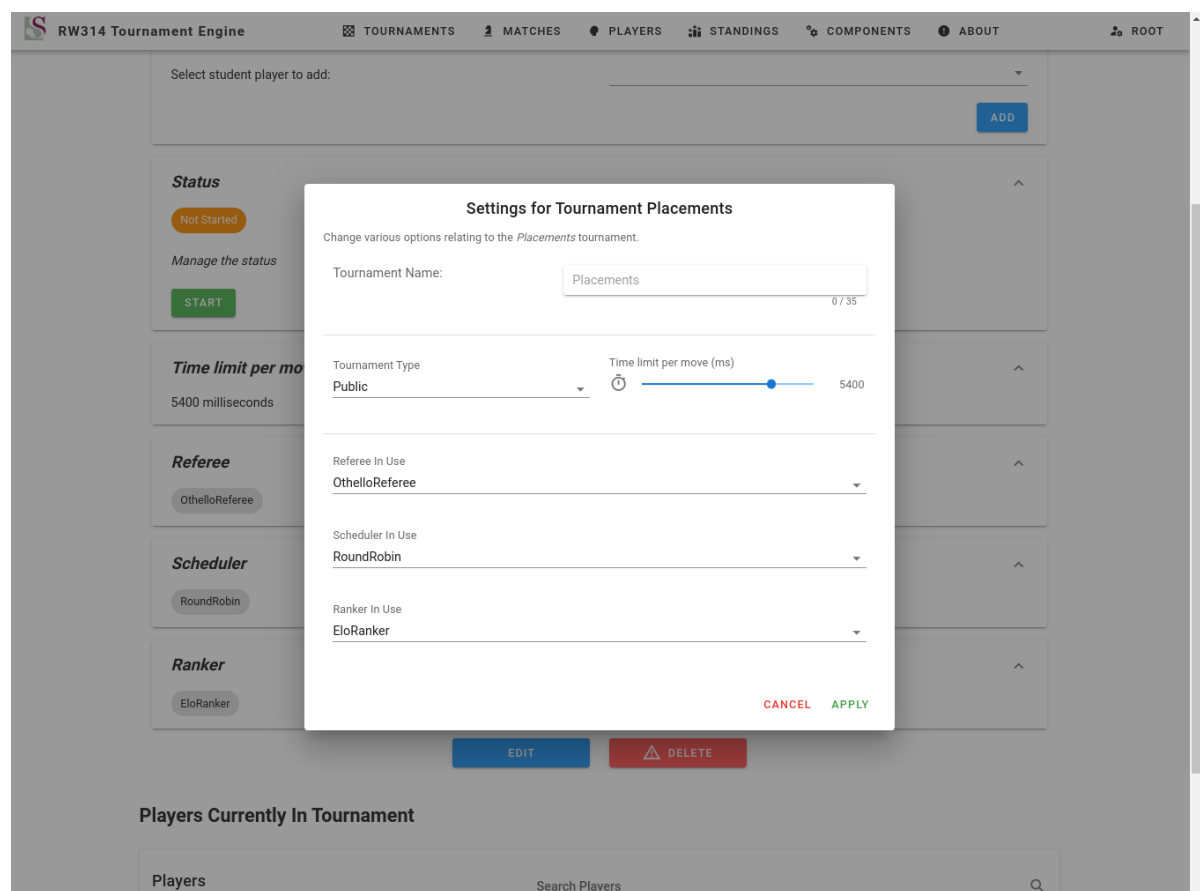


Figure 7.6: Settings popup for the tournament ‘Placements’ when the logged in user is an admin

Matches

Private

Platinum

Matches				
Search Matches				
Match ID ↑	Player 1	Player 2	Status	Winner
0	D	B	Finished	B
1	B	D	Finished	B
Rows per page: 10 1-2 of 2 < >				

Figure 7.7: 'Matches' tab when logged in as a student

Players

My Players

Search My Players

Name ↑	Delete Player
A	DELETE
B	DELETE

Rows per page:

