

McDonald's

IS 380 Project Report Group 4

Thetsha Anthony Kim, Carlos Flores, Kunthea Sourn, Allen Qiu Wang, Michael Kayano

IS 380 Group Project: McDonalds

General Description:

McDonalds is a multinational fast food chain whose purpose is to sell food at cheap prices with great speed. Their business was founded in 1940 by Richard and Maurice McDonald in San Bernardino, California. After starting out as a simple hamburger stand, they later began franchising their company instead, and is now the world's largest restaurant chain. They compete solely in the fast food industry along with many other competitors. The most common competitors are Wendy's, Jack in the Box, Subway, Taco Bell, Del Taco, Carl's Jr., KFC, Chick Fil-a, and Burger King. McDonalds is best known for their hamburgers and their massive amount of chain stores that can be found around every corner.

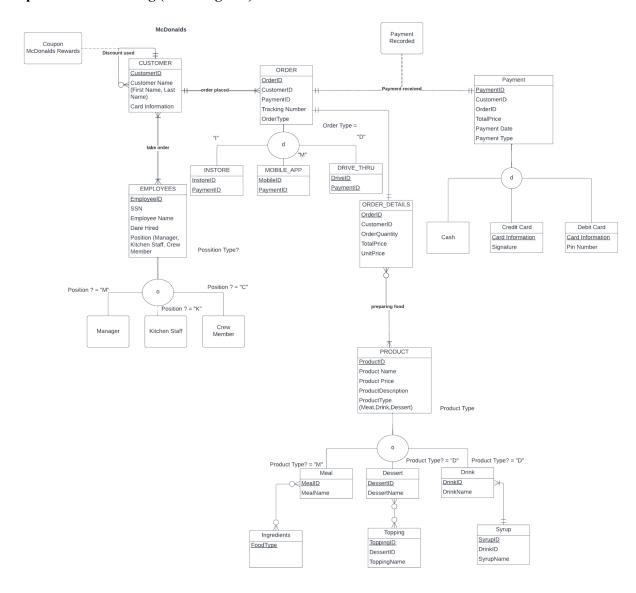
For this project we are focusing on a single franchised store operating under a single general manager. McDonalds provides quick and fast food, distributing thousands of food products to customers every day. The food is highly perishable as they get shipments twice a week to sustain the vast flow of customers. McDonald's as of now has about 145 different items, however many of them are just small variations of each other (cheese, no cheese, etc). Jobs and services that are allocated to a store include: customer service, human resource, vendors, employees, management, loaders, unloaders, and machines.

User Requirements:

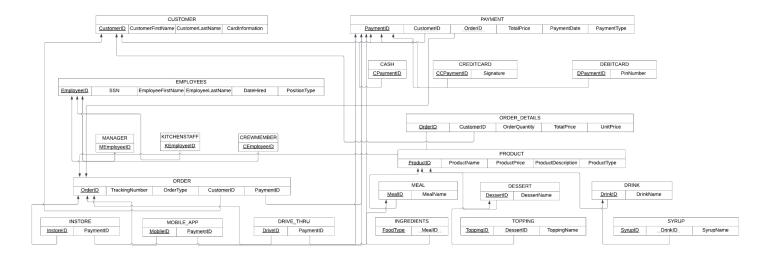
- 1. McDonalds provides fairly fresh food daily to customers. In the US alone, McDonalds has more than 13,000 restaurants around the country. However, each location has individual operations run by their employees.
- 2. Employees who work at the restaurant, McDonald's, are separated into Managers, Crew Members, and Kitchen staff. Each employee can be identified by an Employee ID, Social Security Number, Employee Name (First and Last Name), Date hired and Position(s). Each employee can either be a manager, employee, or a shift lead. Employees can switch roles or exist as both a manager, kitchen staff, or a crewmember. However, there can only be one manager at a time.
- 3. Payment has Identifier Payment ID and has attributes Customer ID, Order ID, Total Price, Payment Date and Payment Type (Cash, Credit Card, Debit Card). Payments are made by one and only one customer and one customer can make one or more payments.
- 4. Customer has the identifier Customer ID, Customer Name (First Name and Last Name) and Card Information. One Customer can purchase many orders, but one and only one order can only be with one Customer.

