

CNT 4714 – Project Three – Fall 2022

Title: “Project Three: Two-Tier Client-Server Application Development With MySQL and JDBC”

Points: 100 points

Due Date: Sunday October 30, 2022 by 11:59 pm (WebCourses Time)

Objectives: To develop a two-tier Java based client-server application interacting with a MySQL database utilizing JDBC for the connectivity. This project is designed to give you some experience using the various features of JDBC and its interaction with a MySQL DB Server environment.

Description: In this assignment you will develop a Java-based GUI front-end (client-side) application that will connect to your MySQL server via JDBC.

You are to develop a Java application that will allow any client (the end-user) to execute commands against the database. You will create a Java GUI-based application front-end that will accept any MySQL DDL or DML command, pass this through a JDBC connection to the MySQL database server, execute the statement and return the results to the client. Note that while technically your application must be able to handle any DDL or DML command, we won't actually use all of the commands available in these sublanguages. For one thing, it would be quite rare to allow a client to create a database or a table within a database. Note too, that the only DML command that uses the `executeQuery()` method of JDBC is the Select command, all other DML and DDL commands utilize `executeUpdate()`. Some screen shots of what your Java GUI front-end should look like are shown below. Basically, this GUI is an extension of the GUI that was developed in the lecture notes and is available on WebCourses as `DisplayQueryResults.java`. Your Java application must give the user the ability to execute any SQL DDL or DML command for which the user has the correct permissions. User information for connections will be maintained in properties files, but the user must supply their username and password (for their MySQL server account) via the GUI. You will be able to start multiple instances of your Java application and allow different clients to connect simultaneously to the MySQL DB sever, since the default number of connections is set at 151 (See your Workbench options file under the networking tab). In addition to the client interactions with your application, a background (business logic) transaction logging operation will occur which keeps a running total of the number of queries and the number of updates that have occurred via the user application. This is a separate database (i.e., a completely different database than any to which a client user can connect), that the application will connect to using root user privileges in a separate properties file. This separate properties file is not accessible by any end user. Each user operation will cause the application to make this connection and update the operational logging database table. More details on this aspect of the application are shown below and will be covered in the Q&A sessions.

Once you've created your application, you will execute a sequence of DML and DDL commands and illustrate the output from each in your GUI for two different users. For this project you will create, in addition to the root user, a client user with limited permissions on the database (see below). The root user is assumed to have all permissions on the database, any command they issue will be executed. The client user will be far more restricted.

Restrictions:

1. Your source files should begin with comments containing the following information:

/*

Name: *<your name goes here>*

Course: CNT 4714 Fall 2022

Assignment title: Project 3 – A Two-tier Client-Server Application

Date: October 30, 2022

Class: *<name of class goes here>*

*/

2. Your application must provide a user interface, similar to the one shown below, that will allow any user the ability to connect to any database via properties files. Your application must verify that the user credentials (username and password) entered via the interface match with the user credentials found in the properties file that was selected via the interface. If the credentials do not match, then no connection is established.
3. Non-query commands should display a message to the user regarding the status of the executed command (see below).

References for this assignment:

Notes: Lecture Notes for MySQL and JDBC.

Input Specification:

The **first step** in this assignment is to login to the MySQL Workbench as the root user and execute/run the script to create and populate the backend database. This script is available on the assignment page and is named “`project3dbscript.sql`”. This script creates a database named **project3**. You can use the MySQL Workbench for this step, or the command line whichever you prefer.

The **second step** is to create authorizations for a client user (in addition to the root user) named `client`. By default your root user has all permissions on the **project3** database. Use either SQL Grant statements from the command line or the MySQL Workbench (see separate document for details on how to accomplish this task) to check and set permissions for the client as follows:

Register the new user named **client** (assign them the password *client* – ignore the MySQL warning on weak password setting) and assign to this user only **select** privileges on the **project3** schema.

The **third step** is to create the **operationslog** database using the `project3operationslog.sql` script. This script file is also available on WebCourses.

Output Specification:

There are three parts for the output for this project. Part 1 is to provide screen shots from your application which clearly show the complete query/command expression and results for each of the commands that appear in the script named: **project3rootuserscript.sql** available on the course website. There are eight different commands in this script and some of the commands will have more than one output capture (see below). Part 2 is to provide screen shots from your application which clearly show the complete query/command expression and results for each of the commands that appear in the script named: **project3clientuserscript.sql** available on the course website. There are three different commands in this script and some of the commands will have more than one output capture (see below). **To produce your final output, first recreate the**

database, then run the root user commands followed by the client commands in script order within each script file.

Deliverables:

1. All of the .java files associated with your application.
2. All 15 screenshots from the execution of the commands specified in the **project3rootuserscript.sql** script.
3. All 10 screenshots from the execution of the commands specified in the **project3clientuserscript.sql** script.
4. A screenshot showing the final state of the **operationscount** table after executing the command `select * from operationscount;` once both the root user and client user command script files have been completely executed.

All should be uploaded to WebCourses no later than 11:59pm Sunday October 30 , 2022. Be sure to clearly label each screen shot. Use the convention: RootCommand1, RootCommand2A, RootCommand2B, and so on. Similarly for ClientCommand1, ClientCommand2A, and so on.

