**Software Development Report – Jordan McDonald**

**1. System Specification**

- introduce the problem to be solved by the system

-constraints (time to get data, if api changes software may suffer)

- target user base

- name - darwin

**2. System Design**

- Storyboards

-UML diagrams

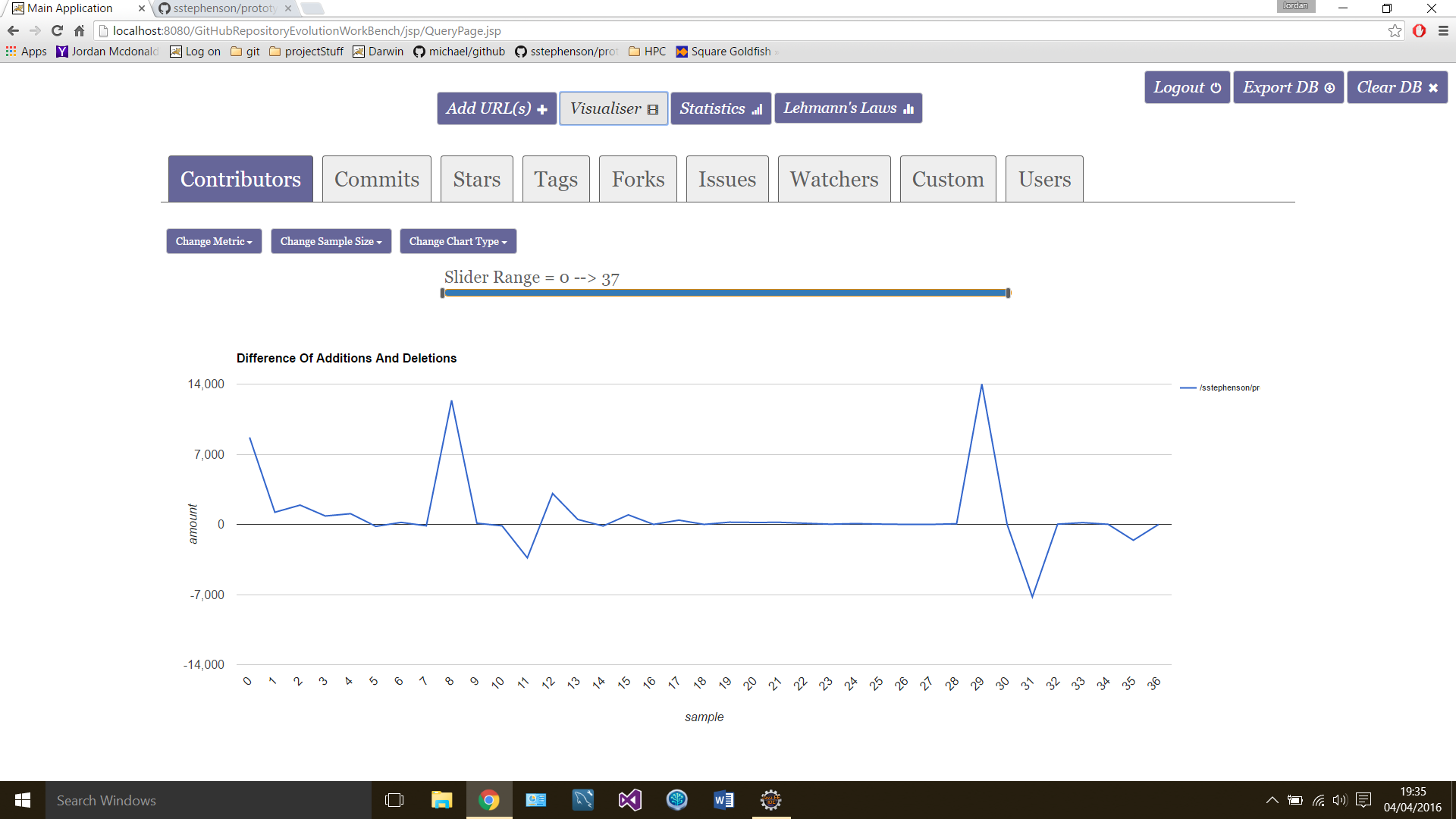
**3. Implementation & Testing**

This section will examine in detail the tools, libraries and environments that have been leveraged in order to realize the system that has been planned in the previous sections of this report. A key facet of the implementation involved extensive research and planning in order to select an approach which meets the requirements of the project and enable the research that would facilitate the dissertation. Each of the key decisions made will now be examined in sequence initially discussing the programming languages selected and concluding with a description of the testing process and verifying the validity of the software system.

**3.1 Programming languages**

In order to meet the requirements of the project the context had to be considered, to form a dataset from the GitHub API it was crucial to select a programming language which enabled direct access to API via HTTP requests. To account for this JavaScript was selected and in tandem leveraged the JQuery library which simplifies HTML document traversal, DOM (document object model – a cross-platform and language-independent convention for representing and interacting with objects in HTML) manipulation, event handling and animation. However the main reason that drives this choice of library is the AJAX functionality which allows the webpage to dynamically send various requests to the API to account for user input or as part of automated process using callbacks. Additional reasons that support the selection of JQuery include JSON parsing and manipulation – the API will return data in the JSON data format (key value-pairs) and therefore it was crucial to have a system that could perform robust processing of this data, something JQuery enables. It should be noted that other options for interacting with the API were available, examples include Octokit (Ruby and C# versions) which is a GitHub endorsed alternative, however the project was not mature enough for this particular context and neglected the ability to make certain requests whereas through AJAX any functionality/data the API provides can be utilized.

