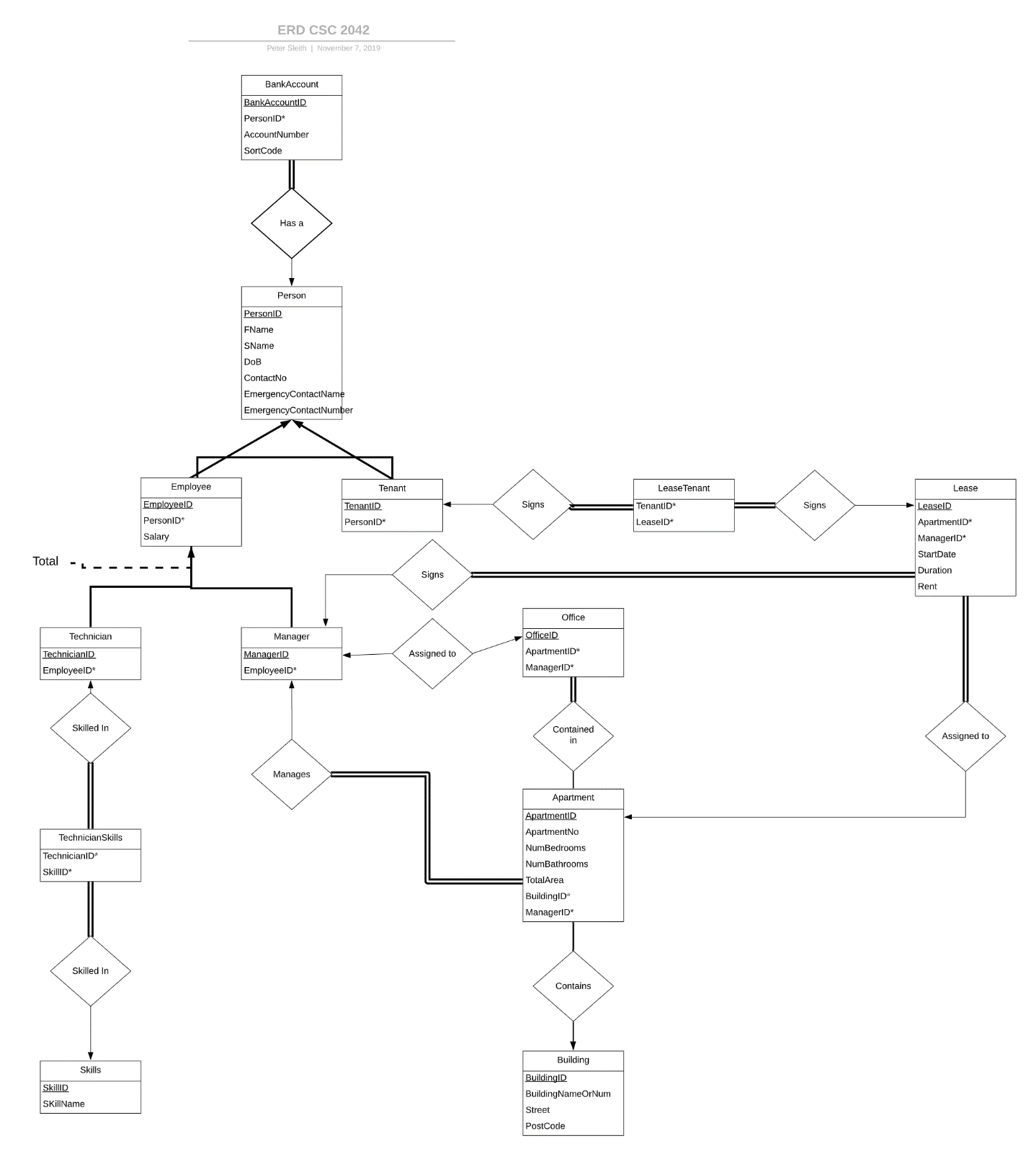
report37.docTeam 37 – CSC2042 QA Project

