



UNIVERSITY OF  
WESTMINSTER<sup>®</sup>

**INFORMATICS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY IN  
COLLABORATION WITH UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER(UOW)**

**B.Eng. (Hons) Software Engineering**

5COSC020W Database Systems

Module Leader: Mr.Ragu Sivaraman

Individual Coursework (Part A )

Intermediary Report: PART I

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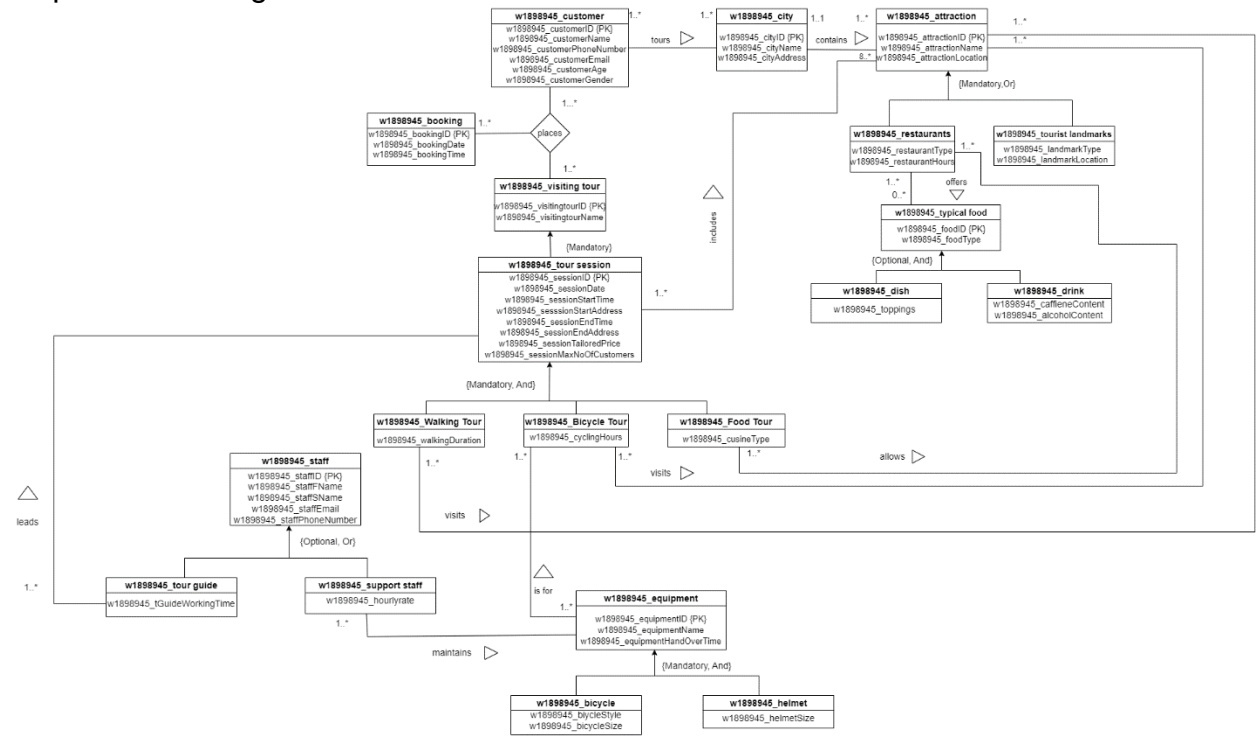
**Date of Submission:** 31/10/2022

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## PART A

### 1. Conceptual ERD diagram for Tourmato.



### 2. Data dictionary to justify the entities found for TOURMATO.

Entity Name	Brief Description
w1898945_Customer	This is a general term used to describe a customer in Tourmato who intends to make a visit to the tourist attractions around Europe countries.
w1898945_City	This is a general term used to describe a city to experience their unique atmospheres, under the direction of a local experienced tour guide.
w1898945_Attractions	This is a general term used to describe multiple touristic attractions considered worth visiting.
w1898945_Visiting Tour	This is a general term used to describe to provide a range of experiences, every city covered by Tourmato
w1898945_Tour Guide	This is a general term used to describe naturally to lead the tour sessions: they take the customers around the city, stop at every attraction, and enthusiastically narrate key facts on the history, geography, architecture, ecology, or gastronomy for each visited attraction.
w1898945_Tourist Session	This is a general term used to describe a visiting tour that has been assigned a specific start date and time, a start address, an end date and time and an end address. Every tour session is also given a tailored price and a maximum number of customers that it can accommodate.
W1898945_Staff	This is a general term used to describe highly-trained employees with specialized roles at Tourmato.

General Entity	Specialised Entity	Explanation
w1898945_Equipment	w1898945_bicycle w1898945_helmet	This is a general term used to describe cycling session where Tourmato lends two main types of equipment for cycling tour sessions: bicycles and cycle helmets. Bicycles come in several styles and sizes, while helmets also have different sizes
w1898945_Typical Food	w1898945_dishes w1898945_drinks	This is a general term used to describe food tour session allow customers to stop at different restaurants and sample selected foods i.e., several dishes and/or drinks. It is possible for a walking tour session or a cycling tour session to also be a food tour session: in this case, customers will walk or ride between different attractions, see selected landmarks and stop at different restaurants to taste some of the nice foods on offer.
w1898945_Staff	w1898945_tour guide w1898945_support staff	The job of tour guides is naturally to lead the tour sessions: they take the customers around the city, stop at every attraction, and enthusiastically narrate key facts on the history, geography, architecture, ecology, or gastronomy for each visited attraction. Support staff also play a key role by ensuring the strict maintenance of all equipment used by Tourmato. Each member of the support staff is assigned the responsibility of several pieces of equipment to ensure that they are always kept in great condition.
w1898945_Tour Session	w1898945_walking tour w1898945_bicycle tour w1898945_food tour	Walking tour sessions are conducted on foot: customers visit the city by walking from one attraction to another. On cycling tour sessions, customers ride from one attraction to another on a bicycle. Finally, food tour sessions allow customers to stop at different restaurants and sample selected foods i.e., several dishes and/or drinks. It is possible for a walking tour session or a cycling tour session to also be a food tour session: in this case, customers will walk or ride between different attractions, see selected landmarks and stop at different restaurants to taste some of the nice foods on offer
w1898945_Attractions	w1898945_tourist landmarks w1898945_restaurants	Landmarks are simply relevant locations in the city that can be viewed, such as monuments, buildings, statues, squares, streets, parks, places of worship and so many more. Restaurants, on the other hand, offer interesting typical foods (dishes and/or drinks) to be sampled so that to allow people to experience the local culinary delicacies.

### 3. Data dictionary to justify the identified relationships and multiplicities for TOURMATO.

Entity name	Multiplicity	Relationship	Multiplicity	Entity name	Brief justifications for
-------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	-------------	--------------------------

					<b>the multiplicity (4 statements for each relationship)</b>
w1898945_Customer	1.. *	Tours	1.. *	City	<div>Customer tours at least one city.</div> <div>One customer tour many cities.</div> <div>One city can be toured by at least one customer.</div> <div>One city can be toured by many customers.</div>
w1898945_City	1..1	Contains	1.. *	w1898945_attractions	<div>One city contains at least one tourist attraction.</div> <div>One city contains many tourist attractions.</div> <div>One tourist attraction can contain one city.</div> <div>One tourist attraction can contain maximum of one city.</div>
w1898945_Tour session	1.. *	Includes	8.. *	w1898945_attractions	<div>One tour session includes at least one tourist attraction.</div> <div>One tour session includes many tourist attractions.</div> <div>One tourist attraction can include one tour session.</div> <div>One tourist attraction can include maximum of one tour session.</div>
w1898945_Tour guide	1.. *	Leads	0.. *	w1898945_Tour Session	<div>Tour guide leads at least one tour session.</div> <div>One Tour guide leads many tours session.</div> <div>One Tour session lead by a tour guide.</div> <div>One tour session can be led by a maximum of one tour guide.</div>
w1898945_Restaurants	1.. *	Offers	0.. *	w1898945_Typical Food	<div>One restaurant offers at least one type of food.</div> <div>One restaurant offers many types of food.</div>

					<div>A particular food offered by at least one restaurant.</div> <div>A particular food can be offered by a maximum of one restaurant.</div>
w1898945_Support Staff	1.. *	Maintains	1.. *	w1898945_Equipment	<div>One support staff maintains at least one equipment.</div> <div>One support staff maintains many equipment.</div> <div>An equipment is maintained by at least one support staff</div> <div>An equipment can be maintained by a maximum of one support staff.</div>
w1898945_Bicycle Tour	1.. *	Visits	1.. *	W1898945_Attractions	<div>One bicycle tour visits at least one attraction location.</div> <div>One bicycle tour can visit many attractions location.</div> <div>An attraction location is visited by at least one bicycle tour.</div> <div>An attraction location can be visited by a maximum of one bicycle tour.</div>

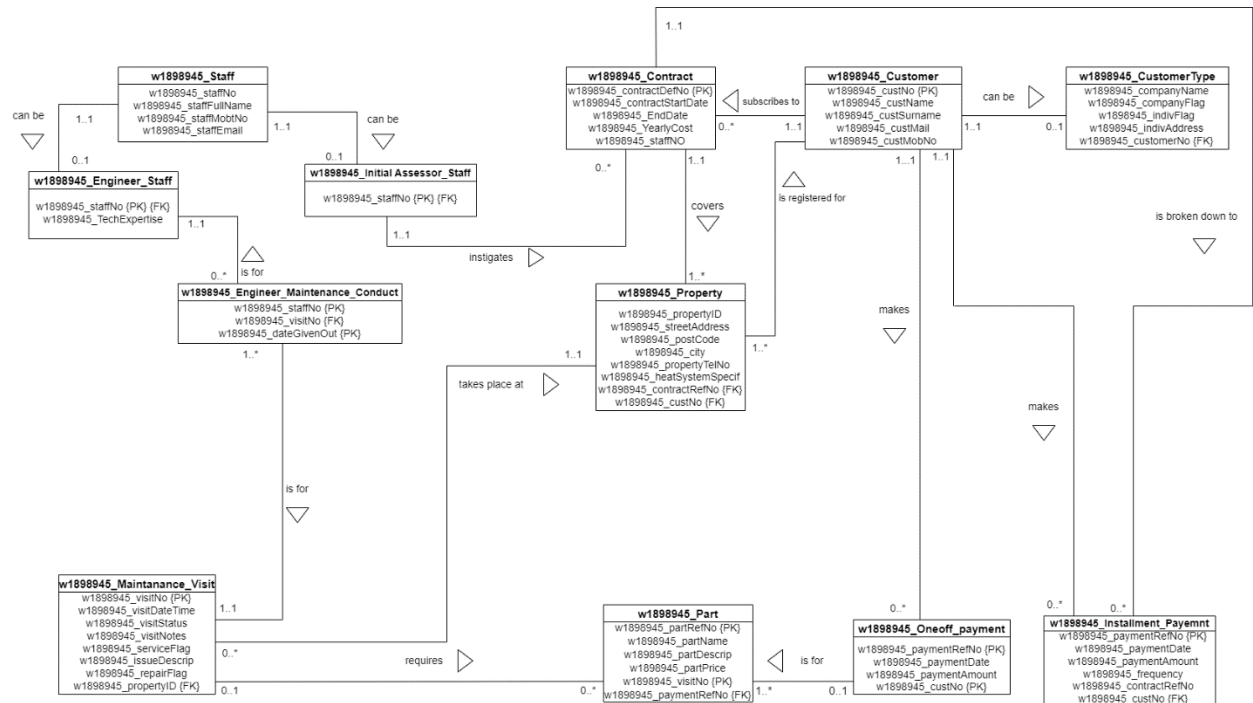
**4. Data Dictionary to document how you identified the attributes and primary keys for each entity for Tourmato.**

Entity name	Attributes for this entity (include PK)		Brief explanation	
w1898945_Customer	w1898945_customerID {PK}		Uniquely identifies a customer and this is the primary key for the customer entity. (Primary key)	
	w1898945_customerName		Defines the name of customer	
	w1898945_customerAddress		Defines the information of the customer's address.	
	w1898945_customerPhoneNumber		Defines the contact number of the customer.	
w1898945_City	w1898945_cityID {PK}		Uniquely identifies a city and this is the primary key for the city entity. (Primary key)	
	w1898945_cityName			

	w1898945_cityAddress		Defines the name of city.	
			Defines the information of the city's address	
w1898945_Tour session	w1898945_sessionID {PK}		Uniquely identifies a session and this is the primary key for the session entity. (Primary key)	
	w1898945_sessionDate		Defines the confirmed date of session.	
	w1898945_sessionStartTime		Defines the confirmed start time of session.	
	w1898945_sessionStartAddress		Defines the confirmed start address of session.	
	w1898945_sessionEndTime		Defines the confirmed end time of session.	
	w1898945_sessionEndAddress		Defines the confirmed end time of session.	
	w1898945_sessionTailoredPrice		Defines the confirmed tailored price of session.	
w1898945_Staff	w1898945_staffID {PK}		Uniquely identifies a staff and this is the primary key for the staff entity. (Primary key)	
	w1898945_staffFName		Defines the First name of staff.	
	w1898945_staffSName		Defines the Surname name of staff.	
	w1898945_staffEmail		Defines the Email of staff.	
	w1898945_staffPhoneNumber		Defines the contact number of the staff.	
w1898945_Equipment	w1898945_equipmentID {PK}		Uniquely identifies an equipment and this is the primary key for the equipment entity. (Primary key)	
	w1898945_equipmentName		Defines the name of the equipment.	
	w1898945_equipmentHandOverTime		Defines the due time of the equipment.	
w1898945_typical food	w1898945_foodID {PK}		Uniquely identifies a food and this is the primary key for the food entity. (Primary key)	
	w1898945_food type		Defines the different types of food.	
w1898945_Attractions	w1898945_attractionID {PK}		Uniquely identifies an attraction and this is the primary key for the attraction entity. (Primary key)	
	w1898945_attractionName		Defines the name of an attraction.	
	w1898945_attractionLocation		Defines the location of an attraction.	

w1898945_Booking	w1898945_bookingID {PK}		Uniquely identifies the booking of the tour and this is the primary key for the booking entity. (Primary key)	
	w1898945_bookingDate		Defines the date of booking of the tour.	
	w1898945_bookingTime		Defines the time of booking of the tour.	
w1898945_Visiting Tour	w1898945_visiting tourID {PK}		Uniquely identifies the visiting tour and this is the primary key for the visiting tour. (Primary key)	
	w1898945_visiting tourName		Defines the name of the visiting tour.	

