

**A Practical Project file submitted for
Database Management System (UEC716)**

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Topic: Hostel Management System

Submitted to:

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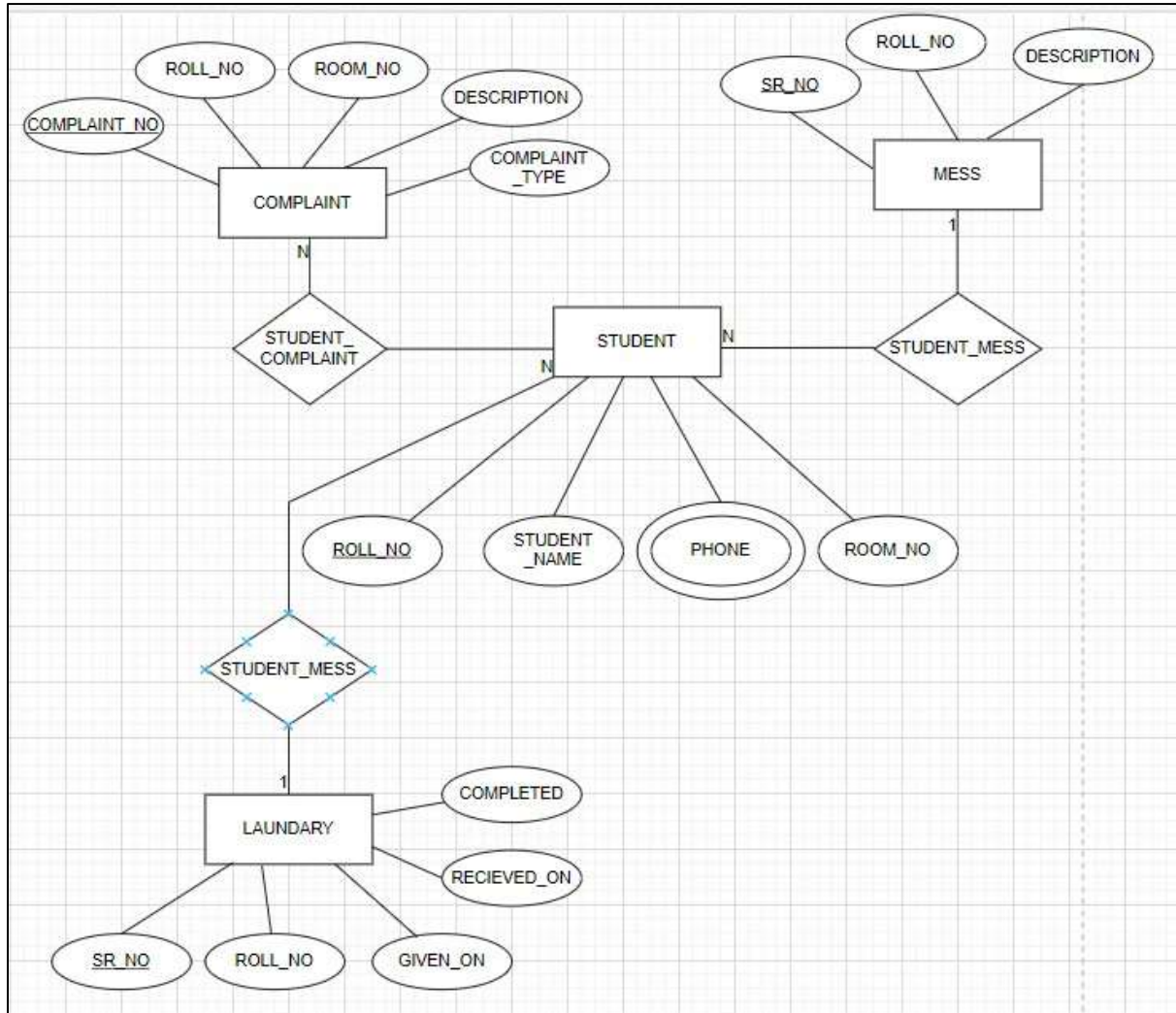
Problem Statement

