# E-bay

E-commerce Database System

# **Project Report**

Team No: Team-1, Ebay-1

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#### Google Drive Link:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1KS1bAz2NKICAT3Yv0Xt2oKxJGsoLAdXM?usp=sharing

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#### **Table of Contents**

SECTION 1: REQUIREMENTS	3
SECTION 2: EER DIAGRAM	4
SECTION 3: RELATIONAL SCHEMA	6
SECTION 4: NORMALIZATION	7
SECTION 5: RELATIONAL SCHEMA AFTER NORMALIZATION	9
SECTION 6: TABLE INSERTION USING SQL COMMANDS	9
SECTION 7: PROCEDURES AND TRIGGERS	13
SECTION 8: APEX APPLICATION	18

#### Section 1: Requirements

Consider a database system for an e-commerce website (e.g., eBay) that facilitates online selling and buying of products. The data requirements for this system are summarized as follows:

- 1. The e-commerce website offers membership which is uniquely identified by its username and/or email address. Each member account also has additional information such as contact and payment information, account type, and sign-in security details.
- 2. A member can be a seller, a buyer, or both. A seller account has shipping from address and credit merchant account (e.g., VISA) number for receiving payments. A buyer account has a shipping address for billing and shipping purposes.
- 3. A seller can list items for sale in either an "auction" or "buy-now". To sell the same items in both auction and buy-now, a seller has to list them separately. Each listing contains details of the item's description, condition, location, and available quantity. It also has the item category and type of shipping offered.
- 4. In a buy-now listing, buyers buy items directly based on the price set in the listing. A buyer can set item quantity in its purchase. The number of items sold and available product quantity is tracked for buy-now listings.
- 5. In an auction listing, the seller sets the reserve price (i.e., the minimum amount the seller is willing to sell the item for), auction end time, and bid increment value. The winning bid and winning buyer (i.e., the buyer with the winning bid) are determined at the end of the auction. The product quantity is fixed for an auction. A seller must create multiple auction listings with unique IDs to sell the same item multiple times.
- 6. A seller cannot buy or bid on its own listed items.
- 7. At the end of each item purchase, either through buy-now or auction, a unique order number is created that identifies the corresponding buyer and seller, order time, expected and actual shipping dates, the total amount to be paid, and seller fees.
- 8. Comments and ratings for both buyer and seller are recorded for every order. Each member's feedback score is calculated based on the ratings (from buyer and seller) from its orders.

