

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

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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. You can see in the E-R diagram.

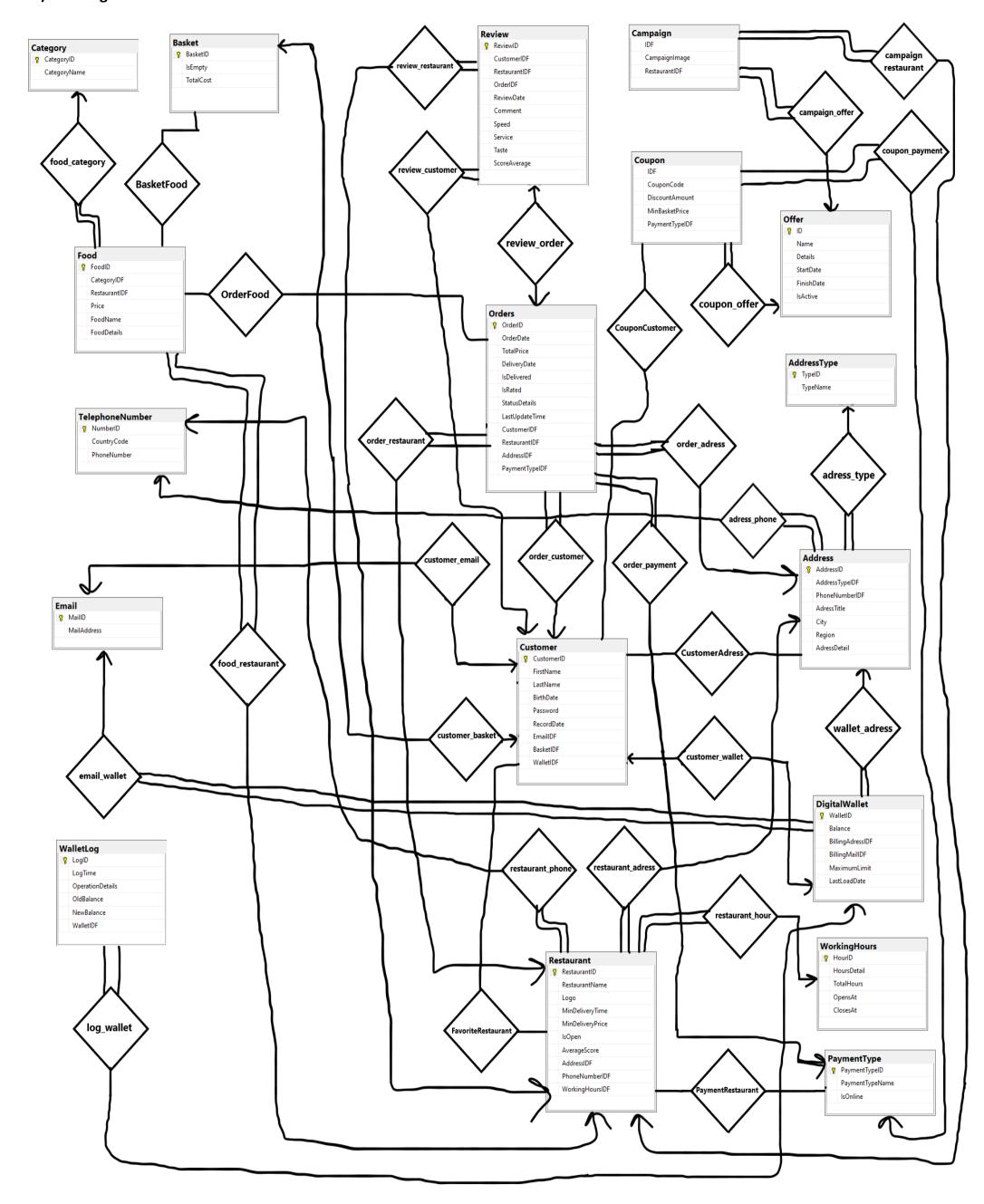
Creating Tables and Inserting Data

In this database everything made with SQL language. You can see in following images.

```
□Create Table WalletLog (
     LogID int identity (1, 1) NOT NULL,
     LogTime datetime NULL,
     OperationDetails nvarchar(MAX) NULL ,
     OldBalance money NULL,
     NewBalance money NULL,
     WalletIDF int NULL,
                                                         Use YemekSepeti
     CONSTRAINT PK_WalletLog PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
          LogID
                                                         --add phone number
     ),
                                                        ⊟insert TelephoneNumber Values('90','5555555555'),
     CONSTRAINT FK_Wallet_WalletLog FOREIGN KEY
                                                         ('90','5554443333'),
          WalletIDF
                                                         ('90', '5437776669'),
      ) REFERENCES dbo.DigitalWallet (
                                                         ('90','2164445555'),
          WalletID
                                                         ('90','2163335555')
```



