CS355 Assignment Report

Team 22

Indian Institute of Technology, Patna

November 29, 2021

Module	**Contributor**	**Roll No**
Guest House Services	Arihant K. R	1901CS09
Market Services	Appaji	1901CS17
Landscaping Services	Abhishek Kumar	1901CS03

1 Market Services

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Background

In IIT Patna, There are several shops and canteens and they are currently managed manually i.e., paperwork, excel sheets etc... There are few drawbacks in current process :-

- Customer's feedback is not addressed properly.
- Extending Licenses doesn't necessarily depend on the shop's or shopkeeper's perfomance.
- Rent, Electricity payments are tracked manually, so that, penalties may not be effectively imposed.
- Lastly, there is no way to know list of current shop owners.

The objective of this project is to create an application to centrally manage all sorts of tasks related to Market Services, address above disadvantages and replace manual labour with a **delightful user experience**.

1.1.2 Functional Requirements

As a customer, User does following things :-

- Authenticate(Login/Register) himself/herself with a iitp email.
- View current shop owner's details and their license expiry details.
- Rate a Shop & Shopkeeper pair, and (may) give personalized feedback.
- Change their password, given current password, Update profile details.

As a Shopkeeper, User does following things :-

- Authenticate(Login/Register) himself/herself with an email.
- View current shop owner's details and their license expiry details.
- Pay his/her bills.
- View his/her past payments.
- Change their password, given current password, Update profile details.

As an Admin, User does following things :-

- Admin's account MUST be created from the database itself. Admin account cannot be created from the website, and *this is intentional*.
- Authenticate(Login/Register) himself/herself with an email.
- View current shop owner's details and their license expiry details.
- Extend a License expiry date.
- Approve/Decline Shopkeeper's payments.
- View Customer's rating & feedback.
- Change their password, given current password, Update profile details.

1.2 Database Design Decisions

- What is the purpose of **userId**? Why can't we use **email** as `PRIMARY KEY`?
  - Very valid point. Of course we can use. **email** is a `VARCHAR(255)`, which is 255 bytes (at most). **userId** is `INT`, 4 bytes. Since they're to be used as `PRIMARY KEY`, these attributes are also used in other tables. We can easily optimize the space (255 - 4) = 251 bytes, by using **userId**. We can use `UNIQUE` constraint on **email** to avoid multiple users with same email.
- Why don't we have **feedbackId** similar to **userId**/**paymentId**?
  - It's not necessary to have a `PRIMARY KEY` on a table. If we have some queries which reference a particular row (or) other tables have foreign key referencing this table, presence of `PRIMARY KEY` is an advantage. In Feedbacks table, we don't have any of them, where as in Payments table, making a payment, approving a payment etc... correspond to one particular payment.

1.2.1 Utility function(s)

I'm using this function to confirm user role. It accepts two arguments, namely **userId** and **userRole**. This returns `TRUE` if the actual user's role matches with the argument.

```
CREATE FUNCTION `checkUserRole` (userId INT, userRole VARCHAR(10))
RETURNS BOOLEAN DETERMINISTIC
BEGIN
DECLARE result BOOLEAN DEFAULT 0;
SELECT 1 INTO result FROM `Users` WHERE `userId` = userId AND `userRole` = userRole LIMIT 1;
RETURN result;
END $$
```

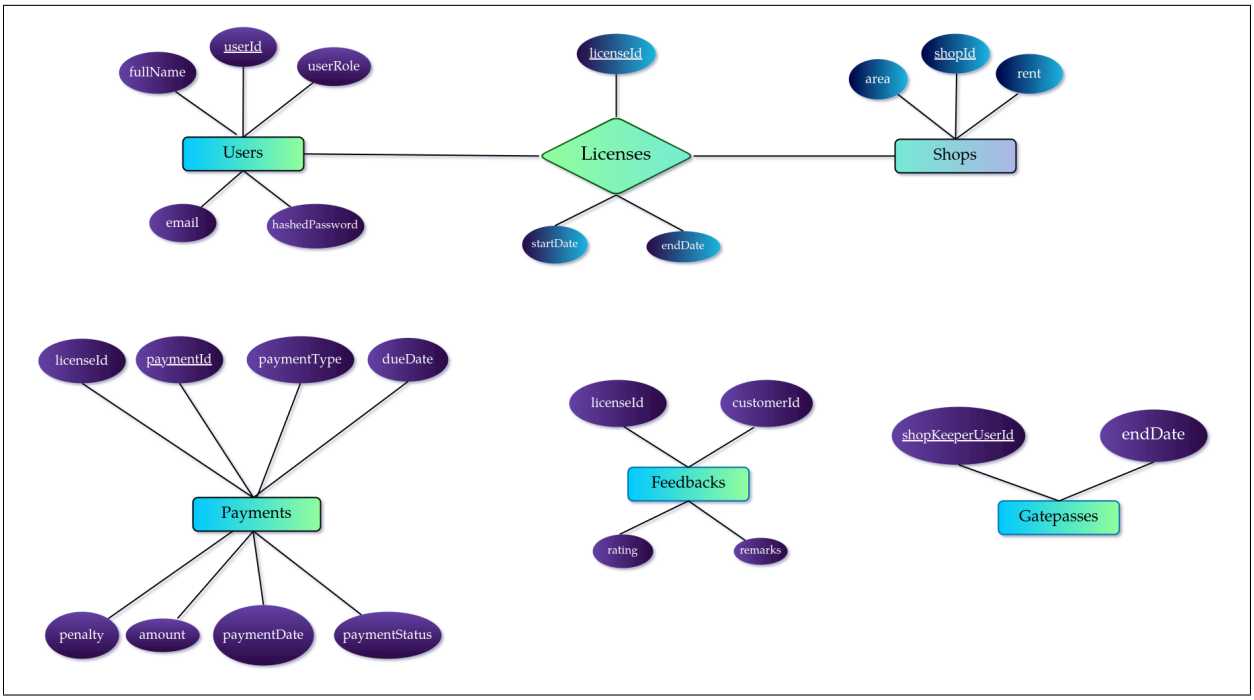
1.2.2 Constraints

Some not-so-obvious constraints are discussed here.

- **Users** table is assured to have a unique **email** with `UNIQUE` constraint. The `PRIMARY KEY` is auto-incremented however, and so, not controlled by the user. We'll check if the email is a valid email with a simple regular expression.
- **Gatepasses** have the gatepass details, ONLY for users with SHOPKEEPER role. Above **checkUserRole** function is used to confirm the users in this table are indeed SHOPKEEPERs.
- **Licenses** table binds a SHOPKEEPER and a SHOP. A BEFORE INSERT Trigger is used to confirm the user is SHOPKEEPER. **licenseId** is used as `PRIMARY KEY`, and it's auto-incremented.
- Requirement for **Payments** table is quite tricky. There has to be atmost 2 approved payments in a month (RENT, ELECTRICITY). UNIQUE can't be used directly on dueDate, Since, the constraint is on month, and type of payment as well. Here, We make use of functional keys.
  - `UNIQUE KEY (`licenseId`, `paymentType`, (YEAR(`dueDate`)), (MONTH(`dueDate`)))`

