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1 Database Design and Implementation

1.1 E-R Diagram Design

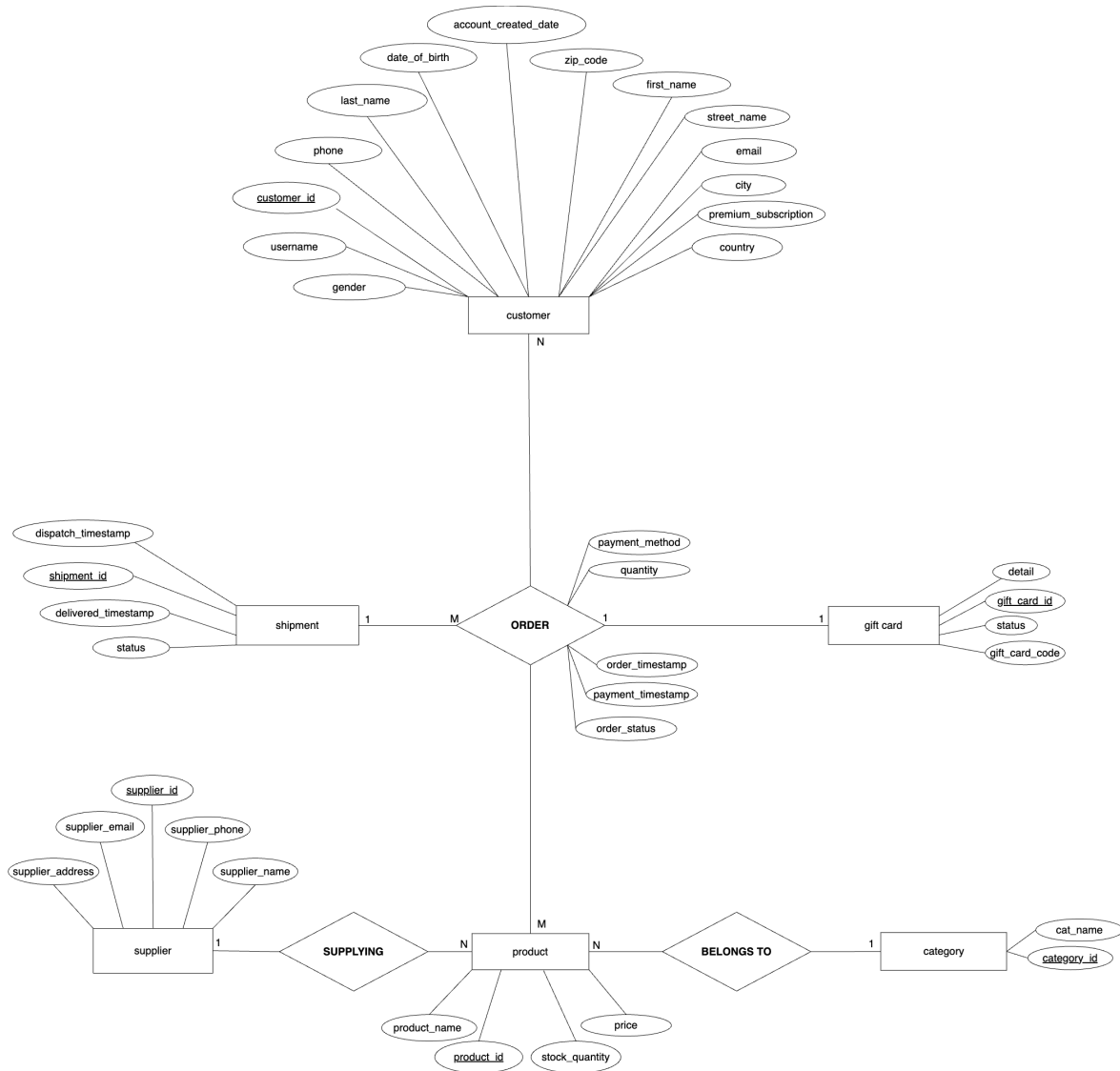


Figure 1: Github Action Workflow

1.2 Relationship Sets

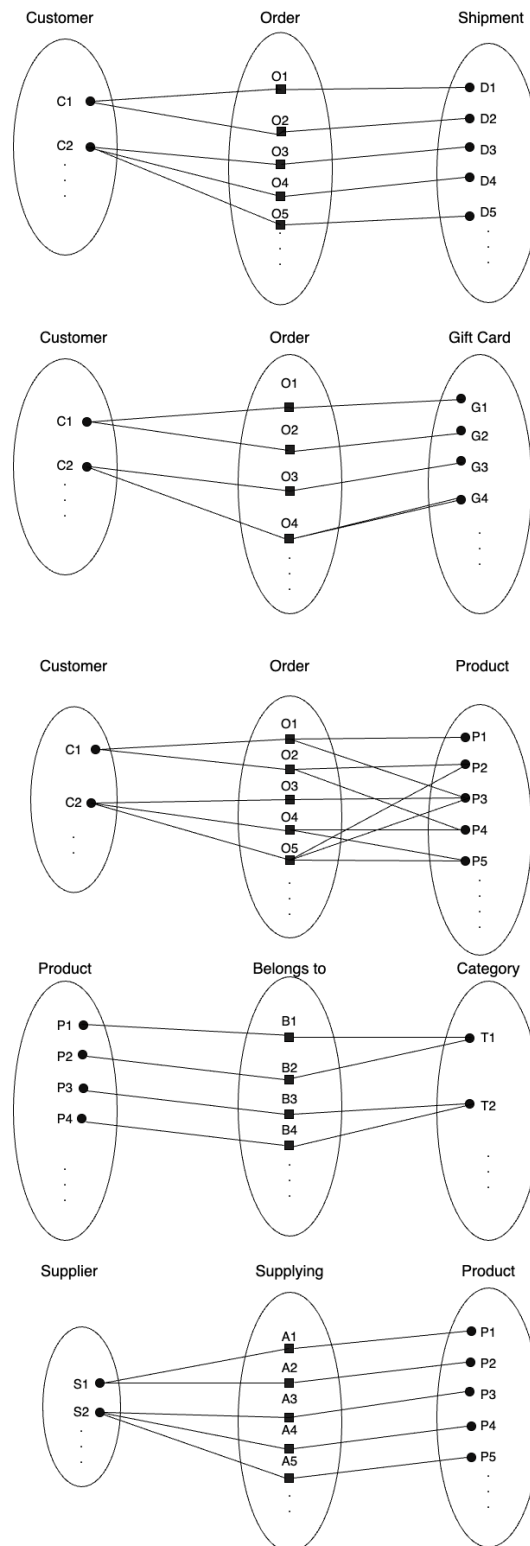


Figure 2: Github⁴Action Workflow

1.2.1 Cardinalities:

- A customer can have multiple orders (**1:N** relationship between **CUSTOMERS** and **ORDERS**).
- We assume that a customer can order only one type of product.
- A product belongs to only one category, but a category can have multiple products (**1:N** relationship between **PRODUCT_CATEGORY** and **PRODUCTS**).
- A supplier can supply many products (**1:N** relationship between **SUPPLIERS** and **PRODUCTS**).
- An order results in one shipment but one shipment can contain multiple orders(**1:M** relationship between **ORDERS** and **SHIPMENTS**).
- A gift card can be associated with only one order (**1:1** relationship between **GIFT_CARDS** and **ORDERS**).

1.2.2 Assumptions:

- Every Order must have a Customer, but a Customer does not necessarily need to have an Order.
- If a customer buys several things on the same day, and if all those things are coming from the same place, they'll be packed together and sent off with one tracking number.
- Our e-commerce business operates directly with suppliers, and we do not have any storage facilities for inventory.
- Every customer, product category, supplier, product, gift card, order, and shipment is uniquely identified by their respective ID fields (**customer_id**, **category_id**, **supplier_id**, **product_id**, **gift_card_id**, **order_id**, **shipment_id**).
- Orders reference **CUSTOMERS**, **PRODUCTS**, **SHIPMENT**, and **GIFT_CARD** through their respective ID fields, establishing a connection to existing records in those tables.
- Products reference **PRODUCT_CATEGORY** and **SUPPLIERS** through **category_id** and **supplier_id**, ensuring that each product is linked to existing categories and suppliers.
- **Mandatory Information:**
 - Customers must have a **customer_id**, **first_name**, and **date_of_birth**.
 - Products must have a **product_id**, **stock_quantity**, **category_id**, and **supplier_id**.
 - Orders must have an **order_id** and **order_status**.

- Shipments must have a **shipment_id** and **status**.
- **Nullable Fields:** Some fields are optional, such as `last_name` for customers, which suggests that not all information is required to create a record in the database.
- **Data Type Restrictions:** Email and phone fields for customers and `supplier_email` for suppliers are unique, implying that no two records can have the same value for these fields.
- **premium_subscription** in **CUSTOMERS** is an integer, which is indicated using a **boolean** value (0 or 1)
- The price in **PRODUCTS** is of type **REAL**, allowing for decimal values.
- **Gift Cards:** Gift cards are considered an entity but might not be required for an order, as the `gift_card_id` in the **ORDERS** table can be null.
- **Shipment Process:** The **SHIPMENT** table's **dispatch_timestamp** and **delivered_timestamp** suggest tracking the timeline of a shipment but they're not set as NOT NULL, so there might be cases where a shipment is created in the system before an actual dispatch time is known.
- **Payment and Order Timing:** Orders have both an **order_timestamp** and a **payment_timestamp**, which may not always be the same—this allows tracking the time the order was made and when the payment was processed.
- **Stock Management:** `stock_quantity` in **PRODUCTS** suggests the system tracks inventory levels, but there is no direct link to orders for decrementing stock, which implies this might be managed by a separate process or system.
- **Data Consistency:** The use of foreign keys enforces data consistency, ensuring that records in linked tables must exist before they can be referenced in an association.

1.3 SQL Database Schema Creation

This code is like organizing a digital warehouse for an e-commerce business. It sets up different sections in a database for storing information about customers, product categories, suppliers, products, gift cards, orders, and shipments. Each section is designed to keep specific types of information, ensuring that everything from customer details to order and shipment records is neatly organized and interconnected. The code ensures that each item, whether a customer or a product, is unique and correctly linked to related information, like linking a product to its supplier. It's like setting up shelves and labeling them in a warehouse to ensure everything is easy to find and in the right place.

```

#connect to the SQLite database
my_connection <- RSQLite::dbConnect(RSQLite::SQLite(),
                                   "../database/ecommerce_database_v1.db")

dbExecute(my_connection,
          "CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS CUSTOMERS
          (
            customer_id VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
            first_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
            last_name VARCHAR(255),
            username VARCHAR(255),
            gender TEXT,
            date_of_birth DATE NOT NULL,
            email VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE,
            phone VARCHAR(20) UNIQUE,
            street_name VARCHAR(255),
            city VARCHAR(255),
            country VARCHAR(255),
            zip_code VARCHAR(20),
            account_created_date TIMESTAMP,
            premium_subscription INTEGER
          );"
)

dbExecute(my_connection,
          "CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS PRODUCT_CATEGORY
          (
            category_id VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
            cat_name VARCHAR(255)
          );"
)

dbExecute(my_connection,
          "CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS SUPPLIERS
          (
            supplier_id VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
            supplier_name VARCHAR(255),
            supplier_address VARCHAR(500),
            supplier_phone VARCHAR(20),
            supplier_email VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE
          );"
)

