

# **PROJECT REPORT**

## **PART-I**

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## **OVERVIEW :**

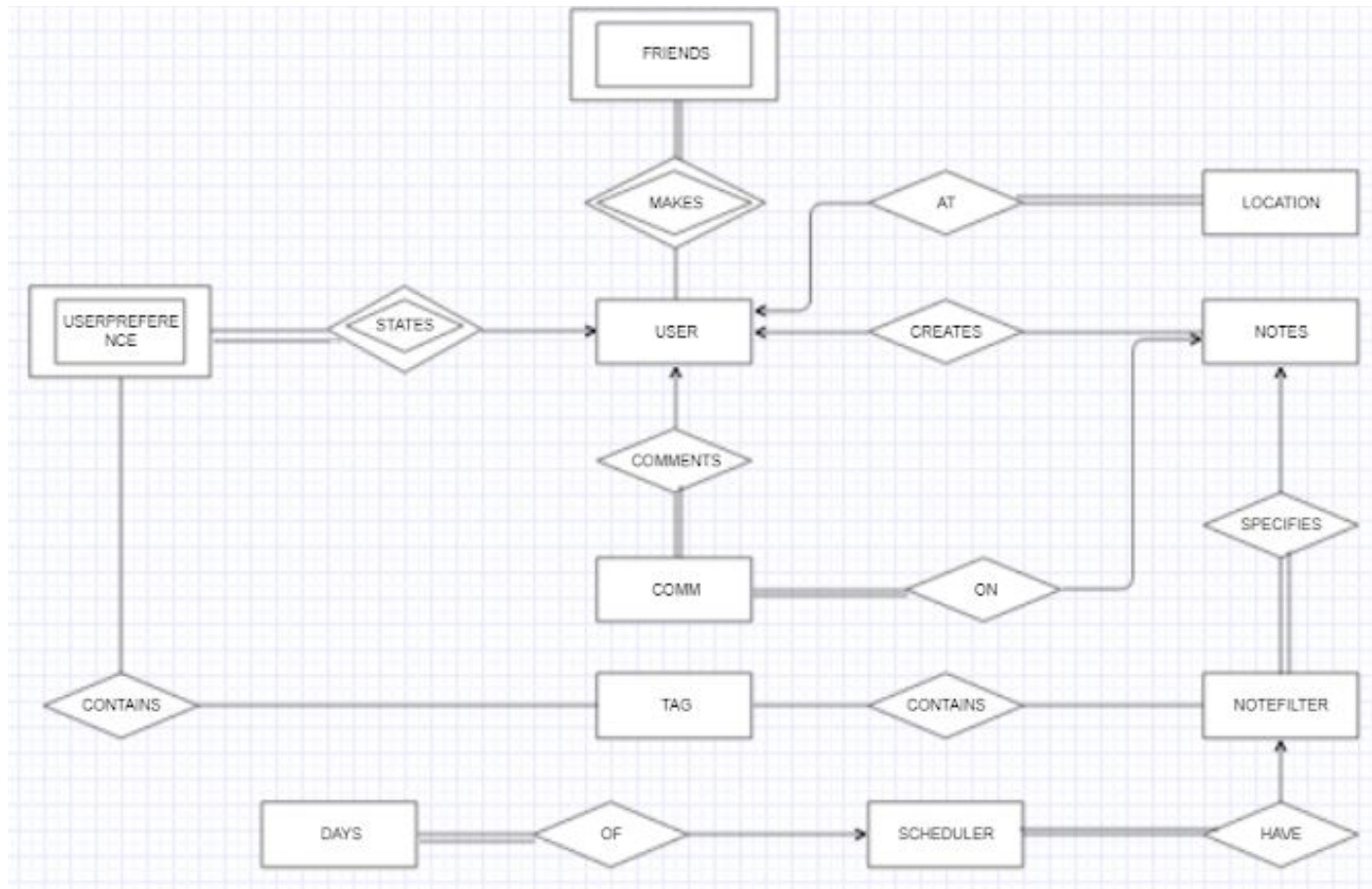
The purpose of this report is to provide a database design for Oingo. The database design is described using an ER diagram and a relational schema based on the proposed ER diagram.

Oingo is a startup that wants to create a platform for users to be able to publish short notes on useful information like a restaurant serving some special food or some special event going on at some place, which can be viewed/received by other users depending on their state and location.

Users can register on oingo and set different states, each state has some preferences attached to it, as to what kind of notes he wants to see. The user can switch between these states. Users can also publish notes. The user who publishes notes, also attributes some tags to the notes and specifies the area in which a particular note has to be visible and a schedule as to when a note must be shown to interested users. Now based on these filters set on a particular note, we match users (considering their current state) who would be delighted to view the note. We can also find all the notes that fit the preferences of a particular user. Users are also allowed to comment on notes (if comments are enabled for that note).

This report puts forth an ER model and a relational schema. A brief description as to how our design handles the requirements and some limitations of our design has been given. A few use cases of the idea have been shown in the form of SQL queries.

## ER DIAGRAM :



### **Entities -**

user(userid, firstname, lastname, uemail, password, userstate)

notes(noteid, notedesc, userid, comments)

friends(status)

notefilter(nid, lat, long, rad)

userpref(state, stime, etime, radius )

location(lid, latitude, longitude, ts)

tag(tagid, tagname)

scheduler(sid, fromdate, todate)

days(dayid, fromtime, totime, daay)

comment (cid, noteid, userid, commentdesc, timestamps)

## Design -

One user can have many friends. Friends is a weak entity as it needs users to identify which two users are friends or not. User can have states like 'lunch', 'dinner', etc and set some preferences for each state like what kind of notes he wants to see and the start time and endtime of that state and the area of his interest when he is in that state. User preference is a weak entity as it has no identity of its own without a user associated with it. User preference also has tags associated with it, that is, every state specified by the user also contains tags which are used to filter notes based on the present state of the user. User has a location which is updated every 5 minutes or whenever he makes some changes or does some activity like changing his state or searching for notes with a particular tag, etc. Every location is associated with only one user. Notes are written by users, and one note can be posted only by one user. Every note has notefilters which specifies the area in which the notes can be seen and notefilters also contain tags. The tags have been associated with notefilters rather than notes as a particular note might have multiple notefilters depending on if the note has to be visible to users at multiple locations and the user writing this note wants to have different tags for these different locations. One notefilter can be associated only with one note. The scheduler is the schedule as to when the notes have to be visible to prospective users. This schedule is associated with a notefilter as one note can have multiple notefilters and each notefilter can have a different schedule depending on the location. Each notefilter itself can have multiple schedules, where in he can specify periods of dates in which that particular note has to be displayed to users. One schedule must be associated only with one notefilter. Each schedule has a startdate and an enddate and to accommodate requirements like "Everyday in a particular date range" or "Every Monday and Tuesday in particular date range" or "Every Wednesday from 2pm to 5pm in a date range" or "2pm to 5pm on Mondays and 10am to 1pm on Wednesday in a particular date range" we have created another entity called days which stores the time range and the day on which a particular note has to be considered. Days must be associated with only one schedule. Users can comment on a note. One comment can be made by only one user on one particular note.

