# **DBMS PROJECT REPORT**

# PROJECT TITLE APARTMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

#### **TEAM DETAILS**

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# **SECTION** 'F'

## **OVERVIEW**

Our project, the Apartment Management System, is designed to make it easier to manage apartments. It has three types of users: Owners, Tenants, and Employees. We used Flask for the backend, HTML for the frontend, and MySQL for the database.

Our project helps in apartment maintenance by allowing owners to track tenants and payments, letting tenants manage their rental agreements and complaints, and helping employees handle complaints in their assigned blocks.

#### **Key Features:**

- 1. **Homepage and User Login**: The system starts with a homepage where users can choose to log in as an Owner, Tenant, or Employee. After selecting their role and entering the correct login details, they are taken to their own dashboard.
- 2. **Owner Dashboard**: Owners can see details about their rooms, tenants, and payments. They can keep track of which tenants are living in which rooms, whether the rent has been paid, and if rental agreements are up to date.
- 3. **Tenant Dashboard**: Tenants can view and manage their rental agreements, make payments, renew their contracts, and raise complaints. They can also see the status of their past complaints.

4. **Employee Dashboard**: Employees, who manage different blocks, can see and resolve complaints raised by tenants in their assigned block. This ensures that tenant issues are addressed quickly.

The system uses **Flask** to handle user actions and **MySQL** to store and manage all the data, such as tenant, owner and employee information, room details, payments, and complaints.

## **IMPLEMENTATION**

#### Backend (MySQL):

- **Database**: MySQL is used to store all data, such as owners, tenants, employees, rooms, payments, and complaints.
- **Data Links**: The database has connections between tables to keep data accurate, like linking rooms to owners and payments to tenants.

#### Backend Logic (Flask and PyMySQL):

- Main Routing (hello.py): Flask runs the backend logic, handles user requests, connects to the database using PyMySQL, and updates or retrieves data.
- User Sessions: Sessions ensure only logged-in users can access their dashboards safely.
- Forms: WTForms is used to create and validate forms for user input.

#### Frontend (HTML Templates):

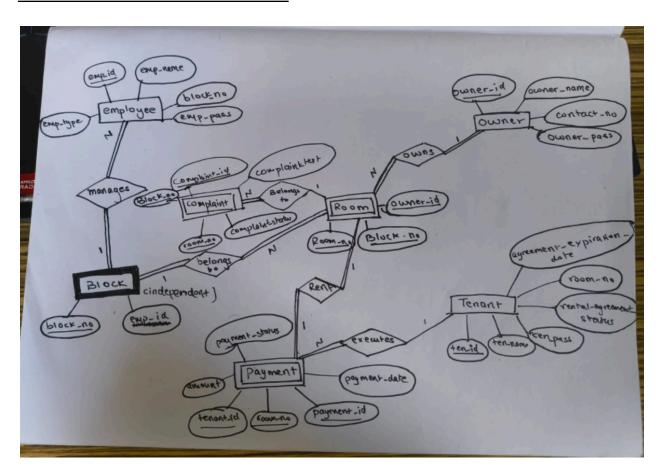
- **Templates**: HTML templates show the web pages users see, filled with data from the backend.
- **Dynamic Display**: Jinja2 lets templates show real-time data, such as tenant or payment information.
- **User Dashboards**: There are separate login pages and dashboards for owners, tenants, and employees.
- **Feedback Messages**: Flash messages notify users about their actions (e.g., login success, errors).

#### **How It Works:**

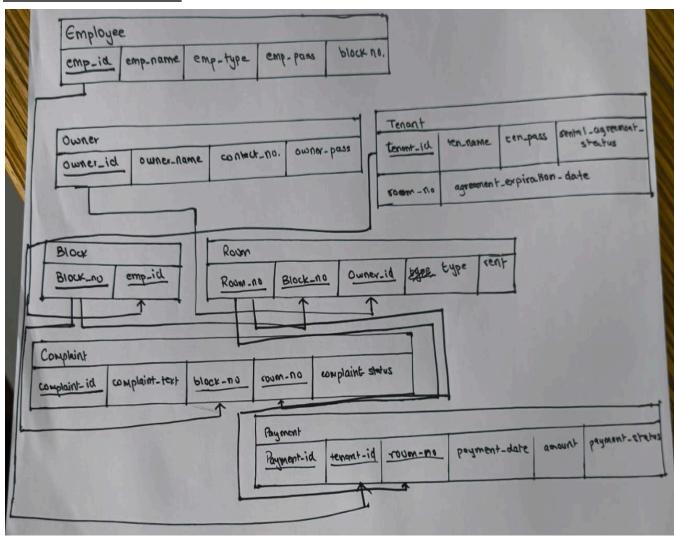
1. **Starting Point**: Users visit the home page and choose to log in as an owner, tenant, or employee.

