DBMS PROJECT

ELECTRONIC COMPANY DATA BASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Designed By:

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Software used: MySQL workbench

Introduction:

The Electronic Company Database Management System (DBMS) is designed to handle the data management needs of an electronic goods company. It is aimed at efficiently managing products, suppliers, customers, sales, and employee information. A database is crucial for the company as it helps organize the company's operations, track inventory, manage customer orders, and oversee supplier relationships.

Need for Database in an Electronic Company:

- 1. Inventory Management: Efficient tracking of products, availability, and stock levels.
- **2.** Supplier Management: Keeping records of various suppliers and their products.
- 3. Customer Management: Managing customer details and their purchase history.
- 4. Sales Management: Keeping track of sales transactions, products sold, and invoices.
- 5. Employee Management: Tracking employee roles, salaries, and performance.
- 6. Improved Efficiency: Automating routine tasks like stock updates and invoice generation.
- 7. Data Accuracy: Maintaining accurate, up-to-date records to reduce errors.

Entities and Their Relationships:

1. Product:

- Represents the electronic products sold by the company.
- Attributes: product_id, product_name, category, price, quantity_in_stock, supplier_id
- Relation: Each product belongs to one supplier, and it can be part of many sales transactions (a product can be sold multiple times).

2. Supplier:

- Represents the suppliers who provide the electronic products to the company.
- Attributes: supplier_id, supplier_name, contact_number, email, address
- Relation: A supplier supplies many products, but each product is supplied by one supplier. This is a one-to-many relationship between Supplier and Product.

3. Customer:

- Represents the customers who purchase products from the company.
- Attributes: customer_id, customer_name, contact_number, email, address
- Relation: A customer makes many purchases, but each sales transaction is associated with only one customer.

This is a **one-to-many** relationship between **Customer** and

Sales.

4. Sales:

- Represents the sales transactions that occur when a customer purchases one or more products.
- Attributes: sales_id, product_id, customer_id, date_of_purchase, quantity sold, total price
- Relation: A sales transaction involves one product and one customer. However, each product can appear in many different sales (i.e., the product can be sold multiple times). Therefore, there's a many-to-one (N:1) relationship between Sales and Product, as well as between Sales and Customer.

5. **Employee**:

- Represents the employees working at the company.
- Attributes: employee_id, employee_name, role, salary, department
- Relation: In this design, there is no direct link between Employee and the other entities, but you could extend the database by linking employees to manage sales or other processes.

Relationship Summary:

1. Product and Supplier:

 One-to-Many (1:N): A supplier supplies multiple products, but each product comes from only one supplier.

2. Sales and Product:

 Many-to-One (N:1): A product can be sold in many sales transactions, but each sales transaction is associated with only one product.

3. Sales and Customer:

 Many-to-One (N:1): A customer can make many purchases, but each sales transaction is made by one customer.

4. **Employee** (optional for extension):

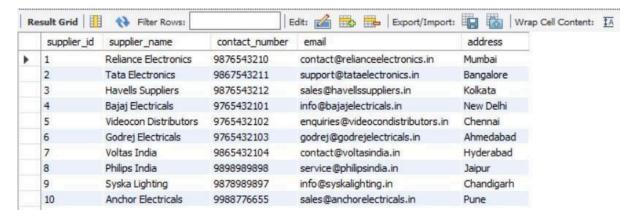
 Employees are not directly connected to sales or products in the base model but could be related by adding new tables.

```
CREATE TABLE Supplier (
supplier_id INT PRIMARY
KEY,
supplier_name VARCHAR(50),
contact_number VARCHAR(15),
email VARCHAR(50),
address VARCHAR(100)
```

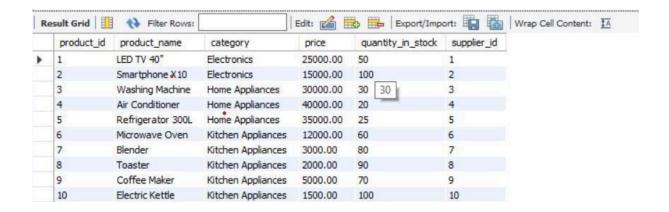
);