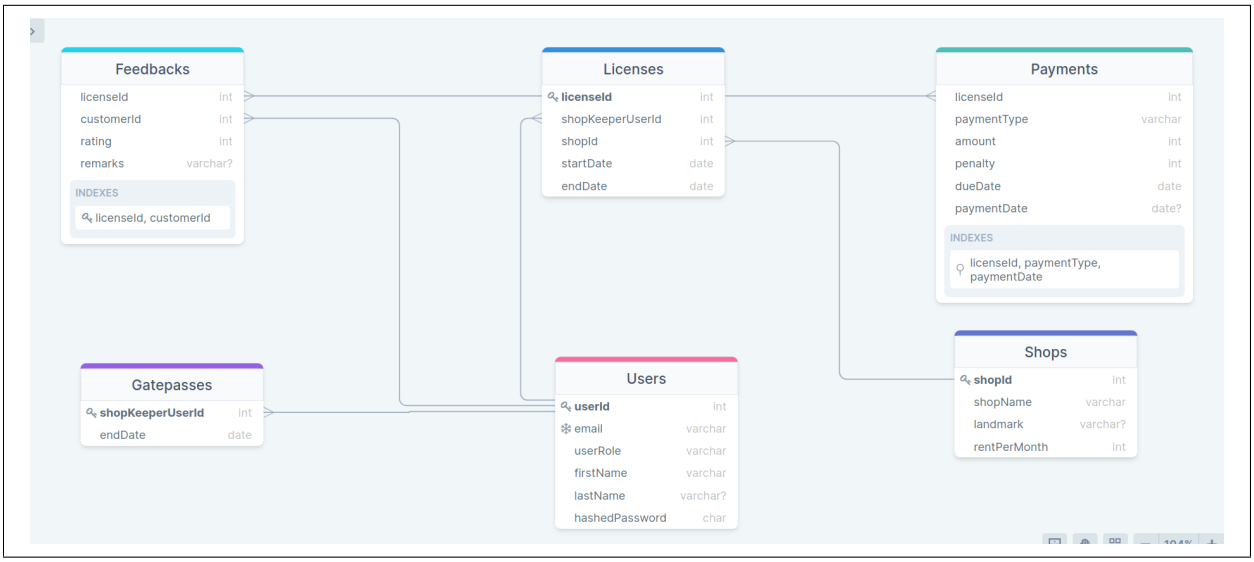
  `PRIMARY KEY` cannot be functional keys. So, this has to be `UNIQUE KEY`.

1.3 ER Diagram



ER Diagram depicting Entities and Relations

1.4 Relational Model



Relational Model depicting Entities and Relations

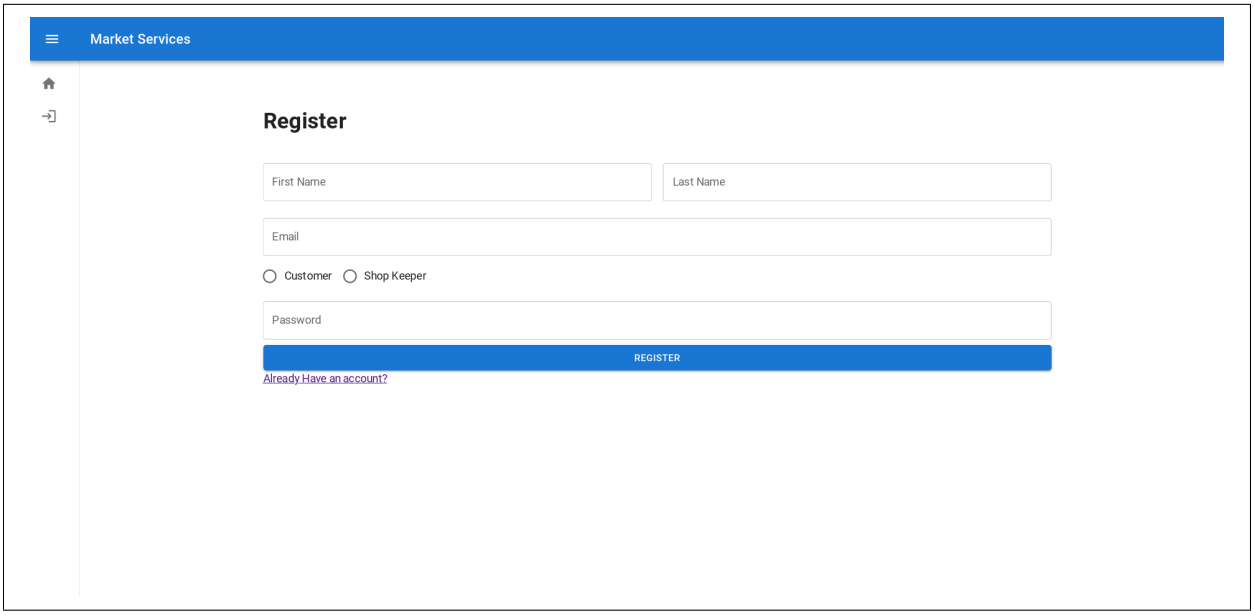
1.5 Creating Database

```
CREATE TABLE `Users`(
    `userId` INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
    `email` VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE CHECK (`email` RLIKE '^\\S+@\\S+\\.\\S+$') NOT NULL,
    `userRole` VARCHAR(10) CHECK (`userRole` in ('CUSTOMER', 'SHOPKEEPER', 'ADMIN')) NOT
    ↪  NULL,
    `firstName` VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
    `lastName` VARCHAR(30),
    `hashedPassword` CHAR(60) NOT NULL
);

CREATE TABLE `Gatepasses`(
    `shopKeeperUserId` INT PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
    `endDate` DATE NOT NULL,
    FOREIGN KEY (`shopKeeperUserId`) REFERENCES `Users`(`userId`)
);

CREATE TABLE `Shops`(
    `shopId` INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
    `shopName` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    `landmark` VARCHAR(100),
    `rentPerMonth` INT NOT NULL
);

CREATE TABLE `Licenses`(
    `licenseId` INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
    `shopKeeperUserId` INT NOT NULL,
    `shopId` INT NOT NULL,
    `startDate` DATE NOT NULL,
    `endDate` DATE NOT NULL,
    FOREIGN KEY(`shopKeeperUserId`) REFERENCES `Users`(`userId`),
    FOREIGN KEY(`shopId`) REFERENCES `Shops`(`shopId`)
);

CREATE TABLE `Payments`(
    `paymentId` INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
    `licenseId` INT NOT NULL,
    `paymentType` VARCHAR(15) CHECK (`paymentType` IN ('RENT', 'ELECTRICITY')) NOT NULL,
    `amount` INT NOT NULL,
    `penalty` INT NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
    `dueDate` DATE NOT NULL,
    `paymentStatus` VARCHAR(20) CHECK(`paymentStatus` IN ('NOT PAID', 'PENDING APPROVAL',
    ↪  'PAID')) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'NOT PAID',
    `paymentDate` DATE,
    -- UNIQUE KEY because PRIMARY KEY doesn't support Functional Keys
    UNIQUE KEY (`licenseId`, `paymentType`, (YEAR(`dueDate`)), (MONTH(`dueDate`))),
    FOREIGN KEY(`licenseId`) REFERENCES `Licenses`(`licenseId`)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE `Feedbacks`(
    `licenseId` INT NOT NULL,
    `customerId` INT NOT NULL,
    `rating` INT NOT NULL CHECK (`rating` in (-10, -5, 0, 5, 10)),
    `remarks` VARCHAR(200) NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (`licenseId`, `customerId`),
    FOREIGN KEY(`licenseId`) REFERENCES `Licenses`(`licenseId`),
    FOREIGN KEY(`customerId`) REFERENCES `Users`(`userId`)
);

-- MySQL Function: Name is pretty much self-explanatory, i.e., checks user role.
DELIMITER $$
CREATE FUNCTION `checkUserRole` (userId INT, userRole VARCHAR(10))
RETURNS BOOLEAN DETERMINISTIC
BEGIN
DECLARE result BOOLEAN DEFAULT 0;
SELECT 1 INTO result FROM `Users` WHERE `userId` = userId AND `userRole` = userRole LIMIT 1;
RETURN result;
END $$

-- Gatepass should be issued only for ShopKeepers
CREATE TRIGGER `check_gatepass`
BEFORE INSERT ON `Gatepasses` FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
IF NOT checkUserRole(NEW.shopKeeperUserId, 'SHOPKEEPER') THEN
SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000'
SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Given user is NOT a ShopKeeper';
END IF;
END $$

-- License Constraints
CREATE TRIGGER `check_license`
BEFORE INSERT ON `Licenses` FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
IF NOT checkUserRole(NEW.shopKeeperUserId, 'SHOPKEEPER') THEN
SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000'
SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Given user is NOT a ShopKeeper';
END IF;
END $$

-- Feedback Constraints
CREATE TRIGGER `check_feedback`
BEFORE INSERT ON `Feedbacks` FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
IF NOT checkUserRole(NEW.customerId, 'CUSTOMER') THEN
SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000'
SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Given user is NOT a customer';
END IF;
END $$
DELIMITER ;
```

