Ecommerce Library Database Project — Detailed Explanation

1. Project Introduction

This project is about building a database for an online library. The library allows users to browse and buy different products (like books, electronics, clothes, etc.) online.

The database helps organize all the information such as users, products, orders, and payment methods. When data is organized well, it's easier to search, generate reports, and keep the system efficient and reliable.

2. Requirements Analysis & Identifying Entities and Users

Before designing the database, we first analyze what data we need to store:

- **Entities:** These are the main things or people involved in the system. For example:
 - **Users:** People who register and buy products.
 - Products: Items available for sale.
 - Orders: Transactions made by users.
 - Payment Methods: Ways to pay like credit card or PayPal.
 - o Categories: Grouping products into types like books, electronics, clothes.

- Address: User addresses for shipping.
- **Users:** Mainly customers who buy products, but in bigger systems, there can be admins or staff too.

In our project, we focus on customers.

3. Database Design (ERD and Mapping)

What is an ERD?

Entity-Relationship Diagram (ERD) visually shows how entities relate to each other.

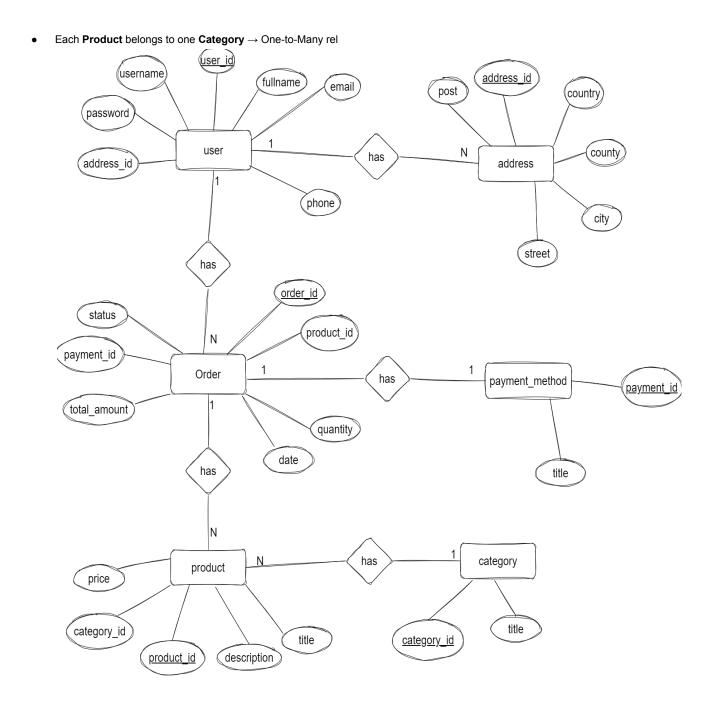
For example:

- A User can place many Orders → One-to-Many relationship.
- Each Order can include many Products and each Product can appear in many Orders → Many-to-Many relationship, handled by a join table called order_product.

Mapping ERD to Tables

Once the ERD is ready, we convert it to actual database tables by:

- Creating one table per entity.
- Representing relationships with foreign keys or join tables.



4. Normalization

Why normalize?

Normalization organizes data to reduce duplication and avoid inconsistencies.

Normal Forms:

• 1NF (First Normal Form):

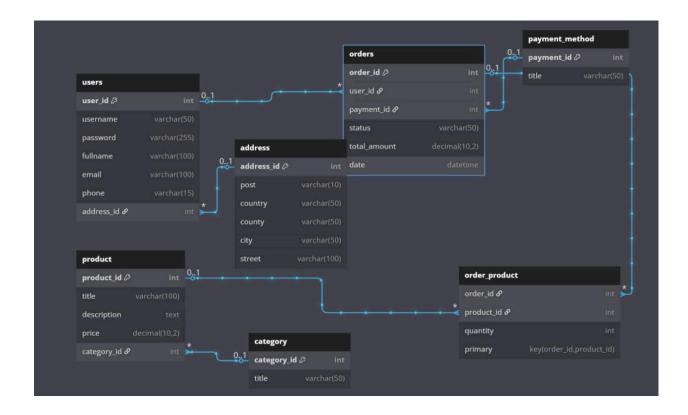
- o Each column contains atomic (indivisible) values.
- No repeating groups or arrays in a column.

