

=====

## Milestone-2: System Design:

-----

- It includes many things, but we will restrict ourselves in producing following deliverables:
  - UML class diagram
  - File structure (representing database)
- To produce the above, we need a comprehensive CRA-report in place (Milestone-1)

-----  
-----

## Steps to built class diagram:

-----

- Understand the growth volume of the class-instances and normalize the high-volume growth classes
  - (We will try to understand this by our own terms "Master" and "Transaction" classes)
  - Avoid redundant fields to restrict volume

### - Analyzing CRA report:

- Identify Model classes representing application data:

-----

- Identify USER classes
- Identify NON-USER classes

### - Finalize decision about the user defined type

- Decide whether the type will be a:  
abstract-class / non-abstract class /

interface

- Finalize decision about the fields
  - Decide whether the field is static or non-static
  - Decide whether the field is final or not

### - Finalize decision about the methods

- Decide whether the method is static or non-static
- Decide whether the method is abstract or not
- Decide whether the method is final or not
- ## Does this method returns data back to the UI-

scene or not?

: this will guide to decide the return type of the method

- Identify Controller classes representing UI-scene:

-----

- We will talk more on this when we start building FXML application (next class)

=====

Master vs Transaction class:

=====

Master class:

-----

- Class which has a unique field (value of the field is unique for each instances)  
to identify an instance.
- Also the growth of instance volume (database size) is under control / insignificant

Transaction class:

-----

- Class which has NO unique field (value of the field is unique for each instances)  
to identify an instance.
- Also the growth of instance volume (database size) is quite high

Example: Dutch Bangla Bank Limited:

-----

#: No of daily new Account (class) os opened for the bank:

- No of branch: 214
- No of Fast Track booth: 1268
- No of ATM: 4930
- No of Agent banking: 63
- Assume, no of new accounts opened in a branch: 100
- Assume, no of new accounts opened in DBBL Fast Track booth: 50
- Assume, no of new accounts opened through DBBL Agent banking: 30
- No of new accounts:  $214 \times 100 + 1268 \times 50 + 63 \times 30 = 67,430$
- In DBBL data center, 67,430 new records (Account class instances) are added to the database

#: No of daily bank-transactions occurred in DBBL:

- No of cash deposit in a branch: 500
- \* 214 = 107000
- No of check deposit in a branch: 700
- \* 214 = 149800
- Deposit cash using CDM in fast track: 100
- \* 1268 = 126800
- Deposit check using CDM in fast track: 200
- \* 1268 = 263600
- Online fund transfer via internet banking: 50000
- = 50000
- Online fund transfer via rocket (mobile banking): 10000
- = 10000
- Withdrwal cash from each ATM: 300
- \* 4930 = 1479000
- Encashing check from each branch: 700
- \* 214 = 149800
- Wihdrwal as a result of online fund transfer:

= 50000

-----  
-----

Total bank-transactions of DBBL per day:  
= 2341000

- Growth of volume: 67,430 vs 2341,000

```
public class Account{
    fields: accountNo, accountName, typeOfAccount, balance,
           address, email, contactNo, NID, .....
}
    - has unique field
    - volume growth under control
    - It is a Master class
```

```
public class BankTransaction{
    fields: locationId, amount, typeOfTransaction, date,
processedBy,
           accountNo, accountName, contactNo
}
    - No unique field
    - volume growth is quite high
    - It is a Transaction class
```

- Since volume growth is quite high, we need to normalize the class by eliminating redundant fields  
- Also we can add an unique identifier (new unique field) to the class as follows

```
public class BankTransaction{
    fields: transactionId,
           accountNo, locationId, amount, typeOfTransaction, date,
processedBy
}
```

=====  
=====

- After detection of classes, we need to establish relationships among those classes:

- inheritance
- aggregation
- composition
- association and multiplicity (1:1, 1:M, M:1, M:M, \*:1, \*:M, M:\*)

- Then draw the UML class diagram for the above using one of the online tools. We will use lucidchart

-----  
-----

To cover in next class (14-Nov-21):

- 
- Writing workflow for a sample goal (IRAS)
  - More in Interface
  - Understanding MVC framework
  - Introduction to FXML application development

