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Supermarket Management System
DBMS Project

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1. Abstract

Now a day's without Super market we can't live one day. Everyday there are so many people are buying commodity from supermarket. And supermarket manager are buying products from supplier. In a supermarket there are so many department and employee. From a supermarket thousands of products are selling every day. Thousands of data they are getting every day so if there is no management system they will not be able to run their supermarket. So in this project I create a supermarket database management system, which is able to:

- 1. Store data, update data, delete data,
- 2. Get the employees of a department;
- 3. Get the inventory of a commodity;
- 4. Get the supplier information of a commodity;
- 5. Get the sales Department of a commodity
- 6. It can save the details of each sale;
- 7. It can guery customer information.

2. Introduction

E.F Codd invented the relational database in 1970. A database is an application that allows storing and retrieving data very rapidly. A relational database is a collection of data items organized in formally-described tables from which data can be accessed or reassembled in many different ways. Relational Database is a set of tables referred to as relation with data category described in columns similar to spreadsheets. Each row contains a unique instance of data for the corresponding data category. While creating a relational database domain of possible values along with constrains are applied to the data. It is the relation between the tables that makes it a 'relation' table. They require few assumptions about how data will be extracted from the database. As a result, the same database can be viewed in many different ways.

Mostly all the relational databases use Structured Query Language (SQL) to access and modify the data stored in the database. Originally it was based upon relational calculus and relational algebra and is subdivided into elements such as clauses, predicates, queries and statements.

Some of the benefits of the database designed according to the relational model are:

- Most of the information is stored in the database and not in the application, so the database is self documenting.
- It is easy to add, update or delete data.
- ❖ It gives benefits of data summarization, retrieval and reporting.
- ❖ The database is structured in a tabular form with highly related tables; the nature of the database is predictable.
- Also, any changes required to make in the schema of the database is quite simple.

3. Entities

- Department
- Employee
- Commodity
- Supplier
- Customer

3.1 Attributes

- Department
 - Dep_Id (primary Key)
 - Dep_Name
 - Dep_Manager
 - Dep_Manager_Phone
 - Dep_Employee
 - ➤ Mgr_Id (Foreign Key).
- Employee
 - Emp_Id (primary key)
 - Emp_Name
 - > Emp Position
 - > Emp_Department
 - Emp_Sex
 - Emp_Salary
- Commodity
 - Com_Id
 - Com_Name
 - Com Price/KG
 - > Com Sell Date
 - Com Department
 - Sup_Id (Foreign Key)
- ❖ Supplier
 - Sup_Id
 - Sup_Name
 - Sup_Phone
 - Dep_Id (Foreign Key)
- Customer
 - Cus_Id
 - Cus_Name
 - > Cus Buy Com
 - Cus_Total_Cost

