**Intro to DB Presentation**

Our system comprises several entities, each with its set of attributes. These entities include the Customer, TravelPackage, Booking, Itinerary, Payment, Vendor, and VendorRelationship.

First up, we have the Customer table, which stores crucial details about our customers. This includes their first and last names, contact information such as email and phone numbers, address, and their membership level within our loyalty program. Each customer is uniquely identified by a Customer ID.

Moving on to the TravelPackage table, this entity holds comprehensive information about our travel packages. From the destination and itinerary to accommodation options, transportation modes, and activities, everything is recorded here. Each package is assigned a PackageID for easy identification.

The Booking table is where we record booking transactions. It connects customers with specific travel packages and includes details such as BookingID, PackageID, CustomerID, booking date, payment status, total amount, and DestinationID, which links bookings with specific destinations within the TravelPackage table.

Next, we have the Itinerary table, which maintains information about the itinerary of each booking. It specifies the start and end dates of travel and links each itinerary entry to a customer and a travel package.

The Payment table tracks payment details for each booking. It records payment ID, booking ID, payment date, amount, and payment method, allowing us to keep a comprehensive record of all transactions.

Now, let's talk about the Vendor table, which manages information about vendors providing travel services. Each vendor is assigned a VendorID and includes details such as name, type, contract start and end dates, and commission rate.

Lastly, the VendorRelationship table creates associations between vendors and bookings, ensuring efficient tracking of vendor relationships for each booking.

Visualizing the relationships between these entities, we have an Entity-Relationship Diagram (ERD). Each rectangle represents an entity, and the lines indicate relationships between them. Single lines represent one-to-one or one-to-many relationships, while double lines represent many-to-many relationships.

In conclusion, our ER diagram provides a clear visualization of how our Travel Agency Booking Management System is structured. It allows us to efficiently manage travel-related information, catering to the needs of both customers and vendors.