Invoice System

Documentation

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DESCRIPTION

The customer purchase management system is a software application that allows a business to keep track of their customers, invoices, and products. The system consists of a backend database and a front-end graphical user interface (GUI). The backend database contains at least three tables (Customer, Invoice, and Product) and provides inner join operations over multiple tables. The frontend GUI provides CRUD (create, retrieve, update, delete) operations on the database and utilizes a variety of Swing components such as buttons and text boxes. It is written in java using swing for GUI elements and the data is store in a relational database i.e. MySqL

REQUIREMENTS

1) Backend database:

The system shall include a backend database that stores customer, invoice, and product data. The database shall be designed with at least three tables, including Customer, Invoice, and Product tables. The database shall provide inner join operations over multiple tables. The database shall use a Java database connector to allow communication between the frontend and backend.

2) Frontend GUI:

The system shall include a graphical user interface (GUI) that allows the user to interact with the backend database. The GUI shall provide CRUD operations on the database, including create, retrieve, update, and delete. The GUI shall be developed using Java Swing components, including buttons, text boxes, and tables. The GUI shall allow the user to search, sort, and filter data in the database. The GUI shall provide error handling and validation for user input.

3) Security:

The system shall provide secure access to the database, requiring users to authenticate themselves with a valid username and password. The system shall limit access to certain functionalities based on user roles and permissions. The system shall implement security measures to prevent unauthorized access, data breaches, and data loss.

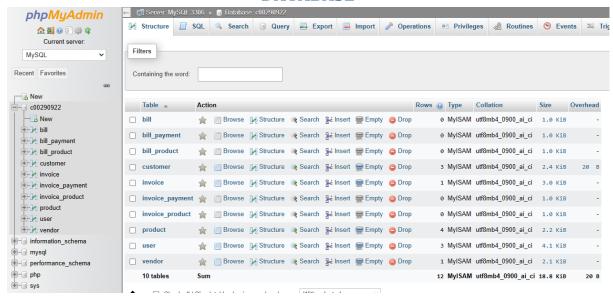
4) Performance:

The system shall be designed to handle large amounts of data efficiently and quickly. The system shall minimize database queries and optimize query performance. The system shall implement caching mechanisms to reduce database load and improve performance.

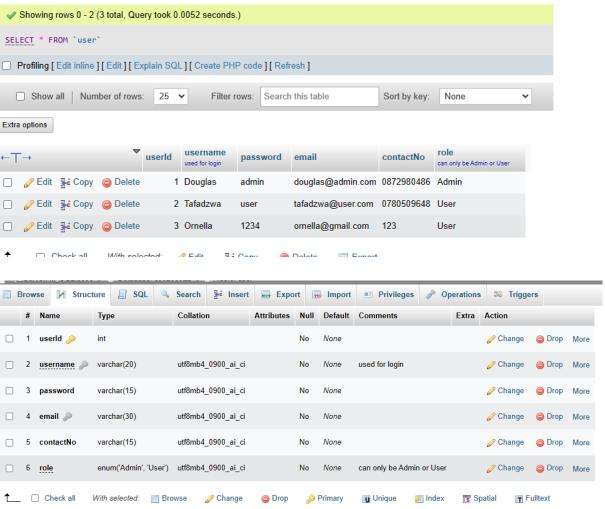
5) Documentation:

The system shall include documentation that outlines its functionality, architecture, and design. The documentation shall provide instructions on how to install, configure, and use the system. The documentation shall include a user manual that explains how to use the frontend GUI to manage customer purchases.

