

Business Requirements Specifications (BRS) for E-commerce Platform System

Introduction

This section outlines the business requirements for the development and implementation of an e-commerce platform. These requirements are essential for ensuring the platform meets the business objectives and delivers value to all stakeholders.

System Scope

- **Product Management:** Adding, editing, deleting, and categorizing products; managing product inventory and stock levels; setting product prices and descriptions.
- **Customer Management:** User registration, login, profile management, order history, and customer support.
- Order Processing: Adding items to cart, checkout, order confirmation, payment processing, and shipping.
- **Inventory Management:** Tracking stock levels, generating reorder alerts, and managing inventory across warehouses.
- **Delivery Tracking:** Order tracking, delivery status updates, and notifications to customers.
- **Search and Navigation:** Product search and filtering, category browsing, and easy navigation within the website.
- Payment Gateway Integration: Integration with various payment gateways (e.g., credit cards, PayPal, etc.).
- Shipping Integration: Integration with shipping providers for order fulfillment and delivery tracking.
- User Interface (UI) and User Experience (UX): Designing and developing a user-friendly and intuitive interface for customers and administrators.

System Objectives

- Provide a seamless and user-friendly online shopping experience for customers.
- Enable efficient order processing and fulfillment for the business.
- Increase online sales revenue and expand market reach.
- Improve customer satisfaction and loyalty.
- Gain valuable insights into customer behavior and market trends.
- Ensure the security and privacy of customer data and financial transactions.
- Maintain a high level of system availability and performance.
- Provide a scalable platform that can accommodate future growth and business expansion.

System Requirements Specifications (SRS) for E-commerce Platform system

Introduction

A System Requirements Specification outlines the complete description of a software system's functional and non-functional requirements. It serves as a guide for system developers and stakeholders to understand the features and constraints of the E-commerce system.

Functional Requirements:

1- Product Management

- Add, edit, and delete products.
- Categorize products and manage its' inventory and stock levels for easy browsing.

2- Customer Management

- User registration with personal details and shipping information.
- Provide functionality for customers to log in, update profiles, and view order history.

3- Order Processing

- Enable customers to browse products and add items to their cart and place orders.
- Calculate shipping costs based on customer location and delivery speed.
- Support multiple payment methods (credit card, PayPal, etc.).

4- inventory Management

- Automatically update stock levels when orders are placed.
- Generate reports for product stock levels and reorder alerts.

5- Delivery Tracking

- Assign orders to shipping providers and track delivery status.
- Notify customers of delivery progress via email or SMS.

Non-Functional Requirements:

1-Performance

- Ensure Fast page load times.
- The system should support concurrent user interactions efficiently.

2- Security

- Use Encryption for all sensitive data, including customer details and payment information.
- Implement strong authentication and authentication.

3- Usability

- Provide user-friendly interface
- Support mobile and desktop access with responsive design principles.
- User feedback mechanisms should be in place for continuous improvement.

4- Scalability

· Ability to handle increased traffic and data volume.

5- Backup and Recovery

- Perform daily backups of all transactional and customer data.
- Implement a recovery plan to restore data any failure.

6- Availability

• Ensure high system availability with minimal downtime through a disaster recovery plan and load balancing to handle server failures seamlessly.

Stakeholder Requirements Specifications (SRS) for E-commerce Platform system

Introduction

This section outlines the specific requirements of each key stakeholder involved in the development and utilization of the e-commerce platform.

1- Customers:

- Easy product browsing and search.
- Ability to add items to the cart and checkout securely.
- Multiple payment options (credit card, PayPal, etc.) with high level of security for personal and payment information.
- Real-time order tracking and delivery updates.
- Ability to view order history and manage account details.
- User-friendly and intuitive interface.

2- System Administrators:

- Manage product catalog (add, edit, delete).
- Define product categories and subcategories.
- Monitor inventory levels and generate reorder alerts.
- Process orders and manage customer accounts.
- Configure shipping options and integrate with shipping providers.
- Access control and role-based permissions.

