

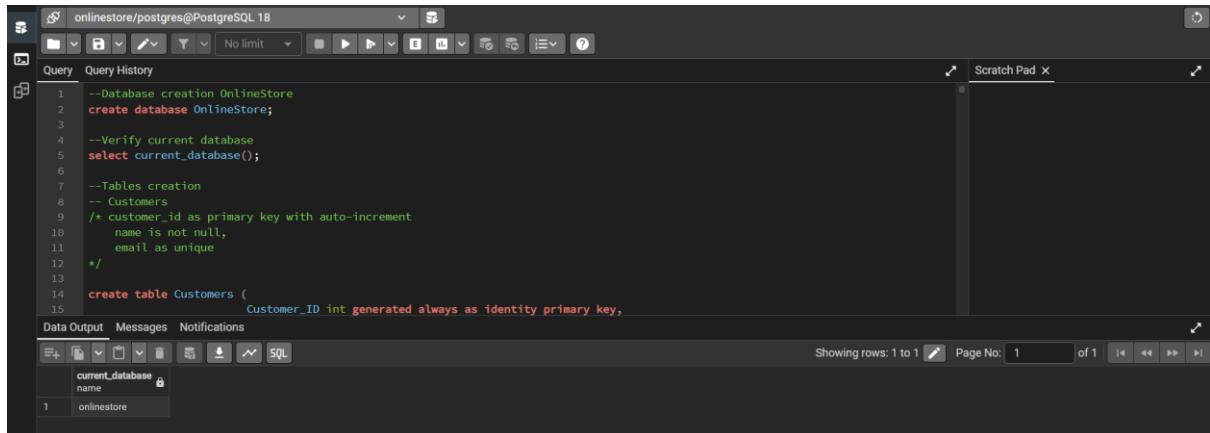
Task 3

Project: Online Store Order Management System (PostgreSQL)

Objective: Create a system to manage orders, customers, and products for an online store.

GITHUB: https://github.com/xrahulcrx/Online_Store_Order_Management_System

Database Creation:

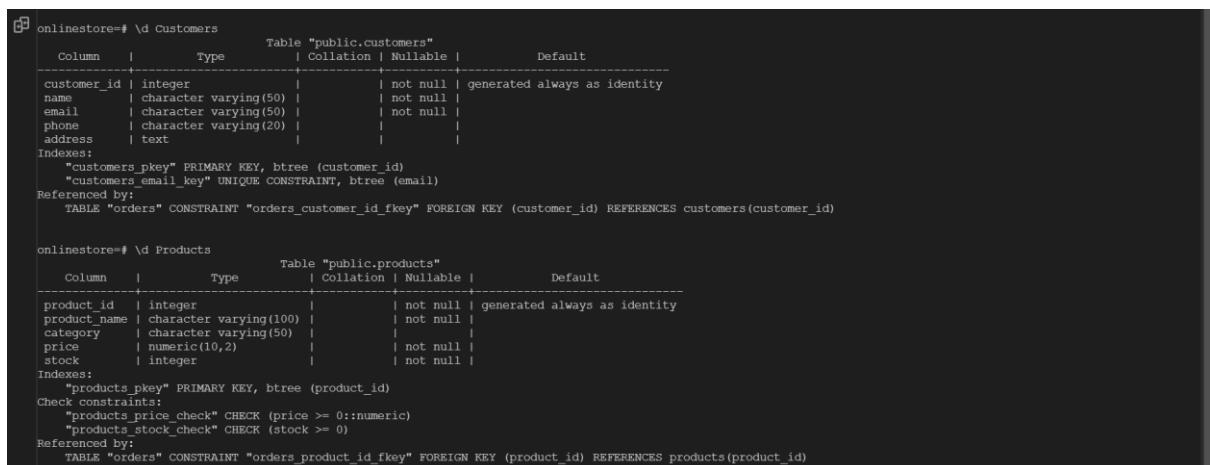


The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface with a query editor window. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
1 --Database creation OnlineStore
2 create database OnlineStore;
3
4 --Verify current database
5 select current_database();
6
7 --Tables creation
8 -- Customers
9 /* customer_id as primary key with auto-increment
10    name is not null,
11    email as unique
12 */
13
14 create table Customers (
15   Customer_ID int generated always as identity primary key,
```

Below the editor, a table named "current_database" is shown with one row: "name" = "onlinestore". The status bar at the bottom indicates "Showing rows: 1 to 1" and "Page No: 1 of 1".

Creation of tables:



The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface with a query editor window. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
onlinestore=# \d Customers
Table "public.customers"
 Column | Type | Collation | Nullable | Default
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
customer_id | integer | | not null | generated always as identity
name | character varying(50) | | not null |
email | character varying(50) | | not null |
phone | character varying(20) | | |
address | text | | |
Indexes:
  "customers_pkey" PRIMARY KEY, btree (customer_id)
  "customers_email_key" UNIQUE CONSTRAINT, btree (email)
Referenced by:
  TABLE "orders" CONSTRAINT "orders_customer_id_fkey" FOREIGN KEY (customer_id) REFERENCES customers(customer_id)

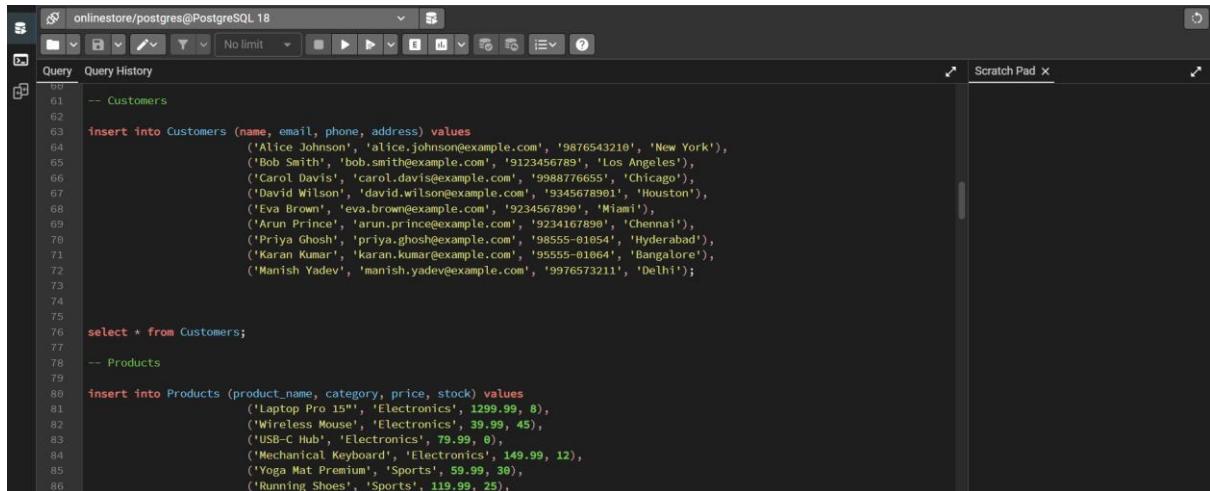
onlinestore=# \d Products
Table "public.products"
 Column | Type | Collation | Nullable | Default
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
product_id | integer | | not null | generated always as identity
product_name | character varying(100) | | not null |
category | character varying(50) | | |
price | numeric(10,2) | | not null |
stock | integer | | not null |
Indexes:
  "products_pkey" PRIMARY KEY, btree (product_id)
Check constraints:
  "products_price_check" CHECK (price >= 0::numeric)
  "products_stock_check" CHECK (stock >= 0)
Referenced by:
  TABLE "orders" CONSTRAINT "orders_product_id_fkey" FOREIGN KEY (product_id) REFERENCES products(product_id)
```



