CPSC 304 Project Cover Page

Milestone #: ___4

Date: <u>2024/08/05</u>

Group Number: <u>33</u>

Name	Student Number	CS Alias (Userid)	Preferred E-mail Address
Kevin Chu (Chao-Wu Chu)	85406312	b0u5x	kevinchu6601@gmail.com
Kaicheng Lu	14723720	o1u1i	kaichenglu2020@gmail.com
Jason Liang	75499566	w3s8d	cajasonliang@gmail.com

By typing our names and student numbers in the above table, we certify that the work in the attached assignment was performed solely by those whose names and student IDs are included above. (In the case of Project Milestone 0, the main purpose of this page is for you to let us know your e-mail address, and then let us assign you to a TA for your project supervisor.)

In addition, we indicate that we are fully aware of the rules and consequences of plagiarism, as set forth by the Department of Computer Science and the University of British Columbia

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GitHub Repository Link

https://github.students.cs.ubc.ca/CPSC304-2024S-T2/project b0u5x o1u1i w3s8d

Project Summary

Our project is a food delivering service that manages the process of a customer ordering food from a restaurant and having the food delivered to them. Customers are able to write reviews for both the restaurant and the driver responsible for delivering the food. In addition, customers are able to register, and view their history of orders and payments.

Project Description

Our project is a food delivery service. Users are able to register a new user. There, they enter information about themselves such as their name, address, phone, email, customer account username, credit card, the discount associated with their account, if they have a membership, and their points. During the registration process, users are able to cancel. For the registration to be complete, their phone number, address, name, amount of points, credit card, and username must be filled in. Customers are able to delete a registered customer. They do this by giving the associated phone number of the customer that they want to delete. In addition, customers are able to update any information of a specific registered customer if they know the phone number of the customer. Users are also able to view all the customers that are currently in the database and their data.

The user is able to add drivers to the database. To register a driver, the user must give the name, phone number, driver account username, and the vehicle they drive. In addition, users are also able to delete a driver in the database. This process will require the phone number of the driver they want to delete. In addition, users are able to update any information of a particular driver. They are also able to search for any driver based on specific information. They are able to input any attribute, which will allow them to search for all the drivers that meet their search criteria. Users are also able to view all the drivers that are in the database and their data.

Users are also able to add food items to menus. To add a food item, the user must give the name, price and type of food it is and whether the food item is vegan. Users are also able to delete any food item on the menu. This is done by the user specifying the name of the food item that they want to delete. Users are also able to update the information about any food

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item existing in the database. Users are also able to view all the food items that are listed in the database.

In addition, users are able to add new food orders to the database. To input an order into the database, the user gives the total price of the order, and the estimated time of the arrival. The user is also able to delete any existing order within the database. To do this, the user will need to give the order number of the order that they want to delete. Users are also able to view the history of their orders. They are able to see the ID of the order, the customer phone number, the restaurant address, the driver phone number, the total price, and the time of arrival associated with each order. as well as their payment history. In addition, the user is able to find the driver and their information of the one delivering their order.

Users are also able to make new payments. To add a payment, the user needs to give the total price of the payment they want to make, and the status of their payment to indicate whether the payment was successful or not. In addition, users are able to view their history of payments. They will be able to see the ID, status, price, restaurant address, and the driver phone associated with each of their payments. In addition, users are able to find the number of successful payments.

Users are also able to add menus into the database. To add a menu, the user will need to give the name and cuisine of their menu. In addition, they are able to delete an existing menu in the database. To do this, they are required to give the menu number of the menu they want to delete. In addition, users are able to view the list of menus in the database as well as the list of food items.

Users are also able to make reviews for a driver or a restaurant. Users are able to see a list of all the reviews for drivers in the database or a list of all the reviews for restaurants in the database. When viewing the list of restaurant reviews, users are able to see the phone number of the customer, time stamp, title, image, comment, rating type, restaurant address, food quality rating and portion size rating associated with their restaurant review. Users are able to make new restaurant or driver reviews. To make a new restaurant review, users are prompted to give the title of their review, timestamp of when the review was made, image, comment, food quality rating, and a portion size rating of their restaurant review. Users are able to delete restaurant reviews in the database. To do this, they must give the timestamp of when the review was made. Users are also able to make a driver review. To do this, they need to give the

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title of the review, the timestamp of their review, image, comment, a package handling rating, and the delivery time rating of their driver review. In addition, users are able to view only driver reviews that have a rating greater than 3. Users are also able to find reviews for a specific driver by giving the driver number that they want to see reviews for. Users can also find reviews to find reviews for a specific restaurant by giving the restaurant number of the restaurant they want to see reviews for. Users are also able to choose to view only restaurant reviews with a rating greater than 3.

The program also enables users to choose to do a projection on different categories in the database including customers, restaurants, menu advanced info, menu basic info, food advanced info, food basic info, orders, drivers, review advanced info, review basic info, food reviews, driver reviews, payment advanced info, and payment basic info. The user can choose a category and a combination of attributes that they want to filter to view a table for. For customers, the attributes they can choose to view are name, address, phone, email, customer account, credit card, membership, points, and discount. For restaurants, users can choose to view the attributes name, address, open hours, and restaurant account. For menu advanced info, the user can choose to view the attributes name and cuisine. For menu basic info, the user can choose to view the attributes menu id and name. For food advanced info, users can choose to view the attributes, food type and is it vegan. For food basic info, users can choose to view the attributes, food name, food price, and food type. For orders, users can choose to view the attributes order id, total price, time arrival, customer phone, restaurant address, and driver phone. For drivers, users can choose to view the attributes phone, name, vehicle, and driver account. For review basic info, users can choose to view the attributes, customer phone, time stamp, title, image, comment, food quality rating and portion size rating. For review advanced info, users can choose to view the attributes, comment and rating type. For food reviews, users can view the attributes, customer phone, timestamp, restaurant address, food quality rating, and portion size rating. For driver reviews, the user can choose to view the attributes, customer phone, timestamp, driver phone, package handling rating, and delivery time rating. For payment advanced info, the user can view the attributes, order ID, price, restaurant address, and driver phone. For payment basic info, users can see the attributes payment ID, status, and order ID.

