THEATRE TICKET BOOKING SYSTEM

SQL Database

Abstract

This Report includes the Entity Diagram, SQL Code, Execution proof screenshots of the Database created for a Theatre ticket Booking System

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01.Assumptions for Creating Data Base for Theatre Ticket Booking System

- A movie can be associated with multiple screenings in different theatres.
- A customer can make multiple seat bookings for different shows.
- Theatres can host multiple screenings simultaneously.
- Seat rows and their details are specific to a particular theatre.
- A movie can have multiple screenings across different theatres.
- Each theatre can have multiple seat rows, and a seat row is specific to a particular theatre.
- The relationship between Theatre and SeatRow is represented by ‘Has’ relationship.
- The relationship between Customer and Movie is represented by ‘Searches’ relationship.
- The relationship between between Movie and Movie_Show is represented by ‘Has’ relationship.
- The relationship between Movie and Screening is represented by ‘Screens’ relationship.

02.Entity Relationship Diagaram

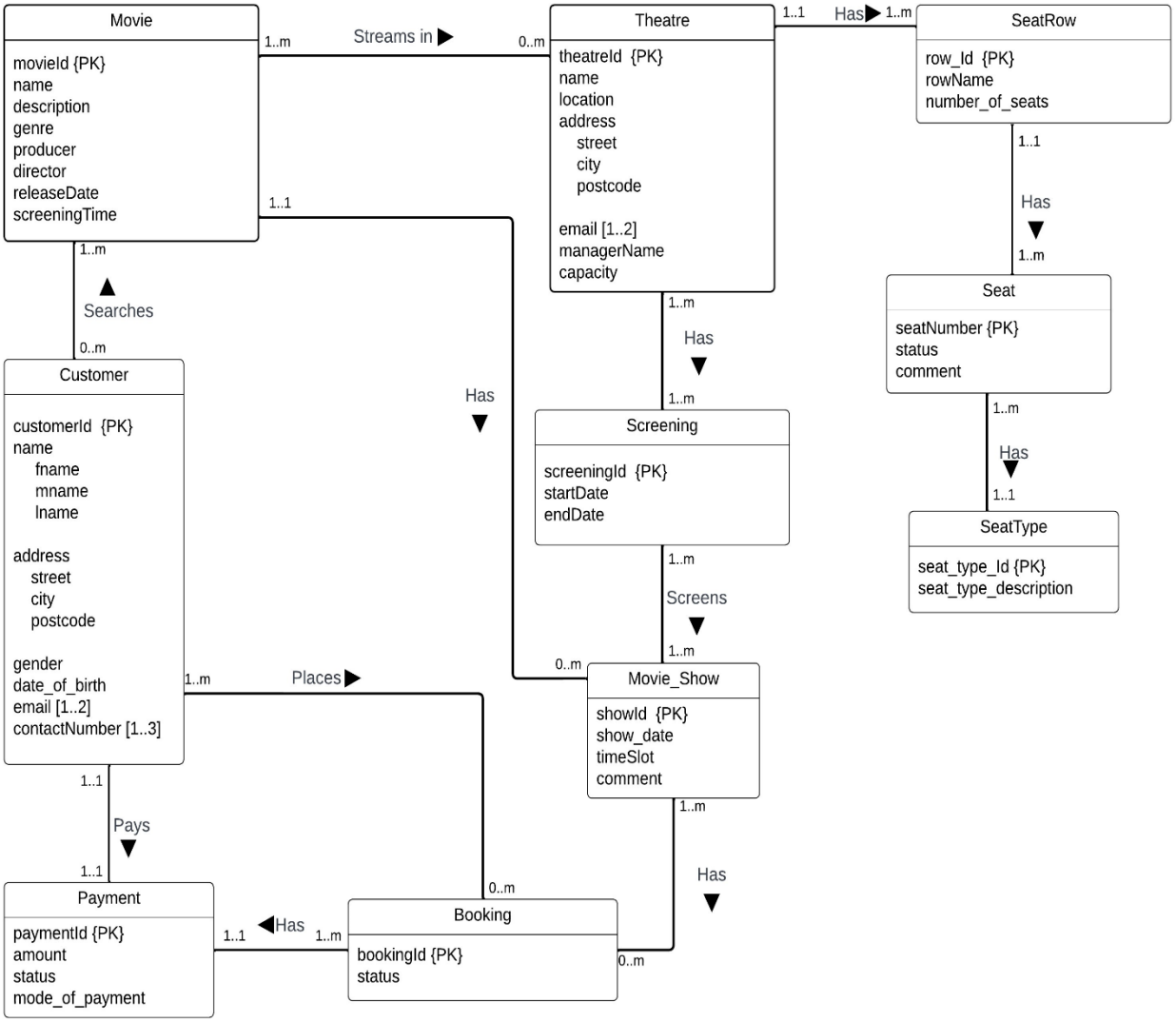


Figure 1-Entity relationship diagram

03.Creating Database for Theatre Seat booking System

DDL Statement

```
CREATE DATABASE Savoy;
```

SQL Query

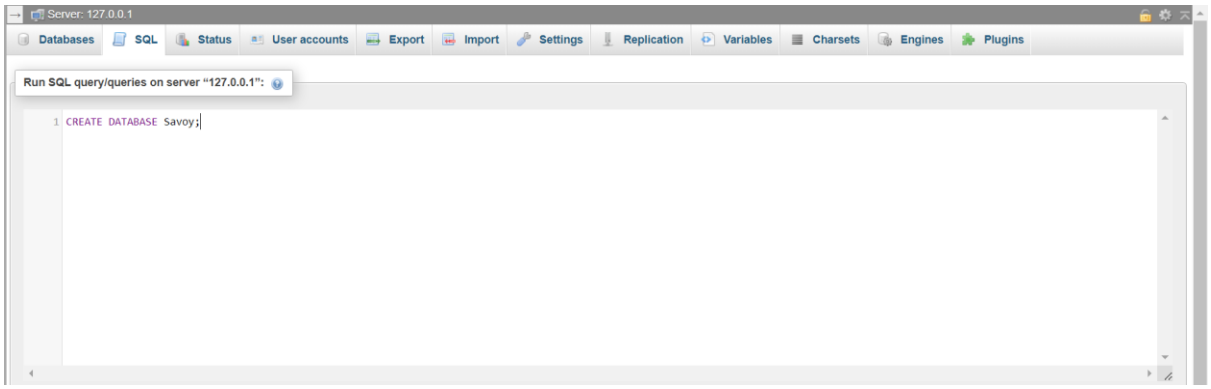


Figure 2-SQL Query for Savoy Database

Query execution proof

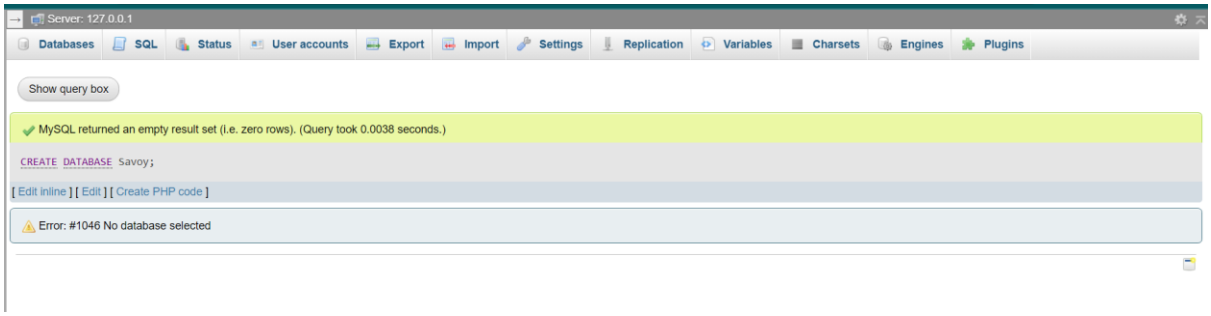


Figure 3-Query execution proof of database

Table Structure

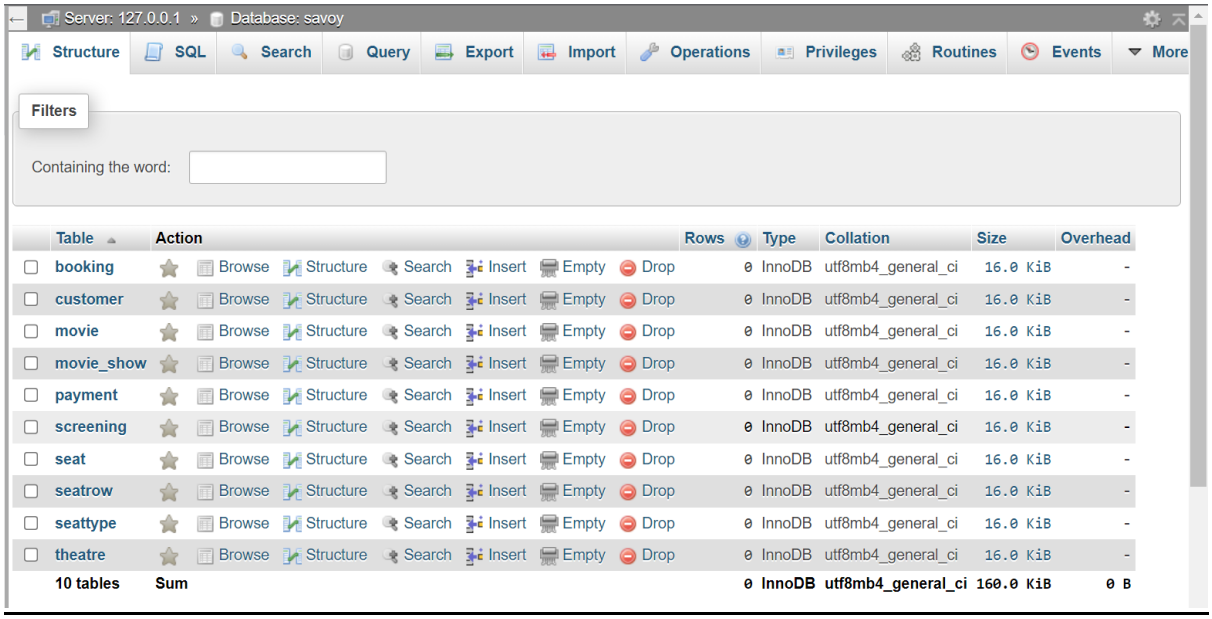


Figure 4-Table Structure of Savoy database

Creating Movie Table

DDL Statement

```
CREATE TABLE Movie
(
	movieId CHAR(10) NOT NULL,
	name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
	description VARCHAR(300) NOT NULL,
	genre VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
	producer VARCHAR(40) NOT NULL,
	director VARCHAR(40) NOT NULL,
	releaseDate DATE NOT NULL,
	screeningTime TIME NOT NULL,
	PRIMARY KEY (movieId)
);
```

SQL Query

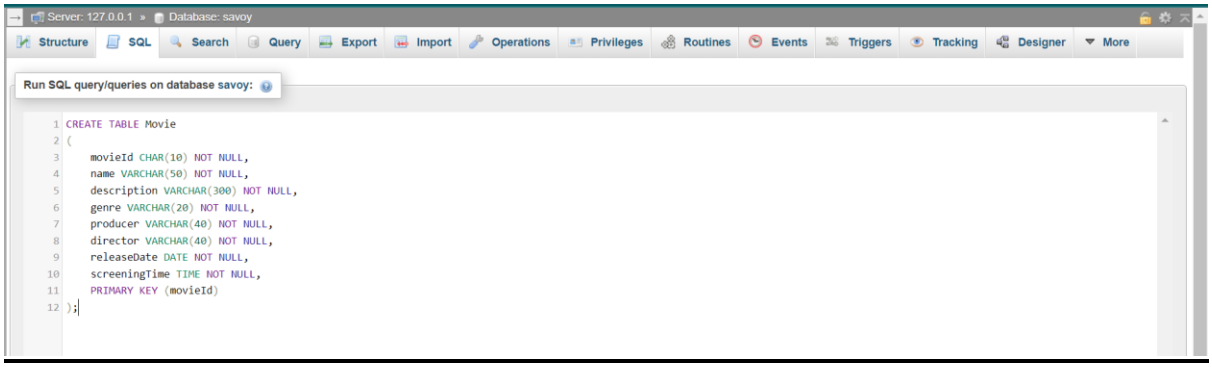
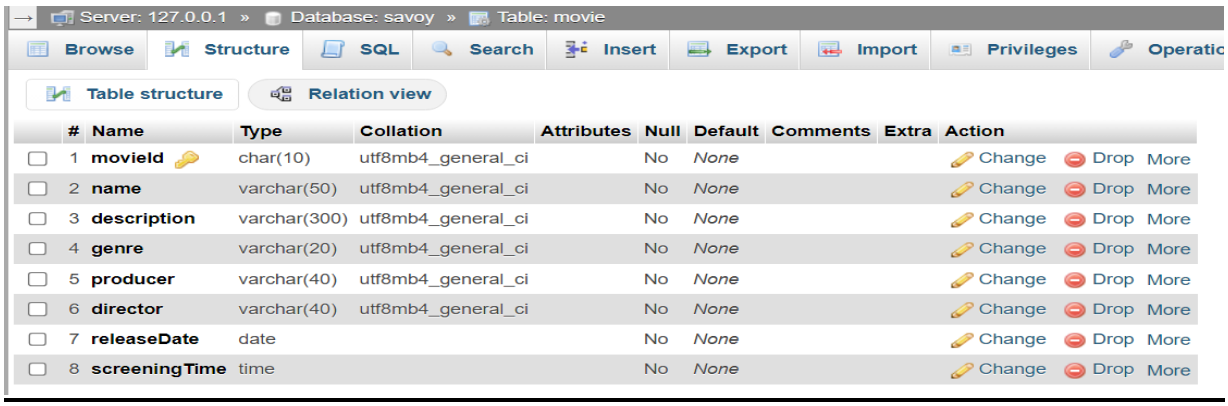


