

Data Base 2 Project

Group 132

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Specification Interpretation

- We assumed that the employees and the users are two distinct entities and therefore they need to access different pages for the restricted data that they need.
- A new employee cannot be created by using the application, instead, some employees have been created within the database.
- Since a service and a product are two different entities, we assumed that they have two different service activation schedule.
- We assumed that an alert is created only when the user fails for the first time three payments.
- When the user is no more insolvent the alert remains in the database, and he is eligible for a new alert in case it makes other 3 failed attempts.

Functional analysis

Consumer application

Pages

Components

Action

Events

The consumer application has a **public Landing page** with **a form for login** and a **form for registration**. **Registration** requires a username (which can be assumed as the unique identification parameter), a password and an email. **Login** leads to the **Home page** of the consumer application. **Registration** leads back to the landing page where **the user can log in**.

The user can log in before browsing the application or browse it without logging in. If **the user has logged in**, **his/her username appears in the top right corner** of all the application pages.

The **Home page** of the consumer application displays the **service packages offered** by the telco company.

A service package has an ID and a name (e.g., “Basic”, “Family”, “Business”, “All Inclusive”, etc). It comprises one or more services. Services are of four types: fixed phone, mobile phone, fixed internet, and mobile internet. The mobile phone service specifies the number of minutes and SMSs included in the package plus the fee for extra minutes and the fee for extra SMSs. The fixed phone service has no specific configuration parameters. The mobile and fixed internet services specify the number of Gigabytes included in the package and the fee for extra Gigabytes. A service package must be associated with one validity period. A validity period specifies the number of months (12, 24, or 36). Each validity period has a different monthly fee (e.g., 20€/month for 12 months, 18€/month for 24 months, and 15€ /month for 36 months). A package may be associated with one or more optional products (e.g., an SMS news feed, an internet TV channel, etc.). The validity period of an optional product is the same as the validity period that the user has chosen for the service package. An optional product has a name and a monthly fee independent of the validity period duration. The same optional product can be offered in different service packages.

Functional analysis: consumer application

Pages

Components

Action

Events

From the Home page, the user can access a **Buy Service page** for purchasing a service package and thus creating a service subscription. The **Buy Service page** contains a **form for purchasing a service package**. The form allows the user to select one package from the list of available ones and choose the validity period duration and the optional products to buy together with the chosen service. The form also allows the user to select the start date of his/her subscription. After choosing the service packages, the validity period and (0 or more) optional products, the user can press a **CONFIRM button**. The application displays a **CONFIRMATION page** that summarizes the details of the chosen service package, the validity period, the optional products and the total price to be pre-paid: (monthly fee of service package * number of months) + (sum of monthly fees of options * number of months).

If the user has already logged in, the CONFIRMATION page displays a **BUY button**. If the user has not logged in, the CONFIRMATION page displays a **link to the login page** and a **link to the REGISTRATION page**. After either logging in or registering and immediately logging in, the **CONFIRMATION page** is redisplayed with **all the confirmed details** and the **BUY button**.

When the user presses the **BUY button**, an **order is created**. The order has an ID and a date and hour of creation. It is associated with the user and with the service package, its validity period and the chosen optional products. It also contains the total value (as in the CONFIRMATION page) and the start date of the subscription. After creating the order, **the application bills the customer by calling an external service**. If the external service accepts the billing, the order is marked as valid and a **service activation schedule is created for the user**. A service activation schedule is a record of the services and optional products to activate for the user with their date of activation and date of deactivation.

If the external service rejects the billing, the order is put in the rejected status and the **user is flagged as insolvent**. When an insolvent user logs in, the **home page** also **contains the list of rejected orders**. The user can select one of such orders, access the **CONFIRMATION page**, press the **BUY button** and attempt the payment again. When the same user causes three failed payments, **an alert is created** in a dedicated auditing table, with the user Id, username, email, and the amount, date and time of the last rejection.

Functional analysis

Employee application

Pages

Components

Action

Events

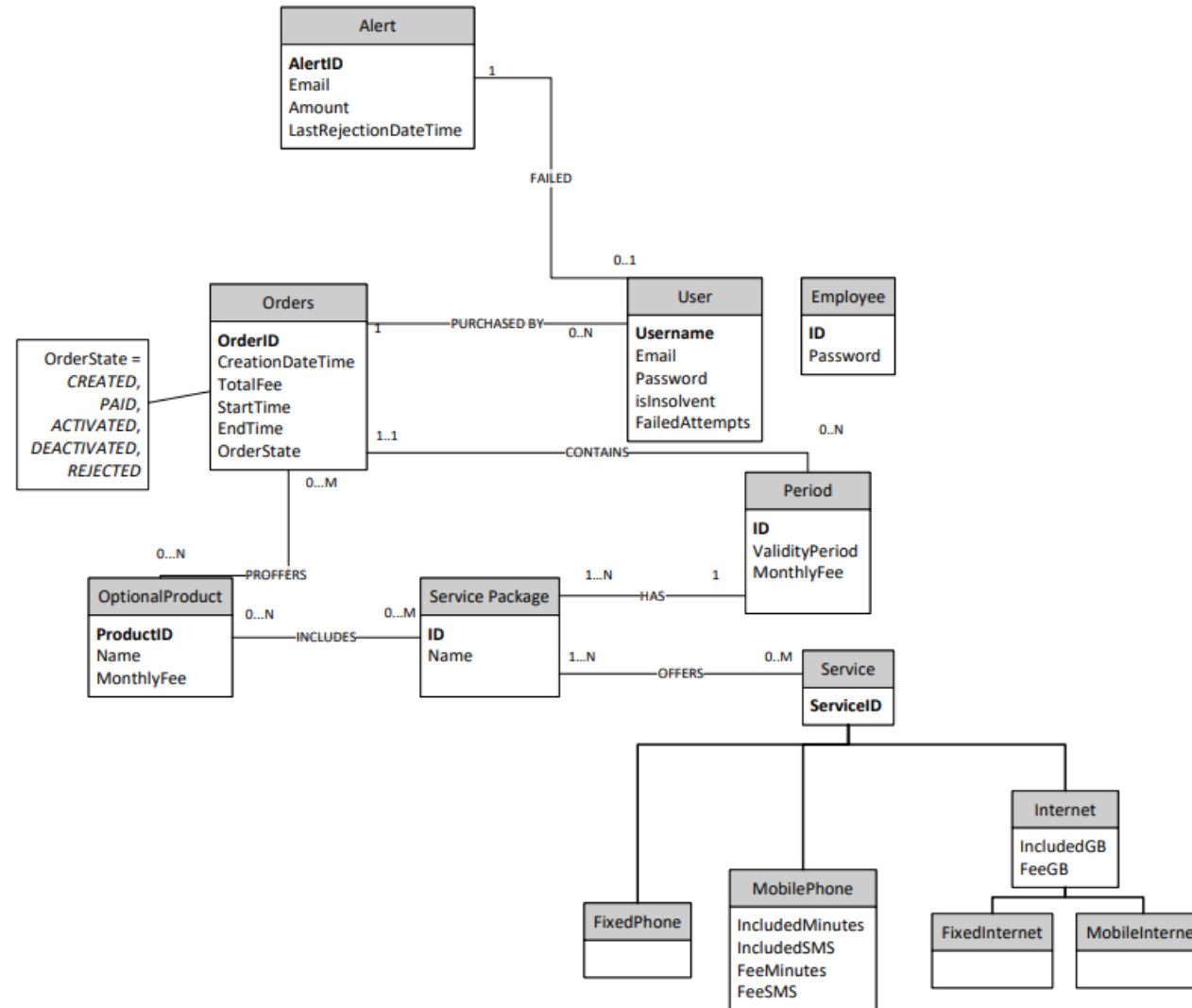
The employee application allows the authorized employees of the telco company to **log in**. In the **Home page**, a **form allows the creation of service packages**, with all the needed data and the possible optional products associated with them. The same page lets the employee create **optional products** as well.

