# **Project Report**

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## 1. Description

My entire design is based on the business rules made by WOW company and some reasonable assumptions listed below. In project part 1, I designed the database schema that define the relational and logical model based on the business case. In project part 2, I first modify and improve the database model that designed in part 1. Then, I use Python Flask web developing framework with SQLite, a small and self-contained database engine, to design a practical and compact website which implements the business cases made by WOW company.

My website has two interfaces, one for the customers, one for the employees(administrator) in WOW company. Each customer can have two different types of account, individual account and corporate account. For corporate account, user must set their company name and employee ID, and only those companies that have relationship with WOW company can have their employees create the corporate account, since each affiliated company has fixed discount that provided to their employees. User must choose their account type when they register in the website.

For customers that don't have an account, or don't want to register for the moment. They can only go through the website, searching for vehicles and rental office locations. If they want to start a reservation, they need to login first, otherwise the system will redirect to the login page.

For the customer interface, user can search for vehicles and rental office locations, and most importantly, reserve vehicles. User need to choose the pick-up location, return location, pick-up date and return date when they start a new reservation. Then, they should select a vehicle in the pick-up location and enter the start odometer value and the daily odometer limit. After they return the car back to the return location, they need to end the order and enter the end odometer value. So the system could compute the total amount the user need to pay and generate the invoice for that order. Finally, user could pay for the order and system will record all the data and write into the database.

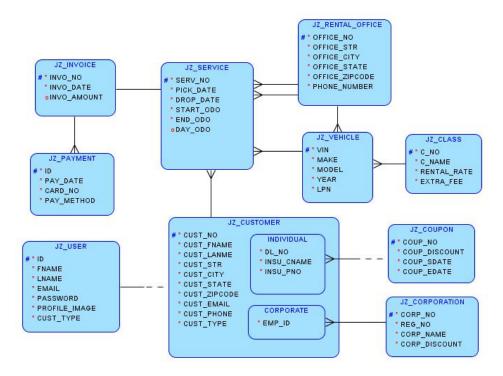
For the employee interface, the administrator could create, update, delete all the information about the vehicles, classes of vehicles, rental offices, affiliated companies, coupons and all the users registered in the website. I assume that all the administrator have email in the format of <a href="mailto:adminXXX@wow.com">adminXXX@wow.com</a> and they must login the system using this email.

## **Assumptions:**

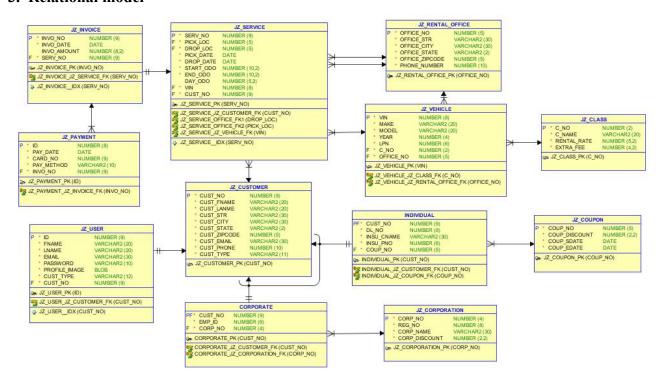
- A corporation may have many employees who use the corporate account with same corporate discount to rent cars.
- Same coupon can belong to multiple individual customers but one individual customer may not have or can only have one discount coupon.
- The WOW company will mail coupon to some customers with the coupon number on it, so when the customer want to use that coupon, they could enter the coupon number in their account page.
- Customer can only pick up or drop off a car at the location of the rental office.
- The Daily Odometer Limit attribute is optional when user start a new order.

• The system administrators know the rental office number of each location, so they can directly entering the number of the rental office when updating the information of the vehicles in that office location.

## 2. Logical model



#### 3. Relational model



#### 4. Software and Database

For this project, I use Python Flask web developing framework with SQLite as the back-end database.

Flask is a lightweight WSGI web application framework. It is designed to make getting started quick and easy, with the ability to scale up to complex applications. It began as a simple wrapper around Werkzeug and Jinja and has become one of the most popular Python web application frameworks. I also use SQLAlchemy, an open-source SQL toolkit and object-relational mapper (ORM) for the Python, to build the database schema, insert or update data and write the database query.

