

DATA BROS

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Contact Management System

CMPT 308N-113

11161

Outline of our system

- Contact management system where users can add and interact with their contacts
 - Mainly meant to be at the disposal of a small company
- Admins can go and manage users including adding and deleting them and can manage the system as a whole

Outline of our system

EACH USER SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- a. ADD MULTIPLE SETS OF CONTACT INFORMATION WITH THE FOLLOWING DETAILS: FIRST NAME, SURNAME, CELL PHONE, WORKPLACE PHONE, FAX NUMBER, EMAIL ADDRESS, GENDER, AND AGE
- b. REMOVE A CONTACT RECORD
- c. EDIT THE CONTACT RECORD'S DETAILS
- d. SEARCH THROUGH CONTACTS BASED ON ONE OR SEVERAL FEATURES AND LIST THE RESULTS ON THE SCREEN. FOR INSTANCE, IT SHOULD BE ABLE TO RETURN THE CELL PHONE NUMBER OF A SPECIFIC NAME

References:

- (1) "Google Contacts." *Google Contacts Software Reviews, Demo & Pricing - 2023*, www.softwareadvice.com/crm/google-contacts-profile/. Accessed 25 Oct. 2023.
- (2) "Customer Relationship Management Definition - Salesforce Us." *Salesforce*, www.salesforce.com/crm/what-is-crm/. Accessed 25 Oct. 2023.
- (3) "WhatCMS - Microsoft Excel." *What CMS?*, whatcms.org/c/Microsoft-Excel. Accessed 25 Oct. 2023.

Describe how you created this mini world and how you selected the entities, attributes, relationships, participations, and cardinality.

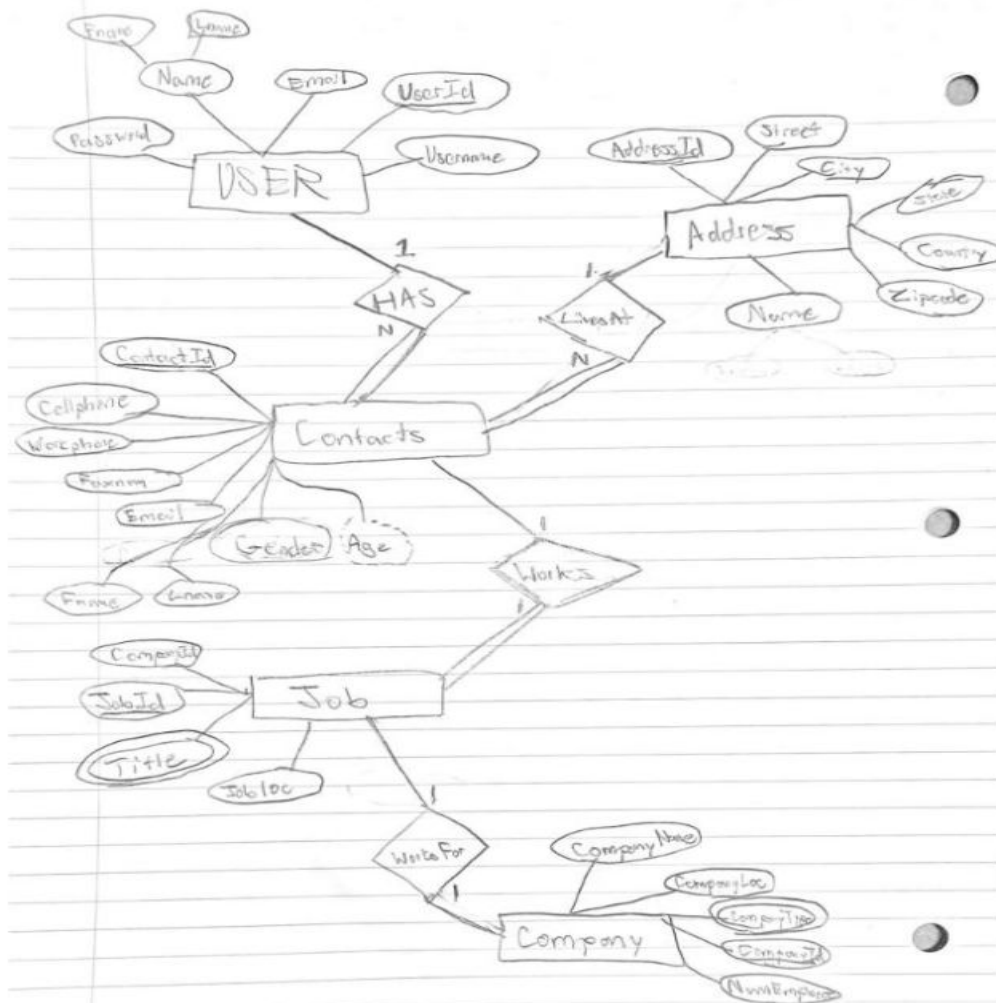
To create this mini world, we thought about what would be important for a contact management system to function and what kind of amenities users might want. Because it's a contact-focused database the entities are centered around the contacts entity. Attributes belonging to each entity are self-explanatory and are indicative of the table they are assigned to. The entities not directly related to the contacts entity are meant to further elaborate and give insight on information like departments or notes on interactions. Participations are tied together by necessity for the most part.

