

# Salary Manager - Project

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Java, MySQL, JDBC – A Console Driven Project

Complete Project Link: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FHao2i3R\\_CozuqmLbvb9Xs5sWoyDqYcE](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FHao2i3R_CozuqmLbvb9Xs5sWoyDqYcE)

Project Working Demo Video: <https://youtu.be/JTzFz7wpwvk>

## Things I did

- Designed everything from scratch. Starting from Modularizing the code blocks using OOPS concepts to designing the database (Please view my github repo)
- Github repo link: <https://github.com/vivekVells/Salary-Manager-Java-MySQL-Project/>
- Please refer the project sourcecode header below

## Objective

- To track and manage the income and expense transaction of a person

## Languages Used

- Java
- MySQL (via JAVA JDBC Connectivity)

## Features

- Create an User Account
- Enter Income or Expense Information
- View Income or Expense or Net Balance Summary Information

## Project SourceCode:

- GitHub link: <https://github.com/vivekVells/Salary-Manager-Java-MySQL-Project/>
- Complete Project Drive : [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FHao2i3R\\_CozuqmLbvb9Xs5sWoyDqYcE](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FHao2i3R_CozuqmLbvb9Xs5sWoyDqYcE)
- Front End: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1qHulfgTIDBBVd1oDGj2quJUzWANDDrtQ>
- Back End: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ehqKz-c4OUcgvEBmRTBchYIV-VQd4BYX>

## Concepts Learnt & Practiced

- Efficiency & Importance of DataBase Designing
  - DML, DDL, Triggers and Variables
  - Normalization & Bridge/Junction
  - How to avoid data redundancy and maintain data integrity
  - Entity Relationship Diagram
- OOPS concepts
  - Modularity of the code blocks which enabled to understand the value of code reusability
- JDBC stuffs
  - Connection Establishing, Statement Creation, ResultSet retrieval
- How to export and execute a runnable Jar file
- How to clear previous output in the windows console
- How to send email using javax.jar file

