

GTU Department of Computer Engineering CSE414 Databases - Spring 2022 Project Report

Akif KARTAL 171044098



1) Problem Definition

Yemeksepeti

The problem is to make a database management system for the yemeksepeti platform.

2) Solution

The project was finished as expected in project assignment announcement.

2.1) User Requirements

In this project we 3 users. These are customer, restaurant owner and admin of system.

- 1. Customer shall be able to sign up.
- 2. **Customer** shall be able to add food to his/her basket.
- 3. **Customer** shall be able to order food.
- 4. **Customer** shall be able to see status of the order and old orders.
- 5. Customer shall be able to add new address or edit them.
- 6. **Customer** shall be able to see all foods and restaurants.
- 7. **Customer** shall be able to add restaurant in his/her favorites.
- 8. **Customer** shall be able to load money on the digital wallet.
- 9. **Customer** shall be able to make review to order.
- 10. **Customer** shall be able to see and use his/her discount coupons.
- 11. Restaurant Owner shall be able to add new food on his/her menu or edit them.
- 12. Restaurant Owner shall be able to add new payment type for his/her restaurant.
- 13. Restaurant Owner shall be able to change working hours of restaurant.
- 14. **Restaurant Owner** shall be able to add new campaign for foods.
- 15. Admin shall be able to add new restaurants or edit them.
- 16. Admin shall be able to add new discount coupon to the customers
- 17. **Admin** shall be able to see all information in the system.

2.2) Database Tables and Relations

In this project we have **25 table**. These tables are followings.

- Customer
- Address
- AddressType
- CustomerAdress
- TelephoneNumber
- Email
- Orders
- FavouriteRestaurant
- Basket



- BasketFood
- OrderFood
- DigitalWallet
- Restaurant
- PaymentType
- PaymentRestaurant
- WorkingHours
- Food
- Category
- Review
- Campaign
- Coupon
- CouponCustomer
- FoodLog
- WalletLog
- Offer

Relations

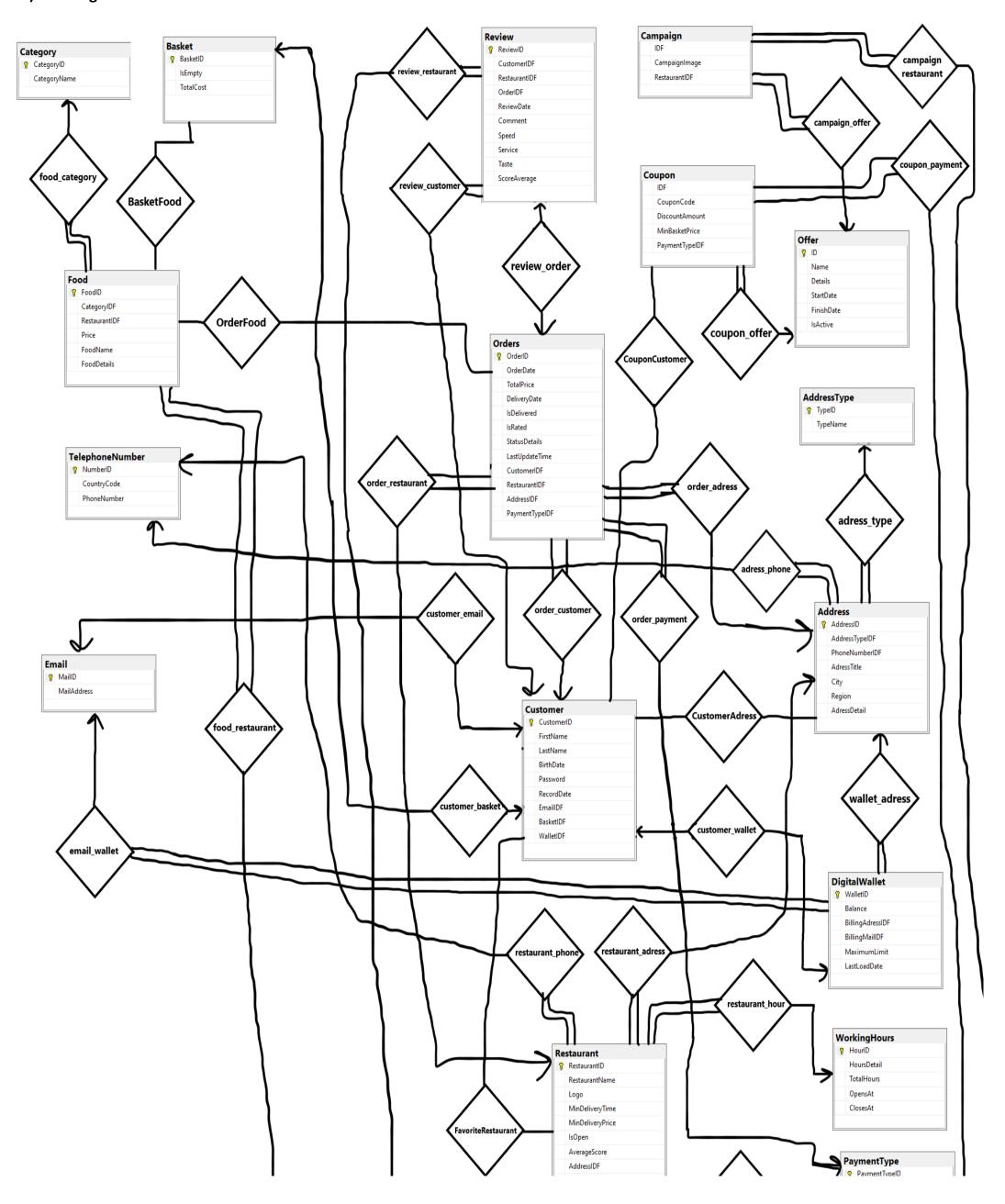
Between These tables we have following relations;

