The Uatu System for Visualizing Networked Writing Activity

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Abstract

Over the course of an academic year, two students and a pair of faculty advisors have written software to visualize how participants collaborate on networked writing projects. Using Google Docs as a way to allow students to instantaneously interact with a document in real-time, this software captures data from Google’s cloud service and displays it in a pair of visualizations. We used agile methods of software development to devise a way to implement their ideas in an appealing way. This document contains detailed instructions on where the latest iteration of the software can be located. It also details the process of making the system operational on a new machine, stating how the software works and where it should be placed in the file system. The document also explains how one can use the system to visualize writing collaboration. Finally, many failed iterations of the software have led to meaningful reflections on software development practices. The document elaborates on the hardships of development, as well as provides insight on how this software may evolve toward richer experiences.

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1Primary contact
1. Introduction

The *Uatu* project is designed to visualize collaborations in a digital workspace. The name comes from the Marvel Comics character, Uatu the Watcher, who is tasked with watching over the universe; in the same way, this software watches over revisions of Google Documents and stores their information for later access. This project was designed to create a visual representation of how participants work together; the system was tested with Ball State University Computer Science undergraduate students during the spring semester of 2011, exploring their writing about various topics in advanced programming. For this particular example, Computer Science students have been asked to work with Google Docs to allow them to collect data for the project.

The current implementation of this project evolved from Google’s cancellation of Google Wave, requiring the team to begin work on new software using Google’s Document application instead. The most recent version of the software has been in development since August of 2010, concluding at the end of the spring semester of 2011. This software has been tested with the aforementioned group of Computer Science students who have been using Google Docs to collaboratively edit documents directly relating to their experiences in CS222. Over the course of the spring semester, many interviews with both those directly involved with development and those students taking part in the study have been conducted to complement the findings of this study.

Accessing the project

To obtain the code for the Uatu project, install a Mercurial plugin for Eclipse. Installation of this plugin is quite simple. Go to [http://javaforge.com/project/HGE](http://javaforge.com/project/HGE), scroll down to the “How Can I Download the Plugin?” section and follow the instructions. A comprehensive resource with instructions for using Mercurial may be found at [http://hginit.com/](http://hginit.com/).

Uatu’s file structure is broken down into several folders based on the type of resources being used by the program; for the most part, the project can be separated into three distinct sections based on the functionality of the program. One section is devoted to the Watcher script classes, another focuses on storing and retrieving document revisions, and the last deals with the JSP interface that shows the visualizations.

2. Project Architecture

The Uatu visualization system is divided into three modules, which are defined in the subsequent sections. A rough outline of the overall process can be seen in the component diagram shown in Figure 1. There are five major components that drive Uatu. The first is the Google Docs service, which is where all of the collaboration takes place. Google provides
many ways of accessing document information through the extensive GData API, which allows the Uatu system to capture all of the relevant data for the visualizations.\textsuperscript{2} The next major component is the Watcher program, which runs on a Linux server and continuously talks to Google’s servers to retrieve document revisions through the GData API. The user sees the Vis component of the software, which contains the web front-end and all of the visualizations for each document. This requires the final component, the Data Table Servlet, to turn document data into the annotated timeline and bar chart displayed on \texttt{vis.jsp}. This set of modules works in conjunction to power Uatu’s software.

![Diagram](image.png)

\textbf{Figure 1}

\textbf{Watcher}

The first segment of the project deals with the script that runs on the server and collects information about documents as they are revised. This is called the \textit{Watcher} service, and sits within the Java Resources directory under \texttt{src/watcherdaemon}. When running, Watcher does a number of things: it is designed to run at all times and will start automatically upon boot, and it runs as a single process within the server, pinging Google’s document server every minute to compare and identify documents associated with a single user. This user is defined in the UatuDocsServiceFactory class’s static initializer. After it has made a connection, the Watcher class will call the DocumentGrabber module, which is described in greater detail in its corresponding section. This generates the entire backend for the site.