A **Sales Report page** allows the employee to inspect the essential data about the sales and about the users over the entire lifespan of the application:

- **Number of total purchases per package.**
- **Number of total purchases per package and validity period.**
- **Total value of sales per package with and without the optional products.**
- **Average number of optional products sold together with each service package.**
- **List of insolvent users, suspended orders and alerts.**
- **Best seller optional product, i.e. the optional product with the greatest value of sales across all the sold service packages.**

Conceptual (ER) and logical data models

Conceptual model



Explanation of the ER diagram

- We decided that an order can be made of one single service package, if the user wants more service packages, he can just place more orders;
- We decided to keep track if a user is insolvent and its failed payments in the users table. These fields are updated through triggers;
- The table Period has just one service package associated per record. Therefore, its primary key is an unique identifier of a certain service package with a certain time period and can be associated with an order;
- The only table of the ER diagram populated by triggers is the Alert table;
- Also, all the materialized view tables are populated by triggers and will be explained later;
- The state of an order is tracked on the database, and it follows the its entire life. For scalability purpose, it includes even the final stage that it is not subject of the project.

Logical model

- Orders(**OrderID**, CreationDateTime, TotalFee, StartTime, EndTime, OrderState, Username, PeriodID)
 - User(**Username**, Email, Password, isInsolvent, FailedAttempts)
 - Alert(**AlertID**, Username, Email, Amount, LastRejectionDateTime)
 - Optional Product(**ProductID**, Name, MonthlyFee)
 - Service Package(**PackageID**, Name)
 - Period(**ID**, ValidityPeriod, MonthlyFee, PackageID)
 - Service(**ServiceID**, ServiceType, IncludedMinutes, IncludedSMS, FeeMinutes, FeeSMS, IncludedGB, FeeGB)
 - Employee(**ID**, Password)
-
- ```
graph TD; Orders[Orders] -- "Username" --> User[User]; Orders -- "PeriodID" --> Period[Period]; Alert[Alert] -- "Username" --> User; Period -- "PackageID" --> ServicePackage[Service Package];
```

# Motivations of the logical design

- We decided to collapse up the Service classes. The field ServiceType is an Enum that can be: FixedPhone, MobilePhone, FixedInternet, MobileInternet;
- The many to many relationship are not displayed in the logical model and are mapped in bridge tables.

## **Description of the materialized view tables and code of the materialization triggers**

- MySQL doesn't allow materialized view tables and it needs actual tables. Despite this, the materialized view tables have not been included in the ER schema;
- All the materialized view tables are updated and populated solely by the use of triggers, as requested by the specification;
- Since trigger are used to perform updates on different tables, they all are "AFTER" triggers.
- Since UPDATE triggers don't fire when the new values are the same as the old ones, we decided to solve this corner case with a transaction written within the Java code which calls methods of the services.

# Number of total purchases per package (1)

```
create table `total_purchases_per_package`(
 `packageId` int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
 `total_purchases` int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
 PRIMARY KEY (`packageId`),
 CONSTRAINT
 `total_purchases_per_package_servicepackage`
 FOREIGN KEY (`packageId`) REFERENCES
 `servicepackage` (`packageId`)
)
```

**It contains the total number of purchases for each service package.**

DELIMITER \$\$

```
create trigger
insert_new_total_purchases_per_package after insert
ON servicepackage
```

for each row

begin

```
 insert into
total_purchases_per_package(packageId,
total_purchases) values (new.packageId, 0);
```

end\$\$

DELIMITER ;

**It initialize the value of total number of purchases for a service package to 0.**

# Number of total purchases per package (2)

```
DELIMITER $$

create trigger update_total_purchases_per_package after update ON
orders

for each row

begin

 if not(old.orderState <=> new.orderstate) and new.orderstate
 <=> "Paid" then

 update total_purchases_per_package
 set total_purchases = total_purchases + 1
 where packageld in (select packageld from
period where new.periodId = ID);

 end if;

end$$

DELIMITER ;
```

**It updates the number of service packages sold when the associated order goes from the rejected state to the paid state.**

```
DELIMITER $$

create trigger insert_paid_total_purchases_per_package after insert ON
orders

for each row

begin

 if new.orderstate <=> "Paid" then

 update total_purchases_per_package
 set total_purchases = total_purchases + 1
 where packageld in (select packageld from
period where new.periodId = ID);

 end if;

end$$

DELIMITER ;
```

**It updates the number of service packages sold when the associated order is paid at the first try.**

# Number of total purchases per package and validity period (1)

```
create table `total_purchases_per_package_validityperiod` (
 `periodID` int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
 `total_purchases` int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
 PRIMARY KEY (`periodID`),
 CONSTRAINT `total_purchases_per_package_validityperiod_period`
 FOREIGN KEY (`periodID`) REFERENCES `period` (`ID`)
)
```

**It contains the total number of purchases for each service package at the granularity of the validity period.**

DELIMITER \$\$

```
create trigger insert_new_total_purchases_per_package_validityperiod
after insert ON period
for each row
begin
 insert into
total_purchases_per_package_validityperiod(periodID, total_purchases)
values (new.ID,0);
end$$
```

DELIMITER ;

**It sets the initial value of purchases per validity period to 0 when a new validity period is created.**

# Number of total purchases per package and validity period (2)

DELIMITER \$\$

```
create trigger update_total_purchases_per_package_validityperiod after
update ON orders
```

```
for each row
```

```
begin
```

```
 if not(old.orderState <=> new.orderstate) and new.orderstate
 <=> "Paid" then
```

```
 update
total_purchases_per_package_validityperiod
 set total_purchases = total_purchases + 1
 where periodID = new.periodId;
```

```
 end if;
```

```
end$$
```

DELIMITER ;

**It updates the number of total service packages per validity period sold when the associated order goes from the rejected state to the paid state.**

DELIMITER \$\$

```
create trigger insert_paid_total_purchases_per_package_validityperiod
after insert ON orders
```

```
for each row
```

```
begin
```

```
 if new.orderstate <=> "Paid" then
 update
total_purchases_per_package_validityperiod
 set total_purchases = total_purchases + 1
 where periodID = new.periodId;
```

```
 end if;
```

```
end$$
```

DELIMITER ;

**It updates the number of service packages per validity period sold when the associated order is paid at the first try.**



# Total sales per package with and without optional product (1)

```
create table `total_sales_per_package`(
 `packageId` int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
 `totalSales` int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
 `totalSalesWithOptionalProduct` int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
 PRIMARY KEY (`packageId`),
 CONSTRAINT `total_sales_per_package_servicepackage` FOREIGN
 KEY (`packageId`) REFERENCES `servicepackage` (`packageId`)
)
```

**It contains the total sales (in euros) for each service package with and without the optional products.**

DELIMITER \$\$

```
create trigger insert_new_total_sales_per_package after insert ON
servicepackage
for each row
begin
 insert into total_sales_per_package(packageId,
 totalSales,totalSalesWithOptionalProduct) values (new.packageId, 0,0);
end$$
```

DELIMITER ;

**It initializes the initial value of sales to 0 when a new service package is created.**

# Total sales per package with and without optional product

## (2)

```
DELIMITER $$

create trigger update_sales_purchases_per_package after update ON orders

for each row

begin

declare packageld2 int;

declare monthlyFee2 float;

declare validityPeriod2 int;

select

packageld,

monthlyFee,

validityPeriod

into

packageld2, monthlyFee2, validityPeriod2

from period where new.periodId = ID;

if not(old.orderState <=> new.orderstate) and new.orderstate <=> "Paid" then

update total_sales_per_package

set totalSales = totalSales + monthlyFee2*validityPeriod2,

totalSalesWithOptionalProduct = totalSalesWithOptionalProduct + new.totalFee

where packageld = packageld2;

end if;

end$$

DELIMITER ;
```

**It updates the value of total sales when the associated order goes from the rejected state to the paid state.**

```
DELIMITER $$

create trigger insert_sales_purchases_per_package after insert ON orders

for each row

begin

declare packageld2 int;

declare monthlyFee2 float;

declare validityPeriod2 int;

select

packageld,

monthlyFee,

validityPeriod

into

packageld2, monthlyFee2, validityPeriod2

from period where new.periodId = ID;

if new.orderstate <=> "Paid" then

update total_sales_per_package

set totalSales = totalSales + monthlyFee2*validityPeriod2,

totalSalesWithOptionalProduct = totalSalesWithOptionalProduct + new.totalFee

where packageld = packageld2;

end if;

end$$

DELIMITER ;
```

