## **Databases and Business Applications B8IT101**

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Module Code: B8IT101

# **Question 1 - SQL Queries**

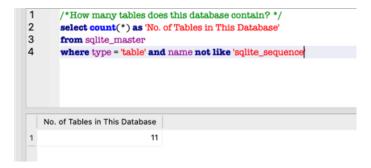
1. How many tables does this database contain?

/\*Code for question 1\*/

select count(\*) as 'No. of Tables in This Database'

from sqlite\_master

where type = 'table' and name not like 'sqlite\_sequence'



2. How many invoices are listed in this database?

/\*Code for question 2\*/

select count(InvoiceId) as 'No. of Invoices in This Database'

from invoices



# 3. Is there any customer with the name 'John'?

/\*Code for question 3\*/

select CustomerId, FirstName, LastName

from customers

where FirstName like 'John'



# 4. What is the longest album in the database?

/\*Code for question 4\*/

select albums. Title, sum(tracks. Milliseconds/60000) as 'Length of Album in Minutes'

from tracks, albums

where tracks. AlbumId = albums. AlbumId

group by albums. Title

order by sum(tracks.Milliseconds/60000) desc

limit 1



5. What is the average length of a track in the database?

/\*Code for question 5\*/

select avg(Milliseconds/60000) as 'Average Length of Tracks in Minutes' from tracks



### 6. What is the artist with more albums?

/\*Code for question 6\*/
select artists.Name, count(albums.ArtistId) as 'Album(s) Total'

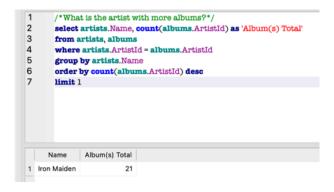
where artists.ArtistId = albums.ArtistId

group by artists. Name

from artists, albums

order by count(albums.ArtistId) desc

limit 1



# 7. List the top 5 artists with more sales.

/\*Code for question 7\*/

select artists.Name, sum(invoices.total) as 'Total Sales'

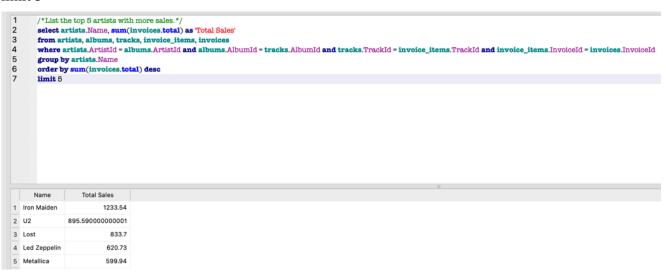
from artists, albums, tracks, invoice\_items, invoices

where artists.ArtistId = albums.ArtistId and albums.AlbumId = tracks.AlbumId and tracks.TrackId = invoice\_items.TrackId and invoice\_items.InvoiceId = invoices.InvoiceId

group by artists. Name

order by sum(invoices.total) desc

### limit 5



8. List the tracks that contain 'you' in their title. List the album and artist of these tracks.

/\*Code for question 8\*/

select tracks.Name as 'Track Title', albums.Title as 'Album Title', artists.Name as 'Artist Name'

from artists, albums, tracks

where artists.ArtistId = albums.ArtistId and albums.AlbumId = tracks.AlbumId and tracks.Name like '%you %'

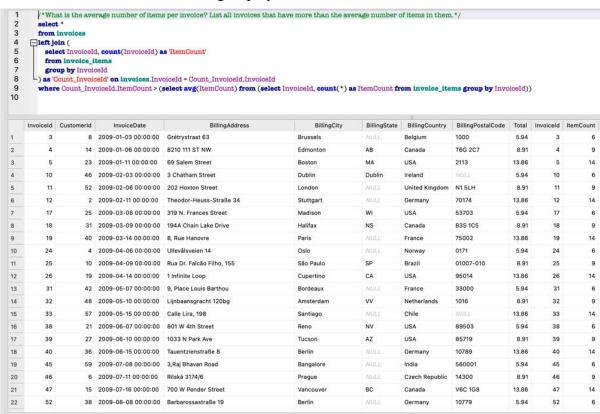


9. What is the average number of items per invoice? List all invoices that have more than the average number of items in them.

```
/*Code for question 9*/
select *
from invoices
left join (
    select InvoiceId, count(InvoiceId) as 'ItemCount'
    from invoice_items
    group by InvoiceId
```

) as 'Count\_InvoiceId' on invoices.InvoiceId = Count\_InvoiceId.InvoiceId

where Count\_InvoiceId.ItemCount > (select avg(ItemCount) from (select InvoiceId, count(\*) as ItemCount from invoice\_items group by InvoiceId))



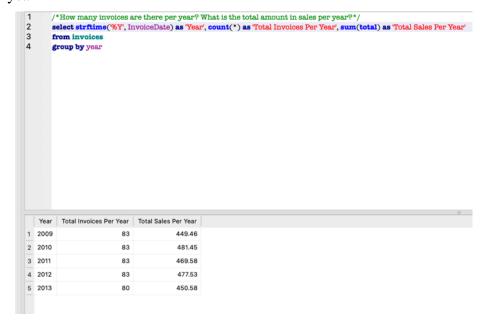
10. How many invoices are there per year? What is the total amount in sales per year?

/\*Code for question 10\*/

select strftime('%Y', InvoiceDate) as 'Year', count(\*) as 'Total Invoices Per Year', sum(total) as 'Total Sales Per Year'

from invoices

group by year



### **Question 2 - Database Design & Implementation**

## Part I: Conceptual and Logical Design

1. Describe/introduce the chosen retail business and its objectives (200-400 words).

As per Zara's website (2023), Zara is one of the largest international fashion companies and has a significant presence in Ireland. Zara is one of the many retail brands that belongs to Inditex, which is a distribution group that is one of the world's largest. Zara puts the customer at the heart of their business model, which includes design, production, distribution and sales through their extensive retail network.

According to Martin Roll (2021), Zara bases its core values around four simple terms: "beauty, clarity, functionality and sustainability." Zara's primary objective is to provide customers with the latest fashion trends at accessible prices, and it achieves this through a unique and efficient supply chain and production process. This commitment to this objective can be seen in their mission statement where they vouch "to give customers what they want, and to get it to them faster than anyone else" (Wondershare EdrawMind, n.d.). Zara uses a vertical integration model which identifies market preferences and uses a fast fashion strategy to enable both their physical and online stores to feature the most up-to-date and in demand clothing.

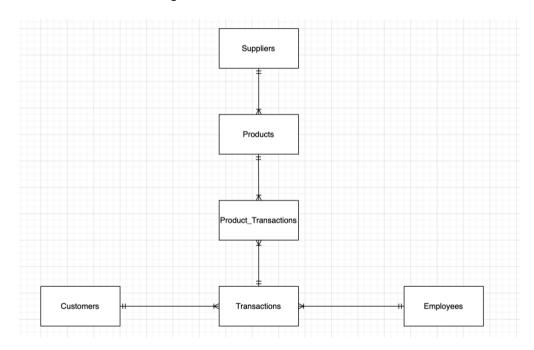
In its vision Zara also places an emphasis on contributing to a sustainable development of society and that of the environment with which we interact so that it can align its business practices with the growing consumer demand for environmentally conscious products (Wondershare EdrawMind, n.d.).

In terms of its presence in Ireland, Zara tailors its objectives to the specific demands and preferences of Irish consumers. This involves a keen understanding of local fashion trends, preferences, and cultural nuances. Additionally, Zara focuses on creating a positive and seamless shopping experience for its Irish customers, both in physical stores and its online retail store.

Overall, Zara's objectives revolve around staying at the forefront of fashion, providing customers with affordable and stylish clothing, and incorporating sustainable practices into its business model. By consistently meeting these objectives, Zara continues to be a prominent retailer in the highly competitive retail industry, offering a compelling mix of fashion-forward products and responsible business practices.

2. Identify the relevant entities of the business and their relationship. Draw a conceptual diagram of your database.

I drew the following conceptual diagram to help identify the relevant entities of the business and their relationship.



- The Suppliers table and the Products table share a one to many relationship as each supplier may supply multiple products.
- The Products table and the Products\_Transactions table share a one to many relationship as each product may be associated with multiple product transaction records.
- The Transactions table and the Product\_Transactions table share a one to many relationship as each transaction may have multiple transaction product records.
- The Employees table and the Transactions table share a one to many relationship as each employee may be involved in multiple transactions.
- The Customers table and the Transactions table share a one to many relationship as each customer may make multiple purchases.

3. Identify the relationships, cardinalities and participation constraints with supporting business rules and assumptions. Identify the entity types, their respective attributes, primary keys and foreign keys. Document your assumptions.

I designed the following data dictionary to help identify entity types, their respective attributes, primary keys and foreign keys. I will discuss the relationships, cardinalities, and participation constraints beneath each table.

**Products Table** 

Attribute	Datatype	Required	Description
product_id	INTEGER	Yes	PK for Products Table.
product_name	VARCHAR(100)	Yes	Product's name, e.g. t-shirt.
price	NUMERIC(10,2)	Yes	Product's price, should be formatted to 2 decimal places.
stock_quantity	INTEGER	Yes	The amount of stock of the product currently available in stock.
supplier_id	INTEGER	Yes	FK for Suppliers Table

- product\_id is the primary key for the Products table.
- supplier\_id is a foreign key for the Suppliers table.

**Suppliers Table** 

Attribute	Datatype	Required	Description
supplier_id	INTEGER	Yes	PK for Suppliers Table.
supplier_name	VARCHAR(100)	Yes	Name of the supplier, e.g. Alibaba Group
contact_person	VARCHAR(100)	Yes	Name of the contact person for the supplier. Should be a full name, e.g. Mary Smith
contact_email	VARCHAR(100)	Yes	Contact person's email address, does not have to be a company address.
contact_phone	VARCHAR(11)	Yes	Contact person's phone number. Phone number should be an Irish number, e.g. 087-6934267

• supplier\_id is the primary key for the Suppliers table.

### **Product\_Transactions Table**

Attribute	Datatype	Required	Description
product_transactions_id	INTEGER	Yes	PK for Product_Transactions Table.
transaction_id	INTEGER	Yes	FK for Transactions Table.
product_id	INTEGER	Yes	FK for Products Table.
quantity	INTEGER	Yes	The quantity of products purchased by the customer upon completion of the transaction.
unit_price	NUMERIC(10,2)	Yes	The price of the product, should be formatted to 2 decimal places.

- The Product\_Transactions table is a junction table and represents the many-to-many relationship between transactions and products.
- product\_transactions\_id is the primary key for the Product\_Transactions table.
- transaction\_id is a foreign key for the Transactions table.
- product\_id is a foreign key for the Products table.

### **Transactions Table**

Attribute	Datatype	Required	Description
transaction_id	INTEGER	Yes	PK for Transactions Table.
customer_id	INTEGER	Yes	FK for Customers Table.
employee_id	INTEGER	Yes	FK for Employees Table.
transaction_date	DATETIME	Yes	The Date the transaction took place in the year 2023, should be in the format YYYY/MM/DD, e.g. 2023/07/30
total_amount	NUMERIC(10,2)	Yes	The quantity of a product purchased multiplied by the price of the product and the total amount paid by the customer upon completion of the transaction. Should be formatted to 2 decimal places.

- transaction\_id is the primary key for the Transactions table.
- customer\_id is a foreign key for the Customers table.
- employee\_id is a foreign key for the Employees Table

**Employees Table** 

Attribute	Datatype	Required	Description
employee_id	INTEGER	Yes	PK for Employees Table.
first_name	VARCHAR(100)	Yes	Employee Name, this is a first name like John.
last_name	VARCHAR(100)	Yes	Employee Name, this is a last name like Davids.
position	VARCHAR(100)	Yes	Employee's job title within the company, e.g. General Manager
address	VARCHAR(200)	Yes	This is a full address, should include Street
email	VARCHAR(100)	Yes	Employee's email address, should be a Google account, i.e. @Google.ie
phone_number	VARCHAR(11)	Yes	Phone number should be an Irish number, e.g. 087-6934267

• employee\_id is the primary key for the Employees table.

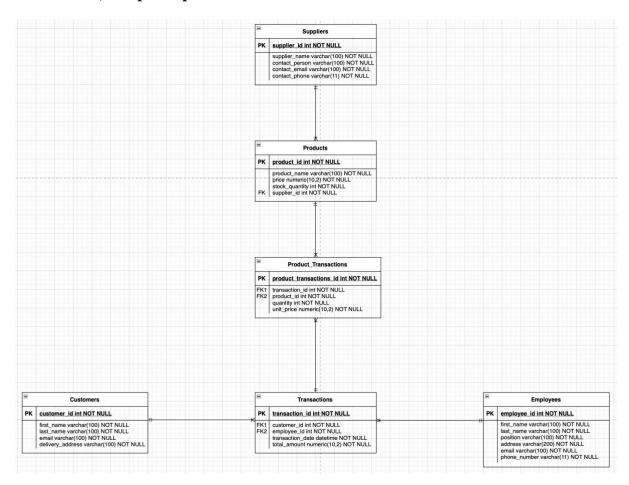
## **Customers Table**

Attribute	Datatype	Required	Description
customer_id	INTEGER	Yes	PK for Customers Table.
first_name	VARCHAR(100)	Yes	Customer name, this is a first name like Ciara.
last_name	VARCHAR(100)	Yes	Customer name, this is a last name like Brodigan.
email	VARCHAR(100)	Yes	Customer's email address, should be a personal email address.
delivery_address	VARCHAR(200)	Yes	This is a full address, should include house number if possible and street address.

• customer\_id is the primary key for the Customers table.

4. Draw an ER diagram for the system depicting the entities, relationships, cardinalities, participations using your preferred ERD software. Make sure you include the data types and that tables are in a 3rd normal form.

I drew the following ER diagram for the system depicting the entities, relationships, cardinalities, and participations.



### Part II: Physical Design

1. Create the corresponding database using DDL.

I named my database zara.db as this is the name of my chosen online retail store.



