

VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

"Jnana Sangama", Belagavi: 590 018



A Database Management Systems Mini Project report on

“Bank Management System”

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of Degree of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING IN COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

By

S Pavan Reddy

1AY18CS098

Under the guidance of

Prof. Ancy Thomas

Prof. Rashmi Kulkarni,

Prof. Chidananda T



**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING
ACHARYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

(Affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi)

2020-2021

ACHARYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

(Affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi)
Soladevanahalli, Bangalore – 560090

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING



Certificate

Certified that the Database Management Systems mini project entitled “**BANK DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**” is a bonafide work carried out by **S PAVAN REDDY (1AY18CS098)** of 5th semester in partial fulfillment for the award of degree of **Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science & Engineering of the Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi**, during the year **2020-2021**. It is certified that all corrections/ suggestions indicated for internal assessments have been incorporated in the Report deposited in the departmental library. The Mini Project report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of Mini Project work prescribed for the **Bachelor of Engineering Degree**.

Signature of Guides

Signature of H.O.D

Name of the examiners

Signature with date

1.

2.

ABSTRACT

This is a Bank Database Management System designed to be accessed through User login, Cashier Login and Manager Login. In this project with the help of MySQL server (where the whole database resides) seven different tables are created (login, branch, feedback, useraccounts, transaction, notice, deletelogs). Every table has an option of inserting a new entry of data, deleting an old inserted data and updating an existing one. Framework used for the project are and Microsoft MySQL Community Server and Apache server using XAMPP. For Scripting language PHP has been used. For Front end Technology HTML, CSS, JavaScript, Bootstrap has been used. This project can be used in banks after enhancements to make to suit the real world scenarios.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I express my gratitude to our institution and management for providing us with good infrastructure, laboratory, facilities and inspiring staff whose gratitude was of immense help in completion of this seminar successfully.

I express my sincere gratitude to our principal, **Dr. Prakash M R** for providing required environment and valuable support for developing this mini project.

My sincere thanks to **Dr. Prashanth C M**, Head of the Department, Computer Science and Engineering, Acharya Institute of Technology for his valuable support and for rendering us resources for this mini project work.

I express my gratitude to **Prof. Ancy Thomas, Prof. Rashmi Kulkarni, Prof. Chidananda T**, Assistant Professors, Dept. Computer Science and Engineering, Acharya Institute of Technology who guided me with valuable suggestions in completing this mini-project at every stage.

My gratitude thanks should be rendered to many people who helped me in all possible ways.

S Pavan Reddy

(1AY18CS098)

Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction	1
Chapter 2: System Requirements	2
2.1 Hardware Requirements	2
2.2 Software Requirements.....	2
2.3 Functional Requirements	2
2.4 Non-Functional Requirements.....	3
Chapter 3: Design	4
3.1 Entity-Relationship Diagram	4
3.2 Relation Cardinality.....	5
3.3 Schema Diagram.....	5
Chapter 4: Implementation	8
4.1 Relations	8
4.1.1 Login	8
4.1.2 Branch	8
4.1.3 Feedback	9
4.1.4 UserAccounts	10
4.1.5 Transaction.....	11
4.1.6 Notice.....	12
4.1.7 Screenshots	13
4.2 Triggers	17
4.3 Usage of database	19
Chapter 5: Results and Discussion.....	21
Chapter 6: Conclusion and Future enhancements.....	37
6.1 Conclusion	37
6.2 Future Enhancements	37
Chapter 7: References... ..	38

Table of Figures

Figure 3.1: E-R diagram of Bank Management System	4
Figure 3.2: Schema Diagram of Bank Management System	6
Figure 3.3: Enhanced E-R Diagram of Bank Management System	7
Figure 4.1: Attributes of the relation ‘Login’	8
Figure 4.2: Attributes of the relation ‘Branch’	9
Figure 4.4: Attributes of the relation ‘UserAccounts’	10
Figure 4.5: Attributes of the relation ‘Transaction’	12
Figure 4.6: Attributes of the relation ‘Notice’	12
Figure 4.7: Login Table	13
Figure 4.8: Branch Table	13
Figure 4.9: Feedback Table.....	14
Figure 4.10: UserAccounts Table	15
Figure 4.11: Transaction Table	16
Figure 4.12 Notice Table	16
Figure 4.13 Deletelogs Table	18
Figure 4.14: Deletelogs table after deleting an user account.	19
Figure 4.15: Normal execution of database.	20
Figure 4.16: Normal execution of database (continued...).....	20
Figure 5.1: Home/Login Page.....	21
Figure 5.2: User Login	21
Figure 5.3: User Home Page.....	22
Figure 5.4: Accounts Page	22
Figure 5.5: Statement Page	23
Figure 5.6: Fund Transfer Page	23
Figure 5.7: Fund Transfer Page (Continued...)	24
Figure 5.8: Fund Transfer Page (After successful fund transfer)	24

Figure 5.9: Page when user enters their own account number as beneficiary account number..	25
Figure 5.10: Bank Notice/Notification Page.....	25
Figure 5.11: Help/Feedback Page	26
Figure 5.12: User giving feedback.....	26
Figure 5.13: Page after user give feedback	27
Figure 5.14: Manager Login	27
Figure 5.15: Manager Home Page and User Account Control Page.	28
Figure 5.16: User account information page for user with account #10001.....	28
Figure 5.17: Manager sending notice to a user in response to feedback.	29
Figure 5.18: Page after manager sends notice.	29
Figure 5.19: Page after Manager deletes an account.	30
Figure 5.20: Page for Manager to add or remove cashiers.	30
Figure 5.21: Page after manager deletes a cashier.....	31
Figure 5.21: Pop-up box for adding new cashier.....	31
Figure 5.22: Manager adding new cashier details.	32
Figure 5.23 Page showing new cashier added.	32
Figure 5.24: Add new User account page.....	33
Figure 5.25: Manager adding new User account.	33
Figure 5.26: Feedback page where manager can view user feedbacks.....	34
Figure 5.27: Feedback page after deleting a feedback.....	34
Figure 5.28: Cashier Login Page	35
Figure 5.29: Cashier Home page	35
Figure 5.30: Cashier Transaction Page (After entering account #).	36
Figure 5.31: Page shown after any kind of successful transaction.	36

Chapter 1

Introduction

The title of the project is “Bank Management system”. Bank management systems play an essential role in the current banking system. Bank authorities all over the world are engaged in a lot of day to day administrative and banking activities to manage and provide a better banking experience to customers effectively. However, maintaining and keeping track of bank transactions is not an easy process in the fast-growing world. It requires hard work and it often is time consuming.

To better perform the bank transactions and administrative activities of a bank and to assure security of the money by means of authentication and authorization, banks utilize Bank Management Systems nowadays. Such applications often offer many features that helps to enhance the performances of banks with minimum effort. A bank management software does it by avoiding the manual paper work and automating many banking and administrative activities involved in banking.

The main aim of this project is to develop software for Bank Account Management System. This project has been developed to carry out the processes easily and quickly, which is not possible with the manuals systems, which are overcome by this software.

Chapter 2

System Requirements

2.1 Hardware Requirements

The hardware requirements for this project are as follows:

- **Processor:** Any x86 instruction set processor
- **RAM:** 64MB or more
- **Storage:** 1GB or more
- **GPU:** AMD Radeon Graphics Processor (0x68E0) or above

2.2 Software Requirements

The software requirements for this project are as follows:

- **Operating System:** Any operating system that supports the x86 software used here.
- **Front-end:** HTML 5, CSS 3, JavaScript ES6, Bootstrap 4
- **Back-end:** MYSQL, PHP
- **Framework:** XAMPP stack solution for web development v3.2.2 or above
 - Apache 2.4.29
 - MariaDB 10.1.30
 - PHP 7.2.1
 - phpMyAdmin 4.7.4

2.3 Functional Requirements

The functional requirements for the project are as follows:

- User should be able to login to his/her account.
- User should be able view his/her account balance.
- User should be able to transfer money to any bank account.
- User should be able to view notices.

- User should be able to give feedback.
- User should be able to request help.
- User should be able to view past transaction history.
- Cashier should be able to login to his/her account.
- Cashier should be able to withdraw and deposit users money.
- Manager should be able to login to his/her account.
- Manager should be able to view all accounts in bank.
- Manager should be able to add new cashiers and remove existing ones when required.
- Manager should be able to add new user accounts and remove existing ones if required.
- Manager should be able to view feedback and respond to them.
- Manager should be able to send notices to us.

2.4 Non-Functional Requirements

Some of the non-functional requirements of our proposed software are:

- **Speed:** The software must be quick enough to deliver data as quickly as possible, and ensure a constant frame rate of at least 60 frames per second.
- **Security:** The software must be protected against malicious users attempting to attack it using nefarious techniques like timing attacks, SQL injection, etc.
- **Reliability:** The software must be reliable enough to be expected to run 24x7 with minimal supervision.
- **Data protection:** The software must ensure that the data it stores is adequately secured and cannot be tampered with.
- **Data consistency:** The software must try to maintain only the bare minimum of redundant data. Wherever such redundancies are present, the software must ensure that the data is consistent.

Chapter 3

Design

3.1 Entity-Relationship Diagram

The entity-relationship diagram, also known as the ER diagram, is a high-level database design, which shows the database in a diagrammatic approach. It consists of entities, relationships, attributes, and associations. The ER-diagram depicts the various relationships among entities, considering each object as entity. Entity is represented as rectangle shape and relationship represented as diamond shape. The ER diagram for the project is shown in Figure 3.1 below:

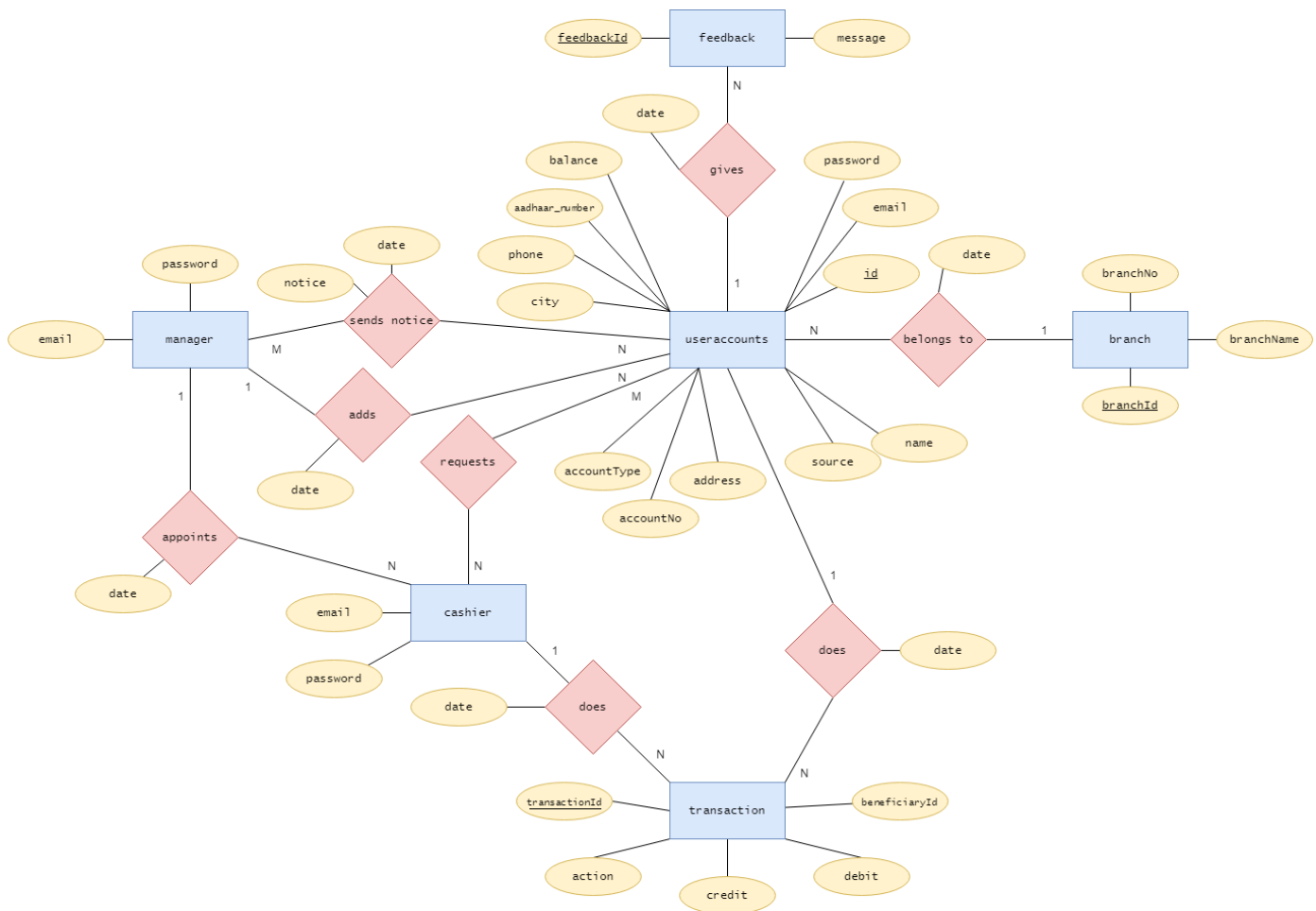


Figure 3.1: E-R diagram of Bank Management System

3.2 Relation Cardinality

- **1:N**
 - A branch can have many accounts but a particular account belongs to a unique branch.
 - A user can do many transactions but a particular transaction can't be initiated by different accounts.
 - A user can give any number of feedbacks to the bank but a particular feedback can be generated by only one user.
 - A manager can appoint any number of cashiers but a specific cashier can be appointed by a single manager.
 - A manager can add any number of accounts of users but a particular account is added by a single manager.
 - A cashier can do any number of transactions but a specific transaction can be done by a single cashier.
- **M:N**
 - A manager can send notices to any number of users and also a user can receive notices from any number of managers.
 - A user can request any number of cashiers to do a transaction and also a cashier can receive requests from any number of users to do transactions.

