SQL Database for a Vintage Thrift Store

Introduction:

In today's era of sustainability and conscious consumption, thrift stores play a pivotal role in providing affordable and environmentally friendly shopping options. Today, in the United States, there are more than 28,000 thrift stores. However, managing the diverse inventory and streamlining operations within thrift stores can be challenging without a robust database management system (DBMS). Our thrift store DBMS aims to address these challenges by providing a centralized platform for efficient inventory management, sales processing, and customer relationship management.

Advantages:

- Centralized inventory management: The DBSM will allow thrift stores to efficiently track donated items, categorize them based on type, brand, condition, and price, and update inventory in real-time.
- Streamlines Sales Process: Integration of point-of-sale systems which enables seamless transactions, including but not limited to, discounts, promotions, and payment options.
- Customer Relationship Management: Recording customers' purchase histories enables personalized interactions and targeted marketing campaigns to foster customer loyalty and drive sales.
- Reporting and Analytics: Can help generate valuable insights into sales trends, popular items and operational efficiency. This is vital for store managers to make data-driven decisions, which can optimize the business.

Use Cases:

- Retail Industry:
 - Retail chains
 - Department stores
 - Boutiques
- E-commerce:
 - Amazon
 - Shopify
 - Alibaba
 - Etsy
- Non-profit organizations:
 - Salvation Army
 - Goodwill
 - AMVETs

Business Rules

Inventory management rules

- Inventory includes clothing, accessories, antiques, and record players
- Unique productID, ProductName, Price
- Unique inventoryID
- Categorize based on: vintage t-shirt, retro dresses, vinyl records, antique watches, vintage sunglasses, and vinyl player
- Each unique product has unique names and prices depending on how valuable they are such as the watch

Sales and transactions

- Are categorized by customer ID, the products unique ID, and the quantity bought of the product
- Other unique identifiers for the transaction include the dates it was sold and price

Customer rules

- Customers information is categorized by first and last name such as in the database referred to as Alice Johnson and Bob Smith
- Their address and unique CustomerID is identified too

Employee Rules

- Each employee must have a unique ID and their information is provided
- Employee such as Michael Smith referred to as the manager and Emily Davis as a sales associate

These business rules allows us to properly identify what product is being sold, which category it lies in, the valuableness, what customer bought it and how many, and the employees taking part of the business operation

Conceptual Data Modeling and Database Design:

o **Product**:

- Attributes: Product ID (Primary Key), Name, Description, Price, Quantity in Stock
- Relationships:
 - One-to-One relationship with Inventory (each product can have only one inventory records)
 - One or Many-to-One relationship with Sales Transaction (One or multiple products can be part of one sales transactions)

Supplier:

- Attributes: Supplier ID (Primary Key), Name, Contact Information
- Relationships:
 - One-to-One or Many relationship with Inventory (each Supplier supply one or multiple unique products)

• Inventory:

- Attributes: Product ID (Primary Key), Quantity in Stock, Supplier ID (Foreign Key)
- Relationships:
 - One-to-One relationship with Product (each inventory record corresponds only to one product)
 - One or Many-to-One relationship with Supplier (One or multiple inventory records are associated with one Supplier)

• Customer:

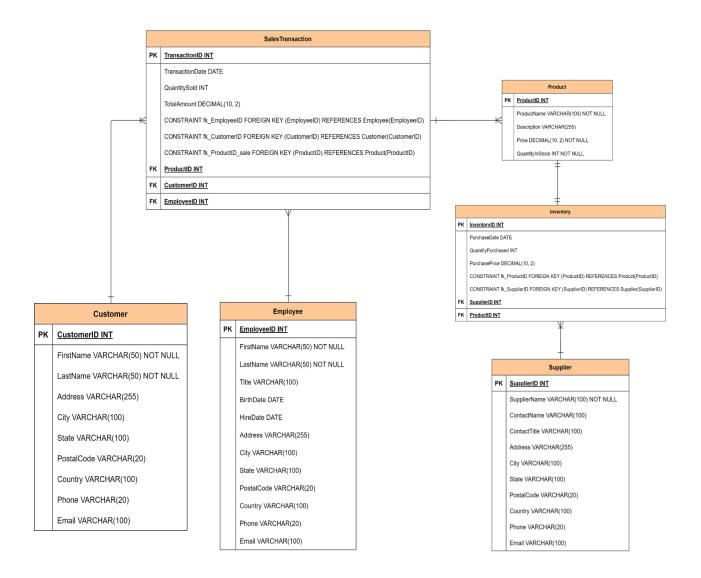
- Attributes: Customer ID (Primary Key), Name, Contact Information, Purchase History
- Relationships:
 - One-to-One or Many relationship with Sales Transaction (each customer can have one or multiple sales transactions)

