



Application Developers'
Intro School
Specifications Binder
Segment 1



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Activity Instructions

Overview

In this segment, you are expected to create all the related HTML pages for the usage inquiry module of the customer service online suite of applications. You will create the HTML pages according to the given specs, verify that it meets the requirements and debug the application accordingly.

This activity is designed to introduce you to the IntelliJ IDEA integrated development environment for application development, basic HTML and cascading style sheets, along with processes and standards for development and testing.

Activity Steps



To complete the activity you need to follow the steps above. These steps are explained later in greater detail in this section of the binder.

Key Learning Points

At the end of the segment, you need to learn and understand:

- How to build Web pages using HTML
- What technical specifications contain, and the importance of using technical specifications to code Web pages
- Using the IntelliJ toolset for application development
- What version control is, and how to use it in IntelliJ
- The basics of GUI development

Learning Materials

The following information may be found within this binder, the Reference Guide or the Performance Support Tool. You do not need to thoroughly understand everything in these resources at this time. Familiarize yourself with what the resources contain and how they will be used. This section describes the purpose and location of each document.

Input

What	Why	Where
Activity Instructions	Guides you through the process of completing the activity	Activity Instructions section in this binder
Technical Specifications	Used as a blueprint for the GUI design and page logic	Technical Specifications section in this binder

Reference Material

What	Why	Where
GUI Best Practices	Provides information on the common elements of a user-interface	GUI Best Practices in the Performance Support Tool
Getting Started with IntelliJ IDEA	Provides basic background and "how to" information to get started using IntelliJ	IntelliJ Help Prepare the Environment Activity Steps in this Binder
HTML & CSS Syntax	Provides HTML and CSS syntax and examples	Reference Guide
Frequently Asked Questions	Provides answers to questions found throughout the Activity Instructions	Frequently Asked Questions in the Performance Support Tool

Outputs

What	Why	Where
Input Page	Enable CSR to input account number of subscriber	Your desktop
Subscriber Info Page	Provide subscriber information for verification	Your desktop
Usage Page Monthly Usage Page	Provide usage information for a customer service call	Your desktop
Error Page No Account Page No Usage Page	Provides the CSR with feedback if the information he/she requests cannot be found	Your desktop

Step 1 – Prepare for this Activity

1. Review the information contained in each tab of the Activity Binder.

Briefly review the Activity Overview. Browse the sections of the design specifications. Get an overview of the information they contain. You will use these sections extensively when you are coding and debugging so it is helpful to gain a general understanding of these materials.

2. Mark your Reference Guide and Performance Support Tool.

Throughout this binder you will encounter questions inside text boxes. These are relevant to

the tasks at hand. You will find the answers to these questions from either the Reference Guide or Performance Support Tool provided to you.

3. Confirm your understanding of the application logic.

To confirm your understanding of the application logic, try to answer the questions below:

What page is displayed after the user clicks on the submit button from the input form page?

Subscriber usage is derived from which table/s? What about subscriber monthly usage?

What external file is used by all the HTML pages? Why?

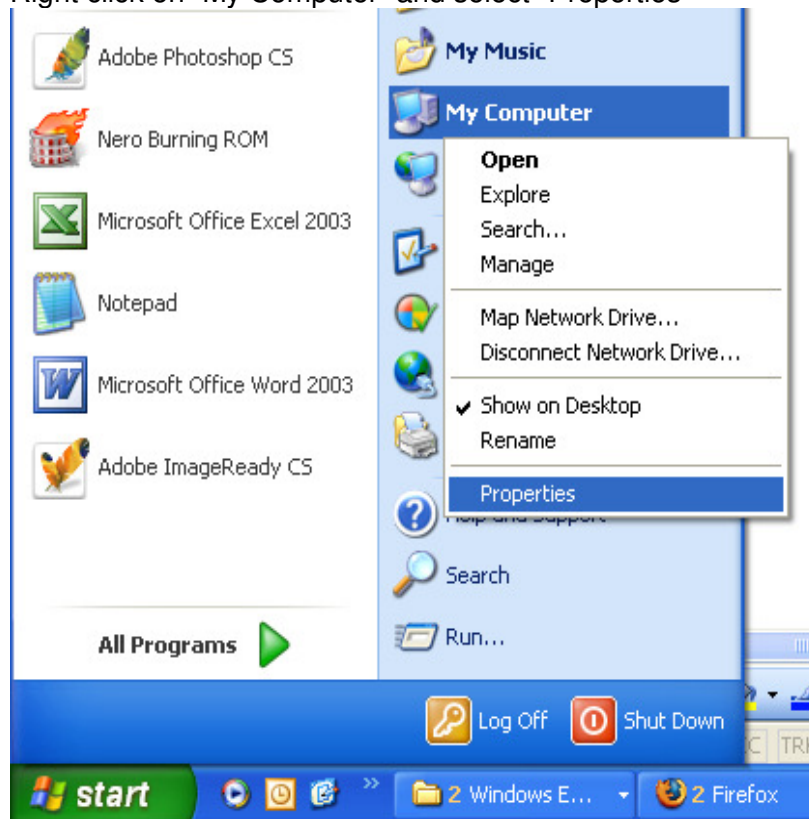
Step 2 – Prepare the Environment

- [What is a development environment and how do I learn to use it?](#)

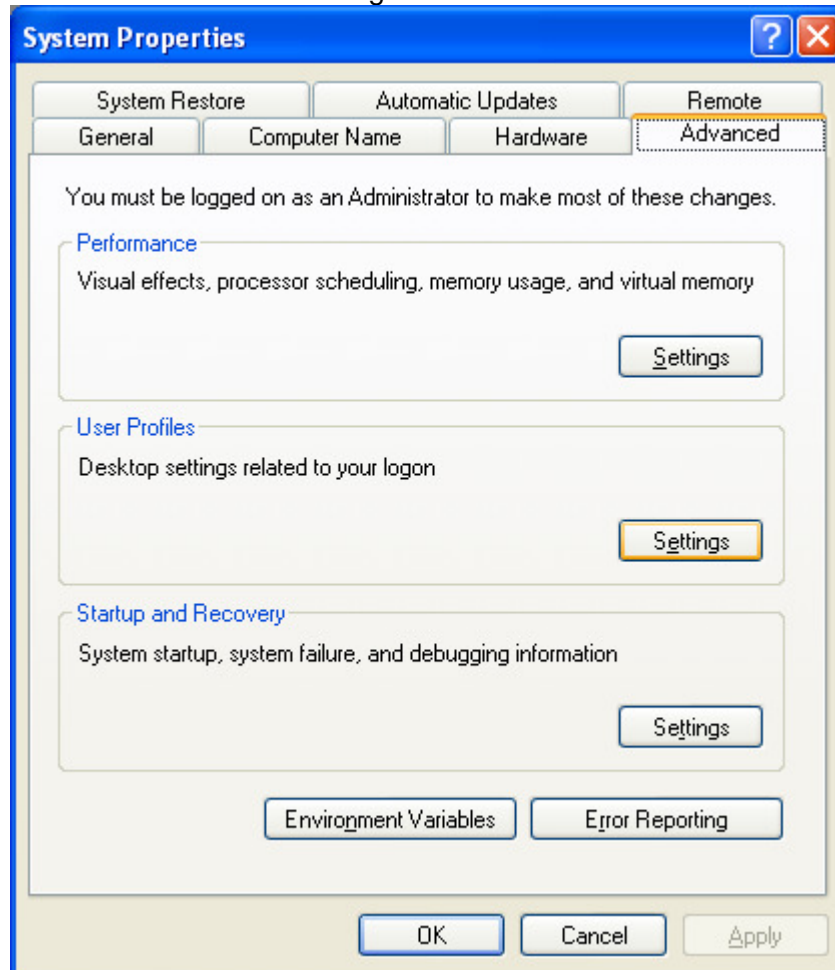
NOTE: It is important that the installation steps be done in the correct sequence.