SQLite is an in-process library that implements a self-contained, zero-configuration, transactional SQL database engine. The code for SQLite is in the public domain and is thus free for use for any purpose, commercial or private. SQLite is the most widely deployed database in the world with more applications than we can count, including several high-profile projects.

SQLite is an embedded SQL database engine. Unlike most other SQL databases, SQLite does not have a separate server process. SQLite reads and writes directly to ordinary disk files. A complete SQL database with multiple tables, indices, triggers, and views, is contained in a single disk file.

## 5. Tables and data

The list of tables in my database:

```
sqlite> .table

Corporate class invoice service

Customer corporation payment user

Individual coupon rental_office vehicle
```

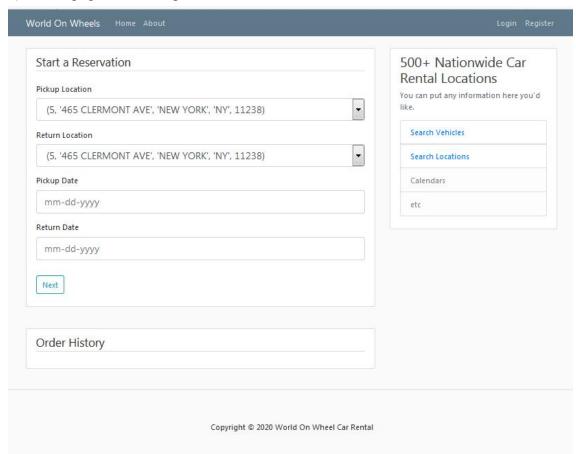
Total number of records in each table:

```
sqlite> select count(*) from corporate;
2
sqlite> select count(*) from class;
10
sqlite> select count(*) from invoice;
12
sqlite> select count(*) from rental_office;
5
sqlite> select count(*) from vehicle;
10
sqlite> select count(*) from customer;
5
sqlite> select count(*) from customer;
5
```

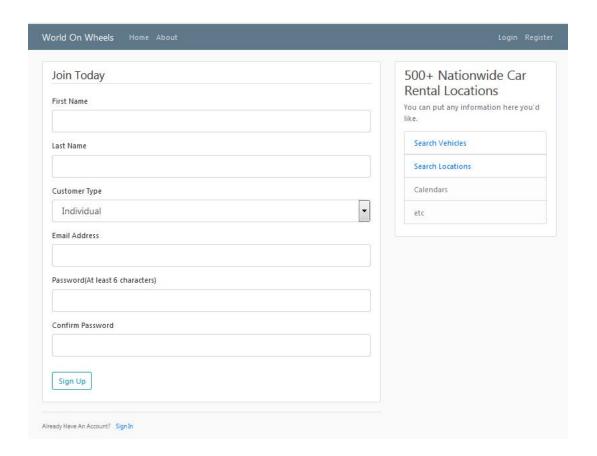
```
sqlite> select count(*) from service;
10
sqlite> select count(*) from individual;
3
sqlite> select count(*) from coupon;
3
sqlite> select count(*) from payment;
10
sqlite> select count(*) from user;
5
```