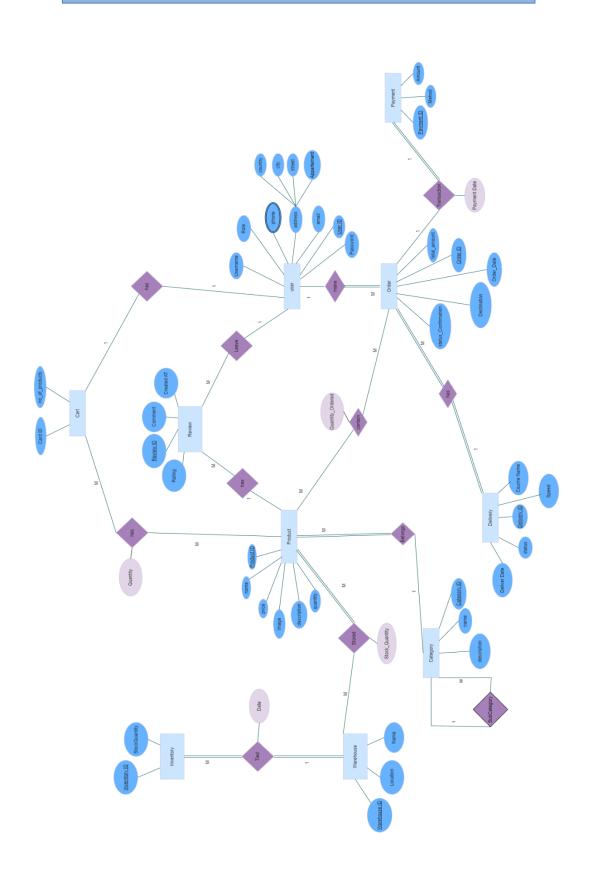
3- Business Owners:

- Increased revenue through online sales.
- Enhanced market reach with a structured product catalog and promotional capabilities.
- Operational efficiency via automated processes for inventory and order management.
- Actionable insights through sales and inventory reports.

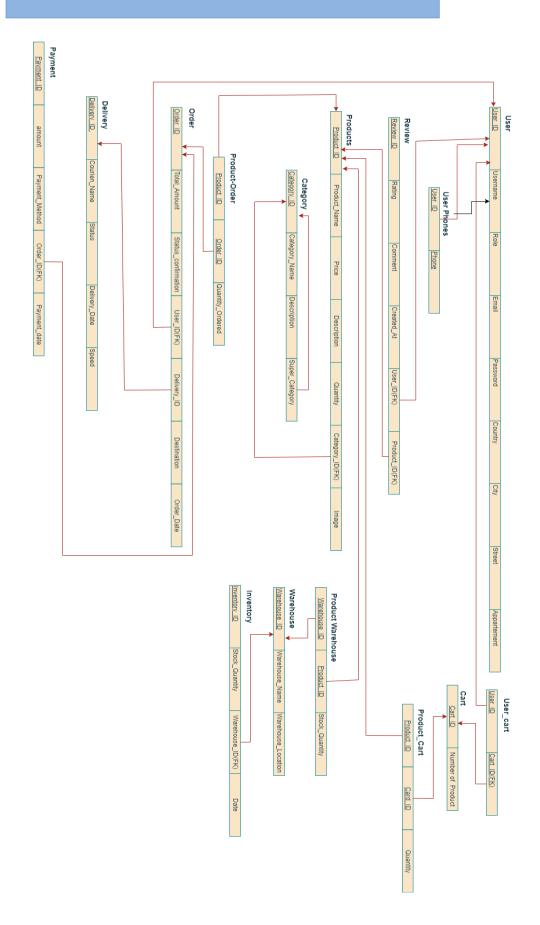
4- Delivery Providers:

- Efficient assignment of orders for delivery.
- Real-time updates on delivery status.
- Integration for seamless communication with the system.

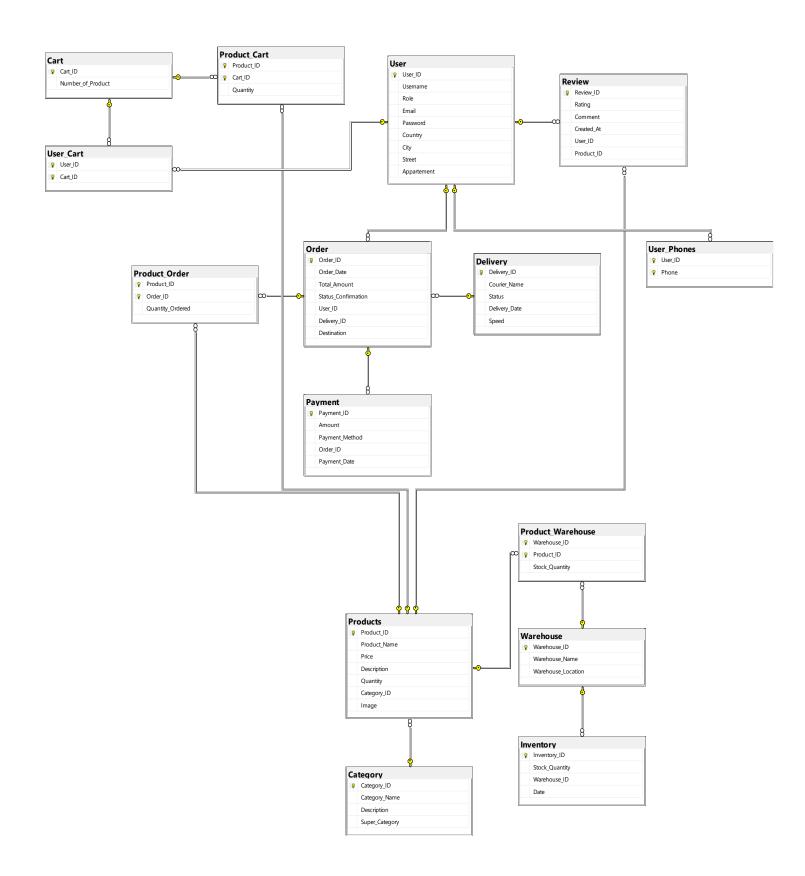
ER Diagram for E-commerce platform system