Here if a note has to be visible to interested users "Every Monday on the first week and third week of January" or "Biweekly every month", there is no direct way this can be done in our design, the user who is writing the notes has to separately enter the date range of each week and then specify the days and time accordingly. Considering these cases would be very limited, we have decided to not accommodate these cases in the thought that handling these cases would complicate the design.

## **Converting to Relational Schema:**

The user and tag table are individual entities and contain no foreign keys.

The friends table has to have two columns as userid, fuserid which are combinedly the primary key of this table and also are point to userid in user. Here we ensure  $userid < fuserid$ , so as to avoid duplicate entries.

The userpreference table will have userid, state as its primary key. This also ensures that a user can add multiple states and also ensures that one user cannot have same states with different preferences as this would create ambiguity.

The userid in the location table which points to the userid in the user table to make sure one location points to only one user.

The notes table will have userid to identify which user created the notes, and userid points to the userid in user table. This ensures one note can be created only by one user.

The notefilter table contains noteid, as it can only be associated with one note according to our design.

The utag is associated with userid, state in userpreference table and tagid in tag table. This table models the relation between userpreference and tag table wherein one userpreference can contain multiple tags.

The ntag is associated with nid in notefilter table and tagid in tag table. This table models the relation between notefilter and tag table wherein one notefilter can contain multiple tags.

The scheduler table maintains the schedule for a particular notefilter. So we put nid in the scheduler table which also ensures that one schedule points to only one notefilter.

The days table has sid that references sid in scheduler and also ensures one day record can be associated only with one schedule

user(userid, firstname, lastname, uemail, password, userstate)

notes(noteid, notedesc, userid, comments)

friends(userid, fuserid, status, fromid)

notefilter(nid, noteid, lat, long, rad)

userpreference(userid, state, stime, etime, radius )

location(lid, userid, latitude, longitude, ts)

tag(tagid, tagname)

utag(userid, tagid, state)

ntag(nid, tagid)

scheduler(sid, nid, fromdate, todate)  
days(dayid, sid, fromtime, totime, daay)  
comm (cid, noteid, userid, commentdesc, timestamps)

### **Primary Keys:**

user - Primary Key (userid)  
notes - Primary Key (noteid)  
friend - Primay Key (userid,fuserid)  
notefilter - Primary Key (nid)  
userpreference - Primary Key (userid, state)  
location - Primary Key (lid,userid)  
tag - Primary Key (tagid)  
utag - Primary Key (userid,state)  
ntag - Primary Key (nid, tagid)  
scheduler - Primary Key (sid)  
days - Primary Key (dayid)  
comm - Primary Key (cid)

### **Foreign keys :**

notes (userid) REFERENCES user(userid);  
friends (userid) REFERENCES user(userid);  
friends (fuserid) REFERENCES user(userid);  
friends (fromid) REFERENCES user(userid);  
userpref (userid) REFERENCES user(userid);  
location (userid) REFERENCES user(userid);  
notefilter (noteid) REFERENCES notes(noteid);  
utag(tagid) REFERENCES tag(tagid);  
utag (userid,state) REFERENCES userpref(userid,state);  
ntag (tagid) REFERENCES tag(tagid);  
ntag (nid) REFERENCES notefilter(nid);  
scheduler (nid) REFERENCES notefilter(nid);  
days (sid) REFERENCES scheduler(sid);  
comm (noteid) REFERENCES notes(noteid)  
comm (userid) REFERENCES user(userid)

## Tables:

user table :

	userid	firstname	lastname	uemail	password	userstate
▶	1	Sandeep	Nandimandalam	sn2610	sandeep	lunch
	2	S	N	SN	SN	lunch
	3	Anvita	Marla	am9435	anvita	dinner
	4	A	M	AM	am	dinner
	5	Micheal	Scott	MC	mc	dinner
	6	Jim	Halpert	jim@32	jim	breakfast
	7	Pam	Beesly	pam@23	pb	breakfast
	8	Dwight	Schrute	ds@54	Dwight	lunch
	9	Angela	Martin	am@45	Angela	lunch
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

friends table:

<div><div><div>←</div><div>T</div><div>→</div></div><div></div></div>				userid	fuserid	status	fromid
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Edit	 Copy	 Delete	1	2	accepted	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Edit	 Copy	 Delete	3	4	declined	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Edit	 Copy	 Delete	3	5	accepted	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Edit	 Copy	 Delete	6	7	accepted	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Edit	 Copy	 Delete	8	9	accepted	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Edit	 Copy	 Delete	1	10	accepted	10

scheduler table:

	sid	nid	fromdate	todate
▶	1	1	2018-11-22	2018-11-24
	2	2	2018-10-22	2018-10-24
	3	3	2018-08-22	2018-09-24
	4	4	2018-06-22	2018-10-24
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

notes table:

	noteid	notedesc	userid	comments
▶	1	Thai specials!	1	allowed
	2	5 star hotels that serve shrimp	3	notallowed
	3	hotels that serve only eggs	6	notallowed
	4	pet friendly restaurents	8	allowed
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

notefilter table:

	nid	noteid	lat	longg	rad
▶	1	1	1	1	1
	2	2	1	1	1
	3	3	3	3	6
	4	4	2	2	4
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

userpref table:

	userid	state	stime	etime	radius
▶	6	breakfast	06:00:00	08:00:00	6
	3	dinner	07:00:00	10:00:00	1
	1	lunch	05:00:00	08:00:00	1
	8	lunch	12:00:00	01:00:00	4
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

scheduler table:

	sid	nid	fromdate	todate
▶	1	1	2018-11-22	2018-11-24
	2	2	2018-10-22	2018-10-24
	3	3	2018-08-22	2018-09-24
	4	4	2018-06-22	2018-10-24
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL



tag table:

	tagid	tagname
▶	1	#food
	2	#dinner
	3	#breakfast
	4	#lunch
•	NULL	NULL

utag table:

	userid	tagid	state
▶	1	1	lunch
	3	2	dinner
	6	3	breakfast
	8	4	lunch
•	NULL	NULL	NULL

ntag table:

	nid	tagid
▶	1	1
	2	2
	3	3
	4	4
•	NULL	NULL

comm table:

	cid	noteid	userid	commentdesc	timestamps
▶	1	1	1	Delicious	2018-11-29 14:16:07
	2	4	8	Amazing food	2018-11-29 14:16:07
•	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

## **Description:**

### Schedule:

We model schedules by maintaining a scheduler table/entity identified by sid where it also stores the information regarding the notefilter, fromdate and todate. Fromdate and todate is the range over which that particular notefilter is active.

