

# Ing-Ready-nts

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## Assumptions for Entities & their Relationships -

The database should store information about the **Users, Recipes, Inventory, Orders and DiscountCoupons**.

**Users** are uniquely identified by their UserID. Other attributes are Name, Address, CardNum, LoginPassword and IsAdmin indicating whether they are admins or not.

**Recipes** are uniquely identified by their RecipeID. Other attributes are RecipeName, Serves (serves how many people), Description and Process.

**Inventory** contains a list of all products available in the store ready to be ordered. Tuples are uniquely identified by their ProductID. Other attributes are ProductName, MOQ (minimum order quantity), QtyAvailable, Price and other attributes that represent tags such as IsVegetarian, IsVegan, IsLactoseFree, IsHalal, IsGlutenFree, IsOnionGarlicFree.

**Orders** are uniquely identified by OrderID, TotalPrice & CouponID (that is applied on the order).

**DiscountCoupons** are uniquely identified by their CouponID and another attribute is DiscPercent that tells the percentage of discount to be applied.

**Users** can place multiple **Orders**. In the other direction of relation, one **Order** can only be placed by a single **User**.

An **Order** can contain at least one but upto multiple **Recipes**, and a **Recipe** can be contained in multiple **Recipes**.

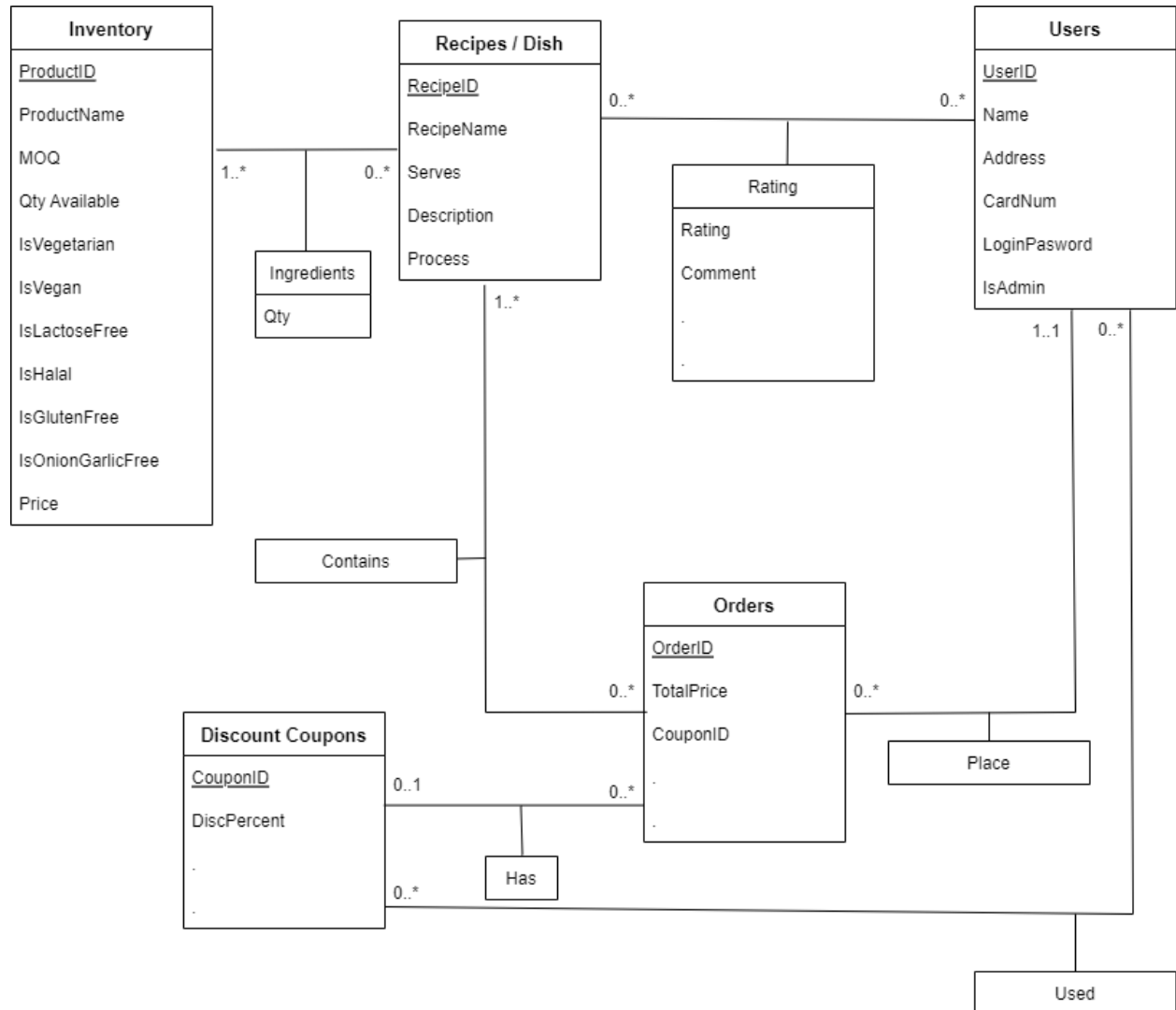
A **Recipe** needs to have at least one ingredient from the **Inventory**. We assume for convenience, that an ingredient in the Inventory need not be referenced by a **Recipe**. The quantity of the product needed in a **Recipe** will also be stored in the relational entity.

