# **DBMS PROJECT**

PROJECT NAME: PlsLetMeGo

PROJECT TOPIC: Leave Management System

STUDENT NAME: Nakul Krishnakumar

ROLL NO: 2023BCS0010

**GROUP NO: 3** 

# **Entities and Attributes**

### User

- User id
- Password
- User\_type

### **S**tudent

- Student ID
- Student\_Name
- Email\_ID
- Address
- Guardian\_Phone\_No

# Faculty advisor

- FA ID
- FA\_Name
- Email\_ID

### Warden

- Warden\_ID
- Warden\_Name
- Email\_ID

### Gate

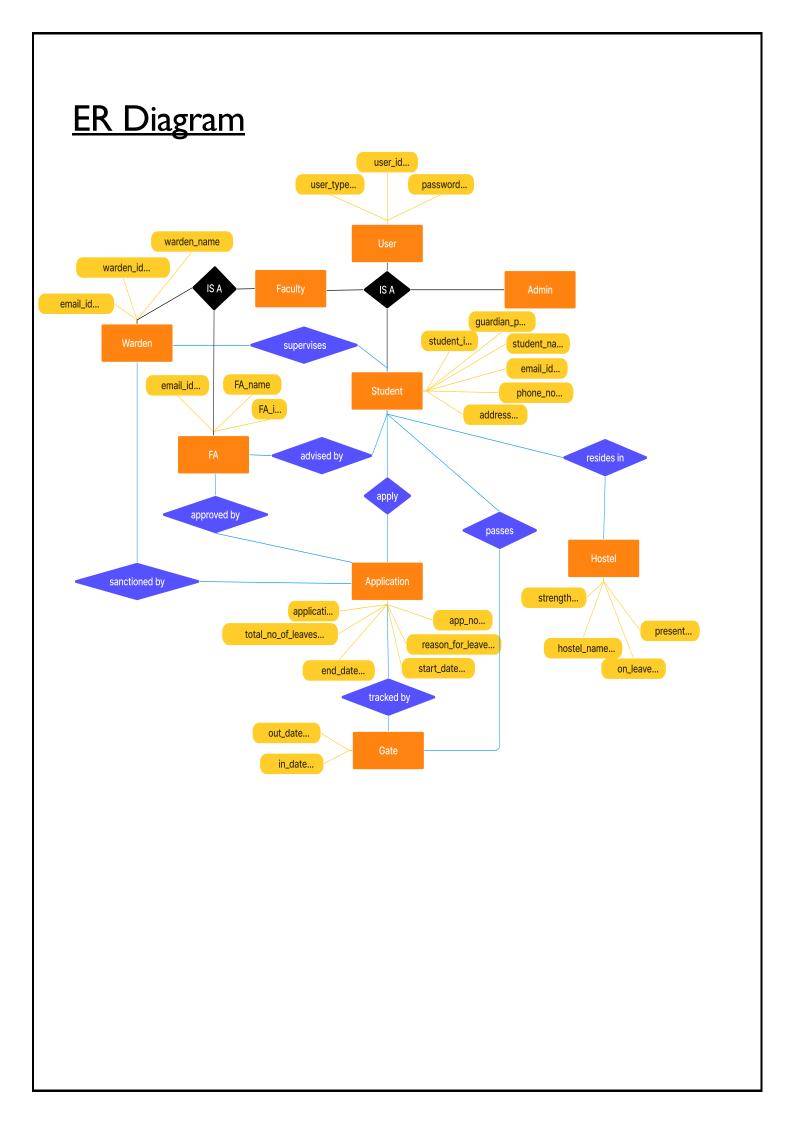
- Out\_date
- In\_date

# **Application**

- App\_no
- Application\_status
- Reason\_for\_leave
- Start\_date
- End\_date
- Total\_no\_of\_working\_days
- \_

# Hostel

- Hostel\_name
- Strength
- On\_leave
- Present



# Relations and their Cardinality and Participation

### STUDENT apply APPLICATION

- Cardinality (One-to-many): Each student can submit multiple applications, but each application is linked to only one student.
- **Participation (Partial-partial):** Not every student submits an application, and not all applications are submitted.

