

Introduction to Data Base Systems Software House Database

Submitted by:

Muhammad Shahrayar Malik (3799-BSSE/F18, muhammad.bsse3799@iiu.edu.pk)

Submitted to:

Mr. Muhammad Imran Saeed

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Introduction

This introduction provides an overview of the **Database for Organization**. From organization I consider **Tech Company** or **Software House.** The organization has many customer, managers, staff, developers and one CEO. The organization works for many local and international clients(customer). The company generates huge amount of data which need a proper data management system.

Manual System and its Issues

This **Software House** is a startup that has all necessary departments. Also the company has developers, project manager, customer and so on. So they produce huge amount of data which need proper data management. In existing system (file processing system) there is many problems and the staff of company face difficulty in finding records. Some of the problems are

- Slow access time
- Presence of redundant data
- Inconsistent data
- Data integrity problem
- No sharing of data
- Difficult in recovery of corrupt data

Proposed Solution

In this situation the company need a proper data management which is possible with **Data Base**. So in this project I will **Design a Data Base** i.e. diagrams like bubble chart, entity relationship diagram (ERD), Enhanced Entity relationship diagram (EERD) and so on. Also in this projects I

will find **Anomalies** and removing Anomalies from relation (if they exist) with the process of **Normalization**. This will helpful in the implementation of database for Tech Company.

In the end of the designing, I implement this project in **Microsoft Access.** I make tables of different entity classes, implement **static** and **dynamic** queries. Also make attractive **forms** and **generate report**, which is very helpful for any person to understand about data in MS access database.

About Software House

A software house is a company that primarily provides software products. This company may specialize in business or consumer software. Many clients want software for their business, so software house provide them a service in making software that will help client and client can easily do they business work with that software.

Advantages of Database

- Data Integrity
- Data Security
- Data Consistency
- Backup and Recovery
- Reducing Data Redundancy and many more!

Bubble Chart diagram

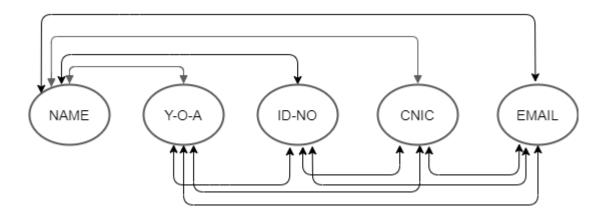
It helps us to represent the association or relationship between attributes of an entity classes.

In projects (Database design for Software House) I find the following entity classes.

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Customer/Client
- Manager (Project lead)
- Staff (Developers team)
- Products
- Departments

Bubble chart for CEO class

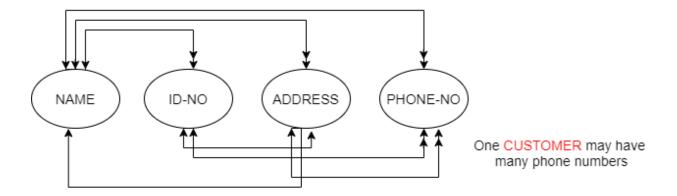
As the CEO of company is signal person so the bubble chart diagram for CEO entity class and its attributes is as below



At one time there is only one CEO of company, so different CEO's tenure are find with help of **Year of Appoipment.**

- 1. CEO name has only one address, ID-No, CNIC and Email
- 2. Y-O-A has one name, one id-no, CNIC and Email
- 3. **Id-No** has one name, address, CNIC and Email
- 4. **CNIC** has only one name, address, id-no, and Email
- 5. **Email** has one name, address, id-no and CNIC along with it.

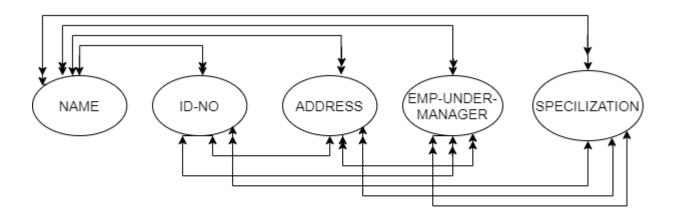
Bubble chart for Customer class



In customer data

- 1. For one **name** there can be many id-no, address and phone number
- 2. One **id-no** has only one name, address, and many phone numbers (customer may have many contact numbers)
- 3. For one **address** there is only one name, id-no and many phone-numbers
- 4. For one **phone-no** there is only one name, id-number and address.

Bubble chart for Project Manager class

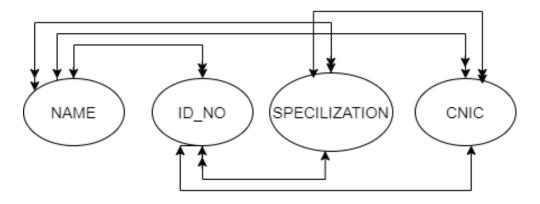


EMP: EMPLOYEES

In project manager table

- 1. For one **name** there is many id-no, specialization, address and employees.
- 2. For one **id-no** there is only one name, one specialization and many employees.
- 3. For one **specialization** in some area there is many names, id-no.
- 4. For employees under project manager there is one name, address, and many id-no.

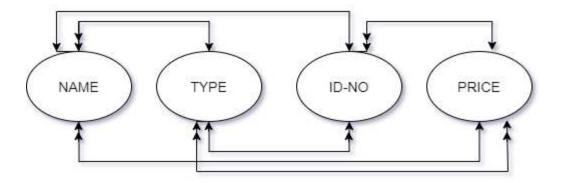
Bubble chart for Developers class



In developers table

- 1. For one **name** there is many id-no, specialization and CNIC
- 2. For one **id-no** there is only one name, one specialization and only one CNIC
- 3. For one **specialization** in some area there is many names, id-no and CNIC
- 4. For one **CNIC** number there is only one name, one id-no, and specialization associated with it.

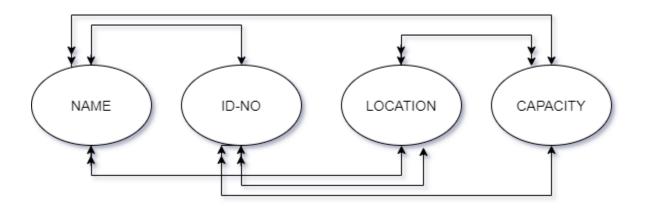
Bubble chart for Product class



In product table

- 1. For one product **name** there is one type, id-no and one fix price.
- 2. For **type** there are many names, id-no and price.
- 3. For **id-no** there is one name product name, type and price.

Bubble chart for Departments class



In department table

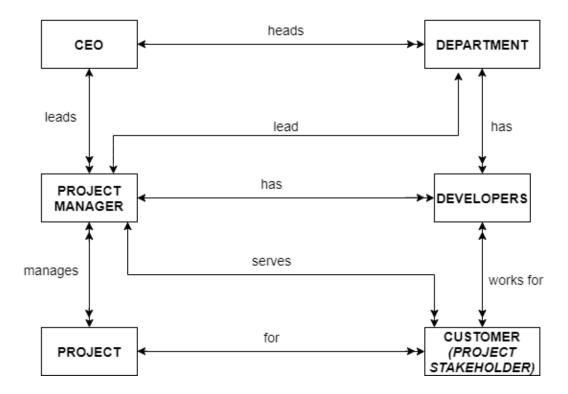
- 1. For one department **name** there is one id-no, location, and fix capacity.
- 2. For department **id-no** there is only one name, location and capacity.
- 3. At one **location** there are many departments exist, many id-no, and different capacity.
- 4. For one **capacity** (department with same capacity size) there are many department names, id-no, and location.

Data Structure Diagram

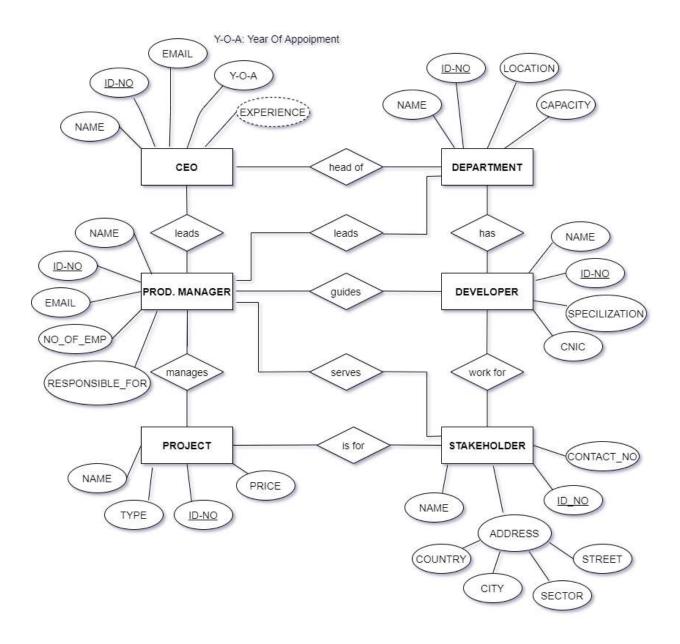
There are following classes in this project and the relationship between them is also represented with data structure diagram.

