





# ACCOUNT GAME 'S STORE

# **Group 4**

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# I. Chapter 1: Introduction

#### 1. Problem definition

Today esports are becoming more and more popular. Helps reduce stress after working and studying hours.

Besides, the trading of game accounts between gamers is indispensable. So we decided to create a website that sells game accounts, so that gamers can conveniently buy and sell accounts, quickly and securely. The types of accounts our website sells include, League of legends, Arena of valor and fifa online 4. Because these games are very popular and are played by many people.

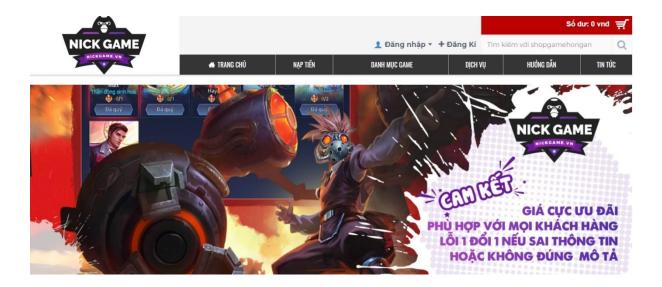


Figure 1. Demo Account game store





# 2. Customer Requirement Specification

#### **Functions**

#### a) For manager by role

- Login, logout
- Change infomation account
- Manage account buy: search account buy, looking for bad seller account buy, looking for best seller account buy.
- Manage staff: search staff, producttivity charts are employee jobs.

#### b) For admin by role

- Login, logout
- Manager account: customer, create account, change info, delete account, change pass, create status.
- Manager type of product: create type, edit type, delete type, create status.
- Manager account buy: create account buy, edit account buy, delete account buy, create status
- Manager account admin: create account, delete account, change info, change pass







#### c) For employee by role

- Register: input information, input password
- Login, logout
- Employee: view information, change information, save
- Search
  - + Search product: price product, information product, color
  - + Search infor customer: name, number phone, address, identity card
- Create bill
  - + Information customer: export bill
  - + Information product: export bill
  - + Date sell: export bill
  - + Code bill: export bill
  - + Information employee: export bill

#### d) For customer by role

- Login, logout
- View account infor: change account info, change password
- View product
  - + Choose account buy
  - + Buy product: choose payment type, choose transpot type, input name and address, bill
- Search products: Name account, price account.





# 3. Hardware and Software Requirement

#### a. Hardware

# Minimum Hardware Configurations

# Microsoft Windows Vista SP1/Windows 7

#### **Professional:**

Processor: 800MHz Intel Pentium III or equivalent

Memory: 512 MB

Disk space: 750 MB of free disk space

#### **Ubuntu 9.10:**

Processor: 800MHz Intel Pentium III or equivalent

Memory: 512 MB

Disk space: 650 MB of free disk space

#### **Macintosh OS X 10.7 Intel:**

Processor: Dual-Core Intel

Memory: 2 GB

Disk space: 650 MB of free disk space







# **Recommended Hardware Configurations**

#### **Microsoft Windows 7 Professional/Windows**

#### **8/Windows 8.2:**

Processor: Intel Core i5 or equivalent

Memory: 2 GB (32-bit), 4 GB (64-bit)

Disk space: 1.5 GB of free disk space

#### **Ubuntu 15.04:**

Processor: Intel Core i5 or equivalent

Memory: 2 GB (32-bit), 4 GB (64-bit)

Disk space: 1.5 GB of free disk space

#### **OS X 10.10 Intel:**

Processor: Dual-Core Intel

Memory: 4 GB

Disk space: 1.5 GB of free disk space





#### b. Required Software

- NetBeans IDE runs on the Java SE Development Kit (JDK) which
  consists of the Java Runtime Environment and developer tools for
  compiling, debugging, and running applications written in the Java
  language.
- The tested JDK for this release is JDK 8u101 for Windows, Linux, and OS X. The 8.2 version of the IDE cannot be installed or run on the JDK older than JDK 8.

#### • Note:

- The PHP and C/C++ NetBeans bundles only require the Java Runtime Environment (JRE) 8 to be installed and run.
- Java features in the IDE and JavaFX 8 features require JDK 8.
- Download Tomcat for webserver, XAMPP for database.







