Let's Carpool!



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1. Business Application Description

1.1 Introduction

With the increase of environmental concerns and the congestion of roads, carpooling has gained a lot of popularity when it comes to environment-friendly and cheap ways of travelling. An average commuter travels about fifteen miles or for 26.4 minutes a day to reach his/her workplace. Carpooling is a sustainable way to travel as it reduces air pollution, carbon emissions, traffic congestions and need for parking spaces. From cost perspective it reduces fuel costs, tolls and stress of driving. The purpose of this project is to develop an understanding about carpooling and the use of databases in carpool industry.

1.2 Objective

The objectives of carpooling are:

- 1. **Efficient use of resources**: Carpooling facilitates efficient use of the vehicle and gas.
- 2. **Reduce cost**: The cost of commuting is minimized as it is shared by multiple users rather than a single commuter.
- 3. **Reduce carbon footprint**: Emissions will be reduced as the number of cars on the road will go down due to sharing.
- 4. **Reduce traffic congestions and parking issues**: Situations of heavy traffic and limited parking spaces can be controlled due to fewer vehicles.

1.3 Scope

For this project, we are considering the carpooling application for San Francisco Bay Area. The idea is to start the application first locally and then globally. We have implemented a database which records the transactions that happens in a real life carpooling app.

2. <u>User Types or Entities</u>

We have considered the following users for our application:

Drivers-

Drivers are the people who owns the car and wants to go from one place to another. They publish their trips on an application to find passengers to share the ride with, in return of mutually agreed fare.

Passengers-

Passengers are the people who would like to share a ride with other people. They do not drive the car, but share a ride with people who are willing to drive to their desired destination at an agreed fare.

Customer Support-

Customer support is a representative who would be a point of contact for passengers and drivers. They would also take care of refunds and complaints raised by the users.

Analyst-

Analysts are the people who design and review businesses strategies. They are the people who bring in new strategies by analyzing current business cases and user generated data.

3. Tables

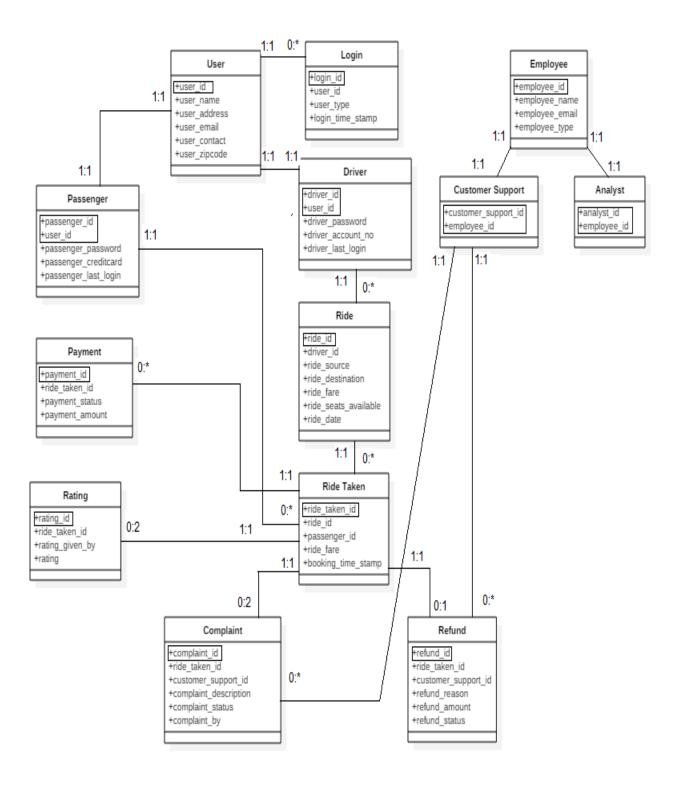
1. User

12. Complaint

13. Refund

Passenger
 Driver
 Login
 Ride
 Ride Taken
 Payment
 Rating
 Employee
 Customer Support
 Analyst

4. Logical Schema – UML Model



5. <u>Use Cases</u>

1. Passenger

- a. Login
- b. Profile Management
- c. Book a seat
- d. Cancel a seat
- e. Make payments
- f. Apply coupons
- g. Ask for refund
- h. Give ratings
- i. Make complaints

