DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

PROJECT REPORT

HOSTEL MANAGEMENT

Contributors: Vedasamhitha Challapalli (B20CS078)

R.Amshu Naik (B20CS046)

Khobragade Atul Yashwant (B20CS027)

Abstract

Following is a detailed report of the database management system course project titled Hostel Management. The project is about understanding the various data that can come under a hostel database and applying the concepts learnt in the course to represent and access this data better. As the database management course is all about storing and accessing data efficiently, our attempt was to show the same.

Problem Statement

Hostel Management Project ultimately aims to collect, distribute, store, access and manage the hostel data efficiently and effectively.

The main goal of this project is to show the following outcomes:

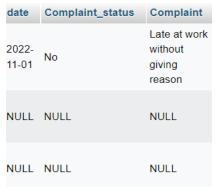
- Store as much data as possible under the hostel global data which basically contains every single information possible under hostel management.
- Normalize this global data and divide it into sub tables.
- Represent the ER diagram for these tables.
- Help access the hidden data within the given information using basic SQL queries.
- Access data faster using Hashing technique.
- Show various possible use cases and the problems that can be generated in the system and give solutions to them. (using of triggers)

• To show the basic blueprint of the architectural design.

Hostel Global Data

(Only few rows have been inserted, the purpose of this is to just show the columns of the global data, more tuples will be inserted in further sections)





Normalization

Functional dependencies In the Hostel global data found between different attributes are as follows:

- Roll_No->S_contact,
- Roll_No->S_Rno,

- Student_name->S_Rno,
- Wid->W_contact_no
- Wid->Warden_name
- W_salary->W->designation
- => Normalization of data on the basis of Functional dependancies;

As here if we compare the first 3 functional dependencies then we get to know that S_contact,S_Rno will be the non candidate attributes and Roll_no, student_name are candidate keys and we can take roll_no as primary key. So Based on the property of functional dependencies.

```
Roll_no, Student_name, —---> S_contact,S_Rno
```

As S_Hno not in any of the side so it will come on both sides and so,

```
Roll_no, Student_name, S_Hno —---> S_contact, S_Rno, S_hno
```

So here comes one normalized form.

- => Now coming to 2nd set of functional dependencies
 - Wid->W_contact_no
 - Wid->Warden_name
 - W_salary->W_designation

We can assume that Wid,W_salary—>W_contact_no,warden_name,w_designation.Here these set of 5 attributes closely linked and no functional dependency so we can split these closely related attributes into another table of the following attributes

```
{ Wid, W_salary, W_contact_no, warden_name, w_designation}
```

=> Now the left attributes their is neither partial dependency nor functional dependency, so clubbed together as no one dependent on other so a 3rd split done and the table form is

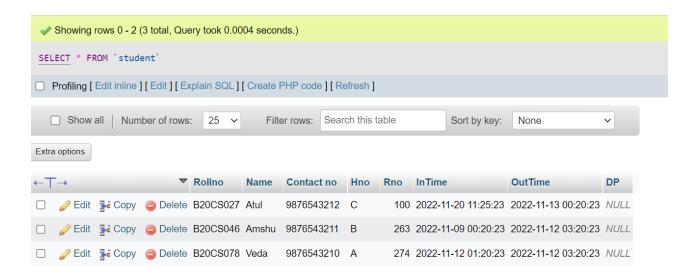
{C_id,id,date,Complaint_status,Complaint}

Hence the table gets normalized after splitting the Global data into 3 lists. As mentioned below.

Normalized tables

After Normalization, the 3 tables that we got are:

STUDENT



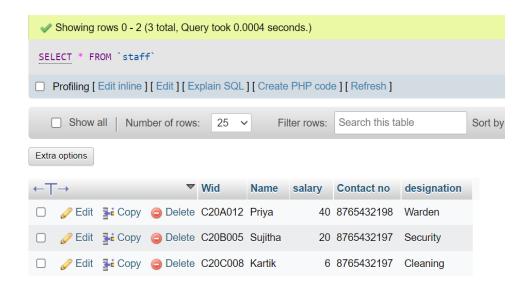
(sample values inserted)

INFORMATION ABOUT ATTRIBUTES:

- Rollno is the roll number of the student which is generally represented as B20CS001 where students' roll numbers start from B, the <u>year of joining</u> is the next 2 digits (2020 in this case), <u>department</u> is the next 2 characters (CSE in this case) and the <u>3</u> digit roll number. It is represented as a string on the whole,
- **Name** is the name of the students which is obviously a string.
- Contact no is the contact number of the student, initially it was a multivariable attribute but one phone number has been removed to bring them to 1NF. It is represented as a string.
- **Hno** is the hostel number. It is a string, there are 2 hostels for girls A and B and 2 hostels for boys C and D.

