Database Final Project - Room Tenant System



Group Members

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1 Introduction

Room Tenant System is an app to help the university staff manage which room is currenly occupied and which are not. The issue with the current implementation in State Polytechnic of Malang is flawed, in that there is no way for anyone to check whether the room is occupied or not other than manually contacting the staff. This issue causes confusions among the students and staff.

This document lays out the database design for the Room Tenant System app. It includes the Entity Relationship Diagram, the database schema, and the queries. The queries are written in SQL and the database is designed for MySQL 8.0.

2 Entity Relationship Diagram

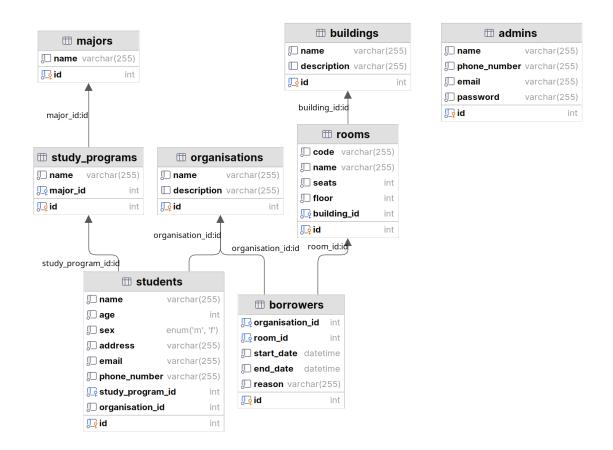


Figure 1: Entity Relationship Diagram of the Room Tenant System

3 Database Schema

The database schema are created using Data Definition Language in SQL. The schema is created to be compatible with MySQL 8.0.

3.1 Admins Table

This table is used to store the data for the admin who will manage the room tenant system in the application. They are the ones who are responsible to review then approve or decline requests.

```
CREATE TABLE `admins`
    `id`
                                     NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
                      INT(11)
                      VARCHAR (255) NOT NULL,
     `phone_number` VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
     email`
                      VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
                      VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL -- hashed with argon2 algorithm
     `password`
);
Y- WHERE
                        = ORDER BY
                            ≎ ∭ email
    ∏id ÷ ∏ name
               1 admin
                 0123456789
                               admin@admin
                                        $argon2i$v=19$m=16,t=2,p=1$YXNkZmFzZGY$80i2ejviWqo0w2cyQ9sWNA
```

Figure 2: Admins table with data

3.2 Majors Table

This table is used to store the data for the majors of the university.

1 Information Technology2 Civil Engineering

Figure 3: Majors table with data

3.3 Study Programs Table

This table is used to store the study programs that are available in the university. Each study program will have a major attached to them.

₹-	WHERE		=- ORDER B	Υ
	. id ÷	□ name	‡	ৣ major_id ‡
1	1	Informatics Engineering		1
2	2	Construction Engineering	I	2
3	3	Business Information Sys	stem	1

Figure 4: Study Programs table with data

3.4 Students Table

This table is used to store the data of the students. Each student stored in the room tenant system will have a study program and an organisation.

```
CREATE TABLE `students`
    `id`
                         INT(11)
                                          NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
                         VARCHAR (255)
                                          NOT NULL,
    `nim`
    `name`
                         VARCHAR (255)
                                          NOT NULL,
                         INT(11)
                                          NOT NULL,
    `age`
    `sex`
                         ENUM ('M', 'F') NOT NULL,
    `address`
                         VARCHAR (255)
                                          NOT NULL,
                                          NOT NULL,
    `email`
                         VARCHAR (255)
    `phone_number`
                        VARCHAR (255)
                                          NOT NULL,
    `study_program_id` INT(11)
                                          NOT NULL
);
```

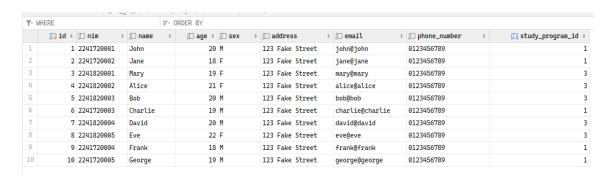


Figure 5: Students table with data

3.5 Organisations Table

This table is used to store the data for the student's organisation. Only an organisation can submit a request to borrow a room.