RELATIONSHIP - CARDINALITY

1. Department manage Employee (1 - M)

2. Department manage Supplier (1-1)

3. Employee manage Customer (N - M)

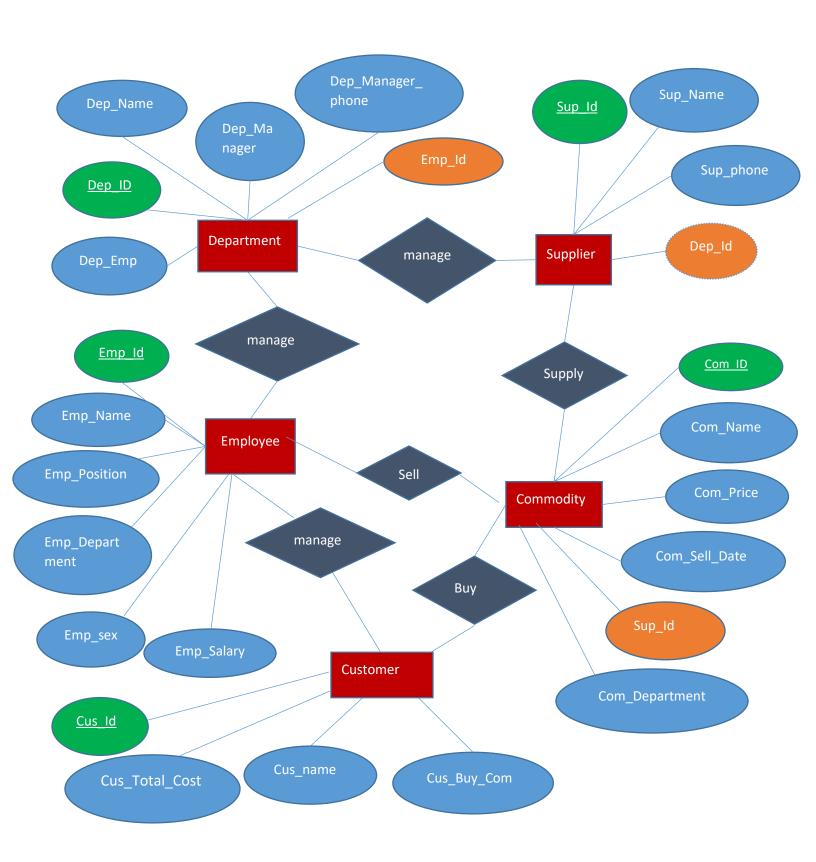
4. Employee sells commodity (1 - M)

5. Customer Buys Commodity (N - N)

6. Supplier supplies Commodity (1 - N)

4. E-R Diagram

E-R diagram in the next page because here is not enough space.



5. SQL Statement

Data types and its description:

- **1. Integer:** one optional sign character (+ or -) followed by at least one digit (0-9). Leading and trailing blanks are ignored. No other character is allowed.
- **2. Varchar:** It is used to store alpha numeric characters. In this data type we can set the maximum number of characters up to 8000 ranges by defaults SQL server will set the size to 50 characters range.
- **3. Date:** The DATE data type accepts date values. No parameters are required when declaring a DATE data type.
- **4. Time:** The TIME data type accepts time values. No parameters are required when declaring a TIME data type.
- 5.1. Statement for Creating and Updating Table

```
--Start codng.
                                                 25
                                                        ALTER TABLE department
     --Create database table
                                                        ADD FOREIGN KEY(Mgr_Id)
                                                 26
     CREATE TABLE department (
                                                 27
                                                        REFERENCES employee(Emp_Id)
 4
                                                        ON DELETE SET NULL;
                                                 28
 5
      Dep_Id int primary Key,
                                                 29
      Dep_Name varchar(30),
 6
                                                 30
                                                        UPDATE department
 7
      Dep_Manager varchar(30),
                                                 31
                                                        SET Mgr_Id = 1
8
      Mgr_Id int,
                                                 32
                                                        WHERE Dep_Id = 1;
9
      Dep_Manager_Phone int(11),
                                                 33
      Dep_Employee int
10
                                                 34
                                                        UPDATE department
11
                                                        SET Mgr_Id = 2
                                                 35
12
     );
                                                 36
                                                        WHERE Dep_Id = 2;
13
                                                 37
                                                        UPDATE department
                                                 38
                                                        SET Mgr_Id = 3
                                                 39
         CREATE TABLE employee (
   14
                                                        WHERE Dep_Id = 3;
                                                 40
   15
                                                 41
          Emp_Id int primary Key,
   16
                                                 42
                                                        UPDATE department
   17
          Emp_Name varchar(30),
                                                 43
                                                        SET Mgr_Id = 4
          Emp_Position varchar(30),
   18
                                                 44
                                                        WHERE Dep_Id = 4;
   19
          Emp_Department varchar(30),
                                                 45
   20
          Emp_Sex Varchar(1),
   21
          Emp_salary int(6)
   22
   23
         );
```

```
46
      CREATE TABLE supplier (
47
48
       Sup Id int primary Key,
       Sup_Name varchar(30),
49
50
       Sup_Phone int(11),
       Dep_Id int,
51
52
       FOREIGN KEY(Dep_Id) REFERENCES department(Dep_Id) ON DELETE SET NULL
53
54
      );
56
      CREATE TABLE commodity (
57
58
      Com_Id int primary Key,
59
      Com_Name varchar(30),
60
      Com_Price int(3),
61
      Com_Sell_Date date,
62
      Com_Department varchar(30),
63
      Sup_Id int,
      FOREIGN KEY(Sup_Id) REFERENCES supplier(Sup_Id) ON DELETE SET NULL
64
65
66
     );
67
67
68
      CREATE TABLE customer (
69
70
      Cus_Id int primary Key,
71
      Cus_Name varchar(30),
72
       Cus_Buy_Com Varchar(30),
73
      Cus_Total_Cost int
74
75
      );
76
```

