# **Arcade Membership Database**

CIS 3400 (EMWA) - Database Management Systems Group 5

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#### 1. Narrative

This project aims to track the operations at a local arcade. Our arcade requires that all customers will reserve beforehand to avoid capacity overload, thus collecting necessary demographic information. The customers will download an app on their phone or receive a game card upon entry that is assigned to their unique user. Customers will then have to scan a **barcode** (this is identical to their CustomerIDs) on their app or swipe their game card on each machine they intend to use to activate it. This will then **track** which games were played and by who, how long the game was played for, and how many points were scored. The database achieved will help the arcade be more efficient in its operations and track demand for games. For example, if data shows a game is not really being played, the arcade will remove it. If a game is really popular, the arcade will purchase a second one so multiple people can play at once. It will also be easier to figure out if a machine is broken (i.e. **data shows 0 people/hours played)**. Lastly, a section of the database will track **employee information** to optimize billing. Employees will also handle maintenance requests, especially for broken games.

#### 2. Information Needs

The information that would help the arcade's efficiency would be the information that the customer would provide when they sign-up for a membership. This includes name, date of birth, address, phone number, gender, etc. The information about the customers will help us collect the necessary demographic information and also help our loyalty reward system. Information about the arcade games that are being played is also crucial, information such as points, price, the average daily plays (updated in the database once a month), how long the game is played for shows the games' popularity. We would need our employees' information such as address, phone number, email, pay-rate, etc. We also want to track each employees' shifts and how often/long they work to reward them (with bonuses, for example) accordingly. Finally, we will track the maintenance requests, giving them unique identifiers and collect information such as category, date, estimated cost, actual cost, description, status, etc.

#### 3. Initial List of Entities

#### **Customer**:

- CustomerID
- FirstName
- LastName
- MiddleInitial
- Street
- City
- State

- PostalCode
- PhoneNumber
- Email
- DOB
- Gender
- CreditCardNo
- $\bullet \quad Credit Card Expiration Date \\$
- CreditCardSecurityCode
- PointTotal

#### **Employee**

- EmployeeID
- FirstName
- LastName
- MiddleInitial
- SSN
- Street
- City
- State
- PostalCode
- PayRate
- Email
- PhoneNumber
- DOB
- Shifts

#### Reservation

- ReservationID
- ReservationDate
- ReservationTime

## **Arcade Games**

- GameID
- DurationPerDay
- DateOfInstallation
- Highscore
- Price

## **GameStats**

• TimePlayed

- GameScore
- HighScore
- TotalPlays

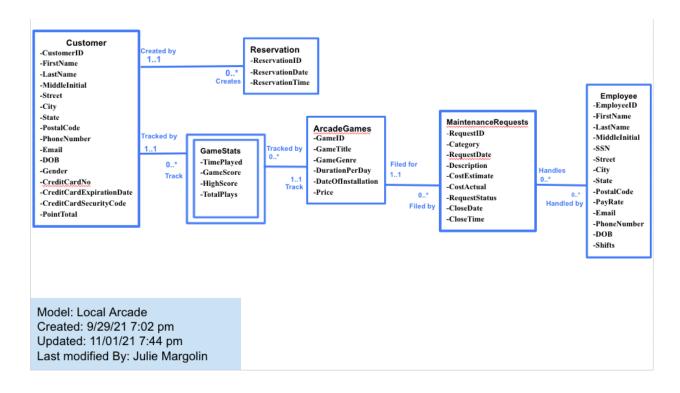
## Maintenance Requests

- RequestID
- Category
- RequestDate
- Description
- CostEstimate
- CostActual
- RequestStatus
- CloseDate
- CloseTime

#### 4. Distribution of duties

- **❖** System Analysis Esme Gonzalez
- ❖ Logical and Physical Modeling Rafiuzzaman
- ❖ Database Implementation Jason Warm
- ❖ Application Implementation Jacky Chen
- ❖ Write up Final Report Julie Margolin

#### **ER Model:**



#### 1. Customer and Reservation

One customer (0) may create by one or more (\*) reservations

One reservation (1) must be created by for one and only one (1) customer

#### 2. Customer and GameStats

One Customer (0) may be tracked by one or more (\*) gamestats

One gamestat (1) must track one and only one (1) customer

#### 3. GameStats and Arcade Games

One arcade game (0) may be tracked by one or more (\*) gamestats

One gamestat (1) must track one and only one (1) arcade game

#### 4. Arcade Games and Maintenance

One arcade game (0) may have one or more (\*) maintenance requests

One maintenance request (1) must be filed for one and only one (1) arcade game

## 5. Maintenance and Employees

One maintenance request (0) may be handled by one or more (\*) employees

One employee (0) may handle one or more (\*) maintenance requests

#### **Relational Model:**

Customer(CustomerID (key), FirstName, LastName, MiddleInitial, Street, City, State, PostalCode, PhoneNumber, Email, DOB, Gender, CreditCardNo, CreditCartExpirationDate, CreditCardSecurityCode, PointTotal)

GameStats(CustomerID (fk)(key), GameID (fk)(key), TimePlayed, GameScore, HighScore, TotalPlays)

Reservation(RevservationID (key), ReservationDate, ReservationTime, CustomerID (fk))

ArcadeGames(GameID (key), GameTitle, GameGenre, DurationPerPlay, DateOfInstallation, Price)

MaintenanceRequests(RequestID (key), Category, RequestDate, Description, CostEstimate, CostActual, RequestStatus, CloseDate, CloseTime, GameID (fk))

Employee(EmployeeID (key), FirstName, LastName, MiddleInitial, SSN, Street, City,State, PostalCode, PayRate, Email, PhoneNumber, DOB, Shifts)

MaintenanceRequests\_Employee(RequestID (fk)(key), EmployeeID (fk)(key))