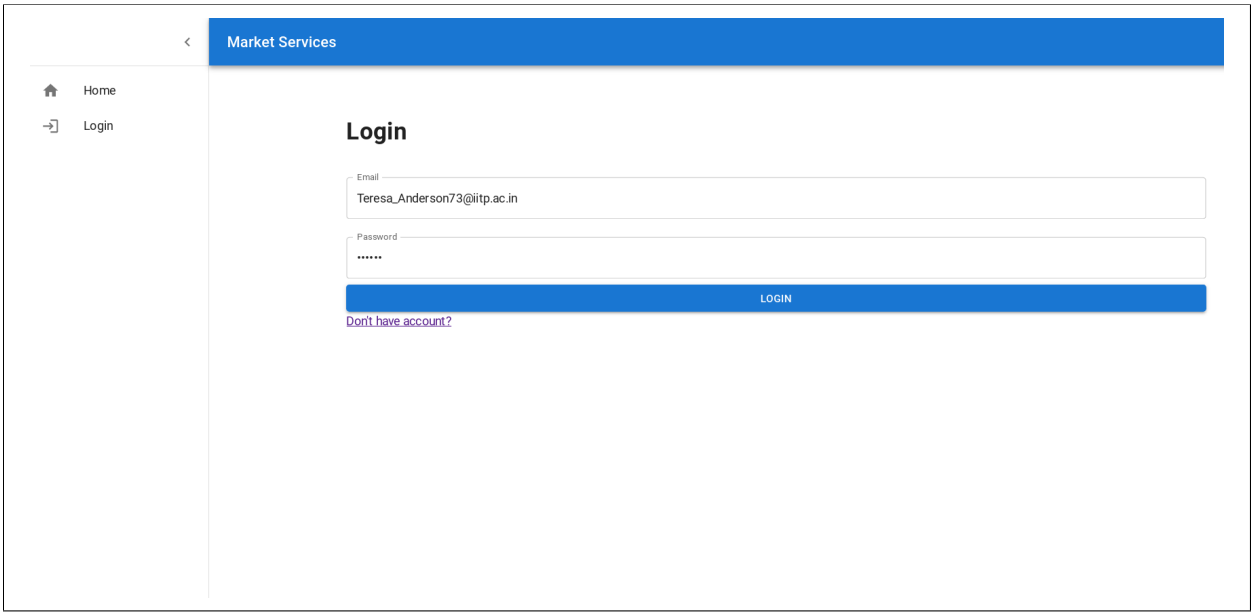
1.6 Web Pages

1.6.1 Register

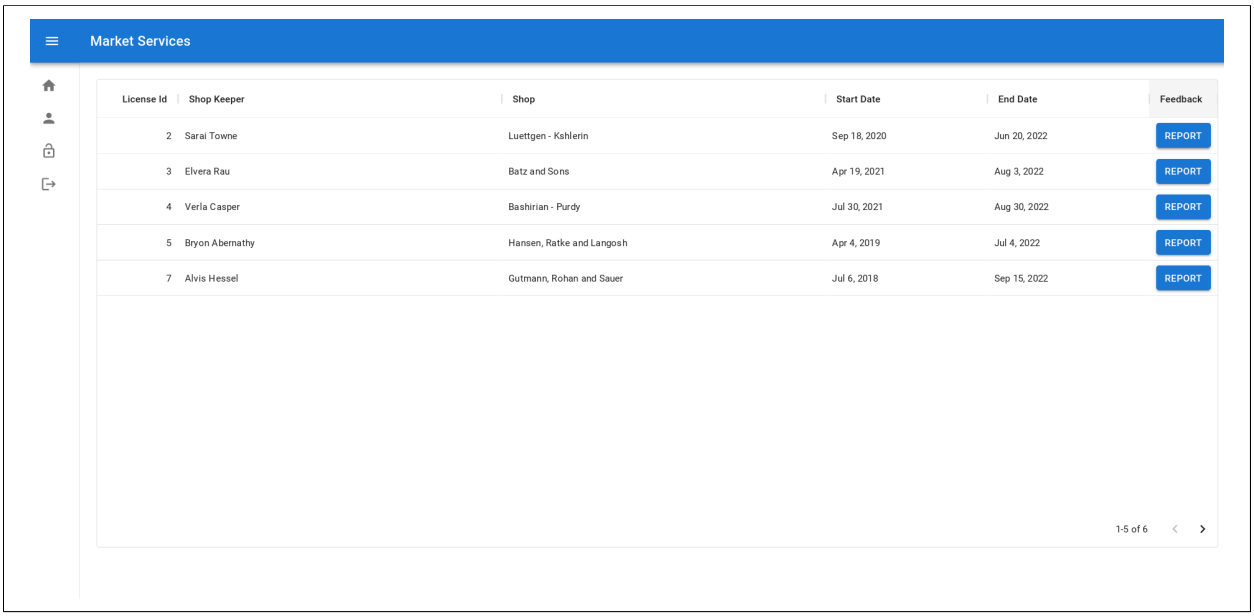


New user registers here. Available roles are Customer and Shopkeeper. Admin role is NOT available here.

