

Restaurant Order Management System



Agenda

- Introduction
- What is Entity Relation
- ER Diagram Explanation
- SQL Queries and Algebra Relationship and Output
- Conclusion



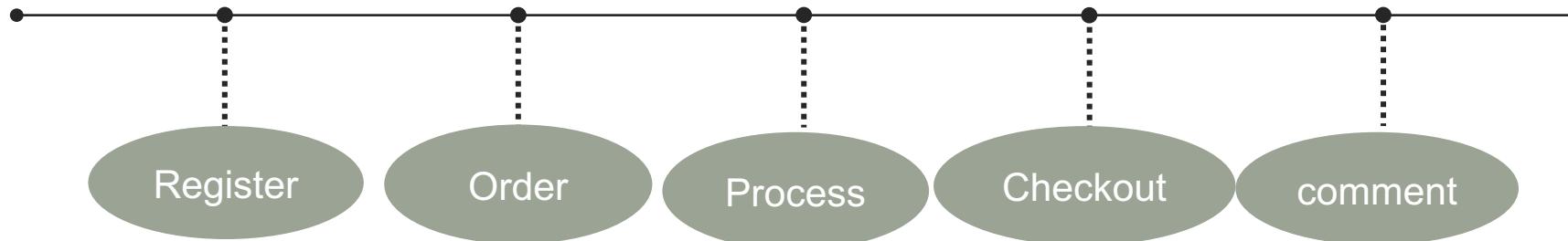
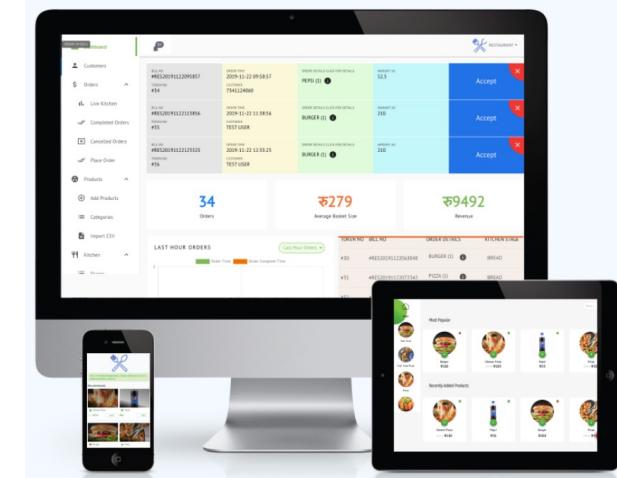
Introduce

The Business can:

- Manage menu: add, delete, modify, query.
- Manage employee information.
- Process order: serve for customer and process checkout.
- Recording payment: monthly bill and year bill.

▪ The Customer can:

- Order the menu.
- Track order: order status, order detail and history order information.

