



BSc (Hons) Artificial Intelligence and Data Science

Module: CM1601

Programming Fundamentals

Individual Coursework Report

Module Leader: Ms. Sachinthani Perera

RGU Student ID:

IIT Student ID :

Student Name :

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1.1 Brief Overview of the Project

TechExpo Management System is a JavaFX developed user interface system tailored for the annual Information Technology fair dubbed TechExpo to be held by Sarah. The details of participants' projects can be well managed through this system and there are many opportunities which can enrich the event. The key features of the application include: The key features of the application include:

- Adding Project Details: Among these are; Project ID, Project Name, Category, Team Members, Brief Description, Country, and the Team Logo.
- Updating Project Details: During independent working time before the selection of project spotlights, participants can make changes to the project information if necessary.
- Deleting Project Details: Indeed, users can remove projects that were created before, and thus having a more updated project list along the time.
- Viewing Project Details: Projects are consequently organized in a clean table with sortable by Project ID and thumbnail images to guarantee convenient identification of the procedures.
- Saving Project Details to Text File: The application has the option of storing all the details about a project to a text file, and this make the application have features of categorising the data.
- Random Spotlight Selection: Random selection is made in order to pick up projects from each category and its presentation in the showcase thereby making the occasion and event fun filled.
- Visualizing Award-Winning Projects: The last one represents the scores that all the projects got by the students with the help of the graph and in this way, we can understand which projects were better.

• Exiting the Program: To conclude, the users can efficiently get out of the application whenever they wish.

In conclusion, the proposed TechExpo Management System improves the course of project for participants and organizers as well as enriches the experience of the annual event by allowing the user to control a number of aspects of the event through the web interface with the fundamental functionalities of the system.

1.2 Key Objectives and Outcomes

Key Objectives

1. Efficient Project Management:

- Allow the participants to join as well as edit the projects, review or delete as extended to the members.
- Ensure that the system interface of the project management information is easy to use.

2. Data Persistence:

- Make sure that all the details entered into the project can be exported into a text file so that you can easily look for and sort through them.

3. Interactive Features:

- Organize random selection of the spotlight to make the participants more active and to use this as a way of encouraging them during the event.
- Help in judging by compiling the scores given by several judges so that they don't conflict with one another.

4. Award Recognition:

- Rank projects according to the judge's score and ensure that the three highest scores correspond to thee best projects.
- Organize places of outstanding projects in comprehensible and easy-to-use visualization.

5. Enhanced User Experience:

- Implement the GUI design in JavaFX to be attractive and easy to interact with.
- Make confident the application is stable, flexible and fast responding to numerous operations on it.

6. Comprehensive Showcase Experience:

- Ensure that all required applications are given and that the entire experience is enjoyable and easy for the TechExpo people.

Expected Outcomes

1. Streamlined Project Workflow:

 It makes it easy for the participants and the organizers to coordinate in handling out the particularities of the project implementation thus creating order.

2. Organized Data Management:

- All information concerning the project is saved and labeled properly in a text file; this creates a backup that can be frequently referred to.

3. Engaging Event Experience:

- These factors portray the event to be dynamic and appealing by having the random choosing of the spotlight and the visualizations.

4. Fair and Transparent Judging Process::

 The application helps to control the score and ranking, and the projects of the students are ranked ideally at the top.

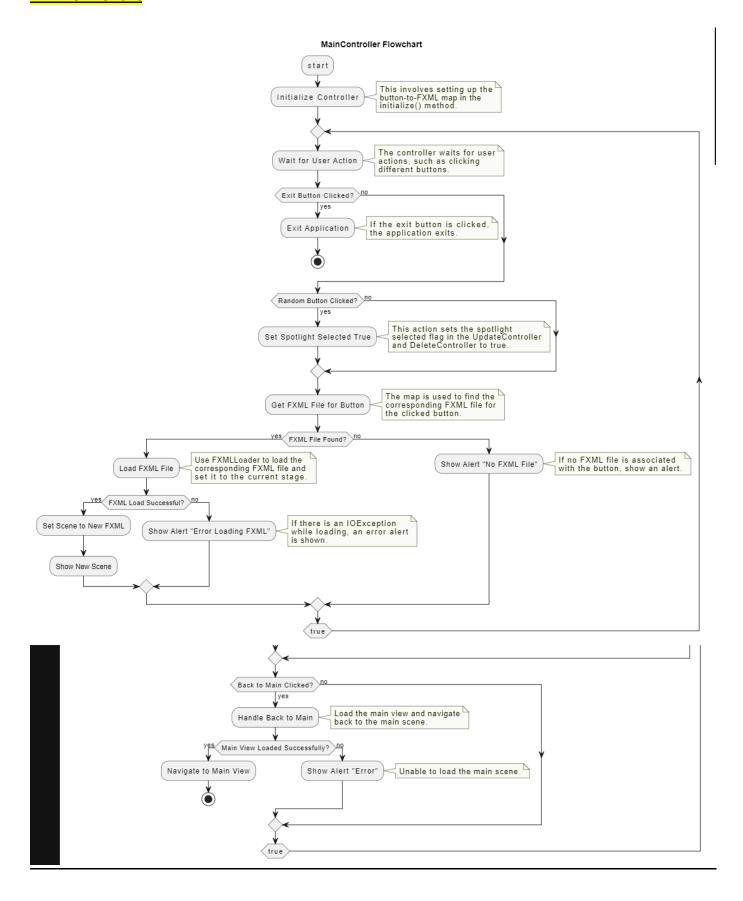
5. Improved Satisfaction:

- This is made possible by the smooth operational cycle of the application in that users get to engage with the application easily and a result the satisfaction level of the participants and organizers is raised.

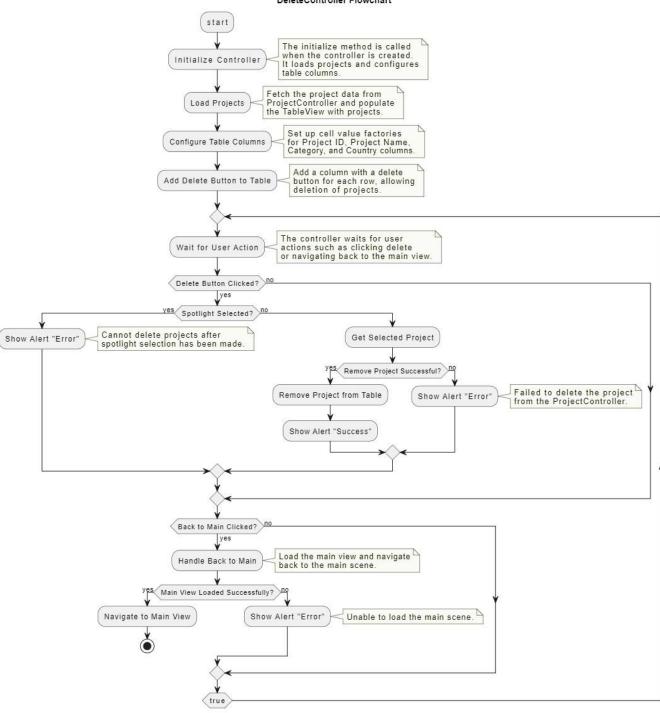
6. Successful Event Execution:

- Altogether the prepared TechExpo event is more organized, engaging and fun to undertale comparing to the previous one and a good example that reflect the efficiency of the management system.

