PES UNIVERSITY, Bengaluru Department of Computer Science and Engineering

B. Tech (CSE) – 5th Semester – Aug-Dec 2024



Subject: Database Management System Project: Employee Leave Management System

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SECTION: L

1. Frontend (PHP):

- ➤ User Interface: PHP is used to create dynamic web pages for employees and administrators. Employees can log in, view their leave balances, request leave, and track their leave status. Administrators can view and approve leave requests, manage employee details, and update department information.
- ➤ User Authentication: Secure login functionality for employees and admin users, likely using sessions or cookies to maintain secure access.

2. Backend (XAMPP with Apache and MySQL):

- MySQL Database: Stores essential data, including employee records, leave types, department info, and leave requests. Tables such as thlemployees, thlleaves, and the three third three three this data efficiently.
- Apache Server: Hosts the application locally through XAMPP, providing a testing environment where PHP scripts can run and interact with the database.
- > Transactions: Used to maintain data integrity during critical operations, like submitting leave requests or updating leave balances, ensuring that related operations either complete fully or not at all.
- ➤ Procedures and Functions: Custom functions and stored procedures simplify complex queries, like calculating an employee's remaining leave balance or retrieving department names by ID.
- > Triggers: Although not explicitly implemented here, triggers could be used to automate tasks like updating leave balances or sending notifications when a leave request is created or updated.

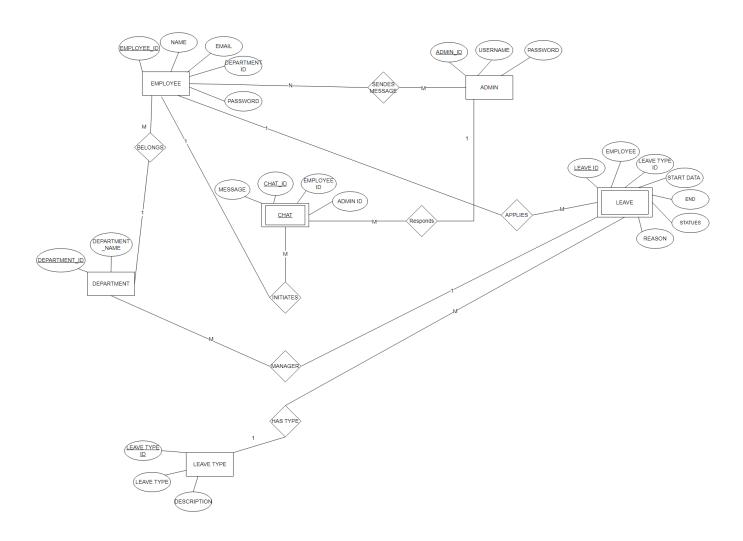
System Workflow:

- 1. Employee Actions: Employees log in, view their current leave status, and request leave by specifying leave type, start and end dates, and a description.
- 2. Admin Actions: Administrators review and approve leave requests, add or update employee and department details, and manage overall leave policies.
- 3. Data Integrity: Transactional operations and database procedures maintain data consistency and accuracy, especially with sensitive data like leave balances and request statuses.

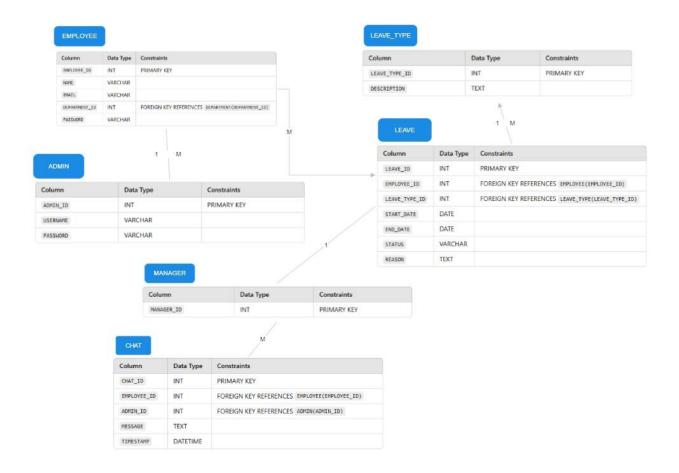
Development Environment

- ➤ XAMPP: A local server solution that packages Apache, MySQL, and PHP, making it easier to test and deploy the application locally.
- ➤ MySQL Workbench or phpMyAdmin: Likely used to manage the database, create tables, and run queries.