- 2. **Login & Routing**: The hello.py file checks user credentials and routes them to their dashboard if successful.
- 3. **Data Handling**: Flask fetches or updates data in MySQL using PyMySQL when users interact (e.g., make payments or file complaints).
- 4. Page Display: Data is passed to HTML templates and shown on the page using Jinja2.
- 5. **User Actions**: Users can do things like renew agreements, pay rent, or handle complaints, with WTForms ensuring inputs are valid.

## **ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM**



## **RELATIONAL SCHEMA**



#### **TABLES**

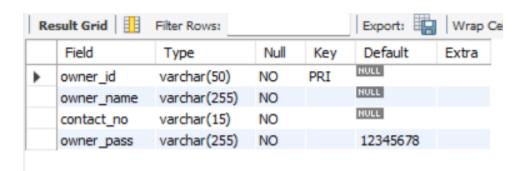
#### 1. Owner table

```
OWNER_id VARCHAR(50) PRIMARY KEY,

owner_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,

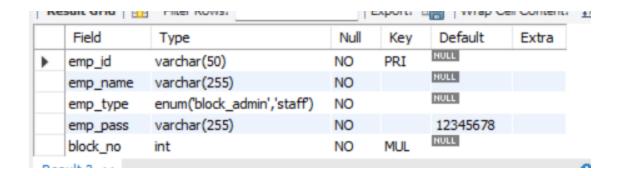
contact_no VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,

owner_pass VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL DEFAULT '12345678'
);
```



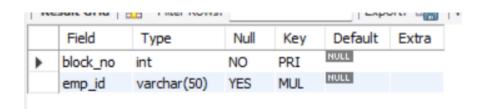
## 2. Employee table

```
CREATE TABLE Employee (
    emp_id VARCHAR(50) PRIMARY KEY,
    emp_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
    emp_type ENUM('block_admin', 'staff') NOT NULL,
    emp_pass VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL DEFAULT '12345678',
    block_no INT NOT NULL
);
```



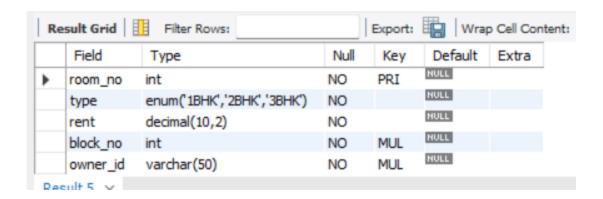
#### 3. Block Table

```
• CREATE TABLE Block (
          block_no INT PRIMARY KEY,
          emp_id VARCHAR(50),
          FOREIGN KEY (emp_id) REFERENCES Employee(emp_id)
);
```



#### 4. Rooms Table

```
CREATE TABLE Room (
room_no INT PRIMARY KEY,
type ENUM('1BHK', '2BHK', '3BHK') NOT NULL,
parking_slot BOOLEAN NOT NULL DEFAULT TRUE,
rent DECIMAL(10, 2) NOT NULL,
block_no INT NOT NULL,
owner_id VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
FOREIGN KEY (block_no) REFERENCES Block(block_no),
FOREIGN KEY (owner_id) REFERENCES Owner(owner_id)
);
```



#### 5. Tenant Table

```
• CREATE TABLE Tenant (
          tenant_id VARCHAR(50) PRIMARY KEY,
          ten_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
          ten_pass VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL DEFAULT '12345678',
          rental_agreement_status VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
          room_no INT NOT NULL,
          FOREIGN KEY (room_no) REFERENCES Room(room_no)
);
```

ALTER TABLE Tenant ADD COLUMN agreement\_expiration\_date DATE;

_	_				-	
	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
•	tenant_id	varchar(50)	NO	PRI	NULL	
	ten_name	varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
	ten_pass	varchar(255)	NO		12345678	
	rental_agreement_status	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
	room_no	int	NO	MUL	NULL	
	agreement_expiration_date	date	YES		NULL	