#### **Normalization:**

Lavender = Original relation from relational model

Blue = Relation after split

Customer(CustomerID (key), FirstName, LastName, MiddleInitial, Street, City, State, PostalCode, PhoneNumber, Email, DOB, Gender, CreditCardNo, CreditCartExpirationDate, CreditCardSecurityCode, PointTotal)

Key: CustomerID

FD1: CustomerID → FirstName, LastName, MiddleInitial, Street, City, State, PostalCode, PhoneNumber, Email, DOB, Gender, CreditCardNo, CreditCartExpirationDate, CreditCardSecurityCode, PointTotal

FD2: PostalCode  $\rightarrow$  City, State

Customer is in 1NF because it is given as a relation. Customer is in 2NF because the key attribute determines all of the non-key attributes. Customer is not in 3NF because FD2 is a transitive dependency.

Solution: Split the relation

Split 1:

Customer(CustomerID (key), FirstName, LastName, MiddleInitial, Street, REMOVE City, REMOVE State, COPY PostalCode, PhoneNumber, Email, DOB, Gender, CreditCardNo, CreditCartExpirationDate, CreditCardSecurityCode, PointTotal)

#### New relation 1:

Customers (CustomerID (key), FirstName, LastName, MiddleInitial, Street, PostalCode, PhoneNumber, Email, DOB, Gender, CreditCardNo, CreditCartExpirationDate, CreditCardSecurityCode, PointTotal)

Key: CustomerID

FD1: CustomerID → FirstName, LastName, MiddleInitial, Street, PostalCode, PhoneNumber, Email, DOB, Gender, CreditCardNo, CreditCartExpirationDate, CreditCardSecurityCode, PointTotal

Customers is in 1NF because it was split from a relation. Customers is in 2NF because the key attribute determines all of the non-key attributes. Customers is in 3NF because there are no transitive dependencies.

#### New relation 2:

CustomerLocations (PostalCode, City, State)

Key: PostalCode

FD1: PostalCode → City, State

Locations is in 1NF because it was split from a relation. Locations is in 2NF because the key attribute determines all of the non-key attributes. Locations is in 3NF because there are no transitive dependencies.

NOTE\*\*: We have chosen to de-normalize the Customer relation for simplicity in physical modeling. The new relations shown above will not be included as final relations.

GameStats(CustomerID (fk)(key), GameID (fk)(key), TimePlayed, GameScore, HighScore, TotalPlays)

Key: CustomerID, GameID

FD1: CustomerID, GameID → TimePlayed, GameScore, HighScore, TotalPlays

GameStats is in 1NF because it was split from a relation. GameStats is in 2NF because the key attribute determines all of the non-key attributes. GameStats is in 3NF because there are no transitive dependencies. No need to normalize.

Reservation(ReservationID, ReservationDate, ReservationTime, CustomerID (fk))

Key: ReservationID, CustomerID

FD1: ReservationID → ReservationDate, ReservationTime

Reservation is in 1NF because it was given as a relation. Reservation is in 2NF because the key attribute determines all of the non-key attributes. Reservation is in 3NF because there are no transitive dependencies. Therefore, Reservation is fully normalized to 3NF. There is no need for any splits.

ArcadeGames(GameID, GameTitle, GameGenre, DurationPerPlay, DateOfInstallation, Price)

Key: GameID

FD1: GameID → GameTitle, GameGenre, DurationPerPlay, DateOfInstallation, Price

ArcadeGames is in 1NF because it was split from a relation. ArcadeGames is in 2NF because the key attribute determines all of the non-key attributes. ArcadeGames is in 3NF because there are no transitive dependencies. No normalization is needed.

MaintenanceRequests(RequestID, Category, RequestDate, Description, CostEstimate, CostActual, RequestStatus, CloseDate, CloseTime, GameID(fk))

Key: RequestID, GameID

FD1: RequestID, GameID → Category, RequestDate, Description, CostEstimate, CostActual, RequestStatus, CloseDate, CloseTime

FD2: GameID, Description → CostEstimate

MaintenanceRequests is in 1NF because it was given as a relation. MaintenanceRequests is not in 2NF because GameID on its own determines CostEstimate. MaintenanceRequests is not in 3NF because FD2 is a transitive dependency. Solution is to split.

MaintenanceRequests(RequestID, Category, RequestDate, COPY Description, REMOVE CostEstimate, CostActual, RequestStatus, CloseDate, CloseTime, COPY GameID)

**New Relation 3:** 

Maintenance(RequestID, Category, RequestDate, Description, CostActual, RequestStatus, CloseDate, CloseTime, GameID)

Key: RequestID, GameID

FD1: RequestID, GameID→ Category, RequestDate, Description, CostActual, RequestStatus, CloseDate, CloseTime

Maintenance is in 1NF because it was given as a relation. Maintenance is in 2NF because the key attribute determines all of the non-key attributes. MaintenanceRequests is in 3NF because there are no transitive dependencies.

New Relation 4:

MaintenanceDescription(GameID, Description, CostEstimate)

Key: Description, GameID

FD1: GameID, Description → CostEstimate

MaintenanceDescription is in 1NF because it was given as a relation.

MaintenanceDescription is in 2NF because the key attribute determines all of the non-key attributes. MaintenanceDescription is in 3NF because there are no transitive dependencies.

Employee(EmployeeID, FirstName, LastName, MiddleInitial, SSN, Street, City, State, PostalCode, PayRate, Email, PhoneNumber, DOB, Shifts)

Key: EmployeeID

FD1: EmployeeID → FirstName, LastName, MiddleInitial, SSN, Street, City, State, PostalCode, PayRate, Email, PhoneNumber, DOB, Shifts

FD2: PostalCode  $\rightarrow$  City, State

FD3: SSN → FirstName, LastName, MiddleInitial, DOB

Employee is in 1NF because it was split from a relation. Employee is in 2NF because the key attribute determines all of the non-key attributes. Employee is not in 3NF because FD2 and FD3 are transitive dependencies.

