

T.R. GEBZE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING

PAYMENT PLAN COMPANY DATABASE & INTERFACE

CSE 414 DATABASES TERM PROJECT REPORT

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Project Details:

- Suppose that you have a company.
 - You want to create the database of your company with user interfaces of it.
- Describe the user requirements of your company.
- Draw the E-R diyagram of the company.
- Do normalization.
- List the functional dependencies.
- List your tables.
- Create the database including everything (tables, relationships, keys etc.).
 - You may use any database management system.
- Create the user interface of at least 5 modules using any programming language.
 - Choose the interfaces according to the questions below.
 - Create 1 outer right, 1 outer left, full outer querry on user interface.
- Create and use at least 5 different triggers making completely different tasks. Show how they are working in your interfaces.
- Create and use at least 5 different views that are completely different from each other. Show how they are working in your interface.

Additional:

- Give and create at least 3 atomic transactions.
- For at least 3 tasks solve concurrency of transactions using any techniques in the book.
- Add additional details about the database if there is any.
- Use inheritance for the tables.

Note:

- Your E-R diagram should be as complex as the E-R diagram of student managements system example in the book. Which means, it should be have many entities and relations.
- You have to prepare your project individually. This project is not a group Project.

Deadline:

• 06 Jun 2021 23:55

Submission:

On Moodle

CONTENTS

1.	CON	PANY DEFINITON	6
2.	PRO	BLEM DEFINITION	6
3.	PRO	BLEM SOLUTION APPROACHES	6
4.	USE	R REQUIREMENTS	7
5.	USE	RS OF THE SYSTEM	8
6.	DIA	GRAMS	9
	6.1.	USE CASE DIAGRAM	9
	6.2.	ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM	10
7.	NOF	RMALIZATION	11
8.	FUN	ICTIONAL DEPENDENCIES	12
9.	TAB	LES	13
	9.1.	Bill	13
	9.2.	Branch	15
	9.3.	Card	17
	9.4.	Employee	19
	9.5.	Notification	21
	9.6.	Parameter	23
	9.7.	Payment	26
	9.8.	Promise	28
	9.9.	Provider	30
	9.10.	Sequence	32
	9.11.	Subscription	34
	9.12.	Transaction	36
	9.13.	User	38
	9.14.	Wallet	40
10). TI	RIGGERS	42
	10.1.	create_wallet	42
	10.2.	prevent_updating_user_type	42
	10.3.	send_bill_creating_notification	43
	10.4.	send_payment_notification	44
	10.5.	send_promise_adding_notification	45
	10.6.	send_promise_updating_notification	45
	10.7.	send_subscription_creating_notification	46
	10.8.	send_transfer_notification	47
	10.9.	send user creating notification	48

11.	VIE	WS	49
1	1.1.	v_creditors	49
1	1.2.	v_debtors	50
1	1.3.	v_late_paids	51
1	1.4.	v_overdue_bills	53
1	1.5.	v_transactions	55
1	1.6.	v_unpaids	58
12.	FUN	ICTIONS	60
1	2.1.	next_value	60
13.	STO	RED PROSEDURES	62
1	3.1.	create_transaction	62
14.	ATC	OMIC TRANSACTIONS	65
15.	TAS	KS	67
1.	5.1.	check_payments	67
16.	QUE	ERIES	69
1	6.1.	Bill List Screen	69
1	6.2.	Add Bill Screen	72
1	6.3.	View Bill Screen	74
1	6.4.	Edit Bill Screen	75
1	6.5.	Branch List Screen	76
1	6.6.	Add Branch Screen	76
1	6.7.	Edit Branch Screen	78
1	6.8.	Card List Screen	79
1	6.9.	Add Card Screen	79
1	6.10.	Edit Card Screen	80
1	6.11.	Employee List Screen	81
1	6.12.	Add Employee Screen	81
1	6.13.	Edit Employee Screen	82
1	6.14.	Notification List Screen	83
1	6.15.	Parameter List Screen	84
1	6.16.	Add Parameter Screen	85
1	6.17.	Edit Parameter Sreen	85
1	6.18.	Payment List Screen	86
1	6.19.	Pay Screen	88
1	6.20.	Promise List Screen	90
1	6.21.	Add Promise Screen	92

16.22.	Edit Promise Screen	93
16.23.	View Promise Screen	94
16.24.	Provider List Screen	95
16.25.	Add Provider Screen	96
16.26.	Edit Provider Screen	97
16.27.	Subscription List Screen	98
16.28.	Add Subscription Screen	101
16.29.	Edit Subscription Screen	102
16.30.	View Subscription Screen	103
16.31.	Transaction List Screen	104
16.32.	User List Screen	105
16.33.	Add User Screen	106
16.34.	Edit User Screen	107
16.35.	User Login Screen	108
16.36.	View Wallet Screen	109
16.37.	Upload to Wallet Screen	110

1. COMPANY DEFINITON

The company brings together service providers and subscribers to reconcile bill payments.

The company ensures that service providers get paid for difficult customers. It also prevents subscribers from being penalized by paying later if they promise.

2. PROBLEM DEFINITION

Service providers may sometimes have problems collecting billing amount from subscribers. Every month they reflect a certain delay penalty due to late payment. Subscribers may not be able to pay. Both service providers should be able to charge on time and subscribers should be able to pay their amounts later without penalty. In this case, Payment Plan Corp. is mediating for both users.

To solve the problem, we need to define users and competencies. In the system, there must be an administrator, a staff member at a company branch, a service provider and a subscriber. Then, tables are created according to their competencies. The table stores the user id and time of the transaction. Table relationships are established. Triggers are added to tables based on usage. The interface is developed. Authentication is added. Authorization is set. Users are created. Test data is added and tested. Observe that queries and views are running.

3. PROBLEM SOLUTION APPROACHES

MySql version 10.5.9-MariaDB was used as RDBMS in this project. Node.js is preferred for backend services. It was developed with the MVC approach. Npm packages such as express, hbs, mysql are used in the project. User interface is included in the same project. Service communication is provided by JavaScript. Template engine named handlebar.js is used in views. Bootstrap 4 was used for the interface style.

4. USER REQUIREMENTS

First, all users log on to the system.

The admin registers users in the system. It manages system parameters, branches, and employees.

The employee serves the service providers in the town where he is located. Adds providers to the system.

The service provider displays its own subscribers that have been added in the system. Monitors debt status. Adds billing information. It gets paid into your wallet. Receives notifications about bills, subscribers, and payments.

The subscribers add their subscriptions. Displays your invoices. Adds a payment promise. Manages your payments. If he keeps his promise, he pays the bill without penalty.

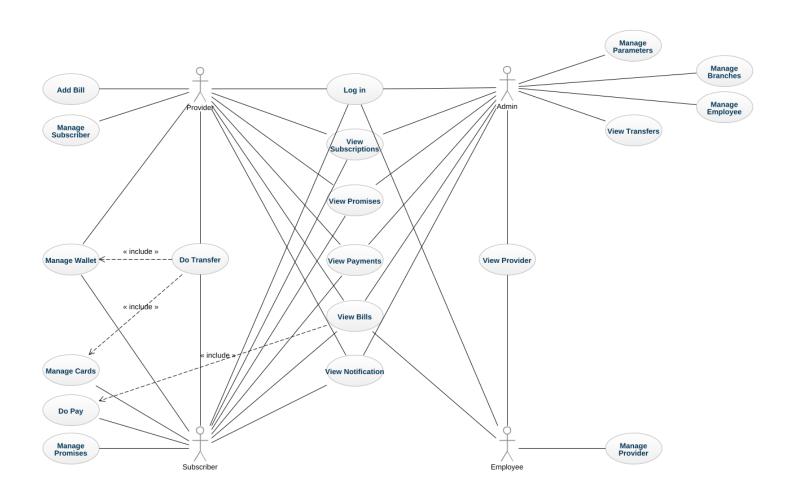
5. USERS OF THE SYSTEM

There are four user types in the system: admin, employee, service provider and subscriber.

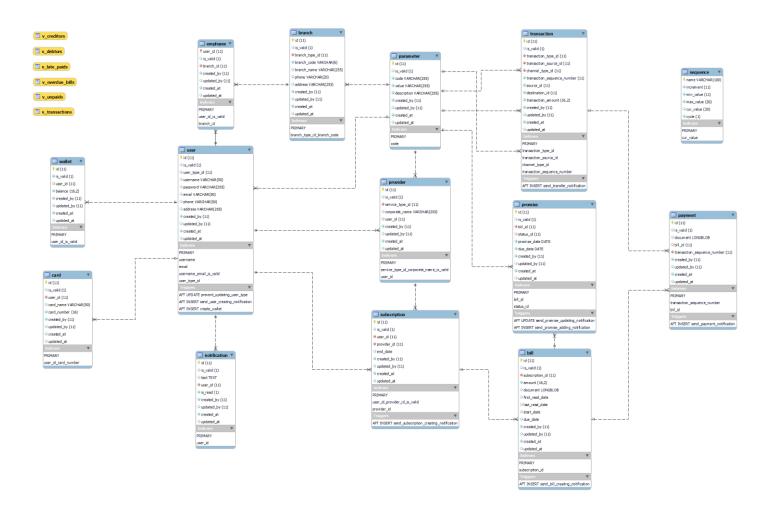
- The admin is the administrator of the system. Manages system parameters.
- The employee is the user who adds the service providers located in the city to the system.
- The service provider is the user in the system in order to receive late payment by entering the bills of the subscribers who cannot pay.
- The subscribers are users who can make late payments by promising to pay their bills.

6. DIAGRAMS

6.1. USE CASE DIAGRAM



6.2. ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM



7. NORMALIZATION

Normalization rules are applied.

8. FUNCTIONAL DEPENDENCIES

9. TABLES

9.1. Bill

It keeps the bills created by the service providers for the subscribers.

Columns

#	Adı	Türü	Karşılaştırma	Öznitelikler	Boş	Varsayılan	Ekstra
1	id 🔑	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	AUTO_INCREMENT
2	is_valid	tinyint(1)			Evet	1	
3	subscription_id 🔊	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
4	amount	decimal(16,2)			Hayır	Yok	
5	document	longblob			Evet	NULL	
6	first_read_date	datetime			Evet	NULL	
7	last_read_date	datetime			Evet	NULL	
8	start_date	datetime			Evet	NULL	
9	due_date	datetime			Evet	NULL	
10	created_by	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
11	updated_by	int(11)			Evet	NULL	
12	created_at	datetime			Hayır	current_timestamp()	
13	updated_at	datetime			Evet	NULL	ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()

id

It keeps the row number of the record. Also it is primary key.

is_valid

It keeps whether the record is valid. 1 = Active, 0 = Passive.

subscription_id

It keeps the subscription for which the record was created.

amount

It keeps the amount information.

document

It keeps the document such as image or file, if any.

first_read_date

It keeps the first reading date of the bill.

last_read_date

It keeps the last reading date of the bill.

start_date

It keeps the first payable date of the bill.

due_date

It keeps the due date of the bill.

```
created by
```

It keeps which user the record was created by.

```
updated_by
```

It keeps which user the record was updated by.

```
created at
```

It keeps when user the record was created.

```
updated at
```

It keeps when user the record was updated.

SQL

```
CREATE TABLE `bill` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `is_valid` tinyint(1) DEFAULT 1,
  `subscription_id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `amount` decimal(6,2) NOT NULL,
  `document` longblob NOT NULL,
  `first_read_date` datetime DEFAULT NULL,
  `last_read_date` datetime DEFAULT NULL,
  `start_date` datetime DEFAULT NULL,
  `due_date` datetime DEFAULT NULL,
  `created_by` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `created_at` datetime NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP(),
  `updated_by` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
  `updated_at` datetime DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()
ALTER TABLE `bill`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY ('id'),
  ADD INDEX `subscription_id` (`subscription_id` ASC),
  ADD CONSTRAINT `bill_ibfk_1`
    FOREIGN KEY (`subscription_id`)
    REFERENCES `paymentplandb`.`subscription` (`id`);
ALTER TABLE `bill`
  MODIFY `id` int(11) UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO INCREMENT, AUTO INCREMENT=1;
```

9.2. Branch

It keeps the branches of the Payment Plan company.

Columns

	#	Adı	Türü	Karşılaştırma	Öznitelikler	Boş	Varsayılan	Ekstra
	1	id 🔑	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	AUTO_INCREMENT
	2	is_valid	tinyint(1)			Evet	1	
	3	branch_type_id 🔊	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
	4	branch_code 🔑	varchar(6)			Hayır	Yok	
	5	branch_name	varchar(255)			Evet	NULL	
	6	phone	varchar(20)			Evet	NULL	
	7	address	varchar(255)			Evet	NULL	
	8	created_by	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
	9	updated_by	int(11)			Evet	NULL	
	10	created_at	datetime			Hayır	current_timestamp()	
	11	updated_at	datetime			Evet	NULL	ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()

id

It keeps the row number of the record. Also it is primary key.

is_valid

It keeps whether the record is valid. 1 = Active, 0 = Passive.

branch_type_id

It keeps the type of the branch.

branch_code

It keeps the unique code of the branch.

branch_name

It keeps the name of the branch.

phone

It keeps the phone number.

address

It keeps the address information.

created_by

It keeps which user the record was created by.

updated_by

It keeps which user the record was updated by.

created at

updated at

It keeps when user the record was updated.

