SQL PROJECT

E-Commerce Website Database

Abstract:

The E-commerce Website Database Project represents a critical initiative in establishing a robust SQL database system to support our online retail platform. With a core structure comprising tables for categories, customers, products, orders, and order items, this project aims to optimize key facets of our e-commerce operations. It focuses on efficient product categorization, personalized customer management, accurate product data maintenance, streamlined order processing, and meticulous inventory control. By addressing these fundamental elements, the project seeks to not only enhance the user experience but also provide the organization with valuable data-driven insights, enabling informed decisions and sustained growth in the competitive e-commerce landscape.



Aim of Project:

The E-commerce Website Database Project aims to build a comprehensive SQL database that underpins our e-commerce operations, improving product management, customer engagement, order processing, inventory control, and data-driven decision-making. This project plays a crucial role in the success and growth of our online store.

Objective of Project:

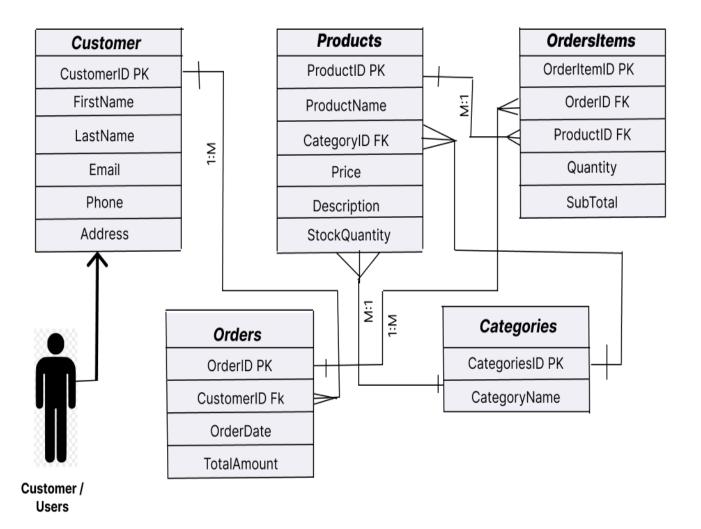
The objective of the E-commerce Website Database Project is to establish a well-structured SQL database that efficiently manages categories, customers, products, orders, and order items. The key goals include creating a seamless product categorization system, enhancing customer management for personalized experiences, optimizing product data management, streamlining order processing, ensuring accurate inventory control, enabling data analytics and reporting, facilitating scalability, prioritizing data security and integrity, and ultimately, enhancing the overall customer experience on our e-commerce platform. This project aims to provide a solid foundation for growth, efficiency, and data-driven decision-making within our online store.

Introduction:

The E-commerce website database project aims to build a strong SQL database system to support our online retail platform. The five key tables that make up the system are the categories, customers, products, orders, and order items. Our e-commerce ecosystem is supported by these tables, which accelerate order processing, accurate product data handling, smooth customer administration, and thorough inventory control. By concentrating on these elements, we hope to improve our customers' entire

purchasing experience while providing our company with useful information for data-driven decision-making and future expansion.

ER Diagram:



To create a database for an E-commerce website, we need to define the tables and their relationships. Here's a simplified structure of tables

1. Products Table:

- ProductID (Primary Key)
- ProductName
- CategoryID (Foreign Key)
- Price
- Description
- StockQuantity

2. Categories Table:

- CategoryID (Primary Key)
- CategoryName

3. Customers Table:

- CustomerID (Primary Key)
- FirstName
- LastName
- Email
- Phone
- Address

4. Orders Table:

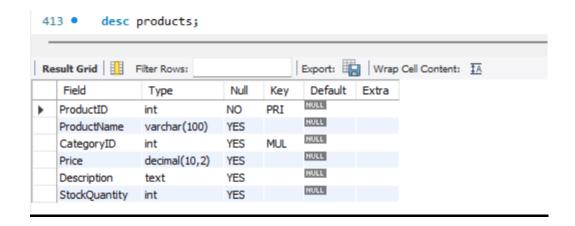
- OrderID (Primary Key)
- CustomerID (Foreign Key)
- OrderDate
- TotalAmount

5. OrderItems Table:

- OrderItemID (Primary Key)
- OrderID (Foreign Key)
- ProductID (Foreign Key)
- Quantity
- Subtotal

