

Project Title: The Design and Database of Smart Home System

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# 1. Critical Evaluation of Database System

# 1.1 Relational Database System

Relational databases simplified data administration by getting rid of redundant and complicated systems. They facilitate the efficiency of processes like selection and joins by organising data into tables. As demonstrated by systems like MORIS, they are generally used because to features like data independence, straightforward query languages, and adaptable storage options. By eliminating duplication, normalisation provides flexibility and adaptability in government, industry, and science while ensuring data integrity.

### Advantages:

- Flexibility Complex queries can be performed using relational algebra or SQL
- \* Scalability The relational model supports large-scale systems with multiple table and complex relationships.

#### **Disadvantages:**

- \* Performance Overhead Maintaining relations and enforcing constraints can introduce overhead, especially for massive datasets.
- \* Complex schema changes Modifying schemas in a relational database can be challenging as applications and relationships grow.

### 1.2 NoSQL Database System

NoSQL databases, often known as "Not Only SQL," are non-relational systems made to process massive amounts of unstructured or semi-structured data in a scalable, distributed, and parallel manner. Emerging alongside internet behemoths like Google and Facebook, they prioritise availability and partition tolerance over rigors ACID compliance, making them excellent at real-time applications, massive data, and exploratory analytics. Non-SQL query languages are used by NoSQL systems, which frequently forgo high consistency in favour of increased scalability and flexibility.

### Advantages:

- \* Scalability NoSQL databases are designed to handle large-scale, distributed and horizontally scalable architectures, making them ideal for big data environments.
- \* Better to unstructured data They are well-suited for handling unstructured or semi-structured data, like JSON or XML, which relational databases struggle with.

#### **Disadvantages:**

- \* Limited Consistency NoSQL databases often sacrifice strong consistency for availability, leading to eventual consistency issues.
- \* Not Ideal for Complex Queries NoSQL databases are generally less efficient with complex queries that require joins or aggregations compared to relational databases.

# 1.3 Graph Database System

Graphs are a useful tool for modelling intricate interactions in fields like biology, social networks, and economic applications like fraud detection and trend prediction. Graph databases are more appropriate than relational databases because they are dynamic, heterogeneous, and schema-less. In this paper, an advanced graph database model for complex analysis, GRAD, is presented. Schema-free analysis is supported by GRAD's versatile "load first, model later" data management capabilities. Advanced data structures, graph coherence integrity criteria, algebraic querying operators, and an adaptable Neo4j-based implementation are some of its salient characteristics.

#### **Advantages**

- \* Adaptability: GRAD can be implemented on various database engines, offering flexibility in system design and deployment.
- \* Ease of Use: Its schema-on-read approach aligns with real-world use cases where data is loaded first and analysed later, offering convenience for analysts.

### **Disadvantages:**

- \* Lack of Rigid Schema: While schema-less models are flexible, they can lead to inconsistencies or unstructured data if not properly managed.
- \* Complexity for New Users: Analysts unfamiliar with graph-based data models may find the system challenging to learn and use effectively.

# 1.4 Distributed database System

A Distributed database is not restricted to a single system. It consists of numerous databases that have been distributed in various areas and connected to one another. Data in a distributed database can be kept in several places and controlled by a computer network separately from other places. As a result, end users will find it easier to access the data. This kind of database might be necessary when users from all over the world need to access it. While there are many distributed databases available, some examples are Foundation DB, MySQL, and Apache Ignite.

### Advantages

- \* Improved Reliability and Availability Data redundancy ensures that even if one node fails, other nodes can provide the data.
- \* Data Sharing Local databases maintain control over their data while still being part of the distributed system.

### Disadvantages

- \* Complexity The design, implementation, and maintenance of distributed systems are significantly more complex than centralized systems.
- \* Security Risks Data transmitted between nodes must be secured to prevent interception or unauthorized access.

# 1.5 Object-Oriented Database System

Databases ensure availability, recovery, and multi-user access by managing shared, dependable, and durable data. They currently handle a variety of needs in CAD, AI, and office automation, having previously concentrated on business applications. Integration with logic, functional, and object-oriented programming is being used to address issues like as "impedance mismatch," which occurs when relational systems have trouble integrating with programming languages.

# <u>Advantages</u>

- \* Enhanced Modelling Capabilities Offers a more intuitive way to model real-world entities and their interactions compared to relational databases.
- \* Data Reusability and Modularity Inheritance and encapsulation enable the reuse of existing object structures and behaviours.

#### <u>Disadvantages</u>

- \* Complexity Learning and implementing OODBMS is challenging due to the need for expertise in object-oriented concepts and database management.
- \* Lack of Standardization Unlike SQL in relational databases, there is no universally accepted query language or standard for OODBMS.

# 2. Database Design

# 2.1 Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) (Logical Model)

The structure of the Smart Home System is represented graphically by an Entity-Relationship (ER) diagram, showing entities like users, devices, homes, and their relationships. It highlights how data flows between tables, illustrating connections such as user roles, device schedules, and notifications.

