CITY UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG



DEPARTMENT OF SYSTEMS ENGINEERING AND ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT

SEEM3040 Engineering Database and Systems

Project Title:

Member List:

Name	SID
TANG HO YIN	55695318
KWOK SHING FUNG	55693362
LAU KA HEI	55711519
KONG CHUN TO JASON	55710989
LU HOK SHING	55705980

Content

1.	Introduction	P.3
	1.1 Company Background	P.3
	1.2 Business System	P.4
	1.3 Database Application	P.4-5
2.	Blueprint (ER Diagram)	P.6
3.	Interpretation of Entities	P.7-13
4.	Example of Queries	P.14-15
5.	Implement of Database	P.16-17
6.	Summary	P.18
7.	References	P.19

1. Introduction

In this project, Lalamove is selected to be our target for designing a business database. A back-end database is applied to aid the system of the Lalamove mobile application. Our main focus would be on how the knowledge of business back-end databases benefits our chosen company, customer and drivers. Different approaches in the database will be overseen and valued for various stakeholders.

1.1 Company Background:

Lalamove is a logistic service company deeply rooted in Hong Kong. Being an app-founded logistics platform in Asia, Lalamove has kept on performing breakthroughs in the logistic field by using innovative ways to revolute the whole delivering industry. The company aims to serve the individuals and corporations by its large variety of logistic fleet of vehicles.

For individual customers, Lalamove provides the service of goods transport, bulky items, house moving, warehouse storage etc. Additional help can also be received, for instance, movers assisting, forklift renting. For companies, customised means and door-to-door transportation are offered in various markets. Lalamove supplies a dependable service with economical transportation fee in a rapid manner.

Over 8 years time, the company has expanded its business coverage to over 300 cities in Asia and beyond, along with over 700,000 licensed drivers and over 7 million users within the network. Growing potentials are foreseeable in the coming years.

1.2 Business System

Lalamove is an on-demand services platform where users could be either customers or independent services agents to maximise the utilisation and efficiency of the logistic industry. The company encourages its customers to download their mobile app to place online in order to enhance the effectiveness of the platform. By using a GPS system, it identifies the closest drivers and provides the fastest service for their customers. Drivers are allowed to choose to work full-time or part-time, they can just choose an order on the online platform according to their preference and contact the customer to arrange the pick-up time and location.

1.3 Database Application

The business system can be benefitted by our database in five ways.

To commence with, customer information is kept in our system. Every user has to use an email or affiliate partner account like apple ID and gmail to register an account before conducting an order. The account data is needed when making orders and generating delivery records.

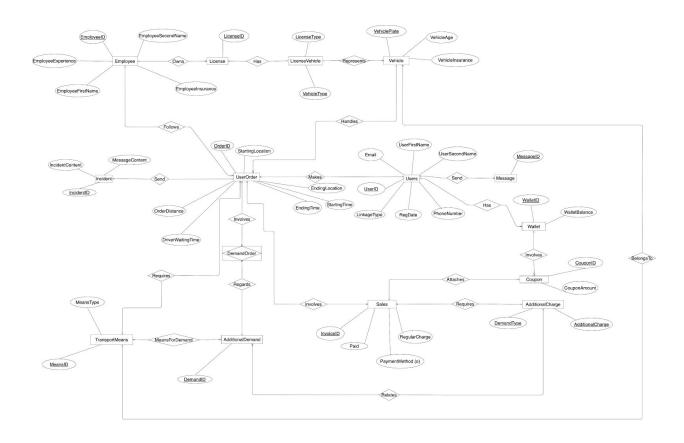
In addition to the customer information, drivers details such as driving license number, contact information and employee number are stored in the database. These data are managed in an organised way. When there is an increasing enrollment of drivers, the system can stand the expansion. Also, at the time of placing delivery services from customers, relevant drivers data will be retrieved from the database and shown to the customer partially.

On top of that, the database stores the location details of the particular order including starting and delivery destinations. This could help us to provide a better match with the nearby drivers and give the drivers a suitable route of the delivering process, since some of the place will be cramped or jammed up by cars in some rush hours.

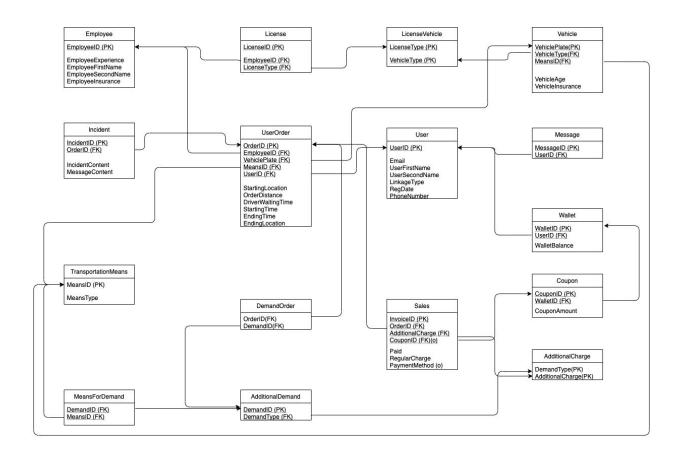
As for the payment and waybill records, they are also set out in our system. Previous payment methods are kept and displayed for next ordering to foster the users' experience. Users could choose to pay with cash at the end of the delivery or pay with prepaid credits at the beginning, which could be recharged using credit cards or by bank payment. Users preferences can also be stored for future analysis.