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Schema Changes

We changed the domain for the attribute timestamp for the entity DriverReview from datetime to timestamp. We changed the domain for the attribute timestamp for the entity FoodReivew from date to timestamp. We changed the domain for the attribute time arrival for the entity Orders from date to timestamp. We changed the domain for the attribute timestamp for the Review from date to timestamp.

We changed the domain for these attributes because we thought that in the context of those entities to be better suited with the domain timestamp. This is because the domain timestamp is more detailed compared to datetime, and it makes more sense in all of those entities. This can make it provide more accurate data for users. This is because precision on the time when the order can be vital for delivery. In addition, for Reviews, it helps in identifying each review because it is more precise, and thus significantly less likely for two different reviews to have the same timestamp. For orders, we thought users might also find it useful to know the precise time that their delivery will arrive. At the same time, it can help users differentiate between orders.

We renamed the attribute MID in the Own relationship and in the Contain relationship to menuID. This is because the attribute name MID is unclear, and it is difficult to determine that it refers to menuID. We renamed the fName attribute in the Contain and the Ordered relationship to foodName. Similarly, it is because the attribute name is unclear and it can be difficult to know that it means foodName. Thus, we decided to rename it to foodName so the attribute name is clear and easy to determine what it means.

We renamed the entities food1 and food2 to foodBasicInfo and foodAdvancedInfo, menu1 and menu2 to menuBasicInfo and menuAdvancedInfo, payment1 and payment2 to paymentBasicInfo and paymentAdvancedInfo, and review1 and review2 to reviewBasicInfo and reviewAdvancedInfo. This is because the names of the entities did not give any information on what it represented. The names before were more ambiguous, but with the current names, it makes it more clear the type of attributes that the entities would contain.

We also changed the name of all the attributes to have the entity in its name. This is because a lot of our attributes had the same name in our program such as timestamp that was in driverReviews and foodReview. By changing the name of the attributes to include the entity where it is from, it makes it clear where it is from and makes the names of each attribute unique. This helps when we use foreign keys in our project in making it clear which attribute from which entity we are using.

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We changed the name of attributes that had abbreviations to have the full name like customerAcc to be customer_account. This is because having the abbreviations made the name less representative of what the attribute was. By having the full name rather than an abbreviation, it makes it immediately clear what the attribute refers to and eliminates any ambiguity that was there from having an abbreviation.

Schema

Customers (customer_phone: varchar[15], customer_name: varchar[255], customer_address: varchar[255], customer_email:varchar[255], customer_account: varchar[20], customer_paymentInfo: varchar[255], customer_membership: varchar[3], customer_points: int, customer_discount: varchar[4]), customer_email, customer_account UNIQUE; customer_name, customer_address, customer_email, customer_account, customer_paymentInfo, customer_points NOT NULL; customer_membership DEFAULT 'No'

CK: customer_phone, customer_email, customer_account

Restaurants (<u>restaurant_address</u>: varchar[255], restaurant_name: varchar[255], restaurant_openHours: varchar[255], restaurant_account: varchar[20]), restaurant_account UNIQUE; restaurant_name, restaurant_openHours, restaurant_account NOT NULL

CK: restaurant_address, restaurant_account

Own (<u>restaurant address</u>: varchar[255], <u>menu id</u>: int)

CK: {restaurant_address, menu_id}

MenuBasicInfo (menu id: int, menu_name: varchar[255]),

menu_name NOT NULL CK: menu_id, menu_name

MenuAdvancedInfo (<u>menu_name</u>: varchar[255], menu_cuisine: varchar[255])

CK: {menu name}

Contain (menu id: int, food name: varchar[255])