## Future Code

- Little tweaks
- Moving to better GUI

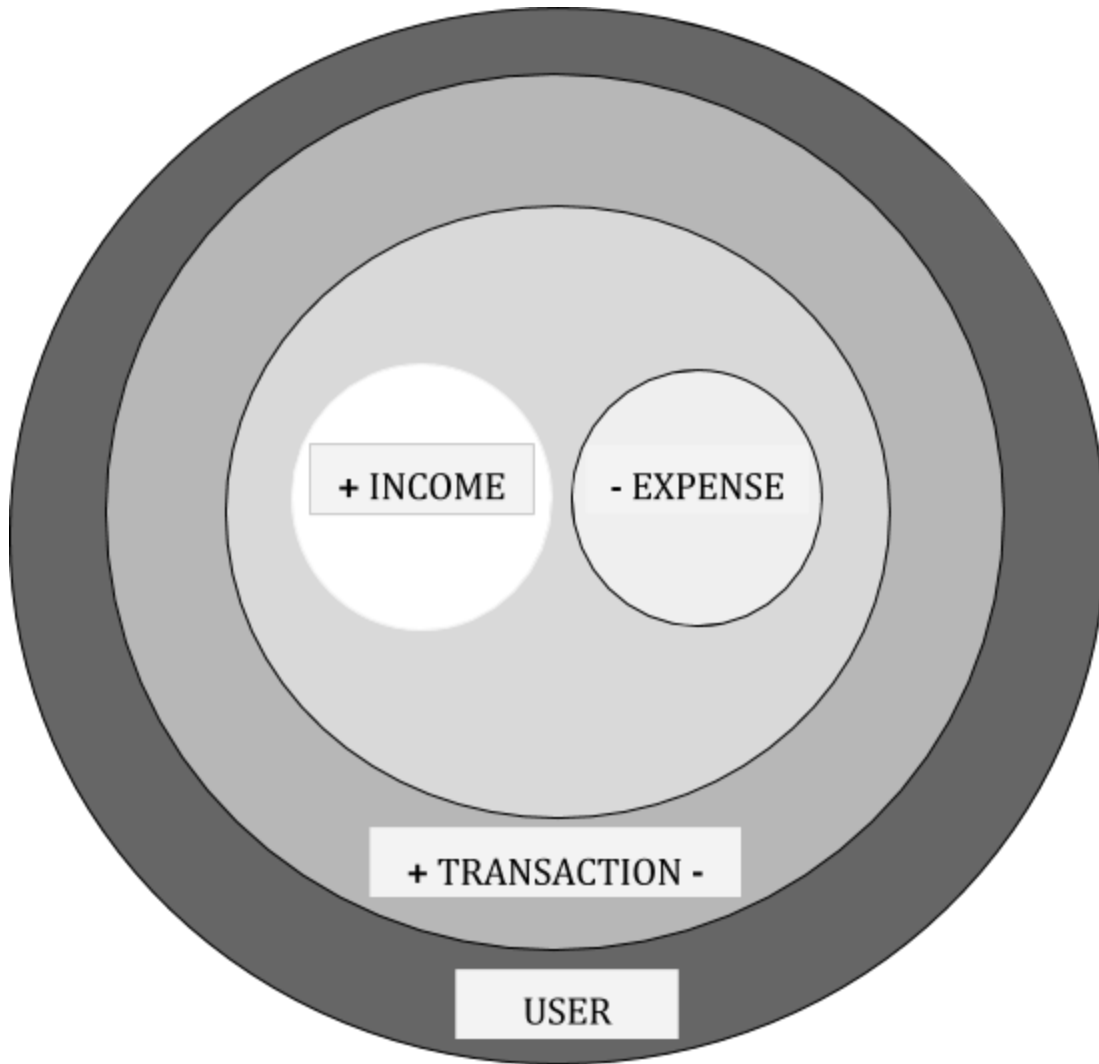
## Consider the followings

- Database Design
- ER Diagram
- Data Dictionary

# Salary Manager

To manage the transactions that involves in earning and spending the money. Kindly refer the diagram...

**From Outer to Inner View:**



## Notables: Gist

- All the tables are made independent on each other and made in such a way that it won't hold any redundant data. This is achieved by the use of the junction or bridge tables and normalization concepts.
- Triggers, key constraints, if conditions and variables are also used.
- Log maintenance is given importance. All the user login information is stored separately. Similarly, all the table creation, updation and deletion are maintained.
- Tables are separated into blocks so that the purpose can be well identified. The blocks are
  1. Independent Table Block
    - a. Address
  2. User Profile Table Block
    - a. User
    - b. User\_Info
    - c. User\_Address
    - d. User\_Log
  3. Transaction Table Block
    - a. Transaction
    - b. Income\_Transaction
    - c. Expense\_Transaction
  4. Earning Table Block
    - a. Job
    - b. Income
  5. Expense Table Block
    - a. Expense

## Scenario:

### 1) User Log In

#### a) Tables involved:

- i) User
  - (1) To maintain user account profiles
- ii) UserInfo
  - (1) To maintain additional user information
- iii) UserAddress
  - (1) To maintain different address used by user

### 2) Transaction Updation

#### a) Tables involved

- i) Transaction
  - (1) All transaction information will be available here
- ii) Income\_transaction
  - (1) All income transaction will be available here

- iii) Expense\_transaction
  - (1) All expense transaction will be available here
- b) Earning via jobs
  - i) E-g: Employee working as a 'Data Scientist' (Job type 1) and then working as part time driver in Uber (Job type 2) that sums up the income
  - ii) **Tables involved:**
    - (1) Income
      - (a) Salary earned by which job - such information avail here
    - (2) Job
      - (a) Job types
- c) Expense
  - i) **Table involved:**
    - (1) Expense
      - (a) Expense spent after earning info avail
- d) Independent Tables
  - i) **Tables involved:**
    - (1) Address
      - (a) This table will be the hub to store all address entries
      - (b) In future, job addresses will also be using this one.

## Concepts Review while designing the database:

**Income Table** (consider this for an example)

**Job table**

jobId	roleName	incomeAmount	earnedDate	note	userId
45	Desk Asst	3000.00	11/02/2017	Job @desk	3
46	Uber	2500.00	11/04/2017	job@ride	5
47	Web Design	1200.00	11/07/2017	job@design	3
48	Online Tutoring	1700.00	11/11/2017	lyft@ny	3
49	Desk Asst	1300.00	11/05/2017	dek@asst	5
50	Web Design	4100.00	11/21/2017	web@des	5

- **Observed**

- 1NF achieved since atomic values alone present (i.e) only one attrib values present aptly.
- 2NF achieved since all the entries available there depends upon the primary key jobId like jobRoleName, amount earned based on job, amount earned because of the job at a date, notes to note regarding job which depends upon job and finally, the userId who is mapped to jobId.
- 3NF not achieved since, all the non-prime members are dependent on each other and data redundancy available which is not a good design. So, we split the tables accordingly now.

### Income table

incomeld	incomeAmount	earnedDate	note	userId	jobId
63	3000.00	11/02/2017	Job @desk	3	45
64	2500.00	11/04/2017	job@ride	5	46
65	1200.00	11/07/2017	job@design	3	47
66	1700.00	11/11/2017	ont@ny	3	48
67	1300.00	11/05/2017	dek@asst	5	49
68	4100.00	11/21/2017	web@des	5	50

### Job table

jobId	roleName
45	Desk Asst
46	Uber
47	Web Design
48	Online Tutoring

- 3NF though achieved, 3.5NF or BCNF can be used to further decompose this table to access the entries we desire faster. 3.5NF deals with the multi valued dependncies of primary keyed values. Here, jobId, userId and incomeld are in a single table. That can further be reduced to different tables. We can use the junction table and move the userId to **Transaction Table** (this is done

because same scenario occurred for **Expense table** as only one **userId** column when added to transaction table avoided the chance of including it into **Income and Expense table**).