# II. Schedule and role, Gantt diagram, Meeting and link Github

#### 1. Role

No	Name of member	Role	Responsibility
1	HaoNS	Leader	Assignment of tasks
2	CuongPN, HaoNS	Analyst	Define problem, input, output, process
3	HienNTQ, QuiT,CuongPN	Design	Design interface
4	HaoNS, HienNTQ, QuiT,CuongPN	Coder	Program all functions for project
5	HaoNS, HienNTQ, QuiT,CuongPN	Tester	Testing all functions for project
6	HaoNS, HienNTQ, QuiT,CuongPN	Maintenance	Check and backup data

Figure 1: Role





# 2. Schedule

Task	Task	Expected	Expected	Members in	
No	Description	Completion Date	Time Needed(hrs)	charge	Status
1	Web design ideas	02/06/2020	1	HaoNS, HienNTQ, CuongPN, QuiT	Done
2	Focus group discussion	04/06/2020	1	HaoNS, HienNTQ, CuongPN, QuiT	Done
3	Assign work to members	05/06/2020	1	HaoNS	Done
4	Team members take jobs	06/06/2020	1	HaoNS, HienNTQ, CuongPN, QuiT	Done
5	Web design	08/06/2020	168	HaoNS, HienNTQ, CuongPN, QuiT	Done
6	Database design	17/06/2020	3	HaoNS, HienNTQ, CuongPN, QuiT	Done
7	Making classdiagram	18/06/2020	4	HienNTQ	Done
8	Write a document	23/06/2020	4	HaoNS, HienNTQ, CuongPN, QuiT	Done
9	Function insert account buy code	24/06/2020	3	HaoNS	Done
10	Function insert user code	24/06/2020	3	HienNTQ	Done
11	Function insert bill code	24/06/2020	3	HaoNS	Done
12	Function update account buy code	27/06/2020	3	QuiT	Done







					*
13	Function update user code	27/06/2020	3	HienNTQ	Done
14	Function update bill buy code	27/06/2020	3	HaoNS	Done
15	Function delete account buy code	30/06/2020	3	CuongPN	Done
16	Function delete user buy code	30/06/2020	3	QuiT	Done
17	Function delete bill buy code	30/06/2020	3	HaoNS	Done
18	Function selected account buy code	03/07/2020	3	HienNTQ	Done
19	Function selected user code	03/07/2020	3	QuiT	Done
20	Function selected bill code	03/07/2020		HaoNS	Done
20	Login function code	06/07/2020	3	CuongPN	Done
21	Account creation function code	06/07/2020	3	CuongPN	Done
22	Cart code	06/07/2020	3	HaoNS	Done
23	Code search by price	06/07/2020	3	QuiT	Done
24	Search code by name	08/07/2020	3	HienNTQ	Done
25	Code page buy account Lien Quan	10/07/2020	3	HaoNS	Done
26	Code page buy account Lien Minh	10/07/2020	3	HaoNS	Done
27	Code page buy account Fifa	10/07/2020	3	QuiT	Done
28	Group discussion to include code	15/07/2020	5	HaoNS, HienNTQ, CuongPN, QuiT	Done
29	Testing and	17/07/2020	4	HaoNS,	Done







	fixcode			HienNTQ, CuongPN, QuiT	
30	Complete the code	20/07/2020	5	HaoNS, HienNTQ, CuongPN, QuiT	Done
31	Complete website	22/07/2020	5	HaoNS, HienNTQ, CuongPN, QuiT	Done
32	Deadline	25/07/2020	1		Done

Figure 2: Schedule







# 3. Diagram Gantt

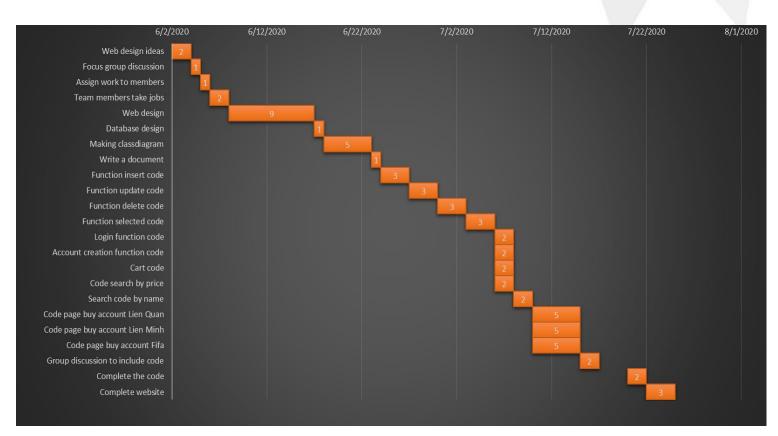


Figure 3: Gantt diagram







# 4. Meeting schedule

	Meeting schedule						
Date	Date Content		Time				
22/06/2020	Discuss the function of insert, update account buy, user, bill	Offline	19:00 H				
25/06/2020	Discuss delete and select product, user, bill, progress report	Offline	19:00 H				
06/07/2020	Discuss login, create account, cart, search by price, search by name.	Offline	19:00 H				
09/07/2020	Discuss created some page by account.	Offline	19:00 H				
14/07/2020	Discuss interface design, fix bugs.	Offline	19:00 H				
17/07/2020	Edit document and do PowerPoint	Offline	19:00 H				