Details:

Shown on the next page is a screen shot of the initial GUI. Notice that there is a single drop-down list for selecting the properties file that will be used to make the user connection. The user credentials along with the JDBC driver and database URL will be specified in these files. The client must enter only their user credentials (username and password) through the GUI. Your application must verify that the user-entered credentials match those in the specified properties file before making a connection to the database. If the user entered credentials do not match those in the specified properties file, a message will be displayed to the user and no connection to the database will be established.

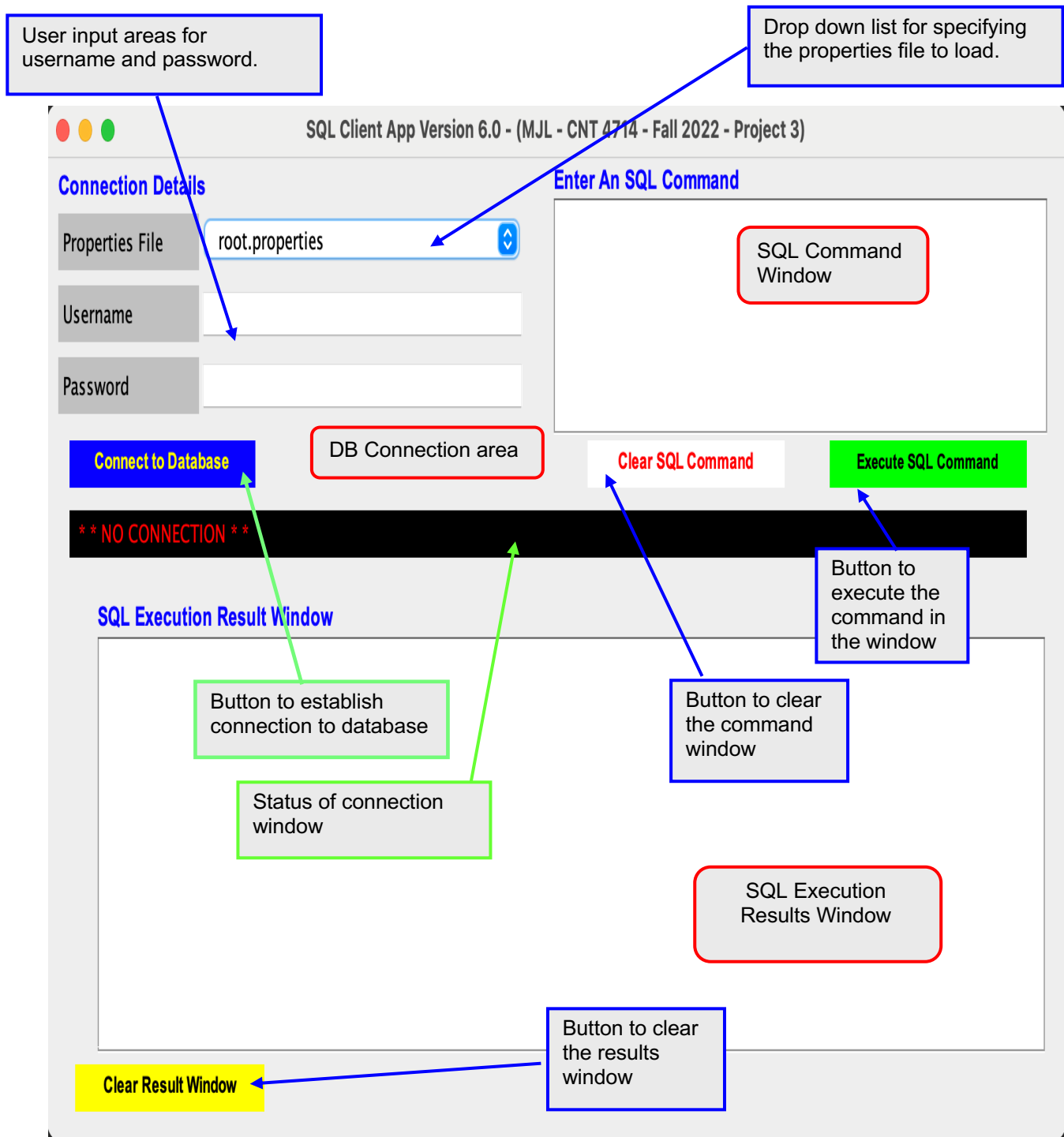
You should provide buttons for the user to clear the command window as well as the result window. The status of the connection should be returned to the GUI and displayed in the connection area.

The output of all SQL commands should be returned to the SQL Execution Result window. Please note that only single SQL commands can be executed via this application (will not execute scripts of commands). We will also not go to the effort of making the application display the results of MySQL-specific commands. (When a MySQL-specific command is executed, the SQL Execution Result window does not need to display any results, if you wanted to you could display the line “MySQL command executed” in the results window, but this is not required.)