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| TEAM 37  CSC2042 | Nathan Donaghy 40226743  ndonaghy12@qub.ac.uk  David Mackenzie 40238376  dmackenzie01@qub.ac.uk  Keelan Logan 40206821  klogan03@qub.ac.uk  Peter Sleith 40237264  psleith01@qub.ac.uk  Daniel White 40233631  dwhite23@qub.ac.uk |

**Entity Relationship Diagram**

**Entity Relationship Diagram**

**­­­­**

**List of Constraints and/or Assumptions in E-R Diagram Design**

A building can contain one or many apartments, but an apartment must be contained within one building.

From the assignment, it states that QA manages two disjoint categories of people, tenants and employees, therefore it is assumed than a person can be either an employee or a tenant but not both. There exists an “is a” relationship between these entities, i.e. an employee is an instance of a person, or a tenant is an instance of a person. Furthermore, employee can be either a technician, a manager or both. There also exists an “is a” relationship between these entities, i.e. a technician is an instance of an employee, and or a manager is an instance of an employee. Each person must also have their bank details recorded as employees are paid a salary and tenants must pay rent. The constraint in the ERD shows that each instance of a bank account must have one related person.

Each “Technician” can have one or more of the 3 outlined skills. Therefore, a “Skills” table was created to store the 3 skills and a separate TechnicianSkills table was created to store what skills each instance of a technician has. This was required for technicians with more than one skill in order to follow the relational database convention, otherwise it would be stored in a multi-valued attribute which is not allowed. Therefore, each Technician can have one or many TechnicianSkills, and each instance of TechnicianSkills must have one associated Technician. As well as this, each instance of TechnicianSkills must have one associated Skill and each Skill can have many associated TechnicianSkills.

In relation to “Lease”, a lease must be signed by one or more tenants, must be signed by only one manager and must have only one related apartment. Another entity called “LeaseTenants” was created to allow the storage of multiple tenants under one lease agreement. This was necessary to ensure we were following relational database convention as multi-valued attributes are not allowed. A tenant can sign one or many leases as they may stay in different apartments over time, and the system will have both expired and current leases stored as required in the assignment. Additionally, a lease must have only one apartment, but each apartment can have one or many leases as the system will have both current and expired leases. Also, each lease must have one manager to approve the lease and each manager can approve one or many leases.

In relation to “Apartment” and “Manager”, by following the assignment document, it can be assumed than each apartment requires only one manager, therefore in the created ERD each manager manages one or many apartments and each apartment must have one manager.

In relation to “Office”, each manager is assigned to one office and each office can have one manager. Also, in the assignment it states that each office is located within an apartment owned by QA, hence in the ERD each office must be contained within one apartment and each apartment can have zero or many offices.

**Table Schemas**

Listed below are the tables that have been created, the relationships that have been modelled and the primary and foreign keys of each table. Primary keys are underlined. Foreign keys have a \* beside them. Relationships are discussed under the appropriate table.

Person (PersonID, FName, SName, ContactNumber, DoB, EmergencyContactName, EmergencyContactNumber)

* Related to Bank\_Account table. Each person ‘has a’ bank account.

Employee (EmployeeID, PersonID\*, Salary)

* Related to Person table. Every employee is a person.

Tenant (TenantID, PersonID\*)

* Related to Person table. Every tenant is a person.

Bank\_Account (BankAccountID, PersonID\*, AccountNumber, SortCode)

Manager (ManagerID, EmployeeID\*)

* Related to Employee table. Every manager is an employee.

Building (BuildingID, BuildingNameOrNum, Street, PostCode)

Apartment (ApartmentID, ApartmentNo, NumBedrooms, NumBathrooms, TotalArea, BuildingID\*, ManagerId\*)

* Related to Building table. Every Building ‘contains’ an apartment.

Lease (LeaseID, ApartmentID\*, ManagerID\*, StartDate, Duration, Rent)

* Related to Apartment and LeaseTenant table. Every lease is ‘assigned to’ an apartment and every tenant ‘signs’ a lease which creates a LeaseTenant table that uses the TenantID and LeaseID as foreign keys.

