# Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of Information and Communication Technology



<u>IT214 – Database Management System</u>

# Database to manage online competitive Coding Platform

Lab Group - 5 : Team - 2 (G5-T2)

**Group Members**:-

Representative: Karthik Raman Balamurugan - 202301407

(Contact Number: +91 7418878768)

Hriday Asnani - 202301282

Harshil Vithlani - 202301431

L Venkata Subramanyam - 202301280

## This Submission contains the ER Diagram, Relational Schema and the BCNF Normalization Proofs along with the minimal FD set

Submitted alongside in separate textfiles are:

- DDL Script
- INSERT statements' script
- Queries' SQL Statements

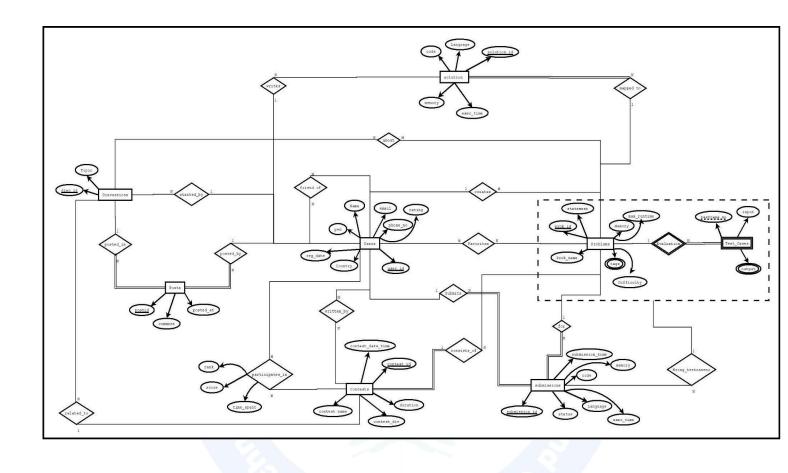
**Special Note**: Our project only deals with the data storing and retrieval aspects (database management) of the online coding platform, i.e., the area concerned with our course. However, we have not looked into the running and evaluation of codes, since it is outside the scope of DBMS.

We are considering that our project requires and depends on an external compiler/IDE to compile codes, run them, compare them and evaluate them, in order to make it an actual complete competitive coding platform.

Our project is treating all these aspects (program codes and others) as simple data provided by the compiler software.

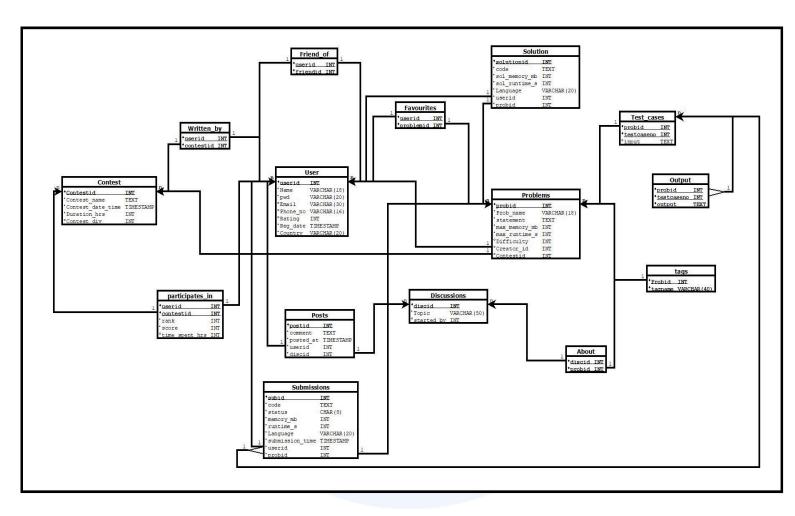
Nevertheless, we can assure that we have dealt with the portion concerning DBMS (our course) to the best of our knowledge and hard work to get as close as we can to an actual platform.