- 4 one to one relation
- **19** one to many relation
- 6 many to many relation

Total we have 29 relations. Check following E-R diagram.



2.3) E-R Diagram





2.4) Functional Dependencies



CustomerID —> FirstName, LastName, Password, BirthDate, EmailIDF, BasketIDF, WalletIDF, RecordDate

Address

AddressID — PhoneNumberIDF, AddressTypeIDF, AdressTitle, City, Region, AdressDetail

AddressType

TypeID → TypeName

TelephoneNumber

NumberID --> CountryCode, PhoneNumber

Email

MailID -> MailAddress

Orders

OrderID —> CustomerIDF, RestaurantIDF, AddressIDF, PaymentTypeIDF, StatusDetail, LastUpdateTime, OrderDate, TotalPrice, IsDelivered, IsRated, DeliveryDate

Basket

BasketID → IsEmpty, TotalCost

DigitalWallet

WalletID → Balance, BillingAdressIDF, BillingMailIDF, MaximumLimit, LastLoadDate

Restaurant

RestaurantID —> RestaurantName, Logo, AverageScore, MinDeliveryTime, MinDeliveryPrice, IsOpen, WorkingHoursIDF, AddressIDF, PhoneNumberIDF

PaymentType

PaymentTypeID -> PaymentTypeName, IsOnline

WorkingHours

HourID --> HoursDetail, TotalHour, OpensAt, ClosesAt

Food

FoodID --> FoodName, FoodDetail, Price, CategoryIDF, RestaurantIDF

Category

CategoryID → CategoryName



Review

ReviewID —> CustomerIDF, RestaurantIDF, Comment, ReviewDate, Speed, Service, Taste, ScoreAverage, OrderIDF

