

Database Principle and Design
CSC-420-01-242

2/16/2025
Project

Clay Jones
Isaiah Boyd
Wendon Doswell

Part 1 Proposal

Database

a. Description:

Our database will be based on an HBCU cafeteria repository. It will include multiple HBCU dining areas and store information about their menus. Categories will include the name of the building, serving amount, day of week, time of day, main course, first side, second side, dessert, and the special drink. This database will store all the planned meals for the week at any given time. This database will contain multiple different relationships however we will not know the exact relationships until we normalize the data. Through normalization, we will ensure that the data is structured efficiently to minimize redundancy and maintain data integrity.

b. Inspiration:

Our inspiration from this project was seeing how Norfolk State University has a dining services website that shows the menu for each week. Seeing how the cafe has an effective way to track the menu, we thought it would be a good idea. In order to do this, they store the dinner items in a database and it updates weekly. We wanted to do this because it can be implemented at different institutions.

c. Questions:

How much staff is available on Thursdays?
What is the cafeteria serving on Wednesday?
What cafeteria is serving chicken tenders?
What does the cafeteria serve on Monday mornings?
What drink is at the cafeteria today?

d. Reports List

1. Allergen/Ingredients - A report which list which specific foods contain certain ingredients such peppers, salt, cheese, nuts
2. Options -A report that shows which foods are a possible vegetarian or vegan option rather than the general option
3. Meal popularity - A report which tracks which dishes are most frequently served and preferred by students.

e. Business Rules

1. **Each meal must have a list of sides associated with it.**

- a. A meal cannot be stored in the database without its side.
- b. Each side must be linked to at least one meal to ensure accurate inventory tracking.

2. A dish may be marked as vegetarian, vegan, or gluten-free, but must meet the dietary requirements to be classified as such.

- a. A dish labeled vegetarian cannot contain meat, while a vegan dish must exclude all animal products, including dairy and eggs.
- b. Gluten-free dishes must not contain wheat, barley, rye, or any gluten-containing additives.

3. Meals must be planned and stored in the database at least one week in advance so the menu can be created.

- a. The database should prevent the creation of a menu for a given week if the meals have not been planned in advance.
- b. Any changes to a planned meal must be made at least 24 hours before the scheduled serving time to ensure proper preparation.

4. All dining areas must be assigned a unique identifier and store relevant information.

- a. A dining area must have a unique ID, name, and location in the database.
- b. A record of the capacity and staffing details of each dining area must be maintained to optimize operations.

5. All students and faculty must have access to view weekly menus through a user-friendly interface.

- a. A digital menu must be available for users to check meal options for the week.
- b. A filtering system should allow users to search for meals based on dietary preferences (e.g., vegetarian, vegan, gluten-free).

f. Possible Pitfall

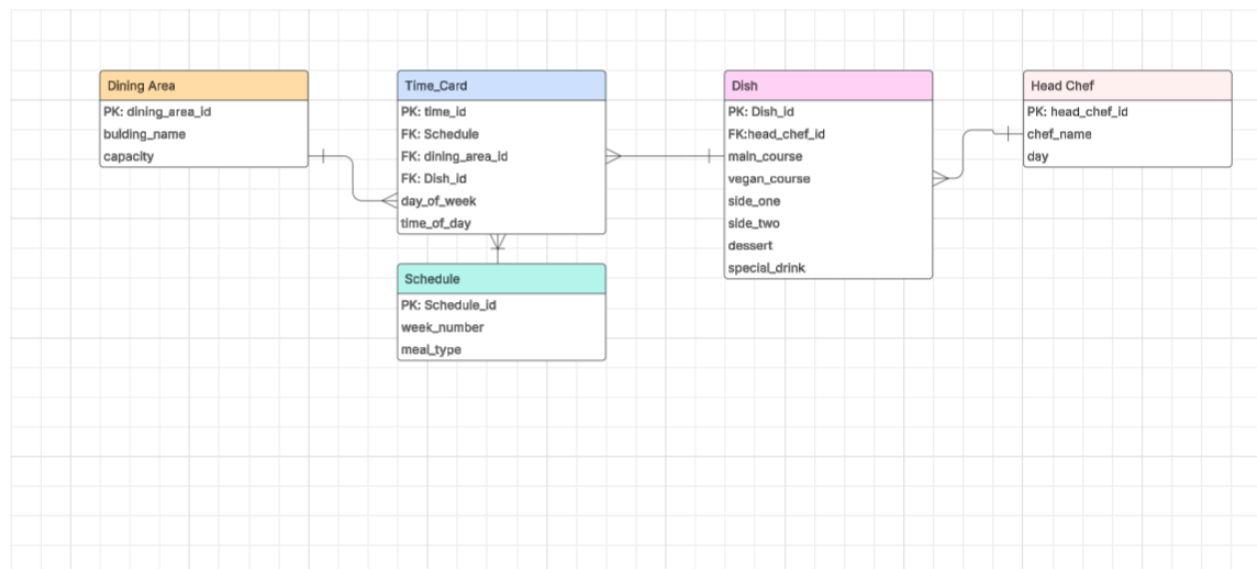
The amount of ingredients in a dish may be too large to include for an entire meal so only the main ones might have to be displayed.

Database Principle and Design
CSC-420-01-242

4/10/2025
Project

Clay Jones
Isaiah Boyd
Wendon Doswell

Part 2 Model

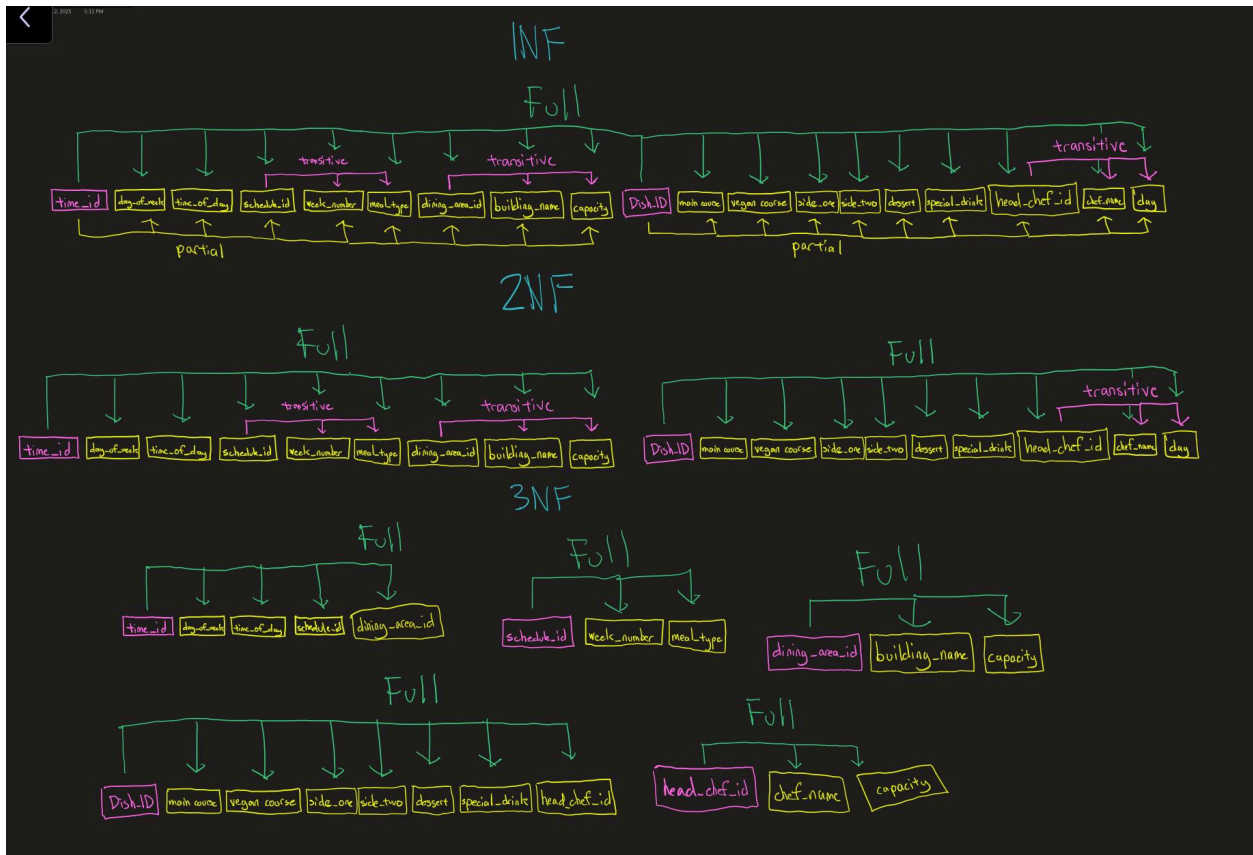


Database Principle and Design
CSC-420-01-242

4/10/2025
Project

Clay Jones
Isaiah Boyd
Wendon Doswell

Part 3 Normalization



Database Principle and Design
CSC-420-01-242

4/10/2025
Project

Clay Jones
Isaiah Boyd
Wendon Doswell

Data Dictionary

Data Dictionary

Table Name	Attribute Name	Contents	Type	Format	Range	Required	PK or FK	FK referenced Table
Schedule	week_number	Number of correlating week	INT	99999	1-7	Y	PK	
	meal_type	The type of meal	VARCHAR	Xxxxxxx		Y		
	schedule_id	Identifier for schedule	INT	99999		Y		

Type	Attribute Name	Contents	Type	Format	Range	Required	PK or FK	FK referenced Table
Dish	main_course	The main course	VARCHAR	Xxxxxxxx		Y	PK	
	vegan_course	The vegan course	VARCHAR	Xxxxxxxx		Y		
	side_one	side item 1	VARCHAR	Xxxxxxxx		Y		
	side_two	side item 2	VARCHAR	Xxxxxxxx		Y		
	dessert	dessert type	VARCHAR	Xxxxxxxx		Y		
	special_drink	special drink	VARCHAR	Xxxxxxxx		Y		
	head_chef_id	number to identify chef	VARCHAR	Xxxxxxxx		Y	FK	head_chef_id
	dish_id	dish identifier	INT	99999		Y		

Table Name	Attribute Name	Contents	Type	Format	Range	Required	PK or FK	FK referenced Table
Time	day_of_week	Days of week meal is served	VARCHAR	Xxxxxxxx	Mon-Sun	Y	PK	
	time_of_day	Time of the day	INT	99999	10am - 9pm	Y		
	Time_id	Identifier for time	INT	99999		Y		
	dining_area_id	Identifier for the dining area				Y	FK	dining_area_id
	schedule_id	Identifier for schedule		99999		Y	FK	schedule_id

Table Name	Attribute Name	Contents	Type	Format	Range	Required	PK or FK	FK referenced Table
Dining area	Building_name	Name of the building for food	VARCHAR	Xxxxxxxx		Y	PK	
	capacity	Number of people it can serve	INT	99999		Y		
	dining_area_id	Identifier for the dining area	INT	99999		Y		

Table Name	Attribute Name	Contents	Type	Format	Range	Required	PK or FK	FK referenced Table
head chef	chef_name	Name of chef	VARCHAR	Xxxxxxxx	Mon - Sunday	Y	PK	
	day	The day	VARCHAR	Xxxxxxxx		Y		
	head_chef_id	Identifier for the head chef	INT	99999		Y		

Database Principle and Design
CSC-420-01-242

4/28/2025
Project

Clay Jones
Isaiah Boyd
Wendon Doswell

Part 4 Create DB

Our sql database code along with data population:

```
-- Start logging output
```

```
SPOOL output.txt
```

```
-- Drop existing tables
```

```
DROP TABLE time CASCADE CONSTRAINTS;
```

```
DROP TABLE dish CASCADE CONSTRAINTS;
```

```
DROP TABLE schedule CASCADE CONSTRAINTS;
```

```
DROP TABLE dining_area CASCADE CONSTRAINTS;
```

```
DROP TABLE head_chef CASCADE CONSTRAINTS;
```

```
-- =====
```

```
-- TABLE: Head_Chef
```

```
-- =====
```

```
CREATE TABLE head_chef (  
    head_chef_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    chef_name VARCHAR2(50) NOT NULL  
);
```

```
-- =====
```

```
-- TABLE: Dish (References: Head_Chef)
```

```
-- =====
```

```
CREATE TABLE dish (  
    dish_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    main_course VARCHAR2(50) NOT NULL,  
    vegan_course VARCHAR2(50) NOT NULL,  
    side_one VARCHAR2(50) NOT NULL,  
    side_two VARCHAR2(50) NOT NULL,  
    dessert VARCHAR2(50) NOT NULL,  
    special_drink VARCHAR2(50) NOT NULL,  
    head_chef_id INT,  
    CONSTRAINT fk_dish_headchef FOREIGN KEY (head_chef_id) REFERENCES  
head_chef(head_chef_id)  
);
```

```
-- =====
```

```
-- TABLE: Schedule
```

```
-- =====
```

```
CREATE TABLE schedule (  
    schedule_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    meal_type VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL CHECK (meal_type IN ('Breakfast', 'Lunch', 'Dinner')),  
    week_number INT CHECK (week_number BETWEEN 1 AND 7)  
);
```

```

-- =====
-- TABLE: Dining_Area
-- =====
CREATE TABLE dining_area (
    dining_area_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    building_name VARCHAR2(50) NOT NULL,
    capacity INT NOT NULL
);

-- =====
-- TABLE: Time (References: Dining_Area, Schedule)
-- =====
CREATE TABLE time (
    time_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    day_of_week VARCHAR2(10) NOT NULL CHECK (day_of_week IN ('Mon', 'Tue', 'Wed',
'Thu', 'Fri', 'Sat', 'Sun')),
    time_category VARCHAR2(15) NOT NULL CHECK (time_category IN ('Morning', 'Afternoon',
'Evening')),
    dining_area_id INT NOT NULL,
    schedule_id INT NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT fk_time_dining FOREIGN KEY (dining_area_id) REFERENCES
dining_area(dining_area_id),
    CONSTRAINT fk_time_schedule FOREIGN KEY (schedule_id) REFERENCES
schedule(schedule_id)
);

-- =====
-- Insert Records
-- =====

-- Insert into Head_Chef
INSERT INTO head_chef VALUES (1, 'Alice Johnson');
INSERT INTO head_chef VALUES (2, 'Brandon Lee');
INSERT INTO head_chef VALUES (3, 'Isaiah Boyd');
INSERT INTO head_chef VALUES (4, 'Wendon Doswell');
INSERT INTO head_chef VALUES (5, 'Clay Jones');

-- Insert into Dish
INSERT INTO dish VALUES (1, 'Grilled Chicken', 'Tofu Stir Fry', 'Mashed Potatoes', 'Steamed
Broccoli', 'Chocolate Cake', 'Berry Smoothie', 1);
INSERT INTO dish VALUES (2, 'Beef Lasagna', 'Vegan Pasta', 'Garlic Bread', 'Garden Salad',
'Cheesecake', 'Lemonade', 2);

```

```
INSERT INTO dish VALUES (3, 'Fish Tacos', 'Black Bean Tacos', 'Rice Pilaf', 'Corn on the Cob',  
'Apple Pie', 'Iced Tea', 3);
```

```
INSERT INTO dish VALUES (4, 'Turkey Sandwich', 'Veggie Wrap', 'Potato Chips', 'Coleslaw',  
'Brownies', 'Sweet Tea', 4);
```

```
INSERT INTO dish VALUES (5, 'Steak', 'Grilled Veggies', 'Baked Potato', 'Green Beans',  
'Banana Pudding', 'Orange Juice', 5);
```

```
-- Insert into Schedule
```

```
INSERT INTO schedule VALUES (1, 'Breakfast', 1);
```

```
INSERT INTO schedule VALUES (2, 'Lunch', 2);
```

```
INSERT INTO schedule VALUES (3, 'Dinner', 3);
```

```
INSERT INTO schedule VALUES (4, 'Lunch', 4);
```

```
INSERT INTO schedule VALUES (5, 'Dinner', 5);
```

```
-- Insert into Dining_Area
```

```
INSERT INTO dining_area VALUES (1, 'Oak Hall', 150);
```

```
INSERT INTO dining_area VALUES (2, 'Pine Commons', 200);
```

```
INSERT INTO dining_area VALUES (3, 'Maple Dining', 120);
```

```
INSERT INTO dining_area VALUES (4, 'Elm Bistro', 80);
```

```
INSERT INTO dining_area VALUES (5, 'Cedar Cafe', 100);
```

```
-- Insert into Time
```

```
INSERT INTO time VALUES (1, 'Mon', 'Morning', 1, 1);
```

```
INSERT INTO time VALUES (2, 'Tue', 'Afternoon', 2, 2);
```

```
INSERT INTO time VALUES (3, 'Wed', 'Evening', 3, 3);
```

```
INSERT INTO time VALUES (4, 'Thu', 'Afternoon', 4, 4);
```

```
INSERT INTO time VALUES (5, 'Fri', 'Evening', 5, 5);
```

```
-- Stop logging output
```

```
SPOOL OFF;
```

1. Write a Select all query for all tables in your database

HEAD_CHEF_ID	CHEF_NAME
1	Alice Johnson
2	Brandon Lee
3	Isaiah Boyd
4	Wendon Doswell
5	Clay Jones

[illegible]

SCHEDULE_ID	MEAL_TYPE	WEEK_NUMBER
1	Breakfast	1
2	Lunch	2
3	Dinner	3
4	Lunch	4
5	Dinner	5

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM dining_area;
```

DINING_AREA_ID	BUILDING_NAME	CAPACITY
1	Oak Hall	150
2	Pine Commons	200
3	Maple Dining	120
4	Elm Bistro	80
5	Cedar Cafe	100

SQL> SELECT * FROM time;

TIME_ID	DAY_OF_WEEK	TIME_CATEGORY	DINING_AREA_ID	SCHEDULE_ID
1	Mon	Morning	1	1
2	Tue	Afternoon	2	2
3	Wed	Evening	3	3
4	Thu	Afternoon	4	4
5	Fri	Evening	5	5

SQL> SELECT * FROM head_chef;

HEAD_CHEF_ID	CHEF_NAME
1	Alice Johnson
2	Brandon Lee
3	Isaiah Boyd
4	Wendon Doswell
5	Clay Jones

SQL> SELECT * FROM dish;

DISH_ID	MAIN_COURSE	VEGAN_COURSE	SIDE_ONE
SIDE_TWO	DESSERT	SPECIAL_DRINK	HEAD_CHEF_ID
1	Grilled Chicken	Tofu Stir Fry	Mashed Potatoes
2	Chocolate Cake	Berry Smoothie	1
3	Beef Lasagna	Vegan Pasta	Garlic Bread
4	Cheesecake	Lemonade	2
5	Fish Tacos	Black Bean Tacos	Rice Pilaf
6	Apple Pie	Iced Tea	3
7	Turkey Sandwich	Veggie Wrap	Potato Chips
8	Brownies	Sweet Tea	4
9	Steak	Grilled Veggies	Baked Potato
10	Banana Pudding	Orange Juice	5

SQL> SELECT * FROM schedule;

SCHEDULE_ID	MEAL_TYPE	WEEK_NUMBER
1	Breakfast	1
2	Lunch	2
3	Dinner	3
4	Lunch	4
5	Dinner	5

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM dining_area;
```