STRUCTURE OF TABLES

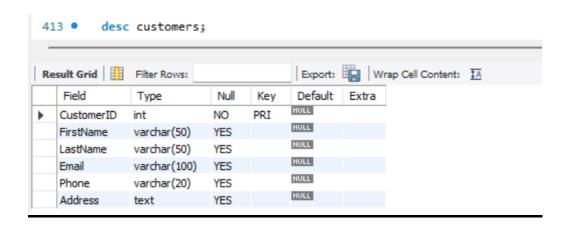
1. Products:



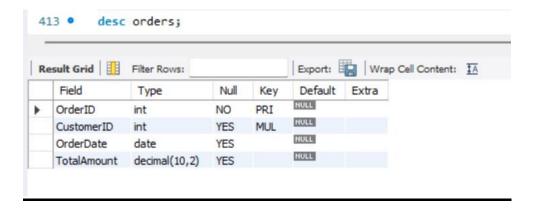
2. Categories:



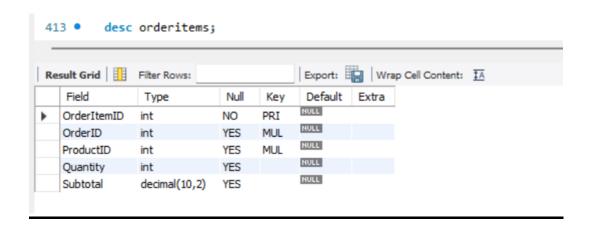
3. Customers:



4. Orders:

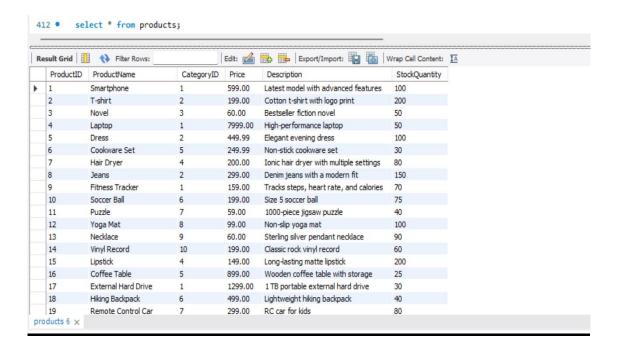


5. OrderItems:

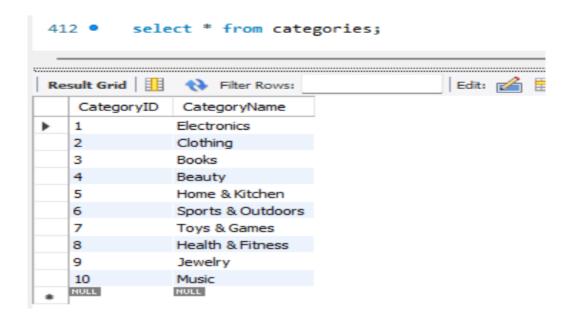


CONTENS OF TABLES:

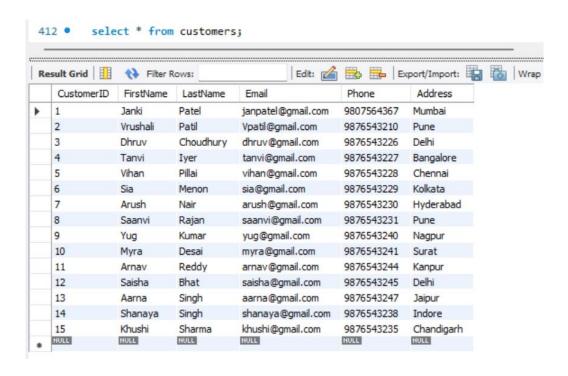
1. Products:



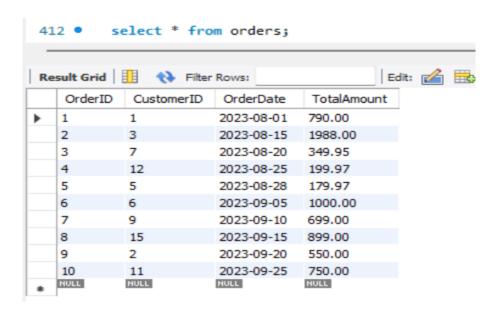
2. Categories:



3. Customers:



4. Orders:



5. OrderItems:

Result Grid		National Printer Rows:			Edit:) =	Export/Imp	ort: 🖺	
	OrderItemID	OrderID	ProductID	Quantity	Subtotal				
	1	1	1	2	1199.98				
	2	1	2	3	59.97				
	3	2	3	1	9.99				
	4	3	5	2	99.98				
	5	4	4	1	899.99				
	6	4	6	1	149.99				
	7	5	9	2	159.98				
	8	5	12	3	29.97				
	9	6	8	1	24.99				
	10	6	15	3	89.97				
	11	7	18	2	25.98				
	12	7	22	1	19.99				
	13	8	25	1	59.99				
	14	9	15	2	49.98				
	15	10	21	1	24.99				
	16	10	19	3	44.97				
	17	5	12	1	59.99				
	18	9	7	2	49.98				
	19	2	23	1	24.99				

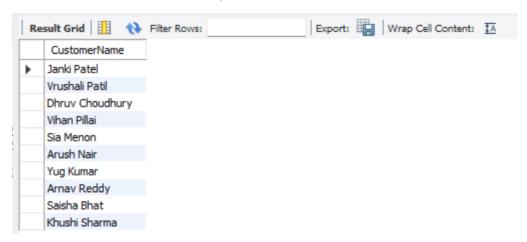
QURIES

1. Fetch the names of customers who placed orders:

Select concat(firstname, '', lastname) as customername

From customers

Where customerid in (select distinct customerid from orders);



2. Find the total amount spent by each customer:

Select concat(firstname, ' ', lastname) as customername, sum(totalamount) as totalspent

From customers

Join orders on customers.customerid = orders.customerid Group by customername;



3. Fetch the top 5 customers who spent the most:

Select concat(firstname, ' ', lastname) as customername, sum(totalamount) as totalspent

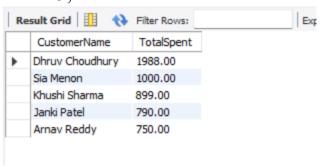
From customers

Join orders on customers.customerid = orders.customerid

Group by customername

Order by totalspent desc

Limit 5;



4. Fetch the customers who haven't placed any orders:

Select concat(firstname, '', lastname) as customername

From customers

Where customerid not in (select distinct customerid from orders);



5. Find the highest priced products in each category:

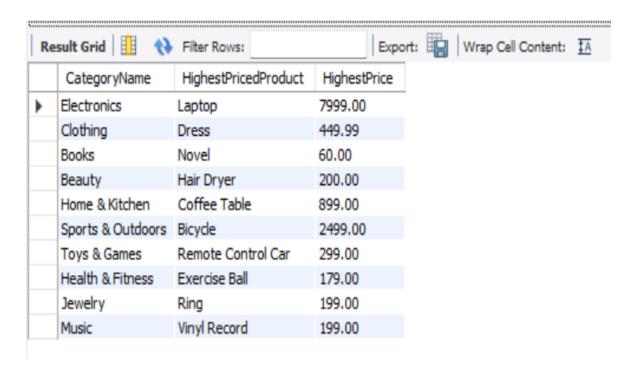
Select c.categoryname, p1.productname as highestpricedproduct, p1.price as highestprice

From categories c

Left join products p1

On c.categoryid = p1.categoryid

Where pl.price = (select max(price) from products where categoryid = c.categoryid);



6. Find the lowest priced products in each category:

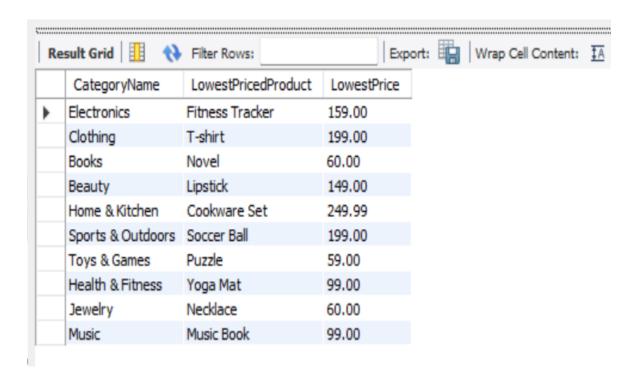
Select c.categoryname, p.productname as lowestpricedproduct, p.price as lowestprice

