



# ATILIM ÜNİVERSİTESİ

## **ECON485 Introduction to Database Systems**

### **Term Project**

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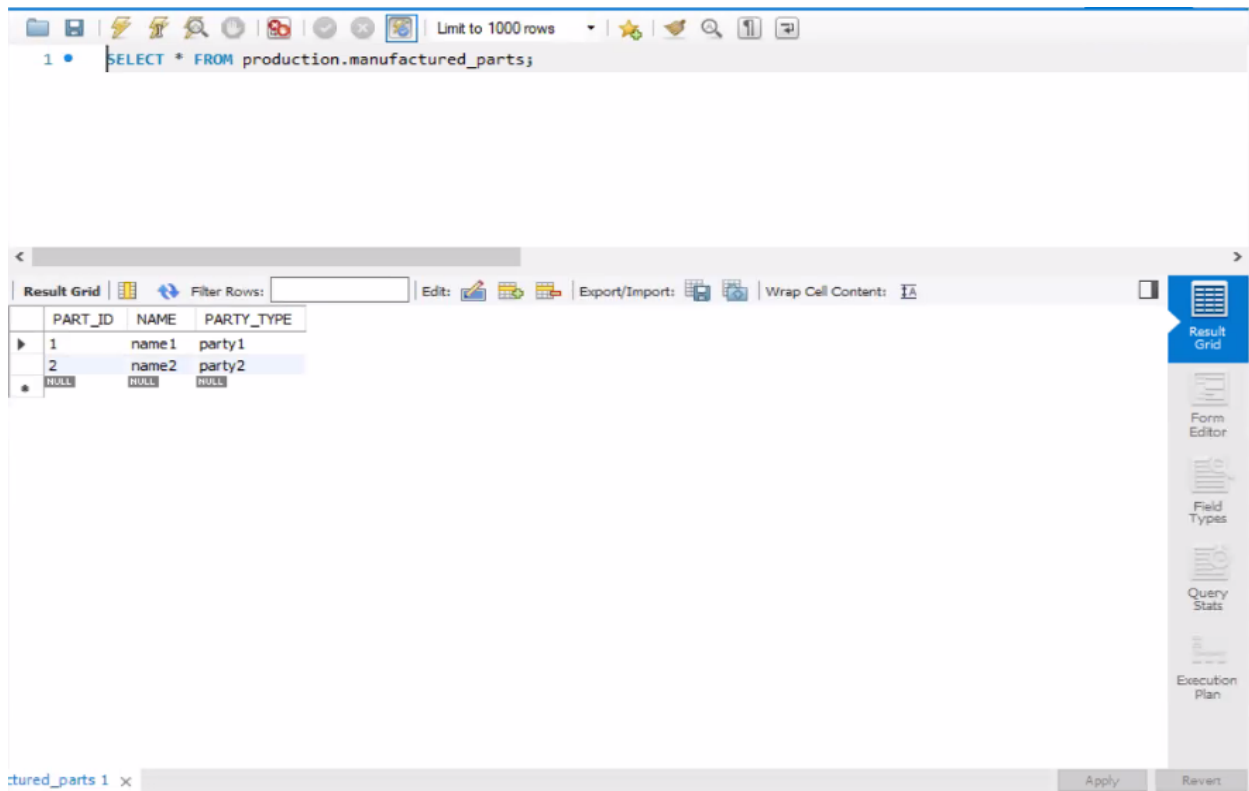
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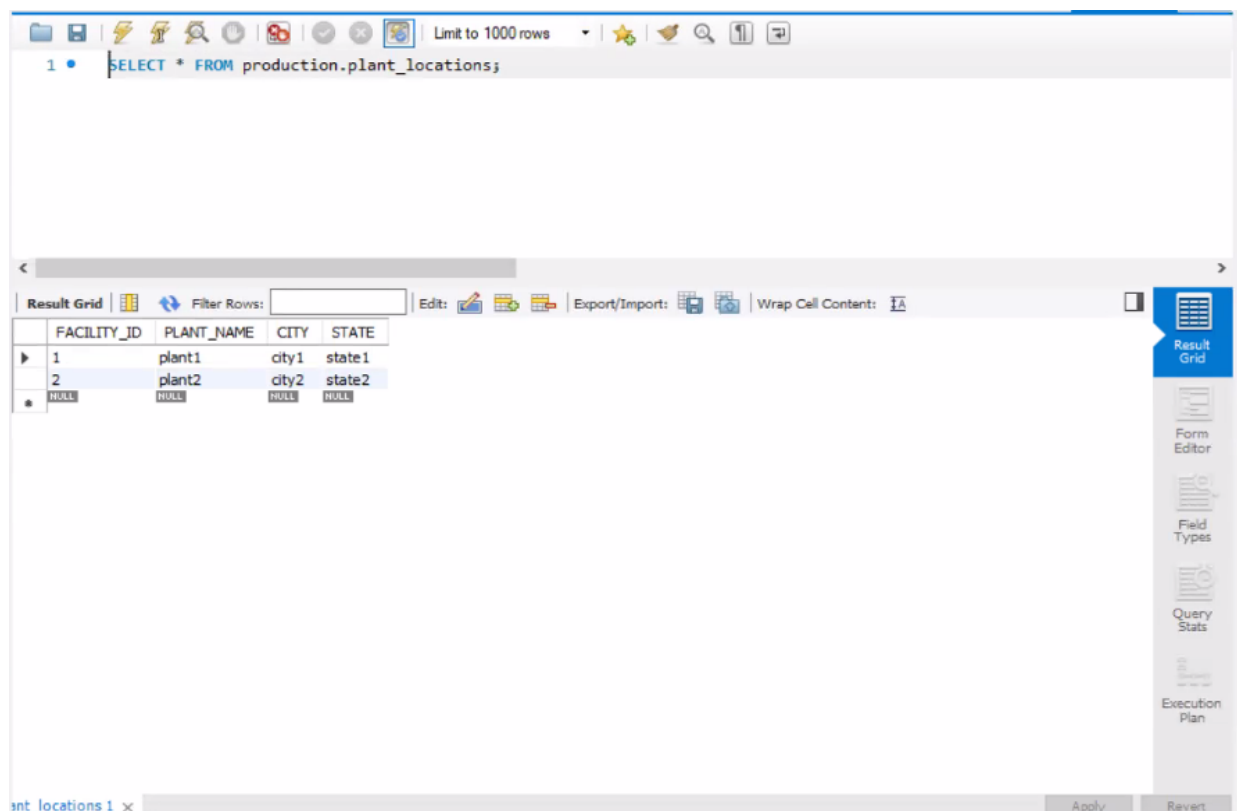
First, we installed the MySQL workbench and IntelliJ IDEA programs required for our project. Then we created a new model on the MySQL workbench that we downloaded.



