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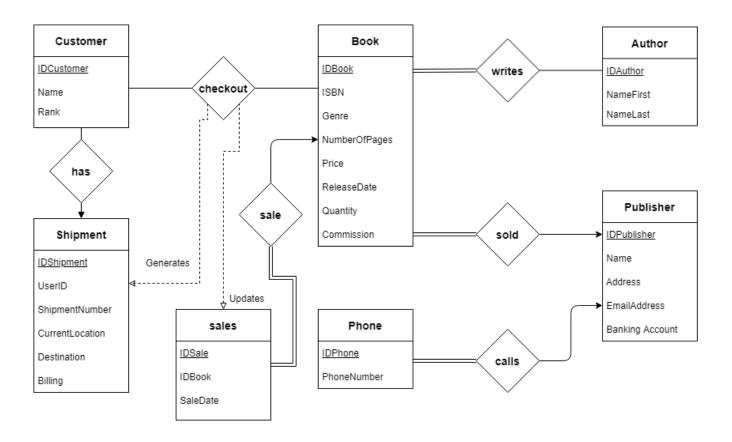
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# Conceptual Design

This section should explain the conceptual design of the database. That is, the ER-diagram of the database for the bookstore and explanation of all the assumptions made in the diagram regarding cardinalities and participation types. Make sure that the assumptions do not contradict with the problem statement in Section 1.

## **Bouquet of Proses**

ER diagram



# Assumptions

Each phone number is for only one publisher. The database allows otherwise, but the implementation prohibits it.

Each book has only one genre. The database does allow for more than one publisher, but I haven't coded certain functionality appropriately for that.

There are at least three types of users {owner, guest, customer} but the system could expand for more.

Each username is for only one user. The database allows otherwise, but the implementation prohibits it.

I assume garbage collection for irrelevant data will be implemented in the future. I have given each relation a distinct ID variable, so garbage removal is important. The data is all properly secured, so it's just a matter of deciding the expiration date and removal method.

I assume that the checkout data will be held for different times based on whether or not an order was placed.

# Reduction to Relation Schemas

Reduce your ER-diagram into relation schemas and list these in this section.

```
Book ( IDBook, Name, ISBN, Genre, NumberOfPages, Price, ReleaseDate, Quantity, Commission )

Author ( IDAuthor, NameFirst, NameLast )

writes ( IDBook, IDAuthor )

Publisher ( IDPublisher, Name, Address, EmailAddress, BankingAccount )

sold ( IDBook, IDPublisher )

sales ( IdSale, IDBook, SaleDate )

Phone ( IDPhone, PhoneNumber )

calls ( IDPublisher, IDPhone )

Customer ( IDCustomer, Name )

Shipment ( IDShipment, CustomerID, ShipmentNumber, CurrentLocation, Destination, Billing )

has ( IDCustomer, IDShipment )

Checkout ( IDCustomer, IDBook, ShipmentNumber)
```

## Normalization of Relation Schemas

Given the problem statement and your design, write the set of functional dependencies that apply to your database. Show that your relation schemas are either in a good normal form (show tests), or if they are not, show how to decompose them into a good normal form (show decomposition work), then show the testing work to make sure that they are in a good normal form.

## Book

Book (IDBook, Name, ISBN, Genre, NumberOfPages, Price, ReleaseDate, Quantity, Commission)

```
F = \{ IDBook \rightarrow Name, ISBN, Genre, NumberOfPages, Price, ReleaseDate, Quantity, Commission \}
```

*IDBook*<sup>+</sup> is a superkey of *Book*.

∴ Book is good normal form.

## **Author**

```
Author ( IDAuthor, NameFirst, NameLast )
```

```
F = {
    IDAuthor → NameFirst, NameLast
}
```

*IDAuthor*<sup>+</sup> is a superkey of *Author*.

: Author is in good normal form.

#### Publisher

Publisher ( IDPublisher, Name, Address, EmailAddress, BankingAccount )

```
F = {
    IDPublisher → Name, Address, EmailAddress, BankingAccount
}
```

*IDPublisher*<sup>+</sup> is a superkey of *Publisher*.