SQL

```
CREATE TABLE `branch` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `is valid` tinyint(1) DEFAULT 1,
  `branch type id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `branch_code` varchar(6) COLLATE utf8_unicode_ci NOT NULL,
  `branch name` varchar(255) COLLATE utf8 unicode ci DEFAULT NULL,
  `phone` varchar(20) COLLATE utf8 unicode ci DEFAULT NULL,
  `address` varchar(255) COLLATE utf8_unicode_ci DEFAULT NULL,
  `created_by` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `created at` datetime NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT TIMESTAMP(),
  `updated_by` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
  `updated at` datetime DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE CURRENT TIMESTAMP()
INSERT INTO `branch` (`id`, `is_valid`, `branch_type_id`, `branch_code`, `br
anch_name`, `phone`, `address`, `created_by`, `updated_by`, `created_at`, `u
pdated_at`) VALUES
(1, 1, 19, 'PAYONL', 'Online', '', '', 1, NULL, '2021-05-
13 20:06:28', NULL),
(2, 1, 20, 'PAYIST', 'İstanbul', '', '', 1, NULL, '2021-05-
13 20:06:28', NULL),
(3, 1, 20, 'PAYANK', 'Ankara', '', '', 1, NULL, '2021-05-
13 20:06:28', NULL),
(4, 1, 20, 'PAYKOC', 'Kocaeli', '', '', 1, NULL, '2021-05-
13 20:06:28', NULL);
ALTER TABLE `branch`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY ('id'),
  ADD UNIQUE INDEX `branch_type_id_branch_code` (`branch_type_id` ASC, `bran
ch_code` ASC),
  ADD CONSTRAINT `branch_ibfk_1`
    FOREIGN KEY (`branch_type_id`)
    REFERENCES `paymentplandb`.`parameter` (`id`);
ALTER TABLE `branch`
  MODIFY `id` int(11) UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=1;
```

9.3. Card

It keeps the credit cards of the subscriptions.

Columns

	#	Adı	Türü	Karşılaştırma	Öznitelikler	Boş	Varsayılan	Ekstra
	1	id 🔑	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	AUTO_INCREMENT
	2	is_valid	tinyint(1)			Evet	1	
	3	user_id 🔎	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
	4	card_name	varchar(50)			Evet	NULL	
	5	card_number 🔊	bigint(16)			Hayır	Yok	
	6	created_by	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
	7	updated_by	int(11)			Evet	NULL	
	8	created_at	datetime			Evet	current_timestamp()	
	9	updated_at	datetime			Evet	NULL	ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()

id

It keeps the row number of the record. Also it is primary key.

is_valid

It keeps whether the record is valid. 1 = Active, 0 = Passive.

user_id

It keeps the user for which the record was created.

card_name

It keeps the card name.

card_number

It keeps the 16 digit number.

created_by

It keeps which user the record was created by.

updated_by

It keeps which user the record was updated by.

created_at

It keeps when user the record was created.

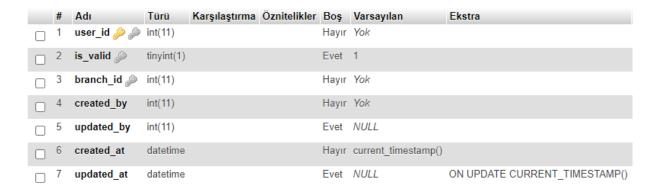
updated_at

```
CREATE TABLE `card` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `is_valid` tinyint(1) DEFAULT 1,
 `user_id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `card_name` varchar(50) COLLATE utf8_unicode_ci DEFAULT NULL,
 `card_number` int(16) NOT NULL,
  `created_by` int(11) NOT NULL,
 `created_at` datetime NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP(),
  `updated_by` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
  `updated_at` datetime DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()
ALTER TABLE `card`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`),
  ADD UNIQUE INDEX `user_id_card_number` (`user_id` ASC, `card_number` ASC),
  ADD CONSTRAINT `card ibfk 1`
    FOREIGN KEY (`user_id`)
   REFERENCES `paymentplandb`.`user` (`id`);
ALTER TABLE `card`
  MODIFY `id` int(11) UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=1;
```

9.4. Employee

It keeps the employees in branches. Also it is primary key.

Columns



user_id

It keeps the user for which the record was created.

is_valid

It keeps whether the record is valid. 1 = Active, 0 = Passive.

branch_id

It keeps the branch for which the record was created.

created_by

It keeps which user the record was created by.

updated_by

It keeps which user the record was updated by.

created_at

It keeps when user the record was created.

updated_at

```
CREATE TABLE `employee` (
  `user_id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `is_valid` tinyint(1) DEFAULT 1,
  `branch_id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `created_by` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `created_at` datetime NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP(),
  `updated_by` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
  `updated_at` datetime DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()
ALTER TABLE `employee`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`user_id`, `branch_id`),
  ADD CONSTRAINT `employee_ibfk_1`
    FOREIGN KEY (`user_id`)
    REFERENCES `paymentplandb`.`user` (`id`),
  ADD CONSTRAINT `employee_ibfk_2`
    FOREIGN KEY (`branch_id`)
    REFERENCES `paymentplandb`.`branch` (`id`);
```

9.5. Notification

It keeps the notifications created by the system after the transactions.

Columns

#	Adı	Türü	Karşılaştırma	Öznitelikler	Boş	Varsayılan	Ekstra
1	id 🔑	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	AUTO_INCREMENT
2	is_valid	tinyint(1)			Evet	1	
3	text	text			Evet	NULL	
4	user_id 🔊	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
5	is_read	tinyint(1)			Hayır	0	
6	created_by	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
7	updated_by	int(11)			Evet	NULL	
8	created_at	datetime			Hayır	current_timestamp()	
9	updated_at	datetime			Evet	NULL	ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()

id

It keeps the row number of the record. Also it is primary key.

is_valid

It keeps whether the record is valid. 1 = Active, 0 = Passive.

text

It keeps text to be displayed.

user_id

It keeps which user the notification is sent to.

is_read

It keeps whether the notification is shown or not.

created_by

It keeps which user the record was created by.

updated_by

It keeps which user the record was updated by.

created_at

It keeps when user the record was created.

updated_at

```
CREATE TABLE `notification` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `is_valid` tinyint(1) DEFAULT 1,
  `text` text COLLATE utf8 unicode ci DEFAULT NULL,
  `user_id` int(11) NOT NULL,
 `is_read` tinyint(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
 `created_by` int(11) NOT NULL,
 `created_at` datetime NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP(),
  `updated_by` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
  `updated_at` datetime DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()
ALTER TABLE `notification`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY ('id'),
  ADD INDEX `user_id` (`user_id` ASC),
  ADD CONSTRAINT `notification_ibfk_1`
    FOREIGN KEY (`user_id`)
   REFERENCES `paymentplandb`.`user` (`id`);
ALTER TABLE `notification`
  MODIFY `id` int(11) UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=1;
```

9.6. Parameter

It keeps the parameters used for system.

Columns

	#	Adı	Türü	Karşılaştırma	Öznitelikler	Boş	Varsayılan	Ekstra
	1	id 🔑	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	AUTO_INCREMENT
	2	is_valid	tinyint(1)			Evet	1	
	3	code 🔑	varchar(255)			Hayır	Yok	
	4	value 🔊	varchar(255)			Hayır	Yok	
	5	description	varchar(255)			Hayır	Yok	
	6	created_by	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
	7	updated_by	int(11)			Evet	NULL	
	8	created_at	datetime			Hayır	current_timestamp()	
	9	updated_at	datetime			Evet	NULL	ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()

id

It keeps the row number of the record. Also it is primary key.

is_valid

It keeps whether the record is valid. 1 = Active, 0 = Passive.

code

It keeps the code information for grouping parameters.

value

It keeps a value that is used to separate parameters.

description

It keeps the description of the parameters.

created_by

It keeps which user the record was created by.

updated_by

It keeps which user the record was updated by.

created_at

It keeps when user the record was created.

updated_at

```
CREATE TABLE `parameter` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `is valid` tinyint(1) DEFAULT 1,
  `code` varchar(255) COLLATE utf8_unicode_ci NOT NULL,
 `value` varchar(255) COLLATE utf8_unicode_ci NOT NULL,
  `description` varchar(255) COLLATE utf8_unicode_ci NOT NULL,
  `created_by` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `created_at` datetime NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP(),
 `updated_by` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
  `updated_at` datetime DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()
INSERT INTO `parameter` (`id`, `is_valid`, `code`, `value`, `description`, `
created_by`, `updated_by`, `created_at`, `updated_at`) VALUES
(1, 1, 'user_type', 'ADM', 'Administrator', 1, NULL, '2021-05-
12 23:16:57', NULL),
(2, 1, 'user_type', 'EMP', 'Employee', 1, NULL, '2021-05-
12 23:16:57', NULL),
(3, 1, 'user_type', 'PRO', 'Provider', 1, NULL, '2021-05-
12 23:16:57', NULL),
(4, 1, 'user_type', 'SUB', 'Subscriber', 1, NULL, '2021-05-
12 23:16:57', NULL),
(5, 1, 'subscriber_type', 'IND', 'Individual', 1, NULL, '2021-05-
12 23:16:57', NULL),
(6, 1, 'subscriber_type', 'BUS', 'Business', 1, NULL, '2021-05-
12 23:16:57', NULL),
(7, 1, 'service_type', 'ELC', 'Electric', 1, NULL, '2021-05-
12 23:16:57', NULL),
(8, 1, 'service_type', 'WAT', 'Water', 1, NULL, '2021-05-
12 23:16:57', NULL),
(9, 1, 'service_type', 'GAS', 'Gas', 1, NULL, '2021-05-12 23:16:57', NULL),
(10, 1, 'service_type', 'TEL', 'Telecommunication', 1, NULL, '2021-05-
12 23:16:57', NULL),
(11, 1, 'service_type', 'GSM', 'Cell', 1, NULL, '2021-05-
12 23:16:57', NULL),
(12, 1, 'service_type', 'TAX', 'Government', 1, NULL, '2021-05-
12 23:16:57', NULL),
(13, 1, 'promise_status', 'WAI', 'Waiting', 1, NULL, '2021-05-
24 11:14:33', NULL),
(14, 1, 'promise_status', 'SUC', 'Succeeded', 1, NULL, '2021-05-
12 23:16:57', NULL),
(15, 1, 'promise_status', 'REP', 'Repeated', 1, NULL, '2021-05-
12 23:16:57', NULL),
(16, 1, 'promise_status', 'CAN', 'Canceled', 1, NULL, '2021-05-
12 23:16:57', NULL),
(17, 1, 'promise_status', 'UNS', 'Unsucceeded', 1, NULL, '2021-05-
12 23:16:57', NULL),
```

```
(18, 1, 'channel_type', 'BRA', 'Branch', 1, NULL, '2021-05-
12 23:16:57', NULL),
(19, 1, 'channel_type', 'OTH', 'Other', 1, NULL, '2021-05-
12 23:16:57', NULL),
(20, 1, 'branch_type', 'ONL', 'Online', 1, NULL, '2021-05-
12 23:16:57', NULL),
(21, 1, 'branch_type', 'INS', 'In store', 1, NULL, '2021-05-
12 23:16:57', NULL),
(22, 1, 'transaction_type', 'CRE', 'Credit', 1, NULL, '2021-05-
12 23:16:57', NULL),
(23, 1, 'transaction_type', 'DEB', 'Debit', 1, NULL, '2021-05-
12 23:16:57', NULL),
(24, 1, 'transaction_source', 'INT', 'Internal', 1, NULL, '2021-05-
14 18:30:48', NULL),
(25, 1, 'transaction_source', 'EXT', 'External', 1, NULL, '2021-05-
12 23:16:57', NULL),
(26, 1, 'log_type', 'INS', 'Insert', 1, NULL, '2021-05-12 23:16:57', NULL),
(27, 1, 'log_type', 'UPD', 'Update', 1, NULL, '2021-05-12 23:16:57', NULL);
ALTER TABLE `parameter`
 ADD PRIMARY KEY ('id'),
 ADD UNIQUE INDEX `code` (`code` ASC, `value` ASC);
ALTER TABLE `parameter`
 MODIFY `id` int(11) UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=28;
```

9.7. Payment

It keeps the bill payment information.