#### Section 2: EER Diagram

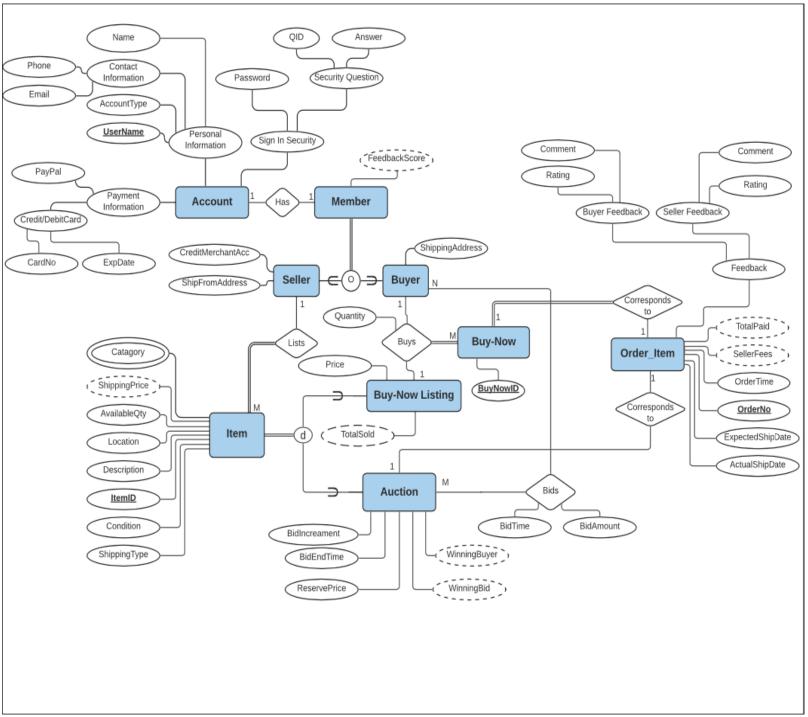


Figure 1: Initial EER diagram

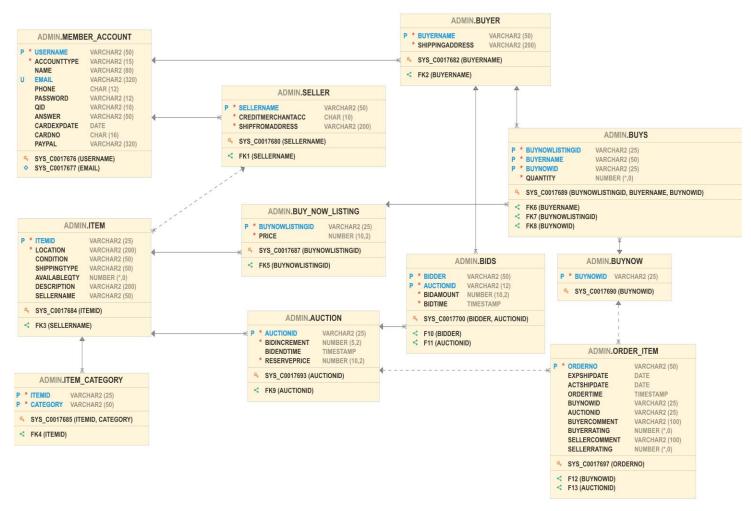
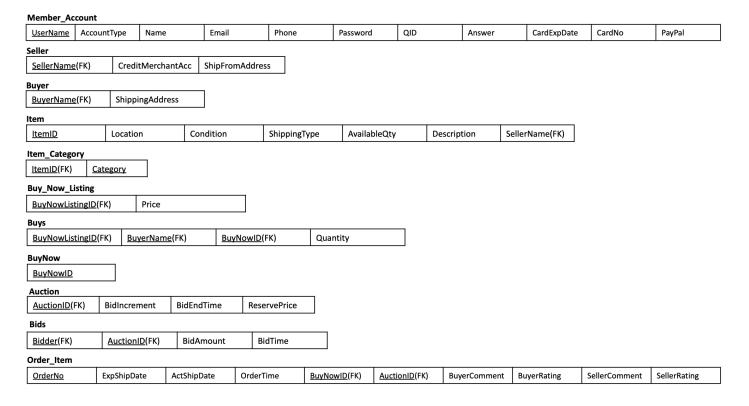


Figure 2: Final EER diagram

#### Section 3: Relational Schema



#### **Referential Integrity Constraints**

- TABLE Seller has FOREIGN KEY(SellerName) that REFERENCES Member Account(UserName)
- TABLE Buyer has FOREIGN KEY(BuyerName) that REFERENCES Member Account(UserName)
- TABLE Item has FOREIGN KEY(SellerName) that REFERENCES Seller(SellerName)
- TABLE Item Category has FOREIGN KEY(ItemID) that REFERENCES Item(ItemID)
- TABLE Buy\_Now\_Listing has FOREIGN KEY(BuyNowListingID) that REFERENCES Item(ItemID)
- TABLE Auction has FOREIGN KEY(AuctionID) that REFERENCES Item(ItemID)
- TABLE Bids has FOREIGN KEY(Bidder) that REFERENCES Buyer(BuyerName)
- TABLE Bids has FOREIGN KEY(AuctionID) that REFERENCES Auction(AuctionID)
- TABLE Order Item has FOREIGN KEY(BuyNowID) that REFERENCES BuyNow(BuyNowID)
- TABLE Order\_Item has FOREIGN KEY(AuctionID) that REFERENCES Auction(AuctionID)
- TABLE Buys has FOREIGN KEY(BuyNowListingID) that REFERENCES Buy\_Now\_Listing(BuyNowListingID)
- TABLE Buys has FOREIGN KEY(BuyerName) that REFERENCES Buyer(BuyerName)
- TABLE Buys has FOREIGN KEY(BuyNowID) that REFERENCES BuyNow(BuyNowID)

#### Section 4: Normalization

**Member\_Account:** It obeys all 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>,3<sup>rd</sup> Normalization forms.