The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface with a query editor window. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
onlinestore=# \d Orders
Table "public.orders"
 Column | Type | Collation | Nullable | Default
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
order_id | integer | | not null | generated always as identity
customer_id | integer | | not null |
product_id | integer | | not null |
quantity | integer | | not null |
order_date | date | | not null | CURRENT_DATE
Indexes:
  "orders_pkey" PRIMARY KEY, btree (order_id)
Check constraints:
  "orders_quantity_check" CHECK (quantity > 0)
Foreign-key constraints:
  "orders_customer_id_fkey" FOREIGN KEY (customer_id) REFERENCES customers(customer_id)
  "orders_product_id_fkey" FOREIGN KEY (product_id) REFERENCES products(product_id)
```

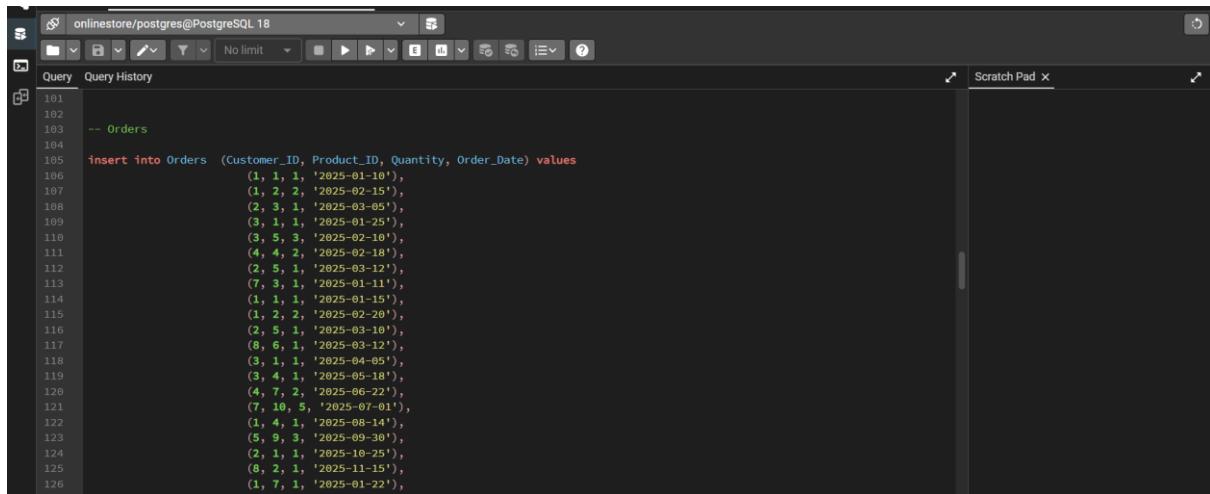
Insert sample data for customers, products, and orders.



```

61 -- Customers
62
63 insert into Customers (name, email, phone, address) values
64     ('Alice Johnson', 'alice.johnson@example.com', '9876543210', 'New York'),
65     ('Bob Smith', 'bob.smith@example.com', '9123456789', 'Los Angeles'),
66     ('Carol Davis', 'carol.davis@example.com', '9888776655', 'Chicago'),
67     ('David Wilson', 'david.wilson@example.com', '9345678901', 'Houston'),
68     ('Eva Brown', 'eva.brown@example.com', '9234567890', 'Miami'),
69     ('Arun Prince', 'arun.prince@example.com', '9234167890', 'Chennai'),
70     ('Priya Ghosh', 'priya.ghosh@example.com', '98555-01854', 'Hyderabad'),
71     ('Karan Kumar', 'karan.kumar@example.com', '95555-01864', 'Bangalore'),
72     ('Manish Yadav', 'manish.yadav@example.com', '9976573211', 'Delhi');
73
74
75
76 select * from Customers;
77
78 -- Products
79
80 insert into Products (product_name, category, price, stock) values
81     ('Laptop Pro 15''', 'Electronics', 1299.99, 8),
82     ('Wireless Mouse', 'Electronics', 39.99, 45),
83     ('USB-C Hub', 'Electronics', 79.99, 8),
84     ('Mechanical Keyboard', 'Electronics', 149.99, 12),
85     ('Yoga Mat Premium', 'Sports', 59.99, 30),
86     ('Running Shoes', 'Sports', 119.99, 25),
87

```



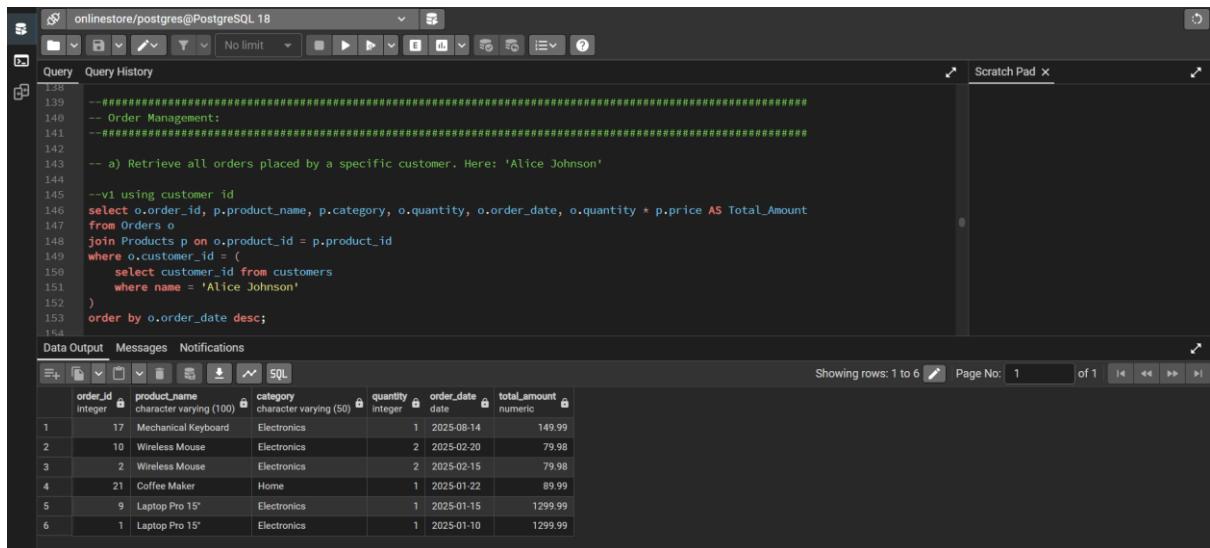
```

