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# COSC2440 Further Programming Semester 3, 2024

# **Assignment Report**

## RENTAL AGREEMENTS MANAGEMENT

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Due Date: 20 November 2024

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#### I. Introduction

#### 1. Application Description

This report analyzes the structure, system design, and algorithms implemented in Assignment 1: Build a Console Application. The project, developed using the Java programming language, focuses on creating a **Rental Agreement Management Application.** 

The primary goal of this application is to enhance the efficiency and organization of rental agreement management processes. *It also provides administrative tools for managing associated entities, including Renters, Hosts, Owners, Properties, and Payments*.

The application leverages multiple design patterns, abstract data types (ADTs), algorithms, serialization techniques, and robust input validation mechanisms to ensure a seamless, reliable, and error-free user experience.

#### II. Application UML Class Diagram

#### 1. UML Class Diagram

Due to the limitations of Word, a high-quality version of the UML Class Diagram can be accessed through this link: <a href="https://tinyurl.com/qckhanh-UML">https://tinyurl.com/qckhanh-UML</a>.

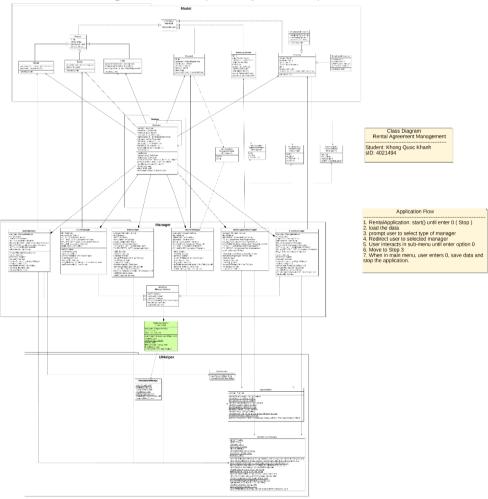


Figure 1: Class Diagram of Rental Agreements Application

#### 2. System Design and Methodology Used

#### a. Strategy Pattern

To reduce code duplication in the RentalApplication class, I implemented the Strategy Pattern for managing different manager types (e.g., RenterManager, OwnerManager). By creating a ManagerInterface with common actions and using polymorphism, I enabled dynamic switching of manager types at runtime, streamlining the design.

```
public void setManagerType(String type) {
    switch (type) {
        case "renter" -> manager = new RenterManager(db);
        case "property" -> manager = new PropertyManager(db);
        case "host" -> manager = new HostManager(db);
        case "owner" -> manager = new OwnerManager(db);
        case "agreement" -> manager = new RentalAgreementManager(db);
        case "payment" -> manager = new PaymentManager(db);
        default -> throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid manager type");
    }
}
```

By applying the Strategy Pattern, code redundancy was minimized, and all option processing is now handled in a single method: options (int userOption)

```
private boolean option(int userOption) {
   if(userOption == 0) return false; // return false ==> back to main menu
   else if(userOption == 1) this.manager.add();
   else if(userOption == 2) this.manager.remove();
   else if(userOption == 3) this.manager.update();
   else if(userOption == 4) this.manager.displayAll();
   else if(userOption == 5) this.manager.makeReport();
   return true; // always return true ==> continue in the submenu
}
```

#### b. Singleton Pattern

During development, I identified the need for the Database class to have a single instance throughout the program. To enforce this, I implemented the Singleton Pattern, ensuring only one instance of the Database class is created and preventing accidental instantiation with the new keyword.

```
private static Database db;
private Database() {...} // constructor stuffs
public static Database getInstance() {
    return (db == null) ? db = new Database() : db;
}
```

In the RentalApplication class, the db variable (holding the *Database* instance) is passed by reference to all managers via the setManagerType method. This guarantees that all managers share the same *Database* instance, maintaining consistency. The usage of Database invokes:

```
// This is in class RentalApplication.
private final Database db;
public RentalApplication() {
   db = Database.getInstance();
}
```