3.3 Schema Diagram and Enhanced Entity-Relationship Diagram

A schema diagram is an illustrative display of most aspects of a database schema. A schema construct is a component of the schema, or an object within the schema. The schema diagram of our database system is illustrated on the next page, in Figure 3.2.



Figure 3.2: Schema Diagram of Bank Management System

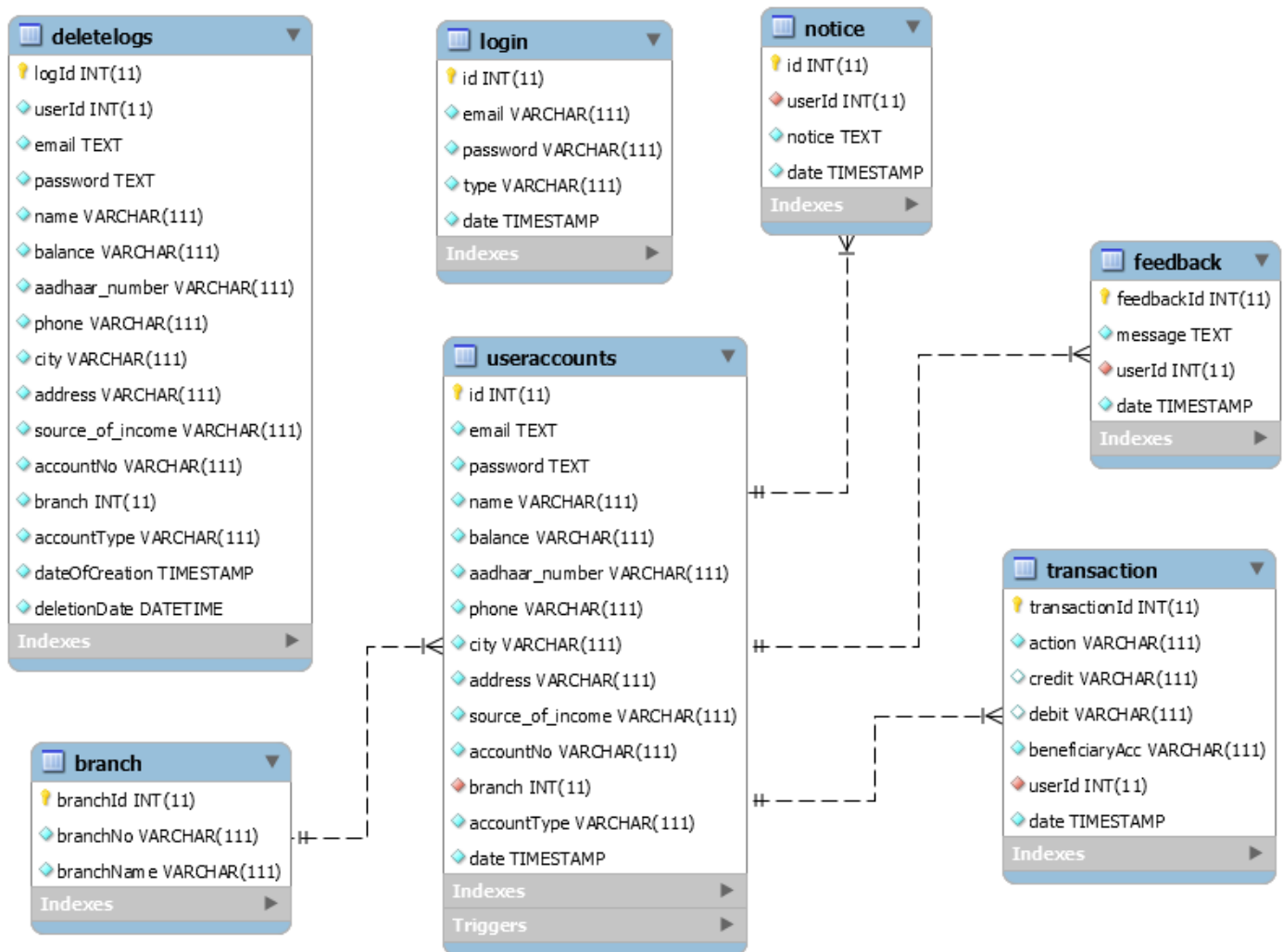


Figure 3.3: Enhanced E-R Diagram of Bank Management System

Chapter 4

Implementation

The whole database is created in MariaDB. All front-end related queries were executed using prepared statements in PHP to avoid the possibility of SQL injection.

4.1 Relations

4.1.1 Login

This table contains login information of the Bank staff.

Sl. No.	Name	Datatype	Description
1	id	int(11)	Auto-incrementing unique id for user login
2	email	varchar(111)	User e-mail address
3	password	varchar(111)	User password
4	type	varchar(111)	Users type (manager/cashier)
5	date	timestamp	Timestamp of insertion of record

Figure 4.1: Attributes of the relation 'Login'

```
CREATE TABLE `login` (  
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,  
  `email` varchar(111) NOT NULL,  
  `password` varchar(111) NOT NULL,  
  `type` varchar(111) NOT NULL,  
  `date` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT Current_TIMESTAMP  
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
```

```
ALTER TABLE `login`  
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);
```

```
ALTER TABLE `login`  
  MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=7;
```

4.1.2 Branch

This table stores branch information given below.

Sl. No.	Name	Datatype	Description
1	branchId	int(11)	Auto incrementing unique id for branch
2	branchNo	varchar(111)	Branch Number
3	branchName	varchar(111)	Branch Name

Figure 4.2: Attributes of the relation 'Branch'

```
CREATE TABLE `branch` (
  `branchId` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `branchNo` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
  `branchName` varchar(111) NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
```

```
ALTER TABLE `branch`
ADD PRIMARY KEY (`branchId`);
```

```
ALTER TABLE `branch`
MODIFY `branchId` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=3;
```

4.1.3 Feedback

Users/Customers can give feedback to bank whenever they want to and the information regarding the same is stored here.

Sl. No.	Name	Datatype	Description
1	feedbackId	int	Auto incrementing unique id for feedback
2	message	text	The feedback message
3	userId	int(11)	ID of the user giving feedback
4	date	timestamp	Timestamp of feedback

Figure 4.3: Attributes of the relation 'Feedback'


```
CREATE TABLE `feedback` (
  `feedbackId` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `message` text NOT NULL,
  `userId` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `date` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT Current_TIMESTAMP
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
```

```
ALTER TABLE `feedback`
ADD PRIMARY KEY (`feedbackId`);
```

```
ALTER TABLE `feedback`
MODIFY `feedbackId` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=5;
```

4.1.4 UserAccounts

The useraccounts relation contains data about users and their accounts. This data helps in keeping track of customer personal information and account information like balance, account number, etc.

Sl. No.	Name	Datatype	Description
1	id	int(11)	Auto incrementing unique id for useraccount
2	email	text	Registered email address of user
3	password	text	Password of bank management system for user email
4	name	varchar(111),	Name of account holder
5	balance	varchar(111),	Balance in bank
6	aadhaar_numbar	varchar(111)	Unique ID and proof of citizenship of user in India
7	phone	varchar(111)	Phone number of account holder
8	city	varchar(111)	City of residence of user
9	address	varchar(111)	Address of user
10	source_of_income	varchar(111)	Source of income of user
11	accountNo	varchar(111)	Account Number of user's bank account
12	branch	int(11)	Branch to which account belongs
13	accountType	varchar(111)	Type of bank account (Savings/Current)
14	date	timestamp	Timestamp of account creation

Figure 4.4: Attributes of the relation 'UserAccounts'

```
CREATE TABLE `useraccounts` (  
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,  
  `email` text NOT NULL,  
  `password` text NOT NULL,  
  `name` varchar(111) NOT NULL,  
  `balance` varchar(111) NOT NULL,  
  `aadhaar_number` varchar(111) NOT NULL,  
  `phone` varchar(111) NOT NULL,  
  `city` varchar(111) NOT NULL,  
  `address` varchar(111) NOT NULL,  
  `source_of_income` varchar(111) NOT NULL,  
  `accountNo` varchar(111) NOT NULL,  
  `branch` int(11) NOT NULL,  
  `accountType` varchar(111) NOT NULL,  
  `date` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT Current_TIMESTAMP  
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
```

```
ALTER TABLE `useraccounts`  
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);  
ALTER TABLE `useraccounts`  
  MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=8;
```

4.1.5 Transaction

The transaction table, as the name indicates stores all transactions' information such as the id of the useraccount which has initiated it, the beneficiary account number, type of transaction, amount credited or debited from an account and timestamp of transaction.

Sl. No.	Name	Datatype	Description
1	transactionId	int(11)	Auto incrementing unique id for a transaction
2	action	varchar(11)	Type of transaction
3	credit	varchar(11)	Amount credited
4	debit	varchar(11)	Amount debited
5	beneficiaryAcc	varchar(111)	Beneficiary account number
6	userid	int(11)	ID of useraccount which initiated the transaction
7	date	timestamp	Timestamp of transaction

Figure 4.5: Attributes of the relation ‘Transaction’

```
CREATE TABLE `transaction` (
  `transactionId` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `action` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
  `credit` varchar(111) DEFAULT NULL,
  `debit` varchar(111) DEFAULT NULL,
  `beneficiaryAcc` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
  `userId` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `date` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT Current_TIMESTAMP
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
```

```
ALTER TABLE `transaction`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`transactionId`);
ALTER TABLE `transaction`
  MODIFY `transactionId` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=28;
```

4.1.6 Notice

Users can receive notices from the bank via managers and the notice information is stored in this table.

Sl. No.	Name	Datatype	Description
1	id	int(11)	Auto incrementing unique id for notice
2	userId	int(11)	ID of recipient user
3	notice	text	Notice message
4	date	timestamp	Timestamp of Notice

Figure 4.6: Attributes of the relation ‘Notice’

4.1.7 Screenshots

```
mysql> DESC login; show create table login;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
email	varchar(111)	NO		NULL	
password	varchar(111)	NO		NULL	
type	varchar(111)	NO		NULL	
date	timestamp	NO		CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	

5 rows in set (0.14 sec)

```

+-----+
| Table | Create Table
+-----+
| login | CREATE TABLE `login` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `email` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
  `password` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
  `type` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
  `date` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB AUTO_INCREMENT=7 DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```

Figure 4.7: Login Table

```
mysql> DESC branch; show create table branch;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
branchId	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
branchNo	varchar(111)	NO		NULL	
branchName	varchar(111)	NO		NULL	

3 rows in set (0.07 sec)

```

+-----+
| Table | Create Table
+-----+
| branch | CREATE TABLE `branch` (
  `branchId` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `branchNo` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
  `branchName` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`branchId`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB AUTO_INCREMENT=3 DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```

Figure 4.8: Branch Table

```
mysql> DESC feedback; show create table feedback;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
feedbackId	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
message	text	NO		NULL	
userId	int(11)	NO		NULL	
date	timestamp	NO		CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Table	Create Table
feedback	CREATE TABLE `feedback` (`feedbackId` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, `message` text NOT NULL, `userId` int(11) NOT NULL, `date` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP, PRIMARY KEY (`feedbackId`)) ENGINE=InnoDB AUTO_INCREMENT=5 DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

Figure 4.9: Feedback Table

```
mysql> DESC useraccounts; show create table useraccounts;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
email	text	NO		NULL	
password	text	NO		NULL	
name	varchar(111)	NO		NULL	
balance	varchar(111)	NO		NULL	
aadhaar_number	varchar(111)	NO		NULL	
phone	varchar(111)	NO		NULL	
city	varchar(111)	NO		NULL	
address	varchar(111)	NO		NULL	
source_of_income	varchar(111)	NO		NULL	
accountNo	varchar(111)	NO		NULL	
branch	int(11)	NO		NULL	
accountType	varchar(111)	NO		NULL	
date	timestamp	NO		CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	

