# **E-Commerce Database System Design**

March 2019

### Topics:

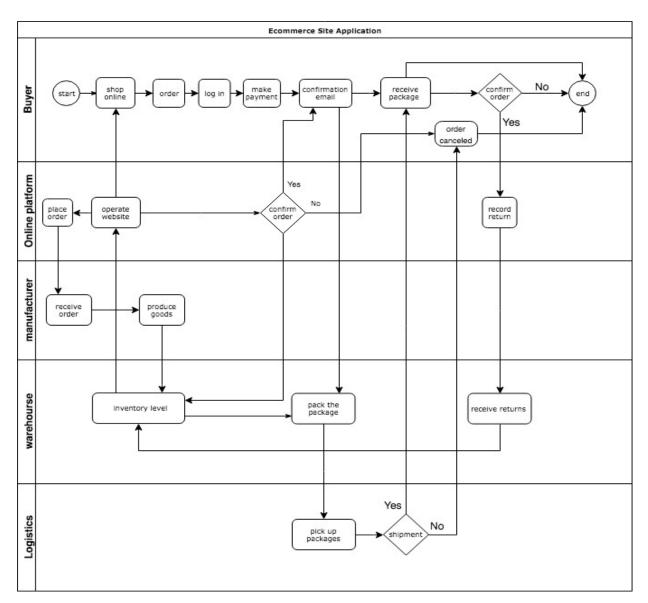
- Swim Lane Diagram
- User Types & Roles
- Logical Model
- Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)
- Metrics & Visualization
- Triggers & Procedures

## I. <u>Business Application</u>: <u>Ecommerce Site Application</u>

The main purpose of this e-commerce is selling self-owned brand products online. The company has world widely suppliers and owns a warehouse to store the inventory. This e-commerce does not have any offline channels. All the buying orders are received through the main website. The products belong to the same vertical, the types of products vary greatly. Customers browse through the website and add desired products to the cart. Then they checkout if they wish to purchase the products. After the payment process is completed, the order is submitted to the backend of the website, waiting to be executed. The workers pack the products according to the orders and get them ready for shipment.

# II. Enumerate Types of Users

• Swim Lane Diagram:



# III. User Types & Roles:

## • Buyer:

register user ID, search items, order and make payment on the e-commerce site.
Orders need to be inserted by orderID and should include information about this buyer.

### • Online platform (administrator):

o create/update/delete items on the website, manage customer orders.

#### • Manufacturer:

 needs to push product quantity information back to the online platform, contact information for manufacturer needs to be fetched when company needs to communicate with manufacturer.

#### • Warehouse:

 (Inventory) need to create/update/delete items according to new shipments and orders

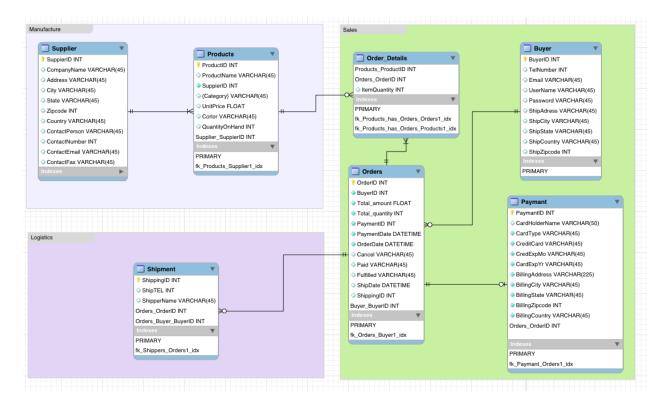
### • Logistics:

manage ship request and complete shipment. Need to refer back to Orders table
and update information on tracking and shipping status

### IV. Logical model:

- Entity: Supplier, Products, Buyer, Orders, Payment, Shipment
- Relationship: Supplier and Products is one to many, Products and Orders is many to many, Orders and Buyers is one to many, Orders and Payment is one to one, Orders and Shipment is one to many.
- Cardinality: Supplier must provide at least one product and one product must provide by a supplier. One product may have zero or many orders and an order must have some products. An order must have a buyer, but a buyer might have or not have some orders. An order may be paid but a payment must belong to an order. An order might have many shipments, but a shipment must base on an order.

## V. Entity Relationship Diagram



## VI. Enumerate Use Cases for the application

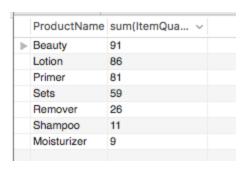
1) Seller would like to know the most popular payment method among buyers through buyer ID and count (payment method).

Answer: JCR

CardType	pop v
JCR	3
Visa	3
America Express	2
Discover	2

2) Seller would like to know the most ordered products.

Answer: Beauty



3) Seller would like to know which region has the most orders through ShipZipcode and OrderID.

Answer: Singapore

	ShipCountry	bestsell
Þ	Singapore	2
	Christmas Island	1
	Finland	1
	Guinea-Bissau	1
	Liberia	1
	Marshall Islands	1
	Mongolia	1
	Morocco	1

4) Buyer would like to find out what they ordered through Order ID.

	BuyerID	ProductName
⊳	12714972662	Remover
	26350935579	Beauty
	42711312958	Sets
	50345881058	Beauty
	67711139299	Moisturizer
	72330070747	Shampoo
	75521050479	Lotion
	81921795835	Primer
	89264121725	Sets

5) Seller would like to know when the order was shipped through Buyer ID and Shipdate.