5.2. Statement for Inserting Value in the Table

```
90
         INSERT INTO department VALUES(1, 'Sells Department', 'Tareq', NULL , 01992939391 , 5 );
         INSERT INTO department VALUES(2, 'Buys Department', 'Jon', NULL , 01992934334 , 3 );
95
         INSERT INTO department VALUES(3, 'Store Department', 'Von', NULL , 01892939383 , 1 );
96
         INSERT INTO department VALUES(4, 'Mangement Department', 'Dane', NULL , 01982939376 , 1 );
97
         INSERT INTO employee VALUES(1, 'Tareq', 'Manager', 'Sells Department', 'M', 10500);
         INSERT INTO employee VALUES(2, 'Jon', 'Manager', 'Buys Department', 'M', 8500);
INSERT INTO employee VALUES(3, 'Von', 'Manager', 'Store Department', 'M', 9500);
INSERT INTO employee VALUES(4, 'Dane', 'Manager', 'Management Department', 'M', 9000);
100
101
102
         INSERT INTO employee VALUES(5, 'Yu', 'Assistant Manager', 'Sells Department', 'F', 6000);
103
         INSERT INTO employee VALUES(6, 'Shu', 'Worker', 'Sells Department', 'M', 5000);
INSERT INTO employee VALUES(7, 'Lin', 'Worker', 'Sells Department', 'F', 5000);
INSERT INTO employee VALUES(8, 'Lu', 'Worker', 'Sells Department', 'F', 5000);
INSERT INTO employee VALUES(9, 'Xiao', 'Worker', 'Buys Department', 'M', 5500);
104
105
106
107
108
         INSERT INTO employee VALUES(10, 'Jon', 'Assistant Manager', 'Buys Department', 'M', 6000);
109
```

```
110
         INSERT INTO supplier VALUES(101, 'Robinson', 01234456123, 3);
         INSERT INTO supplier VALUES(102, 'Tommy', 01534457890, 1);
111
         INSERT INTO supplier VALUES(103, 'Dobson', 01894456189, 1);
112
         INSERT INTO supplier VALUES(104, 'Dowsan', 01674756189, 2);
113
         INSERT INTO supplier VALUES(105, 'Rock', 01345446123, 3);
114
115
       INSERT INTO commodity VALUES(1001, 'Rice', 5 , '2021-12-31' , "Grocery" , 101 );
116
     INSERT INTO commodity VALUES(1002, 'Flour',4 , '2021-12-31' , "Grocery" , 101 );
INSERT INTO commodity VALUES(1003, 'Oil', 12 , '2021-12-31' , "Grocery" , 101 );
INSERT INTO commodity VALUES(1004, 'Fish', 9 , '2021-12-31' , "Fish and Sea Food" , 104 );
117
119
120 INSERT INTO commodity VALUES(1005, 'Beef', 100 , '2021-12-30' , "Meat" , 104 );
     INSERT INTO commodity VALUES(1006, 'Chicken', 25 , '2021-12-30' , "Meat" , 104 );
       INSERT INTO commodity VALUES(1007, 'Mango', 16, '2021-12-30', "Fruits", 102);
INSERT INTO commodity VALUES(1008, 'Beef', 100, '2021-12-30', "Meat", 104);
INSERT INTO commodity VALUES(1009, 'Rice', 5, '2021-12-30', "Grocery", 101);
122
124
     INSERT INTO commodity VALUES(1010, 'Egg', 13 , '2021-12-30' , "Grocery" , 105 );
125
126
 126
          INSERT INTO customer VALUES(11, 'Rock', "Rice, Flour", 20);
 127
          INSERT INTO customer VALUES(12, 'Rock', 'Beef, Flour', 125);
          INSERT INTO customer VALUES(13, 'Danny', 'Mango, Egg', 34);
 129
 130
          INSERT INTO customer VALUES(14, 'tonny', 'Rice, Fish', 50);
          INSERT INTO customer VALUES(15, 'jon', 'Oil, Egg', 50);
 131
 132
 133
```

