UT Business Contracts Application Documentation

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Abstract

Put abstract here

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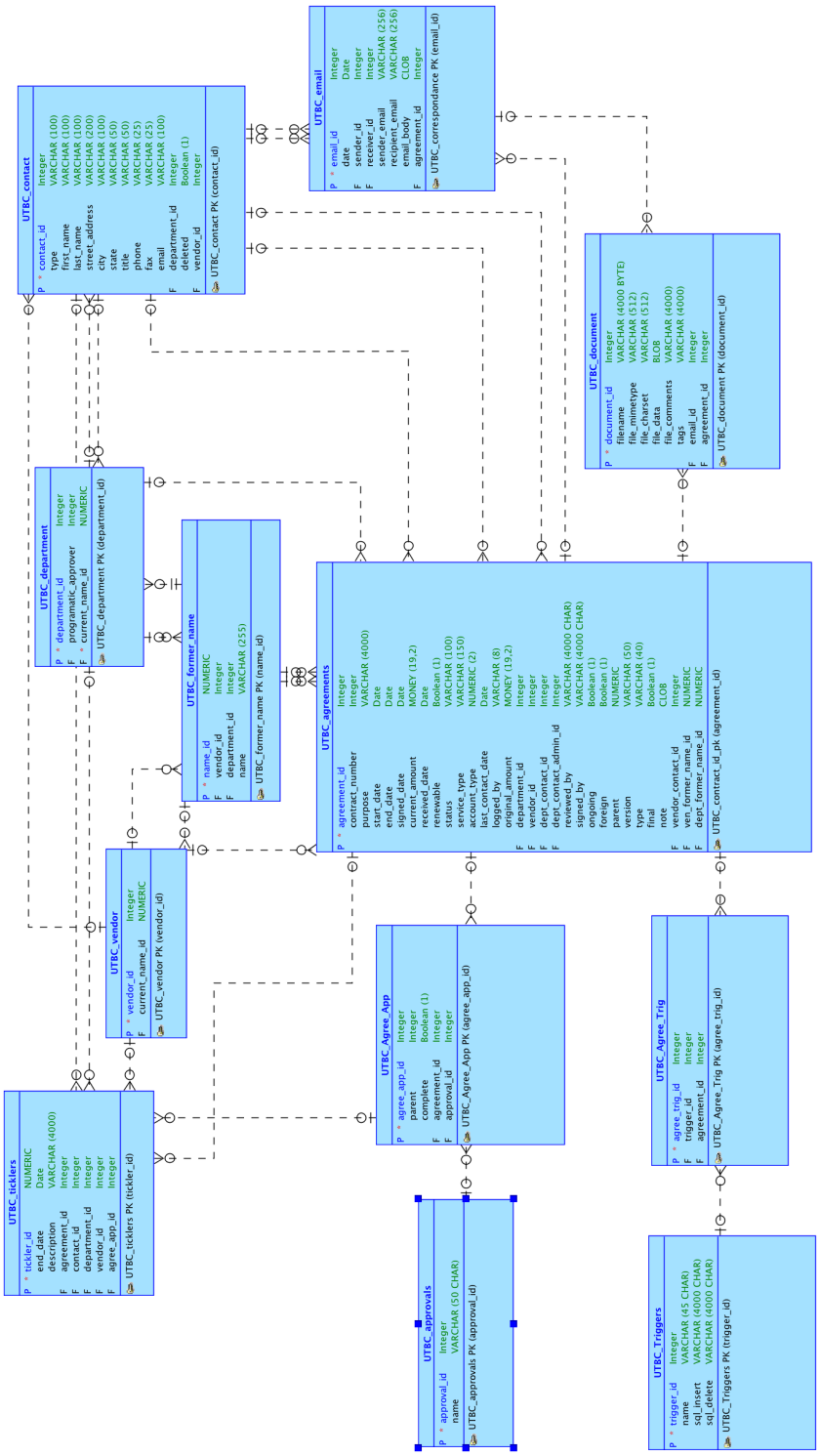
UTBC_contact
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Chapter 1

Data model

1.1 Contract Table

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Chapter 2

Application

2.1 Home Page

The home page consists of three different tables; contracts, ticklers, and BOR dates. The tables only displays contracts that are renewable and are expiring in the next 60 days. The table also only displays contracts that pertain to the user logged in using the where clause

