# E-COMMERCE DATABASE SYSTEM BY MYSQL

#### **INCLUDING:**

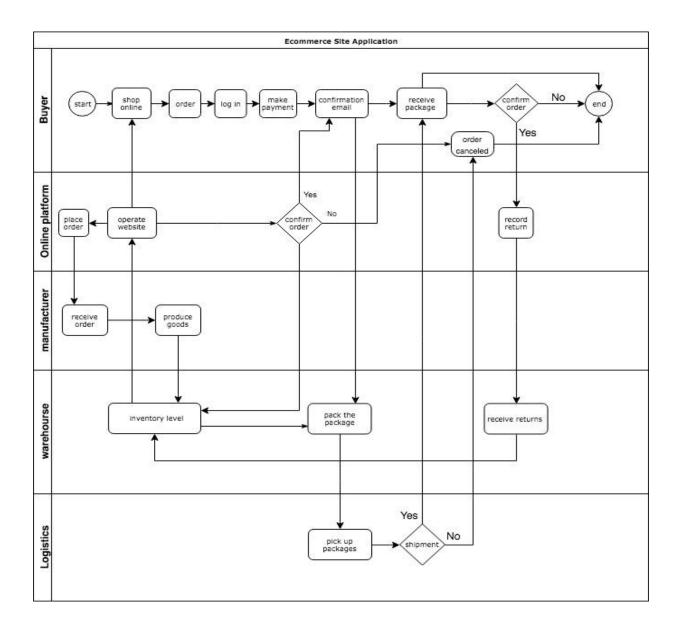
- 1. Swim Lane Diagram
- 2. User Types and Roles
- 3. Logical Model
- 4. ERD
- 5. Use Cases for business metrics
- 6. Visualization by Tableau
- 7. Procedures and Triggers

# I. <u>Business Application</u>: <u>Ecommerce Site Application</u>

The main purpose of this e-commerce is selling self-owned brand products online. The company has suppliers worldwidely and owns a warehouse to store the inventory. This e-commerce does not have any offline channels. All the buying orders are received through the main website. The products belongs to the same vertical, the types of products varies greatly. Customers browse through the website and add desired products to the cart. Then they checkout if they wish to purchase the products. After the payment process is completed, the order is submitted to the backend of the website, waiting to be executed. The workers pack the products according to the orders and get them ready for shipment.

# II. Enumerate Types of Users

• Swim Lane Diagram:



# III. User Types & Roles:

# Buyer:

 register user ID, search items, order and make payment on the e-commerce site. Orders need to be inserted by orderID and should include information about this buyer.

# Online platform (administrator):

 create/update/delete items on the website, manage customer orders.

#### Manufacturer:

 needs to push product quantity information back to the online platform, contact information for manufacturer needs to be fetched when company needs to communicate with manufacturer.

### Warehouse:

 (Inventory) need to create/update/delete items according to new shipments and orders

#### Logistics:

 manage ship request and complete shipment. Need to refer back to Orders table and update information on tracking and shipping status

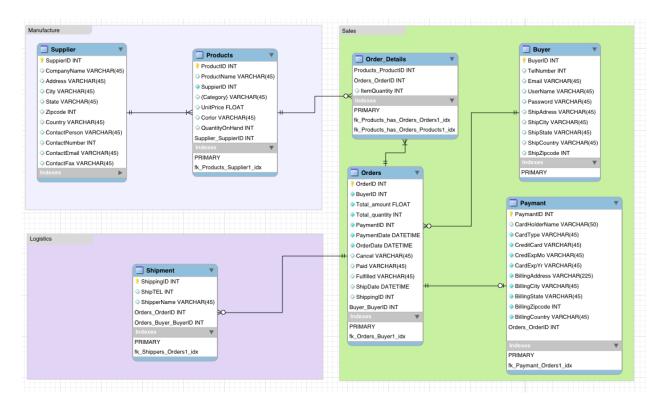
## IV. Logical model:

Entity: Supplier, Products, Buyer, Orders, Payment, Shipment

Relationship: Supplier and Products is one to many, Products and Orders is many to many, Orders and Buyers is one to many, Orders and Payment is one to one, Orders and Shipment is one to many.

Cardinality: Supplier must provided at least one product and one product must provided by a supplier. One product may have zero or many orders and an order must have some products. An order must have a buyer but a buyer might have or not have some orders. An order may be paid but a payment must belongs to an order. An order might have many shipment buty a shipment must based on an order.

# V. Entity Relationship Diagram



# VI. Enumerate Use Cases for the application

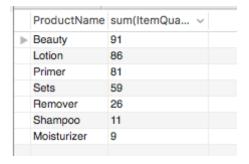
1. Seller would like to know the most popular payment method among buyers through buyer ID and count(payment method).

Answer: JCR



2. Seller would like to know the most ordered products.

Answer: Beauty



3. Seller would like to know which region has the most orders through ShipZipcode and OrderID.

Answer: Singapore

	ShipCountry	bestsell
⊳	Singapore	2
	Christmas Island	1
	Finland	1
	Guinea-Bissau	1
	Liberia	1
	Marshall Islands	1
	Mongolia	1
	Morocco	1

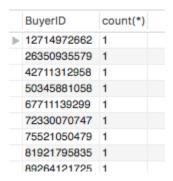
4. Buyer would like to find out what they ordered through Order ID.

