

Higher Nationals

Internal verification of assessment decisions – BTEC (RQF)

INTERNAL VERIFICATION – ASSESSMENT DECISIONS			
Programme title	BTEC HND in Computing		
Assessor	Ms Gayani Nisansala	Internal Verifier	Mr Lakindu Premachandra
Unit(s)	Unit 04: Database Design & Development		
Assignment title	Database Solution for Polly Pipe		
Student's name	Ranudi Gayathmie Kariyapperuma		
List which assessment criteria the Assessor has awarded.	Pass	Merit	Distinction
INTERNAL VERIFIER CHECKLIST			
Do the assessment criteria awarded match those shown in the assignment brief?	Y/N		
Is the Pass/Merit/Distinction grade awarded justified by the assessor's comments on the student work?	Y/N		
Has the work been assessed accurately?	Y/N		
Is the feedback to the student: Give details: • Constructive? • Linked to relevant assessment criteria? • Identifying opportunities for improved performance? • Agreeing actions?	Y/N Y/N Y/N Y/N		
Does the assessment decision need amending?	Y/N		
Assessor signature			Date
Internal Verifier signature			Date
Programme Leader signature (if required)			Date

Confirm action completed			
Remedial action taken Give details:			
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Programme Leader signature (if required)			Date

Higher Nationals - Summative Assignment Feedback Form

Student Name/ID	Ranudi Gayathmie Kariyapperuma / 00104243		
Unit Title	Unit 04: Database Design & Development		
Assignment Number	1	Assessor	
Submission Date		Date Received 1st submission	
Re-submission Date		Date Received 2nd submission	

Assessor Feedback:

LO1 Use an appropriate design tool to design a relational database system for a substantial problem

Pass, Merit & Distinction P1 M1 D1
 Descripts

LO2 Develop a fully functional relational database system, based on an existing system design

Pass, Merit & Distinction P2 P3 M2 M3 D2
 Descripts

LO3 Test the system against user and system requirements.

Pass, Merit & Distinction P4 M4 D2
 Descripts

LO4 Produce technical and user documentation.

Pass, Merit & Distinction P5 M5 D3
 Descripts

Grade:	Assessor Signature:	Date:
Resubmission Feedback:		
Grade:	Assessor Signature:	Date:
Internal Verifier's Comments:		
Signature & Date:		

* Please note that grade decisions are provisional. They are only confirmed once internal and external moderation has taken place and grades decisions have been agreed at the assessment board.

Assignment Feedback

Formative Feedback: Assessor to Student

Action Plan

Summative feedback

Feedback: Student to Assessor

Assessor signature		Date	
Student signature	ranudigk@gmail.com	Date	23.01.2023

Pearson Higher Nationals in Computing

Unit 04: Database Design & Development
Assignment 01

General Guidelines

1. A Cover page or title page – You should always attach a title page to your assignment. Use previous page as your cover sheet and make sure all the details are accurately filled.
2. Attach this brief as the first section of your assignment.
3. All the assignments should be prepared using a word processing software.
4. All the assignments should be printed on A4 sized papers. Use single side printing.
5. Allow 1" for top, bottom , right margins and 1.25" for the left margin of each page.

Word Processing Rules

1. The font size should be **12** point, and should be in the style of **Time New Roman**.
2. **Use 1.5 line spacing.** Left justify all paragraphs.
3. Ensure that all the headings are consistent in terms of the font size and font style.
4. Use **footer function in the word processor to insert Your Name, Subject, Assignment No, and Page Number on each page.** This is useful if individual sheets become detached for any reason.
5. Use word processing application spell check and grammar check function to help editing your assignment.

Important Points:

1. It is strictly prohibited to use textboxes to add texts in the assignments, except for the compulsory information. eg: Figures, tables of comparison etc. Adding text boxes in the body except for the before mentioned compulsory information will result in rejection of your work.
2. Carefully check the hand in date and the instructions given in the assignment. Late submissions will not be accepted.
3. Ensure that you give yourself enough time to complete the assignment by the due date.
4. Excuses of any nature will not be accepted for failure to hand in the work on time.
5. You must take responsibility for managing your own time effectively.
6. If you are unable to hand in your assignment on time and have valid reasons such as illness, you may apply (in writing) for an extension.
7. Failure to achieve at least PASS criteria will result in a REFERRAL grade .
8. Non-submission of work without valid reasons will lead to an automatic RE FERRAL. You will then be asked to complete an alternative assignment.
9. If you use other people's work or ideas in your assignment, reference them properly using HARVARD referencing system to avoid plagiarism. You have to provide both in-text citation and a reference list.
10. If you are proven to be guilty of plagiarism or any academic misconduct, your grade could be reduced to A REFERRAL or at worst you could be expelled from the course

Student Declaration

I hereby, declare that I know what plagiarism entails, namely to use another's work and to present it as my own without attributing the sources in the correct form. I further understand what it means to copy another's work.

1. I know that plagiarism is a punishable offence because it constitutes theft.
2. I understand the plagiarism and copying policy of Edexcel UK.
3. I know what the consequences will be if I plagiarise or copy another's work in any of the assignments for this program.
4. I declare therefore that all work presented by me for every aspect of my program, will be my own, and where I have made use of another's work, I will attribute the source in the correct way.
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6. I understand that my assignment will not be considered as submitted if this document is not attached to the assignment.

ranudigk@gmail.com

Student's Signature:
(Provide E-mail ID)

Date: 03.04.2023
(Provide Submission Date)

Higher National Diploma in Computing

Assignment Brief

Student Name /ID Number	Ranudi Gayathmie Kariyapperuma / 00104243
Unit Number and Title	Unit 4: Database Design & Development
Academic Year	2021/2022
Unit Tutor	Database Design & Developement
Assignment Title	Data base system for Polly Pipe
Issue Date	22.01.2023
Submission Date	04.03.2023
IV Name & Date	

Submission format

Part 1: The submission should be in the form of an individual written report written in a concise, formal business style using single spacing and font size 12. You are required to make use of headings, paragraphs and subsections as appropriate, and all work must be supported with research and referenced using Harvard referencing system. Please also provide in-text citation and bibliography using Harvard referencing system. The recommended word limit is 3,000–3,500 words, although you will not be penalised for exceeding the total word limit.

Part 2: The submission should be in the form of a fully functional relational database system demonstrated to the Tutor; and an individual written report (please see details in Part 1 above).

Part 3: The submission should be in the form of a witness statement of the testing completed by the Tutor; technical documentation; and a written report (please see details in Part 1 above).

Unit Learning Outcomes:

LO1 Use an appropriate design tool to design a relational database system for a substantial problem.

LO2 Develop a fully functional relational database system, based on an existing system design.

LO3 Test the system against user and system requirements.

LO4 Produce technical and user documentation.

Assignment Brief and Guidance:

Assignment brief

Polly Pipe is a water sports provider and installer based in Braintree, England. They need you to design and implement a database that meets the data requirements. These necessities are defined in this scenario and below are samples of the paper records that the Polly Pipe preserves.

Polly Pipe is focused in placing aquariums at business customers. Customers can request several installations, but each installation is tailor-made for a specific customer. Facilities are classified by type. One or more employees are assigned to each facility. Because these facilities are often very large, they can include carpenters and masons as well as water installers. The facilities use equipment such as aquariums, air pumps and thermostats. There can be multiple computers in a facility.

Below are examples of paper records that Polly Pipe currently maintains.

Staff Management Record

Staff Number	Name	Type
SHA1	Dave Clark	Plumber
SHA8	John Smith	Installation Manager
SHA2	Freddy Davies	Aquatics installer
SHA11	McCloud	Aquatics installer
SHA23	Satpal Singh	Plumber
SHA66	Winstn Kodogo	Aquatics installer
SHA55	Alison Smith	Brick Layer

Equipment Type Table

Type	Equipment
Tanks	20 gallon tank, 50 gallon tank, 100 gallon tank, 200 gallon tank
Thermostats	Standard, Super
Air Pumps	Standard, Super
Filters	Air driven, Undergravel

Installation Management Form

Installation ID	Installation Type	Installation Name and Address	Customer	Equipment	Types of Staff Required	Period of Staff assignment
234	Freshwater Tropical	Oak House, 17 Wroxton Road, Hertfordshire, H5 667	Lee A. sun	2 air pumps 200 gallons fish tank 1 x standard thermostat	1 x Carpenter 1 x Aquatics installer 1 x Electrician	From 1st September 2012
654	Freshwater Cold	Bayliss House, Orange Street, Kent, K7 988	Sally Dench	2 air pumps 200 gallons fish tank Large Gravel Bag 2 x standard thermostat	5 x Carpenters 1 x Installation Manager 1 x Aquatics installer 1 x Plumber 3 x Labourers	1st June 2005 – 1st June 2011
767	Marine	Eaglestone Castle, Eaglestone, Kent	Perry Vanderrune	2 x 200 gallons fish tanks 500 Wood panels	10 x Carpenters 2 x Installation Manager 1 x Aquatics installer 1 x Plumber 3 x Labourers	From 30th June 2012
943	Marine	23 Sackville Street, Wilts. W55	Eric Mackintosh	2 air pumps 200 gallons fish tank 1 x standard thermostat	No staff required	
157	Freshwater Tropical	Humbertson Castle, Kent, K8	Perry Vanderrune	2 air pumps 400 gallons fish tank 3 x standard thermostat	1 x Aquatics installer	1st September 2005 – 1st September 2012

Activity 1

1.1. Identify the user and system requirements to design a database for the above scenario and design a relational database system using conceptual design (ER Model) by including identifiers (primary Key) of entities and cardinalities, participations of relationships. Convert the ER Model into logical database design using relational database model including primary keys foreign keys and referential Integrities. It should contain at least five interrelated tables. Check whether the provided logical design is normalised. If not, normalize the database by removing the anomalies.

(Note:-It is allowed to have your own assumptions and related attributes within the scope of the case study given)

1.2. Design set of simple interfaces to input and output for the above scenario using Wireframe or any interface-designing tool. Evaluate the effectiveness of the given design (ERD and Logical design) in terms of the identified user and system requirements .

Activity 2

Activity 2.1

a. Develop a relational database system according to the ER diagram you have created (Use SQL DDL statements). Provide evidence of the use of a suitable IDE to create a simple interface to insert, update and delete data in the database. Implement proper security mechanisms in the developed database.

Evaluate the database solution developed and its effectiveness with relevant to the user and system requirements identified, system security mechanisms (EX: -User groups, access permissions) and the maintenance of the database.

Activity 2.2

a. Explain the usage of DML with below mentioned queries by giving at least one single example per each case from the developed database. Assess the usage of the below SQL statements with the examples from the developed database to prove that the data extracted through them are meaningful and relevant to the given scenario.

Select / Where / Update / Between / In / Group by / Order by / Having

Activity 3

Activity 3.1

Provide a suitable test plan to test the system against user and system requirements. provide relevant test cases for the database you have implemented. Assess how the selected test data can be used to improve the effectiveness of testing.

Note:- Learner needs to give expected results in a tabular format and screenshots of the actual results with the conclusion

Activity 3.2

Get independent feedback on your database solution from the non-technical users and some developers (use surveys, questioners, interviews or any other feedback collecting method) and make recommendations and suggestions for improvements in a separate conclusion/recommendations section.

Activity 4

Produce a technical documentation and a user guide for the developed database system. Suitable diagrams (Use case diagram, class diagram, flow charts, DFD level 0 and 1) should be included in the technical documentation to show data movement in the system. Assess the developed database by suggesting future enhancements to ensure the effectiveness of the system.

Acknowledgement

At last author would like to share the experience while doing the project. Author learns many new things about the Database topics. The best thing which author can share is that author developed more interest in this subject. This Project gave author a real sight into database projects.

A very special thanks to Ms Gayani Nisansala who teach us this subject and Author thanks for who helped author to do this kind of project. Thank you!

Regards,
The author,
Ranudi Kariyapperuma.

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Design a relational database system containing at least four interrelated tables, with clear statements of user and system requirements.

The user's main purpose is to make a design for Polly pipe company. It is a water sport Provider and installer company. However, the company has only paper requirements. User must convert to system requirement, Entity Relationship Diagram and a Normalized Database. The Database that made for Polly Pipe company was built by Microsoft SQL Platform The author designs the database and the entities and its attributes are below in this grid,

Entity	Attributes
Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff id • Staff Type • Staff Name • Staff Tel No
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer id
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer Name
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer Address
Customer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer Tel No
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment id
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment Type
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment Name
Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of Equipment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation Id
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation Type
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of Equipment
Installation Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of Staff Member
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer Id
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff Id
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment Id
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Start Date
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project End Date

Table 1 : Entities and Attributes

Statements of User and System Requirements.

Introduction Of Database

A database is a structured collection of data that has been set up and saved to make it easy to manage and manipulate data. It is created to organize and structure huge amounts of data storage, making it simple to query and retrieve portions of data as needed. Databases are used in various kinds of applications such as,

- Business applications
- Web applications
- E commercial applications
- Finance applications etc.....

User Requirements.

- The User Requirements Specification describes the business needs for what users require from the system. User Requirements Specifications are written early in the validation process, typically before the system is created.

(Anon., n.d.)

- User Requirements are written by owner and End users.
- For an example User Requirements are,
 - Secured Data
 - Updated Data
 - Record all the details of Staff, Customer, Equipment and Installation Management.
- Narrative text is typically used to describe user requirements in a User Requirements Document (URD).
- Finding out what a user wants a software product to achieve is a crucial and challenging phase in its creation.

System Requirements

- System requirements are a broad and also narrow detailed statement that the customer makes in order to achieve their requirements. The statement should clearly explain what the customer exactly wants and how they want it. A customer's need might be to satisfy a contract, solve a problem, achieve an objective, meet a standard, or to meet any other guidelines of the project.

(Siedle, 2015)

- System requirements have Software requirements and Hardware requirements.
- In system requirement if there a packaged product users will be packing the product and If there has a downloadable product users will make a download page to it.
- In many times Hardware requirements are such as,
 - Processor type
 - Memory Type
 - Operating system versions

Introduction Of Polly pipe

Polly pipe is a company that provides water sport providers and installers. This company is located at Braintree, England. This was collected information in paper work so in modern times need to use database so the company want to have a database to the company. Polly pipe company needs a database to collect there information's so for that author is designing a database to the company. The company needs to manage the staff, Equipment's, Customers, and installation process. So, in the system customer can several installations and each installation have made for a specific customer. Each facility has one or more employees.

Entity Relationship Diagram (ER Diagram) For Polly Pipe Company

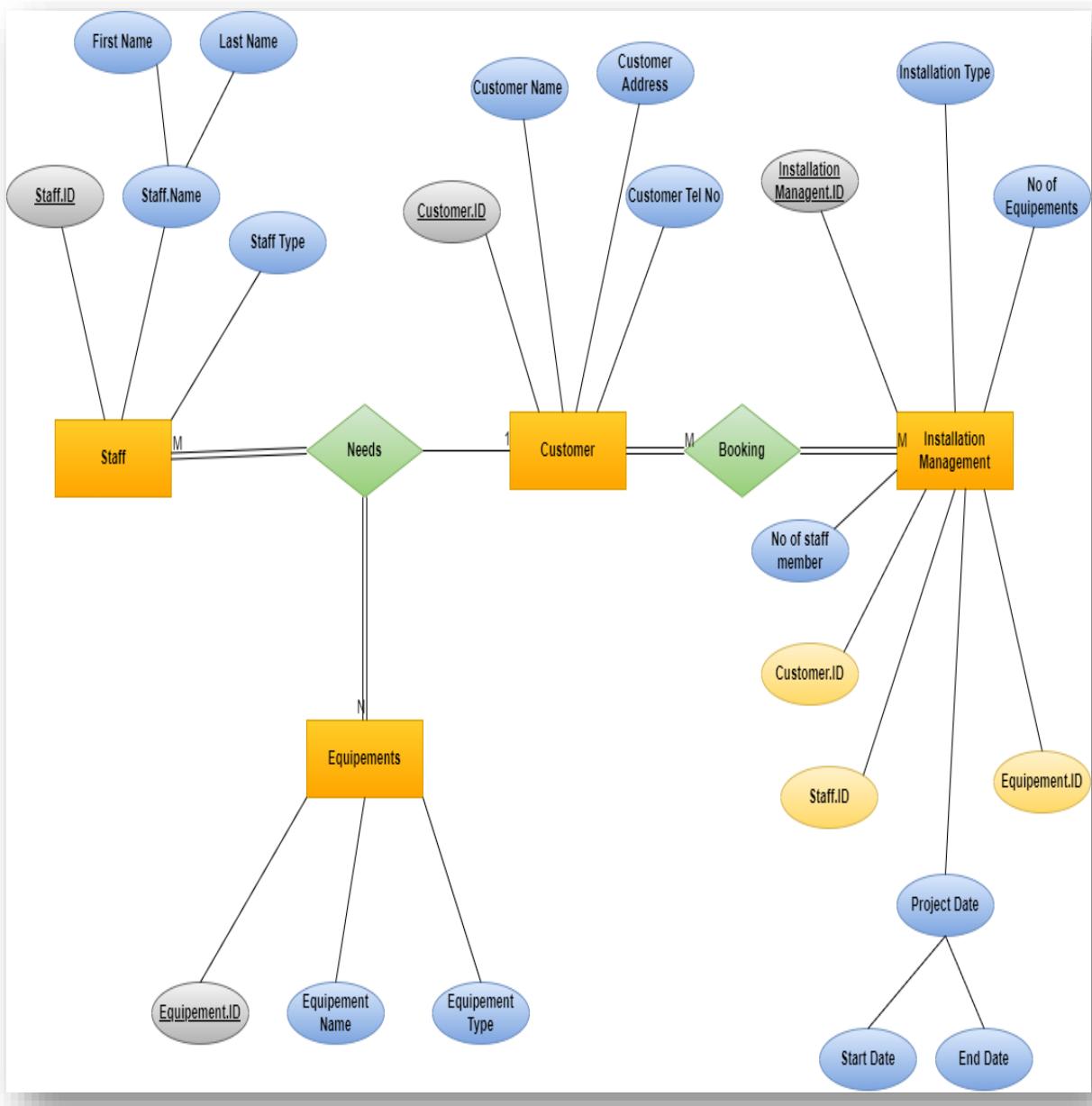


Figure 1 : 1. Entity Relationship Diagram (ER Diagram) For Polly Pipe Company

Relational database system for Polly Pipe Company.

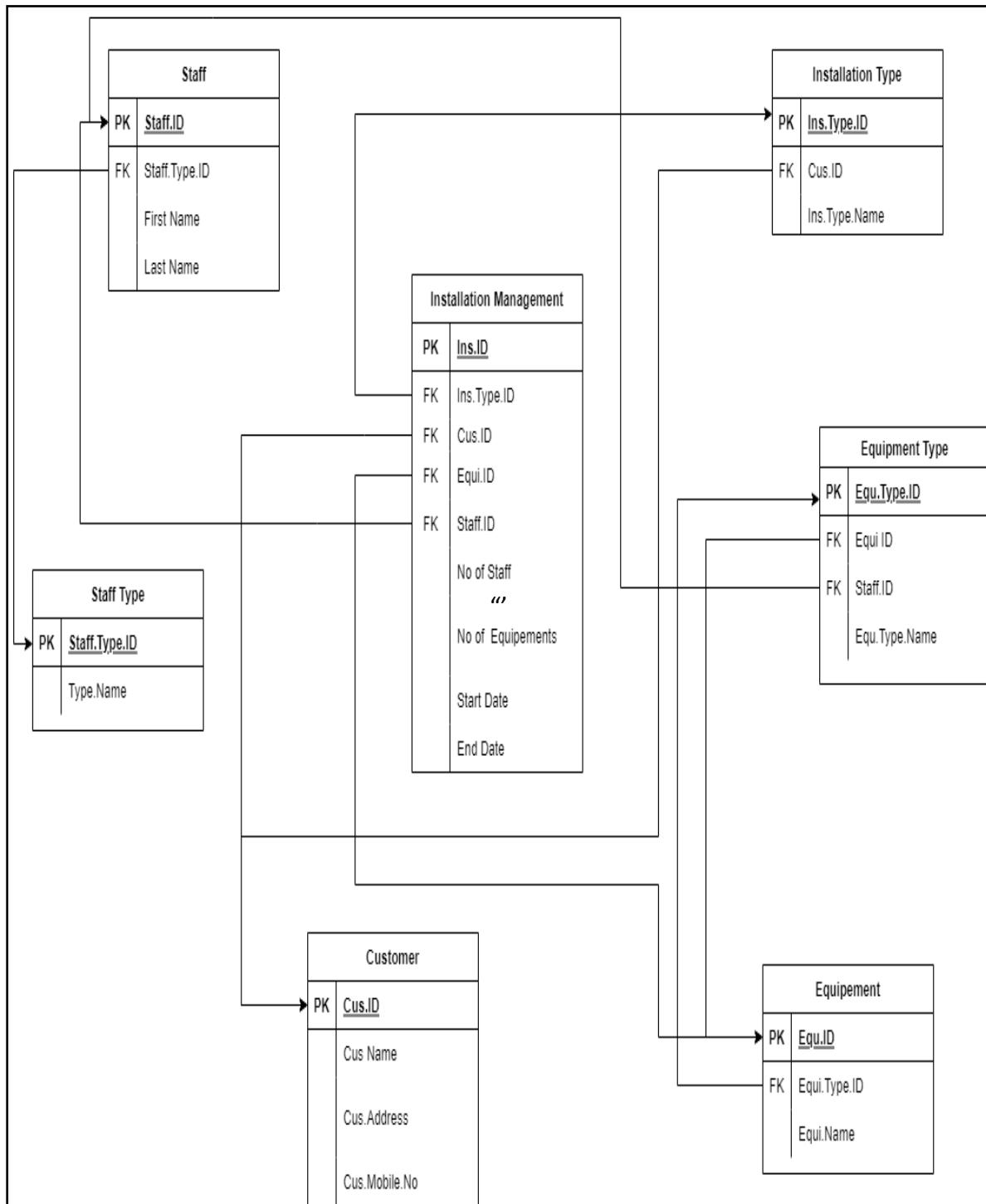


Figure 2 : Relational database system for Polly Pipe Company.

