

# **Apartment Leasing Management System**

Phase III

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# **List of Topics**

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- 5. Create user roles for the database and tables.
- 6. Insert 10 tuples on each table.
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# **User Interface Design**

A User Interface (UI) Design Diagram for the Apartment Leasing Management System (ALMS) can visually represent the key components and functionalities of the system. Here's a simplified UI design diagram focusing on the main features:

### 1. Login Page:

- Username
- Password
- Login button

### 2. Dashboard:

- Overview of key metrics (e.g., total tenants, total payments, total complaints)
- Quick access to important features (e.g., manage tenants, manage apartments, view payments)

### 3. Tenants Management:

- List of tenants with basic details (name, contact)
- Ability to add, edit, and delete tenants
- View tenant details, including leasing information and complaints history

### 4. Apartments Management:

- List of apartments with details (unit number, size, type)
- Ability to add, edit, and delete apartments
- View apartment details, including owner information and current tenant

### 5. Payments Management:

- List of payments with details (payment date, amount, tenant)
- Ability to add, edit, and delete payments
- Filter payments by date, tenant, or payment type

### 6. Employees Management:

- List of employees with details (name, role, contact)
- Ability to add, edit, and delete employees
- View employee details, including working hours and assigned tasks

### 7. Complaints Management:

- List of complaints with details (complaint date, description, status)
- Ability to add, edit, and resolve complaints
- Filter complaints by date, tenant, or status

### 8. Parking Management:

- List of parking spots with details (spot number, type, tenant)
- Ability to assign or unassign parking spots
- View parking spot details, including tenant information

### 9. Blocks Management:

- List of blocks with details (block name, address)
- Ability to add, edit, and delete blocks
- View block details, including apartment count and current occupancy

### 10. Settings:

- User profile management (change password, update contact information)
  - System settings (manage user roles, configure email notifications)

This diagram provides a high-level overview of the user interface design for the ALMS, focusing on the main functionalities and interactions. Detailed wireframes and mockups can be created for each feature to further refine the user experience.

# **Data type and their description**

Listing the data types and descriptions for each attribute, along with proposed domain constraints for each attribute. We'll also organize the table attributes in tabular format for clarity:

**Proposed Domains for attributes:** 

Attribute	Proposed Domain	Description
Email	EmailDomain	Domain for email attribute with specific format.
Password	PasswordDomain	Domain for password attribute with specific criteria.
Phone_no	PhoneNoDomain	Domain for phone number attribute with specific format.
Emp_ID	EmpldDomain	Domain for employee ID attribute with specific constraints.
Age	AgeDomain	Domain for age attribute with specific constraints.
Complaint_dat e	ComplaintDateDomai n	Domain for complaint date attribute with specific constraints.
Rent_amount	RentAmountDomain	Domain for rent amount attribute with specific constraints.

> Description of table attributed in tabular format:

Table Name	Attribute	Data Type/Domain	Description
Owner	Owner_id	VARCHAR(10)	Unique identifier for owners.
	Name	VARCHAR(20)	Name of the owner.
	SSN	VARCHAR(9)	Social Security Number of the owner.
	Phone_no	VARCHAR(10)	Phone number of the owner.
	Address	VARCHAR(30)	Address of the owner.
	Email	Email Domain	Email address of the owner.
Payment	Payment_id	VARCHAR(20)	Unique identifier for payments.
	Mode	VARCHAR(10)	Payment mode (e.g., cash, credit card).
	Payment_dat e	DATE	Date of the payment.
	Amount	NUMERIC(5,2)	Amount of the payment.
	Owner_id	VARCHAR(10)	Foreign key referencing the owner.
	Tenant_id	VARCHAR(10)	Foreign key referencing the tenant.
Login	Email	Email Domain	Email address used for login.
	Password	Password Domain	Password for login.

Admin	Emp_ID	Emp_ID Domain	Unique identifier for admins.
	Name	CHAR(10)	Name of the admin.
	Phone	VARCHAR(10)	Phone number of the admin.
	Shift_Timings	VARCHAR(50)	Shift timings of the admin.
	Authorizatio n_Type	VARCHAR(15)	Type of authorization for the admin (e.g., manager).
	Email	Email Domain	Email address of the admin.
Maintenance_Sta ff	Emp_ID	Emp_ID Domain	Unique identifier for maintenance staff.
	Name	CHAR(10)	Name of the maintenance staff.
	Phone	VARCHAR(10)	Phone number of the maintenance staff.
	Shift_Timings	VARCHAR(50)	Shift timings of the maintenance staff.
	Contract_Len gth	VARCHAR(20)	Length of the maintenance staff's contract.
	Role	VARCHAR(20)	Role of the maintenance staff (e.g., technician).
	Email	Email Domain	Email address of the maintenance staff.

Tenant	Tenant_id	VARCHAR(10)	Unique identifier for tenants.
	Name	CHAR(20)	Name of the tenant.
	SSN	VARCHAR(9)	Social Security Number of the tenant.
	Age	Age Domain	Age of the tenant.
	Perm_addres s	VARCHAR(50)	Permanent address of the tenant.
	Apt_no	VARCHAR(10)	Apartment number of the tenant.
	Email	Email Domain	Email address of the tenant.
Tenant_Contact	Tenant_id	VARCHAR(10)	Foreign key referencing the tenant.
	Phone	Phone Number Domain	Phone number of the tenant.
Block	Block_id	INT	Unique identifier for blocks.
	Block_name	VARCHAR(10)	Name of the block.
	Address	VARCHAR(50)	Address of the block.
Apartment	Apt_No	VARCHAR(10)	Apartment number.
	Block_id	INT	Foreign key referencing the block.
	Bedrooms	INT	Number of bedrooms in the apartment.
	Туре	VARCHAR(10)	Type of apartment (e.g., studio, one-bedroom).