### 6. Complaint Table

```
CREATE TABLE Complaint (

complain_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,

complaint_text TEXT NOT NULL,

block_no INT NOT NULL,

room_no INT NOT NULL,

complaint_status ENUM('pending', 'resolved') default 'pending',

FOREIGN KEY (block_no) REFERENCES Block(block_no),

FOREIGN KEY (room_no) REFERENCES Room(room_no)

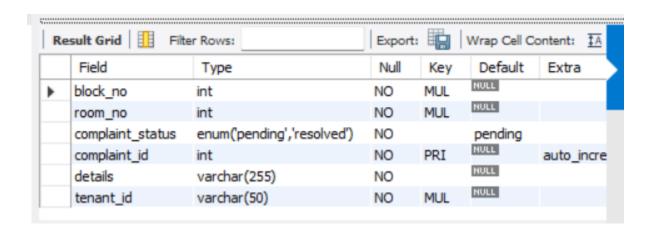
);

ALTER TABLE Complaint CHANGE complain_id complaint_id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY;

DESCRIBE Complaint;

ALTER TABLE Complaint

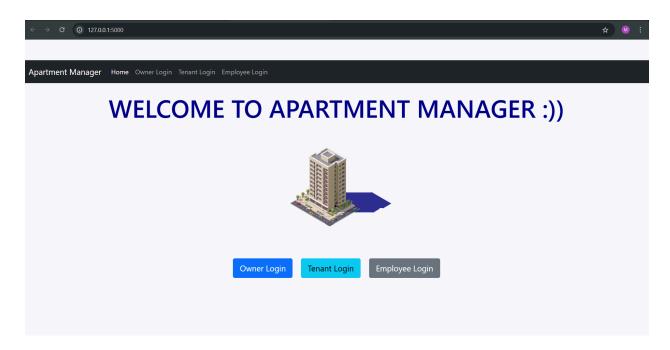
MODIFY COLUMN complaint id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY;
```



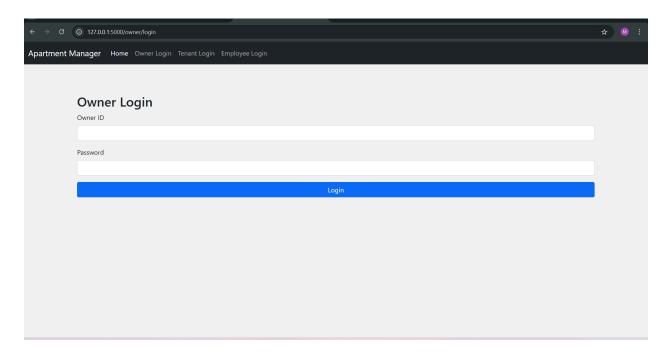
## 7. Payment Table

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra	
•	payment_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment	R <sub>i</sub>
	tenant_id	varchar(50)	NO	MUL	HULL		٠
	room_no	int	NO	MUL	NULL		
	payment_date	date	NO		NULL		F
	amount	decimal(10,2)	NO		NULL		E
	payment_status	enum('paid','pending')	NO		NULL		

