

# **Project 4: Implementing a Database**

Database Planning and Requirement Analysis Event Management System: OccasionOrganizer

# By

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To

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# **Table of Content**

	Page
The relational schemas from phase 3 and the corresponding ER diagram	1
Relation Schema	2
ER diagram	3
The normalized relational database schema and corresponding ER diagram	4
Normalized relation schema	4
ER diagram	6
he relational schemas from phase 3 and the corresponding ER diagram  Relation Schema  ER diagram  he normalized relational database schema and corresponding ER diagram  Normalized relation schema  ER diagram  ER diagram  discussion on the verification of your relational database schema  discussion on the implementation of your database including difficulty, challenges,	7
A discussion on the implementation of your database including difficulty, challenges,	9
solutions, limitation	

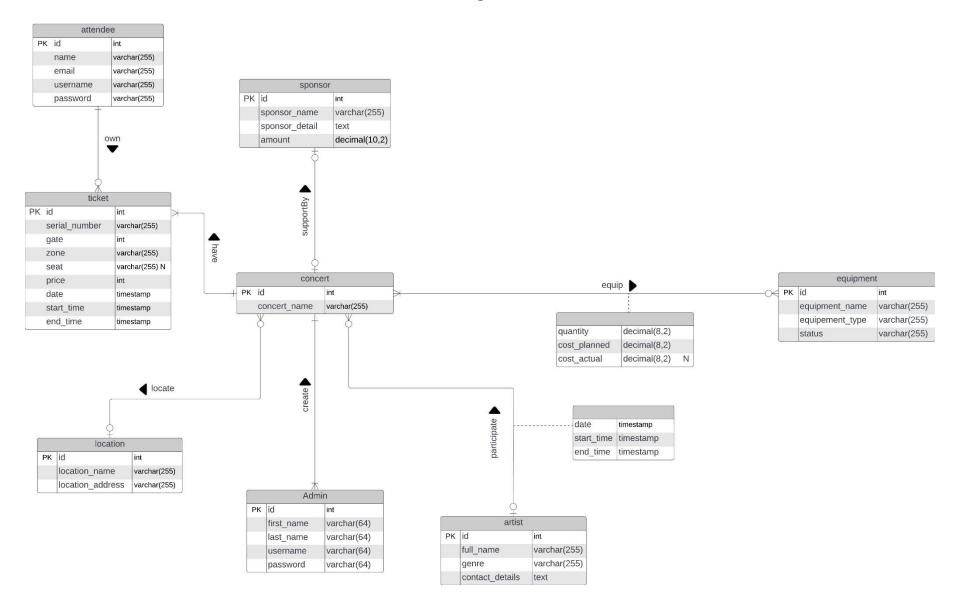
# The relational schemas from phase 3 and the corresponding ER diagram

# **Relation Schema**

- Attributes which are bold and underlined are the Primary Keys
- Attributes which are Italic are the Foreign Keys
- <u>Attributes</u> which are bold, italic and underlined are both Primary Keys and Foreign Keys

• Attendee attendee\_id name email username password Ticket serial\_number start\_time end\_time attendee\_id concert\_id ticket\_id price date gate zone seat • Concert concert\_id concert\_name start time end\_time sponsor\_id sponsor\_name sponsor\_detail location\_id equipment\_id artist\_id date amount Location location\_name location\_address location\_id Admin first\_name last\_name concert\_id admin\_id password username • Artist full\_name location\_id contact\_details artist\_id genre Equipment equipment\_id equipment \_name equipment\_type status • Equip equipment\_id concert\_id location\_id cost\_planned cost\_actual quantity

# **ER diagram**



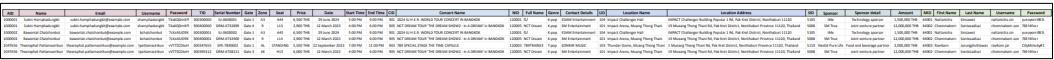
# The normalized relational database schema and corresponding ER diagram

# Normalized relation schema

Unnormalized Form



• 1NF (First Normal From)



- OccasionOrganizer (AID, Name, Email, Username, Password, TID, Serial Number, Gate, Zone, Seat, Price, Date, Start Time, End Time, CID, Concert Name, NID, Full Name, Genre, Contact Details, LID, Location Name, Location Address, SID, Sponsor, Sponsor detail, Amount, MID, First Name, Last Name, Username, Password)
- 2NF (Second normal form)
  - Attendee (attendee\_id, name, email, username, password)
  - Ticket (<u>ticket\_id</u>, serial\_number, gate, zone, seat, price, date, start\_time, end\_time, attendee\_id, concert\_id)
  - Concert (<u>concert\_id</u>, concert\_name, date, start\_time, end\_time, sponsor\_id, sponsor\_name, sponsor\_detail, amount, *location\_id*,
     equipment\_id, artist\_id)
  - Location (<u>location\_id</u>, location\_name, location\_address)
  - Admin (<u>admin\_id</u>, first\_name, last\_name, username, password, concert\_id)
  - Artist (<u>artist\_id</u>, full\_name, genre, contact\_details, *location\_id*)
  - Equipment (<u>equipment\_id</u>, equipment\_name, equipment\_type, status, quantity, cost\_planned, cost\_actual)
  - Participate (artist\_id, concert\_id, date, start\_time, end\_time)

