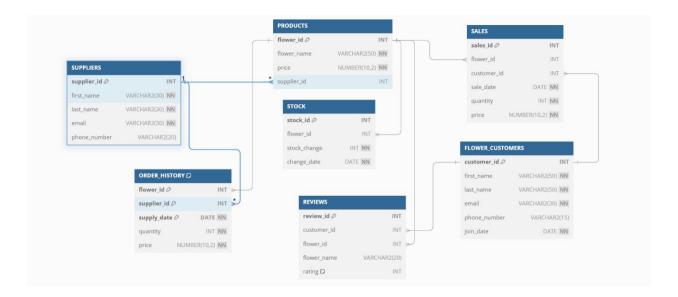
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Database for Flower Store Management System

I. Description of the project

This project is a database management system for a flower store. It manages information related to flowers, customers, suppliers, sales, inventory (stock), and reviews. The database design includes seven tables, and it provides flexible data management for running the store. Features include tracking stock levels, managing supplier and customer information, recording transactions and handling reviews

II. Database schema



- 1. **The PRODUCTS table** stores information about the flowers available for sale, including their name, description, price, and the supplier providing them.
- 2. **The SALES table** tracks transactions, including which flowers were purchased, by whom, the quantity sold, and the sale price at the time.
- 3. **The FLOWER_CUSTOMERS table** maintains details of customers, such as their contact information and the date they joined the system.
- 4. **The SUPPLIERS table** contains information about suppliers, including their names and contact details, who provide the flowers.

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- 5. **The ORDER_HISTORY table** logs orders made to suppliers, detailing which products were ordered, when, the quantity, and the price paid. This table exists to handle the many-to-many relationship between the PRODUCTS table and the SUPPLIERS table. It connects flower_id (from PRODUCTS) with supplier_id (from SUPPLIERS) and also stores additional details like supply date, quantity, and price.
- 6. **The STOCK table** tracks changes in stock levels for flowers, including additions and deductions, with timestamps for inventory management.
- 7. **The REVIEWS table** records customer feedback and ratings for specific flowers, including optional review text and the date of the review.

III. Constructing the database

```
-- Create the Suppliers table.
   CREATE TABLE SUPPLIERS (
supplier_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
first name VARCHAR2(30) NOT NULL,
                                         Table SUPPLIERS created.
last name VARCHAR2(30) NOT NULL,
email VARCHAR(30) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
phone number VARCHAR2(20)
);
-- Create the Products table.
    CREATE TABLE PRODUCTS (
                                          Table PRODUCTS created.
 flower_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
 flower name VARCHAR2(50) NOT NULL,
 price NUMBER(10, 2) NOT NULL,
 supplier_id INT NOT NULL,
 FOREIGN KEY (supplier id) REFERENCES SUPPLIERS(supplier id)
);
```

```
--Create a table for the customers.
   CREATE TABLE FLOWER_CUSTOMERS (
 customer id INT PRIMARY KEY,
 first name VARCHAR2(50) NOT NULL,
                                          Table FLOWER CUSTOMERS created.
 last name VARCHAR2(50) NOT NULL,
 email VARCHAR2(30) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
 phone_number VARCHAR2(15),
 join_date DATE NOT NULL
);
-- Add a stock column to PRODUCTS table with a default value.
                                                          Table PRODUCTS altered.
ALTER TABLE PRODUCTS ADD stock NUMBER DEFAULT 0;
-- Remove stock change column from STOCK table.
                                                          Table STOCK altered.
ALTER TABLE STOCK DROP COLUMN stock change;
-- Modify phone_number data type in FLOWER_CUSTOMERS table to VARCHAR2(20) .
ALTER TABLE FLOWER CUSTOMERS MODIFY phone number VARCHAR2(20);
Table FLOWER_CUSTOMERS altered.
                                              Table PRODUCTS_BACKUP created.
-- Create a backup table for the products table.
CREATE TABLE PRODUCTS_BACKUP AS SELECT * FROM PRODUCTS;
-- Drop the backup table.
                                  Table PRODUCTS BACKUP dropped.
DROP TABLE PRODUCTS BACKUP;
```

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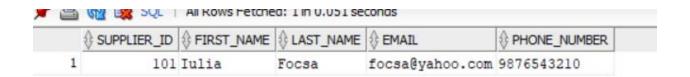
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IV. Using DML statements: INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and MERGE

-- Insert supplier data.

INSERT INTO SUPPLIERS (supplier_id, first_name, last_name, email, phone_number)

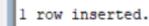
VALUES (101, 'lulia', 'Focsa', 'focsa@yahoo.com', '9876543210');



-- Insert supplier data.