	BuyerID	ProductName
Þ	12714972662	Remover
	26350935579	Beauty
	42711312958	Sets
	50345881058	Beauty
	67711139299	Moisturizer
	72330070747	Shampoo
	75521050479	Lotion
	81921795835	Primer
	89264121725	Sets

5. Seller would like to know when the order was shipped through Buyer ID and Shipdate.

	BuyerID	ShipDate
▶	12714972662	2018-08-06
	26350935579	2018-05-10
	42711312958	2018-06-16
	50345881058	2018-07-03
	67711139299	2018-10-19
	72330070747	2018-02-27
	75521050479	2018-07-10
	81921795835	2018-09-05
_	89264121725	2018-05-22

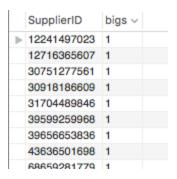
6. Seller would like to find out how many orders are placed by a single customer through Order ID.



7. Seller would like to know how many different products they have through Product ID.



8. Seller would like to know who their biggest supplier is through Supplier ID and Quantity.



9. Seller would like to look up a product's manufacturer through Supplier ID.



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ContactFax	ProductID	ProductName	SupplierID	Category	UnitPrice	Color	QuantityOnHa
1-795-854-4581	748130-5105	Lotion	12241497023	Hair	\$6.83	yellow	109
1-624-477-4294	375163-6428	Primer	12716365607		\$2.72	red	464
1-921-770-8330	533169-3365	Shampoo	30751277561	Body, Hair	\$84.35	yellow	916
1-747-514-7405	096419-4823	Beauty	30918186609	Cheek	\$26.70	red	551
1-402-203-9423	206908-3232	Remover	31704489846	Lip	\$29.58	green	898
1-137-184-4261	588681-0034	Moisturizer	39599259968	Lip	\$73.53	blue	162
1-266-190-0065	585230-0077	Sets	39656653836	Cheek	\$5.24	red	514
1-577-204-1040	998757-5991	Sets	43636501698		\$59.44	orange	827
1-214-295-9506	332338-2345	Beauty	68659281779	Face	\$56.17	red	271

# 10. Seller would like to know how fast products are shipped through OrderID, payment date and Ship date.

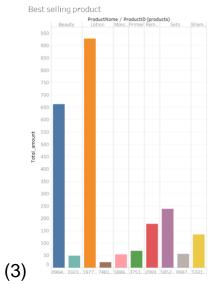
	OrderID	datediff(ShipDate,Payment ^
▶	96945305380	0
	21942566549	1
	47217024154	1
	99251300121	2
	89878325779	3
	90817183713	3
	05553373345	4
	70701609058	4
_	85764031654	4

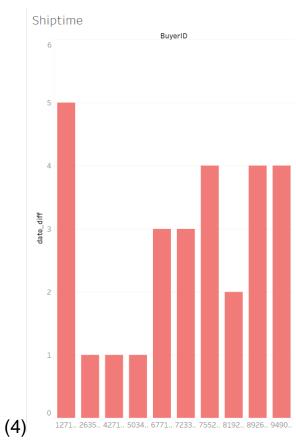
#### VII. Business Metrics

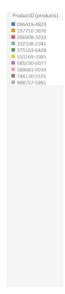
- Total Revenue
  - Summation of all order values.
- Average Order Value
  - Average dollar amount per order.
- Regional Sales Value & Quantity
  - Compare sales value and quantity on a regional basis.
    Which country has the largest order quantity? Which country has the highest order value?
  - Demonstrate by Tableau's regional graph (1)
- Popular Payment Methods
  - Which payment methods have the largest transaction amount?
  - Demonstrate by Tableau's graph (2)
- Popular Products
  - Which product has the highest quantity sold?
  - Demonstrate by Tableau's bar graph (3)
- Order Processing Time
  - The time difference between order date and ship date.
    We would like to keep the order processing time under 5 days.
  - Demonstrate by Tableau's bar graph (4)

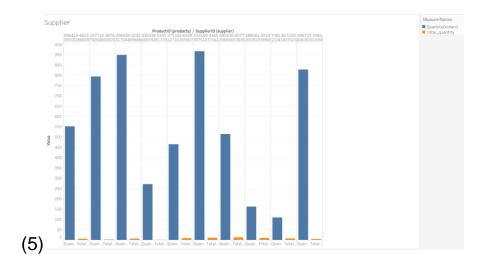
- Inventory Level
  - Quantity of each products on hands. We need to keep a sufficient amount of inventory in the warehouse. The threshold we set is 100 pieces.
  - Demonstrate by Tableau's bar graph (5)





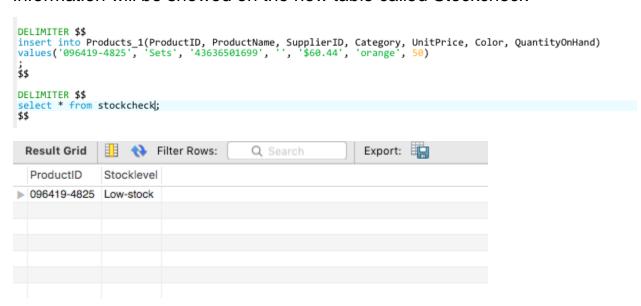






#### VIII. Triggers & Procedures

The after insert trigger is to alarm if the new product inserted is in low stock. If the "QuantityOnHand" is less than 100, the Product information will be showed on the new table called Stockcheck



The procedure is an update procedure to update new price change, including new price parameter and key parameter(ProductID).

An after update trigger is to insert new price information into a table called price\_update. In this table, you can check the price update details and the time price change occurred.