Based on the advantages stated for selecting JavaScript a decision was made to frame the project as a web application, therefore consideration for libraries and tools that would bring the storyboard designs of the system to fruition. To fulfill this the Twitter Bootstrap JavaScript language was identified which provides a large selection of components to develop appealing user interfaces, in particular the ‘tab’ navigation would prove to be the focal point for all user interaction with the system. In addition to this Bootstrap provides a ‘mobile first’ approach which liquid displays that adjust to become aesthetically pleasing on different devices via pre compiled styling that would reduce the amount of micro-managing required by the developer. Visualization of the data extracted from the API is a key requirement that was partially facilitated by the use of the Google Chart library which can render various graphs in appealing ways, a dependency for this library was JQuery was solidifies that as a prudent initial decision. In order to provide additional variety to the presentation of data another component of JQuery was integrated, JQuery UI which provides additional options and was key in proving further ways to engage a user. In order to further accessibility and reduce load on the database the Facebook login SDK was utilized to externalize the user management process and offer and additional way to access the system. To see an example of JavaScript and these libraries working in tandem to create a vivid UI, see figure \* below.



In order to Flesh out the capabilities of the web application to enable the storage and analysis of the mined data from the GitHub API a centralized server would be required, in this case the server side language is Java. This language provides an ideal method to interface with the web page via the Servlet technology which allows a server to send and receive HTTP requests in formats such as JSON so fits the overall architecture and work flow of the system being developed. In addition to this it was crucial that the server side language can communicate with the statistical analysis environment and the database technology (to be covered in the next section) which reinforces the choice of Java, as connectors and interfaces are provided which enable this process. To assist the default Java functionality a series of additional libraries were leveraged, GSON which performs serialization/deserialization of JSON to and from Java Objects, since all data instances on the server are modelled as Java beans this was a crucial library to standardize this process. In addition to this Reserve was utilized (a library to allow java to communicate with an R server instance) as well as Junit (for unit testing the system) and the Mongo Java driver in order to facilitate communication with the database, each of these will be examined in detail in the following section.