Mapping for ER Diagram for E-commerce platform system



Schema for E-commerce platform system



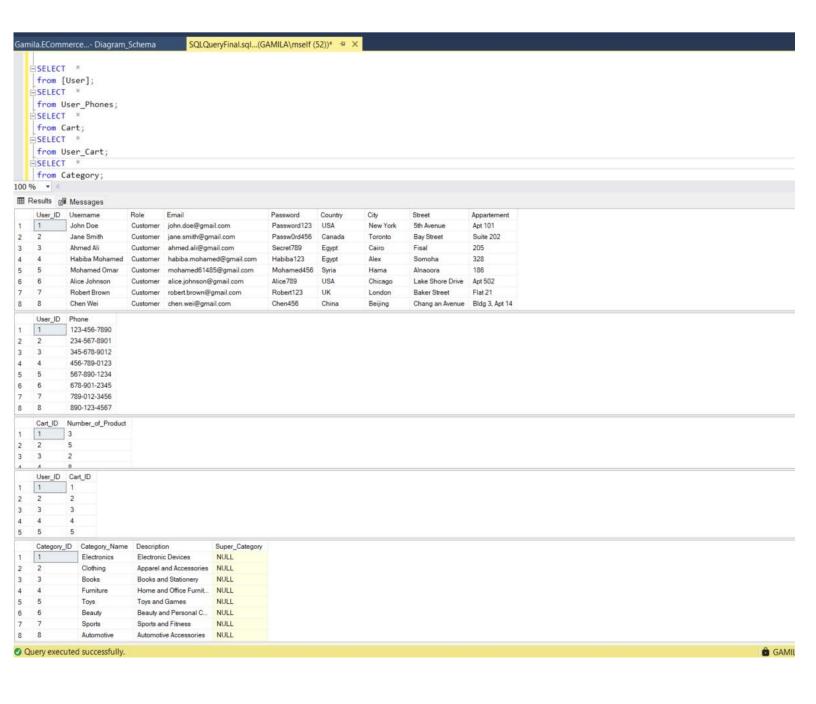
SQL for E-commerce platform system

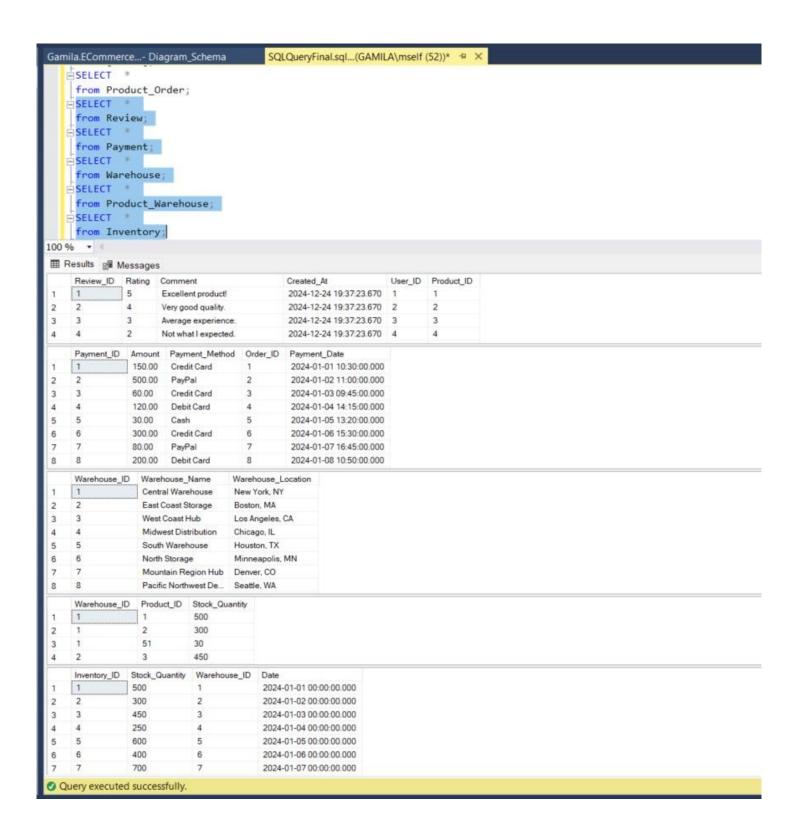
```
SQLQueryFinal.sql...(GAMILA\mself (52))* 😕 X
Gamila.ECommerce...- Diagram_Schema
   □CREATE DATABASE ECommerce;
    USE ECommerce;
     -- User Table
   CREATE TABLE [User] (
        User_ID INT PRIMARY KEY IDENTITY(1,1),
        Username VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
        Role NVARCHAR(20) DEFAULT('Customer'),
        Email VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
        Password VARCHAR (16) NOT NULL,
        Country VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
        City VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
        Street VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
        Appartement VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL
     -- User_Phones Table
   CREATE TABLE User_Phones (
        User_ID INT NOT NULL,
        Phone VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,
        PRIMARY KEY (User_ID, Phone),
        FOREIGN KEY (User_ID) REFERENCES [User](User_ID)
     -- Cart Table
   CREATE TABLE Cart (
        Cart_ID INT PRIMARY KEY IDENTITY(1,1),
        Number_of_Product INT NOT NULL DEFAULT 0
     -- User_Cart Table
   ECREATE TABLE User_Cart (
        User ID INT NOT NULL,
        Cart_ID INT NOT NULL,
        PRIMARY KEY (User_ID, Cart_ID),
        FOREIGN KEY (User_ID) REFERENCES [User](User_ID),
        FOREIGN KEY (Cart_ID) REFERENCES Cart(Cart_ID)
    );
    -- Category Table
   CREATE TABLE Category (
        Category_ID INT PRIMARY KEY IDENTITY(1,1),
        Category_Name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
        Description VARCHAR(255),
        Super_Category INT
    );
100 % + 4
Results Messages
```

```
Gamila.ECommerce...- Diagram_Schema
                                    SQLQueryFinal.sql...(GAMILA\mself (52))* 4 ×
    -- Products Table
   CREATE TABLE Products (
        Product_ID INT PRIMARY KEY IDENTITY(1,1),
        Product_Name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
        Price DECIMAL(10, 2) NOT NULL CHECK (Price > 0),
        Description VARCHAR(255),
        Quantity INT NOT NULL CHECK (Quantity >= 0),
        Category_ID INT,
        Image VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
        FOREIGN KEY (Category_ID) REFERENCES Category(Category_ID)
    );
    -- Product_Cart Table
   CREATE TABLE Product_Cart (
        Product_ID INT NOT NULL,
        Cart_ID INT NOT NULL,
        Quantity INT NOT NULL CHECK (Quantity >= 1) DEFAULT 1,
        PRIMARY KEY (Product_ID, Cart_ID),
        FOREIGN KEY (Product_ID) REFERENCES Products(Product_ID),
        FOREIGN KEY (Cart ID) REFERENCES Cart(Cart ID)
    );
    -- Delivery Table
   CREATE TABLE Delivery (
        Delivery_ID INT PRIMARY KEY IDENTITY(1,1),