Columns

#	Adı	Türü	Karşılaştırma	Öznitelikler	Boş	Varsayılan	Ekstra
1	id 🔑	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	AUTO_INCREMENT
2	is_valid	tinyint(1)			Evet	1	
3	document	longblob			Evet	NULL	
4	bill_id	int(11)			Evet	NULL	
5	transaction_sequence_number 🔊	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
6	created_by	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
7	updated_by	int(11)			Evet	NULL	
8	created_at	datetime			Hayır	current_timestamp()	
9	updated_at	datetime			Evet	NULL	ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()

id

It keeps the row number of the record. Also it is primary key.

is_valid

It keeps whether the record is valid. 1 = Active, 0 = Passive.

document

It keeps the document such as image or file, if any.

bill_id

It keeps the bill for which the record was created.

transaction_sequence_number

If any transaction is occured, database creates sequence_number for both of credit & debit.

created_by

It keeps which user the record was created by.

updated_by

It keeps which user the record was updated by.

created_at

It keeps when user the record was created.

updated_at

```
CREATE TABLE `payment` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `is valid` tinyint(1) DEFAULT 1,
  `document` longblob NOT NULL,
 `bill_id` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
  `transaction_sequence_number` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `created_by` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `created_at` datetime NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP(),
  `updated_by` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
  `updated_at` datetime DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()
ALTER TABLE `payment`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`),
  ADD UNIQUE INDEX `transaction_sequence_number` (`transaction_sequence_numb
er` ASC)
  ADD CONSTRAINT `payment_ibfk_1`
    FOREIGN KEY (`transaction_sequence_number`)
    REFERENCES `paymentplandb`.`transaction` (`transaction_sequence_number`)
  ADD CONSTRAINT `payment_ibfk_2`
    FOREIGN KEY (`bill_id`)
    REFERENCES `paymentplandb`.`bill` (`id`);
ALTER TABLE `payment`
  MODIFY `id` int(11) UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=1;
```

9.8. Promise

It keeps the payment promise information created by the subscriber for delayed bill payments.

Columns

#	Adı	Türü	Karşılaştırma	Öznitelikler	Boş	Varsayılan	Ekstra
1	id 🔑	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	AUTO_INCREMENT
2	is_valid	tinyint(1)			Evet	1	
3	bill_id 🔊	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
4	status_id 🔊	int(11)			Evet	13	
5	promise_date	date			Hayır	current_timestamp()	
6	due_date	date			Hayır	Yok	
7	created_by	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
8	updated_by	int(11)			Evet	NULL	
9	created_at	datetime			Hayır	current_timestamp()	
10	updated_at	datetime			Evet	NULL	ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()

id

It keeps the row number of the record. Also it is primary key.

is_valid

It keeps whether the record is valid. 1 = Active, 0 = Passive.

bill_id

It keeps the bill for which the record was created.

status_id

It keeps the status of the promise.

promise_date

It keeps the promised date.

due_date

If keeps the due date.

created_by

It keeps which user the record was created by.

updated_by

It keeps which user the record was updated by.

created_at

It keeps when user the record was created.

updated_at

```
CREATE TABLE `promise` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `is valid` tinyint(1) DEFAULT 1,
  `bill_id` int(11) NOT NULL,
 `status_id` int(11) NOT NULL,
 `promise_date` date NOT NULL,
 `due_date` date NOT NULL,
  `created_by` int(11) NOT NULL,
 `created_at` datetime NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP(),
  `updated_by` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
  `updated_at` datetime DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()
ALTER TABLE `promise`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY ('id'),
  ADD INDEX `bill_id` (`bill_id` ASC),
  ADD INDEX `status_id` (`status_id` ASC),
  ADD CONSTRAINT `promise_ibfk_1`
    FOREIGN KEY (`bill_id`)
    REFERENCES `paymentplandb`.`bill` (`id`),
 ADD CONSTRAINT `promise_ibfk_2`
    FOREIGN KEY (`status_id`)
    REFERENCES `paymentplandb`.`parameter` (`id`);
ALTER TABLE `promise`
 MODIFY `id` int(11) UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=1;
```

9.9. Provider

It keeps the service providers.

Columns

	#	Adı	Türü	Karşılaştırma	Öznitelikler	Boş	Varsayılan	Ekstra
	1	id 🔑	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	AUTO_INCREMENT
	2	is_valid 🔊	tinyint(1)			Evet	1	
	3	service_type_id 🔊	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
	4	corporate_name 🤌	varchar(255)			Evet	NULL	
	5	user_id 🔊	int(11)			Evet	NULL	
	6	created_by	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
	7	updated_by	int(11)			Evet	NULL	
	8	created_at	datetime			Hayır	current_timestamp()	
	9	updated_at	datetime			Evet	NULL	ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()

id

It keeps the row number of the record. Also it is primary key.

is_valid

It keeps whether the record is valid. 1 = Active, 0 = Passive.

service_type_id

It keeps the service type of the provider.

corporate_name

It keeps the corporate name of the provider.

user_id

It keeps the user for which the record was created.

created_by

It keeps which user the record was created by.

updated_by

It keeps which user the record was updated by.

created at

It keeps when user the record was created.

updated_at

```
CREATE TABLE `provider` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `is valid` tinyint(1) DEFAULT 1,
  `user_id` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
 `service_type_id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `corporate_name` varchar(255) COLLATE utf8_unicode_ci DEFAULT NULL,
  `created_by` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `created_at` datetime NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP(),
 `updated_by` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
  `updated_at` datetime DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()
ALTER TABLE `provider`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`),
  ADD UNIQUE INDEX `service_type_id_corporate_name` (`service_type_id` ASC,
`corporate_name` ASC),
  ADD INDEX `user_id` (`user_id` ASC),
  ADD CONSTRAINT `provider_ibfk_1`
    FOREIGN KEY (`user_id`)
    REFERENCES `paymentplandb`.`user` (`id`),
 ADD CONSTRAINT `provider_ibfk_2`
    FOREIGN KEY (`service_type_id`)
    REFERENCES `paymentplandb`.`parameter` (`id`);
ALTER TABLE `provider`
 MODIFY `id` int(11) UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=1;
```

9.10. Sequence

Generates unique numbers for each transaction.

Columns

#	Adı	Türü	Karşılaştırma	Öznitelikler	Boş	Varsayılan	Ekstra
1	name 🔑	varchar(100)			Hayır	Yok	
2	increment	int(11)			Hayır	1	
3	min_value	int(11)			Hayır	1	
4	max_value	bigint(20)			Hayır	9223372036854775807	
5	cur_value	bigint(20)			Evet	1	
6	cycle	tinyint(1)			Hayır	0	

name

It keeps a unique name for the function that returns a value. Also it is primary key.

increment

It keeps the increment value. We use as 1.

min_value

It keeps the initial value.

max_value

It keeps the maximum value that can be reached.

cur_value

It keeps the last generated value.

cycle

It is the flag field used to initialize after the maximum value. We don't use.

created_by

It keeps which user the record was created by.

updated_by

It keeps which user the record was updated by.

created_at

It keeps when user the record was created.

updated_at

SQL

```
CREATE TABLE `sequence` (
    `name` varchar(100) COLLATE utf8_unicode_ci NOT NULL,
    `increment` int(11) NOT NULL DEFAULT 1,
    `min_value` int(11) NOT NULL DEFAULT 1,
    `max_value` bigint(20) DEFAULT 1,
    `cur_value` bigint(20) DEFAULT 1,
    `cycle` tinyint(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT 0
);
INSERT INTO `sequence` (`name`, `increment`, `min_value`, `max_value`, `cur_value`, `cycle`) VALUES
('trn_seq', 1, 1000000, 10000000, 10000001, 0);
```

9.11. Subscription

It keeps the subscriptions.

Columns

	#	Adı	Türü	Karşılaştırma	Öznitelikler	Boş	Varsayılan	Ekstra
	1	id 🔑	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	AUTO_INCREMENT
	2	is_valid 🔎	tinyint(1)			Evet	1	
	3	user_id 🔊	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
	4	provider_id 🔎	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
	5	end_date	datetime			Evet	NULL	
	6	created_by	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
	7	updated_by	int(11)			Evet	NULL	
	8	created_at	datetime			Hayır	current_timestamp()	
	9	updated_at	datetime			Evet	NULL	ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()

id

It keeps the row number of the record. Also it is primary key.

is_valid

It keeps whether the record is valid. 1 = Active, 0 = Passive.

user_id

It keeps the user for which the record was created.

provider_id

It keeps the provider for which the record was created.

end_date

It keeps the date the subscription was terminated.

created_by

It keeps which user the record was created by.

updated_by

It keeps which user the record was updated by.

created_at

It keeps when user the record was created.

updated_at

```
CREATE TABLE `subscription` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `is valid` tinyint(1) DEFAULT 1,
  `user_id` int(11) NOT NULL,
 `provider_id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `end_date` datetime NOT NULL,
  `created_by` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `created_at` datetime NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP(),
  `updated_by` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
  `updated_at` datetime DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()
ALTER TABLE `subscription`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`),
  ADD UNIQUE INDEX `user_id_provider_id` (`user_id` ASC, `provider_id` ASC),
  ADD INDEX `provider_id` (`provider_id` ASC),
  ADD CONSTRAINT `subscription ibfk 1`
    FOREIGN KEY (`user_id`)
    REFERENCES `paymentplandb`.`user` (`id`),
  ADD CONSTRAINT `subscription_ibfk_2`
    FOREIGN KEY (`provider_id`)
    REFERENCES `paymentplandb`.`provider` (`id`);
ALTER TABLE `subscription`
  MODIFY `id` int(11) UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=1;
```

9.12. Transaction

It keeps the all transactions such as balance loading from card to wallet (subscriber), transfer from wallet to wallet (subscriber => provider).

Columns



id

It keeps the row number of the record. Also it is primary key.

is_valid

It keeps whether the record is valid. 1 = Active, 0 = Passive.

transaction_type_id

It keeps the transaction type (Credit, Debit).

transaction_source_id

It keeps the transaction source. (Internal, External)

channel_type_id

It keeps the channel type of the transaction. (Branch, Other)

transaction_sequence_number

If any transaction is occured, database creates sequence_number for both of credit & debit.

source_id

It keeps the source card or wallet id by transaction type and source.

destination_id

It keeps the destination card or wallet id by transaction type and source.

transaction_amount

It keeps the amount information.

```
created by
```

It keeps which user the record was created by.

```
updated by
```

It keeps which user the record was updated by.

```
created_at
```

It keeps when user the record was created.

```
updated at
```

It keeps when user the record was updated.

```
CREATE TABLE `transaction` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
 `is_valid` tinyint(1) DEFAULT 1,
  `transaction type id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `transaction_source_id` int(11) NOT NULL,
 `channel type id` int(11) NOT NULL,
 `transaction_sequence_number` int(11) NOT NULL,
 `source_id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `destination_id` int(11) NOT NULL,
 `transaction_amount` decimal(16,2) NOT NULL,
 `created_by` int(11) NOT NULL,
 `created_at` datetime NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP(),
  `updated_by` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
  `updated_at` datetime DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()
ALTER TABLE `transaction`
 MODIFY `id` int(11) UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=1;
```

9.13. User

It keeps four types of users in the system as admin, employee, provider, and subscriber.

Columns

#	Adı	Türü	Karşılaştırma	Öznitelikler	Boş	Varsayılan	Ekstra
1	id 🔑	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	AUTO_INCREMENT
2	is_valid 🔑	tinyint(1)			Evet	1	
3	user_type_id 🔎	int(11)			Evet	NULL	
4	username 🔎	varchar(50)			Evet	NULL	
5	password	varchar(255)			Evet	NULL	
6	email 🔊	varchar(50)			Evet	NULL	
7	phone	varchar(50)			Evet	NULL	
8	address	varchar(255)			Evet	NULL	
9	created_by	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
10	updated_by	int(11)			Evet	NULL	
11	created_at	datetime			Hayır	current_timestamp()	
12	updated_at	datetime			Evet	NULL	ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()

id

It keeps the row number of the record. Also it is primary key.

is_valid

It keeps whether the record is valid. 1 = Active, 0 = Passive.

user_type_id

It keeps the type of user. (Admin, Employee, Provider, Subscriber)

username

It keeps the username to login.

password

It keeps the password to login.

email

It keeps the unique email to sign up.

phone

It keeps the phone number.

address

It keeps the address information.

created_by

It keeps which user the record was created by.

```
updated by
```

It keeps which user the record was updated by.

```
created at
```

It keeps when user the record was created.

```
updated_at
```

It keeps when user the record was updated.

```
CREATE TABLE `user` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `is_valid` tinyint(1) DEFAULT 1,
  `user_type_id` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
  `username` varchar(50) COLLATE utf8_unicode_ci DEFAULT NULL,
  `password` varchar(255) COLLATE utf8 unicode ci DEFAULT NULL,
  `email` varchar(50) COLLATE utf8_unicode_ci DEFAULT NULL,
  `phone` varchar(50) COLLATE utf8_unicode_ci DEFAULT NULL,
  `address` varchar(255) COLLATE utf8_unicode_ci DEFAULT NULL,
  `created_by` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `created_at` datetime NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP(),
  `updated_by` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
  `updated_at` datetime DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()
INSERT INTO `user` (`id`, `is_valid`, `user_type_id`, `username`, `password`
, `email`, `phone`, `address`, `created_by`, `updated_by`, `created_at`, `up
dated at`) VALUES
(1, 1, 1, 'admin', '123456', 'admin@admin.com', '543-210-
1122', 'test', 1, NULL, '2021-05-13 20:06:50', NULL);
ALTER TABLE `user`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY ('id'),
  ADD UNIQUE INDEX `username` (`username` ASC),
  ADD UNIQUE INDEX `email` (`email` ASC),
  ADD UNIQUE INDEX `username_email` (`username` ASC, `email` ASC),
  ADD INDEX `user type id` (`user type id` ASC),
  ADD CONSTRAINT `user ibfk 1`
    FOREIGN KEY (`user_type_id`)
    REFERENCES `paymentplandb`.`parameter` (`id`);
ALTER TABLE `user`
 MODIFY `id` int(11) UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=2;
```

9.14. Wallet

It keeps the wallets of subscriber or provider users for payment transactions.