#### Income table

incomeId	incomeAmount	earnedDate	note	jobId	userId
63	3000.00	11/02/2017	Job @desk	45	3
64	2500.00	11/04/2017	job@ride	46	5
65	1200.00	11/07/2017	job@design	47	3
66	1700.00	11/11/2017	ont@ny	48	3
67	1300.00	11/05/2017	dek@asst	49	5
68	4100.00	11/21/2017	web@des	50	3

#### IncomeTransaction table (Junction or Bridge table)

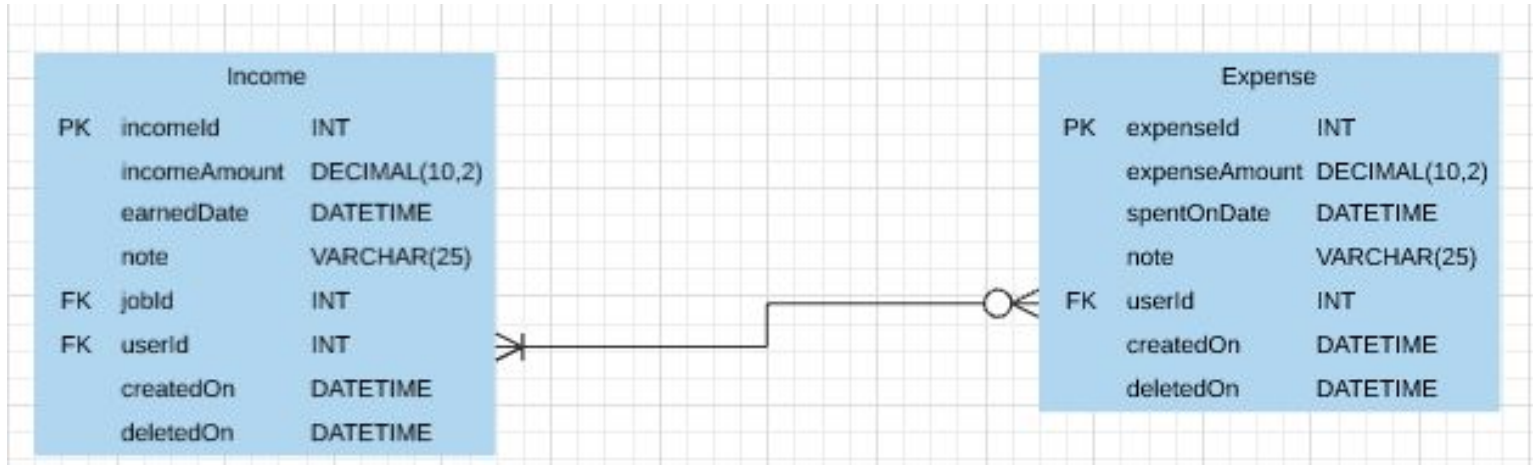
incomeTransactionId	transactionId	incomeId
52	84	63
53	85	64
54	86	65
55	87	66
56	88	67
57	89	68

#### Transaction table

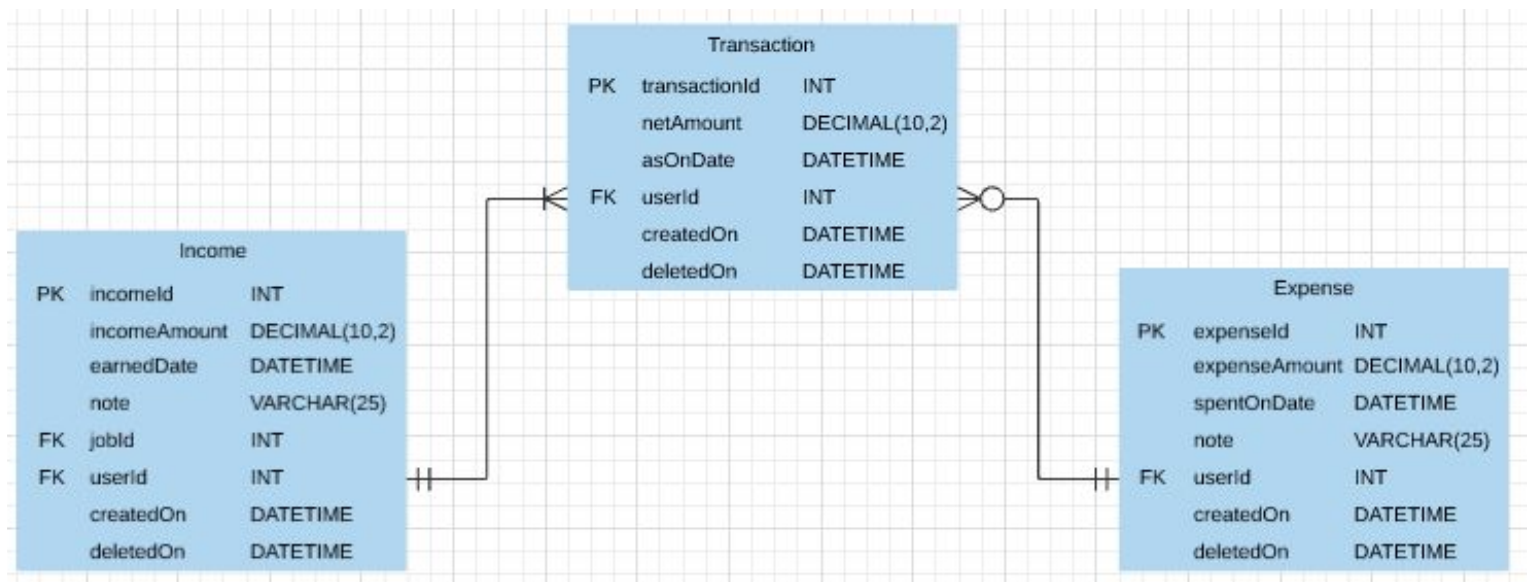
transactionId	userId	netAmount	asOnDate	isIncome
84	3	3000.00	11/02/2017	Y
85	5	2500.00	11/04/2017	Y
86	3	4200.00	11/07/2017	Y
87	3	5900.00	11/11/2017	Y

- Also, **Transaction table** behaves as **Bridge table** between **Job+Income** and **Expense table** since many to many relationship between job/income and expense table observed.

