Report (DBMS-2)

Tables:

Online market Books:

Books(Book_inf): every book has id, title, genre, price. All books with all information are displayed here.

Customer(Customer): each client has id, name, surname, phone number.

Basket(Basket): when client select books, these books saves on table Cart. Cart table consist customer_id, cost, amount(kzt).

Book_Basket(Book_Basket): This is necessary to normalize the table. The vbook_basket has a customer_id, book_id.

Order(Orders): each order has its own identical ID, the ID customer who orders the book, the delivery status there is self_export or courier, if self_export, the store address is displayed, and if the customer chooses a courier, the customer must specify his address, if the customer chooses a courier, the customer's address is stored in BillAddress.If the customer has chosen courier, then it is sent to the Delivery table.

Delivery(Delivery): each delivery has an order id, courier id, status.If the status is accepted here, then it is sent to the table courier.

Courier(Courier): each courier has an ID, name, surname, phone number, address.

Author(Author): each authors have their own ID, name, surname.

Book_Author(Book_Author): This is necessary to normalize the table. The authors have their own id, and the book_id that he wrote.

Card(Card): Each card has its own card_pin, card_name, customer_id, card issue_date, card expiry_date, balance

Payment(Transactions): each transaction has its own identified ID, Card_PIN, Order_ID, status, transaction_date

Archive(Basket_Records): After a successful purchase of books, it is deleted from the basket and saves the data to the archive (basket_records). basket_records has record_id, cost.

Archive_for_records(Book_Basket_for_records): This is necessary to normalize the table.The table has customer_id, order_id, book_id.

Triggers:

1)

```
create or replace TRIGGER book_name_validation
before INSERT ON book_inf
REFERENCING NEW AS NEW

FOR EACH ROW
DECLARE
   invalidprice_ex EXCEPTION;
   invalidname_ex EXCEPTION;
BEGIN
   if length(:new.title) <= 3 then
      raise invalidname_ex;
   elsif :new.price < 0 then
      raise invalidprice_ex;
   end if;

   EXCEPTION
   when invalidname_ex then
      RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20001, 'Invalid book title, title must be more than 3');
   when invalidprice_ex then
      RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20002, 'Invalid price, price cannot be negative');
END;
```

2)

```
create or replace TRIGGER count_row_inBook_table
BEFORE INSERT ON Book_inf

DECLARE
  row_count NUMBER;
BEGIN
   select count(*) into row_count from book_inf;
   dbms_output.put_line('Number of rows: ' || row_count);
END;
```

3)

```
create or replace TRIGGER count_row_inCustomer_table
BEFORE INSERT ON customer

DECLARE
  row_count NUMBER;
BEGIN
    select count(*) into row_count from customer;
    dbms_output.put_line('Number of rows: ' || row_count);
END;
```

4)TRIGGER insert_basket

This trigger is needed for basket, just add the ID and get in cost recalculate all the amounts of the selected books and recalculate how many books the user took

```
create or replace TRIGGER insert_basket
BEFORE INSERT ON BASKET
FOR EACH ROW
DECLARE
  v_bas_cost NUMBER;
  v_bas_amount NUMBER;
BEGIN
  SELECT SUM(bi.price), COUNT(bb.customer_id)
  INTO v_bas_cost, v_bas_amount
  FROM book_basket bb
  JOIN book_inf bi ON bb.book_id = bi.id
  WHERE bb.customer_id = :NEW.customer_id;

  :NEW.cost := v_bas_cost;
  :NEW.amount := v_bas_amount;
END;
```

5)TRIGGER update_status_del

Checks the delivery table of the courier changes its status that the customer took or is waiting for an order or canceled we check through the table transaction where his status is paid or not paid depends on the trigger and should not be self-expert should be to the address

```
create or replace TRIGGER update_status_del
BEFORE INSERT ON DELIVERY
FOR EACH ROW
DECLARE
v_tran_status varchar2(10);
v_del_status varchar2(10);


BEGIN
SELECT tr.status, ord.delivery_status into v_tran_status, v_del_status from transactions tr  join orders ord on
tr.order_id = ord.id where tr.order_id = :new.order_id;
IF v_tran_status = 'Paid' AND v_del_status = 'Courier' THEN
    :new.status := 'Confirmed';
ELSIF v_tran_status = 'Unpaid' AND v_del_status = 'Courier' THEN
    :new.status := 'In expectation';
```

```
ELSE
   :new.status := 'Cancelled';
END IF;
END;
```