**It updates the value of total sales when the associated order is paid at the first try.**

# Average number of sales per optional product with each service package(1)

```
create table `average_sales_optionalproduct_per_servicepackage`(
 `packageId` int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
 `averageOptionalProducts` float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
 PRIMARY KEY (`packageId`),
 CONSTRAINT
 `average_sales_optionalproduct_per_servicepackage_servicepackage`
 FOREIGN KEY (`packageId`) REFERENCES `servicepackage`
 (`packageId`)
)
```

**It contains the average number of optional products for each service package sold.**

DELIMITER \$\$

```
create trigger
insert_new_average_sales_optionalproduct_per_servicepackag
e after insert ON servicepackage

for each row

begin

 insert into
average_sales_optionalproduct_per_servicepackage(packageId,
averageOptionalProducts) values (new.packageId, 0);

end$$
```

DELIMITER ;

**It initialize the number of average optional products sold with each service package to 0, when a new service package is created.**

# Average number of sales per optional product with each service package(2)

```
DELIMITER $$

create trigger update_average_sales_optionalproduct_per_servicepackage after update ON orders

for each row

begin

declare packageld2 int;

declare totalPackage int;

declare totalProducts int;

select packageld into packageld2 from period where new.periodId = ID;

select count(*) into totalPackage from orders where periodId in (select ID from period where packageld = packageld2) and orderState <=> "Paid";

select count(*) into totalProducts from order_optionalproduct where order_Id in (select orderId from orders where periodId in (select ID from period where packageld = packageld2) and orderState <=> "Paid");

if not(old.orderState <=> new.orderstate) and new.orderstate <=> "Paid" then

update average_sales_optionalproduct_per_servicepackage

set averageOptionalProducts = totalProducts/totalpackage

where packageld = packageld2;

end if;

end$$

DELIMITER ;
```

It updates the average number of optional products sold with a package when the associated order state goes from the rejected state to the paid state.

```
DELIMITER $$

create trigger insert_average_sales_optionalproduct_per_servicepackage after insert ON orders

for each row

begin

declare packageld2 int;

declare totalPackage int;

declare totalProducts int;

select packageld into packageld2 from period where new.periodId = ID;

select count(*) into totalPackage from orders where periodId in (select ID from period where packageld = packageld2) and orderState <=> "Paid";

select count(*) into totalProducts from order_optionalproduct where order_Id in (select orderId from orders where periodId in (select ID from period where packageld = packageld2) and orderState <=> "Paid");

if new.orderstate <=> "Paid" then

update average_sales_optionalproduct_per_servicepackage

set averageOptionalProducts = totalProducts/totalpackage

where packageld = packageld2;

end if;

end$$

DELIMITER ;
```

It updates the average number of optional products sold with a service package when the associated order is paid at the first try (it works when no additional optional product is bought).

# Average number of sales per optional product with each service package(3)

DELIMITER \$\$

```
create trigger insert_bridge_average_sales_optionalproduct_per_servicepackage after insert ON order_optionalproduct

for each row

begin

declare packageld2 int;

declare totalPackage int;

declare totalProducts int;

select packageld into packageld2 from period where ID = (select periodId from orders where orderId = new.order_id);

select count(*) into totalPackage from orders where periodId in (select ID from period where packageld = packageld2) and orderState <=> "Paid";

select count(*) into totalProducts from order_optionalproduct where order_Id in (select orderId from orders where periodId in (select ID from period
where packageld = packageld2) and orderState <=> "Paid");

if (select orderState from orders where orderId = new.order_id) <=> "Paid" then

update average_sales_optionalproduct_per_servicepackage

set averageOptionalProducts = totalProducts/totalpackage

where packageld = packageld2;

end if;

end$$
```

DELIMITER ;

**It updates the average number of optional products sold with a service package when the associated order is paid at the first try (it works when at least one additional optional product is bought).**

# List of insolvent users

```
create table `insolvent_users`(
 `username` varchar(64) NOT
 NULL,
 PRIMARY KEY (`username`),
 CONSTRAINT
 `insolvent_users_users`
 FOREIGN KEY (`username`)
 REFERENCES `users`
 (`username`)
)
```

**It contains the users that failed  
at least one payment.**

```
DELIMITER $$

create trigger insert_insolvent_users after
update ON users

for each row

begin
 if not(new.isInsolvent <=>
old.isInsolvent) and new.isInsolvent <=> 1 then
 insert into
 insolvent_users(username) values
 (new.username);
 end if;
end$$
```

DELIMITER ;

**It inserts a new user as insolvent if it is  
not already insolvent (it may happen  
when you fail a payment twice.**

```
DELIMITER $$

create trigger delete_insolvent_users after
update ON users

for each row

begin
 if not(new.isInsolvent <=>
old.isInsolvent) and new.isInsolvent <=> 0
then
 delete from insolvent_users
 where username = new.username;
 end if;
end$$
```

DELIMITER ;

**It deletes from the table an insolvent  
user when he is no more insolvent.**

# List of suspended orders

```
create table `suspended_orders`(
 `orderId` int NOT NULL
 AUTO_INCREMENT,
 PRIMARY KEY (`orderId`),
 CONSTRAINT
 `suspended_orders_orders` FOREIGN
 KEY (`orderId`) REFERENCES `orders`
 (`orderId`)
)
```

**It contains all the suspended orders.**

```
DELIMITER $$

create trigger insert_suspended_orders
after insert ON orders

for each row

begin

 if new.orderState <=>
"Rejected" then

 insert into
suspended_orders(orderId) values
(new.orderId);

 end if;

end$$
```

DELIMITER ;

**It inserts an order when its payment  
is rejected for the first time.**

DELIMITER \$\$

```
create trigger delete_suspended_orders
after update ON orders

for each row

begin

 if new.orderState <=> "Paid"
and old.orderState <=> "Rejected" then

 delete from
suspended_orders where orderId =
new.orderId;

 end if;

end$$
```

DELIMITER ;

**It removes an order when it goes from the  
rejected state to the paid state.**

# List of Alerts – User Payments (1)

```
CREATE TABLE `alert` (
 `alertId` int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
 `username` varchar(64) NOT NULL,
 `amount` float NOT NULL,
 `lastRejectionDateTime` timestamp NOT NULL,
 `email` varchar(64) NOT NULL,
 PRIMARY KEY (`alertId`),
 CONSTRAINT `username` FOREIGN KEY (`username`) REFERENCES
 `users` (`username`)
)
```

**It contains the alerts as requested by the specification**



# List of Alerts – User Payments (2)

```
DELIMITER $$

create trigger delete_insolvence after delete ON suspended_orders

for each row

begin

declare username2 varchar(64);

declare unpaid int;

 select username into username2 from orders where orderId = old.orderId limit 1;

 select count(*) into unpaid from orders where username = username2 and orderState =
"Rejected";

 if unpaid <=> 0 then

update users

set isInsolvent = 0 , FailedAttempts = 0 where username = username2;

end if;

end$$

DELIMITER ;
```

**When an user pays all its suspended orders it resets is failed attempts counter and set the user as not insolvent.**

```
DELIMITER $$

create trigger insert_failed_attempt after insert ON orders

for each row

begin

declare attempts int;

declare email2 varchar(64);

 select FailedAttempts,email into attempts,email2 from users where username = new.username limit 1;

 if new.orderState <=> "Rejected" and attempts <=> 2 then

 insert into alert(username,amount,lastRejectionDateTime,email) values
(new.username,new.totalFee,current_timestamp(),email2);

 end if;

 if new.orderState <=>"Rejected" then

update users

set FailedAttempts = attempts + 1, isInsolvent = 1 where username = new.username;

end if;

end$$

DELIMITER ;
```

**When a payment of an order fails from the first time, it updates the number of failed attempts in the user table, it sets the user as insolvent and it creates an Alert if the user has 3 failed attempts (2 in the past + 1 now).**

