Database Foundations for Business Analytics

E-commerce Product Recommendation System

Group 14

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Abstract

This project report delineates the idea, design, modelling and implementation phases of the E-Commerce Product Recommendation System, with the aim of enhancing user engagement and boosting sales on an e-commerce platform. The document commences with an executive summary of the idea, providing a comprehensive overview of the project. Section 1 introduces the project, while Section 2 presents the Entity-Relationship (ER/EER) diagram and underlying assumptions. Section 3 expounds on the relational schema derived from the ER/EER diagram, outlining relationships, and accompanied by tabular data format specifications. Functional dependencies and normalization to the third normal form (3NF) are meticulously documented in Section 4. The report concludes with a concise summary, paving the way for the implementation phase and potential future refinements to address practical challenges and evolving requirements in the E-Commerce Product Recommendation System.

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1. ABOUT THE PROJECT:

1.1. Objective

This project seeks to create an E-Commerce Product Recommendation System designed to enrich the shopping experience for users on an e-commerce platform. Our primary objective is to address the challenge of enhancing user engagement, boosting sales, and elevating the shopping experience through personalized product recommendations. This approach aims to stimulate revenue growth, reinforce user loyalty, and establish a competitive edge for the e-commerce platform. We also aim to manage the inventory, by keeping track of the product availability.

1.2. Information Required:

To achieve our project goals, we need to gather and analyse various types of data, including:

- User profiles and preferences
- Product details and inventory information
- Brand information
- Product categories
- User interactions with products and categories
- User recommendations and recommendation scores
- Sales and order data

1.3. Role Distribution:

- Prathamesh Nagraj: Database Administrator, Documentation
- Mahadevan Ramanan: Database Designer, Documentation
- Adharsha Velen: Database Administrator, Database Designer
- Arwin Kumar Ravi: Database Administrator, Database Designer
- Barath Kumar Dhanasekar: Database Administrator, Database Designer
- Jesse Jackson: Data Analyst, Database Administrator
- Vijay Refkin: Data Analyst, Documentation

2. LOGIC AND CONCEPTUAL DESIGN:

2.1. ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM:

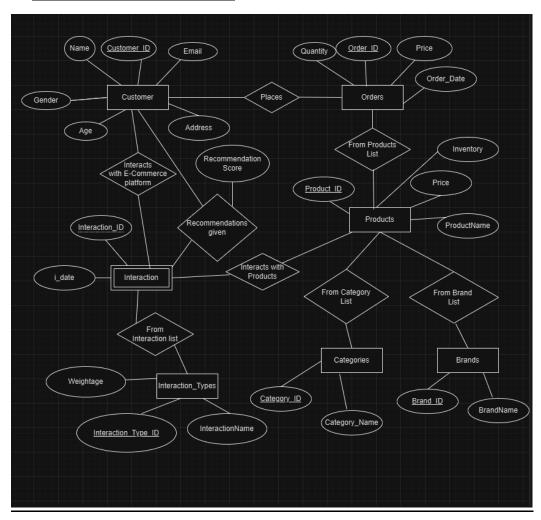


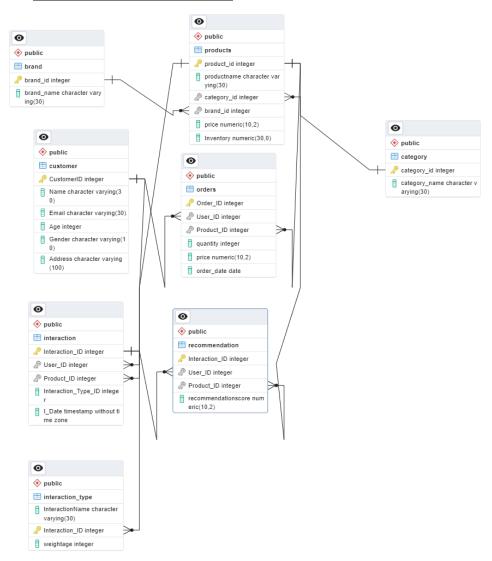
FIG 2.1 — ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM

2.2. CARDINALITY AND RELATIONSHIP EXPLANATION:

Expression	<u>Discussion</u>
Customer(0,N)>Orders(N,N)	One customer can place 0 to many orders(0,N). However, each order can be placed only by one customer(N,N)
Orders(N,N)>Products(0,N)	Each order can contain one or more products(N,N), and each product may or may not be part of an order.(0,N)
Customer(1,N)>Interactions(N,N)	Each user must have at least one interaction.(1,N) Each interaction must be associated with one user(N,N)

Products(1,1)>Brands(1,N)	Each product must belong to exactly one brand (1, 1). Each brand must be associated with at least one product (1, N).
Products(1,1)> >Categories(1,N)	Each product must belong to exactly one brand (1, 1). Each category must be associated with at least one product (1, N).
Interactions(1,1)	Each interaction must have exactly one interaction type (1, 1), and each interaction type must be associated with at least one interaction (1, N).

