



ÇANKAYA
UNIVERSITY

CENG 356 – TERM PROJECT

COURIER COMPANY DATABASE

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COURIER COMPANY DATABASE

- ❖ The database for courier companies.
- ❖ This database includes information about people and companies who product sender and receiver. Like that name, surname, city, telephone, email.
- ❖ If sender or receiver is company, the company may has many sales. It is checked with a unique code.
- ❖ The database should contains information about product which is sendes or received.
- ❖ The product is separated according to its cost.
- ❖ Each product has when is delivered and by whom.
- ❖ Tha database has date which is delivering cargo, courier and customer.

E-R Model

a. Entities

- Customer Type
- Retail Customer
- Corporate Customer
- Product
- C-P-Index
- Cargo Type
- Cost
- Sales
- Personnel
- Personnel Type
- Date

b. Relationships

- Each retail customer and corporate customer have customer type.
- Each corporate customer includes sales about own company.
- All products have cost and cargo type.

1. Entities

1.1.Customer Type Entity and its Attributes

- A customer type is identified by Customer Type Id. The attributes are
 - CustomerTypeId
 - CustomerTypeName

1.2.Retail Customer Entity and its Attributes

- For each RetailCustomer a ID is used. The attributes are
 - RetailId
 - RetailName
 - RetailSurname
 - RetailCity
 - RetailCounty
 - RetailAddress
 - RetailTel1
 - RetailTel2
 - RetailEmail1
 - RetailEmail2
 - refCustomerTypeId (Foreign Key)

1.3.Corporate Customer Entity and its Attributes

- All corporate customers has a ID as a primary key. The attributes are
 - CorporateId
 - CorporateCode
 - CorporateName
 - CorporateCity
 - CorporateCounty
 - CorporateAddress
 - CorporateTel1
 - CorporateTel2
 - CorporateEmail1
 - CorporateEmail2
 - refCustomerTypeId (Foreign Key)

1.4. Cost Entity and its Attributes

- A cost is identified with Cost ID. The attributes are
 - CostId
 - CostTypeName
 - Unit
 - Cost

1.5. Cargo Type Entity and its Attributes

- For each CargoType a ID is used. The attributes are
 - CargoTypeId
 - Type

1.6. Product Entity and its Attributes

- All products has a ID as a primary key. The attributes are
 - ProductId
 - refCostId (Foreign Key)
 - Sensibility
 - Number
 - ProductCost
 - refCargoTypeId (Foreign Key)
 - CargoCost

1.7. Sales Entity and its Attributes

- A sales is identified by Customer Type Id. The attributes are
 - SalesId
 - Price

1.8. Contractual Company Entity and its Attributes

- This table is like a bridge between Corporate Customer and Sales tables. It's attributes are
 - ContractualId
 - refCompanyName
 - refCompanyCode
 - refSaleId (Foreign Key)

1.9.C-P-Index Entity and its Attributes

- For each CPIndex a ID is used. The attributes are
 - CPId
 - refRetailId (Foreign Key)
 - refCorporateId (Foreign Key)
 - refProductId (Foreign Key)

1.10. Personnel Type Entity and its Attributes

- All personnel type has a ID as a primary key. The attributes are
 - PersonnelTypeId
 - PersonalName

1.11. Personnel Entity and its Attributes

- A cost is identified with Cost ID. The attributes are
 - PersonnelId
 - refPersonnelTypeId
 - PersonnelName
 - PersonnelSurname
 - PersonnelTel

1.12. Date Entity and its Attributes

- A customer type is identified by Customer Type Id. The attributes are
 - DateId
 - DeliverDateName

1.13. Date Entity and its Attributes

- A customer type is identified by Customer Type Id. The attributes are
 - DateId
 - DeliverDateName

1.14. Cargo History Entity and its Attributes

- This table is like a bridge between Date, C-P-Index and Personnel tables. It's attributes are
 - Status
 - refIndexId (Foreign Key)
 - refDateId (Foreign Key)
 - refPersonnelId (Foreign Key)
 - DeliverDateN

2. Relationships

- One person or company has a unique type.
 - A customer type may be in different customers.
 - The relationship between CustomerType, RetailCustomer and CorporateCustomer is a one to many relationship. This relationship is defined as a foreign key.
- Contractual Company:
 - A company may have different sales.
 - A sale may be the same at the different companies.
 - Contractual Company is a many to many relationship.
- A product has a unique cost.
 - A cost may be in many products.
 - The relation between Product and Cost tables is one to many relation. This relationship is defined as a foreign key.
- A product includes one cargo type.
 - One cargo type can be in different products.
 - The relation between Product and CargoType tables is one to many relation. This relationship is defined as a foreign key.
- One personnel has a unique type.
 - A personnel type may be in different personnels.
 - The relationship between PersonnelType and Personnel is a one to many relationship. This relationship is defined as a foreign key.

- A retail customer, corporate customer or product may has different indexes.
 - An index is unique for each customer of product.
 - The relationship between C-P-Index and RetailCustomer, CorporateCustomer, Product is a one to many relationship for each one. This relationship is defined as a foreign key.

- Cargo History:
 - More than one product can be delivered by different personnels at a date.
 - A personnel can deliver different products on a date.
 - Cargo History is a many to many relationship.
 - At the same time it is a Ternary Relationship between the C-P-Index, Date and Personnel tables.

Relational Model for the Courier Company Database

The following tables are created

1. CustomerType (CustomerId is primary key)
2. RetailCustomer (RetailId is primary key, refCustomerId is foreign key)
3. CorporateCustomer (CorporateId is primary key, refCustomerId is foreign key)
4. Sales (SalesId is primary key)
5. Product (ProductId is primary key, refCostId is foreign key, refCargoType is foreign key)
6. Cost (CostId is primary key)
7. CargoType (CargoTypeId is primary)
8. CPIndex (CPIId is primary key, refRetailId is foreign key, refCorporateId is foreign key, refProductId is foreign key)
9. PersonnelType (PersonnelTypeId is primary key)
10. DeliverDate (DateId is primary key)
11. Personnel (PersonnelId is primary key, refPersonnelTypeId is foreign key)

Converting Relationships

1. Contractual Company is converted to a table as
 - ContractualCompany < ContractualId, refSalesId, refCompanyName, refCompanyCode >
 - ContractualId is primary key
 - refSalesId is foreign key
2. Cargo History is converted to a table as
 - CargoHistory < Status, refIndexId, refDateId, refPersonnelId, DeliverDateN >
 - Status is primary key
 - refIndexId, refDateId, refPersonnelId is foreign key

Some Queries

- The following queries are given as example:
- Create table for Contractual Company entity
 - Insert Retail Customers
 - Select the total cargo costs of products which are going from Ankara to Istanbul

1. CREATE CONTRACTUALCOMPANY TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE ContractualCompany
(
  ContractualId int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
  refCompanyName nvarchar(30) NOT NULL,
  refCompanyCode int NOT NULL,
  refSaleId int NOT NULL,
  FOREIGN KEY (refSaleId) REFERENCES Sales(SalesId)
);
```


2. INSERT RETAIL CUSTOMERS

```
INSERT INTO RetailCustomer (RetailName, RetailSurname,
                             RetailCity, RetailCounty,
                             RetailAddress, RetailTel1,
                             RetailEmail1, refCustomerId)
VALUES ('Melis', 'Cikis', 'Ankara', 'Cankaya', 'Hosdere Caddesi',
        '85208520', 'mls@gmail.com', '1')

INSERT INTO RetailCustomer (RetailName, RetailSurname,
                             RetailCity, RetailCounty,
                             RetailAddress, RetailTel1,
                             RetailEmail1, refCustomerId)
VALUES ('Ali Cem', 'Koc', 'Istanbul', 'Sariyer', 'Buyukdere Caddesi',
        '1325896', 'ack@gmail.com', '1')
```

3. SELECT THE TOTAL CARGO COSTS OF PRODUCTS WHICH ARE GOING FROM ANKARA TO ISTANBUL

