

# DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM - CSA0593

## ASSIGNMENT 2

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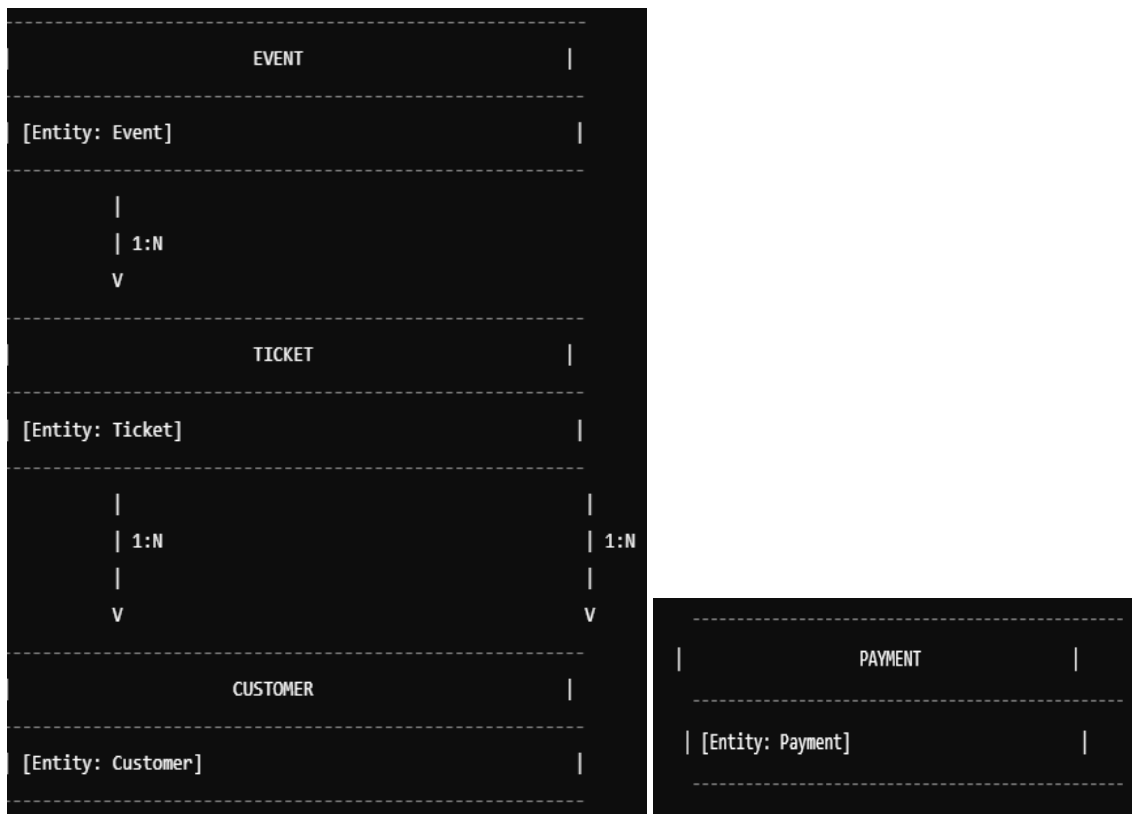
### QUESTION:

"Design a database to manage events, tickets, customers, and payments.

- Model tables for events, tickets, customers, and payments.
- Write stored procedures for purchasing and canceling tickets.
- Implement triggers to update ticket availability and payment status.
- Write SQL queries to analyze ticket sales and customer demographics.

ANSWER:

CONCEPTUAL E.R.DIAGRAM:



LOGICAL E.R.DIAGRAM:



## PHYSICAL E.R.DIAGRAM:



## MYSQL STATEMENTS:

### Database Design

```
CREATE DATABASE event_management;
```

```
USE event_management;
```

```
CREATE TABLE events (  
    event_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    event_name VARCHAR(255),  
    event_date DATE,  
    event_time TIME,  
    venue VARCHAR(255),  
    capacity INT  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE tickets (  
    ticket_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    event_id INT,  
    ticket_type VARCHAR(20),  
    price DECIMAL(10, 2),  
    availability INT,  
    FOREIGN KEY (event_id) REFERENCES events(event_id)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE customers (  
    customer_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    name VARCHAR(255),  
    email VARCHAR(255),  
    phone VARCHAR(20),  
    address VARCHAR(255)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE payments (  
    payment_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    customer_id INT,  
    event_id INT,  
    ticket_id INT,  
    payment_date DATE,  
    payment_method VARCHAR(20),  
    amount DECIMAL(10, 2),  
    status VARCHAR(20),  
    FOREIGN KEY (customer_id) REFERENCES customers(customer_id),  
    FOREIGN KEY (event_id) REFERENCES events(event_id),  
    FOREIGN KEY (ticket_id) REFERENCES tickets(ticket_id)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE orders (  
    order_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    customer_id INT,  
    event_id INT,  
    ticket_id INT,  
    order_date DATE,  
    quantity INT,  
    total_amount DECIMAL(10, 2),  
    FOREIGN KEY (customer_id) REFERENCES customers(customer_id),  
    FOREIGN KEY (event_id) REFERENCES events(event_id),  
    FOREIGN KEY (ticket_id) REFERENCES tickets(ticket_id)
```

```
);
```

## Stored Procedures

```
DELIMITER //
```

```
CREATE PROCEDURE purchase_ticket(
```

```
    IN customer_id INT,
```

```
    IN event_id INT,
```

```
    IN ticket_id INT,
```

```
    IN quantity INT
```

```
)
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
    DECLARE available_tickets INT;
```

```
    SELECT availability INTO available_tickets
```

```
    FROM tickets
```

```
    WHERE ticket_id = ticket_id;
```

```
    IF available_tickets >= quantity THEN
```

```
        INSERT INTO orders (customer_id, event_id, ticket_id, order_date, quantity,  
total_amount)
```

```
        VALUES (customer_id, event_id, ticket_id, CURDATE(), quantity, quantity *  
(SELECT price FROM tickets WHERE ticket_id = ticket_id));
```

```
    UPDATE tickets
```

```
    SET availability = availability - quantity
    WHERE ticket_id = ticket_id;
ELSE
    SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Insufficient tickets
available';
END IF;
END //
```

```
CREATE PROCEDURE cancel_ticket(
    IN order_id INT
)
BEGIN
    DECLARE ticket_id INT;
    DECLARE quantity INT;
    DECLARE event_id INT;

    SELECT ticket_id, quantity, event_id INTO ticket_id, quantity, event_id
    FROM orders
    WHERE order_id = order_id;

    UPDATE tickets
    SET availability = availability + quantity
    WHERE ticket_id = ticket_id;

    DELETE FROM orders
    WHERE order_id = order_id;
END //
```



## Triggers

DELIMITER //

```
CREATE TRIGGER update_payment_status
AFTER UPDATE ON payments
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
    IF NEW.status = 'Paid' THEN
        UPDATE orders
        SET status = 'Confirmed'
        WHERE order_id = (SELECT order_id FROM payments WHERE payment_id =
NEW.payment_id);
    END IF;
END //
```

```
CREATE TRIGGER update_ticket_availability
AFTER INSERT ON orders
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
    UPDATE tickets
    SET availability = availability - NEW.quantity
    WHERE ticket_id = NEW.ticket_id;
END //
```

## SQL Queries

-- Analyze ticket sales

```
SELECT
    events.event_name,
    SUM(orders.quantity) AS total_tickets_sold,
    SUM(orders.total_amount) AS total_revenue
FROM
    events
    JOIN orders ON events.event_id = orders.event_id
GROUP BY
    events.event_name;
```

-- Customer demographics

```
SELECT
    customers.name,
    customers.email,
    customers.phone,
    customers.address,
    COUNT(orders.order_id) AS number_of_orders
FROM
    customers
    JOIN orders ON customers.customer_id = orders.customer_id
```

GROUP BY

customers.name;

## Conclusion:

Designing a database to manage events, tickets, customers, and payments requires careful consideration of various factors.

Key benefits of this system include:

1. Efficient ticket purchasing and management.
2. Automated updates to ticket availability and payment status.
3. Centralized storage of customer information and order history.
4. Data-driven insights into ticket sales and customer demographics.

By implementing this database management system, event organizers can improve operational efficiency, enhance customer experiences, and increase revenue.