

**Área Departamental de Engenharia de Eletrónica e Telecomunicações e de Computadores**

**Progress Report**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Authors: | 44598 | André L. A. Q. de Oliveira |
|  | 44847  44823 | João Eduardo Santos  Rodrigo Mogárrio F. Leal |
|  |  |  |

Progress report for Unidade Curricular de Programação da Licenciatura em Engenharia Informática e de Computadores

Advisors: Cátia Vaz, José Simão

05 – May – 2019

Index

[1. Introduction 8](#_Toc38750857)

[1.1. Outline 10](#_Toc38750858)

[2. Requirments 11](#_Toc38750859)

[3. Related work 13](#_Toc38750860)

[3.1. AlgoExpert 13](#_Toc38750861)

[3.2. HackerRank 13](#_Toc38750862)

[3.3. LeetCode 14](#_Toc38750863)

[3.4. Codewars 14](#_Toc38750864)

[3.5. CodeChef 14](#_Toc38750865)

[4. Related Technologies 17](#_Toc38750866)

[4.1. React 17](#_Toc38750867)

[4.2. Spring 17](#_Toc38750868)

[4.2.1. Spring Boot 18](#_Toc38750869)

[4.2.2. Spring Security 18](#_Toc38750870)

[4.3. Docker 18](#_Toc38750871)

[4.4. Swagger 19](#_Toc38750872)

[5. Arquitecture 21](#_Toc38750873)

[5.1. Front end 21](#_Toc38750874)

[5.4.1. Java & Kotlin 25](#_Toc38750875)

[6. Project progress 26](#_Toc38750876)

[7. Lexicon 28](#_Toc38750877)

[8. References 30](#_Toc38750878)

List of Figures

[Figure 1 – Project Modules interactions 22](#_Toc38750297)

[Figure 2 – Detailed view of Services Module including DB 23](#_Toc38750298)

[Figure 3 – Data Model 24](#_Toc38750299)

[Figure 4 – Detailed view of ExecutionEnvironments Module 25](#_Toc38750300)

[Figure 5 – Planned Schedule before progess report delivery 28](#_Toc38750301)

[Figure 6 – Planned Schedule after progess report delivery 29](#_Toc38750302)

List of Tables

[Table 1 - Feature comparison of select platforms 15](#_Toc38750581)

# Introduction

In today’s competitive job market, programming jobs are the new black. The ability to innovate, create and troubleshoot all kinds of technologies on a daily basis is what drives many individuals to seek experience and pursue a future in computer science or coding.

To accomplish this ambition one can be a self-taught enthusiast, or one can seek the knowledge of professionals through all sort of courses and universities to acquire a considerable high amount of skills sets that will allow to succeed in whichever field of choice they commit to program. But one thing is for sure, we live in a fast-paced world, and Information Technology (IT) is no different. It is constantly changing and evolving, and new trends appear every day, along with new technologies and marketing strategies. To this is clear that no matter how long one codes, eventually will be faced with the need to keep learning new skills and improve oneself, so prevent becoming outdated, or to be better prepared for a new job interview, or even if just to improve the academic performance.

For this reason, there are out there some platforms that provide an environment for defining algorithms and testing. However, many of them are not open source, or they do not have such an appealing environment or just do not allow multi-language. Therefore, this project intends to combine all the strengths mentioned above with none of barriers and create the IS E-Learning platform, an e-learning platform to help other programmers achieve their goals.

Being an e-learning platform brings to the table certain inherent aspects, like allowing to be accessed from anywhere provided that exists an internet connection. This specific trait gives a very attractive perk to the client, which is, the code-execution environment. The idea is to deliver an uncomplicated and easy-going experience to the user where it is possible to write solutions, build test cases, run the code and check the output directly on our website without having to configure an environment, or download endless libraries. Another positive aspect of this single attribute is that it has the potential to serve as a powerful tool to ISEL, if in the future it could be implemented in school computers, allowing not so wealthy students that can’t afford tech gear, a way to help them thrive through their academic studies.

