

# CSCI 5408

## DATA MANAGEMENT AND WAREHOUSING

### SPRINT -3 DOCUMENT

Group-3

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GitLab Link: [https://git.cs.dal.ca/patel38/csci\\_5408\\_s24\\_3/-/tree/main?ref\\_type=heads](https://git.cs.dal.ca/patel38/csci_5408_s24_3/-/tree/main?ref_type=heads)

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# Architecture Diagram

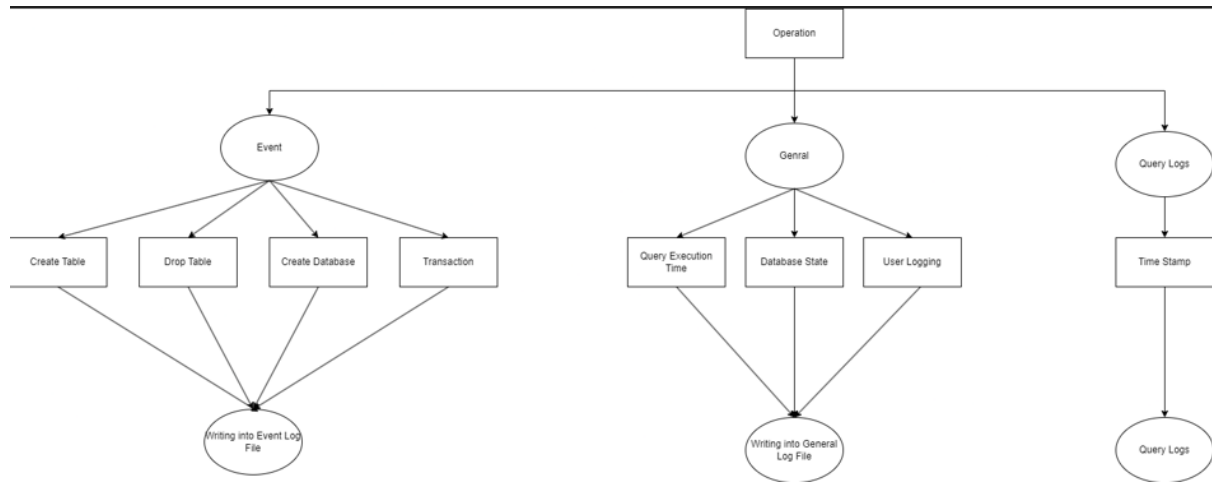


Figure 1: Workflow for the Log Management

## Pseudocode

### **class EventLogsService:**

LOG\_FILE = "TinyDB/EventLogs.txt"

method logCreateTable(newTableName: String, userName: String):

- APPEND timestamp
- APPEND logtype as create\_table
- APPEND newTableName
- APPEND username
- WRITE INTO LOG\_FILE

method logDropTable(tableName: String, userName: String):

- APPEND timestamp
- APPEND logtype as drop\_table
- APPEND tableName
- APPEND username
- WRITE INTO LOG\_FILE

method logCreateDatabase(newDatabaseName: String, userName: String):

- APPEND timestamp
- APPEND logtype as create\_database
- APPEND newDatabaseName
- APPEND username
- WRITE INTO LOG\_FILE

method logTransactionStarted(databaseName: String, userName: String):

- APPEND timestamp
- APPEND logtype as start\_transaction\_log
- APPEND databaseName
- APPEND username
- WRITE INTO LOG\_FILE

method logTransactionCommitted(databaseName: String, userName: String):

- APPEND timestamp
- APPEND logtype as transaction\_committed\_log
- APPEND databaseName
- APPEND username
- WRITE INTO LOG\_FILE

method logTransactionRollback(databaseName: String, userName: String):

- APPEND timestamp
- APPEND logtype as transaction\_rollback\_log
- APPEND databaseName
- APPEND username
- WRITE INTO LOG\_FILE

```

method logErrorMessage(errorMessage: String, userName: String):
    APPEND timestamp
    APPEND logtype as error_log
    APPEND errorMessage
    if username is not null:
        APPEND username
    WRITE INTO LOG_FILE