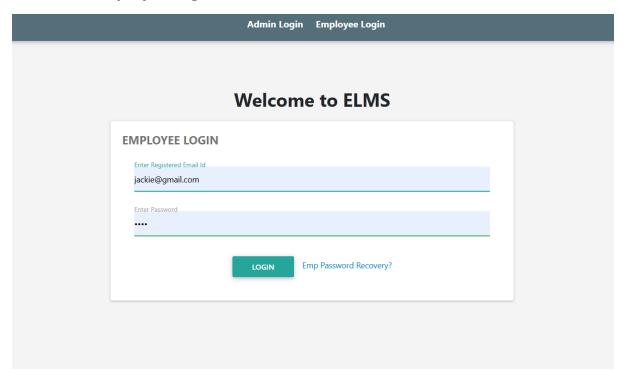
ER Diagram:



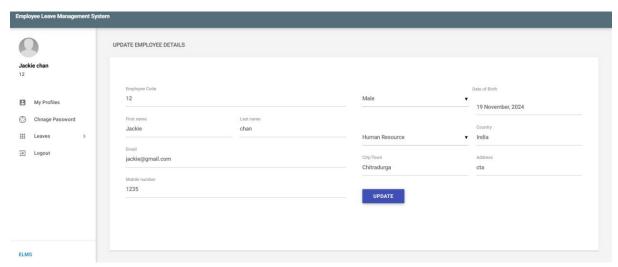
Relational Model:



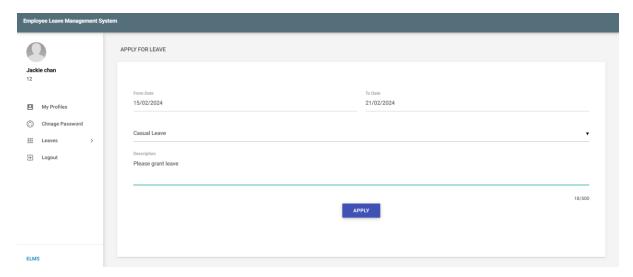
Frontend: Employee Login:



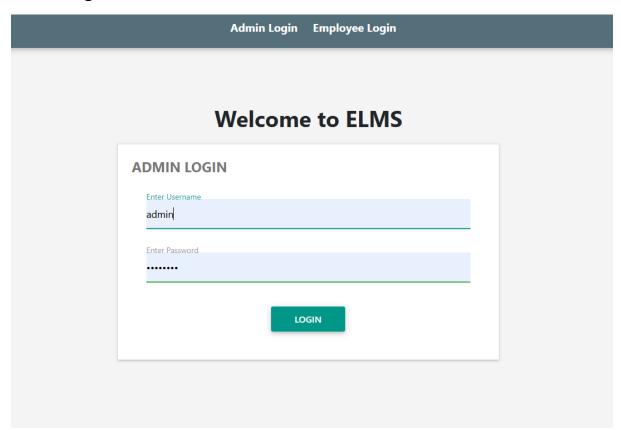
Employee profile:



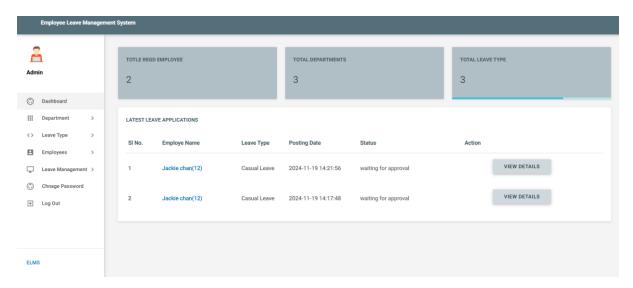
Applying for leave:



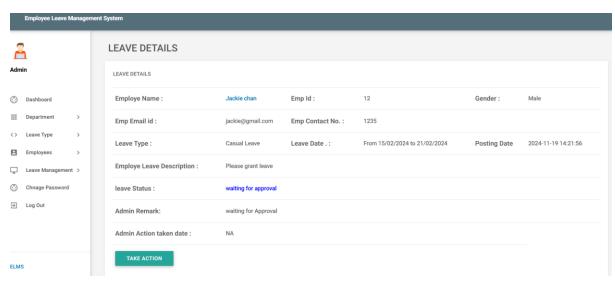
Admin Login:



Admin Dashboard:

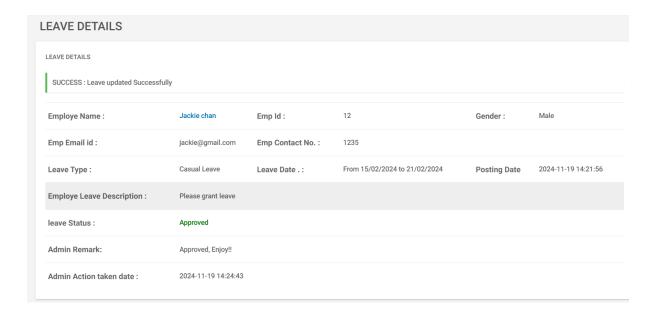


Admin taking action on leave:



Approving the leave:





Admin can manage all leaves here:



Admin

- Dashboard

 Department

 Leave Type

 Employees

 Leave Management

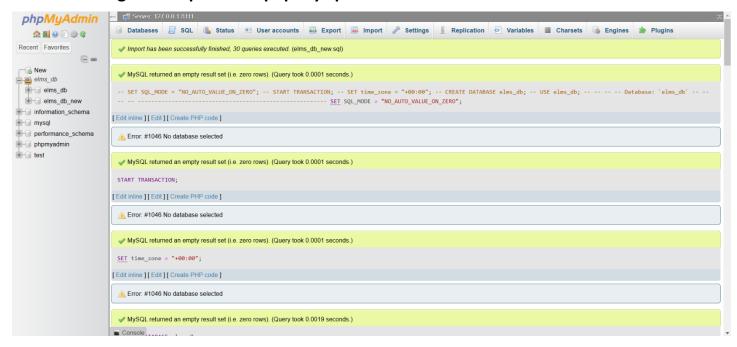
 All Leaves

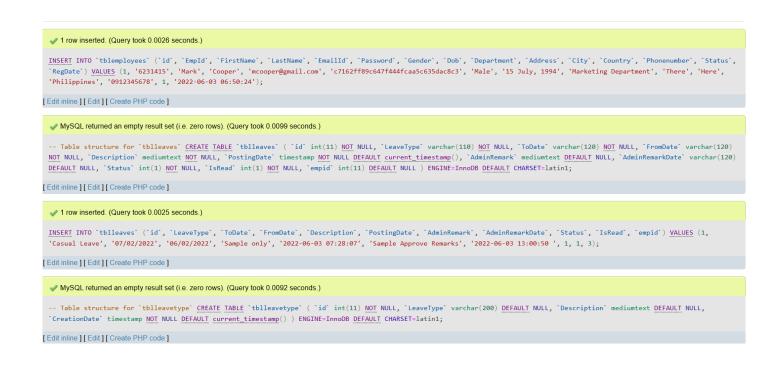
 Pending Leaves

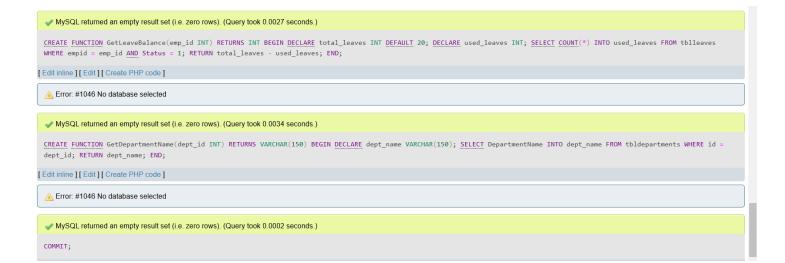
 Approved Leaves
- Chnage Password

Not Approved Leaves

Executing all the queries in php mysql model:







Explanation of each query:

1.Setup:

```
SET SQL_MODE = "NO_AUTO_VALUE_ON_ZERO";

START TRANSACTION;

SET time_zone = "+00:00";

CREATE DATABASE elms_db;

USE elms_db;
```

- ➤ SET SQL_MODE = "NO_AUTO_VALUE_ON_ZERO";: Sets SQL mode so that 0 can be inserted into an AUTO_INCREMENT column if desired.
- > START TRANSACTION;: Begins a transaction to ensure that changes are grouped and committed together.
- > SET time_zone = "+00:00";: Sets the default timezone to UTC.
- CREATE DATABASE elms_db; and USE elms_db;: Creates and selects the elms_db database for subsequent operations.

2.Creating admin Table:

) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;

- id: Integer primary key, unique identifier for each admin.
- UserName: Stores the admin username.
- Password: Stores a hashed password.
- > updationDate: Timestamp that updates to the current time whenever the record is modified.

INSERT INTO `admin` (`id`, `UserName`, `Password`, `updationDate`) VALUES (1, 'admin', '0192023a7bbd73250516f069df18b500', '2022-06-03 07:00:14');

Inserts a sample admin user with hashed password and update timestamp.

