CS699 SQL PROJECT

Classic Version

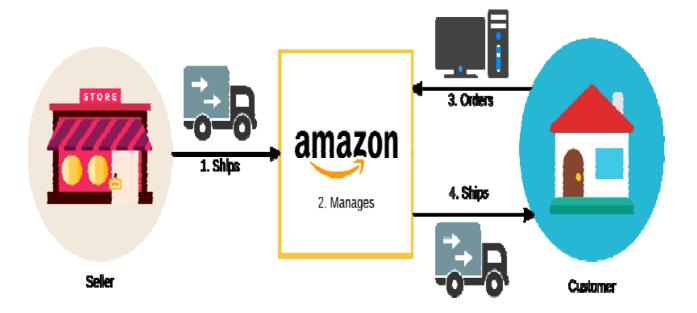


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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	
Abstract	1
Business Rules	
Conceptual ERD	
Logical ERD	4
Aspect 1	5
Aspect 2	9
Aspect 3	12
Aspect 4	15
Aspect 5	18
Index Creation	21
Files	22

INTRODUCTION



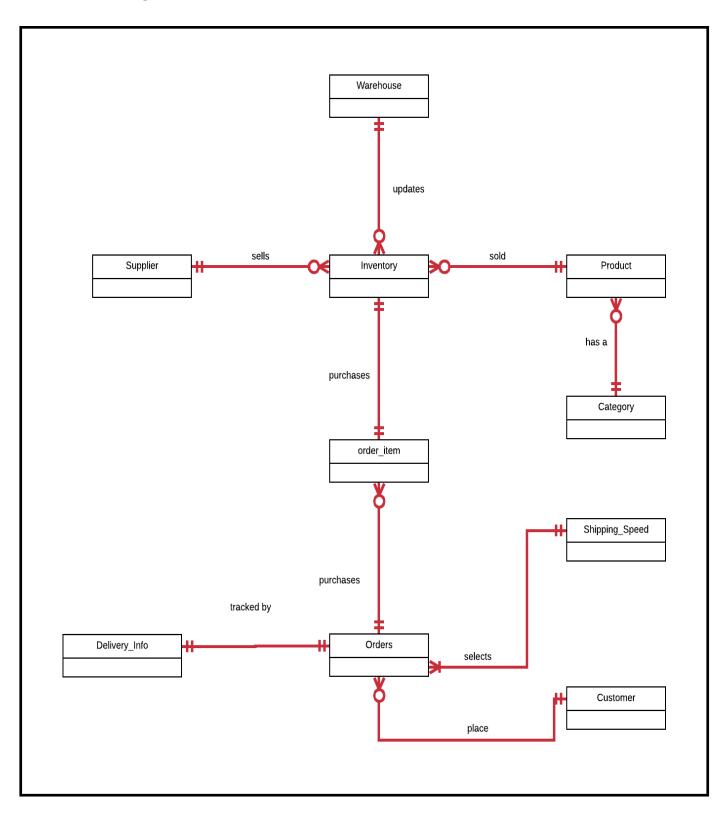
Abstract

This project implements what we have learned during this course term. Using the skills and concepts, we apply them by replicating and crafting a part of Amazon's database design. I am using MS SQL Server as my database for this project with the focus on the classic version. This includes the design of my database from the business rules to the physical coding. This will also cover uses cases and aspect problems given. Using MS SQL Server the solution to each problem is demonstrated.

