# **Business Description and Requirements**

- The warehouse is the main entity in this database design. The warehouse is responsible for storage and maintenance of products that are either manufactured or by companies or sold by some third party vendors. The warehouse will have an inventory management e-system that monitors its products, purchases, current employees, the associated product suppliers and distributors (for shipping via transportation).
- The warehouse has limited storage and processing power. Each item shipped to the warehouse is stored and recorded into the database until the capacity is reached.
- Although the company has many warehouses, this system will focus on a particular
  warehouse that is uniquely identified by its warehouse number (or ID). Further its
  location and contact number should also be recorded. To improve efficiency, the
  warehouse shall be compartmentalized into different sections and sub-sections
  based on the type of products, eg, Electronics, Home furnitures, Personal Care,
  Groceries (Frozen, Diary, Deli, Fresh produce, etc.), Clothing and Accessories, etc.
- Every product has a unique barcode or an ID, its location within the warehouse (which is determined by the type of product), listed price, its quantity within the warehouse (increase when brought to the warehouse from supplier and decrease when purchased by customers).
- The associated order should contain the Order ID, the product purchased (along with its ID), quantity purchased (which will be deducted in the product table), shipping address and the distributor.
- The warehouse is run by its employees. The employees are further categorized by their designation Manager, supervisor and worker.
- Each warehouse has one manager under whom there are many supervisors, and each supervisor has a set of workers that are responsible for the daily maintenance of the warehouse.
- The warehouse should also accommodate returns and cancellations that will be notified to the distributor and the product will return to the warehouse, and the quantity shall be restored.

# Database Rules/Requirements

#### Warehouse

- 1. A warehouse has a capacity to hold different kinds of materials.
- 2. A warehouse is segregated into aisles.
- 3. Each aisle has a storage capacity and type of material stored.
- 4. A warehouse is identified by its ID, and has location, contact number and an assigned manager.

#### **Warehouse Sections**

- 1. Section is identified by the section\_name.
- 2. Each section has different sub sections.

#### **Product**

- 1. A product is any item stored in the warehouse.
- 2. Each product would occupy some capacity in the warehouse.
- 3. Each product is provided by its manufacturer or supplier.
- 4. Each product is classified into a type of product/material.
- 5. Every product has a Product\_ID, Product\_Type, its location within the warehouse, quantity purchased, and list\_price.

### Product\_Type

- 1. A product\_type has a unique ID.
- 2. A product\_type is the higher level classification of the product.
- 3. Every product\_type has a Name, Warehouse\_Section where it is stored.

#### Supplier

- 1. A supplier provides products in bulk to the warehouse.
- 2. A supplier has a unique ID, Name, location from which the product arrives.

### Order

1. The order may be an incoming order(Brought into the warehouse) or outgoing order(Purchased from the warehouse).

2. Every order contains a unique Order\_ID, the product purchased (identified by Product\_ID), quantity purchased, Status of the order, Distributor\_name and the Shipping Address.

#### Distributor

- 1. The distributor ships the products associated with an order.
- 2. The distributor has information about the warehouse through its location, the orders placed and the shipping address of the respective parties.
- 3. The distributor also has information of the Order ID that users can use for tracking.
- 4. Each distributor has ID, Name, Location, Contact, Distributing Locations.

### **Employee**

- 1. An employee works in the warehouse.
- 2. An employee has a unique ID, name(First, Last), Address, Age, Contact, DOB, Salary, Supervisor.

