

Faculty of Engineering - Ain Shams University

Computer Engineering and Software Systems Program CSE346: Advanced Database Systems

Project Proposal

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Github Repo: https://github.com/KareemWael1/BankSys

Table of Contents

Relevance		4
Abstract		4
Approach		5
1- ER Diagram		5
2- ObjectDB		6
3- Classes and JPA		8
4- Class Diagram		9
5- Database Popula	ation	11
6- GUI		12
Results and Anal	lysis	14
1- Forms		14
2- Queries		20
3- Discussion		25
References:		25
Appendix		26

List of figures

Figure 1: ER Diagram	5
Figure 2: ObjectDB Schema GUI	6
Figure 3: ObjectDB Query GUI	7
Figure 4: Sample Entity to be a table in the database	8
Figure 5: Class Diagram	10
Figure 6: List of names to generate combinations	11
Figure 7: Generation of transactions for some account	11
Figure 8: Database Information	12
Figure 9: Main Menu	12
Figure 10: Sample Form	13
Figure 11: Sample Query (Query 1 button job)	13
Figure 12: Sample Query Result	13
Figure 13: Add Customer	
Figure 14: Added Customer	14
Figure 15: Add Account	15
Figure 16: Added Account	15
Figure 17: Add Transaction	16
Figure 18: Added Transaction	16
Figure 19: Add Employee	17
Figure 20: Added Employee	17
Figure 21: Add Service	18
Figure 22: Added Service	18
Figure 23: Add Branch	19
Figure 24: Added Branch	19
Figure 25: Query 1 result	20
Figure 26: Query 2 result	21
Figure 27: Query 3 result	22
Figure 28: Query 4 result	23
Figure 29: Query 4 result (reduced execution time due to caching)	23
Figure 30: Query 5 result	24

Relevance

The project is a Database Management System (DBMS) for a Bank utilizing Object-Oriented Database (OODB) called objectDB, directly aligns with the focus of the class on Object-Oriented Database Systems (OODB).

Abstract

This project aims to develop a robust Database Management System (DBMS) tailored for a banking environment using an Object-Oriented Database (OODB) approach with objectDB. By leveraging the principles of object-oriented design, it seeks to provide efficient data storage, retrieval, and management for complex banking operations while ensuring scalability and flexibility.

Approach

1- ER Diagram

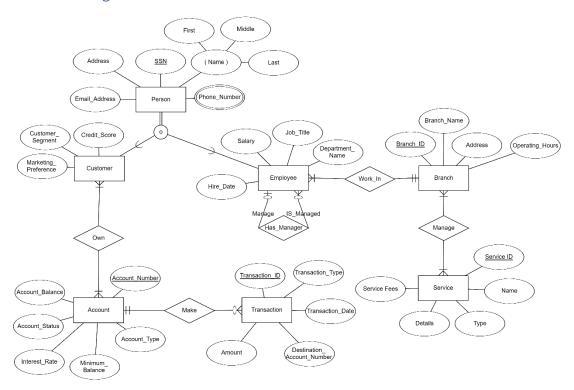


Figure 1: ER Diagram

2- ObjectDB

ObjectDB is the most productive software for developing Java database applications using the Java Persistence API (JPA). It is the first persistence solution that combined a powerful database with JPA support in one product, sparing the need to integrate an external JPA ORM with a database.

It comes with a GUI (integrated into our application) that provides useful features like showing the classes in the schema and their information:

- Number of objects in the table
- Table Size in bytes
- Fields and their datatype
- Whether it inherits from other classes (for example: figure 2 here shows that Customer extends Person, the keyword extends is equivalent to the keyword UNDER we learnt in the lectures)



Figure 2: ObjectDB Schema GUI

ObjectDB Query GUI provides convenient space to enter and see the results of the query as a list of objects, we can expand each object in the list and see its attributes, if any of the attributes is an object (or list of objects) we can expand it as well.

It provides many useful information such as limiting the results if there are many tables, showing query execution plan, and evaluating performance in terms of execution time.