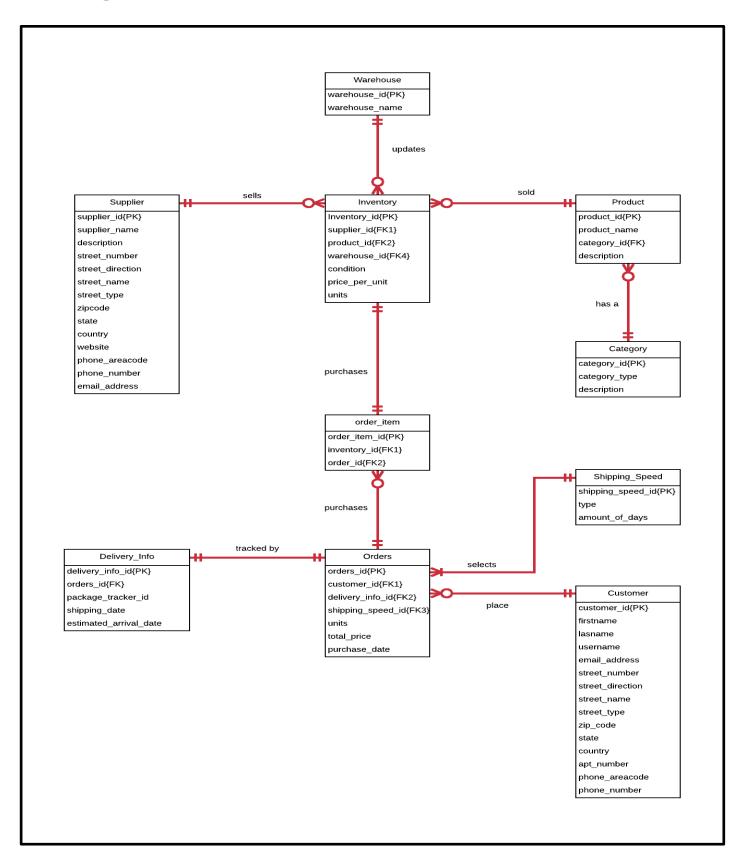
Business Rules

- A warehouse must store at least 1 product; a product must be stored in at least 1 warehouse (M:n)
- A supplier may sell 0 or more products (0:m); a product must be sold by at least one seller (1:m) The bridge entity would be 'Inventory' that holds products, supplier's IDs and more attributes
- A supplier may be listed 0 or more times in the inventory (1:m); an inventory must list at least 1 or many suppliers. (1:m)
- A product may be listed in the inventory 0 or more times(1:M); an inventory must list at least 1 or many products (1:m)
- A product may be purchased through 0 or more orders; an order purchases 0 or more products (M:N) Connected through the inventory bridging entity
- A product must have a category (1:1); a category may have many products (1:m)
- A customer may place 0 to many orders(0:M); an order must be placed by 1 customer (1:1)
- An order must include one delivery information (1:1); a delivery information must include 1 order (1:1)
- An order must have one shipping type (1:1); a shipping type must be in the order (1:1)
- An order must contain one or more order_item(1:m); an order_item must be linked to one order information (1:1)

Conceptual ERD



Logical ERD



The logical ERD contains how the database is designed. The main entities are Customer, Orders, Shipping_speed, Delivery_info, Product, Category, Inventory, Warehouse, and Supplier. The Order_item is considered as a bridging entity that shows the relationship between customer orders and what they have purchased. In this design you will see attributes that could be in its entity, for example the address could be a separate entity both for customer and supplier. For this project I chose to keep them within their perspective entities since they are unique to either the supplier id or the customer id. Just by knowing those two IDs you will be able to see the address of each supplier or customer.

Aspect 1

New Product Use Case – This occurs when a seller plans to sell a product it has not sold before.

