

CMPE 275
Spring 2019
Enterprise Application Development

Team 14 - OpenHack
Project Report



SAN JOSÉ STATE
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Submitted to –
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on
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Chapter 1: Introduction

OpenHack is cloud hosted service to create and organize hackathon events. This service can be accessed from browser as web application. There are following two personas for OpenHack service -

1. Administrator

With current implementation any user with San Jose State University email address is considered as administrator of application. Administrators have highest level of permissions on web application and can create Hackathons. Entire lifecycle of hackathon like opening/closing hackathon for code submission and finalizing hackathon is managed by administrator. Administrator can get additional details about the hackathon like earning report.

2. Hacker

Any user with valid email address other than San Jose State University email address is considered as hacker on OpenHack. A hacker can create organization so that hackathon can be sponsored by organization. The owner of organization can approve/reject membership requests from other hackers of OpenHack. Hacker gets discount on hackathon fee if organization that he/she is member of is sponsoring respective hackathon. Any hacker can participate in hackathon by enrolling as team. Once payment for all team members in a team is done the team is finalized and can submit code as URL.

The OpenHack application client is developed with React and server-side implementation is in Java.

Chapter 2: Motivation

OpenHack service is developed with following goals in mind

1. Distributed component design with MVC architecture style
2. Scalability
3. Modern and emerging application development technologies

OpenHack application allowed us to learn principals, patterns and methodologies that we have learned in the class which includes

1. Dependency Injection
2. Aspect Oriented Programming
3. Model, View, Controller
4. Object Relational Mapper
5. Transactions
6. Security

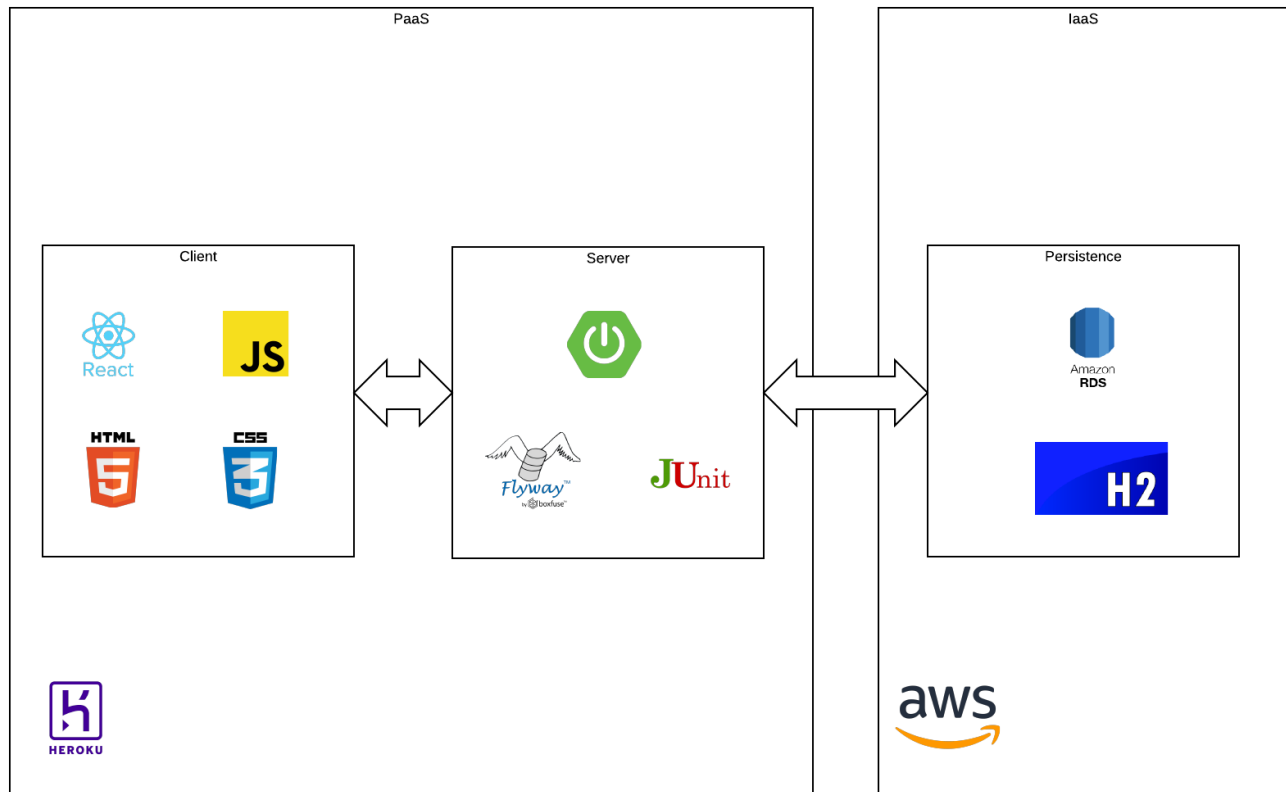
Chapter 3: Design

Chapter 3.1: High Level Design

OpenHack application is divided into multiple component as shown in below diagram. Both client and server application are managed in separate version controller repository for agile development. This helped us to develop features independently. React JavaScript library is used to build user interfaces for client-side application. React is suitable for fetching rapidly changing data. Server-side application is developed in Spring boot with MVC architecture. REST based services are divided into multiple components and layers. For the management of different versions of database schema, we have used Flyway database migration tool. Junit is used as testing framework.

MySQL database is used as persistence mechanism for OpenHack application. MySQL is hosted onto cloud hosted service RDS provided by AWS. H2 database is used for unit and integration test cases as in-memory database.

For storing profile picture, we have used AWS S3 service. AWS S3 and email are two additional services used in application as helper services.



Chapter 3.1: Component Level Design

Server-side application is divided into following three layers

1. Domain

This layer consist anything related to persistence layer

- Entity
- Persistence Exceptions
- JPA

2. Service

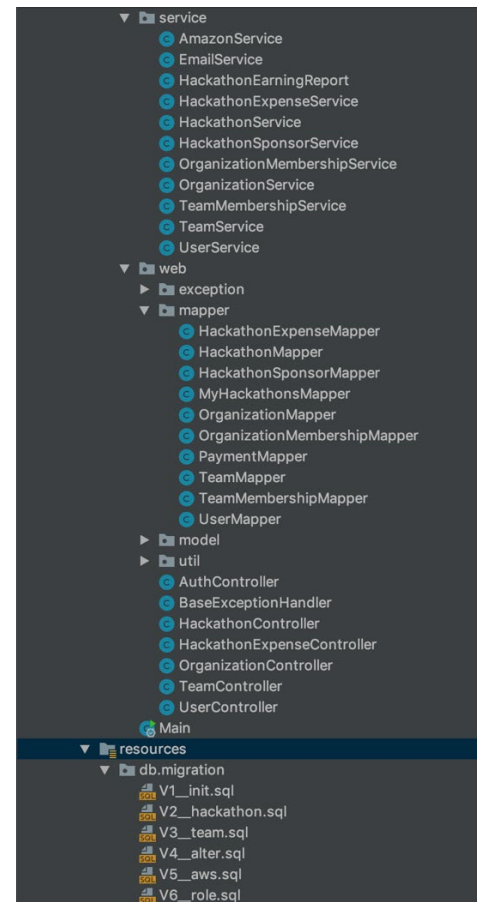
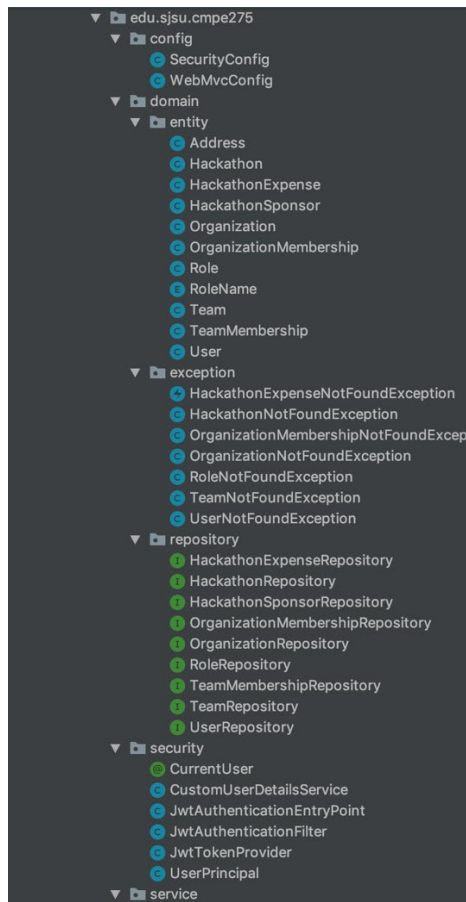
This consist of business layer which will interact with JPA

