



Object Oriented Programming Report

Historical information application

Team Members:

Nguyen Thanh Dat - 20215194

Tran Trong Ky - 20194784

Nguyen Nhu Dai - 20215191

Ngo Vinh Khanh - 20215211

Tran Tung Duong - 20215190

Nguyen Dinh Hong Phong - 20215233

Date: July 11, 2023

1 Group introduction

This is the report for the midterm Object Oriented Programming project by group 4 from class Object Oriented Programming - 139411

The project of our group is a desktop application to display information about Viet Nam history. Specifically, the app provides features to discover historical figures, events, relics, and festivals with ease using the powerful and user-friendly user interface. Further information about the product will be elaborated below

2 Workload contribution

During collaboration, we believe that workload is distributed in a fair and balanced parts among all members. Therefore each member's contribution should be evenly $\frac{1}{6}$ of the work, or approximately 17% each member

Here is how we divide the project into small tasks:

- Nguyen Thanh Dat: Develop the frontend and backend of the application, create an user-friendly graphic user interface, develop the functions of the application and create the structure of the project
- Tran Trong Ky: Scrape data about "events" with related parts and drawing the class diagram for the project
- Nguyen Nhu Dai: Scrape data about "figures" with related information (such as "dynasty"), handle encode, decode functions while working with JSON files and write this report
- Ngo Vinh Khanh: Scrape data about "relics", assign them with related "figures" and create package dependency diagram of the project
- Tran Tung Duong: Find other sources to scrape more data about "figures" and "dynasty" and write the report
- Nguyen Dinh Hong Phong: Scrape data about "festival", assign them to related "figure" or "event", ... and create the package dependency diagram

Please note that all member did contributed in the idea of the project, how it operates and technologies to be used. In the scraping part, mostly the data are scraped from multiple sources and will be handled the duplication afterward

3 Dataset statistic and overview

In general, the data scraped from websites are divided into the following object: Figure, King, Poinsettia, Event, Relic and Festival, with King and Poinsettia are inherited from Figure. The specific number of each data is shown as:

- Figure: a class represents a historical figures, can be a person, a king or a poinsettia
 - The class includes 9 attributes: id, name, otherName, bornYear, deathYear, parents, dynasties, home, desc (for description)
 - Approximately 3000 figures, containing both Kings and Poinsettias
 - Related data: Figure class contains a attribute of the **Dynasty** that figure belongs to and another attribute store their parents (which are string refer to id of other figures, if found)
- Kings & Poinsettias: Extended classes from Figure

- King class extends from Figures so it inherit 9 attributes above plus 4 more: regnalYear, posthumousName, eraName, heirApparent
- Poinsettia also inherit from Figure, inherits 9 attributes and add 2 more: king, graduatedYear
- Approximately 160 kings and 40 poinsettias
- King and Poinsettia both inherits from Figure so they also have the same related data
- Dynasty: A class represent a dynasty in history
 - Dynasty class includes 6 attributes: id, name, startYear, endYear, desc (for description)
 - Roughly 29 dynasties throughout the history of Viet Nam crawled
 - In the Dynasty class, each dynasty contain a list of **Figures** that belongs to that dynasty
- Festival: A class represent a festival for celebrating a historical event or to memorize figures or heroes
 - Festival class includes 7 attributes: id, name, place, firstTimes, startTime, relatedFigure, decription
 - About 52 common festivals usually known to many people scraped
 - Festival class contains a attribute of a list of related **figures**
- Historical event: A record of an event that happens throughout Vietnam history
 - Event class includes 9 attributes: id, name, time, location, relatedFigure, dynasty, description, relatedFigsDetails, dynastyDetails
 - About 156 widely known events scraped
 - Event class contains 2 attributes for related data. The first one is related **Figures** that took part in or related to the event, the second one the the **Dynasty** when the event happened in
- Relic: Places that has the remaining or relics of a historical event, such as castles, shrines, ...
 - Relic class contains 8 attributes: id, name, time, location, Figure, description, province, type
 - About 1070 relics scraped to dataset
 - Similar to almost other class, Relic class also contains a attribute of a list of related figures that used to