- Chief Executive Officer(CEO)
- Departments
- Project Manager
- Developers
- Projects
- Stakeholder

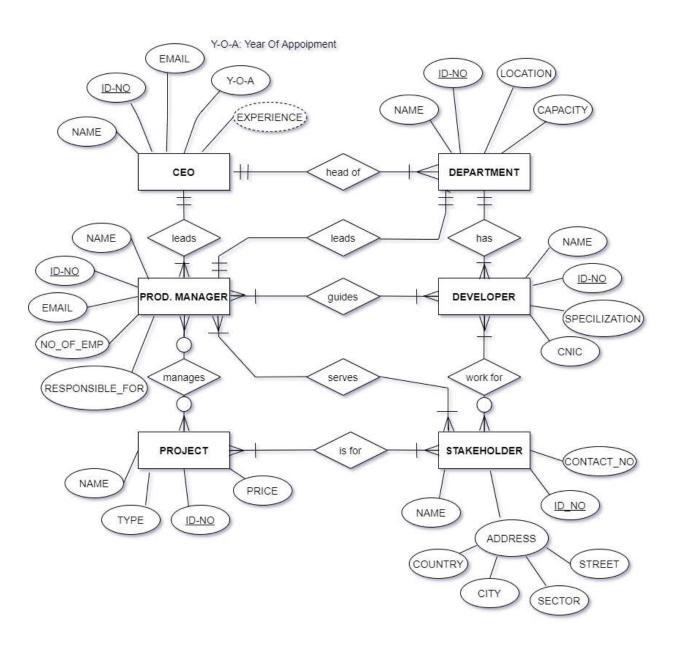
Seperate DEPARTMENT for different areas i.e Web Development, App Development etc



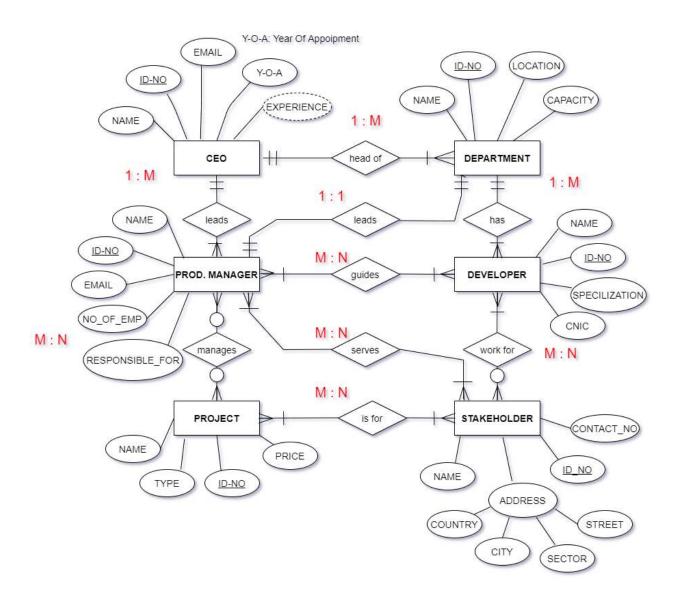
Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)



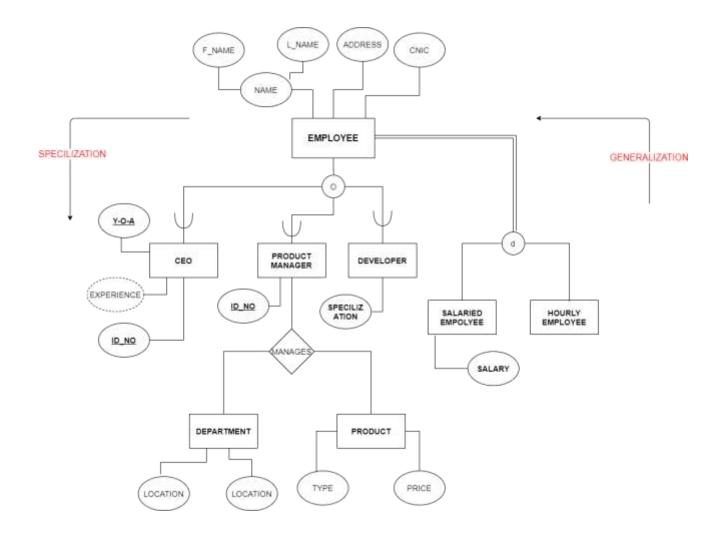
Finding Cardinalities



Finding Relationship

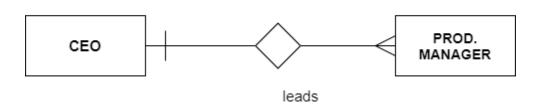


Enhanced Entity Relationship Diagram (EERD)

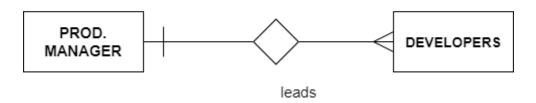


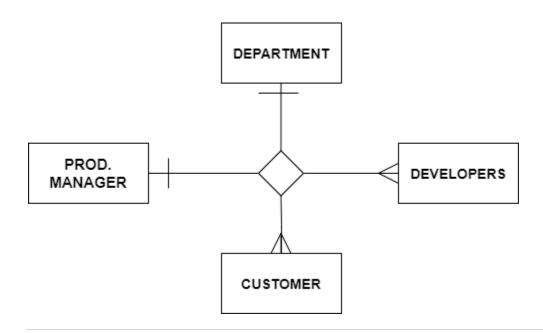
Identifying Degree



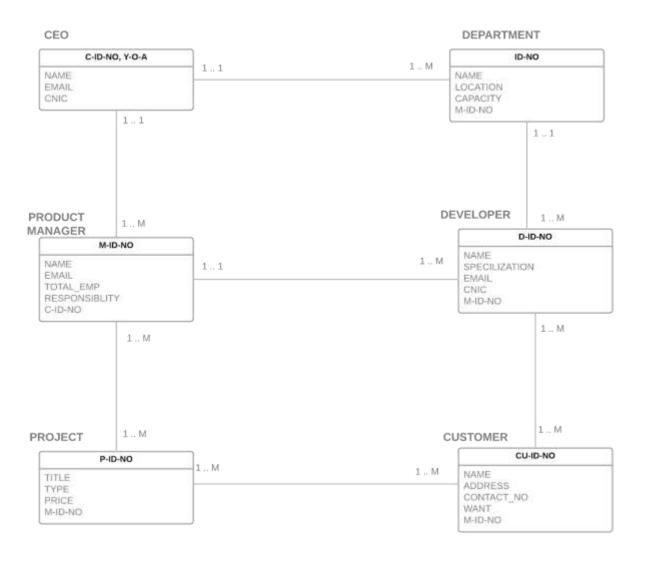


1 : M





Modern Entity Relationship Diagram



Logical Data Model

This is a data model that appears from conceptual data model (ERD/EERD).

There are 4 steps for logical data model

- 1. Representing entity classes
- 2. Represent Relationship
- 3. Normalization
- 4. Integration of Relations

1. Representing Entity Classes

In this step we make table for each entity class.

Chief Executive Officer table

CHIEF EXE	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO)					
<u>ID-NO</u>	<u>Y-O-A</u>	NAME	EMAIL	CNIC		
1	2012	M. ALI	ali@example.com	37431-323223-2		
2	2015	HAMZA	hamza@example.com	37431-363003-3		
3	2016	M.ALI	ali1@example.com	39933-32883-5		
4	2018	M. FAHAD	fahad@example.com	3901-323123-2		
5	2019	M. SAAD	saad@example.com	37431-32001-9		

Product Manager table

PRODUCT MANAGEI	PRODUCT MANAGER					
15.110		504011	TOTAL-	DECDONCIDULEN		
<u>ID-NO</u>	NAME	EMAIL	EMPLOYEES	RESPONSIBILITY		
2	DAIM	daim@example.com	10	Web Apps Dev		
1	SHAHMEER	shahmeer@example.com	7	Android App Dev		
3	SARMAD	sarmad@example.com	9	DataBase Dev		
4	KASHIF	kashif@example.com	6	Al Apps Dev		
5	NABEEL	nabeel@example.com	7	DevOps team Management		

Department table

DEPARTMENT					
<u>ID-NO</u>	NAME	LOCATION	CAPACITY	HEAD	
100	WEB APPS DEP	Block A	50	DAIM	
105	MOBILE APPS DEP	Block A	70	SHAHMEER	
103	DATABASE DEP	Block B	30	SARMAD	
102	AI APPS DEP	Block A	35	KASHIF	
104	DEVOPS	BLOCK B	40	NABEEL	

Developer table

DEVELOPER				
<u>ID-NO</u>	NAME	SPECILIZATION	EMAIL	CNIC
2	Naeem	Web developer	naeem@example.com	34568-4534892-5
1	Hamza	Al Engineer	hamza@example.com	32598-4044800-2
3	Aslam	Android developer	aslam@example.com	34001-3454800-8
4	Saad	Full Stack Developer	saad@example.com	32352-4034241-0
5	Hassan	DevOps engineer	hassan@example.com	33508-4414902-1

