Azret Missirov 29512170
Sargis Dudaklyan 38671346

Comments

To make ER diagram more visible and understandable we made the User entity separate from the Borrower and Lender.

The Borrower entity inherits from the User. The Lender inherits from Borrower entity. They both share the keys from the User entity.

The Borrower and Lender can both propose offers to each other. The Propose relation must have exactly one borrower and one lender. The lender and borrower have exactly one offer between them, with offer_id as a primary key. The offer becomes a deal through ISA which passess al the offer parameters, borrower_accept_datetime, lender_accept_datetime, offer_datetime, and offer_id, as well as average ratings from both Borrower and Lender entities.

By connecting Borrower and Lender with CHECK relation we allowed both entities to access Accident_Report entity. Accident_report can be accessed by many borrowers and lenders.

Through passes_info relation Accident_report entity will access vehicle's license plate information and lender's driver license information.

A lender can register many cars but each car can have only one lender. Car_Cathalog can contain many cars, and there is only one catalog.

Car entity has unique license plate attribute.

One Lender can post many posts, and each post can have only one lender. We created LendPost entity which is in relation with Car entity through passes_info relation. LendPost can contain exactly one car's information.

One Borrower can post many posts, and each post can have only one borrower. We created BorrowerPost entity which is in relation with Borrower entity through posts relation.