Listing 2.1: Contracts table where clause for user

```
1 WHERE reviewed_by APEX_UTIL.GET_SESSION_STATE('APP_USER')
```

The next table is ticklers (or reminders), which only displays ticklers pertaining to the user that is logged in as well as public ticklers for everyone to see. We used the following where clause to do this

Listing 2.2: Tickler table where clause

```
1 WHERE t.created_by = APEX_UTIL.GET_SESSION_STATE('APP_USER')
2 OR PUBLIC_T = 'Y'
```

In this ticklers table, two tables are joined; the UTBC_ticklers and UTBC_contact tables. That way the user can easily email the corresponding person about the tickler. The next table is BOR dates (or board of regents dates). This table has no connect do our data model and is a stand alone table. The table has two attributes, due date and meeting date. The due date is the day the office will have to get certain paperwork submitted to be on the associated meeting date.

2.2 Agreements Home Page

2.2.1 Agreements Tree

The tree on the Agreements page is created by selecting a set of columns (status, level, title, icon, value, tooltip and link) from a table constructed from a series of unions.

Listing 2.3: Agreement tree select statement

```
select case when connect_by_isleaf = 1 then 0
            when level = 1             then 1
            else                            -1
       end as status,
       level,
       label||to_char(name) as title,
       case when item_type = 'C' then '#IMAGE_PREFIX#menu/blue_function_16x16.gif'
            when item_type = 'A' then '#IMAGE_PREFIX#menu/jtfunexe_16x16.gif'
            when item_type = 'V' then '#IMAGE_PREFIX#menu/blue_folder_16x16.gif'
            when item_type = 'VE' then '#IMAGE_PREFIX#menu/hs_infohidden_16x16.gif'
       else null
       end as icon,
       id as value,
       case when tooltip is not null then name ||' - '||tooltip
            else name
       end as tooltip,
       case when item_type = 'C' then
               apex_util.prepare_url('f?p='||:app_id||':4:'||:app_session||':T::4:P7_T
            when item_type = 'A' then
               apex_util.prepare_url('f?p='||:app_id||':4:'||:app_session||':T::4:P7_T
            when item_type = 'VE' then
               apex_util.prepare_url('f?p='||:app_id||':4:'||:app_session||':T::4:P7_T
       end as link
 from ( ...
```

The primary things to note are:

- The name of each node entry on the tree is derived from the 'title' column which is composed of the 'label' appended with the 'name' columns.
- The icon is selected depending on the value within the item_type column.
- The link column specifies where the page navigates when a node is clicked. It is also dependent on the value in the item_type column. There is no link for when item_type = 'V' as there is with icon because items of this type represent the version folder which will be discussed later. The version folder has no link since it does not represent a real database item.

The sql after the from clause constructs a table from a series of unions. Each union is between the UTBC_agreements table and itself, but with different rows being selected. Each union also gets all the

rows for one of the 4 item_types:

- C (for base contract)
- A (for any sub-agreement like an amendment)
- V (for the version folder)
- VE (for all versions of a particular contract or sub-agreement).

Listing 2.4: Selecting the max version of each contract in the agreements table.

```
1  --Top of the tree, populated with max versions of each contract.  Agreement parent is
   Links only to the max version for this contract
2  SELECT 'C' item_type,
3         a.type||': ' label,
4         a.AGREEMENT_ID id,
5         --children of this contract should have their parent column match this tree_id
6         to_char(a.version_parent)||'-'||a.type tree_id,
7         --parent should be null
8         null parent,
9         --constructs the displayed name for a contract in the tree
10        to_char(a.contract_number) || ' | ' || (select name from UTBC_vendor where vend
11           (select name from UTBC_department where department_id = a.department_id) ||
12        t.tooltip tooltip,
13        null link,
14        a.DATE_ACCESSED
15    FROM UTBC_agreements a, (SELECT wwv_flow_lang.system_message('Contract tooltip place
16    WHERE a.agreement_parent IS null AND a.version = (SELECT MAX(version) FROM UTBC_agre
```

The item_type column in this select is set to 'C'. The 'label' column is simply the type column in the agreements table. In this case that type should be the string 'Contract'. The 'id' is populated with the agreement_id of each contract chosen by the select. The 'name' column is constructed by appending the contract_number, vendor name, department name and start_date columns together. The date_accessed column is used for sorting. The most important aspect is the 'parent' and 'tree_id' columns.