101
102
103 -- Orders
104
105 insert into Orders (Customer_ID, Product_ID, Quantity, Order_Date) values
106     (1, 1, 1, '2025-01-10'),
107     (1, 2, 2, '2025-02-15'),
108     (2, 3, 1, '2025-03-05'),
109     (3, 1, 1, '2025-01-25'),
110     (3, 5, 3, '2025-02-10'),
111     (4, 4, 2, '2025-02-18'),
112     (2, 5, 1, '2025-03-12'),
113     (7, 3, 1, '2025-01-11'),
114     (1, 1, 1, '2025-01-15'),
115     (1, 2, 2, '2025-02-20'),
116     (2, 5, 1, '2025-03-10'),
117     (8, 6, 1, '2025-03-12'),
118     (3, 1, 1, '2025-04-05'),
119     (3, 4, 1, '2025-05-18'),
120     (4, 7, 2, '2025-06-22'),
121     (7, 10, 5, '2025-07-01'),
122     (1, 4, 1, '2025-08-14'),
123     (5, 9, 3, '2025-09-30'),
124     (2, 1, 1, '2025-10-25'),
125     (8, 2, 1, '2025-11-15'),
126     (1, 7, 1, '2025-01-22'),
127     (3, 6, 1, '2025-04-28')
128

```

Order Management:

a) Retrieve all orders placed by a specific customer.



```

138 -----
139
140 -- Order Management:
141 -----
142
143 -- a) Retrieve all orders placed by a specific customer. Here: 'Alice Johnson'
144
145 --v1 using customer id
146 select o.order_id, p.product_name, p.category, o.quantity, o.order_date, o.quantity * p.price AS Total_Amount
147 from Orders o
148 join Products p on o.product_id = p.product_id
149 where o.customer_id = (
150     select customer_id from customers
151     where name = 'Alice Johnson'
152 )
153 order by o.order_date desc;
154

```

	order_id	product_name	category	quantity	order_date	total_amount
1	17	Mechanical Keyboard	Electronics	1	2025-08-14	149.99
2	10	Wireless Mouse	Electronics	2	2025-02-20	79.98
3	2	Wireless Mouse	Electronics	2	2025-02-15	79.98
4	21	Coffee Maker	Home	1	2025-01-22	89.99
5	9	Laptop Pro 15''	Electronics	1	2025-01-15	1299.99
6	1	Laptop Pro 15''	Electronics	1	2025-01-10	1299.99

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```

154
155 --v2 using customer name with multiple joins
156 select o.order_id, p.product_name, o.quantity, o.order_date, o.quantity * p.price AS Total_Amount
157 from Orders o
158 join Products p on o.product_id = p.product_id
159 join Customers c on o.customer_id = c.customer_id
160 where c.name = 'Alice Johnson'
161 order by o.order_date desc;
162
163

```

Data Output Messages Notifications SQL

order_id	product_name	quantity	order_date	total_amount
1	17 Mechanical Keyboard	1	2025-08-14	149.99
2	10 Wireless Mouse	2	2025-02-20	79.98
3	2 Wireless Mouse	2	2025-02-15	79.98
4	21 Coffee Maker	1	2025-01-22	89.99
5	9 Laptop Pro 15"	1	2025-01-15	1299.99
6	1 Laptop Pro 15"	1	2025-01-10	1299.99

Showing rows: 1 to 6 Page No: 1 of 1 << >> >>

b) Find products that are out of stock.