4 Data sources

In this project, our group scrape data from multiple websites from the internet, most data are from [Wikipedia](#), [Nguoi Ke Su](#) and [Van Su](#)

- From Wikipedia, we were able to crawl all of the data above, including Figure, Dynasty, Relic, ...
- Furthermore, we also get Figures, Dynasty and Event from Nguoikesu website
- And finally, Vansu website is also used for scraping more about Figures and Dynasty

From all of the websites above, after dataset is scraped we will handle the duplication removing part so that we can obtained high-quality and precise dataset

5 UML

Below are our project's class diagram and package diagrams

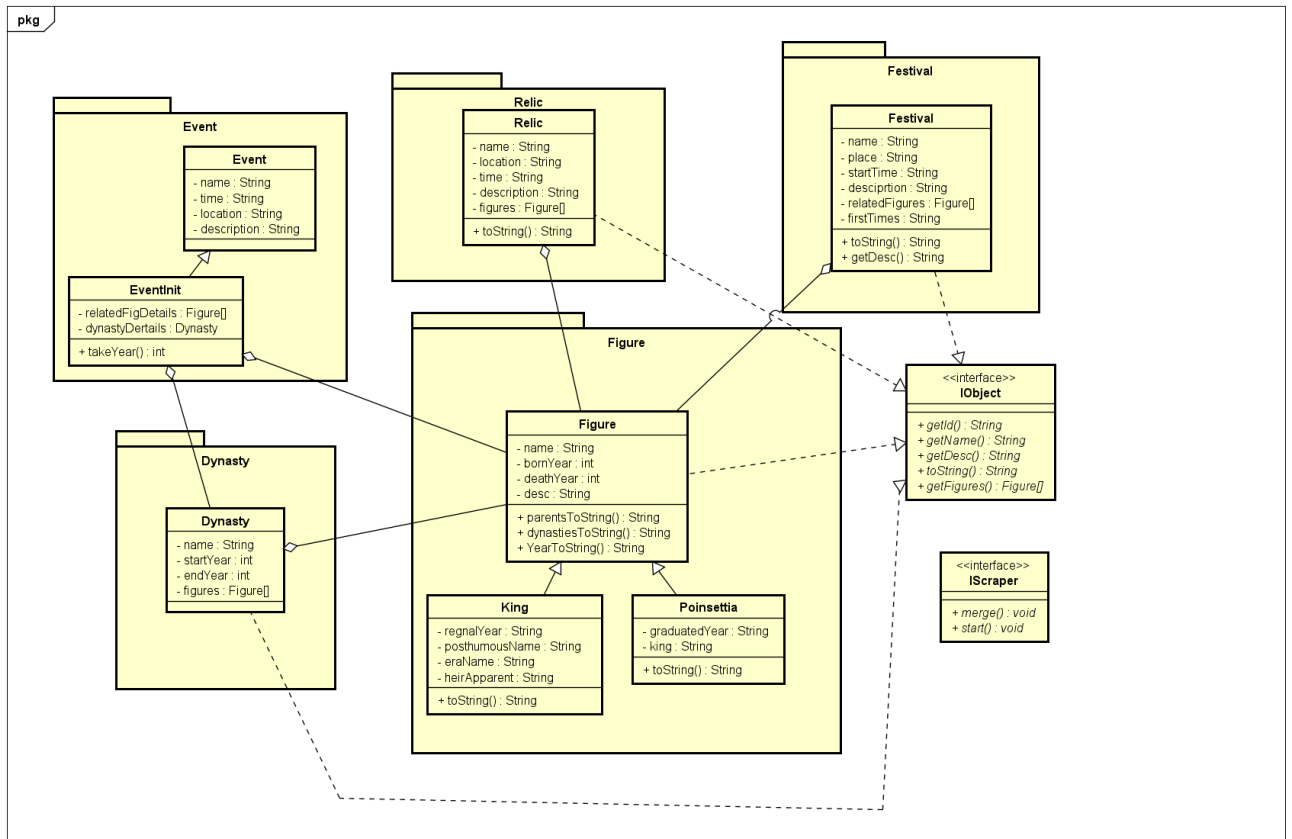


Figure 1: Model's class diagram

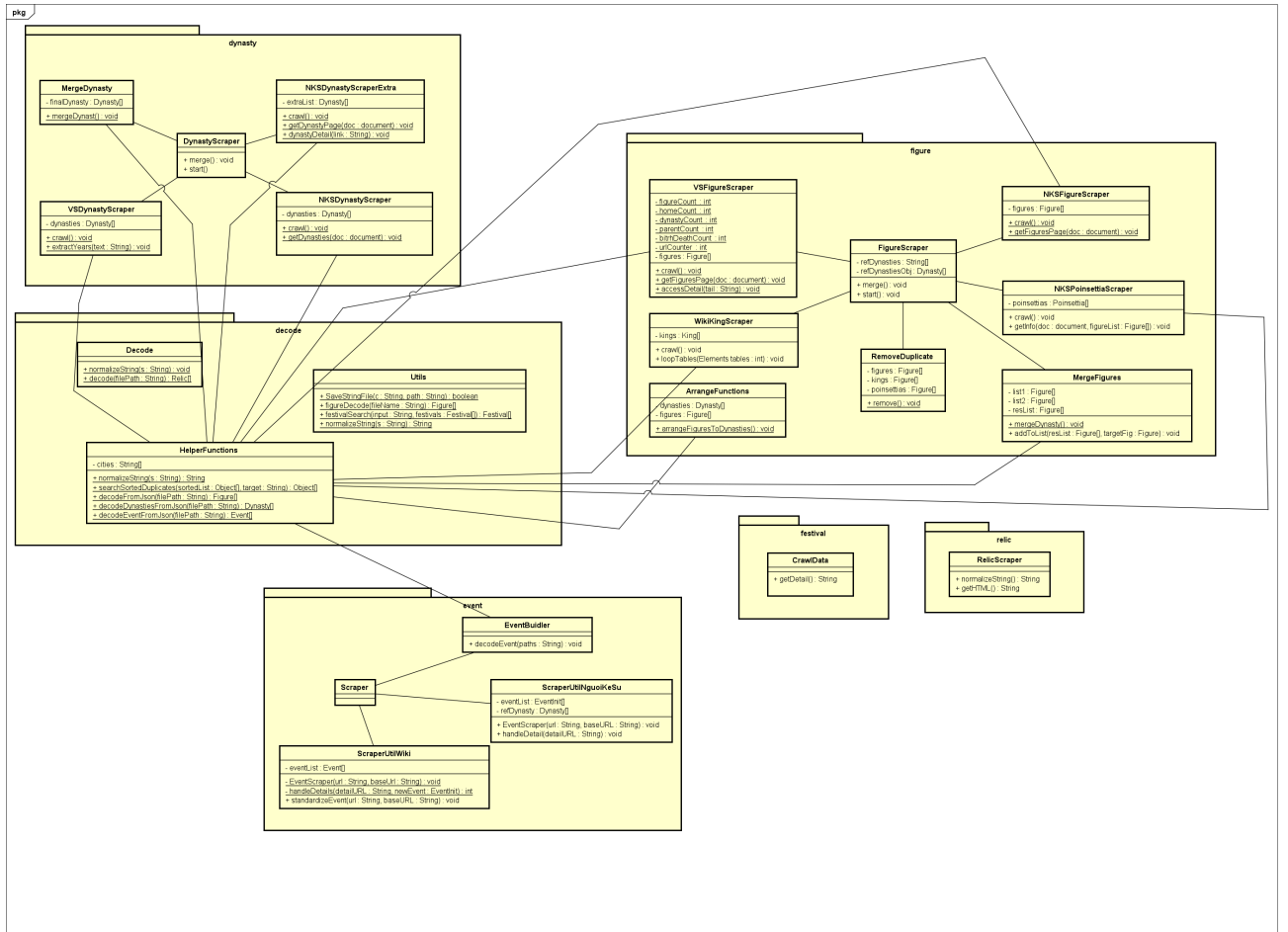


Figure 2: Service's class diagram

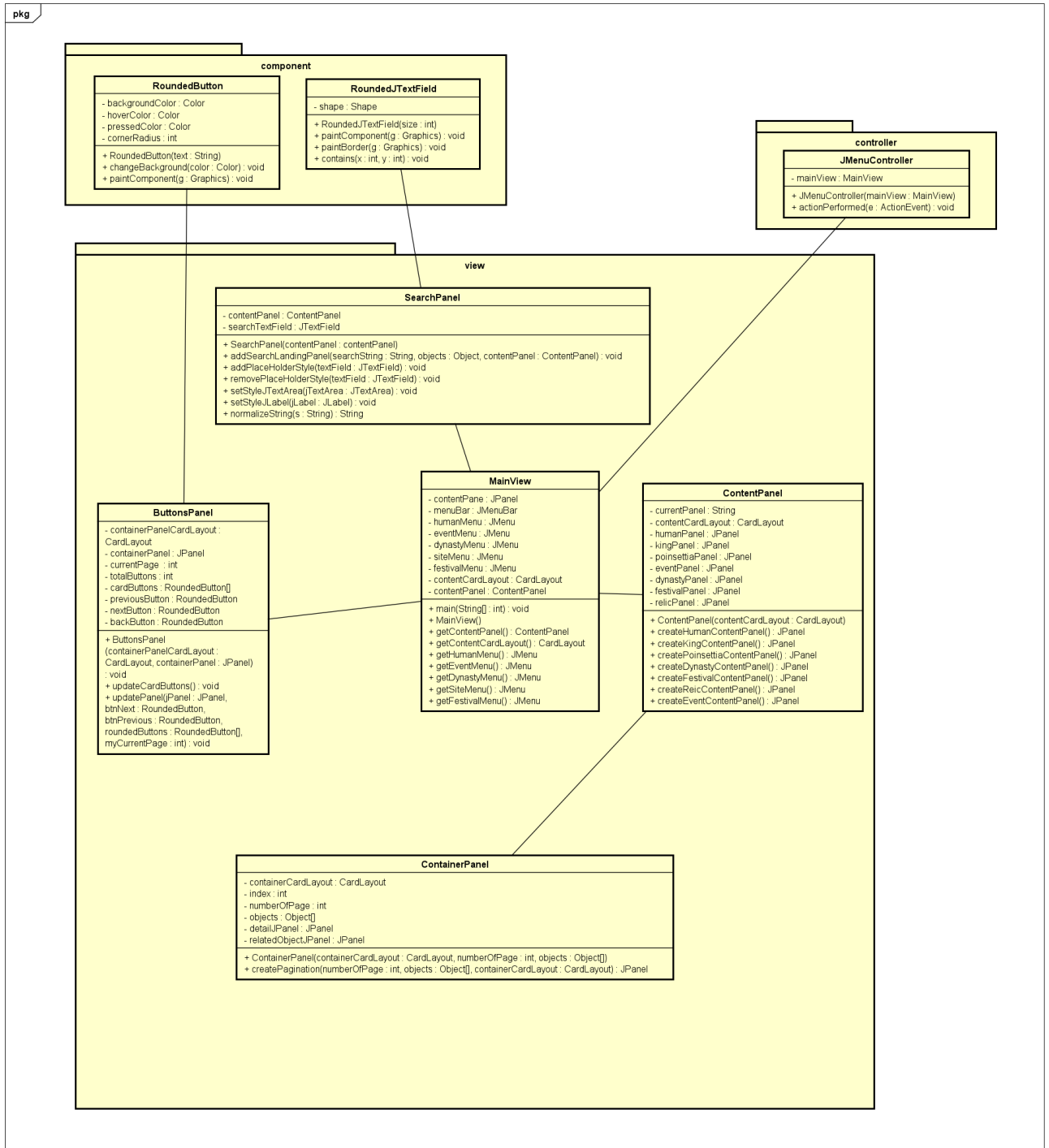


Figure 3: GUI's class diagram

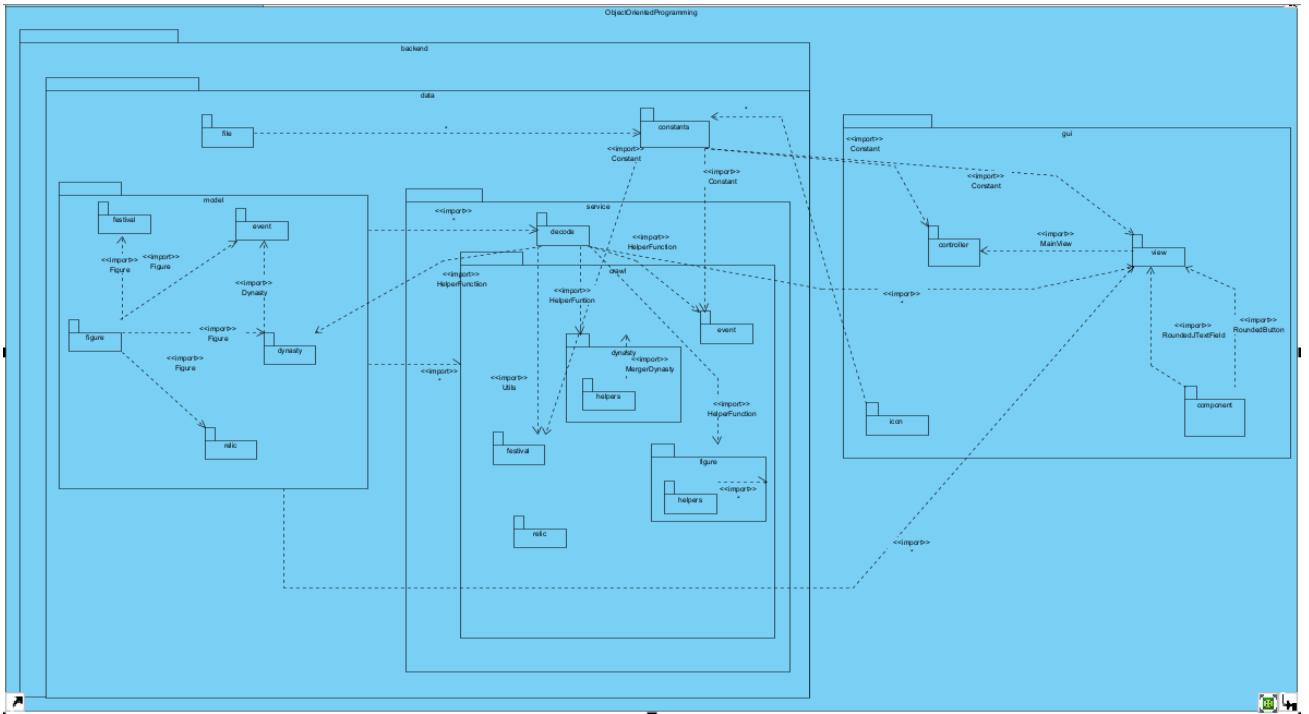


Figure 4: Package diagram

6 Packages features and explanation

To differentiate between the view and the data, the project is separated in 2 main packages: *gui* and *backend*

- Firstly, in *gui* package, we create a "data" subpackage and separate it into 4 sub-packages:
 1. "controller": Handle the action performed by users when they interact with the menu bar
 2. "icon": Contain the icons used in the project
 3. "view": Contain classes to initialize the graphic user interface for the application
 4. "component": Contain classes to initialize other components (buttons, textFields, ...)
- Secondly, in *backend* package, multiple sub-packages are also separated into:
 1. "constant": Contain constant variables for the project (name, file path, ...)
 2. "file": Hold the JSON files of the project that are generated from scraping methods in other classes
 3. "model": Contain object classes (Dynasty, Figure, Each is placed into another sub-package with the same name
 4. "service": This package contains 2 subpackages: "crawl" and "decode", serving exactly the purposes by the name: "Crawling data from the internet" and "decode to array lists for gui display respectively"