- 'tree_id' specifies the unique identifier that will associate this item with all of it's children. It is the 'version_parent' column appended with the type (which is 'Contract'). The version_parent column will be shared between all versions of this contract, so any child of this contract (say a sub-agreement) can be seen as a child of the version_parent (which is the agreement_id of version 0 for all entries in the agreements table).

- 'parent' specifies the 'tree_id' this entry will become a child of. Since this first select represents the top of the tree, the parent column is left null.

!!The tooltip is currently a placeholder chosen from dual, but will change later. The WHERE clause first makes sure the agreement_parent column for this agreement is NULL. All contracts have a null agreement_parent since they are not sub-agreements. It next specifies the version column should be the max version for this particular contract. This can be done by finding the max for all rows that have the same version_parent column, since only versions of the same agreement share a version_parent. Finally, the number of top-level rows displayed depends on the ROWNUM being less than :P7_ROW_NUM, an LOV item on the page which allows 10, 50 and 100 recently viewed contracts to be shown at one time.

Listing 2.5: Select statement grabbing all sub-agreements and piling them under their parent contracts.

```
1  UNION ALL
2  --Gets all sub-agreements (anything with a non-null agreement_parent column).
   Links only to the max version for this sub-agreement
3  SELECT 'A' item_type,
4         b.type||': ' label,
5         b.agreement_id id,
6         --tree id should have the form (version_parent)-(sub-agreement type)
7         to_char(b.version_parent)||'-'||b.type tree_id,
8         --these should only match up with the agreement_id their parent contracts
9         to_char(b.agreement_parent)||'-Contract' parent,
10        --display name for a sub-agreement in the tree
11        to_char(b.contract_number) || ' - ' || to_char(b.start_date, 'MM/DD/YYYY')
   name,
12        u.tooltip tooltip,
13        b.DATE_ACCESSED,
14        null link
15    FROM UTBC_agreements b, (SELECT wwv_flow_lang.system_message('Sub-agreement tooltip
16    WHERE b.version = (SELECT MAX(version) FROM UTBC_agreements WHERE version_parent = b
```

This select statement grabs all sub-agreements and associates them as children in the tree to their parent contracts. The item_type column is 'A' (standing for Amendment, though they could be any type of sub-agreement). Many of the columns are otherwise very similar with the exception of tree_id and parent.

- 'tree_id' will carries the main distinction that b.type will never be 'Contract'. This allows a way to distinguish whether a version entry in the tree should fall under a contract or a sub-agreement.
- 'parent' is created by appending the agreement_parent with the string '-Contract'. This hard-codes sub-agreements to always fall under entries that are of type 'Contract'. The agreement_parent will

always match the version_parent column for the parent contract, each referring to the agreement_id of version 0.

The where clause selects only agreements where the agreement_parent column is NOT NULL (meaning it is a sub-agreement) and where the row selected is the max version for this particular sub-agreement (this is done the same way it is done for contracts explained earlier).

Listing 2.6: Select statement creating a dummy version folder entry in the tree.

```
1  --Dummy selection used to create a versions folder to store all the versions for an ag
2  SELECT 'V' item_type,
3         'Versions' label,
4         c.AGREEMENT_ID id,
5         to_char(c.version_parent)||'-'||c.type||'-v' tree_id,
6         to_char(c.version_parent)||'-'||c.type parent,--(select type from utbc_agreemen
7         null name,
8         w.tooltip tooltip,
9         c.DATE_ACCESSED,
10        null link
11    FROM UTBC_agreements c, (SELECT wwv_flow_lang.system_message('Version folder tooltip
12    WHERE c.version = 0
```

The select statement above is of item_type 'V'. It creates all the version folders in the tree. Every contract or sub_agreement node in the tree should have a version folder as a child node. To achieve this, the version folder actually represents version 0 of the associated agreement. Since all contracts or sub-agreements have exactly one version 0, all entries in the tree will receive a version folder.

- 'tree_id' in this case is the version_parent column, concatenated with the type of agreement, concatenated with '-v'. The '-v' at the end distinguishes this entry as the version folder and will be used in the 4th union to pile all version entries under this tree-id.
- 'parent' operates the same as it would with sub-agreements, except version_parent is used instead of agreement_parent.

