ER Diagram

Team 3: Meat

Nutrition

nutrition_id	VARCHAR(10) PK
vegan	BOOLEAN
gluten-free	BOOLEAN
keto-friendly	BOOLEAN
vegetarian	BOOLEAN
organic	BOOLEAN
dairy-free	BOOLEAN
sugar-conscious	BOOLEAN
paleo-friendly	BOOLEAN
whole-foods-diet	BOOLEAN
low-sodium	BOOLEAN
kosher	BOOLEAN
low-fat	BOOLEAN
engine-2	BOOLEAN

meat

product_id	VARCHAR(10) PK
category	VARCHAR(30)
subcategory	VARCHAR(100)
productname	VARCHAR(100)
datedata-retrieval	DATE
nutrition_id	VARCHAR(10)
service_id	VARCHAR(10)

size_units

service_id	VARCHAR(10) PK
serving-size-units	VARCHAR(10)
secondary-size-units	VARCHAR(10)

Serving

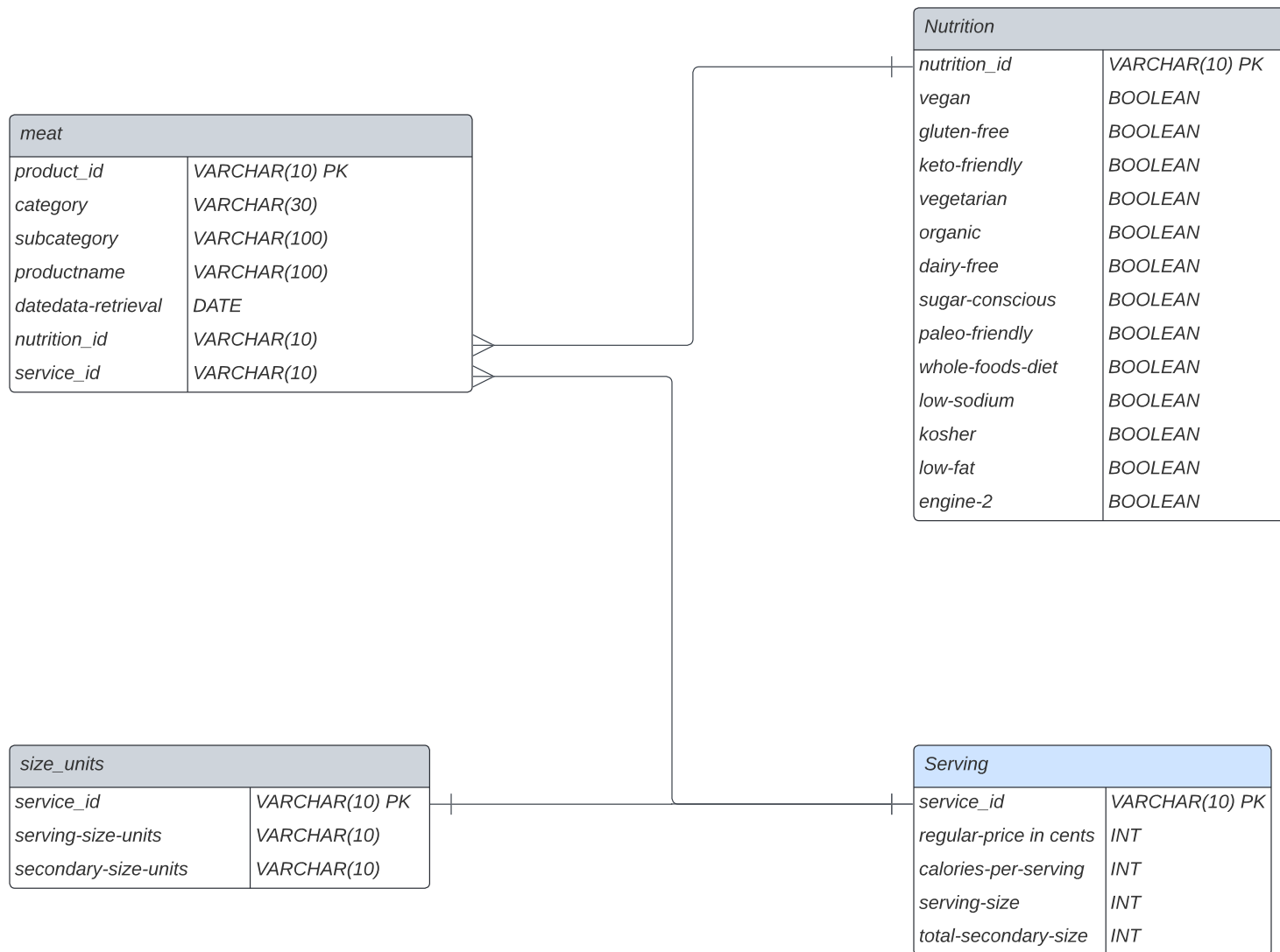| service_id	VARCHAR(10) PK
regular-price in cents	INT
calories-per-serving	INT
serving-size	INT
total-secondary-size	INT

Data Engineer's Note: The ER Diagram depicted above defines the entity relationship diagram which defines the relationship modeling of the tables, it graphically represents how each table is combined and shows the relationship with another table as a whole system. The main table is the meat table which consists of various unique attributes which define other tables which are functionally dependent on the meat table, the meat table is uniquely defined by its primary key which is the product_id followed by the foreign keys which have the relation with the meat table like nutrition_id and service_id. The nutrition id acts as a foreign key and connects the meat table and nutrition table where the nutrition_id is the primary key that uniquely identifies each nutrition value of the meat product. The nutrition id and the product id show a 1:1 relationship between them. Followed by the service_id which acts as a foreign key in the meat table and joins the size_ units and serving table with the meat table and service_id is the primary key for the size units and serving table which uniquely identifies the entities in those tables. The service_id shows a 1: Many relationships between the meat table and the other two tables.