

QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT -4

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ROLL NO:- 25MSIC107

SUBJECT :-JAVA

GITHUB PROFILE:- <https://github.com/kowshik28-G>

GITHUB LINK:- https://github.com/kowshik28-G/java_unit4

TITLE: PERSONAL EXPENSE TRACKER USING SQLITE

1.Introduction

The Personal Expense Tracker is a database-based mini project developed using SQLite.

It helps users store, manage, and analyze their daily expenses.

The system stores details about course, college, and student and

uses SQL queries to generate useful reports.

This project demonstrates the use of:

- Table creation
- Foreign keys
- Insert operations
- JOIN queries
- Aggregate functions

The ER diagram represents the logical structure of the Personal Expense Tracker database .It shows the entities, their attributes, primary keys, foreign keys, and relationships between the tables.

This system contains three main entities:

- **COURSE**

ATTRIBUTE	DESCRIPTION
course_id (PK)	Unique ID for each course
Name	Name of the course
email	Email address

- **COLLEGE**

ATTRIBUTE	DESCRIPTION
college_id (PK)	Unique ID for each college
college_Name	Name of the college

- **STUDENT**

ATTRIBUTE	DESCRIPTION
student_id (PK)	Unique ID for each student
date	Date of student
Amount	student amount
description	Purpose of student
college_id(FK)	Links to college table
course_id(FK)	Links to course table

RELATIONSHIP	DESCRIPTION
course-> student	One course can have many student
college -> student	One college can have many student

So:

One-to-Many between course
and student One-to-Many
between college and student

2. ER Diagram

COURSE (course_id, name, email)

|

| 1

|

| M

STUDENT (student_id, date, amount,
description, college_id, course_id)

|

| M

|

| 1

college (college_id, college_name)

3. Explanation

Each student must belong to:

- One course
- One college

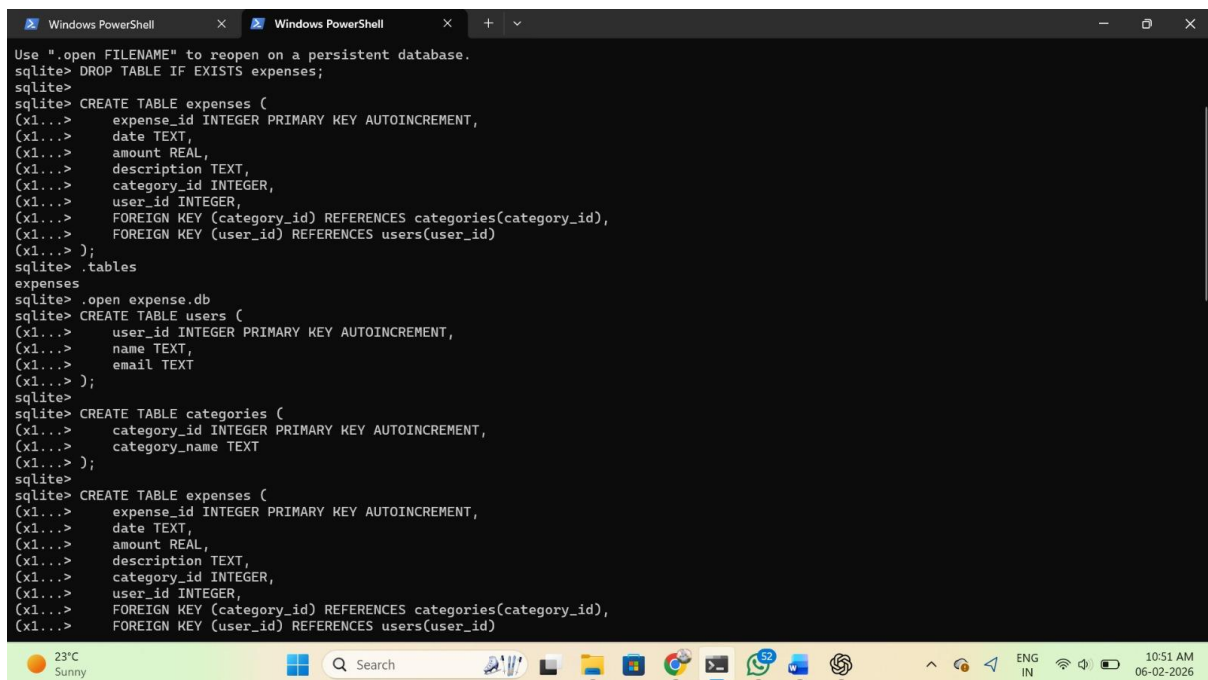
This design avoids duplication and maintains data consistency using foreign keys.

