

Term Project Deliverable Number 5

Object Relational Mapping

In the previous deliverables, you have developed the domain class diagram for the Cinema E-Booking System. In this deliverable, you are required to map your class diagram to a relational schema and to create your MySQL database schema for the Cinema E-Booking System.

Requirements:

Your database schema should contain the tables and relationships to store the persistent data of the system. Follow all in-class instructions related to this schema.

Submit a pdf file (by midnight) to the assignment folder on eLC, use the usual naming format, TeamSN-Deliverable 5-ORM, where **SN** is your team number (ex. A2).

The ORM document should be structured as follows:

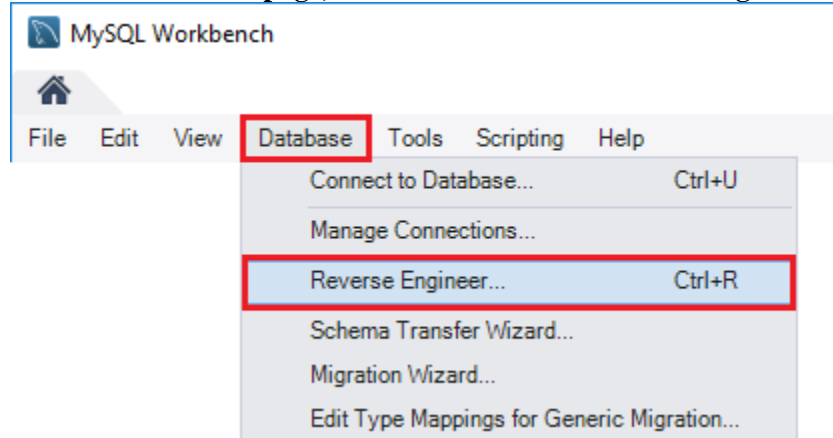
1. Cover Page
2. Introduction: [What is this document about]
3. Class diagram including attributes with their types and class associations.
4. The relational schema, Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)
(You can generate this from MySQL Workbench tool, see section 1)
5. The database dictionary.

In this section you should provide table description for all tables in your database schema. (You don't have to type the data dictionary, see section 2)

1. The Relational Schema (ERD)

To generate the entity relational diagram/model, Go to the home page on MySQL workbench, Follow these steps or watch [this video](#) at minute 6:50 for another way to generate the model.

1. Go to the Home page, select database.. then reverse engineer.



1. Provide connection details to your database and click **Next**. Wait for the connection and click **Next** again.

Reverse Engineer Database

Connection Options

- Connect to DBMS
- Select Schemas
- Retrieve Objects
- Select Objects
- Reverse Engineer
- Results

Set Parameters for Connecting to a DBMS

Stored Connection: Select from saved connection settings

Connection Method: Standard (TCP/IP) Method to use to connect to the RDBMS

Parameters ☒ SSL ☐ Advanced

Hostname: 192.168.0.44 Port: 4057 Name or IP address of the server host - and TCP/IP port.

Username: piotr Name of the user to connect with.

Password: Store in Vault ... Clear The user's password. Will be requested later if it's not set.

2. Select the schemas you want to reverse engineer.
3. Wait for the schemas being read and continue with **Next**.
4. On next screen **select objects to reverse engineer**, import all objects. Click **Execute >**.

Reverse Engineer Database

Select Objects to Reverse Engineer

☒ Import MySQL Table Objects

16 Total Objects, 16 Selected

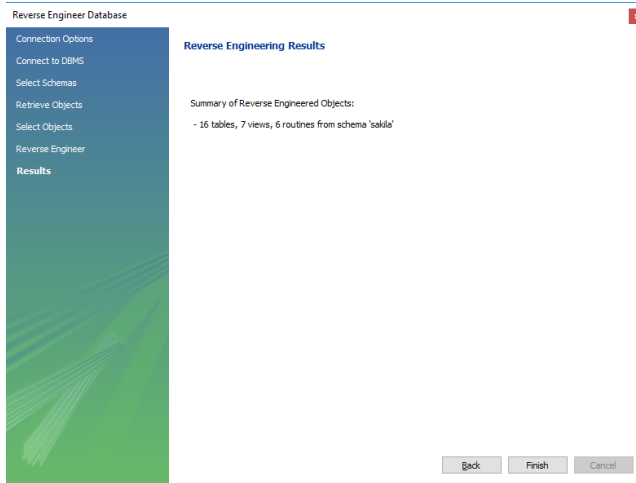
Use the + button to exclude objects matching wildcards such as * and ?