Produce a comprehensive design for a fully functional system that includes interface and output designs, data validations and data normalization.

Normalization

In the context of data and databases, normalization is the process of arranging and structuring data in a way that reduces data abnormalities and redundancies. It is a key idea in relational database design and enhances data consistency, efficiency, and integrity. A huge table with complicated data is normalized by splitting it up into smaller, more manageable tables and connecting them through relationships. Usually, a set of formal guidelines called as normalizing forms are used to do this.

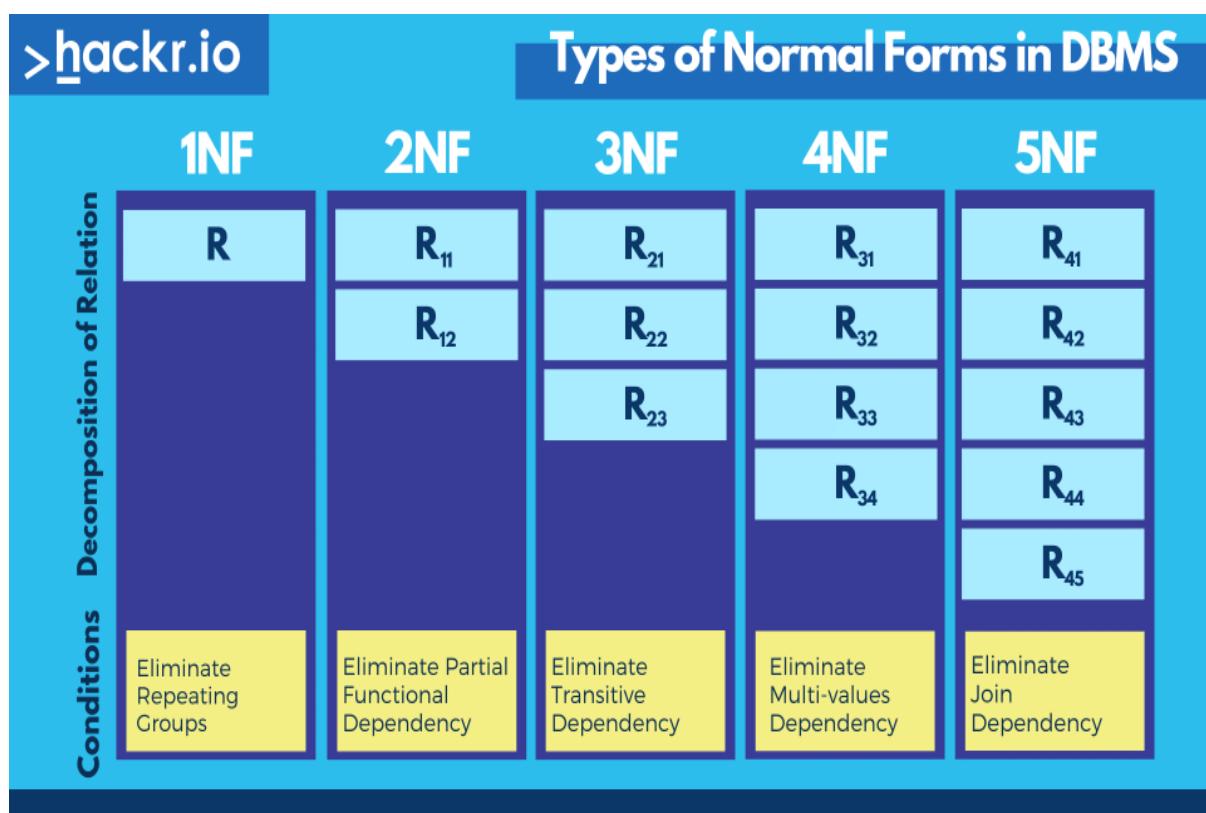


Figure 3 : Normalization

Advantages and Disadvantages of Normalization

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By separating data into distinct tables, normalization reduces data duplication and creates a more effective database structure. 2. Since each data element only appears once in the database as a result of normalization, data consistency issues are reduced. 3. By enforcing rules to guarantee referential integrity, normalization makes sure that relationships between tables are precise and legitimate. 4. Because the data is more logically ordered in normalized databases, query execution is frequently faster. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The complexity of the database structure brought on by normalization may make it difficult to comprehend and manage the data. 2. Although query speed is generally better with normalized databases, some sophisticated queries could be slower since many table joins are required. 3. Data distribution across numerous tables, as opposed to duplication in denormalized structures, may necessitate more storage space. 4. It frequently takes joins, which can be resource-intensive and difficult for complicated queries, to retrieve data from normalized table

Table 2 : Advantages and Disadvantages of Normalization

Database Normalization Forms

- **First Normal Form (1NF):**

Assures that each table row has a distinct identifier (primary key) and that each table cell contains a single, atomic value (no repeated groups or arrays).

Example for First normal form :-

Before Normalization

<u>Customer ID</u>	<u>Customer name</u>	<u>Customer Address</u>	<u>Customer Tel No</u>
1	Sasindu	234, Horana , Kalutara	07768965432 07789654322
2	Kumudu	345,Rukmale,Pannipitiya	07765784455

Table 3 : Before Normalization



After Normalization

<u>Customer ID</u>	<u>Customer name</u>	<u>Customer Address</u>	<u>Customer Tel No</u>
1	Sasindu	234, Horana , Kalutara	07768965432
1	Sasindu	234, Horana , Kalutara	07789654322
2	Kumudu	345,Rukmale,Pannipitiya	07765784455

Table 4 : After Normalization

- **Second Normal Form (2NF)**

This form expands on the first normal form by requiring that all of the table's non-key attributes be entirely reliant on the complete primary key. Partial dependencies are removed as a result.

Before Normalization

Staff Table

<u>Staff ID</u>	<u>Staff name</u>	<u>Staff Type</u>
S1	Damith	Plumber
S2	Shan	Installation Management
S3	Ashen	Brick Layer

Equipement Table

<u>Equipement ID</u>	<u>Equipement name</u>	<u>Equipement Type</u>
1E	20 gallon tank	Tanks
2E	Standards	Air Pumps

After Normalization

Staff_Equipement Table

<u>Staff ID</u>	<u>Equipement ID</u>
S1	1E
S2	2E

- **Third Normal Form(3NF)**

Builds on the second normal form and gets rid of transitive dependencies. It makes sure that non-key attributes only depend on the primary key and not on other non-key attributes.

Before Normalization

<u>Installation ID</u>	Installation Type	No of Equipment	No of staff	Customer ID	Staff ID	Equipement ID	Project Date
1I	Freshwater Tropical	12	5	1	S1	E1	2023.08.09
2I	Freshwater Cold	10	6	2	S2	E3	2022.01.80
3I	Marine	6	8	3	S3	E2	2023.01.09

After Normalization

Staff Table

<u>Staff ID</u>	No of staff
S1	5
S2	6
S3	8

Equipement Tabel

Equipement ID	No of Equipment
E1	12
E3	10
E2	6

Customer Table

Customer ID
1
2
3

Installation Table

Installation ID	Installation Type	Project Date
1I	Freshwater Tropical	2023.08.09
2I	Freshwater Cold	2022.01.80
3I	Marine	2023.01.09

Data Validation

Data Validation a procedure used to guarantee that data imported or input into a system complies with specific integrity and quality requirements. Data validation's main goal is to stop erroneous, insufficient, or insufficient information from entering a system, which could cause mistakes, data corruption, and other issues. To ensure data quality and reliability, data validation is essential in many disciplines, including software development, database management, and data analysis.

Types of Data validation

In organizations there are rules to maintain the data and there are various kinds of data validation types. These are the types of data validation.

- Data type check

In this process it checks the field that have the data types is correct or not. as an example, in field if it must add the age then the user should add the data type as numeric.

- Code check

verifies that specific formatting requirements are followed or that a field is selected from a valid selection of values.

- Range check

The information provided will be subjected to a Range Check to see if it falls within that range. As an example, geographic data commonly makes use of the two.

- Format check

In format check it check the data types that is in correct format type. As an example date type is DD.MM.YY user change it in another way then it will be a wrong format.

- Consistency Check

A kind of logical verification that makes sure data is entered logically. One example is determining whether the delivery date for a package is later than the shipment date.

Set of Wireframes of Polly Pipe Company.

- Login Form

The wireframe shows a split-screen login interface. On the left, a box contains the company logo ('Polly Pipe Company') and a placeholder user icon. Below the icon are two input fields: 'Username' and 'Password', each with a corresponding placeholder box. At the bottom are two buttons: 'Login' and 'Exit'. On the right, the text 'WELCOME TO POLLYPIPE COMPANY' is displayed vertically, along with the tagline '#You can have the best Expirience #'. The entire interface is contained within a large rectangular frame.

Figure 4 : Wireframe Login Form

- Main Menu Form

The wireframe displays a main menu screen. At the top is a large button labeled 'MAIN MENU'. Below it are four empty square placeholder boxes arranged in a row. Underneath these placeholders are four rectangular buttons labeled 'Staff', 'Customer', 'Equipements', and 'Installation Management'. At the bottom center is a single rectangular button labeled 'Logout'. The entire menu is enclosed in a large rectangular frame.

Figure 5 : Wireframe Main Menu Form

- Staff Form

	Staff	STAFF DETAILS	
	Customer	Staff ID	<input type="text"/>
	Equipements	Staff Type	<input type="text"/>
	Installation Management	Staff Name	<input type="text"/>
		Staff Tel No	<input type="text"/>
		<input type="button" value="Insert"/> <input type="button" value="Update"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>	

Figure 6 : Wireframe Staff Form

- Customer Form

	Staff	CUSTOMER DETAILS	
	Customer	Customer ID	<input type="text"/>
	Equipements	Customer Name	<input type="text"/>
	Installation Management	Customer Address	<input type="text"/>
		Customer Tel No	<input type="text"/>
		<input type="button" value="Insert"/> <input type="button" value="Update"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>	

Figure 7 : Wireframe Customer Form

- Equipment Form

	Staff								
	Customer								
	Equipements								
	Installation Management								
EQUIPEMENT DETAILS <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Equipement ID</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Equipement Type</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Equipement Name</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>No of Equipements</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="button" value="Insert"/> <input type="button" value="Update"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/> </div>		Equipement ID	<input type="text"/>	Equipement Type	<input type="text"/>	Equipement Name	<input type="text"/>	No of Equipements	<input type="text"/>
Equipement ID	<input type="text"/>								
Equipement Type	<input type="text"/>								
Equipement Name	<input type="text"/>								
No of Equipements	<input type="text"/>								

Figure 8 : Wireframe Equipment Form

- Installation Management Form

	Staff																				
	Customer																				
	Equipements																				
	Installation Management																				
INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Installation ID</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Installation Type</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>No of Equipements</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>No of Staff</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Customer ID</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Staff ID</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Equipement ID</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Project Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Start Date</td> <td>Tue Sep 26 2023 11:00:00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>End Date</td> <td>Tue Sep 26 2023</td> </tr> </table> <div style="text-align: right;"> <input type="button" value="Insert"/> <input type="button" value="Update"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/> </div>		Installation ID	<input type="text"/>	Installation Type	<input type="text"/>	No of Equipements	<input type="text"/>	No of Staff	<input type="text"/>	Customer ID	<input type="text"/>	Staff ID	<input type="text"/>	Equipement ID	<input type="text"/>	Project Date		Start Date	Tue Sep 26 2023 11:00:00	End Date	Tue Sep 26 2023
Installation ID	<input type="text"/>																				
Installation Type	<input type="text"/>																				
No of Equipements	<input type="text"/>																				
No of Staff	<input type="text"/>																				
Customer ID	<input type="text"/>																				
Staff ID	<input type="text"/>																				
Equipement ID	<input type="text"/>																				
Project Date																					
Start Date	Tue Sep 26 2023 11:00:00																				
End Date	Tue Sep 26 2023																				

Figure 9: Wireframe Installation Management Form

Set of Input and Output interfaces of Polly Pipe Company.

1. Login Form

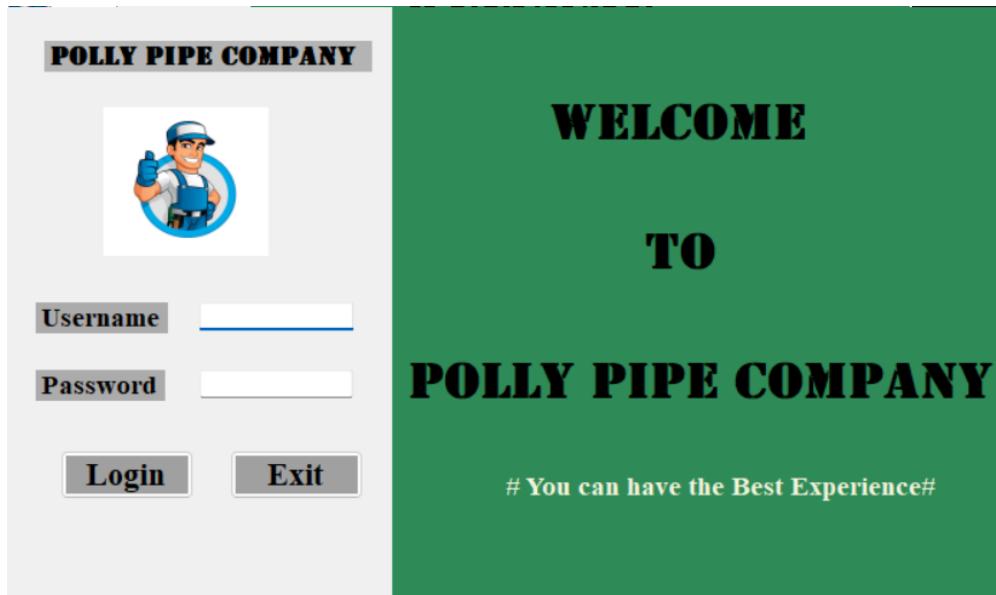


Figure 10 : Login Form

In Login Form first the user can go to the interface and enter the username and password through it. The username is pollypipe123 and the password is pollypipe1234 . If it is wrong then the system will appear that is not success.

2. Main Form

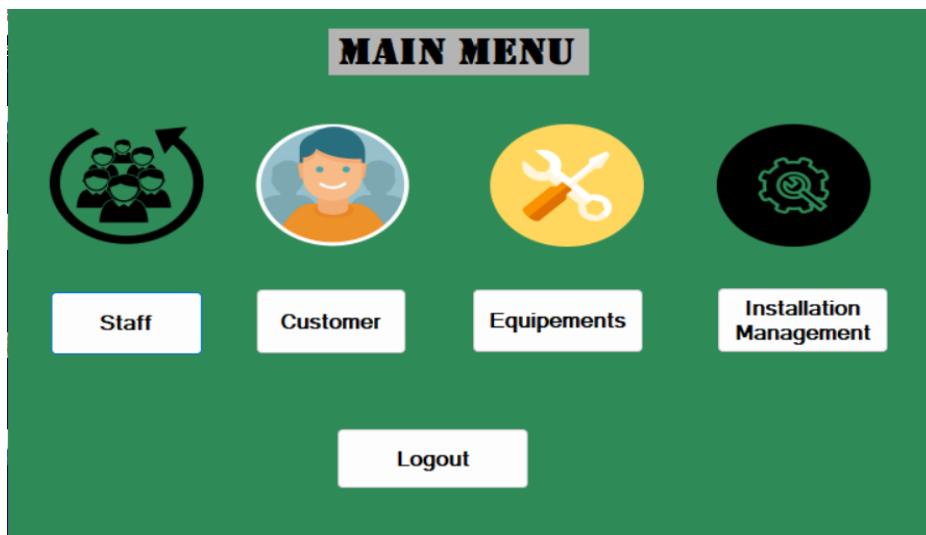


Figure 11:Main Form

In main menu the user can select either of the icons that are mentioned like staff, customer, equipements, installation management through this interface when one of the icon select then the user go to the relevant form that needed.

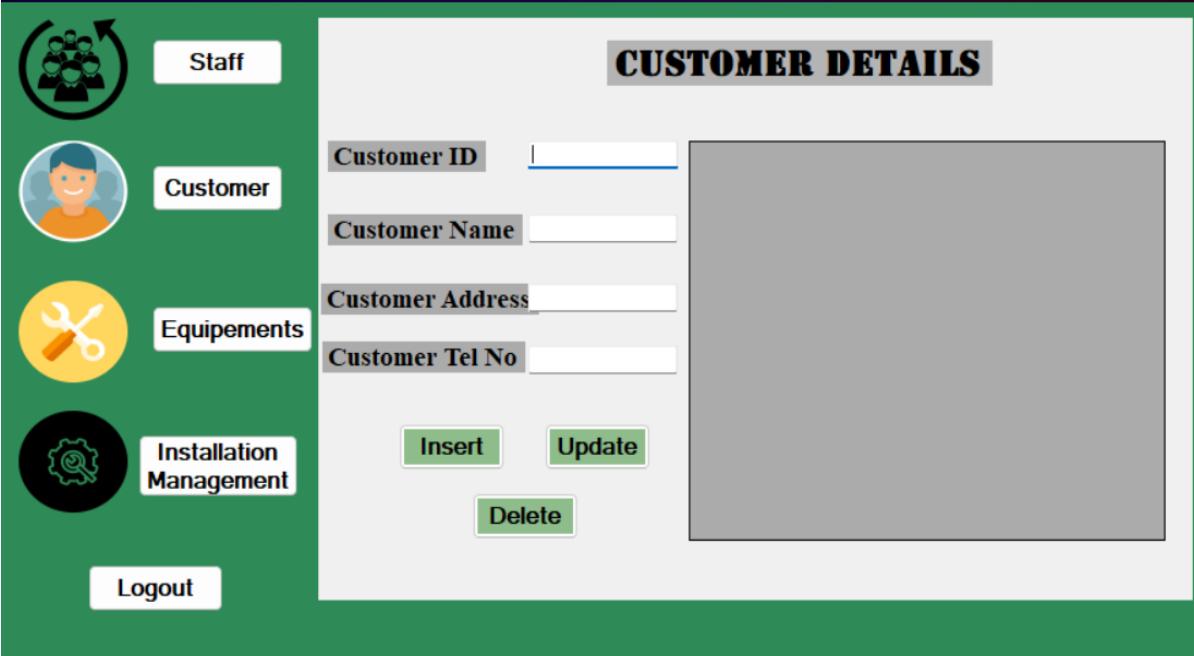
3. Staff Form

The interface consists of a sidebar on the left and a main content area on the right. The sidebar contains five icons with corresponding labels: 'Staff' (three people), 'Customer' (person), 'Equipements' (wrench and gear), 'Installation Management' (gear), and 'Logout'. The main content area has a title 'STAFF DETAILS'. It contains four input fields: 'Staff ID' (text input), 'Staff Type' (dropdown), 'Staff Name' (text input), and 'Staff Tel No' (text input). Below these fields are three green buttons: 'Insert', 'Update', and 'Delete'. To the right of the input fields is a large, empty gray rectangular area.