## Before Bridge Table



## After Bridge Table

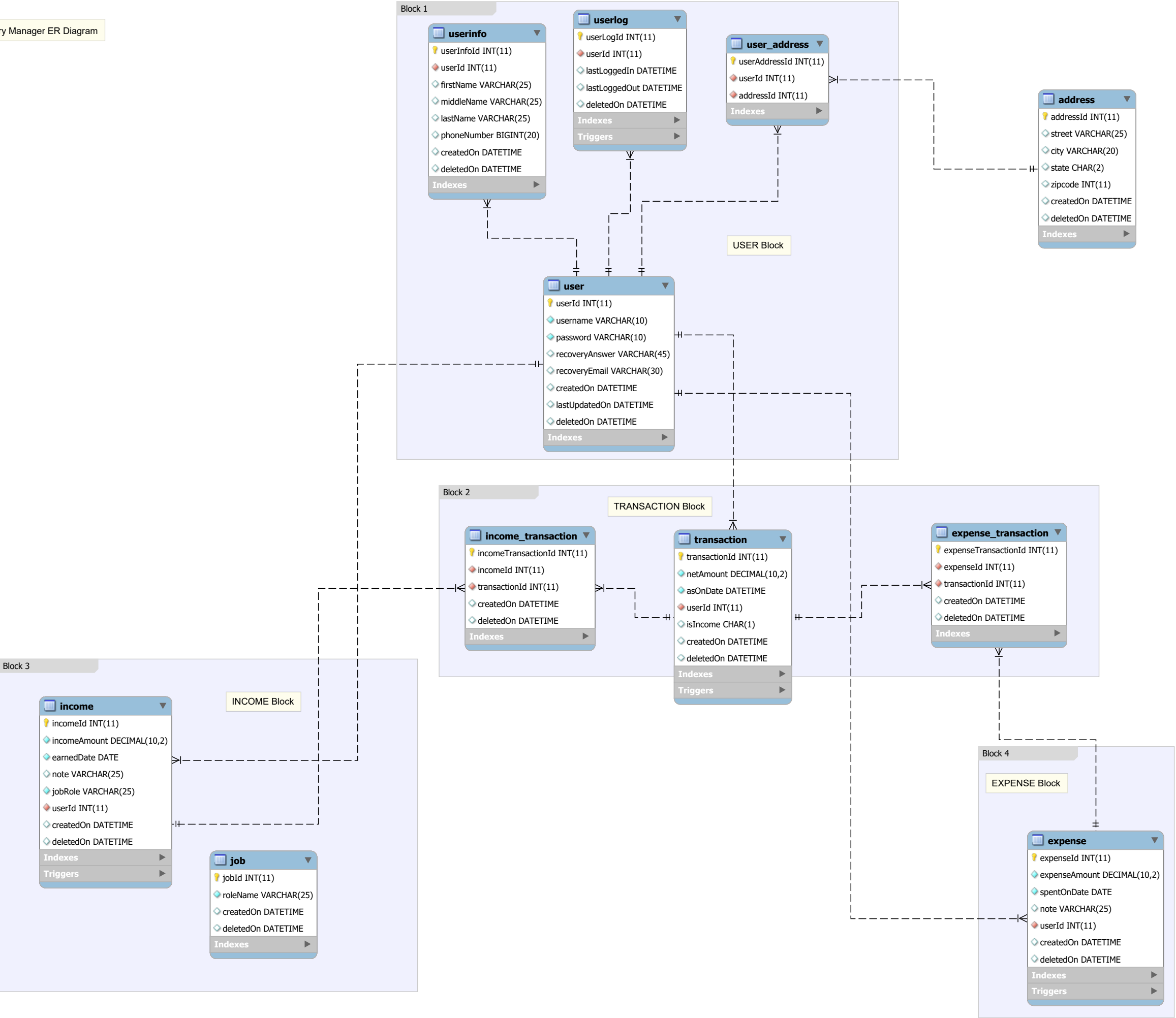




### **Future Improvements:**

- Job address addition along with location access (on click, will give from: current\_location to: job address)
- Loan from others and Loan to others feature to be added
- User profile image feature
- User email password recovery feature