6)TRIGGER update_status_tracking

This trigger is needed if the user is to find out what he paid or not if he paid then we remove it from the basket and add it to the records we will check through what he has enough money in the card to buy a book and a card the expiration date has not yet passed

```
create or replace TRIGGER update_status_tr
BEFORE INSERT ON TRANSACTIONS
FOR EACH ROW
DECLARE
v_bas_cost NUMBER;
v_card_bal NUMBER;
v_date date;
v_card NUMBER;
v_id NUMBER := 0;

BEGIN
SELECT customer_id into v_id from orders where orders.id = :new.order_id;

SELECT basket.cost INTO  v_bas_cost
FROM basket
WHERE basket.customer_id = v_id;

SELECT card.pin,card.expiry_date,balance into :NEW.card_pin,v_date, v_card_bal FROM card WHERE balance
= (SELECT MAX(balance) FROM card c
where c.customer_id = v_id) and card.customer_id = v_id;



IF v_bas_cost <= v_card_bal AND :NEW.transaction_date < v_date THEN
   :NEW.status := 'Paid';
   FOR i IN (select book_id from book_basket where book_basket.customer_id = v_id) LOOP
   insert into book_basket_for_records values(v_id,:new.order_id,i.book_id);
   END LOOP;
   insert into basket_records values(:new.order_id,v_bas_cost);

   delete from basket where basket.customer_id = v_id;
   delete from book_basket where book_basket.customer_id = v_id;

ELSE
   :NEW.status := 'Unpaid';

END IF;

EXCEPTION
   WHEN no_data_found then
   dbms_output.put_line('Please add something to the Basket');
```

```
    RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20001, 'No data found. Transaction cannot be inserted.');
END;
```

Procedures:

1)This procedure removes row from Transaction, Basket, Book_basket tables if the transaction status is set to "In expectation" and the time of adding to the basket has exceeded 3 days.

```
create or replace PROCEDURE delete_unpaid_orderss AS
  CURSOR c_order IS
    SELECT tr.order_id, tr.status, od.delivery_status, od.customer_id
    FROM Transactions tr
    INNER JOIN Delivery dl
    ON dl.order_id = tr.order_id
    INNER JOIN Orders od
    ON od.id = dl.order_id
    WHERE tr.transaction_date < (SYSDATE - 3)
      AND tr.status = 'In expectation';
BEGIN
  FOR order_rec IN c_order LOOP
    DELETE FROM Book_basket WHERE customer_id = order_rec.customer_id;
    DELETE FROM Basket WHERE customer_id = order_rec.customer_id;
    IF order_rec.delivery_status = 'courier' then
       DELETE FROM Delivery WHERE order_id = order_rec.order_id;
    END IF;
    DELETE FROM Transactions WHERE order_id = order_rec.order_id;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Order deleted is id: ' || order_rec.order_id);
  END LOOP;
END;
```

2)Displays the row sum of all tables

```
create or replace PROCEDURE display_row_counts IS
  tables_to_check TABLE_NAME_LIST := TABLE_NAME_LIST('author', 'basket', 'basket_records', 'book_inf',
'card', 'courier', 'customer', 'delivery', 'orders', 'transactions');
  row_count NUMBER;
BEGIN
  FOR i IN 1..tables_to_check.COUNT LOOP
    row_count := count_rows(tables_to_check(i));
    IF row_count >= 0 THEN
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Number of rows in the ' || tables_to_check(i) || ' table: ' || row_count);
    ELSE
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Error counting rows in the ' || tables_to_check(i) || ' table.');
```

```
    END IF;
  END LOOP;
EXCEPTION
  WHEN OTHERS THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Error: ' || SQLERRM);
END display_row_counts;

begin
    display_row_counts;
end;
```

3)The procedure is done on sql%rowcount. This procedure does update by specifying customer_id, we do update amount book

```
create or replace PROCEDURE update_book_amount (
    p_customer_id IN NUMBER,
    p_new_amount IN NUMBER
)
IS
BEGIN
    UPDATE basket
    SET amount = p_new_amount
    WHERE customer_id = p_customer_id;

    IF SQL%ROWCOUNT > 0 THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(SQL%ROWCOUNT || ' rows updated.');
    ELSE
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('No rows updated.');
    END IF;
END;

For example:
BEGIN
    update_book_amount(4, 7);
END;
```

PACKAGES:

1)This package totals a row of the table This package totals a row of the table

Specification:

```
create or replace PACKAGE total_profit AS
    PROCEDURE print_total;
END total_profit;
```

BODY:

```
create or replace PACKAGE BODY total_profit AS

   PROCEDURE print_total IS
      sum_price NUMBER(10);
   BEGIN
      SELECT SUM(cost) INTO sum_price FROM basket_records;
      dbms_output.put_line('total profit is: ' || TO_CHAR(sum_price));
   END print_total;

END total_profit;


begin
    total_profit.print_total;
end;
```