DINING_AREA_ID	BUILDING_NAME	CAPACITY
1	Oak Hall	150
2	Pine Commons	200
3	Maple Dining	120
4	Elm Bistro	80
5	Cedar Cafe	100

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM time;
```

TIME_ID	DAY_OF_WEEK	TIME_CATEGORY	DINING_AREA_ID	SCHEDULE_ID
1	Mon	Morning	1	1
2	Tue	Afternoon	2	2
3	Wed	Evening	3	3
4	Thu	Afternoon	4	4
5	Fri	Evening	5	5

2. Write a query which uses the count function (you select the table)

TOTAL_DISHES

5

```
SQL> SELECT COUNT(*) AS total_dishes FROM dish;
```

TOTAL_DISHES

5

3. Write a query which uses the Where clause

DISH_ID	MAIN_COURSE	VEGAN_COURSE	SIDE_ONE	SIDE_TWO
DESSERT	SPECIAL_DRINK	HEAD_CHEF_ID		
2	Beef Lasagna	Vegan Pasta	Garlic Bread	Garden Salad
				Cheesecake
				Lemonade
		2		

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM dish
2 WHERE head_chef_id = 2;
```

DISH_ID	MAIN_COURSE	VEGAN_COURSE	SIDE_ONE	SIDE_TWO	DESSERT	SPECIAL_DRINK	HEAD_CHEF_ID
2	Beef Lasagna	Vegan Pasta	Garlic Bread	Garden Salad	Cheesecake	Lemonade	2

4. Write a query which uses the Group By Clause

MEAL_TYPE	TOTAL_MEALS
Lunch	2
Dinner	2
Breakfast	1

```
SQL> SELECT meal_type, COUNT(*) AS total_meals
2 FROM schedule
3 GROUP BY meal_type;
```

MEAL_TYPE	TOTAL_MEALS
Lunch	2
Dinner	2
Breakfast	1

5. Write a query which uses the Having Clause

MEAL_TYPE TOTAL_MEALS

Lunch	2
Dinner	2

```
SQL> SELECT meal_type, COUNT(*) AS total_meals
2 FROM schedule
3 GROUP BY meal_type
4 HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
```

MEAL_TYPE	TOTAL_MEALS
Lunch	2
Dinner	2

6. Write a query which uses a Natural Join

SCHEDULE_ID TIME_ID DAY_OF_WEEK TIME_CATEGORY DINING_AREA_ID
MEAL_TYPE WEEK_NUMBER

1	1 Mon	Morning	1 Breakfast	1
2	2 Tue	Afternoon	2 Lunch	2
3	3 Wed	Evening	3 Dinner	3
4	4 Thu	Afternoon	4 Lunch	4
5	5 Fri	Evening	5 Dinner	5

```
SQL> SELECT *
2 FROM time
3 NATURAL JOIN schedule;
```

SCHEDULE_ID	TIME_ID	DAY_OF_WEEK	TIME_CATEGORY	DINING_AREA_ID	MEAL_TYPE	WEEK_NUMBER
1	1 Mon	Morning	1 Breakfast	1		
2	2 Tue	Afternoon	2 Lunch	2		
3	3 Wed	Evening	3 Dinner	3		
4	4 Thu	Afternoon	4 Lunch	4		
5	5 Fri	Evening	5 Dinner	5		

7. Write a sub query

CHEF_NAME

Alice Johnson

```
SQL> SELECT chef_name
2 FROM head_chef
3 WHERE head_chef_id IN (
4     SELECT head_chef_id
5     FROM dish
6     WHERE dessert LIKE '%Cake%'
7 );
```

CHEF_NAME
Alice Johnson

Division of Work:

Clay - creating code for the database

Isaiah - populating the database and adding describe statements

Wendon - creating and inserting queries