Figure 5-SQL Query for movie table

Query execution proof

Figure 6-Query execution proof for movie table

Table Structure



	#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
☐	1	movieId	char(10)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
☐	2	name	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
☐	3	description	varchar(300)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
☐	4	genre	varchar(20)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
☐	5	producer	varchar(40)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
☐	6	director	varchar(40)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
☐	7	releaseDate	date			No	None			Change Drop More
☐	8	screeningTime	time			No	None			Change Drop More

Figure 7-Table Structure of movie

Creating Customer Table

DDL Statement

```
CREATE TABLE Customer
(
      customerId CHAR(10) NOT NULL,
```

```
    fname VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
    mname VARCHAR(30),
    lname VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
    street VARCHAR(80) NOT NULL,
    city VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
    postcode CHAR(15) NOT NULL,
    gender VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
    date_of_birth DATE NOT NULL,
    email VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    contactNumber BIGINT(15) NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (customerId)
);
```

SQL Query

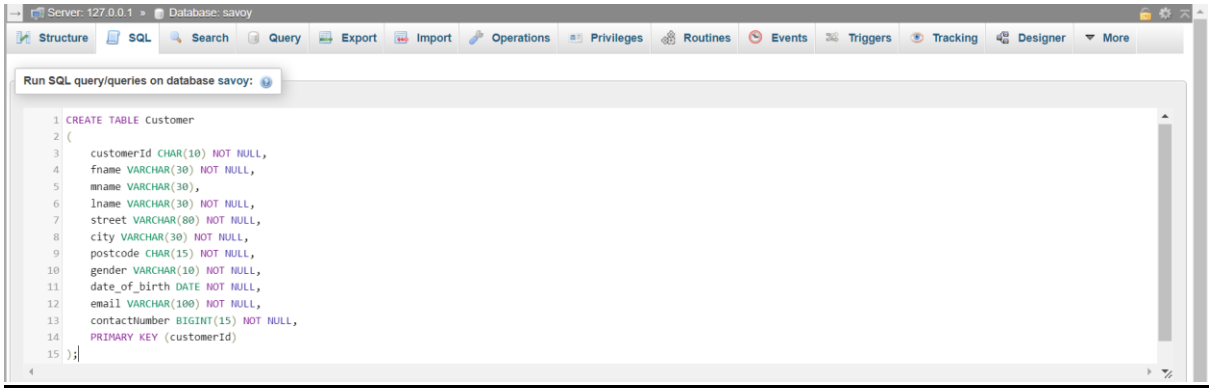


Figure 8-SQL Query for Customer table

Query execution proof

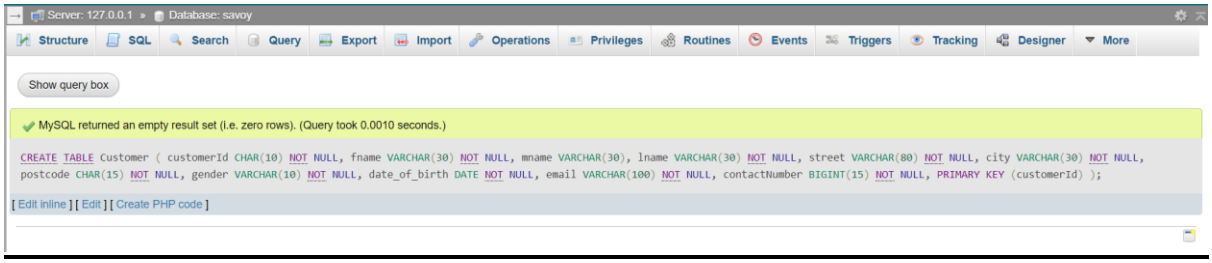


Figure 9-Query execution proof for Customer table

Table Structure

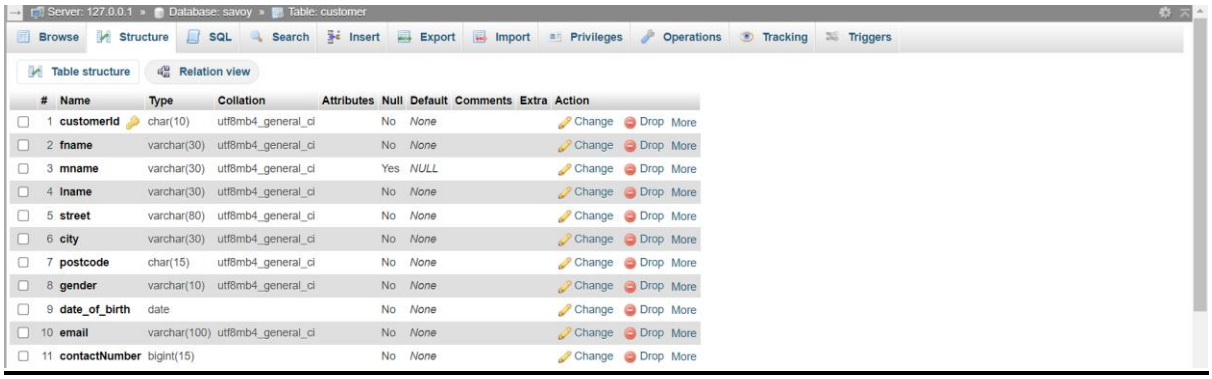


Figure 10-Table Structure of Customer table

Creating Theatre Table

DDL Statement

```
CREATE TABLE Theatre
(
	theatreId CHAR(10) NOT NULL,
	name VARCHAR(60) NOT NULL,
	location VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
	street VARCHAR(80) NOT NULL,
	city VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
	postcode CHAR(15) NOT NULL,
	email VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
```

```
    managerName VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    capacity INT NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (theatreId)
);
```

