Issues Tracking

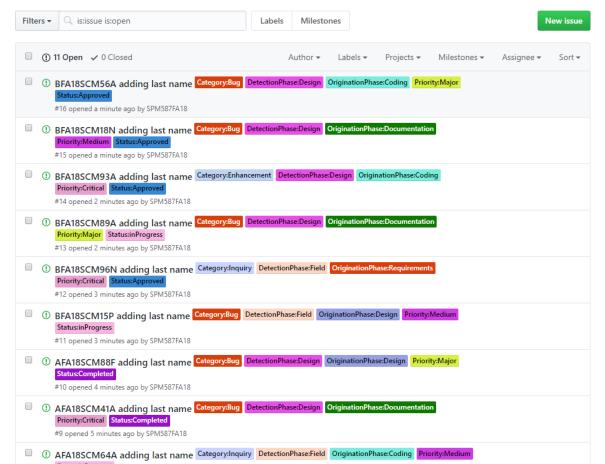
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An Overview

- ▶ We have seen how GitHub and Git commands works.
- ▶ This tutorial gives you an introduction to the issues tracking that you will be working with.
- Issues tracking is the process of getting all information about issues like issue created by, issue created at, issue label, issue number, issue closed at, issue state etc.
- ► How we will get these all information of issues explained in this tutorial will guide you through your assignments.

How it works?

- In the following screenshot you can see issues.
- Now, we want detailed information about these issues.
- We will use python scripts to get detailed information about issues.



Why is it needed?

- Many engineers will be working on a single project.
- Number of issues are created/closed every day on GitHub.
- ▶ It is tedious work to know how many issues are created/closed on particular date.
- ▶ We can create python script for that and get all these information easily.

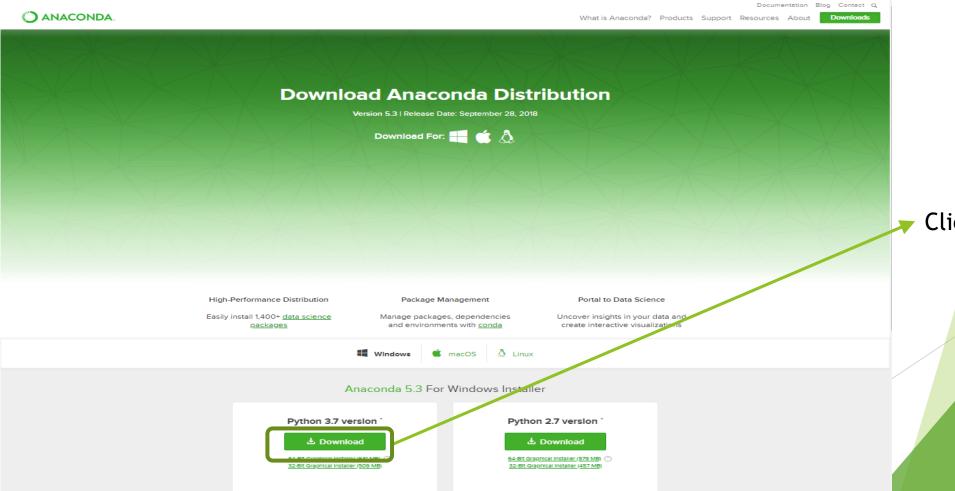
Python - Overview:

- Python is a high-level, interpreted, interactive and object-oriented scripting language. Python is designed to be highly readable.
- It uses English keywords frequently whereas other languages use punctuation, and it has fewer syntactical constructions than other languages.
- Python is Interpreted: Python is processed at runtime by the interpreter. You do not need to compile your program before executing it. This is similar to PERL and PHP.
- Python is Interactive: You can actually sit at a Python prompt and interact with the interpreter directly to write your programs.
- Python is Object-Oriented: Python supports Object-Oriented style or technique of programming that encapsulates code within objects.
- Python is a Beginner's Language: Python is a great language for the beginner-level programmers and supports the development of a wide range of applications from simple text processing to WWW browsers to games.