Specific explanation:

- Handling "data" in backend
 - Use crawling methods to scrape data from multiple websites, then apply algorithms to remove duplication, ... and save data lists to JSON files

- Use decoding methods to parse data from JSON format to arraylists following in "model" package
- gui design and application's features
 - Apply Java Swing, create components, views and initialize them "component" and "view" packages
 - Display the decoded data to the UI
 - Create controllers to handle user actions: Browse, search, change pages, ...

7 Object oriented programming techniques

The project initially apply all 4 basic concept of OOP - Object oriented programming: Encapsulation, Polymorphism, Inheritance and Abstract:

1. Encapsulation: By creating classes, we already apply the first technique of OOP. Attributes and methods are encapsulated inside a class and set access-modifier
2. Inheritance
 - We create King and Poinsettia class inherit from Figure with extra attributes
 - Event inherits EventInit
 - Relic inherits Type, Type inherits Province
3. Abstract
 - Interface IObject: contains 5 unimplemented methods Class Figure, Dynasty, EventInit, Relic, Festival implements IObject
4. Polymorphism:
 - Inside the figure list that is shown to the UI there are also Kings and Figures inside which can be downcast to call specific attributes and methods.
 - List EventInit has element as Event (we use Upcast technique)
5. Aggregation: Inside almost every object classes, we also include related data
 - In Dynasty class there is a list of related Figures
 - Event class also contains its related Figure and Dynasty
 - Festival class also contains Figure
6. Generic programming
 - When user want to search for any information, "searchObject" will handle searching functionality: an arraylist of any type is passed in and return the corresponding data type
7. Overriding
 - Figure, Dynasty, EventInit, Relic, Festival classes implement the interface so they override unimplement methods of IObject
 - In FigureScraper and DynastyScraper, they both implement Scraper so they override **start** and **merge** methods of Scraper

Using these techniques above we can obtain several benefits:

- Using Inheritance allows code reuse, promotes specialization.
- Encapsulation can improves data security, modularity, and maintainability in code.
- Polimorphism provides object-oriented design for flexibility, extensibility, and modularity.

- Abstraction will simplify complex systems, reduce code duplication, and promote efficient collaboration.

However, they also come with some disadvantages:

- Deep inheritance hierarchies and tight coupling may increase complexity and maintainability problems.
- Encapsulation overuse increases complexity, challenges accessing data.
- Polymorphism introduces indirection, performance overhead, requires careful handling.
- Abstract overuse of abstraction can lead to disconnected codebase, challenging comprehension and maintenance.

8 Technologies & Algorithms

This project utilizes several technologies and algorithms: Java Swing, Jsoup . . .

- **WindowBuilder:** creating a graphic user interface using drag-and-drop
- **Java Swing:** A Java framework for building desktop GUI applications. It offers a comprehensive set of components and tools for creating interactive user interfaces. With Swing, developers can create platform-independent applications with customizable look and feel.
- **Jsoup:** A Java library that provides a convenient way to parse and manipulate HTML documents. It allows developers to extract data from web pages, modify their contents, and perform web scraping tasks. With Jsoup, Java developers can easily handle HTML parsing and interact with web content in their applications.
- **Gson:** A Java library developed by Google that provides an easy way to convert Java objects to JSON representation and vice versa. It simplifies the process of working with JSON data in Java applications by handling the serialization and deserialization of objects automatically. Gson supports various data types, including custom objects, collections, and arrays, making it a powerful tool for working with JSON in Java.
- About algorithms, we apply **Linear Searching:** Sequentially search through the entire array of data, excluding elements that do not match the search keyword in the search field

9 Application demo and features

Here is our link to the project's github repository: [GitHub](#)

