

# **Database Design and Applications (S2-22\_SSABZG518)**

# Project Payroll Management System

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We are also thankful to our Family, friends and colleagues for their cooperation and support in their own way.

## Payroll Management System

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### **Abstract**

The "Payroll Management System" is designed to automate the existing manual system with the help of computerized equipment and cutting-edge computer software, thereby meeting their needs and allowing their valuable data and information to be stored for a longer period of time with easy access and manipulation. The required software is easily accessible and straightforward to use. This online program can save and display electronic records while avoiding the creation of duplicate entries. The project addresses how to manage user data for improved speed and client services.

## Introduction

The proposed project "Payroll Management System" was developed to overcome problems experienced when using manual processes. This program is intended to eliminate and, in some cases, reduce the challenges encountered by the current system. Furthermore, this system is customized to the company's specific needs in order to ensure smooth and efficient operations.

This project has been reduced as much as possible in order to minimize data entering issues. When invalid data is entered, it also displays an error notice. It is easy to use because no formal knowledge is required.

Every organization faces human resource challenges that must be overcome. Every company has different personnel and payroll administration needs. As a result, this is a unique Payroll Management System tailored to the organization's managerial requirements.

## Purpose

The intent of this document is to explain the project's functionality and norms for Managing Employees and their Payroll. This document's intended audiences are developers and administrators. With the help of this system, the administrator now has all of the information at his fingertips and can exclusively make a logical chronology grounded on their requirements. Eventually, we can state that this system won't only automate the procedure but will also save the manager or administrator significant time that can be better spent. This will be an added advantage and power management based on their free time in addition to their usual activities.

## **Users of the Application**

### 1. Admin

The Admin logs in with a valid username and password. Admin has the ability to add new employees, divisions, and pay grades to existing employees. It can also add new administrators and remove existing ones. The Admin can generate an employee's monthly paycheck automatically. Any previously recorded employee's earlier records are accessible to the administrator.

## 2. Employee

The Employee can login into their account which has been created by the administrator and using a valid username and password Employee and Admin module is Separated by the logical view of the database (how the data is perceived by end users) and the physical view (how the data is actually organized on storage media). Employees will be able to see all the deductions in their salary with respect to different components.

## **Software Description**

## Languages used

• Languages: React, Node JS

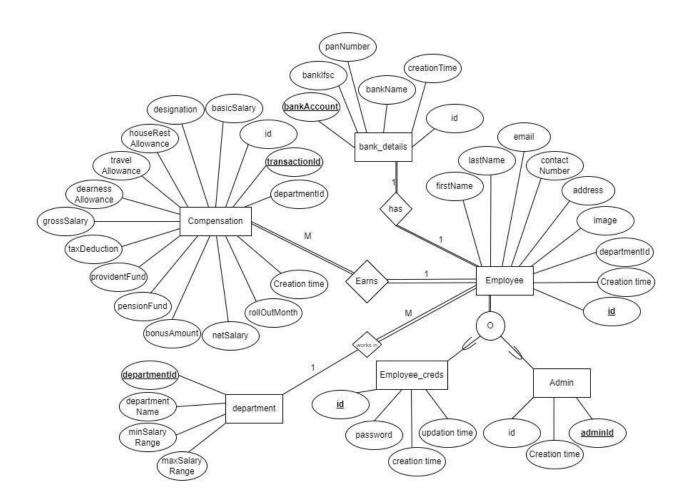
• **DBMS**: MySQL

#### **Tools Used:**

### • Editor Used:

- Visual studio code
- XAMPP (phpmyadmin)server It is a third-party tool to manage the tables and data inside the database. phpMyAdmin supports various types of operations on MariaDB and MySQL. The main purpose of phpMyAdmin is to handle the administration of MySQL over the web.
- o Draw.io
- Operating System: Windows 10

## **EER Diagram**



## **EER Description**

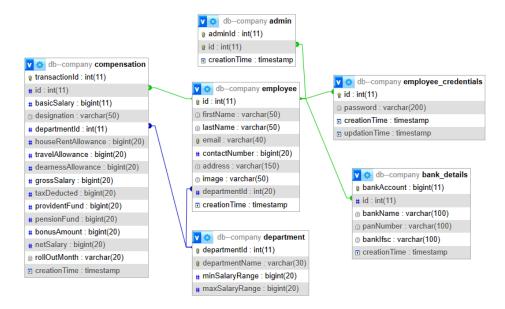
- **Generalization:** Admin and Employee\_credential tables are subclasses of the Employee table as they are inheriting its attributes and Relationship. This is a overlapping and total specialization as justified below:
- Overlapping: An employee (in superclass) can have his/her data in both subclasses Employee and Admin
- **Total:** Every Entity in the Employee table must be having their data in either or both subclasses.
- Cardinality: For the relation employee earns compensation, We have 1 to many
  cardinality. Every employee will have multiple salary credits (on a monthly basis)
  but one salary credit is related to only one employee. Also this relation is a case
  of total participation. Each employee will have a record in compensation and also
  every record in compensation will be associated with an employee.

For the relation employee works in the Department, we have many to 1 relation as one employee can work for one department but one department will have multiple employees.

For the relation employee has bank\_details, we have 1 to 1 relation as each employee will have 1 record in the bank\_details table and one bank data is related to one employee only.

- Keys:
- **Employee:** id is the primary key and is an auto increment attribute
- Department: DepartmentID is the primary key and id is the Foreign key referenced as Foreign key
- **Bank\_details**: bankAccount is the primary key and id from employee table is referenced as Foreign key
- **Compensation**: transactionId is the primary key and id from employee table is referenced as Foreign key
- **Employee\_creds**: Since there is one to one relationship between employee and this table, the foreign key id from employee is used as Primary key
- **Admin**: AdminId is the primary key id from the employee table and is referenced as Foreign key.

## Schema Diagram



## **Mapping Rules**

## **Employee Table**

- Entity: employee
- Table Name: employee
- Attributes: id, firstName, lastName, email, contactNumber, address, image, bankAccount, departmentId, creationTime

<u>id</u>	firstName	lastName	email	contactNumber	address	image	bankAccount	departmentId	creationTime	
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#### **Admin Table**

- Entity: admin
- Table Name: admin
- Attributes: adminId, id, creationTime

|--|

## Payroll Management System

## **Department Table**

• Entity: department

• Table Name: department

• Attributes: departmentId, departmentName, minSalaryRange, maxSalaryRange

departmentId	departmentName	minSalaryRange	maxSalaryRange
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## **Bank Detail**

• Entity: bank\_details

• Table Name: bank details

• Attributes: bankAccount, id, bankName, panNumber, bankIfsc, creationTime

<b>bankAccount</b>	id	bankName	panNumber	bankIfsc	creationTime
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## **Compensation Table**

• Entity: compensation

• Table Name: compensation

• Attributes: transactionId, id, basicSalary, designation, departmentId, houseRentAllowance, travelAllowance, dearnessAllowance, grossSalary, taxReduction, providentFund, pensionFund, bonusAmount, netSalary, rollOutMonth, creationTime

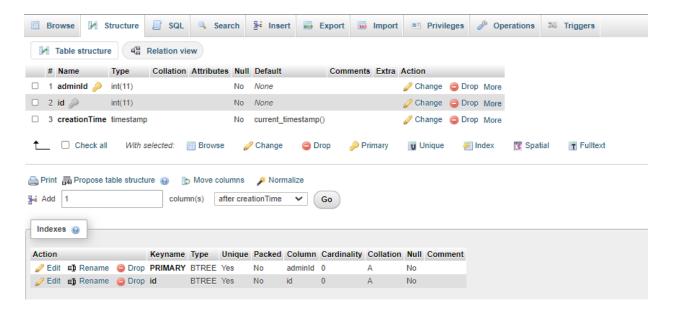
transactionId	id basicSalary designation departmentId		house	eRentAllowance			
travelAllowance	velAllowance dearnessAllowance gro		grossSalary	ta	xReduction	pro	videntFund
pensionFund	bor	nusAmount	netSalary		rollOutMonth		creationTime