### Location:

Similarly, we model location by maintaining a location entity/table identified by lid where it stores information regarding the user's current location (latitude and longitude) and time.

### Areas:

Additionally, we also keep track of area by the use of the radius attribute in userpreference table which is the radius within which the user tags are active.

## **Constraints:**

In the friends relation, Check (userid < fuserid).

In the friends relation, Check ( status in ('accepted', 'declined', 'ignored'))

In the days relation, Check ( daay in ('Everyday', 'Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday'))

## **Queries:**

1. Create a new user account, with name, login, and password.

### **Query:**

```
INSERT INTO `user` VALUES (1, 'Sandeep', 'Nandimandalam', 'sn2610', 'sandeep', 'lunch');
```

2. Add a new note to the system, together with tags, and spatial and temporal constraints.

### **Queries:**

```
INSERT INTO `user` VALUES (1, 'Sandeep', 'Nandimandalam', 'sn2610', 'sandeep', 'lunch');
```

```
INSERT INTO `user` VALUES (2, 'S', 'N', 'SN','SN', 'lunch');
INSERT INTO `friends` VALUES (1,2, 'accepted');
```

```
INSERT INTO notes(noteid,notedesc,userid,comments) VALUES (1,"Thai
specials!",1,"allowed");
INSERT INTO notefilter(nid,noteid,lat,longg,rad) VALUES (1,1,1,1,1);
INSERT INTO userpref(userid,state,stime,etime,radius) VALUES
(1,'lunch','5:00','8:00',1);
INSERT INTO tag(tagid,tagname) VALUES (1,"#food");
INSERT INTO utag(userid,tagid,state) VALUES (1,1,'lunch');
INSERT INTO ntag(nid,tagid) VALUES (1,1);
INSERT INTO location(lid,userid,latitude,longitude,ts) VALUES (1,1,0.5,0.5,now());
INSERT INTO scheduler(sid,nid,fromdate,todate) VALUES
(1,1,'2018-11-22','2018-11-24');
INSERT INTO days(dayid,sid,fromtime,totime,daay) VALUES (1,1,'05:00:00',
'08:00:00', 'everyday');
INSERT INTO comm(cid,userid,noteid,commentdesc,timestamps) VALUES
(1,1,1,"Delicious", now());
```

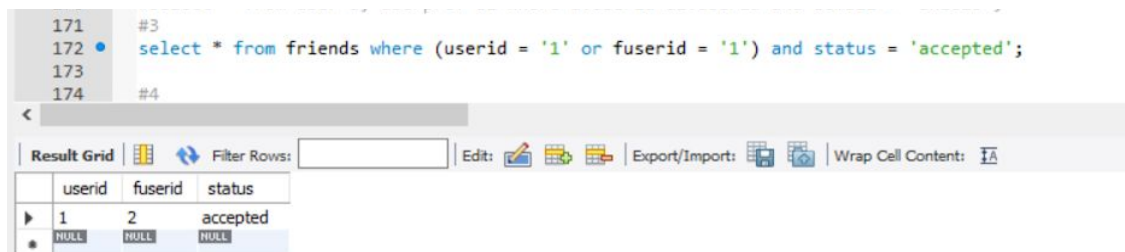
- For a given user, list all friends.

### Query :

If the given userid is 1,

```
SELECT * FROM friends
WHERE (userid = '1' or fuserid = '1') and status = 'accepted';
```

### Output :



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

```
select * from friends where (userid = '1' or fuserid = '1') and status = 'accepted';
```

Below the query, the "Result Grid" is displayed, showing the results of the query. The grid has three columns: "userid", "fuserid", and "status". The first row shows the result for the query, which is a single row with values 1, 2, and accepted. The second row shows the result for the query, which is a single row with values NULL, NULL, and NULL.

userid	fuserid	status
1	2	accepted
NULL	NULL	NULL

- Given a user and her current location, current time, and current state, output all notes that she should currently be able to see given the filters she has set up.

### Query:

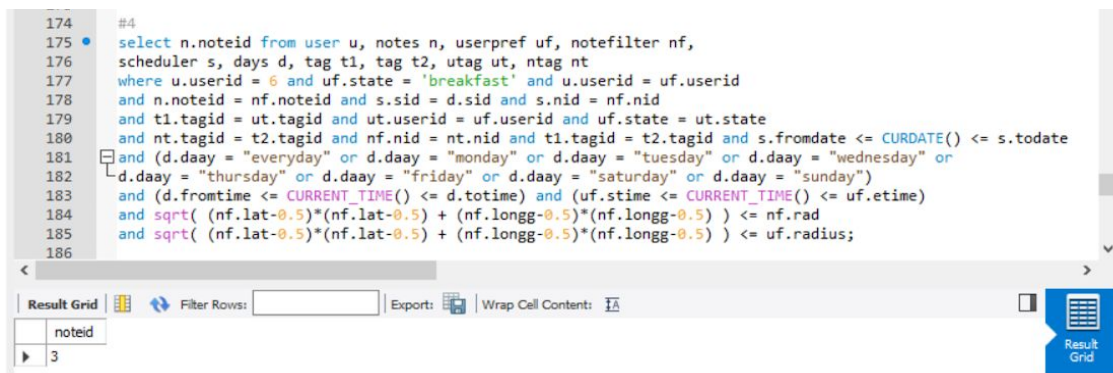
If the given userid is 6 whose state is breakfast,

**SELECT** n.noteid

**FROM** user u, notes n, userpref uf, notefilter nf, scheduler s, days d, tag t1, tag t2, utag ut, ntag nt

**WHERE** u.userid = 6 and uf.state = 'breakfast' and u.userid = uf.userid and n.noteid = nf.noteid and s.sid = d.sid and s.nid = nf.nid and t1.tagid = ut.tagid and ut.userid = uf.userid and uf.state = ut.state and nt.tagid = t2.tagid and nf.nid = nt.nid and t1.tagid = t2.tagid and s.fromdate <= CURDATE() <= s.todate and (d.daay = "everyday" or d.daay = "monday" or d.daay = "tuesday" or d.daay = "wednesday" or d.daay = "thursday" or d.daay = "friday" or d.daay = "saturday" or d.daay = "sunday") and (d.fromtime <= CURRENT\_TIME() <= d.totime) and (uf.stime <= CURRENT\_TIME() <= uf.etime) and sqrt( (nf.lat-0.5)\*(nf.lat-0.5) + (nf.longg-0.5)\*(nf.longg-0.5) ) <= nf.rad and sqrt( (nf.lat-0.5)\*(nf.lat-0.5) + (nf.longg-0.5)\*(nf.longg-0.5) ) <= uf.radius;