### STUDENT advised by FA

- Cardinality (Many-to-one): Multiple students may share the same faculty advisor, but each student has only one assigned advisor.
- **Participation (Total-total):** Every student must have an advisor, and each advisor is responsible for students.

### **APPLICATIONS** approved by FA

- **Cardinality (Many-to-one):** Each application is approved by only one faculty advisor, but an advisor can approve multiple applications.
- **Participation (Total-partial):** All applications require approval, but not every advisor needs to approve applications.

## **APPLICATIONS** sanctioned by WARDEN

- Cardinality (Many-to-many): Multiple wardens can sanction the same application, and a warden can sanction multiple applications.
- **Participation (Total-partial):** All applications are eligible for sanction, but not every application will require it.

# APPLICATIONS tracked by GATE

- **Cardinality (One-to-one):** Each application is uniquely tracked by a specific gate, and each gate entry tracks a specific application.
- **Participation (Total-total):** Every application has a corresponding gate entry, and all gate entries are linked to applications.

## **STUDENT** passes **GATE**

- Cardinality (One-to-many): Each student can pass through the gate multiple times, but each gate entry is linked to only one student.
- **Participation (Total-partial):** All students have the opportunity to pass through, though some may not.

### **STUDENT** resides in **HOSTEL**

- Cardinality (Many-to-one): Multiple students may stay in the same hostel, but each student resides in only one hostel at a time.
- Participation (Partial-partial): Not all students are required to stay in a hostel, and not all hostels may be occupied by students.

### **USER represent STUDENT/FACULTY/ADMIN**

- Cardinality (One-to-one): Each user account uniquely represents one entity (student, faculty, or admin), with no overlap.
- **Participation (Total-total):** Every user must represent exactly one role, and each role requires a corresponding user.

### **WARDEN** supervises **STUDENT**

- **Cardinality (Many-to-many):** Each warden can supervise multiple students, and each student can be supervised by multiple wardens.
- **Participation (Total-total):** Every student must have a supervising warden, and each warden must oversee students in the hostel system.

# **Relational Schema**

```
USER ( User_id, Password, User_type)
STUDENT ( Student_id, Student_name, Email_ID, Phone_No,
Guardian_Phone_No, FA_id)
FA( FA_id, FA_Name, Email_ID)
WARDEN( Warden_id, Warden_Name, Email_ID, Hostel_Name)

APPLICATION(app_no, reason, start_date, end_date, no_working_days,
application_status, student_id)
GateEntry(entry_id, app_no, out_date, in_date)

Hostel( hostel_name strength on_leave)
Application_Warden( app_no warden_id )
Student_Warden( student_id warden_id )
```

# **Functional Dependencies**

USER	user_id → password user_id → user_type		
STUDENT	student_id → (student_name, email_id, phone_no, address, guardian_phone_no, FA_id, hostel_name)  email_id → (student_id, student_name, phone_no, address, guardian_phone_no, FA_id, hostel_name)  phone_no → (student_id, student_name, address, email_id, guardian_phone_no, FA_id, hostel_name)		
FACULTY_ADVISOR	fa_id →( fa_name, email_id) email_id → (fa_id, fa_name)		
WARDEN	warden_id → (wd_name, email_id, hostel_name)		
APPLICATION	app_no → (reason, start_date, end_date, no_working_days, application_status, student_id, fa_id)  student_id → fa_id		

GATE_ENTRY	entry_id → (app_no, out_date, in_date)  app_no → (out_date, in_date)
HOSTEL	hostel_name $\rightarrow$ (strength, on_leave)
APPLICATION_WARDEN	(app_no, warden_id) → (app_no, warden_id)
STUDENT_WARDEN	(student_id, warden_id) $ ightarrow$ (student_id, warden_id)

# **NORMALIZATION APPLIED**

### **USER:**

- Table is already in INF as no multivalued attribute exists.
- Both user\_type and password are fully dependent on candidate key (user\_id), hence the table is in 2NF.
- In all functional dependency, the LHS is candidate (which is subset of super key), hence table is in 3NF.

