#### **SVKM's NMIMS**

## ${\bf School\ of\ Technology\ Management\ \&\ Engineering, Chandigarh}$

A.Y. 2023 - 24

**Course: Database Management Systems** 

#### **Project Report**

Program	MBA(Tech) CE	
Semester	Sem 4	
Name of the Project:	Movie Managem	ent System
Details of Project Members		
Batch	Roll No.	Name
D2	N051	Priyal Kadam
D2	N052	Akshay Patil
D2	N054 Atharva Kolhe	
Date of Submission: 18/03/202	4	·

#### **Contribution of each project Members:**

Roll No.	Name:	Contribution
N051	Priyal Kadam	Queries/PPT
N052	Akshay Patil	Normalization/Report/PPT
N054	Atharva Kolhe	Queries/Normalisation

#### Github link of your project:

https://github.com/Akkpatil/Movie-Management-System

#### Note:

- 1. Create a readme file if you have multiple files
- 2. All files must be properly named (Example:R004\_DBMSProject)
- 3. Submit all relevant files of your work ( Report, all SQL files, Any other files)
- 4. Plagiarism is highly discouraged (Your report will be checked for plagiarism)

#### **Rubrics for the Project evaluation:**

First phase of evaluation:	10 marks
Innovative Ideas (5 Marks)	
Design and Partial implementation (5 Marks)	
Final phase of evaluation	10 marks
Implementation, presentation and viva, Self-	
Learning and Learning Beyond classroom	

# A Report on Database Management System in Movie Management

Submitted By:

Priyal Kadam (N051)

Akshay Patil (N052)

Atharva Kolhe (N054)

Under the guidance of

Prof .Shakila Shaikh



Shri Vile Parle Kelvani Mandal's

Mukesh Patel School of Technology and Management Engineering

Department of Computer Engineering

Vile Parle (w), Mumbai- 400056

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## **ABSTRACT**

Movie Ticket Booking System is a computerized solution for theatre setups, which will automate the process of Ticket Sale and Customer Bookings. This application will allow users to browse movies filtering them based on location, price, rating, genre, timing and age. The home page will display movies based on filters selected by the user.

Once a movie is selected, the users will be redirected to a page dedicated to the selected movie where booking details, timings, movie rating and locations will be displayed. On selecting booking options, the user will be directed to a booking page. Users can choose their preferred seats and show based on availability and preference and make reservations by submitting a form.

Once a user has watched a movie, he/she can mark it as completed, rate the movie based on his/her experience and give feedback. This feedback will be reflected in the rating of the respective movie. Users must login to the application after creating an account for themselves in order to make a booking.

Each user profile will maintain a history of all previous bookings of the user logged in. Also, this application will allow admins to have a separate login through which they will be able to add, modify and delete movies from the application.

Users will be able to change passwords based on their need and also reset it in case it is forgotten. Through this project we aim at implementing various Database Management System concepts like transaction management and Database security while improving our software development skills.

# **INTRODUCTION**

In the realm of entertainment, the film industry stands as a beacon of cultural significance and leisure. With the advent of technology, the process of accessing and enjoying movies has evolved, giving rise to sophisticated systems for movie ticket booking and management. Our project delves into the domain of movie ticket booking, offering a comprehensive solution for users to seamlessly navigate through the cinematic landscape.

The Movie Ticket Booking System encapsulates the essence of convenience and efficiency, catering to the diverse needs of movie enthusiasts while streamlining the administrative tasks associated with cinema management. Through the amalgamation of database technologies and user-centric design principles, our system endeavors to redefine the movie-going experience, ensuring unparalleled accessibility and satisfaction for patrons and administrators alike.

This report elucidates the architecture, functionality, and significance of the Movie Ticket Booking System, highlighting its pivotal role in revolutionizing the way audiences engage with cinematic content. From database schema to user interfaces, each aspect of the system has been meticulously crafted to foster a harmonious synergy between technological prowess and user experience. Let us embark on a journey through the intricacies of our Movie Ticket Booking System, exploring its features, capabilities, and impact on the ever-evolving landscape of entertainment consumption.

# **Components Of Database Design**

#### 1. MOVIE:

- MovieID: Unique identifier for each movie.
- Title: Name of the movie.
- Description: Brief overview or synopsis of the movie.
- Language: Language in which the movie is primarily presented.
- ReleaseDate: Date when the movie was released.
- Genre: Category or type of the movie (e.g., action, comedy, drama).
- PgRating: Parental guidance rating for the movie.
- Duration: Duration of the movie in minutes.

#### 2. USER:

- UserID: Unique identifier for each user.
- Username: User's chosen username for the system.
- Email: User's email address.
- Password: User's password for authentication.
- FirstName: User's first name.
- LastName: User's last name.
- MobileNumber: User's mobile phone number.

#### 3. BOOKING:

- BookingID: Unique identifier for each booking.
- NoOfSeats: Number of seats booked for the show.
- UserID: Unique identifier for each user.
- ShowID: Unique identifier for each movie show.

#### 4. CITY:

- CityID: Unique identifier for each city.
- CityName: Name of the city.
- State: State where the city is located.
- Zipcode: Postal code of the city.

#### 5. FEEDBACK:

- FeedbackID: Unique identifier for each feedback entry.
- UserID: Unique identifier for each user.
- Feedback: Feedback provided by the user.
- FeedbackDate: Date of the feedback provided by the user.
- ShowID: Unique identifier for each movie show.

#### 6. SHOW SEAT:

- ShowSeatID: Unique identifier for each seat booked in a specific movie show.
- CinemaSeatID: Unique identifier for each cinema seat.
- ShowID: Unique identifier for each movie show.
- BookingID: Unique identifier for each booking.

#### 7. CINEMA:

- CinemaID: Unique identifier for each cinema.
- CinemaName: Name of the cinema.
- TotalHalls: Total number of halls in the cinema.
- CityID: Unique identifier for each city.

#### 8. CINEMA HALL:

- CinemaHallID: Unique identifier for each cinema hall.
- CinemaName: Name or identifier of the cinema hall.
- TotalSeats: Total number of seats in the cinema hall.
- CinemaID: Unique identifier for each cinema.

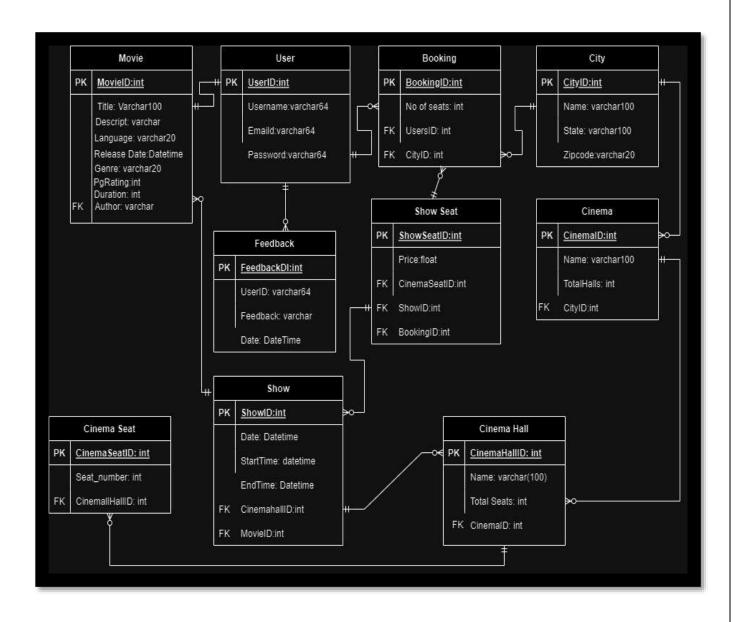
#### 9. SHOW:

- ShowID: Unique identifier for each movie show.
- ShowDate: Date of the movie show.
- StartTime: Start time of the movie show.
- EndTime: End time of the movie show.
- CinemaHallID: Unique identifier for each cinema hall.
- MovieID: Unique identifier for each movie.

