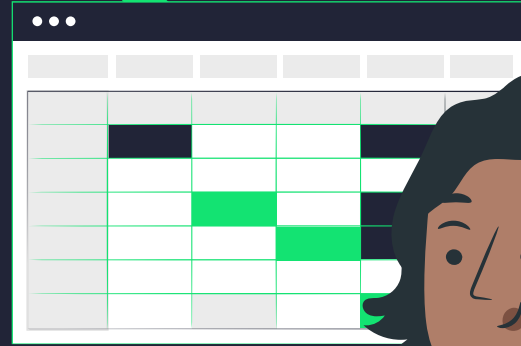


By:
Reema Binfoiz
Sarah Alojayan
Aljohara Alzaage
Tala Alhazmi
Dana Almashrafy

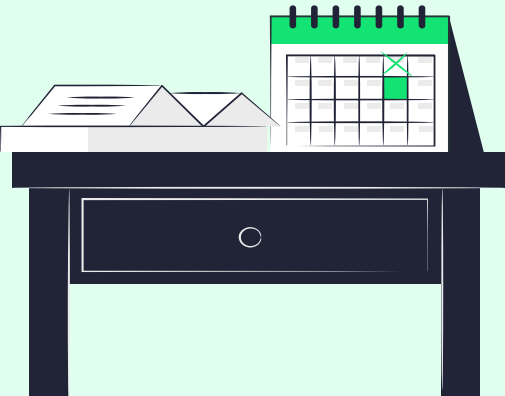
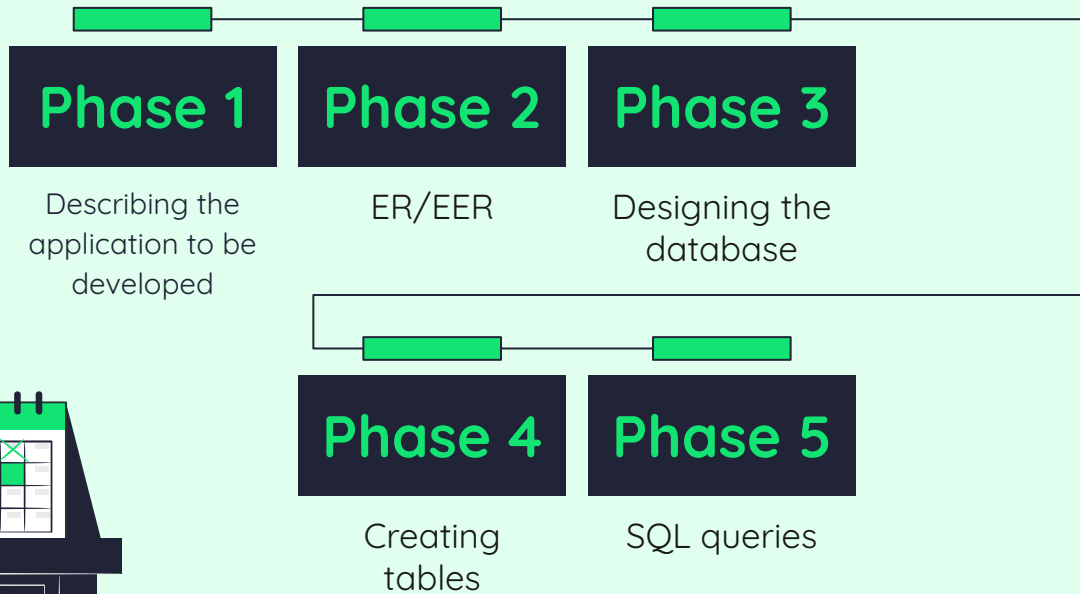
Payroll Management System Project Proposal