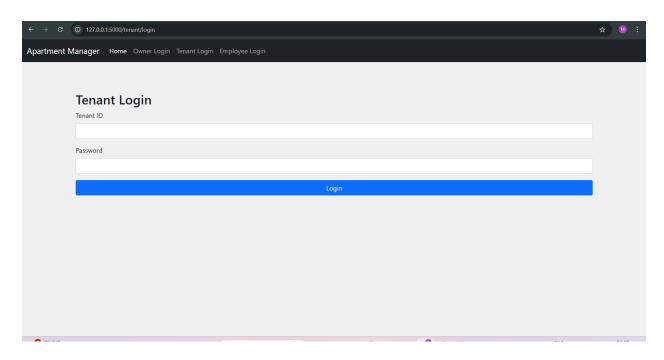
## **HOME PAGE**



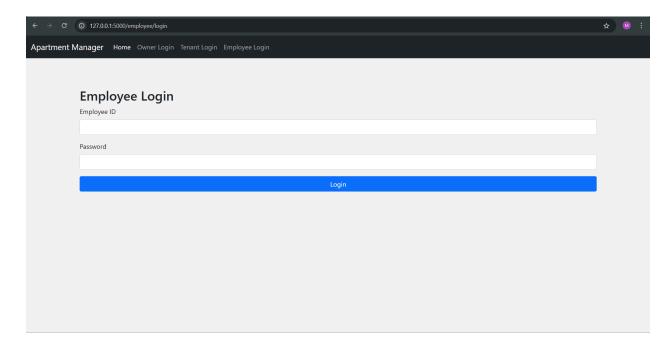
# **OWNER LOGIN**



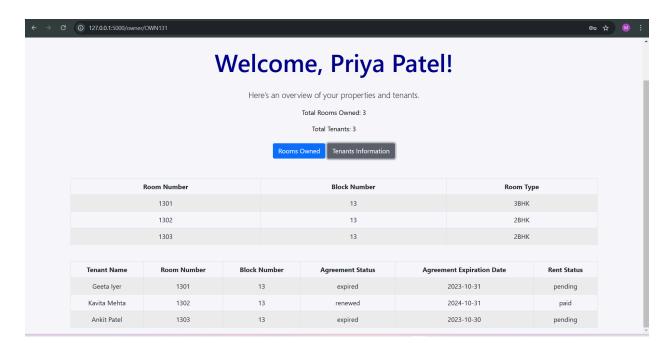
# **TENANT LOGIN**



# **EMPLOYEE LOGIN**

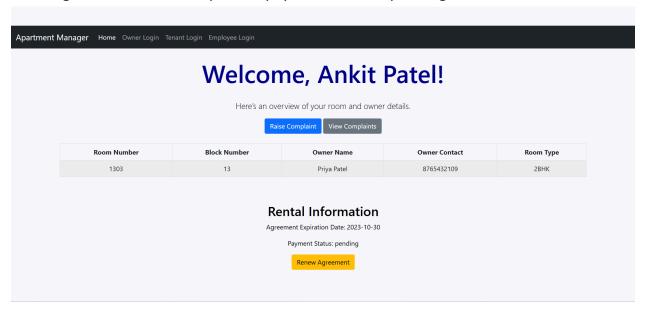


## **OWNER DASHBOARD**

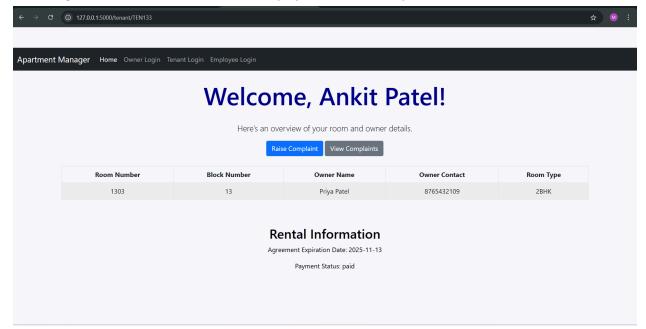


# **TENANT DASHBOARD**

rental agreement status = expired & payment status = pending

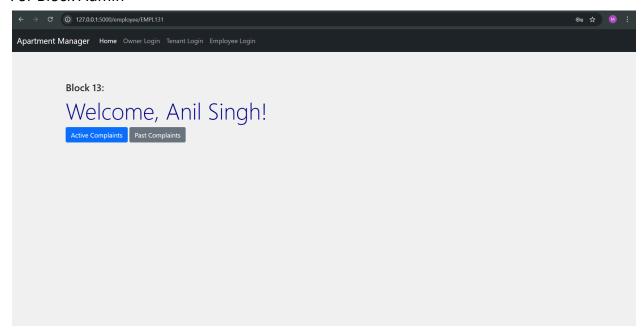


rental agreement status = renewed & payment status = paid