Figure 12: STAFF FORM

In this interface user can add staff details like the staff Id, Staff type , staff name and staff telephone number .Also in this interface user can insert, delete, or update staff details,

4. Customer Form

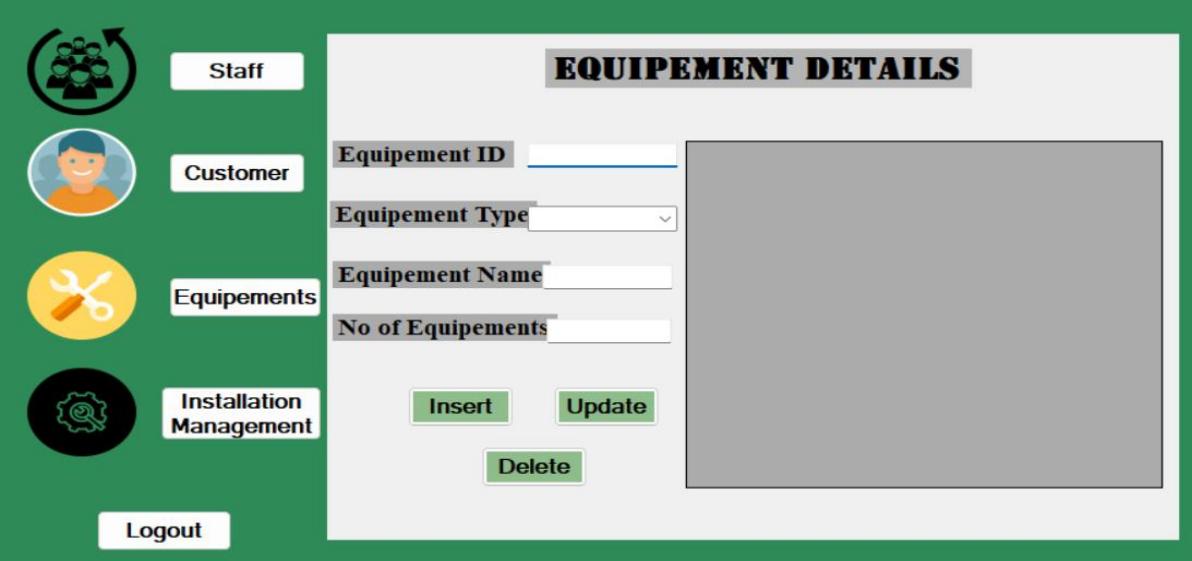


The interface shows a sidebar with icons for Staff, Customer, Equipments, and Installation Management, along with a Logout button. The main area is titled "CUSTOMER DETAILS" and contains fields for Customer ID, Customer Name, Customer Address, and Customer Tel No. It includes "Insert", "Update", and "Delete" buttons.

Figure 13 : Customer Form

In this interface the user can add customer details like customer ID, Customer name, Address and telephone number. This interface also have a option to insert, delete or update customer details.

5. Equipment Form



The interface shows a sidebar with icons for Staff, Customer, Equipments, and Installation Management, along with a Logout button. The main area is titled "EQUIPEMENT DETAILS" and contains fields for Equipement ID, Equipement Type, Equipement Name, and No of Equipements. It includes "Insert", "Update", and "Delete" buttons.

Figure 14 : Equipment Form

In equipment Form user can add Equipment Id, Equipment type that want, Equipment name and the quantity of the equipments. Also in this interface user can insert , update and delete the equipment details.

6. Installation Management Form

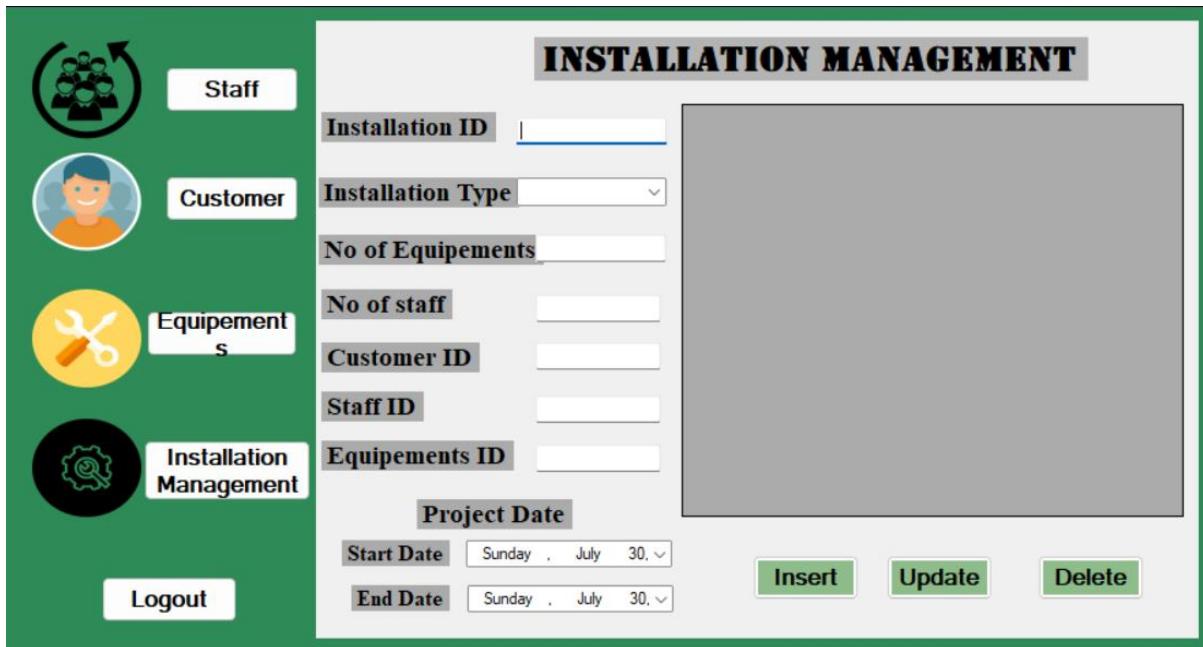


Figure 15 : Installation Management Form

In this interface user can add Installation ID , Installation type, No of Equipements , No of staff , Customers ID , Staff ID , Equipment ID and the Project date start date and End Date . In here also user can update, Delete or insert .

The database system with evidence of user interface, output, and data validations, and querying across multiple tables.

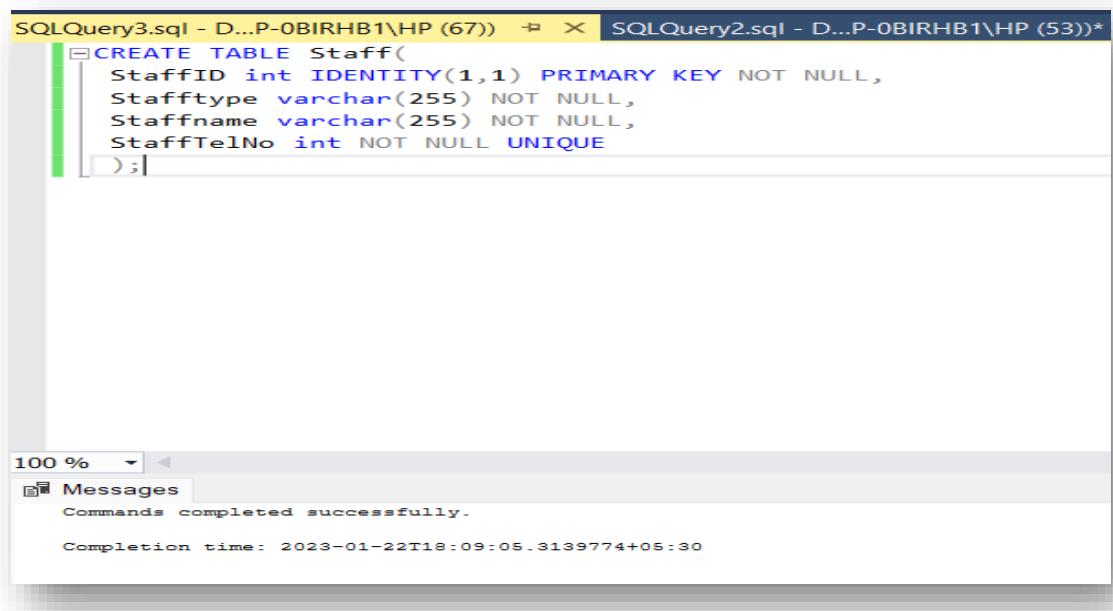
1 .Creating tables with SQL DDL

DDL means Data Definition Language and it is a subset of SQL . For example, DDL commands can be used to add new tables or objects, complete with all of their attributes, to the database (data type, table name, etc.). Author also mentioning the CREATE, ALTER, DROP, and TRUNCATE are used commonly in sql querying.

However the Author Creates a Database with the help of Er diagram and DDL statement are below in this with the interfaces.

```
CREATE DATABASE PollypipedDb;
```

```
CREATE TABLE Staff(
    StaffID int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
    Stafftype varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    Staffname varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    StaffTelNo int NOT NULL UNIQUE
);
```



The screenshot shows the SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) interface. In the top tab bar, there are two tabs: "SQLQuery3.sql - D...P-OBIRHB1\HP (67)" and "SQLQuery2.sql - D...P-OBIRHB1\HP (53)*". The main window displays the SQL code for creating the 'Staff' table:

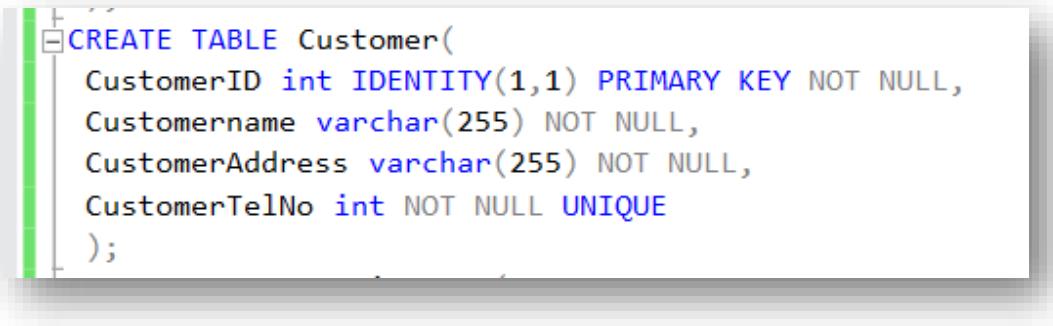
```
CREATE TABLE Staff(
    StaffID int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
    Stafftype varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    Staffname varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    StaffTelNo int NOT NULL UNIQUE
);
```

Below the code, the "Messages" pane shows the execution results:

```
100 % 
Messages
Commands completed successfully.

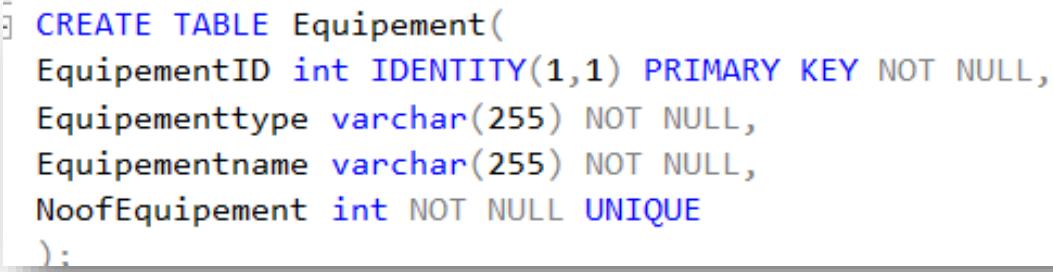
Completion time: 2023-01-22T18:09:05.3139774+05:30
```

```
CREATE TABLE Customer(
    CustomerID int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
    Customername varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    CustomerAddress varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    CustomerTelNo int NOT NULL UNIQUE
);
```



```
CREATE TABLE Customer(
    CustomerID int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
    Customername varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    CustomerAddress varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    CustomerTelNo int NOT NULL UNIQUE
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Equipement(
    EquipementID int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
    Equipementtype varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    Equipementname varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    NoofEquipement int NOT NULL UNIQUE
);
```

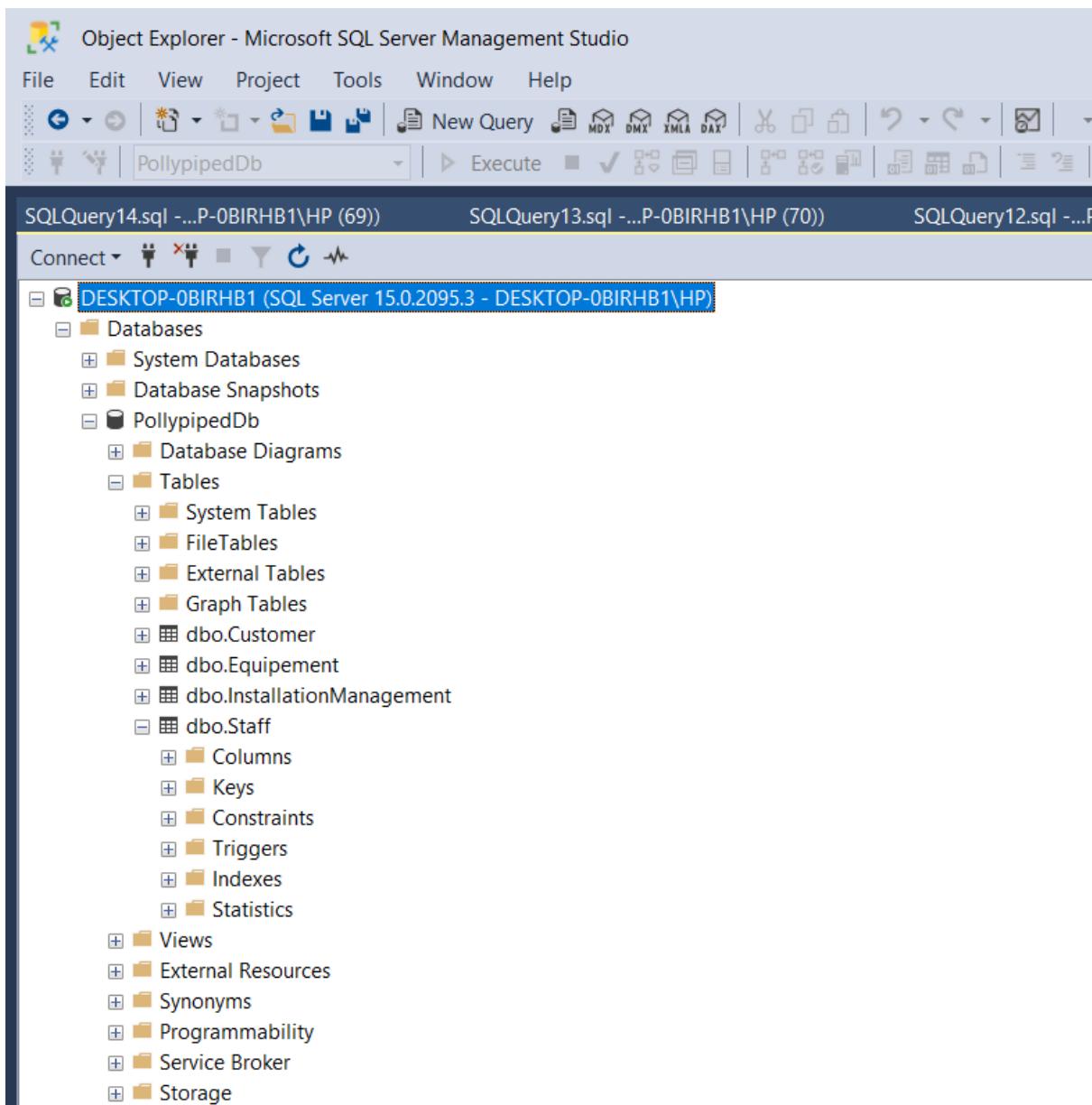


```
CREATE TABLE Equipement(
    EquipementID int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
    Equipementtype varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    Equipementname varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    NoofEquipement int NOT NULL UNIQUE
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE InstallationManagement(
    InstallationID int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
    Installationtype varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    NoofEquipements int NOT NULL,
    Noofstaff int NOT NULL,
    CustomerID int NOT NULL,
    StaffID int NOT NULL,
    EquipementID int NOT NULL,
    StartDate date NOT NULL,
    EndDate date NOT NULL
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Equipement(
    EquipementID int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
    Equipementtype varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    Equipementname varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    NoofEquipment int NOT NULL UNIQUE
);
```

Output of these tables



A fully functional database system that includes system security and database maintenance.

The database solution and how to Development

Database is a Structure that can stored data in a software. Database development is a complex process that can analyse goals and organized data.

There are 4 steps that follow by a database developer that are,

- Understand business requirements.
- Conceptual Modelling
- Logical Modelling
- Physical Modelling

Maintenance of Database

Database Maintenance is a term we use to describe a set of tasks that are all run with the intention to improve your database. There are routines meant to help performance, free up disk space, check for data errors, check for hardware faults, update internal statistics, and many other obscure (but important) things.

(Support, n.d.)

There are four primary "Categories" of routines in the database maintenance program. Such as,

- Index Defragmentation
- Log File Maintenance
- File Data Complication
- Integrity Check

There also have benefits of Maintained of Database.

- Keeps Companies up to date
- Promote Efficient database.
- Saves time.
- Protect against Threats

(Anon., n.d.)

Security of Database

Database security refers to the policies and procedures put in place to guard against unauthorized access, abuse, damage, and theft of computer networks, systems, and data. In order to protect the privacy, integrity, and accessibility of data and resources stored on a computer system, a combination of hardware, software, processes, and policies is used. Key principles of security of database.

- **Identifier verification and authorization**

Put in place reliable authentication procedures to guarantee that only permitted users can access the database. You can govern user permissions and restrict access to particular database items by using role-based access control (RBAC).

- **Encryption**

Protect the actual database files by employing technologies like Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) to encrypt data at rest. Utilize protocols like SSL/TLS to secure data while it is in transit between the application and the database.

- **Update & Patch:**

Apply patches and updates to keep the database management system (DBMS) software current. If the system is not frequently patched, vulnerabilities may be exploited by attackers.

- **Network Security**

Where possible, isolate the database server from the public internet. To monitor and regulate network traffic, utilize firewalls and intrusion detection systems. Establish secure network setups by turning down unused services and employing powerful firewall rules.

- **Strong password policies**

Enforce strict password standards for database accounts, such as frequent password changes and criteria for complexity. Put account lockout safeguards in place to stop brute force assaults.

- **Monitoring and Auditing**

To monitor and record database actions, such as login attempts, data changes, and permission adjustments, enable auditing features.

- **Data segmentation and classification**

Sort data according to its sensitivity and implement the proper security measures as necessary.

Create database segments to give people who require access to sensitive information only.

- **Redaction and Data Masking**

When sensitive information is displayed to those who lack the required permissions, employ data masking or redaction to hide it.

- **Consistent Backups:**

To ensure data recovery in the event of data loss or a security incident, create frequent backups of the database and verify the restore procedure.

- **Principle of Least Privilege**

abide by the principle of least privilege, which states that users and programs should only have access to the bare minimum of resources necessary to do their duties.

A query language into the relational database system

Introduction Of SQL

The domain-specific programming language known as SQL, or Structured Query Language, is robust and widely used for maintaining and modifying relational databases. Relational database management systems (RDBMS) including MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, SQL Server, and many others can be interacted with using this language as the standard. In order to store, retrieve, update, and manage data in a structured and organized way, SQL is crucial.

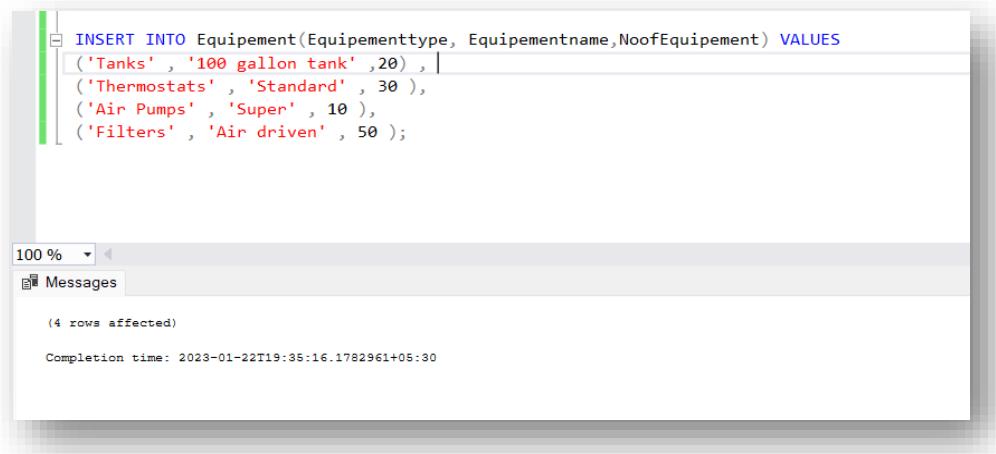
1.The usage of DML

The meaning of DML is Data Manipulation Language. DML is used to Manipulate data. The basic manipulation used in DML that include adding to Database, Update records, Move data from one position to another and deleting records successfully

The List of Commands and examples are given below.

