

Faculty of International Economics and Administration Computer Science Department

Course Project Databases

Final Project Relational database Online animal adoption and donation system

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Description of the subject area

The subject area of this project is the development of a web application that aims to automate the process of adoption of animals and make easy donations for animals and shelters. The application will provide a user-friendly interface that allows users to search animals in defferent shelters in different locations and view their profiles.

Designing the structure of the database

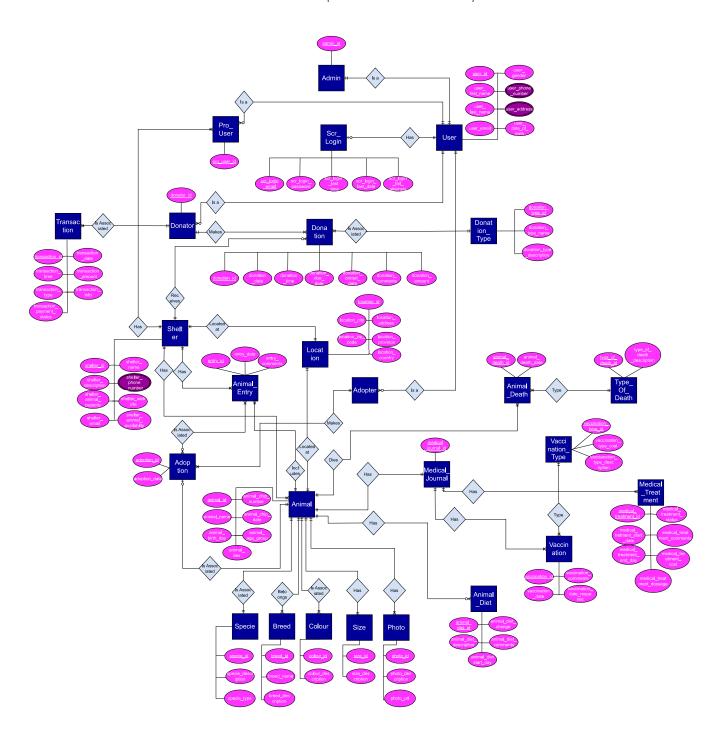
The E-R model for this database will include the following entities: Scr_Login, Admin, User, Pro_User, Shelter, Adopter, Adoption, Animal, Breed, Size, Specie, Colour, Photo, Medical_Journal, Death, Medical_Treatment, Animal_Diet, Transaction, Donation, Donation_type, Entry, Location, Type_Of_Death, Vaccination, Vaccination_Type, Transaction.