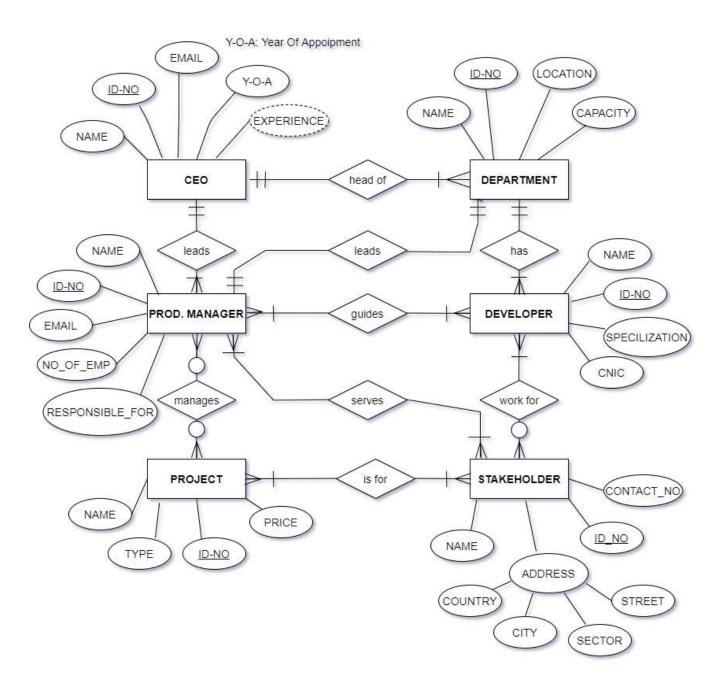
Project table

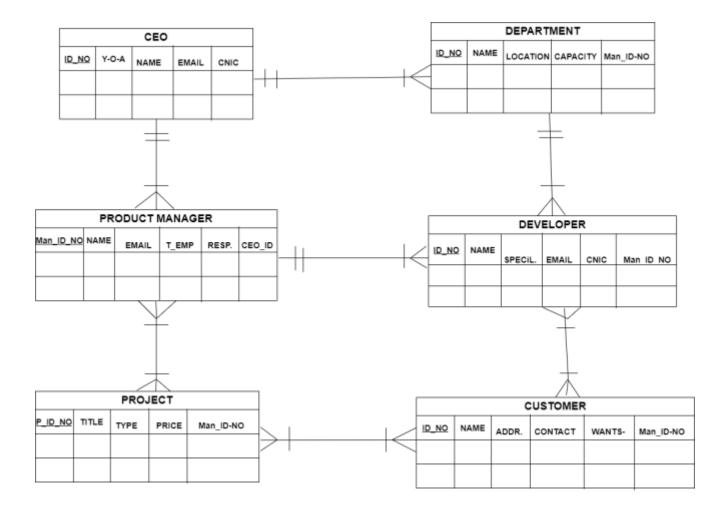
PROJECT				
<u>ID-NO</u>	TITLE	TYPE	PRICE	LEAD BY
1	Web App for Sales store	WEB APP	50000	DAIM
2	Mobile App for Daraz	ANDROID APP	30000	SHAHMEER
3	Design DataBase for Retail Sector	DATABASE DEV	60000	SARMAD
	Face Detection System for Security			
4	Agency	AI BASED APP	100000	KASHIF
5	Manage Company Project	DevOps	90000	NABEEL

Stockholder/Customer table

STACKHOLDE	STACKHOLDER					
<u>ID-NO</u>	NAME	ADDRESS	CONTACT NO	WANTS		
1	Jhanzaib	USA	1232323224	WEB APP		
2	Aslam	Pakistan, Lahore	9243434232	ANDROID APP		
3	ALI	Afghanistan	9374783478	AI APP		
4	BILAL	Pakistan, ISB	9243548935	DATABASE SYSTEM		
5	FAHAD	Canada	1783473847	PROJECT MANAGEMENT		

2. Representing Relationship





3. Normalization

First we have to check whether any **Anomaly** exist in relation or not then go for normalizing relation **if any anomaly exists**.

Chief Executive Officer table

CHIEF EXE	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO)					
ID-NO	<u>Y-O-A</u>	NAME	EMAIL	CNIC		
1	2012	M. ALI	ali@example.com	37431-323223-2		
2	2015	HAMZA	hamza@example.com	37431-363003-3		
3	2016	M.ALI	ali1@example.com	39933-32883-5		
4	2018	M. FAHAD	fahad@example.com	3901-323123-2		
5	2019	M. SAAD	saad@example.com	37431-32001-9		

Checking for Anomalies

• Insertion Anomaly

As we can easily insert data and none of the data depend on other so no insertion anomaly exists in this relation

• Modification Anomaly

We can easily update data as there is no copies of data present in relation, So there is no modification anomaly present in relation.

• Deletion Anomaly

We can easily delete any data in this relation as it does not cause deletion of some other data. So deletion anomaly not exist here.

Normalization – Normal Forms

• 1st Normal Form

Relation is already in 1NF as there is no **repeating group** present in relation.

• 2nd Normal Form

Relation is already in 2NF as there is no **partial functional dependency** exist in relation

• 3rd Normal Form

Relation is already in 3NF as there is no **transitive dependency** exist in relation

So the relation **CEO** is already in Normal Form (s)

Product Manager table

PRODUCT	PRODUCT MANAGER					
<u>ID-NO</u>	NAME	EMAIL	TOTAL SUBORDINATES	RESPONSIBILITY		
2	DAIM	daim@example.com	10	Web Apps Dev		
1	SHAHMEER	shahmeer@example.com	7	Android App Dev		
3	SARMAD	sarmad@example.com	9	Data Base Dev		
4	KASHIF	kashif@example.com	6	Al Apps Dev		
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So the relation **Product Manager** is already in Normal Forms

Department table

DEPARTMENT						
<u>ID-NO</u>	NAME	LOCATION	CAPACITY	HEAD		
100	WEB APPS DEP	Block A	50	DAIM		
105	MOBILE APPS DEP	Block A	70	SHAHMEER		
103	DATABASE DEP	Block B	30	SARMAD		
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• 3rd Normal Form

We can easily determine **location**, **capacity** of department inside software house if we know department's **name**, so in above relation, **transitive dependency** is present.

So in order to remove this transitive dependency and reform relation in 3NF, we will make separate relation for all dependent attributes and set foreign key in department table to relate both relations

DEPARTMENT				
<u>ID-NO</u>	HEAD	NAME		
100	DAIM	WEB APPS DEP		
105	SHAHMEER	MOBILE APPS DEP		
103	SARMAD	DATABASE DEP		
102	KASHIF	AI APPS DEP		
104	NABEEL	DEVOPS		

LOCATION			
NAME	LOCATION	CAPACITY	
WEB APPS DEP	Block A		50
MOBILE APPS DEP	Block A		70
DATABASE DEP	Block B		30
AI APPS DEP	Block A		35
DEVOPS	BLOCK B		40

Now the department table is in 3NF and satisfy all conditions of Normal Forms

Developer table

DEVELOPER				
ID-NO	NAME	SPECILIZATION	EMAIL	CNIC
2	Naeem	Web developer	naeem@example.com	34568-4534892-5
1	Hamza	Al Engineer	hamza@example.com	32598-4044800-2
3	Aslam	Android developer	aslam@example.com	34001-3454800-8
4	Saad	Full Stack Developer	saad@example.com	32352-4034241-0
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• 3rd Normal Form

Relation is already in 3NF as there is no transitive dependency exist in relation

So the relation **Developer** is already in Normal Forms

Project table

PROJECT								
ID-NO	TITLE	TYPE	PRICE	LEAD BY				
1	Web App for Sales store	WEB APP	50000	DAIM				
2	Mobile App for Daraz	ANDROID APP	30000	SHAHMEER				
3	Design DataBase for Retail Sector	DATABASE DEV	60000	SARMAD				
	Face Detection System for Security							
4	Agency	AI BASED APP	100000	KASHIF				
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Relation is already in 3NF as there is no transitive dependency exist in relation

So the relation **Project** is already in Normal Forms

Stockholder/Customer table

STACKHOLDER							
<u>ID-NO</u>	NAME	ADDRESS	CONTACT NO	WANTS			
1	Jhanzaib	USA	1232323224	WEB APP			
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3	ALI	Afghanistan	9374783478	AI APP			
4	BILAL	Pakistan	9243548935	DATABASE SYSTEM			
5	FAHAD	Canada	1783473847	PROJECT MANAGEMENT			

Checking for Anomalies

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Normalization – Normal Forms

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Relation is already in 2NF as there is no **partial functional dependency** exist in relation

• 3rd Normal Form

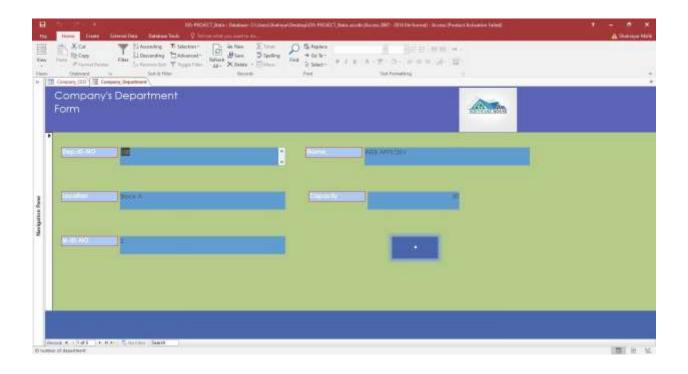
Relation is already in 3NF as there is no transitive dependency exist in relation

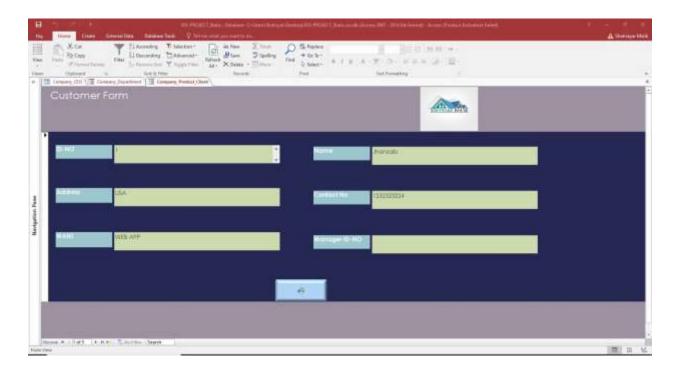
So the relation **Customer** already in Normal Forms.