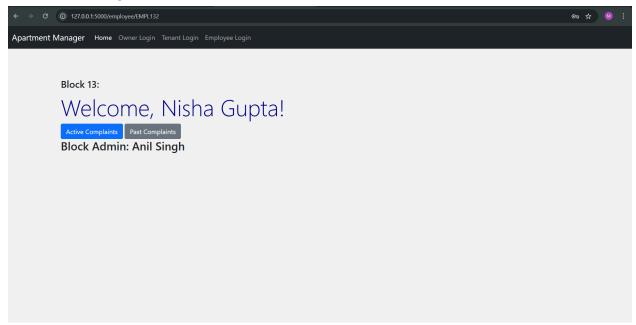


## **EMPLOYEE DASHBOARD**

For Block Admin

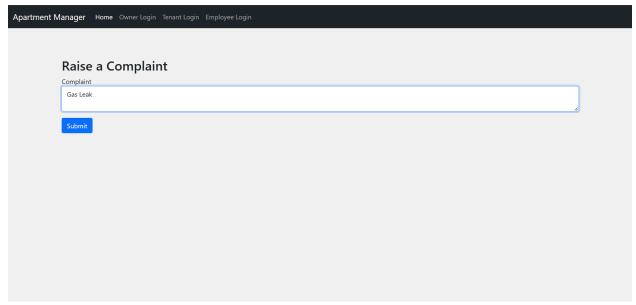


# For staff working in that block



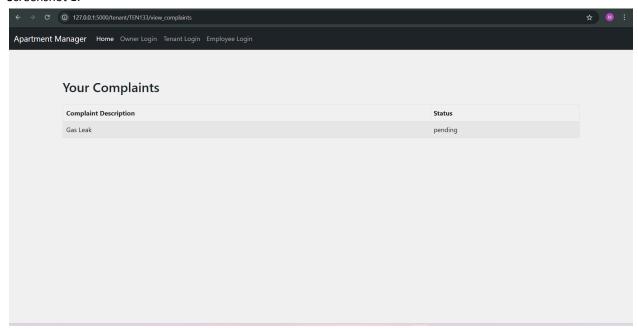
# **COMPLAINTS**

Raise complaints (Tenant)

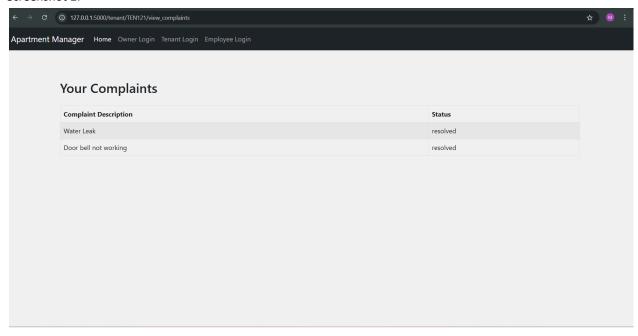


View complaint (Tenant)

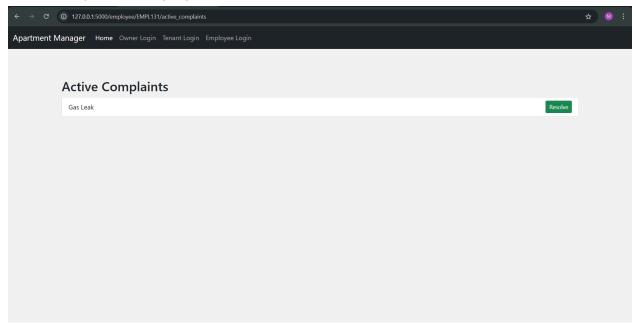
#### Screenshot 1:



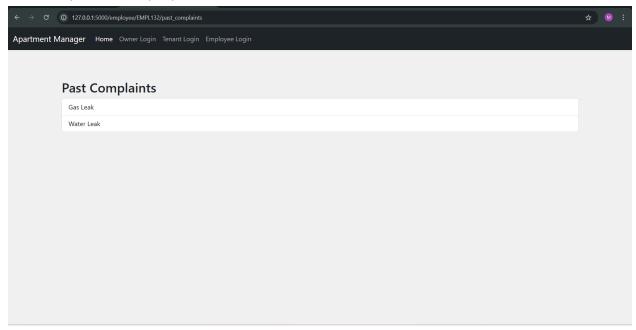
#### Screenshot 2:



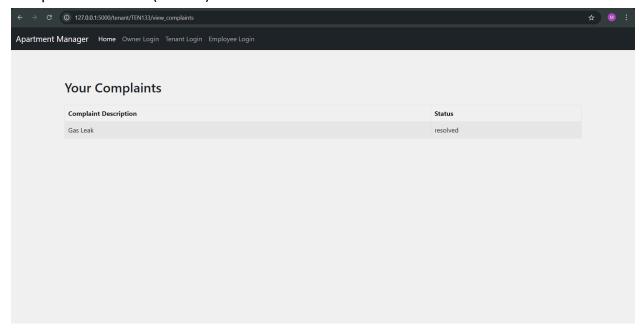
# Active complaints (Employee)



