# Introduction

This document specifies the requirements, which is used as a basis for the database design.

The database is to be owned and operated by a large clothing wholesaler. The database is to be used by several types of people.

* Manufactures (manufacture products to wholesaler)
* Retailers (purchase products from the wholesaler)
* Web-shops (expose products to private customers by third-party persons)
* Web-shop customers (private customer purchasing products from the wholesaler via the web-shop)
* Internal statistics (the wholesaler)

The wholesaler offers a number of products and services.

# Usage

There is a very different usage pattern depending on which one of the wholesaler’s customers is using the database.

### Manufacturer

When a manufacturer wishes to sell a new product to the wholesaler he contacts the wholesaler who, after agreeing on a price, will create the product in the database. If the manufacturer does not exist in the database he is created. The manufacturer is registered as willing to deliver the product at the agreed price.

If a wholesaler wishes to sell a product already produced by another manufacturer he may make a bid and if agreed by the wholesaler the manufacturer is registered as willing to deliver the product at the agreed price.

When the wholesaler wishes to purchase a product he/she contacts the manufacturer and places an order. The order is entered in the database with an expected delivery time and payment.

When the product is delivered, the database is updated accordingly.

When the payment is performed the database is updated accordingly.

### Retailer

When a Retailer wishes to carry a product he contacts the wholesaler. After a price is agreed on the wholesaler registers the retailers as willing to buy the given product at the agreed price. If the Retailer does not exist in advance he is created in the database.

When a Retailer wishes to purchase a product he/she contact the wholesaler. The order is entered in the database with an expected delivery time and payment.

When the product is sipped the database is updated accordingly.

When the payment is performed the database is updated accordingly.

### Web-shop

When someone wants to have a web-shop they contact the wholesaler with the graphical layout of their web-shop. The wholesaler will approve the design and agree on which products the web-shop should carry and at what price.

If a web-shop wishes to carry a new product they contact the wholesaler and a price is agreed upon. The database is updated accordingly.

### Web-shop customer

If a Customer wishes to use a web-shop he/she contacts the web-shop who creates them as a customer.

If a customer wishes to purchase a product he/she contacts the web-shop who creates an order in the database with an expected delivery time and payment.

When the product is sipped the database is updated accordingly.

When the payment is performed the database is updated accordingly.

# Requirements

1. The manufacturer should be able to add new products and product lines.
2. The same products may be produced by different manufactures.
3. The Retailers should be able to see the different products prices, including details about the manufacturer.
4. Customers should be able to see products and prices, yet not from individual producers.
5. The profit margin for the wholesaler must be automatically calculated.
6. The sales statistics must be viewable.
7. The retailers and webshops may only see their own prices and the list prices.
8. The manufacturers may see all products but not the prices.
9. A customer may see their own purchases.
10. A webshop may see all sales relating to it.
11. A Retailer may see all purchases relating to itself.
12. Only the wholesaler may create new Manufactorers, Retailers and Webshops.
13. Only Webshops may create Customers.
14. Only Webshops may create Webshop Sales.
15. Only Wholesalers may create RetailerSales and ManufactorerPurchases and Products.

# Scenarios

## Manufactorer

1. A manufacturer should be able to offer a new product
2. A manufacturer should be able to make a bid on a product produced by another manufacturer
3. A manufacturer should not be able to see any other prices then their own.

## Web-shop

1. It should be able to set up a web-shop which offers a subset of products.
2. Different retailers may have different prices for the same product.

### Customer

1. A customer of a web-shop must be able to purchase the products offered by the web-shop
2. A customer may have a discount plan
3. A customer must be able to see his or her shopping history.

## Retailer

1. A retailer may purchase any product.
2. Different retailers may have different prices for the same product.
3. A retailer may have a

## Wholesalers

1. It must be possible to extract sales statistics.
2. If a Manufactorer wishes to sell a new product the WholeSaler creates the product and a price is agreed on.
3. If a purchase is to be made from a manufacturer the wholesaler updates the purchases accordingly.
4. If a Retailer wishes to buy a new product a price is agreed on and the wholesaler updates the link accordingly.
5. …