ANACONDA

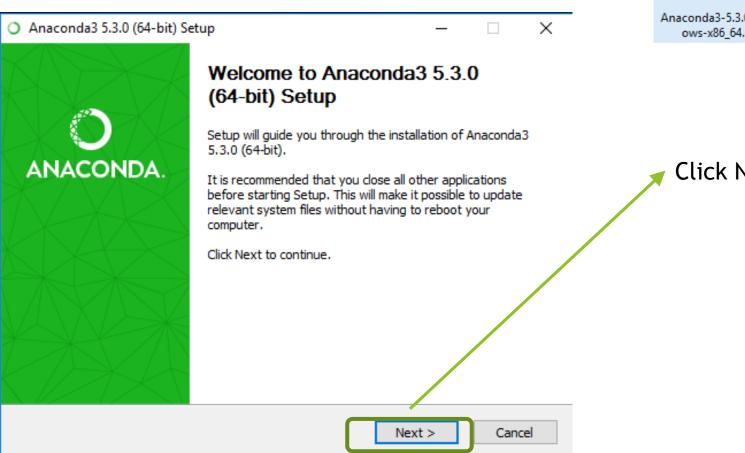


https://www.anaconda.com/download/



Click on Download

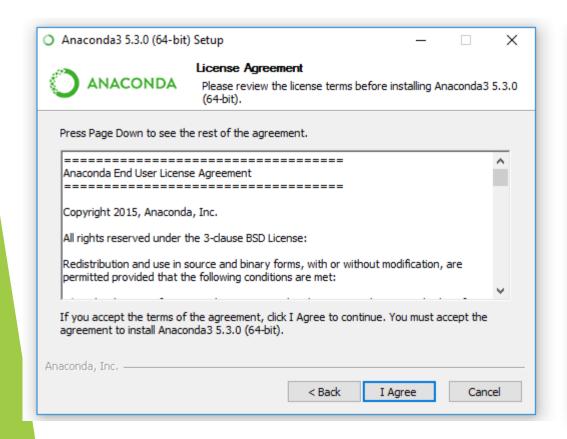
- Run Anaconda3-5.3.0-Windows-x86_64.exe
- Click Next to continue

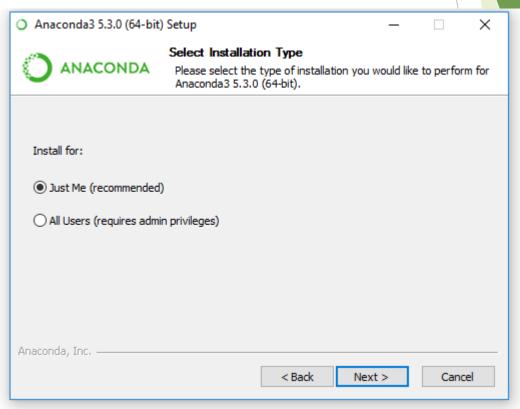




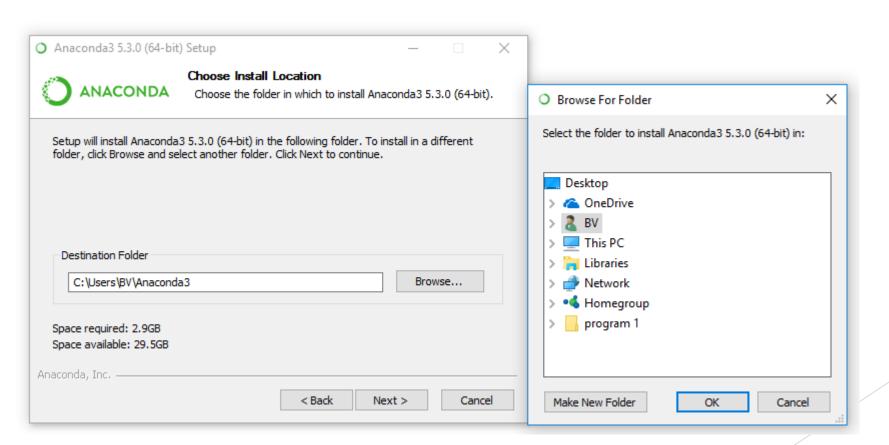
Click Next

- ▶ Click I agree the License Agreement
- Then, select Installation Type

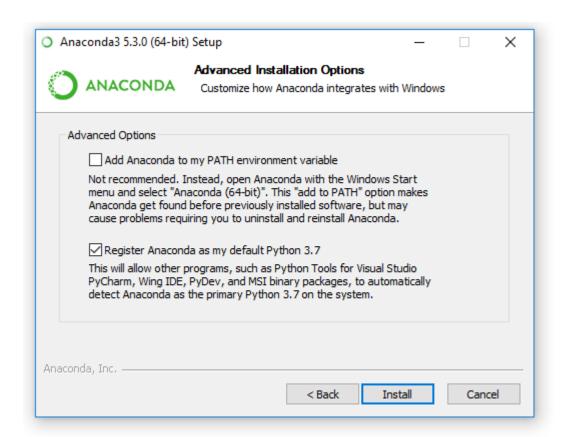




- ► Choose Install Location
- Click Browse to select installation directory
- Click Next to continue