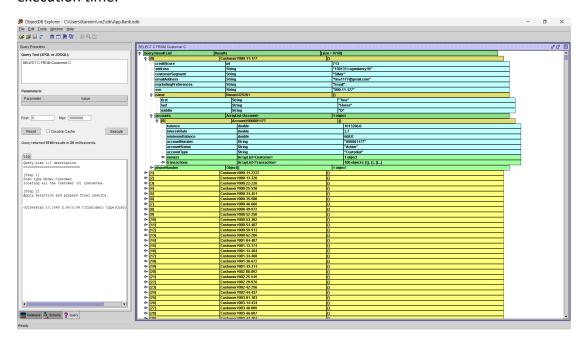


Figure 3: ObjectDB Query GUI

3- Classes and JPA

The system is built using Java programming language with the aid of objectDB dependency.. the linking with them is done with JPA library which facilitates creating tables/types in the schema using java classes (or more precisely: java entities)

JPA stands for Java Persistence API. It's a specification that defines how databases are accessed from within a Java application. JPA essentially acts as a middle layer that translates between Java objects and database tables. This allows us to work with data using plain old Java objects (POJOs) instead of having to write complex SQL queries.

As shown in the following figure, Java entities is annotated with the keyword @Entity, this is a JPA annotation that tells the database that this class should be translated into a table in the database upon compilation. The primary key is also annotated with the keyword @Id, it could be as well annotated with the keyword @GeneratedValue to tell the database that upon each insertion it should generate a new number (default is sequential generation) to work as an ID for the newly inserted object, again, this is optional as we can insert the object with the primary key manually as we do in Customer/Employee SSN and Account Number.

```
@Entity
public abstract class Person {
    @Id
    protected String ssn;

    protected Name name;
    protected String address;
    protected String emailAddress;
    protected String[] phoneNumber;
```

Figure 4: Sample Entity to be a table in the database

Note that the full code is in the Appendix.

4- Class Diagram

The following diagram shows the classes and their dependencies mapped from the ER diagram shown earlier, note that composite attributes in OODB needs to have its own type, that's why there is an extra class for attribute name (which is composed of First, Middle, Last).

Note that relations are represented as attributes in each object and inheritance is

One-to-Many

Account-Transaction (An account may have many transactions but a transaction must belong to one Account.

Branch-Employee (A branch must have many employees, but an employee must work in one branch)

Many-to-Many

Customer-Account (A customer must have one or more accounts while an account must belong to one or more customers), This is known as joint account (shared by 2 customers) and is common for married couples in Europe/USA.

Branch-Service (A branch must provide many services, while a service must be provided by many branches)

Inheritance

Customer and Employee inherit from **Person** as indicated by the blue arrows in the diagram.

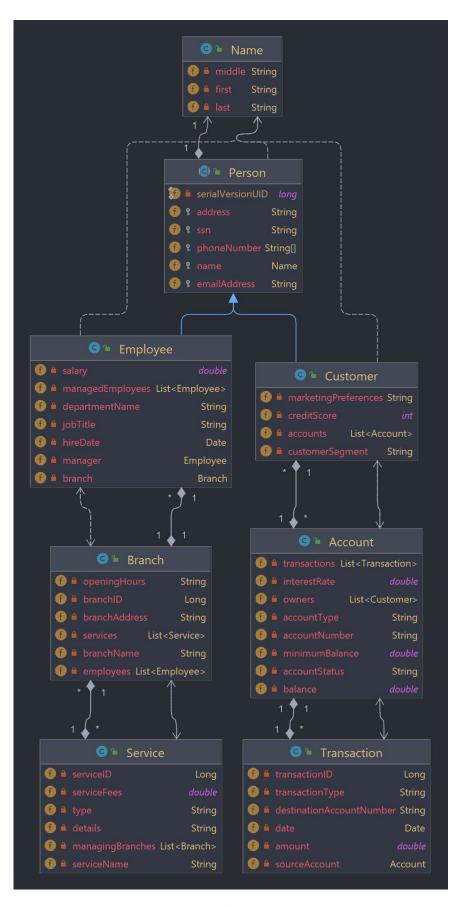


Figure 5: Class Diagram

5- Database Population

In order to test the queries and their performance we need many tuples in the database, but our domain is a Banking System and banking data is extremely confidential, so we seeked a smart randomization to generate relevant data.

