Team: Savage and Average

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Project Step 5 (Portfolio Assignment)

URL to the Clearwater Arena Website:

http://flip2.engr.oregonstate.edu:4200/

Executive Summary

This project has been one tough ride, but we managed to finish it. After going through all of the feedback we received throughout this course, here are the most critical changes we made: first, we took out any relationship between the Employees and Artists to avoid any confusion. It is not how real life works and whichever employees would be helping the artists are the ones who are on staff that night. There cannot be more than one show per night either. We then made the artistID entity the same as the other entities that are unique, not NULL, auto increment, etc. We decided to rename the entity "Customers" to "Fans" because that type of demographic makes more sense for a concert arena anyway and it's less confusing. We had to input CASCADE operations between two tables that were dependent on each other. We put ON DELETE CASCADE for the constraint 'fk Tickets Concerts1', ON UPDATE CASCADE for `fk_Tickets_Fans1`, and ON DELETE CASCADE for `fk_Fans_Concerts1`. We put in ON DELETE CASCADE for all the foreign keys in the intersection tables as well. We decided to remove "Concerts concertID" and all other similar names from the intersection tables and other entities to avoid any further confusion. Then we removed the relationship between Fans and Concerts because Tickets is already an intersection table in between those two entities.

Earlier, we forgot to make artistID, concertID, fanID, ticketID, and employeeID all AUTO_INCREMENT, so we fixed that. We also updated the website to no longer have any of the IDs be filled out manually, since their values are all automatically generated. We also made all the PKs unique and made certain values in entities NULL that we deemed appropriate to avoid any issues with populating data. We got feedback about not setting up a nullable FK, so we made another table called "Categories" where its categoryID was NULL and set it up as an FK for the "Tickets" table. We then got rid of the "Concerts_Artists" table and just put artistID as an FK inside of "Concerts" instead because it was much easier and more logical to have only "Concerts_Employees" as an M:N table instead. Lastly, we finished putting in both UPDATE and DELETE operations for the "Concerts Employees" table.

After receiving and carefully going through all our feedback from our classmates, I can confidently say that the design of our project is now much easier to implement. Especially with performing all the CRUD operations throughout each entity. We overcomplicated it way too much in the beginning and even forgot to do the most basic tasks such as setting up unique

indexes, foreign keys, and AUTO_INCREMENT. It was still all worth our hard work in the end, and we are extremely proud of how far we have gotten with this project. It will prepare us for not just future classes here at OSU, but also for the real world especially if we want to become database administrators. We both enjoyed this class a lot and look forward to learning more about SQL in the future.

Project Outline

Clearwater Arena is a stadium near multiple small towns in the state of Wisconsin that provide world-class entertainment through their venues. It requires a database to store their ticket sales, artists, fan information, and price per ticket. It also keeps track of all of the employees at Clearwater Arena. These employees provide different services to fans such as bartenders, customer service reps, cashiers, and security. It maintains a record of which employees and artists are performing at which concert on a specific date. A database driven website will record all of the sales of Tickets for Fans, Artists, and Employees. Lastly, it categorizes each ticket sold for the purpose of managing ticket sales and quality correctly.

Database Outline

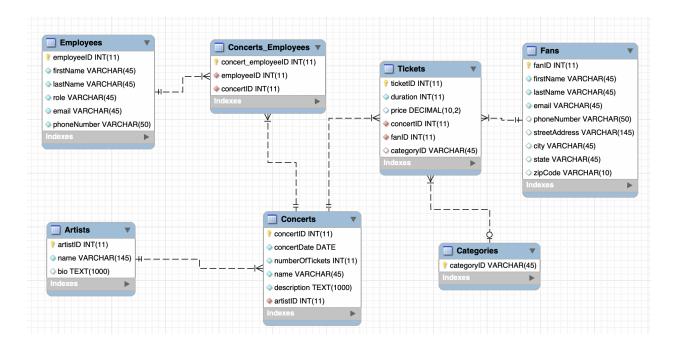
- Fans: Records the details of the accounts of fans who attend concerts at the arena.
 - o fanID: int(11), auto_increment, unique, not NULL, PK
 - o firstName: varchar(45), not NULL
 - lastName: varchar(45), not NULL
 - o email: varchar(45), not NULL
 - o phoneNumber: varchar(50), NULL
 - o address: varchar(145), NULL
 - o city: varchar(45), NULL
 - o state: varchar(45), NULL
 - zipCode: varchar(10), NULL
 - Relationships:
 - A 1:M relationship between Fans and Tickets is implemented with fan_ID as a foreign key inside of Tickets. One fan may buy a ticket and a ticket can be purchased by multiple fans.
- Employees: Records the details of the accounts of employees who work at the arena.
 - employeeID: int(11), auto_increment, unique, not NULL, PK
 - firstName: varchar(45), not NULL
 - lastName: varchar(45), not NULL
 - o role: varchar(45), not NULL
 - email: varchar(45), not NULL
 - o phoneNumber: varchar(50), not NULL
 - Relationships:
 - An M:M relationship between Employees and Concerts is implemented with an intersection table, since one Employee may be responsible for

multiple Concerts, and one Concert may be served by multiple Employees.