Lastly, our database provides the storage of rate and reviews. The comment, rates and suggestions are stored, for the improvements in the delivery service and guidance in the service quality of the couriers.

2. Blueprint (ER Diagram)



3. Interpretation of Entities



User - the information of users

Attribute	Explanation
user_id	unique id assign to each user
user_first_name	first name of the user
user_sec_name	last name of the user
user_linkage_type	the type of external account the user have linked to
user_phone_no	phone number of the user
user_email	email of the user
user_regdate	registration date of the user account

Message - the messages received by user

Attribute	Explanation
msg_id	unique id assign to each message
msg_content	content of each message
user_id	foreign key, link to User table

Employee - the employee of company involved in the orders/operation process

Attribute	Explanation
emp_id	unique id assign to each employee
emp_first_name	first name of the employee
emp_sec_name	last name of the employee
emp_exp	experience of the employee in terms of year
emp_ins_id	id of employee insurance

Incident - incidents happened during orders/operation process

Attribute	Explanation
inc_id	unique id assign to each incident
inc_content	detail of each incident
order_id	foreign key, link to Order table

License - driving license

Attribute	Explanation
lic_id	unique id assign to each license
lic_type	foreign key, link to License_Vehicle, indicating the type of the driving license
emp_id	foreign key, link to Employee table

License_Vehicle - Relationship between license type and vehicle type

Attribute	Explanation
lic_type	the type of the driving license
veh_type	the type of the vehicle

Vehicle - table containing detail of each vehicle

Attribute	Explanation
veh_plate	plate number of each vehicle, unique key
veh_type	foreign key, link to License_Vehicle, indicating the type of the vehicle in terms of driving license
veh_ins	binary data indicating whether the vehicle is insuranced
veh_age	age of the vehicle
means_id	foreign key, link to Transport_Means, indicating the means the vehicle belongs to

Transport_Means - different means of transport used in the orders/operation

Attribute	Explanation
means_id	unique id assign to each mean
means_type	detailed description of the mean, e.g. on foot, 9 tons truck

Additional_demand - additional demands can be made by users

Attribute	Explanation
demand_id	unique id assign to each demand type
demand_type	foreign key, link to Additional_Charge, detailed description of the demand, e.g. English, fork trolley

Additional_Charge - charges caused by additional demands

Attribute	Explanation
demand_type	detailed description of the demand, e.g. English, fork trolley
additional_charge	exact charge caused by each type of demand

Means_for_demand - what kind of additional demand choice does each means has

Attribute	Explanation
means_id	foreign key, link to Transport_Means
demand_id	foreign key, link to Additional_demand

User_Order - orders make by user

Attribute	Explanation
order_id	unique id assign to each order
starting_location	Starting place where the user wants to deliver to
starting_time	time when the order is placed
order_distance	delivery distance
driver_waiting_time	waiting time of the employee which generate additional charge
ending_location	Ending place where the user wants to deliver to
ending_time	time when is order is finished
emp_id	foreign key, link to Employee, indicating employee involved in this order
veh_plate	foreign key, link to Vehicle, indicating vehicle involved in this order
user_id	foreign key, link to User, indicating the user who made this order
means_id	foreign key, link to Transport_Means

Sales - detail of invoice of each order

Attribute	Explanation
invoice_id	unique id assign to each invoice
order_id	foreign key, link to the invoices' corresponding order
regular_charge	regular charge excluding cost generated by additional demand

additional_charge	cost generated by additional demand
coupon_id	the coupon used in this payment, can be null
paid	binary data representing whether the bill is paid
payment_method	the payment method of the invoice

${\bf demand_order} \text{-} \textit{record of additional demand made in each order}$

Attribute	Explanation
order_id	foreign key, link to User_Order
demand_id	foreign key, link to Additional_demand

Wallet - the wallet of each user's account

Attribute	Explanation
wallet_id	unique id assign to each wallet
wallet_balance	The balance of the wallet
user_id	foreign key, link to User, indicating the user which the wallet belongs to

Coupon - coupons which will give discount to orders

Attribute	Explanation
coupon_id	unique id assign to each coupon
coupon_amount	amount of discount of the coupon
wallet_id	foreign key, link to Wallet, indicating the wallet the coupon belongs to