- Advanced Installation Options
- Click Install





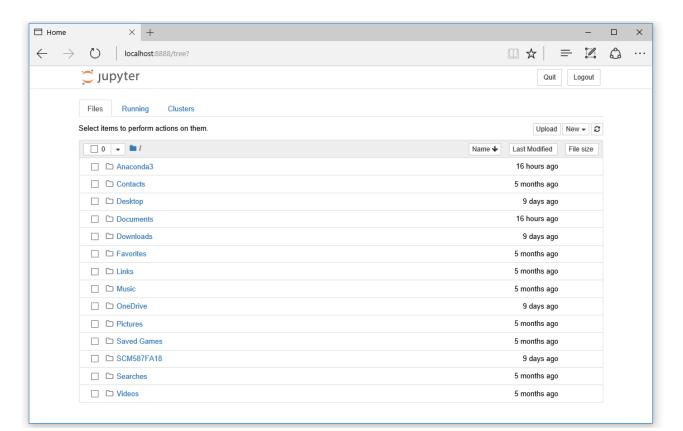
Run Jupyter notebook

- You can start the notebook server from the command line
- Run Anaconda Prompt or Command Prompt on Windows
- ► Type command "jupyter notebook" to start notebook server

```
jupyter notebook
(base) C:\Users\BV>jupyter notebook
[I 14:48:35.662 NotebookApp] Writing notebook server cookie secret to C:\Users\BV\AppData\Roaming\jupyter\runtime\notebo
ok cookie secret
[I 14:48:38.427 NotebookApp] JupyterLab extension loaded from C:\Users\BV\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\jupyterlab
[I 14:48:38.436 NotebookApp] JupyterLab application directory is C:\Users\BV\Anaconda3\share\jupyter\lab
[I 14:48:38.503 NotebookApp] Serving notebooks from local directory: C:\Users\BV
[I 14:48:38.508 NotebookApp] The Jupyter Notebook is running at:
[I 14:48:38.514 NotebookApp] http://localhost:8888/?token=59cc742480b8a08b58628f931774c39f7947f2e8937db434
[I 14:48:38.523 NotebookApp] Use Control-C to stop this server and shut down all kernels (twice to skip confirmation).
[C 14:48:38.601 NotebookApp]
    Copy/paste this URL into your browser when you connect for the first time,
   to login with a token:
       http://localhost:8888/?token=59cc742480b8a08b58628f931774c39f7947f2e8937db434
 I 14:48:39.555 NotebookApp Accepting one-time-token-authenticated connection from ::1
```

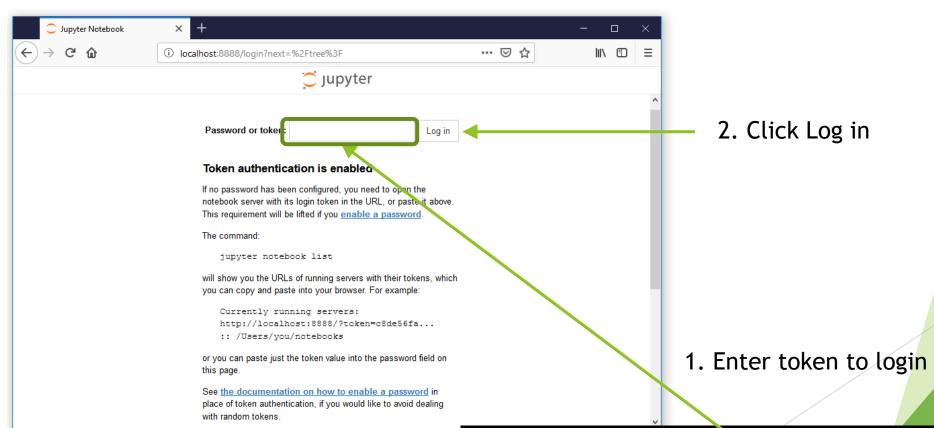
Run Jupyter notebook

- Notebook server runs on http://localhost:8888
- Your default browser opens Jupyter notebook automatically after the "jupyter notebook" command
- You can copy and paste http://localhost:8888 into your browser if the browser does not open after the command