### Output :



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with a query window and a results window. The query window contains the following SQL code:

```
174 #4
175 select n.noteid from user u, notes n, userpref uf, notefilter nf,
176 scheduler s, days d, tag t1, tag t2, utag ut, ntag nt
177 where u.userid = 6 and uf.state = 'breakfast' and u.userid = uf.userid
178 and n.noteid = nf.noteid and s.sid = d.sid and s.nid = nf.nid
179 and t1.tagid = ut.tagid and ut.userid = uf.userid and uf.state = ut.state
180 and nt.tagid = t2.tagid and nf.nid = nt.nid and t1.tagid = t2.tagid and s.fromdate <= CURDATE() <= s.todate
181 and (d.daay = "everyday" or d.daay = "monday" or d.daay = "tuesday" or d.daay = "wednesday" or
182 d.daay = "thursday" or d.daay = "friday" or d.daay = "saturday" or d.daay = "sunday")
183 and (d.fromtime <= CURRENT_TIME() <= d.totime) and (uf.stime <= CURRENT_TIME() <= uf.etime)
184 and sqrt( (nf.lat-0.5)*(nf.lat-0.5) + (nf.longg-0.5)*(nf.longg-0.5) ) <= nf.rad
185 and sqrt( (nf.lat-0.5)*(nf.lat-0.5) + (nf.longg-0.5)*(nf.longg-0.5) ) <= uf.radius;
186
```

The results window shows a table with one column, 'noteid', and one row with the value '3'.

5. Given a note (that maybe was just added to the system) and the current time, output all users that should currently be able to see this note based on their filter and their last recorded location.

### Query:

If the given noteid is 3,

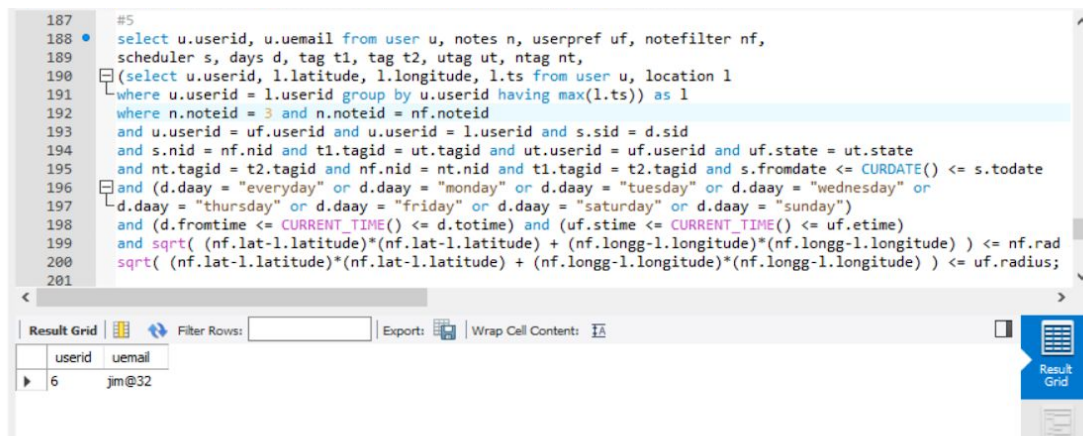
**SELECT** u.userid, u.uemail

**FROM** user u, notes n, userpref uf, notefilter nf, scheduler s, days d, tag t1, tag t2, utag ut, ntag nt, (select u.userid, l.latitude, l.longitude, l.ts from user u, location l where

u.userid = l.userid group by u.userid having max(l.ts)) as l

**WHERE** n.noteid = 3 and n.noteid = nf.noteid and u.userid = uf.userid and u.userid = l.userid and s.sid = d.sid and s.nid = nf.nid and t1.tagid = ut.tagid and ut.userid = uf.userid and uf.state = ut.state and nt.tagid = t2.tagid and nf.nid = nt.nid and t1.tagid = t2.tagid and s.fromdate <= CURDATE() <= s.todate and (d.daay = "everyday" or d.daay = "monday" or d.daay = "tuesday" or d.daay = "wednesday" or d.daay = "thursday" or d.daay = "friday" or d.daay = "saturday" or d.daay = "sunday") and (d.fromtime <= CURRENT\_TIME() <= d.totime) and (uf.stime <= CURRENT\_TIME() <= uf.etime) and sqrt( (nf.lat-l.latitude)\*(nf.lat-l.latitude) + (nf.longg-l.longitude)\*(nf.longg-l.longitude) ) <= nf.rad and sqrt( (nf.lat-l.latitude)\*(nf.lat-l.latitude) + ( nf.longg-l.longitude) \* (nf.longg-l.longitude)) <= uf.radius;

## Output :



```

187 #5
188 select u.userid, u.uemail from user u, notes n, userpref uf, notefilter nf,
189 scheduler s, days d, tag t1, tag t2, utag ut, ntag nt,
190 (select u.userid, l.latitude, l.longitude, l.ts from user u, location l
191 where u.userid = l.userid group by u.userid having max(l.ts)) as l
192 where n.noteid = 3 and n.noteid = nf.noteid
193 and u.userid = uf.userid and u.userid = l.userid and s.sid = d.sid
194 and s.nid = nf.nid and t1.tagid = ut.tagid and ut.userid = uf.userid and uf.state = ut.state
195 and nt.tagid = t2.tagid and nf.nid = nt.nid and t1.tagid = t2.tagid and s.fromdate <= CURDATE() <= s.todate
196 and (d.daay = "everyday" or d.daay = "monday" or d.daay = "tuesday" or d.daay = "wednesday" or
197 d.daay = "thursday" or d.daay = "friday" or d.daay = "saturday" or d.daay = "sunday")
198 and (d.fromtime <= CURRENT_TIME() <= d.totime) and (uf.stime <= CURRENT_TIME() <= uf.etime)
199 and sqrt( (nf.lat-l.latitude)*(nf.lat-l.latitude) + (nf.longg-l.longitude)*(nf.longg-l.longitude) ) <= nf.rad
200 sqrt( (nf.lat-l.latitude)*(nf.lat-l.latitude) + (nf.longg-l.longitude)*(nf.longg-l.longitude) ) <= uf.radius;
201

```

Result Grid

userid	uemail
6	jim@32

6. In some scenarios, in very dense areas or when the user has defined very general filters, there may be a lot of notes that match the current filters for a user. Write a query showing how the user can further filter these notes by inputting one or more keywords that are matched against the text in the notes using the contains operator.

