CS2102 Project Team 1 Topic A: Task Sourcing

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Technologies used

Platform: Node.js - JavaScript runtime built on Chrome's V8 JavaScript engine

Framework: Express.js - a web application framework for Node.js

Authentication: Passport.js, bcrypt.js

Testing Framework: PyTest - a Python framework to run unit tests

Continuous Integration Platform: Semaphore Cl

CSS Framework: Bootstrap 3 **Database:** PostgreSQL v10.3

Languages used:

JavaScript for Application stack

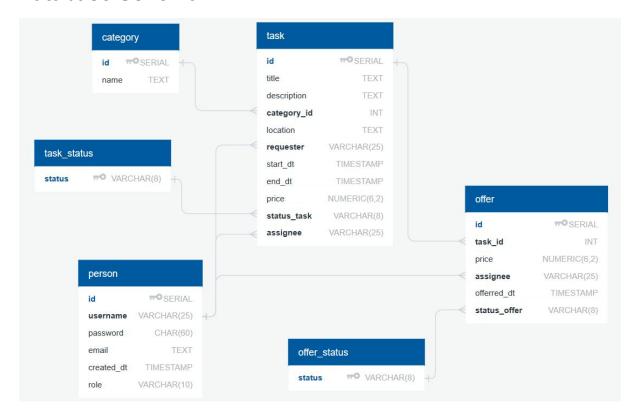
SQL for Database stack

Python for Testing stack

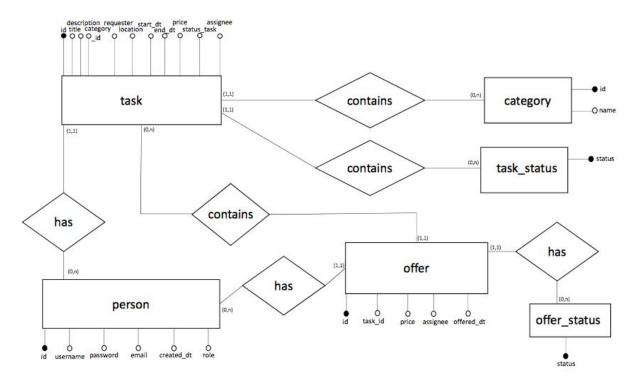
Functionalities

- All users can
 - o Create a member account and Login.
 - o See other members' profiles, including usernames, emails and created dates.
 - See all tasks, by categories, or by tasks' statuses.
 - Search for tasks:
 - Basic search: tasks having all the words from the search string in their titles and descriptions.
 - Advanced search: tasks by search string, category, location, requester, start date, minimum price, maximum price, task's status and assignee.
- Normal members can
 - o Add / Edit / Delete his tasks.
 - o Make / Edit / Delete offer for tasks of other members.
 - o Accept / Reject offers to his tasks from other members.
- Admin members can:
 - o Edit / Delete any task.
 - o Delete any user.
 - Delete any offer.
 - See statistics of tasks, offers and users in the admin dashboard.

Database Schema



ER Diagram



SQL Queries

Relational Schema

Constraints are highlighted in pale orange.

```
Person schema
```

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS person (
                         SERIAL
                                          PRIMARY KEY,
                         VARCHAR(25)
                                          UNIQUE NOT NULL,
        username
                         CHAR(60)
                                          NOT NULL,
        password
        email
                         TEXT
                                          UNIQUE NOT NULL,
        created_dt
                         TIMESTAMP
                                          NOT NULL,
        role
                         VARCHAR(10)
                                          DEFAULT 'member' NOT NULL
);
Category schema
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS category (
                         SERIAL
                                          PRIMARY KEY,
        id
                                          UNIQUE NOT NULL
        name
                         TEXT
);
Task_Status schema
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS task_status (
        status
                         VARCHAR(8)
                                          PRIMARY KEY
);
Offer_Status schema
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS offer_status (
                         VARCHAR(8)
        status
                                          PRIMARY KEY
);
Offer schema
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS offer (
        id
                         SERIAL
                                          PRIMARY KEY,
        task_id
                         INTEGER
                                          NOT NULL
                         REFERENCES task(id) ON DELETE CASCADE,
        price
                         NUMERIC(6, 2)
                                          NOT NULL,
                                          NOT NULL
        assignee
                         VARCHAR(25)
                         REFERENCES person(username) ON DELETE CASCADE,
        offered_dt
                         TIMESTAMP
                                          NOT NULL,
        status_offer
                         VARCHAR(8)
                                          DEFAULT 'pending' NOT NULL
                         REFERENCES offer_status(status) ON UPDATE CASCADE,
        UNIQUE (task_id, assignee),
        CHECK (price >= 0 and price < 10000)
);
```

Task schema

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS task (
        id
                          SERIAL
                                            PRIMARY KEY,
```

```
title
                         TEXT
                                           NOT NULL,
                                          NOT NULL,
        description
                         TEXT
                                          NOT NULL
        category_id
                         INTEGER
                         REFERENCES category(id) ON UPDATE CASCADE,
        location
                                          NOT NULL,
        requester
                         VARCHAR(25)
                                          NOT NULL
                         REFERENCES person(username) ON DELETE CASCADE,
        start_dt
                         TIMESTAMP
                                          NOT NULL,
        end_dt
                         TIMESTAMP
                                          NOT NULL,
        price
                         NUMERIC(6, 2)
                                          NOT NULL,
                         VARCHAR(8)
                                          DEFAULT 'open' NOT NULL
        status_task
                         REFERENCES task_status(status) ON UPDATE CASCADE,
                         VARCHAR(25)
                                          DEFAULT NULL
        assignee
                         REFERENCES person(username) ON DELETE SET NULL,
        CHECK (start_dt <= end_dt),</pre>
        CHECK (price >= 0 and price < 10000)
);
```

