# CSE 5335 Web Data Management Understanding of the Project

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The Lean delegates, 3<sup>rd</sup> party foundations and the Individual users are three of the most important components of this project.

All three can sign up for an account on the website. The lean delegates are required to have an account. Also, anyone who wants to take part in the events organized by Lean needs to sign up for an account. The sign-up details such as the email, password, date, month, year of sign up are stored in the data base. Anyone can sign up only once for the account on the website using one email address. Related information is stored in the <u>account table</u> of the relational schema.

The lean delegate will require to log in at least once, while the other two categories can even go without logging in ever. Also, anyone can login how many ever number of times they want to. The log details for the login such as date, month, year, hour, min, sec is stored in the data base. These log details for a login by a user(any of the three categories) is a multi-valued attribute in the schema as a person can login any number of times. All this related information is stored in the <u>login details relation</u> of the schema.

The account information for every user(any of the three categories) such as the A\_ID, type; individual user, lean delegate and 3<sup>rd</sup> party foundation is stored in the <u>account table</u> of the relational schema. The privileges assigned to the account based on it's type are described in the <u>privileges\_assigned table</u> of the schema. Since, there could be multiple privileges for an account based on it's type, it is a multivalued attribute.

The individual users have the least authority in terms of what they can view on the site, for e.g. the events they register for, the tickets that they buy, the event they sponsor, the items they have donated at an event, the receipt of the tax benefits they can have by that donation, blogs they write. The U\_ID, First and last name of the individual user is stored in the *individual user* table of the schema.

The  $3^{rd}$  party Foundations have a little more liberty in terms of what they can view on the site. Besides the liberty allowed to the individual users, the  $3^{rd}$  party Foundations can view the percentage allocated to them in the cost of every ticket they sell for Lean. While registering for an event only a percent of the foundation members is registered which is decided by Lean and that can be viewed by them on the site. The details such as F\_ID, name of the foundation are stored in the  $3^{rd}$  party foundation table of the schema.

The Lean delegates have the highest privileges assigned to them, besides all the viewing liberty allowed to other two categories, they can view and control all the content posted on the site related to events, blogs, organize the sponsors etc. and handle all the accounts on the website as well, could be any of the three categories. The details such as LD\_ID, first and last name are stored in the <u>lean\_delegate table</u> of the schema.

All three are also allowed to write blogs on the site related to events organized, general topics etc. The blog specific information such as B\_ID is stored in the <u>blog table</u> of the schema. The details related to a blog such as topic, date, month, year are captured in the data base. These details could be multiple for any user; therefore it is a multi-valued information stored in the <u>write details table</u> of the schema. Anyone can write any number of blogs on the site. These details for a blog and the author are stored in the *writes table* of the relational schema.

The individual users or the 3<sup>rd</sup> party foundations can sponsor the events organized by Lean. Both can sponsor as many events they want but the event being organized requires a minimum of 1 sponsor and can have any number of sponsors as well. The information related to the event and the corresponding sponsors is stored in the *sponsors table* of the relational schema.

Events are organized by Lean for the purpose of collecting medicine, money and clothes etc. to be sent to the needful in several countries. There are two types of events, either paid or free. The details such as E\_ID, name, venue, date, month, year, duration, type is captured in the data base for events. All this information is stored in the *event table* of the relational schema.

Both the 3<sup>rd</sup> party foundations and individual user can donate items they wish to at an event. The details of which person donated at what event are stored in the <u>donated tables</u> of the schema. Any person can donate any number of items to any number of events. The details including the description and quantity details of the item donated are stored in the <u>donated item details</u> table of the relational schema. For every donation made, the corresponding user (foundation or an individual user) incurs some tax benefits. The details of the tax benefit incurred which the includes the description, month, year are stored in the <u>donated tax benefits</u> table of the relational schema. The details stored in both the tables mentioned above are multivalued because of many to many relationship.

The items collected at an event have associated details such as description, quantity captured in the data base. Many items can be collected at an event, also one item can be collected at many events as well. These details are captured in the *collected details* table of the relational schema. This is a many to many relationship, this is a multivalued information. Also, the details of which item was collected which event is stored in the *collected table* of the schema.

