

EEMS

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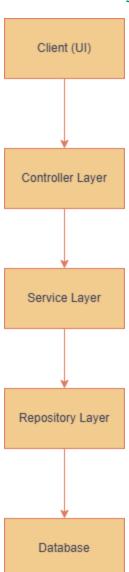
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Overview

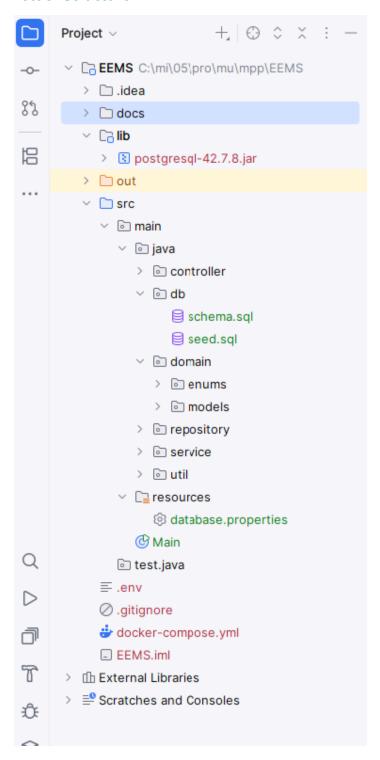
This project is an implementation of a non-framework-dependent N-Tier Java application using pure JDBC for data persistence.

Project Structure

Architectural Diagram



Folder Structure



Required Deliverables

I. Domain Class Definition

A list of all necessary classes, including attributes, data types, and brief justifications for each class.

Classes

1. Department

- a. **Purpose**: Represents an organizational unit responsible for hosting and managing projects to which employees belong.
- b. Attributes:
 - i. *id (int)*: Unique identifier for the department (Primary Key).
 - ii. *name (String)*: Name of the department
 - iii. *location (String)*: Location of the department
 - iv. annualBudget (double): Annual budget of the department
- c. **Justification**: Needed to manage organizational structure, budgeting, and grouping of employees/projects.

2. Employee

- a. **Purpose**: Represents a company staff member (the workforce).
- b. Attributes:
 - i. *id (int)*: Unique identifier for the employee (Primary Key).
 - ii. fullName (String): Full name of the employee
 - iii. title (String): Job title of the employee
 - iv. hireDate (Date): Hire date of the employee
 - v. salary (double): Salary of the employee
 - vi. *departmentId (int)*: Foreign key referencing the Department class
- c. **Justification**: Core entity to represent human resources and link to projects for HR cost calculations and transfers.

3. Project

- a. **Purpose**: Represents an operational task or initiative within the company.
- b. Attributes:
 - i. *id (int)*: Unique identifier for the project (Primary Key).
 - ii. *name (String)*: Name of the project
 - iii. description (String): Description of the project
 - iv. *startDate (Date)*: Start date of the project
 - v. endDate (Date): End date of the project

- vi. budget (double): Budget of the project
- vii. status (enum): Status of the project (e.g., Active, Completed)
- c. **Justification**: Central to company operations and used in all major business logic tasks (cost calculation, reporting, client associations).

4. Client

a. **Purpose**: Represents external organizations that partner with or sponsor projects.

b. Attributes:

- i. *id (int)*: Unique identifier for the client (Primary Key)
- ii. name (String): Name of the client
- iii. industry (String): Industry of the client
- iv. *primaryContactName (String)*: Name of the primary contact person
- v. *primaryContactPhone (String)*: Phone number of the primary contact person
- vi. *primaryContactEmail (String)*: Email of the primary contact person
- c. **Justification**: Supports tracking of client–project relationships, essential for business development and reporting (e.g., finding clients by project deadlines).

5. **EmployeeProject (Junction Table)**

a. **Purpose**: Tracks the many-to-many relationship between employees and projects and includes additional information about work allocation.

b. Attributes:

- i. *employeeld (int)*: Foreign key referencing the Employee class
- ii. *projectId (int)*: Foreign key referencing the Project class
- iii. percentageTimeAllocation(double): Percentage of time allocated to the project
- c. **Justification**: Allows tracking how employees contribute to projects and forms the basis for the calculateProjectHRCost(int projectId) method.

6. ClientProject (Junction Table)

a. **Purpose**: Tracks many-to-many relationships between projects and clients.

b. Attributes:

- i. *clientId (int)*: Foreign key referencing the Client class
- ii. *projectId (int)*: Foreign key referencing the Project class
- c. **Justification**: Allows linking multiple clients to one project and vice versa for business reports and client engagement tracking.

7. **DepartmentProject (Junction Table)**

a. **Purpose**: Tracks many-to-many relationships between projects and clients.

b. Attributes:

- i. *departmentId (int)*: Foreign key referencing the Department class
- ii. projectId (int): Foreign key referencing the Project class
- c. **Justification**: Allows linking multiple clients to one project and vice versa for business reports and client engagement tracking.

