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CAB301 PROJECT REPORT

INTRODUCTION

This project works on a library system of tools that has 9 main categories and each has unique tool types for members to borrow. All the transactions/actions/updates from "staff" and "member" are systematically recorded by the application. By using the given criteria and detailed design scenario, I have implemented all needed interfaces and made use of most of the given functions. Furthermore, a test plan of the application and a detailed analysis of the algorithm has been finished which are demonstrated below.

TEST PLAN

Incorrect user selection: (input not in the menu)

*note: this check user's inputs method applied to all menu in the program that requires user input to demonstrate next interface. (ex: Tool's category menu, staff menu, member menu, tool's type menu, tool option menu, member list menu, member's borrowing tool list menu, etc.)

Outcome: (take main menu as an example)

Main menu functions:

- 1) Login as staff:
 - a) Correct staff login: using account name "staff", password: "today123"

Outcome: staff menu

b) Wrong staff login: use wrong account name or password.

2) Member Login

- a) Success member login: input correct username and password (and the account must be existed)
 - Outcome: displays member menu

b) Fail to login as a member:

Outcomes:

Case: input wrong password(existed account)

- Case: Input account that is not existed in the system

3) Exit program.

a) press "0" to exit the program instantly.

Staff menu functions

1) Add a new tool:

a) Successfully added: (valid quantity input)

Outcome:

```
=======Tools Menu========
1. test tool | Quantity: 10 | Available quantity: 10 | Number of borrowers: 0
```

b) Fail to add (invalid quantity input):

Outcome:

```
1. test tool | Quantity: 10 | Available quantity: 10 | Number of borrowers: 0
Enter tool name: test2
Enter quantity: string
Input must be integer!
Enter quantity: -10
Input must be positive integer!
Enter quantity: _
```

c) Successfully added 2 tools with the same name:

Outcome:

```
1. same name | Quantity: 10 | Available quantity: 10 | Number of borrowers: 0
2. same name | Quantity: 15 | Available quantity: 15 | Number of borrowers: 0
```

2) Add new pieces of an existing tool:

a) Successfully added more pieces. (the tool must be existed to add)

```
-----Tools Menu-----

1. test tool | Quantity: 10 | Available quantity: 10 | Number of borrowers: 0

Choose tool (1-1): 1

Enter quantity: 10
```

b) Fail to add more pieces.

Outcomes:

Case: No tool available to add more pieces:

```
=======Tools Menu======
This tool type doesn't have any tools...
```

Case: Wrong tool option

```
1. test tool | Quantity: 10 | Available quantity: 10 | Number of borrowers: 0
Choose tool (1-1): 2
Input must be an integer value (between 1 - 1 ): 0
Input must be an integer value (between 1 - 1 ): 1.5
Input must be an integer value (between 1 - 1 ): 01
Input must be an integer value (between 1 - 1 ): 10
Input must be an integer value (between 1 - 1 ): string
Input must be an integer value (between 1 - 1 ):
```

Case: Invalid quantity input

```
Enter quantity: string
Input must be integer!
Enter quantity: -1
Input must be positive integer
Enter quantity: 0.5
Input must be integer!
Enter quantity: 0,5
Input must be integer!
Enter quantity: __
```

3) Remove some pieces of a tool:

a) Successfully remove pieces:

b) Fail to remove pieces:

Outcomes:

Case: No tools available

```
This tool type doesn't have any tools...
```

Case: wrong tool option

```
1. test tool | Quantity: 10 | Available quantity: 10 | Number of borrowers: 0
Choose tool (1-1): 2
Input must be an integer value (between 1 - 1 ): 0
Input must be an integer value (between 1 - 1 ): 1.5
Input must be an integer value (between 1 - 1 ): 01
Input must be an integer value (between 1 - 1 ): 10
Input must be an integer value (between 1 - 1 ): string
Input must be an integer value (between 1 - 1 ):
```

Case: wrong quantity input

```
1. test tool | Quantity: 10 | Available quantity: 10 | Number of borrowers: 0
Choose tool (1-1): 1
Enter quantity: string
Input must be integer!
Enter quantity: 11
quantity must be smaller or equal to available quantity:
Enter quantity: 2.5
Input must be integer!
Enter quantity: 2,5
Input must be integer!
Enter quantity: -10
Input must be positive integer!
Enter quantity: _-10
Enter quantity: __
```

4) Register a new member:

a) Successfully added a new member. (provide valid data)

b) Fail to add new member.