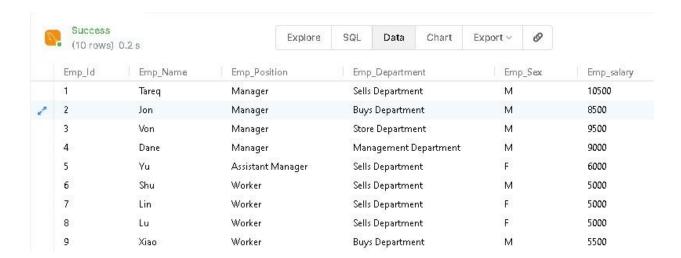
5.3. Statement for getting all the table information one by one

```
76
77 --Find Table Information
78 SELECT * FROM department;
79 SELECT * FROM employee;
80 SELECT * FROM supplier;
81 SELECT * FROM commodity;
82 SELECT * FROM customer;
83
```

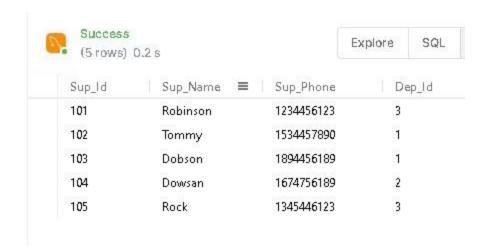
DEPARTMENT TABLE



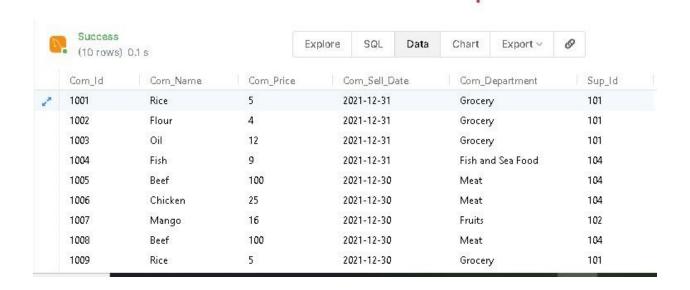
EMPLOYEE TABLE



SUPPLIER TABLE



COMMODITY TABLE



CUSTOMER TABLE



5.4 Some Basic Queries

5.4.1. Find all Employees at Sells department

```
135 -- Find all employees at Sells department
136 SELECT *
137 FROM employee
138 WHERE Emp_Department = 'Sells Department';
139
```

Emp_ld	Emp_Name	Emp_Position	Emp_Department	Emp_Sex	Emp_salary
1	Tareq	Manager	Sells Department	М	10500
5	Yu	Assistant Manager	Sells Department	F	6000
6	Shu	Worker	Sells Department	М	5000
7	Lin	Worker	Sells Department	F	5000
8	Lu	Worker	Sells Department	F	5000

