

CS2102 TEAM 18

Crowdfunding



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Introduction

Our crowdfunding website provides the following functionalities:

- Create, Read, Update, Delete (CRUD)
 - New members can register for an account
 - Members can create projects and put on advertisement
 - Members can view all projects in the *Explore* page
 - Members can view their own project in the *Profile* page under *My Projects* tab
 - Members can view their investments in the *Profile* page under *My Investments* tab
 - Members can update details of their own project (Eg. title, amount needed, etc)
 - Members can update their personal information
 - Members can delete their own project
 - Members can delete their investment in a particular project

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Terminology

User – Anyone who interact with our website Member – Anyone who is registered in our database (Entrepreneur/Investor/Admin) Entrepreneur – Someone who creates and advertised a project

Investor – Someone who contributes to the amount raised of the project

Project Specifications

Stack	Bitnami
Frontend	HTML, CSS, JS
Backend	PHP
Database	Postgresql / phpPGAdmin

Entity-relationship Diagram

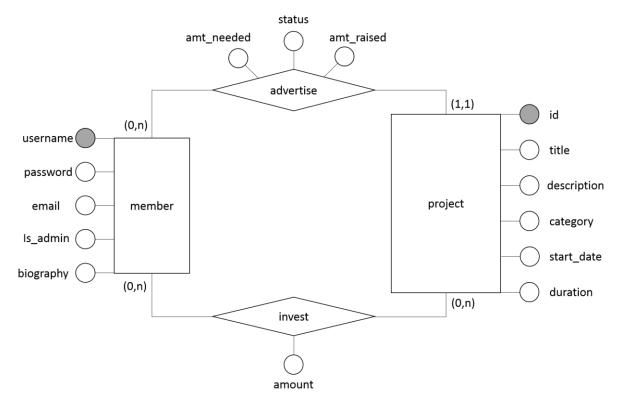


Figure 1. ER Diagram

Relational Schema

TABLE member

```
CREATE TABLE member (
    username VARCHAR(16) PRIMARY KEY,
    password VARCHAR(16) NOT NULL,
    email VARCHAR(64) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
    biography text NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
    is_admin INT NOT NULL DEFAULT 0 CHECK(is_admin=0 OR is_admin=1)
);
```

TABLE advertised_project

We have merged the tables 'advertise' and 'project' and use the primary key of the 'project' table. Hence, each project can only be advertised by exactly one entrepreneur.

```
CREATE TABLE advertised project (
    id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY CHECK(id >=0),
    entrepreneur VARCHAR(16) REFERENCES member(username) ON DELETE CASCADE,
    title VARCHAR(256) NOT NULL,
    description VARCHAR(2048) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
    category VARCHAR (256) NOT NULL CHECK (category='Fashion' OR
                                          category='Technology' OR
                                          category='Games' OR
                                          category='Food' OR
                                          category='Music' OR
                                          category='Photography' OR
                                          category='Handicraft' OR
                                          category='Community'),
    start date DATE NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT DATE,
    duration INT NOT NULL,
    amt needed NUMERIC(15,2) NOT NULL CHECK(amt needed > 0),
    amt_raised NUMERIC(15,2) NOT NULL DEFAULT \overline{0.00}
                             CHECK(amt raised <= amt needed AND amt raised >= 0),
    status INT NOT NULL DEFAULT 0 CHECK(status=0 OR status=1)
);
```

TABLE invest

```
CREATE TABLE invest (
    investor VARCHAR(16) REFERENCES member(username) ON DELETE CASCADE,
    proj_id SERIAL REFERENCES advertised_project(id) ON DELETE CASCADE,
    amount NUMERIC(15,2) NOT NULL CHECK(amount > 0),
    PRIMARY KEY(investor, proj_id)
);
```

Integrity Constraints

Integrity constraints provide a mechanism for ensuring that data conforms to our business requirements. The following are some notable examples of the constraints we used in this project. For more examples, please refer to the relational schema.

Primary Constraints

Member

For every user who wants to interact with our website, he/she must first register with a unique username. As the username is unique, it is natural that we choose "username" as the primary key for this table.

username VARCHAR (16) PRIMARY KEY

Advertised_Project

Every time an entrepreneur creates a project, it is automatically advertised and published in the *Explore* page. As titles, descriptions and other fields may be the same for different projects, each project is given an id to uniquely identify it. We do not allow a project to be advertised by more than one entrepreneur, hence there cannot be multiple entry of the same project in this table. Therefore, the id of the project has been chosen to be the primary key of this table.

id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY CHECK(id >=0)

Invest

As it is possible that an investor invests in multiple projects. Hence, we have chose the primary key to be a composite of the username of the investor, as well as the project id, to uniquely identify each investment record.