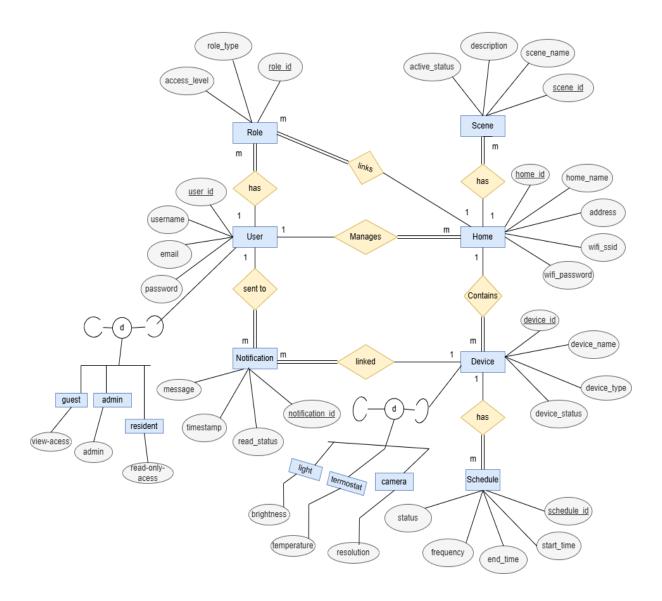


Figure 1: Entity Relation (ER) Diagram for Smart Home System

# 2.2 Relational Schema Mapping

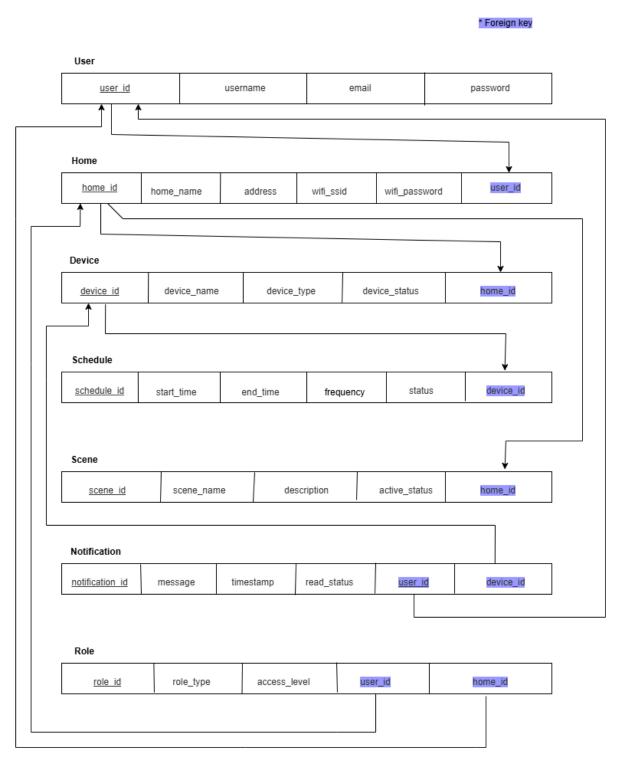


Figure 2: Schema Diagram for Smart Home System

# 3. Database Development

# 3.1 Physical Design of the System

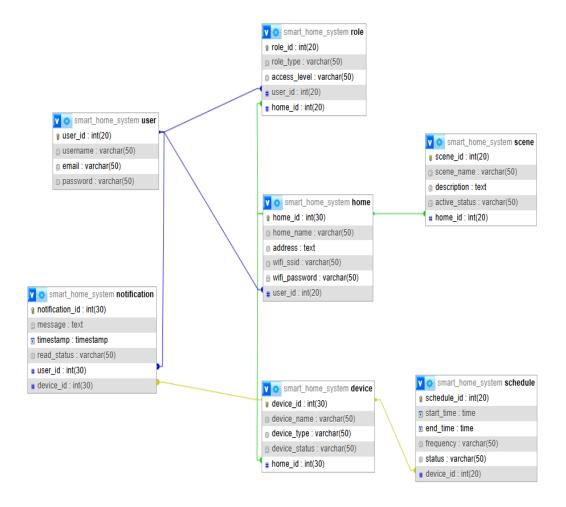


Figure 3: Physical Diagram of Smart Home System

The **Smart Home System** integrates devices, users, and schedules for efficient home automation. The **home** table links users and devices to properties, while the **device** table lists smart devices. **Scenes** enable predefined automation, **schedules** manage timed operations, and **roles** define user permissions. **Notifications** keep users informed about system events, ensuring seamless control and automation.

### 3.2 Tables

Creating a Database of Smart home system to store user, home, device, schedule, scene, notification, role tables.