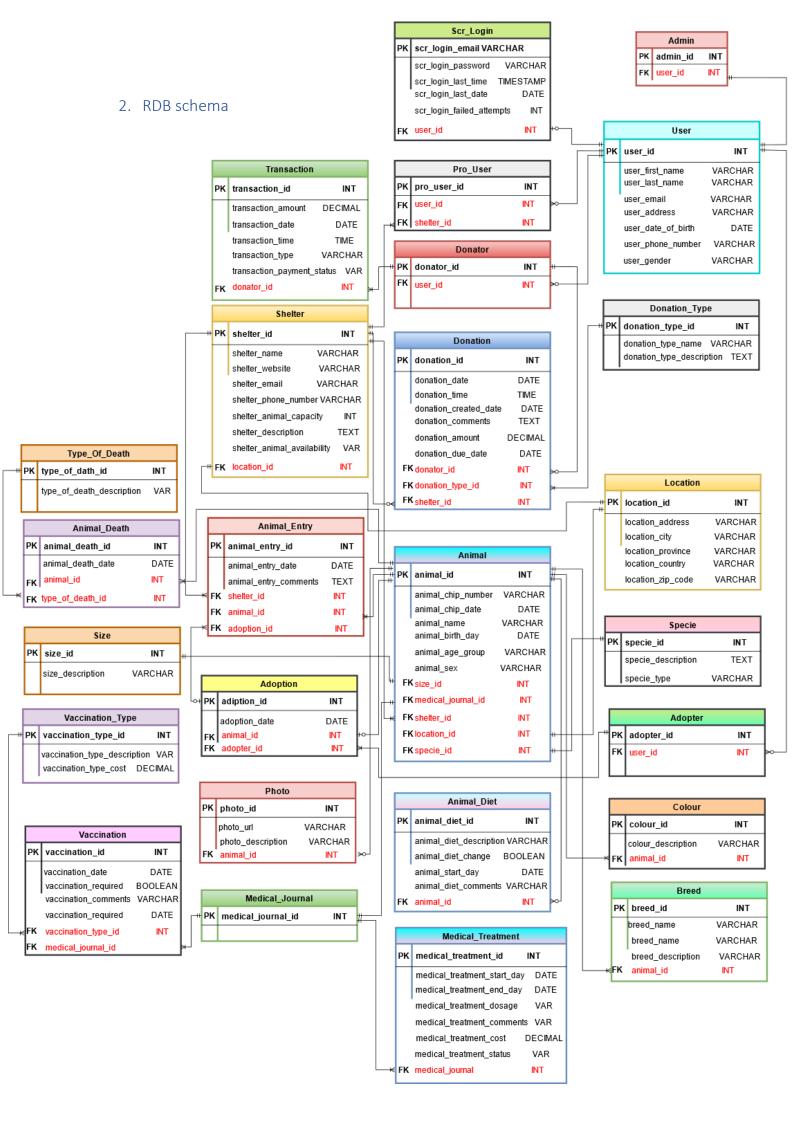
The relationships between these entities are as follows:

- An Admin is a User.
- An Admin can have zero or one SecureLogin.
- Each User can have zero or one SecureLogin.
- Each ProUser can have zero or one SecureLogin.
- Each Shelter has one or more ProUser.
- For each Donator corresponds exectly one User.
- Each Donation is associated to exactly one TypeOfDonation.
- Shelters can receive zero or more donations from Donators.
- One Donator can have one or more Transactions.
- Each Shelter is located at exactly one Location.
- Each Shelter can have one or more AnimalEntry.

- It can be zero or more Adoptions that is Associate with the AnimalEntry.
- Each Animal can have one or more AnimalEntry if it si returned after the Adoption for some reasons back to the Shelter.
- Each Shelter has one or more Animlas.
- AnimalDeath Entity has the records for ecach death Animal.
- Each AnimalDeath is of axactly one TypeOfDeath.
- Each Adopter corresponds to exactly one User.
- Each Animal is located at exactly one Location.
- Each Animal can have one or more Breed.
- Ecah Animal belongs to exactly one Specie.
- Each Animal can have one or more Colours.
- Each Animal has a size.
- Each Animal can have one or more photos.
- Each Animal has an exactly one Medical_Journal.
- Each MedicalJournal can have one or more Vaccinations.
- Each Vaccination corresponds to exactly one TypeOfVaccination.
- Each MedicalJournal can have one or more MedicalTreatments.

1. E-R model for the online animal adoption and donation system





Description of the table structure

Admin table:

- admin_id: primary key. This field uniquely identifies each administrator in the table.
- user_id: foreign key. This field indicates the relationship between Admin and User.

Scr_Login table:

- scr_login_email: primary key. This field uniquely identifies each login account.
- scr_login_password: password associated with the login account. The field will store the encrypted version of the password for security reasons.
- scr_login_last_time: the last time of successful login for the account. The field will store the timestamp of the last successful login and will be updated every time a user successfully login.
- scr_login_last_date: The field will store the date of the last successful login.
- scr_login_last_attempts: The field will store the number of consequitive failed login attempts for the account and will be rest to zero when the user successfully logs in. The field can be used to implement security measures, such as temporarily locking the account after certain number of failed login attempts.
- user_id: foreign key. It is used to link a user's login credentials to their corresponding user record in the User table.