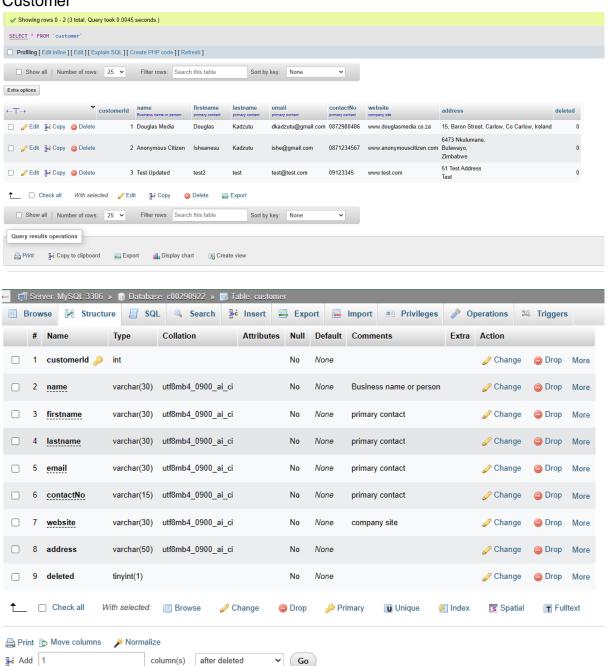
DATABASE



1) User



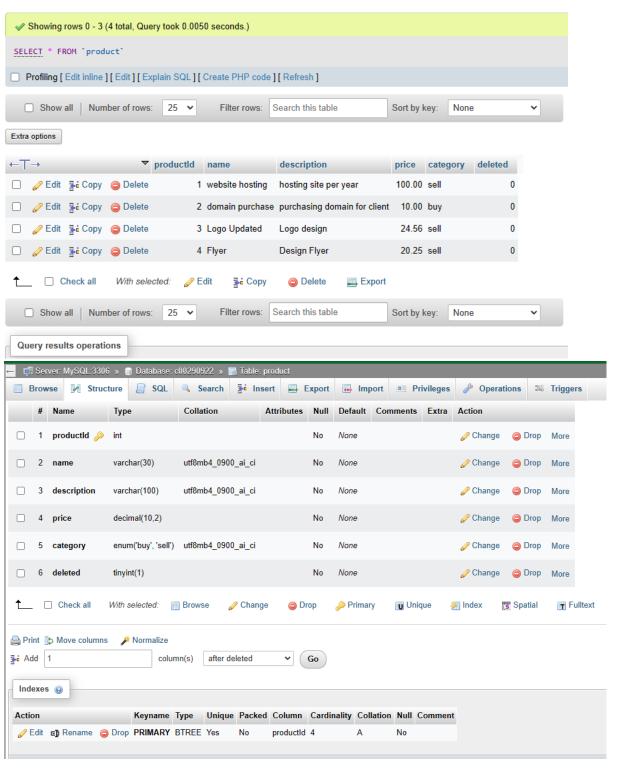
2) Customer



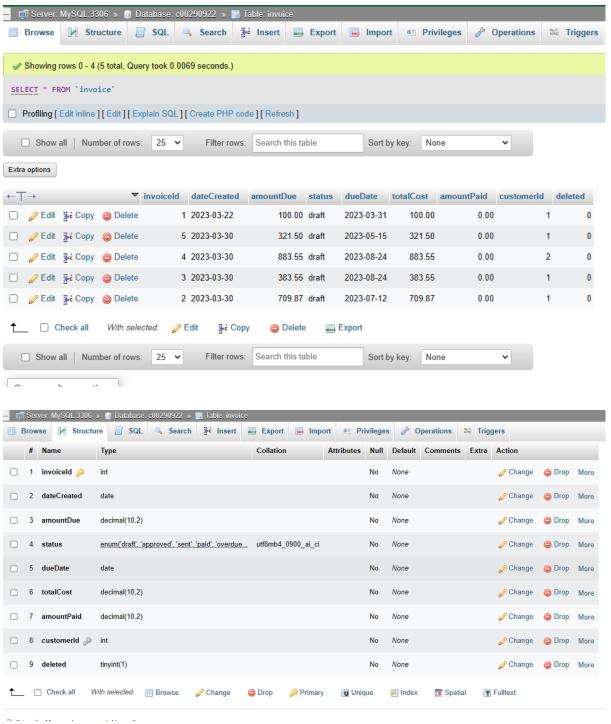
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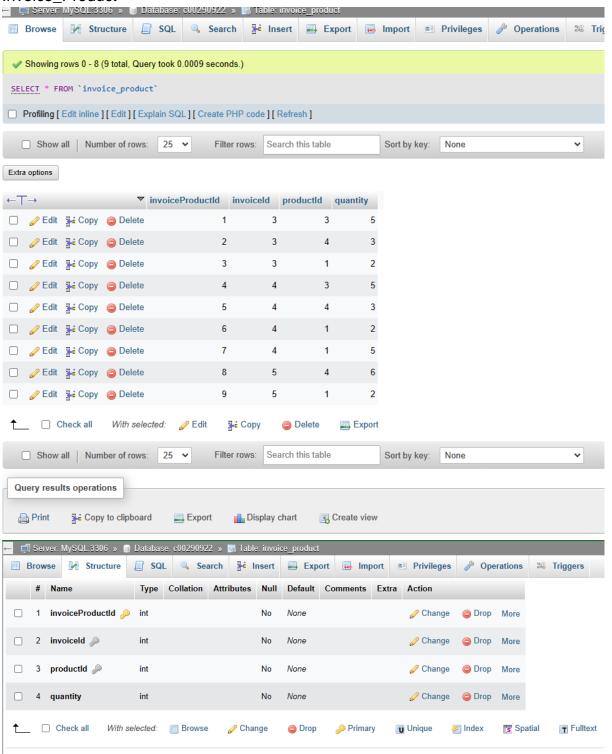
3) Product