CK: {menu id, food name}

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```
FoodBasicInfo (food name: varchar[255], food price: decimal[5, 2], food_type: varchar[255]),
food price, food typeNOT NULL
CK: {food name, food type}
FoodAdvancedInfo (food hasVeganDiet: varchar[3], food type: varchar[255]),
food type, food has Vegan Diet NOT NULL
       CK: {food type}
Ordered (food name: varchar[255], order id: int, orderedQuantity: int),
orderedQuantity NOT NULL
CK: {food name, order id}
Orders (order id: int, order totalPrice: decimal[5, 2], order timeArrival: timestamp,
customer phone: varchar[15], restaurant address: varchar[255], driver phone: varchar[15]),
order totalPrice, order timeArrival, customer phone, restaurant address, driver phone NOT
NULL
CK: {order id}
Drivers (driver phone: varchar[15], driver name: varchar[255], driver account: varchar[20],
driver vehicle: varchar[255]),
driver account UNIQUE; driver name, driver account, driver vehicle NOT NULL
CK: driver phone, driver account
ReviewBasicInfo (customer phone: varchar[15], review timeStamp: timestamp, review title:
varchar[50], review comment: varchar[255], review image: varchar[255]),
review title, review comment NOT NULL
CK: {customer phone, review timeStamp}
ReviewAdvancedInfo (review comment: varchar[255], review ratingType: varchar[8]),
review ratingType NOT NULL
       CK: {review comment}
FoodReviews (customer_phone: varchar[15], review_timeStamp: timestamp,
restaurant_address: varchar[255], foodReviews foodQualityRating: int,
foodReviews portionSizeRating: int), restaurant address NOT NULL
CK: {customer phone, review timeStamp}
```

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DriverReviews (<u>customer_phone</u>: varchar[15], <u>review_timeStamp</u>: timestamp, <u>driver_phone</u>: varchar[15], <u>driverReviews_packageHandlingRating</u>: int, <u>driverReviews_deliveryTimeRating</u>: int), <u>driver_phone_NOT_NULL</u>

CK: {customer_phone, review_timeStamp}

PaymentBasicInfo (<u>payment_id</u>: int, payment_status: varchar[7], **order_id**: int), status, order_id NOT NULL

CK: {payment_id}

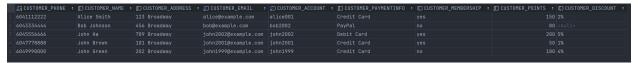
PaymentAdvancedInfo (payment_price: decimal[5, 2], <u>order_id</u>: int, <u>restaurant_address</u>: varchar[255], <u>driver_phone</u>: varchar[15]), price, restaurant_address, driver_phone NOT NULL CK: {order_id}

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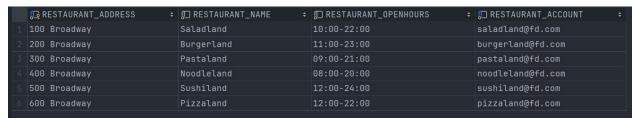
SQL Initialization

All SQL statements for initialization is included in (src/sql/scripts/DatabaseScripts.sql), the screenshots below are the tables after initialization on SQL*PLUS.

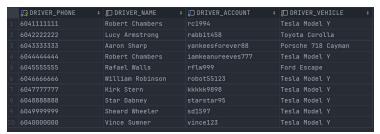
Customers:



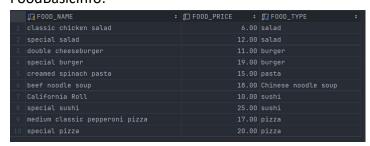
Restaurants



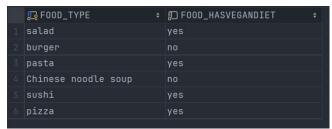
Drivers:



FoodBasicInfo:

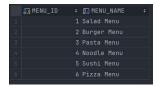


FoodAdvancedInfo:

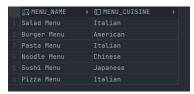


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MenuBasicInfo:



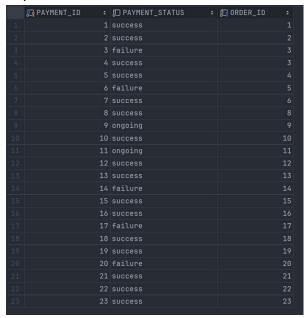
MenuAdvancedInfo:



Orders:



PaymentBasicInfo



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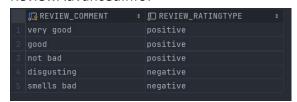
