Computing Coursework 2018

# Planning

## Preparation for interview

A client contacted me with a potential idea for an application within the general topic of cryptocurrencies. I said after a consultation and interview I would be able to evaluate whether the project was feasible and possible costs.

I initially prepared for the interview with a few questions:

## Initial Interview

### Client

so basically, Crypto Exchanges have APIs

I was wondering if it would be possible to create a desktop app that collates all of these into one manageable portfolio

I cannot find a windows PC version of any manager out there

and certainly not one that imports using the APIs provided by the exchanges

### Me

hmm like information on the current exchange rate?

### Client

yeah, and pulls the current amount of stock you hold in each coin

bittrex currently have one that I can use on an iOS app

### Me

hmmm interesting - I mean it would need to integrate with wallets which would be more complex -> though why not just use a website to look up this stuff?

### Client

I have 5 different exchanges

about 10 coins on each,

keeping the value of each and the percentage profit is a nightmare

especially if I'm day trading

I just need a better way of keeping track

### Me

hmmm okay

would be interesting to work on - let me just have a look at the apis out there

### Client:

Alrighty

### Me:

so I just got bittrix on my phone and I see the market you mean - you sure there's no one of these for windows already?

### Client:

They provide an API, which I have found only one app that can use it

There's one company called Delta which could potentially be releasing something

Just wondering what your thoughts on the whole situation were

### Me:

I saw hmmm - i'll have a look at making a simple PoC and see how long it takes to integrate stuff together - looks like a fun project - and delta looks pretty good - I'm surprised no ones released a desktop version...

### Client:

So am I, I would have thought they would release desktop before iOS or apps

### Me:

mhm

I guess mobile is such a big market atm?

[…]

## Design transcript

[…]

## Client Brief

After the initial transcripts the client provided a brief outline of the product:

A desktop application which allows me to view my current portfolios and balance of bitcoins and various other cryptocurrencies. I would like it to automatically update with the current mean price of the bitcoin to other currencies. I would like it to be customisable, stylish and easy to use. Additionally, I want it integrated with as many different currency exchanges as possible to maximise its usage.

## MVP Plan

A minimum viable product plan – my interpretation of the client’s requirements:

1. Desktop based application
   1. Able to be installed and run from an applications directory.
2. Ability to make a portfolio
   1. Ability to add a wallet/exchange/simple amount of coin
      1. Ability to remove wallet / change simple amount of initial coin
   2. Ability to watch coin gain / fall relative to the initial input
3. Lookup current exchange rates
   1. Support for multiple exchanges
      1. Average
      2. Binance
      3. Bitflyer
      4. Bitfinex
      5. Bithumb
      6. Bitsamp
      7. Bittrex
      8. Coinnest
      9. Coinone
      10. Gdax
      11. Geminin
      12. Hitbtc
      13. Korbit
      14. Kraken
      15. Liqui
      16. Poloniex
      17. WEX
   2. Allowing changing local currency conversion
      1. Fetching local currencies exchange rate to interact with exchanges
4. Security
   1. Google Account based
      1. Two factor auth
      2. Password
5. Analytics
   1. This is to analyse what actions have been taken in the application.
6. Licensing
   1. The client has suggested he only wishes the application to exist. He would be willing to spend money for it. Though has additionally indicated that it would be fine to sell on. For this requirement I would need to introduce a license server, so I can control who is authorised / has paid for the application and who hasn’t.

## Similar product research

In the aim of making my application the most relevant and to not reinvent invented products. I looked at many similar products across different platforms:

### Coin Ticker iPhone - <https://itunes.apple.com/gb/app/coin-ticker-bitcoin-altcoin/id636476147?mt=8>

Coin ticker for iPhone provides many of the features like my specification. It allows the adding of portfolios and connection to read only wallet data, so you can accurately track your worth in the currency you desire. It however is restrictive in its configuration. You can customise what cryptocurrencies you want though the format is list based and hard to analyse accurately. Especially as the graphs used have no scales and instead just notions of increases and decreases.



Figure 1 A graph taken from the app showing Poloneix [a cryptocurrency] data

I suspect this is a symptom of it being a mobile app it is hard to contain all this data in an easy to use screen.