```
SELECT SUM(Product.CargoCost) as TotalCargoCost
FROM Product, CPIndex
WHERE Product.ProductId = (SELECT CPIndex.refProductId
                           FROM RetailCustomer, CorporateCustomer, CPIndex
                           WHERE RetailCustomer.RetailCity = 'Ankara' AND
                                CorporateCustomer.CorporateCity = 'Istanbul')
```

4. CREATE TABLES

```
CREATE TABLE RetailCustomer
(
    RetailId int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
    RetailName nvarchar(30) NOT NULL,
    RetailSurname nvarchar(30) NOT NULL,
    RetailCity nvarchar(30) NOT NULL,
    RetailCounty nvarchar(30) NOT NULL,
    RetailAddress nvarchar(30) NOT NULL,
    RetailTel1 varchar(30) NOT NULL,
    RetailTel2 varchar(30),
    RetailEmail1 nvarchar(30) NOT NULL,
    RetailEmail2 nvarchar(30),
    refCustomerTypeId int,
    FOREIGN KEY (refCustomerTypeId) REFERENCES CustomerType(CustomerTypeId)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Product
(
    ProductId int PRIMARY KEY,
    refCostId int,
    Sensibility tinyint NOT NULL,
    Number int NOT NULL,
    ProductCost int NOT NULL,
    refCargoTypeId int NOT NULL,
    CargoCost int NOT NULL,
    FOREIGN KEY (refCostId) REFERENCES Cost(CostId),
    FOREIGN KEY (refCargoTypeId) REFERENCES CargoType(CargoTypeId)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE CargoHistory
(
    Status tinyint PRIMARY KEY,
    refIndexId int NOT NULL,
    refDateId int NOT NULL,
    refPersonnelId int NOT NULL,
    DeliverDateN datetime NOT NULL,
    FOREIGN KEY (refIndexId) REFERENCES CPIndex(CPId),
    FOREIGN KEY (refDateId) REFERENCES DeliverDate(DateId),
    FOREIGN KEY (refPersonnelId) REFERENCES Personnel(PersonnelId)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Personnel
(
    PersonnelId int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
    refPersonnelTypeId int NOT NULL,
    PersonnelName nvarchar(30) NOT NULL,
    PersonnelSurname nvarchar(30) NOT NULL,
    PersonnelTel1 varchar(30) NOT NULL,
    FOREIGN KEY (refPersonnelTypeId) REFERENCES PersonnelType(PersonnelTypeId)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Sales
(
    SalesId int NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (SalesId),
    Price float
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE CorporateCustomer
(
    CorporateId int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
    CorporateCode int,
    CorporateName nvarchar(30) NOT NULL,
    CorporateCity nvarchar(30) NOT NULL,
    CorporateCounty nvarchar(30) NOT NULL,
    CorporateAddress nvarchar(30) NOT NULL,
    CorporateTel1 varchar(30) NOT NULL,
    CorporateTel2 varchar(30),
    CorporateEmail1 nvarchar(30) NOT NULL,
    CorporateEmail2 nvarchar(30),
    refCustomerTypeId int,
    FOREIGN KEY (refCustomerTypeId) REFERENCES CustomerType(CustomerTypeId)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE DeliverDate
(
    DateId int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
    DeliverDateName nvarchar(30) NOT NULL
);
```

```
= CREATE TABLE PersonnelType
(
    PersonnelTypeId int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
    PersonalName nvarchar(30) NOT NULL
);

= CREATE TABLE CPIndex
(
    CPId int PRIMARY KEY,
    refRetailId int NOT NULL,
    refCorporateId int NOT NULL,
    refProductId int NOT NULL,
    FOREIGN KEY (refRetailId) REFERENCES RetailCustomer(RetailId),
    FOREIGN KEY (refCorporateId) REFERENCES CorporateCustomer(CorporateId),
    FOREIGN KEY (refProductId) REFERENCES Product(ProductId)
);

= CREATE TABLE CargoType
(
    CargoTypeId int PRIMARY KEY,
    Type nvarchar(30) NOT NULL
);