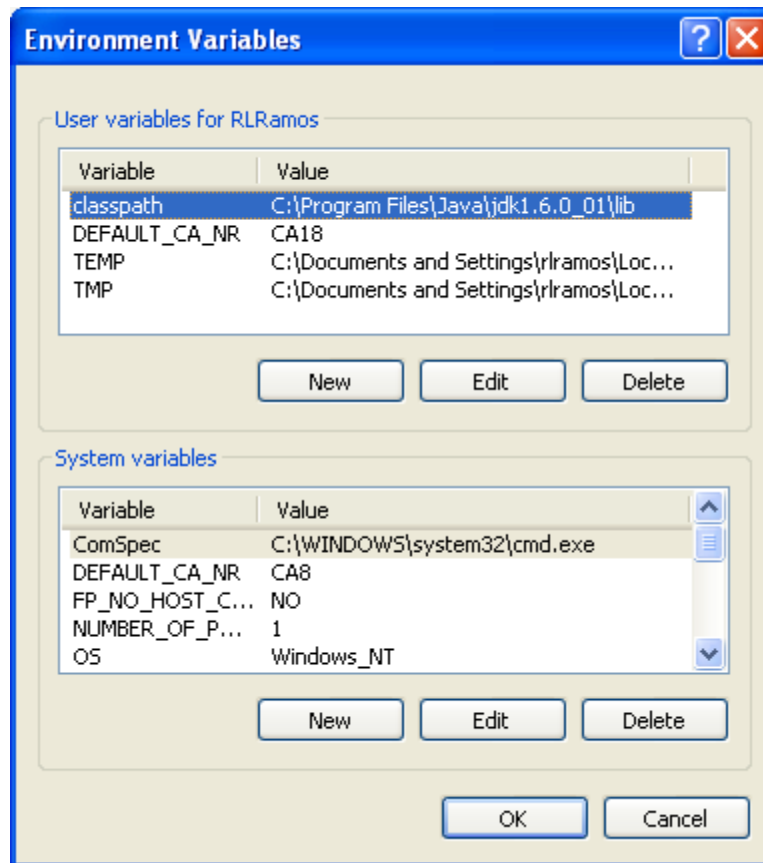
1. Install the **Java Development Kit (JDK)**
2. Modify Environment Variables for use by Tomcat.

- a. Right click on “My Computer” and select “Properties”

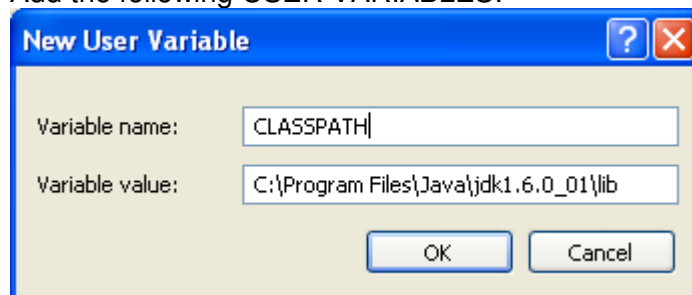


- b. Go to “Advanced” and change “Environment Variables”

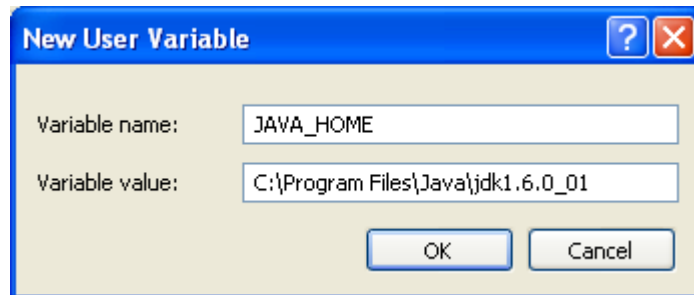




Add the following USER VARIABLES:

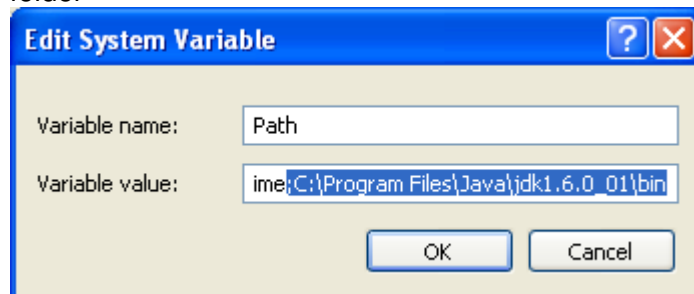


where CLASSPATH is where your JDK's lib folder is found



where JAVA_HOME is your JDK install directory

Modify the SYSTEM VARIABLE PATH by adding your JDK install directory's bin folder



NOTE: Be careful editing this value. You only add it at the end of the whole PATH value.

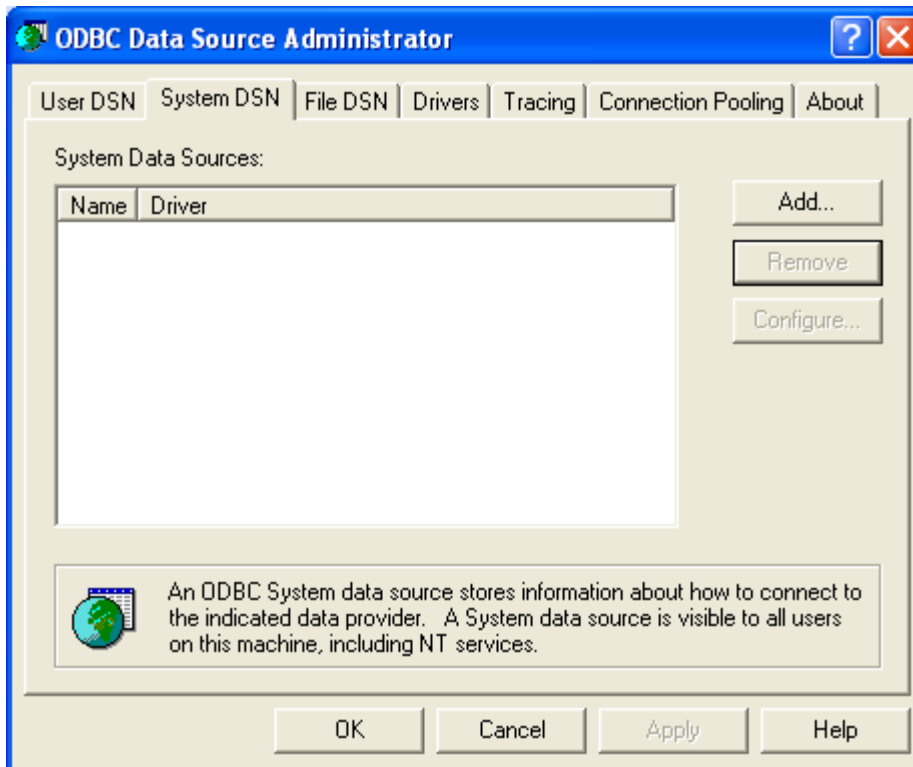
Step Two – Install **Apache Tomcat**. Just use the default values.

Step Three – Install **Winrar**. You will use this to extract Eclipse.

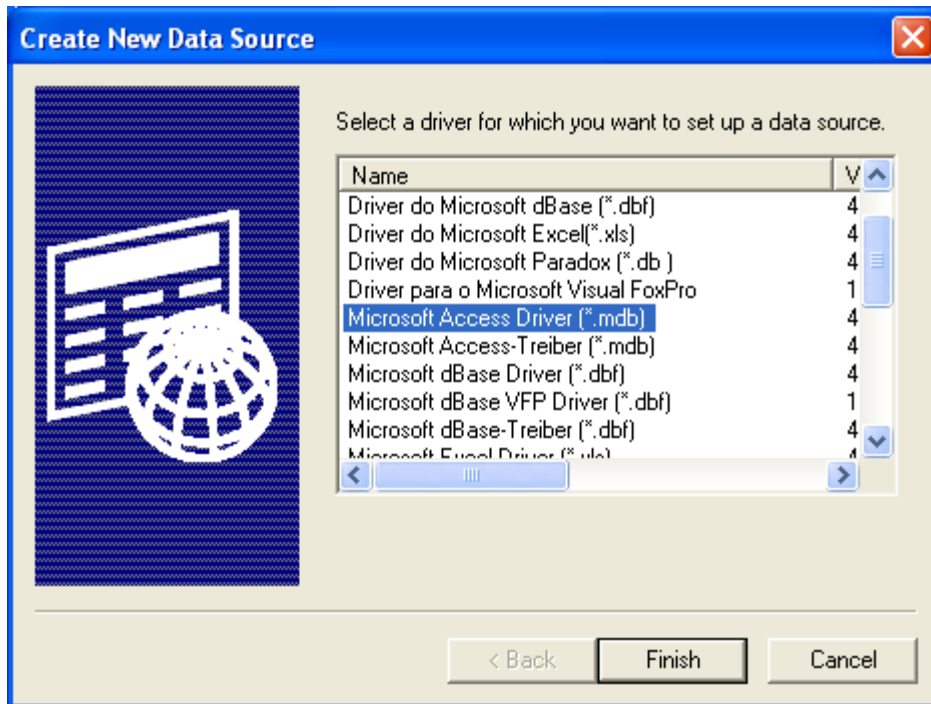
Step Four – Extract **Eclipse** to a location where you can easily find it.

