E-Commerce Sales

Customers

1. customer_id
2. customer_unique_id
3. customer_zip_code_prefix
4. customer_city
5. customer_state

Geolocation

1. geolocation_zip_code_prefix
2. geolocation_lat
3. geolocation_lng
4. geolocation_city
5. geolocation_state

order_items

1. order_id
2. order_item_id
3. product_id
4. Seller_id
5. shipping_limit_date
6. price
7. freight_value

Orders

1. Order_id
2. customer_id
3. Order_status
4. order_purchase_timestamp
5. order_approved_at
6. order_delivered_carrier_date
7. order_delivered_customer_date
8. order_estimated_delivery_date

payments

1. order_id
2. payment_sequential
3. payment_type
4. payment_installments
5. payment_value

products

1. product_id
2. product_category
3. product_name_length
4. product_description_length
5. product_photos_qty
6. product_weight_g
7. product_length_cm
8. product_height_cm
9. product_width_cm

Sellers

1 Seller_id
2 seller_zip_code_prefix
3 seller_city
4 seller_state

(c) Hear

When you want to give a condition based on aggregate value then having is used instead of WHERE.

Eg: avg, max, min, sum are aggregate operators.

Take E-R diagram from Paggle website.