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### 1 Introduction

LS Corporation experiences major project management issues due to splintered systems that produce subpar communication and insufficient monitoring of project status and operational inefficiencies. A web-based central project management system will be the focus of this coursework because it will solve the current problems. The solution provides a project data consolidation feature together with task management streamlining and team-wide data visibility. Both Oracle SQL Developer Data Modeler and ASP.NET form the foundation of the designed system which creates defined data connections among users and projects and their respective tasks and subtasks and milestones and resources. The combined approach leads to more effective project management because it enables LS Corporation to obtain real-time data updates and enhance coordination through better communication flow.

### **1.1 Aims**

- The development of a centralized project management solution will provide LS
   Corporation with a scalable framework to resolve organizational inefficiencies
   while promoting team-wide cooperation.
- The development of a strong relational database system with workflow models which maintains data consistency and provides user access.
- We will develop a user-friendly web platform that combines advanced features to track projects effectively while allowing smooth user engagement.

### 1.2 Objectives

- Extract significant entities and attributes along with their essential relationships from the case study to define what systems should handle.
- Normalize the database model using techniques up to 3NF to reduce duplications and create structures with proper primary/foreign keys definitions as well as dependencies and constraints.
- The design process and cardinality information should be included when implementing the normalized schema model using Oracle SQL Developer Data Modeler.
- To develop and create DDL scripts to build database tables and load test data while testing the system's capacity through SQL query execution.
- To handle CRUD features for user management alongside interfaces for controlling projects and tasks alongside subtasks and milestones that also support dynamic display of user-project relations and project milestone overview while showing leaderboards per project.
- Make graphical homepage equipped with navigational menus to reach all system features easily.
- Test of CRUD operations and complex queries and error handling will be confirmed using screenshots in the execution of test cases.
- Create manual for users should include detailed instructions paired with pictures and specific guidance to fix potential issues.

### 2 Textual Analysis

Textual Analysis represents a qualitative research methodology which allows investigators to analyze written materials and verbal or pictorial texts to dissect their meaning patterns alongside contextual elements. This approach is widely used in disciplines such as literature, media studies, cultural studies, and sociology to explore how texts convey cultural, social, or political messages (Mckee, 2001).

### 2.1 User and Project

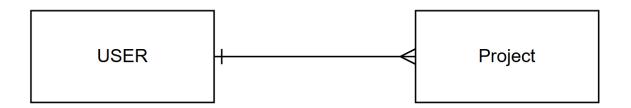


Figure 1: Textual Analysis User and Project

The relationship illustrates the connection between **Users** and **Projects**. The figure indicates that a single user can be associated with multiple projects, establishing a **one-to-many** relationship, which shows one user can participate in several projects simultaneously, each project is managed or worked on by multiple users.

### 2.2 User and Task

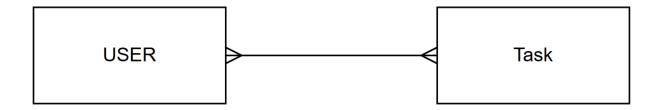


Figure 2: Textual Analysis: User and Task

The relationship illustrates the connection between **Users** and **Task**. The figure indicates that a multiple user can be assigned to multiple tasks, creating a **many-to-many relationship**, which shows while several users can handle several tasks, several tasks are assigned to several users at a time.

### 2.3 Task and Sub-Task



Figure 3: Textual Analysis Task and Sub-Task

The relationship illustrates the connection between **Task** and **Sub-Tasks**. The figure indicates that a single Task has multiple sub-tasks, establishing a **one-to-many** relationship, which shows one Task has several sub-tasks simultaneously, many sub-tasks form a task.

### 2.4 Task and Resources

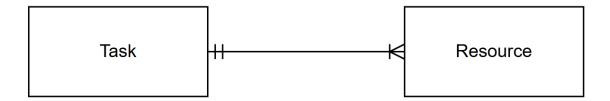


Figure 4: Textual Analysis Task and Resources

The relationship between **Tasks** and **Resources** is represented by a **one-to-many relationship**. This means that a single task can require multiple resources to be completed

### 2.5 Task and Comments

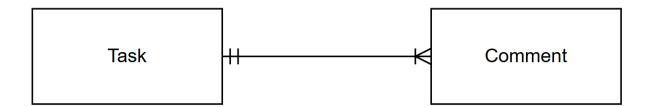


Figure 5: Textual Analysis Task and Comments

The relationship between **Tasks** and **Comments** is a **one-to-many relationship**. This means that a single task can have multiple comments associated with it.

# 2.6 Project and Milestone



Figure 6: Textual Analysis Project and Milestone

The relationship between **Projects** and **Milestones** is a **one-to-many relationship**. This means that a single project can have multiple milestones associated with it. Each milestone represents a significant stage or achievement within the project.

### 3 Initial Entity Relationship Diagram

The Entity-Relationship Diagram (ERD) illustrates how the project management system fundamental structure operates. The system puts projects at its core through an implementation of multiple milestones tracking functions. A project management system enables users to work across multiple projects at once and contains Tasks which can be split into Subtasks for extensive control. Task-related comments enable user communication and users can assign project resources to tasks according to their requirements. The outlined model delivers an effective structure for project management efficiency.

