

“E-Commerce Online Order Management”

An SQL Project Report is submitted

In accordance with requirement of degree of

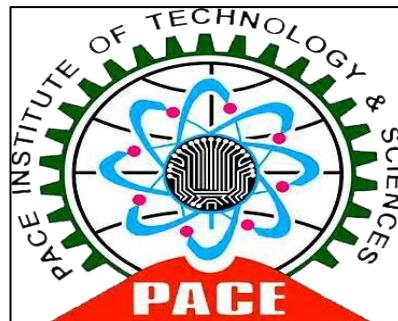
BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

In

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

Submitted by

**SYED SADHIK
22KQ1A0263**



**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING
PACE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES (AUTONOMOUS)**

(Affiliated to Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Kakinada, Kakinada &
Accredited by NAAC ‘A’ grade, An ISO 9001-2015 Certified Institution)

NH-16, Valluru Post, Prakasam District, A.P – 523272.

(2022-2026)

Abstract

This document presents the design of a robust **E-Commerce Order Management System (OMS)** implemented using a relational database schema. The system models a comprehensive **order-to-fulfillment workflow**, from capturing purchaser details through managing inventory, processing payments, and coordinating shipping logistics. Key entities include Purchaser, OnlineOrders, OrderItems, Products, Stockpile, Shipping_Address, Payments, and associated service components like Feedback, Add_to_wishlist, and After_Sales_Care. Through carefully defined relationships and normalization, the schema ensures data integrity and supports seamless operation.

The structured approach enables:

- **Accurate user profiling and payment processing**, connecting personal, credit, and debit card data to customer records.
- **Inventory tracking across multiple stock locations** and real-time product availability.
- **Clear processing paths for orders**, including item-level breakdowns and linking to shipping details.
- **Post-purchase engagement**, including feedback loops, wishlist maintenance, and vendor or service oversight.

This OMS blueprint aligns with industry-standard objectives – efficient order handling, fulfillment accuracy, and elevated customer experience – providing a scalable foundation for modern e-commerce platforms. It bridges operational reliability and analytical potential, making it a powerful backend for real-time commerce workflows.

Introduction

An **Order Management System (OMS)** is a vital software platform for e-commerce businesses, responsible for managing the complete lifecycle of a customer order – from entry through processing, inventory handling, fulfillment, and delivery to post-sales support. It ensures seamless order flow, visibility, and operational efficiency.

This SQL schema is architected as a **relational operational database** – optimized for real-time transaction processing and data integrity (also known as an OLTP system) – making it well-suited to support an OMS.

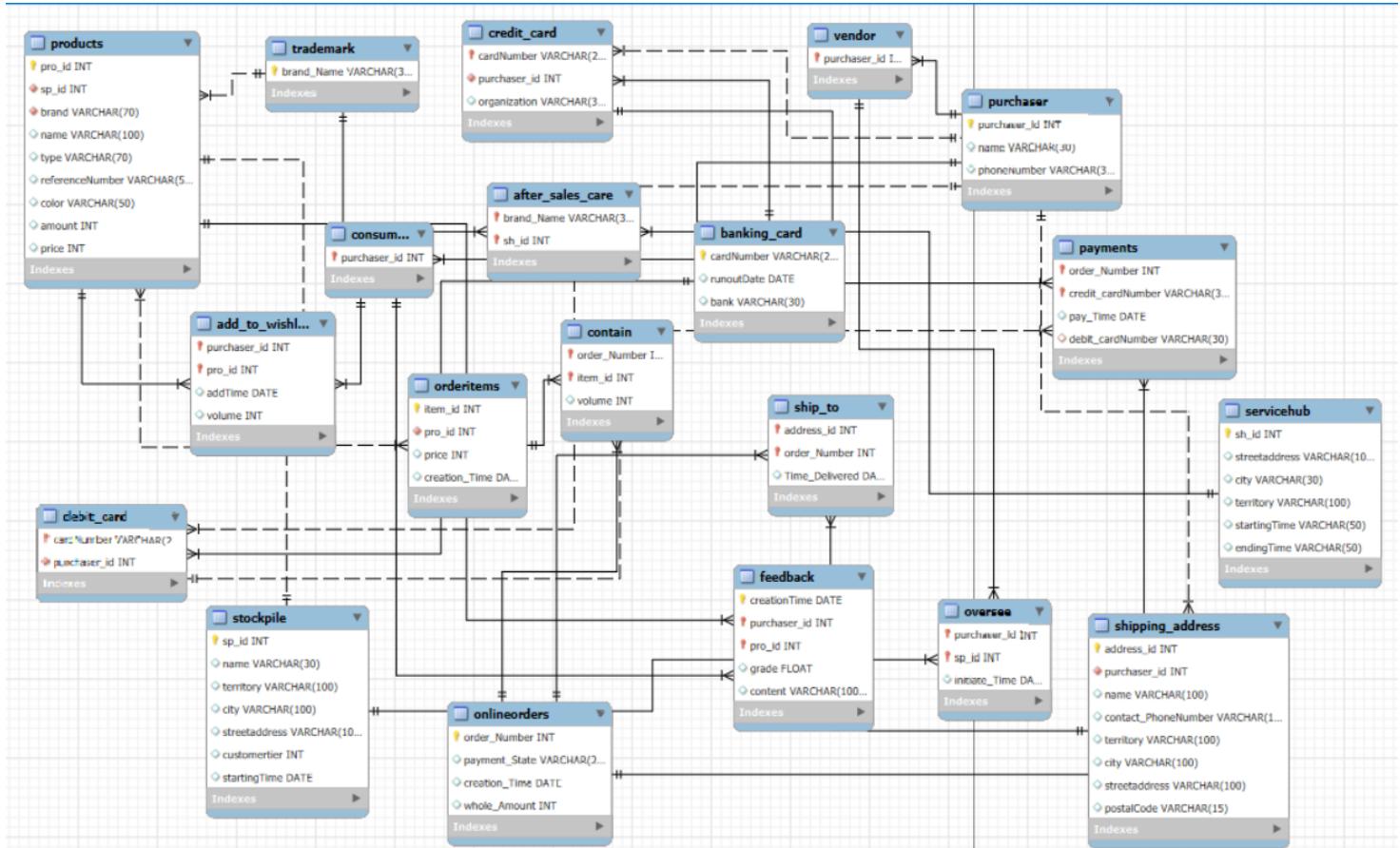
Key Functional Areas Represented in Schema