This is provided in class DatabaseUtils.java

Figure 6: List of names to generate combinations

```
Account account = new Account(accountNumber, accountType, balance, status, interestRate, minimumBalance, customers, em.persist(account);

// Generate 188 transactions for the account for (int j = 1; j <= 10; j++) {

// Generate random transaction type

String transactionType = TRANSACTION_TYPES[random.nextInt(TRANSACTION_TYPES.length)];

// Generate random transaction amount double transactionMount = 1 + random.nextInt( bound 18080);

// Generate random transaction date

Date transactionDate = new Date( year, 2808 + random.nextInt( bound 23), random.nextInt( bound 12), random.nextInt String destinationAccountNumber = null;

if (transactionType.equals("Transfer")) {

if (i < 10) {

transactionType = "Deposit";

}

else {

destinationAccountNumber = String.format("%09d", random.nextInt( bound i - 1) + 1);

}

Transaction transaction = new Transaction(transactionType, transactionAmount, transactionDate, destinationAccountNumber = new TransactionType, transactionAmoun
```

Figure 7: Generation of transactions for some account

We initially had 1,021,060 objects in the Database, but after removing irrelevant objects and illogical ones we settled on a sample population of 677,548 objects as shown in the next figure.

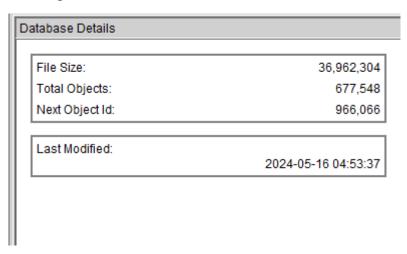


Figure 8: Database Information

6- GUI

Using Swing library, a simple GUI was created for supporting forms to insert data into the database.

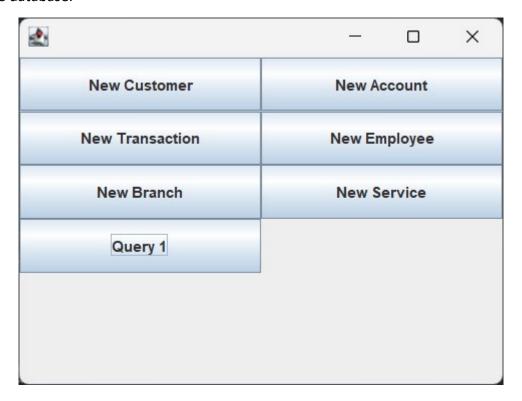


Figure 9: Main Menu

New Customer Form	_	×
SSN:		
First Name:		
Middle Name:		
Last Name:		
Address:		
Email Address:		
Phone Number:		
Credit Score:		
Customer Segment:		
Marketing Preferences:		
Submit		

Figure 10: Sample Form

```
Query q1 = em.createQuery( s: "SELECT COUNT(c) FROM Customer c");
System.out.println("Total Customers: " + q1.getSingleResult());
```

Figure 11: Sample Query (Query 1 button job)