**3.2 System Environment**

Initially the development environment has to be considered, for this project eclipse was selected as the IDE. Advantages of this choice include integrated configuration with the project files and the Apache Tomcat web server which will be utilized to host the web application and support the use of several JEE specifications to enable the servlets to send and receive requests. In addition to this Apache Maven can also be easily included into the work flow using eclipse and provides the option to automate the build process of the project, however at this stage has not been pursued but could become useful in future versions of the software, as well at this maven provides simplistic management of dependencies which was a key driver of using this functionality. Eclipse also provides different project configurations, in our scenario the ‘dynamic web project’ was selected which ideally prepares the system by generating a POM, Servlet dependencies and a consistent folder structure.

Now to discuss the various facets of the systems components that interact in order to provide the functionality in an efficient and cohesive manner that meets the requirements. Figure \* shows a diagram that shows an overall view of each discrete part and the manner in which they communicate with each other. Two parts of the system are pending discussion, initially MongoDB will be considered which serves as the database for this application storing parsed API data and user details. MongoDB is a ‘no-SQL’ database which forgoes the typical relational model in place of documents that have dynamic schemas structured in a JSON format, each document is typically a member of a collection which contains a large number of similar documents – for example in a ‘commits’ collection will be a series of document each representing the commit data for one project. In this application context a database with no relations makes logical sense as each metric extracted from the API can be contained within a collection of that type and then composed of documents containing the actual data for a repository. Mongo also provides a driver to interface with Java, form this server side dynamic querying is possible in addition to exporting, resetting and dropping the database collections which add useful utility functionality to the project. In order to manage the database a GUI tool was utilized ‘Robomongo’ which connects to the mongo database and supports creating collections, removing documents and importing JSON documents and in general makes testing and managing a large dataset of documents more convenient.

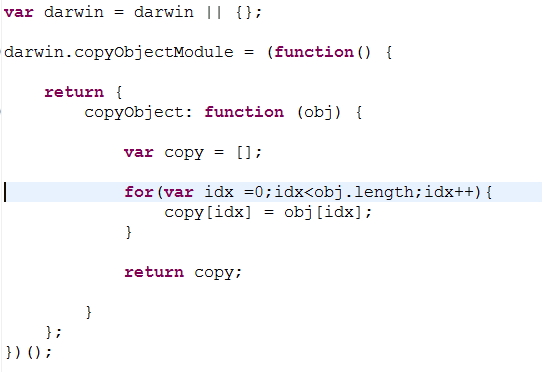
In order to enable reliable and robust statistical analysis of the data the R software environment was chosen as the platform. Java can interface with R via Rserve which is a TCP/IP server which allows other programs to use facilities of R and provides a library of operations and datatypes to enable manipulation of the returned data. This statistical analysis is key in allowing the workbench to directly show results dynamically based on user input, whether the entire the database is evaluated to fulfill the research objectives or a statistical measure is performed on a select data from the UI.



**3.3 Design Patterns/Implementation techniques of note**

In order to devise a system that meets the requirements and also follows best practices in regards to software engineering a series of design patterns where considered that would shape the low level approach of the coding process in order to enable ease of maintenance (e.g. fix bugs without impacting separate functionality) and adaptability (e.g. simplify adding new features).

The web specific portion of the application will be evaluated initially – the module pattern [1] was leveraged in order to encapsulate a discrete aspect of the systems functionality into a generic reusable ‘module’. Each module was contained within a global namespace (Darwin), benefits of this include minimizing the impact of external JavaScript libraries interfering with the custom written code (if variable names clash etc.) by designating a project scope, therefore to access any modules the namespace would have to be directly invoked which mimics the approach utilized by JS libraries. While JavaScript does not provide an ‘out of the box’ concept of privacy the module pattern can alleviate this by declaring variables and functions inside a module which prevents code from directly accessing the functionality without referencing the module itself which overcomes a key JavaScript shortcoming. However if it is desirable that a method if public the ‘return’ keyword can be utilized to give external module code access to the function/variable which provides flexibility in choosing what components have privacy enforced. In order to help visualize this process an example of a JavaScript module that is leveraged in the project is provided in figure \* which highlights the concepts which have been examined.