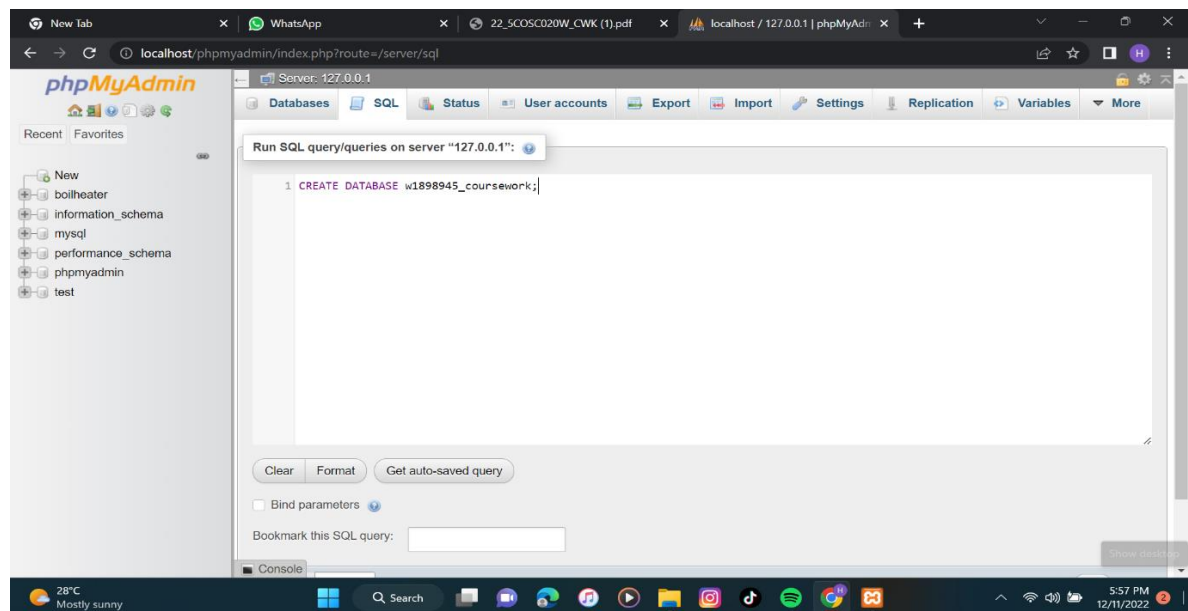
## 5. THE LOGICAL EERD



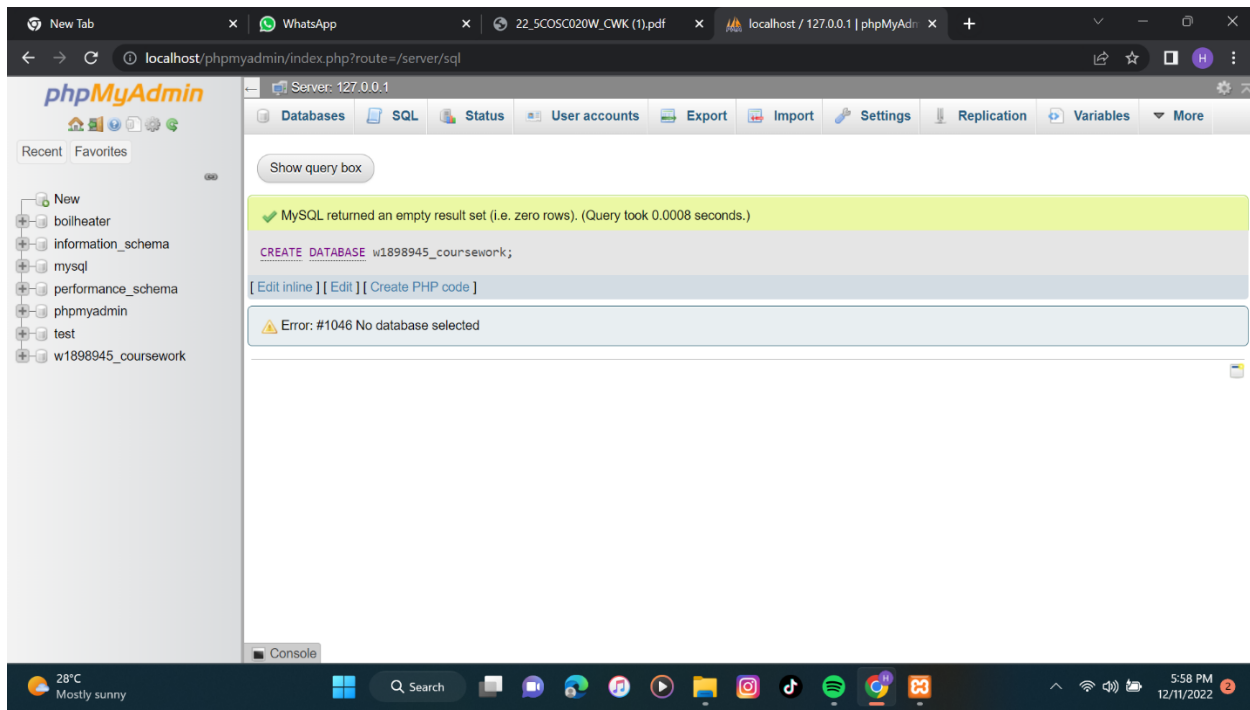
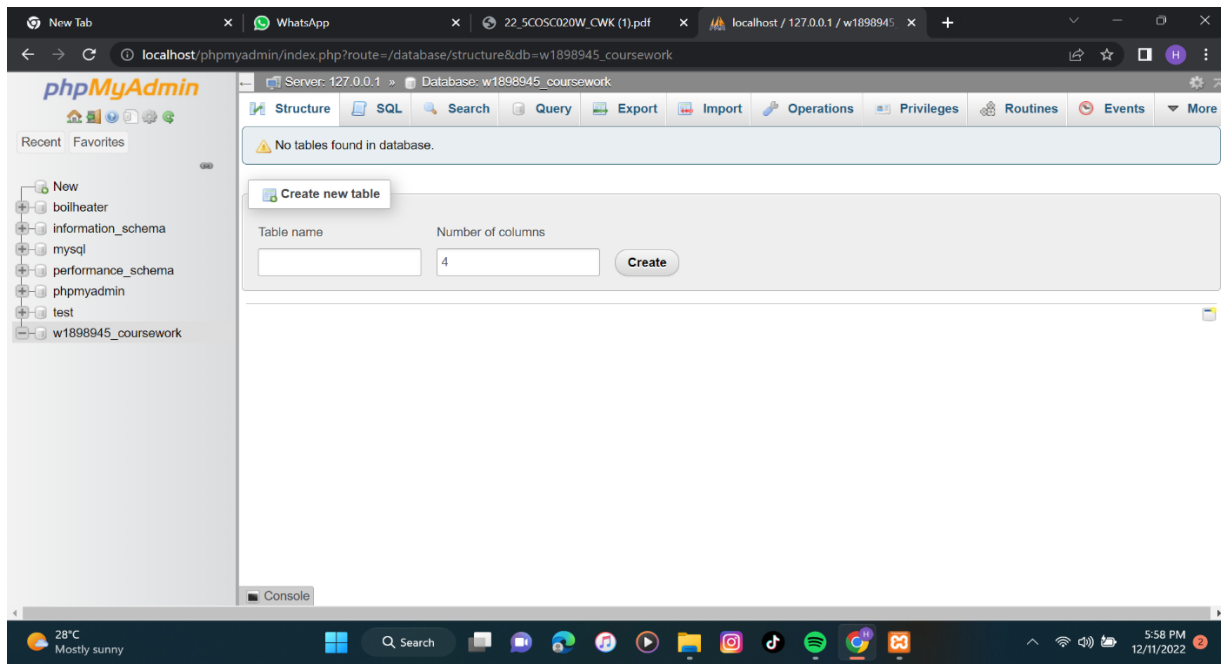
## 6. SQL QUERY