INSERT INTO SUPPLIERS (supplier_id, first_name, last_name, email, phone_number)

VALUES (108, 'John', 'Smith', 'john.smith@yahoo.com', '1234567890');

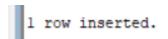


	\$SUPPLIER_ID		\$ LAST_NAME		♦ PHONE_NUMBER
1	108	John	Smith	john.smith@yahoo.com	1234567890

--Insert product data.

INSERT INTO PRODUCTS (flower_id, flower_name, price, supplier_id, stock)

VALUES (3, 'Lily', 4.00, 103, 50);

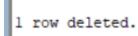


	FLOWER_ID	FLOWER_NAME	⊕ PRICE		STOCK
1	1	Rose	20	101	100
2	2	Tulip	3	102	80
3	3	Lily	4	103	50

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--Delete the review with the review id=5.

DELETE FROM REVIEWS WHERE review id=5;



--Set the price to 19 and the stock to 50 to the product with the flower id=1.

UPDATE PRODUCTS

SET price = 19, stock= 50

1 row updated.

WHERE flower_id = 1;

--Change the quantity sold to 10 where the customer_id=1002.

UPDATE SALES

1 row updated.

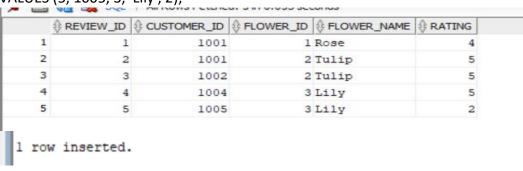
SET quantity=10

WHERE customer_id=1002;

--Insert into the reviews table a new review.

INSERT INTO REVIEWS (review id, customer id, flower id, flower name, rating)

VALUES (5, 1005, 3, 'Lily', 2);



-- Delete from the products table the ratings that are smaller then 5.

DELETE FROM REVIEWS

2 rows deleted.

WHERE rating < 5;

WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN

INSERT (customer_id, first_name, last_name, email, phone_number, join_date)

VALUES (src.customer_id, src.first_name, src.last_name, src.email, src.phone_number, SYSDATE);

--Change the phone number of the customer with the id=1009 to 1010101010.

UPDATE flower customers

SET phone_number = 1010101010 1 row updated.

WHERE customer id = 1009;

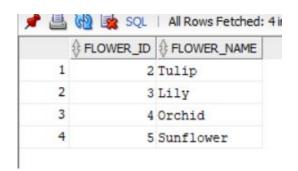
	CUSTOMER_ID		\$LAST_NAME	⊕ EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	
1	1009	Marc	Loon	loon@gmail.com	1010101010	04-FEB-25

V. Diverse and relevant SELECT statements for the project theme

--1. Show the flowers which have the flower id 2,3,4 or 5.

SELECT flower id, flower name

FROM PRODUCTS WHERE flower id IN (2, 3, 4, 5);



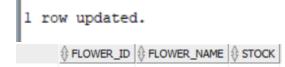
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--2. Change the stock = 30 where the flower_id is 5.

UPDATE PRODUCTS

SET stock = 30

WHERE flower id = 5;



--3. Change the email of the person with the customer id 1005, to michael@yahoo.com.

UPDATE FLOWER_CUSTOMERS

SET email = 'michael@yahoo.com'

WHERE customer_id = 1005;

1 row updated.

1	1005	Michael	Martinez	michael@yahoo.com

--4. Show all the cutomers that bought at least 5 products .

SELECT f.*

FROM flower customers f, sales s

WHERE f.customer id = s.customer id AND s.quantity>=5;

	CUSTOMER_ID	FIRST_NAME	\$ LAST_NAME	⊕ EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	
1	1001	John	Doe	john@gmail.com	1234567890	08-JAN-25
2	1003	Robert	Brown	robert@gmail.com	3456789012	08-JAN-25
3	1005	Michael	Martinez	michael@yahoo.com	5678901234	08-JAN-25

--5.select the customers that have the letter a in their first name.

SELECT customer_id, first_name, last_name

FROM flower customers

WHERE first name LIKE '%a%';

	⊕ CUSTOMER_ID		LAST_NAME
1	1002	Mary	Johnson
2	1004	Linda	David
3	1005	Michael	Martinez
4	1007	Andrea	Damm

--6.select the flower name with the price >= 1 and price <= 10.

SELECT flower_name FROM products

WHERE price BETWEEN 1 AND 10;

1	Tulip
2	Lily
3	Orchid
4	Sunflower

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--7. Show the customers that do not have a phone number inserted.

SELECT *

FROM flower customers

WHERE phone number IS NULL;

4	CUSTOMER_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	⊕ EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	
1	1014	Clark	David	clarkd@gmail.com	(null)	01-JAN-25

--8. Show the total number of suppliers that supplied each product.