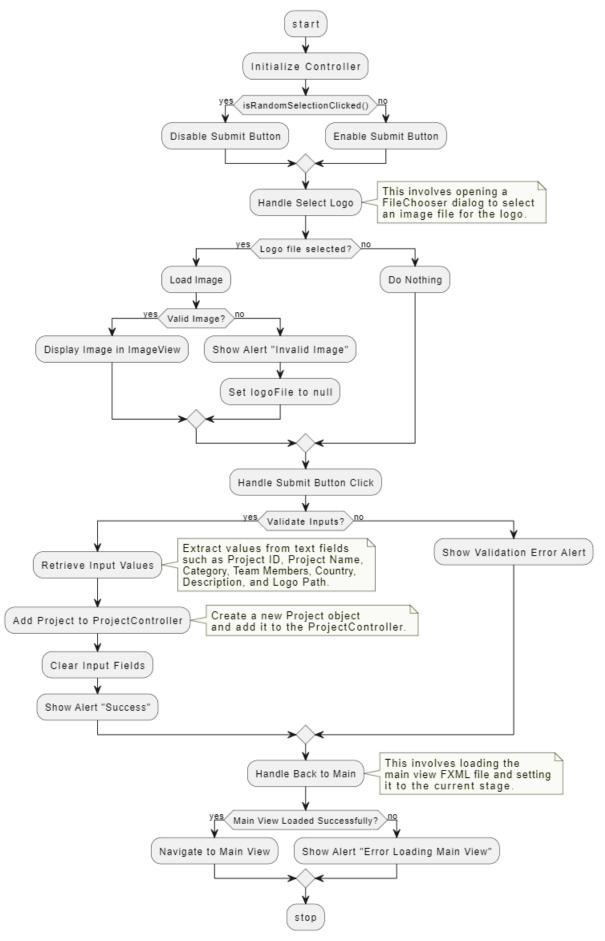
2.2 Flow Chart



DeleteController Flowchart



AddController Flowchart



2.2 Code Implementation and Explanation 2.2.1 Adding Project Details

2.2.1 Adding Project Details

```
package lk.rgu.javafx;
import javafx.stage.FileChooser;
import javafx.scene.Parent;
import java.io.IOException;
public class AddController {
   @FXML
   @FXML
   TextField teamMember2Field;
   @FXML
   TextField teamMember3Field;
   @FXML
   @FXML
   private void initialize() {
        if (ProjectStateController.isRandomSelectionClicked()) {
            submitButton.setDisable(true); // Disable submit button if random
```

```
@FXML
       fileChooser.getExtensionFilters().add(new FileChooser.ExtensionFilter("Image
       logoFile = fileChooser.showOpenDialog(null);
                Image image = new Image(logoFile.toURI().toString());
                logoImageView.setImage(image);
            } catch (Exception e) {
                showAlert("Invalid Image", "The selected file is not a valid
   @FXML
        if (validateInputs()) {
           String projectId = projectIdField.getText();
           String projectName = projectNameField.getText();
           String teamMember1 = teamMember1Field.getText();
           String teamMember3 = teamMember3Field.getText();
           String description = descriptionArea.getText();
           String logoPath = logoFile != null ? logoFile.getAbsolutePath() : null;
           ProjectController.addProject(new ProjectController.Project(projectId,
projectName, category, teamMember1, teamMember2, teamMember3, country, description,
logoPath));
           clearFields();
           FXMLLoader loader = new FXMLLoader(getClass().getResource("main-
```

```
Stage stage = (Stage) projectIdField.getScene().getWindow();
        stage.setScene(new Scene(root));
    } catch (IOException e) {
boolean validateInputs() {
    if (projectId.isEmpty() || !projectId.matches("\\d{4}")) {
    if (projectNameField.getText().isEmpty()) {
    if (categoryField.getText().isEmpty()) {
    if (teamMember1Field.getText().isEmpty()) {
    if (countryField.getText().isEmpty()) {
    if (descriptionArea.getText().isEmpty()) {
    Alert alert = new Alert(Alert.AlertType.INFORMATION);
    alert.setTitle(title);
   alert.setHeaderText(null);
   alert.setContentText(message);
   alert.showAndWait();
private void clearFields() {
    teamMember1Field.clear();
    teamMember2Field.clear();
```

```
teamMember3Field.clear();
  countryField.clear();
  descriptionArea.clear();
  logoImageView.setImage(null);
  logoFile = null;
}
```

- 1. Key Features of AddController:
 - **Field Definitions:** Blank fields for general project name, project type, project size and other details and a preview section an image of the logo.
 - Validation: Make sure that the inputs meet the qualifications before submitting (e. g. Project ID must be of four digits).
 - **Logo Selection:** Apply a FileChooser to make the user able to choose a logo image of their team.
 - Form Submission: Insert validated statistic into the project list and blank the fields after submission.
 - **Navigation:** Deal with control of the screen returning to the main view.
 - State Control: Suspend some of the features according to the application status
- 2. **Purpose:** Insight: Input new project details into the database, so that the organization could access the same anytime in the near future if the need arose.
- 3. Details to Include:
 - Project ID, which a number code ranging from 1001 to 9999
 - Project Name
 - Type (for example AI, Web Development)
 - Team Members
 - Brief Description
 - Country
 - Team logo, a bitmap or a picture of the team.