Items have different types such as medicine, clothes and money being captured in the data base. The information such as I ID, type is stored in the *item table* of the schema.

These items such as medicine and clothes are also shipped to needful people in different countries around the world captured in the data base. The details such as date, month, year, description of the item and cost required to ship is also captured in the data base. Many items can be shipped to many countries. As this is a many to many relationship, these details are multi-valued. This information is stored in the <u>shipped\_details table</u> in the relational schema. The information regarding which item is shipped to which is country is stored in the <u>shipped table</u> in the relational schema. The details about the country such as name are stored in the <u>country table</u> of the relational schema.

The tickets are sold for events which are paid. An event can have many tickets sold for it. Details for tickets such as T\_ID and cost are stored in the <u>tickets table</u> of the relational schema.

The tickets are sold by either Lean Delegates or the 3<sup>rd</sup> party foundations. Both can sell any number of tickets they want to or are assigned to. For every ticket sold by 3<sup>rd</sup> party foundations a specific % in the

cost of the ticket is assigned to them. All the related data is captured in the database. This information is stored in the *sell table* of the relational schema which also includes details about who sold which ticket.

These tickets are bought by either individual users or the 3<sup>rd</sup> party foundations for the events which are paid. Both can buy any number of tickets they want to. The method of payment includes PayPal, credit cards and debit cards. All the related information regarding the sold tickets are captured in the data base. The details such as no of tickets purchased, method of payment, who bought which ticket are stored in the *buys table* of the relational schema.

The individual users or the 3<sup>rd</sup> party foundations can register for events which are either free or paid. Both the 3<sup>rd</sup> party foundations as well as individual users can register for as many numbers of events they wish for. Also, an event can have any number of individual users or foundation people registering for an event. *Caveat*: For a foundation only a specific % of people are registered for the event by the Lean delegates. All this relevant information is captured in the database. This information is stored in the *registers table* of the relational schema.

#### Snapshots of the DB:

#### Relations in the Database

#### Individual user

## <u>foundation</u>

```
SQL> select * from foundation;

F_ID

NAME

1
CapitalOne

2
CharlesandShcwab

3
Wunderman

F_ID

NAME

4
Statefarms

5
Mackenzy
```

## <u>Lean delegate</u>

```
SQL> select * from lean_delegate;

LD_ID

L_FIRST_NAME

L_LAST_NAME

1
Sharma
Chakravarthy

2
David
Levine

LD_ID

L_FIRST_NAME

L_LAST_NAME

4
Elizabeth

LD_ID

L_FIRST_NAME

L_LAST_NAME

L_LAST_NAME
```

## <u>event</u>

NAME			
VENUE			
		MONTH!	
1	JAY	MONTH	YEAR
DURATION	J		
	1		
FREE			
BASH			
DETRIOT	10	1	2010
8 HOURS	12	1	2018
	2		
PAID			
TED-TALE	K		
CHICAGO	20	1	2010
5 HOURS	30	1	2018
3_1100K5			
	3		
FREE			
PAINT-PA			
NEW_YORE		0	2010
5 HOURS	15	2	2018
3_1100K3			
	4		
PAID			
CONCERT			
DALLAS	1.2	4	2010
10 HOURS	13	4	2018
TO_HOURS	3		

# <u>registers</u>

SQL> SQL> SQL>	select *	from registe	ers;	
	E_ID	U_ID	F_ID P_REG	SISTERED
	1	1	1	10
	3	1	2	20
	<b>4</b> 5	2	3	30

#### **Shipped**

```
SQL> select * from shipped;

I_ID
------
CNAME

1
INDIA

2
NEPAL

3
AUSTRALIA
```

## Shipped details

```
CNAME
 DAY MONTH YEAR
DESCRIPTION
SHIPPING COST
QUANTITY
1
INDIA
            1 2015
     12
MEDICINE T10
$200
100 PACKS
NEPAL
     20
MEDICINE T100
$400
1000 PACKS
AUSTRALIA
                      2018
JEANS AND OVERCOATS
$2000
100 PAIRS
```