Columns

	#	Adı	Türü	Karşılaştırma	Öznitelikler	Boş	Varsayılan	Ekstra
	1	id 🔑	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	AUTO_INCREMENT
	2	is_valid	tinyint(1)			Evet	1	
	3	user_id 🔎	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
	4	card_name	varchar(50)			Evet	NULL	
	5	card_number 🔊	bigint(16)			Hayır	Yok	
	6	created_by	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
	7	updated_by	int(11)			Evet	NULL	
	8	created_at	datetime			Evet	current_timestamp()	
	9	updated_at	datetime			Evet	NULL	ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()

id

It keeps the row number of the record. Also it is primary key.

is_valid

It keeps whether the record is valid. 1 = Active, 0 = Passive.

user_id

It keeps the user for which the record was created.

balance

It keeps the balance of the wallet.

created_by

It keeps which user the record was created by.

updated_by

It keeps which user the record was updated by.

created_at

It keeps when user the record was created.

updated_at

It keeps when user the record was updated.

```
CREATE TABLE `wallet` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `is_valid` tinyint(1) DEFAULT 1,
  `user_id` int(11) NOT NULL,
 `balance` decimal(6,2) DEFAULT NULL,
 `created_by` int(11) NOT NULL,
 `created_at` datetime NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP(),
  `updated_by` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
 `updated_at` datetime DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()
ALTER TABLE `wallet`
 ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`),
  ADD UNIQUE INDEX `user_id` (`user_id` ASC),
 ADD CONSTRAINT `wallet_ibfk_1`
    FOREIGN KEY (`user_id`)
   REFERENCES `paymentplandb`.`user` (`id`);
ALTER TABLE `wallet`
  MODIFY `id` int(11) UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=1;
```

10. TRIGGERS

10.1. create_wallet

It creates a wallet when a user is created as a provider or subscriber..

SQL

```
CREATE TRIGGER `create_wallet` AFTER INSERT ON `user` FOR EACH ROW BEGIN
    SET @sub_type_id := (SELECT id FROM parameter WHERE code = 'user_type' A
ND value = 'SUB');
    SET @prv_type_id := (SELECT id FROM parameter WHERE code = 'user_type' A
ND value = 'PRO');

    IF NEW.user_type_id = @sub_type_id OR NEW.user_type_id = @prv_type_id TH
EN
    INSERT INTO wallet(`user_id`, `created_by`) VALUES (NEW.id, NEW.created_by);
    END IF;
END
```

10.2. prevent_updating_user_type

It prevents updating the user type.

```
CREATE TRIGGER `prevent_updating_user_type` AFTER UPDATE ON `user` FOR EACH
ROW BEGIN
   IF NEW.user_type_id != OLD.user_type_id THEN
        SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Kullanıcı tipi değiştirileme
z!';
   END IF;
END
```

10.3. send_bill_creating_notification

It sends a notification for the created bill.

```
CREATE TRIGGER `send_bill_creating_notification` AFTER INSERT ON `bill` FOR
EACH ROW BEGIN
    SET @subscription_number := (SELECT CONCAT(LPAD(sub.provider_id, 4, '000
0'), LPAD(sub.user_id, 4, '0000')) FROM subscription AS sub WHERE sub.id = N
EW.subscription_id);
    SET @bill_number := (SELECT CONCAT('BILL', LPAD(NEW.subscription_id, 4,
'0000'), LPAD(NEW.id, 4, '0000')));
    SET @user_id := (SELECT user_id FROM subscription WHERE id = NEW.subscription_id);
    SET @username := (SELECT username FROM user WHERE id = @user_id);

INSERT INTO notification (text, user_id, created_by) VALUES (CONCAT(@subscription_number, 'numarall aboneliğiniz için yeni faturanız oluşturuldu. F
atura No: ', @bill_number, ', Tutar: ', NEW.amount), @user_id, NEW.created_b
y);
END
```

10.4. send_payment_notification

It sends a notification for the paid bill.

```
CREATE TRIGGER `send_payment_notification` AFTER INSERT ON `payment` FOR EAC
H ROW BEGIN
    SET @bill number := (SELECT CONCAT('BILL', LPAD(bill.subscription_id, 7,
 '0000000'), LPAD(bill.id, 4, '0000')) FROM bill WHERE id = NEW.bill_id);
    SET @subscriber_user_id := (SELECT sub.user_id FROM bill INNER JOIN subs
cription AS sub ON sub.id = bill.subscription id WHERE bill.id = NEW.bill id
);
    SET @provider_user_id := (SELECT provider.user_id FROM bill INNER JOIN s
ubscription AS sub ON sub.id = bill.subscription_id INNER JOIN provider ON p
rovider.id = sub.provider_id WHERE bill.id = NEW.bill_id);
    SET @succeeded_status_id := (SELECT id FROM parameter WHERE code = 'prom
ise_status' AND value = 'SUC');
    UPDATE promise SET status_id = @succeeded_status_id WHERE bill_id = NEW.
bill_id;
    INSERT INTO notification (text, user_id, created_by) VALUES (CONCAT(@bil
l_number, ' numaralı faturanızın ödemesi yapılmıştır. Teşekkür ederiz.'), @s
ubscriber_user_id, NEW.created_by);
    INSERT INTO notification (text, user_id, created_by) VALUES (CONCAT(@bil
l_number, ' numaralı faturanız abone tarafından ödenmiştir.'), @provider_use
r_id, NEW.created_by);
END
```

10.5. send_promise_adding_notification

It sends a detail notification for the promised bill.

SQL

```
CREATE TRIGGER `send_promise_adding_notification` AFTER INSERT ON `promise`
FOR EACH ROW BEGIN

SET @bill_number := (SELECT CONCAT('BILL', LPAD(bill.subscription_id, 7,
'0000000'), LPAD(bill.id, 4, '0000')) FROM bill WHERE id = NEW.bill_id);

SET @user_id := (SELECT sub.user_id FROM bill INNER JOIN subscription AS sub ON sub.id = bill.subscription_id WHERE bill.id = NEW.bill_id);

INSERT INTO notification (text, user_id, created_by) VALUES (CONCAT('Öde me sözünüz eklenmiştir. Detaylar; Fatura No: ', @bill_number, ', Söz Verilen Ödeme Tarihi: ', NEW.due_date, ', Söz Verilen Tarihi: ', NEW.promise_date), @user_id, NEW.created_by);
END
```

10.6. send_promise_updating_notification

It sends a notification for the updated bill promise.

```
CREATE TRIGGER `send_promise_updating_notification` AFTER UPDATE ON `promise ` FOR EACH ROW BEGIN

SET @bill_number := (SELECT CONCAT('BILL', LPAD(bill.subscription_id, 7, '0000000'), LPAD(bill.id, 4, '0000')) FROM bill WHERE id = NEW.bill_id);

SET @user_id := (SELECT sub.user_id FROM bill INNER JOIN subscription AS sub ON sub.id = bill.subscription_id WHERE bill.id = NEW.bill_id);

INSERT INTO notification (text, user_id, created_by) VALUES (CONCAT('Öde me sözünüz güncellenmiştir. Detaylar; Fatura No: ', @bill_number, ', Söz Ver ilen Ödeme Tarihi: ', NEW.due_date, ', Söz Verilen Tarihi: ', NEW.promise_da te), @user_id, NEW.created_by);

END
```

10.7. send_subscription_creating_notification

It sends a detailed notification to both the provider and subscriber when a subscription is added.

```
CREATE TRIGGER `send_subscription_creating_notification` AFTER INSERT ON `su
bscription` FOR EACH ROW BEGIN
    SET @subscription_number := (SELECT CONCAT(LPAD(NEW.provider_id, 4, '000
0'), LPAD(NEW.user_id, 4, '0000')));
    SET @provider_user_id := (SELECT user_id FROM provider WHERE id = NEW.pr
ovider_id);
    SET @corporate_name := (SELECT corporate_name FROM provider WHERE id = N
EW.provider_id);
    SET @username := (SELECT username FROM user WHERE id = NEW.user id);
    INSERT INTO notification (text, user_id, created_by) VALUES (CONCAT(@cor
porate_name, ' şirketi için aboneliğiniz eklenmiştir. Abone No: ', @subscrip
tion number), NEW.user id, NEW.created by);
    INSERT INTO notification (text, user_id, created_by) VALUES (CONCAT(@use
rname, 'adlı kullanıcı aboneniz olarak eklenmiştir. Abone No: ', @subscript
ion_number), @provider_user_id, NEW.created_by);
END
```

10.8. send_transfer_notification

It sends a detailed notification to the receiver or sender according to transfer type.

```
CREATE TRIGGER `send transfer notification` AFTER INSERT ON `transaction` FO
R EACH ROW BEGIN
    SET @source := (SELECT CASE
    WHEN NEW.transaction_source_id = 24 AND NEW.transaction_type_id = 22 THE
      (SELECT LPAD(`sw`.`user_id`, 11, '10000000000') FROM `wallet` AS sw WH
ERE sw.id = NEW.source_id)
    WHEN NEW.transaction_source_id = 25 AND NEW.transaction_type_id = 22 THE
N
      (SELECT CONCAT(LEFT(sc.card number, 4), '-
', SUBSTR(sc.card_number, 6, 2), '**-***-
**', RIGHT(sc.card_number, 4)) FROM `card` AS sc WHERE sc.id = NEW.source_id
 END);
    SET @destination := (SELECT CASE
    WHEN NEW.transaction_source_id = 24 AND NEW.transaction_type_id = 23 THE
      (SELECT LPAD(`dw`.`user_id`, 11, '10000000000') FROM `wallet` AS dw WH
ERE dw.id = NEW.destination id)
    WHEN NEW.transaction_source_id = 25 AND NEW.transaction_type_id = 23 THE
N
      (SELECT CONCAT(LEFT(dc.card_number, 4), '-
', SUBSTR(dc.card number, 6, 2), '**-***-
**', RIGHT(dc.card_number, 4)) FROM `card` AS dc WHERE dc.id = NEW.destinati
on_id)
  END);
    SET @source user id := (SELECT CASE
    WHEN NEW.transaction_source_id = 24 AND NEW.transaction_type_id = 22 THE
      (SELECT user_id FROM `wallet` AS sw WHERE sw.id = NEW.source_id)
    WHEN NEW.transaction_source_id = 25 AND NEW.transaction_type_id = 22 THE
N
      (SELECT user_id FROM `card` AS sc WHERE sc.id = NEW.source_id)
  END);
    SET @destination_user_id := (SELECT CASE
    WHEN NEW.transaction_source_id = 24 AND NEW.transaction_type_id = 23 THE
      (SELECT user_id FROM `wallet` AS dw WHERE dw.id = NEW.destination_id)
    WHEN NEW.transaction source id = 25 AND NEW.transaction type id = 23 THE
      (SELECT user_id FROM `card` AS dc WHERE dc.id = NEW.destination_id)
  END);
```

```
IF NEW.transaction_type_id = 22 THEN
    INSERT INTO notification (text, user_id, created_by) VALUES (CONCAT(@sou rce, ' cüzdan/kart-
inizdan ', NEW.transaction_amount, ' * tutarinda para gönderilmiştir.'), @so urce_user_id, NEW.created_by);
    ELSE IF NEW.transaction_type_id = 23 THEN
        INSERT INTO notification (text, user_id, created_by) VALUES (CONCAT(@des tination, ' cüzdanınıza ', NEW.transaction_amount, ' * tutarında para geldi.
'), @destination_user_id, NEW.created_by);
    END IF;
    END IF;
END IF;
```

10.9. send_user_creating_notification

It sends a notification when a user signs up.

```
CREATE TRIGGER `send_user_creating_notification` AFTER INSERT ON `user` FOR
EACH ROW BEGIN
   INSERT INTO notification (text, user_id, created_by) VALUES (CONCAT('Sn.
', NEW.username, ', kullanıcı hesabınız oluşturulmuştur.'), NEW.id, NEW.crea
ted_by);
END
```

11. VIEWS

11.1. v_creditors

It returns creditor service providers & total amounts information from bills.

Columns

	#	Adı	Türü	Karşılaştırma	Öznitelikler	Boş	Varsayılan	Ekstra
	1	provider_id	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
	2	corporate_name	varchar(255)			Evet	NULL	
	3	total_count	bigint(21)			Hayır	0	
	4	total_amount	decimal(38,2)			Evet	NULL	

provider_id

It keeps the provider's record id.

corporate_name

It keeps the corporate name of the provider.

total_count

It returns the total number of unpaid bills.

total_amount

It returns the total amount of unpaid bills.

```
CREATE
    ALGORITHM = UNDEFINED
    DEFINER = `root`@`localhost`
    SQL SECURITY DEFINER
VIEW `v_creditors` AS
    SELECT
        `subscription`.`provider_id` AS `provider_id`,
        MAX(`provider`.`corporate_name`) AS `corporate_name`,
        COUNT(`bill`.`id`) AS `total count`,
        SUM(`bill`.`amount`) AS `total_amount`
    FROM
        (((`bill`
        JOIN `subscription` ON (`subscription`.`id` = `bill`.`subscription_i
d`))
        JOIN `provider` ON (`provider`.`id` = `subscription`.`provider_id`))
        LEFT JOIN `payment` ON (`payment`.`bill_id` = `bill`.`id`))
    WHERE
```

```
`payment`.`id` IS NULL

GROUP BY `subscription`.`provider_id`;
```

11.2. v_debtors

It returns debtor subscribers & total amounts information from bills.

Columns

	#	Adı	Türü	Karşılaştırma	Öznitelikler	Boş	Varsayılan	Ekstra
	1	user_id	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
	2	username	varchar(50)			Evet	NULL	
	3	total_count	bigint(21)			Hayır	0	
	4	total_amount	decimal(38,2)			Evet	NULL	

user_id

It keeps the user's record id.

username

It keeps the subscriber's username.

total_count

It returns the total number of unpaid bills.

total_amount

It returns the total amount of unpaid bills.

```
CREATE
    ALGORITHM = UNDEFINED
    DEFINER = `root`@`localhost`
    SQL SECURITY DEFINER
VIEW `v_debtors` AS
    SELECT
        `subscription`.`user_id` AS `user_id`,
        MAX(`user`.`username`) AS `username`,
        COUNT(`bill`.`id`) AS `total_count`,
        SUM(`bill`.`amount`) AS `total_amount`
    FROM
        (((`bill`
        JOIN `subscription` ON (`subscription`.`id` = `bill`.`subscription_i
d`))
        JOIN `user` ON (`user`.`id` = `subscription`.`user_id`))
        LEFT JOIN `payment` ON (`payment`.`bill_id` = `bill`.`id`))
```

11.3. v_late_paids

It returns late paid bill informations.

Columns

	#	Adı	Türü	Karşılaştırma	Öznitelikler	Boş	Varsayılan	Ekstra
	1	payment_id	int(11)			Hayır	0	
	2	bill_id	int(11)			Evet	NULL	
	3	bill_number	varchar(12)			Evet	NULL	
	4	transaction_sequence_number	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
	5	subscription_id	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
	6	subscription_number	varchar(8)			Evet	NULL	
	7	provider_id	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
	8	corporate_name	varchar(255)			Evet	NULL	
	9	transaction_amount	decimal(16,2)			Hayır	Yok	

payment_id

It keeps the payment's record id.

bill_id

It keeps the bill's record id.

bill_number

It keeps the number of the bill to display.

transaction_sequence_number

It keeps the sequence number of the payment.

subscription_id

It keeps the subscription's record id.

subscription_number

It keeps the number of the subscription to display.

provider_id

It keeps the provider's record id.

corporate_name

It keeps the corporate name of the provider.

transaction amount

It returns the total amount.

```
CREATE
    ALGORITHM = UNDEFINED
    DEFINER = `root`@`localhost`
    SQL SECURITY DEFINER
VIEW `v late paids` AS
    SELECT
         payment`.`id` AS `payment_id`,
        `payment`.`bill id` AS `bill id`,
        CONCAT('BILL',
                LPAD(`bill`.`subscription_id`, 4, '0000'),
                LPAD(`bill`.`id`, 4, '0000')) AS `bill_number`,
        `transaction`.`transaction sequence number` AS `transaction sequence
_number`,
        `bill`.`subscription id` AS `subscription id`,
        CONCAT(LPAD(`sub`.`provider_id`, 4, '0000'),
                LPAD(`sub`.`user_id`, 4, '0000')) AS `subscription_number`,
        `sub`.`provider id` AS `provider id`,
        `provider`.`corporate_name` AS `corporate_name`,
        `transaction`.`transaction_amount` AS `transaction_amount`
    FROM
        ((((`payment`
        JOIN `transaction` ON (`transaction`.`transaction_sequence_number` =
 `payment`.`transaction_sequence_number`))
        JOIN `bill` ON (`bill`.`id` = `payment`.`bill_id`))
        JOIN `subscription` `sub` ON (`bill`.`subscription_id` = `sub`.`id`)
)
        JOIN `provider` ON (`provider`.`id` = `sub`.`provider_id`))
    WHERE
        `bill`.`due_date` < `transaction`.`created_at`</pre>
            AND `payment`.`is_valid` = 1
    GROUP BY `payment`.`bill_id`;
```

11.4. v_overdue_bills

It returns overdue unpaid bill informations.

Columns

#	Adı	Türü	Karşılaştırma	Öznitelikler	Boş	Varsayılan	Ekstra
1	bill_id	int(11)			Hayır	0	
2	bill_number	varchar(12)			Evet	NULL	
3	first_read_date	datetime			Evet	NULL	
4	last_read_date	datetime			Evet	NULL	
5	start_date	datetime			Evet	NULL	
6	due_date	datetime			Evet	NULL	
7	subscription_id	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
8	subscription_number	varchar(8)			Evet	NULL	
9	provider_id	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
10	corporate_name	varchar(255)			Evet	NULL	
11	user_id	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
12	username	varchar(50)			Evet	NULL	
13	bill_amount	decimal(16,2)			Hayır	Yok	

bill_id

It keeps the bill's record id.

bill_number

It keeps the number of the bill to display.

first_read_date

It keeps the first reading date of the bill.

last_read_date

It keeps the last reading date of the bill.

start_date

It keeps the first payable date of the bill.

due_date

It keeps the due date of the bill.

subscription_id

It keeps the subscription's record id.

```
subscription number
```

It keeps the number of the subscription to display.

```
provider_id
```

It keeps the provider's record id.

```
corporate_name
```

It keeps the corporate name of the provider.

```
user id
```

It keeps the user's record id.

username

It keeps the subscriber's username.

```
bill_amount
```

It returns the total amount of unpaid bills.

```
CREATE
    ALGORITHM = UNDEFINED
    DEFINER = `root`@`localhost`
    SQL SECURITY DEFINER
VIEW `v_overdue_bills` AS
SELECT
   `bill`.`id` AS `bill_id`,
   CONCAT('BILL', LPAD(`bill`.`subscription_id`, 4, '0000'), LPAD(`bill`.`id
`, 4, '0000')) AS `bill_number`,
   `bill`.`first_read_date` AS `first_read_date`,
   `bill`.`last_read_date` AS `last_read_date`,
   `bill`.`start_date` AS `start_date`,
   `bill`.`due_date` AS `due_date`,
   `bill`.`subscription_id` AS `subscription_id`,
   CONCAT(LPAD(`sub`.`provider_id`, 4, '0000'), LPAD(`sub`.`user_id`, 4, '00
00')) AS `subscription_number`,
   `sub`.`provider_id` AS `provider_id`,
   `provider`.`corporate_name` AS `corporate_name`,
   `sub`.`user_id` AS `user_id`,
   `USER`.`username` AS `username`,
   `bill`.`amount` AS `bill amount`
FROM
   ((((`bill`
      JOIN `subscription` `sub` ON(`sub`.`id` = `bill`.`subscription_id`))
      JOIN `provider` ON(`provider`.`id` = `sub`.`provider_id`))
      JOIN `user` ON(`user`.`id` = `sub`.`user_id`))
      LEFT JOIN `payment` ON(`payment`.`bill_id` = `bill`.`id`))
WHERE `payment`.`id` IS NULL AND `bill`.`due_date` < CURRENT_TIMESTAMP();</pre>
```

11.5. v_transactions

It returns a single record, including the reverse operation by groups sequence number.

Columns

#	Adı	Türü	Karşılaştırma	Öznitelikler	Boş	Varsayılan	Ekstra
1	transaction_sequence_number	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
2	transaction_amount	decimal(16,2)			Hayır	Yok	
3	channel_type_id	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
4	source_id	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
5	source	varchar(19)			Evet	NULL	
6	destination_id	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
7	destination	varchar(19)			Evet	NULL	
8	created_by	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
9	updated_by	int(11)			Evet	NULL	
10	created_at	datetime			Hayır	current_timestamp()	
11	updated_at	datetime			Evet	NULL	
12	row_num	bigint(21)			Hayır	0	

transaction_sequence_number

It keeps the sequence number of the duo-transactions.

transaction_amount

It keeps the amount information.

channel_type_id

It keeps the channel type of the transaction. (Branch, Other)

source_id

It keeps the source card or wallet record id by transaction type and source.

source

It keeps the source card or wallet display text by transaction type and source.

destination_id

It keeps the destination card or wallet record id by transaction type and source.

destination

It keeps the destination card or wallet display text by transaction type and source.

created_by

It keeps which user the record was created by.

```
updated by
```

It keeps which user the record was updated by.

```
created at
```

It keeps when user the record was created.

```
updated_at
```

It keeps when user the record was updated.

```
row num
```

It keeps the row numbers.

```
CREATE
    ALGORITHM = UNDEFINED
    DEFINER = `root`@`localhost`
    SQL SECURITY DEFINER
VIEW `v_transactions` AS
  SELECT
           `t1`.`transaction_sequence_number` AS `transaction_sequence_numbe
r`,
           `t1`.`transaction amount`
                                              AS `transaction amount`,
           `t1`.`channel_type_id`
                                              AS `channel_type_id`,
           `t1`.`source id`
                                              AS `source id`,
           CASE
                    WHEN `t1`.`transaction_source_id` = 24
                    AND
                             `t1`.`transaction_type_id` = 22 THEN
                                    SELECT LPAD(`sw`.`user_id`,11,'100000000
00')
                                    FROM
                                           `wallet` `sw`
                                    WHERE `sw`.`id` = `t1`.`source_id`)
                    WHEN `t1`.`transaction_source_id` = 25
                    AND
                             `t1`.`transaction type id` = 22 THEN
                                    SELECT CONCAT(LEFT(`sc`.`card_number`,4)
,'-***-***,RIGHT(`sc`.`card number`,2))
                                    FROM `card` `sc`
                                    WHERE `sc`.`id` = `t1`.`source_id`)
                                 AS `source`,
           END
           `t2`.`destination_id` AS `destination_id`,
           CASE
                    WHEN `t2`.`transaction_source_id` = 24
                    AND
                             `t2`.`transaction_type_id` = 23 THEN
                                    SELECT LPAD(`dw`.`user_id`,11,'100000000
00')
                                    FROM
                                           `wallet` `dw`
```

```
WHERE `dw`.`id` = `t2`.`destination_id`
)
                    WHEN `t2`.`transaction_source_id` = 25
                             `t2`.`transaction_type_id` = 23 THEN
                                    SELECT CONCAT(LEFT(`dc`.`card number`,4)
,'-***-***-**',RIGHT(`dc`.`card_number`,2))
                                    FROM `card` `dc`
                                    WHERE `dc`.`id` = `t2`.`destination id`
)
           END
   AS `destination`,
           `t1`.`created_by`
    AS `created_by`,
           `t1`.`updated_by`
    AS `updated_by`,
           `t1`.`created_at`
    AS `created_at`,
           `t1`.`updated_at`
    AS `updated_at`,
           row_number() OVER (PARTITION BY `t1`.`transaction_sequence_number
`) AS `row_num`
  FROM
           (`transaction` `t1`
  JOIN
           `transaction` `t2`)
  WHERE
           `t1`.`transaction_sequence_number` = `t2`.`transaction_sequence_n
umber`
           `t1`.`id` <> `t2`.`id`
  AND
  GROUP BY `t1`.`transaction_sequence_number`
          `source` IS NOT NULL;
  HAVING
```

11.6. v_unpaids

It returns unpaid bill information.