	Area	INT	Area of the apartment in square feet.
	Floor	INT	Floor number of the apartment.
	Address	VARCHAR(50)	Address of the apartment.
	Owner_id	VARCHAR(10)	Foreign key referencing the owner.
Parking	Spot_no	INT	Parking spot number.
	Туре	VARCHAR(10)	Type of parking spot (e.g., reserved, visitor).
	Block_id	INT	Foreign key referencing the block.
	Tenant_id	VARCHAR(10)	Foreign key referencing the tenant.
Manages	Emp_ID	Emp_ID Domain	Foreign key referencing the admin.
	Block_id	INT	Foreign key referencing the block.
Complaint	Complaint_ID	VARCHAR(20)	Unique identifier for complaints.
	Complaint_de scription	VARCHAR(100)	Description of the complaint.
	Complaint_da te	Complaint_date Domain	Date when the complaint was filed.
	Emp_ID	Emp_ID Domain	Foreign key referencing the maintenance staff.
	Tenant_id	VARCHAR(10)	Foreign key referencing the tenant.

Rents	Tenant_id	VARCHAR(10)	Foreign key referencing the tenant.
	Owner_id	VARCHAR(10)	Foreign key referencing the owner.
	Rent_amount	Rent_amount Domain	Rent amount for the tenant.
Apartment_appli cation	Email	Email Domain	Email address used for application.
	Phone	Phone Number Domain	Phone number used for application.
	Name	CHAR(20)	Name of the applicant.
	Apt_address	VARCHAR(50)	Address of the apartment applied for.
	Owner_id	VARCHAR(10)	Foreign key referencing the owner.

# **Proposed constraints for attributes and implementation**

Attribute	Proposed Constraint	Implementation
Email	Email format	ALTER TABLE <table_name> ADD CONSTRAINT check_email CHECK (Email ~ '^[a-zA-Z0-9.%]+@[a-zA-Z]+\.[a-zA-Z]+\$');</table_name>
Password	Password criteria	ALTER TABLE <table_name> ADD CONSTRAINT check_password CHECK (Password ~</table_name>

		'^(?=.*[a-z])(?=.*[A-Z])(?=.*[0-9])(?=.*[!@#\$%^ &*])(?=.{8,})[a-zA-Z0-9!@#\$%^&*]+\$');
Phone_no	Phone number format	ALTER TABLE <table_name> ADD CONSTRAINT check_phone CHECK (Phone_no ~ '^\+[0-9]{1,3}[0-9]{10}\$');</table_name>
Owner_id	Unique constraint	ALTER TABLE Owner ADD CONSTRAINT unique_owner_id UNIQUE (Owner_id);
Name	No constraints	No additional constraints needed
SSN	Unique constraint	ALTER TABLE <table_name> ADD CONSTRAINT unique_ssn UNIQUE (SSN);</table_name>
Address	No constraints	No additional constraints needed
Emp_ID	Unique constraint	ALTER TABLE <table_name> ADD CONSTRAINT unique_emp_id UNIQUE (Emp_ID);</table_name>
Shift_Timings	No constraints	No additional constraints needed
Authorization_Typ e	No constraints	No additional constraints needed
Tenant_id	Unique constraint	ALTER TABLE <table_name> ADD CONSTRAINT unique_tenant_id UNIQUE (Tenant_id);</table_name>
Apt_no	No constraints	No additional constraints needed

Block_id	Unique constraint	ALTER TABLE <table_name> ADD CONSTRAINT unique_block_id UNIQUE (Block_id);</table_name>
Spot_no	No constraints	No additional constraints needed
Complaint_ID	Unique constraint	ALTER TABLE <table_name> ADD CONSTRAINT unique_complaint_id UNIQUE (Complaint_ID);</table_name>
Tenant_id	No constraints	No additional constraints needed
Rent_amount	No constraints	No additional constraints needed
Email	Unique constraint	ALTER TABLE <table_name> ADD CONSTRAINT unique_email UNIQUE (Email);</table_name>
Phone	No constraints	No additional constraints needed
Apt_address	No constraints	No additional constraints needed

# <u>Planning and implementing referential integrity (cascade delete/update, and others)</u>

```
— Add foreign key constraints using ALTER TABLE statements

ALTER TABLE Owner ADD CONSTRAINT fk_owner_login FOREIGN KEY (Email) REFERENCES Login ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE Payment ADD CONSTRAINT fk_payment_owner FOREIGN KEY (Owner_id) REFERENCES Tenant ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE Admin ADD CONSTRAINT fk_payment_tenant FOREIGN KEY (Tenant_id) REFERENCES Login ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE Admin ADD CONSTRAINT fk_maintenance_staff_login FOREIGN KEY (Email) REFERENCES Login ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE Maintenance_staff ADD CONSTRAINT fk_maintenance_staff_login FOREIGN KEY (Email) REFERENCES Login ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE Tenant ADD CONSTRAINT fk_tenant_apartment FOREIGN KEY (Email) REFERENCES Apartment;

ALTER TABLE Tenant ADD CONSTRAINT fk_tenant_contact FOREIGN KEY (Tenant_id) REFERENCES Apartment;

ALTER TABLE Apartment ADD CONSTRAINT fk_apartment_FOREIGN KEY (Block_id) REFERENCES Block ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE Apartment ADD CONSTRAINT fk_apartment_block FOREIGN KEY (Owner_id) REFERENCES Dlock ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE Apartment ADD CONSTRAINT fk_parking_block FOREIGN KEY (Owner_id) REFERENCES Dlock ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE Parking ADD CONSTRAINT fk_parking_block FOREIGN KEY (Block_id) REFERENCES Duner ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE Parking ADD CONSTRAINT fk_manages_admin FOREIGN KEY (Emp_ID) REFERENCES Tenant ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE Manages ADD CONSTRAINT fk_manages_admin FOREIGN KEY (Emp_ID) REFERENCES Tenant ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE Complaint ADD CONSTRAINT fk_complaint_maintenance_staff FOREIGN KEY (Emp_ID) REFERENCES Maintenance_staff ON UPDATE CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE Complaint ADD CONSTRAINT fk_complaint_tenant FOREIGN KEY (Emp_ID) REFERENCES Tenant ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE Rents ADD CONSTRAINT fk_censt_enant FOREIGN KEY (Tenant_id
```

- ALTER TABLE Owner ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_owner\_login FOREIGN KEY (Email) REFERENCES Login ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;
  - ★ This statement adds a foreign key constraint named fk\_owner\_login to the Owner table.
  - ★ It ensures that the Email column in the Owner table references the email column in the Login table.
  - ★ The ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE specifies that if the referenced email in the Login table is updated or deleted, the corresponding rows in the Owner table will also be updated or deleted, cascading the changes.
- ALTER TABLE Payment ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_payment\_owner FOREIGN KEY (Owner\_id) REFERENCES Owner ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE:
  - ★ Adds a foreign key constraint named fk\_payment\_owner to the Payment table.
  - ★ Ensures that the Owner\_id column in the Payment table references the Owner\_id column in the Owner table.
  - **★** Uses ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE to cascade updates and deletes.