Address is an entity that stores an AddressID, the street address, city, state, country, zip code, and the name of the person associated. It is related to the contacts entity and stores the address information of specific contacts. Many contacts can store many addresses.

Contacts is an entity with the attributes Fname, Lname, Cellphone, Workphone, FaxNum, Email, Gender, and Birthday. It stores the contact info for a person. It's related to most of the other entities in many different ways.

User is an entity with the attributes Username, Password, UserID, IsAdmin, Email, Fname, and Lname. It is an entity to store the user's information and has an attribute to discern whether it's an admin. Its connected to contacts in a 1:N configuration.

Job, Company, and Department are related entities, describing the jobs of individual contacts, the company they work for, and the department they work in that company. Job has the attributes JobID, Title, JobLocation, CompanyID, and ContactID. It is connected to contacts and company in a 1:1 relationship. Company has CompanyID, CompanyName, CompanyLocation, CompanyType, and Employees and is connected to Job and Department in a 1:1 relationship. Department is connect to Company and Contacts in a 1:1 relationship and has the attributes DepartmentID, Dname, Dlocation, DcompanyID, Demployees, and Dmanagername.



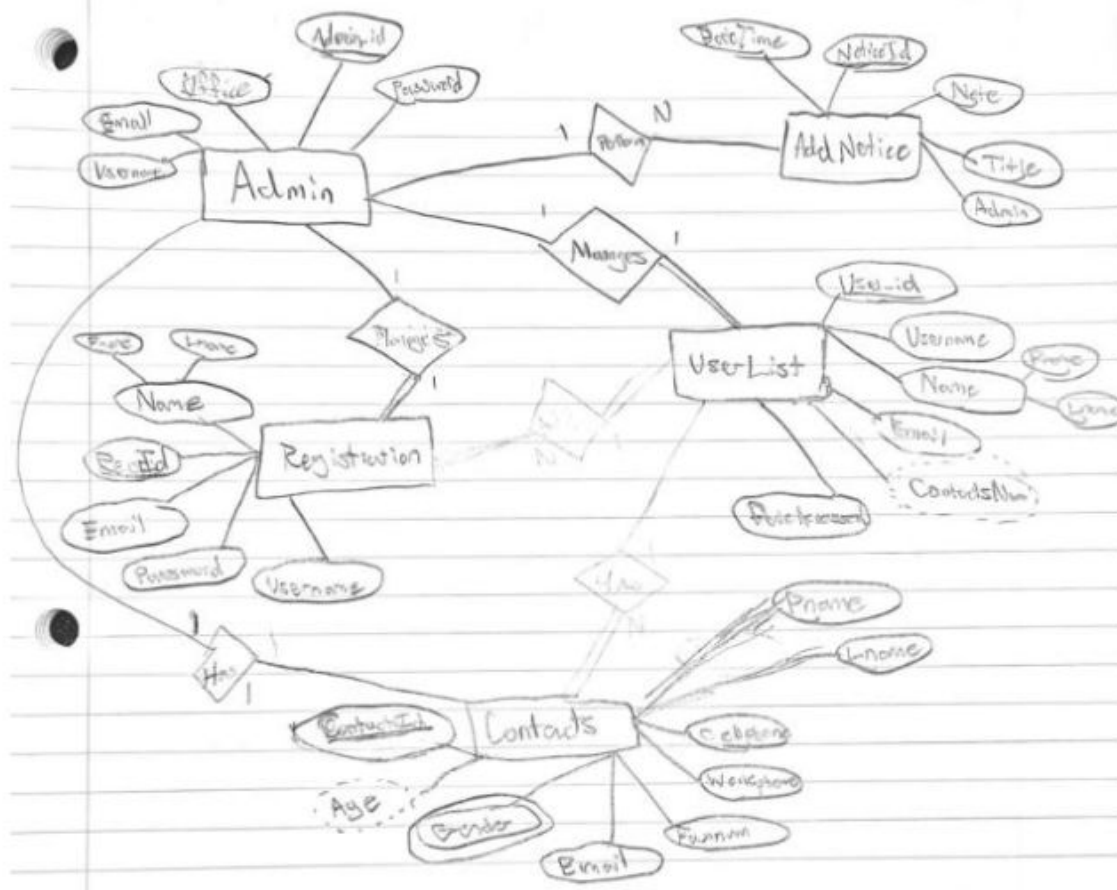
Contacts is an entity with the attributes FName, Lname, Cellphone, Workphone, FaxNum, Email, Gender, and Birthday. It stores the contact info for a person. Its function in this ER model is in the case an admin wants to access a list of Admin-related contacts.