A database that helps sort PSU's payroll system

CS340 Project
For: Ms. Roohi Jan



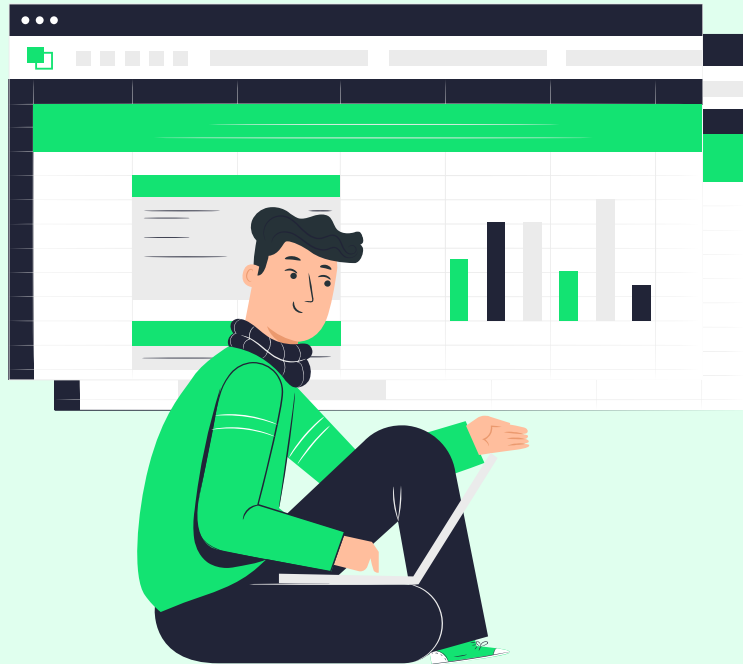
Phases



Contents of Phase 01

Introduction	What's the point of this database, what purpose does it serve?
Background	Let's talk a bit more about what inspired this Project
Purpose and scope	What were the targets of this system and its scope
Functional & Non-functional	What requirements were needed for this Database?
Summary of Phase 1	Everything that was needed to be in Phase 1

Introduction



Our PSU payroll management system is concerning the data of all employees that work at PSU where it can provide the institute with a good way to handle how employees are paid and ease the job of managing names of all faculty and employees that work there.

Background

Prince Sultan University is an academic institution that values excellence and development above all else. As stakeholders and end-users, PSU is highly invested in the development and implementation of this system.

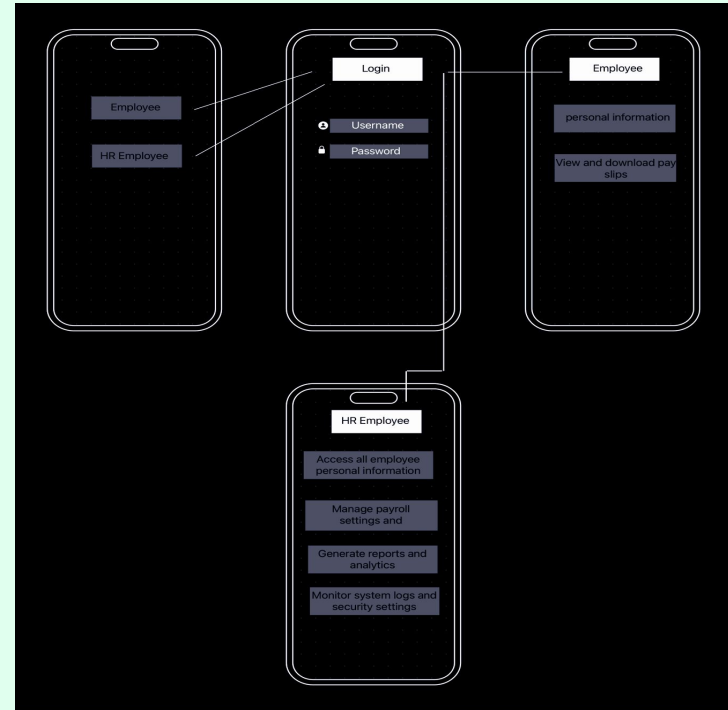
The PSU Employee Payroll System will facilitate a quick, easy, and user-friendly program dedicated to efficiently manage and produce payslips to all employees at PSU.



Purpose and scope

Our aim is to automate PSU's salary process, streamlining payroll and HR tasks to boost efficiency, accuracy, and transparency in managing employee compensation. For a better understanding we've came up with a prototype for the system.