- ALTER TABLE Payment ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_payment\_tenant FOREIGN KEY (Tenant\_id) REFERENCES Tenant ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;
  - ★ Adds a foreign key constraint named fk\_payment\_tenant to the Payment table.
  - ★ Ensures that the Tenant\_id column in the Payment table references the Tenant\_id column in the Tenant table.
  - **★** Uses ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE for cascading updates and deletes.
- ALTER TABLE Admin ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_admin\_login FOREIGN KEY
   (Email) REFERENCES Login ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;
  - ★ Adds a foreign key constraint named fk\_admin\_login to the Admin table.
  - ★ Ensures that the Email column in the Admin table references the Email column in the Login table.
  - **★** Uses ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE for cascading updates and deletes.
- ALTER TABLE Maintenance\_Staff ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_maintenance\_staff\_login FOREIGN KEY (Email) REFERENCES Login ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;
  - ★ Adds a foreign key constraint named fk\_maintenance\_staff\_login to the Maintenance\_Staff table.
  - ★ Ensures that the Email column in the Maintenance\_Staff table references the Email column in the Login table.
  - **★** Uses ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE for cascading updates and deletes.

- ALTER TABLE Tenant ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_tenant\_login FOREIGN KEY
   (Email) REFERENCES Login ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;
  - ★ Adds a foreign key constraint named fk\_tenant\_login to the Tenant table.
  - ★ Ensures that the Email column in the Tenant table references the Email column in the Login table.
  - **★** Uses ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE for cascading updates and deletes.
- ALTER TABLE Tenant ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_tenant\_apartment FOREIGN KEY (Apt\_no,block\_id) REFERENCES Apartment;
  - ★ Adds a foreign key constraint to the Tenant table.
  - ★ Ensures that the combination of Apt\_no and block\_id columns in the Tenant table references the corresponding columns in the Apartment table.
- ALTER TABLE Tenant\_Contact ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_tenant\_contact FOREIGN KEY (Tenant\_id) REFERENCES Tenant ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;
  - ★ Adds a foreign key constraint named fk\_tenant\_contact to the Tenant Contact table.
  - ★ Ensures that the Tenant\_id column in the Tenant\_Contact table references the Tenant id column in the Tenant table.
  - **★** Uses ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE for cascading updates and deletes.
- ALTER TABLE Apartment ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_apartment\_block
   FOREIGN KEY (Block\_id) REFERENCES Block ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;
  - ★ Adds a foreign key constraint named fk\_apartment\_block to the Apartment table.

- ★ Ensures that the Block\_id column in the Apartment table references the Block id column in the Block table.
- **★** Uses ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE for cascading updates and deletes.
- ALTER TABLE Apartment ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_apartment\_owner
   FOREIGN KEY (Owner\_id) REFERENCES Owner ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;
  - ★ Adds a foreign key constraint named fk\_apartment\_owner to the Apartment table.
  - ★ Ensures that the Owner\_id column in the Apartment table references the Owner id column in the Owner table.
  - **★** Uses ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE for cascading updates and deletes.
- ALTER TABLE Parking ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_parking\_block FOREIGN KEY
   (Block\_id) REFERENCES Block ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;
  - ★ Adds a foreign key constraint named fk\_parking\_block to the Parking table.
  - ★ Ensures that the Block\_id column in the Parking table references the Block id column in the Block table.
  - ★ Uses ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE for cascading updates and deletes.
- ALTER TABLE Parking ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_parking\_tenant FOREIGN KEY (Tenant\_id) REFERENCES Tenant ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE:
  - ★ Adds a foreign key constraint named fk\_parking\_tenant to the Parking table.
  - ★ Ensures that the Tenant\_id column in the Parking table references the Tenant\_id column in the Tenant table.

- **★** Uses ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE for cascading updates and deletes.
- ALTER TABLE Manages ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_manages\_admin FOREIGN KEY (Emp\_ID) REFERENCES Admin ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;
  - ★ This statement adds a foreign key constraint named fk\_manages\_admin to the Manages table.
  - ★ It ensures that the Emp\_ID column in the Manages table references the Emp\_ID column in the Admin table.
  - **★** ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE specifies that if the referenced Emp\_ID in the Admin table is updated or deleted, the corresponding rows in the Manages table will also be updated or deleted, ensuring referential integrity.
- ALTER TABLE Manages ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_manages\_block FOREIGN KEY (Block\_id) REFERENCES Block ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;
  - **★** This statement adds a foreign key constraint named fk\_manages\_block to the Manages table.
  - ★ It ensures that the Block\_id column in the Manages table references the Block id column in the Block table.
  - ★ Similar to the previous statement, ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE specifies the cascading behavior for updates and deletes.
- ALTER TABLE Complaint ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_complaint\_maintenance\_staff FOREIGN KEY (Emp\_ID) REFERENCES Maintenance\_Staff ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;
  - ★ This statement adds a foreign key constraint named fk\_complaint\_maintenance\_staff to the Complaint table.

