```
CREATE TABLE TPL (
    TP ID NUMERIC PRIMARY KEY,
    first name VARCHAR (50) NOT NULL,
    last name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL
);
CREATE TABLE User (
    user ID NUMERIC PRIMARY KEY,
    first name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    last name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    Email VARCHAR (100) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
    Password VARCHAR (100) NOT NULL,
    Age NUMERIC NOT NULL,
    Type VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL CHECK (Type IN ('simple', 'admin')),
    TP ID NUMERIC NOT NULL,
   phone number VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL CHECK (phone number GLOB
'+[0-9]*'),
    FOREIGN KEY (TP ID) REFERENCES TPL(TP ID) ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE
CASCADE
);
CREATE TABLE Warehouse (
    warehouse ID NUMERIC PRIMARY KEY,
    warehouse name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    is open BOOLEAN NOT NULL,
    creation date TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,
    country VARCHAR (50) NOT NULL,
    TP ID NUMERIC NOT NULL,
    FOREIGN KEY (TP ID) REFERENCES TPL (TP ID) ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE
CASCADE,
    FOREIGN KEY (country) REFERENCES Country (country name)
);
CREATE TABLE Country (
    country name VARCHAR(50) PRIMARY KEY
);
CREATE TABLE Catalog (
    catalog ID NUMERIC PRIMARY KEY,
    product type VARCHAR (50) NOT NULL,
   manufacturing cost NUMERIC NOT NULL,
    selling price NUMERIC NOT NULL,
    country origin VARCHAR (50) NOT NULL,
    weight NUMERIC NOT NULL,
    length NUMERIC NOT NULL,
    description VARCHAR (255,
   product maintenance ID VARCHAR (50) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
   product name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    TP ID NUMERIC NOT NULL,
    registered by user ID NUMERIC NOT NULL,
    ordered by user ID NUMERIC,
    image BLOB,
    FOREIGN KEY (TP ID) REFERENCES TPL (TP ID) ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE
    FOREIGN KEY (registered by user ID) REFERENCES User (user ID) ON
DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE,
```

```
FOREIGN KEY (ordered by user ID) REFERENCES User (user ID) ON DELETE
CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE,
    FOREIGN KEY (country origin) REFERENCES Country(country name),
    CHECK (manufacturing cost < selling price)</pre>
);
CREATE TABLE Orders (
    order_ID NUMERIC PRIMARY KEY,
    order date TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,
    Total cost NUMERIC NOT NULL,
    TP ID NUMERIC NOT NULL,
    order user ID NUMERIC NOT NULL,
    warehouse ID NUMERIC NOT NULL,
    order status VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL CHECK (order status IN
('Processing', 'Preparation', 'In stock', 'Sent', 'Received',
'Returned')),
    order type VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL CHECK (order type IN ('Online', 'In
person')),
   user notes VARCHAR(255),
    is gift BOOLEAN NOT NULL,
    FOREIGN KEY (TP ID) REFERENCES TPL (TP ID) ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE
CASCADE,
    FOREIGN KEY (order user ID) REFERENCES User (user ID) ON DELETE
CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE,
    FOREIGN KEY (warehouse ID) REFERENCES Warehouse (warehouse ID) ON
DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE
CREATE TABLE OrdersCatalogJoin (
    order ID NUMERIC,
    catalog ID NUMERIC,
    PRIMARY KEY (order ID, catalog ID),
   FOREIGN KEY (order ID) REFERENCES Orders (order ID) ON DELETE CASCADE
ON UPDATE CASCADE,
    FOREIGN KEY (catalog ID) REFERENCES Catalog(catalog ID) ON DELETE
CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE
);
CREATE TABLE Location (
    location ID NUMERIC PRIMARY KEY,
    has container BOOLEAN NOT NULL,
    TP ID NUMERIC NOT NULL,
    warehouse ID NUMERIC NOT NULL,
    notes VARCHAR (255),
    latitude NUMERIC NOT NULL,
    longitude NUMERIC NOT NULL,
    registered by user ID NUMERIC NOT NULL,
    FOREIGN KEY (TP ID) REFERENCES TPL(TP ID) ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE
CASCADE,
    FOREIGN KEY (warehouse ID) REFERENCES Warehouse (warehouse ID) ON
DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE,
   FOREIGN KEY (registered by user ID) REFERENCES User (user ID) ON
DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE
);
```

