

# **Implementation of Database in Application Development (.NET)**

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## **1. Introduction:**

The database is a well-organized set of data that has been set up to be simple to manage and update. To put it simply, a database is a place where the data is saved. The best example is a library. The library has many books of different genres; in this situation, the library is a database, and the books are the data (R, 2023).

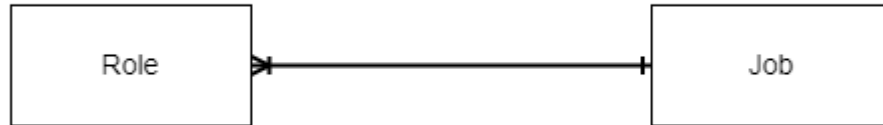
Simply put, think of the registration at a school. One file contains all the data on the students in one place. In this alleged database, one has access to the information of any student (R, 2023).

With Oracle SQL Developer, Oracle SQL Developer Data Modeler, and ASP.NET with C# in Visual Studio, the project is to create an online voting system. This project entails assessing the case study organization's requirements, creating a web-based database application, and putting the application into use utilizing the aforementioned tools.

The database's tables, columns, and relationships are specified in the DDL script that Data Modeler was used to generate. This will be a crucial step in the development of the application and will guarantee that the data is arranged and saved properly.



## 2. Textual analysis:



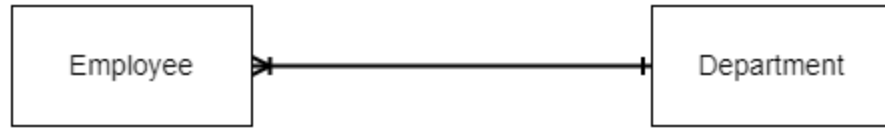
*Figure 1 Relation between Role and Job*

It can be assumed that a job can have multiple roles associated with it. This means that a job may require different employees with different roles to fulfil the responsibilities of the job. However, it can be assumed that a role can only be assigned to one job at a time, indicating a one-to-many relationship between jobs and roles.



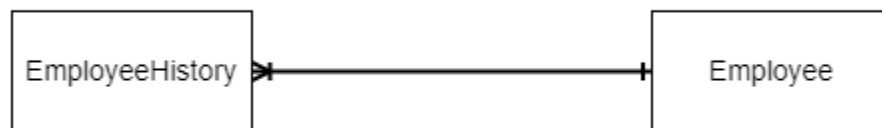
*Figure 2 Relation between Employee and Role*

It can be assumed that each employee in the organization has a specific role assigned to them. This means that each employee has a unique set of responsibilities and duties within the company. Additionally, it can be assumed that an employee can only have one role assigned to them at a time. However, it is possible for multiple employees to be assigned to the same role.



*Figure 3 Relation between Employee and Department*

It can be assumed that an employee can only belong to one department at a time. This means that an employee cannot work in multiple departments simultaneously. However, multiple employees can work in the same department at the same time. This implies that the company has a hierarchical or divisional structure where employees are organized into different departments based on their roles and responsibilities.



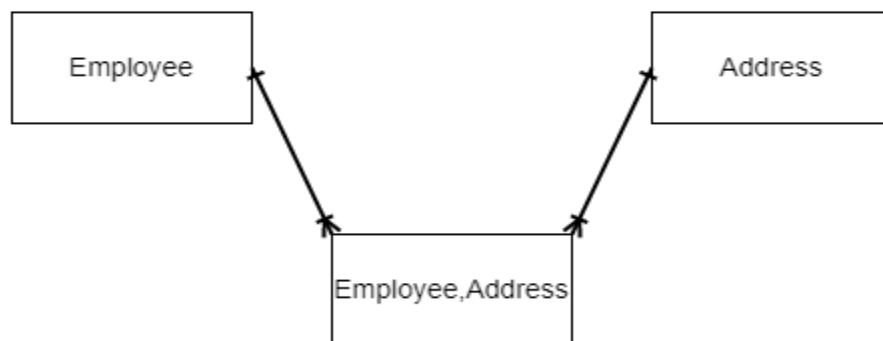
*Figure 4 Relation between Employee History and Employee*

It can be assumed that an employee must have at least one history, indicating a one-to-many relationship between the employee and employee history entities. Additionally, it can be assumed that an employee can have multiple histories associated with them, but each history is assigned to only one employee. This means that the employee history entity is dependent on the employee entity, and each employee can have one or more histories associated with them. The one-to-many relationship between the employee and employee history entities suggests that the company may maintain records or archives of employee information and work history for various purposes, such as performance evaluation or career development.



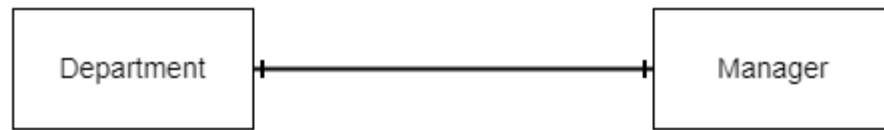
*Figure 5 Relation between VoteRecord and Employee*

It can be assumed that an employee may or may not have a vote record, indicating an optional relationship between the employee and vote record entities. Additionally, it can be assumed that a vote record is assigned to only one employee, indicating a one-to-many relationship between the employee and vote record entities.



*Figure 6 Relation between Employee, Address, and (Employee,Address)*

It can be assumed that an employee can have multiple addresses and one address can be assigned to multiple employees. This indicates a many-to-many relationship between the employee and address entities. However, to resolve the potential data anomalies that can occur in a many-to-many relationship, a bridge entity named "employee address" is created. The employee address entity stores the primary keys of both the employee and address entities and combines them to create a composite primary key. This composite primary key ensures that each combination of employee and address is unique and avoids duplication or inconsistencies in the database. The use of the bridge entity in this relationship suggests that it may maintain records of employee addresses for various purposes.



*Figure 7 Relation between Department and Manager*

It can be assumed that a manager can only manage one department at a time. This means that a manager cannot manage multiple departments simultaneously. Additionally, it can be assumed that a department has only one manager, indicating a one-to-one relationship between the manager and department entities.

### 3. Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD):

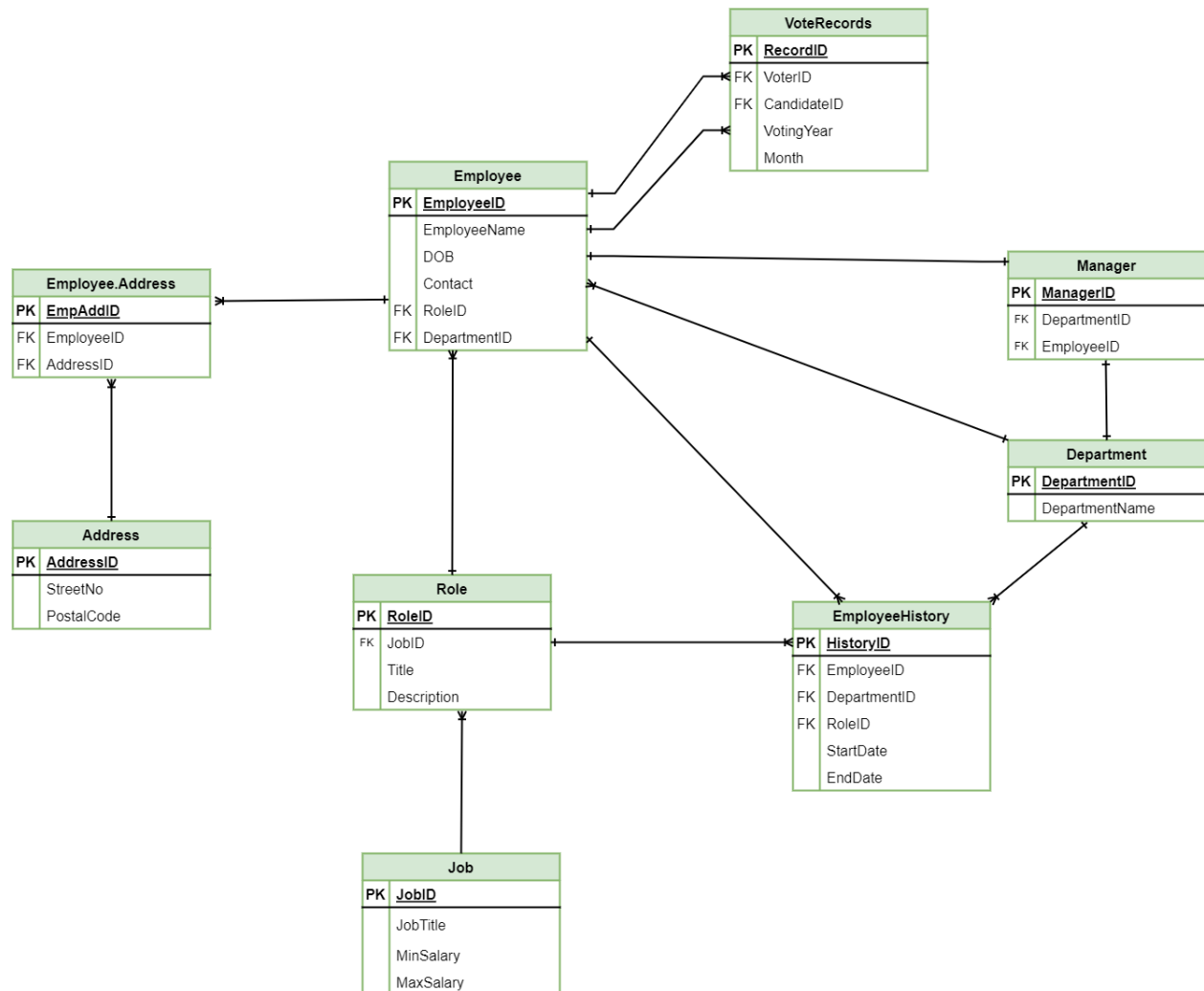


Figure 8 Initial Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)

## 4. Normalization:

### 4.1. Employee table:

#### 4.1.1. UNF:

Employee (**EmployeeID**, EmployeeName, Contact, DOB, Department, {EmailAddress}, {Address})

#### 4.1.2. 1NF:

For 1NF,

**Employee 1**(**EmployeeID**, EmployeeName, DOB, Contact, Department)

**Email 1**(Email Address, **EmployeeID**)

**Address 1**(**AddressID**, Address, **EmployeeID**)

#### 4.1.3. 2NF:

For 2NF,

Checking for partial dependency,

**Employee 1** → is already in 2NF as it has no partial dependency.

**Email 1** → is already in 2NF as it has no partial dependency.

**AddressID** → Address

**EmployeeID** →

**EmployeeID, AddressID** → forms table

**Finally, in 2NF,**

**Employee 2**(**EmployeeID**, EmployeeName, DOB, Contact, Department)

**Email 2**(EmailAddress, **EmployeeID**)

**Address 2**(**AddressID**, Address)

**Employee -Address** (**EmployeeID, AddressID**)

#### **4.1.4. 3NF:**

**For 3NF,**

**Checking for transitive dependency,**

**Employee 2** → is already in 3NF as it has no transitive dependency.

**Email 2** → is already in 3NF as it has no transitive dependency.

**Address 2** → is already in 3NF as it has no transitive dependency.

**Employee -Address** → is already in 3NF as it has no transitive dependency.

**Finally, in 3NF,**

**Employee 3**(**EmployeeID**, EmployeeName, DOB, Contact, Department)

**Email 3**(EmailAddress, **EmployeeID**)

**Address 3**(**AddressID**, Address)

**Employee -Address** (**EmployeeID, AddressID**)

## 4.2. Voting Record table:

### 4.2.1. UNF:

Voter (**VoterID**, VoterName, {VotingYear, {VotingMonth, CandidateID, CandidateName, CandidateDepartment}})

### 4.2.2. 1NF:

For 1NF,

**Voter 1**(VoterID, VoterName)

**VoteYear 1**(VotingYear, VoterID)

**Record 1**(VotingMonth, CandidateID, CandidateName, CandidateDepartment, VoterID, VotingYear)

### 4.2.3. 2NF:

For 2NF,

Checking for partial dependency,

**Voter 1** → is already in 2NF as it has no partial dependency.

**VoteYear 1** → is already in 2NF as it has no partial dependency.

**Record 1** → is already in 2NF as it has no partial dependency.

Finally, in 2NF,

**Voter 2**(VoterID, VoterName)

**VoteYear 2**(VotingYear, VoterID)

**Record 2**(VotingMonth, CandidateID, CandidateName, CandidateDepartment, VoterID, VotingYear)



#### 4.2.4. 3NF:

For 3NF,

Checking for transitive dependency,

**Voter 2** → is already in 3NF as it has no transitive dependency.

**VoteYear 2** → is already in 3NF as it has no transitive dependency.

For Record 2 table,

**VotingMonth, VoterID, VotingYear → CandidateID**

And,

**CandidateID** → CandidateName, CandidateDepartment

Finally, in 3NF,

**Voter 3(VoterID, VoterName)**

**VoteYear 3(VotingYear, VoterID)**

**Record 3(VotingMonth, VoterID, VotingYear, CandidateID)**

**Candidate (Candidate, CandidateName, CandidateDepartment)**

## 5. Integrations and assumptions:

- i) Setting the end date to null, it indicates that the employee is currently working in that department and has not yet transferred to a new department or left the company. This avoids the need to constantly update the "Employee" table every time an employee changes department.
- ii) A department can have multiple employees in it.
- iii) EmployeeAddress table is created as a bridge entity to resolve anomalies as employees can have multiple addresses.
- iv) The same job may have multiple roles, which could cause two “many to one” joins converge on a single table; therefore, to address this issue, the role is referenced for the job, from which all employees can access both the job and role data.
- v) The table containing information about an employee's work history includes their present department, but the end date for this department is left blank or undefined.