- ★ It ensures that the Emp\_ID column in the Complaint table references the Emp\_ID column in the Maintenance\_Staff table.
- **★** Once again, ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE is used for cascading updates and deletes.
- ALTER TABLE Complaint ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_complaint\_tenant FOREIGN KEY (Tenant\_id) REFERENCES Tenant ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;
  - ★ This statement adds a foreign key constraint named fk complaint tenant to the Complaint table.
  - ★ It ensures that the Tenant\_id column in the Complaint table references the Tenant\_id column in the Tenant table.
  - ★ The cascade options ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE specify the desired behavior for updates and deletes.
- ALTER TABLE Rents ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_rents\_tenant FOREIGN KEY (Tenant\_id) REFERENCES Tenant ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;
  - ★ This statement adds a foreign key constraint named fk rents tenant to the Rents table.
  - ★ It ensures that the Tenant\_id column in the Rents table references the Tenant id column in the Tenant table.
  - ★ Once again, ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE is used for cascading updates and deletes.
- ALTER TABLE Rents ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_rents\_owner FOREIGN KEY (Owner\_id) REFERENCES Owner ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;
  - ★ This statement adds a foreign key constraint named fk\_rents\_owner to the Rents table.

- ★ It ensures that the Owner\_id column in the Rents table references the Owner id column in the Owner table.
- ★ The cascade options ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE specify the desired behavior for updates and deletes.
- ALTER TABLE Apartment\_application ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_apartment\_application\_login FOREIGN KEY (Email) REFERENCES Login ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;
  - ★ This statement adds a foreign key constraint named fk\_apartment\_application\_login to the Apartment\_application table.
  - ★ It ensures that the Email column in the Apartment\_application table references the Email column in the Login table.
  - ★ Once again, ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE is used for cascading updates and deletes.
- ALTER TABLE Apartment\_application ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_apartment\_application\_owner FOREIGN KEY (Owner\_id) REFERENCES Owner ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE;
  - ★ This statement adds a foreign key constraint named fk\_apartment\_application\_owner to the Apartment\_application table.
  - ★ It ensures that the Owner\_id column in the Apartment\_application table references the Owner\_id column in the Owner table.
  - ★ The cascade options ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE specify the desired behavior for updates and deletes.

# **User Roles for the Database and Tables:**

User roles created for the database and table are as follows:

- → `app\_admin\_role`
- → `app\_owner\_role`
- → `app\_tenant\_role`)

Each role is assigned specific permissions to access and interact with the database tables. Let's explain the roles and their permissions.

1. app\_admin\_role: This role is intended for administrative users who have full control over the system.

### Permissions:

- Granted `SELECT`, `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, and `DELETE` permissions on all tables in the `public` schema. This allows admins to perform CRUD operations on all data.
- Granted `ALL PRIVILEGES` on all sequences in the `public` schema. Sequences are typically used for generating unique identifiers, and granting all privileges ensures admins can manipulate them as needed.
- 2. app\_owner\_role: This role is intended for apartment owners who need to manage their properties.

### Permissions:

- Granted `SELECT` permission on the `apartment` table. Owners can view details of their own properties.
- Granted `SELECT` and `UPDATE` permissions on the `complaint` table. This allows owners to respond to complaints related to their properties.
- Granted `SELECT` permission on the `payment` table. Owners can view payment details for their properties.
- Granted `SELECT` permission on the `tenant` table. Owners can view tenant information for their properties.

3. App\_tenant\_role: This role is intended for tenants who rent apartments within the complex.

### Permissions:

- Granted `INSERT` and `SELECT` permissions on the `payment` table. Tenants can make payments and view their own payment history.
- Granted `INSERT` and `SELECT` permissions on the `complaint` table. Tenants can file complaints and view their own complaints.
- Granted `SELECT` permission on the `apartment` table. Tenants can view details of their own apartments.

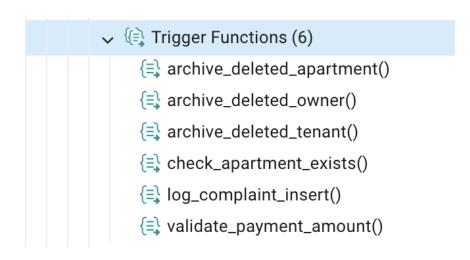
Each role is assigned permissions tailored to the specific needs and responsibilities of the users within the system. By carefully defining roles and permissions, access control is enforced, ensuring that users can only perform actions relevant to their roles while maintaining the security and integrity of the data.



```
1 CREATE ROLE app_admin_role LOGIN PASSWORD 'admin_password';
   CREATE ROLE app_owner_role LOGIN PASSWORD 'owner_password';
3 CREATE ROLE app_tenant_role LOGIN PASSWORD 'tenant_password';
5 GRANT CONNECT ON DATABASE AptMgmt TO app_admin_role;
6 GRANT CONNECT ON DATABASE AptMgmt TO app_owner_role;
7 GRANT CONNECT ON DATABASE AptMgmt TO app_tenant_role ;
10 GRANT USAGE ON SCHEMA schema_name TO app_admin_role;
11 GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON ALL TABLES IN SCHEMA public TO app_admin_role;
12 GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON ALL SEQUENCES IN SCHEMA public TO app_admin_role;
1.3
14
15
16 -- owner
17 -- Grant access to view their properties
18 GRANT SELECT ON TABLE apartments TO app_owner_role;
19 -- Grant access to manage (respond to) complaints related to their properties
20 GRANT SELECT, UPDATE ON TABLE complaints TO app_owner_role;
   -- Grant access to view payments for their properties
22 GRANT SELECT ON TABLE payments TO app_owner_role;
23 -- Grant access to view tenants for their properties
24 GRANT SELECT ON tenants TO app_owner_role;
25
2.6
27 -- tenant role
28 GRANT SELECT, INSERT, Update, delete ON complaints TO app_tenant_role;
29 -- Grant access to view their apartment details
30 GRANT SELECT ON TABLE apartment TO app_tenant_role;
31 -- Grant access to make payments and view their own payments
32 GRANT INSERT, SELECT ON TABLE payment TO app_tenant_role;
33
Data Output Messages Notifications
Total rows: 0 of 0
                                                                                                      Ln 27,
```

