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ISTA 431: Data Warehousing and Analytics in the Cloud  
Fall 2024  
Week 16: Final Project Update  
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For my final project, I am developing an E-commerce Sales System that will manage customer orders, product inventory, and payments. The system tracks customer information, the products they purchase, and the details of each transaction. The project includes creating a conceptual, logical, and physical data model for an e-commerce platform. I will design tables for customers, products, orders, order details, payments, and product categories. SQL scripts will be used to implement the database, insert data, and perform queries.

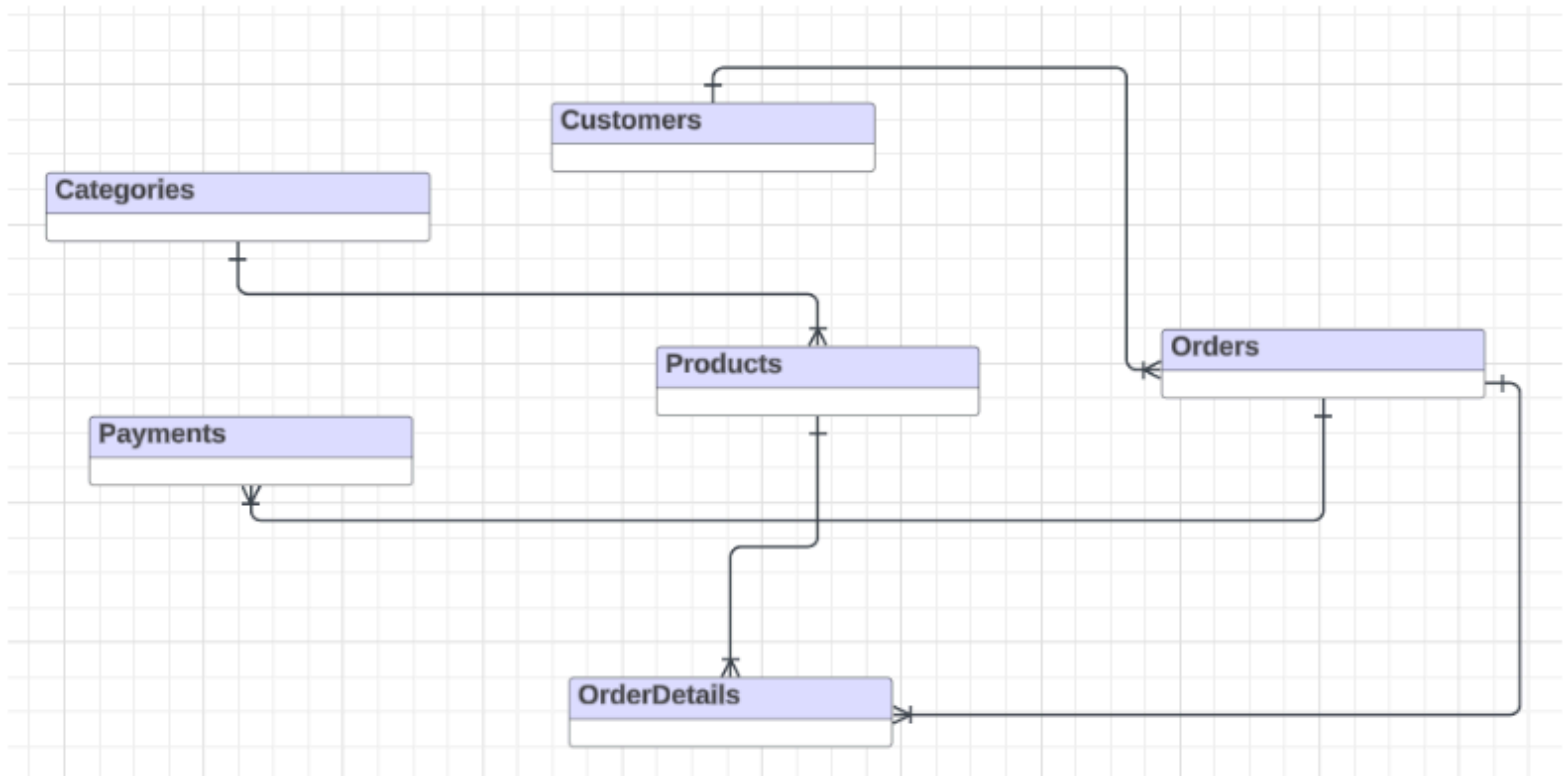
The data for this project will be created based on a realistic e-commerce business scenario. The dataset will include customer information, product listings, order records, and payment details. I will design the data based on typical operations within an e-commerce platform, such as customer orders, product inventory, and payments. The data is not sourced from an external source but will be manually created to simulate a real-world environment.

For this project, I will use:

- ☐ Database Management System (DBMS): MySQL will be used to create and manage the database.
- ☐ Database Visualization Tools: DBeaver will be used for visualizing and managing the database schema.

**1. Develop the physical model based on the Logical Model. You must upload the data file in CSV or link to the data source.**

**Conceptual Model:**



In this database design, the many-to-many relationship exists between Orders and Products.

