

Branch-wise Implementation Guide (End-to-End)

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Goal

Make the entire application **branch-aware** so that: - Every page loads data **branch-wise** (no cross-branch leakage by default) - All transactions (Orders → Items → Kitchen/Bar tickets → Payments → Closing → Reports) are **scoped to the active branch** - Master pages (Menu, Categories, Tables, Counters, Users, Settings, etc.) are either: - Branch-owned and filtered by branch, or - Global but optionally overridable per branch (explicitly designed)

This guide describes the recommended approach, design decisions, schema changes, rollout steps, and validation checklist.

1) Decide the Branch Model (must be finalized first)

1.1 Users and Branch access

Choose one: 1) **Single-branch user** (simplest): each user belongs to exactly one branch. 2) **Multi-branch user**: user can access multiple branches and must select an **Active Branch**. 3) Add **privileged roles** that can view multiple or all branches.

Recommended for growth: **multi-branch access with a required Active Branch**.

1.2 What is branch-owned vs global?

Create a table (design contract) for every major entity:

Typically branch-owned (recommended) - Tables, Table Sections - Counters / POS terminals - Orders, OrderItems, KitchenTickets, Bar tickets (BOT) - Payments, PaymentSplits, Refunds, Complimentary - Day closing / cash closing / collection register - Audit trail (if it contains branch-sensitive data)

Typically global (optional) - Menu master (Categories, MenuItems, Modifiers) - Tax rules, configuration defaults

Hybrid pattern (common) - Menu master global, but **price / availability / tax** can be overridden per branch.

1.3 Branch scope rules

Write these rules and keep them consistent: - “If active branch is X, show ONLY branch X data” - “Admin can switch branch; normal users may be restricted” - “Any access by ID (e.g., /Order/Details?id=123) must validate that record belongs to active branch unless privileged”

2) Database Strategy (recommended)

2.1 Add a Branches table

Create Branches with at least: - Id (PK) - BranchCode (unique) - BranchName - IsActive - Address/phone fields (optional)

2.2 Add BranchId to branch-owned tables

Add a BranchId foreign key column and index it.

Recommended minimum (core transactions): - Orders(BranchId) - OrderItems(BranchId) (optional if always joined via Orders, but recommended for performance) - KitchenTickets(BranchId) - KitchenTicketItems(BranchId) - Payments(BranchId) - Tables(BranchId) - TableTurnovers(BranchId) - Counters(BranchId)

If there are additional operational tables (discount approvals, void logs, etc.), add BranchId there too.

2.3 Constraints + indexes

For each transactional table: - BranchId should become NOT NULL after backfill - Add FK: BranchId → Branches(Id) - Index patterns: - IX_Orders_BranchId_CreatedAt - IX_Orders_BranchId_Status_CreatedAt - IX_Payments_BranchId_PaymentDate

2.4 Stored procedure contract

For every stored procedure that reads/writes branch-owned data: - Add parameter: @BranchId INT - Enforce scope: - For reads: WHERE BranchId = @BranchId - For writes: set BranchId = @BranchId - Defensive validation: - If procedure takes a record ID, confirm the record belongs to @BranchId

Example rule: - If @OrderId is passed, validate: Orders.Id=@OrderId AND Orders.BranchId=@BranchId.

3) Application Strategy (end-to-end)

3.1 Establish an “Active Branch” source of truth

Recommended: - Store Allowed Branch IDs in DB (mapping) - On login, set an ActiveBranchId in Session - Optionally also store in auth claims for easier access

Create a single helper method used everywhere: - GetActiveBranchId()

3.2 Branch switch UI

Add a Branch selector in top navigation: - For multi-branch users: dropdown to switch Active Branch - On switch: - Update session ActiveBranchId - Clear branch-dependent caches (POS menu cache, counter selection cache) - Redirect to dashboard

3.3 Enforce branch in every endpoint

For any controller action that loads or modifies data: - Derive branchId = GetActiveBranchId() - Pass branchId into stored procedures - If performing a direct SQL query, add BranchId filter - If endpoint accepts an ID (OrderId, PaymentId, TableId): validate it belongs to Active Branch

3.4 Don't trust client input

Never accept BranchId from browser without validation. - Browser can only *request* a branch switch - Server validates the user can access the requested branch

4) Master Pages (branch-wise from Users to Menu)

4.1 Users

Pick one: - **User has BranchId** (single-branch) - **UserBranchAccess(UserId, BranchId)** (multi-branch)

Recommended: mapping table for multi-branch.

UI changes: - Create/edit user should include: - Default branch - Allowed branches list - Role-based privilege (can view all branches)

4.2 Tables, Sections, Reservations

These should almost always be branch-owned: - Filter list pages by ActiveBranchId - Enforce BranchId during create/update

4.3 Counters / POS setup

Counters should be branch-owned: - When selecting POS counter, only show counters for ActiveBranchId - When loading POS dashboard/orders, filter by ActiveBranchId

4.4 Menu and pricing model

Choose one design:

Option A: Fully branch-owned menu (simpler, but duplicates data) - Menu tables include BranchId and are filtered

Option B: Global menu + branch overrides (recommended) - Global: MenuItems, Categories, Modifiers - Branch override tables: - BranchMenuItemSettings(BranchId, MenuItemId, PriceOverride, IsAvailable, TaxOverride, ...)

This keeps master data consistent and allows per-branch differences.

4.5 Settings / GST / Taxes

Decide: - Global settings with optional branch overrides (recommended) - Or strictly per-branch settings

Implement as: - Settings table global - BranchSettings(BranchId, Key, Value) override

5) Transaction Flows (Food/Bar/POS/Kitchen/Payment)

5.1 Order creation

When creating an order: - Always stamp Orders.BranchId = ActiveBranchId - If the order is tied to a Table/Turnover/Counter: - Validate those belong to the same branch

5.2 Add items / kitchen tickets

- Item inserts must match order's branch
- Any "kitchen ticket creation" must be filtered/scoped to branch

5.3 Dashboards

Order dashboard, Bar dashboard, Kitchen dashboard: - Add BranchId = ActiveBranchId filter to the queries

5.4 Payments

For all payment actions: - Validate the order belongs to ActiveBranchId - Store BranchId in payment tables

5.5 Closing / day closing

Every closing summary must: - Filter only orders/payments from ActiveBranchId - Store BranchId on closing tables

6) Reports (branch-wise)

For every report stored procedure: - Add @BranchId (or @BranchIds for privileged roles) - Add WHERE BranchId = @BranchId - Ensure exports (CSV/Excel/PDF) use the same query path

Be careful with: - “Totals” cards on dashboards - Financial summaries - GST breakup - Collection register

7) Data Migration Plan (safe rollout)

7.1 Phase 1: Add schema (nullable)

- Add Branches
- Add BranchId columns as NULLABLE
- Add indexes (optional at this stage)

7.2 Phase 2: Backfill

Populate BranchId for existing data using deterministic rules: - Prefer: Orders.CounterId → Counters.BranchId - Else: Orders.TableTurnoverId → Tables.BranchId - Else: default to “Main” branch

Backfill dependent tables: - OrderItems.BranchId = Orders.BranchId - Payments.BranchId = Orders.BranchId (or from payment source)

7.3 Phase 3: Enforce NOT NULL + FK

After verification: - Convert BranchId columns to NOT NULL - Add foreign keys to Branches - Add required indexes

7.4 Phase 4: Deploy app changes

- Login sets ActiveBranchId
- All queries filter by branch

7.5 Phase 5: Cleanup

- Remove legacy code paths that don't pass BranchId
 - Add monitoring / audit for cross-branch attempts
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8) Hardening (prevent cross-branch access by ID)

8.1 Always validate record ownership

For endpoints like: - /Order/Details?id=... - /Payment/Manage?orderId=... - /Kitchen/Ticket?id=...

Server must validate: - record.BranchId == ActiveBranchId unless privileged.

8.2 Central authorization rule

Add a helper: - UserCanAccessBranch(branchId) - UserCanViewAllBranches()

9) Testing Plan (mandatory)

Create 2 branches: A and B.

9.1 Access control tests

- Branch A user cannot see Branch B orders/tables/payments
- Branch switch changes data immediately

9.2 Transaction tests

- Create order in A, ensure it never appears in B dashboards
- Payment in A cannot be applied from B UI

9.3 Report tests

- Reports totals match dashboard totals for same branch
- Exports match on-screen data

9.4 Performance

- Ensure indexes exist for (BranchId, CreatedAt) style filters
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10) Recommended Implementation Order (step-by-step)

1. Finalize branch ownership matrix (transaction tables + master tables)
2. Create Branches + user-branch mapping tables
3. Add ActiveBranchId in login + UI selector
4. Add BranchId to Tables + Counters + TableTurnovers first

5. Add BranchId to Orders and enforce it end-to-end
 6. Propagate to OrderItems, KitchenTickets, Payments
 7. Update all dashboards to filter by branch
 8. Update all reports SPs + exports
 9. Update master pages (Menu/Categories/Modifiers) according to chosen model
 10. Hardening + test suite + rollout
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Notes / Common pitfalls

- If “MenuItems are global” but “availability is branch-wise”, you must have a branch override table; otherwise you will constantly fight inconsistent behavior.
 - If you allow multi-branch users, always store an ActiveBranchId; showing mixed data across branches is the most common source of report mismatches.
 - Ensure POS cached data (menu, counters) is scoped by branch; otherwise users will see wrong price/availability.
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Deliverables Checklist (what you should end up with)

- Branches master + UserBranchAccess mapping (if multi-branch)
- BranchId columns + FKs + indexes on all branch-owned tables
- Updated stored procedures: all take @BranchId
- Login + session stores ActiveBranchId
- Branch switch UI
- Every controller action filters by ActiveBranchId
- All reports and exports filter by ActiveBranchId
- Migration scripts + backfill scripts + validation SQL