## Snippets of codes and working model

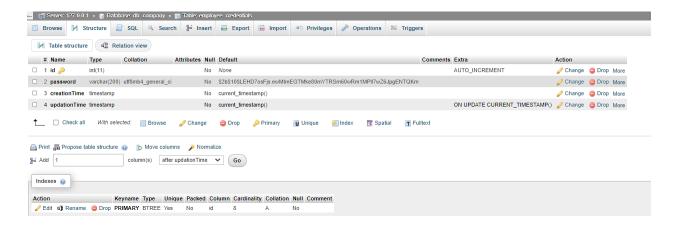
### Structure of the database



#### Structure of the table admin

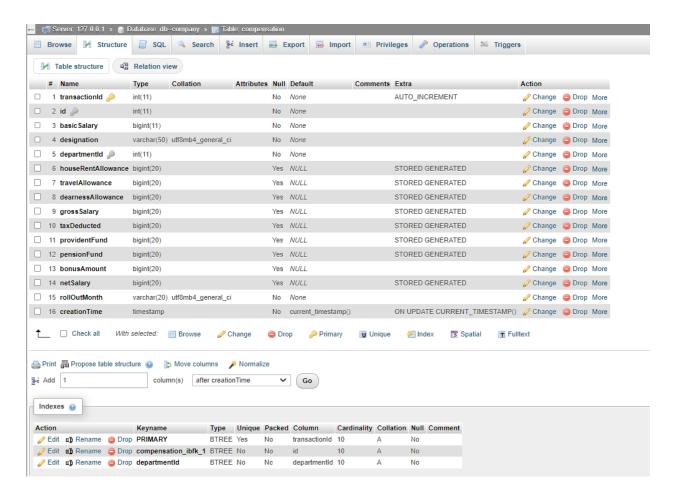


### Structure of the table employee credentials

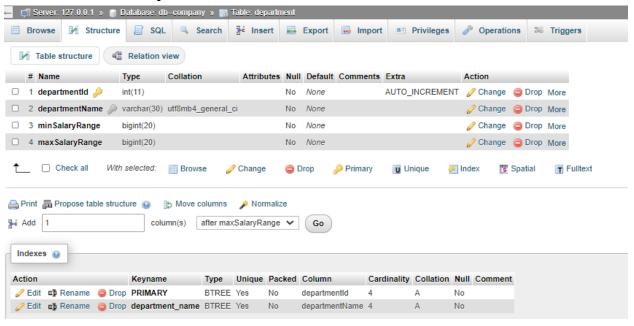


#### Payroll Management System

## Structure of the table compensation

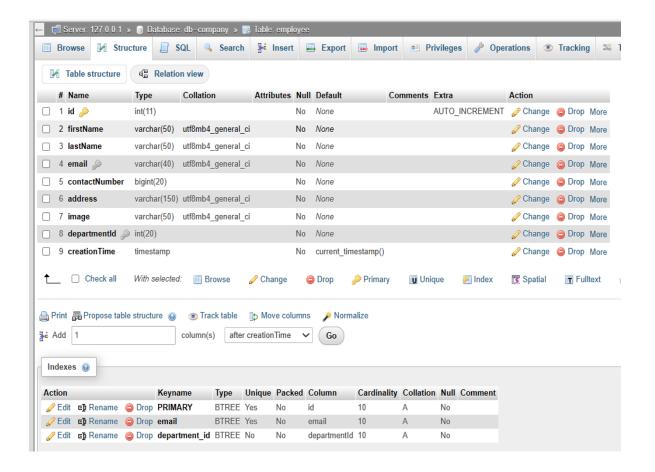


## Structure of the table department

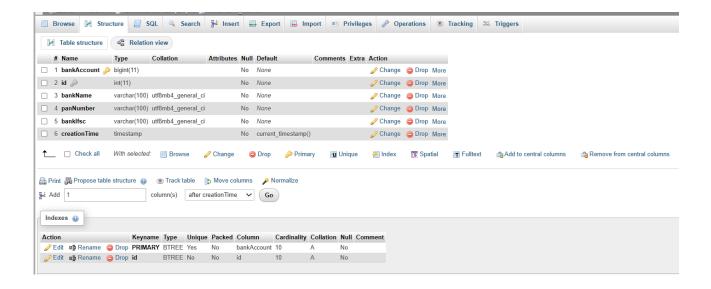


### Payroll Management System

## Structure of the table employee



## Structure of the table bank details



## Working Model FrontEnd

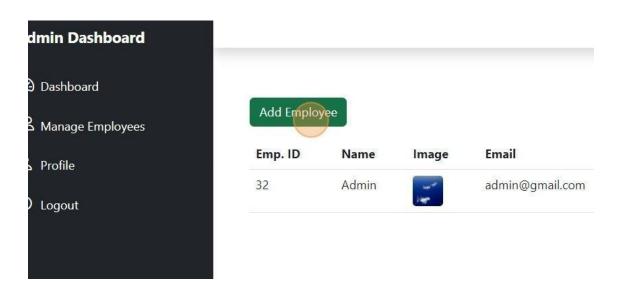
• Select the type of login



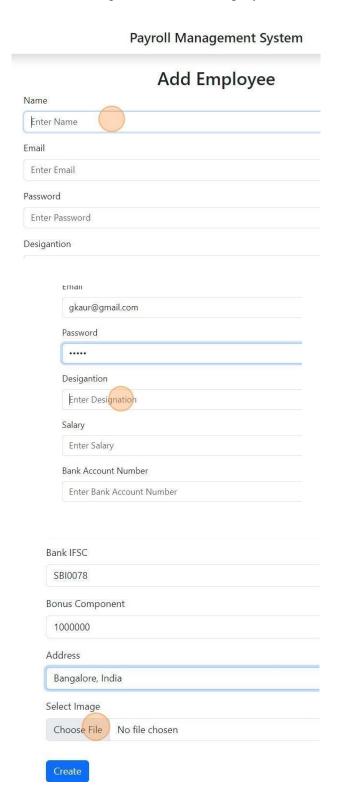
• Enter the credentials



• As an admin you can add employees



• Fill out the basic information required to add an employee and click on create



• Employee details and payslips can be viewed from here:

## mployee List

	Designation	Salary	Action
India	Portal Admin	600000	View Details Edit Delete
India	SDE	1300000	View Details Edit Make Admin Delete
Designa			
Bank Ac			
Bank IFS			
PAN Nui	mber:		
Bonus A	mount per annum:		
Salary p	er annum:		
100			

Employee can login into their accounts and can see their details as well as their monthly payslip

# Salary-slip created on July 22, 2023 at 6:48:40 AM GMT+5:30

Employee ID:	41		
Name:	Dolly		
Email:	singh@gmail.om		
Address:	Bangalore, India		
Galary:	₹ 141666.67		
Designation:	SDE-2		
HRA:	₹ 28333.33		
DA:	₹ 25500.00		
A:	₹ 21250.00		
F:	₹ 17000.00		
Pension Fund:	₹ 11333.33		
Gross Salary:	₹ 191250.00		
Net Salary:	₹ 115104.17		
Salary credited to Bank Account:	7657659		
PAN associated with deduction:	777GTRF0CCi		

## **DDL Queries:**

Query used for creation of different tables

#### admin

```
CREATE TABLE `admin` (
   `adminId` int(11) NOT NULL,
   `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
