VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY BELAGAVI-590018



A DBMS Mini Project Report On

"APARTMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM"

Submitted in the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of

Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science and Engineering

Submitted by

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2020-2021

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Department of Computer Science and Engineering



CERTIFICATE

Certified that the project work entitled "APARTMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM" carried out by NAVEEN G (10X18CS049), PAVAN KUMAR P (10X18CS055),

bonafide students of The Oxford College of Engineering, Bengaluru in partial fulfilment for the award of the Degree of **Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science and Engineering** of the **Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi** during the year **2020-2021**. It is certified that all corrections/suggestions indicated for Internal Assessment have been incorporated in the report deposited in the departmental library. The project report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of project work prescribed for the said Degree.

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DECLARATION

We, the students of fifth semester B.E, in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, The Oxford College of Engineering, Bengaluru declare that the Project work entitled "APARTMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM" has been carried out by us and submitted in partial fulfilment of the course requirements for the award of degree in Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science and Engineering discipline of Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi during the academic year 2020-21. Further, the matter embodied in the dissertation has not been submitted previously by anybody for the award of any degree or diploma to any other university.

NAVEEN G

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Place: Bengaluru

Date:

ABSTRACT

With the advent of the internet and E-commerce applications, Real estate field has embraced both these technologies to leverage their service to a wider audience and market. Customers can now view and book a flat in apartment using a phone or computer. The technology now has been so advanced that everything happens with just a click.

This Application will be primarily used to manage all the short term and long term rental transactions for each of the apartment buildings managed under an Apartment Management company. This application is aimed to cater to the needs of both the Management Staff and the guest to manage apartments and apply for apartments respectively.

The Management Staffs will be able to use the application to update all the information regarding the apartment buildings such as type of Apartments, Number of units, Facilities available for each apartment and apartment booking status, the staffs would also be able to generate reports to find the availability of any specific apartment and details of guests residing at their apartment building. Staff's would also be able to assign an available apartment to any new guest and on the other hand guest would also have an option to register and apply for an apartment based on the availability directly through the application. The guest would be able to manage their profile information such as Name, Contact Number, Contact Email Id

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

A project is a job of great enormity and it can"t be accomplished by an individual all by them. Eventually, we are grateful to a number of individuals whose professional guidance, assistance and encouragement have made it a pleasant endeavour to undertake this project.

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NAVEEN G

PAVAN KUMAR P

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abst	ract			i
Ackn	owl	edgement		ii
Table	e of (Contents		iii
List o	f Fi	gures		iv
1.	Int	roduction		
	1.1	Preamble		11
	1.2	Problem Statem	nent	11
	1.3	Proposed Soluti	ion	12
2.	An	alysis and Sys	tem Requirements	
	2.1	Existing System	m	13
	2.2	Hardware & So	oftware Requirements	13
3.	Sys	tem Design a	nd Modelling	
	3.1	Preliminary D	esign	14
		3.1.1	Database Schema Diagram	18
		3.1.2	ER Diagram	16
	3.2	Normalization		19
		3.2.1	First Normal Form	19

4. Implementation

	4.1	Implementation	on	20
	4.2	Algorithm of	Implementation	
		4.2.1	Algorithm Of User	20
		4.2.2	Algorithm of Issue	20
	4.3	Module 1 Des	cription	21
	4.4	Module 2 Des	ecription	21
5.	Tes	ting		
	5.1	Introduction of	n Testing	22
	5.2	Levels of Testi	ing	
		5.2.1 Un	it Testing	22
		5.2.2 Int	egration Testing	23
		5.2.3 Sy	stem Testing	24
5	5.3 P	ositive and Neg	gative Test Cases	24-26
6.	Cor	nclusion		27
7.	Ref	erences		27
8.	Apı	pendix A : Si	napshots	28-31

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3.1.1: Schema diagram of Bus Booking Management System	
Figure 3.1.2: ER diagram of Bus Booking Management System	
Figure A.1: Snapshot of login page	28
Figure A.2: Snapshot of User's home page	28
Figure A.3: Snapshot of view apartments	29
Figure A.4: Snapshot of add apartments page	29
Figure A.5: Snapshot of view guests	30
Figure A.6: Snapshot of add guests	30
Figure A.7: Snapshot of view apartment bookings page	31
Figure A.8: Snapshot of add apartment bookings page	31

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 3.3: First Normal Form
- Table 3.4: Second Normal Form
- Table3.5: Third Normal Form
- Table 5.1: Positive test case for admin login
- Table 5.2: Negative test case for admin login
- Table 5.3: Positive test case for phone no insertion
- Table 5.4: negative test case for phone no insertion
- Table 5.5: Test case on basis of bill generation

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The project named "APARTMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM", a flat booking system is a computer-based application.