- Security
- Amazon Service
- Email Service
- Other business layer services

3. Controller

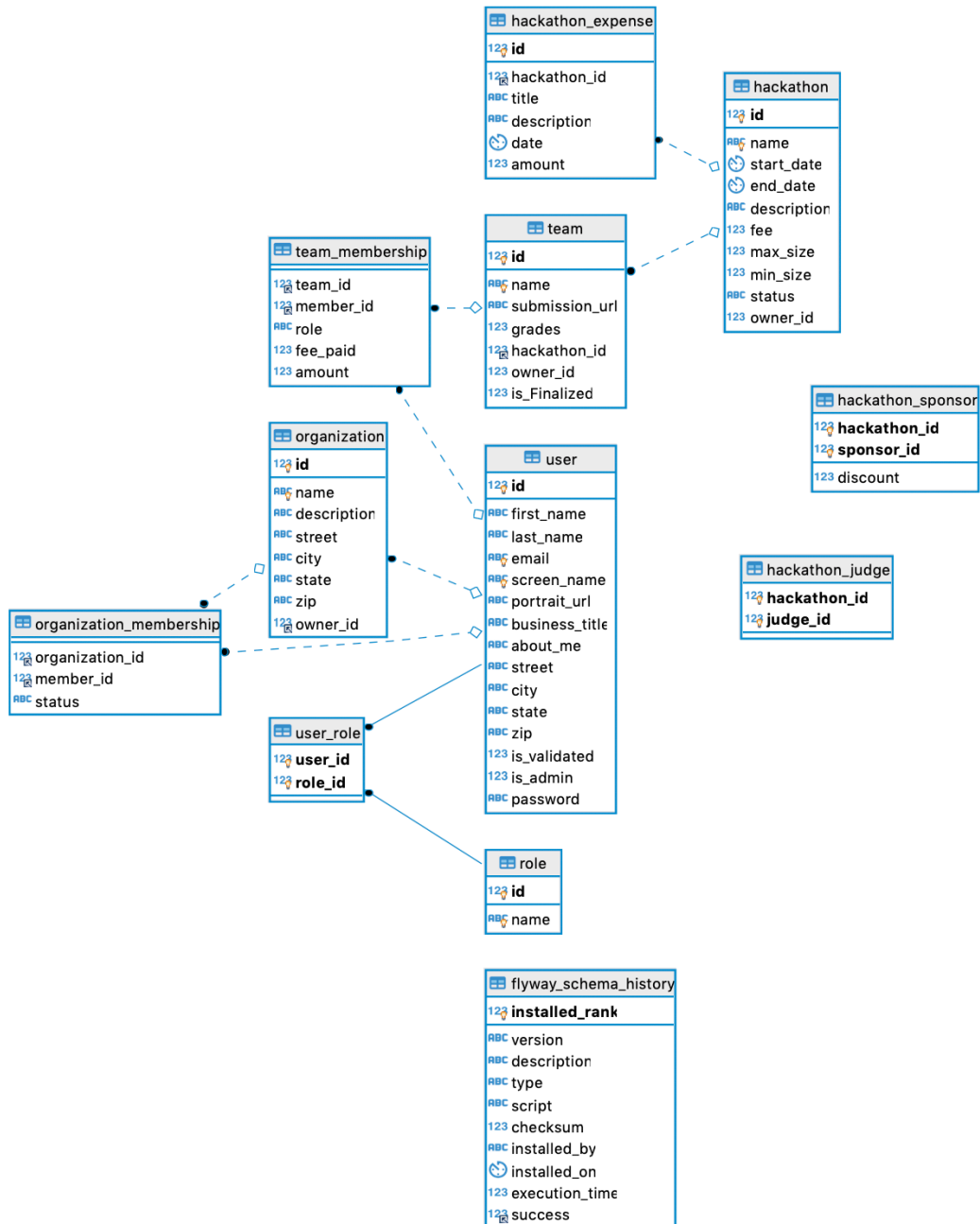
This consist of REST controllers to handle requests. Additionally, this layer has data transfer objects and related mapper

- Web Exceptions
- Model and Mapper
- Controller



Chapter 3.2: Database schema

Following is the database schema that we have used for application. Hackathon, User, Organization and Team are main database schema table. Other tables are used for relationship mapping.



Chapter 3.3: REST API

Following are the API endpoints that we have developed for server-side application. /users, /organizations and /hackathons are considered as top-level resource while /memberships, /teams are considered as sub resources for /organizations and /hackathon respectively.

User		
POST	/users	Create user
GET	/users	Get all users
PATCH	/users/{id}	Update user profile
GET	/users/{id}	Get user profile
GET	/users/{id}/hackathons	Get hackathons for user
GET	/users/{id}/memberships	Get memberships of particular user

Organization		
POST	/orgs	Create organization
GET	/orgs	Get all organizations (Searchable organizations)
GET	/orgs/{id}	Get organization details
GET	/orgs/{id}/members	Get members of organization
POST	/orgs/{id}/memberships	Request New Membership
GET	/orgs/{id}/memberships	Get all memberships
PUT	/orgs/{id}/memberships	Change membership

Hackathon		
POST	/hackathons	Create hackathon
GET	/hackathons	Get all hackathons (Searchable hackathons)
GET	/hackathons/{id}	Get particular hackathon details
PATCH	/hackathons/{id}	Hackathon admin operations (open/close/finalize)
POST	/hackathons/{id}/teams	Register team for hackathon
GET	/hackathons/{id}/teams	Get all teams for hackathon
GET	/hackathons/{id}/teams{id}	Get particular team details
PATCH	/hackathons/{id}/teams/{id}	Code submission / Grading /is finalized for team
GET	/hackathons/{id}/teams/{id}/payment	Get Payment amount
POST	/hackathons/{id}/teams/{id}/payment	Process Payment