Salary Manager ER Diagram



## Salary Manager - Data Dictionary

MySQL 5.7 Command Line Client

```
mysql> use salary_manager;
```

Database changed

```
mysql> desc address;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
addressId	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
street	varchar(25)	YES		NULL	
city	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
state	char(2)	YES		NULL	
zipcode	int(11)	YES		NULL	
createdOn	datetime	YES		CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	
deletedOn	datetime	YES		NULL	

7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> desc user;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
userId	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
username	varchar(10)	NO	UNI	NULL	
password	varchar(10)	NO		NULL	
recoveryAnswer	varchar(45)	YES		NULL	
recoveryEmail	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
createdOn	datetime	YES		NULL	
lastUpdatedOn	datetime	YES		CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	
deletedOn	datetime	YES		NULL	

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> desc userInfo;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
userInfoId	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
userId	int(11)	NO	UNI	NULL	
firstName	varchar(25)	YES		NULL	
middleName	varchar(25)	YES		NULL	
lastName	varchar(25)	YES		NULL	
phoneNumber	bigint(20)	YES		NULL	
createdOn	datetime	YES		CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	
deletedOn	datetime	YES		NULL	

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

## Salary Manager - Data Dictionary

MySQL 5.7 Command Line Client

mysql> desc user\_address;

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
userAddressId	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
userId	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
addressId	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> desc userLog;

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
userLogId	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
userId	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
lastLoggedIn	datetime	YES		CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	
lastLoggedOut	datetime	YES		NULL	
deletedOn	datetime	YES		NULL	

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> desc transaction;

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
transactionId	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
netAmount	decimal(10,2) unsigned	NO		0.00	
asOnDate	datetime	NO		CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	
userId	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
isIncome	char(1)	YES		NULL	
createdOn	datetime	YES		CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	
deletedOn	datetime	YES		NULL	

7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> desc income\_transaction;

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
incomeTransactionId	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
incomeId	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
transactionId	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
createdOn	datetime	YES		CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	
deletedOn	datetime	YES		NULL	

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)



## Salary Manager - Data Dictionary

MySQL 5.7 Command Line Client

mysql> desc expense\_transaction;

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
expenseTransactionId	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
expenseId	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
transactionId	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
createdOn	datetime	YES		CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	
deletedOn	datetime	YES		NULL	

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> desc job;

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
jobId	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
roleName	varchar(25)	NO		NULL	
createdOn	datetime	YES		CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	
deletedOn	datetime	YES		NULL	

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> desc income;

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
incomeId	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
incomeAmount	decimal(10,2)	NO		NULL	
earnedDate	datetime	NO		NULL	
note	varchar(25)	YES		NULL	
jobId	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
userId	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
createdOn	datetime	YES		CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	
deletedOn	datetime	YES		NULL	

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> desc expense;

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
expenseId	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
expenseAmount	decimal(10,2)	NO		NULL	
spentOnDate	datetime	NO		NULL	
note	varchar(25)	YES		NULL	
userId	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
createdOn	datetime	YES		CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	
deletedOn	datetime	YES		NULL	

7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

# DDL

## SCHEMA : salary\_manager

### TABLES

- User Block - User - UserInfo - UserAddress - UserLog	- Transaction block - Transaction - Income_Transaction - Expense_Transaction	- Earning block - Job - Income	- Expense block - Expense	- Independent - Address	
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### Queries

<pre>CREATE TABLE address (   addressId INT(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,   street VARCHAR(25) NULL DEFAULT NULL,   city VARCHAR(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,   state CHAR(2) NULL DEFAULT NULL,   zipcode INT(11) NULL DEFAULT NULL,   createdOn DATETIME NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,   deletedOn DATETIME NULL DEFAULT NULL,   PRIMARY KEY (addressId));  CREATE TABLE user (   userId INT(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,   username VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,   password VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,   recoveryAnswer VARCHAR(45) NULL DEFAULT NULL,   recoveryEmail VARCHAR(30) NULL DEFAULT NULL,   createdOn DATETIME NULL DEFAULT NULL,   lastUpdatedOn DATETIME NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,   deletedOn DATETIME NULL DEFAULT NULL,   PRIMARY KEY (userId));  CREATE TABLE expense (   expenseld INT(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,   expenseAmount DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL,   spentOnDate DATETIME NOT NULL,   note VARCHAR(25) NULL DEFAULT NULL,   userId INT(11) NOT NULL,   createdOn DATETIME NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,   deletedOn DATETIME NULL DEFAULT NULL,   PRIMARY KEY (expenseld),   CONSTRAINT expenseUserFore     FOREIGN KEY (userId)     REFERENCES user (userId));  CREATE TABLE transaction (   transactionId INT(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,   netAmount DECIMAL(10,2) UNSIGNED NOT NULL DEFAULT '0.00',   asOnDate DATETIME NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,   userId INT(11) NOT NULL,   isIncome CHAR(1) NULL DEFAULT NULL,   createdOn DATETIME NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,   deletedOn DATETIME NULL DEFAULT NULL,   PRIMARY KEY (transactionId),   CONSTRAINT userTransaction</pre>	<pre>CREATE TABLE income (   incomeId INT(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,   incomeAmount DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL,   earnedDate DATETIME NOT NULL,   note VARCHAR(25) NULL DEFAULT NULL,   jobId INT(11) NOT NULL,   userId INT(11) NOT NULL,   createdOn DATETIME NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,   deletedOn DATETIME NULL DEFAULT NULL,   PRIMARY KEY (incomeId),   CONSTRAINT jobIncomeForeg     FOREIGN KEY (jobId)     REFERENCES job (jobId));  CREATE TABLE income_transaction (   incomeTransactionId INT(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,   incomeId INT(11) NOT NULL,   transactionId INT(11) NOT NULL,   createdOn DATETIME NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,   deletedOn DATETIME NULL DEFAULT NULL,   PRIMARY KEY (incomeTransactionId),   CONSTRAINT incomeIncomeTxnF     FOREIGN KEY (incomeId)     REFERENCES income (incomeId)     ON DELETE NO ACTION     ON UPDATE NO ACTION,   CONSTRAINT transactionIncomeTxnF     FOREIGN KEY (transactionId)     REFERENCES transaction (transactionId));  CREATE TABLE user_address (   userAddressId INT(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,   userId INT(11) NOT NULL,   addressId INT(11) NOT NULL,   PRIMARY KEY (userAddressId),   CONSTRAINT addressUserFore     FOREIGN KEY (addressId)     REFERENCES address (addressId)     ON DELETE NO ACTION     ON UPDATE NO ACTION,   CONSTRAINT userIdAddFore     FOREIGN KEY (userId)     REFERENCES user (userId));</pre>
--	--

FOREIGN KEY (userId)

REFERENCES user (userId));

