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| Semester | T.E. Semester V – Computer Engineering |
| Subject | Microprocessor |
| Subject Professor In-charge | Prof. Kavita Shirsat |
| Assisting Teachers | Prof. Kavita Shirsat |
| Laboratory | M 313 A |

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| Student Name | Amisha Baraskar | |
| Roll Number | 17102A0022 | |
| Grade and Subject Teacher’s Signature |  |  |

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| Experiment Number | 1 | |
| Experiment Title | Identify a case study, its detailed statement and design an ER  diagram for the same. | |
| Resources / Apparatus Required | Hardware: Computer system | Software:  Drawing tools (draw.io) |
| Description | Entity – Relationship Diagram (ER)  An entity–relationship model (ER model for short) describes interrelated things of interest in a specific domain of knowledge. A basic ER model is composed of entity types (which classify the things of interest) and specifies relationships that can exist between instances of those entity types.  The ER model becomes an abstract data model, that defines a data or information structure which can be implemented in a database, typically a relational database.  In a simple relational database implementation, each row of a table represents one instance of an entity type, and each field in a table represents an attribute type. In a relational database a relationship between entities is implemented by storing the primary key of one entity as a pointer or "foreign key" in the table of another entity | |

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|  | TITLE: BookMyShow DataBase Management System  AIM:  The aim of this case study is to design and develop a database for the BookMyShow app to maintain the records of various customers, movies, events and theatre. It also maintains records of payment details of customer.  Table Description(ENTITIES):  Following are the tables along with constraints used in BookMyShow database.   1. CUSTOMER: This table consists of details about the various customers using BookMyShow app. The information stored in this table includes customer name, email id, mobile no. and password.   Constraint: Email id will be unique for each customer.   1. PAYMENT: This table stores information about the online payment details of the customer. The information stored in this table includes card details of the customer and also various offers available.   Constraint: Card no. should be unique. |

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|  | 1. SOURCE OF ENTERTAINMENT: This table stores details of various sources of entertainment (like movie, drama, event, activities). The table include name, genre, age constraint, length, no. of votes and reviews. From the no. of votes ratings for that particular instance is derived. Under reviews attribute two types of reviews are stored- critic reviews and user reviews. If source of entertainment is a movie the further details will be stored in MOVIE table. If it is a drama the further details will be stored in DRAMA table. If it is a event the further details will be stored in EVENTS table. If it is a activities the further details will be stored in ACTIVITIES table.   Constraint: Name of every source of entertainment should be unique.   1. THEATRE: This table stores details of theatre which shows movies and drama. It includes name of the theatre, location, timings, prices and seats available. In seats there are two types gold and platinum.   Constraint: Location of every theatre should be unique.   1. MOVIE: This table stores the details of movie. It includes casting, language and type of the movies(2D, 3D or 4D).   Constraint: Name of the movie should be unique.   1. DRAMA: This table stores the details of drama. It includes artist names and language.   Constraint: Name of the drama should be unique.   1. EVENTS: This table stores the details of events. It includes category (like comedy show, music show and so on), price, dates, images, FAQ, T&C, offers on that event and venue.   Constraint: Name of the event should be unique.  8.ACTIVITIES: This table stores the details of events. It includes services offered, price, dates, images, FAQ, T&C, direction to the venue and venue.  Constraint: Name of the activity should be unique. |
| Conclusion | ER diagram is a method to visually describe a relational database. It helps in designing the database and makes understanding relationships between entities much easier as compared to the table  format. |