2.2.2 Updating Project Details

```
package lk.rgu.javafx;
import javafx.event.ActionEvent;
import javafx.fxml.FXML;
```

```
import javafx.stage.Stage;
import javafx.collections.FXCollections;
import javafx.collections.ObservableList;
import javafx.scene.control.cell.PropertyValueFactory;
import java.io.IOException;
public class UpdateController {
   @FXML
   private TableColumn<ProjectController.Project, String> categoryColumn;
   private TableColumn<ProjectController.Project, String> countryColumn;
   @FXMI.
   @FXML
   @FXML
   private final ObservableList<ProjectController.Project> projectList =
FXCollections.observableArrayList();
   @FXML
   private void initialize() {
        projectIdColumn.setCellValueFactory(new PropertyValueFactory<>("projectId"));
        projectNameColumn.setCellValueFactory(new
PropertyValueFactory<>("projectName"));
        categoryColumn.setCellValueFactory(new PropertyValueFactory<>("category"));
        countryColumn.setCellValueFactory(new PropertyValueFactory<>("country"));
        projectList.addAll(ProjectController.getAllProjects());
        projectTable.setItems(projectList);
```

```
projectTable.getSelectionModel().selectedItemProperty().addListener((obs,
               populateFields(newSelection);
           updateButton.setDisable(true); // Disable update button if random
       projectIdField.setText(project.getProjectId());
       projectNameField.setText(project.getProjectName());
       categoryField.setText(project.getCategory());
       teamMembersField.setText(String.join(", ", project.getTeamMembers())); // Use
       countryField.setText(project.getCountry());
       descriptionArea.setText(project.getDescription());
       if (project.getLogoPath() != null) {
           File file = new File(project.getLogoPath());
           if (file.exists()) {
               logoImageView.setImage(new Image(file.toURI().toString()));
               logoImageView.setImage(null);
           logoImageView.setImage(null); // Clear the ImageView if no logo is set
   @FXML
       FileChooser fileChooser = new FileChooser();
       fileChooser.getExtensionFilters().add(new FileChooser.ExtensionFilter("Image
Files", "*.png", "*.jpg", "*.jpeg"));
       logoFile = fileChooser.showOpenDialog(null);
               Image image = new Image(logoFile.toURI().toString());
               logoImageView.setImage(image);
            } catch (Exception e) {
       ProjectController.Project selectedProject =
       if (selectedProject == null) {
```

```
if (validateInputs()) {
       String projectId = projectIdField.getText();
       String projectName = projectNameField.getText();
        String[] teamMembers = teamMembersField.getText().split(",");
        String description = descriptionArea.getText();
        selectedProject.setProjectId(projectId);
        selectedProject.setProjectName(projectName);
        selectedProject.setCategory(category);
        selectedProject.setTeamMembers(teamMembers); // Use the setTeamMembers
        selectedProject.setCountry(country);
        selectedProject.setDescription(description);
            selectedProject.setLogoPath(logoFile.getAbsolutePath());
        projectTable.refresh();
@FXML
private void handleBackToMain(ActionEvent event) throws IOException {
    Parent root = FXMLLoader.load(getClass().getResource("main-view.fxml"));
    Stage stage = (Stage) projectTable.getScene().getWindow();
   Scene scene = new Scene(root);
   stage.setScene(scene);
    stage.show();
private boolean validateInputs() {
    String errorMessage = "";
    if (projectIdField.getText().isEmpty()) {
            int projectId = Integer.parseInt(projectIdField.getText());
                errorMessage += "Project ID must be a 4-digit number.\n";
            errorMessage += "Project ID must be a number.\n";
    if (projectNameField.getText().isEmpty()) {
       errorMessage += "Project Name is required.\n";
```

```
if (categoryField.getText().isEmpty()) {
    if (teamMembersField.getText().isEmpty()) {
    if (countryField.getText().isEmpty()) {
        errorMessage += "Country is required.\n";
    if (descriptionArea.getText().isEmpty()) {
        errorMessage += "Description is required.\n";
    if (!errorMessage.isEmpty()) {
        showAlert("Invalid Inputs", errorMessage);
private void showAlert(String title, String content) {
    Alert alert = new Alert(Alert.AlertType.INFORMATION);
   alert.setTitle(title);
   alert.setHeaderText(null);
   alert.setContentText(content);
    ProjectController.Project selectedProject =
    if (selectedProject == null) {
    if (validateInputs()) {
        String projectName = projectNameField.getText();
        String category = categoryField.getText();
        String[] teamMembers = teamMembersField.getText().split(","); // Split by
        String country = countryField.getText();
       String description = descriptionArea.getText();
        selectedProject.setProjectId(projectId);
        selectedProject.setProjectName(projectName);
```

```
selectedProject.setCategory(category);
    selectedProject.setTeamMembers(teamMembers); // Update team members
    selectedProject.setCountry(country);
    selectedProject.setDescription(description);

// If a new logo is selected, update the project's logo path
    if (logoFile != null) {
        selectedProject.setLogoPath(logoFile.getAbsolutePath());
    }

// Refresh the table view to reflect the updated project details
    projectTable.refresh();

// Show success message to the user
    showAlert("Update Successful", "Project details updated successfully!");
}

}
```

- **Purpose:** Update the data of the projects which have already been introduced.
- **When:** Prior to the selection of its spot on the stage by hitting the button located somewhere on the plane.
- Functionality: I coded project selection, modification of specific aspects and confirmation of the change.
- FXML Annotations and UI Components: FXML Annotations and UI Components:
- @FXML annotations are used to link Javafx UI elements defined in FXML with their fields in the Java class.
- TableView: Seen as showing a list of projects.
- TableColumn: These are labels of PROJECT_ID, PROJECT_NAME, CATEGORY and COUNTRY in the TableView for project management.
- TextField: Data entry fields including project identification number and name, project category, team members as well as country of the team members.
- TextArea: This is provided as an input field for a project description.
- ImageView: Shows the logo of the project that is selected by the user.
- Button: Defines the update button for submitting the changes.
- File Handling:
- FileChooser: Enables the users to browse for an image file of the logo for the

particular team.

- File: Its is used to store and manage the selected logo file.
- Data Structures:
- ObservableList: A projects list implemented as a model that can notify the UI about its changes. This list is used to retrieve and store the project data which will be used to populate the TableView.
- Spotlight Selection Control:
- Static Boolean: spotlightSelected is used to indicate that a project has been selected to be spotlighted and sets the update button to disabled if so.
- Methods and Functionality
- initialize():
- Executed every time the controller is initiated or drawn up.
- Establishes the cell value factories for the table columns; this makes them capable of showing the correct fields of the project object.
- Adds the projects into the TableView by placing them into the ObservableList.
- Include a listener to update the text fields when a specific project is selected from the table.
- If activity is selected for a spotlight, disables the update button.
- populateFields(ProjectController. Project project):
- Develops the input fields and image view with the details of the selected project.
- Provides for the correct display of the logo or absence if this element is not available.
- handleSelectLogo():
- Calls a dialog to get the logo image file from the user.
- Confirms that selected file is an image and set it to the image view if correct.
- handleUpdateProject():

- Static method that is used to show we alert dialogs with a given title and a message.
- handleUpdate(ActionEvent actionEvent):
- As it is discernible, this method is a mere copy of handleUpdateProject() method.
- It carries out the same process to edit the projected details of the selected project after validation.

2.2.3 Deleting Project Details

```
package lk.rgu.javafx;
import javafx.collections.FXCollections;
import javafx.fxml.FXMLLoader;
import javafx.scene.control.cell.PropertyValueFactory;
import javafx.scene.layout.AnchorPane;
import javafx.scene.Node;
import javafx.stage.Stage;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.List;
   private TableColumn<ProjectController.Project, String> projectIdColumn;
   private TableColumn<ProjectController.Project, String> projectNameColumn;
   private TableColumn<ProjectController.Project, String> categoryColumn;
   @FXML
   private TableColumn<ProjectController.Project, Void> deleteColumn;
   private ObservableList<ProjectController.Project> projects;
```

```
@FXML
   private void initialize() {
       loadProjects();
       configureTableColumns();
       List<ProjectController.Project> projectList =
ProjectController.getAllProjects();
       projects = FXCollections.observableArrayList(projectList);
       projectTable.setItems(projects);
       projectIdColumn.setCellValueFactory(new PropertyValueFactory<>("projectId"));
       projectNameColumn.setCellValueFactory(new
PropertyValueFactory<>("projectName"));
       categoryColumn.setCellValueFactory(new PropertyValueFactory<> ("category"));
       countryColumn.setCellValueFactory(new PropertyValueFactory<>("country"));
       addDeleteButtonToTable();
        Callback<TableColumn<ProjectController.Project, Void>,
TableCell<ProjectController.Project, Void>> cellFactory = new Callback<>() {
                        deleteButton.setOnAction((ActionEvent event) -> {
                            ProjectController.Project project =
getTableView().getItems().get(getIndex());
                            deleteProject(project);
                    public void updateItem(Void item, boolean empty) {
                        super.updateItem(item, empty);
                        if (empty) {
```

```
deleteColumn.setCellFactory(cellFactory);
    if (ProjectController.removeProject(project.getProjectId())) {
        projects.remove(project);
private void showAlert(String title, String message) {
   Alert alert = new Alert(Alert.AlertType.INFORMATION);
   alert.setTitle(title);
   alert.setContentText(message);
    alert.showAndWait();
@FXML
private void handleBackToMain(ActionEvent event) {
        FXMLLoader loader = new FXMLLoader (Main.class.getResource("main-
        AnchorPane pane = loader.load();
        Scene scene = new Scene(pane);
        Stage stage = (Stage) ((Node) event.getSource()).getScene().getWindow();
        stage.setScene(scene);
        stage.show();
    } catch (IOException e) {
```

Imports:

- The required JavaFX packages and utilities are imported; classes for the user interface components (TableView, TableColumn, Button and many more), event handling classes, and Java collections classes.
- Class Declaration:
- There is an essence of the class DeleteController, responsible for the deletion of

projects from a certain table.