### (1) <u>Entity Relationship - ER Diagram</u>



Attached is the google photos link to view the entire image of the ER diagram clearly, as it was difficult to fit the large diagram here in portrait : <a href="ER Image">ER Image</a>

### (2) Relational Schema



➤ Remark: We have made a few considerable changes to our ER Diagram and Relational Schema since the initial submission. We are hereby submitting the final versions.

#### (3) Minimal FD Set

```
userid -> Name
userid -> email
userid -> phone no
userid -> rating
userid -> pwd
userid -> reg date
userid -> country
probid -> statement
probid -> max_memory_mb
probid -> max_runtime_s
probid -> difficulty
probid -> prob name
probid ->creator_id
probid -> contestid
{probid, testcaseno} -> input
discid -> topic
postid ->comment
postid -> posted_at
postid -> userid
postid -> discid
contestid -> contest name
constestid -> duration_hrs
constestid -> contest_ div
contestid -> contest_date_time
{userid, contestid} -> rank
{userid, contestid} -> score
{userid , contestid } -> time_spent_hrs
subid -> submission_time
```

subid -> code

subid -> memory\_s

subid -> status

subid -> language

subid -> runtime\_s

subid -> userid

subid ->probid

subid -> wrong\_testcaseno

solutionid -> language

solutionid -> code

solutionid -> sol\_memory\_mb

solutionid -> sol\_runtime\_s

solutionid -> userid

solutionid -> probid

#### (4) **Proof that relations are in BCNF**

#### 1. 'Users' relation:

• Attributes:

Users {Userid, Name, email, phone no, rating, pwd, reg date, country}

• Functional dependencies :

```
userid -> Name
userid -> email
userid -> phone_no
userid -> rating
userid -> pwd
userid -> reg_date
userid -> country
```

```
Let X = User_id

X<sup>+</sup> = {userid, Name, email, phone_no, rating, pwd, reg_date, country}

Thus, Primary key = userid
```

We can see that the left side of all the FDs in the minimal set of FDs for the relation 'Users' is userid, which is the primary key of this relation, so "Users" is in BCNF.

#### 2. 'Friend\_of' relation:

• Attributes:

Friend\_of {userid, friendid}

The only functional dependency existing here is the trivial one:
 {userid, friendid} -> {userid, friendid}

Thus, the entire set of attributes, i.e, {userid, friendid} is the primary key and the relation complies with BCNF as it is not violating any of its rules.

We can see that the left side of the only FD in the minimal FD set for this relation is equivalent to the Primary Key itself, so "Friend\_of" is in BCNF.

#### 3. 'Problems' relation:

• Attributes :

Problems {probid, statement, memory, max\_runtime, difficulty, prob name, tags,creator id,contestid}

• Functional dependencies :

```
probid -> prob_name
probid -> statement
probid -> max_memory_mb
probid -> max_runtime_s
probid -> difficulty
probid -> tags
probid -> creator_id
probid -> contestid
```

```
Let X = probid

X<sup>+</sup> = {probid, statement,max_memory_mb, max_runtime_s, difficulty, prob_name, tags, creator_id, contestid}

Thus, Primary key = probid
```

We can see that the left side of all the FDs in the minimal set of FDs for the relation 'Problems' is problem, which is the primary key of this relation, so "Problems" is in BCNF.

#### 4. 'Tags' Relation:

Attributes:

Friend\_of {probid, tagname}

The only functional dependency existing here is the trivial one:

{probid, tagname} -> {probid, tagname}

Thus, the entire set of attributes, i.e, **{probid, tagname}** is the primary key and the relation complies with BCNF as it is not violating any of its rules.

We can see that the left side of the only FD in the minimal FD set for this relation is equivalent to the Primary Key itself, so "Tags" is in BCNF.

#### 5. 'Favorites' Relation:

• Attributes:

Friend\_of {userid, probid}

The only functional dependency existing here is the trivial one:
 {userid, probid} -> {userid, probid}

Thus, the entire set of attributes, i.e, {userid, probid} is the primary key and the relation complies with BCNF as it is not violating any of its rules.