1.6.2 Login

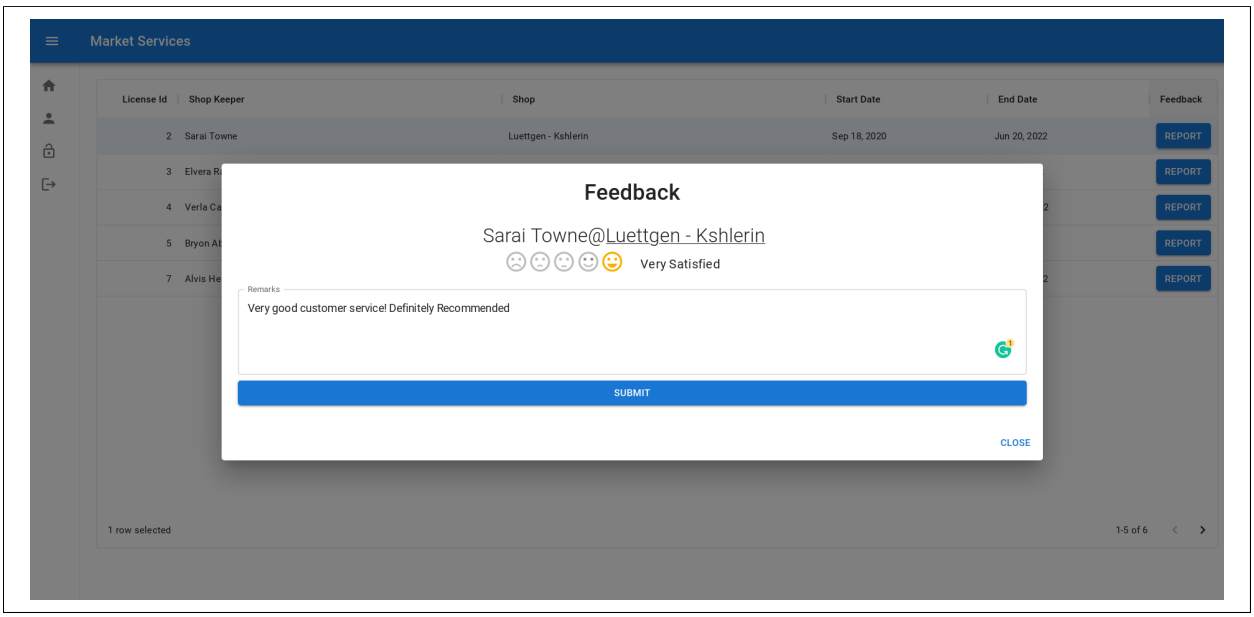


1.6.3 Licenses (for Customer)



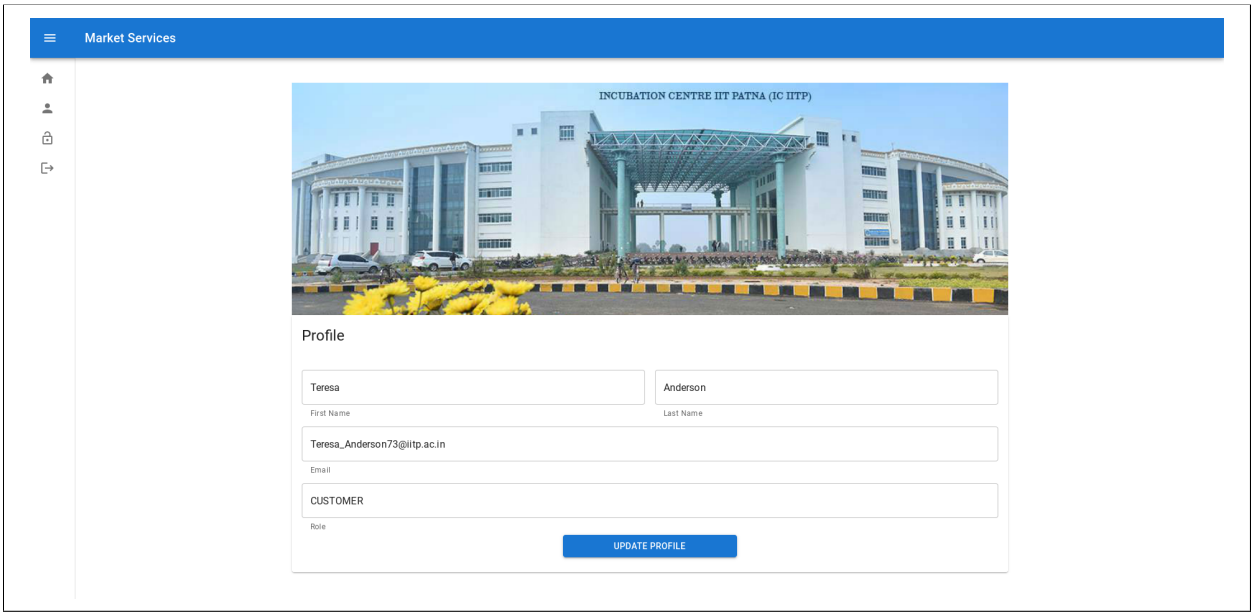
The table is equipped with number of features such as sortable columns, Pagination, filter a column for a particular word, hide a column etc... We'll see these features in every upcoming page. In this page, **REPORT** button is appears only for **CUSTOMER**s.

1.6.4 Feedback by Customer



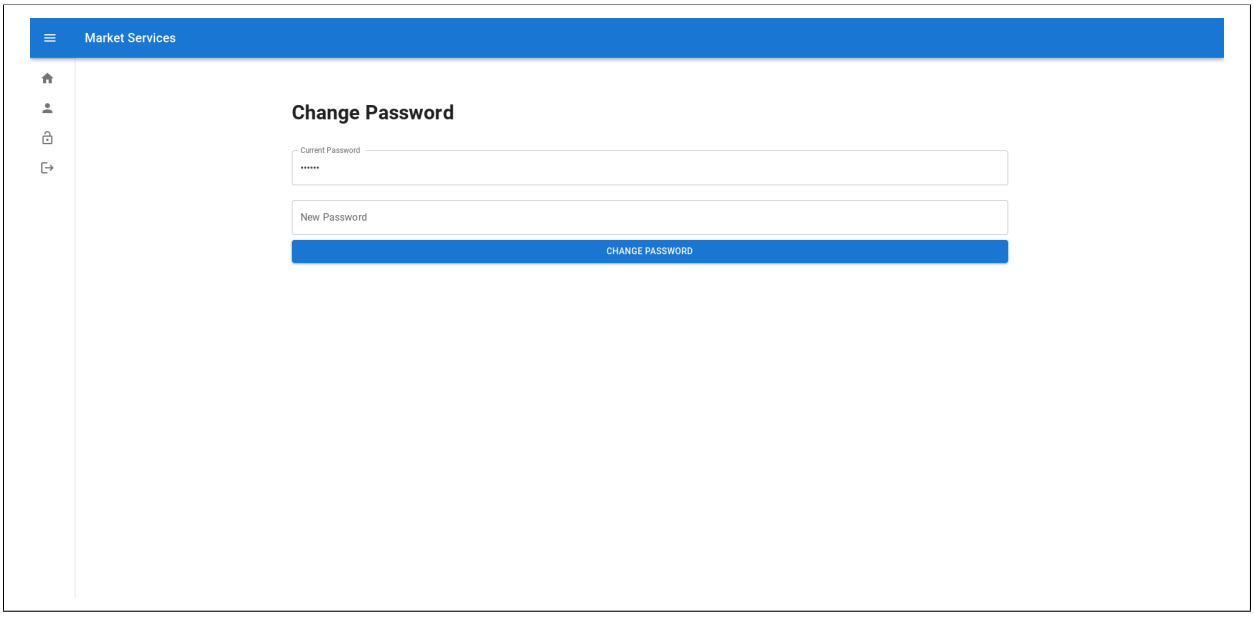
When **CUSTOMER** clicks report button, A dialog box is shown, and user can rate according to their experience. Remarks is preferred but not mandatory.