#### Solution:

Employee(EmployeeID, FirstName, LastName, MiddleInitial, SSN, Street, REMOVE City, REMOVE State, COPY PostalCode, PayRate, Email, PhoneNumber, DOB, Shifts)

#### New Relation 5:

Staff(EmployeeID, FirstName, LastName, MiddleInitial, SSN, Street, PostalCode, PayRate, Email, PhoneNumber, DOB, Shifts)

Key: EmployeeID

FD1: EmployeeID → FirstName, LastName, MiddleInitial, SSN, Street, PostalCode, PayRate, Email, PhoneNumber, DOB, Shifts

FD2: SSN → FirstName, LastName, MiddleInitial, DOB

Staff is in 1NF because it was split from a relation. Staff is in 2NF because the key attribute determines all of the non-key attributes. Staff is not in 3NF because FD2 is a transitive dependency.

#### New Relation 6:

EmployeeLocation(PostalCode,City,State)

Key: PostalCode

FD1: PostalCode  $\rightarrow$  City, State

EmployeeLocation is in 1NF because it was given as a relation. EmployeeLocation n is in 2NF because the key attribute determines all of the non-key attributes. EmployeeLocation is in 3NF because there are no transitive dependencies.

#### New Relation 7:

StaffInfo(SSN, FirstName, LastName, MiddleInitial, DOB)

Key: SSN

FD1: SSN → FirstName, LastName, MiddleInitial, DOB

StaffInfo is in 1NF because it was given as a relation. StaffInfo is in 2NF because the key attribute determines all of the non-key attributes. StaffInfo is in 3NF because there are no transitive dependencies.

#### New Relation 8:

EmployeeInfo(EmployeeID SSN, Street, PostalCode, PayRate, Email, PhoneNumber, Shifts)

Key: EmployeeID

FD1:EmployeeID → SSN, Street, PostalCode, PayRate, Email, PhoneNumber, Shifts

EmployeeInfo is in 1NF because it was given as a relation. EmployeeInfo is in 2NF because the key attribute determines all of the non-key attributes. EmployeeInfo is in 3NF because there are no transitive dependencies.

NOTE\*\*: We have chosen to de-normalize the Employee relation for simplicity in physical modeling. The new relations shown above will not be included as final relations.

MaintenanceRequests\_Employee(RequestID (fk)(key), EmployeeID (fk)(key))
Key: RequestID, EmployeeID

MaintenanceRequests\_Employee is in 3NF because all attributes are key attributes, thus there are no functional dependencies. In other words, it is an "All Key" relation. It does not need to be normalized further.

#### FINAL SET OF RELATIONS:

Customer (Customer ID, First Name, Last Name, Middle Initial, Street, City, State, Postal Code, Phone Number, Email, DOB, Gender, Credit Card No, Credit Card Expiration Date, Credit Card Sequenty Code, Point Total)

CreditCardSecurityCode, PointTotal)

Key: CustomerID

FD1: CustomerID → FirstName, LastName, MiddleInitial, Street, City, State, PostalCode,

PhoneNumber, Email, DOB, Gender, CreditCardNo, CreditCartExpirationDate,

CreditCardSecurityCode, PointTotal

FD2: PostalCode  $\rightarrow$  City, State

GameStats (CustomerID, GameID, TimePlayed, GameScore, HighScore, TotalPlays)

Key: CustomerID, GameID

FD1: CustomerID, GameID → TimePlayed, GameScore, HighScore, TotalPlays

Reservation(ReservationID, ReservationDate, ReservationTime, CustomerID)

Key: ReservationID, CustomerID

FD1: ReservationID → ReservationDate, ReservationTime

ArcadeGames (GameID, GameTitle, GameGenre, DurationPerPlay, DateOfInstallation, Price)

Key: GameID

FD1: GameID → GameTitle, GameGenre, DurationPerPlay, DateOfInstallation, Price

Maintenance (RequestID, Category, RequestDate, Description, CostActual, RequestStatus, CloseDate, CloseTime, GameID)

Key: RequestID, GameID

FD1: RequestID, GameID 

Category, RequestDate, Description, CostActual, RequestStatus, CloseDate, CloseTime

MaintenanceDescription (GameID, Description, CostEstimate)

Key: Description, GameID

FD1: GameID, Description → CostEstimate

Employee(EmployeeID, FirstName, LastName, MiddleInitial, SSN, Street, City, State,

PostalCode, PayRate, Email, PhoneNumber, DOB, Shifts)

Key: EmployeeID

FD1: EmployeeID → FirstName, LastName, MiddleInitial, SSN, Street, City, State, PostalCode,

PayRate, Email, PhoneNumber, DOB, Shifts

FD2: PostalCode  $\rightarrow$  City, State

FD3: SSN → FirstName, LastName, MiddleInitial, DOB

MaintenanceRequests Employee(RequestID, EmployeeID)