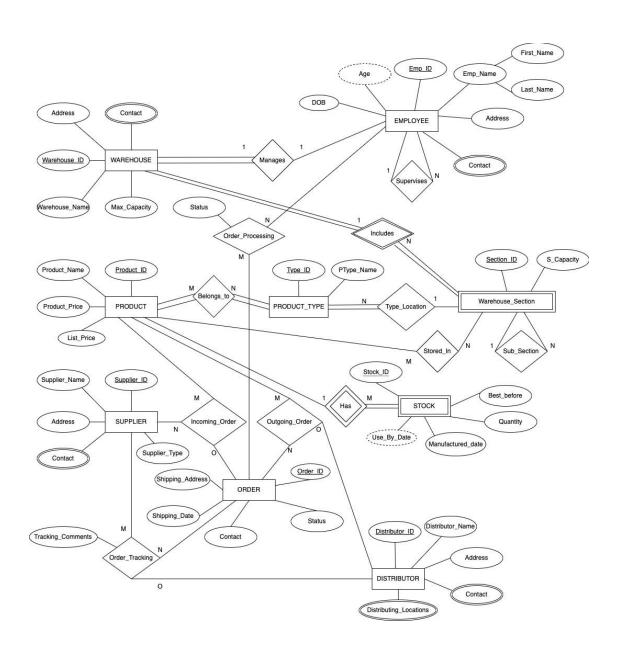
# **Unspecified Requirements/Assumptions**

- 1. Sub\_Section is a self-referencing relation for the entity Warehouse\_Sections to pin-point the exact location of a product.
- 2. A product may belong to different types, for example, a gaming chair is under both gaming section, and furniture.
- 3. Stored\_In a relation between Product and Warehouse\_Sections entities, that keeps track of the section(s) that a product belongs to.
- 4. Supervises is another self-referencing relation between employees, based on their designation. For example, in this scenario, a manager manages some supervisors and each supervisor manages multiple workers.
- 5. Supervisor keeps track of the orders who is also responsible for incoming\_orders, and status is an attribute defined on the Order\_Processing relation.
- 6. Stock is a weak entity Stock has an ID, Whenever a new stock of a product comes, Its price, quantity, manufacture date and Use by date is noted.
- 7. Tracking comments are also added to keep continual track of the order.

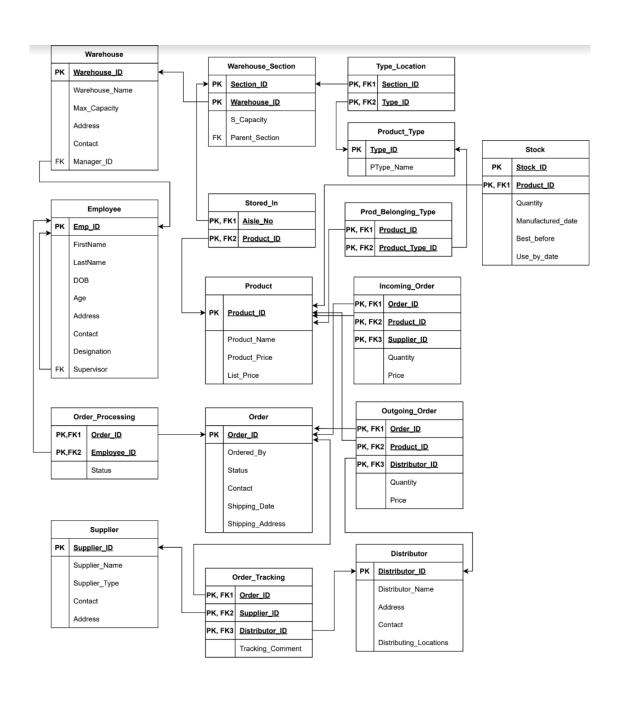
# **Relations Identified**

- 1. Manages Between Employee and Warehouse
- 2. Supervises Between Employee and Employee (self)
- 3. Includes Between Warehouse and Warehouse\_Section
- 4. Belongs\_to Between Product and Product\_Type
- 5. Stored\_In Between Product and Warehouse
- 6. Type\_Location Between Product\_Type and Warehouse\_Section
- 7. Sub Section Between Warehouse Section and Warehouse Section (self)
- 8. Has Between Product and Stock
- 9. Order\_Processing Between Employee and Order
- 10. Incoming\_Order Between Order, Product & Supplier
- 11. Outgoing\_Order Between Order, Product & Distributor
- 12. Order\_Tracking Between Order, Supplier & Distributor

