

Deliverable 2

EER Schema to Relational Mapping

Team Number: 11

Section: CS-631 009

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Goals of this Phase:

The main goal of this phase is to transform the conceptual schema or the extended Entity-Relation (EER) diagram into a Relational model. The goal of Logical Design is to create structured tables containing all the attributes that are required to reflect the company's business environment. These tables will be able to store all the data in a non-redundant manner and contain keys and foreign keys so that all relations among the entities are supported without losing any data. We also define any other constraints taken into consideration to ensure data integrity.

Revisions to the Previous Phase:

When compared to the previous version of our EER diagram there aren't any substantial changes to the current version. But there are some small changes like:

- ❖ All foreign keys are removed from the ER diagram.
- ❖ The entity "SHIPPING_ADDRESS" is changed into a Weak Entity Type.
- ❖ The relation "HAS" is changed into an Identifying Relation Type.
- ❖ In the entity "SHIPPING_ADDRESS" the multivalued composite attribute "Address" is replaced with an atomic attribute "Name" which is a weak primary key.
- ❖ In the entity "SHOPPING_BASKET" the multivalued composite attribute "Products" is removed.
- ❖ The Cardinality ratios of relations "STORES", "HAS", "IN" and "APPLIES" are changed.

Along with these there are some other small changes made to the EER diagram. The updated EER diagram which is used to generate the Relational model is included at the end of this document.

EER Diagram to Relational Model:

Using the EER to Relational Algorithm the following Relational Model is developed:

CUSTOMER

<u>CustomerID</u> (PK)	FName	SName	HAddress	PhoneNum	EmailID	MemStatus
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Where, HAddress - Home Address; MemStatus - Membership Status.

SHIPPING_ADDRESS

<u>CustomerID</u>	<u>SAName</u> (Composite PK)	StNum	StName	City	State	Country	ZipCode
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Where, SAName - Shipping Address Name; StNum - Street Number; StName - Street Name.

CREDIT_CARD

<u>CardNum</u> (PK)	CardType	SecurityNum	ExpDate	OwnerName	BAddress
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Where, BAddress - Billing Address.

STORED_CARDS

<u>CardNum</u> (PK)	CustomerID (FK)	CName
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Where, CName - Card Name.

SHOPPING_BASKET

<u>BasketID</u> (PK)	CustomerID (FK)	TotalAmount
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TRANSACTION

<u>TransactionID</u>	<u>BasketID</u> (Composite PK)	CustomerID (FK)	SAName (FK)	CardNum (FK)	TStatus
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Where, SAName - Shipping Address Name; TStatus - Transaction Status.

PRODUCTS

<u>ProductID</u> (PK)	PName	PType	PQuantity	PPrice	Description
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IN_BASKET

<u>BasketID</u>	<u>ProductID</u> (Composite PK)	Quantity
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OFFERS

<u>OfferCode</u> (PK)	BasketID (FK)
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HAVE_OFFERS

<u>OfferCode</u>	<u>ProductID</u> (Composite PK)	OPrice
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COMPUTER

<u>ProductID</u> (PK)	CPUType
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LAPTOP

<u>ProductID</u> (PK)	CPUType	Weight	RunningTime
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PRINTER

<u>ProductID</u> (PK)	PrinterType	Resolution
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The schematic of the Relational Model is attached at the end of this document.

Constraints:

Referential Integrity Constraints:

- `SHIPPING_ADDRESS.CustomerID` references `Customer.CustomerID`
- `STORED_CARDS.CustomerID` references `Customer.CustomerID`
- `SHOPPING_BASKET.CustomerID` references `Customer.CustomerID`
- `TRANSACTION.CustomerID,SAName` references `SHIPPING_ADDRESS.CustomerID,SAName`
- `STORED_CARDS.CardNum` references `CREDIT_CARD.CardNum`
- `TRANSACTION.CardNum` references `CREDIT_CARD.CardNum`
- `IN_BASKET.BasketID` references `SHOPPING_BASKET.BasketID`
- `OFFERS.BasketID` references `SHOPPING_BASKET.BasketID`
- `HAVE_OFFERS.OfferCode` references `OFFERS.OfferCode`
- `IN_BASKET.ProductID` references `PRODUCTS.ProductID`
- `HAVE_OFFERS.ProductID` references `PRODUCTS.ProductID`
- `COMPUTER.ProductID` references `PRODUCTS.ProductID`
- `PRINTER.ProductID` references `PRODUCTS.ProductID`
- `LAPTOP.ProductID` references `COMPUTER.ProductID`

Other Constraints:

- Only gold and platinum customers can benefit from offers.
- A shopping basket is always non-empty.

Difficulties faced in this Phase:

- ❖ Deciding on the primary and foreign keys for each table, especially for those with multiple relationships.
- ❖ Ensuring that the schema is normalized to avoid data redundancy.
- ❖ Mapping specialized attributes for product types.