### 1. Creating Database

Code > CREATE DATABASE w1898945\_coursework;

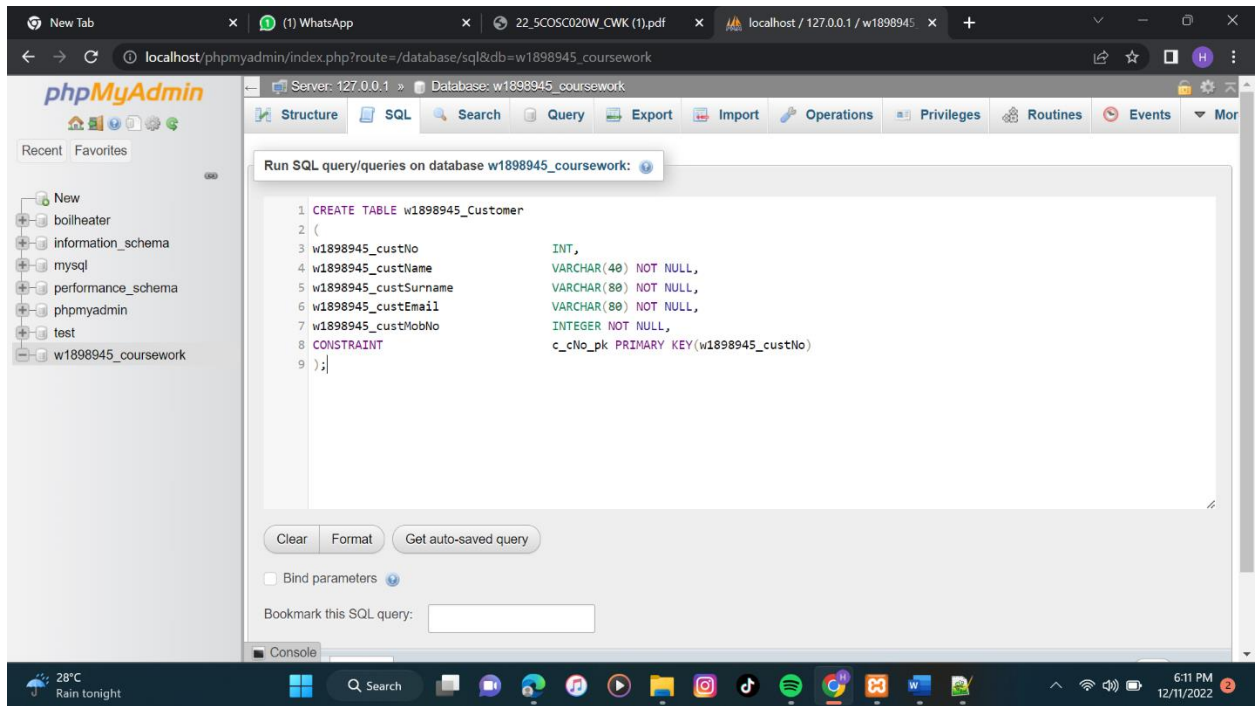






## 2. Creating the tables and populating the tables.

```
CREATE TABLE w1898945_Customer
(
w1898945_custNo          INT,
w1898945_custName        VARCHAR (40) NOT NULL,
w1898945_custSurname     VARCHAR (80) NOT NULL,
w1898945_custEmail       VARCHAR (80) NOT NULL,
w1898945_custMobNo       TEGER NOT NULL,
CONSTRAINT               c_cNo_pk PRIMARY KEY(w1898945_custNo)
);
```



phpMyAdmin interface showing the SQL query execution results for the `w1898945_customer` table. The query returned an empty result set (0 rows).

```
CREATE TABLE w1898945_Customer ( w1898945_custNo INT, w1898945_custName VARCHAR(40) NOT NULL, w1898945_custSurname VARCHAR(80) NOT NULL, w1898945_custEmail VARCHAR(80) NOT NULL, w1898945_custMobNo INTEGER NOT NULL, CONSTRAINT c_cNo_pk PRIMARY KEY(w1898945_custNo) );
```

Warning: #1280 Name 'c\_cNo\_pk' ignored for PRIMARY key.

phpMyAdmin interface showing the table structure for the `w1898945_customer` table. The table has 5 columns:

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	w1898945_custNo	int(11)			No	None			Change Drop More
2	w1898945_custName	varchar(40)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
3	w1898945_custSurname	varchar(80)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
4	w1898945_custEmail	varchar(80)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
5	w1898945_custMobNo	int(11)			No	None			Change Drop More

Indexes: 1 column(s) after w1898945\_custMobNo

Code > INSERT INTO w1898945\_customer

(w1898945\_custNo,w1898945\_custName,w1898945\_custSurname,w1898945\_custEmail,w1898945\_custMobNo)

VALUES('01','deverakonda','vijay','thedeveryakonda@gmail.com','0923451004'),

('02','peter','parker','ptrparker@gmail.com','0856732879'),

('03','hasni','haleem','hashal@gmail.com','0789045123'),

('04','arjun','reddy','arjunreddy17@gmail.com','0913458944'),

('05','shreya','goshal','shregoshal145@gmail.com','0768901123'),

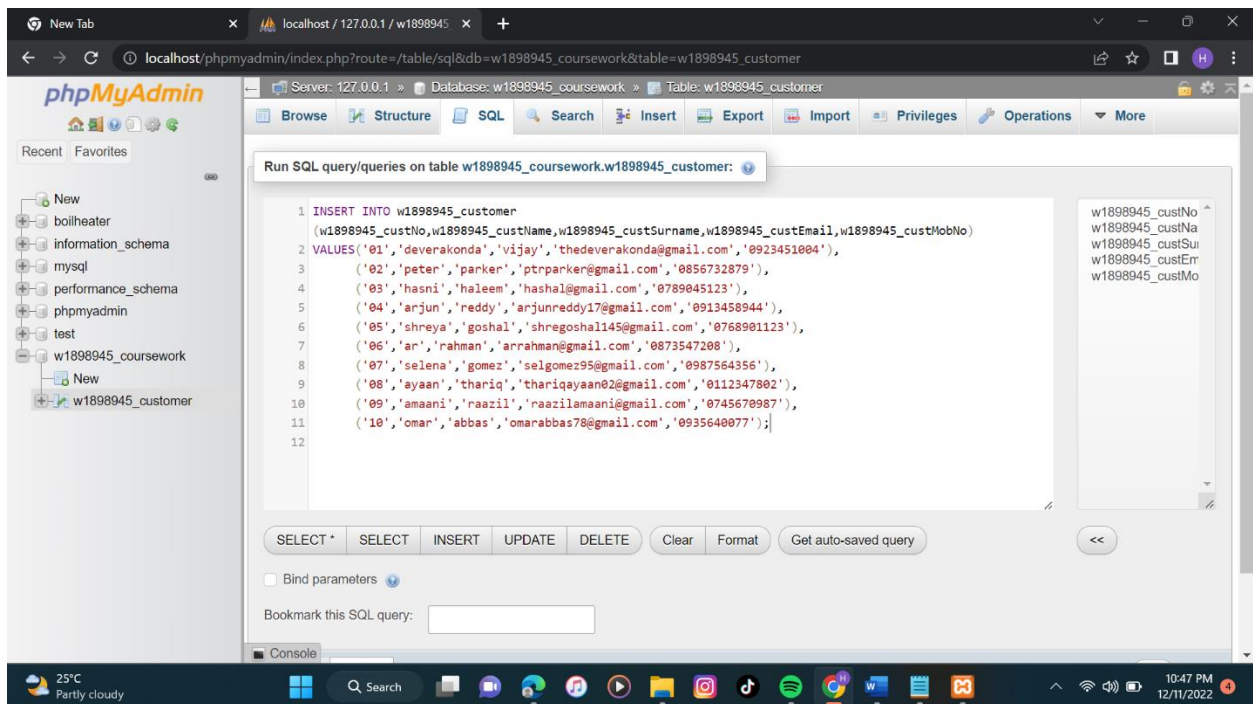
('06','ar','rahman','arrahan@gmail.com','0873547208'),

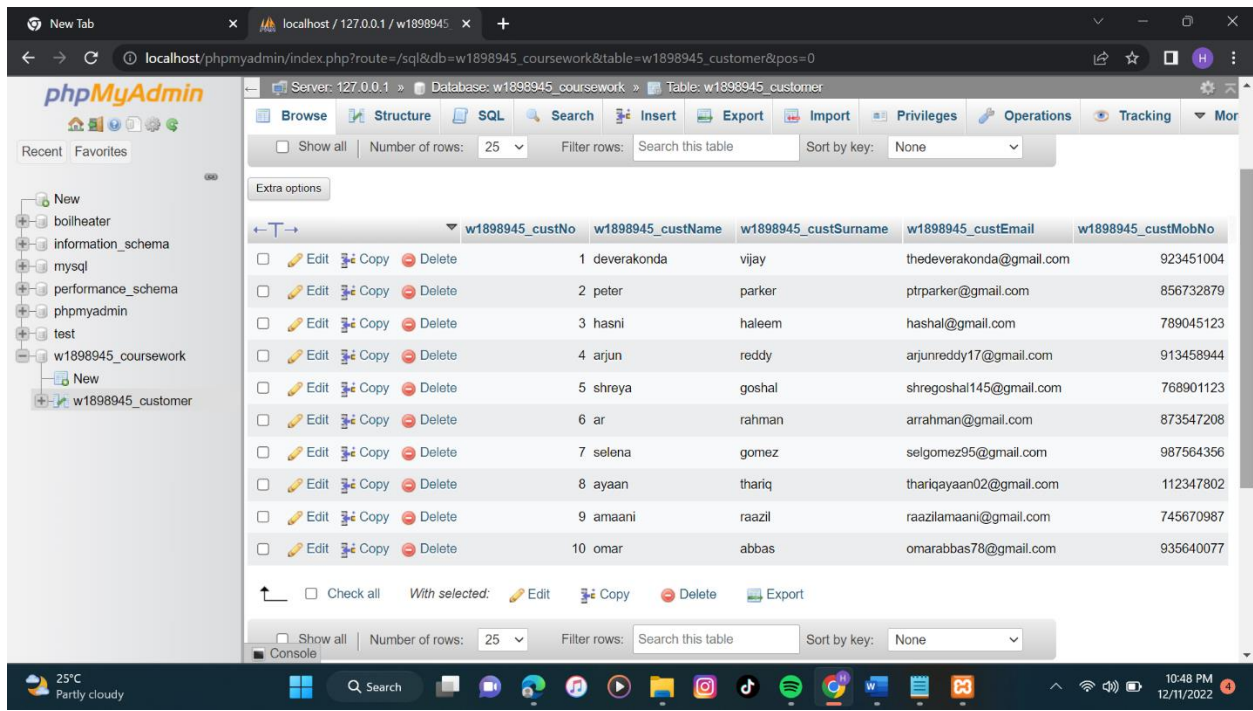
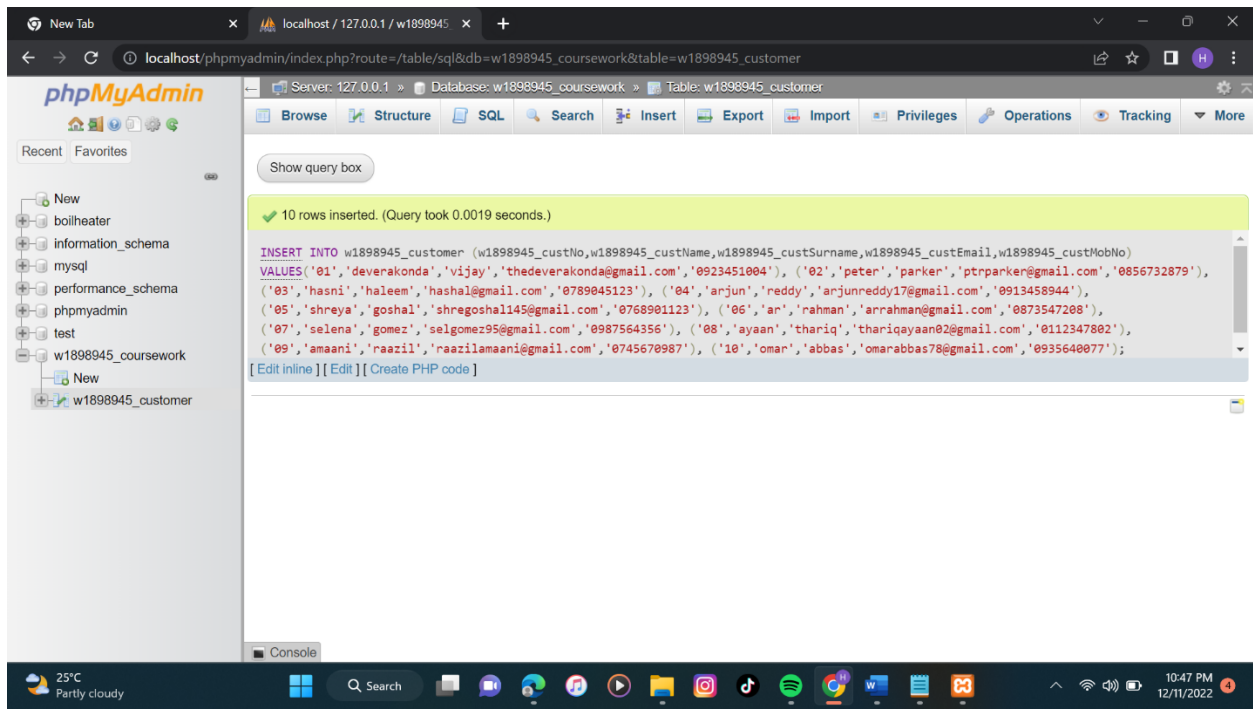
('07','selena','gomez','selgomez95@gmail.com','0987564356'),

('08','ayaan','thariq','thariqayaan02@gmail.com','0112347802'),

('09','amaani','raazil','raazilamaani@gmail.com','0745670987'),

('10','omar','abbas','omarabbas78@gmail.com','0935640077');





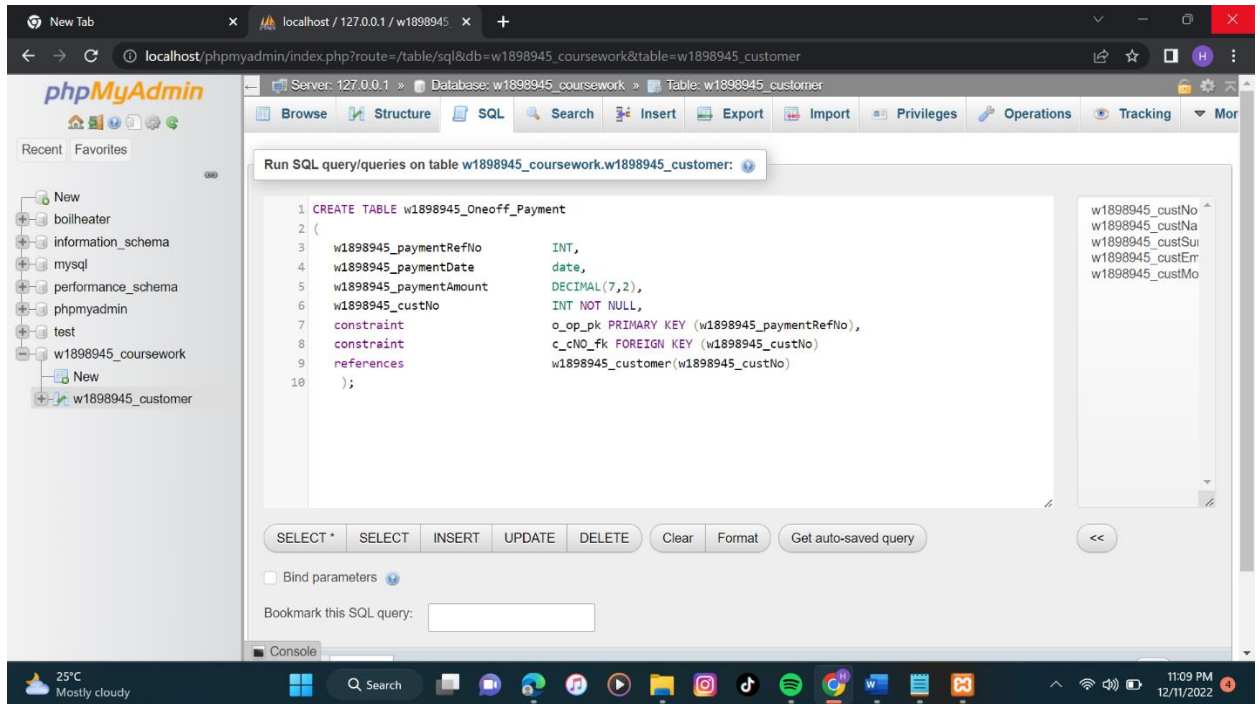
### 3. Creating Oneoff\_payment table and populating the table.

CREATE TABLE w1898945\_Oneoff\_Payment  
(

```

w1898945_paymentRefNo    INT,
w1898945_paymentDate     date,
w1898945_paymentAmount   DECIMAL(7,2),
w1898945_custNo          INT NOT NULL,
constraint                o_op_pk PRIMARY KEY (w1898945_paymentRefNo),
constraint                c_cNO_fk FOREIGN KEY (w1898945_custNo)
references                w1898945_customer(w1898945_custNo)
);

```





localhost/phpmyadmin/index.php?route=/table/sql&db=w1898945\_coursework&table=w1898945\_customer

Server: 127.0.0.1 » Database: w1898945\_coursework » Table: w1898945\_customer

MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0003 seconds.)

```
CREATE TABLE w1898945_Oneoff_Payment ( w1898945_paymentRefNo INT, w1898945_paymentDate date, w1898945_paymentAmount DECIMAL(7,2), w1898945_custNo INT NOT NULL, constraint o_op_pk PRIMARY KEY (w1898945_paymentRefNo), constraint c_cno_fk FOREIGN KEY (w1898945_custNo) references w1898945_customer(w1898945_custNo) );
```

[ Edit inline ] [ Edit ] [ Create PHP code ]

Warning: #1280 Name 'o\_op\_pk' ignored for PRIMARY key.

localhost/phpmyadmin/index.php?route=/table/structure&db=w1898945\_coursework&table=w1898945\_oneoff\_payment

Server: 127.0.0.1 » Database: w1898945\_coursework » Table: w1898945\_oneoff\_payment

Table structure

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	w1898945_paymentRefNo		int(11)	No	None			Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	w1898945_paymentDate		date	Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	w1898945_paymentAmount		decimal(7,2)	Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	w1898945_custNo		int(11)	No	None			Change Drop More

Check all With selected: Browse Change Drop Primary Unique Index Spatial Fulltext

Add to central columns Remove from central columns

Print Propose table structure Track table Move columns Normalize

Add 1 column(s) after w1898945\_custNo Go

Indexes

Action	Keyname	Type	Unique	Packed	Column	Cardinality	Collation	Null	Comment
Drop	PRIMARY	BTREE	Yes	No	w1898945_paymentRefNo	0	A	No	

INSERT INTO

w1898945\_oneoff\_payment(w1898945\_paymentRefNo,w1898945\_paymentDate,w1898945\_paymentAmount,w1898945\_custNo)

VALUES ('101','2021-10-21','57.00','01'),

('102','2021-12-06','89.00','02'),

```

('103','2022-05-05','44.00','03'),
('104','2022-07-09','77.00','04'),
('105','2022-02-14','36.00','05'),
('106','2022-10-19','69.00','06'),
('107','2022-04-25','99.00','07'),
('108','2022-12-13','45.00','08'),
('109','2022-09-05','53.00','09'),
('110','2022-03-23','83.00','10');