2.3) E-R Diagram





2.4) Normalization

As you can see from the tables I have applied normalization such that tables were well separated and **no data is repeated**. Also, there are no partial and transitive dependency. Lastly all my primary keys are candidate key. Therefore, **in this project I have 3NF and BCNF normalization**.

2.5) Functional Dependencies

Customer

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

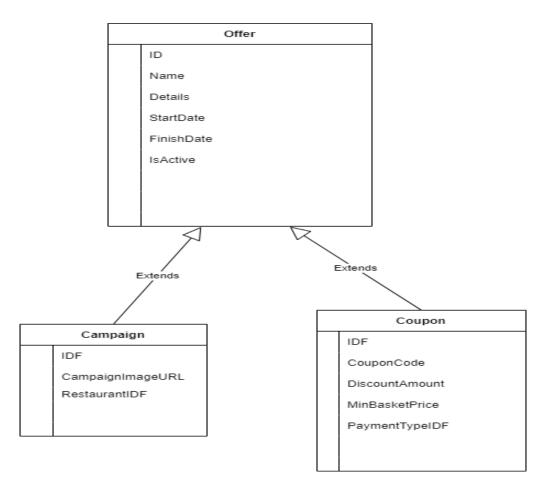
Offer

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

2.6) 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.

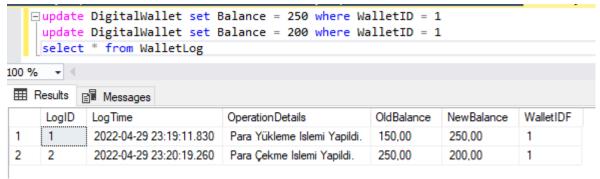




As you can see Name, Details, StartDate, FinishDate and IsActive attributes are **common** between Campaign and Coupon tables and IDF's are foreign key. We will access the information by using this foreign key.

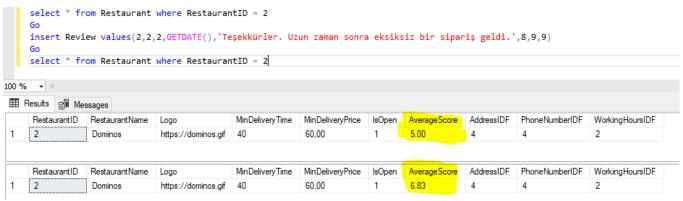
2.7) Triggers

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.

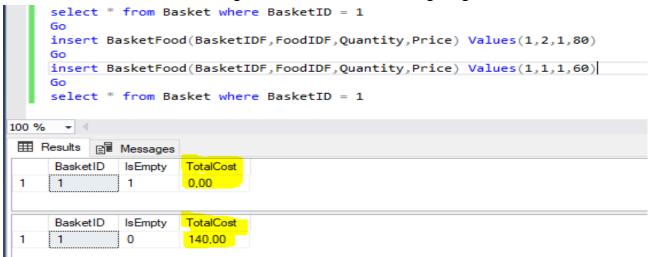


2. trg_ReviewAverage: By using this trigger after a new review(speed,service,taste) made by the customer we can update restaurant average score. You can see the changes in Restaurant table in following image.

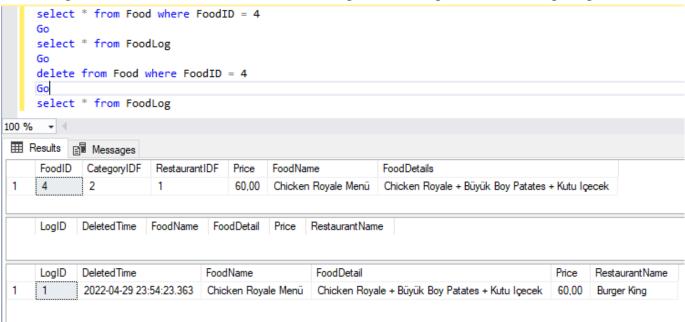




3. trg_BasketPriceUpdate: By using this trigger **we will update basket total price** after a food added to the basket. You can see the changes in Basket table in following image.



