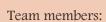
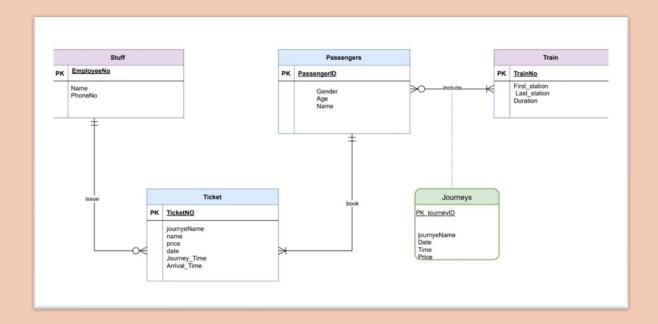
# Data base project Phase 2

16843 CCCS 215 - CD1



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#### · Goal of database

- 1~ Help not to cause traffic
- 2~ Easy to make reservations
- 3- Organizing tasks and dividing them among staff
- 4~ Easy to use and convenient system

# • Description of problem:

Confusion in reservations, staff non-compliance with the tasks assigned to them may cause many problems, including: confusion in journeys. schedules, overcrowd, and customer dissatisfaction with service. So we decided to create a database program from five tables which are

(Train, Passengers, Ticket, Staff, journeys). The idea is to help facilitate bookings for customers, schedule trips, and assign specific work to staff

Entity Name	description	PK
Staff	Employee id	EmployeeNo
Passengers	Passengers id	PassengersID
Train	Train number	TrainNo
Ticket	Ticket number	TicketNo
Journeys	Journery id	Journeys id

#### TABLE 1: Staff

Attribute	Size	type	constraint	description
EmployeeNo	3	number	Primary key	Employee number
Name	25	varchar	Not null	Name
phoneNo	10	number	Not null	Phone number

#### TABLE 2: Passengers

Attribute	size	type	constraint	description
PassengerID	4	number	Primary key	Passenger id
Gender	20	varchar	Not null	Gender
Age	2	number	Not null	Age
Name	25	varchar	Not null	Name

#### TABLE 3: Train

Attribute	size	type	constraint	description
TrainNo	10	varchar	Primary key	Train
				number
First_Station	20	varchar	Not null	First station place
Last_Station	20	varchar	Not null	Last station place
Duration	20	varchar	Not null	duration

TABLE 4: Ticket

Attribute	size	type	constraint	description
TicketNO	4	number	Primary key	Ticket number
passengersID	4	number	Foreign key	Passengers ID
EmployeeNo	3	number	Foreign key	Employee number
journeyName	20	varchar	Not null	Journey name
Name	25	varchar	Not null	Name
Price	3	number	Not null	Price
Date	~	date	Not null	Date
Journey_Time	20	varchar	Not null	Journey time
Arrival_Time	20	varchar	Not null	Arrival time

TABLE 5: Journeys

The High of Journey's						
Attribute	size	type	constraint	description		
journeyID	4	number	Primary key	Journey ID		
passengersID	4	number	Foreign key	Passengers ID		
TrainNo	10	varchar	Foreign key	Train number		
journeyName	20	varchar	Not null	Journey name		
Date	~	date	Not null	Date		
duration	10	varchar	Not null	Time		
Price	3	number	Not null	price		

# • Brief explanation of each relationship

- The staff who can issue tickets for one or several passengers.
- One ticket is given to one passenger only, but the passenger must book ticket or several tickets
- The train may include one or several passengers or not include.
- The passenger must belong to one or more trains, depending on the journey

