Emergency Resource Management System Documentation

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Abstract Code and SQL

Login to ERMS

Display username and password fields

- User enters username ('\$Username'), password ('\$Password') input fields.
- If data validation is successful for both *username* and *password* input fields, then:
 - When *Login* button is clicked:

SELECT Password FROM 'User' WHERE Username = '\$Username';

- If User record is found but User.password != '(\$Password)':
 - Go back to **Login to ERMS** form, with error message.
- Else:
 - Store login information as session variable '(\$Username)'.
 - Go to Main Menu.
- Else email and password input fields are invalid, display <u>Login to ERMS</u> form, with error message.

Main Menu

Lookup and display different User Tables for User.username and type

SELECT Username, City, County, State, Country FROM Municipalities WHERE Username = '\$Username'

UNION

SELECT Username, null, null, null, null, Location, NumberofEmployees FROM Companies WHERE Username = '\$Username'

UNION

SELECT Username, null, null, null, null, null, null, AgencyNameLocationOffice, FROM GovAgencies WHERE Username = '\$Username'

UNION

SELECT Username, null, null, null, null, null, null, null, null, JobTitle, DateHired FROM Individuals WHERE Username = '\$Username';

- Show "Add Resource", "New Incident", "Search Resources", "Resources Status" and "Resource Report" tabs.
- Upon:
 - Click Add Resource button- Jump to the Add Resource task.
 - Click New Incident button- Jump to the New Incident task.
 - Click Search Resources button- Jump to the Search Resources task.
 - Click Resources Status button- Jump to the Resources Status task.
 - Click **Resource Report** button- Jump to the **Resource Report** task.
 - Click *Exit* button- Invalidate login session and go back to the <u>Login to ERMS</u> form.

Add New Resource

- Generate and display a unique numeric ID ('\$ID')
- Read the ESF Table and display dropdown menu for Primary ESF and multichoice list for Additional ESF

SELECT Number, Description FROM ESF;

Read the TimeUnit Table and display the dropdown menu for Time Unit

SELECT Name FROM TimeUnit;

• Find the logged in user; display the logged in user's own User.username ('\$Username') as the resource's owner

- The user fills out the **New Resource** Form for the new resource, including recording Resource Name (\$Name), Primary ESF (\$PrimaryESFNumber), Additional ESFs (\$ESFNumber), Model (\$Model), Capabilities (\$CapabilityName), Home Location's Latitude (\$Latitude) and Longitude (\$Longitude), Cost (\$Cost), Cost Unit (\$UnitName) and Maximum Distance (\$MaxDistance).
- When the user clicks Save button:
 - The resource is assigned the unique numerical ID ('\$ID') automatically
 - The resource's owner is also set automatically to the logged in user ('\$Username')
 - Resource Name, Primary ESF, Additional ESFs, Model, Capabilities, Home Location, Cost/Cost Per and Maximum Distance are saved

```
INSERT INTO `Resources` VALUES ('$ID', '$Name', '$Latitude', '$Longitude', '$Model', '$MaxDistance', '$PrimaryESFNumber', '$Cost', '$UnitName', '$Username');
```

• For each Addtional ESF chosen by the user:

```
INSERT INTO `AdditionalESF`
VALUES ('$ResourceID', '$ESFNumber');
```

For each Capability input by the user:

```
INSERT INTO `Capabilities`
VALUES ('$ResourceID', '$CapabilityName');
```

- When the user clicks **Cancel** button:
 - o Go back to the Main Menu

New Incident

• Read the Declarations Table and display dropdown menu for *Declaration*

SELECT Abbreviation, Name FROM Declarations;

• The user fills out the **New Incident** Form for the new emergency incident, including choosing a incident declaration (\$Abbreviation), recording the date (\$Date) of the incident, a brief description (\$Description), latitude (\$Latitude), and longitude (\$Longitude) coordinates of the incident.

