- 1. Handle all entities
 - a. strong entities that are not subtypes

CUSTOMER (Customer ID, Customer Name)

ORDER (Order ID, Date, CC_Num, Shipping_Address, Tracking_Num, Order_Status, Total_Cost, Notes)

PRODUCT (Product ID, Product_Name, Product_in_Stock, Product_Cost)

- b. no subtypes
- c. no weak entities
- d. Customer_IDt, Product_IDt
- 2. Handle all the relationships
 - a. Binary one-to-one relationships
 - i. There are none in the ER diagram.
 - b. Binary one-to-many relationships
 - i. pays for is a binary one-to-many relationship between CUSTOMER and ORDER

ORDER (Order_ID, Date, CC_Num, Shipping_Address, Tracking_Num, Order_Status, Total_Cost, Notes, Customer_IDt)

Customer ID† is the foreign key that connects Order to Customer.

- c. Binary many-to-many relationships
 - i. has is a binary many-to-many relationship between PRODUCT and ORDER

ORDER_PRODUCTS (Order_IDt, Product_IDt, quantity)
Order_IDt, Product_IDt are the foreign keys that point to ORDER and PRODUCT respectively.

d. No recursive relationships

3. RELATIONAL SCHEMA- COMPLETED

CUSTOMER (<u>Customer_ID</u>, Customer_Name)

PRODUCT (Product_ID, Product_Name, Product_in_Stock, Product_Cost)

ORDER (<u>Order_ID</u>, Date, CC_Num, Shipping_Address, Tracking_Num, Order_Status, Total_Cost, Notes, <u>Customer_ID+</u>)

ORDER_PRODUCTS (<u>Order_IDt</u>, <u>Product_IDt</u>, QTY)