Coding out solutions to algorithm problems is the best way to practice and learn, but the truth is, that doing so with just a tool to run code without any structured guidance makes the process of learning more challenging. Understanding the inner workings of complex algorithms is no easy task, and even experience programmers now days struggle with coding interviews for the simple fact that they are hard and go beyond algorithms and data structures. Companies want to hire the best of the best, and they value someone who can develop an high class product, which means the programmer must be able to create something that is performant, stable, scalable and bug free, and to be able to deliver such a system or product, one must be proficient and understand algorithms and have mastery in programming languages. For this reason, and because the best way to learn is from examples of someone who understands the subject, the IS E-Learning platform comes with a service that provides Challenges, which are programming problems that needs to be solved. Every challenge has a built-in solution that will be compared with the user submitted answer to determinate its “correctness” through unit tests. But because along in our own path we learn much by reaching out to the coding community, through forums or other people examples, we also want to foment this concept of community, by allowing any registered user to make good use of the his own gathered expertise and create his own challenge and share it on the platform so that others might learn from it. This challenges to be summited must compile and run successfully, and may have tags associated, so that they can be searched by them.

But despite of how much an individual studies or practices, he will only know if he has mastered the topic when put to the test. Sometimes is not all about the smartness or skills, but flexibility, stress-resistance, and the ability to iterate approaches fast. To validate this preparation state, IS E-Learning platform has a service where it is possible to create Questionnaires. Questionnaires are a selected number of pre-existent challenges all grouped up and put together to create a single test. When the questionnaire is created, a user may send it to another person through a link, with a marked timer, without the possibility to check the solution, in which the tester must complete within the specified time. In the end a grade is assigned in order to evaluate the tester performance based on the submitted answers. This service can be used in many scenarios like test yourself, or challenge a friend, or even to assign homework to students.

One beautiful thing about programming, is that it is everywhere, and that it can be used in any field area to help solve a problem. But with that, comes that not everyone speaks the same programming language, mainly because languages were created to better suit a specific theme, like web development, machine learning or data analysis. As engineers it is not enough to be only good at one thing, since that will not only limit our work opportunities but as our own problem-solving skills. For that reason, we wanted our platform to support multilanguage, and currently it provides 5 popular ones.

In the end, our goal is simple and honest, not only we want to provide an e-learning platform that can be useful in academic environment, professional interviews, or even for just a programming enthusiast who wants to learn more, but also we want to do it in openly manner, so that it can be freely accessed, used, changed, and shared by everyone.

## 1.1. Outline

This work is divided in 6 chapters.

In chapter 2 we describe both functional requirements, where the technical details are explained in order to illustrate what our platform is supposed to accomplish, and the non-functional ones, which are manly focused on how are we going design and implement our solution, so it can do what we proposed to do, with great performance and a solid security.

In chapter 3 we briefly discuss the currently state of art of platforms of this sort, and we make a comparison between them and our own solution as well.

In chapter 4 we will introduce the technologies that support our platform.

In chapter 5 we will address the implementation details regarding each component that compose IS E-Learning platform, their functionalities, and their interactions.

In chapter 6 we will do an overview about what we would like that happen to IS E-Learning Platform, so that it can continue to grow and at the very least help the ISEL community with tools that will allow them to develop as engineers and pursue a better future for themselves.

Malta estive a ler e para algo ser considerado como open source per se é preciso pedir/fazer uma licença.. Por isso ou temos cuidado acrescido com a semântica ou tentamos ver o que é preciso para arranjar uma ~~se~~ quando no final ficar alguma coisa very nicens?

# Requirments

(Santos)

# Related work

Like was emphasized in our introduction, there are plenty of e-learning platforms out there, each one them serving their own purpose and unique characteristics. In this chapter we aim to briefly discuss some of them, as a way to demonstrate what are the most common features between them and our own platform as well, and in where they distinguish themselves in both good and bad way when in comparison.

## AlgoExpert

AlgoExpert was made to serve as a resource to prepare for coding interviews, by providing everything someone needs in one streamlined platform. It has 90 hand-picked questions, where only 4 of them are free, but it this possible to get the full platform content for the price of 115€ per year. Despite only having 7 programming languages, they differ from other e-learning platforms by providing over 60 hours of video content. Each question is accompanied by a two-part video, explaining a conceptual overview of the algorithm in how to approach, implement, optimize and how to analyze its space-time complexity, followed by code walkthrough in order to maximize learning. They also have coding interview tips videos to help coders stand out from other software engineers, and publicize full projects contests for their clients as a way to promote their programming skills.