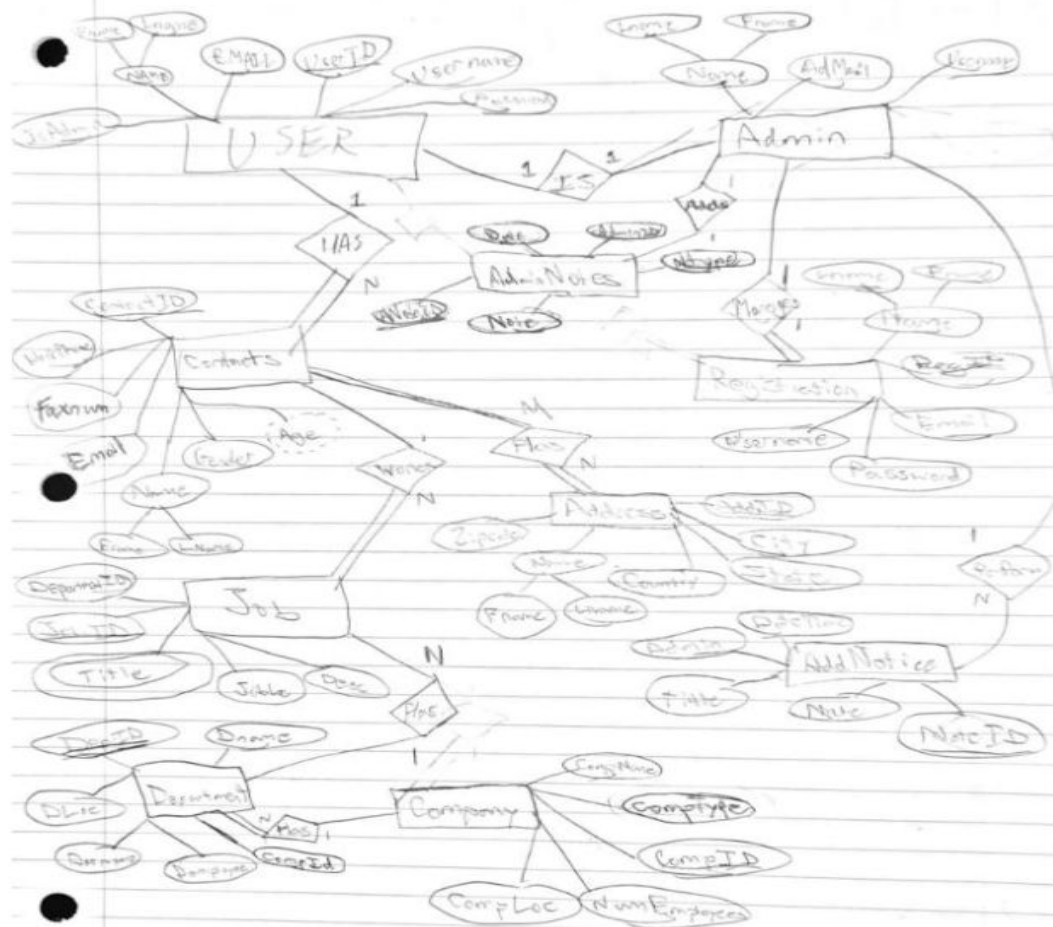
Admin is an entity with the attributes Name, Admin_ID, Password, Email, and Username. It stores the info of Admins for the database system. It connects to all of the other entities other than contacts.