```

```

    )

dbExecute(my_connection,
    "CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS PRODUCTS
    (
        product_id VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
        product_name VARCHAR(255),
        price REAL,
        stock_quantity INTEGER NOT NULL,
        category_id VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
        supplier_id VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
        FOREIGN KEY(category_id) REFERENCES
            PRODUCT_CATEGORY(category_id),
        FOREIGN KEY(supplier_id) REFERENCES SUPPLIERS(supplier_id)
    );"
)

dbExecute(my_connection,
    "CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS GIFT_CARD
    (
        gift_card_id VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
        gift_card_code VARCHAR(50),
        detail INTEGER,
        status VARCHAR(50)
    );"
)

dbExecute(my_connection,
    "CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS ORDERS
    (
        order_id VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
        customer_id VARCHAR(255),
        product_id VARCHAR(255),
        gift_card_id VARCHAR(255),
        payment_method TEXT,
        quantity INTEGER,
        order_timestamp TIMESTAMP,
        payment_timestamp TIMESTAMP,
        order_status VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
        shipment_id VARCHAR(255),
        FOREIGN KEY(customer_id) REFERENCES CUSTOMERS(customer_id),
        FOREIGN KEY(product_id) REFERENCES PRODUCTS(product_id),
        FOREIGN KEY(shipment_id) REFERENCES SHIPMENT(shipment_id),
    );"
)

```



```

        FOREIGN KEY(gift_card_id) REFERENCES GIFT_CARD(gift_card_id)
    );"
)
dbExecute(my_connection,
    "CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS SHIPMENT
    (
        shipment_id VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
        dispatch_timestamp DATETIME,
        delivered_timestamp DATETIME,
        status VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL
    );"
)

#Check if the tables are created

dbGetQuery(my_connection,
    sprintf("SELECT name FROM sqlite_master WHERE type='table';")
)

```

2 Data Generation and Management

2.1 Synthetic Data Generation

This code simulates part of an e-commerce operation by creating a set of mock orders based on existing data for customers, products, suppliers, and gift cards. It goes through these steps:

1. Finding Data: It locates and organizes data files for different categories like customers and products.
2. Loading Data: The first file from each category is loaded to form datasets for analysis.
3. Sampling: A subset of products and customers is randomly selected to make the data more manageable.
4. Order Creation: It generates fake orders, pairing products with customers and applying gift cards as needed, while recording details like payment method and order status.
5. Linking Suppliers: Each order is linked to the corresponding supplier based on the product information.
6. Shipment Grouping: Unique shipment IDs are created for orders, grouping them logically for shipping.
7. Data Cleaning: The orders are refined for realism, like removing shipment details from canceled orders.
8. Gift Card Update: The status of gift cards used in the orders is updated to 'USED'.

Essentially, this script creates a realistic snapshot of transactions for analysis, reflecting various aspects of e-commerce activities.

```
## Find all files matching the pattern
customer_files <- list.files(path = "../datasets"
                             ,pattern = "CUSTOMERS.*\\.csv$",full.names = TRUE )
category_files <- list.files(path = "../datasets"
                              ,pattern = "CATEGORY.*\\.csv$",full.names = TRUE )
gift_card_files <- list.files(path = "../datasets"
                               ,pattern = "GIFT_CARDS.*\\.csv$",full.names = TRUE )
suppliers_files <- list.files(path = "../datasets"
                               ,pattern = "SUPPLIERS.*\\.csv$",full.names = TRUE )
products_files <- list.files(path = "../datasets"
                              ,pattern = "PRODUCTS.*\\.csv$",full.names = TRUE )

customers_df <- readr::read_csv(customer_files[1])
gift_card_df <- readr::read_csv(gift_card_files[1])
suppliers_df <- readr::read_csv(suppliers_files[1])
category_df <- readr::read_csv(category_files[1])
products_df <- readr::read_csv(products_files[1])

#Sample Customers

sample_size <- floor(0.2 * nrow(products_df))
sampled_product_ids <- sample(products_df$product_id
                              , size = sample_size, replace = FALSE)
sampled_products_df <- products_df[products_df$product_id
                                   %in% sampled_product_ids, ]

#Sample Products

sample_size <- floor(0.2 * nrow(customers_df))
sampled_customer_ids <- sample(customers_df$customer_id
                               , size = sample_size, replace = FALSE)
sampled_customers_df <- customers_df[customers_df$customer_id
                                     %in% sampled_customer_ids, ]

generate_orders_data <- function(n = 1000) {
  set.seed(123)
```

```

orders_df <- tibble(
  order_id = sprintf("%s-%04d", "ORD", 1:n),
  customer_id = sample(sampled_customers_df$customer_id, n, replace = TRUE),
  product_id = sample(sampled_products_df$product_id, n, replace = TRUE),
  gift_card_id = sample(c(NA, gift_card_df$gift_card_id), n, replace = TRUE)
  , # Assuming gift cards are used as discounts
  payment_method = sample(c("Credit Card", "Debit Card"
                           , "PayPal", "Gift Card"), n, replace = TRUE),
  quantity = sample(1:5, n, replace = TRUE),
  order_timestamp = sample(seq(as.POSIXct('2024/02/01')
                              , as.POSIXct('2024/02/29'), by="day")
                          , n, replace = TRUE),
  payment_timestamp = order_timestamp + hours(sample(1:72, n, replace = TRUE)),
  order_status = sample(c("Processing", "Shipped", "Delivered"
                          , "Cancelled", "Pending Payment", "Out for Delivery")
                       , n, replace = TRUE),
)

# Augment the orders data frame with supplier_id using left_join
orders_df <- orders_df %>%
  left_join(sampled_products_df %>% select(product_id, supplier_id)
            , by = "product_id") %>%
  select(order_id, customer_id, product_id, gift_card_id, payment_method
        , quantity, order_timestamp, payment_timestamp
        , order_status, supplier_id)

return(orders_df)
}

# Generate orders data
orders_df <- generate_orders_data(n = 1000)

generate_shipment_ids <- function(df) {
  # Create a unique identifier for each group
  df <- df %>%
    mutate(date_only = as.Date(order_timestamp)) %>%
    group_by(customer_id, supplier_id, date_only) %>%
    mutate(shipment_group_id = cur_group_id()) %>%
    ungroup() %>%
    mutate(shipment_id = sprintf("SHIP%05d", shipment_group_id)) %>%
    select(-shipment_group_id, -date_only) # Clean up the extra columns
}

```

```

df
}

# Apply the function to your data frame
orders_df <- generate_shipment_ids(orders_df)

# Optional: Adjusting for logical consistency (e.g.,
# cancelled orders should not have a shipment_id)
orders_df <- orders_df %>%
  mutate(shipment_id = if_else(order_status %in%
                                c("Cancelled", "Pending Payment")
                                , NA_character_, as.character(shipment_id)),
         payment_method = if_else(order_status == "Pending Payment"
                                , NA_character_, payment_method),
         gift_card_id = if_else(payment_method == "Gift Card", gift_card_id, NA_character_))
  mutate(supplier_id = NULL)

used_gift_cards <- unique(na.omit(orders_df$gift_card_id))
gift_card_df$status[gift_card_df$gift_card_id %in% used_gift_cards] <- 'USED'

```

This code transforms order data into shipment information by doing the following:

1. It sets a dispatch date for each order to either the day the order was made or the next day.
2. It then assigns a delivery date to each order, ensuring it's 2 to 14 days after the dispatch date.
3. Orders are given a status based on their current phase, like “Ready for Dispatch” if they’re being processed, or “In Transit” if they’ve been shipped.
4. The code cleans up the data by keeping only shipment-related details, removing duplicates and any incomplete records.
5. Lastly, it updates the dispatch and delivery dates based on the shipment status, for example, clearing the delivery date for orders “In Transit.”

The updated shipment details are saved, providing a clear snapshot of when orders are dispatched, expected delivery times, and their current status.

```

#Shipment Table

shipment_df <- orders_df %>%
  mutate(
    # Dispatch date could be the same as the order date or a day after
    dispatch_timestamp = order_timestamp + days(sample(0:1, n()))
  )

```

```

, replace = TRUE)),

# Delivered date should be after the dispatch date;
#here I assume delivery takes between 2 to 5 days
delivered_timestamp = dispatch_timestamp + days(sample(2:14, n()
, replace = TRUE))),

# Randomly assign a delivery status
status = if_else(order_status == "Processing","Ready for Dispatch"
,if_else(order_status == "Shipped","In Transit"
,if_else(order_status == "Out for Delivery",order_status
,if_else(order_status == "Delivered",order_status,"NA"))))
) %>%
# Select only the relevant columns for the shipment table
select(shipment_id, dispatch_timestamp, delivered_timestamp, status) %>%
# Remove duplicate rows to ensure unique shipments
distinct()

shipment_df <- na.omit(shipment_df)

shipment_df <- shipment_df %>%
mutate(
# Assign NA to dispatch_timestamp if status is 'Ready for Dispatch'
dispatch_timestamp = if_else(status == "Ready for Dispatch"
, NA_Date_, dispatch_timestamp),
delivered_timestamp = if_else(status == "Ready for Dispatch"
, NA_Date_, delivered_timestamp),

# 'In Transit' status should have a dispatch date but no delivery date
dispatch_timestamp = if_else(status == "In Transit"
, Sys.Date() - days(sample(1:5, 1)), dispatch_timestamp),
delivered_timestamp = if_else(status == "In Transit"
, NA_Date_, delivered_timestamp),

# 'In Transit' status should have a dispatch date but no delivery date
dispatch_timestamp = if_else(status == "Out for Delivery"
, Sys.Date() - days(sample(1:5, 1)), dispatch_timestamp),
delivered_timestamp = if_else(status == "Out for Delivery"
, NA_Date_, delivered_timestamp),

# If status is 'Delivered', both dates should be in the past,

```

```

#with delivered after dispatched
dispatch_timestamp = if_else(status == "Delivered" &
                             is.na(dispatch_timestamp)
                             , Sys.Date() - days(sample(6:10, 1)), dispatch_timestamp),
delivered_timestamp = if_else(status == "Delivered"
                              , dispatch_timestamp + days(sample(1:5, 1)), delivered_timestamp)
)

write_csv(orders_df, "../datasets/ORDERS.csv")

write_csv(shipment_df, "../datasets/SHIPMENTS.csv")

```

2.2 Data Import and Quality Assurance

This code is like a checklist for a data table, ensuring all the needed items (columns) are there. If anything's missing, it alerts you; otherwise, it confirms everything is in order.

```

check_column_match <- function(df, expected_cols) {
  # Check if all expected columns are present in the dataframe
  missing_cols <- setdiff(expected_cols, names(df))

  if (length(missing_cols) > 0) {
    stop(sprintf("The dataframe is missing these columns expected by the SQL table: %s",
                paste(missing_cols, collapse = ", ")))
  }

  return(TRUE)
}

```

This code is like a checklist for a data table, ensuring all the needed items (columns) are there. If anything's missing, it alerts you; otherwise, it confirms everything is in order.

2.3 Task 2.2: Data Import and Quality Assurance

CUSTOMERS

This code is like a gatekeeper for customer data entering a digital database:

1. Connection: It links up with the database to start processing customer information.
2. Checklist: It verifies that each piece of incoming data has all the required fields, like name, contact info, and other personal details.

3. Validation: It ensures emails and genders are in the right format and that essential data isn't missing.
4. Updating: It adds new customer details to the database, avoiding duplicates and ensuring data is accurately recorded.
5. Wrap-Up: After processing, it closes the connection to the database to secure the data.

