
Project Report

Relational Database Design for E-Commerce Management

for

INFO6210 - Data Management and Database Design

Submitted By

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1. Problem Statement

The goal of this project will be to design a relational database that will describe all the entity related to commerce and properly covers all the relative scenarios in an e-commerce business using relational database management systems(RDBMS) like MySQL, MS SQL Server, OracleDB etc.

2. Design Approach

MySQL Workbench tool is used for designing database for an e-commerce business. Which can be able to track the record of Customers, Suppliers, Products, Customer orders, Customer payments and order delivery. A customer places an order for purchasing product which is supplied by a supplier. A customer can place an order for multiple products and a particular product can be supplied by multiple suppliers.

Entities are created for capturing data for customers, suppliers, orders, and payment used by customers.

Finally, views, triggers, procedures are written for applying run-time conditions and performing analytics.

3. Entities of concern

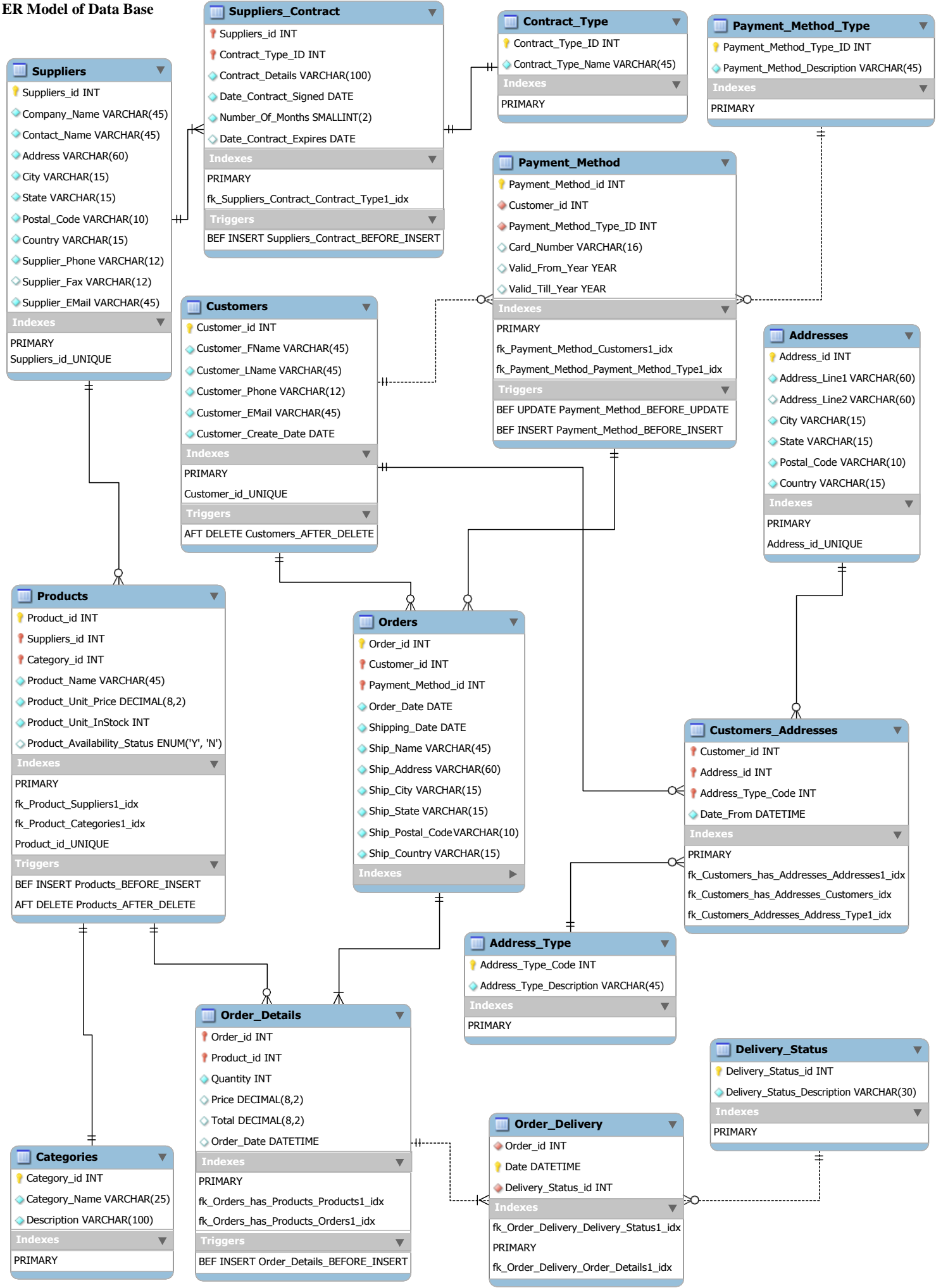
Customer: Details of the customer like the First name, Last name, Address details, Contact details, payment method used by customer to place order