## 6. Final ERD:

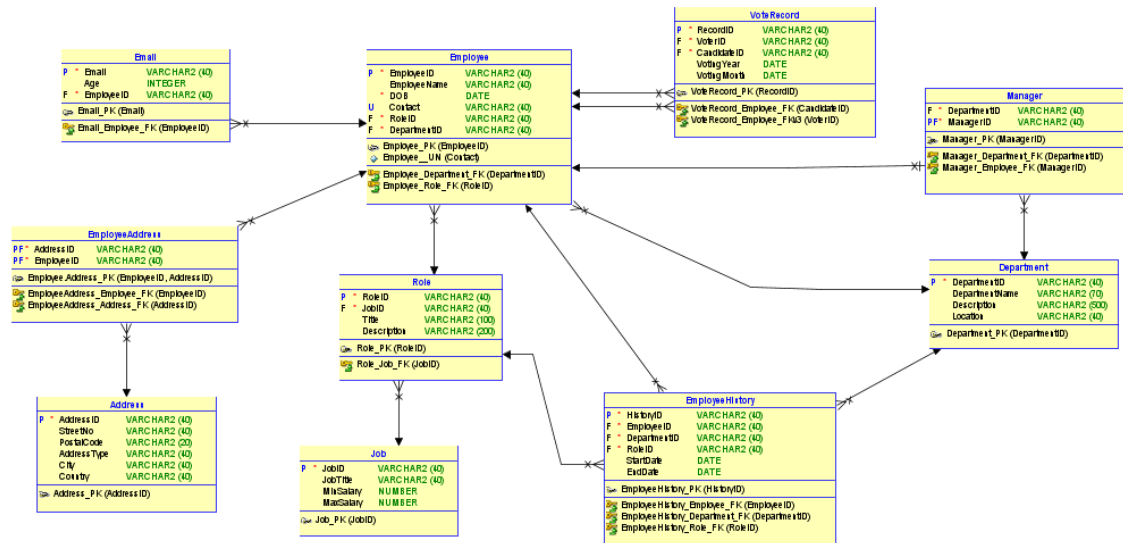


Figure 9 Final ERD

## 7. Data Dictionary:

### 7.1. Data dictionary of address table:

Column Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Reference Table	Reference Column	Description	Example Data
ADDRESSID	VARCHAR	40	PRIMARY KEY			Defines unique address.	Add4
STREETNO	VARCHAR	40	NOT NULL			Defines street no.	Kusunti 04
POSTALCODE	VARCHAR	20	NOT NULL			Defines postal code.	432-112
ADDRESSTYPE	VARCHAR	40	NOT NULL			Defines address type.	Permanent
CITY	VARCHAR	40	NOT NULL			Mentions city.	Lalitpur
COUNTRY	VARCHAR	40	NOT NULL			Mention country.	Nepal

*Table 1 Data dictionary of Address table*

## 7.2. Data dictionary of Department table:

Column Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Reference Table	Reference Column	Description	Example Data
DEPARTMENTID	VARCHAR	40	PRIMARY KEY			Defines unique department id.	Dep3
DEPARTMENTNAME	VARCHAR	40	NOT NULL			Defines department name.	Human Resource
DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR	500	NOT NULL			Provides description of the department.	Help provide organizational structure and the ability to meet business needs
LOCATION	VARCHAR	40	NOT NULL			Mentions location of the department.	Alice Block

Table 2 Data dictionary of Department table

### 7.3. Data dictionary Email table:

Column Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Reference Table	Reference Column	Description	Example Data
EMAIL	VARCHAR	40	PRIMARY KEY			Defines unique email.	kurt@gmail.com
AGE	NUMBER	40	NOT NULL			Provides age.	19
EMPLOYEEID	VARCHAR	40	FOREIGN KEY	EMPLOYEE	EMPLOYEEID	Foreign key of employee table.	Emp3

Table 3 Data dictionary of Email table

#### 7.4. Data dictionary of Employee table:

Column Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Reference Table	Reference Column	Description	Example Data
EMPLOYEEID	VARCHAR	40	PRIMARY KEY			Defines unique employee id.	Add4
EMPLOYEEENAME	VARCHAR	40	NOT NULL			Define employee name.	Kusunt
DOB	DATE		NOT NULL			Provides date of birth.	432-11
CONTACT	VARCHAR	40	NOT NULL			Provides contact number.	Perma
ROLEID	VARCHAR	40	FOREIGN KEY	ROLE	ROLEID	Foreign key of role table	Lalitpu
DEPARTMENTID	VARCHAR	40	FOREIGN KEY	DEPARTMENT	DEPARTMENTID	Foreign key of department table.	Nepal

Table 4 Data dictionary of Employee table

### 7.5. Data dictionary EmployeeAddress:

Column Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Reference Table	Reference Column	Description	Example Data
ADDRESSID	VARCHAR	40	PRIMARY KEY			Defines unique address id.	Add3
EMPLOYEEID	VARCHAR	40	FOREIGN KEY	EMPLOYEE	EMPLOYEEID	Foreign key of employee table.	Emp3

*Table 5 Data dictionary of EmployeeAddress table*



## 7.6. Data dictionary EmployeeHistory table:

Column Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Reference Table	Reference Column	Description	Example Data
HISTORYID	VARCHAR	40	PRIMARY KEY			Defines unique history id.	His3
EMPLOYEEID	VARCHAR	40	FOREIGN KEY	EMPLOYEE	EMPLOYEEID	Foreign key of employee table.	Emp3
DEPARTMENTID	VARCHAR	20	FOREIGN KEY	DEPARTMENT	DEPARTMENTID	Foreign key of department table.	Dep2
ROLEID	VARCHAR	40	FOREIGN KEY	ROLE	ROLEID	Foreign key of role table.	Role2
STARTDATE	DATE		NOT NULL			Start date of the employee history.	12-DEC-02
ENDDATE	DATE		NULL			End date of the employee history.	Null

Table 6 Data dictionary of EmployeeHistory table

### 7.7. Data dictionary of Job table:

Column Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Reference Table	Reference Column	Description	Example Data
JOBID	VARCHAR	40	PRIMARY KEY			Defines unique job id.	Job3
JOBTITLE	VARCHAR	40	NOT NULL			Defines job title.	Web Developer
MINSALARY	NUMBER		NOT NULL			Minimum salary of the job.	17000
MAXSALARY	NUMBER		NOT NULL			Maximum salary of the job.	20000

*Table 7 Data dictionary Job table*

### 7.8. Data dictionary of Manager table:

Column Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Reference Table	Reference Column	Description	Example Data
DEPARTMENTID	VARCHAR	40	FOREIGN KEY	DEPARTMENT	DEPARTMENTID	Foreign of department table.	Add4
MANAGERID	VARCHAR	40	PRIMARY KEY			Defines unique manager id.	Kusunti 04

Table 8 Data dictionary of Manager table

### 7.9. Data dictionary of Role table:

Column Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Reference Table	Reference Column	Description	Example Data
ROLEID	VARCHAR	40	PRIMARY KEY			Defines unique role id.	Role3
JOBID	VARCHAR	40	FOREIGN KEY	JOB	JOBID	Foreign key of job table.	Job3
TITLE	VARCHAR	100	NOT NULL			Provides title of role.	Full Stack Developer
DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR	200	NOT NULL			Provides description of role.	Related with both frontend and backend of the software (Web)

Table 9 Data dictionary Role table

### 7.10. Data dictionary of VoteRecord table:

Column Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Reference Table	Reference Column	Description	Example Data
RECORDID	VARCHAR	40	PRIMARY KEY			Defines unique record id.	Rec3
VOTERID	VARCHAR	40	FOREIGN KEY	EMPLOYEE	EMPLOYEEID	Provides voter id references.	Emp3
CANDIDATEID	VARCHAR	40	FOREIGN KEY	EMPLOYEE	EMPLOYEEID	Provides candidate id references.	Emp1
VOTINGYEAR	DATE	40	NOT NULL			Provides voting year	2007
VOTINGMONTH	DATE	40	NOT NULL			Provides voting month.	DEC

Table 10 Data dictionary of VoteRecord table

## 8. Script:

```
CREATE TABLE address (  
    addressid VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL,  
    streetno VARCHAR2(40),  
    postalcode VARCHAR2(20),  
    addresstype VARCHAR2(40),  
    city VARCHAR2(40),  
    country VARCHAR2(40)  
);  
  
ALTER TABLE address ADD CONSTRAINT address_pk PRIMARY KEY ( addressid );  
  
CREATE TABLE department (  
    departmentid VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL,  
    departmentname VARCHAR2(70),  
    description VARCHAR2(500),  
    location VARCHAR2(40)  
);  
  
ALTER TABLE department ADD CONSTRAINT department_pk PRIMARY KEY (  
departmentid );  
  
CREATE TABLE email (  
    email VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL,  
    age INTEGER,  
    employeeid VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL  
);  
  
ALTER TABLE email ADD CONSTRAINT email_pk PRIMARY KEY ( email );  
  
CREATE TABLE employee (  
    employeeid VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL,  
    employeename VARCHAR2(40),  
    dob DATE NOT NULL,  
    contact VARCHAR2(40),  
    roleid VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL,  
    departmentid VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL  
);  
  
ALTER TABLE employee ADD CONSTRAINT employee_pk PRIMARY KEY (  
employeeid );  
  
ALTER TABLE employee ADD CONSTRAINT employee__un UNIQUE ( contact );
```

```
CREATE TABLE employeeaddress (  
    addressid VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL,  
    employeeid VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL  
);
```

```
ALTER TABLE employeeaddress ADD CONSTRAINT "Employee.Address_PK"  
PRIMARY KEY ( employeeid,  
              addressid );
```

```
CREATE TABLE employeehistory (  
    historyid  VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL,  
    employeeid VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL,  
    departmentid VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL,  
    roleid     VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL,  
    startdate  DATE,  
    enddate    DATE  
);
```

```
ALTER TABLE employeehistory ADD CONSTRAINT employeehistory_pk PRIMARY  
KEY ( historyid );
```

```
CREATE TABLE job (  
    jobid   VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL,  
    jobtitle VARCHAR2(40),  
    minsalary NUMBER,  
    maxsalary NUMBER  
);
```

```
ALTER TABLE job ADD CONSTRAINT job_pk PRIMARY KEY ( jobid );
```

```
CREATE TABLE manager (  
    departmentid VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL,  
    managerid    VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL  
);
```

```
ALTER TABLE manager ADD CONSTRAINT manager_pk PRIMARY KEY ( managerid  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE role (  
    roleid   VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL,  
    jobid    VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL,  
    title    VARCHAR2(100),  
    description VARCHAR2(200)  
);
```

```

ALTER TABLE role ADD CONSTRAINT role_pk PRIMARY KEY ( roleid );

CREATE TABLE voterecord (
    recordid VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL,
    voterid VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL,
    candidateid VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL,
    votingyear DATE,
    votingmonth DATE
);

ALTER TABLE voterecord ADD CONSTRAINT voterecord_pk PRIMARY KEY (
recordid );

ALTER TABLE email
    ADD CONSTRAINT email_employee_fk FOREIGN KEY ( employeeid )
        REFERENCES employee ( employeeid )
        ON DELETE CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE employee
    ADD CONSTRAINT employee_department_fk FOREIGN KEY ( departmentid )
        REFERENCES department ( departmentid )
        ON DELETE CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE employee
    ADD CONSTRAINT employee_role_fk FOREIGN KEY ( roleid )
        REFERENCES role ( roleid )
        ON DELETE CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE employeeaddress
    ADD CONSTRAINT employeeaddress_address_fk FOREIGN KEY ( addressid )
        REFERENCES address ( addressid )
        ON DELETE CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE employeeaddress
    ADD CONSTRAINT employeeaddress_employee_fk FOREIGN KEY ( employeeid )
        REFERENCES employee ( employeeid )
        ON DELETE CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE employeehistory
    ADD CONSTRAINT employeehistory_department_fk FOREIGN KEY ( departmentid )
        REFERENCES department ( departmentid )
        ON DELETE CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE employeehistory
    ADD CONSTRAINT employeehistory_employee_fk FOREIGN KEY ( employeeid )
        REFERENCES employee ( employeeid )

```



```
ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

```
ALTER TABLE employeehistory  
  ADD CONSTRAINT employeehistory_role_fk FOREIGN KEY ( roleid )  
    REFERENCES role ( roleid )  
    ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

```
ALTER TABLE manager  
  ADD CONSTRAINT manager_department_fk FOREIGN KEY ( departmentid )  
    REFERENCES department ( departmentid )  
    ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

```
ALTER TABLE manager  
  ADD CONSTRAINT manager_employee_fk FOREIGN KEY ( managerid )  
    REFERENCES employee ( employeeid )  
    ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

```
ALTER TABLE role  
  ADD CONSTRAINT role_job_fk FOREIGN KEY ( jobid )  
    REFERENCES job ( jobid )  
    ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

```
ALTER TABLE voterecord  
  ADD CONSTRAINT voterecord_employee_fk FOREIGN KEY ( candidateid )  
    REFERENCES employee ( employeeid )  
    ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

```
ALTER TABLE voterecord  
  ADD CONSTRAINT voterecord_employee_fkv3 FOREIGN KEY ( voterid )  
    REFERENCES employee ( employeeid )  
    ON DELETE CASCADE;
```



Figure 10 Scripts execution in SQL Developer from DDL script

## 9. Insert statement:

### 9.1. Address table insert statement:

```
insert into address values ('Add1', 'Kadaghari 01', '443-56', 'Permanent', 'Bhaktapur', 'Nepal');
insert into address values ('Add2', 'Baluwatar 02', '123-456', 'Permanent', 'Kathmandu', 'Nepal');
insert into address values ('Add3', 'Manhattan 03', '998-345', 'Temporary', 'NYC', 'USA');
insert into address values ('Add4', 'Kusunti 04', '432-112', 'Permanent', 'Lalitipur', 'Nepal');
insert into address values ('Add5', 'Park Avenue 05', '665-321', 'Temporary', 'Boston', 'USA');
```

