Database Design Guide

This guide will help the student to create a database on the Chromoweb (Web Consultancy Services). It will help to manage the below functionalities.

- Customer details
- Template details
- Quotation details
- Portfolio details
- Payment details
- Services details
- Feedback

We will use MySQL as the DBMS to create the database and its related operations.

1. Introduction to MySQL

MySQL is an open-source relational database management system (RDBMS) that uses structured query language (SQL) to manage and manipulate data in a database. It is widely used for various applications, from small web applications to large enterprise systems.

MySQL's key features include:

- Scalability: Capable of handling large amounts of data and concurrent connections.
- Flexibility: Supports various data types and storage engines.
- Performance: Optimized for speed and efficiency.
- Reliability: Known for its stability and robustness.

2. Installation of MySQL

MySQL can be installed on various operating systems, including Windows, macOS, and Linux. Here are the general steps to install MySQL:

Windows:

- Download the MySQL installer from the official website. https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/installer/
- Run the installer and follow the on-screen instructions.
- Choose the installation type (Typical, Complete, or Custom). Recommended Custom.
- Set a root password for the MySQL server.

3. E-R Diagram (ERD)

An Entity-Relationship Diagram (ERD) is a visual representation of the data model that shows the entities, attributes, relationships between entities, and cardinality. ERDs are commonly used in database design to help developers and stakeholders understand the structure and relationships within a database.

Identify Entities

- Start by identifying the main entities in your system. These are the objects or concepts about which you want to store data.
- Each entity should correspond to a table in your database.

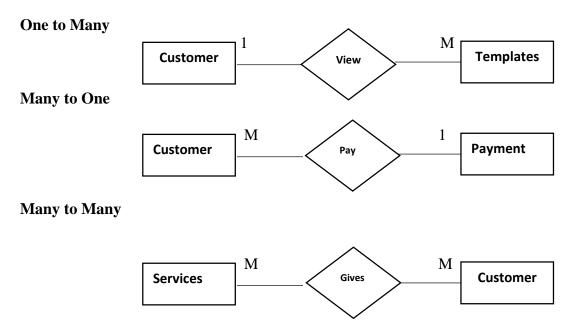
Define Attributes

- For each entity, list the attributes (properties or fields) that describe it.
- These attributes will become columns in the corresponding database table.

Identify Relationships

- Determine how entities are related to each other. There are three types of relationships: one-to-one (1:1), one-to-many (1:N), and many-to-many (N:M).
- Represent these relationships using lines connecting the entities.

Let's see a few examples of relationships:



Cardinality Notation

Cardinality represents the number of times an entity of an entity set participates in a relationship set. Or we can say that the cardinality of a relationship is the number of tuples (rows) in a relationship.

- Use notation (such as Crow's Foot Notation or Chen Notation) to indicate the cardinality of each relationship.
- Cardinality describes how many instances of one entity are related to how many instances of another entity.
- Common notations include:
 - One (1)
 - Zero or one (0..1)
 - Many (N)
 - Zero or many (0..N)

Optional:

Add Attributes and Constraints

• Include additional information in your ERD, such as primary keys, foreign keys, and constraints (e.g., unique constraints).

Create the Diagram

• Use specialized diagramming software or tools (e.g., Lucidchart, draw.io, or even pen and paper) to create your ERD.

Refine and Review:

• Review your ERD with stakeholders and team members to ensure it accurately represents the data model and relationships. Make any necessary refinements.

Let's identify the entities of the Chromoweb (Web Consultancy Services)

- 1. Admin
- 2. Customers
- 3. Templates
- 4. Enquiry
- 5. Services
- 6. Payment
- 7. feedback

*** Now let's identify the attributes and relationships of each entity for the Chromoweb (Web Consultancy Services).

<u>Admin</u>

• Attributes:

id

Admin_name

Username

Mobilenumber

Email

Password

AdminRegdate

• Relationships:

One **admin** can handle more than one **customer** (One-to-Many)

Customers

• Attributes:

cus_id

CustName

Username

MobileNumber

Email

password

CustRegDate

• Relationships:

Many customer is views many templates (Many-to-Many)

Templates

• Attributes:

```
t_id (primary key)
```

t_name

t_desc

category

t_quotation

status

• Relationships:

One admin manages many templates (One-to-Many)

One customer view many templates (One-to-Many)

Enquiry

• Attributes:

e_id (primary key)

e_date

Fullname

Email

Address

Message

cus_id (foreign key)

t_id (foreign key)

