

# **PROJECT REPORT**

**PROJECT TITLE – UBER**

**COURSE NO. AND SECTION – CS 6360.004**

**TEAM NUMBER – UBER-TEAM 5**

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## **DATA REQUIREMENTS –**

This project is based on creating an Uber Database which fulfills the basic requirements at par similar with the real world system.

Following are the data requirements:

Starting with the user/passenger/customer, we have the following requirements to be fulfilled:

1. **Registration** – A user can be either a passenger or a driver. If it's a driver, then he/she has to enter vehicle details as well.
2. **Payment methods** – A user can save multiple payment methods such as Card, Giftcard, and PayPal.
3. **Saved places** – The user has the option to add a home, work and multiple addresses under “other”.
4. A customer can cancel his/her trip and a penalty fee is charged.

Continuing onto the trip, we have the following requirements to be fulfilled:

5. **Trip rating** – The passenger/customer should be able to rate the trip and give rating points to the driver on the basis of two or three parameters.
6. **Trip requests** – A trip request can be made by only one customer at a time. Continuing onto the driver, we have the following requirements to be fulfilled:
7. Driver has the freedom to either accept a trip request or decline a trip request. He should also be able to cancel a trip after accepting it on the basis of some ground rules.
8. The personal details of the driver along with its shift details.
9. A driver may also put advertisements in his cars as per his/her wish.
10. A driver drives a car..

## RELATIONSHIPS –

1. Uber customer–gives–rating : 1:1 cardinality ratio.
2. Driver–gives–rating: 1:1 cardinality ratio.
3. Driver–puts–advertisement: 1:N cardinality ratio.
4. Driver–drives–vehicle: 1:1 total participation cardinality ratio.
5. Uber customer–Address List–Saved addresses: 1:N total participation cardinality ratio.
6. Uber customer–makes–Payments: M:N total participation cardinality ratio.
7. Uber customer–requests–Trip: 1:1 cardinality ratio.
8. Driver–accepts–Trip: 1:1 cardinality ratio.
9. Driver–cancels–Trip: 1:N cardinality ratio.
10. Uber customer–cancels–Trip: 1:N cardinality ratio.
11. Driver–takes–shift: M:N cardinality ratio.

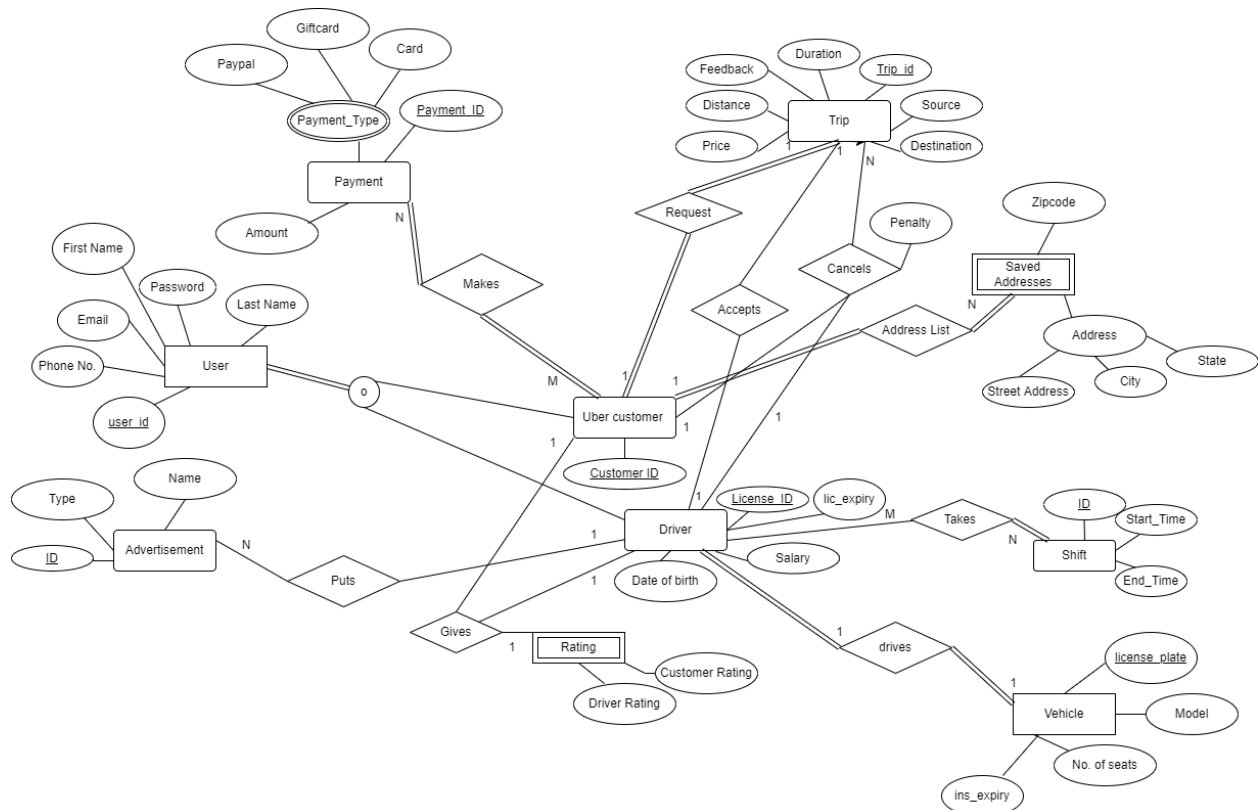
Total 1:1 relationships = 5.

