Database	Managem	nent System	Pro	iect
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Topic : Cellular network services

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Purpose

This product implements the Databse sofware server side for managing and keeping track of a cellular network, meant for use by network operators. Operators may host this software on their own servers in order to monitor services used by customers. This product handles with high-level aspects of running the cellular network, such as status monitoring, data logging, user interfaces and so on.

Scope

The primary function of the product is to monitor and control high-level aspects of the cellular network, such as plan and contract selection, billing, and so on. In addition to providing an interface for businesses and end users, the software also records data useful for analytics and maintanence, such as usage patterns, per-tower traffic and status reports and error logs. While the product handles high-level aspects such as the user interface, data collection and monitoring, it does not deal with the lower-level technological aspects of the cellular network, such as modems, MSCs (mobile switching centres) and cellular towers. It complements cellular network infrastructure in order to ease management and service sale for the operators.

Description

The server orchestrates the interaction between the cellular network and its users, giving full control to the network operators. Two types of users are recognized: end users and business users. And end user is an individual, identified a user ID, who subscribes to the network, by means of one or more phone numbers, for personal use. To aid communication between the network operators, the user's e-mail ID and address are collected. Additionally, for regulatory compliance, a document for the proof of identity of the individual is stored; further, the IMEI and ownership of the user's device(s) are also recorded In order to avail network services, the user buys service plans for his/her phone numbers. Each plan allows calls, SMS messages and Internet access to varying limits, and is priced accordingly. A business user is an entity that uses the network for commercial purposes. Each business is identified by a unique ID and associated with a business name and GSTIN number. Business users avail network services through service contracts. Each contract, identified by a unique ID, has a fixed start and end date; other details of the contract are decided in a flexible manner on a per-case basis, unlike with end user service plans. To facilitate health monitoring, the location and capacity of each tower maintained by the network operator is stored along with a unique ID. Additionally, to enable analysis of usage patterns, usage statistics are collected per-device.

List of software and tools used:

- Python
- Tkinter
- Mysql
- Mysql connector

Entity Relationship Diagram

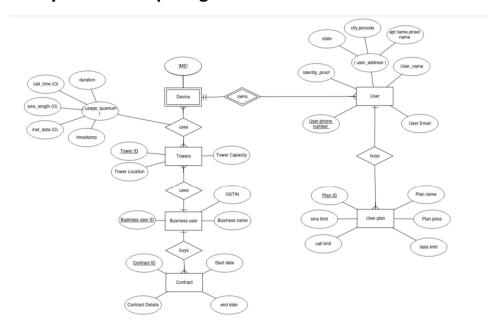


Figure 1: Entity-Relation Diagram

Relational Schema

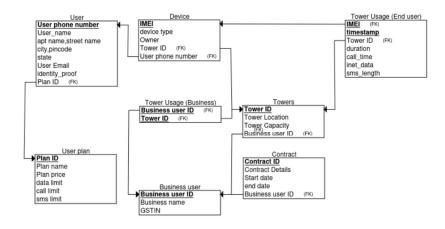


Figure 2: Relational Schema

DDL commands:

```
CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS cellular_network;
USE cellular_network;
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Device (
  device_type ENUM ("smartphone", "featurephone") NOT NULL,
  IMEI CHAR(15) NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (IMEI)
);
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Business_user (
  Business_user_ID INT NOT NULL,
  Business_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  GSTIN CHAR(15) NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (Business_user_ID)
);
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Contract (
  Contract_ID INT NOT NULL,
  Contract_Details INT NOT NULL,
  Start_date TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,
  end_date TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,
  Business_user_ID INT NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (Contract_ID),
  FOREIGN KEY (Business_user_ID) REFERENCES Business_user(Business_user_ID),
  CHECK (end_date > Start_date)
);
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS User (
  User_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  User_phone_number CHAR(10) NOT NULL,
  apt_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  street_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
```

```
pincode VARCHAR(6) NOT NULL,
  state VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  User_Email VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
  identity_proof INT NOT NULL,
  IMEI CHAR(15) NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (User_phone_number, IMEI),
  FOREIGN KEY (IMEI) REFERENCES Device(IMEI)
);
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Towers (
  Tower_ID INT NOT NULL,
  Tower_Location VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
  Tower_Capacity INT NOT NULL,
  Business_user_ID INT NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (Tower_ID),
  FOREIGN KEY (Business_user_ID) REFERENCES Business_user(Business_user_ID),
  CHECK (Tower_Capacity > 0)
);
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS plan_spec (
  Plan_ID INT NOT NULL,
  Plan_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  Plan_price INT NOT NULL,
  data_limit_GB INT NOT NULL,
  call_limit INT NOT NULL,
  sms_limit INT NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (Plan_ID),
  CHECK (Plan_price >= 0),
  CHECK (data_limit_GB >= 0),
  CHECK (call_limit >= 0),
  CHECK (sms_limit >= 0)
);
```

city VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS User_plan (
  Plan_ID INT NOT NULL,
  IMEI CHAR(15) NOT NULL,
  User_phone_number CHAR(10) NOT NULL,
  date_of_purchase TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,
  FOREIGN KEY (User_phone_number, IMEI) REFERENCES User(User_phone_number, IMEI),
  FOREIGN KEY (Plan_ID) REFERENCES plan_spec(Plan_ID)
);
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS uses (
  usage_quantum INT NOT NULL,
  IMEI CHAR(15) NOT NULL,
  Tower_ID INT NOT NULL,
  time_stamp TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (IMEI, Tower_ID),
  FOREIGN KEY (IMEI) REFERENCES Device(IMEI),
  FOREIGN KEY (Tower_ID) REFERENCES Towers(Tower_ID),
  CHECK (usage_quantum >= 0)
);
CREATE VIEW plan_popularity AS
  SELECT Plan_ID, COUNT(*) AS user_count
  FROM User_plan
  GROUP BY Plan_ID
  ORDER BY user_count DESC;
DELIMITER |
CREATE FUNCTION IF NOT EXISTS tower_load (tower_id INT, period_start TIMESTAMP, period_end
TIMESTAMP)
RETURNS DECIMAL(10,2)
DETERMINISTIC
BEGIN
```

```
DECLARE usage_total INT;
  DECLARE capacity INT;
  SELECT COALESCE(SUM(usage_quantum), 0)
  INTO usage_total
  FROM uses
  WHERE
    uses.Tower_ID = tower_id AND
    uses.time_stamp > period_start AND
    uses.time_stamp < period_end;
  SELECT Tower_Capacity
  INTO capacity
  FROM Towers
  WHERE Towers.Tower_ID = tower_id;
  IF capacity IS NULL OR capacity = 0 THEN
    RETURN 0;
  END IF;
  RETURN CAST(usage_total AS DECIMAL(10,2)) / CAST(capacity AS DECIMAL(10,2));
END |
DELIMITER;
```

CRUD operation

```
mysql> -- Add devices
mysql> INSERT INTO Device (device_type, IMEI) VALUES

-> ('smartphone', '123456789912345'),
-> ('smartphone', '34567899123456'),
-> ('featurephone', '3456789912345678),
-> ('smartphone', '3456789012345678),
-> ('smartphone', '167890123456789),
-> ('smartphone', '5678901234567899),
-> ('smartphone', '789912345678991'),
-> ('smartphone', '789912345678991'),
-> ('smartphone', '99123456789912'),
-> ('featurephone', '90123456789912'),
-> ('smartphone', '90123456789912'),
-> ('smartphone', '90123456789912'),
-> ('smartphone', '912345678991231');
Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql>
mysql> -- Add business users
mysql> INSERT INTO Business_user (Business_user_ID, Business_name, GSTIN) VALUES
-> (1, 'Zara Fashion Ltd', '27AADCU9604R1ZJ'),
-> (2, 'Levi Strauss India Pvt Ltd', '27AADCU9604R1ZJ'),
-> (3, 'McDonalds India Pvt Ltd', '27AADCU9604R1ZJ'),
-> (4, 'H&M India Pvt Ltd', '22AADCU9604R1ZJ');
Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.00 sec)
Records: 4 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

