



*Video Game Retailer Transaction Database*



*Designed by Kevin Bruce*

# Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	3
------------------------	---

Entity Relationship Diagram .....	4
-----------------------------------	---

Tables: Create statements, functional dependencies, PKs, FKs, INDEXs, Constraints & Sample data .....	5
---	---

Reports and their queries .....	13
---------------------------------	----

Views .....	16
-------------	----

Triggers .....	18
----------------	----

Store Procedure .....	19
-----------------------	----

Security .....	20
----------------	----

Implementation Notes / Known Problems / Future Enhancements .....	21
---	----



# Executive Summary

## *Overview:*

This database is designed for a video game retailer system to keep track of the stocks, rentals or orders of video games and membership program for gamers.

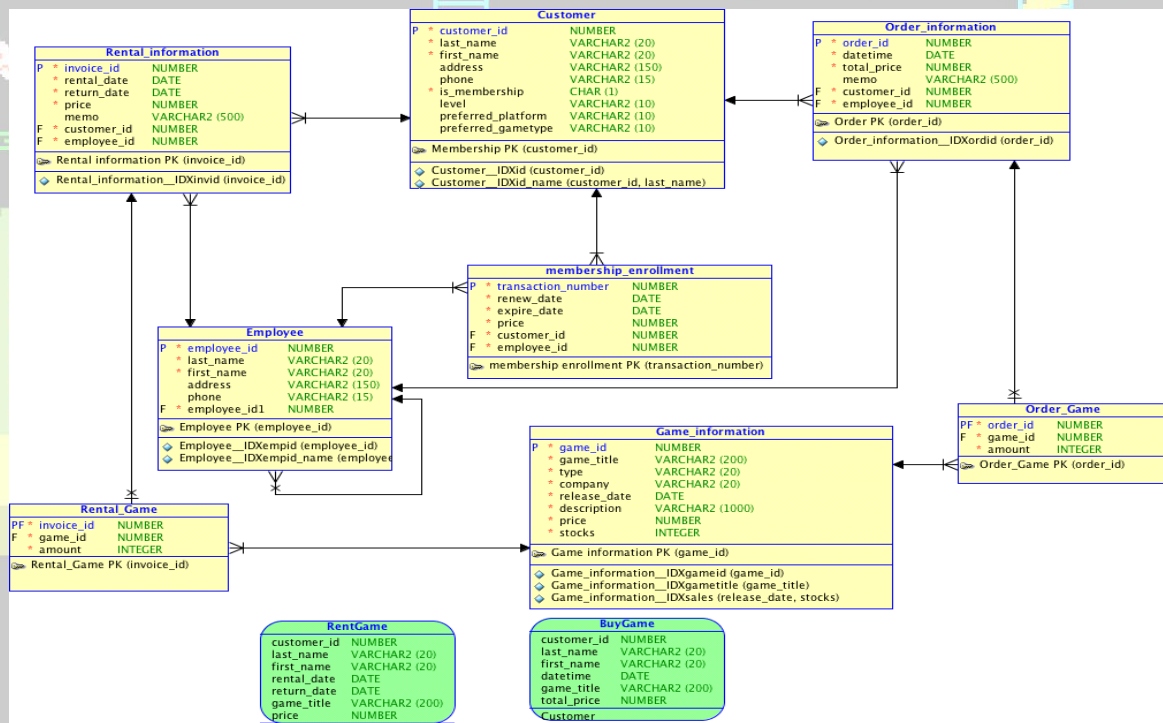
## *Purpose and Objective:*

The database will enable the game retailer to list video games information of different platforms for keeping tracking with their release dates, stocks and prices. This will also house rental information such as renter's name, credit card information, rental date and return date. This database will have information about customers, memberships, employees, video game information, benefits sold and rental information etc. The database will have checks to keep information about the games and if any games' stocks are of high value (say  $> 100$ ) meanwhile they are out-dated (more than half a year). It will be creating for sale needs.