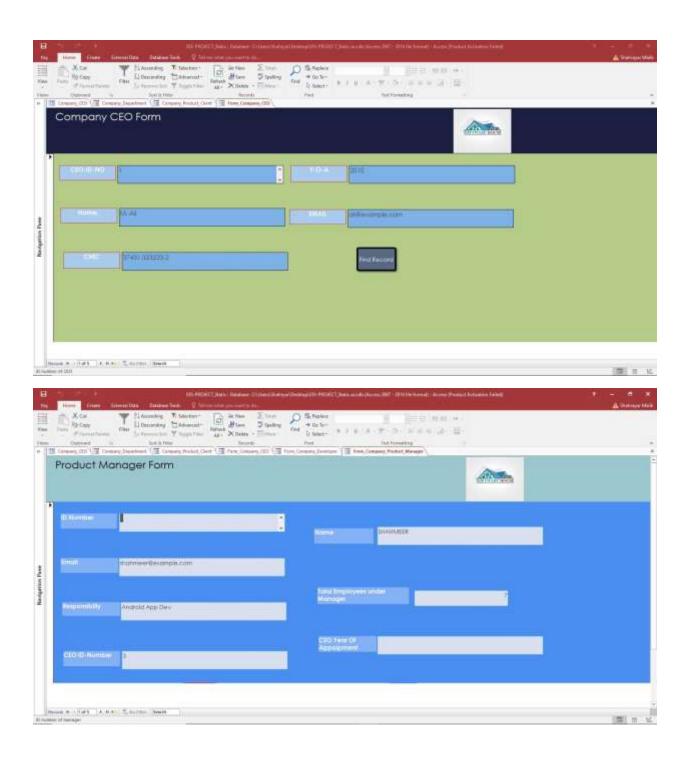
Screenshots

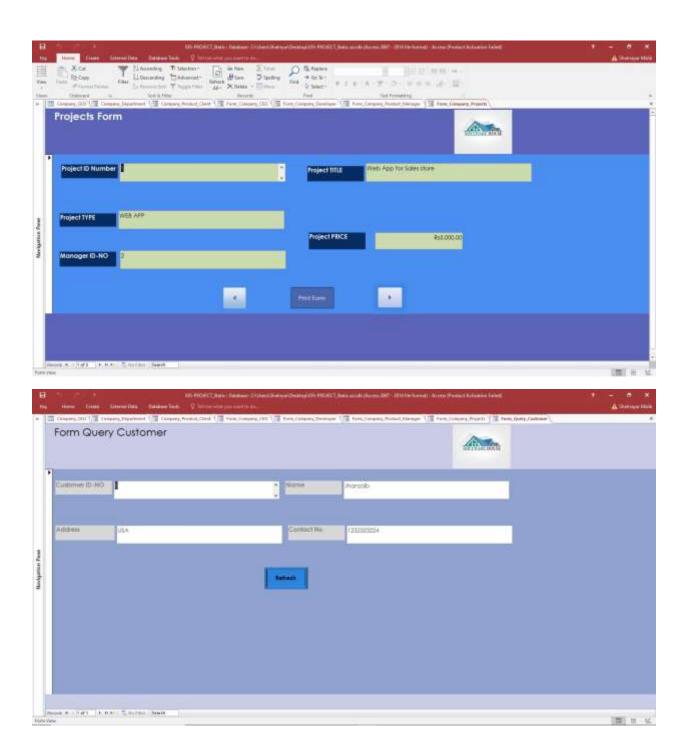
Forms - Static

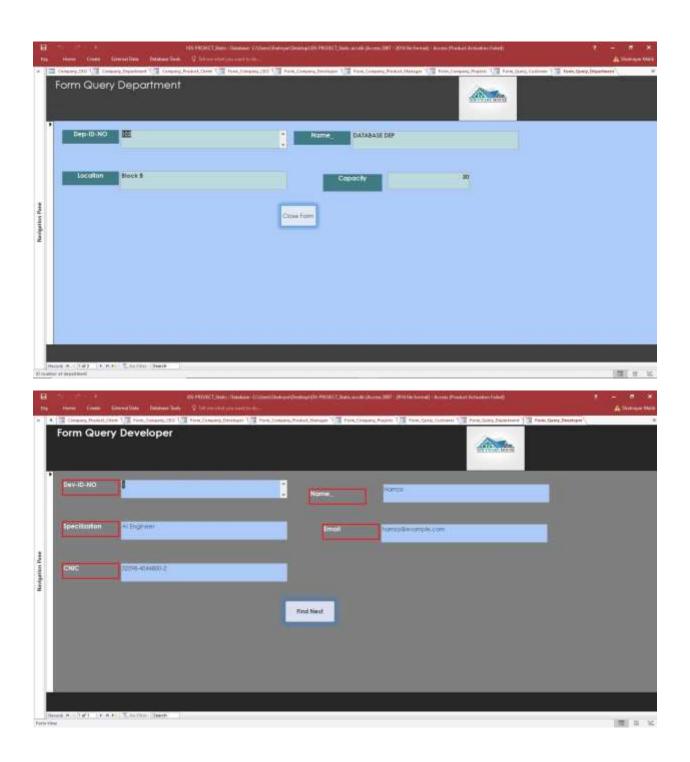


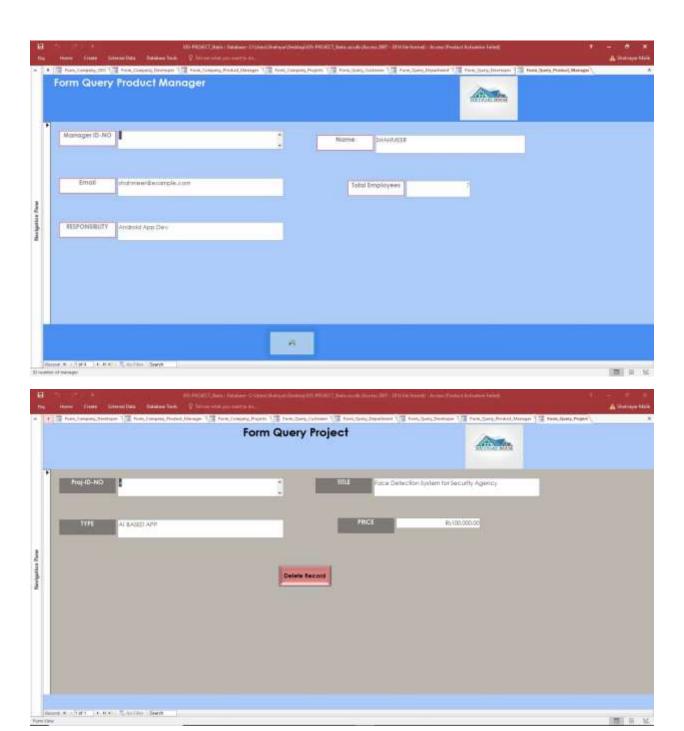


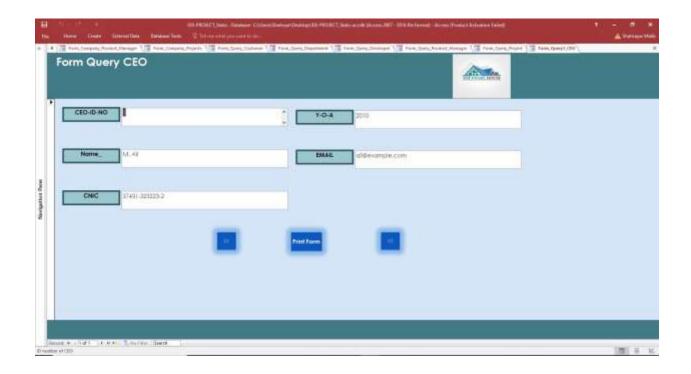




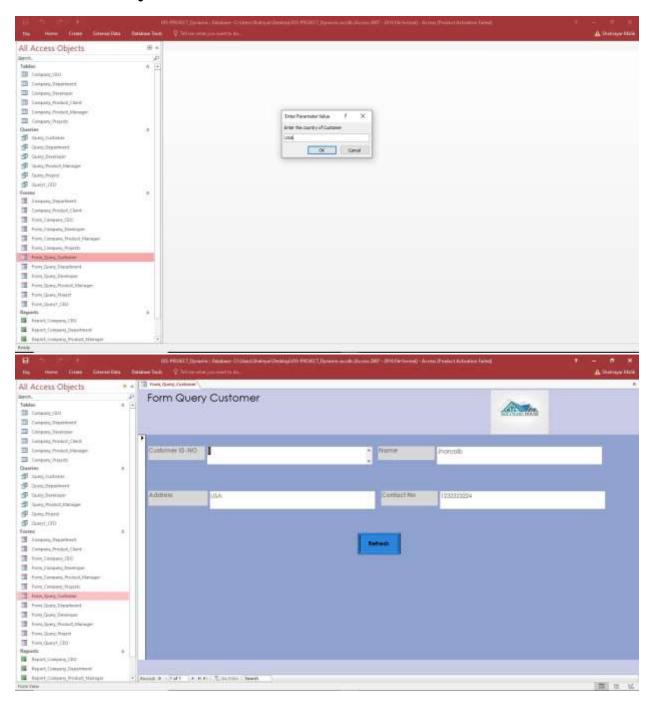


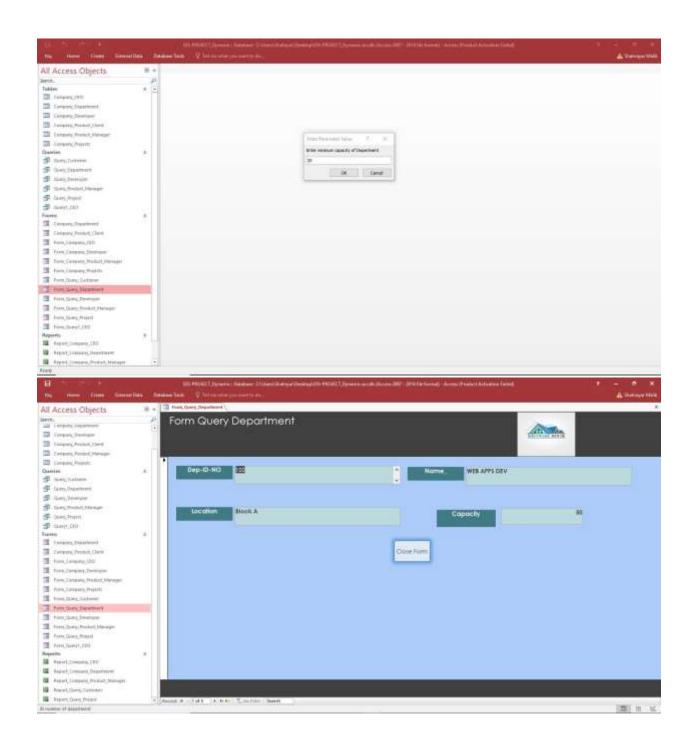