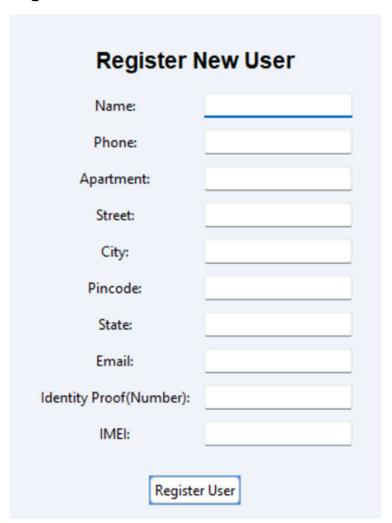
mysql>
mysql>
mysql>
mysql>
-- Add contracts for business users
mysql> INSERT INTO Contract (Contract_ID, Contract_Details, Start_date, end_date, Business_user_ID) VALUES
-> (1, 1001, '2023-01-01 00:00:00', '2024-12-31 23:59:59', 1),
-> (2, 1002, '2023-02-01 00:00:00', '2024-12-31 23:59:59', 1),
-> (3, 2001, '2023-03-01 00:00:00', '2024-12-31 23:59:59', 3),
-> (4, 3001, '2023-03-01 00:00:00', '2024-12-31 23:59:59', 4);
Query OK, 5 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 5 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

List of functionalities:

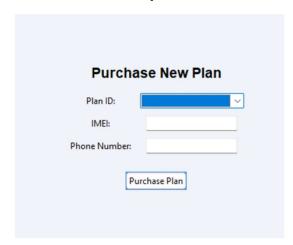
Register new device

me Register Device Register Use	r Purchase Plan Record Tower Usage View Data	J /
Back to Home		
	Register New Device	
	Device Type:	
	IMEI (15 digits):	
	Register Device	

Register user:



Purchase a new plan



Record Tower Usage

Record Tower Usage				
IMEI:				
Tower ID:				
Usage Quantum:				
Record Tower Usage				

Triggers:

Trigger for preventing tower overload

```
-- trigger for preventing tower overload

DELIMITER //

CREATE TRIGGER prevent_tower_overload

BEFORE INSERT ON uses

FOR EACH ROW

BEGIN

DECLARE current_load DECIMAL(10,2);

DECLARE tower_capacity INT;

-- Modified query to handle NULL cases with COALESCE

SELECT

COALESCE(

CAST(COALESCE(SUM(usage_quantum), 0) AS DECIMAL(10,2)) /

NULLIF(CAST(Towers.Tower_Capacity AS DECIMAL(10,2)), 0),

0

) AS current_load,

Towers.Tower_Capacity

INTO current_load, tower_capacity

FROM Towers

LEFT JOIN uses ON uses.Tower_ID = Towers.Tower_ID

WHERE Towers.Tower_ID = NEW.Tower_ID

GROUP BY Towers.Tower_ID, Towers.Tower_Capacity;

-- Check if tower exists

IF tower_capacity IS NULL THEN

SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000'

SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Tower does not exist.';

END IF;
```

```
-- Check for overload

IF (current_load + CAST(NEW.usage_quantum AS DECIMAL(10,2)) /

CAST(tower_capacity AS DECIMAL(10,2)) > 1) THEN

SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000'

SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Tower capacity exceeded, connection denied.';

END IF;

END //
```

Trigger for checking whether a user's plan is valid or not:

```
-- Trigger to detect whether the user's plan is valid or not

DELIMITER |

CREATE TRIGGER check_plan_validity

BEFORE INSERT ON uses

FOR EACH ROW

BEGIN

SELECT COUNT(*)

INTO @valid_plans

FROM User_plan, plan_spec

WHERE

User_plan.IMEI = NEW.IMEI and

User_plan.Plan_ID = plan_spec.Plan_ID and

DATE_ADD(User_plan.date_of_purchase, INTERVAL

plan_spec.validity_days DAY) > NEW.time_stamp;

IF @valid_plans = 0 THEN

SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000'

SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'User does not have any valid pack';

END |

DELIMITER;
```