# **ER** Diagram



## Relational Schema

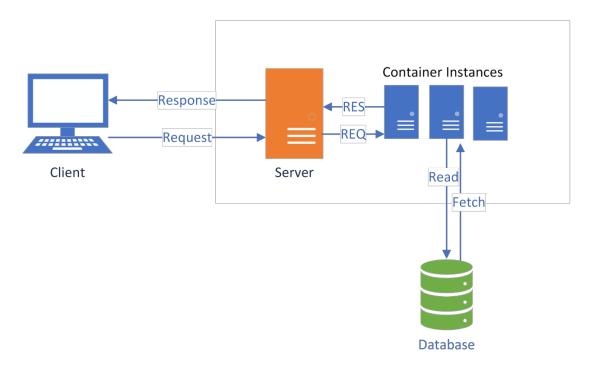


# **Application Program Design**

We have developed the application using django framework for backend and various web technologies for the frontend namely HTML, CSS, Javascript and Bootstrap framework.

As it is a group project and the OS didn't match with each of us, we decided to develop a project in a container instance. So irrespective of the OS that the machine runs, the application can be developed and deployed.

Below is the architecture of the application.



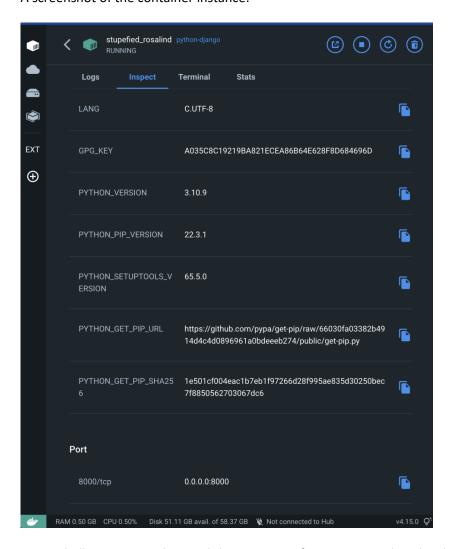
We have created a docker image with a linux environment. Installed all the required libraries and packages to run the application. When the image is deployed as a container, the application is available in the port 8000.

The advantage of this approach:

- As pointed out earlier, it facilitates cross platform development and ease in a team project without worrying about the environment.
- The deployment can be done from anywhere with any machine with docker and database connection.

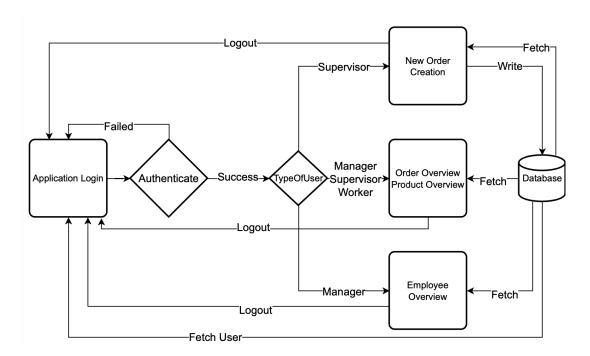
• No requirement of source code to deploy and test the application. Just the container image is sufficient which makes it readily available.

A screenshot of the container instance:

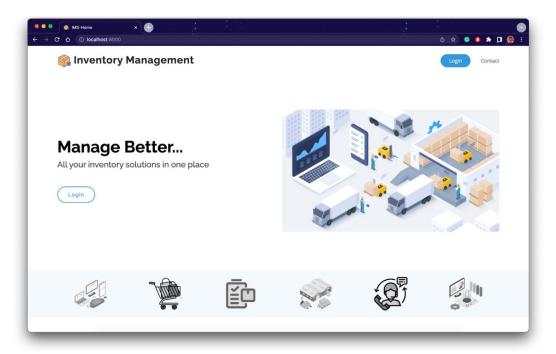


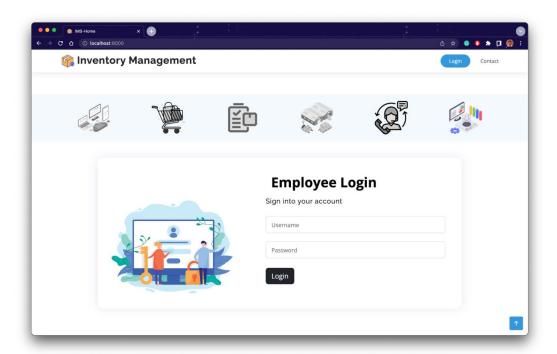
It was challenging to understand the concepts of containers and its development. But the pros surpasses the cons as it facilitated rapid team development and deployment.