# Planning and implementing referential integrity

### **Triggers:**



### 1. Complaint Audit Trigger

Name: after\_complaint\_insert

**Operation: AFTER INSERT** 

**Table: complaint** 

Purpose: This trigger captures the details of each new complaint when it is inserted into the complaint table. It logs the complaint\_id, the date it was created, and the tenant\_id associated with the complaint to a separate complaint\_audit table. The log can be used for audit purposes to maintain a record of all complaints filed.

```
-- since admin or tenant might delete a complaint either to withdraw or once complaint is solved might delete it

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION log_complaint_insert()

RETURNS TRIGGER AS $$

BEGIN

INSERT INTO complaint_audit (complaint_id, created_at, tenant_id)

VALUES (NEW.complaint_id, NEW.date, NEW.tenant_id);

RETURN NEW;

END;

$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;

CREATE TRIGGER after_complaint_insert

AFTER INSERT ON complaint

FOR EACH ROW EXECUTE FUNCTION log_complaint_insert();
```

### 2. Apartment Existence Check Trigger

Name: before\_tenant\_insert

**Operation: BEFORE INSERT** 

Table: tenant

Purpose: This trigger validates the existence of an apartment number in the apartment table before a new tenant record is inserted into the tenant table. If the apartment number does not exist, the trigger raises an exception to prevent the creation of a tenant record with an invalid apartment reference, thus maintaining referential integrity.

```
-- Check if the apartment number exists in the apartment table

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION check_apartment_exists()

RETURNS TRIGGER AS $$

BEGIN

-- Check if the apartment number exists in the apartment table

IF NOT EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM apartment WHERE apt_no = NEW.apt_no) THEN

RAISE EXCEPTION 'Apartment number does not exist.';

END IF;

RETURN NEW;

END;

$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;

CREATE TRIGGER before_tenant_insert

BEFORE INSERT ON tenant

FOR EACH ROW EXECUTE FUNCTION check_apartment_exists();
```

### 3. Payment Validation Trigger

Name: before\_payment\_insert

**Operation: BEFORE INSERT** 

**Table:** payment

Purpose: This trigger ensures that the amount for a new payment is positive before it is inserted into the payment table. If the amount is not positive, the trigger raises an exception and prevents the insertion. This helps maintain data integrity by enforcing business rules that payment amounts must be greater than zero.

```
-- Trigger to Validate Payment Amount

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION validate_payment_amount()

RETURNS TRIGGER AS $$

BEGIN

IF NEW.amount <= 0 THEN

RAISE EXCEPTION 'Payment amount must be positive.';

END IF;

RETURN NEW;

END;

$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;

CREATE TRIGGER before_payment_insert

BEFORE INSERT ON payment

FOR EACH ROW EXECUTE FUNCTION validate_payment_amount();
```

### 4. Owner Archiving Trigger

Name: owner\_before delete

**Operation: BEFORE DELETE** 

Table: owner

Purpose: Similar to the tenant archiving trigger, this trigger archives the data of owners when they are deleted from the owner table. The archived information includes personal details and the date of archiving, and it is stored in the owner\_archive table for future reference or audit trails.

```
-- When a owner is removed from the system, archive their information for record-keeping purposes.

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION archive_deleted_owner()

RETURNS TRIGGER AS $$

BEGIN

INSERT INTO owner_archive (owner_id, ssn, phone_no, address, name, email, archived_date)

VALUES (OLD.owner_id, OLD.ssn, OLD.phone_no, OLD.address, OLD.name, OLD.email, CURRENT_DATE);

RETURN OLD;

END;

$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;

CREATE TRIGGER owner_before_delete

BEFORE DELETE ON owner

FOR EACH ROW EXECUTE FUNCTION archive_deleted_owner();
```