- **Insert**

This command is used for insert data into table.



```
INSERT INTO Equipement(Equipementtype, Equipementname,NoofEquipement) VALUES
('Tanks' , '100 gallon tank' ,20) ,
('Thermostats' , 'Standard' , 30 ),
('Air Pumps' , 'Super' , 10 ),
('Filters' , 'Air driven' , 50 );
```

100 % ▾

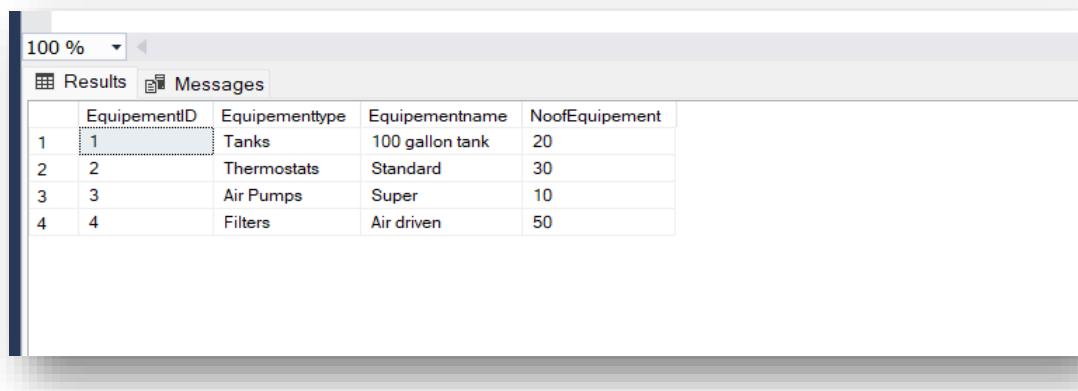
Messages

(4 rows affected)

Completion time: 2023-01-22T19:35:16.1782961+05:30

Figure 16 :Insert

Insert Command Output

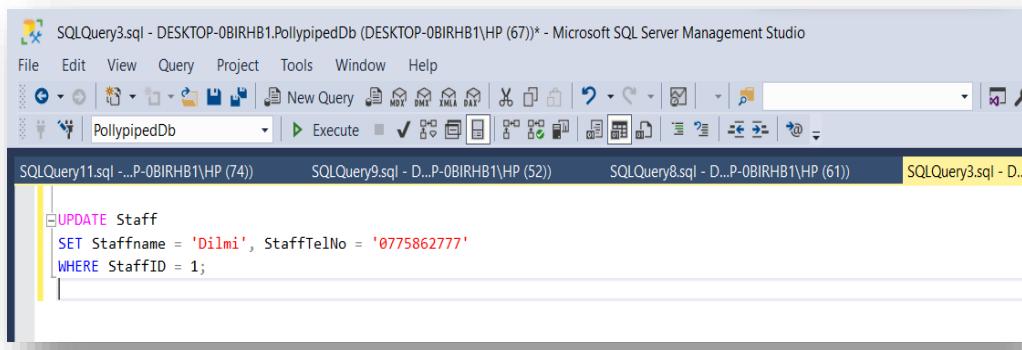


EquipementID	Equipementtype	Equipementname	NoofEquipement
1	Tanks	100 gallon tank	20
2	Thermostats	Standard	30
3	Air Pumps	Super	10
4	Filters	Air driven	50

Figure 17 : Insert Command Output

- **Update**

This command is used for update the relevant table.



```
UPDATE Staff
SET Staffname = 'Dilmi', StaffTelNo = '0775862777'
WHERE StaffID = 1;
```

Figure 18 : Update

Update command Output



The figure shows two screenshots of a database management system interface. Both screenshots feature a 'Results' tab and a 'Messages' tab. The 'Results' tab displays a table with five rows of data. In the first screenshot, the StaffID 1 row is selected. In the second screenshot, the StaffID 1 row has been updated, and the Staffname field now contains 'Dilmi'.

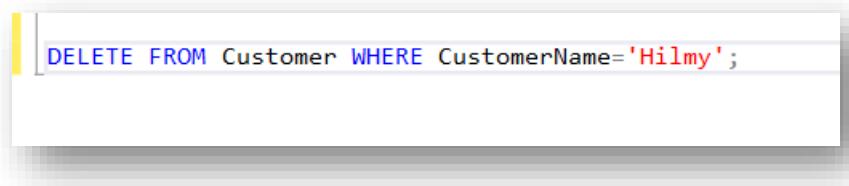
	StaffID	Stafftype	Staffname	StaffTelNo
1	1	plumber	Pabasuru	77345678
2	2	Installation Manager	Kumudu	77658923
3	3	Aquatics Installation	Rathnima	70565222
4	4	Brick Layer	Ishara	703825613
5	5	Installation Management	Sanula	762611651

	StaffID	Stafftype	Staffname	StaffTelNo
1	1	plumber	Dilmi	775862777
2	2	Installation Manager	Kumudu	77658923
3	3	Aquatics Installation	Rathnima	70565222
4	4	Brick Layer	Ishara	703825613
5	5	Installation Management	Sanula	762611651

Figure 19 : Update command output

- **Delete**

This command is used for delete data in relevant table .



```
DELETE FROM Customer WHERE CustomerName='Hilmy';
```

Figure 20 : Delete

Delete command Output

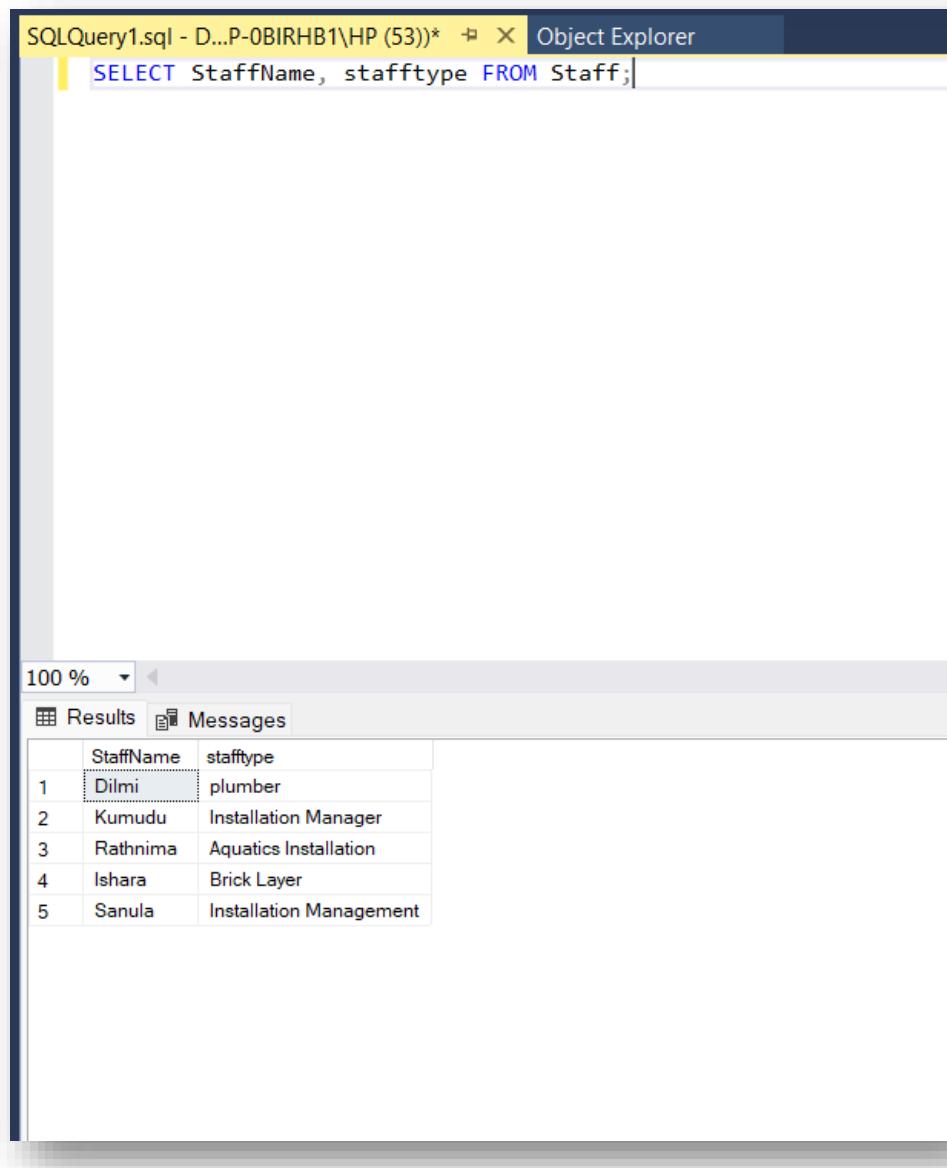


	CustomerID	Customername	CustomerAddress	CustomerTelNo
1	25	Kavin	Mahabageh	702221516
2	26	Hilmy	Makubura	772523654
3	27	Kasun	Horana	705505776
4	28	Deran	Athurugiriya	775320271

	CustomerID	Customername	CustomerAddress	CustomerTelNo
1	25	Kavin	Mahabageh	702221516
2	27	Kasun	Horana	705505776
3	28	Deran	Athurugiriya	775320271

Figure 21 : Delete command Output.

- Select



The screenshot shows a SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) window. The title bar says "SQLQuery1.sql - D...P-0BIRHB1\HP (53)*" and "Object Explorer". The query pane contains the following SQL code:

```
SELECT StaffName, stafftype FROM Staff;
```

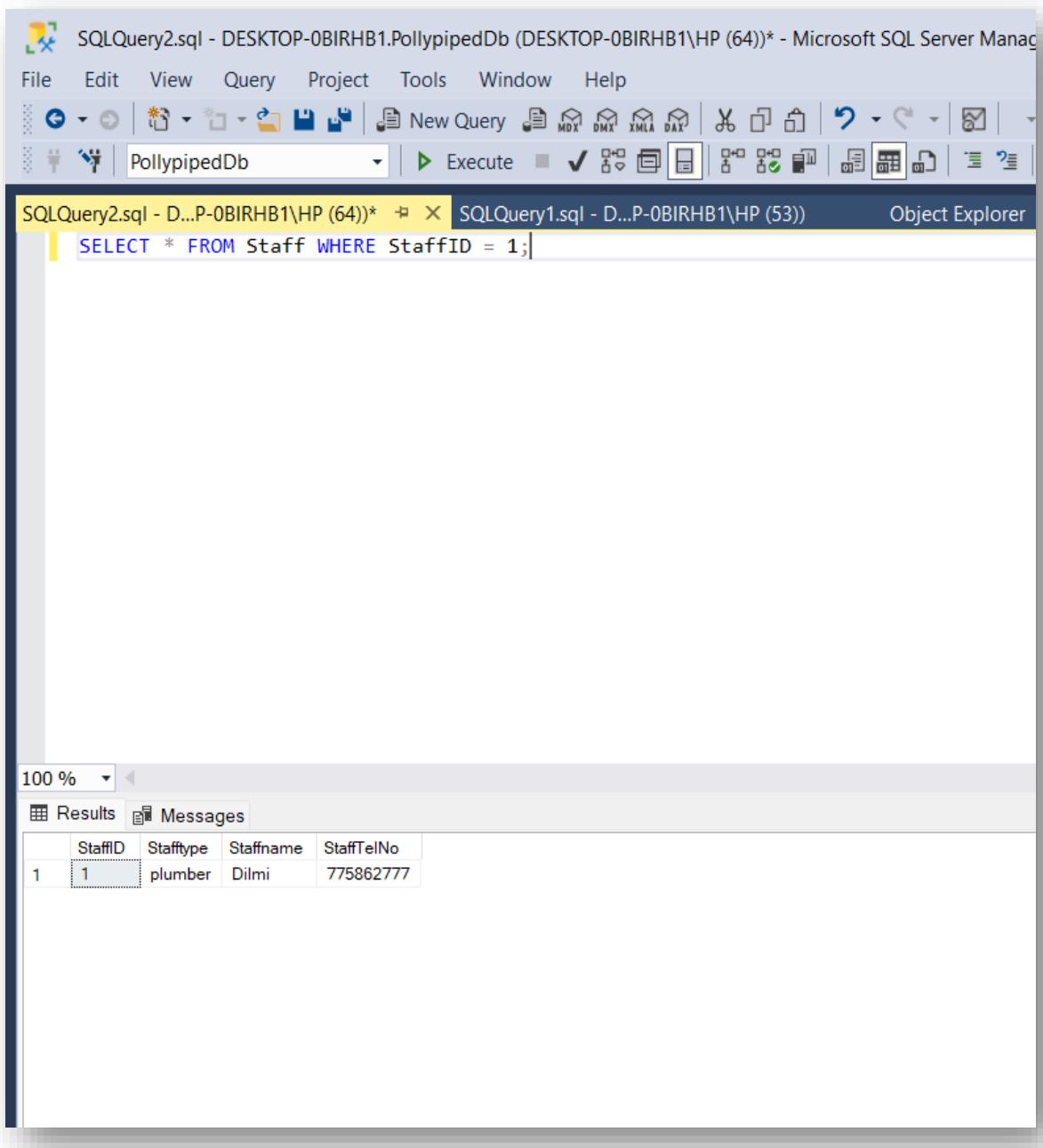
The results pane shows a table with the following data:

	StaffName	stafftype
1	Dilmi	plumber
2	Kumudu	Installation Manager
3	Rathnima	Aquatics Installation
4	Ishara	Brick Layer
5	Sanula	Installation Management

Figure 22 :Select

Meaningful data has been extracted using query tools to produce appropriate management information.

- Where

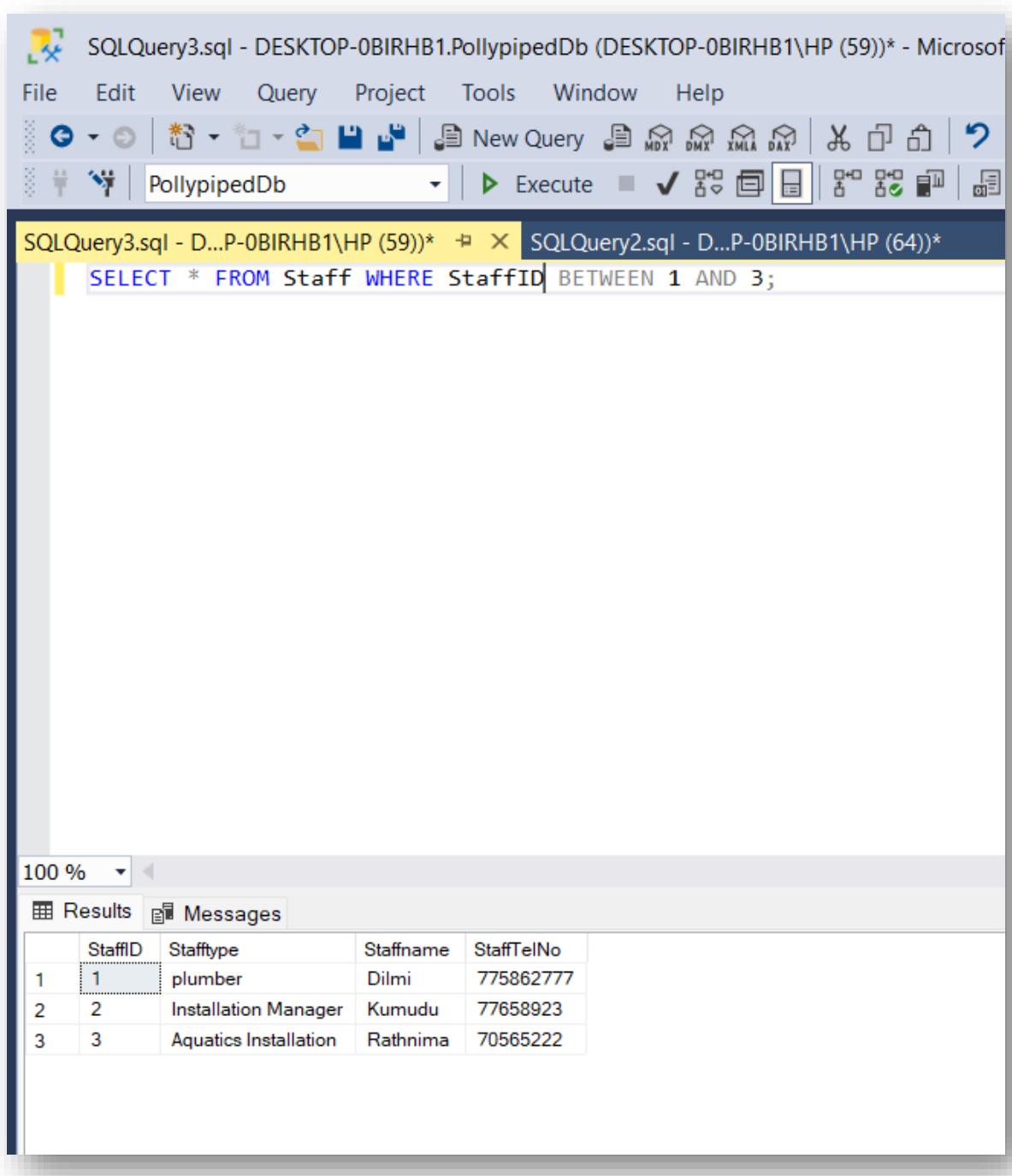


The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) interface. The title bar reads "SQLQuery2.sql - DESKTOP-0BIRHB1.PollypipedDb (DESKTOP-0BIRHB1\HP (64))* - Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Query, Project, Tools, Window, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for database management tasks. The Object Explorer is visible on the right side. In the center, there are two tabs: "SQLQuery2.sql - D...P-0BIRHB1\HP (64)*" and "SQLQuery1.sql - D...P-0BIRHB1\HP (53)". The "SQLQuery2.sql" tab contains the query: "SELECT * FROM Staff WHERE StaffID = 1;". Below the tabs, the results are displayed in a grid:

	StaffID	Stafftype	Staffname	StaffTelNo
1	1	plumber	Dilmi	775862777

Figure 23 : Where

- Between



The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) interface. The title bar reads "SQLQuery3.sql - DESKTOP-0BIRHB1.PollypipedDb (DESKTOP-0BIRHB1\HP (59))* - Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio". The toolbar includes standard options like File, Edit, View, Query, Project, Tools, Window, Help, and various icons for database management. Below the toolbar is a connection dropdown set to "PollypipedDb". The main area has two tabs: "SQLQuery3.sql - D...P-0BIRHB1\HP (59)*" and "SQLQuery2.sql - D...P-0BIRHB1\HP (64)*". The "SQLQuery3.sql" tab is active, displaying the following SQL query:

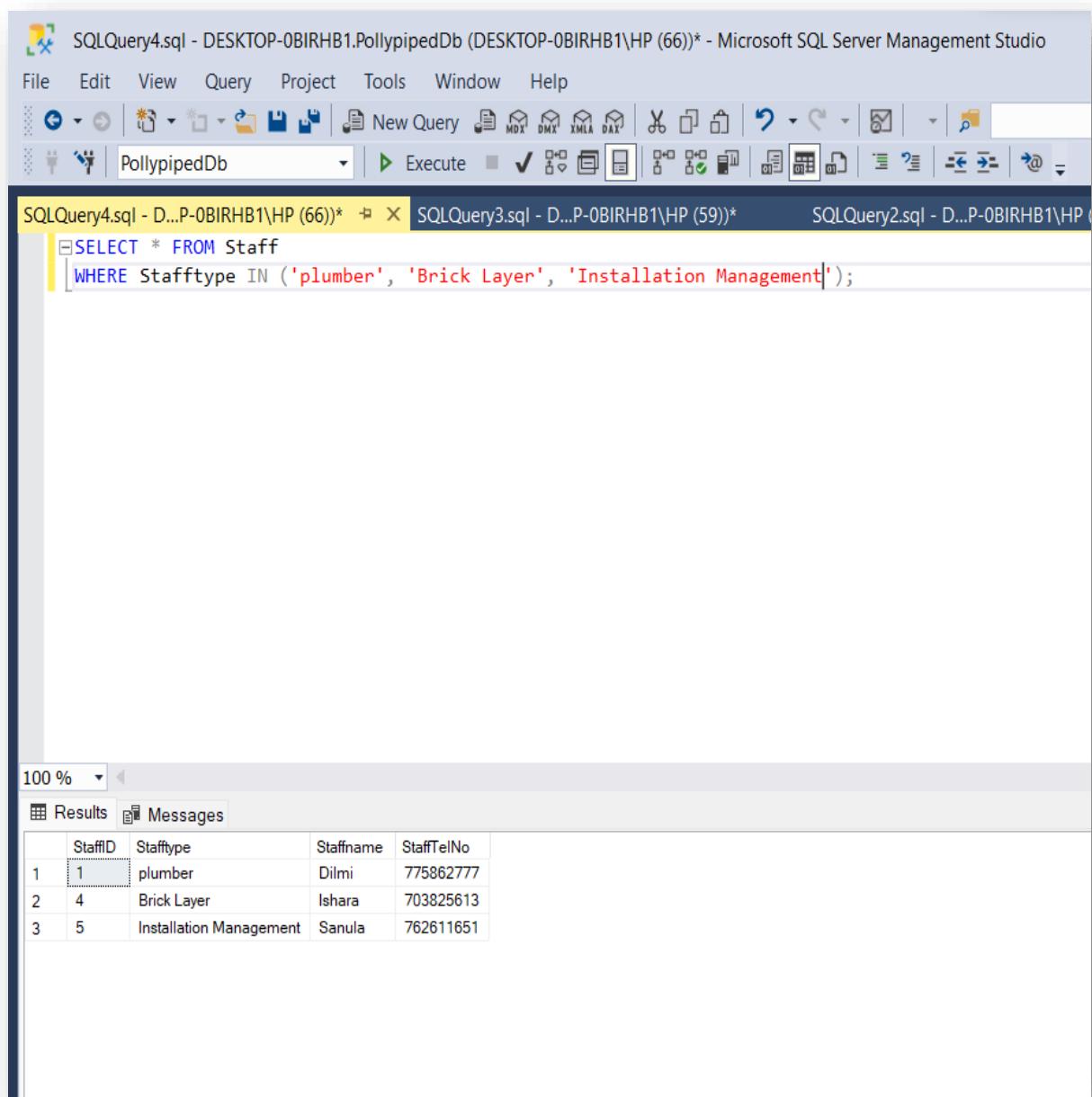
```
SELECT * FROM Staff WHERE StaffID BETWEEN 1 AND 3;
```

The results pane at the bottom shows a table with the following data:

	StaffID	Stafftype	Staffname	StaffTelNo
1	1	plumber	Dilmi	775862777
2	2	Installation Manager	Kumudu	77658923
3	3	Aquatics Installation	Rathnima	70565222

Figure 24: Between

- In



The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The title bar reads "SQLQuery4.sql - DESKTOP-0BIRHB1.PollypipedDb (DESKTOP-0BIRHB1\HP (66))* - Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio". The toolbar has various icons for file operations like Open, Save, and Print. Below the toolbar is a tab bar with three tabs: "PolypipedDb", "Execute", and a few others which are partially visible. The main query editor window contains the following SQL code:

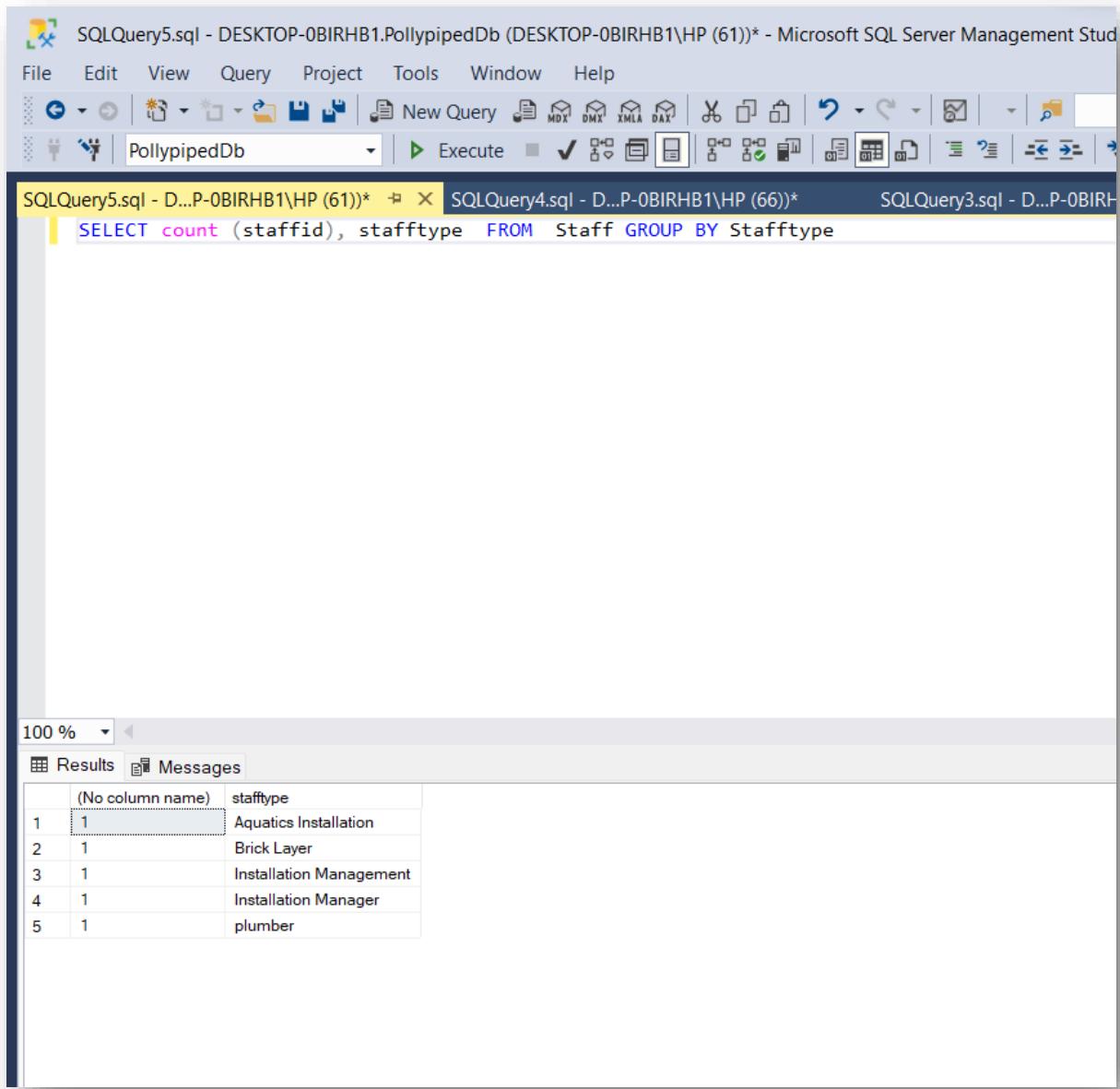
```
SELECT * FROM Staff  
WHERE Stafftype IN ('plumber', 'Brick Layer', 'Installation Management');
```

Below the query editor is a results pane titled "Results". It displays a table with four columns: StaffID, Stafftype, Staffname, and StaffTelNo. The data is as follows:

	StaffID	Stafftype	Staffname	StaffTelNo
1	1	plumber	Dilmi	775862777
2	4	Brick Layer	Ishara	703825613
3	5	Installation Management	Sanula	762611651

Figure 25 : In

- Group by



The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. A query window is open with the following SQL code:

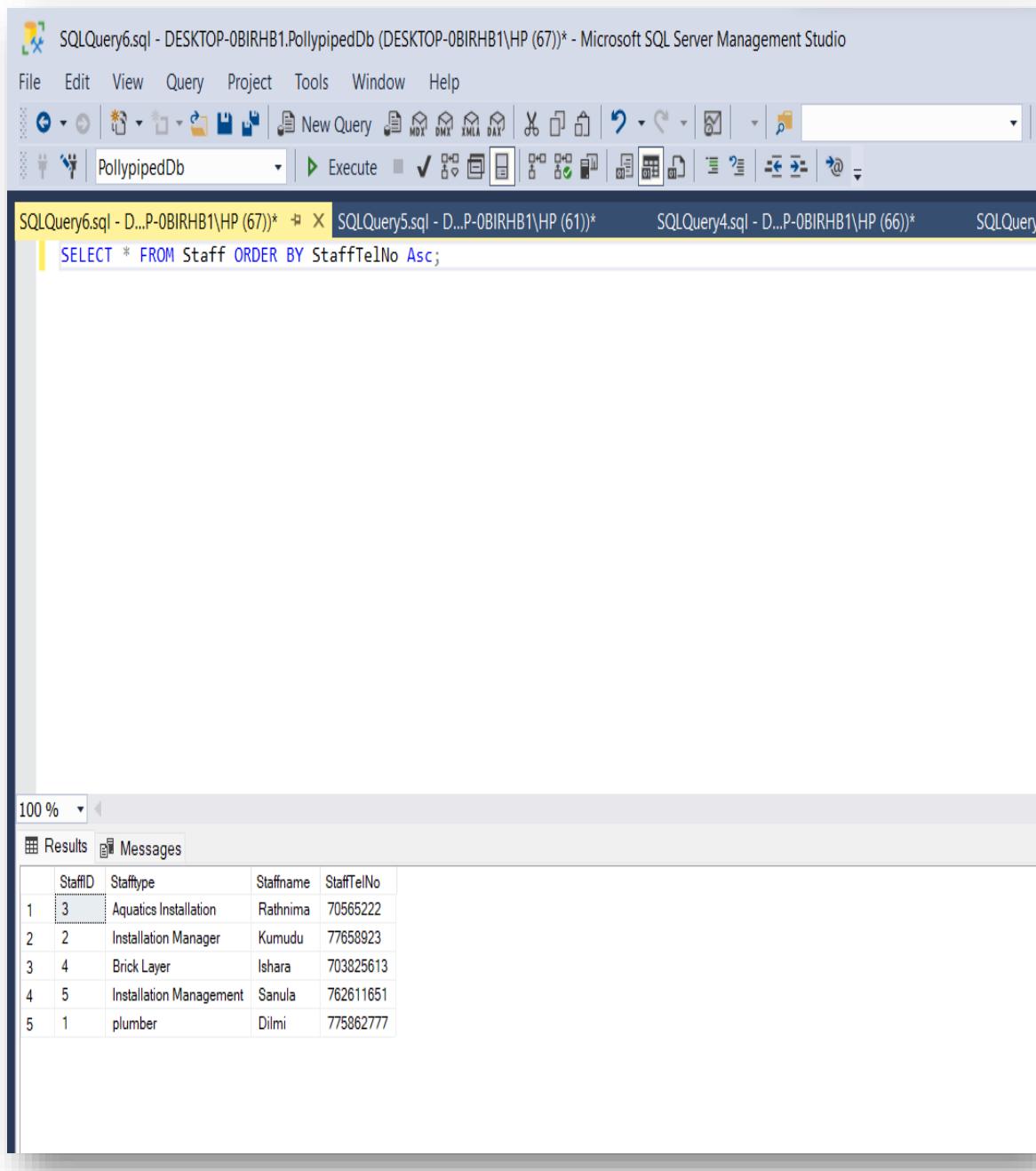
```
SELECT count (staffid), stafftype FROM Staff GROUP BY Stafftype
```

The results grid displays the following data:

(No column name)	stafftype
1	Aquatics Installation
1	Brick Layer
1	Installation Management
1	Installation Manager
1	plumber

Figure 26 : Group by

- Order by



The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The title bar reads "SQLQuery6.sql - DESKTOP-0BIRHB1.PolypipedDb (DESKTOP-0BIRHB1\HP (67))* - Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio". The toolbar includes standard options like File, Edit, View, Query, Project, Tools, Window, Help, and various icons for managing databases and queries. Below the toolbar, the database "PolypipedDb" is selected. The query editor window contains the following SQL code:

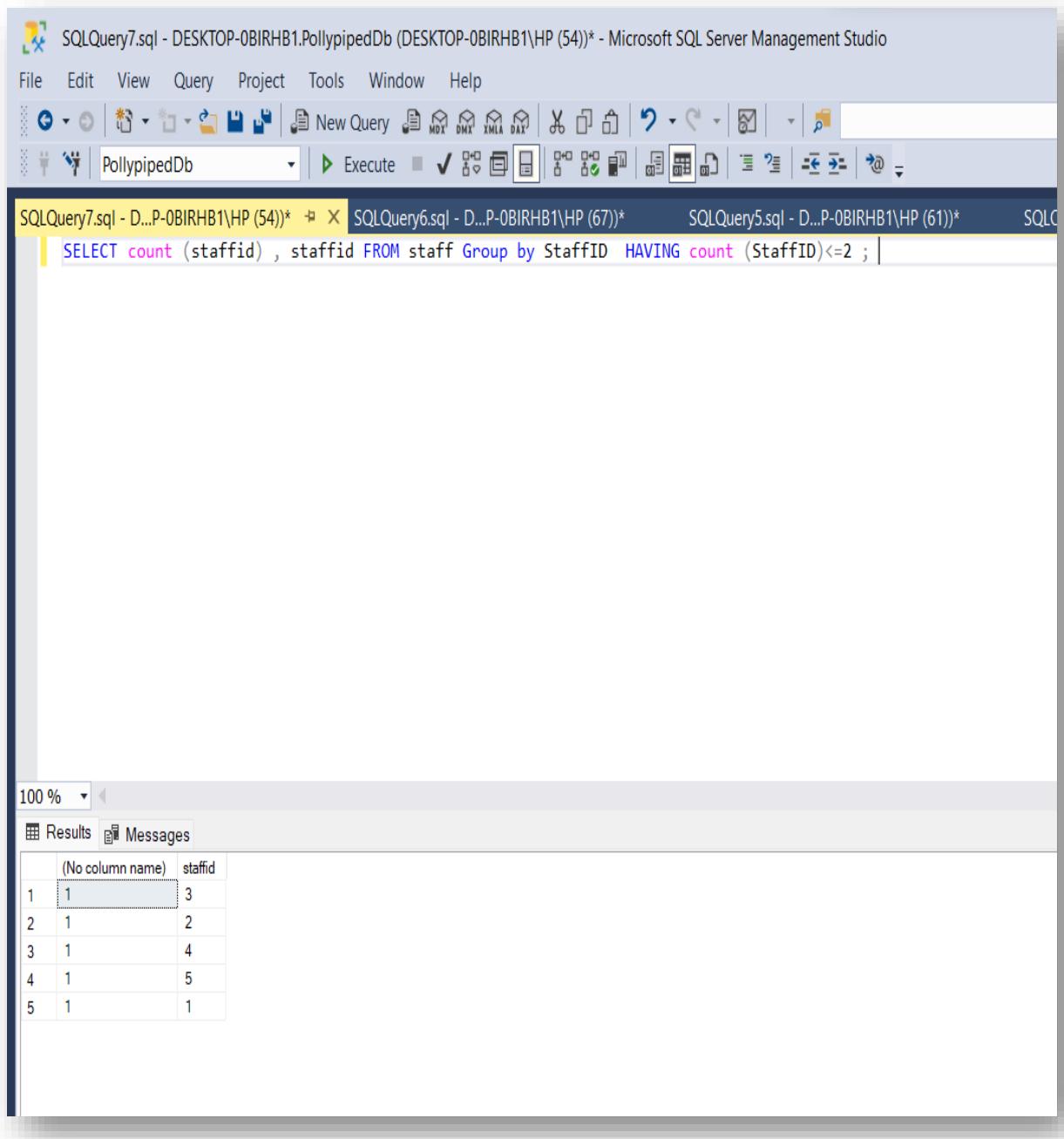
```
SELECT * FROM Staff ORDER BY StaffTelNo Asc;
```

The results pane shows the output of the query:

StaffID	Stafftype	Staffname	StaffTelNo
1	Aquatics Installation	Rathnima	70565222
2	Installation Manager	Kumudu	77658923
3	Brick Layer	Ishara	703825613
4	Installation Management	Sanula	762611651
5	plumber	Dilmi	775862777

Figure 27 : Order by

- Having



The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The query window displays the following SQL code:

```
SELECT count (staffid) , staffid FROM staff Group by StaffID HAVING count (StaffID)<=2 ;
```

The results pane shows the following data:

	(No column name)	staffid
1	1	3
2	1	2
3	1	4
4	1	5
5	1	1

Figure 28 : Having

The system against user and system requirements.

Test Plan

A test plan is a comprehensive document that lists all the resources, test objectives, timetable, estimations, and techniques that will be used to finish the project. Consider it a guide for how test managers should execute the tests necessary to make sure the product is functioning properly.

Importance of Test Plan

- Aid folks outside the QA teams (developers, business managers, customer-facing teams) in comprehending precisely how the website or app will be tested.
- Provide QA engineers with a detailed manual on how to carry out their testing tasks.
- Go into depth about things like test scope, estimate, approach, etc.
- It is simpler for management staff to evaluate and utilize this data when it is compiled into a single document.

Login Test 01

Test Case ID		Login-01			
Test Case Description		Login – Positive Test Case			
Tester Name		Ranudi Gayathmie Kariyapperuma			
No	Action	Inputs	Expected Output	Actual Output	Test Result (Success/fail)
01	Enter Correct Username and Password	Username – pollypipe123 Password – pollypipe1234	Login Success!	Login Success!	Success

Test 01 example

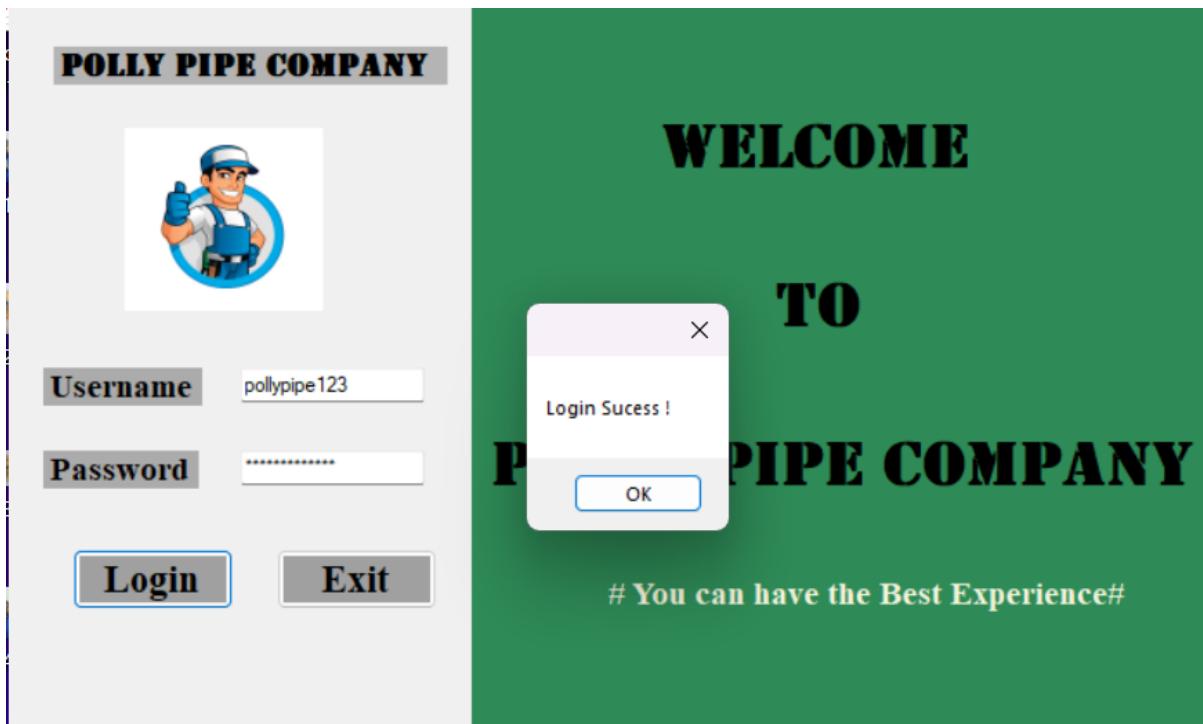


Figure 29 : Test form 1

Login Test 02

Test Case ID		Login-02			
Test Case Description		Login – Negative Test Case			
Tester Name		Denethmi Aththanayaka			
No	Action	Inputs	Expected Output	Actual Output	Test Result (Success/fail)
02	Enter Incorrect Username and Correct Password	Username – admin123 Password – pollypipe1234	Login Fail!	Login Fail!	Sucess

Test 02 example



Figure 30 : Test Form 2

Login Test 03

Test Case ID		Login-03			
Test Case Description		Login – Negative Test Case			
Tester Name		Diyana Fernando			
No	Action	Inputs	Expected Output	Actual Output	Test Result (Success/fail)
03	Enter Incorrect Username and Incorrect Password	Username – Admin123 Password – 2004	Login Fail!	Login Fail!	Sucess

Test 03 example



Figure 31 : Test Form 3

Login Test 04

Test Case ID		Login-03			
Test Case Description		Login – Negative Test Case			
Tester Name		Sanula Kariyapperuma			
No	Action	Inputs	Expected Output	Actual Output	Test Result (Success/fail)
03	Enter correct Username and Incorrect Password	Username – polypipe123 Password – 1234	Login Fail!	Login Fail!	Sucess

Test 04 example



Figure 32 : Test Form 4

Insert Testing in Staff interface.

