NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY ANDHRA PRADESH

Department of Computer Science and Engineering



MUSIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

SUBMITTED

BY

V S S VEERENDRA KUMAR 422179 KARTHIKEYA MADHAVAN 422134 D ISSAC 422135

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY ANDHRA PRADESH

Department of Computer Science and Engineering



Certificate

This is to certify that the DBMS Project titled "Music Management System" has been done by V S S Veerendra Kumar (422179), Karthikeya Madhavan (422134), D Issac (422135) pursuing Bachelor of Technology, Computer Science & Engineering during semester IV from National Institute of Technology Andhra Pradesh towards DBMS Lab.

Mr. D. Prasad

Faculty

CSE Department

NIT, Andhra Pradesh

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ABSTRACT

The Music Management System (MMS) is designed to streamline the organization and accessibility of music-related data within an online platform. It encompasses functionalities to manage albums, songs, artists, and customer interactions. Each album is uniquely identified by an Album ID and features attributes such as Title, Price, and Release Date. Songs, identified by Song ID, can belong to multiple albums and genres, each with attributes like Title and Play Time. Artists are represented by Artist IDs and include details like Name and Debut Date. Customers register with the system, providing essential information like Customer ID, Name, Address, Phone Number, and Birthday. Orders, identified by Order ID, include details such as Order Date, Total Price, Payment Method, and Delivery Option, facilitating seamless transactions. The MMS aims to optimize data management practices, enhance operational efficiency, and improve user experience within the music platform.

INTRODUCTION

In the ever-evolving landscape of digital music consumption, effective management of music-related data is paramount for online platforms to thrive. This project introduces the Music Management System (MMS), a comprehensive solution designed to streamline the organization and accessibility of music-related information. With a focus on albums, songs, artists, and customer interactions, the MMS aims to revolutionize the way online music platforms operate. By centralizing and efficiently managing data pertaining to albums, songs, artists, and customers, the MMS promises to enhance operational efficiency, improve user experience, and ultimately elevate the success of music platforms in the digital age. This introduction provides an overview of the MMS project, highlighting its significance in the context of the evolving digital music industry and outlining the key objectives and functionalities it aims to achieve.

EXISTING SYSTEM AND ADVANTAGES

- Handling of transactions such as album purchases and customer orders through manual processes.
- Utilization of separate databases or spreadsheets for storing various types of data
- Stability: Established processes provide stability.
- Minimal Disruption: Avoids potential downtime.
- Historical Data: Valuable for analysis.

PROPOSED SYSTEM AND DISADVANTAGES

- Centralized Database: Single storage for all music data.
- Enhanced Efficiency: Streamlined operations.
- Improved Data Integrity: Ensuring accuracy.
- Scalability: Designed for future growth.
- Initial Cost: Setting up and automation require investment.
- Data Migration Challenges: Transitioning data poses risks.

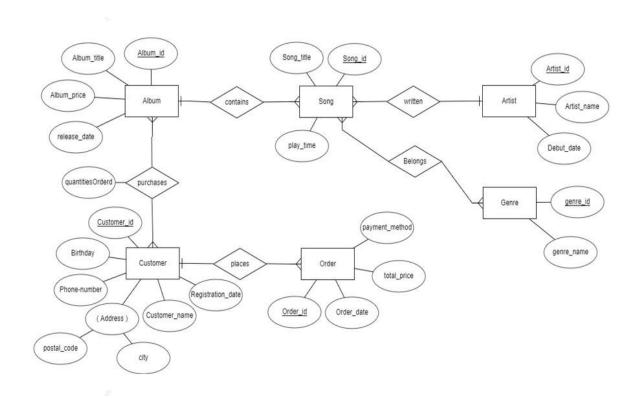
ENTITIES AND THEIR ATTRIBUTES

Entity Name	Attributes	Description	
Album	Album_id, Album_title, Album_price, release_date	Collection of music tracks released together, identified by Album ID.	
Song	Song_id, Song_title, play_time	Individual music piece with unique Song ID, including title, playtime, and genre.	
Artist	Artist_id, Artist_name, Debut_date	Creator of music, identified by Artist ID, with attributes like name and debut date.	
Genre	genre_id, genre_name	Category or style of music that songs can belong to, defining their musical characteristics.	
Customer	Customer Customer_id, Birthday, Phone_Number, Address, Customer_name, Registration_date		
Order	Order_id, Order_date, total_price, payment_method	Transaction initiated by a customer to purchase albums, identified by Order ID, including order details and payment information.	