SELECT supplier_id, COUNT(supplier_id) AS total_products

FROM PRODUCTS

GROUP BY supplier_id;

	\$ SUPPLIER_ID	↑ TOTAL_PRODUCTS
1	101	1
2	102	1
3	103	1
4	104	1
5	105	1

--9. Select the flowers with an average rating bigger than 3.

SELECT p.flower_id,p.flower_name, AVG(r.rating) AS avg_rating

FROM REVIEWS r,products p

GROUP BY p.flower id,p.flower name

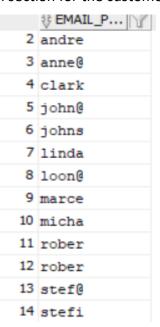
HAVING AVG(r.rating) > 3;

1	1	Rose	3.2
2	2	Tulip	3.2
3	3	Lily	3.2
4	4	Orchid	3.2
5	5	Sunflower	3.2

--10. Select the first 5 characters from the email section for the customers.

SELECT SUBSTR(email, 1, 5) AS email_prefix

FROM FLOWER_CUSTOMERS;



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--11. Show the expensive flowers (price > 19), moderate flowers (price > = 4 and price < = 19) and the affordable flowers (the rest).

CASE

WHEN price > 19 THEN 'Expensive'

WHEN price BETWEEN 4 AND 19 THEN 'Moderate'

ELSE 'Affordable'

END AS price_category

	\$ FLOWER_NAME	♦ PRICE_CATEGORY
1	Rose	Expensive
2	Tulip	Affordable
3	Lily	Moderate
4	Orchid	Moderate
5	Sunflower	Affordable

FROM PRODUCTS;

--12. select the customers that bought a product later than 01 jan 2025, but sooner than 10 feb 2025.

SELECT *

FROM sales

WHERE sale_date BETWEEN TO_DATE('01 JAN 2025', 'DD MON YYYY') AND TO_DATE('10 FEB 2025', 'DD MON YYYY');

₽	SALES_ID	<pre> FLOWER_ID</pre>		\$ SALE_DATE		PRICE
1	1	1	1001	08-JAN-25	5	12.5
2	2	2	1002	08-JAN-25	3	9
3	3	3	1003	08-JAN-25	7	28
4	4	4	1004	08-JAN-25	4	22
5	5	5	1005	08-JAN-25	10	18
6	6	1	1007	03-FEB-25	45	8
7	7	2	1008	02-JAN-25	34	23
8	8	3	1008	14-JAN-25	7	5
9	9	4	1012	10-FEB-25	5	3
10	10	5	1001	20-JAN-25	77	23
11	11	1	1013	03-JAN-25	3	3
12	12	2	1014	05-JAN-25	66	33
13	13	4	1005	07-JAN-25	4	3

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--13. Select the flower name and supplier ID from the PRODUCTS table, for the supplier whose supplier ID matches that of the person with the first name 'Iulia'.

SELECT flower name, supplier id

1 Rose \$\iiii \text{SUPPLIER_ID}\$

FROM products

WHERE supplier id = (SELECT supplier id FROM suppliers WHERE first name = 'Iulia');

--14. Create a new table who prints the flower name and the average rating >= to 4.

CREATE TABLE Top_Rated_Products AS

SELECT p.flower_name, AVG(r.rating) AS avg_rating

FROM products p,reviews r

Table TOP_RATED_PRODUCTS created.

WHERE p.flower_id = r.flower_id

GROUP BY p.flower_name

HAVING AVG(r.rating) >= 4;

--15. Raise with 110% the price of the product with the supplier id=102;

UPDATE products

SET price = price * 1.1

1 row updated.

WHERE supplier id = 102;

--16. Create an index for the price of the flowers.

CREATE INDEX idx_flower_price ON PRODUCTS(price);

Index IDX_FLOWER_PRICE created.

--17. Create a synonym for the suppliers table.

CREATE SYNONYM supp FOR suppliers;

Synonym SUPP created.

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--18. Show customers who have spent more than the average spending of all customers.

SELECT customer_id, SUM(price * quantity) AS total_spent

FROM sales s

GROUP BY customer_id

HAVING SUM(price * quantity) > (

SELECT AVG(SUM(price * quantity))

FROM sales

GROUP BY customer_id

);

		↑ TOTAL_SPENT
1	1001	1833.5
2	1007	2296
3	1008	817
4	1014	2178

--19. Show the suppliers who have supplied more than 60 items.

SELECT supplier id, SUM(quantity) AS total supplied

FROM order_history

GROUP BY supplier_id

HAVING SUM(quantity) > 60;

	\$ SUPPLIER_ID	↑ TOTAL_SUPPLIED
1	101	100
2	102	80
3	105	200

--20. Select the supplier with the supplier_id=101 from the suppliers table using the synonym.

SELECT *

FROM supp

WHERE supplier id = 101;