An Interactive application for managing data and bookings which helps in maintaining the records of all the bookings, the users also reduces the work of the staff in the company. The main aim of this application is to apply technology in order to book the flats in an apartment at the comfort of users from their home.

1.1 Preamble

Apartment Management System is the mini-project we have chosen. This project is mainly designed for the Management Staff working in the Rental or Flat Booking companies. We have designed with utmost care taking into consideration of all the possibilities. The website is too simple to use and user-friendly. Many options are provided to reduce our client's work. Registering a guest and adding an apartment and updating the booking status are few of the facilities we have provided. The requirements are discussed in detail below

1.2 Problem Statement

Currently, if a person needs to book a flat in an apartment, he needs to go voluntarily to that particular apartment and has to wait for all the processes to be done. So we are trying to reduce the amount of stress of the customers by booking the flats online. If they feel like cancelling the apartment they can do that. So we are providing the facilities for the customers to reserve the flats until they buy.

1.3 Proposed Solution

The main purpose of this study is to automate manual procedures of reserving a flat for any customer through an automated system so that the customers can book the flats by making a call to this company. The main objectives are:

- To provide a web-based flat booking function where a customer can reserve the flats through the online system without a need to go the site place and wait.
- Enabling customers to check the availability and types of flats online. Customer can check the vacant apartments by making a call.

CHAPTER 2

ANALYSIS AND SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Existing System

Seeing a flat in an apartment the customer if he wishes to buy, then he need to make phone calls and have to waste a lot of time only doing the same thing. Then the customer needs to pay a token of advance to block the booking. So these processes are very tedious.

2.1 Hardware & Software Requirements

Hardware requirements:

- A minimum hard disk space of 512 Gigabytes(GB).
- RAM size of 4 GB
- Intel core processor and AMD processor
- Keyboard

Software requirements:

- Windows operating system such as Windows 10, windows 8
- Software: Xampp
- Front end: PHP, HTML, CSS, JavaScript
- Back end: Mysql

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM DESIGN AND MODELLING

3.1 Preliminary design

System design is an abstract representation of a system component and their relationship and which describe the aggregated functionally and performance of the system. It is also the overall plan or blueprint for how to obtain answer to the question being asked. The design specifies various type of approach.

Database design is one of the most important factors to keep in mind if you are concerned with application performance management. By designing your database to be efficient in each call it makes and to effectively create rows of data in the database, you can reduce the amount of CPU needed by the server to complete your request, thereby ensuring a faster application.

3.1.1 ER diagram

Entity-relationship diagram: This depicts relationship between data objects. The attribute of each data objects noted in the entity-relationship diagram can be described using a data object description.

Relationship: Data objects are connected to one another in a variety of different ways. We can define set of object relationship pairs that define the relevant relationships.

Cardinality ratio: The data model must be capable of representing the number of occurrences of objects in a given relationship. The cardinality of an object relationship pair is 1:N, 1:1, N:N, N:1.

Figure 3.1.1 describes the ER diagram of Apartment Management System.

It has 6 entities. The entities have attributes which are primary, foreign and composite attributes.

The primary attributes—are underlined.

