

OPEN-ENDED LAB DBMS (SE-204)

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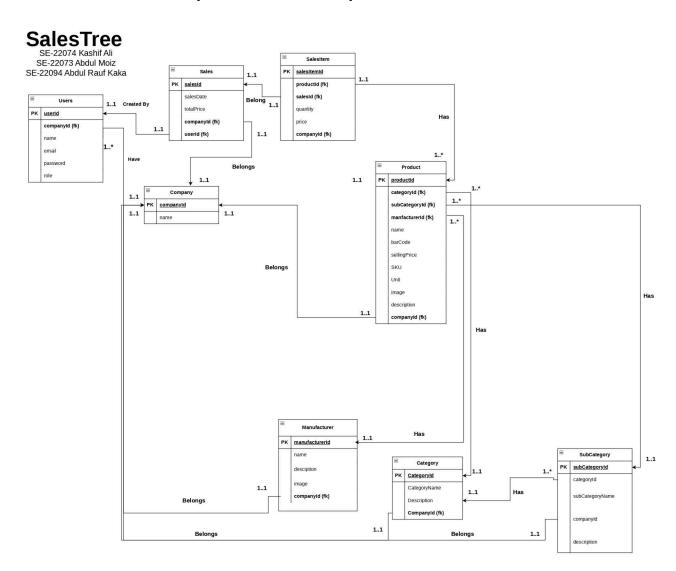
#### 1. Introduction

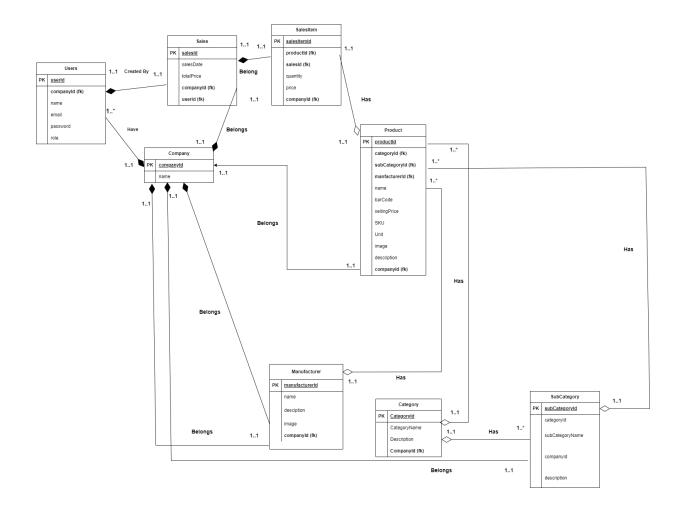
SalesTree is the ultimate platform for all POS needs, designed to streamline inventory management and transaction processes across various industries. With its intuitive interface and comprehensive features, SalesTree enables businesses to operate more efficiently and cost-effectively, empowering users to optimize their operations seamlessly.

The features of this system are:

- User-friendly interface
- Role-based access control
- Robust inventory management
- Sales management tools
- User management functionalities

# 2. Data Model (ERD & EERD)





# 3. Normalization

# 1NF

| ID | user_id | created_by | role               | status   | created_at | updated_at | is_delete |
|----|---------|------------|--------------------|----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1  | 2       | 1          | Admin              | Inactive | 24-06-2024 | 24-06-2024 | F         |
| 2  | 3       | 1          | Sales<br>Associate | Active   | 24-06-2024 | 24-06-2024 | F         |
| 3  | 4       | 2          | Sales<br>Associate | Active   | 24-06-2024 | 24-06-2024 | F         |

Notice the problem with data redundancy. If you, for some reasons, decide to change the role name from "Sales Associate" to "User", you must find all uses of the original role name in the employee table and update them to the new role name. Performing these updates is not only more work than necessary, but it can also lead to inconsistent data states if some instances are updated, and others are not. You can avoid this pitfall by separating the role into a new table and creating a relationship between employee and role.

Role Table

| Id role_name created_at updated_at is_deleted |  |
|---|--|
|---|--|

**Employee Table** 

| ID | user_id | created_by | role_id | status | created_at | updated_at | is_delete |
|----|---------|------------|---------|--------|------------|------------|-----------|
|----|---------|------------|---------|--------|------------|------------|-----------|

#### 2NF

The given tables are already in 2NF,no changes required

### 3NF

The given table already satisfies the conditions of 3NF, no changes required.