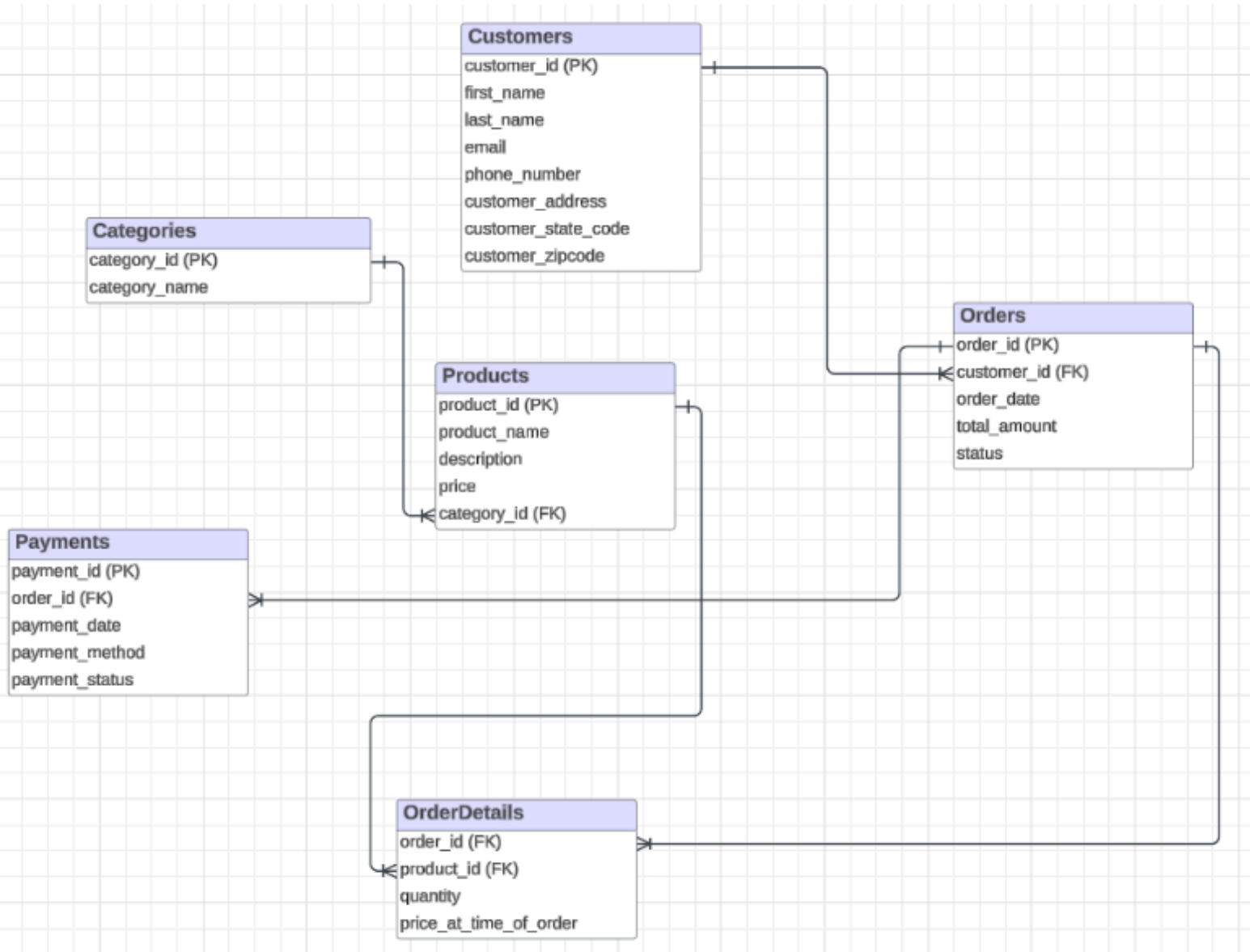
Why it's a Many-to-Many Relationship:

- ☐ Each Order can include multiple Products. For example, a customer might place an order that includes a laptop, a tablet, and a pair of headphones. This means an order could have multiple product entries.
- ☐ Conversely, each Product can be included in multiple Orders. For example, the same laptop model could be ordered by multiple customers in various orders.

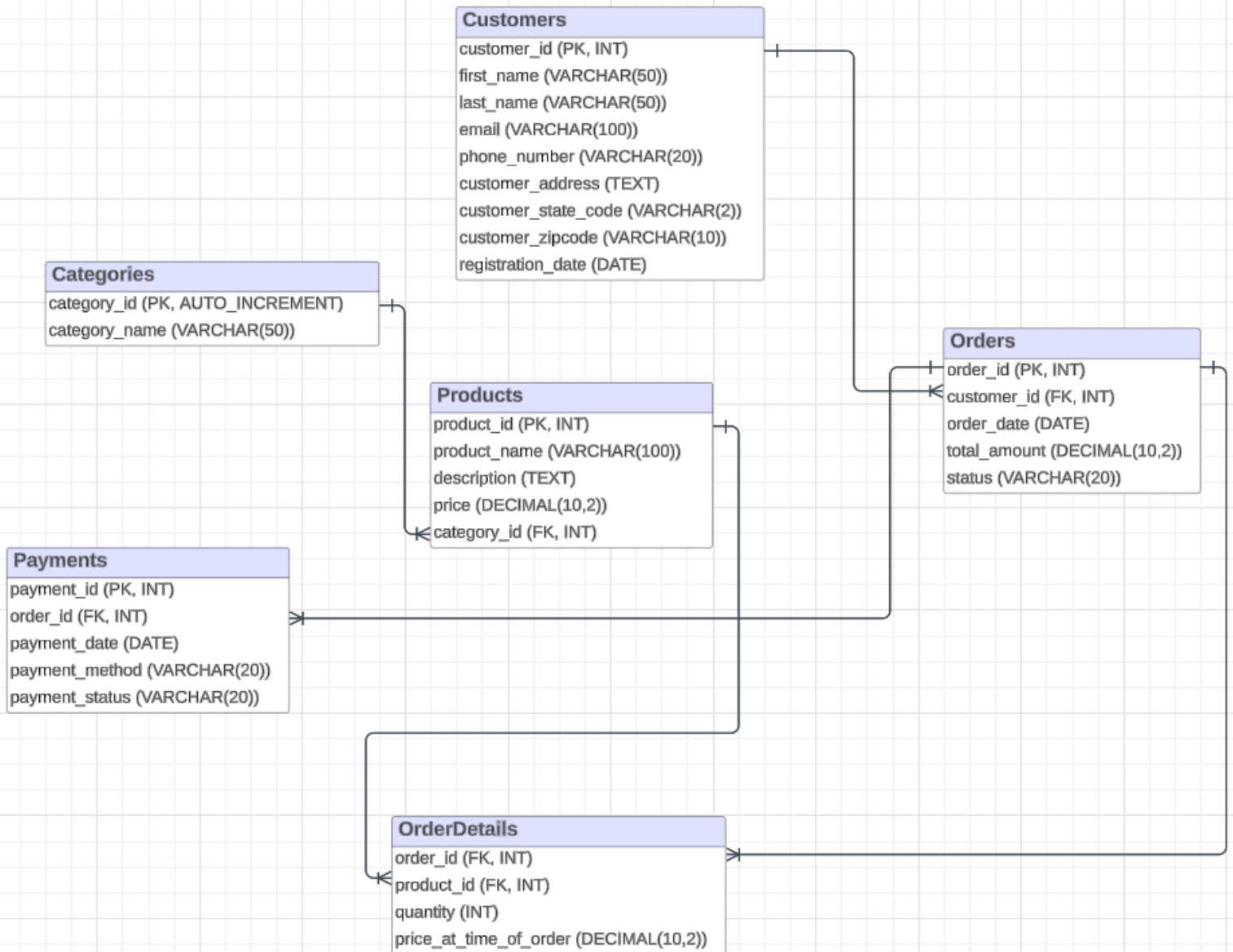
Corresponding Junction Table:

- ☐ To handle this many-to-many relationship, we create a junction table called OrderDetails. This table acts as a bridge, linking Orders and Products by recording each instance of a product within an order.