PART_ID	NAME	PARTY_TYPE
1	name1	party1
2	name2	party2
NULL	NULL	NULL

FIGURE 1: Manufactured\_parts

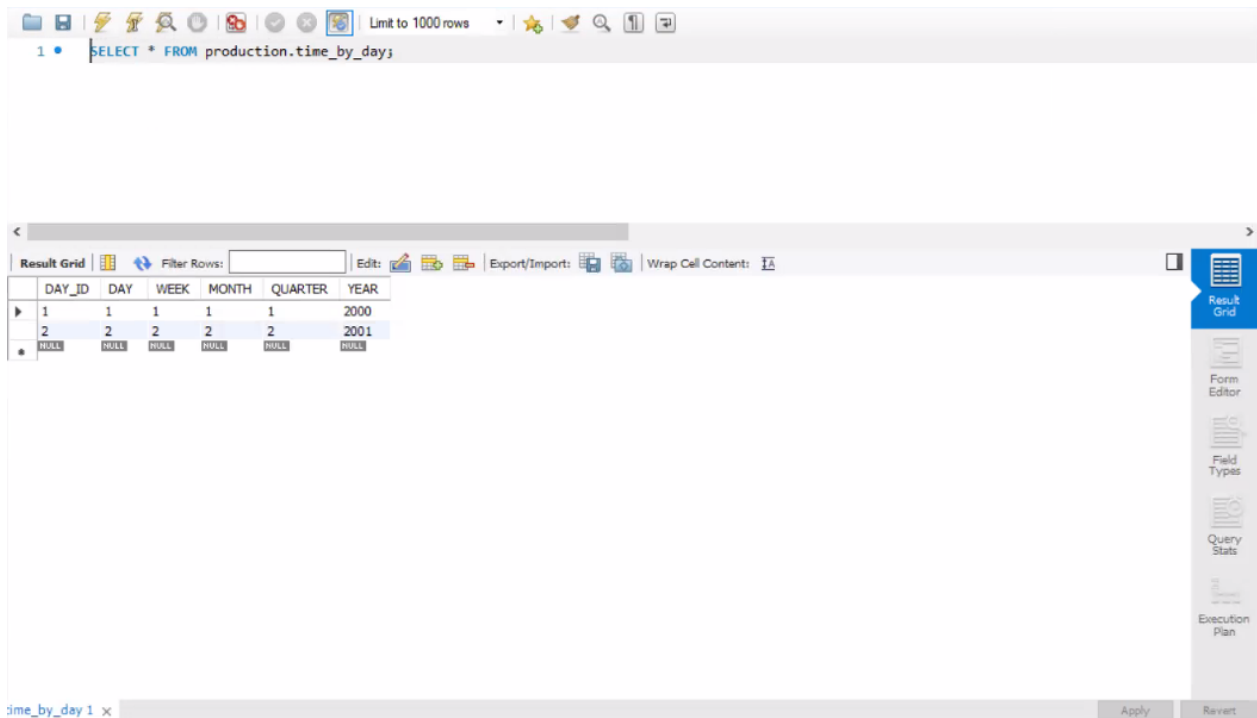
We started to create the tables sequentially on the model we created. First, we created the manufactured\_parts table, which consists of PART\_ID, NAME and Party\_TYPE columns, with the private key PART\_ID.