PaymentAdvancedInfo:

	₩ ORDER_ID ÷	PAYMENT_PRICE		☐ RESTAURANT_ADDRESS	☐ DRIVER_PHONE	\$
1			17.00	100 Broadway	6041111111	
2				200 Broadway	604222222	
3			30.00	300 Broadway	6043333333	
4			18.00	400 Broadway	604444444	П
5			30.00	500 Broadway	6045555555	
6				600 Broadway	6046666666	
7				100 Broadway	6041111111	П
8				200 Broadway	6045555555	П
9				200 Broadway	6043333333	
10			90.10	300 Broadway	604777777	
11	11			200 Broadway	6040000000	П
12	12			300 Broadway	6040000000	
13	13			400 Broadway	6041111111	
14				500 Broadway	6043333333	
15				600 Broadway	604444444	
16				100 Broadway	6040000000	
17	17			200 Broadway	6045555555	
18	18		39.09	500 Broadway	604444444	
19				600 Broadway	6041111111	
20			38.63	100 Broadway	6043333333	
21				300 Broadway	6041111111	
22				400 Broadway	6040000000	
23				500 Broadway	6046666666	

ReviewBasicInfo:

	₩ CUSTOMER_PHONE ÷	REVIEW_TIMESTAMP ÷	<pre> REVIEW_TITLE</pre>	☐ REVIEW_IMAGE \$	☐ REVIEW_COMMENT
	6041112222	2024-07-25 19:30:00.000000	Amazing	url_link_1	very good
	6043334444	2024-08-10 16:00:00.000000	Fine	url_link_2	good
	6045556666	2024-09-01 13:05:00.000000	I like this	url_link_3	good
	6045556666	2024-12-01 10:25:00.000000	Good	url_link_4	not bad
ı	6047778888	2025-02-28 12:10:00.000000	So bad	url_link_5	disgusting
ı	6049990000	2025-07-26 14:45:00.000000	Not recommended	url_link_6	smells bad
ı	6041112222	2024-07-27 18:26:03.000000	Best delivery	url_link_7	very good
	6043334444	2024-08-10 15:17:13.000000	Fast service	url_link_8	very good
ı	6047778888	2024-09-01 09:15:20.000000	Like the food	url_link_9	good
ı	6049990000	2024-09-01 14:25:33.000000	Good service	url_link_10	good

ReviewAdvancedInfo:

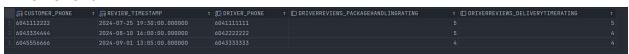


FoodReviews:

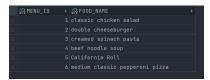
r - where	=	- ORDER BY		
© CUSTOMER_PHONE ÷	REVIEW_TIMESTAMP	RESTAURANT_ADDRESS		
6045556666	2024-12-01 10:25:00.0000	000 400 Broadway		3
6047778888	2025-02-28 12:10:00.0000	000 500 Broadway		1
6049990000	2025-07-26 14:45:00.0000	000 600 Broadway		
6041112222	2024-07-27 18:26:03.0000	000 400 Broadway		
6043334444	2024-08-10 15:17:13.0000	000 500 Broadway		
6047778888	2024-09-01 09:15:20.0000	000 200 Broadway		
6049990000	2024-09-01 14:25:33.0000	000 100 Broadway		

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DriverReviews:



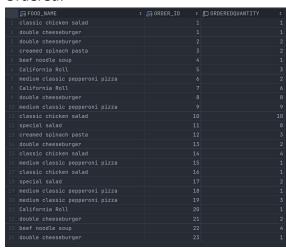
Contain:



Own:



Ordered:



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SQL Queries

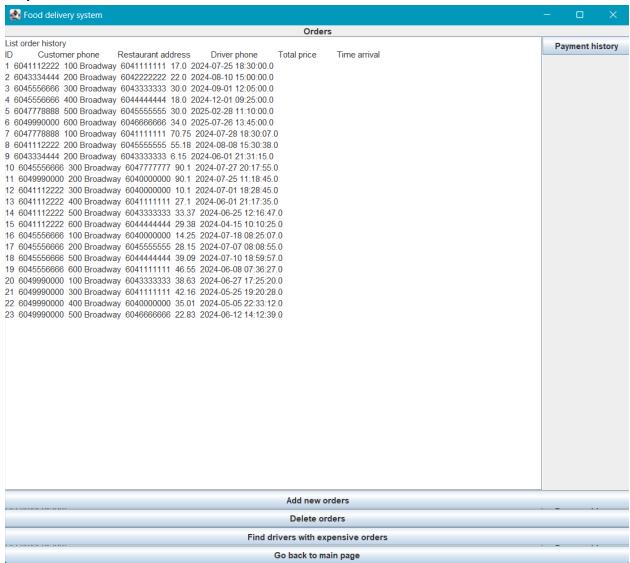
1. Insert Operation

We do the INSERT operation on the Orders Table (with foreign keys that will be related to other tables).

SQL statement:

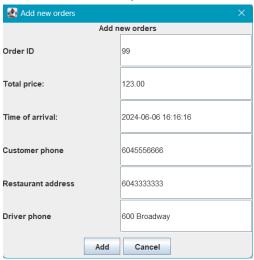
INSERT INTO Orders VALUES (99,123.0,'2024-06-06 16:16:16.0','6045556666','600 Broadway','6043333333');

Step 1: We choose the "Add new orders" button on the GUI.

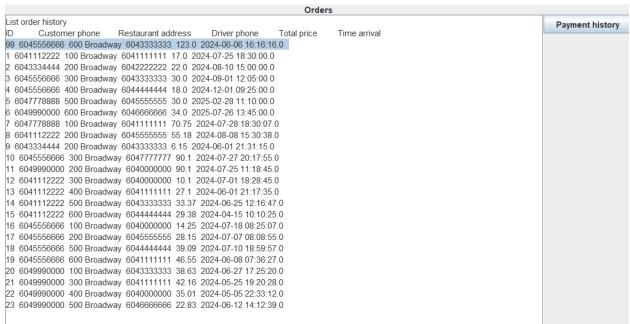


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Step 2: We enter the information to insert a new tuple (there is a little bug that Restaurant Address and Driver phone should be in opposite text box).



Step 3: We can see that the new tuple is inserted into the Orders table.



Function Reference

1. SQL Query String:

Where: OrderService.java - line 45

Method: public String[] insert(OrdersModel model)

2. Query Executed:

Where: AppDOA.java - line 1174

Method: public String[] insertOrder(OrdersModel model, String query)

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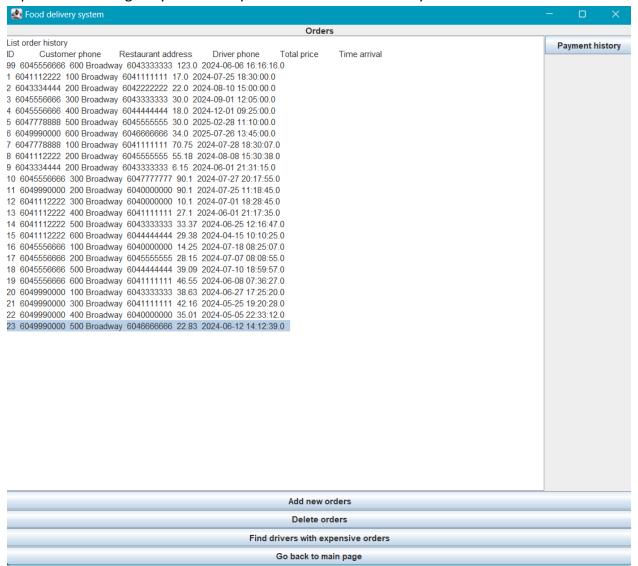
2. Delete Operation

We do the DELETE operation on the Orders Table.

SQL statement:

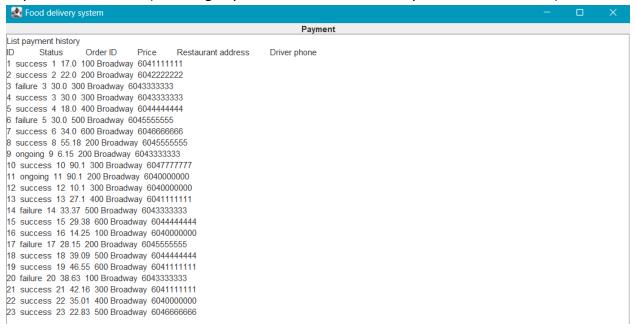
DELETE FROM Orders WHERE order_id = 23;

Step 1: We pick which tuple to delete, here we pick orderID with 23, this will also effect the tuples with a foreign key of 23 in PaymentAdvancedInfo and PaymentBasicInfo tables.



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Payment Information (including PaymentAdvancedInfo and PaymentBasicInfo tables)

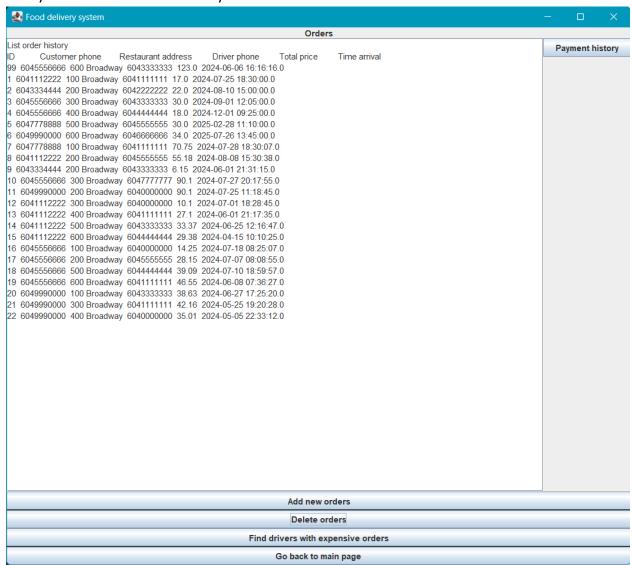


Step 2: We enter Order ID as 23 to delete.



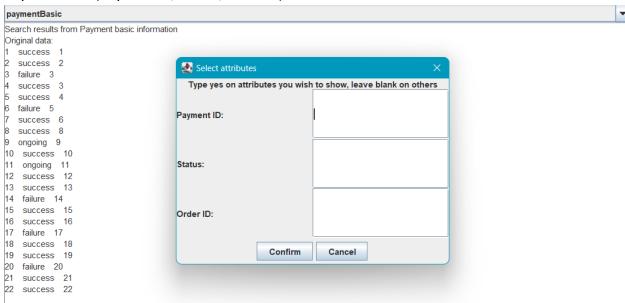
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Step 3: We can now see that the tuple with Order ID = 23 is deleted, and so is the related tuples in PaymentAdvancedInfo and PaymentBasicInfo tables.

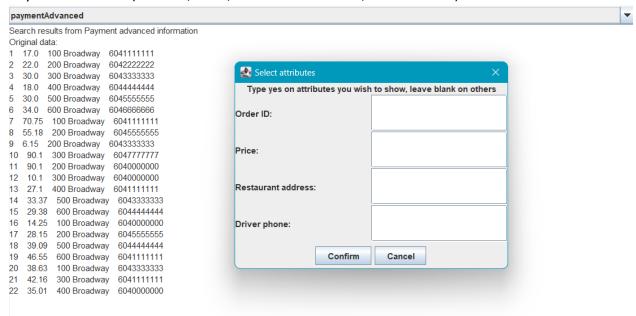


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PaymentBasic(PaymentID, Status, OrderID)



PaymentAdvanced(OrderID, Price, Restautant Address, Driver Phone)



Function Reference

1. SQL Query String:

Where: OrderService.java - line 54

Method: public String[] delete(OrdersModel model)

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2. Query Executed:

Where: AppDOA.java - line 1225

Method: public String[] deleteOrder(OrdersModel model, String query)

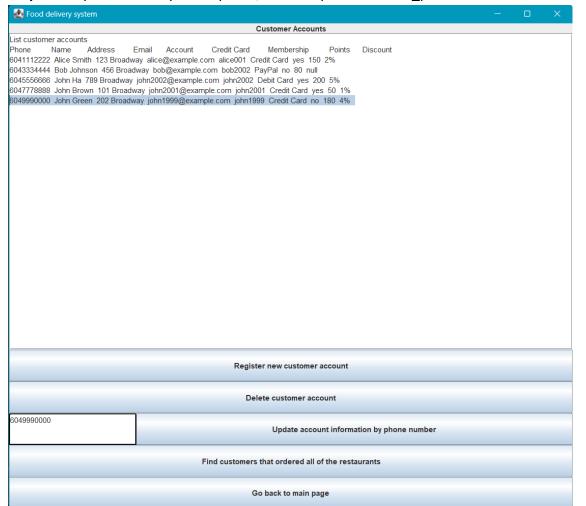
3. Update Operation

We do the UPDATE operation on the Customers Table.

SQL statement:

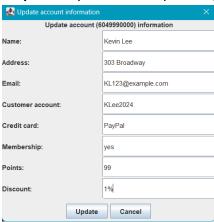
UPDATE Customers SET customer_name = 'Kevin Lee', customer_address = '303 Broadway', customer_email = 'KL123@example.com', customer_account = 'KLee2024', customer_paymentInfo = 'PayPal', customer_membership = 'yes', customer_points = 99, customer_discount = '1%' WHERE customer_phone = '6049990000';

Step 1: We pick which tuple to update, here we pick customer phone with 6049990000.

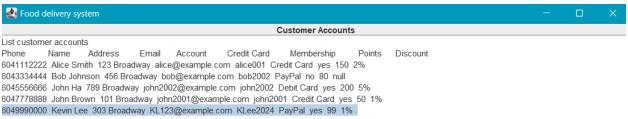


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Step 2: We pick which tuple to update, here we pick customer phone with 6049990000.



Step 3: We see the corresponding changes in the GUI.



Function Reference

1. SQL Query String:

Where: CustomerAccountService.java - line 65

Method: public String[] update(CustomersModel model)

2. Query Executed:

Where: AppDOA.java - line 176

Method: public String[] updateCustomer(CustomersModel model, String query)

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4. Selection Operation

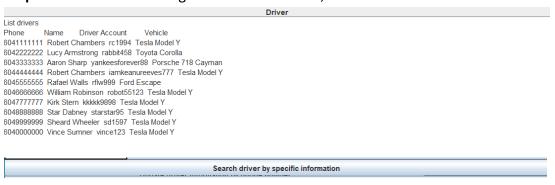
We do the selection operation on the Drivers Table.

SQL statement:

SELECT * FROM Drivers

WHERE driver vehicle = 'Tesla Model Y';

Step 1: We see that the original table is as below, and click at the search driver button.



Step 2: We follow the instructions, and enter what we want kind of drivers we want to search.



Step 3: We get a list of tuples with the drivers that drives a "Tesla Model Y".



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Function Reference

1. SQL Query String:

Where: DriverService.java - line 116

Method: public Object[] select(DriversModel model)

2. Query Executed:

Where: AppDOA.java - line 479

Method: public Object[] selectDriver(String query)

5. Projection Operation

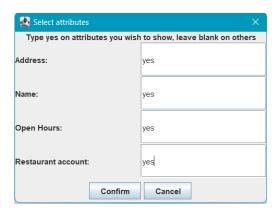
The projection operation works for any table in this application.

• Example 1: Restaurants Table

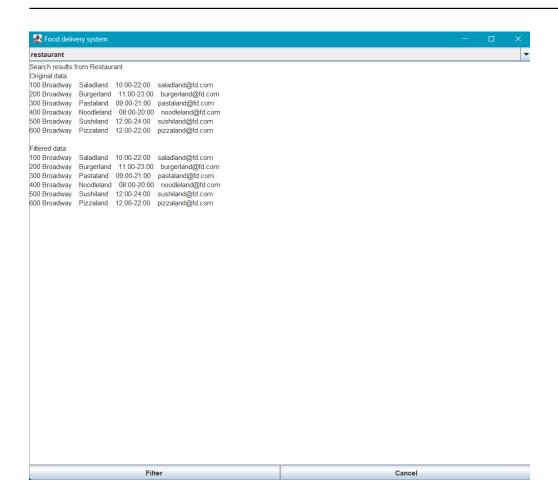
Case 1: We select all attributes to do projection.

SQL statement:

SELECT restaurant_address, restaurant_name, restaurant_openHours, restaurant_account FROM Restaurants



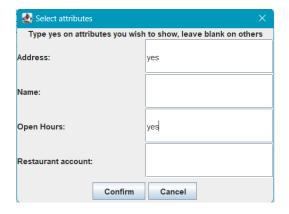
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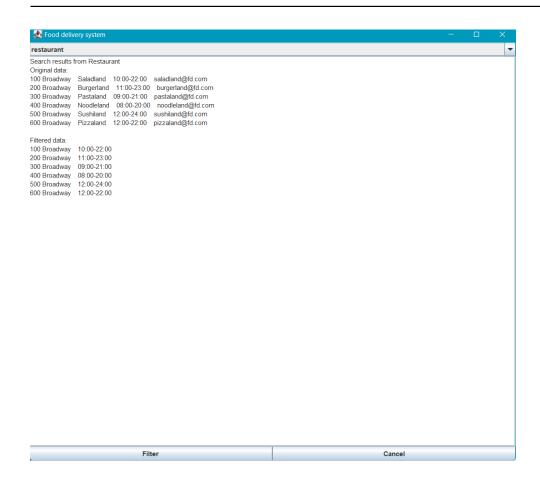
Case 2: We select some attributes to do projection.

SQL statement:

SELECT restaurant address, restaurant openHours FROM Restaurants



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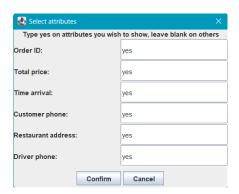
• Example 2: Orders Table

Case 1: We select all attributes to do projection.

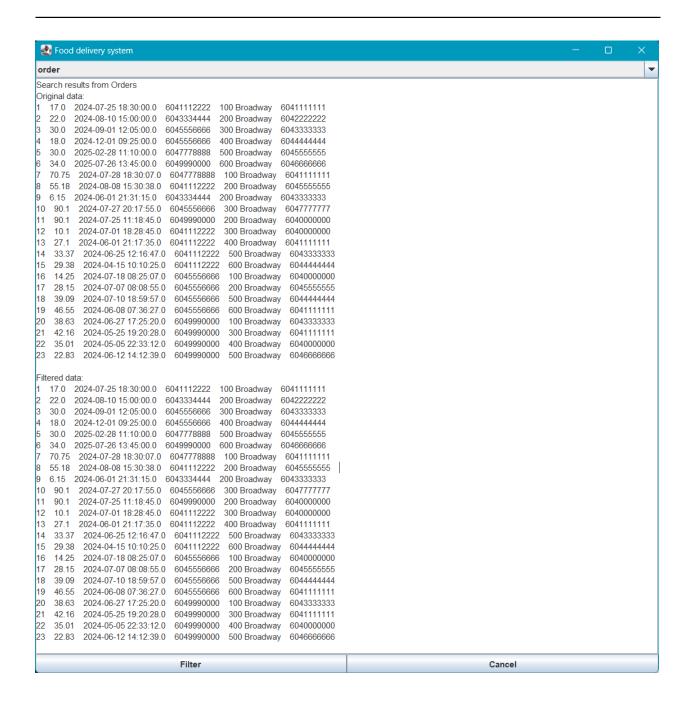
SQL statement:

 ${\tt SELECT\ order_id,\ order_totalPrice,\ order_timeArrival,\ customer_phone,\ restaurant_address,\ driver_phone}$

FROM Orders



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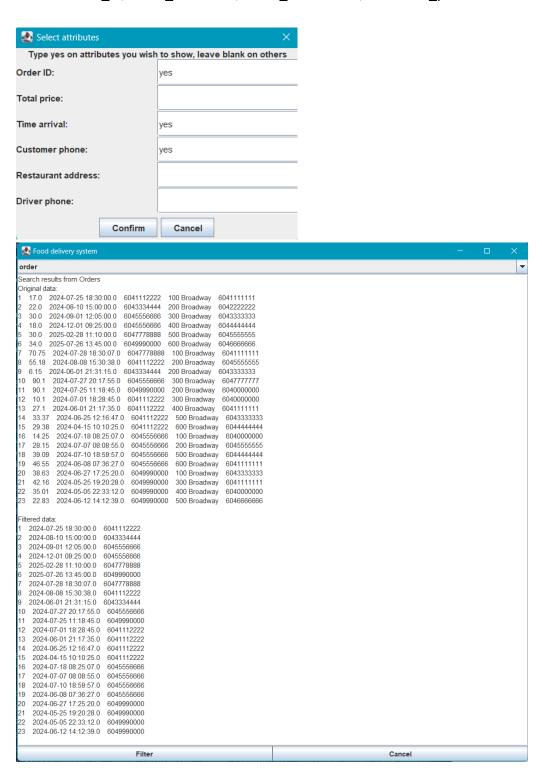


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Case 2: We select some attributes to do projection.

SQL statement:

SELECT order id, order totalPrice, order timeArrival, customer phone FROM Orders



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Function Reference

1. SQL Query String:

Where: [Service Name].java

e.g. CustomerAccountService.java

Method: public Object[] project([Service Type Model] model)

e.g. public Object[] project(CustomersModel model)

2. Query Executed:

Where: AppDOA.java

Method: public Object[] project[Service Name]([Service Type Model] model, String

query)

e.g. public Object[] projectCustomer(CustomersModel model, String

query)

6. Join Operation

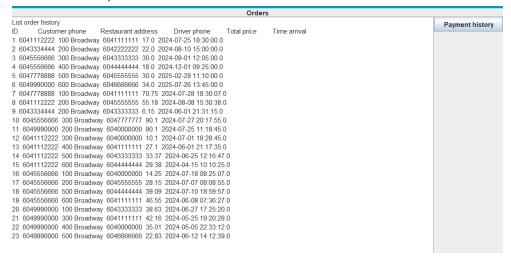
SQL statement

SELECT DISTINCT D.driver_phone, D.driver_name, D.driver_account, D.driver_vehicle FROM Orders O, Drivers D

WHERE O.driver_phone = D.driver_phone AND O.order_totalPrice > 50.00";

Implementation

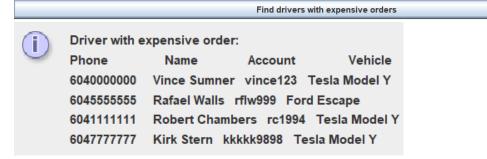
Before: Orders, Drivers Table



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After: The Query Result



Function Reference

1. SQL Query String:

Where: OrderService.java - line 96
Method: public DriversModel[] join()

2. Query Executed:

Where: AppDOA.java - line 1293

Method: public DriversModel[] joinOrder(String query)

7. Aggregation with GROUP BY Operation

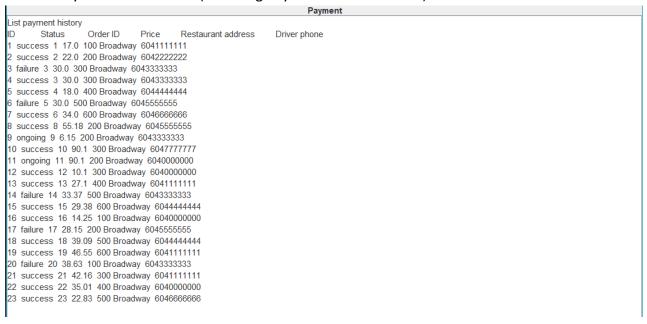
SQL statement

SELECT payment_status, COUNT(payment_id) AS number_of_successful_payments FROM PaymentBasicInfo GROUP BY payment status;

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Implementation

Before: Payment Information (Including PaymentBasicInfo Table)



After: The Query Result

Number of payments:
Successful Failed Processing

2

Function Reference

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1. SQL Query String:

Where: PaymentBasicService.java - line 78

Method: public Object[] aggregationGroupBy()

2. Query Executed:

Where: AppDOA.java - line 1395

5

Method: public Object[] aggregationGroupByPaymentBasicInfo(String query)

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8. Aggregation with HAVING Operation

SQL statement

SELECT restaurant_address, MAX(foodReviews_foodQualityRating) AS highest_food_quality_rating FROM FoodReviews GROUP BY restaurant_address HAVING MAX(foodReviews foodQualityRating) > 3;

Implementation

Before: FoodReviews Table

		Restaurant R	eview		
List restaurants and food reviews					
Customer phone Time stamp	Title Image	Comment Rating type	Restaurant address	Food quality rating	Portion size rating
6041112222 2024-07-27 18:26:03.	Best delivery url_link	_7 very good positive 400 Bro	adway 4 3		
6043334444 2024-08-10 15:17:13.	Fast service url link	8 very good positive 500 Bro	adway 5 4		
6047778888 2024-09-01 09:15:20.	Like the food url_link	9 good positive 200 Broadwa	ay 4 3		
6049990000 2024-09-01 14:25:33.	O Good service url link	10 good positive 100 Broad	way 5 4		
6045556666 2024-12-01 10:25:00.	O Good url link 4 not l	bad positive 400 Broadway 5	3		
6047778888 2025-02-28 12:10:00.	O So bad url link 5 dis	sgusting negative 500 Broadw	ay 2 1		
6049990000 2025-07-26 14:45:00.	Not recommended u	rl link 6 smells bad negative	600 Broadway 1 2		
			•		

After: The Query Result

Find restaurant with food rating greater than 3



Function Reference

1. SQL Query String:

Where: FoodReviewService.java - line 97
Method: public Object[] aggregationHaving()

2. Query Executed:

Where: AppDOA.java - line 1697

Method: public Object[] aggregationHavingFoodReviews(String query)

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9. Nested Aggregation with GROUP BY

SQL statement

SELECT FB.food_type, MIN(FB.food_price) AS lowest_food_price
FROM FoodBasicInfo FB
WHERE FB.food_name IN (SELECT DISTINCT O.food_name
FROM Ordered O
WHERE O.orderedQuantity > 5)

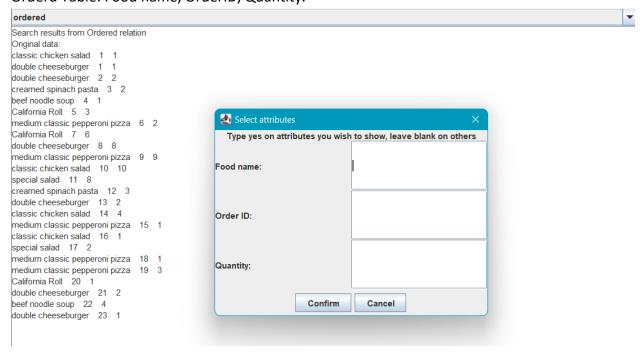
GROUP BY FB.food_type;

Implementation

Before: Food Information (including FoodBasicInfo), Ordered Table

Foods
List foods
Name Price Type Vegan diet
classic chicken salad 6.0 salad yes
special salad 12.0 salad yes
double cheeseburger 11.0 burger no
special burger 19.0 burger no
creamed spinach pasta 15.0 pasta yes
beef noodle soup 18.0 Chinese noodle soup no
California Roll 10.0 sushi yes
special sushi 25.0 sushi yes
medium classic pepperoni pizza 17.0 pizza yes
special pizza 20.0 pizza yes

Orderd Table: Food name, OrderID, Quantity.



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After: The Query Result

Find the cheapest price for popular food types



Find the cheapest price for popular food types

Food types Cheapest price burger 11.0 sushi 10.0 salad 6.0 pizza 17.0

Function Reference

1. SQL Query String:

Where: FoodBasicService.java - line 110
Method: public Object[] nestedAggregation()

2. Query Executed:

Where: AppDOA.java - line 811

Method: Object[] nestedAggregationFoodBasicInfo(String query)

10. Division Operation