### Cryptolio - <https://github.com/larion/cryptolio>

Terminal based crypto currency portfolio. This has all the information of needed for my specification. The only problem with it is it lacks the interface that a GUI based editor.

### CryptoCompare - <https://www.cryptocompare.com/portfolio/>

## General development model

Throughout the development of this application I for a spiral model of development. This allows me to create a very detailed plan to show the work necessary to the coursework requirements and additionally being able to develop the best application possible during the short development window. It also allows me to evaluate my applications performance at the end of the development change.



Figure 2 Spiral model development (Boehm, 2004)

## Technologies needed

### Language Choice

There are many languages available that would adequately fit the requirements of the project and or client. Languages such as C# are well known for being able to cope with desktop GUIs very well and are used for a variety of large projects (Github Inc, 2018). Java additionally is well known especially with its JavaFX framework. There is additionally a relative newcomer to desktop UI design called ElectronJS (Electron JS, 2017). I have discounted a web-based product purely because the MVP specification the client gives wants a **desktop based** client. To decide which one was most applicable to this application I compared the pros and cons of each:

#### C# / WPF - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/framework/wpf/getting-started/introduction-to-wpf-in-vs>

This framework is a Windows centric (though cross platform) way of providing enterprise level desktop applications.

##### Advantages

* Well supported/Much documentation
* Very well used

##### Disadvantages

* Higher learning overhead
* Closed Source
* Restrictive design / structure

#### Java / JavaFX

This is a cross platform approach of providing desktop applications using their prescriptive xml based markup language.

##### Advantages

* Well-structured language made to fit OOP

##### Disadvantages

* Learning overhead with the xml language
* Harder to make look native (cannot naturally embed native UI elements - *easily*)
* Closed Source
* Notoriously bad editor for the UI (however improved recently)
* Java has long compile times which make rapid development harder even with on the run class swapping

#### Electron - <https://electronjs.org/> - (ElectronJS, 2018)

This framework centres around being completely cross platform and just providing in effect a chromium browser window available to render any modern HTML/CSS/JavaScript. (Electron JS, 2017)

##### Advantages

* Very easy to setup
* Cross platform
* Can still access lower level OS features
* Familiar technologies
* Open Source (MIT License - (Github, Inc, 2018))

##### Disadvantages

* Has large RAM overhead (Various, 2016)
* Larger file size (Various, 2016)
* Harder to make look native (cannot naturally embed native UI elements, *easily*)

#### Conclusion

In the end I believe ElectronJS is the best choice to be able to build the application the client needs. This is due to its low learning overhead and easy cross-platform compatibility. This will be important as a low learning overhead ensures the best code can be written quickly and efficiently. Additionally, in an age with faster and faster computers, the so-called ‘bloat’ we get from embedding effectively a chrome browser within our application is mitigated. This is especially true as our application’s most intensive task with undoubtedly fetching data from an API – which is unlikely to slow down the whole computer.

### APIs

Researching the APIs, I wish to use to get each bit of data such as currency rates/cryptocurrency exchange rates etc. Here’s some I have found during the planning stage:

* <http://fixer.io/>
* <https://github.com/ccxt/ccxt>

### Boilerplate comparison

When creating desktop applications with electron there can be a lot of setup such as setting up the electron build process, Hot-module-reloading for fast development and other components. Additionally, it is helpful to use a MVC framework such as ReactJS or Angular to improve development time and prevent bulk in the html codebase. This in turn presents a problem of managing state in large programs which is generally done through libraries like redux (or MobX) which have direct bindings into Angular or React i.e. react-redux (reactjs, 2018).

One well known resource for electron boilerplates is the “awesome-electron” repository which lists tools that use electron, tools for electron, as well as boilerplates: <https://github.com/sindresorhus/awesome-electron#boilerplates>

It shows a few such as electron-vue, electron-react-boilerplate and others. Though vue and angular both have their own unique boiler plates I am most familiar with ReactJS so I opted for the electron-react-boilerplate ( <https://github.com/chentsulin/electron-react-boilerplate> ). It comes with many advantages such as hot module reloading (allowing modules to be swapped out during development). Additionally, FlowJS to prevent static type errors, it also has a built-in electron packager to easily produce my app as an installing item.