Step Five – Database Set-up

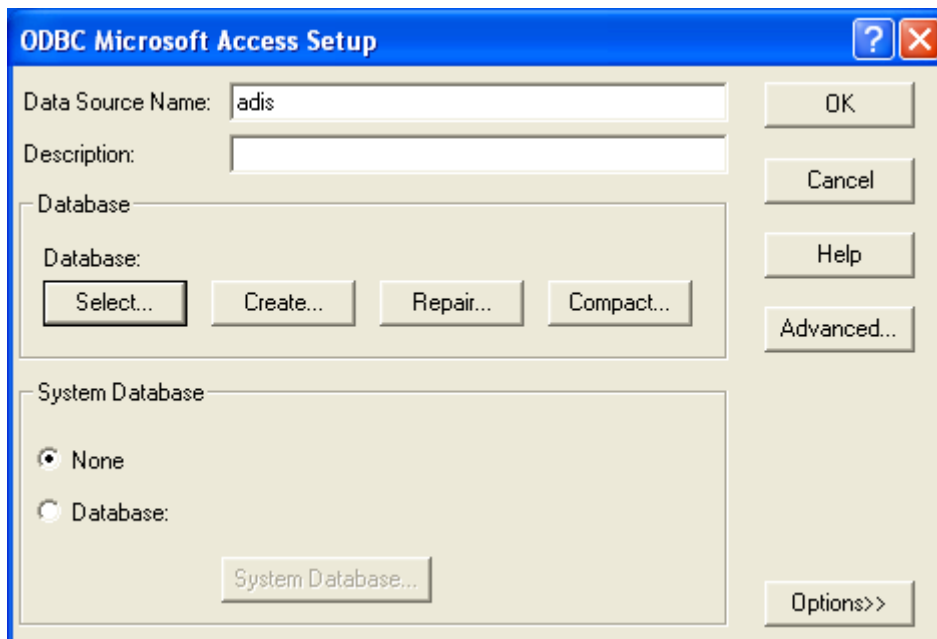
1. Copy the Access Database **ADIS.mdb** to your computer.
2. Go to Control Panel → Administrative Tools → Data Sources (ODBC) → System DSN



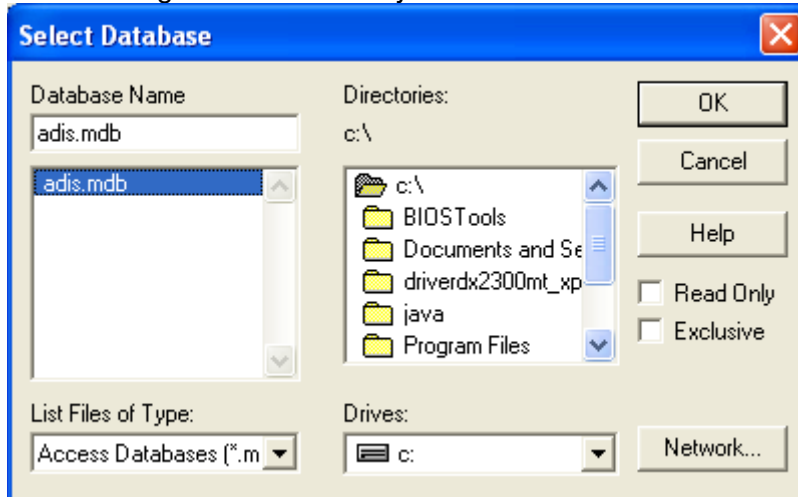
3. Click on ADD and select the Microsoft Access Driver. Then click on Finish.



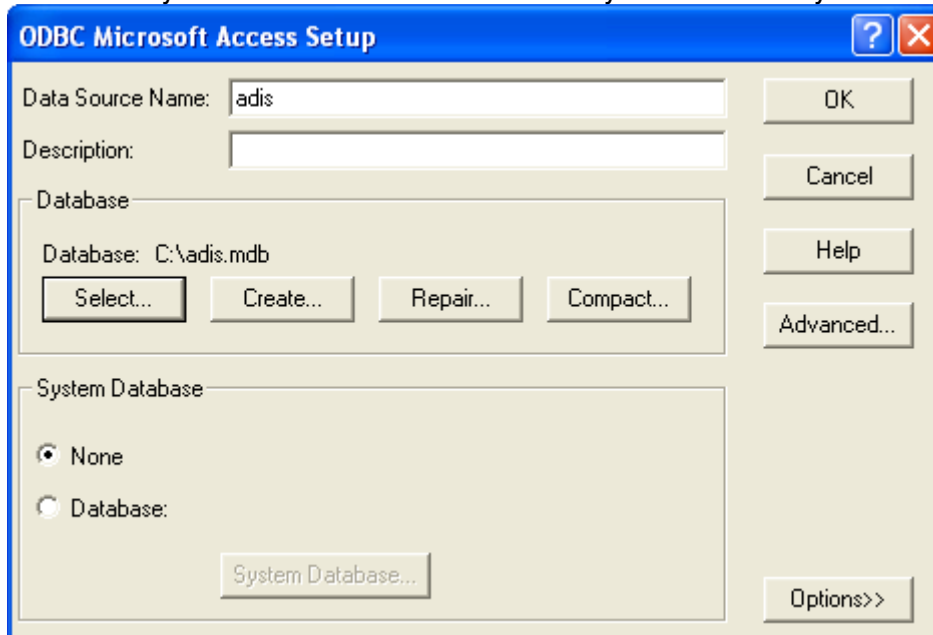
- You will get the ODBC Set-Up window. Name the data source “adis”. Browse for your adis.mdb file by clicking on “Select”.



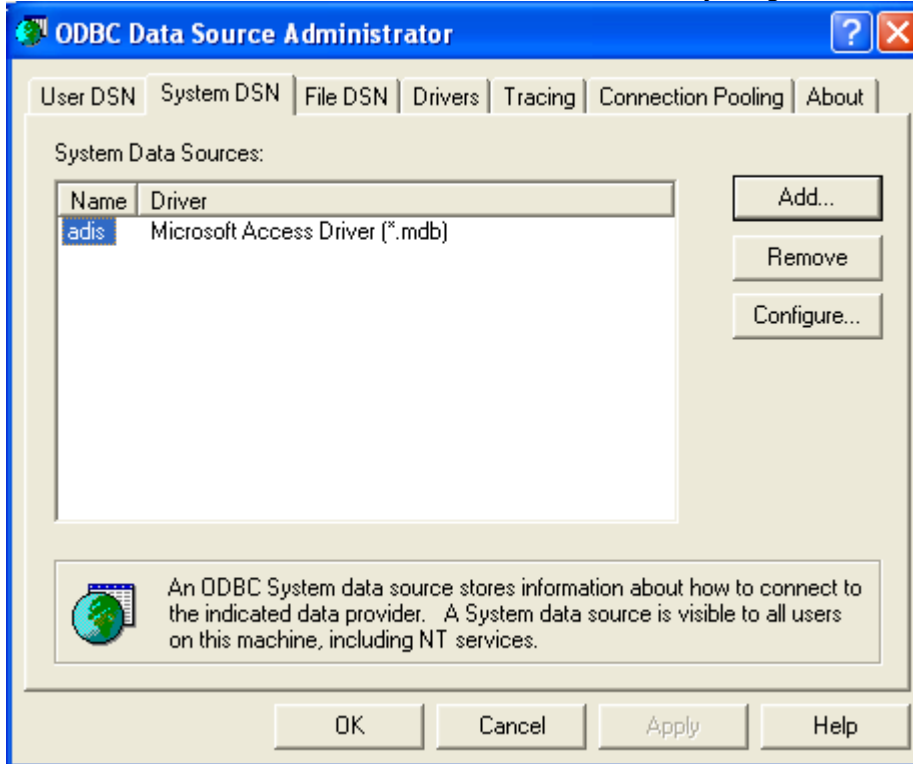
After clicking “Select” look for your MDB file:



5. This is how your screen should look like once you've selected your database:

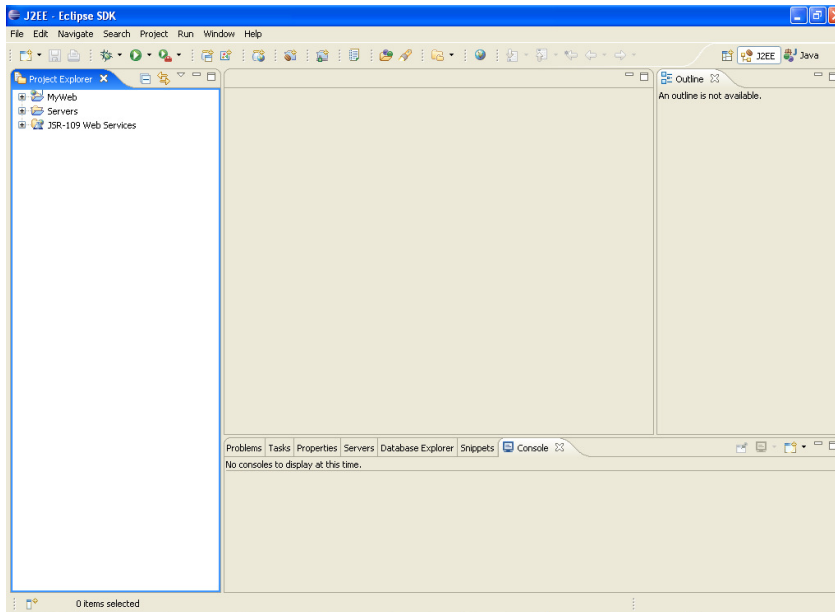


6. And this is how the ODBC screen looks like after everything has been done:

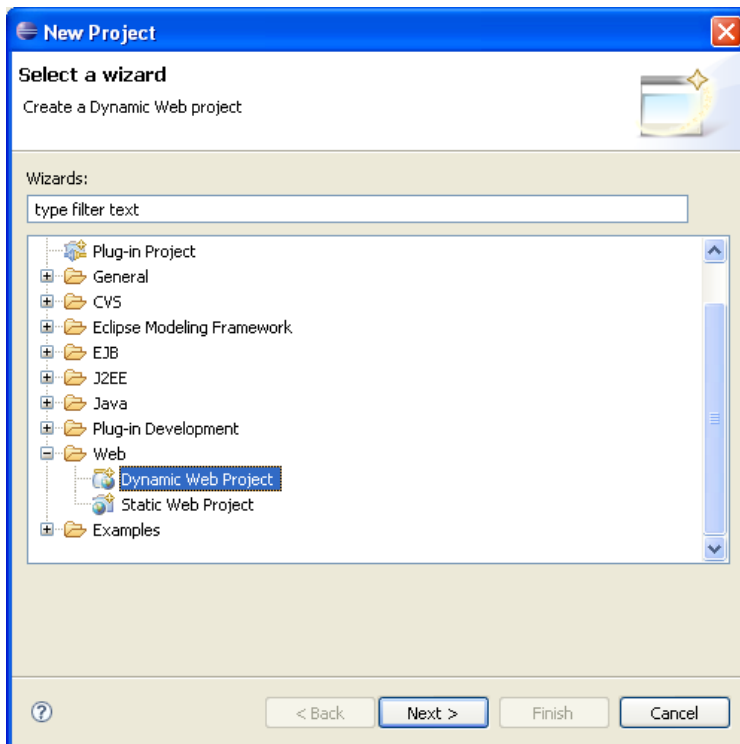


Preparing the Web Project.

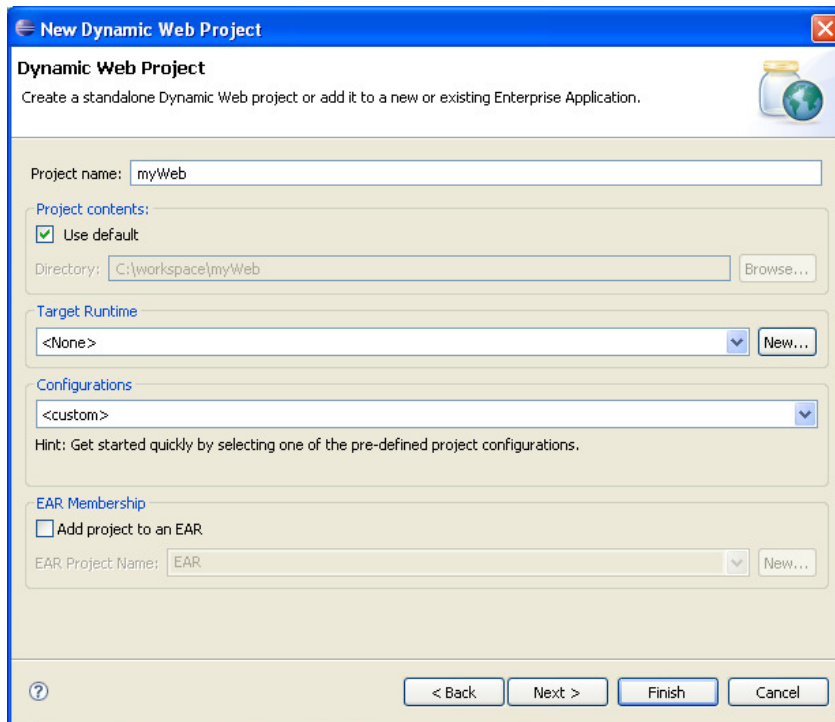
1. Open Eclipse.



2. Create a new Dynamic Web Project



- Fill in the name of the project.



New Dynamic Web Project

Dynamic Web Project
Create a standalone Dynamic Web project or add it to a new or existing Enterprise Application.

Project name: myWeb

Project contents:
 Use default
Directory: C:\workspace\myWeb Browse...

Target Runtime
<None> New...

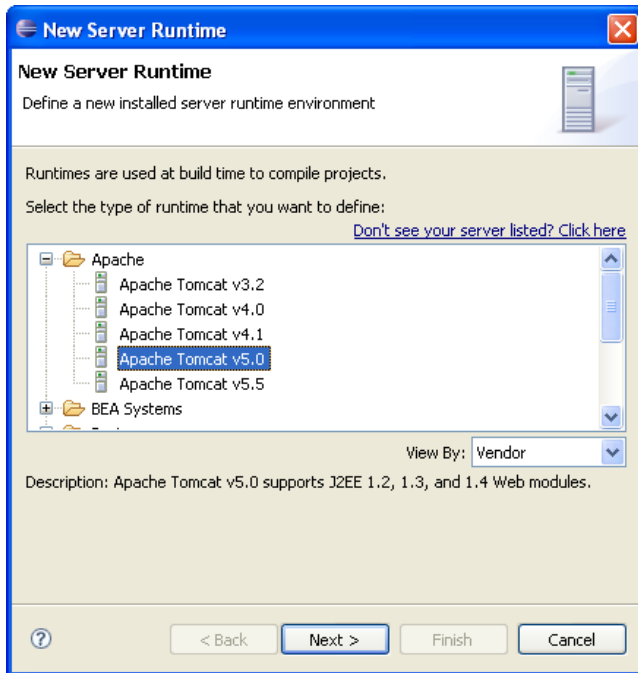
Configurations
<custom>

Hint: Get started quickly by selecting one of the pre-defined project configurations.

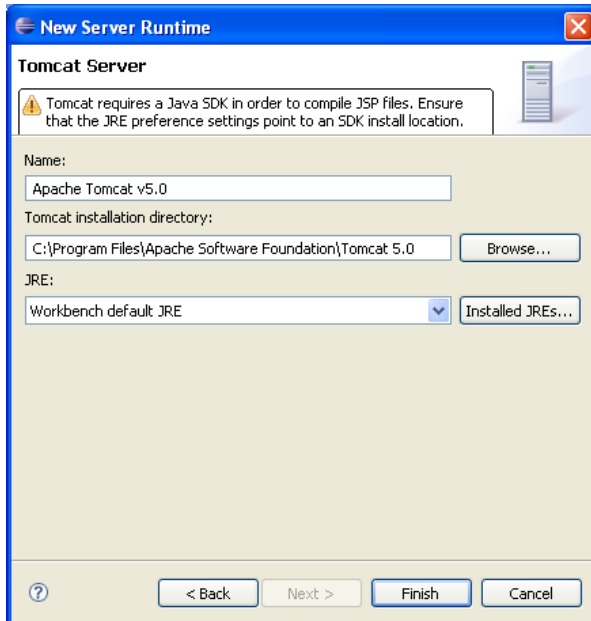
EAR Membership
 Add project to an EAR
EAR Project Name: EAR New...

< Back Next > Finish Cancel

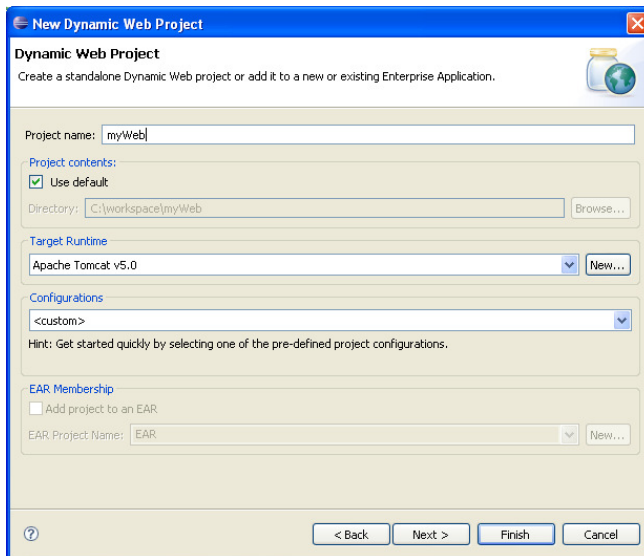
- Set-up the Target Runtime. This will be the webserver your project will use. Click on the "New" button to set this up.