Ţ.	WHERE		₹ ORDER BY		
"id ÷ " name			□ description	\$	
1	1	Informatics Research Wo	rkshop	An organisation that focuses in informatics research and development	
2	2	Information Technology	Department English Community	An organisation that foster students who are interested in the English language	

Figure 6: Organisations table with data

3.6 Students Organisations Table

This table act as a pivot table that connects the many to many relationship between the student and an organisation. Many to many is used because a single student can join multiple organisations and a single organisations can have multiple student members.

T- W	HERE		=- ORDER BY	
	<u>, id</u> ‡	ৣ student_id ‡	📭 organisation_id 🗧	‡
1	1	1		1
2	2	2	:	2
3	3	3	:	1
4	4	4	:	2
5	5	5	:	1
6	6	6	:	2
7	7	7		1
8	8	8	:	1
9	9	8	:	2
10	10	9	:	1
11	11	10		1
12	12	10		2

Figure 7: Students Organisations table with data

3.7 Buildings Table

```
CREATE TABLE `buildings`
(
    id`    INT(11)    NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
    name`    VARCHAR(255)   NOT NULL,
    description` VARCHAR(255)
);
```

		~₁ ·			
Ţ٠	WHERE		₹ ORDER BY		
	∏oid ≎	□ name	÷	□ description	÷
1	1	Civil Engineering Buildi	ing	Building that houses both Civil Engineering and Information Technology Department	
2	2	Mechanical Engineering E	Building	Building that houses the Mechanical Engineering Department	

Figure 8: Buildings table with data

3.8 Rooms Table

```
CREATE TABLE `rooms`
    `id`
                   INT(11)
                                 NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
    `code`
                   VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
    `name`
                   VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
    `seats`
                   INT(11)
                                NOT NULL,
                   INT(11)
    `floor`
                                NOT NULL,
    `building_id` INT(11)
                                NOT NULL
);
```

T-	WHERE		=- ORI	DER BY		
	<u></u> ; id ‡	□ code ‡	□ name ‡	□ seats ÷	∏ floor ÷	\square building_id \div
1	1	TR-1	Theory Room 1	30	6	1
2	2	PL-1	Project Lab 1	32	7	1
3	3	PL-2	Project Lab 2	24	7	1
4	4	TR-1	Theory Room 1	28	2	2

Figure 9: Rooms table with data

3.9 Borrowed Rooms Table

This table is used to store all of the borrowed rooms. A student can represent an organisation and request a room which will then get reviewed and approved or rejected by the admin.

```
CREATE TABLE `borrowed_rooms`
(
    `id`
                                                                  NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
                       INT(11)
    `student_id`
                       INT(11)
                                                                  NOT NULL,
    `organisation_id` INT(11)
                                                                  NOT NULL,
    `room_id`
                       INT(11)
                                                                  NOT NULL,
    `start_date`
                       DATETIME
                                                                  NOT NULL,
    `end_date`
                       DATETIME
                                                                  NOT NULL,
                       VARCHAR (255)
                                                                  NOT NULL,
    `reason`
    `status`
                       ENUM('PENDING', 'APPROVED', 'REJECTED') NOT NULL,
    `approved_by`
                       INT(11)
                                                                  NULL,
    `requested_at`
                       DATETIME
                                                                  NOT NULL
);
```