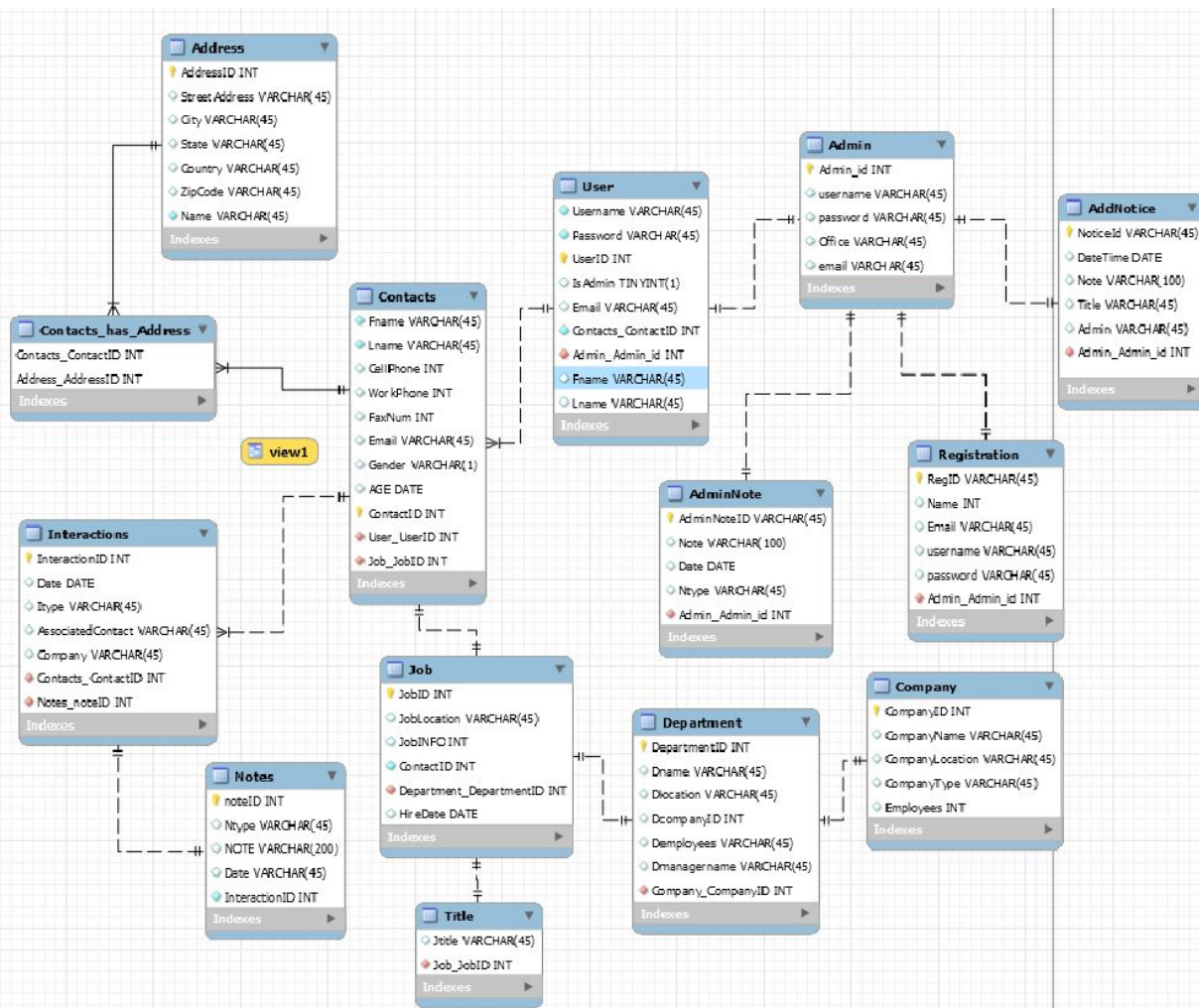
UserList is an entity with the attributes User_ID, username, name, email, contactsNum, and Date accessed. It stores the list of Users in the database and allows admins to change or view that information. It has a 1:1 relationship with Registration.