- **Rno** is the room number of the person. It is a string.
- **InTime** and **OutTime** are the in time and out times of the student respectively. They are in datetime format {YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss}
- The **DP column** has 2 possible values, <u>YES and NULL.</u> It basically is a non null value if there is any interdisciplinary action that the student has done. He would be given a warning

STAFF



INFORMATION ABOUT ATTRIBUTES

- **Name** is the name of the staff member.
- Wid is the id of the staff member
- salary is the salary of the staff member in thousands (the number in the column *
 1000 is the actual salary)
- **Contact no** is the contact number of the staff member.
- **designation** is the designation of the staff member

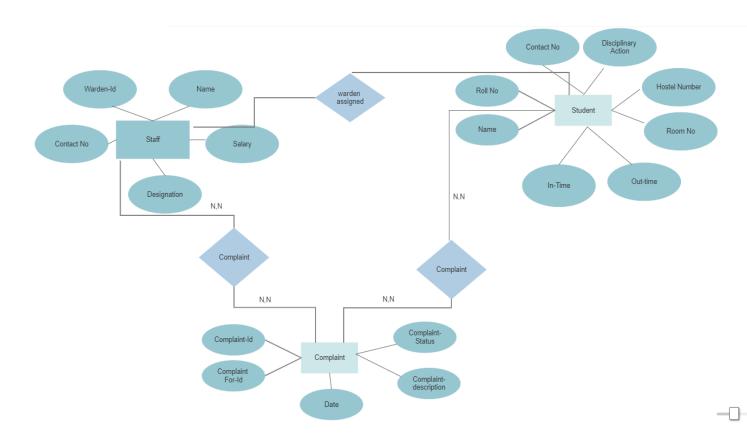
COMPLAINT



INFORMATION ABOUT THE ATTRIBUTES

- **C.id** is the complaint id of the complaint.
- **Id** is the id of the complaint holder (the person on whom the complaint was lodged) who can be a student or a staff member. If this column is null in any particular row, it means that the complaint lodged is a general complaint regarding the hostel.
- The person who has complained will remain anonymous to avoid trouble, so the person who has complained will not give his/her details.
- **complaint_status** is the complaint status, it basically has 3 possibilities, YES which means that the complaint is still not resolved, NO, which means that there was a complaint in the past and it was closed, YES* means that the complaint is still ongoing but is a very serious issue.
- If a student gets a complaint under YES, he will be given a warning.
- If any student gets a complaint under YES*, he/she will be given DP.
- If a staff member gets a complaint under YES, his/her salary will be reduced by 8 thousand for a month.
- If a staff member gets a complaint under YES*, he/she will be removed from the campus, and the data will be deleted from the database.

ER diagram



Above attached is the Entity Relationship diagram between Student, Complaint and Staff schema. The schema are interrelated to each other using relation, which exist between them. Here in the diagram schema are mentioned in Rectangular block and the attributes are represented by Oval. The relationships are represented using diamond shapes. Connecting lines are used to represent the relationship between different entities using a relationship between them.

The relationships we used are:

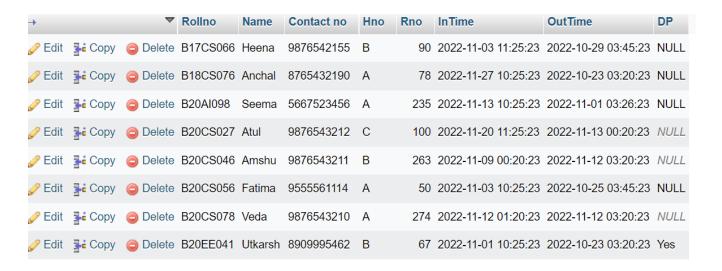
1. Complained relationship: This relationship states that the student can file a complaint or against him/her complaint can be done. Similarly a staff complaint can be done or else he/she can file a complaint.

2. Warden Assigned: This relationship is between student and staff. Every hostel which is assigned to students, they have their respective staff members which include security, cleanliness staff and warden.