This can be started up in one of two ways, depending on how the software is to be used. The first is to simply run it through Eclipse by running Watcher as a dedicated Java application and the Uatu frontend as a web application. This would normally require that Apache Tomcat 6.0\textsuperscript{3} be installed on that particular computer; however, the J2EE version of Eclipse will allow one to establish a virtual Tomcat server directly through the IDE itself. However one chooses

\textsuperscript{2}\url{http://code.google.com/apis/documents/}

\textsuperscript{3}\url{http://tomcat.apache.org/}
to configure their server, it is important that version 6 of Tomcat be used. Tomcat is currently
on version 7, but project facet settings, a type of configuration setup Eclipse uses for J2EE
projects, causes conflicts when attempting to run it on the newer version. As a result, this also
means that version 6 is running on the CSUatu server. Running it this way causes the system
to detect that the application is not running on its release machine, and defaults to creating a
temporary database on the host machine via HSQLDb.4

In order to start this system on its release platform, one must log into the server where Uatu
is hosted through the use of a secure shell client. The software suite is running atop an
Apache Tomcat web service that has been installed on a physical machine running an Ubuntu
distribution of Linux. Once logged into the server, in order to begin running the Watcher service,
one must run the watcher_start script. This script can be run anywhere within the server.

#!/bin/sh
#
# Start Uatu the Watcher.
#
# The Watcher will periodically check with google docs to pull down
# document changes and store them in mysql on this machine.
#
# The Java class that is The Watcher.
WATCHER=edu.bsu.uatu.watcherdemon.Watcher

# The ant script that runs watcher
WATCHER_ANT_SCRIPT=/var/lib/tomcat6/webapps/Uatu/WEB-INF/watcher.xml

# Let's see if watcher is already running.
WATCHER_PROCESS=`ps -ef | grep $WATCHER | grep -v grep`
if [ -n "$WATCHER_PROCESS" ]
then
  echo "It seems watcher is already running. I am giving up."
  exit
fi

# Otherwise, let's start 'er up.
echo "Starting the Watcher."
ant -f $WATCHER_ANT_SCRIPT

After running this script, Watcher begins its run every minute. This wait period may be edited
by manipulating the constants in the Watcher class. Using this frequency, it checks the
Google Docs server for updates to any documents associated with the proper user id (in this
case, bsu.test.research) and stores any new revisions within a MySQL5 database located
on the CSUatu server. This database must be created prior to running the application’s
first run. The most simple way of doing this is to log into phpmyadmin on the server (http://

4http://hsqldb.org
5http://www.mysql.com/
csuatu.dhcp.bsu.edu:8080/phpmyadmin/) and manually create a new Uatu database with all of the necessary fields required for an InMemoryDocRevision. Once Watcher is properly running, any update to a related document that changes its content size will add a new entry to the database with all relevant information for the web front-end.

Perhaps the most useful part of Watcher’s design is the generation of logs. These log files store every step of the process for simple perusal of events should an exception arise that causes a service interruption. The logs are started automatically through the Watcher’s start script, and are created to be easily accessible through the use of a configuration file located with the script.

Pulling document revisions from Google’s servers required a new system to be built in order to capture all of the data needed to generate accurate visualizations. Using Hibernate as a tool to map the proper data into a MySQL document, the Uatu system maintains a local database of all document revisions of any Google Doc shared with the proper Google account. Figure 2 (above) shows how the different pieces of the Watcher program work together to generate proper revisions in the database.

This whole process begins every time Watcher completes a cycle on the server. This triggers DocumentGrabberTask—located in the base source directory of the system—to run, which in turn triggers Uatu to generate a client containing Google account information for the shared
account, using that to take a snapshot of each of this account’s documents on Google’s server at that particular minute by turning the document into a InMemoryDocRevision object. This class proceeds to break down the document into the different resources used to compare entries. The system then compares the timestamp of Google’s last revision and the content size of the document against the last revision in the system, should one exist. If one does not exist or the revisions are not identical, Hibernate then takes all of the data required for the visualizations and maps it as a new entry in the local Uatu database. This information will then be used as the next reference to compare against during Watcher’s next cycle.

