Overall Design

What problem are we facing?

- The goal of this project is to build a web-based issue tracking system.
- Key function of the tracking system is to create tasks, to report issues for tasks, to assign issues to particular people, to maintain, and be able to change issue status in workflow.
- To achieve the goal, I include four entities in the design: Tasks, Users, Status, Workflows.

Who are the players of the tracking system?

- Around the function of the system, there are several players. Person who creates the tasks is the "reporter". Then he or she can assign the tasks to other fellow workers, they become the "assignees". Assignees and reporters can both change tasks' current status, but only reporters can assign assignees to certain tasks, not the other way around.
- I create a User Table to store basic information of both types of players, such as name, email, display name and password.
- Users and tasks are connected through the Relation"Assignment". Assignment uid refers to a tuple of users in Users Table.

What type of tasks should be stored in the database?

- There are two types of tasks, system users create projects, and reporters report issues. Therefore in the Tasks Table, I use an attribute "ttype", "parent_tid" to specify the task type. ttype = P means it's a project, ttype = I means it's an issue. P. parent_tid = NULL, I.parent_tid = 1, which means project is the parent of a certain issue.
- "Parent tid" is a foreign key referencing to itself tasks (tid).
- Furthermore, we store "wfid" and "status" as foreign keys in the Tasks Table, "wfid" refers to the Workflows Table(wfid), and "status" refers to the Status Table (sid).

Use case analysis

1. Actors

There are two types of actors in this project, one is the project lead, which can assign tasks to users, can define workflow of projects, create tasks, and update status of the projects. The other one is the normal users (assignees), which can create tasks, and update status of the projects.

2. Use cases

1) Sign up

Any user can sign up for the system by providing email, can choose their username, display name, and password (password will be store in SHA 256 shadow)

2) Login in authentication

Any user uses a username and password to log in the system. Assuming application will convert user entered password into SHA 256 shadow to compare against the database

3) Authorization

There's simple authorization, to check whether a user is authorized to update a project and its issues, to check whether a user is a project lead or assignee to a particular project.

4) Create tasks

Users can create projects, which become the project lead of that project.

Any user can report an issue of a project.

Both project and issue is a kind of task. Project is a parent of issues.

5) Assign tasks to users

Project lead can assign other fellow users to work on his/her project. Only the project lead has this action.

6) Define workflow of projects

Project lead needs to specify the workflow for his/her project. The workflow defines the allowed status and change between status.

7) Update status of the projects

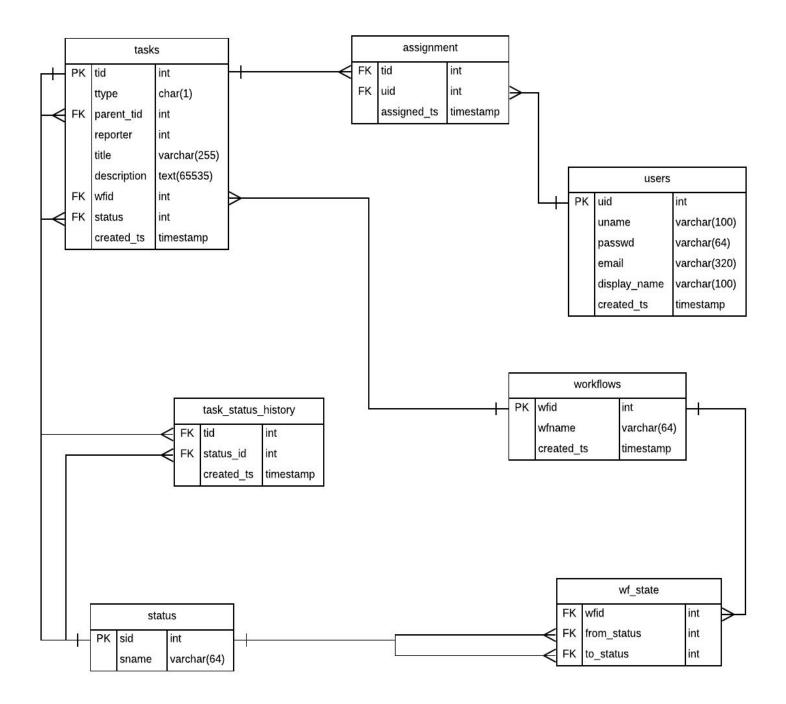
Both project leads and assignees can change the current status of an issue, based on current status, and the project workflow.

3. Assumption and Scope

- 1) No user role based authorization. A user becomes the lead if and only if the user creates a project, there's no role constraint on whether a user can create projects.
- 2) For workflow, we assume there's only one default starting status allowed.
- 3) Projects and issues have inherently similar attributes, such as the name of project and title of issue are of similar data type and size.