        Courier_Name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
        Status VARCHAR(20) DEFAULT 'In Transit',
        Delivery_Date DATETIME,
        Speed VARCHAR(20) DEFAULT 'Normal'
    -- Order Table
   ECREATE TABLE [Order] (
        Order_ID INT PRIMARY KEY IDENTITY(1,1),
        Order_Date DATETIME NOT NULL DEFAULT GETDATE(),
        Total_Amount DECIMAL(12, 2) NOT NULL CHECK (Total_Amount >= 0),
        Status_Confirmation VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'Pending',
        User_ID INT NOT NULL,
        Delivery_ID INT,
        Destination VARCHAR(255),
        FOREIGN KEY (User_ID) REFERENCES [User](User_ID),
        FOREIGN KEY (Delivery_ID) REFERENCES Delivery(Delivery_ID)
    );
    -- Product Order Table
```

```
Gamila.ECommerce...- Diagram_Schema
                                     SQLQueryFinal.sql...(GAMILA\mself (52))* 42 X
     -- Product_Order Table
   CREATE TABLE Product Order (
         Product_ID INT NOT NULL,
        Order_ID INT NOT NULL,
         Quantity_Ordered INT NOT NULL CHECK (Quantity_Ordered > 0),
         PRIMARY KEY (Product_ID, Order_ID),
         FOREIGN KEY (Product_ID) REFERENCES Products(Product_ID),
         FOREIGN KEY (Order_ID) REFERENCES [Order](Order_ID)
     );
     -- Review Table
   CREATE TABLE Review (
        Review_ID INT PRIMARY KEY IDENTITY(1,1),
        Rating INT CHECK (Rating BETWEEN 1 AND 5),
         Comment VARCHAR(255),
         Created_At DATETIME DEFAULT GETDATE().
        User_ID INT NOT NULL,
         Product_ID INT NOT NULL,
         FOREIGN KEY (User_ID) REFERENCES [User](User_ID),
        FOREIGN KEY (Product_ID) REFERENCES Products(Product_ID)
     );
     -- Payment Table
   CREATE TABLE Payment (
         Payment_ID INT PRIMARY KEY IDENTITY(1,1),
         Amount DECIMAL(12, 2) NOT NULL CHECK (Amount > 0),
         Payment_Method VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
         Order_ID INT NOT NULL,
         Payment_Date DATETIME DEFAULT GETDATE(),
         FOREIGN KEY (Order_ID) REFERENCES [Order](Order_ID)
     );
     -- Warehouse Table
   ECREATE TABLE Warehouse (
         Warehouse_ID INT PRIMARY KEY IDENTITY(1,1),
         Warehouse_Name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
        Warehouse_Location VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL
    );
     -- Product_Warehouse Table
   CREATE TABLE Product_Warehouse (
         Warehouse_ID INT NOT NULL,
         Product_ID INT NOT NULL,
         Stock Quantity INT NOT NULL CHECK (Stock Quantity >= 0),
100 % +
Results Messages
     Product Name Total Quantity
```

```
SQLQueryrinai.sqi...(GAMILA\mseit (52))* → A
Jamila.ECommerce...- Diagram Schema
       Warehouse_Location VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL
    -- Product Warehouse Table
  CREATE TABLE Product_Warehouse (
       Warehouse ID INT NOT NULL,
       Product_ID INT NOT NULL,
       Stock_Quantity INT NOT NULL CHECK (Stock_Quantity >= 0),
       PRIMARY KEY (Warehouse_ID, Product_ID),
       FOREIGN KEY (Warehouse_ID) REFERENCES Warehouse(Warehouse_ID),
       FOREIGN KEY (Product ID) REFERENCES Products(Product ID)
   );
    -- Inventory Table
  CREATE TABLE Inventory (
       Inventory_ID INT PRIMARY KEY IDENTITY(1,1),
       Stock_Quantity INT NOT NULL CHECK (Stock_Quantity >= 0),
       Warehouse_ID INT NOT NULL,
       Date DATETIME DEFAULT GETDATE(),
       FOREIGN KEY (Warehouse ID) REFERENCES Warehouse(Warehouse ID)
   );
    --insert data in the user table
    SET IDENTITY_INSERT [User] ON;
   INSERT INTO [User] (User ID, Username, Role, Email, Password, Country, City, Street, Appartement)
    (1, 'John Doe', 'Customer', 'john.doe@gmail.com', 'Password123', 'USA', 'New York', '5th Avenue', 'Apt 101'),
    (2, 'Jane Smith', 'Customer', 'jane.smith@gmail.com', 'Passw0rd456', 'Canada', 'Toronto', 'Bay Street', 'Suite 202'),
    (3, 'Ahmed Ali', 'Customer', 'ahmed.ali@gmail.com', 'Secret789', 'Egypt', 'Cairo', 'Fisal', '205'),
    (4, 'Habiba Mohamed', 'Customer', 'habiba.mohamed@gmail.com', 'Habiba123', 'Egypt', 'Alex', 'Somoha', '328'),
    (5, 'Mohamed Omar', 'Customer', 'mohamed61485@gmail.com', 'Mohamed456', 'Syria', 'Hama', 'Alnaoora', '186'),
    (6, 'Alice Johnson', 'Customer', 'alice.johnson@gmail.com', 'Alice789', 'USA', 'Chicago', 'Lake Shore Drive', 'Apt 502'),
    (7, 'Robert Brown', 'Customer', 'robert.brown@gmail.com', 'Robert123', 'UK', 'London', 'Baker Street', 'Flat 21'),
    (8, 'Chen Wei', 'Customer', 'chen.wei@gmail.com', 'Chen456', 'China', 'Beijing', 'Chang an Avenue', 'Bldg 3, Apt 14'),
    (9, 'Maria Gonzalez', 'Customer', 'maria.gonzalez@gmail.com', 'Maria789', 'Mexico', 'Mexico City', 'Reforma', 'Apt 808'),
    (10, 'Ivan Petrov', 'Customer', 'ivan.petrov@gmail.com', 'Ivan123', 'Russia', 'Moscow', 'Tverskaya', 'Flat 12'),
    (11, 'Emma Thompson', 'Customer', 'emma.thompson@gmail.com', 'Emma456', 'Australia', 'Sydney', 'George Street', 'Suite 19'),
    (12, 'Carlos Martinez', 'Customer', 'carlos.martinez@gmail.com', 'Carlos789', 'Spain', 'Madrid', 'Gran Via', 'Apt 5B'),
    (13, 'Sara Ahmed', 'Customer', 'sara.ahmed@gmail.com', 'Sara123', 'Egypt', 'Giza', 'Pyramids Street', 'Flat 76'),
    (14, 'Liam Wilson', 'Customer', 'liam.wilson@gmail.com', 'Liam456', 'USA', 'Seattle', 'Pine Street', 'Apt 1201'),
    (15, 'Sophia Taylor', 'Customer', 'sophia.taylor@gmail.com', 'Sophia789', 'Canada', 'Vancouver', 'Robson Street', 'Suite 304'),
    (16, 'Daniel Wilson', 'Customer', 'daniel.wilson@example.com', 'Daniel123', 'Canada', 'Vancouver', 'Granville St', 'Apt 505'),
    (17, 'Sophia Anderson', 'Customer', 'sophia.anderson@example.com', 'Sophia456', 'UK', 'London', 'Baker St', 'Flat 1A'),
    (18, 'Liam Thomas', 'Customer', 'liam.thomas@example.com', 'Liam789', 'UK', 'Manchester', 'Deansgate', 'Flat 2B'),
    (19, 'Olivia Moore', 'Customer', 'olivia.moore@example.com', 'Olivia123', 'Australia', 'Sydney', 'George St', 'Unit 3C'),
```