# Best seller optional product

```
create table `bestseller_optionalproduct`(
 `ID` int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
 `productID` int,
 `sales` int,
 PRIMARY KEY (`ID`),
 CONSTRAINT `bestseller_optionalproduct_optionalproduct` FOREIGN
 KEY (`productID`) REFERENCES `optionalproduct` (`productID`)
)
```

**It is a table with just one row. It has the best seller among all the optional products.**

```
DELIMITER $$

create trigger insert_bestseller_optionalproduct after insert ON order_optionalproduct
for each row
begin
 declare optionalproduct_Id2 int;
 declare total int;
 SELECT optionalproduct_Id, count(*)
 into optionalproduct_Id2, total
 FROM order_optionalproduct
 GROUP BY optionalproduct_Id
 ORDER BY count(*) DESC
 LIMIT 1;

 update bestseller_optionalproduct
 set productID = optionalproduct_Id2, sales = total where ID = 1;

end$$
```

```
DELIMITER ;
```

**When the bridge table between order and optional product has a new row, and therefore when there is a new order with an optional product, it computes the best seller among the optional products.**

# Service activation scheduler service

```
CREATE TABLE `activation_scheduler_service` (
 `activationId` int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
 `serviceld` int NOT NULL,
 `startTime` timestamp NOT NULL,
 `endTime` timestamp NOT NULL,
 `username` varchar(64) NOT NULL,
 PRIMARY KEY (`activationId`),
 KEY `activation_scheduler_service_serviceld` (`serviceld`),
 KEY `activation_scheduler_service_username` (`username`),
 CONSTRAINT `activation_scheduler_service_serviceld`
 FOREIGN KEY (`serviceld`) REFERENCES `service`
 (`serviceld`),
 CONSTRAINT `activation_scheduler_service_username`
 FOREIGN KEY (`username`) REFERENCES `users`
 (`username`)
)
```

**It is the activation scheduler for the services as requested by the specification.**

```
DELIMITER $$

create trigger insert_scheduler_service after insert ON orders

for each row

begin

 insert into
activation_scheduler_service(serviceld,startTime,endTime,username)
select

 servicepackage_service.service_id, orders.startTime, orders.endTime,
orders.username

 from servicepackage_service join period on
servicepackage_service.servicepackage_id = period.packageld

 join orders on orders.periodId = period.ID where orders.orderState =
"Paid" and orders.orderId = new.orderId;

end$$

DELIMITER ;
```

**It creates the service activation scheduler record for each service involved when the corresponding order is paid at the first try.**

```
DELIMITER $$

create trigger update_scheduler_service after update ON
orders

for each row

begin

 insert into
activation_scheduler_service(serviceld,startTime,endTime,
username) select

 servicepackage_service.service_id, orders.startTime,
orders.endTime, orders.username

 from servicepackage_service join period
on servicepackage_service.servicepackage_id =
period.packageld

 join orders on orders.periodId = period.ID where
orders.orderState = "Paid" and orders.orderId =
new.orderId

 and old.orderState = "Rejected";

end$$

DELIMITER ;
```

**It creates the service activation scheduler record for each service involved when the corresponding order is paid from the second try on.**

# Service activation scheduler optional product

```
CREATE TABLE `activation_scheduler_optionalproduct` (
 `activationId` int NOT NULL,
 `productId` int NOT NULL,
 `startTime` timestamp NOT NULL,
 `endTime` timestamp NOT NULL,
 `username` varchar(64) NOT NULL,
 PRIMARY KEY (`activationId`),
 CONSTRAINT `activation_scheduler_optionalproduct_productId`
 FOREIGN KEY (`productId`) REFERENCES `optionalproduct`
 (`productId`),
 CONSTRAINT `activation_scheduler_optionalproduct_username`
 FOREIGN KEY (`username`) REFERENCES `users` (`username`)
)
```

**It is the activation scheduler for the optional products as requested by the specification.**

```
DELIMITER $$

create trigger insert_scheduler_optionalproduct after insert ON orders

for each row

begin
 insert into
 activation_scheduler_optionalproduct(productId,startTime,endTime,username)
 select
 servicepackage_optionalproduct.optionalproduct_productID, orders.startTime,
 orders.endTime, orders.username
 from servicepackage_optionalproduct join period on
 servicepackage_id = period.packageld
 join orders on orders.periodId = period.ID where
 orders.orderState = "Paid" and orders.orderId = new.orderId;

end$$

DELIMITER ;
```

**It creates the service activation scheduler record for each optional product involved when the corresponding order is paid at the first try.**

```
DELIMITER $$

create trigger update_scheduler_optionalproduct after update
ON orders

for each row

begin
 insert into
 activation_scheduler_optionalproduct(productId,startTime,endT
ime,username) select
 servicepackage_optionalproduct.optionalproduct_productID,
 orders.startTime, orders.endTime, orders.username
 from servicepackage_optionalproduct join
 period on servicepackage_id = period.packageld
 join orders on orders.periodId = period.ID
 where orders.orderState = "Paid" and orders.orderId =
 new.orderId
 and old.orderState = "Rejected";

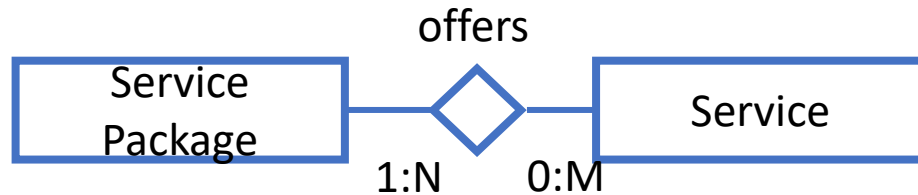
end$$
```

DELIMITER ;

**It creates the service activation scheduler record for each optional product involved when the corresponding order is paid from the second try on.**

**ORM relationship design with explanations**

# Relationship Service Package “offers” Service



## **ServicePackage -> Service**

@ManyToMany (Fetch Eager, cascade None) is necessary to know what services are offered by a service package.

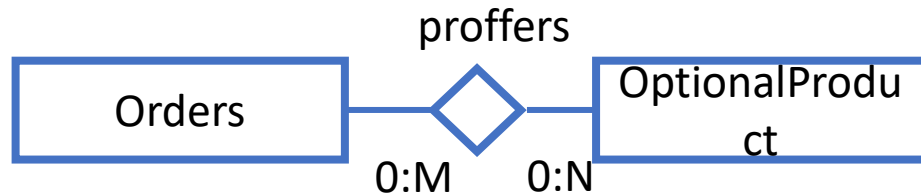


## **Service -> ServicePackage**

@ManyToMany (Fetch Lazy, cascade Persist) is not requested by the specification, but it is mapped for simplicity and for potential future purpose.



# Relationship Orders “proffers” OptionalProduct



## Order -> OptionalProduct

@ManyToMany (Fetch Eager, Cascade None) is necessary to know what optional product are part of the order.

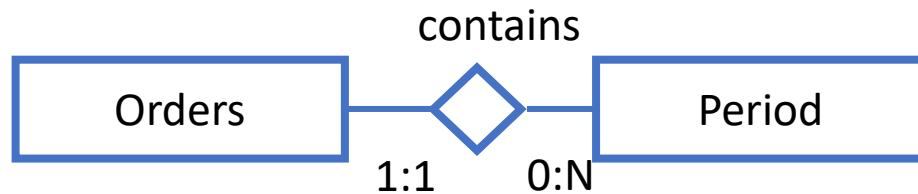


## OptionalProduct -> Order

@ManyToMany (Fetch Lazy, Cascade Persist, Merge, Refresh, Remove) is requested by the specification.



# Relationship Orders “contains” Period



## Order -> Period

@OneToMany (Fetch Eager, Cascade None) is required to know which is the service package offered by the order and with which validity period.



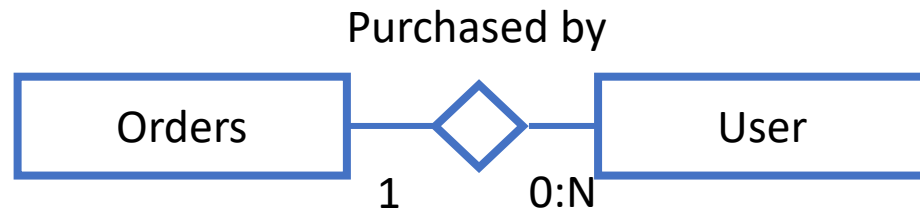
## Period -> Order

@ManyToOne (Fetch Lazy, Cascade Persist) is requested by the specification.





