Online Sales Management System for

LACOSTE



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INTRODUCTION

The advancement of technology is transforming our standards of living and lifestyle. Online shopping has been one of the prevalent features of modern technology. The number of online shoppers has been growing over the past few years. In 2021, there were 900 million more digital buyers than there were in 2020—a 4.4 percent year-over-year increase. Given the rising trend, the potential for an ecommerce store is huge. A deeper look into the eshopping statistics can prove vital to the store owners for better understanding of the trends and thereby enhance the online shopping business. As a part of this project, we will create a database management system (DBMS) for online sales for Lacoste and leverage the concepts and features of relational DBMS to allow efficient administration and management of the data

OBJECTIVE

The goal of this study is to analyze online sales trend, sales based on demographics, demand of different sizes of products from the product line and reach of the brand amongst the diverse group of individuals. The study will navigate us through the patterns followed by different consumers, concentration of consumer market per locality/city and how the study of these patterns can be used to strengthen the marketing, advertising and even production strategies to maximize sales and eventually maximize the profit.

BUSINESS SCENARIO DESCRIPTION

My husband planned to purchase a sporty sweatshirt and started with a little research on which brand he wants to go with. After researching a few brands, he decided that he wanted to go with one of his favorite brands, Lacoste. Because of rising COVID cases, he was inclined to make an online purchase and hence started looking for sweatshirts on Lacoste website.

He started with browsing the Lacoste website and went through section of interest MENDCLOTHINGD SWEATSHIRTS. The section had 79 relevant items displayed. He looked through a few options and, in each option, he scanned different angled pictures provided. He liked one of the sweatshirts but found that his usual size wasn't available in stock. He then checked the "size guide" to ensure that he was looking for the right size. For the further search, he applied the "size" filter & "low to high" price filter to refine the results, there were 42 items available in his size. He decided to finalize on a Zip Pocket Hooded Sweatshirt after checking the reviews and customer posted images. The sweatshirt was from the winter sale collection and therefore on 50% off. He selected the size and added the sweatshirt into the bag and followed a pop-up "View bag" or "Continue Shopping". At the bottom of the checkout page there was a section "You may also be interested in" which displayed different shirts, masks and sneakers that might go well with the sweatshirt. He looked through some of the suggested shirts and liked one of the shirts and added that to the bag.

On the checkout page, before making the payment, he was asked to enter his email address and create an account (and get subscribed to newsletter and exciting offers) or checkout as a guest. He created an account using his email id, updated shipping and billing address, and selected Ground Shipping (which was free) from 3 different shipping options. He then proceeded to the Payment Section and applied a 15% coupon code that he had found on the receipt of his last in-store purchase which was valid through June 2022. He selected the credit card option and reviewed his order to make the final purchase. Right after completing the order, he validated the confirmation email that he received for the order summary, delivery address and price information.

Dataset Creation

After making online purchases from Lacoste, a transaction log has been created, and the log has been extended to show sample transactions made by 13 other fictitious customers. The table with transaction logs was in de-normalized form and had redundant and repeated data. Moreover, there were insertion, deletion & updation anomalies. For example, deletion of a particular product in case a customer record is being deleted. By using normalization techniques, this dataset can be stored in different but related types of data in separate logical tables making the dataset free of any duplication and anomalies. We will start the process by first defining the process flow and then identifying entities involved in order to normalize the data.

PROCESS FLOWCHART

To visualize end-to-end workflow, we identified the roles of multiple groups involved in the business scenario and represented them in horizontal swimlanes. Then we captured each process step as a connection, interaction between same/different swimlanes (groups) to plot the complete process. Below are the details of groups involved:

Customers - Customers can have easy access to various products and their detailed description across the Lacoste website and can provide their views on overall shopping experience and the product purchased through ratings.

Website – Website is an interface between the customer and seller that provides a way to browse the product catalogue and perform online purchases.