There is only one key 'UserName' in Member Account.

All the column data 'AccountType, Name, Email, Phone, Password, QID, Answer, CardExpDate, CardNo, PayPal' depends upon only the key 'UserName'.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Normal form is obeyed since there is no duplicate data.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Normal form is obeyed since the column data 'AccountType, Name, Email, Phone, Password, QID, Answer, CardExpDate, CardNo, PayPal' only depends upon the whole key value which is 'UserName'.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Normal form is obeyed as there is no column data that depends on any other data other than the whole key or the composite key.

**Seller:** It obeys all 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>,3<sup>rd</sup> Normalization forms.

Seller has only one key 'SellerName'. The column data 'CreditMerchantAcc, ShipFromAddress' depends upon only the key.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Normal form is obeyed since there is no duplicate data.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Normal form is obeyed since the column data 'CreditMerchantAcc, ShipFromAddress' only depends upon the whole key value which is 'SellerName'.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Normal form is obeyed as there is no column data that depends on any other data other than the key.

**Buyer:** It obeys all 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>,3<sup>rd</sup> Normalization forms.

Buyer has only one key 'BuyerName'. The column data 'ShippingAddress' depends upon only the key.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Normal form is obeyed since there is no duplicate data.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Normal form is obeyed since the column data 'ShippingAddress' only depends upon the whole key value which is 'BuyerName'.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Normal form is obeyed as there is no column data that depends on any other data other than the key.

**Item:** It obeys all 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>,3<sup>rd</sup> Normalization forms.

There is only one key 'ItemID' in Item. All the column data 'Location, Condition, ShippingType, AvailableQty, Description, SellerName' depends upon only the key 'ItemID'.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Normal form is obeyed since there is no duplicate data.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Normal form is obeyed since the column data 'Location, Condition, ShippingType, AvailableQty, Description, SellerName' only depends upon the whole key value which is 'ItemID'. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Normal form is obeyed as there is no column data that depends on any other data other than the whole key or the composite key.

**Item Category:** It obeys all 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>,3<sup>rd</sup> Normalization forms.

Item Category has a composite key 'ItemID, Category'.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Normal form is obeyed since there is no duplicate data.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Normal form is obeyed since both the column data are key.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Normal form is obeyed as there is no column data that depends on any other data other than the whole key or the composite key.

**Buy\_Now\_Listing:** It obeys all 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>,3<sup>rd</sup> Normalization forms.

The column data 'BuyNowListingID' in Buy Now Listing is the key.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Normal form is obeyed since there is no duplicate data.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Normal form is obeyed since the column data 'Price' only depends upon the key value which is 'Buy Now Listing'.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Normal form is obeyed as there is no column data that depends on any other data other than the whole key or the composite key.

**Buys:** It obeys all 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>,3<sup>rd</sup> Normalization forms.

Buys has a composite key 'BuyNowListingID, BuyerName, BuyNowID'. The column data 'Quantity' depends upon only the key values.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Normal form is obeyed since there is no duplicate data.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Normal form is obeyed since the column data 'Quantity' only depends upon the whole key value which is 'BuyNowListingID, BuyerName, BuyNowID'.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Normal form is obeyed as there is no column data that depends on any other data other than the key.

**BuyNow:** It obeys all 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> Normalization forms.

BuyNow has only one key 'BuyNowID'. There is no column data other than the key.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Normal form is obeyed since there is no duplicate data.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Normal form is obeyed since the only column data is also the key.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Normal form is obeyed as there is no column data that depends on any other data other than the key.

**Auction:**It obeys all 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>,3<sup>rd</sup> Normalization forms.

Auction has only one key 'AuctionID'. The column data 'BidIncrement, BidEndTime, ReservePrice' depends upon only the key.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Normal form is obeyed since there is no duplicate data.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Normal form is obeyed since the column data 'BidIncrement, BidEndTime, ReservePrice' only depends upon the whole key value which is 'AuctionID'.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Normal form is obeyed as there is no column data that depends on any other data other than the key.