User table:

- user_id: primary key. This field uniquely identifies each user in the system.
- o first name: the first name of the user.
- last name: the last name of the user.
- o gender: the gender of the user.
- phone_number: The field will store one or more phone numbers of the user. This will be implemented as a comma-separated list of phone numbers in a single field.
- address: The field will store one or more addresse of the user. This will be implemented as a comma-separated list of addresses in a single field.
- date_of_birth: the date of birth of the user.
- email: the email address of the user.

Pro_User table:

- pro_user_id: primary key. This field uniquely identifies each pro user in the table.
- user_id: foreign key: This field links each Pro_User record to a specific user record in the User table.
- shelter_id: foregin key: This field links each Pro_User record to a specific record in the Sheleter.

Donator table:

- donator_id: primary key. This field uniquely identifies each donator in the table.
- user_id: foregin key: This field links each Donator record to a specific record in the User table.

Donation table:

- donation_id: primary key. This field uniquely identifies each donation in the table.
- donation date: the date of the donation.
- o donation time: the time of the donation.
- donation_created_day: the day the donation was created in the system.
- donation_comments: any comments associated with the donation.
- o donation amount: the amount of the donation.
- donation_due_date: the due day of the donation (if applicable).
- donator_id: foreign key. Represents the person who did the donation.
- donation_type_id: foreign key. The type of donation that was made.
- shelter_id: foreign key. The shelter where the donation was made for.

Donation_Type table:

- donation_type_id: primary key. This field uniquely identifies each donation type in the table.
- o donation_type_name: the name of the donation type.
- donation_type_description: a description of the donation type.

Transaction table:

- transaction_id: primary key. This field uniquely identifies each transaction in the table.
- o transaction_date: the date of the transaction.
- o transaction time: the time of the transaction.
- o transaction_amount: the amount of the transaction.

- transaction_info: any additional information associated with the transaction.
- transaction_type: the type of the transaction (e.g. refund, payment).
- transaction_payment_status: the status of the payment assosiated with the transaction (e.g. paid, pending, declined).
- donator_id: foreign key. This field will allow the system to associate each transaction with a particular donator, and to track the total amount by each donor over time.

Shelter table:

- shelter_id: primary key. This field uniquely identifies each shelter in the table
- o shelter name: name of the shelter.
- shelter_phone number: The field will store one or more phone numbers of the shelter. This will be implemented as a comma-separated list of phone numbers in a single field.
- o shelter_website: the website for the shelter
- shelter_animal_availability: information about the types of animals available at the shelter.
- o shelter email: the email address of the shelter
- shelter_animal_capacity: the maximum number of animals that the shelter can accommodate.
- shelter_id: description: the description of the shelter.
- location_id: foreign key: This field associates each shelter with a specific location and facilitites searches for shelters in a particular geographic area.

Adopter table:

- adopter_id: primary key. This field uniquely identifies each adopter in the table.
- user_id: foreign key. This field links each Adopter record to a specific user record in the User table.

Adoption table:

- adoption_id: primary key. This field uniquely identifies each adoption in the table.
- adoption_date: the date of the adoption.
- animal_id: foreign key. This field indicates which animal was adopted.
- adopter_id: foregn key. This field indicates which user adopted the animal.

Location table:

- location_id: primary key. This field uniquely identifies each location in the table.
- location_country: the name of the country where is the location.
- location_zip_code: the postal code of the location.
- location_address: The field will store the exact address of the animal and shelter. This will be implemented as a comma-separated list of addresses in a single field.
- location_province: the name of the province where is the location.
- location_city: the name of the city where is the location.

Animal_Entry table:

 animal_entry_id: primary key. This field uniquely identifies each animal entry in the table.

