

IT - 214: DBMS

Prof. PM Jat

Topic: easyTravel.com

<u>Group - 2, Team - 5</u>

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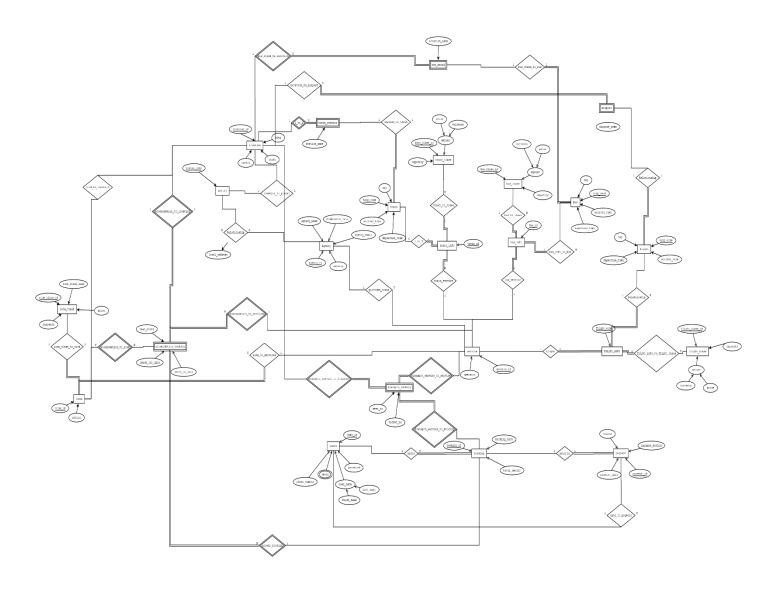
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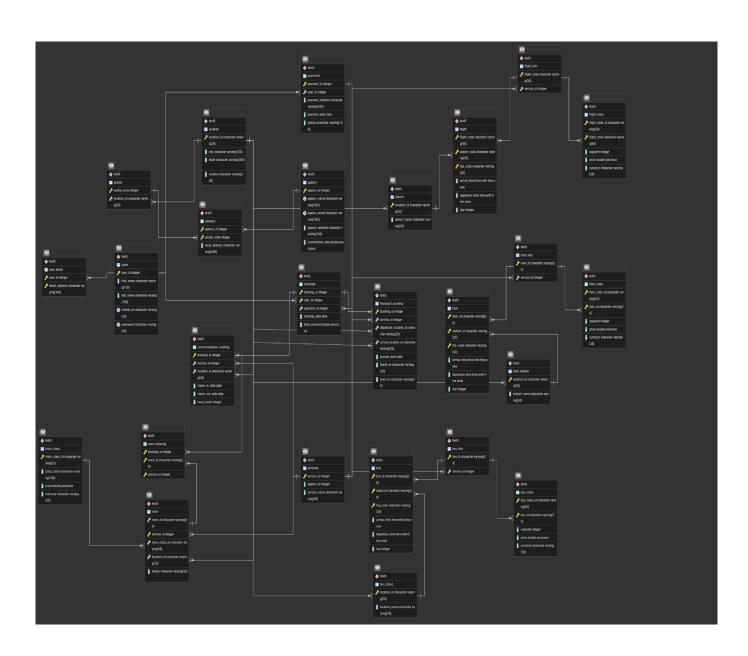
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1) ERD



2) Relational Schema.



Link to ERD and Relational Schema Images

3) Minimal FD set and BCNF Proof.

(i) Users table.



FDs:

user_id → first_name, last_name, mobile_no, password

mobile_no → first_name, last_name, user_id, password

Candidate keys: user_id, mobile_no

Primary key: user_id.

Since there is no transitive relationship, the table is in BCNF

(ii) User_Email Table.

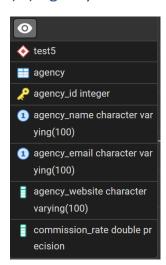
In our project, we have allowed users to use multiple email as their contact, so we have created another table to store multiple email addresses.

