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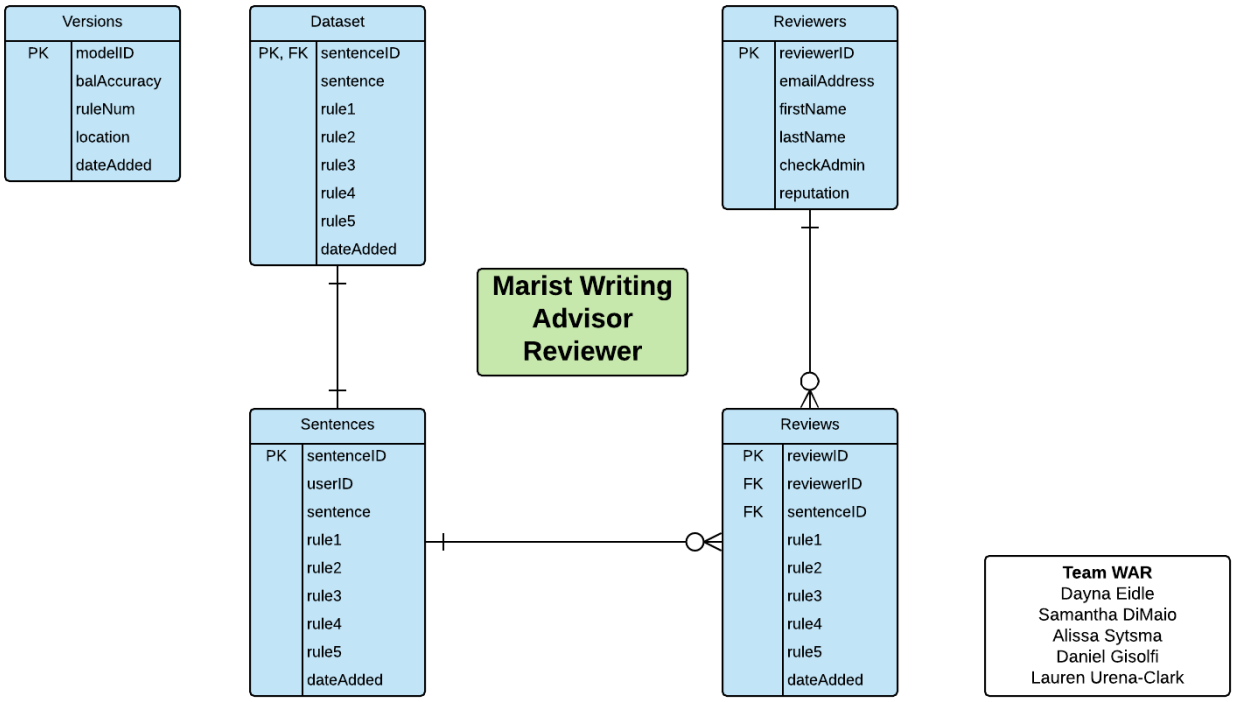
CAPPING HW #2 – TEAM WAR

1. FIGURE 1.1 - ER DIAGRAM



2. DOCUMENTATION

Figure 1.1 displays the Marist Writing Advisor Reviewer ER Diagram. It consists of four tables. Each cell within each table only contains atomic values. The Reviewers table has a primary key called reviewerID which is a reviewer's CWID (their definitive identity). This provides unique authentication for each user of the system. Other non-key attributes in this table are dependent on the primary key. These include emailAddress, firstName, lastName,

checkAdmin, and reputation. One reviewer can have zero to many reviews. A Review belongs to one Reviewer. The Review table consists of reviewID which is a primary key. Foreign keys are reviewerID and sentenceID which are primary key attributes in the Reviewers table and the Sentences table. The other non-key attributes in the Reviews table are dependent on the primary key. These include rule1, rule2, rule3, rule4, rule5, and dateAdded. These are associated with the Reviewers response to the review. Each review has one sentence associated with it. Each sentence tagged can have zero or many reviews of it. In the Sentences table, the primary key is the unique sentenceID. The other non-key attributes in the Sentences table are dependent on the primary key. These include userID (the person who submitted the tagged sentence), rule1, rule2, rule3, rule4, rule5, and dateAdded. These rules are associated with why the system originally tagged the sentence. The Sentence table has a one-to-one relationship with the Dataset table. The non-key attributes in the Dataset table are dependent on the primary key. These include rule1, rule2, rule3, rule4, and rule5. Sentences in the dataset have been confirmed correct or incorrect by a set of reviewers. The sentenceID is a composite primary key for this table because it is also a foreign key relating to the Sentences table. There is also a Versions table that has no direct relationship with other tables in the database. This table will release versions of the model when new data is trained. The other non-key attributes in the Versions table are dependent on the primary key. These include modelID (the unique identity for each model trained), balAccuracy, ruleNum, location, and dateAdded. There are no transitive functional dependencies among the attributes.