2. Create all the necessary tables identified above using DDL.

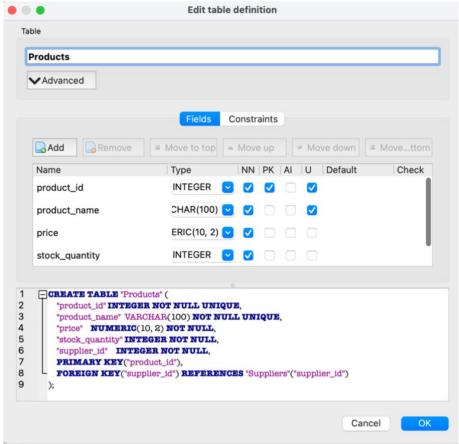
#### Code to create 'Products' Table.

```
CREATE TABLE "Products" (
    "product_id" INTEGER NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    "product_name" VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    "price" NUMERIC(10, 2) NOT NULL,
    "stock_quantity" INTEGER NOT NULL,
    "supplier_id" INTEGER NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY("product_id"),
    FOREIGN KEY("supplier_id") REFERENCES "Suppliers"("supplier_id")
);

Edit table definition

Table

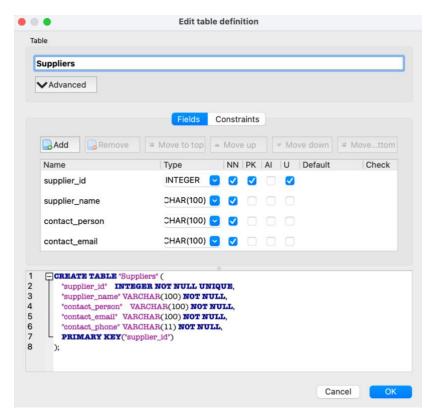
Products
```



# Code to create 'Suppliers' Table.

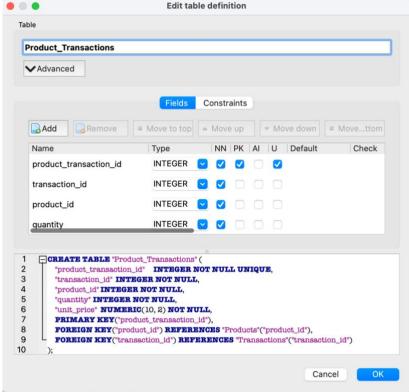
```
CREATE TABLE "Suppliers" (
    "supplier_id" INTEGER NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    "supplier_name" VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    "contact_person" VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    "contact_email" VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    "contact_phone" VARCHAR(11) NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY("supplier_id")
```

);



# Code to create 'Product\_Transactions' Table.

```
CREATE TABLE "Product_Transactions" (
      "product_transaction_id"
                                 INTEGER NOT NULL UNIQUE,
      "transaction id"
                          INTEGER NOT NULL,
      "product id" INTEGER NOT NULL,
      "quantity"
                    INTEGER NOT NULL,
      "unit_price"
                    NUMERIC(10, 2) NOT NULL,
      PRIMARY KEY("product_transaction_id"),
      FOREIGN KEY("product id") REFERENCES "Products"("product id"),
      FOREIGN KEY("transaction_id") REFERENCES
"Transactions"("transaction_id")
);
                             Edit table definition
        Table
         Product_Transactions
```

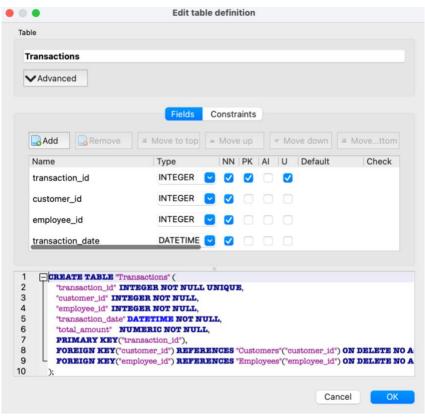


#### Code to create 'Transactions' Table.

CREATE TABLE "Transactions" (
 "transaction\_id" INTEGER NOT NULL UNIQUE,
 "customer\_id" INTEGER NOT NULL,
 "employee\_id"INTEGER NOT NULL,
 "transaction\_date" DATETIME NOT NULL,
 "total\_amount" NUMERIC NOT NULL,
 PRIMARY KEY("transaction\_id"),
 FOREIGN KEY("employee\_id") REFERENCES

"Employees"("employee\_id") ON DELETE NO ACTION ON UPDATE NO ACTION,
 FOREIGN KEY("customer\_id") REFERENCES

"Customers"("customer\_id") ON DELETE NO ACTION ON UPDATE NO ACTION
);



#### Code to create 'Customers' Table.

5

6

8

"email" VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
"delivery\_address" VARCHAR(200) NOT NULL,

PRIMARY KEY("customer\_id")

```
CREATE TABLE "Customers" (
    "customer_id" INTEGER NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    "first_name" VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    "last_name" VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    "email" VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    "delivery_address" VARCHAR(200) NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY("customer_id")
);
```

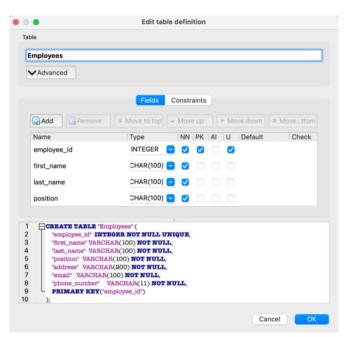
**Edit table definition** Table Customers ✓ Advanced Fields Constraints ■ Move to top ■ Move up ▼ Move down ■ Move...ttom Add NN PK AI U Default Name INTEGER 💟 🗸 customer\_id CHAR(100) 🔽 🗸 🗌 💮 first\_name CHAR(100) 💟 💟 🗌 🗎 last\_name CHAR(100) V email CREATE TABLE "Customers" ( "customer\_id" INTEGER NOT NULL UNIQUE, 2 3 4 "first\_name" VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL, "last\_name" VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,

