

S2.04: Modeling and analysis
Database for a dealership

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#### Introduction



# Reminder of the subject

The objective of this project is to create a database for a supermarket. The database should be able to manage products, customers, baskets, invoices, employees, departments, promotions and suppliers.

You can work on another problem if you have one or more numerical variables for mathematical analysis.

Entity	Attributes	Associations
Concession	_	<pre>1 Concession → 1 Stock 1 Concession → n Employé</pre>

Entity	Attributes	Associations
Personne	<ul> <li>Id_Personne</li> <li>Prénom</li> <li>Nom</li> <li>Adresse</li> <li>Nb_Téléphone</li> <li>Email</li> </ul>	<pre>1 Personne → 0,1 Employé 1 Personne → 0,1 Client</pre>

Entity	Attributes	Associations
Employé	<ul><li>Id_Employé</li><li>Id_Personne</li><li>Id_Concession</li><li>Poste</li></ul>	<pre>1 Employé → 1 Concession 1 Employé → 1 Personne</pre>

Entity	Attributes	Associations
Client	<ul><li>Id_Client</li><li>Id_Personne</li><li>Type_Client</li></ul>	<pre>1 Client → 1 Personne 1 Client → 0,1 Opération</pre>

Entity	Attributes	Associations
Stock	<del>-</del>	<pre>1 Stock → 1 Concession 1 Stock → n Véhicule</pre>

Entity	Attributes	Associations
Véhicule	<ul> <li>Id_Véhicule</li> <li>Id_Stock</li> <li>Id_Modèle</li> <li>Génération</li> <li>Marque</li> <li>Id_Fiche_Technique</li> <li>Couleur</li> <li>Finition</li> <li>État</li> <li>Kilométrage</li> <li>Provenance</li> <li>Prix</li> </ul>	<pre>1 Véhicule → 1 Stock 1 Véhicule → 0,1 Opération 1 Véhicule → 1 Fiche_Technique 1 Véhicule → 1 Modèle 1 Véhicule → 1 Marque</pre>

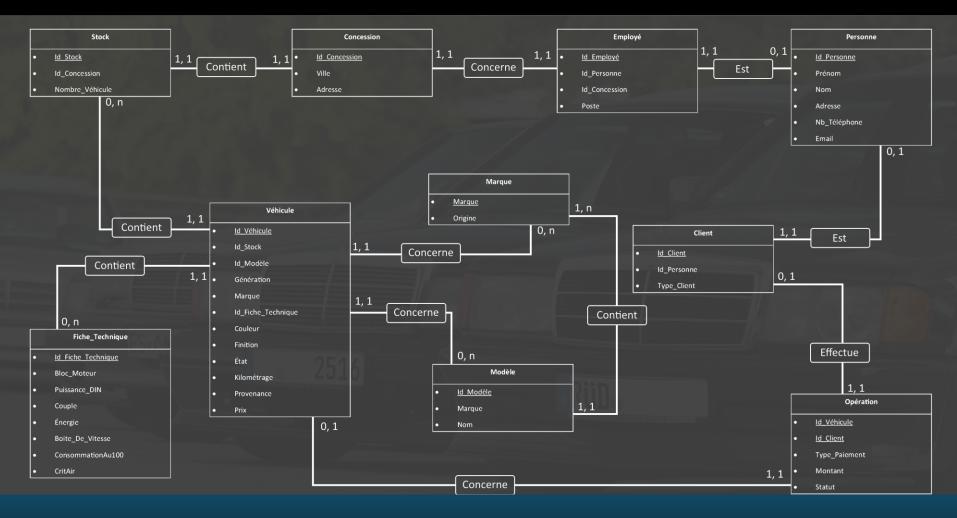
Entity	Attributes	Associations
Fiche_Technique	<ul> <li>Id_Fiche_Technique</li> <li>Bloc_Moteur</li> <li>Puissance_DIN</li> <li>Couple</li> <li>Énergie</li> <li>Boite_De_Vitesse</li> <li>ConsomationAu100</li> <li>CritAir</li> </ul>	1 Fiche_Technique → n Véhicule

Entity	Attributes	Associations
Marque	•	1 Marque → n Modèle 1 Marque → n Véhicule

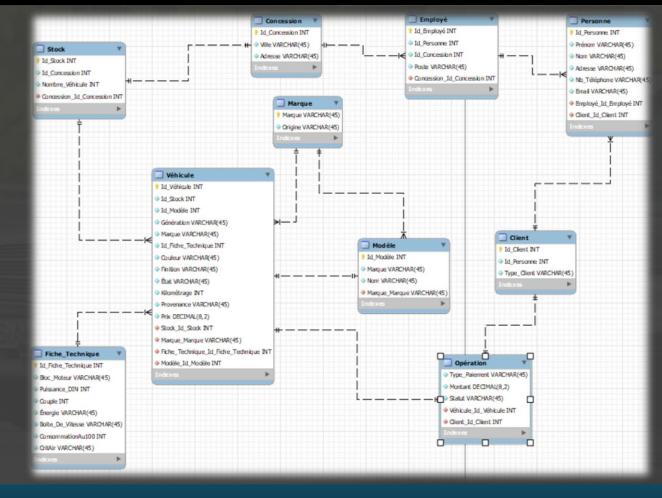
Entity	Attributes	Associations
Modèle	<del>_</del>	1 Modèle → n Véhicule 1 Modèle → 1 Marque

Entity	Attributes	Associations
Opération	<ul><li>Type_Paiement</li><li>Montant</li><li>Statut</li><li>Véhicule_Id_Véhicule</li><li>Client_Id_Client</li></ul>	1 Opération → 1 Véhicule 1 Opération → 1 Personne

#### E/A Model



# Relationship Model



# Database filling

```
INSERT INTO  (attribute1, attribute2)
VALUES (values1, values2);
           Our databse:
           - 5 Dealerships
           - 60 People
           - 40 Employees
           - 20 Customers
           - 5 Stocks
           - 300 Vehicles
           - 74 Datasheets
           - 18 Brands
           - 60 Models
           - 18 Operations
```

# Triggers

As soon as a vehicle is deleted or added, the number of vehicles in the Stock corresponding to the vehicle is updated. The update works if multiple vehicles are deleted or added at the same time. Two triggers were made: One for adding, one for deleting.

# Triggers

A trigger has been added, which allows you to adjust the price if you increase the mileage of a vehicle in stock. Its price will increase with a ratio of 100 euros for 1 000 kilometers. However, this update will not be carried out if the final price of the vehicle falls below 5 000 euros. No vehicle must be priced below 5 000 euros except for vehicles added manually.

# Triggers

If you want to delete a vehicle from the Vehicle table, but it is affected by an operation, the request will fail. A simple trigger has been implemented, which allows before trying to remove the vehicle from the Vehicle table, will first delete it in the Operation table.

# Methods of analysis

Analysis with a discrete quantitative variable

We have chosen the power of the vehicles as an analysis variable. Thus, we have in X the values which represent the power, and in Y the quantity of vehicle which allows us to obtain this graph in stick.

# Methods of analysis

Analysis with a continuous quantitative variable

For this analysis, we had to choose a continuous variable, so as an interval for the X axis. The variable chosen was the price where it was analyzed as an interval. The intervals are regular and of a size of 10 knowing that they represent the price in thousand euros.

# Methods of analysis

Analysis with two discrete quantitative variables

We had to choose two singular variables for and process them, one for X and one for Y. We chose in the Fiche\_Technique table the power for the X axis and the consumption for the Y axis because they are variables that do not represent an interval, and which are numerical which allows quantitative analysis.



# Conclusion