### Note about FlowJS

FlowJS is a static type checker for JavaScript built by Facebook (Facebook Inc., 2018). It allows me to augment my JavaScript code with type blocks as shown:

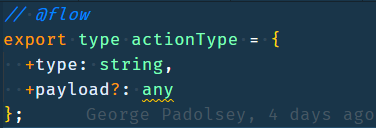


Figure 3 An example of a flow type block

What should be noted about the introduction of flow into my code is that it is still valid JavaScript code when the flow types are removed. In all senses and purpose they can just be treated as additional comments to the code.

### Note about Licenses

Throughout my project I will make use of various open source software (OSS). This is commonplace within enterprise software; for example, here is a section on Third party software within the Spotify desktop application (well known music streaming software).

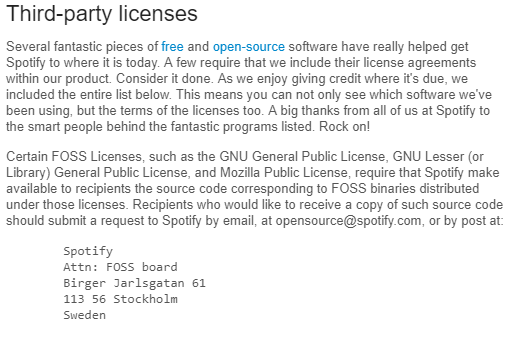


Figure 4 An excerpt from Spotify’s desktop application about Third Party Software

However, care must still be taking concerning licenses. Most open source software imposes conditions, though normally light.

For example, one of the most popular licenses: MIT (Github, Inc, 2018) requires the license and copyright notice to be distributed with it in any software. To correspond with these conditions, when building my project, I installed a package called electron-license and included it in my build process as so.



Figure 5 Part of my final package.json – this script is run on building of the project. It compiles all the licenses within all the projects I use and then puts it all in one file – the `LICENSE` file within the release folder.

This then generated a nice license file listing each of the OSS licenses/projects used in the release folder of the project:

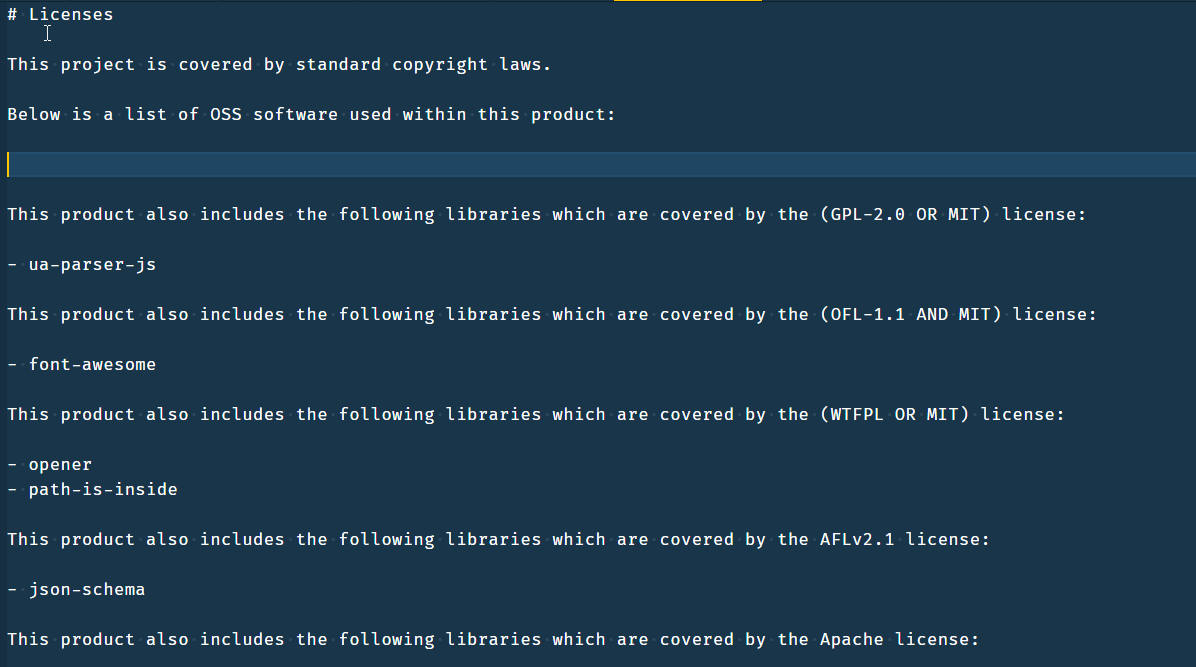


Figure 6 An excerpt from the LICENSE file generated - in total it is more than 1500 lines!

