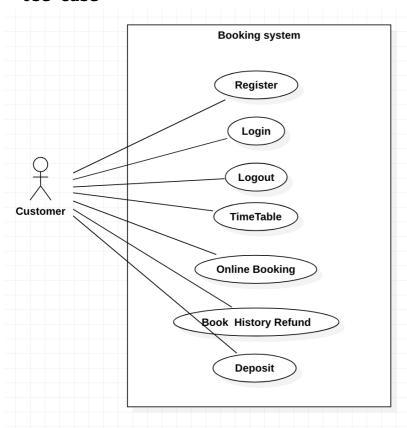
OOAD Final Project - Team report

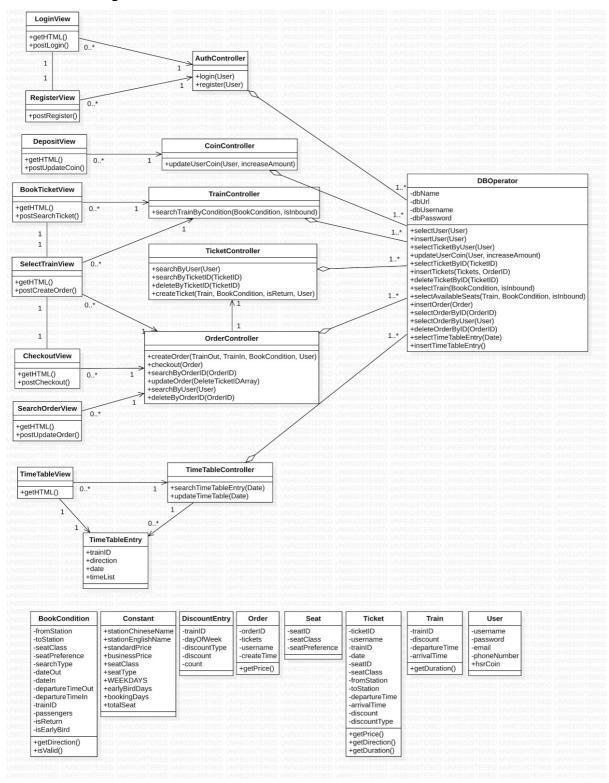
第一組 (報告順序3)

analysis&design

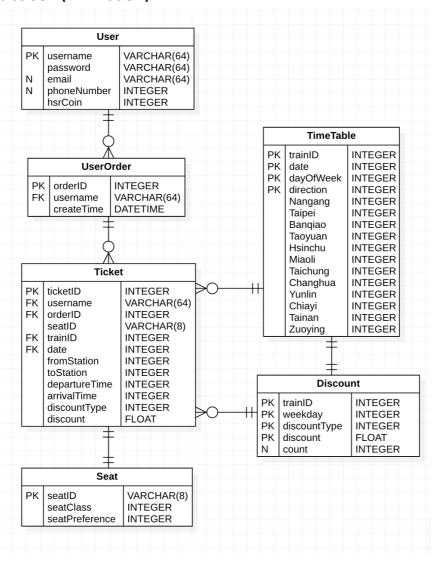
- Use Case



- Class Diagram

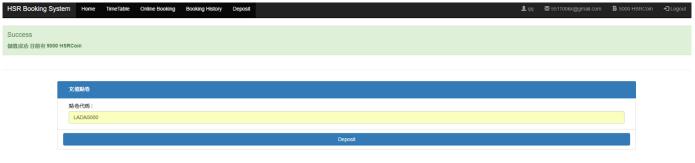


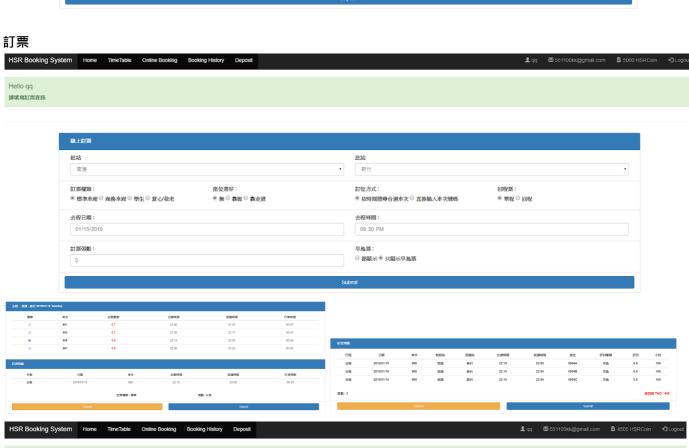
- Database (ER model)



