**Event\_Viewer Schema Definitions.**

1. **start\_date**: The start\_date column refers to the actual time and date an event begins. For example, If the start\_date is 2012-01-01 11:15:00, then it means the event began at 11:15 am on January 1st 2012. Each value in the start date column must be written in the format YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS to be considered valid.

2. **end\_date**: The end\_date column refers to the actual time and date an event ends. For example, If the end\_date is 2012-02-03 10:00:00, then it means the event ended at 10:00 am on February 3rd 2012. Each value contained in the end\_date column must be written in the format YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS to be considered valid.

3. **location**: The location attribute refers to the name of the location where an even occurred. Each unique value in location column is stored in array containing all locations.

4. **lat**: The lat attribute refers to the latitude of the location. A (-) sign before a value in this column indicates a latitude value in the south(S) while no sign indicates a value in the north (N).

5. **lng:** The lng attribute refers to the longitude of the location. A (-) sign before a value in this column indicates a longitude value in the west(W) while no sign indicates a value in the east(E).

6. **event\_name:** The event\_name attribute refers to the name of an event. Note that If an event occurs multiple times, then a user must enter the same name on each row in the event\_name column.

7. **event\_value:** The event\_value attribute refers to the magnitude associated to a specific event.

8. **event\_unit:** The event\_unit refers to the unit associated to the value inserted in the event\_value column