2. Driver

- a. Login
- b. Profile Management
- c. Accept Ride
- d. Cancel Ride
- e. Reject Ride (Delays)
- f. Publish Trips
- g. Receive Payments
- h. Rate Passengers
- i. Make Complaints

3. Customer Support

- a. Manage Refunds
- b. Manage Complaints
- c. Manage Billings

4. Analyst

- a. Analyze search patterns
- b. Analyze trips
- c. Plan new strategies
- d. Analyze profile rating

6. Physical Schema - Database Dictionary

1. <u>USER</u>

USER				
NAME	TYPE	CONSTRAINT	DESCRIPTION	
user_id	Integer	Primary Key		
user_name	Varchar (50)	Not Null		
user_address	Varchar (100)	Not Null		
user_email	Varchar (100)	Not Null		
user_contact	Varchar (15)	Not Null		
user_zipcode	Varchar (5)	Not Null		

2. PASSENGER

PASSENGER				
NAME	TYPE	CONSTRAINT	DESCRIPTION	
passenger_id Integer		Primary Key		
		Primary Key,		
user_id	Integer	Foreign Key		
passenger_password	Varchar (12)	Not Null		
passenger_creditcard	Varchar (20)	Not Null		
passenger_last_login	Timestamp	Default 0		

3. <u>DRIVER</u>

DRIVER				
NAME	TYPE	CONSTRAINT	DESCRIPTION	
driver_id	Integer	Primary Key		
		Primary Key,		
user_id	Integer	Foreign Key		
driver_password	Varchar (12)	Not Null		
driver_account_no	Varchar (15)	Not Null		
driver_last_login	Timestamp	Default 0		

4. <u>LOGIN</u>

LOGIN					
NAME	TYPE	CONSTRAINT	DESCRIPTION		
login_id	Integer	Primary Key			
user_id	Integer	Foreign Key			
user_type	varchar (10)		Domain -> Passenger, Driver		
login_time_stamp	Timestamp	Default 0			

5. <u>RIDE</u>

RIDE				
NAME	TYPE	CONSTRAINT	DESCRIPTION	
ride_id	Integer	Primary Key		
driver_id	Integer	Foreign Key		
ride_source	Varchar(50)	Not Null		
ride_destination	Varchar(50)	Not Null		
ride_fare	Numeric (10,2)	Not Null		
ride_seats_available	Integer	Not Null		
ride_date	Date	Not Null		

6. RIDE TAKEN

RIDE TAKEN					
NAME TYPE CONSTRAINT DESCRIPTION					
ride_taken_id	Integer	Primary Key			
ride_id	Integer	Foreign Key			
passenger_id	integer	Foreign Key			
ride_fare	Numeric (10,2)	Not Null			
booking_time_stamp	Timestamp	Not Null			

7. PAYMENT

PAYMENT				
NAME	TYPE	CONSTRAINT	DESCRIPTION	
payment_id	Integer	Primary Key		
ride_taken_id	Integer	Foreign Key		
payment_status	Varchar(12)		Domain -> Paid, Outstanding	
payment_amount	Numeric (10,2)	Not Null		

8. RATING

RATING				
NAME	TYPE	CONSTRAINT	DESCRIPTION	
rating_id	Integer	Primary Key		
ride_taken_id	Integer	Foreign Key		
rating_given_by	Varchar (10)		Domain-> Passenger, Driver	
Rating	Integer	Default Null	Domain ->1-5	

9. EMPLOYEE

EMPLOYEE					
NAME	TYPE	CONSTRAINT	DESCRIPTION		
employee_id	Integer	Primary Key			
employee_name	Varchar (50)	Not Null			
employee_email	Varchar (100)	Not Null			
employee_type	Varchar (16)		Domain -> Analyst, Customer Support		

10. <u>CUSTOMER SUPPORT</u>

CUSTOMER SUPPORT					
NAME TYPE CONSTRAINT DESCRIPTION					
customer_support_id	Integer	Primary Key			
Primary Key,					
employee_id	Integer	Foreign Key			