**DiscountCoupons** uniquely identified by their CouponID can be optionally applied to any **Order** but an **Order** can only contain one **DiscountCoupon**.

A **User** can use any number of **DiscountCoupons** that they like, or not at all. Likewise, a **DiscountCoupon** may or may not be used by any number of **Users**.

A **User** leaves a rating on any number of **Recipes** that he chooses too (and has ordered), while a **Recipe** can be rated by none or many **Users**.

## UML Diagram



## Relational Schema

**Users**(UserID: INT [PK], Name: VARCHAR(30), Address: VARCHAR(200), CardNum: CHAR(16), LoginPassword: VARCHAR(64), isAdmin: INT);

Rating(UserID: INT FK REFERENCES Users.UserID, RecipeID: INT REFERENCES Recipes.RecipeID, Rating: REAL, Comment : VARCHAR(300));

**Recipes**(RecipeID: INT [PK], RecipeName: VARCHAR(30), Serves: INT, Description: VARCHAR(500), Process: VARCHAR(500));


**Orders**(OrderID: INT [PK], TotalPrice: REAL, CouponID: INT FK DiscountCoupons);

**DiscountCoupons**(CouponID: INT [PK], DiscPercent: REAL);

**Inventory**(ProductID: INT [PK], ProductName: VARCHAR(200), MOQ: REAL, Qty: REAL, isVegetarian: INT, isVegan: INT, isLactoseFree: INT, isHalal: INT, isGlutenFree: INT, isOnionGarlicFree: INT, Price: REAL);

Ingredients(RecipeID: INT FK REFERENCES Recipes.RecipeID, ProductID: INT REFERENCES Inventory.ProductID, Qty: INT, (RecipeID, ProductID) [PK]);

Contains ( RecipeID: INT FK REFERENCES RECIPE.RecipeID , OrderID: INT REFERENCES Orders.OrderID, (RecipeID, OrderID) [PK] );



Place( OrderID: INT FK REFERENCES Orders.OrderID, UserID: INT REFERENCES Users.UserID,  
(OrderID, UserID) [PK]);

Has(CouponID: INT FK REFERENCES DiscountCoupons.CouponID, OrderID: INT REFERENCES  
Orders.OrderID, (CouponID, OrderID) [PK]);

Used(CouponID:INT FK REFERENCES DiscountCoupons.CouponID, UserID:INT REFERENCES  
Users.UserID, (CouponID, UserID) [PK]);