## **COIS 3400 Database Project**

## **Multiple Warehouse Inventory Management System Database**

## **Ryland Whillans**

#### **Database Overview**

This database will be the backend for a multiple-warehouse inventory management system similar to systems developed by Magento[1] and Brightpearl[2]. It will keep track of products, warehouses, customers, and suppliers; as well as recording customer orders and shipments from suppliers.

The database will keep track of each location a product is stored at within a warehouse using a system based on the one used by Brightpearl, where location is stored as a string separated into parts representing tiers of location (such as aisle.bay.shelf.bin).

- [1] https://marketplace.magento.com/amasty-module-multi-warehouse-inventory.html
- [2] https://www.brightpearl.com/multiple-warehouse-inventory-system/

#### **Database Design**

## <u>Database Schema:</u>

product(product\_id, product\_name, description, unit\_price, height, width, length, weight)
warehouse(warehouse\_id, address, phone\_number)
product\_location(product\_id, warehouse\_id, storage\_location, quantity)
customer(customer\_id, first\_name, last\_name, dob, email\_address, phone\_number)
customer\_order(order\_id, customer\_id, date, shipping\_address)
order\_details(order\_id, product\_id, quantity, sale\_price)
supplier(supplier\_id, supplier\_name, address, phone\_number)
supplier\_shipment(shipment\_id, supplier\_id, warehouse\_id, date)
shipment\_details(shipment\_id, product\_id, quantity, unit\_cost)

#### **Assumptions:**

Products can be stored in multiple locations in the same warehouse.

Multiple products can be stored in the same warehouse.

Multiple products different products can be stored in the same location

Multiple warehouses can have the same storage location code

Order and shipment IDs are unique in the database, not to customers/suppliers

Orders and shipments can contain multiple different products

Every customer has made at least one order

A customer does not have a fixed shipping address

Every supplier has made at least one shipment

Supplier names are not unique

Every shipment is made to only one warehouse

A warehouse may have received no shipments

Every product has been shipped by a supplier

A product can be shipped by multiple suppliers

A product may have never been ordered

A product's cost may differ between orders

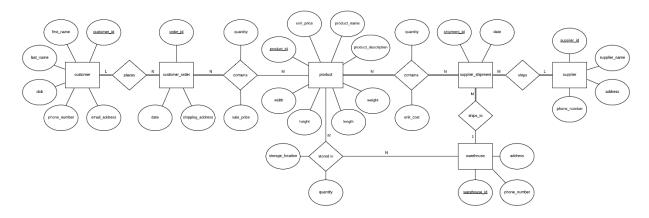
Products with the same name may have different descriptions, price, and dimensions

A product may be in 0 warehouses (out of stock)

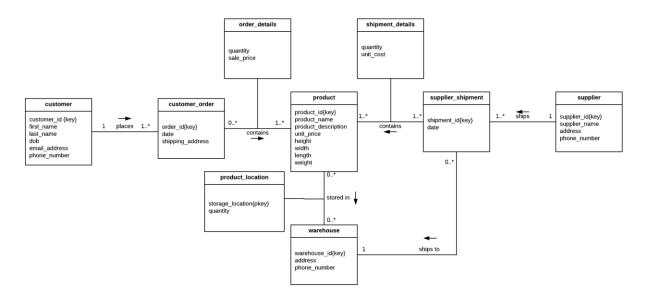
There is no dependency between any address and phone number

Addresses, email addresses, and phone numbers are not unique in any table

# **ER Diagram**



# Class Diagram



#### **Database Analysis**

#### 1NF

Every table in the database has a primary key and there are no repeated or multi-valued attributes. Thus, the database is in 1NF.