# Data base project Phase 3

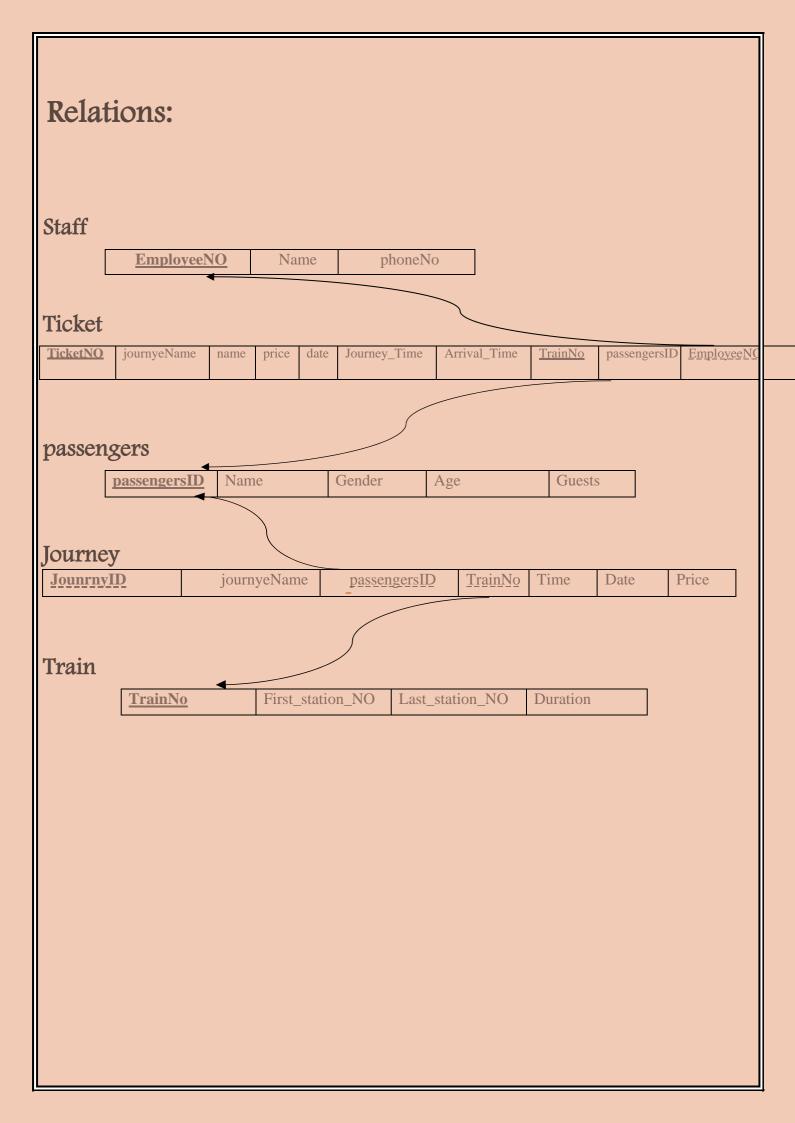
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# Normalization:

#### Staff table:

<u>EmployeeNO</u>	Name	PhoneNO
501	Ahmad	0569241535
502	Khaled	0587348743
503	Naif	0583975746
504	Ali	0532737777

## Functional Dependencies:

EmployeeNO 

Name, PhoneNO

The relation Staff is already in 1nf because The schemahave a unique PK assigned and do not have any multi- value attribute or repeated groups.

And it in 2nf because The schema in 1NF and and All nonprime attribute functionally dependent on PK

And it in 3nf because The schema in 1NF and 2NF and All non prime attributes are fully functionally dependent .only on the PK.

#### Ticket table:

<u>TicketNO</u>	journyeName	Name	Price	Date	Journey_Time	Arrival_Time	FK: passengersID	FK: employeeNo
1001	Jeddah ~ Makkah	ENSA	230	nov 25	7 am	8 am	5430	501
1002	Riyadh ~ jeddah	YARA	250	25 nov	10 am	11 am	5431	502
1003	Riyadh ~ jeddah	AMJAD	250	25 nov	10 am	11 am	5432	503
1004	Jeddah ~ Riyadh	HANEEN	275	28 nov	9 am	10 am	5433	504

# Functional Dependencies:

TicketNo \_\_\_ journeyName, Date, Journey time, Arrival time, price

The relation Ticket is already in 1nf because The schema have a unique PK assigned and do not have any multi value attribute or repeated groups.

And it in 2nf because The schema in 1NF and and All non prime attribute functionally dependent on PK

And it in 3nf because The schema in 1NF and 2NF and All non prime attributes are fully functionally dependent only on the PK.

# Passengers table:

passengersID	Name	Gender	Age
5430	Enas	female	21
5431	Yara	female	23
5432	Amjad	female	25
5433	Haneen	female	22

# Functional Dependencies:

passengersID \_\_\_ Name, Gender, Age

The relation **Passengers** is already in 1nf because The schema have a unique PK assigned and do not have anymulti-value attribute or repeated groups.

And it in 2nf because The schema in 1NF and and All nonprime attribute functionally dependent on PK

And it in 3nf because The schema in 1NF and 2NF and All non prime attributes are fully functionally dependent .only on the PK.

## journye table:

JounrnyID	passengersID	TrainNo	journyeName	duration	Date	Price
6008	5430	T15	Jeddah~ Makkah	1 hour	25 nov	230
6009	5431	T16	Riyadh ~ jeddah	1 hour	25 nov	250
6010	5432	T17	Riyadh ~ jeddah	1 hour	25 nov	250
6011	5433	T18	Jeddah - Riyadh	1 hour	25 nov	275
6012	5434	T19	Jeddah~ Makkah	1 hour	25 nov	250

# Functional Dependencies:

journey ID \_\_\_\_ journyeName, duration, Date, Price

A relational Journeye in this table already in 1NF,2NF and 3NF and all attributes dependent on journyeID

The relation **journye** is already in 1nf because The schemahave a unique PK assigned and do not have any multi- value attribute or repeated groups.

And it in 2nf because The schema in 1NF and and All nonprime attribute functionally dependent on PK

And it in 3nf because The schema in 1NF and 2NF and All non prime attributes are fully functionally dependent .only on the PK.

#### Train table:

<u>TrainNo</u>	First_station_NO	Last_station_NO	Duration
T15	Jeddah	makkah	1 hour
T16	Riyadh	Jeddah	1 hour
T17	Riyadh	Jeddah	1 hour
T18	Jeddah	Riyadh	1 hour

# Functional Dependencies:

**TrainNo** → First\_station\_NO, Last\_station\_NO, Duration

The relation **Train** is already in 1nf because The schemahave a unique PK assigned and do not have any multi- value attribute or repeated groups.

And it in 2nf because The schema in 1NF and and All nonprime attribute functionally dependent on PK

And it in 3nf because The schema in 1NF and 2NF and All non prime attributes are fully functionally dependent .only on the PK .

# The final result schema have 5 relations: Staff phoneNo **EmployeeNO** Name **Ticket** TicketNO journyeName Journey\_Time Arrival\_Time passengersID <u>EmployeeNC</u> date TrainNo name price passengers passengersID Name Gender Age Guests Journye JounrnyID <u>TrainNo</u> Time Date Price journyeName \_\_passengersID Train **TrainNo** First\_station\_NO Last\_station\_NO Duration

#### **Ticket**

PK (<u>TicketNO</u>)

FK (passengersID) refers to (passengersID) passengers relation

FK (<u>EmployeeNo</u>) refers to (<u>EmployeeNo</u>) staff relation

# passengers

PK (passengerID)

# **Journyes**

PK(JournyeID)

FK (<u>passengersID</u>) refers to (<u>passengersID</u>) passengers relation

FK (<u>TrainNo</u>) refers to (<u>passengersID</u>) Train relation

#### Staff

PK(<u>EmployeeNO</u>)

## Train

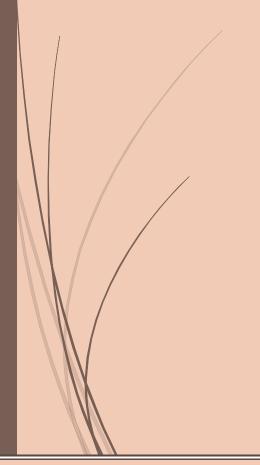
PK(TrainNO)

submission date: 5 December 2021

# Database: Manage reservations for trips through trains

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Final Report



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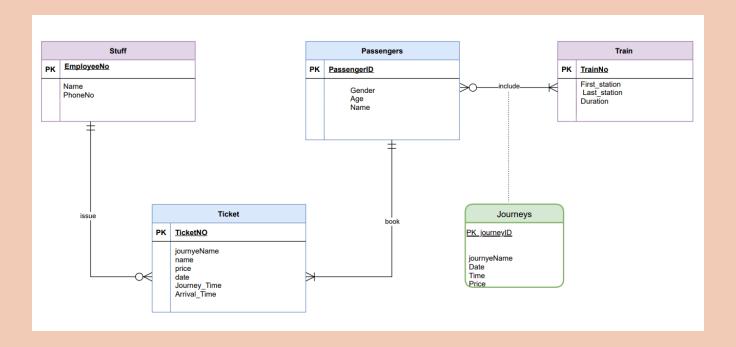
# project schedule:

Haneen: 2 queries - create and insert tables

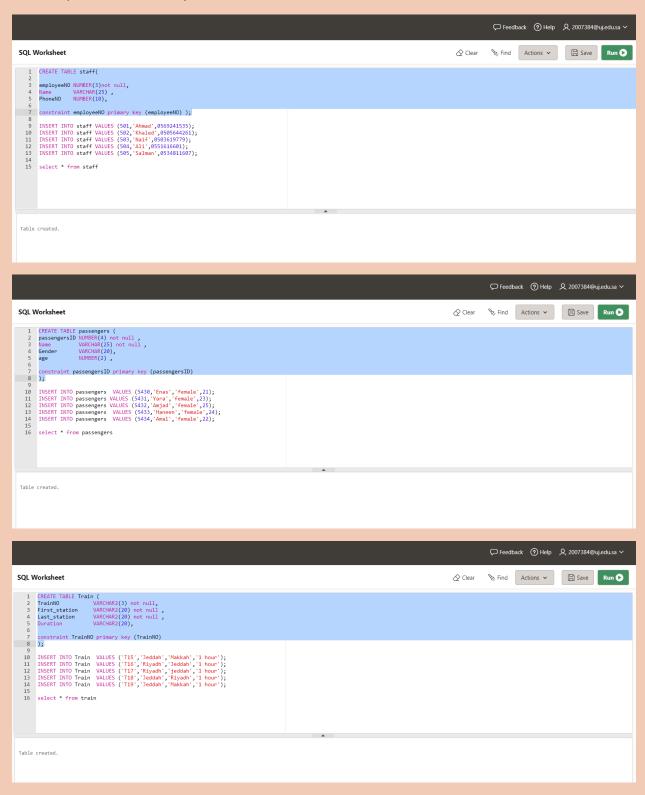
Amjaad: procedure1 - report

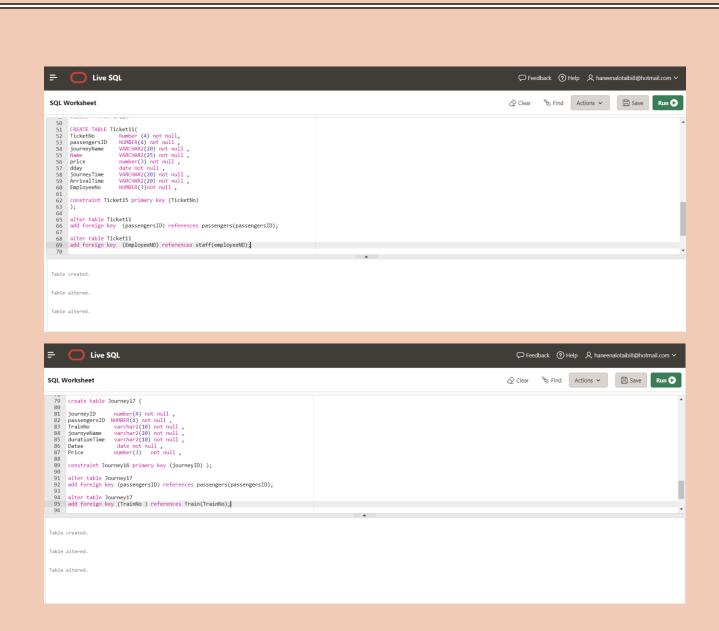
Yara: procedure 2

Enas: 2 queries - create tables

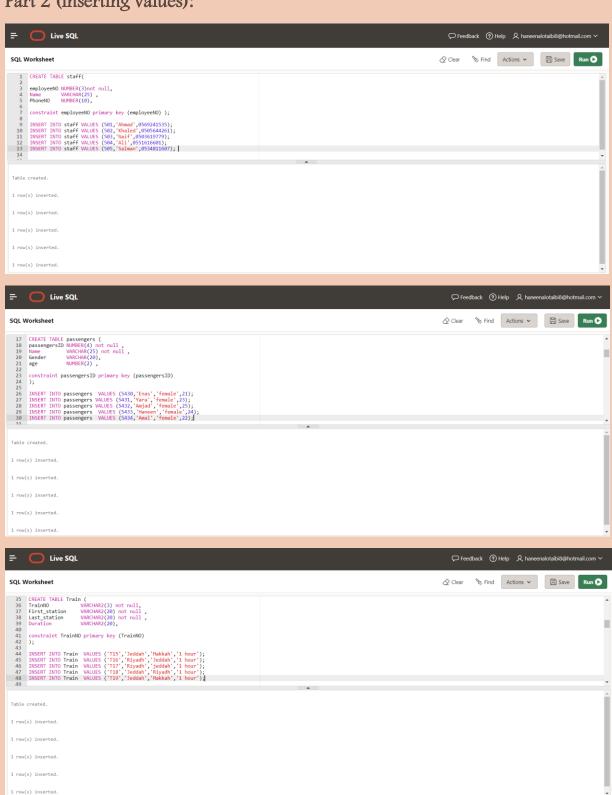


#### Part 1 (Tables creation):





#### Part 2 (inserting values):







#### Part3 (queries implementation):



**Description:** the query display all journey names and total ticket prices for each one.

#### ---SQL CODE:

select journyeName, sum (price) as total

from Journey 17

group by journyeName



**Description:** the query joins between two tables passengers and journey and display name of passengers and names of journey from tables respectively.

#### ---SQL CODE:

select name, journyeName