## 6. Screenshots of My Web Application

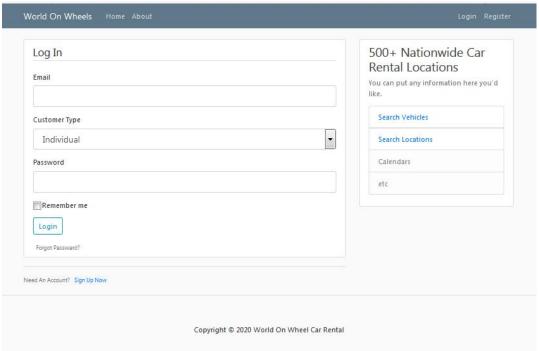
1) Home page without login



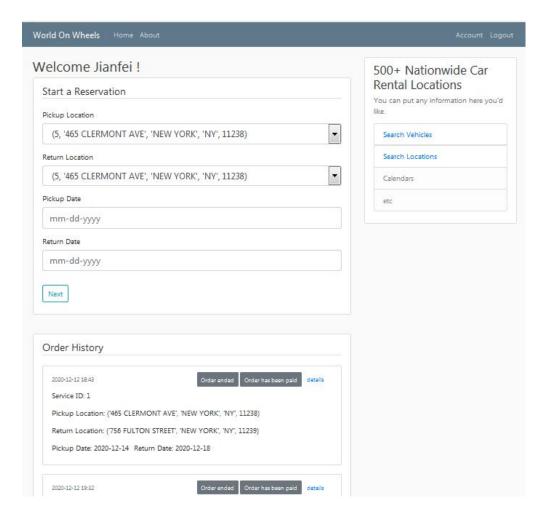
2) Register page



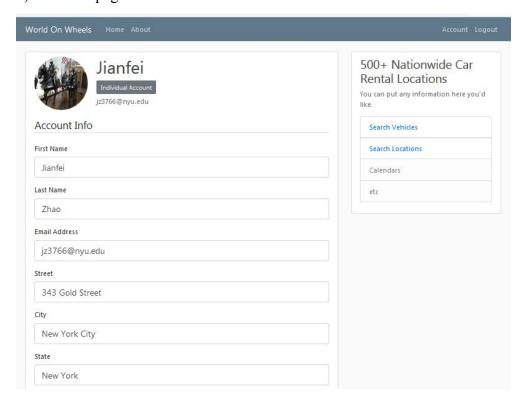
## 3) Login page

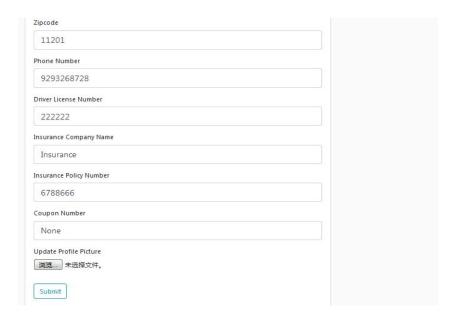


## 4) Home page after login

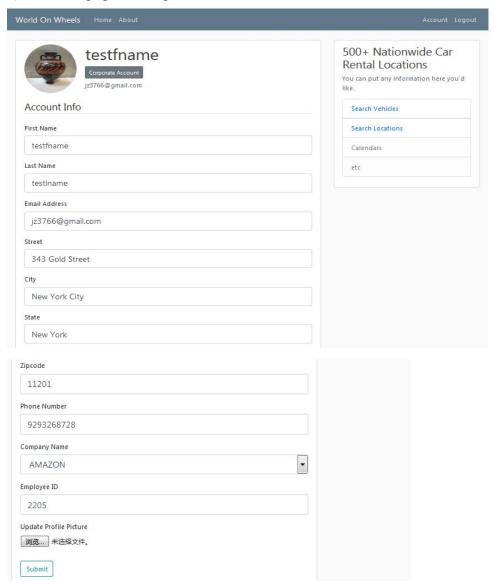


## 5) Account page for individual customer

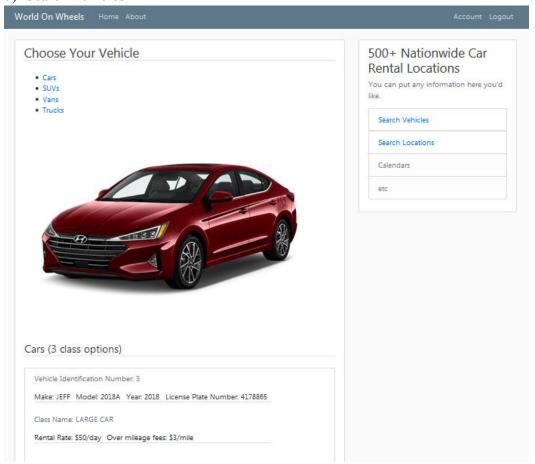




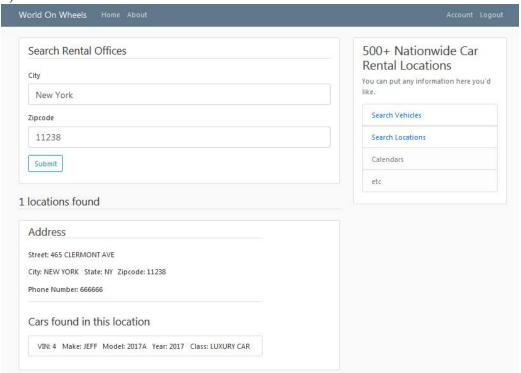
## 6) Account page for corporate customer