**Bids:** It obeys all 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>,3<sup>rd</sup> Normalization forms.

Bids has a composite key 'Bidder, AuctionID'. The column data 'BidAmount and BidTime' depends upon only the key.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Normal form is obeyed since there is no duplicate data.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Normal form is obeyed since the column data 'BidAmount and BidTime' depends upon the whole key value which is 'Bidder' and 'AuctionID'.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Normal form is obeyed as there is no column data that depends on any other data other than the key.

**Order item:**It obeys all 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>,3<sup>rd</sup> Normalization forms.

Order\_Item has a composite key 'OrderNo, AuctionID, BuyitNowID'. The column data 'ExpShipDate, ActShipDate, OrderTime, BuyerComment, BuyerRating, SellerComment, SellerRating' depends upon the keys.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Normal form is obeyed since there is no duplicate data.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Normal form is obeyed since the column data 'ExpShipDate, ActShipDate, OrderTime, BuyerComment, BuyerRating, SellerComment, SellerRating' depends upon the whole key value which is 'OrderNo, AuctionID, BuyitNowID'.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Normal form is obeyed as there is no column data that depends on any other data other than the key.

#### Section 5: Relational Schema after Normalization

Since there was no violation for 1NF, 2NF & 3NF found, therefore, the Relational Schema remains the same as before.

#### Section 6: Table Insertion using SQL commands

```
CardExpDate date,
  CardNo
                 char(16),
          varchar (320),
  PayPal
  primary key (UserName),
  unique (Email)
);
CREATE TABLE Seller (
  SellerName varchar(50),
  CreditMerchantAcc char(10) not null,
  ShipFromAddress varchar(200) not null,
 primary key (SellerName )
);
CREATE TABLE Buyer (
  BuyerName varchar(50),
ShippingAddress varchar(200) not null,
 primary key (BuyerName )
);
CREATE TABLE Item (
 ItemID
                       varchar(25),
 Location
                       varchar(200) not null,
 Condition
                        varchar(50),
                     varchar(50),
integer,
 ShippingType
AvailableQty
 Description
SellerName
                       varchar(200),
                       varchar(50),
 primary key (ItemID)
);
CREATE TABLE Item Category (
 ItemID varchar(25),
  Category varchar (50),
 primary key (ItemID, Category)
CREATE TABLE Buy Now Listing (
 BuyNowListingID varchar(25),
  Price
                      decimal(10,2) not null,
 primary key (BuyNowListingID)
);
CREATE TABLE Buys (
  BuyNowListingID varchar(25),
 BuyerName varchar(50),
 BuyNowID varchar(25),
Quantity integer not null,
 primary key (BuyNowListingID, BuyerName, BuyNowID)
);
CREATE TABLE BuyNow (
 BuyNowID varchar(25),
 primary key (BuyNowID)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Auction (
  AuctionID varchar(25),
BidIncrement decimal(5,2) not null,
  BidEndTime timestamp,
ReservePrice decimal(10,2) not null,
  primary key (AuctionID)
CREATE TABLE Bids (
  Bidder varchar(50),
 decimal(10,2) not null,
  primary key (Bidder, AuctionID )
);
CREATE TABLE Order_Item (
             varchar(50),
  OrderNo
  ExpShipDate
                  date,
 ActShipDate date,

OrderTime timestamp,

BuyNowID varchar(25),

AuctionID varchar(25),

BuyerComment varchar(100),

BuyerRating integer,
  SellerComment varchar(100),
  SellerRating integer,
  primary key (OrderNo )
);
/* Part-2: Foreign Keys and Triggers */
ALTER TABLE Seller ADD CONSTRAINT fk1 FOREIGN KEY(SellerName) REFERENCES
Member Account (UserName) ON DELETE SET NULL;
ALTER TABLE Buyer ADD CONSTRAINT fk2 FOREIGN KEY(BuyerName) REFERENCES
Member Account (UserName) ON DELETE SET NULL;
ALTER TABLE Item ADD CONSTRAINT fk3 FOREIGN KEY(SellerName) REFERENCES
Seller (SellerName) ON DELETE SET NULL;
ALTER TABLE Item Category ADD CONSTRAINT fk4 FOREIGN KEY(ItemID) REFERENCES
Item(ItemID)ON DELETE CASCADE;
ALTER TABLE Buy Now Listing ADD CONSTRAINT fk5 FOREIGN
KEY(BuyNowListingID) REFERENCES Item(ItemID) ON DELETE SET NULL;
ALTER TABLE Auction ADD CONSTRAINT fk9 FOREIGN KEY (AuctionID) REFERENCES
Item(ItemID)ON DELETE SET NULL;
ALTER TABLE Buys ADD CONSTRAINT fk6 FOREIGN KEY(BuyerName) REFERENCES
Buyer (BuyerName) ON DELETE CASCADE;
ALTER TABLE Buys ADD CONSTRAINT fk7 FOREIGN KEY (BuyNowListingID) REFERENCES
Buy Now Listing (BuyNowListingID) ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