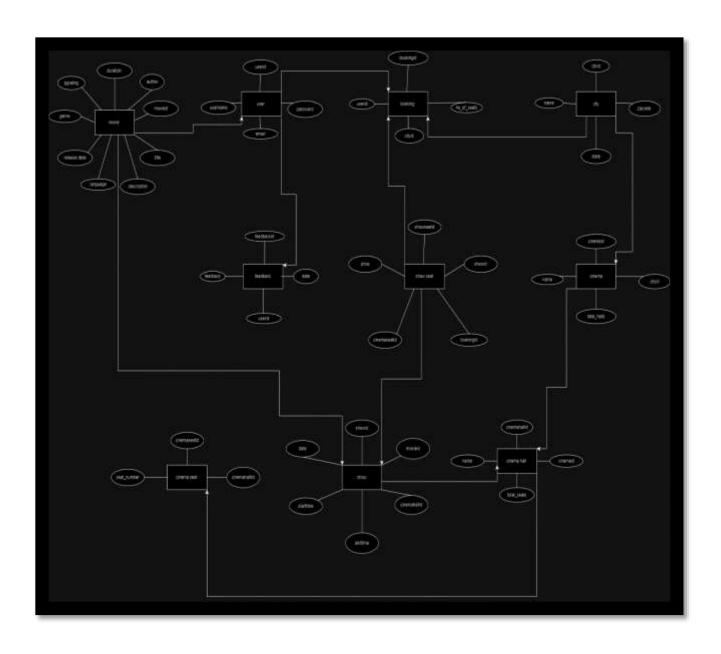
#### 10.CINEMA SEAT:

- CinemaSeatID: Unique identifier for each cinema seat.
- SeatNumber: Identifier for each seat within a cinema hall.
- CinemaHallID: Unique identifier for each cinema hall.

# **RELATIONAL MODEL**



# ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM



#### **NORMALIZATION**

If we consider the Genre Column, we can see that it is a multivalued attribute. That is there can be more than one genre for each movie. To convert this into 1NF, you'd need to split this into separate rows or a separate table.

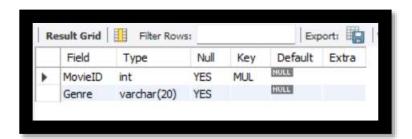
#### SELECT Genre from Movie;



Here we can see that there are 2 cases of multiple genre. So we can tackle this by creating another row.

Also by creating another table,

```
CREATE TABLE MovieGenre (
   MovieID INT,
   Genre VARCHAR(20),
   FOREIGN KEY (MovieID) REFERENCES Movie(MovieID)
);
DESC MovieGenre;
```



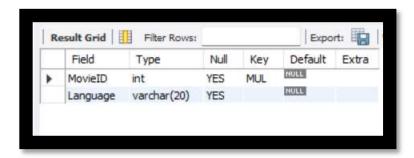
Then, we'll need to migrate the data from the Movie table into the MovieGenre table, ensuring each genre is represented in a separate row for each movie. After making these changes, it will be in 1NF.



Likewise, if we consider the "Language" attribute in the "Movie" table. Currently, it's a single value representing the language of the movie. However, if a movie can be released in multiple languages, it could potentially be considered a multivalued attribute.

To convert this into 1NF, we can create a separate table to store the languages for each movie.

```
CREATE TABLE MovieLanguage (
   MovieID INT,
   Language VARCHAR(20),
   FOREIGN KEY (MovieID) REFERENCES Movie(MovieID)
);
DESC MovieLanguage;
```



Now, we need to migrate the data from the "Language" column in the "Movie" table into the "MovieLanguage" table, ensuring each language is represented in a separate row for each movie.

INSERT INTO MovieLanguage (MovieID, Language) SELECT MovieID, Language FROM Movie;

# **QUERIES**

1] Retrieve all movies released after 2010

CODE:

SELECT \* FROM Movie WHERE ReleaseDate > '2010-01-01';

**OUTPUT:** 



2] Retrieve all movies in the Drama genre

CODE:

SELECT \* FROM Movie WHERE Genre = 'Drama';



3] Retrieve all bookings with corresponding user details

#### CODE:

SELECT Booking.\*, User.FirstName, User.LastName FROM Booking INNER JOIN User ON Booking.UserID = User.UserID;

	BookingID	UserID	ShowID	NoOfSeats	FirstName	LastName
•	1	1	1	2	Tony	Stark
	2	2	2	1	Red	Dwyers
	3	3	3	3	Arthur	Miles
	4	4	4	2	Alice	Smith
	5	5	5	4	Bob	Doe
	6	6	6	3	Sarah	Jones
	7	7	7	2	Michael	Smith
	8	8	4	4	Emily	Wilson
	9	9	9	5	David	Brown
	10	10	10	2	Chris	Evans
	11	11	1	3	Emma	Johnson
	12	12	3	2	Sophia	White
	13	13	9	4	Oliver	Miller
	14	14	14	2	Ava	Anderson
	15	15	12	3	James	Smith