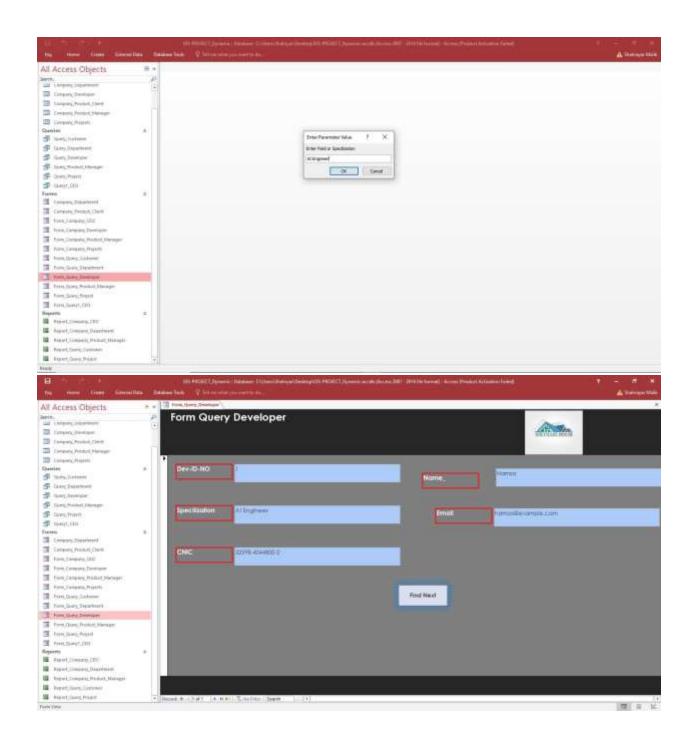


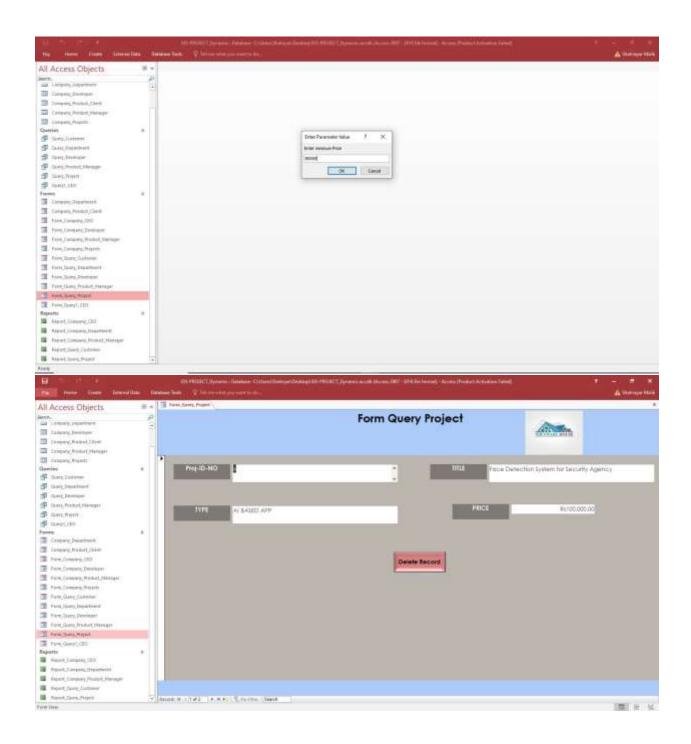


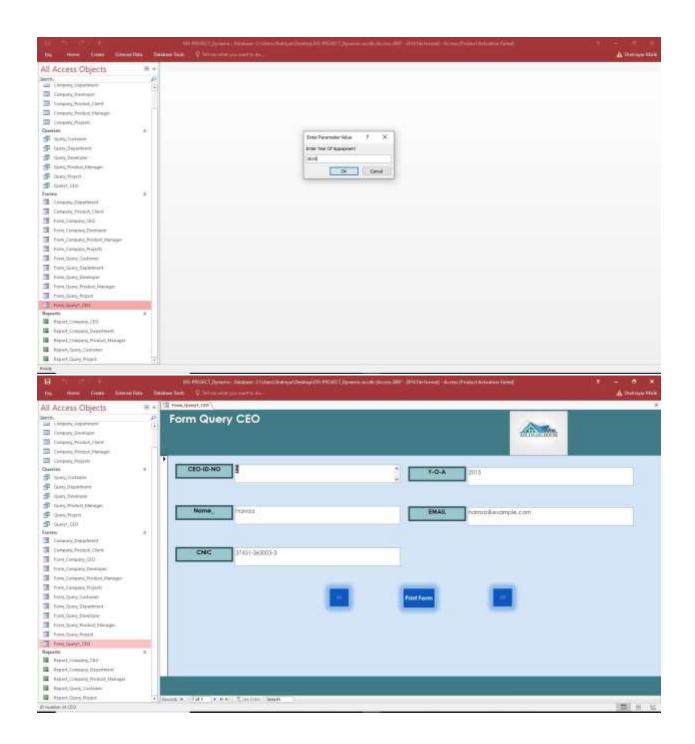
Forms - Dynamic



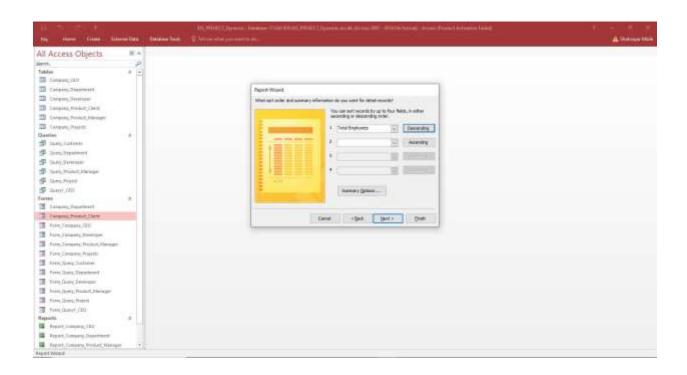


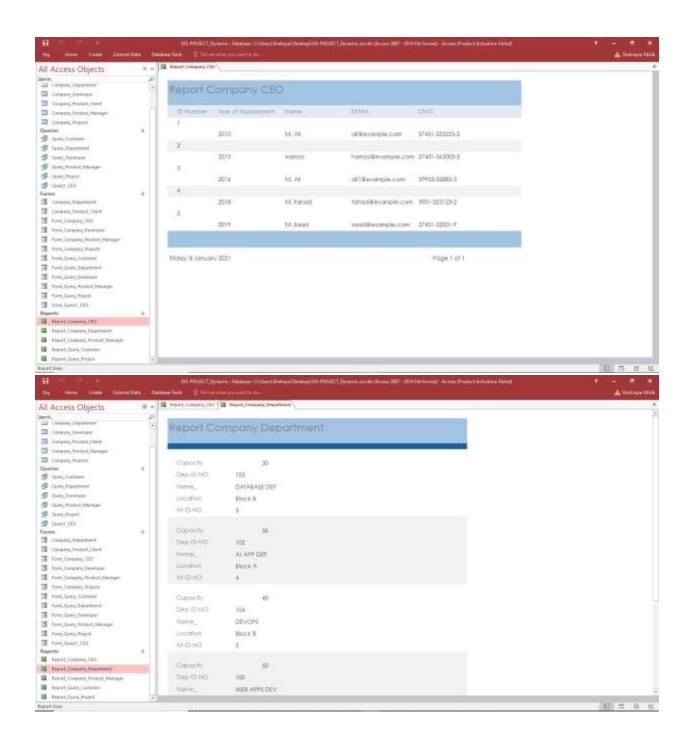


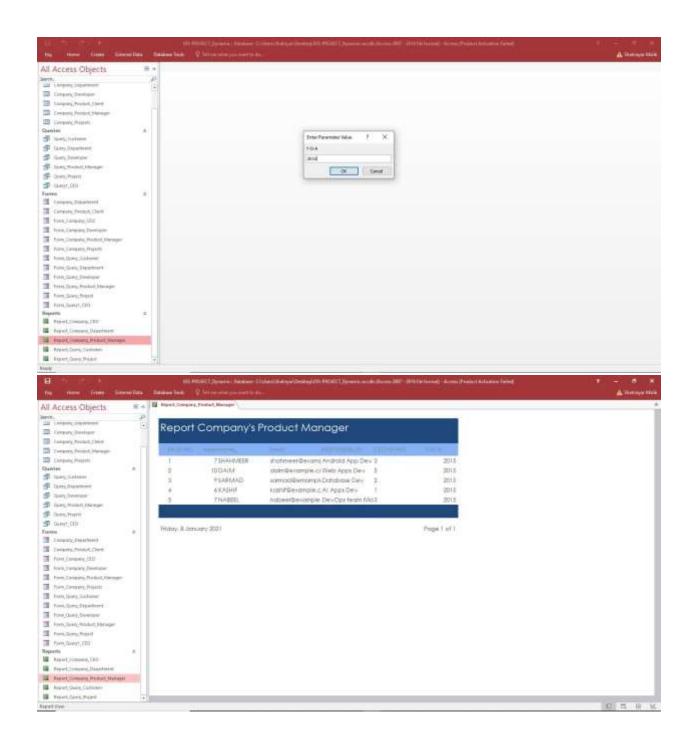