```
ALTER TABLE Buys ADD CONSTRAINT fk8 FOREIGN KEY(BuyNowID)REFERENCES BuyNow(BuyNowID)ON DELETE CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE Bids ADD CONSTRAINT f10 FOREIGN KEY(Bidder)REFERENCES Buyer(BuyerName)ON DELETE CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE Bids ADD CONSTRAINT f11 FOREIGN KEY(AuctionID)REFERENCES Auction(AuctionID)ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

ALTER TABLE Order\_Item ADD CONSTRAINT f12 FOREIGN KEY(BuyNowID)REFERENCES BuyNow(BuyNowID)ON DELETE SET NULL;

ALTER TABLE Order\_Item ADD CONSTRAINT f13 FOREIGN KEY(AuctionID)REFERENCES Auction(AuctionID)ON DELETE SET NULL;

```
/* In case, need to start-over */
drop table member account;
drop table seller;
drop table buyer;
drop table item;
drop table item category;
drop table Buy Now Listing;
drop table auction;
drop table bids;
drop table buys;
drop table buynow;
drop table order item;
/* In case, need to check the table values */
select * from member account;
select * from seller;
select * from buyer;
select * from item;
select * from item category;
select * from Buy Now Listing;
select * from auction;
select * from bids;
select * from buys;
select * from buynow;
select * from order item;
/* In case, need to create the tables for apex application */
Create table projectuser.member account as (select * from
admin.member account);
Create table projectuser.item as (select * from admin.item);
Create table projectuser.buyer as (select * from admin.buyer);
Create table projectuser.seller as (select * from admin.seller);
Create table projectuser.item category as (select * from
admin.item category);
Create table projectuser.buy_now_listing as (select * from
admin.buy now listing);
Create table projectuser.buynow as (select * from admin.buynow);
Create table projectuser.buys as (select * from admin.buys);
```

```
Create table projectuser.bids as (select * from admin.bids);
Create table projectuser.order_item as (select * from admin.order_item);
Create table projectuser.auction as (select * from admin.auction);

/* In case, need to start-over for apex application*/

drop table projectuser.member_account;
drop table projectuser.item;
drop table projectuser.buyer;
drop table projectuser.seller;
drop table projectuser.item_category;
drop table projectuser.buy_now_listing;
drop table projectuser.buynow;
drop table projectuser.buys;
drop table projectuser.bids;
drop table projectuser.order_item;
drop table projectuser.order_item;
drop table projectuser.auction;
```