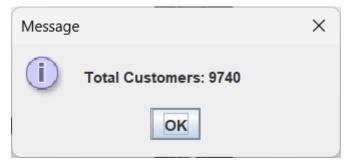


Figure 12: Sample Query Result

Results and Analysis

1- Forms

Add Customer

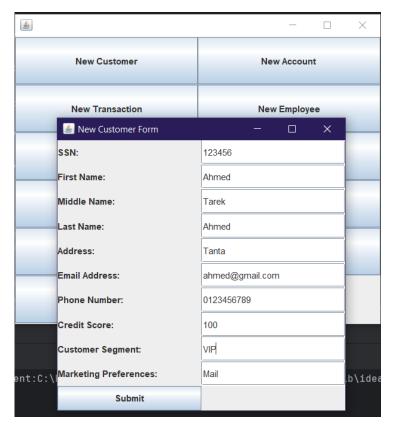


Figure 13: Add Customer

Result in query showing that customer in the database

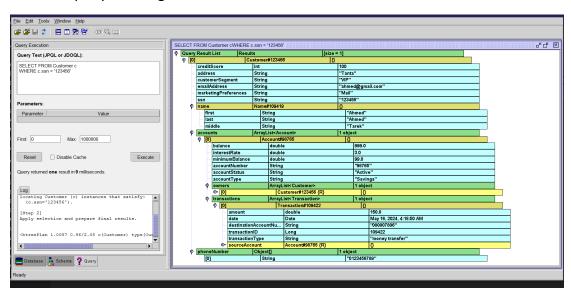


Figure 14: Added Customer

Add Account

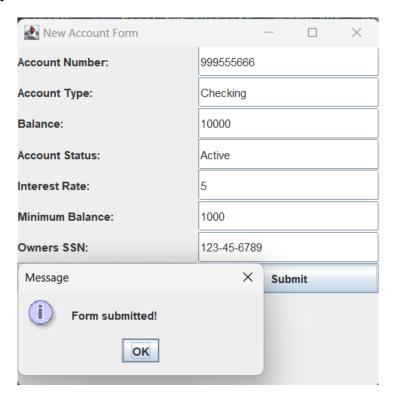


Figure 15: Add Account

The result query showing that account in the database

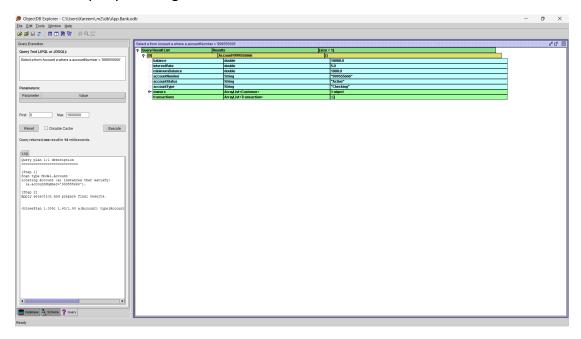


Figure 16: Added Account

Add Transaction

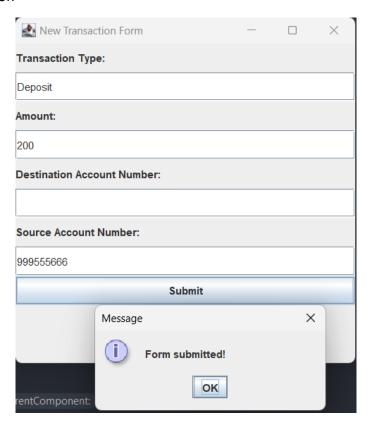


Figure 17: Add Transaction

The result query showing that transaction in the database, notice that the balance in its source account now is 10,200. Which means the 200 deposited amount where added to that account original balance (10,000) and got updated and committed automatically.