- FXML Annotations:
- @FXML tags are used to refer Java components in the FXML document to the controller's Java code.
- TableView and TableColumn components are specified to show details of the selected project.
- Project Table Columns:
- projectIdColumn, projectNameColumn, categoryColumn, countryColumn, deleteColumn:projectIdColumn, projectNameColumn, categoryColumn, countryColumn, deleteColumn:
- These TableColumns are used to show desired attributes of the Project objects.
- ObservableList:
- projects:
- An ObservableList is used to store and effectively manage the list of projects shown in the table.
- Spotlight Selection Flag:
- spotlightSelected:
- A simple variable of type boolean to indicate that a spotlight selection has been made in order to protect a project from deletion.
- setSpotlightSelected Method:
- Purpose:
- Static method to set or unset the reference for spotlightSelected.
- initialize Method:
- Purpose:
- Executed by default after the FXML components have been created and are ready to be used. It sets up the project list and defines the tables' field.

- loadProjects Method:
- Purpose:
- Pulls project data from ProjectController and fills data to the ObservableList.
- configureTableColumns Method:
- Purpose:
- Establishes the TableColumns to have the capability to show project data by the PropertyValueFactory.
- Details:
- Associates each of them with a property belonging to the Project class.
- Arguments for the addDeleteButtonToTable function to add a delete button to each row.
- addDeleteButtonToTable Method:
- Purpose:
- This assigns a delete button to the TableView so the users can delete certain projects.
- Details:
- Deploys the Callback to generate user-defined TableCell with the Button inside.
- Processes clicks to remove the project, which informs the user if spotlight selection is done.
- deleteProject Method:
- Purpose:
- Removes the selected project from the list and refreshes User Interface with an updated list.
- Details:
- Uses ProjectController. removeProject to remove the project.
- Updates the ObservableList and shows successfully added message or incorrect data error message.
- showAlert Method:

- Purpose:
- Shows an alert dialog with the title and the message that is passed to it.
- Details:
- Makes use of the JavaFX Alert type of alert that provides information dialog to the user.
- handleBackToMain Method:
- Purpose:
- Controls the process of going back to the view.
- Details:
- Employess FXMLLoader to begin the main scene, and change the current stage for the new one.
- Catches potential IOException with an error alert.

2.2.4 Viewing Project Details

```
package lk.rgu.javafx;
import javafx.beans.property.SimpleObjectProperty;
import javafx.collections.FXCollections;
import javafx.fxml.FXML;
import javafx.fxml.FXMLLoader;
import javafx.scene.Parent;
import javafx.scene.Scene;
import javafx.scene.control.Alert;
import javafx.scene.control.Button;
import javafx.scene.control.TableColumn;
import javafx.scene.control.TableView;
import javafx.scene.control.TableView;
import javafx.scene.control.ell.PropertyValueFactory;
import javafx.scene.image.Image;
import javafx.scene.image.Image;
import javafx.scene.image.TageView;
import javafx.scene.ontrollectontroller.Project> projectTableView;
@FXML
private TableColumn
@FXML
private TableColumn
ProjectController.Project, String> projectNameColumn;
@FXML
private TableColumn
ProjectController.Project, String> categoryColumn;
@FXML
private TableColumn
```

```
@FXML
   private TableColumn<ProjectController.Project, String> teamMember2Column;
   private TableColumn<ProjectController.Project, String> teamMember3Column;
   private TableColumn<ProjectController.Project, String> countryColumn;
   @FXML
   private TableColumn<ProjectController.Project, ImageView> logoColumn;
   @FXML
       projectIdColumn.setCellValueFactory(new PropertyValueFactory<>("projectId"));
PropertyValueFactory<>("projectName"));
        categoryColumn.setCellValueFactory(new PropertyValueFactory<>("category"));
        teamMember1Column.setCellValueFactory(new
PropertyValueFactory<>("teamMember1"));
        teamMember2Column.setCellValueFactory(new
PropertyValueFactory<>("teamMember2"));
        teamMember3Column.setCellValueFactory(new
PropertyValueFactory<>("teamMember3"));
       countryColumn.setCellValueFactory(new PropertyValueFactory<>("country"));
        logoColumn.setCellValueFactory(cellData -> {
            String logoPath = cellData.getValue().getLogoPath();
            ImageView imageView = new ImageView();
            if (logoPath != null && !logoPath.isEmpty()) {
                    Image image = new Image("file:" + logoPath);
                    imageView.setImage(image);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    System.err.println("Error loading image: " + e.getMessage());
            return new SimpleObjectProperty<>(imageView);
projectTableView.setItems(FXCollections.observableArrayList(ProjectController.getAllP
rojects()));
   @FXMT.
            FXMLLoader loader = new FXMLLoader(getClass().getResource("main-
            Parent mainView = loader.load();
           Stage stage = (Stage) backButton.getScene().getWindow();
```

```
stage.setScene(new Scene(mainView));
    stage.show();
} catch (IOException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    showAlert("Error", "Could not load the main view.");
}

private void showAlert(String title, String message) {
    Alert alert = new Alert(Alert.AlertType.ERROR);
    alert.setTitle(title);
    alert.setContentText(message);
    alert.showAndWait();
}
```

- Imports:
- JavaFX Libraries:
- Include some important classes from JavaFX package for the implementation of the user interface like `TableView`, `TableColumn`, `Button`, `ImageView` and `Scene`.
- Additional Libraries:
- Import classes of the utility which are required in the application such as `FXML`,
 `FXMLLoader`, 'FXCollections ', 'SimpleObjectProperty', and 'Image'.
- Class Declaration:
- Next, the 'ViewingProjectController' class is defined to render project information in the form of a table for the user interface.
- FXML Annotations:
- `@FXML` Annotations:
- Map JavaFX UI controls of the application created in the FXML file to the Java code fields and methods.
- Other components include `TableView` that displays the projects while the other is a `Button` for navigation.
- TableView and TableColumns:
- `TableView<ProjectController. Project> projectTableView`:
- It presents the entire information about the project the main table view.

