CCENT Database Project

For

The Center for Convergence and Emerging Networking Technologies

by

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A report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for CCENT

Submitted to

Prof. Carlos Caicedo

On

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1. Project Statement

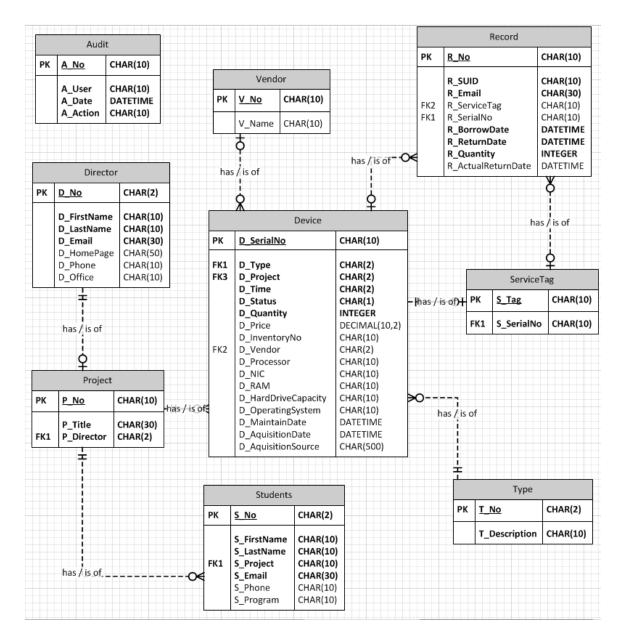
The project is to build a database system for the CCENT to manage the team information as well as the device information.

Currently, the CCENT has several research projects, and each project has a director and a certain number of student members. Most of the student members are master students who will leave the school when they graduate after two years of study. That means the team members will change almost every two years. So the database is needed to record history team member information and their efforts to the project.

On the other hand, the CCENT is a research lab which gets a lot of devices from different resources. Most of the devices are donated to the CCENT. Currently the servers and routers are managed by one student and the mobile devices are managed by another one. Other devices like cables and computer frames are not recorded. The new database system will record all the devices in a uniform format. It will give great convenience for the managers to manage the devices.

And for the convenience of the students outside the lab, the CCENT decides to lend devices to other students to help them improve the skills especially on IST600, IST648, IST653, IST656, and IST753. The new database system would help the manager to record the rent information, including the person who operates the system, the person who authorizes the action, the person who borrows the device and the device which is borrowed. The system would improve the efficiency of the lab, and ensure the all devices would not be lost.

2. Database model



Audit Table:

The Audit table is used to record the changes on the database. It will store any actions of any users, as well as the time when the actions happen.

Device Table:

The Device table is used to store the information of all equipment.

D_SerialNo	The Serial No is the primary identifier of the equipment. It is
	unique for each equipment
D_Type	It records the type of the equipment, such as router or switch. It
	is connected with the Type Table to reduce the redundancy.

D_Project	It is the project that the equipment belongs to. It is connected
	with the Project Table to reduce the redundancy.
D_Time	It is the time that this piece of equipment could be rented.
D_Status	It is the rental status of the equipment. It could have one of the
	four values: 'A' (available), 'B' (Borrowed), 'D' (in delay), 'N' (not
	available).
D_Quantity	The amount of the devices (for cables)
D_Price	It is the price of this piece of equipment. It used when the device
	is broken by students, the students may be charged for a certain
	percent of the price.
D_InventoryNo	If the device is donated by the iSchool, the device would have a
	Inventory Number which is assigned by the iSchool.
D_Vendor	It is the manufacturer of the equipment. It is connected with the
	Manufacturer Table to reduce the redundancy.
D_Processor	
D_NIC	
D_RAM	The technical details of the devices
D_HardDriveCapacity	
D_OperatingSystem	
D_MaintainDate	It is the date when the equipment is maintained last time.
D_AcquisionDate	The date the device is obtained
D_AcquisionSource	The source of the device

ServiceTag Table:

The ServiceTag table is used to store the service tag of the devices. The service tag is the code tag which can be scanned by the code reader. But only some of the devices have a service tag, this attribute could not be put in the Device table.

<u>So the solution is:</u> if the device has a service tag, the device could be scanned by the code reader; or else if the device does not have a service tag, the device could only be identified by its serial number which can only be input by manual work.

