Documentation for Food Delivery Database

We created an index on primary key of each table. Additionally, we created an index on orderDate in Orders table. Since we think these attributes might be queried a lot.

We kept our schema simple. There are a lot of features can be added on our database to make it closer to real world business database. But our database provides a bone structure.

**Orders**

This relation serves as “core” to our database, it connects to all other relations. We use an artificial key for its key.

**FoodInOrder**

Using this table combined with Orders table, we can know what foods are ordered in each order, and how many are ordered. The combination of orderID and foodID forms key of this relation.

**Customer, Driver, Restaurant**

These three tables store information associated to each customer, driver and restaurant respectively. We create an artificial key for each of these tables.

**BankAccount, CreditCard**

We use the accountNumber for BankAccout and CCNumber for CreditCard as primary key respectively. They are natural key since they are naturally unique.

**Food**

It contains food information and what restaurant made them. Combined with Restaurant table we can get menus for each restaurant. An artificial key is created for this table.

Estimated size:

If apply our database to real world business, we might be expecting millions of tuples in our Orders, FoodInOrder table, ten times lesser tuples in our Customer, Driver, CreditCard, BankAccount and Food tables, then probably thousands of Restaurants tuple. The index tables should essentially double the size of the data tables.