Sales Transaction:

- Attributes: Transaction ID (Primary Key), Date and Time of Sale, Customer ID (Foreign Key), Total Amount, Payment Method
- Relationships:
 - One or Many-to-One relationship with Customer (One or Many transactions are associated with one customer)
 - One-to-One or Many relationship with Product (each transaction involves one or multiple products)
 - Many-to-One relationship with Employee (Multiple transactions are completed by one Employee)

• Employee:

- Attributes: Employee ID (Primary Key), Name, Position, Contact Information, Work Schedule
- Relationships:
- One-to-Many relationship with Sales Transaction (each Employee can complete multiple transactions)



Transform ER/EER Model to Relational Model:

1. Product Table:

- Attributes: Product_ID (Primary Key), Name, Description, Price, Quantity_In_Stock
- Primary Key: Product ID

2. Supplier Table:

- Attributes: Supplier ID (Primary Key), Name, Contact Information
- Primary Key: Supplier ID

3. Inventory Table:

- Attributes: Product_ID (Foreign Key), Quantity_In_Stock, Reorder_Level, Supplier_ID (Foreign Key)
- Primary Key: (Product ID, Supplier ID)
- Foreign Keys:
 - Product ID references Product(Product ID)
 - Supplier ID references Supplier(Supplier ID)

4. Customer Table:

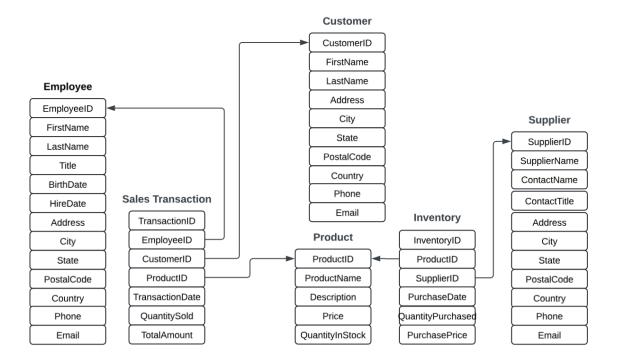
- Attributes: Customer_ID (Primary Key), Name, Contact_Information, Purchase_History
- Primary Key: Customer ID

5. Sales Transaction Table:

- Attributes: Transaction_ID (Primary Key), Date_Time, Customer_ID (Foreign Key), Total_Amount, Payment_Method, Employee_ID (Foreign Key)
- Primary Key: Transaction ID
- Foreign Keys:
 - Customer ID references Customer (Customer ID)
 - Employee ID references Employee(Employee ID)

6. Employee Table:

- Attributes: Employee_ID (Primary Key), Name, Position, Contact_Information, Work_Schedule
- Primary Key: Employee_ID



In this model:

- Each table represents an entity in the scenario.
- Primary keys are indicated.
- Foreign keys establish relationships between tables, referencing primary keys in related tables.
- The Inventory table uses a composite primary key consisting of Product_ID and Supplier_ID to uniquely identify each inventory entry for a specific product from a specific supplier.
- Relationships are established between the Sales Transaction table and both the Customer and Employee tables using foreign keys.