Our project is based on Hostel Management. In our project, we have tried to modernize the conventional file-based registries still being used. The Hostel Management System is developed for automating the activities of hostel. The software will be great relief to the employees. This software will help user in case of reporting, registration and searching the information about residents and rooms. The aim of the Hostel Management System is to carry out the activities of Hostel in an efficient way. It will take the operations of Hostel to an upper level by providing faster access to data and allowing addition, upgradation, modification, and deletion of data in a very systematic and reliable manner.

Description:

In this project, we have focused on 3 main departments namely Complaint Department, Mess Department, and the laundry department. In this project, we have used technologies like SQL and PL/SQL for various operations that can be performed in our database.

ER- Diagram



Normalization Process

1NF- First Normal Form

If a relation contains a composite or multi-valued attribute, it violates the first normal form, or the relationship is in the first normal form if it does not contain any composite or multi-valued attribute. A relation is in its first normal form if every attribute in that relation is singled valued attribute. A table is in 1 NF if:

1. There are only Single Valued Attributes.
2. Attribute Domain does not change.
3. There is a unique name for every Attribute/Column.
4. The order in which data is stored does not matter.

Student Table

Roll No -- Roll No column satisfies all the above conditions.

Student_Name – Student_Name column satisfies all the above conditions.

Room_No – Room_no column satisfies all the above conditions.

Phone No – Here phone number is a multivalued column. To get our table in a 1NF form we need to make it a single-valued column. For that, we decompose the phone numbers into 2 different columns namely Phone_No1 and Phone_No2.

STUDENT

<u>ROLL_NO</u>	STUDENT_NAME	<u>PHONE</u>	ROOM_NO
----------------	--------------	--------------	---------

<u>ROLL_NO</u>	STUDENT_NAME	PHONE_NO_1	PHONE_NO_2	ROOM_NO
----------------	--------------	------------	------------	---------

Complaint Table

All the attributes satisfy the above 4 conditions. Our Complaint table is already in First Normal Form.

COMPLAINT				
<u>COMPLAINT_NO</u>	ROLL_NO	ROOM_NO	DESCRIPTION	COMPLAINT_TYPE

Mess Table

All the attributes satisfy the above 4 conditions. Our Mess table is already in First Normal Form.

MESS

<u>SR_NO</u>	ROLL_NO	FEEDBACK
--------------	---------	----------

Laundry Table

All the attributes satisfy the above 4 conditions. Our Laundry table is already in First Normal Form.

LAUNDARY

<u>SR_NO</u>	ROLL_NO	GIVEN_ON	RECEIVED_ON	COMPLETED
--------------	---------	----------	-------------	-----------

Now we have our database schema normalized to the First Normal Form.

2NF- Second Normal Form

To be in the second normal form, a relation must be in the first normal form and the relation must not contain any partial dependency. A relation is in 2NF if it has No Partial Dependency, i.e., no non-prime attribute (attributes that are not part of any candidate key) is dependent on any proper subset of any candidate key of the table.

Student Table

STUDENT

<u>ROLL_NO</u>	STUDENT_NAME
----------------	--------------

<u>ROLL_NO</u>	PHONE_NO_1	PHONE_NO_2
----------------	------------	------------

<u>ROLL_NO</u>	ROOM_NO
----------------	---------

Complaint Table

COMPLAINT

<u>COMPLAINT_NO</u>	ROLL_NO		
<u>COMPLAINT_NO</u>	DESCRIPTION	COMPLAINT_TYPE	

Mess Table

MESS

<u>SR_NO</u>	ROLL_NO
--------------	---------

<u>SR_NO</u>	FEEDBACK
--------------	----------

Laundry Table

LAUNDARY

<u>SR_NO</u>		ROLL_NO	
<u>SR_NO</u>	GIVEN_ON	RECEIVED_ON	COMPLETED

3NF- Third Normal Form

A relation that is in First and Second Normal Form and in which no non-primary key attribute is transitively dependent on the primary key, then it is in Third Normal Form (3NF). If $A \rightarrow B$ and $B \rightarrow C$ are two FDs then $A \rightarrow C$ is called transitive dependency.