Outcomes:

Case: Account already existed.

Case: Wrong phone number input.

```
Regist Account First Name: Test2
Regist Account Last Name:
Regist Account Phone Number: string
Phone number must be integer!
Regist Account Phone Number: -10
Phone number cannot be negative integer!
Regist Account Phone Number: _
```

Case: Account Name first name or last name is empty (will repeatedly ask until got the input)

```
===Staff Menu=====

    Add a new tool.

Add new pieces of an existing Tool.
Remove some pieces of a Tool.
4. Register a new member.
5. Remove a member.
Find the contact number of a member.
0. Back to Main Menu.
Please make selection (1-6 or 0 to turn back to menu)
Regist Account First Name (cannot be empty):
Regist Account First Name (cannot be empty):
Regist Account First Name (cannot be empty): Account
Regist Account Last Name (cannot be empty):
Regist Account Last Name (cannot be empty):
Regist Account Last Name (cannot be empty): Test
Regist Account Phone Number:
```

5) Remove a member:

a) Successfully remove a member (The user must be added before to remove)

Outcome:

```
Toan Pham phone number:
Huy Pham phone number:
Test2 phone number: 10
Test phone number: 091885
Duy Pham phone number:
Enter member account name to delete (Combination of first+last name): Test
Deleted Test from system!
```

b) Fail to remove a member:

Outcomes:

Case: account is not existed.

```
Toan Pham phone number:
Huy Pham phone number:
Test2 phone number:
Duy Pham phone number:
Enter member account name to delete (Combination of first+last name): NoneExistedAccount
Account doesn't exist
```

Case: the user is currently holding tool(s)

```
Test User3 phone number: 09121123
Test User3 phone number: 091292
Test User1 phone number: 091885
Enter member account name to delete (Combination of first+last name): TestUser1
Can't remove this member because he/she is holding tools.
```

6) Find the contact number of a member:

a) Successfully found a member's phone number: (user is existed and phone number is provided-unless return none)

Outcome:

```
Test User3 phone number: 09121123
Test User2 phone number: 091992
Test User1 phone number: 091885
Enter member account name (Combination of first+last name): TestUser1
Test User1 phone number: 091885
```

b) Fail to find user's phone number.

Outcome:

Case: Account name is not existed in the library system

```
Test User3 phone number: 09121123
Test User2 phone number: 091992
Test User1 phone number: 091885
Enter member account name (Combination of first+last name): NoneExistedAccount
Account doesn't exist!
```

7) Back to main menu:

Press "0" to turn back to main menu. (while in staff menu)

```
Welcome to the Tool Library

-----Main Menu-----

1. Staff Login.

2. Member Login.

0. Exit.

------

Please make selection (1-2 or 0 to exit)
```

Member menu functions

Display tools of a tool type

a) Choose any tool type (in this screenshot I choose tool type: "Line trimmers")
 Outcome:

Case: there are tools inside the tool type. (the tools in the screenshot are added into this tool type before)

```
1. same name | Quantity: 10 | Available quantity: 10 | Number of borrowers: 0
2. same name | Quantity: 15 | Available quantity: 15 | Number of borrowers: 0
3. Line Trimmer Tool 1 | Quantity: 10 | Available quantity: 10 | Number of borrowers: 0
4. Line Trimmer Tool 2 | Quantity: 10 | Available quantity: 10 | Number of borrowers: 0
```

Case: there is no tools inside the tool type.

```
e=======Tools Menu=======
Press enter to turn back main menu...
```

2) Borrow a tool.

a) Successfully borrowed a tool. (The tools must be first added to system to borrow)

Outcome:

```
1. same name | Quantity: 10 | Available quantity: 10 | Number of borrowers: 0
2. same name | Quantity: 15 | Available quantity: 15 | Number of borrowers: 0
3. Line Trimmer Tool 1 | Quantity: 10 | Available quantity: 10 | Number of borrowers: 0
4. Line Trimmer Tool 2 | Quantity: 10 | Available quantity: 10 | Number of borrowers: 0
Choose tool (1-4): 3
Added tool into the inventory.
```

b) Fail to borrow a tool.