= CREATE TABLE Cost
(
    CostId int PRIMARY KEY,
    CostTypeName nvarchar(30) NOT NULL,
    Unit int NOT NULL,
    Cost float NOT NULL
);
```

E-R MODEL

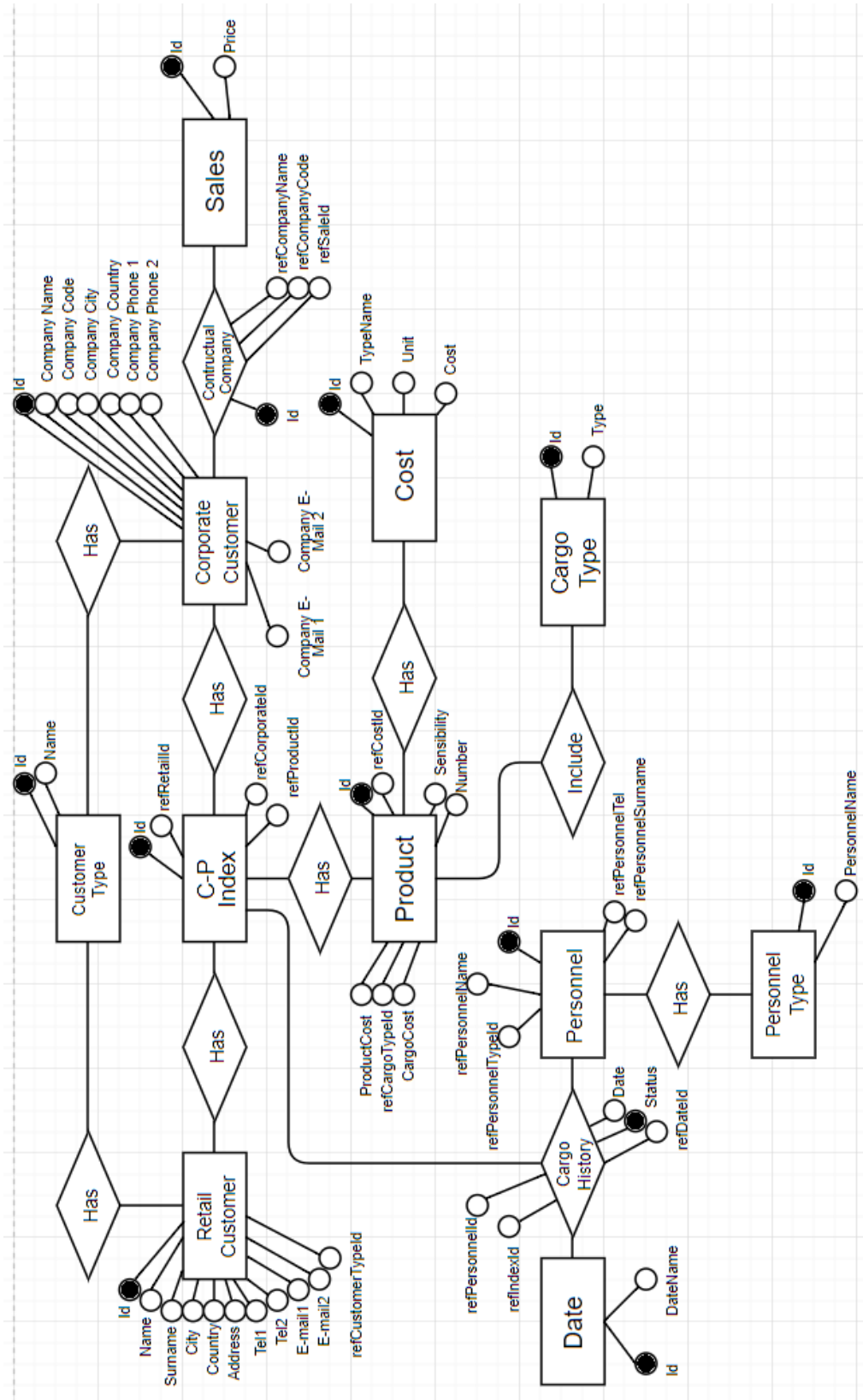


Diagram 1:

