Order-Report Page

1) If the user is not logged in, redirect to the login page.
2) Check whether the logged-in user (viewer) is permitted to access the page. If they are not, only show an access-denied message on the screen.
3) Query the database for the list of stall locations that the user places orders for, as well as whether they have started and/or finished a stock-take that day.
   a) A stall is considered to have started a stock-take if there is at least one request in the database from today, from that stall
   b) A stall is considered to have finished a stock-take if there is a stock-take-complete request in the database from today, from that stall
4) Query the database for the list of categories, storing them in an associative array that maps category IDs to names.
5) Query the database for the list of suppliers, storing them in a similar way to the categories.
6) If the user is permitted to view the order reports that would be seen by other users, query the database for users that the current user is permitted to access.
7) Display the list of users in a drop-down menu, if the user is permitted to view other users' reports.
8) For each stall in the list of stall locations,
   a) Query the database for the number of requests that they have made that day.
   b) If there are no requests from the stall, display a red stock-take-not-started notice.
9) For each stall in the list of stall locations,
   a) Query the database for whether they have completed a stock-take that day.
   b) If the stall has made requests, but they have not completed the stock-take, display a yellow stock-take-not-complete notice.
10) If the user has not selected a method of categorisation:
    a) Query the database for stall requests such that:
       i) The request is from one of the stalls that the current user (or the user they selected in the Step 7 drop-down menu) manages
       ii) The request is from today
       iii) The request is for an item, rather than for starting/ending a stock-take
    b) For each request, output a row for the table, containing:
       i) The stall name
       ii) The item-category name
       iii) The supplier name
       iv) A description of the item
11) Otherwise, the user has selected a categorization method:
    a) Create a list of stalls, item-categories or suppliers, depending on how the user has decided to categorise the data
    b) For each element of the created list:
       i) Query the database for stall requests such that:
          (1) The requirements in step 10) a) are met
          (2) The stall/item-category/supplier (depending on user's categorisation) is the same as the current element of the list
       ii) If any requests match, output a header-row containing the stall name/item-category name/supplier name
       iii) For each request, output a row for the table, containing:
          (1) The stall name, if it does not appear in the heading
          (2) The item-category name, if it does not appear in the heading
          (3) The supplier name, if it does not appear in the heading
          (4) A description of the item