- **Customer and Payment Handling**
The tables **Purchaser**, **Consumer**, **Vendor**, alongside **Banking_Card**, **Credit_Card**, and **Debit_Card**, capture user data and link payments to accountable entities – a foundation for order entry and payment tracking – core functionalities of an OMS.
- **Order Capture and Processing**
Entities such as **Onlineorders**, **OrderItems**, and **Contain** facilitate the detailed breakdown of orders and their processing, aligning with OMS needs for order entry and verification.
- **Inventory and Fulfillment Support**
Inclusion of **Products**, **Stockpile**, **Shipping_Address**, and **Ship_To** supports inventory tracking across locations and logical order fulfillment routes – key in multi-warehouse operations supported by modern OMS platforms.
- **Customer Experience and Service Integration**
Feedback mechanisms (**Feedback**, **Add_to_wishlist**) and after-sales management (**After_Sales_Care**, **Oversee**) enable customer engagement, satisfaction tracking, and service integration – enhancing the functional scope of your OMS towards post-purchase workflows.

Methodology & Design Approach

- **Requirement Analysis** – Identified core entities and user roles (Consumer, Vendor).
- **Conceptual Modeling** – Created an ER diagram mapping relationships (e.g., Purchaser → Consumer/Vendor, Orders, Payments, Shipping).
- **Logical Schema Design** – Defined tables with PKs, FKS, and verifying normalization.
- **Implementation** – Used SQL DDL scripts to create and test database schema.

ER Diagram:-



E-Commerce Order Management System (OMS)

- **Project Purpose**—Designing a comprehensive relational database for an e-commerce OMS.
- **Key Components**—Entities like Purchaser, Products, Orders, Payments, Shipping, Feedback, Vendors, and Service Hubs.

CREATING THE DATABASE IN MYSQL:-

```
1 CREATE DATABASE e_Commerce;
```

```
2
```

```
3
```

```
4
```

```
5
```

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the 'Output' tab selected. It displays the SQL command 'CREATE DATABASE e_Commerce;' and its execution details. The log shows the command was run at 20:15:39, affected 1 row, and took 0.000 sec. A message '1 row(s) affected' is also present.

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration
1	20:15:39	CREATE DATABASE e_Commerce	1 row(s) affected	0.000 sec

CREATING TABLES:-

1.Purchaser:

```
1 CREATE DATABASE e_Commerce;
2 USE e_Commerce;
3 CREATE TABLE Purchaser
4 (
5     purchaser_id INT NOT NULL
6     ,name VARCHAR(30)
7     ,phoneNumber VARCHAR(30)
8     ,PRIMARY KEY(purchaser_id)
9 );
```

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the 'Output' tab selected. It displays the SQL commands for creating the database and table, along with their execution details. The log shows three events: 1. Creating the database at 20:15:39 (1 row affected, 0.000 sec). 2. Using the database at 20:15:43 (0 rows affected, 0.000 sec). 3. Creating the Purchaser table at 20:26:55 (0 rows affected, 0.047 sec).