SQL Query

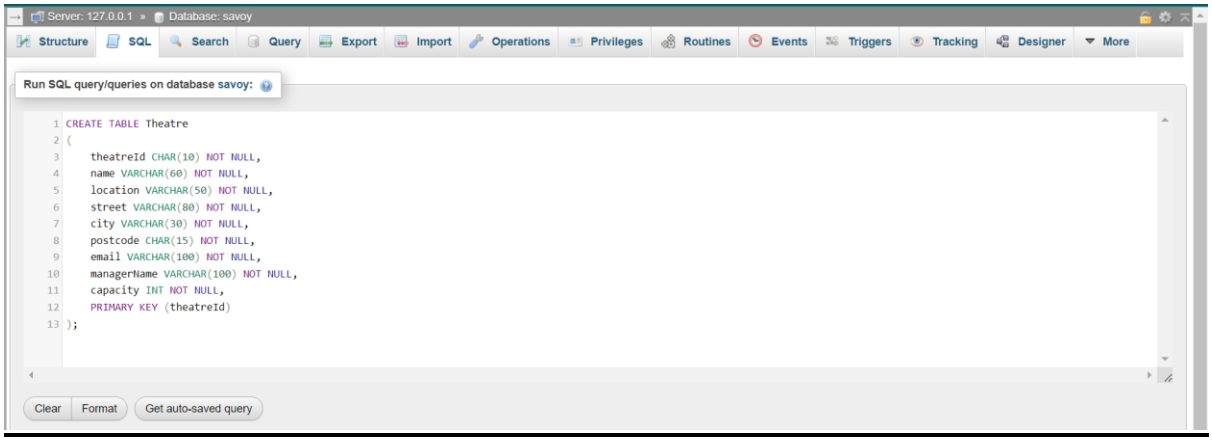


Figure 11-SQL Query for Theatre table

Query execution proof

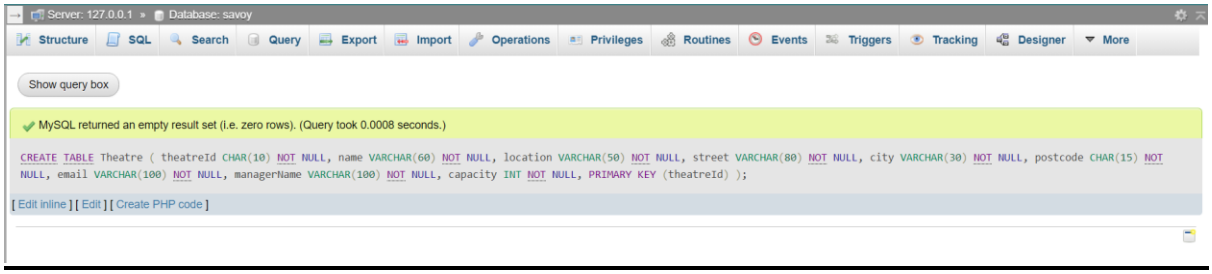


Figure 12-Query execution proof for Theatre Table

Table Structure

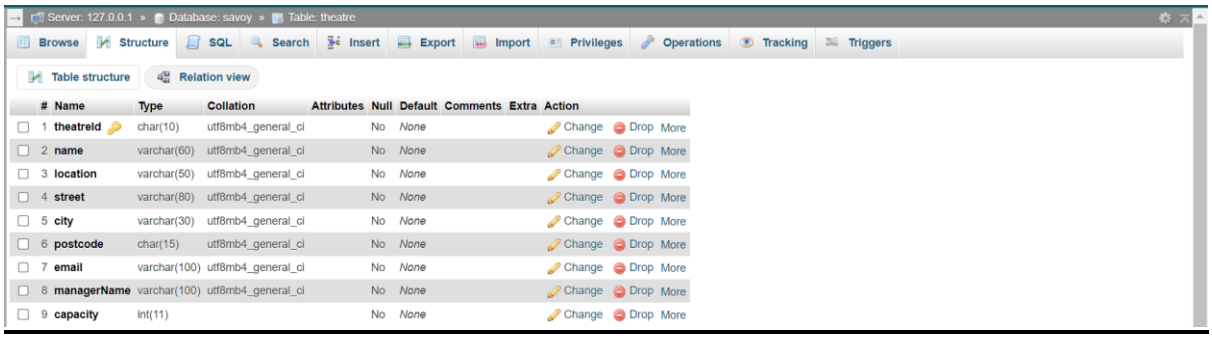


Figure 13-Table structure of Theatre

Creating SeatRow Table

DDL Statement

```
CREATE TABLE SeatRow
(
	row_Id CHAR(5) NOT NULL,
	rowName VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
	number_of_seats INT NOT NULL,
	PRIMARY KEY (row_Id)
);
```