• 2NF (Second Normal Form):

- o Every non-key column depends fully on the primary key.
- o If there's a composite key, no column depends on just part of it.

• 3NF (Third Normal Form):

- No transitive dependencies.
- Non-key columns don't depend on other non-key columns



5. Creating Database and Tables

- Using MySQL commands like CREATE DATABASE and CREATE TABLE we set up the database.
- Main tables created:
 - o users (stores user info)
 - address (stores user addresses)
 - payment_method (stores payment types)
 - category (stores product categories)
 - product (stores product info)

- o orders (stores order info)
- order_product (joins orders and products)

7. Main SQL Queries output

1

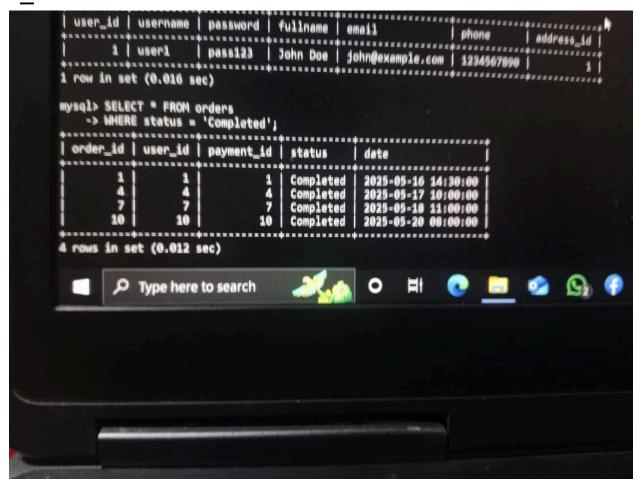
```
mysql> INSERT INTO order_product (order_id, product_id, quantity) VALUES

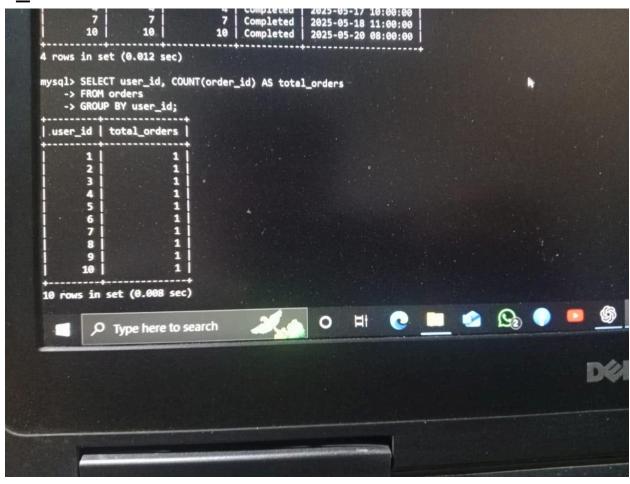
-> (1, 1, 2),
-> (2, 3, 1),
-> (2, 3, 1),
-> (3, 4, 3),
-> (3, 6, 1),
-> (4, 7, 2),
-> (5, 8, 1),
-> (6, 9, 4),
-> (7, 10, 1);
Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.186 sec)
Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> SEECT * FROM users
-> WHERE fullname LIKE 'XJohn%';

| user_id | username | password | fullname | email | phone | address_id |
| 1 | user1 | pass123 | John Doe | john@example.com | 1234567890 | 1 |

1 row in set (0.016 sec)
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product_id title description				price	category_id		id
	3 Novel Book	Best-	selling novel	20.00	i		2
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