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**Structural change using DDL**

ALTER TABLE statement is used to drop a column in the Role entity.

**INSERT**

INSERT statements are included in the processing of all admin modules of the project to insert new roles, restaurants, employees, customers and products. They are also present in the management of orders, where they are used to add a new table and add products to the order.

**DELETE**

DELETE statements are included in the processing of all admin modules of the project to delete roles, restaurants, employees, customers and products.

**Simple SELECT SQL statement**

Simple SELECT statements are included in the processing of all admin modules of the project to retrieve roles, restaurants, employees, customers and products. They are also present in the management of orders, where they are used to retrieve the order details.

**SELECT using an aggregate function**

Aggregate function is used before the delete statements to count the appearances of the item as a foreign key in other tables, i.e. to check whether the delete operation is possible.

**SELECT using a compound condition**

Compound condition is used to retrieve the tables currently being served by a specific employee.

**JOIN query**

JOIN queries are used in the processing of several modules. For example, in the management of orders, a JOIN query is used to retrieve the order and its details.

**Correlated subquery**

Correlated subqueries are used in the customer and employee reports. The customer report retrieves all customers who spent a minimum specified value in a specified period. The employee report retrieves all employees who served more than the average of the employees supervised by the same manager in a specified period.

**Subquery**

Subqueries are used in the order report. The order report retrieves the total price and the average ticket grouped by day and compares these values with their average in a specified period.

**Form to collect user data, Pass variables using POST**

Forms are used to collect user data in all admin modules (roles, restaurants, employees, customers and products) and variables are passed using POST.

**GET to pass data to another page**

Variables are passed via GET to another page to filter the stocks by restaurant and product.

**Populate a field on a form**

Fields in a form are populated in all admin modules (roles, restaurants, employees, customers and products) to present the user with the current data before an update.

**Login and password**

Login and password are implemented using the API’s included in Elliot’s presentation.

**Check for empty data fields**

Before an add or an update operation in a form, the fields are checked for empty data.

**Trigger**

Trigger is used before an insert operation in the order table to store the date and time of the insertion.

**Referential integrity**

Referential integrity is used all over the schema, as can be seen in the ER diagram. Before a delete operation, all the referential integrity are checked, in order to prevent a violation.

**Transaction**

Transaction is used to update the stock when a product is included in an order.