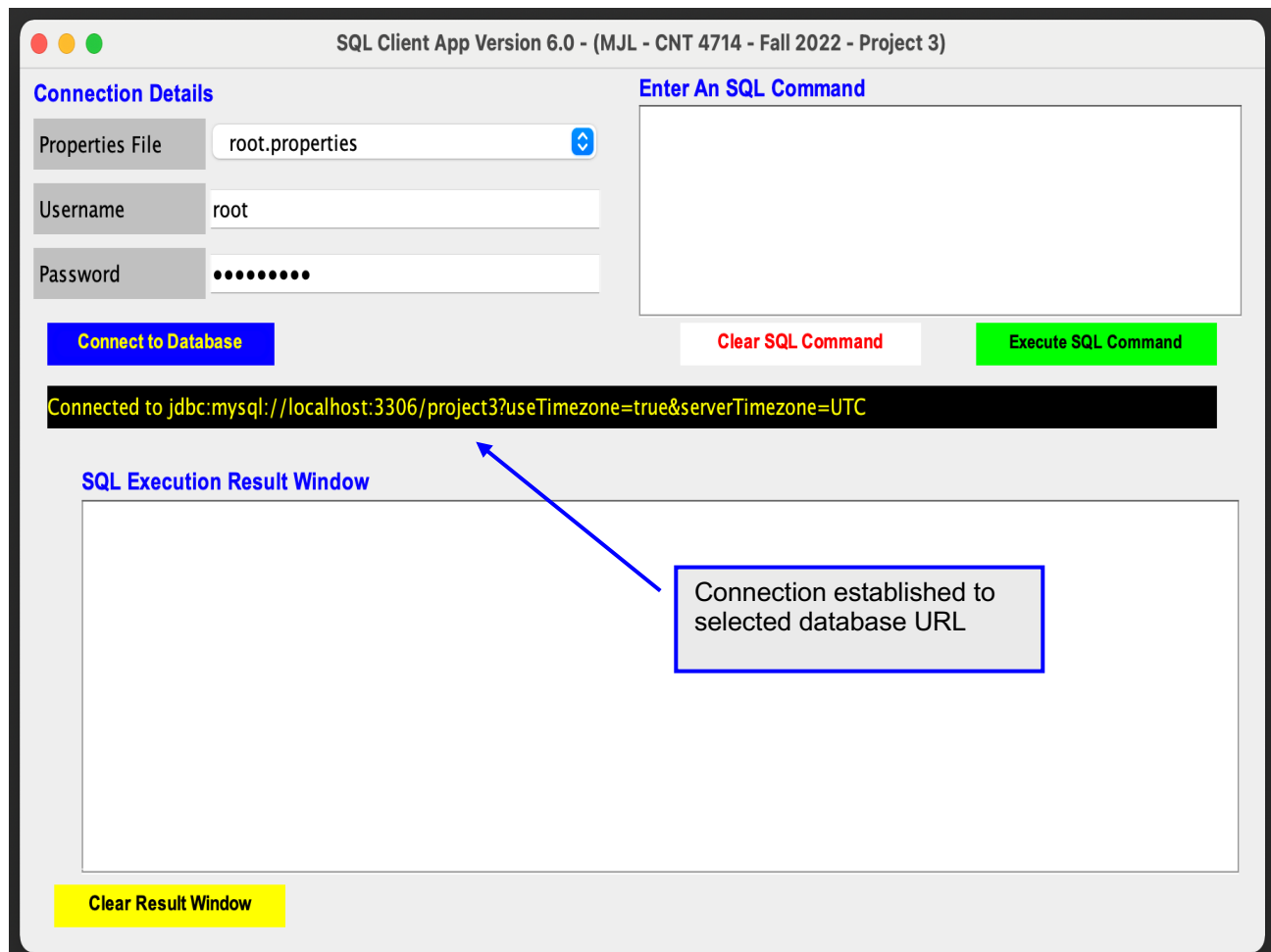
As each user command is executed (only successful commands – some of the client command will not be successful) the **operationscount** table in the **operationslog** database must be updated by your application. Each query and each update will be logged (counted) separately. Your application must obtain a connection to the **operationslog** database and perform the update with root user credentials. Only successful operations will be logged – any transaction erroring will not increment any counter. These operations are invisible to the end user (regardless of who the user is, including root users). The application must connect to the **operationslog** database using a properties file which contains all necessary connection information.

Note that for non-query DML and DDL commands, before and after screen shots must be taken to illustrate the basic effect of the command. See pages 8-9 for an illustration of this.

The remainder of the document illustrates the application at various phases during execution.