14 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```

+-----+
| Table          | Create Table
+-----+
| useraccounts | CREATE TABLE `useraccounts` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `email` text NOT NULL,
  `password` text NOT NULL,
  `name` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
  `balance` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
  `aadhaar_number` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
  `phone` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
  `city` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
  `address` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
  `source_of_income` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
  `accountNo` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
  `branch` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `accountType` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
  `date` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB AUTO_INCREMENT=8 DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```

Figure 4.10: UserAccounts Table

```
mysql> DESC transaction; show create table transaction;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
transactionId	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
action	varchar(111)	NO		NULL	
credit	varchar(111)	YES		NULL	
debit	varchar(111)	YES		NULL	
beneficiaryAcc	varchar(111)	NO		NULL	
userId	int(11)	NO		NULL	
date	timestamp	NO		CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	

7 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```

+-----+
| Table | Create Table
+-----+
| transaction | CREATE TABLE `transaction` (
  `transactionId` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `action` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
  `credit` varchar(111) DEFAULT NULL,
  `debit` varchar(111) DEFAULT NULL,
  `beneficiaryAcc` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
  `userId` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `date` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
  PRIMARY KEY (`transactionId`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB AUTO_INCREMENT=28 DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```

Figure 4.11: Transaction Table

```
mysql> DESC notice; show create table notice;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
userId	int(11)	NO		NULL	
notice	text	NO		NULL	
date	timestamp	NO		CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

+-----+
| Table | Create Table
+-----+
| notice | CREATE TABLE `notice` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `userId` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `notice` text NOT NULL,
  `date` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB AUTO_INCREMENT=7 DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```

Figure 4.12 Notice Table

4.2 Triggers

Triggers are stored programs, which are automatically executed or fired when some events occur. So here one extra table is created called “deletelogs” so whenever a record is deleted from useraccounts table then the ‘deletelogger’ trigger will be fired which will store the entire record that is deleted along with timestamp of deletion. Each record inserted into this table has an auto incrementing unique logId. This is mostly useful for auditing purposes.

```
CREATE TABLE `sevabank`.`deletelogs`  
( `logId` INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT ,  
  `userId` int(11) NOT NULL,  
  `email` text NOT NULL,  
  `password` text NOT NULL,  
  `name` varchar(111) NOT NULL,  
  `balance` varchar(111) NOT NULL,  
  `aadhaar_number` varchar(111) NOT NULL,  
  `phone` varchar(111) NOT NULL,  
  `city` varchar(111) NOT NULL,  
  `address` varchar(111) NOT NULL,  
  `source_of_income` varchar(111) NOT NULL,  
  `accountNo` varchar(111) NOT NULL,  
  `branch` int(11) NOT NULL,  
  `accountType` varchar(111) NOT NULL,  
  `dateOfCreation` timestamp NOT NULL,  
  `deletionDate` DATETIME NOT NULL ,  
PRIMARY KEY (`id`)) ENGINE = InnoDB;
```



```
mysql> DESC deletelogs; show create table deletelogs;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
logId	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
userId	int(11)	NO		NULL	
email	text	NO		NULL	
password	text	NO		NULL	
name	varchar(111)	NO		NULL	
balance	varchar(111)	NO		NULL	
aadhaar_number	varchar(111)	NO		NULL	
phone	varchar(111)	NO		NULL	
city	varchar(111)	NO		NULL	
address	varchar(111)	NO		NULL	
source_of_income	varchar(111)	NO		NULL	
accountNo	varchar(111)	NO		NULL	
branch	int(11)	NO		NULL	
accountType	varchar(111)	NO		NULL	
dateOfCreation	timestamp	NO		CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	on update CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
deletionDate	datetime	NO		NULL	

16 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

+-----+
| Table          | Create Table
+-----+
| deletelogs | CREATE TABLE `deletelogs` (
  `logId` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `userId` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `email` text NOT NULL,
  `password` text NOT NULL,
  `name` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
  `balance` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
  `aadhaar_number` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
  `phone` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
  `city` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
  `address` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
  `source_of_income` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
  `accountNo` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
  `branch` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `accountType` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
  `dateOfCreation` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
  `deletionDate` datetime NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`logId`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1 |

```

Figure 4.13 Deletelogs Table

```
mysql> use seavabank;
Database changed
mysql>
mysql>
mysql> select * from deletelogs;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| logId | userId | email | password | name | balance | aadhaar_number | phone | city | address | source_of_income | accountNo | branch | accountType | dateofCreation | deletionDate |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 0 | 7 | realali@yahoo.com | real | Nadeem Ali | 12121 | 3240338834902 | 9392435452 | Pune | Somewhere in Pune | Govt. job | 10004 | 2 | Current | 2020-12-16 13:24:18 | 2021-01-20 06:44:43 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

Figure 4.14: Deletelogs table after deleting an user account.

Creation of Trigger

```
CREATE TRIGGER `deletelogger`
AFTER delete ON `useraccounts`
FOR EACH ROW
INSERT INTO deletelogs
VALUES
(DEFAULT,
OLD.id,
OLD.email,
OLD.password,
OLD.name,
OLD.balance,
OLD.aadhaar_number,
OLD.phone,
OLD.city,
OLD.address,
OLD.source_of_income,
OLD.accountNo,
OLD.branch,
OLD.accountType,
OLD.date,
NOW());
```

4.3 Usage of Database

The following queries were not provided directly through the database, but through the PHP backend instead. A log file was opened and maintained to document all queries that may occur during everyday operation of the database.

```

C: > xampp > mysql > data > TOSHIBA-PC.log
1 c:\xampp\mysql\bin\mysqld.exe, Version: 10.1.30-MariaDB (mariadb.org binary distribution). started with:
2 TCP Port: 3306, Named Pipe: C:/xampp/mysql/mysql.sock
3 Time Id Command Argument
4 210120 5:12:24 25 Query SHOW SESSION VARIABLES LIKE 'FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS'
5 25 Query SHOW SESSION VARIABLES LIKE 'FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS'
6 25 Query SHOW SESSION VARIABLES LIKE 'FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS'
7 25 Query SELECT DATABASE()
8 25 Init DB seavabank
9 25 Query CREATE TABLE `branch` (
10 `branchId` int(11) NOT NULL,
11 `branchNo` varchar(111) NOT NULL,
12 `branchName` varchar(111) NOT NULL
13 ) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1
14 24 Query SELECT tracking_active FROM `phpmyadmin`.`pma_tracking` WHERE db_name = 'Sevabank' AND table_name = 'branch' ORDER BY ver
15 25 Query SHOW SESSION VARIABLES LIKE 'FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS'
16 25 Query SHOW SESSION VARIABLES LIKE 'FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS'
17 25 Query SHOW SESSION VARIABLES LIKE 'FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS'
18 25 Query SELECT DATABASE()
19 25 Init DB seavabank
20 25 Query INSERT INTO `branch` (`branchId`, `branchNo`, `branchName`) VALUES
21 (1, '100101', 'Pune'),
22 (2, '100102', 'Mumbai')
23 210120 5:12:25 25 Query SELECT LAST_INSERT_ID()
24 25 Query SHOW SESSION VARIABLES LIKE 'FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS'
25 25 Query SHOW SESSION VARIABLES LIKE 'FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS'
26 25 Query SHOW SESSION VARIABLES LIKE 'FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS'
27 25 Query SELECT DATABASE()
28 25 Init DB seavabank
29 25 Query CREATE TABLE `feedback` (
30 `feedbackId` int(11) NOT NULL,
31 `message` text NOT NULL,
32 `userId` int(11) NOT NULL,
33 `date` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

```

Figure 4.15: Normal execution of database.