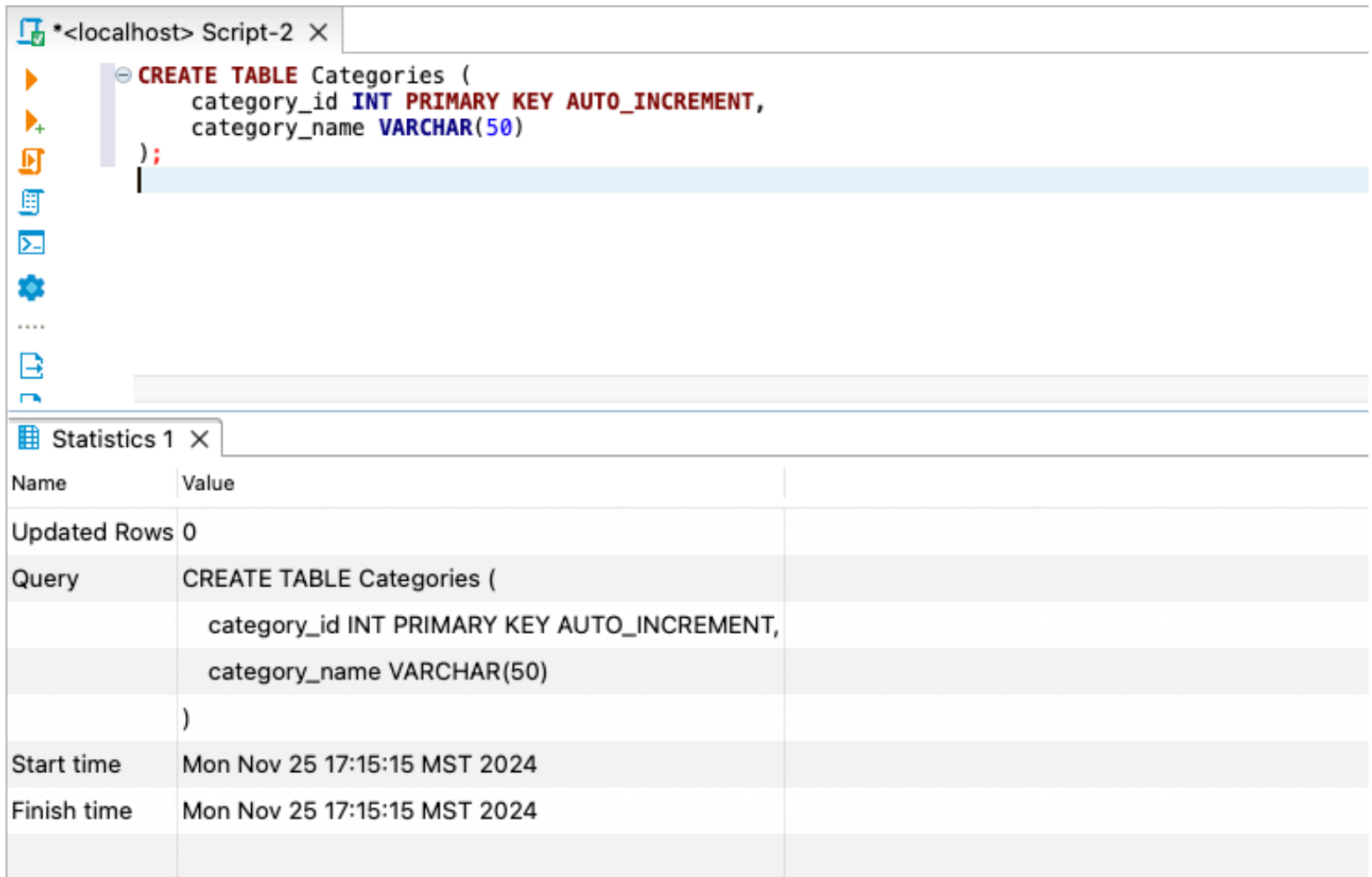
## Logical Model:



## Physical Model:



2. Create tables using a database system. Insert data into the database tables. You must provide the DDL (CREATE TABLE statements), INSERT statements, and SELECT statements.



The screenshot displays a database management interface. The top pane, titled '\*<localhost> Script-2 X', contains a SQL script to create a table named 'Categories'. The script is as follows:








```
CREATE TABLE Categories (  
    category_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
    category_name VARCHAR(50)  
);
```

The bottom pane, titled 'Statistics 1 X', shows the execution statistics for the query. The statistics are as follows:

Name	Value
Updated Rows	0
Query	CREATE TABLE Categories ( category_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT, category_name VARCHAR(50) )
Start time	Mon Nov 25 17:15:15 MST 2024
Finish time	Mon Nov 25 17:15:15 MST 2024

Created a table called Categories.