Queries and it's Corresponding output and relational algebra

1. List all products in the "Electronics" category.

SQL:

SELECT Product_Name

FROM Products JOIN Category

ON Products.Category_ID = Category.Category_ID

WHERE Category_Name = 'Electronics';

Relational Algebra:

π Product_Name (σ Category_Name = 'Electronics' (Products \bowtie Category))

```
--1--
--1. List all products in the "Electronics" category.

SELECT Product_Name
FROM Products JOIN Category
ON Products.Category_ID = Category.Category_ID
WHERE Category_Name = 'Electronics';

100 %

Results Messages

Product_Name
Laptop
Smartphone
SmartTV
```

2. Find the total number of orders placed by each customer(user).

SQL:

```
SELECT User_ID, COUNT(Order_ID) AS Total_Orders
```

FROM [Order]

GROUP BY User_ID;

Relational Algebra: Total_Orders ← γ User_ID, COUNT(Order_ID)

```
\mathbf{R} \longleftarrow \pi \, \mathsf{User\_ID}, \, \mathbf{Total\_Orders} \, (\mathsf{Orders})
```

```
--2. Find the total number of orders placed by each customer(user).
   SELECT User_ID, COUNT(Order_ID) AS Total_Orders
    FROM [Order]
    GROUP BY User_ID;
100 % - 4
User_ID
           Total_Orders
    3
            2
10
    10
11
    11
 12
     12
     13
 14
 15
     15
 16
     16
17
     17
18
     18
     19
20
    20
    21
```

3. Identify Customers (users) who have placed more than 1 orders.

SQL:

```
SELECT U.User_ID, U.Username
```

FROM [User] U JOIN [Order] o

```
ON U.User_ID = o.User_ID
```

GROUP BY U.User_ID, U.Username

HAVING COUNT(o.Order_ID) > 1;

Relational Algebra:

 π User_ID, Username (σ COUNT(Order_ID) > 1 (γ User_ID, Username, COUNT(Order_ID) (User \bowtie Orders)))

```
--3--
--3. Identify Customers who have placed more than 3 orders.

SELECT U.User_ID, U.Username
FROM [User] U JOIN [Order] o
ON U.User_ID = o.User_ID
GROUP BY U.User_ID, U.Username
HAVING COUNT(o.Order_ID) > 1;

100 %

Results Messages

User_ID Username
1 1 John Doe
2 2 Jane Smith
3 3 Ahmed Ali
```