#### 2NF

There are 3 tables that have composite keys

- product\_location: Since a product can be stored in multiple locations and multiple locations can store the same product, no subset of {product\_id, warehouse\_id, storage\_location} can determine quantity
- order\_details: Since unit\_price can change, it is not possible to determine sale\_price from product\_id. Thus, no subset of {order\_id, product\_id} can determine either quantity or sale price
- shipment\_details: Since unit\_cost and unit\_price can change, it is not possible to determine unit\_cost from product\_id or shipment\_id. Thus, no proper subset of {shipment\_id, product\_id} can determine either quantity or unit\_cost

There are also no attributes of any table that are uniform, so no proper subset of any table's key can be used to determine any other attribute. Thus, the table is in 2NF.

#### 3NF

product: (product\_name, description, unit\_price, height, width, length, weight) are independent since product names are not unique.

warehouse: (address, phone\_number) are independent since address and phone number are unrelated.

product\_location: (quantity) is a single attribute.

customer: (first name, last name, dob, email address, phone number) are independent.

customer\_order: (customer\_id, date, shipping\_address) are independent since customers can use multiple shipping addresses.

order\_details: (quantity, sale\_price) are independent.

supplier: (supplier\_name, address, phone\_number) are independent since supplier names are not unique, addresses can be shared, and addresses and phone numbers are unrelated.

supplier\_shipment: (supplier\_id, warehouse\_id, date) are independent.

shipment details: (quantity, unit cost) are independent.

All non-key attributes are inpedendant. Thus, the database is in 3NF

## **BCNF**

Each table has only a single candidate key. Thus, the database is in BCNF

## **Database Implementation**

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CHART MALE CONTENT AND MALE CONTENT
66 CREATE TABLE product_location(
65 product_id lM,
70 storage_location VARCHAR(20),
66 quantity lM NOT NALL,
67 PRIMARY EX(product_id) REFERENCEs product(product_id),
68 (PRIMARY EX(product_id) REFERENCEs product(product_id),
69 PRIMARY EX(product_id) REFERENCEs product(product_id),
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60 PRIMARY EXTENSION PRODUCTION PRO

✓ MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0422 seconds.)

                  MvSQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0291 seconds.)
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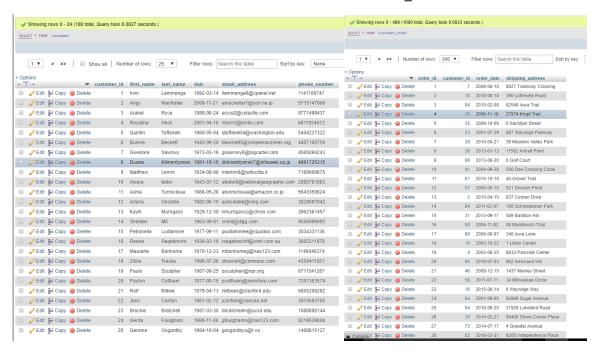


Auto-increment added to customer\_id, product.product\_id, supplier,supplier\_id, warehouse.warehouse\_id, customer\_order.order\_id, and supplier\_shipment\_id after initial implementation. It would have been to much work to recreate and repopulate all tables so it is not included here.

