Documentation - Data Bases 2

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This document describes design and implementation of Data Base 2 Project

1. Specifications

A telco company offers pre-paid online services to web users. Two client applications using the same database have been developed: a costumer application and an employee application.

1.1 Extra hypotesis

2. ER Diagram

3. SQL Description

Detailed description of SQL code used in the project.

■ 3.1 Views

The following views are used for various Sales Reports.

Joining Orders and Rate_costs tables we performed a *selection* for each distinct package (depending on their month validity) and a *count* for their occurrences.

```
create view PurchasesCount as (
    Select Packages.name as name,Rate_costs.monthValidity as validity, count(*) as count
    from Orders as o join Packages join Rate_costs
    on o.packageId=Packages.id and Rate_costs.packageId=o.packageId
    and o.rateId=Rate_costs.id
    group by o.packageId, Rate_costs.id
    );
```

Then for a less detailed view, from PurchasesCount, a $group\ by$ on the name of the package gives a count of each one.

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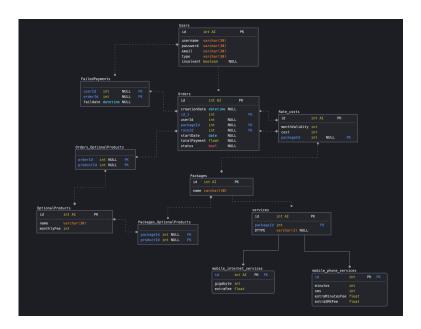


Figure 1. ER Diagram

```
create view PurchasesCountGrouped as (
    select p.name as name, sum(p.count) as count
    from PurchasesCount as p
    group by p.name
    );
```

To count the Optional Products was necessary a *left join* because it could exist a Package without any Optional Product, and as a consequence it wouldn't be stored in *Orders_OptionalProducts* table.

```
create view OptionalProductsCount as(
    select o.packageId as packageId, count(opt.productId) as optcount
    from Orders as o left join Orders_OptionalProducts as opt
    on o.id=opt.orderId
    group by o.id
    );
```

Then to have the average count of them, we performed an avg on the count of previous view.

```
create view OptionalProductsAverage as(
    select p.name as name, avg(opc.optcount) as avg
    from OptionalProductsCount as opc join Packages as p
    where opc.packageId=p.id
```

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```
group by id
);
```

Following view sums the totalPayment of each Order grouped by packageId

```
create view ValueOfTotalSales as(
    select p.name as name, sum(o.totalPayment) as totalPayment
    from Orders as o join Packages as p
    where p.id=o.packageId
    group by o.packageId
    );
```

Then in *OptionalProductsSales* the same method is used to get the totalCost of the Optional Products related to their corresponding Service Package in *Orderds*

```
create view OptionalProductsSales as(
    select p.name as name,sum(op.monthlyFee*r.monthValidity) as totalOptionalProductsSales
    from Orders_OptionalProducts as orderop join Orders as o
    join OptionalProducts as op join Packages as p join Rate_costs as r
    where o.id=orderop.orderId and orderop.productId=op.id
    and o.packageId=p.id and o.rateId=r.id
    group by p.id
    );
```

And finally these two views are *left joined* to have both *totalPayment* with and without Optional Products. A *left join* is required because as mentioned before it could exist a service package without Optional Product. In this case *totalPaymentWithoutOP* will return *null*.

In InsolventReport are selected all Users with $having\ count(*)\dot{\varepsilon}=3$ of insolvent orders stored in FailedPayments.

```
select o.totalPayment
              from Orders as o join FailedPayments as fp2
              where o.id=fp2.orderId and lastdate=fp2.faildate) as amount
        from FailedPayments as fp join Users as u
        where fp.userId=u.id
        group by u.id
        having count(*)>=3
           );
  Last view OptionalProductBestSeller is used to have a count and the value
of total sales of each Optional Product.
create view OptionalProductBestSeller as(
        select op.name as name,count(op.id) as amountSold,
                sum(op.monthlyFee*r.monthValidity) as value
        from Orders_OptionalProducts as ordop join OptionalProducts as op
        join Rate_costs as r join Orders as o
        where ordop.productId=op.id and o.rateId=r.id and o.id=ordop.orderId
        group by op.id
             );
The using two distinct queries we performed the OptionalProductBestSeller-
For Value
        select o
        from OptionalProductBestSeller o
        where o.value=(
        select max(o2.value)
        from OptionalProductBestSeller o2
        );
and Optional Product Best Seller For Amount
          select o from OptionalProductBestSeller o
          where o.amountSold=(
          select max(o2.amountSold)
          from OptionalProductBestSeller o2
          );
3.2 Triggers
create trigger INSOLVENT_USER
    after insert on Orders
    for each row
begin
    if ( new.status = false) then
    update Users set Users.insolvent = true where Users.id = new.userId;
    insert into FailedPayments (userId, orderId, faildate)
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```

```
values (new.userId,new.id,CURRENT_TIMESTAMP);
end if;

create trigger INSOLVENT_USER_REMOVAL
    after update on Orders
    for each row

begin
    if (new.status = true) AND
        (select count(*) from Orders as o where o.userId=new.userId and o.status = false) = 0

then
    update Users set Users.insolvent = false where Users.id = new.userId;
end if;
if (new.status = false AND old.status = new.status) then
insert into FailedPayments (userId,orderId,faildate)
values (new.userId,new.id,CURRENT_TIMESTAMP);
end if;
```

4. ORM Description

■ 4.1 Entities

Optional Product

```
@Entity
@Table(name = "OptionalProducts", schema = "test")
public class OptionalProduct{

    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy= GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    int id;
    String name;
    int monthlyFee;
```

Order The Order entity refers to Table Orders

```
@NamedQuery(name="PurchasesByPackagesID" , query = "select
    o.pack.name, count(o.pack) from Order o where o.status=true group
    by o.pack ")
@NamedQuery(name="Orders.UserInsolvances" , query = "select o from
    Order o where o.status=false and o.user.id = :userId")
public class Order {
   @Id
   @GeneratedValue(strategy= GenerationType.IDENTITY)
   int Id;
   Date startDate;
   Date creationDate;
   float totalPayment;
   Boolean status =null;
RateCost
@Entity
@Table(name="Rate_costs", schema = "test")
public class RateCost {
   @GeneratedValue(strategy= GenerationType.IDENTITY)
   int id;
   int monthValidity;
   int cost;
   int packageId;
Service
@Entity
@Inheritance(strategy = InheritanceType.JOINED)
@Table(name = "services", schema = "test")
public class Service {
   @GeneratedValue(strategy=GenerationType.IDENTITY)
   int id;
   int packageId;
   @Column(name = "DTYPE")
   String type;
User
@Entity
@NamedQuery(name = "User.authentication", query = "select usr from
    User usr WHERE usr.username = :username and usr.password =
    :password")
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```

```
QNamedQuery(name = "User.insolvent" , query = "select usr from User
    usr WHERE usr.insolvent = true")

@Table(name="Users", schema = "test")
public class User {
    @Id
    @GeneratedValue(strategy=GenerationType.IDENTITY)
    int id;

    String username;
    String password;
    String email;
    String type;
    boolean insolvent;
```

5. Application Components

6. UML sequence diagrams