Key: RequestID, EmployeeID

#### **Physical Database Implementation:**

#### **CREATE TABLES:**

```
CREATE TABLE Customer
CustomerID VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
FirstName VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,
LastName VARCHAR(35) NOT NULL,
MiddleInitial VARCHAR(1),
Street VARCHAR (25),
City VARCHAR (20),
State VARCHAR(2),
PostalCode VARCHAR(10),
PhoneNumber VARCHAR (21),
Email VARCHAR (35),
DOB DATE,
Gender VARCHAR (10),
CreditCardNo NUMBER,
CreditCartExpirationDate DATE,
CreditCardSecurityCode NUMBER,
PointTotal NUMBER,
CONSTRAINT pk customer
     PRIMARY KEY (CustomerID)
)
CREATE TABLE GameStats
CustomerID VARCHAR (10) NOT NULL,
GameID VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL ,
TimePlayed TIME,
GameScore NUMBER,
HighScore NUMBER,
TotalPlays NUMBER,
CONSTRAINT pk GameStats
     PRIMARY KEY (CustomerID, GameID)
)
CREATE TABLE Reservation
ReservationID VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
```

```
ReservationDate DATE,
ReservationTime TIME,
CustomerID VARCHAR(10),
CONSTRAINT pk Reservation
     PRIMARY KEY (ReservationID)
)
CREATE TABLE ArcadeGames
GameID VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
GameTitle VARCHAR (35),
GameGenre VARCHAR (35),
DurationPerPlay VARCHAR(20),
DateOfInstallation DATE,
Price CURRENCY,
CONSTRAINT pk ArcadeGames
     PRIMARY KEY (GameID)
)
CREATE TABLE Maintenance
RequestID VARCHAR (10) NOT NULL,
Category VARCHAR (35),
RequestDate DATE,
Description VARCHAR (75),
CostActual NUMBER,
RequestStatus VARCHAR(20),
CloseDate DATE,
CloseTime TIME,
GameID VARCHAR(10),
CONSTRAINT pk Maintenance
     PRIMARY KEY (RequestID)
)
CREATE TABLE MaintenanceDescription
GameID VARCHAR (10) NOT NULL,
Description VARCHAR (75),
CostEstimate NUMBER,
CONSTRAINT pk MaintenanceDescription
     PRIMARY KEY (GameID, Description)
```

```
)
CREATE TABLE Employee
EmployeeID VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
FirstName VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,
LastName VARCHAR(35) NOT NULL,
MiddleInitial VARCHAR(1),
SSN VARCHAR (15) NOT NULL,
Street VARCHAR (25),
City VARCHAR (20),
State VARCHAR(2),
PostalCode VARCHAR (10),
PayRate CURRENCY,
Email VARCHAR (35),
PhoneNumber VARCHAR(20),
DOB DATE,
Shifts NUMBER,
CONSTRAINT pk Employee
     PRIMARY KEY (EmployeeID)
CREATE TABLE MaintenanceRequests Employee
RequestID VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
EmployeeID VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
CONSTRAINT pk MaintenanceRequests Employee
     PRIMARY KEY (RequestID, EmployeeID)
)
ALTER TABLES:
ALTER TABLE GameStats
ADD CONSTRAINT fk GameStats_Customer
FOREIGN KEY (CustomerID)
REFERENCES Customer
(CustomerID)
ALTER TABLE GameStats
ADD CONSTRAINT fk GameStats ArcadeGames
FOREIGN KEY (GameID)
```

REFERENCES ArcadeGames
(GameID)

ALTER TABLE Reservation

ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_Reservation\_Customer

FOREIGN KEY (CustomerID)

REFERENCES Customer

(CustomerID)

ALTER TABLE Maintenance

ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_Maintenance\_ArcadeGames

FOREIGN KEY (GameID)

REFERENCES ArcadeGames

(GameID)

ALTER TABLE MaintenanceRequests\_Employee

ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_MaintenanceRequests\_Employee\_Maintenance

FOREIGN KEY (RequestID)

REFERENCES Maintenance

(RequestID)

ALTER TABLE MaintenanceRequests\_Employee

ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_MaintenanceRequests\_Employee\_Employee

FOREIGN KEY (EmployeeID)

REFERENCES Employee

(EmployeeID)

ALTER TABLE MaintenanceDescription

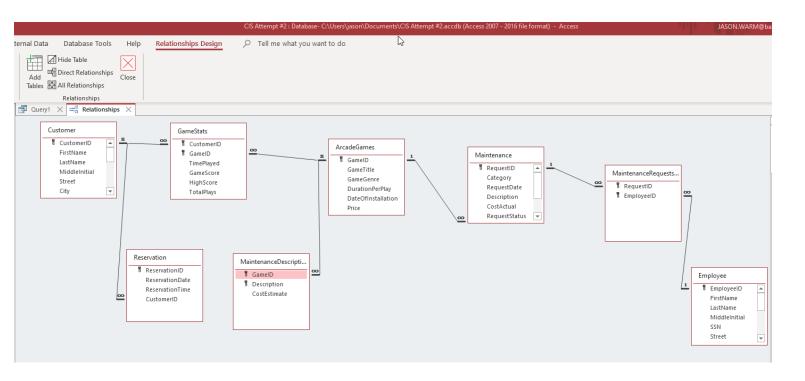
ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_MaintenanceDescription\_ArcadeGames

FOREIGN KEY (GameID)

REFERENCES ArcadeGames

(GameID)

