

# Database Design And Implementation For E-Commerce

Sourabh Aggarwal (111601025), Nikhil Kumar Yadav (111601013)

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# 1 Contribution

Please understand that we are a two member team and we both are involved constantly in each phase of the project, be it GUI, Procedures, Report etc. So, the division of task within ourselves isn't that straight forward to describe, just understand that as of now, we did everything together.

1. **Procedures and Functions:** We discussed together about what various procedures and functions we could implement then we decided to divide the task equally among ourselves. So Nikhil wrote some procedures and Sourabh wrote the rest.

# 2 Introduction

In this project, our aim was to come up with a reasonably scalable database along with basic GUI for E-Commerce purpose.

We started by listing down various requirements presented in the next section. After that we proceeded on building an ER Diagram to fulfill the same. After that it was time to implement all this in SQL. In due time, we managed to put various important features provided by almost all E-Commerce site in our project.

So the following report touches on each of these aspects in brief and sequential manner.

## 2.1 Requirements

Following is the list of requirements.

1. Company maintains the details of stock like their id, name, quantity, rating etc.
2. Company maintains the details of users like their id, name, address, phone number, ewallet.
3. Only users which have purchased the product can leave rating and review to product, they can also give rating to the seller. Thus users should also be able to see their past purchases.
4. Users can add balance to their ewallet.
5. Company maintains the details of its suppliers like their id, name, address, phone number and rating. Each supplier has at least some stock

for some item. (Suppliers can add new product (stock) and mention its quantity which he/she has.)

6. When users browses for a product, suppliers will be listed based on the quantity user wants.

### 2.1.1 Seller Requirements

- TODO

## 3 Entity Relation Diagram

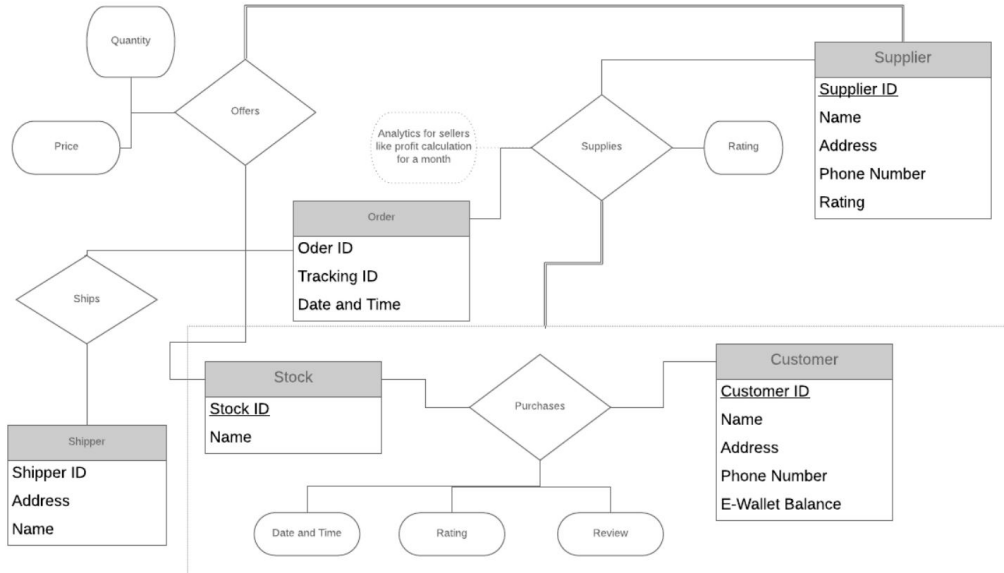


Figure 1: Entity Relationship Diagram for e-commerce

## 4 Database Schema And Normalization

In this section we describe various aspects of our schema and also mention that it is indeed normalized (BCNF).

*Notation:* A dependency  $A \rightarrow B$  is called relevant if all other dependencies from  $A$  are of the form  $A \rightarrow C$  where  $C \subseteq B$ .