Registration is an entity with the attributes Name, RegID, Email, Password, and Username. This entity stores the list of users that can be added but aren't yet. The admin would have to go through and approve of the users in this list to be added to UserList. It has a 1:1 relationship with Admin.

AddNotice is an entity with the attribute DateTime, NoticeID, Note, Title, and Admin. This is an entity that stores the information for notices about the Contact management system. It has a 1:N relationship with Admin as an admin could have many notices.







```
• ○ create table if not exists user (  
    Username VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,  
    Password VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,  
    UserID INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
    IsAdmin TINYINT(1),  
    Email VARCHAR(45),  
    fname varchar(45),  
    lname varchar(45)  
);
```

```
• ○ create table if not exists company (  
    CompanyID INT Primary key AUTO_INCREMENT,  
    CompanyName VARCHAR(45),  
    CompanyLocation VARCHAR(45),  
    CompanyType VARCHAR(45),  
    Employees INT  
);
```

```
3  
3 • ○ create table if not exists address (  
    AddressID INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
    StreetAddress VARCHAR(45),  
    City VARCHAR(45),  
    State VARCHAR(45),  
    Country VARCHAR(45),  
    ZipCode INT(5),  
    Fname VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,  
    Lname VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL  
3 );
```

```
• ○ create table if not exists interactions (  
    InteractionID INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
    Date DATE,  
    Itype VARCHAR(45),  
    AssociatedContact VARCHAR(45),  
    Company VARCHAR(45)  
);
```





```
• create table if not exists notes (  
    noteID INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
    Ntype VARCHAR(45),  
    NOTE VARCHAR(200),  
    Date DATE,  
    interactionID int,  
    Foreign key (InteractionID) REFERENCES interactions(InteractionID)  
);
```


```
• create table if not exists job (  
    JobID INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
    JobLocation VARCHAR(45),  
    JobINFO varchar(45),  
    hireDate DATE,  
    DepartmentID int,  
    Foreign Key (DepartmentID) REFERENCES Department(DepartmentID)  
);
```


```
• create table if not exists department (  
    DepartmentID INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
    Dname VARCHAR(45),  
    Dlocation VARCHAR(45),  
    Demployees VARCHAR(45),  
    Dmanagername VARCHAR(45),  
    CompanyID int,  
    Foreign Key (CompanyID) REFERENCES Company(companyID)  
);
```

```
• create table if not exists contacts (  
    Fname VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,  
    Lname VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,  
    CellPhone varchar(10),  
    WorkPhone varchar(10),  
    FaxNum INT,  
    Email VARCHAR(45),  
    Gender VARCHAR(1),  
    Birthday DATE,  
    ContactID INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
    JobID int  
);
```

-  create table if not exists admin (
AdminID int,
username varchar(45),
password varchar(45),
office varchar(45),
email varchar(45)
);

-  create table if not exists registration (
RegID int,
name varchar(45),
email varchar(45),
username varchar(45),
password varchar(45)
);

-  create table if not exists AdminNote (
AdminNoteID int,
AdminID int,
note varchar(100),
date DATE,
NType varchar(45)
);