```
CREATE TABLE expense_transaction (
  expenseTransactionId INT(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  expenseld INT(11) NOT NULL,
  transactionId INT(11) NOT NULL,
  createdOn DATETIME NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
  deletedOn DATETIME NULL DEFAULT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (expenseTransactionId),
  CONSTRAINT expenseForeign
  FOREIGN KEY (expenseld)
  REFERENCES expense (expenseld)
  ON DELETE NO ACTION
  ON UPDATE NO ACTION,
  CONSTRAINT transactionForeign
  FOREIGN KEY (transactionId)
  REFERENCES transaction (transactionId));
```

```
CREATE TABLE job (
  jobId INT(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  roleName VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,
  createdOn DATETIME NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
  deletedOn DATETIME NULL DEFAULT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (jobId));
```

CREATE TABLE userinfo (

userInfoId INT(11) NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,

userId INT(11) NOT NULL,

firstName VARCHAR(25) NULL DEFAULT NULL,

middleName VARCHAR(25) NULL DEFAULT NULL,

lastName VARCHAR(25) NULL DEFAULT NULL,

phoneNumber BIGINT(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,

createdOn DATETIME NULL DEFAULT CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP,

deletedOn DATETIME NULL DEFAULT NULL,

PRIMARY KEY (userInfoId),

CONSTRAINT userInfoForeign

FOREIGN KEY (userId)

REFERENCES user (userId));

CREATE TABLE userlog (

userLogId INT(11) NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,

userId INT(11) NOT NULL,

lastLoggedIn DATETIME NULL DEFAULT CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP,

lastLoggedOut DATETIME NULL DEFAULT NULL,

deletedOn DATETIME NULL DEFAULT NULL,

PRIMARY KEY (userLogId),

CONSTRAINT userLogIdForeign

FOREIGN KEY (userId)

REFERENCES user (userId));

# DML

## Expense Transaction

+++++++ EXPENSE + TRANSACTION +++++++

tables:

- income
- income\_transaction
- transaction

# <!-- START initial set up ---!>

# step 1: ran initially only once

# trigger setup to catch recently inserted expense amount

set @recent\_expense\_amount=0.0;

create trigger get\_recent\_expense\_amount AFTER INSERT ON expense for each row set @recent\_expense\_amount = NEW.expenseAmount;

# trigger to capture current userId who inserted the expense

set @current\_expense\_userid=0;

create trigger get\_current\_expense\_userid AFTER INSERT ON expense for each row set @current\_expense\_userid = NEW.userId;

# trigger to store the recently created expenseld

set @recent\_expenseld=0;

create trigger get\_recent\_expenseld AFTER INSERT ON expense for each row set @recent\_expenseld = NEW.expenseld;

# this trigger is commonly used by income and expense entities

# trigger to capture recently created transaction id

set @recent\_transactionId=0;

create trigger get\_recent\_transactionId AFTER INSERT ON transaction for each row set @recent\_transactionId = NEW.transactionId;

# <!-- END initial set up ---!>

# steps 2,3,4 and 5 will definitely executes for all income transactions

# step 2: EXPENSE table insertion

# Note: if expense amount is greater than the net income of the user, the followings will not be executed. even if the followings executes some how by mistake, the transaction.netAmount will not accept negative entries thus erroring out (ERROR 1264 (22003): Out of range value for column 'netAmount' at row 1).

```
insert into expense(expenseAmount, spentOnDate, note, userId) values(680, NOW(), 'Nutella and bread', 7);
```

# step 3: to retrieve recent netAmount available at TRANSACTION.netAmount of logged in user.