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```

163
164 -- b) Find products that are out of stock.
165
166 select product_id, product_name, category, price
167 from Products
168 where Stock = 0
169 order by category;
170

```

Data Output Messages Notifications SQL

product_id	product_name	category	price
1	3 USB-C Hub	Electronics	79.99
2	11 Bluetooth Headphones	Electronics	150.00
3	8 Blender Pro	Home	129.99

Showing rows: 1 to 3 Page No: 1 of 1 << >> >>

c) Calculate the total revenue generated per product.

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```

171 -- c) Calculate the total revenue generated per product.
172
173 select p.product_id, p.product_name, p.category, coalesce(sum(o.quantity), 0) as unit_solds,
174     round(coalesce(sum(o.quantity * p.price), 0), 2) as Total_Revenue
175 from Products p
176 left join Orders o on p.product_id = o.product_id
177 group by p.product_id, p.product_name, p.category
178 order by Total_Revenue desc;

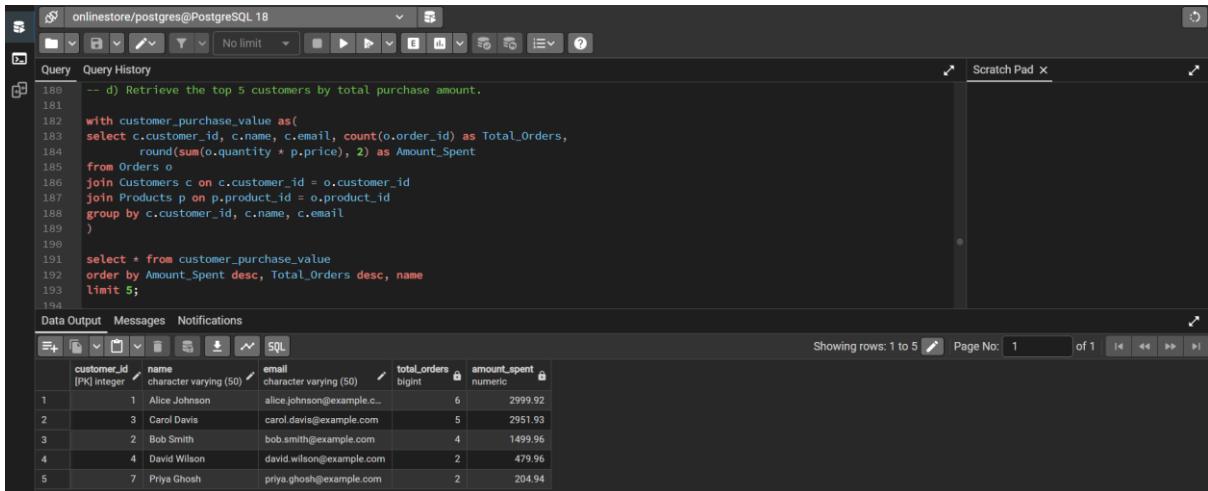
```

Data Output Messages Notifications SQL

product_id	product_name	category	unit_solds	total_revenue
1	1 Laptop Pro 15"	Electronics	5	6499.95
2	4 Mechanical Keyboard	Electronics	4	599.96
3	5 Yoga Mat Premium	Sports	5	299.95
4	7 Coffee Maker	Home	3	269.97
5	2 Wireless Mouse	Electronics	5	199.95
6	3 USB-C Hub	Electronics	2	159.98
7	9 Desk Lamp LED	Home	3	134.97
8	10 Novel Bestseller 2025	Books	5	124.95
9	6 Running Shoes	Sports	1	119.99
10	15 Atomic Habits	Books	1	21.99
11	8 Blender Pro	Home	0	0.00
12	14 Gaming Mouse	Electronics	0	0.00
13	13 Electric Kettle	Home	0	0.00
14	12 Office Chair	Furniture	0	0.00