We can see that the left side of the only FD in the minimal FD set for this relation is equivalent to the Primary Key itself, so "Favorites" is in BCNF.

#### 6. 'Test\_cases' relation:

• Attributes :

Test\_cases {probid, testcaseno, input}

• Functional dependencies :

{probid, testcaseno} -> input

Let X = {probid, testcaseno}

X<sup>+</sup> = {probid, testcaseno, input}

Thus, **Primary key = {probid, testcaseno}** 

We can see that the left side of all the FDs in the minimal set of FDs for the relation 'Test\_cases' is {probid, testcaseno}, which is the primary key of this relation, so "Test\_cases" is in BCNF.

#### 7. 'Output' Relation:

• Attributes:

Friend\_of { probid, testcaseno, output}

The only functional dependency existing here is the trivial one:
 {probid, testcaseno, output} -> {probid, testcaseno, output}

Thus, the entire set of attributes, i.e, {probid, testcaseno, output} is the primary key and the relation complies with BCNF as it is not violating any of its rules.

We can see that the left side of the only FD in the minimal FD set for this relation is equivalent to the Primary Key itself, so "Output" is in BCNF.

#### 8. 'Discussions' relation:

• Attributes :

Discussions {discid, topic}

Functional dependencies : discid -> topic

Let X = discid X<sup>+</sup> = {discid, topic} Thus, **Primary key = discid** 

We can see that the left side of all the FDs in the minimal set of FDs for the relation Discussions is discid, which is the primary key of this relation, so "Discussions" is in BCNF.

#### 9. 'About' Relation:

• Attributes:

```
Friend_of { discid,probid}
```

The only functional dependency existing here is the trivial one:
 {discid,probid} -> {discid,probid}

Thus, the entire set of attributes, i.e, {discid, probid} is the primary key and the relation complies with BCNF as it is not violating any of its rules.

We can see that the left side of the only FD in the minimal FD set for this relation is equivalent to the Primary Key itself, so "About" is in BCNF.

#### 10. 'Posts' Relation:

• Attributes :

Posts {postid, comment, posted\_at, userid, discid}

Functional dependencies :

```
postid -> comment
postid -> posted_at
postid -> userid
postid -> discid
```

```
Let X = postid

X<sup>+</sup> = {postid, comment, posted_at, userid, discid}

Thus, Primary key = postid
```

We can see that the left side of all the FDs in the minimal set of FDs for the relation 'Posts' is postid, which is the primary key of this relation, so "Posts" is in BCNF.

#### 11. 'Contests' relation:

• Attributes:

```
Contests {contestid, contest_name, contest_div, duration, contest_date_time}
```

• Functional dependencies :

```
contestid -> contest_name
contestid -> contest_div
contestid -> duration_hrs
contestid -> contest_date_time
```

```
Let X = contestid

X<sup>+</sup> = {contest_name, contest_div, duration_hrs, contest_date_time}

Thus, Primary key = contestid
```

We can see that the left side of all the FDs in the minimal set of FDs for the relation 'Contests' is contestid, which is the primary key of this relation, so "Contests" is in BCNF.

#### 12. 'Participates\_in' relation :

- Attributes : Participates\_in {userid, contestid, rank, score, time\_spent\_hrs}
- Functional dependencies :

```
{userid, contestid} -> rank
{userid, contestid} -> score
{userid, contestid} -> time_spent_hrs
```

```
Let X = {userid, contestid}

X' = {userid, contest_id, rank, score,
time_spent_hrs}

Thus, Primary key = {userid, contestid}
```

The left side of all the FDs in the minimal set of FDs for the relation 'Participates\_in' is {userid, contestid}, which is the primary key of this relation, so "Participates\_in" is in BCNF.

#### 13. 'Written\_by' Relation:

Attributes:

Friend\_of { userid,contestid}

The only functional dependency existing here is the trivial one:
 {userid,contestid} -> {userid, contestid}

Thus, the entire set of attributes, i.e, {userid, contestid} is the primary key and the relation complies with BCNF as it is not violating any of its rules.