Data Model

1. ER Diagram



2. Relational Schema and Constraints

- tasks(<u>tid</u>, ttype, parent tid, reporter, title, description, wfid, status, created ts)
- users(<u>uid</u>, uname, passwd, email, display name, created ts)
- assignment (tid, uid, assigned_ts)
- status (<u>sid</u>, sname)
- workflows (wfid, wfname, created ts)
- wf_state (wfid, from_status, to_status)
- task_status_history (tid, status_id, created_ts)

	Foreign key	>	Reference table
•	tasks(parent_tid)	>	tasks(tid)
•	tasks(reporter)	>	users(uid)
•	tasks(wfid)	>	workflows(wfid)
•	tasks(status)	>	status (sid)
•	assignment(tid)	>	tasks(tid)
•	assignment(uid)	>	users(uid)
•	task_status_history (t	id)>	tasks(tid)
•	task_status_history (s	status_id)>	status (sid)
•	wf_state (wfid)	>	workflows(wfid)
•	wf_state (from_status	s, to_status)	-> status (sid)

Schema DDL

```
use ticket;
drop table if exists tasks, users, assignment, workflows, wf_state, status,
task_status_history;
create table status (
  sid int not null auto increment,
  sname varchar(64) not null,
  primary key (sid)
);
create table workflows (
  wfid int not null auto increment,
 wfname varchar(64) not null,
  created_ts timestamp not null,
 key (wfname),
  primary key (wfid)
);
create table wf_state (
  wfid int not null,
  from_status int default null,
 to_status int default null,
  key (wfid, from_status),
  constraint fk wfs wfid foreign key (wfid) references workflows (wfid),
  constraint fk_wfs_fsid foreign key (from_status) references status (sid),
  constraint fk_wfs_tsid foreign key (to_status) references status (sid)
);
create table users(
  uid int not null auto_increment,
  uname varchar(100) not null,
  passwd varchar(64) not null,
  email varchar(320) not null,
  display_name varchar(100) not null,
  created_ts timestamp not null,
```

```
primary key (uid)
);
create table tasks(
 tid int not null auto increment,
 ttype char not null,
  parent_tid int default null,
 reporter int not null,
 title varchar(255) not null,
 description text default null,
 wfid int not null,
 status int default null,
 created_ts timestamp not null,
 primary key (tid),
  key parent_tid (parent_tid),
  key wfid (wfid),
  key status (status),
 fulltext index title (title),
 fulltext index description(description),
 constraint fk_t_ptid foreign key (parent_tid) references tasks (tid),
 constraint fk_t_wfid foreign key (wfid) references workflows (wfid),
 constraint fk t sid foreign key (status) references status (sid)
);
create table assignment (
 tid int not null,
 uid int not null,
 assigned_ts timestamp not null,
 key tid (tid),
  key uid (uid),
 constraint fk_a_tid foreign key (tid) references tasks (tid),
 constraint fk_a_uid foreign key (uid) references users (uid)
);
create table task_status_history (
 tid int not null,
 status_id int not null,
 created_ts timestamp not null,
  key tid (tid),
```

```
key status_id (status_id),
constraint fk_tsh_tid foreign key (tid) references tasks (tid),
constraint fk_tsh_sid foreign key (status_id) references status (sid)
)
```

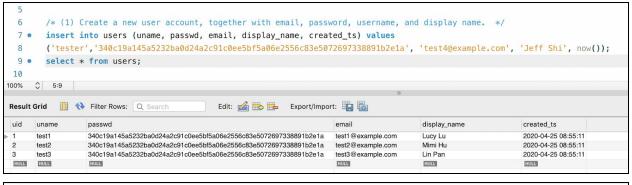
Test and Verification

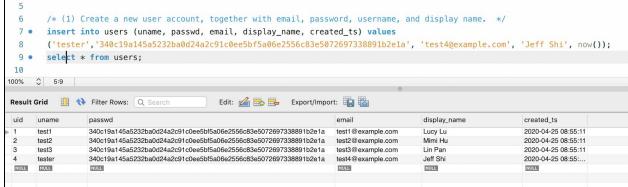
1. Test data

```
use ticket;
/* Some Sample Status */
insert into status (sname) values
('OPEN'),
('IN_PROC'),
('REVIEW'),
('QA'),
('CLOSED')
select * from status;
/* Sample workflow */
insert into workflows (wfname, created_ts) values
('project1 wf', now()),
('project2 wf', now()),
('project3 wf', now())
select * from workflows;
insert into wf_state (wfid, from_status, to_status) values
(1, null, 1),
(1, 1, 2),
(1, 2, 1),
(1, 2, 3),
(1, 3, 2),
(2, 3, 1),
(2, 3, 4),
(2, 4, 3),
(3, 4, 1),
(3, 4, 5),
(3, 5, 1)
select * from wf_state;
```