Payment Gateway – A payment gateway provides a service to securely authorize payment made by customers for their purchases.

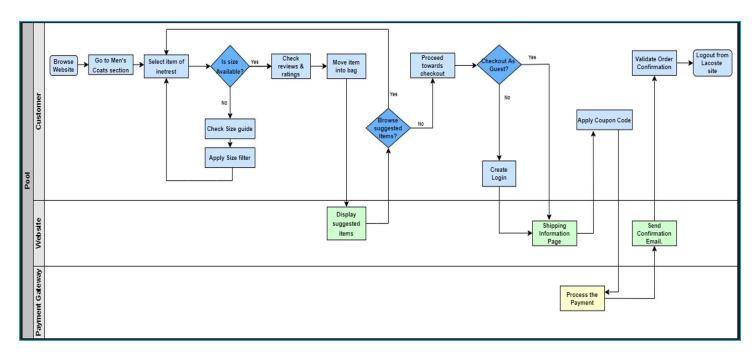


Fig. 1. Swim-lane diagram of the business case

ENTITY - RELATIONSHIP

After determining the groups through swim lane, we will now identify multiple entities involved in the business scenario and established their relationship based on the interactions and interdependencies. For each entity a table has been designated along with the information that needs to be stored in each table. The below UML model gives the details:

Note: Transaction log is deformalized table and is present there without any links only to show contents of original table

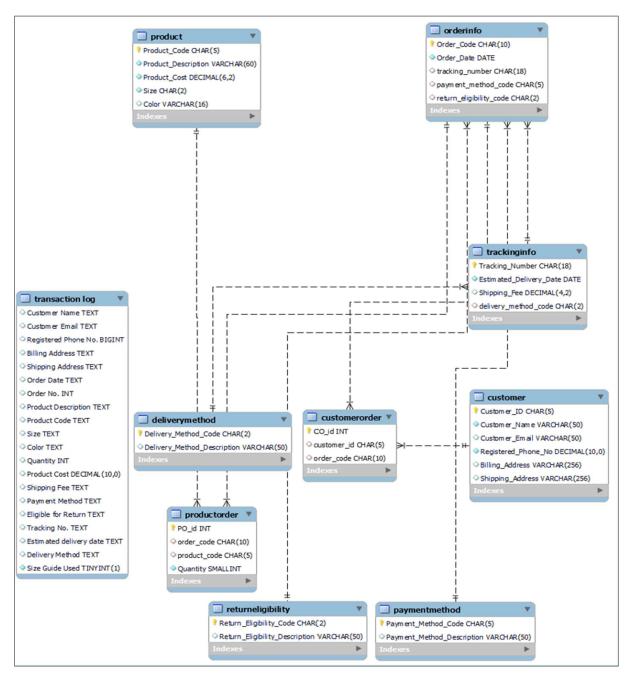


Fig. 2. Enhanced Entity Relationship (EER) Diagram

TABLES

LIST OF TABLES

Table: customer

Columns:

 Customer_ID
 char(5) PK

 Customer_Name
 varchar(50)

 Customer_Email
 varchar(50)

 Registered_Phone_No
 decimal(10,0)

 Billing_Address
 varchar(256)

 Shipping_Address
 varchar(256)

Table: product

Columns:

Product_Code | char(5) PK | varchar(60) | Product_Cost | decimal(6,2) | char(2) | varchar(16) |

Table: paymentmethod

Columns:

Payment_Method_Code char(5) PK
Payment_Method_Description varchar(50)

Table: returneligibility

Columns:

Return_Eligibility_Code char(2) PK Return_Eligibility_Description varchar(50)

Table: deliverymethod

Columns:

Delivery_Method_Code char(2) PK Delivery_Method_Description varchar(50) Table: trackinginfo

Columns:

Tracking_Number char(18) PK
Estimated_Delivery_Date date
Shipping_Fee decimal(4,2)
delivery_method_code

Table: orderinfo

Columns:

Order_Code char(10) PK
Order_Date date
tracking_number
payment_method_code
return_eligibility_code char(2)

Table: productorder

Columns:

PO_id int AI PK
order_code char(10)
product_code char(5)
Quantity smallint

Table: customerorder

Columns:

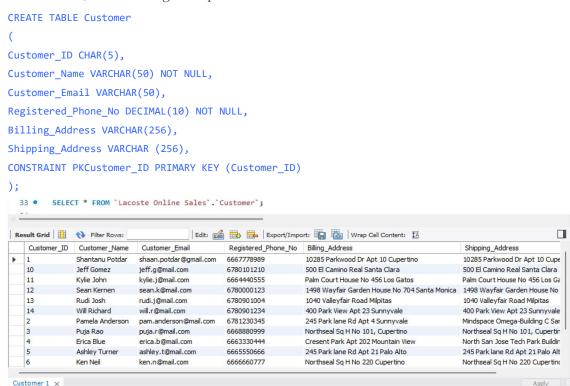
CO_id int AI PK customer_id char(5) order_code char(10)

TABLE CREATION SCRIPT

1. Starting with Creation of Schema - Create SCHEMA & upload "Transaction log"

```
## Create Schema
CREATE SCHEMA `Lacoste_Online_Sales`;
## Use created schema
USE `Lacoste_Online_Sales`;
```

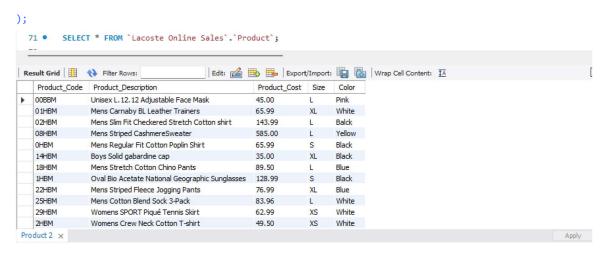
2. Create Table – "Customer" with Primary key as Customer ID. Since we do not have a customer id, we will assign unique customer id to each customer.



It removed all the duplicate entries and in return we got 14 rows of non-duplicate data.

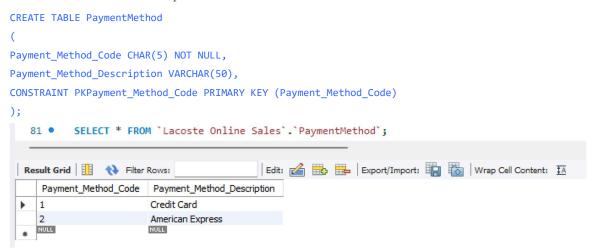
3. Create Table – "**Product**" using <u>Product code</u> as a Primary Key.

```
CREATE TABLE Product
Product_Code CHAR(5),
Product_Description VARCHAR(60) NOT NULL,
Product_Cost DECIMAL(6,2) NOT NULL,
Size CHAR(2) NOT NULL,
Color VARCHAR(16),
CONSTRAINT PKProduct Code PRIMARY KEY (Product Code),
CONSTRAINT CSize_Check CHECK (Size in ('XS', 'S', 'M', 'L', 'XL'))
```



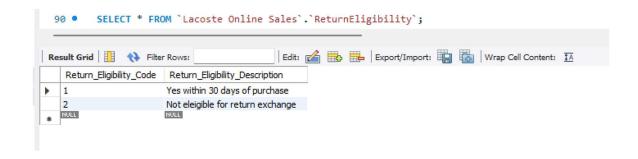
Note: * Product code is unique per product size & color

4. Create Table - "Payment Method" with Payment Method Code as Primary Key. We have assigned different and unique values for each payment method. Any updates or additions to the payment methods can now be performed independently without order or customer info dependencies.



5. Create Table – "Return Eligibility" with Return Eligibility Code as Primary Key. We have assigned different and unique values for each return method.

```
CREATE TABLE ReturnEligibility
Return_Eligibility_Code CHAR(2) PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
Return_Eligibility_Description VARCHAR(50)
);
```

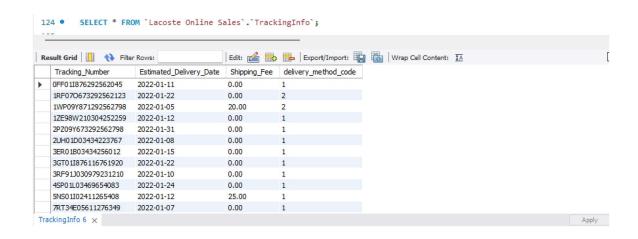


6. Create Table - "Delivery Method" with Delivery Method Code as Primary Key. We have assigned different and unique values for each delivery method.

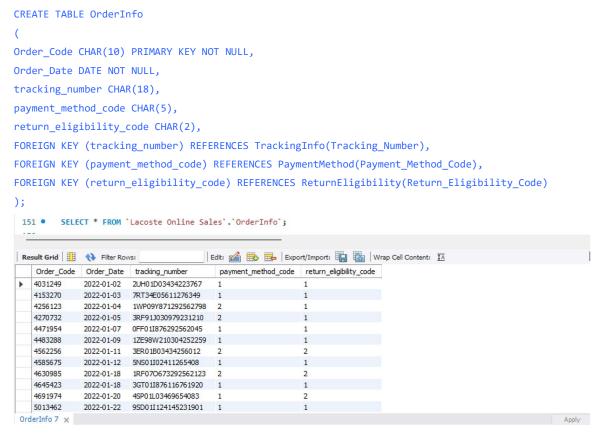
```
CREATE TABLE DeliveryMethod
(
Delivery_Method_Code CHAR(2) PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
Delivery_Method_Description VARCHAR(50)
);
          SELECT * FROM `Lacoste Online Sales`.`DeliveryMethod`;
                                        Edit: 🚄 📆 🖽 Export/Import: 📳 🐻 Wrap Cell Content: 🖽
 Delivery_Method_Code
                      Delivery_Method_Description
                      At home Standard
    1
                      At Office Standard
 NULL
```

7. Create Table – "Tracking Info" with Tracking No. as Primary Key & Delivery Method Code as Foreign Key.

```
CREATE TABLE TrackingInfo
Tracking_Number CHAR(18) PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
Estimated_Delivery_Date DATE NOT NULL,
Shipping_Fee DECIMAL(4, 2),
delivery method code CHAR(2),
FOREIGN KEY (delivery_method_code) REFERENCES DeliveryMethod(Delivery_Method_Code)
);
```



8. Create Table – "Order Info" with Order Code as Primary Key & Tracking No, Payment Method Code & Return Eligibility Code as Foreign Key.