## Query:

If the given userid is 8,

**CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE** visible

**SELECT** noteid, notedesc

```

FROM user u, notes n, userpref uf, notefilter nf, scheduler s, days d, tag t1, tag t2, utag
ut, ntag nt
WHERE u.userid = 8 and uf.state = 'lunch' and u.userid = uf.userid and n.noteid =
nf.noteid and s.sid = d.sid and s.nid = nf.nid and t1.tagid = ut.tagid and ut.userid =
uf.userid and uf.state = ut.state and nt.tagid = t2.tagid and nf.nid = nt.nid and t1.tagid =
t2.tagid and s.fromdate <= CURDATE() <= s.todate and (d.daay = "everyday" or d.daay =
"monday" or d.daay = "tuesday" or d.daay = "wednesday" or d.daay = "thursday" or
d.daay = "friday" or d.daay = "saturday" or d.daay = "sunday") and (d.fromtime <=
CURRENT_TIME() <= d.totime) and (uf.stime <= CURRENT_TIME() <= uf.etime)
and sqrt( (nf.lat-0.5)*(nf.lat-0.5) + (nf.longg-0.5)*(nf.longg-0.5) ) <= nf.rad and sqrt(
(nf.lat-0.5)*(nf.lat-0.5) + (nf.longg-0.5)*(nf.longg-0.5) ) <= uf.radius

```

If the keyword is “pet”

```

SELECT noteid
FROM visible
WHERE notedesc LIKE “%pet%”

```

**Output :**

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The main editor displays a complex SQL query (lines 201-219) that creates a temporary table named 'visible' and then selects 'noteid' from it. The query includes various joins and filters based on user, note, and scheduler information. Below the editor, the 'Result Grid' is visible, showing a single column 'noteid' with one row containing the value '4'. The interface also includes a 'Filter Rows' section, an 'Export' button, and a 'Wrap Cell Contents' checkbox.

```

201
202
203 #6
204 CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE visible
205 select n.noteid,n.notedesc from user u, notes n, userpref uf,
206 notefilter nf, scheduler s,days d, tag t1, tag t2, utag ut, ntag nt
207 where u.userid = 8 and uf.state = 'lunch' and u.userid = uf.userid and n.noteid = nf.noteid
208 and s.sid = d.sid and s.nid = nf.nid and t1.tagid = ut.tagid
209 and ut.userid = uf.userid and uf.state = ut.state
210 and nt.tagid = t2.tagid and nf.nid = nt.nid and t1.tagid = t2.tagid
211 and s.fromdate <= CURDATE() <= s.todate
212 and (d.daay = "everyday" or d.daay = "monday" or d.daay = "tuesday" or d.daay = "wednesday" or
213 d.daay = "thursday" or d.daay = "friday" or d.daay = "saturday" or d.daay = "sunday")
214 and (d.fromtime <= CURRENT_TIME() <= d.totime) and (uf.stime <= CURRENT_TIME() <= uf.etime)
215 and sqrt( (nf.lat-0.5)*(nf.lat-0.5) + (nf.longg-0.5)*(nf.longg-0.5) ) <= nf.rad
216 and sqrt( (nf.lat-0.5)*(nf.lat-0.5) + (nf.longg-0.5)*(nf.longg-0.5) ) <= uf.radius;
217
218 select noteid
219 from visible
220 where notedesc LIKE "%pet%";

```

Result Grid

noteid
4

visible 18 x

## **Description:**

Oingo provides services only for authenticated users. Hence, users are first needed to register before logging in. During registration we ask the user for a default state based on which we can primarily filter his/her preferred notes. Once the user logs in, it'll redirect him/her to a homepage where all his/her personalized notes will be displayed. He/she can always log out at anytime by making use of the 'logout' tab on the navigation bar.

The homepage provides flexibility to the user where he/she can choose from various options. Based on the default state set by the user at the time of registration, he/she can view notes by clicking on 'Notes for you' tab. He/she can always change his/her state by changing the state under the 'Settings' tab. A user can also view all notes by clicking on 'All Notes' tab which displays all notes available. One can always view their own created notes under the 'Your Notes' tab. A user can always change his/her preferences by going to the 'Settings' tab.

Oingo also provides facility to add friends by sending them a friend request. A user can do this by going to the settings dropdown and selecting add friend. After going to add friend the user can search for friends using their name and send a friend request. He/she can also, at any time, remove a particular friend by selecting 'Remove friend' option under 'Settings' tab. A user is also provided a search bar in the 'Notes For You', 'All Notes' and 'Your Notes' tabs. This search can be done based on tags inputted by the user or the description of the notes he/she is searching for.

The 'Settings' tab has many modules. A user can add new notes, add new states, change current state and add/remove friends. He/she can change his preferences by changing these values.

## **Design Drawbacks:**

We are not populating the Location table, this is because we are getting the current location of the user from the browser if he allows it, or we have decided not to show notes if the user denies location access. The user can still use other tabs and features.

We are also not supporting schedules like "Every Monday Biweekly" , etc, since this would complicate our design.

We are taking in coordinates from the map when a user wants to add notes and not the name of the place as this would otherwise complicate our design. This also wouldn't make a big difference.

## **Screens:**

1. Login Page, option to register via register link.

← → ↻ localhost/dbproject/login.html

LOGIN

E-mail

1234@gmail.com

Password

.....

Login

Dont have an account? [Register](#)



## 2. Register Page

← → ↻ localhost/dbproject/register.html ☆ ⚙

### Register

E-mail

Enter your E-mail

First Name

Enter your FirstName

Last Name

Enter your LastName

Password

Enter your Password

Re-Enter Password

Re-Enter your Password

Enter Default State

Enter your State

Start Time

--:--

End Time

--:--

Radius (1 to 100 km)

Register

## 3. Notes For You Tab, with a facility to search notes on tag and description

← → ↻ localhost/dbproject/Home.html ⚙ ☆ ⚙

Notes for You All Notes Your Notes Settings Logout

Search for a note.

