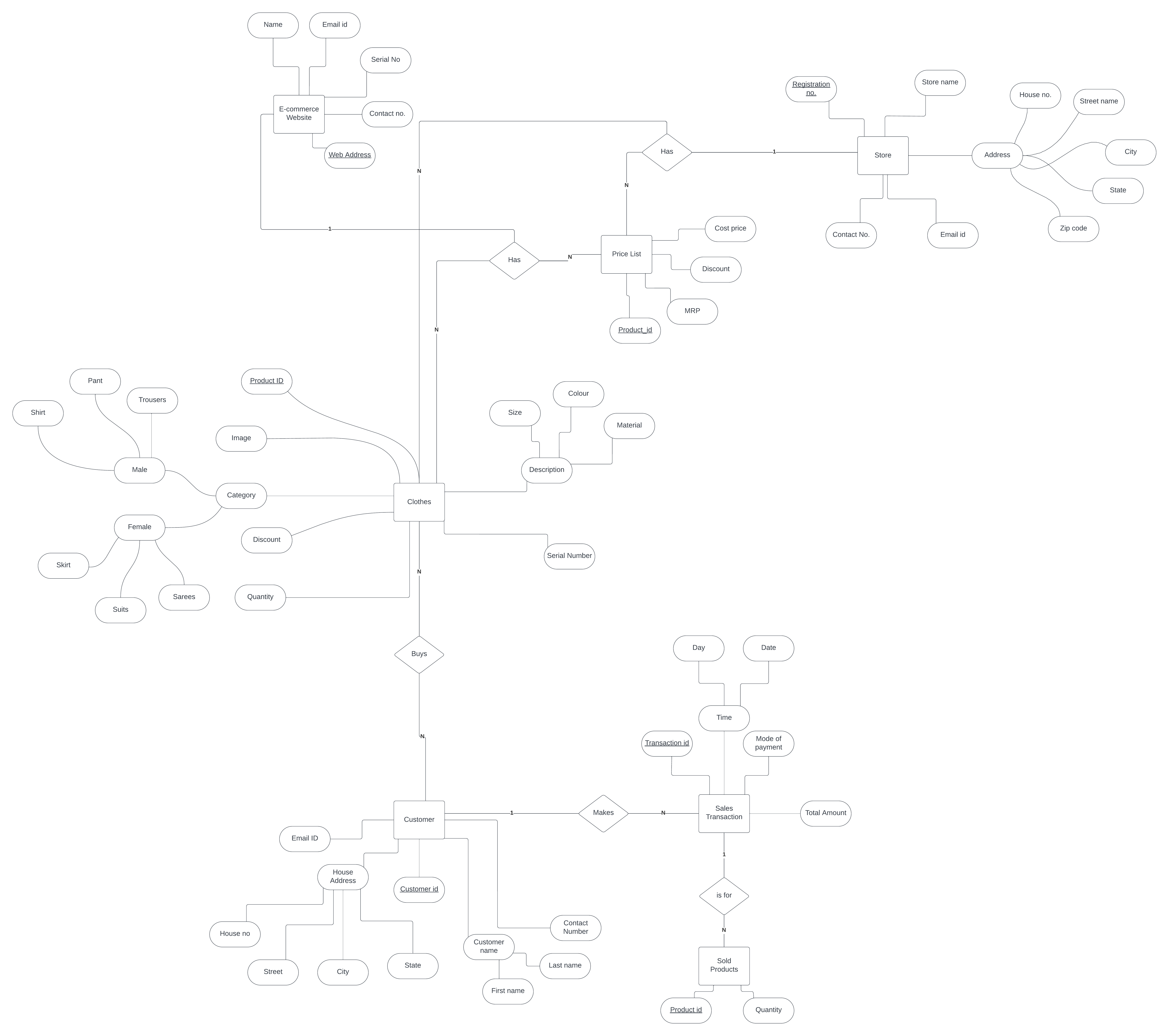
DBMS PROJECT PART 1

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We have created the Entity Relationship diagram of **Clothing (Apparel) Industry.**



This ER (Entity Relationship) Diagram represents the model of Clothing (Apparel) Industry. The entity-relationship diagram of Clothing (Apparel) Management System shows all the visual instrument of database tables and the relations between Clothes, Delivery, Transactions, Brands, Discounts, Sales etc. It uses structure to define the relationships between data groups of Clothing Management System functionalities. The main entities of the Clothing (Apparel) Industry are Customers, Stores, Clothes, Sales Transaction and E- Commerce Website.

**Clothing (Apparel) Industry entities and their attributes:**

1. Customer Entity: Attributes of customer are customer\_id, customer\_name(first name, last name), email\_ID, house address (house no., street, city, state).
2. Sales Transaction: Attributes of Transaction are transaction\_id , time (day, date), mode of payment, total amount.
3. Store: Attributes of Store are registeration\_no, store name, contact no., email ID, contact no. Address (house\_no, street name, city, state, pin\_code)
4. E- Commerce Website: Attributes of E- Commerce Website are name, Serial No., Email, Contact No., Web Address
5. Clothes Entity: Attributes of Clothes are product\_id, image, category (Male (Shirts, pants,trousers), Female(skirts,suits,saree)), discount, quantity, serial no., Description (material, colour, size),
6. Price List Entity: Attributes of Price List are cost price, MRP, Discount, Product\_ID.
7. Sold Product Entity: Attributes of Sold Product are product\_id , and quantity.

Here, Sold Product is a weak entity.

**Description of Clothing Industry-**

1. One Store can have multiple Price Lists (1: N relation: Store to Price List).
2. One E-Commerce Website can offer multiple Branded Clothes (1: N relation: E-Commerce Website to Branded Clothes).
3. Clothes can be associated with multiple Price Lists, and each Price List can have multiple Clothes (N: N relation: Clothes and Price List).
4. Customers can purchase multiple Clothes, and each Cloth can be purchased by multiple Customers (N: N relation: Customers and Clothes).
5. Each Customer can be associated with multiple Sales Transactions (1: N relation: Customer to Sales Transaction).
6. Each Sales Transaction can consist of multiple Products sold (1: N relation: Sales Transaction to Sold Product).

These entity-relationship representations offer a structured and professional overview of the entities, their attributes, and the relationships between them within the Clothing (Apparel) Industry context, helping to design an effective database schema for the industry.