



## Summer Fellowship Report

On

### Connecting Yaksh and FOSSEE Workshop Site

Submitted by

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Under the guidance of

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# Acknowledgment

It was a wonderful experience working as a FOSSEE Python remote intern from April 2020 to June 2020. I could discover my true potential as a professional. I believe, this exposure and lessons that I have learnt here will never come short for my career growth.

My task would not have been accomplished successfully without the contribution and collaboration of others.

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## **Chapter 1**

### Introduction

Yaksh is an Online Test Interface for creating various courses and conducting online programming quizzes. It supports various programming languages like :- C, C++, Python and simple Bash. Users can solve any questions by using these languages. Yaksh uses "test cases" to test the implementations of the students. It also supports simple multiple choice questions and le uploads so that users can easily submit their code.

FOSSEE workshop website is home for all workshops conducted in association with FOSSEE across the country. It facilitates creating of workshops by the instructor and the same can be approved by the admin and on success the workshop takes place.

Each workshop has tutorial files linked with it which the instructor uses during workshop hours. The thing that we wanted to improve on was to have a systematic approach of creating a course corresponding to each workshop. For each workshop there will be a corresponding json file for tutorials. We need a way to fetch all the upcoming workshop details and create respective courses.

#### 1.1 Vision

An automated system to connect FOSSEE workshop and Yaksh website.

#### 1.2 Approach

- 1. Create a Post request API handler on Yaksh website that accepts the formatted data and create new courses.
- 2. Test the above POST API using custom python script and JSON data.
- Use a Scheduler service to automate the task to fetch data from Workshop site at a particular time everyday(12 PM) and create courses on Yaksh site through above API.
- Create an intermediary app to run periodic tasks to fetch data from the Workshop site and create post requests to create new courses on Yaksh website

## **Chapter 2**

### **Requirements and relevant Solutions**

#### **Requirements:**

1. The first requirement was to have a POST API handler that can take the JSON formatted data and create a new course on Yaksh website from the given data.

2. The second requirement was to get the above JSON formatted date from the workshop site as API request.

3. Third requirement was to have an intermediary app where both of above things can happen seamlessly.

4. The fourth and most important requirement was to have a scheduler that can call the above task periodically, in order to accommodate the new workshop added on to the FOSSEE workshop site and create new courses correspondingly.

5. To cache the workshop data received so that we don't necessarily create duplicate courses for a given workshop.

6. To Map Workshop user profile and Yaksh user profile.

#### Solutions:

1. Created POST API handler using Django Rest Framework(DRF) which accepts formatted JSON data and creates new course and returns the newly created course data along with 201 HTTP status code.

2. The second solution was covered by my fellow colleague Prathamesh Shiralkar, where I helped him with the required fields in the JSON formatted response.

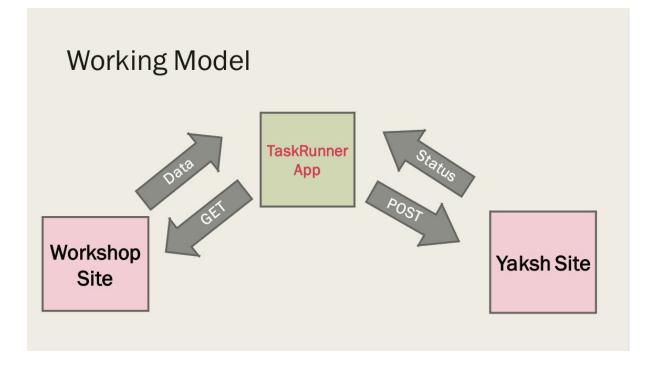
3. The third blockhead was overcome by creating a new project "taskrunner", a Django based project that with the help of "requests" library in Python, calls the above API end-points.

4. The fourth solution was suggested by the project mentor Mr. P. Aditya, we used "celery" library in Python that helps to schedule various tasks. We created a task that is scheduled to run at 12PM everyday. It first fetches the data from the FOSSEE workshop site and on successfully receiving the data, it creates a POST request to Yaksh API handler to create a new course based on the given data.

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5. We used a separate model "WorkshopCached" to store the workshop id and the status, if the POST API call to Yaksh site goes well we update the status to 1(Success), else to 2. And everytime we receive data from FOSSEE workshop site we first check the status in WorkshopCached model and if present and status is 1, we continue with rest of the data.

6. This step was necessary as the username on both the platforms might not be the same for a given user, so we added a new model "UserMap", that stores the information related to user name mapping across both the platforms.



## **Chapter 3**

### Implementation

### 3.1 Used Technology

- Django
- Django Rest Framework
- Requests
- Celery
- JSON
- Postman
- Travis Cl