**SUCH
AS:**



Functional & Non-Functional Requirements

Functional

User:

- New Account using PSU email and a safe password.
- The system shall handle deductions, bonuses, and allowances.
- The system shall allow employees to update their personal information.

Administrator:

- The system shall allow the administrator to create a new account using the university email and password.
- The system shall allow access to employee information.
- The system shall generate reports on payroll, attendance, and employee information.

Non-Functional

- Performance
- Scalability
- Reliability
- Security
- Usability

Entities

This is a sample of what the entity table looks like in phase 1:

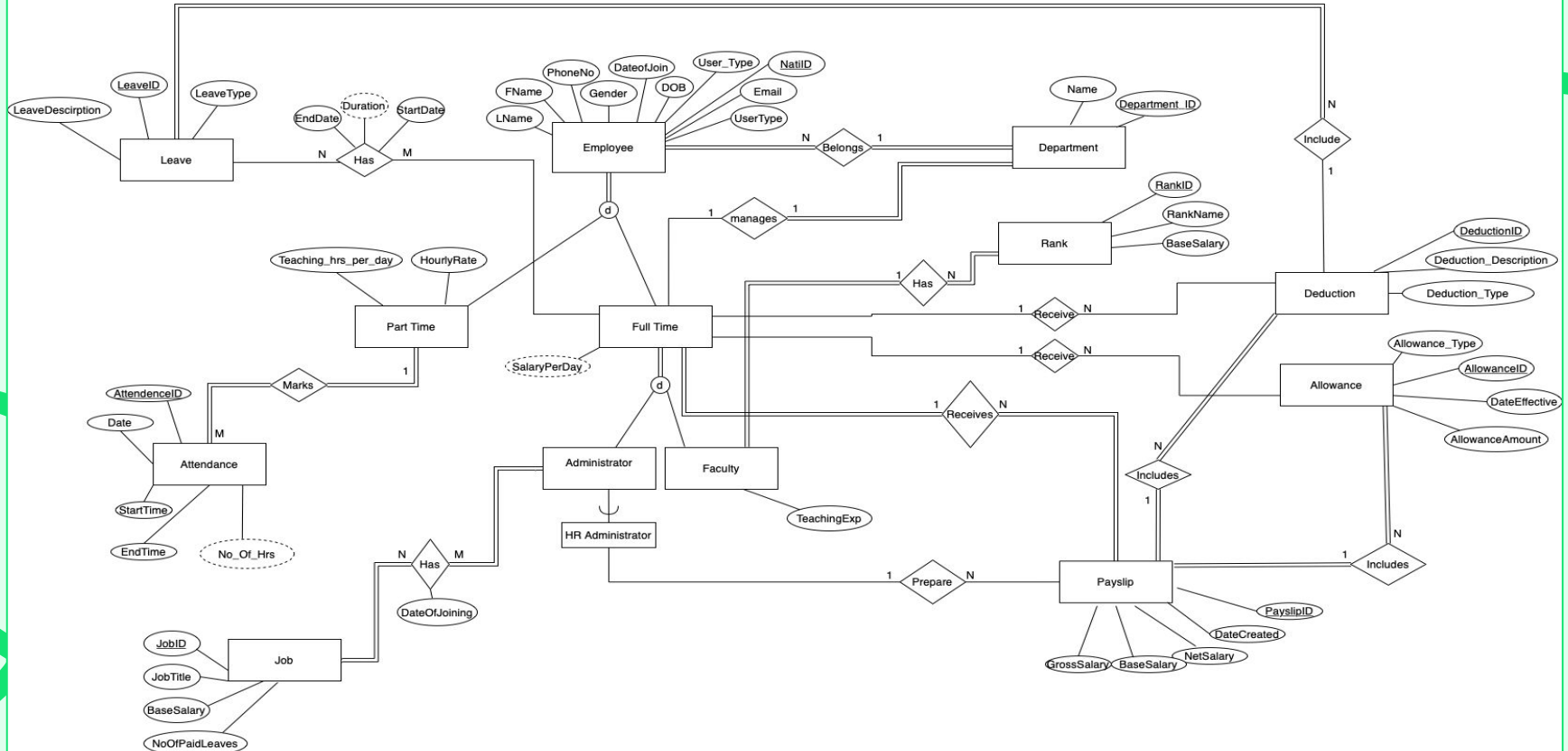


Entity Name	Attributes	Description
Employee	EmployeeID	Unique identifier for each employee
	<u>fname</u>	First name of the employee
	<u>lname</u>	Last name of the employee
	gender	Gender of the employee
	dt_birth	Date of birth of the employee
	hire_date	Date when the employee was hired
	phone_number	Contact phone number of the employee
	email_address	Email address of the employee
	user_type	Type of user (e.g., faculty, administrator)
	Yrs_of_Experience	Years of experience of the employee

Contents of Phase 02

EER Diagram	visually represents a database's entities, relationships, and constraints.
Entities and attributes	Shows each entity and its attributes
Constraint	specify the rules and conditions that govern the relationships and interactions between entities, ensuring that the database accurately reflects policies and processes.

EER Diagram



Entities and Attributes:

- **Employee:** Attributes include PhoneNo, Gender, Name, Email, BirthDate, User_Type, etc.
- **Department:** Attributes include Name and Department_ID.
- **Rank:** Attributes include RankID, RankName, BaseSalary.
- **Leave:** Attributes include LeaveDescription and LeaveType.
- **Attendance:** Attributes include Date, StartTime, EndTime, and No_Of_Hrs.
- **Job:** Attributes include JobID, JobTitle, BaseSalary, NoOfPaidLeaves.
- **Allowance:** Attributes include AllowanceType, AllowanceAmount, DateEffective.
- **Deduction:** Attributes include DeductionType, Deduction_Description.
- **Payslip:** Attributes include GrossSalary, BaseSalary, NetSalary, DateCreated, PayslipID.