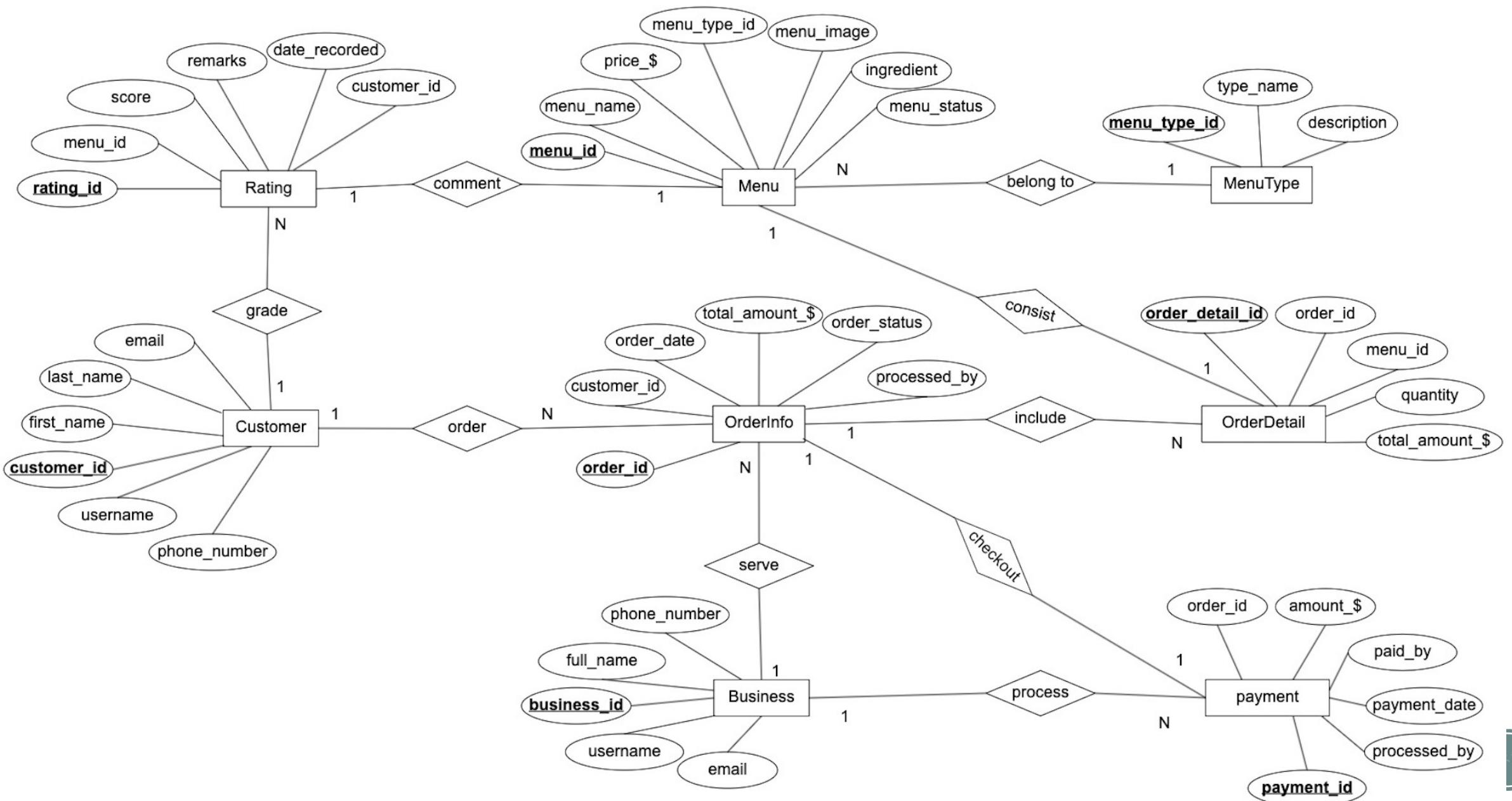


What Is Entity Relation Modeling

- Entity Relationship Model is a **graphical approach to database design**;
- It is a high-level data model that defines data elements and their relationship for a specified software system;
- An ER model is used to represent **real-world objects**.
 - An entity has a set of properties.
 - Entity properties can have values.



ER Diagram



ER diagram Explanation

Entity Types

- **Customer:** customer_id, first_name, last_name, email, phone_number, profile_image, username, psword
- **Business:** business_id, full_name, phone_number, email, username, psword
- **Menu:** menu_id, menu_name, price, menu_type, menu_image, ingredients, menu_status
- **Menutype:** menu_type_id, type_name, type_description
- **OrderInfo:** order_id, customer_id, order_date, total_amount, order_status, processed_by
- **Orderdetail:** order_details_id, order_id, menu_id, amount, no_of_serving, total_amount
- **Payment:** payment_id, order_id, amount, paid_by, payment_date, processed_by
- **Rating:** rating_id, menu_id, score, remarks, date_recorded, customer_id