2.3. RELATIONAL SCHEMA DIAGRAM:



2.4 DATA FORMAT FOR EVERY RELATION:

Relation Name	Attributes	Datatype
Orders	Order_ID	Integer
	User_ID	Integer
	Product_ID	Integer
	Quantity	Integer
	Total_Price	Decimal
	Order_Date	MM/DD/YYYY, string = 10 chars

Relation Name	Attributes	Datatype
Products	Product Id	Integer
	ProductName	String <= 30
	Category_ID	Integer
	Brand_ID	Integer
	Price	Decimal

Relation Name	Attributes	Datatype
Brand	BrandName	String <= 30
	Brand_ID	Integer

Relation Name	Attributes	Datatype
Category	Category_ID	Integer
	Category_Name	String <= 30

Relation Name	Attributes	Datatype
Interaction_Type	InteractionName	String <= 30
	InteractionID	Integer
	Weightage	Decimal

Relation Name	Attributes	Datatype
Interaction	Interaction_ID	Integer
	User_ID	Integer
	Product_ID	integer
	Interaction_Type_ID	Integer
	I_time	datetime

Relation Names	Attributes	Datatype
Recommendation	Interaction_ID	Integer
	User_ID	Integer
	Product_ID	Integer
	Recommendation Score	Decimal

2.5 NORMALIZATION:

The defined schema and relational DB structure is already in normalized form. The below are the functional dependencies –

Customers:

CustomerID -> {Name, Email, Age, Gender, Address}

Orders:

Order_ID -> {CustomerID, Product_ID, Quantity, Total_Price, Order_Date}

Products:

Product_ID -> {ProductName, Category_ID, Brand_ID, Price}

Brands:

Brand_ID -> {BrandName}

Categories:

Category_ID -> {CategoryName}

Interaction types:

Interaction_Type_ID -> {InteractionName}

Interactions:

Interaction ID -> {CustomerID, Product ID, Interaction Type ID, TimeStamp}

Recommendations:

Interaction_ID, CustomerID, Product_ID -> {RecommendationScore}

3. IMPLEMENTATION:

3.1 FUNCTIONS, TRIGGERS AND STORED PROCEDURES:

1. Function that takes different prompts and adds data to the orders table.

```
CREATE FUNCTION CreateOrder()
RETURNS INT
BEGIN
  DECLARE userid INT;
 DECLARE InproductID INT;
  DECLARE quantity INT;
  DECLARE totalcost DECIMAL(10,2);
  DECLARE continueOrder BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE;
  WHILE continueOrder DO
    SET continueOrder = FALSE;
    SET userid = EXISTS (SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE
customerid = INPUT('Enter your customer ID: '));
    IF NOT user THEN
      SELECT 'Invalid user ID!';
      CONTINUE;
    END IF;
```

```
SET InproductID = INPUT('Enter product ID (or leave blank
  to finish): '):
      IF InproductID IS NULL THEN
        LEAVE;
      END IF;
      SET InproductID = CONVERT_INT(InproductID);
      IF NOT EXISTS (SELECT * FROM Products WHERE ProductID =
  InproductID) THEN
         SELECT 'Invalid product ID!':
         CONTINUE;
      END IF;
      SET price = (SELECT price FROM Products WHERE ProductID =
  productID);
      -- Quantity and total cost
      SET quantity = CONVERT_INT(INPUT('Enter quantity: '));
      SET totalcost = price * quantity;
      SELECT 'Total cost for this item:', totalCost;
     -- Confirmation and order details
     IF UPPER(INPUT('Do you want to add this item (y/N)?')) =
   'Y' THEN
           INSERT INTO Orders (OrderID, CustomerId, ProductID.
  Quantity, Cost, OrderDate)
           VALUES ((SELECT MAX(OrderID) + 1 FROM Orders),
  Customerid, InproductID, quantity, totalCost, SYSDATE);
           -- Trigger stock update and order processing
           CALL trigger_placeorder();
           SET continueOrder = True;
     END IF;
    END WHILE;
     RETURN 0; -- Order successfully completed
  END;
    -- Return latest order ID or 0
    RETURN IF lastOrderID IS NOT NULL THEN lastOrderID + 1 ELSE
  0 END;
  END;
2. Trigger placeorder(): This trigger is set to run after every insert into the orders table.
  CREATE TRIGGER trigger_placeorder
  AFTER INSERT ON Orders
  FOR EACH ROW
  BEGIN
    -- Update product stock
    UPDATE Products
    SET Stock = Stock - NEW.Quantity
```

```
WHERE ProductID = NEW.ProductID;
     CALL ProcessOrders();
   END;
3. ProcessOrders: This stored procedure processes the order, and displays the new order ID.
   CREATE PROCEDURE ProcessOrders(newOrderID INT)
   BEGIN
     SELECT 'Order placed successfully! Order ID:', newOrderID;
   END;
4. trigger AddProduct: This trigger is set to run every time a new product has been added to
  the products table.
   CREATE TRIGGER trigger_AddProduct
   AFTER INSERT ON Products
   FOR EACH ROW
   BEGIN
    DECLARE ProductName VARCHAR(255);
    DECLARE stock_quantity INT;
    DECLARE ProductID INT :
     DECLARE Price DECIMAL(10,2);
     DECLARE CategoryID INT;
     DECLARE CategoryName VARCHAR(255);
    SET ProductName = NEW.ProductName;
    SET stock_quantity = NEW.stock_quantity;
    SET ProductID = NEW.ProductID;
      SET Price - NEW.Price ;
      SET CategoryID = NEW.CategoryID;
      SET CategoryName = NEW.CategoryName;
CALL AddProduct(ProductName, stock_quantity, ProductID, Price,
CategoryID, CategoryName);
          END;
5. Add Product: Set of commands that help in inserting data into the products table.
   CREATE PROCEDURE AddProduct(
       IN p_ProductName VARCHAR(255).
       IN p_stock_quantity INT,
       IN p_ProductID INT,
       IN p_Price DECIMAL(10,2),
```

```
IN p_CategoryID INT,
       IN p_CategoryName VARCHAR(255)
  BEGIN
       -- Insert into Orders table
       INSERT INTO products (ProductID,
  Quantity, p_stock_quantity, Cost)
       VALUES (p_ProductName,
  p_ProductID, p_stock_quantity, p_Price);
       -- Update stock size in Products table
       UPDATE Products
       SET StockSize = StockSize + p_stock_quantity
       WHERE ProductID = p_ProductID;
  END
6. AfterInsertRecommendation: This trigger is used to run the stored procedure for calculating
  the recommendations score for each user, for a particular product.
  DELIMITER //
  CREATE TRIGGER AfterInsertRecommendation
  AFTER INSERT
  ON interaction FOR EACH ROW
  BEGIN
       -- Call the stored procedure to calculate and update
  RecommendationScore
       CALL CalculateRecommendationScore(NEW.User ID.
  NEW.Product_ID);
  END //
  DELIMITER:
7. CalculateRecommendationScore: This stored procedure is used to calculate the
  recommendation score for each user.
  CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE
   CalculateRecommendationScore (IN p_UserID INT, IN p_ProductID
  INT)
  BEGIN
       DECLARE mean_score DECIMAL(5, 2);
       DECLARE interaction_id_value INT;
    -- Calculate the mean of interaction weightages for the
specified User_ID and Product_ID
    SELECT AVG(IT.Weightage) INTO mean_score
    FROM Interaction I
    JOIN Interaction_Type IT ON I.Interaction_Type_ID =
IT.Interaction ID
    WHERE I.User_ID = p_UserID AND I.Product_ID = p_ProductID;
    -- Get the Interaction_ID associated with the latest
interaction for the specified User_ID and Product_ID
    SELECT Interaction_ID INTO interaction_id_value
    FROM Interaction
    WHERE User_ID = p_UserID AND Product_ID = p_ProductID
    ORDER BY TimeStamp DESC
    LIMIT 1;
```

```
-- Update the Recommendation Table with the calculated
RecommendationScore
    UPDATE recommendationtable
    SET RecommendationScore = mean_score, Interaction_ID =
interaction_id_value
    WHERE User_ID = p_UserID AND Product_ID = p_ProductID;

-- If there is no existing record, insert a new record
    IF ROW_COUNT() = 0 THEN
        INSERT INTO recommendationtable (User_ID, Product_ID,
RecommendationScore, Interaction_ID)
        VALUES (p_UserID, p_ProductID, mean_score,
interaction_id_value);
    END IF;
END
```