Student Table

<u>ROLL_NO</u>	STUDENT_NAME
----------------	--------------

<u>ROLL_NO</u>	PHONE_NO_1	PHONE_NO_2
----------------	------------	------------

<u>ROLL_NO</u>	ROOM_NO
----------------	---------

Complaint Table

<u>COMPLAINT_NO</u>	ROLL_NO
---------------------	---------

<u>COMPLAINT_NO</u>	DESCRIPTION	COMPLAINT_TYPE
---------------------	-------------	----------------

Mess Table

<u>SR_NO</u>	ROLL_NO
--------------	---------

<u>SR_NO</u>	FEEDBACK
--------------	----------

Laundry Table

<u>SR_NO</u>	ROLL_NO
--------------	---------

<u>SR_NO</u>	GIVEN_ON	RECEIVED_ON	COMPLETED
--------------	----------	-------------	-----------

BCNF

BCNF is the advanced version of 3NF. It is stricter than 3NF. A table is in BCNF if every functional dependency $X \rightarrow Y$, X is the super key of the table. For BCNF, the table should be in 3NF, and for every FD, LHS is super key.

Student Table

<u>ROLL_NO</u>	STUDENT_NAME
----------------	--------------

<u>ROLL_NO</u>	PHONE_NO_1	PHONE_NO_2
----------------	------------	------------

<u>ROLL_NO</u>	ROOM_NO
----------------	---------

Complaint Table

<u>COMPLAINT_NO</u>	ROLL_NO
---------------------	---------

<u>COMPLAINT_NO</u>	DESCRIPTION	COMPLAINT_TYPE
---------------------	-------------	----------------

Mess Table

<u>SR_NO</u>	ROLL_NO
--------------	---------

<u>SR_NO</u>	FEEDBACK
--------------	----------

Laundry Table

<u>SR_NO</u>	ROLL_NO		
<u>SR_NO</u>	GIVEN_ON	RECEIVED_ON	COMPLETED

4NF- Fourth Normal Form

The fourth normal form (4NF) is a level of database normalization where there are no nontrivial multivalued dependencies other than a candidate key. It builds on the first three normal forms (1NF, 2NF, and 3NF) and the Boyce-Codd Normal Form (BCNF). It states that, in addition to a database meeting the requirements of BCNF, it must not contain more than one multivalued dependency.

Properties – A relation R is in 4NF if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:

1. It should be in the Boyce-Codd Normal Form (BCNF).
2. the table should not have any Multi-valued Dependency.

Student Table

<u>ROLL_NO</u>	STUDENT_NAME
----------------	--------------

<u>ROLL_NO</u>	PHONE_NO_1
----------------	------------

<u>ROLL_NO</u>	PHONE_NO_2
----------------	------------

<u>ROLL_NO</u>	ROOM_NO
----------------	---------

Complaint Table

<u>COMPLAINT_NO</u>	ROLL_NO
---------------------	---------

<u>COMPLAINT_NO</u>	DESCRIPTION	COMPLAINT_TYPE
---------------------	-------------	----------------

Mess Table

<u>SR_NO</u>	ROLL_NO
--------------	---------

<u>SR_NO</u>	FEEDBACK
--------------	----------

Laundry Table

<u>SR_NO</u>	ROLL_NO
--------------	---------

<u>SR_NO</u>	GIVEN_ON	RECEIVED_ON	COMPLETED
--------------	----------	-------------	-----------

5NF- Fifth Normal Form

A relation R is in 5NF if and only if every join dependency in R is implied by the candidate keys of R. A relation decomposed into two relations must have loss-less join Property, which ensures that no spurious or extra tuples are generated when relations are reunited through a natural join.