   `creationTime` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp()
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4 COLLATE=utf8mb4_general_ci;
```

### bank details

#### department

```
-- Table structure for table 'department'
--

CREATE TABLE 'department' (
   'departmentId' int(11) NOT NULL,
   'departmentName' varchar(30) NOT NULL,
   'minSalaryRange' bigint(20) NOT NULL,
   'maxSalaryRange' bigint(20) NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4 COLLATE=utf8mb4_general_ci;
```

### Payroll Management System

## compensation

```
- Table structure for table 'compensation'

CREATE TABLE 'compensation' (

'transaction' in(13) NOT NULL,

'bis in(13) NOT NULL,

'bis in(13) NOT NULL,

'bis indian' bigint(13) NOT NULL,

'department( in(13) NULL,

'
```

### employee

```
CREATE TABLE `employee` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `firstName` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
  `lastName` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
  `email` varchar(40) NOT NULL,
  `contactNumber` bigint(20) NOT NULL,
  `address` varchar(150) NOT NULL,
  `image` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
  `departmentId` int(20) NOT NULL,
  `creationTime` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp()
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4 COLLATE=utf8mb4_general_ci;
```

## employee\_credentials

```
Table structure for table 'employee_credentials'

CREATE TABLE 'employee_credentials' (
   id' int(11) NOT NULL,
   password' varchar(200) NOT NULL DEFAULT '$2b$10$LEHD7osFjs.ewMImEGTMke80mYTRSm60wRm1MP117wZ6JpgENTQKm',
   creationTime' timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp(),
   updationTime' timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp() ON UPDATE current_timestamp()
   ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4 COLLATE=utf8mb4_general_ci;
```