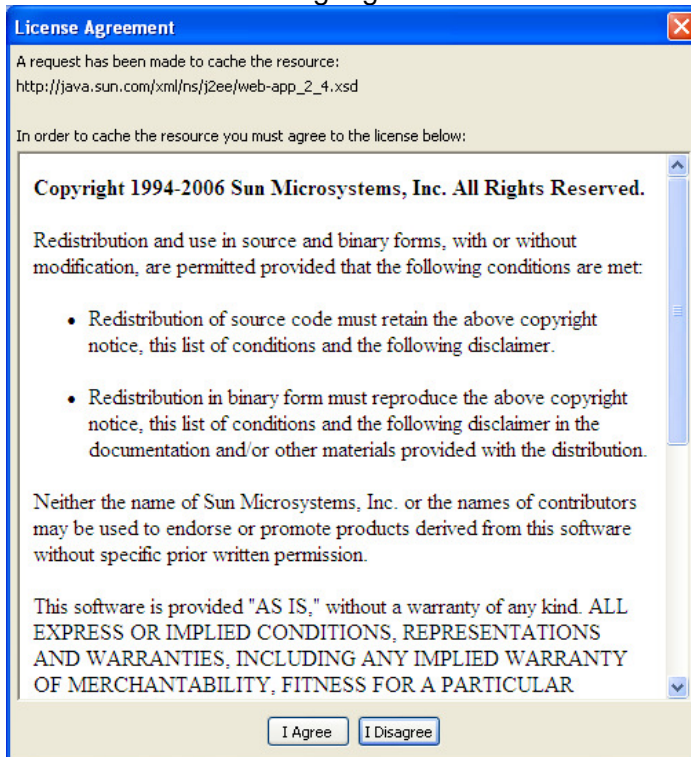
Make sure you select the correct version of Tomcat for this step. Click on “Next”.



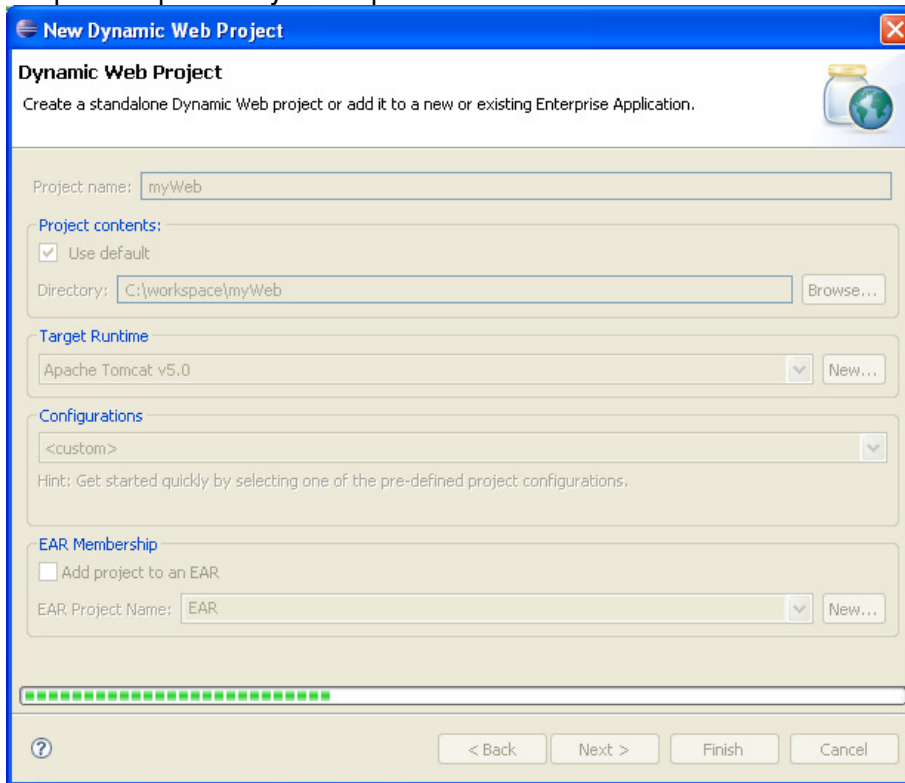
Browse to the main folder of your Tomcat installation and click on “Finish”.



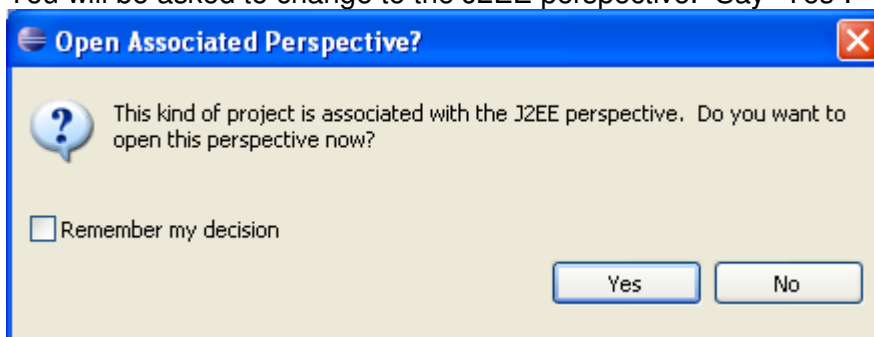
5. Click on Finish. You might get the screen below. Click on “Agree”.



6. Eclipse will process your request.



7. You will be asked to change to the J2EE perspective. Say "Yes".



8. You are now done with the initial steps.

Step 3 – Paint and Code the HTML Pages

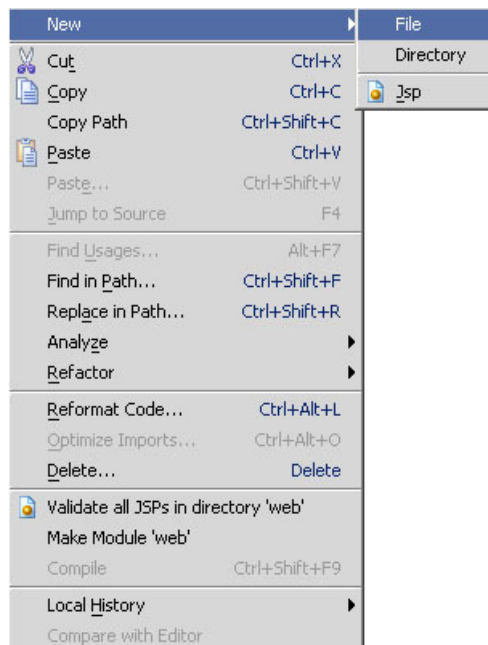
During this step you will build the basic structure of the HTML pages, and create the page's controls (that is, text boxes, labels, etc.). To perform this step, refer to the Page Layout and Page Attributes of the Technical Specifications section.

You may code the following HTML pages in any order and save them in the web resources folder - `c:\appdevschool\data\web`

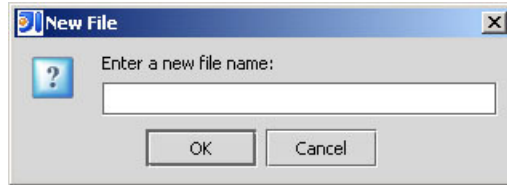
- `input_form.html`
- `subscriber_info.html`
- `subscriber_usage.html`
- `subscriber_monthly_usage.html`
- `sub_info_no_data.html`
- `sub_usage_no_data.html`
- `error.html`

For every HTML file that you create, do the following steps:

1. In the open IntelliJ web project, right-click on the `web` folder and choose **New-File** from the shortcut menu.



2. Type the specified filename including the filename extension (e.g. error.html) and click **OK**.



3. Type the HTML tags as you would in a word processor.
4. From the **File** menu, select **Save All** to save your work.

- [What is HTML?](#)
- [Where do I get help on HTML syntax?](#)
- [Why am I using a form tag?](#)
- [How is an HTML page structured?](#)
- [How do I link files to my page?](#)

Step 4 – Debug and Fix

Since HTML is a markup language that is interpreted rather than compiled, the simplest way to debug it is to open the files and see whether it looks like the way you intended it to be.

1. Open Windows Explorer and navigate to the folder where you have saved your HTML files are stored: `c:\appdevschool\data\web`
2. Double-click on the files to open them. It will be opened in the default browser (i.e. Internet Explorer).

Note: Project standards will dictate which browsers will be used to check your HTML. For this training, we will limit our testing to IE.

3. Compare your coded page to the Page Layout and Page Description sections of this manual.
4. Edit your code in IntelliJ and save it.
5. Refresh the browser to reflect the changes you have made.

However, IntelliJ has helpful features that will help you easily detect syntax errors in your HTML files while you are still typing them. This is why some programmers prefer to work with an IDE rather than code their HTML in notepad. Some features you may find useful are:

- **Color-coded text** – enables you to differentiate the different page elements such as:
 - dark blue = tags

- light blue = attributes
- green = attribute values
- gray = comments, and
- black = text that will be displayed as is
- **Gutter symbols** – after you finish typing your ending tag or when your cursor is placed next to an ending tag, a blue bracket will appear on the gutter to indicate which start tag it is closing.

```
<a href="http://www.smart.com.ph/">  
</a>
```

- **Highlights** – special characters not coded as character entities or enclosed in quotes are highlighted.