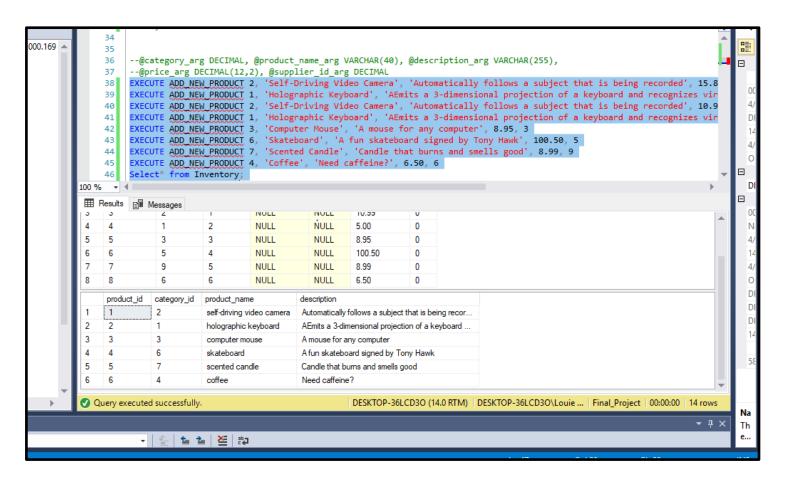
- 1. The seller searches Amazon's product list to determine if another seller is already selling the product.
- 2. If a different seller is already selling the product, a new listing is not required; the seller re-uses the same listing.
- 3. If the product is not yet sold on Amazon, a new listing is created with the product's name, description, price, and other relevant items. Every product added is linked to a product category (all categories are predefined by Amazon), for example, "Computers", "Electronics", "Appliances", and similar.

```
Final_Project_Stor...36LCD3O\Louie (58))* 😕 X Final_Project_Data...36LCD3O\Louie (57)) Final_Project_Crea...36LCD3O\Louie (56))
          @category_arg DECIMAL,
          @product_name_arg VARCHAR(40),
      5
          @description_arg VARCHAR(255),
      6
          @price_arg DECIMAL(12,2),
      7
      8
          @supplier_id_arg DECIMAL
      9
          BEGIN
     10
     11
                     ER(@product_name_arg) NOT IN (SELECT product_name FROM Product)
     12
                  BEGIN
                      INSERT INTO Product(category_id, product_name, description)
     13
     14
                       VALUES(@category_arg,lower(@product_name_arg), @description_arg);
                      INSERT INTO Inventory(supplier_id, product_id,price_per_unit, units)
     15
                      VALUES(@supplier id arg,
     16
                           (SELECT Product.product_id
     17
                           FROM Product
     18
                           WHERE product_name = @product_name_arg),
     19
     20
                           @price_arg, 0)
     21
                       PRINT 'Product added to list!'
     22
                  END
     23
              ELSE
     24
                  INSERT INTO Inventory(supplier_id, product_id,price_per_unit, units)
     25
                      VALUES(@supplier_id_arg,
     26
                           (SELECT Product.product_id
     27
                           FROM Product
     28
     29
                           WHERE product_name = @product_name_arg),
     30
                           @price_arg, 0)
     31
                  PRINT 'Product is already in the list! Added and update supplier and product name to current inventory list.'
100 %
 Messages
   Commands completed successfully.
100 %

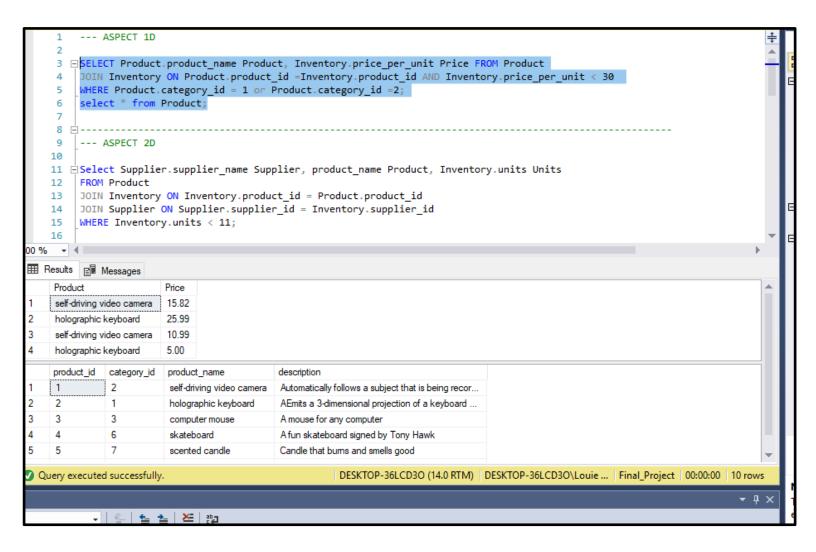
    Query executed successfully.

                                                         DESKTOP-36LCD3O (14.0 RTM) | DESKTOP-36LCD3O\Louie ... | Final Project | 00:00:00 | 0 rows
```

Aspect 1C. A seller adds two new products. The first is a self-driving video camera which automatically follows a subject that is being recorded. The second is a holographic keyboard that emits a three-dimensional projection of a keyboard and recognizes virtual key presses from the typist. Invoke the stored procedure twice to add these products, keeping in mind that products have at a minimum a name, description, price, and category.