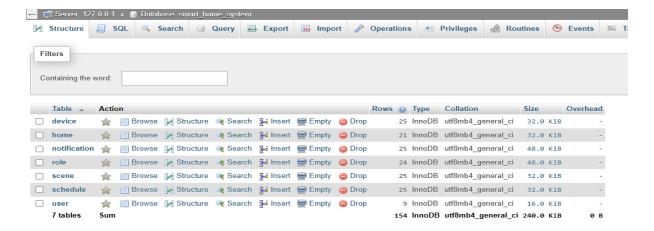


Figure 4: Database table of Smart Home System

#### 3.2.1 User Table

The user table stores details about users of the smart home system, including their name, email, and password. Each user is uniquely identified by its user\_id.



Figure 5: User table Structure of Smart Home System

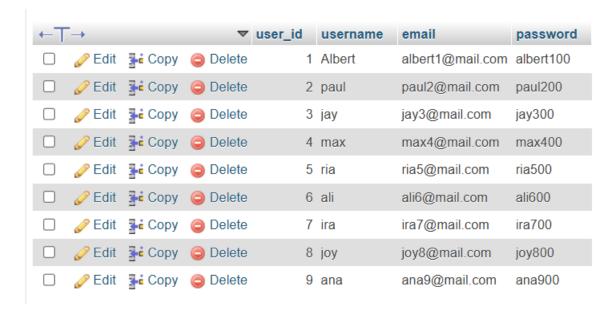


Figure 6: User table of Smart Home System

### 3.2.2 Home Table

This table consists home's name, address, WiFi credentials, and a reference to the user\_id of the homeowner. Each home is uniquely identified by its home\_id.

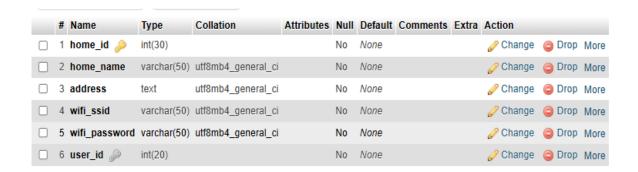


Figure 7: Home table Structure of Smart Home System

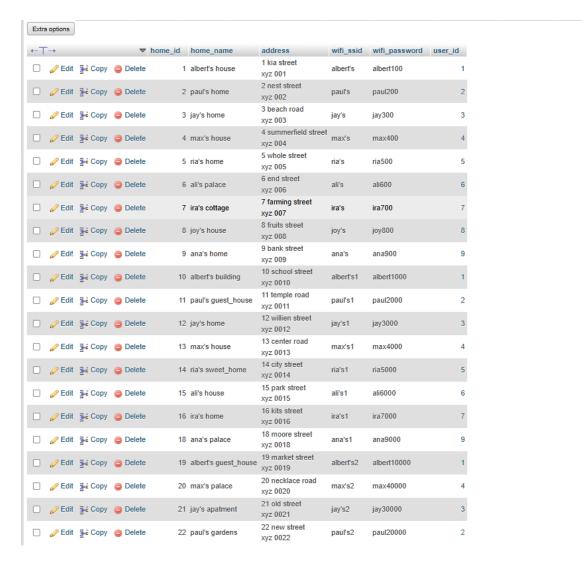


Figure 8: Home table of Smart Home System

#### 3.2.3 Device Table

The device table records device name, status, and the home\_id where the device is installed. Each device has a unique device\_id and may belong to only one home.



Figure 9: Device table Structure of Smart Home System

←T	$\rightarrow$		∀	device_id	device_name	device_type	device_status	home_id
	Ø Edit	<b>3</b> € Copy	Delete	1	living room lights	light	on	1
		<b>≩</b> € Copy	Delete	2	bathroom fan	fan	on	2
	<i> </i>	<b>≩</b> Copy	Delete	3	garage lights	light	off	3
		<b>≩</b> Copy	Delete	4	bed room heater	heater	off	4
	Ø Edit	<b>≩</b> € Сору	Delete	5	kitchen fridge	fridge	on	5
	<i> </i>	<b>≩</b> € Сору	Delete	6	living room speaker	speaker	on	6
	Ø Edit	<b>≩</b> € Сору	Delete	7	backyard lights	light	off	7
		<b>∄</b> Copy	Delete	8	dining room thermostat	thermostat	on	8
	Ø Edit	<b>≩</b> € Сору	Delete	9	main hall thermostat	thermostat	on	9
		<b>∄</b> Copy	Delete	10	pool lights	light	off	10
	Ø Edit	<b>≩</b> € Copy	Delete	11	masterbedroom ac	ac	off	11
		<b>≩</b> € Copy	Delete	12	living room curtains	curtain	off	12
	🥜 Edit	<b>≩</b> Сору	Delete	13	study desk lamp	light	on	13
		<b>≟</b> Copy	Delete	14	store room lights	light	off	14
	🥖 Edit	<b>≩</b> Сору	Delete	15	bedroom lights	light	off	15
		<b>≟</b> Copy	Delete	16	front door camera	camera	on	16
	🥖 Edit	<b>≩</b> Сору	Delete	17	garden water pump	pump	off	1
	<i> </i>	<b>≩</b> Copy	Delete	18	outdoor lights	light	on	18
	🥜 Edit	<b>≩</b> € Сору	Delete	19	kids room light	light	off	19
	<i>⊘</i> Edit	<b>≩</b> € Copy	Delete	20	kids room ac	ac	on	20
		<b>≩</b> Copy	Delete	21	guest room light	light	off	21
		<b>≩</b> Copy	Delete	22	driveway sensor	sensor	off	22
	<i> </i>	<b>≩</b> Copy	Delete	23	kitchen light	light	on	9
		<b>≩</b> Copy	Delete	24	wine cellar cooler	cooler	on	1
	🥖 Edit	<b>≩</b> € Сору	Delete	25	back side camera	camera	on	5