## Query used for foreign key cascading

Alter table queries generated for foreign and primary keys:

```
- Constraints for duble 'odmin'

- Constraints for table 'odmin'

ALTER TABLE 'admin'
ADD CONSTRAINT 'admin_ibfk_1' FOREIGN KEY ('id') REFERENCES 'employee' ('id') ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE;

- Constraints for table 'bank_details'
ALTER TABLE 'bank_details'
ADD CONSTRAINT 'bank_details_bfk_1' FOREIGN KEY ('bankAccount') REFERENCES 'employee' ('bankAccount') ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE;

- Constraints for table 'compensation'
ALTER TABLE 'compensation'
ADD CONSTRAINT 'compensation_bfk_1' FOREIGN KEY ('id') REFERENCES 'employee' ('id') ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE,
ADD CONSTRAINT 'compensation_bfk_2' FOREIGN KEY ('departmentid') REFERENCES 'department' ('departmentid') ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE;

- Constraints for table 'employee'
ALTER TABLE 'employee_infk_1' FOREIGN KEY ('departmentid') REFERENCES 'department' ('departmentid') ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE;

- Constraints for table 'employee_credentials'
ALTER TABLE 'employee_credentials'
ADD CONSTRAINT 'employee_credentials'
ALTER TABLE 'employee_credentials'
ADD CONSTRAINT 'employee_credentials'
ADD CONSTRAINT 'employee_credentials'
ADD CONSTRAINT 'employee_credentials'
ADD CONSTRAINT 'employee_credentials ibfk_1' FOREIGN KEY ('id') REFERENCES 'employee' ('id') ON DELETE CASCADE;
CONSTRAINT 'employee_credentials_ibfk_1' FOREIGN KEY ('id') REFERENCES 'employee' ('id') ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

## **DML Queries**

#### Query used to insert data into tables

```
Dumping data for table `bank_details`

INSERT INTO `bank_details` ('id`, bankAccount`, `bankName`, `panNumber`, `bankIfsc`, `creationTime`) VALUES

(48,23456712, 'SBI', 'SBI67890', 'SBIN003', '2023-07-22 03:44:11'),

(46,334567443, 'ICICI Bank', 'ABCDE1234F', 'ICIC000001', '2023-07-22 03:44:11'),

(45,345464764, 'State Bank of India', 'FGHIJ5678K', 'SBIN000002', '2023-07-22 03:44:11'),

(49,456789123, 'Bank of America', 'B0A98765', 'B0A0011', '2023-07-22 03:44:11'),

(50,456789124, 'Chase Bank', 'CHASE54321', 'CHASE002', '2023-07-22 03:44:11'),

(41,7657659, 'HDFC', '777GTRF0CCI', 'HDFC0038', '2023-07-22 01:01:18'),

(44,543224556, 'Chase Bank', 'RSTUV3456W', 'CHAS000004', '2023-07-22 03:44:11'),

(43,765412221, 'HDFC', 'HQ234BN00H', 'HDFC0034', '2023-07-22 01:17:42'),

(32,2147483647, 'Axis Bank', 'HQ435GH89', 'AXIS009', '2023-07-21 16:13:10'),

(47,21474003646, 'ICICI', 'ICICI12345', 'ICIC0022', '2023-07-22 03:44:11');
```

```
INSERT INTO `admin` (`adminId`, `id`, `creationTime`) VALUES
(1, 32, '2023-07-21 16:13:22');
```

```
-- Dumping data for table 'compensation'
--
INSERT INTO 'compensation' ('transactionId', 'id', 'basicSalary', 'designation', 'departmentId', 'bonusAmount', 'rollOutMonth', 'creationTime') VALUES
(1, 32, 1000000, 'Admin', 1, 50000, 'January', '2023-07-22 10:26:17'),
(9, 41, 2300000, 'Senior CA', 2, NULL, 'August', '2023-07-22 10:26:37'),
(10, 43, 1300000, 'SDE2', 3, 300000, '', '2023-07-22 10:26:55'),
(12, 44, 1100000, 'Admin', 2, 50000, 'July', '2023-07-22 10:22:38'),
(13, 45, 1200000, 'Had of Sales', 1, 7000, 'July', '2023-07-22 10:29:44'),
(14, 46, 1300000, 'HR Intern', 4, 50000, 'July', '2023-07-22 10:33:05'),
(15, 47, 1400000, 'System Engineer', 3, 5000, 'July', '2023-07-22 10:33:05'),
(16, 48, 1500000, 'Resource Specialist', 4, 50000, 'July', '2023-07-22 10:33:05'),
(17, 49, 1600000, 'Procurement Specialist', 1, 45000, 'July', '2023-07-22 10:33:11');
```