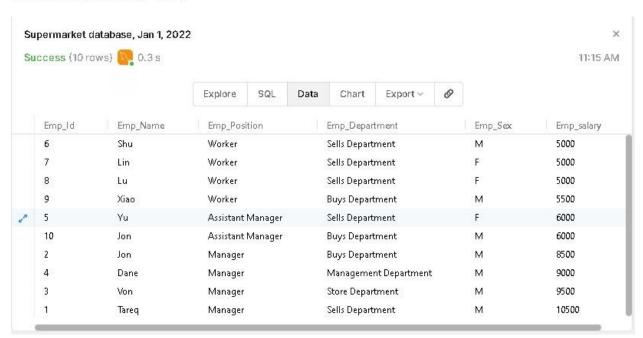
5.4.2. Find all Employees ordered by salary

```
-- Find all employees ordered by salary

SELECT *

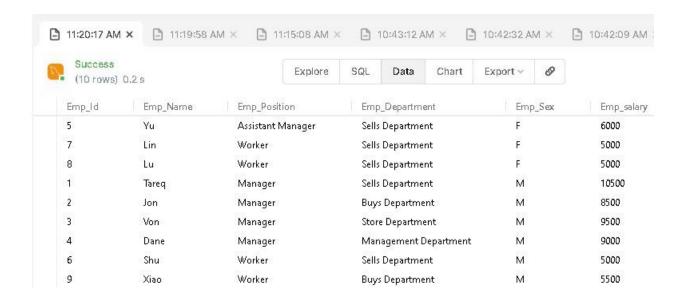
from employee

ORDER BY Emp_salary ASC;
```



5.4.3. Find all employees ordered by sex

```
139
140 -- Find all employees ordered by sex
141 SELECT *
142 from employee
143 ORDER BY Emp_Sex;
144
145
146
```



5.4.4. Count Employee based on sex

```
153
154
       -- Find out how many males and females t
                                                       COUNT(Emp_sex)
                                                                             Emp_sex
155
       SELECT COUNT(Emp_sex), Emp_sex
                                                       3
                                                                             F
156
       FROM employee
                                                       7
                                                                             M
      GROUP BY Emp_sex
157
158
```

5.4.5. Find the sum of all Employee's salaries



5.4.6 Find all the commodity at Grocery department

```
155
154 --Find all the commodity at Grocery
155 SELECT *
156 FROM commodity
157 WHERE Com_Department = 'Grocery';
158
159
```

1001	Rice	5	2021-12-31	Grocery	101
1002	Flour	4	2021-12-31	Grocery	101
1003	Oil	12	2021-12-31	Grocery	101
1009	Rice	5	2021-12-30	Grocery	101
1010	Egg	13	2021-12-30	Grocery	105

5.4.6 Find a commodity information by Supplier Id

```
159 --Fina a commodity at information

160 SELECT *

161 FROM commodity

162 WHERE Sup_Id = 102;

163
```

Com_ld	Com_Name	Com_Price	Com_Sell_Date	Com_Department	Sup_lc
1007	Mango	16	2021-12-30	Fruits	102

5.4.7 Find the supplier information of a Commodity

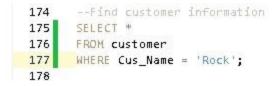
```
400
      -- Find the supplier information of a commodity
164
      SELECT *
165
166
      FROM supplier
167
      WHERE Sup_Id = 102;
                 Sup_Name
                                Sup_Phone
                                                 Dep_Id
    Sup_ld
    102
                 Tommy
                                  1534457890
                                                   1
```

5.4.8 Find all the Suppliers who are supply product at department 1

```
169 --Find all the supliers who are supply product at department 1
170 SELECT *
171 FROM supplier
172 WHERE Dep_Id = 1;
```

Sup_ld	Sup_Name	Sup_Phone	Dep_Id
102	Tommy	1534457890	1
103	Dobson	1894456189	1

5.4.9 Find customer information



Success (2 rows)		Explo	re SQL	Data
Cus_ld	Cus_Name	Cus_Buy_Com	Cus_Tota	al_Cost
11	Rock	Rice, Flour	20	
12	Rock	Beef, Flour	125	

5.4.10 Find customer who have bought Rice and Fish



6. Conclusion

A database is a collection of data that is typically stored electronically. A database is often created to make it simple to store and retrieve data. It reduces data redundancy and improves consistency by reducing update mistakes. Costs of data entry, storage, and retrieval are reduced. Improved data security, among other things

7. References

- 1. Zakaria, M. and Azam, M., 2019. A Super Shop Management System. (daffodilversity.edu.bd)
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- 3. Thampiti, P., Purchase order and stock control system for daily place superstore.
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- 5. Google and Youtube Tutorials.