Figure 10: Device table of Smart Home System

#### 3.2.4 Schedule Table

Manages device operation schedules, including start time, end time, frequency, status and associated device\_id.

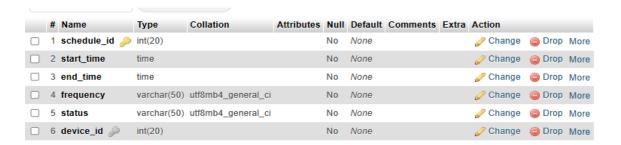


Figure 11: Schedule table Structure of Smart Home System

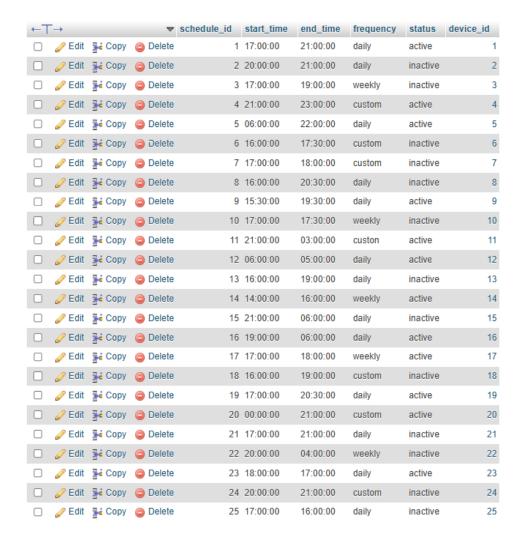


Figure 12: Schedule table of Smart Home System

#### 3.2.5 Scene Table

Defines automation setups for homes, including scene name, description, status, and linked home\_id.

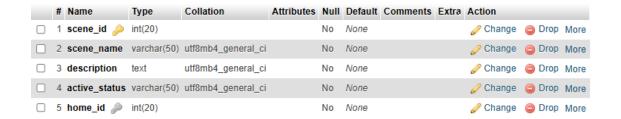


Figure 13: Scene table Structure of Smart Home System

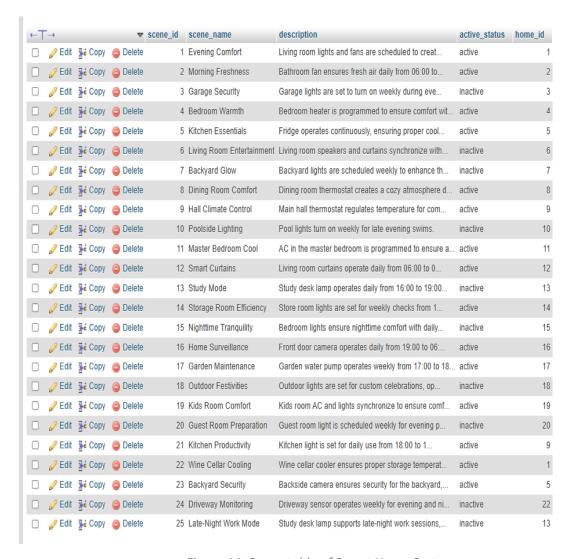


Figure 14: Scene table of Smart Home System

### 3.2.6 Notification Table

Tracks system notifications with message content, timestamp, read status, and references to user\_id and device\_id.

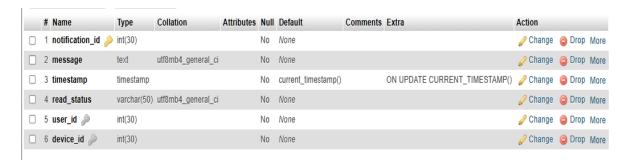


Figure 15: Notification table Structure of Smart Home System



Figure 16: Notification table of Smart Home System

#### 3.2.7 Role Table

Defines roles for users including homes such as admin or resident, with details about role permissions and functionality.