```
-- Dumping data for table 'department'
--
INSERT INTO 'department' ('departmentId', 'departmentName', 'minSalaryRange', 'maxSalaryRange') VALUES
(1, 'Sales', 350000, 2500000),
(2, 'Accounts', 800000, 15000000),
(3, 'Engineering', 1000000, 35000000),
(4, 'HR', 900000, 6000000);
```

### Payroll Management System

```
INSERT INTO 'employee' ('id', 'firstName', 'lastName', 'email', 'contactNumber', 'address', 'image', 'departmentId', 'creationTime') VALUES (32, 'Admin', 'Root', 'admin@gmail.com', 0, 'Bangalore, India', 'image_1689955990207.jpeg', 1, '2023-07-21 16:13:10'), (41, 'Suma', 'Bhat', 'suma@gmail.com', 9999035299, 'Bangalore, India', 'image_1689987678635.jpg', 2, '2023-07-22 01:01:18'), (43, 'Gunnidh', 'Kaur', 'gkaur@gmail.com', 7901808055, 'Bangalore, India', 'image_1689988662059.jpg', 3, '2023-07-22 01:17:42'), (44, 'Joe', 'Biden', 'joeone@gamil.com', 1234567, 'India', '', 2, '2023-07-22 09:03:01'), (45, 'Joe', 'Nicholas', 'joetwo@gmail.com', 6738958993, 'US', '', 1, '2023-07-22 09:03:01'), (46, 'Priya', 'Ray', 'newuser@gmail.com', 356678544, 'UK', '123567747', 4, '2023-07-22 09:04:32'), (47, 'bolly', 'Singh', 'dolly@gmail.com', 345778445, 'Bangalore', '4456743', 3, '2023-07-22 09:14:11'), (48, 'Rashmi', 'Khandelwal', 'rashmi@gmail.com', 324686432, 'Bangalore', '345785235', 4, '2023-07-22 09:14:11'), (49, 'Tony', 'Stark', 'new@gmail.com', 234567891, 'Australia', '345678534', 4, '2023-07-22 09:14:11'), (50, 'Aashma', 'brew', 'aba@gmai.com', 345678912, 'France', '8765322345', 1, '2023-07-22 09:14:11');
```

```
INSERT INTO `employee_credentials` ('id', `password', `creationTime', `updationTime') VALUES

[32, '$2b$10$LEHD7osFjs.ewMImEGTMke80mYTRSm60wRm1MPl17wZ6JpgENTQKm', '2023-07-21 16:13:10', '2023-07-21 16:13:10'],

(41, '$2b$10$LEHD7osFjs.ewMImEGTMke80mYTRSm60wRm1MPl17wZ6JpgENTQKm', '2023-07-22 08:27:35', '2023-07-22 08:27:35'),

(43, '$2b$10$LEHD7osFjs.ewMImEGTMke80mYTRSm60wRm1MPl17wZ6JpgENTQKm', '2023-07-22 08:27:35', '2023-07-22 08:27:35'),

(44, '$2b$10$LEHD7osFjs.ewMImEGTMke80mYTRSm60wRm1MPl17wZ6JpgENTQKm', '2023-07-22 09:20:03', '2023-07-22 09:20:03'),

(45, '$2b$10$LEHD7osFjs.ewMImEGTMke80mYTRSm60wRm1MPl17wZ6JpgENTQKm', '2023-07-22 09:20:04', '2023-07-22 09:20:44'),

(48, '$2b$10$LEHD7osFjs.ewMImEGTMke80mYTRSm60wRm1MPl17wZ6JpgENTQKm', '2023-07-22 09:20:44', '2023-07-22 09:20:44'),

(49, '$2b$10$LEHD7osFjs.ewMImEGTMke80mYTRSm60wRm1MPl17wZ6JpgENTQKm', '2023-07-22 09:20:44', '2023-07-22 09:20:44'),
```

## Indices and Query used for indexing

Indices in any database can be used for improving the performance of search queries with where clauses. In our case the most used queries will be the netSalary attribute of the compensation table.