```

545 41 Quit
546 210120 5:26:31 42 Connect root@localhost as anonymous on Seavabank
547 42 Query select * from userAccounts,branch where id = '1' AND userAccounts.branch = branch.branchId
548 42 Quit
549 210120 5:28:40 43 Connect root@localhost as anonymous on Seavabank
550 43 Query select * from userAccounts,branch where id = '1' AND userAccounts.branch = branch.branchId
551 43 Query select * from notice where userId = '1' order by date desc
552 43 Quit
553 210120 5:28:42 44 Connect root@localhost as anonymous on Seavabank
554 44 Query select * from userAccounts,branch where id = '1' AND userAccounts.branch = branch.branchId
555 44 Query select * from transaction where userId = '1' AND action = 'transfer' order by date desc
556 44 Quit
557 210120 5:28:43 45 Connect root@localhost as anonymous on Seavabank
558 45 Query select * from userAccounts,branch where id = '1' AND userAccounts.branch = branch.branchId
559 45 Query select * from transaction where userId = '1' order by date desc
560 45 Quit
561 210120 5:29:34 46 Connect root@localhost as anonymous on Seavabank
562 46 Query select * from userAccounts,branch where id = '1' AND userAccounts.branch = branch.branchId
563 46 Query select * from transaction where userId = '1' AND action = 'transfer' order by date desc
564 46 Quit
565 210120 5:34:35 47 Connect root@localhost as anonymous on Seavabank
566 47 Query select * from userAccounts,branch where id = '1' AND userAccounts.branch = branch.branchId
567 47 Query select * from userAccounts where accountNo = '10002'
568 47 Query select * from transaction where userId = '1' AND action = 'transfer' order by date desc
569 47 Quit
570 210120 5:37:22 48 Connect root@localhost as anonymous on Seavabank
571 48 Query select * from userAccounts,branch where id = '1' AND userAccounts.branch = branch.branchId
572 49 Connect root@localhost as anonymous on Seavabank
573 49 Query select * from userAccounts where accountNo='10001'
574 49 Query update userAccounts set balance = '6800' where accountNo = '10001'
575 49 Quit
576 50 Connect root@localhost as anonymous on Seavabank

```

Figure 4.16: Normal execution of database (continued...)

As of now, the log file consists of more than 1000 lines of log data.

Chapter 5

Results and Discussion

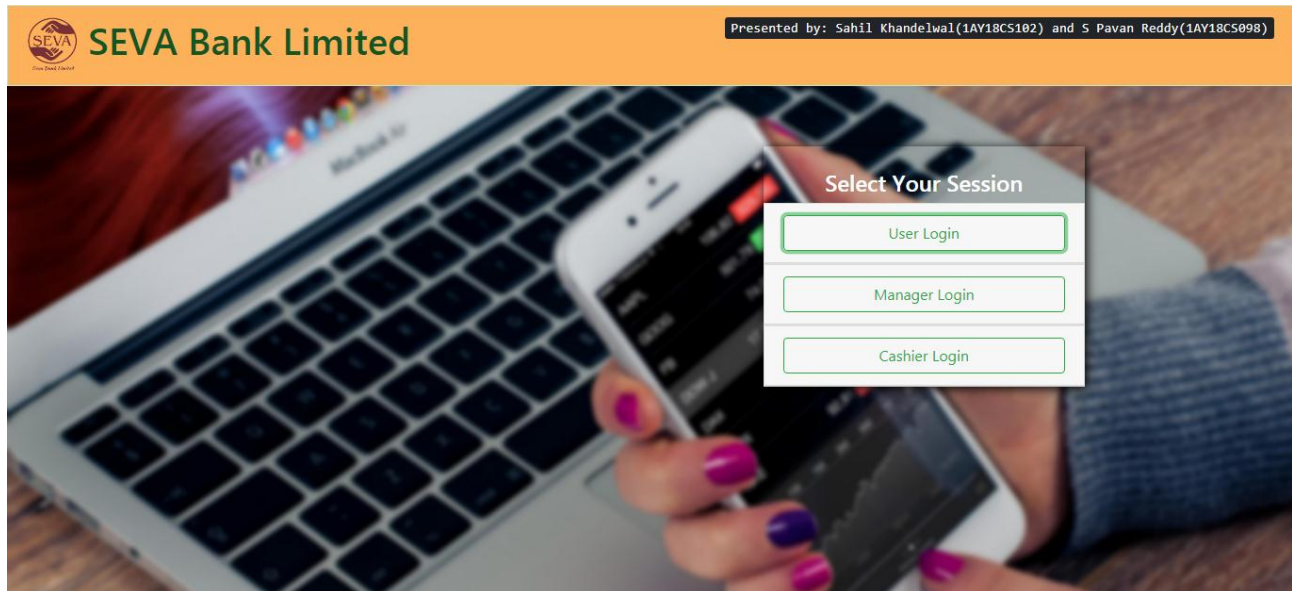


Figure 5.1: Home/Login Page

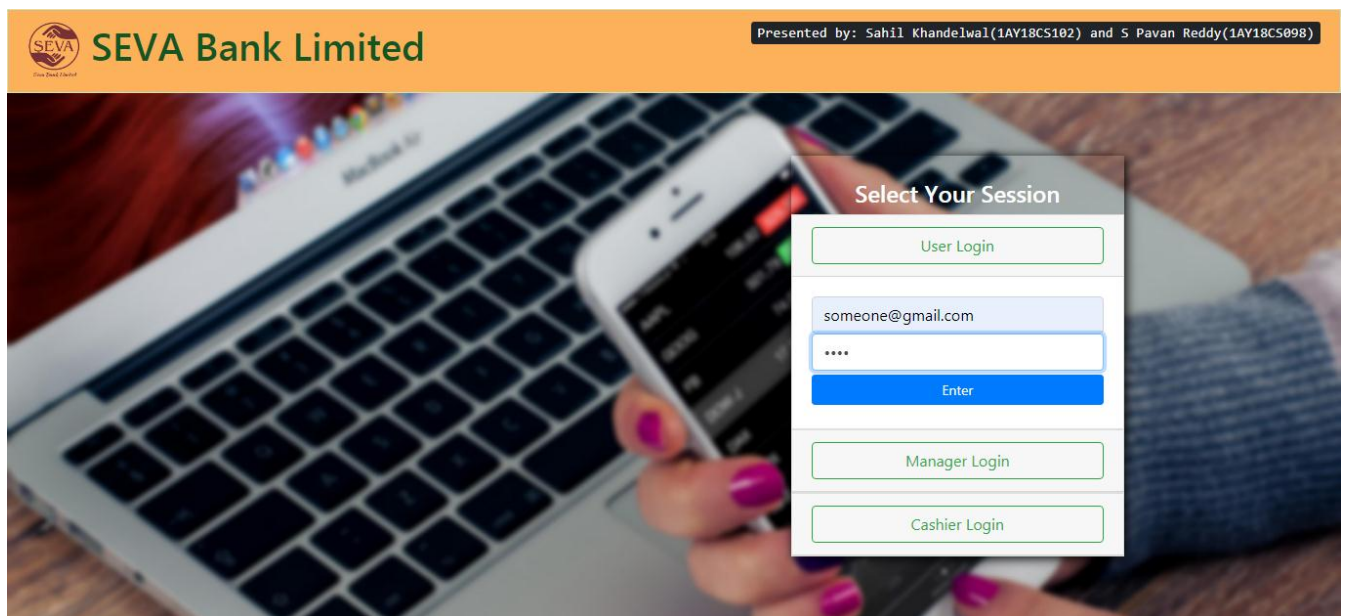


Figure 5.2: User Login

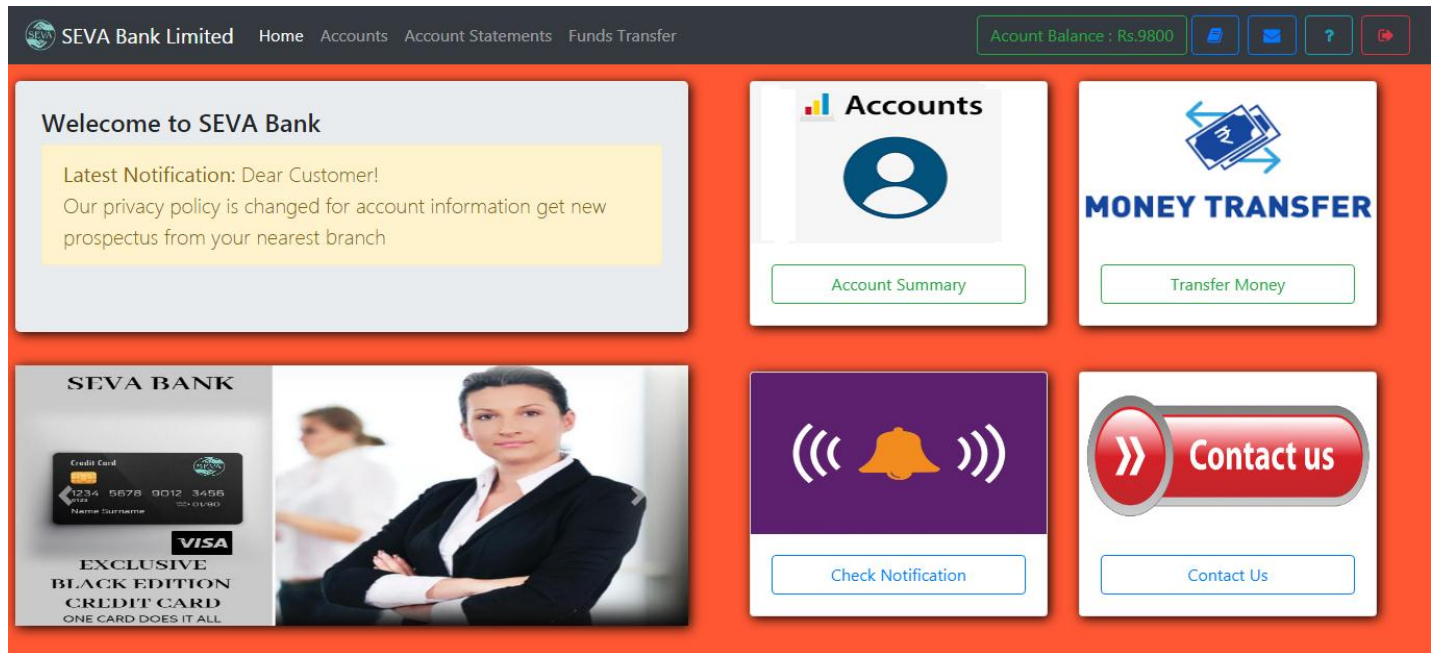


Figure 5.3: User Home Page

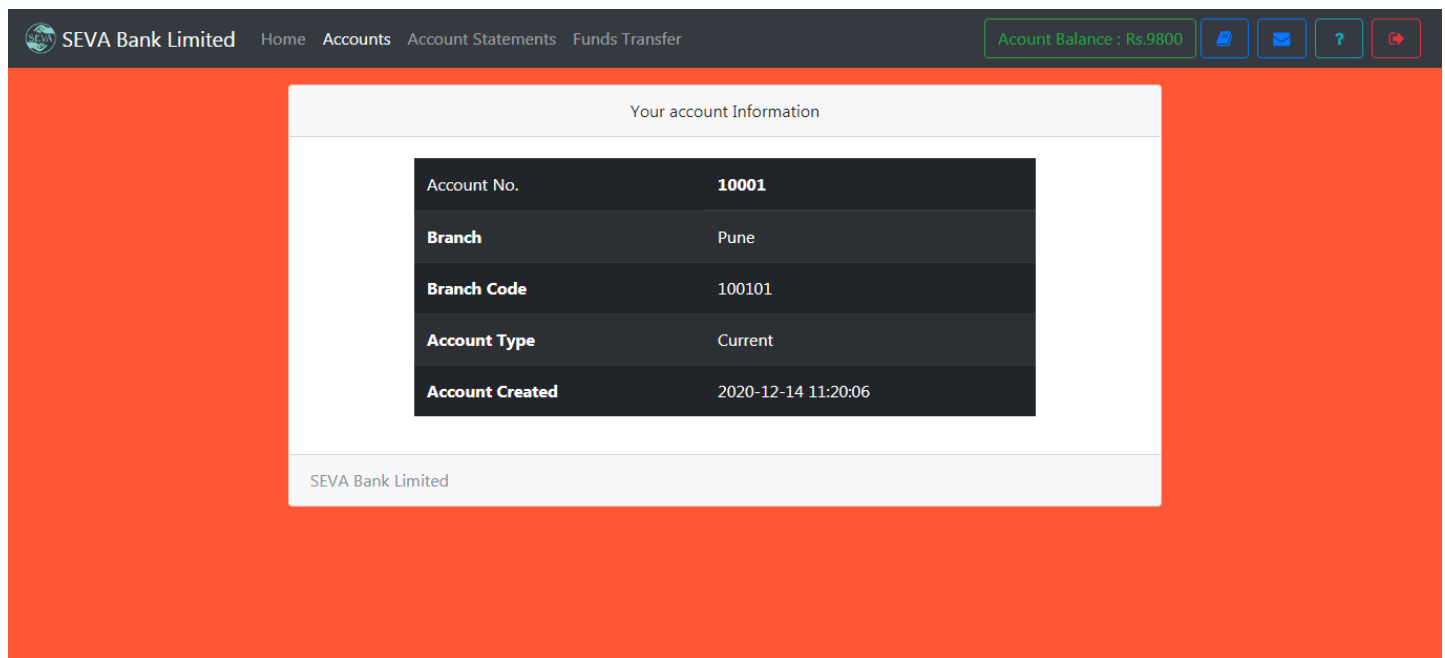
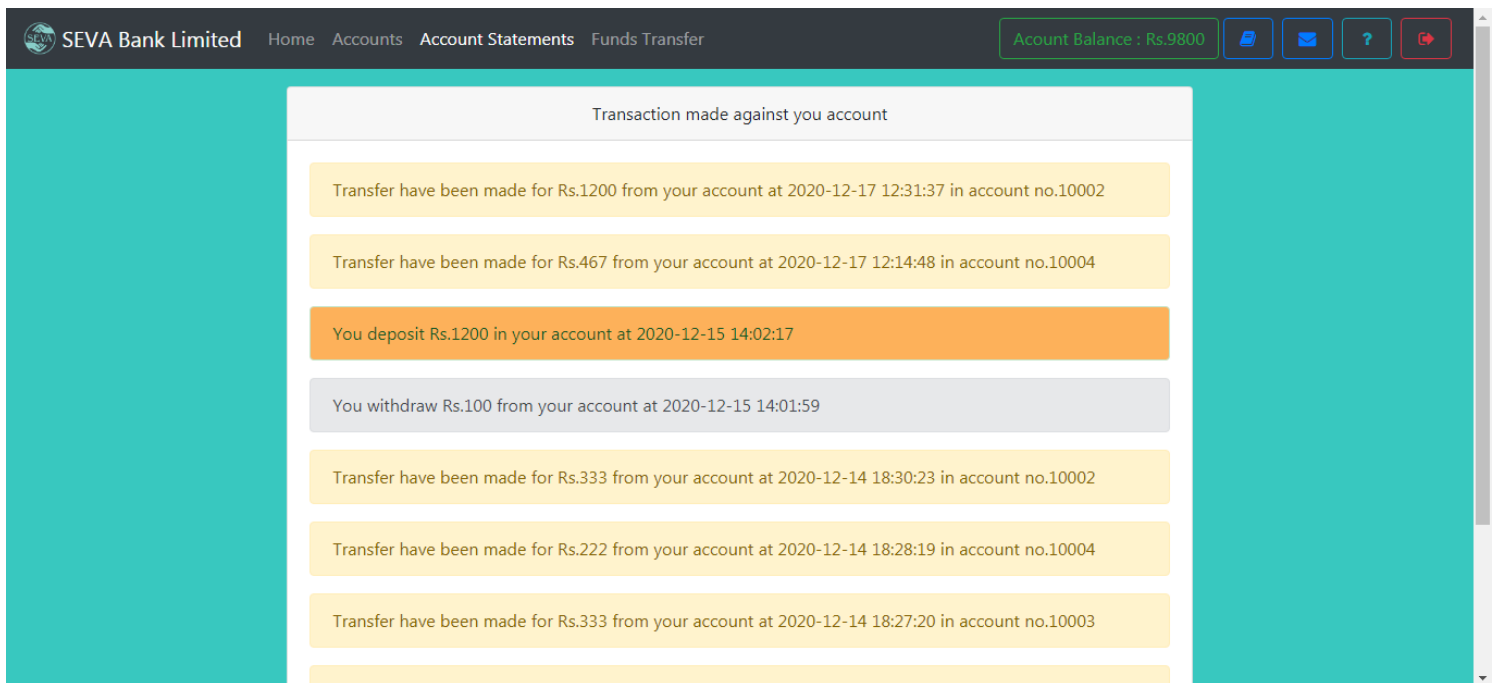
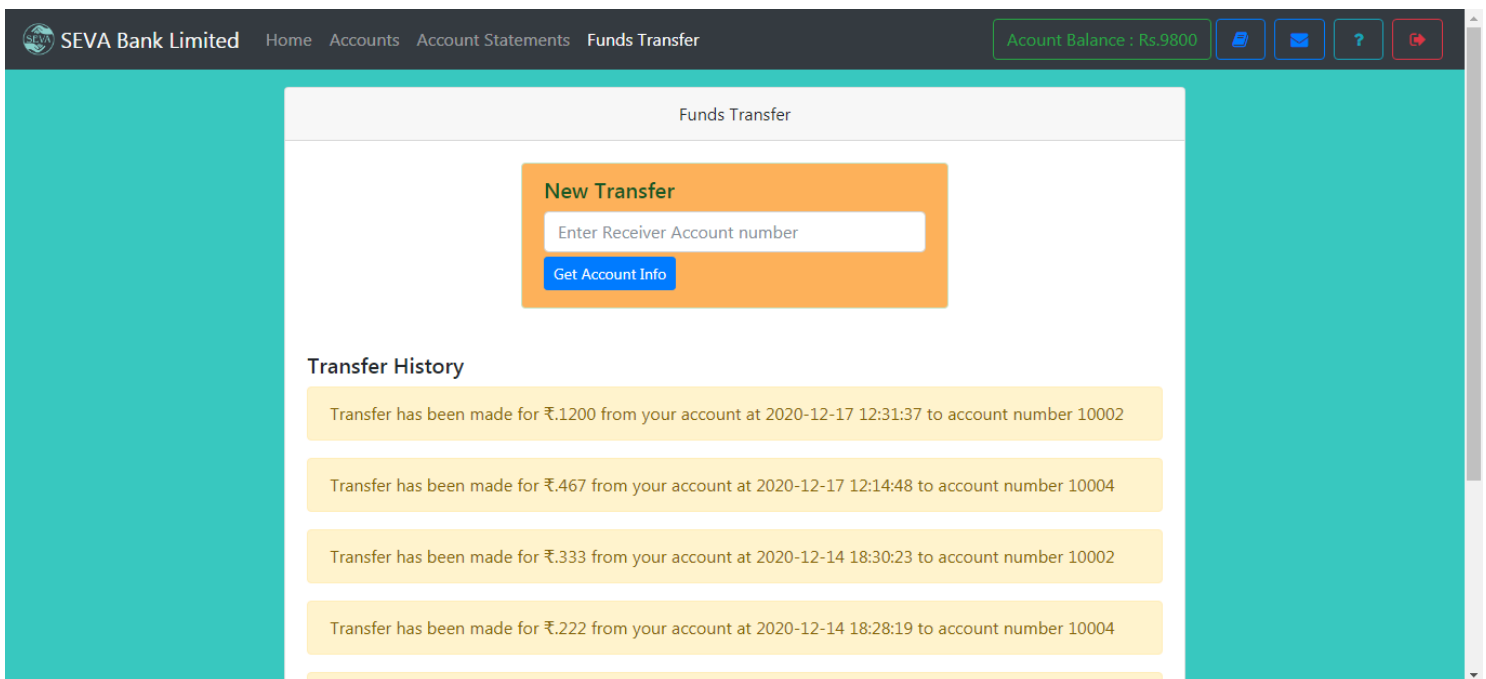


Figure 5.4: Accounts Page

**Figure 5.5: Statement Page****Figure 5.6: Fund Transfer Page**

SEVA Bank Limited Home Accounts Account Statements Funds Transfer Account Balance : Rs.9800

Funds Transfer

New Transfer

Enter Receiver Account number

Get Account Info

Account No.
10002

Account Holder Name.
Jay Prakash

Account Holder Bank Name.
SEVA Bank Limited

Enter Amount for transfer.
3000

Transfer

Figure 5.7: Fund Transfer Page (Continued...)

