

## Project No.-04

### Restaurant Management System

**Name: Md Maruf Hasan**

**ID#101130242**

After creating a database (Restaurant\_Management, for example), we will do the following (sql commands are necessary) to make the Tables:

```
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
Enter password: *****
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 8
Server version: 8.0.34 MySQL Community Server - GPL

Copyright (c) 2000, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.

Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> create Database restaurant management system;
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version
for the right syntax to use near 'management system' at line 1
mysql> create Database restaurant management;
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version
for the right syntax to use near 'management' at line 1
mysql> create Database restaurant_management;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.08 sec)

mysql> Use restaurant_management;
Database changed
mysql> -- Create the Food and Beverage Items table
mysql> CREATE TABLE FoodAndBeverageItems (
->   ItemID INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
->   Name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
->   Description TEXT,
->   Price DECIMAL(10, 2) NOT NULL,
```

Now we will insert values each table (example:FoodAndbeverageItems,Customers etc.)

```
->   Category VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
->   Availability BOOLEAN NOT NULL
-> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.23 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO FoodAndBeverageItems (Name, Description, Price, Category, Availability)
-> VALUES
-> ('Spaghetti Carbonara', 'Creamy pasta with bacon and eggs', 12.99, 'Main Course', 1),
-> ('Caesar Salad', 'Fresh romaine lettuce with Caesar dressing', 7.99, 'Appetizer', 1),
-> ('Chocolate Cake', 'Rich chocolate cake with fudge icing', 5.99, 'Dessert', 1),
-> ('Coca-Cola', 'Carbonated soft drink', 2.49, 'Beverage', 1);
Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.13 sec)
Records: 4  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0

mysql> -- Create the Customers table
mysql> CREATE TABLE Customers (
->   CustomerID INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
->   FirstName VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
->   LastName VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
->   Email VARCHAR(100),
->   Phone VARCHAR(15),
->   PremiumCustomer BOOLEAN,
->   DiscountPercentage DECIMAL(5, 2),
->   UNIQUE (Email, Phone)
-> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.23 sec)

mysql> -- Insert sample data into Customers
mysql> INSERT INTO Customers (FirstName, LastName, Email, Phone, PremiumCustomer, DiscountPercentage)
-> VALUES
```

```

-> ('John', 'Doe', 'johndoe@example.com', '123-456-7890', 1, 10),
-> ('Jane', 'Smith', 'janesmith@example.com', '987-654-3210', 0, NULL),
-> ('Michael', 'Johnson', 'michael@example.com', '555-555-5555', 1, 15);
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.07 sec)
Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> -- Create the Orders table
mysql> CREATE TABLE Orders (
-> OrderID INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
-> CustomerID INT NOT NULL,
-> OrderDate DATE,
-> TotalAmount DECIMAL(10, 2) NOT NULL,
-> DeliveryAddress TEXT,
-> OrderType VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
-> FOREIGN KEY (CustomerID) REFERENCES Customers(CustomerID)
-> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.24 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO Orders (CustomerID, OrderDate, TotalAmount, DeliveryAddress, OrderType)
-> VALUES
-> (1, '2023-10-02', 30.97, '123 Main St, City, State', 'Online'),
-> (2, '2023-10-02', 15.98, '456 Elm St, City, State', 'Phone'),
-> (3, '2023-10-02', 25.49, '789 Oak St, City, State', 'Online');
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.10 sec)
Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> -- Create the Order Items table
mysql> CREATE TABLE OrderItems (
-> OrderItemID INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
-> OrderID INT NOT NULL,

```

```

-> Quantity INT NOT NULL,
-> Subtotal DECIMAL(10, 2) NOT NULL,
-> FOREIGN KEY (OrderID) REFERENCES Orders(OrderID),
-> FOREIGN KEY (ItemID) REFERENCES FoodAndBeverageItems(ItemID)
-> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.24 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO OrderItems (OrderID, ItemID, Quantity, Subtotal)
-> VALUES
-> (1, 1, 2, 25.98),
-> (1, 2, 1, 7.99),
-> (2, 3, 2, 11.98),
-> (3, 4, 3, 7.47);
Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.07 sec)
Records: 4 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> -- Create the Delivery Boys table
mysql> CREATE TABLE DeliveryBoys (
-> DeliveryBoyID INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
-> Name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
-> AreaCode VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL
-> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.17 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO DeliveryBoys (Name, AreaCode)
-> VALUES
-> ('David', 'A001'),
-> ('Sarah', 'B002'),
-> ('Hasan', 'Nj01');
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.05 sec)