- UI-Bounding

儲值





訂票成功 訂單編號: 4

時刻表



[高鐵訂票] 訂單編號 - 4 ▷

寄給 我 ▼ 感謝您訂購2019/01/15從南港到新竹的車票 已收到您的帳款495元新台幣 期待再次為您服務!

ooad.2018.lada@gmail.com

Hello qq 2019/01/15 Tuesday 時刻表

前下列車												
車次	南港	台北	板橋	桃園	新竹	苗栗	台中	影化	雲林	嘉義	台南	左營
109	07:20	07:31	07:39	-	-	-	08:20	-	-	-	-	09:05
113	08:20	08:31	08:39	-	-	-	09:20	-	-	-	-	10:05
117	09:20	09:31	09:39	-			10:20	-		-	-	11:05
121	10:20	10:31	10:39	-	-	-	11:20	-	-	-	-	12:05
125	11:20	11:31	11:39		-	-	12:20					13:05
199	19:90	10:91	12:30				19:20					14:05

Implementation

套件:

- **json.jar:** 用來parse university discount和earlybird discount

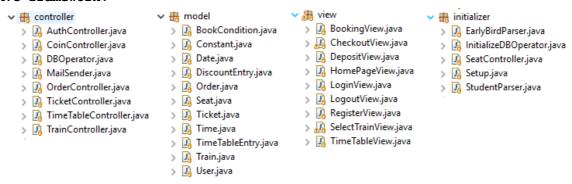
- jsoup.jar: 用來parse高鐵官方網站的時刻表

- **mysql-connector, jdbc:** 用來連接並且操作mysql

mail.jar: 當訂票成功時,寄信給使用者rapid core.jar: JSP的template架構

- junit: 用來做Unit test

MVC framework:



Setup:

對於第一次執行Server的機器,必須先執行Setup來進行create DB table

```
[INFO] Creating Database ...
[INFO] Creating Tables ...
--- User
--- Train
--- Discount
--- Seat
--- Order
--- Ticket
[INFO] Inserting Seats ...
[INFO] Inserting discounts ...
Successed!
```

Controller/DBOerator.java:

所有和mysql有關的語句都存放在這個Class裡,所有的Statement都使用PreparedStatement,不使用String.format,避免SqlInjection的漏洞。

```
// SQL statement
private static final String selectUserSql = "SELECT * FROM User WHERE username=? and password=?";
private static final String insertUserSql = "INSERT INTO User VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, 0)";
private static final String updateUserHsrcoinSql = "UPDATE User SET hsrcoin=? WHERE username=?";
private static final String selectTimeTableEntrySql = "SELECT * FROM TimeTable WHERE date=?";

PreparedStatement statement = null;
ResultSet result = null;
try {
    connection = DriverManager.getConnection(queryDBUrl, username, password);
    statement = connection.prepareStatement(selectUserSql);
    statement.setString(1, user.getUsername());
    statement.setString(2, user.getPassword());
    result = statement.executeQuery();
    if (result.next()) {
        User userRet = new User(result.getString("username"), result.getString("password"));
         userRet.setEmail(result.getString("username"));
         userRet.setHsrcoin(result.getString("phoneNumber"));
         userRet.setHsrcoin(result.getLong("hsrcoin"));
         return userRet;
```

Multiple clients:

很多使用者可以同時連到WebServer, Tomcat Servlet在處理Request的時候是 Asynchronized, 只有在Critical Section的部分要使用mutex。

Unit Test:

針對特定功能的function,輸入input用assert確定返回正確的return值

Cache:

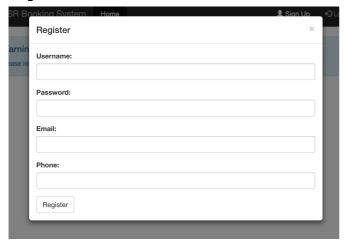
把TimeTable cache在local,使得再次查詢時可以更快。

Demo

Home (未登入)



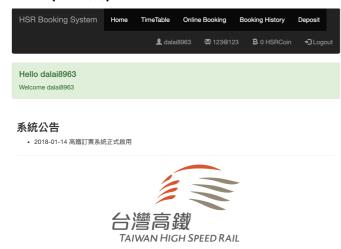
Register(註冊)



Login (登入)



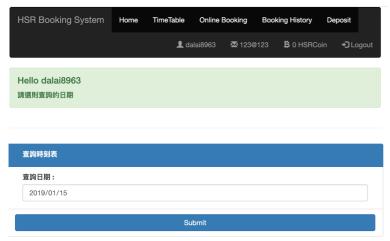
Home (已登入)



