



MANIPAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
MANIPAL
(A constituent unit of MAHE, Manipal)

Mini Project Report
of
Database Systems Lab (CSE 2262)

Factory Management System

SUBMITTED
BY

Arnav Gupta | RegNo.210905348 | RollNo.55 | CSE-D

Ditya Chawla | RegNo.210905266 | RollNo.41 | CSE-D

Department of Computer Science and Engineering Manipal
Institute of Technology, Manipal.
April 2023



MANIPAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

MANIPAL

(A constituent unit of MAHE, Manipal)

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

Manipal
13/05/2023

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project titled Factory Management System is a record of the bonafide work done by Arnav Gupta and Ditya Chawla submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Bachelor of Technology (B.Tech.) in COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING of Manipal Institute of Technology, Manipal, Karnataka, (A Constituent Institute of Manipal Academy of Higher Education), during the academic year 2022-2023.

Name and Signature of Examiners:

1. Dr. Roopalakshmi R, Associate Professor, CSE Dept.
2. Prof. Tanuja Shailesh, Assistant Professor, CSE Dept.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 2: PROBLEM STATEMENT & OBJECTIVES

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER 4: RESULTS & SNAPSHOTs

CHAPTER 5: LIMITATIONS & FUTURE WORK

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION

CHAPTER 7: REFERENCES

ABSTRACT

This project focuses on developing a factory management system based on MYSQL, which includes an employee table, an attendance table, department, and project details. The system will allow managers to track employee attendance, assign tasks, and monitor project progress. The employee table will include information such as name, Date, and department, while the attendance department will record employee attendance. The project details module will track the status of ongoing projects. The system will provide a comprehensive view of the factory's operations, enabling managers to make informed decisions and optimize performance. The project will be developed using SQL programming and database management tools. Overall, this system will improve the efficiency of factory management, enhance productivity, and reduce costs.

INTRODUCTION

The factory management system is an essential tool for any manufacturing facility. It helps managers to streamline the processes and optimize the performance of the factory. In today's digital age, the use of technology in the workplace has become more prevalent, and factory management systems based on SQL are one such example. This project aims to develop a factory management system based on SQL, which will include an employee table, an attendance department, and project details. The system will provide managers with a comprehensive view of the factory's operations and enable them to make informed decisions. This project will be developed using SQL programming and database management tools. The final system will improve the efficiency of factory management, enhance productivity, and reduce costs. The following sections will outline the detailed features of the system and the methodology used in developing it.

The user interface is designed to be simple and intuitive, allowing users to navigate the platform and check what's currently happening in the factory. The platform will also provide a clear display of the attendance of employee, their details, also the projects they are working on. The project aims to provide an efficient management system for small scale factory Owners.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The manufacturing industry faces several challenges in optimizing their operations and increasing productivity. One significant challenge is the management of human resources, including tracking employee attendance and project details. Traditional methods of managing these tasks can be time-consuming, prone to errors, and require significant administrative effort. Additionally, without a comprehensive view of project status and employee performance, managers may struggle to identify potential bottlenecks and make informed decisions to optimize performance.

Data Requirements:

- Employee Registration: Employee Must be registered in the database and be assigned details like Employee_id, Assigned Department_id, also his/her first and last name.
- Department List: There has to be a department list already in the database.
- Live Projects: There should be some live projects listed under the project table

METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in developing the Factory management system with a follows a structured approach that involves two stages. The stages include design and implementation.

Design:

During the design stage, Entity Relationship (ER) diagrams are created to represent the relationships between the different entities in the system. These diagrams are used to design the database schema and ensure the system can accurately store and retrieve data. The ER diagrams are also useful in identifying potential areas for optimization.

Relational tables are used to store Employee Data, Departments, Live projects, Attendance, and the education background of certain employees. These tables are designed to minimize data redundancy and ensure data integrity. Industry standard tools such as SQL Plus are used to design and create the database schema.

In addition to the database design, creating a user-friendly UI/UX is also important. The user interface is designed to be intuitive and easy to use. Python Tkinter was used for the front-end to create an easy to use application.

Implementation:

For the implementation stage, Oracle DB was used as database management system. Oracle DB is a robust, scalable, and secure system that can handle large volumes of data.