```

SELECT

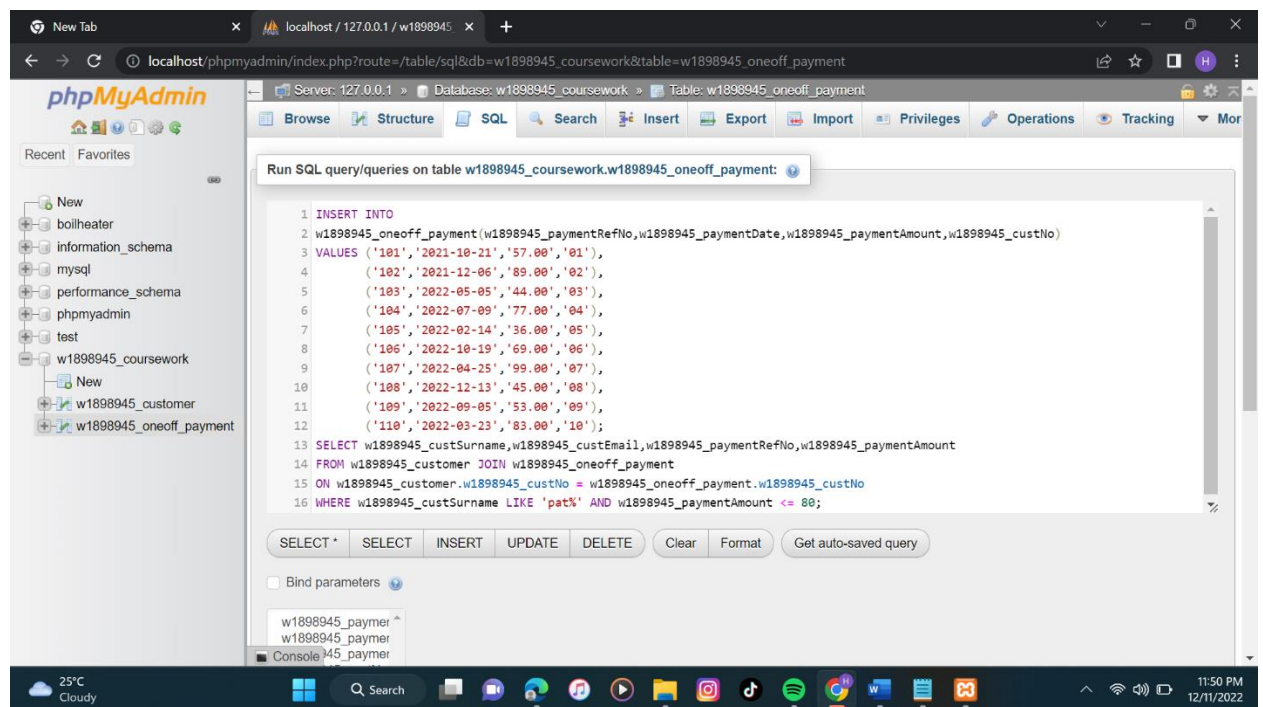
w1898945\_custSurname,w1898945\_custEmail,w1898945\_paymentRefNo,w1898945\_paymentAmount

FROM w1898945\_customer JOIN w1898945\_oneoff\_payment

ON w1898945\_customer.w1898945\_custNo =

w1898945\_oneoff\_payment.w1898945\_custNo

WHERE w1898945\_custSurname LIKE 'pat%' AND w1898945\_paymentAmount <= 80;



The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for a database named 'w1898945\_coursework'. The left sidebar displays the database structure, including tables like 'w1898945\_customer' and 'w1898945\_oneoff\_payment'. The main area shows the SQL query editor with the following query:

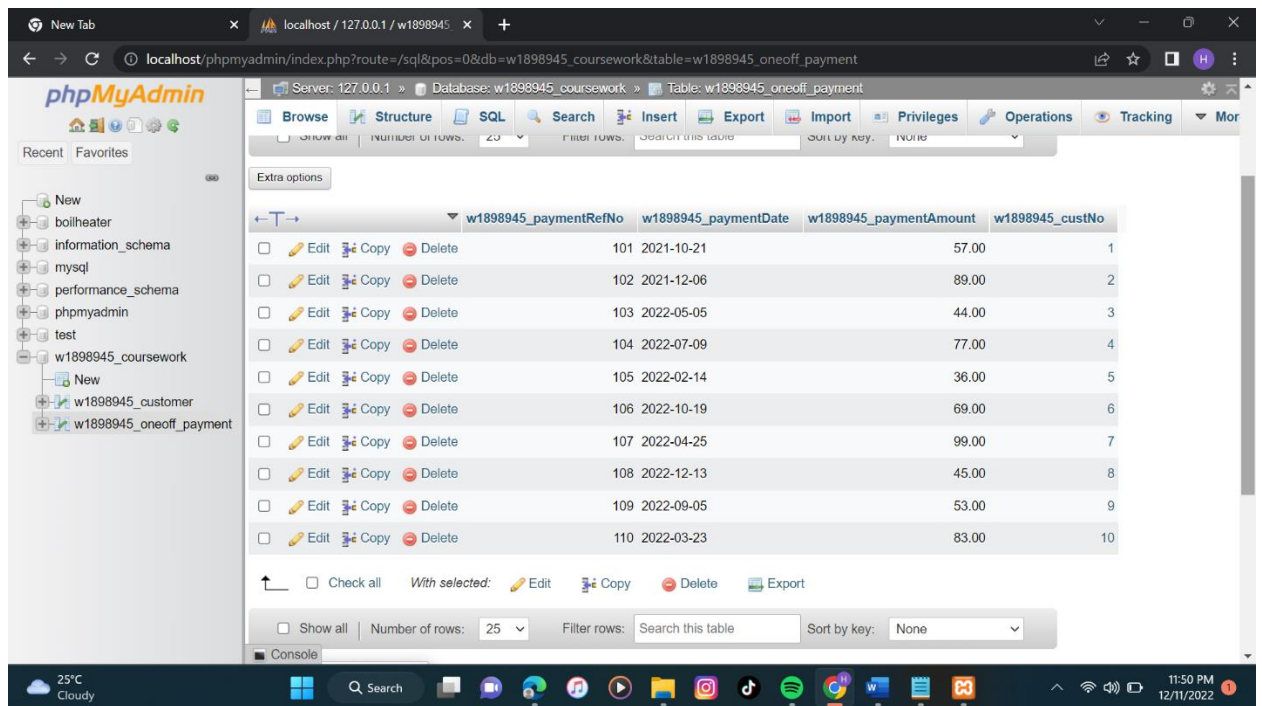
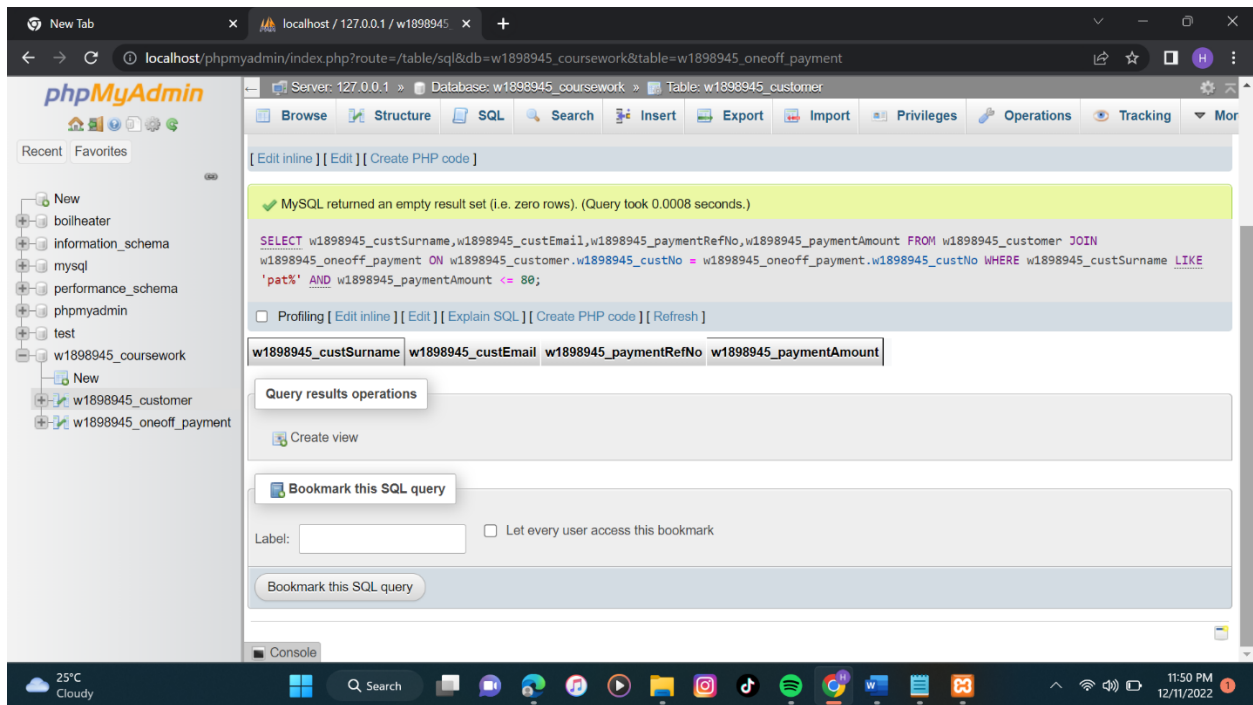
```

1 INSERT INTO
2 w1898945_oneoff_payment(w1898945_paymentRefNo,w1898945_paymentDate,w1898945_paymentAmount,w1898945_custNo)
3 VALUES ('101','2021-10-21','57.00','01'),
4 ('102','2021-12-06','89.00','02'),
5 ('103','2022-05-05','44.00','03'),
6 ('104','2022-07-09','77.00','04'),
7 ('105','2022-02-14','36.00','05'),
8 ('106','2022-10-19','69.00','06'),
9 ('107','2022-04-25','99.00','07'),
10 ('108','2022-12-13','45.00','08'),
11 ('109','2022-09-05','53.00','09'),
12 ('110','2022-03-23','83.00','10');
13 SELECT w1898945_custSurname,w1898945_custEmail,w1898945_paymentRefNo,w1898945_paymentAmount
14 FROM w1898945_customer JOIN w1898945_oneoff_payment
15 ON w1898945_customer.w1898945_custNo = w1898945_oneoff_payment.w1898945_custNo
16 WHERE w1898945_custSurname LIKE 'pat%' AND w1898945_paymentAmount <= 80;