3.2 SQL Queries for Data Analysis:

Analysing the dataset will help us in understanding trends and making key business decisions. We have created 10 queries, which are as follows:

1. **Details of top five customers with maximum expenditure:** This query will help identifying the top 5 customers, in terms of expenditure. The idea behind this query is to provide rewards for customers that purchase heavily in order to encourage them to purchase more.

```
SELECT c.customerid, c.name, c.email, c.age, c.gender,
c.address, SUM(o.price) AS total_purchases
FROM customer c
JOIN orders o ON c.customerid = o.user_id
GROUP BY c.customerid, c.name, c.email, c.age, c.gender,
c.address
ORDER BY total_purchases DESC
LIMIT 5;
                                    c.customerid, c.name, c.email, c.age, c.gender, c.address,
                                    SUM(o.price) AS total_purchases
                                    customer c
                                   orders o ON c.customerid = o.user id
                                    c.customerid, c.name, c.email, c.age, c.gender, c.address
                                ORDER BY
                          11
                                    total_purchases DESC
                                LIMIT 5;
                          12
                                                          Export: 📳 | Wrap Cell Content: 🔣
                                    Addison Hill
                                              enali age gender address addison.hill@example.com 91 Famali
                                                                             567 Pine St, Lakeshore, USA
                                                                                                   1218
                               Adusion III adustrial gexample.com 91 Penale 40 Pire S.; Lakestore, USA 1218

Benjamin Lee benjamin Lee @example.com 24 Male 456 Cedar Ly Mountainivew, USA 1135

Michael Taylor michael.taylor @example.com 79 Male 234 Oak Ln, Highland, USA 973

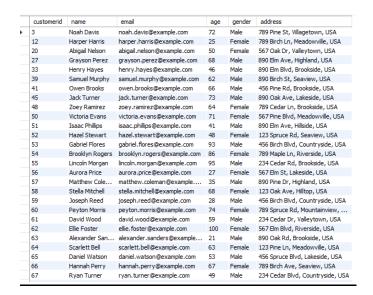
Ethan Martin ethan.martin@example.com 55 Male 234 Maple Rd, Brookside, USA 890
```

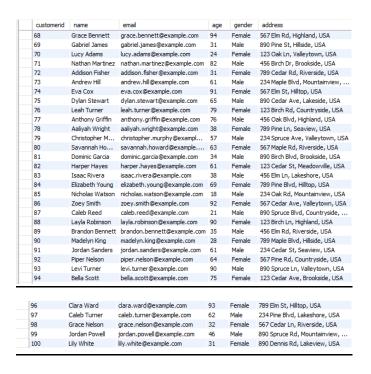
2. Details of the top 5 customers with maximum interactions: This query will help us identifying top 5 customers, in terms of maximum interactions. This query joins customer table with the interaction table and counts the maximum interactions for each customer. SELECT c.customerid, c.name, c.email, c.age, c.gender, c.address, COUNT(i.interaction_id) AS total_interactions

```
FROM customer c
JOIN interaction i ON c.customerid = i.user_id
GROUP BY c.customerid, c.name, c.email, c.age, c.gender,
c.address
ORDER BY total_interactions DESC
LIMIT 5;
  15 •
         SELECT
  16
             c.customerid, c.name, c.email, c.age, c.gender, c.address,
  17
             COUNT(i.interaction id) AS total interactions
  18
         FROM
  19
             customer c
         JOIN
  20
             interaction i ON c.customerid = i.user id
  21
  22
         GROUP BY
  23
             c.customerid, c.name, c.email, c.age, c.gender, c.address
         ORDER BY
  24
  25
             total interactions DESC
  26
         LIMIT 5:
                                       Export: Wrap Cell Content: ‡A
 age
                                                    gender
                                                                                   total interactions
   5
             Jackson Wilson
                                                    Male
                         iackson.wilson@example.com
                                              29
                                                           567 Elm St, Riverside, USA
    43
             Daniel Bell
                         daniel.bell@example.com
                                                    Male
                                                           234 Cedar Blvd, Hilltop, USA
                                              19
                                                                                  17
             Harper Harris
                         harper.harris@example.com
                                                           789 Birch Ln, Meadowville, USA
                                              25
   35
             Julian Ward
                         julian.ward@example.com
                                              82
                                                    Male
                                                           456 Maple Blvd, Riverside, USA
                                                                                  16
   11
             Mason White
                         mason.white@example.com
                                                    Male
                                                           456 Cedar St, Countryside, USA
                                              62
```