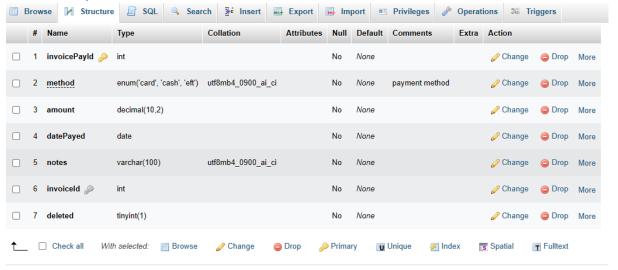
4) Invoice



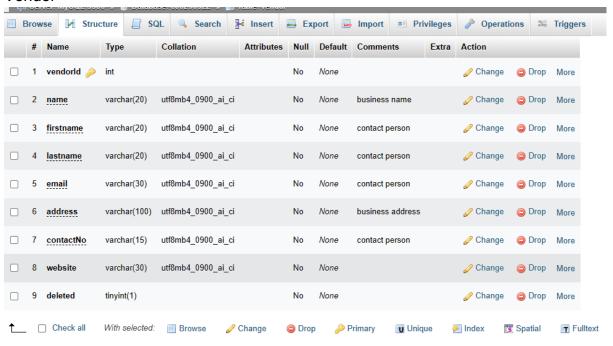
5) Invoice_Product



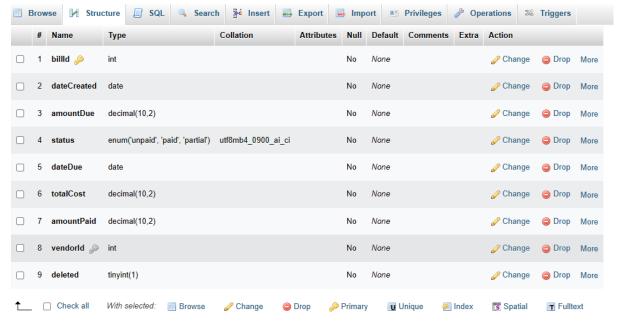
6) Invoice_Payment



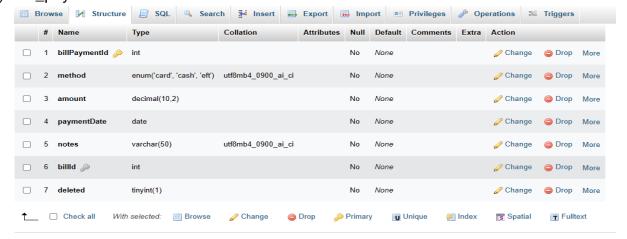
7) Vendor



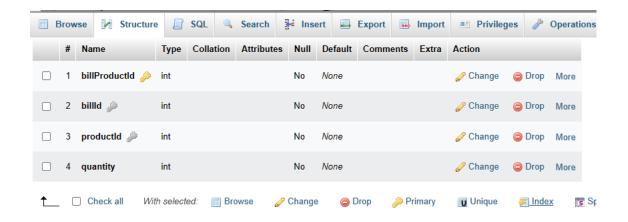
8) Bill



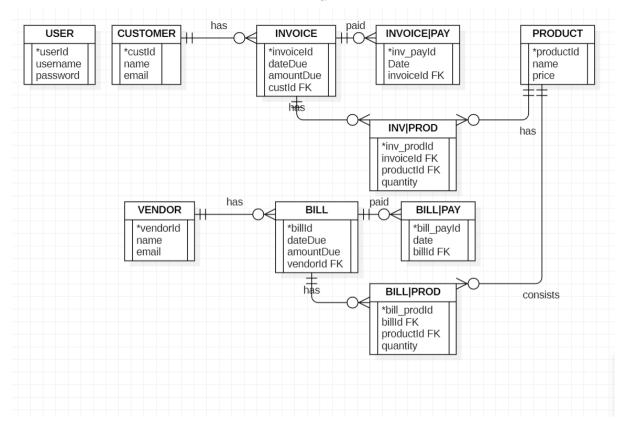
9) Bill_payment



10) Bill_product



ER DIAGRAM



key: * = Primary key

FK = Foreign Key

INTERESTING CODE SNIPET

1. ERROR HANDLING

The program includes several error handling instances from database connection, user inputs and pattern validations. Example code in my Login service class this is how errors are handled and it applies across all service classes in the program and Jpane is used to display the errors to the user

2. CUSTOM ENTITY DEFINING CLASS

Invoices, customers and products are stored in a specific structure there to ensure that the data sent to the database matches the data that will be received. Example is the Customer Entity:

```
private String firstname;
private String lastname;
private String email;
private String website;
private String address;
public int getCustomerId() { return customerId; }
public String getName() { return name; }
public void setName(String name) { this.name = name; }
public String getFirstname() { return firstname; }
public void setFirstname(String firstname) { this.firstname = firstname; }
public String getLastname() { return lastname; }
```

Then this how it is used in the Customer service class

```
The state of the s
```

This then returns a customer in the format that matches the structure of the database. Also each primary key is generated manually as follows

3. DATA VALIDATION

There is utils class in the helper package that ised to validate data entries. has static methods to avoid instantiating the class each time we need to validate data

Use

4. DATABASE INTEGRATION:

There is a separate database connection service Note that we use static variable and method here. We only need one instance of the connection object to ensure that only one connection is made to the database to avoid connection conflicts. Also the close connection is static so that we can call it without creating an instance of the class

```