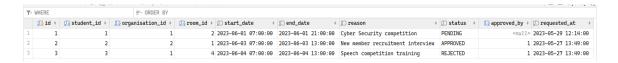


Figure 10: Borrowed Rooms table with data

3.10 Table Constraints

These are the constraints that is attached to each table. This process uses the ALTER TABLE command to add a foreign key to the respective tables. This process is done last to make it more flexible when adding a constraint since both table need to be exists before we can attach the constraint.

```
ALTER TABLE `students`
    ADD FOREIGN KEY (`study_program_id`) REFERENCES `study_programs` (`id`);
ALTER TABLE `study_programs`
    ADD FOREIGN KEY (`major_id`) REFERENCES `majors` (`id`);
ALTER TABLE `students_organisations`
    ADD FOREIGN KEY (`student_id`) REFERENCES `students` (`id`);
ALTER TABLE `students_organisations`
    ADD FOREIGN KEY (`organisation_id`) REFERENCES `organisations` (`id`);
ALTER TABLE `borrowed_rooms`
    ADD FOREIGN KEY (`organisation_id`) REFERENCES `organisations` (`id`);
ALTER TABLE `borrowed_rooms`
    ADD FOREIGN KEY ('room_id') REFERENCES 'rooms' ('id');
ALTER TABLE `borrowed_rooms`
    ADD FOREIGN KEY (`student_id`) REFERENCES `students` (`id`);
ALTER TABLE `borrowed_rooms`
    ADD FOREIGN KEY (`approved_by`) REFERENCES `admins` (`id`);
ALTER TABLE `rooms`
    ADD FOREIGN KEY (`building_id`) REFERENCES `buildings` (`id`);
```

4 Populating Data

As it stands currently, the database is empty. This section contains the query used to populate the database using dummy data to simulate a real case scenario. This process is also known as *data seeding*.

```
INSERT INTO `admins` (`id`, `name`, `phone_number`, `email`, `password`)
 - real value: `password`, hash salt: `asdfasdf`, algorithm: argon2
VALUES (1, 'admin', '0123456789', 'admin@admin', '$argon2i$v=19$m=16,t=2,p=1$YXNkZmFzZGY$80i2ejviWqo0w2cyQ9sWNA');
INSERT INTO `majors` (`id`, `name`)
INSERT INTO `study_programs` (`id`, `name`, `major_id`)
VALUES (1, 'Informatics Engineering', 1),
       (2, 'Construction Engineering', 2),
(3, 'Business Information System', 1);
INSERT INTO `organisations` (`id`, `name`, `description`)
VALUES (1, 'Informatics Research Workshop', 'An organisation that focuses in informatics research and development'),
       (2, 'Information Technology Department English Community',
       'An organisation that foster students who are interested in the English language');
INSERT INTO `students` (id, nim, name, age, sex, address, email, phone_number, study_program_id)
VALUES (1, '2241720001', 'John', 20, 'M', '123 Fake Street', 'john@john', '0123456789', 1),
       (2, '2241720002', 'Jane', 18, 'F', '123 Fake Street', 'jane@jane', '0123456789', 1), (3, '2241820001', 'Mary', 19, 'F', '123 Fake Street', 'mary@mary', '0123456789', 3),
       (4, '2241820002', 'Alice', 21, 'F', '123 Fake Street', 'alice@alice', '0123456789', 3),
       (5, '2241820003', 'Bob', 20, 'M', '123 Fake Street', 'bob@bob', '0123456789', 3),
       (6, '2241720003', 'Charlie', 19, 'M', '123 Fake Street', 'charlie@charlie', '0123456789', 1), (7, '2241820004', 'David', 20, 'M', '123 Fake Street', 'david@david', '0123456789', 3),
       (8, '2241820005', 'Eve', 22, 'F', '123 Fake Street', 'eve@eve', '0123456789', 3),
       (9, '2241720004', 'Frank', 18, 'M', '123 Fake Street', 'frank@frank', '0123456789', 1),
       (10, '2241720005', 'George', 19, 'M', '123 Fake Street', 'george@george', '0123456789', 1);
INSERT INTO `students_organisations` (id, student_id, organisation_id)
VALUES (1, 1, 1),
       (2, 2, 2),
       (3, 3, 1),
       (4, 4, 2),
(5, 5, 1),
       (6, 6, 2),
       (7, 7, 1),
       (8, 8, 1),
       (9, 8, 2),
       (10, 9, 1),
       (11, 10, 1),
       (12, 10, 2);
INSERT INTO `buildings` (`id`, `name`, `description`)
VALUES (1, 'Civil Engineering Building',
         'Building that houses both Civil Engineering and Information Technology Department'),
       (2, 'Mechanical Engineering Building', 'Building that houses the Mechanical Engineering Department');
INSERT INTO `rooms` (`id`, `code`, `name`, `seats`, `floor`, `building_id`)
VALUES (1, 'TR-1', 'Theory Room 1', 30, 6, 1),
       (2, 'PL-1', 'Project Lab 1', 32, 7, 1),
       (3, 'PL-2', 'Project Lab 2', 24, 7, 1),
       (4, 'TR-1', 'Theory Room 1', 28, 2, 2);
INSERT INTO `borrowed_rooms` (id, student_id, organisation_id, room_id, start_date, end_date, reason, approved_by,
```


5 Queries

These are some examples of the queries that might be used on the application.

5.1 Students Related Operations

• Get all students along with their major, study program, and organisation

```
SELECT nim,
       std.name,
       age,
       sex,
       address,
       email,
       phone_number,
       sp.name
                AS study_program,
       m.name
                AS major,
       org.name AS organisation
FROM students_organisations std_org
        JOIN students std ON std_org.student_id = std.id
        JOIN organisations org ON std_org.organisation_id = org.id
        JOIN study_programs sp ON std.study_program_id = sp.id
        JOIN majors m ON sp.major_id = m.id;
```

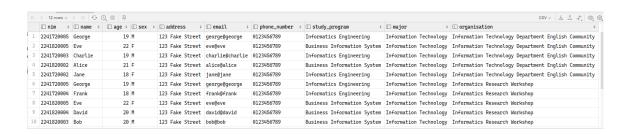


Figure 11: All students query result

• Get all students from Informatics Engineering

```
SELECT nim,
    std.name,
    age,
    sex,
    address,
    email,
    phone_number,
    sp.name AS study_program
FROM students std
    JOIN study_programs sp ON std.study_program_id = sp.id
WHERE sp.name = 'Informatics Engineering';
```



Figure 12: All informatics engineering students query result

• Get all students who requested a room

```
SELECT nim,

std.name,

r.name AS room,

r.floor AS floor,

b.name AS building,

br.status AS status,

br.reason AS reason

FROM borrowed_rooms br

JOIN students std ON br.student_id = std.id

JOIN rooms r ON br.room_id = r.id

JOIN buildings b ON r.building_id = b.id;
```



Figure 13: All borrowing students query result

5.2 Rooms Related Operations

• Get all rooms available for borrowing

```
SELECT r.name,
          description,
          floor,
          b.name as building
FROM rooms r
          JOIN buildings b on r.building_id = b.id;
```

	< 4 rows ∨ > >	⊕ 0, ■ ₹		cs	SV V
	□ name ‡	☐ description ÷	□ floor ÷	□ building	÷
1	Theory Room 1	Building that houses both Civil Engineering and Information Technology Department	6	Civil Engineering Building	
2	Project Lab 1	Building that houses both Civil Engineering and Information Technology Department	7	Civil Engineering Building	
3	Project Lab 2	Building that houses both Civil Engineering and Information Technology Department	7	Civil Engineering Building	
4	Theory Room 1	Building that houses the Mechanical Engineering Department	2	Mechanical Engineering Building	

Figure 14: All rooms query result

• Get all rooms in the 7th floor

```
SELECT r.name,
          description,
          floor,
          b.name as building
FROM rooms r
                JOIN buildings b on r.building_id = b.id
WHERE floor = 7;
```



Figure 15: All rooms in 7th floor