PRIMARY KEY(investor, proj id)

Foreign Key Constraints

Advertised Project

A project cannot exist on its own without being advertised by an entrepreneur. As such, the entrepreneur naturally becomes the foreign key constraint. As shown in figure 1, the relationship between entrepreneur and project is (1,1). Hence, making the entrepreneur a foreign key constraint will ensure that there is always a registered entrepreneur. Together with the project id as the primary key, it ensures that the (1,1) participation constraint is met.

entrepreneur VARCHAR(16) REFERENCES member(username) ON DELETE CASCADE

Not Null

This constraint is added to virtually every key to prevent any null values from appearing in the database.

Default

This constraint provides a default value for a column if no value is specified. For text, it will be set to be an empty string while other fields are set to a reasonable value. Together with the NOT NULL constraint, this will ensure that every record in the tables will not contain null, preventing any error thrown when performing operations on the database. The following are some examples of default values that we specified.

```
biography text NOT NULL DEFAULT ''
is_admin INT NOT NULL DEFAULT 0 CHECK(is_admin=0 OR is_admin=1)
start_date DATE NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_DATE
```

Check

This constraint limits the value range that can be placed in a column so that they confirm to the business requirements. When such constraints are violated, exceptions will be raised by the database. The following are some examples.

All user who registered via the website must be non-admin by default

```
is_admin INT NOT NULL DEFAULT 0 CHECK(is_admin=0 OR is_admin=1)
```

Projects can only be classified under these categories

Investors must invest with a positive sum of money

```
amount NUMERIC(15,2) NOT NULL CHECK(amount > 0)
```

Advanced SQL Features

Triggers and Functions

There are some business requirements that cannot be expressed via integrity constraints in the relational schema. Hence, make use of these triggers to automatically execute the functions when an event occurs in the database server. An event can occur when a user performs some action such that the front-end make a sql query to the database. The following are some notable examples of the triggers and functions we used in this project. For more examples, please refer to the source code.

Dynamic updating of value in a column

Whenever there is a change in the amount raised in the TABLE advertised_project, we have to ensure that the completion status is consistent. This dynamic updating of the value of a column cannot be done within the relational schema. Using triggers and functions, we can automatically change the completion status of a project.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION toggle_status()
RETURNS TRIGGER AS $$
BEGIN
    IF OLD.status=0 THEN
        UPDATE advertised project SET status=1 WHERE id=NEW.id;
       UPDATE advertised project SET status=0 WHERE id=NEW.id;
    END IF;
   RETURN NEW;
END; $$ LANGUAGE PLPGSQL;
CREATE TRIGGER trigger change status after update amtRaised
AFTER UPDATE on advertised project
FOR EACH ROW
WHEN (NEW.amt_raised = OLD.amt_needed AND OLD.status=0 OR NEW.amt raised <>
OLD.amt needed AND OLD.status=1)
EXECUTE PROCEDURE toggle status();
CREATE TRIGGER trigger change status after update amtNeeded
AFTER UPDATE on advertised project
FOR EACH ROW
WHEN (NEW.amt needed = OLD.amt raised AND OLD.status=0 OR NEW.amt needed <>
OLD.amt_raised AND OLD.status=1)
EXECUTE PROCEDURE toggle status();
```

Trigger triggering another trigger

Some events may trigger a trigger, which in turn trigger another trigger. For example, when an investor attempts to invest in a project, his action will trigger the following trigger and functions to check if his investment exceeds the targeted amount for the project. If his investment is accepted (i.e is within range of target amount), it will trigger the above trigger to update the completion status of the project.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION update amt raised when insert invest()
RETURNS TRIGGER AS $$
DECLARE
   amtNeeded NUMERIC(15,2);
    currentAmtRaised NUMERIC(15,2);
   resultingAmtRaised NUMERIC(15,2);
    amtNeeded = (SELECT amt_needed FROM advertised_project WHERE id = NEW.proj_id);
    currentAmtRaised = (SELECT amt raised FROM advertised project WHERE id =
NEW.proj id);
    IF currentAmtRaised + NEW.amount <= amtNeeded THEN</pre>
       UPDATE advertised project SET amt raised=NEW.amount + amt raised WHERE
             id=NEW.proj id;
       RETURN NEW;
   ELSE
       RAISE 'Your investment has exceeded the amount needed. PLease reduce.';
       RETURN NULL;
   END IF;
END; $$ LANGUAGE PLPGSQL;
CREATE TRIGGER trigger update amt raised when insert invest
BEFORE INSERT ON invest
FOR EACH ROW
EXECUTE PROCEDURE update amt raised when insert invest();
```

Aggregation

Admin is given the rights to gather statistical data about the website. Hence, we use aggregation to allow admin to download a statistical report. The following are some notable examples. For more examples, please refer to generateReport.php in the source code.