Total 1:N relationships = 4.

Total M:N relationships = 2.

Total relationships = 11.

The following is the ER diagram:



The following is the Entity Relationship diagram.

Google Drive Link :

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1pvNnptonEgkl7y429GuMazri2WqYuRgi/view?usp=sharing>

## RELATIONAL SCHEMA:

The following are the mapping rules to draw relational schema from ER Diagram.

1. For every 1:1 binary relationship, in the total participation entity add the primary key of the other entity as the foreign key.
2. For every 1:N binary relationship, add to the entity on the N side the primary key of the other entity as the foreign key.
3. For M: N binary relationship, make a new entity with foreign key as the primary key of the two participating entities. Their combination forms the new primary key.

The following are the foreign keys of the tables :

- In the Trip table, lic\_id is a foreign key.
- In the Trip table, cust\_ID is a foreign key.
- In the Takes\_shift table, lic\_id is a foreign key.
- In the Gives\_Rating table, cust\_ID is the foreign key.
- In the Trip\_Cancel, cust\_ID is a foreign key.
- In the Cust\_Address table, cust\_ID is a foreign key.
- In the Rating\_Driver, cust\_ID is a foreign key.
- In the Cust\_Payment table, cust\_ID is a foreign key.
- In the Vehicle\_Driver table, lic\_id is a foreign key.
- In the Advertisement table, lic\_id is a foreign key.
- In the Rating\_Cust table, lic\_id is a foreign key.
- In the Gives\_Rating table, lic\_id is a foreign key.
- In the Takes\_Shift table, shift\_ID is a foreign key.
- In the Cust\_Payment table, payment\_ID is a foreign key.
- In the Vehicle\_Driver table, lic\_plate is a foreign key.

## RELATIONAL MAPPING –

We have two M:N relationships which will have their own separate relations as follows:

1. Trip\_taken(Shift\_ID,Lic\_id)
2. Payment\_made(Payment\_ID,cust\_ID)

We have two ternary relationships which will also have their own separate relations as follows:

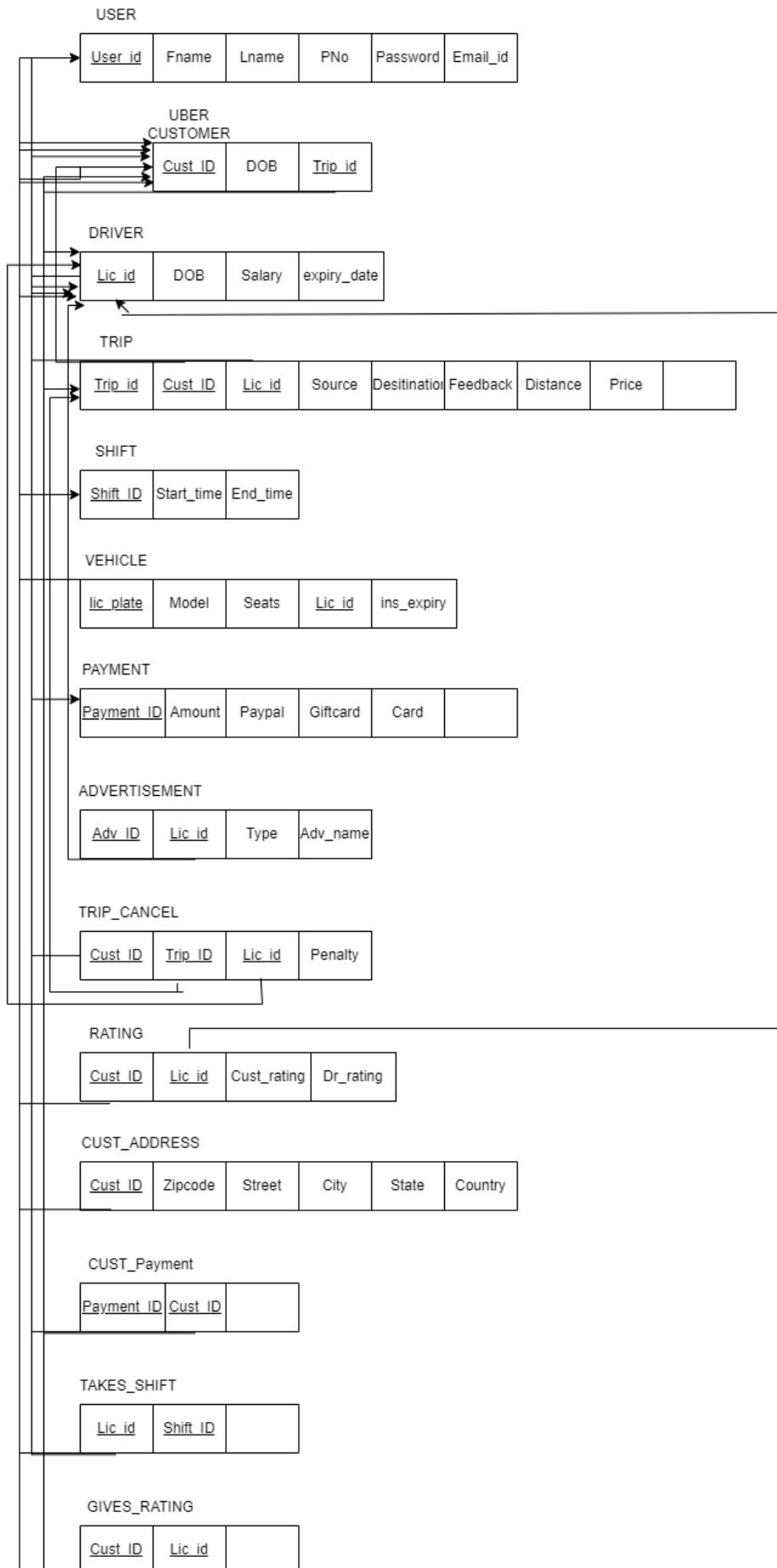
1. trip\_cancellation(Trip\_ID,cust\_ID,Lic\_id,penalty)
2. gives\_rating(cust\_ID,lic\_id)

The following is the Relational mapping of the ER diagram:

Google Drive Link:

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CwNSw9fr5EfY9sWiTN\\_ad5BeQA0LzvvL/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CwNSw9fr5EfY9sWiTN_ad5BeQA0LzvvL/view?usp=sharing)

Diagram on the next page.



## **NORMALIZATION –**

1NF: All the relations are already in 1NF.

2NF: The following are the 2NF violations and their solutions:

1. In the rating table, cust\_rating is dependent only on lic\_id and dr\_rating is dependent only on the cus\_id. So we will create two separate relations namely rating\_customer and rating\_driver.

rating\_cust(lic\_id,cust\_rating)

rating\_driver(cust\_ID,dr\_rating)

2. In the vehicle table, model and seats are dependent only on the lic\_plate and not on the lic\_id. So we will divide the table into two separate tables.

vehicle\_info(lic\_plate,model,seats)