- A table for basic details of customer.

```

/* Here: customer_id -> R is the only relevant
dependency and hence it is in BCNF */
create table customer (
  customer_id VARCHAR (20) primary key not null,
  name VARCHAR (20) not null,
  address VARCHAR (60) not null,
  phone_number DECIMAL (10) UNSIGNED not null,
  email_id VARCHAR (20) not null
);

```

- A table for basic details of seller.

```

/* Here: seller_id -> R is the only relevant
dependency and hence it is in BCNF */
/* Rating will be updated with the help of triggers.
*/
create table seller (
  seller_id varchar (20) primary key not null,
  name varchar (20) not null,
  address varchar (60) not null,
  phone_number decimal (10) UNSIGNED NOT NULL,
  email_id VARCHAR (20) not null,
  rating float
);

```

- A table for basic details of shipper.

```

/* Here: shipper_id -> R is the only relevant
dependency and hence it is in BCNF */
create table shipper (
  shipper_id varchar (20) primary key not null,
  name varchar (20) not null,
  head_quarters varchar (60) not null,
  phone_number decimal (10) UNSIGNED not null,
  email_id VARCHAR (20) not null
);

```

- Having described these basic tables, we can now describe table for products. Note that each product can be sold by different sellers in different price and quantity, thus, primary key is formed by both product\_id and seller\_id.

```

/* Here: (product_id, seller_id) -> R is the only
relevant dependency and hence it is in BCNF */
/* Rating will be updated with the help of triggers.
*/
create table product (
    product_id varchar (20) not null,
    product_name varchar (20) not null,
    seller_id varchar (20) not null,
    price float not NULL,
    total_stock int,
    pickup_address varchar (60) not null,
    description varchar (60),
    rating float,
    foreign key (seller_id) references seller
    (seller_id) on delete cascade,
    primary key (product_id, seller_id)
);

```

- When user makes a payment, we want to store payment details for which we have the following table.

```

/* Here: payment_id -> R is the only relevant
dependency and hence it is in BCNF */
create table payment (
    payment_id VARCHAR (20) primary key not null,
    credit_card_number VARCHAR (20) not null,
    date_ timestamp,
    billing_address varchar(60) not null
);

```

- User will have a front end feature to add items in cart. When the user is ready to buy, it will generate an *order\_id* for all those products which he or she chose. Note that *order\_id* will be generated *only* when user successfully does the payment.

```

/* Here: order_id -> R is the only relevant
dependency and hence it is in BCNF */
create table order_ (
    order_id VARCHAR (20) primary key not null,
    customer_id VARCHAR (20),
    shipping_address varchar(60) not null,
    payment_id VARCHAR (20),

```

```

foreign key (customer_id) references customer
(customer_id) on delete set null,
foreign key (payment_id) references payment
(payment_id) on delete set null
);

```

- After generating the payment, we have to put the details of the bought items along with their order\_id.

```

/* Here: (product_id, order_id, seller_id) -> R is
the only relevant dependency and hence it is in BCNF
*/
create table product_order (
product_id varchar(20) not null,
order_id varchar (20) not null,
seller_id varchar (20),
product_rating int check (product_rating in (NULL,
1, 2, 3, 4, 5)),
seller_rating int check (seller_rating in (NULL, 1,
2, 3, 4, 5)),
ship_index int,
product_review varchar (60),
seller_review varchar (60),
quantity int,
selling_price float,
primary key (product_id, order_id, seller_id),
foreign key (product_id) references product
(product_id) on delete cascade,
foreign key (order_id) references order_ (order_id)
on delete cascade,
foreign key (seller_id) references seller
(seller_id) on delete cascade,
foreign key (ship_index) references track (index_)
on delete set null
);

```

- Note that we used a foreign key in the above table which we haven't defined yet, which is *ship\_index* . It is basically a unique identifier for each ordered product serving as an index of track table which we will use to track our items.

```

/* Here: index_ -> R is the only relevant dependency
and hence it is in BCNF */
create table track (
  index_ INT AUTO_INCREMENT primary key not null,
  shipper_id varchar (20),
  tracking_id varchar (20),
  foreign key (shipper_id) references shipper
  (shipper_id) on delete set null
);