4] Retrieve all bookings with corresponding movie details

#### CODE:

SELECT Booking.\*, Movie.Title FROM Booking INNER JOIN Show\_ON Booking.ShowID = Show\_.ShowID INNER JOIN Movie ON Show\_.MovieID = Movie.MovieID;

#### **OUTPUT:**



5]Count the total number of bookings made

#### CODE:

SELECT COUNT(\*) AS TotalBookings FROM Booking;

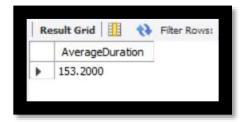


6] Calculate the average duration of movies

#### CODE:

SELECT AVG(Duration) AS AverageDuration FROM Movie;

#### **OUTPUT:**



7] Retrieve all users who made a booking for a movie with a PgRating of 13

#### CODE:

```
SELECT * FROM User WHERE UserID IN (
SELECT DISTINCT Booking.UserID
FROM Booking
INNER JOIN Show_ ON Booking.ShowID = Show_.ShowID
INNER JOIN Movie ON Show_.MovieID = Movie.MovieID
WHERE Movie.PgRating = 13
);
```

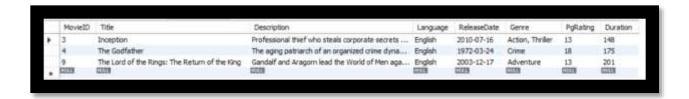


8] Retrieve all movies with more than 1 feedbacks

```
CODE:
```

```
SELECT * FROM Movie WHERE MovieID IN (
SELECT DISTINCT Show_.MovieID
FROM Show_
INNER JOIN Feedback ON Show_.ShowID = Feedback.ShowID
GROUP BY Show_.MovieID
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1
);
```

#### **OUTPUT:**



9] Retrieve all cities with their respective cinemas

#### CODE:

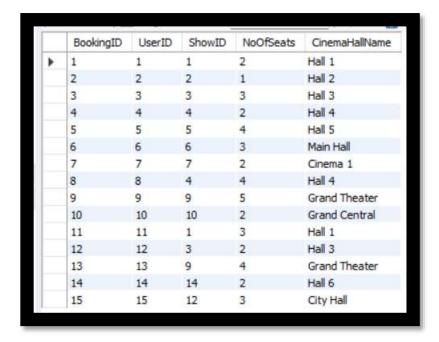
SELECT City.\*, COUNT(Cinema.CinemaID) AS TotalCinemas FROM City LEFT JOIN Cinema ON City.CityID = Cinema.CityID GROUP BY City.CityID;



10] Retrieve all bookings with corresponding cinema hall details CODE:

SELECT Booking.\*, CinemaHall.CinemaHallName FROM Booking INNER JOIN Show\_ON Booking.ShowID = Show\_.ShowID INNER JOIN CinemaHall ON Show\_.CinemaHallID = CinemaHall.CinemaHallID;

#### **OUTPUT**:



11] Calculate the total number of seats available in all cinema halls

#### CODE:

SELECT SUM(TotalSeats) AS TotalSeatsAvailable FROM CinemaHall;



12] Retrieve all movies with a duration longer than the average duration of movies

#### CODE:

```
SELECT * FROM Movie WHERE Duration > (
    SELECT AVG(Duration) FROM Movie
);
```

#### **OUTPUT:**

	MovieID	Title	Description	Language	ReleaseDate	Genne	PgRating	Duration
٠	4	The Godfather	The aging patriarch of an organized crime dyna	English	1972-03-24	Crime	18	175
	6	Pulp Fiction	The lives of two mob hitmen, a boxer, a gangst	English	1994-10-14	Crime	18	154
	9	The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King	Gandalf and Aragom lead the World of Men aga	English	2003-12-17	Adventure	13	201
	10	Avatar	A paraplegic Marine dispatched to the moon Pa	English	2009-12-18	Action	13	162
	11	Interstellar	A team of explorers travel through a wormhole i	English	2014-11-07	56 FI	13	169
	12	The Dark Knight Rises	Eight years after the Joker's reign of anarchy,	English	2012-07-20	Action	13	164
	14	Titanic COM	A seventeen-year-old anstocrat falls in love wit	English EIIII	1997-12-19	Romance	13 (00)	195 (2008)