While the use of the module pattern has numerous advantages, it raises the question, how do the modules communicate with each other? A behavioral design pattern known as mediator was introduced. The mediator itself is represented as another JavaScript module with the purpose of coordinating data to and from other modules in the system which introduces low coupling as each module is an independent functional portion of code that do not rely on dependencies. The mediator was also given license to perform basic preprocessing to the data in some cases to ensure the module could operate as expected or to account for variation in structure of the different datasets extracted from the API. As the project increases in size beyond the current scope the Mediator may as a result become bloated, therefore it could become prudent to split the mediator into partitions to account for each facet of the system, its key to be aware of limitations to a design pattern as well as the strengths. A final consideration is even handling, each ‘tab’ of the system is bound to an ‘input manager’ which handles various user input and routes the selection (and data) to the Mediator for further processing. A general overview of the JavaScript program flow can be seen in figure \*.

User Input (UI)

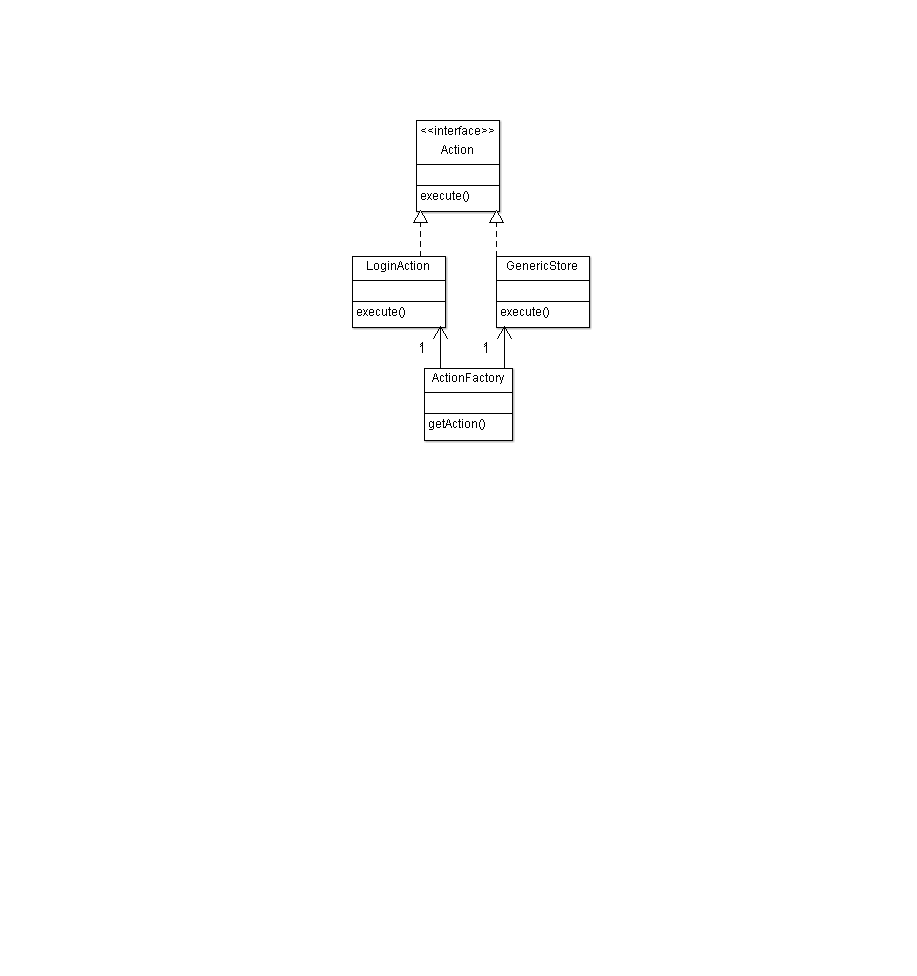
Input Manager

Mediator

Module A

Module B

Design patterns implemented on the server include the creational factory pattern which handles the various types of ‘actions’ that need to be performed on the server ranging from handling the login process to storing data in MongoDB. Advantages of applying this pattern are include the ability to create a new object without exposing the creation logic to the client while executing using a common interface, in this case an ‘Action’ Java interface which is implemented by each specific action type to use an ‘execute’ method. In addition to this code adaptability and reuse is simplified as introducing a new class/modifying a class or action involves adding code to the factory rather than managing instantiation instance. The factory method has the responsibility of returning the correct action based on the input received in the HTTP request, the execute method is then called and the specific operation then proceeds as desired. See figure \* for UML showing and example of this process.