Figure 17: Role table Structure of Smart Home System

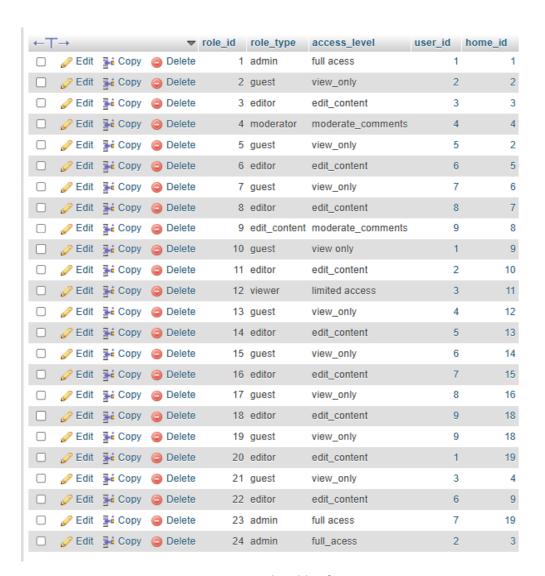


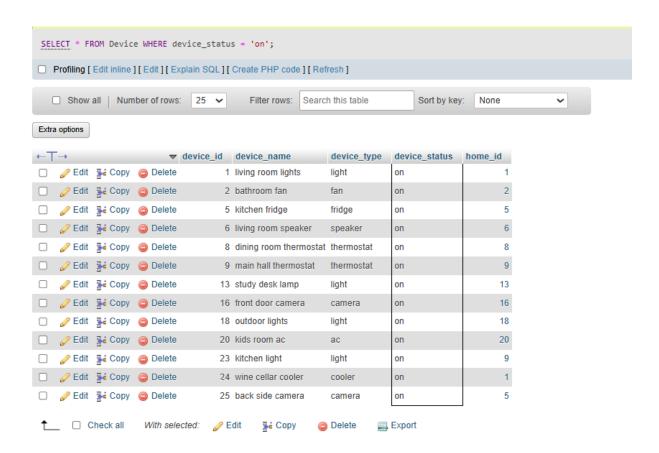
Figure 18: Role table of Smart Home System

# 3.3 Queries Examples

Query 1: Get all the devices that are currently "ON"

#### **Answer:**

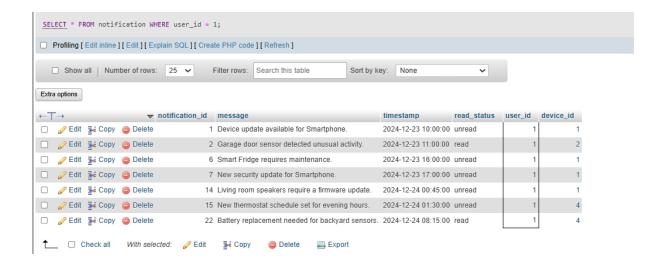
SELECT \* FROM Device WHERE device\_status = 'on';



Query 2: Gel the notification for a specific user

# Answer:

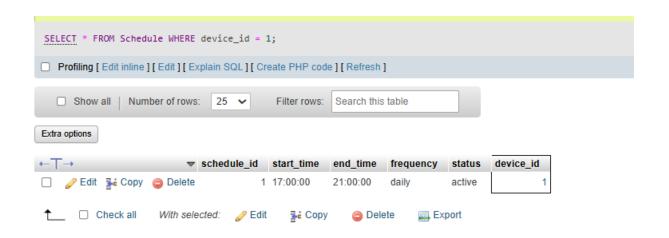
SELECT \* FROM notification WHERE user id = 1;



Query 3: Retrieve all schedules for a specific device

#### Answer:

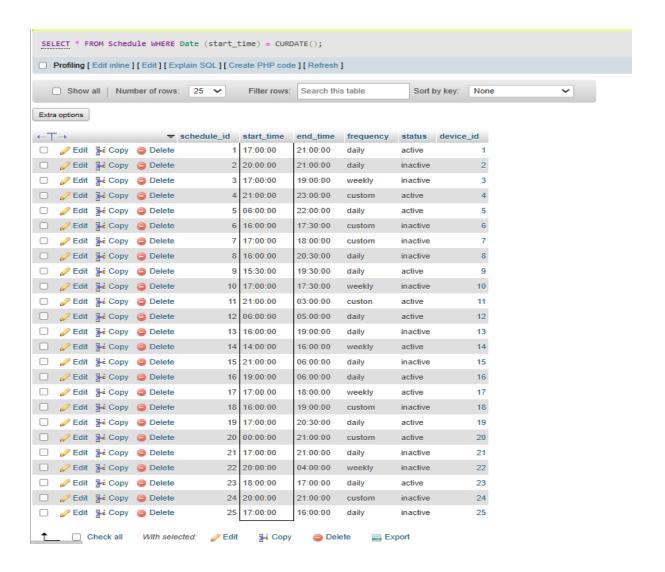
SELECT \* FROM Schedule WHERE device id = 1;



