

BookStore Report

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Backend and DB Selection

flask

postgreSQL + sqlalchemy

DataBase Design

- users: we have the info of every user about their id, pwd, money, time_token and terminal

user_id	password	balance	token	terminal
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- stores: we have the info of every store's id and its book_id. Also the info of the book and stock_level

store_id	book_id	book_info	stock_level
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- user_store: we have the relation of the owner between user and store

user_id	store_id
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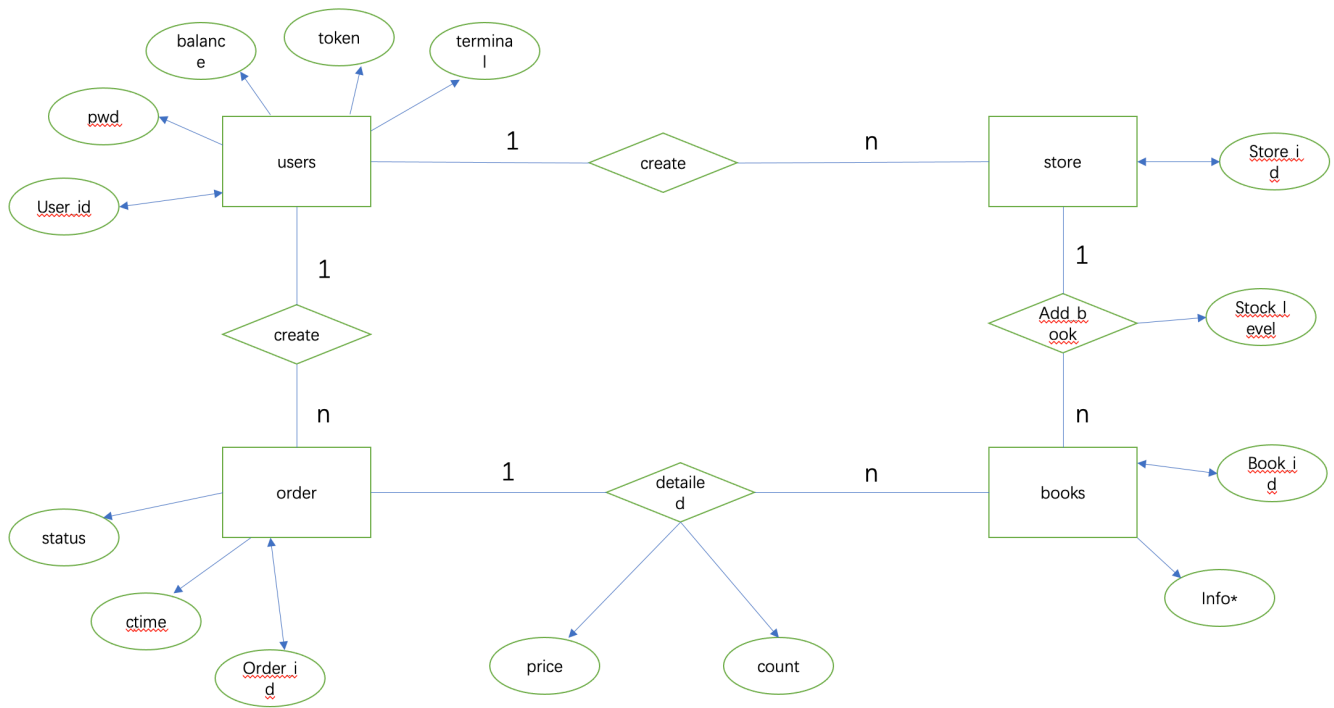
- new_order: we have the info of orders

order_id	user_id	store_id	status	create_time	total_price
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- new_order_detail: some additional info of orders

order_id	book_id	count	price
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ER



Details

Base 60%

Use sqlalchemy to implement the backend logic of postgresSQL (Only show the Important Parts)

- user.py

- register

Add a new info of user into the database "users" and immediately commit

```

new_user = users(user_id = user_id, password = password, balance = 0,
                 token = token, terminal = terminal)

self.session.add(new_user)
self.session.commit()
  
```

- check_password

Find the password of the user in the database and check whether it matches

```

result = self.session.query(users).filter(users.user_id == user_id).all()
if len(result) == 0:
    return error.error_authorization_fail()
if password != result[0].password:
    return error.error_authorization_fail()
  