This is done for each batch of customer data, keeping the database current and correct.

```
ingest_customer_data <- function(df) {  
  
  my_connection <- RSQLite::dbConnect(RSQLite::SQLite()  
                                     , "../database/ecommerce_database_v1.db")  
  
  # Data validation  
  
  expected_cols <- c("customer_id", "first_name", "last_name", "username",  
                    "gender", "date_of_birth", "email", "phone", "street_name",  
                    "city", "country", "zip_code", "account_created_date",  
                    "premium_subscription")  
  
  if (!check_column_match(df, expected_cols)) return(FALSE)  
  
  #email check  
  valid_email <- grepl("^[a-zA-Z0-9._%+-]+@[a-zA-Z0-9.-]+\\.[a-zA-Z]{2,}$"  
                      , df$email)  
  df <- df[valid_email, ]  
  
  #gender check  
  valid_genders <- c("Male", "Female", "Other")  
  df <- df[df$gender %in% valid_genders, ]  
  
  # Data type checks (adjust according to your data frame)  
  df$date_of_birth <- as.Date(df$date_of_birth,format = "%d/%m/%y")  
  df$account_created_date <- as.Date(df$account_created_date,format = "%d/%m/%y")  
  df$premium_subscription <- as.integer(df$premium_subscription)  
  
  # Check for null values in NOT NULL columns  
  required_columns <- c("customer_id", "first_name", "date_of_birth")  
  df <- df[!rowSums(is.na(df[required_columns])) > 0, ]  
  
  # Insert validated data into the database  
  for(i in 1:nrow(df)){
```

```

    #Check for duplicate records based on the primary key
    existing_ids <- dbGetQuery(my_connection,
sprintf("SELECT customer_id FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE customer_id = '%s'"
      , df$customer_id[i]))
    if(nrow(existing_ids) > 0) {
      cat(sprintf("Skipping duplicate entry for customer_id: %s\n"
        , df$customer_id[i]))
      next
    }

    insert_query <- sprintf("INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS (customer_id, first_name
      , last_name, username, gender, date_of_birth, email, phone, street_name
      , city, country, zip_code, account_created_date, premium_subscription)
VALUES ('%s', '%s', '%s', '%s', '%s', '%s', '%s', '%s', '%s', '%s', '%s'
      , '%s', '%s', %d)",
df$customer_id[i], df$first_name[i], df$last_name[i], df$username[i]
      , df$gender[i], df$date_of_birth[i], df$email[i], df$phone[i]
      , df$street_name[i], df$city[i], df$country[i], df$zip_code[i]
      , df$account_created_date[i], df$premium_subscription[i])
    tryCatch({
      dbExecute(my_connection, insert_query)
      cat(sprintf("Successfully inserted row: %d\n", i))
    }, error = function(e) {
      cat(sprintf("Error in inserting row: %d, Error: %s\n", i, e$message))
    })
  }

  # Close the database connection
  dbDisconnect(my_connection)
}

for(file in customer_files) {
  df <- readr::read_csv(file)
  ingest_customer_data(df)
}

```

| | customer_id | first_name | last_name | username | gender |
|---|----------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|--------|
| 1 | 01HQZS38KRC38NFNQR9QF1MTBZ | Poul | Jellings | pjellingsdv | Male |
| 2 | 01HQZS38KT99V41AM8FFX4GZH7 | Rolf | Crocket | rcrocketdw | Male |
| 3 | 01HQZS38KW6A30TWWP40YR785F | Rockey | Lapwood | rlapwooddx | Male |
| 4 | 01HQZS38KY9JB7XORFWGEQESF5 | Junia | Bayles | jbaylesdy | Female |

| | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| 5 | 01HQZS38M0RSRWM1K83TZFG06K | Sydney Gillhespy | sgillhespydz | Male |
| 6 | 01HQZS38M3KZFS9R4CYZ8F2QNY | Johnny Tidbold | jtidbolde0 | Male |
| 7 | 01HQZS38M5ZTYQRT6KQW75RQTS | Edward Strethill | estrethille1 | Other |
| 8 | 01HQZS38M7XNA31ACXPJBC78ME | Walt Goulborne | wgoulbornee2 | Male |
| 9 | 01HQZS38M9XY7AN2TSG9KTAARY | Bertie Ratter | brattere3 | Male |
| 10 | 01HQZS38MC1ZX8SFB5WR3V2H66 | Gerianne Meininger | gmeiningere4 | Female |
| | date_of_birth | email | phone | |
| 1 | 1992-12-11 | pjellingsdv@reverbnation.com | 277-129-0314 | |
| 2 | 1990-04-21 | rcrocketdw@uol.com.br | 755-108-4849 | |
| 3 | 1992-09-20 | rlapwooddx@latimes.com | 563-846-2198 | |
| 4 | 1999-02-13 | jbaylesdy@hc360.com | 809-987-6451 | |
| 5 | 1990-05-15 | sgillhespydz@cdbaby.com | 881-340-2239 | |
| 6 | 1990-08-04 | jtidbolde0@china.com.cn | 634-193-3056 | |
| 7 | 1998-03-14 | estrethille1@goo.ne.jp | 716-684-1496 | |
| 8 | 1997-02-01 | wgoulbornee2@ihg.com | 285-539-0816 | |
| 9 | 1990-11-13 | brattere3@bloomberg.com | 455-678-8574 | |
| 10 | 1992-10-18 | gmeiningere4@amazon.de | 302-279-5654 | |
| | street_name | city | country | zip_code |
| 1 | 3 Stone Corner Street | Aberdeen | United Kingdom | AB39 |
| 2 | 547 Fordem Avenue | Glasgow | United Kingdom | G4 |
| 3 | 97 4th Avenue | Edinburgh | United Kingdom | EH9 |
| 4 | 3922 Vahlen Way | Birmingham | United Kingdom | B12 |
| 5 | 60256 Russell Park | Liverpool | United Kingdom | L74 |
| 6 | 5 Huxley Center | Upton | United Kingdom | DN21 |
| 7 | 24 Ramsey Road | Kirkton | United Kingdom | KW10 |
| 8 | 474 Lunder Lane | Wootton | United Kingdom | NN4 |
| 9 | 4691 Weeping Birch Parkway | London | United Kingdom | SW1E |
| 10 | 15 Hanover Terrace | Brampton | United Kingdom | NR34 |
| | account_created_date | premium_subscription | | |
| 1 | 2023-04-01 | 0 | | |
| 2 | 2023-12-15 | 0 | | |
| 3 | 2023-11-30 | 0 | | |
| 4 | 2023-07-09 | 0 | | |
| 5 | 2023-06-08 | 1 | | |
| 6 | 2024-02-26 | 1 | | |
| 7 | 2023-04-12 | 0 | | |
| 8 | 2024-03-03 | 1 | | |
| 9 | 2023-09-12 | 1 | | |
| 10 | 2024-01-26 | 1 | | |

PRODUCT_CATEGORY

This code is about adding new product categories to an e-commerce database. Here's a sim-

plified breakdown:

1. Connecting to Database: It starts by connecting to the e-commerce database to prepare for adding new information.
2. Checking the List: The code expects each product category data to have two specific pieces of information: a unique category ID and the category name. It checks to make sure this data is present before proceeding.
3. Ensuring Completeness: It makes sure that none of the required details (category ID and name) are missing for any of the categories.
4. Adding Categories: For each category, it first checks if the category ID already exists in the database to avoid duplicates. If the category is new, it adds the category ID and name into the database.
5. Handling Issues: If there's a problem adding a category (like a technical glitch), it will let you know without stopping the whole process.
6. Wrapping Up: Once all the categories from the file have been checked and added, it closes the connection to the database.

This process repeats for each file in a list of category files, ensuring all new product categories are added to the database efficiently and correctly.

```
ingest_product_category <- function(df) {  
  
  my_connection <- RSQLite::dbConnect(RSQLite::SQLite()  
                                     , "../database/ecommerce_database_v1.db")  
  
  expected_cols <- c("category_id", "cat_name")  
  if (!check_column_match(df, expected_cols)) return(FALSE)  
  
  # Check for null values in NOT NULL columns  
  required_columns <- c("category_id", "cat_name")  
  df <- df[!rowSums(is.na(df[required_columns])) > 0, ]  
  
  # Insert validated data into the database  
  for(i in 1:nrow(df)){  
    # Check for duplicate records based on the primary key  
    existing_ids <- dbGetQuery(my_connection, sprintf("SELECT category_id  
                                                       FROM PRODUCT_CATEGORY WHERE category_id = '%s'", df$category_id[i]))  
    if(nrow(existing_ids) > 0) {  
      cat(sprintf("Skipping duplicate entry for category_id: %s\n"  
                  , df$category_id[i]))  
      next  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```

insert_query <- sprintf("INSERT INTO PRODUCT_CATEGORY
                        (category_id, cat_name) VALUES ('%s', '%s')",
                        df$category_id[i], df$cat_name[i])

tryCatch({
  dbExecute(my_connection, insert_query)
  cat(sprintf("Successfully inserted row: %d\n", i))
}, error = function(e) {
  cat(sprintf("Error in inserting row: %d, Error: %s\n", i, e$message))
})
}

dbDisconnect(my_connection)
}

for(file in category_files) {

  df <- readr::read_csv(file)
  ingest_product_category(df)
}

```

| | category_id | cat_name |
|----|----------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | 01HQZSYXN5D9YD5YEVE62CZY5T | Jewelry |
| 2 | 01HQZSYXN2NFNR8NP0JDJJ4EGE | Music |
| 3 | 01HQZSYXN3Y1HWZHXWRT8QBN1F | Clothing |
| 4 | 01HQZSYXN8GVDME3KSR2V3CWSY | Home |
| 5 | 01HQZSYXN9NDEKZ0KDTXG7GWAR | Baby |
| 6 | 01HQZSYXN8HS73RN25WQHFRVS9 | Garden |
| 7 | 01HQZSYXN69EZ5NYSTKN55ABQ6 | Outdoors |
| 8 | 01HQZSYXN577K9HSBRRVY2QSMT | Kids |
| 9 | 01HQZSYXN7EQ2BMKM5RZH0274J | Automotive |
| 10 | 01HQZSYXN28M6P8R3N3Y74SSF1 | Books |
| 11 | 01HQZSYXN6Y7B8FZAJHW0AM6PC | Electronics |
| 12 | 01HQZSYXN4ED4TEE0YBDZT4KX9 | Industrial |
| 13 | 01HQZSYXN6CG9CR3D0B1XV5PG4 | Sports |
| 14 | 01HQZSYXN72AVRM73YCJRDX41 | Beauty |
| 15 | 01HQZSYXN5AE7QD7WTD963ZWED | Toys |
| 16 | 01HQZSYXN7W4J5MDCRENEHYDFZ | Health |
| 17 | 01HQZSYXN6YFDBEX24RWT2KJ9R | Games |
| 18 | 01HQZSYXN8BNNSDXSQJNTGA8W1 | Tools |
| 19 | 01HQZSYXN4V6QHMP8859N4NF9F | Shoes |
| 20 | 01HQZSYXN1A7S9BPG7EH95906T | Computers |

21 01HQZSYXMXFJ85AVVPHYH23XFB Grocery

| | category_id | cat_name |
|----|----------------------------|------------|
| 1 | 01HQZSYXN5D9YD5YEVE62CZY5T | Jewelry |
| 2 | 01HQZSYXN2NFNR8NP0JDJJ4EGE | Music |
| 3 | 01HQZSYXN3Y1HWZHXWRT8QBN1F | Clothing |
| 4 | 01HQZSYXN8GVDME3KSR2V3CWSY | Home |
| 5 | 01HQZSYXN9NDEKZ0KDTXG7GWAR | Baby |
| 6 | 01HQZSYXN8HS73RN25WQHFRVS9 | Garden |
| 7 | 01HQZSYXN69EZ5NYSTKN55ABQ6 | Outdoors |
| 8 | 01HQZSYXN577K9HSBRRVY2QSMT | Kids |
| 9 | 01HQZSYXN7EQ2BMKM5RZH0274J | Automotive |
| 10 | 01HQZSYXN28M6P8R3N3Y74SSF1 | Books |

SUPPLIERS

This code is about adding new supplier information to an e-commerce database. It works like this:

1. Connecting: First, it sets up a connection with the database where supplier information needs to be stored.
2. Checking Requirements: The code expects each supplier's information to include an ID, name, address, phone number, and email. It makes sure these details are present and correctly formatted, especially the email.
3. Ensuring Quality: The code also checks for incomplete records, particularly making sure that each supplier has both an ID and a name.
4. Adding Suppliers: One by one, it attempts to add suppliers to the database. Before adding, it checks to ensure the supplier isn't already in the database to avoid duplicates.
5. Dealing with Problems: If there's an issue while adding a supplier, like a mistake in the data or a technical glitch, the code notes the problem but continues with the rest.
6. Finishing Up: After working through all suppliers in the list, the connection to the database is closed.

This process is repeated for each file that contains a list of suppliers, making sure all new supplier data is added systematically and correctly to the database.

```
ingest_suppliers <- function(df) {  
  
  my_connection <- RSQLite::dbConnect(RSQLite::SQLite()  
                                       , "../database/ecommerce_database_v1.db")  
  
  expected_cols <- c("supplier_id", "supplier_name", "supplier_address",  
                     "supplier_phone", "supplier_email")
```

```

if (!check_column_match(df, expected_cols)) return(FALSE)

# Email format validation
valid_email <- grepl("^[a-zA-Z0-9._%+-]+@[a-zA-Z0-9.-]+\\.[a-zA-Z]{2,}$"
, df$supplier_email)
df <- df[valid_email, ]

# Check for null values in NOT NULL columns
required_columns <- c("supplier_id", "supplier_name")
df <- df[!rowSums(is.na(df[required_columns])) > 0, ]

for(i in 1:nrow(df)){
  # Check for duplicate records based on the primary key
  existing_supplier_ids <- dbGetQuery(my_connection, sprintf("SELECT
    supplier_id FROM SUPPLIERS WHERE supplier_id = '%s'", df$supplier_id[i]))
  if(nrow(existing_supplier_ids) > 0) {
    cat(sprintf("Skipping duplicate entry for supplier_id: %s\n"
      , df$supplier_id[i]))
    next
  }

  insert_query <- sprintf("INSERT INTO SUPPLIERS (supplier_id, supplier_name
    , supplier_address, supplier_phone, supplier_email)
    VALUES ('%s', '%s', '%s', '%s', '%s')",
      df$supplier_id[i], df$supplier_name[i],
      df$supplier_address[i], df$supplier_phone[i], df$supplier_email[i])
  tryCatch({
    dbExecute(my_connection, insert_query)
    cat(sprintf("Successfully inserted row: %d\n", i))
  }, error = function(e) {
    cat(sprintf("Error in inserting row: %d, Error: %s\n", i, e$message))
  })
}

dbDisconnect(my_connection)
}

for(file in suppliers_files) {
  df <- readr::read_csv(file)

```

```

    ingest_suppliers(df)
}

```

GIFT CARDS

This code is about adding new gift card information to an e-commerce database, ensuring each entry is complete and unique. Here's a simpler explanation:

1. Setting Up: It connects to the database where gift card details need to be stored.
2. Checking the Basics: The code looks for specific pieces of information for each gift card: an ID, a code, some details, and its status. If any expected information is missing, it stops the process.
3. Ensuring Completeness: It checks to make sure the essential details (ID, code, and status) aren't missing for any gift card.
4. Detail Adjustment: The code converts the 'detail' section into a numeric format, perhaps to standardize the data.
5. Adding Gift Cards: It goes through the list, adding each gift card to the database. If a gift card with the same ID already exists, it skips adding it to avoid duplication.
6. Handling Errors: If there's a problem adding a gift card (like incorrect data format or a database issue), it notes the error and moves on.
7. Finishing Up: After all the gift cards in the file have been processed, it closes the connection to the database.

This process is repeated for each file in a set of gift card files, ensuring all new gift card data is correctly added to the database.

```

ingest_gift_card_data <- function(df) {

  my_connection <- RSQLite::dbConnect(RSQLite::SQLite(),
                                      "../database/ecommerce_database_v1.db")

  expected_cols <- c("gift_card_id", "gift_card_code", "detail", "status")
  if (!check_column_match(df, expected_cols)) return(FALSE)

  # Validate 'gift_card_id' and 'gift_card_code' for null values
  required_columns <- c("gift_card_id", "gift_card_code", "status")
  df <- df[!rowSums(is.na(df[required_columns])) > 0, ]

  # Ensure 'detail' is an integer
  df$detail <- as.numeric(df$detail)

  # Insert validated data into the database

```

```

for(i in 1:nrow(df)){
  # Check for duplicate records based on the primary key
  existing_ids <- dbGetQuery(my_connection,
    sprintf("SELECT gift_card_id FROM GIFT_CARD WHERE
      gift_card_id = '%s'",
      df$gift_card_id[i]))
  if(nrow(existing_ids) > 0) {
    cat(sprintf("Skipping duplicate entry for gift_card_id: %s\n", df$gift_card_id[i]))
    next
  }

  insert_query <-
    sprintf("INSERT INTO GIFT_CARD (gift_card_id, gift_card_code, detail,
      status) VALUES ('%s', '%s', %f, '%s')",
      df$gift_card_id[i], df$gift_card_code[i], df$detail[i], df$status[i])
  tryCatch({
    dbExecute(my_connection, insert_query)
    cat(sprintf("Successfully inserted row: %d\n", i))
  }, error = function(e) {
    cat(sprintf("Error in inserting row: %d, Error: %s\n", i, e$message))
  })
}

dbDisconnect(my_connection)
}

for(file in gift_card_files) {

  df <- readr::read_csv(file)
  ingest_gift_card_data(df)

}

```

| | gift_card_id | gift_card_code | detail | status |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------|--------|
| 1 | 3bb1655b-9007-415c-b78a-c6c10a386882 | 5XT6GQ9XQ72 | 0.3 | UNUSED |
| 2 | e644c698-5398-4f5f-a7b8-ab66bb280e9f | 6H72H48TW29 | 0.4 | USED |
| 3 | 4e6f0d5a-b70a-40a3-ae31-31f9998566f9 | 2V17MTOKA81 | 0.2 | UNUSED |
| 4 | bcd61684-5aaa-41c9-b524-d63bdd9a6382 | 1F50JV5CJ41 | 0.2 | UNUSED |
| 5 | ee2cc879-c679-422f-bf37-a4d6f3023896 | 6V53UU8UH74 | 0.2 | UNUSED |
| 6 | 67eb366d-2151-4f07-8e73-8b04a8ab931d | 4Q70A05EW45 | 0.5 | USED |
| 7 | f849fbc5-91d6-453d-8948-f9ef9a443b14 | 5PN4CU0UJ57 | 0.2 | USED |
| 8 | 1ea8dbb3-1e1d-42f9-bdec-1ff1f13b5346 | 7HV0PR6FN14 | 0.1 | USED |

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|-------------|-----|--------|
| 9 | 826e18b9-a24a-4fe2-8b45-7c8dff2d973e | 3T62TX9FF49 | 0.5 | UNUSED |
| 10 | ffd202e2-8538-420c-9a9d-989dcae6310f | 7FM6UW3UG79 | 0.3 | UNUSED |

PRODUCTS

This code is about adding new product information to an e-commerce database. It's like checking and organizing new stock in a store. Here's a simpler breakdown:

1. **Connection Setup:** The code first connects to the store's database, ready to update the inventory.
2. **Checking the List:** It ensures each product comes with specific information: an ID, name, price, quantity in stock, category, and supplier. If any info is missing, the process halts.
3. **Preparing the Stock:** The quantity of each product is confirmed to be a whole number, possibly to avoid errors with partial products.
4. **Ensuring Essentials:** It checks that vital information (product ID, stock quantity, category, and supplier) isn't missing from any product.
5. **Stocking Shelves:** For each product, the code checks if that product is already in the system to avoid duplicates. If it's new, the product's details are added to the database.
6. **Troubleshooting:** If there's an issue adding a product, like incorrect details or a system error, the code notes the issue but keeps going.
7. **Closing Time:** Once all products in the list have been processed, the database connection is closed.

This process repeats for each file in a set of product files, ensuring all new products are accurately added to the store's database.

```
ingest_products <- function(df) {

  my_connection <- RSQLite::dbConnect(RSQLite::SQLite(),
                                      "../database/ecommerce_database_v1.db")

  expected_cols <- c("product_id", "product_name", "price",
                    "stock_quantity", "category_id", "supplier_id")
  if (!check_column_match(df, expected_cols)) return(FALSE)

  # Data type checks
  df$stock_quantity <- as.integer(df$stock_quantity)

  # Check for null values in NOT NULL columns
  required_columns <-
    c("product_id", "stock_quantity", "category_id", "supplier_id")
  df <- df[!rowSums(is.na(df[required_columns])) > 0, ]
}
```



```

for(i in 1:nrow(df)){
  # Check for duplicate records based on the primary key and foreign key constraints
  existing_product_ids <- dbGetQuery(my_connection,
                                     sprintf("SELECT product_id FROM PRODUCTS
                                              WHERE product_id = '%s'",
                                              df$product_id[i]))
  if(nrow(existing_product_ids) > 0) {
    cat(sprintf("Skipping duplicate entry for product_id: %s\n",
               df$product_id[i]))
    next
  }

  # Construct and execute the insertion query
  insert_query <-
    sprintf("INSERT INTO PRODUCTS (product_id, product_name, price,
                                   stock_quantity, category_id, supplier_id)
            VALUES ('%s', '%s', %f, %d, '%s', '%s')",
            df$product_id[i], df$product_name[i],
            df$price[i], df$stock_quantity[i],
            df$category_id[i], df$supplier_id[i])
  tryCatch({
    dbExecute(my_connection, insert_query)
    cat(sprintf("Successfully inserted row: %d\n", i))
  }, error = function(e) {
    cat(sprintf("Error in inserting row: %d, Error: %s\n", i, e$message))
  })
}

dbDisconnect(my_connection)

}

for(file in products_files) {

  df <- readr::read_csv(file)
  ingest_products(df)

}

```

| | product_id | product_name | price | stock_quantity |
|---|---------------|------------------------------------|-------|----------------|
| 1 | 5116-vjq-2956 | Pampers Swaddlers Diapers | 25 | 222 |
| 2 | 6718-hlo-4759 | Huggies Natural Care Baby Wipes | 10 | 424 |
| 3 | 2985-wrf-5782 | Similac Pro-Advance Infant Formula | 30 | 229 |

| | | | | |
|----|---------------|--------------------------------------|----|-----|
| 4 | 4625-mrp-9938 | Philips Avent Soothie Pacifiers | 5 | 216 |
| 5 | 4163-cos-4183 | Bumkins Waterproof SuperBib | 8 | 419 |
| 6 | 6949-zmb-6593 | Aden + Anais Muslin Swaddle Blankets | 20 | 215 |
| 7 | 8600-uzy-9324 | Gerber Baby Socks | 5 | 431 |
| 8 | 1345-epw-6525 | Nuby Mittens with Teething Surfaces | 7 | 162 |
| 9 | 4488-xnr-2917 | Hudson Baby Hooded Towels | 12 | 122 |
| 10 | 7706-sdc-6511 | Spasilk Soft Terry Washcloths | 8 | 140 |

| | category_id | supplier_id |
|----|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 01HQZSYXN9NDEKZ0KDTXG7GWAR | 01HQZS3CHR3Z0C3RDD0QYFT566 |
| 2 | 01HQZSYXN9NDEKZ0KDTXG7GWAR | 01HQZS3CHZ74ZQCSDXCS7CBVAC |
| 3 | 01HQZSYXN9NDEKZ0KDTXG7GWAR | 01HQZS3CHX81N7E24DA6H2H5DW |
| 4 | 01HQZSYXN9NDEKZ0KDTXG7GWAR | 01HQZS3CHF5YHQ7PBD8T11XRG1 |
| 5 | 01HQZSYXN9NDEKZ0KDTXG7GWAR | 01HQZS3CHWKK9ACW7KQ58MHMZ1 |
| 6 | 01HQZSYXN9NDEKZ0KDTXG7GWAR | 01HQZS3CHWKK9ACW7KQ58MHMZ1 |
| 7 | 01HQZSYXN9NDEKZ0KDTXG7GWAR | 01HQZS3CHZ74ZQCSDXCS7CBVAC |
| 8 | 01HQZSYXN9NDEKZ0KDTXG7GWAR | 01HQZS3CHR3Z0C3RDD0QYFT566 |
| 9 | 01HQZSYXN9NDEKZ0KDTXG7GWAR | 01HQZS3CJ0MY496XC7CYHNBGTJ |
| 10 | 01HQZSYXN9NDEKZ0KDTXG7GWAR | 01HQZS3CHSG3EB7GENNYD7YQ2K |