```

- We also have an auxiliary table for keeping track of users with their old passwords as mysql.user encrypts the passwords and there is no way to get it back also this table is required for validation when the user tries to log in the system.

```

-- Clearly this table is in BCNF.
create table Users (
  username VARCHAR (20) primary key not null,
  passcode VARCHAR (20) not null,
  roles VARCHAR (20) not null
);

```

## 5 Roles, Triggers, Views

### 5.1 Views

```
-- #####
-- #####CUSTOMER VIEWS#####
-- #####

-- This view will allow customer to view its details.
CREATE VIEW customer_add AS (SELECT *
                             FROM customer
                             WHERE CONCAT(customer_id,
                                           "@localhost") IN (SELECT user()));

-- This view will allow customer to see the total cost of
his/her various orders
CREATE VIEW orderPrice AS (SELECT order_id, sum(selling_price *
quantity) as total_price
                           FROM (product_order)
                           GROUP BY order_id);

-- This view will tell the customer details corresponding to
his/her all order_id mentioning complete order details
(order_id, shipping_address, date_, total_price) except the
products in that order.
CREATE VIEW previousOrders AS (SELECT T1.order_id,
T1.shipping_address, T2.date_, T3.total_price
                              FROM (order_ as T1) NATURAL JOIN
                              (payment as T2) NATURAL JOIN
                              (orderPrice as T3)
                              WHERE CONCAT(T1.customer_id,
                                           "@localhost") IN (SELECT
user()));

-- This view will allow customer to just see his various
order_id.
CREATE VIEW listOrders AS (SELECT order_id
                           FROM order_
                           WHERE CONCAT(customer_id,
                                           "@localhost") IN (SELECT user()));
```



```

-- This view will give entry to the track table for each
(product_id, order_id) pair
CREATE VIEW trackID AS (SELECT order_id, product_id, ship_index
                        FROM product_order
                        WHERE order_id IN (SELECT * FROM
listOrders));

-- This view will augment the previous view with tracking_id
as well.
CREATE VIEW packageStatus AS (SELECT T1.order_id,
T1.product_id, T1.ship_index, T2.tracking_id
                        FROM (trackID as T1) JOIN (track
as T2) ON (T1.ship_index =
T2.index_));

-- #####
-- #####SELLER VIEWS#####
-- #####

-- This view will allow seller to see his/her various
products.
CREATE VIEW sellerProducts AS (SELECT product_id, product_name,
price, total_stock, pickup_address, description
                        FROM product
                        WHERE CONCAT(seller_id,
"@localhost") in (SELECT
user()));

-- This view allow seller to see various orders which he or
she have sold (seller_id, product_id, quantity,
selling_price, date_)
CREATE VIEW sellerOrders AS (SELECT T1.seller_id,
T1.product_id, T1.quantity, T1.selling_price, T2.date_
                        FROM (product_order as T1)
natural join (payment as T2)
                        WHERE CONCAT(T1.seller_id,
"@localhost") in (SELECT
user()));

-- #####

```

```

-- #####SHIPPER VIEWS#####
-- #####

-- This view will allow shipper details (pickup_address,
shipping_address, tracking_id)
CREATE VIEW shipperTrack AS (SELECT index_, pickup_address AS
source, shipping_address AS destination, tracking_id
FROM (track JOIN product_order ON
index_ = ship_index) NATURAL JOIN
order_ NATURAL JOIN product
WHERE CONCAT(shipper_id,
"@localhost") = (SELECT user()));

```

## 5.2 Roles

Basically we have three roles.

- A role for database administrator.
- A role for customer.
- A role for supplier.
- A role for shipper.

