Online Retail Database System

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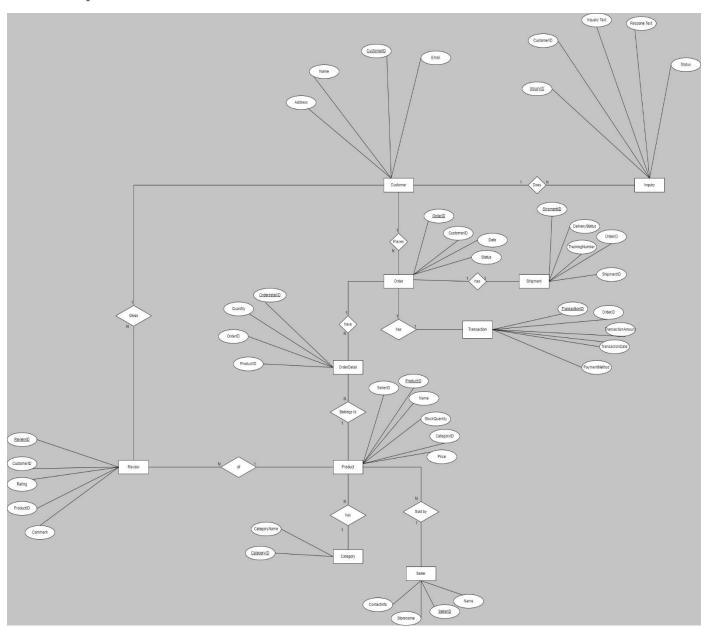
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 Entity Relational Model
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 - Savepoints and rollback Operations

• Complex Queries

• Views

Entity-Relationship Diagram (ERD):

An entity-relationship model describes interrelated things of interest in a specific domain of knowledge. A basic ER model is composed of entity types and specifies relationships that can exist between entities.



Entity Relational Model

- 1. Customer
 - Attributes: CustomerID (PK), Name, Email, Password, Address, PhoneNumber
 - Relationships: Places (with Order), Submits (with Review), Makes (with Inquiry)
- 2. Seller
 - Attributes: SellerID (PK), StoreName, ContactInfo
 - Relationships: Lists (with Product)
- 3. Product
 - Attributes: ProductID (PK), Name, Price, CategoryID (FK), SellerID
 (FK), StockQuantity
 - Relationships: Belongs_to (with Category), Listed_by (with Seller),
 Included_in (with OrderDetail), Reviewed (with Review)
- 4. Category
 - Attributes: CategoryID (PK), CategoryName
 - Relationships: Has (with Product)
- 5. Order
 - Attributes: OrderID (PK), CustomerID (FK), Date, Status

 Relationships: Placed_by (with Customer), Contains (with OrderDetail), Has (with Transaction), Sent_via (with Shipment)

6. OrderDetail

- Attributes: OrderDetailID (PK), OrderID (FK), ProductID (FK),

 Quantity
- Relationships: Details_of (with Order), Includes (with Product)

7. Transaction

- Attributes: TransactionID (PK), OrderID (FK), TransactionAmount,
 TransactionDate, PaymentMethod
- Relationships: Belongs_to (with Order)

8. Review

- Attributes: ReviewID (PK), ProductID (FK), CustomerID (FK), Rating,
 Comment
- Relationships: Given_by (with Customer), For (with Product)

9. Inquiry

- Attributes: InquiryID (PK), CustomerID (FK), InquiryText,
 ResponseText, Status
- Relationships: Made_by (with Customer)

10.Shipment

- Attributes: ShipmentID (PK), OrderID (FK), ShipmentDate,
 TrackingNumber, DeliveryStatus
- Relationships: Pertains_to (with Order)