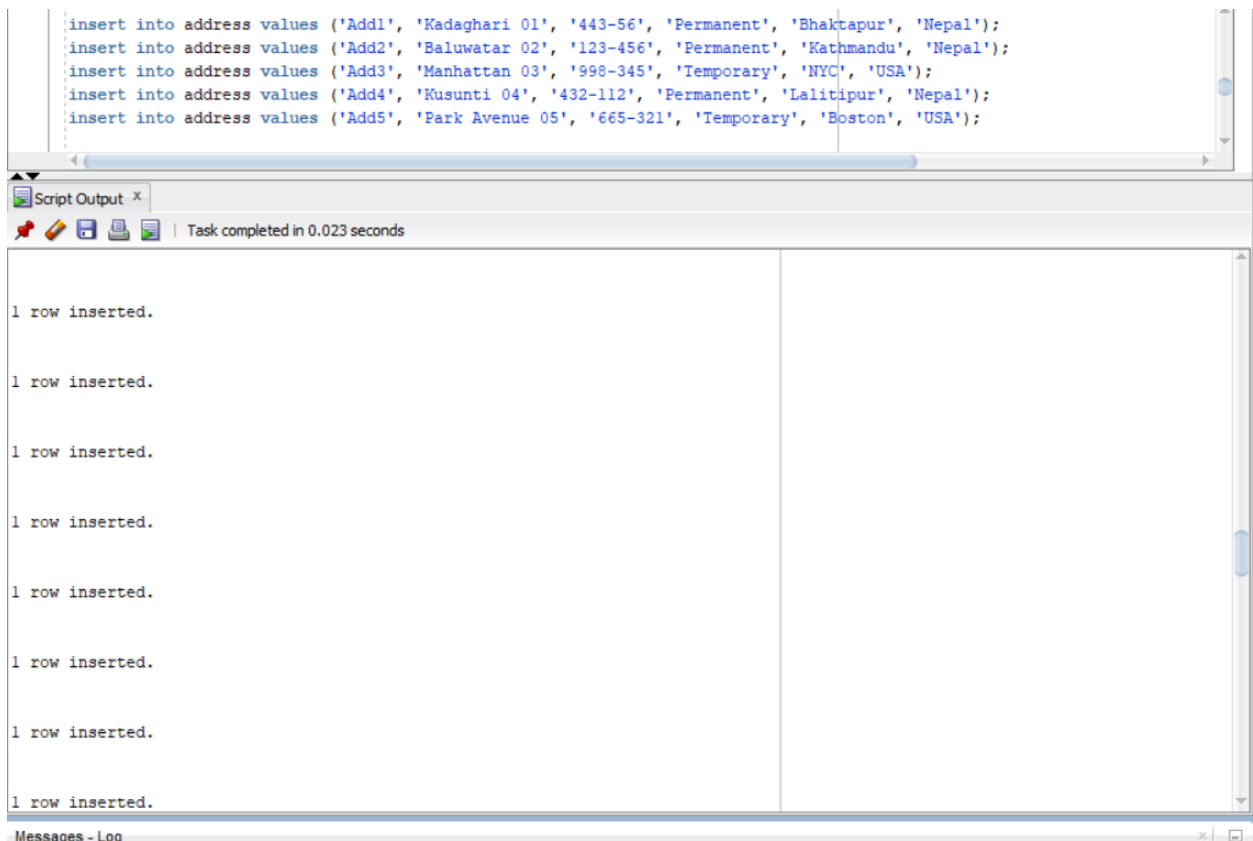
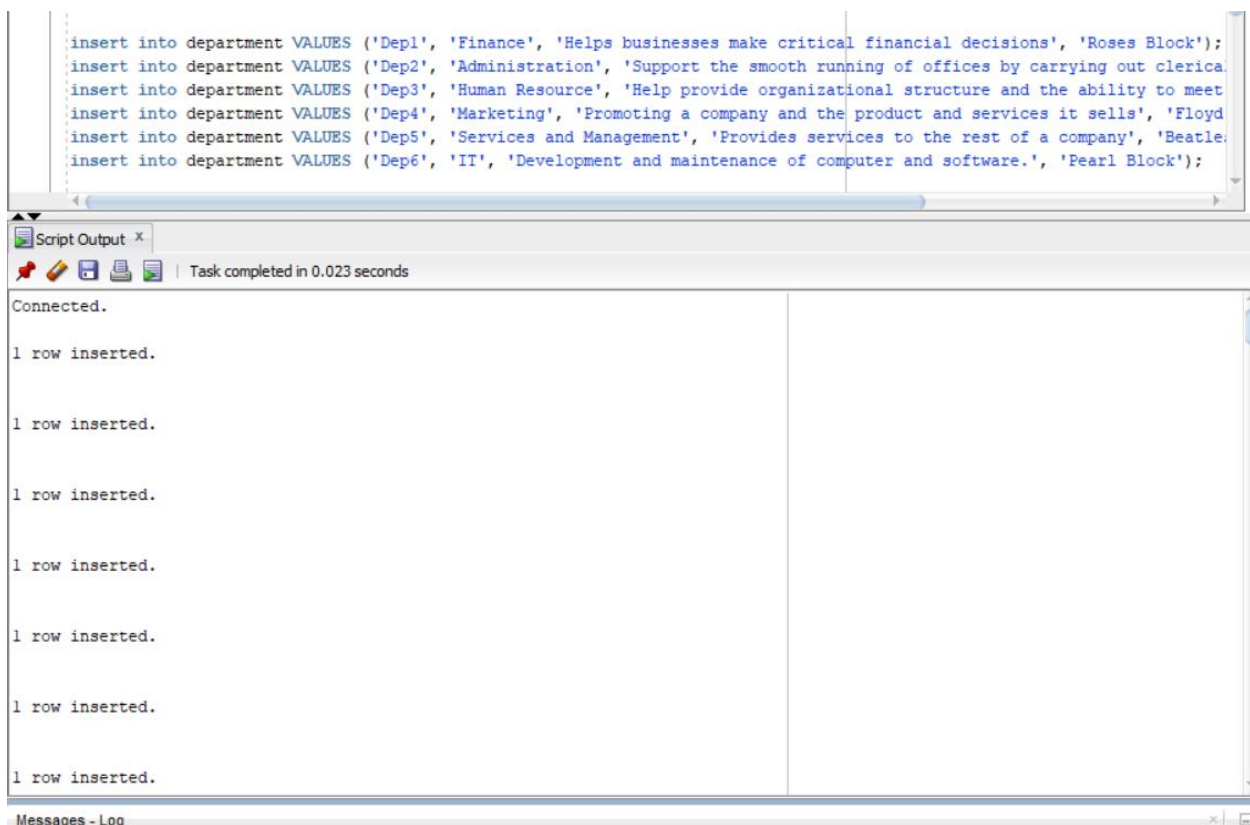


Figure 11 Address table insert statement

## 9.2. Department table insert statement:

```
insert into department VALUES ('Dep1', 'Finance', 'Helps businesses make critical financial decisions', 'Roses Block');
insert into department VALUES ('Dep2', 'Administration', 'Support the smooth running of offices by carrying out clerical tasks and projects', 'Nirvana Block');
insert into department VALUES ('Dep3', 'Human Resource', 'Help provide organizational structure and the ability to meet business needs', 'Alice Block');
insert into department VALUES ('Dep4', 'Marketing', 'Promoting a company and the product and services it sells', 'Floyd Block');
insert into department VALUES ('Dep5', 'Services and Management', 'Provides services to the rest of a company', 'Beatles Hall');
insert into department VALUES ('Dep6', 'IT', 'Development and maintenance of computer and software.', 'Pearl Block');
```



The screenshot displays a database client interface. The top pane shows six SQL INSERT statements for the 'department' table, each with a unique department ID, name, description, and location. The bottom pane, titled 'Script Output', shows the execution results: 'Connected.' followed by '1 row inserted.' for each of the six statements. A status bar at the top of the output pane indicates 'Task completed in 0.023 seconds'. At the very bottom, a 'Messages - Log' pane is visible.

```
insert into department VALUES ('Dep1', 'Finance', 'Helps businesses make critical financial decisions', 'Roses Block');
insert into department VALUES ('Dep2', 'Administration', 'Support the smooth running of offices by carrying out clerical
insert into department VALUES ('Dep3', 'Human Resource', 'Help provide organizational structure and the ability to meet
insert into department VALUES ('Dep4', 'Marketing', 'Promoting a company and the product and services it sells', 'Floyd
insert into department VALUES ('Dep5', 'Services and Management', 'Provides services to the rest of a company', 'Beatle
insert into department VALUES ('Dep6', 'IT', 'Development and maintenance of computer and software.', 'Pearl Block');
```

Script Output x

Task completed in 0.023 seconds

Connected.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

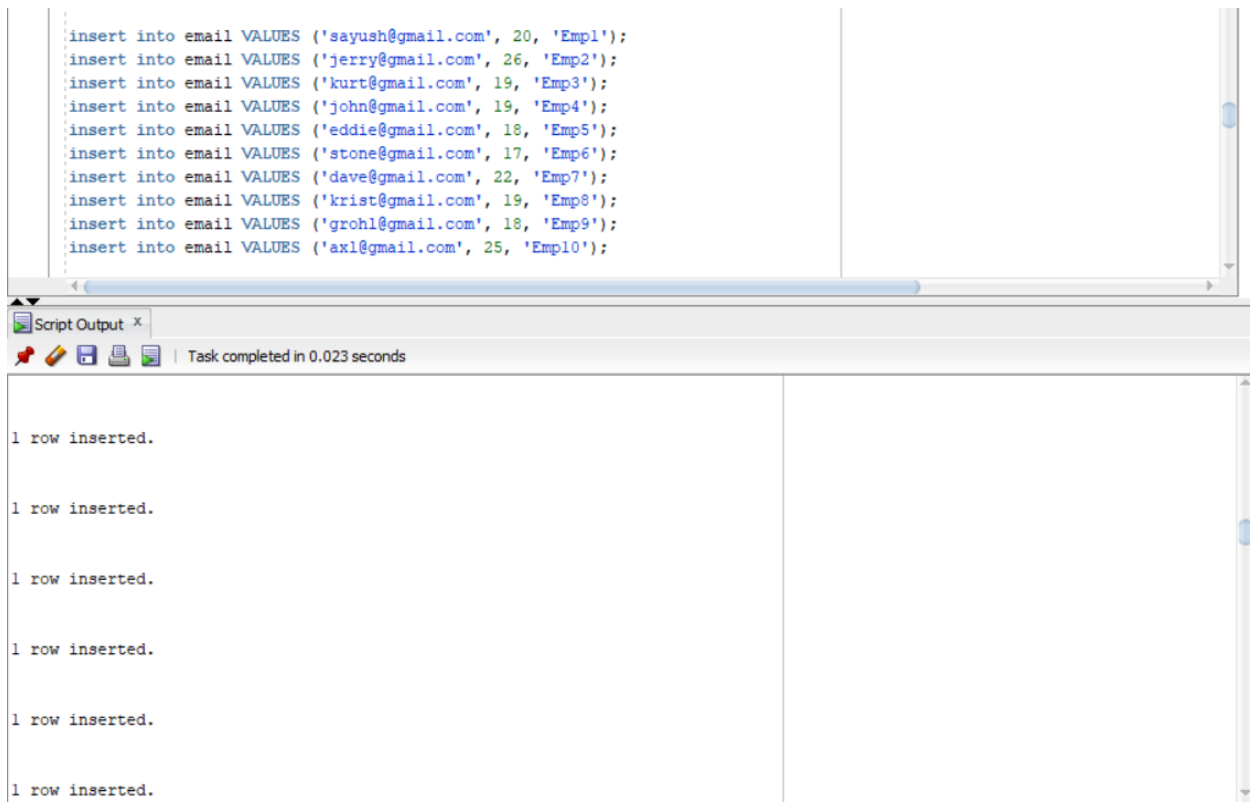
1 row inserted.

Messages - Log

Figure 12 Department table insert statement

### 9.3. Email table insert statement:

```
insert into email VALUES ('sayush@gmail.com', 20, 'Emp1');
insert into email VALUES ('jerry@gmail.com', 26, 'Emp2');
insert into email VALUES ('kurt@gmail.com', 19, 'Emp3');
insert into email VALUES ('john@gmail.com', 19, 'Emp4');
insert into email VALUES ('eddie@gmail.com', 18, 'Emp5');
insert into email VALUES ('stone@gmail.com', 17, 'Emp6');
insert into email VALUES ('dave@gmail.com', 22, 'Emp7');
insert into email VALUES ('krist@gmail.com', 19, 'Emp8');
insert into email VALUES ('grohl@gmail.com', 18, 'Emp9');
insert into email VALUES ('axl@gmail.com', 25, 'Emp10');
```



The screenshot displays a database management tool interface. The top pane contains ten SQL INSERT statements for an 'email' table, each adding a new employee record with a unique email address, age, and name. The bottom pane, titled 'Script Output', shows the execution results: 'Task completed in 0.023 seconds' followed by six lines, each stating '1 row inserted.', indicating that all ten rows were successfully added to the table.

```
insert into email VALUES ('sayush@gmail.com', 20, 'Emp1');
insert into email VALUES ('jerry@gmail.com', 26, 'Emp2');
insert into email VALUES ('kurt@gmail.com', 19, 'Emp3');
insert into email VALUES ('john@gmail.com', 19, 'Emp4');
insert into email VALUES ('eddie@gmail.com', 18, 'Emp5');
insert into email VALUES ('stone@gmail.com', 17, 'Emp6');
insert into email VALUES ('dave@gmail.com', 22, 'Emp7');
insert into email VALUES ('krist@gmail.com', 19, 'Emp8');
insert into email VALUES ('grohl@gmail.com', 18, 'Emp9');
insert into email VALUES ('axl@gmail.com', 25, 'Emp10');
```

Script Output x

Task completed in 0.023 seconds

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

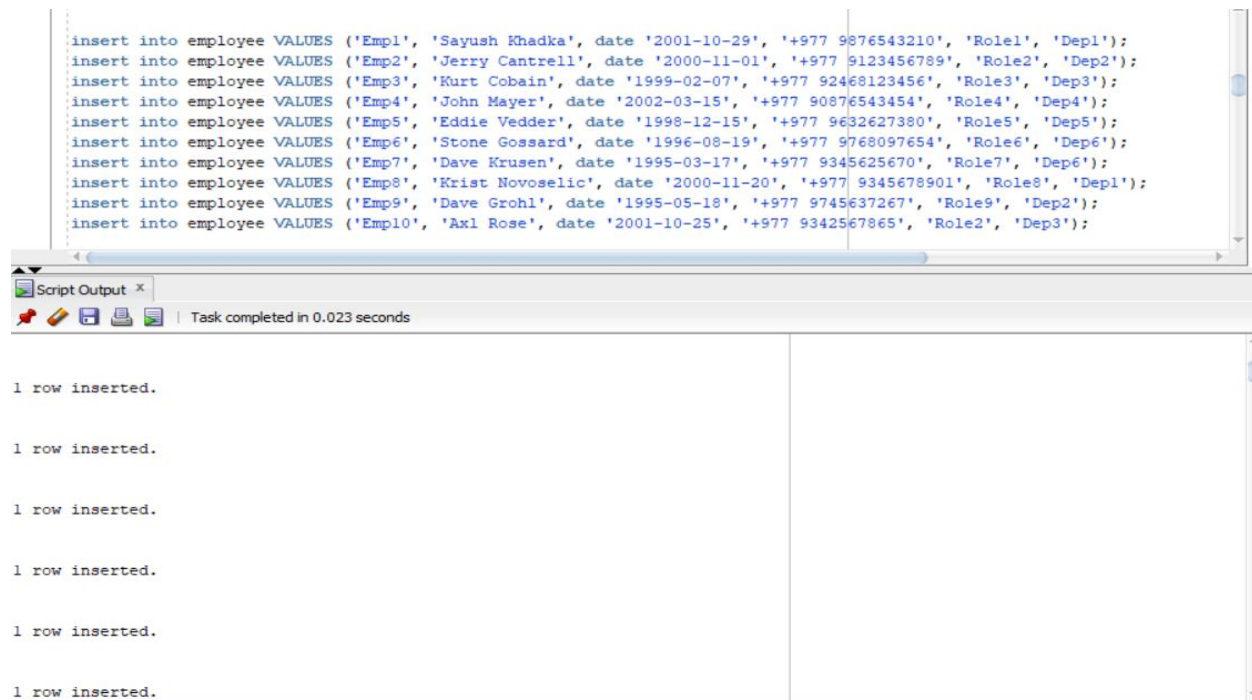
1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

Figure 13 Email table insert statement

## 9.4. Employee table insert statement:

```
insert into employee VALUES ('Emp1', 'Sayush Khadka', date '2001-10-29', '+977 9876543210', 'Role1', 'Dep1');
insert into employee VALUES ('Emp2', 'Jerry Cantrell', date '2000-11-01', '+977 9123456789', 'Role2', 'Dep2');
insert into employee VALUES ('Emp3', 'Kurt Cobain', date '1999-02-07', '+977 92468123456', 'Role3', 'Dep3');
insert into employee VALUES ('Emp4', 'John Mayer', date '2002-03-15', '+977 90876543454', 'Role4', 'Dep4');
insert into employee VALUES ('Emp5', 'Eddie Vedder', date '1998-12-15', '+977 9632627380', 'Role5', 'Dep5');
insert into employee VALUES ('Emp6', 'Stone Gossard', date '1996-08-19', '+977 9768097654', 'Role6', 'Dep6');
insert into employee VALUES ('Emp7', 'Dave Krusen', date '1995-03-17', '+977 9345625670', 'Role7', 'Dep6');
insert into employee VALUES ('Emp8', 'Krist Novoselic', date '2000-11-20', '+977 9345678901', 'Role8', 'Dep1');
insert into employee VALUES ('Emp9', 'Dave Grohl', date '1995-05-18', '+977 9745637267', 'Role9', 'Dep2');
insert into employee VALUES ('Emp10', 'Axl Rose', date '2001-10-25', '+977 9342567865', 'Role2', 'Dep3');
```