Cancel

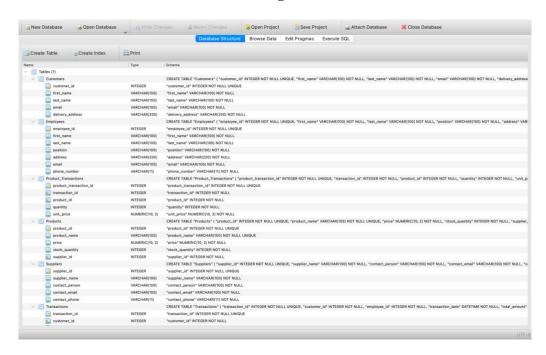
## Code to create 'Employees' Table.

```
CREATE TABLE "Employees" (
    "employee_id"INTEGER NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    "first_name" VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    "last_name" VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    "position" VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    "address" VARCHAR(200) NOT NULL,
    "email" VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    "phone_number" VARCHAR(11) NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY("employee_id")
```

);



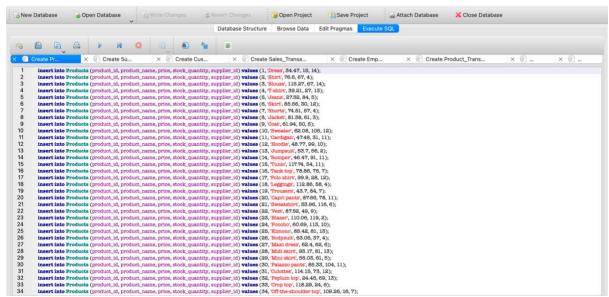
# Each table generated.



3. Populate your database with DML insert statements. You may use data generators such as Mockaroo. Make sure that you include a sample one-year transaction (01/01/2023 - 31/12/2023) on each table. In your final document, there is no need to copy and paste all insert into statements, only 2 to 10 lines would be sufficient.

#### Code to insert values into 'Products' table.

insert into Products (product\_id, product\_name, price, stock\_quantity, supplier\_id) values (1, 'Dress', 34.47, 15, 14); insert into Products (product\_id, product\_name, price, stock\_quantity, supplier\_id) values (2, 'Shirt', 76.6, 67, 4); insert into Products (product\_id, product\_name, price, stock\_quantity, supplier\_id) values (3, 'Blouse', 115.27, 67, 14); insert into Products (product\_id, product\_name, price, stock\_quantity, supplier\_id) values (4, 'T-shirt', 39.21, 27, 13); insert into Products (product\_id, product\_name, price, stock\_quantity, supplier\_id) values (5, 'Jeans', 27.52, 84, 5); insert into Products (product\_id, product\_name, price, stock\_quantity, supplier\_id) values (6, 'Skirt', 85.56, 30, 12); insert into Products (product\_id, product\_name, price, stock\_quantity, supplier\_id) values (7, 'Shorts', 74.51, 57, 4); insert into Products (product\_id, product\_name, price, stock\_quantity, supplier\_id) values (8, 'Jacket', 81.38, 61, 3); insert into Products (product\_id, product\_name, price, stock\_quantity, supplier\_id) values (9, 'Coat', 61.94, 50, 5); insert into Products (product\_id, product\_name, price, stock\_quantity, supplier\_id) values (10, 'Sweater', 62.08, 105, 12); insert into Products (product\_id, product\_name, price, stock\_quantity, supplier\_id) values (10, 'Sweater', 62.08, 105, 12);



### Code to insert values into 'Suppliers' table.

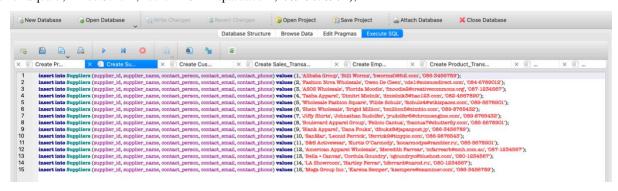
insert into Supplier (supplier\_id, supplier\_name, contact\_person, contact\_email, contact\_phone) values (1, 'Alibaba Group', 'Billi Worms', 'bworms0@fc2.com', '086-3456789');

insert into Supplier\_id, supplier\_name, contact\_person, contact\_email, contact\_phone) values (2, 'Fashion Nova Wholesale', 'Owen De Cleen', 'ode1@sciencedirect.com', '084-6789012');

insert into Supplier (supplier\_id, supplier\_name, contact\_person, contact\_email, contact\_phone) values (3, 'ASOS Wholesale', 'Florida Moodie', 'fmoodie2@creativecommons.org', '087-1234567');