From categories c

Left join products p

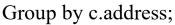
On c.categoryid = p.categoryid

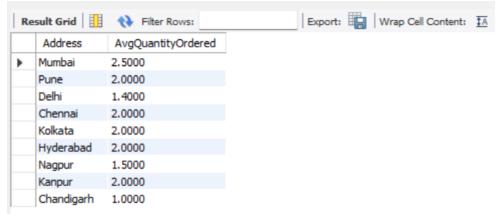
Where p.price = (select min(price) from products where categoryid = c.categoryid);



7. Find the average quantity of products ordered by customers in each city:

Select c.address, avg(oi.quantity) as avgquantityordered From customers c Join orders o on c.customerid = o.customerid Join orderitems oi on o.orderid = oi.orderid





8. Fetch the products along with their category names:

Select p.productname, c.categoryname

From products p

Inner join

Categories c

On p.categoryid = c.categoryid;



9.List the categories that have products with prices higher than the average price of all products:

Select * From categories

Where categoryid in (select distinct p.categoryid

from products p

where p.price > (select avg(price)from products));



10. Fetch the customers who have ordered products with a price higher than a certain threshold along with product details

Select concat(c.firstname, ' ', c.lastname) as customername, o.orderdate, p.productname, p.price

From customers c

Inner join orders o

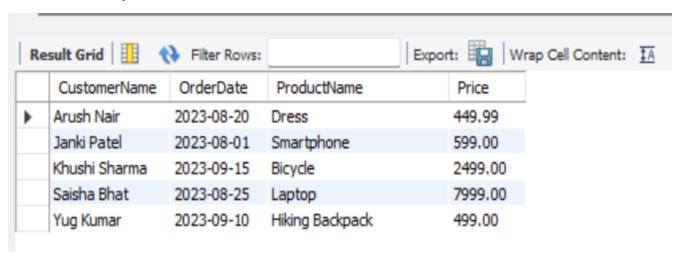
On c.customerid = o.customerid

Join orderitems oi on o.orderid = oi.orderid

Join products p on oi.productid = p.productid

Where p.price > 400

Order by customername, o.orderdate;



11. perform a LEFT JOIN to see which customers have ordered which products.

Select concat(c.firstname, ' ', c.lastname) as customername, orders.orderdate, products.productname

From customers c

Left join orders

on c.customerid = orders.customerid

Left join orderitems

on orders.orderid = orderitems.orderid

Left join products

on orderitems.productid = products.productid;

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	CustomerName	OrderDate	ProductName				
•	Janki Patel	2023-08-01	Smartphone				
	Janki Patel	2023-08-01	T-shirt				
	Vrushali Patil	2023-09-20	Lipstick				
	Vrushali Patil	2023-09-20	Hair Dryer				
	Dhruv Choudhury	2023-08-15	Novel				
	Dhruv Choudhury	2023-08-15	Ring				
	Tanvi Iyer	NULL	NULL				
	Vihan Pillai	2023-08-28	Fitness Tracker				
	Vihan Pillai	2023-08-28	Yoga Mat				
	Vihan Pillai	2023-08-28	Yoga Mat				
	Sia Menon	2023-09-05	Jeans				
	Sia Menon	2023-09-05	Lipstick				
	Arush Nair	2023-08-20	Dress				
	Saanvi Rajan	NULL	NULL				
	Yug Kumar	2023-09-10	Hiking Backpack				
	Yug Kumar	2023-09-10	Music Book				
	Myra Desai	NULL	NULL				

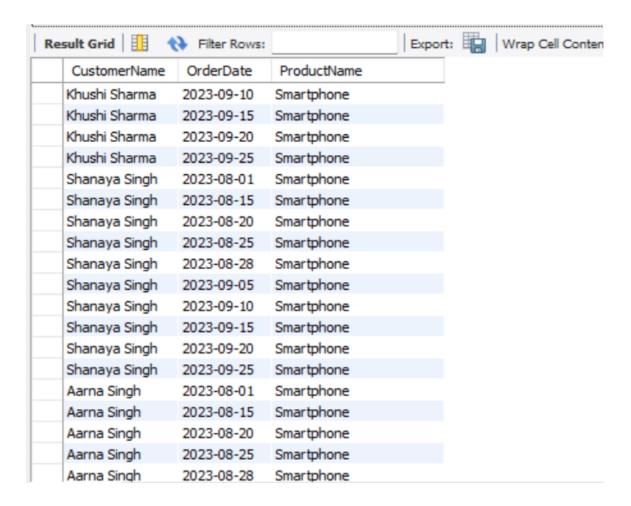
12. perform a CROSS JOIN to see all possible combinations of customers, orders, and products.