#### RELATIONSHIPS AFTER ALTER TABLES:



#### **INSERT STATEMENTS:**

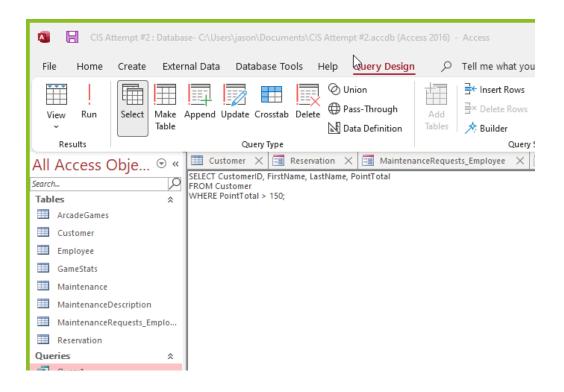
```
INSERT INTO Customer VALUES
('C101', 'Malcom', 'Reid', 'A', '8989 Smith Rd', 'Brooklyn',
'NY', '11348', '347-219-8841', 'malcom.reid@gmail.com',
'07-17-1986', 'M', '9054356794033821', '07-01-2025', 123, 100);
INSERT INTO Customer VALUES
('C102', 'Eliot', 'Rez', 'L', '8129 Weyn Rd', 'Brooklyn', 'NY',
'11348', '432-123-4341', 'Eliot.rez@gmail.com', '06-20-1970',
'M', '3453674568123456', '06-01-2028', 345, 160);
INSERT INTO Customer VALUES
 ('C103', 'Anna', 'Webb', 'R', '2100 Baker Place', 'New York',
'NY', '11746', '574-345-8291', 'Anna.Webb@gmail.com',
'12-19-2000', 'F', '9538463728402845', '09-01-2026', 771, 189);
INSERT INTO Employee VALUES
('E101', 'Alice',' Yee', 'M', 104-80-9941', '149 Price Ave',
'Staten Island', 'NY', '11824', 16, 'Alice.Yee@gmail.om',
'917-462-9714', '06-19-2000', 9);
```

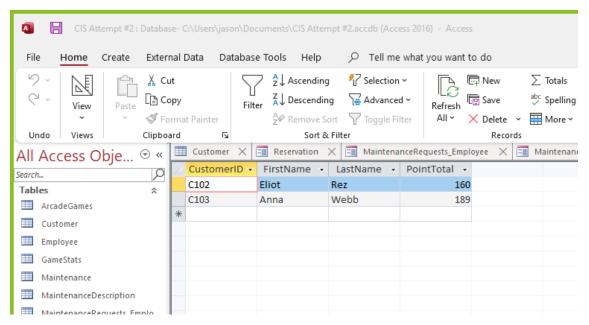
```
INSERT INTO Employee VALUES
 ('E102', 'Benjamin', 'Forster', 'B', '506-78-3456', '4567
Clover Rd', 'Brooklyn', 'NY', '11348', '15',
'Benjamin.Forster@gmail.com', '678-435-76776', '06-20-1990',
'7');
INSERT INTO Employee VALUES
 ('E103', Garrett', 'Stein', 'T', '701-224-9174', '7598 Lake
Pond Rd', 'New Hyde Park', 'NY', '11746', '17',
'Garrett.Stein@gmail.com', '771-484-9997', '04-18-2002', '8');
INSERT INTO ArcadeGames VALUES
 ('G101', 'Pacman', 'Retro', '30 seconds', '01/21/2020', 0.50);
INSERT INTO ArcadeGames VALUES
 ('G102', 'Zombies', 'Horror', '45 seconds', '9/01/2021', .80);
INSERT INTO ArcadeGames VALUES
 ('G103', 'Guitar Hero', 'Music', '300 seconds', '03/15/2021',
2.00);
INSERT INTO GameStats VALUES
('C101', 'G101', '120 seconds', 1200, 6000, 10);
INSERT INTO GameStats VALUES
('C102', 'G102', '315 seconds', 5200, 10000, 23);
INSERT INTO GameStats VALUES
('C103', 'G103', '2400 seconds', 12948, 25000, 8);
INSERT INTO Reservation VALUES
('R101', '11/12/2021', '12pm', 'C101');
INSERT INTO Reservation VALUES
('R102', '11/12/2021', '10:24am', 'C102');
INSERT INTO Reservation VALUES
('R103', '11/16/2021', '6:30pm', 'C103');
INSERT INTO Maintenance VALUES
```

```
('M101', 'Screen repair', '9/12/2020', 'The screen is cracked at
the top right corner', '200', 'Fixed', '9/18/2020', '9:52am',
'G101');
INSERT INTO Maintenance VALUES
('M102', 'Electrical Repair', '10/18/2021', 'Broken electrical
wire', '65', 'Pending fix', NULL, NULL, 'G102');
INSERT INTO Maintenance VALUES
('M103', 'Controller repair', '11/9/2021', 'Guitar button jammed
on the red button', '145', 'Pending fix', NULL, NULL, 'G103');
INSERT INTO MaintenanceDescription VALUES
('G101', 'The screen appears to be cracked at the top right
corner', '120');
INSERT INTO MaintenanceDescription VALUES
('G102', 'The Game appears to not power on due to either the
electrical wire or the power button', '110');
INSERT INTO MaintenanceDescription VALUES
('G103', 'The guitar button jammed on the red button', '145');
INSERT INTO MaintenanceRequests Employee VALUES
('M101', 'E101');
INSERT INTO MaintenanceRequests Employee VALUES
('M102', 'E102');
INSERT INTO MaintenanceRequests Employee VALUES
('M103', 'E103');
```

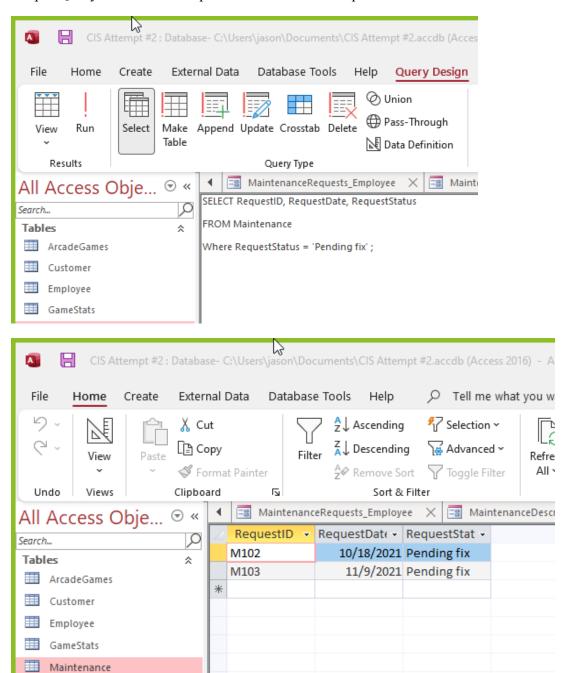
#### **Database Application:**

Simple Query 1: Which customer(s) have a PointTotal greater than 150?