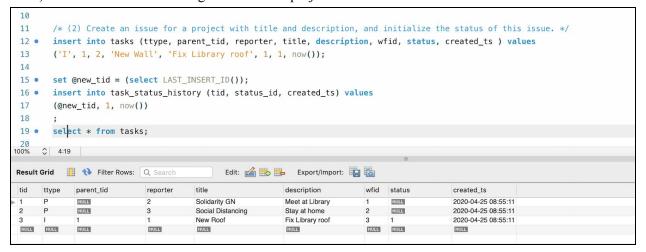
```
/* Sample users */
insert into users (uname, passwd, email, display_name, created_ts) values
('test1','340c19a145a5232ba0d24a2c91c0ee5bf5a06e2556c83e5072697338891b2e1a',
'test1@example.com', 'Lucy Lu', now()),
('test2','340c19a145a5232ba0d24a2c91c0ee5bf5a06e2556c83e5072697338891b2e1a',
'test2@example.com', 'Mimi Hu', now()),
('test3','340c19a145a5232ba0d24a2c91c0ee5bf5a06e2556c83e5072697338891b2e1a',
'test3@example.com', 'Lin Pan', now()),
('test4','340c19a145a5232ba0d24a2c91c0ee5bf5a06e2556c83e5072697338891b2e1a',
'test4@example.com', 'Jeff Bezos', now())
select * from users;
/* Sample tasks */
insert into tasks (ttype, parent_tid, reporter, title, description, wfid, status,
created_ts ) values
('P', null, 2, 'Solidarity GN', 'Meet at Library', 1, null, now()),
('P', null, 3, 'Social Distancing', 'Stay at home', 2, null, now()),
('I', 1, 1, 'New Roof', 'Fix Library roof', 3, 1, now()),
('I', 1, 4, 'Amazon Kindle screen', 'Make Kindle Great Again', 3, 1, now())
select * from tasks;
insert into task_status_history (tid, status_id, created_ts) values
(2, 2, now()),
(1, 1, now()),
(3, 2, now()),
(3, 3, now()),
(3, 4, now()),
(3, 5, now())
select * from task_status_history;
/* Sample Assign*/
insert into assignment (tid, uid, assigned ts) values
(1, 2, now()),
(1, 3, now()),
(2, 1, now()),
(2, 2, now()),
(4, 4, now())
select * from assignment;
```

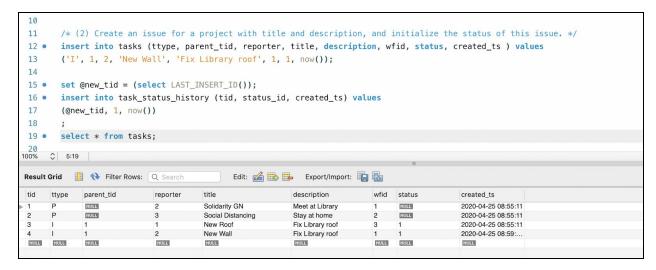
- 2. Answers to question c (sql query)
- 1) Before and after creating a new user account



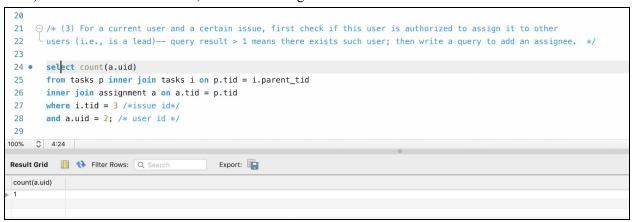


2) Before and after Creating an issue for a project





3) Check user authorization, then add an assignee.

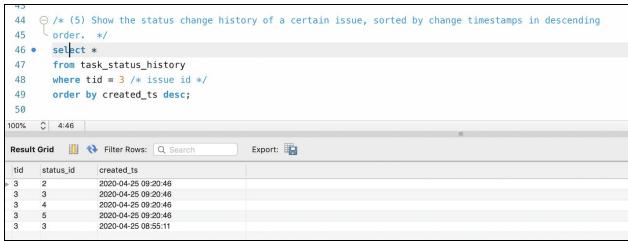




4) List all possible next statuses of a certain issue, based on its current status

```
/* (4) List all possible next statuses of a certain issue, based on its current status */
       select * from tasks where parent_tid = 1; /*find out there're two issues currently*/
37
38 •
       select s.sid, s.sname
       from tasks i inner join wf_state ws on i.wfid = ws.wfid
       and i.status = ws.from_status inner join status s on ws.to_status = s.sid
40
       where i.tid = 4 /* issue id*/
41
42
43
100%
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Result Grid III 💎 Filter Rows: Q Search
                                            Export:
     IN_PROC
```

5) Show the status change history of a certain issue, time desc



6) List any issues for the project with the name "Amazon Kindle" issue title contains the term "screen", assignees is "Jeff Bezos", and the status is "OPEN".