Database Implementation

```
CREATE TABLE Product (
  ProductID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  ProductName VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
  Description VARCHAR(255),
  Price DECIMAL(10, 2) NOT NULL,
  QuantityInStock INT NOT NULL
 );
CREATE TABLE Supplier (
  SupplierID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  SupplierName VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
  ContactName VARCHAR(100),
  ContactTitle VARCHAR(100),
  Address VARCHAR(255),
  City VARCHAR(100),
  State VARCHAR(100),
  PostalCode VARCHAR(20),
  Country VARCHAR(100),
  Phone VARCHAR(20),
  Email VARCHAR(100)
);
CREATE TABLE Inventory (
  InventoryID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  ProductID INT,
  SupplierID INT,
  PurchaseDate DATE,
  QuantityPurchased INT,
  PurchasePrice DECIMAL(10, 2),
```

```
CONSTRAINT fk ProductID FOREIGN KEY (ProductID) REFERENCES Product(ProductID),
  CONSTRAINT fk SupplierID FOREIGN KEY (SupplierID) REFERENCES Supplier(SupplierID)
);
CREATE TABLE Customer (
  CustomerID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  FirstName VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  LastName VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  Address VARCHAR(255),
  City VARCHAR(100),
  State VARCHAR(100),
  PostalCode VARCHAR(20),
  Country VARCHAR(100),
  Phone VARCHAR(20),
  Email VARCHAR(100)
);
CREATE TABLE Employee (
  EmployeeID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  FirstName VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  LastName VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  Title VARCHAR(100),
  BirthDate DATE,
  HireDate DATE,
  Address VARCHAR(255),
  City VARCHAR(100),
  State VARCHAR(100),
  PostalCode VARCHAR(20),
  Country VARCHAR(100),
  Phone VARCHAR(20),
```

```
Email VARCHAR(100)
  );
CREATE TABLE SalesTransaction (
  TransactionID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  EmployeeID INT,
  CustomerID INT,
  ProductID INT,
  TransactionDate DATE,
  QuantitySold INT,
  TotalAmount DECIMAL(10, 2),
  CONSTRAINT fk EmployeeID FOREIGN KEY (EmployeeID) REFERENCES Employee(EmployeeID),
  CONSTRAINT fk CustomerID FOREIGN KEY (CustomerID) REFERENCES Customer(CustomerID),
  CONSTRAINT fk ProductID sale FOREIGN KEY (ProductID) REFERENCES Product(ProductID)
);
INSERT INTO Product (ProductID, ProductName, Description, Price, QuantityInStock)
VALUES
  (1, 'Vintage T-shirt', 'Classic vintage t-shirt', 10.99, 100),
  (2, 'Retro Dress', 'Stylish retro dress', 29.99, 50),
  (3, 'Vinyl Record', 'Original vinyl record', 15.99, 200),
  (4, 'Antique Watch', 'Elegant antique watch', 49.99, 20),
  (5, 'Vintage Sunglasses', 'Cool vintage sunglasses', 9.99, 80),
  (6, 'Classic Vinyl Player', 'High-quality vintage vinyl player', 199.99, 10);
INSERT INTO Supplier (SupplierID, SupplierName, ContactName, ContactTitle, Address, City, State, PostalCode,
Country, Phone, Email)
VALUES
  (1, 'Vintage Emporium', 'John Smith', 'Owner', '123 Vintage St', 'Vintage City', 'VA', '12345', 'USA', '123-456-7890',
'info@vintageemporium.com'),
```

(2, 'Retro Finds Co.', 'Emily Johnson', 'Manager', '456 Retro Ave', 'Retro Town', 'CA', '67890', 'USA', '456-789-0123',

'sales@retrofinds.com');

INSERT INTO Inventory (InventoryID, ProductID, SupplierID, PurchaseDate, QuantityPurchased, PurchasePrice)

VALUES

- (1, 1, 1, '2024-04-01', 50, 8.50),
- (2, 2, 1, '2024-04-05', 30, 25.00),
- (3, 3, 2, '2024-03-20', 100, 12.00),
- (4, 4, 2, '2024-04-10', 10, 40.00),
- (5, 5, 1, '2024-04-15', 60, 7.00),
- (6, 6, 2, '2024-03-25', 5, 150.00);