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration
1	20:15:39	CREATE DATABASE e_Commerce	1 row(s) affected	0.000 sec
2	20:15:43	USE e_Commerce	0 row(s) affected	0.000 sec
3	20:26:55	CREATE TABLE Purchaser (purchaser_id INT NOT NULL ,name VARCHAR(30) ,phoneNumber VARCHAR(30) ,PRIMARY KEY(purchaser_id))	0 row(s) affected	0.047 sec

2.Consumer:

```
11
12 CREATE TABLE Consumer
13 (
14     purchaser_id INT NOT NULL
15     ,PRIMARY KEY(purchaser_id)
16     ,FOREIGN KEY(purchaser_id) REFERENCES purchaser(purchaser_id)
17 );
18
```

3.Vendor:

```
19 CREATE TABLE Vendor
20 (
21     purchaser_id INT NOT NULL
22     ,PRIMARY KEY(purchaser_id)
23     ,FOREIGN KEY(purchaser_id) REFERENCES purchaser(purchaser_id)
24 );
```

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the 'Output' tab selected. It displays the SQL command for creating the Vendor table and its execution details. The log shows the command was run at 20:54:02 (0 rows affected, 0.000 sec).

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration
1	20:54:02	CREATE TABLE Vendor (purchaser_id INT NOT NULL ,PRIMARY KEY(purchaser_id) ,FOREIGN KEY(purchaser_id) REFERENCES purchaser(purchaser_id))	0 row(s) affected	0.000 sec

4. Banking_Card:-

```
26 • CREATE TABLE Banking_Card
27   (
28     cardNumber VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL
29     ,runoutDate DATE
30     ,bank VARCHAR(30)
31     ,PRIMARY KEY(cardNumber)
32   );
33
Output
Action Output
# Time Action Message
1 20:57:10 CREATE TABLE Banking_Card ( cardNumber VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL ,runoutDate DATE ,bank VAR... 0 row(s) affected
```

5. Credit_Card:-

```
34 • CREATE TABLE Credit_Card
35   (
36     cardNumber VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL
37     ,purchaser_id INT NOT NULL
38     ,organization VARCHAR(30)
39     ,PRIMARY KEY(cardNumber)
40     ,FOREIGN KEY(cardNumber) REFERENCES Banking_Card(cardNumber)
41     ,FOREIGN KEY(purchaser_id) REFERENCES purchaser(purchaser_id)
42   );
43
Output
Action Output
# Time Action Message
1 21:00:17 CREATE TABLE Credit_Card ( cardNumber VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL ,purchaser_id INT NOT NULL ,org... 0 row(s) affected
```

6. Debit_Card:-

```
43 • CREATE TABLE Debit_Card
44   (
45     cardNumber VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL
46     ,purchaser_id INT NOT NULL
47     ,PRIMARY KEY(cardNumber)
48     ,FOREIGN KEY(cardNumber) REFERENCES Banking_Card(cardNumber)
49     ,FOREIGN KEY(purchaser_id) REFERENCES purchaser(purchaser_id)
50   );
51
Output
Action Output
# Time Action Message
1 21:02:34 CREATE TABLE Debit_Card ( cardNumber VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL ,purchaser_id INT NOT NULL ,P... 0 row(s) affected
```

7. Shipping_Address:-

```
51 • CREATE TABLE Shipping_Address (address_id INT NOT NULL,purchaser_id INT NOT NULL,name VARCHAR(100)
52   ,contact_PhoneNumber VARCHAR(15) ,territory VARCHAR(100),city VARCHAR(100)
53   ,streetaddress VARCHAR(100),postalCode VARCHAR(15)
54   ,PRIMARY KEY(address_id)
55   ,FOREIGN KEY(purchaser_id) REFERENCES Purchaser(purchaser_id)
56 );
57
Output
Action Output
# Time Action Message
1 21:06:25 CREATE TABLE Shipping_Address (address_id INT NOT NULL,purchaser_id INT NOT NULL,name VARCHAR(100) ,contact_PhoneNumber VARCHAR(15) ,territory VARCHAR(100),city VARCHAR(100) ,streetaddress VARCHAR(100),postalCode VARCHAR(15) 0 row(s) affected
```

8. Stockpile:-

```
57 • CREATE TABLE Stockpile (sp_id INT NOT NULL,name VARCHAR(30),territory VARCHAR(100),
58   city VARCHAR(100),streetaddress VARCHAR(100),customertier INT
59   ,startingTime DATE
60   ,PRIMARY KEY(sp_id)
61 );
62
Output
Action Output
# Time Action Message
1 21:09:28 CREATE TABLE Stockpile (sp_id INT NOT NULL,name VARCHAR(30),territory VARCHAR(100), city VARCHA... 0 row(s) affected
```