: *Publisher* is in good normal form.

```
Phone
Phone ( IDPhone, PhoneNumber )
   F = \{
     IDPhone → PhoneNumber
   IDPhone<sup>+</sup> is a superkey of Publisher.
: Phone is in good normal form.
                                            Customer
Customer ( IDCustomer, Name )
   F = \{
     IDCustomer → Name
   IDCustomer<sup>+</sup> is a superkey of Customer.
: Customer is in good normal form.
                                            Shipment
Shipment (IDShipment, CustomerID, ShipmentNumber, CurrentLocation, Destination, Billing)
Shipment is not in good normal form but I ran out of time.
IDShipment and ShipmentNumber cause problems. See Appendix C.
                                             <u>Writes</u>
writes (IDBook, IDAuthor)
Writes is two key attributes so it's in good normal form
                                              Sold
sold (IDBook, IDPublisher)
sold is two key attributes so it's in good normal form.
```

```
sales (IdSale, IDBook, SaleDate )

F = \{
IDSale \rightarrow IDBook, SaleDate \}

IDSale^+ is a superkey of Sales.

∴ Sales is in good normal form.

Calls calls (IDPublisher, IDPhone)
```

Calls is two key attributes so it's in good normal form.

<u>Checkout</u>

Checkout (IDCustomer, IDBook, ShipmentNumber)

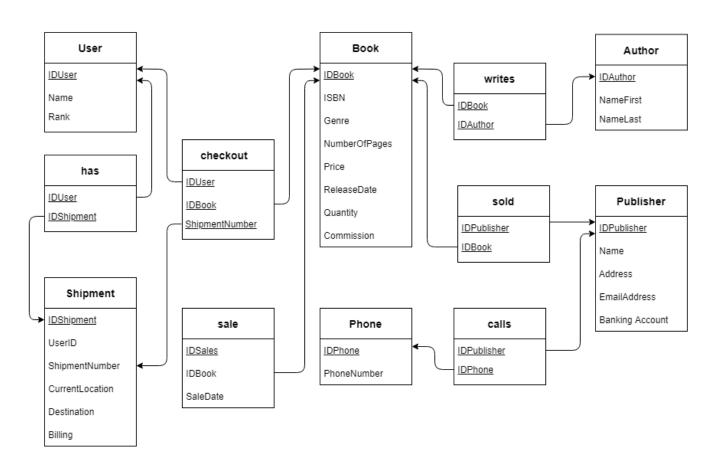
Checkout is three key attributes so it's in good normal form, I think? Don't quote me on that.

# Database Schema Diagram

This section should show the final schema diagram for the database of the bookstore. This diagram should be similar to the schema diagram of the university database that we study in this course.

## **Bouquet of Proses**

Schema Diagram



# <u>Implementation</u>

Feel free to use whichever programming language(s) for your application. Your application can be a web-based application, or a desktop application. In this section, you should describe the architecture of your application. That is, what the modules in your application are and how they interact. You are encouraged to include a diagram of the application's architecture and explain (in text) scenarios of using the application and the workflow of your application. It is mandatory that you use a relational database to store all your data (e.g., no key-value stores).

Your application should have two different user interfaces: The first is for the users of the application through which the user can browse and buy books. The second is for the bookstore owners/managers through which they can add/remove books, display reports, etc. (more details about the application's features can be found in Section 1).

Include screenshots of your application's two interfaces in different scenarios (e.g., checking out, displaying a report, etc.).

(Screen shots are available in Appendix D.)

I made a command line desktop java program.

### Classes

### It has 5 classes:

### Main:

The starting point.

The only thing this class does is give the user a clear idea how to run the program

## Consts:

Environment variables for each setup.

Update this to make sure the postgres server connects.

## View:

The face of the operation.

What the user interacts with.

## Control:

The brain of the operation.

This class interprets user responses to decide what the view should do.