Supplier: Details of the supplier like Name, Contact person name, contact details, Address details, contract details

Product: Details of the product like Product name, Product Category, Price, availability

Order: Details of the order placed by customer like Product, Quantity of product, order date, Order delivery status

ER Model of Data Base



Trigger Tables

Deleted_Product
Product_id INT
Product_Name VARCHAR(45)
Delete_Date DATETIME
Delete_By VARCHAR(45)
Indexes
PRIMARY

Previous_Customer
Customer_id INT
Customer_FName VARCHAR(45)
Customer_LName VARCHAR(45)
Customer_Phone VARCHAR(45)
Customer_Email VARCHAR(45)
Delete_On DATETIME
Indexes
PRIMARY

Previous_Valued_Customer
Customer_id INT
Customer_FName VARCHAR(45)
Customer_LName VARCHAR(45)
Customer_Phone VARCHAR(45)
Customer_Email VARCHAR(45)
Delete_On DATETIME
Indexes
PRIMARY

View :

Customer_Order_Prodcut_Supplier_Details

4. Triggers

"Trigger is a database object that is associated with a table. It will be activated when a defined action is executed for the table. The trigger can be executed when you run one of the following statements on the table: INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE and it can be invoked before or after the event."

Created triggers:

1. Customers_AFTER_DELETE: A customer who orders if any product becomes valued customer so when a customer record is deleted it stores in **Previous_Valued_Customer** table else in **Previous_Customer** table.

```
CREATE DEFINER = CURRENT_USER
TRIGGER `AmazonDB`.`Customers_AFTER_DELETE`
AFTER DELETE ON `Customers` FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
    DECLARE Placed_Order_Count INT;
    SET @Placed_Order_Count = 0;
    SELECT
        COUNT(*)
    INTO Placed_Order_Count FROM
        Orders o
    WHERE
        o.Customer_id = OLD.Customer_id;
    IF Placed_Order_Count > 0 THEN
        INSERT INTO Previous_Valued_Customer(Customer_id, Customer_FName, Customer_LName, Customer_Phone, Customer_Email, Delete_On)
        Values (old.Customer_id, old.Customer_FName, old.Customer_LName, old.Customer_Phone, old.Customer_Email, now());
    ELSE
        INSERT INTO Previous_Customer(Customer_id, Customer_FName, Customer_LName, Customer_Phone, Customer_Email, Delete_On)
        Values (old.Customer_id, old.Customer_FName, old.Customer_LName, old.Customer_Phone, old.Customer_Email, now());
    END IF;

    -- Clean up orders table
    DELETE FROM Orders
    WHERE
        Orders.Customer_id = old.Customer_id;
END
```

2. Order_Details_BEFORE_INSERT: Used to verify number of unit available for a particular product. If ordered product unit is less than or equals to available product unit in stock then order successfully places and same quantity reduced at the same time from Products table.

```
CREATE DEFINER = CURRENT_USER
TRIGGER `AmazonDB`.`Order_Details_BEFORE_INSERT`
BEFORE INSERT ON `Order_Details` FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
    declare quantity INTEGER;
    declare price DECIMAL(8,2);

    SET @quantity = (Select p.Product_Unit_InStock From Products p WHERE p.Product_id = NEW.Product_id);

    IF NEW.Quantity > @quantity THEN

        SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Quantity not available';

    ELSEIF NEW.Quantity <= @quantity THEN

        UPDATE Products
        SET Product_Unit_InStock = @quantity - NEW.Quantity
        WHERE Products.Product_id = NEW.Product_id;

        SET @price = (Select p.Product_Unit_Price From Products p WHERE p.Product_id = NEW.Product_id);

        SET NEW.Price = @price;
        SET NEW.Total = NEW.Quantity * @price;
        SET NEW.Order_Date = now();
    END IF;
END
```

3. Suppliers_Contract_BEFORE_INSERT: Used to calculate contract expiration date on the basis of contract start date and number of months.

```
CREATE DEFINER = CURRENT_USER
TRIGGER `AmazonDB`.`Suppliers_Contract_BEFORE_INSERT`
BEFORE INSERT ON `Suppliers_Contract` FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
    SET
    NEW.Date_Contract_Expires =
    DATE_ADD(NEW.Date_Contract_Signed, INTERVAL NEW.Number_Of_Months MONTH);
END
```

5. Stored Procedure

"A stored procedure is a set of Structured Query Language (SQL) statements with an assigned name, which are stored in a relational database management system as a group, so it can be reused and shared by multiple programs."