#### **Data Population**

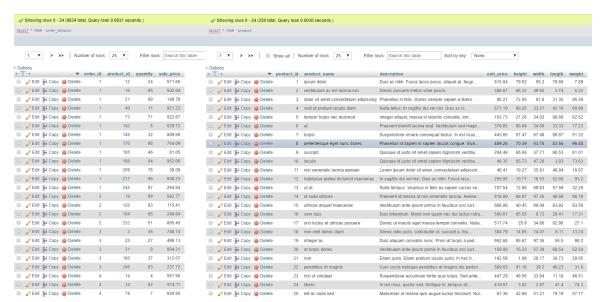
#### customer

## customer order



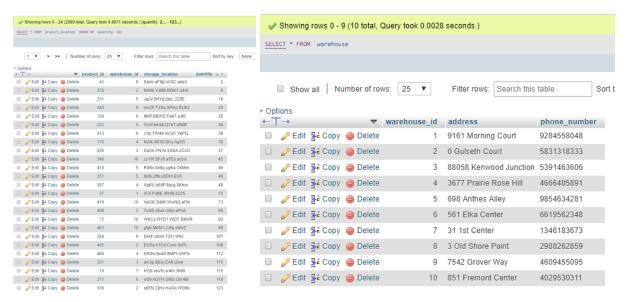
## order\_details

#### product



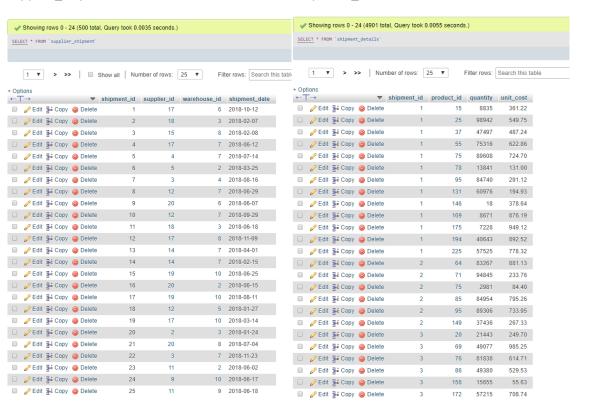
## product\_location

#### warehouse

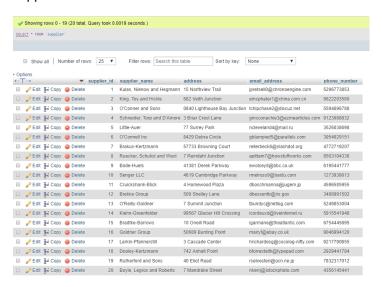


## supplier\_shipment

## shipment\_details



## supplier



## **Sample SQL Queries**

## Name and contact information of 10 highest spending customers

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, phone\_number, email\_address

FROM customer

INNER JOIN (SELECT customer\_order.customer\_id, order\_details.quantity\*order\_details.sale\_price AS price

FROM customer\_order

INNER JOIN order\_details

ON customer\_order.order\_id = order\_details.order\_id) AS order\_price

ON customer\_id = order\_price.customer\_id

GROUP BY customer.customer\_id

ORDER BY SUM(order\_price.price) DESC

#### LIMIT 10



# Name, description, and average profit per unit (avg price – avg cost) for 50 most purchased items (by total number sold)

SELECT product.product\_name, product.description, order\_price.avg\_price-shipment\_cost.avg\_cost AS avg\_profit

FROM product

INNER JOIN (SELECT order\_details.product\_id, SUM(order\_details.quantity) AS total\_quantity, SUM(order\_details.quantity\*order\_details.sale\_price)/SUM(order\_details.quantity) AS avg\_price

FROM customer\_order

INNER JOIN order\_details

ON customer\_order.order\_id = order\_details.order\_id

GROUP BY order\_details.product\_id) AS order\_price

ON product\_roduct\_id = order\_price.product\_id

INNER JOIN (SELECT shipment\_details.product\_id, SUM(shipment\_details.quantity\*shipment\_details.unit\_cost)/SUM(shipment\_details.quantity) AS avg\_cost

FROM supplier\_shipment

INNER JOIN shipment\_details

ON supplier\_shipment.shipment\_id = shipment\_details.shipment\_id

GROUP BY shipment\_details.product\_id) AS shipment\_cost

ON product\_roduct\_id = shipment\_cost.product\_id

ORDER BY order\_price.total\_quantity DESC

## LIMIT 50

\*\*Showing rows 0 - 49 (20 Math. Query look 0.049) decends.)
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fermentum justo nec condimentum	Cras in purus eu magna vulputate luctus. Cum socii	-140.991461
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## Number of products 13-17(product id) in stock in each warehouse

 $SELECT\ product\_location.product\_id,\ product\_location.warehouse\_id,\ SUM(product\_location.quantity)\ AS\ total\_quantity$ 