- When the user clicks **Save** button:
 - The incident *declaration*, the *date* of the incident, a brief *description*, and the *latitude/longitude* coordinates of the incident are saved into Incidents table
 - The incident is automatically assigned a unique ID that combines the abbreviation of the incident declaration abbreviation with an automatically generated number (\$Number) unique to that incident declaration
 - the owner of the incident is automatically set to the current user (\$Username)

INSERT INTO 'Incidents' VALUES (`\$Abbreviation`, `\$Number`, `\$Date`, `\$Description`, `\$Latitude`, `\$Longitude`, `\$Username`);

- When the user clicks *Cancel* button:
 - o Go back to the Main Menu

Search Resources

• Get the ESF Table and display them in ESF dropdown menu

SELECT Number, Description FROM ESF;

• Find a list of incidents that is owned by current user. That is to say Incidents.owner match current user's User.username. Display them in *Incident* dropdown menu

SELECT Abbreviation, Number, Description FROM Incidents WHERE Username = `\$Username`;

- User enters keyword ('\$Keyword'), chooses ESF ('\$ESF') from ESF dropdown menu, enters radius ('\$Radius') and chooses emergency Incident('\$Incident') from Incident dropdown menu.
- Upon:
 - Click Search button-
 - If all the dropdown selection and Location meet the requirement (can be NULL):
 - Jump to the **Search Results** task.
 - Click Cancel button- jump back to the Main Menu.

Search Results

- Display incident description and ID if Incidents was selected
- Find a list of resources that keyword('\$Keyword') is matched in Resources.name
 Resources.model or Resources.Capabilities, proximity to incident is within
 Location('\$Location'), and ESF('\$ESFNumber') is matched in Resources.PrimaryESF or
 AdditionalESF. Note that Proximity is calculated using haversine formula. If any of the
 filters are NULL, do not validate it.
- Derive availability (resource status) from the InUse Table
- Display resource ID, resource name, resource owner, resource cost and cost per unit, resource status, next available date, and distance

```
SELECT r.Name, Cost, UnitName, u.Name, i.ReturnDate,
(6371 * acos( cos( radians(37) ) * cos( radians( lat ) ) * cos( radians( lng ) - radians(-122) ) +
sin( radians(37) ) * sin(radians(lat)) AS Distance
FROM Resources r
JOIN User u ON r.Username = u.Username
LEFT JOIN InUse i ON r.ResourceID = i.ResourceID
WHERE r.Username = `$Username` AND
(r.PrimaryESFNumber = `$ESFNumber` OR `$ESFNumber` IN (SELECT ESFNumber FROM AdditionalESF))
ORDER BY Distance;
```

- If *Incident* was selected
 - For all resources row:
 - If Resources.owner is current user:
 - If resource is available, display Deploy button.
 - Else do not display button
 - Else display *Request* button
- Upon:
 - Click Request Button (if there exists such a button)-
 - Popup a dialog to get an Return Date
 - Update Requests Table with Incident ID (\$Abbreviation) (\$Number), Resource ID (\$ResourceID), Return Date (\$ReturnDate), Request Date (\$RequestDate). Note underlined part is the key for table.

```
INSERT INTO `Requests` VALUES (`$ResourceID`, `$Abbreviation`, `$Number`, `$RequestDate`, `$ReturnDate`);
```

- Gray shade the clicked button and make it unclickable
- Click **Deploy** buttons (if there exists such a button)-
 - Popup a dialog to get an Return Date

■ Update InUse Table with Resource ID, Incident ID, Return date. Note underlined part is the key for table. For every resource, it is guaranteed there is no more than one Incident taking it.

INSERT INTO `InUse` VALUES (`\$ResourceID`, `\$Abbreviation`, `\$Number`, `\$StartDate`, `\$ReturnDate`);
DELETE FROM Requests WHERE ResourceID = `\$ResourceID` AND Abbreviation = `\$Abbreviation` AND Number = `\$Number`;

- Gray shade the clicked button and make it unclickable
- User can click Close to go back to Main Menu

Resource Status

 Find all resources that are in InUse Table and being used by me, display Resources.Name, Incidents.Description, resource owner's User.Name, Start Date, Return Date from InUse table and *Return* button.

SELECT Resources.Name, Incidents.Description, Resources.Username,
InUse.StartDate, InUse.ReturnDate FROM `InUse`
INNER JOIN `Resources` ON InUse.ResourceID = Resources.ID
INNER JOIN `Incidents` ON InUse.Abbreviation = Incidents.Abbreviation AND
InUse.Number = Incidents.Number
WHERE Incidents.Username = `\$Username`

 Find all resources that are requested by me and display Resources.Name, Incidents.Description, resource owner's User.Name, Return Date from Requests table and Cancel button.