```

**class GeneralLogsService:**

```

LOG_FILE = "TinyDB/GeneralLogs.txt"

```

```

method logQueryExecutionTime(query: String, executionTime: long):

```

```

    APPEND timestamp
    APPEND logtype as query_execution_time
    APPEND query
    APPEND EXECUTION TIME
    WRITE INTO LOG_FILE

```

```

method logDatabaseState(dbState: Map<String, Integer>):

```

```

    APPEND timestamp
    APPEND logtype as database_state
    APPEND number of tables
    for tableEntry in dbState:
        APPEND Table Name
        APPEND Number of Records
    WRITE INTO LOG_FILE

```

```

method logUserRegistered(username: String):

```

```

    APPEND timestamp
    APPEND logtype as user_registered
    APPEND username
    WRITE INTO LOG_FILE

```

```

method logUserLoggedIn(username: String):

```

```

    APPEND timestamp
    APPEND logtype as user_logged_in
    APPEND username
    WRITE INTO LOG_FILE

```

**class QueryLogsService:**

LOG\_FILE = "TinyDB/QueryLogs.txt"\

method logQuerySubmission(query: String, queryTimeStamp: String):

APPEND timestamp

APPEND logtype as query\_log

APPEND query

WRITE INTO LOG\_FILE

## Test Cases and Evidence of Testing

In this scenario, we are logging into the TINY\_DB. Upon logging in, a log entry should be created, and this entry will be stored in the general logs.

```
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-22\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA 2024.1.4\lib\idea_rt.jar=5140
Welcome to TinyDB
-----
1. Sign Up
2. Sign In
3. Exit
Choose an option:
2
Please enter your username:
Tester
Please enter your password
Tester4@
User_Profile.txt
Please enter your security answer
is
Current user is Tester
Welcome ! Choose an option
1. Write queries
2. Export Data and Structure
3. ERD
4. Exit
|
```

*Figure 2: Logging into TINY\_DB*

```
java DatabaseNotSet.java User_Profile.txt EventLogs.txt GeneralLogs.txt QueryLogs.txt Main
1 {"timestamp":"2024-07-24T16:19:23.689673800Z","logtype":"user_logged_in","username":"Tester"}
2
```

*Figure 3: General Log File*

In this scenario, we're demonstrating an error that occurs when we run a query without first using the USE database command.

```
Current user is Tester
Welcome ! Choose an option
1. Write queries
2. Export Data and Structure
3. ERD
4. Exit
1
SQL> create table Tester1(ID int,Name Varchar(20), primary key (ID));
Please Select The Database
Query execution time: 6ms
SQL>
```

*Figure 4: Not using "USE DATABASE" Before writing query*

As soon as we run a query without using the USE database command, it will be recognized as an error. The program will then generate a log of this error and store it in the EventLog file.

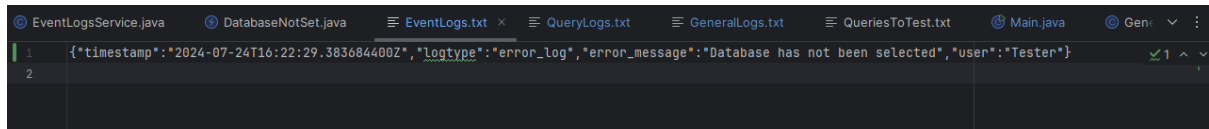


Figure 5: Event Log File (After Create Table Command)

In this scenario, we are creating a database. As soon as the database is created, the event function will be triggered, logging the creation of the database.

```

SQL> create database testDatabase;
Database Created Successfully
Query execution time: 1ms
SQL>

```

Figure 6: Create database Command

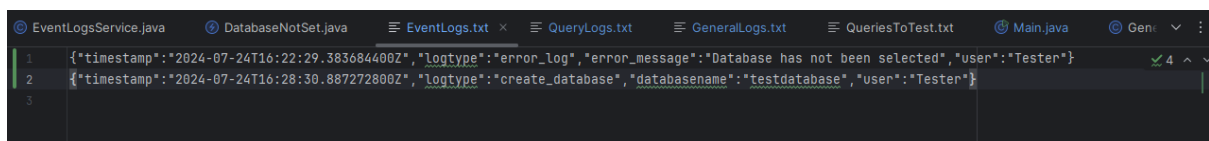


Figure 7: Event Log File (After Create Database Command)