### 5. Apartment Archiving Trigger

Name: apartment\_before\_delete

**Operation: BEFORE DELETE** 

**Table: APARTMENT** 

Purpose: This trigger is invoked before the deletion of an apartment record. It archives the details of the apartment, including its number, block ID, and other attributes, into an apartment\_archive table with the addition of the archival date. It serves to keep a historical log of apartment data that has been removed from active listings.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION archive_deleted_apartment()
RETURNS TRIGGER AS $$
    INSERT INTO apartment_archive (
        Apt_No,
        Block_id,
        Bedrooms,
        Type,
        Area,
        Floor,
        Owner_id,
       Archived_date
        OLD.Apt_No,
        OLD.Block_id,
        OLD.Bedrooms,
        OLD.Type,
        OLD.Area,
        OLD.Floor,
        OLD.Address,
        OLD.Owner_id,
        CURRENT_DATE
    RETURN OLD;
$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;
CREATE TRIGGER apartment_before_delete
BEFORE DELETE ON Apartment
FOR EACH ROW EXECUTE FUNCTION archive_deleted_apartment();
```

# **Encryption/Decryption Details**

Concepts of bcrypt and salt used for securely hashing passwords in our database.

### 1. Hashing Passwords:

- When storing passwords in a database, it's essential to ensure that they are securely hashed to prevent unauthorized access to sensitive user data.
- Hashing is a process of converting plain text passwords into a fixed-size string of characters, called a hash value, using a cryptographic hash function.

A good cryptographic hash function should have the following properties:

- Deterministic: The same input always produces the same output.
- Irreversible: It should be computationally infeasible to reverse the hash to obtain the original password.
- Unique: Different inputs should produce different hash values.
- Collision-resistant: It should be computationally infeasible to find two different inputs that produce the same hash value.

### 2. Bcrypt Algorithm:

- Bcrypt (Blowfish-crypt) is a popular password-hashing function designed to be computationally expensive, making it resistant to brute-force attacks.
- It uses the Blowfish cipher internally and incorporates a salt value and a cost parameter to enhance security.
- Bcrypt introduces a work factor or cost parameter (typically denoted as `cost` or `strength`), which determines the

number of iterations used in the hashing process. The higher the cost, the more computationally expensive the hashing becomes.

 The cost parameter allows developers to adjust the computational intensity of the algorithm, making it adaptive to hardware advancements and increasing security over time.

### 3. Salt:

- In addition to the cost parameter, bcrypt also incorporates a salt value into the hashing process.
- A salt is a randomly generated value that is combined with the password before hashing. It ensures that even if two users have the same password, their hash values will be different due to the unique salt.
- Salting prevents rainbow table attacks, where attackers pre-compute hashes for commonly used passwords and compare them to stolen password hashes to find matches.
- By using a unique salt for each password, even if two users have the same password, their hash values will be different, adding an extra layer of security.