SEVA Bank Limited Home Accounts Account Statements Funds Transfer Account Balance : Rs.6800

Funds Transfer

New Transfer

Enter Receiver Account number

Get Account Info

Transfer History

Transfer has been made for ₹.3000 from your account at 2021-01-20 05:37:22 to account number 10002

Transfer has been made for ₹.1200 from your account at 2020-12-17 12:31:37 to account number 10002

Transfer has been made for ₹.467 from your account at 2020-12-17 12:14:48 to account number 10004

Transfer has been made for ₹.333 from your account at 2020-12-14 18:30:23 to account number 10002

Figure 5.8: Fund Transfer Page (After successful fund transfer)

The screenshot shows the 'Funds Transfer' page of SEVA Bank Limited. The header includes the bank logo, navigation links (Home, Accounts, Account Statements, Funds Transfer), and the account balance (Rs.6800). The main content area is titled 'Funds Transfer' and contains a 'New Transfer' section. This section has a text input field for 'Enter Receiver Account number' and a 'Get Account Info' button. Below this, a message states: 'You can't transfer money into the same account'. A 'Transfer History' section lists three transactions: ₹3,000 on 2021-01-20, ₹1,200 on 2020-12-17, and ₹467 on 2020-12-17.

Figure 5.9: Page when user enters their own account number as beneficiary account number.

The screenshot shows the 'Notification from Bank' page of SEVA Bank Limited. The header includes the bank logo, navigation links (Home, Accounts, Account Statements, Funds Transfer), and the account balance (Rs.6800). The main content area is titled 'Notification from Bank' and contains a message: 'Dear Customer! Our privacy policy is changed for account information get new prospectus from your nearest branch'. The message is signed 'SEVA Bank Limited'.

Figure 5.10: Bank Notice/Notification Page

SEVA Bank Limited Home Accounts Account Statements Funds Transfer Account Balance : Rs.6800

Help Card

Enter your message

Write your message

Send

SEVA Bank Limited

Figure 5.11: Help/Feedback Page

SEVA Bank Limited Home Accounts Account Statements Funds Transfer Account Balance : Rs.6800

Help Card

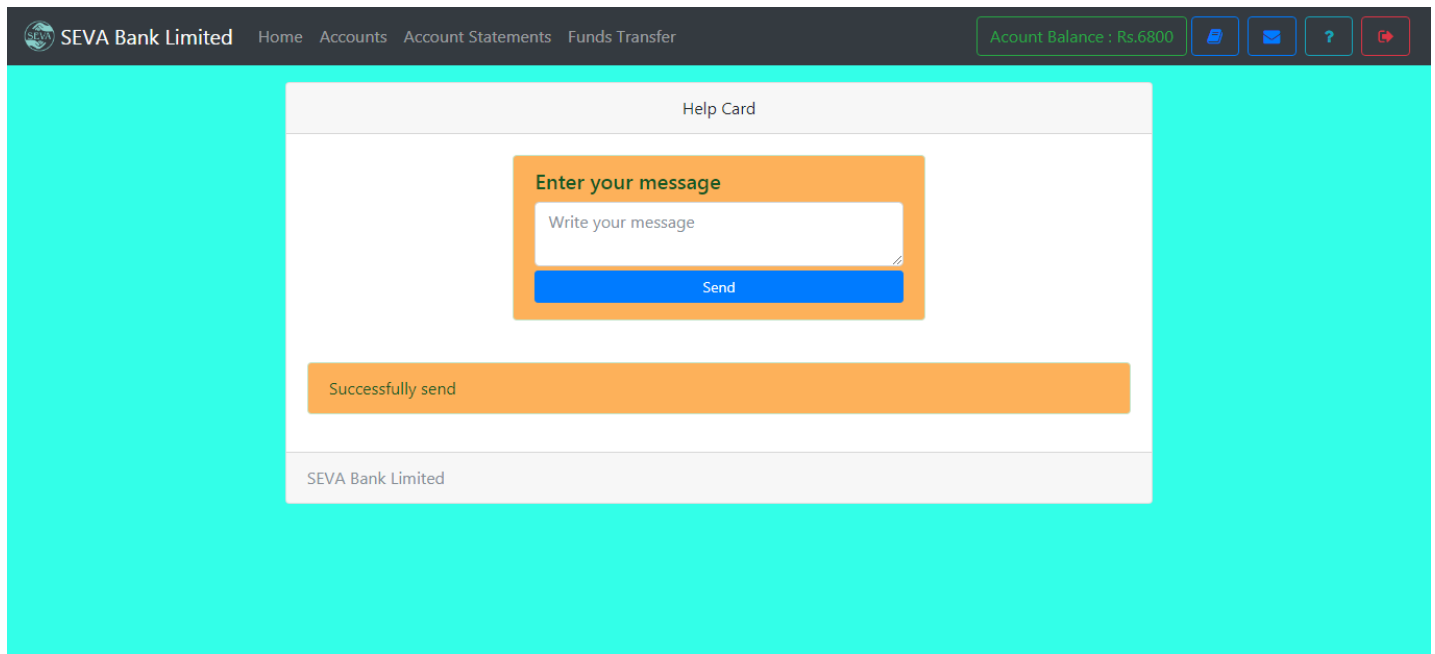
Enter your message

I don't accept your new service policy. I will complain to RBI.

Send

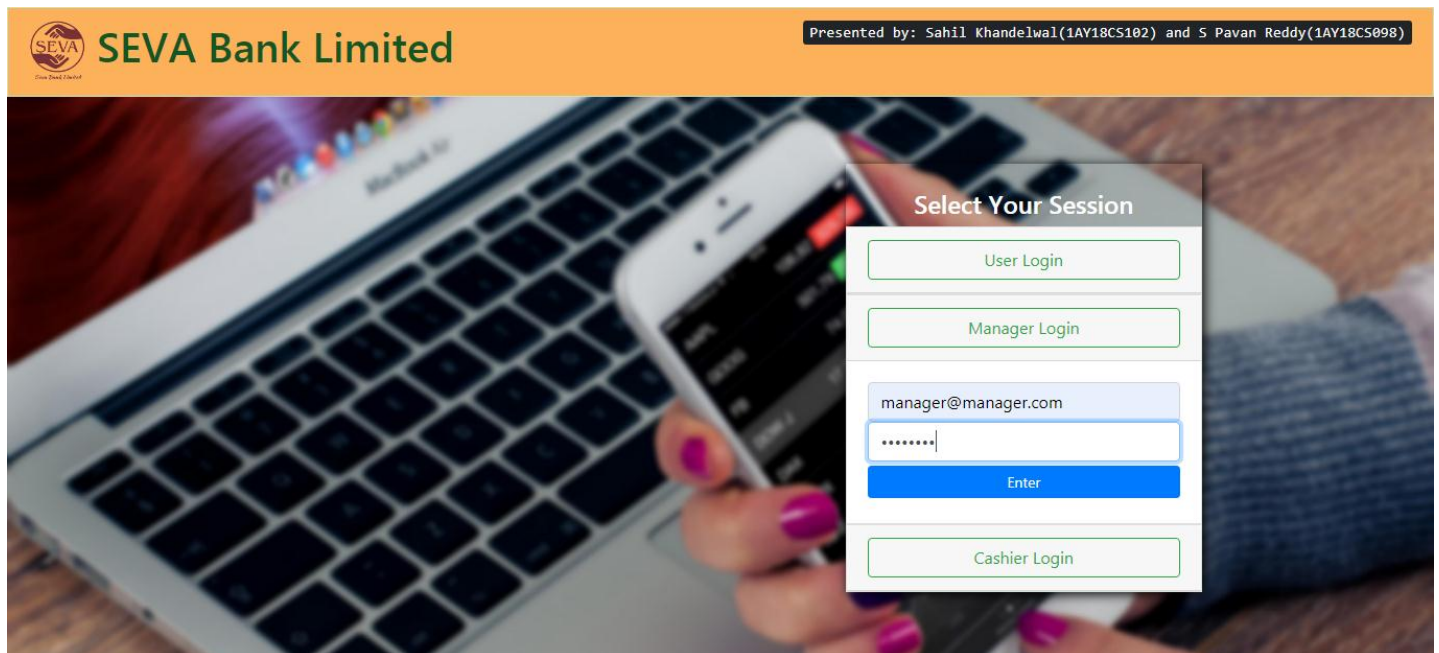
SEVA Bank Limited

Figure 5.12: User giving feedback



The screenshot shows the SEVA Bank Limited website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: Home, Accounts, Account Statements, and Funds Transfer. On the right, it displays 'Account Balance : Rs.6800' and icons for a document, email, help, and a red alert icon. The main content area is titled 'Help Card' and features a feedback form. The form has a section 'Enter your message' with a text input field containing 'Write your message' and a blue 'Send' button. Below the form, a green bar indicates 'Successfully send'. The footer of the page shows 'SEVA Bank Limited'.

Figure 5.13: Page after user give feedback