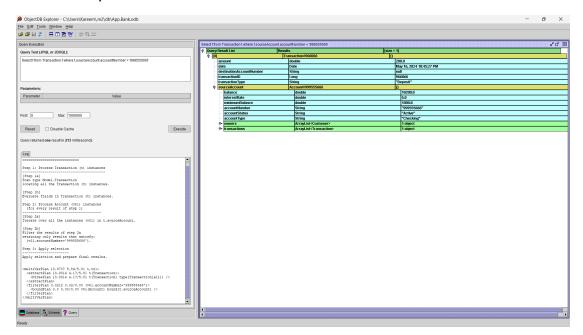


Figure 18: Added Transaction

Add Employee

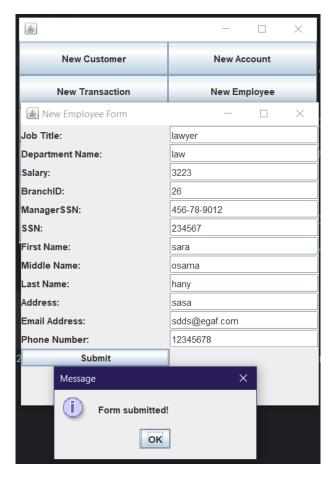


Figure 19: Add Employee

Result in query showing that employee in the database

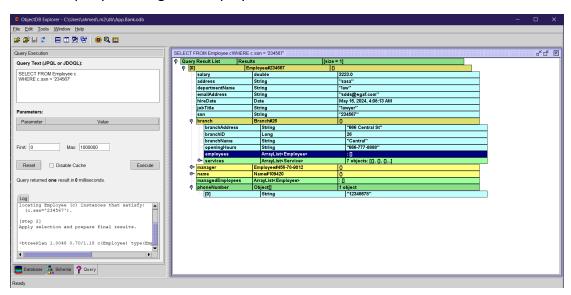


Figure 20: Added Employee

Add Service

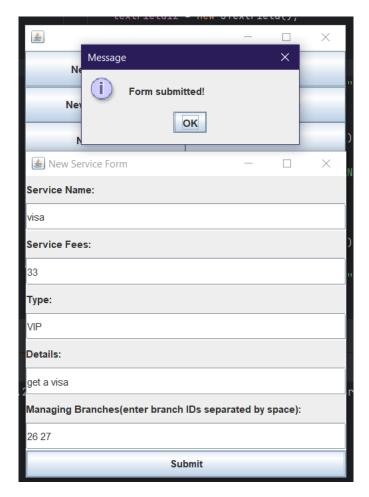


Figure 21: Add Service

Result in query showing that service in the database

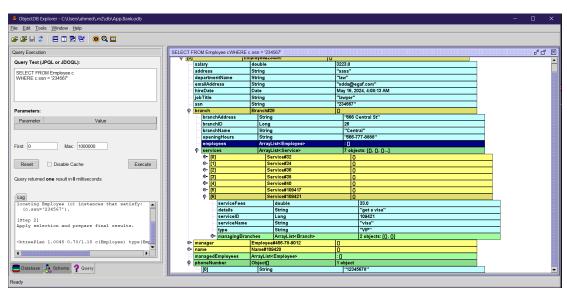


Figure 22: Added Service

Add Branch

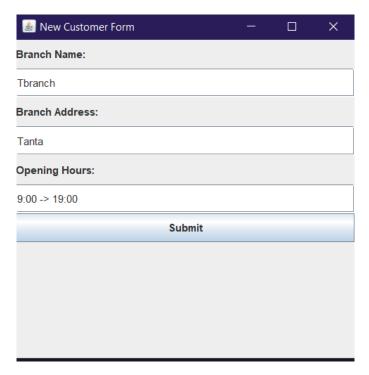


Figure 23: Add Branch

Result in query showing that branch in the database

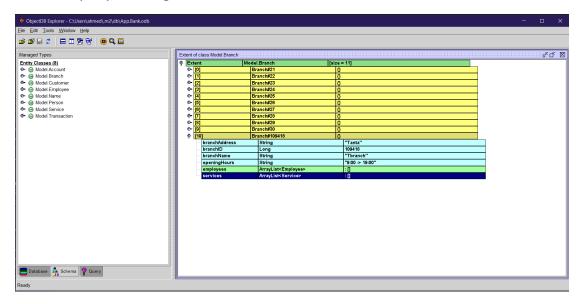


Figure 24: Added Branch

2- Queries

1- Retrieve all customers names and accounts balances that have a balance more than a million \$, only if they have saving accounts.

SELECT C.name, C.accounts.balance

FROM Customer C

WHERE C.accounts.accountType = 'Savings' and C.accounts.balance > 1000000

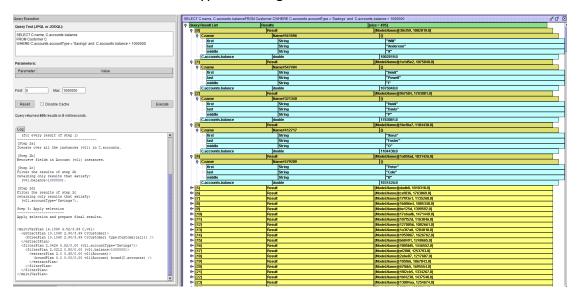


Figure 25: Query 1 result

2- Retrieve all employees who works in big branches that has more than 100 employees

SELECT e1

From Employee e1

WHERE Size(e1.branch.employees) > 100

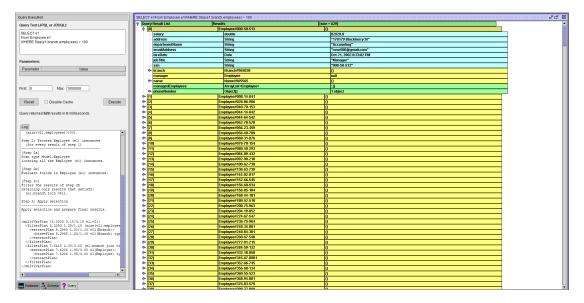


Figure 26: Query 2 result

3- Retrieve all employees whose managers's salary greater than 100000 \$ annualy and this manager work in the 'Main' branch

SELECT e

FROM Employee e

WHERE e.manager.salary > 100000 and e.manager.branch.branchName = 'Main'