Listing 2.7: Select statement getting all versions for a particular contract and making them children of the version folder.

```
1  UNION ALL
2  --versions selected here will fall under the version folder
3  SELECT 'VE' item_type,
4         'Version: ' label,
```

```
5         e.AGREEMENT_ID id,
6         to_char(e.AGREEMENT_ID) || '-version' tree_id,
7         to_char(e.version_parent)||'-'||e.type||'-v' parent,
8         to_char(e.version) name,
9         x.tooltip tooltip,
10        null link,
11        e.DATE_ACCESSED
12    FROM UTBC_agreements e, (SELECT wwv_flow_lang.system_message('Version tooltip placeh
```

The item_type for this last union is 'VE'. The main items to note are the tree_id and parent:

- 'tree_id' is simply the agreement_id for this version concatenated with an indicator, specifying that this tree entry is a version. Since version's have no children, this is unused as of yet.
- 'parent' binds all versions of a particular contract as children of the appropriate version folder. It is constructed in the exact same way 'tree_id' is created for the version folder entries, meaning even version 0 (which is exploited to create the version folder) is a child of the version folder. This also demonstrates why version 0 is a child of its self (in terms of version_parent).

There is no where clause since every item in the agreements table is a version of something.

Listing 2.8: final pieces of the initial select statement creating the tree structure.

```
1 )
2 START WITH parent IS null
3 CONNECT BY PRIOR tree_id = parent
4 order siblings by DATE_ACCESSED desc, name
```

This statement comes after the from (... unions ...) clause and is responsible for building the tree structure. It suggests that the first entries in the tree are ones with a NULL parent column. That child entries are associated with parent entries if the parent's 'tree_id' matches the child's 'parent' columns. Finally, all entries in the tree are ordered by the date an agreement was most recently viewed first, then the name second.

2.2.2 Agreements Search Bar

Colin

2.2.3 Agreements Sorting

Calvin

2.2.4 Agreements Form

The agreements form is made as a normal page because of the amount of information and foreign keys you could add from the agreements page. Such as adding new departments, department contacts, department administrator, and vendors from the agreements form. The contract number is assigned from a trigger and sequence

Listing 2.9: Agreement table PK trigger

```
create or replace trigger UTBC_agreements_PK_trig
before insert on UTBC_agreements
for each row
declare
        type version_table IS TABLE OF UTBC_agreements.version%type;
        t_version version_table;
begin
        select UTBC_agreements_seq.nextval into :new.agreement_id from dual;
        IF :NEW.CONTRACT_NUMBER is NULL THEN
                select UTBC_CONTRACT_NUMBER_SEQ.nextval
                into :NEW.CONTRACT_NUMBER from dual;
        END IF;
        IF :NEW.VERSION_PARENT is NULL THEN
                :NEW.VERSION_PARENT := :NEW.AGREEMENT_ID;
        END IF;
        IF :NEW.VERSION is NULL THEN
                select 0 into :NEW.VERSION from dual;
        ELSE
        SELECT version
        BULK COLLECT INTO t_version
        FROM UTBC_agreements
        WHERE version_parent = :NEW.VERSION_PARENT AND version = :NEW.VERSION;
        IF t_version.count() != 0 then
                RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20001, 'Duplicate version.');
        END IF;
        END IF;
end;
```

The if conditions are there because of how certain agreements are added; such as, if the contract number is null then that means it's a brand new contract. If it isn't null, then that means it's a version or sub-

agreement of another contract. There is also a bulk collect and a raise application error to make sure two versions of the same number cannot be added to the same contract.

The reviewed by has a special list of values displays all the user in the application. That way the user can view contracts that only pertain to them on their home page.

Listing 2.10: Reviewed by List of Values

```
1 SELECT first_name||' '||last_name as d, user_name as r
2 FROM APEX_WORKSPACE_APEX_USERS
3 ORDER BY 1
```

2.3 Agreements Details Page

2.3.1 Purpose region

Calvin

2.3.2 Related Region

colin

2.3.3 Notes Region

calvin

2.3.4 Add Sub-Agreement, Add Version

The add sub-agreements button takes the agreement_id of the viewed agreement, and passes it to the item P23_agreement_parent on the form. The top level contract's agreement parent should be null because it has not parent, and setting the agreement parent relates the sub-agreement to it's parent contract.