9. Trademark:-

```
63 • CREATE TABLE Trademark
64   (
65     brand_Name VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL
66     ,PRIMARY KEY (brand_Name)
67   );
68
Output
Action Output
# Time Action Message
1 21:13:22 CREATE TABLE Trademark ( brand_Name VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL ,PRIMARY KEY (brand_Name)) 0 row(s) affected
```

10. Products:-

```
69 • Ⓜ CREATE TABLE Products (pro_id INT NOT NULL,sp_id INT NOT NULL,brand VARCHAR(70) NOT NULL,name VARCHAR(100)
70     ,type VARCHAR(70),referenceNumber VARCHAR(50),color VARCHAR(50),amount INT,price INT
71     ,PRIMARY KEY(pro_id)
72     ,FOREIGN KEY(sp_id) REFERENCES Stockpile(sp_id)
73     ,FOREIGN KEY(brand) REFERENCES Trademark(brand_Name)
74 );
```

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message
1	21:19:37	CREATE TABLE Products (pro_id INT NOT NULL,sp_id INT NOT NULL,brand VARCHAR(70) NOT NULL,name ...	0 row(s) affected

11. OrderItems:-

```
75 • Ⓜ CREATE TABLE OrderItems(item_id INT NOT NULL,pro_id INT NOT NULL
76     ,price INT,creation_Time DATE
77     ,PRIMARY KEY(item_id)
78     ,FOREIGN KEY(pro_id) REFERENCES Products(pro_id)
79 );
80
```

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message
1	21:22:02	CREATE TABLE OrderItems(item_id INT NOT NULL,pro_id INT NOT NULL ,price INT,creation_Time DATE ...	0 row(s) affected

12. Onlineorders:-

```
81 • Ⓜ CREATE TABLE Onlineorders (order_Number INT NOT NULL,payment_State VARCHAR(20)
82     ,creation_Time DATE,whole_Amount INT
83     ,PRIMARY KEY (order_Number)
84 );
```

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message
1	21:24:47	CREATE TABLE Onlineorders (order_Number INT NOT NULL,payment_State VARCHAR(20) ,creation_Time D... 0 row(s) affected	

13. Servicehub:-

```
85 • Ⓜ CREATE TABLE Servicehub (sh_id INT NOT NULL,streetaddress VARCHAR(100),city VARCHAR(30)
86     ,territory VARCHAR(100),startingTime VARCHAR(50),endingTime VARCHAR(50)
87     ,PRIMARY KEY(sh_id)
88 );
89
```

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message
1	21:27:08	CREATE TABLE Servicehub (sh_id INT NOT NULL,streetaddress VARCHAR(100),city VARCHAR(30) ,territory... 0 row(s) affected	

14. Feedback:-

```
90 • Ⓜ CREATE TABLE Feedback (creationTime DATE NOT NULL,purchaser_id INT NOT NULL
91     ,pro_id INT NOT NULL,grade FLOAT,content VARCHAR(1000)
92     ,PRIMARY KEY(creationTime,purchaser_id,pro_id)
93     ,FOREIGN KEY(purchaser_id) REFERENCES Consumer(purchaser_id)
94     ,FOREIGN KEY(pro_id) REFERENCES Products(pro_id)
95 );
```

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message
1	21:29:05	CREATE TABLE Feedback (creationTime DATE NOT NULL,purchaser_id INT NOT NULL ,pro_id INT NOT N... 0 row(s) affected	

15. Add_to_wishlist:-

```
96
97 • Ⓜ CREATE TABLE Add_to_wishlist (purchaser_id INT NOT NULL,pro_id INT NOT NULL,addTime DATE,volume INT
98     ,PRIMARY KEY (purchaser_id,pro_id)
99     ,FOREIGN KEY(purchaser_id) REFERENCES Consumer(purchaser_id)
100    ,FOREIGN KEY(pro_id) REFERENCES Products(pro_id)
101 );
102
```

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message
1	21:31:19	CREATE TABLE Add_to_wishlist (purchaser_id INT NOT NULL,pro_id INT NOT NULL,addTime DATE,volume ... 0 row(s) affected	

16. Contain:-

```
103 • Ⓜ CREATE TABLE Contain (order_Number INT NOT NULL,item_id INT NOT NULL,volume INT  
104     ,PRIMARY KEY (order_Number,item_id)  
105     ,FOREIGN KEY(order_Number) REFERENCES Onlineorders(order_Number)  
106     ,FOREIGN KEY(item_id) REFERENCES OrderItems(item_id)  
107 );  
108 |
```