Run Jupyter notebook on another browser

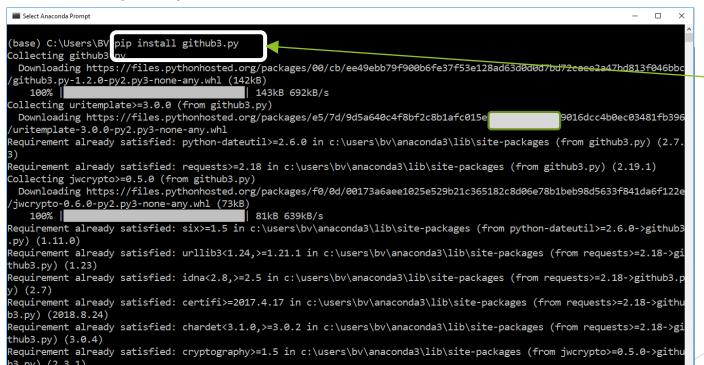
- To run Jupyter notebook on a browser rather than your default browser, you may need to provide a password or token to login
- ► The token was generated after "jupyter notebook" command



Copy/paste this URL into your browser when you connect for the first time, to login with a token:

github3 API Download

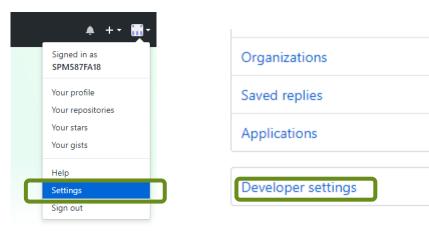
- github3 API is a library that allows python code to be connected with GitHub and get issues.
- pip is a package management system used to install and manage software packages written in Python
- Install github3 API using the command pip install github3.py in your Anaconda command prompt



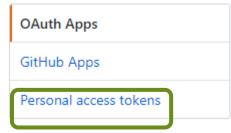
Download
Github3 API
using pip

Generating Access tokens for Github

- You can see steps to generate Github API Token in following link. https://help.github.com/articles/creating-an-access-token-for-command-line-use/
- In the upper-right corner of any page, click your profile photo, then click **Settings**. Then, in the personal settings sidebar, click **Developer settings**



▶ In the Developer settings sidebar, click **Personal access tokens**.



Generating Access tokens for Github

Click Generate new token.

OAuth Apps
Personal access tokens

Tokens you have generated that can be used to access the GitHub API.

Personal access tokens

GitHub Token — admin:gpg_key, admin:org, admin:org_hook, admin:public_key, admin:repo_hook, delete_repo, gist, notifications, repo, user, write:discussion

Give your token a descriptive name.

New personal access token

Personal access tokens function like ordinary OAuth access tokens. They can be used instead of a password for Git over HTTPS, or can be used to authenticate to the API over Basic Authentication.

Token description

GitHub Token

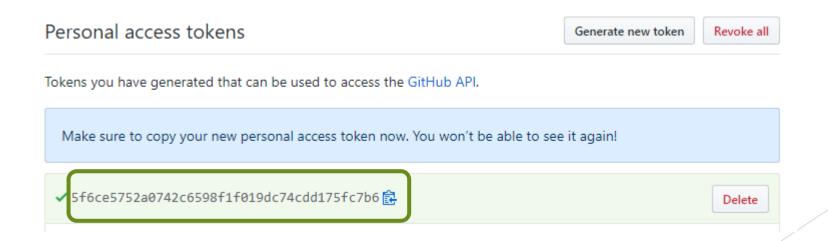
What's this token for?

Generating Access tokens for Github

Click Generate token.



▶ Copy the token to your clipboard. For security reasons, after you navigate off this page, no one will be able to see the token again.