Database Schema

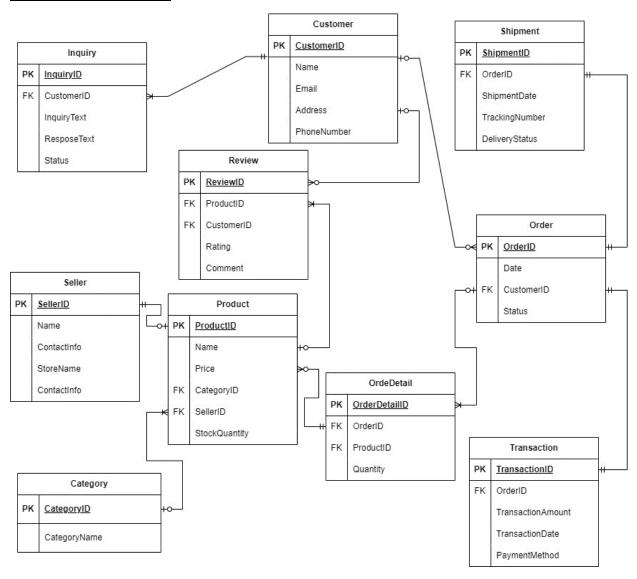
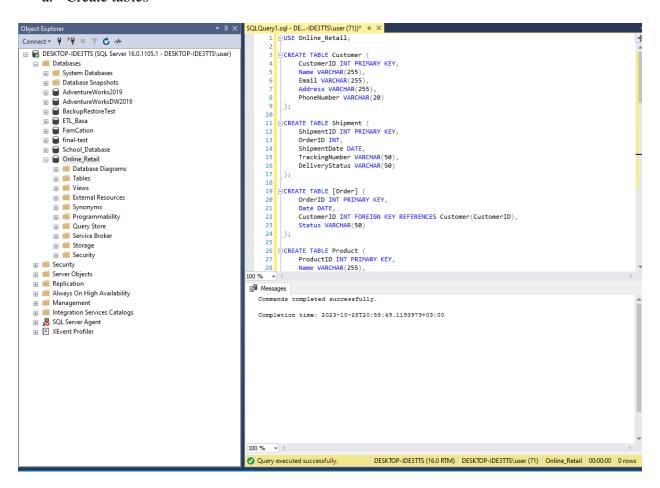


Table creation

SQL provides the CREATE TABLE statement to create a new table in a given database. An SQL query to create a table must define the structure of a table. The structure consists of the name of a table and names of columns in the table with each column's data type. Note that each table must be uniquely named in a database.