8.

Datatype

- int: For IDs (primary/foreign keys)
- String: For names, descriptions, contact info
- double: For monetary values (salary, budget)
- LocalDate: For dates (hire date, project dates)
- enum: Could be used for status fields

Relationships

The multiplicities can be represented as follows:

- Department 1:N Employee
- Employee N:M Project (via Employee_Project junction table)
- Department N:M Project (via Department_Project junction table)
- Project N:M Client (via Client_Project junction table)

• Department - Employee:

- a. A department can have multiple employees (1:N).
- b. An employee belongs to one department (N:1).

• Employee - Project:

- a. An employee can be assigned to multiple projects (N:M).
- b. A project can have multiple employees (N:M).

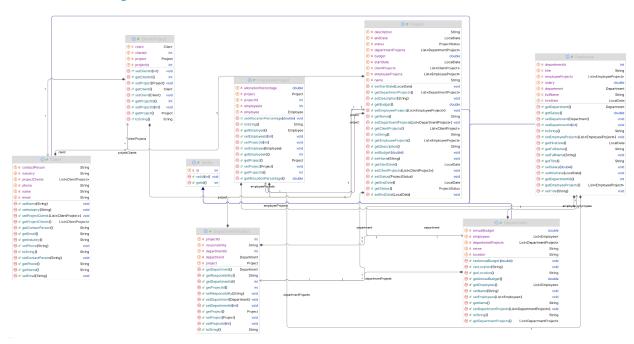
• Department - Project:

- a. A department can manage or host multiple projects (N:M).
- b. A project can be managed or hosted by multiple departments (N:M).

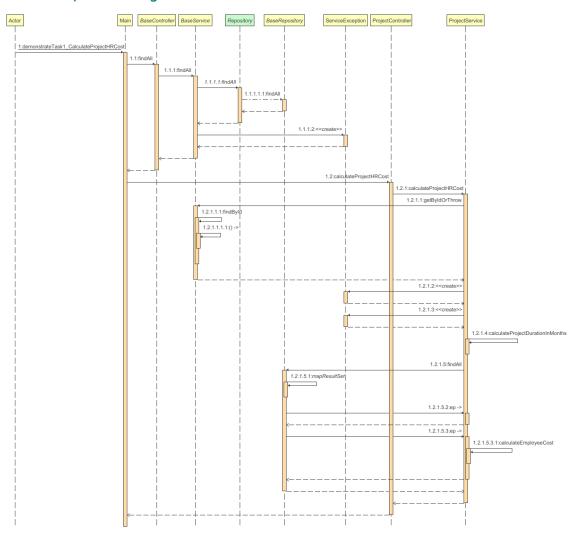
Project - Client:

- a. A project can be tied to multiple clients (N:M).
- b. A client can sponsor or be associated with multiple projects (N:M).

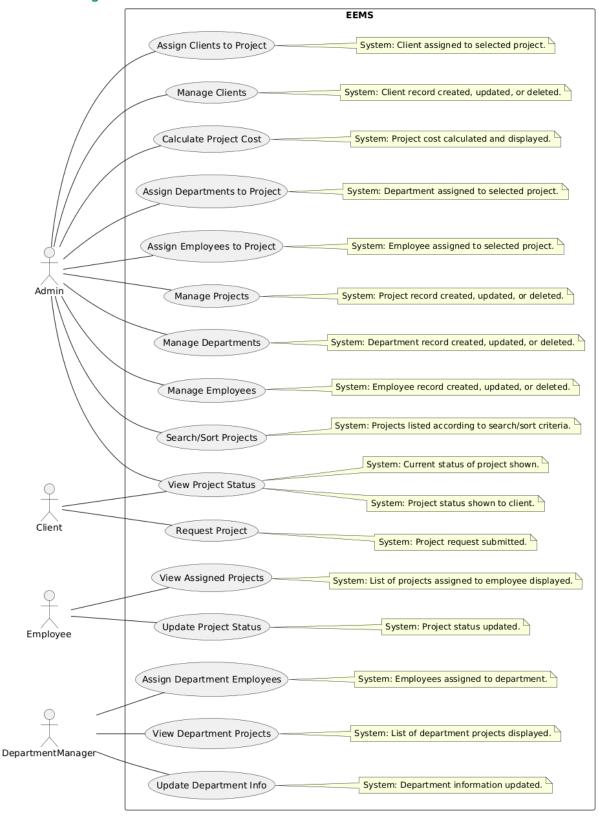
II. Class Diagram



III. Sequence Diagram



IV. Use Case Diagram



V. Database Schema Diagram