#### 4. Database Schema

#### a. Creation of Database

Create database salestree:

#### b. Creation of Tables

#### i. User Table

```
CREATE TABLE users (
  ID serial PRIMARY KEY,
  name varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  profile image varchar(255),
  email varchar(255) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
  company_id integer NOT NULL,
  password varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  address TEXT, -- Changed type to TEXT
  currency varchar(10),
  timezone varchar(50),
  created_at timestamp default current_timestamp,
  updated at timestamp default current timestamp,
  is delete boolean default false,
  FOREIGN KEY (company_id) REFERENCES company (ID) ON
DELETE CASCADE
);
```

# ii. Employee Table

```
CREATE TABLE employees (
  ID serial PRIMARY KEY,
  user id INT,
  created by INT,
  role varchar(20) CHECK (role IN ('admin', 'sales associate')) NOT
NULL default 'sales associate',
  status varchar(20) CHECK (status IN ('active', 'inactive')) NOT NULL
default 'active',
  created at timestamp default current timestamp,
  updated at timestamp default current timestamp,
  is delete boolean default false,
  FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES users (ID) ON DELETE
CASCADE.
  FOREIGN KEY (created by) REFERENCES users (ID) ON DELETE
CASCADE
);
```

# iii. Company Table

```
CREATE TABLE company (
ID serial PRIMARY KEY,
name varchar(30) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
created_at timestamp default current_timestamp,
updated_at timestamp default current_timestamp,
is_delete boolean default false
);
```

# iv. Category Table

```
CREATE TABLE category (
ID serial PRIMARY KEY,
name varchar(255) NOT NULL,
description TEXT NOT NULL,
company_id integer NOT NULL,
created_user INT NOT NULL,
created_at timestamp default current_timestamp,
updated_at timestamp default current_timestamp,
is_delete boolean default false,
FOREIGN KEY (created_user) REFERENCES users (ID) ON DELETE
CASCADE,
FOREIGN KEY (company_id) REFERENCES company (ID) ON
DELETE CASCADE
);
```

# v. Sub Category Table

```
CREATE TABLE sub_category (
ID serial PRIMARY KEY,
name varchar(255) NOT NULL,
description TEXT NOT NULL,
created_user INT NOT NULL, -- Enclosed user in double quotes
company_id INT NOT NULL,
category INT NOT NULL,
FOREIGN KEY (created_user) REFERENCES users (ID) ON DELETE
CASCADE, -- Enclosed user in double quotes
FOREIGN KEY (company_id) REFERENCES company (ID) ON
DELETE CASCADE,
FOREIGN KEY (category) REFERENCES category (ID) ON DELETE
CASCADE,
created_at timestamp default current_timestamp,
```

```
updated_at timestamp default current_timestamp,
is_delete boolean default false
):
```

#### vi. Product Table

```
CREATE TABLE product (
  id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
  name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
  description TEXT NOT NULL,
  company_id INTEGER NOT NULL,
  category_id INTEGER NOT NULL,
  manufacture id INTEGER NOT NULL,
  sku VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
  unit VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
  selling_price DECIMAL(20,2) NOT NULL,
  barcode VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
  image VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
  sub_category_id INTEGER NOT NULL,
  FOREIGN KEY (company_id) REFERENCES company (ID) ON
DELETE CASCADE,
  FOREIGN KEY (category_id) REFERENCES category (ID) ON
DELETE CASCADE,
  FOREIGN KEY (manufacture id) REFERENCES manufacture (ID) ON
DELETE CASCADE,
  FOREIGN KEY (sub_category_id) REFERENCES sub_category (ID)
ON DELETE CASCADE,
  created at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT TIMESTAMP,
  updated_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
  is_delete BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
);
```

### vii. Manufacture Table

```
CREATE TABLE manufacture(
    id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
    description TEXT NOT NULL,
    company_id INT NOT NULL,
    created_user INT NOT NULL,
    FOREIGN KEY (created_user) REFERENCES users (ID) ON DELETE
CASCADE,
    FOREIGN KEY (company_id) REFERENCES company (ID) ON
DELETE CASCADE,
    created_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
```

```
updated_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
is_delete BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
image VARCHAR(255)
);
```

#### viii. Sales Table

```
CREATE TABLE sales (
  id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
  customer name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
  created_user INT NOT NULL,
  total_cost INT NOT NULL,
  company_id INTEGER NOT NULL,
  FOREIGN KEY (company_id) REFERENCES company (ID) ON
DELETE CASCADE,
  FOREIGN KEY (created_user) REFERENCES users (ID) ON DELETE
CASCADE,
  created at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT TIMESTAMP,
  updated_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
  is_delete BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  customer phoneno VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
  cash_received INT NOT NULL,
  discount INT NOT NULL.
  cash_refund INT NOT NULL,
  payment_method VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL
);
```

