## CS 6360.001 DATABASE DESIGN FINAL PROJECT REPORT

DATABASE DESIGN FOR

EBAY

TEAM-5

HARSHINI SARANU(HXS200005)

POOJITHA GUNTUPALLI (PXG190042)

SHAMMI AKHIL LOKAM (SXL200002)



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Step-1) Data Requirements………………………………….……. 3

Cardinalities

Step-2) Modeling of Requirements as ER Diagram.……….……. 6

Step-3) Mapping ER/EER into Relational Schema.……….……...8

Step-4) Relational Schema after Normalization. …..……….……. 10

Step-5) SQL Statements to Create Relations…………….………. 11

Step-6) PL/SQL - Procedures………...…………………….……. 22

Procedure-1: Buyer\_ Registration

Procedure-2: Seller\_ Registration

Procedure-3: ClearCart

Procedure-4: Add\_Product

Procedure-5: Update History

Step-7) PL/SQL - Triggers………………………………….……. 25

Trigger-1: Update\_USERS

Trigger-2: CLEAR\_CART

Trigger-3: Populate\_Products

Trigger-4: HISTORY\_UPDATE

Trigger-5: Check\_Product\_Instock

**INTRODUCTION**

The aim of the project is to create a database for E-Commerce company E-Bay. This covers operations like transactions between buyer and seller and all other basic functionalities of the Database. The data requirements are as below:

**DATA REQUIREMENTS**

1. User: A new user can create an account and a user can be a seller or a buyer.
2. Product: A product can be added by a seller. He has two options to sell, he may directly sell it or auction the product. Product will have description, color, pictures
3. Category: Products are classified into various categories like electronics, clothing etc.
4. Offers: Products can have offer. A seller may give an offer on direct buy or auction as well
5. Cart: A Buyer can directly add the product to his cart
6. Wishlist: A buyer can also add the product to the Wishlist
7. Order Details: A Buyer can place an order and checkout by making the payment
8. Shipment: Products may be shipped through different carriers.
9. History: A buyer history is stored, where all the previous orders are recorded
10. Review: A buyer can provide the review for the product which may include comments and he has option to provide review for delivery and item as well.
11. Return: Buyer can also return the item by providing comments
12. Carrier: Order is shipped by a carrier
13. Bid: A seller can bid a product or may directly sell it
14. Direct Sell: A seller can bid a product or can sell it directly
15. Payment Info: Each checkout has a respective payment information saved for the transaction.

**CARDINALITIES**

1. **Buyer-Cart:** cardinality is 1:1 A buyer can have a single cart.
2. **Buyer-Seller:** cardinality is M: N, A Buyer can sell M products and product can be bought by N buyers
3. **Seller-Product:** cardinality is 1: N, A seller can sell N products and a product can be sold by only one seller
4. **Buyer-Wishlist:** cardinality is 1:1, A buyer can have one Wishlist and a Wishlist belongs to one buyer.
5. **Buyer-review**: cardinality is 1: N, a Buyer can give N reviews and a review is given by one Buyer.
6. **Cart-Product:** cardinality is M: N, a cart can have N products and a product can be in M carts
7. **Buyer-History:** cardinality is 1:1, a Buyer can have a single history and a history can have a single buyer
8. **Order Details-Returns:** cardinality is 1: N, an order can have N returns but a return will only have one respective order.
9. **Checkout-Order Details:** cardinality is 1:1, a checkout can have one order details and one order details can have one checkout
10. **Wishlist-Product:** cardinality is M: N, a Wishlist can have N products and a product may be present in M wish lists
11. **Buyer-Payment Info:** cardinality is 1:1, a Buyer can have 1 payment info and a payment info can have one respective Buyer.

Similarly other cardinalities were defined on system.