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.



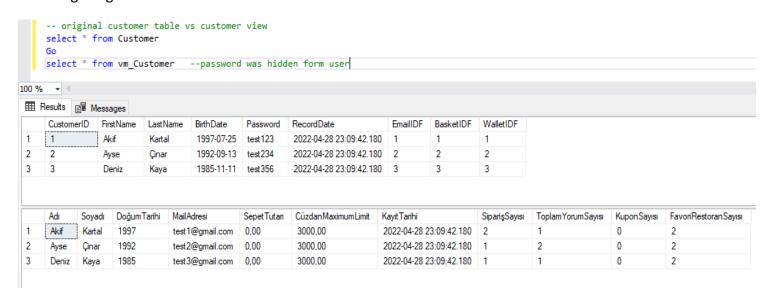
5. trg_OrderFood: By using this trigger, when a customer give the order(insert), the foods in the basket will be removed and they will added to order table. You can see the changes in Basket table in following image.





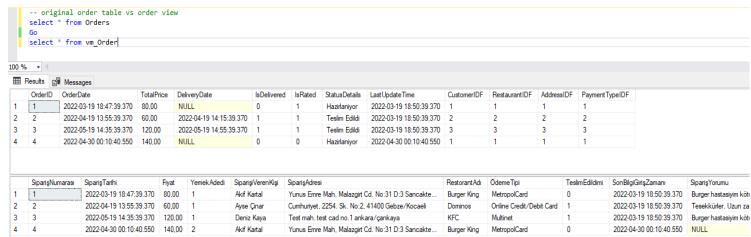
2.8) Views

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

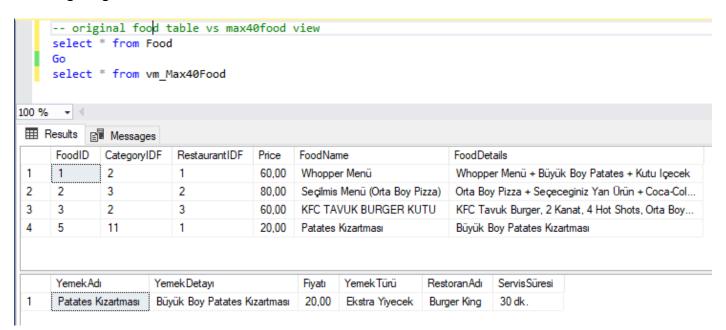


2. vm_Order: By using this view we can see the order information detailed way. Normally order information separated into different tables. With this view we will join them and add additional information. See the results in following image.

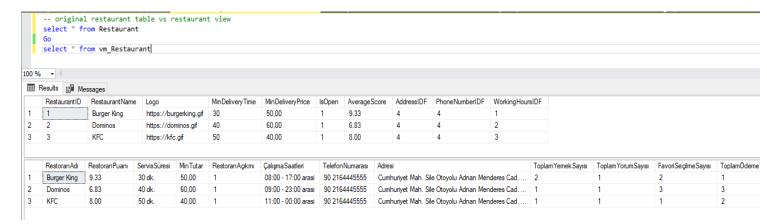




3. vm_Max40Food: By using this view we can see the foods whose price less than 40 TL. See the results in following image.

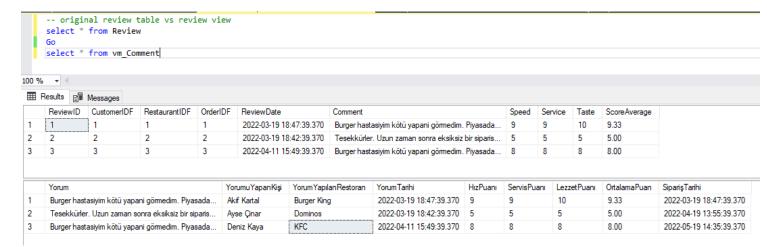


4. vm_Restaurant: By using this view we can see the restaurant information detailed way. Normally restaurant information separated into different tables. With this view we will join them and add additional information. See the results in following image.





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

Since customer and basket tables are relational tables, we can join them by using following queries.

- select * from Customer c Left Outer Join Basket b on c.BasketIDF = b.BasketID
- > select * from Customer c Right Outer Join Basket b on c.BasketIDF = b.BasketID
- select * from Customer c Full Outer Join Basket b on c.BasketIDF = b.BasketID

2.10) Transactions

2.11) User Interface



