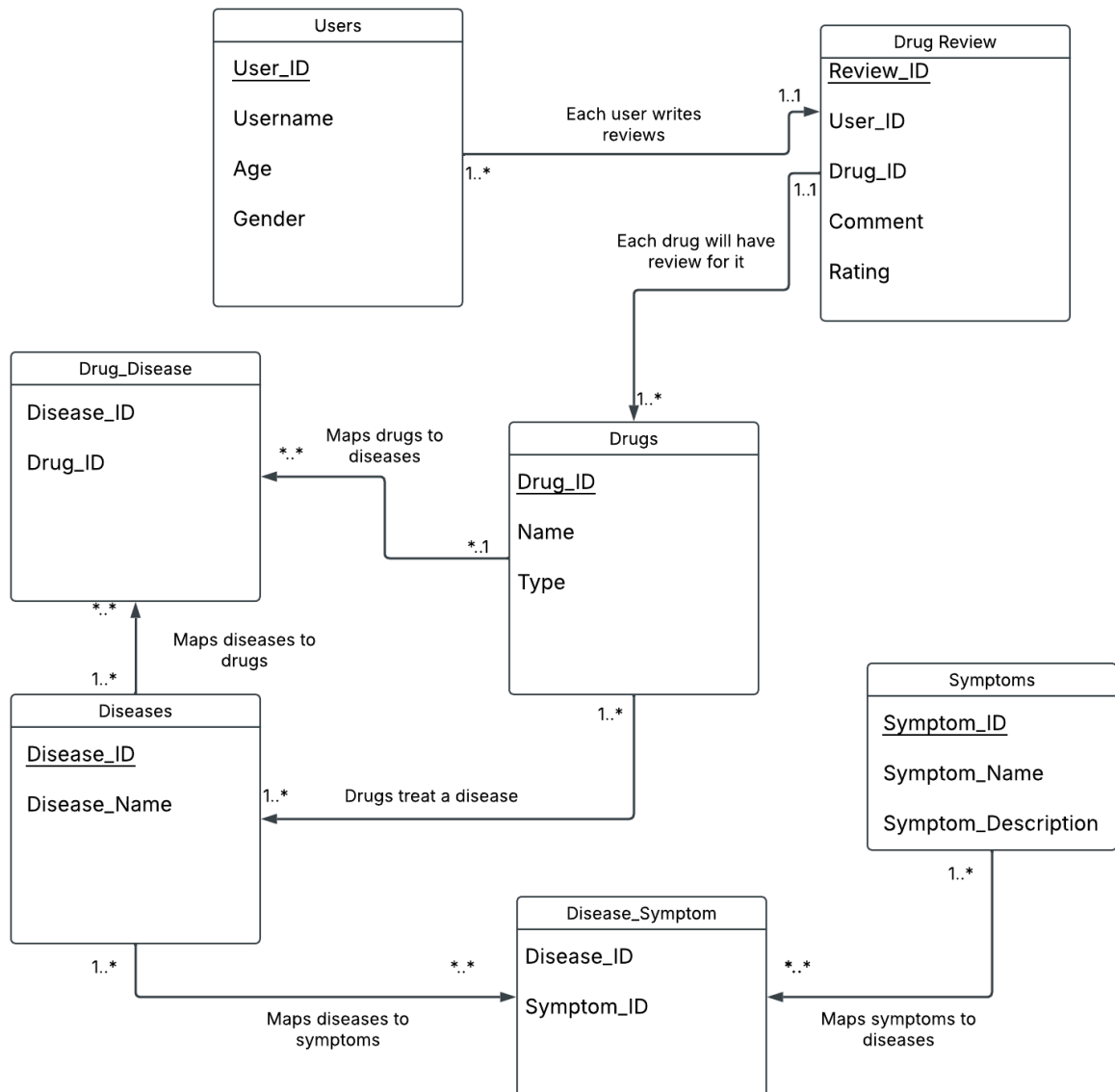


UML Diagram



Assumptions and Justifications

1. User

- Each user will have its own User_ID to connect its table with reviews they have written.
- The age, gender, and username for each user will display under their reviews for others to see as well.