```

- login

Invoke `check_password` to check the user's password and update the token in the database to store the timestamp of the time when the user login, commit immediately

```
self.session.query(users).filter(users.user_id == user_id).update({users.token:
token, users.terminal: terminal})
self.session.commit()
```

- logout

check the token of the user first

then update the token in the database (dummy_token), commit immediately

If the duration has been more than 3,600 s, the user will logout automatically

```
terminal = "terminal_{}".format(str(time.time()))
dummy_token = jwt_encode(user_id, terminal)
self.session.query(users).filter(users.user_id == user_id).update({
    users.token: dummy_token, users.terminal: terminal})
self.session.commit()
```

- unregister

check the password first

then delete the information of the user from the database, and commit immediately

```
self.session.query(users).filter(users.user_id == user_id).delete()
self.session.commit()
```

- change_password

First, invoke `check_password` to check the user's password and then update the new password in the database, commit immediately

```
self.session.query(users).filter(users.user_id == user_id).update({
    users.password: new_password, users.token: token, users.terminal: terminal})
self.session.commit()
```

- buyer.py

- new_order

First, check whether the bookstore and the book exist

Then, check the `stock_level` of the book

Update the new `stock_level` and create a `new_order_detail` row for every book in the database

Create a `new_order` for this order in the database.

All operation of the DB commit immediately.

```

for books in ...:
    self.session.query(stores).filter(stores.store_id == store_id, stores.book_id ==
book_id, stores.stock_level >= count).update({stores.stock_level:
stores.stock_level - count})
    self.session.commit()
    order_detail = new_order_detail(order_id = uid, book_id = book_id, count = count,
price = price)
    self.session.add(order_detail)
    self.session.commit()
order = new_order(order_id = uid, store_id = store_id, user_id = user_id, status =
0, create_time = datetime.datetime.now(), total_price = total_price)
self.session.add(order)
self.session.commit()

```

- payment

First, check the user's password and the order id

Then check the balance of the user

If the balance is enough, then update the status of order to paid, the new balance of the buyer in the database.

All operation of the DB commit immediately.

```

session.query(users).filter(users.user_id == buyer_id).update({users.balance:
users.balance - total_price})
session.commit()

session.query(new_order).filter(new_order.order_id ==
order_id).update({new_order.status: 1})
session.commit()

```

- add_funds

First, check the password of the user. Then update the balance.

All operation of the DB commit immediately.

```

self.session.query(users).filter(users.user_id ==
user_id).update({users.balance: users.balance + add_value})
self.session.commit()

```

- seller.py

- add_book

Check the store_id and book_id and update the info of store in the database

All operation of the DB commit immediately.

```

new_book = stores(store_id = store_id, book_id = book_id, book_info =
book_json_str, stock_level = stock_level)
self.session.add(new_book)
self.session.commit()

```

- add_stock_level

Check the store_id and book_id and update the stock_level of book in the database

All operation of the DB commit immediately.

```

self.session.query(stores).filter(stores.store_id == store_id, stores.book_id
== book_id).update({stores.stock_level: stores.stock_level + add_stock_level})
self.session.commit()

```

- create_store

Check the store_id and add a new info of user_store in the database.

```

new_store = user_store(store_id = store_id, user_id = user_id)
self.session.add(new_store)
self.session.commit()

```

- store.py

- init_database()

Init the database (create the table)

```

global database_instance
database_instance.Base.metadata.create_all(database_instance.engine)

```

- db_conn.py

Some utils to check whether the _id exists

- user_id_exist && book_id_exist && store_id_exist

```

def user_id_exist(self, user_id):
    result = self.session.query(users).filter(users.user_id == user_id).all()
    return len(result) != 0

def is_my_store(self, user_id, store_id):
    result = self.session.query(user_store).filter(user_store.user_id ==
user_id, user_store.store_id == store_id).all()
    return len(result) != 0

def book_id_exist(self, store_id, book_id):

```

```

        result = self.session.query(stores).filter(stores.store_id == store_id,
stores.book_id == book_id).all()
        return len(result) != 0

def store_id_exist(self, store_id):
    result = self.session.query(user_store).filter(user_store.store_id ==
store_id).all()
    return len(result) != 0

```

Addition 40%

Delivery

- buyer.py
 - send_out_delivery

First check the *order_id* and *user_id*

Then update the status of the order (status = 2)

All operation of the DB commit immediately.

```

        self.session.query(new_order).filter(new_order.order_id ==
order_id).update({new_order.status: 2})
        self.session.commit()

```

- take_delivery

First check the *order_id* and *user_id*

Then update the status of the order (status = 3), and add the balance to the seller's account

```

        self.session.query(users).filter(users.user_id ==
seller_id).update({users.balance: users.balance + total_price})
        self.session.commit()

        self.session.query(new_order).filter(new_order.order_id ==
order_id).update({new_order.status: 3})
        self.session.commit()

```

Search Book

- user.py
 - search_for_book

```

def search_for_book(self, user_id:str, target: str ,store_id: str = '-1') ->
(int, str, list)

```

If the value of *store_id* is -1, we search in all stores.

