**The users will be able to do the following tasks:**

* Browse the store
* Create and account
* Add items to the shopping card
* View orders
* Track orders

**Additionally, there will be an admin view that will be able to do the following tasks IN ADDITION TO the previously listed tasks:**

* Add/ Remove inventory
* Set/ Adjust prices
* Look up customer

**The following SQL Statements were used to insert records into the database**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| INSERT INTO shirt\_customers (first\_name, last\_name, email, phone, password, address\_1, address\_2, city, shirt\_states\_id, zip, date\_created)  VALUES  ('David', 'Steel', 'dsteel@ysu.edu', '330-333-4444', 'mypassword', 'One University Plaza', 'Youngstown State University - Meshel Hall #123', 'Youngstown', 36, '44555', current\_timestamp),  ('Mark', 'Jordan', 'mjordan@gmail.com', '330-444-5555', 'mypassword', '123 Main Street', '', 'Youngstown', 36, '44555', current\_timestamp),  ('Mary', 'Alan', 'malan@yahoo.com', '330-555-6666', 'mypassword', '5068 South Avenue', '', 'Boardman', 36, '44512', current\_timestamp); | This query added 3 separate entries. The syntax of which is pretty self-explanatory until you get to the “36”, which refers to the state ID that is generated on the shirt\_states table as the primary key. The PK of this table is auto-incremented |
| INSERT INTO shirt\_transactions (amount\_charged, type, response\_code, response\_reason, response\_text, date\_created) VALUES  (48.98, 'regular', '100', '', 'OK', current\_timestamp),  (22.98, 'regular', '100', '', 'OK', current\_timestamp); | This query inserts 2 entries in the shirt\_transactions table. The amount charged and “regular” are the only things that are directory related to the users. “100” is the HTTP response. The PK is the shirt\_transaction\_id, which is auto-incremented. |
| INSERT INTO shirt\_shipping\_addresses (address\_1, address\_2, city, shirt\_states\_id, zip, date\_created)  VALUES  ('One University Plaza', 'Youngstown State University - Meshel Hall #123', 'Youngstown', 36, '44555', current\_timestamp); | Similarly to the shirt\_customers query, the values here are all fairly self-explanatory with the exception being the shirt\_state\_id value linking this entry to the shirt\_state\_table. The PK of this table is the shirt\_shipping\_addresses\_id, which is auto-incremented. |
| INSERT INTO shirt\_orders (shirt\_customers\_id, shirt\_transactions\_id, shirt\_shipping\_addresses\_id, shirt\_billing\_addresses\_id, shirt\_carriers\_methods\_id, credit\_no, credit\_type, order\_total, shipping\_fee, shipping\_date, order\_date)  VALUES  (1, 1, 1, 1, 3, '4345', 'Visa', 43.99, 4.99, current\_timestamp, current\_timestamp),  (1, 2, 1, 1, 4, '4345', 'Visa', 19.99, 2.99, current\_timestamp, current\_timestamp); | This entry is this most complex because it refers to several other tables. shirt\_customers\_id, shirt\_transactions\_id, shirt\_shipping\_addresses\_id, shirt\_billing\_addresses\_id, shirt\_carriers\_methods\_id all refer to the auto-incremented PK’s of their respective tables. They are unique here because they have a 1->many relationship with the other tables. |

SELECT order\_total, shipping\_date, quantity FROM shirt\_orders, shirt\_orders\_shirts WHERE shirt\_orders.shirt\_orders\_id = shirt\_orders\_shirts.shirt\_orders\_id; will allow users to view and track previous orders.