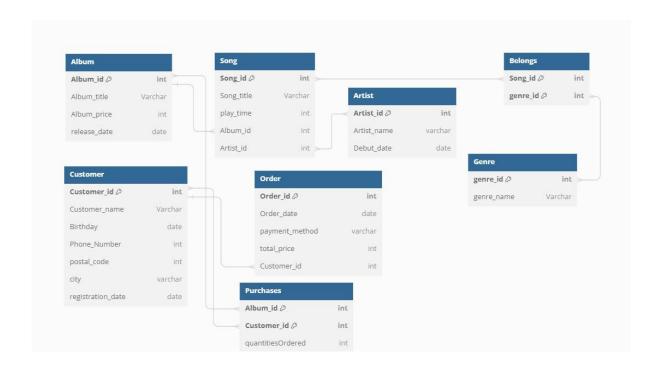
RELATIONSHIPS AND CARDINALITIES

Entities	Relationship	Cardinality	Explanation
Album & Song	contains	One to Many	An album can contain multiple songs
Song & Artist	written	Many to One	A song can be written by multiple artists, and an artist can write multiple songs
Song & Genre	belongs	Many to Many	A song can belong to multiple genres, and a genre can have multiple songs
Album & Customer	purchases	Many to Many	Multiple album can be purchased by multiple customers
Customer & Order	places	One to Many	A customer can place multiple orders

ENTITY-RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM



RELATIONAL SCHEMA



SCHEMA REFINEMENT (NORMALIZATION)

1.Album: Album_id, Album_title, Album_price, release_date

F. D = {Album_id -> Album_title, Album_price, release_date}

Prime attributes = {Album_id } Non-Prime attributes = {Album_title, Album_price, release_date}

1NF: The table is already in 1NF as there are no multiple values in any attribute.

2NF: Non prime attributes are fully dependent on prime attributes

3NF: Non prime attributes are not determining other non prime attributes

Chosen Primary Key: Album_id

2.Song: Song_id, Song_title, play_time

F. D = {Song_id -> Song_title, play_time}

Prime attributes = {Song_id } Non-Prime attributes = {Song_title, play_time}

1NF: The table is already in 1NF as there are no multiple values in any attribute.

2NF: Non prime attributes are fully dependent on prime attributes

3NF: Non prime attributes are not determining other non prime attributes

Chosen Primary Key: Song_id

3.Artist: Artist id, Artist name, Debut date

F. D = {Artist id -> Artist name, Debut date}

Prime attributes = {Artist_id} Non-Prime attributes = {Artist_name, Debut_date}

1NF: The table is already in 1NF as there are no multiple values in any attribute, i.e. attributes are atomic

2NF: Non prime attributes are fully dependent on prime attributes, i.e. No Partial Dependency

3NF: Non prime attributes are not determining other non prime attributes i.e. No Transitive Dependency

Chosen Primary Key: Artist_id

4.Belongs: Song_id, genre_id

Prime attributes = {(Song_id, genre_id)}

1NF: The table is already in 1NF as there are no multiple values in any attribute, i.e. attributes are atomic

2NF: Non prime attributes are fully dependent on prime attributes, i.e. No Partial Dependency

3NF: Non prime attributes are not determining other non prime attributes i.e. No Transitive Dependency

Chosen Primary Key: (Song_id, genre_id)

Genre: genre_id, genre_name

F.D = {genre_id -> genre_name}

Prime attributes = {genre_id } Non-Prime attributes = {genre_name}

1NF: The table is already in 1NF as there are no multiple values in any attribute, i.e. attributes are atomic

2NF: Non prime attributes are fully dependent on prime attributes, i.e. No Partial Dependency

3NF: Non prime attributes are not determining other non prime attributes i.e. No Transitive Dependency

Chosen Primary Key: genre_id

Customer: Customer_id, Customer_name, Birthday, Phone_Number, postal_code, city, registration_date

F.D = {Customer_id -> Customer_name, Birthday, Phone_Number, postal_code, city, registration_date ,postal_code-> city}

Prime attributes = {Customer_id } Non-Prime attributes = {Customer_name, Birthday, Phone_Number, postal_code, city, registration_date}

1NF: The table is already in 1NF as there are no multiple values in any attribute, i.e. attributes are atomic

2NF: Non prime attributes are fully dependent on prime attributes, i.e. No Partial Dependency

3NF: Non prime attributes are determining other non prime attributes i.e. Transitive Dependency

{postal_code-> city}

Chosen Primary Key: Customer_id

To make Customer table in 3NF decompose Customer into Customer and Address Tables

Address: postal_code, city

F.D = {postal_code -> city}

Prime attributes = { postal_code} Non-Prime attributes = { city}

1NF: The table is already in 1NF as there are no multiple values in any attribute, i.e. attributes are atomic

2NF: Non prime attributes are fully dependent on prime attributes, i.e. No Partial Dependency

3NF: Non prime attributes are not determining other non prime attributes i.e. No Transitive Dependency

Chosen Primary Key: postal_code

Customer: Customer_id, Customer_name, Birthday, Phone_Number, postal_code, registration_date