Open a specific notebook (ipynb script)

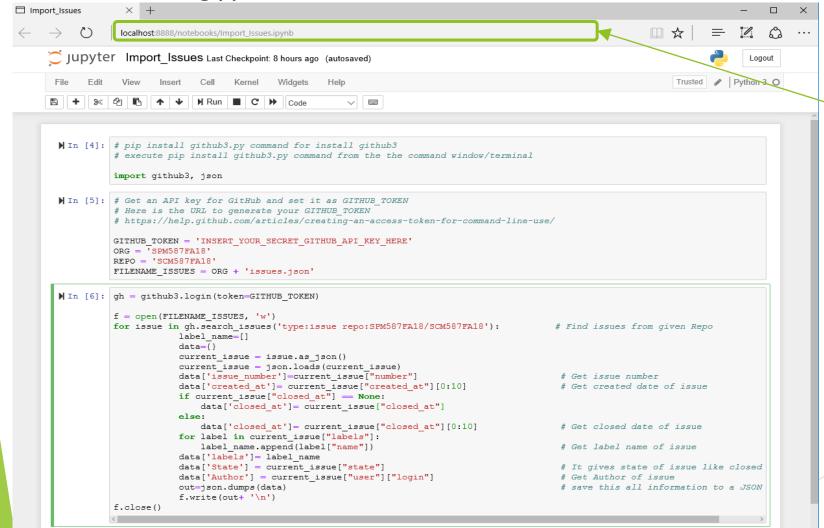
- ▶ To open Import_Issues.ipynb on Jupyter notebook
- Go to the directory that a notebook file is located
- Run command "jupyter notebook fileName.ipynb"

```
(base) C:\Users\BV\Desktop\CS587>jupyter notebook Import Issues.ipynb
[I 15:41:16.985 NotebookApp] JupyterLab extension loaded from C:\Users\BV\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\jupyterlab
[I 15:41:16.994 NotebookApp] JupyterLab application directory is C:\Users\BV\Anaconda3\share\jupyter\lab
[I 15:41:17.006 NotebookApp] Serving notebooks from local directory: C:\Users\BV\Desktop\CS587
[I 15:41:17.013 NotebookApp] The Jupyter Notebook is running at:
[I 15:41:17.017 NotebookApp] http://localhost:8888/?token=bfb<mark>1a7c32f6bb133f6568ed5faa732d97c1ae3848788f2b4</mark>
[I 15:41:17.025 NotebookApp] Use Control-C to stop this server and shut down all kernels (twice to skip confirmation).
[C 15:41:17.091 NotebookApp]
   Copy/paste this URL into your browser when you connect for the first time,
   to login with a token:
        http://localhost:8888/?token=bfb1a7c32f6bb133f6568ed5faa732d97c1ae3848788f2b4
[I 15:41:23.473 NotebookApp] Accepting one-time-token-authenticated connection from ::1
[I 15:41:32.090 NotebookApp] Writing notebook-signing key to C:\Users\BV\AppData\Roaming\jupyter\notebook_secret
[W 15:41:32.114 NotebookApp] Notebook Import_Issues.ipynb is not trusted
[I 15:41:33.132 NotebookApp] Kernel started: 06a38ce6-b9cf-43b3-9dd7-e7a39815101f
  15:41:35.664 NotebookApp] Adapting to protocol v5.1 for kernel 06a38ce6-b9cf-43b3-9dd7-e7a39815101f
```

Jupyter notebook file name

Jupyter Notebook:

Jupyter notebook is a platform a server-client application that allows editing and running python notebook documents via a web browser.



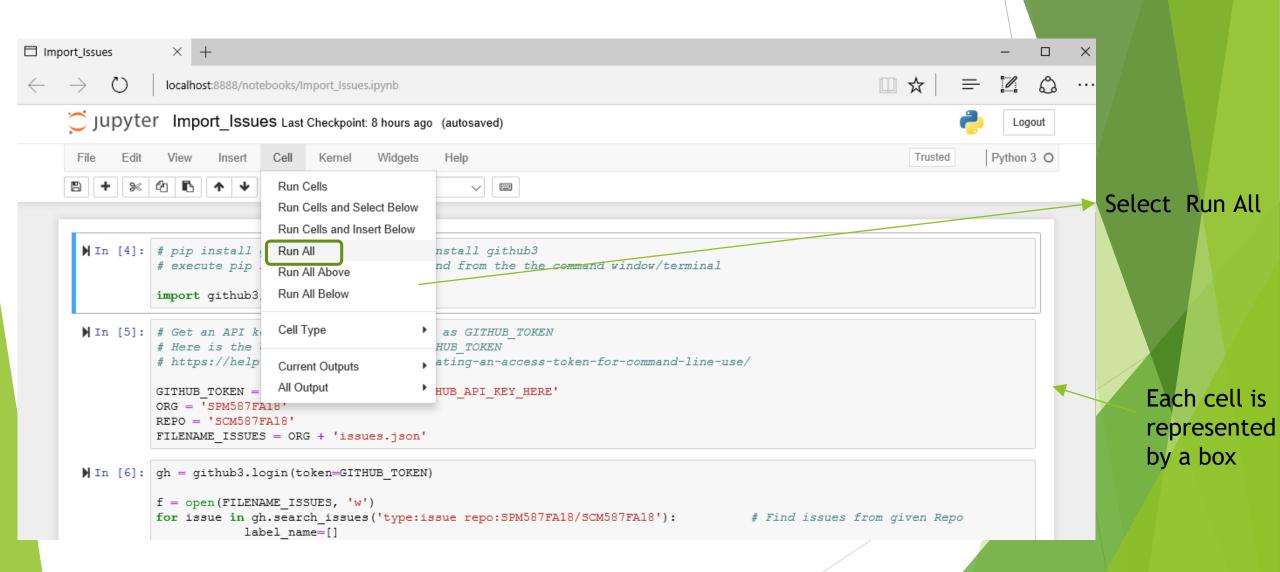
Your application will open with localhost in jupyter notebook