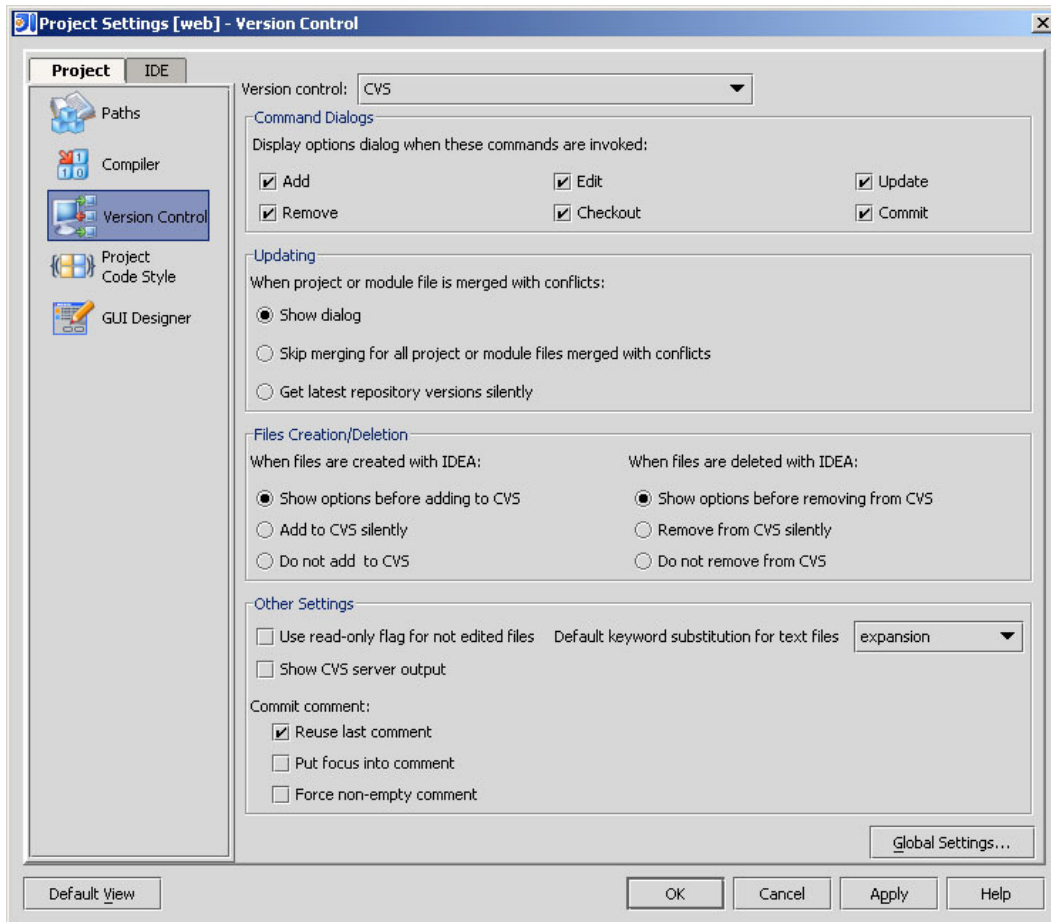
```
<link href="stylesheets/smart.css" type=text/css rel="stylesheet">
```

Step 5 – Save Project Files

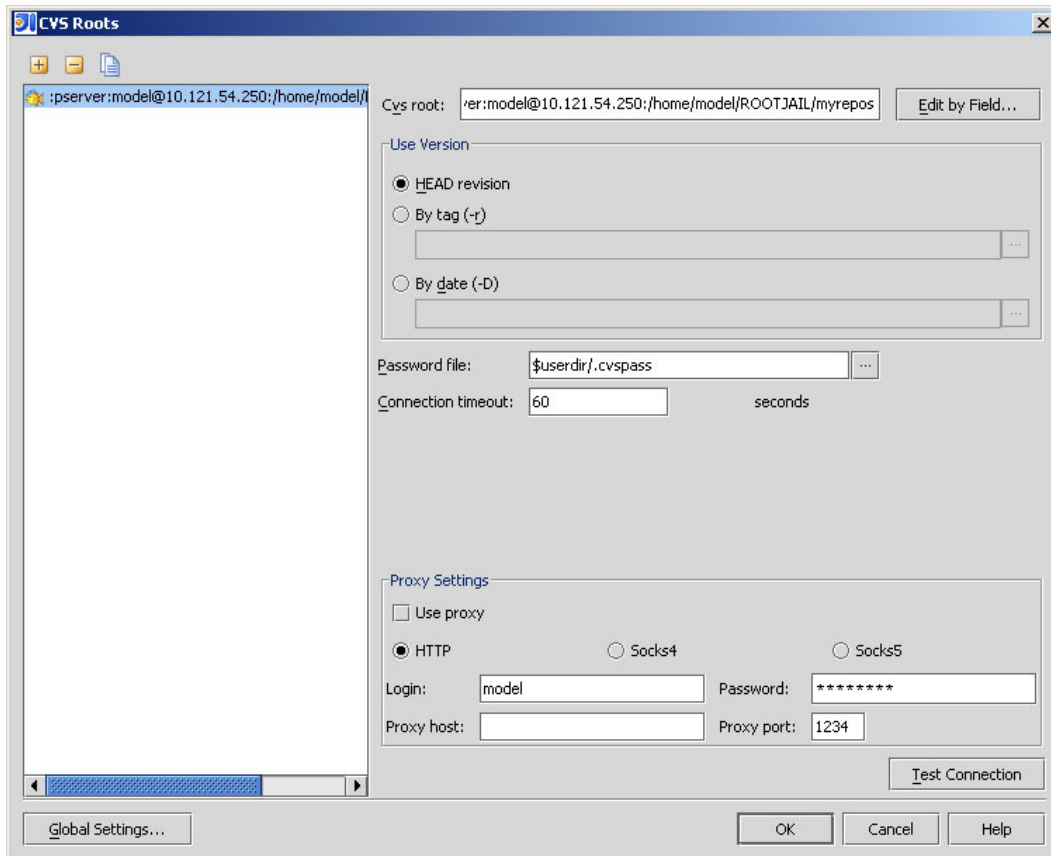
- How do I check in files?
- How do I add files into CVS?

After you have completed the coding and debugging of your HTML files locally, you must upload the final documents to CVS.

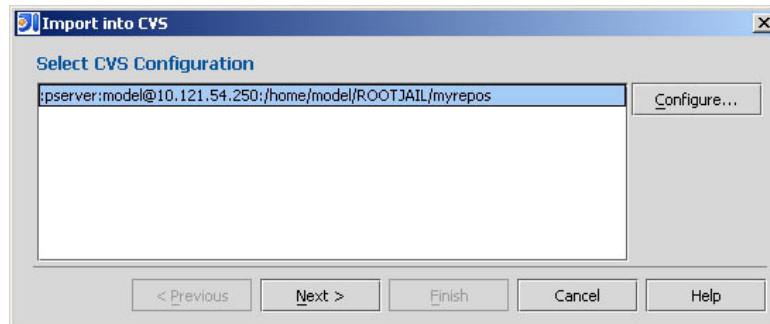
1. Configure your project to connect to CVS.
 - a. Click on **File – Settings**. The **Project Settings** dialog box appears.
 - b. Click on **Version Control** from the **Project** tab.
 - c. Choose CVS from the **Version control** drop-down list box.



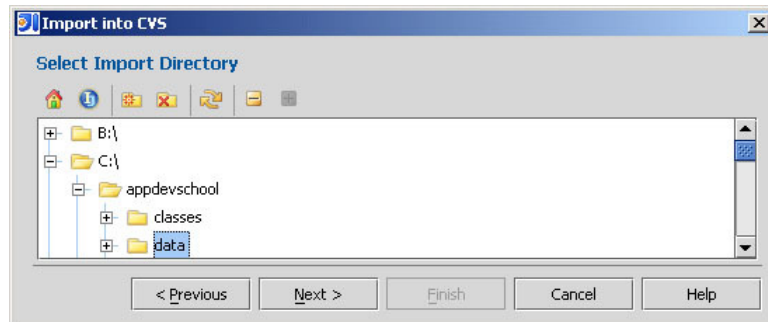
- d. Leave the default settings as is and click **OK**.
- e. Click on **File - Browse CVS Repository**. The **Select CVS Root Configuration** dialog box appears.
- f. Click **Configure**. The **CVS Roots** dialog box appears.



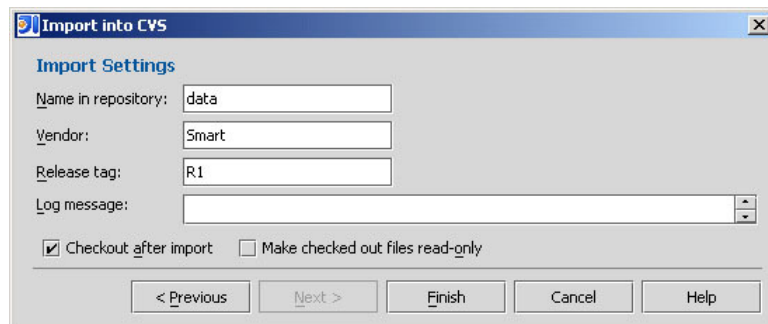
- g. In the **Cvs** root text box, type `:pserver:<username@10.121.54.250:/home/model/ROOTJAIL/myrepos`.
 - h. In the **Login** and **Password** text boxes, type the username and password given to you by your instructor respectively.
 - i. Click **OK** to return to **Select CVS Root Configuration** dialog box.
 - j. Click **OK** to connect to the root.
2. Import the project files to the CVS repository. You will only do this once.
 - a. Click on **File – Import into CVS**. The **Import into CVS** dialog box appears.