ORDER

This code is about processing new orders in an e-commerce system, Here's a simple explanation:

1. Connection Setup: First, it connects to the store's database to start updating the order records.
2. Checking the Order List: The code makes sure each order includes all the necessary information like order ID, customer ID, product ID, and so on. If something's missing, the process stops.
3. Verifying Order Details: It ensures crucial details like the order ID, the quantity of items, and the order status are present and correct for every order.
4. Processing Orders: For each order, it checks if that order already exists in the database to avoid recording it twice. It also checks if the quantity of items is valid (more than zero and a number).
5. Recording Orders: After passing the checks, each order's details are added to the database.
6. Handling Errors: If there's an issue with adding an order (like incorrect data or a technical glitch), the code notes the problem but continues with the next order.
7. Finishing Up: Once all orders have been processed, it disconnects from the database.

This way, each new order is carefully checked and recorded in the system, ensuring the database is up-to-date and accurate.

```

ingest_orders <- function(df) {

  my_connection <- RSQLite::dbConnect(RSQLite::SQLite(),
                                      "../database/ecommerce_database_v1.db")

  expected_cols <- c("order_id", "customer_id", "product_id", "shipment_id",
                    "gift_card_id", "payment_method", "quantity",
                    "order_timestamp", "payment_timestamp", "order_status")
  if (!check_column_match(df, expected_cols)) return(FALSE)

  # Essential columns for validation
  required_columns <- c("order_id", "order_status", "quantity")
  df <- df[!rowSums(is.na(df[required_columns])) > 0, ]

  for(i in 1:nrow(df)) {
    # Check for duplicate order_id
    existing_ids <- dbGetQuery(my_connection,
                              sprintf("SELECT order_id FROM ORDERS
                                      WHERE order_id = '%s'",
                                      df$order_id[i]))
    if(nrow(existing_ids) > 0) {
      cat(sprintf("Skipping duplicate entry for order_id: %s\n",
                  df$order_id[i]))
      next
    }

    # Data validation for quantity
    if(!is.numeric(df$quantity[i]) || df$quantity[i] <= 0) {
      cat(sprintf("Skipping entry due to invalid quantity for order_id: %s\n",
                  df$order_id[i]))
      next
    }

    # Insert validated data into the database
    insert_query <-
      sprintf("INSERT INTO ORDERS (order_id, customer_id, product_id,
                                shipment_id, gift_card_id, payment_method, quantity,
                                order_timestamp, payment_timestamp, order_status)
            VALUES ('%s', '%s', '%s', '%s', '%s', '%s',
                    %d, '%s', '%s', '%s')",
              df$order_id[i], df$customer_id[i], df$product_id[i],
              df$shipment_id[i], df$gift_card_id[i], df$payment_method[i],

```

```

        df$quantity[i], df$order_timestamp[i], df$payment_timestamp[i],
        df$order_status[i])
    tryCatch({
        dbExecute(my_connection, insert_query)
        cat(sprintf("Successfully inserted row: %d\n", i))
    }, error = function(e) {
        cat(sprintf("Error in inserting row: %d, Error: %s\n", i, e$message))
    })
}
dbDisconnect(my_connection)
}

# Assume orders_df is your DataFrame containing orders data
ingest_orders(orders_df)

```

| | order_id | customer_id | product_id |
|----|----------|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | ORD-0001 | 01HQZS38YDTF2DBFZMBDXF6WZ6 | 3672-agb-8683 |
| 2 | ORD-0002 | 01HQZS3A94XFFP2XQZ3P67369X | 8612-swk-4072 |
| 3 | ORD-0003 | 01HQZS39J8GEMSNSKB3GK13V5Z | 8162-ohs-2848 |
| 4 | ORD-0004 | 01HQZS38QJBCBRXYQCFV4SN48Q | 0239-sss-2251 |
| 5 | ORD-0005 | 01HQZS39QSCH1MS4VMMD5Y6XPP | 6643-jgq-7681 |
| 6 | ORD-0006 | 01HQZS39FG5QBNT1QE1GE1RWWP | 1439-jfo-9022 |
| 7 | ORD-0007 | 01HQZS39HKBGAEMPSZC1KEJ5MA | 2985-wrf-5782 |
| 8 | ORD-0008 | 01HQZS39FVYFWSK9DP5DE94NX0 | 6265-dqm-3061 |
| 9 | ORD-0009 | 01HQZS38QJBCBRXYQCFV4SN48Q | 1619-lcu-9571 |
| 10 | ORD-0010 | 01HQZS38VF3SMDQQ3S5ZVR8865 | 1619-lcu-9571 |

| | gift_card_id | payment_method | quantity | order_timestamp |
|----|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1 | 3014edd1-7db0-4e6e-b19d-5bc9ff355b9c | PayPal | 4 | 2024-02-01 |
| 2 | fa8f2b6f-ffe4-4dbe-bd5e-1421b5ce15e4 | NA | 1 | 2024-02-05 |
| 3 | 15ab6b33-e9db-485e-b0bd-b51fb10e9ae7 | Gift Card | 3 | 2024-02-02 |
| 4 | 623c535f-602f-48e6-a5a7-a5802586c06b | Gift Card | 1 | 2024-02-19 |
| 5 | a8308354-588c-4f16-b299-a5b5aa589095 | Credit Card | 1 | 2024-02-20 |
| 6 | b9b821ad-27f0-436c-925c-0a9156494a18 | Credit Card | 4 | 2024-02-01 |
| 7 | e6940482-ce67-4558-b807-abcd736db07e | Debit Card | 5 | 2024-02-17 |
| 8 | 2ae5c52e-6622-45d4-8ae0-7ea774992504 | NA | 3 | 2024-02-04 |
| 9 | 19fff31f-57b0-4f45-a083-c311054077ce | Credit Card | 1 | 2024-02-22 |
| 10 | 98684120-6826-459f-b36a-0d42963599e4 | Credit Card | 5 | 2024-02-04 |

| | payment_timestamp | order_status | shipment_id |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1 | 2024-02-02 18:00:00 | Shipped | SHIP00295 |
| 2 | 2024-02-05 03:00:00 | Pending Payment | NA |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|------------------|-----------|
| 3 | 2024-02-03 04:00:00 | Processing | SHIP00496 |
| 4 | 2024-02-19 09:00:00 | Delivered | SHIP00130 |
| 5 | 2024-02-21 23:00:00 | Out for Delivery | SHIP00643 |
| 6 | 2024-02-03 13:00:00 | Shipped | SHIP00420 |
| 7 | 2024-02-19 05:00:00 | Cancelled | NA |
| 8 | 2024-02-05 03:00:00 | Pending Payment | NA |
| 9 | 2024-02-23 04:00:00 | Cancelled | NA |
| 10 | 2024-02-06 01:00:00 | Delivered | SHIP00235 |

SHIPMENTS

This code operates as a data ingestion module for a logistics system, systematically validating and storing each shipment's metadata within the organization's database:

1. Connecting: It links to the database to start processing shipments.
2. Checking: It verifies each shipment has an ID and status before filing.
3. Filing: For each shipment, it checks for duplicates, then files its dispatch and delivery details, along with its status.
4. Handling Issues: If there's a filing error, it's noted, but the process continues.
5. Wrapping Up: After all shipments are filed, it secures the database connection.

This ensures the shipment records are consistently updated and accurate.

```
ingest_shipment_data <- function(df) {

  my_connection <- RSQLite::dbConnect(RSQLite::SQLite()
                                     , "../database/ecommerce_database_v1.db")
  # Validate 'shipment_id' and 'status' for null values
  required_columns <- c("shipment_id", "status")
  df <- df[!rowSums(is.na(df[required_columns])) > 0, ]

  # Insert validated data into the database
  for(i in 1:nrow(df)){
    # Check for duplicate records based on the primary key
    existing_ids <- dbGetQuery(my_connection, sprintf("SELECT shipment_id FROM SHIPMENT WHERE"))
    if(nrow(existing_ids) > 0) {
      cat(sprintf("Skipping duplicate entry for shipment_id: %s\n", df$shipment_id[i]))
      next
    }

    insert_query <- sprintf("INSERT INTO SHIPMENT (shipment_id, dispatch_timestamp, delivered_timestamp) VALUES (%s, %s, %s)",
                           df$shipment_id[i], df$dispatch_timestamp[i], df$delivered_timestamp[i])
    dbExecute(my_connection, insert_query)
  }
}
```

```

existing_ids <- dbGetQuery(my_connection
  , sprintf("SELECT shipment_id FROM SHIPMENT WHERE shipment_id = '%s'",
            df$shipment_id[i]))
if(nrow(existing_ids) > 0) {
  cat(sprintf("Skipping duplicate entry for shipment_id: %s\n"
            , df$shipment_id[i]))
  next
}

insert_query <- sprintf("INSERT INTO SHIPMENT (shipment_id,
  dispatch_timestamp, delivered_timestamp, status)
  VALUES ('%s', '%s', '%s', '%s')",
    df$shipment_id[i], df$dispatch_timestamp[i]
    , df$delivered_timestamp[i], df$status[i])

tryCatch({
  dbExecute(my_connection, insert_query)
  cat(sprintf("Successfully inserted row: %d\n", i))
}, error = function(e) {
  cat(sprintf("Error in inserting row: %d, Error: %s\n", i, e$message))
})
}

dbDisconnect(my_connection)
}

ingest_shipment_data(shipment_df)

```

| | shipment_id | dispatch_timestamp | delivered_timestamp | status |
|----|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | SHIP00295 | 2024-03-14 | NA | In Transit |
| 2 | SHIP00496 | NA | NA | Ready for Dispatch |
| 3 | SHIP00130 | 2024-02-20 | 2024-03-02 | Delivered |
| 4 | SHIP00643 | 2024-03-10 | NA | Out for Delivery |
| 5 | SHIP00420 | 2024-03-14 | NA | In Transit |
| 6 | SHIP00235 | 2024-02-04 | 2024-02-16 | Delivered |
| 7 | SHIP00887 | 2024-03-14 | NA | In Transit |
| 8 | SHIP00904 | 2024-03-14 | NA | In Transit |
| 9 | SHIP00658 | 2024-03-14 | NA | In Transit |
| 10 | SHIP00900 | 2024-03-14 | NA | In Transit |

2.3.1 Check Referential Integrity

ORDERS Table

These code snippets act as integrity checks for the “ORDERS” table, verifying links to “CUSTOMERS,” “PRODUCTS,” “GIFT_CARD,” and “SHIPMENT” tables:

1. Customer ID Check: Validates that each customer ID in orders corresponds to an entry in the customer table, flagging any discrepancies.
2. Product ID Check: Ensures each product ID in orders matches an item in the product table, highlighting any nonexistent product references.
3. Gift Card ID Check: Confirms gift card IDs in orders exist in the gift card table, identifying any invalid uses.
4. Shipment ID Check: Verifies that each shipment ID in orders is present in the shipment table, detecting any unrecorded or nonexistent shipments.