Query 4: Get the user who have devices scheduled to run to day

### Answer:

SELECT \* FROM Schedule WHERE Date (start time) = CURDATE();



Query 5: Get the devices assigned to a specific scene

# Answer:

SELECT device.device\_name from device JOIN scene ON device.home\_id = Scene.home\_id where scene\_scene\_id = 1;



# Query 6: Count all devices in each home

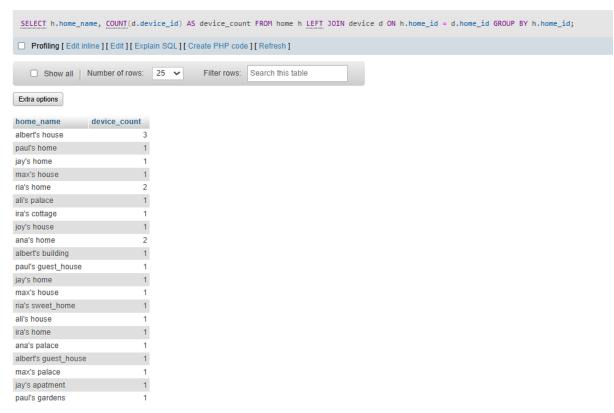
### **Answer:**

SELECT h.home\_name, COUNT(d.device\_id) AS device\_count

FROM home h

LEFT JOIN device d ON h.home\_id = d.home\_id

GROUP BY h.home\_id;



Query 7: Most active users by notifications

### Answer:

SELECT u.username, COUNT(n.notification\_id) AS notification\_count FROM user u

JOIN notification n ON u.user\_id = n.user\_id

GROUP BY u.user\_id

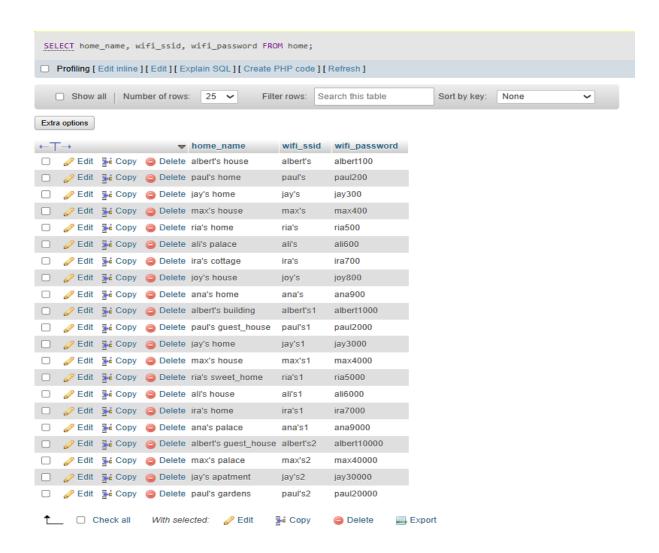
ORDER BY notification\_count DESC;



Query 8: Retrieve home with wifi details

#### Answer:

SELECT home\_name, wifi\_ssid, wifi\_password FROM home;

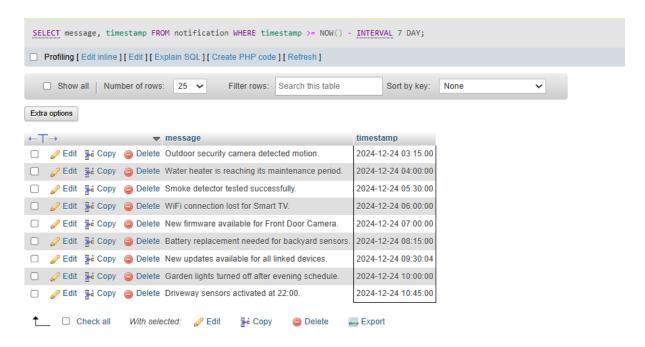


### Query 9: Recent notifications (last 7 days)

#### **Answer:**

SELECT message, timestamp FROM notification

WHERE timestamp >= NOW() - INTERVAL 7 DAY;



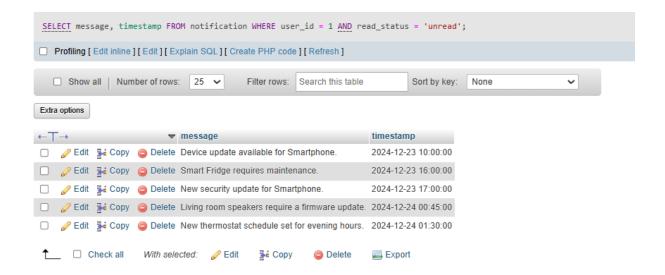
Query 10: List unread notification by user 1

### **Answer:**

SELECT message, timestamp

FROM notification

WHERE user\_id = 1 AND read\_status = 'unread';