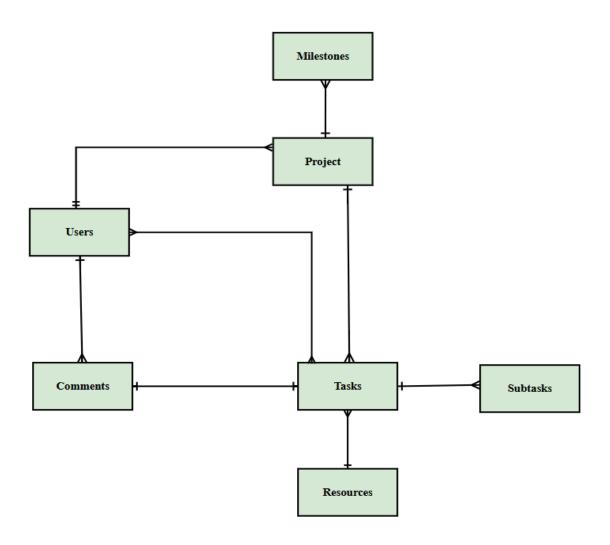


Figure 7: Initial ERD

### 4 Normalization

Normalization is a crucial process in database design that ensures data is logically stored to reduce redundancy and enhance data integrity (Ramez Elmasri, 2024). Normalization is a process of decomposing large tables into smaller, related tables with a view of removing data redundancy which could be a concern while inserting, deleting or updating records in a database. This practice not only corrects inaccuracies and inconsistencies in the information but also allows optimizing the functioning and increase the efficiency of the database system (Ramez Elmasri, pearson, 2024).

Key objectives of Normalization:

- Eliminate Data Redundancy
- Ensure Data Integrity
- Simplify Maintenance
- Optimize Storage

### 4.1 Normalization of Given Figure

### 4.1.1 UNF

UNF - (user\_id, user\_name, user\_email, user\_contact, {project\_id, project\_name, project\_date, project\_status, {task\_id, task\_name, start\_date, due\_date, task\_status}}

### 4.1.2 1NF

We can separate repeating data and repeating group. After separating the repeating data, we need to separate it into 3 different tables and select the Primary Key and Foreign key in the table.

Table in 1NF:

```
User-1 => (<u>user id</u>, user name, user email, user contact)
```

Project-User-1 => (project id, project\_name, project\_start\_date, project due date, project Status, user id\*)

User-Project-Task-1 => (task id, task\_name, start\_date, due\_date, task\_status, user\_id\*, project\_id\*)

### 4.1.3 2NF

For converting 1NF to 2NF we have to we have to eliminate partial dependencies.

For User table, there is only one key, therefore there cannot be any partial dependencies. So, User table is already in 2NF

User-2

}

```
User-2 => (<u>user_id</u>, user_name, user_email, user_contact)
```

For User-Project table, there are two keys, so we need to check for partial dependencies in the User-Project table and remove it.

```
Project-User-2 => {
    project_id -> project_name, project_start_date, project_due_date,
    project_status
    user_id -> (non-key attribute of the project depends on this user)
```

```
Project-2 => (project id, project name, project start date, project due date,
project Status)
Project-User-2 => ((<u>user id</u>, <u>project id</u>) *)
Similarly, For User-Project-Task table, there are two keys, so we need to check for
partial dependencies in the User-Project-Task table and remove it.
Project-User-Task-2{
       task id -> task name, start date, due date, task status
       user id, project id -> (non-key attributes of the task table depends upon this
       table)
}
Task-2 => (<u>task_id</u>, task_name, start_date, due_date, task_status)
Project-User-Task-2 => ((user id, project id, task id) *)
So, tables in 2NF are:
User-3 => (user_id, user name, user email, user contact)
Project-3 => (project id, project name, project start date, project due date,
project_Status)
Project-User-3 => ((user id, project id) *)
Task-3 => (task id, task name, start date, due date, task status)
Project-User-Task-3 => ((user id, project id, task id) *)
```

### 4.1.4 3NF

For converting 2NF to 3NF we must remove transitive dependencies, i.e., when a non-key attribute gives another non-key attribute.

Since there are no transitive dependencies in these tables, the final tables are:

```
User-3 => (user_id, user_name, user_email, user_contact)
```

Project\_3 => (**project\_id**, project\_name, project\_start\_date, project\_due\_date, project\_Status)

Project-User-3 => ((user\_id, project\_id) \*)

Task-3 => (task\_id, task\_name, start\_date, due\_date, task\_status)

Project-User-Task-3 => ((user\_id, project\_id, task\_id) \*)

**5 Integration and Assumptions** 

### 6 Final Entity Relationship Diagram

An Entity-Relationship Diagram (ERD) represents a project management system that contains seven fundamental entities including Users, Projects, Tasks, Subtasks, Comments, Resources and Milestones. Users maintain links with multiple Projects and Tasks along with a delineation between Tasks that include Subtasks for specific management needs. Users can add Comments for task communication whereas Resources denote materials and tools necessary for task fulfillment. Project monitoring uses Milestones as organizational units to follow progress. The information system includes various entities that possess individual properties while maintaining distinct connections between them including the relationship between tasks and users along with tasks and projects and tasks and resources and milestones connecting to projects.

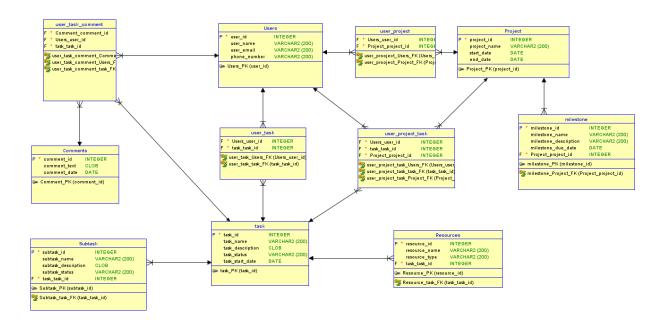


Figure 8: Final ERD

# 7 Data Dictionary

### 7.1 User Table

Attribute Name	Data Type	Description
User_ID	INTEGER	Unique identifier for the user (Primary Key)
User_Name	VARCHAR2(30)	Name of the user
User_Email	VARCHAR2(50)	Email of the user
Phone_number	VAECHAR (200)	Contact number of the user