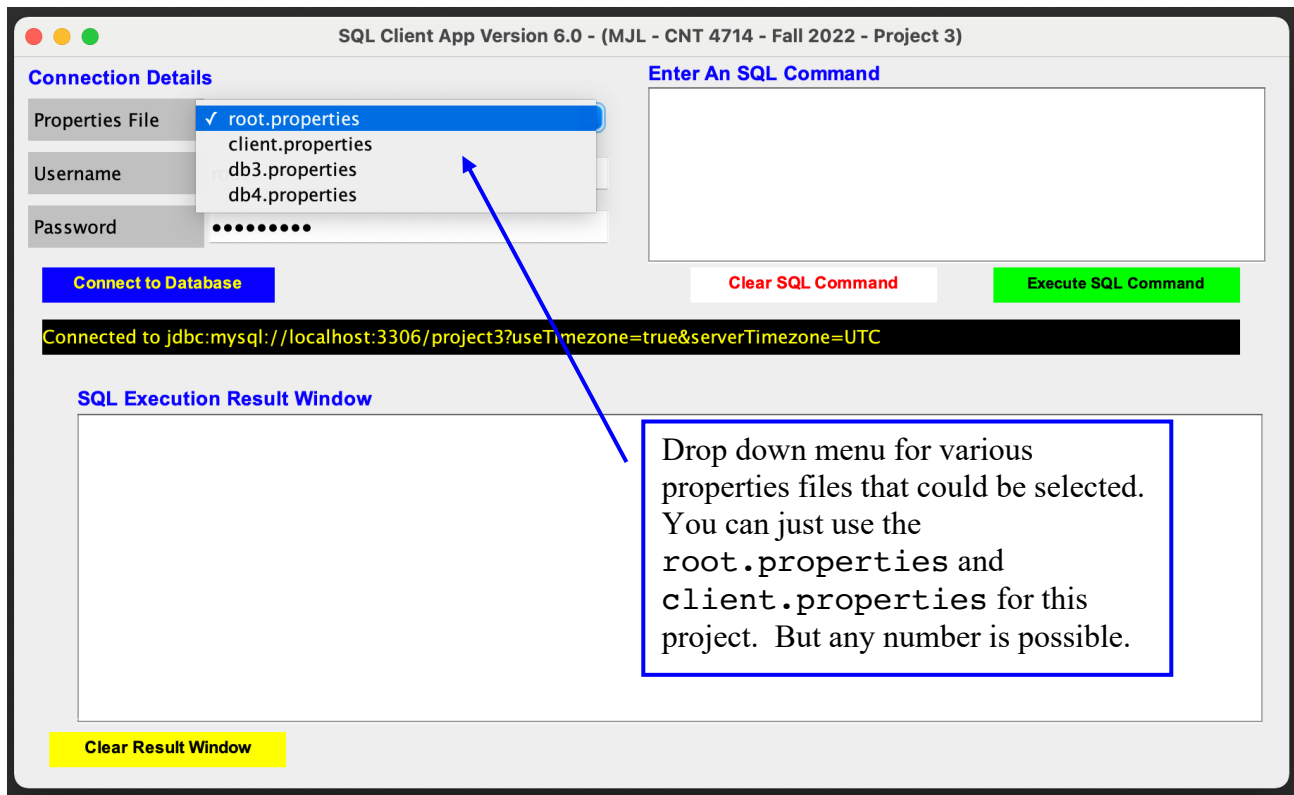


The GUI areas defined.

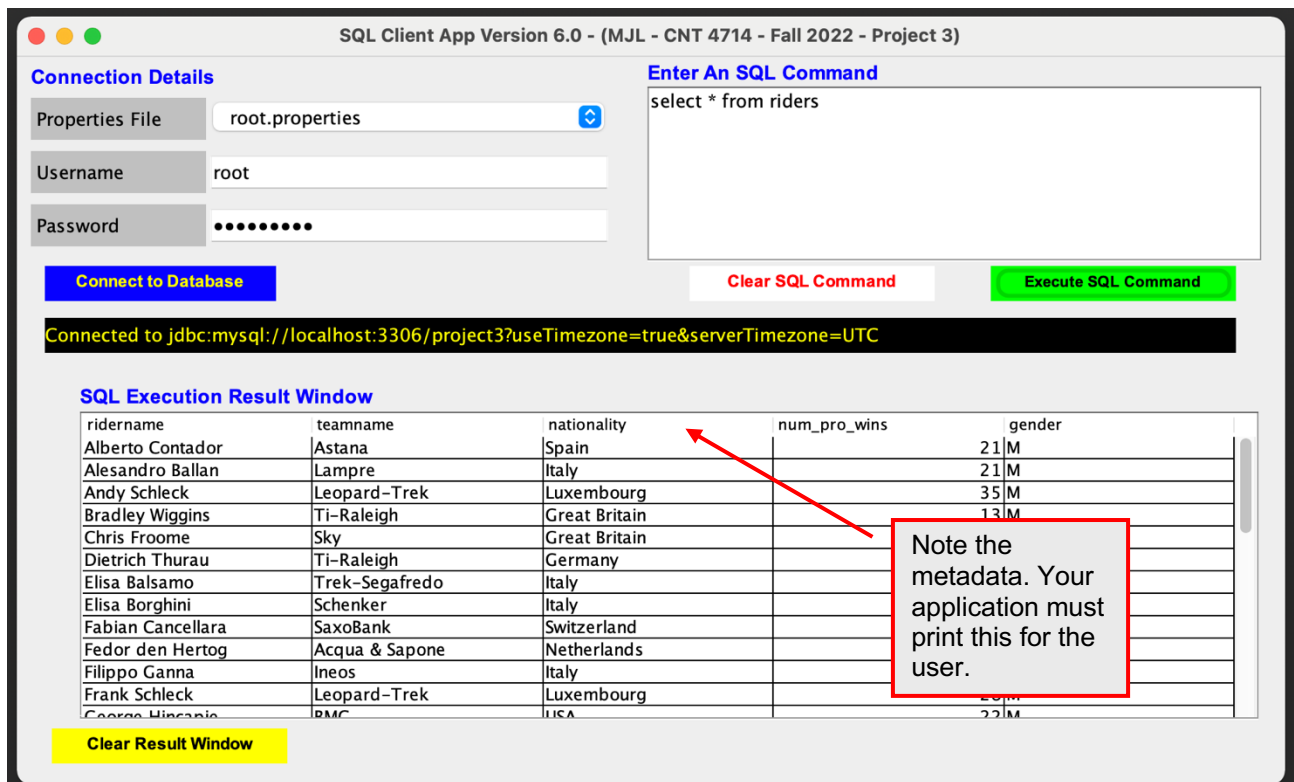


Screen shot illustrating an initial connection.