And their details is best understood with the help of the following code:

```

CREATE ROLE dbadmin;
CREATE ROLE customer;
CREATE ROLE seller;
CREATE ROLE shipper;

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON AmaKart.* TO dbadmin;

-- Make sure that any view on which a role gets access on
should have the filter "SELECT user()"
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON AmaKart.customer_add TO customer;
GRANT SELECT ON AmaKart.previousOrders TO customer;
GRANT SELECT ON AmaKart.listOrders TO customer;
GRANT SELECT ON AmaKart.packageStatus TO customer;

GRANT SELECT ON AmaKart.sellerProducts TO seller;
GRANT SELECT ON AmaKart.sellerOrders TO seller;

```

```
GRANT SELECT ON AmaKart.shipperTrack TO shipper;
```

### 5.3 Triggers

```
-- When a product is sold, we want to mention its
selling_price as later the seller can update the price
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER setPrice BEFORE INSERT on product_order
FOR EACH ROW BEGIN
    SET NEW.selling_price = (SELECT price FROM product WHERE
        product_id = NEW.product_id and seller_id = NEW.seller_id);
END//
DELIMITER ;

-- When a customer passes a rating for product we have to
update it in our product table
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER updateRatingProduct AFTER UPDATE on
product_order
FOR EACH ROW BEGIN
    IF NEW.product_rating != NULL THEN
        UPDATE product SET rating = (SELECT AVG(product_rating)
            FROM product_order WHERE product_id = NEW.product_id) WHERE
            product_id = NEW.product_id;
    END IF;
END//
DELIMITER ;

-- When a customer passes a rating for seller we have to
update it in our seller table
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER updateRatingSeller AFTER UPDATE on product_order
FOR EACH ROW BEGIN
    IF NEW.seller_rating != NULL THEN
        UPDATE seller SET rating = (SELECT AVG(seller_rating) FROM
            product_order WHERE seller_id = NEW.seller_id) WHERE
            seller_id = NEW.seller_id;
    END IF;
END//
```

```

DELIMITER ;

-- When a product is sold, we need to add an entry to our
track table for the same
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER addTrack BEFORE INSERT on product_order
FOR EACH ROW BEGIN
    INSERT INTO track () Values ();
    SET NEW.ship_index = (SELECT MAX (index_) FROM track);
END//
DELIMITER ;

```

## 6 Functions And Procedures

Below you can see details description and implementation of various Procedures and Functions

```
-- #####
-- #####CUSTOMER PROCEDURES#####
-- #####

-- Procedure for customer to see his or her past purchases
within a specific time duration
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE seePurchasesBetweenDuration(IN startTime
TIMESTAMP, IN endTime TIMESTAMP)
BEGIN
    select * from payment natural join order_ natural join
    product_order where CONCAT(order_.customer_id,
"@localhost") IN (SELECT user()) AND payment.date_
    BETWEEN startTime AND endTime;
END;
//
DELIMITER ;

-- Procedure to see latest N Purchases
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE seeLatestNPurchases(IN N INT)
BEGIN
    select * from payment natural join order_ natural join
    product_order where CONCAT(order_.customer_id,
"@localhost") IN (SELECT user()) ORDER BY payment.date_
    DESC LIMIT N;
END;
//
DELIMITER ;

-- Procedure to see products within price range
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE queryProductsTim(IN productName varchar(20),
IN lowRange FLOAT, IN highRange FLOAT)
BEGIN
```

```

        select * from product where product_name like CONCAT('%',
        productName, '%') AND price BETWEEN lowRange AND
        highRange ORDER BY price ASC;
END;
//
DELIMITER ;

-- Procedure to see reviews of a product withing a duration
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE recentProductReviewsBetweenDuration(IN pid
varchar(20), IN sid varchar(20), IN startTime TIMESTAMP, IN
endTime TIMESTAMP)
BEGIN
    SELECT name, product_review FROM (product_order natural
    join order_ natural join customer natural join payment)
    WHERE product_id = pid AND seller_id = sid AND
    (payment.date_ BETWEEN startTime AND endTime);
END;
//
DELIMITER ;

-- Procedure to add review for a product
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE addReviewProduct(IN pid varchar(20), IN oid
varchar(20), IN rev varchar(60))
BEGIN
    UPDATE product_order SET product_review = rev WHERE
    product_id = pid and order_id = oid;
END;
//
DELIMITER ;

-- Procedure to add review for a seller
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE addReviewSeller(IN pid varchar(20), IN oid
varchar(20), IN rev varchar(60))
BEGIN
    UPDATE product_order SET seller_review = rev WHERE
    product_id = pid and order_id = oid;
END;
//