FACILITY_ID	PLANT_NAME	CITY	STATE
1	plant1	city1	state1
2	plant2	city2	state2
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

FIGURE 2: plant\_locations

We added two pieces of data to the produced\_parts table. We set the Private Keys of the added data to 1 and 2. Then we added the other tables respectively. We created the plant\_locations table, which consists of FACILITY\_ID, PLANT\_NAME, CITY and STATE columns, with the private key FACILITY\_ID.



1 • `SELECT * FROM production.time_by_day;`

Result Grid

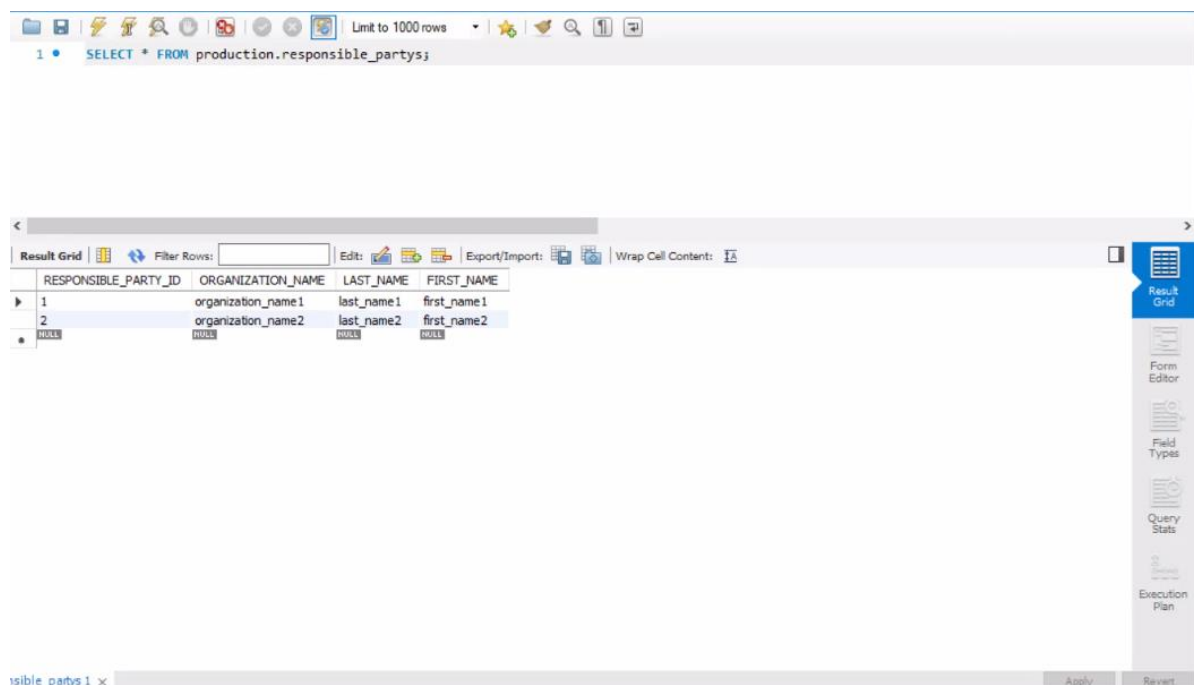
DAY_ID	DAY	WEEK	MONTH	QUARTER	YEAR
1	1	1	1	1	2000
2	2	2	2	2	2001
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

time\_by\_day 1 x

Apply Revert

FIGURE 3: time\_by\_day

We created the time\_by\_day table consisting of DAY\_ID, DAY, WEEK, MONTH, QUARTER and YEAR columns.



