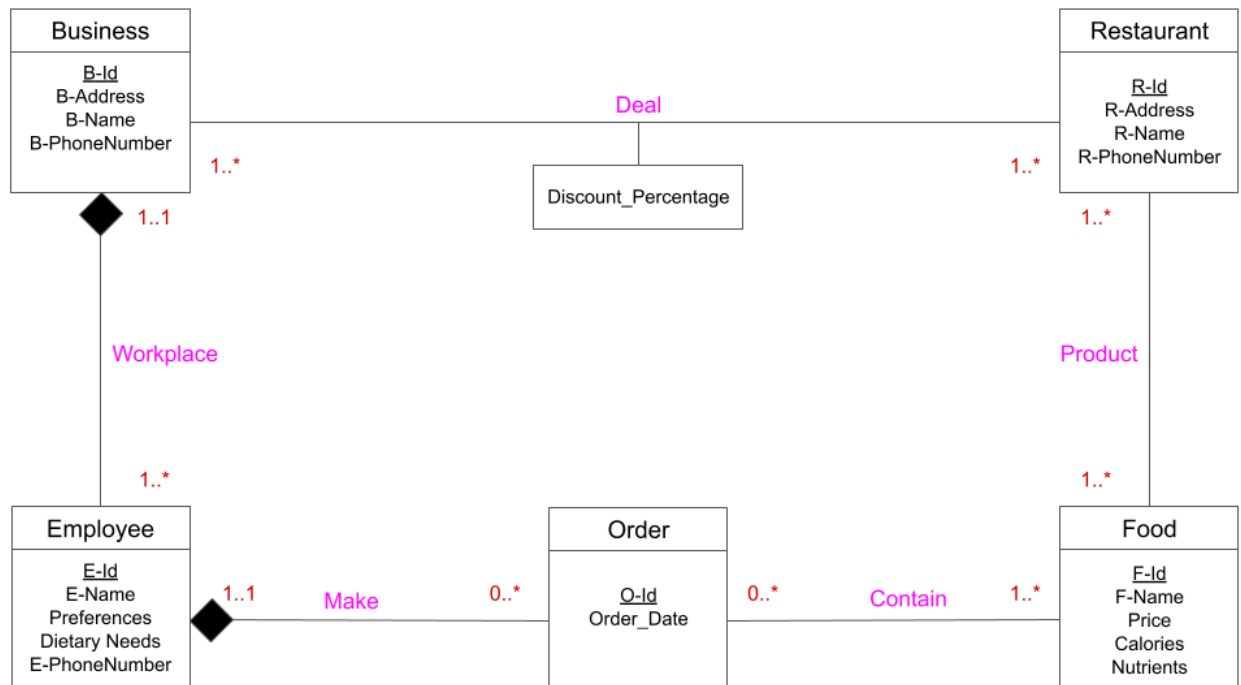


1. UML Diagram:



2. Assumptions:

a. Employee

- i. Employee is an entity because we have to know which people ordered what food, as well as their dietary preferences and needs.
- ii. Employees must belong to exactly one business - BizBites is a platform that connects businesses with restaurants, so it wouldn't make sense to offer services to anyone who does not belong to a registered business. Additionally, employees cannot be registered with more than one business to prevent anyone from potentially doubling up on benefits.
- iii. Employees can make any number of orders - But restaurants have the right to turn down orders that are too big for them to make in time. However, there is no strict limit considering each restaurant will have a different threshold.

b. Business

- i. Business is an entity because we have to know how many orders are placed by the employees from a particular business, and so we know the address that the food should be delivered to.
- ii. A business must have at least one employee - It wouldn't make sense to provide services to a business without any employees, so we require them to have at least one employee.
- iii. A business must be dealing with at least one restaurant, or else it wouldn't make sense for them to be included in our service.