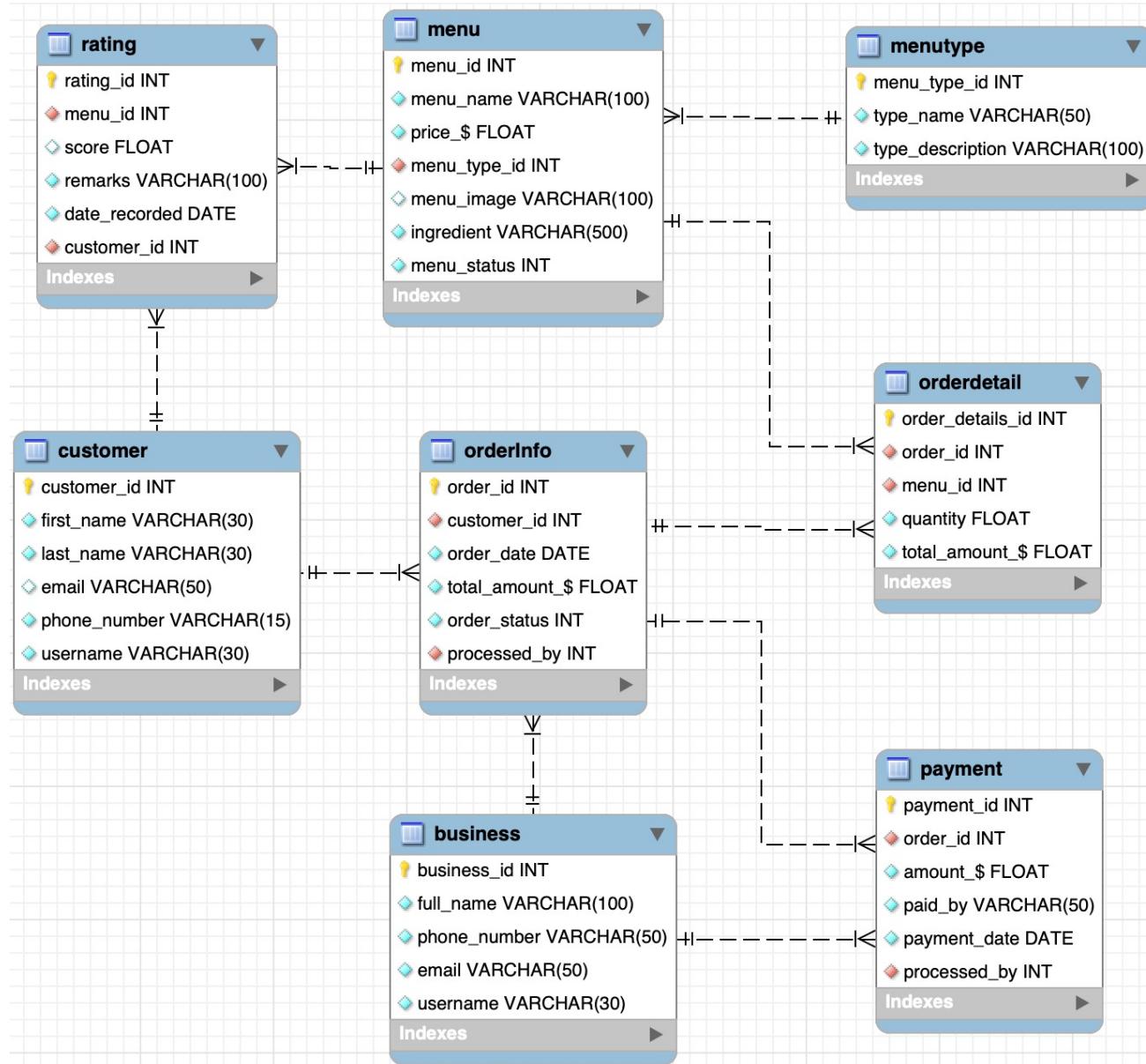
ER diagram Explanation

Relationship Types

- **Order:** Customer order food, which has cardinality of 1:N, which means the customer can order many times.
- **Include:** The OrderInfo include many orderDetail. Cardinality ratio is 1:N
- **Consist:** The orderDetail is consist by menu, Cardinality ratio is 1:1
- **Belong to:** A menu belong to a specific MenuType, Cardinality ratio is N:1
- **Serve:** Business will serve for use, so the Cardinality ratio is 1:N
- **Checkout:** When user finishes their meal, they need checkout, the Cardinality between orderInfo and payment is 1:1
- **Process:** When user checkout, Business need process the payment. The Cardinality ratio is 1:N
- **Grade:** After user checkout, they could grade to the menu, the Cardinality between customer and rating is 1:N
- **Comment:** This relationship relates Rating and Menu. The Cardinality ratio is 1:1 as multiple customer can comment same menu.



Schema structure



Schema

customer

	customer_id	first_name	last_name	email	phone_number	username
1	Nacy	Smith		smith@gmai.com	1 888-348-9045	chen
2	William	Brown		brown@gmai.com	1 888-601-5957	brown
3	Emily	Jones		jones@gmai.com	1 877-457-9044	jones
4	Jimmy	Henry		henry@gmai.com	1 866-125-8043	henry
5	James	Johnson		johnson@gmai.com	1 855-380-4047	johnson
6	Json	Chang		chang@gmai.com	1 844-894-3042	change
7	Emily	jing		jing@gmai.com	1 833-234-8049	jing
8	John	ding		ding@gmai.com	1 822-601-6043	ding

business

	business_id	full_name	phone_number	email	username
1	Lily Lee		1 674-823-4089	lily@gmail.com	lily
2	Jeff Davis		1 625-828-9045	jeff@gmail.com	jeff
3	Linda Smith		1 925-563-6525	linda@gmail.com	lida
4	Monica Wilson		1 925-453-9999	wilson@gmail.com	wilson