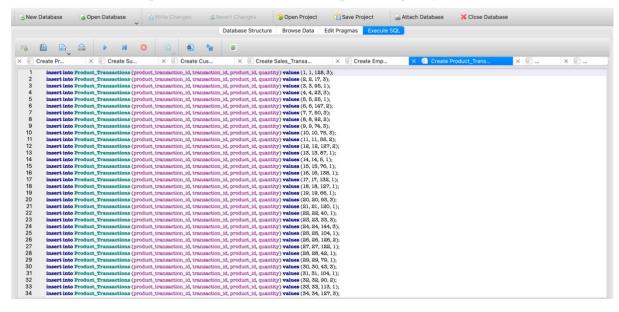
insert into Supplier (supplier\_id, supplier\_name, contact\_person, contact\_email, contact\_phone) values (4, 'Tasha Apparel', 'Dimitri Mielnik', 'dmielnik', @hao123.com', '082-4567890');

insert into Supplier (supplier\_id, supplier\_name, contact\_person, contact\_email, contact\_phone) values (5, 'Wholesale Fashion Square', 'Filide Schulz', 'fschulz4@wikispaces.com', '089-5678901');



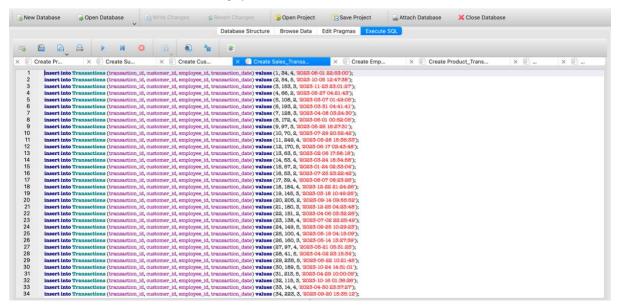
## Code to insert values into 'Product\_Transactions' table.

insert into Product\_Transactions (product\_transaction\_id, transaction\_id, product\_id, quantity) values (1, 1, 128, 3); insert into Product\_Transactions (product\_transaction\_id, transaction\_id, product\_id, quantity) values (2, 2, 17, 3); insert into Product\_Transactions (product\_transaction\_id, transaction\_id, product\_id, quantity) values (3, 3, 95, 1); insert into Product\_Transactions (product\_transaction\_id, transaction\_id, product\_id, quantity) values (4, 4, 23, 3); insert into Product\_Transactions (product\_transaction\_id, transaction\_id, product\_id, quantity) values (5, 5, 25, 1);



#### Code to insert values into 'Transactions' table.

insert into Transactions (transaction\_id, customer\_id, employee\_id, transaction\_date) values (1, 34, 4, '2023-06-01 22:53:00'); insert into Transactions (transaction\_id, customer\_id, employee\_id, transaction\_date) values (2, 54, 5, '2023-10-05 12:47:38'); insert into Transactions (transaction\_id, customer\_id, employee\_id, transaction\_date) values (3, 153, 3, '2023-11-23 23:01:27'); insert into Transactions (transaction\_id, customer\_id, employee\_id, transaction\_date) values (4, 66, 2, '2023-05-27 04:21:43'); insert into Transactions (transaction\_id, customer\_id, employee\_id, transaction\_date) values (5, 108, 2, '2023-03-07 01:49:05');



## Code to insert values into 'Employees' table.

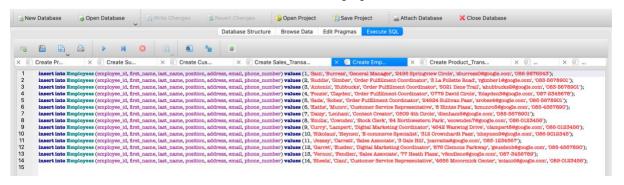
insert into Employees (employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, position, address, email, phone\_number) values (1, 'Sam', 'Burress', 'General Manager', '2496 Springview Circle', 'sburress0@google.com', '086-9876543');

insert into Employees (employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, position, address, email, phone\_number) values (2, 'Ruddie', 'Gimber', 'Order Fulfillment Coordinator', '3 La Follette Road', 'rgimber1@google.com', '083-5678901');

insert into Employees (employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, position, address, email, phone\_number) values (3, 'Antonin', 'Hubbucks', 'Order Fulfillment Coordinator', '5021 Ilene Trail', 'ahubbucks2@google.com', '083-5678901');

insert into Employees (employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, position, address, email, phone\_number) values (4, 'Fonsie', 'Clayden', 'Order Fulfillment Coordinator', '0779 David Circle', 'fclayden3@google.com', '087-2345678');

insert into Employees (employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, position, address, email, phone\_number) values (5, 'Sada', 'Robez', 'Order Fulfillment Coordinator', '24624 Sullivan Pass', 'srobez4@google.com', '085-5678901');