Business Constraints

A part-timer get paid only by hours worked, unlike Full-timers

Deduction is done if an employee misses their work day

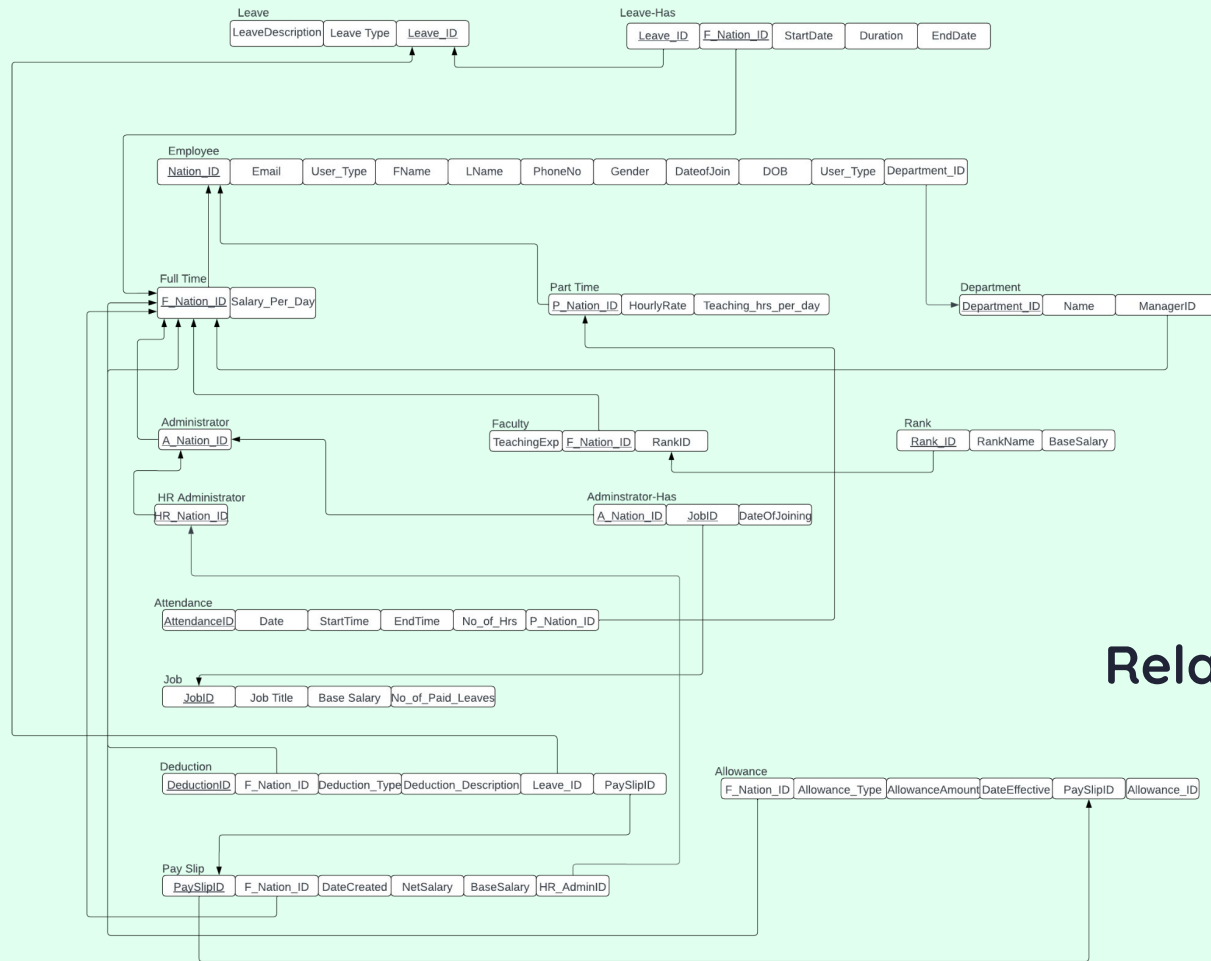
Only full-timers get monthly allowance

High turnover rates can increase the workload for payroll administrators, requiring constant updates to employee records and payroll calculations.



Contents of Phase 03

RELATIONAL MODEL

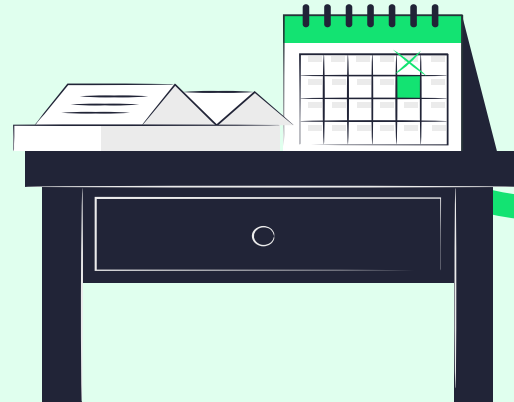


Relational Model

Contents of Phase 04

MySQL Table Creation

Implement EER Diagram into a DBMS, creating tables for each entity.



Database and Table Creation in MySQL

- PSU payroll management system was implemented MySQL Workspace 6.0

- MySQL Code:

```
CREATE DATABASE PSUPayroll;  
USE PSUPayroll;
```

- Department's Table:

```
CREATE TABLE Department(  
  departmentID VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,  
  name VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL  
);
```

- Job's Table:

```
CREATE TABLE Job(  
  jobID VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,  
  job_title VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
  base_salary VARCHAR(50),  
  num_paid_leaves INT  
);
```



Table Creation in MySQL

- JobRank's Table:

```
CREATE TABLE JobRank(  
rankID VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,  
rank_name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,  
base_salary VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL  
);
```

- Faculty's Table:

```
CREATE TABLE Faculty(  
employeeID VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,  
teaching_experience VARCHAR(3) NOT  
NULL,  
rankID VARCHAR(10) UNIQUE NOT NULL,  
FOREIGN KEY (employeeID) REFERENCES  
Employee(employeeID),  
FOREIGN KEY (rankID) REFERENCES  
JobRank(rankID)  
);
```

- Employee's Table:

```
CREATE TABLE Employee(  
employeeID VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,  
fname VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,  
lname VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,  
gender VARCHAR(1) NOT NULL,  
dt_birth DATE NOT NULL,  
hire_date DATE NOT NULL,  
phone_number CHAR(15) NOT NULL,  
email_address VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
user_type VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,  
yrs_of_experience INT,  
natID VARCHAR(20)  
);
```