# Relationship Orders “purchased by” User



## **User -> Order**

@ManyToOne (Fetch Eager, Cascade Persist) is required to know which orders have been purchased by the user

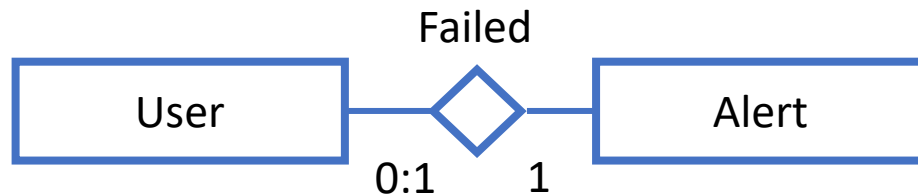


## **Order -> User**

@OneToMany (Fetch Eager, Cascade None) is not requested by the specification, but it is mapped for simplicity and for potential future purpose.



# Relationship User “Failed” Alert



## User -> Alert

@OneToOne (Fetch Eager, Cascade All) is requested by the specification.

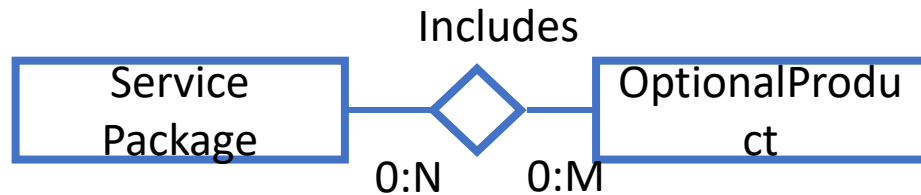


## Alert -> User

@OneToOne (Fetch Eager, Cascade None) is not requested by the specification, but it is mapped for simplicity and for potential future purpose.



# Relationship Service Package “Includes” OptionalProduct



## **ServicePackage -> OptionalProduct**

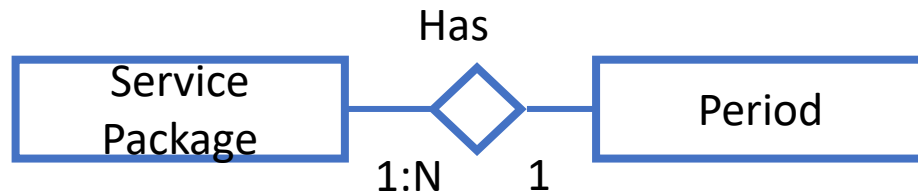
@ManyToMany (Fetch Eager, Cascade None) is requested by the specification.



## **OptionalProduct -> ServicePackage**

@ManyToMany (Fetch Lazy, Cascade Persist) is not requested by the specification, but it is mapped for simplicity and for potential future purpose.

# Relationship Service Package “Has” Period



## **ServicePackage -> Period**

@ManyToOne (Fetch Eager, Cascade Persist) is requested by the specification.



## **Period -> ServicePackage**

@OneToMany (Fetch Eager, Cascade None) is requested by the specification.



**Entities code**

# Alert Entity

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "alert")
@NamedQueries({
 @NamedQuery(name = "AlertEntity.getAlerts", query = "SELECT DISTINCT a FROM AlertEntity a"),
})
public class AlertEntity {

 @Id
 @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
 @Column(name = "alertID", nullable = false)
 private int alertID;

 @Column(name = "amount", nullable = true)
 private float amount;

 @Column(name = "lastRejectionDateTime", nullable = true)
 private Timestamp lastRejectionDateTime;

 @Column(name = "email", nullable = false, length=64)
 private String email;

 @OneToOne
 @JoinColumn(name = "username")
 private UserEntity relatedUser;
```

# Average Sales Optional Product per Service Package Entity

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "average_sales_optionalproduct_per_servicepackage")
@NamedQueries({
 @NamedQuery(name = "AverageSalesOptionalProductPerServicePackageEntity.getAverageSales", query = "SELECT s FROM AverageSalesOptionalProductPerServicePackageEntity s"),
})
public class AverageSalesOptionalProductPerServicePackageEntity {

 @Id
 @ManyToOne(fetch = FetchType.EAGER)
 @JoinColumn(name = "packageId")
 private ServicePackageEntity associatedPackage;

 @Column(name = "averageOptionalProducts", nullable = true)
 private float averageOptionalProducts;
```

# Best Seller Optional Product Entity

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "bestseller_optionalproduct")
@NamedQueries({
 @NamedQuery(name = "BestsellerOptionalProductEntity.getBestsellerProduct", query = "SELECT o FROM BestsellerOptionalProductEntity o"),
})
public class BestsellerOptionalProductEntity {

 @Id
 @Column(name = "id", nullable = false)
 private int ID;

 @ManyToOne(fetch = FetchType.EAGER)
 @JoinColumn(name = "productID")
 private OptionalProductEntity optionalProduct;

 @Column(name = "sales", nullable = false)
 private int sales;
```



# Employee Entity

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "employee")
@NamedQueries({
 @NamedQuery(name = "EmployeeEntity.checkCredentials", query = "SELECT e FROM EmployeeEntity e WHERE e.id = :id AND e.password = :password")
})

public class EmployeeEntity {

 @Id
 @Column(name = "id", nullable = false, length=64)
 private String id;

 @Column(name = "password", nullable = false, length=64)
 private String password;
```

# Insolvent Users Entity

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "insolvent_users")
@NamedQueries({
 @NamedQuery(name = "InsolventUsersEntity.getInsolventUsers", query = "SELECT DISTINCT u FROM InsolventUsersEntity u"),
})
public class InsolventUsersEntity {

 @Id
 @ManyToOne(fetch = FetchType.EAGER)
 @JoinColumn(name = "username")
 private UserEntity user;
```

# Optional Product Entity

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "optionalproduct")

@NamedQueries({
 @NamedQuery(name = "OptionalProductsEntity.getAllOptionalProducts", query = "SELECT o FROM OptionalProductEntity o"),
 @NamedQuery(name = "OptionalProductsEntity.getOptionalProductsByIdAndMonthlyFee", query = "SELECT o FROM OptionalProductEntity o WHERE o.productId = :productId and o.monthlyFee = :monthlyFee"),
})
public class OptionalProductEntity {
 @Id
 @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
 @Column(name = "productID", nullable = false)
 private int productId;

 @Column(name = "name", nullable = false, length = 25)
 private String name;

 @Column(name = "monthlyFee", nullable = false)
 private int monthlyFee;

 @ManyToMany(mappedBy = "optionalProducts", fetch = FetchType.LAZY, cascade = {CascadeType.REMOVE, CascadeType.PERSIST, CascadeType.MERGE, CascadeType.REFRESH})
 List<OrderEntity> orderEntities ;

 @ManyToMany(mappedBy = "optionalProducts", fetch = FetchType.LAZY, cascade = {CascadeType.PERSIST})
 List<ServicePackageEntity> servicePackageEntities ;
}
```

# Orders Entity

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "orders")
public class OrderEntity {

 // attributes
 @Id
 @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
 @Column(name = "orderId", nullable = false)
 private int orderId;

 @Column(name = "creationDateTime", nullable = false)
 private Timestamp creationDateTime;

 @Column(name = "totalFee", nullable = false)
 private float totalFee;

 @Column(name = "startTime", nullable = false)
 private Timestamp startTime;

 @Column(name = "endTime", nullable = false)
 private Timestamp endTime;

 @Column(name = "orderState", nullable = false)
 @Enumerated(EnumType.STRING)
 private OrderState orderState;
```

```
// foreign keys
@ManyToOne
@JoinColumn(name = "username")
UserEntity user;