In summary, bcrypt with salt provides a robust mechanism for securely hashing passwords by incorporating a cost parameter to adjust computational intensity and a unique salt value for each password to prevent attacks such as brute-forcing and rainbow table attacks. This combination ensures that passwords are securely stored and protected in a database.

User logging in with the username and password and bcrypt hashing with a plain password authentication request

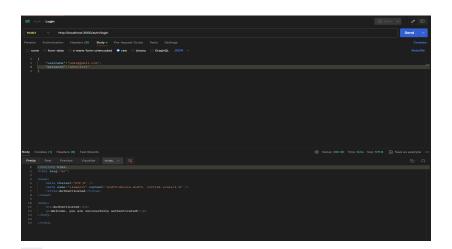
**Example:** 

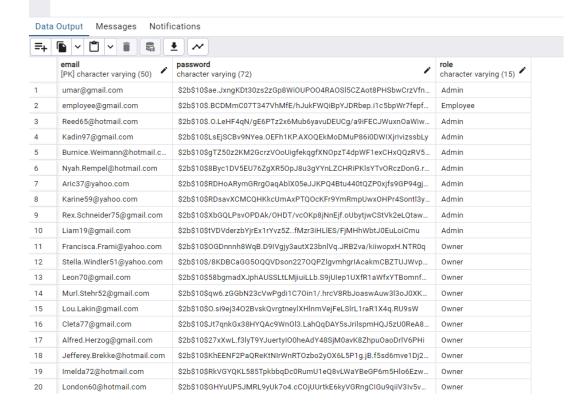
Username:umar@gmail.com

Password: admin1234

### **After Encryption:**

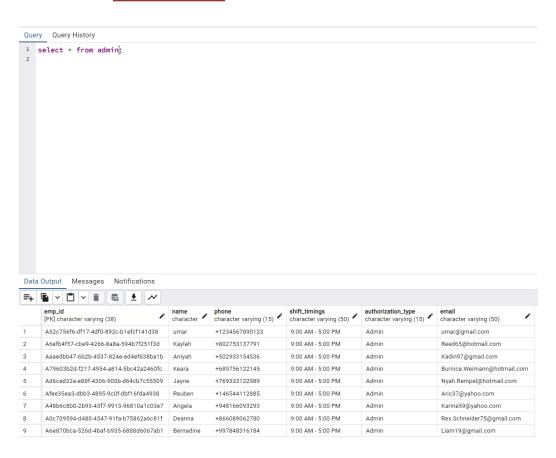






# Tuple data for each table of the database

# 1. Admin Table:



# 2. Login table:

### Query Query History

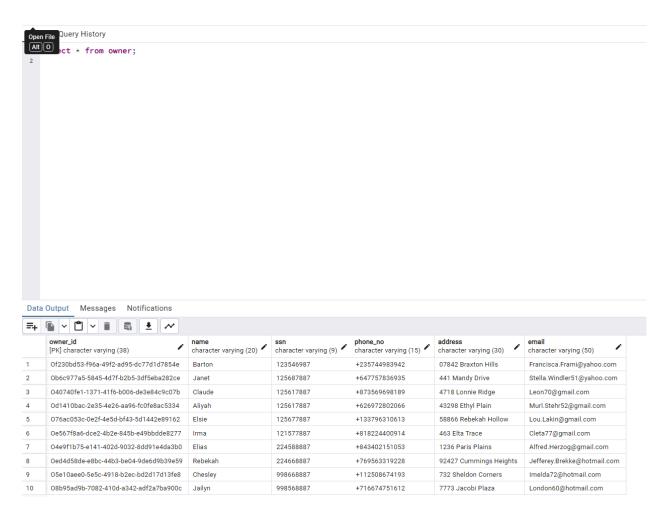
select \* from login;

2

### Data Output Messages Notifications

=+		*	
	email [PK] character varying (50)	password character varying (72)	role character varying (15)
1	umar@gmail.com	\$2b\$10\$ae.JxngKDt30zs2zGp8WiOUPOO4RAOSI5CZAot8PHSbwCrzVfn	Admin
2	employee@gmail.com	\$2b\$10\$.BCDMmC07T347VhMfE/hJukFWQiBpYJDRbep.i1c5bpWr7fepf	Employee
3	Reed65@hotmail.com	\$2b\$10\$.O.LeHF4qN/gE6PTz2x6Mub6yavuDEUCg/a9iFECJWuxnOaWiw	Admin
4	Kadin97@gmail.com	\$2b\$10\$LsEjSCBv9NYea.0EFh1KP.AXOQEkMoDMuP86i0DWIXjrIvizssbLy	Admin
5	Burnice.Weimann@hotmail.c	\$2b\$10\$gTZ50z2KM2GcrzVOoUigfekqgfXNOpzT4dpWF1exCHxQQzRV5	Admin
6	Nyah.Rempel@hotmail.com	\$2b\$10\$8Byc1DV5EU76ZgXR5OpJ8u3gYYnLZCHRiPKlsYTvORczDonG.r	Admin
7	Aric37@yahoo.com	\$2b\$10\$RDHoARymGRrgOaqAblX05eJJKPQ4Btu440tQZP0xjfs9GP94gj	Admin
8	Karine59@yahoo.com	\$2b\$10\$RDsavXCMCQHKkcUmAxPTQOcKFr9YmRmpUwx0HPr4Sontl3y	Admin
9	Rex.Schneider75@gmail.com	\$2b\$10\$XbGQLPsvOPDAk/OHDT/vcOKp8jNnEjf.oUbytjwCStVk2eLQtaw	Admin
10	Liam19@gmail.com	\$2b\$10\$tVDVderzbYjrEx1rYvz5ZfMzr3iHLlES/FjMHhWbtJ0EuLoiCmu	Admin
11	Francisca.Frami@yahoo.com	\$2b\$10\$0GDnnnh8WqB.D9IVgjy3autX23bnlVq.JRB2va/kiiwopxH.NTR0q	Owner
12	Stella.Windler51@yahoo.com	\$2b\$10\$/8KDBCaGG50QQVDson2270QPZlgvmhgrlAcakmCBZTUJWvp	Owner
13	Leon70@gmail.com	\$2b\$10\$58bgmadXJphAUSSLtLMjiuiLLb.S9jUlep1UXfR1aWfxYTBomnf	Owner
14	Murl.Stehr52@gmail.com	\$2b\$10\$qw6.zGGbN23cVwPgdi1C7Oin1/.hrcV8RbJoaswAuw3l3oJ0XK	Owner
15	Lou.Lakin@gmail.com	\$2b\$10\$0.si9ej34O2BvskQvrgtneylXHlnmVejFeLSlrL1raR1X4q.RU9sW	Owner
16	Cleta77@gmail.com	\$2b\$10\$Jt7qnkGx38HYQAc9WnOl3.LahQqDAY5sJrilspmHQJ5zU0ReA8	Owner
17	Alfred.Herzog@gmail.com	\$2b\$10\$27xXwL.f3lyT9YJuertylO0heAdY48SjM0avK8ZhpuOaoDrlV6PHi	Owner
18	Jefferey.Brekke@hotmail.com	\$2b\$10\$KhEENF2PaQReKtNIrWnRTOzbo2yOX6L5P1g.jB.f5sd6mve1Dj2	Owner
19	Imelda72@hotmail.com	\$2b\$10\$RkVGYQKL585TpkbbqDc0RumU1eQ8vLWaYBeGP6m5Hlo6Ezw	Owner
20	London60@hotmail.com	\$2b\$10\$GHYuUP5JMRL9yUk7o4.cC0jUUrtkE6kyVGRngClGu9qiiV3Iv5v	Owner

# 3. Owner table:



# 4. Block Table

8

9

10

34543390

93731880 39169924 Ε

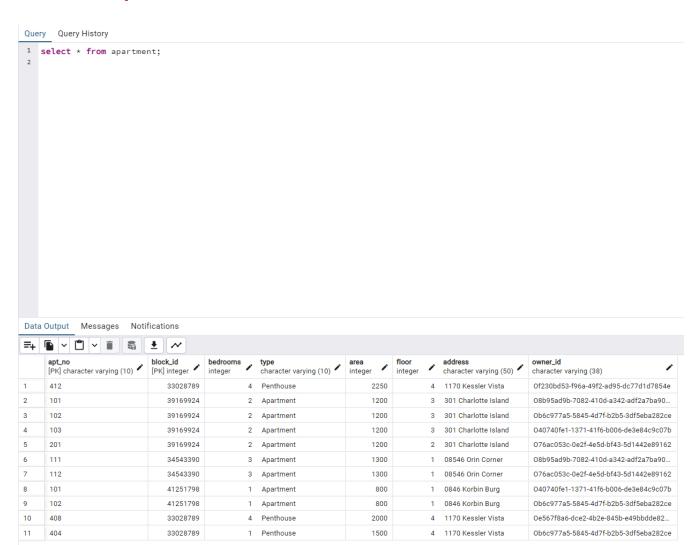
### Query Query History select \* from owner; select \* from block; Data Output Messages Notifications block\_id block\_name address character varying (10) character varying (50) [PK] integer 1 33028789 1170 Kessler Vista 2 42509553 447 Timmy Walk В 3 52505100 3056 Wilhelmine Fields 4 93702634 3116 Idell Crossing 5 49786040 59675 Gutmann Trace 51206222 1552 Serenity Lock 6 7 41251798 0846 Korbin Burg

08546 Orin Corner

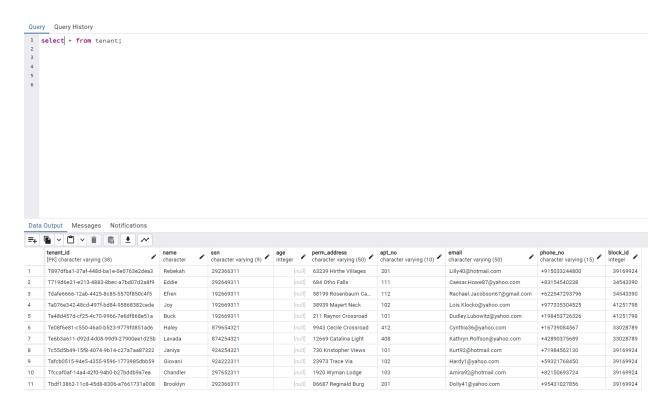
55321 Jacobs Ranch

301 Charlotte Island

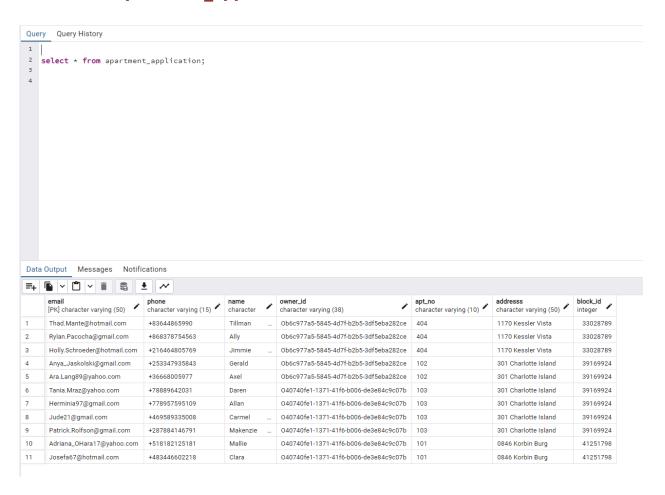
# 5. Apartment Table:



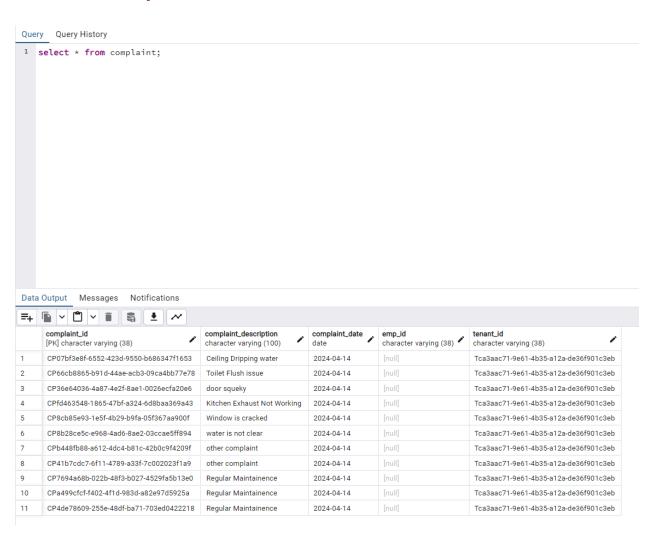
# 6. Tenant table:



# 7. Apartment\_application Table:



# 8. Complaint table:



# 9. Tenant Contact Table:

### Query Query History