Table Creation in MySQL



- **Administrator's Table:**

```
CREATE TABLE Administrator(  
    employeeID VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,  
    is_HR_administrator VARCHAR(3) NOT NULL,  
    salary_per_day VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
    FOREIGN KEY (employeeID) REFERENCES  
    Employee(employeeID)  
);
```

- **Allowance's Table:**

```
CREATE TABLE Allowance (  
    allowanceID VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,  
    allowanceType VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,  
    allowance_amount VARCHAR(15) NOT  
NULL,  
    effectiveDate DATE NOT NULL  
);
```

- **PartTimeFaculty's Table:**

```
CREATE TABLE PartTimeFaculty (  
    employeeID VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,  
    teaching_hours_per_day VARCHAR(3) NOT  
NULL,  
    hourly_rate VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,  
    FOREIGN KEY (employeeID) REFERENCES  
    Employee(employeeID)  
);
```

- **FullTimeFaculty's Table:**

```
CREATE TABLE FullTimeFaculty (  
    employeeID VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,  
    academic_rankID VARCHAR(10),  
    FOREIGN KEY (employeeID) REFERENCES  
    Employee(employeeID),  
    FOREIGN KEY (academic_rankID) REFERENCES  
    JobRank(rankID)  
);
```

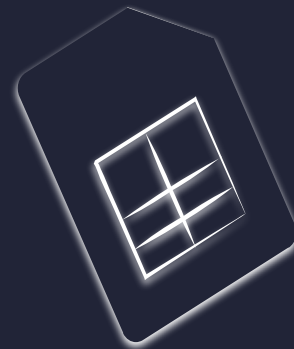
Table Creation in MySQL

- PaySlip's Table:

```
CREATE TABLE PaySlip (  
    paySlipID VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,  
    employeeID VARCHAR(10) UNIQUE NOT  
NULL,  
    base_salary VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,  
    allowance_amount VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,  
    deduction_amount VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,  
    gross_salary VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,  
    net_salary VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,  
    date_created DATE NOT NULL,  
    FOREIGN KEY (employeeID) REFERENCES  
Employee(employeeID),  
);
```

- PaidLeave's Table:

```
CREATE TABLE PaidLeave (  
    leaveID VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,  
    employeeID VARCHAR(10) UNIQUE NOT NULL,  
    leave_type VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,  
    duration INT NOT NULL,  
    FOREIGN KEY (employeeID) REFERENCES  
Employee(employeeID),  
);
```



Contents of Phase 05

SQL Queries

Basic Queries

Advanced Queries

Netbeans INSERT

Netbeans UPDATE

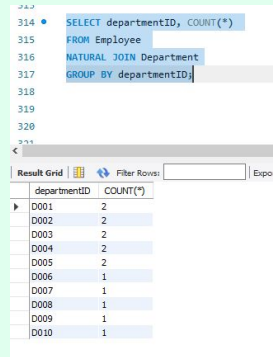
Netbeans DELETE

Netbeans DISPLAY

Basic Queries

Count the number of employees in each department.

```
SELECT departmentID, COUNT(*)  
FROM Employee  
NATURAL JOIN Department  
GROUP BY departmentID;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following code:

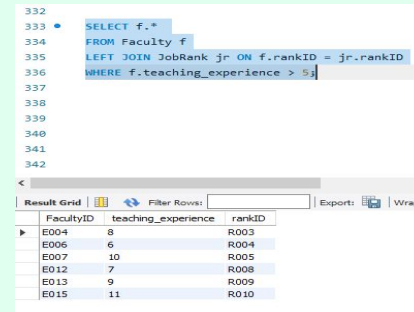
```
314 • SELECT departmentID, COUNT(*)  
315 FROM Employee  
316 NATURAL JOIN Department  
317 GROUP BY departmentID;
```

Below the editor is a 'Result Grid' showing the results of the query:

departmentID	COUNT(*)
D001	2
D002	2
D003	2
D004	2
D005	2
D006	1
D007	1
D008	1
D009	1
D010	1

Retrieve all faculty members with more than 5 years of teaching experience.

```
SELECT f.*  
FROM Faculty f  
LEFT JOIN JobRank jr ON f.rankID = jr.rankID  
WHERE f.teaching_experience > 5;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following code:

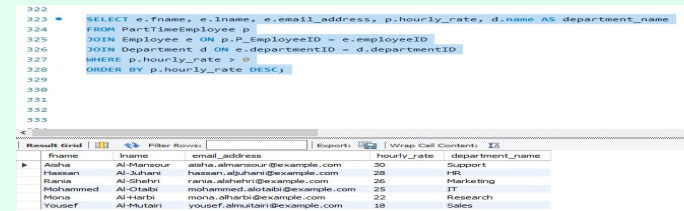
```
332 • SELECT f.*  
333 FROM Faculty f  
334 LEFT JOIN JobRank jr ON f.rankID = jr.rankID  
335 WHERE f.teaching_experience > 5;
```

Below the editor is a 'Result Grid' showing the results of the query:

FacultyID	teaching_experience	rankID
E004	8	R003
E006	6	R004
E007	10	R005
E012	7	R008
E013	9	R009
E015	11	R010

List all part-time employees and their hourly rates.

```
SELECT e.fname, e.lname, e.email_address, p.hourly_rate, d.name AS department_name  
FROM PartTimeEmployee p  
JOIN Employee e ON p.P_EmployeeID = e.employeeID  
JOIN Department d ON e.departmentID = d.departmentID  
WHERE p.hourly_rate > 0  
ORDER BY p.hourly_rate DESC;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following code:

```
322 • SELECT e.fname, e.lname, e.email_address, p.hourly_rate, d.name AS department_name  
323 FROM PartTimeEmployee p  
324 JOIN Employee e ON p.P_EmployeeID = e.employeeID  
325 JOIN Department d ON e.departmentID = d.departmentID  
326 WHERE p.hourly_rate > 0  
327 ORDER BY p.hourly_rate DESC;
```

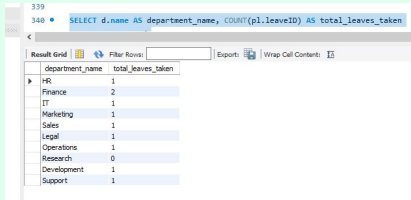
Below the editor is a 'Result Grid' showing the results of the query:

fname	lname	email_address	hourly_rate	department_name
Aisha	Al-Harousi	aisha.alharousi@example.com	30	Support
Hassan	Al-Juhani	hassan.aljuhani@example.com	28	HR
Rana	Al-Shahr	rana.alshahr@example.com	26	Marketing
Mohammed	Al-Otabi	mohammed.alotabi@example.com	25	IT
Mona	Al-Harbi	mona.alharbi@example.com	22	Research
Yousef	Al-Mutari	yousef.almutari@example.com	18	Sales

Advanced Queries

Find employees who have not received any allowances:

```
SELECT e.FName, e.LName
FROM Employee e
WHERE NOT EXISTS (
    SELECT 1
    FROM Pay_Slip p
    JOIN Allowance a ON p.PaySlipID = a.PaySlipID
    WHERE p.F_Nation_ID = e.Nation_ID
);
```



339
340 • SELECT d.name AS department_name, COUNT(pl.leaveID) AS total_leaves_taken

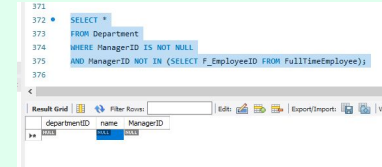
department_name	total_leaves_taken
HR	1
Finance	2
IT	1
Marketing	1
Sales	1
Legal	1
Operations	1
Research	0
Development	1
Support	1

Get the total gross salary paid to employees by each department.