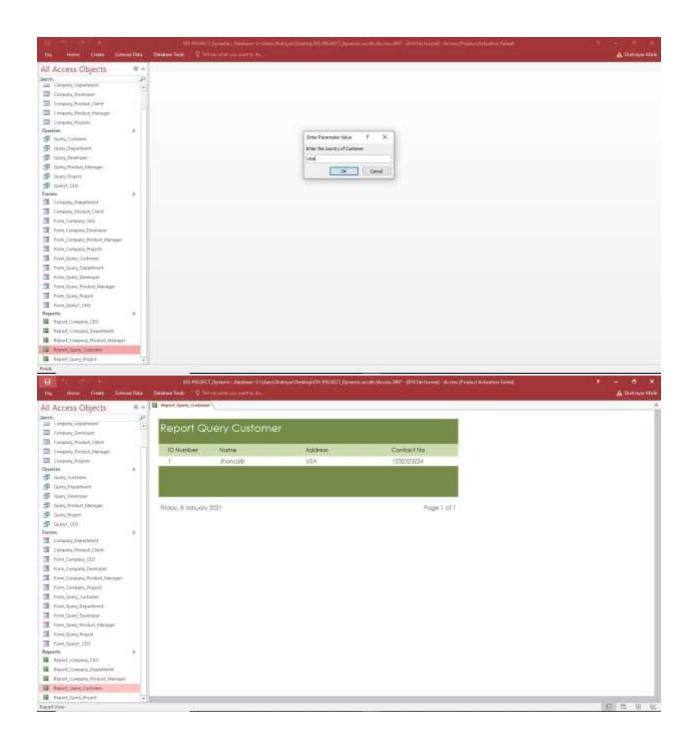


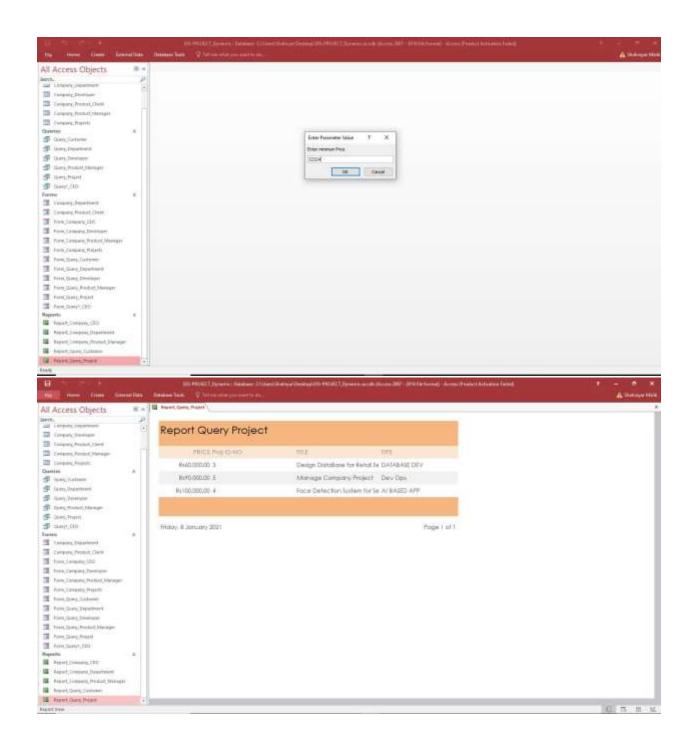
Reports

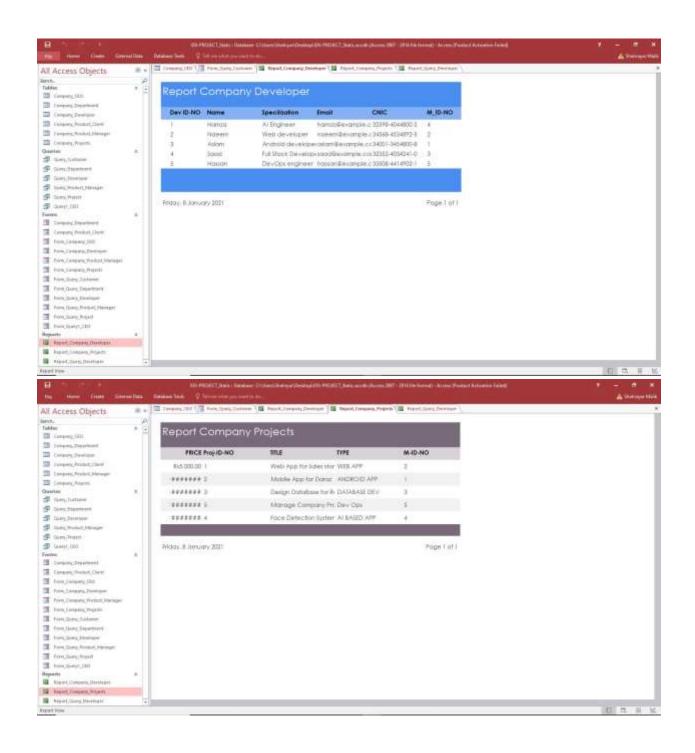


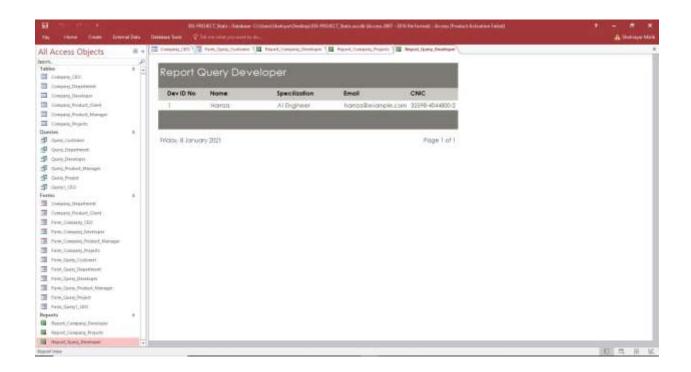




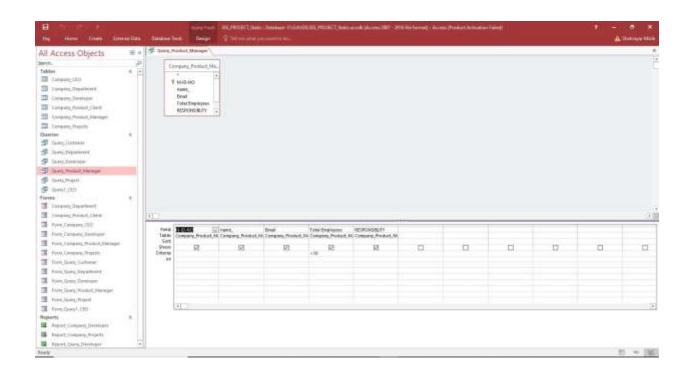


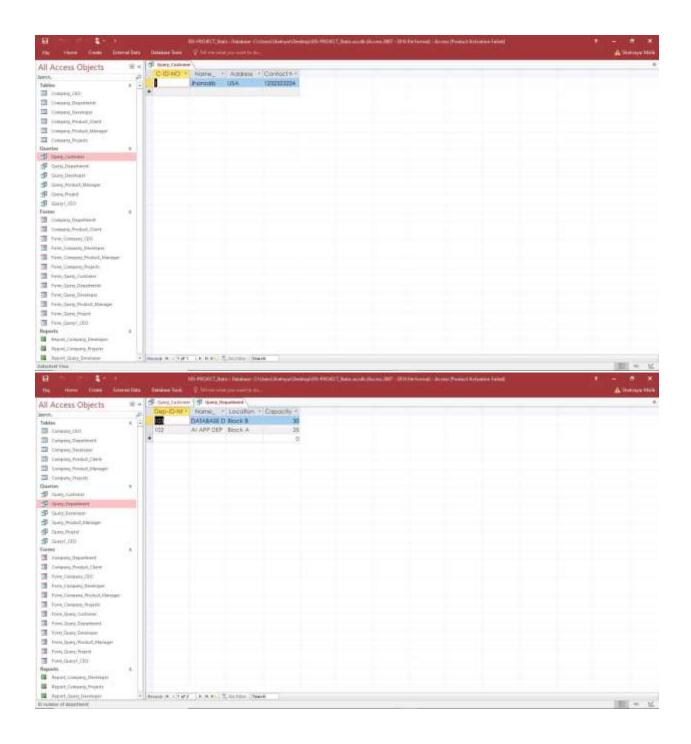


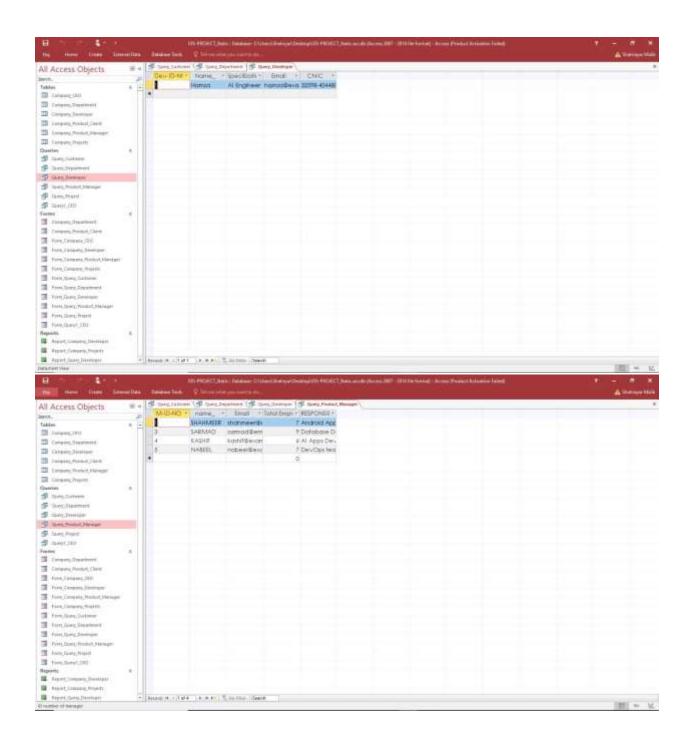


