

INDENG215 Final Project

Database of Sunshine Orchards in the United States

Team Number 1

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1 Introduction

1.1 Client Description

Our fictional client is an orchard company called Sunshine Orchards, which grows, produces, and sells a variety of high-quality fruits, including peaches, oranges, and apples. The company's orchards are located in the U.S. and have multiple growing locations, carefully selected to cultivate various fruits based on weather conditions and land characteristics.

1.2 Database Description

The Sunshine Orchards orchard database includes entities such as fruit trees, fruit, farm workers, orders, customers, grown locations, weather conditions, harvest records, facilities, and suppliers, enabling comprehensive monitoring of orchard production, sales, and management through carefully designed relationships. The data requirements are described as follows:

- A unique ID, type/species category, age, location, and last pruning date identify each fruit tree. Fruit seedlings for the orchard are provided by the supplier. The vendors are identified by unique ID, name, contact details, resources provided, and start time. The environment/grown location in which each fruit tree grows, as well as climatic variations/weather conditions, also affects the final fruit that grows. Different growing environments, such as the farm's environmental materials, the farm's location and name, and the amount of ground and altitude occupied, as well as weather conditions, weather status, date, period, and moisture, are all factors taken into account.

- Each fruit from the fruit tree is identified by a unique ID, type, weight, harvest date, and check whether the fruit has a defect. Every fruit is harvested by farm workers. These farm workers need to record specific fruit information including unique record ID, workers' ID, equipment used, harvest date, and harvest amount, and record whether or not a quality audit has taken place. Workers' duties not only include harvesting fruit and recording but also managing the fruit tree. Workers have been identified by their unique ID, name, position, working location, and the date they started working. Equipment that has been in use is determined by specific ID, usage status, and type.

- When a customer wants to purchase fruit, a customer ID is generated that is unique to them, and in the account, there is a name, contact information, and shipping address. When an order is created, each order will have its unique ID, the time the order was created, the amount of fruit purchased, the order status, the shipping form, and the customer ID.

1.3 Database Summary

Below is a summary of entities included in the database and the attributes of each entity.

FruitTree Entity:

TreeID (Primary Key): Unique identifier for each fruit tree.

Type: Variety of the fruit tree (1 for peach tree, 2 for orange tree, 3 for apple tree).

Age: Age of the fruit tree.

Location: Specific planting location of the fruit tree. (Related to the LocationID in the GrownLocation entity)

PeriodWeather: Planting weather of the fruit tree during the period. (Related to the Period in the WeatherCondition entity)

LastPruningDate: Date of the last pruning for the fruit tree.

Fruit Entity:

FruitID (Primary Key): Unique identifier for each fruit.

Type: Variety of the fruit. Related to the Type in the Fruit entity.

Weight: Weight of the fruit.

HarvestDate: The date when the fruit was harvested.

HasDefect: Indicates whether the fruit has defects. (0: No damage, 1: Minor damage, 2: Severe damage)

Farm Worker Entity:

WorkerID (Primary Key): Unique identifier for each farm worker.

FirstName

MiddleName

LastName

Position: Job position of the farm worker. (1 for fruit picking, 2 for fruit transportation)

WorkingLocation: The location where the farm worker is assigned. (Related to the LocationID in the grown location entity)

StartDate: The date when the farm worker started working.

Order Entity:

OrderID (Primary Key): Unique identifier for each sales order.

Date: Creation date of the order.

TotalAmount: Total amount of the order.

CustomerID (Foreign Key): Links to the Customer entity.

OrderStatus: Status of the order. (1: Pending, 2: Processing, 3: Completed)

Shipment: Shipping method. (1: Land, 2: Air, 3: Sea).

Customer Entity:

CustomerID (Primary Key): Unique identifier for each customer.

FirstName

MiddleName

LastName

Address: Customer's address.

PhoneNumber: Customer's contact phone number.

GrownLocation Entity:

LocationID (Primary Key): Unique identifier for each planting location. (1: Dry and sunny place, 2: Dry and gloomy place, 3: Moist and sunny place, 4: Moist and Gloomy place)

Name: Name of the planting location.