1 • `SELECT * FROM production.responsible_partys;`

Result Grid

RESPONSIBLE_PARTY_ID	ORGANIZATION_NAME	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME
1	organization_name1	last_name1	first_name1
2	organization_name2	last_name2	first_name2
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

rsible\_partys 1 x

Apply Revert

FIGURE 4: responsible\_partys

We created the responsible\_partys table, consisting of RESPONSIBLE\_PARTY\_ID, ORGANIZATION\_NAME, LAST\_NAME and FIRST\_NAME columns.

1 • `SELECT * FROM production.production_run_fact;`

Result Grid

	COST	COST_VARIANCE_FROM_STANDARD	DURATION	DURATION_VARIANCE_FROM_STANDARD	QUANTITY_PRODUCED	QUANTITY_REJECTED	time
1	1	1	00:00:10	00:00:10	10	10	1
2	2	2	00:00:20	00:00:20	20	20	2
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

ion\_run\_fact 1 x

Apply Revert

FIGURE 5: production\_run\_fact

We created the production\_run\_fact table with columns COST, COST\_VARIANCE\_FROM\_STANDARD, DURATION, DURATION\_VARIANCE\_FROM\_STANDARD, QUANTITY\_PRODUCED and QUANTITY\_REJECTED.

1 • `SELECT * FROM production.production_run_fact;`

Result Grid

	REJECTED	time_by_day_DAY_ID	manufactured_parts_PART_ID	plant_locations_FACILITY_ID	production_run_types_WORK_EFFORT_TYPE_ID	responsible_partys_RESPONSIBLE_PARTY_ID
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

ion\_run\_fact 1 x

Apply Revert

FIGURE 6: production\_run\_fact

Then, we linked the tables we created using EER Diagram and Private Keys.