Output :

Action Output	#	Time	Action	Message
1 21:34:40	CREATE TABLE Contain (order_Number INT NOT NULL,item_id INT NOT NULL,volume INT ... PRIMARY KEY ... 0 row(s) affected			

17. Payments:-

```
109 • Ⓜ CREATE TABLE Payments (order_Number INT NOT NULL,credit_cardNumber VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,pay_Time DATE  
110     ,PRIMARY KEY(order_Number,credit_cardNumber)  
111     ,FOREIGN KEY(order_Number) REFERENCES Onlineorders(order_Number)  
112     ,FOREIGN KEY(credit_cardNumber) REFERENCES Credit_Card(cardNumber)  
113 );  
114 |
```

Output :

Action Output	#	Time	Action	Message
1 21:37:18	CREATE TABLE Payments (order_Number INT NOT NULL,credit_cardNumber VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,pay_T... 0 row(s) affected			

18. Ship_To:-

```
114 • Ⓜ CREATE TABLE Ship_To (address_id INT NOT NULL,order_Number INT NOT NULL  
115     ,Time_Delivered DATE  
116     ,PRIMARY KEY(address_id,order_Number)  
117     ,FOREIGN KEY(address_id) REFERENCES Shipping_Address(address_id)  
118     ,FOREIGN KEY(order_Number) REFERENCES Onlineorders(order_Number)  
119 );  
120 |
```

Output :

Action Output	#	Time	Action	Message
1 21:39:19	CREATE TABLE Ship_To (address_id INT NOT NULL,order_Number INT NOT NULL ... Time_Delivered DATE ... 0 row(s) affected			

19. Oversee:-

```
121 • Ⓜ CREATE TABLE Oversee (purchaser_id INT NOT NULL,sp_id INT NOT NULL  
122     ,initiate_Time DATE  
123     ,PRIMARY KEY(purchaser_id,sp_id)  
124     ,FOREIGN KEY(purchaser_id) REFERENCES Vendor(purchaser_id)  
125     ,FOREIGN KEY(sp_id) REFERENCES Stockpile(sp_id)  
126 );  
127 |
```

Output :

Action Output	#	Time	Action	Message
1 21:42:01	CREATE TABLE Oversee (purchaser_id INT NOT NULL,sp_id INT NOT NULL ... initiate_Time DATE ... PRIMARY... 0 row(s) affected			

20. After_Sales_Care:-

```
128 • Ⓜ CREATE TABLE After_Sales_Care (brand_Name VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,sh_id INT NOT NULL  
129     ,PRIMARY KEY(brand_Name, sh_id)  
130     ,FOREIGN KEY(brand_Name) REFERENCES Trademark(brand_Name)  
131     ,FOREIGN KEY(sh_id) REFERENCES Servicehub(sh_id)  
132 );  
133 |
```

Output :

Action Output	#	Time	Action	Message
1 21:44:01	CREATE TABLE After_Sales_Care (brand_Name VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,sh_id INT NOT NULL ... PRIMARY... 0 row(s) affected			

WRITING QUERIES FOR ABOVE FUNCTIONALITIES:-

1. List all_purchaser names and their cities

```
319 •  SELECT p.purchaser_id,p.name,sa.city  
320   FROM Purchaser AS p  
321   JOIN shipping_address AS sa ON p.name=sa.name;  
322
```

purchaser_id	name	city
1	Aarav Sharma	Secunderabad
2	Priya Patel	Ahmedabad
3	Rahul Singh	New Delhi
4	Ananya Mukherjee	Bangalore
5	Vikram Nair	Mumbai
6	Deepika Rao	Kolkata
7	Karan Mehta	Chennai
8	Sneha Verma	Mumbai
9	Rohit Desai	Lucknow
10	Isha Gupta	Bhopal
11	Aditya Joshi	Chandigarh
12	Neha Kapoor	Jaipur
13	Sanjay Kumar	Gurgaon
14	Vandana Iyer	Kochi
15	Manish Tiwari	Bhubaneswar
16	Leela Menon	Mysore
17	Arjun Reddy	Hyderabad
18	Smita Singh	Rajpur

Explanation:-

This SQL statements **JOIN**, by default, is the same as **INNER JOIN**—meaning only rows with matching values in both tables are included. It combines rows from the **Purchaser** table (aliased p) with those from **shipping_address** (aliased sa), using the condition that the name column matches in both tables. The result includes p.purchaser_id, p.name, and sa.city

2. Find all banking cards issued by 'HDFC Bank'

```
323 •  SELECT cardNumber,runoutDate  
324   FROM Banking_Card  
325   WHERE Bank='HDFC Bank';
```

cardNumber	runoutDate
HDFC0987654321	2028-05-15
NULL	NULL

Explanation:-

This SQL statements Retrieves two columns—**cardNumber** and **runoutDate**—from the **Banking_Card** table. Filters the results to only include rows where the **Bank** column equals 'HDFC Bank'.

