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L 200 154 010
X Class

ER-Diagram Sample Database

PART A — has

employees
- employeeNumber (PK - INT)
- firstName (varchar)
- lastName (varchar)
- email(varchar)
- officeCode (FK - varchar)
- reportsTo (INT)
- jobTitle (varchar)

1 — n

PART B — has

n — 1

offices
- officeCode (PK - varchar)
- city (varchar)
- phone (varchar)
- addressLine1 (varchar)
- addressLine2 (varchar)
- state (INT)
- country (varchar)
- postalCode (varchar)
- territory (varchar)

productlines
- productLine (PK - varchar)
- textDescription (varchar)
- htmlDescription (mediumText)
- image (mediumBLOB)

n

customers
- customerNumber (PK - INT)
- customerName (varchar)
- contactLastName (varchar)
- contactFirstName (varchar)
- addressLine1 (varchar)
- addressLine2 (varchar)
- city (varchar)
- state (INT)
- country (varchar)
- postalCode (varchar)
- country (varchar)
- salesRepEmployeeNumber (INT)
- creditLimit (DOUBLE)

PART C — do — 1 / n

payments
- customerNumber (PK - INT)
- checkNumber (PK - varchar)
- paymentDate (DATETIME)
- amount (DOUBLE)

PART F — has — 1 / n

PART D — do — 1 / n

orders
- orderNumber (PK - INT)
- orderDate (DATETIME)
- requiredDate (DATETIME)
- shippedDate (DATETIME)
- status (varchar)
- comments (TEXT)
- customerNUmber (FK - INT)

n — **PART E**

orderdetails
- orderNumber(PK - INT)
- productCode (PK - varchar)
- quantityOrdered (INT)
- priceEach (DOUBLE)
- orderLineNumber (SMALLINT)

n

products
- productCode (PK - varchar)
- productName (varchar)
- productLine (FK - varchar)
- productScale (varchar)
- productVendor (varchar)
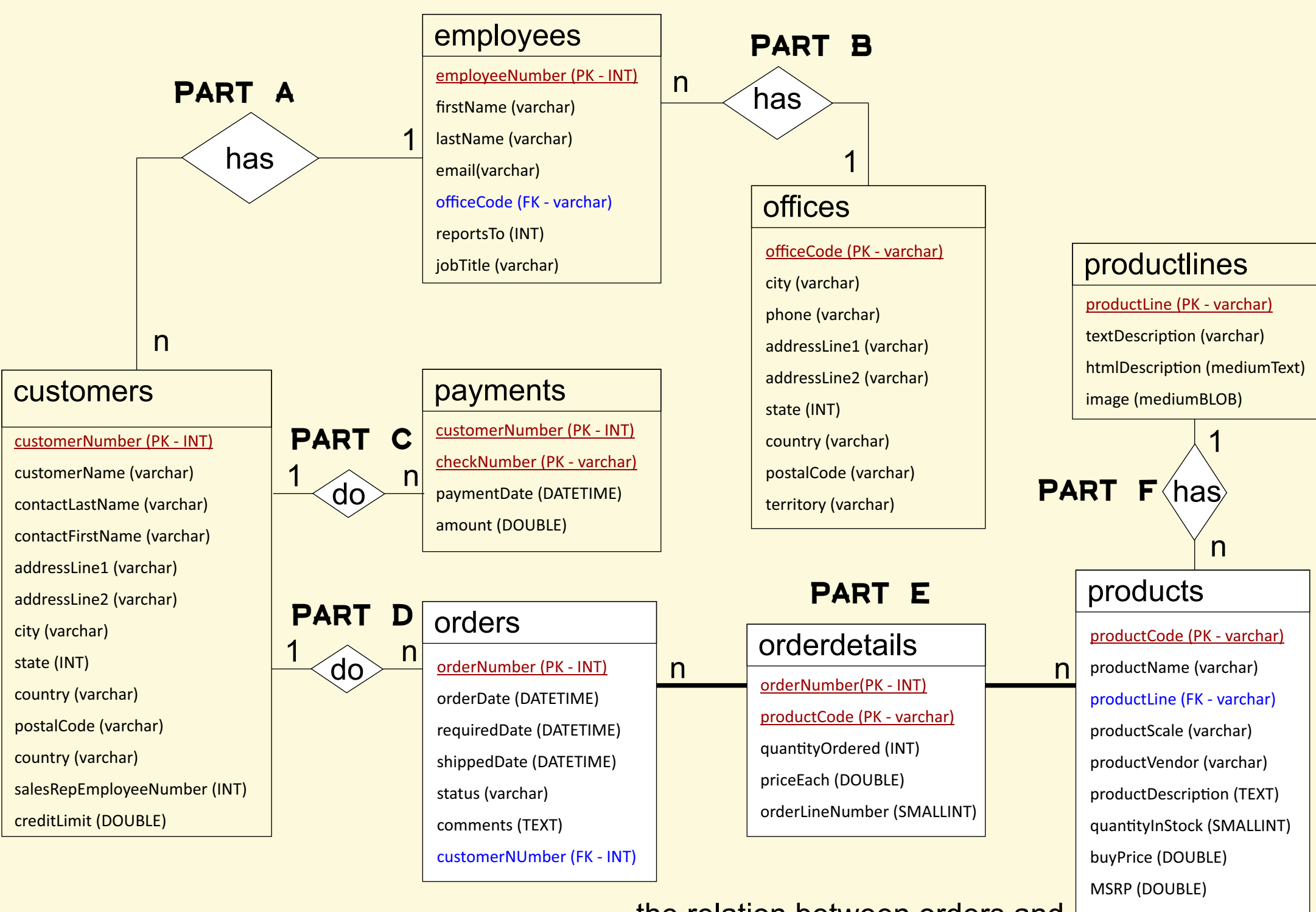- productDescription (TEXT)
- quantityInStock (SMALLINT)
- buyPrice (DOUBLE)
- MSRP (DOUBLE)

the relation between orders and produtcs is MANY to MANY, and it create new table orderdetails

A. This relation between table customers and table employees where the cadinality among them is ONE to MANY, one employee will served many customers. Primary Key (PK) in table employee will be Foreign Key (FK) in table customers.

B. The relation among table employees and offices also ONE to MANY, since the PK of table offices become FK in table employees.

C. Design of the database shows that for each customers will be did many payments.
That's make the PK of table customers (customerNumber) become FK in table payments.

D. One customers will be make many orders, so do the PK from table customers be FK in table orders.

E. Table orders has MANY to MANY cardinality with table products. The relation between both of the tables create new table be called as table orderdetails.

F. Table products has relation with table productlines where the cardinality is ONE to MANY.
Designed that one productline will have many product, so do that the PK of table productlines be FK in table products.