SQL Query

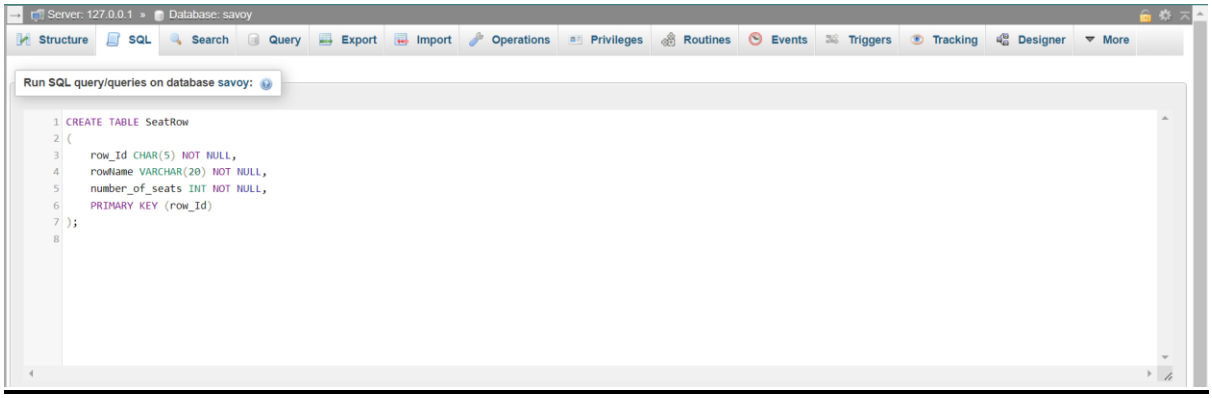


Figure 14-SQL Query for SeatRow Table

Query execution proof

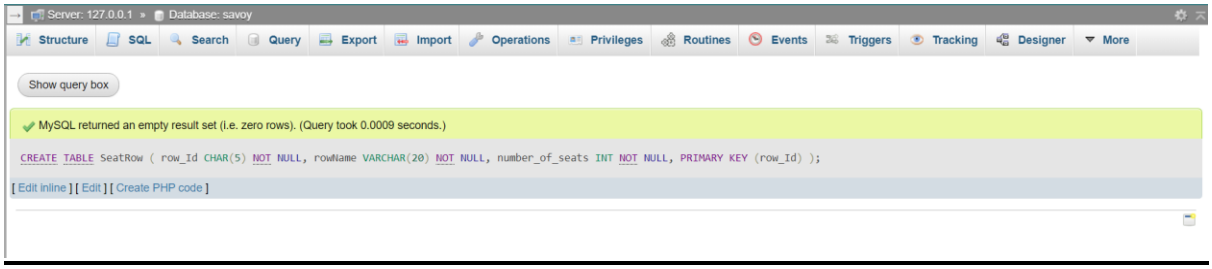


Figure 15-Query execution proof for SeatRow Table

Table Structure

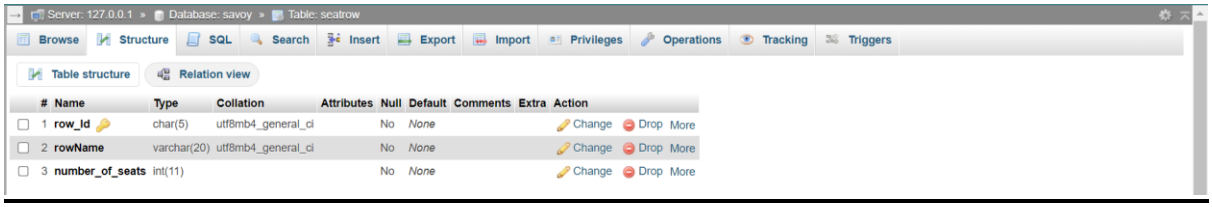


Figure 16-Table Structure of SeatRow

Creating Seat Table

DDL Statement

```
CREATE TABLE Seat
(
	seatNumber INT NOT NULL,
	status VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
	comment VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
	PRIMARY KEY (seatNumber)
);
```

SQL Query

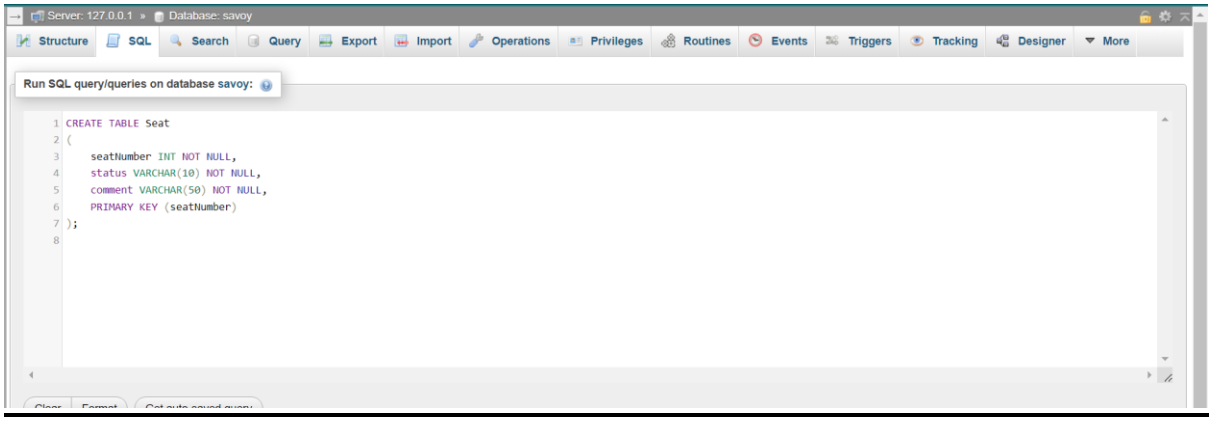


Figure 17-SQL Query for Seat table

Query execution proof

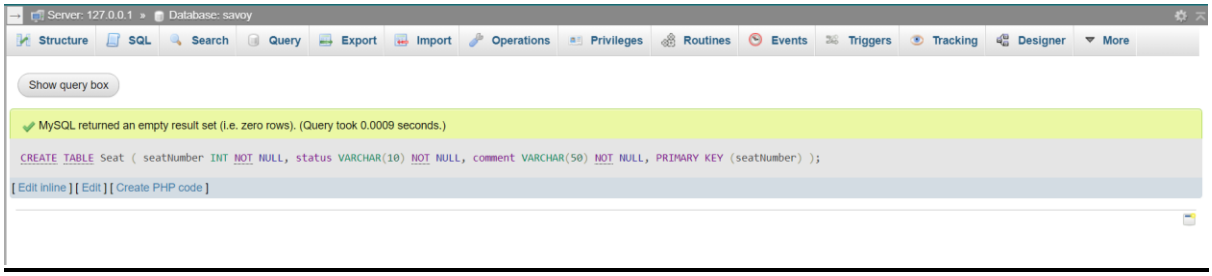


Figure 18-Query execution proof for Seat table

Table Structure

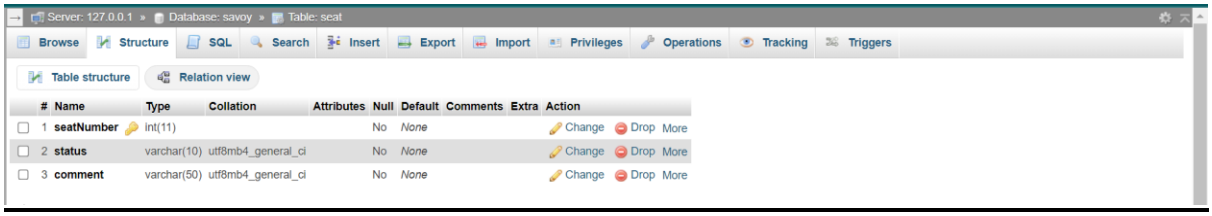


Figure 19-Table Structure of Seat

Creating SeatType Table

DDL Statement

```
CREATE TABLE SeatType
(
      seat_type_Id CHAR(10) NOT NULL,
      seat_type_description VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
      PRIMARY KEY(seat_type_Id)
);
```