### ix. Sales Item Table

```
CREATE TABLE sales_item (
  id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
  sales id INT NOT NULL,
  product id INT NOT NULL,
  created user INT NOT NULL,
  company_id INTEGER NOT NULL,
  FOREIGN KEY (company_id) REFERENCES company (ID) ON
DELETE CASCADE,
  cost INT NOT NULL,
  quantity INT NOT NULL,
  FOREIGN KEY (created user) REFERENCES users (ID) ON DELETE
CASCADE.
  FOREIGN KEY (sales_id) REFERENCES sales (ID) ON DELETE
CASCADE,
  FOREIGN KEY (product id) REFERENCES product (ID) ON DELETE
CASCADE,
```

```
created_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP, updated_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP, is_delete BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE
```

# 5. Sample Data a. Company Table

);

```
1 INSERT INTO public.company(
2 name)
3 VALUES ('NED');

Data Output Messages Notifications

INSERT 0 1

Query returned successfully in 94 msec.
```

# **b. Category Table**

```
INSERT INTO public.category(
    name, description , company_id,created_user)
VALUES ('Clothing', 'This is Clothing Category',13,1);

Data Output Messages Notifications

INSERT 0 1

Query returned successfully in 99 msec.
```

# c. SubCategory Table

```
INSERT INTO public.sub_category(
 2
         name, description, created_user, company_id, category)
 3
        VALUES ('Men Clothing', 'This is Men Clothing', 1, 13, 7);
Data Output
                      Notifications
           Messages
INSERT 0 1
Query returned successfully in 71 msec.
```

### d. Manufacture Table

```
INSERT INTO public.manufacture(
2
         name, description, company_id, created_user)
        VALUES ('Khaadi', 'Most Popular Clothing Brand', 13, 1);
3
Data Output
                      Notifications
           Messages
```

INSERT 0 1

Query returned successfully in 63 msec.

# e. Product Table

```
1 INSERT INTO public.product(
        name, description, company_id, category_id, manufacture_id, sku, selling_price, barcode, sub_category_id, unit,image)
        VALUES ('White Kurta', 'This is Cotton Kurta', 13, 7, 4, 100, 200, '01123456', 9, 100, 'null');
Data Output Messages Notifications
INSERT 0 1
```

f. Sales Table

Query returned successfully in 56 msec.

```
INSERT INTO public.sales(

customer_name, created_user, total_cost, customer_phoneno, cash_received, discount, cash_refund, payment_method, company_id)

VALUES ('Alex', 1, 100, '0332467333', 200, 100, 100, 'CHEQUE', 7);

Data Output Messages Notifications
```

Query returned successfully in 281 msec.

# 6. Functional Queries a. Company Table

```
i. Select
```

```
SELECT id, name, created_at, updated_at, is_delete
FROM public.company;
```

| Data Output Messages Notifications |                    |                             |   |  |                      |  |  |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|----------------------|--|--|
| =+                                 | <u> </u>           |                             |   |  |                      |  |  |
|                                    | id<br>[PK] integer | name character varying (30) | <pre>created_at timestamp without time zone /</pre> | updated_at timestamp without time zone | is_delete<br>boolean |  |  |
| 1                                  | 1                  | Vs                          | 2024-03-30 18:42:37.676849                          | 2024-03-30 18:42:37.676849             | false                |  |  |
| 2                                  | 2                  | Vs2                         | 2024-03-30 19:38:25.649317                          | 2024-03-30 19:38:25.649317             | false                |  |  |
| 3                                  | 3                  | Example Organization        | 2024-03-30 19:41:21.903596                          | 2024-03-30 19:41:21.903596             | false                |  |  |

# ii. Update

```
1 UPDATE public.company
2 SET name='New Ned'
3 WHERE id = 7;

Data Output Messages Notifications

UPDATE 1
```

Query returned successfully in 65 msec.

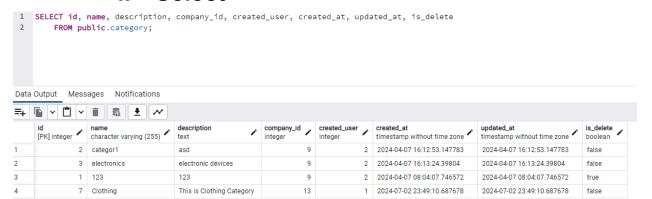
# iii. Delete

```
Data Output Messages Notifications
```

DELETE 1

Query returned successfully in 80 msec.

