**The League of Legends Store**

By Project\_X

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# 1. Introduction

This document elaborates on the requirements given for the project report in the original assignment. The formatting guidelines given here are quite specific. These specifications, and this document as an example of them, are meant to provide guidance. The structure guidance provided here is meant to clarify but not change the guidelines given in the project description.

Your report should begin with an introduction **briefly** describing the project to give the reader a proper background. Please do not quote large parts of the project description. In addition, the introduction should provide a preview and organization of the remainder of your report.

# 2. Conceptual Database Design

## <Insert a short introduction to this section here...>.

## 2.1. Requirement Analysis

***Sale Item -*** Items sold in the League of Legends (LoL) store must be usable in the LoL game environment or provide enhancements to the LoL gaming experience. Before an item can be uploaded onto the LoL database and store, the supplier must include basic information about their product and customize how they want to sell their product. Both requirements will be described fully in this section.

A valid LoL item must be either a physical object that incorporates LoL gaming themes, or compatible with the LoL gaming engine, and is usable either in a LoL user’s profile and account or in at least one of the four LoL’s gaming modes, Summoner’s Rift, the Twisted Treeline, Howling Abyss, or the Crystal Star. All items need not be endorsed by the LoL community. Both types of items may be made by third-properties manufactures and unendorsed by the LoL community.

When selling an item on the LoL store, we ask the suppliers to provide rudimentary descriptions of their product and other information. All items must list the name of the product and supplier. A source may be a company, individual or an LoL affiliated organization. The supplier needs to provide a short description and location of shipment. The type of item must be either listed as physical or virtual. When the item has been validated by the LoL store, it will be automatically assigned a unique identifier.

The seller must also specify to sell the item by listed price or by auction. If by listed price, the static price in dollars and the amount of stock available should be associated with the item. If their is no more stock for an item, it will be removed from the LoL store. If by auction, the seller must provide the reserve price, hidden from LoL customers, and the start and end date of the auction. LoL customer may bid on auctioned items between the start and end dates. Otherwise those items will not be visible on the LoL store. In addition the LoL store will automatically cancel auctions that pass their end dates if the highest bid price is lower than the reserve price. All auctioned items must be sold individually.

An example of the required information needed from the supplier for items sold by listed price and auction is provided below.

**Table 1 - Required Information for Items with Listed Prices**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Item Name** | **Supplier name** | **Supplier’s Location** | **Descript.** | **Type** | **Price ($)** | **Stock** |
| Big Sword | Grapefruit | NYC, USA | Very Useful | Virtual | 9.99 | 7 |

**Table 2 - Required Information for Items Sold by Auction**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Item Name** | **Supplier Name** | **Supplier’s Location** | **Descript.** | **Type** | **Reserve Price ($)** | **Start Date** | **End Date** |
| Guardian Angel | LoL | Chicago, USA | Durable | Physical | 1,899 | Dec. 1, 2015 | Dec. 1, 2016 |

***Categories -*** All items listed in the LoL store will be categorized using a predefined classification tree, and can be found in the store through the tree. Assigning a category will be the responsibility of the seller. The properties of the classification tree will be described here.

Categories are described as nodes and represents a set of related items, and nodes are related to each other as parents or children. Parent nodes are strict supersets of the current node while chilren nodes are strict subsets of the current node. The root of the tree is labeled “All” to represent all items. The number of children for each node can reach up to no more than fifteen, and the height of the classification tree will be at least 10 nodes deep. Each node is given a descriptive name to help the suppliers and customers navigate through the store. Multiple nodes of the same descriptive name may exist, and items may be placed into multiple nodes. Items added by suppliers must be assigned to a leaf of the classification tree. Parent nodes of the leaf and the leaf itself will have access to the given item. An example classification tree is given below.

1. All -> Physical -> Cosplay Item -> Summoner’s Rift -> Consumable -> Elixer of Wrath
2. All -> Virtual -> In Game -> Summoner’s Rift -> Illegal -> Over Powered -> Bonus Attack Speed -> Basic Stats -> Champion Selection

***Suppliers -*** All suppliers must register themselves onto the LoL store before uploading their products. Supplier’s information will be stored in the store’s currently unsecured personal databases. For all new suppliers on the LoL store, their type of supplier, individual or organization, must be specified. If it’s an individual, the seller’s name, permanent home address, cellphone number, home phone number, email address, annual revenue, personal identification number (i.e. social security number, driver’s license, and etc.), bank account number must be provided. If the seller is an organization, its organization’s name, main address, and annual revenue; point of contact’s name, phone number, email address, and hours of availability; and the bank account’s routing number must all be provided.