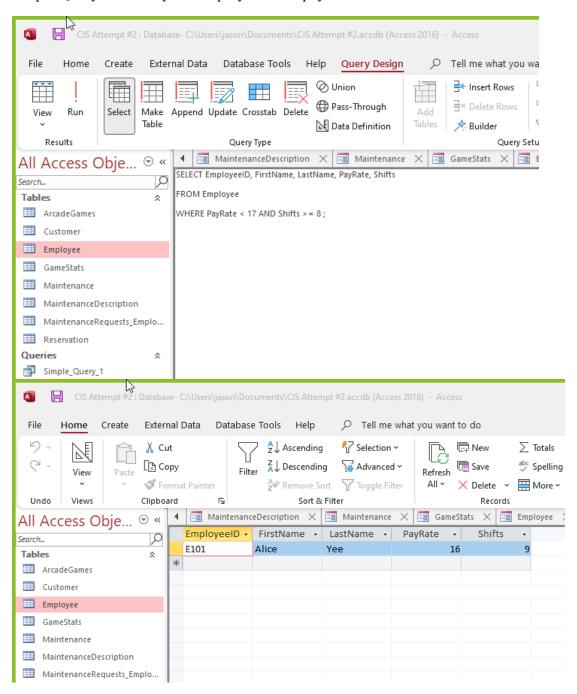


Simple Query 2: Show the request ID and dates of requests whose statuses are "Pending fix"

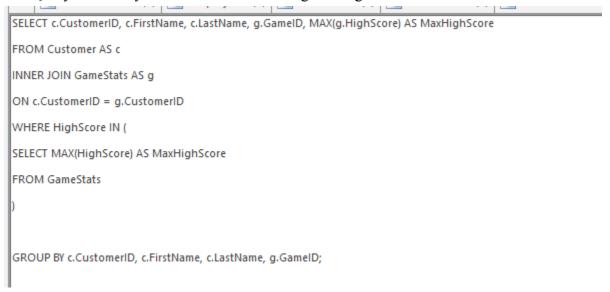


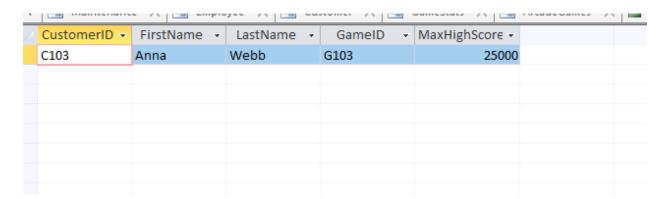
MaintenanceDescription

Simple Query 3: Identify the employees with pay rates less than 17 and at least 8 shifts



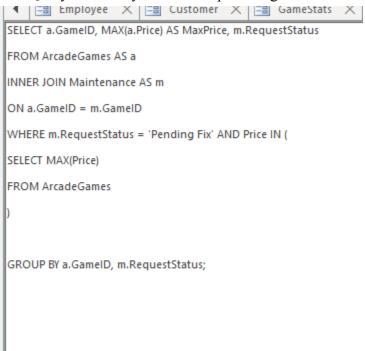
## Join Query 1: Identify the customer with the highest HighScore

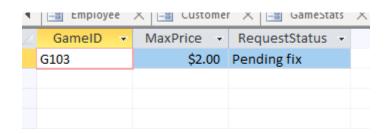




Customer With I	comer With Highest Score				
GameID	CustomerID FirstName		LastName	MaxHighScore	
G103					
	C103	Anna	Webb	25000	
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Join Query 2: Identify the most expensive game whose request status is "pending fix"





# Highest Price And Pending Fix

GameID MaxPrice RequestStatus
G103 \$2.00 Pending fix

Join Query 3: Identify the customer and reservation ID of the customer who lives in Queens

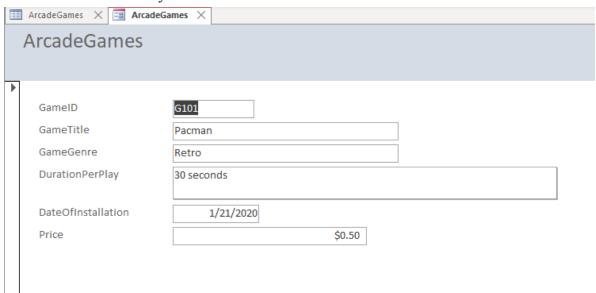


	reservation \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \						
2	4	CustomerID 🕶	FirstName +	LastName +	City -	Reservation -	
		C103	Anna	Webb	Queens	R103	
÷	ĸ						

Customer	r City is Queens			
CustomerID	FirstName	LastName	City	Reservat
C103	Anna	Webb	Queens	
				R103
Side Beaute				D4-54

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## ArcadeGames Data Entry Form