#### **STUDENT:**

- Table is already in INF as no multivalued attribute exists.
- Since each candidate key is a single attribute, there is no possibility of partial dependency. Each non-prime attribute depends on a whole candidate key.
- In each case, non-prime attributes (student\_name, address, guardian\_phone, FA\_id, hostel\_name) are directly dependent on the candidate keys and not on any other non-prime attribute. Thus, there are no transitive dependencies, and the table is in 3NF.

### **FACULTY\_ADVISOR:**

- Table is already in INF as no multivalued attribute exists.
- Since both candidate keys (fa\_id and email\_id) are single attributes, there can't be any partial dependency (as partial dependency only occurs with composite keys). fa\_name is fully functionally dependent on each candidate key (fa\_id and email\_id), so there are no partial dependencies. Conclusion: The table is in 2NF.
- Here, we have two FDs: fa\_id → fa\_name, email\_id and email\_id → fa\_id, fa\_name. Both fa\_id and email\_id are superkeys (candidate keys) for this table. The non-prime attribute fa\_name is directly dependent on candidate keys without any intermediary dependencies. Conclusion: The table is in 3NF.
- Both FDs (fa\_id → fa\_name, email\_id and email\_id → fa\_id, fa\_name) have superkeys on the left side (fa\_id and email\_id are candidate keys), which satisfies BCNF.

#### **WARDEN:**

- Table is already in INF as no multivalued attribute exists.
- Since there is only one candidate key (warden\_id), and all non-prime attributes are fully dependent on warden\_id, this table is in 2NF.
- In this case, there are no transitive dependencies. All non-prime attributes depend directly on the candidate key (warden\_id), so the table is in 3NF.
- Here, the only functional dependency is warden\_id → (wd\_name, email\_id, hostel\_name). Since
  warden\_id is a candidate key (and hence a super key), the table is also in BCNF.

### **APPLICATION:**

- Table is already in INF as no multivalued attribute exists.
- Here, fa\_id is only dependent on student\_id and not directly on app\_no, creating a partial
  dependency. To bring the table into 2NF, we need to remove this partial dependency by separating
  fa\_id into a different table. Since student table contains fa\_id we remove it from the application
  table
- The table is in 3NF form as there are no transitive dependency present.

### **GATE ENTRY:**

- Table is already in INF as no multivalued attribute exists.
- In this case, all non-prime attributes (app\_no, out\_date, in\_date) are fully dependent on entry\_id, the candidate key. Therefore, the GateEntry table is already in 2NF.

#### **HOSTEL:**

- Table is already in INF as no multivalued attribute exists.
- Here, strength and on\_leave are fully dependent on hostel\_name, which is the only candidate key.
   Therefore, the Hostel table is already in 2NF.
- In this table, there are no transitive dependencies. strength and on\_leave are directly dependent on hostel name, the candidate key. Therefore, the Hostel table is already in 3NF.
- Since hostel\_name is the only candidate key and all functional dependencies have hostel\_name as their determinant, the table is also in BCNF.

#### **APPLICATION WARDEN:**

- Table is already in INF as no multivalued attribute exists.
- All attributes (in this case, app\_no and warden\_id as the composite key) are fully functionally dependent on the entire candidate key.
- There are no transitive dependencies, as there are no non-key attributes.
- The table is also in BCNF because: For every functional dependency, the determinant is a superkey. Here, the only functional dependency is the primary key itself, which is also a superkey.