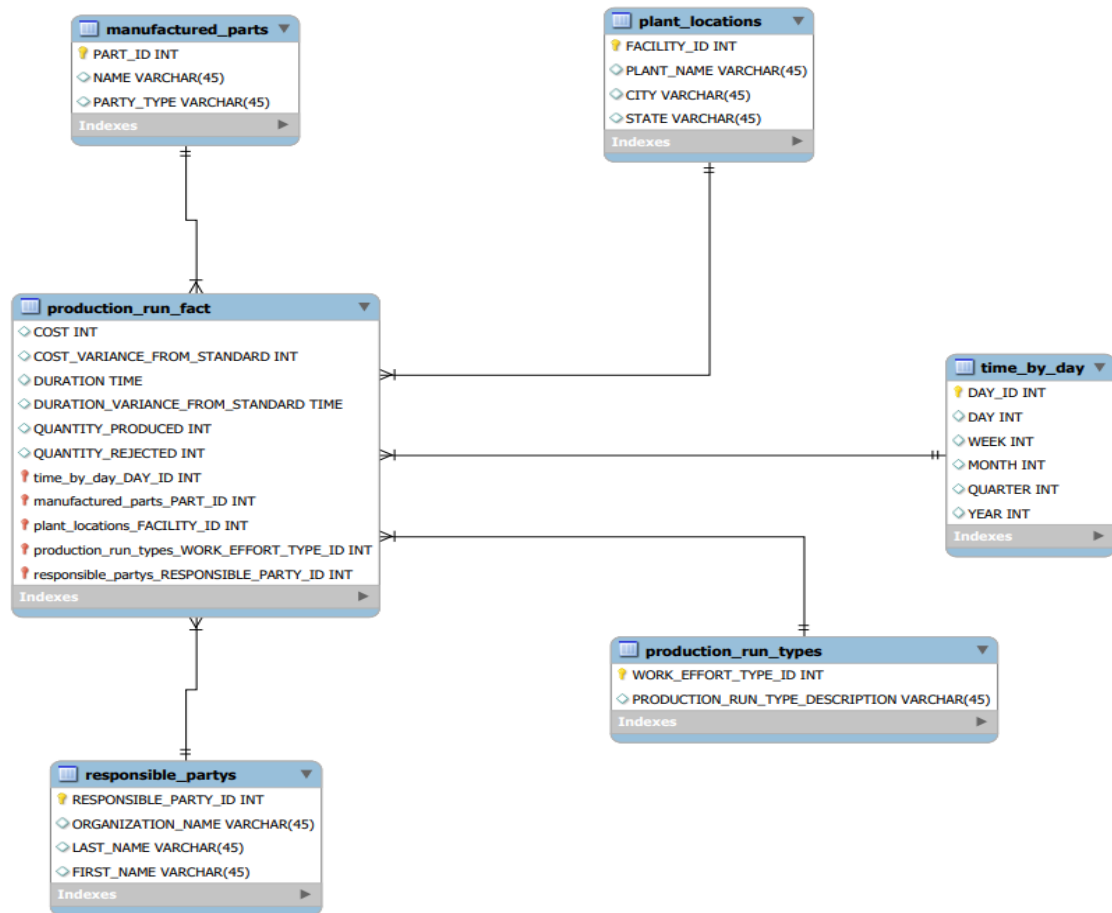


FIGURE 7: ERR Diagram

**Production Run Fact** The fact table, PRODUCTION\_RUN\_FACT, stores various measures for selected work efforts that have to do with production runs. The cost maintains how money was spent for the production runs that met the criteria. The cost variance\_from\_standard measures how much difference there was between the actual cost and the standard cost for the production runs (this may be extracted from the estimated cost attributes in the process plan EER diagram). The duration provides an average duration for work efforts and is based on the total time between the start and finish times of the work effort. This can be derived from the production run model. These start times and finish times are stored in the WORK EFFORT STATUS datetime for WORK EFFORT STATUS TYPES of "start" and "finished."

The duration variance from standard again measures the difference between the estimated duration from the process plan model and the actual duration (the previously described measure). The quantity produced comes directly from the quantity produced attribute in the PRODUCTION RUN, and the quantity rejected comes from the PRODUCTION RUN quantity rejected attribute, which is shown in ERR Diagram, quantity rejected attribute, which is shown in ERR Diagram. Dimensions Most of the data in this data mart design is sourced from information within the work efforts data models and specifically the subtype of WORK EFFORT named PRODUCTION\_RUN. This PRODUCTION\_RUN information is summarized into the dimensions MANUFACTURED\_PARTS, PLANT\_LOCATIONS, TIME\_BY\_DAY, PRODUCTION\_RUN\_TYPES, and RESPONSIBLE\_PARTYS

The MANUFACTURED\_PARTS information represents the part being manufactured and can be found by tracing the relationship from the WORK EFFORT to the corresponding PART being produced. The part\_type is either "finished good" or "subassembly." If the enterprise needs it, parts can be further categorized. The PLANT\_LOCATIONS dimension is sourced from the WORK EFFORT (PRODUCTION RUN) in this case, which is performed at a FACILITY (more specifically a PLANT), which in turn is located within a city and state using GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARY. The facility\_id will be sourced from the manufacturing facility information (FACILITY entity) where the product is produced, most likely a plant. This dimension allows operations managers to compare plants and analyze which ones are most productive.

The time dimension (TIME\_BY\_DAY) is granularized to the day and is selected based on the scheduled end date within the WORK EFFORT entity for subtype of PRODUCTION RUN. This could also be pulled from the scheduled start date of the WORK EFFORT entity (which is a supertype of PRODUCTION RUN). This dimension allows analysis of when the production runs are performed, indicating if there are any trends of productivity during various times of the year. The information is summarized to group together the statistics for PRODUCTION RUN TYPES (as opposed to showing individual production runs) because it is designed to analyze the efficiency of various types of production runs. The RESPONSIBLE\_PARTYS entity shows which person or organization was responsible for the production run. This can be extracted from the WORK of compare var.

```
public static Connection getConn() throws SQLException{
    Connection conn = null;

    String url      = "jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/production";
    String user     = "root";
    String password = "1234";

    conn = DriverManager.getConnection(url, user, password);
    return conn;
}
```

FIGURE 8: getConn() Function

When populating the tables, we first filled the manufactured\_parts, plant\_locations, time\_by\_day, production\_run\_types and responsible\_partys tables. Because we are connecting these tables to the production\_run\_fact table, if we first filled the production\_run\_fact table, we would encounter an error by MySQL. After we created our tables on MySQL workbench I, we started to write our codes in java. In our code, we first wrote the getConn() function of the Connection type, which allows us to connect to the MySQL workbench. We entered the required Url, user and password information.



increases the organizational efficiency of a manufacturing business by managing and improving how company resources are used. Increasing and/or reducing the number of resources required without sacrificing quality and performance is key to effectively improving manufacturing business growth and profitability. With ERP software, manufacturing companies have the ability to manage critical aspects of everything from shop floor operations to procurement and inventory planning. There are many valuable operational and financial benefits to having a modern, integrated manufacturing ERP system at both the micro and macro level. In this project we have done, we normally need to fill the tables with ERP software, but in the code in our project, we only read the tables with select. This is mostly done by industrial engineers, we just filled in the tables manually in this project.