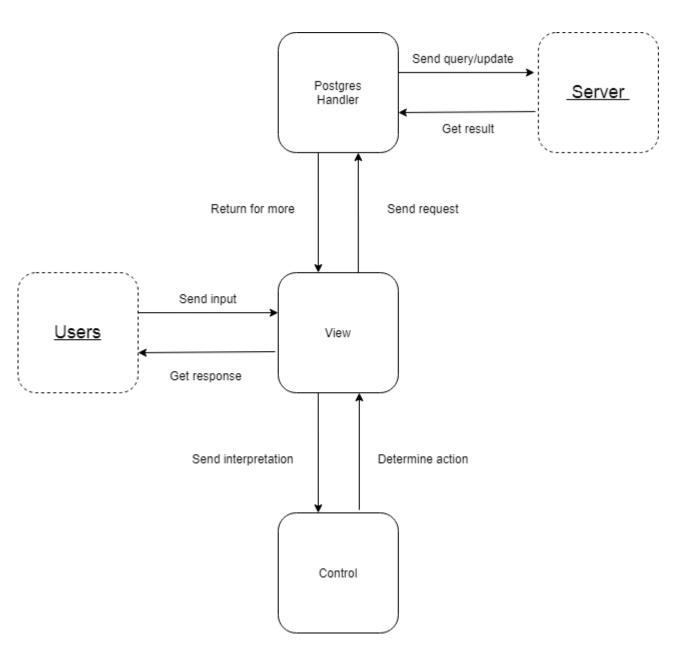
# PostgresHandler:

The mouth of the operation.

This class manages connections to the server.

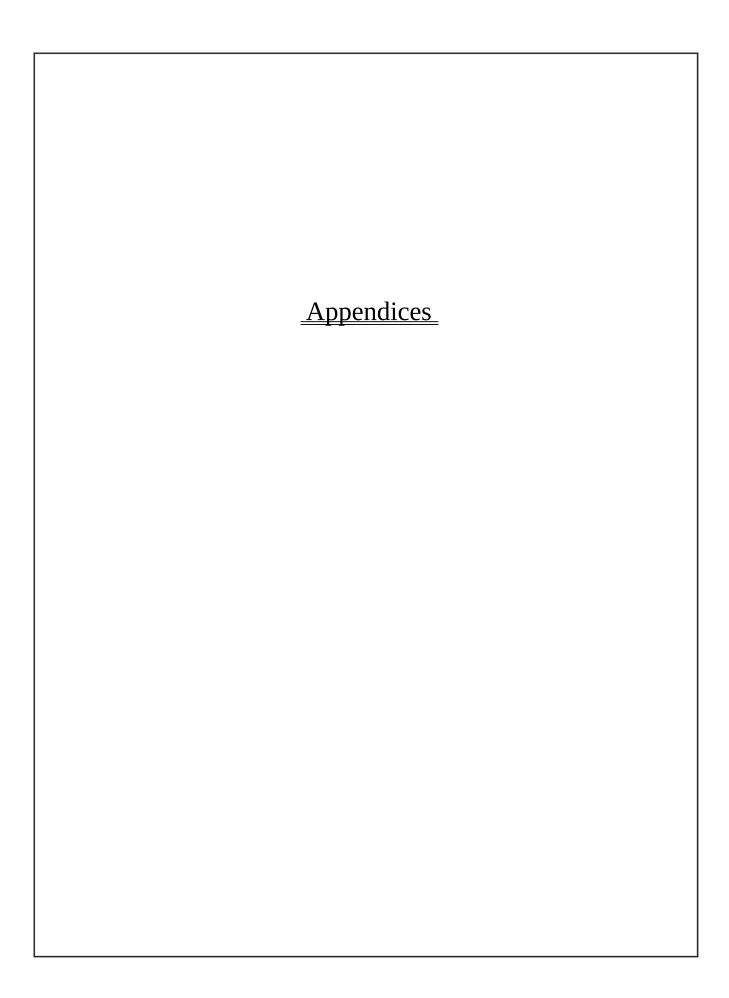
It also prints server responses to the screen, bypassing the view.

# <u>Graph</u>



Text Example

As an example, consider a user search for a book with ID 3. The user gives View a character 'b' which View sends to Control. Control determines that means the user wants to search for a book. It tell the view to seek more info. View asks for which ID the user is looking. The user gives View a character '3' which View sends to Control. Control determines that means the user wants to search for a book with ID = 3. Control tells view to send that to PostgresHandler. PostgresHandler send that query to the server and prints the result. The PostgresHandler tells view to look for more work.