- TableColumns:
- Columns for each project attribute: `, `projectIdColumn`, `projectNameColumn`, `categoryColumn`, `teamMember1Column`, `teamMember2Column`, `teamMember3Column`, `countryColumn`, `logoColumn`.
- Button:
- 'backButton':
- Option which directs the user back to the primary screen/overview.
- Logo Column Setup:
- Cell Factory for `logoColumn`:
- Uses a lambda expression to create the `ImageView` of each project's logo.
- Reads the image from the file path saved in the project data.
- This one sets the image size to 50 by 50 pixels and retains the aspect ratio to avoid distortion of the object.
- Populating the Table:
- `projectTableView. setItems`:
- Puts a loaded 'ObservableList' from `ProjectController` in the `TableView`.
- `handleBackButtonAction` Method:
- Purpose:
- Responsible for the functionality of going back to the main view on emitting the back button.
- Details:
- Attempts to load the main view from the FXML file main-view. fxml'.
- Changes the current stage to the new scene and shows it.
- Catches potential `IOException' from the function call with an error message.
- `showAlert` Method:
- Purpose:

- To show an alert dialog for the error notifications in the application.
- Details:
- The `Alert` class is used to display messages with the desired titles and the contents of the last two parameters.

2.2.5 Saving Project Details to Text File

```
package lk.rgu.javafx;
import javafx.scene.layout.AnchorPane;
import javafx.stage.Stage;
import java.io.IOException;
public class SavingProjectController {
   @FXML
   @FXML
   @FXMT.
   @FXML
        setupEventHandlers();
   @FXML
   private void saveProjectDetails() {
```

```
ProjectController.getAllProjects(); // Corrected method call
        if (projects.isEmpty()) {
            showAlert(Alert.AlertType.INFORMATION, "No Projects", "No project details
        File file = new File("projects.txt");
        try (FileWriter writer = new FileWriter(file)) {
                writer.write(project.toString() + "\n");
            showAlert(Alert.AlertType. INFORMATION, "Success", "Project details saved
        } catch (IOException e) {
            showAlert(Alert.AlertType.ERROR, "Error", "Failed to save project
   @FXML
            FXMLLoader loader = new FXMLLoader(getClass().getResource("main-
           AnchorPane mainPane = loader.load();
            Stage stage = (Stage) rootPane.getScene().getWindow();
            Scene scene = new Scene (mainPane, 380, 470); // Adjust size as needed
            stage.setScene(scene);
        } catch (IOException e) {
            showAlert(Alert.AlertType. ERROR, "Error", "Failed to load the main
   @FXML
            FXMLLoader loader = new FXMLLoader(getClass().getResource("random-
            AnchorPane spotlightPane = loader.load();
            Stage stage = (Stage) rootPane.getScene().getWindow();
            Scene scene = new Scene(spotlightPane, 820, 580); // Adjust size as
            stage.setScene(scene);
        } catch (IOException e) {
            showAlert(Alert.AlertType. ERROR, "Error", "Failed to load the spotlight
    private void showAlert(Alert.AlertType type, String title, String message) {
       Alert alert = new Alert(type);
       alert.setTitle(title);
       alert.setContentText(message);
```

- initialize` Method:
- Purpose:
- Executed when the FXML components start loading and each time they are to be created on the screen automatically. Establishes OnClick events for the buttons.
- `setupEventHandlers` Method:
- Purpose:
- Links action events to the buttons to perform the user interaction tasks.
- Details:
- `yesButton`: Asking `saveProjectDetails()` to write projects to a file.
- `noButton`: Invokes the `navigateBackToMain()` to get back to the main screen.
- `spotlightButton`: Use of the campaign object to call `navigateToSpotlight()` to go to the spotlight feature.
- `saveProjectDetails` Method:
- Purpose:
- Stores the details relating to the project to a text file it creates under the name of "projects." txt`.
- Details:
- Calls the `getAllProjects()` function of `ProjectController` to get the list of projects.
- Verifies if the provided array of projects is empty to inform the user if there's no project to save.
- Writes each project's string representation to the file immediately using a `FileWriter`.
- If the file is written successfully, shows a success alert message to the users;
 otherwise, displays an error exception alert message.

- `navigateBackToMain` Method:
- Purpose:
- Responsible for handling the finite state of the activity which is to go back to the main view when the NO button is clicked.
- Details:
- Incorporates `FromFile` resource to load the main view from `main-view. fxml`.
- Cuts to the new scene on the current stage and brings in the change of scene size to (380 X 470).
- Catches the possible 'IOException' and displays an error message.
- Navigation Logic:
- The controller also has a provision of moving to different parts of the application by use of buttons' action.
- Data Management:
- Verifies that project information is stored and processed the right way without being lost by checking if a project by a given path exists before 'writing' data to it.
- Input Validation:
- When entering data in a project, it could be necessary to check the values to be saved to prevent the entry of incorrect data or file entries missing several fields.

2.2.6 Random Spotlight Selection

```
package lk.rgu.javafx;
import javafx.fxml.FXML;
import javafx.fxml.FXMLLoader;
import javafx.scene.Scene;
import javafx.scene.control.Alert;
```

```
import javafx.scene.image.Image;
import javafx.stage.Stage;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
public class RandomSpotlightController {
    @FXML
    @FXML
```

```
@FXML
   private List<ProjectController.Project> projects = new ArrayList<>();
   private final List<ProjectController.Project> selectedProjects = new
ArrayList<>();
   private final Map<String, List<ProjectController.Project>> projectsByCategory =
   private static final Map<ProjectController.Project, Integer> projectScores = new
HashMap<>(); // Made static
   @FXML
       loadProjects();
       setupEventHandlers();
   private void setupEventHandlers() {
       backToMainButton.setOnAction(event -> handleBackToMain());
       nextProjectButton.setOnAction(event -> showNextProject());
       previousProjectButton.setOnAction(event -> showPreviousProject());
       submitScoresButton.setOnAction(event -> submitScores());
   private void loadProjects() {
       projects = ProjectController.getAllProjects(); // Correct method name
       categorizeProjects();
       selectRandomProjects();
        for (ProjectController.Project project : projects) {
            String category = project.getCategory();
            projectsByCategory.computeIfAbsent(category, k -> new
ArrayList<>()).add(project);
   private void selectRandomProjects() {
       for (List<ProjectController.Project> categoryProjects :
projectsByCategory.values()) {
            if (!categoryProjects.isEmpty()) {
                int index = random.nextInt(categoryProjects.size());
                selectedProjects.add(categoryProjects.get(index));
   private void displayProject() {
```

```
if (selectedProjects.isEmpty() || currentIndex < 0 || currentIndex >=
selectedProjects.size()) {
           showAlert(Alert.AlertType. INFORMATION, "No Project", "No project
       ProjectController.Project project = selectedProjects.get(currentIndex);
       projectIdLabel.setText(project.getProjectId());
       projectNameLabel.setText(project.getProjectName());
       categoryLabel.setText(project.getCategory());
       teamMember2Label.setText(project.getTeamMember2());
       teamMember3Label.setText(project.getTeamMember3());
       countryLabel.setText(project.getCountry());
       descriptionLabel.setText(project.getDescription());
       Image logo = new Image(new File(project.getLogoPath()).toURI().toString());
       projectLogo.setImage(logo);
       if (selectedProjects.isEmpty()) return;
       currentIndex = (currentIndex + 1) % selectedProjects.size();
       displayProject();
   private void showPreviousProject() {
       if (selectedProjects.isEmpty()) return;
selectedProjects.size();
       displayProject();
           scores[0] = Integer.parseInt(judgelTextField.getText());
           scores[1] = Integer.parseInt(judge2TextField.getText());
           scores[2] = Integer.parseInt(judge3TextField.getText());
           scores[3] = Integer.parseInt(judge4TextField.getText());
                    showAlert(Alert.AlertType.WARNING, "Invalid Score", "Scores must
           ProjectController.Project currentProject =
           rankProjects();
```

```
clearJudgeTextFields();
            showAlert (Alert.AlertType. INFORMATION, "Scores Submitted", "Scores have
        } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
            showAlert (Alert.AlertType. ERROR, "Input Error", "Please enter valid
   private void clearJudgeTextFields() {
        judge1TextField.clear();
        judge2TextField.clear();
        judge3TextField.clear();
        List<Map.Entry<ProjectController.Project, Integer>> sortedProjects = new
ArrayList<>(projectScores.entrySet());
        sortedProjects.sort((entry1, entry2) -> Integer.compare(entry2.getValue(),
entry1.getValue())); // Descending order
        StringBuilder ranking = new StringBuilder("Project Rankings:\n");
        for (int i = 0; i < sortedProjects.size(); i++) {</pre>
            ProjectController.Project project = sortedProjects.get(i).getKey();
            int score = sortedProjects.get(i).getValue();
            ranking.append(String.format("%d. Project ID: %s, Score: %d\n", i + 1,
project.getProjectId(), score));
        showAlert(Alert.AlertType.INFORMATION, "Ranking", ranking.toString());
   @FXML
            FXMLLoader loader = new FXMLLoader(getClass().getResource("main-
            AnchorPane mainPane = loader.load();
            Stage stage = (Stage) backToMainButton.getScene().getWindow();
           Scene scene = new Scene(mainPane, 380, 470); // Adjust size as needed
            stage.setScene(scene);
        } catch (IOException e) {
            showAlert(Alert.AlertType. ERROR, "Error", "Failed to load the main
   private void showAlert(Alert.AlertType type, String title, String message) {
        Alert alert = new Alert(type);
        alert.setTitle(title);
```

```
// Add this static method to access project scores
public static Map<ProjectController.Project, Integer> getProjectScores() {
    return new HashMap<>(projectScores); // Return a copy of the map
}
```