Primary key : (user_id, email_adddress)

BCNF form (Trivial).



(iii) Agency Table.



FDs:

Agency_id → agency_name, agency_email, agency_website, commission_rate

Primary key: agency_id

Since there is only one FD, the table is in **BCNF** form.

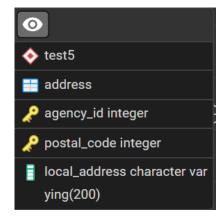
(iv) Address Table.

This table stores the address of the agency.

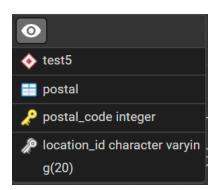
FDs : (agency_id, postal_code) → local_address

Since at a particular location, there can be many agencies, agency_id and postal_code both are primary keys.

Table is in **BCNF** form.



(v) Postal Table.



This stable stores the postal code of the location.

 $FD: postal_code \rightarrow location_id$

Primary key : postal_code

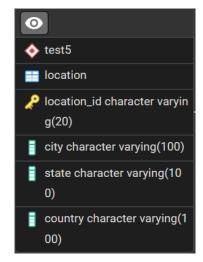
Table is in **BCNF** form.

(vi) Location Table.

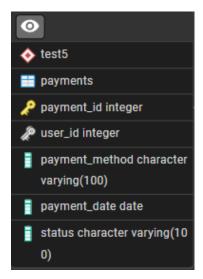
This table stores the location id of the places and is global table for all the locations.

FD : location_id → city, state, country

Primary key: location_id



(vii) Payments Table.



This table is the global table to store the payments of all the services.

FD : payment_id → user_id, payment_method, payment_date, status

Primary key: payment_id

Table is in **BCNF** form.

(viii) Bookings Table.

This is also a global table which stores the booking ids of all the transactions.

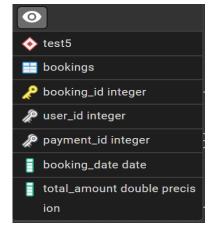
FD : booking_id → user_id, payment_id, booking_date, total amount

Payment_id → user_id, booking_id, booking_date, total_amount

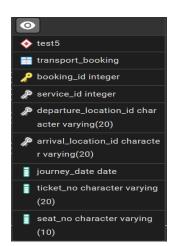
Primary key: booking_id

Candidate keys: booking_id, payment_id.

Table is in **BCNF** form



(ix) Transport_Booking Table.



This table stores the bookings of transports (train, bus, flight).

FD : booking_id → service_id, departure_location_id, arrival_location_id, ticket_no, seat_no

Primary key: booking_id

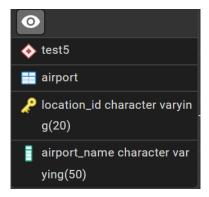
(x) Airport Table.

This table stores the location of the airport.

FD : location_id → airport_name

Primary key: location_id

Table is in **BCNF** form.



(xi) Flight Table.



Stores the flight information and airports which the flight visits.

FD : (flight_id, airport_code, trip_code) \rightarrow departure_time, arrival_time, day

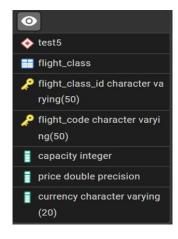
(flight_id, airport_code, trip_code) is composite key.

Table is in **BCNF** form.

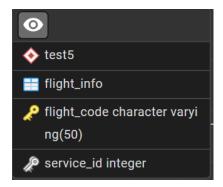
(xii) Flight_Class Table.

It stores the classes (economy, business) that a flight provide.

FD : (flight_class_id, flight_code) → capacity, price, currency
(flight_class_id, flight_code) is composite key.



(xiii) Flight_Info Table.



This table stores the information about flight's agency_id and service_id.

FD : flight_code → service_id

Flight_code is Primary key.

Table is in **BCNF** form.