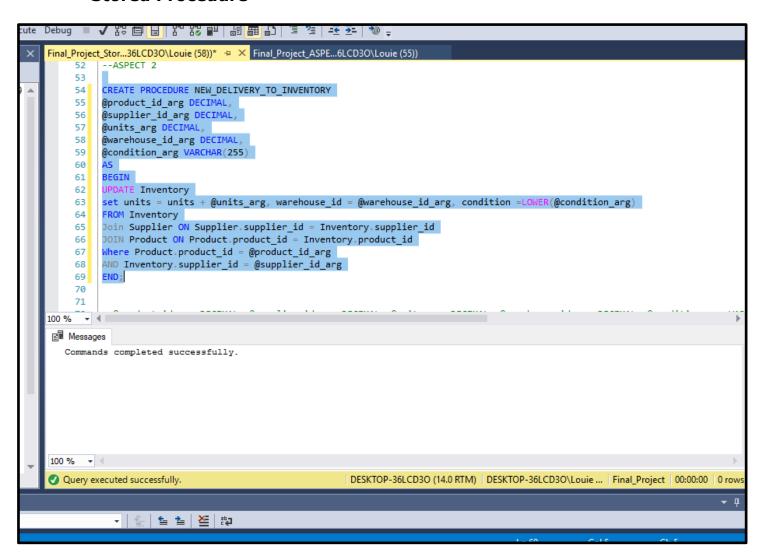


Aspect 1D. A seller is considering developing a new electronic product and requests a list of existing products in the "Computers" or "Electronics" categories that cost \$30 or less. Develop and execute a single query that provides this information.

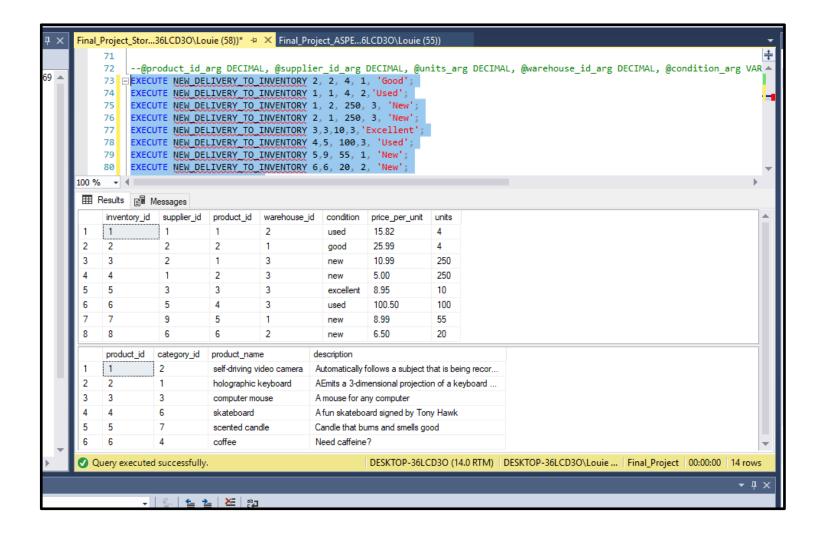


Product Delivery Use Case – This occurs when a seller sends one or more units of a product to Amazon so that they can be sold.

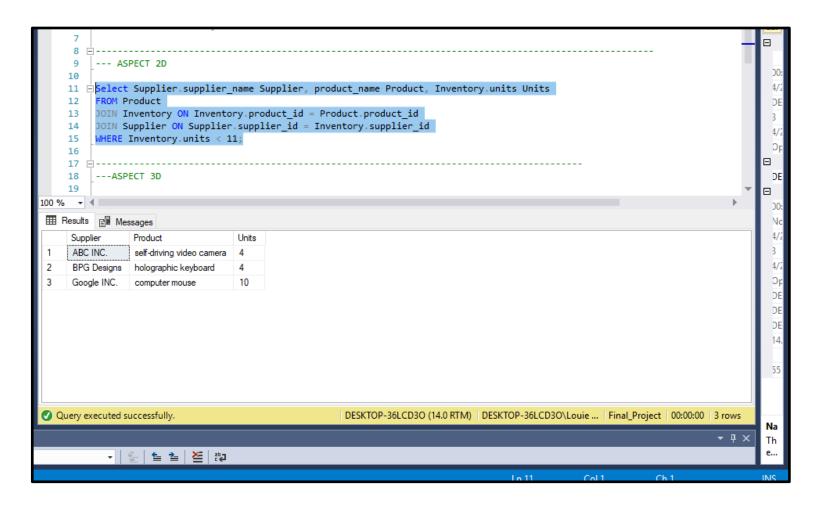
- 1. The seller ships one or more units of a product to Amazon's warehouse, along with information that indicates to Amazon what the product is, how many units there are, and the condition (new, used, etc ...).
- 2. After Amazon receives the product(s), it updates the seller's inventory so that customers can purchase the product.



