- 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)

- 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\_HAS\_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)

**ORDER** (<u>Order\_ID</u>, Date, CC\_Num, Shipping\_Address, Tracking\_Num, Order\_Status, Total\_Cost, Notes, <u>Customer\_ID+</u>)

**ORDER\_HAS\_PRODUCTS** (Order\_IDt, Product\_IDt, quantity)