#### c. Options Optimization

While the Strategy Pattern allowed flexibility in changing manager types, I initially created six separate methods (e.g., RenterMenu(), OwnerMenu()) to handle user input and management tasks. Most of the code in these methods was repetitive, differing only in menu displays. To resolve this, I refactored the code for better efficiency and simplicity.

```
private void MenuOf(String type) {
    if(type.equals("host")){
        hostMenu();
        return:
    this.setManagerType(type);
                                   // set the manager type
    while(true){
        switch (type) {
                             // select its corresponding menu
            case "renter" -> RenterManagerMenu();
            case "property" -> PropertyManagerMenu();
            case "owner" -> OwnerManagerMenu();
            case "agreement" -> AgreementManagerMenu();
            case "payment" -> PaymentManagerMenu();
            default -> throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid manager
type");
        int opt = (int) InputValidator.getValidInput(
                Integer.class
                "Enter your option: ",
                input->isValidOption(input, 0, MAX_OPTION)
        if(!this.option(opt)) break; // if this return false, break the loop
    }
```

**Discussion**: One exception was Hostmanager, which required two unique options, addToProperty and addToOwner. Incorporating these into the existing structure reduced code clarity. To maintain readability and organization, I handled these cases separately.

#### d. ID Generator

Initially, I used a static variable to increment unique IDs with each constructor call. However, this caused issues with serialization, since descrialization reset the static variable, leading to duplicate IDs for new objects.

To address this, I implemented a method to randomly generate IDs until IDs are not exited in the four Map<Integer, Integer> instances for different object types.

Example of using IDGenerator() method:

```
public Payment() {
    this.paymentId = Database.IDGenerator(Payment.class);
}
```

#### e. Database and Sorting in Report

In the Database class, I implemented generic methods for basic operations like add, getByIndex, getByID, delete, and getAll. This approach streamlined maintenance by eliminating the need to create separate methods for each of the six lists, reducing redundancy.

```
//others methods
public boolean delete(Object o) {...}
public List<?> getAll(Class<?> c) {
   if(c.equals(Host.class)) return hostList;
   else if(c.equals(Owner.class)) return ownerList;
   else if(c.equals(Renter.class)) return renterList;
   else if(c.equals(Property.class)) return propertyList;
   else if(c.equals(RentalAgreement.class)) return rentalAgreementList;
   else if(c.equals(Payment.class)) return paymentList;
   else return List.of(); // try to do some clean code
}
```

For report sorting, I used the mergesort() algorithm, ensuring a time complexity of O(nlogn). The RentalApplication class allows sorting parameters to be passed as

arguments, enabling custom sorting conditions adaptable to any data type. This design ensures flexibility and efficiency in handling diverse data.

#### f. Input Validation

To handle invalid input and incorrect format input, I have created a class named Input validator to manage the input from the user and the condition of each input type (email, phone number, date, ...). Additionally, to reduce the repetition code, a generic method was used throughout the program:

public static Object getValidInput(Class<?> clazz, String message, Predicate<String> validator)

```
| [Input] Enter renter name: There is no limit in name
| [Input] Enter your option:
>> [System] Input cannot be empty X
                                                   [Input] Enter renter date of birth (dd/MM/yyyy): 32/15/201
                                                    >> [System] Invalid date format X
+-----
| [Input] Enter your option: abc
                                                    [Input] Enter renter date of birth (dd/MM/yyyy): 31/12/2001
>> [System] Input must be integer number X
+-----
| [Input] Enter your option: 50
                                                   >> [System] Invalid contact format X
>> [System] Option is out of range [0, 6] 🗙
                                                   [Input] Enter renter contact(phone/email): ValidEmail@example.com
+-----
                                                   | [Input] Do you want to add this renter? 1: Yes | 0: No? No
| [Input] Enter your option: 1.3
                                                   >> [System] Input must be integer number X
>> [System] Input must be integer number 🗙
                                                   [Input] Do you want to add this renter? 1: Yes | 0: No? 3
[Input] Enter your option:
                                                    >> [System] Option is out of range [0, 1] X
>> [System] Input must be integer number 🗶
*----
                                                   [ [Input] Do you want to add this renter? 1: Yes | 0: No? 1
                                                    >> [System] Renter added successfully
| [Input] Enter your option:
                                                    >> Press any key to continue...
```

Figure 2: Example of using Input Validator

#### III. API List

Due to report size limitation, all getters, setters, and helper methods of classes will be excluded; only main-purpose and commonly-used methods will be mentioned.