Address: Specific address of the planting location.

Area: Acre of the planting location.

Altitude: Altitude of the planting location.

WeatherCondition Entity:

WeatherStatus (Primary Key): Description of the weather conditions. (1: Dry and sunny, 2: Dry and gloomy, 3: Moist and sunny, 4: Moist and gloomy)

Date: Date of the weather record.

Period: Three months a period for 2023. (Period 1 January, February, and March; Period 2 April, May, and June; Period 3 July, August, and September; Period 4 October, November, and December)

Temperature: Temperature on the recorded day.

Humidity: Humidity on the recorded day.

Condition: Description of the weather conditions.

HarvestRecord Entity:

RecordID (Primary Key): Unique identifier for each harvest record.

PickupID (Foreign Key): Link to the Equipment/Facility entity. (PickupID is the pickup equipment ID)

StorageID (Foreign Key): Link to the Equipment/Facility entity. (StorageID is the storage equipment ID)

OrderID (Foreign Key): Link to the Order entity.

HarvestDate: Date of the harvest record.

HarvestAmount: Quantity harvested in the record.

HarvesterID (Foreign Key): Link to the FarmWorker entity. (HarvesterID is the FarmWorker's ID)

IsQualityApproved: Indicates whether the harvest is quality-approved. (1: Approved, 2: Not approved)

Equipment/Facility Entity:

FacilityID (Primary Key): Unique identifier for each storage facility.

Type: Type of the facility. (storage or pickup)

Capacity: Capacity of the storage facility.

UsageStatus: Current usage status of all facilities.

Efficiency: Efficiency of the pickup facility.

Supplier Entity:

SupplierID (Primary Key): Unique identifier for each supplier.

Name: Name of the supplier.

ContactInfo: Contact information for the supplier.

SuppliedTreeID: Fruit seedlings supplied by the supplier.

StartDate: The date when the collaboration with the supplier started.

