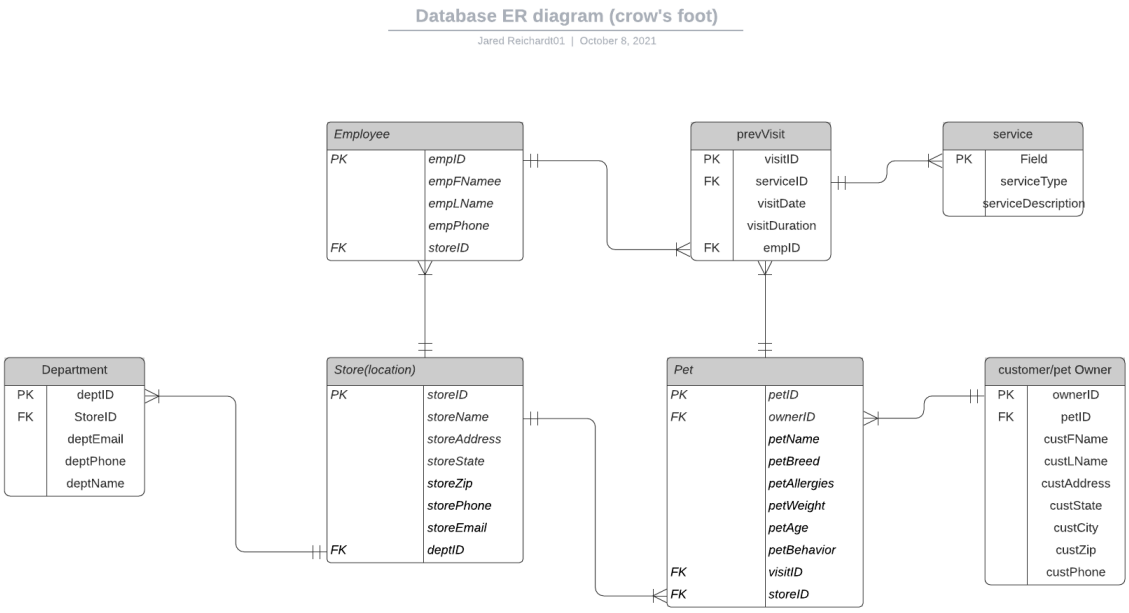

ERD Table Description paragraphs

The department table holds information about each department in the store. It holds the department id (which is a unique identifier for the department), the email and phone for contacting that department, the name of the department, and the id of the store that department belongs to. The storeID is a foreign key that relates each department to a store. Each department belongs to one store, and each store has multiple departments, giving them a one to many relationship.

The store table contain information about each individual store. This information includes the unique identifies storeID, the name, address, state, zip, phone, and store email. The store table relates to the department table in a one to many relationship, since each store has multiple departments and each department belongs to one store. It also relates to the employees table in a one to many relationship since a store must have at least one employee and each employee works at one and store. The store also relates to the pets tab in a one to many relationship, since a store services multiple pets and each pet goes to one store location.

The employee table contains information about each employee. This includes the unique identifier: the employee ID number, as well as their first and last name, their phone number, and a foreign key for the store ID that they work at. Each employee works at only one store location, giving them a many to one relationship. The employee's table also relates to the previous visit table, since an employee provides multiple pets with their services per visit, so we need a one to many relationship.

The pets table holds information about each pet that is brought to The Pet Place. The unique identifier for this table is the pet ID, which is assigned to each pet that visit The Pet Place. The table also keeps track of the pet's name, breed, weight, allergies, gender, age, their behavior, and a few foreign keys: their owner and their previous visits. Each pet has only one owner registered to them, so a to one relationship is created here. Each pet could have multiple visits, so a one to many relationship is needed here.

The customer/Owner table contain information about the owner of the pet that is brought in. The unique identifier primary key for this table would be the owner ID. Other information recorded here is their first and last name, address information, phone, date of birth, and what pet they brought in. The ID of the pet they brought in is a foreign key, and each customer could own multiple pets, making this a one to many relationship (overwriting the one to one previously).

The prevVisit table tracks information about each pet's previous visits. This information is the date, duration of visit, the unique identifier visit ID, and the type of service. The type of service is a foreign key, relating the visit to the service table. Each visit has at least one service that was provided, giving these tables a one to many relationship. Each visit has one employee that provided the services during the visit, however employees provide multiple pets their services during each of their visits, so we need a many to one relationship.

Table service contains information about the service that was provided on the visit. A unique ID, service ID, is created for this table to help single out each service. The information mainly includes the type of the service and which employee gave the service.