Illustrating the drop-down list of possible properties files that could be selected.




User has connected to a database and issued a select command. Results are displayed in the SQL Execution window.



A more complicated query:

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Connection Details

Properties File: 

Username:

Password:

Enter An SQL Command

```
select distinct racename
from racewinners
where ridername in (select ridername
                    from riders
                    where num_pro_wins > 50)
```

Clear SQL Command **Execute SQL Command**

Connected to jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/project3?useTimeZone=true&serverTimeZone=UTC

SQL Execution Result Window


racename
Amstel Gold
Fleche Wallone - Feminine
GP-E3
Liege-Bastogne-Liege
Paris-Roubaix
Rund de Flandren
World Championship - Elite Women

Clear Result Window

When the user makes a mistake entering a SQL command:

SQL Client App Version 6.0 - (MJL - CNT 4714 - Fall 2022 - Project 3)

Connection Details

Properties File: 

Username:

Password:

Enter An SQL Command


```
select distinct racename
from racewinners
where ridername in (select ridername
                    from riders
                    where num_pro_winds > 50)
```

Clear SQL Command **Execute SQL Command**

Connected to jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/project3?useTimeZone=true&serverTimeZone=UTC

SQL Execution Result Window

Database error



Unknown column 'num_pro_winds' in 'where clause'

OK

Clear Result Window

The following three screen shots illustrate that your application should be able to handle non-query commands from the users.

Before screen shot of a subset of the riders relation:

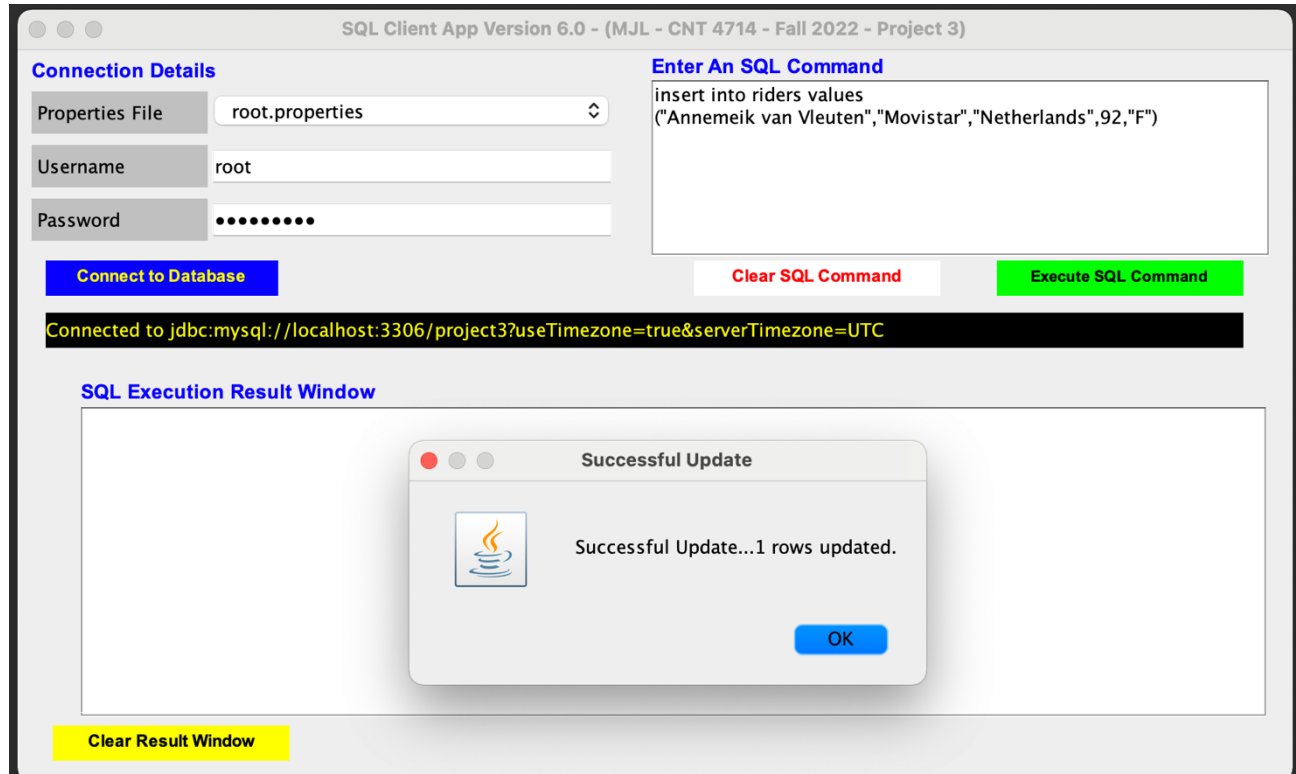
The screenshot shows a web-based SQL client application. At the top, the title bar reads "SQL Client App Version 6.0 - (MJL - CNT 4714 - Fall 2022 - Project 3)". The interface is divided into several sections:

- Connection Details:** Includes fields for "Properties File" (set to "root.properties"), "Username" (set to "root"), and "Password" (masked with dots). Below these are three buttons: "Connect to Database" (blue), "Clear SQL Command" (red), and "Execute SQL Command" (green).
- Enter An SQL Command:** A text area containing the query:

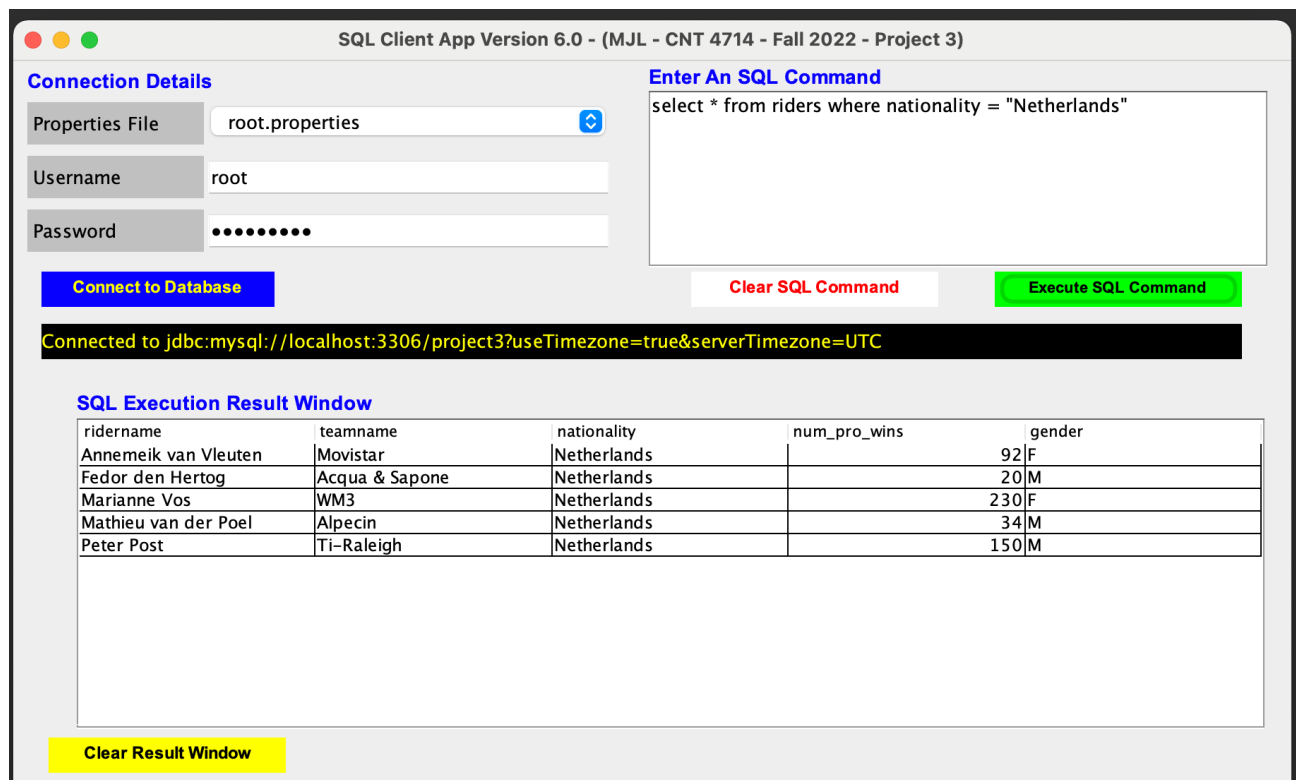
```
select *
from riders
where nationality = "Netherlands"
```
- Execution Status:** A black bar with yellow text indicating a successful connection: "Connected to jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/project3?useTimezone=true&serverTimezone=UTC".
- SQL Execution Result Window:** A table displaying the results of the query. The table has five columns: "ridername", "teamname", "nationality", "num_pro_wins", and "gender". It contains four rows of data for Dutch riders.
- Clear Result Window:** A yellow button located at the bottom left of the result window.

ridername	teamname	nationality	num_pro_wins	gender
Fedor den Hertog	Acqua & Sapone	Netherlands	20	M
Marianne Vos	WM3	Netherlands	230	F
Mathieu van der Poel	Alpecin	Netherlands	34	M
Peter Post	Ti-Raleigh	Netherlands	150	M

Insert command issued:



After screen shot of subset of riders relation after insert command was issued:



Screen shot illustrating the client user issuing a select command.

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Connection Details

Properties File: client.properties

Username: client

Password:

Enter An SQL Command

select * from riders

Connect to Database **Clear SQL Command** **Execute SQL Command**

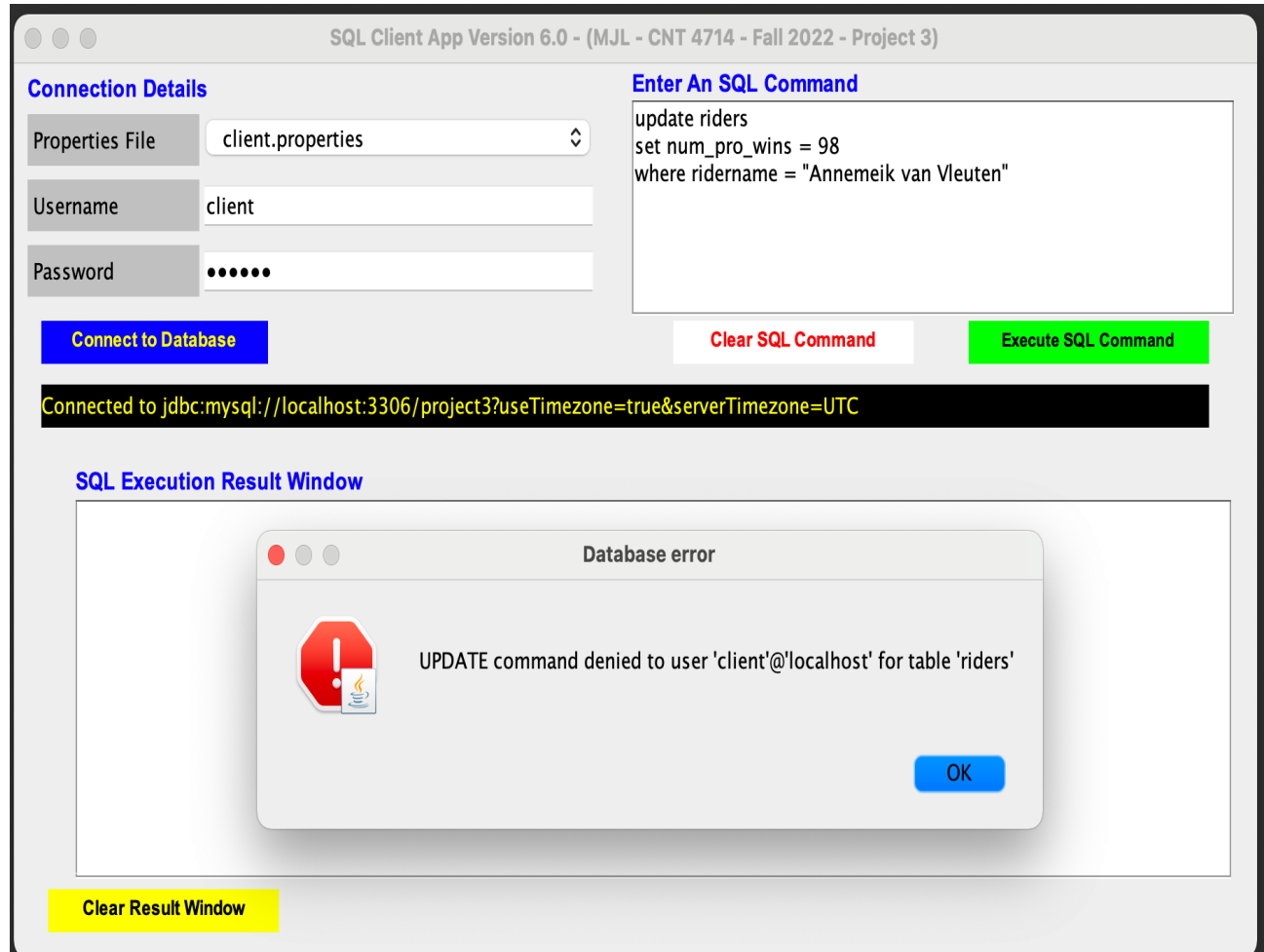
Connected to jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/project3?useTimezone=true&serverTimezone=UTC

