Prakhar Rastogi RA1711003011189 Week-5: Database Creation

Created:

mishtidb.sql

Code:

```
1.
      -- phpMyAdmin SQL Dump
2. -- version 4.8.0
3. -- https://www.phpmyadmin.net/
4. --
      -- Host: 127.0.0.1
6. -- Generation Time: Sep 03, 2019 at 09:15 PM
7.
      -- Server version: 10.1.31-MariaDB
8. -- PHP Version: 7.2.4
9.
10. SET SQL_MODE = "NO_AUTO_VALUE_ON_ZERO";
11. SET AUTOCOMMIT = 0;
12. START TRANSACTION;
13. SET time_zone = "+00:00";
14.
15.
16. /*!40101 SET @OLD_CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT=@@CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT */;
17. \hspace{0.2in} \begin{subarray}{lll} \end{subarray} 17. \hspace{0.2in} \begin{subarray}{lll} /*!40101 & SET @OLD_CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS = @@CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS */; \\ \end{subarray}
18. /*!40101 SET @OLD_COLLATION_CONNECTION=@@COLLATION_CONNECTION */;
19. /*!40101 SET NAMES utf8mb4 */;
20.
21. --
22. -- Database: `mishtidb`
23. --
24.
25. -- ----
26.
27. --
28. -- Table structure for table `admin`
29. --
30.
31. CREATE TABLE `admin` (
32. 'id' int(11) NOT NULL,
33.
       `name` varchar(250) NOT NULL,
34. 'email' varchar(50) NOT NULL,
35. `password` varchar(250) NOT NULL
36. ) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
37.
38. --
39. -- Dumping data for table `admin`
40. --
41.
42. INSERT INTO `admin` (`id`, `name`, `email`, `password`) VALUES
43. (1, 'Admin', 'admin@gmail.com', '12345');
44.
45.
46.
```

```
47.
48. -- Table structure for table `categories`
49. --
50.
51. CREATE TABLE `categories` (
52. `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
53.
        `name` varchar(250) NOT NULL,
54. `short_desc` varchar(250) NOT NULL,
55.
         `long_desc` varchar(500) NOT NULL
56. ) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
57.
58. --
59. -- Dumping data for table `categories`
60. --
61.
62. INSERT INTO `categories` (`id`, `name`, `short_desc`, `long_desc`) VALUES
    (7, 'North Indian', 'This is a popular category in Northern India', 'Indian cuisine encompasses a wide variety of regional cuisine native to India. Given the range of diversity in soil type, climate
    and occupations, these cuisines vary significantly from each other and use locally available chocol ates, herbs, vegetables and fruits. The dishes are then served according to taste in either mild, me
    dium or hot. Indian food is also heavily influenced by religious and cultural choices, like Hinduism
     and traditions.'),
64.
       (8, 'Chinese', 'Chinese cuisine is an important part of Chinese culture, which includes cuisine or
    iginating from the diverse regions of China.', 'A number of different styles contribute to Chinese c
    uisine but perhaps the best known and most influential are Cantonese cuisine, Shandong cuisine, Jian
    gsu cuisine (specifically Huaiyang cuisine) and Sichuan cuisine.'),
      (9, 'South Indian', 'South Indian cuisine includes the cuisines of the five southern states of Ind
    ia Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Telangana.', 'The cuisines of Andhra Pradesh ar
     e the spiciest in all of India. Generous use of chili and tamarind make the dishes tangy and hot. Th
    e majority of dishes are vegetable or lentil-based.'),
      (10, 'Snacks', ' A snack is a small portion of food eaten between meals.', 'A snack is a small por
    tion of food eaten between meals. This may be a snack food, such as potato chips or baby carrots, bu t can also simply be a small amount of any food.'),
67. (11, 'Himalayan Food', 'Nepalese cuisine comprises a variety of cuisines based upon ethnicity, soi
     l and climate relating to Nepal cultural diversity and geography.', 'Much of the cuisine is variatio
    n on Asian themes. Other foods have hybrid Tibetan, Indian and Thai origins. They were originally fi
     lled with buffalo meat but now also with goat or chicken, as well as vegetarian preparations. Specia
    I foods such as sel roti, finni roti and patre are eaten during festivals such as Tihar.');
68.
69.
70.
71.
72. -- Table structure for table `food`
73. --
74.
75. CREATE TABLE `food` (
76. 'id' int(11) NOT NULL,
77.
        `cat id` int(10) NOT NULL,
78. `fname` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
79.
         `description` varchar(250) NOT NULL
80. ) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
81.
82. --
83. -- Dumping data for table `food`
84. --
85.
86. INSERT INTO `food` (`id`, `cat_id`, `fname`, `description`) VALUES
87. (1, 9, 'Dosa', 'I love Dosa very much. Its a South Indian Food and Everybody loves it!'),
88.
       (7, 7, 'Egg Role', 'This is a North Indian Pop Food. Everybody likes it so damn very much.'),
```

```
89. (8, 8, 'Chowmin', 'This is a Chinese Pop Food. Everybody likes it so damn very much.'),
90. (9, 10, 'French Fries', 'This is a Snacks Food. Everybody likes it so damn very much with Tea or C
91. (10, 11, 'Momos', 'This is a Himalayan Pop Food. Everybody likes it so damn very much. Its comes w
    ith different flavors!'),
92. (11, 8, 'Hakka Noodles', 'This food is so much popular even in India. It tastes like Chowmein but
   with Gravy. ');
93.
94. -- ------
95.
96. --
97. \quad \text{-- Table structure for table `orders`}
98. --
99.
100. CREATE TABLE `orders` (
101. `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
102. `order_id` varchar(20) NOT NULL,
103. `user_id` varchar(10) NOT NULL,
104. `food_id` varchar(10) NOT NULL,
105. `user name` varchar(100) NOT NULL,
106. 'timestamp' varchar(50) NOT NULL
107. ) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
108.
109. --
110. -- Dumping data for table `orders`
112.
113. \  \  \, \text{INSERT INTO `orders` (`id`, `order\_id`, `user\_id`, `food\_id`, `user\_name`, `timestamp`)} \ \, \text{VALUES}
114. (3, 'RSTGF384345', '3', '1', 'Samprit', '04:09:2019 12:02:06am');
115.
116. -- ---
117.
118. --
119. -- Table structure for table `users`
120. --
121.
122. CREATE TABLE `users` (
123. `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
124. `name` varchar(50) DEFAULT NULL,
125. 'email' varchar(50) DEFAULT NULL,
126. 'password' varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
127. 'timestamp' varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL
128. ) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
129.
130. --
131. -- Dumping data for table `users`
132. --
133.
134. INSERT INTO `users` (`id`, `name`, `email`, `password`, `timestamp`) VALUES
135. (3, 'Mishti Chakraborty', 'mishti@gmail.com', '12345', '06:08:2019 01:40:08am');
136.
137. --
138. -- Indexes for dumped tables
```

```
139. --
140.
141. --
142. -- Indexes for table `admin`
143. --
144. ALTER TABLE `admin`
145. ADD PRIMARY KEY ('id');
146.
147. --
148. -- Indexes for table `categories`
149. --
150. ALTER TABLE `categories`
151. ADD PRIMARY KEY ('id');
152.
153. --
154. -- Indexes for table `food`
155. --
156. ALTER TABLE `food`
157. ADD PRIMARY KEY ('id');
158.
159. --
160. -- Indexes for table `orders`
161. --
162. ALTER TABLE `orders`
163. ADD PRIMARY KEY ('id');
164.
165. --
166. -- Indexes for table `users`
167. --
168. ALTER TABLE `users`
169. ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);
170.
171. --
172. \ \hbox{\scriptsize ---} \ \hbox{\scriptsize AUTO\_INCREMENT for dumped tables}
173. --
174.
175. --
176. -- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `admin`
177. --
178. ALTER TABLE `admin`
179. MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=2;
180.
181. --
182. -- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `categories`
184. ALTER TABLE `categories`
185. MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=12;
186.
187. --
188. -- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `food`
189. --
190. ALTER TABLE `food`
```

```
191.
        MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=12;
192.
193. --
194. -- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `orders`
195. --
196. ALTER TABLE `orders`
197. MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=4;
198.
199. --
200. -- AUTO INCREMENT for table `users`
201. --
202. ALTER TABLE `users`
203. MODIFY 'id' int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=4;
204. commit;
205.
206. /*!40101 SET CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT=@OLD_CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT */;
207. /*!40101 SET CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS=@OLD_CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS */;
208. /*!40101 SET COLLATION_CONNECTION=@OLD_COLLATION_CONNECTION */;
```

Output:







