

Hexaware Foundation Training 2025

Sql / Java Assignments

Courier Management System

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Tasks 1: Database Design:

1. Create the database named "Courier_Management"

Queries:

CREATE DATABASE CourierManagement;

SHOW databases;

USE CourierManagement;

The screenshot displays a SQL IDE interface with the following components:

- Navigator:** Shows a tree view of schemas including 'sys'.
- SQL Editor:** Contains the following queries:

```
1 • CREATE DATABASE CourierManagement;  
2 • SHOW databases;  
3 • USE CourierManagement;  
4
```
- Result Grid:** Displays the results of the queries. The 'Database' table is expanded, showing the following rows:

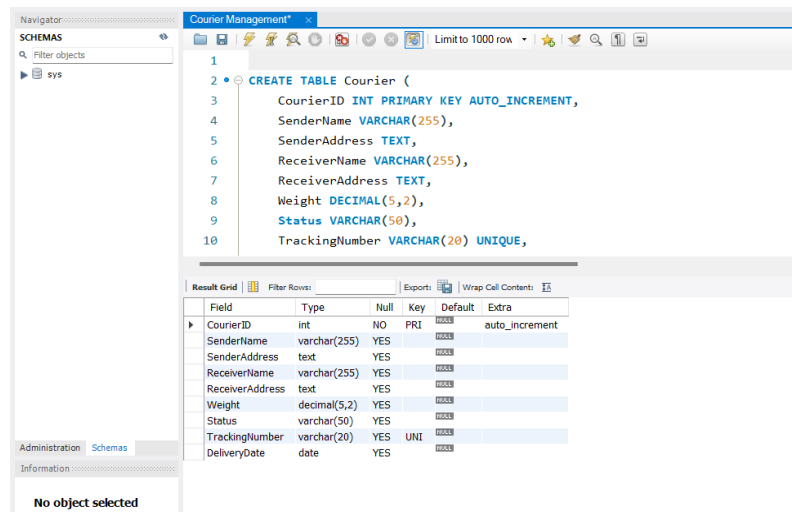
Database
couriermanagement
information_schema
mysql
performance_schema
sys
- Output:** Shows the execution results of the queries:

#	Time	Action	Message
1	11:59:47	CREATE DATABASE CourierManagement	1 row(s) affected
2	11:59:47	SHOW databases	5 row(s) returned
3	11:59:47	USE CourierManagement	0 row(s) affected

2. Write SQL scripts to create the mentioned tables with appropriate data types, constraints, and relationships. User- Couriers - Courier Services - Employee – Location - Payment

Query for User

```
CREATE TABLE User (  
    UserID INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
    Name VARCHAR(255),  
    Email VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE,  
    Password VARCHAR(255),  
    ContactNumber VARCHAR(20),  
    Address TEXT  
);  
  
desc User;
```



Query for Courier.

```
CREATE TABLE Courier (  
    CourierID INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
    SenderName VARCHAR(255),  
    SenderAddress TEXT,  
    ReceiverName VARCHAR(255),  
    ReceiverAddress TEXT,  
    Weight DECIMAL(5,2),  
    Status VARCHAR(50),
```

```

TrackingNumber VARCHAR(20) UNIQUE,

DeliveryDate DATE

);

# Query for CourierServices

CREATE TABLE CourierServices (

    ServiceID INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,

    ServiceName VARCHAR(100),

    Cost DECIMAL(8,2)

);

desc CourierServices;

```

```

1 • CREATE TABLE CourierServices (
2   Execute the selected portion of the script or everything, if there is no selection
3     ServiceName VARCHAR(100),
4     Cost DECIMAL(8,2)
5   );
6 • desc CourierServices;

```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
ServiceID	int	NO	PRI	<small>NULL</small>	auto_increment
ServiceName	varchar(100)	YES		<small>NULL</small>	
Cost	decimal(8,2)	YES		<small>NULL</small>	

SCHEMAS
Filter objects
sys

```

1 • CREATE TABLE Employee (
2   EmployeeID INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
3   Name VARCHAR(255),
4   Email VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE,
5   ContactNumber VARCHAR(20),
6   Role VARCHAR(50),
7   Salary DECIMAL(10,2)
8 );
9
10 • desc Employee;