- animal_entry_date: the date animal entered in the shelter.
- animal_entry_comments: any additional comments associated with the animal entry.
- shelter_id: foreign key. This field references the shelter that received the animal entry.
- animal_id: foreign key. The animal that was entered into the shelter.
- adoption_id: foreign key. In case of adoption the Animal entry will link with Adoption table to adjust in and out animal balance.

Animal table:

- animal_id: primary key. This field uniquely identifies each animal in the shelter.
- o animal name: the name of the animal(if applicable).
- animal_chip_number: the unique identification number associated with the animal's microchip.
- o animal chip date: the date the chip was inserted.
- animal_birth_day: the date of the animal's birth.
- animal_age_group: a grouping of animals based on their age (puppy, adult, senior).
- animal_sex: the sex of the animal (e.g. male, female, unknown).
- size_id: foreign key: This field associates each animal with a specific size.
- shelter_id: foreign key: This field associates each animal with the specific shelter.
- medical_journal_id: foreign key: Each animal is assosiated to one medical journal.
- location_id: foreign key: Each animal is assosiated to one location.

 specie_id: foreign key: Each animal is assosiated with exactly one specie.

Specie table:

- specie_id: primary key. This field uniquely identifies each specie in the table.
- specie_type: the animal type to which the species belongs (e.g. dog, cat, bird).
- o specie description: a brief description of the species.

Breed table:

- breed_id: primary key. This field uniquely identifies each breed in the table.
- breed_name: the name of the breed.
- breed_description: a brief description of the breed.
- animal_id: foreign key. Which animal belongs to each breed.

• Size table:

- size_id: primary key. This field uniquely identifies each size in the table.
- size_description: a brief description of the size (small, medium, large).

Colour table:

- colour_id: primary key. This field uniquely identifies different animal colour in the table.
- colour_description: a brief description of the colour (black, brown, white).

 animal_id: foreign key. Associating a particular colour with a specific animal.

Photo table:

- photo_id: primary key. This field uniquely identifies each photo in the table.
- o photo description: a brief description of the photo.
- o photo_url: the URL or file path for the photo.
- animal_id: foreign key: This field allows to link photos with the corresponding animal in the database.

Animal_Diet table:

- animal_diet_id: primary key. This field uniquely identifies each animal diet in the table.
- animal_diet_description: a brief description of the diet plan.
- animal_diet_change: a Boolen field indicating wheather the diet plan has changed recently.
- animal_diet_start_day: the date when the diet plan has started.
- animal_diet_comments: any additional comments for the diet plan.
- animal_id: foreign key. This establish relation betweeen animal and its diet.

• Animal Death table:

 animal_death_id: primary key. This field uniquely identifies each animal death in the table.

- animal_death_date: the date when the animal passed away.
- animal_id: foreign key. This field assosiates the animal that has died.
- type_of_death. This field assosiates the type of death the animl has had.

• Type_Of_Death table:

- type_of_death_id: primary key. This field uniquely identifies each type of death in the table.
- type_of_death_description: a brief description of the type of death.

Medical_Journal table:

 Medical_journal_id: primary key. This field uniquely identifies each medical journal in the table.

• Medical_Treatment table:

- medical_treatment_id: primary key. This field uniquely identifies each medical treatment in the table.
- medical_treatment_start_day: the date when the medical treatment has started.
- medical_treatment_end_day: the date when the medical treatment has ended.
- medical_treatment_comments: any additional comments for the medical tretment.
- o medical treatment cost: the cost of the treatment.
- medical_treatment_dossage: the dossage of the treatment.
- medical_treatment_status: the staus of the treatment (completed, ongoing, cancelled).

 medical_journal_id: foreign key. Each medical treatment record can be associated with a specific medical journal.

Vaccination table:

- vaccination_id: primary key. This field uniquely identifies each vaccination in the table.
- vaccination_date: the date when the vaccination was given.
- vaccination_requered: A Boolen field indicating if the vaccination is required or not.
- vaccination_comments: any additional comments for the vaccination.
- vaccination_type_id: foreign key. Indicates the vaccination type was addministrated.
- medical_journal_id: foreign key. Indicates the vaccines recorded in medical journal of the animal.