# Entity Relationship Diagram

## Major Entities and their descriptions

- Customer: customer\_id, last\_name, first\_name, address, phone, is\_membership, level, preferred\_platform, preferred\_gametype.
- Membership\_enrollment: transaction\_number, renew\_date, expire\_date, price, customer\_id, employee\_id.
- Employee: employee\_id, last\_name, first\_name, address, phone, manager\_id.
- Game\_information: game\_id, game\_title, type, company, release date, description, price, stocks.
- Rental\_information: invoice\_id, rental\_date, return\_date, price, memo, customer\_id, employee\_id.
- Rental\_game: invoice\_id, game\_id, amount.
- Order\_information: order\_id, datetime, total price, memo, custom\_id, employee\_id.
- Order\_game: order\_id, game\_id, amount.





**Tables:** Create statements, functional dependencies, PKs, FKs, INDEXs, Constraints & Sample data

## Customer Table

## Functional Dependencies

customer\_id -> last\_name, first\_name, address, phone, is\_membership, level, preferred\_platform, preferred\_gametype.

## Table Create Statement

```
CREATE TABLE Customer
(
  customer_id      int          NOT NULL ,
  last_name        VARCHAR (20) NOT NULL ,
  first_name       VARCHAR (20) NOT NULL ,
  address          VARCHAR (150) ,
  phone            VARCHAR (15) ,
  is_membership     CHAR (1)    NOT NULL ,
  "level"          VARCHAR (10) ,
  preferred_platform VARCHAR (10) ,
  preferred_gametype VARCHAR (10)
);

CREATE INDEX Customer_IDXid ON Customer
(
  customer_id ASC
);

CREATE INDEX Customer_IDXid_name ON Customer
(
  customer_id ASC ,
  last_name ASC
);

ALTER TABLE Customer
ADD CONSTRAINT "Membership PK" PRIMARY KEY
(
  customer_id
);
```

## Sample Data

Query - Project on postgres@localhost:5432 \*

SQL Editor | Graphical Query Builder

Previous queries: select \* from Customer;

Output pane

	customer_id integer	last_name character	first_name character	address character varying(150)	phone character vary	is_r char	level character	preferred_pla character var	preferred character
1	1	A	Bell	1495 E St	8126572834	1	gold	xbox360	rpg
2	2	B	Carol	23 Rt Blvd	2228312345	0			
3	3	C	Doll	922 23th st	1875497619	1	bronze	wii	svg
4	4	D	Elliott	3807 Rose Dnw	2875310984	1	silver	ps3	act
5	5	E	Frank	36 7th st	1238691234	0			
6	6	F	Glen	897 s gath st	8365012347	0			
7	7	G	Hawlett	83 apple dw	7482359012	0			
8	8	H	Ivey	90 E st	3764243973	1	diamond	ps3	act
9	9	I	Jill	5908 napkin blvd	1827452391	0			
10	10	J	Kiri	223 5th st	6658432145	0			
11	11	K	Lily	7 11th ave	8432579023	1	bronze	xbox360	rpg
12	12	L	Merle	89 s tason rd	2435789542	1	gold	ps3	svg
13	13	M	Noosa	5923-100 s drion road	1023456789	1	gold	nds	act
14	14	N	Opera	24 s tanley road	0957641245	0			
15	15	O	Peter	3013 9th st	8023485712	0			

OK. Unix Ln 2, Col 14, Ch 24 15 rows. 13 ms

## Membership\_enrollment Table

### Functional Dependencies

transaction\_number -> renew\_date, expire\_date, price, customer\_id, employee\_id.

### Table Create Statement

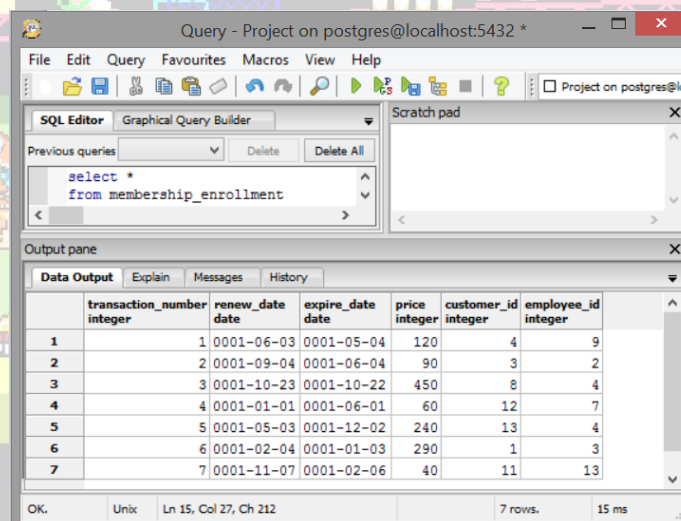
```
CREATE TABLE membership_enrollment
(
    transaction_number int NOT NULL ,
    renew_date         DATE NOT NULL ,
    expire_date        DATE NOT NULL ,
    price              int NOT NULL ,
    customer_id        int NOT NULL ,
    employee_id        int NOT NULL
);

ALTER TABLE membership_enrollment
ADD CONSTRAINT "membership enrollment PK" PRIMARY KEY
(
    transaction_number
);

ALTER TABLE membership_enrollment
ADD CONSTRAINT "membership enroll" FOREIGN KEY
(
    customer_id
)
REFERENCES Customer
(
    customer_id
);

ALTER TABLE membership_enrollment
ADD CONSTRAINT "upgrade membership" FOREIGN KEY
(
    employee_id
)
REFERENCES Employee
(
    employee_id
);
```