LeaseTenant (LeaseID\*, TenantID\*)

Office (OfficeID, ApartmentID\*, ManagerID\*)

* Related to Apartment. Every office is ‘contained in’ an apartment.

Technician (TechnicianID, EmployeeID\*)

* Related to Employee table. Every technician is an employee.

Skill (SkillID, SkillName)

* Related to Technician through a TechnicianSkills table. Every technician is ‘skilled in’ a skill. As this is a many to many relationship a TechnicianSkills table is created using primary keys from Technician and Skills as foreign keys – TechnicianID and SkillID.

TechnicianSkill (TechnicianID\*, SkillID\*)

**SQL Querying – Query 1**

QA wants to know which of its current leases and apartments are still able to accommodate tenants and how many it can accommodate.

SELECT alt.LeaseID, alt.ApartmentNo, CONCAT(Building.BuildingNameorNum, ' ', Building.Street, ' ', Building.PostCode) AS 'Address',(alt.NumBedrooms - alt.NumTenants) AS 'Number of Free Bedrooms'

FROM (SELECT Apartment.ApartmentNo,Apartment.NumBedrooms,Apartment.BuildingID,lt.LeaseID,lt.NumTenants

FROM Apartment

INNER JOIN (SELECT LeaseTenants.LeaseID,LeaseTenants.TenantID, Lease.ApartmentID, COUNT(\*) AS 'NumTenants'

FROM LeaseTenants

INNER JOIN Lease ON LeaseTenants.LeaseID = Lease.LeaseID WHERE (SUBDATE(CURRENT\_DATE, INTERVAL Lease.Duration MONTH) < Lease.StartDate) GROUP BY LeaseTenants.LeaseID)lt ON lt.ApartmentID = Apartment.ApartmentID)alt

INNER JOIN Building ON alt.BuildingID = Building.BuildingID WHERE (alt.NumBedrooms - alt.NumTenants > 0)

ORDER BY `Number of Free Bedrooms` DESC;

This query finds all current, non-expired leases for apartments where there are more bedrooms than tenants living in the apartment. The query is ordered by the number of free bedrooms in descending order.

The query selects the leaseID, ApartmentNo, Address(concatenation of BuildingNameorNum, Street and PostCode) and the Number of Free Bedrooms(which is the number of tenants subtract number of bedrooms in the apartment), from apartment and inner joins it with a subquery.

This subquery selects all ongoing leases and checks that they are not expired, by using: WHERE (SUBDATE(CURRENT\_DATE, INTERVAL Lease.Duration MONTH) < Lease.StartDate).

This takes the current date and subtracts the number of months of the duration of the contract. If this is less than the lease start date, the contract has not yet expired.

These found ongoing leases are then inner joined to the LeaseTenants table. Now the number of tenants in each ongoing lease can be discovered by counting entry, using: “COUNT(\*) AS 'NumTenants' ”, and grouping the LeaseID counts together using: “GROUP BY LeaseTenants.LeaseID“.

The previous query selects the buildingID of the selected apartments on the lease This query is then inner joined with the building table using buildingID. This is done so that the address of the apartment can be displayed as it is stored within the building table.

The final where clause then ensures that only apartments where there are more bedrooms than tenants are selected.

**SQL Querying – Query 2**

QA wants to know how many of the bedrooms within their buildings are ensuite, to accommodate for the students who have signed the contract that gives them an ensuite.

SELECT Building.BuildingID AS "Building", Apartment.ApartmentNo AS "Apartment No", Apartment.NumBedrooms AS "Bedrooms", Apartment.NumBathrooms AS "Bathrooms"

FROM Building

LEFT JOIN Apartment ON Apartment.BuildingID = Building.BuildingID

WHERE Apartment.NumBedrooms = Apartment.NumBathrooms;

This query is to make sure that a tenant who applied for a ensuite room gets one, it would be ran before tenants applied so that management would have a figure of how many of these rooms they can lease out.