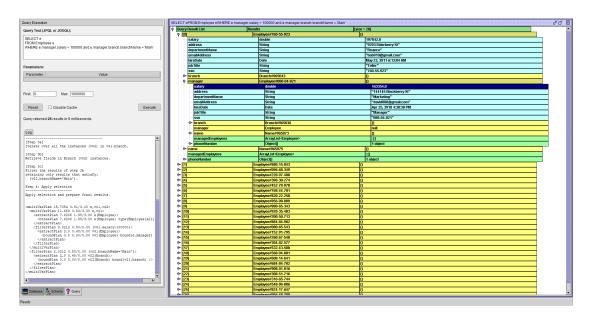


Figure 27: Query 3 result

4- Retrieve all transactions that their amount is greater than 1000 \$ and made by Premium Customers

SELECT t

FROM Transaction t

WHERE t.amount> 1000 and t.sourceAccount.owners.customerSegment = 'Premium'

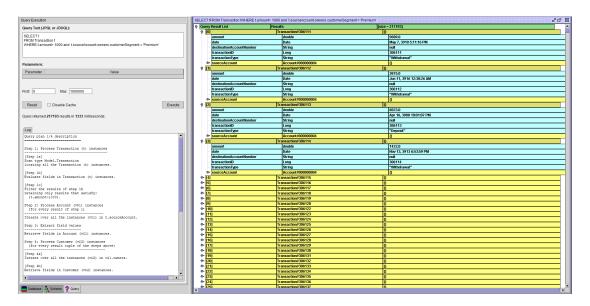


Figure 28: Query 4 result

Notice that the results count is > 200,000 and the query returned in < 2 seconds

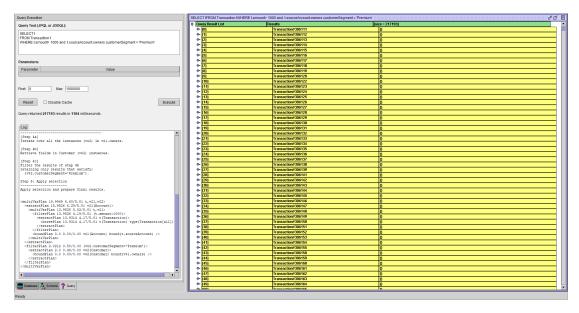


Figure 29: Query 4 result (reduced execution time due to caching)

After running the query again, the time went down from 1.3 to 1.1 seconds

5- Retrieve all customer's email addresses if the have Email but not SMS in the marketing prefernces

SELECT C.emailAddress

FROM Customer C

WHERE C.marketingPreferences LIKE '%Email%'

AND NOT C.marketingPreferences LIKE '%SMS%'

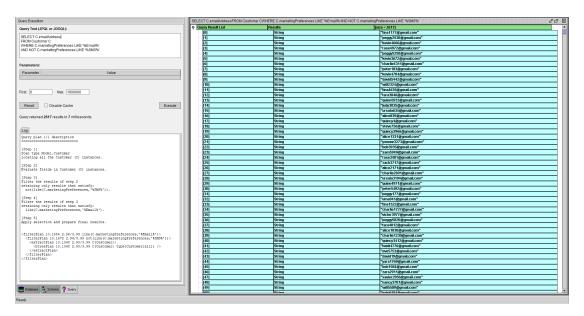


Figure 30: Query 5 result

3- Discussion

Both the Insert and Select queries shown in this section demonstrated the ease of using the application providing robust integration between the Application itself in Java (and its GUI) and The database.

User-Friendly Interaction:

- Straightforward Queries: These examples demonstrate that the application allows users to interact with the database using simple and common commands. This makes it easier to learn and use for beginners, even those without extensive database experience.
- GUI Integration: The seamless integration between the Java application and its GUI indicates that the application likely provides a user-friendly interface for interacting with the database. This interface could include buttons, drop-down menus, or text fields that allow users to easily construct and execute queries without needing to write raw code.

Performance Advantages:

- Scalability: The passage emphasizes that the application's execution time remains around 1 second even as the query result size increases. This suggests the application is well-suited for handling large datasets without significant performance degradation.
 This scalability is crucial for applications that manage ever-growing amounts of data.
- Efficiency Compared to Relational Databases: The passage highlights a key advantage over traditional relational databases. Relational databases often rely on joining multiple tables to answer complex queries. This process can be time-consuming and resource-intensive, leading to slower query execution. The application, on the other hand, seems to avoid such overhead, resulting in faster performance.