Figure 4: Meeting schedule

#### 5. Link GitHub

https://github.com/nguyensonhao/Prj321\_SE1403\_Group4\_Website BanAccountGame







# III. Chapter 2: Theory

#### 1. Introduction to JSP

#### a. What is JSP?

- It stands for **Java Server Pages**.
- It is a server side technology.
- It is used for creating web application.
- It is used to create dynamic web content.
- In this JSP tags are used to insert JAVA code into HTML pages.
- It is an advanced version of Servlet Technology.
- It is a Web based technology helps us to create dynamic and platform independent web pages.
- In this, Java code can be inserted in HTML/ XML pages or both.
- JSP is first converted into servlet by JSP container before processing the client's request.

#### b. Advantages of JSP over Servlet

- Extension to Servlet: JSP technology is the extension to Servlet technology. We can use all the features of the Servlet in JSP. In addition to, we can use implicit objects, predefined tags, expression language and Custom tags in JSP, that makes JSP development easy
- Easy to maintain: JSP can be easily managed because we can easily separate our business logic with presentation logic. In Servlet technology, we mix our business logic with the presentation logic.
  - Fast Development: No need to recompile and redeploy. If JSP page is modified, we don't need to recompile and redeploy the







project. The Servlet code needs to be updated and recompiled have to change the look and feel of the application.

Less code than Servlet: In JSP, we can use many tags such as action tags, JSTL, custom tags, etc. that reduces the code.
 Moreover, we can use EL, implicit objects, etc.

#### c. The Lifecycle of a JSP Page

- Translation of JSP page
- Compilation JSP page
- Classloading
- Instantiation (Object of the Generated Servlet is created).
- Initialization (the container invokes jspInit() method).
- Request processing (the container invokes \_jspService()
   method).
- Destroy (the container invokes jspDestroy() method).

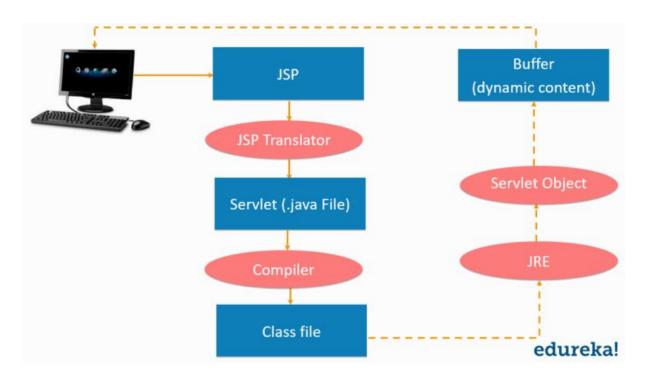








Figure 4: Introduction to JSP



#### a. What is MVC?

- MVC is an architecture that separates business logic,
   presentation and data. In MVC, M stands for Model, V
   stands for View, C stands for controller.
- MVC is a systematic way to use the application where the flow starts from the view layer, where the request is raised and processed in controller layer and sent to model layer to insert data and get back the success or failure message.

#### **Model Layer:**

- This is the data layer which consists of the business logic of the system.
- It consists of all the data of the application
- It also represents the state of the application.
- It consists of classes which have the connection to the database.
- The controller connects with model and fetches the data and sends to the view layer.
- The model connects with the database as well and stores the data into a database which is connected to it.

#### View Layer:







- This is a presentation layer.
- It consists of HTML, JSP, etc. into it.
- It normally presents the UI of the application.
- It is used to display the data which is fetched from the controller which in turn fetching data from model layer classes.
- This view layer shows the data on UI of the application.

#### **Controller Layer:**

- It acts as an interface between View and Model.
- It intercepts all the requests which are coming from the view layer.
- It receives the requests from the view layer and processes the requests and does the necessary validation for the request.
- This requests is further sent to model layer for data processing, and once the request is processed, it sends back to the controller with required information and displayed according by the view.