# Flow diagram of the application:

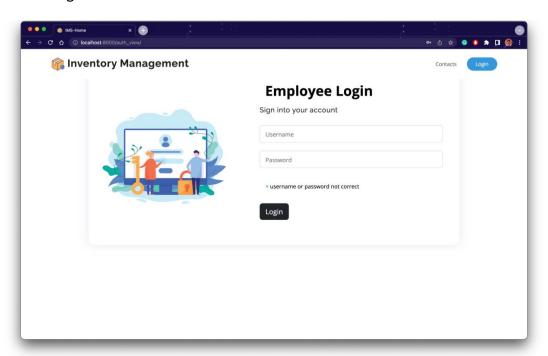


## Login Page

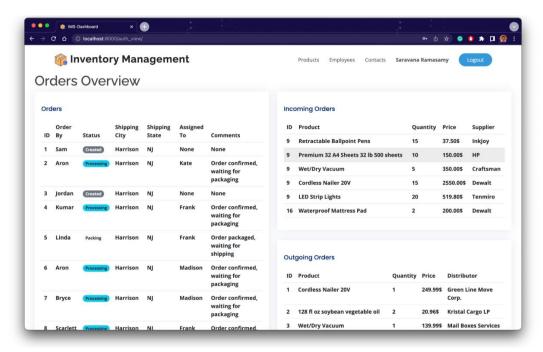




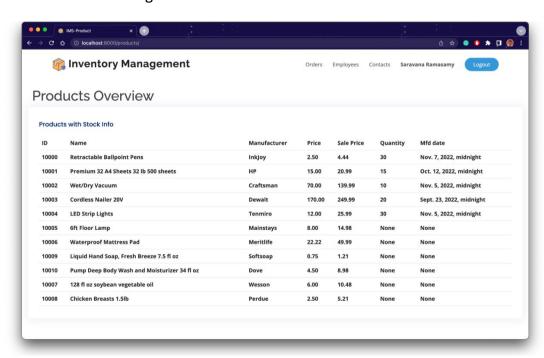
## Invalid Login



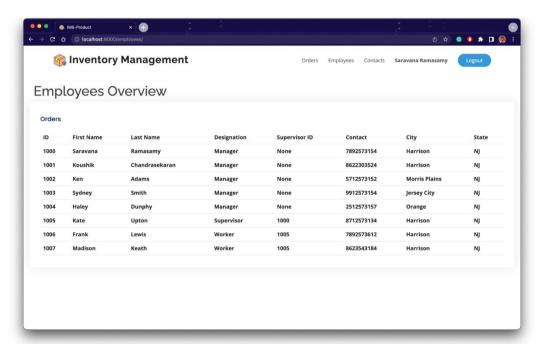
### Order Overview Page



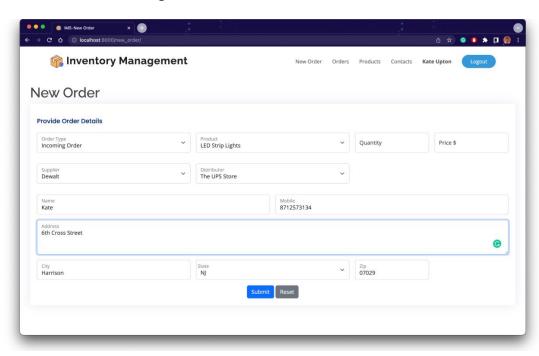
### **Product Overview Page**



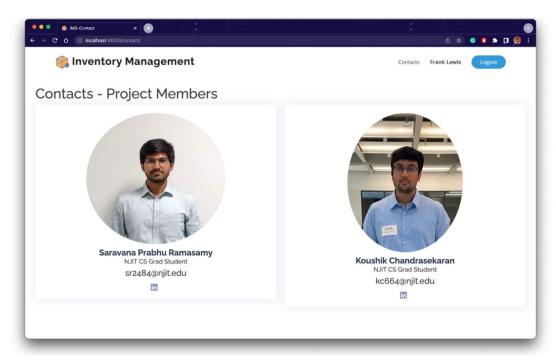
### **Employee Overview Page**



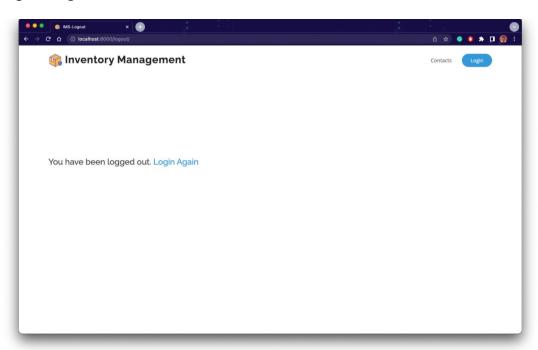
## **New Order Creation Page**



## Contact Page - Project Members Overview



## **Logout Page**

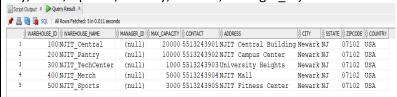


## Normalization

#### Warehouse

**Functional Dependencies:** 

{Warehouse\_ID} → {Warehouse\_Name, Max\_capacity, Address, city, state, zipcode, country, Contact, Manager ID}



Warehouse

PK Warehouse\_ID

Warehouse\_Name

Max\_Capacity

Address

Contact

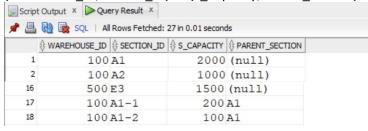
FK Manager\_ID

The relation is in 3NF

#### Warehouse\_Section

**Functional Dependencies:** 

{Warehouse ID, Section ID}  $\rightarrow$  {S Capacity, Parent Section}



Warehouse_Section	
PK	Section_ID
PK, FK1	Warehouse_ID
	S_Capacity
FK	Parent_Section

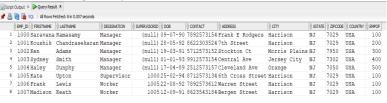
The relation is in 3NF

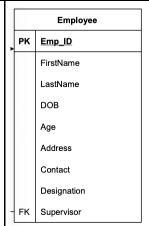
### **Employee**

**Functional Dependencies:** 

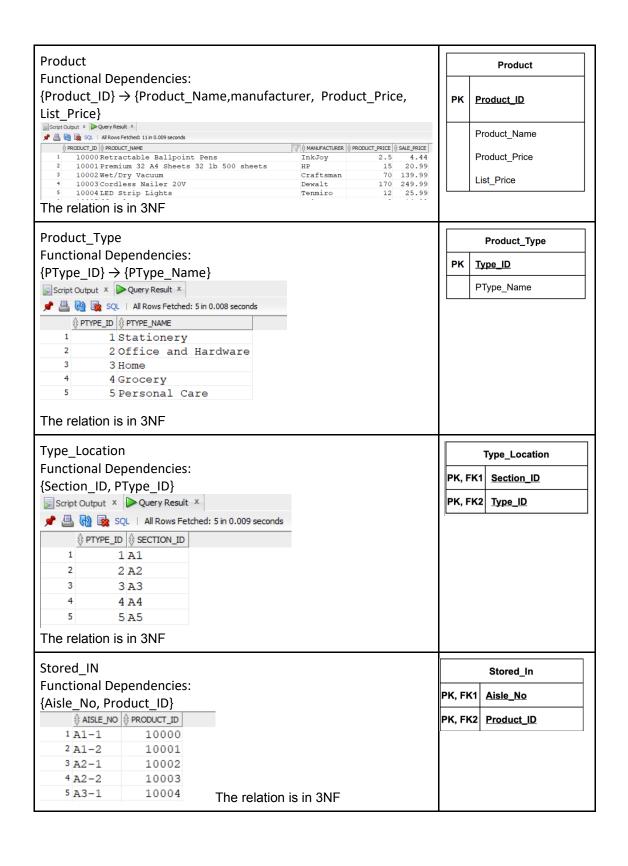
{Emp\_ID} → {FirstName, LastName, DOB, Age,Address, city, state, zipcode, country, Contact, Designation, Supervisor}
SSN is not used as it will be a problem when the solution is

