Sprint 2

HIGH LEVEL REQUIREMENTS

Initial user roles

User Role	Description
Inviter	Inviters who have a registered account with the system. These Inviters can create wishlist and register their gathering and add items to their wishlist. Also they can create invitee list and send a message. They can view the wishlist list who is buying the items for them.
ProductManager	ProductManager will add/remove the product information. They add or delete product wishlist category and check the availability of the product in inventory.
Invitee	Invitee who have free access to inviter's wishlist. They can buy the wishlist items. Also they add shopping cart and place an order. They can view their order history and delivery status.

Initial user story descriptions

Story ID	Story description
US1	As an Invitee ,I want to sign up.
US2	As an Inviter, I want to add invitees to my gathering's invitee's list.
US3	As an Inviter, I want add products to my wishlist so that invitees can view and/or buy products from it.
US4	As an Invitee, I want to login into my account .
US5	As an Invitee, I want to RSVP to the gathering.
US5	As a ProductManager,I want to view all gathering's wishlist so that I can add products accordingly.
US6	As a ProductManager, I want to add product's category tag so that products can be searched easily.
US7	As an Invitee, I want to view my inviter's wishlist so that I can check the inventory for availability.
US8	As an Invitee, I want to add a product to my shopping cart from the wishlist.
US9	As an Invitee, I want to place an order from my shopping cart.
US10	As a ProductManager, I want to add product's category tag so that products can be searched easily.

CONCEPTUAL DESIGN

Attributes:

Entity: **ProductManager**

```
username
      name[composite]
             first_name
             middle_name
             last_name
      password
      address [composite]
        address_line1
       address_line2
        city
        state
       zip_code
      email address
      phone_number
Entity: Product
Attributes:
      name
      description
      unit_price
      quantity
Entity: Inviter
Attributes:
      Username
      password
      name [composite]
         first name
         middle_name
         last_name
      phone_number
```

```
address[composite]
        address_line_1
        address_line_2
        city
        state
        Zip_code
      email_address
Entity: Gathering
Attributes:
      id
      name
      date
      time
      description
      venue[composite]
        address_line_1
        address_line_2
        city
        state
        zip_code
Entity: Invitee
Attributes:
      email_address
      password
      name [composite]
          first_name
          middle_name
          last_name
      phone_number
      address[composite]
             address_line_1
             address_line_2
                    city
                    state
                    zip_code
```

Relationship: **ProductManager** adds **Product**

Cardinality: One to Many

Participation:

ProductManager has partial participation

Product has total participation

Relationship: ProductManager adds company

Cardinality:One to one

Participation:

ProductManager has partial participation

Product has total participation

Relationship: Product Manager adds category

Cardinality:One to many

Participation:

Productmanager has partial participation

Category has total participation

Relationship: Product has Company

Cardinality:many to one

Participation:

Product has partial participation

Category has total participation

Relationship: Product has Category

Cardinality:one to one

Participation:

Product has partial participation

Category has total participation

Relationship: Inviter creates Gathering

Cardinality: One to Many

Participation:

Inviter has partial participation

Gathering has total participation

Relationship: Inviter adds Guest

Cardinality: Many to many

Participation:

Inviter has partial participation Guest has Total participation

Relationship: Gathering has Guest

Cardinality: Many to many

Participation:

Gathering has partial participation Guest has total participation

Relationship:Inviter adds product

Cardinality:One to many

Participation:

Inviter has partial participation Product has total participation

Relationship: **Gathering** has **WishlistProduct**

Cardinality:One to one

Participation:

Both will have total participation

Relationship:Invitee adds product

Cardinality: Many to many

Participation:

Invitee will have partial participation Product will have total participation

Relationship:Cart has product

Cardinality: Many to many

Cart will have partial participation
Product will have total participation

Relationship:Invitee RSVP's to Gathering Cardinality:Many to many Invitee has partial participation Gathering has partial participation

LOGICAL DESIGN

Table: **ProductManager**

Columns:

Username
password
first_name
middle_name
last_name
address_line1
address_line2
city
state
zipcode
email_address
phone_number

Primary key Justification: <u>username</u> will be unique for each Product Manager while signing up. So <u>username</u> becomes the primary key of the table ProductManager.

Table: **ProductCompany**

Columns:

<u>id</u>

name

Primary key Justification: id will be unique for each ProductCompany. So id becomes the primary key of the table .

```
Table: ProductCategory Columns:
```

<u>id</u>

name

Primary key Justification: <u>id</u> will be unique for each ProductCategory. Hence, it becomes the primary key for the table **ProductCategory**.