Table 1: API List

Class/Interface	Methods name	Purpose			
Database	loadData(): void	To populate data from specified files.			
	saveDate(): void	To save the program's data to specified files.			
	<pre>IDGenerator(Class<?> c): int</pre>	To randomly generate ID for class parameters			
	<pre>add, delete, getAll, getByIndeex</pre>	To retrieve data from database from specified			
	getbyindeex	class and criteria.			
ManagerInterface's	add, remove, update, displayAll	methods of interface to CRUD actions.			
implementation	List <list<string>&gt; convertToTable(List<? ></list<string>	Convert the list of data to a 2D list with			
	objects)	headers and data.			
	makeReport()	To display sorted data and save files.			
HostManager	addToOwner()	To cooperate Owner with the selected Owner			
	addToProperty()	Specify properties that the host will manage.			
Most "Manager"	setManagerType()	[Strategy Pattern]: To change the manager			
class		type			
Preview interface's	Preview()	To briefly display information of class's			
implementation		instance.			
Host	addOwner	To add the owner to the list and make			
		reference with the owner			

	addProperty	To add property to the list and make reference with property				
Owner	addProperty	To add property to the list and make reference with property				
Property	Remove()	To remove all connections to the property				
RentalApplication	option(int userOption)	Direct use to slected option				
	start()	To start the application				
	MenuOf(string type)	To display the menu of the specified type				
	HostMenu()	To display the menu of Host Manager				
	mergeSort()	To sort the given data by the Merge So algorithm				
	Merge	To merge two lists ( a part of MergerSort)				
DateCreator	newDate	To convert a string to a "Date" instance.				
	formatDate	To convert a date to a string in "dd/mm/yyyy format				
InputValidator	Object getValidInput(Class clazz, String message, Predicate <string> validator)</string>	A generic method that validates the input with multiple validator methods returns an expected valid input.				
	All methods start with "is"	All these methods are thresholds/criteria for multiple inputs.				
UserInterfaceMana	printTableName	Print the name of the table				
ger	printTable	Display the table				
	getColums with	Get the column maximums with a list of data.				
	printMenu	Print the menu				
	successMessage	Display a colored message to indicate t success.				
	errorMessage	Display a colored message to indicate the failure.				
	pressAnyKeyToContinue	This allows the user to enter any value before continuing the following action.				
	printToFile	To redirect the output flow from the console display to the specified file.				

### IV. Application Screenshots

Due to the page limitations, only screenshots of Rental Agreements Management will be included.