ER Diagram

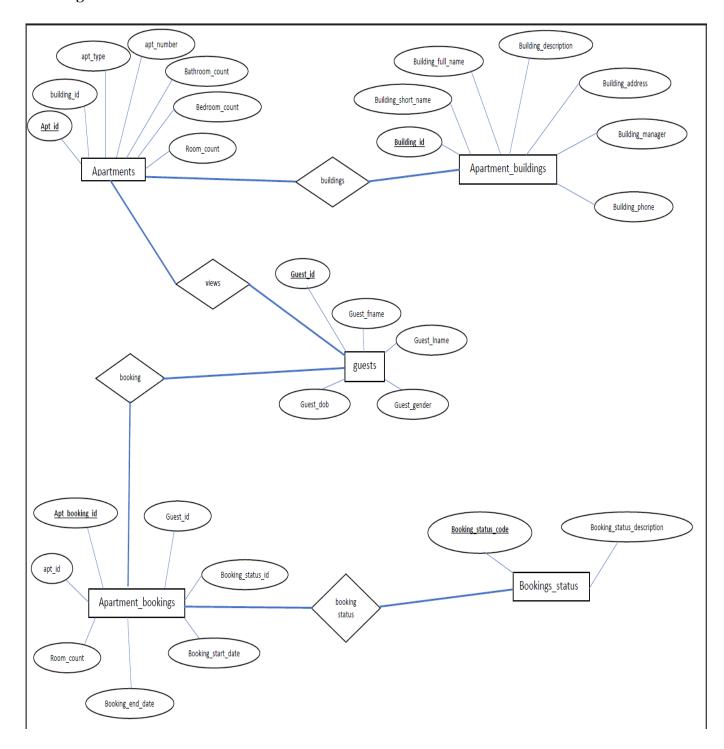


Figure 3.1.1 ER Diagram of Apartment Management System

Schema diagram

Database schema is described as database connections and constraints. It contains attributes. Every database has a state instance represent current set of database with values. There are different types of keys in a database schema.

A primary key is a table column that can be used to uniquely identify every row of the table. Any column that has this property, these columns are called candidate key. A composite primary key is a primary key consisting of more than one column. A foreign is a column or combination of columns that contains values that are found in the primary key of some table.

All the attributes of each table are interconnected by foreign key which is primary key in another column and composite key. Primary key cannot be null. The fact that many foreign key values repeat simply reflects the fact that its one-to-many relationship. In one-to-many relationship the primary key has the one value and foreign key has many values.

A relation schema is a named relation defined by a set of attributes. The term relation schema refers to a heading paired with a set of constraints defined in terms of that heading. A relation can thus be seen as an instantiation of a relation schema if it has the heading of that schema and it satisfies the applicable constraints. Schema diagram for placement management is shown in figure.

Entities

a. Apartment_buildings:

This is an entity where all the information related to buildings are present. The apartemet_buildings entity contains the following attributes as follows, building_id, building_short_name, building_full_name, building_address, building_manager, building_phone and building_description.

b. Apartments:

Apartments is an entity where the information related to a particular flat in a particular building are present. It contains the information such as number of rooms, number of bathrooms etc., The attributes in this entity are apt_id, building_id, apartment_number, room_count, bathroom_count.apartment_type_code.

c. Guests:

This entity contains all the information regarding the guests who register the apartments. It contains information such as guest's name, gender, DOB. The attributes in this entity are guest_id, guest_first_name, guest_last_name, guest_date_of_birth, guest_gender.

d. Apartment_bookings:

This entity mainly deals with the bookings of the apartments by the guests. It contains all the information regarding the bookings. The attributes in this entity are apt_booking_id , apt_id , guest_id , booking_status_id, booking_start_date, booking_end_date.

e. Booking_status:

Here it contains the booking status codes and its description. The attributes are booking_status_code, booking_status_description.

f. Members:

This entity is only for the management staff to login and make changes. This entity has nothing to do with the main database. The attributes here are id, username, password, email.