Up until now, we have been dealing with a single type of log file. From now on, multiple log files will be involved. If you execute the USE database command, all related logs will be stored in the query log file, indicating that the query ran successfully. Additionally, database logs will be added to the general logs, providing information about the number of tables and Data in it.

```

SQL> use testDatabase;
Entered into database
Query execution time: 1ms
SQL>

```

Figure 8: “USE DATABASE” Command

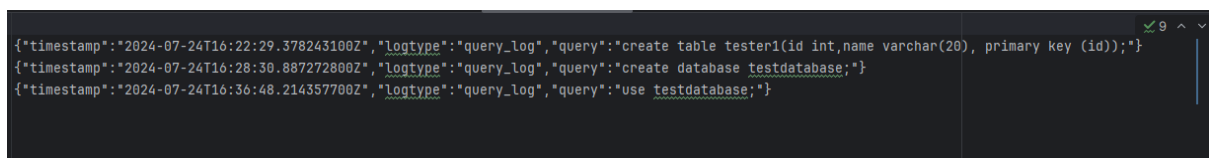


Figure 9: Query Log File (After use database Command)



```

1 {
2   "timestamp": "2024-07-24T16:28:30.889277600Z", "logtype": "database_state", "Number of Tables": "0", "tables": "
3   "
4 }
5 {
6   "timestamp": "2024-07-24T16:36:48.215359300Z", "logtype": "query_execution_time", "query": "use testdatabase", "execution_time": "1ms"
7 }
8 {
9   "timestamp": "2024-07-24T16:36:48.216361400Z", "logtype": "database_state", "Number of Tables": "0", "tables": "
10  "
11 }

```

Figure 10: General Log File (After use Database Command)

In this scenario, we are creating the table 'Tester1'. After the table is created, the query log will receive an entry indicating that the query ran successfully. Additionally, the event logs will record that a table has been added to the database. In the general logs, the database schema will be updated, showing that there is currently one table with 0 rows.

```

SQL> create table Tester1(ID int,Name Varchar(20), primary key (ID));
Table Created Successfully
Query execution time: 8ms
SQL>

```

Figure 11: Create Table command

```

1 {
2   "timestamp": "2024-07-24T16:22:29.378243100Z", "logtype": "query_log", "query": "create table tester1(id int,name varchar(20), primary key (id));"
3 }
4 {
5   "timestamp": "2024-07-24T16:28:30.887272800Z", "logtype": "query_log", "query": "create database testdatabase;"
6 }
7 {
8   "timestamp": "2024-07-24T16:36:48.214357700Z", "logtype": "query_log", "query": "use testdatabase;"
9 }
10 {
11   "timestamp": "2024-07-24T16:38:21.659619700Z", "logtype": "query_log", "query": "create table tester1(id int,name varchar(20), primary key (id));"
12 }

```

Figure 12: Query Log File (After Create Table command)

```

11 {
12   "timestamp": "2024-07-24T16:36:48.216361400Z", "logtype": "database_state", "Number of Tables": "0", "tables": "
13   "
14 }
15 {
16   "timestamp": "2024-07-24T16:38:21.667613600Z", "logtype": "query_execution_time", "query": "create table tester1(id int,name varchar(20), primary key (id));"
17 }
18 {
19   "timestamp": "2024-07-24T16:38:21.669638200Z", "logtype": "database_state", "Number of Tables": "1", "tables": "
20   Table Name: tester1
21   Number of Records: 0
22   "
23 }

```

Figure 13: General Log File (After Create Table command)

```

1 {
2   "timestamp": "2024-07-24T16:22:29.383684400Z", "logtype": "error_log", "error_message": "Database has not been selected", "user": "Tester"
3 }
4 {
5   "timestamp": "2024-07-24T16:28:30.887272800Z", "logtype": "create_database", "databasename": "testdatabase", "user": "Tester"
6 }
7 {
8   "timestamp": "2024-07-24T16:38:21.665618Z", "logtype": "create_table", "tablename": "tester1", "user": "Tester"
9 }