We can see that the left side of the only FD in the minimal FD set for this relation is equivalent to the Primary Key itself, so "Written\_by" is in BCNF.

#### 14. 'Submissions' relation:

• Attributes :

Submissions {subid, code, memory\_mb, submission\_time, status, language, runtime\_s,wrong\_testcaseno, userid, probid}

• Functional dependencies :

```
subid -> submission_time
subid -> code
subid -> memory_mb
subid -> status
subid -> language
subid -> runtime_s
subid -> userid
subid -> probid
subid -> wrong testcaseno
```

```
Let X = subid

X<sup>+</sup> = {subid, code, memory_mb, submission_time, status, language, runtime_s, wrong_testcaseno,userid, probid}

Thus, Primary key = subid
```

We can see that the left side of all the FDs in the minimal set of FDs for the relation 'Submissions' is **subid**, which is the primary key of this relation, so "Submissions" **is in BCNF.** 



#### 15. 'Solution' relation:

- Attributes:Solutions {solutionid, code, language, sol\_memory\_mb, sol\_runtime\_s, userid, probid}
- Functional dependencies :

```
solutionid -> language
solutionid -> code
solutionid -> sol_memory_mb
solutionid -> sol_runtime_s
solutionid -> userid
solutionid -> probid
```

Let X = solutionid

X<sup>+</sup> = {solutionid, code, language, sol\_memory\_mb, sol\_runtime\_s, userid, probid}

Thus, **Primary key = solutionid** 

The left side of all the FDs in the minimal set of FDs for the relation 'Solutions' is **solutionid**, which is the primary key of this relation, so "Solutions" is in **BCNF**.

→ We have added the screenshots of outputs for initial few queries here in the report file to display their functioning and efficiency.

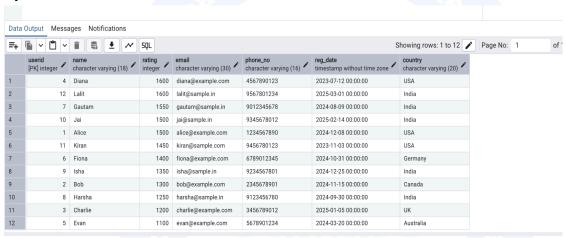
The accompanied text file contains the entire list of query statements.

• List of Queries for the Coding Platform database : -

#### 1. List and details of all platform users in descending order of rating:

SELECT userid, name, rating, email, phone\_no, reg\_date, country FROM users ORDER BY rating DESC;

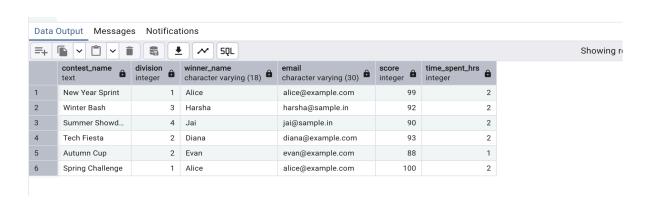
#### **Output:**



#### 2. List of winners (participants with rank-1) for all contests:

SELECT c.contest\_name, c.contest\_div AS division, u.name AS winner\_name, u.email, pi.score, pi.time\_spent\_hrs FROM contests c JOIN participates\_in pi ON c.contestid = pi.contestid JOIN users u ON pi.userid = u.userid WHERE pi.rank = 1 ORDER BY c.contest\_date\_time DESC;

#### Output:



#### 3. LEADERBOARD DISPLAY for any given contest (say contestid = 1):

SELECT u.userid, u.name, u.rating, pi.rank, pi.score, pi.time\_spent\_hrs, c.contest\_name FROM users u JOIN participates\_in pi ON u.userid = pi.userid JOIN contests c ON pi.contestid = c.contestid WHERE pi.contestid = 1 ORDER BY pi.rank ASC;

