

AN AUCTION HOUSE TEMPLATE

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1.Auction House Description

The company sells antiques and artwork at auction. The owners of items put up for auction by the company are legal sellers. The people who purchase these items are referred to as buyers. After receiving a batch of items from the sellers, the firm decides at which auction it will be more profitable to present a particular item. Before the next auction, each item displayed is assigned a separate lot number, which plays the same role as the product code entered before. Two items sold at different auctions may have the same lot numbers. The details about each auction are recorded by the company. The date, place, and time are noted, as well as any other specifics (for example, oil paintings from before 1900). Information about each item sold is also entered: the auction for which it is claimed, the lot number, the seller, the starting price, and a brief verbal description. The seller is allowed to display any number of items, and the buyer can purchase any number of items. The same person or firm can act as both a seller and a buyer. After the auction, employees of the auction house record the actual price paid for an item and the buyer's data.

2.Solutions and Explanations

In my DB model for Auction House model, I used Entity Relationship modelling to represent each entity is represented by a box with two compartments, the first for entity name and the second for attributes. Between entities I used 2 type of relationships which is : One to Many and Many to Many. In model I created 10 tables(entities): Seller,Seller Item,Item,Item Auction, Auction, Payment, Buyer, Bid, Employee, Employee Auction with their attributes and data types. My tables consist of data types like: int, varchar,decimal and time.

3.The logical scheme of DB Model



4. The Benefits of implementing a database. Project Vision

Improve data organization and accessibility: A database provides a central location for all of your project data, making it easy to find and access the information you need when you need it.

Reduce data redundancy: A database can help to reduce data redundancy by storing each piece of data only once. This can save storage space and make your data more accurate and consistent.

Improve data security: A database can help to improve data security by providing access control and encryption features. This can help to protect your data from unauthorized access and corruption.

Support data analysis and reporting: A database can be used to support data analysis and reporting. This can help you to make better decisions about your project by providing you with insights into your data.