

## Brainstorming

- Users accounts (email, password, personal info)
- Recipes (name, instructions, privacy)
- Ingredients (name, quantity)
- Grocery List (user, ingredients, quantity)
- Occasions (name, description, date)

## Table Ideas

- users: Stores user information (id, email, password)
- recipes: Stores recipe Information (id, name, description, instructions, privacy)
- ingredients: Stores Ingredients information (id, name, quantity)
- grocery\_lists: Stores grocery list information
- occasions: Stores occasion information (id, name, description, user\_id, date)

## Relationships

- One-to-one: Auth to User
- One-to-many:
- Users-to-recipes (one user can have many recipes)
- Recipes-to-recipe\_ingredients (one recipe can have many ingredients)
- Users-to-occasions (one user can create many occasions)
- Occasions-to-recipe\_occasions (one occasion can have many recipes)
- Users-to-grocery\_lists (one user can have many grocery lists)
- Grocery\_lists-to-grocery\_list\_items (one grocery list can have many items)
- Many-to-many:
- Recipes-to-occasions (a recipe can be assigned to many occasions, an occasion can have many recipes)

## Columns

Every table needs an id, and every id is an integer and a primary key.

Auth: Email, password are varchars so we can limit the maximum number of characters, user\_id is a foreign key so it is an integer too and is related to user in one to one.

User: Name is text because is a name.

Occasion: Date because we need to know the date of the occasion.

Grocery\_list: foreign key, text, integer.

Recipe: is\_public Boolean true or false to set if its public or not.

## Additional Tables

- recipe\_ingredients: Maps ingredients to recipes (id, recipe\_id, ingredient\_id, quantity)
- Occasions-to-recipe\_occasion: Maps recipes to occasions (id, recipe\_id, occasion\_id)
- grocery\_list\_item: Maps ingredients to grocery lists (id, grocery\_list\_id, ingredient\_id, quantity)