### Sample Data



The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor window titled "Query - Project on postgres@localhost:5432 \*". The SQL Editor tab is active, displaying the query: `select * from membership_enrollment`. The Output pane shows the results of the query, which are 7 rows of data. The table has columns: transaction\_number (integer), renew\_date (date), expire\_date (date), price (integer), customer\_id (integer), and employee\_id (integer). The data is as follows:

	transaction_number integer	renew_date date	expire_date date	price integer	customer_id integer	employee_id integer
1	1	0001-06-03	0001-05-04	120	4	9
2	2	0001-09-04	0001-06-04	90	3	2
3	3	0001-10-23	0001-10-22	450	8	4
4	4	0001-01-01	0001-06-01	60	12	7
5	5	0001-05-03	0001-12-02	240	13	4
6	6	0001-02-04	0001-01-03	290	1	3
7	7	0001-11-07	0001-02-06	40	11	13

At the bottom of the window, it says "OK.", "Unix", "Ln 15, Col 27, Ch 212", "7 rows.", and "15 ms".



## Employee Table

### Functional Dependencies

employee\_id -> last\_name, first\_name, address, phone, manager\_id.

### Table Create Statement

```
CREATE TABLE Employee
(
  employee_id int NOT NULL ,
  last_name VARCHAR (20) NOT NULL ,
  first_name VARCHAR (20) NOT NULL ,
  address VARCHAR (150) ,
  phone VARCHAR (15) ,
  employee_id1 int NOT NULL
);

CREATE INDEX Employee__IDXempid ON Employee
(
  employee_id ASC
);

CREATE INDEX Employee__IDXempid_name ON Employee
(
  employee_id ASC ,
  last_name ASC ,
  first_name ASC
);

ALTER TABLE Employee
ADD CONSTRAINT "Employee PK" PRIMARY KEY
(
  employee_id
);

ALTER TABLE Employee
ADD CONSTRAINT manage FOREIGN KEY
(
  employee_id1
)
REFERENCES Employee
(
  employee_id
)
ON DELETE CASCADE
;
```

### Sample Data

Query - Project on postgres@localhost:5432 \*

SQL Editor: `select * from Employee`

Output pane:

	employee_id	last_name	first_name	address	phone	employee_id1
	integer	character varying(20)	character varying(20)	character varying(150)	character varying(15)	integer
1	1	P	Qatar	1495 E St	8126572834	1
2	2	Q	Noll	23 Rt Blvd	2228312345	1
3	3	R	Fik	922 23th st	1875497619	1
4	4	S	Hata	3807 Rose Dwn	2875310984	1
5	5	T	Melon	36 7th st	1238691234	1
6	6	U	Lucy	897 s gath st	8365012347	1
7	7	V	Oper	83 apple dwn	7482359012	1
8	8	W	Titan	90 E st	3764243973	1
9	9	X	Washington	5908 napkin blvd	1827452391	1
10	10	Y	Kiri	223 5th st	6658432145	1
11	11	Z	Lily	7 11th ave	8432579023	1
12	12	S	Bell	89 s tason rd	2435789542	1
13	13	C	Cyan	5923-100 s drion	1023456789	1
14	14	T	Yap	24 s tanley road	0957641245	1
15	15	Y	Zebra	3013 9th st	8023485712	1

OK. Unix Ln 11, Col 1, Ch 72 15 rows. 13 ms

## Order\_information Table

### Functional Dependencies

order\_id -> datetime, total price, memo, custom\_id, employee\_id.