10

1-2 of 2

<

>


ADD PLAYER

Players Participating In Tournaments

COLLAPSE ALL

A

JOIN ANOTHER TOURNAMENT

Search Tournaments

Tournament Name ↑	Turn Timeout (ms)	View
Gold	4000	VIEW
Placements	5400	VIEW

Rows per page:

10

1-2 of 2

<

>

B

JOIN ANOTHER TOURNAMENT

Search Tournaments

Tournament Name ↑	Turn Timeout (ms)	View
Placements	5400	VIEW
Platinum	4000	VIEW

Rows per page:

10

1-2 of 2

<

>

Figure 7.8: ‘Players’ tab when logged in as a student

Tournament Standings

Public

Placements

Standings		Search Players					
Standing ↑ 1	User	Player Name ↑ 2	Wins	Losses	Draws	Win Loss Ratio	Rating
1	20703236	A	0	0	0	0.00	1500
1	20703236	B	0	0	0	0.00	1500
1	20750714	C	0	0	0	0.00	1500
1	20750714	D	0	0	0	0.00	1500
			Rows per page: 10 1-4 of 4 < >				

Private

Gold

Standings		Search Players					
Standing ↑ 1	User	Player Name ↑ 2	Wins	Losses	Draws	Win Loss Ratio	Rating
1	20703236	A	0	0	0	0.00	1500
1	20750714	C	0	0	0	0.00	1500
			Rows per page: 10 1-2 of 2 < >				

Platinum

Standings		Search Players					
Standing ↑ 1	User	Player Name ↑ 2	Wins	Losses	Draws	Win Loss Ratio	Rating
1	20703236	B	0	0	0	0.00	1500
1	20750714	D	0	0	0	0.00	1500
			Rows per page: 10 1-2 of 2 < >				

Silver

Standings		Search Players					
Standing ↑ 1	User	Player Name ↑ 2	Wins	Losses	Draws	Win Loss Ratio	Rating
No data available							
			Rows per page: 10 - < >				

Figure 7.9: 'Standings' tab when logged in as an admin

Tournament Components

Components		Search	
Type ↑ group	Name group	Owner group	
Ranker	EloRanker	root	
Referee	OthelloReferee	root	
Scheduler	RoundRobin	root	
		Rows per page:	10 1-3 of 3 < >

Rankers

My Rankers		Search Rankers	
Ranker Name ↑	Edit Ranker	Delete Ranker	
EloRanker	EDIT	DELETE	
		Rows per page:	10 1-1 of 1 < >

 ADD RANKER

Referees

My Referees		Search Referees	
Referee Name ↑	Edit Referee	Delete Referee	
OthelloReferee	EDIT	DELETE	
		Rows per page:	10 1-1 of 1 < >

 ADD REFEREE

Schedulers

My Schedulers		Search Schedulers	
Scheduler Name ↑	Edit Scheduler	Delete Scheduler	
RoundRobin	EDIT	DELETE	
		Rows per page:	10 1-1 of 1 < >

 ADD SCHEDULER

Figure 7.10: ‘Components’ tab when logged in as an admin

About

RW314 Tournament Engine was designed to allow students of the 3rd year class *Concurrency* to test their Othello players against each other in various tournaments.

Types of tournaments

- Public** Any player can join the tournament.
- Private** Only the admins can add players to the tournament.

Tournament information

Each tournament is made up of *three* components, which control how the tournament is run, how winners are decided and how the standings are managed.

- Ranker** Decides how many points to award the winner of a match, and how many points to take away from the loser. If a match ends in a draw, no points are awarded to either player. There are varying ways of measuring the number of points to award and take away, such as the [Elo rating system](#).
- Referee** Manages a match between two players, monitoring the moves made by each player to ensure that each player makes a valid move. If a player in a match makes an invalid move, or throws a **segmentation fault**, the other player automatically wins the match and the rest of the match is not played out.
- Scheduler** Decides how the matches between two players are assigned, such that ultimately all players will play all other players. There are various ways of assigning the matches, such as in a [Round-robin](#) or [First-Come First-Serve](#) fashion. Eventually, the *ranker* will be used to schedule matches between players of roughly equal skill.

Figure 7.11: About page

7.2 Database



Figure 7.12: An example of the data connected in the Neo4j database

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