Properties – A relation R is in 5NF if and only if it satisfies the following conditions:

1. R should be already in 4NF.
2. It cannot be further no loss decomposed (join dependency)

Student Table

<u>ROLL_NO</u>	STUDENT_NAME
----------------	--------------

<u>ROLL_NO</u>	PHONE_NO_1
----------------	------------

<u>ROLL_NO</u>	PHONE_NO_2
----------------	------------

<u>ROLL_NO</u>	ROOM_NO
----------------	---------

Complaint Table

<u>COMPLAINT_NO</u>	DESCRIPTION	COMPLAINT_TYPE
---------------------	-------------	----------------

<u>COMPLAINT_NO</u>	ROLL_NO
---------------------	---------

Mess Table

<u>SR_NO</u>	ROLL_NO
--------------	---------

<u>SR_NO</u>	FEEDBACK
--------------	----------

Laundry Table

<u>SR_NO</u>		ROLL_NO	
<u>SR_NO</u>	GIVEN_ON	RECEIVED_ON	COMPLETED

SQL Commands to create table:

```
create table student_n( roll_no
number(20) primary key ,
student_name varchar2(20)
);
```

```
create table student_ph1( roll_no number(20)
primary key references student_n(roll_no),
student_phone1 number(10) );
```

```
create table student_ph2( roll_no number(20)
primary key references
student_n(roll_no), student_phone2 number(10)
);
```

```
create table student_r(
roll_no number(20) primary key references student_n(roll_no),
student_room_no number(5));
```

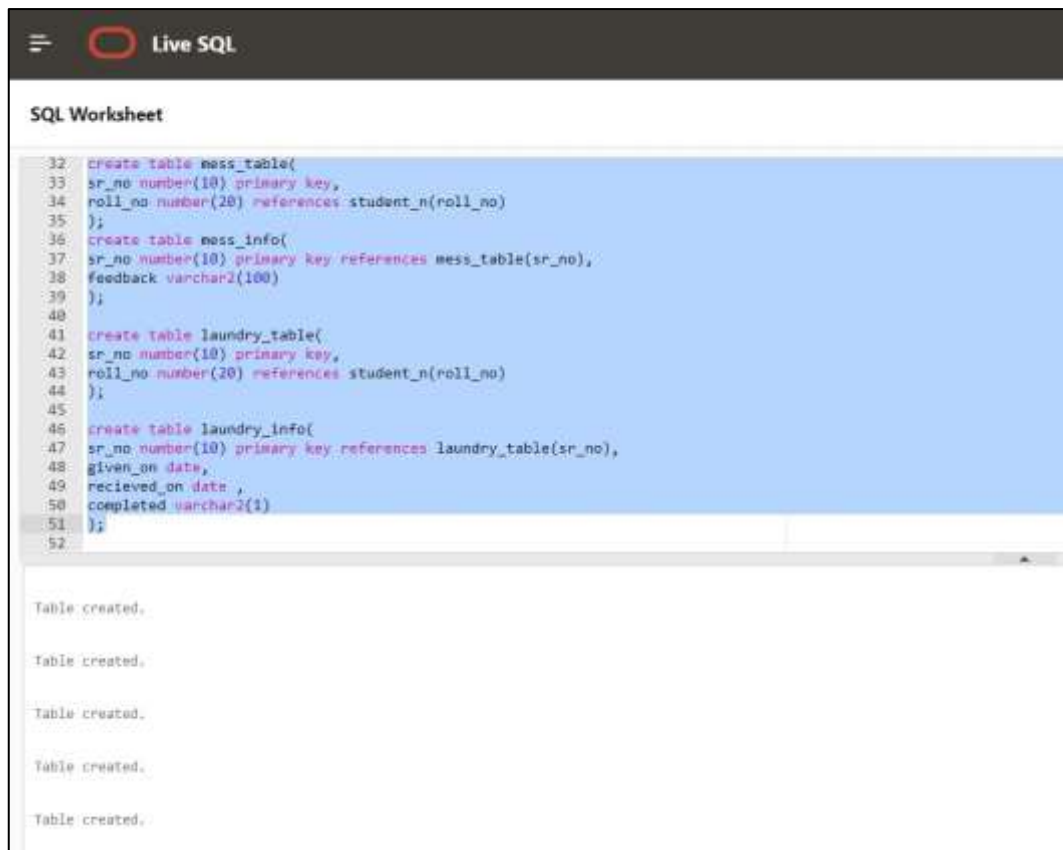
```
create table complaint_table(
```

```
complaint_no number(10) primary key,roll_no number(20)
references student_n(roll_no)); create table
complaint_info(complaint_no number(10) primary key references
complaint_table(complaint_no),description varchar2(100),
complaint_type varchar2(20)); create table mess_table( sr_no
number(10) primary key, roll_no number(20) references
student_n(roll_no));
```

```
create table mess_info( sr_no number(10)
primary key references mess_table(sr_no),
feedback varchar2(100));
```

```
create table laundry_table(
sr_no number(10) primary
key,
roll_no number(20) references student_n(roll_no));
```

```
create table laundry_info( sr_no number(10)
primary key references laundry_table(sr_no),
given_on date,recieved_on date ,completed
varchar2(1));
```



```
32 create table mess_table(  
33 sr_no number(10) primary key,  
34 roll_no number(20) references student_n(roll_no)  
35 );  
36 create table mess_info(  
37 sr_no number(10) primary key references mess_table(sr_no),  
38 feedback varchar2(100)  
39 );  
40  
41 create table laundry_table(  
42 sr_no number(10) primary key,  
43 roll_no number(20) references student_n(roll_no)  
44 );  
45  
46 create table laundry_info(  
47 sr_no number(10) primary key references laundry_table(sr_no),  
48 given_on date,  
49 recieved_on date ,  
50 completed varchar2(1)  
51 );  
52
```