**ER/EER-Diagram Access Link:**

**Draw.io**: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/16mPTgAUajQdxbg-Eo7ipSF2js6T7Y1U1/view?usp=sharing>

**Modeling of Requirements as ER/EER-Diagram**

**Diagram

Description automatically generated**

**Fig 1.0 eBay’s Entity Relation Diagram (ER-Diagram)**

**Tables and Keys used:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table Name** | | **Primary Key** | | **Foreign Key** | |
| Buyer | | Buyer ID | | BuyerID -> EmalID(users) | |
| Seller | | Seller ID | | SellerID -> EmalID(users) | |
| users | | Email | |  | |
| Address | | MailId,Street,City,State,Country,ZipCode | | MailID->EmailID(users) | |
| Transaction | | Buyer ID, Seller ID | | BuyerID -> EmalID(users)  SellerID -> EmalID(users) | |
| Product | | ItemID | | SellerID -> EmalID(users)  CATID->CATID(Category) | |
| Category | | CATID | |  | |
| BID | | ItemID | | ItemID->ItemID(Product) | |
| Product Offer | | Poffer | |  | |
| Epired | | PID | | PID->Poffer(ProductOffer) | |
| Active | | PID | | PID->Poffer(ProductOffer | |
| BuyerBIDS | BID | | BID->ItemID(BID) | |
| PaymentInfo | BuyerID,PaymentID | | BuyerID -> EmalID(users) | |
| OrderDetails | OrderID | | UserID -> EmalID(users)  HistoryID->HID(History)  CID->CID(Cart) | |
| History | HID | | UserID -> EmalID(users) | |
| Returns | ReturnID | | OrderID -> OrderID(OrderDetails) | |
| Carrier | CarrierID | |  | |
| Cart | CID | |  | |
| Checkout | CHKID | | CID->CID(Cart) | |
| Review | ReviewID | |  | |
| Wishlist | WID | | BuyerID -> EmalID(users) | |
| WishlistContains | WID,ItemID | | WID->WID(Wishlist)  ItemID->ItemID(Product) | |

**RELATIONAL SCHEMA**

We will map the ER diagram into relational Schema

The Relation and structure are defined by relation schema. It consists of relation name, attributes, column names, filed names.

To convert ER to relational Schema we have rules:

**Mapping of regular entities**: Include all simple attributes in R and make one key attribute as primary key

**Mapping of weak entities**: Include all simple attributes in R and include the primary key of owner of the weak entity make the combination as primary key

**Mapping 1:1 relation:** choose an entity type with total participation include a foreign key in that relation the primary key of other relation.