4. Example of Queries

The following are the examples of knowledge that can be extracted from this database.

```
count users with more than 10 orders*
SELECT COUNT(*) AS total number
FROM User Order
WHERE user id IN (SELECT user id FROM User Order GROUP BY user id HAVING COUNT(*)>10);
SELECT DISTINCT emp id AS driver id, veh plate
FROM User Order
WHERE order id IN (SELECT order_id FROM Incident);
SELECT SUM(coupon amount)
FROM Coupon
WHERE coupon_id IN (SELECT coupon_id FROM Sales);
/*what type of vehicle can an employee drive*/
SELECT DISTINCT l.emp id AS employee id, v.veh type AS vehicle type
FROM License l, License_Vehicle v
WHERE l.lic_type = v.lic_type
ORDER BY l.emp id ;
SELECT emp_id, COUNT(*) AS total_number_of_jobs
FROM User Order
GROUP BY emp id
/*total revenue made by each employee*/
SELECT o.emp id, SUM(regular charge+additional charge) AS total number of jobs
FROM User Order o, Sales s
WHERE o.orderid = s.orderid
GROUP BY o.emp id
```

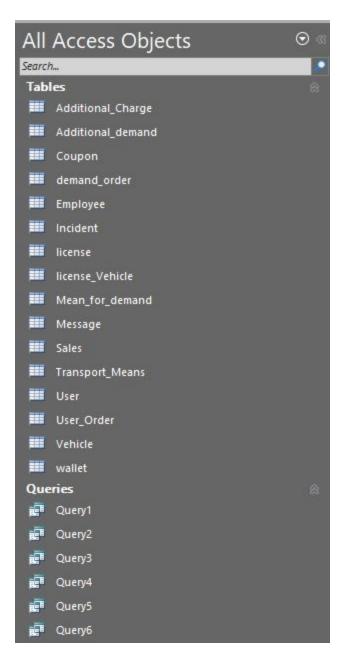
 The first query simulates the situation in which a user needs to get the number of frequent users, with the definition of frequent user defined as those who have more than 10 orders.
 In this query, an integer amount is returned.

- 2) The next query simulates the situation in which the user is trying to find out those vehicles and their corresponding drivers involved in incidents before. In this query, vehicle-driver pairs are returned, representing the vehicles and their corresponding drivers at the time.
- 3) The next query simulates the situation in which the user is trying to find out the total amount of discount given out through coupons. In this query, an amount is returned, indicating the amount of discount caused by coupons.
- 4) The next query simulates the situation in which the user is trying to find out what kind of vehicle can each employee with a license drive. In this query, multiple driver-vehicle type pairs will be obtained, representing the type of vehicle an employee can drive with his license.
- 5) The next query simulates the situation in which the user is trying to find out the total number of jobs done by each employee. In this query, integers and IDs will be obtained which represents the number of jobs done by each employee.
- 6) The next query simulates the situation in which the user is trying to find out the total amount of revenue generated by each employee. In this query, IDs and numbers will result, which represent the revenue generated by each employee.

Listed are just some queries that are believed to be frequently used. Besides the listed queries, there are still many other information that can be extracted from these database with addition queries

5. Implements of the database

We have transferred the entities and queries into real life applications using Microsoft Access. Here is the table and queries that we have created.



There are a total of 16 tables in this database. Additional_charge will hold the type of demand and the respective charges involved. Additional_demand will hold the demand_id and demand_name of the additional demand. Coupon will hold coupon_id, coupon_amount and respective wallet_id that the coupon belongs to. Demand_order will hold the order_id who needs the additional demand with recording demand_id at the same time. Employee will hold the employee info, and incident will hold the time, incident and incident info when an incident happened. License will hold which employee holds which driver licenses. License_Vehicle will hold which driver license refers to which type of vehicles, like no.18 driver license could drive 5.5 ton and 9 ton trucks. Mean_for_demand will hold which type of additional demand could the specific transportation means provide. Message will record the sender and receiver info and the message info, and Sales will hold all the pricing info for each user order. Transport_Means will hold the mean_id for each type of transportation means. User will hold all the user information and User_order will link the data between order info and the user. Vehicle will record the vehicle info of the fleet, and the wallet will record all the info of each customer.

Queries are referred to part 4 with the same ordering.

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Summary

In this project, we have developed a back-end database to store the information generated by the mobile application of lalamove. Despite future room for further development, we believe that this database can very well fit the current need of the application, and the need of the company in terms of data extraction. We believe that this database development experience can benefit us in the future.

Reference

 Lalamove. (n.d.). About Us: Express Delivery & Courier Service: Lalamove Hong Kong. Retrieved December 16, 2020, from https://www.lalamove.com/hongkong/en/about-us