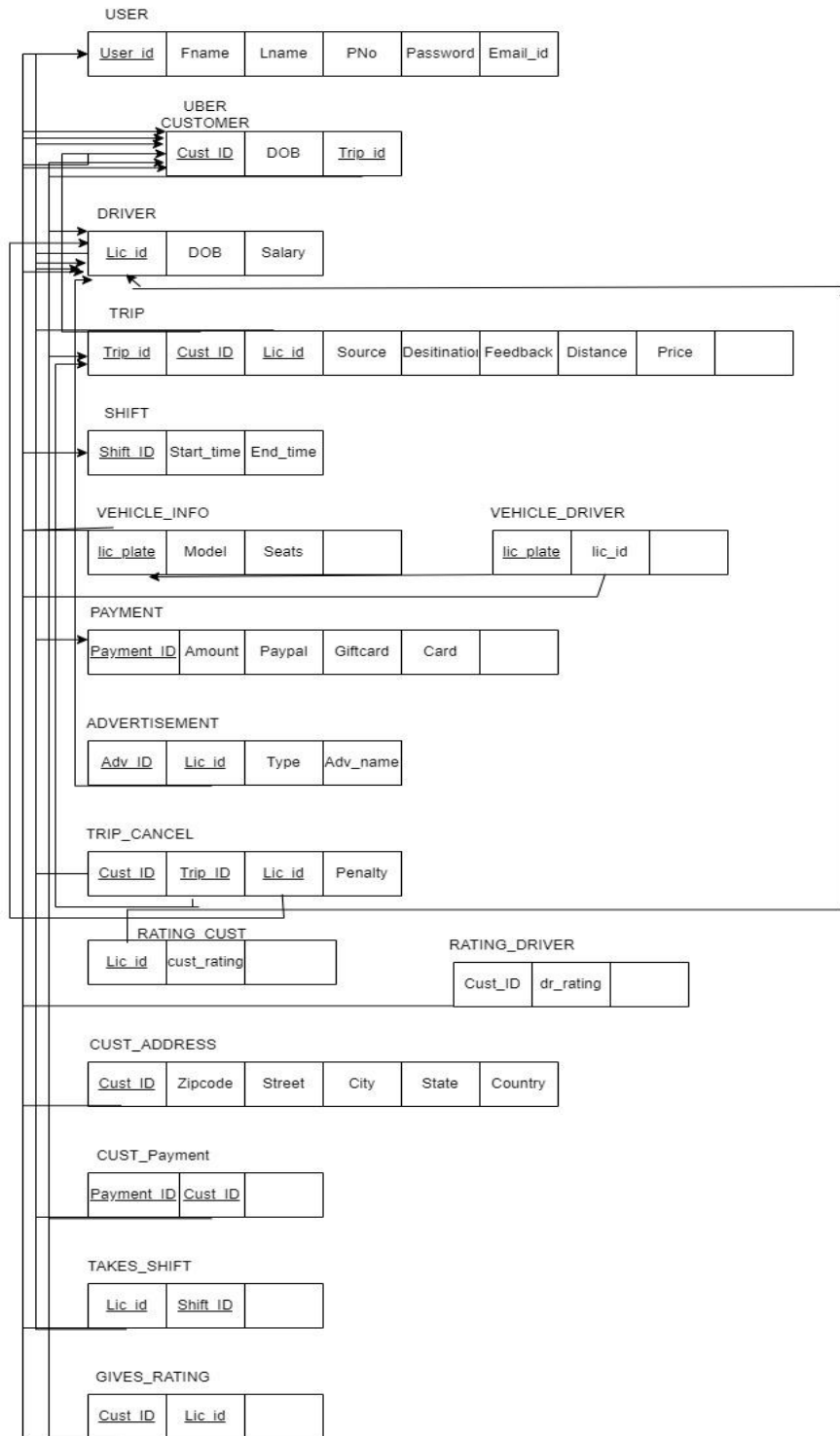
vehicle\_driver(lic\_plate,lic\_id)

The following is the relational schema after normalization.

Google Drive Link:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kv7zo8T9fUwOwdmAO6scnHCK9x7tle8p/view>

Diagram on the next page.