Select concat(c.firstname, ' ', c.lastname) as customername, o.orderdate, p.productname

From customers c

Cross join orders o

Cross join products p;



13. To find customers (left table) who have not placed any orders (right table).

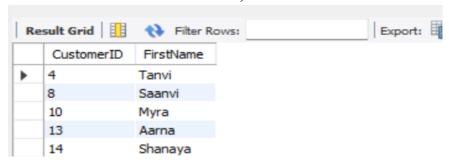
Select c.customerid, c.firstname

From customers c

Left join orders o

On c.customerid = o.customerid

Where o.customerid is null;



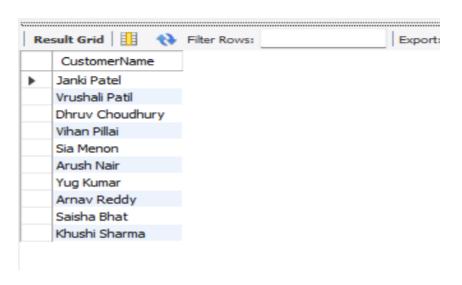
14. Fetch the customers who have placed at least one order:

Select concat(firstname, '', lastname) as customername

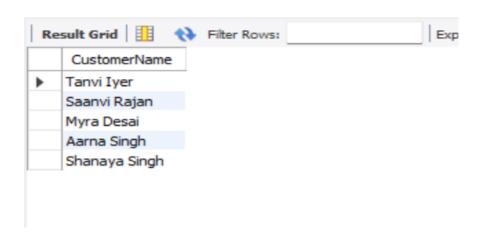
From customers c

Where exists (select 1 from orders o

where o.customerid = c.customerid);

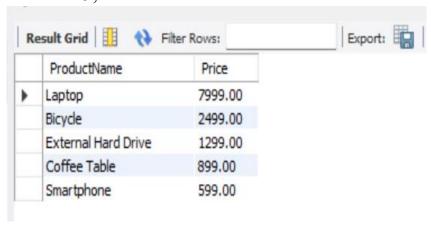


15. Find customers who haven't placed any orders
 Select concat(firstname,' ', lastname) as customername
 From customers c
 Where not exists (select 1 from orders o
 where o.customerid = c.customerid);



16. Fetch the top 5 most expensive products:

Select productname, price from products order by price desc limit 5;

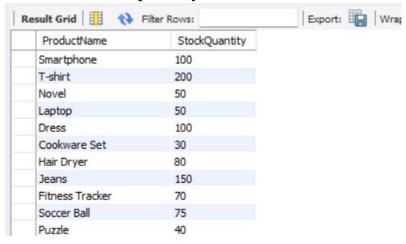


17. List products with a stock quantity more than 10:

Select productname, stockquantity

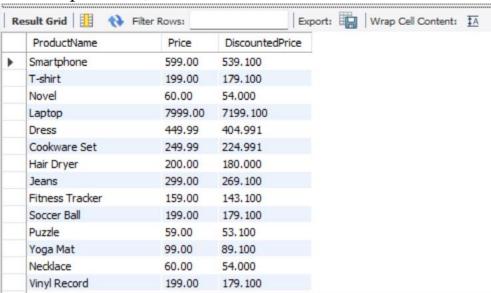
From products

Where stockquantity > 10;



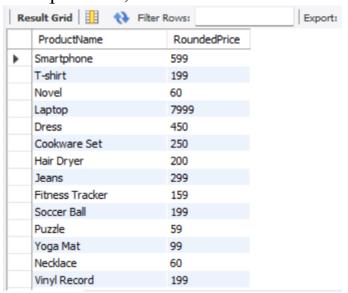
18. Calculate the discounted price for products with a 10% discount.

Select productname, price, price * 0.9 as DiscountedPrice From products;



19. Round product prices to the nearest integer.

Select ProductName, round(Price) AS RoundedPrice from products;



20. Find the maximum order amount for each customer using a subquery.

```
select firstname, (
    select max(TotalAmount)
    from orders
    where orders.customerid = customers.customerid
) as MaxOrderAmount
from customers;
```