Showing rows: 1 to 15 Page No: 1 of 1 << >> >>

d) Retrieve the top 5 customers by total purchase amount.



```

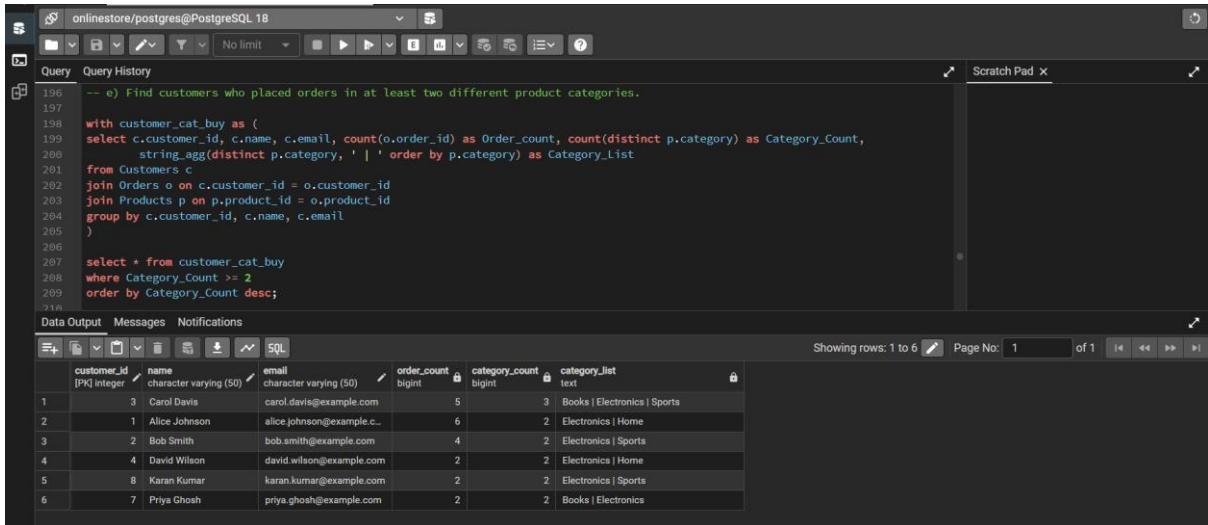
188 -- d) Retrieve the top 5 customers by total purchase amount.
189
190 with customer_purchase_value as(
191     select c.customer_id, c.name, c.email, count(o.order_id) as Total_Orders,
192           round(sum(o.quantity * p.price), 2) as Amount_Spent
193     from Orders o
194   join Customers c on c.customer_id = o.customer_id
195   join Products p on p.product_id = o.product_id
196   group by c.customer_id, c.name, c.email
197 )
198
199 select * from customer_purchase_value
200 order by Amount_Spent desc, Total_Orders desc, name
201 limit 5;
202

```

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin interface with the results of the query. The results table has columns: customer_id, name, email, total_orders, and amount_spent. The data is as follows:

customer_id	name	email	total_orders	amount_spent
1	Alice Johnson	alice.johnson@example.com	6	2999.92
2	Carol Davis	carol.davis@example.com	5	2951.93
3	Bob Smith	bob.smith@example.com	4	1499.96
4	David Wilson	david.wilson@example.com	2	479.96
5	Priya Ghosh	priya.ghosh@example.com	2	204.94

e) Find customers who placed orders in at least two different product categories.



```

196 -- e) Find customers who placed orders in at least two different product categories.
197
198 with customer_cat_buy as (
199     select c.customer_id, c.name, c.email, count(o.order_id) as Order_count, count(distinct p.category) as Category_Count,
200           string_agg(distinct p.category, ' | ' order by p.category) as Category_List
201     from Customers c
202   join Orders o on c.customer_id = o.customer_id
203   join Products p on p.product_id = o.product_id
204   group by c.customer_id, c.name, c.email
205 )
206
207 select * from customer_cat_buy
208 where Category_Count >= 2
209 order by Category_Count desc;
210

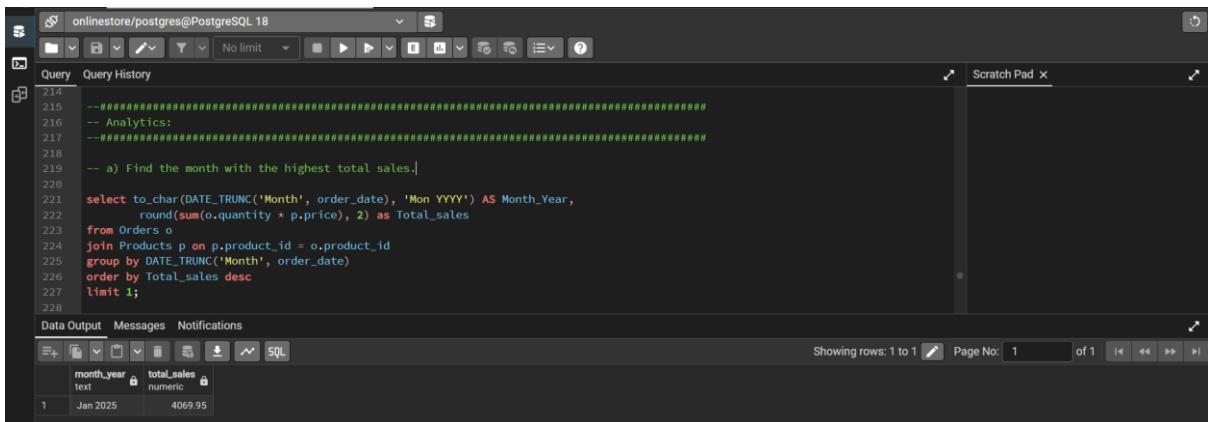
```