Project Table:

The Project table stores the project information of the CCENT Lab. It contains the project number, the project description and the project director.

Director Table:

The Director table stores the information of the project directors. It contains the name and the contact information of the directors.

Students Table:

The Students table stores the information of the project members. It contains the name and the contact information of the students, as well as the program the students study.

Type Table:

The Type table stores the types of the equipment.

Manufacturer Table:

The Manufacturer table stores the information of the manufacturers.

Record Table:

The Record table records the actions of rent and return.

R_No	The unique identifier of each piece of
	record.
R SUID	The SUID of the student who rents the
_	equipment.
D. Email	The contact information of the student
R_Email	
	who rents the equipment.
R ServiceTag	If the device has a service tag, the service
	tag number could be scanned by the code
	reader into the database. Or, the device
	·
	will be identified by the serial number.
R_SerialNo	If the device has no service tag, then the
	serial number will be the identifier. But the
	serial number could not be scanned, the
	only solution is to be input by manual
	work.
R_BorrowDate	The date when the equipment is rented.
R_ReturnDate	The date when the equipment should be
_	returned.
R ActualReturnDate	The date when the equipment is actually
10000.110001110000	returned.
R_Quantity	The unit of the device (for cables)
R_AuthorizedPerson	The person who authorizes the rent action

3. Database Rules

1) Each piece of equipment has a unique identify.

Implement: in the Equipment table which is used to store the equipment information, the equipment is identified by the primary key serial number. But the serial number could not be scanned by the code reader, the devices which have the service tag will use the service tag as the primary key. (details can be seen in the ERD diagram)

2) Each project is unique.

Implement: in the Project table which is used to store the project information, the project is identified by the primary key project number.

3) Each record is unique.

Implement: in the record table which is used to record the rent actions, the record is identified by the primary key record number.

4) Each vendor is unique.

Implement: in the vendor table which is used to record the manufacturer of the equipment, the manufacturer is identified by the primary key manufacturer number.

5) Each piece of equipment can be rented by one student at one time. And each student can rent many pieces of equipment at one time.

Implement: there is a one to zero or many relationship between the Record table and the Equipment table.

6) Each project has one director.

Implement: there is a one to one relationship between the Project table and the Director table.

7) Each piece of the equipment has a unique vendor. And each vendor can provide many pieces of equipment.

Implement: there is a one to many relationship between the Vendor table and the Device table.

8) Each piece of equipment can be in four statuses: available (can be rented by students), borrowed (has been rented by the students), in delay (has been rented and should be returned but not yet), and not available (has been broken and needs to ben maintain).

Implement: in the Equipment table, the D_status attribute can be in one of four values: 'A' (available), 'B' (borrowed), 'D' (in delay), 'N' (not available).

9) Each piece of equipment should be returned within the time the equipment could be rented.

Implement: in the Equipment table, the D_time attribute is used to set the rental time of the equipment and could be set by the project manager. And in the Record table, the R returnDate=R borrowDate+D time.

10) Each piece of equipment should be maintained in every certain duration.

Implement: in the Equipment table, the D_MaintainDate is used to record the date when the equipment is maintained last time. And a trigger will be implemented to alarm before the next maintain date.

11) Every action on the database will be audit automatically.

Implement: the Audit table will record the actions on the database, including the user, the date, and the action.

4. Physical design

The developer account for SQL Server:

Account: Lu

Password: ccentadmin123

1) Create database for the CCENT

A database is a storage location where the actual data underlying database objects can be kept. The system needs a database space to store all the tables and the functions/procedures (in the future) of the CCENT Device. As there is no user in the system, the database is created using the developer account.