## **Tickets**

#### **Buys**

## <u>Donated</u>

SQL>	select	* from donated;		
	F_ID	U_ID	E_ID	
	1	1	1	
	2	î	3	
		2	4	

# **Donated details**

SQL> sele	ct * from	donated_	item_details;	
F_I	D U_	_ID	E_ID	
DESCRIPTI	ON			
QUANTITY				
MEDICINE 1	1 1 T10		2	
MEDICINE 30 PACKS	Т30	1	2	
CLOTHES J 10 PIECES			4	
MONEY \$1000		2	4	
MONEY \$10000	3		5	

## Donated tax benefits

SQL>	select *	from donat	ed_tax_benefits;	
	F_ID	U_ID	E_ID	
DESCI	RIPTION			
	MONTH	YEAR		
GET 1	1 10% BACK	2018	1	
Circus (	20% BACK	1	2	
GEI 2		2018		
GET 4	2 40% BACK		3	
021	4	2018		
GET 3	30% BACK	2	4	
	4	2018		
GET 1	3 l0% BACK		5	
	9	2018		

#### <u>Account</u>

```
SQL> select * from account;

A_ID LD_ID U_ID F_ID

TYPE

EMAIL

PASSWORD

DAY MONTH YEAR

1 1

DELEGATE
D1@LEAN.COM
APPLES
2 5 2001

2 3

INDIE USER
Il@GMAIL.COM
ORANGES
10 5 2014

3 3

3RD PARTY FOUNDATION
```

# Login details

SQL> select	* from login	_details;				
A_ID	LD_ID	U_ID	F_ID	DAY	MONTH	YEAR
HOUR	MINUTE	SECOND				
1 21	1 45	56		4	5	2001
2 9	44	3 57		7	10	2015
3 4	15	54	2	6	3	2012
<b>4</b> 9	2 49	50		15	4	2013

# Privileges assigned

SQL> select * from	privileges	_Assigned;		
A_ID LD	_ID U	_ID	F_ID	
PRIVILEGES_ASSIGNE	)			
1 MODERATE BLOGS, CRI	1 EATE EVENTS			
2 REGISTER FOR EVENT	, SPONSOR E	3 VENT		
3 SELL TICKETS, REGI	STER FOR EV	ENT	2	
4 MANAGE ACCOUNTS ON	2 SITE, DEAL	WITH 3RD	PARTY	FOUNDATION

# Blog

SQL> select *	from blog;			
B_ID	LD_ID	U_ID	F_ID	
1	1			
2		1		
3			1	
4		2		
5	4			

## **Writes**

SQL> select *	from writes	3;		
B_ID	LD_ID	U_ID	F_ID	
1	1			
2		1		
3			1	
4		2		
5	4			

## Writes\_details

SQL> sele	ct* from	writes	details:	
			U_ID	F ID
TOPIC			<del>-</del>	
DA	Y MC	NTH	YEAR	
	1	1		
SOCIETY	2	4	2018	
ANIMALS	2		1	
ANTHALS	4	5	2018	
CHILDREN	3			1
	.9	5	2018	
HEALTHCAR	4 E		2	
	7	12	2018	
CREATIVIT	5 'Y	4		
	9	1	2018	

## <u>sponsor</u>

SQL>	select	*	from spons	or;		
	E_ID		U_ID		F_ID	
	1		1			
	2				1	
	3		2		2	
	4		3			
	5		4		5	

## <u>Country</u>

```
SQL> select * from country;

CNAME

AUSTRALIA
CHINA
INDIA
NEPAL
SRI-LANKA
```

## <u>item</u>

```
SQL> select * from item;

I_ID
-----
TYPE
-----
1
MONEY

2
MEDICINE
3
CLOTHES
```

## Collected

Collected\_details

SQL> select *	<pre>from collected_details;</pre>
I_ID	E_ID
DESCRIPTION	
QUANTITY	
2 MEDICINE T10 10 PACKS	2
2 MEDICINE T30 30 PACKS	2
3 CLOTHES JEANS 10 PIECES	4
1 MONEY \$1000	4
1 MONEY \$10000	5