## ArcadeGames Lookup Form

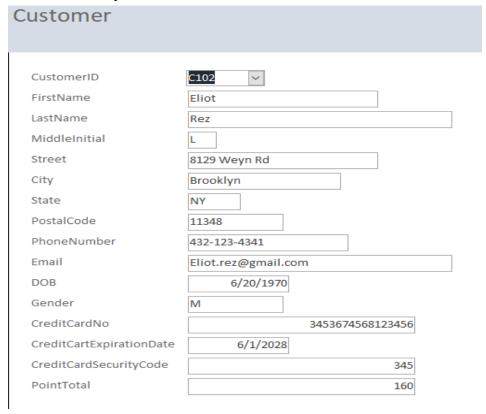
# ArcadeGames Lookup



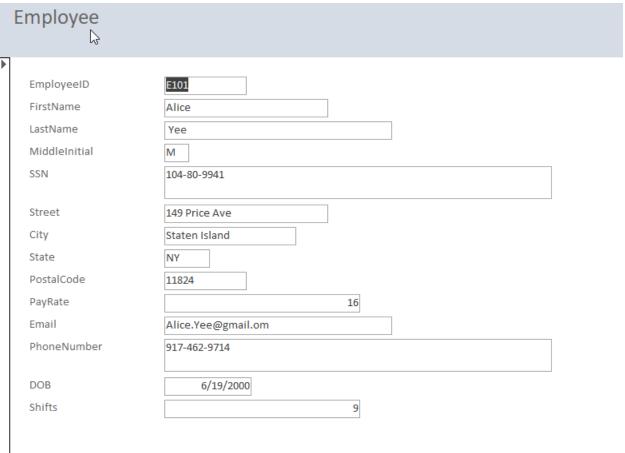
## Customer Data Entry Form



## Customer Lookup Form



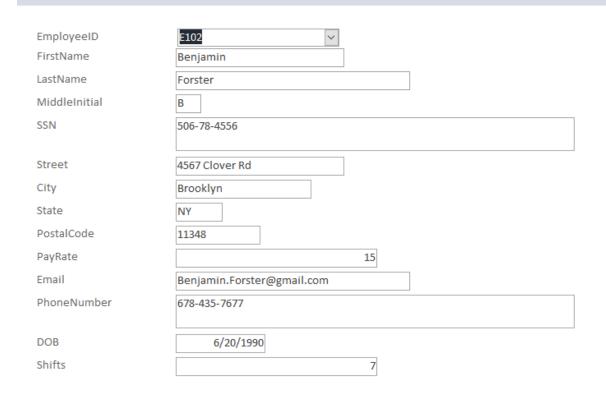
# Employee Data Entry Form



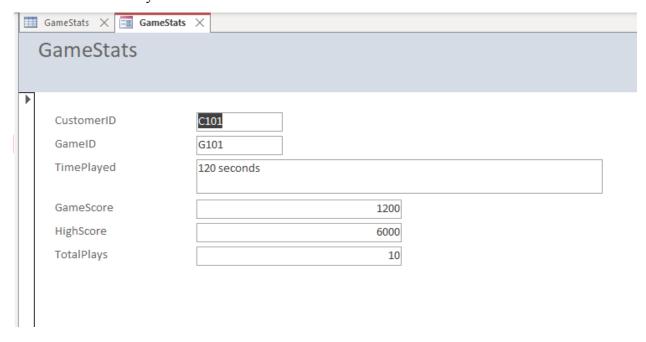
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## Employee lookup Form

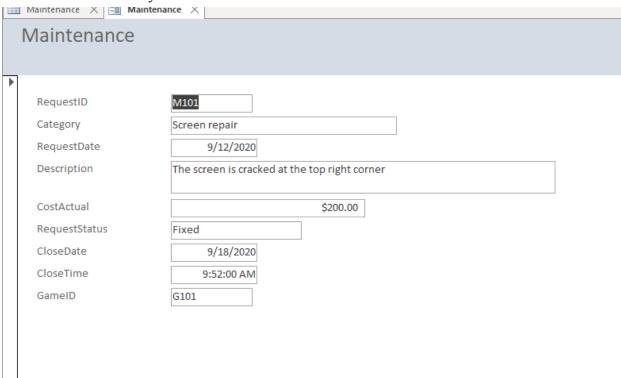
# **Employee Lookup**



## GameStats Data Entry Form

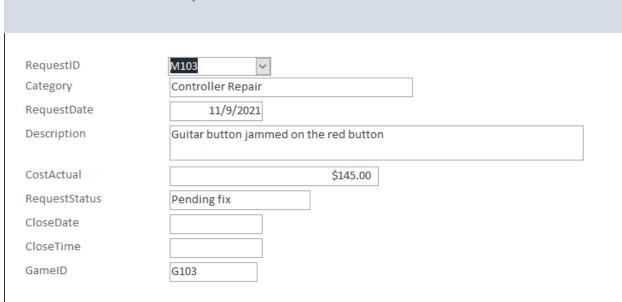


#### Maintenance Data Entry Form

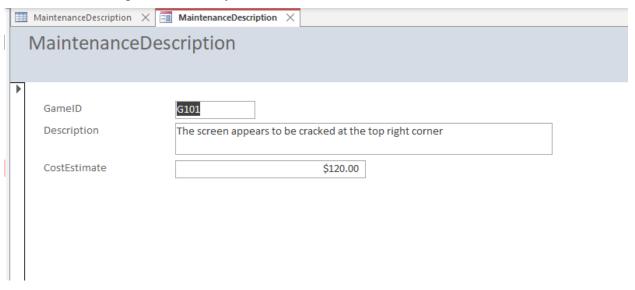


## Maintenance Lookup Form

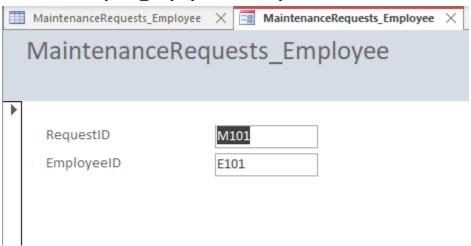
# Maintenance Lookup



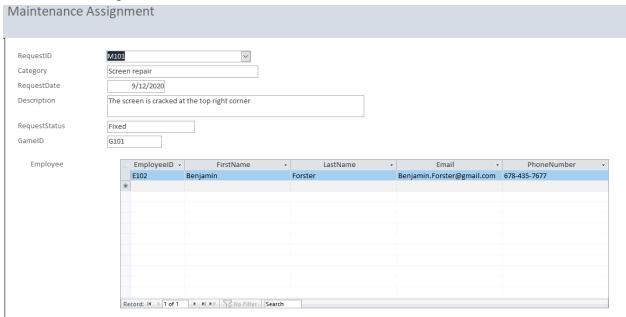
## MaintenanceDescription Data Entry Form