- This is invoked after loading FXML components.
- The controller's initialization is done with the projects' loading and establishment of event listeners.
- setupEventHandlers:
- Designates buttons for the movement and score entry.
- loadProjects:
- Loads projects from ProjectController.
- Now the calls are categorized as categorizeProjects, selectRandomProjects, and displayProject.
- categorizeProjects:
- Categorizes projects using a map.
- selectRandomProjects:
- Cycles through each field and picks one project from the field for featuring.
- Resets the score of each of the projects to an initial value.
- displayProject:
- Shows of the details of the project on the UI using the current index data.
- To load and to display images, that are associated with a certain project, one has to perform such operations.
- showNextProject:
- Several will work on the next project on the list, if all the list is exhausted then, working on the first project again.

- showPreviousProject:
- Switches to the prior project, wraps if at the beginning.
- submitScores:
- Transcribes and confirms scores by the judges.
- Brings new calculations and clears the input fields of the project.
- Shina displays the rankings that are accumulated from the total scores only.
- clearJudgeTextFields:
- Key void to clear judge scores to remove previous scores entered in input fields.
- rankProjects:
- Arranges projects according to their scores derived from the allocation of the weights and show the ranks.
- handleBackToMain:
- Moves a lot and goes back to the view controller.
- showAlert:
- The method presents alert messages to users.
- Static Method: getProjectScores:
- Interface for getting project scores as a copy of the map.

2.2.7 Recording Awards and Recognitions

- -Purpose: It is recommended to score the projects selected for the spotlight.
- -Details:
- Every project is evaluated by 4 different people/judges.

- What is very important, the scores are given as points from 1 to 5, although in the form of stars.
- Thus, identify 1st, second and the third place depending on the scores recorded.

2.2.8 Visualizing Award-Winning Projects

```
package lk.rgu.javafx;
import javafx.scene.chart.CategoryAxis;
import java.io.IOException;
public class VisualizingAwardWinningController {
   @FXML
   private CategoryAxis categoryAxis;
   private NumberAxis numberAxis;
   @FXML
   private Button backToMainButton;
   @FXML
   public void initialize() {
       displayAwardWinningProjects();
   private void displayAwardWinningProjects() {
RandomSpotlightController.getProjectScores();
        if (projectScores.isEmpty()) {
            showAlert(Alert.AlertType. INFORMATION, "No Data", "No award-winning
```

```
series.setName("Total Points");
        for (Map.Entry<ProjectController.Project, Integer> entry :
projectScores.entrySet()) {
            ProjectController.Project project = entry.getKey();
            series.getData().add(new XYChart.Data<>(project.getProjectName(),
        categoryAxis.setLabel("Projects");
        numberAxis.setLabel("Total Points");
        awardBarChart.getData().clear();
        awardBarChart.getData().add(series);
   @FXML
   public void backToMainButton(javafx.event.ActionEvent actionEvent) {
            Node source = (Node) actionEvent.getSource();
            Stage stage = (Stage) source.getScene().getWindow();
           Parent root = FXMLLoader.load(getClass().getResource("main-view.fxml"));
           Scene scene = new Scene(root, 380, 470); // Adjust dimensions as needed
           stage.setScene(scene);
           stage.show();
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            showAlert(Alert.AlertType. ERROR, "Error", "Failed to load the main
   private void showAlert(Alert.AlertType type, String title, String message) {
        Alert alert = new Alert(type);
       alert.setTitle(title);
       alert.setHeaderText(null);
       alert.setContentText(message);
       alert.showAndWait();
```

- Purpose: The graph of a total of points received in each project should be shown.
- Details: This implies that an appropriate chart for the representation of the scores should be used.

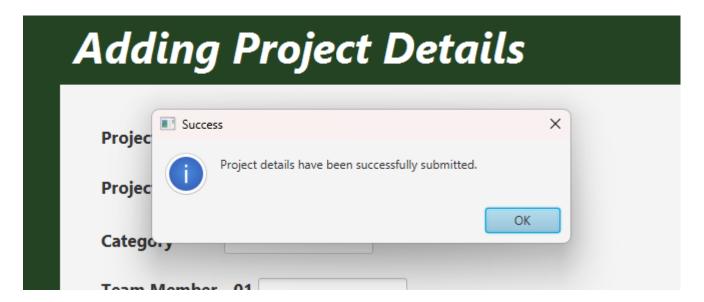
2.2.9 Exit Projects

```
private void handleButtonAction(ActionEvent event) {
   if (event.getSource() == exitButton) {
      Platform.exit();
      return;
   }
```

- Purpose: With this terminate the application in a proper manner.
- Functionality: Include a way of allowing the user to quit the program and manage any loss of unsaved data.