```

Figure 14: Event Log File (After Create Table command)

Now we are inserting data into the table. As soon as the data is inserted, the query log will include an entry indicating that the query was successfully executed. Additionally, the general logs will be updated with a new entry showing the number of tables and reflecting that the number of records has increased to 1.

```
SQL> Insert into Tester1 Values(10,"Manish");
Data Inserted Successfully
Query execution time: 3ms
SQL>
```

Figure 15: Insert Query command

```
{ "timestamp": "2024-07-24T16:43:46.918376900Z", "logtype": "query_execution_time", "query": "insert into tester1 values(10, 'manish')", "execution_time": "3ms" }
{
  "timestamp": "2024-07-24T16:43:46.919375400Z", "logtype": "database_state", "Number of Tables": "1", "tables": " "
  Table Name: tester1
  Number of Records: 1
}
```

Figure 16: General Log (After Insert Query)

Now we are attempting to insert a duplicate key into the 'Tester' table. This will cause a failure due to the primary key constraint. In this case, the event file will record an error log indicating that the primary key constraint has not been followed.

```
Query execution time: 3ms
SQL> Insert into Tester1 Values(10,"Jay");
Primary key constraint Not followed
SQL>
```

Figure 17: Inserting Duplicate Value

```
{ "timestamp": "2024-07-24T16:22:29.383684400Z", "logtype": "error_log", "error_message": "Database has not been selected", "user": "Tester" }
{ "timestamp": "2024-07-24T16:28:30.887272800Z", "logtype": "create_database", "databasename": "testdatabase", "user": "Tester" }
{ "timestamp": "2024-07-24T16:38:21.665618Z", "logtype": "create_table", "tablename": "tester1", "user": "Tester" }
{ "timestamp": "2024-07-24T16:22:29.383684400Z", "logtype": "error_log", "error_message": "Primary key constraint Not followed", "user": "Tester" }
```

Figure 18: Event Log File (Insert Query for Duplicate Value)

Now we are updating a row based on the primary key. As a result, the query log will receive an entry indicating that the update query was performed successfully. In the general logs, the database schema will be updated to reflect the number of tables and the number of rows, which will remain the same since the update operation does not change the row count.

```
SQL> Update Tester1 set ID = 40 where ID = 30;
Query execution time: 3ms
SQL>
```

Figure 19: Update Command

```
{ "timestamp": "2024-07-24T16:57:39.368259Z", "logtype": "query_execution_time", "query": "update tester1 set id = 40 where id = 30", "execution_time": "3ms" }
{
  "timestamp": "2024-07-24T16:57:39.368259Z", "logtype": "database_state", "Number of Tables": "1", "tables": "
Table Name: tester1
Number of Records: 3
"}
}
```

Figure 20: General Log File (After Update Command)

Now we are deleting rows from the table. In this case, logs will be added to two files:

1. In the general log file: An entry will be added showing the updated number of rows in the table. For example, the number of records in the 'Tester' table will be reduced to 2.
2. In the query log file: Similarly as before an entry will be added indicating that the delete query was executed successfully.

```
SQL> delete from Tester1 where ID = 40;
Query execution time: 1ms
SQL>
```

Figure 21: Delete Table Command

```
{ "timestamp": "2024-07-24T17:00:15.210871500Z", "logtype": "query_execution_time", "query": "delete from tester1 where id = 40", "execution_time": "1ms" }
{
  "timestamp": "2024-07-24T17:00:15.211870200Z", "logtype": "database_state", "Number of Tables": "1", "tables": "
Table Name: tester1
Number of Records: 2
"}
}
```

Figure 22: General Log File (After Delete Table)

"In this scenario, we are dropping the table. Logs will be added to two files:

1. **In the general log file:** An entry will be added showing the updated schema. For example, the number of tables will now be 0.
2. **In the event log file:** An entry will be added indicating that the table has been dropped."

```
SQL> drop table Tester1;
Table Dropped Successfully
Query execution time: 32ms
SQL>
```