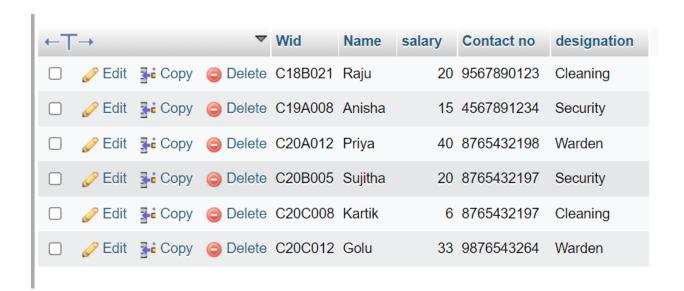
More values inserted into the tables

Final tables are:

Student Table



Staff Table



Complaint Table



Retrieval of data (SQL Queries)

 To get department from a student ID since there is no separate column as department and it is covered in the ID itself (the 4th and the 5th elements of the string are the department)



So, the student belongs to CSE department

 To get joining year from a student ID since there is no separate column as joining year and it is covered in the ID itself (the 2nd and the 3rd elements of the string are the joining year)



So the student joined in the year 2020.

- Similar approach can be used to get the joining year for the staff also using the staff
 id.
- To get the hostel number (A OR B OR C OR D) from the staff id since there is no separate column as hostel number for a particular staff and it is covered in the ID itself (4th element in the string is the hostel number)



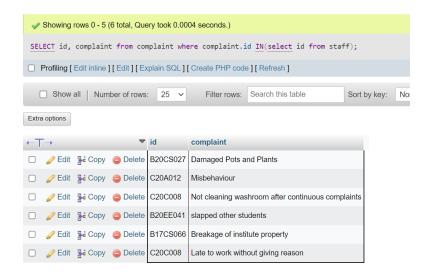
So the staff member is allotted to the girls hostel A.

Sql query to find if any complaint lodged against any student



So these students have complaints lodged against them

Sql query to find if any complaint filed against any staff member



Hashing

APPROACH:

Bucket is a class which depicts the individual bucket of each global

bucket.

All these individual buckets go into class Directory. Insert function inserts values into the bucket. Delete deletes values. Update updates the values. Search is used to retrieve values. Display is used to display the buckets. And the functions used in Directory class are used to change the global bucket. The functions used in Bucket class are used to change the local bucket. In extendible hashing, initially we start with the global bucket size of 2 and local bucket size is fixed to 4. After there is an overflow, the bucket size increases to 2n which is 4,8,16...and so on. And the values rearrange according to the newly formed buckets. The same process repeats again when there is an overflow.

HASHING:

FOR STUDENT TABLE

```
PS C:\vscode\dbms> cd "c:\vscode\dbms\lab4\" ; if (\$?) { g++ qs2.cpp -0 qs2 } ; if (\$?) { .\qs2 }
Bucket size : 3
Initial global depth : 2
Initialized directory structure
Enter queries in the following format:
insert '<key> <value>
                         (key: integer, value: string)
delete <key> <mode>
                         (mode: 0-Lazy / 1-Merge empty buckets / 2-Merge buckets and shrink )
update <key> <new value>
search <key>
display
exit
>>> insert
B17CS066
Inserted key 9 in bucket 01
1.999 ms
>>> insert
B18CS076
Inserted key 11 in bucket 11
1.001 ms
>>> insert
B20AI098
Inserted key 21 in bucket 01
0.999 ms
>>> insert
B20CS027
Inserted key 0 in bucket 00
1.99 ms
>>> insert
B20CS046
```

```
Inserted key 1 in bucket 01
2.016 ms

>>> insert
B20CS056

Inserted key 2 in bucket 10
1.995 ms

>>> insert
B20CS078

Inserted key 6 in bucket 10
0.998 ms

>>> BcoEE041
>>> display
```

Final output:

```
Global depth : 2

00 => 0

01 => 1 9 21

10 => 2 6

11 => 11
```

FOR STAFF TABLE

```
>>> insert
C18B021
Moved key 1 to bucket 001
Moved key 9 to bucket 001
Moved key 21 to bucket 101
Inserted key 17 in bucket 001
2.993 ms
>>> INSERT
>>> insert
C19A008
Inserted key 22 in bucket 10
1.994 ms
>>> insert
C20A012
Key 9 already exists in bucket 001
0.999 ms
>>> insert
C20B005
Inserted key 12 in bucket 00
0.999 ms
>>> insert
```

```
>>> insert
C20C008

Inserted key 16 in bucket 00
1.001 ms

>>> insert
C20C012

Key 11 already exists in bucket 11
0.997 ms
>>> display
```