SQL Query

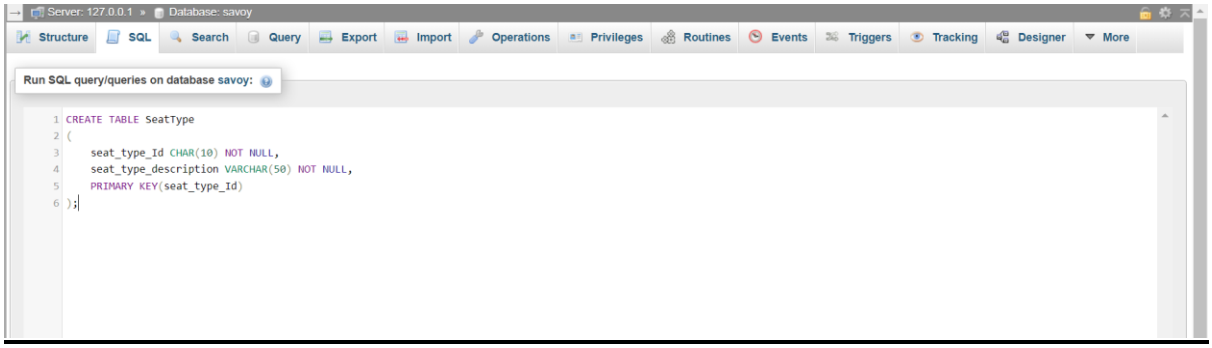


Figure 20-SQL Query for SeatType table

Query execution proof

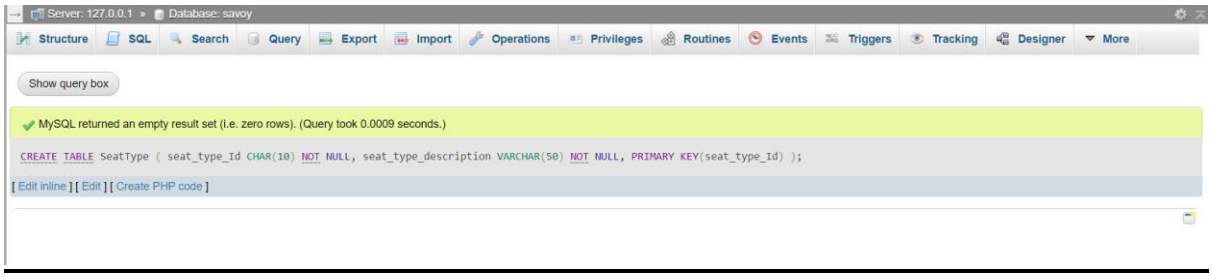


Figure 21-Query execution proof for SeatType table

Table Structure

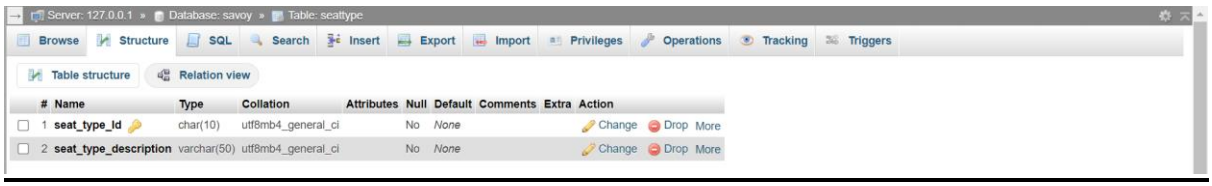


Figure 22-Table Structure of SeatType

Creating Screening Table

DDL Statement

```
CREATE TABLE Screening
(
	screeningId CHAR(10) NOT NULL,
	startDate DATE NOT NULL,
	endDate DATE NOT NULL,
	PRIMARY KEY (screeningId)
);
```