If the results of search is too large, we will return only 10 results once with `limit()`

Order Function

- buyer.py
 - `cancel_order()`
Cancel the order and update the information according to the status of order (paid or not paid)
- order cancel automatically
 - `be/server.py`

Check the order every 15 seconds (a short time to test easily), the order in status 4 would be deleted

```
scheduler = APScheduler()  
scheduler.add_job('regular_inspection', regular_inspection, trigger='interval',  
seconds=15)  
scheduler.start()
```

- `be/times.py`
A function to check the status of orders. If the order is not paid, then cancel the order automatically

```
def regular_inspection():  
    duration_limit = 10  
  
    session = store.get_db_conn()  
    result = session.query(new_order).filter(new_order.status == 0).all()  
    for row in result:  
        order_id = row.order_id  
        duration = (datetime.datetime.now() - row.create_time).total_seconds()  
        if duration > duration_limit:  
            store_id = row.store_id  
            booklist =  
session.query(new_order_detail).filter(new_order_detail.order_id ==  
order_id).all()  
            for bookrow in booklist:  
                book_id = bookrow.book_id  
                count = bookrow.count  
                session.query(stores).filter(stores.store_id == store_id,  
stores.book_id == book_id).update({stores.stock_level: stores.stock_level +  
count})  
  
                session.commit()  
                session.query(new_order).filter(new_order.order_id ==  
order_id).update({new_order.status: 4})  
                session.commit()
```

Check the duration: if the time is longer than the pre-defined value and the order is not paid, then cancel the order.

- query_order

Search all order and show their status.

```
booklist = self.session.query(new_order_detail).filter(new_order_detail.order_id == order_id).all()
```

Evaluations

Base 60%

```
fe/test/test_delivery.py::TestDelivery::test_unpaid_send PASSED [ 37%]
fe/test/test_delivery.py::TestDelivery::test_error_take PASSED [ 39%]
fe/test/test_delivery.py::TestDelivery::test_repeat_send_out PASSED [ 41%]
fe/test/test_delivery.py::TestDelivery::test_repeat_take PASSED [ 44%]
fe/test/test_login.py::TestLogin::test_ok PASSED [ 46%]
fe/test/test_login.py::TestLogin::test_error_user_id PASSED [ 48%]
fe/test/test_login.py::TestLogin::test_error_password PASSED [ 51%]
fe/test/test_new_order.py::TestNewOrder::test_non_exist_book_id PASSED [ 53%]
fe/test/test_new_order.py::TestNewOrder::test_low_stock_level PASSED [ 55%]
fe/test/test_new_order.py::TestNewOrder::test_ok PASSED [ 58%]
fe/test/test_new_order.py::TestNewOrder::test_non_exist_user_id PASSED [ 60%]
fe/test/test_new_order.py::TestNewOrder::test_non_exist_store_id PASSED [ 62%]
fe/test/test_order.py::TestOrder::test_ok PASSED [ 65%]
fe/test/test_order.py::TestOrder::test_cancel PASSED [ 67%]
fe/test/test_order.py::TestOrder::test_auto_cancel PASSED [ 69%]
fe/test/test_order.py::TestOrder::test_regular_inspection PASSED [ 72%]
fe/test/test_password.py::TestPassword::test_ok PASSED [ 74%]
fe/test/test_password.py::TestPassword::test_error_password PASSED [ 76%]
fe/test/test_password.py::TestPassword::test_error_user_id PASSED [ 79%]
fe/test/test_payment.py::TestPayment::test_ok PASSED [ 81%]
fe/test/test_payment.py::TestPayment::test_authorization_error PASSED [ 83%]
fe/test/test_payment.py::TestPayment::test_not_suff_funds PASSED [ 86%]
fe/test/test_payment.py::TestPayment::test_repeat_pay PASSED [ 88%]
fe/test/test_register.py::TestRegister::test_register_ok PASSED [ 90%]
fe/test/test_register.py::TestRegister::test_unregister_ok PASSED [ 93%]
fe/test/test_register.py::TestRegister::test_unregister_error_authorization PASSED [ 95%]
fe/test/test_register.py::TestRegister::test_register_error_exist_user_id PASSED [ 97%]
fe/test/test_search_book.py::TestSearchBook::test_ok PASSED [100%]

===== 43 passed in 175.22s (0:02:55) =====
```

All 42 pass (contains our own tests) in 175.22s (contains 15s sleep for our own test)

Additional 40%

For the additional function, we write three more test.py:

- test_delivery.py

First, create an order and test the delivery and take delivery.