### Table Create Statement

```
CREATE TABLE Order_information
(
    order_id      int          NOT NULL ,
    datetime      DATE         NOT NULL ,
    total_price    int          NOT NULL ,
    memo          VARCHAR (500) ,
    customer_id   int          NOT NULL ,
    employee_id   int          NOT NULL
);

CREATE INDEX Order_information_IDXordid ON Order_information
(
    order_id ASC
);

ALTER TABLE Order_information
ADD CONSTRAINT "Order PK" PRIMARY KEY
(
    order_id
);

ALTER TABLE Order_information
ADD CONSTRAINT Relation_2 FOREIGN KEY
(
    customer_id
)
REFERENCES Customer
(
    customer_id
);

ALTER TABLE Order_information
ADD CONSTRAINT "sell info" FOREIGN KEY
(
    employee_id
)
REFERENCES Employee
(
    employee_id
);
```

### Sample Data

Query - Project on postgres@localhost:5432 \* -

File Edit Query Favourites Macros View Help

SQL Editor Graphical Query Builder Scratch pad

Previous queries Delete Delete All

```
select *
from Order_information
```

Output pane

	order_id integer	datetime date	total_price integer	memo character varying(500)	customer_id integer	employee_id integer
1	1	0001-01	40	N	13	5
2	2	0001-12	30	N	2	4
3	3	0001-01	25	N	5	2
4	4	0001-03	60	N	9	14
5	5	0001-04	50	N	15	5
6	6	0001-07	35	N	9	7
7	7	0001-08	95	N	8	5
8	8	0001-11	25	N	13	8
9	9	0001-02	40	N	3	10
10	10	0001-02	50	N	7	2

Unix Ln 12, Col 1, Ch 95 11 rows. 13 ms



## Game\_information Table

### Functional Dependencies

game\_id -> game\_title, type, company, release date, description, price, stocks.

### Table Create Statement

```
CREATE TABLE Game_information
(
    game_id          int          NOT NULL ,
    game_title       VARCHAR (200) NOT NULL ,
    type             VARCHAR (20)  NOT NULL ,
    company           VARCHAR (20)  NOT NULL ,
    release_date      DATE          NOT NULL ,
    description       VARCHAR (1000) NOT NULL ,
    price            int           NOT NULL ,
    stocks           int           NOT NULL
);

CREATE INDEX Game_information_IDXgameid ON Game_information
(
    game_id ASC
);

CREATE INDEX Game_information_IDXgametitle ON Game_information
(
    game_title ASC
);

CREATE INDEX Game_information_IDXsales ON Game_information
(
    release_date ASC ,
    stocks ASC
);

ALTER TABLE Game_information
ADD CONSTRAINT "Game information PK" PRIMARY KEY
(
    game_id
);
```

### Sample Data

Query - Project on postgres@localhost:5432 \*

SQL Editor

```
select *
from Game_information
```

Output pane

	game_id integer	game_title character varying(200)	type character varying(20)	company character varying(20)	release_date date	description character varying(1000)	price integer	stocks integer
1	1	cod6	fps	ea	0001-09-23	cod6	60	109
2	2	last planet	act	sce	0001-02-04	lp	50	450
3	3	ff13-2	rpg	se	0001-12-10	ff	45	290
4	4	super mario	act	nintendo	0001-07-03	mario	25	1043
5	5	doom3	rpg	blizzard	0001-06-12	doom	35	230
6	6	dq14	rpg	se	0001-05-08	dq	20	2784
7	7	battle field 4	fps	ea	0001-03-08	bf4	70	1123
8	8	crysis 3	fps	capcom	0001-01-01	cc3	50	983
9	9	dirt 3	rac	koei	0001-11-03	d3	20	122
10	10	dmc 4	act	capcom	0001-03-09	dmc	25	1877
11	11	planet army	act	sce	0001-10-04	pa	15	532
12	12	simlife	sim	ea	0001-04-02	sim3	30	2983
13	13	mo6	rpg	konami	0001-09-07	mo	20	98
14	14	nfe13	rac	sce	0001-08-11	nfs	25	348
15	15	fifa	spt	ea	0001-09-03	fifa	35	821
16	16	dance central 3	mus	konami	0001-04-08	dc3	25	5234

OK. Unix Ln 10, Col 1, Ch 41 16 rows. 16 ms

## Rental\_information Table

### Functional Dependencies

invoice\_id -> rental\_date, return\_date, price, memo, customer\_id, employee\_id.