- 5. Every order contains products. A product has the identifier Product ID, and has attributes Product Name, Product Price, Product Description. One order contains at least one or many products. One product can be ordered by none or many.
- Order has Order ID as an identifier, OrderDate, Order Quantity, Total Price, and Tracking Number. Each customer can have one or many orders and one Order can only belong to one Customer.
- 7. Each order must include order detail, it has the identifier Order ID and attributes Customer ID, Order Quantity, Total Price and Unit Price.

Conceptual Data Modeling (E-R Diagram):

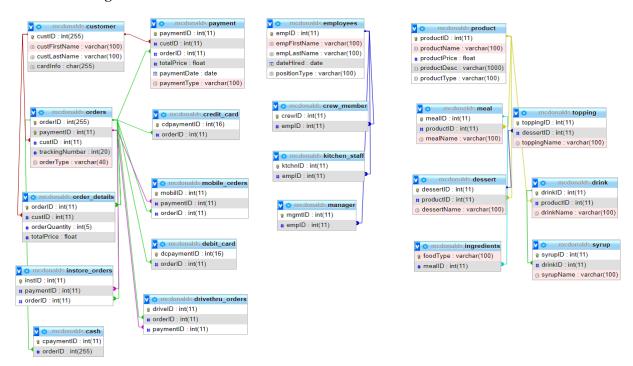


Logical Database Design (Relational Table):



Implementation in MySQL:

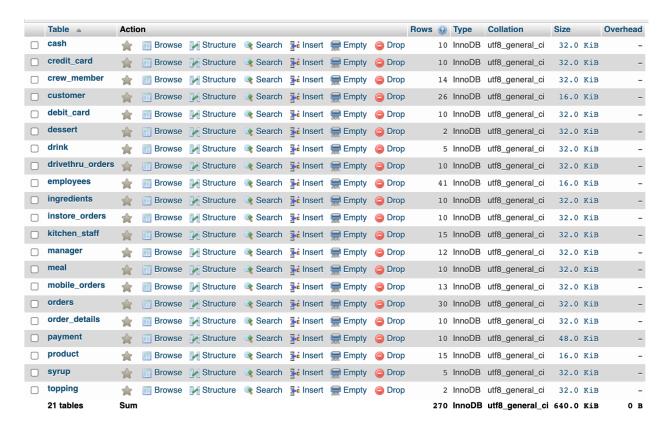
McDonald's Designer



McDonald's Database

Query 1. Adding Table

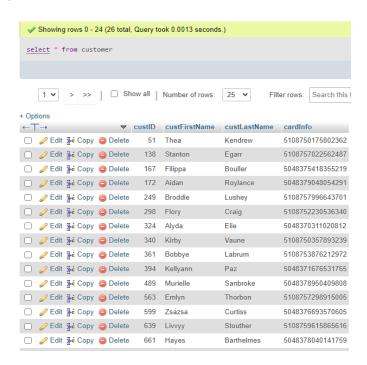
Our Data has 21 tables in total range from employees, orders, payment, and product, ect. All the tables indicate what Mcdonald's need to run in each individual store.



Query 2.

SELECT * FROM customer

List of customer information from Customer data. For this query, we are looking for all the information that customer made an order. In each customers have their own unique CustID, custFirstName, CustLastName, and cardInfo.

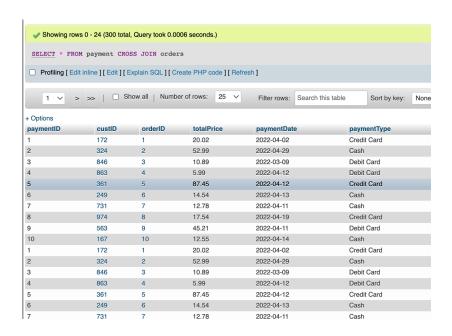


Query 3 (Join 1)

CROSS JOIN

To get both information from both payment and orders table because CROSS JOIN will eliminated the duplicate data.

