ONLINE RETAIL STORE: ShopStop

Problem Statement:

In today's time, every other person is busy in his/her errands and want to save as much time as possible and hence, we **ShopStop**, an online retail store comes into existence by helping a user order items like clothes, food_items, daily usage items etc. at a competitive price in comparison to offline retail stores. We have also introduced subscription system for frequent users to save more.

Week 1:

StakeHolders:

1. Users

- a. Can order multiple items under a single order.
- b. Can place at most 1 order any day.
- c. Can check the delivery status of each of the orders placed.
- d. Can have at most 1 active subscription to avail benefit.
- e. Each user will be allotted a unique UserID (U ID)
- f. Should provide one phone number as a point of contact.

2. Employee

- a. Uniquely identified by a E_ID(employee ID).
- b. Some employees are managers who manage a category.
- c. Each Category has only 1 manager.
- d. Should have one phone number as a point of contact.
- e. Category Manager for a particular category can be changed at most once any day .

3. Vendor

- a. Supplies products to our retail store and are identified using V_ID(Vendor ID) .
- Supplies products of one of the categories and each Category has only 1 vendor.
- c. Has availability status which if true means that the vendor can provide all products of the related category as per our requirement while a false status means it doesn't have any products to supply.
- d. Should provide one phone number.

4. Delivery Agent

- a. Delivers the pending order.
- b. Updates the status of the order once delivered.
- c. A single delivery agent can deliver more than one order.
- d. Given a pending order, any delivery agent can deliver it.
- e. Should provide only one phone number as a point of contact.

Week 2:

Entities:

- 1. Users
- 2. Employee
- 3. Vendor
- 4. Delivery_Agent
- 5. Product
 - a. One product belongs to only one category and is uniquely identifiable via a product ID (P_ID).
- 6. Category
 - a. One category can have multiple products but a product can belong to only one category .
 - b. Each Category is managed by a single manager.
 - c. Each category has at least one product .
- 7. Subscription
 - a. There are 3 types of subscriptions uniquely identified by a S_ID(1,2 or 3).
 - b. Each subscription costs 100Rs/month but has a higher benefit for longer duration subscriptions . ex: 3 months has a benefit of 3% while 12 months have a benefit of 8% on Net Amount.
 - c. Any user can have at most 1 active subscription.
- 8. Orders
 - a. Can be placed by a user (1 user can place at most 1 order everyday).
 - b. One order belongs to only one of the Users but a user can belong to multiple orders.
 - c. Each order is uniquely identified by an Order ID (O ID).
 - d. Once successfully an order has been placed, it can not be modified/canceled.

Relationships

- 1. Delivery Agent(1)-- Delivers--(m) Orders
- 2. Users(m,partial)--has -- (1,partial)Subscription
- 3. Users(1,partial)-- Places -- (m)Orders
- 4. Orders(m) -- Consist of -- (n)Product
- 5. Category(1)--Availability -- (1)Vendor
- 6. Category(1) Contains (m)Product
- 7. Employee(1,partial) -- Manages - (1) Category

Week 3:

Attributes(Entities):

- 1. Users
 - U_ID
 - Name (FirstName,LastName)
 - Address (AptNumber, Street, State, PinCode)
 - ContactNo
 - Email
 - Age
- 2. Employee
 - *E_ID*
 - Name(First Name, Last Name)
 - DateofJoining
 - Address(AptNumber, Street, State, PinCode)
 - ContactNo
 - Email
 - Age
- 3. Vendor
 - V_ID
 - StoreName
 - ContactNo
- 4. Delivery Agent
 - D_ID
 - Name(First Name, Last Name)
 - DateofJoining
 - Address(AptNumber, Street, State, PinCode)
 - ContactNo
 - Email
 - Age
- 5. Product
 - P ID
 - Name
 - Quantity
 - Price
- 6. Orders
 - O ID
 - PurchaseDate

- Net_Amount
- 7. Category
 - C_Name
- 8. Subscription
 - S_*ID*
 - Duration
 - Benefit
 - Price

Note: Age has been mentioned as per the input by the user on the date of joining (in case of employee and delivery agent) / date of authorisation (in case of user).