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin interface with the results of the query. The results table has columns: customer_id, name, email, order_count, category_count, and category_list. The data is as follows:

customer_id	name	email	order_count	category_count	category_list
1	Carol Davis	carol.davis@example.com	5	3	Books Electronics Sports
2	Alice Johnson	alice.johnson@example.com	6	2	Electronics Home
3	Bob Smith	bob.smith@example.com	4	2	Electronics Sports
4	David Wilson	david.wilson@example.com	2	2	Electronics Home
5	Karan Kumar	karan.kumar@example.com	2	2	Electronics Sports
6	Priya Ghosh	priya.ghosh@example.com	2	2	Books Electronics

Analytics:

a) Find the month with the highest total sales.



```

214
215 ##### Analytics:
216
217 -- a) Find the month with the highest total sales.
218
219 select to_char(DATE_TRUNC('Month', order_date), 'Mon YYYY') AS Month_Year,
220       round(sum(o.quantity * p.price), 2) as Total_sales
221   from Orders o
222   join Products p on p.product_id = o.product_id
223   group by DATE_TRUNC('Month', order_date)
224   order by Total_sales desc
225   limit 1;
226
227
228

```

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin interface with the results of the query. The results table has columns: month_year and total_sales. The data is as follows:

month_year	total_sales
Jan 2025	4069.95

b) Identify products with no orders in the last 6 months.

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin interface with a query editor window. The query is:

```
-- b) Identify products with no orders in the last 6 months.  
select p.product_id, p.product_name, p.category, p.stock  
from Products p  
left join Orders o on p.product_id = o.product_id and o.order_date >= (current_date - interval '6 Months')  
where o.order_id is null  
group by p.product_id  
order by p.stock desc, p.category;
```

The results table has columns: product_id [PK] integer, product_name character varying (100), category character varying (50), stock integer. The data is:

product_id	product_name	category	stock
1	15 Atomic Habits	Books	100
2	5 Yoga Mat Premium	Sports	30
3	12 Office Chair	Furniture	25
4	6 Running Shoes	Sports	25
5	14 Gaming Mouse	Electronics	12
6	13 Electric Kettle	Home	5
7	11 Bluetooth Headphones	Electronics	0
8	3 USB-C Hub	Electronics	0
9	8 Blender Pro	Home	0

c) Retrieve customers who have never placed an order.

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin interface with a query editor window. The query is:

```
-- c) Retrieve customers who have never placed an order.  
select c.customer_id, c.name, c.email, 'Never ordered' AS status  
from Customers c  
left join Orders o on o.customer_id = c.customer_id  
where o.order_id is null  
order by c.name;
```

The results table has columns: customer_id [PK] integer, name character varying (50), email character varying (50), status text. The data is:

customer_id	name	email	status
1	6 Arun Prince	arun.prince@example.com	Never ordered
2	9 Manish Yadav	manish.yadav@example.com	Never ordered

d) Calculate the average order value across all orders.

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin interface with a query editor window. The query is:

```
-- d) Calculate the average order value across all orders.  
with order_value as (  
    select o.order_id, sum(o.quantity * p.price) as Total_value  
    from Orders o  
    join Products p on p.product_id = o.product_id  
    group by o.order_id  
)  
  
select round(avg(Total_value), 2) as Avg_Order_Value  
from order_value
```

The results table has a single column avg_order_value numeric. The data is:

avg_order_value
383.26