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Spatial Databases – Final Assignment

In this scenario, the map of the Hurricane Festival was digitized and put into a database. The database can be used as backend for a (Web-)App for different use-cases. The database is implemented in a modular way using the 3NF. This allows to easily add more tables and insert new data to existing ones while preventing redundancy in the data.

On the one hand, users can use the (Web-)App as an interface to request data from the database to find nearby locations and make decisions based on the query result. On the other hand, the operator of the festival can add new data easily and users will get these updates immediately without the need of updating the (Web-)App.

Caution: The database should be an example database, of how a database with this certain use case could look like. All the data in the database is not validated and shouldn't be used for official purposes!

To set up the database in your own PostgreSQL DBMS please follow the instruction provided in the Readme.

Figure 1 is showing an ER-diagram of the database.

Table 1 is showing the Views of the Database and their related tables. Views are created to easily request data from the database which

1. Is requested frequently
2. Is a composition of multiple tables.

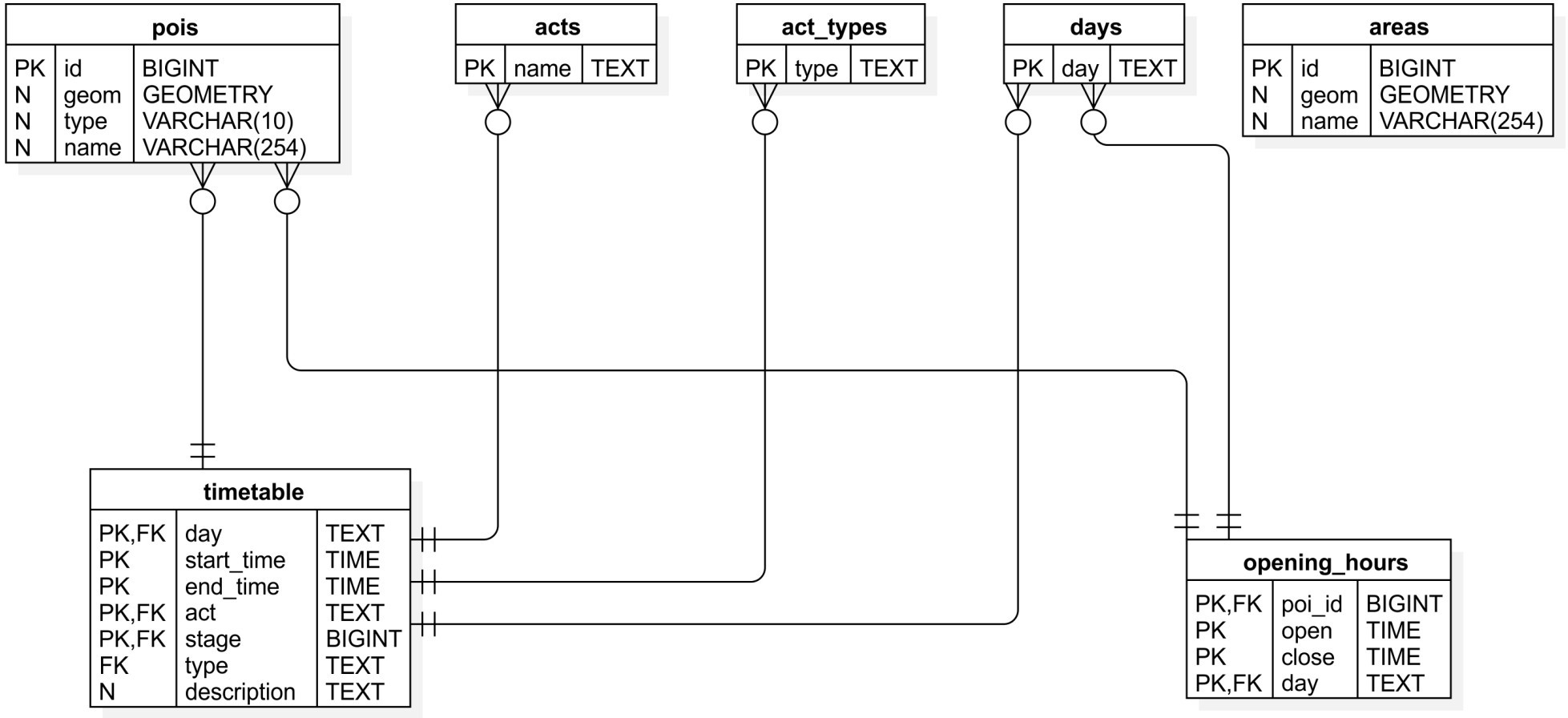

Figure 1 - Database Tables

View Name	Fields	Related Tables
view_campsite_area	eot.pois.name eot.pois.type eot.pois.geom	eot.pois eot.areas
view_festival_area	eot.pois.name eot.pois.type eot.pois.geom	eot.pois eot.areas
view_help_me	eot.pois.name eot.pois.geom	eot.pois
view_stages	eot.pois.id eot.pois.geom eot.pois.type eot.pois.name	eot.pois
view_timetable_view	eot.pois.name as stage eot.timetable.act eot.timetable.day eot.timetable.start_time eot.timetable.end_time eot.timetable.type eot.pois.geom	eot.timetable eot.pois

Table 1 - Views