INSERT INTO Supplier (supplier_id, supplier_name, contact_number, email, address) VALUES

- (1, 'Reliance Electronics', '9876543210', 'contact@relianceelectronics.in', 'Mumbai'),
- (2, 'Tata Electronics', '9867543211', 'support@tataelectronics.in', 'Bangalore'),
- (3, 'Havells Suppliers', '9876543212', 'sales@havellssuppliers.in', 'Kolkata'),
- (4, 'Bajaj Electricals', '9765432101', 'info@bajajelectricals.in', 'New Delhi'),
- (5, 'Videocon Distributors', '9765432102', 'enquiries@videocondistributors.in', 'Chennai'),
- (6, 'Godrej Electricals', '9765432103', 'godrej@godrejelectricals.in', 'Ahmedabad'),
- (7, 'Voltas India', '9865432104', 'contact@voltasindia.in', 'Hyderabad'),
- (8, 'Philips India', '9898989898', 'service@philipsindia.in', 'Jaipur'),
- (9, 'Syska Lighting', '9878989897', 'info@syskalighting.in', 'Chandigarh'),
- (10, 'Anchor Electricals', '9988776655', 'sales@anchorelectricals.in', 'Pune'),



```
CREATE TABLE Product (
  product id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  product name
  VARCHAR(50),
                       category
  VARCHAR(50),
  price DECIMAL(10, 2),
  quantity in stock
  INT, supplier id INT,
  FOREIGN KEY (supplier id) REFERENCES Supplier(supplier id)
);
INSERT INTO Product (product id, product name, category, price,
quantity in stock, supplier id) VALUES
(1, 'LED TV 40"', 'Electronics', 25000.00, 50, 1),
(2, 'Smartphone X10', 'Electronics', 15000.00, 100, 2),
(3, 'Washing Machine', 'Home Appliances', 30000.00, 30, 3),
(4, 'Air Conditioner', 'Home Appliances', 40000.00, 20, 4),
(5, 'Refrigerator 300L', 'Home Appliances', 35000.00, 25, 5),
(6, 'Microwave Oven', 'Kitchen Appliances', 12000.00, 60, 6),
(7, 'Blender', 'Kitchen Appliances', 3000.00, 80, 7),
(8, 'Toaster', 'Kitchen Appliances', 2000.00, 90, 8),
(9, 'Coffee Maker', 'Kitchen Appliances', 5000.00, 70, 9),
(10, 'Electric Kettle', 'Kitchen Appliances', 1500.00, 100, 10),
```



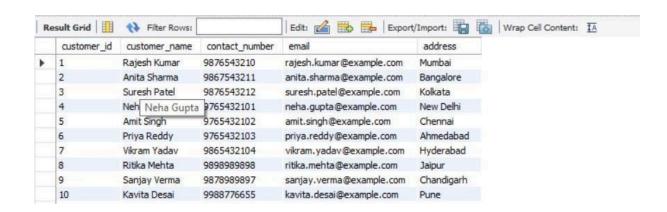
```
customer_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
customer_name VARCHAR(50),
contact_number VARCHAR(15),
email VARCHAR(50),
address VARCHAR(100)
```

);

INSERT INTO Customer (customer_id, customer_name, contact_number, email, address) VALUES

- (1, 'Rajesh Kumar', '9876543210', 'rajesh.kumar@example.com', 'Mumbai'),
- (2, 'Anita Sharma', '9867543211', 'anita.sharma@example.com', 'Bangalore'),
- (3, 'Suresh Patel', '9876543212', 'suresh.patel@example.com', 'Kolkata'),
- (4, 'Neha Gupta', '9765432101', 'neha.gupta@example.com', 'New Delhi'),