The screenshot shows a database script execution window. The top pane displays 10 SQL INSERT statements for the 'employee' table, each with a unique employee ID, name, date, phone number, role, and department. The bottom pane shows the 'Script Output' window, which reports 'Task completed in 0.023 seconds' and lists '1 row inserted.' for each of the 10 statements.

```
insert into employee VALUES ('Emp1', 'Sayush Khadka', date '2001-10-29', '+977 9876543210', 'Role1', 'Dep1');
insert into employee VALUES ('Emp2', 'Jerry Cantrell', date '2000-11-01', '+977 9123456789', 'Role2', 'Dep2');
insert into employee VALUES ('Emp3', 'Kurt Cobain', date '1999-02-07', '+977 92468123456', 'Role3', 'Dep3');
insert into employee VALUES ('Emp4', 'John Mayer', date '2002-03-15', '+977 90876543454', 'Role4', 'Dep4');
insert into employee VALUES ('Emp5', 'Eddie Vedder', date '1998-12-15', '+977 9632627380', 'Role5', 'Dep5');
insert into employee VALUES ('Emp6', 'Stone Gossard', date '1996-08-19', '+977 9768097654', 'Role6', 'Dep6');
insert into employee VALUES ('Emp7', 'Dave Krusen', date '1995-03-17', '+977 9345625670', 'Role7', 'Dep6');
insert into employee VALUES ('Emp8', 'Krist Novoselic', date '2000-11-20', '+977 9345678901', 'Role8', 'Dep1');
insert into employee VALUES ('Emp9', 'Dave Grohl', date '1995-05-18', '+977 9745637267', 'Role9', 'Dep2');
insert into employee VALUES ('Emp10', 'Axl Rose', date '2001-10-25', '+977 9342567865', 'Role2', 'Dep3');
```

Script Output x

Task completed in 0.023 seconds

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

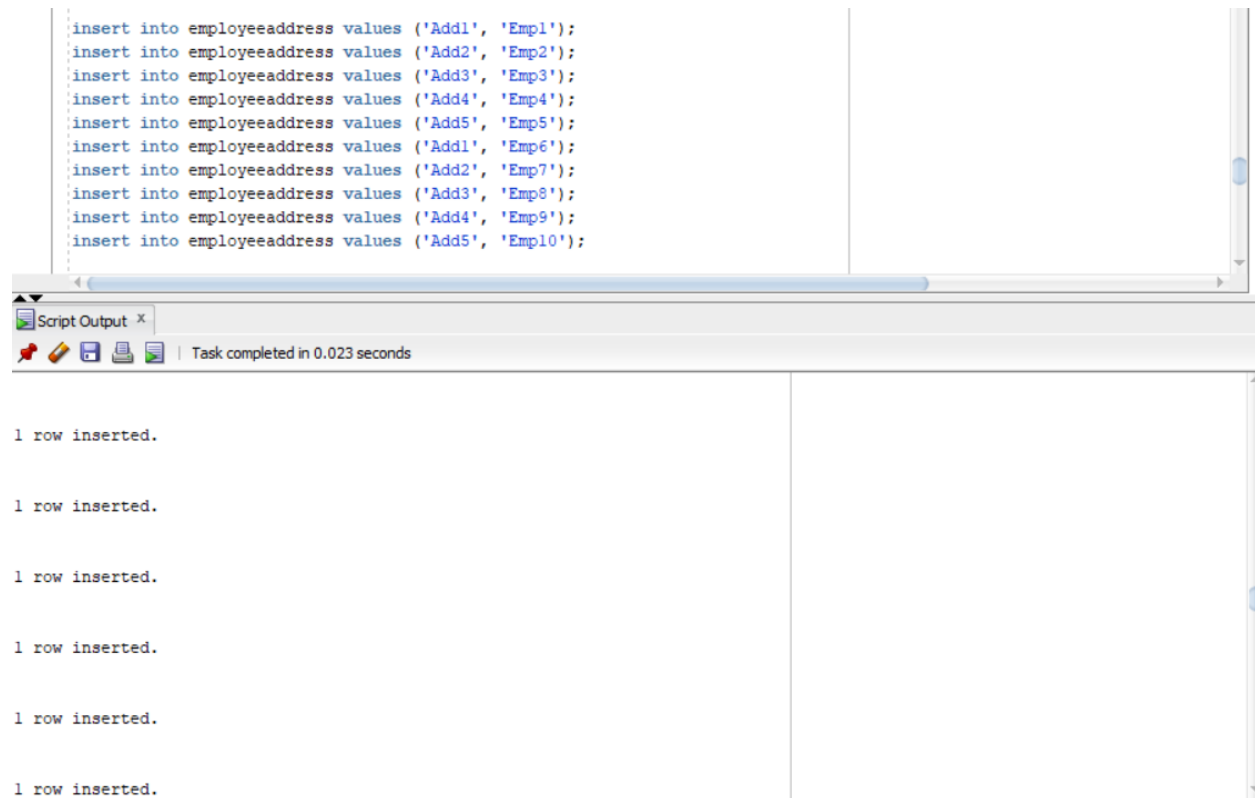
1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

Figure 14 Employee table insert statement

## 9.5. EmployeeAddress table insert statement:

```
insert into employeeaddress values ('Add1', 'Emp1');
insert into employeeaddress values ('Add2', 'Emp2');
insert into employeeaddress values ('Add3', 'Emp3');
insert into employeeaddress values ('Add4', 'Emp4');
insert into employeeaddress values ('Add5', 'Emp5');
insert into employeeaddress values ('Add1', 'Emp6');
insert into employeeaddress values ('Add2', 'Emp7');
insert into employeeaddress values ('Add3', 'Emp8');
insert into employeeaddress values ('Add4', 'Emp9');
insert into employeeaddress values ('Add5', 'Emp10');
```



```
insert into employeeaddress values ('Add1', 'Emp1');
insert into employeeaddress values ('Add2', 'Emp2');
insert into employeeaddress values ('Add3', 'Emp3');
insert into employeeaddress values ('Add4', 'Emp4');
insert into employeeaddress values ('Add5', 'Emp5');
insert into employeeaddress values ('Add1', 'Emp6');
insert into employeeaddress values ('Add2', 'Emp7');
insert into employeeaddress values ('Add3', 'Emp8');
insert into employeeaddress values ('Add4', 'Emp9');
insert into employeeaddress values ('Add5', 'Emp10');
```

Script Output x

Task completed in 0.023 seconds

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

Figure 15 EmployeeAddress table insert statement

## 9.6. EmployeeHistory table insert statement:

```
insert into employeehistory values ('His1', 'Emp1', 'Dep1', 'Role1', date '2000-10-29',
null);
insert into employeehistory values ('His2', 'Emp2', 'Dep3', 'Role3', date '2003-07-09',
null);
insert into employeehistory values ('His3', 'Emp3', 'Dep2', 'Role2', date '2002-12-12',
null);
insert into employeehistory values ('His4', 'Emp4', 'Dep6', 'Role1', date '2004-09-14',
date '2006-12-15');
insert into employeehistory values ('His5', 'Emp5', 'Dep3', 'Role3', date '2000-07-09',
date '2007-07-09');
insert into employeehistory values ('His6', 'Emp6', 'Dep5', 'Role10', date '2002-11-18',
null);
insert into employeehistory values ('His7', 'Emp7', 'Dep4', 'Role4', date '2002-09-09',
date '2007-10-07');
insert into employeehistory values ('His8', 'Emp8', 'Dep3', 'Role10', date '2007-06-16',
null);
insert into employeehistory values ('His9', 'Emp9', 'Dep5', 'Role5', date '2005-10-16',
date '2008-12-17');
insert into employeehistory values ('His10', 'Emp10', 'Dep4', 'Role8', date '2004-12-13',
null);
insert into employeehistory values ('His11', 'Emp10', 'Dep6', 'Role6', date '2001-12-09',
date '2004-12-09');
insert into employeehistory values ('His12', 'Emp9', 'Dep2', 'Role9', date '2004-10-09',
null);
insert into employeehistory values ('His13', 'Emp8', 'Dep6', 'Role7', date '2001-07-11',
date '2003-12-09');
insert into employeehistory values ('His14', 'Emp7', 'Dep1', 'Role6', date '2002-04-09',
null);
insert into employeehistory values ('His15', 'Emp6', 'Dep1', 'Role8', date '2000-12-09',
date '2003-12-09');
```



```
insert into employeehistory values ('His1', 'Emp1', 'Dep1', 'Role1', date '2000-10-29', null);
insert into employeehistory values ('His2', 'Emp2', 'Dep3', 'Role3', date '2003-07-09', null);
insert into employeehistory values ('His3', 'Emp3', 'Dep2', 'Role2', date '2002-12-12', null);
insert into employeehistory values ('His4', 'Emp4', 'Dep6', 'Role1', date '2004-09-14', date '2006-12-15');
insert into employeehistory values ('His5', 'Emp5', 'Dep3', 'Role3', date '2000-07-09', date '2007-07-09');
insert into employeehistory values ('His6', 'Emp6', 'Dep5', 'Role10', date '2002-11-18', null);
insert into employeehistory values ('His7', 'Emp7', 'Dep4', 'Role4', date '2002-09-09', date '2007-10-07');
insert into employeehistory values ('His8', 'Emp8', 'Dep3', 'Role10', date '2007-06-16', null);
insert into employeehistory values ('His9', 'Emp9', 'Dep5', 'Role5', date '2005-10-16', date '2008-12-17');
insert into employeehistory values ('His10', 'Emp10', 'Dep4', 'Role8', date '2004-12-13', null);
insert into employeehistory values ('His11', 'Emp10', 'Dep6', 'Role6', date '2001-12-09', date '2004-12-09');
insert into employeehistory values ('His12', 'Emp9', 'Dep2', 'Role9', date '2004-10-09', null);
insert into employeehistory values ('His13', 'Emp8', 'Dep6', 'Role7', date '2001-07-11', date '2003-12-09');
insert into employeehistory values ('His14', 'Emp7', 'Dep1', 'Role6', date '2002-04-09', null);
insert into employeehistory values ('His15', 'Emp6', 'Dep1', 'Role8', date '2000-12-09', date '2003-12-09');
```

Script Output x

Task completed in 0.023 seconds

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

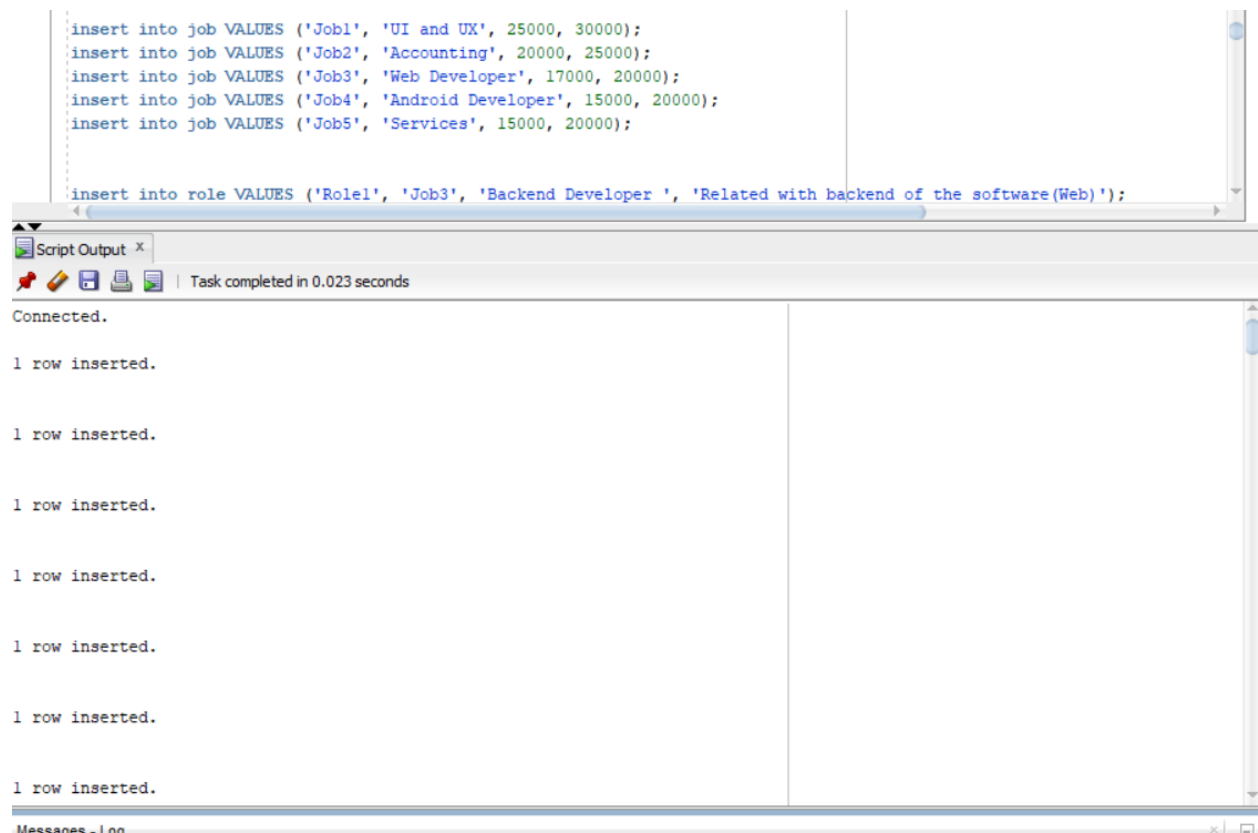
1 row inserted.