DESCRIPTION: CCENT DATABASE FOR DEVICE MANAGEMENT

DATE: 2/21/2012 CREATOR: LU ZOU

```
CREATE DATABASE CCENT_INVENTORY;
USE CCENT_INVENTORY;
```

2) Create table to store the data

Tables are the basic unit of data storage in a Database. The CCENT Inventory Database has 8 tables to store the data required to fulfill the functions of the system. The vendor table and type table are used to avoid data repeat.

```
**************************
     PROCESS: CREATE TABLE
     DESCRIPTION: CREATE TABLE BASED ON THE ERD
                       THE TABLES ARE USED TO STORE THE DATA
     DATE: 2/21/2012
     CREATOR: LU ZOU
CREATE TABLE DIRECTOR(
     D_NO CHAR(2) PRIMARY KEY,
     D FIRSTNAME CHAR(20) NOT NULL,
     D LASTNAME CHAR(20) NOT NULL,
     D EMAIL CHAR(30) NOT NULL,
     D HOMEPAGE VARCHAR(100),
     D PHONE CHAR(15),
     D OFFICE CHAR(10)
);
CREATE TABLE PROJECT(
     P NO CHAR(3) PRIMARY KEY,
     P_TITLE CHAR(50) NOT NULL,
     P DIRECTOR CHAR(2) NOT NULL,
     CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY PROJECT FK REFERENCES DIRECTOR(D NO)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE STUDENTS(
      S SUID CHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,
      S FIRSTNAME CHAR(20) NOT NULL,
      S_LASTNAME CHAR(20) NOT NULL,
      S PROJECT CHAR(3) NOT NULL,
      S_EMAIL CHAR(30) NOT NULL,
      S PHONE CHAR(15),
      S_PROGRAM CHAR(5) CHECK (S_PROGRAM IN ('IM', 'TNM', 'LIS')),
      CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY STUDENTS FK REFERENCES PROJECT(P NO)
      );
CREATE TABLE VENDOR(
      V_NO CHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,
      V NAME CHAR(100) NOT NULL
      );
CREATE TABLE T TYPE(
      T_NO CHAR(3) PRIMARY KEY;
      T_DESCRIPTION CHAR(10) NOT NULL
      );
CREATE TABLE DEVICE(
      D SERIALNO CHAR(30) PRIMARY KEY,
      D TYPE CHAR(3) NOT NULL,
      D PROJECT CHAR(3) NOT NULL,
      D TIME CHAR(2) NOT NULL,
      D_STATUS CHAR(1) NOT NULL CHECK (D_STATUS IN ('A', 'B', 'D', 'N')),
      D QUANTITY INT NOT NULL DEFAULT 1,
      D_PRICE DECIMAL(10,2),
      D INVENTORYNO CHAR(30),
      D_VENDOR CHAR(10),
      D PROCESSOR CHAR(10),
      D_NIC CHAR(10),
      D RAM CHAR(10),
      D_HARDDRIVECAPACITY CHAR(10),
```

```
D OPERATINGSYSTEM CHAR(10),
      D MAINTAINANCE DATE,
      D AQUISITIONDATE DATE,
      D_AQUISITIONSOURCE VARCHAR(500),
      CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY DEVICE_FK1 REFERENCES T_TYPE(T_NO),
      CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY DEVICE FK2 REFERENCES PROJECT(P NO),
      CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY DEVICE_FK3 REFERENCES VENDOR(V_NO)
      );
CREATE TABLE SERVICE TAG(
      S TAG CHAR(30) PRIMARY KEY,
      S SERIALNO CHAR (30) NOT NULL,
      CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY SERVICE TAG FK REFERENCES DEVICE(D SERIALNO)
      );
CREATE TABLE RENT_RECORD(
      R NO INT PRIMARY KEY,
      R_SUID CHAR(10) NOT NULL,
      R EMAIL CHAR(30) NOT NULL,
      R_SERVICETAG CHAR(30),
      R SERIALNO CHAR(30),
      R BORROWDATE DATE NOT NULL DEFAULT SYSDATE,
      R RETURNDATE DATE NOT NULL,
      R QUANTITY INT DEFAULT 1,
      R ACTUALRETURNDATE DATE
      );
```

3) Create the user who will manager the database

The only stakeholder of the system who will directly use the system is the manager. So only one user account is needed for the manager to use the database to manage the devices.

4) Create the audit table which will audit the performance of the database

The first trigger is going to record the daily operation of the database. it means that is the user made some changes to the data, the trigger will record the user's action and put into the audit table. The audit table is important for the DBA to guard the database is operated well. And once some exceptions happen, the audit table can be the evidence in the law suit.

```
CREATE TRIGGER TRI DB
      ON DATABASE
      FOR CREATE_TABLE, DROP_TABLE, ALTER_TABLE, CREATE_VIEW,
            DROP VIEW, CREATE PROCEDURE, ALTER PROCEDURE, DROP PROCEDURE,
            CREATE_FUNCTION, ALTER_FUNCTION, DROP_FUNCTION, CREATE_TRIGGER,
DROP_TRIGGER
AS
      INSERT INTO T AUDIT (A USER, A EVENT, A TIME)
            VALUES
            (SYSTEM USER,
EVENTDATA().value('(/EVENT_INSTANCE/TSQLCommand/CommandText)[1]','nvarchar(max)'),
convert(varchar, getdate(), 126));
GO
PROCESS: RENT_RECORD TABLE TRIGGER
      DESCRIPTION: THE RENT_RECORD TABLE IS ONE OF THE MOST IMOIRTANT TABLE IN THE
            DATABASE, SO THE ACTIONS ON THIS TABLE SHOULD BE RECORDED
      DATE: 2/28/2012
      CREATOR: LU ZOU
-- DML TRIGGER TO AUDIT THE SPECIFIC TABLE RENT RECORD
CREATE TRIGGER TRI INSERT
      ON rent record
      AFTER INSERT
AS
      INSERT INTO T_AUDIT (A_USER, A_EVENT, A_TIME)
            VALUES (SYSTEM_USER, 'Inserted on rent_record', convert(varchar, getdate(), 126));
GO
CREATE TRIGGER TRI_UPDATE
      ON rent record
      AFTER UPDATE
AS
      INSERT INTO T AUDIT (A USER, A EVENT, A TIME)
            VALUES (SYSTEM_USER, 'Updated on rent_record', convert(varchar, getdate(), 126));
GO
CREATE TRIGGER TRI_DELETE
      ON rent_record
      AFTER delete
AS
      INSERT INTO T AUDIT (A USER, A EVENT, A TIME)
            VALUES (SYSTEM USER, 'Deleted on rent record', convert(varchar, getdate(), 126));
GO
```

5) Create the device status trigger which will automatically update the device status

The seconde trigger is used to automatically update the device status. It means that:

- 1) If the manager adds new rent record to the record table, the trigger will update the device status in the device table to 'borrowed'.
- 2) If the rented device is not returned on time, the trigger will update the device status to 'delay'.
- 3) If the device is returned, the trigger will update the device status to 'available'.

```
*******************************
     PROCESS: DEVICE STATUS TRIGGER
     DESCRIPTION: CHANGE THE DEVICE STATUS AFTER THE DEVICE IS BORROWED
     DATE: 2/21/2012
     CREATOR: LU ZOU
*************************
*/
CREATE TRIGGER TRI STATUS INSERTED
     ON RENT_RECORD
     AFTER INSERT
AS
     DECLARE @SERVICETAG CHAR, @SERIALNO CHAR
     SET NOCOUNT ON;
     SELECT @SERVICETAG=R_SERVICETAG,
                @SERIALNO=R SERIALNO
                FROM INSERTED
     IF @SERIALNO IS NULL
     BEGIN
           UPDATE DEVICE SET D STATUS='B'
                WHERE D_SERIALNO = (SELECT S_SERIALNO FROM SERVICE_TAG
                                             WHERE S TAG = @SERVICETAG)
     END
     IF @SERVICETAG IS NULL
     BEGIN
           UPDATE DEVICE SET D STATUS='B'
                WHERE D_SERIALNO =@SERIALNO
     END
GO
```

```
CREATE TRIGGER TRI_STATUS_UPDATED
      ON RENT_RECORD
      AFTER UPDATE
AS
      DECLARE @SERVICETAG CHAR, @SERIALNO CHAR
      SELECT @SERVICETAG=R_SERVICETAG,
                    @SERIALNO=R_SERIALNO
                    FROM inserted
      IF UPDATE(R_ACTUALRETURNDATE)
      BEGIN
             IF @SERIALNO IS NULL
             BEGIN
                    UPDATE DEVICE SET D STATUS='A'
                          WHERE D_SERIALNO = (SELECT S_SERIALNO FROM SERVICE_TAG
                                                     WHERE S TAG = @SERVICETAG)
             END
             IF @SERVICETAG IS NULL
             BEGIN
                    UPDATE DEVICE SET D_STATUS='A'
                          WHERE D_SERIALNO =@SERIALNO
             END
      END
GO
```

6) Create a function to calculate the return date for each device

The function is to calculate return date of each device when the device is borrowed. Each device has the 'LoanPeriod' attribute which identifys the loan period of the device. When students borrow the devices, the return date of the device is the (current date + loan period). The return date will be used to check the status of the device, e.g. if the current date is larger than the return date, the status of the device is 'delayed'.

```
SELECT @LOANPERIOD=D LOANPERIOD FROM DEVICE WHERE D SERIALNO = @SERIALNO;
      SET @RETURNDATE = DATEADD(DAY, @LOANPERIOD ,@BORROWDATE);
      RETURN(@RETURNDATE);
END;
GO;
ALTER TRIGGER RETURNDATE_UPDATE
ON RENT_RECORD
AFTER INSERT
AS
      DECLARE @SERVICETAG CHAR(30), @SERIALNO CHAR(30), @BORROWDATE DATE,
@RETURNDATE DATE, @RENTNO INT
      SELECT @SERVICETAG=R SERVICETAG,
                   @SERIALNO=R SERIALNO,
                   @SERIALNO=R BORROWDATE,
                   @RENTNO=R_NO
                   FROM INSERTED
      IF @SERIALNO IS NULL
      BEGIN
            SELECT @SERIALNO = S_SERIALNO
                   FROM SERVICE TAG
                   WHERE S_TAG = @SERVICETAG;
      END
      SET @RETURNDATE = DBO.RETURNDATE_CAL(@BORROWDATE, @SERIALNO)
      UPDATE RENT RECORD SET R RETURNDATE = GETDATE() WHERE R NO = @RENTNO;
      -- UPDATE RENT_RECORD SET R_RETURNDATE = @RETURNDATE;
GO
```

5. Interface design

1) Default colors:

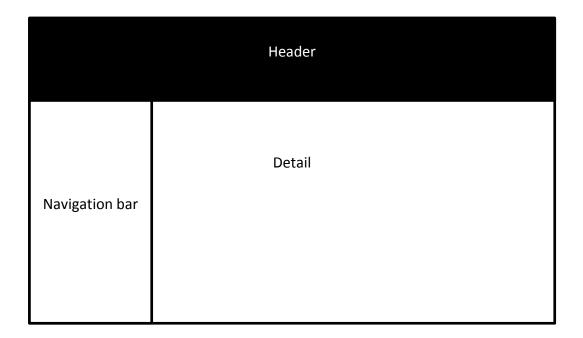
Table 1

Use	Background	Button	Border	Navigation
Hex Number	333333	FF5A00	8A2003	000000

2) Interface structure

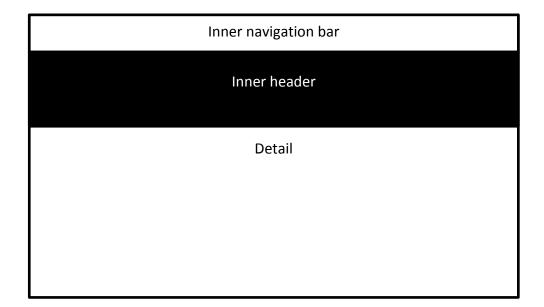
The framework of the interface is a kind of embedded structure. For the outer frame, the Header and navigation bar remains unchanged, and the detail changes for every navigation button.

Outer frame



For the content part contains an inner frame, the inner navigation bar controls the inner content part.

Inner frame



3) Outer form/report header

Table 2

Title	Details
Height	0.8903"

Color	#000000
Logo	Width: 0.9583"
	Height: 0.8542"
	Top: 0.0208"
	Left: 0.2083"
Page title	Color: #FFFFFF
	Size: 24
	Weight:
	Top: 0.125"
	Left: 1.4167"
Page subtitle	Color: #FFFFFF
	Size: 18
	Weight:
	Тор:
	Left: 1.4167"

4) Left navigation Table 3

Title	Detail
Background	#333333
Border	Invisible
Menu	Back color: #FF5A00
	Hover color: #FF5A00
	Pressed color: #333333
	Font color:
	Hover fore color: #000000
	Pressed fore color: #FF5A00
	Font size: 11
	Weight: bold

5) Outer form/report detail

• Inner form/report header

Table 4

Title	Detail
Height	1"
Back color	#333333
Inner	Color: #FFFFFF
form/report	Size: 20
title	Weight: normal
	Top:
	Left: 1.4167"
Inner	Color: #FFFFFF
form/report	Size: 11
subtitle	Weight: normal
	Top:
	Left: 1.4167"

• Inner form/report detail

Table 5

Title	Detail
Height	5"
Label	Color: #333333
	Size:
	Top:
	Left:
	Space:
Data	Color: #333333

Size:
Top:
Left:
Space:

6) Button

Table 6

Title	Detail
Minimal Size	Width: 0.8"
	Height: 0.3"
Color	Back: #FF5A00
	Hover: #FF5A00
	Pressed: #333333
Border	Color: #8A2003
	Weight:
Content	Color:
	Hover: #333333
	Pressed: #FF5A00
	Size:
	Weight:
Position	Top: 0.1667"
	Left: 6.2917"

6. Operation Handbook

1) Overview

The CCENT Database System is a system which allows user to manage the people, projects, and devices of CCENT. The user groups are divided into two categories: the manager, and the member. The manager has the highest privilege and can execute add/update/delete actions on

the database. The member has the privileges which only allow them to view the database reports. They cannot add/update/delete the objects on the database.

However, currently the database system is only allowed to be accessed through a particular workstation in the CCENT lab. The account for this workstation is:

Account: WebDev Password: CCENTadmin

2) SQL Server connection

The CCENT Database System is based on MS SQL Server. Currently, the MS SQL Server can only be accessed within the CCENT domain. The user could use the CCENT DB only within the CCENT domain.

Before getting started, the user should have a SQL Server account. The account is used to connect with the SQL Server and controlled by the administrator for privilege assignment.

For testing the system, a test account is created within the highest privilege.

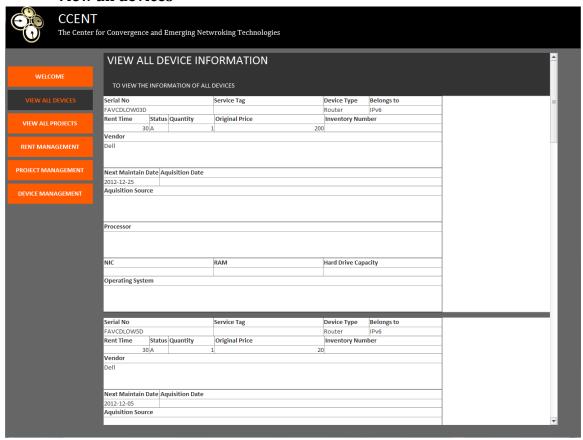
Account: tester Password: ccent123

Welcome



In the welcome page, a link is created to this document to guide the user.

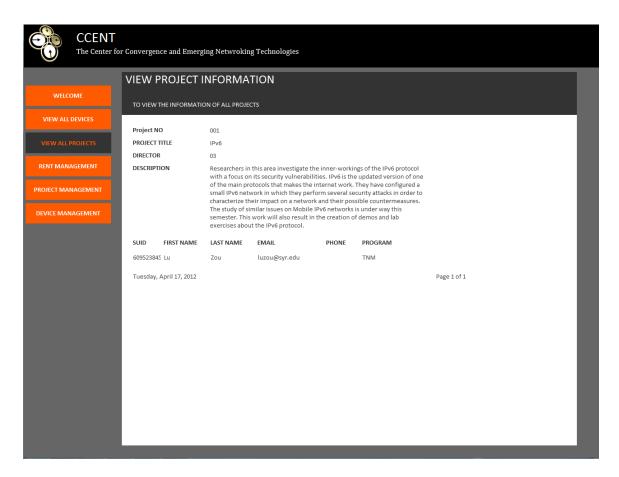
View all devices



The second button on the left navigation bar is 'VIEW ALL DEVICES'. This page displays the parameters and technical details about the devices.

All users have the privilege to view the device information. This is a report based page, and users cannot modify any data in this page

• View all projects



The third button on the left navigation bar is 'VIEW ALL PROJECTS'. This page displays the information about the project and its members. The user could use the 'Next' and 'Previous' button to navigate the project.

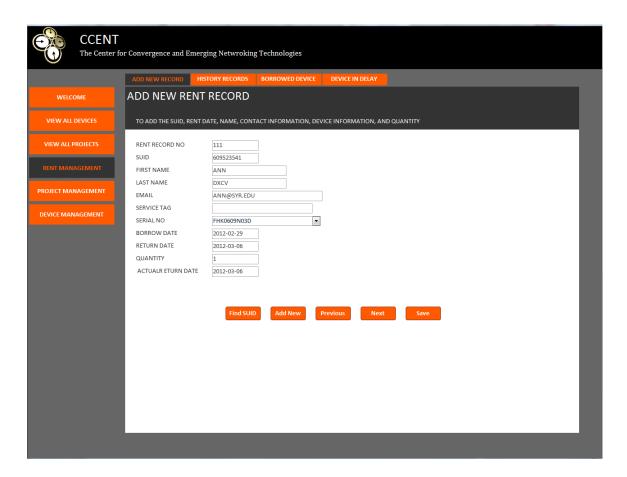
All users have the privilege to view the project information. This is a report based page, and users cannot modify any data in this page.

Rent Management

The fourth button on the left navigation bar is 'RENT MANAGEMENT. This page has four sub pages: 'ADD NEW RECORD', 'HISTORY RECORD', 'BORROWED DEVICES', and 'DEVICE IN DELAY'.

Only the manager has the privilege to view the 'ADD NEW RECORD' page, and all the users can view the other three pages.

Add new record



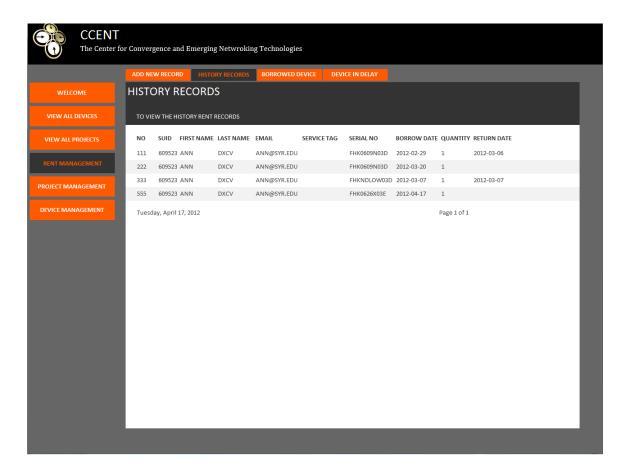
When students borrow and return devices to the CCENT, the manager should use the 'ADD NEW RECORD' page to make a record.

When students borrow a piece of device, the manager should use the 'Add New' button on the bottom to create a new record. The information which should be input includes: rent record no, SUID, first and last name, email, either service tag or serial no, borrow date and quantity. And then save the record.

- * The return date attribute will be automatically generated by the database. There is no need to input one.
- * Leave the actual return date attribute blank when the students borrow devices.

When the students return devices, the manager could use 'Find SUID' button on the bottom to find the record. Once the record is found out, the manager could input the date into the actual return date attribute. And then save the record.

• History Record/Borrowed Device/Device in Delay



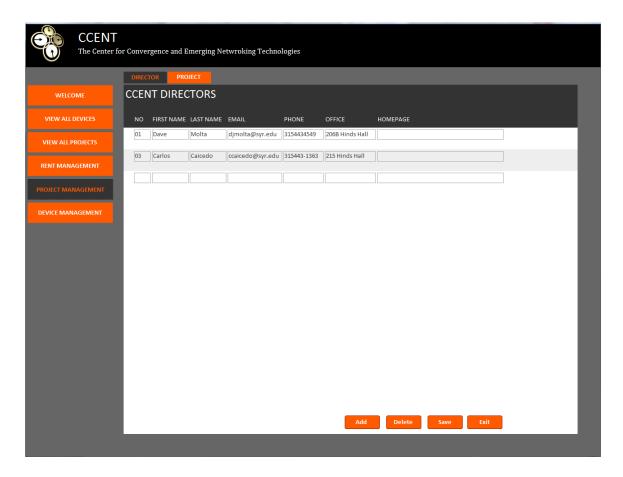
All users have the privilege to view these pages.

The history record page displays the history rent/return record. And the borrowed device page displays all the borrowed devices. And the devices in delay page displays all the devices in delay.