- (5, 'Amit Singh', '9765432102', 'amit.singh@example.com', 'Chennai'),
- (6, 'Priya Reddy', '9765432103', 'priya.reddy@example.com', 'Ahmedabad'),
- (7, 'Vikram Yadav', '9865432104', 'vikram.yadav@example.com', 'Hyderabad'),
- (8, 'Ritika Mehta', '9898989898', 'ritika.mehta@example.com', 'Jaipur'),
- (9, 'Sanjay Verma', '9878989897', 'sanjay.verma@example.com', 'Chandigarh'),
- (10, 'Kavita Desai', '9988776655', 'kavita.desai@example.com', 'Pune'),



CREATE TABLE Sales (

```
sales_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
product_id INT,
customer_id INT,
date_of_purchase DATE,
```

```
quantity sold INT,
  total price DECIMAL(10, 2),
  FOREIGN KEY (product id) REFERENCES
Product(product id),
  FOREIGN KEY (customer id) REFERENCES
Customer(customer id)
);
INSERT INTO Sales (sales id, product id, customer id,
date of purchase, quantity sold, total price) VALUES
(1, 1, 1, '2024-01-15', 2, 50000.00),
(2, 2, 2, '2024-01-17', 1, 15000.00),
(3, 3, 3, '2024-02-01', 1, 30000.00),
(4, 4, 4, '2024-02-05', 1, 40000.00),
(5, 5, 5, '2024-02-10', 1, 35000.00),
(6, 6, 6, '2024-03-01', 3, 12000.00),
(7, 7, 7, '2024-03-03', 2, 3000.00),
(8, 8, 8, '2024-03-05', 4, 2000.00),
(9, 9, 9, '2024-03-10', 5, 5000.00),
(10, 10, 10, '2024-03-15', 1, 1500.00),
```



```
CREATE TABLE Employee (
employee_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
employee_name VARCHAR(50),
role VARCHAR(50),
salary DECIMAL(10, 2),
department VARCHAR(50)
);
```

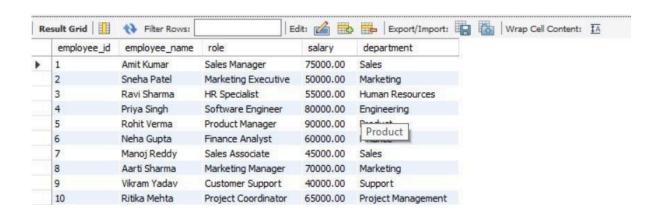
INSERT INTO Employee (employee_id, employee_name, role, salary, department) VALUES (1, 'Amit Kumar', 'Sales Manager', 75000.00, 'Sales'),

(2, 'Sneha Patel', 'Marketing Executive', 50000.00,

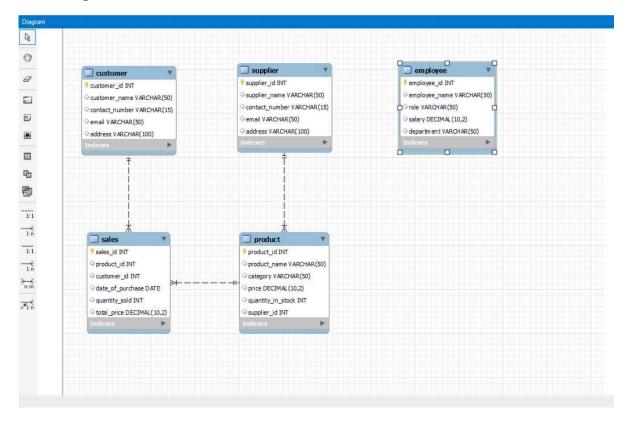
'Marketing'),

- (3, 'Ravi Sharma', 'HR Specialist', 55000.00, 'Human Resources'),
- (4, 'Priya Singh', 'Software Engineer', 80000.00, 'Engineering'),

- (5, 'Rohit Verma', 'Product Manager', 90000.00, 'Product'),
- (6, 'Neha Gupta', 'Finance Analyst', 60000.00, 'Finance'),
- (7, 'Manoj Reddy', 'Sales Associate', 45000.00, 'Sales'),
- (8, 'Aarti Sharma', 'Marketing Manager', 70000.00, 'Marketing'),
- (9, 'Vikram Yadav', 'Customer Support', 40000.00, 'Support'),
- (10, 'Ritika Mehta', 'Project Coordinator', 65000.00, 'Project Management'),