### Style choices

Designing an interface which is both effective as well as stylish can be a very hard choice. It is made harder by the…

## Reference clients needs

### Data visualization framework

#### D3.js

<https://d3js.org/>

### Testing framework

### Hardware and software requirements

The hardware and software requirements are important to analyse especially relative to the client’s requirements. From private consultation with the client they have stated how they are using a relative modern computer with Windows 10. Many those investing in new cryptocurrencies are likely to have more modern computers.

The base requirements for electron are as below:



Figure 7 Supported systems (ElectronJS, 2018)

My application would not require any special additional requirements on top of ElectronJS’s ones except for possibly an internet connection to fetch the data. However, it would be able to run without it and would have graceful degradation of content (W3C, 2015).

### Conclusion

## How my MVP and general product is solvable using the technologies I have chosen

## Problems that will be hard to solve

## Basic Layout design

I designed a basic overview of what I wanted the app to look like which is shown below.



Figure 8 – A basic design of what the application might look like

Colours used for mockup:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Area | Colour (#Hex) |
| Left side bar background | #1C1745 |
| Up arrow left sidebar forecolour | #4ABF40 |
| Down arrow left sidebar forecolour | #BF4240 |
| Padlock left side colour forecolour | #FFE37F |
| Text colour left sidebar | #D7CDF2 |
| Background colour main area blocks | #D7D7DB |

This design is heavily subject to change as the app is pushed through development.

Additionally, I modelled an icon for the application based on the Wikimedia cryptocurrency logo as shown below:



Figure 9 Retouched cryptocurrency logo / New Application logo

Colour Specification for logo:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Area | Colour (#Hex) |
| Top right side gradient stop | #FF52E5 |
| Bottom left side gradient stop | #F6D242 |

## Tests needed for MVP

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Test name | Test Description | MVP Spec |
| Basic Load | The application loads up |  |
| UI Exists | The UI is present in the rendered application |  |
|  |  |  |

## Name Choice

This may seem like a trivial task for an application. However, it could be argued that the name has an impact on the clients view on the final product.

Considered names need to reflect the nature of the application being:

* Modern
* Cryptocurrency
* Portfolio
* Sleek
* Easy to use
* Secure
* Safe

Considered names:

* Cryptolio
  + Portmantuas are cliché and non-modern but effective
  + NAME CLASH: <https://github.com/larion/cryptolio>
* Crypto Buddy
  + Overly friendly, doesn’t seem secure?
  + NAME CLASH: <http://www.mycryptobuddy.com/>
* BitPortfolio
  + Implies only for bitcoin – or best serves bitcoin.

In the end I decided Cryptolio sounded the best however it had a name clash with a terminal based crypto currency portfolio. So, I decided to change it slightly into Cryptolium. Which makes it sound more professional and as effective.

## Problem splitting/Project Diagram



Figure 10 Complete project diagram

#Evaluation of splitting of problem

# Development

## Testing

## Testing Needed

## Setup

Directory layout:



Figure 11 My basic directory layout

### SVN

In the pursuit of this project I thought it best I introduce a versioning system to better track the progress of the applications development. This start with me starting a private github repository to hold the project:



Figure 12 Github repository for the application

This also required me to set up a git client on my computer to upload (commit) to the repository. I chose GitKraken due to my familiarity with it:



Figure 13 Setting up GitKraken as a version manager

While making the repository I had to setup various metadata files such as a .gitignore file. This file controls which files are commited to the online repository and which are not. For example, we would not want temporary files or library files to be commited to the online repository.