Table 1: User Table 1

# 7.2 Project Table

Attribute Name	Data Type	Description
Project_ID	INTEGER	Unique identifier for the project (Primary Key)
Project_Name	VARCHAR2(200)	Name of the project
Start_Date	DATE	Project start date
Due_Date	DATE	Project due date

Table 2: Project Table

### 7.3 Milestone Table

Attribute Name	Data Type	Description
Milestone_ID	INTEGER	Unique identifier for the milestone (Primary
		Key)
Milestone_Name	VARCHAR2(200)	Name of the milestone
Milestone_Description	CLOB	Description of MileStone
Due_Date	DATE	Milestone completion due date
Project_ID	INTEGER	References Project_ID from Project table
		(Foreign Key)

Table 3: Milestone Table

### 7.4 Task Table

Attribute Name	Data Type	Description
Task_ID	INTEGER	Unique identifier for the task (Primary Key)
Task_Name	VARCHAR2(200)	Name of the task
Task_Status	VARCHAR2(200)	Status of the project!
Start_Date	DATE	Task start date
Due_Date	DATE	Task due date
Project_ID	INTEGER	References Project_ID from Project table (Foreign
		Key)

Table 4: Task Table

### 7.5 Comment Table

Attribute Name	Data Type	Description
Comment_ID	INTEGER	Unique identifier for the comment (Primary Key)
Comment_text	VARCHAR2(200)	Text content of the comment
Comment_date	DATE	Date when the comment was created

Table 5: Comment Table

### 7.6 Resource Table

Attribute Name	Data Type	Description
Resource_ID	INTEGER	Unique identifier for the resource (Primary
		Key)
Resource_Type	VARCHAR2(200)	Type of the resource
Resource_Name	VARCHAR2(100)	Name of the resource

Table 6: Resource Table

### 7.7 Sub-Task Table

Attribute Name	Data Type	Description
SubTask_ID	INTEGER	Unique identifier for the subtask (Primary Key)
Sub_task_name	VARCHAR2(200)	Name of the SubTask
Sub_Task_description	VARCHAR2(200	Substask Description
Task_ID	INTEGER	References Task_ID from Task table (Foreign
		Key)
Status	VARCHAR2(30)	Status of the subtask

Table 7: Subtask table

### 7.8 User Task Comment Table

Attribute Name	Data Type	Description
Task_ID	INTEGER	References Task_ID from Task table (Foreign Key)
Comment_ID	INTEGER	References Comment_ID from Comment table (Foreign
		Key)
User_ID	INTEGER	References User_ID from User table (Foreign Key)

Table 8: User Task Comment Table

# 7.9 User Project Table

Attribute Name	Data Type	Description
Project_ID	INTEGER	References Project_ID from Project table (Foreign Key)
User_ID	INTEGER	References User_ID from User table (Foreign Key)

Table 9: User Project Table

### 7.10 User Task Table

Attribute Name	Data Type	Description
Task_ID	INTEGER	References Task_ID from Task table (Foreign Key)
User_ID	INTEGER	References User_ID from User table (Foreign Key)

Table 10: User Task Table

# 7.11 User Project Task Table

	Data Type	Description
Attribute Name		
Task_ID	INTEGER	References Task_ID from Task table (Foreign Key)
Project_ID	INTEGER	References Project_ID from Project table (Foreign Key)
User_ID	INTEGER	References User_ID from User table (Foreign Key)