Schema

Menu

menu_id	menu_name	price_\$	menu_type_id	menu_image	ingredient	menu_status
1	Twice Cooked Pork	19.9	1	http://localhost:8080/1	pork	1
2	Spicy Fish	39.9	2	http://localhost:8080/2	fish	0
3	Tomato Egg Soup	9.9	3	http://localhost:8080/3	tomato	0
4	Dandan Noodles	15.9	4	http://localhost:8080/4	flour	1
5	Egg Roll	19.9	1	http://localhost:8080/5	egg	1

MenuType

menu_type_id	type_name	type_description
1	Hubei Cuisine	It is well known for its hot and spicy flavours.
2	Hunan Cuisine	Hubei cuisine is derived from styles of Hubei Province in China.
3	Beijing Cuisine	Beijing cuisine, also known as Jing cuisine.
4	Shanghai Cuisine	Shanghai cuisine emphasises the use of condiments.



Schema

OrderInfo

	order_id	customer_id	order_date	total_amount_\$	order_status	processed_by
1	1	2020-12-12	19.9	0	1	
2	2	2020-11-19	59.7	0	2	
3	3	2020-10-14	19.9	1	3	
4	4	2020-09-16	39.9	1	4	
5	5	2020-05-12	55.7	1	3	
6	6	2020-03-28	39.9	1	2	

OrderDetail

	order_details_id	order_id	menu_id	quantity	total_amount_\$
1	1	1	1	1	19.9
2	2	2	2	1	39.9
3	2	2	3	2	19.8
4	3	3	5	1	19.9
5	4	4	2	1	39.9
6	5	5	4	1	15.9
7	5	5	1	1	19.9
8	6	6	2	1	39.9



Schema

Payment

	payment_id	order_id	amount_\$	paid_by	payment_date	processed_by
1	3	19.9	Peter	2020-10-14	2	
2	4	39.9	Yang	2020-09-16	1	
3	5	55.7	Chang	2020-05-12	2	
4	6	39.9	Ken	2020-03-28	2	

Rating

	rating_id	menu_id	score	remarks	date_recorded	customer_id
1	5	4.9	very good	2021-11-14	3	
2	2	3.5	I donot like it	2021-10-14	4	
3	4	4.8	It is good	2021-02-14	5	
4	2	4.6	Keep going	2021-08-14	6	



Query1 basic query

- 1. Retrieve all employee in Restaurant;

- select * from business;

business_id	full_name	phone_number	email	username
1	Lily Lee	1 674-823-4089	lily@gmail.com	lily
2	Jeff Davis	1 625-828-9045	jeff@gmail.com	jeff
3	Linda Smith	1 925-563-6525	linda@gmail.com	lida
4	Monica Wilson	1 925-453-9999	wilson@gmail.com	wilson

$R \leftarrow \sigma$ (business)



Query2 basic query

- 2. Retrieve the rating and the menu name which score larger than 4.0.

- select menu_name, score, remarks, date_recorded
- from rating, menu
- where score > 4.0 and rating.menu_id = menu.menu_id;

menu_name	score	remarks	date_recorded
Egg Roll	4.9	very good	2021-11-14
Dandan Noodles	4.8	It is good	2021-02-14
Spicy Fish	4.6	Keep going	2021-08-14

menu_comment $\leftarrow \sigma$ (rating) \bowtie (menu)

R $\leftarrow \pi$ menu_name, score, remarks, date_recorded (σ score > 4.0(menu_comment))



Query3 basic query

- 3. Retrieve all payment which process by “Jeff Davis”.

- select order_id, amount_\$, paid_by, payment_date
- from payment as p, business as b
- where full_name = 'Jeff Davis' and p.processed_by = b.business_id;

order_id	amount_\$	paid_by	payment_date
3	19.9	Peter	2020-10-14
5	55.7	Chang	2020-05-12
6	39.9	Ken	2020-03-28

business_payment $\leftarrow \sigma$ (payment) \bowtie processed_by = business_id(business)
R $\leftarrow \pi$ order_id, amount_\$, paid_by, payment_date (σ full_name = 'Jeff Davis' . (business_payment))



Query4 basic query

- 4. Retrieve total order total amount after April 2020;

- select round(sum(amount_\$), 2) as sum_amount_\$
- from payment
- where payment_date >= '20200401';

sum_amount_\$

115.5

R (sum_amount_\$) $\leftarrow \Sigma$ sum amount_\$ (payment)



Query5 nest query

- 5. Retrieve all customer information who don't checkout.