References:

[1] "ObjectDB - Object Database for Java (JPA/JDO)" Available at: https://www.objectdb.com/.

[2] "Investopedia. (n.d.). Joint Account. Retrieved from https://www.investopedia.com/terms/j/jointaccount.asp"

Appendix

Bank.java (main class)

```
package App;
        System.out.println("Total Customers: " +
        SwingUtilities.invokeLater(new Runnable() {
            @Override
```

DatabaseUtils.java (for population)

```
package App;
   private static EntityManager em;
"Henderson", "Cole", "Jenkins", "Perry", "Powell", "Long",
```

```
"3637 Cherry St", "3839 Lemon St", "4041 Lime St", "4243 Blueberry
Loganberry St", "9899 Dewberry St", "100101 Huckleberry St", "102103
"214215 Raspberry St"};
    private static final String[] CUSTOMER SEGMENTS = {"Silver",
```

```
private static final String[] ACCOUNT TYPES = {"Checking",
                Name name1 = new Name("John", "Q", "Doe");
Name name2 = new Name("Jane", "", "Smith");
Name name3 = new Name("Alice", "R", "Johnson");
                Name name5 = new Name("Emily", "B", "Williams");

Name name6 = new Name("David", "C", "Brown");

Name name7 = new Name("Sarah", "D", "Miller");

Name name8 = new Name("James", "E", "Davis");

Name name9 = new Name("Mary", "F", "Wilson");
                em.persist(name4);
                em.persist(name6);
Main St", "john@example.com", new String[]{"1234567890"}, 750,
"Premium", "Email, SMS");
```

```
'Gold", "Emai<u>l")</u>;
"Platinum", "Email, SMS");
        em.persist(customer10);
        Account account6 = new Account ("4445556666", "Savings",
```

```
Transaction transaction1 = new Transaction("Deposit", 100.00, new Date(2001, 1, 1, 13, 4, 43), null, account1);

Transaction transaction2 = new Transaction("Withdrawal", 200.00, new Date(2002, 2, 2, 14, 5, 44), null, account2);
```

```
em.persist(branch9);
       Service savingsAccountService = new Service ("Savings
        Service mortgageService = new Service("Mortgage", 25.0,
List.of(branch6, branch7, branch8, branch9, branch10));
        Service wireTransferService = new Service("Wire Transfer",
        em.persist(checkingAccountService);
        em.persist(loanService);
        em.persist(creditCardService);
```

```
Name name11 = new Name("John", "M", "Doe");
          Name name13 = new Name("James", "M", "Johnson");
Name name14 = new Name("Jill", "F", "Williams");
          Name name15 = new Name("Jack", "M", "Brown");
Name name16 = new Name("Jenny", "F", "Davis");
Name name17 = new Name("Joe", "M", "Miller");
Name name18 = new Name("Jessica", "F", "Wilson");
Name name19 = new Name("Jerry", "M", "Moore");
Name name20 = new Name("Julie", "F", "Taylor");
          Employee employee1 = new Employee("123-45-6789", name11, "123
          Employee employee2 = new Employee("234-56-7890", name12, "456
          Employee employee3 = new Employee("345-67-8901", name13, "789
55000.0, new Date(), branch3, employee1);
          Employee employee4 = new Employee("456-78-9012", name14, "101
          Employee employee5 = new Employee("567-89-0123", name15, "202
"Marketing", 60000.0, new Date(), branch5, employee1);
          Employee employee6 = new Employee("678-90-1234", name16, "303
65000.0, new Date(), branch6, employee1);
          Employee employee7 = new Employee("789-01-2345", name17, "404
"Administration", 70000.0, new Date(), branch8, employee1);
          Employee employee9 = new Employee("901-23-4567", name19, "606
```

```
75000.0, new Date(), branch9, employee1);
       Employee employee10 = new Employee("012-34-5678", name20,
       em.persist(employee4);
       em.persist(employee5);
       em.persist(employee6);
       em.persist(employee7);
       em.persist(employee8);
            String email = String.format("%s%d@gmail.com",
            String segment =
            String marketingPreferences =
            String accountType =
```

```
String status =
                String email2 = String.format("%s%d@gmail.com",
                Customer customerS = new Customer(ssn2, nameS,
address2, email2, phoneNumbers2, creditScore2, segment2,
marketingPreferences2);
            Account account = new Account(accountNumber, accountType,
```

```
if (transactionType.equals("Transfer")) {
String.format("%09d", random.nextInt(i - 1) + 1);
Transaction(transactionType, transactionAmount, transactionDate,
        branches.add(branch1);
        branches.add(branch2);
        branches.add(branch3);
        branches.add(branch4);
        branches.add(branch5);
        branches.add(branch6);
        ArrayList<Employee> managers = new ArrayList<>();
        managers.add(employee1);
        managers.add(employee9);
            String address =
            String email = String.format("%s%d@gmail.com",
```

```
Employee manager =
           em.persist(employee);
       List<Employee> employees = em.createQuery("SELECT e FROM
Employee e", Employee.class).getResultList();
        for(Employee employee : employees) {
            Long branchId = employee.getBranch().getBranchID();
```