- b. The CVS root you configured is selected by default. Click **Next >**.
- c. Choose your username in the list and click **Next >**.
- d. In the **Select Import Directory** list box, navigate to `c:\appdevschool\data` and click **Next >**.



- e. You are then asked to **Customize Keyword Substitutions**. Leave this as is and click **Next >**.



- f. Type your name in the **Vendor** text box.
- g. Make sure that the **Checkout after import** checkbox is checked.
- h. Click **Finish**.

3. After you import your files into CVS, concurrent access and modifications to it will now be handled by the CVS application. For any changes that you make, update your saved files in the repository.
 - a. Click on **CVS – Commit Project**.

Step 6 – Reflect on Key Learning Points

Inform your instructor that you have completed the coding and testing activities of this segment. He/she will review your work.

Review the key learning points for this segment. Answer the following questions and discuss them with your co-participants and faculty.

General

1. What did you learn from today's experience that will help you through the rest of the course?
2. What would you do differently if you had to repeat today's activity?
3. What did you learn from today's assignment that will help you orient yourself in your next project?
4. How did your co-participants assist you in your learning? What are some of the ways that you assisted them?
5. What kind of activity instructions or guidance can you expect on the job?

Specific

1. Name three things you learned today.
2. Identify the method(s) you used to learn the coding syntax for HTML.
3. What strategy did you find most useful for identifying defects in your code?

Technical Specifications

Purpose

This document details the processing logic for the HTML pages and their respective controls. Sufficient information is provided to write the code for the pages. This technical specifications document is a hybrid of sections derived from the full-length Functional Specifications and DB Design Documents. In the future (depending on the scope of your project), you may encounter full versions of these documents.

▪ [What are functional specifications? Why do we need it?](#)

Project Description

Users of the Smart Online facility for subscribers have been clamoring for an additional feature that would enable them to look up their usage history to track their calls and manage their subscription plan.

Management decided to pilot test this feature by adding the usage inquiry module to the current suite of applications available to our customer service representatives.

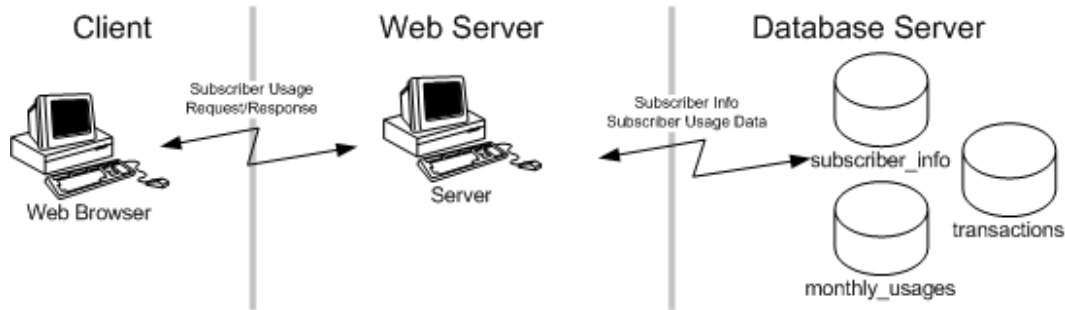
It will be used in the following customer service interaction:

- The customer calls up the customer service hotline and gives his/her account number to the CSR.
- The CSR inputs the account number into the system. If entry is successful, will be shown the account information of the subscriber for verifying the caller's identity.
- Once the caller's identity has been verified manually, the CSR can look up the subscriber's current month's usage or the year-to-date usage history.

To aid us in defining the requirements, we are going to create mock up screens of the system. This will allow the users to see the system before we actually do any codes.

Architectural Overview

The usage inquiry module that you will be developing is a web application. The diagram below illustrates the system components involved in the proposed system architecture.



Database Tables

Though the report pages display information from the database, database access is abstracted from the report pages by several classes called managers. The managers retrieve information from three tables in the database. The Table Definitions for these tables are included below for informational purposes only.

SUBSCRIBER_INFO

SI_IMSI	SI_NAME	SI_MSISDN	SI_IMSI	SI_ACC_NUM	SI_BIRTH DAY	SI_MAIDEN NAME
Primary Key	varchar 30	char 20	char 20	char 20	varchar2 14	varchar 20

TRANSACTIONS

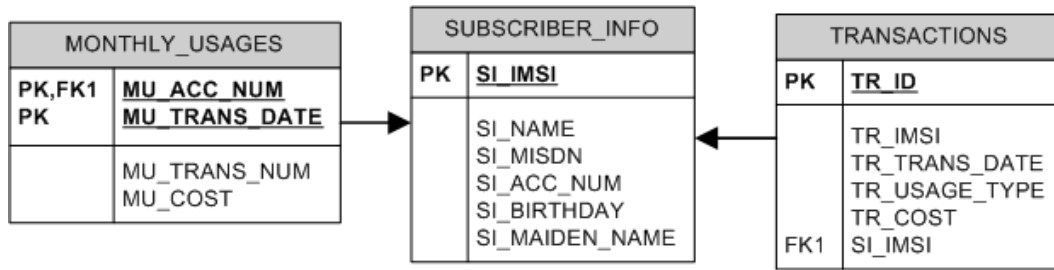
TR_ID	TR_IMSI	TR_TS	TR_UT	TR_ID	TR_COST
Primary Key	char 20	char 14	char 5	char 20	decimal 10,2

MONTHLY_USAGES

MU_ACC_NUM	MU_TS	MU_ACC_NUM	MU_TS	MU_TRANS_NUM	MU_COST
Primary Key		char 20	char 6	int	decimal 10,2

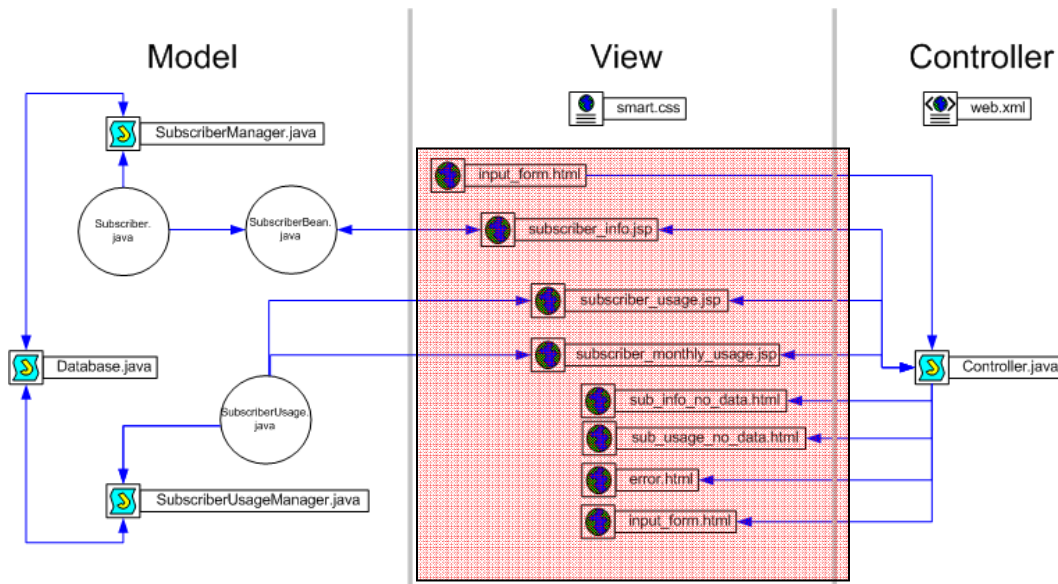
Database Architecture

The tables used in the project are related to each other thus:



Calling Sequence

All items except the presentation layer (items surrounded by box overlay) of the project have been pre-coded. The diagram below illustrates how page request and response are fulfilled within the web server.



Systems Integration

The HTML pages use the following external files, functions and/or procedures to accomplish the stated project requirements.

External File, Function or Procedure	Description or Purpose	Type
smart.css	Defines the formatting styles of the elements of the company website. also creates classes that can be applied to elements	Cascading Style Sheet
verify.js	Validates data input for correct data type and format	JavaScript function.

Call Pattern References

Among the HTML files you will create today, the report pages are the only ones who will display information from the database.

To enable you to incorporate data returned by the SQL calls, you will be asked to convert these HTML pages into JSP pages in the following segment.

Page Description

input_form.html

The input form page contains a single text box where the user can enter a *subscriber account number*. When the user clicks on a *submit* button, it should post the *subscriber account number* to the subscriber information page or return an error if the account number does not exist in the database.

subscriber_info.html

This page should display the following relevant subscriber information: *subscriber name*, *MSISDN*, *IMSI*, *account number*, *birthday* and *mother's maiden name*.