3. Get all debit card number and the names of the purchasers who own them

```
336 •  SELECT cardNumber,name  
337   FROM Debit_Card AS dc  
338   JOIN purchaser AS p ON dc.purchaser_id=p.purchaser_id;
```

cardNumber	name
IDBI2222333344445555	Sneha Verma
BOB6666777788889999	Rohit Desai
CAN11122233334445	Isha Gupta
UCO5555666677778889	Aditya Joshi
IOB9999000011112223	Neha Kapoor
AXIS5555666677778888	Sanjay Kumar

Explanation:-

This SQL statements Performs an **INNER JOIN** between the **Debit_Card** table (dc) and the **purchaser** table (p) using the shared key **purchaser_id**.

Retrieves two columns in the result:

- **cardNumber** from the **Debit_Card** table.
- **name** from the **purchaser** table.

4. Update the Phonenumber of Shipping_Address with purchaser phoneNumber

```
327 • UPDATE Shipping_Address AS s, purchaser AS p
328   SET s.contact_PhoneNumber = p.phoneNumber
329 WHERE s.purchaser_id=p.purchaser_id;
330

Output
Action Output
# Time Action
1 23:47:47 UPDATE Shipping_Address AS s, purchaser AS p SET s.contact_PhoneNumber =p.phoneNumber WHERE s.pur... 0 row(s) affected Rows matched: 25 Changed: 0 Warnings: 0
Message Duration / Fetch
0.016 sec
```

Explanation:-

This SQL statement, It updates the Shipping_Address table, setting its contact_PhoneNumber column to match the phoneNumber value from the purchaser table.

How it works: For each pair of rows where s.purchaser_id = p.purchaser_id, the statement copies p.phoneNumber into s.contact_PhoneNumber

5. Show Shipping_Address

```
331 • SELECT * FROM Shipping_Address;

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content: |
address_id purchaser_id name contact_PhoneNumber territory city streetAddress postalCode
1 1 Aarav Sharma +91-987-543-01 Telangana Secunderabad 4-15/9 5th Cross Road, Sankipuri 500094
2 2 Priya Patel +91-912-456-80 Gujarat Ahmedabad Plot 22, Navrangpura Main Road, Navrangpura 380009
3 3 Rahul Singh +91-998-776-55 Delhi New Delhi Flat 408, Tagore Road, Near Khan Market 110001
4 4 Ananya Mukherjee +91-923-567-91 Karnataka Bangalore 32/1 2nd Main Road, 8th Block, Jayanagar 560082
5 5 Vilram Nair +91-935-787-02 Maharashtra Mumbai Apte Building, Dadhabhai Naoroji Road, Fort 400001
6 6 Deepika Rao +91-945-789-13 West Bengal Kolkata 15 Sudder Street, Esplanade Area 700016
7 7 Karan Mehta +91-956-890-24 Tamil Nadu Chennai 15/A Anna Salai, New Government Museum 600002
8 8 Sneha Verma +91-967-901-35 Maharashtra Mumbai Alzenmount Road, Near Amba 400026
9 9 Rohit Desai +91-978-012-46 Uttar Pradesh Lucknow House No. 56/78, 14th A Cross, JP Nagar Phase 7 236001
10 10 Isha Gupta +91-999-123-57 Madhya Pradesh Bhopal Flat No. 402, Roosevelt Apartments, MP Nagar 462011
11 11 Aditya Joshi +91-999-123-57 Maharashtra Mumbai Plot No. 42-C, Sector No. 13A 400022
12 12 Neha Kapoor +91-991-234-67 Rajasthan Jaipur E-8, Melati Nagar, Opposite Melatiya Nagar Me... 302017
13 13 Sanjay Kumar +91-992-345-78 Haryana Gurgaon A-75, Sector 14, DLF City 122001
14 14 Vandana Iyer +91-993-456-89 Kerala Kochi Flat No. 202, Seafront Apartments, Marine Drive 682031
15 15 Manish Tiwari +91-994-567-90 Odisha Bhubaneswar Plot 101, RIC Village, Nayapalli 751015
16 16 Leela Menon +91-995-578-01 Karnataka Mysore No. 12, Lekhni Road, Opposite City Market 570024
17 17 Arjun Reddy +91-996-789-12 Telangana Hyderabad House No. 23, Road No. 12, Banjara Hills 500034
18 18 Simta Singh +91-997-890-23 Chhattisgarh Raipur C-45, Mowa Road, Sector 1, Shankar Nagar 492007
19 19 Gaurav Jain +91-998-901-34 Jharkhand Ranchi Flat 15B, Nimala Apartment, Kanke Road 834008

Shipping_Address 3 x

Output
Action Output
# Time Action
1 23:47:47 UPDATE Shipping_Address AS s, purchaser AS p SET s.contact_PhoneNumber =p.phoneNumber WHERE s.pur... 0 row(s) affected Rows matched: 25 Changed: 0 Warnings: 0
Message Duration / Fetch
0.016 sec
2 23:54:17 SELECT * FROM Shipping_Address LIMIT 0, 1000 25 row(s) returned Duration / Fetch
0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
```