Outcomes:

Case: there is no tools to borrow.

```
=======Tools Menu======
This tool type doesn't have any tools...
```

Case: The user already got 3 tools inside the inventory.

```
1. same name | Quantity: 10 | Available quantity: 10 | Number of borrowers: 0
2. same name | Quantity: 15 | Available quantity: 15 | Number of borrowers: 0
3. Line Trimmer Tool 1 | Quantity: 10 | Available quantity: 7 | Number of borrowers: 3
4. Line Trimmer Tool 2 | Quantity: 10 | Available quantity: 10 | Number of borrowers: 0
Choose tool (1-4): 3
No more space to rent tools
```

Case: The tool's available quantity is 0.

```
1. same name | Quantity: 10 | Available quantity: 10 | Number of borrowers: 0
2. same name | Quantity: 15 | Available quantity: 15 | Number of borrowers: 0
3. Line Trimmer Tool 1 | Quantity: 3 | Available quantity: 0 | Number of borrowers: 3
4. Line Trimmer Tool 2 | Quantity: 10 | Available quantity: 10 | Number of borrowers: 0
Choose tool (1-4): 3
The tool is out of stock!
```

3) Return a tool.

a) Successfully return a tool (The user must have tools in inventory to return)

Outcome:

```
1. Line Trimmer Tool 1
2. Line Trimmer Tool 1
3. Line Trimmer Tool 1
3. Line Trimmer Tool 1
Enter (1-3) to choose tool to return: 1
Returned tool.
```

b) Fail to return a tool.

Outcome:

Case: user have not borrowed any tools.

```
=======Members' Tool List=======
You haven't borrowed any tools
```

- 4) List all the tools being rented.
 - a) Success to show.

Outcome:

```
=======Members' Tool List=======

1. Line Trimmer Tool 1

2. Line Trimmer Tool 2

3. Line Trimmer Tool 1
```

b) Fail to show. (when there is no tools)

```
=======Members' Tool List=======
You have not rented any tools.
```

- 5) Display top 3 most frequently rented tools.
 - a) Success to show (When there are at least 3 tools in the system)

```
Top 1 Line Trimmer Tool 1 | Number of Borrowers: 5
Top 2 Line Trimmer Tool 2 | Number of Borrowers: 1
Top 3 same name | Number of Borrowers: 0
```

b) Fail to show.

Outcomes:

Case: not enough tools in the library system. (Still show ranking but not fully top 3 tools – for example the screenshot below demonstrates the case where there's only one tool in the system.).

```
----TOP 3------
Top 1 Line Trimmer Tool 1 | Number of Borrowers: 0
There's not enough tools in the Library for ranking.
```

6) Back to main menu (while in member menu)

Outcome:

Tool categories menu.

```
1. Gardening Tools.
2. Flooring Tools.
3. Fencing Tools.
4. Measuring Tools.
5. Cleaning Tools.
6. Painting Tools.
7. Electronic Tools.
8. Electricity Tools.
9. Automotive Tools.
0. Back to Menu.
```

1) Choose gardening tools.

```
-----Gardening Tool Type------

1. Line Trimmers.

2. Lawn Mowers.

3. Hand Tools.

4. Wheelbarrows.

5. Garden Power Tools.

------

Choose type of tool (1-5):
```

2) Choose flooring tools.

Outcome:

3) Choose fencing tools.

Outcome:

4) Choose Measuring tools.

5) Choose cleaning tools.

Outcome:

6) Choose painting tools.

Outcome:

7) Choose electronic tools.

Outcome:

8) Choose electricity tools.

```
-----Electricity Tool Type------

1. Test Equipment.

2. Safety Equipment.

3. Basic Hand tools.

4. Circuit Protection.

5. Cable Tools.
------
Choose type of tool (1-5): _
```

9) Choose automotive tools.

Outcome:

```
-----Automotive Tool Type------

1. Jacks.

2. Air Compressors.

3. Battery Chargers.

4. Socket Tools.

5. Braking.

6. Drivetrain.

------

Choose type of tool (1-6):
```

10) Turn back to menu.