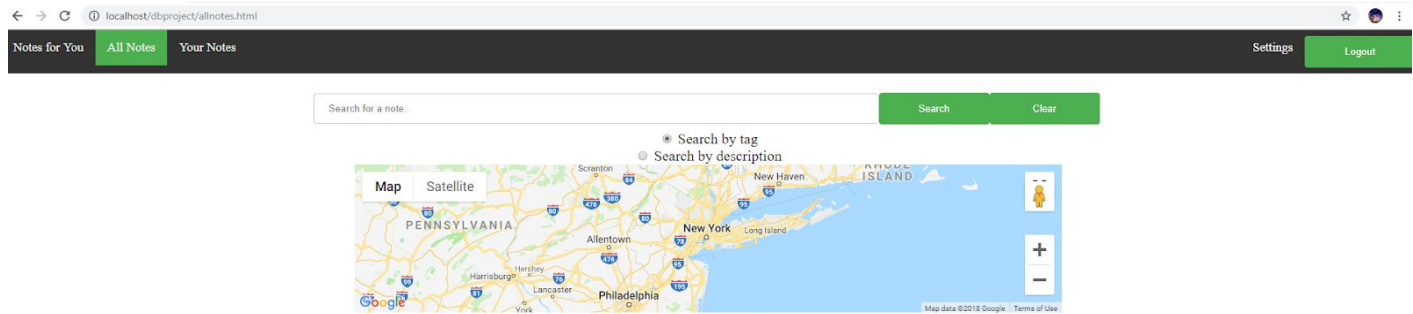
Search

☒ Search by tag

☐ Search by description

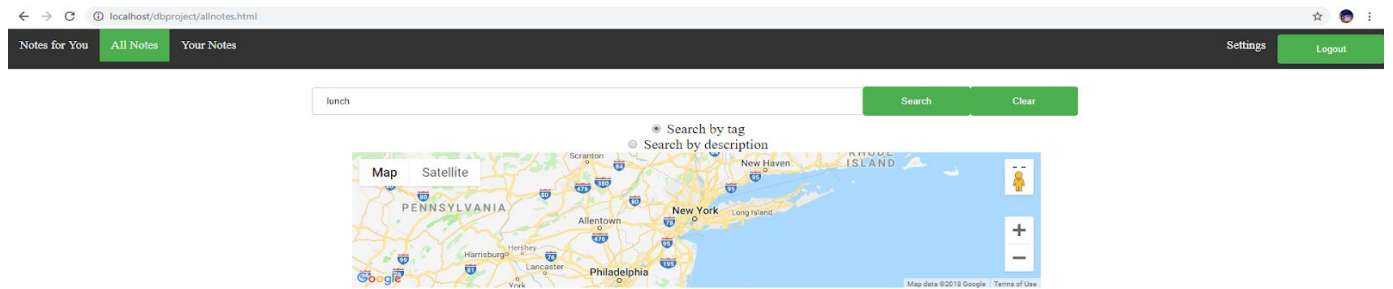
No Notes

4. Allnotes Tab, user must search notes using tags or description and he has an option of selecting location around which notes within a radius of 100km will be displayed.