Explanation:-

This SQL statement

- SELECT * retrieves all columns from the specified table.
- FROM Shipping_Address indicates that you're pulling data from the Shipping_Address table.

Put together, this query returns every column and every row in the Shipping_Address table – essentially a full dump of its contents.

6. Display the purchaser id and name of all purchasers who have a debit card and show their credit card details if available

```
346 • SELECT p.purchaser_id,p.name
347   FROM Purchaser AS p
348   LEFT JOIN Credit_Card AS cc ON p.purchaser_id= cc.purchaser_id
349   JOIN Debit_Card AS dc ON p.purchaser_id = dc.purchaser_id;
```

```
Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: |
purchaser_id name
8 Sneha Verma
9 Rohit Desai
10 Isha Gupta
11 Aditya Joshi
12 Neha Kapoor
13 Sanjay Kumar
```

Explanation:-

This SQL statement,

LEFT JOIN Credit_Card, Returns all purchasers, whether or not they have a matching row in the Credit_Card table. If there's no match, the cc columns will be NULL for those purchasers. This preserves all rows from the Purchaser table.

INNER JOIN Debit_Card Filters the results further to include only purchasers who *do* have a corresponding entry in the Debit_Card table. This means only purchasers with a debit card will be included in the final output – even if they have no credit card data.

7. List all shipping address for Purchaser ID=5

```
346 •  SELECT streetaddress,city,postalcode
347   FROM shipping_address
348   WHERE purchaser_id=5;
349
```

Result Grid		
streetaddress	city	postalcode
Apte Building, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort	Mumbai	400001

Explanation:-

This SQL statement Retrieves only the streetaddress, city, and postalcode columns. Specifies the data comes from the shipping_address table. Applies a filter to return only those rows where the purchaser_id is exactly 5

8. Find all purchasers whose debit cards expires before 2028

```
360 •  SELECT DISTINCT p.name,bc.runoutDate
361   FROM Debit_Card as dc
362   JOIN Banking_Card AS bc bc.cardNumber=dc.cardNumber
363   JOIN purchaser as p ON dc.purchaser_id = p.purchaser_id
364   WHERE bc.runoutDate < '2028-01-01';
```

Result Grid	
name	runoutDate
Sneha Verma	2027-10-11
Aditya Joshi	2027-08-22

Explanation:-

This SQL statement Ensures the output lists only unique combinations of purchaser name (p.name) and card expiration date (bc.runoutDate), eliminating exact duplicate row pair. Debit_Card joins Banking_Card via matching cardNumber. Then it joins purchaser based on purchaser_id. Filters to include only those cards whose runoutDate is **mentioned**.

9. Get purchaser details along with their bank name for all credit card holders

```
351 •  SELECT p.name,bc.bank,cc.organization
352   FROM purchaser AS p
353   JOIN Credit_Card AS cc ON p.purchaser_id= cc.purchaser_id
354   JOIN Banking_Card AS bc ON cc.cardNumber= bc.cardNumber;
355
```

Result Grid		
name	bank	organization
Ananya Mukherjee	Axis Bank	AXIS
Priya Patel	HDFC Bank	HDFC
Aarav Sharma	ICICI Bank	ICICI
Deepika Rao	Kotak Mahindra Bank	Kotak
Vikram Nair	Punjab National Bank	PNB
Rahul Singh	State Bank of India	SBI
Karan Mehta	Yes Bank	Yes

Explanation:-

This SQL statements, The purchaser table (p) is joined to the Credit_Card table (cc) via a matching purchaser_id. Then, Credit_Card links to Banking_Card (bc) using the common cardNumber.