from passengers

full outer join Journey17 on passengers.passengersID= Journey17.passengersID order by name



**Description:** The query displays the names of passengers and ticket number which its price is 250.

#### ---SQL CODE:

select Name ,TicketNo

from ticket11

where price in (

select price

from ticket11

where price = 250)

order by TicketNo;



**Description:** This query display names of passengers and their ID in specific Journey 'Jeddah-makkah' and arrange it asc by ID.

#### ---SQL CODE:

Select name, passengersID

From Ticket11

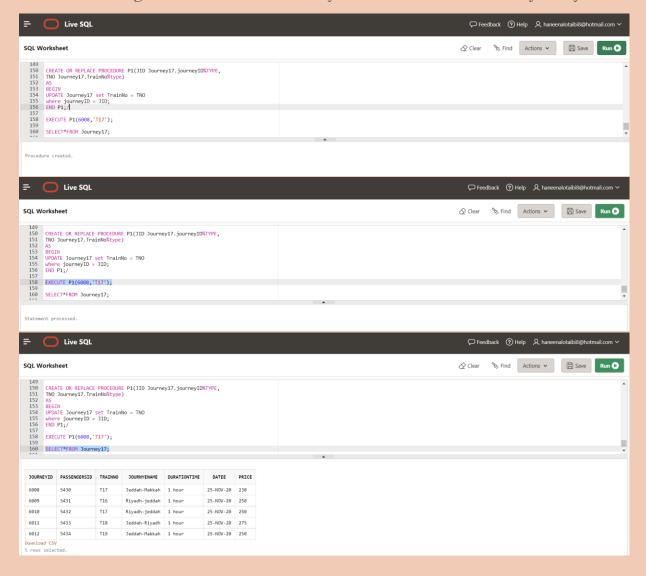
Where journeyName = 'Jeddah-Makkah'

Order by passengersID;

#### Part3 (Procedures):

#### Procedure 1:

Allows us to change train number we've already inserted in the table for each journeyID.



#### Procedure 2:

Allow us to change the passengers id for each ticket number