Figure 14 An example .gitignore <https://gist.github.com/andreasonny83/b24e38b7772a3ea362d8e8d238d5a7bc>

### Github Project board

It is important to be able to easily see the progress you are making through the development of an app to better inform the client of your deadlines and for the developer to easy see what work needs to be done. To make this easier I employed GitHub recently added project boards which allow me to add ‘notes’ which I can then mark as in ‘To do’, ‘In progress’ or ‘Done’ depending on their progress which is reflected easily on a nice progress bar.

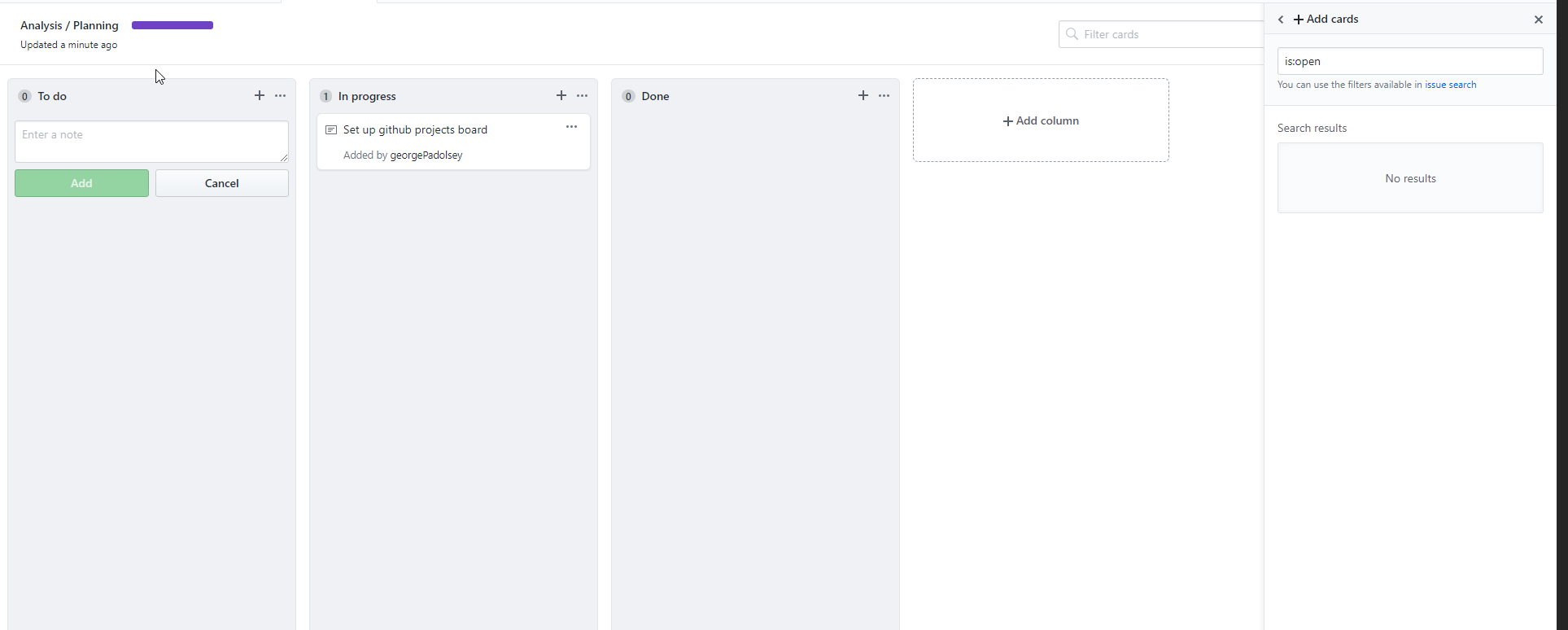


Figure 15 My Github project board for the planning part of the project

### Boilerplate

I realised I made an error by making the .gitignore before cloning my boilerplate into the repository. When I tried to clone the boilerplate into the folder, it caused an error saying the directory had items in. The resolution to this problem was just deleting the .gitignore file I had made.

file:///C:/Users/georg/OneDrive/Documents/ShareX/Screenshots/2018-02/Code_2018-02-04_14-09-31.png

Figure 16 My original attempt at cloning the repository



Figure 17 The .gitignore file



Figure 18 The .gitignore file being deleted.