Connection created by CONNECT script command disconnected

Figure 16 EmployeeHistory table insert statement

## 9.7. Job table insert statement:

```
insert into job VALUES ('Job1', 'UI and UX', 25000, 30000);
insert into job VALUES ('Job2', 'Accounting', 20000, 25000);
insert into job VALUES ('Job3', 'Web Developer', 17000, 20000);
insert into job VALUES ('Job4', 'Android Developer', 15000, 20000);
insert into job VALUES ('Job5', 'Services', 15000, 20000);
```



The screenshot shows a database management tool interface. The top pane contains the following SQL statements:

```
insert into job VALUES ('Job1', 'UI and UX', 25000, 30000);
insert into job VALUES ('Job2', 'Accounting', 20000, 25000);
insert into job VALUES ('Job3', 'Web Developer', 17000, 20000);
insert into job VALUES ('Job4', 'Android Developer', 15000, 20000);
insert into job VALUES ('Job5', 'Services', 15000, 20000);

insert into role VALUES ('Role1', 'Job3', 'Backend Developer ', 'Related with backend of the software(Web)');
```

The bottom pane shows the execution results:

Script Output x | Task completed in 0.023 seconds

Connected.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

Figure 17 Job table insert statement

## 9.8. Manager table insert statement:

```
insert into manager values ('Dep1', 'Emp1');  
insert into manager values ('Dep2', 'Emp2');  
insert into manager values ('Dep3', 'Emp3');  
insert into manager values ('Dep4', 'Emp4');  
insert into manager values ('Dep5', 'Emp5');  
insert into manager values ('Dep6', 'Emp6');
```

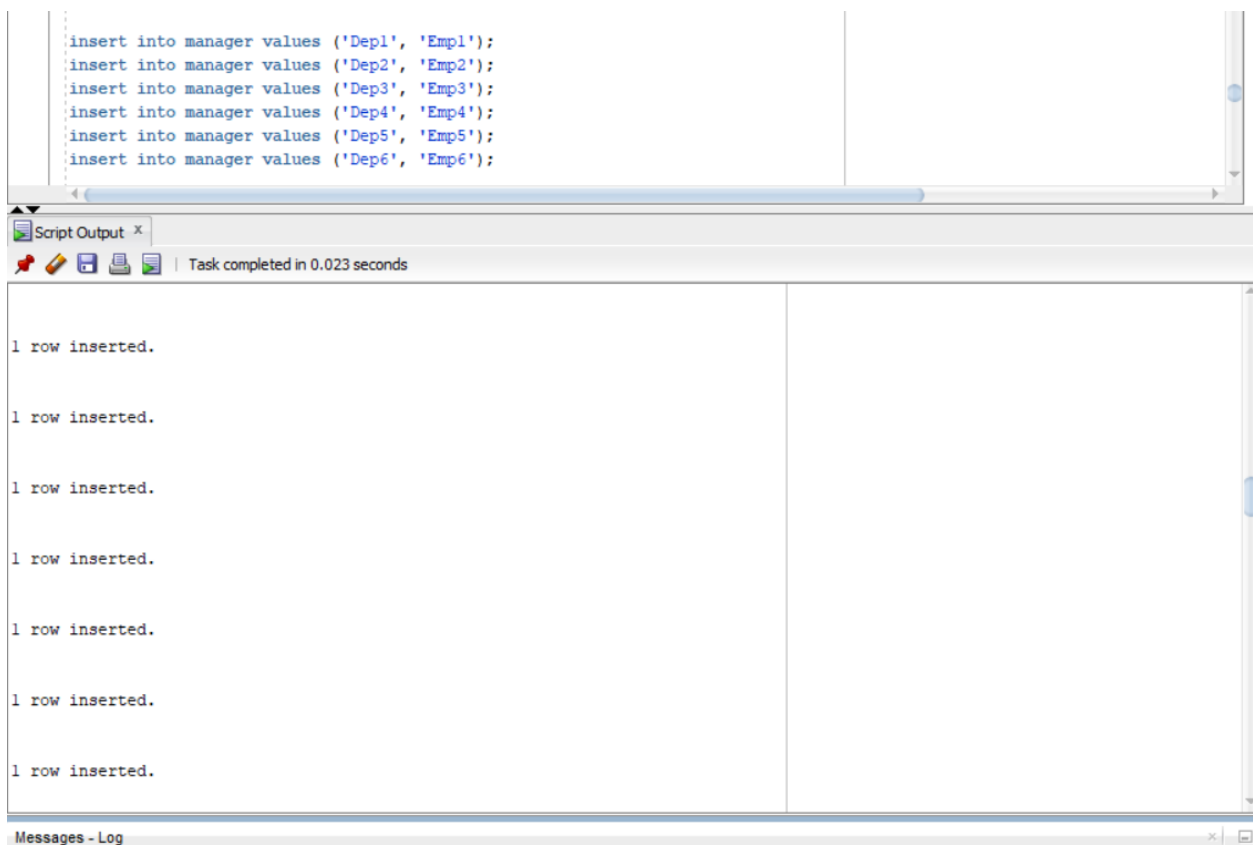


Figure 18 Manager table insert statement

## 9.9. Role table insert statement:

```
insert into role VALUES ('Role1', 'Job3', 'Backend Developer ', 'Related with backend of the software(Web)');
insert into role VALUES ('Role2', 'Job3', 'Frontend Developer', 'Related with frontend of the software(Web)');
insert into role VALUES ('Role3', 'Job3', 'Full Stack Developer', 'Related with both frontend and backend of the software(Web)');
insert into role VALUES ('Role4', 'Job2', 'Credit Department', 'Related with credit department of the company');
insert into role VALUES ('Role5', 'Job2', 'Cash Department', 'Related with cash department of the company');
insert into role VALUES ('Role6', 'Job1', 'UI Developer', 'Related with UI of the software');
insert into role VALUES ('Role7', 'Job5', 'Services', 'Related with providing services');
insert into role VALUES ('Role8', 'Job4', 'Frontend Developer', 'Related with backend of the software(Android)');
insert into role VALUES ('Role9', 'Job4', 'Backend Developer', 'Related with frontend of the software(Android)');
insert into role VALUES ('Role10', 'Job4', 'Software Engineer', 'Looks over the working of the developers');
```



The screenshot displays a database IDE interface. The top pane shows ten SQL INSERT statements for a 'role' table, each with four columns: role ID, job ID, role name, and description. The bottom pane, titled 'Script Output', shows the execution results for each statement, indicating that each row was successfully inserted. A status bar at the bottom of the script output pane reports 'Task completed in 0.023 seconds'.

```
insert into role VALUES ('Role1', 'Job3', 'Backend Developer ', 'Related with backend of the software(Web)');
insert into role VALUES ('Role2', 'Job3', 'Frontend Developer', 'Related with frontend of the software(Web)');
insert into role VALUES ('Role3', 'Job3', 'Full Stack Developer', 'Related with both frontend and backend of the software(Web)');
insert into role VALUES ('Role4', 'Job2', 'Credit Department', 'Related with credit department of the company');
insert into role VALUES ('Role5', 'Job2', 'Cash Department', 'Related with cash department of the company');
insert into role VALUES ('Role6', 'Job1', 'UI Developer', 'Related with UI of the software');
insert into role VALUES ('Role7', 'Job5', 'Services', 'Related with providing services');
insert into role VALUES ('Role8', 'Job4', 'Frontend Developer', 'Related with backend of the software(Android)');
insert into role VALUES ('Role9', 'Job4', 'Backend Developer', 'Related with frontend of the software(Android)');
insert into role VALUES ('Role10', 'Job4', 'Software Engineer', 'Looks over the working of the developers');
```

Script Output x

Task completed in 0.023 seconds

```
1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

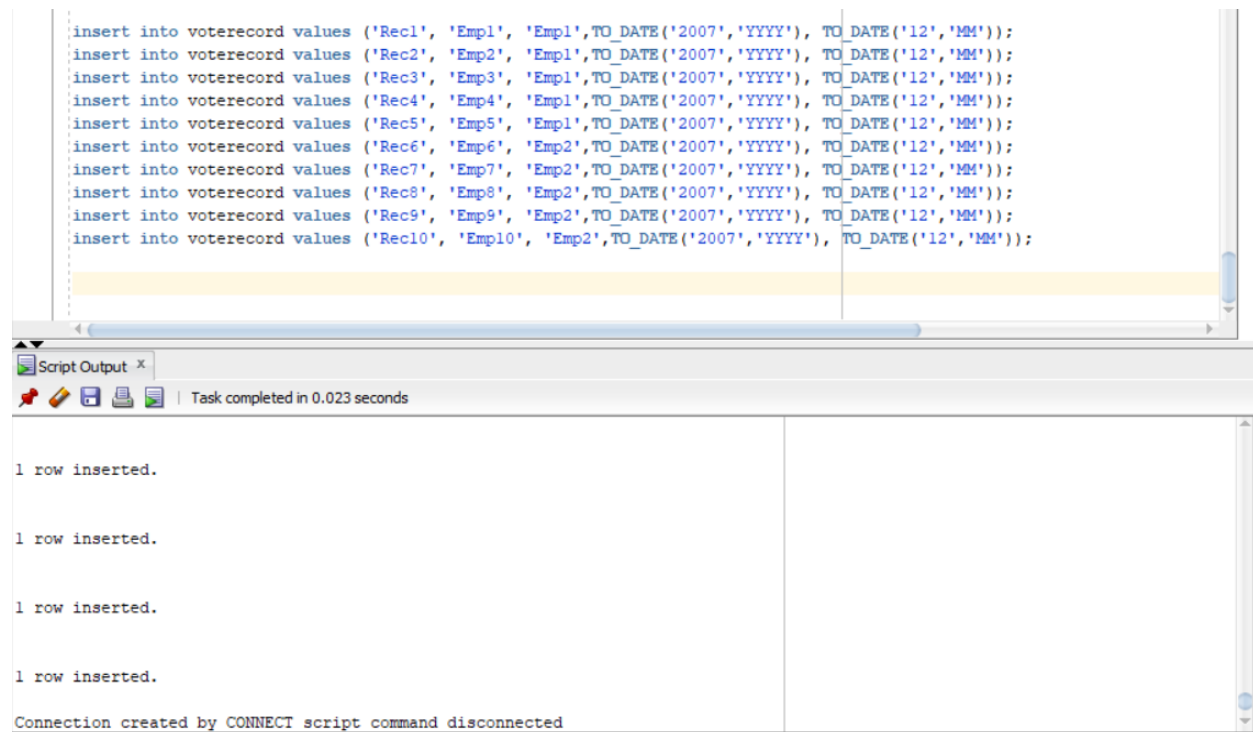
1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.
```

Figure 19 Role table insert statement

## 9.10. VoteRecord table insert statement:

```
insert into voterecord values ('Rec1', 'Emp1', 'Emp1',TO_DATE('2007','YYYY'),  
TO_DATE('12','MM'));  
insert into voterecord values ('Rec2', 'Emp2', 'Emp1',TO_DATE('2007','YYYY'),  
TO_DATE('12','MM'));  
insert into voterecord values ('Rec3', 'Emp3', 'Emp1',TO_DATE('2007','YYYY'),  
TO_DATE('12','MM'));  
insert into voterecord values ('Rec4', 'Emp4', 'Emp1',TO_DATE('2007','YYYY'),  
TO_DATE('12','MM'));  
insert into voterecord values ('Rec5', 'Emp5', 'Emp1',TO_DATE('2007','YYYY'),  
TO_DATE('12','MM'));  
insert into voterecord values ('Rec6', 'Emp6', 'Emp2',TO_DATE('2007','YYYY'),  
TO_DATE('12','MM'));  
insert into voterecord values ('Rec7', 'Emp7', 'Emp2',TO_DATE('2007','YYYY'),  
TO_DATE('12','MM'));  
insert into voterecord values ('Rec8', 'Emp8', 'Emp2',TO_DATE('2007','YYYY'),  
TO_DATE('12','MM'));  
insert into voterecord values ('Rec9', 'Emp9', 'Emp2',TO_DATE('2007','YYYY'),  
TO_DATE('12','MM'));  
insert into voterecord values ('Rec10', 'Emp10', 'Emp2',TO_DATE('2007','YYYY'),  
TO_DATE('12','MM'));
```



```
insert into voterecord values ('Rec1', 'Emp1', 'Emp1',TO_DATE('2007','YYYY'), TO_DATE('12','MM'));  
insert into voterecord values ('Rec2', 'Emp2', 'Emp1',TO_DATE('2007','YYYY'), TO_DATE('12','MM'));  
insert into voterecord values ('Rec3', 'Emp3', 'Emp1',TO_DATE('2007','YYYY'), TO_DATE('12','MM'));  
insert into voterecord values ('Rec4', 'Emp4', 'Emp1',TO_DATE('2007','YYYY'), TO_DATE('12','MM'));  
insert into voterecord values ('Rec5', 'Emp5', 'Emp1',TO_DATE('2007','YYYY'), TO_DATE('12','MM'));  
insert into voterecord values ('Rec6', 'Emp6', 'Emp2',TO_DATE('2007','YYYY'), TO_DATE('12','MM'));  
insert into voterecord values ('Rec7', 'Emp7', 'Emp2',TO_DATE('2007','YYYY'), TO_DATE('12','MM'));  
insert into voterecord values ('Rec8', 'Emp8', 'Emp2',TO_DATE('2007','YYYY'), TO_DATE('12','MM'));  
insert into voterecord values ('Rec9', 'Emp9', 'Emp2',TO_DATE('2007','YYYY'), TO_DATE('12','MM'));  
insert into voterecord values ('Rec10', 'Emp10', 'Emp2',TO_DATE('2007','YYYY'), TO_DATE('12','MM'));
```

Script Output x

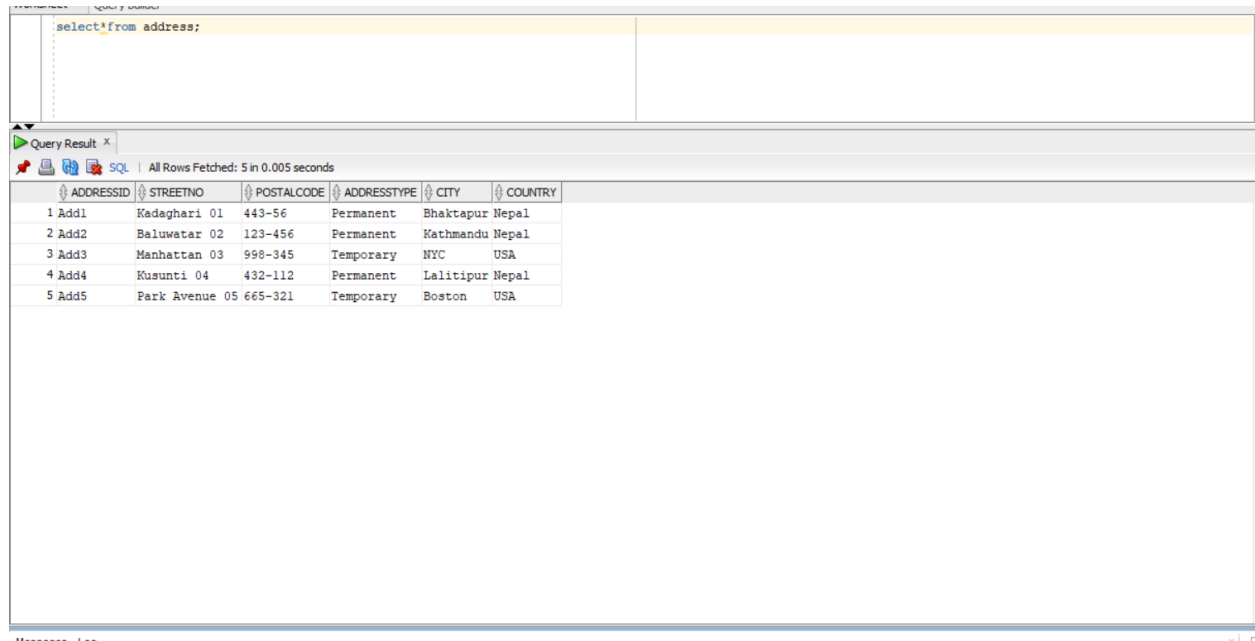
Task completed in 0.023 seconds

```
1 row inserted.  
  
1 row inserted.  
  
1 row inserted.  
  
1 row inserted.  
  
Connection created by CONNECT script command disconnected
```