3. Products Table

```
CREATE TABLE Products (  
  product_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  product_name VARCHAR(100),  
  description TEXT,  
  price DECIMAL(10, 2),  
  category_id INT,  
  FOREIGN KEY (category_id) REFERENCES Categories(category_id)  
);
```

Statistics 1 X

Name	Value	
Updated Rows	0	
Query	-- 3. Products Table	
	CREATE TABLE Products ( product_id INT PRIMARY KEY, product_name VARCHAR(100), description TEXT, price DECIMAL(10, 2), category_id INT, FOREIGN KEY (category_id) REFERENCES Categories(category_id) )	
Start time	Mon Nov 25 17:20:07 MST 2024	
Finish time	Mon Nov 25 17:20:07 MST 2024	

**Created a table called Products.**



4. Orders Table

```
CREATE TABLE Orders (  
  order_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  customer_id INT,  
  order_date DATE,  
  total_amount DECIMAL(10, 2),  
  status VARCHAR(20),  
  FOREIGN KEY (customer_id) REFERENCES Customers(customer_id)  
);
```

Statistics 1 X

Name	Value	
Updated Rows	0	
Query	-- 4. Orders Table CREATE TABLE Orders ( order_id INT PRIMARY KEY, customer_id INT, order_date DATE, total_amount DECIMAL(10, 2), status VARCHAR(20), FOREIGN KEY (customer_id) REFERENCES Customers(customer_id) )	
Start time	Mon Nov 25 17:20:53 MST 2024	
Finish time	Mon Nov 25 17:20:53 MST 2024	

**Created a table called Orders.**



Statistics 1 X

**Created a table called OrderDetails.**

-- 6. Payments Table

CREATE TABLE Payments (

payment\_id INT PRIMARY KEY,

order\_id INT,

payment\_date DATE,

payment\_method VARCHAR(20),

payment\_status VARCHAR(20),

FOREIGN KEY (order\_id) REFERENCES Orders(order\_id)

);

Statistics 1 X		
Name	Value	
Updated Rows	0	
Query	-- 6. Payments Table	
	CREATE TABLE Payments ( <div>payment_id INT PRIMARY KEY,</div> <div>order_id INT,</div> <div>payment_date DATE,</div> <div>payment_method VARCHAR(20),</div> <div>payment_status VARCHAR(20),</div> <div>FOREIGN KEY (order_id) REFERENCES Orders(order_id)</div>	
	)	
Start time	Mon Nov 25 17:22:11 MST 2024	
Finish time	Mon Nov 25 17:22:11 MST 2024	

Created a table called Payments.

### Insert data into tables:

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. On the left is a tree view with icons for server, databases, tables, views, stored procedures, functions, triggers, security, and tools. The main pane displays a query window titled "Statistics 1". The query text is as follows:

```
-- Insert into Categories Table
INSERT INTO Categories (category_name)
VALUES ('Electronics'), ('Appliances'), ('Apparel'), ('Books'), ('Toys');
```

Name	Value
Updated Rows	5
Query	-- Insert into Categories Table INSERT INTO Categories (category_name) VALUES ('Electronics'), ('Appliances'), ('Apparel'), ('Books'), ('Toys')
Start time	Mon Nov 25 17:26:50 MST 2024
Finish time	Mon Nov 25 17:26:50 MST 2024

**Inserted into Categories Table.**

**-- Insert into Customers**

```
INSERT INTO Customers (customer_id, first_name, last_name, email, phone_number, customer_address, customer_state_code, customer_zipcode, registration_date)
VALUES
(3, 'Steven', 'Guzman', 'herringwilliam@hotmail.com', '319-150-8751', '53373 James Loop', 'GA', '08148', '2020-05-11'),
(4, 'Cory', 'Pena', 'bakermark@yahoo.com', '520-844-2197', '265 Espinoza Grove', 'CT', '89745', '2022-02-05'),
(5, 'Robert', 'Ferguson', 'dpatterson@gmail.com', '831-828-2224', '738 Logan Passage', 'AL', '23677', '2022-08-16'),
(13, 'Christopher', 'Taylor', 'zbrown@gmail.com', '847-689-6816', '39122 Charles Stravenue', 'ID', '23380', '2023-11-13'),
(18, 'Sean', 'Cook', 'alan69@yahoo.com', '554-977-9877', '537 Krueger Road', 'NE', '36881', '2021-05-21'),
(21, 'Sara', 'Holloway', 'michele85@yahoo.com', '169-181-1444', '410 Steven Forges', 'MO', '03231', '2022-08-16'),
(23, 'Donna', 'Davidson', 'patriciahamilton@gmail.com', '748-995-0405', '834 Tammy Spur', 'SC', '03367', '2023-05-03'),
(26, 'Shaun', 'Burns', 'pbarrett@gmail.com', '441-266-8305', '739 Amanda Parks', 'MD', '72928', '2024-07-16'),
(27, 'Tina', 'Butler', 'sgraham@hotmail.com', '896-802-4008', '553 Becker Stravenue', 'WA', '63047', '2020-01-15'),
(28, 'Jason', 'Cook', 'matthewsantiago@hotmail.com', '484-139-7774', '55841 Andrea Island', 'ME', '61731', '2020-08-18'),
(33, 'Michael', 'Thompson', 'masseykatrina@gmail.net', '840-234-8780', '57798 Timothy Motorway', 'SD', '03395', '2021-08-20'),
(35, 'Ryan', 'Solis', 'william08@gmail.com', '461-636-4098', '38468 Christine Underpass', 'OH', '33245', '2024-03-27');
```

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Name	Value
Updated Rows	12
Query	<b>-- Insert into Customers</b>  INSERT INTO Customers (customer_id, first_name, last_name, email, phone_number, customer_address, customer_state_code, customer_zipcode, registration_date) VALUES (3, 'Steven', 'Guzman', 'herringwilliam@hotmail.com', '319-150-8751', '53373 James Loop', 'GA', '08148', '2020-05-11'), (4, 'Cory', 'Pena', 'bakermark@yahoo.com', '520-844-2197', '265 Espinoza Grove', 'CT', '89745', '2022-02-05'), (5, 'Robert', 'Ferguson', 'dpatterson@gmail.com', '831-828-2224', '738 Logan Passage', 'AL', '23677', '2022-08-16'), (13, 'Christopher', 'Taylor', 'zbrown@gmail.com', '847-689-6816', '39122 Charles Stravenue', 'ID', '23380', '2023-11-13'), (18, 'Sean', 'Cook', 'alan69@yahoo.com', '554-977-9877', '537 Krueger Road', 'NE', '36881', '2021-05-21'), (21, 'Sara', 'Holloway', 'michele85@yahoo.com', '169-181-1444', '410 Steven Forges', 'MO', '03231', '2022-08-16'), (23, 'Donna', 'Davidson', 'patriciahamilton@gmail.com', '748-995-0405', '834 Tammy Spur', 'SC', '03367', '2023-05-03'), (26, 'Shaun', 'Burns', 'pbarrett@gmail.com', '441-266-8305', '739 Amanda Parks', 'MD', '72928', '2024-07-16'), (27, 'Tina', 'Butler', 'sgraham@hotmail.com', '896-802-4008', '553 Becker Stravenue', 'WA', '63047', '2020-01-15'), (28, 'Jason', 'Cook', 'matthewsantiago@hotmail.com', '484-139-7774', '55841 Andrea Island', 'ME', '61731', '2020-08-18'), (33, 'Michael', 'Thompson', 'masseykatrina@gmail.net', '840-234-8780', '57798 Timothy Motorway', 'SD', '03395', '2021-08-20'), (35, 'Ryan', 'Solis', 'william08@gmail.com', '461-636-4098', '38468 Christine Underpass', 'OH', '33245', '2024-03-27')
Start time	Mon Nov 25 17:27:46 MST 2024
Finish time	Mon Nov 25 17:27:46 MST 2024