These checks aim to identify and rectify database inconsistencies, maintaining the accuracy and trustworthiness of the order system.

customer_id check

```
dbGetQuery(my_connection,
  "SELECT
    DISTINCT o.customer_id as customer_id,
    c.customer_id as customer_id,
    first_name || ' ' || last_name as customer_name
  FROM ORDERS as o
  LEFT JOIN CUSTOMERS as c ON c.customer_id = o.customer_id
  WHERE c.customer_id is NULL
  ;")
```

```
[1] customer_id  customer_id  customer_name
<0 rows> (or 0-length row.names)
```

product_id check

```
dbGetQuery(my_connection,
  "SELECT
    DISTINCT o.product_id as product_id,
    p.product_id as product_id,
    product_name as product_name
  FROM ORDERS as o
  LEFT JOIN PRODUCTS as p ON o.product_id = p.product_id
  ;")
```

```
WHERE p.product_id is NULL
;")
```

| | product_id | product_id | product_name |
|---|---------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 | 1727-bev-6294 | <NA> | <NA> |
| 2 | 4420-lwz-5789 | <NA> | <NA> |
| 3 | 7528-dit-1763 | <NA> | <NA> |
| 4 | 0986-ymb-9060 | <NA> | <NA> |
| 5 | 0228-vgx-5140 | <NA> | <NA> |

gift_card_id

```
dbGetQuery(my_connection,
"SELECT
  DISTINCT o.gift_card_id as gif_card_id,
  g.gift_card_id,
  gift_card_code
FROM ORDERS as o
LEFT JOIN GIFT_CARD as g ON g.gift_card_id = o.gift_card_id
WHERE o.gift_card_id is NULL
;")
```

```
[1] gif_card_id    gift_card_id    gift_card_code
<0 rows> (or 0-length row.names)
```

shipment_id

```
dbGetQuery(my_connection,
"SELECT
  DISTINCT o.shipment_id as x,
  s.shipment_id
FROM ORDERS as o
LEFT JOIN SHIPMENT as s ON s.shipment_id = o.shipment_id
WHERE o.shipment_id is NULL
ORDER BY o.shipment_id
;")
```

```
[1] x            shipment_id
<0 rows> (or 0-length row.names)
```


PRODUCTS

These code snippets validate the “PRODUCTS” table, ensuring products are correctly linked to existing suppliers and categories:

1. Supplier ID Check: Verifies each product’s supplier ID against the “SUPPLIERS” table, flagging any mismatches which could indicate incorrect or outdated supplier links.
2. Category ID Check: Confirms each product’s category ID with the “PRODUCT_CATEGORY” table, identifying any nonexistent category links, which could suggest mislabeling or missing categories.

These validations are essential for maintaining database integrity and supporting efficient inventory and order management.

supplier_id

```
dbGetQuery(my_connection,
  "SELECT
    DISTINCT p.supplier_id,
    s.supplier_id as a,
    s.supplier_name
  FROM PRODUCTS as p
  LEFT JOIN SUPPLIERS as s ON p.supplier_id = s.supplier_id
  WHERE s.supplier_id is NULL
  ORDER BY p.supplier_id
  ;")
```

| | supplier_id | a | supplier_name |
|---|----------------------------|------|---------------|
| 1 | 01HQZS3CJJMZ8VE8FSFV12394Q | <NA> | <NA> |
| 2 | 01HQZS3CJSA14X7CFXR9GN7HJJ | <NA> | <NA> |
| 3 | 01HQZS3CK7TNQY984CRWZ2YWYH | <NA> | <NA> |
| 4 | 01HQZS3CP6J1E2W3K754ED8TSV | <NA> | <NA> |
| 5 | 01HQZS3CWAANK3HMDV7OKFNRTE | <NA> | <NA> |
| 6 | 01HQZS3CZ808EDV2QSZ7EC6RGQ | <NA> | <NA> |
| 7 | 01HQZS3D2JCXJOGKKPY6JT5RMM | <NA> | <NA> |

category_id

```
dbGetQuery(my_connection,
  "SELECT
    DISTINCT p.category_id,
    c.category_id as c,
    cat_name
```

```
FROM PRODUCTS as p
LEFT JOIN PRODUCT_CATEGORY as c ON c.category_id = p.category_id
WHERE p.category_id is NULL
ORDER BY p.category_id
;")
```

```
[1] category_id c          cat_name
<0 rows> (or 0-length row.names)
```

3 Data Pipeline Generation

3.1 GitHub Repository and Workflow Setup

- **.github/workflows:** This directory contains definitions for GitHub Actions workflows, which automate schema creation, data generation, validation, insertion and data analysis
- **R:** This directory is where all R scripts and code files are stored.
- **database:** Contains files related to the project's database. These include database files.
- **database_schema:** This contains SQL scripts defining the structure of the database used in the project.
- **datasets:** This directory stores data files that the R scripts would process.

3.2 GitHub Actions for Continuous Integration

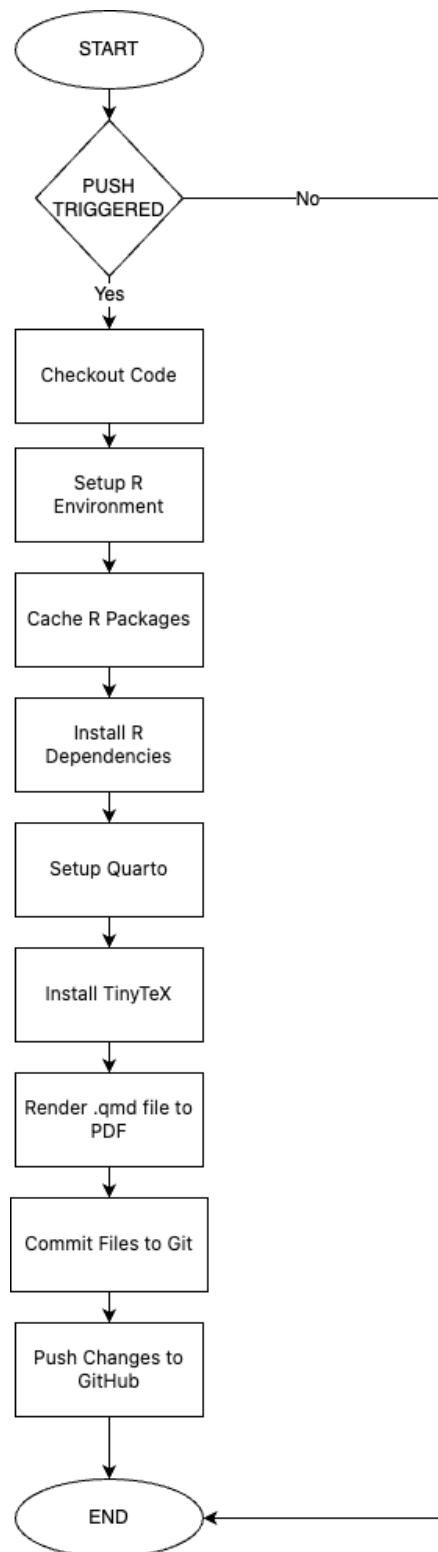


Figure 3: Github Action Workflow

4 Data Analysis and Reporting with Quarto in R

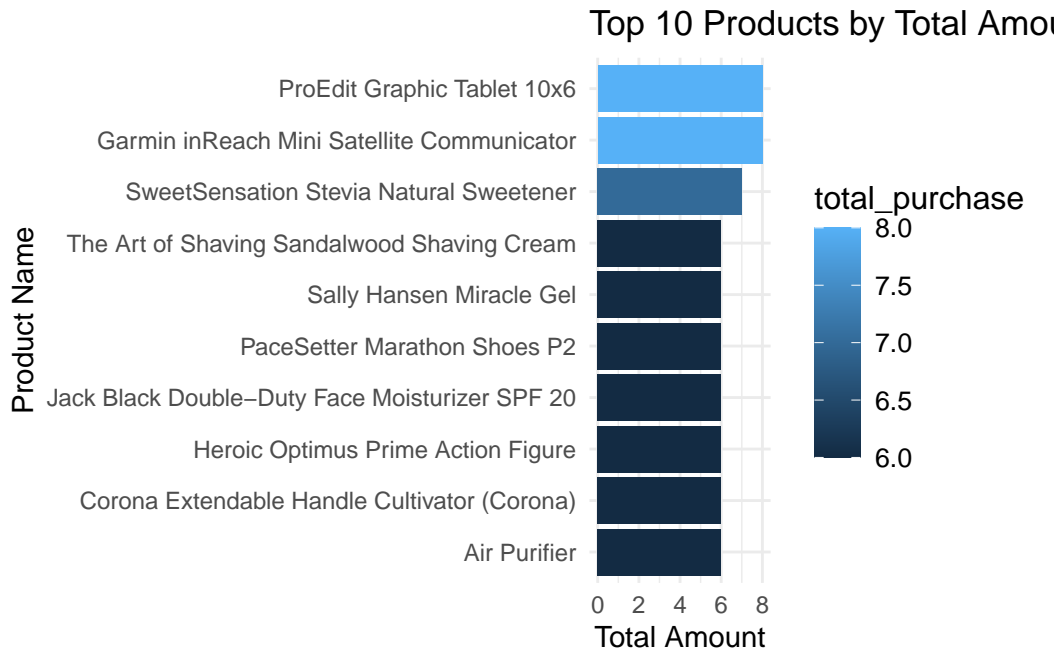
4.1 Advanced Data Analysis in R

4.2 Comprehensive Reporting with Quarto

1. Top 10 Products - Overall (Quantity)

```
# Define the SQL query
query_1 <- dbGetQuery(my_connection,
  "SELECT
    ORDERS.product_id,
    product_name,
    count(quantity) as total_purchase
  FROM ORDERS
  JOIN PRODUCTS ON ORDERS.product_id = PRODUCTS.product_id
  WHERE lower(order_status) in ('shipped','delivered')
  GROUP BY ORDERS.product_id,product_name
  ORDER BY total_purchase desc
  LIMIT 10
  ;")

# Visualize the result using ggplot2
ggplot(query_1, aes(x = reorder(product_name, total_purchase), y = total_purchase, fill = total_purchase)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", position = position_dodge()) +
  coord_flip() +
  labs(title = "Top 10 Products by Total Amount",
    x = "Product Name",
    y = "Total Amount") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(legend.title = element_text(size = 12),
    legend.text = element_text(size = 10))
```



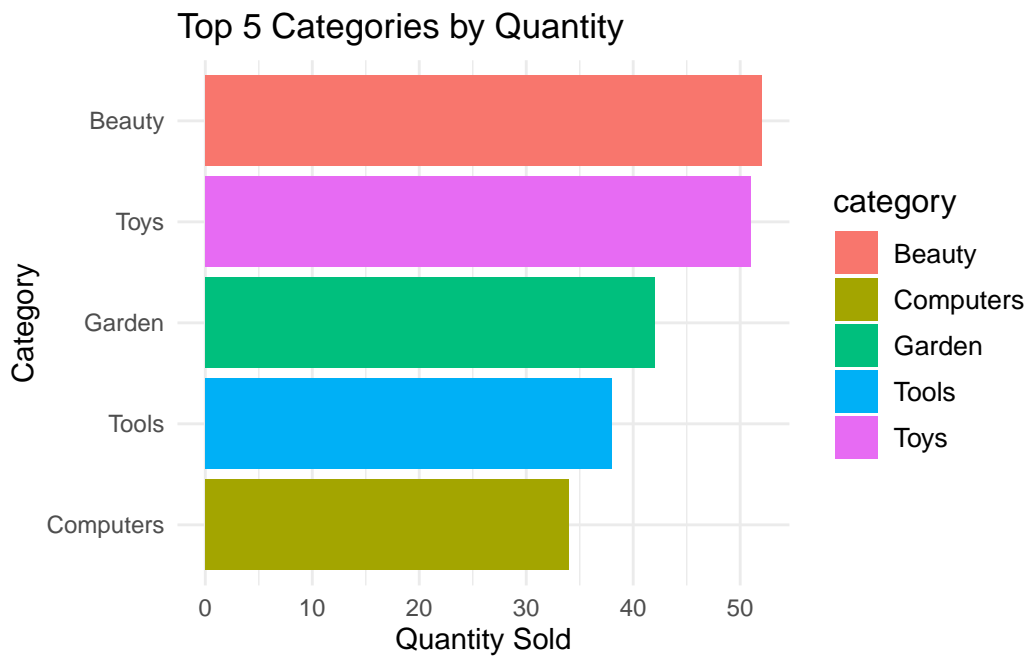
The bar chart shows the top 10 products by total sales amount. Leading the chart, the 'ProEdit Graphic Tablet 10x6' and the 'Garmin in Reach Mini Satellite Communicator' indicate strong sales, suggesting high consumer demand. The diversity of products, including computers, groceries, and other items, reflects varied consumer interests and potential market segments for focus.