Set Generated Github API Token in Script

- Double click on import_issues.ipynb file and it will open in browser.
- ▶ Set your generated Github API Token in "GITHUB_TOKEN" variable.

```
▶ In [4]: # pip install github3.py command for install github3
          # execute pip install github3.py command from the the command window/terminal
          import github3, json
M In [5]: # Get an API key for GitHub and set it as GITHUB TOKEN
          # Here is the URL to generate your GITHUB TOKEN
          # https://help.github.com/articles/creating-an-access-token-for-command-line-use/
                                                                                                       Add your Github
                                                                                                       API Token here
          GITHUB TOKEN = 'INSERT YOUR SECRET GITHUB API KEY HER
          ORG = 'SPM587FA18'
          REPO = 'SCM587FA18'
          FILENAME ISSUES = ORG + 'issues.json'
▶ In [6]: gh = github3.login(token=GITHUB TOKEN)
          f = open(FILENAME ISSUES, 'w')
          for issue in gh.search issues('type:issue repo:SPM587FA18/SCM587FA18'):
                                                                                         # Find issues from given Repo
                     label name=[]
                     data={}
                     current issue = issue.as json()
```

Run import_issues.ipynb file



Json File

▶ After running import_issues.ipynb Go to your python File location and check one file SPM587FA18issues.json is created.

Name	Date modified	Туре	Size
.ipynb_checkpoints	11/7/2018 3:43 PM	File folder	
📴 charting_issues.ipynb	11/6/2018 9:32 PM	IPython notebook	165 KB
📴 lmport_Issues.ipynb	11/7/2018 11:27 PM	IPython notebook	3 KB
SPM587FA18issues.json	11/7/2018 11:36 PM	JSON File	1 KB

