**Online Food Ordering Database: User Guide**

Karla Sanchez

The University of Arizona Global Campus

CPT310: Database Systems & Management

Professor Lisa Sims

June 19, 2021

**Online Food Ordering Database: User Guide**

Video Guide of Database: <https://screencast-o-matic.com/watch/cr1qlxV1onq>

User guide to creating the Online Food Ordering Database using phpMyAdmin.

Please follow each step and do not skip any sections without fully completing it.

I have provided part of the script to copy and paste from the CreateDB.sql document.

1. **Setting up phpMyAdmin for script input**

Once logged into the phpMyAdmin server, click on SQL which is located on the tabs to the left. This will open a query box to enter the CreateDB.sql and PopulateData.sql scripts as you go through the User Guide.

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

**Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated**

1. **CREATE SCHEMA**

**Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated**

Begin by creating the Database using CREATE SCHEMA statement and click GO.

CREATE SCHEMA *database\_name;*

1. **CREATE TABLES**

*Note: IF the server name on the Run SQL query/queries box say “localhost” and not the database name, ensure to type in: USE database\_name;*

**Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated**

Create a table for each entity in your database, indicate the data type each will contain, the number of characters each column will hold, and apply all necessary constraints – including indexing.

Ensure each table is created in the order that they relate to one another, For example, a ‘1:1’ relationship does not require one to be created before the other, however, a ‘1:M’ relationship requires the ‘1’ side to be created first before the ‘M’ side.

* 1. Entities (Create in following Order):
     1. Restaurant\_Tbl
     2. Employee\_Tbl
     3. Product\_Tbl 1:M
     4. Customer\_Tbl
     5. Table\_Tbl
     6. Order\_Details\_Tbl
     7. Table\_Tbl
  2. Data Types and Character Length
* VARCHAR(X): Variable-Fixed Set of Numbers or letters
* CHAR(): Fixed Set of Numbers or Letters
* INT(): Numbers, able to apply functions to
  1. Constraints
     + PRIMARY KEY: Defines row from one another
     + AUTO\_INCREMENT: Adds 1 to auto-generated number
     + NOT NULL: Column cannot be empty
     + INDEX(*column\_list*): Allows for Foreign Key creation

1. **ALTERING TABLES**

*Note: IF the server name on the Run SQL query/queries box says “localhost” and not the database name, ensure to type in: USE databasename;*

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

Create primary keys or foreign keys for each entity that was not originally created in the CREATE TABLE section. The foreign key helps determine each entity’s relationship to each other. Some tables may have multiple foreign keys, some may have only one.

* A common syntax used to update a table to include primary key is:

ALTER TABLE *table\_name*

ADD [PRIMARY KEY/FOREIGN KEY] (*column name/list*)

ADD INDEX (column name/list)

* A common syntax used to update a table to include primary key is:

ALTER TABLE *table\_name*

ADD CONSTRAINT *foreignkey\_name* *FOREIGN KEY(target\_colomnname)*

REFERENCES ­*sources\_tablename* (*source\_tablecolumn)*

[ON DELETE/ON UPDATE/ON INSERT] CASCADE

1. **INSERTING DATA**

*Note: IF the server name on the Run SQL query/queries box says “localhost” and not the database name, ensure to type in: USE databasename;*

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

When insert data to each table, the data needs to be entered in the order that you would like them to appear. Use the INSERT INTO statement to indicate where you are wanting to insert data.

INSERT INTO *target\_table* (*target*\_*columnlist*)

VALUES (‘*column-data’*)

There are a few limitations to the INSERT INTO command that may require some additional information:

1. Auto Incremented Columns: When an AUTO\_INCREMENT constrain is added to column\_list, such as in the case of REST\_ID, putting the name of the column after the value statement will auto generate the next value once the query is completed.

Text

Description automatically generated

1. Strings must be entered between quotes (‘data’) to ensure the database takes the information appropriately.
2. Enter the data in the order as it should populate into the tables. If a table references a foreign key on another table that cannot be null, the other tables need to be created first.
3. Subqueries may be used to reference data on foreign keys as in the case of the Employee\_Table.

Text

Description automatically generated

**References**

Coronel, C., & Morris, S. (2019). *Database systems: Design, implementations, and management* (13th ed.). Boston, MA: Cengage.