```
1
2 select * from tenant_contact;
3
4
```

## Data Output Messages Notifications

=+		
	tenant_id [PK] character varying (38)	phone [PK] character varying (15)
1	Te08f6e81-c550-46a0-b523-9779fd851ad6	+64543996676
2	Te6b3a611-d92d-4d08-99d9-27900ee1d2	+496079992634
3	Tc55d5b49-15f8-4074-9b14-c27a7aa873	+576037012984
4	Tafcb0515-94e5-4355-9596-1773985dbb	+66054258725
5	Tfccaf0af-14a4-42f0-94b0-b27bddb9a7ea	+105112177954
6	Tbdf13862-11c8-45d8-8306-a7661731a0	+332619071034
7	T897dfba1-37af-448d-ba1e-0e0763e2dea3	+915033244800
8	T719d6e21-e213-4883-8bec-a7bd07d2a8	+83154540238
9	Tdafe6666-12ab-4425-8c85-5570f850c4f5	+622547293796
10	Ta076e342-48cd-497f-bd84-95868382cede	+977335304525
11	Ta48d457d-cf25-4c70-9966-7e6df868e51a	+198453726326

# 10. Rents table:

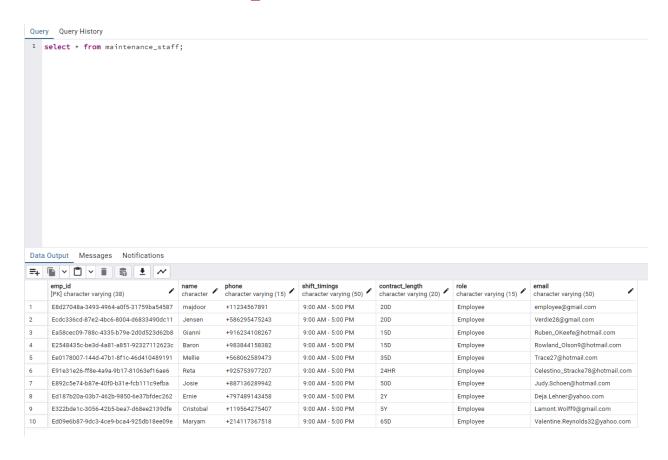
### Query Query History

1 select \* from rents;

Data Output Messages Notifications

	tenant_id [PK] character varying (38)	owner_id [PK] character varying (38)	rent_amount numeric (5,2)
1	T897dfba1-37af-448d-ba1e-0e0763e2dea3	O76ac053c-0e2f-4e5d-bf43-5d1442e89162	120.00
2	T719d6e21-e213-4883-8bec-a7bd07d2a8f9	08b95ad9b-7082-410d-a342-adf2a7ba90	120.00
3	Tdafe6666-12ab-4425-8c85-5570f850c4f5	O76ac053c-0e2f-4e5d-bf43-5d1442e89162	280.00
4	Ta076e342-48cd-497f-bd84-95868382cede	Ob6c977a5-5845-4d7f-b2b5-3df5eba282ce	350.00
5	Te08f6e81-c550-46a0-b523-9779fd851ad6	Of230bd53-f96a-49f2-ad95-dc77d1d7854e	190.00
6	Te6b3a611-d92d-4d08-99d9-27900ee1d2	Oe567f8a6-dce2-4b2e-845b-e49bbdde82	190.00
7	Tc55d5b49-15f8-4074-9b14-c27a7aa87322	O8b95ad9b-7082-410d-a342-adf2a7ba90	225.00
8	Tafcb0515-94e5-4355-9596-1773985dbb59	Ob6c977a5-5845-4d7f-b2b5-3df5eba282ce	500.00
9	Tbdf13862-11c8-45d8-8306-a7661731a0	O76ac053c-0e2f-4e5d-bf43-5d1442e89162	500.00
10	Tca3aac71-9e61-4b35-a12a-de36f901c3eb	040740fe1-1371-41f6-b006-de3e84c9c07b	450.00

# 11. Maintenance\_staff:



# 12. Manages:

### Query Query History

- 1 SELECT \* FROM public.manages
- ORDER BY emp\_id ASC, block\_id ASC

### Data Output Messages Notifications ~ emp\_id block\_id [PK] integer 🖍 [PK] character varying (38) 1 E2548435c-be3d-4a81-a851-9232711262... 33028789 2 E322bde1c-3056-42b5-bea7-d68ee2139dfe 33028789 3 E322bde1c-3056-42b5-bea7-d68ee2139dfe 52505100 4 E892c5e74-b87e-40f0-b31e-fcb111c9efba 33028789 5 E892c5e74-b87e-40f0-b31e-fcb111c9efba 42509553 6 E892c5e74-b87e-40f0-b31e-fcb111c9efba 52505100 7 E8d27048a-3493-4964-a0f5-31759ba54587 42509553 8 E91e31e26-ff8e-4a9a-9b17-81063ef16ae6 93702634 9 Ecdc336cd-87e2-4bc6-8004-d6833490dc11 42509553 10 Ed187b20a-03b7-462b-9850-6e37bfdec262 42509553