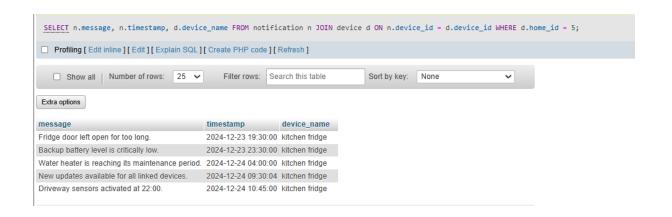
Query 11: Notification for all devices in a specific home

#### Answer:

SELECT n.message, n.timestamp, d.device\_name

FROM notification n

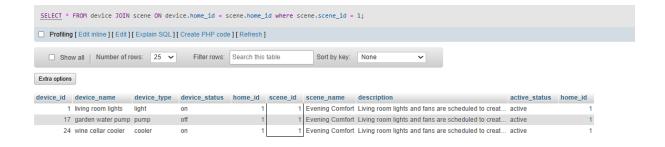
JOIN device d ON n.device\_id = d.device\_id WHERE d.home\_id = 5;



Query 12: Get the details of devices that are part of scene

#### Answer:

SELECT \* FROM device JOIN scene ON device.home\_id = scene.home\_id where scene.scene\_id = 1;

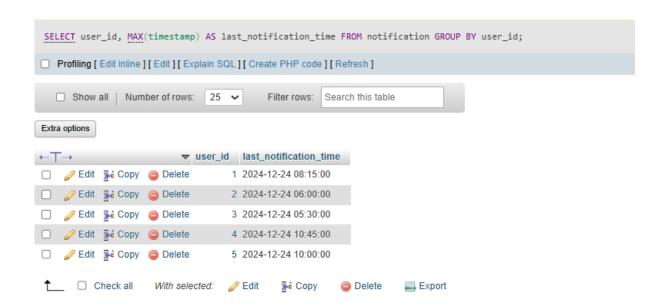


Query 13: Most Recent Notification for Each User

### Answer:

SELECT user\_id, MAX(timestamp) AS last\_notification\_time FROM notification

GROUP BY user\_id;



Query 14: Find the Most Frequently Notified Device

#### Answer:

SELECT d.device\_name, COUNT(n.notification\_id) AS notification\_count FROM device d

JOIN notification n ON d.device\_id = n.device\_id

GROUP BY d.device\_id

# ORDER BY notification\_count DESC LIMIT 1;



Query 15: Deactivate a schedule

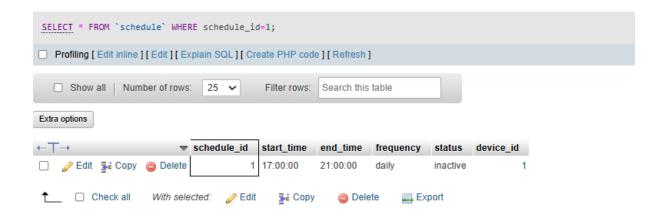
#### Answer:

UPDATE Schedule

SET status = 'inactive'

WHERE schedule\_id = 1;





# 4 Security Scenario

A smart home system's security scenario is centred on preserving security across an interconnected network of users, devices, and automated processes. Home and device tables are used to connect devices such as cameras and sensors to their appropriate homes. The scene database contains predetermined security actions, such as locking doors or turning on surveillance cameras, and the

schedule table is used to schedule when they should be performed. Authorised users, whose responsibilities and permissions are specified in the role table, receive alerts regarding questionable activities. This all-inclusive system guarantees effective monitoring, prompt notifications, and controlled access to improve overall home security.

#### **Role Creation:**

Define specific roles that determine the level of access and permissions for users in the system, such as admin, guest, and resident.

```
1 CREATE ROLE admin;
2 CREATE ROLE resident;
3 CREATE ROLE guest;
4
```

# **Grant Privileges to Roles:**

Assign privileges to the created roles based on their responsibilities.

```
1 GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON smart_home_system.* TO admin;
2 GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON smart_home_system.* TO resident;
3 GRANT SELECT ON smart_home_system.* TO guest;
4
```

#### **Create Users:**

Create user accounts that will access the smart home system.

```
CREATE USER 'Jay'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password123';

CREATE USER 'Albert'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password123';

CREATE USER 'Ria'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password123';

CREATE USER 'Max'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password123';

CREATE USER 'Ira'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password123';

CREATE USER 'Ana'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password123';
```

# **Assign Roles to Users:**

Grant roles to the created users to define their permissions.

```
GRANT 'admin_role' TO 'Jay'@'localhost';

GRANT 'admin_role' TO 'Albert'@'localhost';

GRANT 'regular_role' TO 'Ria'@'localhost';

GRANT 'regular_role' TO 'Max'@'localhost';

GRANT 'guest_role' TO 'Ira'@'localhost';

GRANT 'guest_role' TO 'Ana'@'localhost';
```