# Past complaints (Employee)

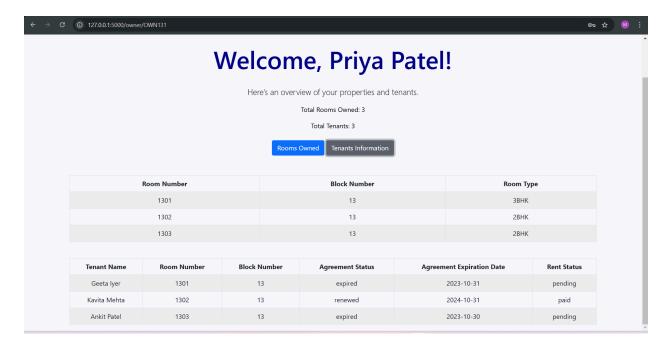


## Complaint Resolved (Tenant)

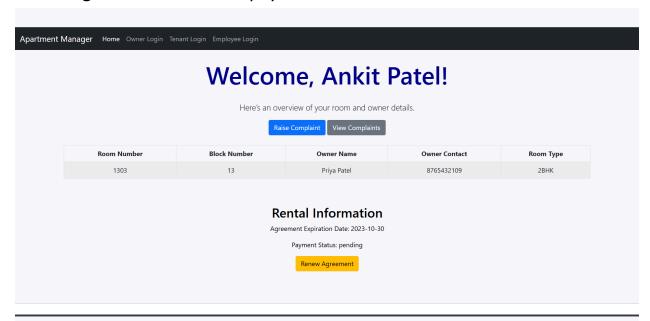


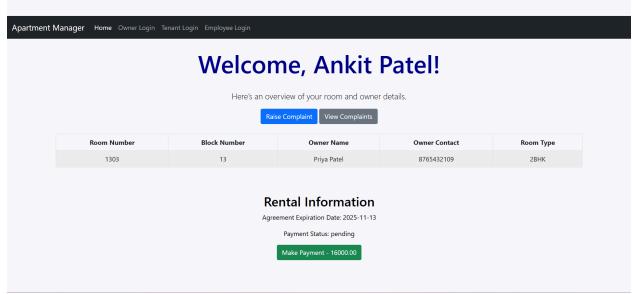
## **PAYMENTS**

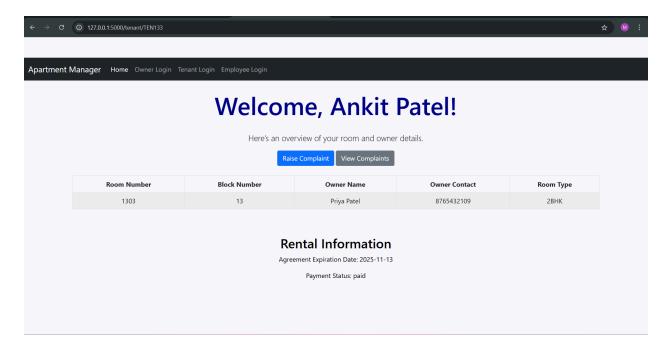
Ankit Patel: Agreement status expired and rent status pending



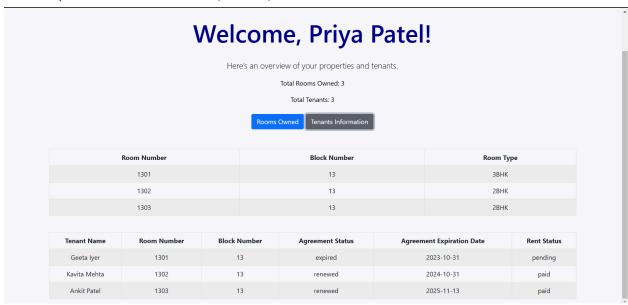
# Renew agreement and make payment as tenant







Status updated for Ankit Patel (tenant) on owner dashboard



# Owner dashboard route(hello.py file)

```
@app.route('/owner/<string:owner id>')
def owner(owner id):
    owner = Owner.query.get or 404(owner id)
    rooms = Room.query.filter by(owner id=owner id).all()
    # Query to get tenants with room and payment information
    tenants = db.session.query(
        Tenant,
        Room,
        Payment.payment status
    ).join(Room, Tenant.room_no == Room.room_no)\
     .outerjoin(Payment, Tenant.tenant id == Payment.tenant id)\
     .filter(Room.owner id == owner id)\
     .all()
    # Aggregate functions to count total tenants and rooms
    total rooms = Room.query.filter by(owner id=owner id).count()
    total tenants = Tenant.query.join(Room).filter(Room.owner id == owner id).count()
    return render_template(
        'owner.html',
        owner_name=owner.owner_name,
        rooms=rooms,
        tenants=tenants,
        total rooms=total rooms,
        total tenants=total tenants
```

### **JOIN**

```
# Query to get tenants with room and payment information
tenants = db.session.query(
    Tenant,
    Room,
    Payment.payment_status
).join(Room, Tenant.room_no == Room.room_no)\
.outerjoin(Payment, Tenant.tenant_id == Payment.tenant_id)\
.filter(Room.owner_id == owner_id)\
.all()
```