Chapter 4: Technology Stack

Frontend

1. ReactJS (JavaScript)
2. HTML5
3. CSS3
4. npm

Server

1. Spring Boot (Java 8)
2. Junit
3. Flyway
4. Lombok

Persistence

1. MySQL 8
2. H2
3. AWS S3

Deployment

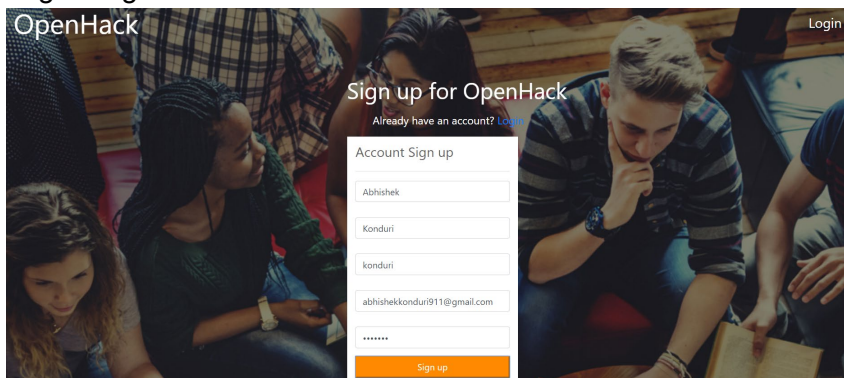
1. Heroku
2. AWS RDS

Chapter 5: Features

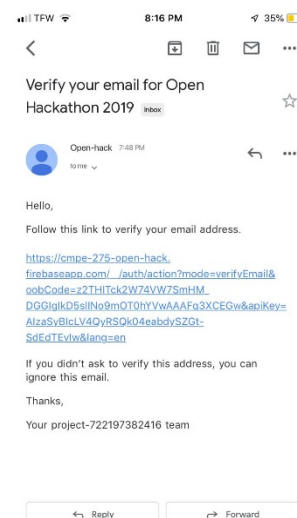
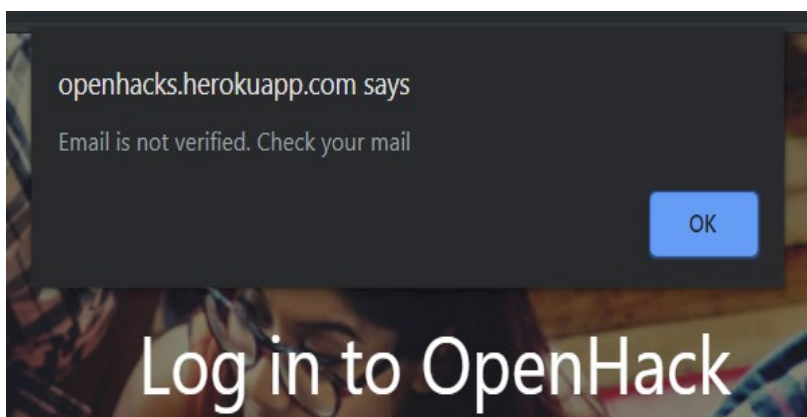
Landing Page



Login Page



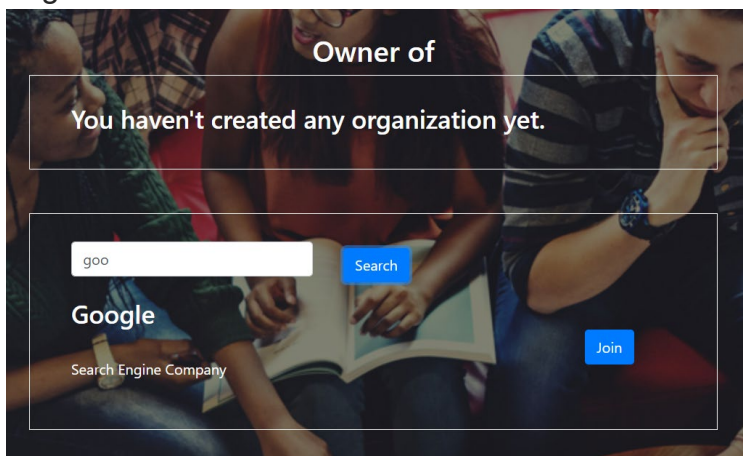
Validation when trying to login without email verification (Refresh the page after verification done)



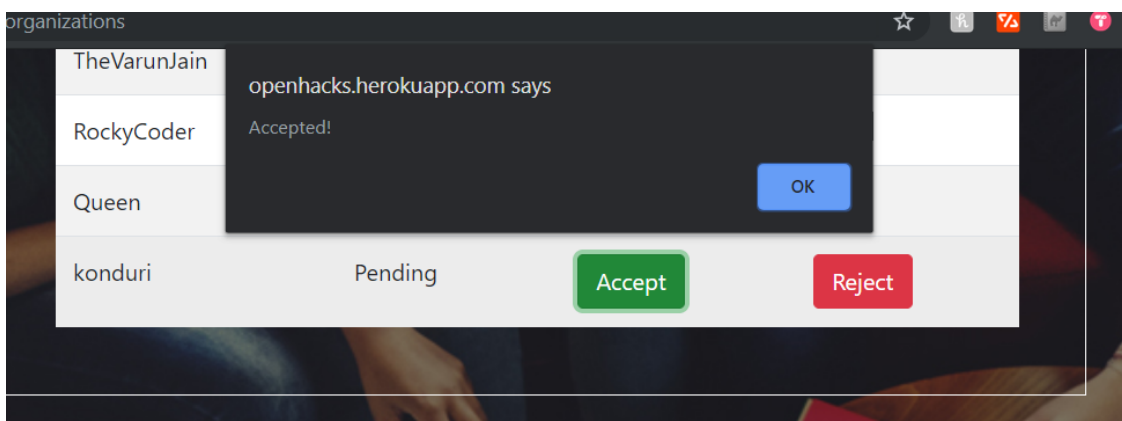
As we log in, we get home page with all public hackathons available



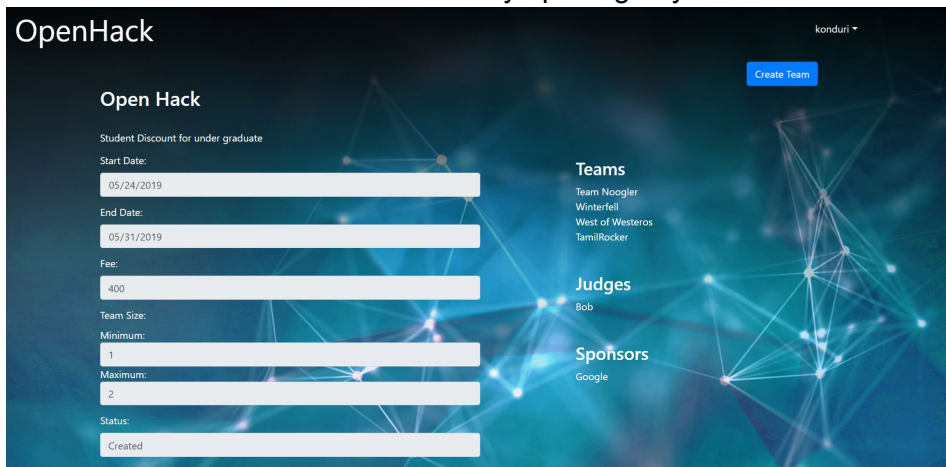
Organization Join Invitation



Organization Invitation Accept

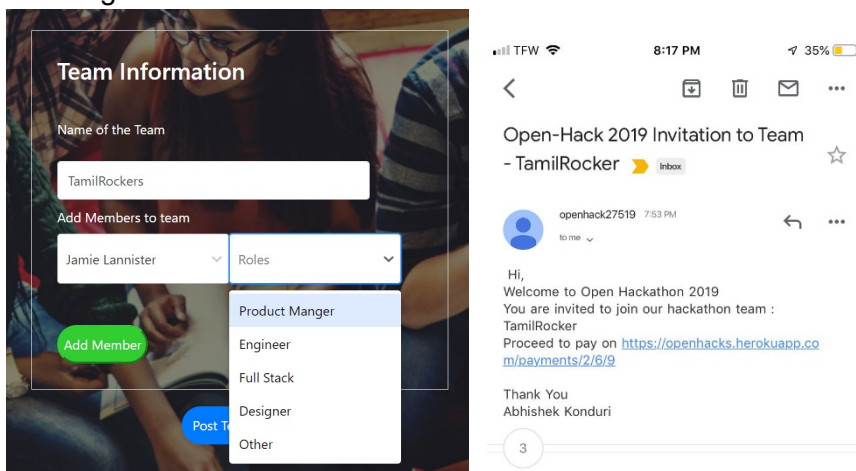


A non admin user can create a team by opening any hackathon.