```
SELECT d.name AS department_name, SUM(ps.gross_salary) AS
total_gross_salary
FROM Employee e
JOIN Department d ON e.departmentID = d.departmentID
JOIN PaySlip ps ON e.employeeID = ps.F_EmployeeID GROUP BY d.name;
```

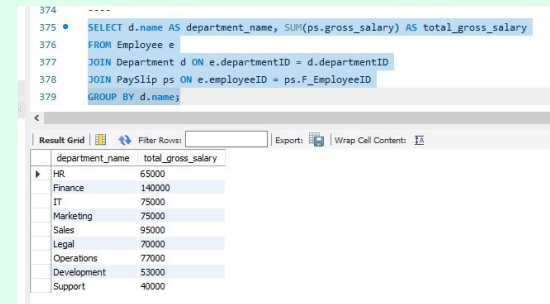
Show the departments that do not have any full-time employees as managers.

```
SELECT * FROM Department WHERE ManagerID NOT
IN (SELECT F_EmployeeID FROM
FullTimeEmployee);
```



371
372 • SELECT *
373 FROM Department
374 WHERE ManagerID IS NOT NULL
375 AND ManagerID NOT IN (SELECT F_EmployeeID FROM FullTimeEmployee);
376

departmentID	name	ManagerID
10	HR	101
20	Finance	102



374
375 • SELECT d.name AS department_name, SUM(ps.gross_salary) AS total_gross_salary
376 FROM Employee e
377 JOIN Department d ON e.departmentID = d.departmentID
378 JOIN PaySlip ps ON e.employeeID = ps.F_EmployeeID
379 GROUP BY d.name;

department_name	total_gross_salary
HR	65000
Finance	140000
IT	75000
Marketing	75000
Sales	95000
Legal	70000
Operations	77000
Development	53000
Support	40000

Netbeans(INSERT, UPDATE)

INSERT RECORDS

```
Choose an option:
1. Insert Record
2. Update Record
3. Delete Record
4. Display All Records
5. Exit
Enter choice (1-5): 1
Enter EmployeeID: E016
Enter First Name: Tala
Enter Last Name: Hazami
Inserted records: 1
```

[illegible]

UPDATE RECORDS

```
Choose an option:
1. Insert Record
2. Update Record
3. Delete Record
4. Display All Records
5. Exit
Enter choice (1-5): 2
Enter employeeID to update: E016
Enter new First Name: Yara
Updated records: 1
```

[illegible]

Netbeans(DISPLAY, DELETE)

DISPLAY RECORDS

```
out - payroll (run) X
Enter new First Name: Yara
Updated records: 1

Choose an option:
1. Insert Record
2. Update Record
3. Delete Record
4. Display All Records
5. Exit
Enter choice (1-5): 4
User ID: E001, User Name: Abdullah
User ID: E002, User Name: Fatimah
User ID: E003, User Name: Mohammed
User ID: E004, User Name: Noura
User ID: E005, User Name: Yousef
User ID: E006, User Name: Huda
User ID: E007, User Name: Saud
User ID: E008, User Name: Mona
User ID: E009, User Name: Saleh
User ID: E010, User Name: Aisha
User ID: E011, User Name: Hassan
User ID: E012, User Name: Laila
User ID: E013, User Name: Ahmed
User ID: E014, User Name: Rania
User ID: E015, User Name: Sami
User ID: E016, User Name: Yara
```

DELETE RECORDS

```
Choose an option:
1. Insert Record
2. Update Record
3. Delete Record
4. Display All Records
5. Exit
Enter choice (1-5): 3
Enter employeeID to delete: E016
Deleted records: 1
```

```
it - payroll (run) X
3. Delete Record
4. Display All Records
5. Exit
Enter choice (1-5): 4
User ID: E001, User Name: Abdullah
User ID: E002, User Name: Fatimah
User ID: E003, User Name: Mohammed
User ID: E004, User Name: Noura
User ID: E005, User Name: Yousef
User ID: E006, User Name: Huda
User ID: E007, User Name: Saud
User ID: E008, User Name: Mona
User ID: E009, User Name: Saleh
User ID: E010, User Name: Aisha
User ID: E011, User Name: Hassan
User ID: E012, User Name: Laila
User ID: E013, User Name: Ahmed
User ID: E014, User Name: Rania
User ID: E015, User Name: Sami
```


Thank You!

Do you have any
questions?