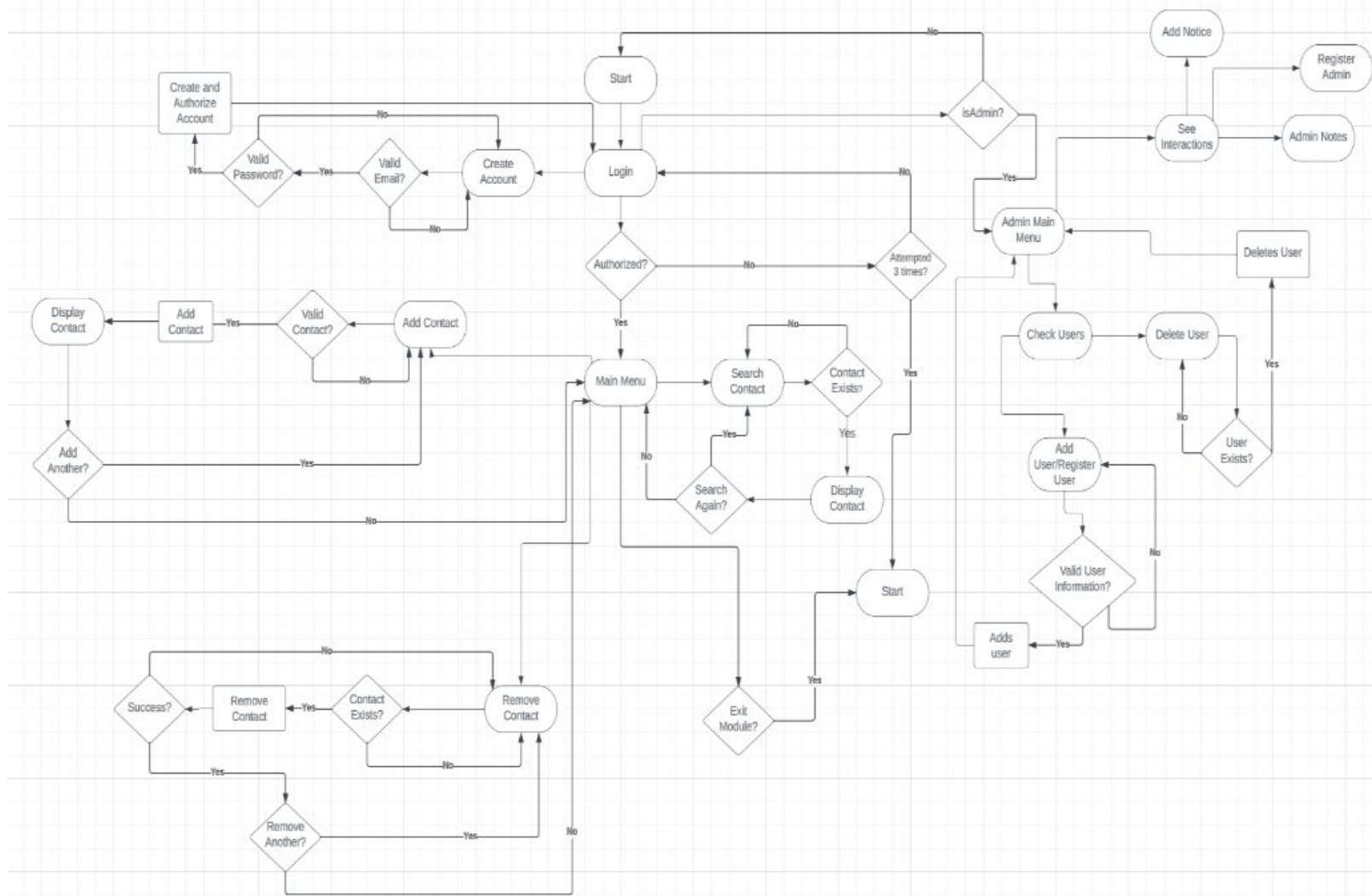
-  create table if not exists addnotice (
NoticeID int,
DateTime datetime,
Notice varchar(200),
Title varchar(45),
AdminID int
);


```
1 • ○ create table if not exists Contact_has_Address (  
2     ContactID int,  
3     Foreign Key (ContactID) REFERENCES contacts(contactID),  
4     AddressID int,  
5     Foreign Key (AddressID) REFERENCES address(AddressID)  
6     );  
7
```

```
• ○ create table if not exists title (  
    jobID int primary key,  
    title varchar(45)  
    );
```

Inserting the data in one query through a multi-value insert statement, like the one shown in Figure 18, only took 0.016 sec. This applies all the data at once. Alternatively, doing a single insert statement for each piece of data takes 0.016 seconds to accomplish. To insert ten different statements would therefore take 0.16 seconds. This means that the multi-valued insert statement is 10x faster than the ten single insert statements.

```
INSERT INTO interactions (Date, Itype, AssociatedContact, Company)
VALUES
('2023-01-14', 'Meeting', 'John', 'Paper Company'),
('2023-02-10', 'Phone Call', 'Sarah', 'Raytheon'),
('2023-02-11', 'Lunch', 'Larry', 'Hardtools'),
('2023-04-20', 'Email', 'Bingham', 'UTC'),
('2023-04-20', 'Meeting', 'Thomas', 'Google'),
('2023-05-06', 'Dinner', 'Derrick', 'Dell'),
('2023-05-30', 'Conference Call', 'Lucy', 'IBM'),
('2023-06-01', 'Scrum', 'Erin', 'Lenovo'),
('2023-08-27', 'Lunch', 'Ryan', 'Ford'),
('2023-10-31', 'Meeting', 'John', 'Paper Company');
```





Data Bros

Username:

Password:

Login

Thank You