### **STUDENT WARDEN:**

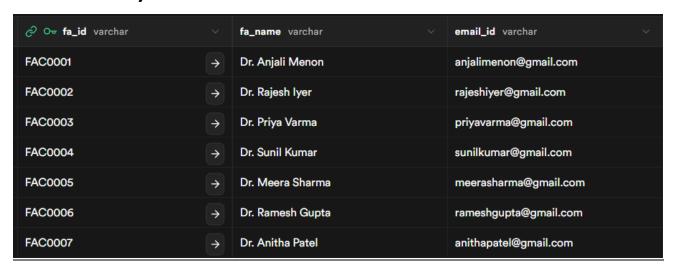
- Table is already in INF as no multivalued attribute exists.
- All attributes (in this case, student\_id and warden\_id as the composite key) are fully functionally dependent on the entire candidate key.
- There are no transitive dependencies, as there are no non-key attributes.
- The table is also in BCNF because: For every functional dependency, the determinant is a superkey. Here, the only functional dependency is the primary key itself, which is also a superkey.

# **VALUES ENTERED INTO TABLES**

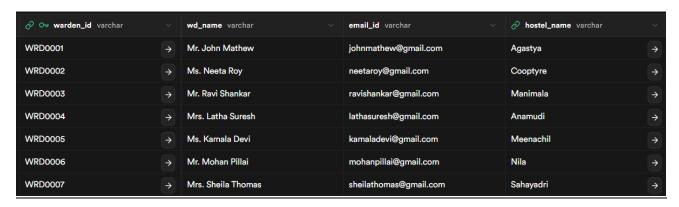
# **TABLE -Users**

Ow user_id varchar ∨	username varchar	password varchar	user_type varchar  V
2023BCD0058	Adwaith E S	\$2a\$10\$BfY.hCeuikCZ0nyVslzf/.WbctS2F	student
2023BCS0010	Nakul Krishnakumar	\$2a\$10\$zHleiFKAi1lj8IVD1.T0mOplA4oha	student
2023BCS0142	Vigil Das	\$2a\$10\$Sa.ZudT98qx8wajFSL9XnOksZ0l	student
2023BCS0184	Rithika E	\$2a\$10\$WTEOmYpeq6jljaUSqVTK0OdyF	student
2023BCS0187	Aadhil Rahman	\$2a\$10\$izcPXCOEgkvm3GEEskanJOZ43	student
2023BCS0190	Leah Mary Mathew	\$2a\$10\$LkpBzIE1rYs/xAwPX74azeTd97rxt	student
2023BCY0040	Vaisag J	\$2a\$10\$sp9/utWqSd635i4ViodiHukpPLJ!	student
2023BCY0041	Manasa Manoj	\$2a\$10\$qyx/s5DaFImcnCBa4iZ3M.mfnvy	student
admin	admin	\$2a\$10\$TQkUX3a/aRBEzDT.x5zgh.mU820	admin
FAC0001	Dr. Anjali Menon	\$2a\$10\$y7f2RZq8fmf8H/M/c.EUH.BLNpt	fa
FAC0002	Dr. Rajesh Iyer	\$2a\$10\$sicUxYA3avxyJ7fjaGRNBuVZgIFç	fa
FAC0003	Dr. Priya Varma	\$2a\$10\$4SYOUFITHJCUFaoowtVjDeJQB	fa
FAC0004	Dr. Sunil Kumar	\$2a\$10\$9wSPIhHUpk3FFS112e7CvexhGZ	fa
FAC0005	Dr. Meera Sharma	\$2a\$10\$9UPXRdlefkMT.AsejuiYiO4oBGyl	fa
FAC0006	Dr. Ramesh Gupta	\$2a\$10\$1SwPAtWNxn7bL.I.7GoAyeIL0Fv2	fa
FAC0007	Dr. Anitha Patel	\$2a\$10\$ENf2mPGgpDYv6HarxjlJBu1bKv1	fa
gate	gate	\$2a\$10\$.FeXDmP1EQxYVRgJqMU.Rum/d	gate
WRD0001	Mr. John Mathew	\$2a\$10\$2MikAOhsdsFH6dMJb/3TxO6Ep	warden
WRD0002	Ms. Neeta Roy	\$2a\$10\$YWmqVKB0gJxqLSAcbBUgw.krl	warden
WRD0003	Mr. Ravi Shankar	\$2a\$10\$57Bamyzo5Wk1YxAAnxM3cORT/	warden
WRD0004	Mrs. Latha Suresh	\$2a\$10\$iE61JbwgGACYwJNbW/pJ8uPF\$	warden
WRD0005	Ms. Kamala Devi	\$2a\$10\$mxOVBfj/PppxhiV8MkC5oelOdv	warden
WRD0006	Mr. Mohan Pillai	\$2a\$10\$BVE4PfhzOlufgKLYDq1c8ugMkFi	warden
WRD0007	Mrs. Sheila Thomas	\$2a\$10\$e55N7qZEM/HkZJnvTS189.FHjU	warden