#### Section 7: Procedures and Triggers

#### **Procedures:**

```
/*A Stored Procedure that will calculate and display the winning buyer and
winner bid for that particular item and will store the all information in
the log file for each item.*/
CREATE TABLE WinBid Log (
                 VARCHAR (25),
ItemID
Winning Buyer
                varchar(50),
Winning Bid
                decimal(10,2)
create or replace PROCEDURE Display Win Bids AS
thisItem Bids%ROWTYPE;
CURSOR AuctBids IS
Select * from bids where (auctionid, bidamount) in (SELECT b.auctionid,
max(b.bidamount) FROM Bids B group by b.auctionid);
REGIN
OPEN AuctBids;
LOOP
  FETCH AuctBids INTO thisItem;
 EXIT WHEN (AuctBids%NOTFOUND);
 INSERT INTO WinBid Log VALUES (thisItem.AuctionID, thisItem.Bidder,
thisItem.BidAmount);
  dbms output.put line('Item ID: '||thisItem.AuctionID);
  dbms_output.put_line('Winning Buyer: '||thisItem.Bidder);
  dbms output.put line('Winner Bid: '||thisItem.BidAmount);
END LOOP;
CLOSE AuctBids:
END;
```

```
begin
Display Win Bids();
end;
/*For checking*/
select * from WinBid Log;
drop table WinBid Log;
/* A Procedure that will update the available item quantity for a particular
item when a seller wants to add additional items.*/
create or replace PROCEDURE Item Increase (itemnumber IN item.itemid%TYPE, qty
IN integer) AS
thisItem item%ROWTYPE;
CURSOR Dept5Emps IS
SELECT i.* FROM item i WHERE i.itemid=itemnumber
FOR UPDATE;
BEGIN
OPEN Dept5Emps;
  FETCH Dept5Emps INTO thisItem;
 EXIT WHEN (Dept5Emps%NOTFOUND);
  dbms output.put line(thisItem.itemid);
  dbms output.put line(thisItem.availableqty);
  UPDATE item SET availableqty = availableqty + qty
 WHERE itemid= thisItem.itemid;
END LOOP;
CLOSE Dept5Emps;
END;
begin
Item Increase('157334185326',1);
end;
/* A Stored Function that receives a seller username as input and calculates
the average rating scale given to that seller */
create or replace PROCEDURE Seller Rating(sellername IN
Seller.Sellername%TYPE) AS
Rate number;
BEGIN
select avg(o.sellerrating) into rate from order item o, buys b, item i where
i.itemid=b.buynowlistingid and b.buynowid=o.buynowid and
i.sellername=sellername;
dbms output.put line('Average Rating = ' || Rate);
END;
```

```
begin
Seller Rating('bhumipatr');
/*A Procedure that receives an item number as input, and displays all bids
(i.e. auction number, bidder number, bid amount, bid date and time) for that
particular item.*/
create or replace PROCEDURE Display All Bids (itemnumber IN
Bids.AuctionID%TYPE) AS
thisItem Bids%ROWTYPE;
CURSOR AuctBids IS
SELECT B.* FROM Bids B WHERE B.AuctionID=itemnumber;
BEGIN
OPEN AuctBids;
LOOP
 FETCH AuctBids INTO thisItem;
 EXIT WHEN (AuctBids%NOTFOUND);
 dbms output.put line(thisItem.Bidder || ' '|| thisItem.AuctionID
       '|| thisItem.BidAmount ||' '|| thisItem.BidTime);
END LOOP;
CLOSE AuctBids;
END;
begin
Display All Bids('153788526369');
end;
Triggers:
/*A Trigger which prevents any update or delete of Item details if there is
an existing bid on that item.*/
CREATE or REPLACE TRIGGER Item details changes
  BEFORE DELETE OR UPDATE ON Item
 FOR EACH ROW
  DECLARE
  TYPE itemid b
                      IS TABLE OF item.itemid%TYPE;
  bid item
                          itemid b;
   BEGIN
      SELECT
                         auctionid
     BULK COLLECT INTO bid item
     FROM
                          auction;
    FOR j IN 1..bid item .COUNT() LOOP
      IF :NEW.itemid = bid item(j)
      Raise Application Error(-20000, 'Item exists on bid');
      END IF;
    END LOOP;
  END;
```

```
/*For checking*/
UPDATE item SET availableqty = availableqty + 1
WHERE itemid= '142453768060';
 /*A Trigger which prevents any quantity of buy-now Item that will greater
than the available quantity of the item in the store.*/
CREATE or REPLACE TRIGGER Buy Quantity changes
  BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE OF quantity ON BUYS
  FOR EACH ROW
  DECLARE
    itemquantity number;
BEGIN
    select availableqty into itemquantity from item where
itemid=:NEW.buynowlistingid;
    if itemquantity < :NEW.Quantity</pre>
      then Raise Application Error(-20000, 'Exceeded the available
quantity');
    end if;
END;
/*For checking*/
UPDATE BUYS SET quantity= 5000
WHERE buynowlistingid= '202452890737';
/*A trigger that prevents a seller to buy or bid on its own listed items.*/
CREATE or REPLACE TRIGGER Seller Bids
  BEFORE INSERT ON Bids
  FOR EACH ROW
  DECLARE
    sellerid varchar(50);
BEGIN
    select sellername into sellerid from item where itemid=:NEW.auctionid;
    if sellerid < :NEW.bidder
      then Raise Application Error(-20000, 'Can not be a bidder');
    end if;
END;
CREATE or REPLACE TRIGGER Seller Buy
  BEFORE INSERT ON Buys
  FOR EACH ROW
  DECLARE
    sellerid varchar(50);
    select sellername into sellerid from item where
itemid=:NEW.buynowlistingid;
    if sellerid < :NEW.buyername
      then Raise Application Error(-20000, 'Can not be a buyer');
    end if;
END;
```