### Table Create Statement

```
CREATE TABLE Rental_information
(
    invoice_id int NOT NULL ,
    rental_date DATE NOT NULL ,
    return_date DATE NOT NULL ,
    price int NOT NULL ,
    memo VARCHAR (500) ,
    customer_id int NOT NULL ,
    employee_id int NOT NULL
);

CREATE INDEX Rental_information_IDXinvid ON Rental_information
(
    invoice_id ASC
);

ALTER TABLE Rental_information
ADD CONSTRAINT "Rental information PK" PRIMARY KEY
(
    invoice_id
);

ALTER TABLE Rental_information
ADD CONSTRAINT rent FOREIGN KEY
(
    customer_id
)
REFERENCES Customer
(
    customer_id
);

ALTER TABLE Rental_information
ADD CONSTRAINT "do rent" FOREIGN KEY
(
    employee_id
)
REFERENCES Employee
(
    employee_id
);
```

### Sample Data

Query - Project on postgres@localhost:5432 \*

SQL Editor

Previous queries

select \*  
from Rental\_information

Output pane

	invoice_id	rental_date	return_date	price	memo	customer_id	employee_id
	integer	date	date	integer	character varying(500)	integer	integer
1	1	0001-06-0	0001-08-2	19	Y	1	2
2	2	0001-10-1	0001-12-2	23	Y	14	10
3	3	0001-11-2	0001-12-2	14	YY	9	8
4	4	0001-01-2	0001-03-2	18	Y	3	5
5	5	0001-05-0	0001-05-2	19	Y	6	11
6	6	0001-09-0	0001-10-1	10	Y	2	3
7	7	0001-03-1	0001-03-2	26	Y	8	2
8	8	0001-06-0	0001-07-2	35	YY	10	13
9	9	0001-09-1	0001-11-0	46	Y	2	9

OK. Unix Ln 9, Col 24, Ch 146 9 rows. 14 ms



## Rental\_Game Table

### Functional Dependencies

invoice\_id -> rental\_date, return\_date, price, memo, customer\_id, employee\_id.

### Table Create Statement

```
CREATE TABLE Rental_Game
(
    invoice_id int NOT NULL ,
    game_id   int NOT NULL ,
    amount    int NOT NULL
);

ALTER TABLE Rental_Game
ADD CONSTRAINT "Rental_Game PK" PRIMARY KEY
(
    invoice_id
);

ALTER TABLE Rental_Game
ADD CONSTRAINT Relation_11 FOREIGN KEY
(
    game_id
)
REFERENCES Game_information
(
    game_id
);

ALTER TABLE Rental_Game
ADD CONSTRAINT Relation_12 FOREIGN KEY
(
    invoice_id
)
REFERENCES Rental_information
(
    invoice_id
)
ON DELETE CASCADE
```

### Sample Data

Query - Project on postgres@localhost:5432 \*

File Edit Query Favourites Macros View Help

SQL Editor Graphical Query Builder

Previous queries

```
select *
from Rental_Game
```

Output pane

	invoice_id integer	game_id integer	amount integer
1	1	10	1
2	2	2	1
3	3	3	2
4	4	4	1
5	5	7	1
6	6	5	1
7	7	14	1
8	8	13	1
9	9	9	1

OK. Unix Ln 11, Col 17, Ch 173 9 rows. 13 ms

## Order\_Game Table

### Functional Dependencies

order\_id -> game\_id, amount.

