

Walmart: Instore Inventory Management System

Store, Department, Employee Relationship

- A store must have at least one department.
- Departments may include:
 - Cashier department
 - Customer Service department
 - Maintenance department
 - Quality control department
 - Electronics department
 - IT support department
 - Salon department
 - Tire department
 - Pharmacy department
 - Home improvement department
 - Hardware department
 - Beauty Department
 - Meat department
 - Bakery department
 - Jewelry department
 - Clothing department
 - Security department
 - Vision department
- A department may or may not be associated with a store. For example, a Walmart Neighborhood market might not have the tire department.
- A department must have at least one employee working for it.
- An employee must be associated with only one department.
- A store employee may supervise one or more employees of the same store.
- A store employee must be supervised by only one employee of the same store.

Store, Customer Relationship

- A store may have zero, one or more customers.
- A customer may purchase products from 1 or more stores.
 - A customer must be associated with at least 1 store.
- A particular transaction is associated with only one customer and one store.

Product, Transaction Relationship

- A product may or may not be involved in one particular transaction.
- A transaction must have at least one product but can have many products as well.
- An attribute of this relationship is the quantity of products that is sold to the customer.
- A transaction may be carried out using several payment methods such as cash, card, store credit, check, EBT, and money order.

Product, Brand Relationship

- A product must be associated with at least one brand but can be associated with many. For example, there might be different brands of milk (product).
- A brand must be associated with at least one product but it can also be associated with many products. For example, Johnson and Johnson (brand) might sell baby oil (product), baby lotion (product), band-aid (product) and several other products.

Product, Category Relationship

- A product must belong to one item category. For example, tomatoes (product) belong to fresh produce (category)
- A category must have at least one product but it may have any number of products.
- Categories can be further classified into various types such as perishables and non-perishables.

Product, Supplier Relationship

- A product must have at least one supplier but it can have many suppliers as well. For example, T-shirts (product) might be sold by different suppliers.
- A supplier must provide at least a product to the company, but it can certainly supply many products.
- A shipment (associative entity) is an attribute of the Supplier, Product relationship. Every shipment is associated with exactly one supplier and one or more products.
- A shipment may take place by different modes such as road, rail, maritime or air depending on the inventory need.

Foreign Key of Transaction

- For a transaction, we need to record the information of the Customer, the Store and the Product in it.
- The Product is the target of this transaction The Customer indicates who wants the product. The Store indicates where products are stored in.

Foreign Key of Product

- For a product, we need to record the information of the Brand, the Store, the Category, the Supplier and the Authorization.
- The Brand is to record where the product comes from. The Store indicates where products are stored in. The Category indicates which type the product belongs to. The Supplier record who supplied the product. The Authorization indicates transactions of this product had belonged to.