# Appendix A: Availability

December 20 <sup>th</sup>							
9 am -	9 am - 12 pm		12 pm - 3 pm			3 pm - 5 pm	
Time	Available		Time	Available		Time	Available
9:00	No		12:00	Yes		3:00	Yes
9:20	No		12:20	Yes		3:20	Yes
9:40	No		12:40	Yes		3:40	Yes
10:00	No		1:00	Yes		4:00	Yes
10:20	No		1:20	Yes		4:20	Nice
10:40	No		1:40	Yes		4:40	No
11:00	No		2:00	Yes			
11:20	No		2:20	Yes			
11:40	No		2:40	Yes			

# Appendix B: Checklist

# 32.75 / 34 = ~ 96 %

	Functionality		
Tł	nis application lets users browse a collection of books that are available in the bo	okstore	✓
A	A user can search the bookstore by:		
	book name	✓	
	author name	✓	
	ISBN	✓	•
	genre	✓	
	Etc.	✓	
A	user can select as many books as they like to be added to the checkout basket		✓
A	user needs to be registered in the bookstore to be able to checkout		✓
	hen checking out, the user inserts billing and shipping information (can be differose used in registration), and completes the order	ent than	<b>√</b>
Tì	ne bookstore has the feature of tracking an order via an order number.		✓
A user can use this order number to track where the order is currently		✓	
Although shipping is carried out by a third-party shipping service, the online bookstore should have the tracking information available for when the user inquires about an order using the order number.		<b>√</b>	
	ssume all books are shipped from only one warehouse (no multiple order number ultiple books shipped from multiple warehouses).	rs for	<b>✓</b>
	ne bookstore owners can add new books to their collections, or remove books from	m their	✓
Tì	ney also need to store information on the publishers of books such as		
	name,	✓	
	address,	✓	
	email address,	✓	✓
	phone number(s),	✓	
	banking account,	✓	
	etc.	✓	
	ne banking account for publishers is used to transfer a percentage of the sales of liblished by these publishers.	books	<b>√</b>

This percentage is variable and changes from one book to another.		✓
The owners should have access to reports that show		
sales vs. expenditures,	X	
sales per genres,	✓	3⁄4
sales per author,	✓	
etc.	✓	
The application should also be able to automatically place orders for new books if the remaining quantity is less than a given threshold (e.g., 10 books).		<b>✓</b>
This is done by sending an email to the publisher of the limited books to order a number of books equal to how many books were sold in the previous month (you do not have to implement the email sending component).		X
	14.75	/ 16

Conceptual Design		
This section should explain the conceptual design of the database.		✓
Make sure that the assumptions do not contradict with the problem statement in Section 1.		✓
	2/	2

Reduction to Relation Schemas		
Reduce your ER-diagram into relation schemas and list these in this section.		✓
	1/	1

Normalization of Relation Schemas		
Given the problem statement and your design, write the set of functional dependence apply to your database.	cies that	✓
Show that your relation schemas are either in a good normal form (show tests), or if they are not, show how to decompose them into a good normal form (show decomposition work)		✓
Show the testing work to make sure that they are in a good normal form.		✓
	3/3	3

Database Schema Diagram			
This section should show the final schema diagram for the database of the bookstore.		✓	
	1/	1	

Implementation	_	
Describe the architecture of your application.		✓
Include a diagram of the application's architecture and explain (in text) scenarios of the application and the workflow of your application.	of using	<b>√</b>
It is mandatory that you use a relational database to store all your data (e.g., no key-value stores).		✓
Your application should have two different user interfaces:		
The first is for the users of the application through which the user can browse/buy books.	<b>✓</b>	<b>√</b>
The second is for the bookstore owners/managers through which they can add/remove books, display reports, etc. (more details about the application's features can be found in Section 1).	<b>√</b>	·
Include screenshots of your application's two interfaces in different scenarios (e.g., checking out, displaying report, etc.).		
	5 /	5

GitHub Repository		
All your source code for your application should be uploaded to a public GitHub re	epository.	✓
The code needs to be well-documented and a decent README file that clearly statistications for running your code should be provided.	tes the	<b>√</b>
The GitHub repository should also include a directory titled "SQL" that includes all the SQL DDL statements and SQL queries used in your application		✓
This section (of the report) should include the url to this GitHub repository.		✓
Make sure that your GitHub repository is public.		✓
https://github.com/ColeDouglas/Comp3005_Project 5 /		5

Appendix A		
This section should include your availability (from 9 am to 5 pm) for a 20 minutes demonstration of your work on December 20th.		✓
	1/	1

# <u>Appendix C:</u> Unsolved Problems

## Shipment Removal:

There is no method for a shipment to be deleted without completing the delivery.