3. Checking if any customer exists without any purchase: This query will check for customer without any purchase. The main aim of this query is to check whether there is any customer without any purchase.

```
SELECT c.customerid, c.name, c.email, c.age, c.gender,
c.address
FROM customer c
LEFT JOIN orders o ON c.customerid = o.user_id
WHERE o.order_id IS NULL;
```





4. Finding the most popular product: This query will check for the most popular products by considering the product that has been purchased more.

```
SELECT p.product_id, p.productname, c.categoryname, b.brandsname, p.price, p.inventory, SUM(o.quantity) AS total_quantity_sold FROM orders o
JOIN products p ON o.product_id = p.product_id
JOIN category c ON p.category_id = c.category_id
JOIN brands b ON p.brands_id = b.brands_id
GROUP BY p.product_id, p.productname, c.categoryname, b.brandsname, p.price, p.inventory
ORDER BY total_quantity_sold DESC
LIMIT 5;
```

```
39 • SELECT
       p.product_id, p.productname, c.categoryname, b.brandname, p.price, p.inventory,
 41
           SUM(o.quantity) AS total quantity sold
 42
      FROM
 43
           orders o
 44
       JOIN
 45
          products p ON o.product_id = p.product_id
 46
 47
          category c ON p.category_id = c.category_id
 48
      JOIN
 49
           brandS b ON p.brand_id = b.brand_id
 50
     GROUP BY
          p.product_id, p.productname, c.categoryname, b.brandname, p.price, p.inventory
        total_quantity_sold DESC
54 LIMIT 5;
product_id productname categoryname brandname price inventory total_quantity_sold

    10
    Smart Home Speaker
    Electronics
    Visionary
    98
    890
    29

    20
    8-Piece Non-Stick Cookware Set
    Home & Living
    Visionary
    20
    971
    27

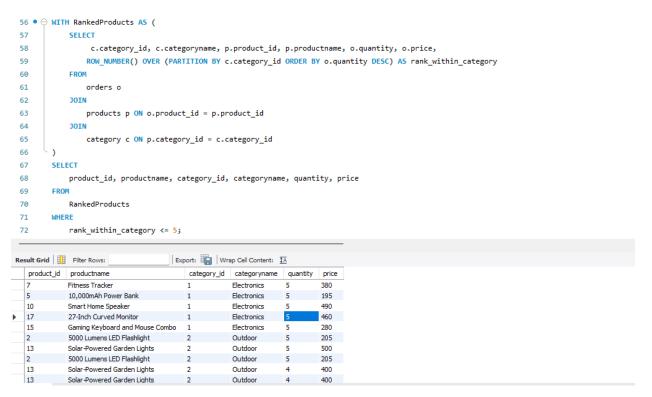
 20 84-HECE NOTIFICATION COORDINGS

19 Telescope with Tripod Electronics AquaTech 25 //4

15 Gaming Keyboard and Mouse Combo Electronics AeroStyle 56 562 22

With Appendix Hiking Roots Fashion SolarisTech 83 781 21
```

5. Based on each category top 5 sales: In this query, our goal is to identify the products sold the most across each category.
WITH RankedProducts AS (
SELECT c.category_id, c.categoryname, p.product_id, p.productname, o.quantity, o.price, ROW_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY c.category_id ORDER BY o.quantity DESC) AS rank_within_category FROM orders o
JOIN products p ON o.product_id = p.product_id
JOIN category c ON p.category_id = c.category_id
)
SELECT product_id, productname, category_id, categoryname, quantity, price
FROM RankedProducts
WHERE rank_within_category <= 5;</p>



6. **Identifying the hour at which maximum interactions were done:**_The goal of this query is to identify the hour at which users interacted with the e-commerce platform the most. It will help in understanding the user traffic.

