## **Final Exam**

# 1. Design the third normal form of a relational database

## 1. Participate Table:

ParticipateID: Primary key, auto-incremented integer to uniquely identify each participation record.

MarathonID: Foreign key referencing the MarathonID in the Marathon table, linking each participation to a specific marathon.

UserID: Foreign key referencing the UserID in the User table, linking each participation to a specific user.

EntryNO: Integer representing the entry number of the participant.

Hotel: VARCHAR(255) for storing information about the hotel the participant is associated with.

TimeRecord: TIME data type for recording the time of the participant.

Standings: VARCHAR(50) for storing the standings or position of the participant.



#### 2. Marathon Table:

MarathonID: Primary key, auto-incremented integer to uniquely identify each marathon.

RaceName: VARCHAR(255) for storing the name of the marathon race.

Date: DATE data type for recording the date of the marathon.



### 3. User Table:

UserID: Primary key, auto-incremented integer to uniquely identify each user.

Name: VARCHAR(255) for storing the name of the user.

BestRecord: VARCHAR(255) for storing the best record of the user.

Nationality: VARCHAR(255) for storing the nationality of the user.

PassportNO: VARCHAR(255) for storing the passport number of the user.

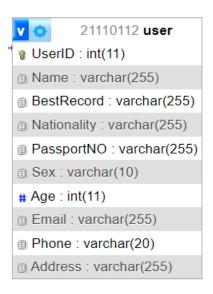
Sex: VARCHAR(10) for storing the gender of the user.

Age: Integer for storing the age of the user.

Email: VARCHAR(255) for storing the email address of the user.

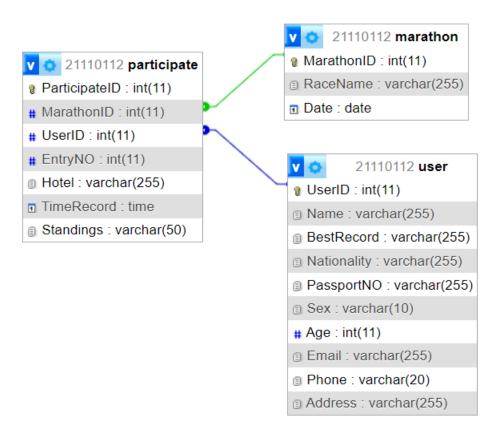
Phone: VARCHAR(20) for storing the phone number of the user.

Address: VARCHAR(255) for storing the address of the user.



## **Foreign Key Relationships:**

The Participate table has foreign key relationships with the Marathon and User tables. This ensures that the MarathonID and UserID values in the Participate table correspond to existing entries in the Marathon and User tables, respectively.



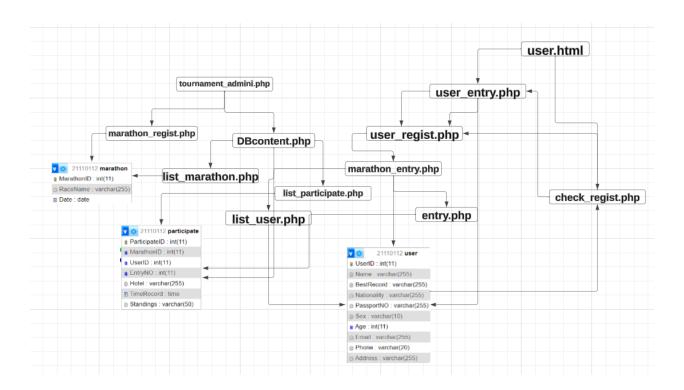
## **Analysis:**

This database design allows you to track participation in marathons, associating each participation with a specific marathon and user. The Participate table stores additional details such as entry number, hotel information, time record, and standings.

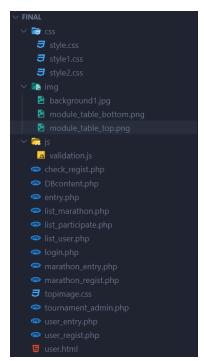
The Marathon table stores information about each marathon, including the race name and date.

The User table stores information about each user, including personal details such as name, best record, nationality, passport number, sex, age, email, phone, and address.

# 2. Design a system architecture



## Project file:

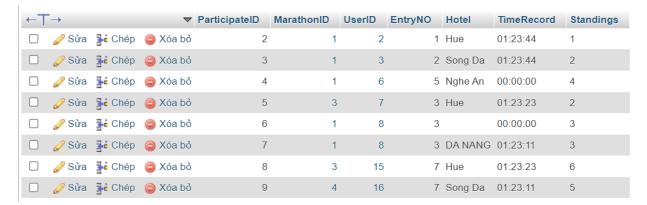


### Database:

### 1. marathon:



## Participate:



### User:



# Demo:

HaNoi International Marathon



Register

Check registration

Tournament Admin