FROM product\_location

WHERE product\_location.product\_id BETWEEN 13 AND 17

GROUP BY product\_location.warehouse\_id, product\_location.product\_id

ORDER BY product\_location.product\_id



## Name of every supplier with that has made a shipment to warehouse 3 in 2018

SELECT supplier\_supplier\_name

FROM supplier

INNER JOIN supplier\_shipment

ON supplier\_id = supplier\_shipment.supplier\_id

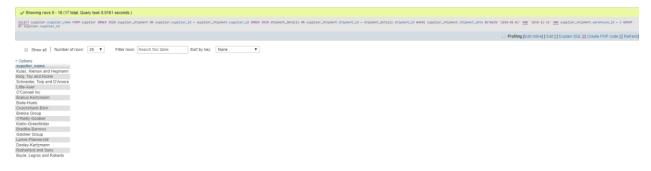
INNER JOIN shipment\_details

ON supplier\_shipment.shipment\_id = shipment\_details.shipment\_id

WHERE supplier\_shipment.shipment\_date BETWEEN '2018-01-01' AND '2018-12-31'

AND supplier\_shipment.warehouse\_id = 3

GROUP BY supplier.supplier\_id



## Insert new customer and order of 55 units of product 25 at current price into the database

INSERT INTO customer(first\_name, last\_name, dob, email\_address, phone\_number) VALUES ('Toast', 'Cactus', '1975-11-20', 'toast@binkmail.com', 7057774242);

INSERT INTO customer\_order(customer\_id, order\_date, shipping\_address) VALUES (LAST\_INSERT\_ID(), '2018-12-04', '234 Cactus Ave.');

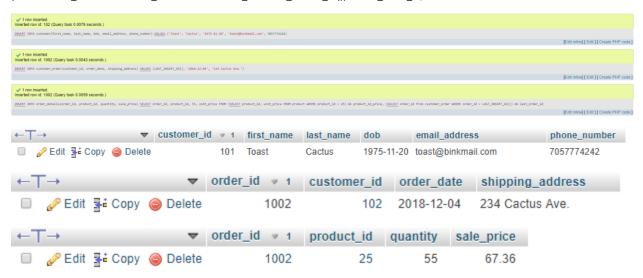
INSERT INTO order\_details(order\_id, product\_id, quantity, sale\_price)

SELECT order\_id, product\_id, 55, unit\_price

**FROM** 

(SELECT product\_id, unit\_price FROM product WHERE product\_id = 25) AS product\_id\_price,

(SELECT order\_id from customer\_order WHERE order\_id = LAST\_INSERT\_ID()) AS last\_order\_id;



## **Scaling Efficiency**

Databases can be made more efficient for scale in a number of ways. One technique is denormalization, where a database is changed from the normal forms in some way to improve efficiency and reduce the need for joins and other costly operations[1] [2].

One form of denormalization is collapsing relationships by merging tables together. This eliminates the need to join tables when searching as well as reducing foreign keys which can significantly improve performance in larger databases but also adds redundancy as data will be duplicated if the relationship between the datas is not one-to-one. It is most effective in systems where data is not updated frequently as updates need to be done multiple times if there is redundant data.

Another type of denormalizations is partitioning tables. Tables are split horizontally or vertically to minimize the amount of data being searched. This is effective is certain portions of the data are more frequently used.

Adding redundant data is another way to improve performance in some situations. If an attribute of one table is frequently accessed by joining with another table it may be worthwhile adding a copy to the second table to eliminate the need to join, even if it results in duplicate data. Similarly, adding derived attributes as columns can reduce the need for calculations if the same derived attributes are being accessed repeatedly.

- [1] https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0167923604003021
- [2] https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/2c79/069c01ba8d598f32e61fe367ef6d261a0cb4.pdf

## PHP Script to export to CSV

## See export\_to\_csv.php