Upon initial run, we have the home screen as below

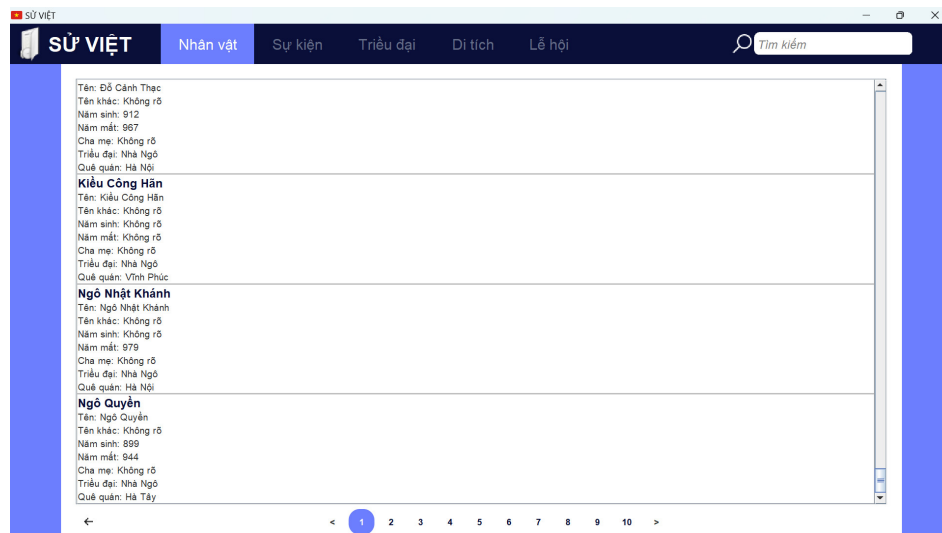


Figure 5: Initial setup

For user to select the information desired, click on any section on Menu bar to open a drop-down. From there, user select the tab they want to see

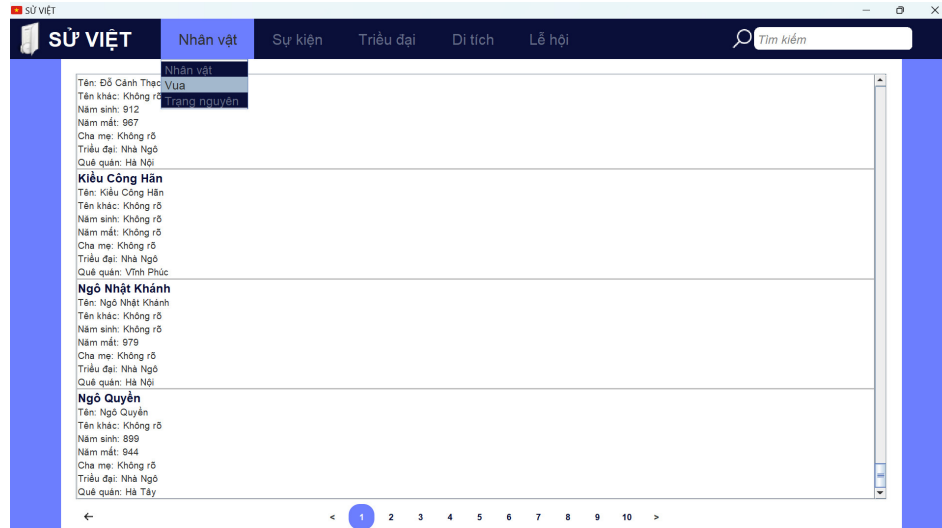


Figure 6: Dropdown menu

On user selection, the interface will display brief information about related data. User can select pages to be able to view more if there's any

