

SustainLink

Database Design

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This document outlines the database design for the SustainLink project. The database is designed to facilitate efficient storage and retrieval of information related to users, stores, organizations, inventory, requests, and locations.

Normalization:

- 1NF: All fields are atomic and do not contain repeating groups in the tables.
- **2NF:** No partial dependencies are present in any of the tables. All non-prime attributes are fully functionally dependent on the primary key.
- **3NF:** No transitive dependencies. All fields depend only on the primary key in each table.

Database Tables

- **1.** Users Table Stores essential information about platform users, allowing for unique identification and user categorization.
- user_id (*Primary Key*): Unique identifier for each user.
- username: User's username.
- password: User's password.
- name: User's name.
- location id (Foreign Key): Reference to the location of the user.
- contact_detail: Contact details of the user.
- role: Type of user (Store or Organization).
- image file: Path to the user's image or logo.

Example:

user_id	username	password	name	location_id	contact_detail	role	Image_file
01	user1	xyz	Fresh	101	fresh.h@gmail.com	store	/image/str1
			Hub				.png
02	user2	abc	Amit	102	amit7@gmail.com	organization	/image/org
			Kapoor				1.png

2. Stores Table – Manages data specific to stores, linking each to a user profile and keeping count of donation and sale transactions.

- store id (*Primary Key*): Unique identifier for each store.
- user id (Foreign Key): Reference to the user associated with the store.
- donation count: Counter for donation transactions (for reward system).
- sale count: Counter for sale transactions (for reward system).

Example:

store_id	user_id	donation_count	sale_count
201	01	5	10
202	03	2	8

- **3. Organizations Table -** Holds details pertinent to organizations or individuals interested in taking donations or purchasing items, establishing connections to user profiles for streamlined management.
- organization_id (*Primary Key*): Unique identifier for each organization.
- user_id *(Foreign Key)*: Reference to the user associated with the organization.

Example:

organization_id	user_id		
301	02		
302	04		

- **4. Inventory Table -** Organizes product information within the inventory, indicating availability and associating products with respective stores.
- product_id (*Primary Key*): Unique identifier for each product.
- product_name: Name of the product.
- description: Description of the product.
- expiry date: Expiry date of the product.
- category: Category of the product.
- brand: Brand of the product.

- quantity: Quantity of the product.
- unit: Unit of measurement for the product.
- image: Optional image for visual representation.
- availability: Type of availability (For Sale, For Donation, Not Available).
- store_id *(Foreign Key)*: Reference to the store where the product is located.

Example:

product_id	product_ name	description	expiry_ date	category	brand	quantity	unit	image	availability	store_ id
401	Canned Beans	Canned Red beans with sauce	01/10/24	food	FreshIt	57	cans	/img/p 1.png	Donation	201
402	Unisex Moisturizer	Gel based face moisturizer	11/01/25	skincare	Ponds	120	box	/img/p 2.png	Sale	202

- **5. Requests Table -** Tracks requests initiated by organizations for specific products, including quantity, status updates, and related associations.
- request_id (*Primary Key*): Unique identifier for each request.
- product_id (*Foreign Key*): Reference to the product being requested.
- quantity: Quantity of the requested product.
- request_date: Date when the request is made.
- organization_id *(Foreign Key)*: Reference to the organization making the request.
- status: Status of the request (Pending, Approved, Rejected).

Example:

request_id	product_id	quantity	request_date	organization_id	status
501	402	40	02/09/24	301	Pending
502	402	100	11/12/24	302	Approved

6. Locations Table - Provides a geographical context for the system, storing location-specific details to enhance data clarity and organization.

• location id (*Primary Key*): Unique identifier for each location.

• location name: Name of the location.

city: City of the location.state: State of the location.

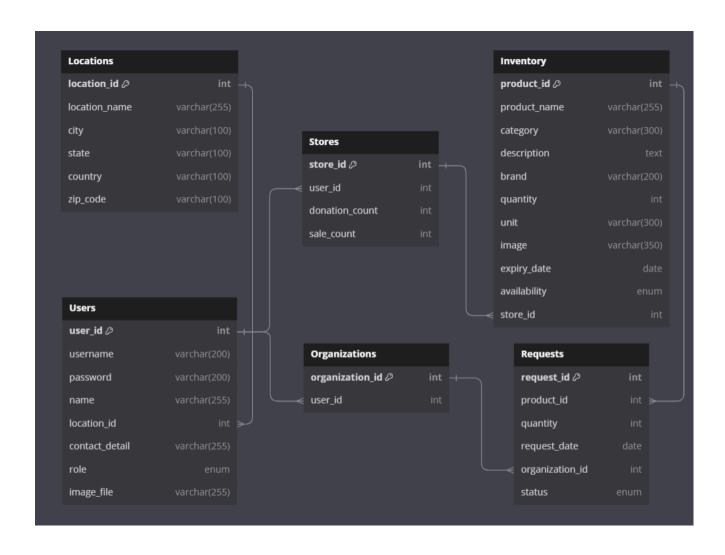
• country: Country of the location.

• zip_code: Zip code of the location.

Example:

location id	location name	city	state	country	zip code
601	SG Palya	Bangalore	Karnataka	India	560029
602	Kurbanagar	Amritsar	Punjab	India	560021

Database Design



DBML Code

```
Table Users {
       user_id int [pk]
       username varchar(200)
       password varchar(200)
       name varchar(255)
       location_id int [ref: > Locations.location_id]
       contact_detail varchar(255)
       role enum('Store', 'Organization')
       image_file varchar(255) // Example for images or logos
     }
10
     Table Stores {
       store id int [pk]
       user_id int [ref: > Users.user_id]
       donation count int //for reward system
       sale count int
     Table Organizations {
       organization_id int [pk]
       user_id int [ref: > Users.user_id]
     Table Inventory {
       product_id int [pk]
       product name varchar(255)
       category varchar (300)
       description text
       brand varchar(200)
       quantity int
       unit varchar(300)
       image varchar (350)
       expiry date date
       availability enum('For Sale', 'For Donation' 'Not Available')
```

```
store_id int [ref: > Stores.store_id]

Table Requests {
    request_id int [pk]
    product_id int [ref: > Inventory.product_id]
    quantity int
    request_date date
    organization_id int [ref: > Organizations.organization_id]
    status enum('Pending', 'Approved', 'Rejected')

Table Locations {
    location_id int [pk]
    location_name varchar(255)
    city varchar(100)
    state varchar(100)
    country varchar(100)
    // Add other location-specific fields here
}
```