## HackerRank

HackerRank is one of the most famous websites platforms for aspiring developers and its highly rich feature wise. On our comparison list it is also the most expensive one, where the individual package costs 230€ per month, but then again it offers beyond the basic coding challenges. It has a clean design, and it is possible to learn on over 25 languages by resolving coding problems, where each problem has a unique leaderboard as well as a solution that provides an explanation of how to approach. It also gives the possibility for a user to create his own problems and share them with friends and participate in challenge competitions. Additionally it also provides the ability for users to submit applications and apply to jobs by solving company-sponsored coding challenges, offering a win-win service not only for developers that want to practice their coding skills and prepare for interviews, but also for companies through their interview platform that helps identify and hire developers with the right skills.

## LeetCode

LeetCode has a very intuitive and appealing interface that makes the navigation on their website very satisfying. They have over 1500 problems, categorized by tags and difficulty, and available in 14 programming languages. Most of the problems are free for the common user, but there is premium content to subscribers that pay 36€ per month or 147€ per year, which includes more questions commonly asked in famous companies like Google or Amazon, solutions and premium solutions to the problems, and other features like possibility to write with autocomplete or debug the code. They also have an online judge for the problems as well as a service that mocks interviews, where a session is launched for a certain amount of time where the users have to submitted the correct answer for each question before the time expires or they end the session manually. Not only does LeetCode prepare candidates for technical interviews, but also help companies identify talent through sponsoring contests.

## Codewars

Different from all other platforms, Codewars makes learning programming a lot of fun. Offering a huge repository of over 8600 problems in more than 56 programming languages, and ranking system as well as the ability to form coding clans, this platform has a strong active community. A user with a certain amount of ranking points, obtainable by solving problems, may help the platform grow by creating his own he unique problem. This problem may enter the Codewars repository collection if it receives a high positive feedback, which is also given by the community, and may later be translated to other languages, also with the efforts of the community. Each problem has its own feedback comment session where users may discuss about their implementations, and it is possible to always see others users solutions as long as one has already completed the challenge or if it “give ups” and loses ranking points. Although it is not an e-learning platform *per se*, it accomplishes the same effect by making people addicted to coding by making it a stimulant friendly competition with an excellent user interface experience. Codewars also works with tech companies to find good problems solvers and has an optional subscription for 4.5€, that serves more as a way to support the platform that anything else. It offers not so substantial features such as profile badges, ad-free experience or member-only cluster environments to get faster results.

## CodeChef

CodeChef was born as non-profit educational initiative with the aim to providing a platform for students and young software professionals to practice and hone their skills through online contests. Even having over 4000 problems to practice in more than 55 languages, and a big community, the platform itself is simple and does not offer many features. The reason being that Codechef exists more like an initiative. It excels at promoting coding events in schools, hosting various contests and competitions with not only cash wining prizes but also teach gear, organizing workshops and doubt sessions. There is also the “CodeChef For Schools” program that aims to reach out to young students and encourage them a culture of programming in Indian schools.

On Table 1 it is possible to look at an overview of the most conventional features on each platform.

Table 1 - Feature comparison of select platforms



# Related Technologies

For the development of this application specific technologies were selected. Due to the nature of this projects the number of used technologies is vast, in this chapter a subset of the most relevant technologies were selected to be described in more detail.

## 4.1. React

React is a JavaScript library for building user interfaces. Create by Facebook, it is currently a widely used library used for front end development (ref - <https://reactjs.org/>).

One of the big advantages of using react is being able to build components which can be independent from other components and reused in different components, this dramatically improves modularity, provides loose coupling between components and facilitates maintenance of the solution.

The initial configuration of the project is done with the help of a npm package, create-react-app. This package creates the barebones of the client-side code including the first component to be rendered. That component can be edited, and other components can be built using the JSX language. JSX is a syntax extension to JavaScript, it looks like HTML but has the full power of JavaScript (<https://reactjs.org/docs/introducing-jsx.html> – referencia?).

React Router is a library which enables route handling using dynamic routing. This allows developers to build a single-page web application with navigation without the page refreshing as the user navigates.

## 4.2. Spring

Spring is one of the most popular application development frameworks. This lightweight and open source framework enables high performance, easily testable and reusable code (referencia algures para <https://spring.io/projects/spring-framework>).

Spring offers several core functionalities like inversion of control (specifically dependency injection), aspect-oriented programming, database access, transaction management, web service development through Spring MVC, amongst many others. (refs - <https://docs.spring.io/spring/docs/4.3.x/spring-framework-reference/html/overview.html>, <https://spring.io/projects/spring-framework>).

Besides the core functionalities, Spring has several projects which allow to extend these functionalities for specific needs. Two projects worthy of mention are Spring Boot and Spring Security which will be used on this project.