We test some unallowed behaviors

- deliver before payment
- take delivery before deliver
- repeat deliver
- repeat take delivery

- test_search_book.py

First, we create two book stores and add some books(a part of these books are same)

We test the function search in one certain store and all stores.

- test_order.py

First, we create some orders.

We test the delivery and take delivery. (For testing some unallowed behaviors)

We test some unallowed behaviors

- deliver before payment
- auto cancel
- deliver after cancel

We test auto cancel by sleep 15s (a short time to test easily)

All our test programs have cover all the error number which we write. We also test some unallowed behaviors to ensure. So we believe our code coverage is high.

We use *coverage* to test

Name	Stmts	Miss	Branch	BrPart	Cover
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
be/__init__.py	0	0	0	0	100%
be/app.py	3	3	2	0	0%
be/model/__init__.py	0	0	0	0	100%
be/model/buyer.py	230	59	88	19	71%
be/model/db_conn.py	17	0	0	0	100%
be/model/error.py	25	3	0	0	88%
be/model/seller.py	64	18	26	3	70%
be/model/store.py	73	0	0	0	100%
be/model/user.py	161	46	58	10	65%
be/serve.py	39	2	2	1	93%
be/times.py	21	0	6	0	100%
be/view/__init__.py	0	0	0	0	100%
be/view/auth.py	46	1	0	0	98%
be/view/buyer.py	58	0	2	0	100%
be/view/seller.py	28	0	0	0	100%
fe/__init__.py	0	0	0	0	100%
fe/access/__init__.py	0	0	0	0	100%
fe/access/auth.py	36	0	0	0	100%
fe/access/book.py	106	19	10	1	83%
fe/access/buyer.py	60	0	2	0	100%
fe/access/new_buyer.py	8	0	0	0	100%
fe/access/new_seller.py	8	0	0	0	100%
fe/access/seller.py	31	0	0	0	100%
fe/bench/__init__.py	0	0	0	0	100%
fe/bench/run.py	13	0	6	0	100%
fe/bench/session.py	47	0	12	1	98%
fe/bench/workload.py	125	1	22	2	98%

fe/conf.py	11	0	0	0	100%
fe/conftest.py	17	1	0	0	94%
fe/test/gen_book_data.py	48	0	16	0	100%
fe/test/gen_book_many.py	48	4	16	5	86%
fe/test/test_add_book.py	35	0	10	0	100%
fe/test/test_add_funds.py	22	0	0	0	100%
fe/test/test_add_stock_level.py	38	0	10	0	100%
fe/test/test_bench.py	6	2	0	0	67%
fe/test/test_create_store.py	19	0	0	0	100%
fe/test/test_delivery.py	68	1	4	1	97%
fe/test/test_login.py	27	0	0	0	100%
fe/test/test_new_order.py	39	0	0	0	100%
fe/test/test_order.py	94	0	2	0	100%
fe/test/test_password.py	32	0	0	0	100%
fe/test/test_payment.py	59	1	4	1	97%
fe/test/test_register.py	30	0	0	0	100%
fe/test/test_search_book.py	51	0	4	0	100%

TOTAL	1843	161	302	44	88%

Our total coverage is 88%

Improvement

事务处理

Every operation except query will commit immediately in my code, so I believe it can handle very large number of sessions.

Index

All primary_key in the tables has index to help speed up the query.

Access Control

We find that there do not exist some access control between the owner of the store and the buyers.

Owing to the lack of access control, any user who knows the *store_id* can modify the info of books, so we add access control in the backend.

```
def is_my_store(self, user_id, store_id):
    result = self.db['user_store'].find_one({'user_id': user_id, 'store_id': store_id})
    if result is None:
        return False
    else:
        return True
```

And we will invoke this function to check access.

Git

https://github.com/AegeanYan/DB_PJ1

Git and GitHub is used to manage the code version