Person Class

```
import javax.persistence.*;
    public void setEmailAddress(String emailAddress) {
```

```
public void setPhoneNumber(String[] phoneNumber) {
    this.phoneNumber = phoneNumber;
}
```

Name Class

```
import javax.persistence.Entity;
public class Name {
    public void setMiddle(String middle) {
    @Override
```

Customer Class

```
@Entity
public class Customer extends Person implements Serializable {
    public void setCustomerSegment(String customerSegment) {
    public void setMarketingPreferences(String marketingPreferences)
```

```
@Override
@Override
@Override
            ", marketingPreferences='" + marketingPreferences +
```

Employee Class

```
public class Employee extends Person{
   private Employee manager;
   private List<Employee> managedEmployees;
hireDate, Branch branch, Employee manager,
                   List<Employee> managedEmployees) {
        for (Employee employee: managedEmployees) {
           employee.setManager(this);
               manager, new ArrayList<Employee>());
```

```
public void setHireDate(Date hireDate) {
public Employee getManager() {
public void setManager(Employee manager) {
public List<Employee> getManagedEmployees() {
public void setManagedEmployees(List<Employee> managedEmployees)
public void addManagedEmployee(Employee employee) {
public void removeManagedEmployee (Employee employee) {
@Override
   Employee employee = (Employee) o;
```

```
if (!jobTitle.equals(employee.jobTitle)) return false;
    if (!departmentName.equals(employee.departmentName)) return
    if (!hireDate.equals(employee.hireDate)) return false;
      (!branch.equals(employee.branch)) return false;
@Override
```

Account Class

```
import javax.persistence.*;
List<Customer> owners) {
```

```
public void addTransaction(Transaction transaction) {
```

```
@Override
@Override
      result = 31 * result + (int) (temp ^ (temp >>> 32));
result = 31 * result + accountStatus.hashCode();
```

Transaction Class

```
import javax.persistence.*;
import App.Bank;
@Entity
```

```
public void setDate(Date date) {
@Override
```

```
@Override
@Override
```

Branch Class

```
import javax.persistence.Entity;
import javax.persistence.GeneratedValue;
import javax.persistence.Id;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

@Entity
public class Branch {
    @Id @GeneratedValue
    private Long branchID;
    private String branchName;
    private String openingHours;
    private List<Employee> employees;
    private List<Service> services;
```

```
openingHours, List<Employee> employees, List<Service> services) {
        for(Employee employee : employees) {
           service.addBranch(this);
ArrayList<Employee>(), new ArrayList<Service>());
ArrayList<Employee>(), services);
   public String getBranchAddress() {
    public List<Employee> getEmployees() {
```

```
public void setEmployees(List<Employee> employees) {
public void addEmployee(Employee employee) {
public void removeEmployee (Employee employee) {
public void addService(Service service) {
@Override
@Override
@Override
```

Service Class

```
package Model;
   public double getServiceFees() {
   public void setServiceFees(double serviceFees) {
```

```
@Override
     Service service = (Service) o;
     if (!serviceID.equals(service.serviceID)) return false;
     if (!serviceName.equals(service.serviceName)) return false;
@Override
     result = 31 * result + (int) (temp ^ (temp >>> 32));
result = 31 * result + type.hashCode();
result = 31 * result + details.hashCode();
```

GUI Classes and dependencies can be found in the github repository, link in the first page, or the submitted zip file.