# b. Category Table i. Select



# ii. Update

```
1 UPDATE public.category
2 SET name='New Clothing'
3 WHERE id =7;

Data Output Messages Notifications

UPDATE 1
```

Query returned successfully in 89 msec.

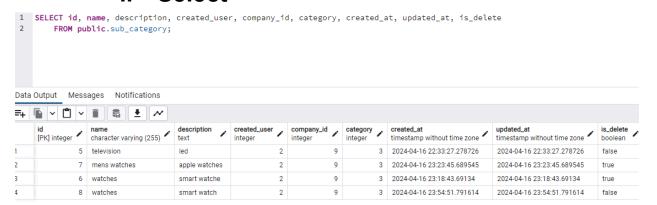
## iii. Delete



DELETE 1

Query returned successfully in 238 msec.

# c. Sub Category Table **Select**



#### ii. **Update**

```
1
    UPDATE public.sub_category
 2
         SET name='Women Clothing'
 3
        WHERE id = 8;
                       Notifications
Data Output
            Messages
```

UPDATE 1

Query returned successfully in 125 msec.

# iii. Delete

```
1 DELETE FROM public.sub_category
2 WHERE id = 8;

Data Output Messages Notifications

DELETE 1

Query returned successfully in 258 msec.
```

# d. Product Table i. Select



# ii. Update

```
Data Output Messages Notifications
```

UPDATE 1

Query returned successfully in 113 msec.

#### iii. Delete

```
Delete From public.product

WHERE id = 1;

Data Output Messages Notifications

Delete 1

Query returned successfully in 96 msec.
```

# 7. Documentation

The Database consists of following tables that store data accordingly. Here is an overview of schema:

#### 1. Category

- PK Categoryld
- CategoryName
- Description
- Companyld (fk)

### 2. SubCategory

- PK subCategoryId
- categoryld
- subCategoryName
- companyld
- description

#### 3. Manufacturer

- PK manufacturerId
- name

- description
- image
- companyld (fk)

#### 4. Product

- PK productld
- categoryld (fk)
- subCategoryld (fk)
- manufacturerld (fk)
- name
- barCode
- sellingPrice
- SKU
- Unit
- image
- description
- companyld (fk)

#### 5. Sales

- PK salesId
- salesDate
- totalPrice
- companyld (fk)
- userId (fk)

#### 6. SalesItem

- PK salesItemId
- productld (fk)
- salesId (fk)
- quantity
- price
- companyld (fk)

#### 7. Company

- PK companyld
- name

#### 8. Users

- PK userId
- companyld (fk)
- name
- email
- password
- role

#### **Relationship Between Entities:**

The relationships mentioned in the document are as follows:

- Category has a one-to-many (1..\*) relationship with **SubCategory** (One Category can have many SubCategories).
- **SubCategory** has a many-to-one (\*..1) relationship with **Category** (Many SubCategories belong to one Category).
- **Manufacturer** has a one-to-many (1..\*) relationship with **Product** (One Manufacturer can produce many Products).
- **Product** has a many-to-one (\*..1) relationship with **Category** (Many Products belong to one Category).
- **Product** has a many-to-one (\*..1) relationship with **SubCategory** (Many Products belong to one SubCategory).
- **Product** has a many-to-one (\*..1) relationship with **Manufacturer** (Many Products are produced by one Manufacturer).
- Sales has a one-to-many (1..\*) relationship with SalesItem (One Sale can have many SalesItems).
- SalesItem has a many-to-one (\*..1) relationship with **Product** (Many SalesItems can refer to one Product).
- SalesItem has a many-to-one (\*..1) relationship with Sales (Many SalesItems belong to one Sale).
- Company has a one-to-many (1..\*) relationship with Category (One Company can have many Categories).
- Company has a one-to-many (1..\*) relationship with SubCategory (One Company can have many SubCategories).
- Company has a one-to-many (1..\*) relationship with **Manufacturer** (One Company can have many Manufacturers).

- **Company** has a one-to-many (1..\*) relationship with **Product** (One Company can have many Products).
- **Company** has a one-to-many (1..\*) relationship with **Sales** (One Company can have many Sales).
- **Company** has a one-to-many (1..\*) relationship with **SalesItem** (One Company can have many SalesItems).
- **Company** has a one-to-many (1..\*) relationship with **Users** (One Company can have many Users).