Aspect 2C. A seller delivers four each of the two new products added in Aspect 1 (the self-driving video camera and the holographic keyboard). Invoke the stored procedure twice to update the inventory of these products for a seller of your choosing.

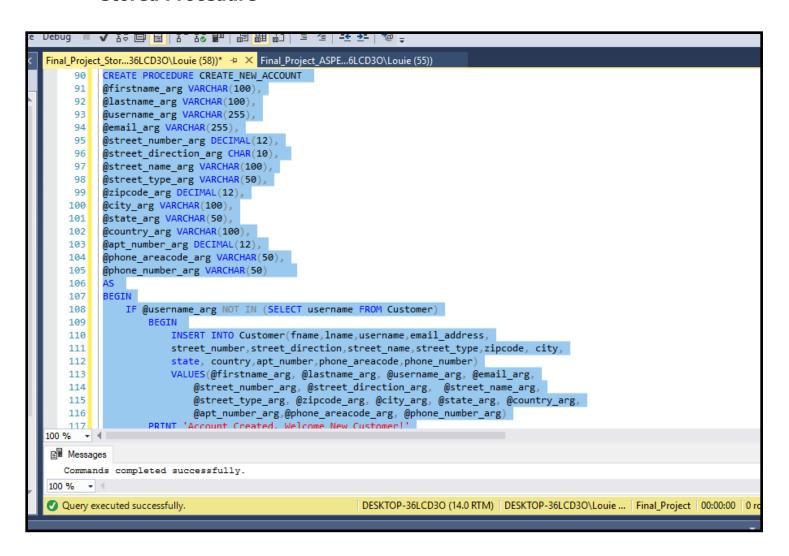


Aspect 2D. The seller from b above requests a listing of all of its products that have an inventory of 11 or less. Develop and execute a single query that provides this information (the self-driving video camera and holographic keyboard should be among those listed).

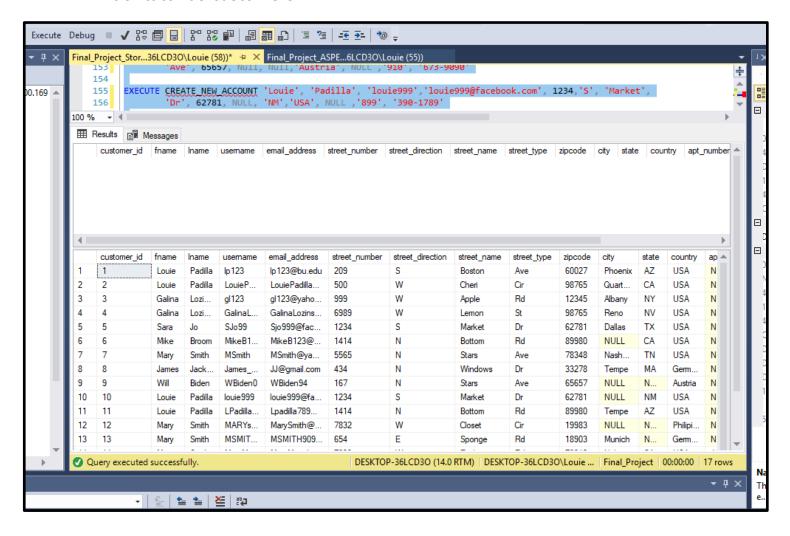


New Customer Account Use Case – This occurs when a customer signs up for an account on Amazon, so they can begin purchasing products.