Table created.

Table created.

Table created.

Table created.

Table created.

PL/SQL COMMANDS FOR INSERTION: -

For Student table:

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE insert_data (roll student_n.roll_no%TYPE, name
student_n.student_name%TYPE, phone1 student_ph1.student_phone1%TYPE, phone2
student_ph2.student_phone2%TYPE, room student_r.student_room_no%TYPE)

IS

BEGIN

INSERT INTO student_n (roll_no, student_name)

VALUES (roll,name);

INSERT INTO student_ph1 (roll_no, student_phone1)

VALUES (roll,phone1);

INSERT INTO student_ph2 (roll_no, student_phone2)

```
VALUES (roll,phone2);  
INSERT INTO student_r(roll_no, student_room_no)  
VALUES (roll,room);  
COMMIT;  
END;
```

```
begin  
insert_data(102,'ramu',9863354,47534724,13);  
insert_data(114,'sasmita',7696725530,12345678,20);  
insert_data(104,'Anmol',12345678,8765432455,21);  
insert_data(105,'arushi',987654234,98756637,22);  
insert_data(106,'kashita',7696725530,4374623473,23);  
insert_data(107,'simran',7696725530,12345678,24);  
insert_data(108,'deepak',7696725530,12345678,25);  
insert_data(109,'rahul',7696725530,12345678,26);  
insert_data(110,'chintu',7696725530,12345678,27);  
insert_data(111,'ramu',7696725530,12345678,28);  
insert_data(112,'kapil',7696725530,12345678,29);  
insert_data(113,'titu',7696725530,12345678,30); end;
```

```
select * from student_n; select  
* from student_ph1; select *  
from student_ph2; select *  
from student_r;
```

Output:

Oracle Live SQL - SQL Worksheet

livesql.oracle.com/apex/f?p=590:1:2115964118375::NO::

Live SQL

SQL Worksheet

ROLL_NO	STUDENT_NAME
102	ramu
114	sasmita
104	Anmol
105	arushi
106	kashita
107	sinran
108	deepak
109	rahu1
110	chintu
111	ramu
112	kapil
113	titu

Download CSV
12 rows selected.