Database Implementation

a. Create tables



```
CustomerID INT PRIMARY KEY,
Name VARCHAR(255),
```

Email VARCHAR(255),

CREATE TABLE Customer (

Address VARCHAR(255),

```
PhoneNumber VARCHAR(20)
);
CREATE TABLE Shipment (
  ShipmentID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  OrderID INT,
  ShipmentDate DATE,
  TrackingNumber VARCHAR(50),
  DeliveryStatus VARCHAR(50)
);
CREATE TABLE [Order] (
  OrderID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  Date DATE,
  CustomerID INT FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES Customer(CustomerID),
  Status VARCHAR(50)
);
CREATE TABLE Product (
  ProductID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  Name VARCHAR(255),
  Price DECIMAL(10,2),
  CategoryID INT,
  SellerID INT,
  StockQuantity INT
);
CREATE TABLE Category (
  CategoryID INT PRIMARY KEY,
```

```
CategoryName VARCHAR(255)
);
CREATE TABLE Seller (
  SellerID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  Name VARCHAR(255),
  ContactInfo VARCHAR(255),
  StoreName VARCHAR(255)
);
CREATE TABLE OrderDetail (
  OrderDetailID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  OrderID INT,
  ProductID INT,
  Quantity INT,
  FOREIGN KEY (OrderID) REFERENCES [Order](OrderID),
  FOREIGN KEY (ProductID) REFERENCES Product(ProductID)
);
CREATE TABLE [Transaction] (
  TransactionID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  OrderID INT,
  TransactionAmount DECIMAL(10,2),
  TransactionDate DATE,
  PaymentMethod VARCHAR(50),
  FOREIGN KEY (OrderID) REFERENCES [Order](OrderID)
);
CREATE TABLE Review (
```

```
ReviewID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  ProductID INT,
  CustomerID INT,
  Rating INT,
  Comment TEXT,
  FOREIGN KEY (ProductID) REFERENCES Product(ProductID),
  FOREIGN KEY (CustomerID) REFERENCES Customer(CustomerID)
);
CREATE TABLE Inquiry (
  InquiryID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  CustomerID INT,
  InquiryText TEXT,
  ResponseText TEXT,
  Status VARCHAR(50),
  FOREIGN KEY (CustomerID) REFERENCES Customer(CustomerID)
);
   b. Populate the tables
    USE Online_Retail;
    -- Insert into Customer
    INSERT INTO Customer (CustomerID, Name, Email, Address, PhoneNumber) VALUES
    (1001, 'John Doe', 'john.doe@example.com', '123 Main St', '123-456-7890'),
    (1002, 'Jane Smith', 'jane.smith@example.com', '456 Elm St', '987-654-3210'),
    (1003, 'Alice Johnson', 'alice.johnson@example.com', '789 Pine St', '111-222-3333'),
    (1004, 'Bob White', 'bob.white@example.com', '101 Maple St', '444-555-6666'),
    (1005, 'Charlie Brown', 'charlie.brown@example.com', '202 Oak St', '777-888-9999');
```

```
-- Insert into Shipment
INSERT INTO Shipment (ShipmentID, OrderID, ShipmentDate, TrackingNumber, DeliveryStatus)
VALUES
(1001, 1001, '2023-10-01', 'TN001', 'Delivered'),
(1002, 1002, '2023-10-02', 'TN002', 'In Transit'),
(1003, 1003, '2023-10-03', 'TN003', 'Delivered'),
(1004, 1004, '2023-10-04', 'TN004', 'Pending'),
(1005, 1005, '2023-10-05', 'TN005', 'Delivered');
-- Insert into [Order]
INSERT INTO [Order] (OrderID, Date, CustomerID, Status) VALUES
(1001, '2023-10-01', 1001, 'Completed'),
(1002, '2023-10-02', 1002, 'Pending'),
(1003, '2023-10-03', 1003, 'Cancelled'),
(1004, '2023-10-04', 1004, 'Processing'),
(1005, '2023-10-05', 1005, 'Completed');
-- Insert into Product
INSERT INTO Product (ProductID, Name, Price, CategoryID, SellerID, StockQuantity) VALUES
(1001, 'Laptop', 999.99, 1001, 1001, 10),
(1002, 'Phone', 499.99, 1001, 1002, 20),
(1003, 'Headphones', 49.99, 1002, 1003, 30),
(1004, 'Keyboard', 29.99, 1002, 1004, 40),
(1005, 'Mouse', 19.99, 1002, 1005, 50);
-- Insert into Category
INSERT INTO Category (CategoryID, CategoryName) VALUES
(1001, 'Electronics'),
```

```
(1002, 'Accessories'),
(1003, 'Clothing'),
(1004, 'Books'),
(1005, 'Home & Kitchen');
-- Insert into Seller
INSERT INTO Seller (SellerID, Name, ContactInfo, StoreName) VALUES
(1001, 'BestElectronics', 'contact@bestelectronics.com', 'Best Electronics Store'),
(1002, 'TechWorld', 'contact@techworld.com', 'Tech World'),
(1003, 'SoundGear', 'contact@soundgear.com', 'Sound Gear'),
(1004, 'TypeIt', 'contact@typeit.com', 'TypeIt Keyboards'),
(1005, 'ClickNGo', 'contact@clickngo.com', 'ClickNGo');
-- Insert into OrderDetail
INSERT INTO OrderDetail (OrderDetailID, OrderID, ProductID, Quantity) VALUES
(1001, 1001, 1001, 1),
(1002, 1002, 1002, 2),
(1003, 1003, 1003, 3),
(1004, 1004, 1004, 4),
(1005, 1005, 1005, 5);
-- Insert into [Transaction]
INSERT INTO [Transaction] (TransactionID, OrderID, TransactionAmount, TransactionDate,
PaymentMethod) VALUES
(1001, 1001, 999.99, '2023-10-01', 'Credit Card'),
(1002, 1002, 999.98, '2023-10-02', 'Debit Card'),
(1003, 1003, 149.97, '2023-10-03', 'PayPal'),
(1004, 1004, 119.96, '2023-10-04', 'Bank Transfer'),
(1005, 1005, 99.95, '2023-10-05', 'Cash');
```

-- Insert into Review

INSERT INTO Review (ReviewID, ProductID, CustomerID, Rating, Comment) VALUES (1001, 1001, 1001, 5, 'Great product!'), (1002, 1002, 1002, 4, 'Good value for money.'), (1003, 1003, 1003, 3, 'Average headphones.'), (1004, 1004, 1004, 2, 'Not very comfortable.'), (1005, 1005, 1005, 1, 'Stopped working after a week.');