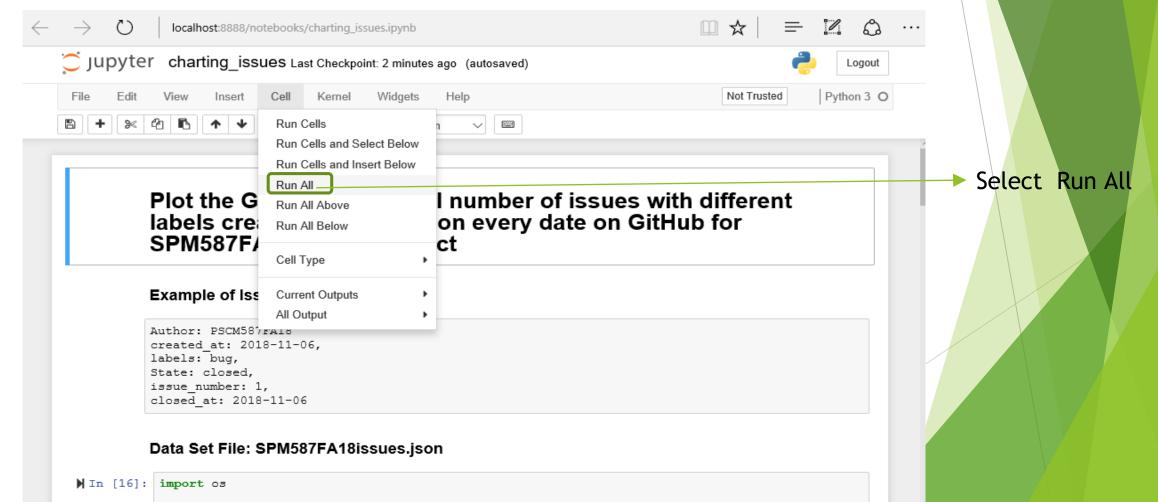
SPM587FA18issues.json file

Json File

- Open SPM587FA18issues.json file.
- You will see all information about issues like Author, Created_at, labels of issue, issue number, closed_at etc.

```
SPM587FA18issues.json - Notepad
                                                                                                                                                        File Edit Format View Help
{"Author": "AFA18SCM91A", "created at": "2018-11-14", "labels": ["Category:Bug", "DetectionPhase:Testing", "OriginationPhase:Requirements", "Priority:Major", ^
{"Author": "AFA18SCM08J", "created_at": "2018-11-14", "labels": ["Category:Bug", "DetectionPhase:Design", "OriginationPhase:Requirements", "Priority:Critical"
{"Author": "AFA18SCM64A", "created_at": "2018-11-11", "labels": ["Category:Bug", "DetectionPhase:Testing", "OriginationPhase:Design", "Priority:Major", "Statu
{"Author": "AFA18SCM41A", "created at": "2018-11-10", "labels": ["Category:Inquiry", "DetectionPhase:Field", "OriginationPhase:Coding", "Priority:High", "Stat
{"Author": "AFA18SCM88F", "created at": "2018-11-10", "labels": ["Category:Bug", "DetectionPhase:Testing", "OriginationPhase:Requirements", "Priority:Critical
{"Author": "CFA18SCM37A", "created at": "2018-11-10", "labels": ["Category:Bug", "DetectionPhase:Testing", "OriginationPhase:Requirements", "Priority:Critical
{"Author": "AFA18SCM18K", "created_at": "2018-11-10", "labels": ["Category:Inquiry", "DetectionPhase:Field", "OriginationPhase:Documentation", "Priority:Mediu
{"Author": "AFA18SCM18K", "created at": "2018-11-10", "labels": ["Category:[Inquiry", "DetectionPhase:Field", "OriginationPhase:Coding", "Priority:High", "Stat
{"Author": "CFA18SCM93S", "created at": "2018-11-10", "labels": ["Category:Bug", "DetectionPhase:Testing", "OriginationPhase:Requirements", "Priority:Major",
{"Author": "SFA18SCM46N", "created_at": "2018-11-10", "labels": ["Category:Inquiry", "DetectionPhase:Field", "OriginationPhase:Coding", "Priority:High", "Stat
{"Author": "KFA18SCM32K", "created_at": "2018-11-10", "labels": ["Category:Inquiry", "DetectionPhase:Field", "OriginationPhase:Documentation", "Priority:High"
{"Author": "DFA18SCM62P", "created_at": "2018-11-10", "labels": ["Category:Inquiry", "DetectionPhase:Field", "OriginationPhase:Coding", "Priority:Medium", "St
{"Author": "MFA18SCM69L", "created_at": "2018-11-10", "labels": ["Category:Bug", "DetectionPhase:Testing", "OriginationPhase:Design", "Priority:Critical", "St
{"Author": "MFA18SCM37H", "created at": "2018-11-10", "labels": ["Category:Bug", "DetectionPhase:Testing", "OriginationPhase:Design", "Priority:Major", "Statu
{"Author": "AFA18SCM06M", "created_at": "2018-11-10", "labels": ["Category:Inquiry", "DetectionPhase:Field", "OriginationPhase:Coding", "Priority:Medium", "St
{"Author": "JFA18SCM87M", "created at": "2018-11-10", "labels": ["Category:Enhancement", "DetectionPhase:Testing", "OriginationPhase:Design", "Priority:Critic
{"Author": "CFA18SCM73P", "created_at": "2018-11-10", "labels": ["Category:Inquiry", "DetectionPhase:Field", "OriginationPhase:Testing", "Priority:Medium", "S
{"Author": "WFA18SCM51Y", "created at": "2018-11-10", "labels": ["Category:Bug", "DetectionPhase:Testing", "OriginationPhase:Requirements", "Priority:Critical
{"Author": "KFA18SCM70P", "created at": "2018-11-10", "labels": ["Category:Inquiry", "DetectionPhase:Field", "OriginationPhase:Coding", "Priority:Medium", "St
{"Author": "SFA18SCM73G", "created at": "2018-11-10", "labels": ["Category:Enhancement", "DetectionPhase:Testing", "OriginationPhase:Design", "Priority:Critic 🗸
```