Oracle Live SQL - SQL Worksheet

livesql.oracle.com/apex/f?p=590:1:2115964118375::NO::

Live SQL

SQL Worksheet

ROLL_NO	STUDENT_PHONE1
102	9863354
114	7696725530
104	12345678
105	9876543210
106	7696725530
107	7696725530
108	7696725530
109	7696725530
110	7696725530
111	7696725530
112	7696725530
113	7696725530

Download CSV
12 rows selected.

Oracle Live SQL - SQL Worksheet

livesql.oracle.com/apex/f?p=150:12115964118375::NO::

Live SQL

SQL Worksheet

12 rows selected.

ROLL_NO	STUDENT_PHONE2
102	47534724
114	12345678
104	8765432455
105	98756637
106	4374623473
107	12345678
108	12345678
109	12345678
110	12345678
111	12345678
112	12345678
113	12345678

Download CSV

Live SQL

SQL Worksheet

12 rows selected.

ROLL_NO	STUDENT_ROOM_NO
102	13
114	20
104	21
105	22
106	23
107	24
108	25
109	26
110	27
111	28
112	29
113	30

Download CSV

12 rows selected.

For Complaint Table:


```
create or replace procedure add_complaint( c_no
complaint_table.complaint_no%type, roll
complaint_table.roll_no%type, disc
complaint_info.description%type, c_type
complaint_info.complaint_type%type
) is
begin
insert into complaint_table(complaint_no,roll_no) values(c_no,roll);
insert into complaint_info(complaint_no,disc,complaint_type)
values(c_no,disc,c_type); commit; end;

begin
add_complaint(122,102,'good service','mess'); add_complaint(12,102,'avg','laundry');
add_complaint(113,104,'very good service im very happy','mess');
add_complaint(114,105,'food was yummy','mess');
add_complaint(115,106,'good service','laundry'); end;

select * from complaint_table; select
* from complaint_info;
```

Output:

COMPLAINT_NO	ROLL_NO
122	102
12	102
113	104
114	105
115	106
Download CSV	

COMPLAINT_NO	DESCRIPTION	COMPLAINT_TYPE
122	good service	mess
12	avg	laundry
113	very good service im very happy	mess
114	food was yummy	mess
115	good service	laundry
Download CSV		
5 rows selected		

For Mess Table:

```

create or replace procedure add_mess( sno mess_table.sr_no%type,
roll mess_table.roll_no%type, feed mess_info.feedback%type
) is
begin
insert into mess_table(sr_no,roll_no) values(sno,roll);
insert into mess_info(sr_no,feedback)
values(sno,feed); commit; end;

declare

```

```
sno mess_table.sr_no%type; begin select
max(sr_no)into sno from mess_table;
add_mess(1,102,'v.v.v.good');
add_mess(2,102,'v.good');
add_mess(3,108,'very bad');
add_mess(4,104,'avg');
add_mess(5,105,'great');
add_mess(6,106,'it was amazing');
add_mess(7,107,'not bad');
add_mess(8,108,'it was okay');
add_mess(9,109,'great'); end;
select * from mess_table; select*
from mess_info;
```

SR_NO	ROLL_NO
1	102
2	102
3	108
4	104
5	105
6	106
7	107
8	108
9	109

Download CSV
9 rows selected.

SR_NO	FEEDBACK
1	v.v.v.good
2	v.good
3	very bad
4	avg
5	great
6	it was amazing
7	not bad
8	it was okay
9	great

Download CSV
9 rows selected.