Figure 23: Drop Table Command

```
{ "timestamp": "2024-07-24T17:01:29.334244100Z", "logtype": "query_execution_time", "query": "drop table tester1", "execution_time": "32ms" }
{
  "timestamp": "2024-07-24T17:01:29.334244100Z", "logtype": "database_state", "Number of Tables": "0", "tables": "
"}
}
```

Figure 24: General Log File (After Drop Table Command)

```
ntLogsService.java DatabaseNotSet.java EventLogs.txt QueryLogs.txt GeneralLogs.txt QueriesToTest.txt Main.java Gen: v
{ "timestamp": "2024-07-24T16:22:29.383684400Z", "logtype": "error_log", "error_message": "Database has not been selected", "user": "Tester" }
{ "timestamp": "2024-07-24T16:28:30.887272800Z", "logtype": "create_database", "databasename": "testdatabase", "user": "Tester" }
{ "timestamp": "2024-07-24T16:38:21.665618Z", "logtype": "create_table", "tablename": "tester1", "user": "Tester" }
{ "timestamp": "2024-07-24T16:22:29.383684400Z", "logtype": "error_log", "error_message": "Primary key constraint Not followed", "user": "Tester" }
{ "timestamp": "2024-07-24T17:01:29.305016400Z", "logtype": "drop_table", "tablename": "tester1", "user": "Tester" }
```

Figure 25: Event Log File (After Drop Table Command)

When a transaction is started, it will create an entry in the event log file indicating that the transaction has been initiated by a specific user.

```
Project Main Main.java User_Profile.txt
Run Main
User_Profile.txt
Please enter your security answer
Current user is user2
Welcome ! Choose an option
1. Write queries
2. Export Data and Structure
3. ERD
4. Exit
1
SQL> start transaction;
Transaction Started
Query execution time: 11ms
SQL>
```

Figure 26: Start Transaction Command

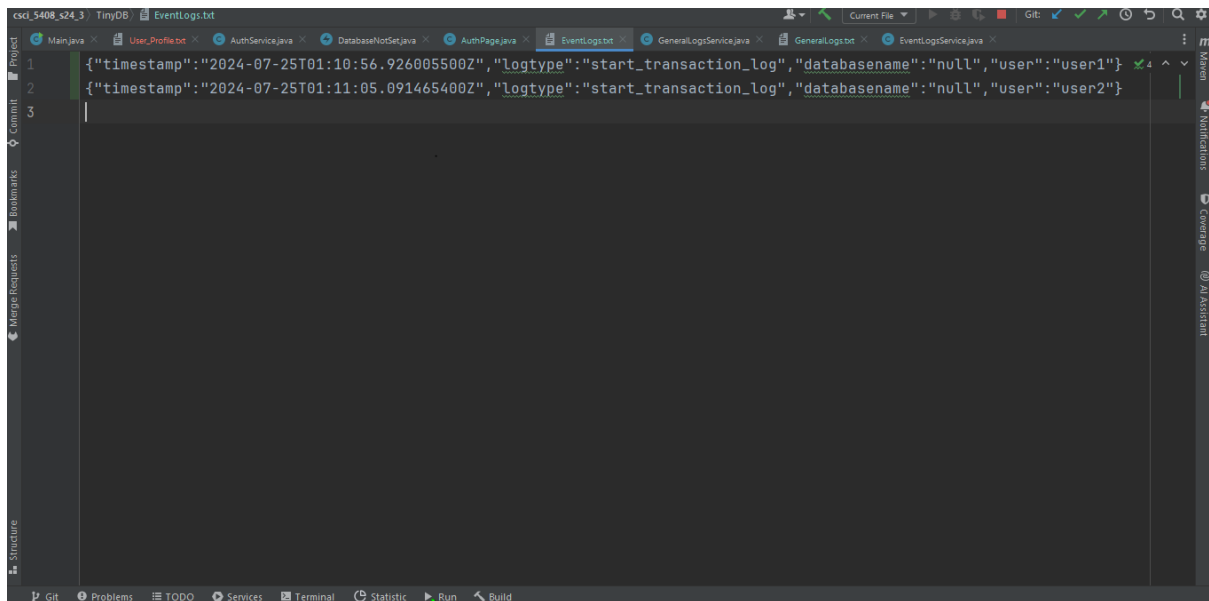


Figure 27: Event Log File (After Start Transaction Command)