4. Top 10 Best Selling Products:

SQL:

SELECT TOP 10 p.Product_Name, SUM(o.Quantity_Ordered) AS Total_Quantity_Sold

FROM Products p JOIN Product_Order o

ON p.Product_ID = o.Product_ID

GROUP BY p.Product_Name

ORDER BY Total_Quantity_Sold DESC;

Relational Algebra:

π Product_Name, SUM(Quantity_Ordered) (γ Product_Name, SUM(Quantity_Ordered) (Products \bowtie Product_Order))

```
--4.Top 10 Best Selling Products:
   SELECT TOP 10 p.Product_Name, SLM(o.Quantity_Ordered) AS Total_Quantity_Sold
     FROM Products p
     JOIN Product_Order o ON p.Product_ID = o.Product_ID
     GROUP BY p.Product_Name
     ORDER BY Total_Quantity_Sold DESC;
100 % - 4
Results gii Messages
     Product_Name Total_Quantity_Sold
    Gold Ring 5
     Electric Drill 4
     Notebook
     Wireless Mouse 4
     Action Carnera 3
     Lawn Mower 3
Leather Wallet 3
     Travel Bag
```

5. Find the products that have never been ordered.

SQL:

SELECT Product_Name

FROM Products LEFT JOIN Product_Order

ON Products.Product_ID = Product_Order.Product_ID

WHERE Product_Order.Order_ID IS NULL;

Relational Algebra: π Product_Name (σ Order_ID IS NULL (Products ⋈ Product_Order))



6. Retrieves the names and stock quantities of all products available in a specific warehouse

SQL:

SELECT

p.Product_Name, w.Warehouse_Name, h.Stock_Quantity

FROM

Products p JOIN Product_Warehouse h

ON p.Product_ID = h.Product_ID JOIN Warehouse w

ON h.Warehouse_ID = w.Warehouse_ID

WHERE

w.Warehouse_Name = 'Warehouse_A';

Relational Algebra:

 π Product_Name, Warehouse_Name, Stock_Quantity (σ Warehouse_Name = 'Warehouse_A' (Products \bowtie Product Warehouse \bowtie Warehouse))

```
--6. Inventory Report for a Specific Warehouse
        p.Product_Name,
        w.Warehouse_Name,
        h.Stock Quantity
    FROM
        Products p
    JOIN
        Product_Warehouse h ON p.Product_ID = h.Product_ID
        Warehouse w ON h.Warehouse_ID = w.Warehouse_ID
    WHERE
        w.Warehouse_Name = 'Warehouse_A';
100 % - 4
Product_Name Warehouse_Name Stock_Quantity
    Laptop Warehouse_A
                            30
             Warehouse_A
    Smartphone
                            20
```

7. Products with Low Stock Across All Warehouses

SQL:

```
SELECT
```

```
p.Product_Name, SUM(h.Stock_Quantity) AS Total_Quantity
```

FROM Products p JOIN Product_Warehouse h

```
ON p.Product_ID = h.Product_ID
```

GROUP BY

```
p.Product_ID, p.Product_Name
```

HAVING

```
SUM(h.Stock_Quantity) < 230;
```

Relational Algebra:

 π Product_Name, Total_Quantity (σ Total_Quantity < 230 (γ Product_ID, Product_Name, SUM(Stock_Quantity) (Products \bowtie Product_Warehouse)))

```
--7. Products with Low Stock Across All Warehouses
    SELECT
        p.Product_Name,
        SUM(h.Stock_Quantity) AS Total_Quantity
        Products p JOIN Product_Warehouse h
        ON p.Product_ID = h.Product_ID
    GROUP BY
        p.Product_ID, p.Product_Name
    HAVING
        SUM(h.Stock_Quantity) < 230;</pre>
    --8--
Product_Name Total_Quantity
Face Cream 200
               120
                210
    Electric Drill
                200
    Product_A
              60
    Product_B
                40
    Product_C
```

8. Product Reviews with Highest Ratings

SQL:

SELECT

p.Product_Name, AVG(r.Rating) AS Average_Rating

FROM Products p JOIN Review r

ON p.Product_ID = r.Product_ID

GROUP BY

p.Product_ID, p.Product_Name

ORDER BY

Average_Rating DESC;

Relational Algebra: π Product_Name, AVG(Rating) (γ Product_ID, Product_Name, AVG(Rating)