• Vaccination_Type table:

- Vaccination_type_id: primary key. This field uniquely identifies each vaccination type in the table.
- vaccination_type_description: a brief decription of the vaccination type.
- vaccination_type_cost: the cost of the vaccination type.

DDL script to create the online animal adoption and donation system.

The following is a DDL script to create the online animal adoption and donation system.

```
CREATE TABLE Admin (
  admin_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  user id INT,
  FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES User(user_id)
);
CREATE TABLE Scr Login (
 scr login email VARCHAR (255) PRIMARY KEY,
 scr login password VARCHAR (255) NOT NULL,
 scr login last time TIMESTAMP,
 scr login last date DATE,
 scr_login_last_attempts INT DEFAULT 0,
 user_id INT,
 FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES User(user_id)
);
CREATE TABLE User (
 user id INT PRIMARY KEY,
 user first name VARCHAR (255),
 user last name VARCHAR (255),
 user gender VARCHAR (10),
 user_phone_number VARCHAR (255),
 user address VARCHAR (255),
 user_date_of_birth DATE,
 user_email VARCHAR (255)
);
CREATE TABLE Pro_User (
 pro_user_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
 user id INT,
 shelter_id INT,
 FOREIGN KEY (user id) REFERENCES User(user id),
 FOREIGN KEY (shelter id) REFERENCES Shelter(shelter id)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Donator (
 donator id INT PRIMARY KEY,
 user id INT NOT NULL,
 FOREIGN KEY (user id) REFERENCES User(user id)
);
CREATE TABLE Donation (
 donation_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
 donation_date DATE,
 donation time TIME,
 donation created day DATE,
 donation comments TEXT,
 donation amount DECIMAL(10,2),
 donation due date DATE,
 donator id INT,
 donation type id INT,
 shelter id INT,
 FOREIGN KEY (donator id) REFERENCES Donator(donator id),
 FOREIGN KEY (donation_type_id) REFERENCES Donation_Type(donation_type_id),
 FOREIGN KEY (shelter id) REFERENCES Shelter(shelter id)
);
CREATE TABLE Donation_Type (
 donation_type_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
 donation type name VARCHAR(50),
 donation type description TEXT
);
CREATE TABLE Transaction (
  transaction id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  transaction date DATE NOT NULL,
  transaction time TIME NOT NULL,
  transaction_amount DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL,
  transaction info VARCHAR(255),
  transaction_type VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
  transaction payment status VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
  donator id INT,
  FOREIGN KEY (donator id) REFERENCES Donator (donator id)
);
CREATE TABLE Shelter (
 shelter_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
 shelter name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
 shelter_phone_number VARCHAR(255),
```

```
shelter website VARCHAR(255),
 shelter animal availability VARCHAR(255),
 shelter email VARCHAR(255),
 shelter animal capacity INT,
 shelter description TEXT,
 location_id INT,
 FOREIGN KEY (location id) REFERENCES Location(location id)
);
CREATE TABLE Adopter (
 adopter id INT PRIMARY KEY,
 user id INT,
 FOREIGN KEY (user id) REFERENCES User(user id)
);
CREATE TABLE Adoption (
 adoption_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
 adoption date DATE,
 animal id INT,
 adopter id INT,
 FOREIGN KEY (animal id) REFERENCES Animal(animal id),
 FOREIGN KEY (adopter id) REFERENCES Adopter (adopter id)
);
CREATE TABLE Location (
 location id INT PRIMARY KEY,
 location country VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
 location zip code VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