### 4.2.1. Spring Boot

Spring boot makes it easier for the develop Spring applications. Includes embedded Tomcat, Jetty or Undertown as web application servers allowing the development of standalone applications, automatically configure Spring and 3rd party libraries when possible, offers a set of dependencies to help build the application (starter dependencies), requires no XML configurations and no code generation (ref - <https://spring.io/projects/spring-boot>).

Adding to this, Spring Boot is a widely used project which has a very active community.

### 4.2.2. Spring Security

The Spring security is authentication and authorization framework. A big advantage of using Spring security is its highly customizable and extendable to support the necessary requirements (ref - <https://spring.io/projects/spring-security>).

## 4.3. Docker

Docker is a tool designed to make it easier to create, deploy, and run applications by using containers. (ref - <https://www.docker.com/> https://docs.docker.com/)

Containers are a standardized unit of software that allows developers to isolate their app from its environment, solving the “it works on my machine” Includes everything needed to run an application: code, runtime, system tools, system libraries and settings. Any docker client will be able to run the container in any machine. For developers, it means that they can focus on writing code without worrying about the system that it will ultimately be running on.

Another advantage of the containers is that they are lightweight, require fewer resources and have very quick start up times, and secure, the container provides isolation from other containers.

Docker containers are built from Docker images, in order to run an application inside a container an image with the application needs to be built, build a container from that image and only then can the image with the application be executed. A Docker image is an immutable file which contains the source code, libraries, dependencies, tools, and other files needed for an application to run.

There are several images available for use in docker in image registries like Docker Hub (ref - <https://hub.docker.com/>). For most cases custom docker images need to be built and these can be built recurring to Docker files.

A Dockerfile is a text file which includes the instructions to build a Docker image. A Dockerfile specifies the operating system, the runtimes, environmental variables, file locations, network ports, other components it needs and what the container will be doing once we run it. With a Dockerfile a Docker client can build an image, build a container from that image and execute it.

## 4.4. Swagger

Swagger enables developers to describe their API’s structure in such a way that it is possible to build beautiful and interactive API documentation (ref - <https://swagger.io/>). Swagger UI enables automatic generation of a rich user interface with the API documentation, this UI is generated from documentation compliant with the Open API standard.

# Arquitecture

To develop the ISE-Learning application three main modules were identified: UI, Services and Execution Environments.

The UI module is the presentation layer, with which the final user will interact. This interface will be developed as a single page application.

The Services module will provide a REST API which is the core of the platform. This REST API can be used standalone or with the UI module and will be used to support the UI module.

The Execution Environment module will be responsible for executing code provided by an external source. This module will support several runtime environments, where each application will be developed and hosted on a separate container.

On the image below is shown how these modules interact, the Frontend module only communicates with the services module which in turn communicates with the execution environments, increasing the solution’s modularity.



Figure 1 – Project Modules interactions

## 5.1. Front end

The front end will be a single page application enabling a user to interact with the application through an UI. This module will be implemented with React, because it will be a SPA the module React Router will also be used.

For this use case the components were built using NodeJS. Adding to this some external libraries were used to support the UI development. Such library is Material UI, a popular React UI framework which contains many implemented components enabling faster and easier development.

To take advantage of React and follow good development practices, on this project there is the concern to implement components with a modular design. With this approach the components can be reused in different pages making the application more modular and loosely coupled.

(mais la para a frente fazer um diagrama de navegação das páginas?)

5.2. Services

This module is an application which exposes a REST API, enabling its clients to interact with the domains identified during the requirement section.

In the image below it’s shown in more detail how the service modules are structured. There are 4 main sub modules: Challenges; Questionnaires; Users; Authentication.

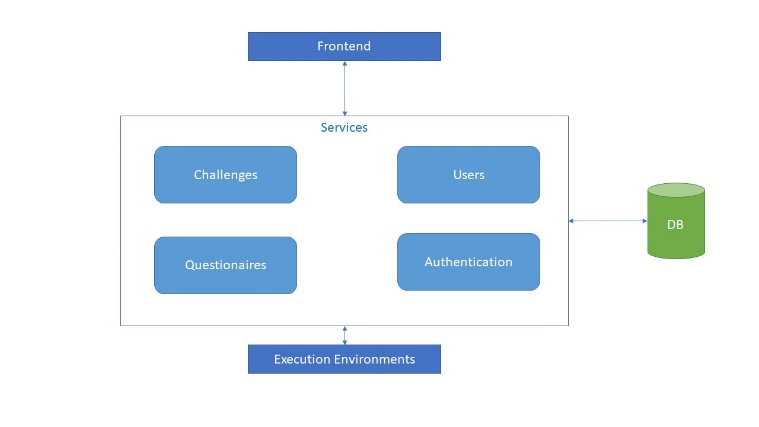


Figure 2 – Detailed view of Services Module including DB

The Challenges submodule is responsible for interaction and business logic with Challenges and Challenge Answers domains.