Testers can check the database's functionality by inserting test data to add new records to the system. Benefits are that Testers can evaluate how the database handles multiple data formats, constraints, and validation rules by inputting various types of test data. This aids in identifying any problems with data management, primary key violations, or lack of data integrity.

Example :-

Test Case ID		Insert-01			
Test Case Description		Insert – Positive Test Case			
Tester Name		Ishara dias			
No	Action	Inputs	Expected Output	Actual Output	Test Result (Success/fail)
01	Enter details of staff id, staff type, staff name, Staff Tel no	Staff id – 3 Staff Type – Plumber Staff Name – Frash Staff Tel No - 076543789	Added successfully!	Added successfully!	Success

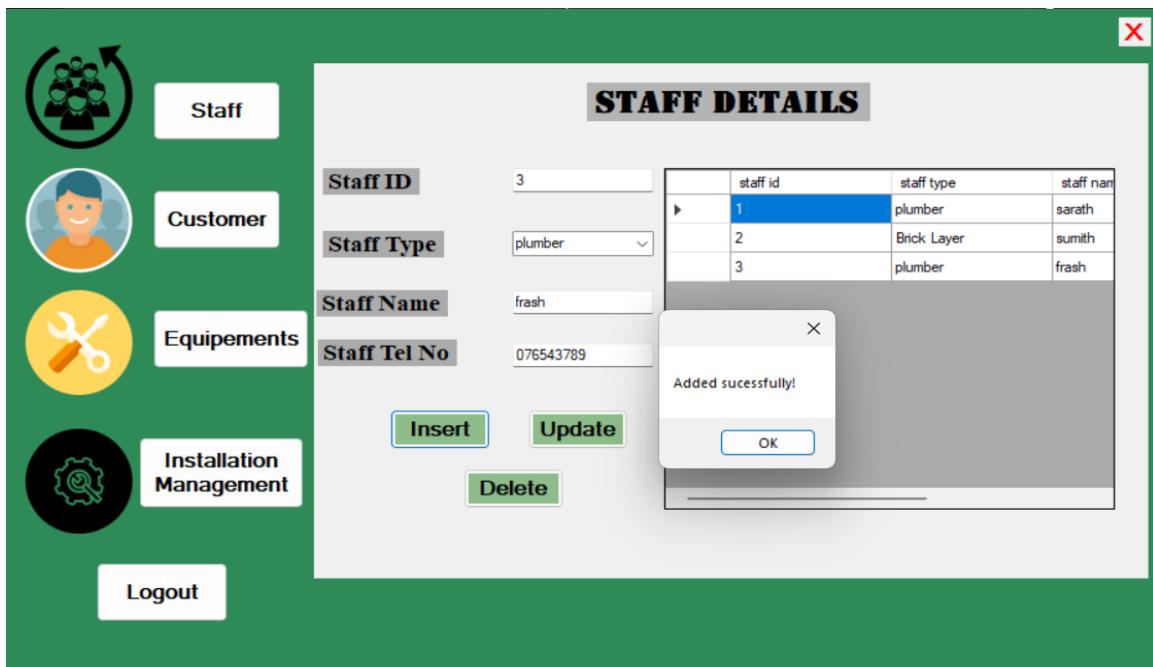


Figure 33 : Insert Output (Develop by author)

Update Testing in Staff interface.

A database's capacity to make changes to already-existing records and uphold data consistency is evaluated using the aid of updated test data. Benefits are that By running update operations, testers can confirm whether the database changes records correctly, initiates relevant actions, and enforces data restrictions. This check is essential to make sure that data modifications don't produce unexpected outcomes or data discrepancies.

Example :-

Test Case ID		Update-01			
Test Case Description		Update – Positive Test Case			
Tester Name		Kumud Subash			
No	Action	Inputs	Expected Output	Actual Output	Test Result (Success/fail)
01	Update staff name as Ruwan in staff id 2	Staff id – 2 Staff Type – Brick layer Staff Name – Ruwan Staff Tel No- 07768345213	Update successfully!	Update successfully!	Success

Before update Interface

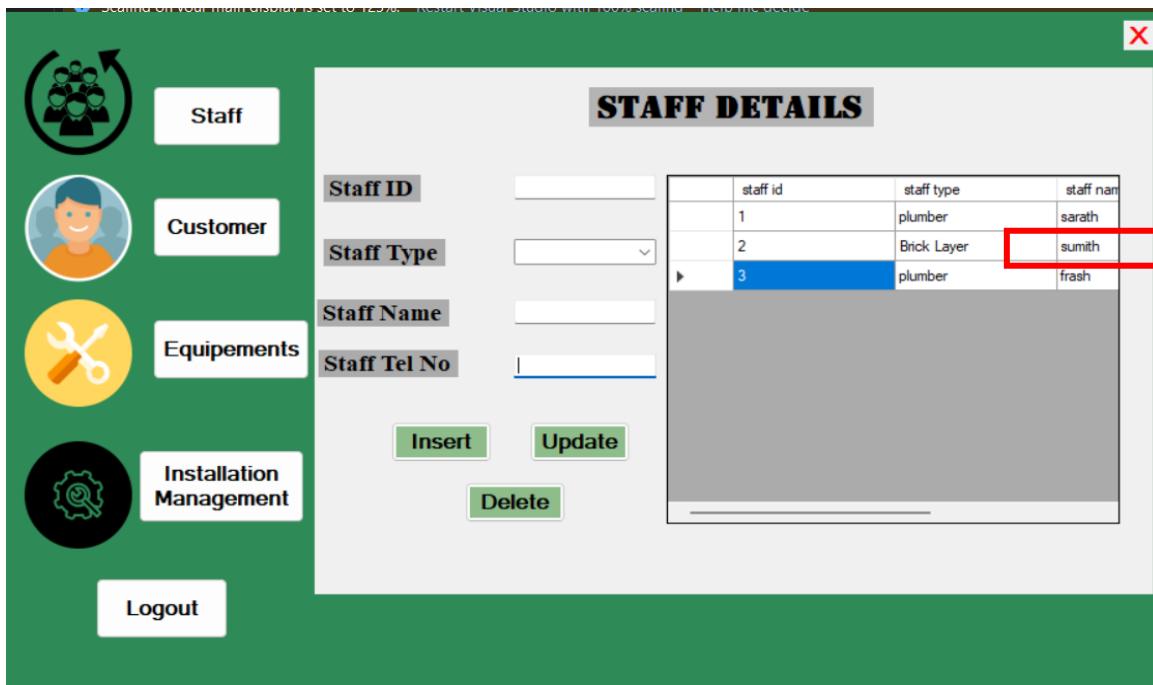


Figure 34 : Before update Interface (Made by Author)



After update Interface

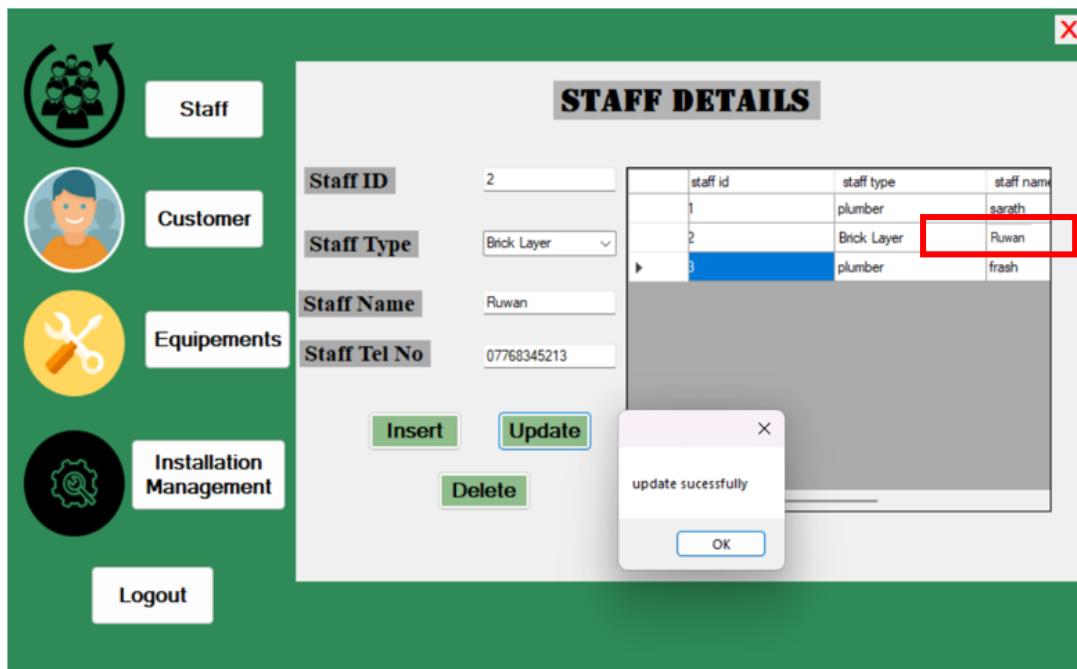


Figure 35 : After update Interface (Made by Author)

Delete Testing in Staff interface.

Testing the database's ability to delete records from the system while maintaining data integrity is done by deleting test data. Benefits of the delete is Executing delete operations reveals how the database manages flow deletes, foreign key restrictions, and data elimination. Additionally, it makes sure that deleting records won't have any unintended side consequences like empty data.

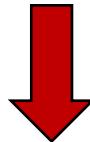
Example :-

Test Case ID		Delete -01			
Test Case Description		Delete – Positive Test Case			
Tester Name		Sanadi Dianayana			
No	Action	Inputs	Expected Output	Actual Output	Test Result (Success/fail)
01	Delete the staff id 3 row	Staff id – 3 Staff Type – plumber Staff Name – frash Staff Tel No- 077653829	deleted successfully!	Deleted successfully!	Success

Before Deleting the staff id 3 row Interface

staff id	staff type	staff name
1	plumber	sarath
2	Brick Layer	sumith
3	plumber	frash

Figure 36 : Before Deleting the staff id 3 row Interface (Made by Author)



After Deleting the staff id 3 row Interface

staff id	staff type	staff name
1	plumber	sarath
2	Brick Layer	sumith

Figure 37 : After Deleting the staff id 3 row Interface (Made by Author)

User Documentation and Technical Documentation

User Manual

Any type of documentation aimed at the final product of a good or service is referred to as user documentation or end-user documentation. This documentation's goal is to instruct users on how to set up, use, and/or troubleshoot a product correctly. Everybody has, at some time in life, read some sort of user manual. User manuals and instructions are frequently provided with devices that, among other things, include appliances, software programs, and gadgets that have a little learning curve. A typical user might not benefit fully from the product without this documentation. This might therefore lead to dissatisfied consumers, expensive customer care costs.

So author also made a user documentation to the system .

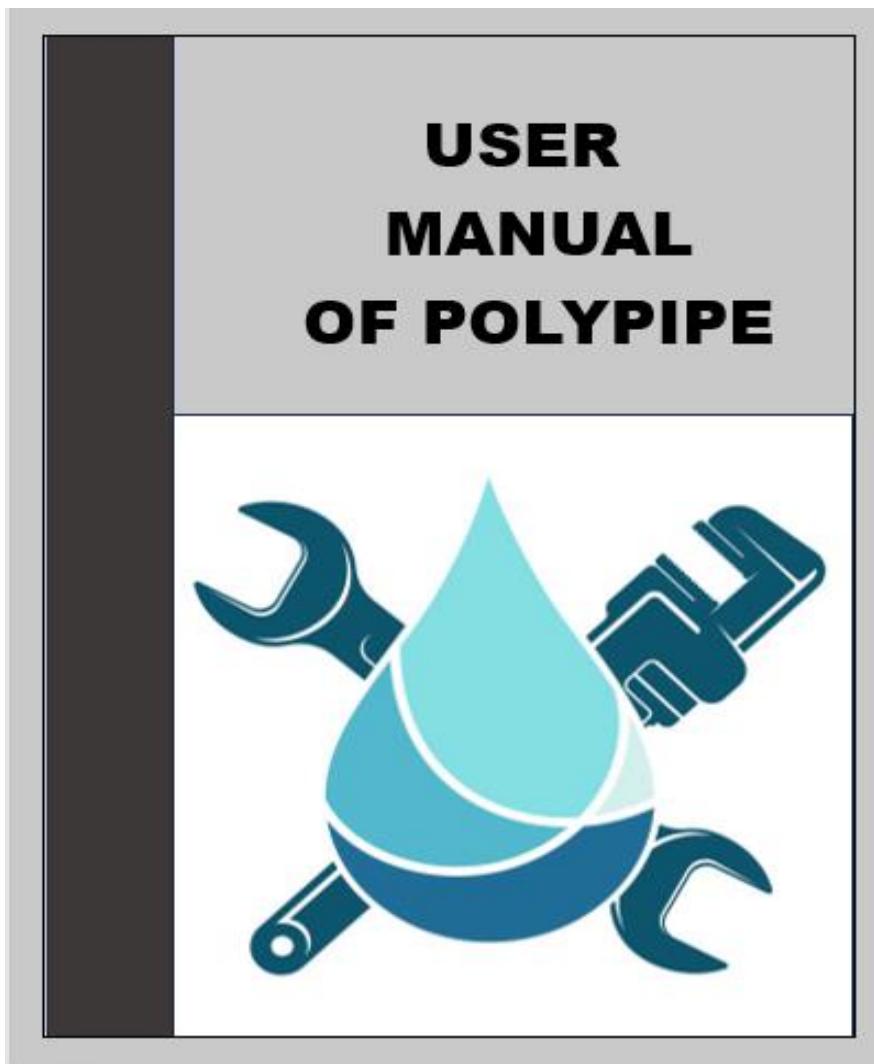
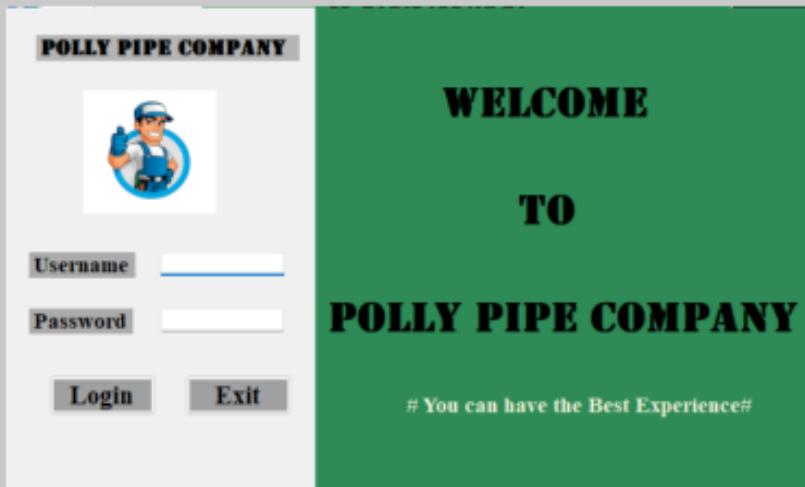


Figure 38 : User Manual interface 1

Basic Requirements for the System

- Computer must have following requirements .
 - Operating System – Windows 10 /11
 - I5 or i7 dual core processor
 - Ram should be 8GB or more than that
 - Printer ,Fax like wise devices can input
 - Restore and Backup option



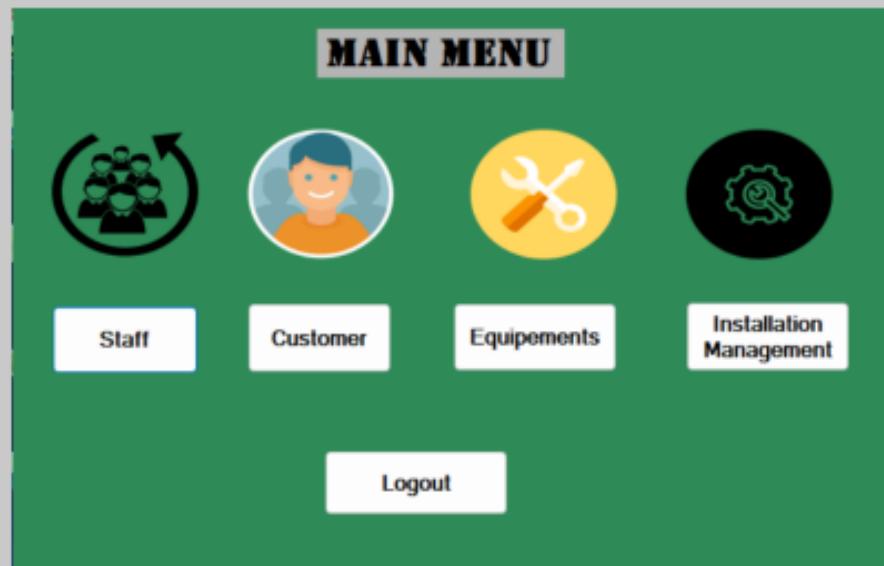
The image shows a user manual interface for a software application. On the left, there is a login form titled "POLLY PIPE COMPANY". It features a logo of a worker holding a pipe, a "Username" field, a "Password" field, a "Login" button, and an "Exit" button. On the right, there is a green welcome screen with the text "WELCOME TO POLLY PIPE COMPANY" and a tagline "# You can have the Best Experience#".

First user should go to this interface and then type the correct username and password after that enter the login button to go to the main form .

2 | Page

Figure 39 : User Manual interface 2

User cannot enter the page without having a correct username or password .



When enter the login form you can get into the Main form. In here you can select that you want then you can enter to the relevant interface to do your stuff easier. Each button that Named as Staff , Customer , Equipment's , Installation Management can go inside it. So after that you can get other stuff from this .

3 | Page

Figure 40 : User Manual interface 3

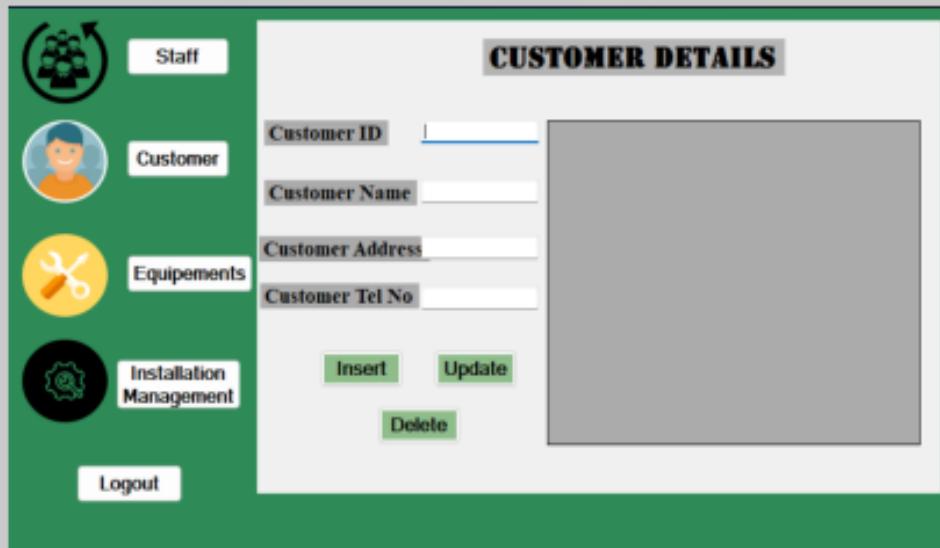
If you select the staff button from the Main menu, then you can go to the next interface .

The screenshot shows a user interface for managing staff details. On the left, a sidebar provides navigation options: Staff (two people icon), Customer (person icon), Equipments (wrench and screwdriver icon), and Installation Management (gear icon). Below these are 'Logout' and 'Staff' buttons. The main panel is titled 'STAFF DETAILS' and contains four input fields: 'Staff ID' (text input), 'Staff Type' (dropdown menu), 'Staff Name' (text input), and 'Staff Tel No' (text input). At the bottom of the panel are three buttons: 'Insert', 'Update', and 'Delete'. To the right of the input fields is a large, empty gray rectangular area.

In this interface you can add staff id , can select staff type , can add staff Name and staff Tel no . If you want to update the information you can select the update button and if you want to delete some information you can click the delete button. In Left side you can select the form that you want to go .

Figure 41 : User Manual interface 4

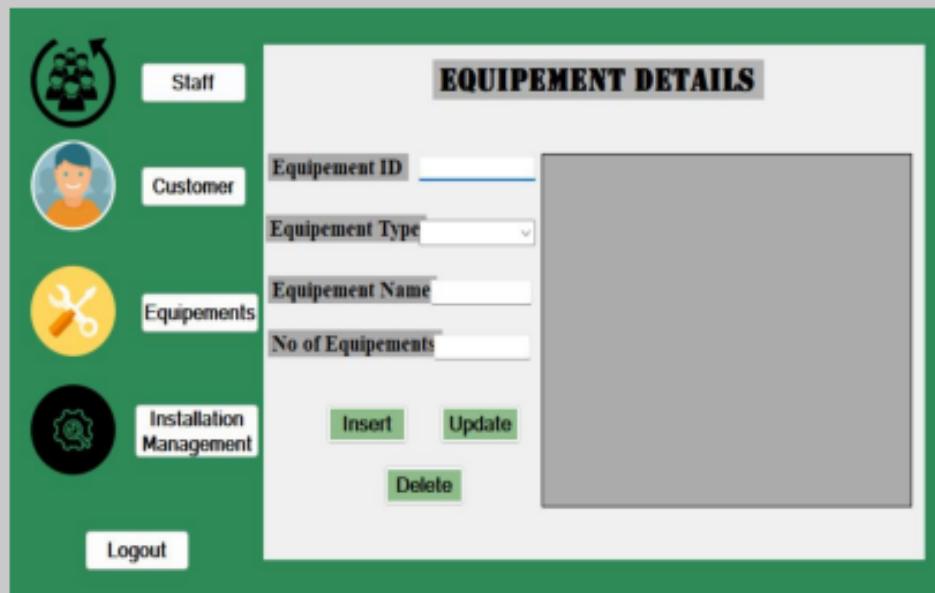
In Main menu if you click the customer you can get the customer interface.



In this interface you can add customer Id , customer name , customer address and customer telephone number after that you can insert them . In here also you have the update and delete button.

Figure 42 : User Manual interface 5

When you get into the Mani menu if you click on equipment's then you can go to equipment form.

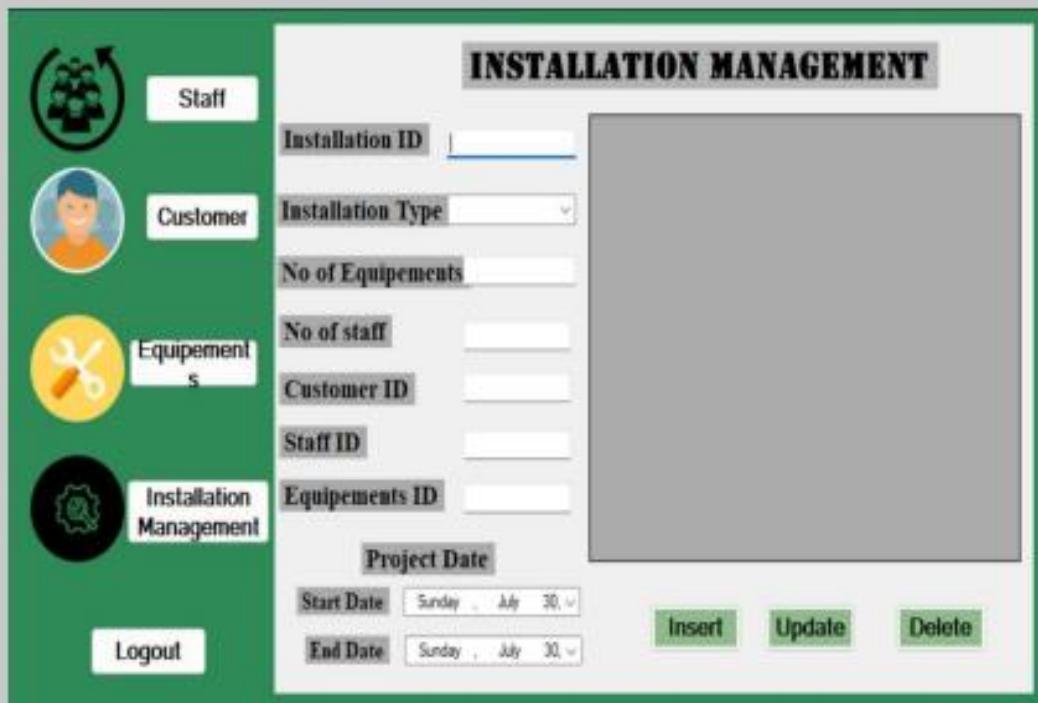


The image shows a user interface for managing equipment. On the left, there is a sidebar with icons and labels: Staff (people icon), Customer (person icon), Equipments (scissors icon), Installation Management (gear icon), and Logout. The main area is titled "EQUIPEMENT DETAILS". It contains four input fields: "Equipement ID" (text input), "Equipement Type" (dropdown menu), "Equipement Name" (text input), and "No of Equipements" (text input). Below these fields are three buttons: "Insert" (green), "Update" (green), and "Delete" (green).

In this interface you can add equipment id , equipment type , equipment name and no of equipments after that you can insert them , update them or you can also delete that stuff by clicking the insert, update delete buttons.

Figure 43 : User Manual Interface 6

Finally if you click the installation management button you can go to its interface.



The screenshot shows a user interface titled "INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT". On the left, there is a sidebar with icons for Staff (people), Customer (person), Equipment (gear and wrench), and Installation Management (gear). Below these are Logout and Installation Management buttons. The main area has input fields for Installation ID, Installation Type, No of Equipements, No of staff, Customer ID, Staff ID, Equipment ID, Start Date, and End Date. At the bottom are three buttons: Insert, Update, and Delete.

In this interface you can add the installation id , installation type , no of equipements, no of staff , customer id , staff id, equipment id and also you can select the project start date and end date if you want some information to get update you can click the update button and if you want to delete then click the delete button.

Figure 44 : User Manual interface 7

Problems that could happen in the System.

- System interfaces that have been removed or changed could make the system malfunction. Contact the author here if that is the case.
- The system could go down as a result of computer errors. The system can occasionally function effectively while avoiding computer issues.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Designer – Ranudi Kariyapperuma

Contact No – 078934561

Email – ranudigk@gmail.com

Figure 45 : User Manual Interface 8

Technical Documentation

ER Diagram

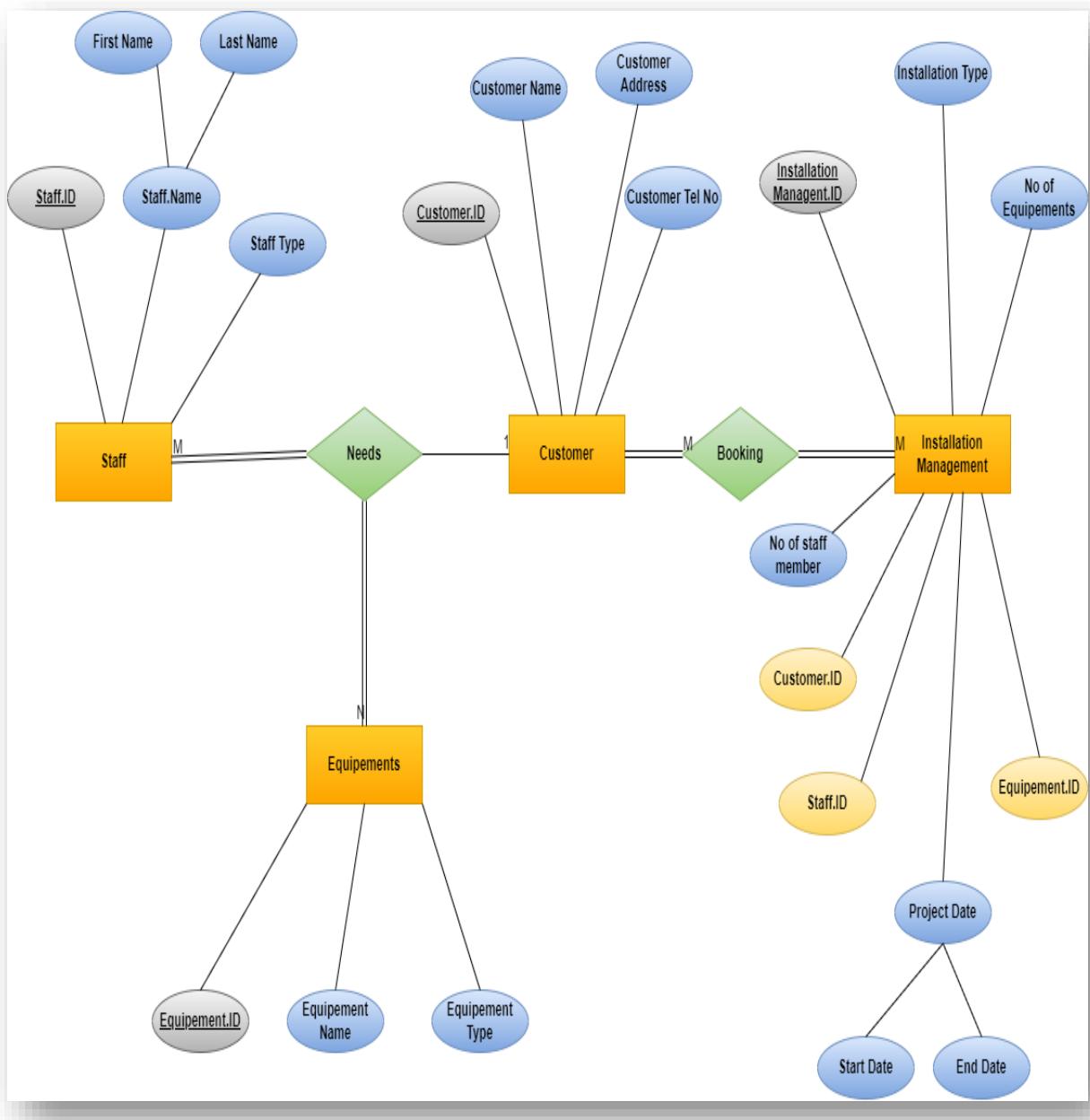


Figure 46 : Er diagram

In Er diagrams it shows the relationship between attributes and entities So

This diagram was produced by the writer in accordance with user and system requirements.

The ER diagram provides the backbone for this database building. The next stage of system building is done by developers following the creation of this ER diagram.

Logical Database Diagram

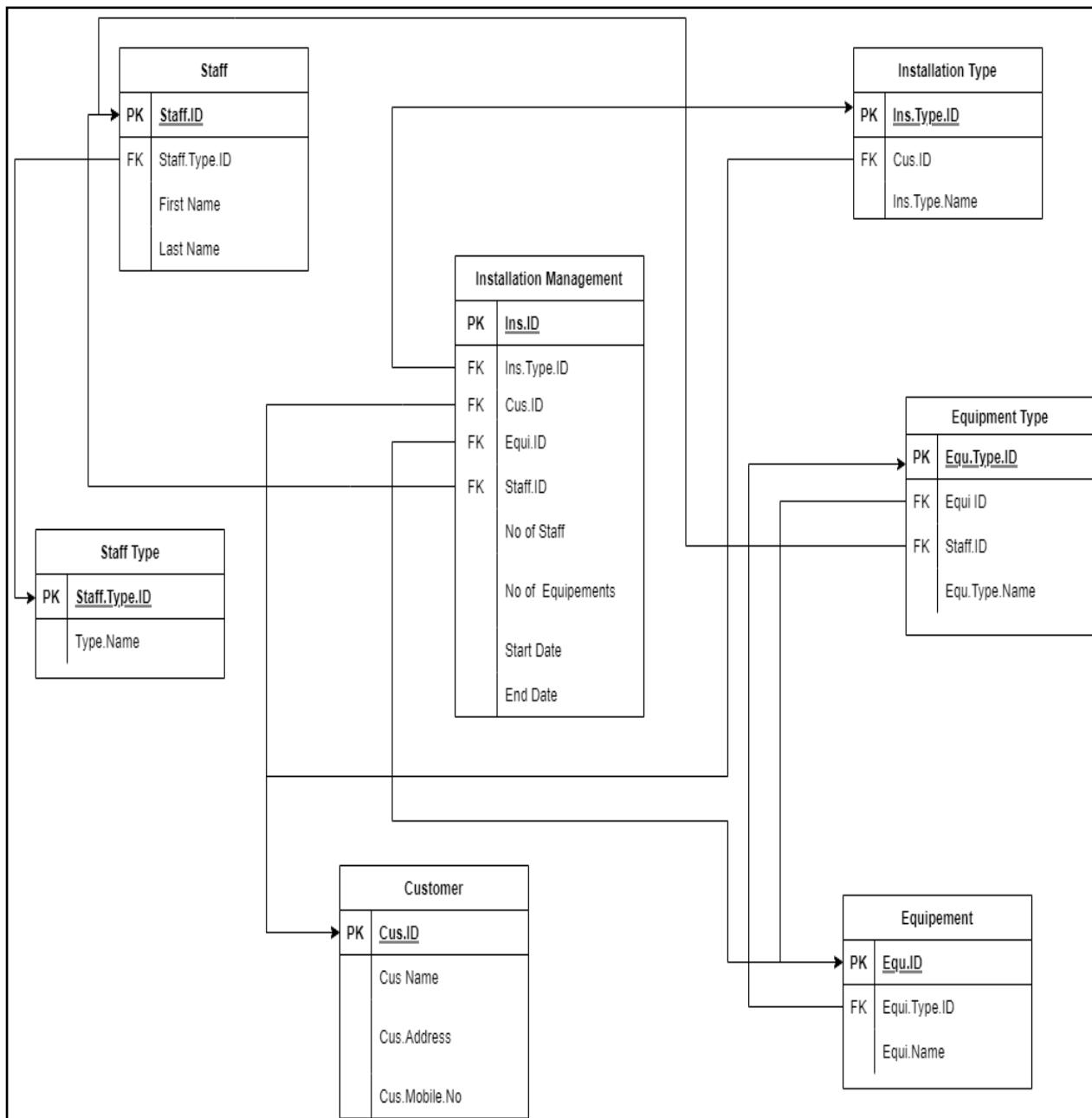
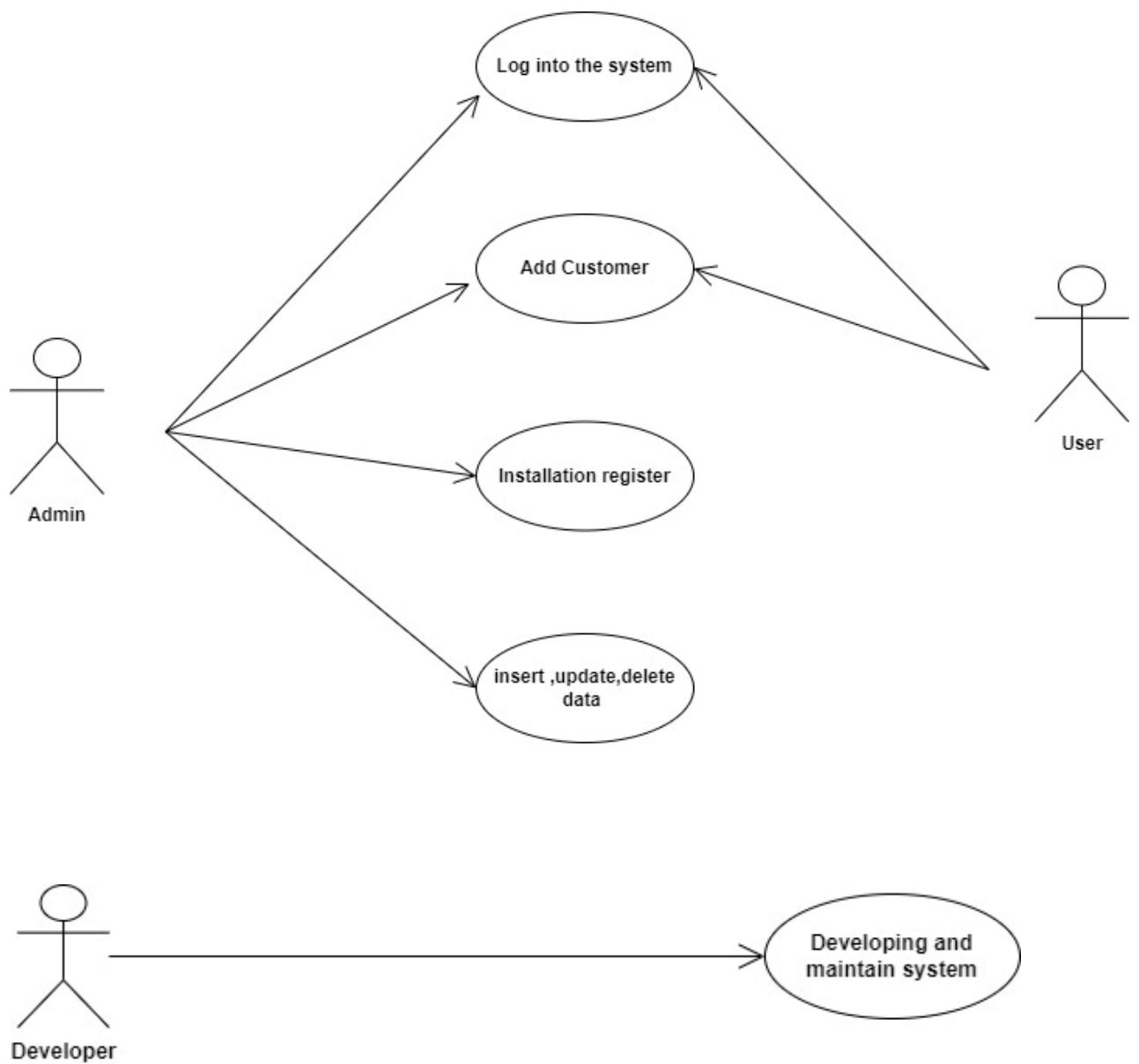


Figure 47 : Logical database

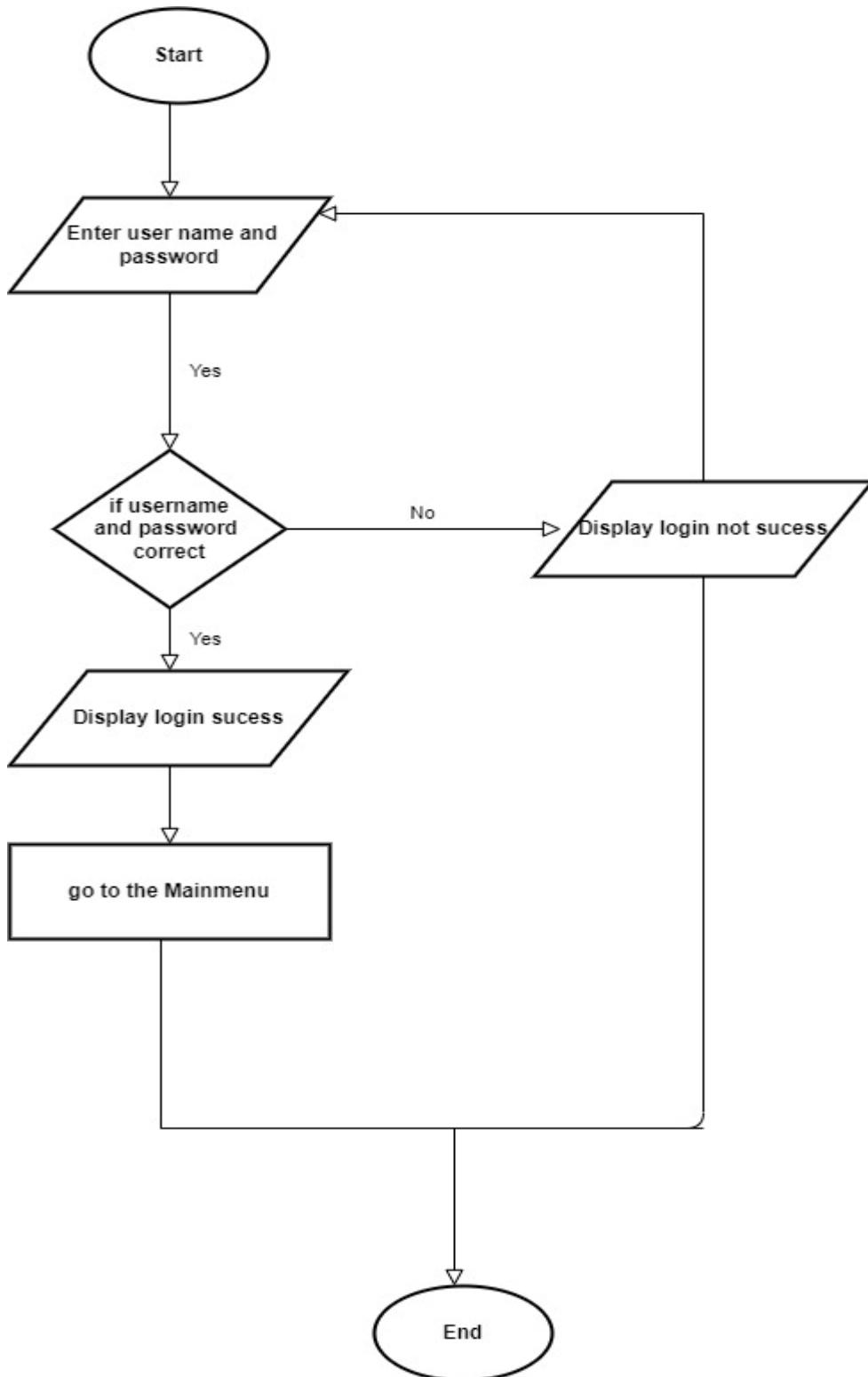
This logical database was created from looking the Er diagram and in here it can identify all the data that want for develop the database.