2 Simplified EER

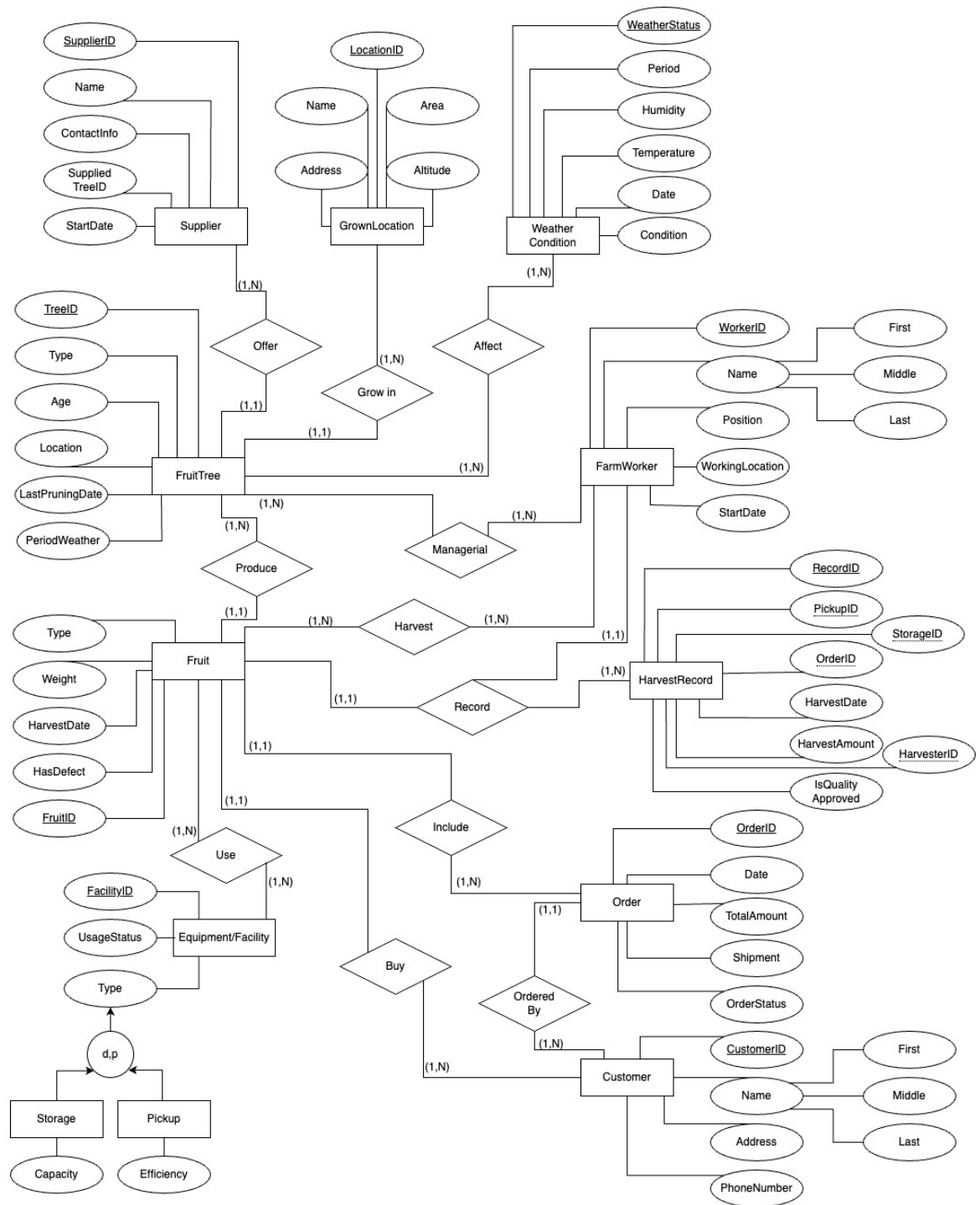


Figure 1: EER Diagram

3 Relational design (Schema)

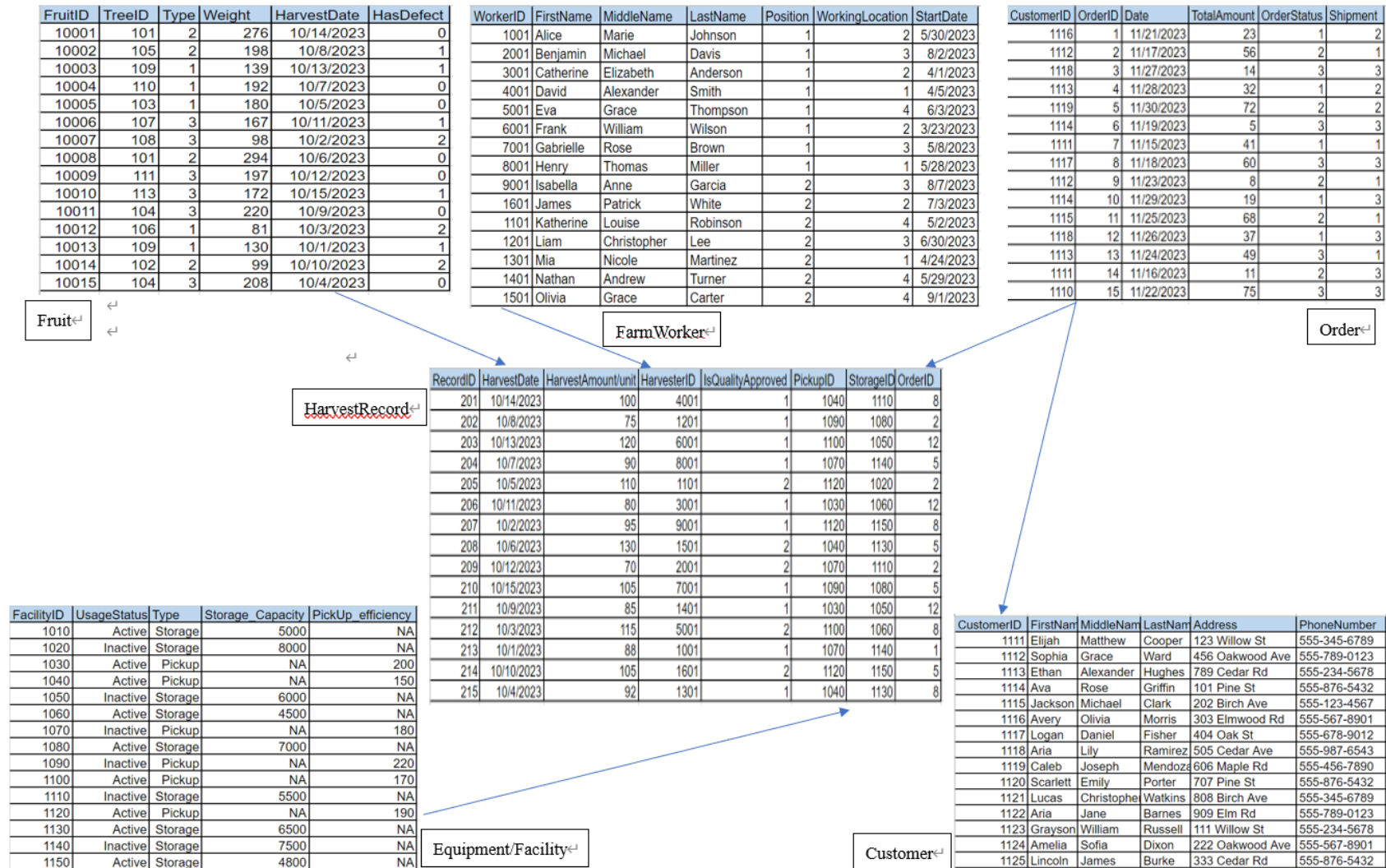


Figure 2: Schema1

SupplierID	Name	ContactInfo	TreeID	StartDate
201	Emma Johnson	emma.johnson@gmail.com	114	5/9/2023
202	Daniel Miller	daniel.miller@email.com	113	5/5/2023
203	Sophia Brown	sophia.brown@hotmail.com	111	5/13/2023
204	Jackson Davis	jackson.davis@email.com	110	5/1/2023
205	Olivia Wilson	olivia.wilson@email.com	105	5/15/2023
206	Liam Smith	liam.smith@gmail.com	112	5/8/2023
207	Ava Robinson	ava.robinson@email.com	104	5/3/2023
208	Noah Turner	noah.turner@gmail.com	115	5/14/2023
209	Mia Martinez	mia.martinez@email.com	107	5/6/2023
210	Ethan White	ethan.white@outlook.com	101	5/10/2023
211	Amelia Garcia	amelia.garcia@email.com	106	5/11/2023