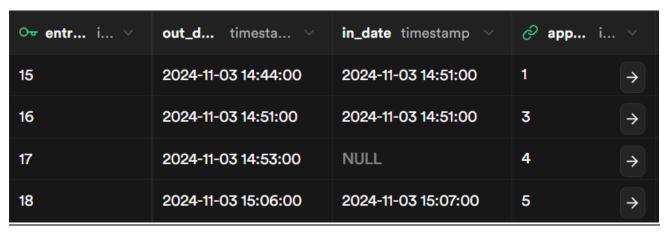
### **TABLE-FacultyAdvisor**



### **TABLE-Warden**



## **TABLE - GateEntry**



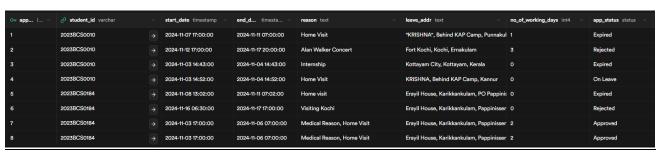
### **TABLE-Hostel**

Ow hostel_name varchar	strength int4 ∨	on_leave int4 ∨
Agastya	100	1
Anamudi	150	0
Cooptyre	90	0
Manimala	110	0
Meenachil	120	0
Nila	70	0
Sahayadri	80	0