@ManyToMany(fetch = FetchType.EAGER)
@JoinTable(name = "order_optionalproduct",
 joinColumns = {
 @JoinColumn(name = "order_id", referencedColumnName = "orderId"),
 },
 inverseJoinColumns = {@JoinColumn(name = "optionalproduct_id", referencedColumnName = "productId")})
List<OptionalProductEntity> optionalProducts;

@ManyToOne(fetch = FetchType.EAGER)
@JoinColumn(name = "periodId")
PeriodEntity associatedPeriod;
```

# Period Entity

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "period")
public class PeriodEntity {

 // columns
 @Id
 @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
 @Column(name = "ID")
 private int periodId;

 @Column(name = "validityPeriod")
 private int validityPeriod;

 @Column(name = "monthlyFee")
 private float monthlyFee;

 // foreign keys
 @ManyToOne()
 @JoinColumn(name = "packageId")
 private ServicePackageEntity servicePackage; // on service package table

 @OneToMany(mappedBy = "associatedPeriod", fetch = FetchType.LAZY, cascade = {CascadeType.PERSIST})
 List<OrderEntity> orders; // on order table
}
```

# Service Entity

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "service")
@NamedQueries({
 @NamedQuery(name = "ServiceEntity.getAllServices", query = "SELECT s FROM ServiceEntity s"),
})
public class ServiceEntity {
 @Id
 @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
 @Column(name = "serviceId", nullable = false)
 private int serviceId;

 @Column(name = "serviceType", nullable = false)
 @Enumerated(EnumType.STRING)
 private ServiceType serviceType;

 @Column(name = "includedMinutes", nullable = true)
 private int IncludedMinutes;

 @Column(name = "feeMinutes", nullable = true)
 private int FeeMinutes;

 @Column(name = "includedSms", nullable = true)
 private int IncludedSMS;

 @Column(name = "feeSms", nullable = true)
 private int FeeSMS;

 @Column(name = "includedGb", nullable = true)
 private int IncludedGB;

 @Column(name = "feeGb", nullable = true)
 private int FeeGB;

 @ManyToMany(mappedBy = "services", fetch = FetchType.LAZY, cascade = {CascadeType.PERSIST})
 List<ServicePackageEntity> servicePackageEntities ;
}
```

# Service Package Entity

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "servicepackage")

@NamedQueries({
 @NamedQuery(name = "ServicePackageEntity.getAllPackages", query = "SELECT p FROM
ServicePackageEntity p")
})
public class ServicePackageEntity {

 // attributes
 @Id
 @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)
 @Column(name = "packageId")
 private int packageId;

 @Column(name = "Name", nullable = false, length = 64)
 private String name;
```

```
// foreign keys
@OneToMany(mappedBy = "servicePackage", fetch = FetchType.EAGER, cascade = {CascadeType.PERSIST})
List<PeriodEntity> periods;

@ManyToMany(fetch = FetchType.EAGER)
@JoinTable(name = "servicepackage_service",
oinColumns = {
 @JoinColumn(name = "servicepackage_id", referencedColumnName = "packageId"),
},
nverseJoinColumns = {@JoinColumn(name = "service_id", referencedColumnName = "serviceId")})
ist<ServiceEntity> services;

@ManyToMany(fetch = FetchType.EAGER)
@JoinTable(name = "servicepackage_optionalproduct",
joinColumns = {
 @JoinColumn(name = "servicepackage_id", referencedColumnName = "packageId"),
},
inverseJoinColumns = {@JoinColumn(name = "optionalproduct_productId", referencedColumnName = "productId")})
ist<OptionalProductEntity> optionalProducts;

@OneToMany(mappedBy = "associatedPackage", fetch = FetchType.EAGER, cascade = {CascadeType.PERSIST})
ist<TotalPurchasesPerPackageEntity> associatedTotalPurchasesPerPackage;

@OneToMany(mappedBy = "associatedPackage", fetch = FetchType.EAGER, cascade = {CascadeType.PERSIST})
ist<TotalSalesPerPackageEntity> associatedTotalSalesPerPackage;

@OneToMany(mappedBy = "associatedPackage", fetch = FetchType.EAGER, cascade = {CascadeType.PERSIST})
List<AverageSalesOptionalProductPerServicePackageEntity> associatedAverageSalesOptionalProduct;
```

# Suspended Orders Entity

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "suspended_orders")
@NamedQueries({
 @NamedQuery(name = "SuspendedOrdersEntity.getSuspendedOrders", query = "SELECT DISTINCT o FROM SuspendedOrdersEntity o"),
})
public class SuspendedOrdersEntity {

 @Id
 @ManyToOne(fetch = FetchType.EAGER)
 @JoinColumn(name = "orderId")
 private OrderEntity order;
```



# Total Purchases per Package Entity

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "total_purchases_per_package")

@NamedQueries({
 @NamedQuery(name = "TotalPurchasesPerPackageEntity.getAllPurchasesPerPackage", query = "SELECT p FROM TotalPurchasesPerPackageEntity p"),
})
public class TotalPurchasesPerPackageEntity {

 @Id
 @ManyToOne(fetch = FetchType.EAGER)
 @JoinColumn(name = "packageId")
 private ServicePackageEntity associatedPackage;

 @Column(name = "total_purchases", nullable = true)
 private int totalPurchases;
```

# Total Purchases per Package Validity Period Entity

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "total_purchases_per_package_validityperiod")
@NamedQueries({
 @NamedQuery(name = "TotalPurchasesPerPackageValidityPeriodEntity.getAllPurchasesPerPackageValidityPeriod", query = "SELECT p FROM TotalPurchasesPerPackageValidityPeriodEntity p"),
})
public class TotalPurchasesPerPackageValidityPeriodEntity {

 @Id
 @ManyToOne(fetch = FetchType.EAGER)
 @JoinColumn(name = "periodId")
 private PeriodEntity associatedPeriod;

 @Column(name = "total_purchases", nullable = true)
 private int totalPurchases;
```

# Total Sales Per Package Entity

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "total_sales_per_package")
@NamedQueries({
 @NamedQuery(name = "TotalSalesPerPackageEntity.getTotalSalesPerPackage", query = "SELECT s FROM TotalSalesPerPackageEntity s"),
})
public class TotalSalesPerPackageEntity {

 @Id
 @ManyToOne(fetch = FetchType.EAGER)
 @JoinColumn(name = "packageId")
 private ServicePackageEntity associatedPackage;

 @Column(name = "totalsales", nullable = true)
 private int totalSales;

 @Column(name = "totalsalesWithOptionalProduct", nullable = true)
 private int totalSalesWithOptionalProduct;
```

# User Entity

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "users")

@NamedQueries({
 @NamedQuery(name = "UserEntity.checkCredentials", query = "SELECT u FROM UserEntity u WHERE u.username = :username AND u.password = :password"),
 @NamedQuery(name = "UserEntity.findByEmail", query = "SELECT u FROM UserEntity u WHERE u.email = :email")
})
public class UserEntity {

 @Id
 @Column(name = "username", nullable = false, length=64)
 private String username;

 @Column(name = "password", nullable = false, length=64)
 private String password;

 @Column(name = "email", nullable = false, length=64)
 private String email;

 @Column(name = "isInsolvent", nullable = false)
 private boolean isInsolvent;

 @Column(name = "FailedAttempts", nullable = false)
 private int failedAttempts;

 @OneToOne(mappedBy = "relatedUser", fetch = FetchType.EAGER, cascade = CascadeType.ALL)
 private AlertEntity alert;

 @OneToMany(mappedBy = "user", fetch = FetchType.EAGER, cascade = {CascadeType.PERSIST})
 List<OrderEntity> orderEntities ;