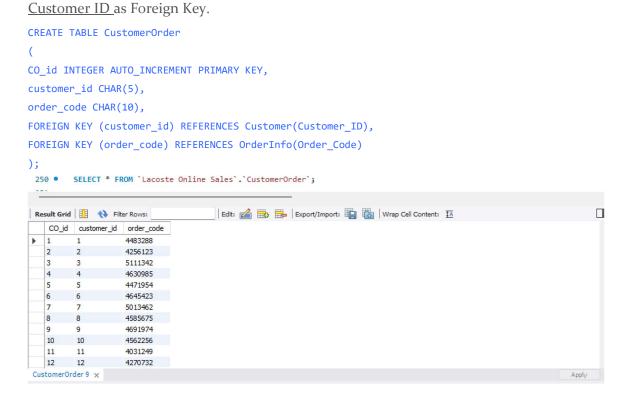


Create Table – "Product Order" with PO Id as Primary Key and, Order Code & Product Code as Foreign Key.

```
CREATE TABLE ProductOrder
```

```
PO_id INTEGER AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
order_code CHAR(10),
product_code CHAR(5),
Quantity SMALLINT NOT NULL,
FOREIGN KEY (order_code) REFERENCES OrderInfo(Order_Code),
FOREIGN KEY (product_code) REFERENCES Product(Product_Code)
);
 212 • SELECT * FROM `Lacoste Online Sales`.`ProductOrder`;
 | Edit: 🚄 📆 📙 | Export/Import: 📳 🐻 | Wrap Cell Content: 🔣
   PO_id order_code product_code Quantity
1
        4483288
                знвм
  2 4483288 OHBM
                       1
  3
        4256123
                7HBM
  4 5111342 29HBM
        5111342
                2HBM
  6 4630985 1HBM
        4471954
                9НВМ
  8 4645423 4HBM
        4645423
                01HBM
  10 4645423
                22HBM
        4645423
                14HBM
  12 5013462
                25HBM
ProductOrder 8 ×
```

10. Create Table – "Customer Order" with <u>CO_Id</u> as Primary Key and, <u>Order Code &</u>



SQL QUERIES TO ADDRESS BUSINESS QUESTIONS

1. Select distinct values of different sizes from the table.

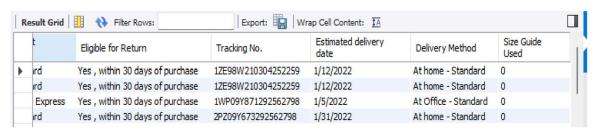


2. Alter table to add columns 'Size guide used' (values - Yes, No).

```
ALTER TABLE `Transaction log`

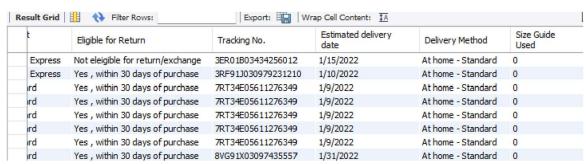
ADD COLUMN `Size Guide Used` boolean default false NOT NULL;

SELECT * FROM `Transaction log`;
```

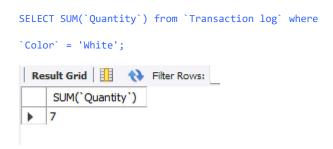


3. Push the estimated delivery date for products ordered on 1/8/2022 by a day.

```
UPDATE `Transaction log`
SET `Estimated delivery date` = '1/9/2022'
where `Estimated delivery date` = '1/8/2022';
SELECT * FROM `Transaction log`;
```

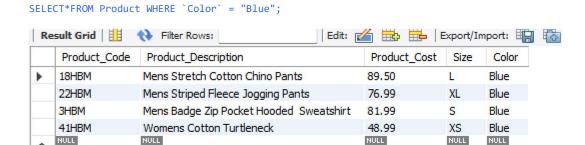


4. What is the volume of sales for Product Color - White?



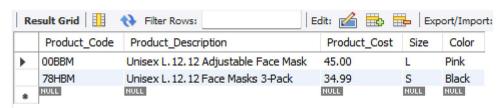
5. Name the top three customers who bought the highest number of products?

6. Print product description of all the products which are in blue color



7. Print products that are unisex.

SELECT*FROM Product WHERE `Product Description` LIKE 'Unisex%';



8. List the most expensive product in store

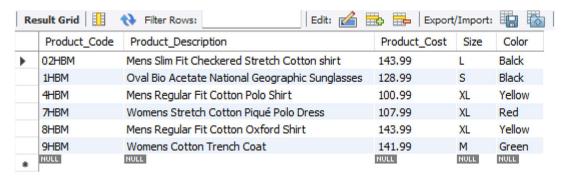
SELECT MAX(Product_Cost) FROM Product;

SELECT*FROM Product Order By Product_cost DESC LIMIT 1;