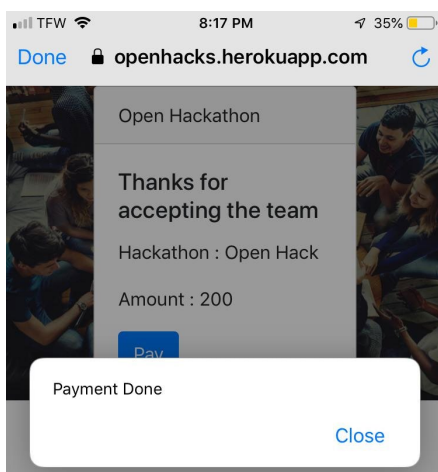
The image shows the 'Open Hack' form on the OpenHack website. The form is titled 'Open Hack' and includes a 'Create Team' button. It contains several input fields: 'Start Date' (05/24/2019), 'End Date' (05/31/2019), 'Fee' (400), 'Team Size' (Minimum: 1, Maximum: 2), and 'Status' (Created). To the right of the form, there are sections for 'Teams' (Team Noogler, Winterfell, West of Westeros, TamilRocker), 'Judges' (Bob), and 'Sponsors' (Google).

Creating a team will send an email to all the team members.

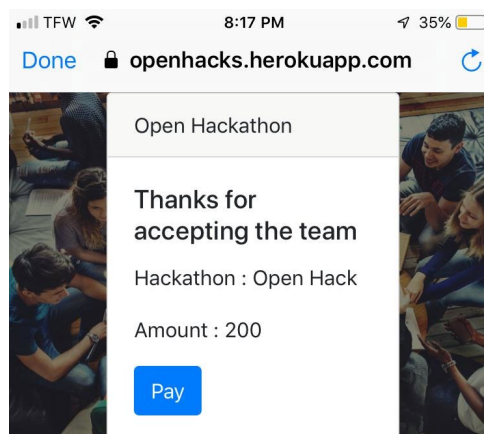


The image shows two screenshots. The left screenshot is the 'Team Information' form, which includes a 'Name of the Team' field (TamilRockers), an 'Add Members to team' section with a dropdown for 'Jamie Lannister' and a 'Roles' dropdown (Product Manger, Engineer, Full Stack, Designer, Other), and an 'Add Member' button. The right screenshot is an email invitation from 'openhack27519' to 'TamilRocker'. The email text reads: 'Hi, Welcome to Open Hackathon 2019. You are invited to join our hackathon team : TamilRocker. Proceed to pay on <https://openhacks.herokuapp.com/payments/2/6/9>. Thank You Abhishek Konduri'.

The payment link in email will re direct to payment page. Once Payment done, Team is finalized.



The image shows a mobile screen displaying a payment confirmation message. The message says: 'Open Hackathon. Thanks for accepting the team. Hackathon : Open Hack. Amount : 200.' Below the message is a 'Pay' button. A white modal box at the bottom of the screen says 'Payment Done' with a 'Close' button.



The image shows a mobile screen displaying a payment confirmation message. The message says: 'Open Hackathon. Thanks for accepting the team. Hackathon : Open Hack. Amount : 200.' Below the message is a 'Pay' button.

Create Hackathon

Only an admin user can create hackathon

Start Date

05/23/2019

End Date

05/31/2019

Entry Fee

50

Minimum Team Size (Minimum 1)

2

Maximum Team Size (Maximum 10)

4

Judges

Select...

Bob Jain

Sansa Stark

Rocky Sharma

Jon Snow

Arya Stark

Jamie Lannister

Post Hackathon

End Date

05/31/2019

Entry Fee

50

Minimum Team Size (Minimum 1)

2

Maximum Team Size (Maximum 10)

4

Judges

Arya Stark x

Sponsors (Optional)

Select...

Discount

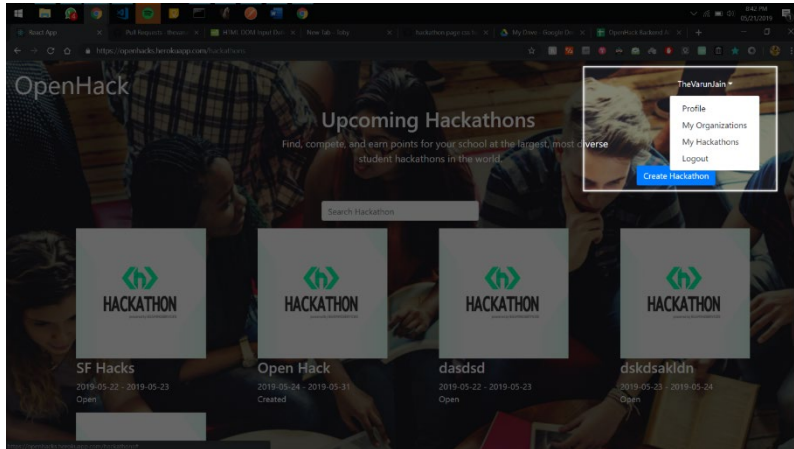
Google

Add Sponsor

Post Hackathon

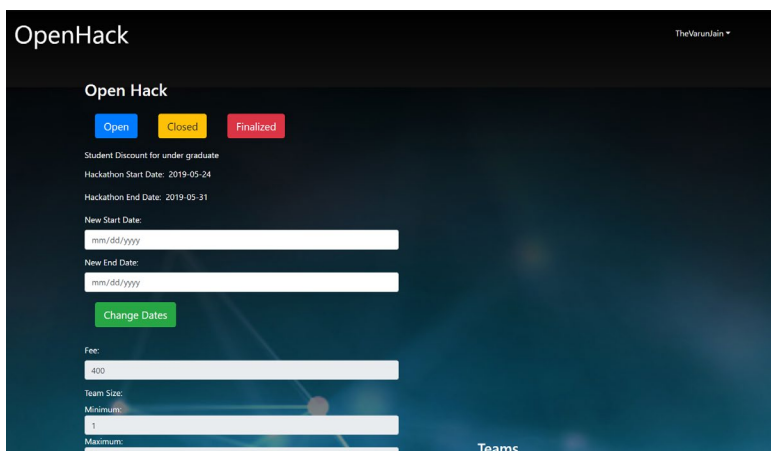
Admin Page for managing hackathons

This can be found in "My hackathon" from drop down

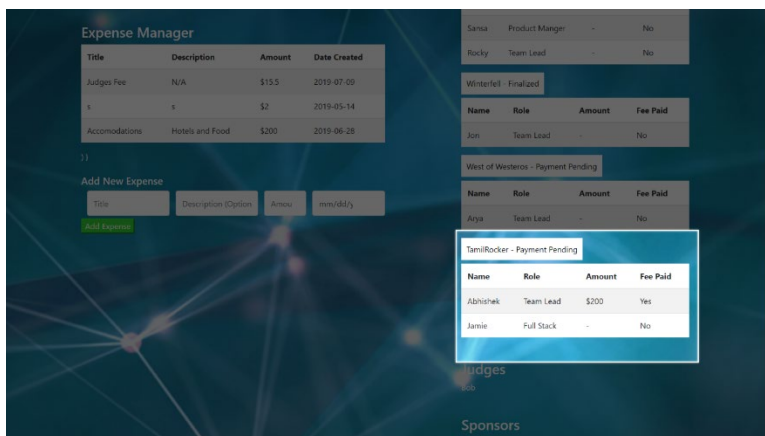


Hackathon Page with changing states and dates

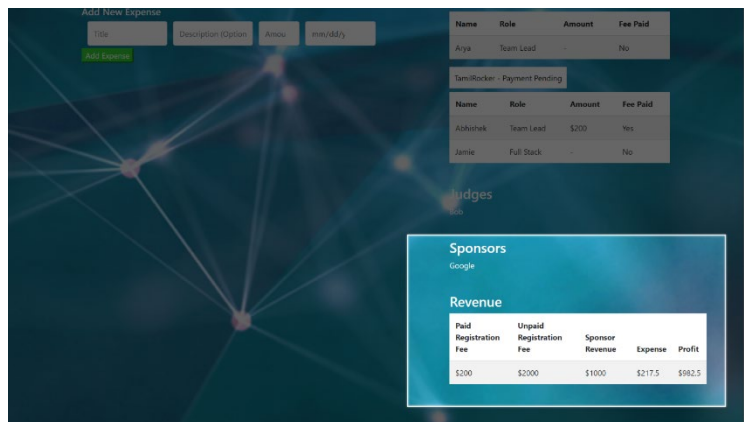
Using which hackathon state can be changed



