Business Rules — Mamma Mia's Pizza

(Week 1)

Goal (Week 1): capture the business rules that drive our ERD and schema decisions. Pizza prices are **computed** (not stored), orders must include pizzas, delivery is assigned by postal code with a cooldown, and discounts are applied in a strict order.

1) Pricing (computed, not stored)

- We do not store a price on pizzas. Price is computed at guery time from ingredients.
- · Units standard:
 - ingredients.cost per unit is stored as €/kg.
 - pizza_ingredients.qty_unit is stored in grams.
 - During computation we convert grams \rightarrow kg: (qty unit / 1000.0) * cost per unit.
- · Formula per size

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price(size) = \Sigma( (qty_g / 1000) × ingredient_cost_\mathbb{C}/kg ) × 1.40 (margin) × 1.09 (VAT) × size multiplier
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- Size multipliers: S = 0.80, M = 1.00, L = 1.30.
- Rounding: customer-facing prices are rounded to €0.01 at the very end (after margin & VAT).
- Cheapest pizza (for birthday): pick the pizza line with the lowest computed size price before any discounts; if tied, use the first in the order.
- Cheapest drink (for birthday): lowest unit price among drinks on the order.

2) Menu & dietary labels

- Vegetarian: pizza contains no ingredient where is meat = 1.
- Vegan: pizza contains no ingredient where is_meat = 1 and no ingredient where is_animal_product = 1 (e.g., cheese, eggs).
- Drinks and desserts store their own unit_price and a vegan flag.
- Pizzas have an active flag so we can hide items seasonally without deleting.

3) Customers & addresses (data quality)

• customers.email is UNIQUE.

- birth_date must indicate age ≥ 10 at time of creation (checked by constraint or application).
- A customer can have many addresses (1→N). Each order references exactly one delivery address.
- · Reporting fields:
 - Age is derived from birth date at query time.
 - To support "earnings by gender," we may include an optional gender column (e.g.,
 ENUM('F', 'M', 'X', 'PreferNotToSay')) in a later iteration; queries should handle NULL.

4) Orders & order items

- An order must contain at least one pizza; drinks/desserts are optional.
- placed at is set on creation.
- Status lifecycle (allowed transitions):

```
PLACED \rightarrow PREPARING \rightarrow OUT_FOR_DELIVERY \rightarrow DELIVERED (forward only). CANCELLED is allowed only from PLACED or PREPARING.
```

• Order line quantity must be > 0. Pizza lines also store a size (S,M,L).

5) Discounts (strict stacking order)

Apply discounts in this exact order:

- 1. Birthday (calendar day match, server local date):
 - o 1 cheapest pizza free (see rule above)
 - + 1 drink free (cheapest drink on the order)
- 2. Loyalty: once a customer has purchased ≥ 10 pizzas (lifetime), apply 10% off the remaining pizza subtotal.
- 3. Discount code: discount_codes.code is unique. If single_use = 1, it can be redeemed once globally.
 On redemption we set redeemed_at and redeemed_by_customer. Apply percent_off to the post-loyalty subtotal.
- The final total cannot be negative.
- If multiple discounts could hit the same item, earlier rules win; later rules apply to whatever subtotal remains.

6) Delivery & assignment

- Each delivery_person covers one or more postal codes via delivery_zones (1→N).
- Each order has exactly one row in deliveries (PK = order_id), with assigned_to →
 delivery_people.delivery_person_id.
- Availability rule: a driver is available if they have no undelivered orders (deliveries.delivered_at IS
 NULL none exist) and their most recent delivered at is ≥ 30 minutes ago.
- If no driver covers the customer's postal code (or no one is available), the order cannot move to OUT_FOR_DELIVERY.

7) Integrity constraints (schema + logic)

- ingredients.cost per unit > 0.
- pizza_ingredients.qty_unit > 0; all order-line quantity > 0.
- discount codes.code is UNIQUE; customers.email is UNIQUE.
- orders.status and order_pizzas.size use ENUMs.
- Vegetarian/vegan labels are derived from ingredients (no redundant flags on pizzas).

8) Foreign-key behavior (matches the ERD)

- addresses.customer_id → customers.customer_id: ON UPDATE CASCADE, ON DELETE
 CASCADE.
- orders.customer_id → customers.customer_id: ON UPDATE CASCADE, ON DELETE RESTRICT.
- orders.address id → addresses.address id: ON UPDATE CASCADE, ON DELETE RESTRICT.
- orders.discount_code_id → discount_codes.discount_code_id: ON UPDATE CASCADE, ON DELETE SET NULL.
- pizza_ingredients.pizza_id → pizzas.pizza_id: ON UPDATE CASCADE, ON DELETE CASCADE.
- pizza_ingredients.ingredient_id → ingredients.ingredient_id: ON UPDATE CASCADE, ON DELETE RESTRICT.
- order_pizzas.order_id → orders.order_id: ON UPDATE CASCADE, ON DELETE CASCADE.
- order_pizzas.pizza_id → pizzas.pizza_id: ON UPDATE CASCADE, ON DELETE RESTRICT.
- order drinks.order id → orders.order id: ON UPDATE CASCADE, ON DELETE CASCADE.
- $\bullet \ \, {\tt order_drinks.drink_id} \ \, {\tt order_drinks.drink_id} : \\ {\tt ON~UPDATE~CASCADE,~ON~DELETE~RESTRICT}. \\$
- order_desserts.order_id → orders.order_id: ON UPDATE CASCADE, ON DELETE CASCADE.
- order_desserts.dessert_id → desserts.dessert_id: ON UPDATE CASCADE, ON DELETE RESTRICT.
- discount_codes.redeemed_by_customer → customers.customer_id: ON UPDATE CASCADE, ON DELETE SET NULL.
- delivery_zones.delivery_person_id → delivery_people.delivery_person_id: ON UPDATE CASCADE, ON DELETE CASCADE.
- deliveries.order_id → orders.order_id: ON UPDATE CASCADE, ON DELETE CASCADE.
- deliveries.assigned_to → delivery_people.delivery_person_id: ON UPDATE CASCADE, ON DELETE RESTRICT.

9) Transactions (preview for later weeks)

Place-order is atomic. We insert the order header and all items, compute prices, apply discounts (in order),
 optionally mark a discount code as redeemed, and assign a driver. If any step fails (invalid code, no available

10) Assumptions

- Currency is **EUR**; VAT is **9%**; margin is **40%** (configurable later).
- Birthday check uses server **local** date (month/day match).
- Timestamps are stored as DATETIME (UTC handling can be added later).