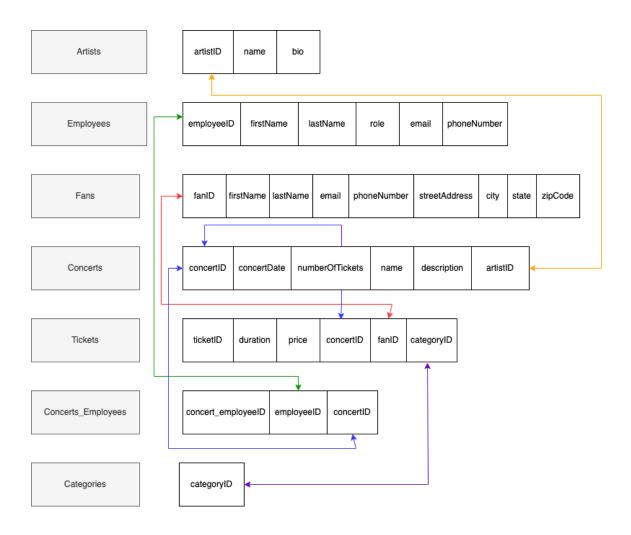
- Concerts_Employees: An intersection table between Employees and Concerts which keeps track of the employees added to each concert.
 - concert_employeeID: int(11), auto_increment, unique, not NULL, PK
 - o employeeID: int(11), FK
 - o concertID: int(11), FK
 - Relationships:
 - An M:M relationship between Employees and Concerts is implemented with Concerts_Employees serving as the intersection table.
- Concerts: Records the details of all concerts at the arena.
 - o concertID: int(11), auto_increment, unique, not NULL, PK
 - o concertDate: date, not NULL
 - numberOfTickets: int(11), not NULL
 - o name: varchar(45), not NULL
 - o description: text(1000), not NULL
 - o artistID: int(11), FK
 - o Relationships:
 - An M:M relationship exists between Concerts and Employees. A concert can have many employees and an employee can work at multiple concerts.
 - A 1:M relationship between Concerts and Tickets is implemented with concert_ID as a foreign key inside of Tickets. A ticket may only be for one concert, while a concert may have many tickets.
 - A 1:M relationship exists between Concerts and Artists. A concert may contain only one artist, while an artist may have multiple concerts.
- Artists: Records the details of all artists who perform at the arena.
 - o artistID: int(11), auto_increment, unique, not NULL, PK
 - o name: varchar(145), not NULL
 - o bio: text(1000), NULL
 - Relationships:
 - A 1:M relationship between Artists and Concerts is implemented with artist_ID as a foreign key inside of Concerts. A concert may have only one artist performing, while an artist may perform at multiple concerts.
- Tickets: Records the details for an individual ticket.
 - o ticketID: int(11), auto_increment, unique, not NULL, PK
 - o duration: int(11), not NULL
 - o price: decimal(10, 2), NULL
 - o concertID: int(11), FK
 - fanID: int(11), FK
 - categoryID: varchar(45), FK
 - Relationships:

- A 1:M relationship exists between Tickets and Concerts. A ticket may only be for one concert, while a concert may have many tickets.
- A 1:M relationship exists between Tickets and Fans. A ticket may only be bought by one fan, but a fan can buy multiple tickets.
- A 1:M relationship exists between Tickets and Categories. A ticket may only be categorized as one type, while the categories may apply to multiple tickets.
- Categories: Category table for different types of tickets.
 - o categoryID: varchar(45), unique, NULL, PK
 - Relationships:
 - A 1:M relationship between Categories and Tickets is implemented with categoryID as a foreign key inside of Tickets. A ticket may only be categorized as one type, while the categories may apply to multiple tickets.

Entity Relationship Diagram



Schema

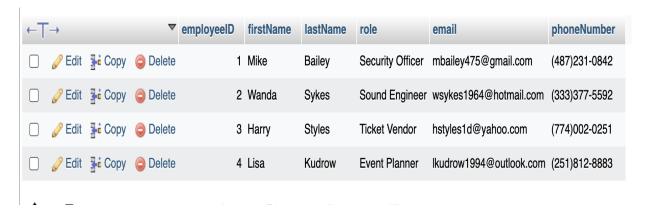


Sample Data

Fans:



Employees:



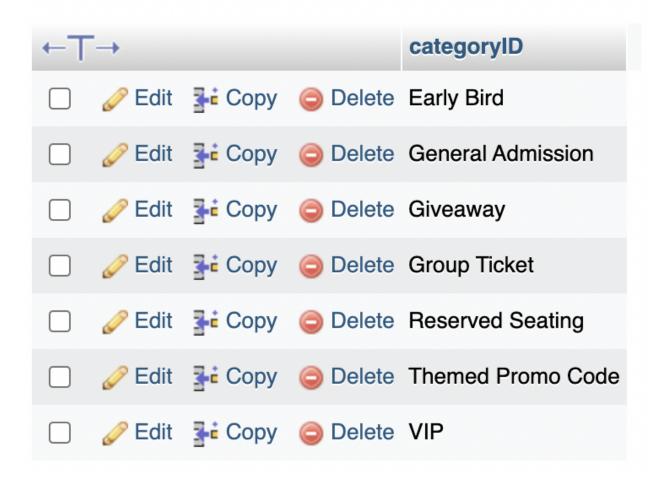
Artists:



Concerts:



Categories:



Tickets:

←T	_→		\triangledown	ticketID	duration	price	concertID	fanID	categoryID
	Edit	≩ сору	Delete	1	120	750.20	2	1	Reserved Seating
		≩ Сору	Delete	2	180	NULL	4	3	Giveaway
		≩ Copy	Delete	3	200	999.00	1	4	Group Ticket
		≩ Copy	Delete	4	150	400.30	3	2	Themed Promo Code
	<i></i> €dit	≩ Сору	Delete	5	150	250.00	3	3	General Admission
	Ø Edit	≩ Copy	Delete	6	230	NULL	1	1	Giveaway
	<i></i> €dit	≩ Сору	Delete	7	135	775.00	2	2	Reserved Seating
		≩ Сору	Delete	8	170	500.50	2	3	Early Bird
		≩ Сору	Delete	9	210	1500.00	1	2	VIP
		≩ Сору	Delete	10	195	1250.00	3	4	VIP

Concerts_Employees (Intersection Table):

←T			∇	concert_employeeID	employeeID	concertID
	Edit	≩ Сору	Delete	1	4	1
	Edit	≩ Copy	Delete	2	3	1
	Edit	≩ Copy	Delete	3	1	2
	Edit	≩ Copy	Delete	4	2	2
	Edit	≩≟ Copy	Delete	5	3	3
	Edit	≩ Copy	Delete	6	1	3
	<i> </i>	≩ Copy	Delete	7	4	4
	Edit	≩ Copy	Delete	8	2	4

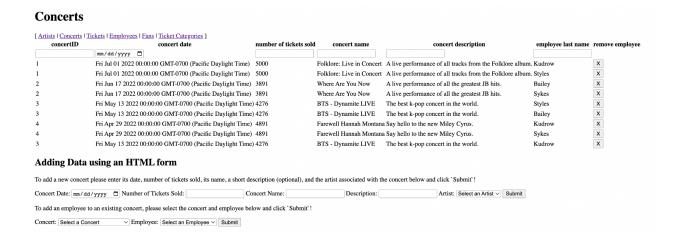
UI Screenshots

READ/CREATE/UPDATE Artists page

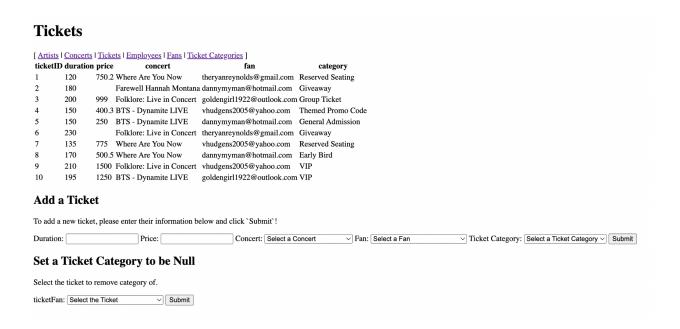
Artists

[Artists	Concerts Ti	ckets Employees Fans Ticket Categories]
artistID		bio
1	Taylor Swift	American singer-songwriter of multiple genres who sold over 200 million records worldwide.
2	Justin Bieber	Canadian pop singer discovered on YouTube with ten number #1 hits.
3	BTS	A seven-member boy band formed in 2013 in Seoul, South Korea.
4	Miley Cyrus	American singer and actress who began her career as Hannah Montana.
5	Skrillex	Dubstep guy with weird hair.
	nn Artist	ease enter their information below and click 'Submit'!
Name:		Bio: Submit
•	te an Art	ect their ID from the dropdown and change the parameters.
artistID:	Select an Artis	bio: Submit

READ/CREATE/DELETE/SEARCH Concerts page



READ/CREATE/UPDATE Tickets page

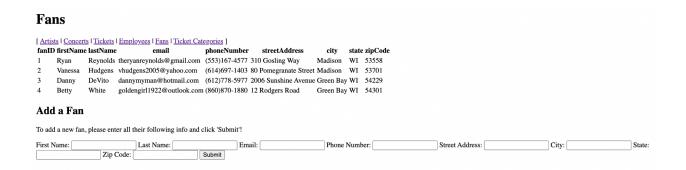


READ/CREATE Employees page

Employees



READ/CREATE Fans page



READ/CREATE Ticket Categories page

Types of Tickets

[Artists | Concerts | Tickets | Employees | Fans | Ticket Categories]

categoryID

Backstage Pass

Early Bird

General Admission

Giveaway

Group Ticket

Reserved Seating

Themed Promo Code

VIP

Add a Ticket Category

To add a new ticket category, please en	nter its name (also known as its categoryID) below and click `Su'	bmit`!
Type of Ticket:	Submit	