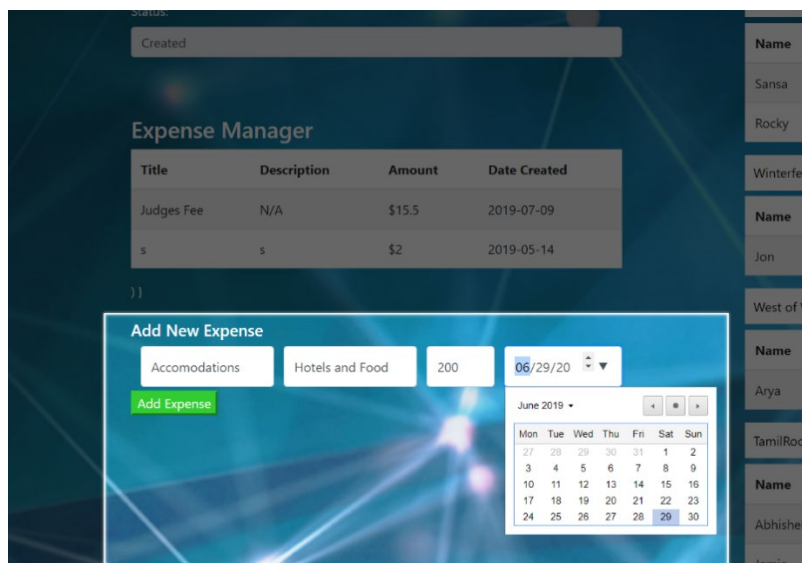
In the same page we can find, all the teams participated with their team, members and status of fee REGISTRATION FEE ANF PAYMENT REPORT



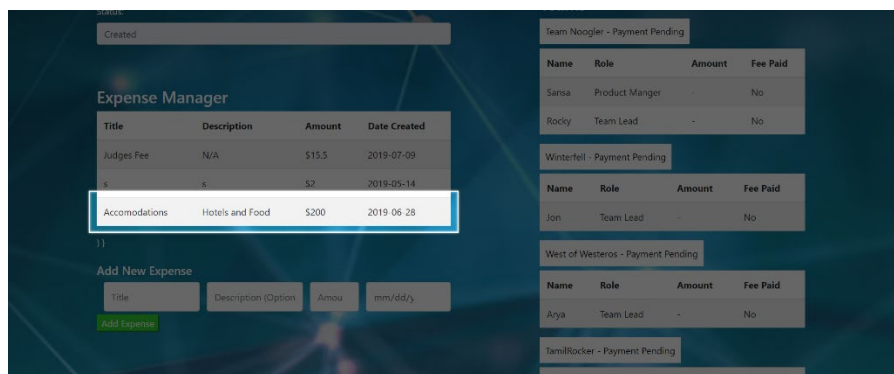
Earning Report



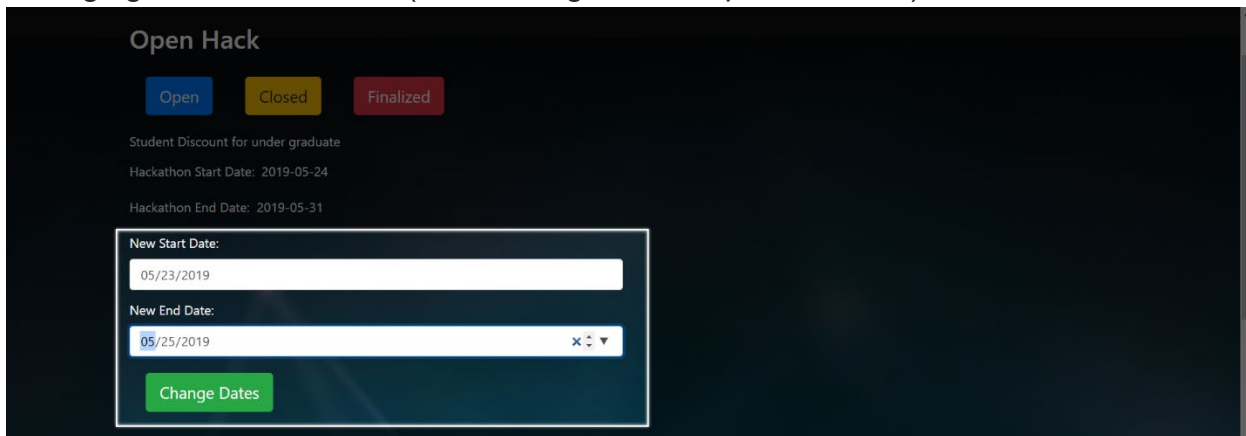
Bonus Feature – Per Hackathon Expenses Report



Added in the repor

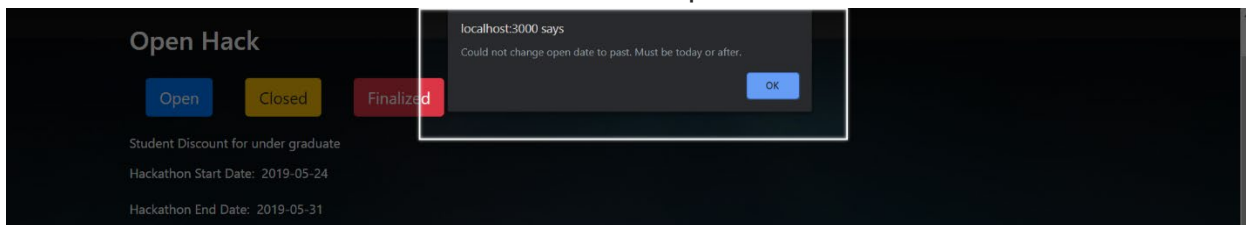


Changing Hackathon Dates (Reload Page to see updated result)



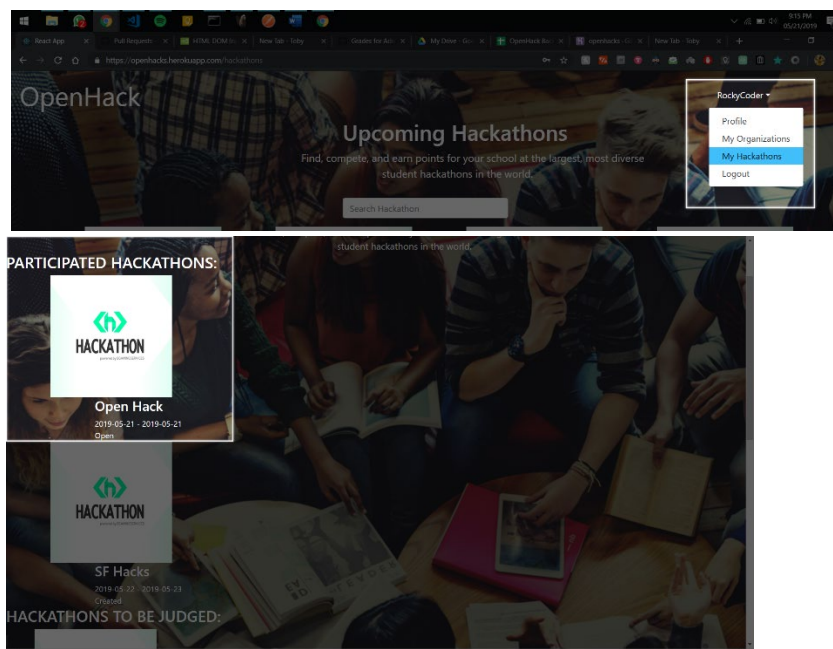
The screenshot shows the 'Open Hack' admin interface. At the top, there are three buttons: 'Open' (blue), 'Closed' (yellow), and 'Finalized' (red). Below these, it says 'Student Discount for under graduate', 'Hackathon Start Date: 2019-05-24', and 'Hackathon End Date: 2019-05-31'. A modal form is open with the title 'New Start Date:' and a text input field containing '05/23/2019'. Below that, it says 'New End Date:' and a date picker showing '05/25/2019'. A green 'Change Dates' button is at the bottom of the modal.