```
set @recent_net_amount_by_userId = if((select exists(select 1 from transaction where userId = @current_expense_userId limit 1)) !=1,0.0,(select netAmount from transaction where userId = @current_expense_userId order by transactionId DESC limit 1));
```

# step 4: TRANSACTION table insertion

```
insert into transaction(netAmount, userId, isIncome) values((@recent_net_amount_by_userId - @recent_expense_amount), @current_expense_userId, 'N');
```

# step 5: INCOME\_TRANSACTION table insertion

```
insert into expense_transaction(expenseId, transactionId) values(@recent_expenseId, @recent_transactionId);
```

# step 6: check the table values queries (to verify data integrity)

```
select * from expense;
select * from transaction;
select * from expense_transaction;
select @recent_expense_amount, @recent_expenseId, @current_expense_userId, @recent_net_amount_by_userId;
```

# sample data to test - whenever this done, steps: 3, 4 & 5 definitely to be run after this income data insertion;

```
insert into expense(expenseAmount, spentOnDate, note, userId) values(680, '2017-11-20', 'Nutella and bread', 7);
```

```
insert into expense(expenseAmount, spentOnDate, note, userId) values(300, '2017-11-21', 'gas', 8);
```

```
insert into expense(expenseAmount, spentOnDate, note, userId) values(1340, '2017-11-22', 'charity', 7);
```

```
insert into expense(expenseAmount, spentOnDate, note, userId) values(68.34, '2017-11-22', 'tshirts', 7);
```

```
insert into expense(expenseAmount, spentOnDate, note, userId) values(12.56, '2017-11-24', 'eggs', 8);
```

# Income Transaction

+++++++ INCOME + TRANSACTION ++++++

tables:

- income

- income\_transaction

- transaction

# <!-- START initial set up ---!>

# step 1: ran initially only once

# trigger setup to catch recently inserted income amount

```
set @recent_income_amount=0.0;
```

```
create trigger get_recent_income_amount AFTER INSERT ON income for each row set @recent_income_amount = NEW.incomeAmount;
```

# trigger to capture current userId who inserted the income

```
set @current_income_userId=0;
```

```
create trigger get_current_income_userId AFTER INSERT ON income for each row set @current_income_userId = NEW.userId;
```

# trigger to store the recently created incomeId

```
set @recent_incomeId=0;
```

```
create trigger get_recent_incomeId AFTER INSERT ON INCOME for each row set @recent_incomeId = NEW.incomeId;
```

# <!-- END initial set up ---!>

# steps 2,3,4 and 5 will definitely executes for all income transactions

# step 2: INCOME table insertion

```
insert into income(incomeAmount, earnedDate, note, jobRole, userId) values(3500, '2017-11-2', 'job at intern soft', 'Software Engineer Intern', 7);
```

# step 3: to retrieve recent netAmount available at TRANSACTION.netAmount of logged in user.

```
set @recent_net_amount_by_userId = if( (select exists(select 1 from transaction where userId = @current_income_userId limit 1)) !=1,0.0,(select netAmount from transaction where userId = @current_income_userId order by transactionId DESC limit 1) );
```

# step 4: TRANSACTION table insertion

```
insert into transaction(netAmount, userId, isIncome) values((@recent_income_amount + @recent_net_amount_by_userId), @current_income_userId, 'Y');
```

# step 5: INCOME\_TRANSACTION table insertion

```
insert into income_transaction(incomeId, transactionId) values(@recent_incomeId, @recent_transactionId);
```

# step 6: check the table values queries (to verify data integrity)

```
select * from income;
```



```
select * from expense;
select * from transaction;
select * from income_transaction;
select * from expense_transaction;
select @recent_income_amount, @recent_incomeld, @current_income_userId, @recent_net_amount_by_userId;
```

# Transaction SQL

```
#####
Retrieving income and expense from transaction table
>>>FOR INCOME<<<
mysql> select * from income limit 1;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| incomeld | incomeAmount | earnedDate | note | jobRole | userId | createdOn | deletedOn |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 12 | 3500.78 | 2017-11-03 | Intern | Software Engineer Intern | 4 | 2017-12-06 15:29:39 | NULL |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from income_transaction limit 1;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| incomeTransactionId | incomeld | transactionId | createdOn | deletedOn |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 6 | 12 | 11 | 2017-12-06 15:29:39 | NULL |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from transaction limit 1;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| transactionId | netAmount | asOnDate | userId | isIncome | createdOn | deletedOn |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 11 | 3500.78 | 2017-12-06 15:29:39 | 4 | Y | 2017-12-06 15:29:39 | NULL |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select income.incomeAmount, income.earnedDate, income.note, income.jobRole from income where incomeld = (select
income_transaction.incomeld from income_transaction where transactionId = 11) and income.deletedOn is null;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| incomeAmount | earnedDate | note | jobRole |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 3500.78 | 2017-11-03 | Intern | Software Engineer Intern |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.02 sec)

>>> FOR EXPENSE <<<
mysql> select * from expense limit 1;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| expenseld | expenseAmount | spentOnDate | note | userId | createdOn | deletedOn |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 5 | 300.00 | 2017-11-05 | Rent | 4 | 2017-12-06 15:30:43 | NULL |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from expense_transaction limit 1;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| expenseTransactionId | expenseld | transactionId | createdOn | deletedOn |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 4 | 5 | 12 | 2017-12-06 15:30:44 | NULL |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from transaction where transactionId=12;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| transactionId | netAmount | asOnDate | userId | isIncome | createdOn | deletedOn |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 12 | 3200.78 | 2017-12-06 15:30:44 | 4 | N | 2017-12-06 15:30:44 | NULL |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select expense.expenseAmount, expense.note, expense.spentOnDate from expense where expense.expenseld = (select expense_transaction.expenseld from expense_transaction where transactionId = 12) and expense.deletedOn is null;
+-----+-----+-----+
| expenseAmount | note | spentOnDate |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 300.00 | Rent | 2017-11-05 |
+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