13] Retrieve all shows with corresponding cinema and city details

#### CODE:

SELECT Show\_.\*, Cinema.CinemaName, City.CityName FROM Show\_ INNER JOIN CinemaHall ON Show\_.CinemaHallID = CinemaHall.CinemaHallID INNER JOIN Cinema ON CinemaHall.CinemaID = Cinema.CinemaID INNER JOIN City ON Cinema.CityID = City.CityID;

ShowID	MovieID	CinemaHallID	ShowDate	StartTime	EndTime	CinemaName	CityName
1	1	1	2024-02-23	2024-02-23 19:00:00	2024-02-23 21:00:00	Empire State Theater	New York City
2	2	2	2024-02-25	2024-02-25 15:00:00	2024-02-25 17:00:00	Empire State Theater	New York City
3	3	3	2024-02-27	2024-02-27 20:00:00	2024-02-27 22:00:00	Hollywood Cinema	Los Angeles
4	4	4	2024-03-19	2024-03-19 20:00:00	2024-03-19 22:30:00	Windy City Cinemas	Chicago
5	5	5	2024-03-20	2024-03-20 21:00:00	2024-03-20 23:30:00	Golden Gate Theater	San Francisco
6	6	6	2024-03-21	2024-03-21 19:00:00	2024-03-21 21:30:00	Houston Cinema	Miami
7	7	7	2024-03-22	2024-03-22 20:30:00	2024-03-22 23:00:00	Ocean View Theater	Houston
8	8	8	2024-03-23	2024-03-23 18:00:00	2024-03-23 20:30:00	Emerald City Cinemas	Los Angeles
9	9	9	2024-03-24	2024-03-24 17:30:00	2024-03-24 21:00:00	Boston Multiplex	Philadelphia
10	10	10	2024-02-23	2024-02-23 18:30:00	2024-02-23 21:00:00	Desert Oasis Cinema	Phoenix
11	11	11	2024-03-19	2024-03-19 19:30:00	2024-03-19 22:00:00	Windy City Cinemas	Chicago
12	12	12	2024-03-22	2024-03-22 18:00:00	2024-03-22 20:30:00	Motor City Movies	Boston
13	13	13	2024-03-29	2024-03-29 17:00:00	2024-03-29 20:30:00	Liberty Theaters	New York City
14	14	14	2024-03-31	2024-03-31 19:00:00	2024-03-31 21:30:00	Pacific Cinemas	Philadelphia
15	15	15	2024-02-27	2024-02-27 18:30:00	2024-02-27 21:00:00	Empire State Theater	New York City

14] Find the maximum duration among all movies

#### CODE:

SELECT MAX(Duration) AS MaxDuration FROM Movie;

#### **OUTPUT:**



15] Retrieve all feedbacks with corresponding user and movie details

#### CODE:

SELECT Feedback.\*, User.FirstName, User.LastName, Movie.Title FROM Feedback INNER JOIN User ON Feedback.UserID = User.UserID INNER JOIN Show\_ON Feedback.ShowID = Show\_.ShowID INNER JOIN Movie ON Show\_.MovieID = Movie.MovieID;



16] Retrieve all movies along with the corresponding city names where they are being screened.

#### CODE:

SELECT Movie. Title, City. CityName

FROM Movie

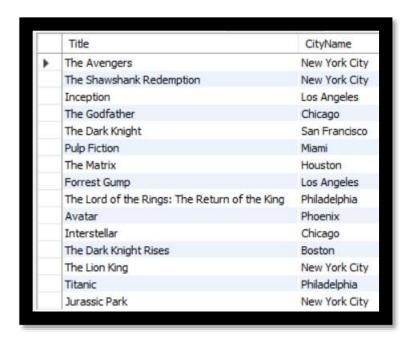
INNER JOIN Show\_ ON Movie.MovieID = Show\_.MovieID

INNER JOIN CinemaHall ON Show .. CinemaHallID = CinemaHall.CinemaHallID

INNER JOIN Cinema ON CinemaHall.CinemaID = Cinema.CinemaID

INNER JOIN City ON Cinema.CityID = City.CityID;

#### **OUTPUT:**



17] Calculate the average number of seats per cinema hall

#### CODE:

SELECT AVG(TotalSeats) AS AverageSeatsPerHall FROM CinemaHall;



18] Retrieve all movies with a genre that matches the most common genre among movies