```

Now we will use SQL commands to show that our all values inserted on those tables Successfully:

```

mysql> select * from FoodAndBeverageItems;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ItemID | Name          | Description          | Price | Category   | Availability |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1      | Spaghetti Carbonara | Creamy pasta with bacon and eggs | 12.99 | Main Course | 1            |
| 2      | Caesar Salad      | Fresh romaine lettuce with Caesar dressing | 7.99  | Appetizer  | 1            |
| 3      | Chocolate Cake    | Rich chocolate cake with fudge icing | 5.99  | Dessert    | 1            |
| 4      | Coca-Cola         | Carbonated soft drink | 2.49  | Beverage   | 1            |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.08 sec)

mysql> select * from Customers;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| CustomerID | FirstName | LastName | Email          | Phone      | PremiumCustomer | DiscountPercentage |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1          | John     | Doe      | johndoe@example.com | 123-456-7890 | 1                | 10.00              |
| 2          | Jane     | Smith    | janesmith@example.com | 987-654-3210 | 0                | NULL               |
| 3          | Michael  | Johnson  | michael@example.com | 555-555-5555 | 1                | 15.00              |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> select * from Orders;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| OrderID | CustomerID | OrderDate | TotalAmount | DeliveryAddress | OrderType |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1       | 1          | 2023-10-02 | 30.97       | 123 Main St, City, State | Online    |
| 2       | 2          | 2023-10-02 | 15.98       | 456 Elm St, City, State | Phone     |
| 3       | 3          | 2023-10-02 | 25.49       | 789 Oak St, City, State | Online    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```

```
mysql> select * from OrderItems;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| OrderItemID | OrderID | ItemID | Quantity | Subtotal |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 25.98 |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7.99 |
| 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 11.98 |
| 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 7.47 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> select * from DeliveryBoys;
+-----+-----+-----+
| DeliveryBoyID | Name | AreaCode |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | David | A001 |
| 2 | Sarah | B002 |
| 3 | Hasan | Nj01 |
+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> SHOW TABLES;
+-----+
| Tables_in_restaurant_management |
+-----+
| customers |
| deliveryboys |
| foodandbeverageitems |
| orderitems |
+-----+
```

a) **Describe the properties of all relations:** To describe the properties of all relations (tables) in a database, we can use the following SQL query:

```
mysql> DESCRIBE customers;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| CustomerID | int | NO | PRI | NULL | auto_increment |
| FirstName | varchar(50) | NO | | NULL | |
| LastName | varchar(50) | NO | | NULL | |
| Email | varchar(100) | YES | MUL | NULL | |
| Phone | varchar(15) | YES | | NULL | |
| PremiumCustomer | tinyint(1) | YES | | NULL | |
| DiscountPercentage | decimal(5,2) | YES | | NULL | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
7 rows in set (0.06 sec)

mysql> DESCRIBE deliveryboys;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| DeliveryBoyID | int | NO | PRI | NULL | auto_increment |
| Name | varchar(50) | NO | | NULL | |
| AreaCode | varchar(10) | NO | | NULL | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> DESCRIBE foodandbeverageitems;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ItemID | int | NO | PRI | NULL | auto_increment |
| Name | varchar(255) | NO | | NULL | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

```

Description  text      YES      NULL
Price        decimal(10,2) NO      NULL
Category     varchar(50) NO      NULL
Availability tinyint(1) NO      NULL
-----
6 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> DESCRIBE orderItems;
+-----+
| Field      | Type      | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+
| OrderItemID | int       | NO   | PRI | NULL     | auto_increment |
| OrderID     | int       | NO   | MUL | NULL     |                |
| ItemID     | int       | NO   | MUL | NULL     |                |
| Quantity   | int       | NO   |     | NULL     |                |
| Subtotal   | decimal(10,2) NO   |     | NULL |                |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> DESCRIBE ORDERS;
+-----+
| Field      | Type      | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+
| OrderID   | int       | NO   | PRI | NULL     | auto_increment |
| CustomerID | int       | NO   | MUL | NULL     |                |
| OrderDate | date      | YES  |     | NULL     |                |
| TotalAmount | decimal(10,2) NO   |     | NULL |                |
| DeliveryAddress | text     | YES  |     | NULL     |                |
| OrderType | varchar(10) NO   |     | NULL |                |
+-----+

```

b) **Select specific rows and columns:** To select specific rows and columns from a table, we can use the **SELECT** statement. For example:

```

mysql> SELECT FirstName, LastName FROM Customers WHERE PremiumCustomer = 1;
+-----+
| FirstName | LastName |
+-----+
| John      | Doe      |
| Michael   | Johnson  |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```

c) **Apply search conditions with calculated fields:** we can apply search conditions with calculated fields in the **SELECT** statement. For example:

```

mysql> --Apply search conditions with calculated fields:
-> SELECT FirstName, LastName, (DiscountPercentage * TotalAmount) AS DiscountAmount
-> FROM Customers
-> WHERE PremiumCustomer = 1;

```

d) **Use pattern search:** To use pattern search, you can use the **LIKE** operator with wildcard characters **%** and **\_**. For example:

```

mysql> SELECT Name FROM FoodAndBeverageItems WHERE Name LIKE '%Cake%';
+-----+
| Name          |
+-----+
| Chocolate Cake |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```

e) **Select tuples based on ordering (multiple columns):** We can use the **ORDER BY** clause to select tuples based on ordering of multiple columns. For example:

```
mysql> SELECT FirstName, LastName
-> FROM Customers
-> ORDER BY LastName ASC, FirstName ASC;
```