The screenshot shows the SEVA Bank Limited website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: Home, Accounts, Account Statements, and Funds Transfer. On the right, it displays 'Account Balance : Rs.6800' and icons for a document, email, help, and a red alert icon. The main content area is titled 'Help Card' and features a feedback form. The form has a section 'Enter your message' with a text input field containing 'Write your message' and a blue 'Send' button. Below the form, a green bar indicates 'Successfully send'. The footer of the page shows 'SEVA Bank Limited'.

Figure 5.14: Manager Login

SEVA Bank Limited Home Accounts Add New Account Feedback Welcme Manager

All accounts

#	Holder Name	Account No.	Branch Name	Current Balance	Account type	Contact	
1	Manoj Gogu	10001	Pune	₹6800	Current	9676751617	View Send Notice Delete
2	Jay Prakash	10002	Pune	₹19000	Savings	8919660667	View Send Notice Delete
3	Nadeem Ali	10003	Pune	₹234234	Savings	8080766645	View Send Notice Delete
4	Nadeem Ali	10004	Mumbai	₹12121	Current	9392435452	View Send Notice Delete

SEVA Bank Limited

Figure 5.15: Manager Home Page and User Account Control Page.

SEVA Bank Limited Home Accounts Add New Account Feedback Welcme Manager

Account profile for Manoj Gogu #10001

Name	Manoj Gogu	Account No	10001
Branch Name	Pune	Brach Code	100101
Current Balance	₹6800	Account Type	Current
Aadhaar#	3210375555426	City	Mumbai
Contact Number	9676751617	Address	somewhere in Mubmai

SEVA Bank Limited

Figure 5.16: User account information page for user with account #10001.

The screenshot shows the SEVA Bank Limited Manager interface. The top navigation bar includes the bank logo, name, and links for Home, Accounts, Add New Account, and Feedback. A 'Welcome Manager' button is on the right. The main content area is titled 'Send Notice to Manoj Gogu'. It contains a form titled 'Write notice for Manoj Gogu' with a text area containing the message: 'For your kind information, the new service policy implemented by our bank is in accordance with the latest RBI guidelines.' Below the text area is a blue 'Send' button. The footer of the form area says 'SEVA Bank Limited'.

Figure 5.17: Manager sending notice to a user in response to feedback.

The screenshot shows the SEVA Bank Limited Manager interface after sending a notice. The top navigation bar is the same. The main content area is titled 'Send Notice to Manoj Gogu'. It contains a form titled 'Write notice for Manoj Gogu' with a text area containing the placeholder 'Write your message' and a blue 'Send' button. Below the form is a yellow banner that says 'Successfully send'. The footer of the form area says 'SEVA Bank Limited'.

Figure 5.18: Page after manager sends notice.

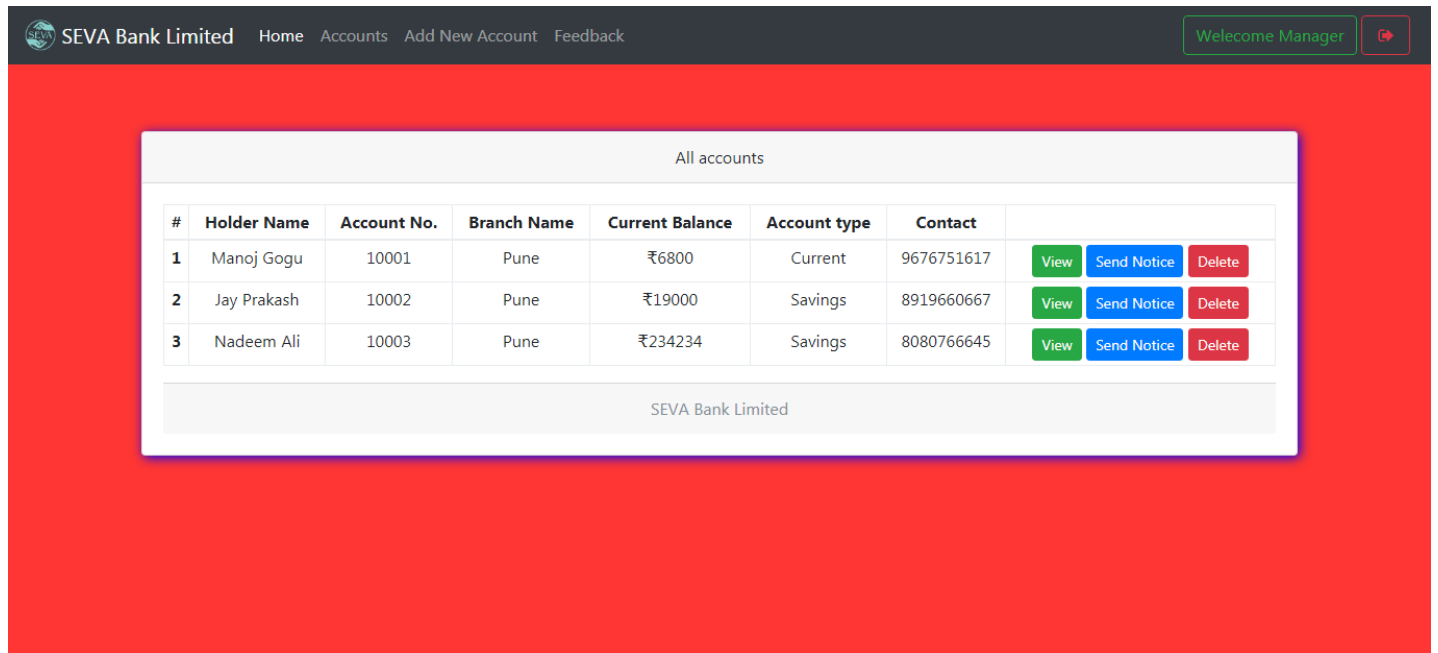


Figure 5.19: Page after Manager deletes an account.

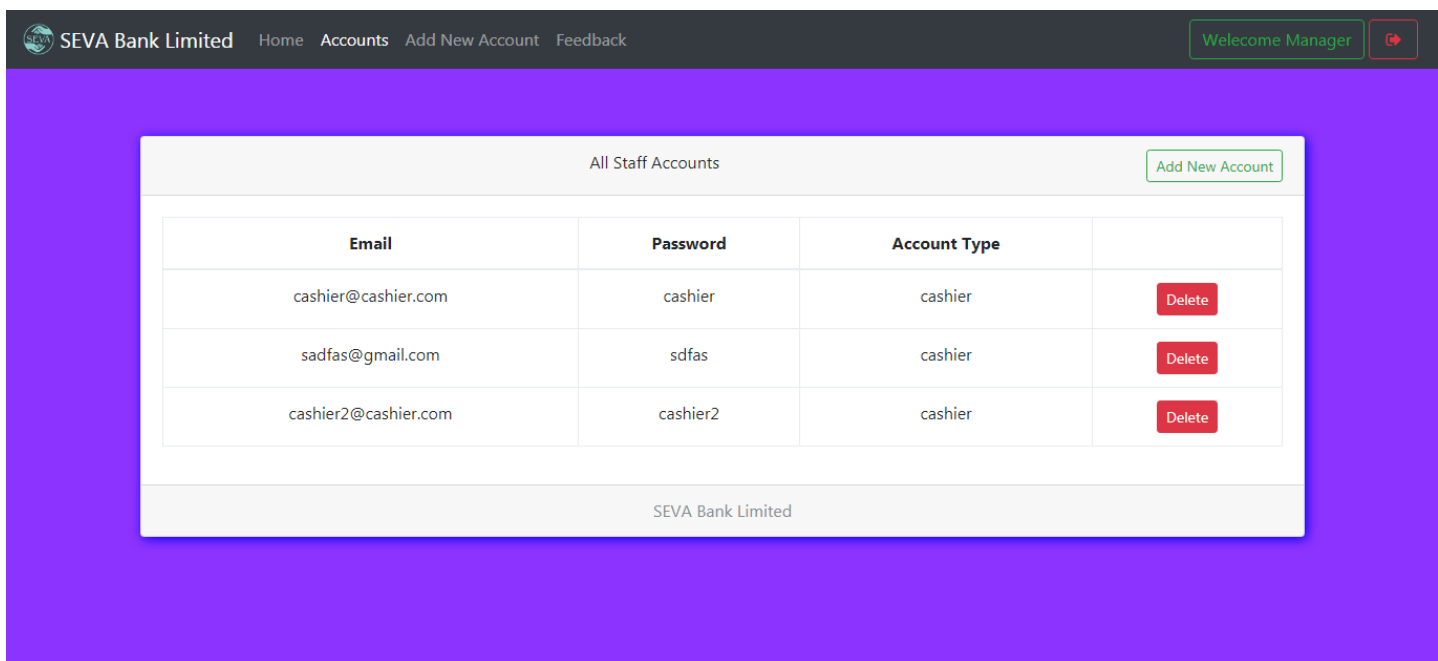


Figure 5.20: Page for Manager to add or remove cashiers.

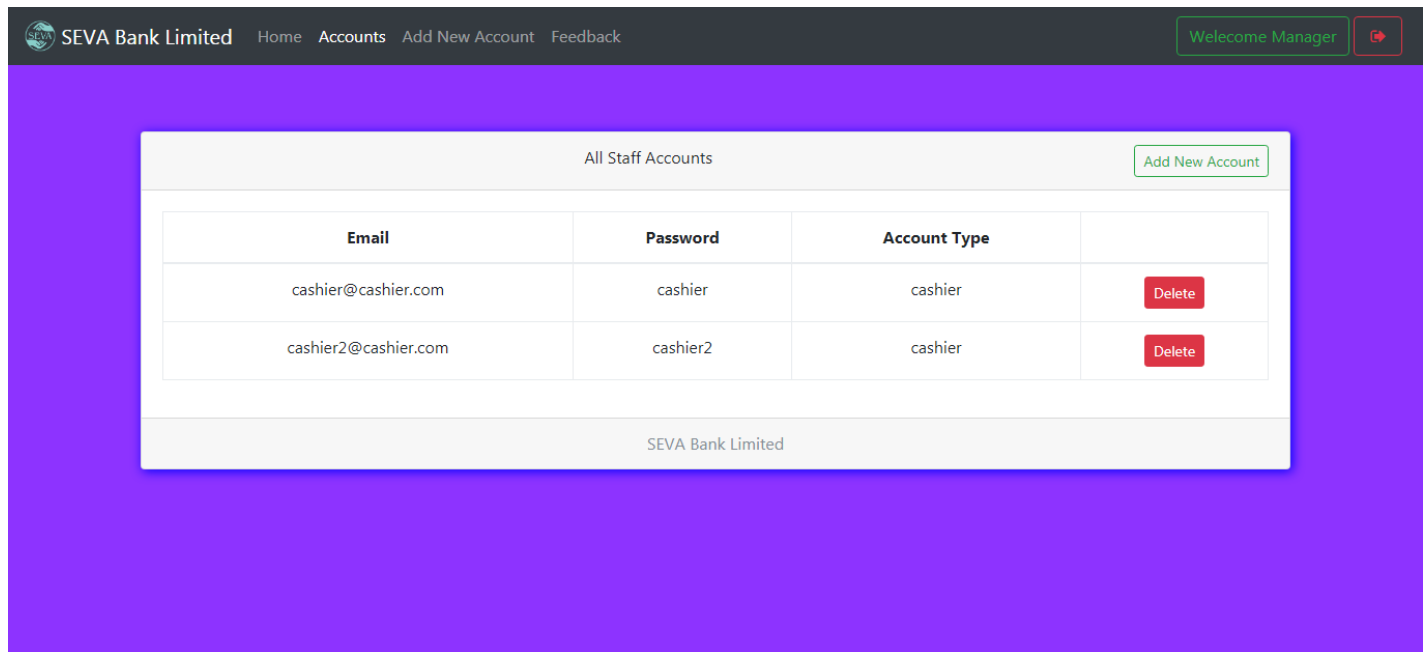


Figure 5.21: Page after manager deletes a cashier.

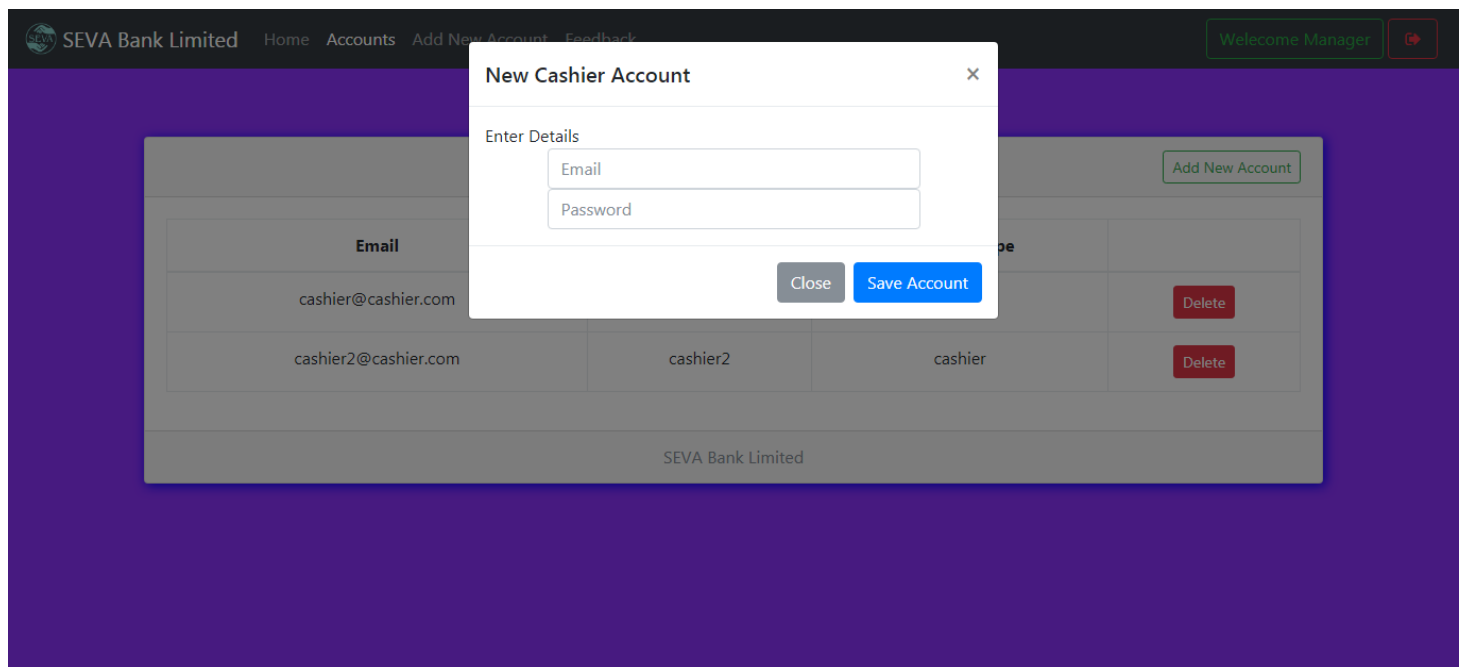


Figure 5.21: Pop-up box for adding new cashier.

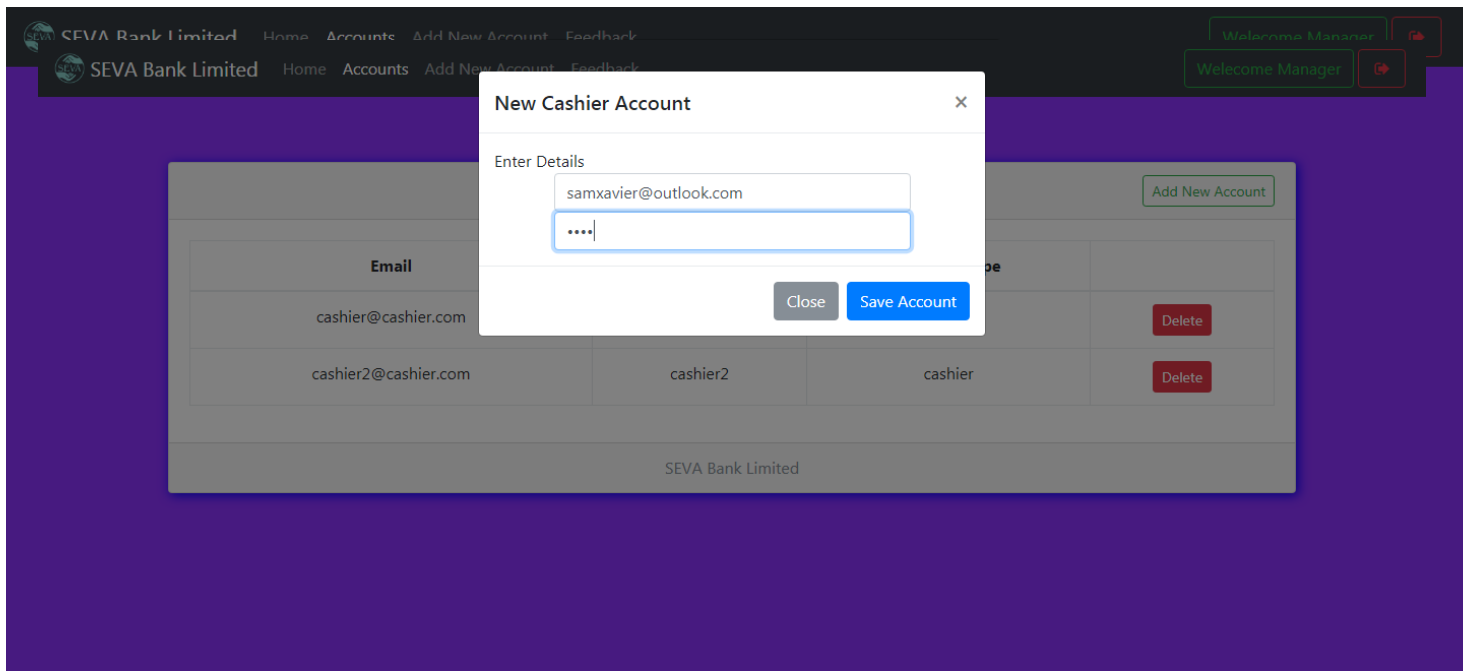