CODE:

**SELECT** \*

FROM Movie

WHERE Genre = (SELECT Genre FROM Movie GROUP BY Genre ORDER BY COUNT(\*) DESC LIMIT 1);

#### **OUTPUT**:



19] Find the minimum PgRating among all movies

#### CODE:

SELECT MIN(PgRating) AS MinPgRating FROM Movie;



# PROJECT DEMONSTRATION

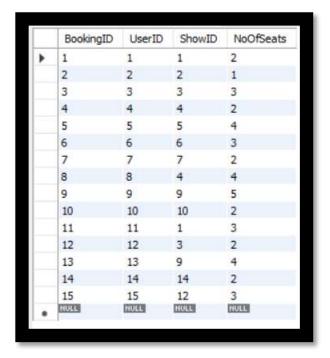
#### select \* from Movie;



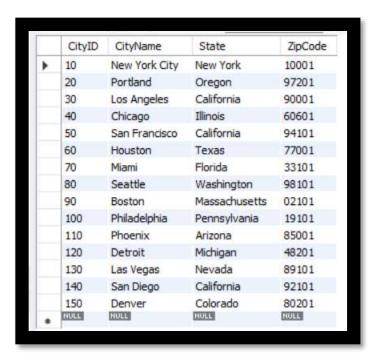
#### select \* from User;

UserID	Username	Email	Password	FirstName	LastName	MobileNumber
1	ironman	tony.stark@avengers.com	password 123	Tony	Stark	+1234567890
2	red	reginald.dwyer@shawshank.com	iloveandy	Red	Dwyers	+1543219876
3	arthur	arthur.miles@inception.com	dreamcatcher	Arthur	Miles	+1987654321
4	alice_smith	alice@example.com	password123	Alice	Smith	+1234567890
5	bob_doe	bob@example.com	securepassword	Bob	Doe	+1987654321
6	sarah_jones	sarah@example.com	password123	Sarah	Jones	+1234567890
7	michael_smith	michael@example.com	securepassword	Michael	Smith	+1987654321
8	emily_wilson	emily@example.com	password123	Emily	Wilson	+1234567890
9	david_brown	david@example.com	securepassword	David	Brown	+1987654321
10	chris_evans	chris@example.com	password123	Chris	Evans	+1234567890
11	emma_johnson	emma@example.com	securepassword	Emma	Johnson	+1987654321
12	sophia_white	sophia@example.com	securepassword	Sophia	White	+1987654321
13	oliver_miller	oliver@example.com	password 123	Oliver	Miller	+1234567890
14	ava_anderson	ava@example.com	securepassword	Ava	Anderson	+1987654321
15	james_smith	james@example.com	password123	James	Smith	+1234567890
HULL	HULL	HULL	MULL	NULL	MULL	MULL

## select \* from Booking;



## select \* from City;



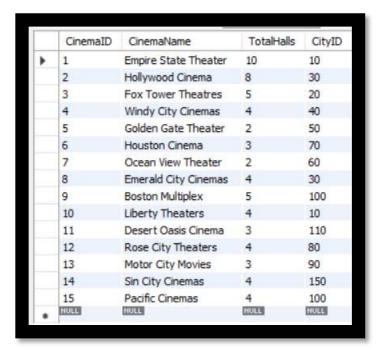
# select \* from Feedback;

	FeedbackID	UserID	ShowID	Feedback	FeedbackDate
•	1	1	1	Great movie!	2024-02-24 00:00:00
	2	2	2	A classic that never gets old.	2024-02-26 00:00:00
	3	3	3	Mind-blowing experience!	2024-02-28 00:00:00
	4	4	4	Fantastic performance!	2024-03-19 23:00:00
	5	5	5	The best movie ever!	2024-03-20 23:30:00
	6	6	6	Mind-blowing experience!	2024-03-22 23:30:00
	7	7	7	Forrest Gump is a classic!	2024-03-23 20:30:00
	8	8	4	The performances, the dialogue, and the cinem	2024-03-21 21:00:00
	9	9	9	Enjoyed it with friends!	2024-03-25 21:30:00
	10	10	10	Avatar was visually stunning!	2024-03-26 22:00:00
	11	11	11	Interstellar blew my mind!	2024-03-27 22:30:00
	12	12	3	The end was much of a thriller and nail biting.	2024-02-29 20:30:00
	13	13	9	Amazing story!	2024-03-24 23:30:00
	14	14	14	Titanic was a beautiful love story!	2024-03-31 22:30:00
	15 HULL	15 NUAL	12	The Dark Knight Rises was an epic conclusion!	2024-03-23 22:00:00