```
CREATE INDEX index Net Salary ON compensation (netSalary);
```

We can have multiple queries which would run on the employee table for id attributes as it is foreign key in multiple tables.

CREATE INDEX index ID ON employee (id);

```
ALTER TABLE 'admin'
  ADD PRIMARY KEY ('adminId'),
  ADD UNIQUE KEY 'id' ('id');
ALTER TABLE 'bank_details'
 ADD PRIMARY KEY ('bankAccount');
ALTER TABLE 'compensation'
 ADD PRIMARY KEY ('transactionId'),
 ADD KEY `compensation_ibfk_1` ('id'),
ADD KEY `departmentId` ('departmentId');
ALTER TABLE 'department'
  ADD PRIMARY KEY ('departmentId'),
  ADD UNIQUE KEY 'department_name' ('departmentName');
ALTER TABLE 'employee'
 ADD PRIMARY KEY ('id'),
ADD UNIQUE KEY 'email' ('email'),
ADD UNIQUE KEY 'bankAccount' ('bankAccount'),
  ADD KEY 'department_id' ('departmentId');
ALTER TABLE 'employee_credentials'
 ADD PRIMARY KEY ('id');
```

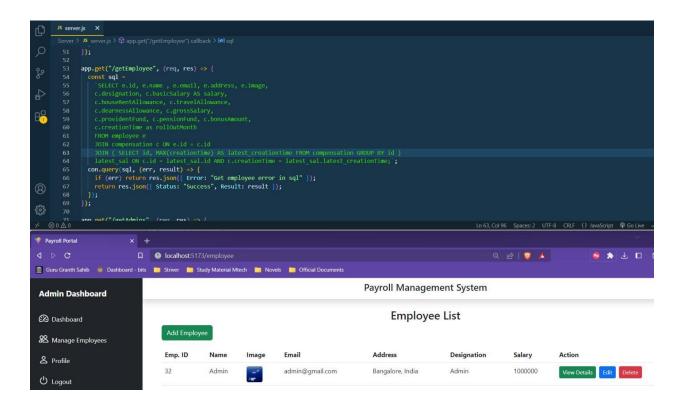
#### Query used for auto increment