### **Show Grants for Users:**

View the privileges and roles granted to a specific user.

```
1 SHOW GRANTS FOR 'Jay'@'localhost';
2 SHOW GRANTS FOR 'Ria'@'localhost';
3 SHOW GRANTS FOR 'albert'@'localhost';
4 SHOW GRANTS FOR 'Max'@'localhost';
5 SHOW GRANTS FOR 'Ira'@'localhost';
6 SHOW GRANTS FOR 'Ana'@'localhost';
```

### **Output:**

```
SHOW GRANTS FOR 'Jay'@'localhost';

Profiling [Edit inline] [Edit] [Create PHP code] [Refresh]

Extra options

Grants for Jay@localhost

GRANT 'admin_role' TO 'Jay'@'localhost'

GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO 'Jay'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED...

SHOW GRANTS FOR 'Ria'@'localhost';

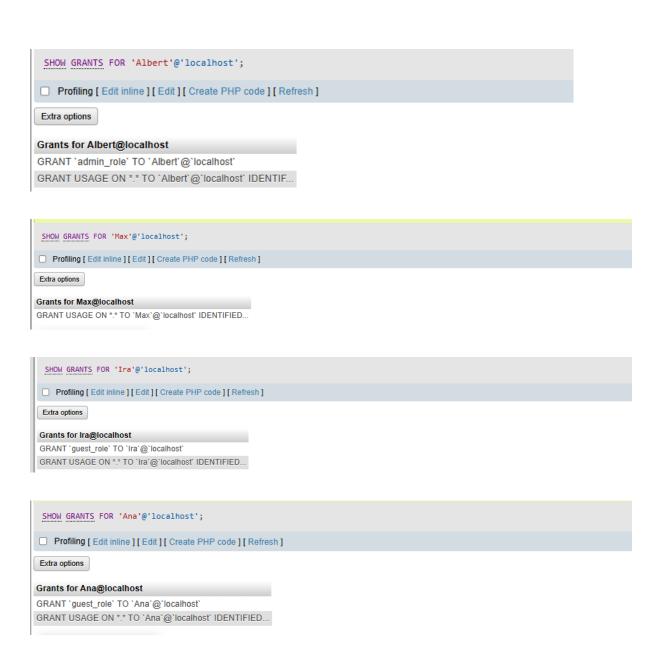
Profiling [Edit inline] [Edit] [Create PHP code] [Refresh]

Extra options

Grants for Ria@localhost

GRANT 'regular_role' TO 'Ria'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED...

GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO 'Ria'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED...
```



# **Example table of roles assigned:**

User Name	Role	Privileges		
Jay	Admin Role	All privileges on all databases		
Albert	Admin Role	All privileges on all databases		
Ria	Regular Role	SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE		
Max	Regular Role	SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE		
Ira	Guest Role	SELECT only		
Ana	Guest Role	SELECT only		

### **Steps for implementation:**

- Define Roles: The admin role has full control over the system, the resident role can manage devices and schedules, and the guest role can view statuses but cannot modify configurations.
- Grant Privileges: Assign privileges to each role using GRANT commands to restrict or allow access to specific tables and actions.
- Create and Assign Users: Create user accounts and assign appropriate roles to ensure only authorized actions are performed.
- Audit Roles and Privileges: Use the SHOW GRANTS command to audit and verify role assignments and permissions for each user.

### 5 Conclusion

Database technologies make it possible for a variety of applications to store, handle, and retrieve data efficiently. Relational databases guarantee organisation and consistency, whereas distributed, object-oriented, graph, and NoSQL databases provide flexibility, scalability, and sophisticated analysis. By addressing a variety of data requirements, they enable contemporary, flexible systems.

The Smart Home System demonstrates a cohesive integration of technology to enhance convenience, security, and automation in modern living spaces. By connecting users, homes, devices, and roles through a well-structured database, the system ensures seamless functionality and efficient management. Features like device scheduling, automated notifications, and role-based privileges provide personalized control while maintaining high security standards. This system exemplifies the potential of smart technology to improve quality of life, making daily activities more manageable and creating a safe, intelligent, and adaptable environment for users.

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**NoSQL Database** A B M Moniruzzaman and Syed Akhter Hossain Department of Computer Science and Engineering Daffodil International University. Available at: https://arxiv.org/pdf/1307.0191. Accessed March 14, 2013.

**Johan Oskarsson**, a developer at Last.fm, reintroduced and popularized the term **Advantages and Disadvantages** of **NoSQL** in early 2009, building on Carlo Strozzi's earlier introduction in 1998.

**Graph Database Modelling** - <u>Amine Ghrab</u>, <u>Oscar Romero</u>, <u>Sabri Skhiri</u>, <u>Alejandro Vaisman</u>, <u>Esteban</u> <u>Zimányi</u>. Available at: https://arxiv.org/abs/1602.00503.

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