2. Top 5 Categories (Quantity)

```
# SQL query to fetch top 5 categories by quantity
query_2 <- dbGetQuery(my_connection,
  "SELECT
    cat_name as category,
    count(quantity) as total_purchase
  FROM ORDERS
  JOIN PRODUCTS ON ORDERS.product_id = PRODUCTS.product_id
  JOIN PRODUCT_CATEGORY ON PRODUCTS.category_id = PRODUCT_CATEGORY.category_id
  WHERE lower(order_status) in ('shipped','delivered')
  GROUP BY cat_name
  ORDER by total_purchase desc
  LIMIT 5
  ;")

# Plot using ggplot2
```

```
ggplot(query_2, aes(x = reorder(category, total_purchase), y = total_purchase, fill = category)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", position = position_dodge()) +
  coord_flip() +
  labs(title = "Top 5 Categories by Quantity",
       x = "Category",
       y = "Quantity Sold") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(legend.title = element_text(size = 12),
       legend.text = element_text(size = 10))
```



This bar chart depicts the top five product categories ranked by quantity sold. Beauty products lead, indicating high customer demand, followed by toys, which may suggest popularity or a large customer base for these items.

3. Top 3 Products across categories (Total Amount)

```
query_3 <- dbGetQuery(my_connection,
  "WITH product AS (
    SELECT
      p.product_id,
      pc.cat_name,
      p.product_name
    FROM PRODUCTS as p
```

```

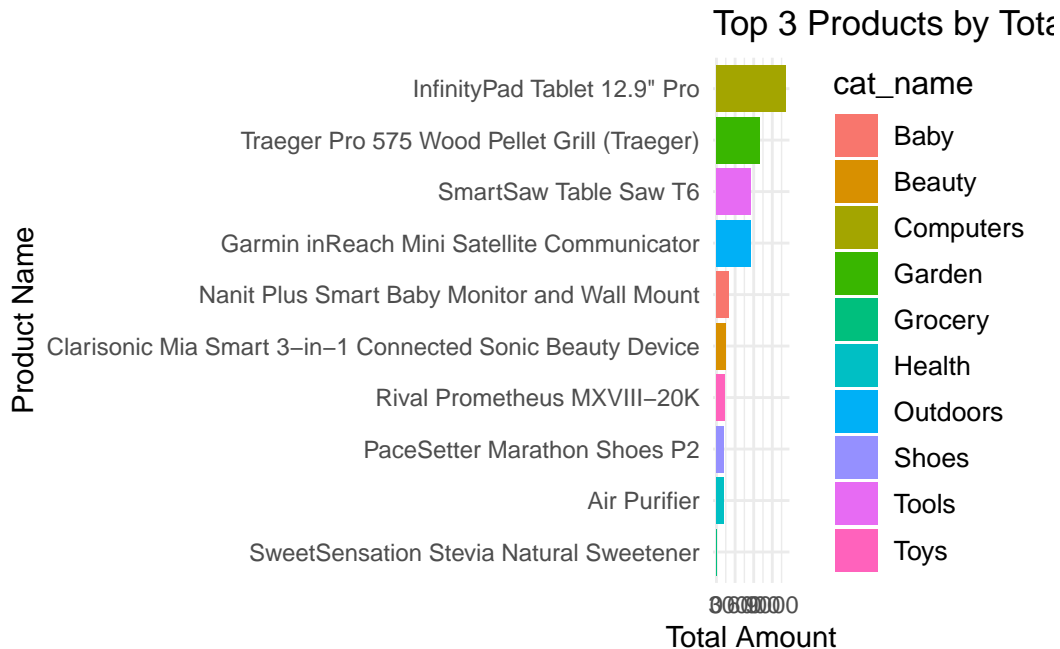
        JOIN PRODUCT_CATEGORY as pc ON pc.category_id = p.category_id
    ),
    order_amount AS (
        SELECT
            o.product_id AS product_id,
            SUM(o.quantity * p.price) AS total_amount
        FROM ORDERS as o
        JOIN PRODUCTS as p ON o.product_id = p.product_id
        WHERE LOWER(o.order_status) IN ('shipped', 'delivered')
        GROUP BY o.product_id
    ),
    rnk AS (
        SELECT
            pr.cat_name,
            pr.product_name,
            oa.total_amount,
            ROW_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY pr.cat_name ORDER BY oa.total_amount DESC) AS rn
        FROM order_amount as oa
        JOIN product as pr ON oa.product_id = pr.product_id
    )
    SELECT
        cat_name,
        product_name,
        total_amount
    FROM rnk
    WHERE rnk = 1;")

```

```

ggplot(query_3, aes(x = reorder(product_name, total_amount), y = total_amount, fill = cat_name)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", position = position_dodge()) +
  coord_flip() +
  labs(title = "Top 3 Products by Total Amount",
       x = "Product Name",
       y = "Total Amount") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(legend.title = element_text(size = 12),
       legend.text = element_text(size = 10))

```

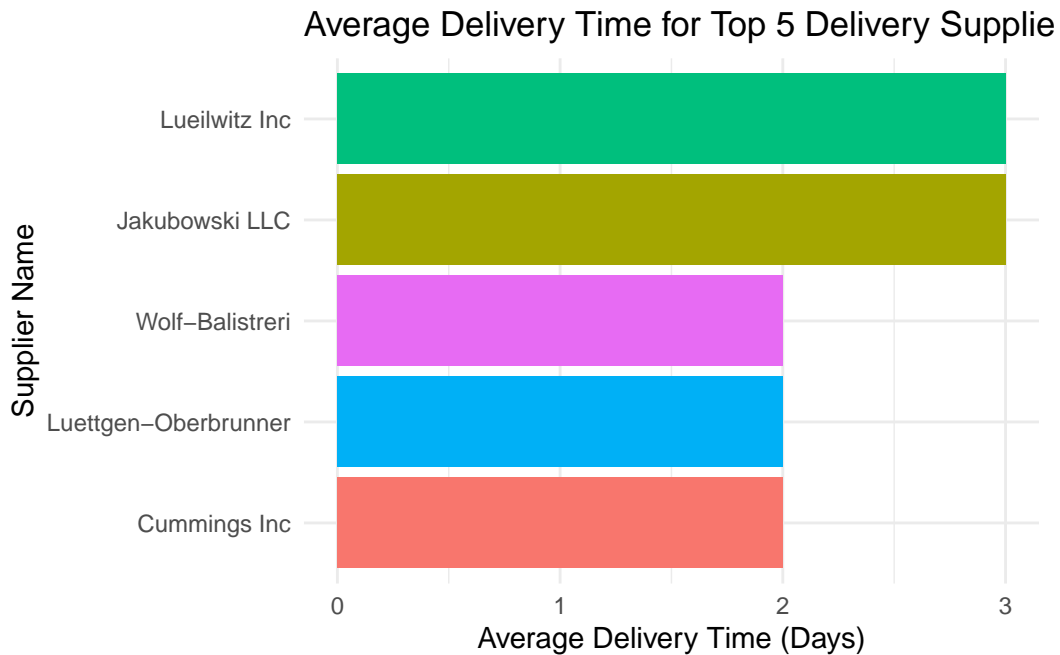
According to this bar chart, the 'InfinityPad Tablets 12.9 Pro' leads significantly, meaning a strong market preference. The 'Traeger Pro 575 Wood Pellet Grill (Traeger)' and the 'Code-Master Development Laptop C9' follow, suggesting diverse consumer interests or needs in technology and outdoor categories.

4. Average delivery time for orders across top 5 delivery suppliers

```
# Define the SQL query for average delivery time for orders across top 5 delivery suppliers
query_4 <- dbGetQuery(my_connection,
  "SELECT
    sup.supplier_id,
    sup.supplier_name AS supplier_name,
    AVG(julianday(s.delivered_timestamp) - julianday(s.dispatch_timestamp)) AS de
  FROM SHIPMENT AS s
  JOIN ORDERS AS o ON o.shipment_id = s.shipment_id
  JOIN PRODUCTS AS p ON p.product_id = o.product_id
  JOIN SUPPLIERS AS sup ON sup.supplier_id = p.supplier_id -- Adjusted this line
  WHERE LOWER(s.status) = 'delivered'
  GROUP BY sup.supplier_id, sup.supplier_name
  ORDER BY delivery_time, supplier_name
  LIMIT 5;")

# Plot using ggplot2
```

```
ggplot(query_4, aes(x = reorder(supplier_name, delivery_time), y = delivery_time, fill = supplier_name)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
  coord_flip() +
  labs(title = "Average Delivery Time for Top 5 Delivery Suppliers",
       x = "Supplier Name",
       y = "Average Delivery Time (Days)") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(legend.position = "none")
```



The bar chart displays the average delivery time for the five leading suppliers. Lueilwitz Inc. and Jakubowski LLC have the longest delivery time while the other three suppliers have over 2 days for delivery, potentially suggesting an inefficiency issue.