The Questionnaires submodule is responsible for interaction and business logic with Questionnaire and Questionnaire Answers domains.

The Users submodule is responsible for interaction and business logic with Users domain.

The Authentication module is responsible for allowing user authentication and managing endpoint authentication for the whole application.

Another detailed shown on the picture above is the Database, this is the only module with access to the database, and it is responsible for directly connecting this database which maintains the state application for the different domains.

This module is developed as a Spring Boot application using the Kotlin language and the Gradle framework as a build and dependency management tool. The database is a Postgres relational database and the API is documented with the Open API 3.0 standard (<https://github.com/OAI/OpenAPI-Specification/blob/master/versions/3.0.2.md> - referencia) hosted on Swagger UI ([https://joaoesantos.github.io/ise\_learning/apiDocumentation](https://joaoesantos.github.io/ise_learning/apiDocumentation/) - referencia).

5.3. Data Model

The data model reflects the necessary structure to comply with the functional requirements and other support structures necessary to the application. Since the database is relational, the design of the data model was done using an Entity Relationship Diagram, which can be seen on the image below.

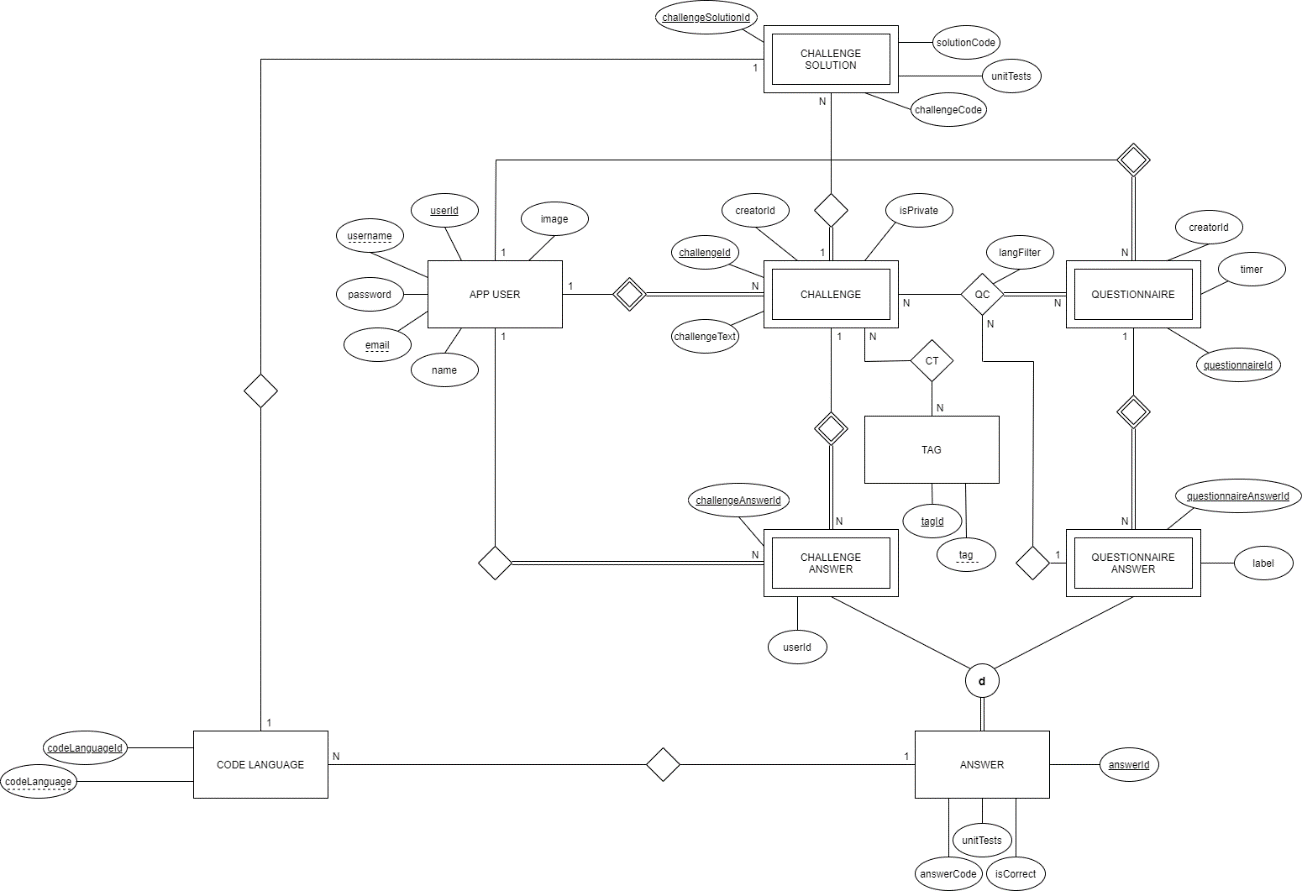


Figure 3 – Data Model

To follow good practices of data model design this data model follows 3NF rules for normalization (ref - <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/sql/third-normal-form.htm>).

An implementation detail worthy of note is the mandatory mutually exclusive relationships between Answer and its children, Challenge Answer and Questionnaire Answer. This was done to normalize answer related data since both challenges and questionnaire answers share data but have specificity to their domain. This was enforced on a database level through the usage of triggers.

5.4. Execution Environments

This module contains multiple applications, one for each type of runtime environment. The goal of this module is to make it possible to execute external code send by this module’s clients while supporting multiple runtime environments.

As can be seen below, this was achieved by having multiple applications running in separate containers, each container supporting a single runtime. Each application is listening to HTTP requests to execute the code, and when it receives a request is compiles the code (if necessary), executes the code and returns the result of the execution.

These applications all share the same API contract, this means the clients only needs to respect the contract and send the request to the correct application (endpoint) depending on the runtime of the code to be executed. This allows the clients to be abstracted from any implementation, increasing to modularity of the solution. If the need arises to change a specific runtime environment or even add more it would be a seamless change.