3.1 Test Plan Overview

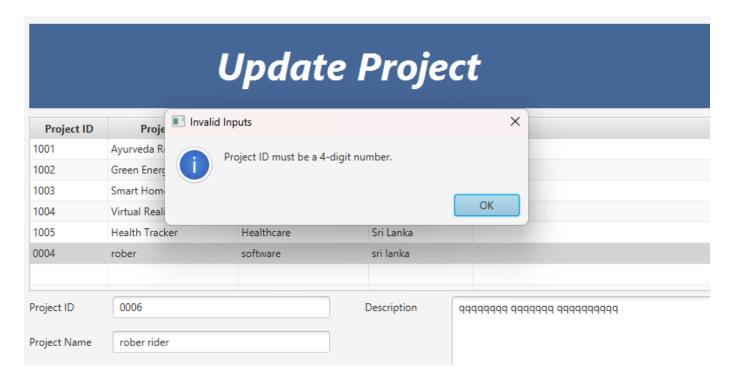
If I successfully submit project details



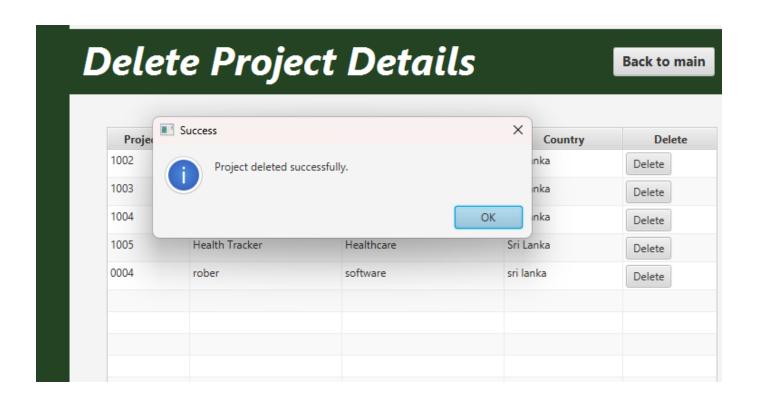
• If I entered invalid input in add project

Project Details Project ID wust be a 4-digit number. Project ID must be a 4-digit number. Project ID must be a 4-digit number. Team Member - 01 vihanga Team Logo Select Log

If I entered invalid input in update project



If I successfully delete the project delete



• If I entered outside number 1-5

Random Spotlight Selection

Artifical Intelligence	Judge 01 : Judge 02 :	3
■ Invalid Score	× udge 03:	4
Scores must be between		5
Project ID:	ОК	Submit Scores
Project Name : Green Energy Solutions	Brief Description :	
Category: Environmental	A project forward on	
Team Member 01: Dilan	A project focused on sustainable energy solutions using local	
Team Member 02: Eshan	resources.	

• If I entered invalid input in random spotlight

Random Spotlight Selection Judge 01: pp Judge 02: 3 Input Error Please enter valid integer scores. OK Submit Scores

A project focused on

If I successfully entered marks in random spotlight

Brief Description:

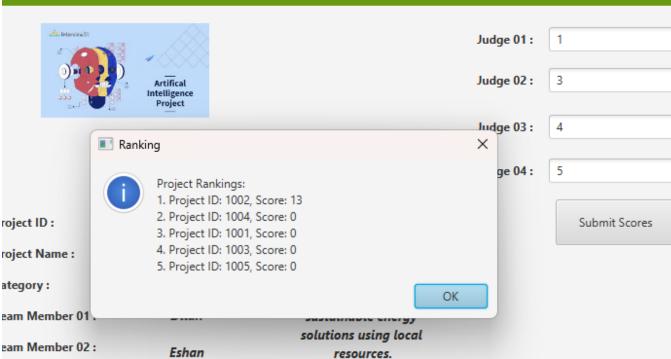
Green Energy Solutions

Environmental

oject Name:

itegory:

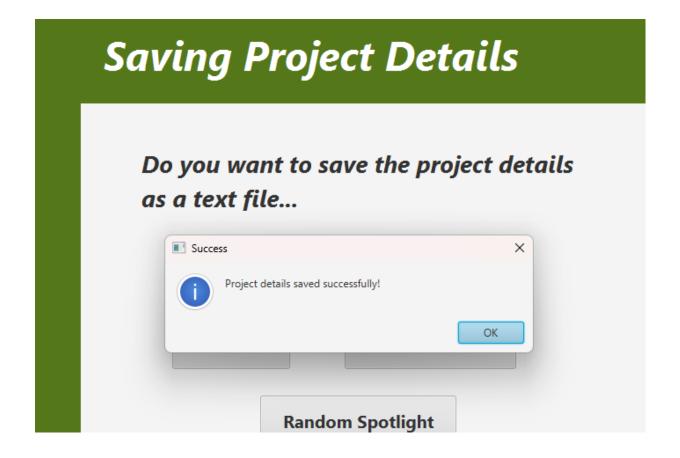
Random Spotlight Selection



• If I successfully submits marks

Random Spotlight Selection Judge 01: ludge 02: Scores Submitted idge 03: Scores have been submitted successfully! idge 04 : OK Project ID: 1002 Country: Sri Lanka Submit Scores **Green Energy Solutions** Project Name: **Brief Description:** Category: Environmental A project focused on Dilan Team Member 01: sustainable energy solutions using local Team Member 02:

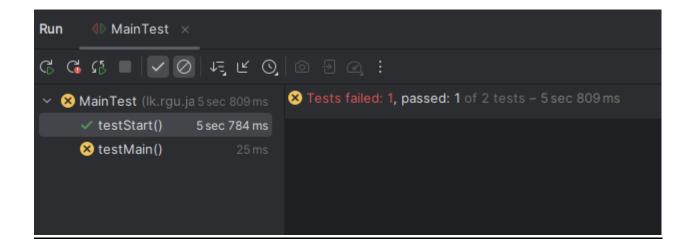
• If I successfully saved text files



3.2 JUnit Test Suite

3.2.1 Test Case for MainText Project Details

Display



<u>code</u>

```
@Test
  void testMain() {
      // Simply check if the main method can be invoked
      // We don't need to test the `launch` method itself since it's tested
indirectly in testStart
      assertDoesNotThrow(() -> Main.main(new String[]{}));
}

// Inner class to test JavaFX application start
public static class TestApplication extends Application {
      @Override
      public void start(Stage primaryStage) throws IOException {
            FXMLLoader fxmlLoader = new FXMLLoader(Main.class.getResource("main-view.fxml"));
            Scene scene = new Scene(fxmlLoader.load(), 380, 470);
            primaryStage.setScene(scene);
            primaryStage.show();
      }
}
```

• Description:

The given code is Java code of a unit testing class for a JavaFX application. Therefore, it employs java org. junit. Test to test whether the application is able to start and run. Here's what each part does:Here's what each part does:

• Imports and Class Definition:

The code above initiates the import of essentials JavaFX as well as the JUnit classes. Thus, the test class MainTest includes methods to check various features of the created JavaFX application.

tearDownClass Method:

This scenario is tagged with @AfterAll, which in essence indicates that the method will run only once, and this will be after all the tests have been executed.

It calls Platform. The return statement of exit() is used after the tests to release any JavaFX resources that might have been used.

testStart Method:

This method is tagged with @Test, meaning it is a test method.