1.6.5 Profile

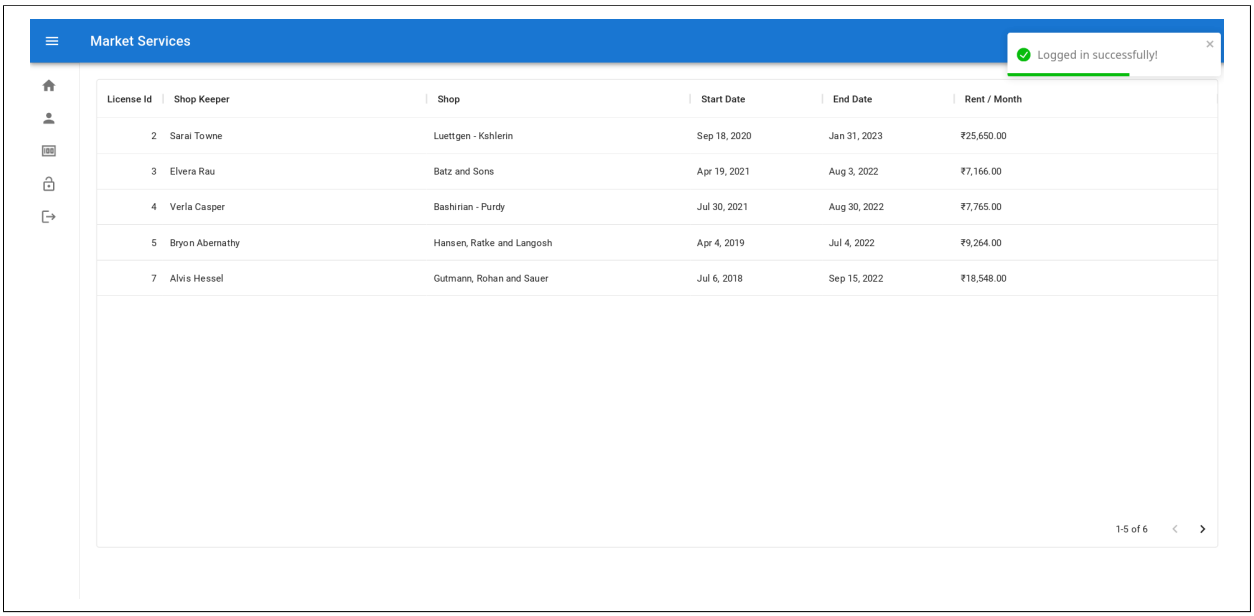


This page is same for all types of users. Users are presented with their details filled in a form. They can edit them and "update" their profile.

1.6.6 Change Password

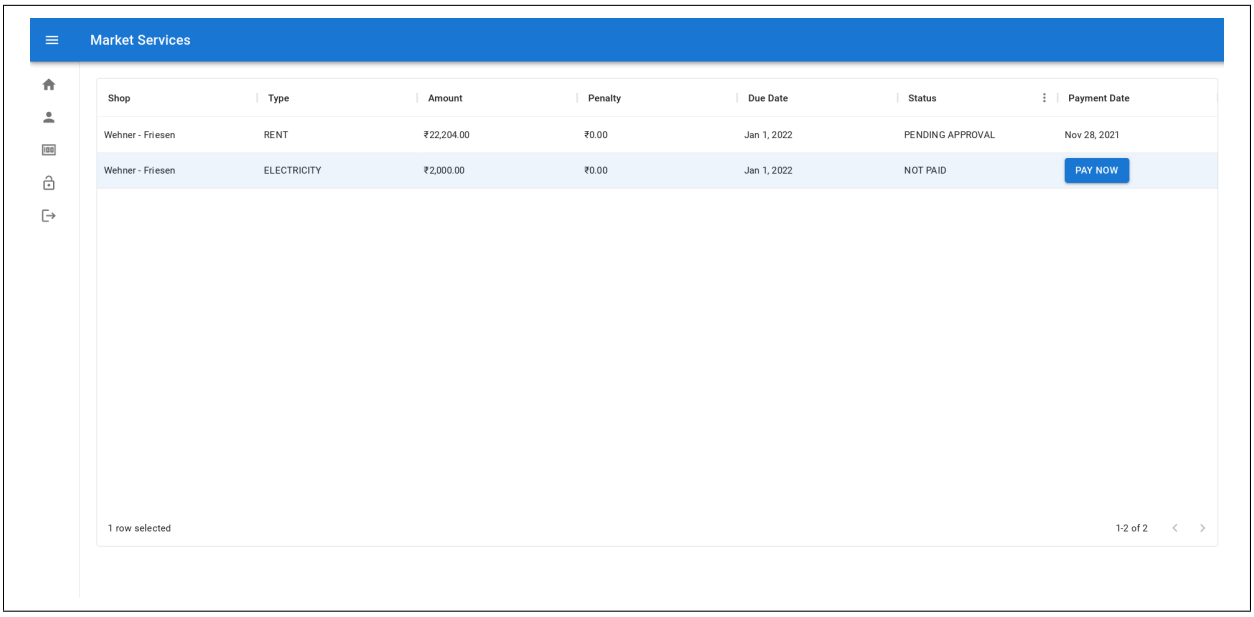


1.6.7 Licenses (for Shopkeeper)



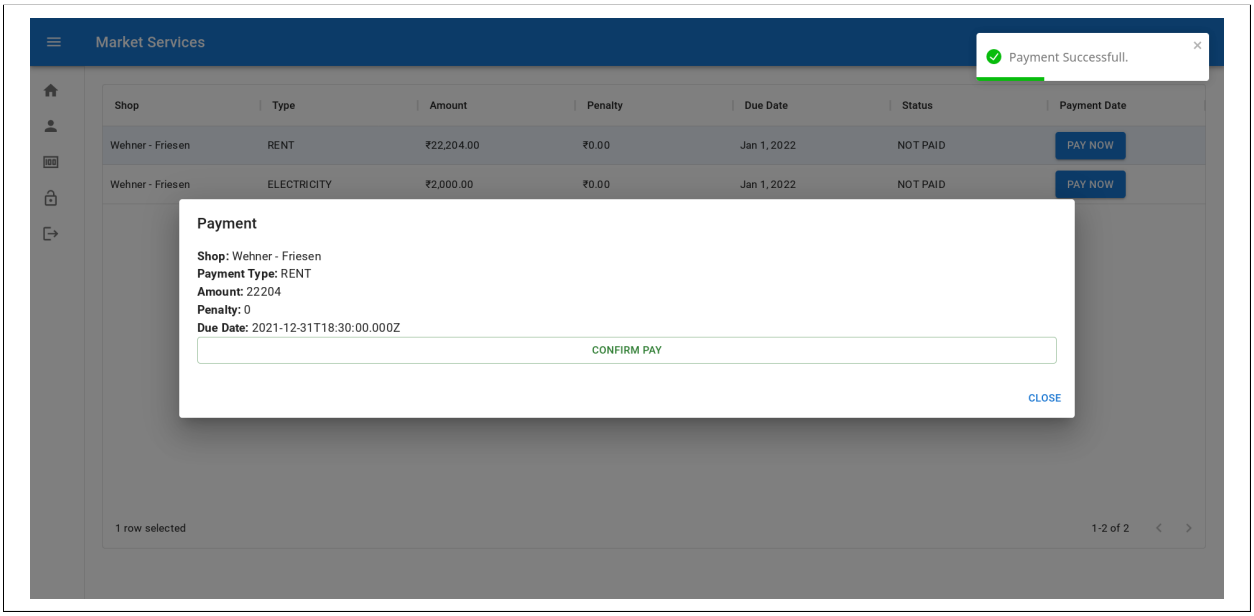
As said, **REPORT** button is not shown to ShopeKeeper.