From this page the user can click on:

- *change account* button to return to the input form page and enter another subscriber account.
- *get subscriber usage* button to show usage history year-to-date

- *get subscriber monthly usage* button to show usage history for the current month in a vertical table.

The page should follow a top-to-bottom-left-to right tab sequence. Images should not be part of the tabbing sequence.

The Title bar should display “Subscriber Information”

subscriber_usage.html

This page should show usage history year-to-date in a vertical table with the following columns: *IMSI, transaction date, usage type, transaction ID* and *cost*.

From this page the user can click on:

- *change account* button to return to the input form page and enter another subscriber account.
- *get subscriber info* button to display the subscriber information
- *get subscriber monthly usage* button to show usage history for the current month in a vertical table.

The page should follow a top-to-bottom-left-to right tab sequence. Images should not be part of the tabbing sequence.

The Title bar should display “Subscriber Usage”

subscriber_monthly_usage.html

This page shows usage history for the current month in a vertical table with the following columns: *account number, transaction date, number of transactions for the day,* and *cost*.

From this page the user can click on:

- *change account* button to return to the input form page and enter another subscriber account.
- *get subscriber info* button to display the subscriber information
- *get subscriber usage* button to show usage history year-to-date

The page should follow a top-to-bottom-left-to right tab sequence. Images should not be part of the tabbing sequence.

The Title bar should display “Subscriber Monthly Usage”

sub_info_no_data.html

This page shows the following error message if subscriber information cannot be retrieved from the database.

“The subscriber account number you entered does not exist or there was an error in fulfilling your request.”

The Title bar should display “Subscriber Unknown”

There should be a link to the input form page so that they can re-enter the subscriber account number.

sub_usage_no_data.html

This page shows the following error message if no usage records exists for a valid account number:

“The subscriber account has no usage records or there was an error in fulfilling your request.”

The Title bar should display “Subscriber Usage Unknown”

There should be a link to the input form page so that they can re-enter the subscriber account number.

error.html

This page displays the following catch all error message for any other error encountered by the controller:

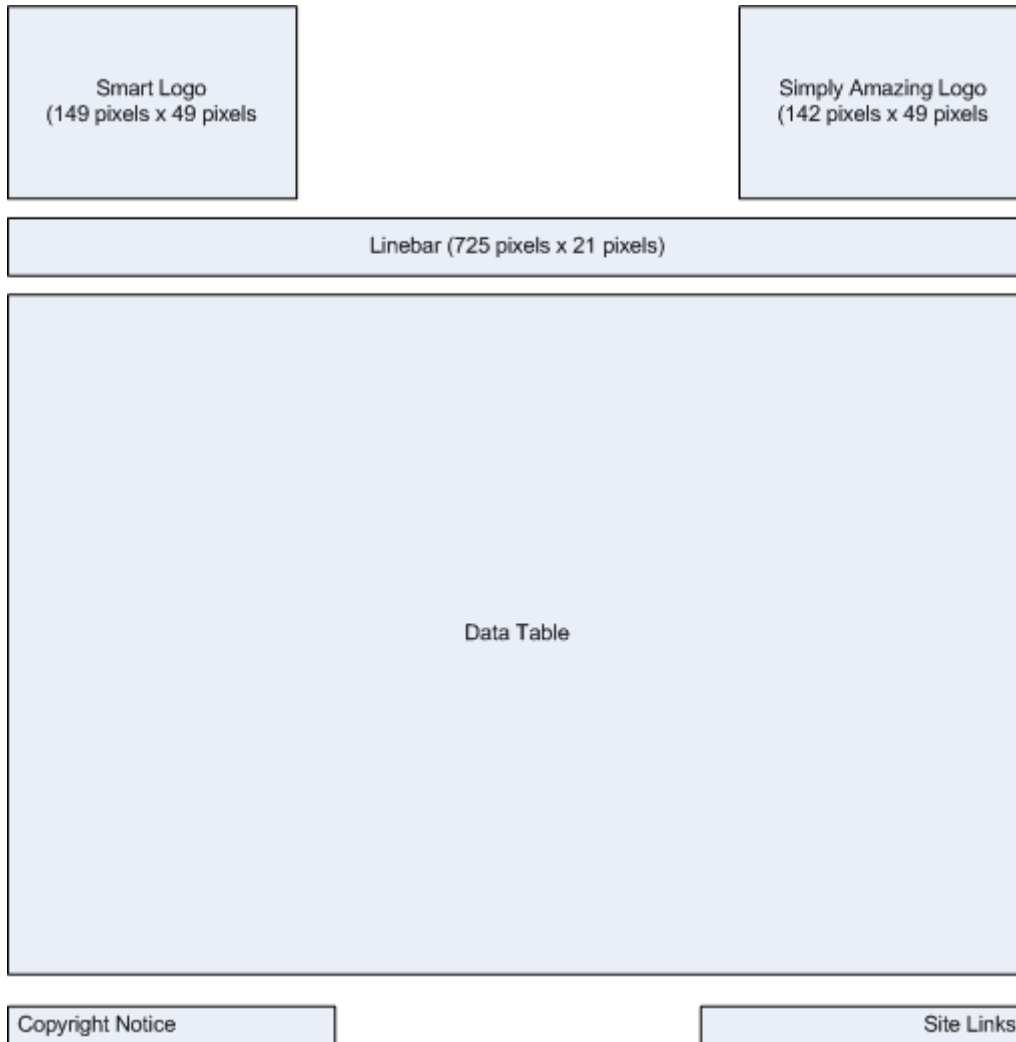
“The resource you are looking for does not exist or there was an error in fulfilling your request.”

The Title bar should display “Error”

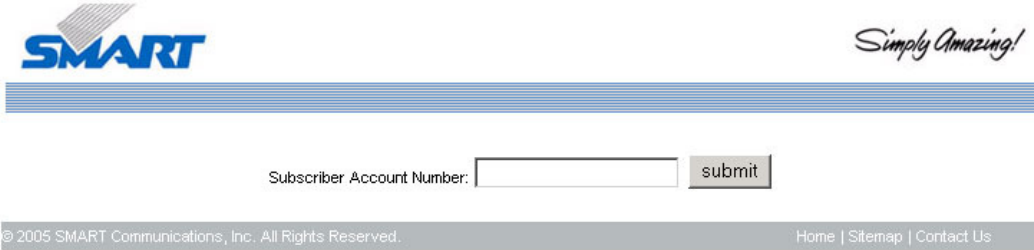
There should be a link to the input form page so that they can re-enter the subscriber account number.

Page Layout

The HTML pages conform to the general layout below:



Data Entry Page: input_form.html



Subscriber Account Number:

© 2005 SMART Communications, Inc. All Rights Reserved. [Home](#) | [Sitemap](#) | [Contact Us](#)

Report Page: subscriber_info.html

Subscriber Name:	information from the database will be passed here
MSISDN:	information from the database will be passed here
IMSI:	information from the database will be passed here
Account Number:	information from the database will be passed here
Birthday:	information from the database will be passed here
Mother's Maiden Name:	information from the database will be passed here

Report Page: subscriber_usage.html

IMSI	Transaction Date <YYYYMMDDHHMMSS>	Usage Type	Trans. ID	Cost
information from the database will be passed here	information from the database will be passed here	information from the database will be passed here	information from the database will be passed here	information from the database will be passed here

Report Page: subscriber_monthly_usage.html

Account Num.	Transaction Date	# of Trans.	Cost
information from the database will be passed here	information from the database will be passed here	information from the database will be passed here	information from the database will be passed here

Error Page: sub_info_no_data.html



Error Page: sub_usage_no_data.html



Error Page: error.html



Application Security Requirements

Although you are not required to implement any security controls in this particular exercise, it is very important to note that you put input validation routines in your user interfaces when building actual application systems.

Input validation is the first line of defense of our application system as it ensures that the input data received by the system is valid and 'safe'. 'Safe' means that the data inputs are free from:

- Malformed characters, which could cause buffer overflows (e.g., excessive number of characters), thus, could make the application crash which may eventually result to “Denial of Service”.
- Malicious entries such as SQL Commands in unfiltered form fields. Common attacks nowadays includes SQL query strings entered through the form fields, by which data manipulation can be done as if directly accessing the database. This attack is also referred to as “SQL Injection”.
- Invalid input characters and/or format for a certain data field, thus, allowing the system to process unnecessary information.

The following are the best practices in designing data input validation as a security control:

1. System-wise, do not trust user inputs. ALWAYS VALIDATE user inputs as to integrity, validity and accuracy.
2. Input validation and filtering should be done **both** at the client side **and** the server side, especially for critical fields such as *Username & Password*.
3. Filter invalid inputs prior to actual processing.
4. Verify maximum character prior to processing, to prevent buffer overflow attacks.
5. Do not use unrestricted input fields that accept any data formats.