SQL statement

SELECT C.customer_phone, C.customer_name

FROM Customers C

WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT R.restaurant address

FROM Restaurants R " +

WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT O.customer_phone

FROM Orders O

WHERE R.restaurant_address = O.restaurant_address

AND O.customer phone = C.customer phone));

Implementation

Before: Customers, Restaurants, Orders Table

					C	Customer Accoun	ts	
List custome	er accounts							
Phone	Name A	Address	Email	Account	Credit Card	Membership	Points	Discount
6041112222	Alice Smith	123 Broa	idway alice	e@example.d	com alice001 Cr	edit Card yes 150	2%	
6043334444	Bob Johns	on 456 Bro	oadway bo	b@example.	.com bob2002 P	ayPal no 80 null		
6045556666	John Ha 7	89 Broadw	ay john200	02@example	.com john2002 [Debit Card yes 20	00 5%	
6047778888	John Brow	n 101 Broa	adway johr	n2001@exan	nple.com john200	01 Credit Card ye	s 50 1%	
6049990000	John Green	n 202 Broa	adway johr	1999@exan	nple.com john199	9 Credit Card no	180 4%	

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Show Restaurant's menu

Orders					
List order history	Payment history				
ID Customer phone Restaurant address Driver phone Total price Time arrival	,				
1 6041112222 100 Broadway 6041111111 17.0 2024-07-25 18:30:00.0					
2 6043334444 200 Broadway 6042222222 22.0 2024-08-10 15:00:00.0					
3 6045556666 300 Broadway 6043333333 30.0 2024-09-01 12:05:00.0					
4 6045556666 400 Broadway 6044444444 18.0 2024-12-01 09:25:00.0					
5 6047778888 500 Broadway 6045555555 30.0 2025-02-28 11:10:00.0					
6 6049990000 600 Broadway 6046666666 34.0 2025-07-26 13:45:00.0					
7 6047778888 100 Broadway 6041111111 70.75 2024-07-28 18:30:07.0					
8 6041112222 200 Broadway 6045555555 55.18 2024-08-08 15:30:38.0					
9 6043334444 200 Broadway 6043333333 6.15 2024-06-01 21:31:15.0					
10 6045556666 300 Broadway 6047777777 90.1 2024-07-27 20:17:55.0					
11 6049990000 200 Broadway 6040000000 90.1 2024-07-25 11:18:45.0					
12 6041112222 300 Broadway 6040000000 10.1 2024-07-01 18:28:45.0					
13 6041112222 400 Broadway 6041111111 27.1 2024-06-01 21:17:35.0					
14 6041112222 500 Broadway 6043333333 33.37 2024-06-25 12:16:47.0					
15 6041112222 600 Broadway 6044444444 29.38 2024-04-15 10:10:25.0					
16 6045556666 100 Broadway 6040000000 14.25 2024-07-18 08:25:07.0					
17 6045556666 200 Broadway 6045555555 28.15 2024-07-07 08:08:55.0					
18 6045556666 500 Broadway 6044444444 39.09 2024-07-10 18:59:57.0					
19 6045556666 600 Broadway 6041111111 46.55 2024-06-08 07:36:27.0					
20 6049990000 100 Broadway 6043333333 38.63 2024-06-27 17:25:20.0					
21 6049990000 300 Broadway 6041111111 42.16 2024-05-25 19:20:28.0					
22 6049990000 400 Broadway 6040000000 35.01 2024-05-05 22:33:12.0					
23 6049990000 500 Broadway 6046666666 22.83 2024-06-12 14:12:39.0					

After: The Query Result

Customer name Customer phone
6041112222 Alice Smith
6045556666 John Ha
6049990000 John Green

Function Reference

1. SQL Query String:

Where: CustomerAccountService.java - line 135

Method: public Object[] division()

2. Query Executed:

Where: AppDOA.java - line 294

Method: public Object[] divisionCustomer(String query)