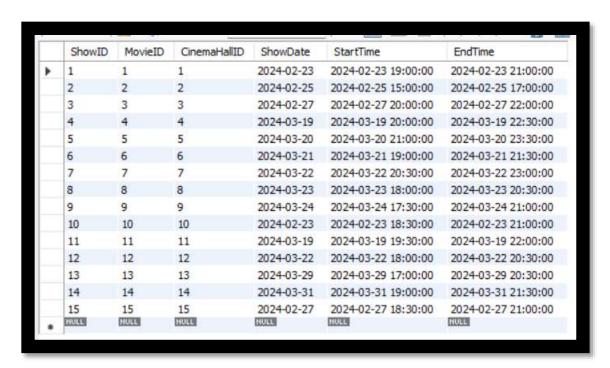
# select \* from ShowSeat;

	ShowSeatID	ShowID	CinemaSeatID	BookingID
١	1	1	1	1
	2	2	3	2
	3	2	2	1
	4	4	5	4
	5	5	6	5
	6	5	6	5
	7	6	7	6
	8	6	8	6
	9	7	9	7
	10	10	10	10
	11	10	11	10
	12	11	12	11
	13	11	13	11
	14	12	14	12
	15	12	15	12
	HULL	NULL	HULL	NULL

#### select \* from Cinema;



#### select \* from Show\_;



# select \* from CinemaSeat;

	CinemaSeatID	SeatNumber	CinemaHallID
١	1	A1	1
	2	A2	1
	3	B1	2
	4	B2	2
	5	A1	3
	6	A2	4
	7	C4	5
	8	A1	5
	9	A2	5
	10	B3	6
	11	C2	6
	12	A1	10
	13	A5	10
	14	B2	8
	15	C1	15
	16	C2	7
	17	A1	4
	NULL	NULL	NULL

# SELF LEARNING BEYOND CLASSROOM

Through this project, we enhanced understanding of database management and SQL beyond the classroom. Key learnings included database design, SQL constraints, normalization techniques, data manipulation operations, transaction management, data integrity, and advanced SQL operations like joins and aggregates. These practical experiences equipped us with valuable skills for real-world database development and administration tasks Self Learning:

Database Design: Knowing how to start from scratch and create a relational database schema that includes establishing relationships, building tables, and normalizing data to ensure data integrity.

Proficiency in writing SQL queries for insertion, retrieval, updating, and deletion of data is a prerequisite for developing SQL skills. This includes aggregating data for analysis, filtering data according to particular standards, and querying data from many tables via joins.

Project Collaboration: Mastering the skills of working in a team environment, such as allocating responsibilities, communicating clearly, and organizing activities to accomplish project objectives

Problem-Solving: Dealing with issues that arise in the real world when handling comments, managing seat allocations, maintaining user accounts, and making reservations for tickets. This calls for the application of critical thinking and problem-solving techniques to overcome obstacles and maximize system performance.

Learning about data management techniques, such as applying data validation guidelines, guaranteeing data consistency, and preserving data integrity by using relationships and restrictions.

Project management is the ability to successfully complete project milestones within the allotted timeframe by recognizing the significance of project planning, time management, and work prioritization.

Adopting an attitude of constant learning and development through asking for feedback, thinking back on lessons discovered, and pinpointing areas that still need work in order to be improved in upcoming projects or revisions of the current project.

# LEARNING FROM THE PROJECT

A significant learning from the project was the practical application of normalization techniques in database design. Understanding how to structure databases efficiently to minimize data redundancy and maintain data integrity is crucial for optimizing database performance and ensuring scalability in real-world applications.

We worked together to develop and build a relational database schema for a movie ticket booking system in this group project. Our group made tables, added data to them, and used foreign keys to make relationships. To reduce duplication and improve data integrity, we used data normalization concepts. We dealt with a variety of real-world situations during the project, including maintaining user accounts, purchasing performance tickets, gathering movie reviews, and linking reservations to seats. Through this project, we gained invaluable practical experience with SQL queries, database administration, and the challenges of developing a functional application.