1.6.8 Payments (by Shopkeeper)



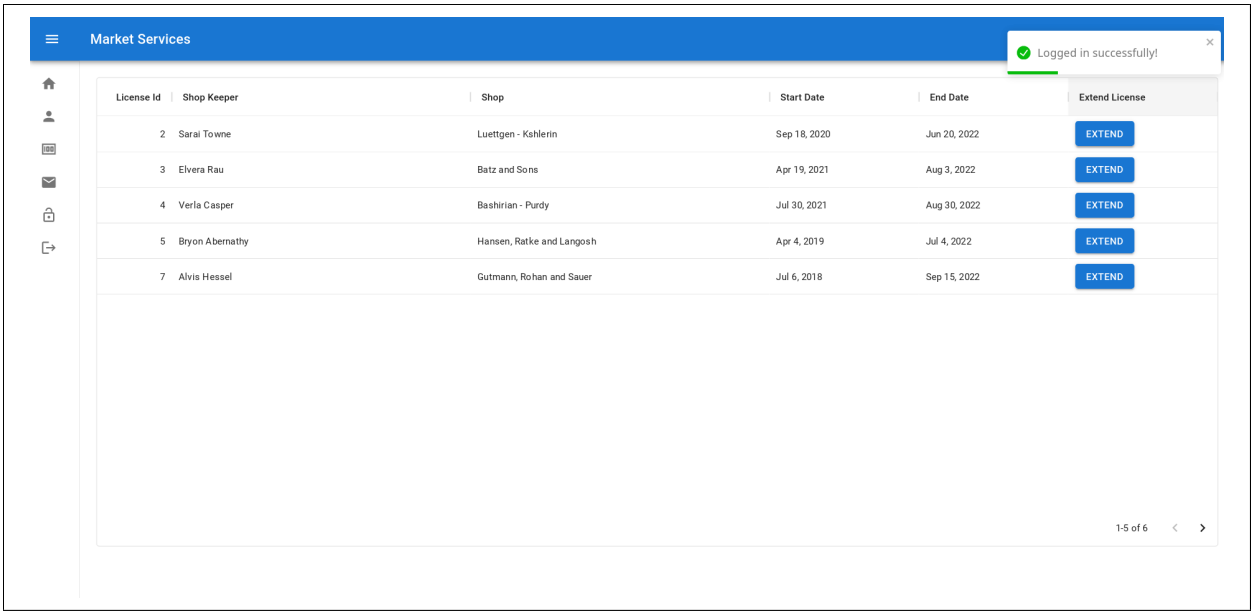
All payments corresponding to the logged in shopkeeper are shown in this page. Shopkeeper can view only his payments. If a payment is not yet made, A button is shown at the end of the row, which opens the following dialog box. Note that, A payment made by Shopkeeper is not done yet. Admint have to approve them.

1.6.9 Payment being made



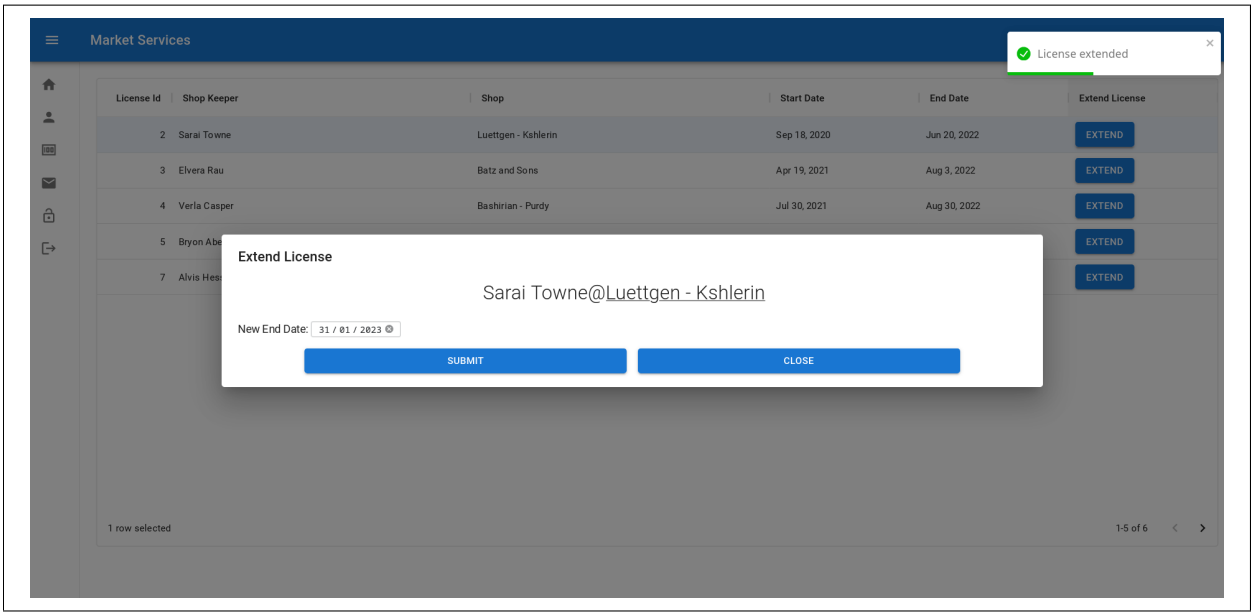
All details are shown to confirm by the ShopKeeper. Shopkeeper clicks **CONFIRM** to simulate the payment. An alert is shown at the top-right corner of the page.

1.6.10 Licenses (Admin view)



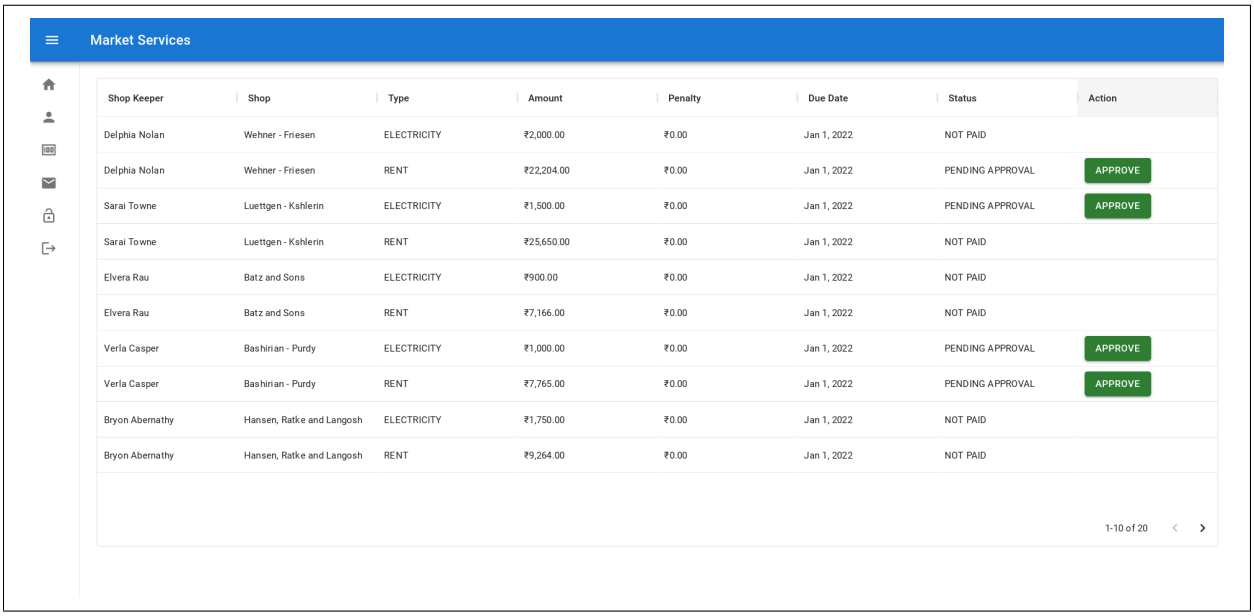
Admin cannot give feedback. Instead, Admin can extend the Licenses. We leave the judgement of which license can be extended to the admin. Below dialogbox opens up, after clicking extend.

