# Name of Your Company

Choose a name for your company. It makes the project more fun and who knows, this may inspire you to develop an idea and start your own company!

# Project Title

The title goes here

# Team

* Member 1 full name (MySQL Expert)
* Member 2 full name (MS SQL Server Expert)

You are going to learn MySQL and MS SQL Server. One of you implements the project on MySQL and the other on MS SQL Server. However, you are going to teach the DBMS which you learn to your project partner. At the end both of you know two well-known DBMS’s.

# Weekly Meeting Hours

We will meet and work on the project every (a day of the week, e.g. Monday, Tuesday…) from …….. to ……...

Decide with your groupmate on a specific day and time. Do not write something like “We will meet every week for 1 hour”. This is not specific and may not happen. Fixing a specific time for meetings and sticking to it is a good practice for time management and teamwork.

# Project Description

Project description is placed here. This part is used for describing, in non-technical terms, what your project is about. The description can be a few paragraphs to introduce the project to the reader. If you found that the description that was provided to you is not complete or it is not clear, make sure to complete it. If you found the description provided to you by your instructor is complete and clear, just copy paste it here.

There is a database which holds data about student clubs. **Students have their unique student id, and have name, program, address, gender etc.** Examples of clubs are sport clubs, religious clubs, programming club, computer networks club, database club, music club. **Clubs have their unique Club ID and have the name / category of the club.** Students based on their interest join those clubs. Each club can have several groups. A **group is a child of a Club.** Students join groups and not clubs. Each club has a lead. And each group has a head. Each group organizes some events. Members of the group can be the students currently registered at the school or they can be an alumnus. One student can be part of many groups of a club or member of many groups in many clubs. Each event is organized by a group, date, time, location (room number, floor, building), subject, and registration fee. We store the information about organizers of an event. If a member is alumnus, we need to store his/her work history information (name of company, position, start date, end date…). Pay attention that a person may join a company in different time. It means that a person may join a company, leave it and join in again several years later. We store start date and end date of membership in each group that a student joins. Groups may work on some funded projects. We need to store how much money (fund or budget) a project receives. The fund is divided and paid to students, and we need to store the portion of money that each student receives due to working on that project.

# Assumptions about Cardinality and Participations

You can write all the assumptions about Cardinality and Participations (total/partial) here.

* Student/Alumnus can have 0 or more groups.
* Groups are consisting of 1 or more student/alumnus.
* Clubs are consisting of 1 or more groups.
* Groups can work on 0 or more projects
* Assumption2
* Assumption3
* …..
* …..

# EER Modeling Diagram

In the following drawing canvas, EER Modeling shapes have been provided. You can copy and replicate them (Ctrl+C to copy and Ctrl+V to paste. You can also select a shape, then press Ctrl button and drag and drop to copy a shape) and edit them to build your diagram.

Entity can be edited

Entity can be edited

Text can be edited

Text can be edited

M

N

1

# ER-Model Mapping to Database Relational Schema

The relational Schema is written here

# Normalization

All relations must be normalized up to BCNF. You must explain why you believe every relation in your database in normalized.

# Determining Data Types (Domain) and Constraints

You explain why you choose a certain data type for a field and why you apply certain constraints

# Creating Database and Tables - SQL DDL

You do not need to copy SQL commands here. Save your SQL commands in a script file and just mention the name of the file here. Make sure the script file is stored besides this document within the same folder.

# Inserting Values in Tables

You do not need to copy SQL commands here. Save your SQL commands in a script file and just mention the name of the file here. Make sure the script file is stored beside this document within the same folder.

# SQL Queries

You do not need to copy SQL commands here. Save your SQL commands in a script file and just mention the name of the file here. Make sure the script file is stored beside this document within the same folder.

# Views

You do not need to copy SQL commands here. Save your SQL commands in a script file and just mention the name of the file here. Make sure the script file is stored beside this document within the same folder.