Sprint Cycle 1
10/02
Presentation Summary

This ER diagram represents the structure of the database we designed for the project, which organizes and manages the information efficiently. Each entity, such as users, admins, vendors, trips, and services, is depicted as a table that holds specific information related to that entity. For example, the "User" entity includes details like user IDs, names, emails, and roles, while the "Vendor" entity captures business details like registration numbers, country of operation, and phone numbers.

Main Takeaways:

1. **Entities** – Represent objects or persons we're tracking in the system, like Users, Vendors, and Trips.
2. **Relationships** – These show how entities are connected. For example, a "Trip" can be organized by a "User" and include services from "Vendors."
3. **Attributes** – Each entity has attributes, which are the pieces of information we store about them, such as a user's email or a vendor's business name.

Throughout the creation of this ER diagram, we used AI to help gain a more accurate read of what our table should look like as far as relationships and their entities based on our app requirements and needs. For example, ChatGPT was able to provide immediate feedback on potential errors, such as missing relationships or attributes, which helped in creating a more accurate diagram. Not only that but when we needed clarity as to how a solo trip and group trip would be differentiated, chatGPT was able to go into more detail as to what we could do to handle cases like this. AI suggested creating a "GroupTrip_participants" table to help manage permissions more efficiently, which would help us differentiate between a solo trip and a group trip and who is the organizer & participant for that trip.