(Products ⋈ Review))

```
--8--
     --8. Product Reviews with Highest Ratings
   ∮SELECT
         p.Product_Name,
         AVG(r.Rating) AS Average_Rating
         Products p JOIN Review r
         ON p.Product_ID = r.Product_ID
     GROUP BY
         p.Product_ID, p.Product_Name
         Average_Rating DESC;
100 % -
Product_Name Average_Rating
    Laptop
     Office Desk
     Pet Collar
     Painting Set
     Bluetooth Speaker
     Backpack
     Hair Dryer
     Kids Tablet
     Bedding Set
     Rice Cooker
     Running Watch
     Car Vacuum
     Water Bottle
     Leather Wallet
     Office Chair
     Gold Ring
     Smartphone
     T-shirt
     Snack Pack
     Notebook
```

9. Count the number of users by country

```
SQL:
```

```
SELECT Country, COUNT(*) AS UserCount
```

FROM [User]

GROUP BY Country

ORDER BY UserCount DESC;

```
Relational Algebra: UserCount ← γ Country, COUNT(*)
```

```
\mathbf{R} \longleftarrow \pi \, \mathsf{User\_ID}, \, \mathbf{Total\_Orders} \, (\mathbf{User})
```

```
FROM [User]
GROUP BY Country
ORDER BY UserCount DESC;
```

106 % ▼ ■ Results ■ Messages

	Country	UserCount
1	USA	14
2	UK	7
3	Australia	7
4	Canada	7
5	New Zealand	5
6	Egypt	3
7	Ireland	2
8	Mexico	1
9	China	1
10	Russia	1
11	Spain	1
12	Syria	1

10. the cart with the maximum number of products

SQL:

SELECT Cart_ID, Number_of_Product

FROM Cart

WHERE Number_of_Product = (SELECT MAX(Number_of_Product) FROM Cart);

Relational Algebra:

πCart ID,Number of Product(σNumber of Product=MAX(Number of Product)(Cart))

```
FROM Cart
   WHERE Number_of_Product = (SELECT MAX(Number_of_Product) FROM Cart);
106 % ▼ 4
Cart_ID Number_of_Product
   10
   20
        10
2
   30
        10
3
   40
        10
4
5
   50
```

11.the average rating for each product

SQL:

SELECT Product_ID, AVG(Rating) AS Avg_Rating

FROM Review

GROUP BY Product_ID;

Relational Algebra:

yProduct_ID,AVG(Rating)→Avg_Rating(πProduct_ID,Rating(Product_Reviews))

```
□SELECT Product_ID, AVG(Rating) AS Avg_Rating
FROM Review
GROUP BY Product_ID;

% ▼
Results ■ Messages
```

iviessages		
Product_ID		Avg_Rating
1		5
2		4
3		3
4		2
5		1
6		5
7		4
8		3
9		2
10		1
11		5
12		4
13		3
14		2
15		1
16		5
17		4
18		3
19		2
20		1
21		5
22		4
23		3
24		2
25		1
26		5
27		4
28		3
29		2
30		1
31		5

12. Number of completed orders

```
SQL:

SELECT COUNT(Order_ID) AS Completed_Orders

FROM [Order]

WHERE Order_Status = 'Completed';

Relational Algebra:

yCOUNT(Order_ID) → Completed_Orders(σOrder_Status='Completed'(Order))

SELECT COUNT(Order_ID) AS Completed_Orders

FROM [Order]

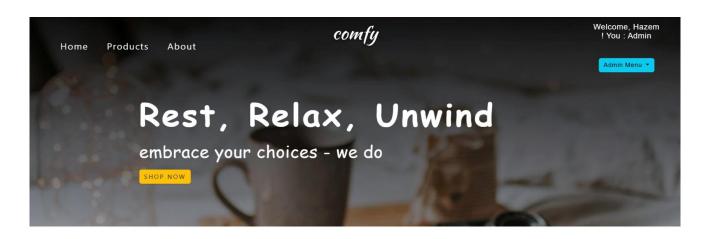
WHERE Status_Confirmation = 'Completed';

Messages

Completed_Orders

15
```

Gui for E-commerce platform problem



— Featured Products —





Home Products About Comfy

Home / Single Product

Welcome, Hazem ! You : Admin 8

Admin Menu *



UltraMale 50.00

.

The Fragrance of Seduction and Power! Dive into a bold and irresistible scent that exudes masculinity and charisma. Ultramale is a daring blend of sweet and spicy notes, designed for the confident man who owns every moment.

Purchase Now