ER DIAGRAM

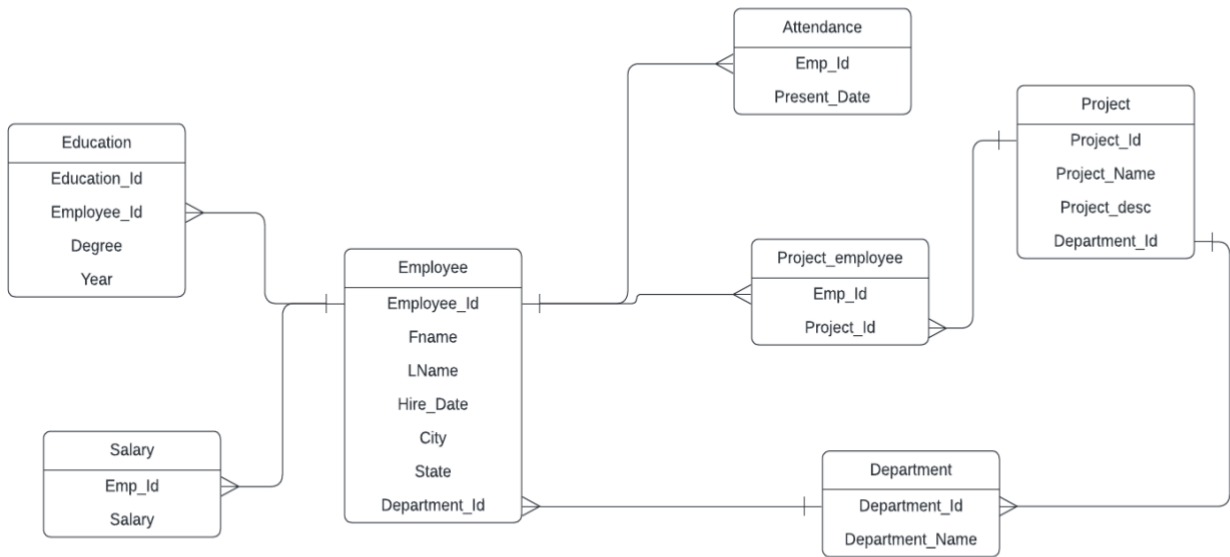
The Employee table has a one-to-many relationship with the `Project` table, as many employees can work on a project.

The project table has one to many relationship with department as there are many projects that may come under different departments.

The Education table has one to one relationship as one employee can have on record of their education.

The salary table has one to one relationship with employee table as each employee can have only salary

The department table has one to many Relationship with Employee table as there can be more than one employee in one department.



DDL COMMANDS TO CREATE TABLE WITH INTEGRITY CONSTRAINTS

```
CREATE TABLE Employee(  
    Employee_Id int PRIMARY Key,  
    First_Name VARCHAR(25),  
    Last_Name VARCHAR(25),  
    Hire_Date DATE,  
    City VARCHAR(25),  
    State VARCHAR(25),  
    Department_Id int,  
    Foreign key(Department_Id) references department(Department_Id)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Department(  
    Department_Id int primary Key,  
    Department_Name VARCHAR(30)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Project(  
    Project_Id int primary key,  
    Project_Name VARCHAR(50),  
    Project_Description VARCHAR(50),  
    Departement_Id int  
    Foreign key(Department_Id) references department(Department_Id)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Education(  
    Education_Id int primary key,  
    Employee_Id int,  
    Degree VARCHAR(30),  
    Graduation_Year int(4),
```

```
    FOREIGN KEY (Employee_Id)  
        REFERENCES Employee(Employee_Id)  
);
```

```
create table salary
(emp_id int,salary int,
Foreign key(emp_id) references Employee(Employee_Id)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Attendance(
  Emp_Id int,
  Preday int,
Foreign key(emp_id) references Employee(Employee_Id)
);
```

```
Create table projectemp(
Emp_Id int,
Proj_Id int,
Foreign key(emp_id) references Employee(Employee_Id)
);
```

Query1: Displaying members of a team.

```
select * from players where Team_Name = 'MIT-A';
```

Query2: Display all the goalkeepers select

```
* from players where position = 'GK';
```

Query3: Players from MIT C who have scored more than one goal

```
select Name,goals from players where goals > 0 and pid in (select pid from players where team_name = 'MIT-C');
```