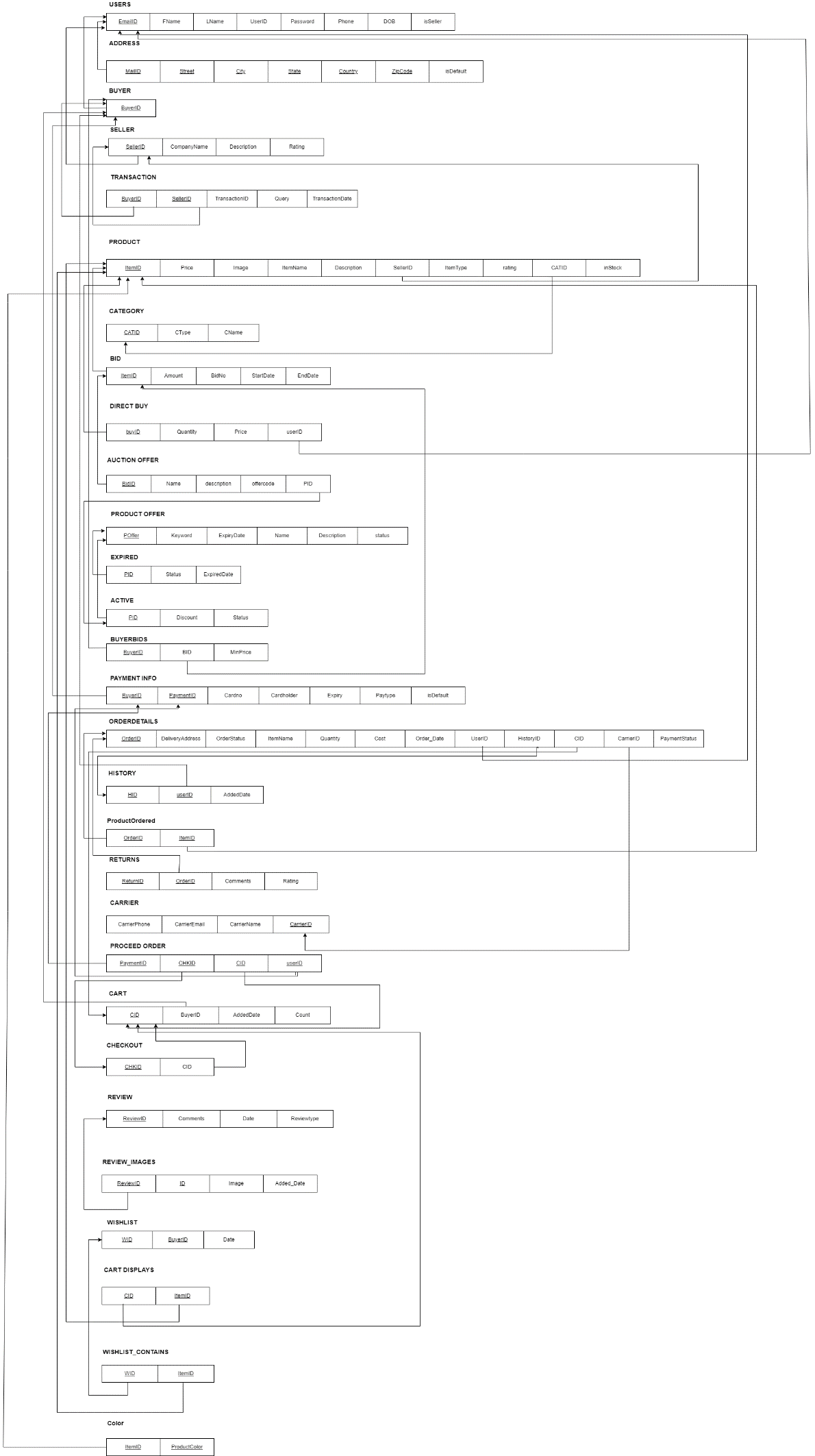
**Mapping 1: N relation**: Identify a relation that is on N-side of the relationship type include a foreign key in that relation the primary key of other relation

**Mapping M: N relation**: create a new relation with foreign key as the primary key of two participating entities and their combination will form a new primary key.

**Mapping multivalued attribute**: Create a new relation with the attribute

**Relational Schema Access Links:**

Draw.io: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1A36nZ-ibiq0Tw0SAx5dPMYWFF8LtXp8R/view?usp=sharing>



**Fix 2.0 Mapping ER Diagram into Relational Schema**

**Normalization of Relational Schema**

The process of decomposing unsatisfactory relations by breaking up their attributes into smaller relations is called Normalization.

1NF: The attributes should hold atomic values. Multivalued, Composite attributes and their combinations are not allowed.

2NF: Every non-prime attribute A in R is fully functionally dependent on primary key

3NF: A relation should be 2NF and no non-prime attribute B in R is transitively dependent on primary key.

The Relational Schema that is being generated from our ER follows all three normalization rules and thus it is in 3NF already.

**SQL**

**Statements to create Relations in DB and Add Constraints**

CREATE TABLE USERS ( EmailID VARCHAR (30), FName VARCHAR(30), LName VARCHAR(30), UserID VARCHAR(20),

Password VARCHAR(20), Phone INT,

DOB Date,

isSeller BOOLEAN DEFAULT 0,

PRIMARY key(EmailID)

)

CREATE TABLE ADDRESS ( MailID VARCHAR (30), Street VARCHAR(20), City VARCHAR(20), State VARCHAR(20),