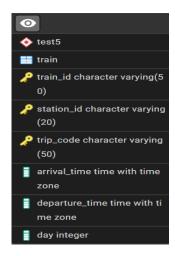
(xiv) Train Table.

Similar to the flight table, this table stores the stations that a train visits.

FD : (train_id, station_id, trip_code) → departure_time, arrival_time, day

(train_id, station_id, trip_code) is composite key.

Table is in **BCNF** form.



(xv) Train Info Table.



Similar to flight_info table.

FD : train_id → service_id

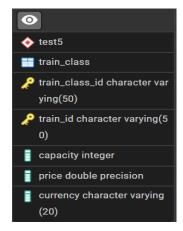
Train_id is Primary key.

(xvi) Train Class Table.

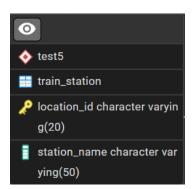
Similar to flight_class table.

FD : (train_class_id, train_id) → capacity, price, currency.(train_class_id, train_id) is the composite key.

Table is in **BCNF** form.



(xvii) Train_Station Table.



Similar to airport table.

FD : location_id → station_name

Location_id is the primary key.

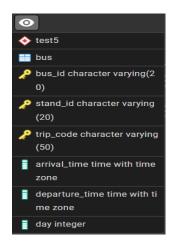
Table is in **BCNF** form.

(xviii) Bus Table.

Similar to flight table.

FD : (bus_id, stand_id, trip_code) \rightarrow departure_time, arrival_time, day

(bus_id, stand_id, trip_code) is composite key.



(xix) Bus_Info Table.



Similar to flight_info table.

 $FD:bus_id \rightarrow service_id$

Bus_id is primary key.

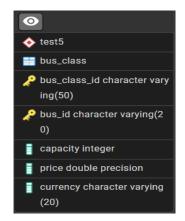
Table is in **BCNF** form.

(xx) Bus_Class Table.

Similar to flight_class table.

FD : (bus_class_id, bus_id) → capacity, price, currency.(bus_id, bus_class_id) is composite key.

Table is in **BCNF** form.



(xxi) Bus_Stand Table.



Similar to airport table.

FD : location_id → location_name

Location_id is primary key.

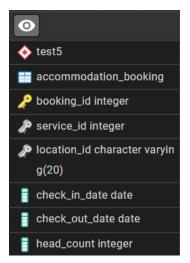
(xxii) Accommodation Booking Table.

Maintains the record of accommodation bookings.

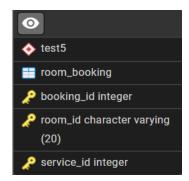
FD : booking_id → service_id, location_id, check_in_date, check_out_date, head_count

Booking_id is primary key.

Table is in **BCNF** form.



(xxiii) Room_Booking Table.



Maps the booking_id to room_id.

FD : (booking_id, room_id, service_id) \rightarrow booking_id, room_id, service_id

Trivial

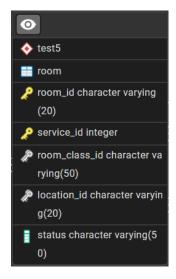
(xiv) Room Table.

Stores the information of room that a particular agency provides.

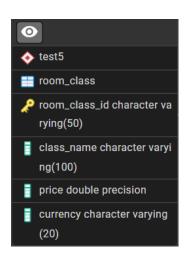
 $\mbox{FD}: (\mbox{room_id}, \mbox{service_id}) \rightarrow \mbox{room_class_id}, \mbox{location_id}, \mbox{status}.$

(room_id, service_id) is the composite key.

Table is in **BCNF** form.



(xxv) Room_Class Table.



Stores the information of room class (Delux, single, double, etc.)

FD : room_class_id → class_name, price, currency

Room_class_id is primary key.

Table is in **BCNF** form.

(xxvi) Services table.

Maps the services (accommodation, flight, bus, train) to the agency id.

FD : service_id → service_name, agency_id.

Primary Key: service_id

