Clothing

- ID
- itemName
- dateAdded
- color
- size
- price
- quantity

Transaction Inventory

- transactionID
- dateAdded
- itemsList[]

Employee Accounts

- ID
- userName
- firstName
- lastName
- isAdmin
- dateJoined
- salary

Clothing

ID	name	DateAdded	color	size	price	quantity
0	Sweater	2-23-2021	Black	M	$50	20
1	Jacket	6-21-2022	Navy blue	S	$120.99	2
2	Shoes	1-11-2023	Pink	XL	$23.99	43

Data Management Strategy

We plan to use three SQL databases: to track clothing items, employee accounts, and transaction history.

1) Clothing database

As shown in our SQL table, many fields of clothing are stored in it, such as ID, item name, quantity, etc. This is so that our transactions can access all the clothing information and be able to perform basic actions.

2) Employee accounts

Employee accounts will also be stored in the database. This is to keep track of all the usernames and passwords, so employees can login and manage transactions and check the transaction history.

3) Transaction history

The transaction history will store the total price of transactions, the date when they're performed, and a list of the clothing items from a given transaction.

We could have used a noSQL method to store this information, but we chose to use SQL, because the information here is relational with clearly predefined fields we want to use. The data does also not need to be queried super fast, so we thought it'd be best to stick with SQL.