```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
EmployeeID	int	NO	PRI	<small>NULL</small>	auto_increment
Name	varchar(255)	YES		<small>NULL</small>	
Email	varchar(255)	YES	UNI	<small>NULL</small>	
ContactNumber	varchar(20)	YES		<small>NULL</small>	
Role	varchar(50)	YES		<small>NULL</small>	
Salary	decimal(10,2)	YES		<small>NULL</small>	

Query for Employee

CREATE TABLE Employee (

EmployeeID INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,

Name VARCHAR(255),

Email VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE,

ContactNumber VARCHAR(20),

Role VARCHAR(50),

Salary DECIMAL(10,2)

);

desc Employee;

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The left pane displays the 'SCHEMAS' tree with 'sys' expanded. The main pane shows the 'CREATE TABLE Location' script with the following SQL code:

```
1 CREATE TABLE Location (  
2     LocationID INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
3     LocationName VARCHAR(100),  
4     Address TEXT  
5 );  
6  
7 desc Location;
```

Below the script, the 'Result Grid' displays the table structure:

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
LocationID	int	NO	PRI		auto_increment
LocationName	varchar(100)	YES			
Address	text	YES			

Query for Location

CREATE TABLE Location (

LocationID INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,

LocationName VARCHAR(100),

Address TEXT

);

desc Location;

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The left pane displays the 'SCHEMAS' tree with 'sys' expanded. The main pane shows the 'CREATE TABLE Location' script with the following SQL code:

```
1 CREATE TABLE Location (  
2     LocationID INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
3     LocationName VARCHAR(100),  
4     Address TEXT  
5 );  
6  
7 desc Location;
```

Below the script, the 'Result Grid' displays the table structure:

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
LocationID	int	NO	PRI		auto_increment
LocationName	varchar(100)	YES			
Address	text	YES			

Query for Payment

```
CREATE TABLE Payment (  
    PaymentID INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
    CourierID INT,  
    LocationID INT,  
    Amount DECIMAL(10,2),  
    PaymentDate DATE,  
    FOREIGN KEY (CourierID) REFERENCES Courier(CourierID),  
    FOREIGN KEY (LocationID) REFERENCES Location(LocationID)  
);  
desc Payment;
```

The screenshot shows a database management interface with a 'Navigator' pane on the left and a 'Courier Management' pane on the right. The 'Navigator' pane shows a tree view with 'SCHEMAS' and 'sys'. The 'Courier Management' pane displays the SQL query and its result grid.

The SQL query is:

```
2 PaymentID INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
3 CourierID INT,  
4 LocationID INT,  
5 Amount DECIMAL(10,2),  
6 PaymentDate DATE,  
7 FOREIGN KEY (CourierID) REFERENCES Courier(CourierID),  
8 FOREIGN KEY (LocationID) REFERENCES Location(LocationID)  
9 );  
10  
11 • desc Payment;
```

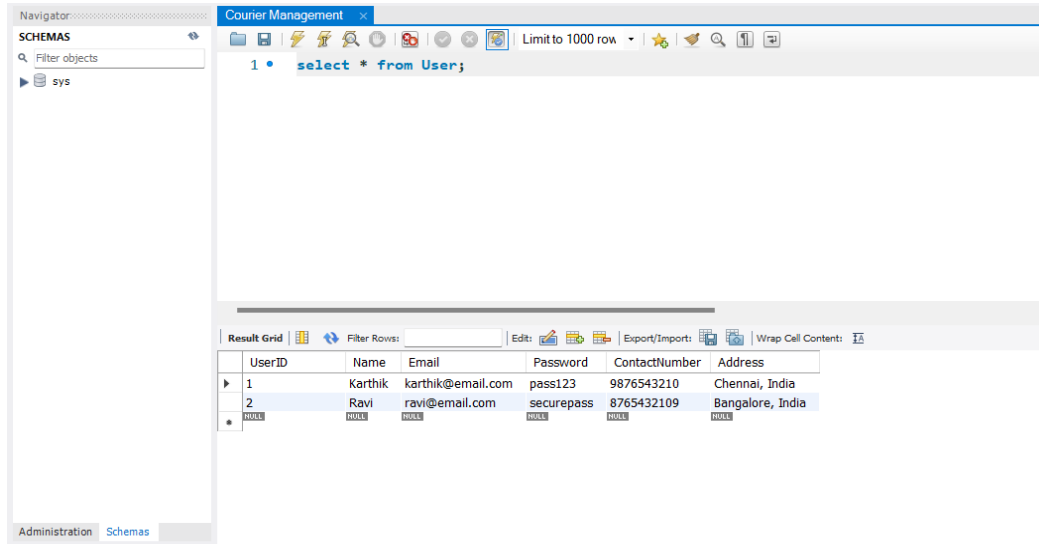
The result grid shows the following data:

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
PaymentID	int	NO	PRI		auto_increment
CourierID	int	YES	MUL		
LocationID	int	YES	MUL		
Amount	decimal(10,2)	YES			
PaymentDate	date	YES			

3. Insert sample data into the tables to simulate real-world scenarios.

Query :

```
INSERT INTO User (UserID, Name, Email, Password, ContactNumber, Address)
VALUES
(1, 'Karthik', 'karthik@email.com', 'pass123', '9876543210', 'Chennai, India'),
(2, 'Ravi', 'ravi@email.com', 'securepass', '8765432109', 'Bangalore, India');
```



The screenshot shows a database management interface with a 'Navigator' pane on the left displaying the 'sys' schema. The main pane shows the 'Courier Management' schema with a query editor containing 'select * from User;'. Below the query editor, the 'Result Grid' displays the following data:

	UserID	Name	Email	Password	ContactNumber	Address
1	1	Karthik	karthik@email.com	pass123	9876543210	Chennai, India
2	2	Ravi	ravi@email.com	securepass	8765432109	Bangalore, India

```
INSERT INTO Courier (CourierID, SenderName, SenderAddress, ReceiverName, ReceiverAddress,
Weight, Status, TrackingNumber, DeliveryDate)
VALUES
(1, 'Karthik', 'Chennai', 'Rahul', 'Delhi', 2.5, 'In Transit', 'TRK12345', '2025-04-01'),
(2, 'Ravi', 'Bangalore', 'Ajay', 'Mumbai', 5.0, 'Delivered', 'TRK67890', '2025-03-25');
```

```
INSERT INTO CourierServices (ServiceID, ServiceName, Cost)
VALUES
(1, 'Express Delivery', 150.00),
(2, 'Standard Delivery', 100.00);
```

```
INSERT INTO Employee (EmployeeID, Name, Email, ContactNumber, Role, Salary)
VALUES
(1, 'Manoj', 'manoj@courier.com', '9988776655', 'Delivery Executive', 25000.00),
(2, 'Anjali', 'anjali@courier.com', '8877665544', 'Manager', 50000.00);
```

```
INSERT INTO Location (LocationID, LocationName, Address)
VALUES
(1, 'Chennai Warehouse', 'No. 123, Anna Nagar, Chennai'),
(2, 'Mumbai Hub', 'No. 456, Andheri East, Mumbai');
```

```
INSERT INTO Payment (PaymentID, CourierID, LocationID, Amount, PaymentDate)
VALUES
(1, 1, 1, 150.00, '2025-03-24'),
(2, 2, 2, 100.00, '2025-03-20');
```

Navigator: SCHEMAS
Filter objects
sys

Courier Management

Limit to 1000 rows

```

18 VALUES
19 (1, 'Chennai Warehouse', 'No. 123, Anna Nagar, Chennai'),
20 (2, 'Mumbai Hub', 'No. 456, Andheri East, Mumbai');
21
22 • INSERT INTO Payment (PaymentID, CourierID, LocationID, Amount, PaymentDate)
23 VALUES
24 (1, 1, 1, 150.00, '2025-03-24'),
25 (2, 2, 2, 100.00, '2025-03-20');
26
27 • select * from Courier;

```

Result Grid

	CourierID	SenderName	SenderAddress	ReceiverName	ReceiverAddress	Weight	Status	TrackingNumber	DeliveryDate
▶	1	Karthik	Chennai	Rahul	Delhi	2.50	In Transit	TRK12345	2025-04-01
▶	2	Ravi	Bangalore	Ajay	Mumbai	5.00	Delivered	TRK67890	2025-03-25
*									

Administration Schemas
Information

4. Define relationships between these tables (one-to-many, many-to-many, etc.).