212	Logan Lee	logan.lee@gmail.com	109	5/2/2023
213	Isabella Thompson	isabella.thompson@email.com	108	5/7/2023
214	James Carter	james.carter@gmail.com	103	5/12/2023
215	Aria Morris	aria.morris@email.com	102	5/4/2023

Supplier

WeatherCondition

WeatherStatus	Humidity	Temperature	Date	Condition	Period
1	50	80	7/18/2023	Clear	3
4	85	55	12/23/2023	Overcast	4
2	55	80	5/8/2023	Partly Cloudy	2
3	70	65	1/20/2023	Sunny	1

FruitTree

TreeID	Type	Age	Location	Period	LastPruningDate
101	2	6	3	4	10/10/2023
102	2	7	2	2	9/29/2023
103	1	3	1	1	11/2/2023
104	3	10	4	3	11/23/2023
105	2	11	1	4	10/31/2023
106	1	3	4	2	9/29/2023
107	3	12	3	1	11/2/2023
108	3	14	1	3	12/1/2023
109	1	4	3	4	11/23/2023
110	1	5	1	2	10/31/2023
111	3	12	4	1	10/11/2023
112	2	15	4	3	10/10/2023
113	3	15	2	4	10/17/2023
114	2	9	3	2	11/4/2023
115	2	10	1	1	11/19/2023