پرکردن جداول در فایل generate_data.py قرار دارد. اما بررسی داده های غیر هم نوع، با توجه به آنکه ما از sqlite در این پروژه استفاده کردهایم، این DBMS قید های محدودیت در تعاریف جداول را بررسی نمیکند و به اشتباه میتوان تاپلهایی با صفت های غیر هم نوع وارد کرد. برای مدیریت این مشکل باید از check استفاده کرد.

```
۳. جدولها را با دادههای غلط پر کنید و سپس آنها را درست نمایید و در آخر آنها را پاک کنید.
INSERT INTO Orders (order ID, order date, Total cost, order user id,
TP ID, order user ID, warehouse ID, order status, order type, user notes,
is gift)
VALUES (3, '2023-03-20 09:00:00', 500, 103, 1, 203, 303, 'InvalidStatus',
'Online', 'Test invalid status', 0);
  SQLITE_CONSTRAINT_CHECK: sqlite3 result code 275: CHECK constraint failed: order_status IN ('Processing', 'Preparation', 'In stock', 'Sent', 'Received', 'Returned')
INSERT INTO Warehouse (warehouse ID, warehouse name, is open,
creation date, country, TP ID)
VALUES (10001, 'mainWarehouse', 1, '2023-07-01 08:00:00', 'Italy',
10001);
                     SaLite
                     SQLITE_CONSTRAINT_FOREIGNKEY: sqlite3 result code 787: FOREIGN KEY constraint failed
INSERT INTO TPL (TP ID, first name, last name)
VALUES (100001, NULL, NULL);
                  SQLITE_CONSTRAINT_NOTNULL: sqlite3 result code 1299: NOT NULL constraint failed: TPL:first_name
INSERT INTO Country (country name) VALUES
('ThisCountryNameIsWayTooLongAndShouldFailToInsertIntoThisTable');
Update Country
set country name = 'IRAN'
where country name =
`ThisCountryNameIsWayTooLongAndShouldFailToInsertIntoThisTable';
Delete from Country
where country name = 'IRAN';
          (در واقع sqlite محدودیت های طول را در varchar اعمال نمیکند و نیاز به check میباشد) این رویکرد برای
                        numeric(a,c) نیز میباشد که به طور خاص برای مثال بالا،دستور check آن را مینویسیم:
CREATE TABLE Country ( country name VARCHAR(50) PRIMARY KEY
CHECK(length(country name) <= 50) );</pre>
                          ۴. کوئری بنویسید که اسم و ایمیل تمام کاربرانی که سفارش ثبت کردهاند را نمایش بدهد.
select u.first name, u.last name, u.Email
from user as u
where u.user ID in (
  select order user id from Orders
);
```

```
۵. کوئری بنویسید که سود حاصل از فروش هر کاتالوگ را نمایش بدهد.
select c.catalog ID, c.product name, (c.selling price -
      c.manufacturing cost) as profit
from Catalog c;
                               ۶. کوئری بنویسید که تعداد سفارش داده شده از هر کاتالوگ را نمایش بدهد.
select product name, product maintenance ID, count(catalog id) as
times of order
from Catalog
where ordered by user id is not null
GROUP by product name, product maintenance ID;
                                        ۷. کوئری بنویسید که تعداد مکانهای هر مخزن را نمایش بدهد.
select W.warehouse ID, W.warehouse name, count(L.location ID) as
Location numbers
from Warehouse W
join Location L on W.warehouse ID = L.warehouse ID
GROUP by W.warehouse ID, W.warehouse name;
                    ۸. کوئری بنویسید که مقدار هزینه ساخت هر سفارش برا برای تمامی فروشگاهها نمایش دهد.
select O.order ID, T.TP ID, sum(C.manufacturing cost) as
manufacturing cost
from Orders O
NATURAL join OrdersCatalogJoin OC, Catalog C, TPL T
where C.catalog ID = OC.catalog ID and T.TP ID = C.TP ID
GROUP by O.order ID, T.TP ID;
                       ۹. کوئری بنویسید که میانگین سود کل را در یک ماه خاص برای هر فروشگاه نمایش بدهد.
select order profits.TP ID, avg(profit) as average profit
from (
  select T.TP ID, O.order ID, sum(C.selling price - C.manufacturing cost)
as profit
  from TPL As T
  left outer join Orders O on O.TP ID = T.TP ID
  join OrdersCatalogJoin OC on OC.order ID = O.order ID
  join Catalog C on OC.catalog ID = C.catalog ID
  WHERE STRFTIME('%m', o.order date) = 'specificMonth' AND STRFTIME('%Y',
o.order date) = 'specificYear'
  GROUP by T.TP ID, O.order ID
) as order profits
GROUP by order profits.TP ID;
               ۱۰. کوئری بنویسید که تمامی محصولات موجود به همراه شناسه نگهداری محصول انهارا نمایش بدهد.
select C.product name, C.product maintenance ID, count (C.catalog ID) as
count
from Catalog as C
where C.ordered by user id is NULL
GROUP by C.product name, C.product maintenance ID;
               ۱۱. کوئری بنویسید که هزینه کل و تعداد سفارشات هر مشتری را در یک بازه زمانی خاص نمایش بدهد.
select U.user ID, COUNT(O.order ID), sum(O.Total cost)
from User U
left outer join Orders O on U.user ID = O.order user ID
WHERE O.order date BETWEEN :start date AND :end date
group by U.user ID;
```

۱۲. کوئری بنویسید که تعداد کانتینرهای هر مخزن را نمایش بدهد.

select W.warehouse_ID, W.warehouse_name, sum(L.has_container) as
Location_numbers
from Warehouse W
left OUTER join Location L on W.warehouse_ID = L.warehouse_ID
GROUP by W.warehouse_ID, W.warehouse_name;