Figure 20 VoteRecord table insert statement

## 10. Select statement:

### 10.1. Address table select statement:



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

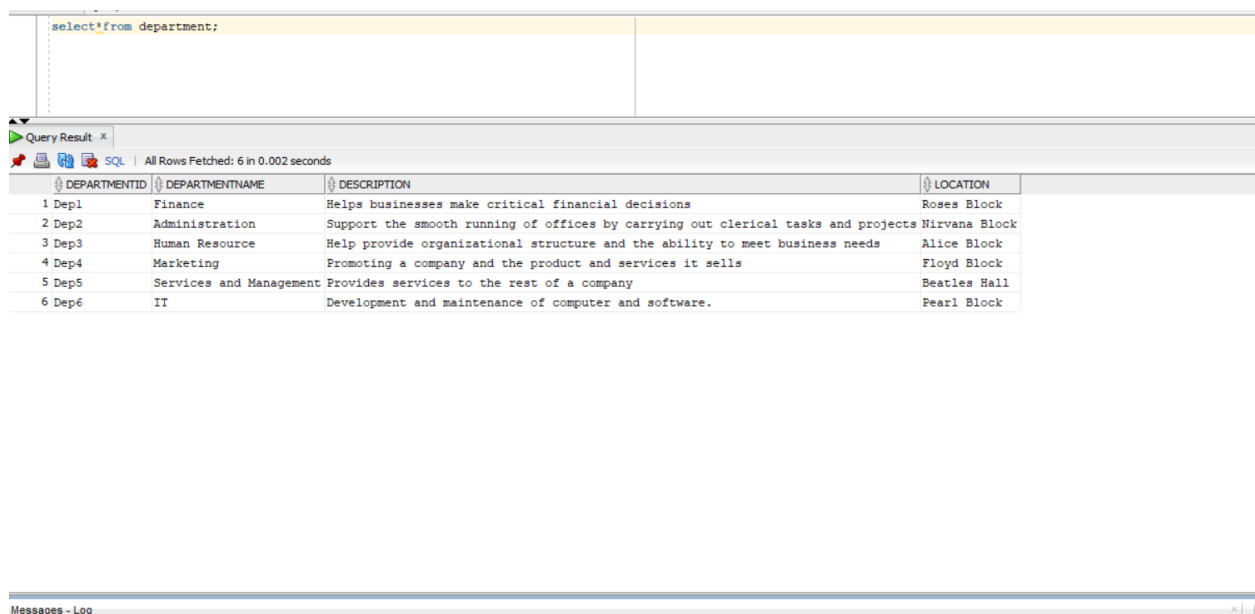
```
select * from address;
```

The query results are displayed in a table with the following columns: ADDRESSID, STREETNO, POSTALCODE, ADDRESSTYPE, CITY, and COUNTRY. The results are as follows:

ADDRESSID	STREETNO	POSTALCODE	ADDRESSTYPE	CITY	COUNTRY
1 Add1	Kadaghari 01	443-56	Permanent	Bhaktapur	Nepal
2 Add2	Baluwatar 02	123-456	Permanent	Kathmandu	Nepal
3 Add3	Manhattan 03	998-345	Temporary	NYC	USA
4 Add4	Kusunti 04	432-112	Permanent	Lalitipur	Nepal
5 Add5	Park Avenue 05	665-321	Temporary	Boston	USA

Figure 21 Address table select statement

### 10.2. Department table select statement:



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

```
select * from department;
```

The query results are displayed in a table with the following columns: DEPARTMENTID, DEPARTMENTNAME, DESCRIPTION, and LOCATION. The results are as follows:

DEPARTMENTID	DEPARTMENTNAME	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
1 Dep1	Finance	Helps businesses make critical financial decisions	Roses Block
2 Dep2	Administration	Support the smooth running of offices by carrying out clerical tasks and projects	Nirvana Block
3 Dep3	Human Resource	Help provide organizational structure and the ability to meet business needs	Alice Block
4 Dep4	Marketing	Promoting a company and the product and services it sells	Floyd Block
5 Dep5	Services and Management	Provides services to the rest of a company	Beatles Hall
6 Dep6	IT	Development and maintenance of computer and software.	Pearl Block

Figure 22 Department table select statement

### 10.3. Email table select statement:

The screenshot shows a database query window with the following SQL statement: `select*from email;`

Below the query, the 'Query Result' pane displays the results of the query. It indicates 'All Rows Fetched: 10 in 0.003 seconds'. The results are shown in a table with three columns: EMAIL, AGE, and EMPLOYEEID.

	EMAIL	AGE	EMPLOYEEID
1	sayush@gmail.com	20	Emp1
2	jerry@gmail.com	26	Emp2
3	kurt@gmail.com	19	Emp3
4	john@gmail.com	19	Emp4
5	eddie@gmail.com	18	Emp5
6	stone@gmail.com	17	Emp6
7	dave@gmail.com	22	Emp7
8	krist@gmail.com	19	Emp8
9	axl@gmail.com	25	Emp10
10	grohl@gmail.com	18	Emp9

Figure 23 Email table select statement

### 10.4. Employee table select statement:

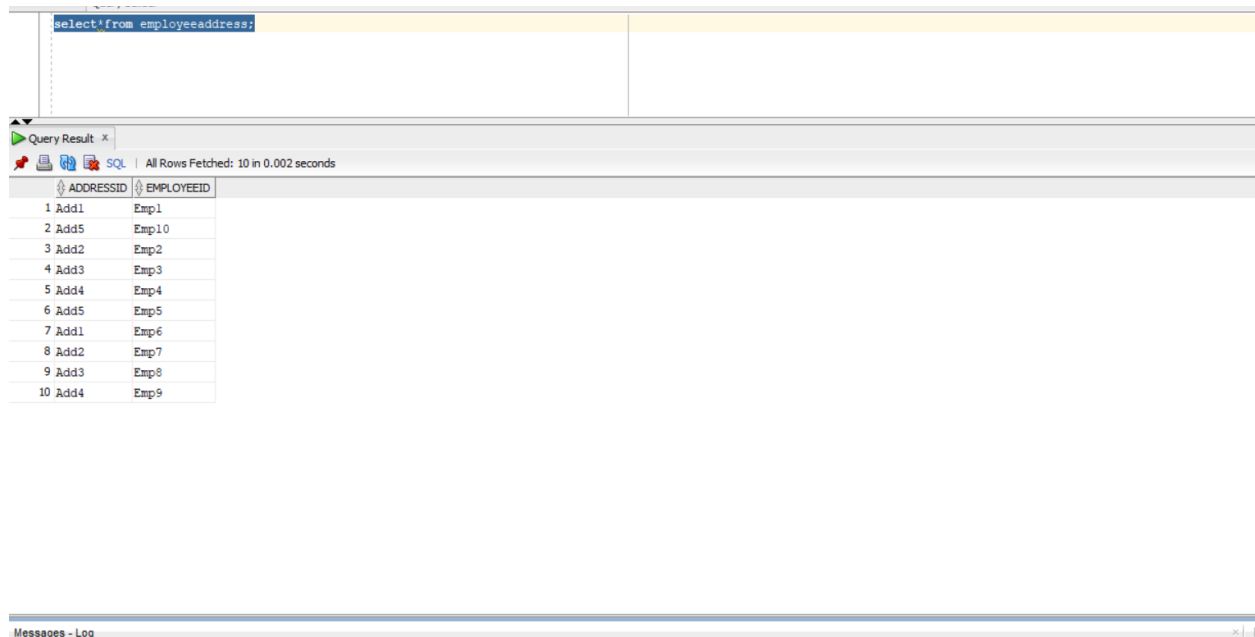
The screenshot shows a database query window with the following SQL statement: `select*from employee;`

Below the query, the 'Query Result' pane displays the results of the query. It indicates 'All Rows Fetched: 10 in 0.004 seconds'. The results are shown in a table with six columns: EMPLOYEEID, EMPLOYEENAME, DOB, CONTACT, ROLEID, and DEPARTMENTID.

	EMPLOYEEID	EMPLOYEENAME	DOB	CONTACT	ROLEID	DEPARTMENTID
1	Emp1	Sayush Khadka	29-OCT-01	+977 9876543210	Role1	Dep1
2	Emp2	Jerry Cantrell	01-NOV-00	+977 9123456789	Role2	Dep2
3	Emp3	Kurt Cobain	07-FEB-99	+977 92468123456	Role3	Dep3
4	Emp4	John Mayer	15-MAR-02	+977 90876543454	Role4	Dep4
5	Emp5	Eddie Vedder	15-DEC-98	+977 9632627380	Role5	Dep5
6	Emp6	Stone Gossard	19-AUG-96	+977 9768097654	Role6	Dep6
7	Emp7	Dave Krusen	17-MAR-95	+977 9345625670	Role7	Dep6
8	Emp8	Krist Novoselic	20-NOV-00	+977 9345678901	Role8	Dep1
9	Emp9	Dave Grohl	18-MAY-95	+977 9745637267	Role9	Dep2
10	Emp10	Axl Rose	25-OCT-01	+977 9342567865	Role2	Dep3

Figure 24 Employee table select statement

## 10.5. EmployeeAddress table select statement:

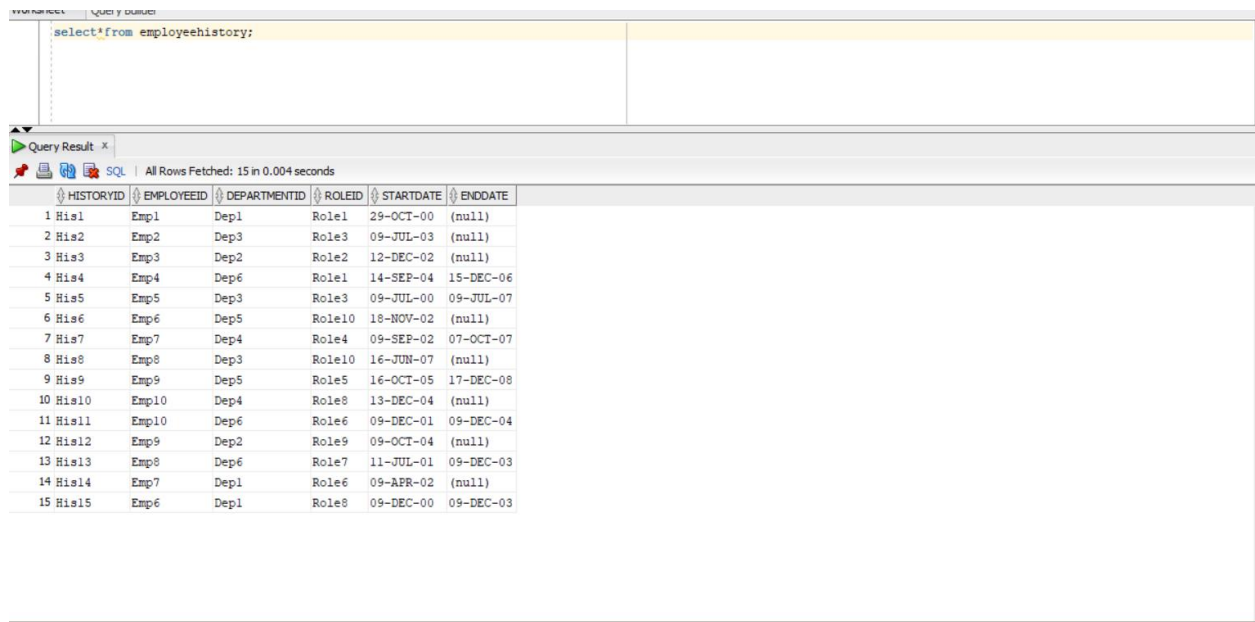


The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the statement `select * from employeeaddress;`. Below the query window, the 'Query Result' pane displays the results of the query. The results are organized into a table with two columns: ADDRESSID and EMPLOYEEID. The table contains 10 rows of data, each representing an employee's address record.

	ADDRESSID	EMPLOYEEID
1	Add1	Emp1
2	Add5	Emp10
3	Add2	Emp2
4	Add3	Emp3
5	Add4	Emp4
6	Add5	Emp5
7	Add1	Emp6
8	Add2	Emp7
9	Add3	Emp8
10	Add4	Emp9

Figure 25 EmployeeAddress table select statement

## 10.6. EmployeeHistory table select statement:



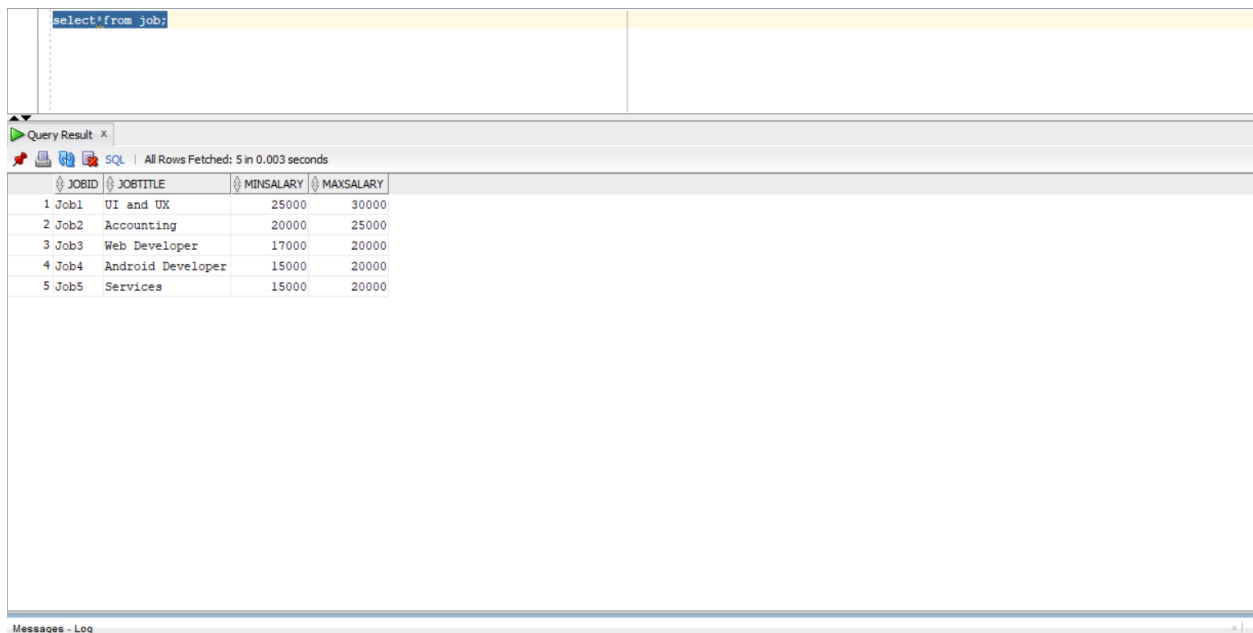
The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the statement `select * from employeehistory;`. Below the query window, the 'Query Result' pane displays the results of the query. The results are organized into a table with six columns: HISTORYID, EMPLOYEEID, DEPARTMENTID, ROLEID, STARTDATE, and ENDDATE. The table contains 15 rows of data, each representing an employee's history record.