### Table Create Statement

```
CREATE TABLE Order_Game
(
    order_id int NOT NULL ,
    game_id int NOT NULL ,
    amount int NOT NULL
);

ALTER TABLE Order_Game
ADD CONSTRAINT "Order_Game PK" PRIMARY KEY
(
    order_id
);

ALTER TABLE Order_Game
ADD CONSTRAINT contains FOREIGN KEY
(
    order_id
)
REFERENCES Order_information
(
    order_id
)
ON DELETE CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE Order_Game
ADD CONSTRAINT have FOREIGN KEY
(
    game_id
)
REFERENCES Game_information
(
    game_id
);
```

### Sample Data

Query - Project on postgres@localhost:5432 \*

File Edit Query Favourites Macros View Help

SQL Editor Graphical Query Builder Scratch pad

Previous queries Delete Delete All

select \*  
from Order\_Game

Output pane

Data Output Explain Messages History

	order_id integer	game_id integer	amount integer
1	1	3	1
2	2	4	1
3	3	7	1
4	4	2	3
5	5	7	4
6	6	2	2
7	7	13	2
8	8	5	1
9	9	12	3
10	10	2	4
11	11	3	5

Unix Ln 15, Col 10, Ch 221 11 rows. 13 ms



# Reports and their queries

## MEMBERSHIP ENROLLMENT INFORMATION

**Purpose:** Displays all records for customers who have a membership, and the date it will expire. References order\_information table.

*Code*

```
----MEMBERSHIP ENROLLMENT INFORMATION
SELECT LAST_NAME, FIRST_NAME, EXPIRE_DATE
FROM customer
RIGHT JOIN membership_enrollment
ON customer.customer_id=MEMBERSHIP_ENROLLMENT.CUSTOMER_ID;
```

*Sample*

	last_name character varying(20)	first_name character varying(20)	expire_date date
1	D	Elliott	0001-05-04 BC
2	C	Doll	0001-06-04 BC
3	H	Ivey	0001-10-22 BC
4	L	Merle	0001-06-01 BC
5	M	Noosa	0001-12-02 BC
6	A	Bell	0001-01-03 BC
7	K	Lily	0001-02-06 BC

## CUSTOMER NO.13

**Purpose:** Displays all records on orders made by customer no. 13. References customer and order\_information table.

*Code*

```
----SHOW ALL ORDERS FOR CUSTOMER NO.13
SELECT FIRST_NAME, ORDER_ID
FROM CUSTOMER, ORDER_INFORMATION
WHERE CUSTOMER.CUSTOMER_ID=ORDER_INFORMATION.CUSTOMER_ID
AND CUSTOMER.CUSTOMER_ID=13;
```

*Sample*

	first_name character varying(20)	order_id integer
1	Noosa	1
2	Noosa	8

## INFORMATION ABOUT ORDERS

**Purpose:** Displays all records on orders made by 3 customers that are greater than \$50. References order\_information table.

### Code

```
----INFORMATION ABOUT ORDERS THAT'S GREATER THAT $50
SELECT CUSTOMER_ID, SUM(TOTAL_PRICE)
FROM ORDER_INFORMATION
GROUP BY CUSTOMER_ID
HAVING SUM(TOTAL_PRICE)>50;
```

### Sample

	customer_id integer	sum bigint
1	8	95
2	13	65
3	9	95

## EMPLOYEE SALES WITH DESCEND

**Purpose:** Displays all the total sales made by 8 employees. This helps us know who deserves to be employee of the month. References order\_information table.

### Code

```
----SHOW EMPLOYEE SALES WITH DESCEND
SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, SUM(TOTAL_PRICE)
AS "EMPLOYEE TOTAL SELLS"
FROM ORDER_INFORMATION
GROUP BY EMPLOYEE_ID
ORDER BY "EMPLOYEE TOTAL SELLS" DESC;
```

### Sample

	employee_id integer	EMPLOYEE TOTAL SELLS bigint
1	5	185
2	2	75
3	14	60
4	10	40
5	7	35
6	4	30
7	8	25
8	1	20



## SALES IN 2012

**Purpose:** Displays all records on sales made in 2012, to see if any profit were made during that year.  
References order\_information table.

### Code

```
----ALL SALES IN 2012
SELECT SUM(TOTAL_PRICE)
FROM ORDER_INFORMATION
WHERE DATETIME BETWEEN '01-JAN-12'
AND '31-DEC-12';
```

### Sample

	sum
1	bigint

# Views

## *Buy\_Game*

**Purpose:** Displays all the data for a customer who made a specific purchase at a specific time.

### *Code*

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW BuyGame AS
SELECT Customer.customer_id,
       Customer.last_name,
       Customer.first_name,
       Order_information.datetime,
       Game_information.game_title,
       Order_information.total_price
FROM Customer
INNER JOIN Order_information
ON Customer.customer_id = Order_information.customer_id
INNER JOIN Order_Game
ON Order_information.order_id = Order_Game.order_id
INNER JOIN Game_information
ON Game_information.game_id = Order_Game.game_id ;
```

### *Sample*

	customer_id integer	last_name character varying(20)	first_name character varying(20)	datetime date	game_title character varying(200)	total_price integer
1	13	M	Noosa	0001-06-23 BC	ff13-2	40
2	2	B	Carol	0001-12-05 BC	super mario	30
3	5	E	Frank	0001-01-04 BC	battle field 4	25
4	9	I	Jill	0001-03-09 BC	last planet	60
5	15	O	Peter	0001-04-12 BC	battle field 4	50
6	9	I	Jill	0001-07-23 BC	last planet	35
7	8	H	Ivey	0001-09-04 BC	mo6	95
8	13	M	Noosa	0001-11-19 BC	doom3	25
9	3	C	Doll	0001-02-18 BC	simlife	40
10	7	G	Hawlett	0001-02-23 BC	last planet	50
11	11	K	Lily	0001-04-04 BC	ff13-2	20



## Rent\_Game

**Purpose:** Displays all the data for a customer who rented a specific game, when the game was rented and when it was returned.

## Code

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW RentGame AS
SELECT Customer.customer_id,
       Customer.last_name,
       Customer.first_name,
       Rental_information.rental_date,
       Rental_information.return_date,
       Game_information.game_title,
       Rental_information.price
FROM Customer
INNER JOIN Rental_information
ON Customer.customer_id = Rental_information.customer_id
INNER JOIN Rental_Game
ON Rental_information.invoice_id = Rental_Game.invoice_id
INNER JOIN Game_information
ON Game_information.game_id = Rental_Game.game_id ;
```

## Sample

	customer_id integer	last_name character varying(20)	first_name character varying(20)	rental_date date	return_date date	game_title character varying(200)	price integer
1	1	A	Bell	0001-06-03 BC	0001-08-23 BC	dmc 4	19
2	14	N	Opera	0001-10-14 BC	0001-12-23 BC	last planet	23
3	9	I	Jill	0001-11-23 BC	0001-12-20 BC	ff13-2	14
4	3	C	Doll	0001-01-20 BC	0001-03-24 BC	super mario	18
5	6	F	Glen	0001-05-03 BC	0001-05-29 BC	battle field 4	19
6	2	B	Carol	0001-09-09 BC	0001-10-13 BC	doom3	10
7	8	H	Ivey	0001-03-13 BC	0001-03-29 BC	nfs13	26
8	10	J	Kiri	0001-06-03 BC	0001-07-23 BC	mo6	35
9	2	B	Carol	0001-09-14 BC	0001-11-03 BC	dirt 3	46

## Triggers

The triggers below gives a good idea of the actors involved and what is needed for a transaction to be made. Also benefits apply to those who have a membership. That is if you are a serious gamer!

```
---New Customer
create TRIGGER NEW_CUSTOMER
BEFORE UPDATE ON CUSTOMER
FOR EACH ROW EXECUTE PROCEDURE suppress_redundant_updates_trigger();

---Customer Update
CREATE TRIGGER UPD_CUSTOMER
BEFORE UPDATE ON CUSTOMER
FOR EACH ROW EXECUTE PROCEDURE suppress_redundant_updates_trigger();

---New Employee
CREATE TRIGGER NEW_EMPLOYEE
BEFORE INSERT ON EMPLOYEE
FOR EACH ROW EXECUTE PROCEDURE suppress_redundant_updates_trigger();

--Employee Update
CREATE TRIGGER UPD_EMPLOYEE
BEFORE UPDATE ON CUSTOMER
FOR EACH ROW EXECUTE PROCEDURE suppress_redundant_updates_trigger();

--- Membership Enrollment
CREATE TRIGGER ACTIVE_MEM
AFTER INSERT ON MEMBERSHIP_ENROLLMENT
FOR EACH ROW EXECUTE PROCEDURE suppress_redundant_updates_trigger();

---Rented Item
CREATE TRIGGER SUB_RENT_STOCK
AFTER INSERT ON RENTAL_GAME
FOR EACH ROW EXECUTE PROCEDURE suppress_redundant_updates_trigger();

---Sold Item
CREATE TRIGGER SUB_SOLD_STOCK
AFTER INSERT ON ORDER_GAME
FOR EACH ROW EXECUTE PROCEDURE suppress_redundant_updates_trigger();
```



## Store Procedure

Helping your customers save a few dollars can always lead to customer satisfaction. The store procedure shown below is exactly what we intended to implement because our customers deserve the best service possible. The stored procedure returns all the video games that are on sale ranging from \$70 and below. Furthermore we know that money is well spent when items go on sale.