Powered by Kai-Chieh Chang @ 2018

Facebook: Kai-Chieh Chang
551100kk@gmail.com

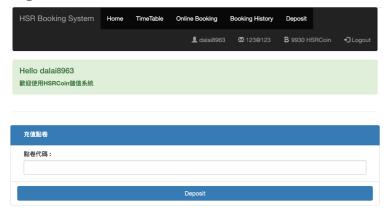
TimeTable (時刻表查詢)



時刻表查詢結果



Deposit(儲值)



儲值成功

Success

儲值成功 目前有 14930 HSRCoin

Online Booking(線上訂票)



選擇車次與訂單明細



訂位明細



[高鐵訂票] 訂單編號 - 2 ∑

訂票成功資訊&信箱收到訂票成功資訊



Booking History(訂票記錄)



修改訂單(前)



修改訂單(後)



Comparison

	Sample	HSR-Booking [©]			
UI	又醜又髒的swing	Bootstrap			
Server	無	Client-Server			
Multi-client	無	允許多Client			
登入系統	無	有			
儲值/支付系統	無	HSR Coin			
訂單成功寄信	無	貼心提醒			
MVC Framework	無	大勝			
DAO	無	安全			
跨平台	PC only	全面支援			
客戶端	必須安裝JRE	多數瀏覽器即可			

Reuse

- TimeTableParser
 - 收集時間表的功能可以重覆使用在其他的應用

Pattern

- Mutex & Read, Write Lock
 - 在寫入資料庫時的Code是一段Critical section,若同時進入則有可能造成不可預期的錯誤,例如: 同時搶一個座位、同時更新時刻表

```
synchronized public static Ticket selectTicketByID(int TicketID) throws Exce

ynchronized public static void insertTickets(ArrayList<Ticket) ticketList,

262e synchronized public static void deleteTicketByID(int TicketID) throws SQLExce

2778 synchronized public static ArrayList<Train> selectTrain(BookCondition bookCondition)

384 synchronized public static Order selectOrderByID(int orderID) throws Exception

385s synchronized public static ArrayList<Order> selectOrderByUser(User user) thr

456 synchronized public static void deleteOrderByID(int orderID) throws SQLException

469 synchronized public static ArrayList<Order> selectAvailableSeats(Train train,

ynchronized public static ArrayList<Order> selectAvailableSeats(Train train,
```

- Transaction: Insert Order的ticket array的時候,若其中一張失敗則必須roll back。

```
try {
    connection = DriverManager.getConnection(queryDBUrl, username, password);
    statement = connection.prepareStatement(insertTicketSql);
    connection.setAutoCommit(false);
    for (Ticket ticket : ticketList) {
        statement.setString(1, ticket.getUsername());
        statement.setString(3, ticket.getUsername());
        statement.setString(3, ticket.getSatIO());
        statement.setString(3, ticket.getFainIO());
        statement.setString(5, ticket.getDate().toString());
        statement.setString(5, ticket.getDate().toString());
        statement.setInt(6, ticket.getDate().toString());
        statement.setString(8, ticket.getDaterureTime().toString());
        statement.setString(9, ticket.getDaterureTime().toString());
        statement.setString(9, ticket.getDiscountType());
        statement.setDouble(11, ticket.getDiscount());
        statement.executeUpdate();
        connection.commit();
    }
    connection.commit();
}
catch (SQLException exception) {
    exception.printStacKTrace();
    connection.rollback();
}
```

- Database Normalization
 - 資料庫Table的資料不存放可以select出來的資料,善用Join table來獲得資料,例如:要查詢某一班車次在某一段還有哪些空位,則可以select出Seat與User,並且取叉集。
 - selectAvailableSeatSql = "SELECT * FROM Seat WHERE seatID not in (SELECT seatid FROM Ticket where trainID=? and date=?) AND seatClass=?
- Unit test result test
 - 用unit test來測試各個unit正常運作
- Cache-Aside
 - 把Timetable cache 在local,第二次以後查詢會快很多
- Log
 - 透過紀錄Log可以在發生錯誤時方便Debug

```
[Info] TimeTableController - Parsing date 20190115
[Info] TimeTableController - Successed
[Info] TimeTableController - Parsing date 20190115
[Info] TimeTableController - Successed
[Success] CheckoutView - booked
[Success] Email: OrderID: 3
[Info] RegisterView - username: qq
[Info] RegisterView - email: 551100kk@gmail.com
```

Coupling coherent & Modularization & Componentization

- 模組化依照MVC架構

```
View細分成Login, Deposit, Bookticket...等等
Model依照實體的物件來建構·例如ticket, user, order...
Controller對應各種View與Model和Datebase來做操作
```