	HISTORYID	EMPLOYEEID	DEPARTMENTID	ROLEID	STARTDATE	ENDDATE
1	H1s1	Emp1	Dep1	Role1	29-OCT-00	(null)
2	H1s2	Emp2	Dep3	Role3	09-JUL-03	(null)
3	H1s3	Emp3	Dep2	Role2	12-DEC-02	(null)
4	H1s4	Emp4	Dep6	Role1	14-SEP-04	15-DEC-06
5	H1s5	Emp5	Dep3	Role3	09-JUL-00	09-JUL-07
6	H1s6	Emp6	Dep5	Role10	18-NOV-02	(null)
7	H1s7	Emp7	Dep4	Role4	09-SEP-02	07-OCT-07
8	H1s8	Emp8	Dep3	Role10	16-JUN-07	(null)
9	H1s9	Emp9	Dep5	Role5	16-OCT-05	17-DEC-08
10	H1s10	Emp10	Dep4	Role8	13-DEC-04	(null)
11	H1s11	Emp10	Dep6	Role6	09-DEC-01	09-DEC-04
12	H1s12	Emp9	Dep2	Role9	09-OCT-04	(null)
13	H1s13	Emp8	Dep6	Role7	11-JUL-01	09-DEC-03
14	H1s14	Emp7	Dep1	Role6	09-APR-02	(null)
15	H1s15	Emp6	Dep1	Role8	09-DEC-00	09-DEC-03

Figure 26 EmployeeHistory table select statement



## 10.7. Job table select statement:

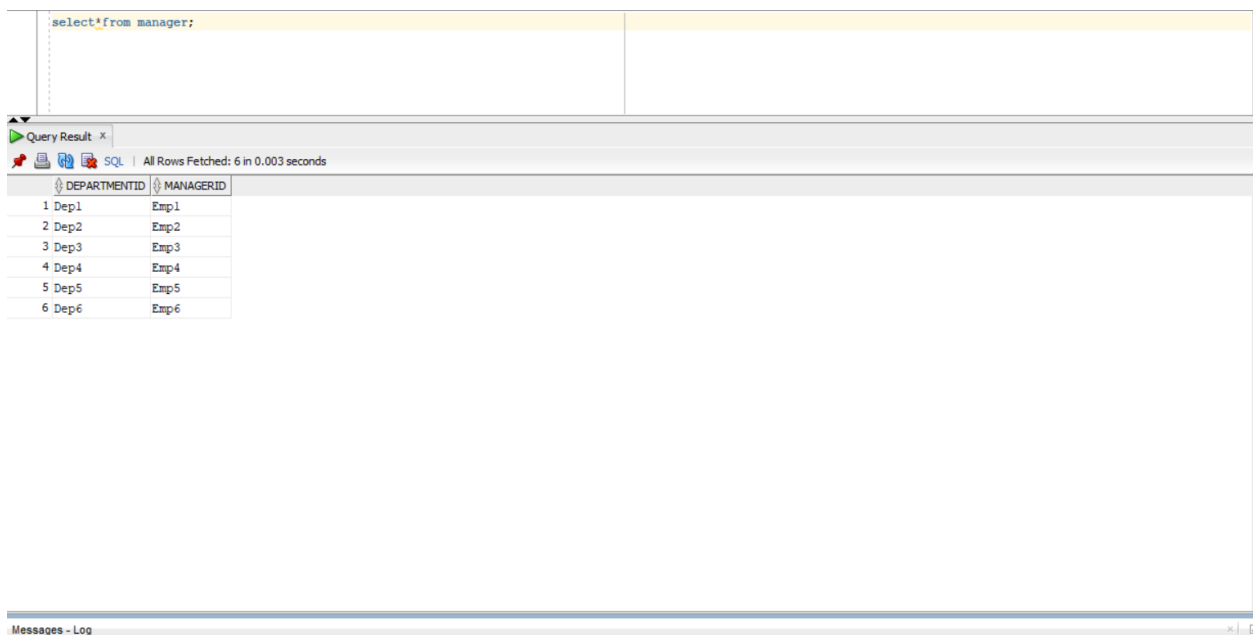


The screenshot shows a SQL Developer window with a query editor at the top containing the statement `select*from job;`. Below the editor, the 'Query Result' tab is active, displaying a table with 5 rows and 4 columns. The status bar indicates 'All Rows Fetched: 5 in 0.003 seconds'. The bottom of the window shows a 'Messages - Log' panel.

	JOBID	JOBTITLE	MINSALARY	MAXSALARY
1	Job1	UI and UX	25000	30000
2	Job2	Accounting	20000	25000
3	Job3	Web Developer	17000	20000
4	Job4	Android Developer	15000	20000
5	Job5	Services	15000	20000

Figure 27 Job table select statement

## 10.8. Manager table select statement:



The screenshot shows a SQL Developer window with a query editor at the top containing the statement `select*from manager;`. Below the editor, the 'Query Result' tab is active, displaying a table with 6 rows and 2 columns. The status bar indicates 'All Rows Fetched: 6 in 0.003 seconds'. The bottom of the window shows a 'Messages - Log' panel.

	DEPARTMENTID	MANAGERID
1	Dep1	Emp1
2	Dep2	Emp2
3	Dep3	Emp3
4	Dep4	Emp4
5	Dep5	Emp5
6	Dep6	Emp6

Figure 28 Manager table select statement

## 10.9. Role table select statement:

ROLEID	JOBID	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
1 Role1	Job3	Backend Developer	Related with backend of the software(Web)
2 Role2	Job3	Frontend Developer	Related with frontend of the software(Web)
3 Role3	Job3	Full Stack Developer	Related with both frontend and backend of the software(Web)
4 Role4	Job2	Credit Department	Related with credit department of the company
5 Role5	Job2	Cash Department	Related with cash department of the company
6 Role6	Job1	UI Developer	Related with UI of the software
7 Role7	Job5	Services	Related with providing services
8 Role8	Job4	Frontend Developer	Related with backend of the software(Android)
9 Role9	Job4	Backend Developer	Related with frontend of the software(Android)
10 Role10	Job4	Software Engineer	Looks over the working of the developers

Figure 29 Role table select statement

## 10.10. VoteRecord table select statement:

RECORDID	VOTERID	CANDIDATEID	VOTINGYEAR	VOTINGMONTH
1 Rec1	Emp1	Emp1	01-MAR-07	01-DEC-23
2 Rec2	Emp2	Emp1	01-MAR-07	01-DEC-23
3 Rec3	Emp3	Emp1	01-MAR-07	01-DEC-23
4 Rec4	Emp4	Emp1	01-MAR-07	01-DEC-23
5 Rec5	Emp5	Emp1	01-MAR-07	01-DEC-23
6 Rec6	Emp6	Emp2	01-MAR-07	01-DEC-23
7 Rec7	Emp7	Emp2	01-MAR-07	01-DEC-23
8 Rec8	Emp8	Emp2	01-MAR-07	01-DEC-23
9 Rec9	Emp9	Emp2	01-MAR-07	01-DEC-23
10 Rec10	Emp10	Emp2	01-MAR-07	01-DEC-23

Figure 30 VoteRecord table select statement

## 11. Forms:

### 11.1. Dashboard for home page:

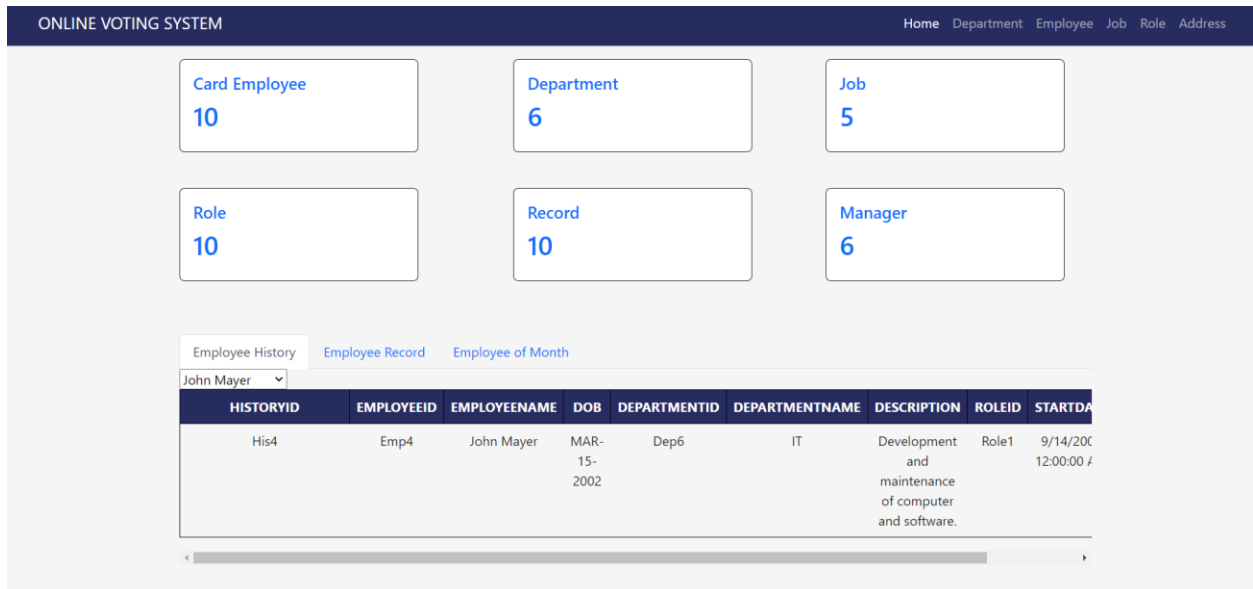


Figure 31 Dashboard for home page

## 11.2. Complex forms and queries:

### 11.2.1. SQL Queries:

a) Showing the details of the selected employee:

```
SELECT "EMPLOYEEID", "EMPLOYEEENAME" FROM "EMPLOYEE"
```

```
SELECT EH.HISTORYID, EH.EMPLOYEEID, E.EMPLOYEEENAME,  
TO_CHAR(E.DOB, 'MON-dd-YYYY') AS DOB, EH.DEPARTMENTID,  
D.DEPARTMENTNAME, D.DESCRPTION, EH.ROLEID, EH.STARTDATE,  
EH.ENDDATE  
FROM EMPLOYEEHISTORY EH, EMPLOYEE E, DEPARTMENT D  
WHERE EH.EMPLOYEEID = E.EMPLOYEEID  
AND EH.DEPARTMENTID = D.DEPARTMENTID  
AND (EH.EMPLOYEEID = :EMPLOYEE)  
AND EH.ENDDATE IS NOT NULL
```

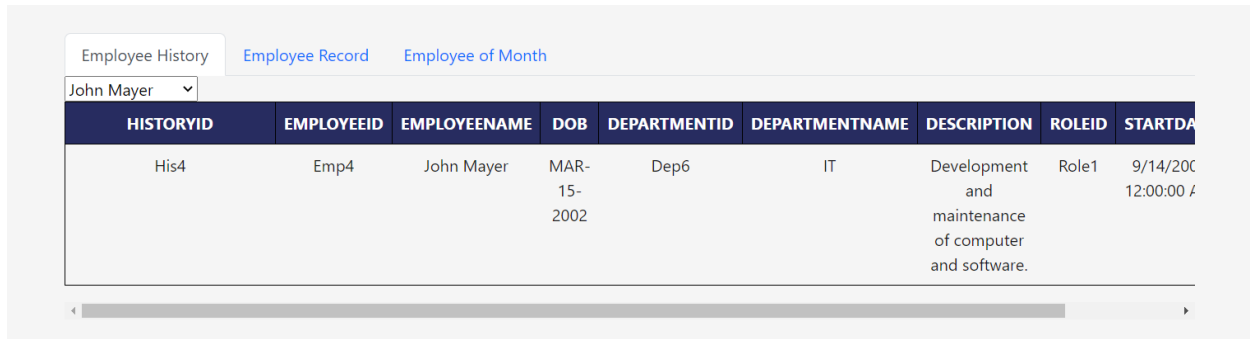
b) Showing the details and the vote record of the selected employee:

```
SELECT "EMPLOYEEID", "EMPLOYEEENAME" FROM "EMPLOYEE"
```

```
SELECT VR.RECORDID, VR.VOTERID, E.EMPLOYEEENAME, TO_CHAR(E.DOB,  
'dd-MON-YYYY') AS DOB, E.CONTACT, VR.CANDIDATEID, C.EMPLOYEEENAME AS  
CANDIDATENENAME, C.CONTACT AS CANDIDATECONTACT,  
TO_CHAR(VR.VOTINGYEAR, 'YYYY') AS VOTEYEAR,  
TO_CHAR(VR.VOTINGMONTH, 'MON') AS VOTEMONTH  
FROM VOTERECORD VR, EMPLOYEE E, EMPLOYEE C  
WHERE VR.VOTERID = E.EMPLOYEEID  
AND VR.CANDIDATEID = C.EMPLOYEEID  
AND VR.VOTERID = :VOTER
```

### 11.2.2. Complex forms:

a) Showing the details of the selected employee

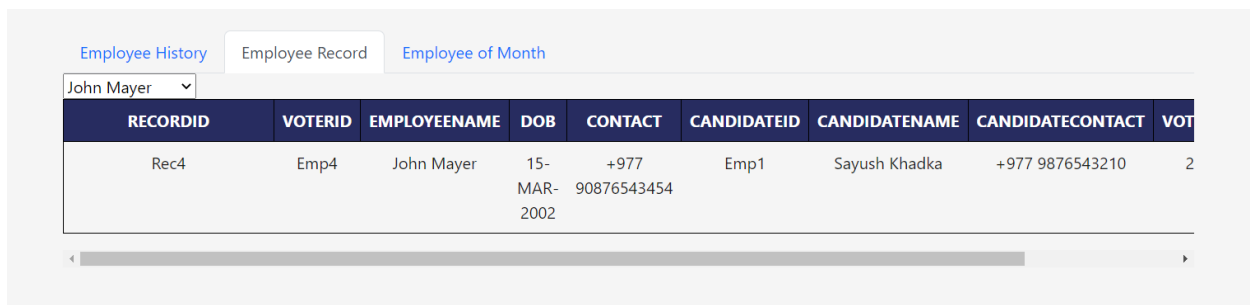


The screenshot shows a web application interface with three tabs: 'Employee History', 'Employee Record' (selected), and 'Employee of Month'. Below the tabs is a dropdown menu showing 'John Mayer'. The main content area displays a table with employee details.

HISTORYID	EMPLOYEEID	EMPLOYEENAME	DOB	DEPARTMENTID	DEPARTMENTNAME	DESCRIPTION	ROLEID	STARTDATE
His4	Emp4	John Mayer	MAR-15-2002	Dep6	IT	Development and maintenance of computer and software.	Role1	9/14/2002 12:00:00

Figure 32 Showing the details of the selected employee

b) Showing the details and the vote record of the selected employee



The screenshot shows the same web application interface as Figure 32, but with the 'Employee Record' tab selected. The table displays employee details and a vote record.