INSERT INTO Customer (CustomerID, FirstName, LastName, Address, City, State, PostalCode, Country, Phone, Email)

VALUES

- (1, 'Alice', 'Johnson', '789 Main St', 'Smalltown', 'NY', '54321', 'USA', '789-012-3456', 'alice@example.com'),
- (2, 'Bob', 'Smith', '456 Elm St', 'Cityville', 'CA', '98765', 'USA', '456-123-7890', 'bob@example.com');

INSERT INTO SalesTransaction (TransactionID, CustomerID, ProductID, TransactionDate, QuantitySold, TotalAmount)

VALUES

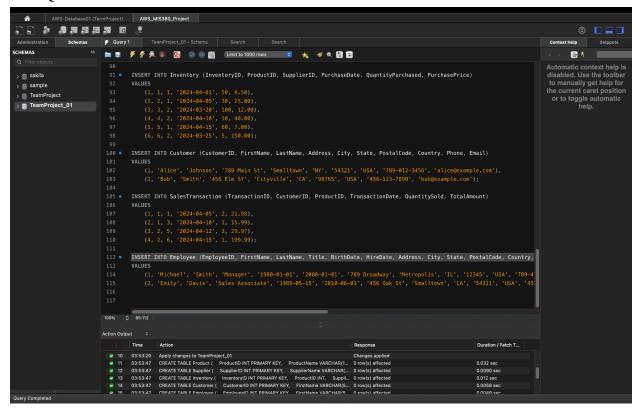
- (1, 1, 1, '2024-04-05', 2, 21.98),
- (2, 1, 3, '2024-04-10', 1, 15.99),
- (3, 2, 5, '2024-04-12', 3, 29.97),
- (4, 2, 6, '2024-04-15', 1, 199.99);

INSERT INTO Employee (EmployeeID, FirstName, LastName, Title, BirthDate, HireDate, Address, City, State, PostalCode, Country, Phone, Email)

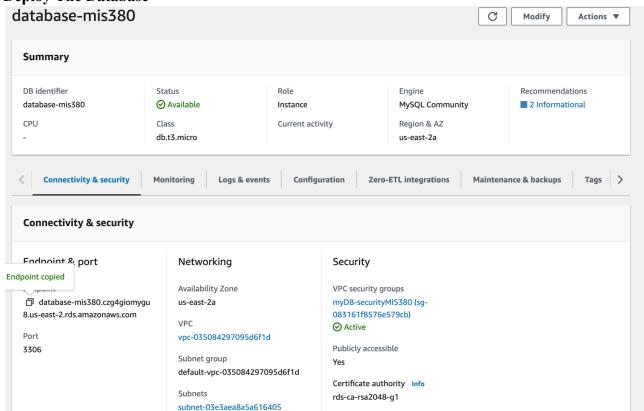
VALUES

- (1, 'Michael', 'Smith', 'Manager', '1980-01-01', '2000-01-01', '789 Broadway', 'Metropolis', 'IL', '12345', 'USA', '789-456-1230', 'michael@example.com'),
- (2, 'Emily', 'Davis', 'Sales Associate', '1985-05-15', '2010-06-01', '456 Oak St', 'Smalltown', 'CA', '54321', 'USA', '456-789-0123', 'emily@example.com');

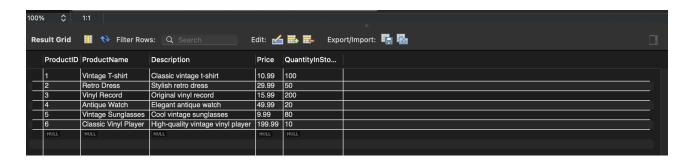
The SOL Code Passed all tests:



Deploy The Database



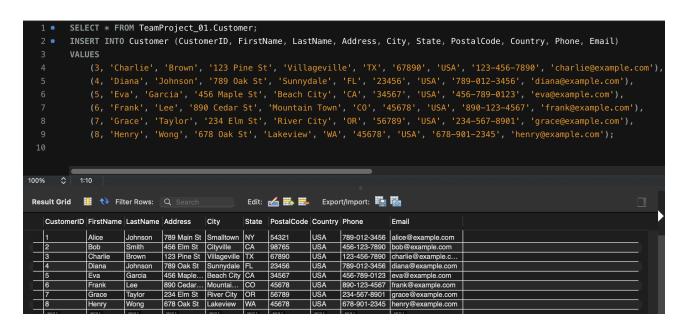
Product Table:



Inventory Table:



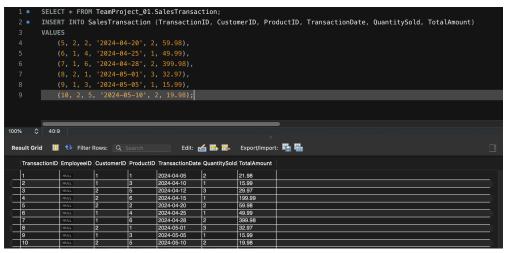
Customer Table:



Employee Table:

	EmployeeID	FirstName	LastName	Title	BirthDate	HireDate	Address	City	State	PostalCode	Country	Phone	Email	
	1	Alexis	Cuevas	Manager	1980-01-01	2000-01-01	789 Broadway	Metropolis	CA	12345	USA	789-456-1230	michael@example.com	
	2	Emily	Davis	Sales Associate	1985-05-15	2010-06-01	456 Oak St	Smalltown	CA	54321	USA	456-789-0123	emily@example.com	
	3	Mayelli	Fuentes	Cashier	1980-03-18	2009-03-12	554 Hola St	Cool Town	CA	94447	USA	947-555-2586	hi@example.com	
	4	Dania	Bawab	Owner	1952-12-12	2000-01-01	984 Cruz St	Small Town	CA	94711	USA	987-225-1456	sdvdyv48@example.c	
_	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	

Transaction Table:



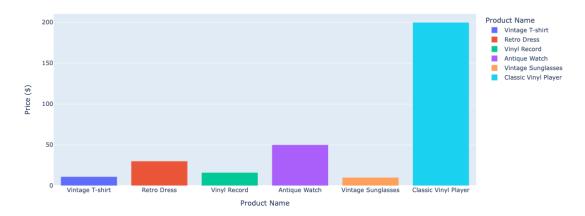
Supplier Table:

SupplierID	SupplierName	ContactName	ContactTit	Address	City	State	PostalCode	Country	Phone	Email	
1	Vintage Emporium	John Smith	Owner	123 Vintage St	Vintage City	VA	12345	USA	123-456-7890	info@vintageemporium.com	
2	Retro Finds Co.	Emily Johnson	Manager	456 Retro Ave	Retro Town	CA	67890	USA	456-789-0123	sales@retrofinds.com	
MULT	MULT	MILLE	MILL	MILLE	MULT	BILLET	MILL	MULL	MILL	MILL	

Analytic Dashboard

```
sales_by_country = ""
    WITH country_or_other AS
         SELECT
           CASE
               WHEN (
                      SELECT count(*)
                      FROM Customer
                     where Country = c.Country
) = 1 THEN "Other"
                ELSE c.Country
           END AS country,
           c.CustomerID,
           st.TransactionID,
           st.TotalAmount
         FROM SalesTransaction st
         INNER JOIN Customer c ON c.CustomerID = st.CustomerID
        count(distinct CustomerID) customers,
        SUM(TotalAmount) total_sales,
        SUM(TotalAmount) / count(distinct CustomerID) customer_lifetime_value,
        SUM(TotalAmount) / count(distinct TransactionID) average_order,
        CASE
            WHEN country = "Other" THEN 1
            ELSE 0
        END AS sort
    FROM country_or_other
    GROUP BY country
ORDER BY sort ASC, total_sales DESC;
    run_query(sales_by_country)
⊒
       Country customers total_sales customer_lifetime_value average_order sort
                                  267.93
                                                           139.63
                                                                           66.9823 0
```

Product Prices





Top Selling Products (Randomized)



Total Quantity Sold by Product