Vis

![Diagram of Vis](image)

Figure 3

While the vast majority of the software’s code lies in its Java resources in the first two segments, any user of the software will only see the segment of the code dedicated to its user interface located in the WebContent folder in the project. Within this folder are two directories, one containing a dummy manifest file, and the other containing a copy of all of the external libraries referenced in the code. The crucial components of this directory, however, are all of the HTML, CSS, and JSP files, as detailed in Figure 3, that work in unison to allow the client’s browser to communicate with the server.

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Welcome to Uatu!

Please enter your username below:

Submit

For additional help please click here.

Disclaimer: We promise we are not collecting any information about you. Your login is only used to identify the documents you have shared with your system.

Figure 4

When a user logs in to the Uatu website (see Figure 4), they are presented with index.jsp, which serves as the login page for the application. From here one can access either help.html, which will explain how to use Uatu, or enter the Gmail account that is linked with their collaborative documents into the form to log in to the system. After logging in, the user is directed to vis.jsp, where he or she will be able to select from a drop down list any document they would like to have visualized. Should an invalid email or one with no associated documents be entered, the user will instead be directed to loginfail.html, which will give them tips on how to properly log in to the system and direct them back to the index file.

Vis.jsp is the heart of the visualization front-end for the project. Once it is opened, it checks to see if a document id was passed through post as the ‘uid’ parameter. If so, the JSP begins pulling the data for that particular document from the database. Otherwise, vis.jsp skips the visualization process and creates a dummy page with only the available listing of documents to choose from. This listing is generated by comparing the email of the user against the Access Control List of every document that is shared with bsu.test.research. If the user’s email matches, the document is added to a list that populates a drop-down menu the user can select from. Once a document is selected, the program will generate a query for the Google visualization API. By interfacing with the visualization API, Uatu generates a pair of visualizations that are situated within a predetermined position on a basic JSP page.
The top visualization as shown in Figure 5 includes document revisions as they occurred over time. They denote who made the revision, when the revision was saved (notated by the horizontal axis of the graph) and the size of the visualization (notated by the vertical axis of the graph). Users can adjust the list by the side of the graph to highlight specific revisions. Below the graph is a horizontal bar chart displaying each user who has contributed a revision and the number of revisions they have made. These statistics are not pulled from Google’s servers; rather, they are generated based on the entries in the Watcher database. Therefore, these values are not truly representative of the entire document, but rather a very close approximation based on the frequent polling of the real document.
These visualizations are generated dynamically by populating Google’s chart API methods using JavaScript calls to a pair of classes located in the ‘dt’ folder of the source directory. These classes—AnnotatedTimelineDataTableFactory for the annotated timeline and UserBarChartDataTableFactory for the bar chart—are transferred the document’s id as a parameter via the DataTableType class. This class is designed to direct revision information to the right table factory by passing the document id and table type as parameters in a URL. This eventually allows the DataTableServlet class to accurately generate tables by pulling all of the relevant data for that particular document into new rows for each data table. This whole process is illustrates in Figure 6.

Tests and Resources
Aside from these three major segments of the program, the project also contains several additional components that are required to properly run and test the project. This project uses JUnit to actively test any components of the code that are written in Java. These are broken into two separate folders, one for the basic tests for displaying document information, and another
for testing Watcher’s functionality. Additionally, the WebContent folder contains a subdirectory titled lib where all of the libraries required for Uatu’s server-side portion to properly do its job. In particular, Uatu uses the Apache Tomcat libraries, connectors for MySQL and HSQLDB, and JUnit. This folder also contains the jars for each of the libraries used by the web application itself, including Ant, Apache Commons Lang and Logging, Google’s GData API, Hibernate, Joda Time, SLF4J, and Google’s Visualization API.

3. Development

Uatu was originally conceived as a Google Wave extension. Wave’s system, which consisted of a series of threaded ‘blips,’ was highly conducive to collaborative thinking. Because of these affordances this development began on a program during the summer of 2010 that would skim through wave blips and log a multitude of data about each separate entry. In the wake of Google’s cancellation of the Wave project, however, the researchers’ focus had to be shifted toward Google Docs, which offered the most likely alternative for pursuing this line of inquiry and development. This move necessitated an entire reworking of the existing software in order to take advantage of the new API requirements. This constituted the work completed during the course of the 2010-2011 academic year.