FirstName	LastName
John	Doe
Michael	Johnson
Jane	Smith

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

f) **Use nested queries:** We can use subqueries (nested queries) within a SQL statement. For example:

```
mysql> SELECT FirstName, LastName
-> FROM Customers
-> WHERE CustomerID IN (SELECT CustomerID FROM Orders WHERE TotalAmount > 20);
```

FirstName	LastName
John	Doe
Michael	Johnson

2 rows in set (0.04 sec)

g) **Use aggregated functions:** Aggregated functions like **SUM**, **COUNT**, **AVG**, etc., can be used to perform calculations on data. For example:

```
mysql> SELECT Category, AVG(Price) AS AvgPrice
-> FROM FoodAndBeverageItems
-> GROUP BY Category;
```

Category	AvgPrice
Main Course	12.990000
Appetizer	7.990000
Dessert	5.990000
Beverage	2.490000

4 rows in set (0.05 sec)

h) **Take multiple relations in a query:** we can use **JOIN** to retrieve data from multiple tables in a single query. For example:

```
mysql> SELECT Customers.FirstName, Orders.OrderDate
-> FROM Customers
-> JOIN Orders ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID;
```

FirstName	OrderDate
John	2023-10-02
Jane	2023-10-02
Michael	2023-10-02

3 rows in set (0.01 sec)

i) **Update specific columns and/or fields:** To update specific columns or fields in a table, we use the **UPDATE** statement. For example:

```
mysql> UPDATE Customers
  -> SET DiscountPercentage = 20
  -> WHERE PremiumCustomer = 1;
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.11 sec)
Rows matched: 2 Changed: 2 Warnings: 0
```

j) **Drop specific columns and rows:** We can't directly drop specific columns using SQL. To drop columns, we typically need to recreate the table with the desired schema. To delete rows, we use the **DELETE** statement. For example:

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Customers (FirstName, LastName, Email, Phone, PremiumCustomer, DiscountPercentage)
  -> VALUES
  -> ('Hasan', 'Maruf', 'marufhasan2012@aol.com', '929-823-4052', 1, 20);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.11 sec)

mysql> Select * from customers;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| CustomerID | FirstName | LastName | Email | Phone | PremiumCustomer | DiscountPercentage |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | John | Doe | johndoe@example.com | 123-456-7890 | 1 | 20.00 |
| 2 | Jane | Smith | janesmith@example.com | 987-654-3210 | 0 | NULL |
| 3 | Michael | Johnson | michael@example.com | 555-555-5555 | 1 | 20.00 |
| 4 | Hasan | Maruf | marufhasan2012@aol.com | 929-823-4052 | 1 | 20.00 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> Delete from customers where CustomerID = 4;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.11 sec)

mysql> Select * from customers;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| CustomerID | FirstName | LastName | Email | Phone | PremiumCustomer | DiscountPercentage |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | John | Doe | johndoe@example.com | 123-456-7890 | 1 | 20.00 |
| 2 | Jane | Smith | janesmith@example.com | 987-654-3210 | 0 | NULL |
| 3 | Michael | Johnson | michael@example.com | 555-555-5555 | 1 | 20.00 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

k) **Create users and provide different views:** User management and permissions are typically handled at the MySQL server level, not directly within SQL statements. we can create users and grant them specific permissions using SQL commands.

```
mysql> SELECT USERS FROM mysql.user;
ERROR 1054 (42S22): Unknown column 'USERS' in 'field list'
mysql> SELECT USER FROM mysql.user;
+-----+
| USER |
+-----+
| maruf |
| mysql.infoschema |
| mysql.session |
| mysql.sys |
| root |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> Create User 'Hasan'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'orange';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.26 sec)

mysql> SELECT USER FROM mysql.user;
+-----+
| USER |
+-----+
| Hasan |
| maruf |
| mysql.infoschema |
| mysql.session |
| mysql.sys |
| root |
+-----+
```

l) **Grant privileges (global and local) for specific users:** Granting privileges to users is typically done using MySQL's **GRANT** statement at the server level.

```
mysql> GRANT SELECT,INSERT ON restaurant_management.* TO 'Hasan'@'localhost';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.10 sec)

mysql>
```

m) **Backup the database** : To backup a database, you can use the **mysqldump** command or tools like phpMyAdmin. For example, to backup a database named "mydb," we can use:

```
C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 8.0\bin>mysqldump -u root -p restaurant_management > Backup_Restaurant_Management.sql
Enter password: *****

C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 8.0\bin>mysqldump -u root -p restaurant_management Customers > Backup_Table_Restaurant_Management.sql
Enter password: *****
```

n) **Import databases that have been already backed up:** To import a previously backed up database, we can use the **mysql** command or tools like phpMyAdmin. For example:

```
C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 8.0\bin>mysql -u root -p restaurant_management < Backup_Restaurant_Management.sql
Enter password: *****

C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 8.0\bin>
```