#### Code to insert values into 'Customers' table.

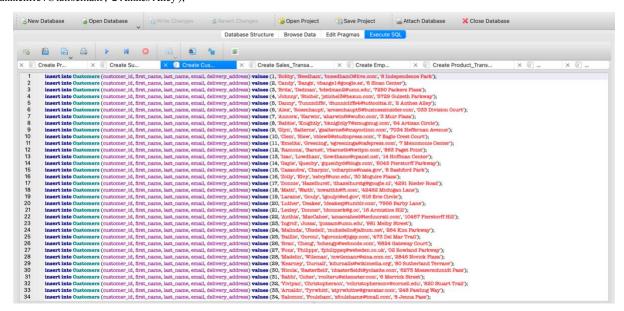
insert into Customers (customer\_id, first\_name, last\_name, email, delivery\_address) values (1, 'Bobby', 'Needham', 'bneedham0@live.com', '8 Independence Park');

insert into Customers (customer\_id, first\_name, last\_name, email, delivery\_address) values (2, 'Candy', 'Bangs', 'cbangs1@google.es', '6 Sloan Center'):

insert into Customers (customer\_id, first\_name, last\_name, email, delivery\_address) values (3, 'Brita', 'Dedman', 'bdedman2@umn.edu', '7250 Packers Plaza'):

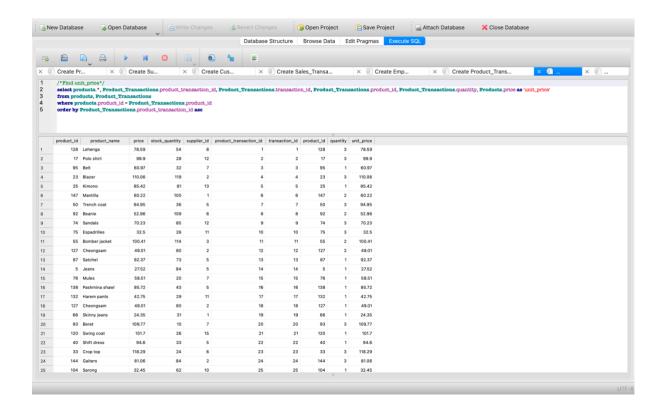
insert into Customers (customer\_id, first\_name, last\_name, email, delivery\_address) values (4, 'Johnny', 'Stichel', 'jstichel3@hexun.com', '3729 Gulseth Parkway');

insert into Customers (customer\_id, first\_name, last\_name, email, delivery\_address) values (5, 'Danny', 'Tunnicliffe', 'dtunnicliffe4@tuttocitta.it', '2 Anthes Alley');



Code to find 'unit\_price' with results to be copied and pasted into 'unit\_price' column in 'Product\_Transactions' table. This avoids different values between 'price' column in 'Products' table and 'unit\_price' column in the 'Product Transactions' table.

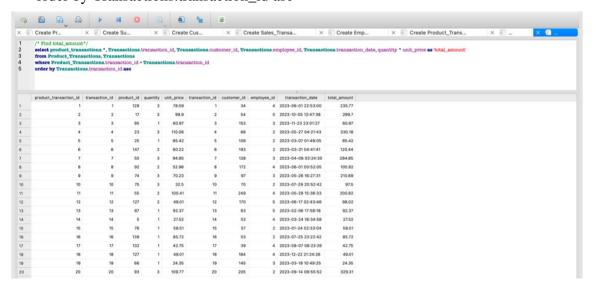
select products.\*, Product\_Transactions.product\_transaction\_id,
Product\_Transactions.transaction\_id, Product\_Transactions.product\_id,
Product\_Transactions.quantity, Products.price as 'unit\_price'
from products, Product\_Transactions
where products.product\_id = Product\_Transactions.product\_id
order by Product\_Transactions.product\_transaction\_id asc



Code to find 'total\_amount' with results to be copied and pasted into 'total\_amount' column in 'Transactions' table. This is the multiplication of the 'quantity' value and the 'unit price' value in the 'Product Transactions' table.

select product\_transactions.\*, Transactions.transaction\_id, Transactions.customer\_id, Transactions.employee\_id, Transactions.transaction\_date, quantity \* unit\_price as 'total\_amount'

from Product\_Transactions, Transactions
where Product\_Transactions.transaction\_id = Transactions.transaction\_id
order by Transactions.transaction\_id asc

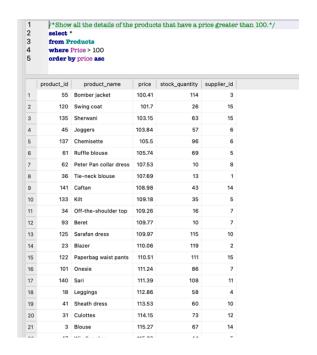


## Part III: Write SQL Statements to answer the following queries

1. Show all the details of the products that have a price greater than 100.

/\*Code for question 1\*/

select \*
from Products
where Price > 100
order by price asc



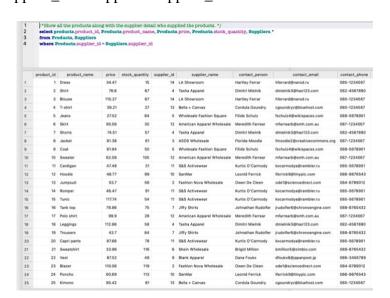
2. Show all the products along with the supplier detail who supplied the products.