- Double click on charting_issues.ipynb file and it will open in browser.
- Run charting_issues.ipynb file.



```
▶ In [26]: # Sanity test: print first 10 rows in our DataFrame issues_df
```

Out[26]:

	Author	State	closed_at	created_at	issue_number	labels
0	AFA18SCM91A	closed	2018-11-21	2018-11-14	524	[Category:Bug, DetectionPhase:Testing, Origina
1	AFA18SCM08J	closed	2018-11-14	2018-11-14	523	[Category:Bug, DetectionPhase:Design, Originat
2	AFA18SCM64A	closed	2018-11-12	2018-11-11	521	[Category:Bug, DetectionPhase:Testing, Origina
3	AFA18SCM41A	closed	2018-11-13	2018-11-10	518	[Category:Inquiry, DetectionPhase:Field, Origi
4	AFA18SCM88F	closed	2018-11-12	2018-11-10	516	[Category:Bug, DetectionPhase:Testing, Origina
5	CFA18SCM37A	closed	2018-11-12	2018-11-10	511	[Category:Bug, DetectionPhase:Testing, Origina
6	AFA18SCM18K	open	None	2018-11-10	509	[Category:Inquiry, DetectionPhase:Field, Origi
7	AFA18SCM18K	closed	2018-11-10	2018-11-10	506	[Category:Inquiry, DetectionPhase:Field, Origi
8	CFA18SCM93S	closed	2018-11-12	2018-11-10	505	[Category:Bug, DetectionPhase:Testing, Origina
9	SFA18SCM46N	closed	2018-11-12	2018-11-10	511	[Category:Inquiry, DetectionPhase:Field, Origi
10	KFA18SCM32K	closed	2018-11-12	2018-11-10	495	[Category:Inquiry, DetectionPhase:Field, Origi
11	DFA18SCM62P	closed	2018-11-12	2018-11-10	494	[Category:Inquiry, DetectionPhase:Field, Origi
12	MFA18SCM69L	closed	2018-11-12	2018-11-10	492	[Category:Bug, DetectionPhase:Testing, Origina

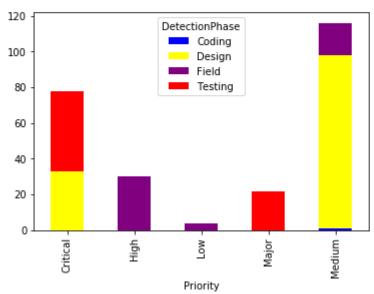
Gives all information about issues in the table

```
▶ In [20]: # Plot in Bar Chart the total number of issues created every day for every Detaction Phase
          LabelsReviewedByDate = wrangled issues_df.groupby(['created_at','DetectionPhase']).created_at.count()
           dateLabelsFig = LabelsReviewedByDate.unstack().plot(kind='bar', stacked=True, color=['blue', 'yellow', 'purple', 'red',
            60
               DetectionPhase
                  Coding
                   Design
                                                                                                It shows total number of
                  Testing
                                                                                                issues created every
            30
                                                                                                day for every Detection
                                                                                                Phase
            20
            10
```

```
MIn [21]: # Plot in Bar Chart the total number of issues created for every Phase based on thier priorites

LabelsReviewedByDate = wrangled_issues_df.groupby(['Priority', 'DetectionPhase']).created_at.count()

dateLabelsFig = LabelsReviewedByDate.unstack().plot(kind='bar', stacked=True, color=['blue', 'yellow', 'purple', 'red',
```

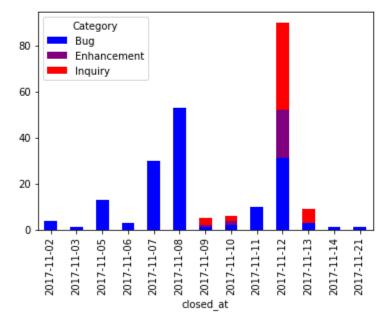


It shows total number of issues created for every Phase based on their Priorities

```
In [22]: # Plot in Bar Chart the total number of issues closed every day for every Category

LabelsReviewedByDate = wrangled_issues_df.groupby(['closed_at','Category']).closed_at.count()

dateLabelsFig = LabelsReviewedByDate.unstack().plot(kind='bar',stacked=True, color=['blue', 'purple', 'red'], grid=Fal
```



It shows total number of issues closed every day for every Category

Questions?