Table 11: User Project Task Table

# 8 Script

### 8.1 Create Statements

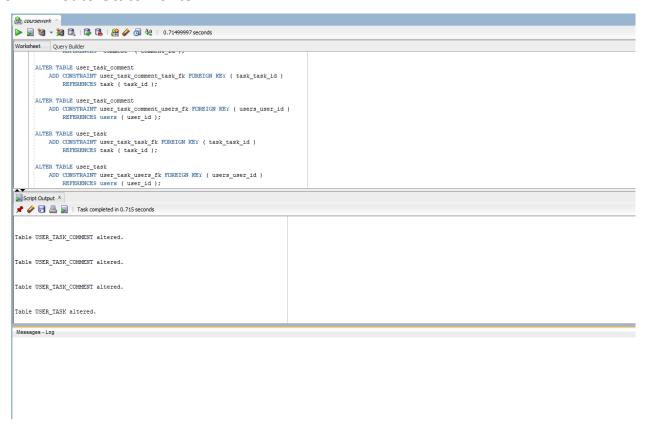


Table 12: Table Creation

### 8.2 Insert Statements

#### 8.2.1 User Table

```
coursework ×
Worksheet Query Builder
             INSERT ALL
                   INTO users (user_id, user_name, user_email, phone_number) VALUES (1, 'Aarav Sharma', 'aarav.sharma@gmail.com', '977-9841234567')
                 INTO users (user_id, user_name, user_email, phone_number) VALUES (2, 'Priya Adhikari', 'priya.adhikari@gmail.com', '977-9851234568')
INTO users (user_id, user_name, user_email, phone_number) VALUES (3, 'Sanjay Thapa', 'sanjay.thapa@gmail.com', '977-9861234569')
INTO users (user_id, user_name, user_email, phone_number) VALUES (4, 'Anisha Poudel', 'anisha.poudel@gmail.com', '977-9871234570')
                 INTO users (user_id, user_name, user_email, phone_number) VALUES (5, 'Rajesh KC', 'rajesh.kc@gmail.com', '977-9881234571')
INTO users (user_id, user_name, user_email, phone_number) VALUES (6, 'Sarita Basnet', 'sarita.basnet@gmail.com', '977-9891234572')
                 INTO users (user_id, user_name, user_email, phone_number) VALUES (8, 'Balta Bashet, salta.bashet, maharjangmail.com', '977-9841234573')

INTO users (user_id, user_name, user_email, phone_number) VALUES (8, 'Kabita Shrestha', 'kabita.shrestha@gmail.com', '977-9861234574')

INTO users (user_id, user_name, user_email, phone_number) VALUES (9, 'Bepak Karki', 'deepak.karki@gmail.com', '977-9861234575')

INTO users (user_id, user_name, user_email, phone_number) VALUES (10, 'Sabina Radia', 'deepak.karki@gmail.com', '977-9861234575')
                 INTO users (user_id, user_name, user_email, phone_number) VALUES (10, 'Sabina Rai', 'sabina.rai@gmail.com', '977-9871234576')
INTO users (user_id, user_name, user_email, phone_number) VALUES (11, 'Prakash_qurung@gmail.com', '977-981234577')
INTO users (user_id, user_name, user_email, phone_number) VALUES (12, 'Neha Tamang', 'neha.tamang@gmail.com', '977-981234578')
INTO users (user_id, user_name, user_email, phone_number) VALUES (13, 'Suraj Magdar', 'yuraj.magdar@gmail.com', '977-981234579')
INTO users (user_id, user_name, user_email, phone_number) VALUES (14, 'Pratima.bk/gmail.com', '977-981234580')
INTO users (user_id, user_name, user_email, phone_number) VALUES (15, 'Bipin Limbu', 'bipin.limbu@gmail.com', '977-981234581')
INTO users (user_id, user_name, user_email, phone_number) VALUES (17, 'Nabin Bhaltarai', 'nabin.bhattarai@gmail.com', '977-981234582')
INTO users (user_id, user_name, user_email, phone_number) VALUES (18, 'Raim) Bhaltarai', 'nabin.bhattarai@gmail.com', '977-981234581')
INTO users (user_id, user_name, user_email, phone_number) VALUES (18, 'Raim Anabattari', 'rabin.bhattarai@gmail.com', '977-981234581')
INTO users (user_id, user_name, user_email, phone_number) VALUES (18, 'Raim Anabattari', 'rabin.bhattarai@gmail.com', '977-981234581')
                 INTO users (user_id, user_name, user_email, phone_number) VALUES (19, 'Bikash Oli', 'bikash.oli@gmail.com', '977-9841234585')
INTO users (user_id, user_name, user_email, phone_number) VALUES (20, 'Puja Subedi', 'puja.subedi@gmail.com', '977-9851234586')
                 SELECT * FROM dual;
 Script Output X
 📌 🧳 🖥 遏 🔋 | Task completed in 0.065 seconds
Table USER_TASK altered.
Table USER TASK altered.
20 rows inserted.
```