Final Output:

```
>>> display

Global depth: 3
00 => 0 12 16
001 => 1 9 17
10 => 2 6 22
11 => 11
00 => 0 12 16
101 => 21
10 => 2 6 22
11 => 11
```

FOR COMPLAINT TABLE

```
>>> insert
D20C0003
Key 17 already exists in bucket 001 2.007 ms
>>> insert
D20C0004
Moved key 2 to bucket 010
Moved key 6 to bucket 110
Moved key 22 to bucket 110
Inserted key 18 in bucket 010
5.004 ms
>>> insert
D20C0005
Inserted key 19 in bucket 11
0.999 ms
>>> insert
D20C0006
Moved key 0 to bucket 000
Moved key 12 to bucket 100
Moved key 16 to bucket 000
Inserted key 20 in bucket 100
4.984 ms
>>> insert
D20C0007
Key 21 already exists in bucket 101
1.994 ms
>>> insert
D20C0001
Inserted key 15 in bucket 11
1.994 ms
>>> insert
```

Final Output:

```
>>> insert
D20C0002

Key 16 already exists in bucket 000
1.993 ms

>>> display

Global depth : 3
000 => 0 16
001 => 1 9 17
010 => 2 18
11 => 11 15 19
100 => 12 20
101 => 21
110 => 6 22
11 => 11 15 19
```

Use Cases

1. Automatic recording of datetime while lodging a complaint

Before lodging a new complaint, when we initiate a trigger such that it will set the date attribute using the current date from the pc local host, then it will be able to set the date before insert itself. Thus, before inserting every complaint, we don't have to separately insert the date of the complaint, it will automatically be detected and saved in the complaint table.

```
DELIMITER;;
CREATE DEFINER = `root`@`localhost` trigger new_comp
before insert on complaint
for each ROW
BEGIN

   DECLARE a int;
   DECLARE b int;
   set new.date = curdate();
   set a = new.id;
   set b = (select C.id form complaint where id = a order by c.id desc limit 1);
   if (isnull(b)) then set b = 0;
   end if;
   set new.C.id = b+1
END
```

2. If there is a new registered complaint of a student, give him warning

If there is a new complaint for a student, that is for a particular student id; give him/her a warning, this must be implemented after insert because we need to at first record the complaint and then based on the "id" recorded, the student will be given the warning.

```
DELIMITER#

CREATE TRIGGER dp_status

AFTER INSERT ON complaint

for each ROW

BEGIN

update student

for new.id = student.Rollno

set student.DP = 'WARNING';

where student.Rollno = new.id

END#
```

3. If the new registered complaint of a student is very severe, give him/her a DP (update in the table under DP)

If there is a new complaint for a student, that is for a particular student id; give him/her a warning, this must be implemented after insert because we need to at first record the complaint and then based on the "id" recorded, the student will be given the warning.

```
DELIMITER#

CREATE TRIGGER dp_status

AFTER INSERT ON complaint

for each ROW

BEGIN

if complaint.complaint_status = "YES*"

update student

for new.id = student.Rollno

set student.DP = 'WARNING';

where student.Rollno = new.id

endif;

END#
```

4. If there is a new registered complaint of a staff member, deduct 2 thousand from the salary and update the table.

Since it is for a new complaint, it should be after insert. So, after inserting the complaint, if the complaint if for a staff, deduct 2 thousand rupees and update the staff table

```
DELIMITER#

CREATE TRIGGER staff_complaint
after insert ON complaint

for each ROW
begin
update staff
for new.id = staff.Wid
update staff.salary = staff.salary - 2;
where staff.Wid = new.id

END#
```

5. If there is a new registered complaint of a staff member which is severe then remove the staff member.

```
DELIMITER#
CREATE TRIGGER remove_staff
after INSERT
on complaint
if (complaint.complaint_status = "YES*)
    then
    delete * from staff where staff.Wid = new.C.id;
endif
END#
```

6. If a student wants to change his hostel number before entering the hostel, update the room number in the database.

```
DELIMITER#

CREATE TRIGGER update_room

before INSERT

on student

UPDATE student.Rno = student.Rno + 10;

where student.Rollno = new.Rollno

END#
```