```

```

DELIMITER ;

-- Procedure to see products sorted by rating
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE queryProductsRat(IN productName varchar(20))
BEGIN
    select * from product where product_name like CONCAT('%',
        productName, '%') ORDER BY rating DESC;
END;
//
DELIMITER ;

-- Procedure to see reviews of a product withing a duration
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE recentProductReviewsBetweenDuration(IN pid
varchar(20), IN sid varchar(20), IN startTime TIMESTAMP, IN
endTime TIMESTAMP)
BEGIN
    SELECT name, product_review FROM (product_order natural
    join order_ natural join customer natural join payment)
    WHERE product_id = pid AND seller_id = sid AND
    (payment.date_ BETWEEN startTime AND endTime);
END;
//
DELIMITER ;

-- Procedure to add review for a product
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE addReviewProduct(IN pid varchar(20), IN oid
varchar(20), IN rev varchar(60))
BEGIN
    UPDATE product_order SET product_review = rev WHERE
    product_id = pid and order_id = oid;
END;
//
DELIMITER ;

-- Procedure to add review for a seller
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE addReviewSeller(IN pid varchar(20), IN oid
varchar(20), IN rev varchar(60))

```

```

BEGIN
    UPDATE product_order SET seller_review = rev WHERE
        product_id = pid and order_id = oid;
END;
//
DELIMITER ;

-- Procedure to add rating for product
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE addRatingProduct(IN pid varchar(20), IN oid
varchar(20), IN rating INT)
BEGIN
    IF (rating IN (1,2,3,4,5)) THEN
        UPDATE product_order SET product_rating = rating WHERE
            product_id = pid and order_id = oid;
        END IF;
END;
//
DELIMITER ;

-- Procedure to add rating for seller
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE addRatingSeller(IN pid varchar(20), IN oid
varchar(20), IN rating INT)
BEGIN
    IF (rating IN (1,2,3,4,5)) THEN
        UPDATE product_order SET seller_rating = rating WHERE
            product_id = pid and order_id = oid;
        END IF;
END;
//
DELIMITER ;

-- #####
-- #####SELLER  PROCEDURES#####
-- #####

-- Procedure for seller to see his or her past sold
products within a specific time duration
DELIMITER //

```



```

CREATE PROCEDURE seeSellingsBetweenDuration(IN startTime
TIMESTAMP, IN endTime TIMESTAMP)
BEGIN
    select * from product where (product_id, seller_id) in
    (select product_order.product_id, product_order.seller_id
    from payment natural join order_ natural join
    product_order where CONCAT(product_order.seller_id,
    "@localhost") IN (SELECT user()) AND payment.date_
    BETWEEN startTime AND endTime);
END;
//
DELIMITER ;

-- Procedure to see latest N Sellings
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE seeLatestNSellings(IN N INT)
BEGIN
    select * from product where (product_id, seller_id) in
    (select product_id, seller_id from payment natural join
    order_ natural join product_order where
    CONCAT(product_order.seller_id, "@localhost") IN (SELECT
    user()) ORDER BY payment.date_ DESC) LIMIT N;
END;
//
DELIMITER ;

-- Procedure to see similiary products with increasing price
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE selQuerySimProducts(IN productName
varchar(20))
BEGIN
    select * from product where product_name like CONCAT('%',
    productName, '%') AND CONCAT(seller_id, "@localhost") IN
    (SELECT user()) ORDER BY price ASC;
END;
//
DELIMITER ;

-- Procedure to see similar products sorted by rating
DELIMITER //