Figure 9: User Table Insertion

### 8.2.2 Project Table

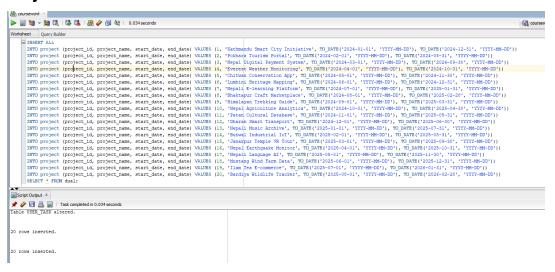


Figure 10: Project Table Insertion

### 8.2.3 Task Table

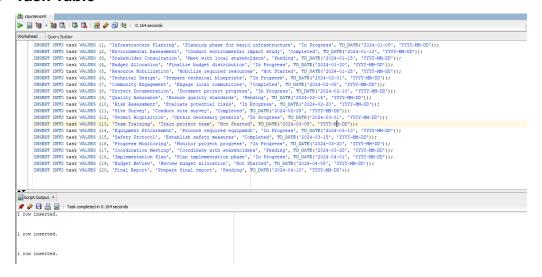


Figure 11: Task Table Insertion

### 8.2.4 Subtask

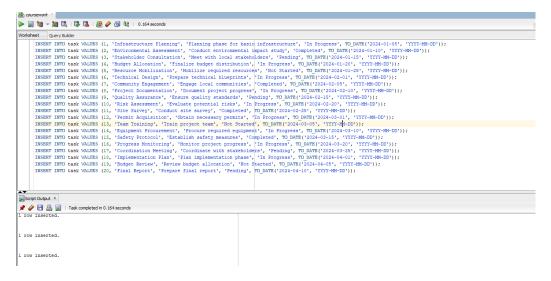


Figure 12: Subtask table insertion

#### 8.2.5 Resource Table

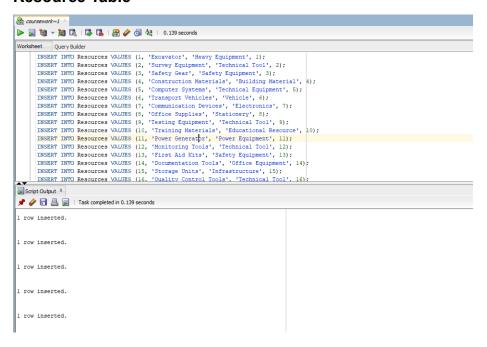


Figure 13: Resource Table insertion

#### 8.2.6 Milestone Table

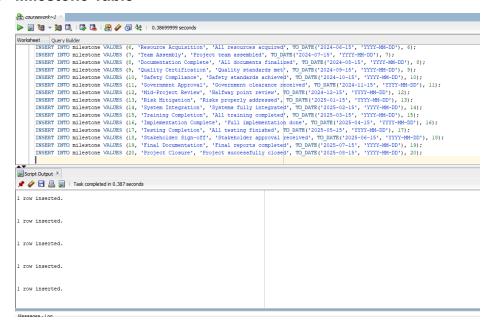


Figure 14: Milestone Table insertion

#### 8.2.7 Comment Table

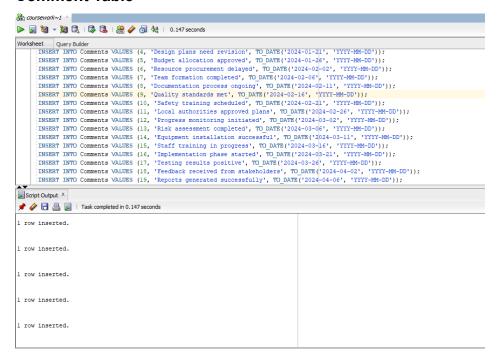


Figure 15: Comment Table insertion

### 8.2.8 User Project

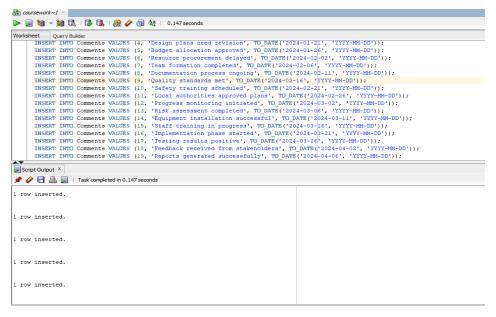


Figure 16: User project Table insertion

### 8.2.9 User Task

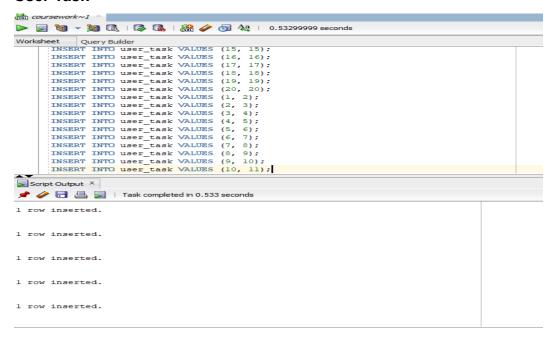


Figure 17: User Task Table insertion

### 8.2.10 User Project task

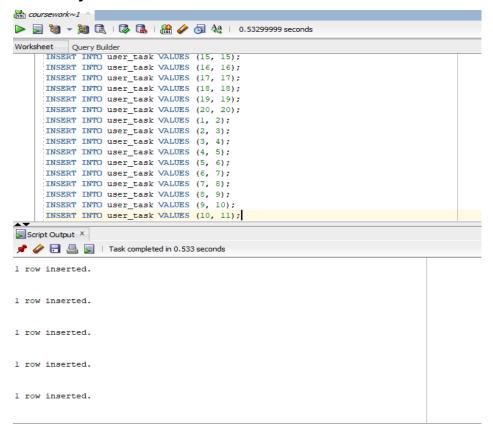


Figure 18: user task table insertion

### 8.2.11 User Task Comment

```
coursework~1 ×
Worksheet
        Query Builder
     INSERT INTO user task comment VALUES (1, 1, 1);
     INSERT INTO user_task_comment VALUES (2, 2, 2);
     INSERT INTO user task comment VALUES (3, 3, 3);
     INSERT INTO user_task_comment VALUES (4, 4, 4);
     INSERT INTO user_task_comment VALUES (5, 5, 5);
     INSERT INTO user_task_comment VALUES (6, 6, 6);
     INSERT INTO user task comment VALUES (7, 7, 7);
     INSERT INTO user task comment VALUES (8, 8, 8);
     INSERT INTO user task comment VALUES (9, 9, 9);
     INSERT INTO user task comment VALUES (10, 10, 10);
     INSERT INTO user_task_comment VALUES (11, 11, 11);
     INSERT INTO user task comment VALUES (12, 12, 12);
     INSERT INTO user_task_comment VALUES (13, 13, 13);
     INSERT INTO user task comment VALUES (14, 14, 14);
     INSERT INTO user task comment VALUES (15, 15, 15);
     INSERT INTO user task comment VALUES (16, 16, 16);
     INSERT INTO user_task_comment VALUES (17, 17, 17);
     INSERT INTO user task comment VALUES (18, 18, 18);
     INSERT INTO user_task_comment VALUES (19, 19, 19);
     INSERT INTO user task comment VALUES (20, 20, 20);
     INSERT INTO user_task_comment VALUES (1, 2, 1);
     INSERT INTO user task comment VALUES (2, 3, 2);
     INSERT INTO user_task_comment VALUES (3, 4, 3);
     INSERT INTO user task comment VALUES (4, 5, 4);
     INSERT INTO user_task_comment VALUES (5, 6, 5);
     INSERT INTO user_task_comment VALUES (6, 7, 6);
     INSERT INTO user_task_comment VALUES (7, 8, 7);
Script Output X
📌 🥜 🔡 🖺 🔋 | Task completed in 0.181 seconds
1 row inserted.
1 row inserted.
1 row inserted.
```