- select * from customer where customer_id
- in (select customer_id from orderInfo where order_status = 0);

customer_id	first_name	last_name	email	phone_number	username
1	Nacy	Smith	smith@gmai.com	1 888-348-9045	chen
2	William	Brown	brown@gmai.com	1 888-601-5957	brown

$\text{cust_status_0} \leftarrow \pi_{\text{customer_id}} (\sigma_{\text{order_status} = 0} (\text{orderInfo}))$
 $R \leftarrow \sigma_{\text{full_name} = 'Jeff Davis'} (\text{customer}) \bowtie \text{cust_status_0}$



Query6 nest query

- 6. Retrieve the names of customer who don't comment the menu;

- select first_name, last_name
- from customer
- where customer_id not in
 - (select distinct customer_id from rating);

first_name	last_name
Nacy	Smith
William	Brown
Emily	jing
John	ding

$\text{cust} \leftarrow \pi_{\text{customer_id}}(\text{customer}) - \pi_{\text{customer_id}}(\text{rating})$
 $\text{R} \leftarrow \pi_{\text{first_name}, \text{last_name}}(\text{customer} \bowtie \text{cust})$



Query7 nest query

- 7. Retrieve the customer who do not order anything before;

- select first_name, last_name, email
- from customer
- where customer_id not in (
- select distinct customer_id from orderInfo);

first_name	last_name	email
Emily	jing	jing@gmai.com
John	ding	ding@gmai.com

$\text{cust} \leftarrow \pi_{\text{customer_id}}(\text{customer}) - \pi_{\text{customer_id}}(\text{orderInfo})$
 $\text{R} \leftarrow \pi_{\text{first_name, last_name, email}}(\text{customer} \bowtie \text{cust})$



Query8 Inner join

▪ 8. Retrieve all customer order and order detail information.

- select first_name, last_name, o.order_id, o.total_amount_\$, menu_id, quantity
- from customer c inner join orderInfo as o on c.customer_id = o.customer_id
- inner join orderdetail as d
- on o.order_id = d.order_id;

first_name	last_name	order_id	total_amount_\$	menu_id	quantity
Nacy	Smith	1	19.9	1	1
William	Brown	2	59.7	2	1
William	Brown	2	59.7	3	2
Emily	Jones	3	19.9	5	1
Jimmy	Henry	4	39.9	2	1
James	Johnson	5	55.7	4	1
James	Johnson	5	55.7	1	1
Json	Chang	6	39.9	2	1

`cust_order ← (customer ⋈ (orderInfo)`

`order_detail ← (cust_order ⋈ (orderdetail)`

`R ← π first_name, last_name, o.order_id, o.total_amount_$, menu_id, quantity (order_detail)`



Query9 Out join

- 9. Retrieve business information who serve the customer, the customer last_name = 'Henry'.
 - select full_name, b.phone_number, b.email
 - from business b right join orderInfo as o on b.business_id = o.processed_by
 - left join customer as c
 - on o.customer_id = c.customer_id
 - where c.last_name = 'Henry';

full_name	phone_number	email
Monica Wilson	1 925-453-9999	wilson@gmail.com

```
busi_order ← (business ⚋ business_id = processed_by(orderInfo)
order_detail ← (customer ⚋ (busi_order)
R ← π full_name, phone_number, email (σ last_name = 'Henry' (order_detail ))
```



Query10 3-way join

- 10. Retrieve all customer who ordered menu_name = 'Spicy Fish'.

- select first_name, last_name, email
- from customer c
- inner join orderInfo as o on c.customer_id = o.customer_id
- inner join orderdetail as d on o.order_id = d.order_id
- right join menu as m on d.menu_id = m.menu_id
- where menu_name = 'Spicy Fish';

first_name	last_name	email
William	Brown	brown@gmai.com
Jimmy	Henry	henry@gmai.com
Json	Chang	chang@gmai.com

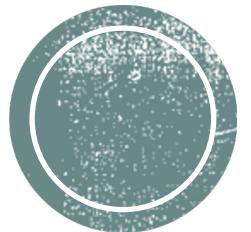
```
cust_order ← (customer ⚡ (orderInfo)
cust_order_detail ← (orderdetail ⚡ (cust_order )
cust_menu← (menu ⚡ (cust_order_detail )
R ← πfirst_name, last_name, email (σmenu_name = 'Spicy Fish' (cust_menu) )
```



Conclusion

- Order management system provide business a digital way to manage restaurant.
- ER diagrams analyze existing databases to find and resolve problems in logic or deployment.
- Basic query Nested query and Join.
- Algebra Relationship.





Thank you!