Validation like start date < end Date and date in past cannot be selected.

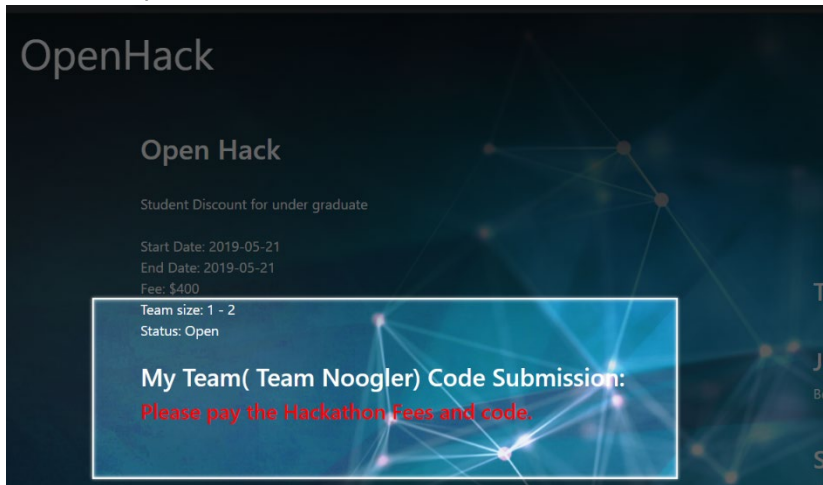


Code Submission

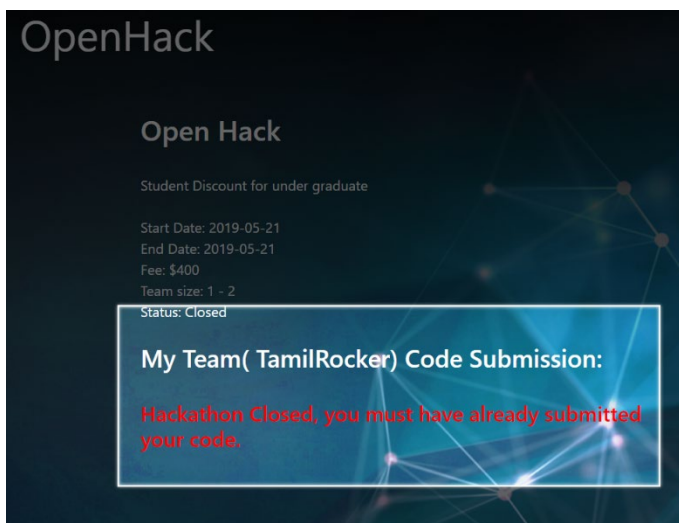
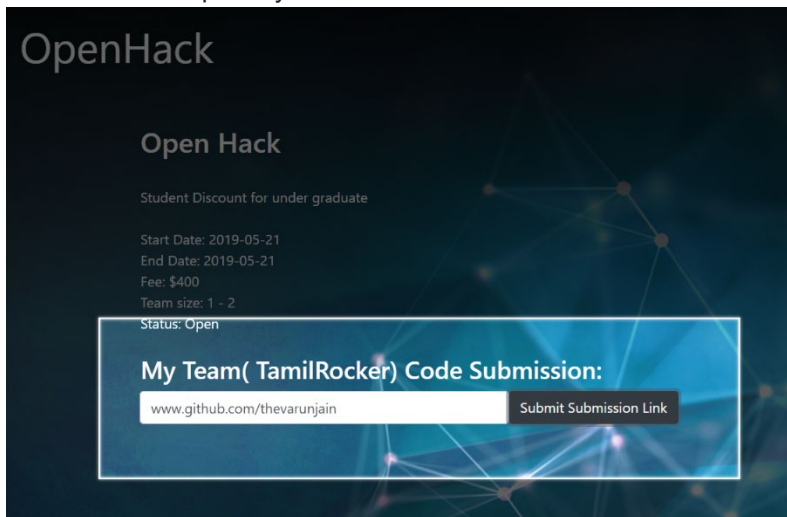
A non admin user can go and see his hackathons (participated and judged).



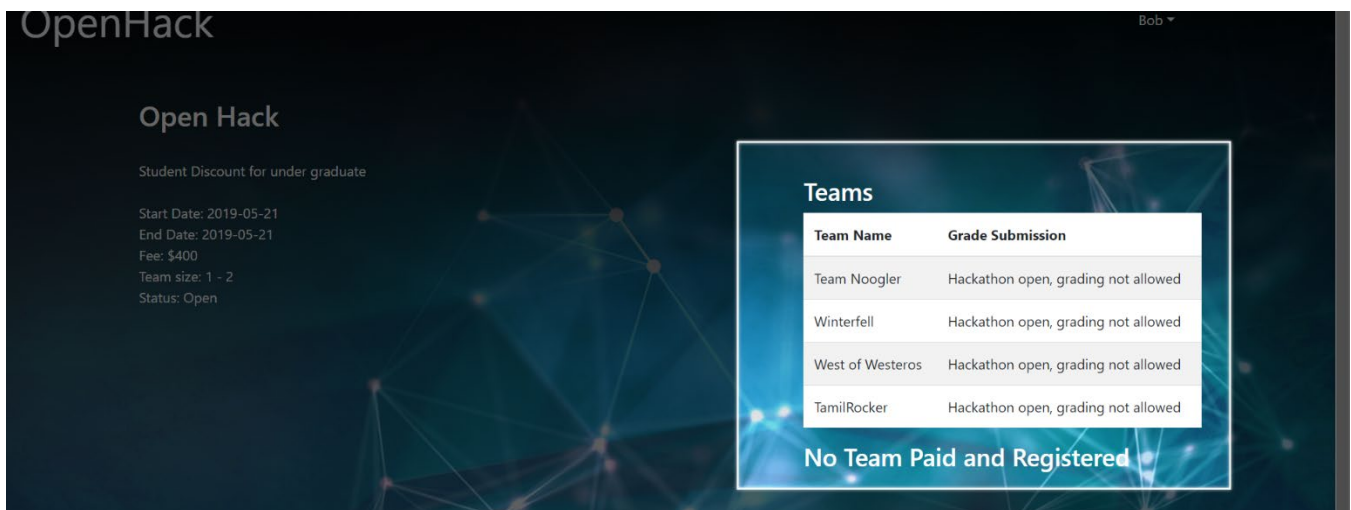
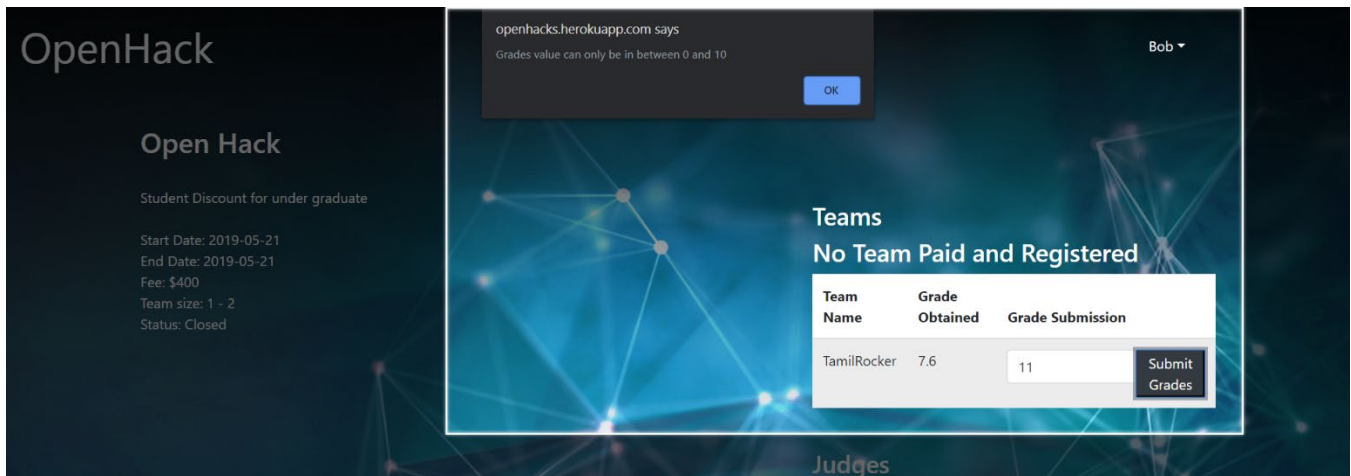
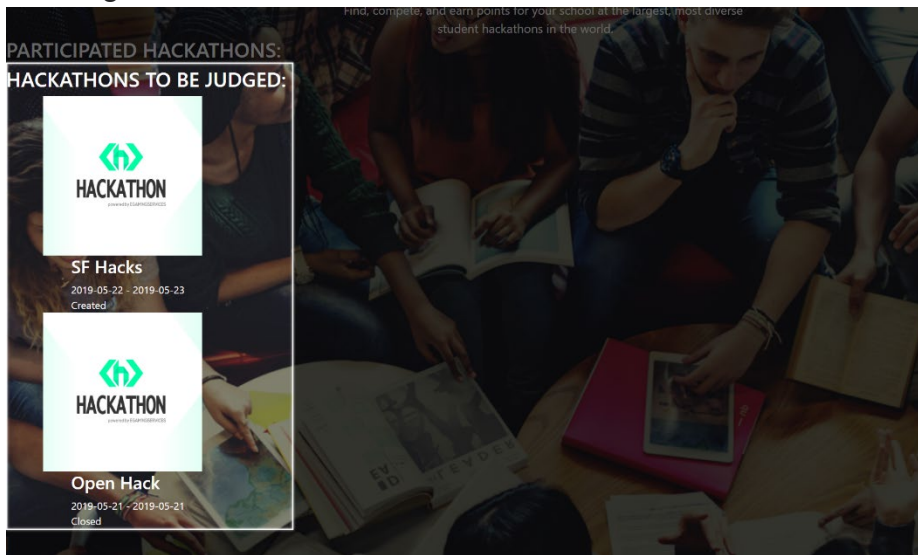
If fee is not paid, the team submission cant be done.