 @OneToMany(mappedBy = "user", fetch = FetchType.EAGER, cascade = {CascadeType.PERSIST})
 List<InsolventUsersEntity> associatedInsolventUser ;
```

## **List of components**

### **User Views (Client Tier)**

- buyservice.html
- confirmation.html
- home.html
- Index.html
- payorder.html

### **Employee Views (Client Tier)**

- home.html
- index.html
- sales.html

### **Servlets (Web Tier)**

- AdminCreateOptionalServlet
- AdminCreatePackageServlet
- AdminHomePageServlet
- AdminSalesServlet
- BuyServicePageServlet
- ConfirmationPageServlet
- HomePageServlet
- LoginEmployeeServlet
- LoginServlet
- LogoutServlet
- PayOrderPageServlet
- SignUpServlet

# EJBs (Business tier)

- AlertService (@Stateless)
  - List<AlertEntity> getAlerts
  - void persistAlert(AlertEntity alert)
- EmployeeService (@Stateless)
  - EmployeeEntity checkCredentials(String id, String password)
- OptionalProductService (@Stateless)
  - ArrayList<OptionalProductEntity> getAllOptionalProducts()
  - OptionalProductEntity getOptionalProduct(String productId)
  - List<OptionalProductEntity> getListOptionalProducts(List<String> productIdList)
  - void persistOptionalProduct(OptionalProductEntity optionalProductEntity)
- OrderService (@Stateless)
  - OrderEntity findOrderById(int orderId)
  - void persistOrder(OrderEntity order)
  - void updateOrderOnState(OrderEntity order)
- PeriodService (@Stateless)
  - PeriodEntity getPeriodById(int periodId)
  - void persistPeriod(PeriodEntity period)
  - void persistPeriods(ArrayList<PeriodEntity> validityPeriods)
- ServicePackageService (@Stateless)
  - ArrayList<ServicePackageEntity> getAllPackages()
  - ServicePackageEntity getPackageById(int packageId)
  - void persistServicePackage(ServicePackageEntity p)
- ServiceService (@Stateless)
  - ArrayList<ServiceEntity> getAllServices()
  - ServiceEntity getService(String serviceId)
  - List<ServiceEntity> getListServices(List<String> servicesList)
- UserService (@Stateless)
  - UserEntity checkCredentials(String username, String password)
  - UserEntity findUserByUsername(String username)
  - UserEntity findUserByEmail(String email)
  - UserEntity addNewUser(String username, String password, String email)
  - void addFailedAttempts(UserEntity user)

# EJBs (Materialized Views)

- AverageSalesOptionalProductPerServicePackageService (@Stateless)
  - List<AverageSalesOptionalProductPerServicePackageEntity> getAverageSales()
- BestSellerOptionalProductService (@Stateless)
  - BestsellerOptionalProductEntity getBestsellerProduct()
- InsolventUsersService (@Stateless)
  - List<InsolventUsersEntity> getInsolventUsers()
- SuspendedOrdersService (@Stateless)
