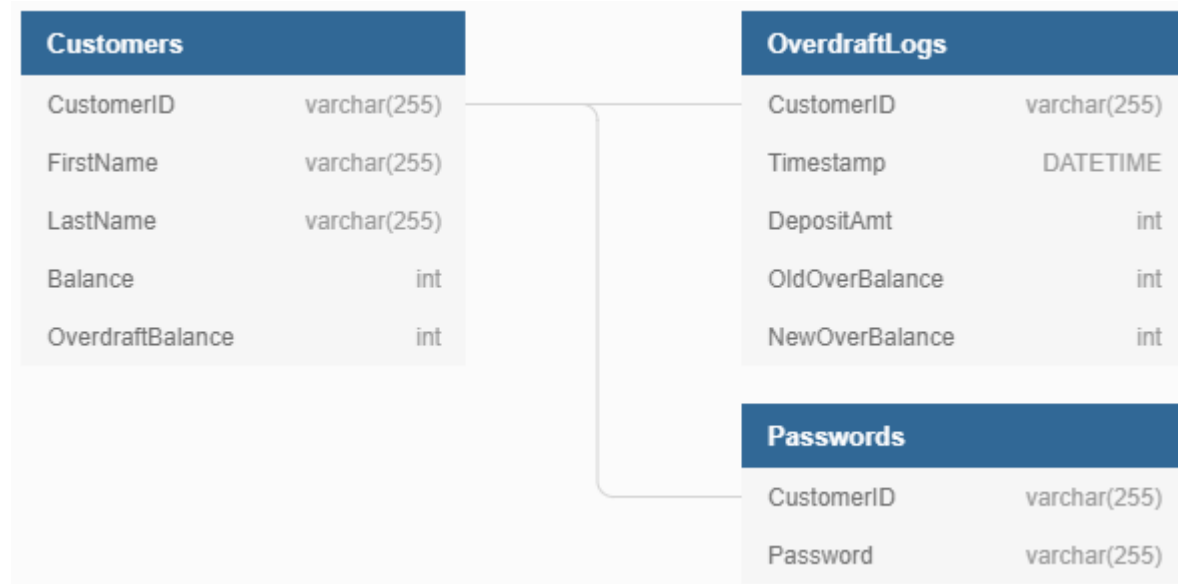


Testudo Bank Database Schema Documentation

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Schema Diagram

The Testudo Bank application uses a **MySQL** database with the following schema:



Schema Definition

Customers Table

- CustomerID is a primary key for the Customers table because it uniquely identifies each row in the table since each Customer is only given one row entry in this table.
- CustomerID can be used as a foreign key in the OverdraftLogs and Passwords table.
- OverdraftBalance in the Customers table should only ever store values ≥ 0 and ≤ 1000 . However, the customer actually owes $\text{OverdraftBalance} \times 1.02$ due to the **2%**

interest rate.

- Adding another column to this table to store the interest amount due is unnecessary because `OverdraftBalance` already exists. We can save on DB memory usage by keeping all interest rate logic in the Controller.

OverdraftLogs Table

- `CustomerID` is not a primary key in the `OverdraftLogs` table since each row in that table represents a single time a customer paid back some (or all) of their overdraft balance.
 - The same `CustomerID` can be in numerous rows in the `OverdraftLogs` table since customers can pay back their overdraft balance over multiple payments.
- The `DATETIME` data type used for `Timestamp` is in the form `YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss`. Therefore, the `Timestamp` column can not capture instances where multiple repayments are made within the same second.
- Since `Timestamp` is granular only up to seconds and it is possible for a customer to make 2 repayments within the same second, the **candidate key** of this table is `CustomerID`, `Timestamp`, `NewOverBalance`.
 - A **candidate key** is the minimal group of columns needed to uniquely identify every row in a table.
 - The `DepositAmt` of two repayments occurring within the same second could be the same, so we don't gain anything from including this column in our candidate key.
 - The `NewOverBalance` must be different after each time a customer makes a repayment, so this can be used to distinguish payments made within the same second.
 - **This forces us to enforce that any deposits made must be > 0 to avoid the same `NewOverBalance` in two re-payments made within the same second.**
 - There is an edge case where a customer can make a repayment, withdraw more on credit back to the previous `OverdraftBalance` amount, and then make another repayment for the same amount all within one second. We will assume this is not possible.
- `OverdraftBalance` starts at 0 for all customers, and is updated once a customer withdraws beyond their balance.

Passwords Table

- `CustomerID` is a primary key in the `Passwords` table since each customer can only have 1 password at a time.