Query4: Display striker with least goals among other strikers select Name,goals from players where position = 'Striker' and goals <= all(select goals from players where position = 'Striker');

Some Snapshots:

Employee_Id	First_Name	Last_Name	Hire_Date	City	State	Department_id
101	Ojas	Phansekar	2016-04-14	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	1
102	Vrushali	Patil	2018-06-07	Itanagar	Arunachal	2
103	Pratik	Parija	2019-09-06	Dispur	Assam	3
104	Chetan	Mistry	2011-10-13	Patna	Bihar	4
105	Anugraha	Varkey	2017-11-10	Purnia	Bihar	5
106	Rasagnya	Patel	2015-10-29	New Delhi	Delhi	2
107	Pratibha	Goel	2016-09-15	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	1
108	Tanvi	Sahni	2017-05-21	Noida	Uttar Pradesh	3
109	Anit	Ram	2018-09-29	Manipal	Karnataka	4
110	Dayita	Khosla	2011-04-12	Panaji	Goa	1
111	Vishal	Parmar	2020-11-12	Ranchi	Jharkhand	5
112	Darshana	Kara	2016-10-23	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	5
113	Arnav	Balasubramanian	2017-04-16	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	4
114	Isha	Kale	2018-06-15	Itanagar	Arunachal	1
115	Pallav	Choudhry	2019-08-12	Dispur	Assam	2
116	Karan	Bal	2011-07-12	Patna	Bihar	3
117	Pratap	Banerjee	2016-11-28	Purnia	Bihar	4
118	Sai	Rana	2021-06-30	New Delhi	Delhi	5
119	Darshana	Deshpande	2020-04-04	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	1
120	Devi	Dhar	2018-01-22	Noida	Uttar Pradesh	2
121	Anand	Char	2017-02-13	Manipal	Karnataka	3
122	Chetan	Mistry	2019-03-12	Panaji	Goa	4
123	Anugraha	Varkey	2015-12-15	Ranchi	Jharkhand	5
124	Rasagnya	Patel	2014-05-20	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	2

```
mysql> select * from department;
```

Department_Id	Department_Name
1	Human Resources
2	Software Development
3	Data Analysis
4	Data Science
5	Business Intelligence
6	Data Engineering
7	Manufacturing
8	Quality Control

```
mysql> select * from project;
```

Project_Id	Project_Name	Project_Description	Department_id
21	Dev	Whatever	1
22	Prod	do something	2
23	Test	focus	2
24	Nothing	do nothing	3
25	Research	focus on everything	4
26	Next Steps	find some way out	5

```
mysql> select * from education;
```

Education_Id	Employee_Id	Degree	Graduation_Year
10	101	BA	2017
11	102	BA	2019
12	104	BA	2011
13	108	BA	2015
14	109	BBA	2013
15	107	BBA	2008
16	106	BBA	2007

```
mysql> select * from salary;
```

emp_id	salary
101	10000
102	15000
103	15000
104	17000
105	18000
106	18500
107	19000
108	19000
109	19500
110	12000
111	22000
112	25000
113	23000
114	24000
115	14000
116	21000
117	23000
118	29000
119	18000
120	19000
121	35000
122	22000
123	32000
124	34000

Emp_id	proj_id
101	121
101	121
102	121
103	121
104	121
105	121
106	121
107	121
108	121
109	122
110	122
111	122
112	122
113	122
114	122
115	122
116	122
117	123
118	123
119	123
120	123
121	123
122	123
123	123
124	123
101	124
103	124
105	124
107	124
109	124
111	124
113	124
115	124
117	125
119	125
121	125
123	125
124	125
122	125
108	125
106	125
108	126
106	126
104	126
110	126
112	126
114	126

```
mysql> select Emp_Id,Project_Id,Project_Name from projectemp,project where emp_id=101;
+-----+-----+-----+
| Emp_Id | Project_Id | Project_Name |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 101 | 21 | Dev |
| 101 | 21 | Dev |
| 101 | 21 | Dev |
| 101 | 22 | Prod |
| 101 | 22 | Prod |
| 101 | 22 | Prod |
| 101 | 23 | Test |
| 101 | 23 | Test |
| 101 | 23 | Test |
| 101 | 24 | Nothing |
| 101 | 24 | Nothing |
| 101 | 24 | Nothing |
| 101 | 25 | Research |
| 101 | 25 | Research |
| 101 | 25 | Research |
| 101 | 26 | Next Steps |
| 101 | 26 | Next Steps |
| 101 | 26 | Next Steps |
+-----+-----+-----+
18 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> select count(Emp_id) from attendance where emp_id=103;
+-----+
| count(Emp_id) |
+-----+
| 11 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

PL/SQL QUERY:

```
mysql> SELECT d.Department_Name, COUNT(e.Employee_Id) AS Employee_Count, AVG(s.salary) AS Average_Salary
-> FROM department d
-> JOIN employee e ON d.Department_Id = e.Department_Id
-> JOIN salary s ON e.Employee_Id = s.emp_id
-> GROUP BY d.Department_Name
-> HAVING AVG(s.salary) > 20000;
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+
| Department_Name | Employee_Count | Average_Salary |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Software Development | 5 | 22110.0000 |
| Data Analysis | 4 | 24750.0000 |
| Data Science | 5 | 22990.0000 |
| Business Intelligence | 5 | 27720.0000 |
+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> UPDATE salary
-> SET salary = salary * 1.1;
Query OK, 24 rows affected (0.04 sec)
Rows matched: 24 Changed: 24 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> UPDATE salary s
-> SET s.salary = s.salary * 1.1
-> WHERE s.emp_id IN (
-> SELECT a.emp_id
-> FROM attendance a
-> WHERE a.predate >= DATE_SUB(NOW(), INTERVAL 7 DAY)
-> GROUP BY a.emp_id
-> HAVING COUNT(*) > 7
-> );
```

LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE WORK

LIMITATIONS:

1. Limited scalability: The system is designed for small to medium-sized factories, and as the size of the factory grows, it may not be able to handle the increased volume of data and user traffic.
2. Lack of integration with other systems: The system is a standalone application and does not integrate with other enterprise systems such as ERP, CRM, or SCM, which could limit its usefulness in larger factories.
3. User interface limitations: While the system's user interface is intuitive and easy to use, it may not meet the specific requirements of some users, such as those with accessibility needs or users who require a more customizable interface.
4. Limited functionality: The system focuses on employee management, attendance tracking, and project details, and it may not meet all the requirements of more complex factories with specific needs, such as inventory management, production planning, or quality control.

Overall, while the factory management system developed using Tkinter as the front-end is a useful tool for small to medium-sized factories, it may have limitations that need to be considered before implementation.

FUTURE WORK:

Automating all employee-based tasks, including attendance management, project assignment, progress monitoring, and salary calculations based on overtime work, would streamline the entire process and reduce the workload on managers and HR personnel. By implementing this system, the factory can ensure that all tasks are completed efficiently and accurately, leading to increased productivity and employee satisfaction.

Additionally, integrating functionality for employee performance evaluations and tracking progress towards career goals can help identify high-performing employees and provide opportunities for growth and development. This can lead to increased employee engagement and retention.

Overall, automating all employee-based tasks and providing a comprehensive solution for factory management can lead to improved efficiency, accuracy, and employee satisfaction, ultimately contributing to the success of the factory.

CONCLUSION

The leader board has very versatile features to use for a big tournament with further improvement required and it would be of great use to us when we organize tournaments.

During the design stage, we used Entity Relationship diagrams to create the database schema, and relational tables were designed to ensure accurate data storage and retrieval. These design decisions allow for efficient management of the user data and an intuitive ranking system to showcase player progress.

In the implementation stage, the project was developed using the reliable and flexible combination of Oracle DB. This technology stack allows for seamless data processing, fast load times, and easy scalability.

While the project has some limitations, such as the lack of a password reset feature and the potential for cheating, several future work possibilities exist to address these issues and further improve the platform. Future work could include implementing anti-cheat measures, expanding the game to include additional features, and improving the user interface with advanced design elements.

References

- Nodejs application with oracle dB

<https://www.oracle.com/database/technologies/appdev/quickstartnodeonprem.html>

- Mysql implementation: <https://www.javatpoint.com/mysql-queries>

- Tool for creating ER Diagram <https://www.diagrams.net/>