Table: Product

Columns:

id

name

description

unit_price

quantity

company_id[foreign key;references id of ProductCompany]

pm_username[foreign key;references username of ProductManager]

category_id [foreign key;references id of ProductCategory]

Foreign key approach with the column pm_username.

Primary key Justification: id will be unique for each Product. Hence, it becomes the primary key for the table Product.

Foreign key justification: As username is the primary key of the table ProductManager, it can perfectly connect ProductManager table with Product table to keep a track which Product managers are adding the which products.

Foreign key justification: As id is the primary key of the table ProductCompany, it can perfectly connect ProductCompany table with the Product table to identify the company of the particular product.

Foreign key justification: As id is the primary key of the table ProductCategory, it can perfectly connect ProductCategory table with the Product table to identify the category of a particular product.

Table: **Inviter** Columns:

<u>Username</u>

```
password
first_name
middle_name
last_name
email_address
phone_number
address_line1
address_line2
city
state
zipcode
```

Primary key Justification: <u>username</u> will be unique for each Inviter. Hence, it becomes the primary key for the table Inviter.

```
Table: Gathering

Columns:

Id

name
date
description
address_line1
address_line2
city
state
zip_code
inviter_username[foreign key;references username of Inviter]
```

Primary key Justification: <u>id</u> will be unique for each Gathering. Hence, it becomes the primary key for the table Gathering.

Foreign key justification: As username is the primary key of the table Inviter, it can perfectly connect Gathering table with Inviter table to identify which Inviter has created the gathering. Hence, inviter_username becomes the foreign key for the table Gathering.

Table: **GatheringGuests**

Columns:

```
email_address[Foreign key Primary key]
gathering id[Foreign key;references id of Gathering]
```

Cross Reference approach because not all guests are signed up as invitees.

Primary key Justification: email will be unique for each person. Hence, it becomes the primary key for the table Guests.

Foreign key justification: As every gathering has it's own guests associating gathering with it's id is the best way to connect guests to a particular gathering.

```
Table: Invitee
Columns:

email_address
password
first_name
middle_name
last_name
phone_number
address_line1
address_line2
city
state
zipcode
```

Primary key Justification: email_address will be unique for each Invitee and they will be added to the guests for a gathering using their email address making it easy to associate rather than having a username. Hence, it becomes the primary key for the table **Invitee**.

```
Table: InviteStatus

Columns:

id

RSVP

gathering_id[foreign key;references id of Gathering]
invitee email[foreign key;references email address of Invitee]
```

Cross Reference approach since one Invitee may be invited to multiple gathering while one gathering can have multiple invitee's with their response stored in InviteStatus making this a viable option.

Foreign key justification: As id is the primary key of the table Gathering, it can perfectly connect Gathering table with InviteStatus table to identify whether Invitee has RSVP'd to a particular gathering. Hence, gathering_id becomes the foreign key for the table Invitee.

Foreign key justification: As invitee_email is the primary key of the table Invitee, it can perfectly connect Invitee entity with InviteStatus table to identify which Invitee has RSVP'd to which gathering. Hence, inviter_username becomes the foreign key for the table InviteStatus.

Table: WishlistProduct

Columns:

id

Quantity

gathering_id[foreign key;references id of **Gathering**] product id[foreign key;references id of **Product**]

Primary key Justification: <u>id</u> will be unique for each **WishlistProduct**. Hence, it becomes the primary key for the table **WishlistProduct**.

Foreign key justification: As id is the primary key of the table Gathering, it can perfectly connect Gathering table with WishlistProduct table to identify which Gathering has the particular wishlistProduct. Hence, gathering_id becomes the foreign key for the table WishlistProduct.

Foreign key justification: As id is the primary key of the table *Product*, it can perfectly connect *WishlistProduct* table with *Product* table to identify which products are in there in the inventory. Hence, product_id becomes the foreign key for the table **WishlistProduct**.

Table: Cart

Columns:

id
quantity
product_id[foreign key;references id of Product]
invitee email[foreign key;references email address of Invitee]

Primary key Justification: <u>id</u> will be unique for each **Cart**. Hence, it becomes the primary key for the table **Cart**.

Foreign key justification: As id is the primary key of the Product table ,it can perfectly connect Cart table with Product table to identify products from the invitee has chosen to pick i.e Cart.

Foreign key justification: As username is the primary key of the invitee table ,it can perfectly connect Cart table with Invitee table to identify the invitee associated with that particular cart.

VIEWS AND STORED PROGRAMS

View: ViewWishlist Invitee

Goal: The view will display the details of the products relevant to the invitees, added in the wishlist by an inviter to that particular invitee and the product manager.

The main purpose is to limit the access of a particular wishlist to the invitee of that wishlist for selection of products .