There are two add version buttons, the first one allows you to create a new version based on the max version for the agreement. We pass five different values; the first one is we pass what the next version(&P4_Next_version) would be into P23_version. The &P4_next_version just uses a query to get the max version of the contract

Listing 2.11: P4_NEXT_value query

```
1 select MAX(VERSION)+1
2 from UTBC_AGREEMENTS
3 where VERSION_PARENT = (
4 select VERSION_PARENT
```

```
5 from UTBC_AGREEMENTS
6 where AGREEMENT_ID = :P4_AGREEMENT_ID)
```

The next item is the contract number, which connects the version to it's proper contract. The next assignment is the version parent, and this is just to keep things organized. The next item is the version_id value that get's it's value from &P4_max_agreement which uses a query to get what the agreement id of the max version.

Listing 2.12: P4_max_agreement query

```
1 select agreement_id
2 from UTBC_AGREEMENTS
3 where version = :P4_max_version
4 and version_parent = :P4_version_parent
```

The form then uses this value to populate itself. Normally a form would have an "apply changes button" if the primary key is not null. To work around this the &P4_blank value is null and that is passed into the P23_agreement_id, so that the version id can be the one to populate the form; this way the form is going to be a create.

Other version button

2.3.5 Approvals Region

Chris

2.4 Other Forms

2.4.1 Vendor Form

2.4.2 Department Form

2.4.3 Tickler Form

2.4.4 Document Form

The documents form uses a file drop plug-in that was downloaded at apex-plugin.com, and was created by Damien Antipa. The file drop plugin automatically does an insert into the table (as seen from the following code) once you drop the file into the file drop window. This causes an issue for the user because they have yet to finished completing the document form, or if the user uploaded the incorrect document, or decides to cancel the form. To get around this, the document_id was returned in the PL/SQL statement after the insert

Listing 2.13: PL/SQL on filedrop item

```
DECLARE
  c_collection_name constant varchar2(200):='CLOB_CONTENT';
  l_blobBLOB;
  l_mime                                    varchar2(50);
BEGIN
  SELECT apex_web_service.clobbase642blob(
        substr(clob001, ',')+1, length(clob001)))
  INTO l_blob
  from apex_collections
  where collection_name = c_collection_name

  insert into UTBC_document(FILE_DATA, filename,
        file_mimetype, AGREEMENT_ID)
  values(l_blob, wwv_flow.g_x01, wwv_flow.g_x02, :P28_agreement_id)
  returning document_id into :P28_document_id;
END;
```

If the user now decided that they want to cancel the form, a dynamic action fires when the user clicks the cancel button, and executes PL/SQL code

Listing 2.14: close dialog PL/SQL

```
BEGIN
delete from UTBC_document where document_id = :P28_document_id;
END;
```

Because the file browse and file drop both have different ways of inserting the blob into the table, two different create buttons were made. One handling the file browse and another handling the file drop, but only one is ever displayed at a time because of a IS NOT NULL or IS NULL condition on the item P28_FILENAME_SHOW. The item is initially null, and then will be filled with the text "*filename* uploaded" once the file drop has done the insert. One of the create buttons is the original create button that handles the file browse option. The other create button for the file drop option has PL/SQL code that fires when the corresponding create button is clicked.

Listing 2.15: update statement for filedrop

```
BEGIN
        update UTBC_document
        SEt
```

```
4           file_comments = :P28_file_comments,
5           tags = :P28_tags,
6           where document_id = :P28_document_id;
7   END;
```

At this point there is no indication when a file is successfully uploaded/inserted with the file drop. The was handled using a dynamic action event that came with the plug-in, upload ended. To do this, a dynamic action was created on the upload ended event on the file drop item. A false action was created to fire on page load, to hide the P28_FILENAME_SHOW item. Next, several true actions were set up, the first being to hide the file drop window. The next was to set this P28_FILENAME_SHOW with the filename. A cancel upload button will also be shown after upload. This button is incase the user has accidentally selected the incorrect file. When the button is clicked, a dynamic action fires that will delete the corresponding file, show the file drop region again, and then set the P28_FILENAME_SHOW item back to null.

2.5 Vendor, Department, and Contacts Page

These three pages are just interactive reports on their corresponding tables. The pencil icon allows you to edit the selected row with a modal. While, the magnifying glass takes you to a simple details page for the item. The state fields for the vendors and contacts are dynamic LOVs from the UTBC_state table, as well as the country field for the UTBC_country table. Our contacts table stores vendor and department contact so there is a type fields on the contact form that distinguishes the two.