## CREATION OF TABLES –

```
/* CREATION OF TABLES FOR UBER SYSTEM */
/* USER TABLE */
CREATE TABLE USER (
    user_id integer,
    fname varchar(20) NOT NULL,
    lname varchar(20) NOT NULL,
    phone_no varchar(20),
    pass_word varchar(30) NOT NULL,
    email_id varchar(30) NOT NULL,
    primary key(user_id)
);
/* UBER CUSTOMER TABLE */
CREATE TABLE UBER_CUSTOMER (
    cust_ID integer,
    cust_DOB date NOT NULL,
    trip_id integer,
    primary key(cust_ID)
);
/* DRIVER TABLE */
CREATE TABLE DRIVER (
    lic_id integer,
    driver_DOB date NOT NULL,
    Salary integer NOT NULL,
    lic_expiry date NOT NULL,
    primary key(lic_id)
);
/* TRIP TABLE */
CREATE TABLE TRIP (
    trip_ID integer,
    cust_ID integer NOT NULL,
    lic_id integer NOT NULL,
    source varchar(50) NOT NULL,
    destination varchar(60) NOT NULL,
    feedback varchar(60),
    distance integer NOT NULL,
    trip_price integer NOT NULL,
    primary key(trip_ID)
);
/* SHIFT TABLE */
CREATE TABLE SHIFT (
    shift_ID integer,
    shift_start_time integer NOT NULL,
    shift_end_time integer NOT NULL,
    primary key(shift_ID)
);
```



```

/* VEHICLE_INFO TABLE */
CREATE TABLE VEHICLE_INFO (
    lic_plate varchar(30),
    model varchar(20) NOT NULL,
    seats integer NOT NULL,
    ins_expiry DATE,
    primary key(lic_plate)
);

/* VEHICLE_DRIVER TABLE */
CREATE TABLE VEHICLE_DRIVER (
    lic_plate varchar(30),
    lic_id integer NOT NULL,
    primary key(lic_plate)
);

/* PAYMENT TABLE */
CREATE TABLE PAYMENT (
    payment_ID integer,
    pay_amount integer NOT NULL,
    paypal boolean default FALSE,
    giftcard boolean default FALSE,
    card boolean default FALSE,
    primary key(payment_ID)
);

/* ADVERTISEMENT TABLE */
CREATE TABLE ADVERTISEMENT (
    adv_ID integer,
    lic_id integer NOT NULL,
    adv_type varchar(40) NOT NULL,
    adv_name varchar(40) NOT NULL,
    primary key(adv_ID)
);

/* TRIP_CANCELLATION TABLE */
CREATE TABLE TRIP_CANCELLATION (
    cust_ID integer,
    trip_ID integer,
    lic_id integer,
    penalty decimal(10,2)
);

/* RATING FOR THE CUSTOMER BY THE DRIVER TABLE */
CREATE TABLE RATING_CUST (
    lic_id integer,
    cust_rating decimal default 2.0
);

/* RATING FOR THE DRIVER BY THE CUSTOMER TABLE */
CREATE TABLE RATING_DRIVER (
    cust_ID integer,

```

```

        dr_rating decimal default 2.0
    );
    /* SAVED ADDRESSES OF THE CUSTOMER TABLE */
    CREATE TABLE CUST_ADDRESS (
        cust_ID integer,
        zipcode varchar(10) NOT NULL,
        street varchar(70) NOT NULL,
        city varchar(30) NOT NULL,
        state varchar(30) NOT NULL,
        country varchar(20) NOT NULL
    );
    /* PAYMENT MADE BY CUSTOMER TABLE */
    CREATE TABLE CUST_PAYMENT (
        payment_ID integer NOT NULL,
        cust_ID integer NOT NULL
    );
    /* SHIFT TAKEN UP BY THE DRIVER TABLE */
    CREATE TABLE TAKES_SHIFT (
        lic_id integer NOT NULL,
        shift_ID integer NOT NULL
    );
    /* RATING TABLE */
    CREATE TABLE GIVES_RATING (
        cust_ID integer NOT NULL,
        lic_id integer NOT NULL
    );

```

### Alter table commands

```

alter table
trip add constraint trip_driver_id_fk foreign key(lic_id)
references Driver(lic_id)
ON DELETE CASCADE;

alter table
Trip add constraint trip_cust_id_fk foreign key(cust_ID)
references Uber_Customer(cust_ID)
ON DELETE CASCADE;

alter table
Takes_Shift add constraint tshift_Lic_id_fk foreign key(lic_id)
references Driver(lic_id)
ON DELETE CASCADE;

alter table
Gives_Rating add constraint grate_cust_id_fk foreign key(cust_ID)
references Uber_Customer(cust_ID)