This software was developed using a form of spiral development model, which was created by Barry Boehm in an article titled “A spiral model of development and enhancement” in 1986. This iterative model promotes the use of four distinct phases of development, as seen in Figure 7. It begins with a design phase where the key feature set for that particular iteration are planned out. From there, the spiral continues into a risk-management phase, where the team takes inventory of possible risks and other issues that could possibly arise from the design decisions generated in the first phase. This allows the team to put together mitigation strategies and contingency plans for when development halts due to any number of possible issues.

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7 http://ant.apache.org/
8 http://commons.apache.org
9 http://www.hibernate.org/
10 http://joda-time.sourceforge.net
11 http://www.slf4j.com
12 http://code.google.com/apis/chart/
13 http://portal.acm.org/citation.cfm?doid=12944.12948
Once risks are ironed out, coding begins. For this process, the team established a set of prioritized tasks to be completed. Members of the team would then pick out which tasks they felt comfortable developing. Depending on the task, the team would sometimes assign multiple people to particular feature. Throughout development, tests would also be written through JUnit to capture various inputs and conditions of the software that could be run without being forced to run the actual software. This allowed the team to quickly and efficiently track down bugs that could have otherwise been difficult to isolate. Once all of the features of that particular iteration are completed, the team moves on to an evaluation phase where the last iteration is dissected and reflected upon. This allows the team to move seamlessly into a new development cycle. The current implementation of the Uatu software is the second iteration using this cycle. The first revolved around a direct use of Google’s API for most of the features, but inconsistent documentation forced the team to move into its contingency plan and begin a new software iteration.

4. Evaluation

Preliminary research with student participants during the spring of 2011 indicates that participants found the visualization of their revisions generally unhelpful. There are many factors that could have lead to this evaluation that do not necessarily reflect upon the software itself, most notably that the group initially testing the software ended up performing most of their work in the same place (rather than as distributed, real-time participants), thereby circumventing
one of the primary purposes of the software. Because of these user localization practices, many participants never even logged into the system at all, since in many scenarios one team member managed the writing work of the entire group. This leads the researchers to believe that more testing needs to be conducted using a more finely assembled and directed test group.

There are some obvious shortcomings to the current implementation of the system, as well. The most obvious issue is that the server only looks for updates every minute, and discards any incremental revision that occurs between cycles. While this may not have a major impact on the document’s statistics, it can create faulty values if the document is being constantly updated by two different people at the exact same time.

Many of these inconsistencies could be mitigated by using the proposed next version of the software. This would pull in information based on Google’s independent HTML files for each document revision. Once these are pulled down, the system would use a clever tool to scrape information directly out of this HTML file and populate the database much more frequently with much finer detail than the current implementation. Should Google ever implement its system to pull down document revisions, the need to use a database will disappear. This lightens the system and will allow future development to move more freely and to focus on more creative ways to visualize and engage participants. The system also requires additional methods to display contributions. Using content size changes is largely meaningless and cannot properly represent the quality of a contribution.

5. Conclusions
Through the Uatu software, professors and students alike are able to visualize how technical writing can be accomplished when distance may separate its contributors. The software, which is comprised of the Watcher script, the DocumentGrabber, and the Web interface, provides viewers with two visualizations to track how thoughts and ideas are conveyed without direct, person-to-person contact by working with the Google Docs service and establishing a database of objects holding document revision data. A full academic year of development has lead to many different attempts to accomplish this goal, but through iterative practices, the team has produced software capable of not only delivering the product originally conceived, but software that can be easily expanded through continued development. The Uatu software is a first step into analyzing how people collaboratively edit written documents on the Web, but there are many additional ways of viewing this data that have yet to be implemented. It will be interesting to see how these visualizations continue to evolve as collaborative work environments become more and more common, especially in the field of education.

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