☒ Import MySQL View Objects

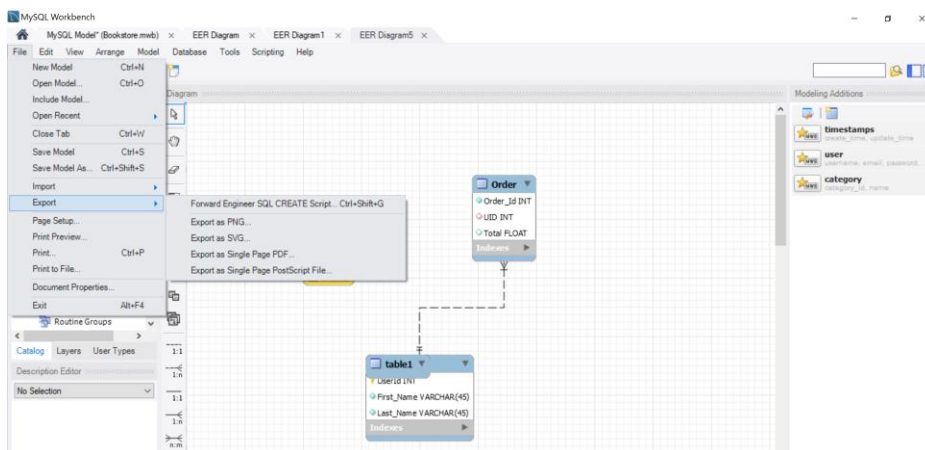
7 Total Objects, 7 Selected

☒ Place imported objects on a diagram

5. Wait for reverse engineering to take place and when done continue with **Next**. Final screen Reverse Engineering Results. Close with **Finish**.



The diagram will appear, but you need to arrange tables by dragging them. To export your diagram as an image or a pdf file, go to the **file menu** and select **export**.



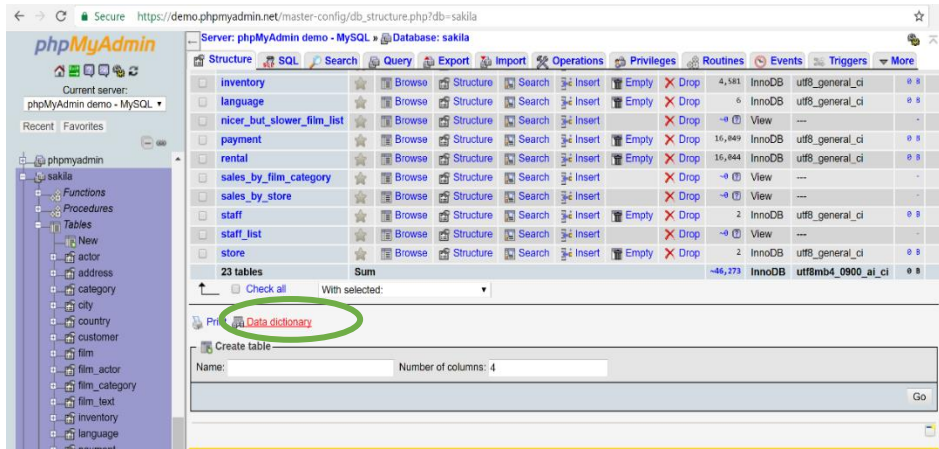
2. Generating the Data Dictionary

You can generate the data dictionary from PhpMyAdmin or from MySQL Workbench. The following sections will explain the steps to generate the data dictionary.

1. Generating the Data Dictionary in PhpMyAdmin:

If you are using MySQL workbench, you need to login to phpMyAdmin and import your MySQL database. Click on the database name then click the link [data dictionary](#).

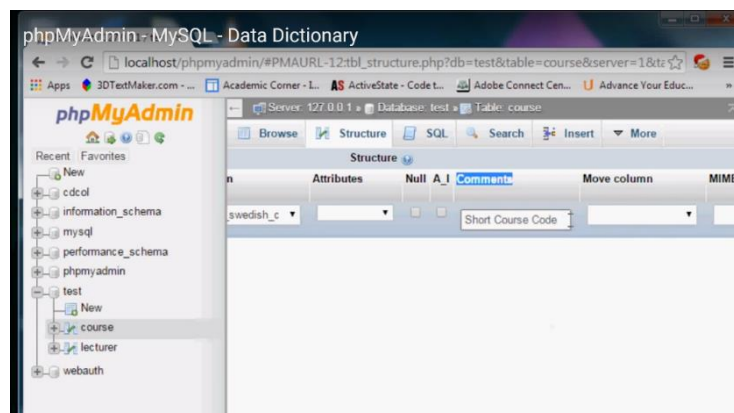
Watch [this tutorial](#) on how to import your database.



Once you click *Data dictionary*, the data dictionary will be shown, select all (ctrl+A), copy, then paste in your word document, you can edit the tables in the word document (add comments or delete unneeded columns).

This is easier than creating the schema from MySQL workbench.

Before creating the data dictionary, you may add comments to your table to provide all needed information. To add comments there: Go to table→ Structure→ change→ then insert your comments. You may add comments in the word document after exporting the Data Dictionary.



For example, in the **users** tables insert a comment for the *user_Type*: 1 for admin, 2 for customer.