SQL Execution Result Window

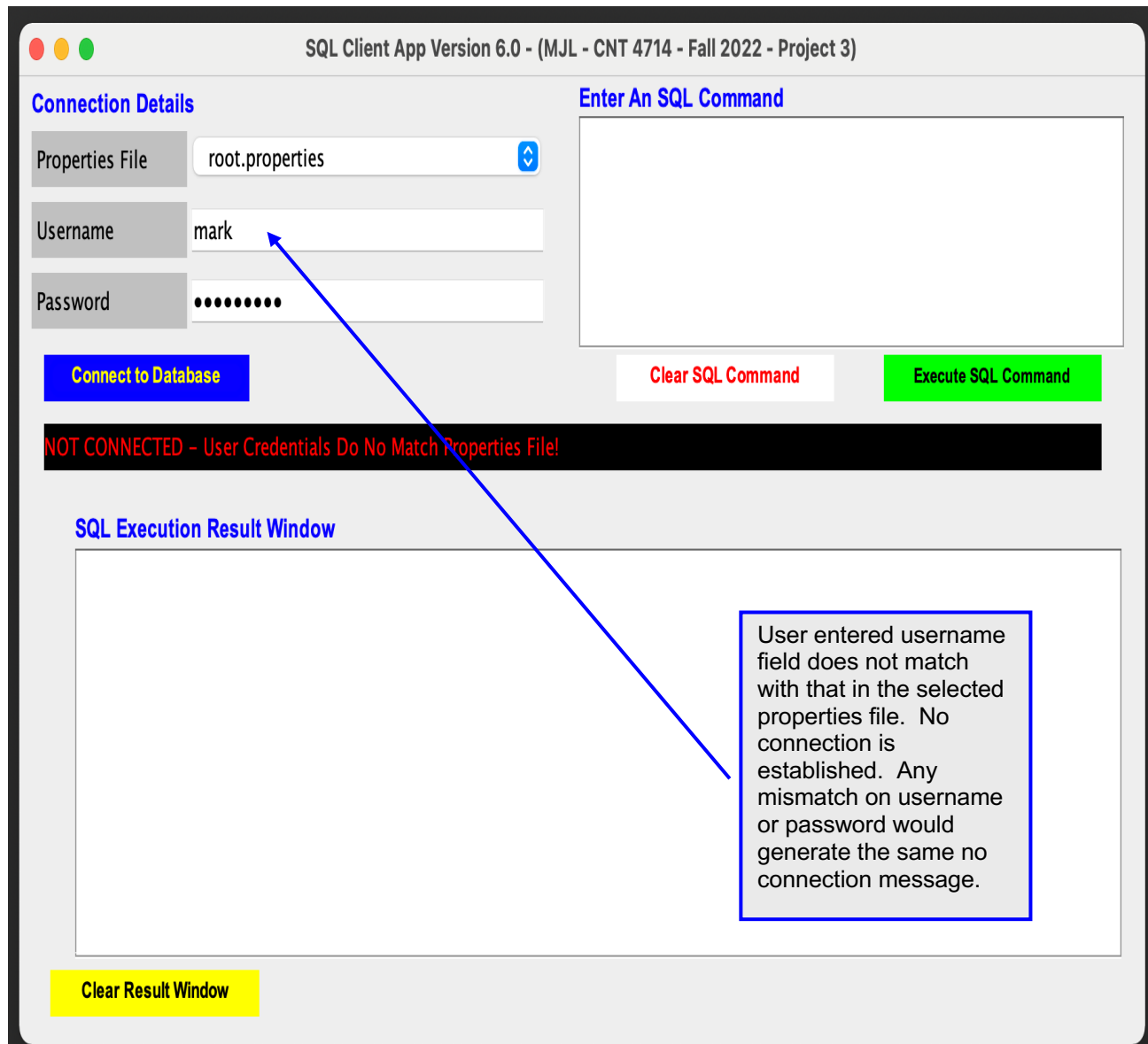
ridername	teamname	nationality	num_pro_wins	gender
Alberto Contador	Astana	Spain	21	M
Alessandro Ballan	Lampre	Italy	21	M
Andy Schleck	Leopard-Trek	Luxembourg	35	M
Annemiek van Vleuten	Movistar	Netherlands	92	F
Bradley Wiggins	Ti-Raleigh	Great Britain	13	M
Chris Froome	Sky	Great Britain	23	M
Dietrich Thurau	Ti-Raleigh	Germany	78	M
Elisa Balsamo	Trek-Segafredo	Italy	20	F
Elisa Borghini	Schenger	Italy	34	F
Fabian Cancellara	SaxoBank	Switzerland	58	M
Fedor den Hertog	Acqua & Sapone	Netherlands	20	M
Filippo Ganna	Ineos	Italy	25	M
Frank Schleck	Leopard-Trek	Luxembourg	28	M

Clear Result Window

Screen shot illustrating the client user issuing a command for which they do not have permission:



The following screenshot illustrates how the user-entered credentials must match those in the selected properties file in order to establish a connection to the database specified in the properties file.



The following screenshot illustrates the **operationscount** table values after various operations have been completed. This screenshot is taken from a root user account in the MySQL Workbench using the **operationslog** database. Note that the numbers shown in this screenshot are not the correct numbers that you will see after executing the root user command script followed by the client user command script. This is just an example.

The screenshot displays the MySQL Workbench interface. On the left, the Schemas pane shows the 'operationslog' database selected, with the 'operationscount' table listed under Tables. The main editor shows a query: `select * from operationscount`. The Result Grid displays the following data:

num_queries	num_updates
10	5
NULL	NULL

The Action Output pane at the bottom shows a list of operations performed on the database:

Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
22:48:52	insert into racewinners values ('World Championship - Elite Women', 2019, 'Anneke...	1 row(s) affected	0.00093 sec
22:48:52	insert into racewinners values ('GP-E3', 2010, 'Fabian Cancellara', 210, '5:44:11')	1 row(s) affected	0.0016 sec
22:48:52	insert into racewinners values ('Rund de Flandren', 2022, 'Mathieu van der Poel',...	1 row(s) affected	0.00076 sec
22:48:52	insert into racewinners values ('Paris-Roubaix', 1969, 'Eddy Merckx', 248, '6:53:1...	1 row(s) affected	0.00085 sec
22:48:52	insert into racewinners values ('Tour de France', 2021, 'Tadej Pogacar', 3414, '82:...	1 row(s) affected	0.0015 sec
22:48:52	insert into racewinners values ('Rund de Flandren', 2009, 'Stuart OGrady', 253, '1...	1 row(s) affected	0.00084 sec
22:48:52	insert into racewinners values ('Liege-Bastogne-Liege', 1978, 'Dietrich Thurau', 2...	1 row(s) affected	0.00069 sec
22:48:52	insert into racewinners values ('Liege-Bastogne-Liege', 1972, 'Eddy Merckx', 273...	1 row(s) affected	0.00072 sec
22:48:52	select * from riders LIMIT 0, 1000	36 row(s) returned	0.00022 sec / 0.0000...
22:48:52	select * from teams LIMIT 0, 1000	16 row(s) returned	0.00028 sec / 0.0000...
22:48:52	select * from bikes LIMIT 0, 1000	11 row(s) returned	0.00041 sec / 0.0000...
22:48:52	select * from racewinners LIMIT 0, 1000	37 row(s) returned	0.00042 sec / 0.0000...
23:22:58	select * from operationscount LIMIT 0, 1000	1 row(s) returned	0.00039 sec / 0.0000...