	BuyerID	ShipDate
▶	12714972662	2018-08-06
	26350935579	2018-05-10
	42711312958	2018-06-16
	50345881058	2018-07-03
	67711139299	2018-10-19
	72330070747	2018-02-27
	75521050479	2018-07-10
	81921795835	2018-09-05
	89264121725	2018-05-22

6) Seller would like to find out how many orders are placed by a single customer through Order ID.

	BuyerID	count(*)
Þ	12714972662	1
	26350935579	1
	42711312958	1
	50345881058	1
	67711139299	1
	72330070747	1
	75521050479	1
	81921795835	1
	89264121725	1

7) Seller would like to know how many different products they have through Product ID.



8) Seller would like to know who their biggest supplier is through Supplier ID and Quantity.

	SupplierID	bigs v
▶	12241497023	1
	12716365607	1
	30751277561	1
	30918186609	1
	31704489846	1
	39599259968	1
	39656653836	1
	43636501698	1
	68659281779	1

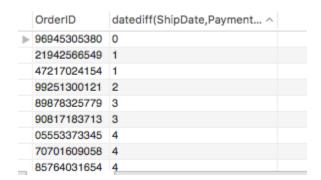
9) Seller would like to look up a product's manufacturer through Supplier ID.



#### continue...



10) Seller would like to know how fast products are shipped through OrderID, payment date and Ship date.

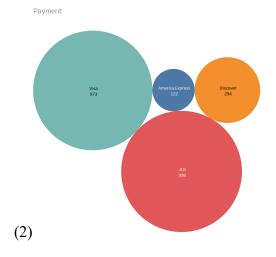


#### VII. Business Metrics

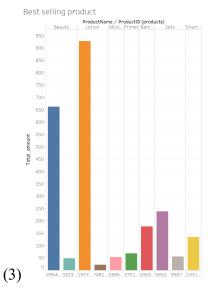
- Total Revenue
  - Summation of all order values.
- Average Order Value
  - Average dollar amount per order.
- Regional Sales Value & Quantity
  - Compare sales value and quantity on a regional basis. Which country has the largest order quantity? Which country has the highest order value?

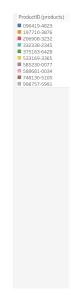
- Demonstrate by Tableau's regional graph (1)
- Popular Payment Methods
  - Which payment methods have the largest transaction amount?
  - Demonstrate by Tableau's graph (2)
- Popular Products
  - Which product has the highest quantity sold?
  - Demonstrate by Tableau's bar graph (3)
- Order Processing Time
  - The time difference between order date and ship date. We would like to keep the order processing time under 5 days.
  - Demonstrate by Tableau's bar graph (4)
- Inventory Level
  - o Quantity of each products on hands. We need to keep a sufficient amount of inventory in the warehouse. The threshold we set is 100 pieces.
  - Demonstrate by Tableau's bar graph (5)

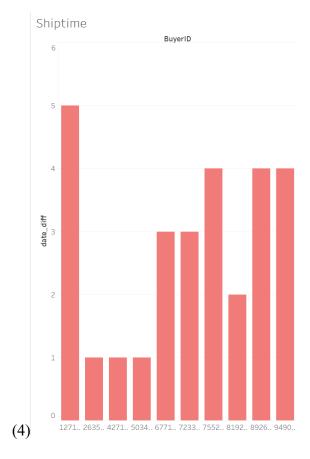


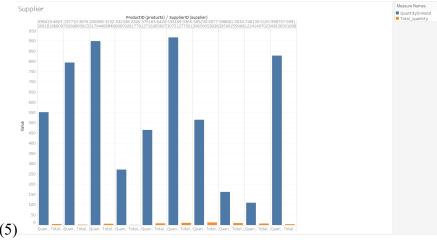






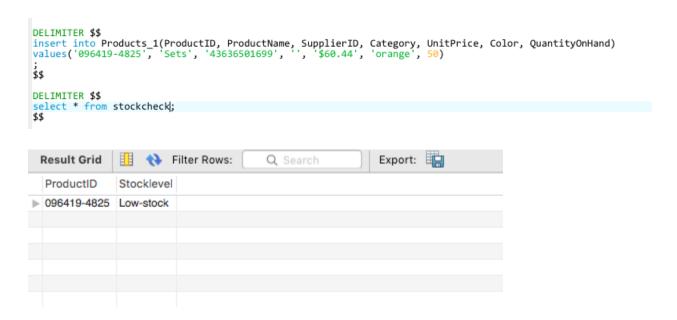






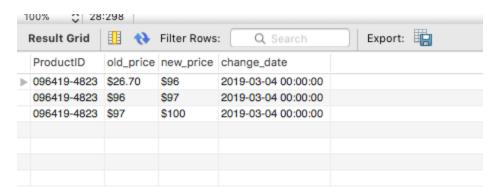
# VIII. Triggers & Procedures

The after insert trigger is to alarm if the new product inserted is in low stock. If the "QuantityOnHand" is less than 100, the Product information will be showed on the new table called Stockcheck



The procedure is an update procedure to update new price change, including new price parameter and key parameter (ProductID).

An after update trigger is to insert new price information into a table called price\_update. In this table, you can check the price update details and the time price change occurred.



### VIIII. Project Summary

In this project, we had the chance to imagine what it would look like to run an eCommerce company. First, we identified the main departments necessary to run the company as well as various attributes in each department. Then, we have to consider multiple real-life scenarios to validate the practicality of our attributes. Lastly, we discussed business functions and metrics to come up with queries and triggers to implement in our database.