ER Diagram



SOME EXAMPLE QUERIES PERFROMED ON THE DATABASE

1. Find All Products Supplied by a Specific Supplier

SELECT p.product_id, p.product_name, p.category,
p.price FROM Product p

JOIN Supplier s ON p.supplier_id = s.supplier_id

WHERE s.supplier_name = 'Reliance electronics';



 Get Total Sales Amount and Quantity Sold for Each Product SELECT p.product_name, SUM(s.quantity_sold) AS total_quantity, SUM(s.total_price) AS total_sales FROM Sales s JOIN Product p ON s.product_id = p.product_id GROUP BY p.product name;

	product_name	total_quantity	total_sales
•	LED TV 40"	5	125000.00
	Smartphone X10	3	45000.00
	Washing Machine	2	60000.00
	Air Conditioner	3	120000.00
	Refrigerator 300L	2	70000.00
	Microwave Oven	7	60000.00
	Blender	3	6000.00
	Toaster	6	6000.00
	Coffee Maker	8	20000.00
	Electric Kettle	6	9000.00
	Ceiling Fan	8	7500.00
	Table Fan	8	3000.00
	Dishwasher	12	175000.00
	Water Purifier	12	40000.00
	Induction Cooktop	8	28000.00
	Electric Stove	3	8000.00
	Washing Machin	4	18000.00
	Refrigerator 500L	5	45000.00

3. List All Customers Who Made Purchases in the Last Month SELECT DISTINCT c.customer_name, c.email FROM Sales s JOIN Customer c ON s.customer_id = c.customer_id WHERE s.date_of_purchase >= DATE_SUB(CURDATE(), INTERVAL 1 MONTH);

	customer_name	email	
١	Kiran Sharma	kiran.sharma@example.com	
	Manish Agrawal	manish.agrawal@example.com	
	Sheetal Jain	sheetal.jain@example.com	
	Gaurav Patel	gaurav.patel@example.com	
	Swati Agarwal	swati.agarwal@example.com	
	Kunal Verma	kunal.verma@example.com	
	Neelam Yadav	neelam.yadav@example.com	
	Rohit Kumar	rohit.kumar@example.com	
	Rajesh Kumar	rajesh.kumar@example.com	
	Anita Sharma	anita.sharma@example.com	
	Suresh Patel	suresh.patel@example.com	
	Neha Gupta	neha.gupta@example.com	
	Amit Singh	amit.singh@example.com	
	Priya Reddy	priya.reddy@example.com	
	Vikram Yadav	vikram.yadav@example.com	

4. Find Employees in the 'Engineering' Department with a Salary Above Rs. 70,000

SELECT employee_name, role, salary

FROM Employee

WHERE department = 'Engineering' AND salary > 70000;



5. Find the Most Expensive Product Sold and Its Total Sales Amount

SELECT p.product_name, p.price, SUM(s.total_price) AS total_sales
FROM Sales s

JOIN Product p ON s.product_id = p.product_id GROUP BY p.product_id ORDER BY p.price DESC LIMIT 1;



List Products with Quantity In Stock Less Than 50)
 SELECT product_name, quantity_in_stock
 FROM Product
 WHERE quantity in stock < 50;

	product_name	quantity_in_stock
١	Washing Machine	30
	Air Conditioner	20
	Refrigerator 300L	25
	Ceiling Fan	40
	Dishwasher	15
	Water Purifier	35
	Induction Cooktop	45
	Washing Machine 6kg	25
	Refrigerator 500L	20
	Air Conditioner 1.5T	30
	Microwave 25L	40
	Electric Chimney	25
	Dishwasher 12 Place	10
	Smart TV 55"	15
	Smartphone Pro	40
	Home Theater System	20

Conclusion:- We have built a fully functional Data base management model of an electronic company which stores information related to their employees, products, supplier, sale and cutomers.