DBMS Mini Project Report
"Online Shopping Cart System"

Submitted by

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Abstract

Over the last decade, the ecommerce industry has boomed, taking over physical shopping due to its simplicity and convenience for the consumer. They indulge even more in these websites over the year because of strong discounts on the items. In view of these positive features, we find it an avenue worth putting in our technological expertise. We aim to create a user-friendly e-commerce website in this project. To place orders, the customer must sign up for the website and log in using their credentials. The user can also place several orders at a time, and monitor the website's order status. The system is robust enough for updating and clearing the customer's cart after placing an order. It also incorporates the transaction gateway for payment of the customer's orders. An admin page is provided for the seller to add new products and update the stocks of current products. The application is powered by MySQL as the backend, is helmed by HTML and CSS in the GUI department and Flask Web Interface (python library) for connectivity. The stakeholders of the website are the customer, the admin and the development team. The website will offer electronics in two categories i.e. mobiles and laptops.

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Introduction

Essentially, ecommerce (or electronic commerce) is buying and selling of goods (or services) on the internet. Because of numerous advantages and benefits, more and more people say they prefer online shopping over conventional shopping these days. The buyer's decision-making process has changed dramatically in recent years. Buyers are conducting extensive research online before ever speaking to a sales person. Buyers are also making more direct purchases online and via their smartphone, never stepping foot into traditional brick-and-mortar locations.

Since then, ecommerce has evolved to make products easier to discover and purchase through online retailers and marketplaces. Independent freelancers, small businesses, and large corporations have all benefited from ecommerce, which enables them to sell their goods and services at a scale that was not possible with traditional offline retail.

Motivation & Objective:

Online buying and selling of goods has been imperative since a decade now and. From mobile shopping to online payment encryption and beyond, ecommerce encompasses a wide variety of data, systems, and tools for both online buyers and sellers. Most businesses with an ecommerce presence use an ecommerce store and/or an ecommerce platform to conduct both online marketing and sales activities and to oversee logistics and fulfilment

Problem Statement

With increase in public demand for miscellaneous electronics products specifically mobiles and phones, develop a User-interactive E-commerce application for online shopping integrated with a comely database architecture based on MySQL.