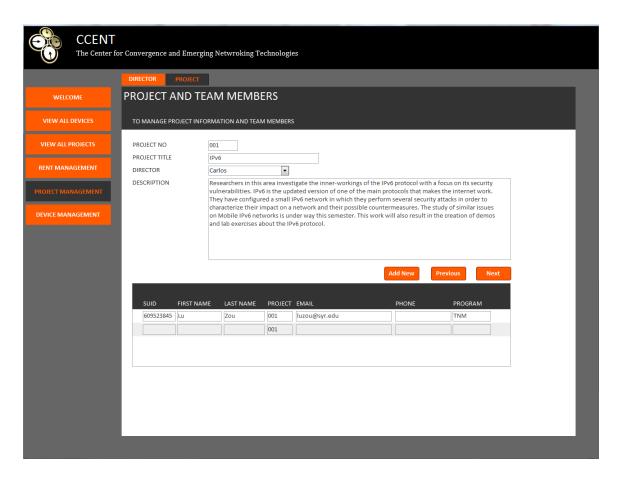
These three pages are report based pages. Users cannot modify any data in these pages.

• Project Management

The fifth button on the left navigation bar is 'PROJECT MANAGEMENT. This page has two sub pages: 'DIRECTOR, and 'PROJECT. Only the manager has the privilege to view these two pages.



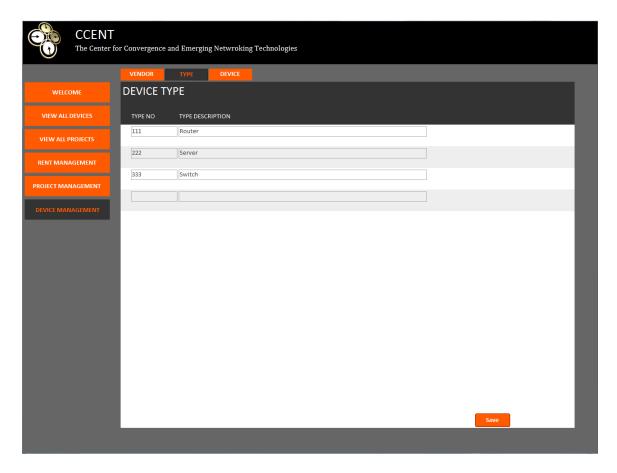
The director page is a form based page which allows the user to add, delete and save update on the director information using the buttons on the bottom.



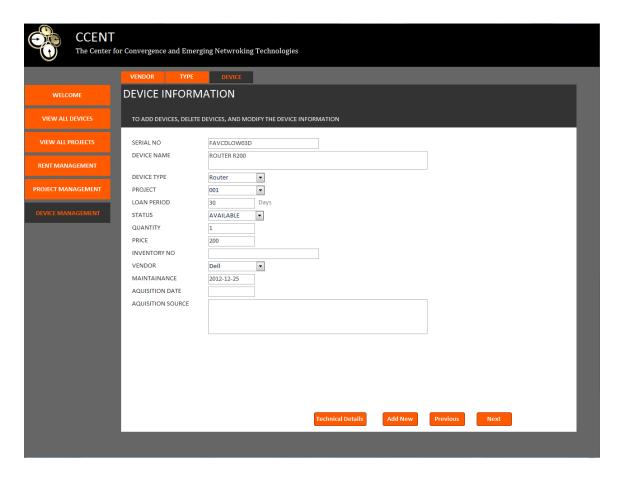
The project page is a form based page which displays the project information and its team members. The user could use the 'Previous' and 'Next' button to navigate the projects. And the team member subform allows the user to add, delete and update team members under this project.

• Device Management

The sixth button on the left navigation bar is 'DEVICE MANAGEMENT. This page has three sub pages: 'TYPE', and 'VENDOR', and 'DEVICE'. Only the manager has the privilege to view these pages.



Both the type page and the vendor are form based pages. They display all the type and vendor information in one page, and also allow the user to modify the data in the page. The user could use the 'Save' button to save the changes.



The device page is also a form based page. It lists the basic attribute of a piece of device. The user could use the combo box to choose the device type, belonging project, status and vendor. Also the 'Next' and 'Previous' buttons at the bottom allow the user to navigate all the devices. Another button 'Technical Details' is directed to another page which displays the details of this piece of device. Once changes happen to this page, the 'Save' button could be used to save the changes.

7. Questions

For any questions about the Database system, please contact luzou@syr.edu