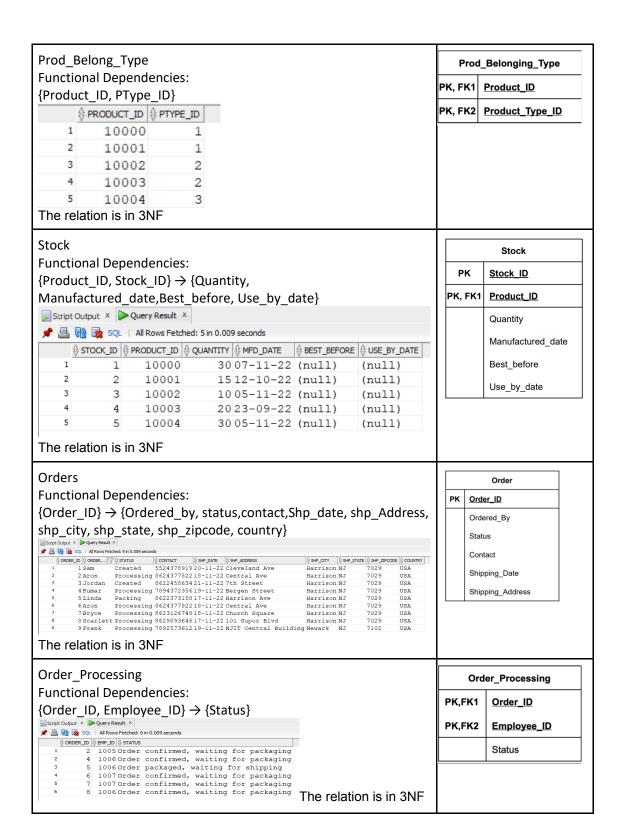
implemented globally.





The relation is in 3NF





### Supplier

**Functional Dependencies:** 

{Sup\_ID} → {Sup\_Name, Sup\_type, Sup\_Contact, Sup\_city, Sup\_state, sup\_zipcode, sup\_country }



Supplier

PK Supplier\_ID

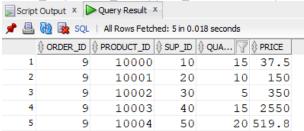
Supplier\_Name
Supplier\_Type
Contact
Address

#### The relation is in 3NF

Incoming\_Order

**Functional Dependencies:** 

{order\_id, product\_id, supplier\_id} → {Quantity, Price}



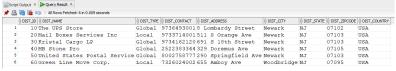
Incoming_Order		
PK, FK1	Order_ID	
PK, FK2	Product_ID	
PK, FK3	Supplier_ID	
	Quantity	
	Price	

The relation is in 3NF

Distributor

**Functional Dependencies:** 

 $\label{eq:contact} $\{ Dist\_ID \} \to \{ dist\_name, \, dist\_type, \, dist\_contact, \, dist\_address, \, dist\_city, \, dist\_state, \, dist\_zipcode, \, dist\_country \} $$$ 