Columns

#	Adı	Türü	Karşılaştırma	Öznitelikler	Boş	Varsayılan	Ekstra
1	bill_id	int(11)			Hayır	0	
2	bill_number	varchar(12)			Evet	NULL	
3	first_read_date	date			Evet	NULL	
4	last_read_date	date			Evet	NULL	
5	start_date	date			Evet	NULL	
6	due_date	date			Evet	NULL	
7	subscription_id	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
8	subscription_number	varchar(8)			Evet	NULL	
9	provider_id	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
10	corporate_name	varchar(255)			Evet	NULL	
11	user_id	int(11)			Hayır	Yok	
12	username	varchar(50)			Evet	NULL	
13	bill_amount	decimal(16,2)			Hayır	Yok	

bill_id

It keeps the bill's record id.

bill_number

It keeps the number of the bill to display.

first_read_date

It keeps the first reading date of the bill.

last_read_date

It keeps the last reading date of the bill.

start_date

It keeps the first payable date of the bill.

due_date

It keeps the due date of the bill.

subscription_id

It keeps the subscription's record id.

```
subscription_number
```

It keeps the number of the subscription to display.

```
provider id
```

It keeps the provider's record id.

```
corporate_name
```

It keeps the corporate name of the provider.

```
user id
```

It keeps the user's record id.

username

It keeps the subscriber's username.

bill_amount

It returns the total amount of unpaid bills.

```
CREATE
    ALGORITHM = UNDEFINED
    DEFINER = `root`@`localhost`
    SQL SECURITY DEFINER
VIEW `v_unpaids` AS
    SELECT
        `bill`.`id` AS `bill_id`,
        CONCAT('BILL',
                LPAD(`bill`.`subscription_id`, 4, '0000'),
                LPAD(`bill`.`id`, 4, '0000')) AS `bill_number`,
        CAST(`bill`.`first_read_date` AS DATE) AS `first_read_date`,
        CAST(`bill`.`last_read_date` AS DATE) AS `last_read_date`,
        CAST(`bill`.`start_date` AS DATE) AS `start_date`,
        CAST(`bill`.`due_date` AS DATE) AS `due_date`,
        `bill`.`subscription_id` AS `subscription_id`,
        CONCAT(LPAD(`sub`.`provider_id`, 4, '0000'),
                LPAD(`sub`.`user_id`, 4, '0000')) AS `subscription_number`,
        `sub`.`provider_id` AS `provider_id`,
        `provider`.`corporate_name` AS `corporate_name`,
        `sub`.`user_id` AS `user_id`,
        `user`.`username` AS `username`,
        `bill`.`amount` AS `bill_amount`
    FROM
        ((((`bill`
        JOIN `subscription` `sub` ON (`bill`.`subscription_id` = `sub`.`id`)
        JOIN `provider` ON (`provider`.`id` = `sub`.`provider_id`))
        JOIN `user` ON (`user`.`id` = `sub`.`user_id`))
        LEFT JOIN `payment` ON (`bill`.`id` = `payment`.`bill id`))
    WHERE `payment`.`id` IS NULL;
```

12. FUNCTIONS

12.1. next_value

It returns creditor service providers & total amounts information from bills.

Parameters



seq_name

For the sequence name to get the next value.

```
CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` FUNCTION `next_value` (`seq_name` VARCHAR(
100)) RETURNS BIGINT(20)
BEGIN
    DECLARE cur_val BIGINT;
    SELECT cur_value INTO cur_val FROM sequence WHERE name = seq_name;
    IF cur_val IS NOT NULL THEN
        UPDATE
            sequence
        SET
            cur_value = IF (
                (cur_value + increment) > max_value OR (cur_value + incremen
t) < min_value,
                IF (cycle = TRUE,
                    IF ( (cur_value + increment) > max_value,
                        min_value,
                        max_value
                    ),
                    NULL
```

```
cur_value + increment
)
WHERE
    name = seq_name;
END IF;
RETURN cur_val;
END$$
```

Usage

```
await db.db("SELECT next_value('trn_seq') AS nextval;");
```

Table values after called

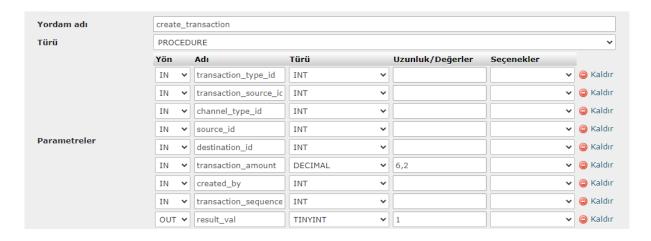
name	increment	min_value	max_value	cur_value	cycle
trn_seq	1	1000000	10000000	1000003	0

13. STORED PROSEDURES

13.1. create_transaction

It provides balance update of a transaction by type.

Parameters



transaction_type_id

For transaction type (Credit, Debit).

transaction source id

For transaction source. (Internal, External)

channel_type_id

For channel type of the transaction. (Branch, Other)

source_id

It is the source card or wallet id by transaction type and source.

destination_id

It is the destination card or wallet id by transaction type and source.

transaction_amount

For transfer amount.

transaction_sequence_number

It is the same sequence number to differentiate a transaction and its reverse transaction from others.

result_val

It is the output value of the operation. Returns 1 if no error occurs.

```
CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `create transaction` (IN `transa
ction_type_id` INT, IN `transaction_source_id` INT, IN `channel_type_id` INT
, IN `source_id` INT, IN `destination_id` INT, IN `transaction_amount` DECIM
AL(6,2), IN `created_by` INT, IN `transaction_sequence_number` INT, OUT `res
ult val` TINYINT(1))
BEGIN
  DECLARE transaction type VARCHAR(255);
  DECLARE transaction source VARCHAR(255);
  DECLARE source_balance VARCHAR(255);
  DECLARE source wallet id INT;
 DECLARE credit_type_id INT;
 DECLARE debit_type_id INT;
  SELECT value INTO transaction type FROM parameter WHERE id = transaction t
ype_id LIMIT 1;
  SELECT value INTO transaction_source FROM parameter WHERE id = transaction
source id LIMIT 1;
  SELECT id INTO credit_type_id FROM parameter WHERE code = 'transaction_typ
e' AND value = 'CRE';
  SELECT id INTO debit_type_id FROM parameter WHERE code = 'transaction_type
' AND value = 'DEB';
  IF transaction_type = 'CRE' THEN -- Para çekme
    IF transaction_source = 'INT' THEN -
- İç kanal üzerinden yapılan transfer cüzdanlar arasında yapılabilir
      SELECT COALESCE(balance, 0) INTO source_balance FROM wallet WHERE id =
 source_id AND is_valid = 1;
      IF source_balance < transaction_amount THEN -- Yeterli bakiye kontrolü</pre>
        SET result val = -1;
      END IF;
      UPDATE wallet SET balance = balance
- transaction amount WHERE id = source id;
    -- ELSE -- Dış kanal transferler karttan yapılır (bakiyeye bakamayız)
    END IF;
    INSERT INTO transaction (`transaction_type_id`, `transaction_source_id`,
 `channel_type_id`, `transaction_sequence_number`, `source_id`, `destination
_id`, `transaction_amount`, `created_by`, `created_at`)
    VALUES (credit_type_id, transaction_source_id, channel_type_id, transact
ion_sequence_number, source_id, destination_id, transaction_amount, created_
by, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP());
    ELSE -- Para yatırma
    IF transaction_source = 'INT' THEN
      UPDATE wallet SET balance = balance +
transaction_amount WHERE id = destination_id;
```

14. ATOMIC TRANSACTIONS

Money transfers must be atomic transactions. It is managed on the code side, as it is a reverse operation. The code first calls the *create_transaction* stored procedure for the first transaction and does not commit until the second transaction is finished. If the first operation is successful, the procedure is called a second time for the reverse transaction and commits if there is no error. It rollbacks in case of any error.

Therefore, there is no commit and rollback code in the *create_transaction* procedure. It provides *BEGIN* operation with *db.startTransaction()* method and defaults to auto_commit = 0. It will be commit or rollback depending on its status at the end of the transaction.

Code

```
// Begin transaction
    let transaction = await db.startTransaction();
    if (!transaction) {
        res.resultError("Bir hata oluştu!");
        return;
    }
    try {
        let credit id = constants.transactionTypes[0].id;
        let debit_id = constants.transactionTypes[1].id;
        if ([credit id, debit id].find(x \Rightarrow x == req.body.transaction type i
d) == null) {
            res.resultError("Transfer tipi belirlenemedi!");
            return;
        }
        // Transaction Sequence Number
        let seq_num_results = await db.db("SELECT next_value('trn_seq') AS n
extval;");
        let seq number = seq num results[0].nextval;
        // First Transaction
        await db.query(`CALL create transaction (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, @re
sult_val);`,
            [req.body.transaction_type_id == credit_id ? credit_id : debit_i
d,
            req.body.transaction_source_id,
            req.body.channel_type_id,
            req.body.source_id,
            req.body.destination id,
            req.body.transaction amount,
            req.auth_id,
                seq number], function (err, results) {
```

```
if (err) throw err;
                    db.query("SELECT @result_val AS result;", function (errC
rd, resultsCrd) {
                        if (errCrd) throw errCrd;
                        if (resultsCrd[0].result < 1) {</pre>
                             if (err) throw err;
                             res.resultError("Limit yetersiz!");
                             return;
                        }
                    });
                    console.log("First Transaction: ", results);
                });
        // Reverse Transaction
        await db.query("CALL create_transaction (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, @re
sult_val);",
            [req.body.transaction_type_id == credit_id ? debit_id : credit_i
d,
            req.body.transaction_source_id,
            req.body.channel_type_id,
            req.body.source_id,
            req.body.destination_id,
            req.body.transaction_amount,
            req.auth_id,
                seq_number], function (err, results) {
                    if (err) throw err;
                    console.log("Second Transaction: ", results);
                });
    } catch (e) {
        // Rollback
        await db.rollbackTransaction();
        console.log("Hata: ", String(e));
    // Commit
    await db.commitTransaction();
```

15. TASKS

15.1. check_payments

Controls the payment of bills at the end of the day. It looks at the due date of the invoice and for which date if promised. If there is an delayed payment, it will applies a penalty on the bill. It also updates its status as unsucceeded for the promise.

```
CREATE EVENT check_payments
ON SCHEDULE EVERY 24 HOUR STARTS
BEGIN
    SET @unsucceeded_id :=
      (SELECT id
       FROM PARAMETER
       WHERE code = 'promise_status'
         AND value = 'UNS');
    DECLARE cr_promises
    CURSOR
    FOR
    SELECT `o`.`bill_id`, COALESCE(`promise`.`id`, 0) AS `promise_id`
    FROM `v_overdue_bills` AS `o`
    LEFT JOIN `promise` ON `promise`.`bill_id` = `o`.`bill_id`
    WHERE (`promise`.`id` IS NULL
          AND `o`.`due_date` < CURRENT_TIMESTAMP())</pre>
      OR (`promise`.`id` IS NOT NULL
          AND `promise`.`due_date` < CURRENT_TIMESTAMP());</pre>
    OPEN cr_promises FETCH NEXT
    FROM cr_promises INTO @bill_id, @promise_id
    WHILE @@FETCH_STATUS = 0
        IF @promise id > 0 THEN
            UPDATE `promise`
            SET `status_id` = @unsucceeded_id,
                `updated_by` = 1,
                `updated_at` = CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()
            WHERE `promise`.`id` = @promise_id;
        END IF;
        UPDATE `bill`
        SET `amount` += 0.1,
                         `updated_by` = 1,
```

```
`updated_at` = CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()
WHERE `bill`.`id` = @bill_id;

FETCH NEXT FROM cr_promises
CLOSE cr_promises
DEALLOCATE cr_promises
END
```