Country VARCHAR(20), Zipcode INT,

isDefault Boolean DEFAULT NULL,

PRIMARY key(MailID, Street1, Street2, City, State, Country, Zipcode),

FOREIGN key(MailID) REFERENCES USERS (EmailID) ON DELETE CASCADE

)

CREATE TABLE BUYER ( BuyerID VARCHAR (30),

PRIMARY key (BuyerID),

FOREIGN key(BuyerID) REFERENCES USERS (EmailID) ON DELETE CASCADE

)

CREATE TABLE SELLER ( SellerID VARCHAR (30),

CompanyName VARCHAR (30),

Description VARCHAR (30),

Rating INT,

PRIMARY key (SellerID),

FOREIGN key(SellerID) REFERENCES USERS(EmailID) ON DELETE CASCADE

)

CREATE TABLE TRANSACTION ( BuyerID VARCHAR (30),

SellerID VARCHAR (30),

TransactionID VARCHAR (30),

Query VARCHAR (30),

TranactionDate Date,

PRIMARY key (BuyerID ,SellerID),

FOREIGN key(BuyerID) REFERENCES buyer (BuyerID) ON DELETE CASCADE,

FOREIGN key(SellerID) REFERENCES seller (SellerID) ON DELETE CASCADE

)

CREATE TABLE CATEGORY (

CType INT, CName VARCHAR (20),

CATID INT NOT NULL, PRIMARY key (CATID)

)

CREATE TABLE PRODUCT (

ItemID INT NOT NULL,

Price INT,

Image VARCHAR (20),

ItemName VARCHAR (30),

Description VARCHAR (50),

SellerID VARCHAR (30),

ItemType VARCHAR (30),

Rating INT, CATID INT,

inStock CHAR(1),

PRIMARY key (ItemID),

FOREIGN key(CATID) REFERENCES CATEGORY(CATID) ON DELETE CASCADE,

FOREIGN key(SellerID) REFERENCES SELLER (SellerID) ON DELETE CASCADE

)

CREATE TABLE BID (

ItemID INT,

Amount INT, BidNo INT, StartDate DATE, EndDate DATE, PRIMARY key (ItemID),

FOREIGN key(ItemID) REFERENCES product (ItemID) ON DELETE CASCADE

)

CREATE TABLE DIRECT\_BUY ( BuyID INT,

Quantity INT, Price INT,

BuyerID VARCHAR (30),

PRIMARY key(BuyID),

FOREIGN key(BuyID) REFERENCES Product (ItemID) ON DELETE CASCADE

)

CREATE TABLE PRODUCT\_OFFER ( POffer INT,

Keyword VARCHAR(15), ExpiryDate DATE,

Name VARCHAR (20),

Description VARCHAR (30), Status BOOLEAN DEFAULT 0,

PRIMARY key(POffer)

)

CREATE TABLE ACTIVE( PID INT,

DISCOUNT INT,

STATUS CHAR(30),

PRIMARY KEY(PID),

FOREIGN key(PID) REFERENCES PRODUCT\_OFFER(POffer) on delete CASCADE

)

CREATE TABLE AUCTION\_OFFER (

PID INT, BidID INT,

OfferCode varchar(10), Description varchar(20), PRIMARY key(pid,bidID),

FOREIGN key(pid) REFERENCES ACTIVE(pid) on DELETE CASCADE, FOREIGN key(bidID) REFERENCES BID(itemID) on DELETE CASCADE

)

CREATE TABLE EXPIRED( PID int(10),

Status boolean, ExpiredDate Date, PRIMARY KEY(PID),

FOREIGN KEY(PID) REFERENCES PRODUCT\_OFFER(POffer) on delete CASCADE

)

CREATE TABLE BUYERBIDS( BID INT,

buyerid varchar(50), BidDate date,

PRIMARY key(bid, buyerid, bbid),

FOREIGN key(bid) REFERENCES bid(itemid) on DELETE CASCADE, FOREIGN key(buyerid) REFERENCES buyer(buyerid) on DELETE CASCADE

)