7. Delete the students who have passed out.

While entering a new tuple in the student database, if the year of joining in the roll number section is already less than or equal to 18, it means that the student has passed out of the college and we are entering useless data because the student doesn't exist and hence we should use a trigger before insert which will make sure not to insert the data.

```
DELIMITER#
CREATE TRIGGER pass_out_student
BEFORE INSERT ON student
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
IF (INT(SELECT SUBSTRING(student.Rollno, 2,2) <=18)
THEN
    delete * from student where student.Rollno = new.Roll.no;
set MESSAGE_TEXT = "pass out student's data deleted";
endif
END#</pre>
```

8. Delete the phone number which starts with other digits apart from 9, 8, 7 or 6 because they are invalid and replace them with NULL.

Before updating the student table, it is important to validate the phone number because sometimes wrong phone numbers are retrieved. So, we are creating a trigger invalid_phone_number which updates the student table when the contact number's first number is less than 6. For example, a number such as 678907892 is an invalid phone number.

```
DELIMITER#
CREATE TRIGGER invalid_phone_number
ON student
before UPDATE
for each ROW
if ((select substring(student.Contact no,1,1)<6)
    THEN
    update student.Contact no = NULL;
endif</pre>
END#
```

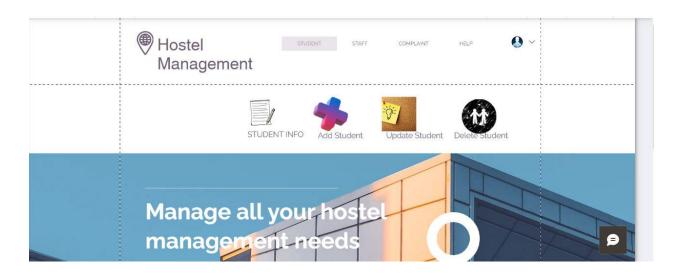
9. If a student's intime is more than 2 am, give him a warning.

After the student enters the intime after coming to the hostel, we mist check whether he/she is following the rules or not. Because, entering the hostel after 2 am is not allowed and in such a case, a warning must be given to the student. So, create a trigger intime_warning to set the status of DP as "warning"

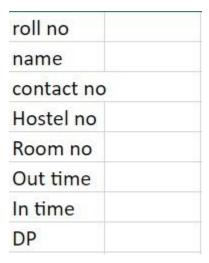
```
DELIMITER#
CREATE TRIGGER intime_warning
ON student
after insert
for each ROW
if (student.InTime(HOUR_MINUTE) > 02:00)
    THEN
    update student.DP = "warning";
endif
```

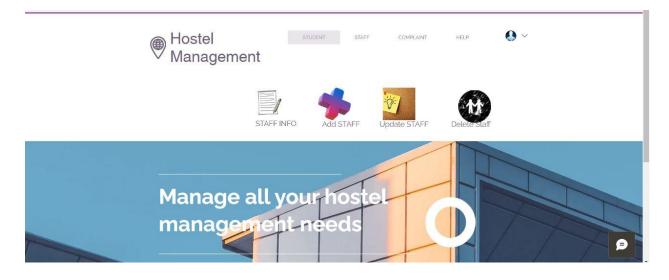
Basic Architectural Design (blueprint)





Inside this for each option





Inside this for each option

Staff id
Name
Contact no
Salary
Designation



Inside this for each option

Contributions

All the team members Veda, Amshu and Atul contributed to the project putting in equal efforts. We started by exploring the various data that we can collect in a hostel database. Then, we chose a few main attributes and started to work on them. We ended up getting a very big table with many attributes. We brought them down to 3 main tables after normalization and made the ER diagram. And then we have added other things like a few important SQL queries, Triggers, tried showing a few Transactions and also explored hashing. Finally, we made the report and the video submission. We worked for about roughly 4-5 weeks on the project. We have put in maximum efforts and are hoping for a good score.

What we showed in the project in short

- Explored the various data that can be collected from a hostel database.
- Normalized and divided them into tables.
- Drew the ER diagram.
- Put in a lot of thought about how to represent this which results in immediate access and came up with hashing.
- Showed SQL queries on the database
- Did Hashing on the all the 3 entities
- Thought of use cases and the triggers for the cases.
- Showed the basic architectural design (blueprint)

SPECIAL THANKS TO ROMI MA'AM FOR HELPING US THROUGHOUT THE COURSE AND THE PROJECT!!

—THE END—