Function:

```
-- Function to find load on a given tower in a given time period

DELIMITER |

CREATE FUNCTION IF NOT EXISTS tower_load (tower_id INT, period_start

TIMESTAMP, period_end TIMESTAMP)

RETURNS DECIMAL(10,2)

DETERMINISTIC

BEGIN

DECLARE usage_total INT;

DECLARE capacity INT;

SELECT COALESCE(SUM(usage_quantum), 0)

INTO usage_total

FROM uses

WHERE

    uses.Tower_ID = tower_id AND
    uses.time_stamp > period_start AND
    uses.time_stamp < period_end;

SELECT Tower_Capacity

INTO capacity

FROM Towers

WHERE Towers.Tower_ID = tower_id;
```

```
IF capacity IS NULL OR capacity = 0 THEN
    RETURN 0;
END IF;

RETURN CAST(usage_total AS DECIMAL(10,2)) / CAST(capacity AS
DECIMAL(10,2));
END |
DELIMITER;
```

```
query = "SELECT tower_load(%s, %s, %s) as `load`"
involved value of the property.
```

invoked using python script

Procedure:

Fills the null device type to smartphone

```
DELIMITER $$

CREATE PROCEDURE UpdateNullDeviceType()

BEGIN
     UPDATE Device
     SET device_type = 'smartphone'
     WHERE device_type IS NULL;

END$$

DELIMITER;
```

mysql> call UpdateNullDeviceType()

Queries:

Q1: To retrieve plan popularity with names

```
CREATE VIEW plan_popularity_ AS
SELECT ps.Plan_name, COUNT(*) as subscribers
FROM User_plan up
JOIN plan_spec ps ON ps.Plan_ID = up.Plan_ID
GROUP BY ps.Plan_ID, ps.Plan_name
ORDER BY subscribers DESC;
```

Q2: User distribution across cities

```
CREATE VIEW user_distribution_ AS
SELECT city, COUNT(*) as user_count
FROM User
GROUP BY city
ORDER BY user_count DESC;
```

Q3: Distribution based on device type

```
CREATE VIEW device_distribution_ AS
SELECT device_type, COUNT(*) as device_count
FROM Device
GROUP BY device_type
```

Q4 : Average tower capacity by business users

```
CREATE VIEW avg_tower_capac_bu_ AS

SELECT bu.Business_name, AVG(t.Tower_Capacity) as avg_capacity

FROM Towers t

JOIN Business_user bu ON bu.Business_user_ID = t.Business_user_ID

GROUP BY bu.Business_user_ID, bu.Business_name;
```

Q5: Currently all the running plans

```
CREATE VIEW running_plans_ AS

SELECT up.*

FROM User_plan up

JOIN plan_spec ps ON up.Plan_ID = ps.Plan_ID

WHERE DATE ADD(up.date of purchase, INTERVAL ps.validity days DAY) > NOW();
```

Q6: Users with multiple active plans

```
CREATE VIEW multi_plan_ AS

SELECT u.User_name, COUNT(DISTINCT up.Plan_ID) as active_plans

FROM User u

JOIN User_plan up ON u.IMEI = up.IMEI

JOIN running_plans_ rp ON up.IMEI = rp.IMEI

GROUP BY u.User_name

HAVING active_plans > 1;
```

Q7: List all users

```
def list_users(self):
    """
    List all users in the database
    """
    query = "SELECT User_name, User_phone_number FROM User"
    try:
        self.cursor.execute(query)
        return self.cursor.fetchall() or {}
    except mysql.connector.Error as err:
        raise Exception(f"Failed to fetch users: {err}")
```

Q8: Get user details of a particular user

```
def get_user_details(self, phone_number: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Get details of a specific user.

Args:
        phone_number: User's phone number

"""

try:
        query = "SELECT * FROM User WHERE User_phone_number = %s"
        self.cursor.execute(query, (phone_number,))
        return self.cursor.fetchone() or {}
    except mysql.connector.Error as err:
        raise Exception(f"Failed to fetch user details: {err}")
```

Q9: Get user usage for a particular user

Q 10: Retrieves all the idle users

```
def get_idle_users (self):
    """
    Get users who have no valid plan
    """
    query = """
        SELECT User_name, User_Email, t1.IMEI
        FROM (
            SELECT * FROM User_plan
            EXCEPT
            SELECT * FROM running_plans_
        ) AS t1, User
    WHERE
        User.IMEI = t1.IMEI AND
        User.User_phone_number = t1.User_phone_number
    """
    try:
```

```
self.cursor.execute (query)
    return self.cursor.fetchall()
except mysql.connector.Error as err:
    raise Exception(f"Failed to get usage statistics: {err}")
```