Created stored procedure:

1. SP_Order_Details_Retrival: Used to display all the orders placed by customers by taking Order_ID and Cust_ID as input.

```
CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `SP_Order_Details_Retrival`(IN Order_ID INT, IN Cust_ID int)
BEGIN
    SELECT
        orders.Order_id,
        orders.Customer_id,
        CONCAT_WS(' ',
            customers.Customer_FName,
            customers.Customer_LName) AS 'Customer Name',
        order_details.Product_id,
        order_details.Quantity,
        products.Product_Name,
        suppliers.Suppliers_id,
        suppliers.Company_Name
    FROM
        orders
        INNER JOIN
        customers ON orders.Customer_id = customers.Customer_id
        INNER JOIN
        order_details ON orders.Order_id = order_details.Order_id
        INNER JOIN
        products ON order_details.Product_id = products.Product_id
        INNER JOIN
        suppliers ON products.Suppliers_id = suppliers.Suppliers_id
    Where
        orders.Order_id = Order_ID AND
        orders.Customer_id = Cust_ID;
END
```

Output:

```
1 • call SP_Order_Details_Retrival(4518, 1372);
```

Result Grid										
Filter Rows:		Export:		Wrap Cell Content:						
Order_id	Customer_id	Customer Name	Product_id	Quantity	Product_Name	Suppliers_id	Company_Name	Contact_Name	Supplier_Email	Supplier_Phone
4518	1372	Carl V. Snow	20007	10	Product 7	30810	Goode	Larry P	info@goode.com	857-763-0002
4518	1372	Carl V. Snow	20008	12	Product 8	30810	Goode	Larry P	info@goode.com	857-763-0002
4518	1372	Carl V. Snow	20018	10	Product 7	30830	Apple	Tin Cook	info@apple.com	857-763-0004
4518	1372	Carl V. Snow	20025	12	Product 7	30840	HTC	John H	info@htc.com	857-763-0005

Use: Can be used by customer care team to contact with supplier in any concern raised by the customer.

2. **SP_Track_Order** : Used to display shipment status of a an order.

```
CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `SP_Track_Order`(IN Order_ID INT)
BEGIN
SELECT
    order_delivery.Order_id,
    -- order_delivery.Delivery_Status_id,
    delivery_status.Delivery_Status_Description,
    order_delivery.Date
FROM
    order_delivery,
    delivery_status
WHERE
    order_delivery.Delivery_Status_id = delivery_status.Delivery_Status_id
    AND order_delivery.Order_id = Order_ID;
END
```

Output:

1 • `call SP_Track_Order(4500);`

<

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: [IA](#)

	Order_id	Delivery_Status_Description	Date
	4500	Preparing for shipment	2017-12-11 18:23:25
	4500	Packaging	2017-12-11 18:23:30

Use: Can be used by customer care team or end user to track the shipping status of the product.

6. View

"In a database, a view is the result set of a stored query on the data, which the database users can query just as they would in a persistent database collection object. Views can join and simplify multiple tables into a single virtual table."

Created Views:

1. customer_order_prodcut_supplier_details: used to display order of the customer along with quantity and supplier details.

```
CREATE VIEW `Customer_Order_Prodcut_Supplier_Details` AS
SELECT
    orders.Order_id,
    orders.Customer_id,
    CONCAT_WS(',',
        customers.Customer_FName,
        customers.Customer_LName) AS 'Customer Name',
    order_details.Product_id,
    order_details.Quantity,
    products.Product_Name,
    suppliers.Suppliers_id,
    suppliers.Company_Name
FROM
    orders
    INNER JOIN
    customers ON orders.Customer_id = customers.Customer_id
    INNER JOIN
    order_details ON orders.Order_id = order_details.Order_id
    INNER JOIN
    products ON order_details.Product_id = products.Product_id
    INNER JOIN
    suppliers ON products.Suppliers_id = suppliers.Suppliers_id;
```

Output:

1 •

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select * from customer_order_prodcut_supplier_details;

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Result Grid

Filter Rows:

Export:

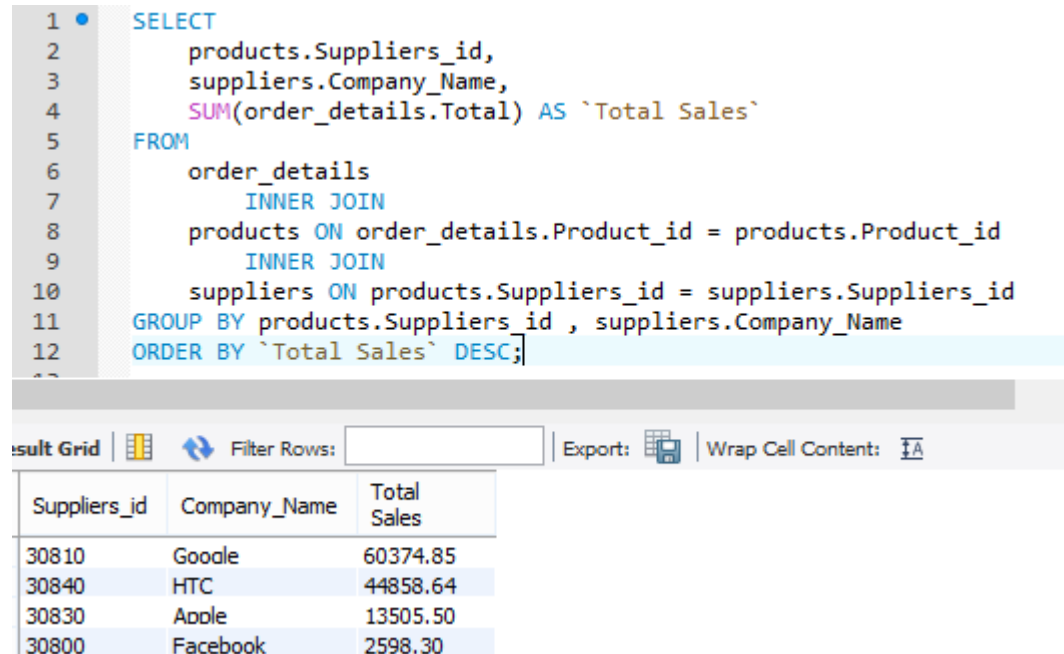
Wrap Cell Content:

Order_id	Customer_id	Customer Name	Product_id	Quantity	Product_Name	Suppliers_id	Company_Name
4515	1324	Larrv. Schroeder	20004	3	Product 4	30800	Facebook
4522	1979	Brooks. Lindsev	20002	3	Product 2	30800	Facebook
4518	1372	Carlv. Snow	20007	10	Product 7	30810	Goode
4518	1372	Carlv. Snow	20008	12	Product 8	30810	Goode
4522	1979	Brooks. Lindsev	20008	15	Product 8	30810	Goode
4518	1372	Carlv. Snow	20018	10	Product 7	30830	Apple
4518	1372	Carlv. Snow	20025	12	Product 7	30840	HTC

7. Analytics

1. Find name of the company in descending order with respect to total sales.

```
SELECT
    products.Suppliers_id,
    suppliers.Company_Name,
    SUM(order_details.Total) AS `Total Sales`
FROM
    order_details
    INNER JOIN
    products ON order_details.Product_id = products.Product_id
    INNER JOIN
    suppliers ON products.Suppliers_id = suppliers.Suppliers_id
GROUP BY products.Suppliers_id , suppliers.Company_Name
ORDER BY `Total Sales` DESC;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with a query that calculates the total sales for each supplier. The query is as follows:

```
1 SELECT
2     products.Suppliers_id,
3     suppliers.Company_Name,
4     SUM(order_details.Total) AS `Total Sales`
5 FROM
6     order_details
7     INNER JOIN
8     products ON order_details.Product_id = products.Product_id
9     INNER JOIN
10    suppliers ON products.Suppliers_id = suppliers.Suppliers_id
11 GROUP BY products.Suppliers_id , suppliers.Company_Name
12 ORDER BY `Total Sales` DESC;
```

Below the query editor is a results grid with the following data:

Suppliers_id	Company_Name	Total Sales
30810	Google	60374.85
30840	HTC	44858.64
30830	Apple	13505.50
30800	Facebook	2598.30

2. Find top 10 product categories with respect to product sold.

```
SELECT
    products.Category_id,
    categories.Category_Name,
    SUM(order_details.Quantity) AS `Total Quantity Sold`
FROM
    order_details
    INNER JOIN
    products ON order_details.Product_id = products.Product_id
    INNER JOIN
    categories ON products.Category_id = categories.Category_id
GROUP BY products.Category_id , categories.Category_Name
ORDER BY `Total Quantity Sold` DESC
LIMIT 10;
```

```
1 • SELECT
2     products.Category_id,
3     categories.Category_Name,
4     SUM(order_details.Quantity) AS `Total Quantity Sold`
5 FROM
6     order_details
7     INNER JOIN
8     products ON order_details.Product_id = products.Product_id
9     INNER JOIN
10    categories ON products.Category_id = categories.Category_id
11 GROUP BY products.Category_id , categories.Category_Name
12 ORDER BY `Total Quantity Sold` DESC
13 LIMIT 10;
14
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

Category_id	Category_Name	Total Quantity Sold
10002	Shopping Products	52
10001	Convenience Products	10
10004	Emergency Products	6