11. ANALYST

ANALYST					
NAME TYPE CONSTRAINT DESCRIPTION					
analyst_id	Integer	Primary Key			
Primary Key, Foreign					
employee_id	Integer	Key			

12. COMPLAINT

		COMPLAINT	
NAME	TYPE	CONSTRAINT	DESCRIPTION
complaint_id	Integer	Primary Key	
ride_taken_id	Integer	Foreign Key	
customer_support_id	Integer	Foreign Key	
complaint_description	Text	Default - Null	
complaint_status	Varchar (10)		Domain-> Initiated, Pending, Resolved
complaint_by	Varchar (10)		Domain-> Passenger, Driver

13. <u>REFUND</u>

		REFUND	
NAME	TYPE	CONSTRAINT	DESCRIPTION
refund_id	Integer	Primary Key	
ride_taken_id	Integer	Foreign Key	
customer_support_id	Integer	Foreign Key	
refund_reason	Text	Not Null	
refund_amount	NUMERIC(10,2)	Not Null	
refund_status	Varchar(12)		Domain-> Initiated, Pending, Resolved

7. Queries

USER

1. Search for users who live in the same zipcode.

2. Insert a new user as a passenger

Before Insert

ser_id	user_name	user_address	user_email	user_contact	user_zipcode
1	Kiona Ashley	P.O. Box 730, 224 Ut, Road	natoque.penatibus.et@commodoipsumSuspendisse.net	474-0158	95014
2	Bryar Hopkins	8482 Massa Rd.	non.sollicitudin@Donecdignissimmagna.org	995-5229	95086
3	Ingrid Mullins	582-7339 Vitae Ave	amet.lorem@loremDonecelementum.org	291-8876	95014
4	Clinton Guzman	923-1666 Parturient St.	semper.pretium.neque@Phasellus.edu	871-7377	95008
5	Astra Everett	Ap #563-4042 Aliquam Av.	nibh@lectusasollicitudin.com	1-900-162-0731	95008
6	Kaye Bird	P.O. Box 391, 9738 Aliquam St.	nec.diam.Duis@Aliquamauctorvelit.com	237-7845	95083
7	Aladdin Harmon	410-9599 Aliquam Ave	Curabitur@vulputatelacus.co.uk	1-127-328-7250	95623
8	Malachi Marsh	5395 Duis St.	nascetur.ridiculus@ridiculus.edu	1-168-120-7039	95083
9	Virginia Cunningham	7803 Dui Avenue	eleifend.vitae@arcuVestibulum.edu	905-2791	95014
10	Evangeline Gaines	2030 Ridiculus St.	In@estarcuac.org	588-5223	95432

After Insert

3. Find users who are both driver and passenger

PASSENGER

4. Insert of user as a passenger (As there is a new entry in User table, there will be a corresponding entry in passenger table)

Before Insert

After Insert

mysql> INSERT INTO Passenger (passenger_id, user_id, passenger_password, passenger_last_login, passenger_credit_card) VALUES (8, 11, "KLU7657AS", "2017-11-22 08:46:55", "4565565678798112");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

```
mysql> SELECT *
    -> FROM Passenger;

| passenger_id | user_id | passenger_password | passenger_last_login | passenger_credit_card |
| 1 | 2 | wMU77EN08EJ | 2016-10-11 07:01:39 | 550944 187153 8246 |
| 2 | 4 | TXT41CDB7AT | 2017-05-09 08:08:51 | 5366762894955097 |
| 3 | 6 | VAT45LWG8TK | 2017-06-11 08:38:13 | 5220 6203 6385 0403 |
| 4 | 8 | FQP92WMI3NP | 2017-09-25 03:48:52 | 5506 6049 2834 4230 |
| 5 | 9 | RUP13QQF8NP | 2017-10-04 15:01:09 | 5588692189271185 |
| 6 | 3 | RFQ31PRE2EU | 2017-04-02 22:16:59 | 523021 5607228470 |
| 7 | 5 | ELT54MGG0FG | 2017-05-11 07:44:48 | 531926 4560784214 |
| 8 | 11 | KLU7657AS | 2017-11-22 08:46:55 | 4565565678798112 |
```

