

## IN1010 Data Modeling Exercise 2 – Classic Car Club

In this exercise you have to decide what the entities (tables) are, which attributes should belong in which tables, and what the relationships should be.

A classic car club where members pay a fee to belong and can book out various classic cars for up to 5 days is developing a database to replace its existing paper-based records system. The customer's membership fee is translated into club points. The database needs to record members by their unique membership number, name, address, date of birth and club points. The system needs to record bookings of cars with a unique booking id, a start date and a number of days. The cars available to members need to be put in the database. Each car has a registration number, make, model, mileage and band. When a booking is complete the system should store the invoice information which should show the end date of the booking and the cost of the car in club points.

Develop data model in Visual Paradigm to represent the above scenario.

Hint: The relationship between two of the tables is one we haven't used before, but it is on the Visual Paradigm relationship menu.

### **Entities and Attributes:**

#### **1. Member**

- **membership\_number** (Primary Key)
- **name**
- **address**
- **date\_of\_birth**
- **club\_points**

#### **2. Car**

- **registration\_number** (Primary Key)
- **make**
- **model**
- **mileage**
- **band**

#### **3. Booking**

- **booking\_id** (Primary Key)
- **start\_date**
- **number\_of\_days**
- **membership\_number** (Foreign Key) – connects to **Member**
- **registration\_number** (Foreign Key) – connects to **Car**

#### **4. Invoice**

- **invoice\_id** (Primary Key)
- **booking\_id** (Foreign Key) – connects to **Booking**
- **end\_date**
- **cost\_in\_points**

### **Relationships:**

1. **Member to Booking:** A **Member** can make multiple **Bookings**, but each **Booking** is made by one **Member**.
  - Relationship: One-to-Many (1

- ) – A member can have multiple bookings.
  - 2. **Car to Booking:** A **Car** can be booked many times, but each **Booking** involves one **Car**.
    - Relationship: One-to-Many (1
- ) – A car can be involved in multiple bookings.
  - 3. **Booking to Invoice:** Each **Booking** generates one **Invoice**, and each **Invoice** is associated with a single **Booking**.
    - Relationship: One-to-One (1:1) – A booking corresponds to one invoice.