2. Drug Review

- Users can make multiple Review_IDs to review drugs that they have tried.
- The User_ID and Drug_ID will be an identifier to each review and each review will have a rating and a comment.

3. Drugs

- Each drug will be identified by a Drug_ID to match it with symptoms and reviews.
- Its name and prescription type will be used to inform the user on how they can receive the medication.

4. Diseases

- Each disease is identified by a Disease_ID which will link it to either drugs or symptoms.
- The disease name is the only other necessary attribute of the table.

5. Drug_Diseases

- Each Drug can be matched to multiple Diseases, so each Drug_Disease table will store this matching of drugs to disease.

6. Symptoms

- Each symptom is identified by a Symptom_ID which will link it to the symptom names and diseases.
- The symptom name and the symptom descriptions will be used to find a matching drug that can clear those symptoms

7. Disease_Symptom

- Each Disease_ID will be matched with each Symptom_ID
- Each symptom can have multiple diseases and vice versa, so this table will show all matched Symptoms and Diseases.

Relationships and Cardinality

Relationship	Cardinality	Justification
User - Symptom Log	1:M	A user can have multiple symptom logs, but each log belongs to one user.
Symptom Log - Symptom	M:M	Each symptom log can contain multiple symptoms, and each symptom can be part of multiple logs.
Symptom - Condition	M:M	Symptoms can be linked to multiple conditions, and each condition can have multiple symptoms.
Condition - Medication	M:M	Conditions can be treated with multiple medications, and each medication can treat multiple conditions.
User - Review	1:M	A user can write multiple reviews, but each review belongs to one user.
Drug - Disease	M:M	A drug can treat multiple diseases, and a disease can be treated by many drugs
Disease - Symptom	M:M	A disease can have multiple symptoms, and a symptom can be linked to multiple diseases
Review - Medication	M:1	Multiple reviews exist for one medication, but a review only refers to one medication.

Normalization: 3NF

Functional Dependencies:

User_ID -> Username, Age, Gender

Drug_ID -> Name, Type

Disease_ID -> Disease_Name

Symptom_ID -> Symptom_Name, Symptom_Description

Review_ID -> User_ID, Drug_ID, Comment, Rating

Drug_ID, Disease_ID -> Maps Drugs to Diseases

Disease_ID, Symptom_ID -> Maps Diseases to Symptoms

Relations in 3NF:

Users (User_ID, Username, Age, Gender)

Drugs (Drug_ID, Name, Type)

Diseases (Disease_ID, Disease_Name)

Symptoms (Symptom_ID, Symptom_Name, Symptom_Description)

Drug_Review (Review_ID, User_ID, Drug_ID, Comment, Rating)

Drug_Disease (Drug_ID, Disease_ID)

Disease_Symptom (Disease_ID, Symptom_ID)

Relational Schema

```
USERS (  
    User_ID      : INT [PK],  
    Username     : VARCHAR(100),  
    Age          : INT,  
    Gender       : VARCHAR(6)  
)  
  
DRUGS (  
    Drug_ID      : INT [PK],  
    Name         : VARCHAR(100),  
    Type         : VARCHAR(50)  
)  
  
DISEASES (  
    Disease_ID   : INT [PK],  
    Disease_Name : VARCHAR(100)  
)  
  
SYMPTOMS (  
    Symptom_ID       : INT [PK],  
    Symptom_Name     : VARCHAR(100),  
    Symptom_Description : TEXT  
)  
  
DRUG_REVIEW (  
    Review_ID      : INT [PK],  
    User_ID        : INT [FK to USERS.User_ID],  
    Drug_ID        : INT [FK to DRUGS.Drug_ID],  
    Comment        : TEXT,  
    Rating         : INT  
)  
  
DRUG_DISEASE (  
    Disease_ID      : INT [FK to DISEASES.Disease_ID],  
    Drug_ID         : INT [FK to DRUGS.Drug_ID],  
    PRIMARY KEY (Disease_ID, Drug_ID)  
)  
  
DISEASE_SYMPTOM (  
    Disease_ID      : INT [FK to DISEASES.Disease_ID],  
    Symptom_ID     : INT [FK to SYMPTOMS.Symptom_ID],  
    PRIMARY KEY (Disease_ID, Symptom_ID)  
)
```