3. Creating tbldepartments Table:

```
CREATE TABLE `tbldepartments` (
    `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
    `DepartmentName` varchar(150) DEFAULT NULL,
    `DepartmentShortName` varchar(100) NOT NULL,
    `DepartmentCode` varchar(50) DEFAULT NULL,
    `CreationDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp()
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
```

- > id: Primary key for the department.
- > DepartmentName: Name of the department.
- > DepartmentShortName: Short name for department identification.
- > DepartmentCode: Code for department identification.
- CreationDate: Timestamp for when the record was created.

```
INSERT INTO `tbldepartments` (`id`, `DepartmentName`, `DepartmentShortName`, `DepartmentCode`, `CreationDate`) VALUES
```

- (1, 'Human Resource', 'HR', 'HRD', '2017-11-01 07:16:25'),
- (2, 'Information Technology', 'IT', 'ITD', '2017-11-01 07:19:37'),
- (3, 'Marketing Department', 'Marketing updated', 'MktgD', '2022-06-03 05:29:06');
 - Inserting values to the tbldepartments

4. Creating tblemployees Table:

```
CREATE TABLE `tblemployees` (
   `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
   ...

`RegDate` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp()
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
```

- Columns: Various fields store employee data such as Empld, FirstName, LastName, EmailId, Password, etc.
- RegDate: Timestamp for employee registration.

5. tblleaves Table:

```
CREATE TABLE `tblleaves` (
   `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
   ...
   `IsRead` int(1) NOT NULL,
   `empid` int(11) DEFAULT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
```

- Columns: Stores details of leave applications such as LeaveType, ToDate, FromDate, Description, etc.
- Status: Leave status (e.g., approved, pending).
- > IsRead: Indicator if leave has been read by admin.
- > empid: Foreign key linking to the tblemployees table.

6. tblleavetype Table:

```
CREATE TABLE `tblleavetype` (
   `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
   ...

`CreationDate` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp()
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
```

- id: Primary key for each leave type.
- ➤ LeaveType and Description: Type and description of leave.

CreationDate: Timestamp for when the leave type was created.

7. Indexes and Primary Keys:

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

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

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

ALTER TABLE `tblleaves` ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`), ADD KEY `UserEmail` (`empid`);

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

Adds primary keys to each table and an additional index (UserEmail) on the empid column in tblleaves to speed up queries that filter by employee ID.

8. Auto-increment Settings:

```
ALTER TABLE `admin` MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=2;

ALTER TABLE `tbldepartments` MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,

AUTO_INCREMENT=6;
```

Sets each table's primary key to auto-increment and specifies the starting value for the next insert.

9. Creating a Procedure to add employee details:

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE AddEmployee(
IN emp_id VARCHAR(100),
IN first_name VARCHAR(150),
IN last_name VARCHAR(150),
IN email VARCHAR(200),
IN password TEXT,
IN gender VARCHAR(100),
IN dob VARCHAR(100),
IN department VARCHAR(255),
IN address VARCHAR(255),
IN city VARCHAR(200),
IN country VARCHAR(150),
```

```
IN status INT
)

BEGIN

INSERT INTO tblemployees (Empld, FirstName, LastName, EmailId, Password, Gender, Dob, Department, Address, City, Country, Phonenumber, Status)

VALUES (emp_id, first_name, last_name, email, password, gender, dob, department, address, city, country, phone, status);

END //

DELIMITER;

Inserts a new employee into tblemployees with given data.
```

10.Procedure to Request a leave:

```
-- Procedure to request leave
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE RequestLeave(
  IN leave_type VARCHAR(110),
  IN to_date VARCHAR(120),
  IN from_date VARCHAR(120),
  IN description MEDIUMTEXT,
  IN status INT,
  IN is_read INT,
  IN emp_id INT
)
BEGIN
  INSERT INTO tblleaves (LeaveType, ToDate, FromDate, Description, Status, IsRead, empid)
  VALUES (leave_type, to_date, from_date, description, status, is_read, emp_id);
END //
DELIMITER;
```

Inserts a new leave request for an employee into tblleaves.

11. Function to calculate the leave balance of an employee:

```
DELIMITER //

CREATE FUNCTION GetLeaveBalance(emp_id INT) RETURNS INT

BEGIN

DECLARE total_leaves INT DEFAULT 20;

DECLARE used_leaves INT;

SELECT COUNT(*) INTO used_leaves

FROM tblleaves

WHERE empid = emp_id AND Status = 1;

RETURN total_leaves - used_leaves;

END //

DELIMITER;
```

Calculates an employee's remaining leave balance, assuming a total of 20 leaves and counting the number of approved (Status = 1) leave records.

12. Function to get department name by ID

```
DELIMITER //

CREATE FUNCTION GetDepartmentName(dept_id INT) RETURNS VARCHAR(150)

BEGIN

DECLARE dept_name VARCHAR(150);

SELECT DepartmentName INTO dept_name

FROM tbldepartments

WHERE id = dept_id;

RETURN dept_name;
```

END //

> Retrieves the name of a department based on the given department ID.

13. COMMIT;

COMMIT saves all changes in the transaction permanently. Finalizes all changes made within the transaction, ensuring they are saved to the database.

GitHub repository link: https://github.com/Punith777/Employee-leave-management-system