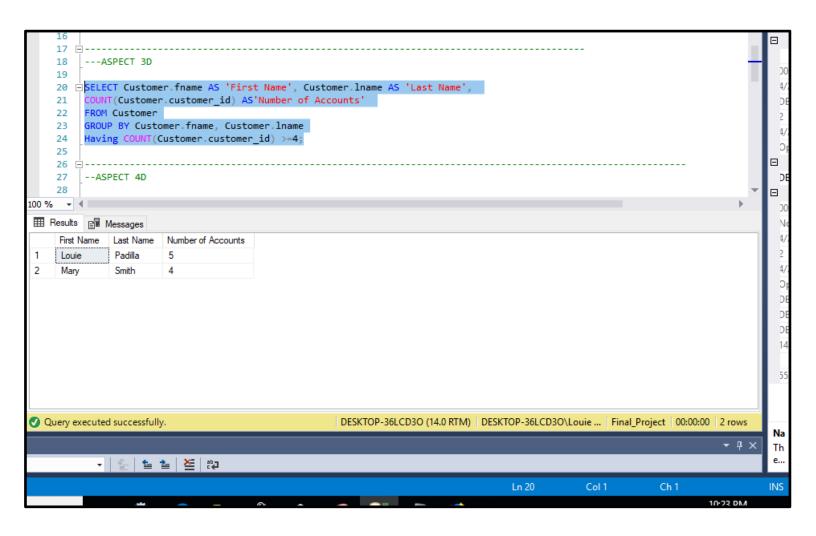
- 1. The customer provides Amazon with basic information including a username, an address, phone number, and an email address.
- 2. Amazon creates an account for the customer, enabling the customer to purchase products.



Aspect 3C. You and your facilitator sign up for new accounts on Amazon. Invoke the stored procedure twice to add you and your facilitator as customers.

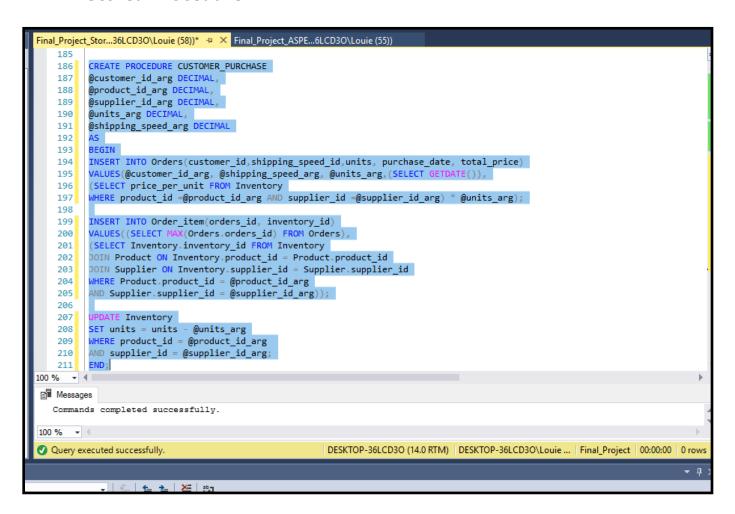


Aspect 3D. For research purposes, Amazon requests the last names of customers where there are least 4 accounts associated with the last name. Amazon would like to see the actual number of accounts associated with those last names. Develop and execute a single query that provides this information.



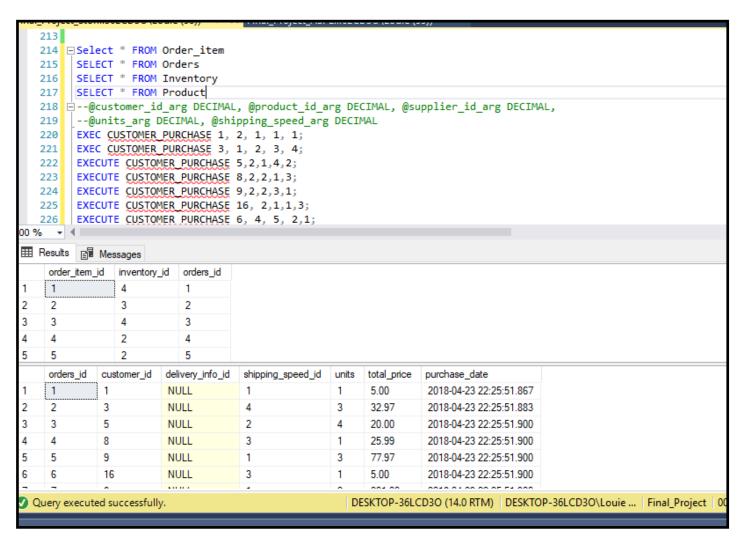
Product Purchase Use Case – This occurs when a customer purchases a product from Amazon that was provided by a seller.