/\*Code for question 2\*/

 $select\ products.product\_id,\ Products.product\_name,\ Products.price,\ Products.stock\_quantity,\ Suppliers.*$ 

from Products, Suppliers

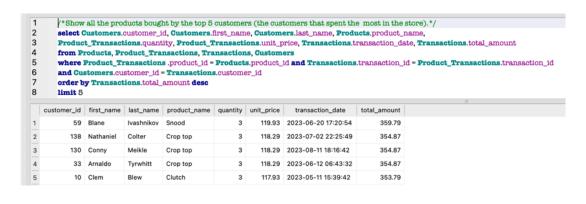
where Products.supplier\_id = Suppliers.supplier\_id



3. Show all the products bought by the top 5 customers (the customers that spent the most in the store).

/\*Code for question 3\*/

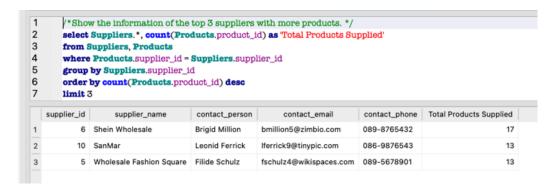
select Customers.customer\_id, Customers.first\_name, Customers.last\_name, Products.product\_name, Product\_Transactions.quantity, Product\_Transactions.unit\_price, Transactions.transaction\_date, Transactions.total\_amount from Products, Product\_Transactions, Transactions, Customers where Product\_Transactions .product\_id = Products.product\_id and Transactions.transaction\_id = Product\_Transactions.transaction\_id and Customers.customer\_id = Transactions.customer\_id order by Transactions.total\_amount desc limit 5



*4. Show the information of the top 3 suppliers with more products.* 

/\*Code for question 4\*/

select Suppliers.\*, count(Products.product\_id) as 'Total Products Supplied' from Suppliers, Products where Products.supplier\_id = Suppliers.supplier\_id group by Suppliers.supplier\_id order by count(Products.product\_id) desc limit 3



## 5. What is the product with the highest value of sales?

/\*Code for question 5\*/

select Products.\*, sum(Product\_Transactions.quantity) as 'No. of Products Sold', sum(Product\_Transactions.quantity \* Product\_Transactions.unit\_price) as 'Sales Value' from Products, Product\_Transactions where Product\_Transactions.product\_id = Products.product\_id group by Products.product\_id order by sum(Product\_Transactions.quantity \* Product\_Transactions.unit\_price) desc limit 1



### 6. Sum the total sales by month.

/\*Code for question 6\*/

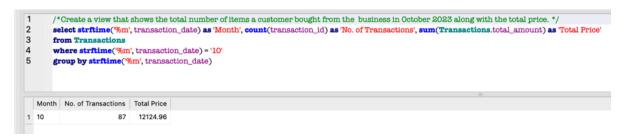
select strftime('%m', transaction\_date) as 'Month', sum (total\_amount) as 'Total Sales' from Transactions group by strftime('%m', transaction\_date) order by strftime('%m', transaction\_date) asc

\*Sum the total sales by month. \*/ select strftime('%m', transaction\_date) as 'Month', sum (total\_amount) as 'Total Sales' 3 from Transactions 4 group by strftime('%m', transaction\_date) 5 order by strftime('%m', transaction\_date) asc Month Total Sales 01 10078.93 02 9316.49 2 3 03 11067.01 12187.21 4 10165.78 06 11270.72 7 07 13083.08 11940.54 08 14367.14 09 9 10 10 12124.96 11853.61 11 11 9401.46 12 12

7. Create a view that shows the total number of items a customer bought from the business in October 2023 along with the total price.

```
/*Code for question 7*/
```

select strftime('%m', transaction\_date) as 'Month', count(transaction\_id) as 'No. of Transactions', sum(Transactions.total\_amount) as 'Total Price' from Transactions where strftime('%m', transaction\_date) = '10' group by strftime('%m', transaction\_date)

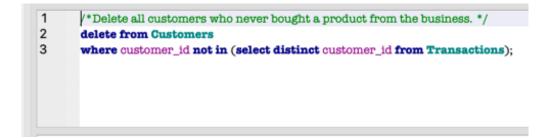


8. Delete all customers who never bought a product from the business.

/\*Code for question 8\*/

delete from Customers

where customer\_id not in (select distinct customer\_id from Transactions);



#### 9. *List all the customers whose name starts with B.*

/\*Code for question 9\*/

select \*
from Customers
where first\_name like 'b%'
order by customer\_id



# 10. What supplier sold more products?

/\*Code for question 10\*/

select Suppliers.\*, count(Products.supplier\_id) as 'Total Products Sold' from Suppliers, Products where Products.supplier\_id = Suppliers.supplier\_id group by Products.supplier\_id order by count(Products.supplier\_id) desc limit 1



#### References

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