5. Top 20 Average Spending across customers

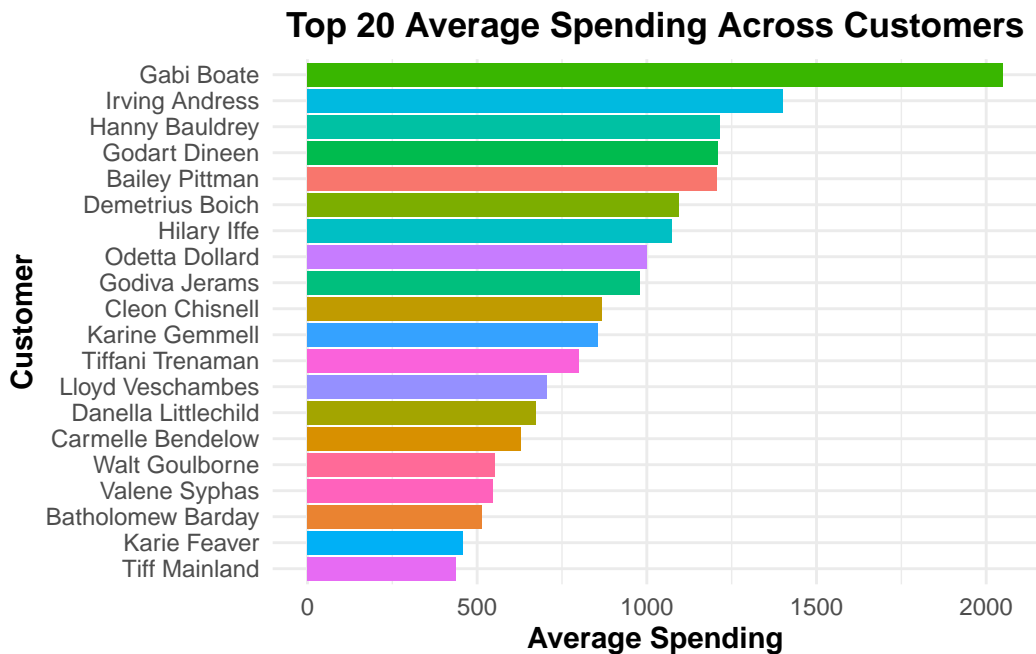
```
# Define the SQL query
query_5 <- dbGetQuery(my_connection,
  "SELECT
    o.customer_id as customer_id,
    c.first_name || ' ' || c.last_name as customer_name,
    AVG(p.price*o.quantity) as avg_amount,
    SUM(p.price*o.quantity) as total_amount
  FROM ORDERS as o
  JOIN CUSTOMERS as c ON c.customer_id = o.customer_id
  JOIN ORDER_ITEMS as oi ON oi.order_id = o.order_id
  JOIN PRODUCTS as p ON p.product_id = oi.product_id")
```

```

        JOIN CUSTOMERS as c ON o.customer_id = c.customer_id
        JOIN PRODUCTS as p ON p.product_id = o.product_id
        WHERE LOWER(o.order_status) IN ('shipped', 'delivered')
        GROUP BY o.customer_id, customer_name
        ORDER BY avg_amount DESC
        limit 20
        ;")

# Plot using ggplot2
ggplot(query_5, aes(x = reorder(customer_name, avg_amount), y = avg_amount, fill = customer_name)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
  coord_flip() +
  labs(title = "Top 20 Average Spending Across Customers",
       x = "Customer",
       y = "Average Spending") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(axis.title.x = element_text(face = "bold"),
        axis.title.y = element_text(face = "bold"),
        plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, face = "bold"),
        legend.position = "none")

```



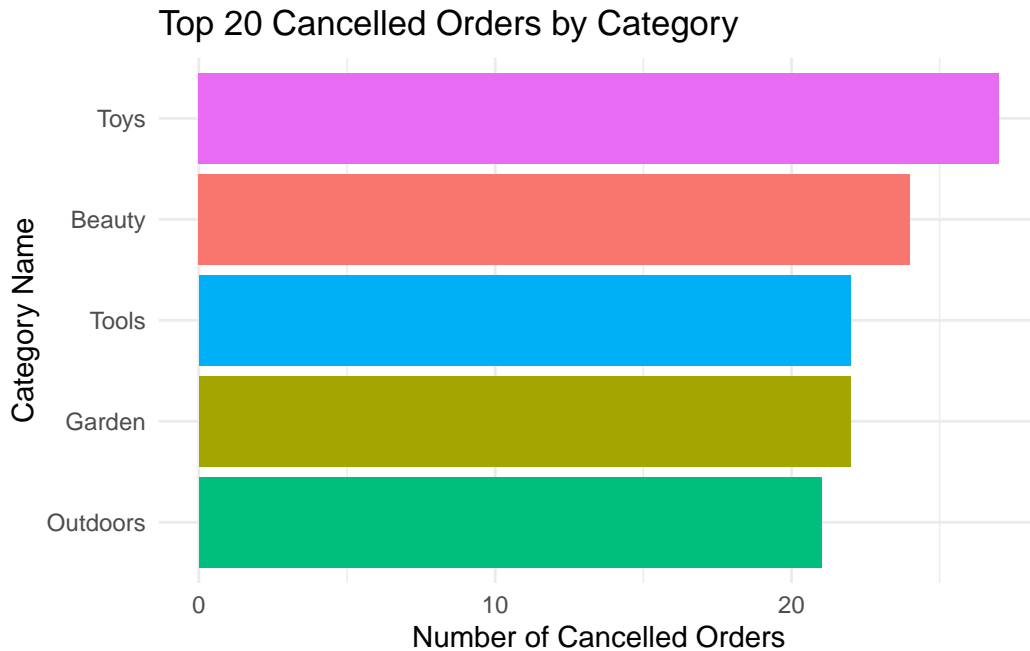
Among the top 20 customers, Gabi Boate is significantly leading, with average spending over £2000 indicating high-value transactions or frequent purchases. This suggests a potential

segment of premium customers who contribute substantially to sales revenue.

6. Top 5 Categories by Most Cancellation

```
query_6 <- dbGetQuery(my_connection,
  "SELECT
    cat_name,
    COUNT(o.quantity) as total_cancelled
  FROM ORDERS as o
  JOIN PRODUCTS as p ON p.product_id = o.product_id
  JOIN PRODUCT_CATEGORY as pc on pc.category_id = p.category_id
  WHERE LOWER(order_status) = 'cancelled'
  GROUP BY cat_name
  ORDER BY total_cancelled DESC
  LIMIT 5
  ;")

# Visualization
ggplot(query_6, aes(x = reorder(cat_name, total_cancelled), y = total_cancelled, fill = cat_name)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
  coord_flip() +
  labs(title = "Top 20 Cancelled Orders by Category",
    x = "Category Name",
    y = "Number of Cancelled Orders") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(legend.position = "none")
```

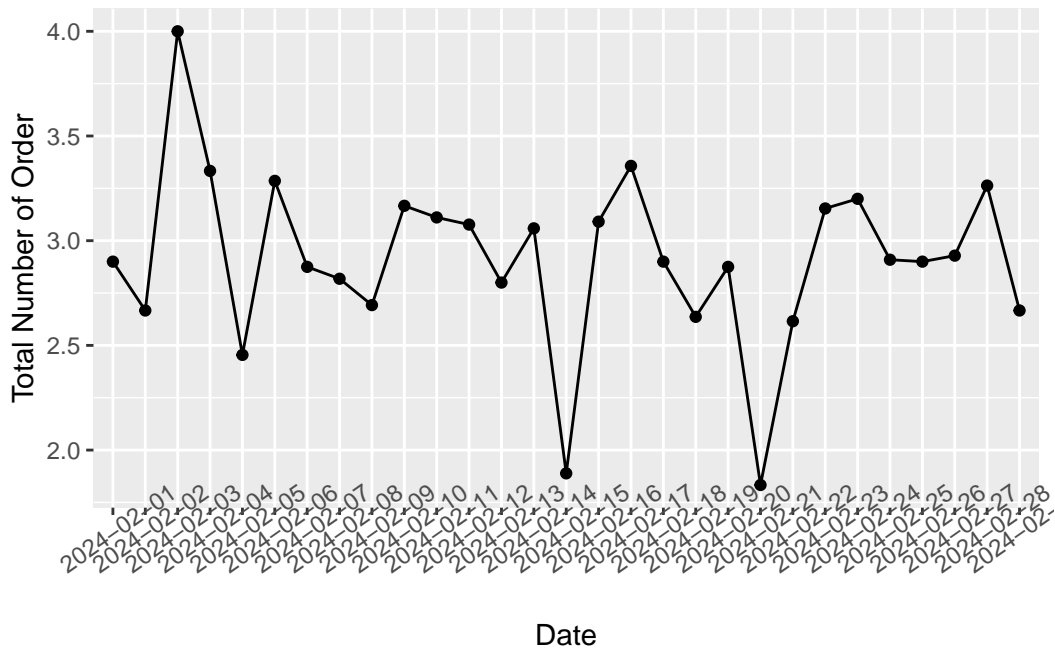


The bar plot reveals that the toy category has the highest number of cancelled orders, followed closely by the beauty category. This underscores the importance for the business to closely monitor these categories and investigate the reasons for cancellations, whether they were initiated from the buyer's side or seller's side, before proceeding with any further actions.

7. Average number of orders across time

```
query_7 <- dbGetQuery(my_connection,
  "SELECT
    order_timestamp as date,
    AVG(o.quantity) as total_order
  FROM ORDERS as o
  WHERE LOWER(order_status) IN ('shipped', 'delivered')
  GROUP BY order_timestamp
  ORDER BY date
  ;")
```

```
ggplot(query_7, aes(x=date, y=total_order, group=1)) +
  geom_point(stat="identity") +
  geom_line(stat="identity") +
  labs(x="Date", y="Total Number of Order") +
  theme(axis.text.x=element_text(angle=35))
```

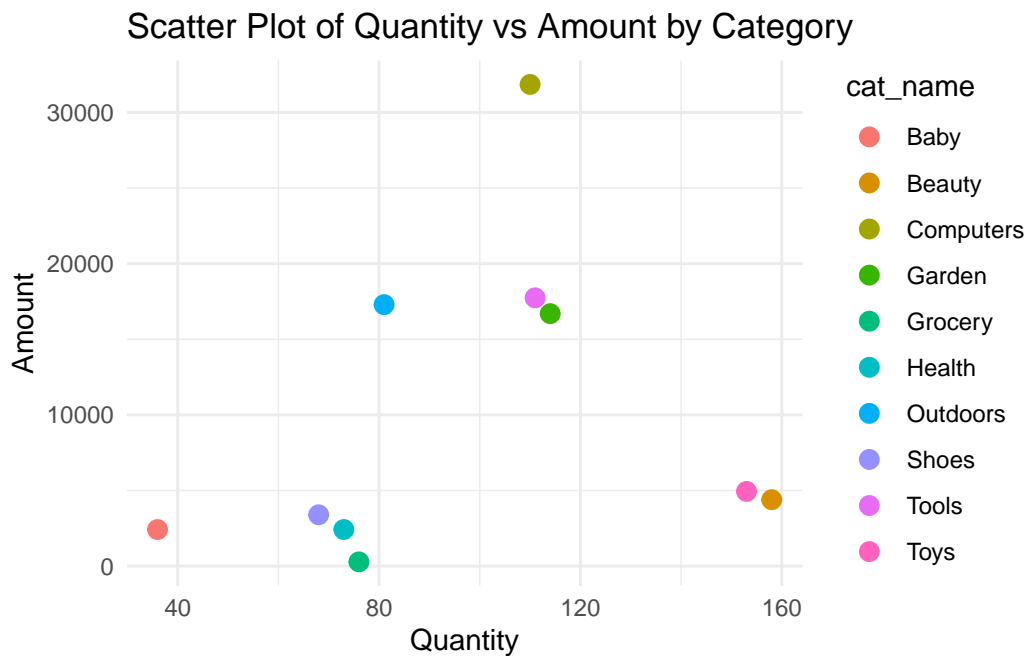


The average number of orders fluctuates significantly over time with no consistent overall trend. Peaks reach an average of 4 orders per day, while lows drop below 2 orders per day.

8. Scatter plot for revenue across quantity; color by category

```
query_8 <- dbGetQuery(my_connection,
  "SELECT
    cat_name,
    SUM(o.quantity) as quantity,
    SUM(p.price * o.quantity) as amount
  FROM ORDERS as o
  JOIN PRODUCTS as p ON p.product_id = o.product_id
  JOIN PRODUCT_CATEGORY as pc on pc.category_id = p.category_id
  WHERE LOWER(order_status) IN ('shipped', 'delivered')
  GROUP BY cat_name
;")

ggplot(query_8, aes(x = quantity, y = amount, color = cat_name)) +
  geom_point(size = 3) +
  theme_minimal() +
  labs(title = "Scatter Plot of Quantity vs Amount by Category",
    x = "Quantity",
    y = "Amount") +
  theme(legend.position = "right")
```



The scatter plot indicates varied sales across categories. High-value item likes Computers show substantial sales amounts, while Outdoors products suggest high revenue with lower quantities sold. Category like Beauty exhibits highest quantities, indicating most frequent purchases of items.

```
dbDisconnect(my_connection)
```