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108 : 1 : 3258

**Inserted into Customers Table.**

```

-- Insert into Products
INSERT INTO Products (product_id, product_name, description, price, category_id)
VALUES
(108, 'Blender', 'High-speed blender', 100, 2),
(105, 'Smartwatch', 'Fitness tracking watch', 250, 1),
(103, 'Coffee Maker', '12-cup coffee maker', 80, 2),
(110, 'Tablet', '10-inch tablet', 300, 1),
(101, 'Laptop', 'High-performance laptop', 1200, 1),
(102, 'Headphones', 'Noise-cancelling headphones', 150, 1),
(107, 'Toy Car', 'Remote-controlled toy car', 40, 5),
(106, 'Novel', 'Bestselling fiction novel', 20, 4),
(109, 'T-shirt', 'Cotton t-shirt', 25, 3),
(104, 'Running Shoes', 'Lightweight running shoes', 60, 3);

```

Statistics 1 X

Name	Value
Updated Rows	10
Query	<pre> -- Insert into Products INSERT INTO Products (product_id, product_name, description, price, category_id) VALUES (108, 'Blender', 'High-speed blender', 100, 2), (105, 'Smartwatch', 'Fitness tracking watch', 250, 1), (103, 'Coffee Maker', '12-cup coffee maker', 80, 2), (110, 'Tablet', '10-inch tablet', 300, 1), (101, 'Laptop', 'High-performance laptop', 1200, 1), (102, 'Headphones', 'Noise-cancelling headphones', 150, 1), (107, 'Toy Car', 'Remote-controlled toy car', 40, 5), (106, 'Novel', 'Bestselling fiction novel', 20, 4), (109, 'T-shirt', 'Cotton t-shirt', 25, 3), (104, 'Running Shoes', 'Lightweight running shoes', 60, 3) </pre>
Start time	Mon Nov 25 17:28:39 MST 2024
Finish time	Mon Nov 25 17:28:39 MST 2024

**Inserted into Products Table.**

```
INSERT INTO Orders (order_id, customer_id, order_date, total_amount, status)
VALUES
```

```
(1078, 35, '2024-05-04', 1467.32, 'delivered');
```

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**Inserted into Orders Table.**





**Inserted into OrderDetails Table.**










Statistics 1

**Inserted into Payments Table.**



**1). Retrieve the data from each table by using the SELECT \* statement and order by PK column(s). Show the output. Make sure you show the print screen of the complete set of rows and columns. The rows must be ordered by PK column(s).**

**Retrieved the data from the table by using the SELECT \* statement and order by PK column.**



SELECT \* FROM Orders


orders 1 X

SELECT \* FROM Orders



Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

	123 order_id	123 customer_id	order_date	123 total_amount	ABC status	
1	1,001	28	2024-03-15	517.53	shipped	
2	1,003	18	2024-07-05	357.22	delivered	
3	1,011	33	2024-03-22	93.95	delivered	
4	1,012	5	2024-08-17	1,306.7	pending	
5	1,018	4	2024-03-02	464.89	cancelled	
6	1,019	26	2024-05-15	320.13	delivered	
7	1,023	5	2024-07-19	113.1	pending	
8	1,026	18	2024-05-22	173.74	delivered	
9	1,030	5	2024-04-07	428.43	cancelled	
10	1,031	35	2024-03-03	609.31	pending	
11	1,033	28	2024-04-22	123.79	shipped	
12	1,036	13	2024-08-16	673.75	delivered	
13	1,037	28	2024-05-31	128.7	shipped	
14	1,038	35	2024-07-07	1,464.76	delivered	
15	1,041	28	2024-02-16	444.85	delivered	
16	1,049	4	2024-09-24	353.44	cancelled	
17	1,050	5	2024-01-23	246.62	delivered	
18	1,053	5	2024-07-08	690.26	cancelled	
19	1,057	5	2024-04-08	1,362.64	delivered	
20	1,060	23	2024-07-14	1,135.98	shipped	
21	1,061	35	2024-07-13	213.29	cancelled	
22	1,073	4	2024-06-27	1,485.58	cancelled	
23	1,078	35	2024-05-04	1,467.32	delivered	
24	1,086	21	2024-09-29	63.37	cancelled	
25	1,098	3	2024-01-13	976.9	cancelled	
26	1,100	5	2024-07-08	471.53	cancelled	


















Retrieved the data from the table by using the SELECT \* statement and order by PK column.


 SELECT \* FROM OrderDetails  
 ORDER BY order\_id, product\_id

orderdetails 1 X


 SELECT \* FROM OrderDetails ORDER BY order\_id, product\_id
 
 Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

	123 order_id	123 product_id	123 quantity	123 price_at_time_of_order
1	1,001	102	4	600
2	1,003	102	3	450
3	1,011	102	2	300
4	1,012	110	5	1,500
5	1,018	110	2	600
6	1,019	102	3	450
7	1,023	108	5	500
8	1,026	110	1	300
9	1,030	101	3	3,600
10	1,031	109	2	50
11	1,033	102	2	300
12	1,033	110	4	1,200
13	1,036	103	4	320
14	1,037	110	2	600
15	1,038	107	4	160
16	1,041	105	1	250
17	1,049	103	4	320
18	1,050	105	5	1,250
19	1,050	110	2	600
20	1,053	102	4	600
21	1,053	110	2	600
22	1,057	103	1	80
23	1,060	106	4	80
24	1,061	106	4	80
25	1,073	105	1	250
26	1,078	110	5	1,500
27	1,086	107	5	200
28	1,086	108	3	300
29	1,098	108	5	500
30	1,100	110	2	600

Refresh Save Cancel
 
















 Export data 200 30

Retrieved the data from the table by using the SELECT \* statement and order by PK column.