CREATE TABLE PAYMENTINFO(

buyerID varchar(50), PaymentId INT,

cardno INT, Emonth INT, Eyear INT, PType varchar(20),

PRIMARY key(buyerID, PaymentId),

FOREIGN key(buyerID) REFERENCES buyer(buyerID)

)

CREATE TABLE HISTORY( HID int(10),

userID varchar(50), AddedDate date, PRIMARY key(HID),

FOREIGN key(userID) REFERENCES Buyer(buyerID) ON DELETE CASCADE

)

CREATE TABLE CARRIER(

CarrierPhone INT, cname varchar(10), cemail varchar(30), CarrierID INT,

PRIMARY key(CarrierID)

)

ALTER TABLE `carrier`

CHANGE `CarrierID` INT NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT; CREATE TABLE CART(

CID INT,

UserID varchar(50), AddedDate Date, ItemCount INT, PRIMARY key(CID),

FOREIGN key(UserID) REFERENCES Buyer(BuyerID) on DELETE CASCADE

)

ALTER TABLE `cart` CHANGE `CID` `CID` INT NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT; CREATE TABLE CHECKOUT(

CHKID INT, CID INT,

PRIMARY key(CHKID),

FOREIGN key(CID) REFERENCES cart(CID) on DELETE CASCADE

)

CREATE TABLE PROCEED\_ORDER(

PaymentID INT, userID varchar(50), CHKID INT, CID INT,

PRIMARY KEY(PaymentID,UserID, CHKID, CID),

FOREIGN key(CID) REFERENCES cart(CID) on DELETE CASCADE,

FOREIGN key(CHKID) REFERENCES checkout(CHKID) on DELETE CASCADE

)

ALTER TABLE ` PROCEED\_ORDER ` ADD CONSTRAINT `proceed\_order\_ibfk\_3`

FOREIGN KEY (`UserID`) REFERENCES `PaymentInfo`(`BuyerID`) ON DELETE RESTRICT ON UPDATE RESTRICT;

CREATE TABLE ORDERDETAILS(

OrderID INT, Address varchar(10), ItemName varchar(20), Quantity INT,

Cost INT, Order\_Date Date, UserID varchar(50), HID INT, CID INT, CarrierID INT, Paystatus varchar(10),

PRIMARY key(OrderID),

FOREIGN key(UserID) REFERENCES buyer(BuyerID) on DELETE CASCADE, FOREIGN key(HID) REFERENCES history(HID) on DELETE CASCADE, FOREIGN key(CID) REFERENCES cart(CID) on DELETE CASCADE,

FOREIGN key(CarrierID) REFERENCES carrier(CarrierID) on DELETE CASCADE

)

CREATE TABLE PRODUCTORDERED(

OrderID INT, ItemID INT,

PRIMARY key(OrderID, ItemID),

FOREIGN key(OrderID) REFERENCES order\_details(OrderID) on DELETE CASCADE, FOREIGN key(ItemID) REFERENCES product(ItemID) on DELETE CASCADE

)

CREATE TABLE REVIEW(

ReviewID INT NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,

Comments varchar(30), Date Date,

Reviewtype varchar(10), PRIMARY key(ReviewID)

)

CREATE TABLE REVIEW\_IMAGE(

ReviewID INT,

Id INT NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,

Image varchar(30), Added\_Date Date, PRIMARY key(id),

FOREIGN key(reviewID) REFERENCES review(reviewID) on DELETE CASCADE

)

CREATE TABLE PROVIDE\_REVIEW(

ReviewID INT, userID varchar(10), ItemID INT,

PRIMARY key(ReviewID,userID,ItemID),

FOREIGN key(ReviewID) REFERENCES review(ReviewID) on DELETE CASCADE, FOREIGN key(UserID) REFERENCES buyer(BuyerID) on DELETE CASCADE, FOREIGN key(ItemID) REFERENCES product(ItemID) on DELETE CASCADE

)