Tools & Technologies

- Python
- MySQL Database
- HTML
- CSS and Bootstrap
- Java Script

ER Diagram

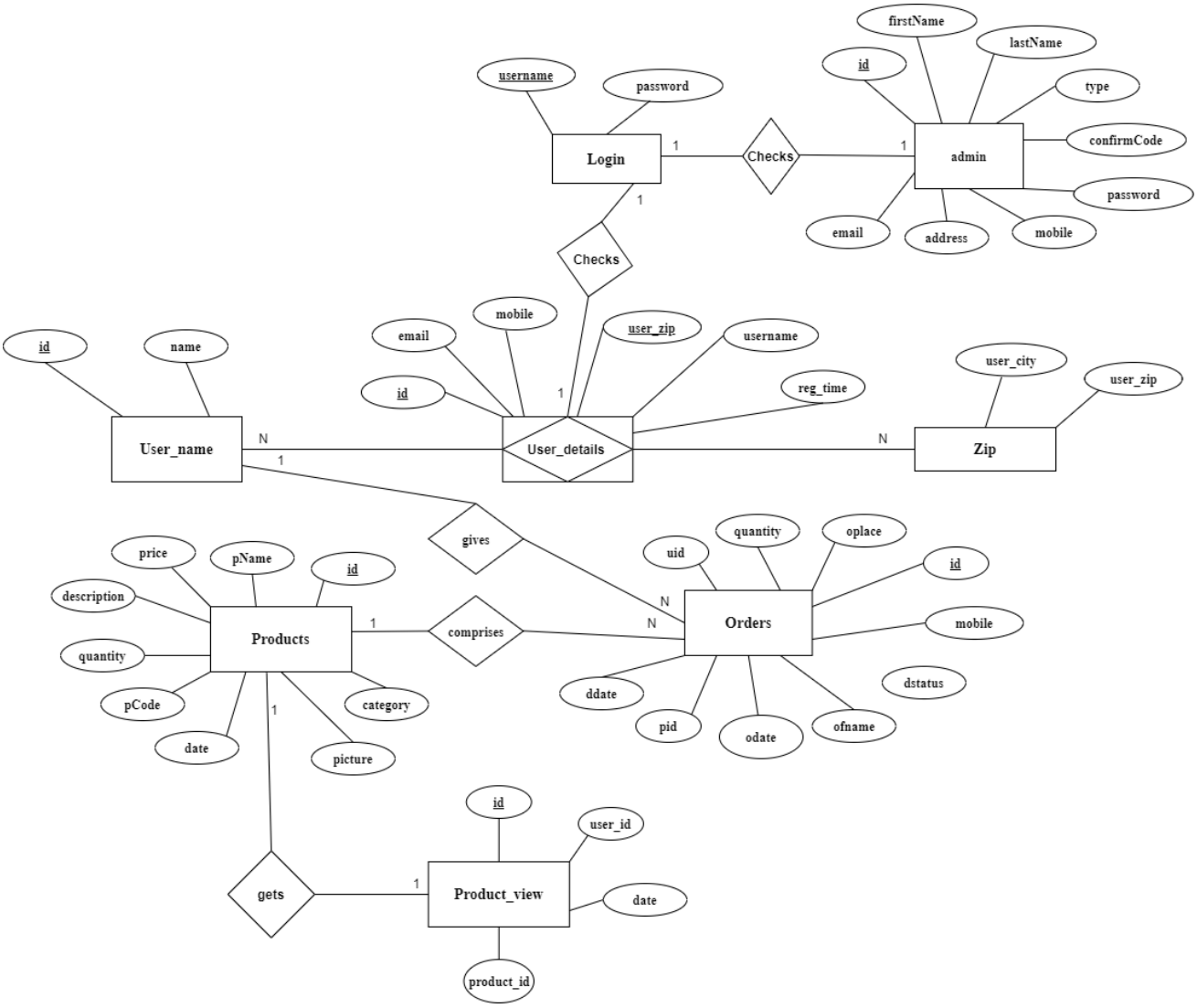


Figure 1: Entity Relationship Diagram

Schema Diagram

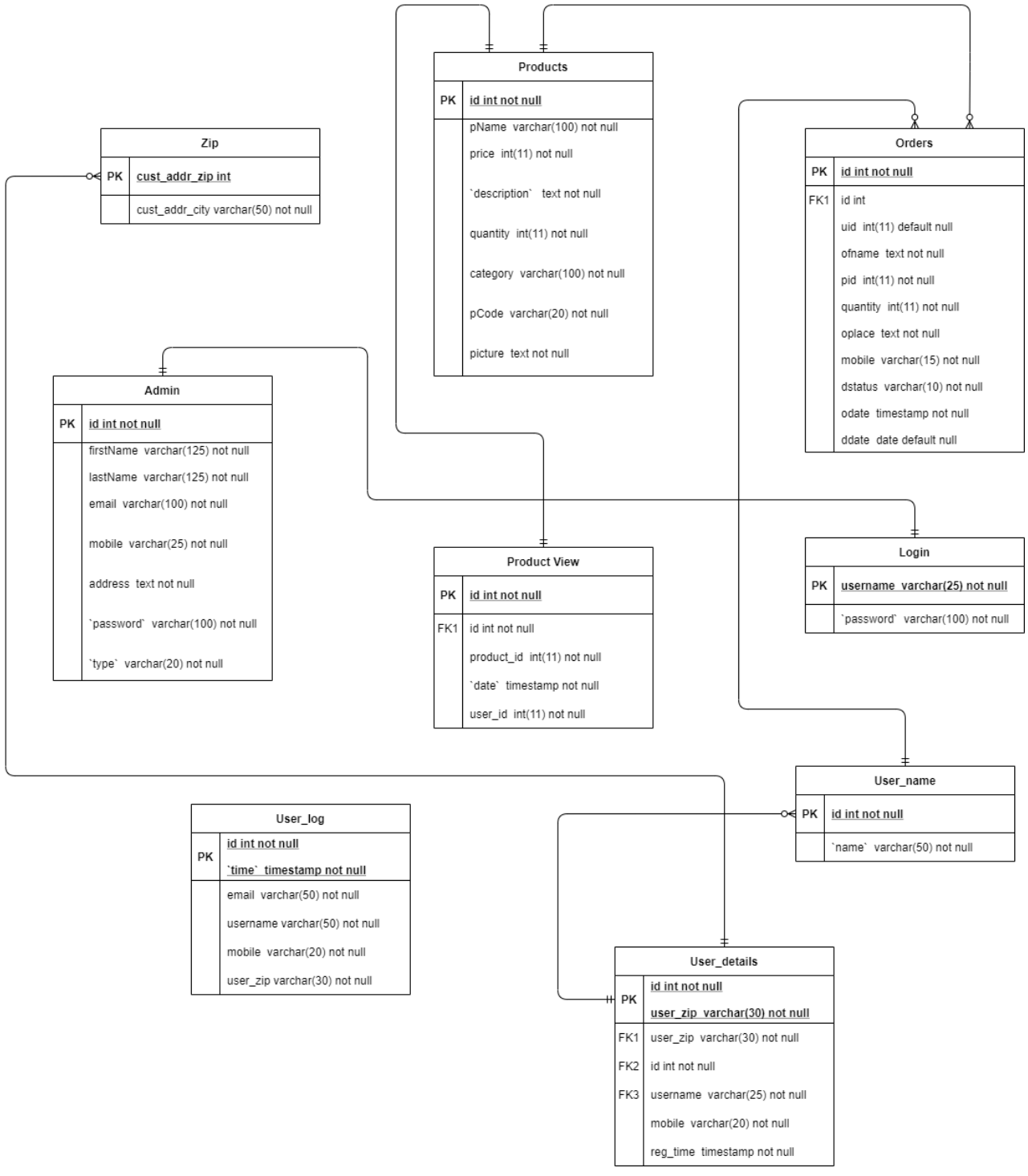


Figure 2: Schema Diagram

Database Normalization

Parent Table:

users (id, name, email, username, password, mobile, user_city, user_zip, reg_time)

1st NF:

user_name (id, name)
user_details (id, email, username, password, mobile, user_city, user_zip, reg_time)

2nd NF:

Fd1: id, username -> email, mobile, user_city, user_zip, reg_time (Primary Key)
Fd2: username -> password (Partial dependency)
Fd3: user_zip -> user_city (Transitive Dependency)

Tables:

user_name (**id**, name)
user_details (**id**, **user_zip**, username, email, mobile, user_city, reg_time)
login (**username**, password)

3rd NF:

id -> user_zip, user_zip -> user_city

Hence:
user_details (**id**, username, email, mobile, user_zip, reg_time)
zip (**user_zip**, user_city)