-- Insert into Inquiry

INSERT INTO Inquiry (InquiryID, CustomerID, InquiryText, ResponseText, Status) VALUES (1001, 1001, 'When will my order ship?', 'Your order will ship tomorrow.', 'Answered'), (1002, 1002, 'How do I return a product?', 'Please contact customer service.', 'Pending'), (1003, 1003, 'Do you have this product in blue?', 'Yes, we do have it in blue.', 'Answered'), (1004, 1004, 'How long is the warranty?', 'The warranty is for one year.', 'Answered'), (1005, 1005, 'Can I change my shipping address?', 'Please call us ASAP to change the address.', 'Pending');

```
SQLQuery2.sql - DE...-IDE3TTS\user (68))* 💠 🗶 SQLQuery1.sql - DE...-IDE3TTS\user (71))*
           USE Online_Retail;
      1
      3
           -- Insert into Customer
      4
           INSERT INTO Customer (CustomerID, Name, Email, Address, PhoneNumber) VALUES
          (1001, 'John Doe', 'john.doe@example.com', '123 Main St', '123-456-7890'), (1002, 'Jane Smith', 'jane.smith@example.com', '456 Elm St', '987-654-3210'),
      5
           (1003, 'Alice Johnson', 'alice.johnson@example.com', '789 Pine St', '111-222-3333'),
      7
           (1004, 'Bob White', 'bob.white@example.com', '101 Maple St', '444-555-6666'),
      8
           (1005, 'Charlie Brown', 'charlie.brown@example.com', '202 Oak St', '777-888-9999');
     10
     11
           -- Insert into Shipment
     12 INSERT INTO Shipment (ShipmentID, OrderID, ShipmentDate, TrackingNumber, DeliveryStatus) VALUES
     13 (1001, 1001, '2023-10-01', 'TN001', 'Delivered'),
14 (1002, 1002, '2023-10-02', 'TN002', 'In Transit'),
          (1003, 1003, '2023-10-03', 'TN003', 'Delivered'),
(1004, 1004, '2023-10-04', 'TN004', 'Pending'),
(1005, 1005, '2023-10-05', 'TN005', 'Delivered');
     15
     16
     17
     18
          -- Insert into [Order]
     19
     20 INSERT INTO [Order] (OrderID, Date, CustomerID, Status) VALUES
     21 (1001, '2023-10-01', 1001, 'Completed'),
           (1002, '2023-10-02', 1002, 'Pending'),
     22
           (1003, '2023-10-03', 1003, 'Cancelled'),
(1004, '2023-10-04', 1004, 'Processing'),
     23
     24

    Messages

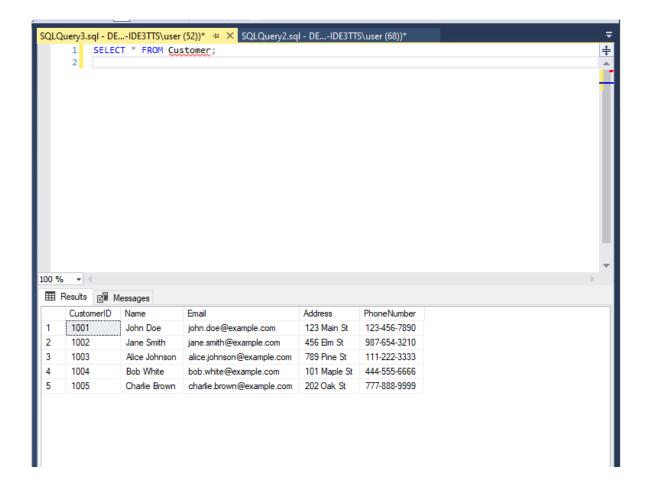
   (5 rows affected)
   Completion time: 2023-10-28T21:14:18.3291553+03:00
                                        DESKTOP-IDE3TTS (16.0 RTM) | DESKTOP-IDE3TTS\user (68) | Online_Retail | 00:00:00 | 0 rows

    Query executed successfully.
```

c. Execute SELECT SQL statements to retrieve data from the database

Retrieving all customers:

SELECT * FROM Customer;