• Relationships:

One **enquiry** have many customers (**One-to-Many**)

Feedback

• Attributes:

f_id (Primary Key)

f_name

Message

Mobile_number

cus_id (foreign key)

t_id (foreign key)

• Relationships:

One Customer gives to many feedback (One-To-Many)

Payment

• Attributes:

```
p_id (primary key)
```

p_desc

price

p_date

cus_id (foreign key)

t_id (foreign key)

Services

• Attributes:

```
s_id (primary key)
s_name
cus_id (foreign key)
validity
validity_startdate
validity_expirydate
```

Table Structure

1. Admin

Field	Туре	Null	Кеу	Default	Extra
id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
Admin_name	varchar(45)	NO	İ I	NULL	
Username	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
Mobilenumber	varchar(10)	NO	İ i	NULL	
Email	varchar(120)	NO		NULL	
Password	varchar(120)	NO		NULL	
AdminRegdate	timestamp	YES		CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	DEFAULT_GENERATED

2. Customer

Field	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra
cus_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
CustName	varchar(45)	NO		NULL	Ι,
Username	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
MobileNumber	varchar(10)	NO		NULL	
Email	varchar(120)	NO		NULL	
password	varchar(120)	NO		NULL	
CustRegDate	timestamp	YES		CURRENT TIMESTAMP	DEFAULT GENERATED

3. Templates

```
mysql> desc templates;
 Field
                                | Null | Key | Default | Extra
                | Туре
 t_id
t_name
                                                            auto_increment
                 int
                                  NO
                                          PRI
                                                 NULL
                 varchar(50)
varchar(50)
                                                 NULL
 t_desc
                                  NO
                                                 NULL
 category
t_quotation
                                                 NULL
                 varchar(20)
                                  NO
                                                 NULL
 status
                 varchar(200)
                                                 NULL
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

4. Enquiry

Field	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra
e_id Full_Name Email Mobile_number Address Message	int varchar(100) varchar(200) varchar(10) varchar(200) varchar(250)	NO NO NO NO NO	PRI	NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL	auto_increment

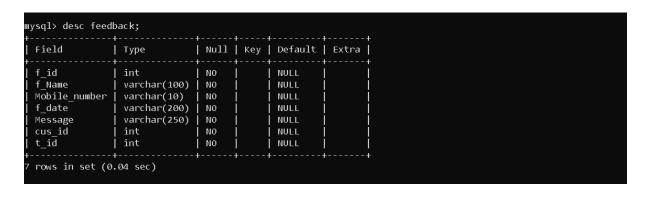
5. Services

mysql> desc services; +		·	·		
Field	Type	Null	Key 	Default 	Extra
s_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
cus_id	varchar(45)	NO		NULL	
service_name	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
validity	int	NO		NULL	
validity_startDate	timestamp	YES		CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	DEFAULT_GENERATED
validity_expiryDate	timestamp	YES		CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	DEFAULT_GENERATED
+			+		·
6 rows in set (0.00 sec	:)				

6. Payment

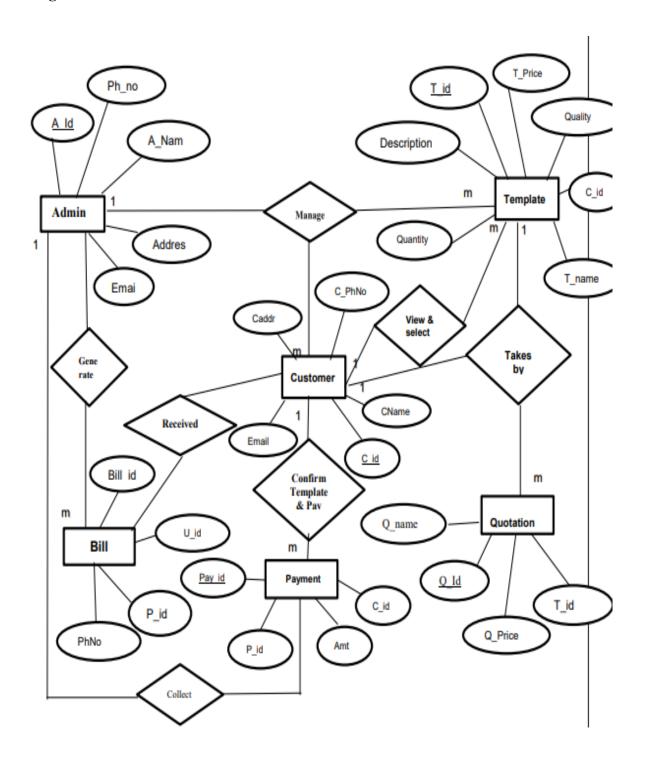
mysql>	desc payment;					- +		
Field	Type	Null	Кеу	Default	Extra	Ĭ		
p_id p_nam Cus_i t_id p_des price p_Dat	d int int cc varchar(20) int	NO NO NO NO NO NO YES	PRI 	NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	auto_increment			
+ 7 rows								

7. Feedback:



Now, let's create the ER diagram to visually represent the entities and relationships.

ERD Diagram



In this ERD:

- Customer can view, and each customer can select multiple templates, creating a many-to-many relationship.
- The Templates entity serves as a bridge table between Customer and Services entities to represent this relationship.

- Multiple Templates can be have by one Customer (many-to-one relationship).
- Each customer can select multiple templates (one-to-many relationship).
- A Customer can give multiple feedbacks

4. Creating a Database

Using MySQL server, create a new database for Chromoweb. You can do this with SQL commands or through the graphical interface.

CREATE DATABASE Chromoweb;

5. Using a Database

Before performing any operations on a database, you need to select it using the USE statement:

USE Chromoweb;

6. Creating the tables for each entity