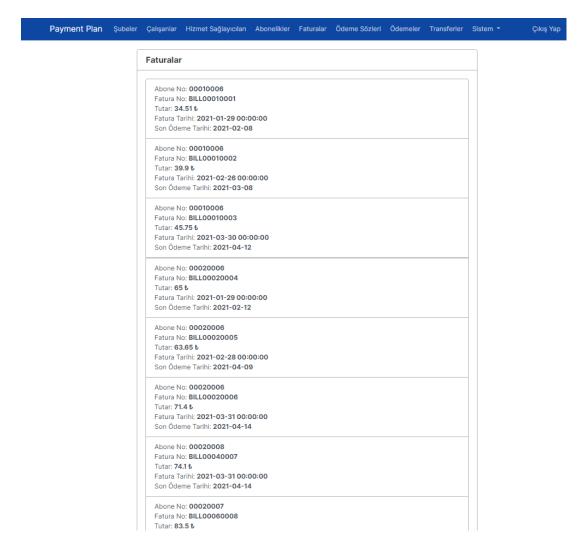
16. QUERIES

16.1. Bill List Screen

select bills

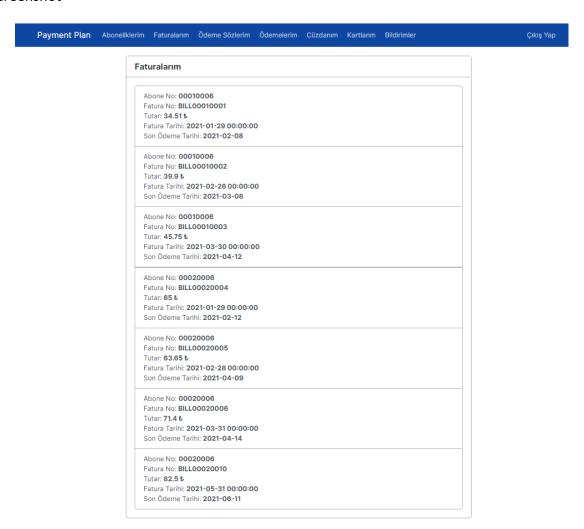
For Admin

Screenshot



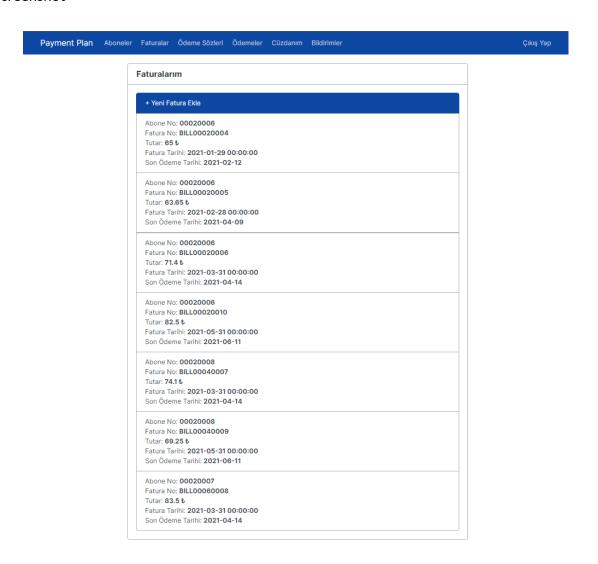
For Subscriber

Screenshot



For Provider

Screenshot



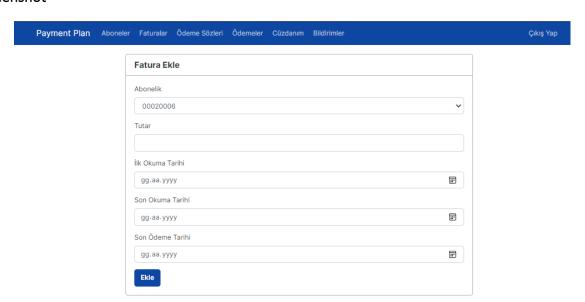
16.2. Add Bill Screen

select_subscriptions

select_bill

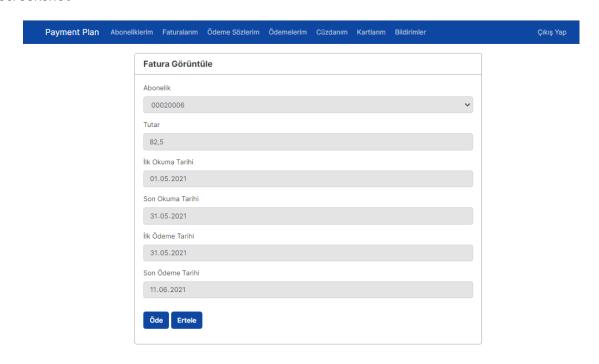
select_subscriptions

insert bill



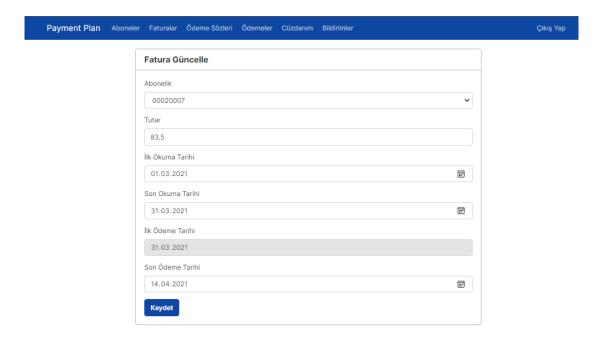
16.3. View Bill Screen

select_bill



16.4. Edit Bill Screen

update_bill



16.5. Branch List Screen

select_branches

```
let branchs = await db.db("SELECT id, is_valid, branch_type_id, branch_code,
    branch_name FROM branch");
```

Screenshot

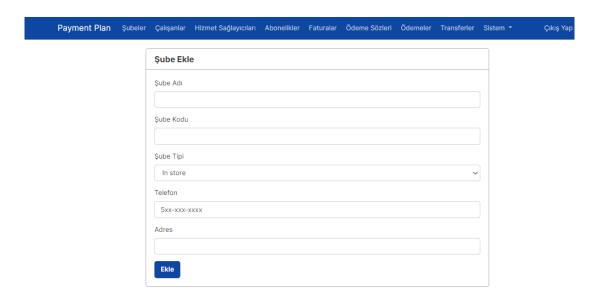


16.6. Add Branch Screen

select_branch_types

insert_branch

await db.dbInsert("INSERT INTO branch (branch_type_id, branch_code, branch_n ame, phone, address, created_by) VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?), ?)", [req.body.branch_type_id, req.body.branch_code, req.body.branch_name, req.body.phone, req.b ody.address, req.auth_id]);

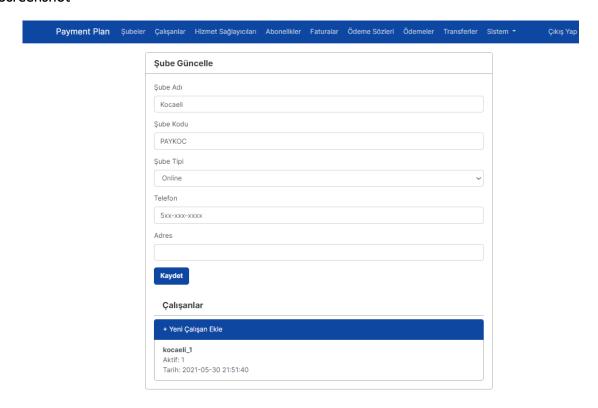


16.7. Edit Branch Screen

select_branch

select_branch_types

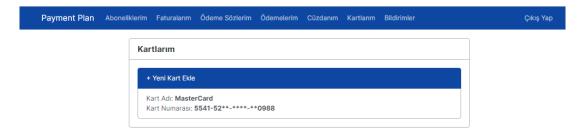
select_employees



16.8. Card List Screen

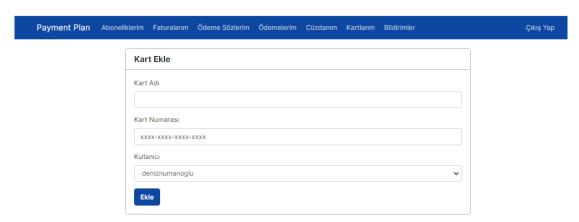
select cards

Screenshot



16.9. Add Card Screen

select_user

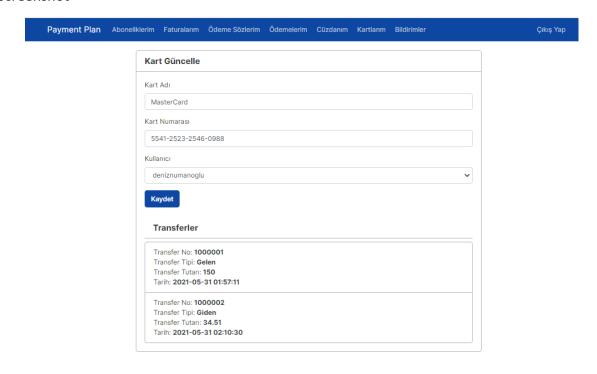


16.10. Edit Card Screen

select card

select_transactions

update card



16.11. Employee List Screen

select_employees

Screenshot



16.12. Add Employee Screen

select_users_to_add

insert_employee

```
await db.dbInsert("INSERT INTO employee (user_id, branch_id, created_by) VAL
UES (?, ?, ?)", [req.body.user_id, req.body.branch_id, req.auth_id]);
```

Screenshot



16.13. Edit Employee Screen

select_employee

select_users

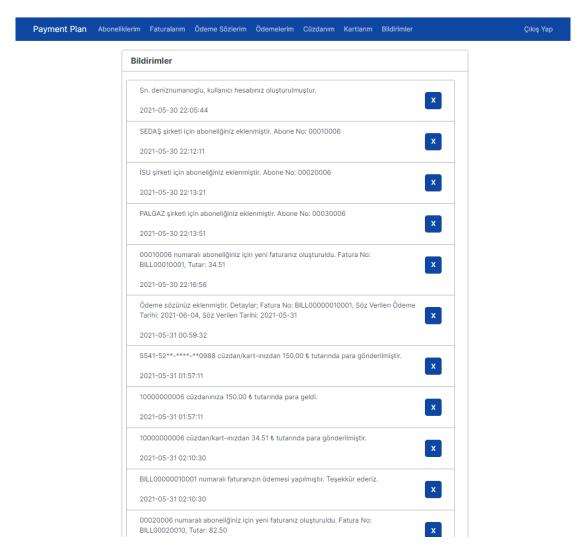
update_employee



16.14. Notification List Screen

select notifications

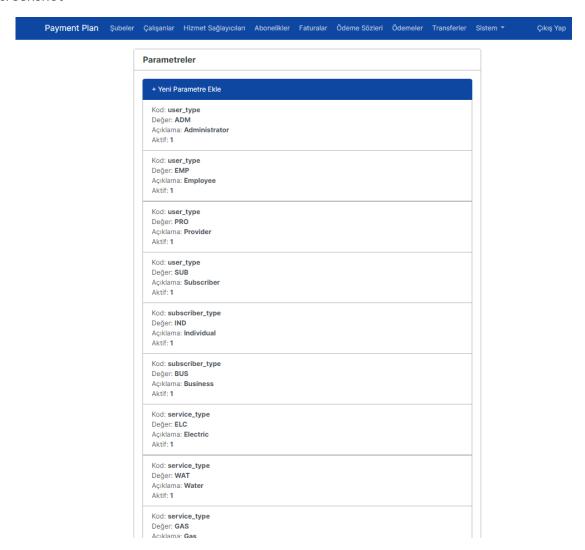
mark_as_read



16.15. Parameter List Screen

select_parameters

let parameters = await db.db("SELECT id, is_valid, code, value, description
FROM parameter");

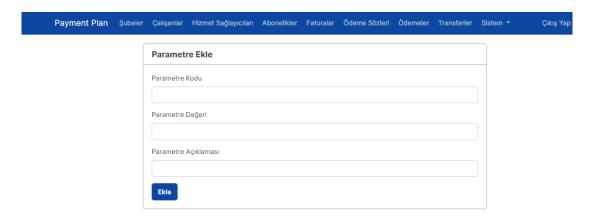


16.16. Add Parameter Screen

insert parameter

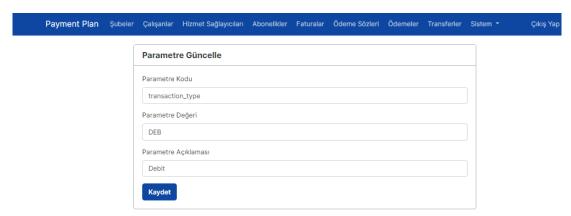
```
await db.dbInsert("INSERT INTO parameter (code, value, description, created_
by) VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?)", [req.body.code, req.body.value, req.body.des
cription, req.auth_id]);
```

Screenshot



16.17. Edit Parameter Sreen

update parameter



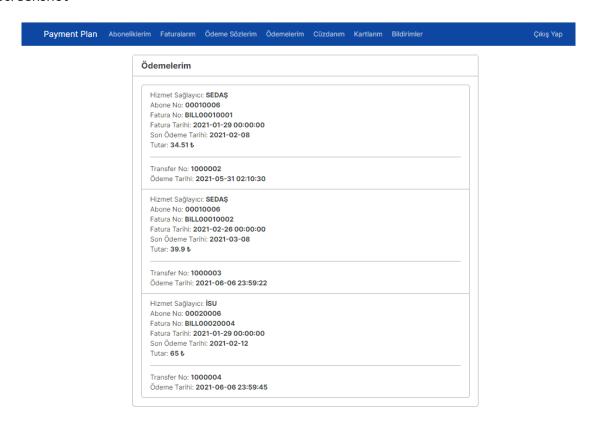
16.18. Payment List Screen

select_payments

For Admin

For Subscriber

For Provider



16.19. Pay Screen

select bills

select source wallet

select provider

create_payment call_create_credit_transaction

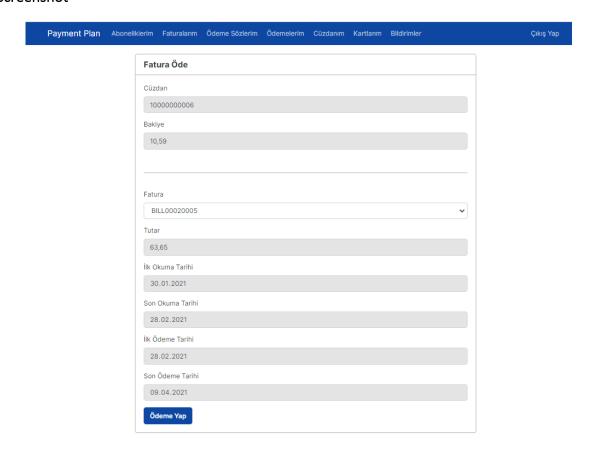
```
if (resultsCrd[0].result < 1) {
        if (err) throw err;
        res.resultError("Limit yetersiz!");
        return;
    }
});

console.log("First Transaction: ", results);
});</pre>
```