Use case diagram

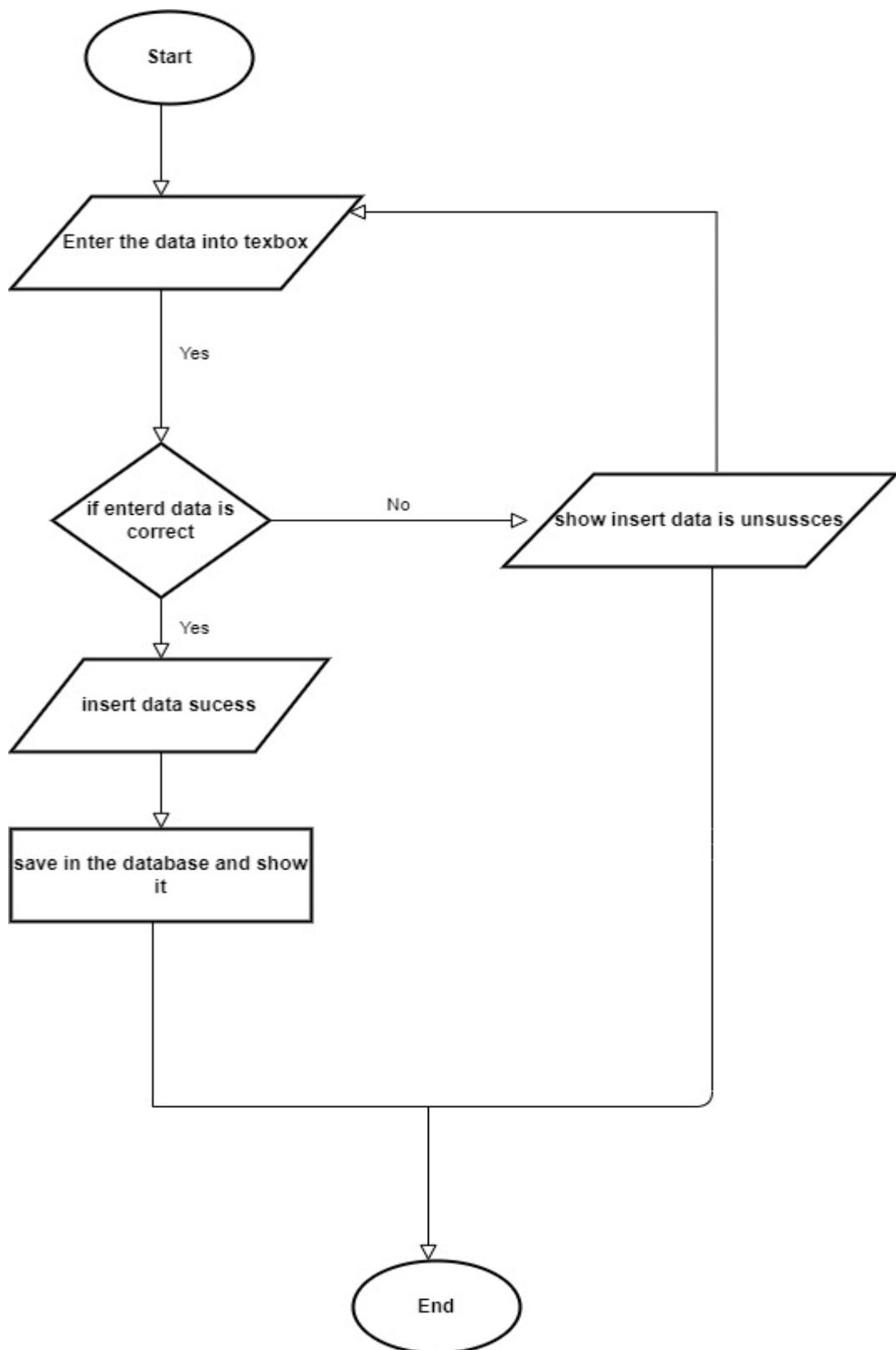


Flow chart

- Login form



- Insert



The effectiveness of the database solution in relation to user and system requirements, and suggest improvements.

To check the database for users is it compatible to users author create a feedback form that can get the results how successful about the pollypipe database. This feedback form was made by the Author using google forms in their author implement seven questions and give to select multiple answers to users. For users it is very easy to select the answers through the google form. Also, author add a section called suggestions to get user suggestions and what should improve in the system.

Design of Feedback Form



Pollypipe Database System Feedback Form

Survey to improve quality of our database.

ranudigk@gmail.com [Switch account](#) 

 Not shared

* Indicates required question

Name *

Your answer

Email *

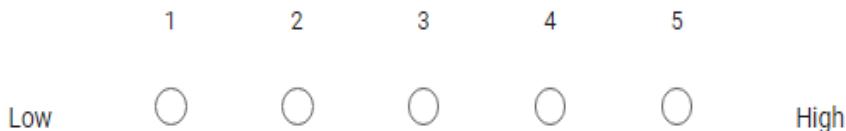
Your answer

Figure 48 : feedback form

1. What do you think about the interface ?*

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Poor

2. Rate this question. How much the interfaces are user friendly ?*



3. Can you easily log into the system ?

- Yes
- No

4. How long does the data get loaded ?*

- Very quickly
- Normally
- Slow

Figure 49 : feedback form 2

5. Can it easily maintain? *

- Yes
- No

6. Is it easy to insert, update and delete data ? *

- Yes
- No

7. Is this system get stuck during the work ? *

- Never
- Sometimes
- Always

Suggestions about the System

Your answer

Submit

Clear form

Never submit passwords through Google Forms.

This content is neither created nor endorsed by Google. [Report Abuse](#) - [Terms of Service](#) - [Privacy Policy](#)

Figure 50 :feedback form 3

Example of Feedback form

Responses cannot be edited

Pollypipe Database System Feedback Form

Survey to improve quality of our database.

* Indicates required question

Name *

Sanuda De silva

Email *

sanudadesilva2003@gmail.com

1. What do you think about the interface ? *

Excellent

Good

Fair

Poor

Figure 51 : feedback form 4

[Questions](#) [Responses 11](#) [Settings](#)

2. Rate this question. How much the interfaces are user friendly ?*

1 2 3 4 5

Low

High

3. Can you easily log into the system ?

Yes

No

4. How long does the data get loaded ?*

Very quickly

Normally

Slow

5. Can it easily maintain?*

Yes

No

Figure 52 : feedback form 5

6. Is it easy to insert, update and delete data ? *

Yes

No

7. Is this system get stuck during the work ? *

Never

Sometimes

Always

Suggestions about the System

Submitted 7/31/23, 10:56 PM

Figure 53 :feedback form 6

Responses Persons details

Name

11 responses

Ishara liyanage

He he

Sanduni sudeshika

Sanula

Inuka Dias

Ishara Lakshan

Kumudu kariyapperuma

A.M. Denethmi Sasandara Aththanayaka

Eric Poshaka Bogahalanda

Email

11 responses

sanudadesilva2003@gmail.com

Isharashanthi@gmail.com

Hehe@gmail.com

sandunisudeshika923@gmail.com

sanula2020@gmail.com

inukabro119@gmail.com

isharalakshandias@gmail.com

kumuisha7@gmail.com

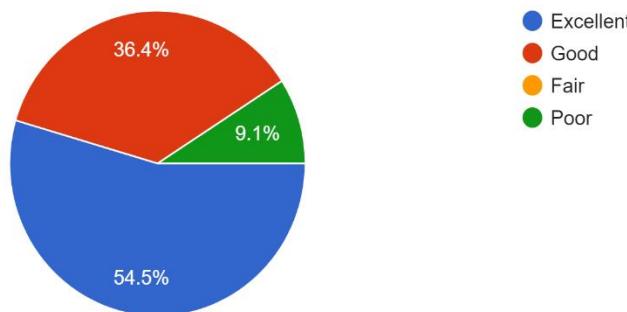
denethmi2004@gmail.com

Feedback Review

Question 01

1. What do you think about the interface ?

11 responses

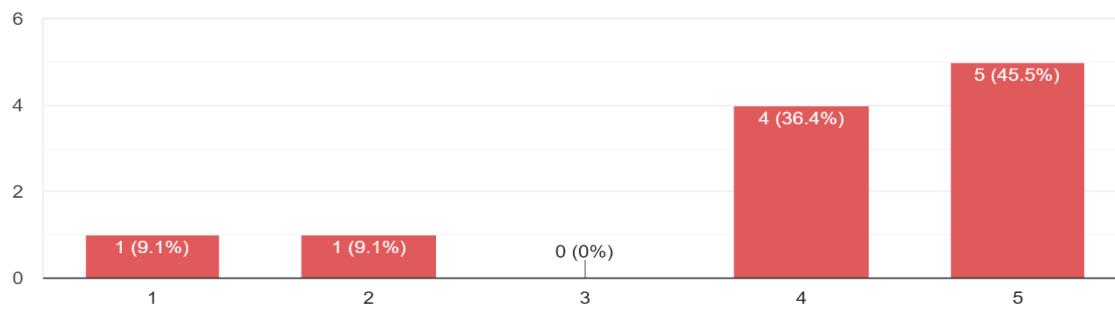


Author wants to check whether the interface is okay with the users . In this Chart first question 54.5% users are satisfied about the interface appearances.36.4% users are selected the interface is good and 9.1% users are response as poor. As the chart it shows that the interface is good for most of the users.

Question 02

2. Rate this question. How much the interfaces are user friendly ?

11 responses

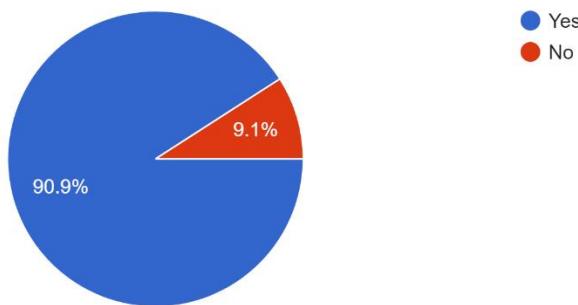


In this question author need to ask about the friendliness of the interface so as the bar chart it shows the highest number of users are rated that it is user-friendly and it is 45.5% and some rate 4 that means 36.4% users rated it . and equally users rated 1 and 2 that is 9.1%.

Question 03

3. Can you easily log into the system ?

11 responses

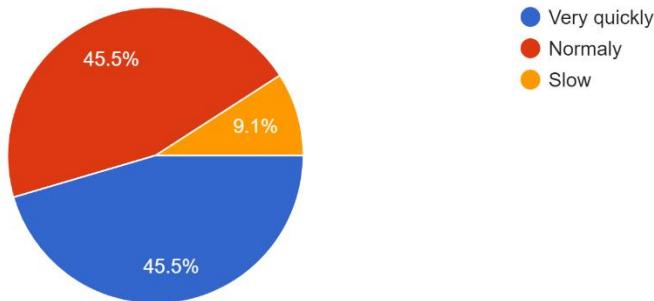


In this chart author need about the how effectively can log into the system so most of users that means 90.9% users are satisfied about the login of the system and minimum is 9,1% users tell that it is hard to login in to the system.

Question 04

4. How long does the data get loaded ?

11 responses

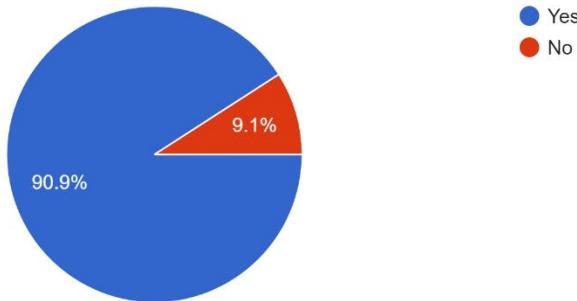


This 4th question author asked about how long that the data is loaded to the data so in here equal number of users selected very quickly and normally in the feedback form, so its 45.5% and 9.1% users selected slow. Overall, the data are loaded pretty quickly to the database.

Question 05

5. Can it easily maintain?

11 responses

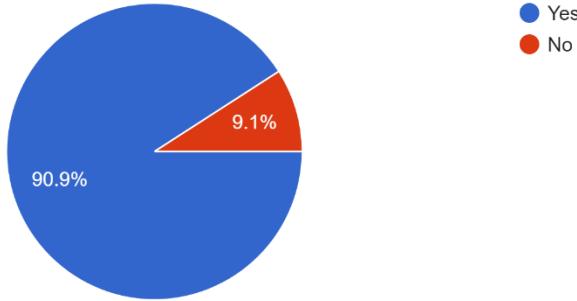


In 5th question author asked about the maintainers of the database that is it easy. so users need to select answer as yes or no . so Highest number of users that mean 90.9% users selected yes for this question and 9.1% users selected no for this question. As the conclusion it shows that database is easy to main.

Question 06

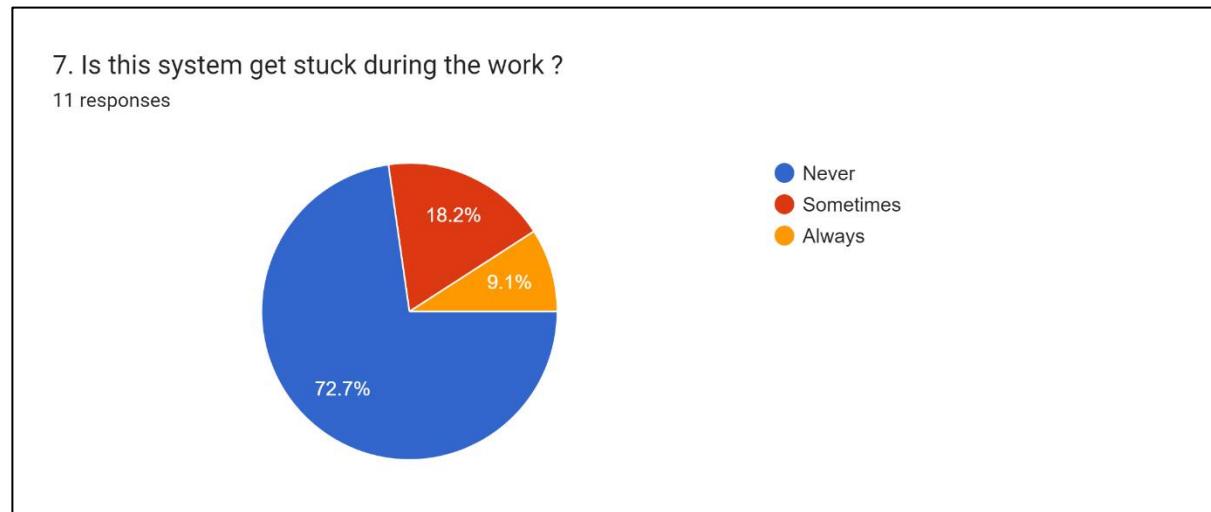
6. Is it easy to insert, update and delete data ?

11 responses



In this chart it asked about in database is it can easily to insert data, update data and delete. data. So, most of users select yes to this question in percentage it is 90.9% and 9.1% select no for this question. Overall in the database it is easy to insert, update and delete data.

Question 07



So finally, the in the last question author asked about the when user work with the database is it stuck as the chart it shows that 72.7% users say that it never get stuck while working with the database and 18.2% users are selected as sometimes. Also 9.1% users choose always as the answer. It shows that it is good database for user purposes.

Summary of User feedback

Question	Answers
1. What do you think about the interface ?	Excellent Good Fair Poor
2. Rate this question. How much the interfaces are user friendly ?	Low 1 2 3 4 5 High
3. Can you easily log into the system ?	Yes No
4. How long does the data get loaded ?	Very quickly Normaly Slow

5. Can it easily maintain?	Yes No
6. Is it easy to insert, update and delete data ?	Yes No
7. Is this system get stuck during the work ?	Never Sometimes Always Suggestions about the System

Table 5 : User feedback form

Suggestions and improvements that users give for the Polypipe database system

Suggestions about the System

8 responses

good

Great Work. I think About it is Very Useful System. You Have a Creative Eye . User friendly System

Always be good

It's user friendly

Excellent

Excellent user friendly system,

Excellent Work. It is very Smoothly and Very User Friendly.Best Matching Colours Have the System design.Good Content.

To get the suggestions from users author add suggestion part to the Feedback Form. Through this form developer can get the idea how about the system that developer developed. Also it is easily to get suggestions from users but author cant reply for the users but developer can get a idea about the system and problems of it.

The database in terms of improvements needed to ensure the continued effectiveness of the system.

Database Improvements

The design, functionality, and security of a database can all be improved. In order to lower the cost of storage and access, as well as to decrease downtime, these innovations make sure that data is accurate, safe, accessible , and efficiently kept.

Future improvements that need to do in the polypipe database system.

1. Improved more data Security.

In database it is very effective to add more security because in a database sometimes there are sensitive data so it can be a risk while having lack of security. For improving security developer can implement encryption and access controls, two step verification methods like wise.

2. Faster page Loads

It is important to have fast page loader because sometimes user get angry when it get more time for load so it is better to have fast in page loading. For that there should be normalised database to store data fast and access for customers to get information quickly.

3. User Retention

Maintaining a user's use of a service or feature is known as user retention. It's a crucial metric for assessing the accomplishment of digital and SaaS products. It calculates the proportion of first-time users who return over time. Can investigate a specific period of time or frequently assess user retention. Can examine the number of logins over time if you're researching user retention for user product

4. Improving Scalability

When a business needs more resources, a database's capacity to increase its availability and behavior is known as scalability. In scalability there two types of scalability. That are named as Horizontal scalability and vertical scalability. So to improve scalability in polypipe database it can replication it means that it forms creates copies of database , it can sharding it means that moving data across the node known as portioning like wise.

5. Reduce Database Size

The cost of storing and maintaining huge databases prevents them from being useful for professionals. The performance of database operations decreases as the size of the database grows because the SQL server needs more memory and computing power to get data from the tables. Additionally, it's possible that the growing databases will necessitate the need for extra storage space. So in Polypipe database system developer think that it need to be more increased and it can be easy to handle customer and the developer.

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Available at: <https://www.couchbase.com/resources/concepts/database-scalability/#:~:text=Database%20scalability%20is%20not%20just,also%20down%20it%20demand%20decreases.>
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Available at: <https://www.makeuseof.com/>
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Available at: <https://www.officetools.com/>

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Available at: <https://www.questionpro.com/blog/user-retention/#:~:text=What%20is%20user%20retention%3F,who%20return%20in%20successive%20periods.>

Grading Criteria	Achieved	Feedback
LO1 Use an appropriate design tool to design a relational database system for a substantial problem		
P1 Design a relational database system using appropriate design tools and techniques, containing at least four interrelated tables, with clear statements of user and system requirements.		
M1 Produce a comprehensive design for a fully functional system that includes interface and output designs, data validations and data normalization.		
D1 Evaluate the effectiveness of the design in relation to user and system requirements.		

LO2 Develop a fully functional relational database system, based on an existing system design		
P2 Develop the database system with evidence of user interface, output, and data validations, and querying across multiple tables.		
P3 Implement a query language into the relational database system		
M2 Implement a fully functional database system that includes system security and database maintenance.		
M3 Assess whether meaningful data has been extracted using query tools to produce appropriate management information.		

LO3 Test the systems against user and system requirements		
P4 Test the system against user and system requirements.		
M4 Assess the effectiveness of the testing, including an explanation of the choice of test data used.		
LO2 & LO3 D2 Evaluate the effectiveness of the database solution in relation to user and system requirements, and suggest improvements. (Anon., n.d.)		
LO4 Produce technical and user documentation		
P5 Produce technical and user documentation.		
M5 Produce technical and user documentation for a fully functional system, including diagrams showing movement of data through the system, and flowcharts describing how the system works.		
D3 Evaluate the database in terms of improvements needed to ensure the continued effectiveness of the system.		