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Web engineering

AuleWeb

Web Engineering

# Software dependencies

# Functions

# Additional features

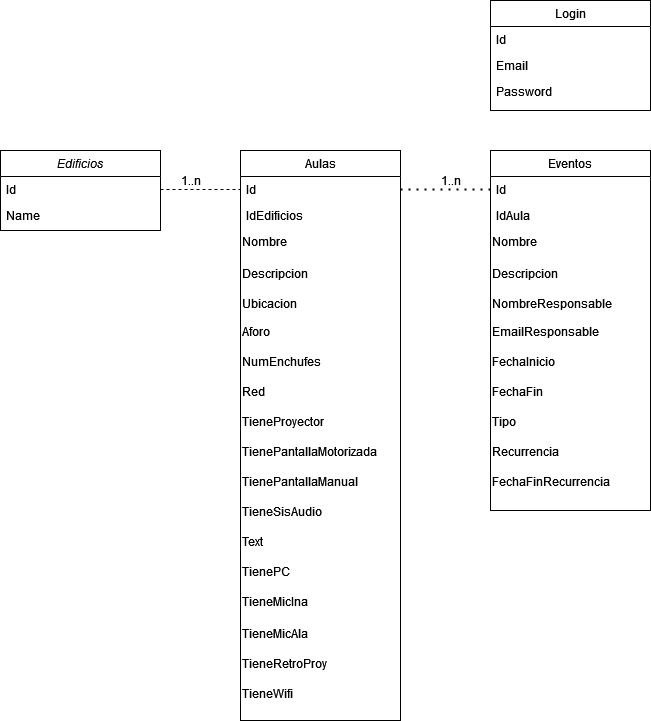
# Relational scheme DB

The database consists of the following tables:

1. The "edificios" table represents the buildings where the classrooms are located. Each record in this table contains a unique identifier (id) and the name of the building.
2. The "aulas" table contains information about the classrooms in the buildings. Each classroom is associated with a building through its building identifier (idEdificios). The fields of the table include a unique identifier (id), the name of the classroom, a description, the location within the building, the seating capacity, the number of available power outlets, the availability of network connections, and optional attributes such as the presence of a projector, motorized screens, manual screens, audio system, PC, wireless microphone, wired microphone, overhead projector, and Wi-Fi access.
3. The "eventos" table stores information about the events taking place in the classrooms. Each event is associated with a specific classroom through its classroom identifier (idAula). The fields of the table include a unique identifier (id), the name of the event, a detailed description, the name of the event organizer, their email address, the start and end dates of the event, the type of event (such as conference, exam, seminar, etc.), the recurrence of the event (daily, weekly, monthly, or none), and the end date of the recurrence.
4. The "login" table stores information about authorized users who have administrative privileges to access and work with events. This table specifically holds the email address, which serves as the unique identifier for administrators, and their corresponding login password. Administrators with valid login credentials can access and perform administrative functions on the events within the system.

These tables represent the structure of the database and the relationships between them. The "edificios" and "aulas" tables are related in a "one-to-many" (1..n) relationship, meaning that a building can contain multiple classrooms, but each classroom belongs to a single building. Similarly, the "aulas" table and the "eventos" table also have a "one-to-many" (1..n) relationship, indicating that a classroom can host multiple events, but each event is associated with a single classroom.

This is the basic design of the database and its relationships, providing an organized structure for storing information about buildings, classrooms, and events.



# Design analytic description

# Implemented technologies

# Mistakes descriptions

# Screenshots