## **AGGREGATE**

To display total rooms owned by an owner and total tenants under an owner

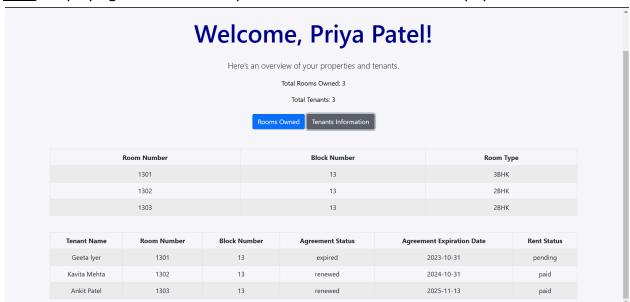
```
# Aggregate functions to count total tenants and rooms
total_rooms = Room.query.filter_by(owner_id=owner_id).count()
total_tenants = Tenant.query.join(Room).filter(Room.owner_id == owner_id).count()

return render_template(
    'owner.html',
    owner_name=owner.owner_name,
    rooms=rooms,
    tenants=tenants,
    total_rooms=total_rooms,
    total_tenants=total_tenants
)
```

#### **OUTPUT**

**AGGREGATE:** Total rooms owned and Total Tenants

**JOIN:** Displaying tenants under a particular owner with room and payment information



## **TRIGGERS**

1. Trigger to prevent duplicate room assignment

```
...
DELIMITER //
  CREATE TRIGGER prevent_duplicate_room_assignment
  BEFORE INSERT ON Tenant
  FOR EACH ROW

→ BEGIN

     DECLARE room_occupied INT;
     -- Check if the room is already occupied by another tenant
     SELECT COUNT(*) INTO room_occupied
     FROM Tenant
     WHERE room_no = NEW.room_no;
     -- If the room is occupied, prevent the insertion
     IF room_occupied > 0 THEN
         SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000'
         SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Error: This room is already occupied by another tenant.';
     END IF;
 END //
  DELIMITER;
```

2. To set payment amount in payment table to that of rent in room table

```
CREATE TRIGGER set payment amount
       BEFORE INSERT ON Payment
       FOR EACH ROW

⇒ BEGIN

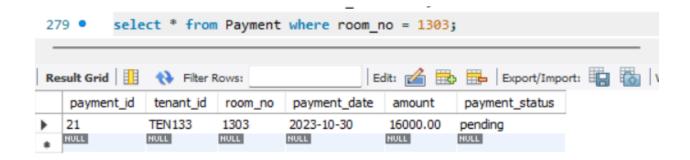
           DECLARE room rent DECIMAL(10, 2);
           -- Get the rent for the room from the Room table
           SELECT rent INTO room rent
           FROM Room
           WHERE room no = NEW.room no;
           -- Set the payment amount
           SET NEW.amount = room rent;
       END; //
       DELIMITER;
        select * from Room where room_no = 1303;
                                  Edit: 🚣 🖶 Export/Import: 📳 🐻 | Wrap Cell Content: 🏗
room_no
                       block no owner id
          type
               rent
   1303
               16000.00
                              OWN131
  NULL
              NULL
        select * from Payment where room no = 1303;
279 •
                                         Edit: 🚄 📆 🖶 Export/Import: 📺 📸
Result Grid
             Filter Rows:
  payment_id
             tenant_id
                       room_no
                               payment_date
                                                      payment_status
                                             amount
             TEN133
                               2023-10-30
                                                     pending
  21
                       1303
                                            16000.00
  NULL
             NULL
                      NULL
                               NULL
                                            NULL
                                                     NULL
```

3. To set payment status to pending if rental agreement status is expired

```
DELIMITER //
       CREATE TRIGGER update_payment_status
        BEFORE INSERT ON Payment
        FOR EACH ROW

→ BEGIN

            DECLARE rental_status VARCHAR(50);
            -- Get the rental agreement status for the tenant
            SELECT rental_agreement_status INTO rental_status
            FROM Tenant
            WHERE tenant_id = NEW.tenant_id;
            -- Set payment status based on rental agreement status
            IF rental_status = 'expired' THEN
                SET NEW.payment_status = 'pending';
            ELSE
                SET NEW.payment status = 'paid'; -- or any other status logic you prefer
            END IF;
        END; //
        DELIMITER ;
                 280 •
        select * from Tenant where room_no = 1303;
                                      | Edit: 🚄 🖶 | Export/Import: 📳 👸 | Wrap Cell Conter
tenant_id ten_name ten_pass rental_agreement_status room_no agreement_expiration_date
  TEN133
           Ankit Patel mysql 123
                                               1303
                                                       2023-10-30
                            expired
  NULL
                    NULL
                                               HULL
                                                       NULL
```