  - List<SuspendedOrdersEntity> getSuspendedOrders()
- TotalPurchasesPerPackageService (@Stateless)
  - List<TotalPurchasesPerPackageEntity> getTotalPurchasesPerPackage()
- TotalPurchasesPerPackageValidityPeriodService (@Stateless)
  - List<TotalPurchasesPerPackageValidityPeriodEntity> getTotalPurchasesPerPackageValidityPeriod()
- TotalSalesPerPackageService (@Stateless)
  - List<TotalSalesPerPackageEntity> getTotalSalesPerPackage()



## Entities (Data Tier)

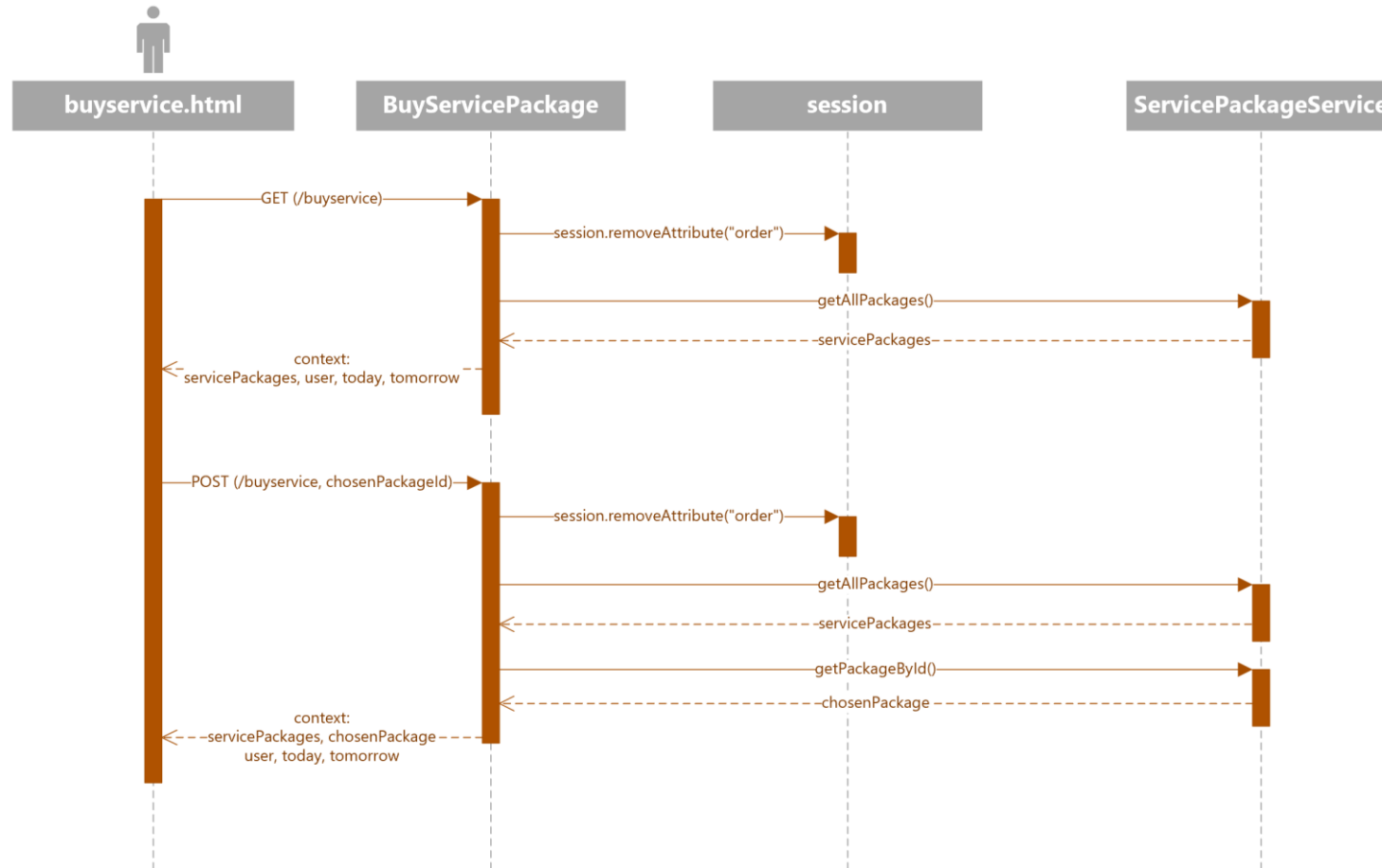
- AlertEntity
- EmployeeEntity
- OptionalProductEntity
- OrderEntity
- PeriodEntity
- ServiceEntity
- ServicePackageEntity
- UserEntity

## Entities (Materialized Views)

- AverageSalesOptionalProductPerServicePackageEntity
- BestsellerOptionalProductEntity
- InsolventUsersEntity
- SuspendedOrdersEntity
- TotalPurchasesPerPackageEntity
- TotalPurchasesPerPackageValidityPeriodEntity
- TotalSalesPerPackageEntity

# ULM Sequence diagrams

## Customer application: purchase of a service package (1)



### IMPLEMENTATION NOTES:

The **BuyServicePackage** controller needs to be called twice.

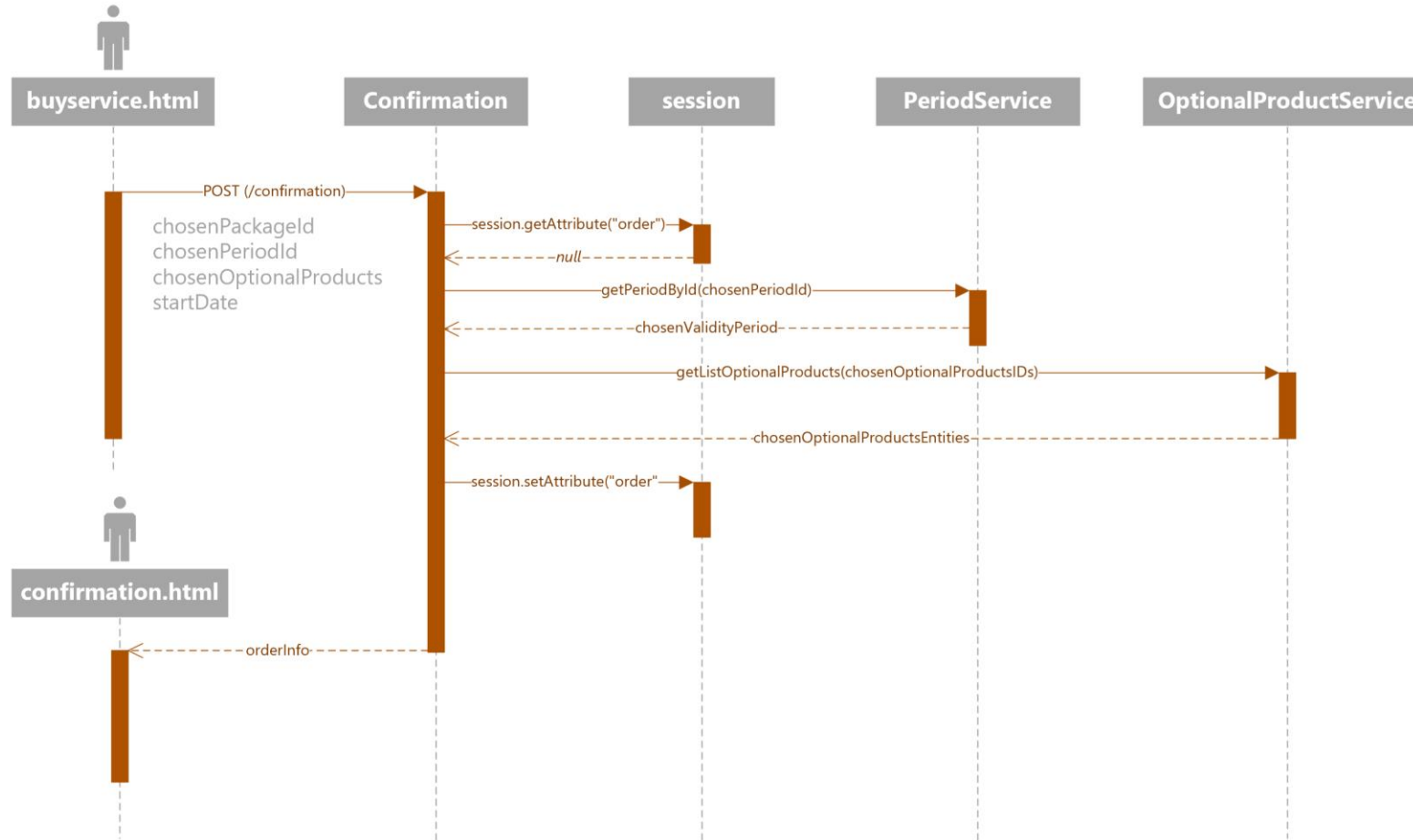
At the first time, all the service packages are retrieved and sent to the **buyservice.html** page.

Then, when the user selects one service package to buy, its ID is sent to the controller, which retrieves the associated information and sends it back to the web page. This allows the user to select a validity period and the optional products associated with the selected package.

The attribute «order» which is potentially associated with previous purchases is also removed from the session.

# ULM Sequence diagrams

## Customer application: purchase of a service package (2)



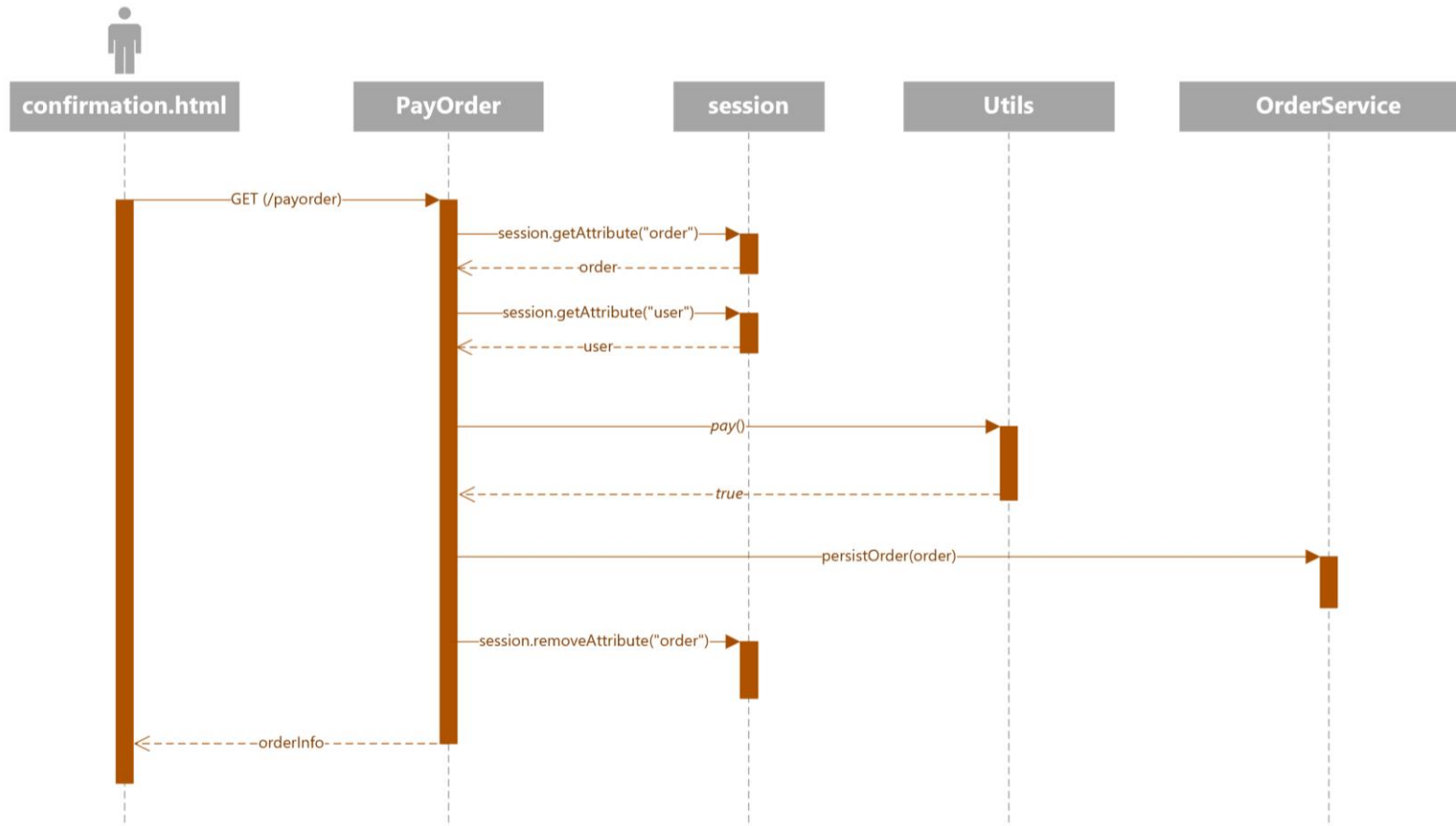
### IMPLEMENTATION NOTES:

In this example, since this is a simulation of a new purchase and it's not an attempt to pay a previously failed order, the method ***getAttribute()*** returns null.

For this reason, an **OrderEntity** object is created within the **ConfirmationPage** controller and it's sent back to the **confirmation.html** page

# ULM Sequence diagrams

## Customer application: purchase of a service package (3)



### IMPLEMENTATION NOTES:

The **OrderEntity** object is modified within the **PayOrder** controller with the new information (creation time, order state) and it is sent back to the **confirmation.html** page, which displays the payment status (accepted or rejected) to the user.

In this example, the order has been successfully paid.

# ULM Sequence diagrams

## Employee application: creation of a service package