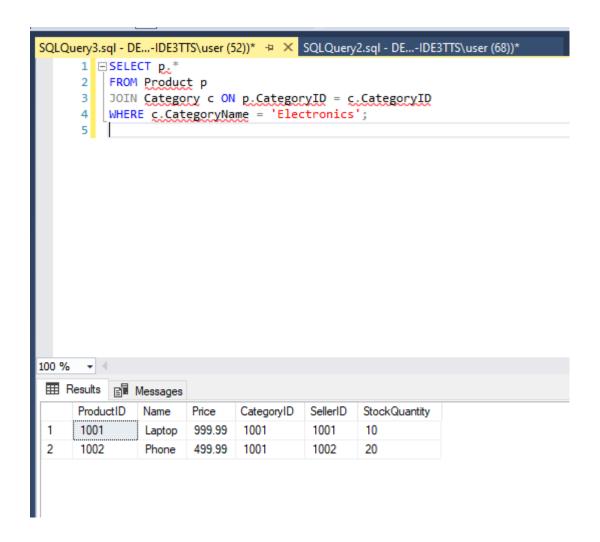
Retrieving all products in the 'Electronics' category:

SELECT p.*

FROM Product p

JOIN Category c ON p.CategoryID = c.CategoryID

WHERE c.CategoryName = 'Electronics';



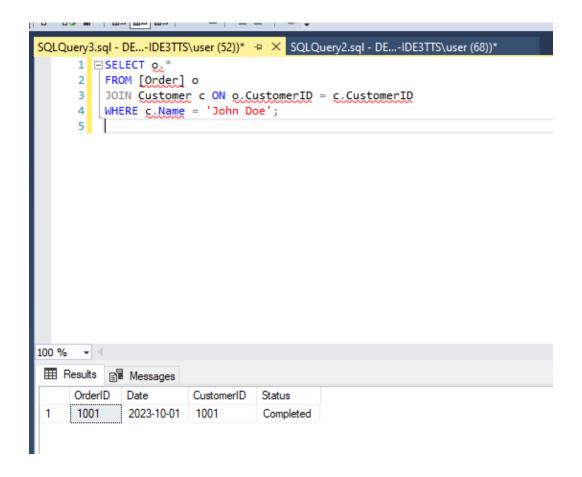
Retrieving all orders for a specific customer (e.g., John Doe):

SELECT o.*

FROM [Order] o

JOIN Customer c ON o.CustomerID = c.CustomerID

WHERE c.Name = 'John Doe';

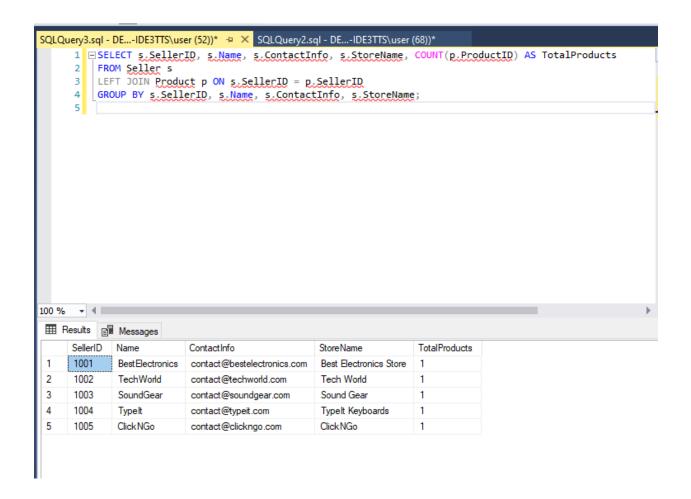


Retrieving all sellers and their total number of products:

SELECT s.SellerID, s.Name, s.ContactInfo, s.StoreName, COUNT(p.ProductID) AS TotalProducts FROM Seller s

LEFT JOIN Product p ON s.SellerID = p.SellerID

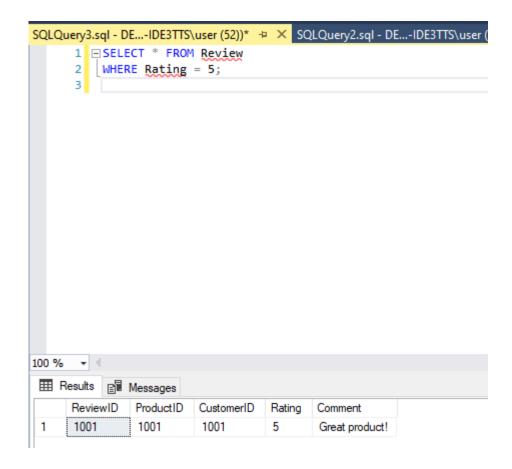
GROUP BY s.SellerID, s.Name, s.ContactInfo, s.StoreName;