**Retrieved the data from the table by using the SELECT \* statement and order by PK column.**

2). Write an SQL involving the junction table and two other related tables. You must use the INNER JOIN to connect with all three tables. The database that you created must be included in your SQL queries.

\*localhost> eCommerce X

```

SELECT * FROM eCommerce.OrderDetails od
INNER JOIN eCommerce.Orders o ON od.order_id = o.order_id
INNER JOIN eCommerce.Products p ON p.product_id = od.product_id

```

orderdetails(+) 1 X

SELECT \* FROM eCommerce.OrderDetails od INNER JOIN

	order_id	product_id	quantity	price_at_time_of_order	order_id	customer_id	order_date	total_amount	status	product_id	product_name	description
1	1,001	102	4	600	1,001	28	2024-03-15	517.53	shipped	102	Headphones	Noise-
2	1,003	102	3	450	1,003	18	2024-07-05	357.22	delivered	102	Headphones	Noise-
3	1,011	102	2	300	1,011	33	2024-03-22	93.95	delivered	102	Headphones	Noise-
4	1,012	110	5	1,500	1,012	5	2024-08-17	1,306.7	pending	110	Tablet	10-incl
5	1,018	110	2	600	1,018	4	2024-03-02	464.89	cancelled	110	Tablet	10-incl
6	1,019	102	3	450	1,019	26	2024-05-15	320.13	delivered	102	Headphones	Noise-
7	1,023	108	5	500	1,023	5	2024-07-19	113.1	pending	108	Blender	High-s
8	1,026	110	1	300	1,026	18	2024-05-22	173.74	delivered	110	Tablet	10-incl
9	1,030	101	3	3,600	1,030	5	2024-04-07	428.43	cancelled	101	Laptop	High-p
10	1,031	109	2	50	1,031	35	2024-03-03	609.31	pending	109	T-shirt	Cotton
11	1,033	102	2	300	1,033	28	2024-04-22	123.79	shipped	102	Headphones	Noise-
12	1,033	110	4	1,200	1,033	28	2024-04-22	123.79	shipped	110	Tablet	10-incl
13	1,036	103	4	320	1,036	13	2024-08-16	673.75	delivered	103	Coffee Maker	12-cup
14	1,037	110	2	600	1,037	28	2024-05-31	128.7	shipped	110	Tablet	10-incl
15	1,038	107	4	160	1,038	35	2024-07-07	1,464.76	delivered	107	Toy Car	Remot
16	1,041	105	1	250	1,041	28	2024-02-16	444.85	delivered	105	Smartwatch	Fitness
17	1,049	103	4	320	1,049	4	2024-09-24	353.44	cancelled	103	Coffee Maker	12-cup
18	1,050	105	5	1,250	1,050	5	2024-01-23	246.62	delivered	105	Smartwatch	Fitness
19	1,050	110	2	600	1,050	5	2024-01-23	246.62	delivered	110	Tablet	10-incl
20	1,053	102	4	600	1,053	5	2024-07-08	690.26	cancelled	102	Headphones	Noise-
21	1,053	110	2	600	1,053	5	2024-07-08	690.26	cancelled	110	Tablet	10-incl
22	1,057	103	1	80	1,057	5	2024-04-08	1,362.64	delivered	103	Coffee Maker	12-cup
23	1,060	106	4	80	1,060	23	2024-07-14	1,135.98	shipped	106	Novel	Bestse
24	1,061	106	4	80	1,061	35	2024-07-13	213.29	cancelled	106	Novel	Bestse
25	1,073	105	1	250	1,073	4	2024-06-27	1,485.58	cancelled	105	Smartwatch	Fitness
26	1,078	110	5	1,500	1,078	35	2024-05-04	1,467.32	delivered	110	Tablet	10-incl
27	1,086	107	5	200	1,086	21	2024-09-29	63.37	cancelled	107	Toy Car	Remot
28	1,086	108	3	300	1,086	21	2024-09-29	63.37	cancelled	108	Blender	High-s
29	1,098	108	5	500	1,098	3	2024-01-13	976.9	cancelled	108	Blender	High-s
30	1,100	110	2	600	1,100	5	2024-07-08	471.53	cancelled	110	Tablet	10-incl

```

SELECT * FROM eCommerce.OrderDetails od
INNER JOIN eCommerce.Orders o ON od.order_id = o.order_id
INNER JOIN eCommerce.Products p ON p.product_id = od.product_id

```

Wrote a SQL query using the junction table and two other related tables.

3). Write an SQL by including two or more tables and using the LEFT OUTER JOIN. Show the results and sort the results by key field(s). Interpret the results compared to what an INNER JOIN does.