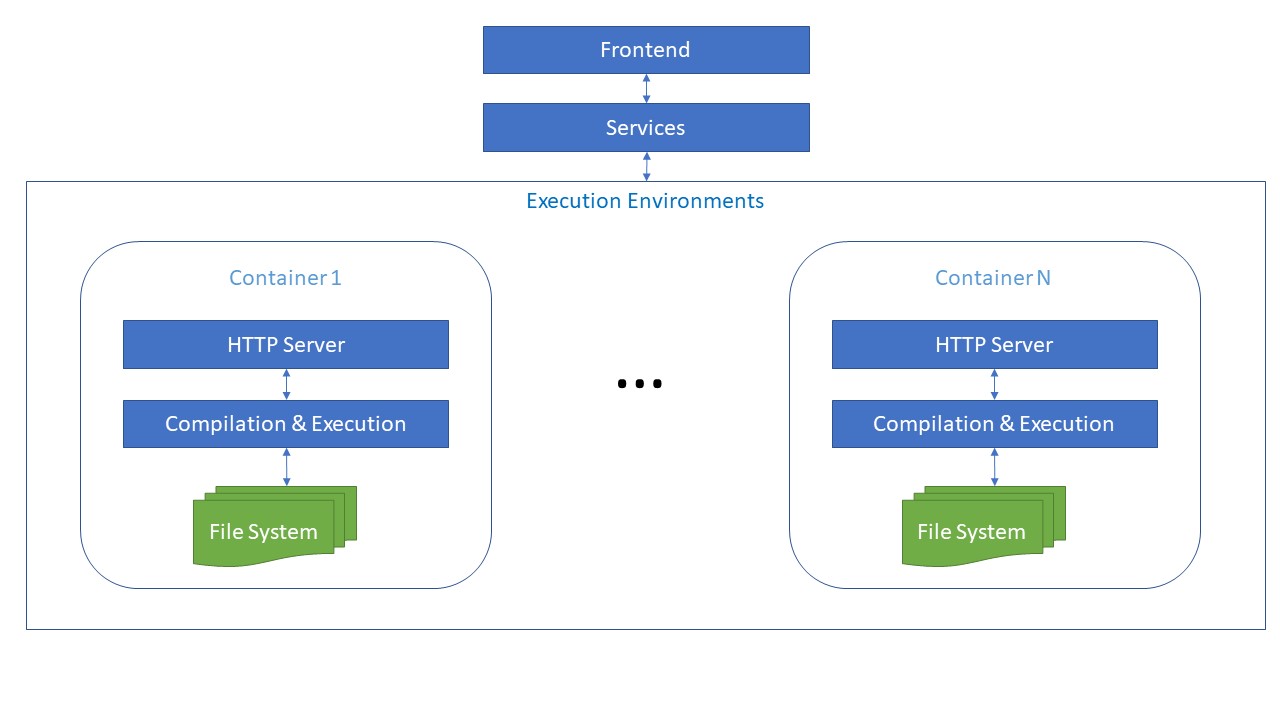


Figure 4 – Detailed view of ExecutionEnvironments Module

Docker will be used to build and run containers for each execution environment application and 5 runtime environments will be supported: Java, Kotlin, JavaScript, C#, Python.

To have fewer dependencies inside the container each container has only one runtime execution, which means the environment in which the code is meant to be executed will have to be the same on which the application will have to run. To specify, for the Java execution environment there will be a Java application listening to HTTP requests, for the C# execution environment there will be a C# application and so on. As a result, each application will use specific technologies, the technology in common between every application is Swagger, which will be used to document the REST API shared amongst every application.

### 5.4.1. Java & Kotlin

Because both Java and Kotlin can be compiled to be executed on the JVM the same application was used for both execution environment, with minor changes for each.

For these execution environments the application executed inside a Docker container is a Spring Boot application developed in Java using Maven as a build and dependency management tool.

The application is a simple one by design, once the application receives an HTTP request determines if there is the need to execute the code or the unit tests, writes the code to the file system, compiles the files and executes it. Both the compilation and the execution processes are done by executing bash or command line commands depending if the system is running on windows or Linux system. After the execution is complete with error or not, the result of the execution which was dumped to a text file is returned.

One of the main differences between the Java and Kotlin execution Environments is the environment on which the applications is executions, the docker container.

For the Java execution environment, the container is built on top of the OpenJDK 13 docker image, this allows the java application to run and the commands to compile and execute Java code to work.

For the Kotlin execution environment is not as simple, besides needing the JDK to run the Java application and executing Kotlin code compiled to the JVM it also needs the Kotlin compiler. This container was also built on top of the OpenJDK 13 docker image but the docker file also contained instructions to download and install the Kotlin JVM compiler.