Attributes(Relationship):

- 1. Manages
 - DateofAppointment
- 2. Availability
 - AStatus
- 3. Has
 - PurchaseDate
- 4. Consists of
 - Quantity
- 5. Delivers
 - DStatus
- 6. Contains
- 7. Places

Week 4:

Relational Schema:

Users (<u>U ID</u>, Name(FirstName, LastName), Address(AptNumber, Street, State, PinCode), Email, Age, ContactNo)

Employee (**<u>E_ID</u>**, Name(FirstName, LastName), Address(AptNumber, Street, State, PinCode), Email, Age, ContactNo, DateofJoining)

Vendor(**V ID**, StoreName, ContactNo, C_Name)

Delivery Agent(<u>**D_ID</u>**, Name, Address(AptNumber, Street, State, PinCode), Email, Age, ContactNo, DateofJoining)</u>

Order(<u>O_ID.</u>PurchaseDate, Net_Amount, U_ID)

Product (P_ID, Name, Quantity, Price, C_Name)

Category (C_Name)

Subscription (S ID, Duration, Benefit, Price)

(Relationship)

Manages (E ID, C Name, DateOfAppointment)

Delivers (D ID, O ID, DStatus)

Has (<u>U ID, PurchaseDate</u>, S_ID)

Consist_of (**P_ID**, **O_ID**, Quantity)

Availability (V ID, AStatus)

Constraints(including integrity Constraints)

Users

- U_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
- FirstName VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
- LastName VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
- AptNumber INT NOT NULL,
- Street VARCHAR(15),
- State VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,
- Pincode INT NOT NULL,
- Email VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
- Age INT NOT NULL check (Age > 0),
- ContactNo VARCHAR(15) UNIQUE NOT NULL

Employee

- E ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
- FirstName VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,

- LastName VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
- AptNumber INT NOT NULL,
- Street VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,
- State VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,
- Pincode INT NOT NULL,
- Email VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
- Age INT NOT NULL,
- ContactNo VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
- DateofJoining DATE NOT NULL

Delivery Agent

- D ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
- FirstName VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
- LastName VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
- AptNumber INT NOT NULL,
- Street VARCHAR(15),
- State VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL.
- Pincode INT NOT NULL,
- Email VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
- Age INT NOT NULL check(Age > 18),
- ContactNo VARCHAR(15) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
- DateofJoining DATE NOT NULL

Vendor

- V ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
- StoreName VARCHAR(9) NOT NULL,
- Phone VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
- C Name VARCHAR(19) NOT NULL,
- FOREIGN KEY (C_Name)

Product

- P_ID INT PRIMARY KEY ,
- Name VARCHAR(17) NOT NULL,
- Quantity VARCHAR(2) NOT NULL(Quantity>=0),
- Price VARCHAR(5) NOT NULL (Price>0),
- C Name VARCHAR(19) NOT NULL,
- FOREIGN KEY (C Name)

Orders

- O ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
- PurchaseDate date Default(CURRENT_DATE()) NOT NULL,
- Net Amount int default(0) NOT NULL check(Net Amount>=0),
- U_ID INT NOT NULL,

FOREIGN KEY (U_ID)

Category

• C Name VARCHAR(19) PRIMARY KEY

Subscription

- S ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
- Duration VARCHAR(9) NOT NULL,
- Benefit INT NOT NULL (Benefit>0 and Benefit<10),
- Price INT NOT NULL (Price>0)

Manages

- C_Name varchar (19) NOT NULL,
- DateofAppointment date,
- E ID int DEFAULT(NULL),
- FOREIGN KEY (E_ID, C_NAME)
- Primary Key (C_Name, E_ID,DateOfAppointment)

Consist_of

- O ID int NOT NULL,
- P_ID int NOT NULL,
- Quantity int check(Quantity > 0),
- FOREIGN KEY (O_ID,P_ID)
- Primary Key(O ID,P ID)

Delivers

- D_ID int NOT NULL,
- O ID int NOT NULL,
- DStatus varchar(3) NOT NULL Default("NO"),
- Foreign Key (D_ID,O_ID)
- Primary Key (D_ID, O_ID)

Has

- SNO INT NOT NULL,
- PurchaseDate DATE NOT NULL,
- U ID INT NOT NULL,
- S ID INT NOT NULL,
- FOREIGN KEY (U ID,S ID)
- Primary Key(U_ID,PurchaseDate)

Availability

- V_ID int Primary Key,
- AStatus varchar(3) NOT NULL DEFAULT('YES'),
- Foreign Key (V_ID)

Week 5 & 6:

Why is there no Weak Entity?

- 1. Order: Order can be uniquely identified by O_ID → not a weak entity.
- 2. Subscription: because there will not be a total participation from the subscription side because there might be a particular subscription(let say S_ID=1) that doesn't belong to any of the users but still it does exist according to our subscription model.
- Product : Product can be uniquely identified by a P_ID .
- 4. Category: Already there is total participation and according to the model, each category is distinct and hence it can't be a weak entity because a weak entity does not have a stand alone primary key of its own. Also, according to the model, if a category has no products, we can add more products to it any time and hence it doesn't have dependency on Product.