Subquery and Sum

Get the top three investors who invest the most amount of money in total

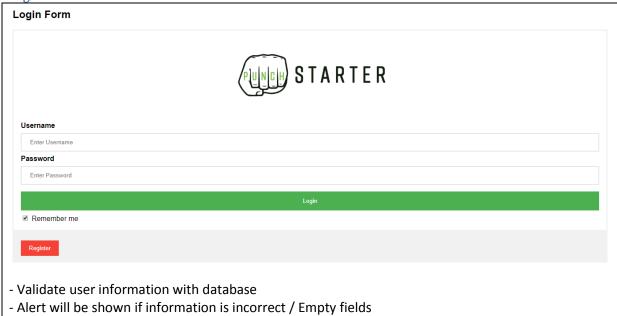
Subquery and Union

Get the general statistics count

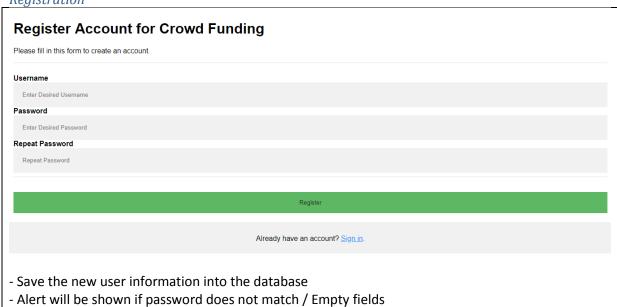
```
SELECT header, count
       FROM (
              SELECT 'admins' AS header, COUNT(*), '1' AS idx
                     FROM member a
                    WHERE is_admin = 1
              SELECT 'non-admins', COUNT(*), '2' AS idx
                    FROM member m
                    WHERE is admin = 0
              UNION
              SELECT 'total_projects', COUNT(*), '3' AS idx
                    FROM advertised project p
              UNION
              SELECT 'fully_funded', COUNT(*), '4' AS idx
                     FROM advertised project ff
                    WHERE status = \overline{1}
              SELECT 'ongoing', COUNT(*), '5' AS idx
                    FROM advertised_project op
                    WHERE status = \overline{0}
      ) AS subq
ORDER BY idx;
```

Screenshots

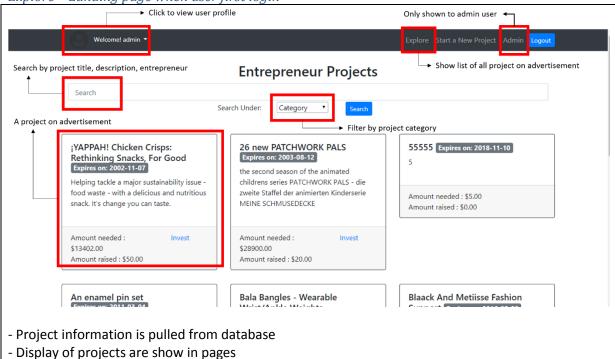
Login



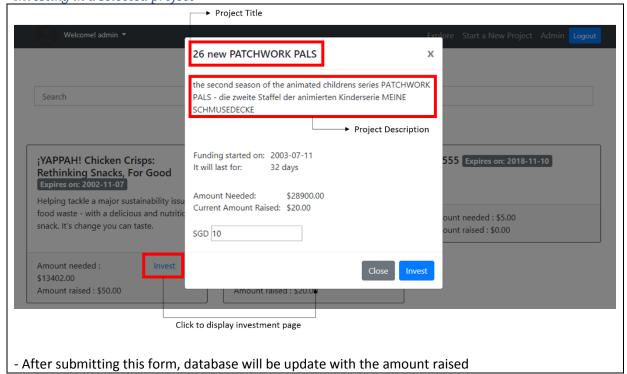
Registration



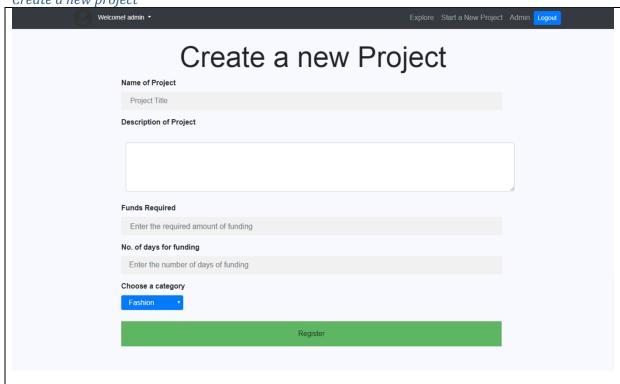
Explore - Landing page when user first login