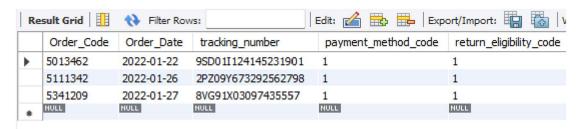
9. List products that cost from 100 - 200

SELECT*FROM Product WHERE `Product_cost` BETWEEN 100 AND 200;



10. Print product code of all the products that were ordered after 20 Jan 2022.

SELECT*FROM Orderinfo WHERE `Order_date`> '2022-01-20';

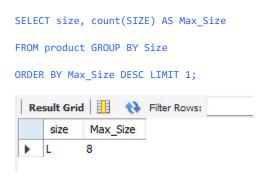


11. List details of customers who have different billing and shipping address

SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE Billing_Address != Shipping_address;

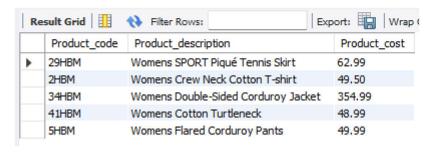


12. What size of product was sold most



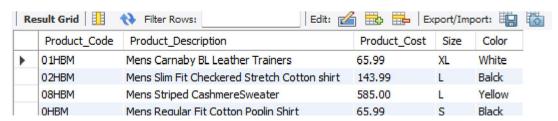
13. Print product cost of all the XS sized products

SELECT Product_code, Product_description, Product_cost from Product WHERE Size = 'XS';



14. Print all men's merchendise sold

SELECT * FROM product WHERE Product_Description like ('Mens%');



WITH JOINS

Joining tables - Order Info & Product Order

SELECT o.Order_Code, Order_Date, Tracking_Number, Payment_Method_code, Return_eligibility_code, PO_id,

product_code, quantity FROM OrderInfo O

LEFT JOIN ProductOrder p

ON 0.Order_Code = P.Order_Code;

	Order_Code	Order_Date	Tracking_Number	Payment_Method_code	Return_eligibility_code	PO_id	product_code	quantity
>	4031249	2022-01-02	2UH01D03434223767	1	1	16	34HBM	1
	4031249	2022-01-02	2UH01D03434223767	1	1	17	41HBM	1
	4031249	2022-01-02	2UH01D03434223767	1	1	18	5HBM	1
	4031249	2022-01-02	2UH01D03434223767	1	1	41	34HBM	1
	4031249	2022-01-02	2UH01D03434223767	1	1	42	41HBM	1

Joining tables - Customer - customer order - order info - Tracking Info to generate list of customers & their details who opted for paid shipping

```
SELECT c.Customer_Name, c.Shipping_Address, ti.Shipping_Fee
```

FROM customer c

LEFT JOIN customerorder co ON c.customer_id = co.customer_id

LEFT JOIN orderinfo oi ON co.order_code = oi.order_code

LEFT JOIN trackinginfo ti ON oi.tracking_number = ti.tracking_number

WHERE ti.Shipping_Fee > 0;

	Customer_Name	Shipping_Address	Shipping_Fee
F	Pamela Anderson	Mindspace Omega-Building C San Jose	20.00
	Pamela Anderson	Mindspace Omega-Building C San Jose	20.00
	Susan Hay	Spring Creek Apt 121 Stevens Creek	25.00
	Susan Hay	Spring Creek Apt 121 Stevens Creek	25.00

Joining tables - customer - customerorder - orderinfo - payment method to generate list of customers who have made payment through Credit card

```
SELECT c.Customer_Name, c.Registered_Phone_No, c.Billing_Address, pt.payment_method_description
```

FROM customer c

LEFT JOIN customerorder co ON c.customer_id = co.customer_id

LEFT JOIN orderinfo oi ON co.order_code = oi.order_code

LEFT JOIN paymentmethod pt ON oi.payment_method_code= pt.payment_method_code

WHERE pt.payment_method_code =1;