SQL Query:

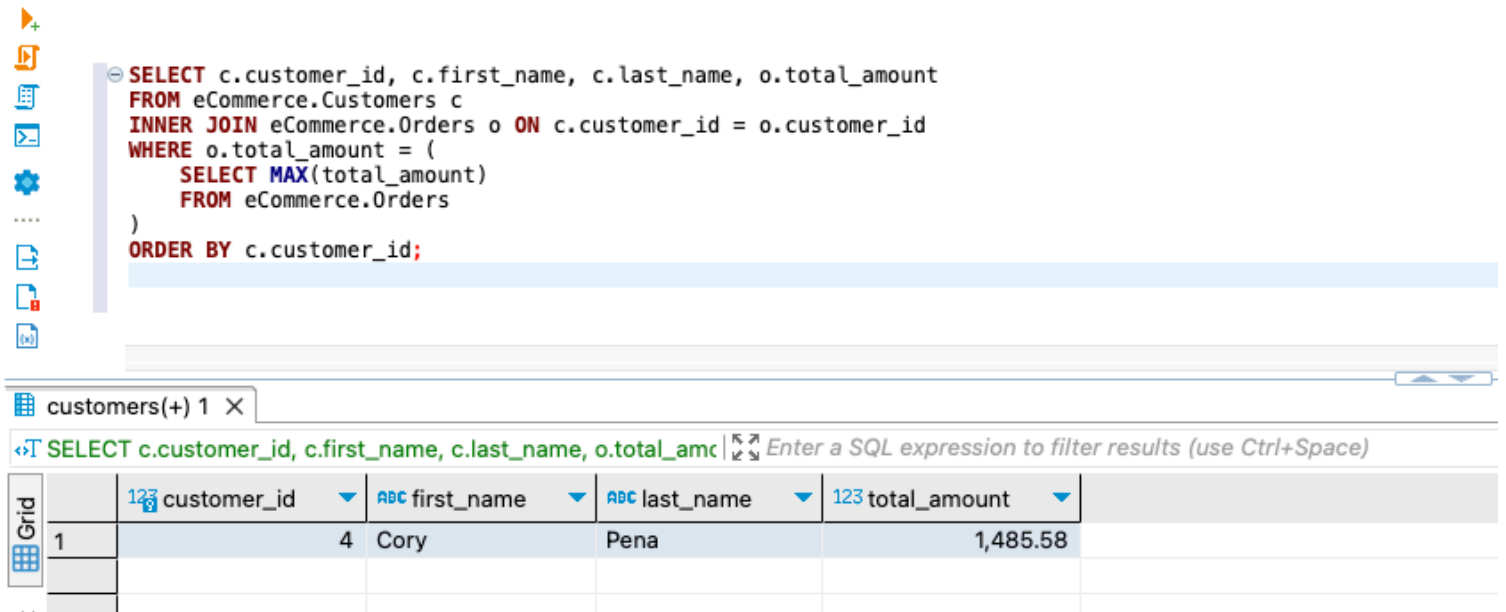
```
SELECT
    Customers.customer_id,
    Customers.first_name,
    Customers.last_name,
    Orders.order_id,
    Orders.order_date,
    Orders.total_amount
FROM Customers
LEFT OUTER JOIN Orders ON Customers.customer_id = Orders.customer_id
ORDER BY Customers.customer_id;
```

Query Results:

	customer_id	first_name	last_name	order_id	order_date	total_amount
1	3	Steven	Guzman	1,098	2024-01-13	976.9
2	4	Cory	Pena	1,018	2024-03-02	464.89
3	4	Cory	Pena	1,049	2024-09-24	353.44
4	4	Cory	Pena	1,073	2024-06-27	1,485.58
5	5	Robert	Ferguson	1,012	2024-08-17	1,306.7
6	5	Robert	Ferguson	1,023	2024-07-19	113.1
7	5	Robert	Ferguson	1,030	2024-04-07	428.43
8	5	Robert	Ferguson	1,050	2024-01-23	246.62
9	5	Robert	Ferguson	1,053	2024-07-08	690.26
10	5	Robert	Ferguson	1,057	2024-04-08	1,362.64
11	5	Robert	Ferguson	1,100	2024-07-08	471.53
12	13	Christopher	Taylor	1,036	2024-08-16	673.75
13	18	Sean	Cook	1,003	2024-07-05	357.22
14	18	Sean	Cook	1,026	2024-05-22	173.74
15	21	Sara	Holloway	1,086	2024-09-29	63.37
16	23	Donna	Davidson	1,060	2024-07-14	1,135.98
17	26	Shaun	Burns	1,019	2024-05-15	320.13
18	27	Tina	Butler	[NULL]	[NULL]	[NULL]
19	28	Jason	Cook	1,001	2024-03-15	517.53
20	28	Jason	Cook	1,033	2024-04-22	123.79
21	28	Jason	Cook	1,037	2024-05-31	128.7
22	28	Jason	Cook	1,041	2024-02-16	444.85
23	33	Michael	Thompson	1,011	2024-03-22	93.95
24	35	Ryan	Solis	1,031	2024-03-03	609.31
25	35	Ryan	Solis	1,038	2024-07-07	1,464.76
26	35	Ryan	Solis	1,061	2024-07-13	213.99

The results of a LEFT OUTER JOIN include all rows from the left table (Customers), even if there is no matching record in the right table (Orders). Unmatched rows from the right table show NULL values. In contrast, an INNER JOIN only includes rows where there is a match in both tables, excluding any customers without orders. This makes the LEFT OUTER JOIN useful for identifying customers who have not placed any orders, while the INNER JOIN focuses only on customers with orders.

4). Write a single-row subquery. Show the results and sort the results by key field(s). Interpret the output.



The screenshot shows a database IDE interface. On the left is a vertical toolbar with icons for various database operations. The main area displays a SQL query in a text editor. Below the editor, a tab labeled 'customers(+) 1 X' is active, showing the query results in a grid view. The query is a single-row subquery that finds the customer with the highest total order amount.

```
SELECT c.customer_id, c.first_name, c.last_name, o.total_amount
FROM eCommerce.Customers c
INNER JOIN eCommerce.Orders o ON c.customer_id = o.customer_id
WHERE o.total_amount = (
    SELECT MAX(total_amount)
    FROM eCommerce.Orders
)
ORDER BY c.customer_id;
```

The results grid shows one row of data:

Grid	customer_id	first_name	last_name	total_amount
1	4	Cory	Pena	1,485.58

I wanted to find the details of the customer who placed the most expensive order. The query found the customer Cory Pena (customer\_id: 4) who placed the most expensive order with a total amount of 1,485,58.