Finally, I had a fully cloned boilerplate:



Figure 19 Fully cloned boilerplate

### Travis CI

I decided it might be worth setting up continuous integration that would continuously build and test my application after every commit. I was lucky as the boilerplate library had a prebuilt .travis.yml configuration for Travis CI, a CI I had a private plan for allowing me to use it with the repository.

Unfortunately, when I tried setting it up I got this error:



Figure 20 Travis CI error

I quickly identified based on the error message that this was because the .travis.yml was in the src/ folder with the rest of the boilerplate. I moved the .travis.yml to the root directory of the repository and rewrote the scripts within to change directory to the /src directory where the rest of the code is.file:///C:/Users/georg/OneDrive/Documents/ShareX/Screenshots/2018-02/Code_2018-02-04_14-34-11.png

Figure 21 Part of the rewritten .travis.yml

### Security checklist

In preparation for making the application I read up on how to ensure the electron application is made secure. A well-known document on this topic was released by Doyensec, an independent security agency:

<https://www.blackhat.com/docs/us-17/thursday/us-17-Carettoni-Electronegativity-A-Study-Of-Electron-Security-wp.pdf>



Figure 22 Security Checklist - <https://www.blackhat.com/docs/us-17/thursday/us-17-Carettoni-Electronegativity-A-Study-Of-Electron-Security-wp.pdf>

I implemented each of the changes relevant to my application:



Figure 23 Documentation vs implementation of the checklist



Figure 24 Another example of securing the application – in this case making the build scripts run in sandbox mode [cite]

## Package choice

Throughout the development process decisions must be made which cannot be delegated to the client. These decisions will not impact the client in anyway though impact the developer and possible development time. For example, the choosing of the boilerplate initially was one of those decisions. Repeatedly through the project I needed to decide what was the best way to implement a certain function. For example, I needed a way for user data to persist such as profiles for the app. I could roll out my own system for it, however it is such a common problem there are a pleothra of opensource packages to choose from. Therefore I came up with a list and measured each of there advantages between eachoter:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Package Name | URL | Advantages | Disadvantages | License |
|  | <https://www.npmjs.com/package/cosmiconfig> |  |  | MIT (Github, Inc, 2018) |
|  | <https://www.npmjs.com/package/properties> |  |  | MIT (Github, Inc, 2018) |
|  | <https://www.npmjs.com/package/rc> |  |  | MIT (Github, Inc, 2018) and others |
|  | <https://www.npmjs.com/package/configstore> |  |  | BSD 2-clause (Github, Inc, 2018) |
|  | <https://www.npmjs.com/package/preferences> | * Allows encryption |  | MIT (Github, Inc, 2018) |
|  | <https://www.npmjs.com/package/config> |  |  | MIT (Github, Inc, 2018) |
|  | <https://www.npmjs.com/package/electron-store> | * Can use from renderer / main – no need for ipc transport |  | MIT (Github, Inc, 2018) |
|  | <https://github.com/nathanbuchar/electron-settings> |  |  | ISC (Github, Inc, 2018) |

To see why licenses the packages are under is important in this process please see Section 1.8.4 (“Note about Licenses”).

N.B. This is meant to serve as an example to the type of process I would go through when choosing each of my packages. However, this one will be more documented to show the process in higher detail.

# Evaluation

## Testing

# Conclusion

## Similar product – Cointracker HN

Through the creation of this product it came to my attention that a similar product was just realesed by the name of “Cointracker” (Nin Finance, Inc, 2018). I believe my project is significantly different however I contacted my client concerning it. They assured me that they still wished the project to be completed as they believe they will still be able to seek a market for the product.

## Project Structure / Code Written

## Main program files

Due to the size of my project, it seems infeasible to include every single program file as a picture or formatted text within this document. Therefore it seems the best compromise is to place some of the program files, which best demonstrate the style / programming techniques used within the project and light commentary on which and also provide a link to an online repository with all the project files on. Additionally it contains a very overt README specifying how to run the program if one wishes.

Online repository link:

N.B. I can guarantee this link will be valid till 2023 at the least.

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