The query selects the BuildingID, ApartmentNumber, ApartmentNumBedrooms

**SQL Querying - Query 3**

QA wants to conduct an end of year review into the performance of their managers and want to reward their 3 hardest working managers with a bonus. This query returns the 3 managers that have the most leases managed.

SELECT Manager.ManagerID, Person.FName AS 'First Name', Person.SName AS 'Surname', COUNT(Lease.ManagerID) AS 'Leases Managed' FROM Person

INNER JOIN Employee on Person.PersonID = Employee.PersonID

INNER JOIN Manager on Employee.EmployeeID = Manager.EmployeeID

INNER JOIN Lease on Manager.ManagerID = Lease.ManagerID

GROUP BY Person.PersonID

ORDER BY COUNT(Lease.ManagerID) DESC

LIMIT 3;

This query displays each managers ID, name and most importantly the number of leases they manage. The query makes use of the aggregate function COUNT(), joins all the relevant tables and then orders the managers so the hardest working 3 appear, with the hardest working at the top.

**SQL Querying - Query 4**

QA wants to conduct an end of year review into their technicians and specifically want to know who the most valuable technicians are to potentially give a raise to. QA wants a list of all technicians with multiple skills and to see their current salary.

SELECT Technician.TechnicianID, CONCAT(Person.FName, ' ', Person.SName)AS 'Technician Name', Employee.Salary, COUNT(\*)AS 'Number of Skills'

FROM TechnicianSkill

INNER JOIN Technician ON TechnicianSkill.TechnicianID = Technician.TechnicianID

INNER JOIN Employee ON Technician.EmployeeID = Employee.EmployeeID

INNER JOIN Person ON Employee.PersonID = Person.PersonID

GROUP BY Technician.TechnicianID

HAVING COUNT (\*)>1;

The Query selects all relevant information about the technician such as, ID, name, salary and their number of associated skills. This query should limit the data to only technicians with more than 1 skill which is specified by the aggregate “HAVING COUNT (\*)>1” function.

The latter two joins to “Employee” and “Person” are there so the initial select can return the “Employee.Salary” and “CONCAT (Person.FName, ' ', Person.SName)AS 'Technician Name'” respectively.

The query also uses the “GROUP BY” Keywords to allow the “COUNT” function to count the number of skills for each technician as opposed to not having the “GROUP BY” Keywords and it counting all technician’s skills**Coping with changes**

**Expansion Plan**

There is an increasing number of tenants in Queens Accommodation and there are no longer enough rooms to fulfil all the requests. As a result of this Queens would like to add more buildings to their portfolio. They have decided to purchase space in a different area of Belfast where the rent for tenants would be cheaper as this was another concern. Queens will need to hire more technicians and managers to cope with this change, however with there being more buildings, Queens would like more employees to carry out trivial jobs such as cleaning empty apartments or helping new tenants move in. Due to the seasonal nature of these jobs they have decided to offer these as casual contracts to current tenants instead of year-round contracts. They would also like all their employees to be assigned to one area to ensure work can be carried out quickly and efficiently should problems arise.

**System Changes**

Firstly, there will need to be an Area table created that would be connected to Building in the ERD with a one-to-many relationship. This allows prospective tenants to decide between different areas for their stay and they can research the advantages of them. The Area table would contain a primary key of AreaID and contain the area name, e.g. “Malone Road” or “City Centre”. Additionally, AreaID will be used as a foreign key in the Building table and another which I’ll discuss later.

In order to allow tenants to be employees there needs to be some changes to the current ERD and the relationships modelled. As there are now two different types of employee, I would model it the same way as Person with the table splitting into two directly under it. Employee now needs to have PermanentEmployee and CasualEmployee under it with many-to-many relationships instead of Technician and Manager which will be directly under Permanent Employee with the same relationships to PermanentEmployee as was previously modelled when linked to Employee. The CasualEmployee table will also have a link to the Tenant table. This relationship would be one-to-one.