5). Write a multiple-row subquery. Show the results and sort the results by key field(s). Interpret the output.

```
SELECT o.order_id, o.customer_id, o.order_date, o.total_amount
FROM eCommerce.Orders o
WHERE o.customer_id IN (
    SELECT customer_id
    FROM eCommerce.Customers
    WHERE YEAR(registration_date) = 2022
)
ORDER BY o.order_id;
```

orders 1 X					
SELECT o.order_id, o.customer_id, o.order_date, o.total_amou   Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)					
	order_id	customer_id	order_date	total_amount	
1	1,012	5	2024-08-17	1,306.7	
2	1,018	4	2024-03-02	464.89	
3	1,023	5	2024-07-19	113.1	
4	1,030	5	2024-04-07	428.43	
5	1,049	4	2024-09-24	353.44	
6	1,050	5	2024-01-23	246.62	
7	1,053	5	2024-07-08	690.26	
8	1,057	5	2024-04-08	1,362.64	
9	1,073	4	2024-06-27	1,485.58	
10	1,086	21	2024-09-29	63.37	
11	1,100	5	2024-07-08	471.53	

The query identified all orders placed by customers who registered in 2022.

6). Write an SQL to aggregate the results by using multiple columns in the SELECT clause. Interpret the output.

```
SELECT
  customer_id,
  SUM(total_amount) AS total_spent,
  COUNT(order_id) AS total_orders
FROM Orders
GROUP BY customer_id;
```

orders 1 X

SELECT customer\_id, SUM(total\_amount) AS total\_spent, COUNT(order\_id) AS total\_orders

	customer_id	total_spent	total_orders
1	3	976.9	1
2	4	2,303.91	3
3	5	4,619.28	7
4	13	673.75	1
5	18	530.96	2
6	21	63.37	1
7	23	1,135.98	1
8	26	320.13	1
9	28	1,214.87	4
10	33	93.95	1
11	35	3,754.68	4

The query found the total amount spent (total\_spent) and the total number of orders (total\_orders) for each customer, grouped by their customer\_id.

7). Write a subquery using the NOT IN operator. Show the results and sort the results by key field(s). Interpret the output.

```
SELECT p.product_id, p.product_name
FROM Products p
WHERE p.product_id NOT IN (
    SELECT DISTINCT od.product_id
    FROM OrderDetails od
)
ORDER BY p.product_id;
```

products 1 X

SELECT p.product\_id, p.product\_name FROM Products p WHERE Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ct

	123 product_id ▼	ABC product_name ▼	
1	104	Running Shoes	

The query listed all products that have not been sold, along with their product\_id and product\_name.

8). Write a query using a CASE statement. Show the results and sort the results by key field(s). Interpret the output.

```
SELECT
  o.order_id,
  o.total_amount,
  CASE
    WHEN o.total_amount > 1000 THEN 'High Value'
    WHEN o.total_amount BETWEEN 500 AND 1000 THEN 'Medium Value'
    ELSE 'Low Value'
  END AS order_value_category
FROM Orders o
ORDER BY o.order_id;
```

orders 1 X

SELECT o.order\_id, o.total\_amount, CASE WHEN o.total\_amou | Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

	order_id	total_amount	order_value_category
1	1,001	517.53	Medium Value
2	1,003	357.22	Low Value
3	1,011	93.95	Low Value
4	1,012	1,306.7	High Value
5	1,018	464.89	Low Value
6	1,019	320.13	Low Value
7	1,023	113.1	Low Value
8	1,026	173.74	Low Value
9	1,030	428.43	Low Value
10	1,031	609.31	Medium Value
11	1,033	123.79	Low Value
12	1,036	673.75	Medium Value
13	1,037	128.7	Low Value
14	1,038	1,464.76	High Value
15	1,041	444.85	Low Value
16	1,049	353.44	Low Value
17	1,050	246.62	Low Value
18	1,053	690.26	Medium Value
19	1,057	1,362.64	High Value
20	1,060	1,135.98	High Value
21	1,061	213.29	Low Value
22	1,073	1,485.58	High Value
23	1,078	1,467.32	High Value
24	1,086	63.37	Low Value
25	1,098	976.9	Medium Value
26	1,100	471.53	Low Value

The output categorized each order as high, medium, or low value based on the total amount.

9). Write a query using the NOT EXISTS operator. Show the results and sort the results by key field(s). Interpret the output.

```
SELECT c.customer_id, c.first_name, c.last_name
FROM Customers c
WHERE NOT EXISTS (
    SELECT 1
    FROM Orders o
    WHERE o.customer_id = c.customer_id
)
ORDER BY c.customer_id;
```

customers 1 X

ELECT c.customer\_id, c.first\_name, c.last\_name FROM Custr Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use C

	customer_id	first_name	last_name
	27	Tina	Butler

The query returned the customer\_id, first\_name, and last\_name of all customers who do not have any matching entries in the Orders table.

10). Write a subquery using the NOT NULL operator in the inner query. Show the results and sort the results by key field(s). Interpret the output.

```

SELECT p.product_id, p.product_name, p.price
FROM Products p
WHERE p.product_id IN (
    SELECT od.product_id
    FROM OrderDetails od
    WHERE od.quantity IS NOT NULL
)
ORDER BY p.product_id;

```

Products 1	X	<input type="text" value="SELECT p.product_id, p.product_name, p.price FROM Product"/> <small>Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use</small>		
product_id	product_name	price		
101	Laptop	1,200		
102	Headphones	150		
103	Coffee Maker	80		
105	Smartwatch	250		
106	Novel	20		
107	Toy Car	40		
108	Blender	100		
109	T-shirt	25		
110	Tablet	300		

The query listed products that have been part of orders with a valid (NOT NULL) quantity. Products that have not been ordered or have invalid quantities are excluded.

## **Summary of Work:**

This project focused on designing and building a database system to manage e-commerce transactions effectively. The process started with conceptual modeling, where the relationships between key entities like customers, products, orders, and payments were defined. This was followed by logical modeling to create normalized SQL tables, ensuring the database was both efficient and well-structured. Subsequently, a physical model was developed to implement the logical design in a real database system. Advanced SQL queries were created to demonstrate database functionality, including joins, subqueries, aggregate functions, and conditional logic. These queries highlighted the connections between tables and provided meaningful insights.

In addition to creating the database, the project involved interpreting the results of SQL queries. Examples included categorizing orders by value, filtering data with NOT EXISTS and NOT NULL, and aggregating information across multiple columns. Each query was explained with its purpose and results clearly outlined. Overall, the project provided hands-on experience in designing, implementing, and querying databases, showcasing the critical role of data organization and analysis in supporting e-commerce operations.