Summary

We want to create a recipe creating/sharing and grocery list app. You'll be planning out what tables we'll need, what information they'll store, and how the data will relate to each other.

Features

- · users can sign into the app with their email and password
- users can create recipes with ingredients and instructions
- · recipes can be marked as public or private
- users can view other people's recipes
- ingredients from recipes can be added to user's grocery lists
- · users can create their own occasions and assign recipes to occasions

BRAINSTORM

- User login information (username)
- Auth information (email/password)
- User's recipes (ingredients/instructions/public vs. private)
- Grocery list(ingredients from recipes)

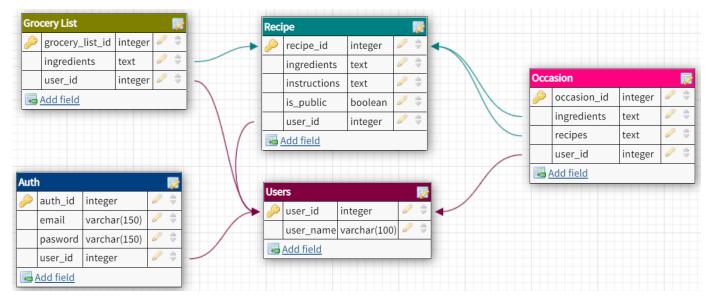
TABLE IDEAS

- Users
 - username
- Auth
 - o Email
 - password
- Recipes
 - Ingredients
 - Instructions
 - public/private
- Grocery List
 - Ingredients from recipes/ ingredients to buy
- Occasions
 - recipes

RELATIONSHIPS

- ONE TO ONE
 - User to Auth (There is onl; y one user to their unique info)
- ONE TO MANY
 - Users to Recipes (One user can have many recipes)
 - User to Grocery List (One user can have many grocery lists)
 - User to Occasions (One user can have many occasions)
- MANY TO MANY
 - Recipes to Occasions (There is many recipes for many occasions)
 - Recipes to Grocery List (Many ingredients from different recipes can be added to many grocery lists)

COLUMNS

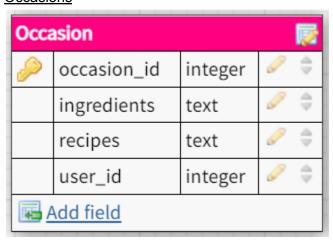


<u>Users</u>



- Chose the user id and user name because it relates specifically to the user
 - Chose integer for user_id because that will be the designator of each user
 - Chose varchar for user_name and made it unique so that each user could have a unique name of less than 100 characters

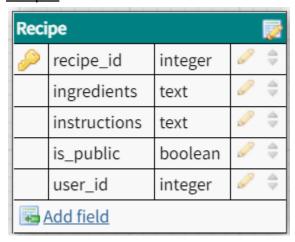
Occasions



- Chose recipes in occasions because users will input what recipes they want for various occasions of their choosing
- Chose ingredients because each recipe will have various ingredients
- Chose user_id because each occasion will be linked to one User

- Chose text because it will already be chosen from recipes
- Chose integer because that is the value of the SERIAL KEY

Recipes



- Ingredients will represent the ingredients needed for the recipe as text with no limit because it can require a lot of ingredients
- Instructions will represent the instructions to cook the recipe as text with no limit because it can require a lot of ingredients
- Is_public will determine if it is available to the public or if its private as bool because it will either be public = true or false
- User id is attached to the user that made the recipie

Grocery List



- Ingredients represents the ingredients needed to buy from the grocery that were used in 1 of the recipes and in text with no limit because some can require a lot
- User_id is linked to the users table so we know which user uploaded the recipe

Auth

Auth 🐷				
	auth_id	integer		${}^{\triangleleft} {\mathbb D}$
	email	varchar(150)		$\stackrel{\scriptscriptstyle \leftarrow}{\oplus}$
	pasword	varchar(150)	(A)	$\stackrel{\scriptscriptstyle \leftarrow}{\oplus}$
	user_id	integer		\$
Add field				

- We chose email as the storing data because it is a must to make an account and we chose varchar to limit how long it is down to 150 characters.
- Password to store their password and varchar for the same reason as the email
- User id from the users table to link them together

POSTGRES TABLE CODE

```
CREATE TABLE res user(
      user_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
      User_name VARCHAR(100)
);
CREATE TABLE auth (
      auth_id SERIAL Primary KEY,
      email VARCHAR(150),
      password VARCHAR(150),
      user_id INTEGER NOT NULL REFERENCES res_user(user_id)
);
CREATE TABLE recipe (
      recipe_id SERIAL Primary KEY,
      Ingredients TEXT,
      Instructions TEXT,
      Is public BOOL,
      user_id INTEGER NOT NULL REFERENCES res_user(user_id)
);
CREATE TABLE grocery (
      grocery_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
      ingredients TEXT NOT NULL REFERENCES recipe(Ingredients),
      user_id INTEGER NOT NULL REFERENCES res_user(user_id)
);
```

TABLE CODE MADE BY DBDESIGN

```
CREATE TABLE "public.Recipies" (
     "recipie id" serial NOT NULL,
     "ingredients" TEXT NOT NULL,
     "instructions" TEXT NOT NULL,
     "is public" BOOLEAN NOT NULL,
     "user_id" BINARY NOT NULL
) WITH (
 OIDS=FALSE
);
CREATE TABLE "public.Grocery List" (
     "grocery id" serial NOT NULL,
     "ingredients" TEXT NOT NULL,
     "user id" integer NOT NULL
) WITH (
  OIDS=FALSE
);
CREATE TABLE "public.Occasions" (
     "occasions_id" serial NOT NULL,
     "instructions" TEXT NOT NULL,
     "ingredients" TEXT NOT NULL,
     "user_id" integer NOT NULL
) WITH (
 OIDS=FALSE
);
CREATE TABLE "public.Users" (
     "user id" serial NOT NULL,
     "user name" varchar(100) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
     CONSTRAINT "Users_pk" PRIMARY KEY ("user_id")
) WITH (
  OIDS=FALSE
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE "public.Auth" (
     "auth id" serial NOT NULL,
     "email" varchar(150) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
     "pasword" varchar(150) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
     "user id" integer NOT NULL,
     CONSTRAINT "Auth pk" PRIMARY KEY ("auth id")
) WITH (
 OIDS=FALSE
);
ALTER TABLE "Recipies" ADD CONSTRAINT "Recipies fk0" FOREIGN KEY
("user id") REFERENCES "Users"("user_id");
ALTER TABLE "Grocery List" ADD CONSTRAINT "Grocery List fk0" FOREIGN
KEY ("ingredients") REFERENCES "Recipies"("ingredients");
ALTER TABLE "Grocery List" ADD CONSTRAINT "Grocery List fk1" FOREIGN
KEY ("user id") REFERENCES "Users"("user id");
ALTER TABLE "Occasions" ADD CONSTRAINT "Occasions fk0" FOREIGN KEY
("instructions") REFERENCES "Recipies"("instructions");
ALTER TABLE "Occasions" ADD CONSTRAINT "Occasions fk1" FOREIGN KEY
("ingredients") REFERENCES "Recipies"("ingredients");
ALTER TABLE "Occasions" ADD CONSTRAINT "Occasions fk2" FOREIGN KEY
("user id") REFERENCES "Users"("user id");
ALTER TABLE "Auth" ADD CONSTRAINT "Auth fk0" FOREIGN KEY ("user id")
REFERENCES "Users"("user id");
```