LocationID	Name	Address	Area	Altitude
2	Ochs Orchard	4 Ochs Ln, Warwick, NY 10990	150 Acres	41°14'04.5"N
4	Prospect Hill Orchards	340 Milton Turnpike, Milton, NY 12547	15 Acres	41°40'01.5"N
3	Villa Del Sol Sweet Cherry Farms	6989 Elizabeth Lake Rd, Leona Valley, CA 93551	25 Acres	34°36'26.1"N
1	Tanaka Farm	5380 3/4 University Dr, Irvine, CA 92612	30 Acres	33°65'59.6"N

GrownLocation

Figure 3: Schema2

4 MySQL

4.1 MySQL Relationship View

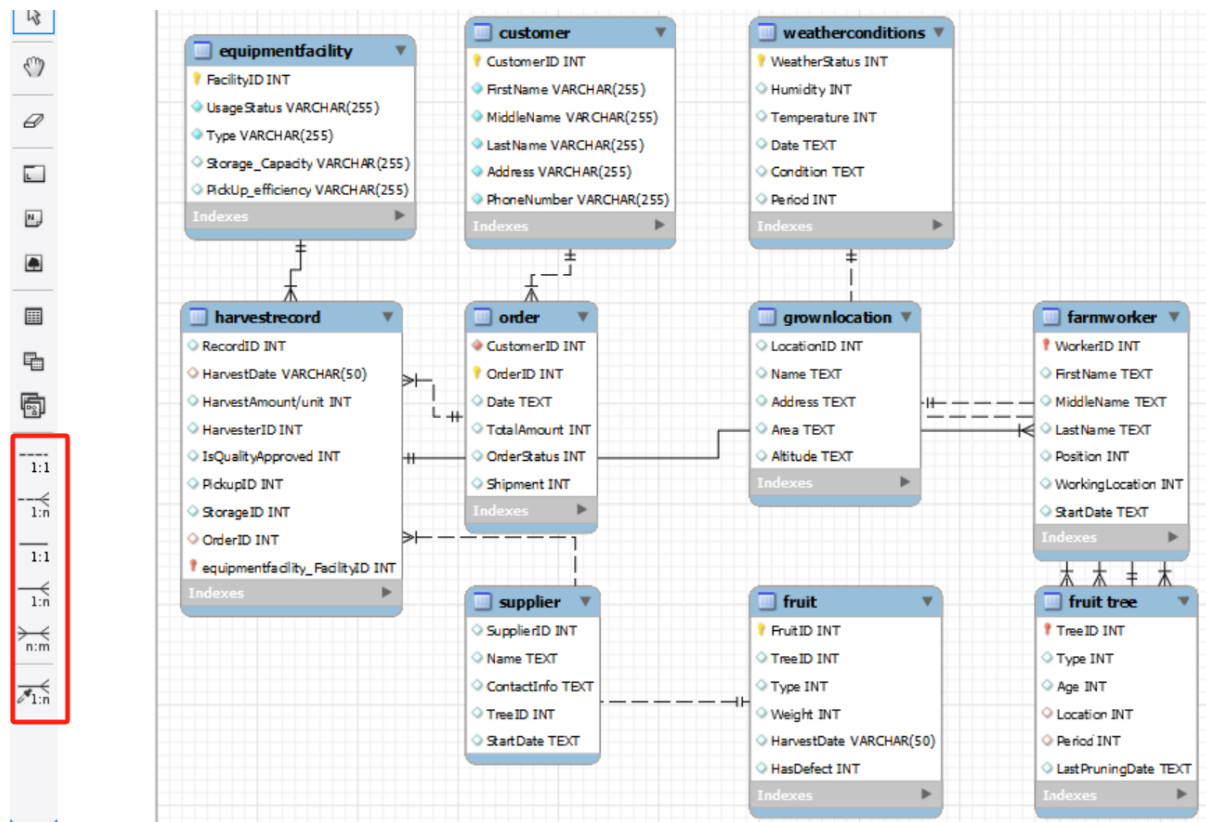


Figure 4: MySQL Relationship View

4.2 Create and Insert Synthetic Data

To compile some of the data, we searched the internet to find a large amount of real data, including actual weights, age of fruit trees, farm names, and farm addresses. For fields such as name, contact information, date, and address, we used Python to generate the data randomly to exclude the possible influence of subjective factors on the data. The IDs were then automatically created in ascending order. Following these steps, we created ten tables (CSV files), each containing 4 or 15 rows of data.

Next, we'll use MySQL Workbench to import the CSV file. First, create a database named 'Final Project'. Secondly, create 10 new tables under this database. Thirdly, In the third part, we open the table where we want to load the data. By clicking the Import button, select the CSV file, and click the Open button. Review the data and click the Apply button. When the MySQL Workbench displays the Apply SQL Script to Database dialog box, click the Apply button to insert the data into the table.

After importing the data, we also defined the primary key, foreign key, and data type. First double click on the table name to open the table design. In the "Columns" section, we define the data type for each column, such as INT, VARCHAR, etc. In the "Indexes" section, we define the Primary Key. In the "Foreign Keys" section, we define the Foreign Key.

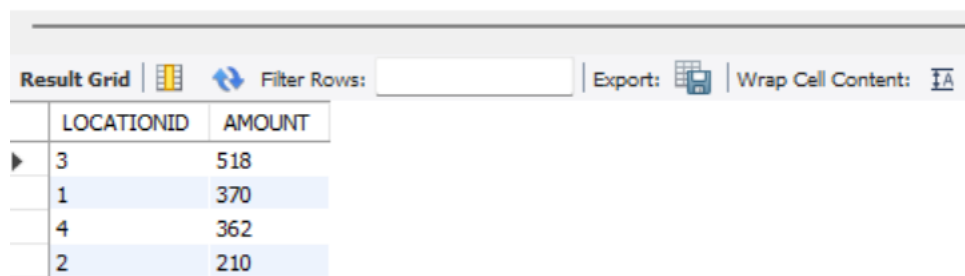
5 “Interesting” Queries

5.1 Location Distribution

As an owner of this orchard, the choice of where to plant the fruit trees is also very important, as this will determine the final yield and quality of the fruit. So our client may be interested in the locations that produce the most fruits. Thus, the interesting query could be as follows:

Find the top 2 performing growing locations based on total harvested quantity

```
1 • USE sunshine_orchards;
2 • SELECT G.LOCATIONID, sum(quantity) AS AMOUNT
3     FROM GROWNLOCATION AS G
4     LEFT JOIN FRUIT_TREE FT ON G.LOCATIONID = FT.LOCATION
5     LEFT JOIN FRUIT F ON FT.TREEID = F.TREEID
6     LEFT JOIN HARVESTRECORD H ON H.HARVESTDATE = F.HARVESTDATE
7     GROUP BY G.LOCATIONID
8     ORDER BY AMOUNT DESC
```



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. Above the grid is a toolbar with icons for 'Filter Rows', 'Export', and 'Wrap Cell Content'. The grid itself has two columns: 'LOCATIONID' and 'AMOUNT'. It displays four rows of data, with the first two rows highlighted in blue to indicate the top results.

	LOCATIONID	AMOUNT
▶	3	518
	1	370
	4	362
	2	210

Figure 5: SQL and Result 1

The top 2 growing locations based on total harvested quantity are location NO.3, Villa Del Sol Sweet Cherry Farms, which harvested 518 units of fruit, and location NO.1, Tanaka Farm, which harvested 370 units of fruit.

5.2 Productive Farm Worker

Workers have many responsibilities such as managing fruit trees, harvesting fruits, and keeping records of these harvests. As an owner of this orchard, our client may need to have a reward system to manage our employees better. After the first query, we noticed that location No.3, Villa Del Sol Sweet Cherry Farms, has the highest harvested quantity. Hence, we want to find the most productive workers at location No.3. Thus, the interesting query could be as follows:

Identify the most productive farm worker who works at location No.3 by calculating the total quantity of fruits harvested by each worker

```

1 • USE sunshine_orchards;
2
3 • SELECT f.WORKERID, f.FIRSTNAME,f.MIDDLENAME, f.LASTNAME,f.Workinglocation,f.STARTDATE,f.Position,h.QUANTITY
4 FROM farmworker f
5 LEFT JOIN harvestrecord h ON f.WORKERID = h.HARVESTERID
6 WHERE f.WORKINGLOCATION = 3
7 ORDER BY h.QUANTITY DESC
8