	Customer_Name	Registered_Phone_No	Billing_Address	payment_method_description
•	Kylie John	6664440555	Palm Court House No 456 Los Gatos	Credit Card
	Kylie John	6664440555	Palm Court House No 456 Los Gatos	Credit Card
	Rudi Josh	6780901004	1040 Valleyfair Road Milpitas	Credit Card
	Rudi Josh	6780901004	1040 Valleyfair Road Milpitas	Credit Card
	Ashley Turner	6665550666	245 Park lane Rd Apt 21 Palo Alto	Credit Card
	Ashley Turner	6665550666	245 Park lane Rd Apt 21 Palo Alto	Credit Card

Joining tables - customer - customerorder - product order - product to generate list of customers who have purchased blue color merchandise?

SELECT c.Customer_Name, c.Registered_Phone_No, c.Shipping_Address, pr.product_description, pr.product_cost, pr.color

FROM customer c

LEFT JOIN customerorder co ON c.customer_id = co.customer_id

LEFT JOIN productorder po ON co.order_code = po.order_code

LEFT JOIN product pr ON po.product_code = pr.Product_Code

WHERE pr.color = 'blue';

	Customer_Name	Registered_Phone_No	Shipping_Address	product_description	product_o
•	Rudi Josh	6780901004	1040 Valleyfair Road Milpitas	Mens Stretch Cotton Chino Pants	89.50
	Rudi Josh	6780901004	1040 Valleyfair Road Milpitas	Mens Stretch Cotton Chino Pants	89.50
	Rudi Josh	6780901004	1040 Valleyfair Road Milpitas	Mens Stretch Cotton Chino Pants	89.50
	Rudi Josh	6780901004	1040 Valleyfair Road Milpitas	Mens Stretch Cotton Chino Pants	89.50
	Ken Neil	6666660777	Northseal Sq H No 220 Cupertino	Mens Striped Fleece Jogging Pants	76.99
	Ken Neil	6666660777	Northseal Sq H No 220 Cupertino	Mens Striped Fleece Jogging Pants	76.99

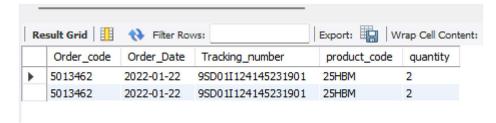
Joining tables - Order Info - Product Order to print tracking number & product code of items which are ordered on 22 Jan 2022.

 ${\tt SELECT~OI.Order_code,~oi.Order_Date,~oi.Tracking_number,~p.product_code,~p.quantity}$

FROM OrderInfo oi

LEFT JOIN ProductOrder p ON oi.ORDER_CODE = p.order_code

WHERE oi.ORDER_DATE = '2022-01-22';



VIEWS AND SUBQUERIES

Creating views using INNER JOIN

CREATE VIEW Tracking AS

SELECT T.Tracking_Number, Estimated_Delivery_Date, Shipping_Fee, Order_code, Order_date FROM TrackingInfo T

INNER JOIN OrderInfo O

ON T.Tracking_Number = O.Tracking_Number;

Display all details present in the view

SELECT * FROM Tracking;



Creating views using LEFT JOIN

CREATE VIEW Order_And_Product AS

SELECT o.Order_Code, Order_Date, Tracking_Number, Payment_Method_code, Return_eligibility_code,

product_code, quantity FROM OrderInfo 0

LEFT JOIN ProductOrder p

ON 0.Order_Code = P.Order_Code;

Display all details present in the view

SELECT * FROM Order_And_Product;

Re	sult Grid	Filter Rov	vs:	Export: Wrap Cell C	ontent: ‡A		
	Order_Code	Order_Date	Tracking_Number	Payment_Method_code	Return_eligibility_code	product_code	quantity
>	4031249	2022-01-02	2UH01D03434223767	1	1	34HBM	1
	4031249	2022-01-02	2UH01D03434223767	1	1	41HBM	1
	4031249	2022-01-02	2UH01D03434223767	1	1	5HBM	1
	4031249	2022-01-02	2UH01D03434223767	1	1	34HBM	1
	4031249	2022-01-02	2UH01D03434223767	1	1	41HBM	1
	4031249	2022-01-02	2UH01D03434223767	1	1	5HBM	1
	4153270	2022-01-03	7RT34E05611276349	1	1	50HBM	1