Figure 19: User Task Comment table insertion

### 8.3 Select Statements

### 8.3.1 User Table

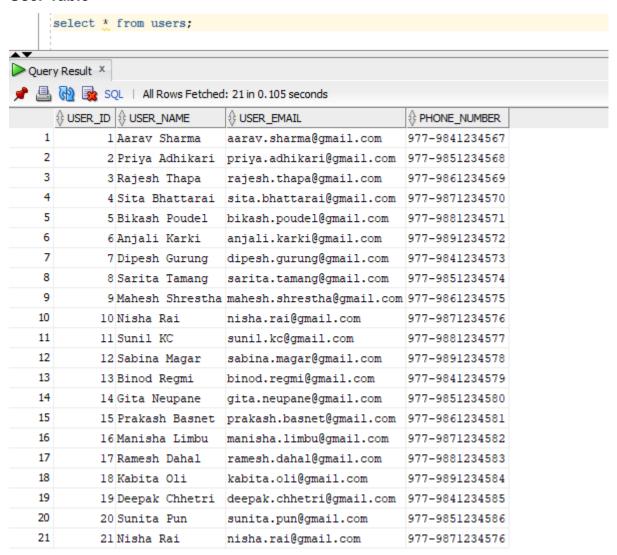


Figure 20: User table select statement

### 8.3.2 Comment Table

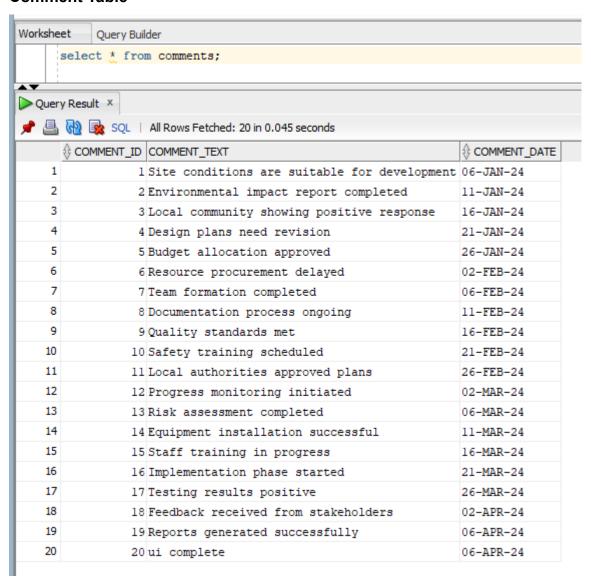


Figure 21: comment table select statement

### 8.3.3 Milestone Table

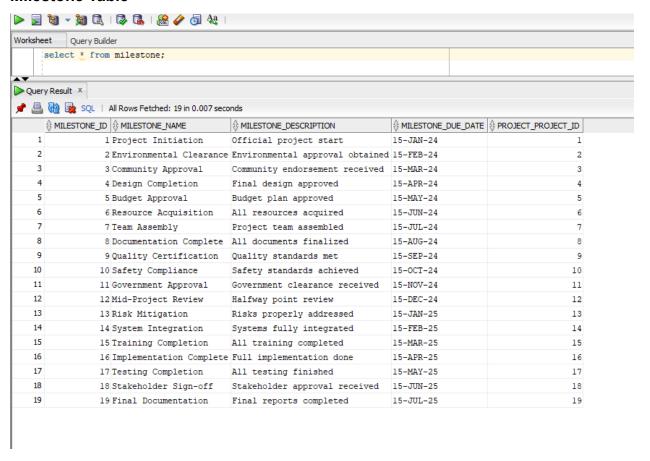


Figure 22: Milestone table select statement

### 8.3.4 Project Table

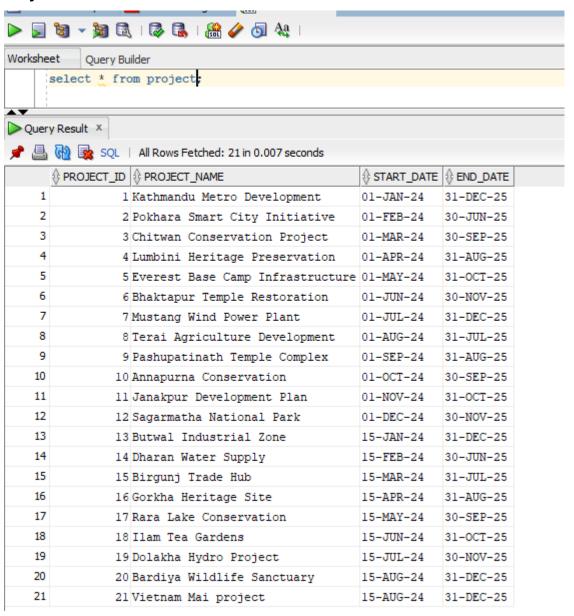


Figure 23: Project Table select statements

### 8.3.5 Resources Table

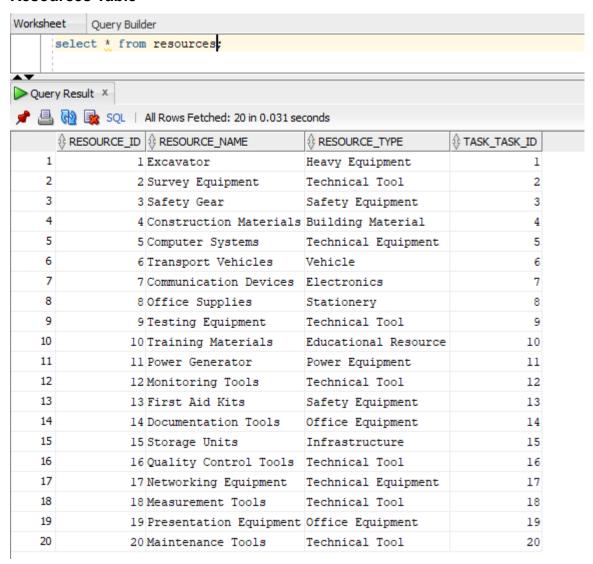


Figure 24: Resource table select statement

#### 8.3.6 Subtask

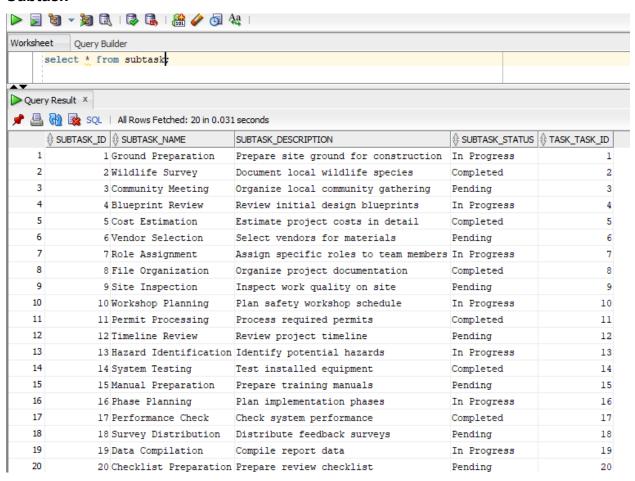


Figure 25: Subtask table select statements

#### 8.3.7 Task Table

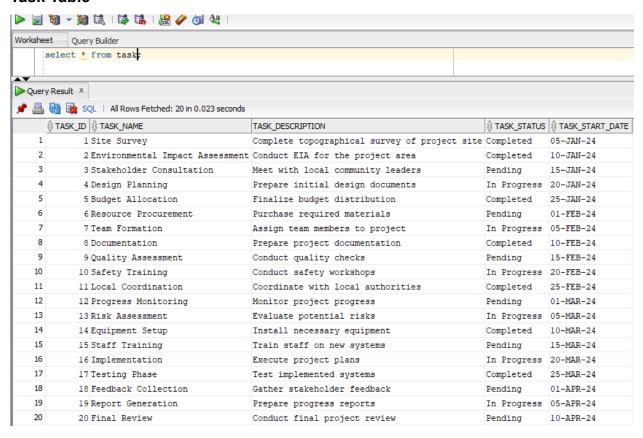


Figure 26: Task Table select statement

# 8.3.8 User Project Table

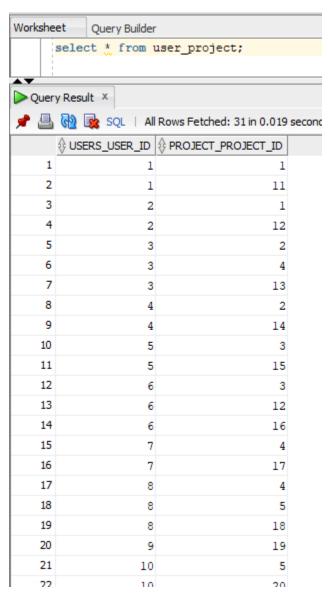


Figure 27: User Project Table

### 8.3.9 User Task Table

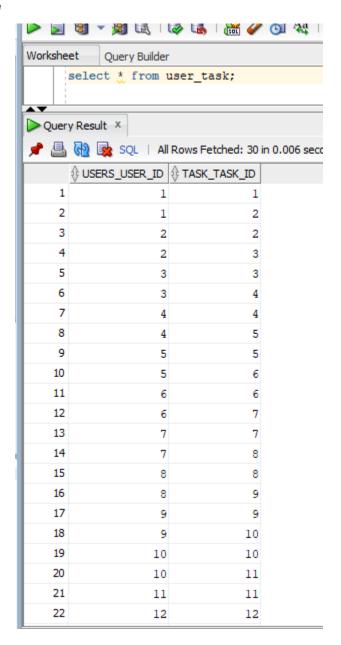


Figure 28: User Task Table

# 8.3.10 User Project Task Table

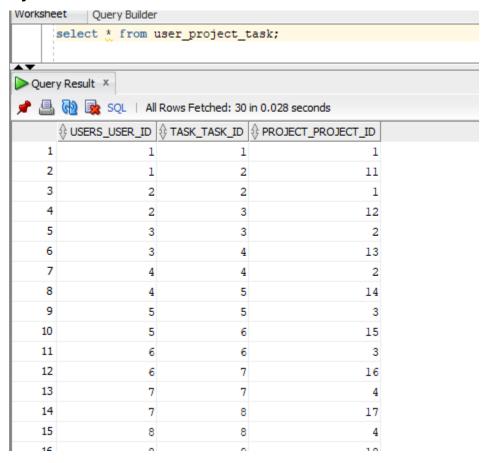


Figure 29: User Project Task Table

### 8.3.11 User Task Comment Table

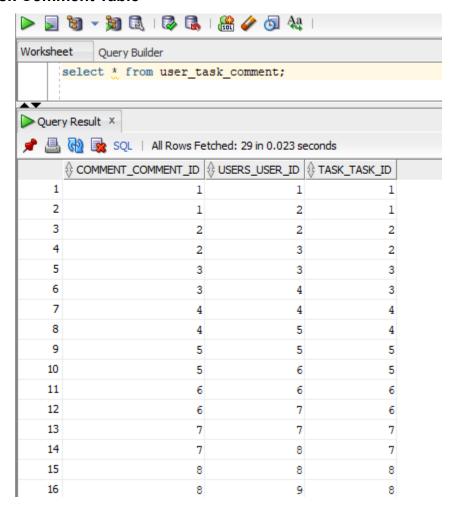


Figure 30: User Task Comment Table

### 9 Form

# 9.1 Home Page

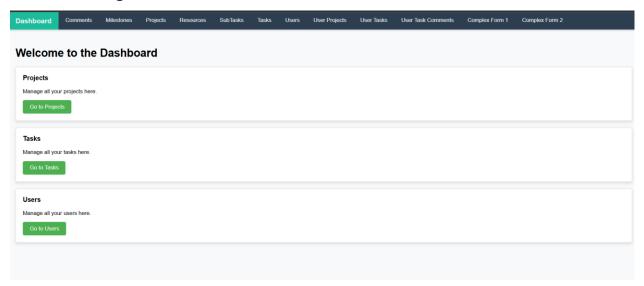


Figure 31: Home Page

### 9.2 Basic Web Forms

### 9.2.1 Users Page

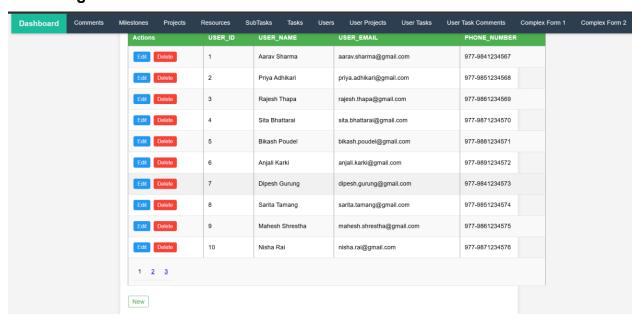


Figure 32: User web form

### 9.2.2 Project Page

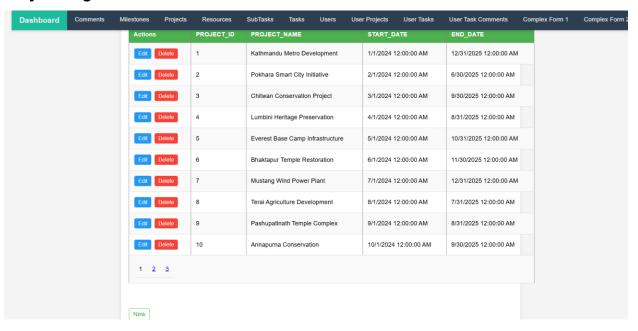


Figure 33: Project web from

### 9.2.3 Task Page



Figure 34: Task web form

