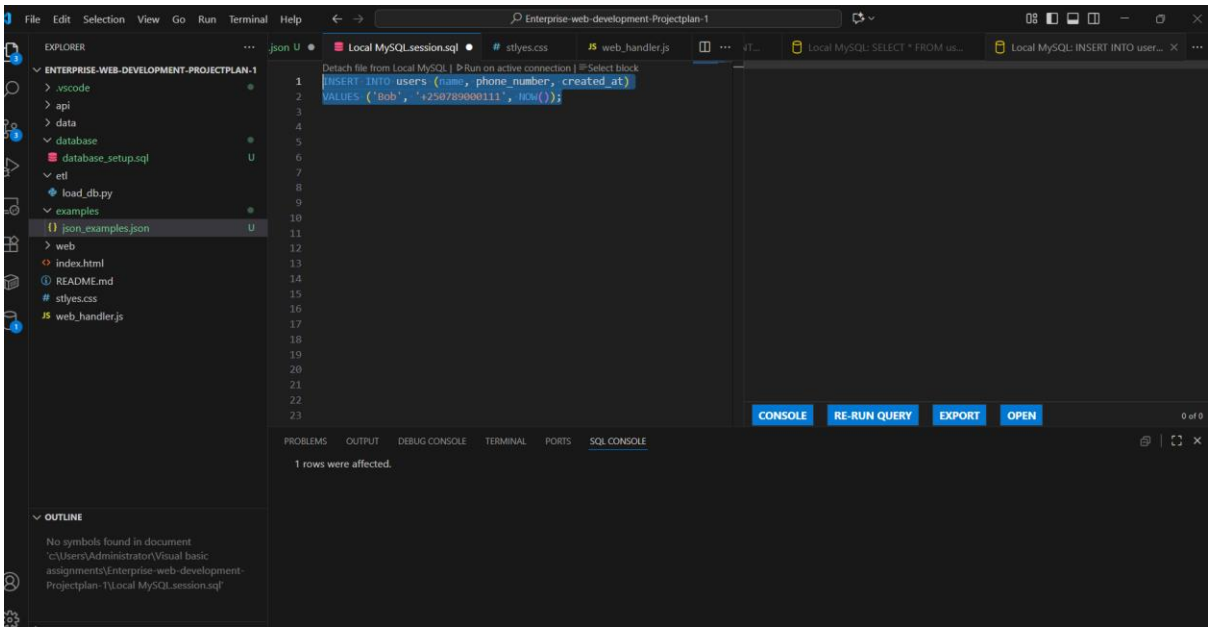
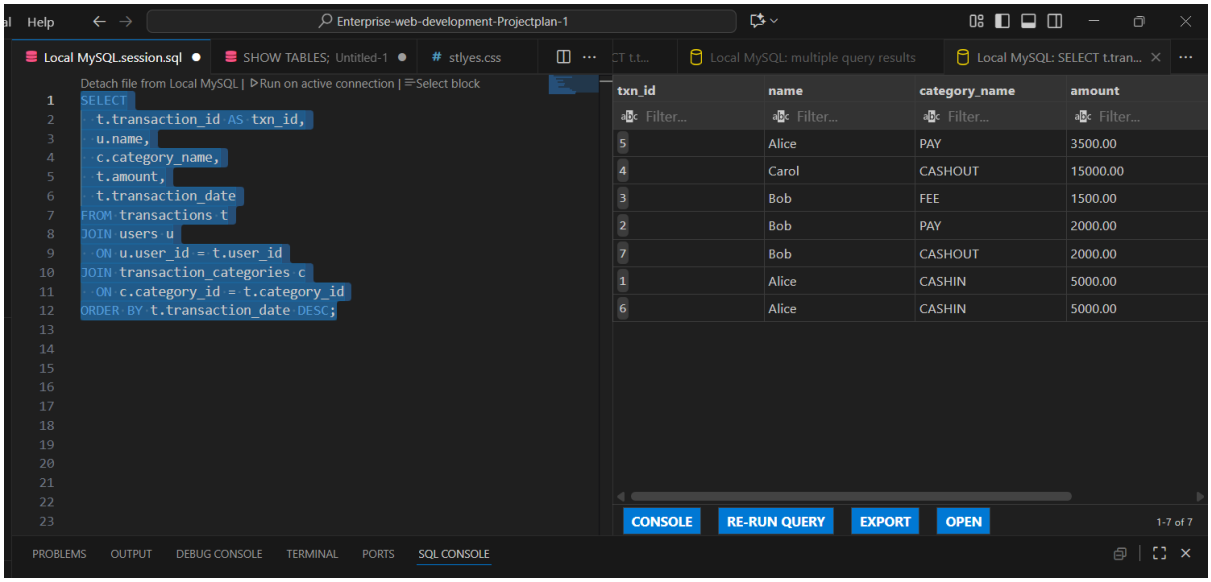
CRUD Tests