- 1. The user logs in to Amazon under their account.
- 2. A customer selects one or more products on Amazon's website. When selecting a product, the customer is actually selecting a particular seller's inventory while doing so, though they might not realize this because the process is seamless on Amazon's website.
- 3. The customer selects a shipping speed (super saver shipping, standard shipping, two-day, one-day) and finalizes their choices.
- 4. Amazon decrements the seller's inventory for the products purchased.
- 5. Amazon creates an order which tracks which customer purchased which products from which sellers.

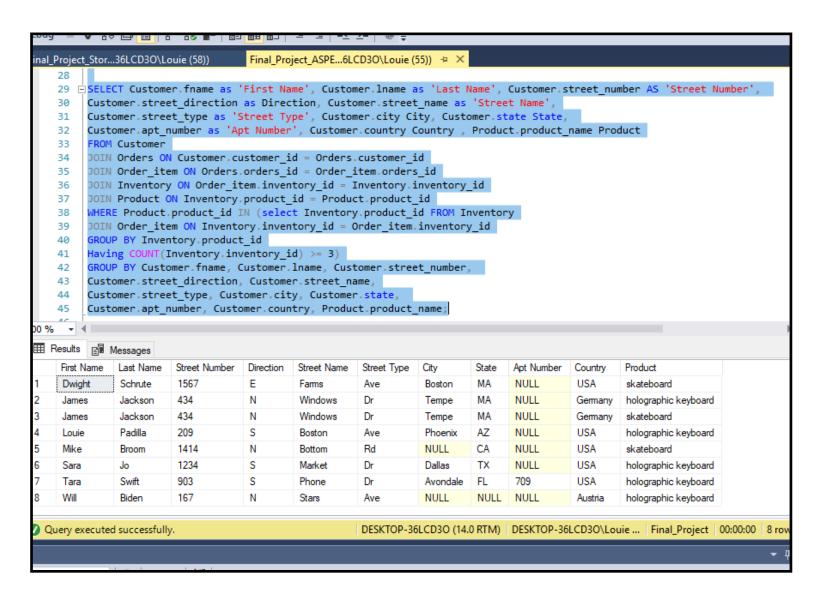


Aspect 4C. You purchase a self-driving video camera (from Aspect 1), and your facilitator purchases three holographic keyboards. Invoke the stored procedure twice, once for each purchase.



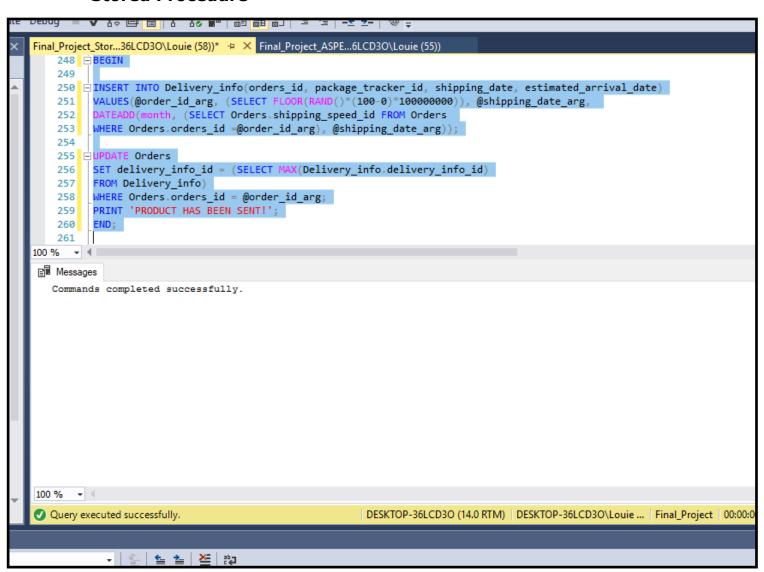


Aspect 4D. The marketing department at Amazon wants to reach out to customers who buy popular products. The department requests the names and addresses of all customers who bought any product that was purchased by at least three different people. Develop and execute a single query that provides this information.