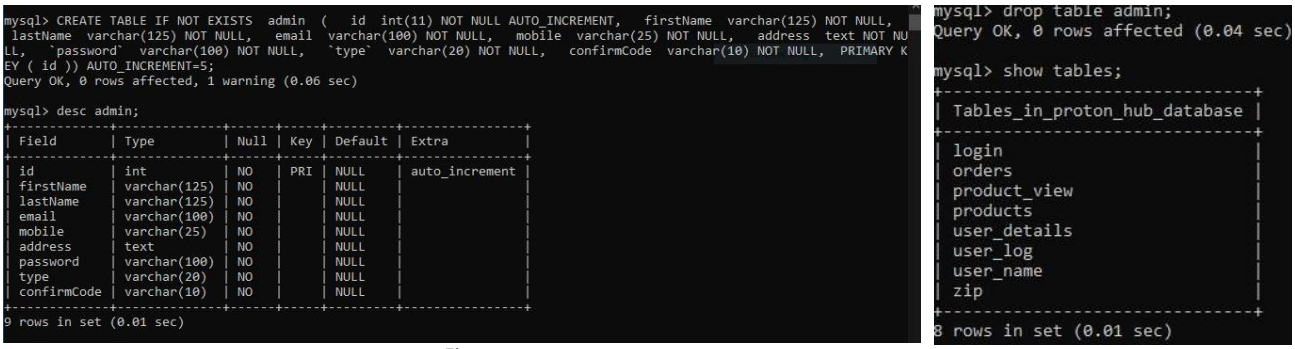
Final sub-tables of users after normalization :

user_name (**id**, name)
user_details (**id**, **user_zip** , username, email, mobile, reg_time)
zip (**user_zip**, user_city)
login (**username**, password)
Final Schema:

admin(**id**,firstName,lastName,email,mobile,address,'password','type',confirmCode)
products(**id**, pName,price,'description',quantity, category,pCode,picture,'date')
orders(**id**,uid,ofname,pid,quantity,oplace,mobile,dstatus,odate,ddate)
product_view(**id**, user_id,product_id,'date')
login(**username**,'password')
user_name (**id**, name)
user_details (**id**, **user_zip**, username, email, mobile, reg_time)
zip (**user_zip**, user_city)

user_log(**id**, email, username, mobile, 'time', user_zip)

DDL Commands



```
mysql> CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS  admin  (   id  int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,   firstName  varchar(125) NOT NULL,
 lastName  varchar(125) NOT NULL,   email  varchar(100) NOT NULL,   mobile  varchar(25) NOT NULL,   address  text NOT NU
LL,   `password`  varchar(100) NOT NULL,   `type`  varchar(20) NOT NULL,   confirmCode  varchar(10) NOT NULL,  PRIMARY K
EY ( id )) AUTO_INCREMENT=5;
Query OK, 0 rows affected, 1 warning (0.06 sec)

mysql> desc admin;
+-------------+--------------+------+-----+---------+----------------+
| Field       | Type         | Null | Key | Default | Extra          |
+-------------+--------------+------+-----+---------+----------------+
| id          | int          | NO   | PRI | NULL    | auto_increment |
| firstName   | varchar(125) | NO   |     | NULL    |                |
| lastName    | varchar(125) | NO   |     | NULL    |                |
| email       | varchar(100) | NO   |     | NULL    |                |
| mobile      | varchar(25)  | NO   |     | NULL    |                |
| address     | text         | NO   |     | NULL    |                |
| password    | varchar(100) | NO   |     | NULL    |                |
| type        | varchar(20)  | NO   |     | NULL    |                |
| confirmCode | varchar(10)  | NO   |     | NULL    |                |
+-------------+--------------+------+-----+---------+----------------+
9 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

I)

```
mysql> drop table admin;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)

mysql> show tables;
+--------------------------------+
| Tables_in_proton_hub_database |
+--------------------------------+
| login                          |
| orders                         |
| product_view                   |
| products                       |
| user_details                   |
| user_log                       |
| user_name                      |
| zip                            |
+--------------------------------+
8 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

II)