QUERIES

CREATE A TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE student (  
  
    student_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,  
  
    date TEXT,  
    amount  
    REAL,  
    description  
    TEXT,  
    college_id  
    INTEGER,  
    course_id  
    INTEGER,  
    FOREIGN KEY (college_id) REFERENCES  
categories(category_id), FOREIGN KEY (course_id)  
REFERENCES course(course_id)  
);
```

OUTPUT:



```
Use ".open FILENAME" to reopen on a persistent database.
sqlite> DROP TABLE IF EXISTS expenses;
sqlite>
sqlite> CREATE TABLE expenses (
(x1...>     expense_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
(x1...>     date TEXT,
(x1...>     amount REAL,
(x1...>     description TEXT,
(x1...>     category_id INTEGER,
(x1...>     user_id INTEGER,
(x1...>     FOREIGN KEY (category_id) REFERENCES categories(category_id),
(x1...>     FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES users(user_id)
(x1...> );
sqlite> .tables
expenses
sqlite> .open expense.db
sqlite> CREATE TABLE users (
(x1...>     user_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
(x1...>     name TEXT,
(x1...>     email TEXT
(x1...> );
sqlite>
sqlite> CREATE TABLE categories (
(x1...>     category_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
(x1...>     category_name TEXT
(x1...> );
sqlite>
sqlite> CREATE TABLE expenses (
(x1...>     expense_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
(x1...>     date TEXT,
(x1...>     amount REAL,
(x1...>     description TEXT,
(x1...>     category_id INTEGER,
(x1...>     user_id INTEGER,
(x1...>     FOREIGN KEY (category_id) REFERENCES categories(category_id),
(x1...>     FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES users(user_id)
```

CREATE TABLE users (

 course_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,

 name

 TEXT,

 email

 TEXT

);

CREATE TABLE college (

 college_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,

 college_name TEXT

);

```
CREATE TABLE student (  
    student_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,  
    date TEXT,  
    amount  
    REAL,  
    description  
    TEXT,  
    college_id  
    INTEGER,  
    course_id  
    INTEGER,  
    FOREIGN KEY (college_id) REFERENCES  
    college(college_id), FOREIGN KEY (course_id)  
    REFERENCES course(course_id)  
);
```

INSERTING DATA:

```
INSERT INTO course (course_id, name,  
email) VALUES (1, 'kowshik',  
'kowshik104@gmail.com');
```

```
INSERT INTO college (college_name) VALUES  
( 'Food'); INSERT INTO college (college_name)  
VALUES ('Travel');
```

```
INSERT INTO college (college_name) VALUES ('Shopping');
```

```
INSERT INTO student (date, amount, description,  
college_id,course_id) VALUES ('2026-01-30', 250, 'Lunch',  
1, 1);
```

```
INSERT INTO student (date, amount, description,  
college_id, course_id) VALUES ('2026-01-31', 1200, 'Bus  
Ticket', 2, 1);
```

```
INSERT INTO student (date, amount, description,  
college_id, course_id) VALUES ('2026-02-01', 800, 'Dress  
Shopping', 3, 1);
```

```
SELECT e.student_id, e.date, e.amount,  
e.description, c.college_name, u.name  
FROM student e
```

```
JOIN college c ON e.college_id =  
c.college_id JOIN course u ON  
e.course_id = u.course_id; SELECT  
u.name, SUM(e.amount) AS total_student  
FROM student e
```

```
JOIN college u ON e.course_id =  
u.course_id GROUP BY u.name;
```

```
SELECT c.college_name,  
SUM(e.amount) AS total FROM student  
e
```

```
JOIN college c ON e.college_id =  
c.college_id GROUP BY c.college_name;  
SELECT description, MAX(amount) AS
```


highest_amount FROM student;

SELECT substr(date,1,7) AS month, SUM(amount)

AS total FROM student

GROUP BY month;

```
Windows PowerShell
(x1...> );
sqlite> INSERT INTO users (user_id, name, email)
...> VALUES (1, 'Kowshik', 'kowshik@gmail.com');
sqlite> SELECT*FROM users;
1|Kowshik|kowshik@gmail.com
sqlite> INSERT INTO categories (category_name) VALUES ('Food');
sqlite> INSERT INTO categories (category_name) VALUES ('Travel');
sqlite> INSERT INTO categories (category_name) VALUES ('Shopping');
sqlite> SELECT*FROM categories;
...> SELECT*FROM categories;
Parse error: near "SELECT": syntax error
  SELECT*FROM categories SELECT*FROM categories;
                        ^--- error here
sqlite> SELECT*FROM categories;
1|Food
2|Travel
3|Shopping
sqlite> INSERT INTO expenses (date, amount, description, category_id, user_id)
...> VALUES ('2026-01-30', 250, 'Lunch', 1, 1);
sqlite>
sqlite> INSERT INTO expenses (date, amount, description, category_id, user_id)
...> VALUES ('2026-01-31', 1200, 'Bus Ticket', 2, 1);
sqlite>
sqlite> INSERT INTO expenses (date, amount, description, category_id, user_id)
...> VALUES ('2026-02-01', 800, 'Dress Shopping', 3, 1);
sqlite> SELECT e.expense_id, e.date, e.amount, e.description,
...>         c.category_name, u.name
...> FROM expenses e
...> JOIN categories c ON e.category_id = c.category_id
...> JOIN users u ON e.user_id = u.user_id;
1|2026-01-30|250.0|Lunch|Food|Kowshik
2|2026-01-31|1200.0|Bus Ticket|Travel|Kowshik
3|2026-02-01|800.0|Dress Shopping|Shopping|Kowshik
```

```
Windows PowerShell
sqlite>
sqlite> INSERT INTO expenses (date, amount, description, category_id, user_id)
...> VALUES ('2026-02-01', 800, 'Dress Shopping', 3, 1);
sqlite> SELECT e.expense_id, e.date, e.amount, e.description,
...>         c.category_name, u.name
...> FROM expenses e
...> JOIN categories c ON e.category_id = c.category_id
...> JOIN users u ON e.user_id = u.user_id;
1|2026-01-30|250.0|Lunch|Food|Kowshik
2|2026-01-31|1200.0|Bus Ticket|Travel|Kowshik
3|2026-02-01|800.0|Dress Shopping|Shopping|Kowshik
sqlite> SELECT e.expense_id, e.date, e.amount, e.description,
...>         c.category_name, u.name
...> FROM expenses e
...> JOIN categories c ON e.category_id = c.category_id
...> JOIN users u ON e.user_id = u.user_id;
1|2026-01-30|250.0|Lunch|Food|Kowshik
2|2026-01-31|1200.0|Bus Ticket|Travel|Kowshik
3|2026-02-01|800.0|Dress Shopping|Shopping|Kowshik
sqlite> SELECT u.name, SUM(e.amount) AS total_expense
...> FROM expenses e
...> JOIN users u ON e.user_id = u.user_id
...> GROUP BY u.name;
Kowshik|2250.0
sqlite> SELECT c.category_name, SUM(e.amount) AS total
...> FROM expenses e
...> JOIN categories c ON e.category_id = c.category_id
...> GROUP BY c.category_name;
Food|250.0
Shopping|800.0
Travel|1200.0
sqlite> |
```

CONCLUSION:

The Personal Expense Tracker using SQLite is a simple and effective database project that helps users store and manage their daily expenses.

It uses relational database concepts such as primary keys, foreign keys, joins, and aggregate functions.

This project successfully demonstrates:

- Table creation
- Data insertion
- Data retrieval
- Report generation

The system is efficient, user-friendly, and easy to maintain

GITHUB:-