#### b. The advantages of MVC

- Easy to maintain
- Easy to extend
- Easy to test
- Navigation control is centralized

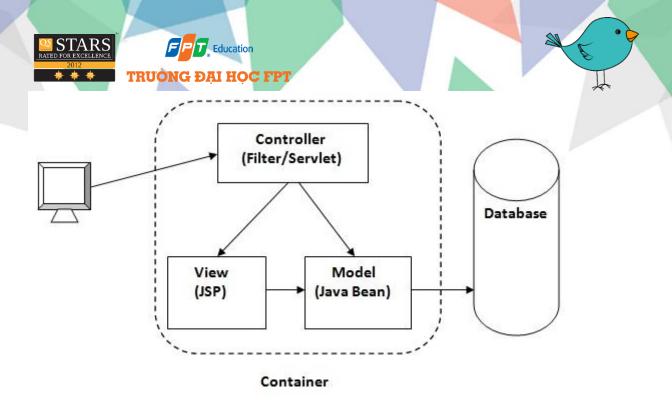


Figure 5: MVC Architecture





# IV. Chapter 3: Architecture System

#### 1. Client-Server Architectures

A Client-Server Architecture consists of two types of components: clients and servers. A server component perpetually listens for requests from client components. When a request is received, the server processes the request, and then sends a response back to the client. Servers may be further classified as stateless or stateful. Clients of a stateful server may make composite requests that consist of multiple atomic requests. This enables more conversational or transactional interactions between client and server. To accomplish this, a stateful server keeps a record of the requests from each current client. This record is called a session.

In order to simultaneously process requests from multiple clients, a server often uses the Master-Slave Pattern. In this case, the Master perpetually listens for client requests. When a request is received, the master creates a slave to processes the request and then resumes listening. Meanwhile, the slave performs all subsequent communication with the client.

Internally, the client component may consist of a ClientUI that forwards user requests to a controller component. The controller component forwards the request across a process or machine boundary to a RequestListener inside the server. The listener, which acts like a master, creates a RequestHandler slave and forwards the request to it:







# 2. Use-case Diagram

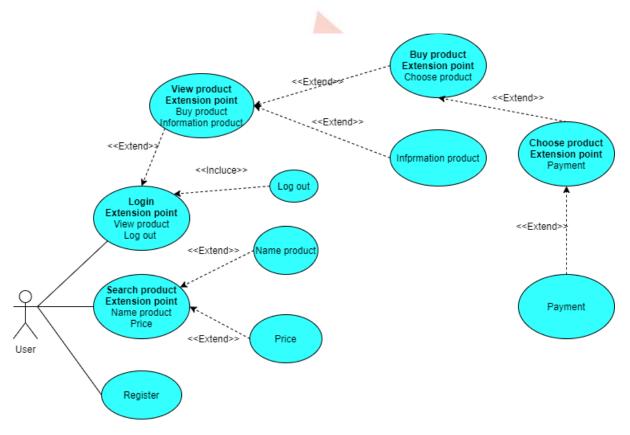


Figure 6: Use case Shop account game of User

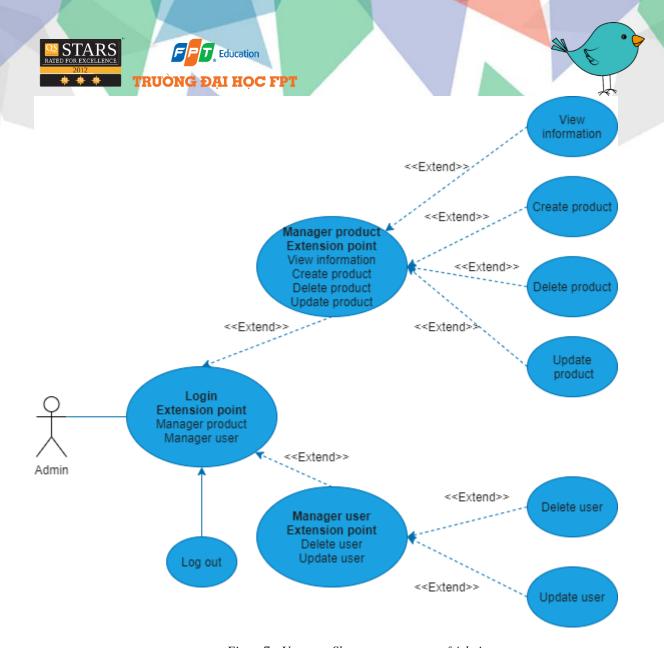


Figure 7: Use case Shop account game of Admin







#### 3. Class diagram

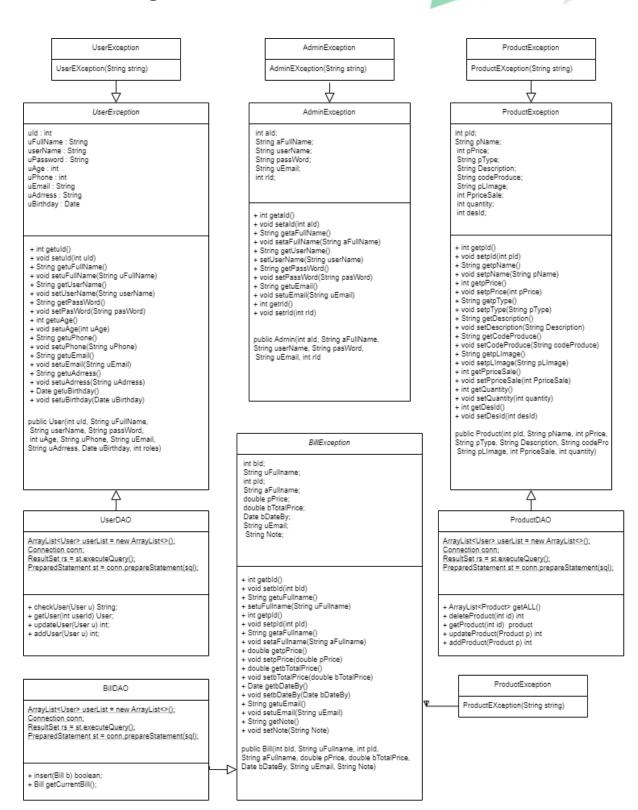


Figure7: Class diagram





# 4. Entity relationship diagram

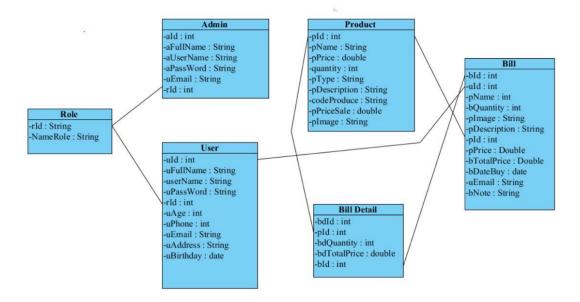
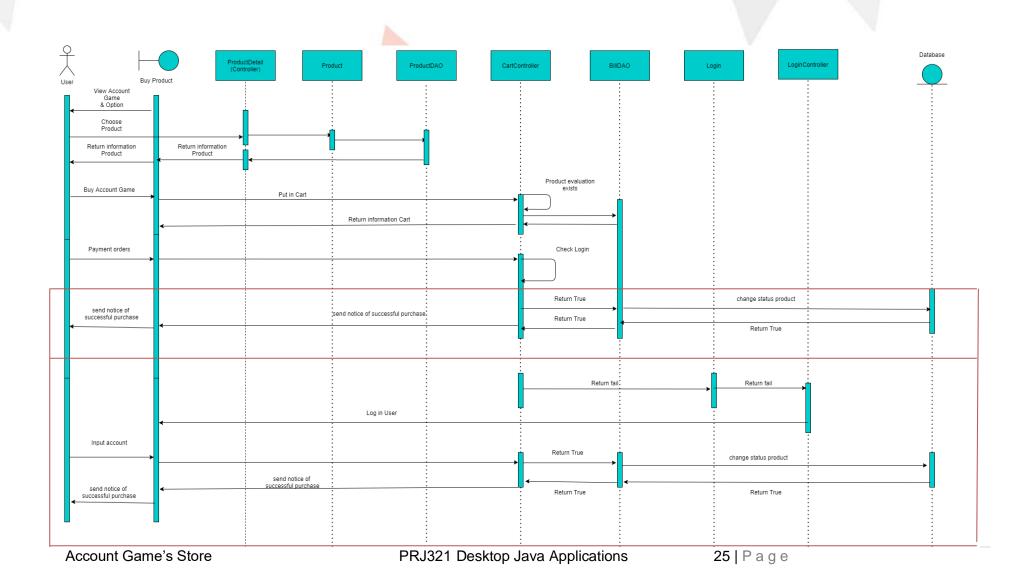