For the full rundown of all the SQL queries used, check out here.

All *non-mutating* DML queries are obtained from *Views* to minimize the possibility of external agents modifying our data. The created views are identical to their origin table with the exception of the view_all_task view, where we also include the category name in order to display the name in the browser application.

Noteworthy SQL DML Code

```
Insert one task
```

```
SELECT insert_one_task($1, $2, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7, $8);
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION insert_one_task (
       _title TEXT,
       _description TEXT,
       _category_id INTEGER,
       _location TEXT,
       _requester VARCHAR(25),
       _start_dt TIMESTAMP,
       _end_dt TIMESTAMP,
       _price NUMERIC(6, 2)
RETURNS void AS $BODY$
   BEGIN
        INSERT INTO task (title, description, category_id, location, requester, start_dt,
        end_dt, price )
        VALUES ( _title, _description, _category_id, _location, _requester, _start_dt,
        _end_dt, _price );
   END; $BODY$ LANGUAGE 'plpgsql' VOLATILE COST 100
Update offer when user changes their offer amount
SELECT update_offer_by_assignee_taskid($1, $2, $3, $4);
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION update_offer_by_assignee_taskid (
       _assignee VARCHAR(25),
       _task_id INTEGER,
       _price NUMERIC(6, 2),
       _offered_dt TIMESTAMP
RETURNS void AS $BODY$
```

```
BEGIN
        UPDATE offer
        SET price = _price, offered_dt = _offered_dt, status_offer = 'pending'
            AND assignee = _assignee AND task_id = _task_id
        UPDATE task
        SET status_task = 'offered'
        WHERE 1=1
            AND id = _task_id AND status_task IS NOT DISTINCT FROM 'open'
   END; $BODY$ LANGUAGE 'plpgsql' VOLATILE COST 100
Get all tasks by category
SELECT
       view_all_task.id,
       view_all_task.title,
       view_all_task.description,
       view_all_task.category_id,
       view_all_task.category_name,
       view_all_task.location,
       view_all_task.requester,
       view_all_task.start_dt,
       view_all_task.end_dt,
       view_all_task.price,
       view_all_task.status_task,
       view_all_task.assignee
FROM view_all_task
WHERE 1=1
    AND view_all_task.category_id = $1
ORDER BY view_all_task.id DESC ;
```