An additional best practice that was implemented was the use of data access objects (DAO). This technique enforces the single responsibility principle by designating all persistence (a different DAO for each Mongo collection) to the DAO which separates the application from the database to enable each to evolve independently without affecting each other, this heightens loose coupling and ensures all persistence logic for a collection can be accessed in one location. Unit test also benefits from this design pattern as the database operations can be tested in isolation effectively on a cloned test database without relying on application specific code (known as actions in this project).

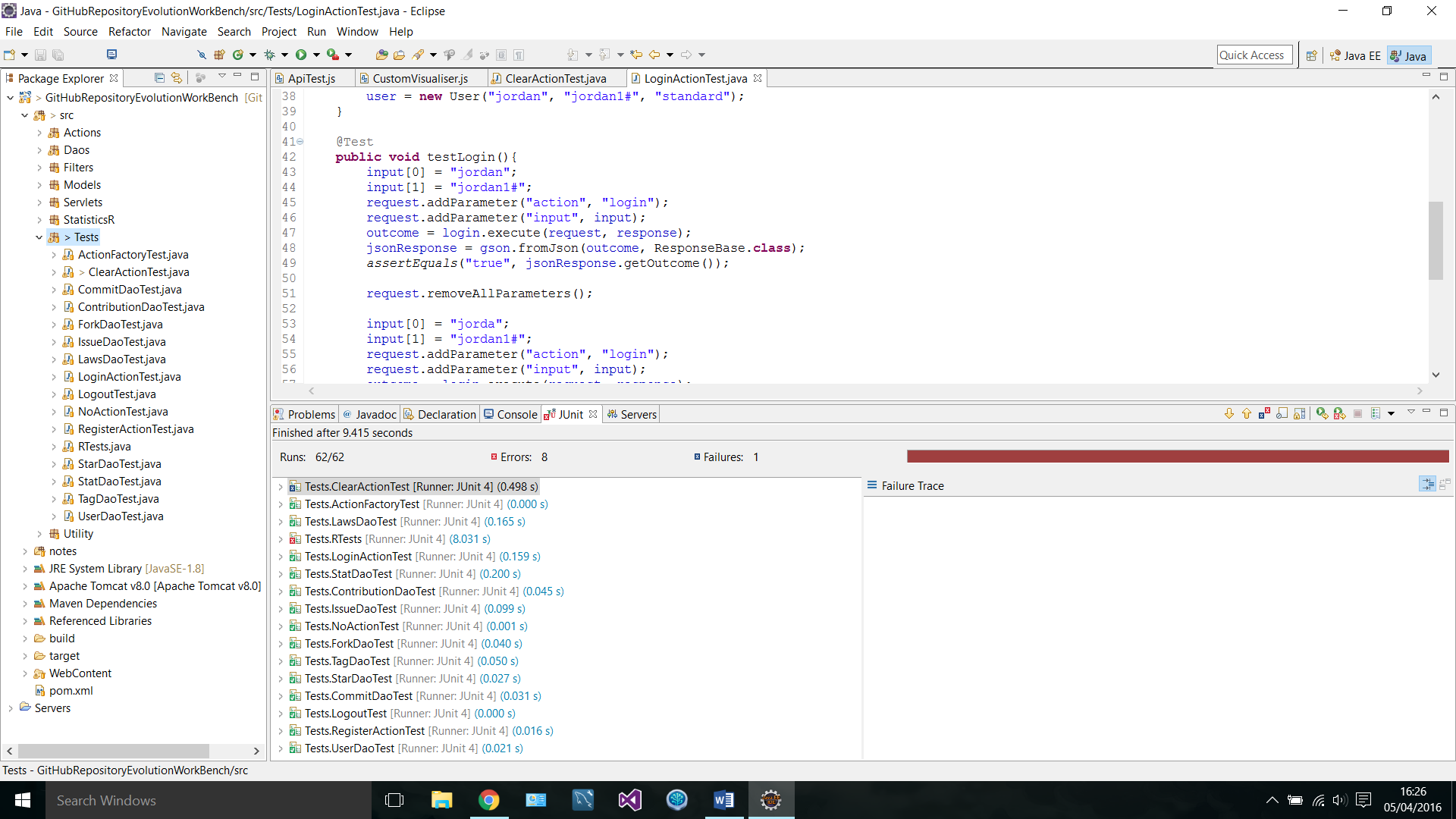
**3.4 Test Strategy/Tools**

A crucial component of any software system is not only development but ensuring that the system is robust, bug free and actually meets the requirements stated in the specification. Unit tests have been utilized in order to verify each ‘unit’ of the system (typically a unit equates to a class in OOP) by isolating it and applying data which represents each possible use case (failure handling, ‘normal’ data) to ensure the unit runs as expected. The advantage of unit testing is future changes can be automatically run against a test suite to determine errors/side effects have been introduced and furthermore unit tests require easily testable code which encourages the developer to partition source code into functions which meet this requirement. In the context of this project two unit testing tools where leveraged, to account for the lack of support for both JavaScript and Java so wielding specialist testing suites was chosen as the correct approach.

For JavaScript unit testing the QUnit library was chosen, this tool was developed by the team behind JQuery which reflects the cohesive nature of the selection of external libraries in the web based environment as each library stems off or utilizes the power of JQuery. In order to evaluate the results of a test assertions are performed which can perform checks such as ‘equal’, ‘deepEqual’ (for arrays) and even supports custom assertions when a particular case is not captured by the default functionality. To run the automated testing process the QUnit provided JS and CSS file should be included the header of a standalone HTML page along with any test files and files under test, then it becomes a matter of simply opening the HTML page and viewing the results – see figure \* for an example run of the test used for this very project.