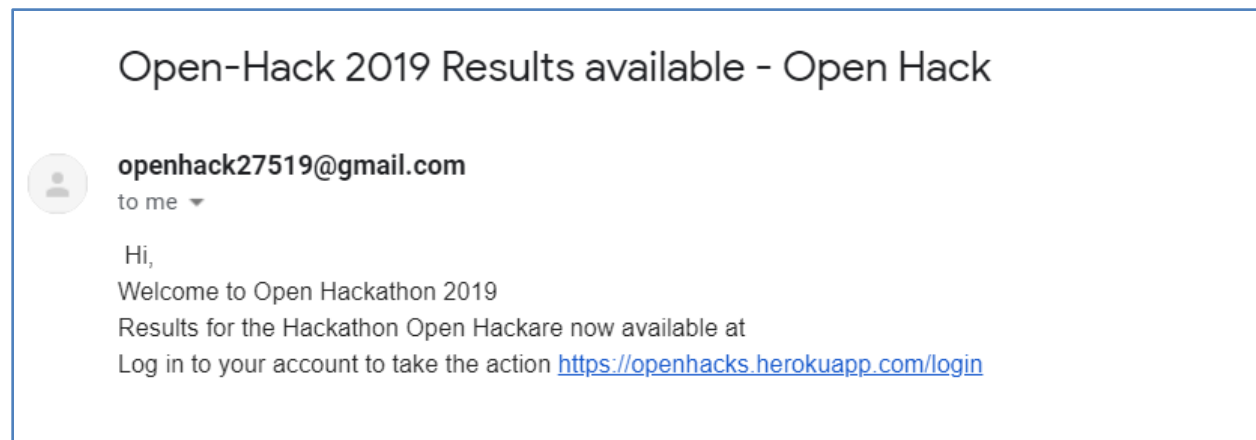
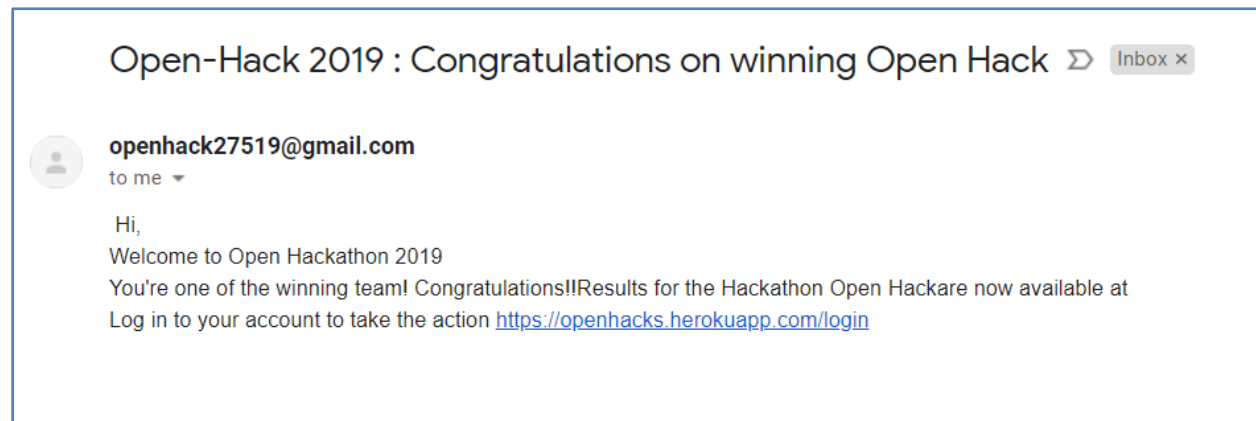
Else if the fee is paid by all team member