Figure 7: Database diagram of Shop account game

#### 5. Sequence diagram











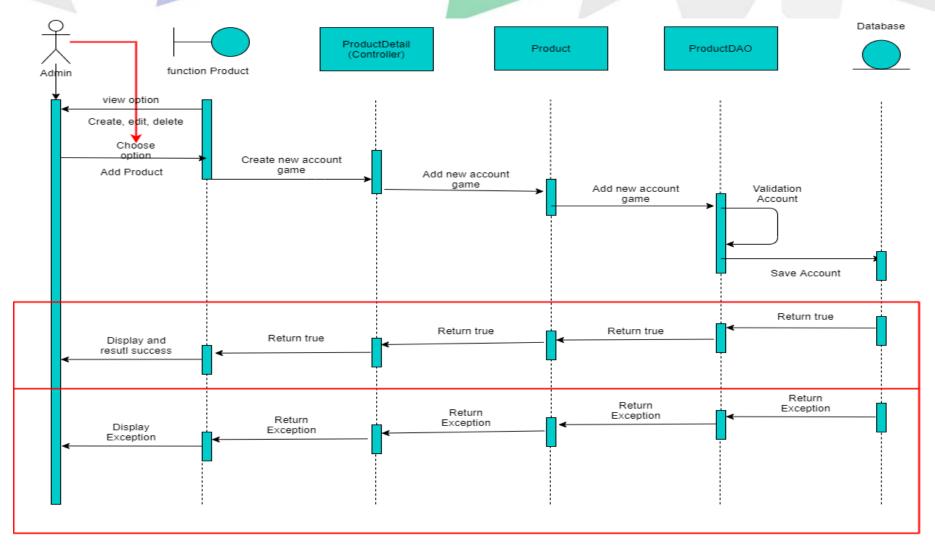


Figure 8: Sequence diagram







# 6. DFD

#### a. Data flow diagram symbol

Symbol	Description
	<b>Data Flow:</b> Data flow are pipelines through the packets of information flow.
	<b>Process:</b> A Process or task performed by the system.
	<b>Entity:</b> Entity are object of the system. A source or destination data of a system.
D	<b>Data Store:</b> A place where data to be stored.

Figure 9: Data flow diagram symbol





# **b.** Contextual Level 0

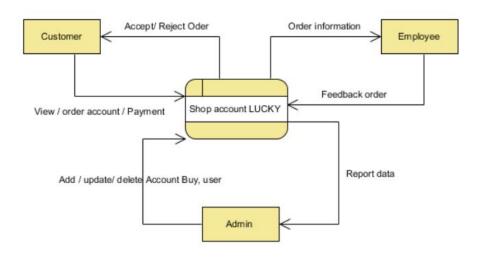


Figure 10: Contextual Level 0





#### c. Level 1

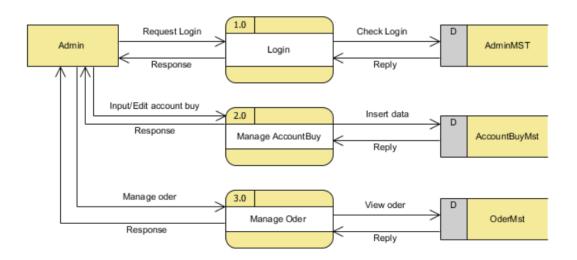


Figure 11: Admin Level 1

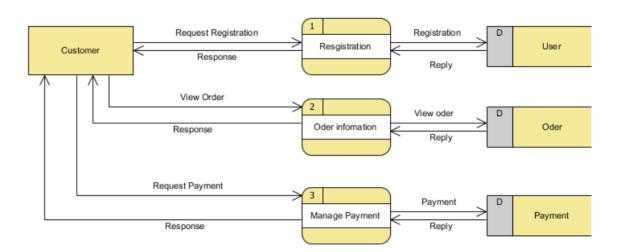


Figure 11: Customer Level 1





#### d. Level 2

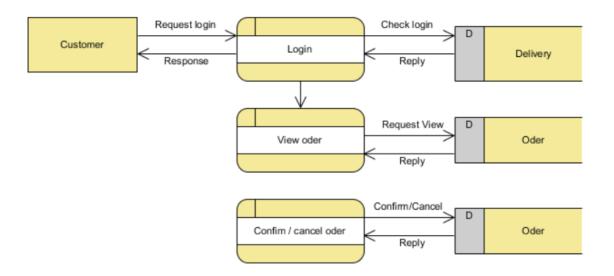


Figure 12: Customer level 2

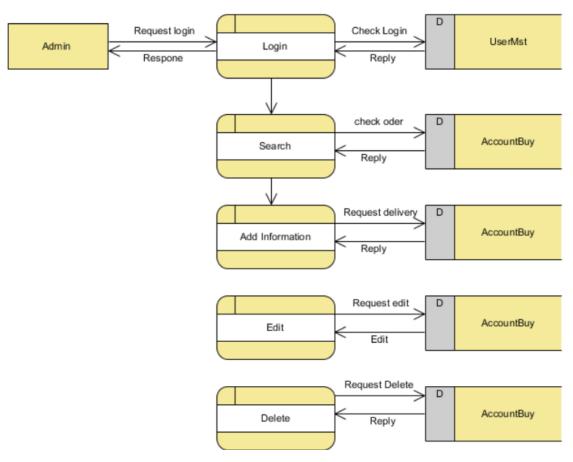


Figure 12: Admin level 2







# V. Chapter 4: Functions, User Interfaces and Flow chart

#### 1. Functions

- Login
- Register
- Logout
- Add account buy
- Update account buy
- Delete account buy
- Search account buy
- Add to cart
- Show account buy with the same price
- Buy product send mail.