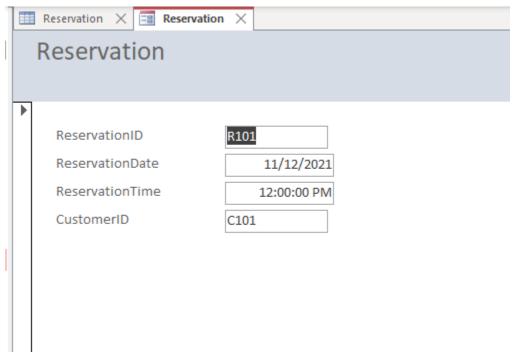
## MaintenanceRequests\_Employee Data Entry Form



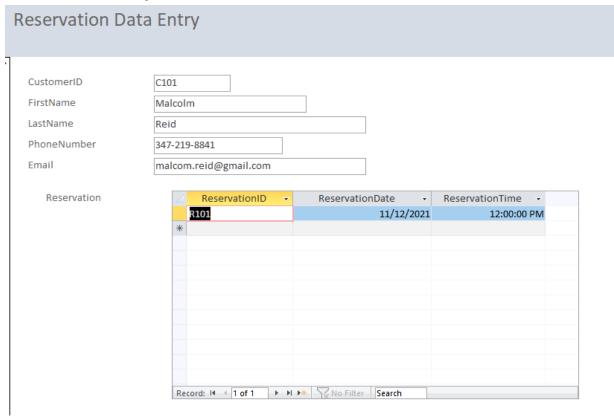
## Maintenance Assignment Form



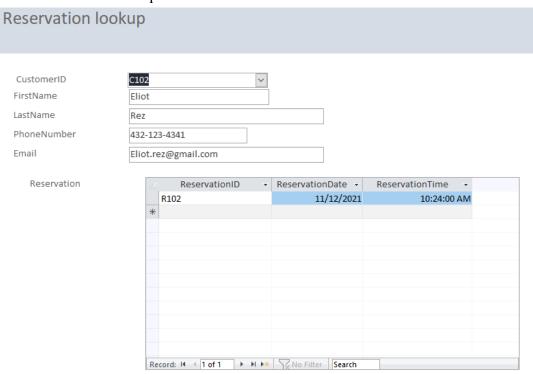
## Reservation Data Entry Form



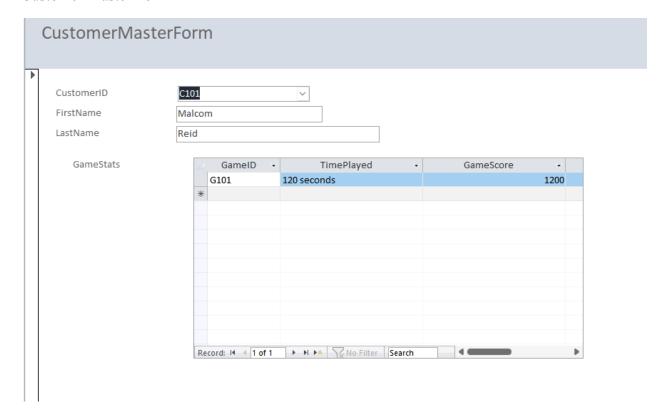
## Reservation Data Entry Form With Customer Details



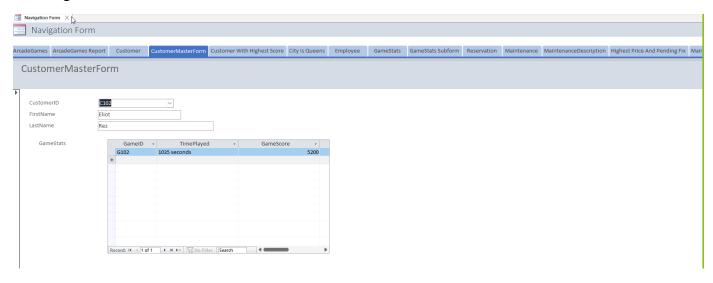
## Reservation with Lookup



#### **Customer Master Form**



# Navigation form:



#### **Conclusion:**

For this project, we coordinated our activities by setting up meeting times and designating a member of the group to share screen over Zoom. While we understood that it may be less work individually to divide up tasks and do them on our own time, we found that we work better together and elected to complete each portion of the project as a group. We created the ER model through a shared PowerPoint and wrote all SQL code on MS Access. For the Access portion, one group member created and worked directly on the file while sharing screen so the rest of the group could participate.

Overall, our group had a good experience with the project. We appreciated that it was split up across the semester and followed what we were learning in the curriculum. This structure made it more doable than it would have been as a regular 2-3 week project. The most difficult steps were setting up the Access file and creating all the forms/code. Some of our issues came with syntax as DataCamp uses a different version of SQL, and none of us were used to Access. We also didn't have much experience creating forms so it took us a little while to figure that out. The easiest part of the project was creating entities and attributes once we had a proposal approved.

We didn't imagine we would be able to create an entire database from scratch. We learned that any business model can be made into a database if the steps we learned this semester are followed, but we didn't consider that even we, as students, could do it too. If we did it all over again, we probably would have added a few more entities and done more insert statements so we would have more to work with when doing the SQL code. In general, we are satisfied with our results and learned a great deal from this project.