# 9.2.4 Sub task Page

Actions	SUBTASK_ID	SUBTASK_NAME	SUBTASK_DESCRIPTION	SUBTASK_STATUS	TASK_TASK_ID
Edit Delete	1	Ground Preparation	Prepare site ground for construction	In Progress	1
Edit Delete	2	Wildlife Survey	Document local wildlife species	Completed	2
Edit Delete	3	Community Meeting	Organize local community gathering	Pending	3
Edit Delete	4	Blueprint Review	Review initial design blueprints	In Progress	4
Edit Delete	5	Cost Estimation	Estimate project costs in detail	Completed	5
Edit Delete	6	Vendor Selection	Select vendors for materials	Pending	6
Edit Delete	7	Role Assignment	Assign specific roles to team members	In Progress	7
Edit Delete	8	File Organization	Organize project documentation	Completed	8
Edit	q	Site Inspection	Inspect work quality on site	Pending	q

Figure 35: Subtask webform

### 9.2.5 Milestone Page

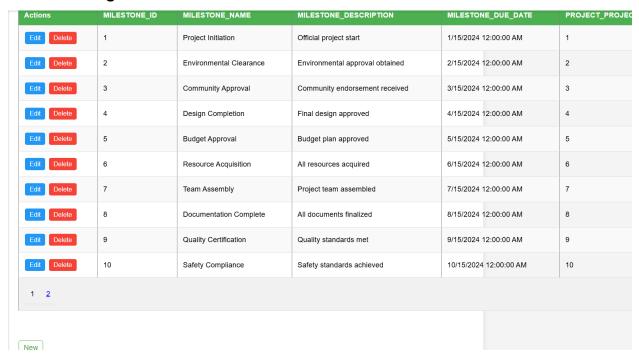


Figure 36: Milestone page

### 9.3 Complex web Form and Queries

#### 9.3.1 User Project

#### Ouery

SELECT p.PROJECT\_ID, p.PROJECT\_NAME, p.START\_DATE, p.END\_DATE, u.USER\_ID, u.USER\_NAME, u.USER\_EMAIL, u.PHONE\_NUMBER FROM PROJECT p, USER\_PROJECT up, USERS u WHERE p.PROJECT\_ID = up.PROJECT\_PROJECT\_ID AND up.USERS\_USER\_ID = u.USER\_ID AND (u.USER\_ID = :users)

#### Complex Form



Figure 37: Complex form User Project

### 9.3.2 Project Milestone

### Ouery

SELECT p.PROJECT\_ID, p.PROJECT\_NAME, m.MILESTONE\_ID, m.MILESTONE\_NAME, m.MILESTONE\_DESCRIPTION, m.MILESTONE\_DUE\_DATE FROM PROJECT p, MILESTONE m WHERE p.PROJECT\_ID = m.PROJECT\_PROJECT\_ID AND (p.PROJECT\_ID = :product)

#### Complex Form



Figure 38: Complex form User Milestone

### **10 Further Discussion**

# 10.1 Tools and Technology

- ASP.NET For developing the web-based database application
- C# Primary backend programming language.
- Oracle SQL Developer Data Modeler Used for designing and modelling the database schema
- Oracle SQL Developer For database management and execution of SQL queries.
- Microsoft Visual Studio Integrated Development Environment (IDE) for coding and debugging the application.
- Microsoft Word For documentation and report preparation.

### 11 Conclusion

The project required creating a web-based database application through combination of ASP.NET Complete and C programming language with Oracle SQL Developer technology. The project task involved creating an Entity-Relationship Diagram (ERD) alongside normalization steps and system development for controlling project task management efficiently. Hands-on work delivered practical abilities to model databases and perform SQL queries in addition to building entire web applications.

The project results proved that standardized database planning systems lead to better data security and integrity as well as system performance in actual business implementations. The opportunity to work with ASP.NET alongside C enabled us to discover important aspects of current web application creation methods. Our education has refined our capacity to create software properly while resolving problems effectively and handling databases proficiently which readies us for future workplace requirements in the field.

# 12 Bibliography

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