Campaign

IDF -> CampaignImage, RestaurantID

Coupon

IDF -> CouponCode, DiscountAmount, MinBasketPrice, PaymentTypeIDF

FoodLog

LogID --> DeletedTime, FoodName, FoodDetail, Price, RestaurantName

WalletLog

LogID --> LogTime, OperationDetails, OldBalance, NewBalance, WalletIDF

Offer

ID -> Name, Details, StartDate, FinishDate, IsActive

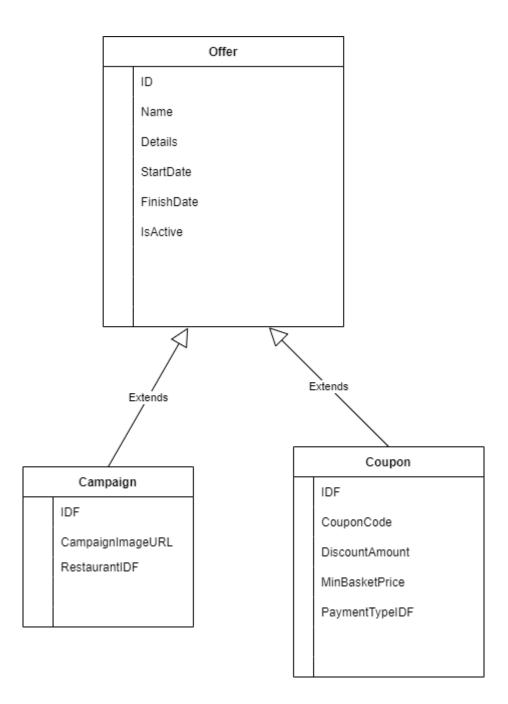
2.5) Normalization

As you can see from the tables I have applied normalization such that **no data is repeated**, and we have 25 different tables. That means **in this project I have at least 3NF normalization**.

2.6) Inheritance(Specialization)

Between Campaign and Coupon tables there is an inheritance because both are related to discount, and they have common attributes. Therefore, they inherited from Offer table.





As you can see Name, Details, StartDate, FinishDate and IsActive attributes are **common** between Campaign and Coupon tables and IDF's are foreign key. We will access the information by using this foreign keys.



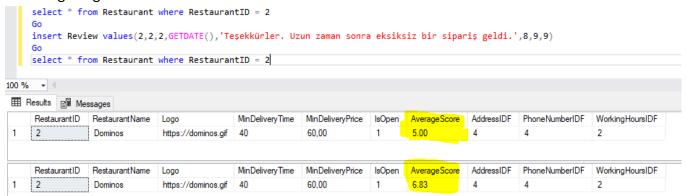
1. trg_LogWallet: By using this trigger we will insert a new log to WalletLog after updating DigitalWallet. In this way we can see the user operations in any problem. You can see the changes in WalletLog table in following image.

```
□update DigitalWallet set Balance = 250 where WalletID = 1
      update DigitalWallet set Balance = 200 where WalletID = 1
     select * from WalletLog
100 % ▼ <
 Ⅲ Results

    Messages

                                     Operation Details
                                                              OldBalance
                                                                                       WalletIDF
      LogID
              LogTime
                                                                          NewBalance
      1
              2022-04-29 23:19:11.830
                                     Para Yükleme Islemi Yapildi.
                                                              150,00
                                                                          250,00
                                                                                       1
 1
 2
              2022-04-29 23:20:19.260
                                                                                       1
                                     Para Çekme Islemi Yapildi.
                                                              250.00
                                                                          200.00
```

2. trg_ReviewAverage: By using this trigger after a new review(speed,service,taste) made by the customer we can update restaurant average score. You can see the changes in Restaurant table in following image.

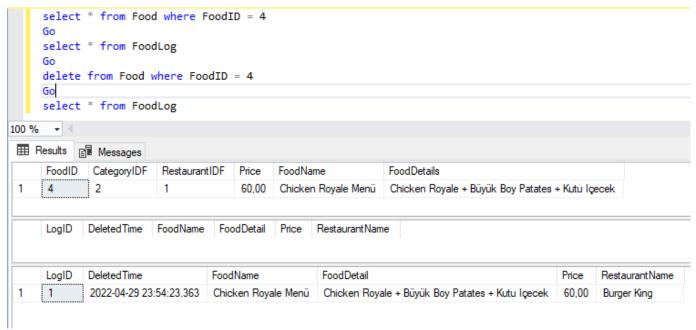


3. trg_BasketPriceUpdate: By using this trigger we will update basket total price after a food added to the basket. You can see the changes in Basket table in following image.

```
select * from Basket where BasketID = 1
     Go
     insert BasketFood(BasketIDF,FoodIDF,Quantity,Price) Values(1,2,1,80)
     insert BasketFood(BasketIDF,FoodIDF,Quantity,Price) Values(1,1,1,60)
     select * from Basket where BasketID = 1
100 %
      ---
Results Messages
     BasketID
               IsEmpty
                       TotalCost
                       0.00
     BasketID
               IsEmpty
                       TotalCost
               0
                       140,00
```

4. trg_LogFood: By using this trigger, after deleting a food we can insert information about that food in FoodLog table to check later. You can see the changes in FoodLog table in following image.