public class DbConnectionService {
    6 usages
    private static Connection connection = null;

5 usages

public static Connection getConnection() {
    try {
        if (connection == null || connection.isClosed()) {
            // Create a new database connection
            Class.forName( className() "com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver");
            String url = "jdbc:mysql://localhost/c00299922";
            String user = "root";
            String password = "";
            connection = DriverManager.getConnection(url, user, password);
    }
} catch (SQLException | ClassNotFoundException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
}

public static void closeConnection() {
        // Close the database connection
        try {
            if (connection != null) {
                  connection.close();
            }
        } catch (SQLException e) {
                  connection.close();
        }
}
```

Use

Each service class starts a connection to the database when instantiated hence we close it after performing transaction

INNER JOIN

When retrieving invoice details an inner join to get invoice number and also the customer details such as name and email as customerId is the foreign key in that table

UNIT TESTS

In the utils class there is a static method that validates date format

```
public static boolean validateDate(String date) {
    //YYYY-MM-DD
    String regex = "^\\d{4}-(0[1-9]|1[0-2])-(0[1-9]|[12]\\d|3[01])$";
    return date.matches(regex);
}
```

The corresponding unit Test to validatesDate

```
import org.junit.Test;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertTrue;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertFalse;

public class DateValidatorTest {
    @Test
    public void testValidateDate() {
        assertTrue(DateValidator.validateDate("2022-03-31"));
        assertFalse(DateValidator.validateDate("2022-02-31"));
        assertFalse(DateValidator.validateDate("2022-04-31"));
        assertFalse(DateValidator.validateDate("2022-04-31"));
        assertFalse(DateValidator.validateDate("2022-01-32"));
        assertFalse(DateValidator.validateDate("2022-01-32"));
        assertFalse(DateValidator.validateDate("2022-01-0"));
    }
}
```