For laundry Table:

```
create or replace procedure add_laundry(sno
laundry_table.sr_no%type, roll
laundry_table.roll_no%type, g_date
laundry_info.given_on%type, r_date
laundry_info.recieved_on%type, comp
laundry_info.completed%type )
is
begin
```

```

insert into laundry_table(sr_no,roll_no) values(sno,roll); insert
into laundry_info(sr_no,given_on,recieved_on,completed)
values(sno,g_date,r_date,comp); commit; end; declare
sno laundry_table.sr_no%type; begin select
max(sr_no) into sno from laundry_table;
add_laundry(1,109,to_date('2-08-2002','dd-mm-yyyy'),to_date('12-07-2022','dd-
mmyyyy'),'n');
add_laundry(2,109,to_date('2-08-2002','dd-mm-yyyy'),to_date('12-07-2022','dd-
mmyyyy'),'y');
add_laundry(3,109,to_date('2-08-2002','dd-mm-yyyy'),to_date('12-07-2022','dd-
mmyyyy'),'y');
add_laundry(4,109,to_date('2-08-2002','dd-mm-yyyy'),to_date('12-07-2022','dd-
mmyyyy'),'n');
add_laundry(5,109,to_date('2-08-2002','dd-mm-yyyy'),to_date('12-07-2022','dd-
mmyyyy'),'n'); end;
select* from laundry_table; select*
from laundry_info;

```

SR_NO	ROLL_NO
1	109
2	109
3	109
4	109
5	109

Download CSV
5 rows selected.

SR_NO	GIVEN_ON	RECIEVED_ON	COMPLETED
1	02-AUG-02	12-JUL-22	n
2	02-AUG-02	12-JUL-22	y
3	02-AUG-02	12-JUL-22	y
4	02-AUG-02	12-JUL-22	n
5	02-AUG-02	12-JUL-22	n

Download CSV
5 rows selected.

For Update in laundry Table:

```

create or replace procedure update_laundry( sno
laundry_table.sr_no%type, comp
laundry_info.completed%type

```

```
) is  
begin  
update laundry_info set completed = comp where sr_no = sno;  
commit; end;
```

```
begin  
update_laundry(1,'y'); end;
```

```
select * from laundry_info;
```

Output:

SR_NO	GIVEN_ON	RECIEVED_ON	COMPLETED
1	02-AUG-02	12-JUL-22	y
2	02-AUG-02	12-JUL-22	y
3	02-AUG-02	12-JUL-22	y
4	02-AUG-02	12-JUL-22	n
5	02-AUG-02	12-JUL-22	n

[Download CSV](#)
5 rows selected.

For Trigger:

```
create or replace trigger Insert_at_12  
before insert on student_n for each row  
when ((to_char(sysdate,'fmDAY'))=('MONDAY')) declare  
abcd exception; begin raise abcd; exception when abcd  
then dbms_output.put_line('have a good start of the  
week.');
```

```
insert into student_n values(1200,'anmol');  
select * from student_n; select  
to_char(sysdate,'day') from dual;
```

Exception Included Procedure:-

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE RETRIEVE(  
roll student_n.roll_no%TYPE, nam OUT  
student_n.student_name%TYPE  
)  
IS  
BEGIN  
SELECT student_name into nam FROM student_n where roll_no=roll; exception  
when NO_DATA_FOUND then  
dbms_output.put_line('Sorry No data found');  
COMMIT;  
END;  
select * from student_n; declare b  
student_n.student_name%TYPE;  
begin  
RETRIEVE(100,b); end;
```

Output:

ROLL_NO	STUDENT_NAME
102	ramu
114	sasmita
104	Anmol
105	arushi
106	kashita
107	simran
108	deepak
109	rahul
110	chintu
111	ramu
112	kapil
113	titu
1200	anmol

[Download CSV](#)

13 rows selected.

Statement processed.

Sorry No data found