In the same way as the Technician and Skills were modelled CasualEmployee will have a many-to-many ‘skilled in’ relationship with a new table called CasualSkills which will have a primary key of SkillID and skill names such as “cleaning” or “admin”. Due to this many-to-many relationship when it comes to implementing the database a table will need to be created called CasualEmployeeSkills which will have the same principle as the TechnicianSkills table with the primary keys of the participating entity sets - CasualEmployeeID and CasualSkillsID used as foreign keys in this table. I do not see any need for this table to be shown on the new ERD.

With there now being such a range of employees there would also be reason to include an EmployeeContract table that has a one to one relationship with Employee. This table could potentially be left out of the ERD. Due to the expansion causing there to be jobs across Belfast this table should include the foreign key AreaID which means an employee is only specific to that area.

The salary attribute would be taken from employee and put in PermanentEmployee. The corresponding attribute in the CasualEmployee table would be hourly rate. The reason for this is because casual employees essentially have zero-hour contracts and will be paid an hourly rate as opposed to Technicians and Managers who will be paid a fixed salary.

**Answer to hardness question**

**Individual Contributions Record**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Student Number | Task(i) | Task(ii) | Task(iii) | Task(iv) | Group Member Totals |
| David Alan Mackenzie | 40238376 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Daniel White | 40233631 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peter Sleith | 40237264 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nathan Donaghy | 40226743 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | TOTAL | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  |

**Individual Contributions Narrative**

Nathan Donaghy 40226743:

I spent a lot of my time working on the ER diagram trying to figure out what entities were needed and the the links and constraints between these entities. However, my initial diagram was quite complex, so I worked alongside Peter Sleith to simplify it down to what was used in the submission. I also completed the constraints and assumptions write up for the ERD in the report. In addition to this, David Mackenzie and I worked together to complete createdb37, ensuring all foreign key constraints worked and were used correctly. For part 2, I also created the cleandb37, ensuring all tables were dropped in the correct order. Furthermore, I was responsible for designing and creating query 1 in our groups querydb48 file.

David Mackenzie 40238376:

I opted to using a GitHub repo to keep all the work together, which helped our group a lot in seeing what everyone worked on. Nathan, Keelan and I drew up the first version of the ER diagram in the first meeting, this gave us a basis to work on in the future and it has since been changed a lot but follows a similar pattern to the first version. I wrote the queries for what the tables would largely follow throughout the rest of the project, which were in older files to the newly submitted createdb37.sql file, this meant simple changes and additions were easily added. I created the 2nd query in our querydb37 file, I added a comment within the file to make it clear what it does.

Keelan Logan 40206821

I was involved in setting up the WhatsApp group chat to organise group meetings. I prepared for and attended said group meetings where I provided suggestions at each one. For part 1 I was involved in the initial design of the ER diagram and was involved in discussions on changes to the diagram later on. For part 2 I created the table schemas page for the report. I also suggested possible changes to the Createdb37.sql file that Nathan and David worked on. In the latter stages of the project my role was coming up with an expansion plan, the changes that the system would need and writing the report used in the submission for part 4.

Daniel White 40233631

During the project I prepared for and attended each group meeting where I participated in discussions on all aspects of the project and made meaningful suggestions for modifications to the ER diagram and for the attributes in each table. Furthermore I added the vast majority of data to the insertdb37 file, and collated other team members insert data into this document as well. In addition to this I was responsible for the third query and during team meetings offered suggestions for the coping with changes section.

Peter Sleith 40237264

I spent a lot of my time during the project working on the ER diagram and it matched the initial brief and was represented well, with me creating and updating the final ER with all the correct relationships between entities, so myself and Nathan Donaghy worked to improve upon an initial design, create the ER diagram and correct any fields that didn’t fit with the initial brief or had been placed into the wrong table in part 2. In addition to this I was responsible for the 4th SQL query and offering suggestions for the coping with changes section.