Figure 5.22: Manager adding new cashier details.

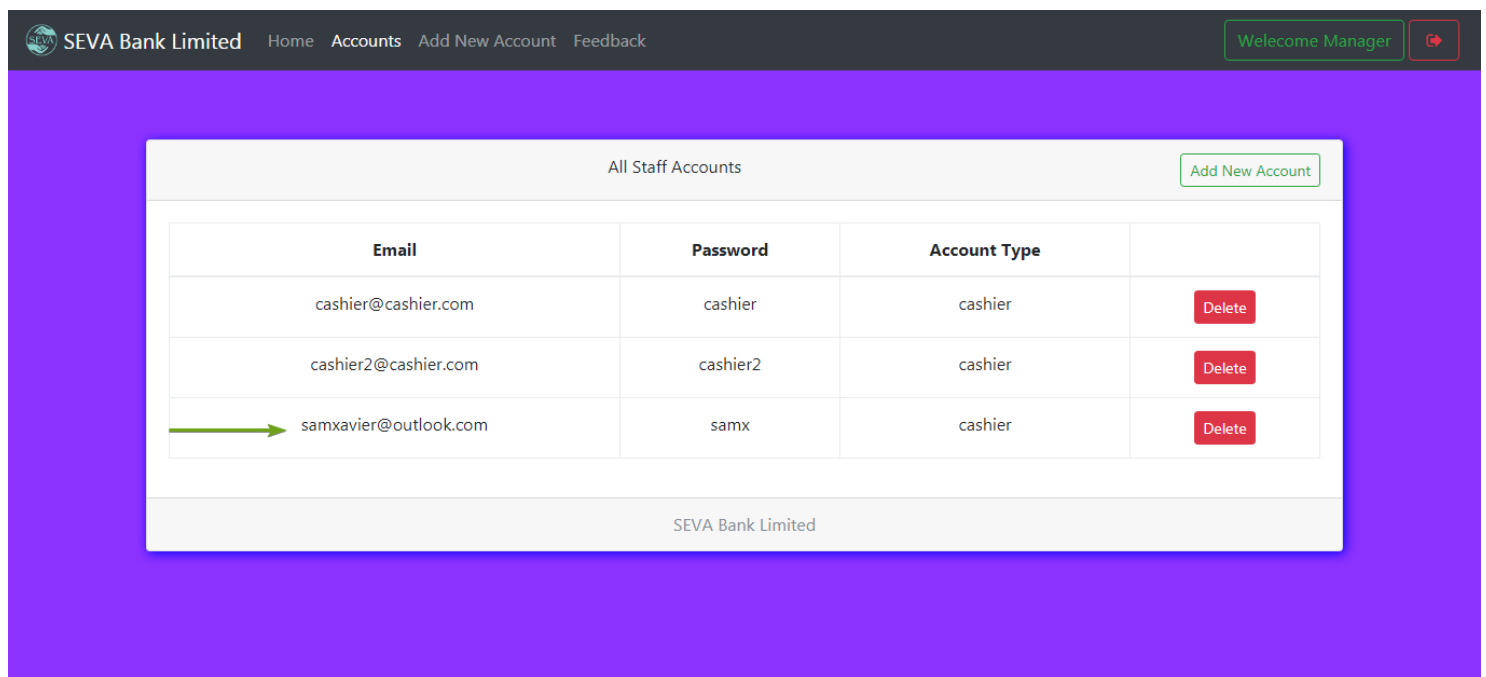


Figure 5.23 Page showing new cashier added.

SEVA Bank Limited Home Accounts Add New Account Feedback

Welcome Manager

New Account Form

Name		Aadhar	
Account Number	1611105701	Account Type	Savings
City		Address	
Email		Password	
Deposit		Source of Income	
Contact Number		Branch	Please Select..

Save Account Reset

SEVA Bank Limited

Figure 5.24: Add new User account page

Note: The account number is php time() function which shows time in seconds.

SEVA Bank Limited Home Accounts Add New Account Feedback

Welcome Manager

New Account Form

Name	Sarojini Vaibhav Kansal	Aadhar	321037555427
Account Number	1611105701	Account Type	Savings
City	Pune	Address	Some where in Pune
Email	svk123@aol.com	Password
Deposit	5000	Source of Income	Business
Contact Number	9676751729	Branch	Please Select..

Save Account Reset

SEVA Bank Limited

Figure 5.25: Manager adding new User account.

After adding account we get the page shown in figure 5.24 with Account Added Successfully message on top

Account added Successfully

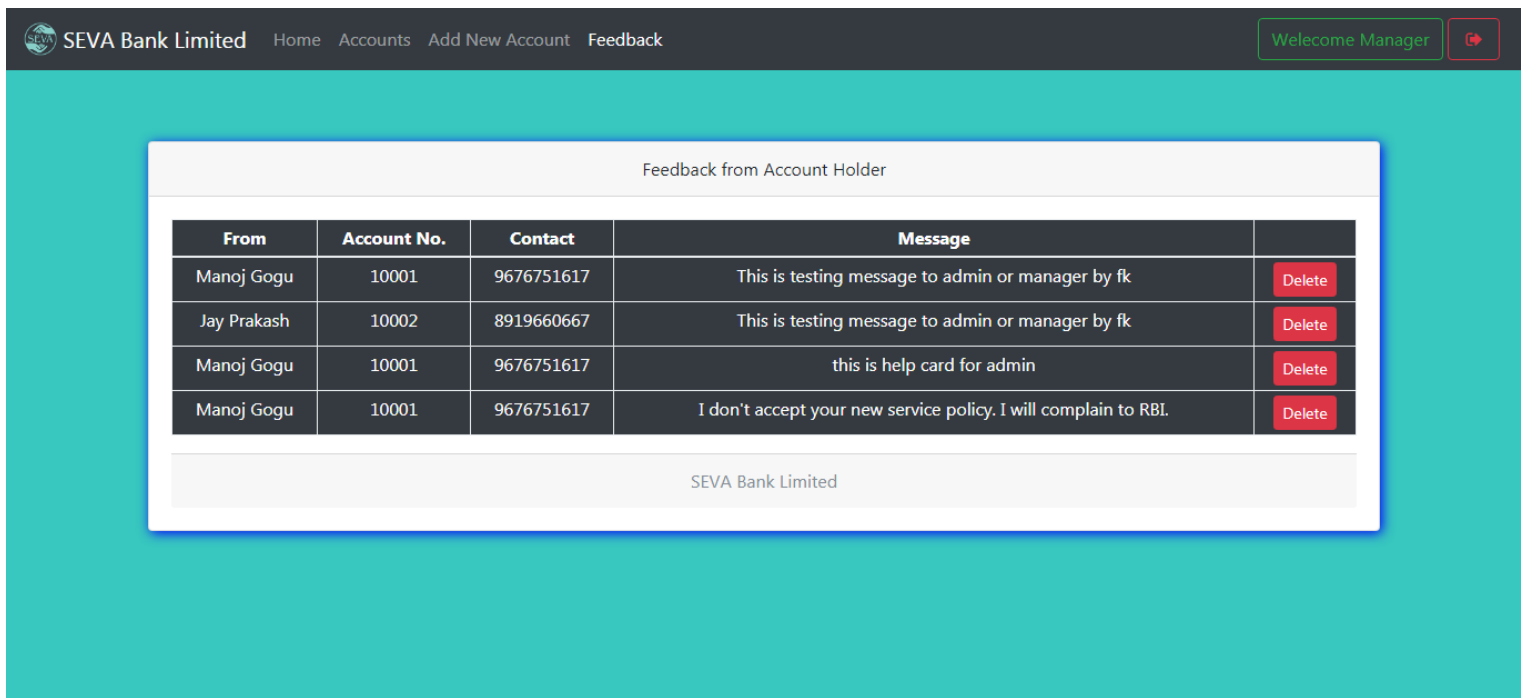


Figure 5.26: Feedback page where manager can view user feedbacks.

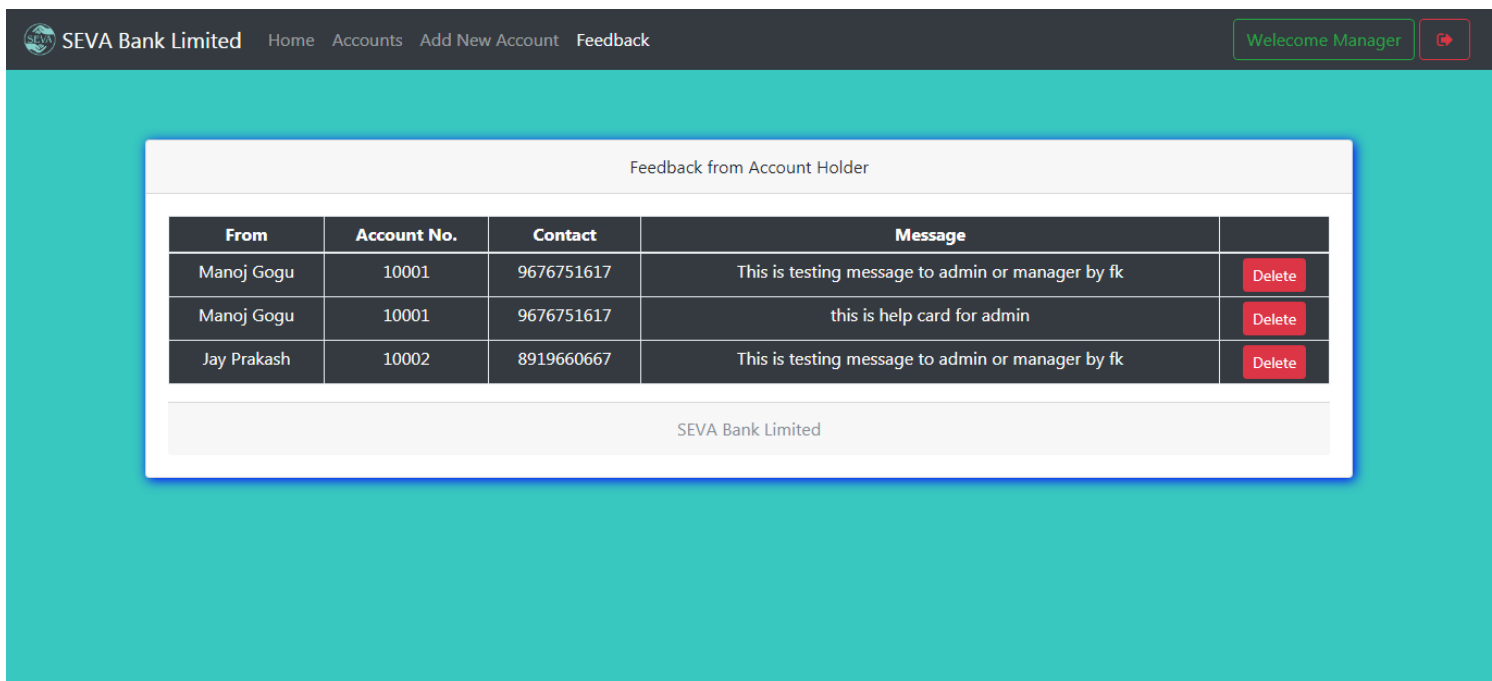


Figure 5.27: Feedback page after deleting a feedback.

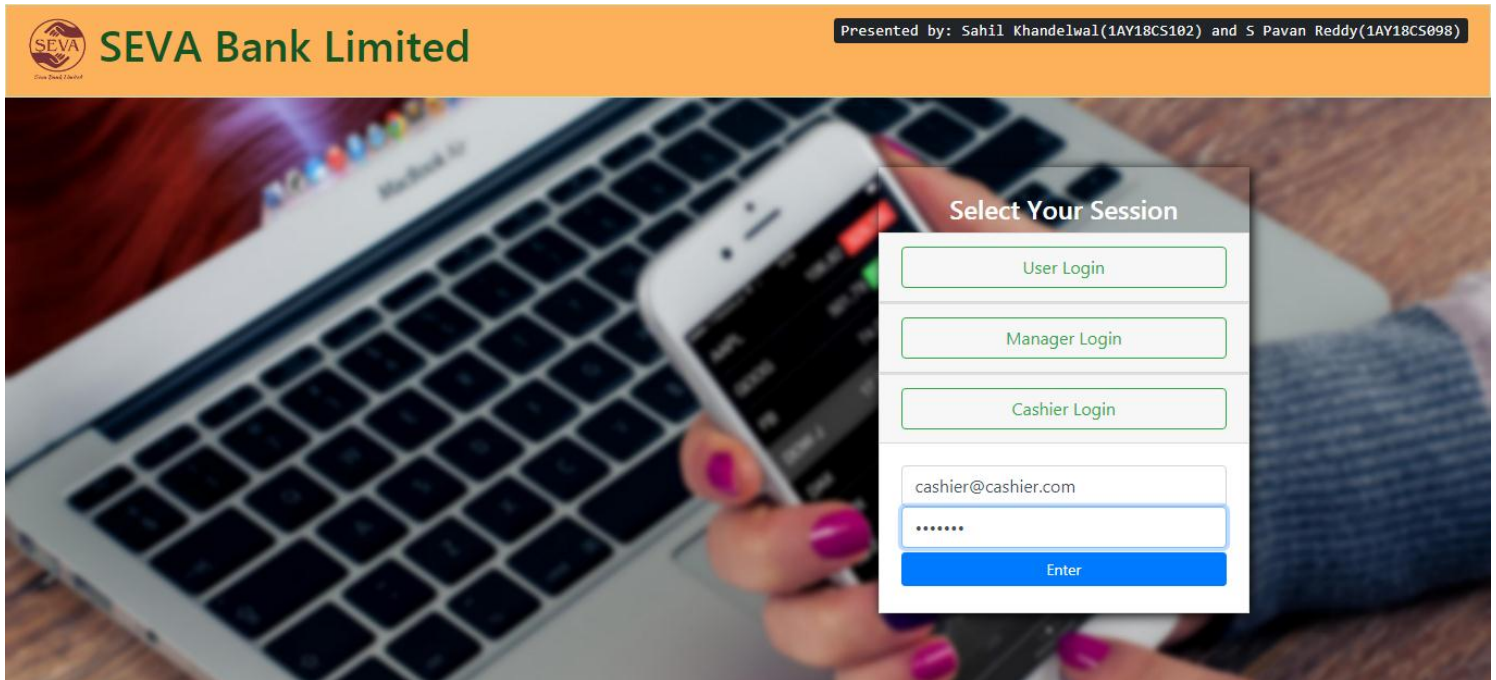


Figure 5.28: Cashier Login Page

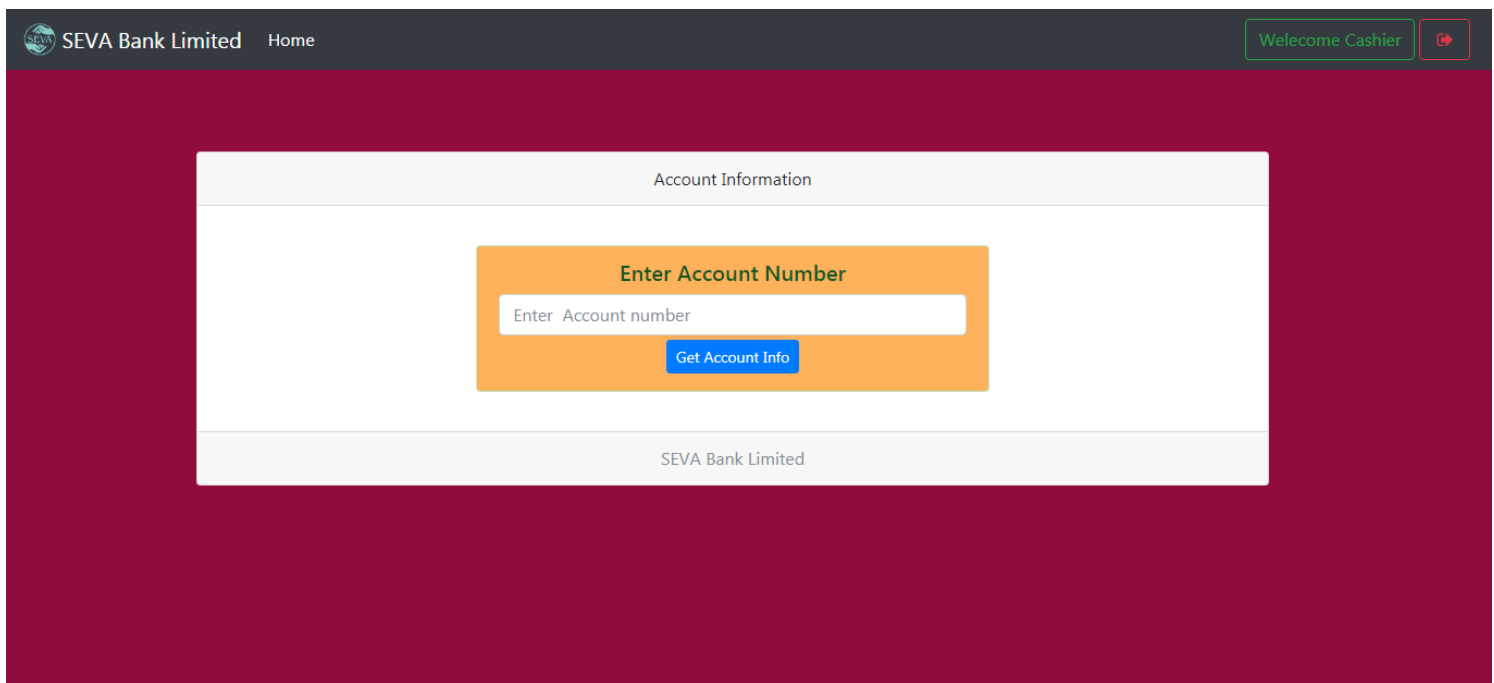


Figure 5.29: Cashier Home page

The screenshot displays the 'Cashier Transaction Page' of the SEVA Bank Limited system. The page has a dark header with the bank's logo, name, and a 'Home' link. A green 'Welcome Cashier' button is in the top right. The main content area is titled 'Account Information' and contains a form for entering account details and performing transactions. The form is divided into two columns. The left column is for account information, and the right column is for transaction processing. The account information section includes fields for 'Account No.' (10003), 'Account Holder Name.' (Nadeem Ali), 'Account Holder Bank Name.' (SEVA Bank Limited), and 'Bank Balance' (Rs.234234). The transaction processing section has two input fields: 'Write Amount for withdraw' and 'Write Amount for deposit'. Below these fields are 'Withdraw' and 'Deposit' buttons respectively. A 'Get Account Info' button is located below the account number input field. The page footer shows 'SEVA Bank Limited'.

Account Information	
Enter Account Number	
Enter Account number	
Get Account Info	
Account No.	Transaction Process.
10003	Write Amount for withdraw
Account Holder Name.	Withdraw
Nadeem Ali	Write Amount for deposit
Account Holder Bank Name.	Deposit
SEVA Bank Limited	
Bank Balance	
Rs.234234	
SEVA Bank Limited	

Figure 5.30: Cashier Transaction Page (After entering account #).

The cashier can either withdraw or deposit money from/to a bank account. The cashier will receive cash from customer and deposit money into their account or withdraw money and give cash to user.

