**Mostly Unaltered Tables**

For the tables Doors, Media, workLocations, exhibitionlocations, conception, and exhibitionlocations, all that was added was the museum name which was ‘Indianapolis Museum of Art’ to uniquely identify the works and locations for each record in each of these tables. The records in each of these tables were copied to identical tables other the museum name attributes with the exception that records in conception were copied to the themes table, and records in media were copied to a Medium table.

**Testing**

I tested to see that the number of records which I had in my tables of my previous database matched the number of records for the identical tables in the new database, while also checking that unwanted duplicate records were not created because this meant everything copied over successfully. I also did count test by counting the number of records in my new tables compared to my old tables because there should have been identical numbers of records.

**Exhibitions Table**

**Added attributes**

**Exh\_istravellingExhibition**

This was added because all exhibitions were to be recorded as travelling exhibitions. My database already had this structure but it could only be checked that an exhibition was travelling by checking if the location it went to was named ‘Travelling’. Because the new database is not set up like this I had to add this attribute and check it as true for my travelling exhibition.

**Testing**

Testing for this was simple as it only should have been true for one exhibition, so I just had to check that this was the correct one.

**Exh\_SecurityPersonName**

The travelexhibitionlocations table in my database was removed. It recorded information about extra information for travelling exhibitions including the security person for the travelling exhibition. Because of this an attribute for the security person was added to the exhibition table and the values of the security were entered in for those exhibitions which were travelling

**Travelling**

I only had one security person and he was only assigned to one exhibition so in testing I just confirmed that he was being security for just this one exhibition

**Exh\_MuseumName**

I added that all my exhibitions were from the Indianapolis Museum of Art and tested to make sure they all had this value

For all other attributes in the exhibitions table I simply copied the records to my new database and performed count queries to make sure that I had the right number of exhibitions in my new database, while also checking that unwanted duplicate records did not copy over.

**Locations Table**

Most of my information for the locations table was able to be transferred over. I was not able to transport over when my locations were available as this function was not noticed until too late in the implementation of the database although I would have liked to transfer this over as it’s own table. Height of the room was also removed because it was never actually needed in the database.

**Added Attributes**

**Loc\_isTravelling**

This attribute was added because the travelexhibitionlocations table was removed, so it was needed to keep track of which locations were not physically in one of the museums. Values for width length and capacity were left as null for travelling exhibitions.

**Testing**

I checked to make sure only those values which were part of the travelling exhibition had the true value as all other ones should have been false.

**Loc\_BuildingName**

I entered Indianapolis Museum of Art for all the locations located in my museum. For travelling locations, I added the owner of the building for which the travelling exhibition was visiting, which were other museums. My database had the city listed as the travelling exhibition locations, so I added this as the location name while adding the name of the museum which was to be visited as the building name.

**Testing**

I checked to make sure all my locations were listed as the Indianapolis museum of art while all other locations had a museum which made sense for the location listed as the building name.

**Added Values**

To account for the location of works which were borrowed, which the museum would care about, I added locations for the museum which borrowed the work as the building name, with on loan as the location name. My old database handled the location of works by simply listing the location as on loan, but the new database had the building name as part of the primary key so it was necessary to add locations of on loan for each museum borrowing into the new database.

**WorkTransaction Table**

The attributes in the WorkTransaction table for the charid, the numid, the client, the transactiontime and the transactiontype were copied from the values stored under my attributes traaccsym, traaccnum, traowner, trasaledate and tratransactiontype respectively. I also included transactions of loan from my loanees table which were loans of my works lent out to other museums and because the start date, the date, and the person involved in buying the works were already available data this did not create any problems in transferring the data. I added the value of ‘Indianapolis Museum of Art’ as both the workdatabaseentrymuseum and the museuminvolved because it was my museum involved in all these transactions. I did not record any transactions of my museum borrowing any works, works that have been damaged or works, or works which have gone missing because my museum did not have any records of this data.

**Works Table**

**Added and Altered Attributes**

**Wor\_workclassification**

This attribute was added to my database in order to further classify the type of work something was. More specific information can now be found about a piece such as the ability to find whether a painting is an portrait, landscape or still life and instead of knowing that a work is a piece of furniture, it can be known that the piece is specifically a wardrobe or a chair.

**Testing**

As this information was all new information for those works, which were paintings, I simply had to check that all paintings and furniture had a value for classification which made sense pertaining to the work. For other works such as all types of sculptures I compared the new works table to my old works table and made sure that all types for these types of works in the old works table matched the subtypes for the new works table.

**Wor\_workphysicalproperty**

This attribute replace the type attribute from my database. Most of my attributes could be copied directly into this attribute. Because a classification attribute was added some of my types which were physical properties went into the classification attribute because they fit more as a subtype of the type of work the piece was. The types of ‘mold’, ‘carving’, and ‘metal work’ were put as classifications and the physical property was assigned to sculpture because these values fit more as classifications.

