

Java EE Distributed Applications Report Sports Betting Application

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presented by

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1 Application's Structure

Sports betting is the activity of predicting sports results and placing a wager on the outcome. Sports bettors place their wagers legally through a bookmaker or sportsbook, who is responsible for feeding the game into a match. All the bettors and bookmakers can make profit from betting activities.

Based on the deviations of the traditional betting methods and the scope of the project, here we present a wager between two actors Bettor, and Bookmaker, where Bettor is the one who places a bet, while Bookmaker sets up all the odds before a match starts. The third actor is Admin, who manages the list of Bettor, and Bookmaker.

After researching on the nature of betting and based on the activities of each character, we decides to focus structure of the application on the modularity and extensibility. Therefore, we divided the project programming into 3 main parts, each of which is able to scale when the project's scope is expanded.

The first part is called Entity, which defines 5 main objects corresponding to different tables in the database: Bet,

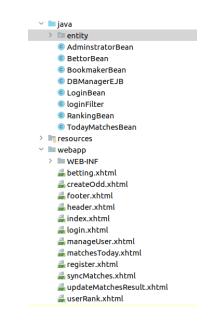


Figure 1: Application's structure.

Competition, Match, Odd, and User. The second includes Bean classes that define each moved-object accompany with his activities. And the last is .xhtml files, which present web-pages' designs. The detail of the application's functions will be demonstrated on the next section.

2 Application's Features

The application is implemented with different functions, corresponding to 3 main roles of the characters: Administrator, Bettor, and Bookmaker.

In order to optimize the application's complexity, all 3 roles share several common functions such as:

- Login and Logout (see more on item 4 below);
- Watching upcoming matches;
- Viewing the ranking table of users (sorted by limcoins).

1. Administrator:

An administrator has a full control for both bettors and bookmakers, an administrator can:

- Delete an inactive bettor or bookmaker;
- <u>Create</u> a new active bettor or bookmaker. A new created bettor will receive 1000 limcoins in his pocket at the beginning;
- Modify the information of a bettor or bookmaker;
- <u>View</u> lists of bettors and bookmakers with their ranking based on their limcoins as illustrated on Figure 2.

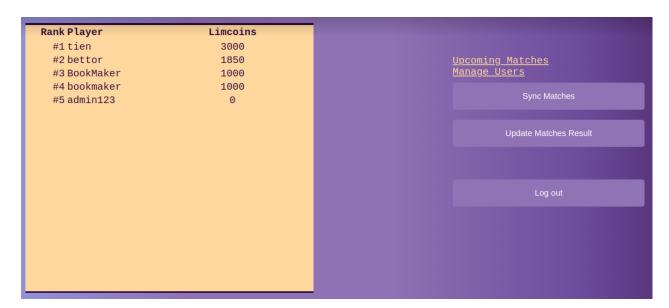


Figure 2: Admin's functions.

- Sync matches. This action should been done to update the list of matches from API football-data.org (mentioned on section 3);
- <u>Update matches result</u>. After a match is finished, it is needed to update budgets (in limcoins) of bookmakers and and bettors relating to the match.

2. Bettor:

A bettor is a player, who can place a bet and gain profit or lose from it, he can:

• View detail

On the main screen, a bettor can view his profile's name and available budget, as long as a list of updated matches as shown on Figure 3, which displays detail of all matches available by day, including Competition column as a name of the tournament.

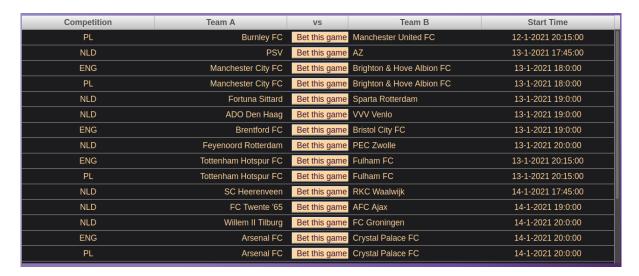


Figure 3: Upcoming Matches page.

In addition, a better is allowed to view all matches suitable for the bettor's budget. That means the matches which require the bet value more than the bettor's budget will not be shown on the viewed match list.

• Place a bet

The most important function of a bettor is to place a bet. Thus, the application is designed for him to place his bet on any matches that he interests. There are options for a bettor to choose how much he wants to bet on a match. This number will be saved on the application. After the match finishes, his budget will increase or decrease automatically depending on his victory or loss.



Figure 4: A bettor places a bet.

• Change a bet

It is possible for a bettor to change his bet before the match starts. After it starts, all the bets and odds are fixed.

• View a list of his bets

This function allows bettors to follow his bets on scheduled matches and make edition if needed.

3. Bookmaker:

The vig is the main way bookmaker make a profit. It's a fee bettors pay when plac-

ing bets. In the game, bookmakers are responsible for setting the odds. Therefore, the system allow them to: Create a new odd, view the list of his odds, and modify the odds of scheduled matches.



Figure 5: Bookmaker creating an Odd.

4. Perform authentication

Because the scope of each user logging in the app is different, so to identify users, application uses Login and Logout functions as on Figure 6.

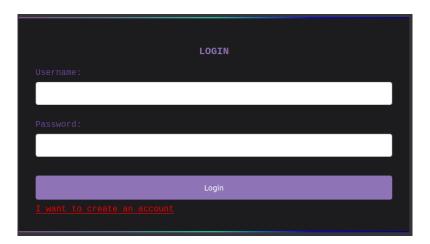


Figure 6: Login page.

A new user can create a new account for the first time with his email and password, which will be saved for the next login. Once logging out, users will be required to login again for next session.

3 Additional features

- The project is using an external REST API from https://www.api-football.com/ to access all API endpoints, which can retrieve the lists and results of matches about Football Leagues & Cups.
- Authentication and security: to strengthen site security, the application distinguished 3 roles corresponding to 3 characters, each of who is in different scope with different functions. In the **Sign in** page, a user has permission to select creating a

username in the scope of a *bettor* or *bookmaker*. Moreover, it is required to create a password which contains at least one <u>lowercase</u> character, <u>uppercase</u> character, a *digit* and it's <u>length</u> must be between 6 and 20 characters. This is to make sure that no user can guess and fake another.

• **REST service**: As defined, we plan to build the project based on REST service architecture. That means a Bettor could carry out all the handling operations of objects (CRUD) through REST web services. However, within the limit of time, the RESTful web services is not fully completed as expected.

4 Summary

In the scope of the project, we implement a sports betting application, where the application met the given requirements and furthermore, implemented additional features. However, due to the lack of experience in managing communication between pages, there are still some errors which happen when users manipulate continuously while the activities are interacting with each other.