SELECT Resources.Name, Incidents.Description, Resources.Username,
Requests.ReturnDate FROM `Requests`
INNER JOIN `Incidents` ON Requests.Abbreviation = Incidents.Abbreviation AND
Requests.Number = Incidents.Number
INNER JOIN `Resources` ON Requests.ResourceID = Resources.ID
WHERE Incidents.Username = `\$Username`;

 Find all resource requests that are received by me and display Resources.Name, Incidents.Description, resource owner's User.Name, and Return Date from Requests table.

SELECT Resources.Name, Incidents.Description, Resources.Username, Requests.ReturnDate FROM `Requests` INNER JOIN `Incidents`

ON Requests.Abbreviation = Incidents.Abbreviation AND Requests.Number = Incidents.Number
INNER JOIN 'Resources' ON Requests.ResourceID = Resources.ID
WHERE Resources.Username = '\$Username';

- o If resource is in use, display *Reject* button.
- Else, display **Deploy** and **Reject** buttons

SELECT Resources.ID FROM 'Requests' INNER JOIN 'Incidents'
ON Requests.Abbreviation = Incidents.Abbreviation AND Requests.Number =
Incidents.Number
INNER JOIN 'Resources' ON Requests.ResourceID = Resources.ID
INNER JOIN 'InUse' ON Requests.ResourceID = InUse.RequestID
WHERE Resources.ID= '\$ResourceID';

- If the user clicks *Return* in the Resource in Use list:
 - Update the LastUsed table with this returned resource

```
UPDATE `LastUsed` SET ResourceID = `ResourceID`,
Abbreviation = (SELECT Abbreviation FROM `InUse` WHERE ResourceID = `$ResourceID`),
Number = (SELECT Number FROM `InUse` WHERE ResourceID = `$ResourceID`);
```

Return Resource: Remove the resource from the Resource InUse Table

```
DELETE FROM `InUse` WHERE ResourceID = $`ResourceID`;
```

- Grayshade *Return* and make it unclickable
- If the user clicks *Cancel* in the Resources Requested by Me list:
 - Cancel Request: Remove the request from the Requests Table

```
DELETE FROM `Requests` WHERE ResourceID = $`ResourceID`;
```

- Grayshade Cancel and make it unclickable
- If the user clicks **Deploy** in the Resource Requests Received by Me list:
 - Deploy Resource: Move the resource from Resource Requests Table to Resource in Use Table and record the current date (\$CurrentDate) as Start Date

INSERT INTO 'InUse' VALUES (ResourceID,

```
(SELECT Abbreviation FROM `Requests` WHERE ResourceID = $`ResourceID`) AS Abbreviation,
(SELECT Number FROM `Requests` WHERE ResourceID = $`ResourceID`)
AS Number, `$CurrentDate`);

DELETE FROM `Requests` WHERE ResourceID = $`ResourceID`;
```

- o Grayshade **Deploy** and make it unclickable
- If the user clicks *Reject* in the Resource Requests Received by Me list:
 - Reject Resource: Remove the resource from Resource Requests Table

```
DELETE FROM `Requests` WHERE ResourceID = $`ResourceID`;
```

o Grayshade *Reject* and make it unclickable

Resource Report

- Display ESF# and Primary Emergency Support Function columns according to ESF
 Table
- Generate a Resources table grouped by ESF# ('\$ESF_number') with Primary Emergency Support ('\$ESF') Function, Total Resources

```
SELECT e.Description FROM `Resources` r GROUP BY PrimaryESFNumber JOIN `ESF` e ON r.PrimaryESFNumber = e.Number;
```

- Query the number of resources in each ESF group from the table obtained in step 2 and display in Total Resources column
- Select resources that are in InUse table from the table obtained in step 2
- Query the number of resources in each ESF group, and display Resources in Use column accordingly.

```
SELECT e.Description FROM `Resources` r GROUP BY PrimaryESFNumber JOIN `ESF` e ON r.PrimaryESFNumber = e.Number JOIN `InUse` i ON r.ResourceID = i.ResourceID;
```

Click [X](the close window button) to jump back to <u>Main Menu</u>.