### Table Create Statement

```
CREATE TABLE CHECK_SALES_READY
(
    sales_id          int          not null,
    game_id           int          not null,
    GAME_TITLE        varchar(200) not null,
    CURRENT_PRICE      decimal     not null,
    SALES_PRICE        decimal     not null
);
;
ALTER TABLE CHECK_SALES_READY
ADD CONSTRAINT "Check_SALES_READY PK" PRIMARY KEY
(
    sales_id
);
;
ALTER TABLE CHECK_SALES_READY
ADD CONSTRAINT contains FOREIGN KEY
(
    game_id
)
REFERENCES Game_information
(
    game_id
);
;
```

### Code

```
create or replace function SALES_READY(int, REFCURSOR) returns REFCURSOR as
$$
declare
    PRICE          int          := $1;
    resultst       refcursor    := $2;
begin
    open resultst for
        select GAME_TITLE
        from CHECK_SALES_READY
        where sales_id = PRICE
        and SALES_PRICE = PRICE;
    return resultst;
end;
$$
language plpgsql;
```

```
select SALES_READY(70.0, 'results');
Fetch all from results;
```

### Sample

sales_id integer	game_id integer	game_title character varying(200)	current_price numeric	sales_price numeric
1	10	super mario	25.0	20.0
2	5	dp14	20.0	16.0
3	3	battle field 4	70.0	56.0
4	1	dmc 4	25.0	20.0
5	7	simlife	30.0	24.0
6	9	dance central 3	25.0	20.0



## Security

We need the customer's information and their membership enrollment data to be secured; therefore the employee will be granted that right to make transactions, keep track of the stocks, rentals or orders of video games and membership program for gamers.

```
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON employee FROM customer;  
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON employee FROM membership_enrollment;  
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON membership_enrollment FROM customer;  
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON Order_game FROM customer;  
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON Rental_game FROM customer;  
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON employee FROM Game_information ;  
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON employee FROM Order_information ;  
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON employee FROM Rental_information ;
```

```
GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON customer TO employee;  
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE ON employee TO membership_enrollment;  
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, ON membership_enrollment TO customer;  
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, ON Order_game TO customer;  
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, ON Rental_game TO customer;  
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE ON employee TO Game_information ;  
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE ON employee TO Order_information ;  
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE ON employee TO Rental_information ;
```



## Implementation Notes

- If I had more time on my hands the database could have been constructed much better. Nevertheless I was still able to implement a functional database that is mainly designed for a video game retailer system to keep track of the stocks, rentals or orders of video games and membership program for gamers.

## Known Problems

- I had trouble implementing a store procedure that will let us know when certain games are ready to be sold. Despite the trouble and to get the weight off my back I decided to create a table called CHECK\_SALES\_READY. I then wrote a store procedure to retrieve video games that are on sale from the database, because there are those who would rather wait for a video game to go on sale than buy it at its released price. Generally speaking, “helping our customers save a few dollars can always lead to customer satisfaction.”

## Future Enhancements

- Improve Customer Care
- Speed up transactions. Suggest used product for renting instead of new in order to increase our profit margins. Have a quick, accurate lookup to see if an item is in stock. Make our customers feel as though they've gotten the highest quality of service possible!
- Our current customers are most likely our future customers. We should keep a mailing list of them. Keep accounts for a credit line, or for store credit from trade-ins. Furthermore we should also try occasional mailings of special offers to bring them back to the store.
- Track and add customers. View their history, see what they're buying or renting. Keep addresses and shipping addresses for their convenience and for their compliance.
- A complete retail solution for stores handling new and used products. Ring up sales, trade-ins, and rental items on the same invoice!