When a transaction is committed, an entry will be created in the event log file, indicating that the transaction has been successfully completed by a specific user

```
SQL> commit;
Transaction Committed
Query execution time: 28ms
SQL>
```

Figure 28: Commit Command

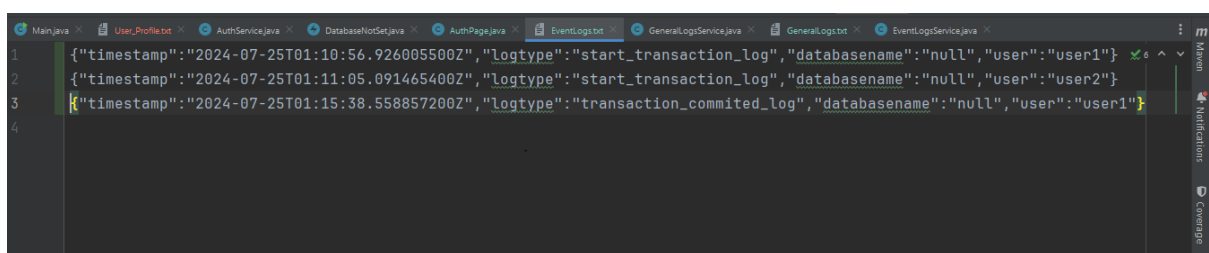


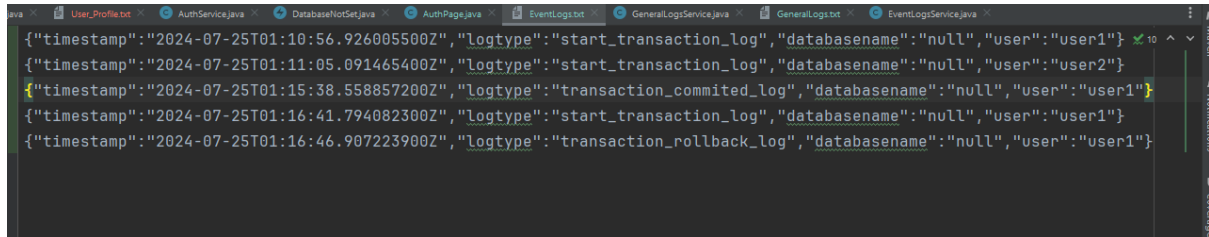
Figure 29: Event Log File (After Commit Command)

When a transaction is rolled back, an entry will be created in the event log file, indicating that the transaction has been reverted by a specific user

```
SQL> rollback;

Transaction Rolled Back
Query execution time: 6ms
```

Figure 30: Rollback Command



The screenshot shows an IDE with several tabs open: User\_Profile.txt, AuthService.java, DatabaseSet.java, AuthPage.java, EventLog.txt, GeneralLogService.java, GeneralLog.txt, and EventLogService.java. The EventLog.txt file is selected and displays the following JSON log entries:

```
{ "timestamp": "2024-07-25T01:10:56.926005500Z", "logtype": "start_transaction_log", "dbname": "null", "user": "user1" }
{ "timestamp": "2024-07-25T01:11:05.091465400Z", "logtype": "start_transaction_log", "dbname": "null", "user": "user2" }
{ "timestamp": "2024-07-25T01:15:38.558857200Z", "logtype": "transaction_committed_log", "dbname": "null", "user": "user1" }
{ "timestamp": "2024-07-25T01:16:41.794082300Z", "logtype": "start_transaction_log", "dbname": "null", "user": "user1" }
{ "timestamp": "2024-07-25T01:16:46.907223900Z", "logtype": "transaction_rollback_log", "dbname": "null", "user": "user1" }
```

Figure 31: Event Log File (After Rollback Command)

## Meeting Logs

Date	Time	Attendees	Agenda	Meeting Type	Meeting Recording Link
20-07-2024	3:30-4:00	Manish, Jay	Discussing The Flow of Final Module along with the presentation Preparation	Online	<a href="#">Meeting in General - 20240720_230829-Meeting Recording.mp4</a>