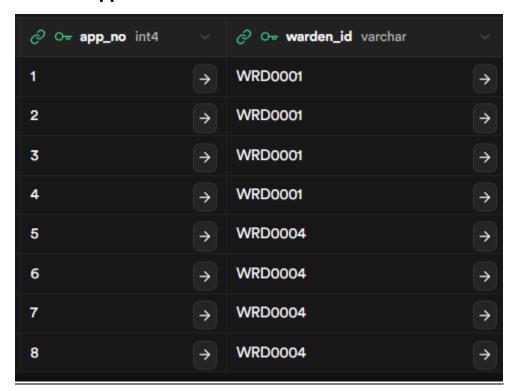
### **Table-Student**



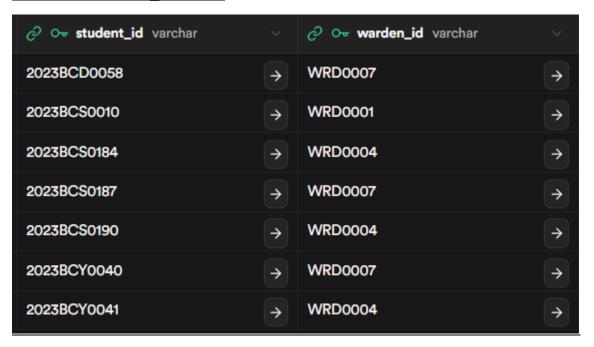
# **Table - Application**



### Table - Application warden



### Table - Student warden



# **TRIGGERS USED**

```
Trigger to Reset Application Number to last tuple's app no - I or set it to 0 if
TRIGGER I
             application table is empty
             CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION reset_app_no()
             RETURNS TRIGGER AS $$
             DECLARE
                max_app_no INT;
             BEGIN
                -- Check if the table is empty
                SELECT COUNT(*) INTO max app no FROM application;
                IF max app no = 0 THEN
                  -- If empty, set app no to I for the new row
                  NEW.app no := I;
                ELSE
                  -- Otherwise, find the next available app no
                  SELECT COALESCE(MAX(app_no), 0) + I INTO NEW.app_no FROM
             application;
                END IF;
                RETURN NEW; -- Return the modified new row with updated app no
             $$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;
             CREATE TRIGGER reset app no trigger
             BEFORE INSERT ON application
             FOR EACH ROW
             EXECUTE FUNCTION reset_app_no();
TRIGGER 2
             Trigger to add entries into application warden table when a new application is
             made
              CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION add application warden()
             RETURNS TRIGGER AS $$
             BEGIN
```

```
INSERT INTO application_warden (app_no, warden_id)
                SELECT NEW.app no, warden.warden id
                FROM warden
                JOIN student warden ON student warden.warden id = warden.warden id
                WHERE student_warden.student_id = NEW.student_id;
                RETURN NEW;
             END;
             $$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;
             CREATE TRIGGER trigger add application warden
             AFTER INSERT ON application
             FOR EACH ROW
             EXECUTE FUNCTION add application warden();
TRIGGER 3
             :Increment On leave attribute in hostel table when an application is checked out
             of gate
             CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION increment on leave()
             RETURNS TRIGGER AS $$
             BEGIN
                -- Check if the application status has changed to "On Leave"
                IF NEW.app status = 'On Leave' AND OLD.app status IS DISTINCT FROM
             'On Leave' THEN
                  UPDATE Hostel
                  SET on leave = on leave + I
                  WHERE hostel name = (
                     SELECT hostel name FROM Student WHERE student id =
             NEW.student id
                  );
                END IF;
                RETURN NEW;
             END;
             $$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;
             CREATE TRIGGER trigger_increment_on_leave
             AFTER UPDATE OF app_status ON Application
             FOR EACH ROW
             WHEN (NEW.app status = 'On Leave')
             EXECUTE FUNCTION increment on leave();
             DROP TRIGGER trigger increment on leave ON application;
TRIGGER 4
             Decrement On leave attribute when an application is checked in at the gate
             CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION decrement on leave()
             RETURNS TRIGGER AS $$
             BEGIN
                -- Check if the application status has changed to "Late" or "Expired"
```

```
IF (NEW.app_status = 'Late' OR NEW.app_status = 'Expired')
                 AND OLD.app status IS DISTINCT FROM NEW.app status THEN
                  UPDATE Hostel
                  SET on leave = on leave - I
                  WHERE hostel_name = (
                    SELECT hostel name FROM Student WHERE student id =
             NEW.student id
                END IF;
                RETURN NEW;
             END;
             $$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;
             CREATE TRIGGER trigger decrement on leave
             AFTER UPDATE OF app status ON Application
             FOR EACH ROW
             WHEN (NEW.app status = 'Late' OR NEW.app status = 'Expired')
             EXECUTE FUNCTION decrement on leave();
TRIGGER 5
             :Add entry into student warden table when a new student is registered
             (according to their hostel name)
             CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION add student warden entry()
             RETURNS TRIGGER AS $$
             DECLARE
                wardenID varchar(50);
             BEGIN
                -- Retrieve the warden id associated with the new student's hostel
                SELECT warden id INTO wardenID
                FROM Warden
                WHERE hostel name = NEW.hostel name;
                -- Insert into student_warden if a matching warden_id is found
                IF wardenID IS NOT NULL THEN
                  INSERT INTO student warden (student id, warden id)
                  VALUES (NEW.student id, wardenID);
                END IF:
                RETURN NEW;
             END:
             $$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;
             CREATE TRIGGER after student insert
             AFTER INSERT ON Student
             FOR EACH ROW
             EXECUTE FUNCTION add student warden entry();
```

# **QUESTIONS**

### - I. Find all applications that were approved for medical reasons

SELECT a.app\_no, a.student\_id, a.reason, a.start\_date, a.end\_date FROM APPLICATION a

WHERE a.reason LIKE '%Medical%'

AND a.app\_status = 'Approved';

### -- 2. Count the number of applications handled by each warden

SELECT w.warden\_id, w.wd\_name, COUNT(aw.app\_no) as applications\_handled FROM WARDEN w