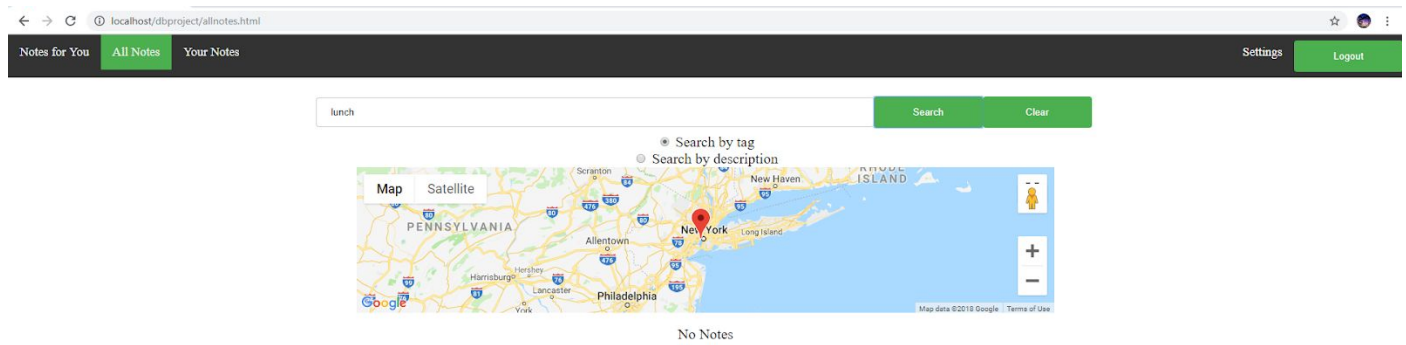
Search above to see notes

5. Notes with food as tag being displayed, No location input given.

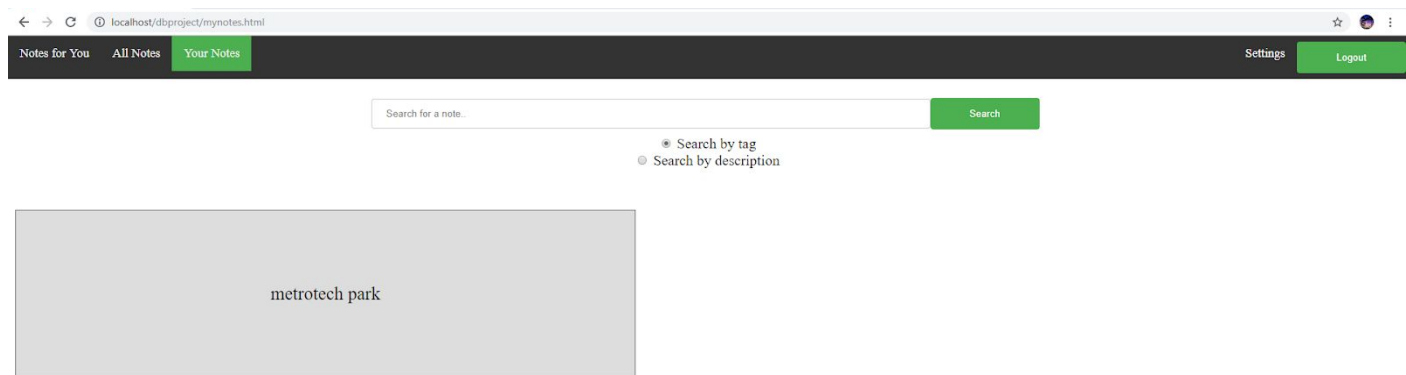


pet friendly restaurents

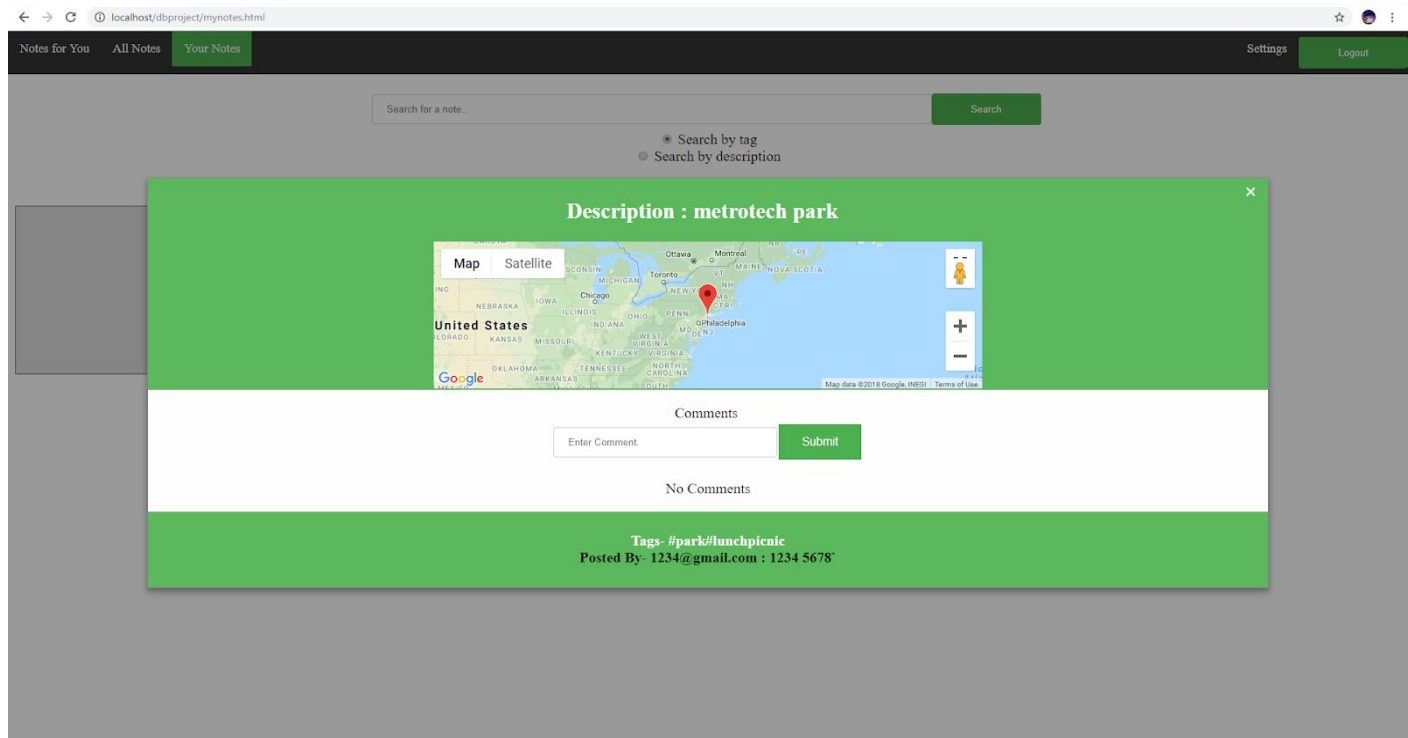
## 6. Notes around a location, Here no notes around the selected location.



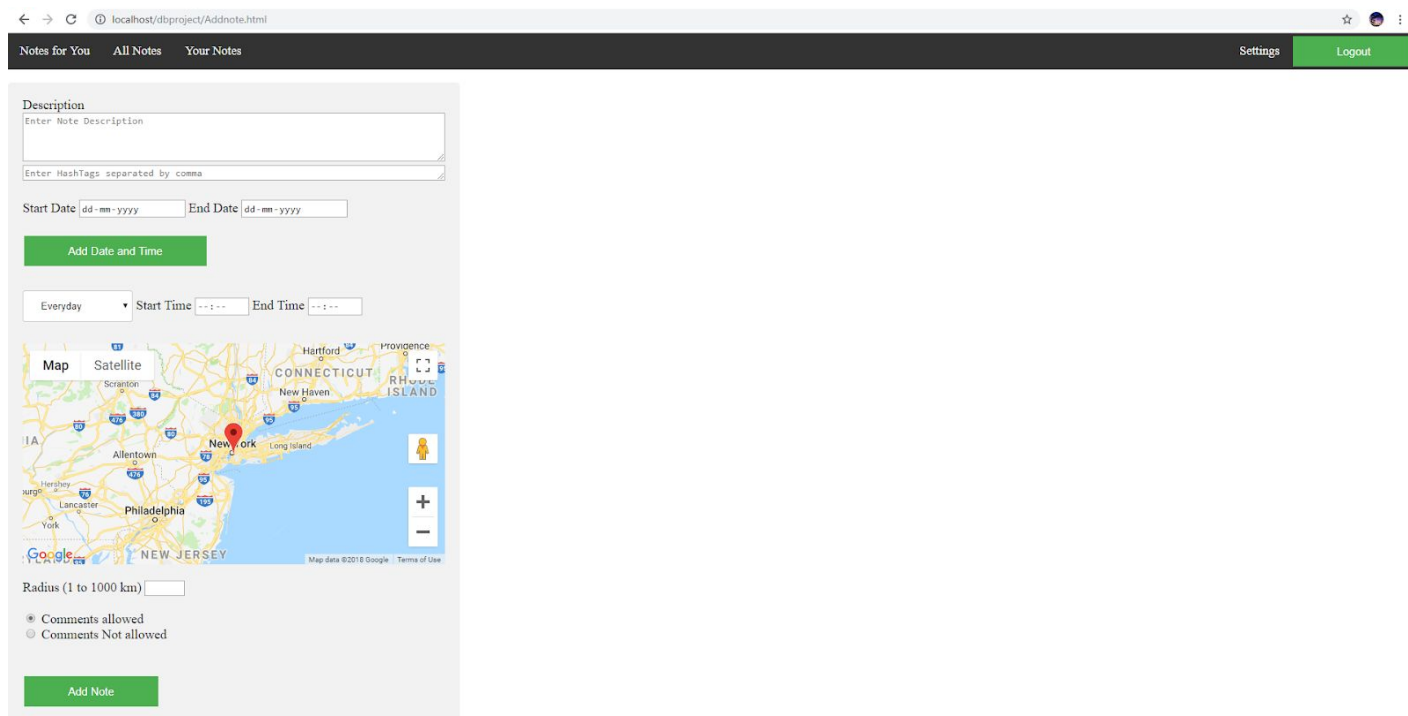
## 7. Your Notes Tab, displaying notes created by current user



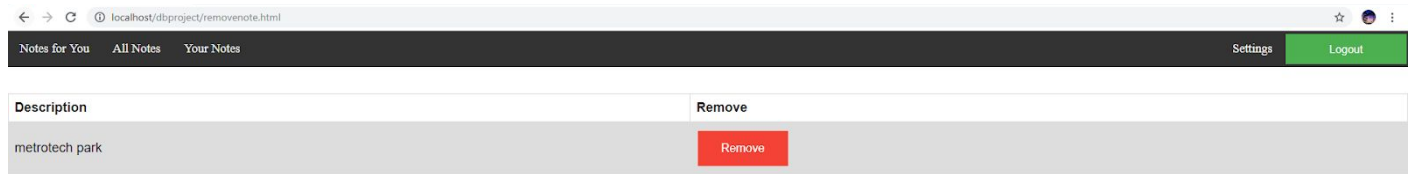
8. When user clicks on a note, a window pops up showing more details on the note selected.