F.D = {Customer_id -> Customer_name, Birthday, Phone_Number, postal_code, registration_date }

Prime attributes = {Customer_id } Non-Prime attributes = {Customer_name, Birthday, Phone_Number, postal_code, registration_date}

1NF: The table is already in 1NF as there are no multiple values in any attribute, i.e. attributes are atomic

2NF: Non prime attributes are fully dependent on prime attributes, i.e. No Partial Dependency

3NF: Non prime attributes are not determining other non prime attributes i.e. No Transitive Dependency

Chosen Primary Key: Customer id

Purchases: Album_id, Customer_id, quantitiesOrdered

F.D = { (Album_id, Customer_id) -> quantitiesOrdered}

Prime attributes = { (Album_id, Customer_id)} Non-Prime attributes = { quantitiesOrdered }

1NF: The table is already in 1NF as there are no multiple values in any attribute, i.e. attributes are atomic

2NF: Non prime attributes are fully dependent on prime attributes, i.e. No Partial Dependency

3NF: Non prime attributes are not determining other non prime attributes i.e. No Transitive Dependency

Chosen Primary Key: Album_id, Customer_id

Orders: Order_id, Order_date, payment_method, total_price

F.D = {Order_id -> Order_date, payment_method, total_price}

Prime attributes = {Order_id } Non-Prime attributes =

{Order_date, payment_method, total_price}

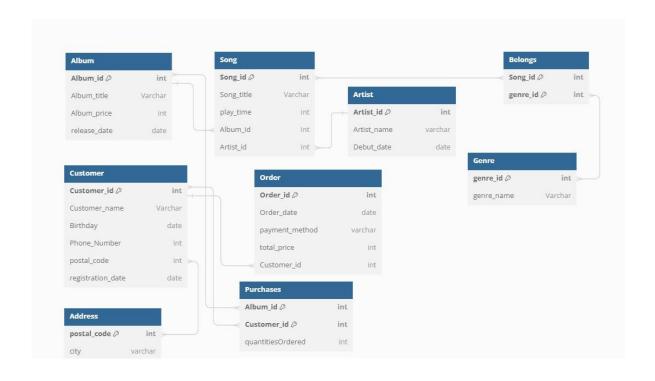
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Chosen Primary Key: Order_id

RELATIONAL SCHEMA

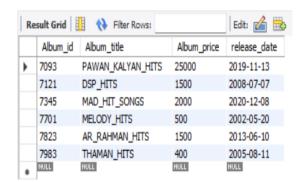


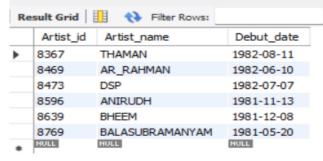
INTIGRITY CONSTRAINTS

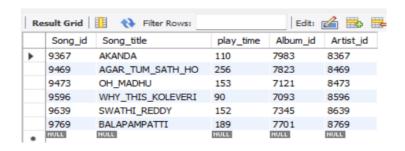
- Album_id int primary key not null,
- Album_title Varchar(20) not null,
- Song_title Varchar(20) not null,
- play_time int not null,
- Customer_name Varchar(20) not null,
- Phone_Number Varchar(20) check(length(Phone_Number)=10),

OUTPUT SCREENSHOTS

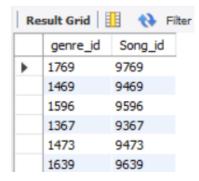


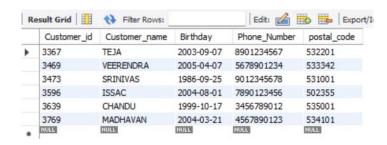


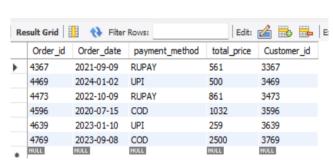


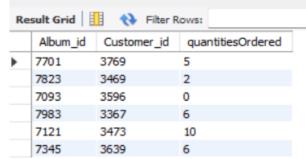


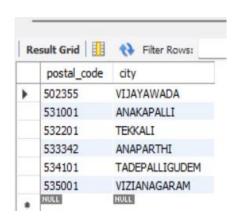












CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the implementation of a music management system offers significant advantages for S Record and its operations. By centralizing data and automating processes, the system enhances efficiency, improves data integrity, and provides valuable insights through analytics. Additionally, personalized user experiences and robust security measures contribute to customer satisfaction and trust in the platform. With scalability to accommodate growth and adaptability to evolving industry needs, the music management system positions S Record for long-term success in the competitive online music market. Through continuous refinement and innovation, S Record can leverage its enhanced data management practices to drive business growth, foster artist collaborations, and deliver exceptional music experiences to its customers.