```

```

ON DELETE CASCADE;

alter table
Trip_Cancel add constraint tcancel_cust_id_fk foreign key(cust_ID)
references Uber_Customer(cust_ID)
ON DELETE CASCADE;

alter table
Trip_Cancel add constraint tcancel_trip_id_fk foreign key(trip_ID)
references Uber_Customer(trip_ID)
ON DELETE CASCADE;

alter table
Trip_Cancel add constraint tcancel_lic_id_fk foreign key(lic_ID)
references Uber_Customer(lic_ID)
ON DELETE CASCADE;

alter table
Cust_Address add constraint add_cust_id_fk foreign key(cust_ID)
references Uber_Customer(cust_ID)
ON DELETE CASCADE;

alter table
Rating_driver add constraint driverRate_cust_id_fk foreign key(cust_ID)
references Uber_Customer(cust_ID)
ON DELETE CASCADE;

alter table
Cust_Payment add constraint pay_cust_id_fk foreign key(cust_ID)
references Uber_Customer(cust_ID)
ON DELETE CASCADE;

alter table
Vehicle_Driver add constraint vdriver_lic_id_fk foreign key(lic_id)
references Driver(lic_id)
ON DELETE CASCADE;

alter table
Advertisement add constraint adv_lic_id_fk foreign key(lic_id)
references Driver(lic_id)
ON DELETE CASCADE;

alter table
Rating_Cust add constraint rc_lic_id_fk foreign key(lic_id)
references Driver(lic_id)
ON DELETE CASCADE;

```

```
alter table
Gives_Rating add constraint gr_lic_id_fk foreign key(lic_id)
references Driver(lic_id)
ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

```
alter table
Takes_Shift add constraint takes_shift_id_fk foreign key(shift_ID)
references Shift(shift_ID)
ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

```
alter table
Vehicle_Driver add constraint vd_Lic_fk foreign key(Lic_Plate)
references Vehicle_Info(Lic_Plate)
ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

## PROCEDURES AND TRIGGERS –

### 1. Procedure to book a trip:

We enter the trip details here by entering data into trip\_ID, cust\_ID, source, destination,etc.

```
/* PROCEDURE TO BOOK A TRIP */
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE trip_booking {
    trip_ID IN integer,
    lic_id IN integer,
    cust_ID IN integer,
    source IN varchar,
    destination IN varchar,
    feedback IN varchar,
    distance IN integer,
    trip_price IN integer
} AS
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO TRIP VALUES (
        trip_ID,
        lic_id,
        cust_ID,
        source,
        destination,
        feedback,
        distance,
        trip_price
    );
END;
```

### 2. Procedure to register a driver

Firstly, we enter data into the user table such as user\_ID, email, password, fname, name, phone\_no.

Finally, we enter data into the driver table such as lic\_id, salary, DOB,license expiry date.

```
/* PROCEDURE TO REGISTER A DRIVER */
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE driver_registration (
    user_ID IN integer,
    lic_id IN integer,
    driver_DOB IN date,
    salary IN integer,
    email_id IN varchar,
    pass_word IN varchar,
    fname IN varchar,
    lname IN varchar,
```

```

        phone_no IN varchar,
        lic_expiry IN date
    )
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO user VALUES (
        user_ID,
        fname,
        lname,
        email_id,
        pass_word,
        phone_no
    );
    INSERT INTO driver VALUES (
        lic_id,
        driver_DOB,
        salary
    );
END;

```

### 3. Procedure to check if the user exists

This procedure checks if the user exists on the basis of the email address. This allows us to keep the system free of duplicate values.

```

/* PROCEDURE TO CHECK IF THE USER ALREADY EXISTS */
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE user_exists (
    email_id IN varchar
) AS
DECLARE user_flag INT;
BEGIN
    IF EXISTS(SELECT 1 FROM USER WHERE email_id=email_id)
    BEGIN
        SET user_flag=1;
    END
    ELSE
    BEGIN
        SET user_flag=0;
    END
    IF (user_flag=1)
    BEGIN
        RAISERROR ('This user already exists',16,1);
        ROLLBACK;
    END
END;

```

#### 4. Procedure to save the address

This procedure is used to enter the address of the customer. Values such as street,city,state,zipcode,country, etc are inserted.