Retrieve all reviews with a rating of 5:

SELECT * FROM Review

WHERE Rating = 5;



Retrieve the total sales amount per order:

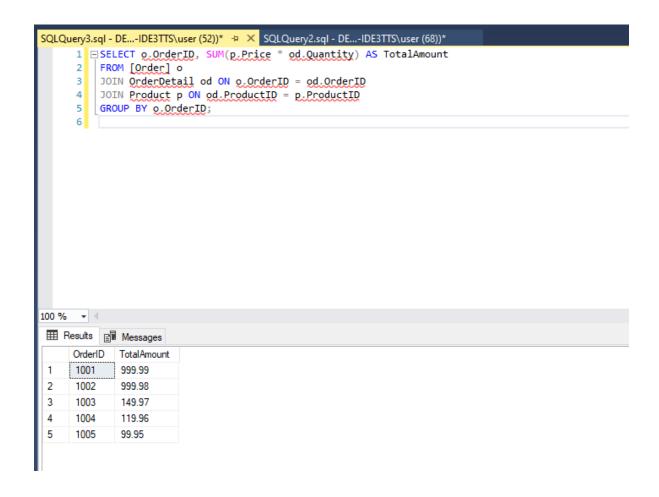
SELECT o.OrderID, SUM(p.Price * od.Quantity) AS TotalAmount

FROM [Order] o

JOIN OrderDetail od ON o.OrderID = od.OrderID

JOIN Product p ON od.ProductID = p.ProductID

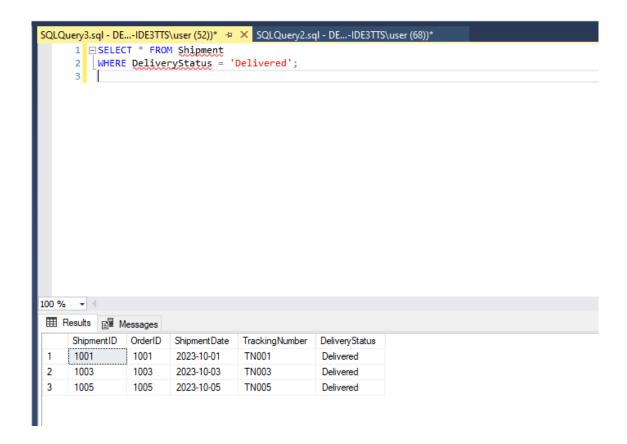
GROUP BY o.OrderID;



Retrieving all shipments that have a 'Delivered' status

SELECT * FROM Shipment

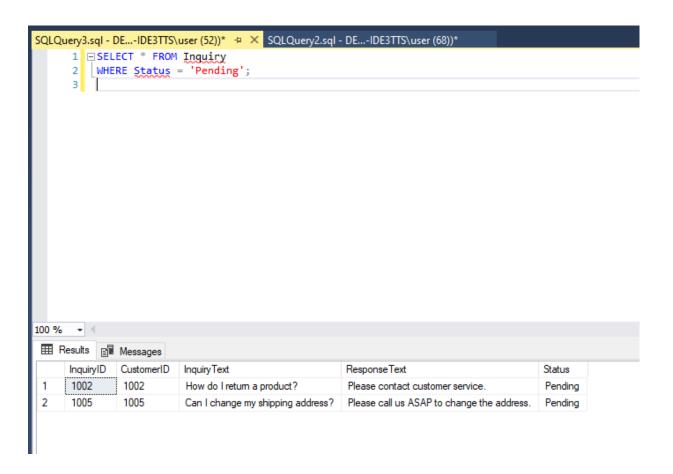
WHERE DeliveryStatus = 'Delivered';



Retrieving all inquiries that are still pending:

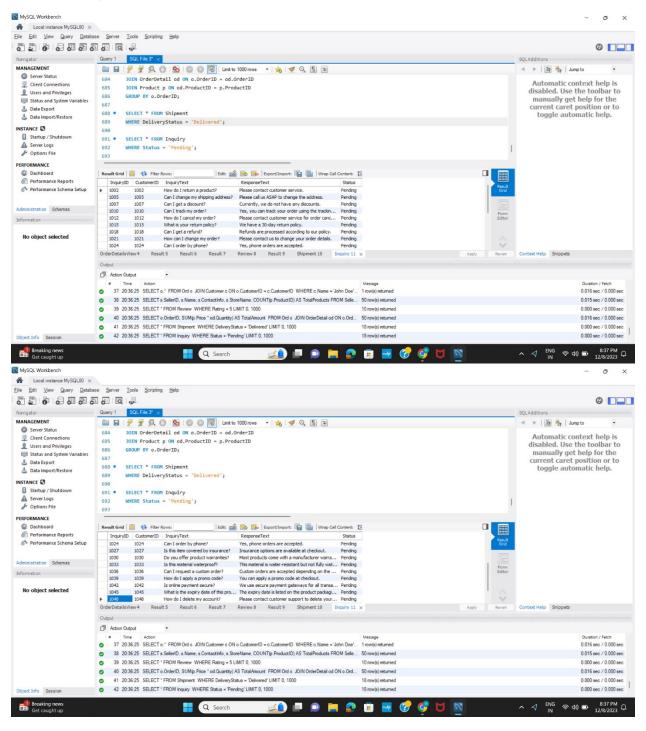
SELECT * FROM Inquiry

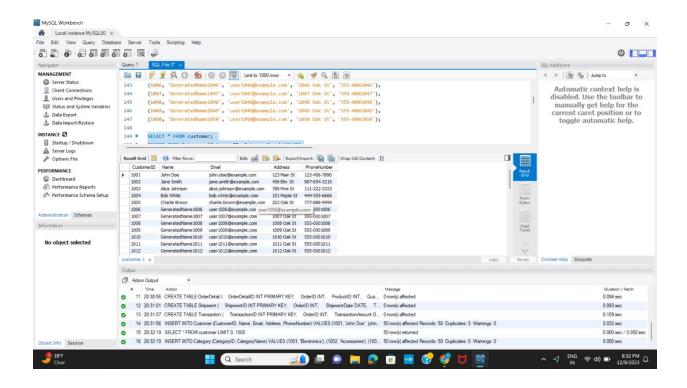
WHERE Status = 'Pending';



Data Population

Population databases are fundamental ingredients to analyses of social and economic change and development. Insofar as these analyses are often the basis for policy making and programme formulation, it is important to have a sound understanding of the strengths and limitations of such databases.





SQL Statement

A SQL statement is a set of instruction that consists of identifiers, parameters, variables, names, data types, and SQL reserved words that compiles successfully

Complex Queries

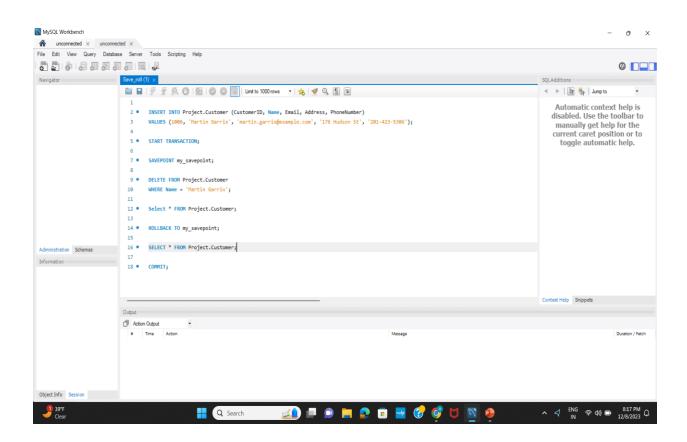
A complex query in SQL is one that has more complexity and that you need to give some more thought to when you design and write it.

4 major types of SQL queries

- DDL Data Definition Language.
- DQL Data Query Language.
- DML Data Manipulation Language.
- DCL Data Control Language.
- TCL Transaction Control Language.

Savepoints and Rollback Operations

The savepoint remains valid and can be rolled back to again later if needed. When an operation is rolled back, any locks that are acquired by the operation are also rolled back. ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT implicitly destroys all savepoints that were established after the named savepoint.



Views

In SQL, a view is a virtual table based on the result-set of an SQL statement. A view contains rows and columns, just like a real table. The fields in a view are fields from one or more real tables in the database.