10. Find the total number of shipping address per city.

```
361 •  SELECT city, COUNT(*) AS total_address
362   FROM Shipping_address
363   GROUP BY city;
```

city	total_address
Secunderabad	1
Ahmedabad	1
New Delhi	1
Bangalore	1
Mumbai	2
Kolkata	1
Chennai	1
Lucknow	1
Bhopal	1
Chandigarh	1
Jaipur	1
Gurgaon	1
Kochi	1
Bhubaneswar	1
Mysore	1
Hyderabad	1
Rajpur	1

Explanation:-

This SQL statements, This clause groups all rows in the Shipping_address table by the value in the city column so each distinct city forms its own group. For each city group, the COUNT(*) function calculates how many records (rows) exist. The result is labeled as total_address.

11. List the bank names with the total number of cards issued(cc+dc)

```
371 •  SELECT bc.bank,COUNT(*) AS total_cards
372   FROM Banking_Card AS bc
373   LEFT JOIN Credit_Card AS cc ON bc.cardNumber = cc.cardNumber
374   LEFT JOIN Debit_Card AS dc ON bc.cardNumber = dc.cardNumber
375   GROUP BY bc.bank;
```

bank	total_cards
Axis Bank	1
Bank of Baroda	1
Canara Bank	1
HDFC Bank	1
ICICI Bank	1
IDBI Bank	1
Indian Overseas Bank	1
Kotak Mahindra Bank	1
Punjab National Bank	1
State Bank of India	1
UCO Bank	1
Yes Bank	1

Explanation:-

This SQL statements

• LEFT JOIN Credit_Card & Debit_Card Tables

These joins ensure **all rows** from Banking_Card are included, even if there's no matching data in Credit_Card or Debit_Card. Non-matching right-side fields appear as NULL

• GROUP BY bc.bank

Groups results by each distinct bank, enabling you to compute counts per bank

• COUNT(*) AS total_cards

Counts all Banking_Card records for each bank, regardless of whether they have corresponding credit or debit entries.

12. Find the maximum and minimum card expiry dates for each bank

```
377 •  SELECT bank, MIN(runoutDate) AS earliest_expiry, MAX(runoutDate) AS latest_expiry
378   FROM Banking_Card
379   GROUP BY bank;
```

bank	earliest_expiry	latest_expiry
Axis Bank	2029-01-20	2029-01-20
Bank of Baroda	2029-12-01	2029-12-01
Canara Bank	2028-04-18	2028-04-18
HDFC Bank	2028-05-15	2028-05-15
ICICI Bank	2027-12-31	2027-12-31
IDBI Bank	2027-10-11	2027-10-11
Indian Overseas Bank	2029-06-30	2029-06-30
Kotak Mahindra Bank	2028-07-25	2028-07-25
Punjab National Bank	2027-03-10	2027-03-10
State Bank of India	2026-11-30	2026-11-30
UCO Bank	2027-08-22	2027-08-22
Yes Bank	2026-09-05	2026-09-05

Explanation:-

This SQL statements

- **MIN(runoutDate)**: Finds the **earliest** expiration date for each bank.
- **MAX(runoutDate)**: Finds the **latest** expiration date for each bank.
- **GROUP BY bank**: Groups the rows based on the bank column so that the aggregate functions (MIN, MAX) operate within each bank group.

In essence, for every bank in your Banking_Card table, the query returns both the soonest and the furthest card expiration dates

13. Find the average number of cards per purchaser.

```
381 •  SELECT AVG(card_count) AS avg_cards
382   FROM (
383     SELECT purchaser_id, COUNT(DISTINCT cardNumber) AS card_count
384     FROM (
385       SELECT purchaser_id, cardNumber FROM Credit_Card
386       UNION
387       SELECT purchaser_id, cardNumber FROM Debit_Card
388     ) AS all_cards
389     GROUP BY purchaser_id
390   ) AS card_stats;
```

avg_cards
1.0000

Explanation:-

This SQL statements

1. **Combines Credit and Debit Card Data via UNION**
 - The inner UNION merges all rows from Credit_Card and Debit_Card, ensuring each (purchaser_id, cardNumber) pair is unique **by default**.
2. **Counts Distinct Cards per Purchaser**
 - The intermediate query groups by purchaser_id and counts each purchaser's **unique** card numbers, storing that in card_count.
3. **Computes the Overall Average**
 - The outer query takes the average (AVG) of all card_count values i.e., the average number of distinct cards held per purchaser.

This query calculates the **average number of distinct cards** (credit or debit) per customer. It ensures no duplicate card numbers are counted for the same purchaser, even if a card appears in both credit and debit tables.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Summation:

- The schema supports full OMS workflows and ensures data integrity.
- It's scalable for features like returns, discounts, dynamic inventory allocation, or analytics dashboards.
- **Recommendation:** Extend with performance enhancements (indexes), UI layer, and automated operations (procedures/triggers) in future iterations.