SQL Query

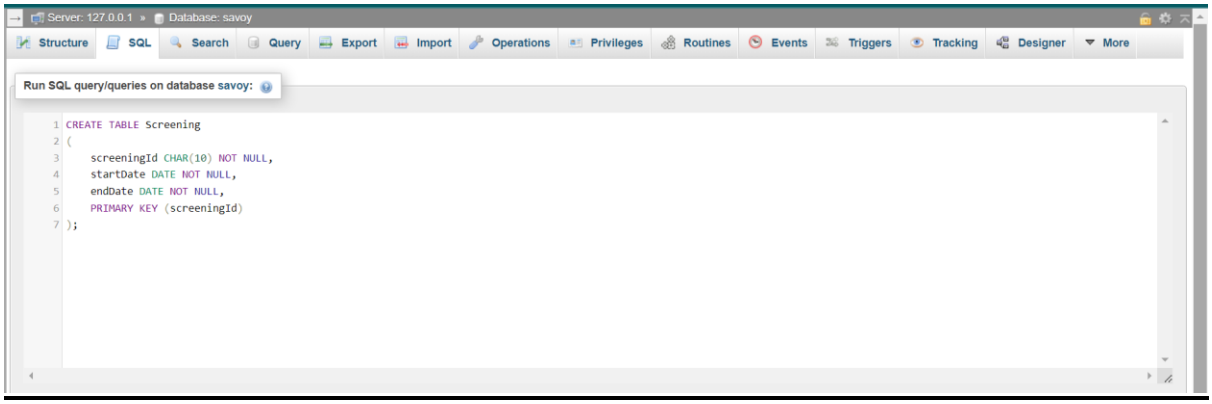


Figure 23-SQL Query for Screening table

Query Execution proof

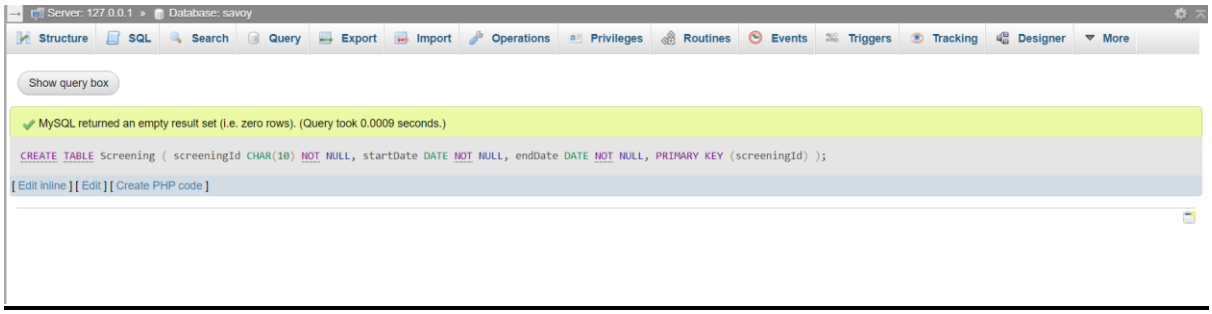


Figure 24-Query execution proof for Screening table

Table Structure

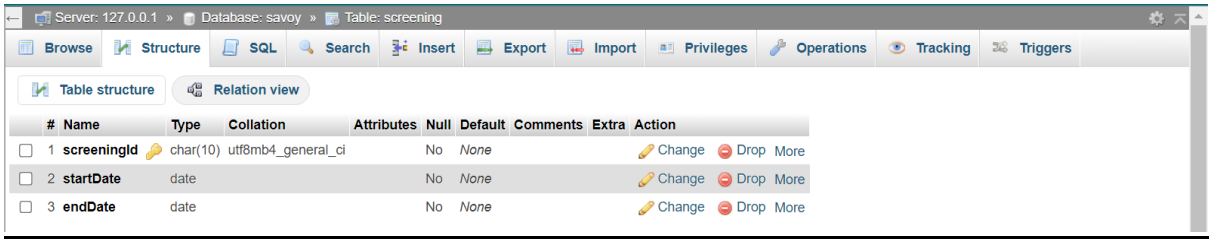


Figure 25-Table Structure of Screening

Creating Movie_Show Table

DDL Statement

```
CREATE TABLE Movie_Show
(
      showId CHAR(10) NOT NULL,
      show_date DATE NOT NULL,
      timeSlot TIME NOT NULL,
```

```
    comment VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (showId)
);
```

SQL Query

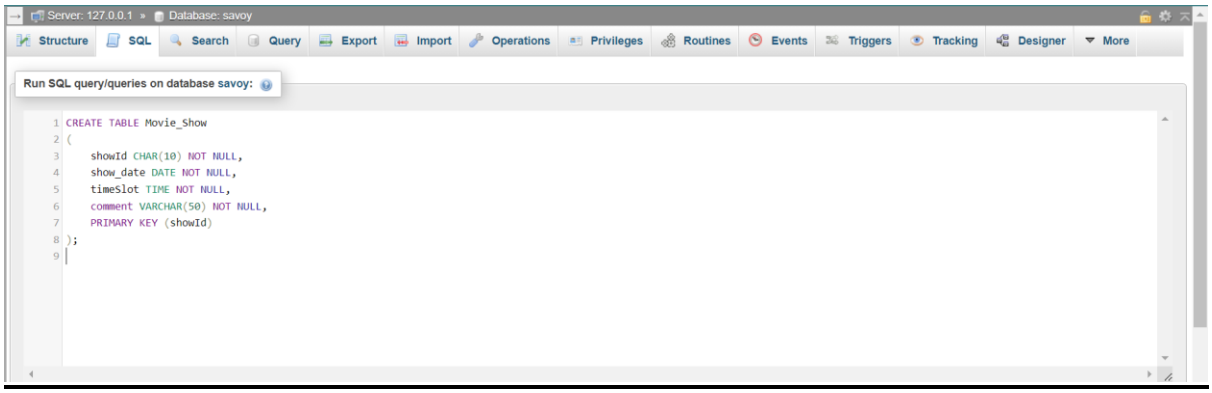


Figure 26-SQL Query for Movie_Show table

Query execution proof

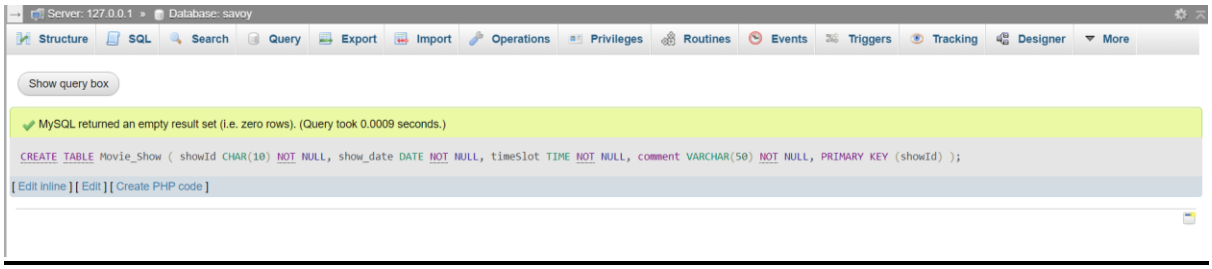


Figure 27-Query execution proof for Movie_Show table

Table Structure

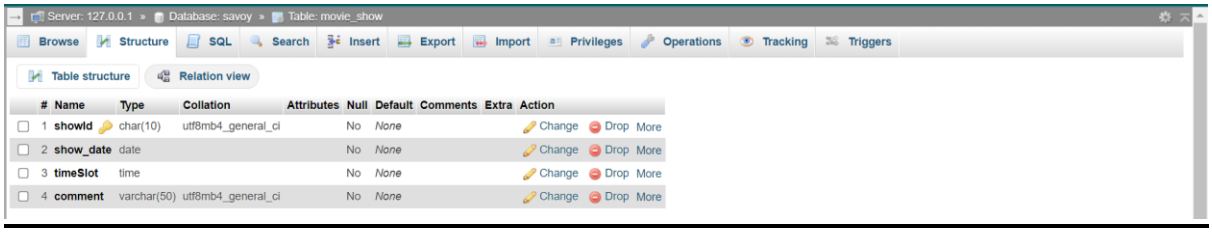


Figure 28-Table Structure of Movie_Show

Creating Booking Table

DDL Statements

```
CREATE TABLE Booking
(
	bookingId CHAR(10) NOT NULL,
	status VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
	PRIMARY KEY (bookingId)
);
```