## • 3NF (Third normal form)

### o Attendee:

- attendee\_id -> name, email, username, password
- username -> attendee id, name, email, password
- email -> attendee id, name, username, password

#### o Ticket:

- ticket\_id -> serial\_number, gate, zone, seat, price, date, start\_time, end\_time, attendee\_id, concert\_id
- serial\_number -> ticket\_id, gate, zone, seat, price, date, start\_time, end\_time, attendee\_id, concert\_id
- attendee\_id, concert\_id -> ticket\_id, serial\_number, gate, zone, seat, price, date, start\_time, end\_time

#### o Concert:

concert\_id -> concert\_name, date, start\_time, end\_time, sponsor\_id,
 sponsor\_name, sponsor\_detail, amount, location\_id, equipment\_id, artist\_id

#### o Location:

location\_id -> location\_name, location\_address

#### o Admin:

- admin id -> first name, last name, username, password, concert id
- username -> admin\_id, first\_name, last\_name, password, concert\_id

#### Artist:

artist\_id -> full\_name, genre, contact\_details, location\_id

## Equipment:

equipment\_id -> equipment\_name, equipment\_type, status

#### Equip:

equipment\_id, concert\_id -> quantity, cost\_planned, cost\_actual

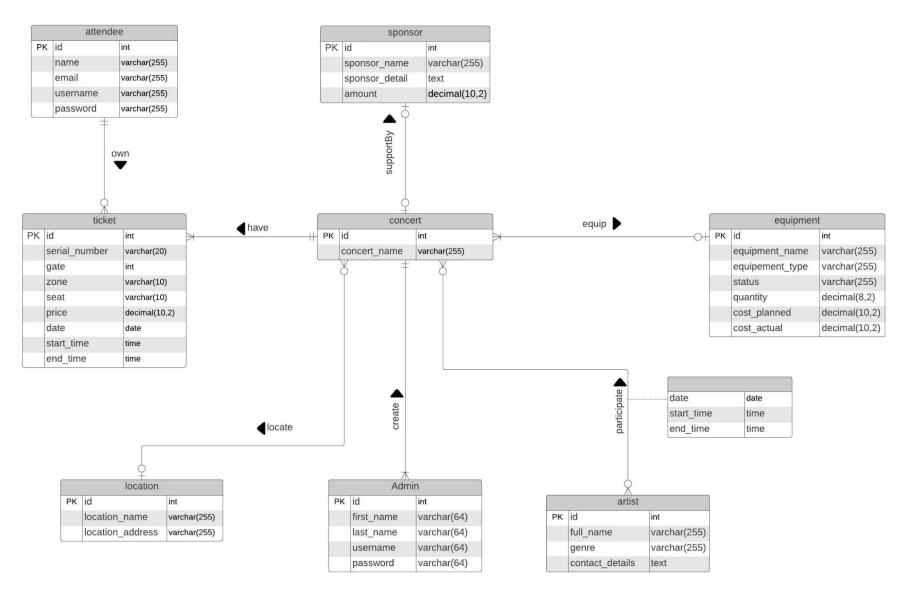
#### Participate:

artist\_id, concert\_id -> date, start\_time, end\_time

#### Additional FDs:

- location\_id -> artist\_id (assuming each artist is associated with a unique location)
- concert\_id -> admin\_id (assuming each concert is managed by a single admin

# **ER** diagram



# A discussion on the verification of your relational database schema

The ERD illustrates the following entities: Attendee, Ticket, Concert, Location, Admin, Artist, Equipment, Equip, and Participate.

The ERD seems to represent a well-structured schema for a concert ticket booking system. Reduce redundancy: The schema might benefit from normalization. For example, consider separating artist details into a dedicated Artist table linked to the Concert table through a foreign key. Additionally, ensure primary keys are unique identifiers (e.g., attendee\_id instead of username). This helps minimize data inconsistencies.

## **Entity Breakdown:**

- Attendee (attendee\_id, name, email, username, password)
- Ticket (<u>ticket\_id</u>, serial\_number, gate, zone, seat, price, date, start\_time, end\_time, attendee\_id, concert\_id)
- Concert (<u>concert id</u>, concert\_name, date, start\_time, end\_time, sponsor\_id, sponsor\_name, sponsor\_detail, amount, location\_id, equipment\_id, artist\_id)
- Location (<u>location\_id</u>, location\_name, location\_address)
- Admin (admin\_id, first\_name, last\_name, username, password, concert\_id)
- Artist (artist\_id, full\_name, genre, contact\_details, location\_id)
- Equipment (<u>equipment\_id</u>, equipment\_name, equipment\_type, status, quantity, cost\_planned, cost\_actual)
- Participate (artist\_id, concert\_id, date, start\_time, end\_time)

#### **Verification Points:**

- 1. Data Types: But ensure each attribute has an appropriate data type (e.g., name: string, price: numeric).
- 2. Primary Keys:
  - Most tables seem to have them (e.g., attendee\_id, ticket\_id).
  - Consider attendee id instead of username (might not be unique).
  - Concert table's concert id referencing Admin table (assuming single admin per concert).
  - Location table's location id.