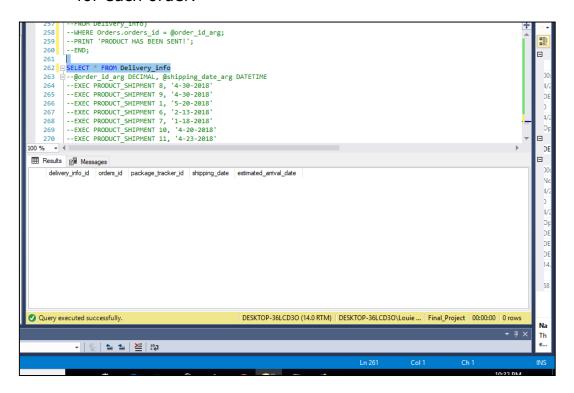


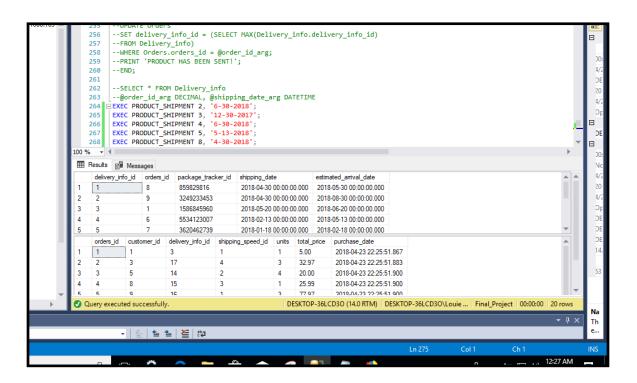
Product Shipment Use Case – This occurs when Amazon ships the products a customer purchased.

- 1. Amazon packages up the purchased products and assigns an identifier to package so that it can be tracked.
- 2. Amazon links the package to the customer's order.
- 3. Amazon ships the package to the default address linked to the customer's account.
- 4. Amazon notifies the customer that it has been shipped and provides the customer with the tracking ID.



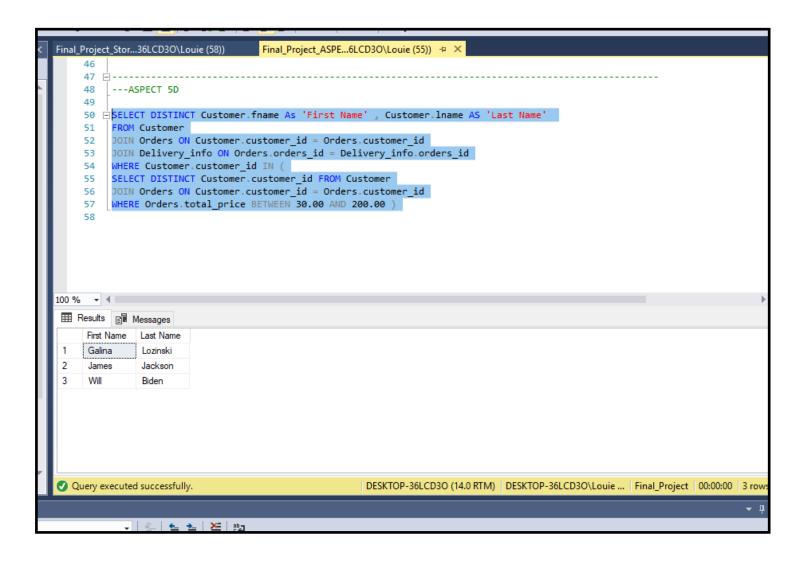
Aspect 5C. Amazon ships the orders listed in Aspect 4, one to you and the other to your facilitator. Invoke the stored procedure twice, once for each order.





Aspect 5D. Here you define you own query. Define a request for information for this aspect that is implemented with either aggregation or with a subquery. Then develop and execute a single query that provides this information.

Look for orders shipped that are between \$30.00 and \$200.00. Name the customer and price.



Index Creation

The index was created using the inventory ID inside the Order_item entity. This was chosen because there was a potential for large sets of data to be housed inside this table. Having the index on the inventory will allow us to easily find information about the customer who ordered a product and the supplier they chose to buy from. This can be done since the inventory table contains the product ID. This product ID will identify the product that was sold. We can also find out who the Order_item belongs to by joining the Order_item table to Orders then look into the customer ID column. Using the inventory ID as an index will speed up the process of searching for the customer that bought a certain product.



Files

- Final_Project_ASPECTS
- Final_Project_CreateTables_Constraints
- Final_Project_Data_Insert
- Final_Project_StoredProcedures_Index_Executes