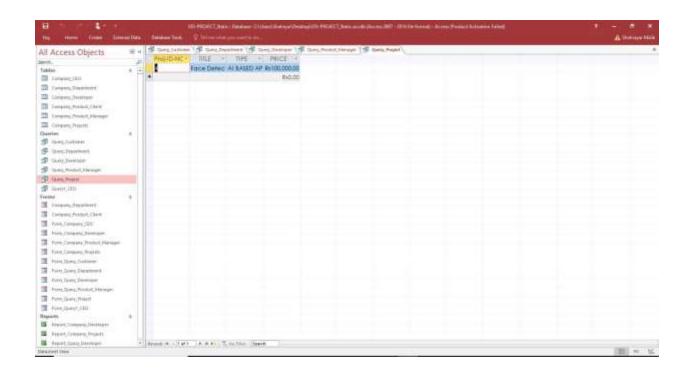


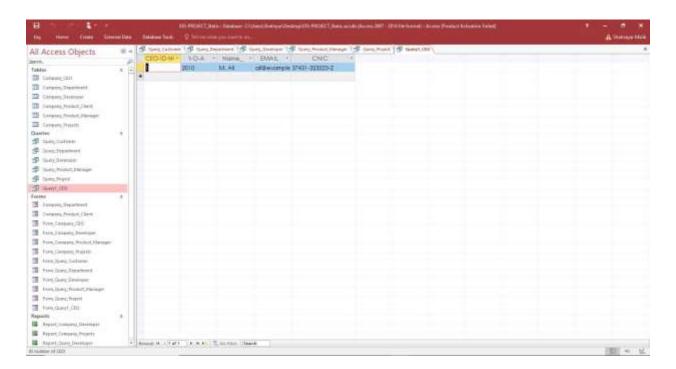
Queries – Static



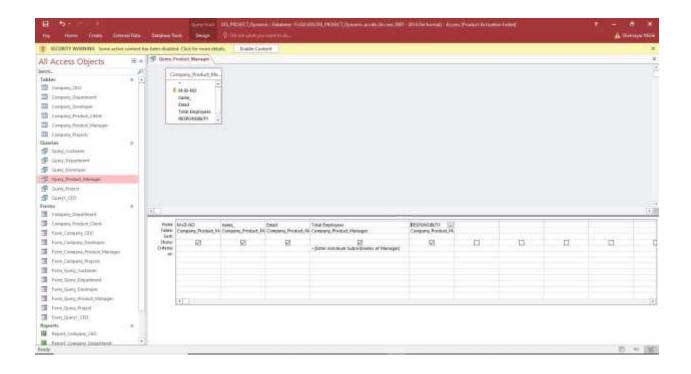


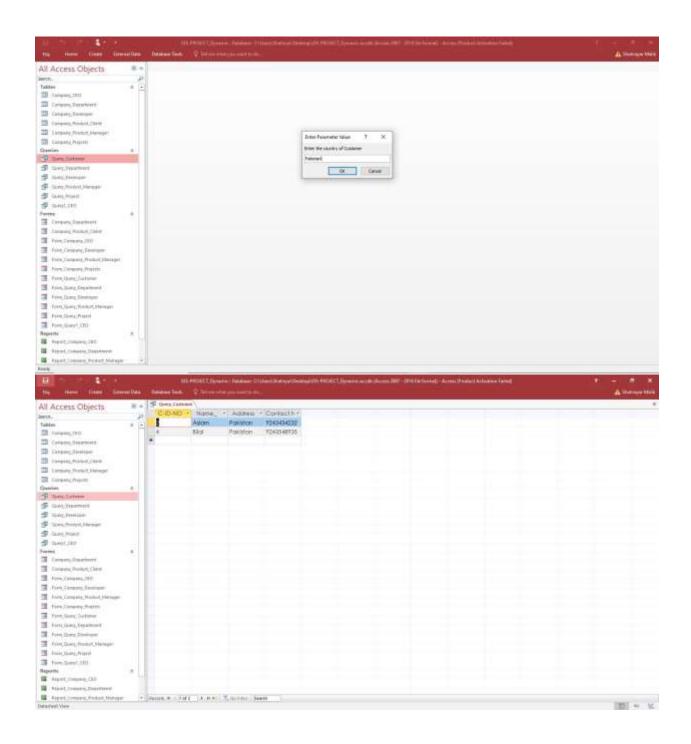


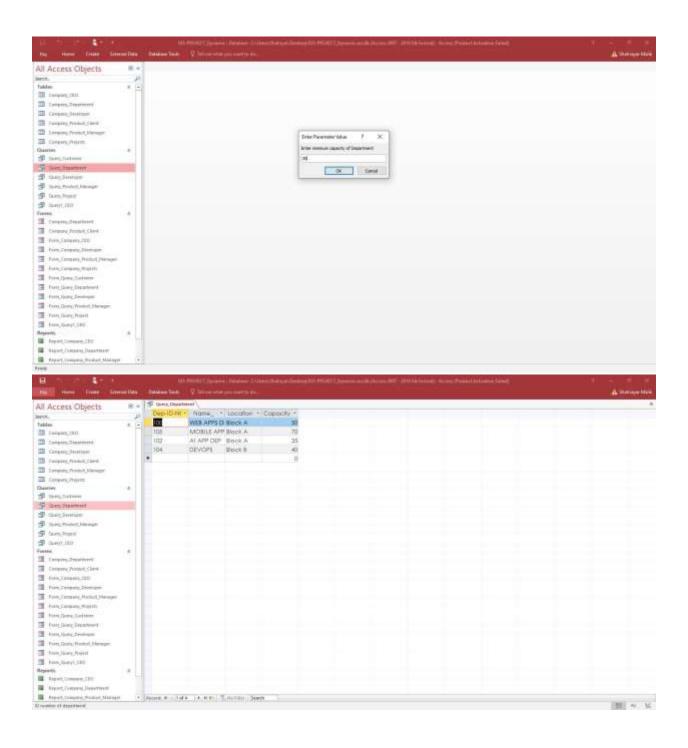


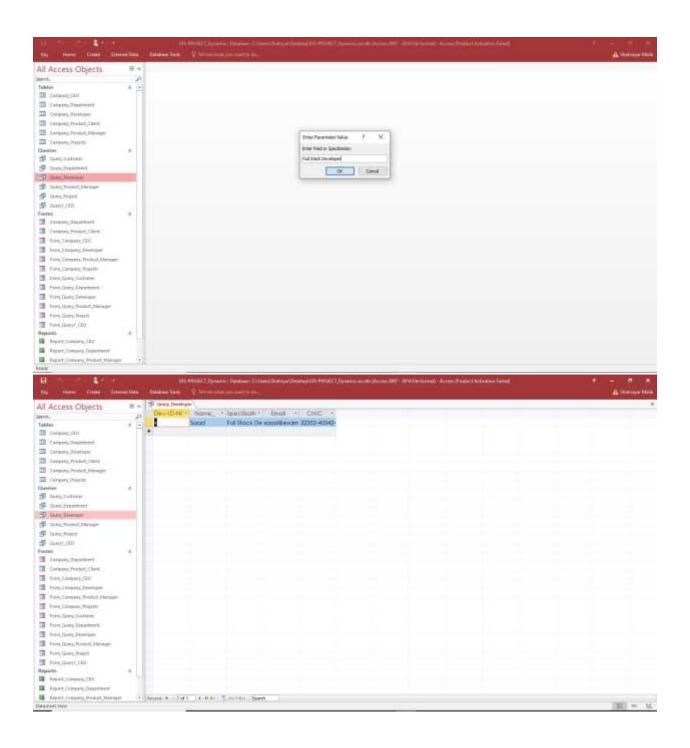


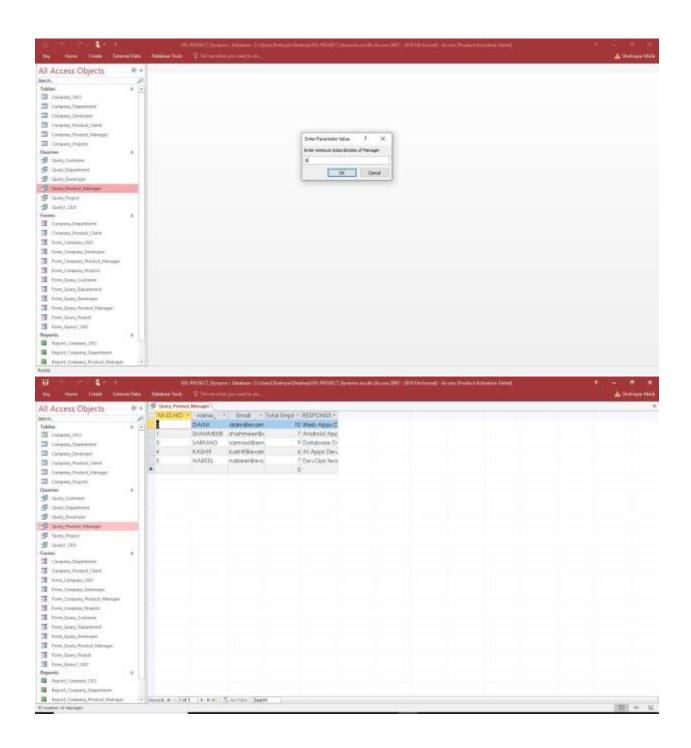
Queries – Dynamic