# /\*A trigger that prevents a bidder to bid on an item after auction end time.\*/ CREATE or REPLACE TRIGGER Bidder\_Bids BEFORE INSERT ON Bids FOR EACH ROW DECLARE bidtime timestamp; BEGIN select bidendtime into bidtime from auction where auctionid=:NEW.auctionid; if bidtime < SYSDATE then Raise\_Application\_Error(-20000, 'Auction time ended'); end if; END;</pre>

### **Section 8: APEX Application**

#### **Auction Details**

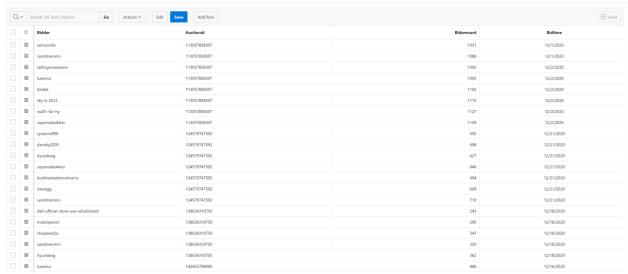


Figure 3: Interactive Grid Report

## **Bids Summary**

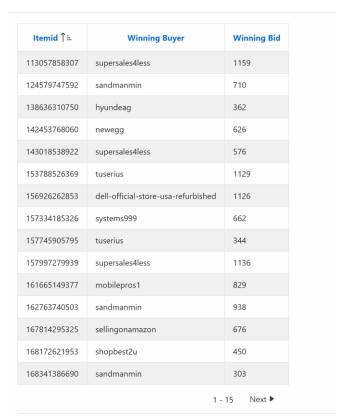


Figure 4: Classic Report

#### Dashboard



Figure 5: Dashboard

#### Item

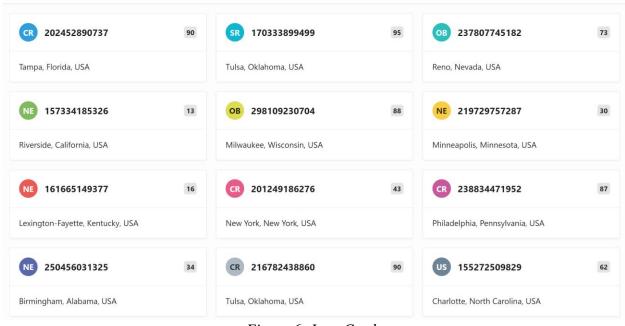


Figure 6: Item Cards

#### **Order Summary**

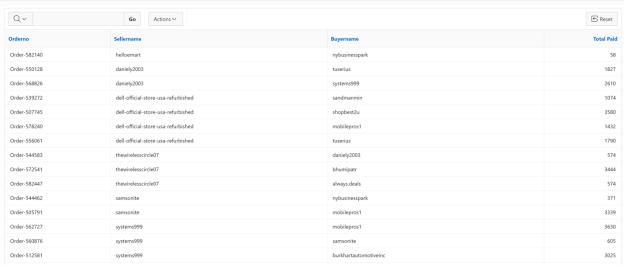


Figure 7: Interactive Report

# 

Figure 8: Calendar