#### 2. Table structure

Table 1. Account admin

Field Name	Data Type	Constraint	Description
ald	int	PRIMARY KEY	ID's admin
aFullName	varchar(50)	NOT NUL	Full name's
arumame	varchar(30)	NOI NUL	admin
aUserName	varchar(50)	NOT NULL	Username's
ausemanie		NOT NULL	admin
aPassWord	vomobom(50)	NOT NULL	Password's
arassyvoiu	aPassWord varchar(50) NOT NULL		admin
uEmail	varchar(50)	NOT NULL	Email's admin
rld	int	NOT NULL	Role's admin







# Table 2. Account User

Field Name	Data Type	Constraint	Description
uld	int	PRIMARY KEY	ID's customer
uFullName	varchar(50)	NOT NUL	Full name's
ui uiivaine	varchar(50)	NOT NOL	customer
userName	varchar(50)	NOT NULL	Username's
username	varchar(50)	NOT NULL	customer
uPassWord	varchar(50)	NOT NULL	Password's
urassvvoid	varchar(50)	NOT NULL	customer
rid	int	NOT NULL	Role's customer
uAge	int	NOT NULL	Age's customer
uPhone	int	NOT NULL	Phone's customer
uEmail	varchar(50)	NOT NULL	Email's customer
uAddress	varchar(50)	NOT NULL	Address's
uAddress	varchar(30)	NOI NULL	customer
uBirthday	data	NOT NULL	Birthday's
abilitiday	date	NOI NULL	customer

 Table 3. Product

Field Name	Data Type	Constraint	Description
pld	int	PRIMARY	ID'a product
ρiu	1111	KEY	ID's product
pName	varchar(50)	NOT NULL	Name's product
pPrice	int	NOT NULL	Price's product
quantity	int	NOT NULL	Quantity's product
рТуре	varchar(50)	NOT NULL	Type's product
pDescription	varchar(500)	NOT NULL	Description's product
codeProduce	varchar(100)	NOT NULL	code's product
PpriceSale	int	NOT NULL	Sale's product
plmage	varchar(150)	NOT NULL	Image's product
dld	int	NOT NULL	id's product







#### Table 4. Bill

Field Name	Data Type	Constraint	Description
bld	int	PRIMARY	ID's Bill
	•	KEY	151.11
uld	int	NOT NULL	ID's User
pName	varchar(50)	NOT NULL	Name's Product
bQuantity	int	NOT NULL	Quantity's Bill
plmage	varchar(200)	NOT NULL	Image's Product
pDescription	varchar(200)	NOT NULL	Description's Product
pld	int	NOT NULL	ID's Product
pPrice	int	NOT NULL	Price's Product
bTotalPrice	int	NOT NULL	TotalPrice's Bill
bDateBuy	date	NOT NULL	DateBuy's Bill
uEmail	varchar(50)	NOT NULL	Email's User
bNote	varchar(100)	NOT NULL	Note's Bill

Table 5. Billdetail

Field Name	Data Type	Constraint	Description
bdld	int	PRIMARY KEY	ID's Bill
pld	int	NOT NULL	ID's Product
bdQuantity	int	NOT NULL	Quantity's Bill
bdTotalPrice	int	NOT NULL	TotalPrice's Bill

 Table 6. Description

Field Name	Data Type	Constraint	Description
dld	int	PRIMARY KEY	ID's DesCription
dDetail	Text	NOT NULL	Detail's Description
dInfo	Text	NOT NULL	Info's Description
dlmage	varchar(50)	NOT NULL	Image's Description





Table 7. Role

Field Name	Data Type	Constraint	Description
rld	int	NOT NULL	ID's Role
NameRole	varchar(50)	NOT NULL	Name's Role