Week 10

Indexes-

- create index Purchase_Idx on orders(PurchaseDate);
- create index Location on users(State);
- 3. create index DeliveryStatus on delivers(DStatus);
- create index Age_idx on users(age);
- create index on price on product(price);

Note: A lot more indexes were used by they were already made being a part of primary key or being unique.

Triggers-

1) Trigger to update the product quantity in inventory after a user purchases some amount of the product.

```
Create Trigger update_product After Insert ON consist_of
FOR EACH ROW
Update Product
Set Product.Quantity=Product.Quantity-New.Quantity
Where Product.P ID=New.P ID;
```

2) Trigger to update the net amount of an order each time user adds an item to the cart

```
Create Trigger update_amount After Insert ON consist_of
FOR EACH ROW
Update Orders
```

Set Orders.Net_Amount=Orders.Net_Amount+ ((New.Quantity)*(Select price from Product where Product.P_ID=new.P_ID));

3) Trigger to update a product quantity if it falls below 10 in the inventory, if the Vendor of the category has the product available.

```
CREATE TRIGGER place_order AFTER Insert ON consist_of
FOR EACH ROW
Update Product
Set Product .Quantity=Product .Quantity+25
Where Product.Quantity<=10 and Product.P_ID=New.P_ID and product.C_Name in

(
select V.C_Name from vendor as V,availability as A where
V.V_ID=A.V_ID and AStatus="YES"
);
```

4) Trigger to check whether age is greater than (or equal) to 18 or not before insertion of a new employee and prevent insertion in case of age less than 18.

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER InsertPreventTrigger BEFORE INSERT ON Employee
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
IF(new.Age <18) THEN
SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000'
SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'You can not insert record';
END IF;
END //
```

Week 11

Views-

V2.

```
V1.
CREATE VIEW User_details AS
SELECT U_ID,FirstName,LastName,Email,ContactNo
FROM users;
```

Create View Order_History AS
Select U_ID,Orders.O_ID,PurchaseDate,Net_Amount,DStatus,Delivery_Agent.FirstName as
DeliveryAgent,Delivery_Agent.ContactNo as ContactNo
From Orders natural join Delivers natural join Delivery_Agent
Order by U_ID;

```
V3.
Create View Subscription_History AS
Select * from has
Order by U_ID;
V4.
Create view still_active as
Select U ID,S ID
from Has natural join Subscription
where DATE_ADD(PurchaseDate, INTERVAL SUBSTRING(Duration, 1, 2) month)>curdate();
V5.
Create view DeliveryAgentDetails as
Select D_ID, FirstName, LastName, Email, ContactNo from Delivery_Agent;
V6.
Create view PreviousDelivery as
Select D ID, O ID from Delivers
where DStatus = 'YES';
(Optimization done by using Index on DStatus field in Delivers relation)
V7.
Create view PendingDelivery as
Select * from Delivers
where DStatus = 'NO':
(Optimization done by using Index on DStatus field in Delivers relation)
V8.
Create view view_manager AS
select E_ID, C_Name
from manages
where DateofAppointment in (select max(DateofAppointment) from manages group by
C_Name);
V9.
CREATE VIEW Employee details AS
```

SELECT E ID, FirstName, LastName, Email, ContactNo, DateofJoining

FROM employee;

Week 12

Grants-

- 1. Grant select, insert on project65.users to 'User';
- 2. Grant select on project65. User details to 'User';
- 3. Grant select on project65. Order_History to 'User';
- 4. Grant select on project65. Subscription History to 'User';
- 5. Grant select, insert on project65. delivers to 'User';
- Grant select,insert on project65.consist_of to 'User';
- 7. Grant select, update on project65. product to 'User';
- 8. Grant select on project65.still_active to 'User';
- 9. Grant select, insert, update on project65.orders to 'User';
- 10. Grant select on project65.category to 'User';
- 11. Grant select on project65.DeliveryAgentDetails to 'DeliveryAgent';
- 12. Grant select on project65. Previous Delivery to 'Delivery Agent';
- 13. Grant select, update on project65.PendingDelivery to 'DeliveryAgent';
- 14. Grant select on project65. Employee_details to "Employee";
- 15. Grant select on project65.view_manager to "Employee";

Week 13 & 14

Queries -

NOTE: To make the queries readable, we have mentioned the creation (DDL) of views (if used) under a topic VIEWS in the current document.

1. Mention the total number of Orders in each category.

select C_Name, count(*) as cnt from (select O_ID, P.P_ID, C.Quantity, P.C_Name from consist_of as C, product as P where C.P_ID = P.P_ID) as R group by C Name;

2. Select users of age X belonging to a Given States(S1,S2,S3...,Sn); //Query is optimized by using an index on the Location field and Age of Users relation.

select * from users where State in (S1, S2, S3,...,Sn) and age = X;

3. Mention the most valuable customer of a particular month, year (by orders).

select U_ID, max(cnt) from (select U_ID, count(*) as cnt from (select * from orders where MONTH(Orders.PurchaseDate) = 8 AND YEAR(Orders.PurchaseDate) = 2021) as R group by U_ID order by count(*) desc) as Q;

4. Find the revenue a given (month, year) say (M, Y) of the company.

select SUM(Net_Amount) as Revenue from Orders where
MONTH(PurchaseDate) = M AND YEAR(PurchaseDate) = Y;

5. Show all products of a given Category(say C) within the price limit say(R) //Query is optimized by using an index on the on_price field of Product relation.

Select *
From Product as P
Where P.price<=R and P.C_Name=C
Order by C Name,price;

6. Display all the orders of a given Purchase date.

//Query is optimized by using an index on the PurchaseDate field of Orders relation.

select * from Orders where PurchaseDate = '20200321';

Embedded Queries:

7. (G)Total sales of the company in a given month (throughout all the years) category wise in descending order.

Select P.C_Name as Category,sum(P.Price*C.Quantity) as TotalSales from Orders as O, Consist_of as C, Product P where C.P_ID = P.P_ID and O.O_ID = C.O_ID and MONTH(PurchaseDate) = 3 group by P.C_Name order by TotalSales desc;

(Note: we are taking revenue of all years into account)

8. (G)To show which subscription plan has been bought how many times until now.