# Project progress

The project has mostly been on schedule. Some time constraints have impacted the planned schedule such as jobs or college projects for other courses.

On the image below, which represents the planned scheduled up to the progress report delivery, are highlighted the activities which have not been finished. Only one activity was not finished, the Node execution environment is currently being developed.

This means the remaining activities are finished, summarizing:

1. The Database is set up and documented
2. React framework was configured for development
3. JVM execution environment is developed and documented, including for Java and Kotlin
4. The page on which the user could execute code is developed
5. The home page is developed
6. The progress report was finished and each team member has an individual presentation prepared



Figure 5 – Planned Schedule before progess report delivery

Despite this small set back, the plan is on the right path for a full delivery within the specified timeline.

On the image below is the planned schedule from the progress report delivery date onwards. An important detail regarding this plan is the home page, which was planned to be finished on the week starting on May 4th and has already been finishing, meaning there is a task finished ahead of schedule.



Figure 6 – Planned Schedule after progess report delivery

Regarding the remaining tasks there is some uncertainty, specifically on execution environments tasks for Python and CLR since some of the technologies necessary to perform those tasks are not yet well known and regarding the cloud environment deployment for similar reasons, the technology is not yet chosen (cloud provider) and the technology is not well known by the team members.

On a brighter note development capacity is predicted to pick up starting on July 27th once the exams are finished and the team will no longer has workload related to other courses.

# Lexicon

DB – Database

UI – User Interface

# References

AlgoExpert. <https://www.algoexpert.io/product>, 2020. [Online, accessed 2020/04/25].

Hackerrank. <https://www.hackerrank.com/>, 2020. [Online, accessed 2020/04/25].

LeetCode. <https://leetcode.com/>,2020. [Online, accessed 2020/04/25].

Codewars. <https://www.codewars.com/>, 2020. [Online, accessed 2020/04/25].

CodeChef. <https://www.codechef.com/>, 2020. [Online, accessed 2020/04/25].