#### Output:

Data	Output Me	essages Notifications						
=+			<b>~</b> SQL					Showing
	userid integer	name character varying (18)	rating integer	rank integer	score integer	time_spent_hrs integer	contest_name text	
1	1	Alice	1500	1	100	2	Spring Challenge	
2	2	Bob	1300	2	95	2	Spring Challenge	
3	3	Charlie	1200	3	90	2	Spring Challenge	
4	4	Diana	1600	4	85	2	Spring Challenge	
5	7	Gautam	1550	5	80	2	Spring Challenge	
6	8	Harsha	1250	6	75	2	Spring Challenge	
7	9	Isha	1350	7	70	2	Spring Challenge	
8	10	Jai	1500	8	65	2	Spring Challenge	
9	11	Kiran	1450	9	60	2	Spring Challenge	
10	12	Lalit	1600	10	55	2	Spring Challenge	

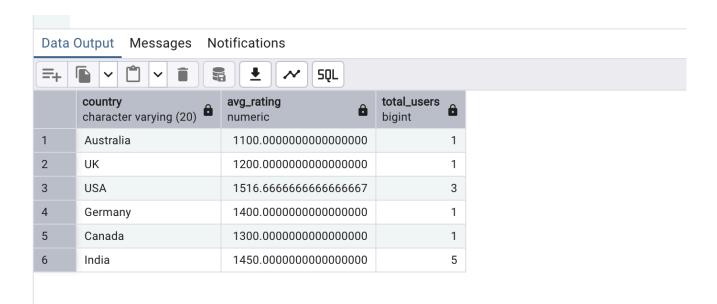
#### 4. List of all problems with their status of submissions:

SELECT p.probid, p.prob\_name, s.subid, s.status, s.wrong\_testcaseno AS rejected\_testcase, u.name AS submitter\_name, s.submission\_time FROM problems p LEFT JOIN submissions s ON p.probid = s.probid LEFT JOIN users u ON s.userid = u.userid ORDER BY p.probid ASC, s.subid ASC;

Data	Output Me	essages Notifications					
=+			IL				Showing rows: 1 to 21
	probid integer	prob_name character varying (50)	subid integer	status character varying (20)	rejected_testcase integer	submitter_name character varying (18)	submission_time timestamp without time zone
1	101	Sum of Two Numbers	401	Accepted	[null]	Alice	2025-02-03 18:30:52
2	101	Sum of Two Numbers	407	Accepted	[null]	Gautam	2025-04-09 12:05:50
3	102	Reverse a String	402	Wrong_Answer	2	Bob	2024-12-28 09:15:30
4	102	Reverse a String	408	Accepted	[null]	Harsha	2025-01-10 13:15:25
5	102	Reverse a String	411	Compile_Error	[null]	Bob	2025-01-13 11:40:32
6	102	Reverse a String	412	Compile_Error	[null]	Bob	2025-01-14 00:15:30
7	103	Find Graph Path	403	TLE	[null]	Charlie	2025-04-05 10:20:00
8	103	Find Graph Path	404	Wrong_Answer	1	Diana	2025-04-06 14:05:15
9	103	Find Graph Path	409	Wrong_Answer	1	Isha	2025-04-11 08:55:10
10	103	Find Graph Path	413	Accepted	[null]	Kiran	2025-04-15 12:25:50
11	104	Sort an Array	405	Accepted	[null]	Evan	2025-02-12 16:10:45
12	104	Sort an Array	410	Accepted	[null]	Jai	2025-04-12 09:45:00

#### 5. Average Rating of users per country;

SELECT country, AVG(rating) AS avg\_rating, COUNT(\*) AS total\_users FROM users GROUP BY country;





➤ We are extremely grateful to our professor - PM Jat Sir for giving us the opportunity to work on such an enriching project and also making us equipped with the requisite set of skills and knowledge throughout the semester. We would also like to extend this gratitude to our respected TAs for their guidance and support during the entire span of the project.