```

```

CREATE PROCEDURE selQueryProductsRat(IN productName
varchar(20))
BEGIN
    select * from product where product_name like CONCAT('%',
    productName, '%') AND CONCAT(seller_id, "@localhost") IN
    (SELECT user()) ORDER BY rating DESC;
END;
//
DELIMITER ;

-- #####
-- #####SHIPPER PROCEDURES#####
-- #####

-- Procedure for shipper to see his or her past shipments
within a specific time duration
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE seeShipmentsBetweenDuration(IN startTime
DATE, IN endTime DATE)
BEGIN
    select * from track where CONCAT(shipper_id,
"@localhost") IN (SELECT user()) AND date_ BETWEEN
startTime AND endTime;
END;
//
DELIMITER ;

-- Procedure to see latest N Shipments
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE seeLatestNShipments(IN N INT)
BEGIN
    select * from track where CONCAT(shipper_id,
"@localhost") IN (SELECT user()) ORDER BY date_ DESC
LIMIT N;
END;
//
DELIMITER ;

-- #####
-- #####FUNCTIONS#####
-- #####

```

```

-- Function to return the total earning of a seller between
supplied dates
DELIMITER //
CREATE FUNCTION sellerStatsBetweenDate(startTime TIMESTAMP,
endTime TIMESTAMP)
RETURNS FLOAT DETERMINISTIC
BEGIN
    DECLARE temp FLOAT;
    SELECT count(quantity*selling_price) INTO temp FROM
    product_order natural join payment WHERE date_ BETWEEN
    startTime and endTime;
    RETURN temp;
END;
//
DELIMITER ;

```

## 7 Use Cases

Lets for this case assume that we a supplier. We first want to register and then add products to sell.

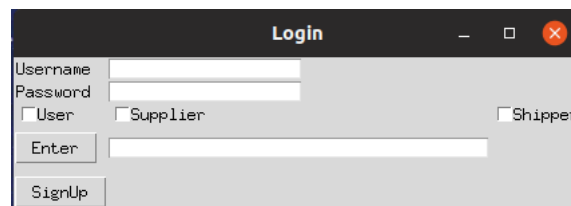


Figure 2: Login page.

So at the login page we will select SignUp. It will then open up the SignUp page.

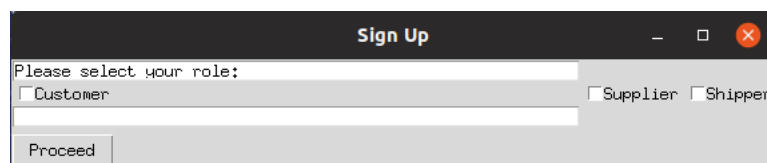
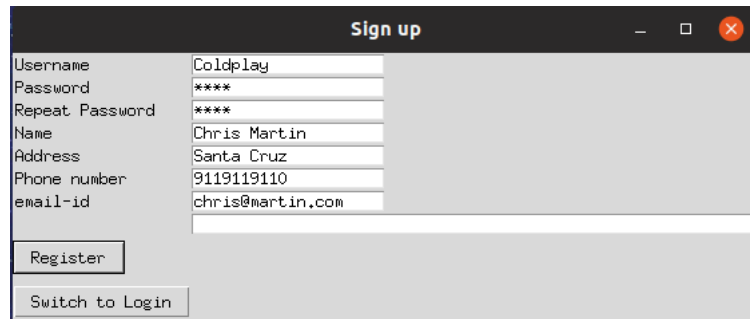


Figure 3: SignUp page(Selecting role).

Since we are Supplier we will select supplier option and then proceed.



A screenshot of a web application's 'Sign up' page. The page has a dark header with the title 'Sign up' and standard window controls. Below the header, there are seven input fields arranged in two columns. The first column contains labels: 'Username', 'Password', 'Repeat Password', 'Name', 'Address', 'Phone number', and 'email-id'. The second column contains the corresponding values: 'Coldplay', '\*\*\*\*', '\*\*\*\*', 'Chris Martin', 'Santa Cruz', '9119119110', and 'chris@martin.com'. Below these fields are two buttons: 'Register' and 'Switch to Login'.