**Testing**

For all works which were paintings and furniture I compared my new works table to my old works table to make sure the types in works matched physicalproperty is ns\_works. For all works which were types of sculptures I check to make sure their physical property was indeed a sculpture. For all works which were clothing I checked to make sure the physical property was textile.

**Wor\_workcreator**

Some attributes were removed from work creator because they essentially described where the country of origin for a work was. This includes values such as Egyptian culture and Greek culture, because with the addition of the country of origin attribute, listing the culture a work is from under the creator is from becomes redundant.

**Testing**

I checked to make sure the creator attribute in ns\_works matched the artist attribute in my works table. As there were only a handful of works for which I removed the value assigned to artist, I checked to make sure these works had a culture which was also a country listed in my artist table.

**Wor\_workcreationdate and Wor\_workCreationTimePeriod**

Althought an attribute existed within my database to record the creation date, it did not give a specific date, it gave a range of time or a year and so the . Because of this, works where not able to be categorized or compared based on when they were created. Under the creation date attribute I took the latest date possible for the time period listed for my works (i.e. a work recorded as 1930-1940 was given the creation Dec 31 1940) because I knew that my works were at least this old. My team decided to add the workCreationTimePeriod attribute because without it I lost a good amount of information. If for example I had a work recorded as being from the 14th to 16th century, this is a wide range, and although it is useful to record this value as the latest date in the 16th century for purposes of comparing data, it is also useful to keep the data stating that a work was created anywhere between 200 years.

**Testing**

I checked to make sure the values in my workcreationtimeperiod attribute in ns\_works matched those for my creationdate in my works table. For my creationdate attribute in my ns\_works table, I checked to make sure the date was Dec 31 of the latest year in the range of years for the value in my creationdate field for my works table.

**Wor\_workBorrowable**

My database recorded whether a work was owned, was borrowed, or could be potentially borrowed. I replaced this with an attribute in the work table which just said if a work was borrowable. This was suffice because the owners table records if a work is owned by the museum, and the transactions table can be used to find if a work is currently borrowed. All that needed to be known then is if a work could be borrowed so all works which were recorded as ‘borrowed’ or ‘potentially borrowed’ were given the value ‘TRUE’ for wor\_workborrowable. The date when a work was borrowed was not available and so no data was added for borrow transactions which were not recorded as this would be incorrect and fraudulent data.

**Testing**

In testing this I checked to make sure those attributes, which were potentially\_borrowed and borrowed in my works tables were recorded as true in my ns\_works table and false otherwise.

**Wor\_workcountryoforigin**

Much of this information for the country where a work came from was able to be extracted from my database under the subtype attributes. This was able to be done for all attributes which stated a type of American art. However those works which were listed as African, Asian, European and from the Americas, new data had to be entered in.

**Testing**

I checked that those works which were a style of American art(American impressionism, American modernism etc. ) said that the country of origin was the united states and for other works I checked that the country of origin within my ns\_works table, residing within the geographic region which was listed under the subtype for my works table.

**Wor\_workgeographicregionoforigin**

This was mainly able to be extracted from the subtype attribute within my works table, as my subtypes mostly indicated a region of the world (Ancient art of the Mediterranean, native arts of the Americas, Asian art, African art, American modernism …). For the American arts I listed the region as north America.

To avoid losing information about a work being ancient in the case of ‘Ancient art of the Meditteranean, or a work being native, in ‘native arts of the americas’. I added a themes of native arts and ancient arts to my themes table.

**Testing**

I checked to make sure that the values for geographicregionoforigin for my ns\_works table attribute matched the region which was stated in my subtypes for my works table.

**Wor\_workfieldOfScience**

I left all these values as null for my works, as none of them pertained to a field of science.

**Wor\_DatabaseEntryLocation**

I simply entered that each of my works was entered in at the ‘Indianapolis Museum of Art’ and checked to make sure each work got this value.

**Removed Attributes**

**DateOfAcquistion**

This attribute, which was present in my old database as wkdoacq, was not included in my new database as the date of acquisition could be obtained by looking at the transactions table for when the museum obtained the work.

**Insurance Value**

A insurance value field was not included be a value table was made. This is because the insurance value should be temporal data, as the value may change over time for reasons such as the work becoming part of a travelling exhibition, inflation, a work being damaged, etc. I entered records for my insurance values of works into my values table with the current date, because I knew the works have an insurance value of what was stated in the works table on the current date. My database had a lump insurance value for travelling exhibitions which was equal to twice the value of each work on the travelling exhibition so for the periods when my works where on travelling exhibitions I entered records for the double the regular insurance value into my value table and records for the regular insurance value scheduled for when the works returned from the travelling exhibition.

**Testing**

I queried the Insurance value table to check for records of the insurance values of my works, as well the changing insurance values while on a travelling exhibition

**Unchanged attributes**

For the worknumid, workcharid, worname, and workdescription, I had these values stored under a different name in my old database and simply checked to make sure they moved into the new attributes.