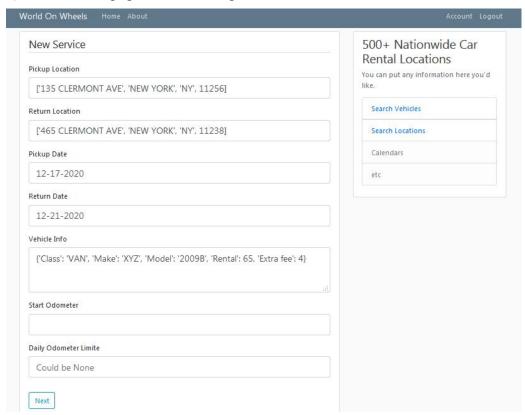
## 7) Search vehicles



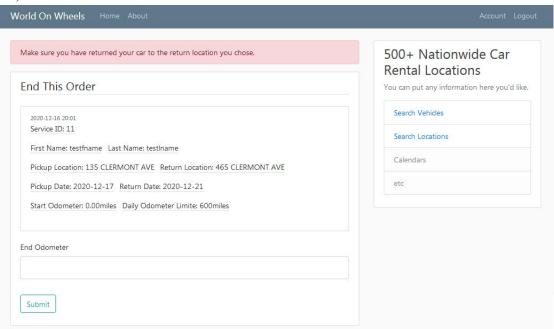
## 8) Search locations



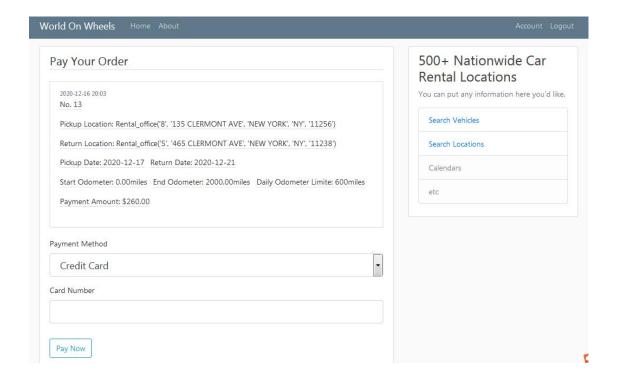
9) New service page after choosing vehicles and locations