c. Restaurant

- i. Restaurant is an entity because we have to know where food should be ordered from. Without knowing contact information and address, businesses and restaurants can't be connected with each other.
 - ii. Restaurants must serve at least one food as a product - It wouldn't make sense for a restaurant not to provide any food. Therefore, we require them to serve at least one food item.
 - iii. Restaurants must be dealing with at least one business, or else it wouldn't make sense for them to be included in our service.
- d. Deals
 - i. Deals must be offered by at least one restaurant - It wouldn't make sense for a deal to not be offered by any restaurant as that would make it useless. Additionally, the same deal can be offered by several restaurants (i.e. Holiday Discounts).
 - ii. Deals must be offered to at least one business - It wouldn't make sense for a deal to not be offered to any business as that would make it useless. Additionally, the same deal can be offered to several businesses.
- e. Food
 - i. Food is its own entity because we need to know which restaurant it can be ordered from as well as its calories and nutritional value to make dietary recommendations.
 - ii. Food must belong to at least one restaurant because it has to be ordered from somewhere. Food can also belong to multiple restaurants (i.e. same restaurant in different locations).
 - iii. Food can have an order placed for it any number of times - Meaning multiple people can order the same food item. However, a restaurant has the right to turn down orders that they may not be able to prepare on time.
- f. Order
 - i. Order is its own entity so we can maintain user history for employees. We want to store what foods were ordered at what date.
 - ii. Each order must belong to exactly one employee - It doesn't make sense for an order to be placed by nobody, and we don't want individual orders to be associated with more than one employee for the sake of maintaining proper user history.
 - iii. Each order must contain at least one food item - It doesn't make sense for an order to be placed for nothing. Additionally, orders can contain multiple food items to prevent users from having to make a separate order for every food item they want to eat.

3. Diagram Requirements:

Functional Dependencies:

B-Id → B-Address, B-Name, B-PhoneNumber

E-Id → E-Name, Preferences, Dietary_Needs, E-PhoneNumber, B-Id

R-Id → R-Address, R-Name, R-PhoneNumber

F-Id → F-Name, Price, Calories, Nutrients

O-Id → Order_Date, E-Id

Left	Middle	Right	None
R-Id	B-Id	B-Address	
F-Id	E-Id	B-Name	
O-Id		B-PhoneNumber	
		E-Name	
		Preferences	
		Dietary_Needs	
		E-PhoneNumber	
		R-Address	
		R-Name	
		R-PhoneNumber	
		F-Name	
		Price	
		Calories	
		Nutrients	
		Order_Date	

Candidate Keys:

(R-Id, F-Id, O-Id)+ = {R-Id, F-Id, O-Id, B-Id, E-Id, B-Address, B-Name, B-PhoneNumber, E-Name, Preferences, Dietary_Needs, E-PhoneNumber, R-Address, R-Name, R-PhoneNumber, F-Name, Price, Calories, Nutrients, Order_Date}

Minimal Basis:

Singleton RHS

B-Id → B-Address
B-Id → B-Name
B-Id → B-PhoneNumber
E-Id → E-Name
E-Id → Preferences
E-Id → Dietary_Needs
E-Id → E-PhoneNumber
E-Id → B-Id
R-Id → R-Address
R-Id → R-Name
R-Id → R-PhoneNumber
F-Id → F-Name
F-Id → Price
F-Id → Calories
F-Id → Nutrients
O-Id → Order_Date
O-Id → E-Id

There are no unnecessary attributes on the LHS, and there are no FDs that can be inferred from the rest.

Final Relations:

A(B-Id, B-Address, B-Name, B-PhoneNumber)
B(E-Id, E-Name, Preferences, Dietary_Needs, E-PhoneNumber, B-Id)
C(R-Id, R-Address, R-Name, R-PhoneNumber)
D(F-Id, F-Name, Price, Calories, Nutrients)
E(O-Id, Order_Date, E-Id)

The many-to-many relationships between Restaurant and Business, Restaurant and Food, and Food and Order are handled by the junction tables: Deals, Product, and Contain.

4. Logical Design(Relational Schema)

- a. Business(B-Id: CHAR(36) [PK], B-Address:VARCHAR(255), B-Name:VARCHAR(100), B-PhoneNumber:VARCHAR(30))
- b. Employee(E-Id: CHAR(36) [PK], E-Name:VARCHAR(100), Preferences:TEXT, Dietary_Needs:TEXT, E-PhoneNumber:VARCHAR(30), B-Id: CHAR(36) [FK to Business.B-Id])
- c. Restaurant(R-Id: CHAR(36) [PK], R-Address:VARCHAR(255), R-Name:VARCHAR(100), R-PhoneNumber:VARCHAR(30))
- d. Deals(R-Id: CHAR(36) [PK][FK to Restaurant.R-Id], B-Id: CHAR(36) [PK][FK to Business.B-Id], Discount_Percentage:DECIMAL(5,2))

- e. Food(F-Id: CHAR(36) [PK], F-Name:VARCHAR(100), Price:DECIMAL(10,2), Calories:INT, Nutrients:TEXT)
- f. Orders(O-Id: CHAR(36) [PK], E-Id: CHAR(36) [FK to Employee.E-Id], Order_Date:DATE)
- g. Product(R-Id: CHAR(36) [PK][FK to Restaurant.R-Id], F-Id: CHAR(36) [PK][FK to Food.F-Id])
- h. Contain(F-Id: CHAR(36) [PK][FK to Food.F-Id], O-Id: CHAR(36) [PK][FK to Orders.O-Id])