 location address VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
 location province VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
 location city VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL
);
CREATE TABLE Animal_Entry (
 animal entry id INT PRIMARY KEY,
 animal_entry_date DATE NOT NULL,
 animal entry comments TEXT,
 shelter id INT NOT NULL,
 animal id INT NOT NULL,
 adoption id INT,
 FOREIGN KEY (shelter id) REFERENCES Shelter(shelter id),
 FOREIGN KEY (animal_id) REFERENCES Animal(animal_id),
 FOREIGN KEY (adoption_id) REFERENCES Adoption(adoption_id)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Animal (
  animal id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  animal name VARCHAR(50),
  animal chip number VARCHAR(20) UNIQUE,
  animal chip date DATE,
  animal_birth_day DATE,
  animal age group VARCHAR(10),
  animal_sex VARCHAR(10),
  size id INT,
  shelter id INT,
  medical journal id INT,
  FOREIGN KEY (size_id) REFERENCES Size(size_id),
  FOREIGN KEY (shelter id) REFERENCES Shelter(shelter id),
  FOREIGN KEY (medical journal id) REFERENCES MedicalJournal(medical journal id)
  FOREIGN KEY (location id) REFERENCES Location(location id),
  FOREIGN KEY (Ispecie id) REFERENCES Specie(specie id),
);
CREATE TABLE Specie (
 specie_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
 specie type VARCHAR(50),
 specie description VARCHAR(255)
);
CREATE TABLE Breed (
 breed id INT PRIMARY KEY,
 breed name VARCHAR(50),
 breed description VARCHAR(255),
 animal id INT,
 FOREIGN KEY (animal_id) REFERENCES Animal (animal_id)
);
CREATE TABLE Size (
 size id INT PRIMARY KEY,
 size description VARCHAR(50)
);
CREATE TABLE Colour (
 colour id INT PRIMARY KEY,
 colour description VARCHAR(50),
 animal id INT,
 FOREIGN KEY (animal id) REFERENCES Animal (animal id)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Photo (
 photo id INT PRIMARY KEY,
 photo description VARCHAR(255),
 photo url VARCHAR(255),
 animal id INT,
 FOREIGN KEY (animal id) REFERENCES Animal (animal id)
);
CREATE TABLE Animal Diet (
 animal_diet_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
 animal diet description VARCHAR(255),
 animal diet change BOOLEAN,
 animal_diet_start_day DATE,
 animal diet comments VARCHAR(255),
 animal id INT,
 FOREIGN KEY (animal id) REFERENCES Animal (animal id)
);
CREATE TABLE Animal Death (
 animal death id INT PRIMARY KEY,
 animal_death_date DATE,
 animal id INT,
 type of death VARCHAR(255),
 FOREIGN KEY (animal id) REFERENCES Animal (animal id)
);
CREATE TABLE Type Of Death (
 type of death id INT PRIMARY KEY,
 type of death description VARCHAR(255)
);
CREATE TABLE Medical Journal (
 Medical journal id INT PRIMARY KEY,
);
CREATE TABLE Medical Treatment (
 medical treatment id INT PRIMARY KEY,
 medical treatment start day DATE,
 medical_treatment_end_day DATE,
 medical treatment comments VARCHAR(255),
 medical_treatment_cost DECIMAL(10,2),
 medical_treatment_dossage VARCHAR(255),
 medical treatment status VARCHAR(255),
```

```
medical_journal_id INT,
 FOREIGN KEY (medical journal id) REFERENCES Medical Journal (Medical journal id)
);
CREATE TABLE Vaccination (
 vaccination_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
 vaccination_date DATE,
 vaccination_required BOOLEAN,
 vaccination_comments VARCHAR(255),
 vaccination_type_id INT,
 animal_id INT,
 FOREIGN KEY (vaccination_type_id) REFERENCES Vaccination_Type(vaccination_type_id),
 FOREIGN KEY (medical_journal) REFERENCES Medical_journal(medical_journal_id)
);
CREATE TABLE Vaccination_Type (
 Vaccination_type_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
 vaccination_type_description VARCHAR(255),
 vaccination_type_cost DECIMAL(10,2)
);
```