Figure 3: DDL Commands

DML Commands

```
mysql> insert into `admin`(firstName, lastName, email, mobile, address, `password`, `type`, confirmCode) values('Admin',
 'admin', 'admin@gmail.com', '1234567890', 'Pune', '1234', 'manager', '0');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> select * from admin;
+----+-----------+----------+-----------------+------------+---------+----------+---------+-------------+
| id | firstName | lastName | email           | mobile     | address | password | type    | confirmCode |
+----+-----------+----------+-----------------+------------+---------+----------+---------+-------------+
|  5 | Admin     | admin    | admin@gmail.com | 1234567890 | Pune    | 1234     | manager | 0           |
+----+-----------+----------+-----------------+------------+---------+----------+---------+-------------+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> UPDATE products SET price=200000 WHERE id=22;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0

mysql> select * from products where id =22;
+----+--------------------+--------+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-----------+----------+----------+-------+---------+---------------------+
| id | pName              | price  | description
          | quantity | category | pCode | picture | date                |
+----+--------------------+--------+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-----------+----------+----------+-------+---------+---------------------+
| 22 | Apple MacBook Pro | 200000 | Apple MacBook Pro (16-inch, 16GB RAM, 512GB Storage, 2.6GHz 9th Gen Intel Core i7, S
pace Grey) |       20 | laptop   | 11    | 11.jpg  | 2020-09-04 12:20:24 |
+----+--------------------+--------+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-----------+----------+----------+-------+---------+---------------------+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

Figure 4: DML Commands

Triggers

```
DELIMITER $$
Create trigger update_log
    after update on user_details
    for each row
    begin
    insert into user_log
    set
        id = old.id,
        email = new.email,
        username = new.username,
        mobile = new.mobile,
        `time` = curtime(),
        user_zip = new.user_zip;
    end$$
DELIMITER ;
```

```
mysql> select * from user_log;
+----+----------------+----------+------------+---------------------+----------+
| id | email          | username | mobile     | time                | user_zip |
+----+----------------+----------+------------+---------------------+----------+
|  1 | user@gmail.com | user     | 1234567191 | 2020-09-17 15:09:57 | 121212   |
+----+----------------+----------+------------+---------------------+----------+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

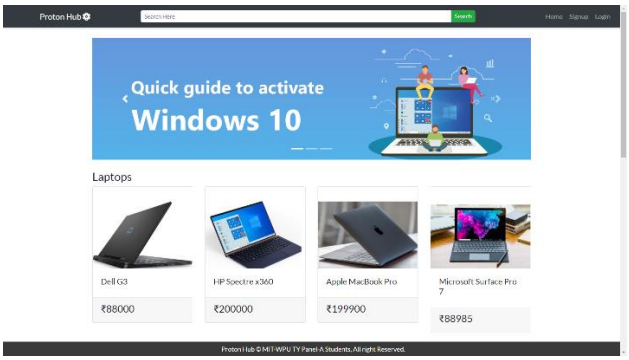
Figure 5: Triggers Implementation

Functions

```
delimiter &&
create function get_no_order() returns integer
deterministic
begin
declare num_order int;
select count(*) into num_order from orders;
return num_order;
end &&
delimiter ;
```

Figure 6: Functions

Frontend GUI screenshots (User-End)



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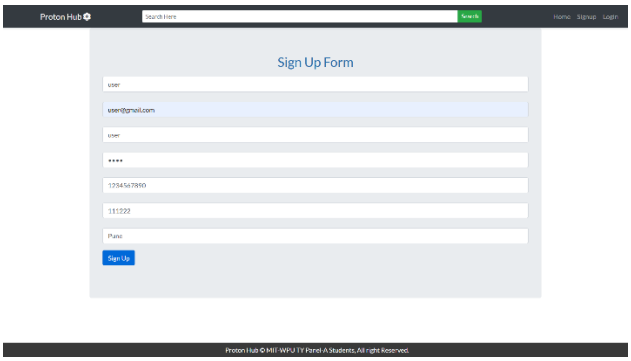

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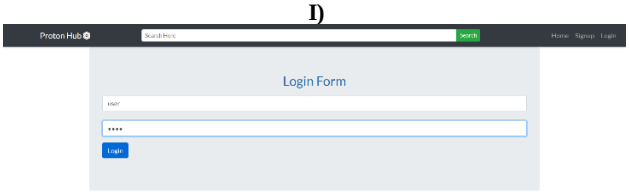