In order to test the Java source code, Junit was selected, an established testing framework of choice for Java developers which has a presence on 30% of the Java projects out of 10,000 tested [2] making it the best most popular external library for Java projects. In addition to this Eclipse offers built in Junit visualization support (showing results) and can be easily added as a dependency via Maven and run within the IDE which reinforces the selection of this tool. A Junit test takes the form of a typical Java class which encapsulates a series of methods that are annotated with ‘@test’ in order to identify a test case, in some cases it will be required to setup the data used for the tests so the ‘@before’ annotation can be utilized to enforce ordering of method execution. Within each method Junit performs similar operation as we saw before in QUnit, we an assertion process of comparing an expected outcome against the result from the code under test. Within Eclipse all the test classes can be run at once and the results of an example Junit result can be seen in figure \* below.



The general test strategy now needs to be considered, it was crucial to devise a standardized process of scrutinizing each test instance for a single unit. Initially the test will be performed using different variation of the type of data that is expected to enter the unit of code in order to determine it meets the requirements. Then the test strategy would evolve by introducing data that may introduce problems (empty array etc.), if the test failed on these instances then a cyclical process of adjusting to source code the account for these datasets became the next step as despite some extremes being unlikely it still improved the robustness and confidence in the software. In cases where it required data from the API the data was mocked using local variables to account for the fact the API data is constantly changing and cannot be relied upon for assertions. In order to test the DAO and MongoDB operations a test database was introduced to avoid polluting the main dataset, this follows a best practice in software engineering, each DAO is typically tested for the four main CRUD operations (create, read, update, delete) [3].

//integration tests – 100 projects load etc?