SQL - SubQuery

I have joined different normalized tables using sub-query to answer business questions and to understand how sub query works and what role operators like 'IN' play in sub query. From the joins that we have performed above we can see how similar output, that is derived from joins can be derived from sub-queries.

Using sub-query to list all the products that are not eligible for return (Queried through tables: Product – product order – order info – return eligibility).

	product_description	product_cost	size	color
F	Unisex L. 12. 12 Face Masks 3-Pack	34.99	S	Black
	Oval Bio Acetate National Geographic Sunglasses	128.99	S	Black
	Unisex L. 12. 12 Adjustable Face Mask	45.00	L	Pink

Using sub-query to answer how many customers selected "at-office standard" delivery method (Queried through tables: Customer- customerorder – orderinfo- tracking info)

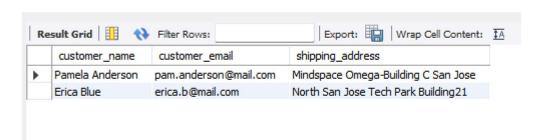
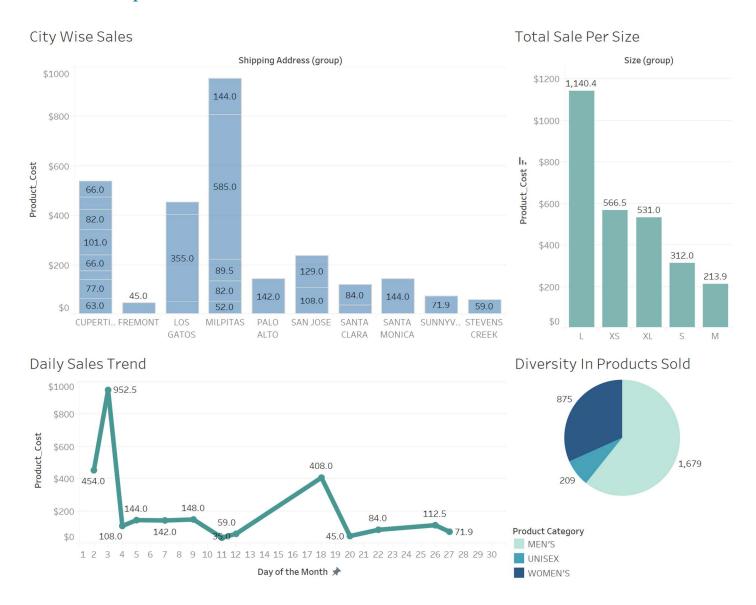


Tableau Report



CONCLUSION

The online sales management system is developed to provide additional insights on sales through online platform and analyzes sales patterns to maximize profit. The model, if implied on larger base could result in providing useful stats for Lacoste which will help them strategize their marketing, advertising, target customer & production to meet demand. A centralized database system can help Lacoste to improve their efficiency in all aspects.

As a part of this project, I learnt the foundational concepts of data modelling and relational database management systems (R-DBMS) and could apply different features and aspects of it to optimally represent, store and manage the data involved in the business scenario. I also learnt the use of SQL language to store, retrieve, manipulate, and analyze the data from the databases. Through the fundamental constructs of SQL, I was able to answer the proposed business questions from Lacoste perspective thoroughly.

With advanced features of SQL, this project can be made more sophisticated, by using triggers and stored procedure to make it user friendly. Also, capturing more attributes in the stored information such as customer preferences, data across different states, multiple payment methods, etc. could make the analysis more interesting and provide further insightful results.