SELECT * FROM payment CROSS JOIN orders



Query 4 (Join 2)

NATURAL JOIN

In this query, we are looking for the information of mobile_orders.orderID = 3. With NATURAL JOIN from orders and mobile_orders, the query gives the information of the tracking number, paymentID, and orderType.

SELECT * FROM orders NATURAL JOIN mobile_orders WHERE mobile orders.orderID = 3



Query 5 (Join 3)

DISTINCT and INNER JOIN

To look for the information from customer who has made an order whose name start from 'E'.

SELECT DISTINCT customer.*

FROM customer INNER JOIN orders

ON customer.custID = orders.custID

WHERE customer.custFirstName LIKE 'E%';

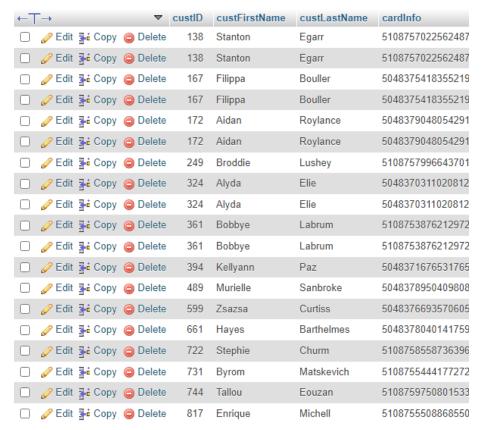


View 1

Customer Places Order

This view allows us to easily bring up data for customers that put in orders. That way if we are looking for a specific order that was placed, we wouldn't have to wade through all the customers that haven't placed an order, reducing search time by approximately half.

```
CREATE VIEW v_order_customer AS
(SELECT customer.* FROM customer, orders
WHERE customer.custID = orders.custID)
```



View 2

Lunch Product

This view brings up the products table but filters it out so the product type is only equal to lunch items, eliminating the dessert and breakfast items.

```
CREATE VIEW v_product_lunch AS (select product.* FROM product WHERE
product.productType = 'Lunch')
```



Stored Procedure 1

Average Price of Items based on input. Output is based on whatever menu item type the user inputs, gives average price of breakfast, lunch, or dessert items.

DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE mc_avg_price (IN productType_x Varchar(50)) BEGIN
SELECT AVG(product.productPrice)
FROM product
WHERE product.productType = productType_x;
END //
Delimiter ;
Invoke:
CALL mc_avg_price('Lunch')
✓ Showing rows 0 - 0 (1 total, Query took 0.0006 seconds.)
<pre>CALL mc_avg_price('Lunch')</pre>
☐ Show all Number of rows: 25 ➤ Filter rows: Search this table
+ Options
AVG(product.productPrice)
4.04000009536743
CALL mc_avg_price('Breakfast')
and an analysis of the second
☐ Show all Number of rows: 25 ✔ Filter rows: Search this table
+ Options
AVG(product.productPrice)
3.256666660308838
Showing rows 0 - 0 (1 total, Query took 0.0006 seconds.)
<pre>CALL mc_avg_price('Dessert')</pre>
☐ Show all Number of rows: 25 ➤ Filter rows: Search this table
+ Options
AVG(product.productPrice)
1.990000095367432

Stored Procedure 2

Searching for order methods by entering order ID, allows us to see the order type of whatever the order id is inputed.

```
DELIMITER //

CREATE PROCEDURE sp_order_ID (IN x INT(50))

BEGIN

SELECT * FROM orders INNER JOIN drivethru_orders INNER JOIN mobile_orders INNER

JOIN instore_orders ON orders.OrderID = drivethru_orders.orderID or

orders.orderID = mobile_orders or orders.orderID = instore_orders and

orders.custID = x ;

END //

DELIMITER ;

Invoke

CALL sp order ID(172);
```