Advanced SQL Functions in the project

Update offer's status and task's status upon rejecting offer

Whenever a task's owner rejects an offer, this function changes the offer's status to 'rejected' and updates the task's status to 'open' if all offers for the task are 'rejected'.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION update_task_upon_rejecting_offer_by_task_id (
        _task_id
                         INTEGER,
        _offer_id
                          INTEGER
RETURNS void AS $BODY$
    BEGIN
        UPDATE offer
        SET status_offer = 'rejected'
        WHERE 1=1
            AND id = _offer_id
        UPDATE task
        SET status_task = 'open'
        WHERE 1=1
            AND id = _task_id
            AND NOT EXISTS (
                SELECT 1
                FROM offer
                WHFRF 1=1
                    AND task_id = _task_id
                    AND status_offer IS DISTINCT FROM 'rejected'
   END; $BODY$ LANGUAGE 'plpgsql' VOLATILE COST 100
```

Advanced Search method

The following function is used as an advanced search method for tasks of the project. The user indicates the attributes of tasks he is looking for and the application will return all the tasks that satisfy the conditions.

For example, the user searches for location 'nuS'. The application will return all the tasks whose location have the term 'NUS', including 'NUS CELC', 'NUS', 'nus soc', etc.

As an implementation of *pg-node*, the library used for for bidirectional communication with the database and the server to avoid SQL injection, all the inputs of any function call cannot be *null*; therefore, all parameters of the function when called by the application are at least an empty string.

Function <code>get_matching_percent</code> is an user-defined function that calculates the Levenshtein distance between two strings, for the <code>Advanced Search Method</code>. It uses the <code>fuzzystrmatch</code> extension - a module provides several functions to determine similarities and distance between strings. The function can be viewed from <code>here</code>.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION get_tasks_with_advanced_search (
        _search_string
                         TEXT
                                           DEFAULT NULL.
        _category_id
                          TEXT
                                           DEFAULT NULL,
                                          DEFAULT NULL.
        _location
                         TEXT
        _requester
                         TEXT
                                          DEFAULT NULL,
                         TEXT
                                          DEFAULT NULL,
        _start_dt
        _min_price
                         TEXT
                                           DEFAULT NULL,
                         TEXT
                                          DEFAULT NULL.
        _max_price
                         TEXT
                                           DEFAULT NULL,
        _status_task
                         TEXT
                                           DEFAULT NULL
        _assignee
RETURNS SETOF task AS $BODY$
   BEGIN
       if _search_string = '' THEN _search_string = NULL; END if;
        if _category_id = '' THEN _category_id = NULL; END if;
        if _location = '' THEN _location = NULL; END if;
        if _requester = '' THEN _requester = NULL; END if;
        if _start_dt = '' THEN _start_dt = NULL; END if;
        if _min_price = '' THEN _min_price = NULL; END if;
        if _max_price = '' THEN _max_price = NULL; END if;
        if _status_task = '' THEN _status_task = NULL; END if;
        if _assignee = '' THEN _assignee = NULL; END if;
        RETURN QUERY
        SELECT
             task.id,
            task.title.
            task.description,
            task.category id.
            task.location,
            task.requester.
            task.start_dt,
            task.end_dt,
            task.price,
            task.status_task,
            task.assignee
        FROM
            task.
            (
                 SELECT unnest(string_to_array(coalesce(_search_string, ' '), ' ')) AS word
             ) AS sub
        WHFRF 1=1
           AND (
                -- If the title or description contains all the words
                task.title ILIKE '%' || sub.word || '%'
                OR task.description ILIKE '%' || sub.word || '%'
            AND task.category_id = coalesce(CAST(_category_id AS NUMERIC(6, 2)), task.category_id)
```

```
AND (
             -- If location matches more than 40%
             get_matching_percent(task.location, _location) >= 0.4
             OR task.location ILIKE '%' || coalesce(_location, '') || '%'
         -- If requester matches more than 80%
        AND get_matching_percent(task.requester, _requester) >= 0.8
        -- Same status task. if NULL
        AND task.start_dt::DATE = coalesce(_start_dt, to_char(task.start_dt, 'YYYY-MM-DD'))::DATE
         -- If price >= min price
        AND task.price >= coalesce(CAST(_min_price AS NUMERIC(6, 2)), 0)
         - If price <= max_price
        AND task.price <= coalesce(CAST(_max_price AS NUMERIC(6, 2)), 9999.99)
         -- Same status_task, if NULL
        AND task.status_task = coalesce(_status_task, task.status_task)
         -- If assignee matches more than 80%
        AND get_matching_percent(coalesce(task.assignee, ''), _assignee) >= 0.8
    GROUP BY task.id
    HAVING count(task.id) IS NOT DISTINCT
         FROM\ array\_length(string\_to\_array(coalesce(\_search\_string, \ '\ '), \ '\ '), \ 1)
    ORDER BY task.id DESC
END; $BODY$ LANGUAGE 'plpgsql' VOLATILE COST 100
```

Implementation of Non-trivial Constraints

Refer to the Relational Schema section for all constraints (highlighted in pale orange).

Making sure constraints are satisfied when adding a task or offer

We have a check constraint in both the task and offer table, namely CHECK (price >= 0 and price < 10000)

to make sure the starting price of the task is not below \$0. We also cap the maximum price to be below \$10,000 arbitrarily as we do not expect any task to be above \$10,000, and also to prevent any large numbers.

```
A second check in just the task table 
CHECK (start_dt <= end_dt),
```

makes sure that the end date is not before the start date when adding a task.

Prevent duplicate usernames and emails of users

To ensure that every username or email is unique, we have a "unique" constraint on our person table, namely

```
username VARCHAR(25) UNIQUE NOT NULL, email TEXT UNIQUE NOT NULL
```

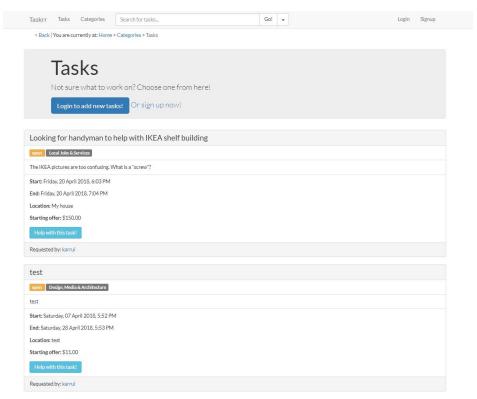
Ensuring each user only gives one offer to a task

We want to prevent a user making multiple offers to the same task and thus added a constraint to the offer table to ensure the (task id, assignee) pair is unique.

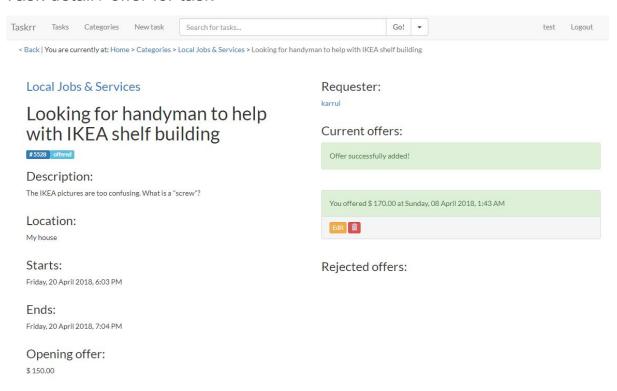
```
UNIQUE (task_id, assignee)
```

Screenshots

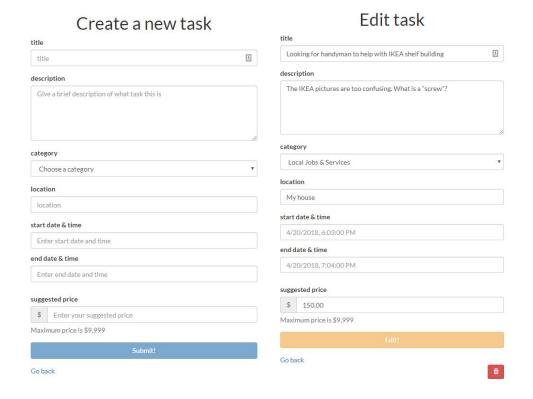
All tasks (and the search bar)



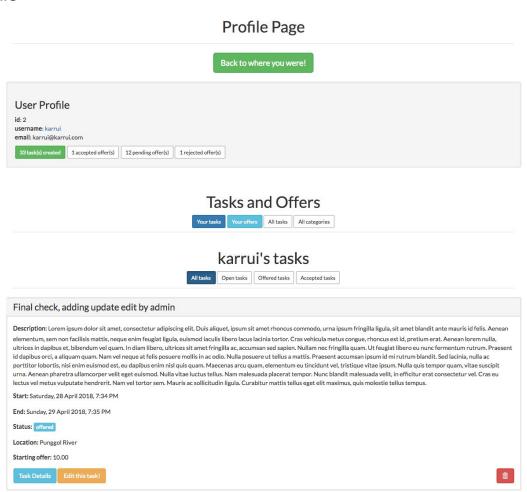
Task detail / offer for task



New task/ Edit task



Profile

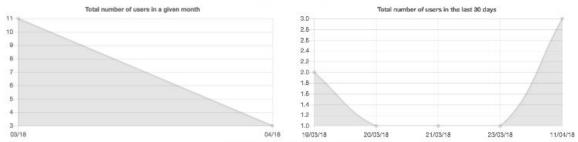


Admin Dashboard

Manage Users Manage Tasks

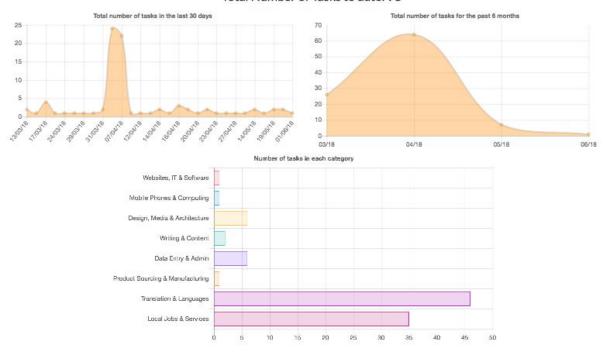
Users Information

Total Number of users to date: 14



Tasks Information

Total Number of Tasks to date: 98



Offers Information