#### 3. User Interfaces

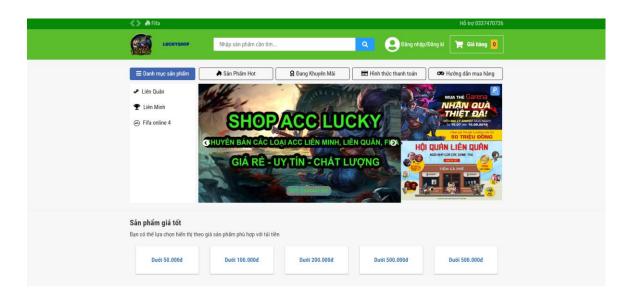


Figure 13: Home page







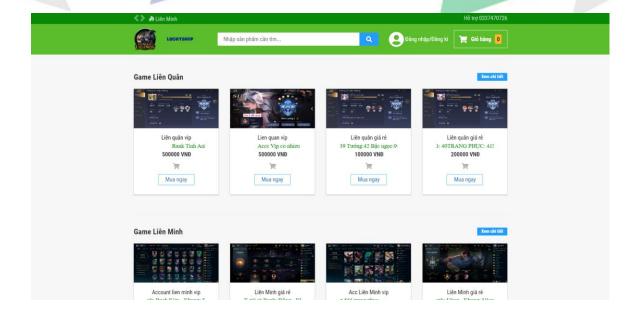


Figure 14: Shop page

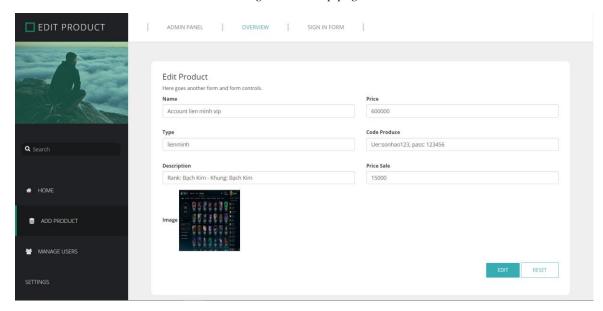


Figure 15: Update info account page





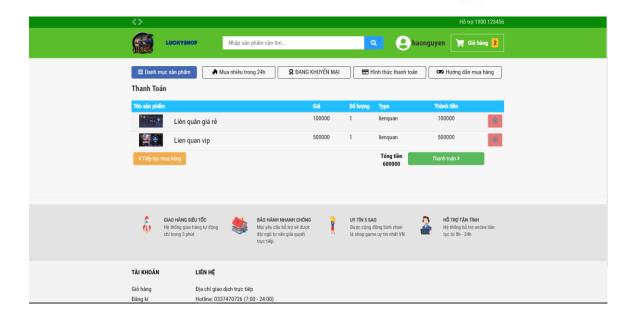


Figure 16: Cart page

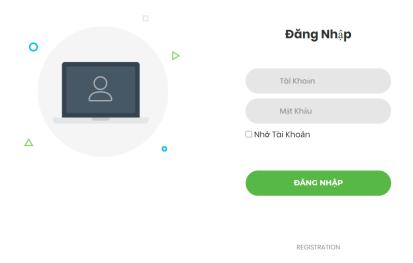


Figure 17: Login







	EVENT REGISTI	RATION FORM	
Full Name	Full Name		
User Name	ruii Name		
PassWord			
Confirm Passowrd			
Age			
Birthday	mm/dd/yyyy		_
Phone			
Email			
Address			
REGISTER	RESET		
		•	

Figure 17: Registration





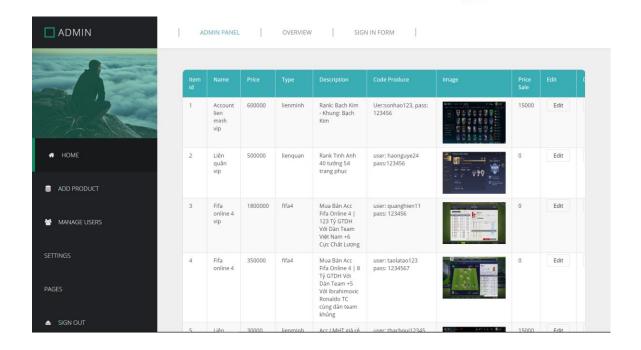


Figure 18: Admin home page

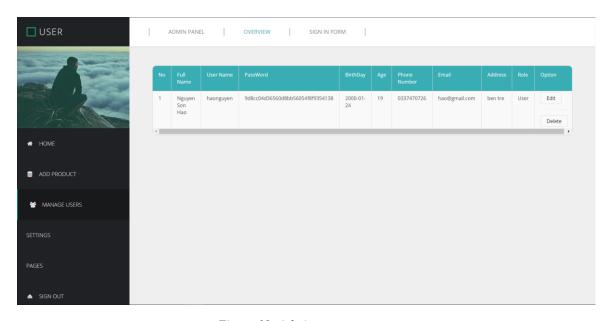


Figure 19: Admin manager users







# VI. Chapter 5: Conclusion

Thank mentor Luong Hoang Luong for helping us complete this project. The project is still at an early stage of lack of control, in the future we will develop more to make it more and more complete.