5. Find Name, Address of passengers who have taken ride provided by driver_id – 3

6. Find users who have taken maximum number of rides

DRIVER

7. Find names of drivers and the number of rides posted till now

8. Find names of drivers who has not published any ride till now

CUSTOMER SUPPORT

9. Find number of refunds, complaint processed by each customer representative.

Complaints Served

Refunds Served

RIDES

10. Find rides available for month of September 2017

11. Find the source and destination from ride with lowest fare

PAYMENT

12. Amount paid to every driver as per rides given.

RATING

13. Update rating for ride taken id

Before Update

ating_id	ride_taken_id	rating_given_by	rating
1	2	Passenger	4
2	5	Passenger	4
3	10	Passenger	3
4	9	Driver	5
5	1	Passenger	2
6	3	Driver	5
7	8	Passenger	5
8	12	Driver	4
9	15	Passenger	2
10	19	Driver	2

After Update

REFUND

14. Total Amount refunded by the company till date

15. Delete Refund row where refund id = 4

Before Delete

refund_id	ride_taken_id	customer_support_id	refund_reason	-	refund_amount
1	2	3	lobortis tellus justo sit amet nulla. Donec non justo.	Resolved	3.51
2	10	1	elit elit fermentum risus, at fringilla purus mauris a nunc. In at pede. Cras vulputate	Resolved	1.47
3	15	7	rhoncus. Donec est. Nunc ullamcorper, velit in aliquet lobortis, nisi	Resolved	0.00
4	19	2	tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas.	Pending	5.93

After Delete

8. INDEXES

- 1. All the Primary keys in the tables can be Indexed.
- 2. The ride source and ride destination in the ride table can be Indexed.

9. TRIGGERS

Use 1:

Whenever a user logs into the system again as a driver or a passenger, the user's login last timestamp can be updated in respective driver or passenger table using a trigger.

When a user with id=5 logs in as a Driver:

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Login (user_id, user_type, login_time_stamp)
   -> VALUES (5, "Driver", NOW());
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

New entry in login table with current timestamp of login:

So, the last login timestamp value in table driver for user_id = 5 needs to be updated to this current timestamp value and this can be done using a trigger.

This is how the Driver table would look after the trigger runs.

```
mysql> select * from Driver;

| driver_id | user_id | driver_password | driver_last_login | driver_account_no |

| 1 | 1 | YZI48GPI3FC | 2016-09-27 20:16:17 | 375785884022735 |

| 2 | 3 | TFI02GFY6RG | 0000-00-00 00:00 | 3748 340697 577 |

| 3 | 5 | COG99IAG0GL | 2017-11-26 21:57:18 | 3785 692506 043 |

| 4 | 7 | TXL72WYL6PE | 2017-07-13 22:02:39 | 3774 461104 073 |

| 5 | 10 | MLL71HXY1AB | 2017-10-25 12:55:32 | 3753 195785 249 |

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

<u>Use 2:</u>

We would also need triggers to update seats available for a particular ride when a passenger confirms a seat for the ride. The new available count should be one less than than the earlier value.

10.VIEWS

1. Details of passengers and their rides taken

CREATE VIEW

```
mysql> CREATE VIEW Ride_details AS
  -> SELECT U.user_id, P.passenger_id, U.user_name, U.user_email, RT.ride_taken_id, R.ride_id, R.ride_source, R.ride_destination
  -> FROM User U, Passenger P, Ride_Taken RT, Ride R
  -> WHERE P.passenger_id = RT.passenger_id AND U.user_id = P.user_id AND R.ride_id = RT.ride_id;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

DISPLAY VIEW

ld	passenger_id	user_name	user_email	ride_taken_id	ride_id	ride_source	ride_destination
2	1	Brvar Hopkins	non.sollicitudin@Donecdignissimmagna.org	13	8	Ouam St.	Libero Avenue
3	6	Ingrid Mullins	amet.lorem@loremDonecelementum.org	7	3	Quam. St.	Sed Road
3	6	Ingrid Mullins	amet.lorem@loremDonecelementum.org	10	5	Erat St.	Libero Avenue
3	6	Ingrid Mullins	amet.lorem@loremDonecelementum.org	12	7	Fermentum Street	Non St.
4	2	Clinton Guzman	semper.pretium.neque@Phasellus.edu	2	1	Montes Street	Ante St.
4	2	Clinton Guzman	semper.pretium.neque@Phasellus.edu	5	2	Sed Avenue	Libero Avenue
4	2	Clinton Guzman	semper.pretium.neque@Phasellus.edu	6	3	Quam. St.	Sed Road
4	2	Clinton Guzman	semper.pretium.neque@Phasellus.edu	9	5	Erat St.	Libero Avenue
4	2	Clinton Guzman	semper.pretium.neque@Phasellus.edu	15	8	Quam St.	Libero Avenue
5	7	Astra Everett	nibh@lectusasollicitudin.com	8	4	Erat St.	Libero Avenue
5	7	Astra Everett	nibh@lectusasollicitudin.com	18	10	Duis Ave	Magna. Rd.
6	3		nec.diam.Duis@Aliquamauctorvelit.com	1	1	Montes Street	Ante St.
6	3		nec.diam.Duis@Aliquamauctorvelit.com	19	10	Duis Ave	Magna. Rd.
8	4	Malachi Marsh	nascetur.ridiculus@ridiculus.edu	4	2	Sed Avenue	Libero Avenue
8	4		nascetur.ridiculus@ridiculus.edu	14	8	Quam St.	Libero Avenue
9	5	Virginia Cunningham	eleifend.vitae@arcuVestibulum.edu	3	2	Sed Avenue	Libero Avenue
9	5		eleifend.vitae@arcuVestibulum.edu	11	6	Luctus Av.	Neque. Rd.
9	5		eleifend.vitae@arcuVestibulum.edu	16	8	Quam St.	Libero Avenue
9	5		eleifend.vitae@arcuVestibulum.edu	17	9		Ante St.
9	5	Virginia Cunningham	eleifend.vitae@arcuVestibulum.edu	20	10	Duis Ave	Magna. Rd.

Queries:

1. Find the details of passengers who have taken Ride_id - 8

2. Find passengers whose destination is Libero

2. Details of drivers and their ratings

CREATE VIEW

```
mysql> CREATE view Driver_Ratings as
   -> SELECT U.user_name,D.driver_id,RD.ride_source,RD.ride_destination,RT.passenger_id,R.rating
   -> FROM User U, Driver D, Rating R, Ride_Taken RT, Ride RD
   -> WHERE U.user_id = D.user_id and
   -> D.driver_id = RD.driver_id and
   -> RD.ride_id = RT.ride_id and
   -> R.ride_taken_id = RT.ride_taken_id
   -> and R.rating_given_by = 'Passenger';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

DISPLAY VIEW

		_	ride_destination		
Kiona Ashley		Montes Street		2	4
Aladdin Harmon	4	Sed Avenue	Libero Avenue	2	4
Aladdin Harmon	4	Erat St.	Libero Avenue	6	3
Kiona Ashley	1	Montes Street	Ante St.	3	2
Aladdin Harmon	4	Erat St.	Libero Avenue	7	5
Astra Everett	3	Quam St.	Libero Avenue	2	4

Queries

1. Find drivers who went to Libero Avenue and have got good ratings (more than 3)

2. Find the driver with the lowest rating

11.BUSINESS METRICS

1. Active users

o Drivers - Drivers who have posted ride in last 3 months

o Passengers - Passenger who have taken ride in last 2 months

2. Places travelled frequently

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

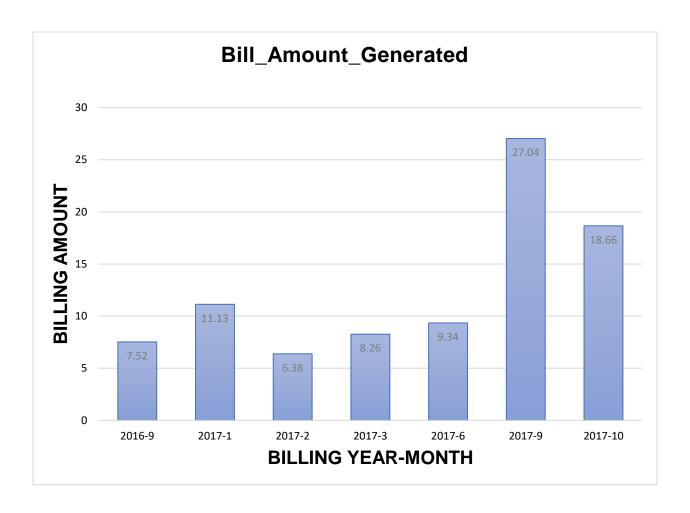


3. Billing

-per month/per day/per year

(We have considered per month)

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

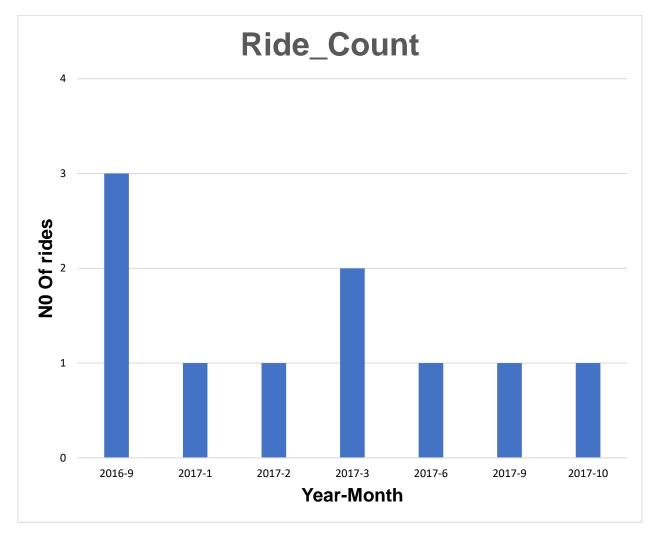


4. Rides

-Offered every month/day/year

(We have considered per month)

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION



12.PROJECT SUMMARY

12.1 Summarize your experience with this exercise.

Our aim for this project was to design and implement a database for a carpooling app. Numerous such apps already exist in the market and are generating a lot of data. This data needs to be captured properly using a database and can be queried and analyzed using a DBMS.

While designing the database for our app we have applied all concepts that we learnt in class. We have always studied DBMS as a subject focused on query languages but with this course we had a profound learning of how a database is actually designed.

12.2 What was the hardest part of this project?

Designing the schema, populating the data, adding the Primary and Foreign keys were the hard part of this project.

But the hardest part of the project was making the UML and deciding the content and queries we wanted to in the project. We were trying to put into our project the concept taught in class, and run queries on basis of that. It was challenging. For the UML assigning the cardinalities and avoiding redundancies was the hardest part of this project.

12.3 What problems did you run against in this project?

- 1. Finalizing the Conceptual Model was difficult. There were certain other tables that could have been considered but then we had to restrict it here to not complicate the model.
- 2. Managing time between project was also a challenge
- 3. Deciding on the metrics to be presented on the slide was difficult.
- 4. We realized that certain additional columns were required while doing the queries to get our desired outputs.

12.4 How did you solve these problems?

- 1. We took carpool rides to better understand the use cases.
- 2. We worked together in a team, divided the tasks. We also met regularly to discuss the problems we were encountering and solved them.
- 3. We took guidance of Prof Agarwal to help us throughout the project specially while doing UML model.
- 4. We also kept refining our physical model to accommodate new columns which helped us to get better reports.

12.5 If you were to do this project again, what methodology would you follow?

- 1. We would think more in depth about the columns each table should contain and how these columns could be used for analytics.
- 2. The data dump file had to be changed as per certain requirements and having it version controlled would be a good idea.
- 3. Generate more data which would help us get a greater number of metrics.
- 4. Implementing the triggers in the project.

12.6 Suggestions how to refine this project for the next class?

The project is an ideal way by which all concepts taught in theory can be applied practically. We found the project really challenging and a great learning experience and we think that the project is apt. Only suggestion would be getting a better insight on how to choose metrics for the project to make sure that the necessary details are captured while designing the database.