For example-

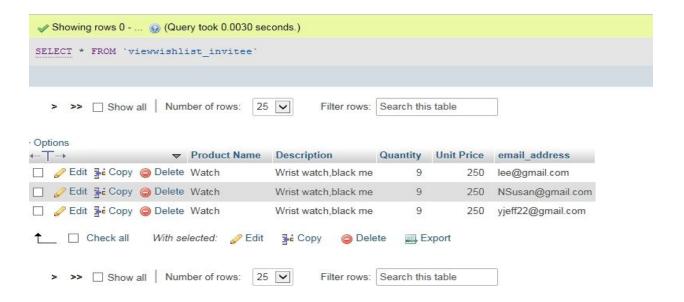
CREATE VIEW ViewWishlist_Invitee AS

SELECT p.name AS 'Product Name',p.description as 'Description',
 p.quantity as 'Quantity',p.unit_price AS 'Unit Price', gg.email_address

FROM gatheringguests gg

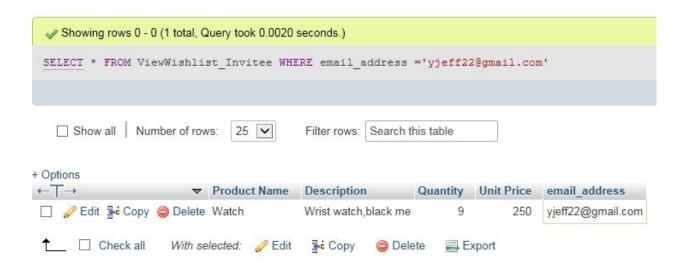
INNER JOIN wishlistproduct wl on gg.gathering_id=wl.gathering_id

INNER JOIN product p on p.id=wl.product_id



When the invitee with email address <u>jeff22@gmail.com</u> would view the wishlist to lookup which products to purchase the following select statement of view table.

SELECT * FROM ViewWishlist_Invitee WHERE email_address ='yjeff22@gmail.com'



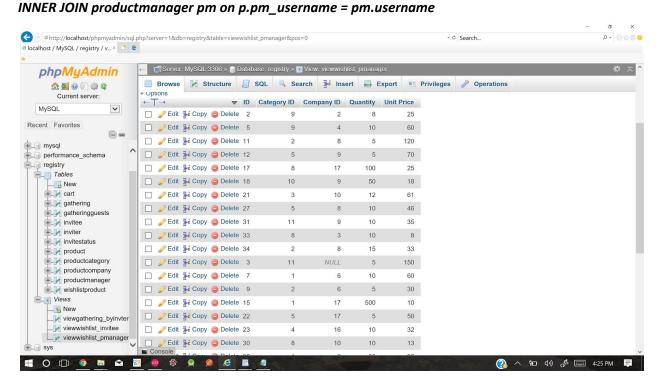
View:ViewWishlist PManager

Goal: The view will display details of the product relevant to the product manager to keep an account of the details of the products[quantity remaining,product ID etc.] to manage the inventory.

CREATE VIEW ViewWishlist_PManager AS

SELECT id AS 'ID',category_id AS 'Category ID', company_id AS 'Company ID',
 quantity AS 'Quantity',unit_price AS 'Unit Price'

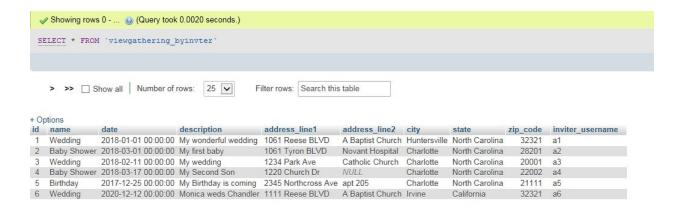
FROM product p



View: ViewGathering_byInvter

Goal: The view will display details of the gathering relevant to the inviter to keep an account of the details of the gatherings of each inviters.

CREATE VIEW ViewGathering_byInvter AS
select A.*
from gathering A
inner join inviter B on A.inviter_username = B.username
group by A.inviter_username



Stored procedure: <name of procedure>

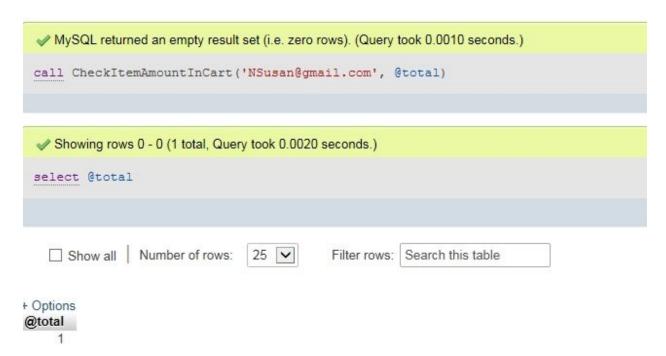
Parameters: < list of parameters, specifying IN/OUT/INOUT for each> Goal: <1-2 sentence description of what the stored procedure does>

CheckItemAmountInCart

Parameters: invitee_username(IN), amount of Items(OUT)

Goal: check amount of items in the invitee's cart

CREATE PROCEDURE CheckItemAmountInCart(
IN inviteeEmailAddr VARCHAR(25),
OUT total INT)
BEGIN
SELECT SUM(quantity)
INTO total
FROM Cart
WHERE email_address = inviteeEmailAddr;

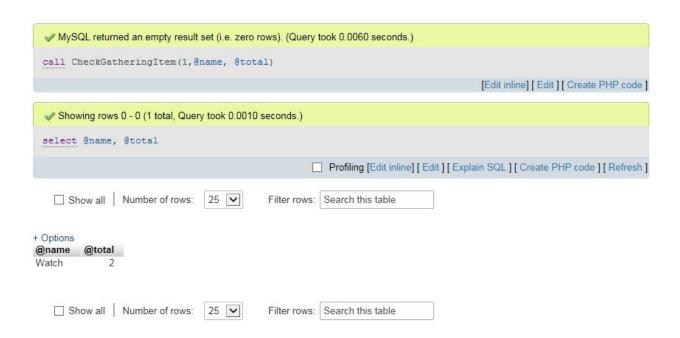


CheckGatheringItem

Parameters: gathering_id(IN), product name(OUT), product quantity(OUT)

Goal: Output the product name and quantity registered in the gathering. The manager can figure out which items are heavily used for gatherings.

```
CREATE PROCEDURE CheckGatheringItem(
IN gatheringId INT,
OUT productName VARCHAR(25),
OUT productQuantity INT)
BEGIN
SELECT
   C.name INTO productName
FROM
   WishlistProduct A
  INNER JOIN Product B on A.product_id = B.id
 WHERE
  A.gathering_id = gatheringId;
SELECT
   SUM(B.quantity) INTO productQuantity
FROM
   WishlistProduct A
   INNER JOIN Product B on A.product_id = B.id
 WHERE
  A.gathering_id = gatheringId;
END
```



Stored function:

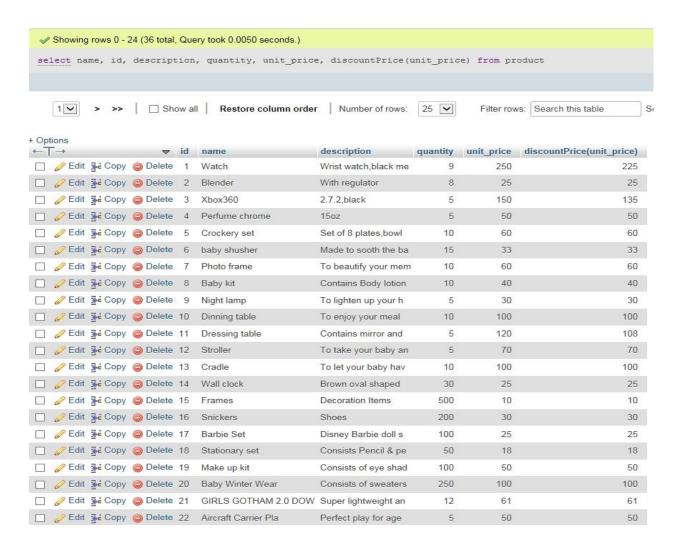
discountPrice

END

Parameters: product unit price

Goal: A function for applying a discounted amount when there is a sale event

CREATE FUNCTION discountPrice(price double) RETURNS double DETERMINISTIC BEGIN DECLARE discountPrice double; IF price > 500 THEN SET discountPrice = price*0.8; ELSEIF price > 100 THEN SET discountPrice = price*0.9; ELSE SET discountPrice = price; END IF; RETURN (discountPrice);



Trigger: <type of trigger> on

Goal: <1-2 sentence description of what the trigger does>

Insert trigger on Cart

Goal: If the invitee add items to their cart. It will automatically updated product table's quantity column

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER trg_updateProductQuantity
AFTER INSERT ON Cart
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN

UPDATE product

SET quantity = quantity - NEW.quantity

WHERE id = (SELECT B.product_id

FROM cart A

INNER JOIN WishlistProduct B on A.product_id = B.id

WHERE A.id = NEW.id)

END