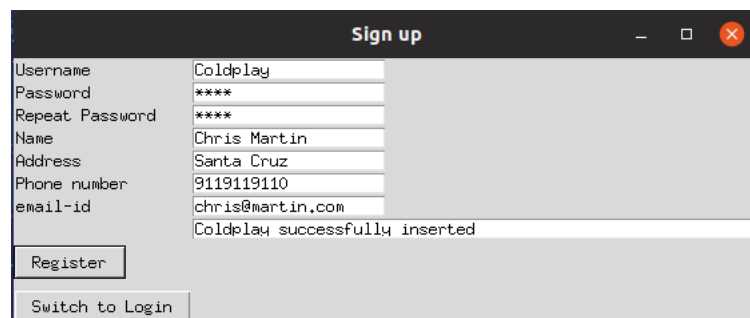
Username	Coldplay
Password	****
Repeat Password	****
Name	Chris Martin
Address	Santa Cruz
Phone number	9119119110
email-id	chris@martin.com

Register

Switch to Login

Figure 4: SignUp page(Entering Details).

After entering the details press the Register button. It will display that the user is successfully created.



A screenshot of the 'Sign up' page after the 'Register' button has been clicked. The form fields remain the same as in Figure 4. Below the 'email-id' field, a new text box contains the message 'Coldplay successfully inserted'. The 'Register' and 'Switch to Login' buttons are still present.

Username	Coldplay
Password	****
Repeat Password	****
Name	Chris Martin
Address	Santa Cruz
Phone number	9119119110
email-id	chris@martin.com

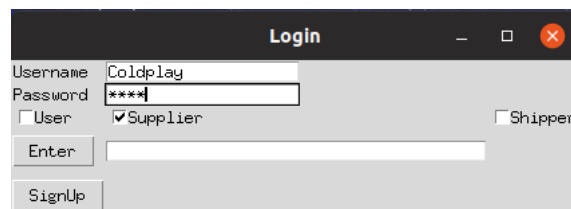
Coldplay successfully inserted

Register

Switch to Login

Figure 5: SignUp page(Conformation).

After registering goto the login page by pressing the Switch to Login button.



A screenshot of a web application's 'Login' page. The page has a dark header with the title 'Login' and standard window controls. Below the header, there are two input fields: 'Username' (containing 'Coldplay') and 'Password' (containing '\*\*\*\*'). Below these fields are three radio buttons: 'User' (unchecked), 'Supplier' (checked), and 'Shipper' (unchecked). Below the radio buttons are two buttons: 'Enter' and 'SignUp'.

Username	Coldplay	
Password	****	
<input type="radio"/> User	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Supplier	<input type="radio"/> Shipper

Enter

SignUp

Figure 6: Login page(Entering Details).

After login you will be taken to a welcome page which will have two options for you

- Either to add new products in the market.
- Or to change the quantities or price of existing products.

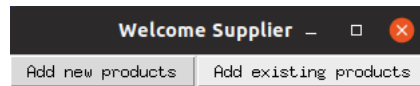


Figure 7: Welcome page for Supplier.

So let's add a new product. You will be taken to a page which will ask to fill the details of the product.

A screenshot of a software window titled "Add Product". The window has a dark header bar with the title and standard window controls. Below the header, there is a form with two rows of input fields. The first row contains "Product Id" with the value "2", "Price" with the value "20000.00", and "Quantity" with the value "100". The second row contains "Description" with the value "Acoustic Guitar". At the bottom left of the form, there is a button labeled "Add Product".

Product Id	2	Price	20000.00	Quantity	100
Description	Acoustic Guitar				

Figure 8: Add new product.

Now the product has been added successfully.

## 8 Progress And TODOS

### 8.1 GUI

- Signup is working perfectly (just that inplace of integer if string is given then its an issue, can write a function to check it though).
- Login is working perfectly.
- 

## 9 Useful links

**Complete project** - [Link](#)

**GUI source code** - [Link](#)