The screenshot displays the 'Page shown after any kind of successful transaction' in the SEVA Bank Limited system. The page has a dark header with the bank's logo, name, and a 'Home' link. A green 'Welcome Cashier' button is in the top right. The main content area is titled 'Account Information' and contains a message box indicating a successful transaction. The message box is orange and says 'Transaction completed successfully'. Below the message box is a form for entering account details and performing transactions. The form is divided into two columns. The left column is for account information, and the right column is for transaction processing. The account information section includes fields for 'Account No.' (10003), 'Account Holder Name.' (Nadeem Ali), 'Account Holder Bank Name.' (SEVA Bank Limited), and 'Bank Balance' (Rs.234234). The transaction processing section has two input fields: 'Write Amount for withdraw' and 'Write Amount for deposit'. Below these fields are 'Withdraw' and 'Deposit' buttons respectively. A 'Get Account Info' button is located below the account number input field. The page footer shows 'SEVA Bank Limited'.

Account Information	
Transaction completed successfully	
Enter Account Number	
Enter Account number	
Get Account Info	
Account No.	Transaction Process.
10003	Write Amount for withdraw
Account Holder Name.	Withdraw
Nadeem Ali	Write Amount for deposit
Account Holder Bank Name.	Deposit
SEVA Bank Limited	
Bank Balance	
Rs.234234	
SEVA Bank Limited	

Figure 5.31: Page shown after any kind of successful transaction.

Chapter 6

Conclusion and Future Enhancements

6.1 Conclusion

The fundamental usage of database systems in the management of a Bank has been successfully demonstrated. We have a records of useraccounts, notices, branches, feedbacks, logins, transactions. These collectively form a basic component of simple Bank database.

6.2 Future Enhancements

Nothing is perfect in this world. So, we are also no exception. Although, we have tried our best to present the information effectively, yet, there can be further enhancement in the Application. We have taken care of all the critical aspects, which need to take care of during the development of the Project.

Like many other things, this project also has some limitations and can further be enhanced by someone who belongs to banking sector and have complete knowledge of the rules for transactions and how transactions between various banks happen. Features such as loan application and repayment can be add to take this project closer and closer to model real world problems and events. In reality Bank management systems are very complex in nature because of the concurrency and protocols involved in Bank transactions.

Chapter 7

References

1. <https://www.w3schools.com/> (multiple pages)
2. <https://www.educba.com/mysql-trigger/> (multiple pages)
3. <https://www.dev.mysql.com> (multiple pages)
4. <https://www.stackoverflow.com> (multiple pages)
5. <https://www.computerhope.com/htmcolor.htm>
6. <https://www.tutorialspoint.com> (multiple pages)
7. <https://www.javatpoint.com/php-mysql-connect>