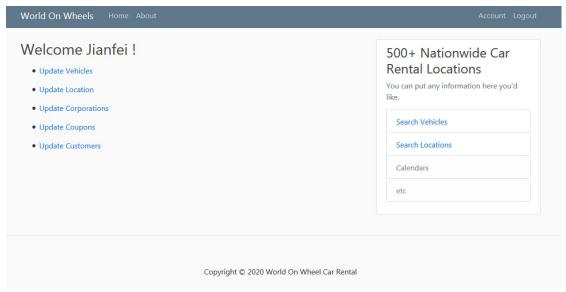
10) End order session



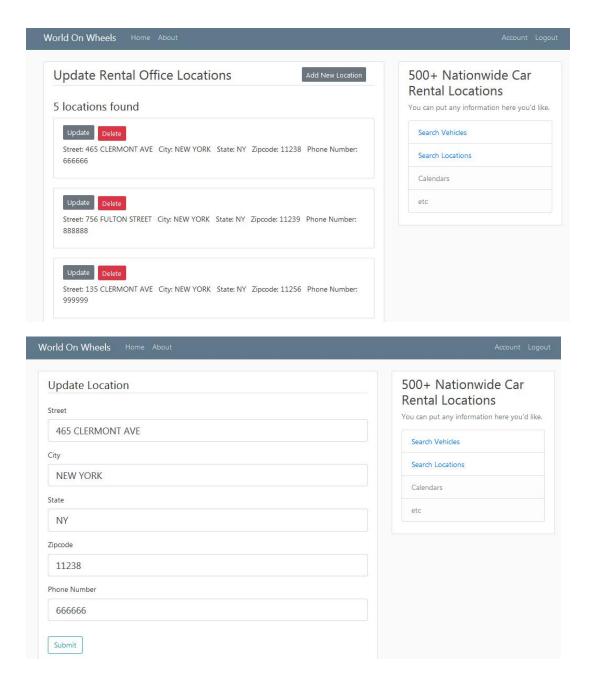
11) Payment session



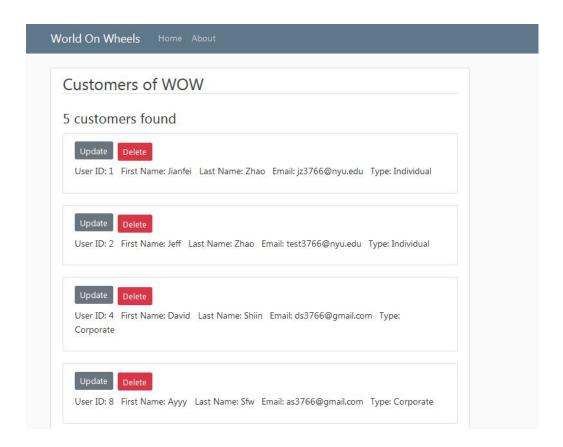
12) Employee interface home page



## 13) Update locations session



14) Update customers session



The other sessions for employee interface such as update vehicles, corporations, coupons, classes of vehicles are similar to the two sessions above.

#### 7. Security features

## 1) Password protection

I use a library in Python called Bcrypt to generate a hexadecimal hashed password in the register route when user enter their password, and use the same library in login route to decrypt the password that user enter in. The system only stores the encrypt(hashed) password for every user, so nobody else can know the real password of a user.

## 2) Commit() & rollback()

I use try-except logic in Python for updating data in database, so each time when we update the record, if there are some conflicts or interrupts happens, the session will not commit our changes and rollback the operations.

## 3) XSS Attack prevention

Jinja is Flask's default template engine and it provides a protected framework for automation of testing programs, whose behaviour is unknown and must be investigated. Jinja also has a powerful automatic HTML Escaping, which helps preventing Cross-site Scripting (XSS Attack). Jinja is also easy to debug.

#### 8. Reflections about project

Doing this project on my own is quit challenging for me since this is my first time to develop a web application, but it also makes me familiar with the whole process, from back-end to front-end. Each time I encountered a problem, either for designing the web page, or for modifying bugs in my code, I need to search on the Internet by myself and I really learned a lot through this process, and it also makes me familiar with Python Flask and writing HTML codes, as well as how to transfer data between database and website. This project is really a practical exercise to examine what we have learned in class.

The most important lesson I get from this project is to design the database model properly at the beginning, and spend more time to check the logic and relations between each tables. In this case when we start to design the web page, we will not going to modify our design for database many times.

Finally, there is still much space for me to improve my web application, and I think if there are more time, I will not need to simplify some functions in the web, and to add those functions is not difficult. However, the total time management for me is not bad at least for my thought, and this project is very helpful for my job-hunting in the next year.

## 9. Business analysis

## 1) Sub-query

For all the SUVs, select vehicle information and the number of office they belongs to.

```
sqlite> select vin, make, model, year, office_id from vehicle
   ...> where class_id = (select id from class where class_name = 'SUV') or class_id = (select id from class where class_name = 'PREMIUM SUV')
   ...>;
5|JEFF|2016A|2016|7
10|XYZ|2016B|2016|8
456|XYZ|2016B|2016|10
```

#### 2) Joins

For each rental service with corporate account, show employee ID, corporation name, pick up date and drop off date correspond to those service.

#### 3) RANK function for TOP-N queries

Select user ID, first name, email, customer type, sum of total payment amount, and the rank of total payment amount through all the users.

```
sqlite> with PayRank as
   ...> (select sum(a.invo_amount) as sum, b.cust_id, rank() over (order by sum(a.invo_amount) desc) as myrank
   ...> from invoice a join service b on a.service_id = b.id group by b.cust_id)
   ...>
   ...> select a.id, a.fname, a.email, a.cust_type, b.sum, b.myrank
   ...> from user a join PayRank b on a.id = b.cust_id;
4|testfname|jz3766@gmail.com|Corporate|2210|1
1|Jianfei|jz3766@nyu.edu|Individual|1345|2
2|Jeff|test3766@nyu.edu|Individual|1200|3
8|Ayyy|as3766@gmail.com|Corporate|760|4
```

## 4) Join

For all the vehicles in office location 7, select VIN, class that the vehicle belongs to, rental rate each day, and order by rental rate.

```
sqlite> select a.vin, b.class_name, b.rental_rate
   ...> from vehicle a join class b on a.class_id = b.id
   ...> where office_id = 7
   ...> order by b.rental_rate;
3|LARGE CAR|50
5|SUV|50
11|MINI VAN|55
432|LARGE TRUCK|75
sqlite> [
```