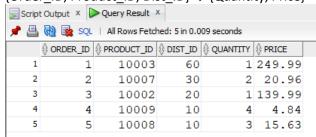
	Distributor		
PK	<u>Distributor_ID</u>		
	Distributor_Name		
	Address		
	Contact		
	Distributing_Locations		

The relation is in 3NF

Outgoing\_Order

**Functional Dependencies:** 

{Order\_ID, Product\_ID, Dist\_ID} → {Quantity, Price}



Outgoing_Order		
PK, FK1	Order_ID	
PK, FK2	Product_ID	
PK, FK3	<u>Distributor_ID</u>	
	Quantity	
	Price	

The relation is in 3NF

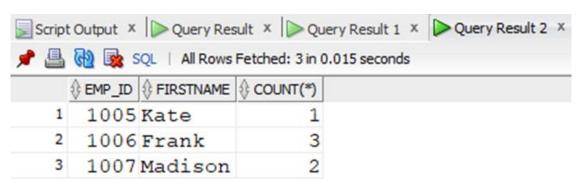


## **SQL** Queries

#### 1. Containing GROUP BY

Only display employees with orders assigned to them along with the number of orders

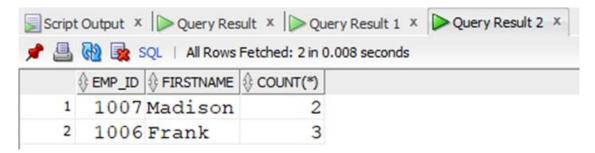
```
SELECT OP.EMP_ID, E.FIRSTNAME, COUNT(*)
FROM Order_Processing OP, Employee E
WHERE OP.Emp_ID = E.Emp_ID
Group by OP.EMP_ID, E.FIRSTNAME;
```



### 2. Containing GROUP BY and HAVING

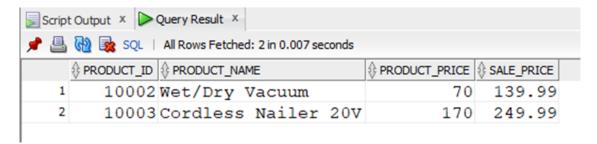
Get the employees with two or more orders assigned to them along with the number in ascending order

```
SELECT OP.EMP_ID, E.FIRSTNAME, COUNT(*)
FROM Order_Processing OP, Employee E
WHERE OP.Emp_ID = E.Emp_ID
GROUP BY OP.EMP_ID, E.FIRSTNAME
HAVING COUNT(*)>=2
ORDER BY COUNT(*) ASC;
```



#### 3. Containing nested query with ALL

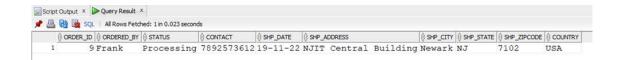
### Get all the products with cost greater than all the products in the Home Section



### 4. Containing nested query with IN

### Get all orders that are being supplied by a supplier

```
SELECT *
FROM Orders O
WHERE O.Order_ID IN (
         SELECT IO.Order_ID
         FROM Incoming_Order IO, Supplier S
         WHERE IO.Sup_ID = S.Sup_ID and S.Sup_Name = 'InkJoy');
```



# **Challenges Faced**

- The database creation was the most time-consuming part of this project. We also had some unspecified data assumptions that were later included and modified to match the business requirements of this project.
- Earlier on, we also faced some difficulties connecting to the Oracle database through Django due to limited availability of resources, but eventually after research, we resolved this problem with the help of some supporting libraries.
- While working on the frontend and backend integration, we had some trouble receiving backend trigger updates. The server sometimes failed to respond due to improper connection, which led to websites crashing at some point. This main issue was due to improper scalability when we added more relations to match the modified requirements. This was then resolved during later iterations of the project.

## Conclusion

This project gave us extensive knowledge over the implementation of database concepts. There was a lot of discussion and research, resulting in skill development over database management. Finally, the application development over a real-world scenario helped us relate the concepts with use cases that decrease redundancy and increase performance.