LEFT JOIN Application\_Warden aw ON w.warden\_id = aw.warden\_id

GROUP BY w.warden id, w.wd\_name;

### -- 3. List students who have more than 2 rejected applications

SELECT s.student\_id, s.email\_id, COUNT(\*) as rejected\_count
FROM STUDENT s

JOIN APPLICATION a ON s.student\_id = a.student\_id

WHERE a.app\_status = 'Rejected'

GROUP BY s.student\_id, s.email\_id

HAVING COUNT(\*) > 2;

### -- 4. Find the warden who has approved the most leave applications

SELECT w.warden\_id, w.wd\_name, COUNT(\*) as approved\_count FROM WARDEN w

JOIN Application\_Warden aw ON w.warden\_id = aw.warden\_id

JOIN APPLICATION a ON aw.app\_no = a.app\_no

WHERE a.app\_status = 'Approved'

```
GROUP BY w.warden_id, w.wd_name
ORDER BY approved_count DESC
LIMIT 1;
```

### -- 5. Calculate the average duration of approved leaves for each hostel

SELECT h.hostel\_name,

AVG(DATEDIFF(a.end\_date, a.start\_date)) as avg\_leave\_duration

FROM Hostel h

JOIN STUDENT s ON h.hostel\_name = s.hostel\_name

JOIN APPLICATION a ON s.student\_id = a.student\_id

WHERE a.app\_status = 'Approved'

GROUP BY h.hostel name;

### -- 6. List all hostels that have strength greater than 100

SELECT hostel\_name, strength

FROM Hostel

WHERE strength > 100;

### -- 7. List wardens and their students who have pending applications

SELECT w.warden\_id, w.wd\_name, s.student\_id, a.app\_no, a.reason

FROM WARDEN w

JOIN Student Warden sw ON w.warden id = sw.warden id

JOIN STUDENT s ON sw.student\_id = s.student\_id

JOIN APPLICATION a ON s.student id = a.student id

WHERE a.app status = 'Pending';

### -- 8. Display the name and email of warden who manages Nila hostel

SELECT wd name, email id

FROM WARDEN

WHERE hostel\_name = 'Nila';

#### -- 9. Insert a new warden record

INSERT INTO WARDEN (warden\_id, wd\_name, email\_id, hostel\_name)

VALUES ('WRD0008', 'Mr. James Wilson', 'jameswilson@gmail.com', 'Nila');

### - 10. Update the email address of a student

**UPDATE STUDENT** 

SET email\_id = 'newemail@gmail.com'

WHERE student\_id = '2023BCS0010';

### - II. Update application status to 'Expired' for all past leaves

**UPDATE APPLICATION** 

SET app\_status = 'Expired'

WHERE end date < CURDATE()

AND app\_status = 'Approved';

### -- 12. Find hostels with no students on leave

SELECT hostel\_name

FROM Hostel

WHERE on\_leave = 0;

### -- 13. Find students who have never applied for leave but are assigned to a warden

SELECT s.student id, s.email id, w.warden id, w.wd name

FROM STUDENT s

JOIN Student\_Warden sw ON s.student\_id = sw.student\_id

JOIN WARDEN w ON sw.warden\_id = w.warden\_id

LEFT JOIN APPLICATION a ON s.student\_id = a.student\_id

WHERE a.app\_no IS NULL;

### - 14. List applications that were approved on the same day they were submitted

SELECT app\_no, student\_id, start\_date, reason

```
FROM APPLICATION
WHERE DATE(start_date) = DATE(end_date)
AND app_status = 'Approved';
- 15. Transfer all students from one warden to another
BEGIN TRANSACTION;
UPDATE Student Warden
SET warden_id = 'WRD0002'
WHERE warden_id = 'WRD0001';
UPDATE Application_Warden
SET warden_id = 'WRD0002'
WHERE warden_id = 'WRD0001'
AND app_no IN (
  SELECT app_no
  FROM APPLICATION
  WHERE app_status = 'Pending'
);
COMMIT;
```