CREATE TABLE WISHLIST(

WID INT AUTO\_INCREMENT ,

UserID varchar(30), Date Date, PRIMARY key(WID),

FOREIGN key(UserID) REFERENCES Buyer(BuyerID) on DELETE CASCADE

)

CREATE TABLE CART\_DISPLAYS( CID INT,

ItemID INT,

PRIMARY key(CID,ItemID),

FOREIGN key(ItemID) REFERENCES Product(ItemID) on DELETE CASCADE

)

ALTER TABLE ` CART\_DISPLAYS ` DROP FOREIGN KEY ` CART\_DISPLAYS \_ibfk\_1`; ALTER TABLE ` CART\_DISPLAYS ` ADD CONSTRAINT ` CART\_DISPLAYS \_ibfk\_1`

FOREIGN KEY (`ItemID`) REFERENCES `PRODUCT`(`ItemID`) ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE RESTRICT;

ALTER TABLE ` CART\_DISPLAYS ` ADD CONSTRAINT ` CART\_DISPLAYS \_ibfk\_2` FOREIGN KEY (`CID`) REFERENCES `cart`(`CID`) ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE RESTRICT;

CREATE TABLE WISHLIST\_CONTAINS( WID INT,

ItemID INT,

PRIMARY key(WID, ItemID),

FOREIGN key(WID) REFERENCES wishlist(WID) on DELETE CASCADE,

FOREIGN key(ItemID) REFERENCES product(ItemID) on DELETE CASCADE

)

**PL/SQL**

**PROCEDURES**

1. **Buyer\_ Registration:**

This Procedure is invoked from Update\_USERS Trigger when a user is inserted.

Usecase:

### If the User is a Buyer, create a record in the Buyer table. The user will be enrolled as a Buyer by default.

1. **Seller\_ Registration:**

This Procedure is invoked from Update\_USERS Trigger when a user is inserted.

Usecase:

### If the User is a Seller, create a record in the Seller table

1. **ClearCart**

This Procedure is invoked from CLEAR\_CART Trigger when a checkout is executed.

Usecase:

* + Whenever a new checkout is executed, the items in the cart are cleared.

1. **Add\_Product**

This Procedure is invoked from Populate\_Products Trigger.

Usecase:

* + Insert records into the category table based on the product category.
  + Insert a record in either BID or DIRECTBUY depending on the type of product.
  + If the item belongs to BID, the AuctionOffer table will be updated based on the offer code.

1. **Update\_History**

This Procedure is invoked from HISTORY\_UPDATE Trigger when an order is finished.

Usecase:

* + Whenever a new order is completed, the history of that order is updated in the History Table.

**TRIGGERS**

1. **Update\_USERS:**
   * When a new user is created, the stored procedure responsible for adding records into the Buyer and Seller tables is called.
2. **CLEAR\_CART:**

* After successful checkout, the products in the cart are cleared by invoking ClearCart procedure.

1. **Populate\_Products:**
   * Invokes the Add\_Products procedure which refreshes the Items, Bid and DirectBuy Table.
2. **History\_Update:**
   * The Update\_History procedure is called when this trigger is executed which helps us to save the history of the transaction after order is checked out.
3. **Check\_Product\_Instock:**
   * Before insert on Orderdetails this trigger is invoked to check if the item is in stock to purchase and throws an error if it is not available.

**PL/SQL STORED PROCEDURES**

**Procedure-1 Buyer\_ Registration :**

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE BUYER\_REGISTRATION (email in USER.EmailID

%Type) AS BEGIN

Insert into BUYER VALUES ( email

);

END BUYER\_REGISTRATION;

## Procedure-2 Seller\_ Registration :

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE SELLER\_ REGISTRATION (

email in USER.EmailID %Type,

company\_name in SELLER.Company\_name%Type, description in SELLER.Description%Type,

rating in SELLER.Rating%Type,

) AS BEGIN

Insert into SELLER VALUES ( email, company\_name, description,

rating

);

END SELLER\_ REGISTRATION;

## Procedure-3 ClearCart

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE CLEARCART (cid in CART.CID %Type) AS