```
CREATE TABLE admin (
id int NOT NULL,

Admin_name varchar(45) NOT NULL,

Username varchar(50) NOT NULL,

Mobilenumber varchar(10) NOT NULL,

Email varchar(120) NOT NULL,

Password varchar(120) NOT NULL,

AdminRegdate timestamp NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp()

ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
```

```
CREATE TABLE enquiry (
e_id int NOT NULL,
Full_Name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
Email VARCHAR(200) NOT NULL,
Mobile_number varchar(10) NOT NULL,
Address VARCHAR(200) NOT NULL,
Message varchar(250) NOT NULL
```

```
)ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
drop table enquiry;
drop table customers;
CREATE TABLE customers (
cus id int NOT NULL,
CustName varchar(45) NOT NULL,
Username varchar(50) NOT NULL,
MobileNumber varchar(10) NOT NULL,
Email varchar(120) NOT NULL,
Password varchar(12) NOT NULL,
CustRegDate timestamp NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp()
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
CREATE TABLE payment (
p_id int NOT NULL,
p_name varchar(20) NOT NULL,
Cus_id int NOT NULL,
t_id int NOT NULL,
p_desc varchar(20) NOT NULL,
price int NOT NULL,
p_Date timestamp NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp()
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
CREATE TABLE location (
1 id int NOT NULL,
1_name varchar(20) NOT NULL,
```

```
Country varchar(20) NOT NULL,
State varchar(20) NOT NULL,
Distrinct varchar(20) NOT NULL,
City varchar(20) NOT NULL,
1_landmark varchar(20) NOT NULL,
1_zipcode int NOT NULL,
Contact_number varchar(10) NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
CREATE TABLE services (
s_id int NOT NULL,
cus_id varchar(45) NOT NULL,
service_name varchar(50) NOT NULL,
validity int NOT NULL,
 validity_startDate timestamp NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp(),
 validity_expiryDate timestamp NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp()
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
CREATE TABLE templates (
t_id int NOT NULL,
t_name varchar(50) NOT NULL,
t_desc varchar(50) NOT NULL,
category int NOT NULL,
t_quotation varchar(20) NOT NULL,
status varchar(200) NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
ALTER TABLE admin
```

ADD PRIMARY KEY (id);

ALTER TABLE enquiry

ADD PRIMARY KEY(e_id);

ALTER TABLE Customers

ADD PRIMARY KEY (cus_id);

ALTER TABLE templates

ADD PRIMARY KEY (t_id);

ALTER TABLE services

ADD PRIMARY KEY (s_id);

ALTER TABLE payment

ADD PRIMARY KEY (p_id);

ALTER TABLE location

ADD PRIMARY KEY (l_id);

ALTER TABLE admin

MODIFY id int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=2;

ALTER TABLE customers

MODIFY cus_id int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=2;

ALTER TABLE enquiry

MODIFY e_id int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=2;

ALTER TABLE templates

MODIFY t_id int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=2;

ALTER TABLE location

MODIFY 1_id int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=2;

ALTER TABLE payment

MODIFY p_id int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=2;
ALTER TABLE services
MODIFY s_id int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=2;