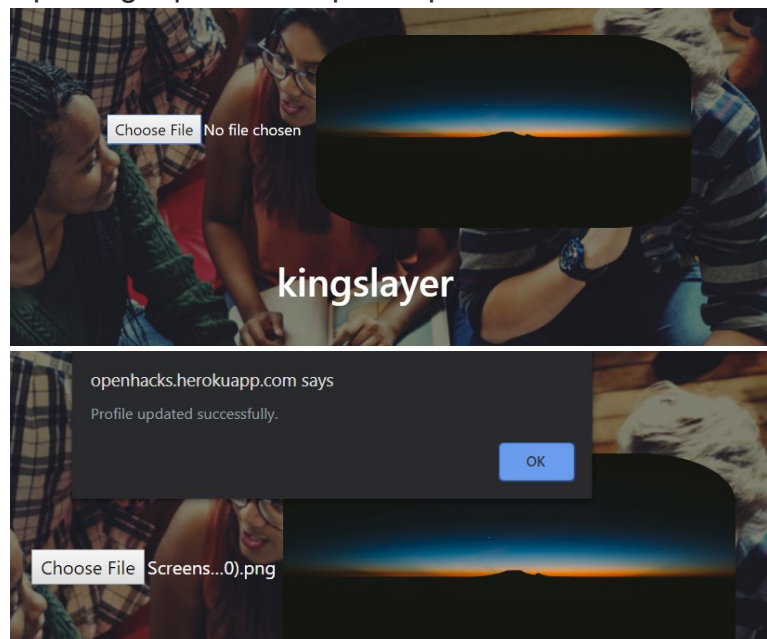
Grading a team in a Hackathon

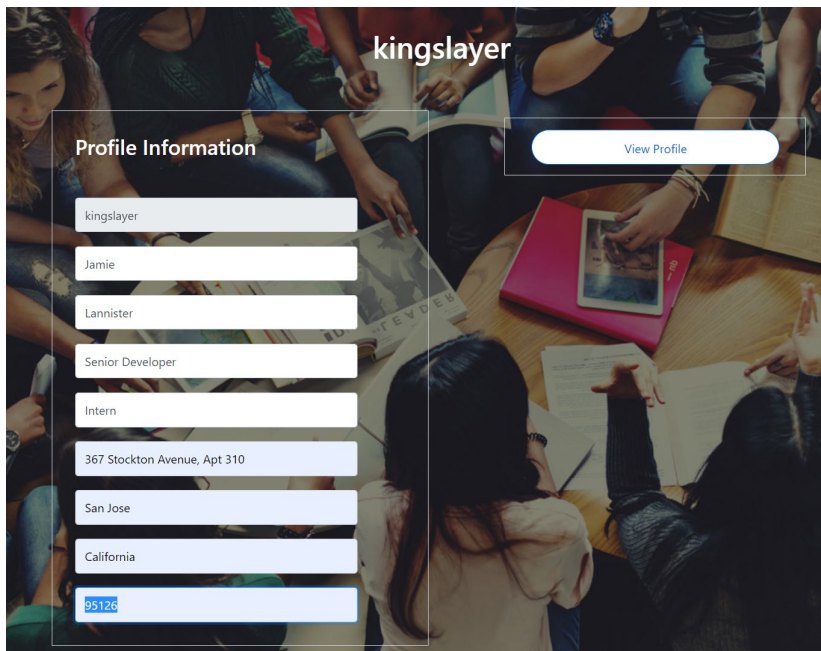


On successful finalizing of Hackathon,

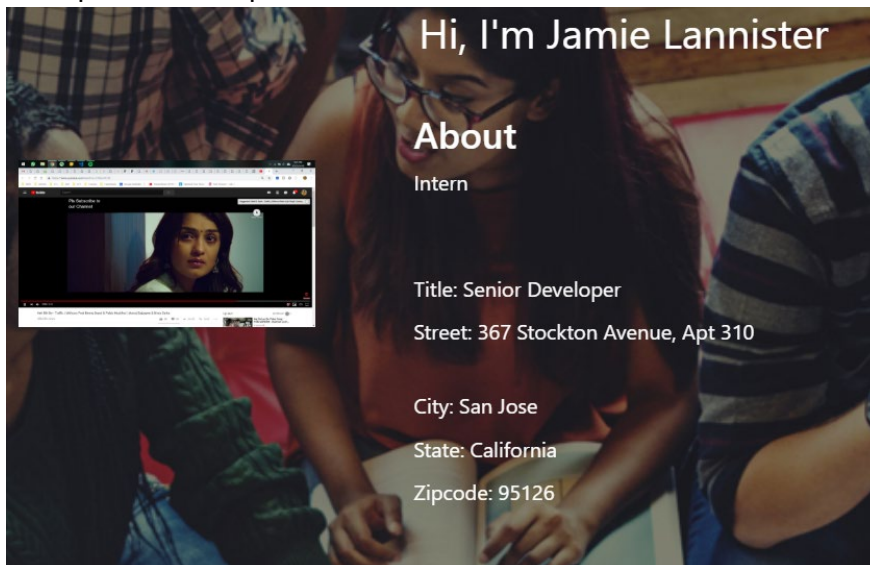


Updating a profile and profile photo





Final profile after update



Chapter 6: Test Plan and Results

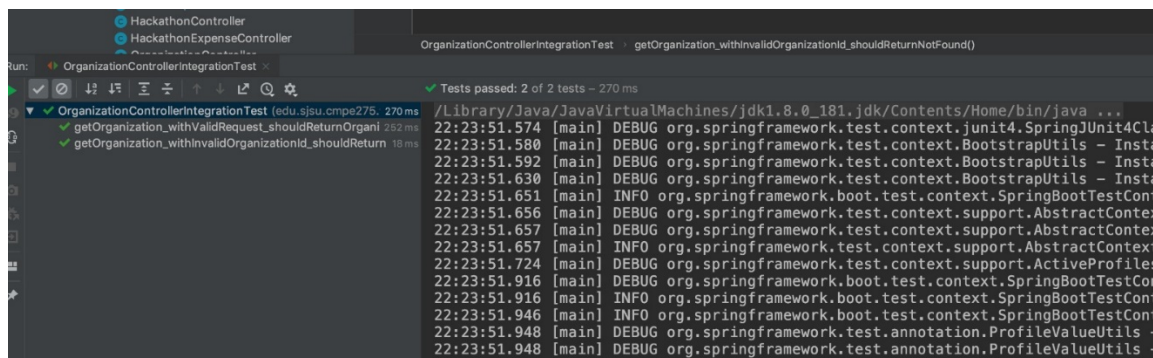
We have used following methods for Testing

1. Manually tested all the API's using Postman initially
2. Integration test cases for controller are written and results are as below

```
@RunWith(SpringRunner.class)
@SpringBootTest(classes = Main.class)
@AutoConfigureMockMvc
@Transactional
@WithMockUser(username = "bargemayur05@gmail.com")
public class OrganizationControllerIntegrationTest {
    @Autowired
    private MockMvc mockMvc;

    @Test
    @Sql("/db/organization_crud_operations.sql")
    public void getOrganization_withValidRequest_shouldReturnOrganization() throws Exception {
        mockMvc.perform(get( uriTemplate: "/organizations/1"))
            .andExpect(status().isOk())
            .andDo(print())
            .andExpect(jsonPath( expression: "$.id", is(notNullValue())));
    }

    @Test
    @Sql("/db/organization_crud_operations.sql")
    public void getOrganization_withInvalidOrganizationId_shouldReturnNotFound() throws Exception {
        mockMvc.perform(get( uriTemplate: "/organizations/3"))
            .andExpect(status().isNotFound())
            .andDo(print());
    }
}
```



Run: OrganizationControllerIntegrationTest

Tests passed: 2 of 2 tests - 270 ms

OrganizationControllerIntegrationTest (edu.sjsu.cmpe275, 270 ms)

- getOrganization_withValidRequest_shouldReturnOrgani 252 ms
- getOrganization_withInvalidOrganizationId_shouldReturn 18 ms

Console output:

```
22:23:51.574 [main] DEBUG org.springframework.test.context.junit4.SpringJUnit4Class
22:23:51.580 [main] DEBUG org.springframework.test.context.BootstrapUtils - Instan
22:23:51.592 [main] DEBUG org.springframework.test.context.BootstrapUtils - Instan
22:23:51.630 [main] DEBUG org.springframework.test.context.BootstrapUtils - Instan
22:23:51.651 [main] INFO org.springframework.boot.test.context.SpringBootTestConte
22:23:51.656 [main] DEBUG org.springframework.test.context.support.AbstractContext
22:23:51.657 [main] DEBUG org.springframework.test.context.support.AbstractContext
22:23:51.657 [main] INFO org.springframework.test.context.support.AbstractContextL
22:23:51.724 [main] DEBUG org.springframework.test.context.support.ActiveProfilesU
22:23:51.916 [main] DEBUG org.springframework.boot.test.context.SpringBootTestConte
22:23:51.916 [main] INFO org.springframework.boot.test.context.SpringBootTestConte
22:23:51.946 [main] INFO org.springframework.boot.test.context.SpringBootTestConte
22:23:51.948 [main] DEBUG org.springframework.test.annotation.ProfileValueUtils -
22:23:51.948 [main] DEBUG org.springframework.test.annotation.ProfileValueUtils -
```

Chapter 7: Lessons Learned

1. Server application development using Spring boot allowed us for quick development cycle
2. Database migrations using Flyway helped us to manage database effectively
3. Using java libraries like Lombok helped us to bootstrap with Entity classes using builder
4. We have used Heroku for deployment and it is easy to use with GitHub for automated deployments
5. We were able to incorporate new features in backend code because of code modularity

Chapter 8: Future Work

1. Audit logging needs to be enabled for hackathon
2. Server-side application can be divided into different microservices to improve scalability
3. Testing and Production environment configurations can be made available so that application can be tested easily
4. HATEOAS project can be utilized for better REST representation
5. User interface can be more intuitive