SELECT EXTRACT(HOUR FROM i_date) AS interaction_hour,COUNT(*)

```
AS total_interactions FROM Interaction GROUP BY interaction_hour
ORDER BY total_interactions DESC
LIMIT 1;
 74
 75 •
             SELECT
 76
             EXTRACT(HOUR FROM I DATE) AS interaction hour,
 77
             COUNT(*) AS total interactions
         FROM
 78
             Interaction
 79
         GROUP BY
 80
             interaction hour
 81
 82
         ORDER BY
             total interactions DESC
 83
         LIMIT 1;
 84
 85
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   interaction_hour
                 total_interactions
  8
                 284
```

7. Identifying products with inventory size less than 200: This query will identify products that have less than 200 units in the inventory. This output will help in planning the inventory management for products.

```
SELECT p.product_id, p.productname, c.categoryname,
b.brandsname, p.price, p.inventory
FROM products p
JOIN category c ON p.category_id = c.category_id
JOIN brands b ON p.brands_id = b.brands_id
WHERE p.inventory < 200
ORDER BY Inventory DESC;
 88
          p.product_id, p.productname, c.categoryname, b.brandname, p.price, p.inventory
 89
       FROM
 90
          products p
 91
       JOIN
          category c ON p.category_id = c.category_id
 92
 93
 94
          brands b ON p.brand_id = b.brand_id
       WHERE
 95
        p.inventory < 200
 96
       ORDER BY
 97
        Inventory DESC;
 98
 99
```

product_id productname

23 1 4K Action Camera

ORDER BY total_sales DESC

2TB Portable SSD Electronics QuantumTech 25 8. Identifying top 3 brands based on sales: This query will help identify the top 3 brands based on their sales. It will help in determining the top performing brands. SELECT b.brands_id, b.brandsname, SUM(o.price) AS total_sales FROM orders o JOIN products p ON o.product_id = p.product_id JOIN brands b ON p.brands_id = b.brands_id GROUP BY b.brands_id, b.brandsname

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54

price inventory

189 39 135

categoryname brandname

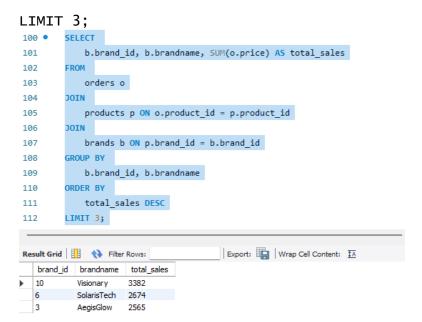
FootFlex

Electronics

 Smart Water Bottle
 Electronics
 AegisGlow
 33
 121

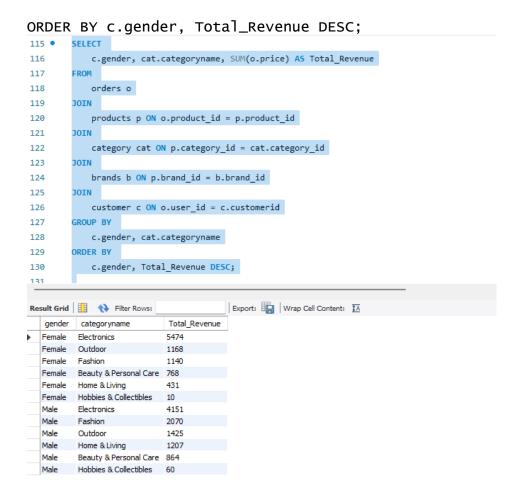
 Wireless Earbuds
 Electronics
 QuantumTech
 75
 117

10,000mAh Power Bank Electronics AeroStyle



9. Revenue per gender per category: This shows the revenue that is coming from each gender, based on categories. This query will help in understanding user behaviour, based on their gender.

```
SELECT c.gender, cat.categoryname, SUM(o.price) AS
Total_Revenue
FROM orders o
JOIN products p ON o.product_id = p.product_id
JOIN category cat ON p.category_id = cat.category_id
JOIN brands b ON p.brands_id = b.brands_id
JOIN customer c ON o.user_id = c.customerid
GROUP BY c.gender, cat.categoryname
```



4. Conclusion

In this report, we have explained about how we have designed and developed a database system, how we have implemented the design using functions, stored procedures and triggers that will help in the functioning of the database in an E-Commerce Recommendation platform. We have also created some SQL queries, which can be used for data analysis which in turn can be used to make important business decisions.