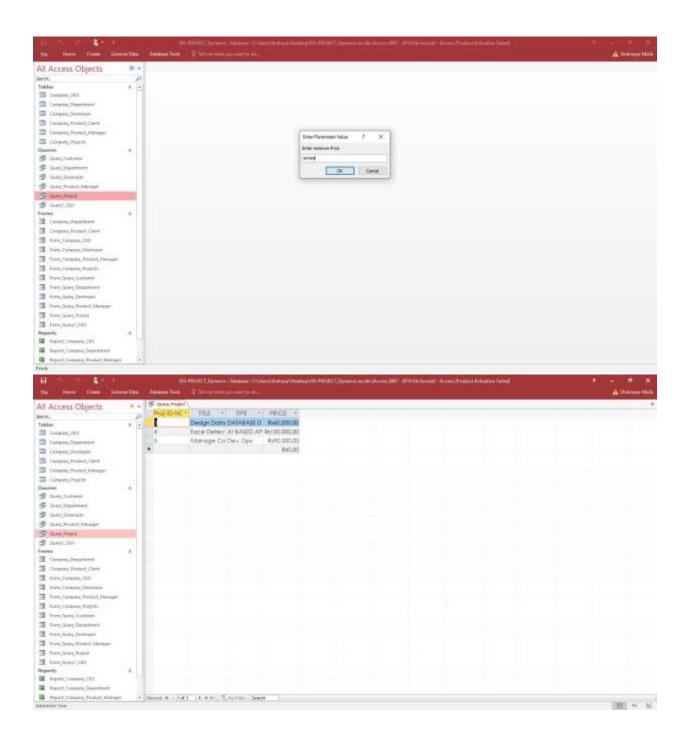


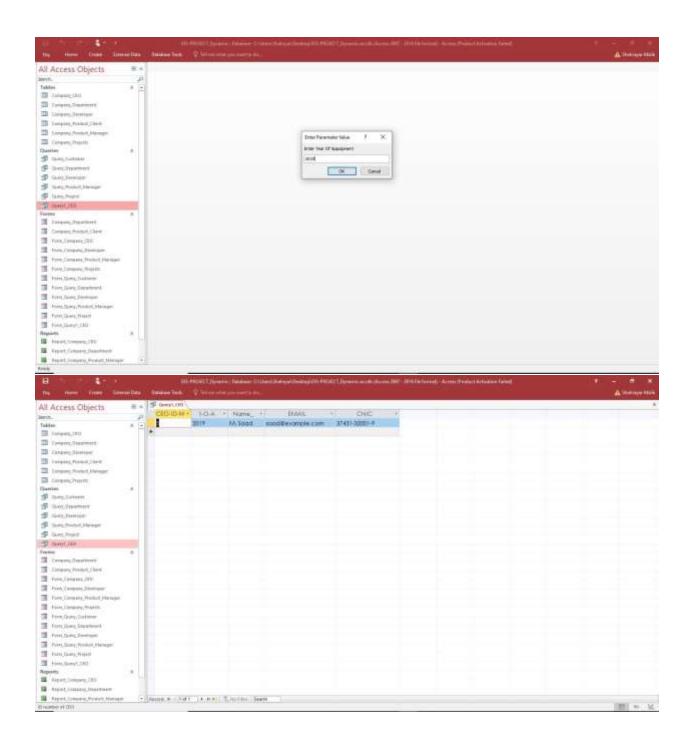




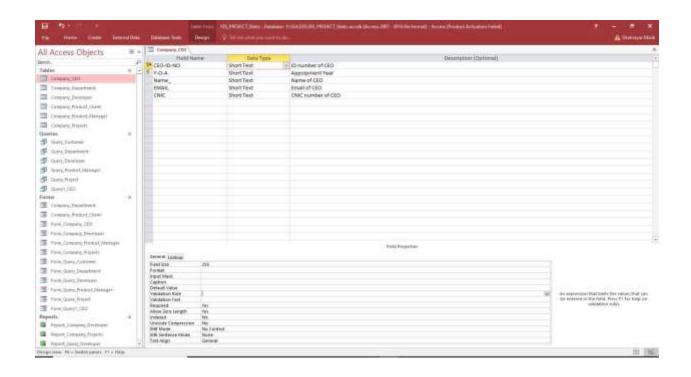


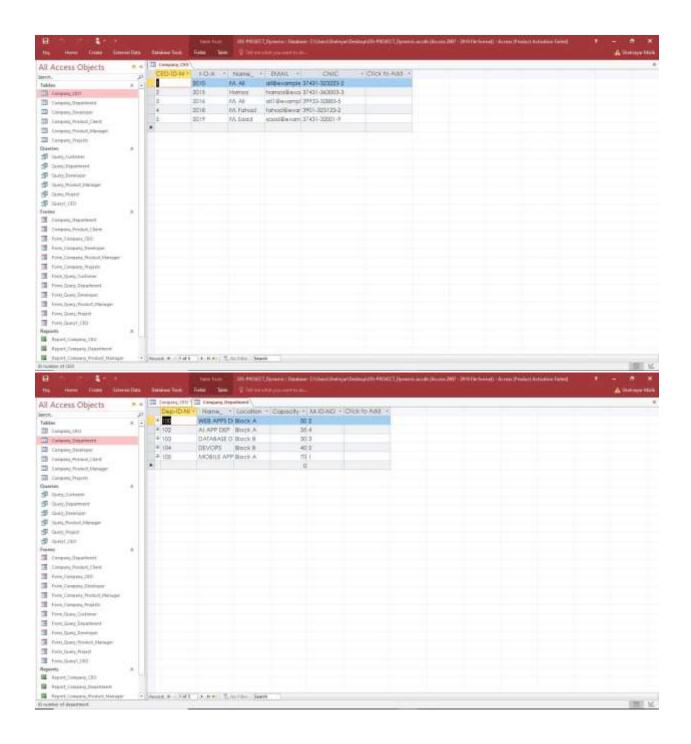


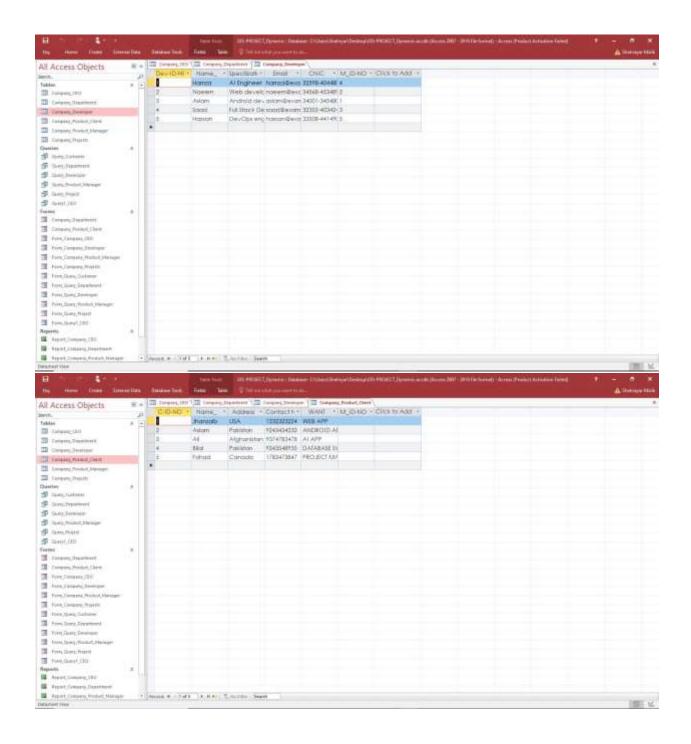


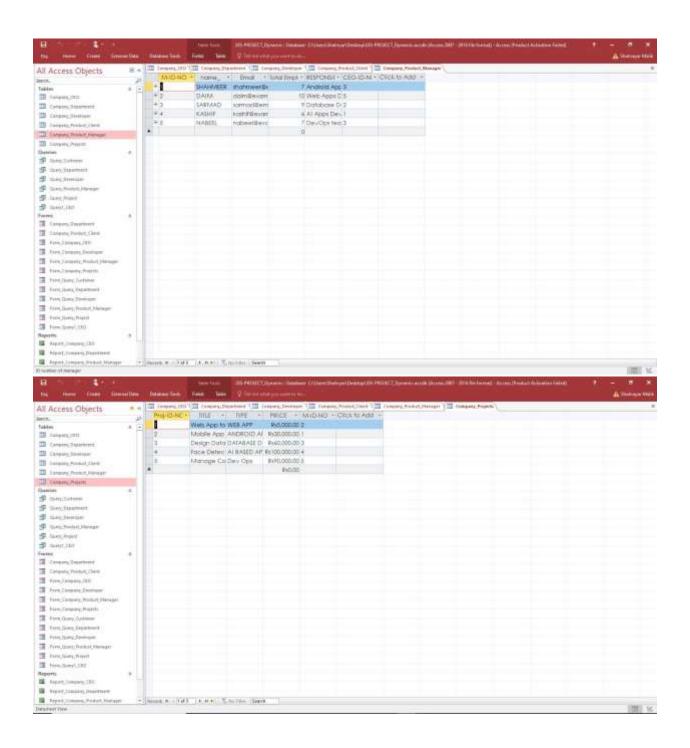


Tables









----- End of Project -----