# **FUNCTIONS/PROCEDURES**

1. To check if tenant login credentials is correct

```
DELIMITER $$
 CREATE PROCEDURE check_tenant_password(IN tenant_id_param VARCHAR(50), IN password_param VARCHAR(255))

→ BEGIN

      DECLARE tenant_password VARCHAR(255);
      -- Get the tenant password from the database
      SELECT ten pass INTO tenant password
      FROM Tenant
      WHERE tenant_id = tenant_id_param;
      -- Check if the password matches
      IF tenant_password IS NULL THEN
          SELECT 'Tenant ID not found' AS message;
      ELSEIF tenant_password != password_param THEN
          SELECT 'Invalid password' AS message;
          SELECT 'Login successful' AS message;
      END IF;
  END $$
  DELIMITER;
```

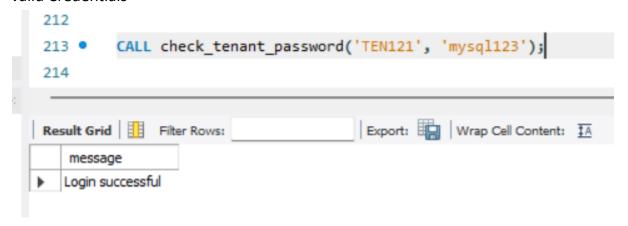
#### Wrong password

## TEN12 doesn't exist in the database:

```
212
213 • CALL check_tenant_password('TEN12', 'wrongpass');
214

| Result Grid | | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: | Tenant ID not found
```

#### **Valid Credentials**



# 2. To check if owner login credentials is correct

```
DELIMITER $$

CREATE PROCEDURE check_owner_password(IN owner_id_param VARCHAR(50), IN password_param VARCHAR(255))

BEGIN

DECLARE owner_password VARCHAR(255);

-- Get the owner password from the database

SELECT owner_pass INTO owner_password

FROM Owner

WHERE owner_id = owner_id_param;

-- Check if the password matches

IF owner_password IS NULL THEN

SELECT 'Owner ID not found' AS message;

ELSEIF owner_password != password_param THEN

SELECT 'Invalid password' AS message;

ELSE

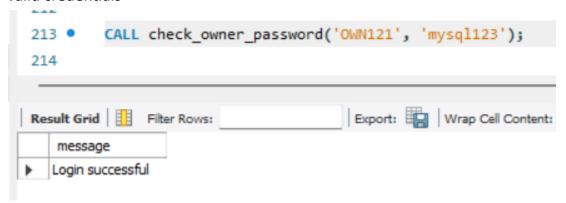
SELECT 'Login successful' AS message;

END IF;

END $$

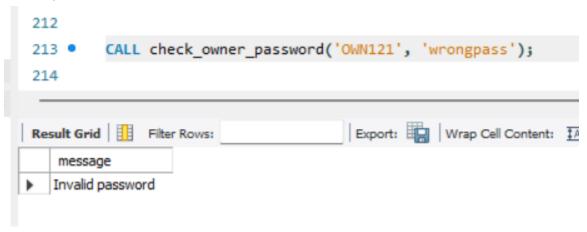
DELIMITER ;
```

#### Valid credentials



# Invalid owner\_id

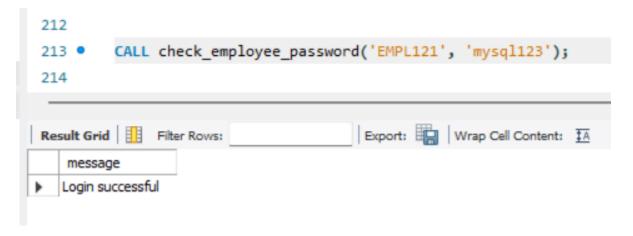
# Invalid password



# 3. To check employee login credentials

```
DELIMITER $$
CREATE PROCEDURE check_employee_password(IN emp_id_param VARCHAR(50), IN password_param VARCHAR(255))
   DECLARE emp_password VARCHAR(255);
    -- Get the employee password from the database
   SELECT emp_pass INTO emp_password
   FROM Employee
   WHERE emp_id = emp_id_param;
    -- Check if the password matches
   IF emp_password IS NULL THEN
       SELECT 'Employee ID not found' AS message;
    ELSEIF emp_password != password_param THEN
        SELECT 'Invalid password' AS message;
    ELSE
        SELECT 'Login successful' AS message;
    END IF;
END $$
DELIMITER;
```

#### Valid credentials



# Invalid password