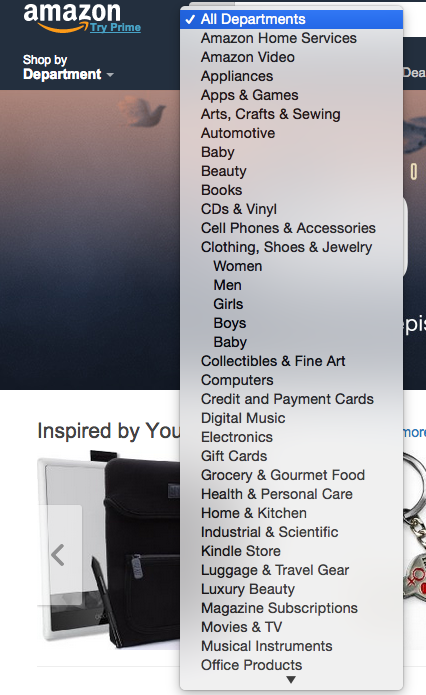
 ***Searching -*** Users can search for the item by keywords, if the user knows which category the item the user is looking for belongs to, the user can search by category, Such like the figure indicates.

Figure 2.7

We could use MapReduce to calculate the rank for each item: The initial rank is the same to every item, then we record how many visit each item gets in one day, and how the stream flows. Using MapReduce algorithm we can update the rank for each item every day and by doing this we can provide a better search result by presenting the item with higher rank in the front.

However, it is optional to implement the MapReduce algorithm, it is also feasible to arrange the order of the result by the frequency of a item is being visited in a day.

## *Sale -* We can use a table to record which credit card is charged when a certain item is sold, the table should at least have three columns: item id, credit card number, price. Once the seller confirms that the credit card information is valid, a new row is created in the table meaning that the transaction is finished and this row will be kept in the table for at least six months.

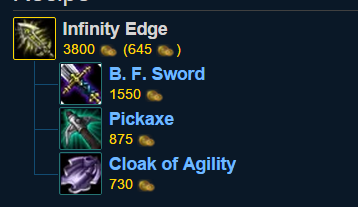
The credit card information is retrieved from the buyer’s account profile table, and this information is processed in the backend to check if the card number length is correct, if the expiration date is later than half a month from the day the buyer purchases the item.

The supplier has the option whether to put the item in auction function of in the selling list. If the item is in both auction list and selling list, then the sale price is the reserve price.

***Bidding -*** To make every bid valid, we need a function to check that the bidder is not seller and the bid happens between the time the item is registered for auction and the end of the auction. When one wants to bid, he or she can bid at any amount higher or equal to $2. Only meeting these criterion can a bid be valid.

After the auction ends, the system sends message to every bidder and seller that who is the winner of the auction and the how much he or she bid. The winner will also get a message that confirms the credit card information, if the user confirms the message, the auction succeeds, the status of the item changes to “sold” and the user is charged. However, if the user refused to pay the price, the auction fails, the bidder gets a negative comment for the failure of the auction and the supplier can choose register the item for another auction.

***Combination System -*** Since we are doing the League of Legends Store, it is necessary to have a combine system which combine multiple sub-item into a complete item. For example, A weapon named infinity edge needs a BF Sword, a Cloak of Agility and a Pickaxe to form (Figure 2.12).



**Figure 2.12**

Not even a weapon item can be combined, the skins of a champion can be combined. While our Skins product separate each skin into multiple parts, it is possible to form a customize skin that skin parts are from different champions(Figured 2.13). In this function, we will design a combine option to buyers who owns the previous items that fits the requirement to form a complete item. This function depends on buyers’ requests.



**Figure 2.13**

Runes system is another important parts in League of Legends (Figure 2.13). As first design, it should able to ask if buyer would like to combine randomly or directly, direct combination give more space for buyer to choose while random combination cost less. Whether it is a item combination, skin combination, or rune combination, the function should always look into the buyer’s account and check the prerequisites for a complete items in the database. While the combine request successfully made, the data of this account and selling history should recorded, the delivery function should get a message to deliver the item to buyer.



**Figure 2.14**

***News, Deal and Follow Ups:*** It is a common scene that every company will provide follow up news or sale deals to the buyer who bought products and provided their emails. And we think this will be a good way for our products as well. This follow-up function will sent the information of our newest deals and our activists to the buyers who would like to received the information. It should check the emails of each account which confirm sending information in the database.

## 2.. Entity Relationship models

# 3. Appendices

Appendices are labeled with successive letters of the alphabet, the first being Appendix A. One appendix should include the graphs from your team’s GitHub repository, and the other one be a summary of your team’s Asana project directly exported from Asana.

# 4. Conclusion

This document summarizes the format and structure for the project reports. I hope this will be helpful in completing your project reports. If you have further questions please feel free to ask.