#### 1. Main Menu and sub-menu

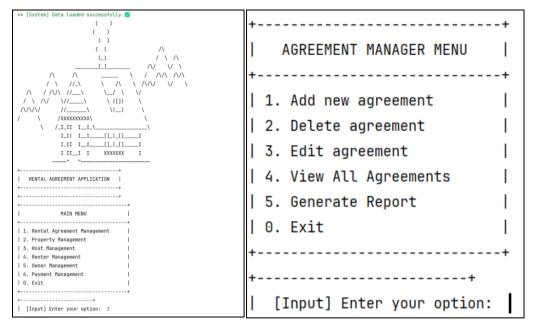


Figure 3: Screenshot of Menu and Submenu

#### 2. Create a new rental agreement

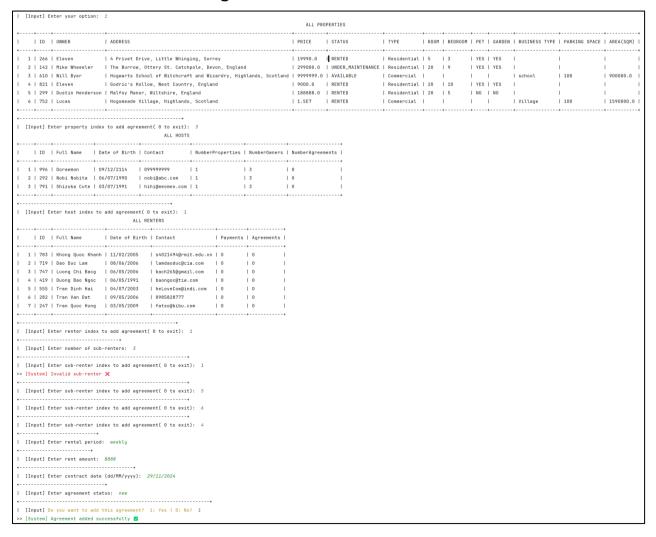


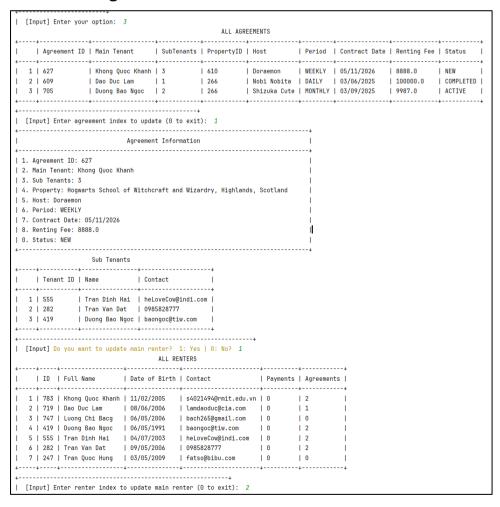
Figure 4: Screenshot of "Add a new agreement"

#### 3. Remove a rental agreement

[Input] Enter your option: 2 ALL AGREEMENTS								
Agreement ID	Main Tenant	SubTenants	PropertyID	Host	Period	Contract Date	Renting Fee	Status
1   627	+   Khong Quoc Khanh     Dao Duc Lam	3	610	Doraemon	WEEKLY	05/11/2026	8888.0	NEW
3   705	Duong Bao Ngoc	2	266	Shizuka Cute	MONTHLY		9987.0	ACTIVE
[Input] Enter agreement index to remove (0 to exit): 1  Agreement Information								
1. Agreement ID: 627								
Sub Tenants								
	ame   Cont		 +					
2   282   Tr 3   419   Du	ran Dinh Hai   heLo ran Van Dat   0985 Jong Bao Ngoc   baor	5828777 ngoc@tiw.com	1					
[Input] Do you want to delete? 1: Yes   0: No? 1 >> [System] Cannot remove active agreement X								

Figure 5: Screenshot of "Delete an agreement"

#### 4. Edit a rental agreement



```
| [Input] Enter renter index to update main renter (0 to exit): 2
| [Input] Do you wan to update sub-renters? 1: Yes | \theta: No? \theta
| [Input] Do you want to update property? 1: Yes | 0: No? \theta
| [Input] Do you want to update host? 1: Yes | 0: No? 1
| ID | Full Name | Date of Birth | Contact
                                  | NumberProperties | NumberOwners | NumberAgreements |
+----+
| 1
                                                     | 1
                                                      | 0
                                                     | 0
                                                      | 0
                                                     | 0
                                                      | 0
+----+----+
| [Input] Enter host index to update (0 to exit): 4
| [Input] Do you want to update rental period? 1: Yes | 0: No? \theta
| [Input] Do you want to update contract date? 1: Yes | 0: No? \theta
  ______
| [Input] Do you want to update rent price? 1: Yes | 0: No? \theta
1_____
| [Input] Do you want to update agreement status? 1: Yes | 0: No? 1
4-----4
| [Input] Enter agreement status: completed
4------
| [Input] Do you want to save changes? 1: Yes | 0: No? 1
>> [System] Agreement updated successfully 🗸
```

Figure 6: Screenshot of "Edit an agreement"