RECORDID	VOTERID	EMPLOYEENAME	DOB	CONTACT	CANDIDATEID	CANDIDATENAME	CANDIDATECONTACT	VOTE
Rec4	Emp4	John Mayer	15-MAR-2002	+977 90876543454	Emp1	Sayush Khadka	+977 9876543210	2

Figure 33 Showing the details and the vote record of the selected employee

## 11.3. Simple forms:

ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM Home Department Employee Job Role Address

New

Action		Department Id	Department name	Description	Location
Edit	Delete	Dep1	Finance	Helps businesses make critical financial decisions	Roses Block
Edit	Delete	Dep2	Administration	Support the smooth running of offices by carrying out clerical tasks and projects	Nirvana Block
Edit	Delete	Dep3	Human Resource	Help provide organizational structure and the ability to meet business needs	Alice Block
Edit	Delete	Dep4	Marketing	Promoting a company and the product and services it sells	Floyd Block
Edit	Delete	Dep5	Services and Management	Provides services to the rest of a company	Beatles Hall
1	2				

Figure 34 Department web form

ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM Home Department Employee Job Role Address

New

Action		EMPLOYEEID	EMPLOYEE NAME	DOB	CONTACT	DEPARTMENTID	Department Name	ROLEID	Role
Edit	Delete	Emp1	Sayush Khadka	10/29/2001	+977 9876543210	Dep1	Finance	Role1	Backend Developer
Edit	Delete	Emp2	Jerry Cantrell	11/1/2000	+977 9123456789	Dep2	Administration	Role2	Frontend Developer
Edit	Delete	Emp3	Kurt Cobain	2/7/1999	+977 92468123456	Dep3	Human Resource	Role3	Full Stack Developer
Edit	Delete	Emp4	John Mayer	3/15/2002	+977 90876543454	Dep4	Marketing	Role4	Credit Department
Edit	Delete	Emp5	Eddie Vedder	12/15/1998	+977 9632627380	Dep5	Services and Management	Role5	Cash Department
1	2								

Figure 35 Employee web form

ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM					Home	Department	Employee	Job	Role	Address
----------------------	--	--	--	--	------	------------	----------	-----	------	---------

New	
-----	--

Action		Job Id	Job Title	Min Salary	Max Salary
Edit	Delete	Job1	UI and UX	25000	30000
Edit	Delete	Job2	Accounting	20000	25000
Edit	Delete	Job3	Web Developer	17000	20000
Edit	Delete	Job4	Android Developer	15000	20000
Edit	Delete	Job5	Services	15000	20000

Figure 36 Job web form

ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM					Home	Department	Employee	Job	Role	Address
----------------------	--	--	--	--	------	------------	----------	-----	------	---------

New	
-----	--

Action		ROLEID	JOBID	Job	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Edit	Delete	Role1	Job3	Web Developer	Backend Developer	Related with backend of the software(Web)
Edit	Delete	Role2	Job3	Web Developer	Frontend Developer	Related with frontend of the software(Web)
Edit	Delete	Role3	Job3	Web Developer	Full Stack Developer	Related with both frontend and backend of the software(Web)
Edit	Delete	Role4	Job2	Accounting	Credit Department	Related with credit department of the company
Edit	Delete	Role5	Job2	Accounting	Cash Department	Related with cash department of the company
1	2					

Figure 37 Role web form

ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM							Home	Department	Employee	Job	Role	Address
New												
Action		ADDRESSID	STREETNO	POSTALCODE	ADDRESSTYPE	CITY	COUNTRY					
Edit	Delete	Add1	Kadaghari 01	443-56	Permanent	Bhaktapur	Nepal					
Edit	Delete	Add2	Baluwatar 02	123-456	Permanent	Kathmandu	Nepal					
Edit	Delete	Add3	Manhattan 03	998-345	Temporary	NYC	USA					
Edit	Delete	Add4	Kusunti 04	432-112	Permanent	Lalitipur	Nepal					
Edit	Delete	Add5	Park Avenue 05	665-321	Temporary	Boston	USA					

Figure 38 Address web form



## 12. User manual:

### 12.1. Dashboard user manual:

ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM

Navigation bar: Home Department Employee Job Role Address

Active web form

Card Employee: 10

Department: 6

Job: 5

Role: 10

Record: 10

Manager: 6

Employee History Employee Record Employee of Month

John Mayer

HISTORYID	EMPLOYEEID	EMPLOYEE NAME	DOB	DEPARTMENTID	DEPARTMENTNAME	DESCRIPTION	ROLEID	STARTDATE
His4	Emp4	John Mayer	MAR-15-2002	Dep6	IT	Development and maintenance of computer and software.	Role1	9/14/2000 12:00:00 #

Figure 39 Dashboard user manual

### 12.2. Department user manual:

ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM

Navigation bar: Home Department Employee Job Role Address

Active web form

New Add new department from here

Action	Department Id	Department name	Description	Location
Edit Delete	Dep1	Finance	Helps businesses make critical financial decisions	Roses Block
Edit Delete	Dep2	Administration	Support the smooth running of offices by carrying out clerical tasks and projects	Nirvana Block
Edit Delete	Dep3	Human Resource	Help provide organizational structure and the ability to meet business needs	Alice Block
Edit Delete	Dep4	Marketing	Promoting a company and the product and services it sells	Floyd Block
Edit Delete	Dep5	Services and Management	Provides services to the rest of a company	Beatles Hall

Figure 40 Department user manual

## 12.3. Employee user manual:

Active web form

ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM

Home Department **Employee** Job Role Address

New

Delete employee from here

Action	EMPLOYEEID	EMPLOYEENAME	DOB	CONTACT	DEPARTMENTID	Department Name	ROLEID	Role
Edit Delete	Emp1	Sayush Khadka	10/29/2001	+977 9876543210	Dep1	Finance	Role1	Backend Developer
Edit Delete	Emp2	Jerry Cantrell	11/1/2000	+977 9123456789	Dep2	Administration	Role2	Frontend Developer
Edit Delete	Emp3	Kurt Cobain	2/7/1999	+977 92468123456	Dep3	Human Resource	Role3	Full Stack Developer
Edit Delete	Emp4	John Mayer	3/15/2002	+977 90876543454	Dep4	Marketing	Role4	Credit Department
Edit Delete	Emp5	Eddie Vedder	12/15/1998	+977 9632627380	Dep5	Services and Management	Role5	Cash Department

1 2

Figure 41 Employee user manual

## 12.4. Job user manual:

ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM

Home Department Employee **Job** Role Address

New

Table title display

Action	Job Id	Job Title	Min Salary	Max Salary
Edit Delete	Job1	UI and UX	25000	30000
Edit Delete	Job2	Accounting	20000	25000
Edit Delete	Job3	Web Developer	17000	20000
Edit Delete	Job4	Android Developer	15000	20000
Edit Delete	Job5	Services	15000	20000

Edit table data form here

Figure 42 Job user manual

## 12.5. Access Employee info through complex form:

ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM Home Department Employee Job Role Address

Card Employee  
10

Department  
6

Job  
5

Role  
10

Record  
10

Manager  
6

Employee History Employee Record Employee of Month

John Mayer

HISTORYID	EMPLOYEEID	EMPLOYEENAME	DOB	DEPARTMENTID	DEPARTMENTNAME	DESCRIPTION	ROLEID	STARTDATE
His4	Emp4	John Mayer	MAR-15-2002	Dep6	IT	Development and maintenance of computer and software.	Role1	9/14/2002 12:00:00 /

Access employee info

Figure 43 Access employee info through complex form

### 13. Testing:

#### 13.1. Test Case: To add department to Department table

Test No 1	
Objective	To add department to Department table.
Action	i) Click on new button. ii) Fill department information. iii) Click insert button.
Expected Result	New department should be added.
Actual Result	New department was added.
Conclusion	Test successful.

Table 11 To add department to Department table

ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM

HomeDepartmentEmployeeJobRoleAddress

New

Action		Department Id	Department name	Description	Location
Edit	Delete	Dep1	Finance	Helps businesses make critical financial decisions	Roses Block
Edit	Delete	Dep2	Administration	Support the smooth running of offices by carrying out clerical tasks and projects	Nirvana Block
Edit	Delete	Dep3	Human Resource	Help provide organizational structure and the ability to meet business needs	Alice Block
Edit	Delete	Dep4	Marketing	Promoting a company and the product and services it sells	Floyd Block
Edit	Delete	Dep5	Services and Management	Provides services to the rest of a company	Beatles Hall

1

2

Figure 44 Department Table (web form)

## Add Department

Department Id:

Department Name:

Description:

Location:

Figure 45 Filling department information

ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM

HomeDepartmentEmployeeJobRoleAddress

New

Action		Department Id	Department name	Description	Location
Edit	Delete	Dep6	IT	Development and maintenance of computer and software.	Pearl Block
Edit	Delete	Dep7	Customer care	Deals with customer	Queens Block
12					

Figure 46 New department added (Test successful)

### 13.2. Test Case: To remove an employee from the Employee table:

Test No 2	
Objective	To remove and employee from the Employee table.
Action	Click on delete button.
Expected Result	The employee will be removed.
Actual Result	The employee was removed.
Conclusion	Test successful.

Table 12 To remove an employee from the Employee table

ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM

HomeDepartmentEmployeeJobRoleAddress

New

Action		EMPLOYEEID	EMPLOYEENAME	DOB	CONTACT	DEPARTMENTID	Department Name	ROLEID	Role
Edit	Delete	Emp1	Sayush Khadka	10/29/2001	+977 9876543210	Dep1	Finance	Role1	Backend Developer
Edit	Delete	Emp2	Jerry Cantrell	11/1/2000	+977 9123456789	Dep2	Administration	Role2	Frontend Developer
Edit	Delete	Emp3	Kurt Cobain	2/7/1999	+977 92468123456	Dep3	Human Resource	Role3	Full Stack Developer
Edit	Delete	Emp4	John Mayer	3/15/2002	+977 90876543454	Dep4	Marketing	Role4	Credit Department
Edit	Delete	Emp5	Eddie Vedder	12/15/1998	+977 9632627380	Dep5	Services and Management	Role5	Cash Department
12									

Figure 47 Employee table before delete

ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM						Home	Department	Employee	Job	Role	Address
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	------	------------	----------	-----	------	---------

New

Action		EMPLOYEEID	EMPLOYEENAME	DOB	CONTACT	DEPARTMENTID	Department Name	ROLEID	Role
Edit	Delete	Emp1	Sayush Khadka	10/29/2001	+977 9876543210	Dep1	Finance	Role1	Backend Developer
Edit	Delete	Emp2	Jerry Cantrell	11/1/2000	+977 9123456789	Dep2	Administration	Role2	Frontend Developer
Edit	Delete	Emp3	Kurt Cobain	2/7/1999	+977 92468123456	Dep3	Human Resource	Role3	Full Stack Developer
Edit	Delete	Emp4	John Mayer	3/15/2002	+977 90876543454	Dep4	Marketing	Role4	Credit Department
Edit	Delete	Emp6	Stone Gossard	8/19/1996	+977 9768097654	Dep6	IT	Role6	UI Developer

1 2

Figure 48 Employee table after delete (Test successful)

### 13.3. Test Case: Update name of Services in Job table:

Test No 3	
Objective	To update name of Services in Job table.
Action	i) Click on edit button. ii) Change name of Services.
Expected Result	The name of Services will be changed.
Actual Result	The names of Services was changed.
Conclusion	Test successful.

Table 13 Update name of Services in Job table

ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM					
			Home	Department	Employee Job Role Address
New					
Action		Job Id	Job Title	Min Salary	Max Salary
Edit	Delete	Job1	UI and UX	25000	30000
Edit	Delete	Job2	Accounting	20000	25000
Edit	Delete	Job3	Web Developer	17000	20000
Edit	Delete	Job4	Android Developer	15000	20000
Edit	Delete	Job5	Services	15000	20000

Figure 49 Job table before update



ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM					Home	Department	Employee	Job	Role	Address
New										
Action		Job Id	Job Title	Min Salary	Max Salary					
Edit	Delete	Job1	UI and UX	25000	30000					
Edit	Delete	Job2	Accounting	20000	25000					
Edit	Delete	Job3	Web Developer	17000	20000					
Edit	Delete	Job4	Android Developer	15000	20000					
Update	Cancel	Job5	Services & Management	15000	20000					

Figure 50 Changing the name of Services to Services & Management

ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM					Home	Department	Employee	Job	Role	Address
New										
Action		Job Id	Job Title	Min Salary	Max Salary					
Edit	Delete	Job1	UI and UX	25000	30000					
Edit	Delete	Job2	Accounting	20000	25000					
Edit	Delete	Job3	Web Developer	17000	20000					
Edit	Delete	Job4	Android Developer	15000	20000					
Edit	Delete	Job5	Services & Management	15000	20000					

Figure 51 Job table updated (Test successful)

### 13.4. Test Case: To add address to Address table:

Test No	4
Objective	To add address to Address table.
Action	i) Click on new button. ii) Fill address information. iii) Click insert button.
Expected Result	New address will be added.
Actual Result	New address was added.
Conclusion	Test successful.

Table 14 To add address to Address table

ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM							Home	Department	Employee	Job	Role	Address
New												
Action		ADDRESSID	STREETNO	POSTALCODE	ADDRESSTYPE	CITY	COUNTRY					
Edit	Delete	Add1	Kadaghari 01	443-56	Permanent	Bhaktapur	Nepal					
Edit	Delete	Add2	Baluwatar 02	123-456	Permanent	Kathmandu	Nepal					
Edit	Delete	Add3	Manhattan 03	998-345	Temporary	NYC	USA					
Edit	Delete	Add4	Kusunti 04	432-112	Permanent	Lalitpur	Nepal					
Edit	Delete	Add5	Park Avenue 05	665-321	Temporary	Boston	USA					

Figure 52 Address table before

### Add Address

Address Id:

Street No:

Postal Code:

Address Type:

City:

Country:

Figure 53 Adding new address

ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM							Home	Department	Employee	Job	Role	Address

### 13.5. Test Case: To delete UI Developer from Role table

Test No 5	
Objective	To delete UI Developer from Role table.
Action	Click on delete button.
Expected Result	UI Developer from Role table will be deleted.
Actual Result	UI Developer from Role table was deleted.
Conclusion	Test successful.

Table 15 To delete UI Developer from Role table

ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM

HomeDepartmentEmployeeJobRoleAddress

New

Action		ROLEID	JOBID	Job	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Edit	Delete	Role6	Job1	UI and UX	UI Developer	Related with UI of the software
Edit	Delete	Role7	Job5	Services & Management	Services	Related with providing services
Edit	Delete	Role8	Job4	Android Developer	Frontend Developer	Related with backend of the software(Android)
Edit	Delete	Role9	Job4	Android Developer	Backend Developer	Related with frontend of the software(Android)
Edit	Delete	Role10	Job4	Android Developer	Software Engineer	Looks over the working of the developers
<div>12</div>						

Figure 55 Role table before deleting UI Developer



## **14. Further discussion:**

A web application using C# and the ASP.NET framework was developed a thorough review of the work was obtained. It is wonderful to know that the curriculum was challenging but worthwhile and that a lot of knowledge about IDEs, database management systems, and database design tools was achieved.

A major job of understanding the significance of normalization, which is a key idea in database architecture. Building effective, scalable, and maintained high-quality databases requires avoiding data duplication and guaranteeing data integrity. Using normalization techniques can help eliminate redundant data and guarantee that the data is consistent throughout the database, which can speed up queries, improve the quality of the data, and make maintenance simpler.

Tools and techniques learned during the coursework:

### **14.1. Oracle SQL Developer:**

Oracle SQL Developer increases productivity and makes database development work easier. You can view database objects, run pre-made or custom reports, update and debug PL/SQL code, and issue SQL commands using SQL Developer (Kumar, 2018).

### **14.2. Oracle Data Modeler:**

Oracle Data Modeler is a tool provided by the Oracle Corporation for creating, defining, and deploying database schemas. With a graphical user interface, database designers can create and modify data models, which are visual representations of a database's structure (GUI).

### **14.3. Visual Studio:**

Visual Studio, often known as Microsoft Visual Studio and VS, is an integrated development environment for Microsoft Windows. It is a tool for developing websites, web services, online apps, and computer programs. It has a code editor, debugger, GUI design tool, and database schema builder, and it supports the majority of the most widely

used revision control systems. There are two versions available: an expensive commercial version and a free "Community" edition (Hope, 2019).

## **15. Conclusion:**

A database management system (DBMS) is a piece of software used to manage, organize, and alter data in a database. A database, which is a collection of prepared data, is a useful tool for businesses and organizations to store and manage data.

A crucial strategy that may be used to ensure that the database is efficient and free of data abnormalities is normalization. By dividing a large database into smaller tables and building links between them, normalization can reduce data redundancy and improve data consistency.

The web-based database application for this project allows users to perform CRUD operations on data that is stored in databases. The database schema has been fully designed and optimized. Users of the application have access to a user-friendly interface that allows them to see data in various formats and add new entries to tables containing information about employees, departments, jobs, positions, and locations. Giving consumers a quick and simple way to save and analyse data is the project's main goal in order to improve productivity and decision-making.

Problems always occur when it comes to building a project. In similar terms, there were some difficulties while doing this project too. The notion and the concepts were new and were quite perplexing in some cases. But these difficulties were overcome by detailed research work and implementation of the research done. These difficulties were helped to be overcome by the teachers and their guidance.



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