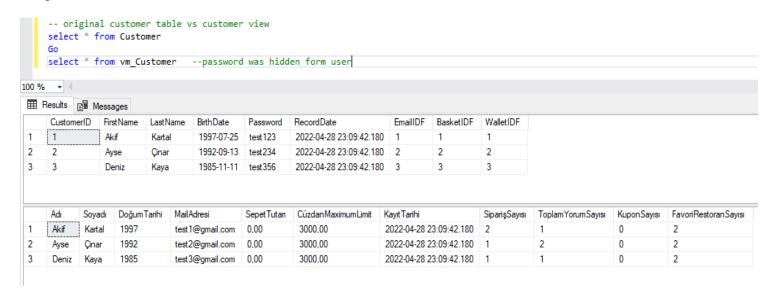


5. trg_OrderFood: By using this trigger, when a customer give the order, the foods in the basket will be removed and they will added to order table. You can see the changes in Basket table in following image.

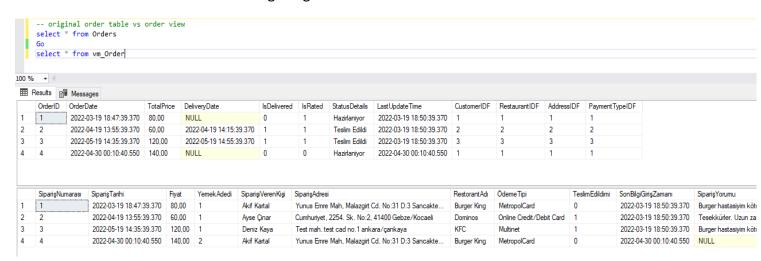




1. vm_Customer: By using this view we can see the customer information detailed way. Normally customer information separated into different tables. With this view we will join them. See the results in following image.



2. vm_Order: By using this view we can see the order information detailed way. Normally order information separated into different tables. With this view we will join them and add additional information. See the results in following image.

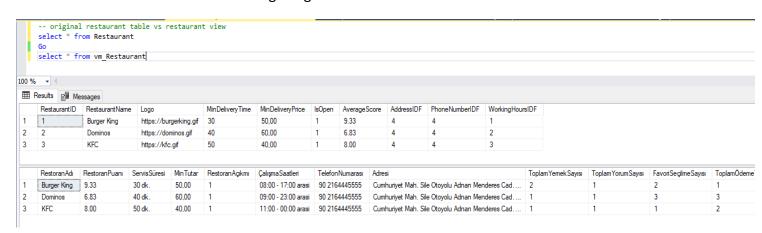


3. vm_Max40Food: By using this view we can see the foods whose price less tha 40 TL. See the results in following image.

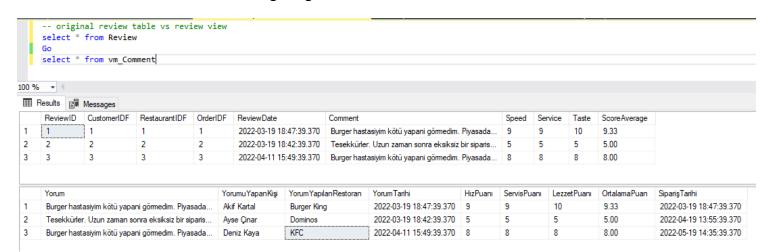




4. vm_Restaurant: By using this view we can see the restaurant information detailed way. Normally restaurant information separated into different tables. With this view we will join them and add additional information. See the results in following image.



5. vm_Comment: By using this view we can see the review information detailed way. Normally review information separated into different tables. With this view we will join them and add additional information. See the results in following image.





2.9) Left, Right and Full Outer Join

2.10) Transactions

2.11) User Interface