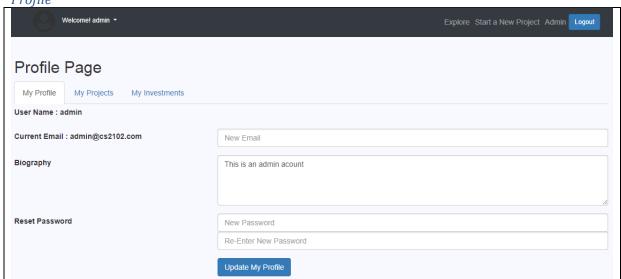
Investing in a selected project



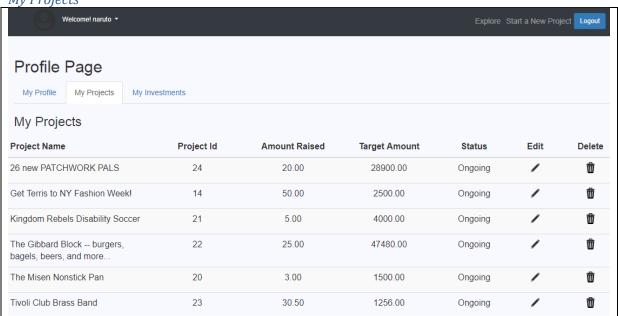
Create a new project



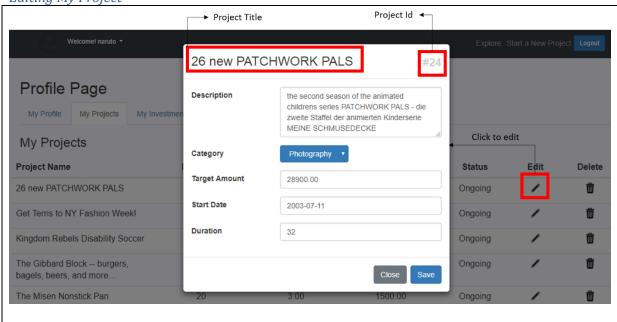
Profile



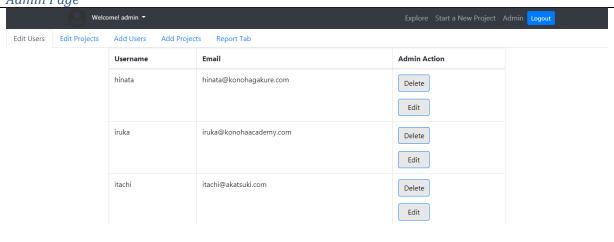
My Projects



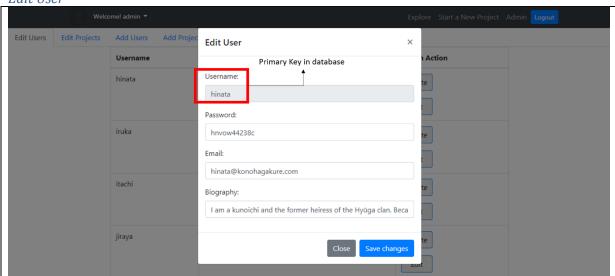
Editing My Project



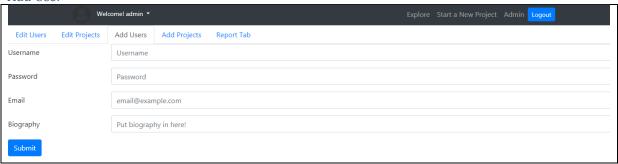
Admin Page



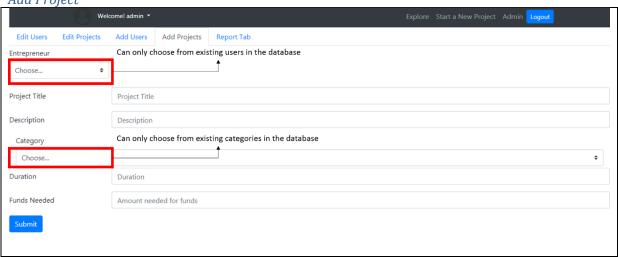
Edit User



Add User



Add Project



Generate Statistical Report