#### 5. View information on a rental agreement

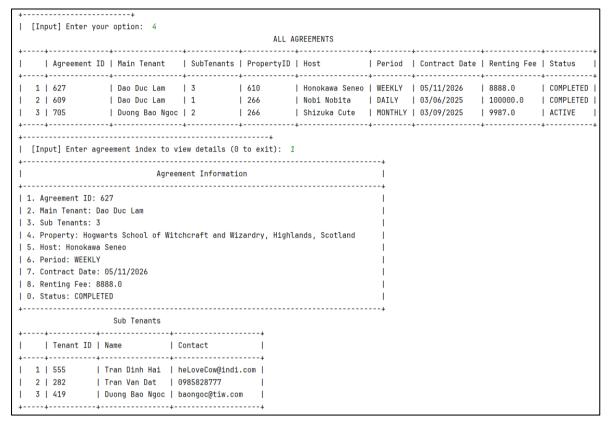


Figure 7: Screenshot of "View an agreement"

#### 6. Generate Report

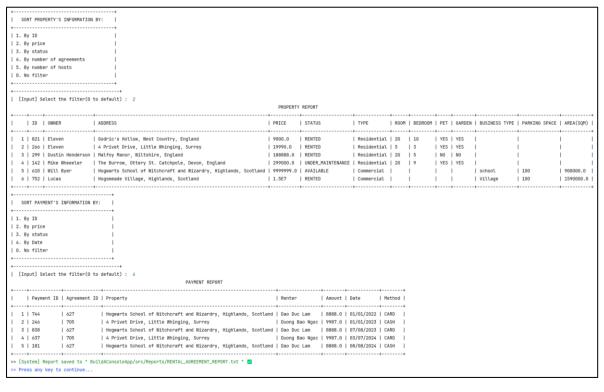


Figure 8: Screenshot of "Generate Report"

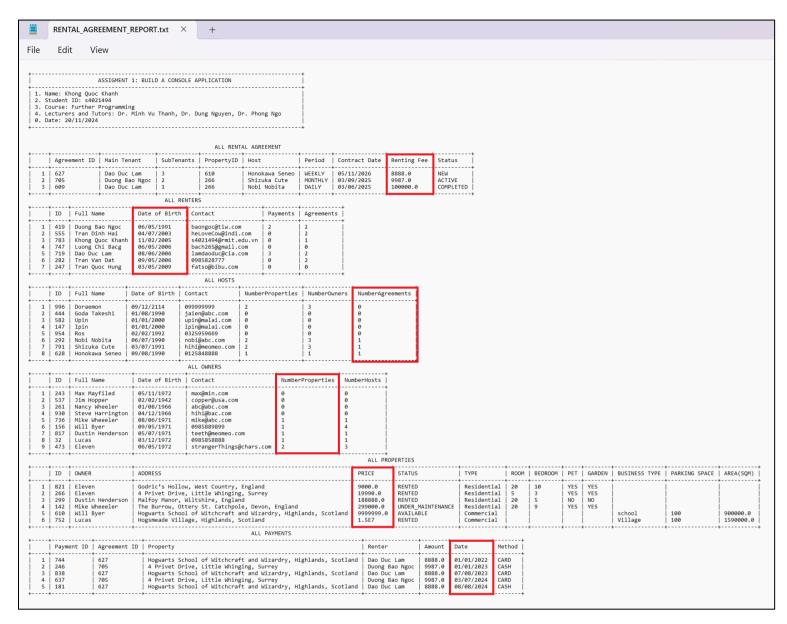


Figure 9: Screenshot of output file

### V. Limitations and Future Developments

Table 2: Limitations and Future Developments

Limitations	Future Development			
Only Console UI	velop an enhanced graphical user interface (GUI) to provide a more			
	attractive and user-friendly experience.			
Text-based database	Implement a database system (e.g., SQL, MongoDB) to support more			
	efficient and scalable data storage and retrieval.			
No Account Information	Introduce a login and logout feature to enable user authentication and			
	provide a more personalized experience.			
Data Analyze	Develop a feature for advanced data analysis, allowing users to			
	generate reports and insights based on rental agreements and			
	transactions.			