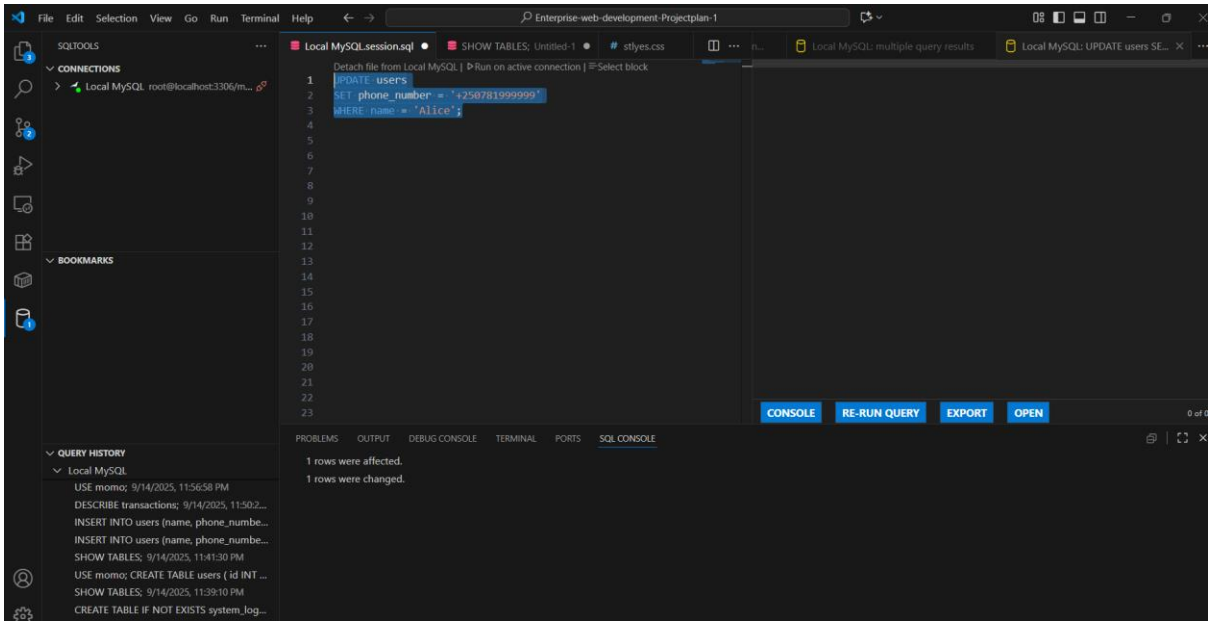
INSERT a user → “1 row affected” (screenshot).

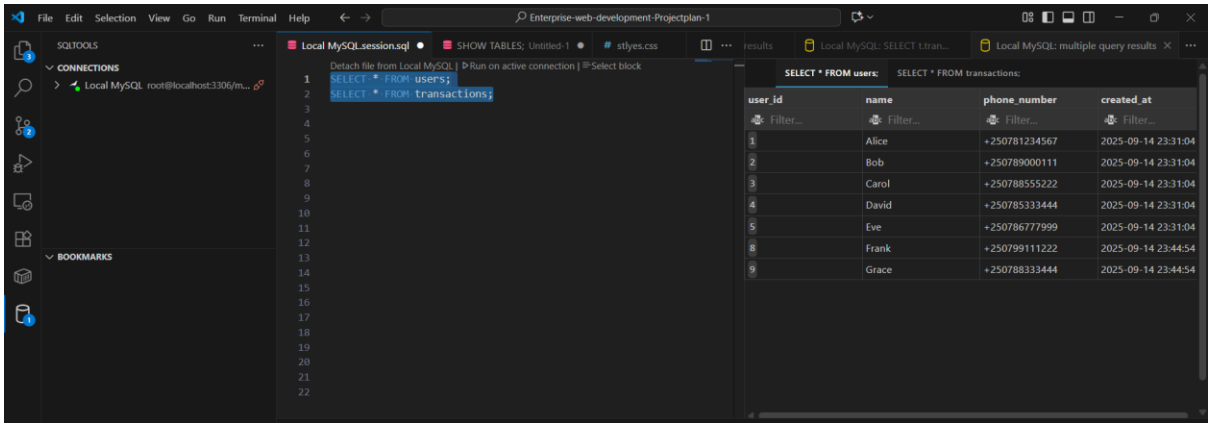


SELECT join (users + categories + transactions) → results grid (screenshot).