```

Below the query editor, there are buttons for 'SELECT \*', 'SELECT', 'INSERT', 'UPDATE', 'DELETE', 'Clear', 'Format', and 'Get auto-saved query'. There is also a checkbox for 'Bind parameters'.





## 7. SQL Query to select the records with the given conditions.

Code>SELECT

w1898945\_custSurname, w1898945\_custEmail, w1898945\_paymentRefNo, w1898945\_paymentAmount

FROM w1898945\_customer

JOIN w1898945\_Oneoff\_payment

ON w1898945\_customer.w1898945\_custNo = w1898945\_oneoff\_payment.w1898945\_custNo  
WHERE w1898945\_custSurname  
LIKE 'Pat%' AND w1898945\_paymentAmount <= 80;

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with the SQL query editor open. The query is as follows:

```
1 SELECT w1898945_custSurname,w1898945_custEmail,w1898945_paymentRefNo,w1898945_paymentAmount
2 FROM w1898945_customer
3 JOIN w1898945_oneoff_payment
4 ON w1898945_customer.w1898945_custNo = w1898945_oneoff_payment.w1898945_custNo WHERE
5 w1898945_custSurname
6 LIKE 'Pat%' AND w1898945_paymentAmount <= 80;
```

The interface includes a sidebar with a database tree, a top navigation bar with tabs like 'Browse', 'Structure', 'SQL', and 'Search', and a bottom status bar showing the server name and database.

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with the results of the SQL query displayed. The message indicates that the query returned an empty result set (zero rows).

MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0006 seconds.)

The query is repeated in the results area:

```
SELECT w1898945_custSurname,w1898945_custEmail,w1898945_paymentRefNo,w1898945_paymentAmount FROM w1898945_customer JOIN
w1898945_oneoff_payment ON w1898945_customer.w1898945_custNo = w1898945_oneoff_payment.w1898945_custNo WHERE w1898945_custSurname LIKE
'Pat%' AND w1898945_paymentAmount <= 80;
```

Below the query, there are options for 'Query results operations' and 'Bookmark this SQL query'.

Area	MySQL	MongoDB
1. Introduction	<p>Organizing and storing data, MySQL is a free and open-source relational database management system.</p> <p>Data in tables with associated data types using structured query language. 2022 (Acharya)</p> <p>Data is kept in tabular form with columns and rows, and a different key is used for each row. (2022 Taylor)</p>	<p>An open-source NoSQL database management system is MongoDB. which stores and employs document-oriented methods.</p> <p>Data retrieval.</p> <p>Data is kept as collections of documents. (2022 Taylor)</p>
2. Schemas	<p>In MySQL, the schema must be defined before any data is added to the database.</p> <p>MySQL requires a necessary pre-establishment on how tables are built before data can be stored there.</p> <p>A stable schema for the user is preferable. (Franco &amp; Berga, 2021)</p>	<p>Because MongoDB permits the usage of unstructured data, users may create applications.</p> <p>without previously specifying the schema.</p> <p>Enables users to quickly integrate and store various sorts of data and dynamically change the structure without experiencing any downtime.</p> <p>Users can access pre-defined structures using MongoDB.</p> <p>Franco and Berga, 2021</p>
3. Data Consistency.	Data consistency in MySQL is high as data duplication does not happen.	Data consistency in MongoDB is relatively low-level.
4. Storage.	<p>Rows and columns make up tables in which MySQL stores data.</p> <p>Every data connection adheres to a rigid logical organization. (Meher, 2021)</p>	<p>Data is kept as documents and collections in MongoDB.</p> <p>Collection includes written materials.</p> <p>This has key-value pairs representing the basic data components. (Meher, 2021)</p>
5. Performance.	MySQL performs great in transactional operations.	MongoDB performs better on unstructured data as it is based on document-based system.
6. Workload.	<p>For high-performance joins across several tables, MySQL is designed. (Anon., 2022)</p> <p>MySQL can map intricate data relationships</p>	<p>MongoDB's writing speed is comparatively quick. (Anon., 2022)</p> <p>Data-wise, MongoDB is superior.</p>

		data mining and analysis.
7. Security.	MySQL offers standard security measures such as normal encryption for the community edition. For enterprise edition it provides more security features such as authentication, TDE, masking, firewall etc. (Anon., 2022)	MongoDB provides security features like authentication, access control (user, role-based access control), and encryption (TLS/SSL) for sensitive data. (Anon., 2022)

## REFERENCES

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