```
select S_ID, count(*) from has group by S_ID;
```

(Note: we are considering all users till current date)

9. Show all the orders placed by a given user.

```
Select O_ID,PurchaseDate,NetAmount,DStatus,DeliveryAgent,ContactNo from Order_History where U_ID= input()
```

(Note: we will segregate data for a single U_ID when we take the input from a User in the frontend)

10. List of all Employees who are currently working as an employee (non-managerial position)

```
Select E_ID from Employee where E_ID Not in (Select E_ID from view_Manager);
```

11. Given a user_id, display the subscription_ID of the user if it is currently active.

```
Select S_ID from still_active where U_ID = input()
```

NOTE:

Following functions are implemented in python using various numbers of nested and sequential SQL Embedded Commands, please check the code for the same.

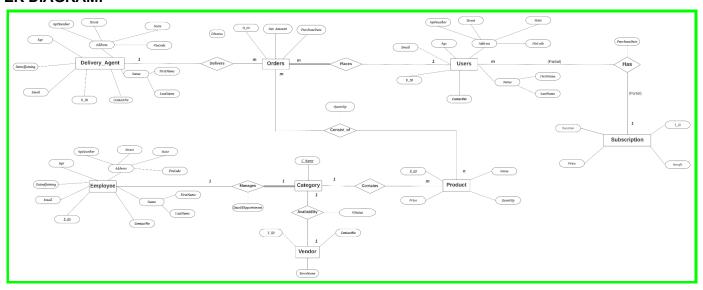
- User:
- i. Create Account
- ii. Personal info
- iii. Order History
- iv. Order details
- v. Subscription History
- vi. Place Order
- Employee:
 - i. Current position
 - ii. Personal Info
- Vendor:

- a. Personal Information
- b. Current Status of supply
- c. Modify Supply Status
- DB_Admin:
 - a. Appoint A Category Manager
 - b. Analyze Revenue against Categories for a given month (considering all years)
 - c. Analyze Subscription vs Users_Enrolled
- Delivery Agent :
 - a. Personal Information
 - b. Delivered Orders History
 - c. Deliver a Pending Order

CONTRIBUTION OF EACH MEMBER:

Every member of the group is involved in each of the tasks.

ER DIAGRAM:



Link(View Only):

 $\frac{https://lucid.app/lucidchart/d73ad70f-99f3-41d7-9bef-a12cc06b90d8/edit?invitationId=inv_3d91672e-e58e-410e-ae2d-d41286228597$

<u>NOTE:</u> Root is our DB admin other than that we have 4 other stakeholders i.e User, Employee , DeliveryAgent, Vendor