## 3. Foreign Keys:

- Ticket references attendee id and concert id for linking purchases.
- Concert references location\_id for venue information.
- Consider if Artist table and Concert table need a foreign key relationship (e.g., Concert references artist\_id for performing artist).

#### 4. Normalization:

- The schema might benefit from normalization to reduce redundancy.
- Consider separating sponsor information into a dedicated table linked to Concert.
- Artist information in Concert might be better suited in a separate Artist table with a foreign key in Concert.

## 5. Constraints:

- Implement constraints to enforce data integrity (e.g., unique usernames, price ranges).
- Consider a constraint to ensure enough equipment is available for a concert (based on Equipment).

#### **3NF Violations:**

The schema shows potential violations of 3NF:

- Attendee table: username as primary key might not be unique.
- Ticket table: attendee\_id and concert\_id could be separate foreign keys instead of part of the primary key.

#### **Additional Notes:**

- Participate table likely uses artist\_id and concert\_id as a composite primary key.
- Consider additional functional dependencies (FDs) like location being associated with a unique artist.

#### Overall:

While the schema captures the core entities and relationships, there's room for improvement with normalization and addressing potential 3NF violations. Implementing best practices and addressing these points will lead to a more efficient and reliable database.

# A discussion on the implementation of your database including difficulty, challenges, solutions, limitation

Developing and implementing a database for our concert management project faced several challenges. From customer data management to ticket and marketing information, the database is designed to store information efficiently.

## **Difficulties and Challenges:**

- One of the biggest challenges was handling the large data volumes required hundreds of thousands of records in the Attendee and Ticket tables. Designing a database to perform well at this scale was difficult.
- Databases have to deal with a lot of data and quick access to information because there are so
  many customers and activities. The hardest part is making a database that can store and find
  information quickly.
- Putting together data from different sources, like customer data, ticket sales data, and marketing
  data from different places, like online ticketing sites. and channels for internet marketing Making
  sure that info is correct and consistent is hard.
- Starting from the relational model developed in phase 4, verifying that the schema is properly normalized (3NF) required careful analysis of functional dependencies. Some denormalization may be required for performance reasons.
- SQL errors often come with vague or overly general messages, making it difficult to pinpoint the actual cause of the issue.
- Errors stemming from improper database design, such as using incorrect data types or
  establishing inappropriate relationships between tables. Writing SQL commands with mistakes,
  such as syntax errors or the use of inappropriate functions.

#### **Solutions:**

- Use Python provides powerful libraries like Pandas and NumPy for data manipulation and cleaning. You can easily handle missing values, remove duplicates, and validate data types and formats.
- Employ detailed analysis and design of the database before development starts. Reviewing the data model by database experts can prevent many design-related issues.

- Carefully analyze the functional dependencies and normal forms to achieve a well-structured relational model. Strive for at least 3NF to minimize data redundancy and anomalies.
- Python's data wrangling capabilities make it easy to merge, filter, and aggregate data from multiple sources. You can join datasets based on common keys, compute derived fields, and pivot data into desired formats.
- Libraries like Pandas support reading data from various file formats (CSV, Excel, JSON, etc.) and connecting to databases using SQL. This simplifies the process of integrating data from different systems.

#### Limitation:

- Ensuring data consistency across multiple tables and enforcing integrity constraints can be difficult, especially with complex database designs. Transactions and ACID properties help maintain consistency, but they also add overhead.
- Data quality issues, such as missing or incorrect values, can propagate through the database if not caught and handled during data entry or ETL processes. Data validation and cleansing routines need to be robust.
- Even with careful design and the use of powerful libraries like Pandas and NumPy, handling the
  growing data volume as the business expands could become increasingly challenging. The
  database and its supporting infrastructure may require significant upgrades to maintain
  performance.
- While striving for a 3NF schema minimizes data redundancy, some level of denormalization may be necessary for performance optimization. Balancing these aspects without compromising data integrity or query efficiency can be difficult.
- Despite employing advanced tools and methodologies, the vagueness of SQL error messages and the complexity of debugging complex queries or data pipelines can slow down development and maintenance efforts.
- The need for detailed analysis and design, careful normalization, and advanced data manipulation skills means that maintaining and updating the database system requires a high level of technical expertise. This dependence could limit flexibility in terms of staffing and operational adjustments.