# **CPSC 304 Project Cover Page**

Milestone #: 4

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**Group Number: 107** 

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By typing our names and student numbers in the above table, we certify that the work in the attached assignment was performed solely by those whose names and student IDs are included above. (In the case of Project Milestone 0, the main purpose of this page is for you to let us know your e-mail address, and then let us assign you to a TA for your project supervisor.)

In addition, we indicate that we are fully aware of the rules and consequences of plagiarism, as set forth by the Department of Computer Science and the University of British Columbia

- 1. Description about project: The database will provide functionality to store, retrieve, and manage various recipe-related data. Users can look up histories for recipes that have been searched using AI and saved to the database, filter recipes by cuisine, category, or dietary restriction, and receive suggestions that meet their health and allergen requirements. And the user can see some stats for recipes in the history like number of recipes for each category, number of recipes for each category-restriction pair, most frequent cuisine, recipe for all restrictions.
- 2. Change on Schema:

User: We added 'email', and 'password' attributes for the login system so we deleted the 'username' for simplicity.

- 3. SQL query
  - 3.1. Insert: insertRecipe()

file: nutrichef/lib/actions.ts, line: 355

3.2. Update: export async function updateRecipeTitle()

file: nutrichef/lib/actions.ts, line: 404

3.3. Delete: export async function deleteRecipe()

file: nutrichef/lib/actions.ts, line: 425

3.4. Selection:export async function fetchFilteredRecipes()

file: nutrichef/lib/actions.ts, line: 444

3.5. Projection:export async function fetchCustomNutritionFacts()

file: nutrichef/lib/actions.ts, line: 502

3.6. Join: export async function fetchRecipeByIngredients()

file: nutrichef/lib/actions.ts, line: 549

3.7. Aggregation with GROUP BY: numOfRecipesByCategory()

file: nutrichef/lib/actions.ts. line: 570

```
c.name AS category,

COUNT(r.id) AS recipe_count

FROM categories c

LEFT JOIN recipe_categories rc ON c.id = rc.category_id

LEFT JOIN recipes r ON rc.recipe_id = r.id
```

```
WHERE r.user_id = ${userId} -- Filter by userId

GROUP BY c.name

ORDER BY recipe_count DESC; -- Optional: Order by count,

descending
```

**Explanation**: This SQL query retrieves a list of categories along with the count of recipes created by a specific user (userId), grouping the results by category name. It uses LEFT JOIN to include all categories, even those without associated recipes, and sorts the results in descending order of recipe count.

3.8. Aggregation with HAVING: fetchCuisineWithMostPopularRecipes() file: nutrichef/lib/actions.ts, line: 596

**Explanation**: The first query retrieves a list of recipe categories for a specific user, showing the count of recipes in each category and sorting them in descending order of count. The second query identifies the most popular cuisine for the same user by counting recipes associated with each cuisine, filtering out cuisines with no recipes, and returning the top cuisine based on recipe count.

3.9. Nested aggregation with GROUP BY: getCuisinesAboveGlobalAverage()

file: nutrichef/lib/actions.ts, line: 633

SELECT

## **Explanation:**

This SQL query identifies dietary restrictions associated with recipes in the category with the lowest number of recipes for a specific user (user\_id = 22). It groups the results by category name and dietary restriction name, counting how many recipes exist for each combination and ordering the output alphabetically by category and dietary restriction names.

#### 3.10 Division

file: nutrichef/lib/actions.ts, line: 688

```
SELECT r.id AS recipe_id, r.title AS recipe_title
FROM recipes r
WHERE NOT EXISTS (
    SELECT dr.id
    FROM dietary_restrictions dr
    WHERE NOT EXISTS (
        SELECT 1
        FROM recipe_dietary_restrictions rdr
        WHERE rdr.recipe_id = r.id
        AND rdr.dietary_id = dr.id
    )
)
AND r.user_id = ${userId};
```

**Explanation:** This SQL query retrieves the IDs and titles of recipes created by a specific user (userId) that meet all possible dietary restrictions. It uses nested NOT EXISTS clauses to ensure that for every dietary restriction in the system, there is a corresponding record in the recipe\_dietary\_restrictions table for the recipe.

### SQL script for initialization

```
import { db } from "@vercel/postgres";
import {
import bcrypt from "bcrypt";
export async function GET() {
  await client.sql`BEGIN`;
  await client.sql
```

```
user_id INT REFERENCES users(id) ON DELETE CASCADE,
await client.sql
await client.sql
await client.sql
```

```
await client.sql
await client.sql
await client.sql
await client.sql`
await client.sql
await client.sql
```

```
await client.sql`
await client.sql
 await client.sql`
   VALUES (${category.name})
 await client.sql`
   VALUES (${restriction.name}, ${restriction.description})
```

```
await client.sql
       (${email}, ${hashedPassword});
  await client.sql
hint of vanilla.', 20);
  await client.sql
  await client.sql
```

```
(1, 5),
await client.sql
```

```
VALUES
await client.sql
await client.sql
await client.sql
await client.sql
```

```
(2, 3), -- Tikka Masala -> Chicken Breast
await client.sql
await client.sql
await client.sql`COMMIT`;
 JSON.stringify({ message: "Database seeded successfully!" }),
await client.sql`ROLLBACK`;
return new Response(JSON.stringify({ error: "Failed to seed database" }), {
```