```
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table 'compensation'
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table 'compensation'
-- ALTER TABLE 'compensation'
MODIFY 'transactionId' int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=19;
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table 'department'
-- ALTER TABLE 'department'
MODIFY 'departmentId' int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=5;
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table 'employee'
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table 'employee'
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table 'employee'
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table 'employee_credentials'
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table 'employee_credentials'
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table 'employee_credentials'
MODIFY 'id' int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=50;
```

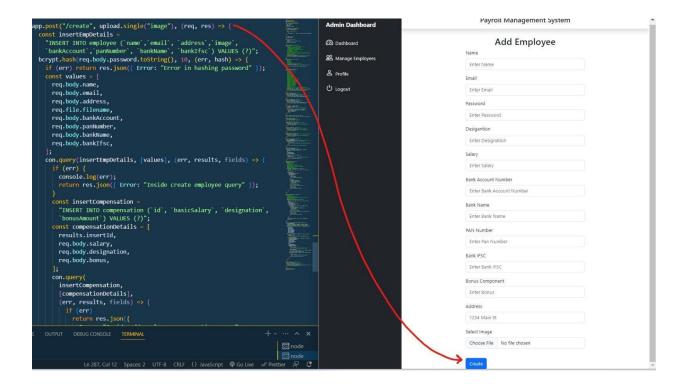
#### Query for logging in into the portal



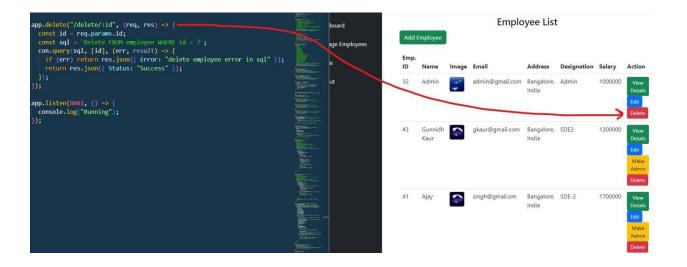
## Query for getting the latest salary and designation of the employee



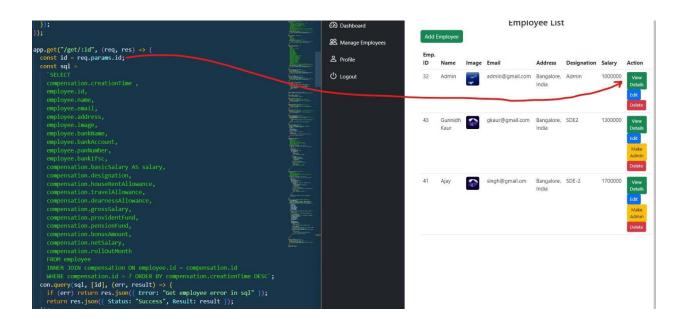
## Query for creating a new employee to the table



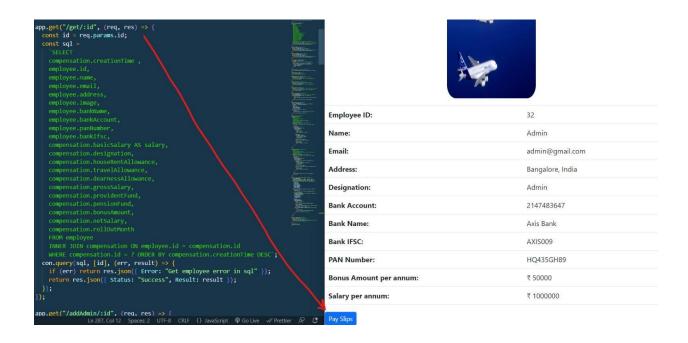
### Query for deleting the employee



## Query for viewing employee details

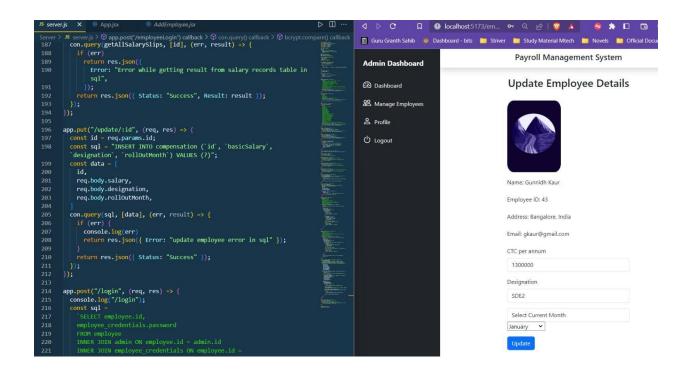


## Query to view pay slip of the employee



## **DML Queries**

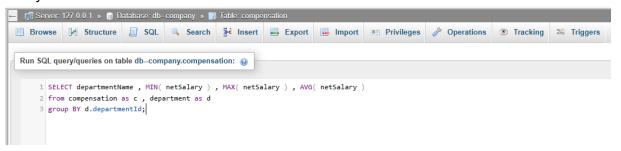
## Query for updating the employee details



Sample queries:

## Show max, min and avg salary with department name for each department:

## Query

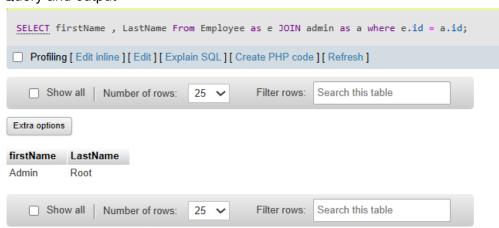


## Output

departmentName	MIN( netSalary )	MAX( netSalary )	AVG( netSalary )
Sales	862500	1868750	1229700.0000
Accounts	862500	1868750	1229700.0000
Engineering	862500	1868750	1229700.0000
HR	862500	1868750	1229700.0000

## Show Firstname and Lastname of all employees who are admin

## Query and output



## **Features**

- It is simple to use.
- It is completely risk-free.
- It is completely within admin's control.
- It is really engaging and saves time.
- Paperwork will be decreased.
- The computations are accurate because they are automated.
- Admin can quickly access all records whenever they are needed.

## **Future Scope**

- Fault tolerance and Disaster Recovery scope can be included.
- This project can be migrated to cloud and can expand the scalability.
- Backup Mechanism can also be introduced.
- The system can be designed in such a way that existing functionality can be upgraded to superior versions.

## **Key challenges**

- It requires at least one user to be there in the database who acts as an admin .
- System should comply with relevant labor laws, taxation regulations, and data protection requirements related to bank account credentials, PAN card details etc.
- It requires the internet to work.
- The project is completed within the desired timeframe, considering the complexity of the system and available resources.
- At present there is no work around for disaster recovery.

## Conclusion

This project was designed with the goal of being used by both the user and the administrator. It is intended for use in small organizations with a modest number of employees. According to the requirements, the administrator can add, change, edit, and delete all employee data in his organization.

The user can access their deductions, salary components, and payslip.

The administrator can rapidly check the required records at any time. The wage of the employee is paid on a monthly basis. Several validations would allow the administrator to enter trustworthy data.

## **Bibliography**

### Websites

- www.w3schools.com
- www.tutorialspoint.com
- www.youtube.com