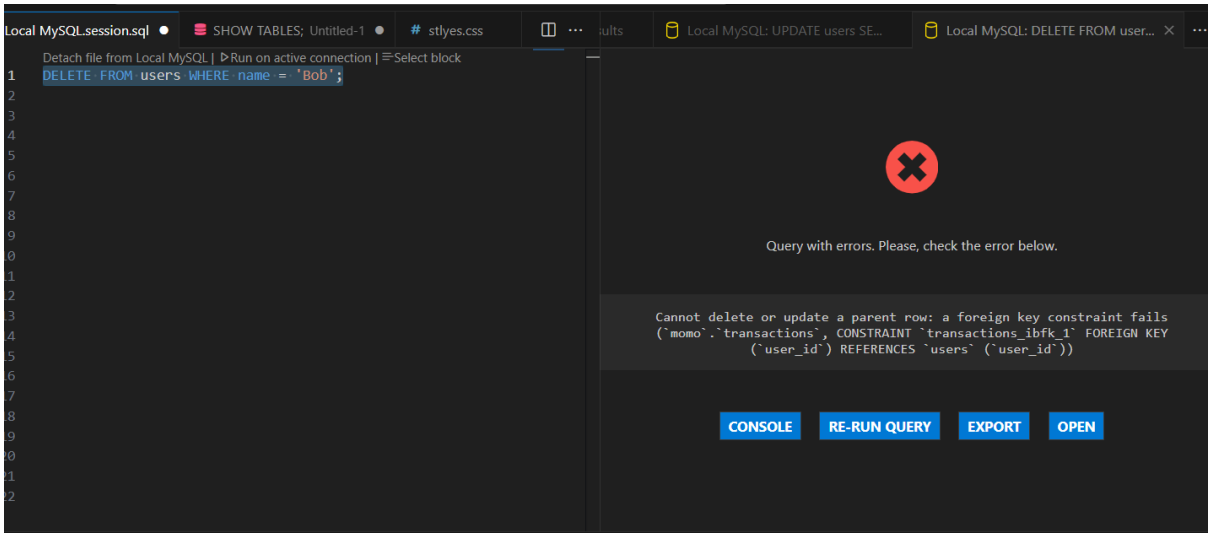


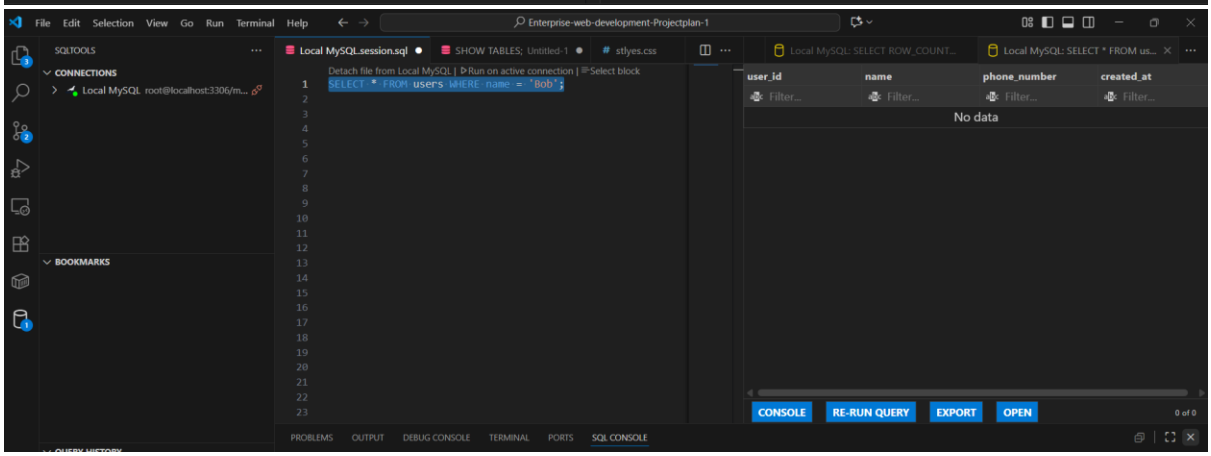
UPDATE a user → “1 row affected” + verify SELECT (screenshot).





DELETE a user → (screenshot).





3) Mapping: SQL → JSON (put this in README)

Users

users.id → user.id

users.msisdn → user.msisdn

users.name → user.name

users.network → user.network

users.created_at → user.created_at

Transaction_Categories

transaction_categories.id → category.id

transaction_categories.name → category.name

transaction_categories.created_at → category.created_at

Transactions (flat/min)

transactions.id → transaction_min.id

transactions.occurred_at → transaction_min.occurred_at

transactions.amount → transaction_min.amount

transactions.currency → transaction_min.currency

transactions.raw_text → transaction_min.raw_text

transactions.source_file → transaction_min.source_file

transactions.ingested_at → transaction_min.ingested_at

transactions.sender_id → transaction_min.sender_id

transactions.receiver_id → transaction_min.receiver_id

transactions.category_id → transaction_min.category_id

Transactions (nested/full)

transactions.sender_id + join users → transaction_full.sender object

transactions.receiver_id + join users → transaction_full.receiver object (nullable)

transactions.category_id + join transaction_categories → transaction_full.category object

Optional tags (if you have transaction_tags) → transaction_full.tags (array of strings or tag names)

System_Logs

system_logs.* → system_log.* (same field names)

Documentation: Include a brief explanation (200-300 words) justifying your design decisions

We modeled Users, Transaction Categories, Transactions, and System Logs to reflect MoMo SMS processing. users holds unique participants, transaction_categories normalizes business types (CASHIN, CASHOUT, PAY, FEE), transactions is the fact table linking a user and category with amount/timestamp, and system_logs records ETL pipeline events. We enforced referential integrity with foreign keys and added indexes on transactions(user_id, category_id, transaction_date) to speed frequent dashboard queries (by user, by category, by day). A sample many-to-many is demonstrated via transaction_tags to support flexible labeling without denormalizing transactions. JSON design includes both a flat row (transaction_min) and a nested API response (transaction_full) so the frontend can render a transaction and its related entities without extra roundtrips. We included a simple CHECK (amount > 0) to document constraints on monetary values. CRUD tests (insert/read/update/delete) and an FK negative test verify correctness. This schema is intentionally small but extensible (e.g., adding merchants, agents, or splitting sender/receiver later). The ERD and scripts align with Week-2 deliverables and support the next stages: ETL loading and dashboard analytics.