Next, it creates a developmental version of the JavaFX application using the TestApplication inner class to confirm that there is no problem starting the application.

testMain Method:

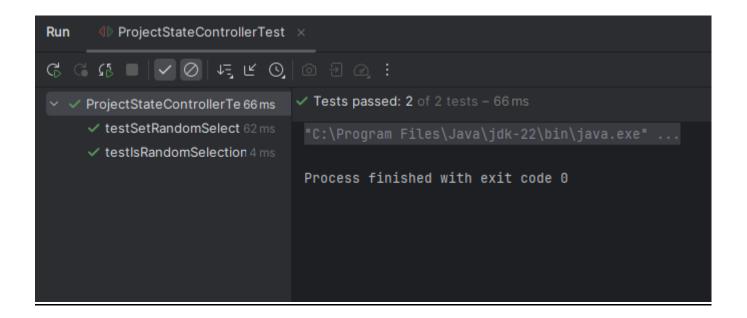
The second basic test method that verifies if the primary method of the Main class is executable and does not produce any exceptions.

TestApplication Inner Class:

This inner class of Application is the testing version of the main application. Extends the start method and loads the main FXML file (main-view. fxml), its associated scene and the primary stage.

3.2.1 Test Case for ProjectStateControllerTest Project Details

Display



Description:

The given code is a JUnit 4. 0 unit test class aimed at testing the functionality of ProjectStateController class. It tests state management methods using a JUnit framework that enables the identification of a dysfunctional method. Here's what each part does: Here's what each part does:

Imports and Class Definition:

The code at the beginning of the class imports other classes used in JUnit testing. State management in the ProjectStateController class is tested with help of methods in the test class ProjectStateControllerTest.

testIsRandomSelectionClickedInitialState Method:

This test method ensures that the isRandomSelectionClicked method is false in the

beginning before it is clicked.

Besides, it applies assertFalse to ensure that the state is false at the time of the statement.

testSetRandomSelectionClicked Method:

This test method verifies if the correct state is set when the setRandomSelectionClicked method is invoked.

It sets the state to true and check it using assertTrue.

Then it sets the state back to false and asserts this change using false assert.

3.2.1 Test Case for ProjectControllerTest Project Details

```
package lk.rgu.javafx;
import org.junit.jupiter.api.BeforeEach;
import org.junit.jupiter.api.Test;
import java.util.List;
import static org.junit.jupiter.api.Assertions.*;
class ProjectControllerTest {
```

```
ProjectController.getAllProjects().clear();
       ProjectController.addProject(new ProjectController.Project("1001", "Ayurveda
       ProjectController.addProject(new ProjectController.Project("1002", "Green
       List<ProjectController.Project> projects =
ProjectController.getAllProjects();
       assertEquals(2, projects.size(), "Project list should contain 2 projects");
       assertEquals("1001", project.getProjectId(), "Project ID should be 1001");
       assertEquals("Ayurveda Robot", project.getProjectName(), "Project Name should
       boolean added = ProjectController.addProject(newProject);
       assertTrue(added, "New project should be added successfully");
```

```
List<ProjectController.Project> projects =
ProjectController.getAllProjects();
       assertTrue(projects.contains(newProject), "New project should be in the
   @Test
       boolean removed = ProjectController.removeProject("1001");
       assertTrue(removed, "Project with ID 1001 should be removed successfully");
ProjectController.getAllProjects();
       boolean removed = ProjectController.removeProject("9999");
       assertFalse(removed, "Removing a non-existent project should return false");
       boolean added = ProjectController.addProject(duplicateProject);
       assertTrue(added, "Duplicate project should be added successfully");
       List<ProjectController.Project> projects =
ProjectController.getAllProjects();
        assertTrue(projects.stream().anyMatch(p -> "1002".equals(p.getProjectId())),
```

Description:

This piece of code is a unit test class which tests the functionality of ProjectStateController class. For asserting the functionality of state management methods it employs the JUnit testing framework. Here's what each part does: Here's what each part does:

Imports and Class Definition:

The code shows the import declaration to import necessary classes of JUnit. Specifically, the test class identified as ProjectStateControllerTest has methods that test state management inside the ProjectStateController class.

testIsRandomSelectionClickedInitialState Method:

This test method checks if the flag in the isRandomSelectionClicked method is initially false. It uses assertFalse to confirm that state is false at the start.

testSetRandomSelectionClicked Method:

This test method verifies if the setRandomSelectionClicked method is properly changing the state.

This line sets the state of the object to true, and uses assertTrue to check that this has occurred.

Then, it sets the state back to false, then asserts that this change is false using the assertFalse command.

4.1 Code Quality Guidelines Followed

- **Readable Code**: The code is documented well, and thus there is the ability to share the code with other people who will easily understand it. This includes naming classes and methods descriptively and including comments when they are required.
- **Consistent Formatting:** The code has structured format including indentation and spaces so when the programmer looks at it, he is able to comprehend it easily.

- Modular Design: The code is arranged into smaller and more easily manageable chunks or functions. This way it is easier to test and develop an individual section of the application without prejudicing other sections.
- **Error Handling:** It also addressed probable error cases instead of the application stopping mid-process, this was done to provide elegance to the code base.

4.2 Application of SOLID Principles

- **Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)**: These classes or modules are supposed to have one responsibility or have only one task they are supposed to accomplish. For example, a class should contain only one concrete operation, which will facilitate the disorder of the application and its usefulness.
- Open/Closed Principle (OCP): It implies that the code is open for addition on to new requirements which is good practice but closed to alteration which is a safer practice. This means that one can be able to incorporate new features of an application without touching the original code, thereby reducing on new faults.
- **Liskov Substitution Principle (LSP)**: The subclasses can be substituted for the parent classes and vice versa without getting in the way of program correctness. This helps in making sure that derived classes will add onto the functionality that has already been provided and not complicate the situation.
- Interface Segregation Principle (ISP): Courses to be taught are stipulated to adopt only the required techniques. This helps to prevent other classes from depending on those methods they do not need, thus keeping the methods or classes in question more concise and thereby more easily micro-managed or controlled.
- **Dependency Inversion Principle (DIP):** High-level module has no dependencies on the low-level modules. They are both based on abstraction (interfaces). This makes the code even easier to change and more flexible as compared with the sequence of elementary steps.

4.3 Strategies for Ensuring Robustness

- **Unit Testing:** ,write test for each sub-component in order to ascertain that they operate correctly. This allows problem to be spotted before they get out of hand and it also prevents the change from affecting other areas.
- **Error Handling**: Be sure you have good error control which helps to avoid any issues compromise the entire project. This includes the use of try and catch blocks as well as the checking of the input data.
- **Code Reviews:** Check the code with other developers to identify some of these flaws and enhance the quality needs in the code. Another advantage of peer editing is that different people may notice things that the other does not.
- Automated Testing: A test should be frequently and consistently run for it to execute checks often and in the right manner hence opting for automated tests. These can be unit testings, integration testings, and regression testings among others.

4.4 Strategies for Maintaining Code Quality

- **Regular Refactoring:** Refactor the code rearrange the code in a better way so that the functionality does not change but the code is less cluttered. This is useful to clear any confusion and helps in maintaining a neat and optimized code.
- **Documentation**: It is necessary to leave comments and external documentation for the code and follow the use of meaningful variable names. This makes it convenient for other people (and your future self) to comprehend and apply the code.
- Adhere to Coding Standards: Ensure that the code is compliant with relevant coding conventions thus making the code easier to read and mange through the long scope

of the project.

• **Continuous Integration (CI):** Integration- CI, should be used to run automatically and build plus test the code each time there is a change. This is useful in early identification of problems and keeps the code base steady.

Thus, such guidelines and strategies assist in writing correct, concise, and comprehensible code that is easy to understand and modify.

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THE END.