Net Amount Calculation:

```
mysql> select sum(incomeAmount) from income where userId=4;
+-----+
| sum(incomeAmount) |
+-----+
| 10952.28 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select sum(expenseAmount) from expense where userId=4;
+-----+
| sum(expenseAmount) |
+-----+
| 370.22 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select sum(incomeAmount) - (select sum(expenseAmount) from expense where userId=4) from income where userId=4;
+-----+
| sum(incomeAmount) - (select sum(expenseAmount) from expense where userId=4) |
+-----+
| 10582.06 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql>
```

ALSo, the last row of the transaction table of appropriate userId will hold net amount value;

```
mysql> select netAmount from transaction where userId = 4 order by createdOn desc limit 1;
+-----+
| netAmount |
+-----+
| 10582.06 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

# User table related queries

+++++++ INDEPENDENT ++++++

tables:  
- address

Action:  
mysql> insert into address(street, city, state, zipcode) values('45, Vern Terr', 'Poughkeepsie', 'NY', 12601), ('23, Gifford Ave', 'Sansy', 'CA', 929203), ('Main Street', 'Albany', 'NY', 12601), ('George Wash Street', 'BridgePort', 'NY', 12601);

+++++++ USER ++++++

tables:  
- user  
- userInfo  
- userAddress

Actions:  
- USER TABLE  
mysql> insert into user(username, password, recoveryAnswer, recoveryEmail) value ('kev22', 'keviv', 'iavsh', 'techengineervivek@gmail.com'), ('shar37', 'sharan', 'forgot my password', 'shar@yahoo.com'), ('vaish47', 'haiav', 'i never forget anything', 'vaish@gmail.com');

- USERINFO TABLE

```
mysql> insert into userInfo(userId, firstName, middleName, lastName, phoneNumber) values(6, 'Vivek', 'V', 'Surulimuthu', 9292946551), (7, 'Sharan', 'Junior', 'Keviv', 9994451794), (8, 'Vaish', '', 'Leela', 9566133013);
```

- USERADDRESS TABLE

```
mysql> insert into user_address(userId, addressId) values(6,5), (7,7), (8,6);
```

- USERLOG TABLE

for login:

#setup of trigger done to catch Current UserLoggedIn in!

# trigger to store recently created userlogId

```
set @recent_userLogId=0;
```

```
set @recent_loggedIn_userId=0;
```

```
create trigger get_recent_userLogId AFTER INSERT ON UserLog for each row set @recent_userLogId = NEW.userLogId;
```

```
create trigger get_recent_loggedUserId AFTER INSERT ON UserLog for each row set @recent_loggedIn_userId = NEW.userId;
```

```
@recent_userLogId = (select userLogId from userlog order by userLogId desc limit 1);
```

```
insert into userlog(userId, lastLoggedIn) values(4, NOW());
```

for logout:

@recent\_userLogId can be obtained from trigger or by the following query too. (have to check the efficiecn)

```
set @recent_userLogId = (select userLogId from userlog order by userLogId desc limit 1)
```

```
update userLog set lastLoggedOut= NOW() where userLogId=@recent_userLogId
```

Reason:

- to map the difference between user log in and log out status so that we can analyze the active usage time spent by a user.

- USERADDRESS TABLE

```
mysql> select * from user;
```

userId	username	password	recoveryAnswer	recoveryEmail	createdOn	lastUpdatedOn	deletedOn
4	kev22	keviv	iavsh	techengineervivek@gmail.com	2017-12-05 23:00:13	2017-12-05 23:00:13	NULL
5	shar37	sharan	forgot my password	shar@yahoo.com	2017-12-05 23:00:13	2017-12-05 23:00:13	NULL
6	vaish47	haiav	i never forget anything	vaish@gmail.com	2017-12-05 23:00:13	2017-12-05 23:00:13	NULL

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> select * from address;
```

addressId	street	city	state	zipcode	createdOn	deletedOn
1	45, Vern Terr	Poughkeepsie	NY	12601	2017-12-05 22:57:23	NULL
2	23, Gifford Ave	Sansy	CA	929203	2017-12-05 22:57:23	NULL
3	Main Street	Albany	NY	12601	2017-12-05 22:57:23	NULL
4	George Wash Street	BridgePort	NY	12601	2017-12-05 22:57:23	NULL

4 rows in set (0.06 sec)

```
mysql> select street, city, state, zipcode from address where addressId = (select addressId from user_address where userId = 4);
```

street	city	state	zipcode
45, Vern Terr	Poughkeepsie	NY	12601

1 row in set (0.02 sec)

```
mysql> select concat(street, ', ', state, ', ', zipcode) as addressUser from address where addressId = (select addressId from user_address where userId=4);
```

addressUser
45, Vern Terr, NY, 12601

1 row in set (0.00 sec)