It must be manually deleted by the owner.

The assumption is that the owner is deleting the shipment to sign off on completion of delivery.

As such, manually deleting a shipment doesn't lower the sales of that book, or raise the quantity of that book in stock.

However there are several situations where an owner would want to delete a shipment without declaring it complete. This project doesn't cover those situations.

## Shipment ID:

There isn't really a need for both IDShipment and ShipmentNumber. I was planning something cool there, but didn't really put the work in to justify it.

As such, the "has" relation is redundant and should have been removed.

# Redundancy:

I planned to have had stored the IDBooks in a variable fields in Shipment, then deleted the checkout relations after. Ran out of time for that

#### Authors:

There is no way to add or remove authors from books

Creating a book only allows you to assign one author.

So the only books that have multiple authors are the ones inserted directly into the server.

### **Publishers:**

There is no way to add or remove publishers from books

Creating a book only allows you to assign one publisher.

So the only books that have multiple publishers are the ones inserted directly into the server.

### **Phone Numbers:**

There is no way to add or remove phone numbers from publishers.

Creating a publisher only allows you to assign one phone number.

So the only publishers that have multiple phone numbers are the ones inserted directly into the server. Privacy:

Any customer can check on any shipment as long as they have the shipment number. I started to implement security measures but ran out of time.

# Concurrency:

This entire system could be brought to a grinding halt by two people using it at the same time.

## Quantity:

You can only order one copy of a book at a time. Multiple copies needs multiple orders.

## Social Issues:

You can make an order with zero books. This is logical, but still feels like it should be denied. Etc.

# Appendix C: Screen Shots

# <u>User Interface</u>

```
Welcome to
A Bouquet of Proses
!! WARNING !!
>> YOU ARE LOGGING IS AS A GUEST
>> AND WILL NOT HAVE FULL FUNCTIONALITY
>> Successfully logged in as user guest
                                                                                                                                                                                        > What would you like to do?
                                                                                                                                                                                        (e) Create an order
```

Unregistered user logging in as guest

Registered user logging in

```
>> What is the Book ID you want to add?
Customer: 2
Ordered: A Slip of the Keyboard
Shipment: 1
                                                                                                                             >> (a) See current cart
 Ordered: Good Omens
Shipment: 1
 Ordered: Going Postal
Shipment: 1
```

User checking their orders

User making a new order

## Owner Interface

```
>> Welcome to
>> A Bouquet of Proses
>> Would you like to login?
>> (a) Login
>> (b) Register
>> (c) Exit
>> (c) Hanage Users
>> (d) Hanage Books
>> (d) Hanage Publishers
>> (e) Manage Publishers
>> (f) See Sales Reports
>> (g) Users
>> (g) What would you like to do?
>> (hanage Publishers
>> (la) What would you like to do?
>> (la) Manage Publishers
>> (la) What would you like to do?
>> (la) What would you like to do?
>> What would you like to do?
>> (la) Manage Users
```

The Owner logging in

The Owner removing a Book

```
>> What would you like to do?

>> (a) See Sales Per Genre

>> (b) See Sales Per Author

>> (c) See Sales Per Publishers

>> (2) Go Back

Publisher Name: Vertigo
Sales Amount: 1

Publisher Name: HarperTorch
Sales Amount: 3

Poblisher Name: Beacon Press
Sales Amount: 1

Publisher Name: WilliumMorrow
Sales Amount: 1

Publisher Name: WilliumMorrow
Sales Amount: 10

Publisher Name: RandomHouse
Sales Amount: 7

Publisher Name: Reguin Books
Sales Amount: 7

Publisher Name: Peguin Books
Sales Amount: 3

>> What would you like to do?

>> (a) See Sales Per Author

>> (a) See Sales Per Author

>> (b) See Sales Per Author

>> (c) See Sales Per Publishers

>> (c) Go Back

The owner looking at current shipments
```

The Owner looking at a sales report