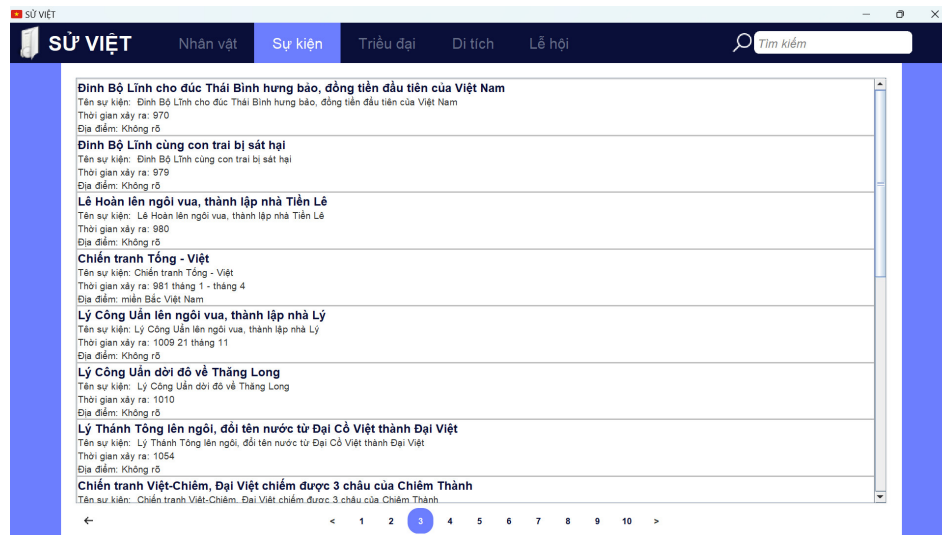


Figure 7: Brief search result information

From there, to view detail of a data object, simply click on the name of the data to move to a new page



Figure 8: Detail screen

Related data (if exists) will also be displayed inside detail view. User can now click on the data to move to its own detail page



Figure 9: Related data

Finally, to search a desired data, user can go to that page and enter the name to the search box. Search functions will search the list by keywords and id to return all related to the screen

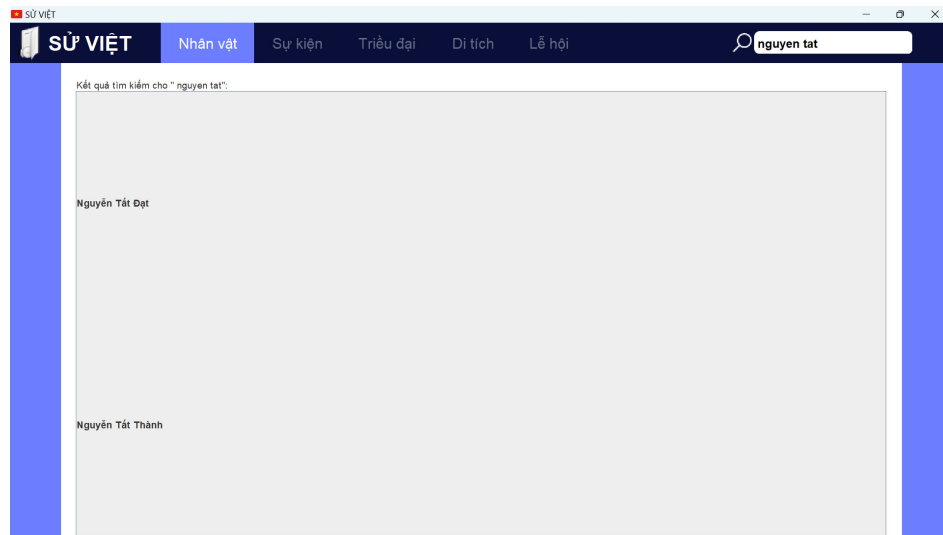


Figure 10: Search function

10 Conclusion

- **Advantages:**

- Our project has successfully developed a historical information application using Java, incorporating various object-oriented programming (OOP) techniques and technologies that we have learned during the course.
- The application provides a comprehensive and interactive platform for users to explore and learn about Vietnam's history.

- **Disadvantages:**

- Although we scraped data from multiple websites, there may still be limitations in terms of the available data.
- While we made efforts to remove duplicates during the data scraping process, there is still a possibility of encountering duplicate or inconsistent data in the dataset.