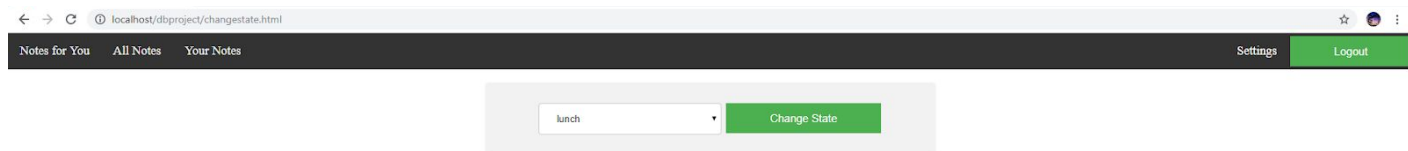
9. Add Note Page, available in the settings dropdown box.



## 10. Remove Note Page, available in the settings dropdown box



## 11. Change State Page, available in the settings dropdown box



## 12. Add State Page, available in the settings dropdown box

← → ↻ localhost/dbproject/addstate.html ☆ ⚙

Notes for You All Notes Your Notes Settings Logout

State Name

Enter State Name

Enter HashTags separated by comma

Start Time --:-- End Time --:--

Radius (1 to 1000 km)

Add State

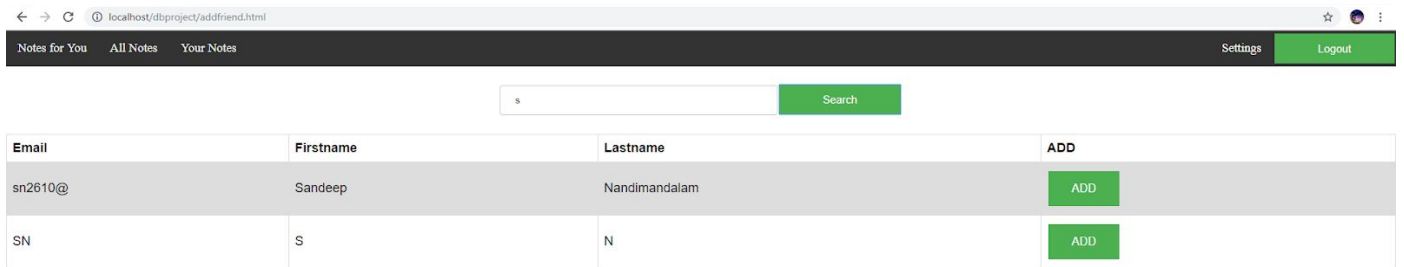
## 13. Remove State Page, available in the settings dropdown box

← → ↻ localhost/dbproject/removestate.html ☆ ⚙

Notes for You All Notes Your Notes Settings Logout

State	Remove
lunch	Remove
picnic	Remove

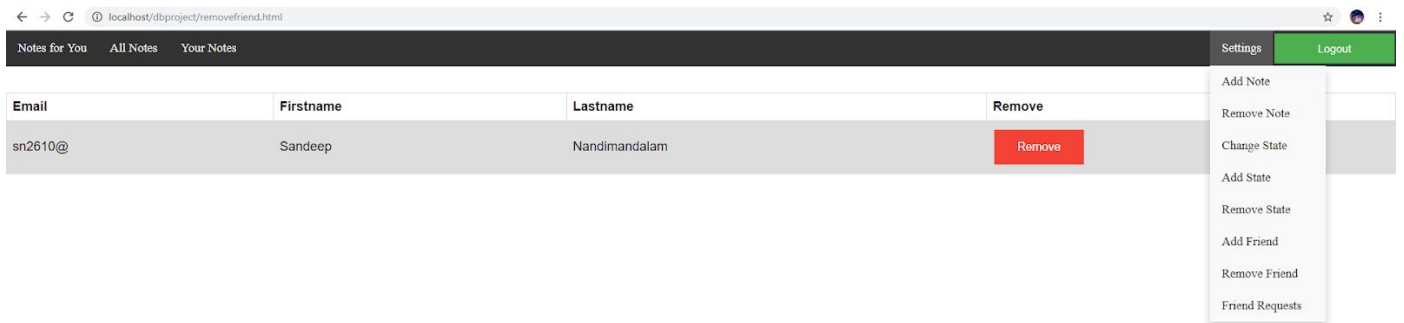
14. Add Friend Page, available in the settings dropdown box. The user can search for people by entering a name in the search bar.



The screenshot shows a web browser at localhost/dbproject/addfriend.html. The page has a dark header with navigation links: 'Notes for You', 'All Notes', and 'Your Notes'. On the right of the header are 'Settings' and 'Logout' buttons. Below the header is a search bar with the letter 's' and a green 'Search' button. The main content area contains a table with columns: 'Email', 'Firstname', 'Lastname', and 'ADD'.

Email	Firstname	Lastname	ADD
sn2610@	Sandeep	Nandimandalam	<button>ADD</button>
SN	S	N	<button>ADD</button>

15. Remove Friend Page, available in the settings dropdown box (Settings Dropdown shown)



The screenshot shows a web browser at localhost/dbproject/removefriend.html. The page has a dark header with navigation links: 'Notes for You', 'All Notes', and 'Your Notes'. On the right of the header are 'Settings' and 'Logout' buttons. Below the header is a table with columns: 'Email', 'Firstname', 'Lastname', and 'Remove'.

Email	Firstname	Lastname	Remove
sn2610@	Sandeep	Nandimandalam	<button>Remove</button>

The 'Settings' dropdown menu is open, showing the following options: 'Add Note', 'Remove Note', 'Change State', 'Add State', 'Remove State', 'Add Friend', 'Remove Friend', and 'Friend Requests'.

## 16. Friends Requests Page, available in the settings dropdown box