2) This function combines two functions, the first (to get a list of all books by a certain author), the second (to get a list of all orders for a certain client) and three procedures add_book, update_bool, delete_book

Specification:

```
create or replace PACKAGE BookManagment AS

  -- Функция для получения списка всех книг определенного автора
  FUNCTION get_books_by_author(p_author_id NUMBER) RETURN SYS_REFCURSOR;

  -- Функция для получения списка всех заказов для определенного клиента
  FUNCTION get_orders_by_customer(p_customer_id NUMBER) RETURN SYS_REFCURSOR;

  -- Процедура для добавления новой книги
  PROCEDURE add_book(p_title VARCHAR2, p_genre VARCHAR2, p_price NUMBER, p_author_ids
SYS.ODCINUMBERLIST);

  -- Процедура для обновления информации о книге
  PROCEDURE update_book(p_book_id NUMBER, p_title VARCHAR2, p_genre VARCHAR2, p_price
NUMBER);

  -- Процедура для удаления книги
  PROCEDURE delete_book(p_book_id NUMBER);

END BookManagment;
```

BODY:

```
create or replace PACKAGE BODY BookManagment AS

  FUNCTION get_books_by_author(p_author_id NUMBER) RETURN SYS_REFCURSOR IS
    book_cursor SYS_REFCURSOR;
  BEGIN
    OPEN book_cursor FOR
```

```
    SELECT b.*
    FROM BOOK_INF b
    JOIN BOOK_AUTHOR ba ON b.ID = ba.BOOK_ID
    WHERE ba.AUTHOR_ID = p_author_id;
  RETURN book_cursor;
 END get_books_by_author;

 FUNCTION get_orders_by_customer(p_customer_id NUMBER) RETURN SYS_REFCURSOR IS
  order_cursor SYS_REFCURSOR;
 BEGIN
  OPEN order_cursor FOR
    SELECT o.*
    FROM ORDERS o
    WHERE o.CUSTOMER_ID = p_customer_id;
  RETURN order_cursor;
 END get_orders_by_customer;

 PROCEDURE add_book(p_title VARCHAR2, p_genre VARCHAR2, p_price NUMBER, p_author_ids
SYS.ODCINUMBERLIST) IS
  new_book_id NUMBER;
 BEGIN
  INSERT INTO BOOK_INF (TITLE, GENRE, PRICE)
  VALUES (p_title, p_genre, p_price)
  RETURNING ID INTO new_book_id;

  FOR i IN 1 .. p_author_ids.COUNT LOOP
    INSERT INTO BOOK_AUTHOR (AUTHOR_ID, BOOK_ID)
    VALUES (p_author_ids(i), new_book_id);
  END LOOP;

  COMMIT;
 END add_book;

 PROCEDURE update_book(p_book_id NUMBER, p_title VARCHAR2, p_genre VARCHAR2, p_price NUMBER)
IS
 BEGIN
  UPDATE BOOK_INF
  SET TITLE      = p_title,
      GENRE      = p_genre,
      PRICE      = p_price
  WHERE ID = p_book_id;

  COMMIT;
 END update_book;

 PROCEDURE delete_book(p_book_id NUMBER) IS
 BEGIN
  DELETE FROM BOOK_AUTHOR WHERE BOOK_ID = p_book_id;
  DELETE FROM BOOK_INF WHERE ID = p_book_id;

  COMMIT;
 END delete_book;

END BookManagment;
/
```

FUNCTIONS:

1) This function reads every row of the table

```
create or replace FUNCTION count_rows(p_table_name IN VARCHAR2) RETURN NUMBER IS
  row_count NUMBER;
  sql_query VARCHAR2(1000);
BEGIN
  sql_query := 'SELECT COUNT(*) FROM ' || p_table_name;
  EXECUTE IMMEDIATE sql_query INTO row_count;
  RETURN row_count;
EXCEPTION
  WHEN OTHERS THEN
    RETURN -1;
END count_rows;
```

2) This function will output all the information about the author which book he wrote if we give the author's ID function

```
create or replace FUNCTION get_books_by_author(p_author_id NUMBER)
  RETURN SYS_REFCURSOR
IS
  books_cursor SYS_REFCURSOR;
BEGIN
  OPEN books_cursor FOR
    SELECT b.id, b.title, b.genre, b.price
    FROM Book_inf b
    JOIN book_author ba ON b.id = ba.book_id
    WHERE ba.author_id = p_author_id;

  RETURN books_cursor;
EXCEPTION
  WHEN OTHERS THEN
    RAISE;
END get_books_by_author;
```

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