SQL Query

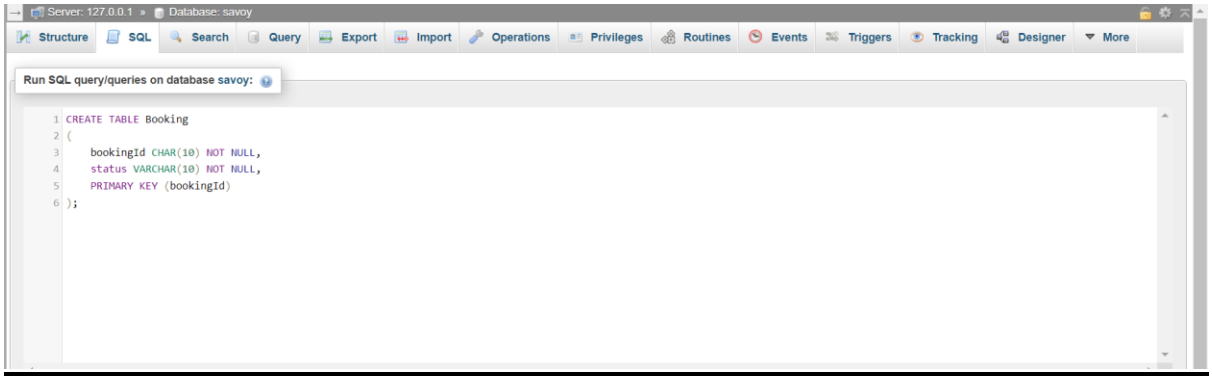


Figure 29-SQL Query for booking table

Query execution proof

Figure 30-Query execution proof for Booking table

Table Structure

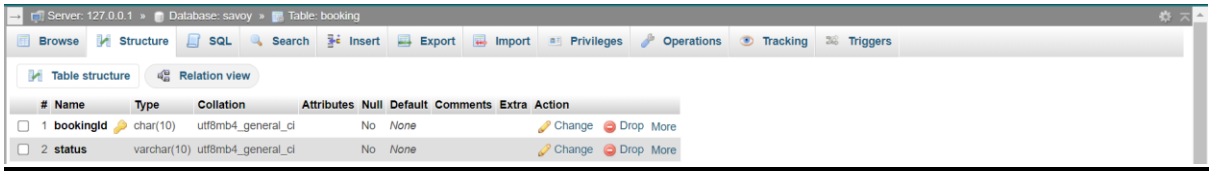


Figure 31-Table Structure of Booking

Creating Payment Table

DDL Statement

```
CREATE TABLE Payment
(
	paymentId CHAR(10) NOT NULL,
	amount CHAR(10) NOT NULL,
	status VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
	mode_of_payment VARCHAR(8) NOT NULL,
	PRIMARY KEY (Payment)
);
```

SQL Query

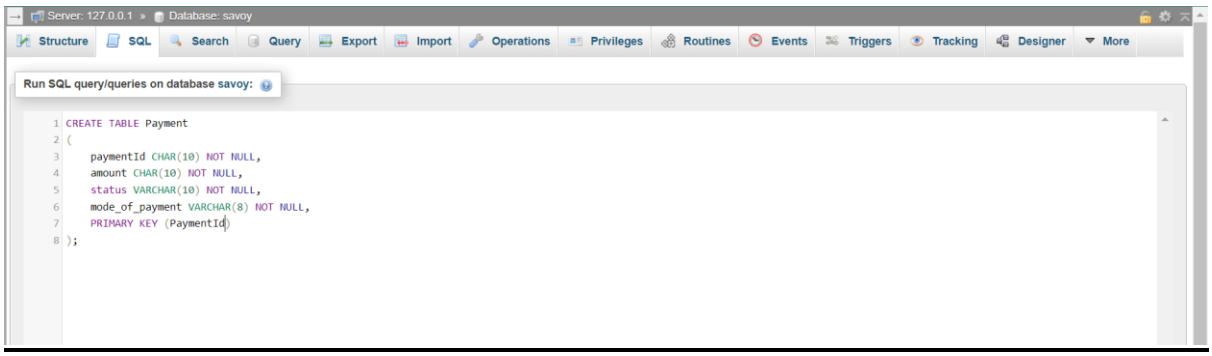


Figure 32-SQL Query for Payment table

Query execution proof

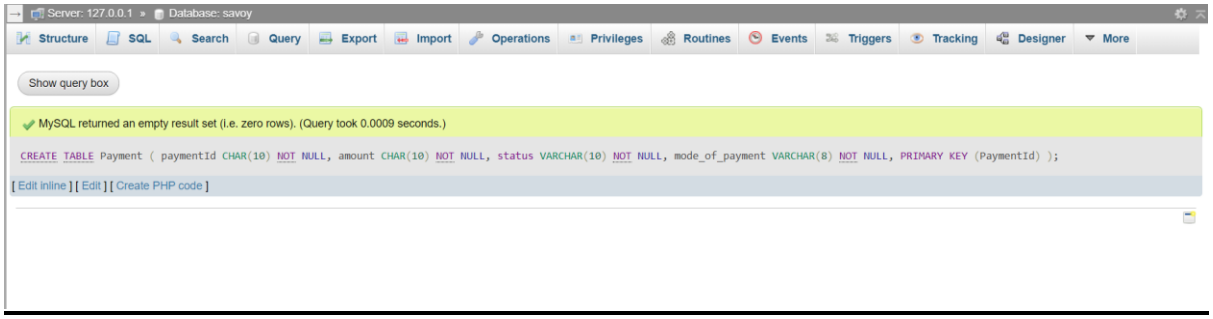


Figure 33-Query execution proof for Payment table

Table Structure

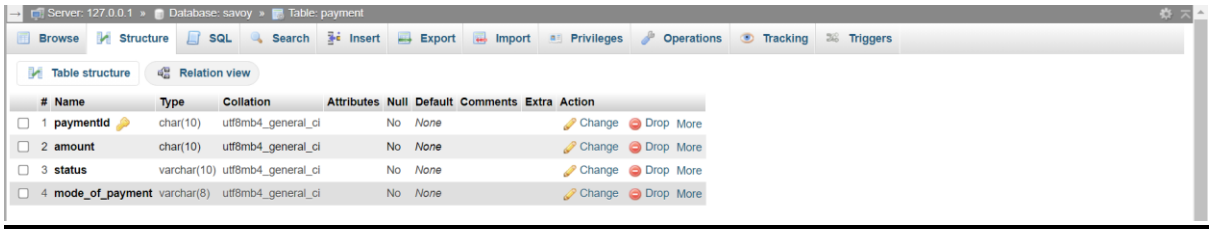


Figure 34-Table Structure of Payment