#### 3.2 First Phase

- The first phase of the implementation went into learning about interacting with Sqlite database with Python. Wrote a custom serializer that reads a Sqlite file and converts the data in Python Objects.
- This was necessary as we were about to create the POST API handler for the Yaksh website that receives the formatted JSON data and create a new course based on that.

```
def select_all_data(conn):
    data=[] # to store the each row entry
    conn.row_factory = sqlite3.Row #https://docs.python.org/2/library/sqlite3.html#sqlite3.Row
    cur = conn.cursor()
    cur.execute("SELECT * FROM workshop_app_proposeworkshopdate")
    rows = cur.fetchall()
    for row in rows:
         dict={}
        for member in row.keys():
             cur2=conn.cursor() #second cursor to read from another model.
             #if it is a relation to other model.
             if member=='proposed_workshop_coordinator_id':
    cur2.execute('select * from auth_user where id=?',(row[member],))
                 x=cur2.fetchone()
                 dict['proposed_workshop_coordinator_username'] =x['username']
             elif member=='proposed_workshop_instructor_id':
                 cur2.execute('select * from auth_user where id=?',(row[member],))
                 x=cur2.fetchone()
                 dict['proposed_workshop_instructor_username'] =x['username']
             elif member=='proposed_workshop_title_id':
                 cur2.execute('select * from workshop_app_workshoptype where id=?',(row[member],))
                 x=cur2.fetchone()
                 #extra fields I have added for more info on workshop.
                 dict["proposed_workshop_name"] =x['workshoptype_name']
                 dict["proposed_workshoptype_description"]=x["workshoptype_description"]
dict["proposed_workshop_duration"] =x['workshoptype_duration']
             else:
                 dict[member]=row[member]
         data.append(dict)
```

### 3.3 Second Phase

- In the second phase of the internship, I started working on creating the POST API handler for the Yaksh website, created serializers that serializes a Course into corresponding LearningModules, LearningUnits, Quiz and Lessons.
- Once the serializer part was over, I worked on creating a view that handles the POST request, gets the data and creates a new course and returns the newly created course data and HTTP 201 response code.

### 3.4 Third Phase

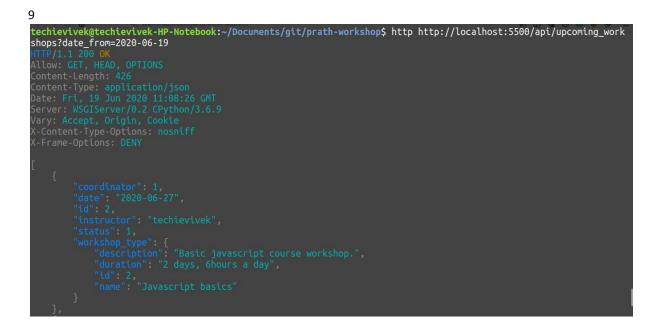
 Once the POST API handler was over, I wrote a custom Python script using requests and JSON module that tests the above functionality. This was a necessary step to ensure successful implementation of the API handler to create new courses.

```
url=r'http://localhost:8000/api/course/create/'
try:
    with open('demo-data.json') as f:
        json_data=json.load(f)
    response=requests.post(r"http://localhost:8000/api/course/create/",json=json_data)
    # If the response was successful, no Exception will be raised
    response.raise_for_status()
except HTTPError as http_err:
    print(f'HTTP error occurred: {http_err}')  # Python 3.6
except Exception as err:
    print(f'Other error occurred: {err}')  # Python 3.6
else:
    print('Request Success!') #The request was successful.
    print(response.text)
```

• Tested the above API with Postman too once the Python Script check was successful.

### 3.5 Fourth Phase

- The Yaksh API part was final by this time, and now helped my colleague Prathamesh Shiralkar in creating the workshop API end-point to get new workshop data that will be used to create new courses on Yaksh site.
- Tested the above end-point with Postman before moving forward.



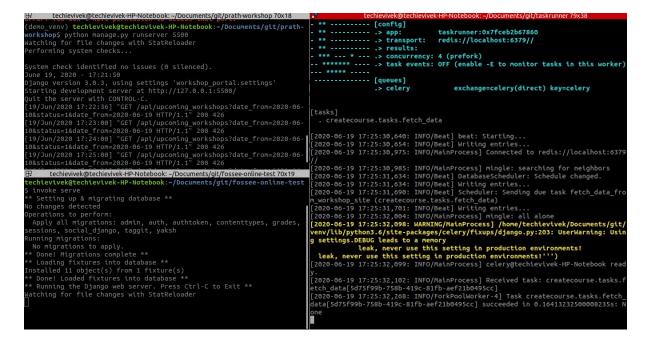
### 3.6 Fifth Phase

- Started working on a new Django App **taskrunner** from scratch to connectWorkshop website and Yaksh website.
- The requirement was to implement a task service that can be run periodically allowing fetching of new workshop data from the FOSSEE workshop site and creating POST requests on Yaksh API endpoint to create new courses.
- Used Celery module in Python to create periodic tasks.
- Added periodic tasks to retrieve all the accepted workshops and create corresponding courses onYaksh website.
- Added two new models in the app to store the workshop id and the status, and a model to store username for both Workshop and Yaksh website.



### 3.7 Final Phase

• Tested all the 3 services (Retrieve the new workshop data from the Workshop API, create POST request to Yaksh website, run the task periodically).



Wrote test cases for the Yaksh POST API to test new course creation features.

## **Further Improvements**

Despite working heavily on making things right from every aspect, there are few things that can be improved further.

- 1. The Yaksh POST API end-point is open authenticated( no authentication is required to post data to the end-point), which can be improved for security and for this DRF default authentication, Token or OAuth can be used.
- 2. The Workshop GET API end-point is also open authenticated and data can be accessed by anyone with the URL, which can be protected similarly for better security.

## Reference

Django Rest Framework- https://django-rest-framework.org/

Serializers in DRF-

https://www.django-rest-framework.org/api-guide/serializers/

Celery Documentation-

https://docs.celeryproject.org/en/stable/getting-started/introductio n.html

Requests module- https://requests.readthedocs.io/en/master/