



Database Schema Explanation:

Persons Table:

Fields:

user_id (Primary Key): Unique identifier for each person.

username: User's username for login.

password: User's password for authentication.

fullname: User's full name.

Notes Table:

Fields:

user_id (Foreign Key): Connects to the user_id in the Persons table, establishing a relationship between Persons and Notes.

title: Title of the note.

date_created: Date when the note was created.

content: Content of the note.

Task Table:

Fields:

user_id (Foreign Key): Connects to the user_id in the Persons table, establishing a relationship between Persons and Tasks.

task_check: Indicates whether the task is checked or not.

task_description: Description of the task.

Diary Table:

Fields:

user_id (Foreign Key): Connects to the user_id in the Persons table, establishing a relationship between Persons and Diary entries.

entry_date: Date of the diary entry.

entry_text: Text content of the diary entry.

Relationship Explanation:

The user_id field in the Persons table serves as a primary key that establishes relationships with foreign keys in other tables (Notes, Tasks, and Diary).

In the **Notes, Tasks, and Diary tables**, the **user_id field acts as a foreign key** linking each record to a specific user in the **Persons** table.

This relational structure allows you to associate notes, tasks, and diary entries with specific users, making it easier to organize and retrieve information based on user-related contexts.