1.6.11 Extend License



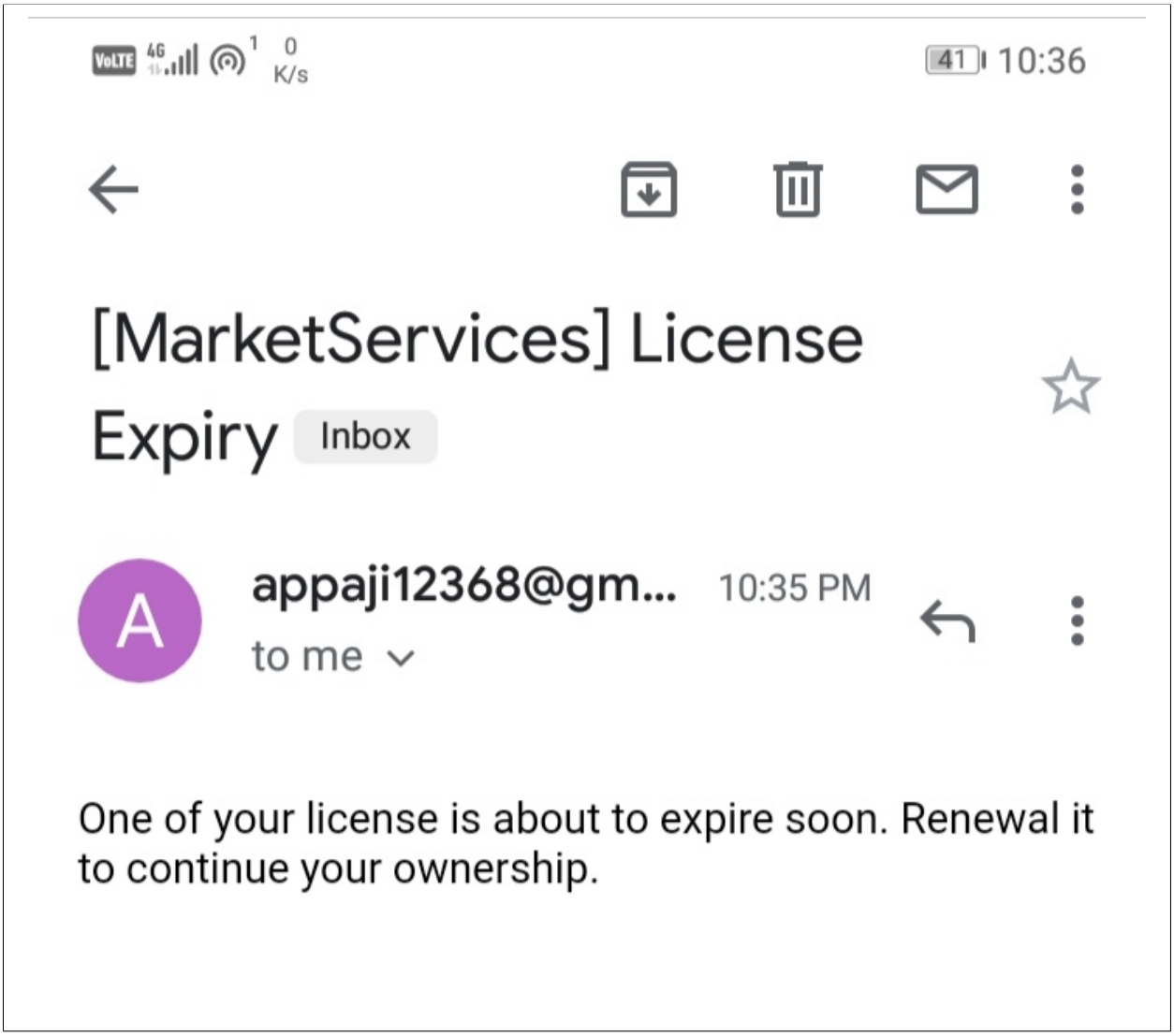
Shopkeeper and Shop names are shown and Admin is expected to give a new end date for license. An alert will be shown, after submitting the form.

1.6.12 Payments (Admin view)



Admin can view all(past & present) payments in this page. For convenience, Admin can filter **PENDING APPROVAL** from the Status column, and approve each payment.

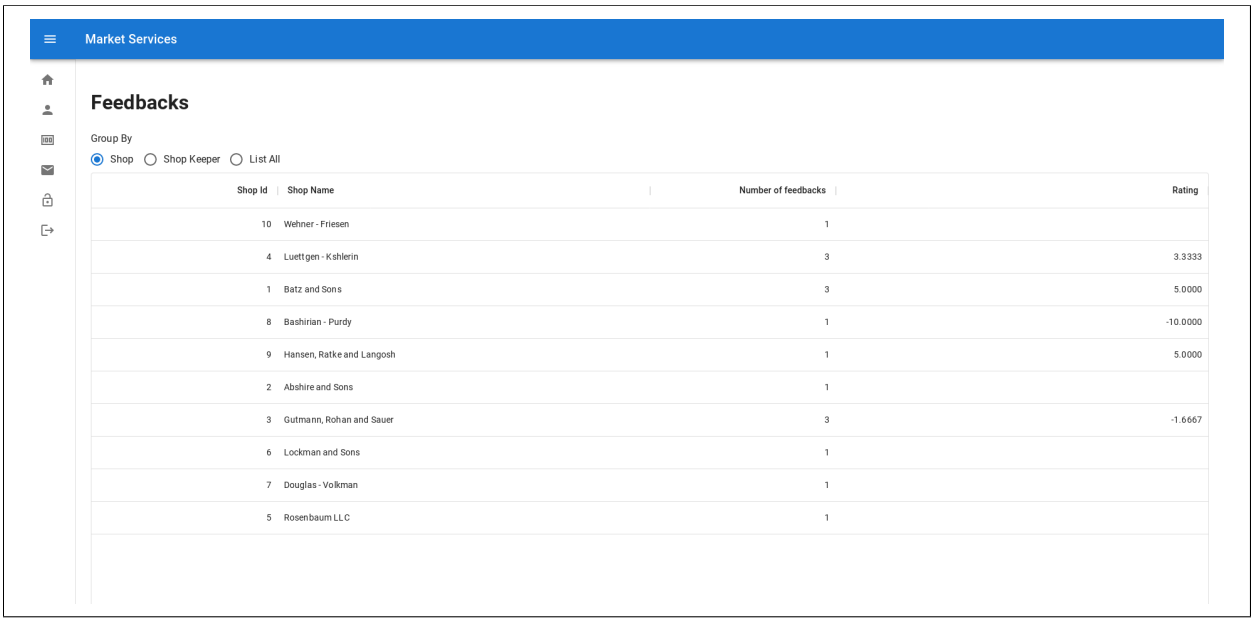
1.6.13 License Reminder



There is a Node.js script(**Reminder.mjs**), which calls a function periodically to do following things.

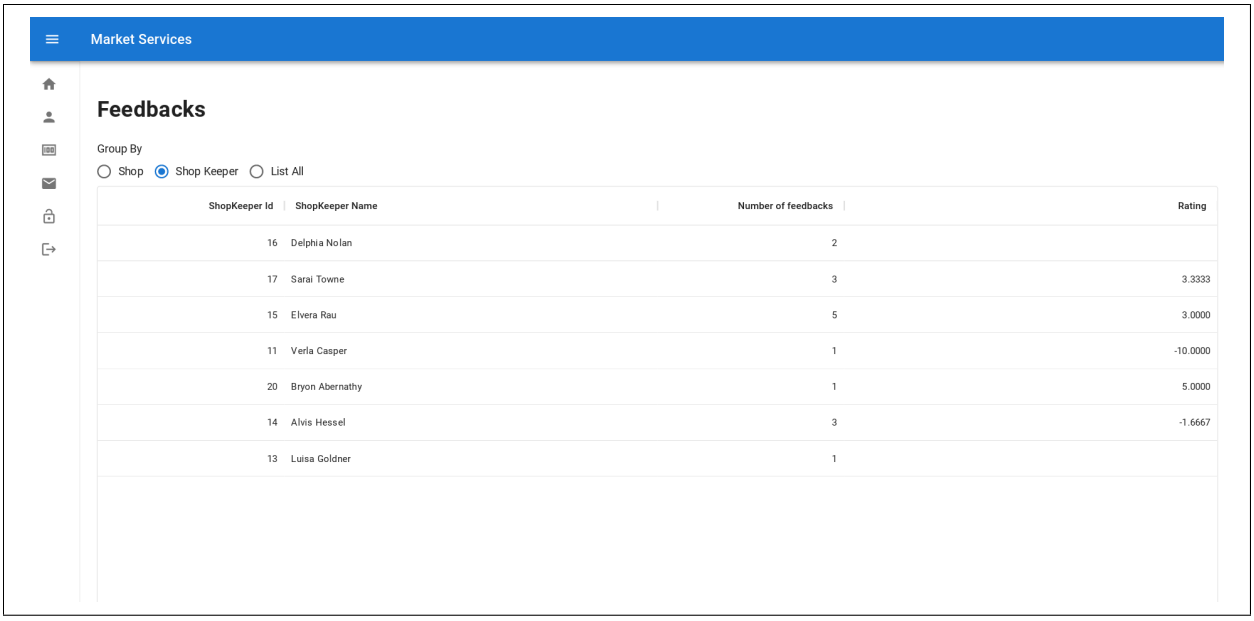
- Get the list of current active licenses.
- Check if any license is expiring within 30 days.
- Send a mail to the owner of the license.

1.6.14 Feedbacks (Grouped by Shops)



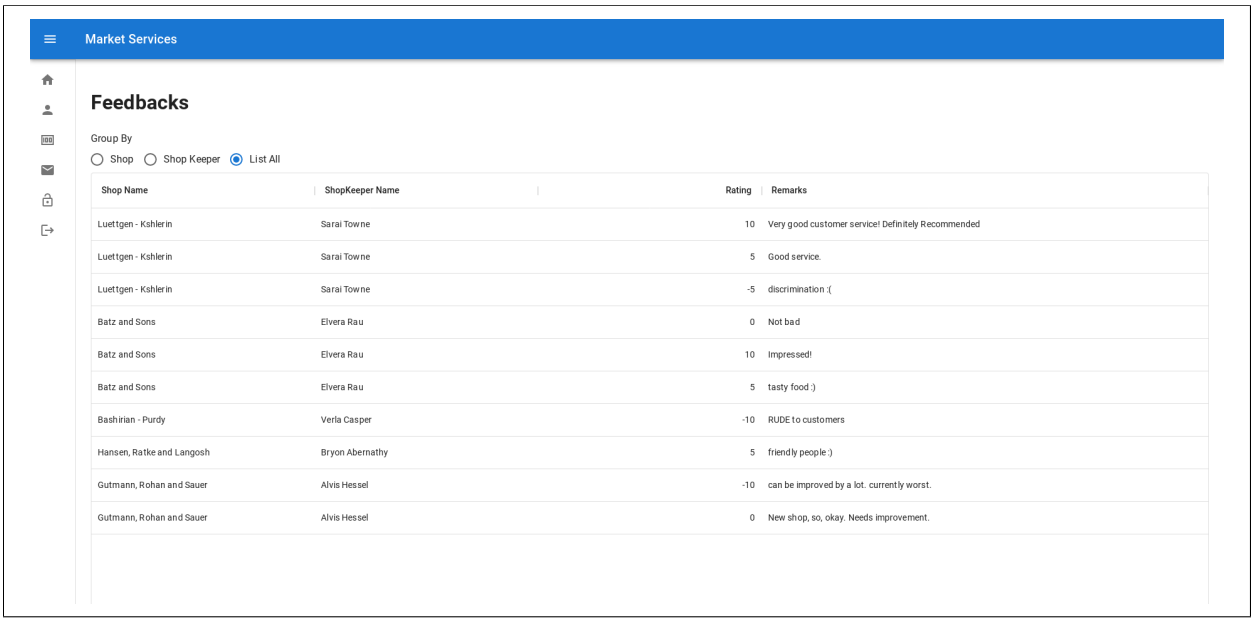
Feedbacks are grouped by shops. Average rating, Number of feedbacks is shown for each **SHOP**.

1.6.15 Feedbacks (Grouped by Shopkeeper)



Feedbacks are grouped by Shopkeeper. Average rating, Number of feedbacks is shown for each **SHOPKEEPER**.

1.6.16 Feedbacks (List view)



All feedbacks are shown in list view here. Remarks are included in this view. Admin can filter certain words from the table

1.7 Sample SQL Queries

1.7.1 Current shop details of different areas of the campus

```
SELECT CONCAT_WS(' ', firstName, lastName) AS shopKeeper,
shopName, landmark, rentPerMonth as rent, startDate, endDate
FROM Licenses
INNER JOIN Users ON Licenses.shopKeeperUserId = Users.userId
INNER JOIN Shops ON Licenses.shopId = Shops.shopId
WHERE startDate <= CURDATE() AND CURDATE() <= endDate;
```

1.7.2 Details of shop keepers and their security pass validity

```
SELECT * FROM Users
JOIN Gatepasses ON Users.userRole = 'SHOPKEEPER'
AND Gatepasses.shopKeeperUserId = Users.userId;
```

1.7.3 Reminders for expiring license agreement period

```
SELECT * FROM Licenses
JOIN Users ON Licenses.shopKeeperUserId = Users.userId
AND startDate <= CURDATE() AND CURDATE() <= endDate
WHERE DATEDIFF(endDate, CURDATE()) <= 30;
```

1.7.4 Pending charges from each shop

```
SELECT Licenses.shopId, Shops.shopName,
SUM(amount) as 'Pending Charges' FROM Payments
JOIN Licenses ON Payments.paymentStatus != 'PAID'
AND Payments.licenseId = Licenses.licenseId
JOIN Shops ON Licenses.shopId = Shops.shopId
GROUP BY shopId;
```

1.7.5 Summary of performances of each shop

```
SELECT Licenses.shopId, shopName, COUNT(*) as count,
IFNULL(SUM(rating), NULL) / COUNT(*) as rating
FROM Licenses
LEFT JOIN Feedbacks ON Licenses.licenseId = Feedbacks.licenseId
LEFT JOIN Users ON Licenses.shopKeeperUserId = Users.userId
LEFT JOIN Shops ON Licenses.shopId = Shops.shopId GROUP BY shopId
```

1.8 Deployement

In this project, I clearly decoupled backend and frontend into independent services. So, they can be deployed independently. Below is the bash script to deploy backend on a Linux server.

1.8.1 Backend

```
#!/bin/bash

PKG_MANAGER="yarn"

if ! command -v node &> /dev/null
then
    echo "[-] Node.JS isn't installed."
    exit 1
else
    echo "[+] Node.JS found"
fi

if ! command -v $PKG_MANAGER &> /dev/null
then
    echo "[-] Yarn isn't installed. Switching to npm..."
    PKG_MANAGER="npm"
else
    echo "[+] Yarn is set as package manager."
fi

$PKG_MANAGER install;
sudo systemctl start mysql;
node server.js;
```

1.8.2 Frontend

Update Server URL in **.env**, to backend's URL (probably localhost:8000 or something else if it's on production). This way, we connect frontend to receive data from backend.

```
yarn build
```

Above command prepares a **build** directory, which can be hosted via a CDN or static-site hosting service.

1.9 Source Code

Here's the link to my GitHub Repository: https://github.com/CITIZENDOT/MarketServices