```

	WORKERID	FIRSTNAME	MIDDLENAME	LASTNAME	Workinglocation	STARTDATE	Position	QUANTITY
▶	7001	Gabrielle	Rose	Brown	3	5/8/2023	1	105
	9001	Isabella	Anne	Garcia	3	8/7/2023	2	95
	1201	Liam	Christopher	Lee	3	6/30/2023	2	75
	2001	Benjamin	Michael	Davis	3	8/2/2023	1	70

Figure 6: SQL and Result 2

At location NO.3, Villa Del Sol Sweet Cherry Farms, the most productive farm worker is Gabrielle Rose Brown who harvested 105 units of fruit as a pickup worker.

5.3 Customer Purchasing Needs

Every customer has different needs, some may only love one type of fruit, some fruits may not be an immediate need, and as someone who owns an orchard, our client may be more interested in which customers will want all of the fruit. Thus, the interesting query could be as follows:

Retrieve a list of customers who purchased all types of fruit in the last quarter.

```

1 • USE sunshine_orchards;
2
3 • SELECT C.CUSTOMERID,C.FIRSTNAME,C.MIDDLENAME,C.LASTNAME,C.ADDRESS,C.PHONENUMBER, COUNT(DISTINCT F.TYPE) AS COUNT
4 FROM CUSTOMER C
5 LEFT JOIN fruitorder O ON C.CUSTOMERID = O.CUSTOMERID
6 LEFT JOIN HARVESTRECORD H ON O.ORDERID = H.ORDERID
7 LEFT JOIN FRUIT F ON H.HARVESTDATE = F.HARVESTDATE
8 WHERE F.TYPE IS NOT NULL
9 GROUP BY C.CUSTOMERID,C.FIRSTNAME,C.MIDDLENAME,C.LASTNAME,C.ADDRESS,C.PHONENUMBER
10 HAVING COUNT = 3

```

	CUSTOMERID	FIRSTNAME	MIDDLENAME	LASTNAME	ADDRESS	PHONENUMBER	COUNT
▶	1112	Sophia	Grace	Ward	456 Oakwood Ave	555-789-0123	3
	1117	Logan	Daniel	Fisher	404 Oak St	555-678-9012	3
	1119	Caleb	Joseph	Mendoza	606 Maple Rd	555-456-7890	3

Figure 7: SQL and Result 3

During the last quarter, July, August, and September, Sophia Grace Ward, Logan Daniel Fisher, and Caleb Joseph Mendoza were the customers who purchased all types of fruit.

6 Potential Analysis

SQL is a standardized language used for managing and manipulating relational databases. It enables users to perform various tasks, including data retrieval, insertion, updating, and deletion, through queries and update statements.

Once we've queried or updated a database using SQL, we can use other tools and programming languages to further process and analyze the data. In tasks involving orchard data, Python is a powerful tool with a rich ecosystem of data-processing libraries.

For example, if we want to analyze the historical performance of different fruit varieties in orchards, use Python with Pandas (Use Pandas for data analysis and cleaning, facilitating operations on tabular data, such as filtering, transformation, and aggregation) and Matplotlib/Seaborn (Matplotlib and Seaborn libraries are used for data visualization, helping to gain a better understanding of data distributions and trends) to analyze historical data, visualize trends, and identify the performance of various fruit varieties over time.

Similarly, if we need to predict future harvest yields based on historical data and weather conditions, we can implement predictive modeling and leverage machine learning libraries like Scikit-learn (this library is used for machine learning tasks, including data preprocessing, model training, and evaluation). Train a model on historical harvest and weather data to make future yield predictions.

Other things we are curious about such as optimizing resource allocation among different orchard locations, visualizing the spatial distribution of fruit tree health in our orchards, and tools that can help in creating reports and visual dashboards for orchard performance, etc. could also be potentially wanted by the clients to get analyzed as well.