**3.5 Important Modules/Functions**

This section will outline some core pieces of functionality that are critical to the operation of the software system. Each in turn has been described in the steps the algorithm/function loosely follows in order to achieve the required functionality, of course reviewing this description in tandem with the code will lead to a greater appreciation of these particular source code instances.

GitHub Communication Module – The send function of this module is fully generic and can make any possible request to the GitHub API. This is driven by the use of parameters which allow the URL to be passed in as argument, an index to represent the project and an action which identifies the metric that will be acquired from the API, however the main driver of this functions importance is the use of callbacks. Callbacks in JavaScript are typically function arguments that can then be executed with dynamic arguments (API JSON) when the Ajax call has succeeded, this allows the developer to route the response to any other function on the system using just this function. Prior to sending the ‘GET’ API request the URL has to be appended with a GitHub client id, secret id & access token which is attained from registering the application with GitHub, this gives access to an increased rate limit (the amount of requests per hour) from 100 to 5000 which is crucial when the automatic process is considered and the request volume sky rockets. Ajax in JQuery provides success and failure blocks which activate depending on the request status, if the request fails the feedback will be presented to the user and in the case of a successful request a callback will be made to process the response data.

Generic Visualizer Module – The purpose of this module is to draw a chart in any tab for any type of data (in our case time series organized counts). The process has different steps, initially an array of values (each value in the array is a vector) is assessed to determine the smallest inner vector to ensure the chart represents data that is available. Following this a google chart data table is initialized which contains values that will be shown on the chart and accepts values as either numbers or strings, using a loop each vectors values is added to the data table in sequence as different graph series. The options object is then prepared which utilizes function arguments to affect the rendering of the chart, following this the type of metric (and chart) is evaluated which determines the location the chart will be drawn an HTML id identifier.

Generic Extractor Module – The purpose of this module is to parse raw JSON data into four vector pairs, four vectors containing the counts for the metric at different sample points(1, 6, 13 & 26 weeks are the different sizes) and the associated dates. In certain metrics the data will need preprocessing, this could range from reversing the JSON to an ascending order structure or removing redundant data (removing pull requests from issues JSON). The next steps of the algorithm are driven by the date and forming counts based on the current weekly sample size, each element in the data is extracted using a loop which then increments a count if the associated data of the element is within the sample. This is achieved by calculating date range from the current date to the end of the sample on the first iteration (using the JavaScript date object operations), on subsequent iterations each new date instance is compared against the end of the sample to determine if it has been exceeded. In the case where it is within the sample the count is incremented, however when it exceeds the sample a calculation is performed to discover how many samples have been skipped (at times there is cases where long periods of inactivity are apparent) by polling different sample dates until one is found that contains the newest date instance, following this the array that holds the results own index is incremented to generate counts for a different time period. Once this process is complete the data is stored locally within JavaScript (this is turned off in large datasets – may cause a browser crash) and the data is transmitted to the server followed by visualization in the form of graphs.

Project Manager Module ‘handleAuto’ – Once the automated data extraction process has been selected the extractors will redirect the program flow to this function rather than visualization. The first step in this function is to reset all the ‘data managers’ and ‘JSON managers’ arrays to prevent crashing for a large dataset, following this the process begins by preparing the commit process for the first project in the list which then forms the commit dataset for that project via requests to the API. Once this step is complete each subsequent project in the list performs the same sequence until they all are populated fully, an if statement will detect is the current project is the last one and move onto a new metric using once again the first project. This cycle continues until the complete dataset is formed, while this function may not have the complexity of others its role in the system is paramount and this is reflected in its presence in this section.

//if space at the end maybe add something visually here for each part

**4. References**

[1] <https://toddmotto.com/mastering-the-module-pattern/>

[2] <http://blog.takipi.com/we-analyzed-30000-github-projects-here-are-the-top-100-libraries-in-java-js-and-ruby/>

[3] <https://docs.mongodb.org/manual/core/crud-introduction/>

-add reference to all tool used