Day 1: TASK

Step 1: Choose Your Marketplace Type

Choice: General E-Commerce

Primary Purpose:

The marketplace will serve as a platform where customers can purchase a wide variety of products, such as electronics, clothing, groceries, and more. It aims to provide convenience, affordability, and access to products in one place, catering to diverse customer needs.

Step 2: Define Your Business Goals

1. What problem does your marketplace aim to solve?

It addresses the lack of convenient access to quality products, especially for people in underserved areas or those looking for competitive pricing and a diverse product range.

- 2. Who is your target audience?
 - o **Primary Audience:** Individual shoppers, especially in small towns or rural areas.
 - o Secondary Audience: Small businesses seeking affordable and reliable suppliers.
- 3. What products or services will you offer?
 - o Products: Electronics, clothing, household items, groceries, and beauty products.
 - Example: Similar to platforms like Amazon or Daraz, offering a wide range of everyday products.

4. What will set your marketplace apart?

- Affordability: Competitive pricing with discounts and offers.
- Speed: Reliable delivery within 2-3 days.
- **Convenience:** A user-friendly platform with multiple payment options and easy navigation.

Step 3: Create a Data Schema

1: Entities in the Marketplace:

- Products: Items for sale.
- Orders: Transactions between customers and the marketplace.
- Customers: Buyers using the platform.
- **Delivery Zones:** Areas where delivery services are available.
- **Shipments:** Tracking of orders.
- Payments: Records of customer transactions.

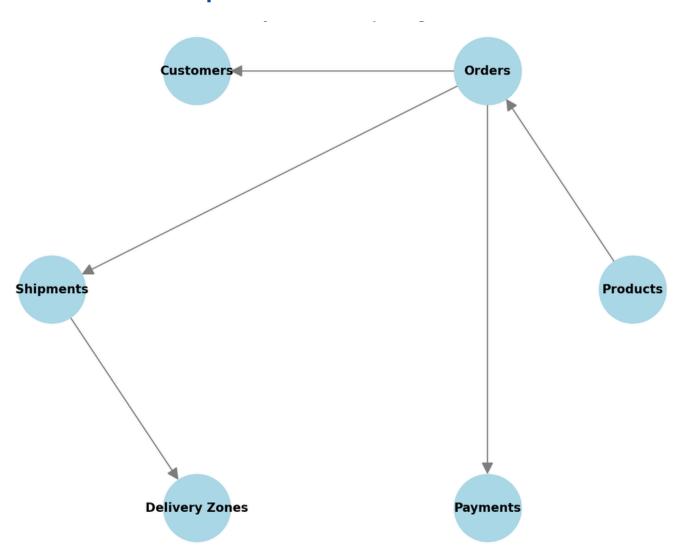
Relationships Between Entities:

- Products are linked to orders.
- Orders are associated with customers.
- Shipments are linked to delivery zones for logistics.

Key Fields for Each Entity:

- Products:
 - o ID, Name, Price, Stock, Category.
- Orders:
 - o Order ID, Customer Info, Product Details, Status, Timestamp.
- Customers:
 - o Customer ID, Name, Contact Info, Address, Order History.
- Delivery Zones:
 - o Zone Name, Coverage Area, Assigned Drivers.
- Shipment:
 - o Shipment ID, Order ID, Status, Delivery Date.

2: Draw Relationships Between Entities:



3. Focus on Key Fields for Each Entity:

Products Entity:

- ID: Unique identifier for each product (e.g., 001, P123).
- Name: Name of the product (e.g., "Smartphone X10").
- Price: Cost per unit of the product (e.g., \$299).
- Stock: Quantity available (e.g., 50 units).
- Category: Product classification (e.g., Electronics, Clothing).
- Tags: Search keywords (e.g., "New Arrival," "Discounted")

Orders Entity:

- Order ID: Unique identifier for each order (e.g., O12345).
- Customer Info: Name, contact details, and address of the customer.
- Product Details: List of products, their quantities, and prices.
- Status: Current order status (e.g., Pending, Shipped, Delivered).
- Timestamp: Date and time the order was placed.

Customers Entity:

- Customer ID: Unique identifier for each customer (e.g., C56789).
- Name: Full name of the customer.
- Contact Info: Phone number and email address.
- Address: Delivery address.
- Order History: A list of past orders placed by the customer.

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