```
/* PROCEDURE TO SAVE ADDRESS */
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE save_address (
    cust_ID IN integer,
    zipcode IN varchar,
    street IN varchar,
    city IN varchar,
    state IN varchar,
    country IN varchar
) AS
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO cust_address (
        cust_ID,
        zipcode,
        street,
        city,
        state,
        country
    );
END;
```

#### 5. Trigger to check that the driver's license shouldn't have expired.

This trigger is used to validate the driver's license.

```
/* Before applying this trigger, we need to assume that values are inserted in
the table */
INSERT INTO DRIVER
values(4978,TO_DATE('2000-05-18','YYYY-MM-DD'),40000,TO_DATE('2027-06-26','YYYY
-MM-DD'));
INSERT INTO DRIVER
values(4979,TO_DATE('2000-05-19','YYYY-MM-DD'),40000,TO_DATE('2022-05-02','YYYY
-MM-DD'));
/* Trigger to check if the driver's license is expired or not */
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER license_expiry
BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE
ON DRIVER FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
    IF(:new.lic_expiry<sysdate) THEN
        raise_application_error(-20343,'Driver license is expired. Update
failed.');
```

The following is the output of the above trigger.

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. At the top, there's a toolbar with icons for saving, running, and other functions. Below the toolbar, a script editor contains the following SQL code:

```

1  /* Before applying this trigger, we need to assume that values are inserted in the table */
2  INSERT INTO DRIVER
3  values(4978,TO_DATE('2000-05-18','YYYY-MM-DD'),40000,TO_DATE('2027-06-26','YYYY-MM-DD'));
4  INSERT INTO DRIVER
5  values(4979,TO_DATE('2000-05-19','YYYY-MM-DD'),40000,TO_DATE('2022-05-02','YYYY-MM-DD'));
6  /* Trigger to check if the driver's license is expired or not */
7  CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER license_expiry
8  BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE
9  ON DRIVER FOR EACH ROW

```

Below the script editor, there's a tabbed interface with 'Script Output' selected. It shows the following output:

```

Trigger LICENSE_EXPIRY compiled
Elapsed: 00:00:00.117

ORA-20343: Driver license is expired. Update failed.
ORA-06512: at "ADMIN.LICENSE_EXPIRY", line 3
ORA-04088: error during execution of trigger 'ADMIN.LICENSE_EXPIRY'

```

## 6. Trigger to check the validity of the insurance of the vehicle.

```

/* Before applying this trigger, we need to assume that values are inserted in
the table */
INSERT INTO
vehicle_info values('XYZ-1805','Ford',5,TO_DATE('2028-05-08','YYYY-MM-DD'));
INSERT INTO
vehicle_info values('ABC-1804','Honda',5,TO_DATE('2022-05-01','YYYY-MM-DD'));
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER insurance_expiry
BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE
ON vehicle_info FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
    if(:new.ins_expiry<sysdate) THEN
        raise_application_error(-20346,'Vehicle insurance expired. Please renew');
    end if;
END;

```



The following is the output of the trigger.

The screenshot displays the Oracle SQL Developer interface. At the top, a toolbar includes icons for Triggers, File, Edit, Run, and other standard functions. The 'Triggers\*' dropdown is selected. The main editor shows a SQL script with the following content:

```
16  /* Before applying this trigger, we need to assume that values are inserted in the table */
17  INSERT INTO
18  vehicle_info values('XYZ-1805','Ford',5,TO_DATE('2028-05-08','YYYY-MM-DD'));
19  INSERT INTO
20  vehicle_info values('ABC-1804','Honda',5,TO_DATE('2022-05-01','YYYY-MM-DD'));
21  CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER insurance_expiry
22  BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE
23  ON vehicle_info FOR EACH ROW
24  BEGIN
```

Below the editor, a tabbed interface shows 'Script Output' as the active tab. The output area contains the following text:

Trigger LICENSE\_EXPIRY compiled  
Elapsed: 00:00:00.117

Below this, a red-shaded area contains the following error messages:

ORA-20343: Driver license is expired. Update failed.  
ORA-06512: at "ADMIN.LICENSE\_EXPIRY", line 3  
ORA-04088: error during execution of trigger 'ADMIN.LICENSE\_EXPIRY'