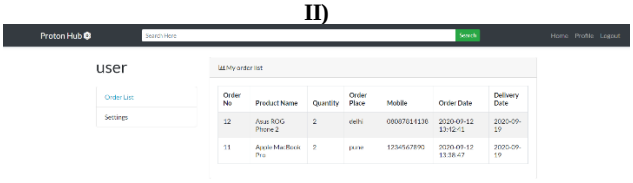

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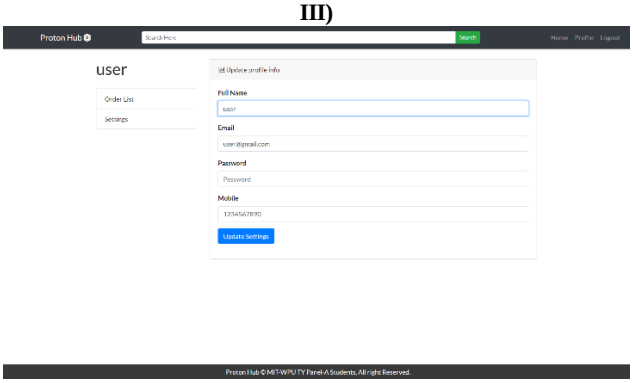
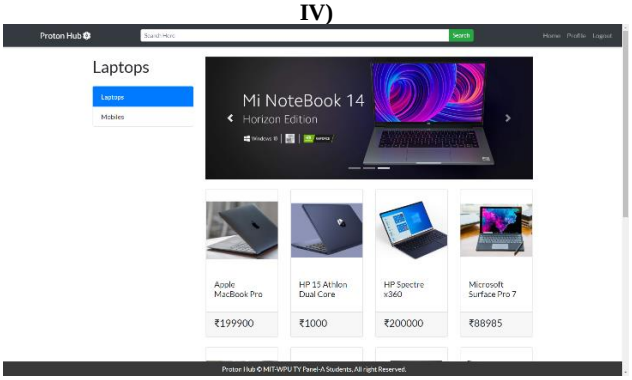
IV)





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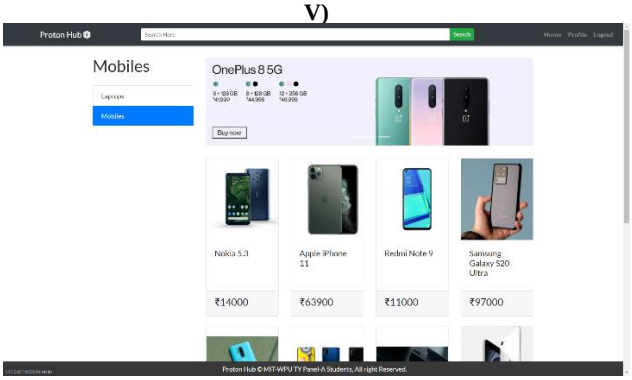

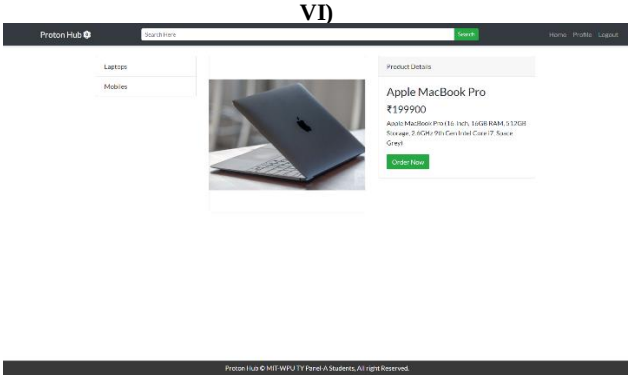

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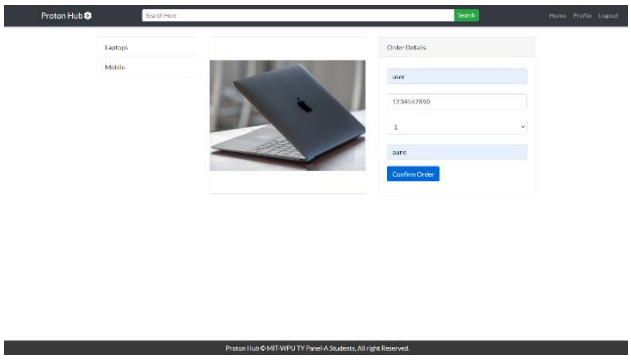

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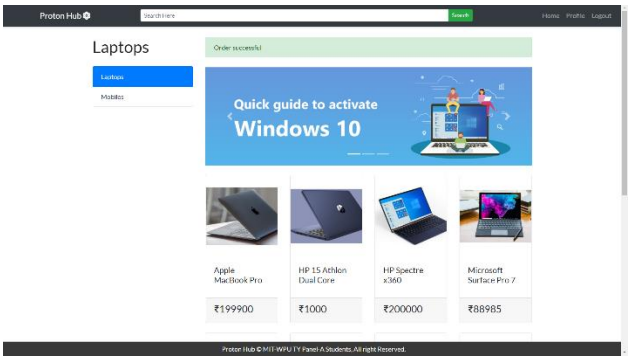

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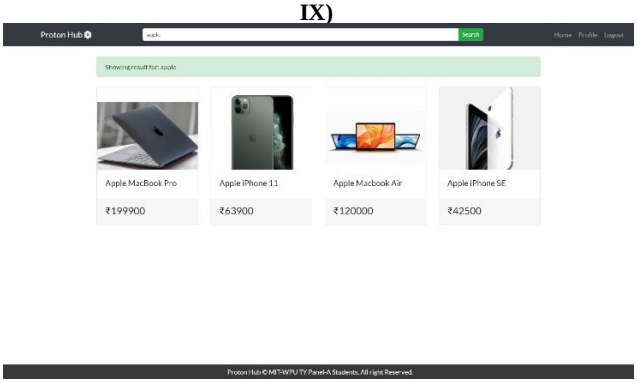
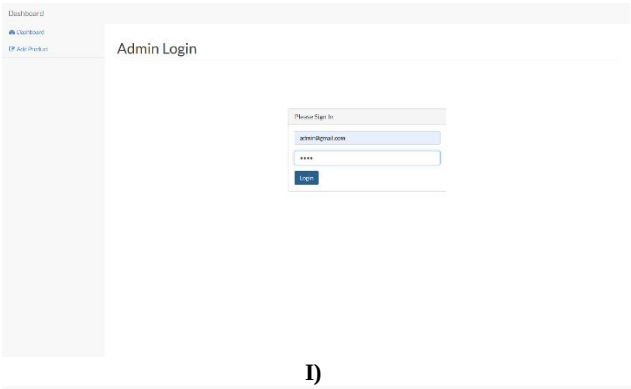


XII)

Figure 7: User-side pages

Frontend GUI screenshots (Admin-End)



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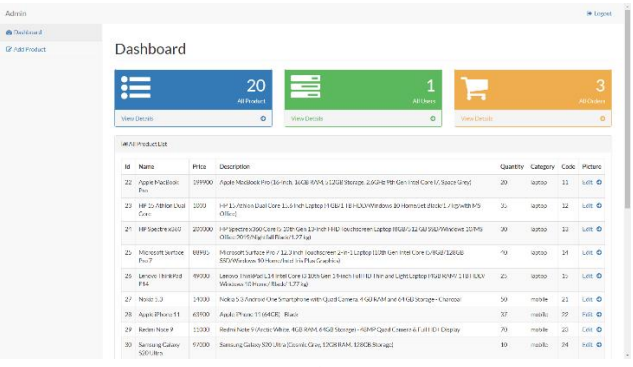

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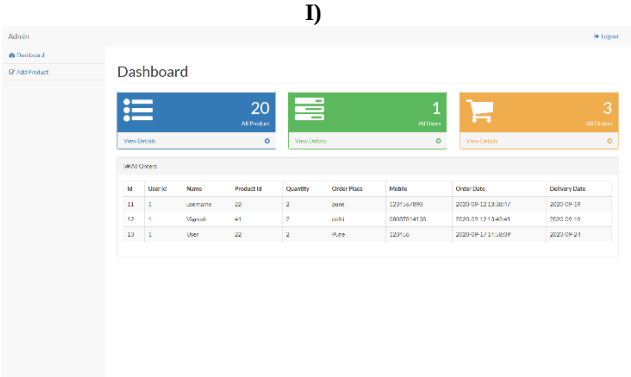

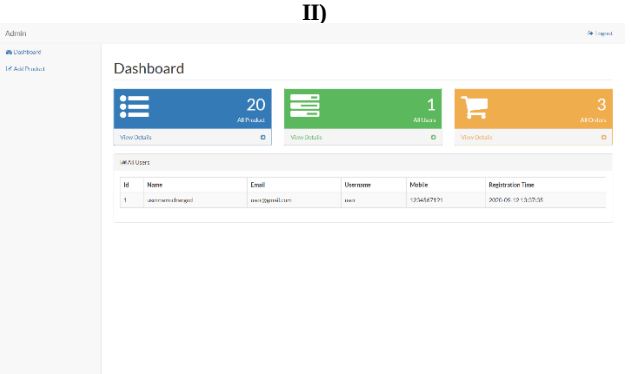

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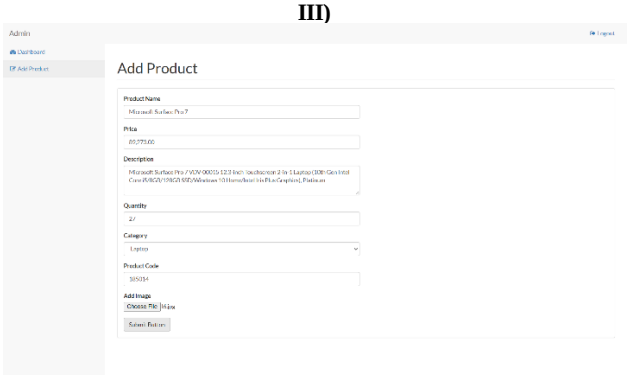

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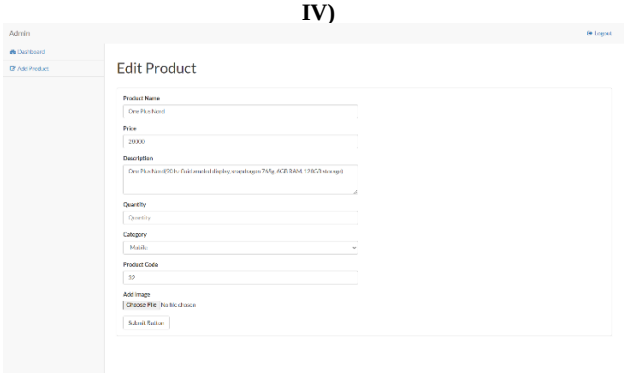

V)

VI)

Figure 8: Admin side pages

Conclusion

In conclusion, a database is a far more efficient mechanism to store and organize data than spreadsheets, it allows for a centralized facility that can easily be modified and quickly shared among multiple users. Having a web based front end removes the requirement of users having to understand and use a database directly, and allows users to connect from anywhere with an internet connection and a basic web browser. It also allows the possibility of queries to obtain information for various surveys.

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