BEGIN

DELETE FROM CART WHERE CID=cid;

)

END CLEARCART;

**Procedure-4 Add\_Product**

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE ADD\_PRODUCT (

Price Product.price%TYPE, Image Product.image%TYPE

ItemNameProduct.ItemName%TYPE

Description Product.Description%TYPE, CATID INT,

ITEMTYPE VARCHAR,

OfferCode VARCHAR,

)AS

ID Product.ItemID%TYPE

Discount Auction\_Offer.Discount%TYPE BEGIN

INSERT INTO Product VALUES (

Price, Image,

Title, Description

)

SELECT ItemID INTO ID FROM Items WHERE ItemID = :NEW.ItemID INSERT INTO CATEGORY VALUES (

CATID,

CName,

)

IF (ITEMTYPE=0) THEN

INSERT INTO BID VALUES (

ItemID, Price, StartDate, EndDate

)

INSERT INTO AUCTION\_OFFER VALUES (

OfferCode, Discount, ItemID, BidID,

ELSE

)

INSERT INTO DIRECTBUY VALUES ( ItemID, Price, BuyID

)

END IF;

END ADD\_PRODUCT;

## Procedure-5 Update History

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE INSERT\_HISTORY(ORDER\_ID in ORDER\_DETAILS.OrderID%TYPE, UserID in ORDER\_DETAILS.UserId%TYPE, OrderedDate in ORDER\_DETAILS.Order\_Date%TYPE) AS

BEGIN

INSERT INTO HISTORY VALUES (ORDER\_ID,userID,orderedDate)

END INSERT\_HISTORY;

**PL/SQL-TRIGGERS**

**Trigger-1 Update\_USERS :**

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER UPDATE\_USERS AFTER INSERT ON USERS

FOR EACH ROW DECLARE

seller USERS.isSeller %Type BEGIN

Select isSeller into seller from users where email = :NEW.EmailID; IF (seller =’Y’) THEN

BUYER\_REGISTRATION (NEW.EmailID);

ELSE

SELLER\_REGISTRATION (NEW.EmailID,”Zexa Tech Ltd”,”Power”,4)

END IF;

END;

**Trigger-2 CLEAR\_CART :**

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER CLEAR\_CART

AFTER INSERT ON CHECKOUT

FOR EACH ROW

DECLARE

cid CHECKOUT.CID%TYPE;

BEGIN

select CID into cid from CHECKOUT where CHKID=: NEW.CHKID;

CLEARCART(cid);

END;

## Trigger-3 Populate\_Products :

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER POPULATE\_PRODUCTS AFTER INSERT ON ITEM

FOR EACH ROW

BEGIN

ADD\_PRODUCT (23145,240,'nike.com/aexcv.jpg','Nike Jordan Air Max','Premium BasketBall Shoes','nikhila.s@gmail.com','Shoes',5,'5346','Y');

ADD\_PRODUCT (93456,45,'amazon.com/vfsvb.png','Alexa Echo Dot','Smart Speaker','harshini.s@gmail.com','Speaker',4,'2869','N');

END;

## Trigger-4 History\_Update

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER HISTORY­\_ UPDATE

AFTER INSERT ON ORDER DETAILS

FOR EACH ROW

DECLARE

orderdate ORDERDETAILS.Order\_Date%TYPE;

userid ORDER\_DETAILS.UserId%TYPE;

BEGIN

select UserId,Order\_Date into userid,orderdate from ORDER\_DETAILS where OrderId=: NEW.OrderId;

INSERT\_HISTORY(orderid,userid,orderdate);

END;

## Trigger-5 Check\_Product\_Instock

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER CHECK\_PRODUCT\_INSTOCK

BEFORE INSERT ON ORDERDETAILS

FOR EACH ROW

BEGIN

Select ItemID from PRODUCT where ItemID = :NEW.ItemID;

IF (inStock = 'N') THEN

raise\_application\_error( -20111, 'The Item is not in stock to order');

END IF;

END;