call_create_debit_transaction

insert_payment

Screenshot



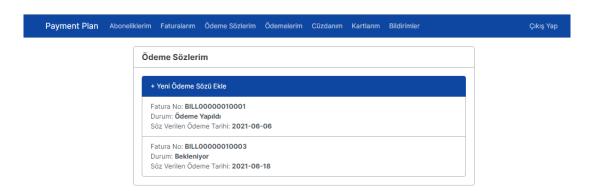
16.20. Promise List Screen

select_promises

For Admin

For Subscriber

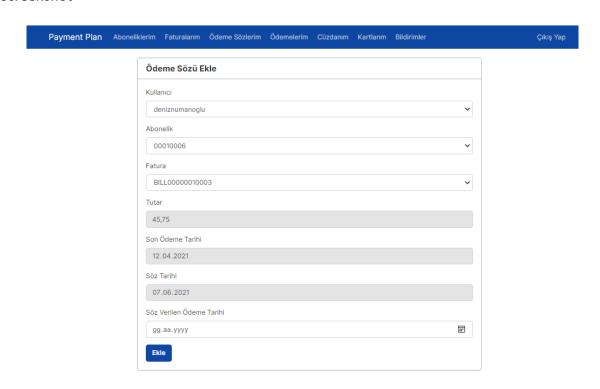
For Provider



16.21. Add Promise Screen

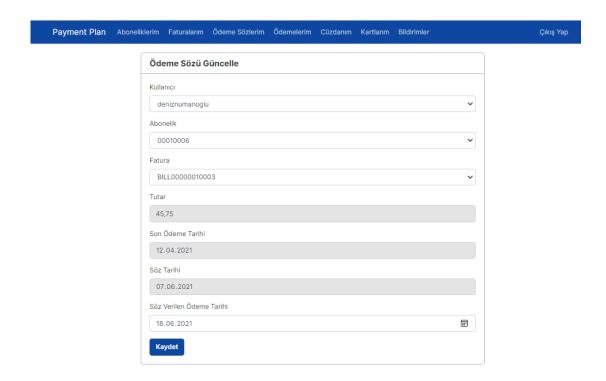
select_unpromised_bills

insert promise



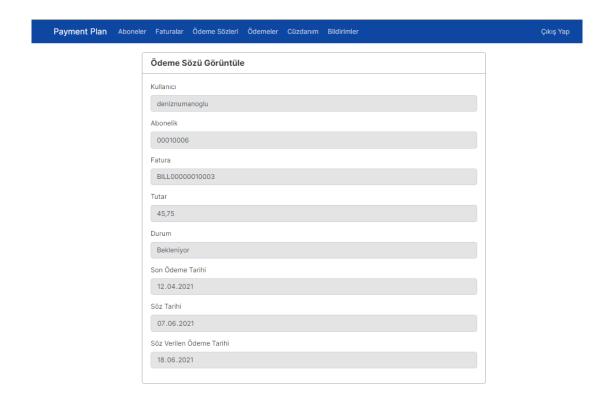
16.22. Edit Promise Screen

update_promise



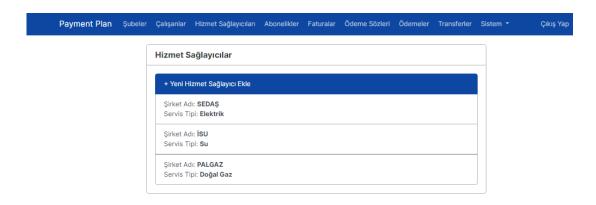
16.23. View Promise Screen

select_bill



16.24. Provider List Screen

select_providers



16.25. Add Provider Screen

select service types

select_users

update provider



16.26. Edit Provider Screen

select users

insert_provider

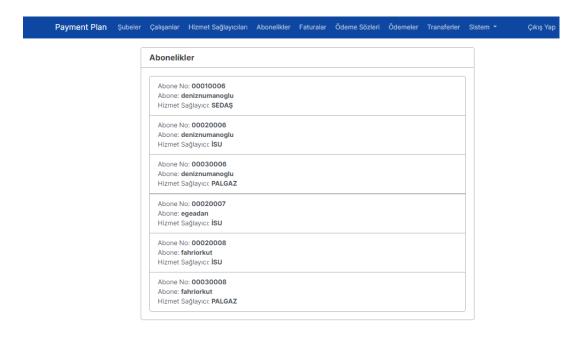
await db.dbInsert("INSERT INTO provider (user_id, service_type_id, corporate
_name, created_by) VALUES (?, ?, ?)", [req.body.user_id, req.body.service
_type_id, req.body.corporate_name, req.auth_id]);



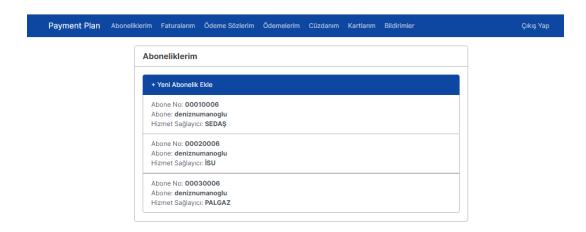
16.27. Subscription List Screen

select_subscriptions

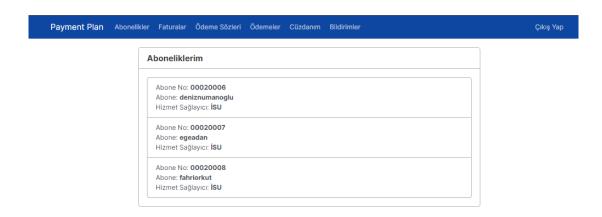
For Admin



For Subscriber



For Provider



16.28. Add Subscription Screen

select providers

insert provider



16.29. Edit Subscription Screen

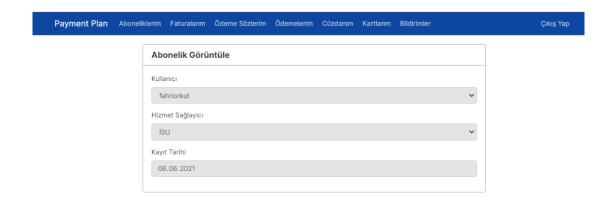
select_subscription

update_subscription



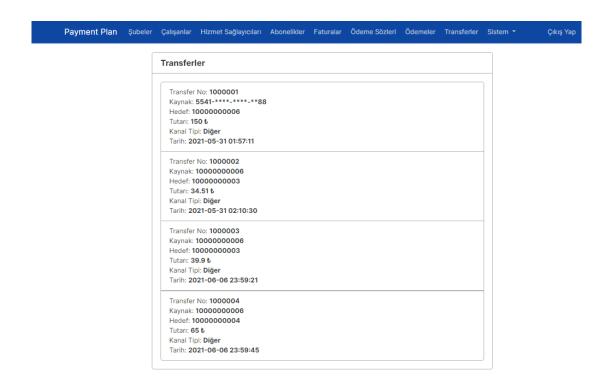
16.30. View Subscription Screen

select_subscription



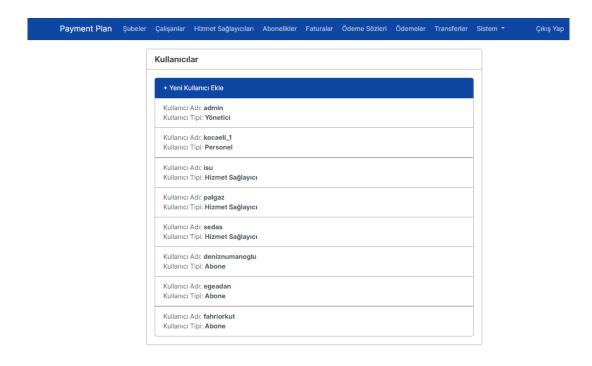
16.31. Transaction List Screen

select transactions



16.32. User List Screen

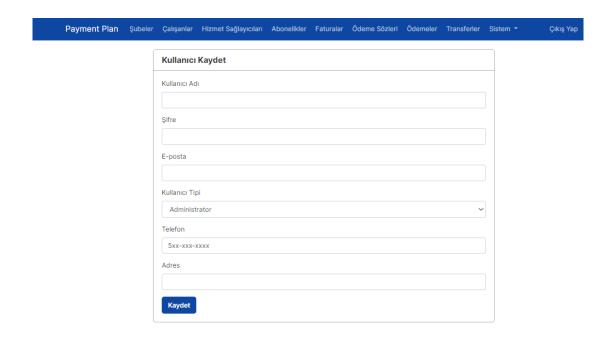
select_users



16.33. Add User Screen

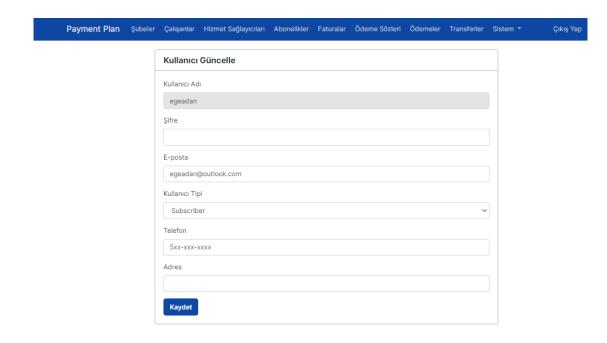
select user types

insert_user



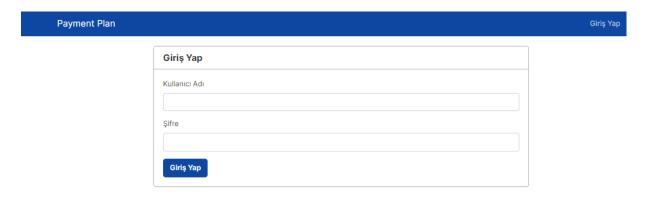
16.34. Edit User Screen

update_user



16.35. User Login Screen

login



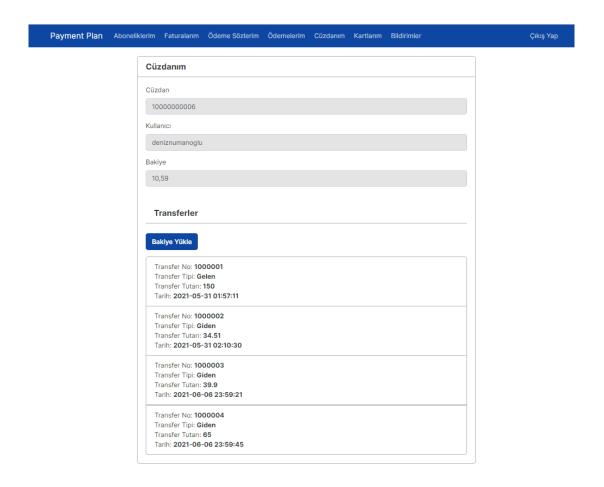
16.36. View Wallet Screen

select wallet

select_transactions

```
// Transferler
let transactions = await db.db(`SELECT t.* FROM
                                    (SELECT transaction sequence number AS s
eq_num, transaction_type_id, transaction_amount, channel_type_id, created_at
                                                                         FROM
 transaction
                                                                        WHER
E transaction_source_id = 24 AND transaction_type_id = 22 AND is_valid = 1 A
ND source id = ?
                                    UNION
                                    SELECT transaction sequence number AS se
q num, transaction type id, transaction amount, channel type id, created at
                                                                         FROM
 transaction
                                                                         WHER
E transaction_source_id = 24 AND transaction_type_id = 23 AND is_valid = 1 A
ND destination id = ?
                                    ) AS t
                                    ORDER BY t.created at`, [wallet.id, wall
et.id]);
```

Screenshot



16.37. Upload to Wallet Screen

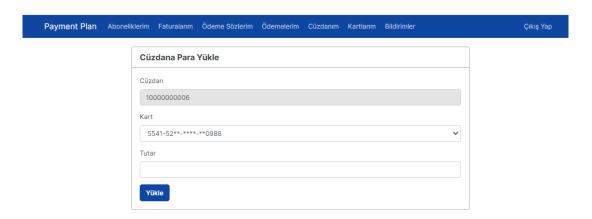
select_cards

select_wallet

call_create_credit_transaction

```
// First Transaction
        await db.query(`CALL create_transaction (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, @re
sult_val);`,
            [credit_id,
                external id,
                other_channel_id,
                req.body.source_id,
                req.body.destination_id,
                req.body.transaction amount,
                req.auth id,
                seq_number], function (err, results) {
                    if (err) throw err;
                    db.query("SELECT @result_val AS result;", function (errC
rd, resultsCrd) {
                         if (errCrd) throw errCrd;
                         if (resultsCrd[0].result < 1) {</pre>
                             if (err) throw err;
                             res.resultError("Limit yetersiz!");
                             return;
                         }
                    });
                    console.log("First Transaction: ", results);
                });
```

call_create_debit_transaction



END OF THE REPORT

LAST UPDATE: 07.06.2021 03:30

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KOCAELİ, 2021