Outcomes:

Case: if the user is the staff

Case: if the user is the member

Algorithm

Algorithm design

```
ALGORITHM HeapBottomUp(H[1..n])
     //Constructs a heap from elements of a given array
     // by the bottom-up algorithm
     //Input: An array H[1..n] of orderable items
     //Output: A heap H[1..n]
     for i \leftarrow \lfloor n/2 \rfloor downto 1 do
          k \leftarrow i; \quad v \leftarrow H[k]
          heap \leftarrow \mathbf{false}
          while not heap and 2 * k \le n do
               j \leftarrow 2 * k
               if j < n //there are two children
                    if H[j] < H[j+1] \ j \leftarrow j+1
               if v \geq H[j]
                    heap \leftarrow true
               else H[k] \leftarrow H[j]; \quad k \leftarrow j
          H[k] \leftarrow v
```

ALGORITHM Heapsort(A[0...n-1])

// Sorts array A into nondecreasing order consider A as a complete binary tree and convert it into a heap using the HeapBottomUp procedure

for $v \leftarrow 0$ to n-2 do

Use the *MaximumKeyDeletion* procedure to delete the root of the heap

```
ALGORITHM MaxKeyDelete(A[0...n-1], size)
```

//This method delete the maximum key and rebuild the whole heap //Input: An array of orderable items A[0..n-1] and size of that array (a integer value) //1. Exchange the root's key with the last key K of the heap; $TempArray \leftarrow A[0]$ $A[0] \leftarrow A[n-1]$

```
A[n-1] \leftarrow TempArray
//2. Decrease the heap's size by 1;
n \leftarrow size - 1
//3. Heapify the complete binary tree
heap \leftarrow false
k \leftarrow 0
v \leftarrow A[0]
While not heap and (2 * k + 1) \le (n - 1) do
        i \leftarrow 2 * k + 1
                                        //the left child of k
        If i < n - 1 do
                                           //k has 2 children
                 If A[j] < A[j + 1] do
                         j \leftarrow j + 1 //j is the larger child of k
                 If v \ge A[j] do
                          heap \leftarrow true
                 else do
                          A[k] \leftarrow A[j]
                          k \leftarrow j
A[k] \leftarrow v
```

ALGORITHM displayTopTHree()

//This method rearrange a toolcollection object inside the tool library system then choose out 3 most frequently rented tool. Or in another hand, this method rearranges a list of orderable items then return 3 items with highest values.

//step 1. Create an empty array to store all existed values inside the system.

$$v \leftarrow A[\emptyset]$$
 //empty array

//step 2. Scan through the system to spot out existed tool and add to the created array. By using this block of code the array will have value v[1...n]

For each ToolCategory [1...n] in Categories [1...9] do

For each ToolType [1...n] in ToolCategory [1...n] do

For each Tool in ToolType [1...n] do

v. add(Tool) //add found tools into the empty array

//step 3. Sort the array in ascending order using HeapSort function

Heapsort(v)

//step 4. Return 3 items with highest values. The array will now be v[1...n] with ascending values.

```
top1 \leftarrow v[n-1] // "n" is the number of items inside the array
top2 \leftarrow v[n-2]
top3 \leftarrow v[n-3]
```

Algorithm analysis

STEP 1: (C1)

Take: 1

STEP 2: (C2)

According to the pseudocode provided above. I can identify the basic operation of the function is v. add(Tool).

For each ToolCategory [1...n] in Categories [1...9] do

For each ToolType [1...n] in ToolCategory [1...n] do

For each Tool in ToolType [1...n] do

v.add(Tool) //add found tools into the empty array

- This basic operation is nested in 3 for-each loops (loop of each category in categories, tool type in each category and tool in each tool type).
 - From the most inner-loop the worst case is when there's n tools available in each tool type (No tool type is empty). Therefore, the basic operation will happen "n" times. => n times worst case
 - Middle-loop ("For each ToolType [1...n] in ToolCategory [1...n] do"), based on the category and tool type structure, each category will have between minimum 5 and maximum 6 tools. Therefore, the worst-case for this loop will be a category which has 6 tool types. => 6 times worst case
 - Outer-most-loop has the fix value of 9 categories. => 9 times run

Total: $n \times 6 \times 9 = 54n = step 2$ will take 54n

STEP 3: (C3)

using Heapsort() method will have O(n Log n)

STEP4: (C4)

Take: 3

The worst-case time complexity in big-O notation of DisplayTopTHree() method:

$$T(n) = C1 + C2 + C3 + C4 = 1 + 54n + O(n \log n) + 3 = 4 + 54n + O(n \log n)$$

 \Rightarrow Worst case \in O(n log n)