SCHEMA DIAGRAM

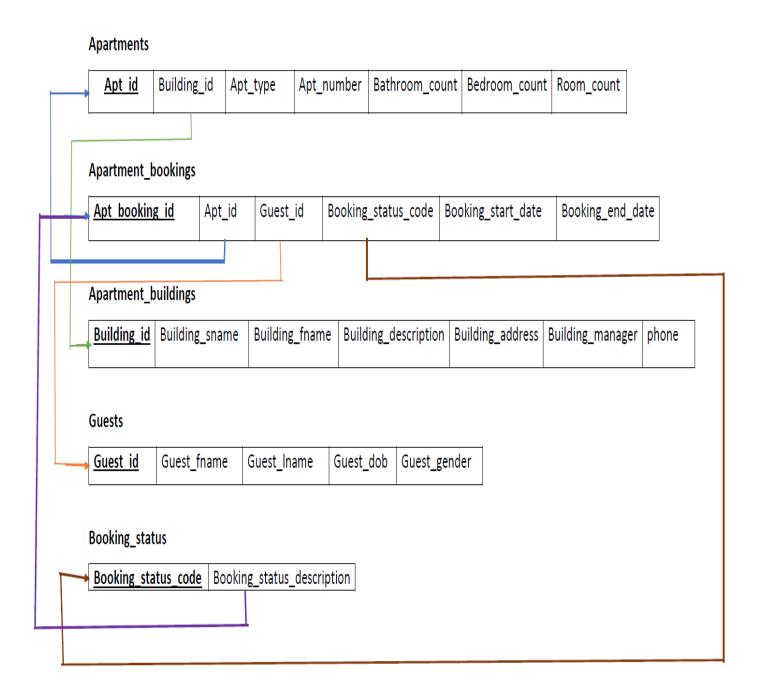


Figure 3.1.2 Schema Diagram of Apartment Management System

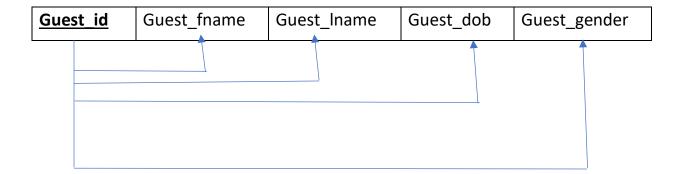
3.1 Normalization

Normalization is a process of organizing the data in database to avoid data redundancy, insertion anomaly, update anomaly & deletion anomaly. Let's discuss about anomalies first then we will discuss normal forms with examples.

Anomalies in DBMS : There are three types of anomalies that occur when the database is not normalized. These are – Insertion, update and deletion anomaly.

3.1.1 First normal form (1NF)

As per the rule of first normal form, an attribute (column) of a table cannot hold multiple values. See the guests table.



CHAPTER 4

IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Implementation Operations:

Adding a guest: Here admin can add a new guest to the booked list who wants to do booking.

<u>Updating booking details</u>: If admin wants to update, booking details, he can update the same by using the update button and can potentially update any information.

<u>Updating records</u>: Admin can update the records, and can do so by using update button.

SQL statements:

Insert statement:

The INSERT INTO statement is used to insert new records in a table. The INSERT INTO syntax would be as follows:

INSERT INTO table_name VALUES (value1, value2, value3, ...);

The following SQL statement inserts a new record in the users1 table:

INSERT INTO apartment_buildings (building_id, building_short_name, building_full_name, building_description, building_address, building_manager, building_phone) VALUES (1, 'paramount', 'paramount pilatus', 'A very good apartment', 'Arakere', 'Ujval', 9453227721);

<u>Update statement:</u> An SQL UPDATE statement changes the data of one or more records in a table. Either all the rows can be updated, or a subset may be chosen using a condition. The UPDATE syntax would be as follows: UPDATE *table_name* SET *column_name = value*, *column_name = value*... [WHERE *condition*].

UPDATE USERS SET guest_id =1 WHERE NAME="sanjay";

<u>Delete statement</u>: The DELETE statement is used to delete existing records in a table. The DELETE syntax would be as follows:

DELETE FROM table_name WHERE condition;

The following SQL statement deletes a record in the guests: delete from guests where guest_fname="Pavan";

<u>Create statement:</u> The CREATE TABLE Statement is used to create tables to store data. Integrity Constraints like primary key, unique key, foreign key can be defined for the columns while creating the table. The CREATE syntax would be as follows:

CREATE TABLE table_name(column1 datatype, column2 datatype, column3 datatype, column datatype, PRIMARY KEY(one or more columns));

The following SQL statement creates a table guests:

```
CREATE TABLE guests (
```

```
INT
                                    NOT NULL,
guest_id
guest_fname
              VARCHAR (30)
                                    NOT NULL,
guest_lname
              VARCHAR (30)
                                    NOT NULL,
guest_dob
             DATE
                                    NOT NULL,
guest_gender
             VARCHAR (3)
                                    NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY (guest_id)
);
```

4.1.1 Explanation with Pseudo code in to system

- **1.** Start system
- 2. Enter login name and password
- **3.** On clicking the login button
- **4.** Connect to database
- **5.** Query database to know whether user credentials are correct
- **6.** If not, deny access and return login page with an error message
- **7.** If correct, allow login
- **8.** Re-direct user to user home page

ADDING A NEW Guest

- 1 Click on Add New button
- 2 Enter guest details(only admin can)
- 3 Display successfully updated

UPDATING RECORDS

- 1 Go to a specific tab which needs updation
- 2 Click on update button
- 3 And fill in the necessary details to be updated And save it

CHAPTER 5

TESTING

This chapter gives the outline of all the testing methods that are carried out to get a bug free application. Quality can be achieved by testing the product using different techniques at different phases of the project development.

5.1 Testing process

Testing is an integral part of software development. Testing process, in a way certifies, whether the product, that is developed, compiles with the standards, that it was designed to. Testing process involves building of test cases, against which, the product has to be tested. In some cases, test cases are done based on the system requirements specified for the product/software, which is to be developed.

5.2 Testing objectives

The main objectives of testing process are as follows:

- Testing is a process of executing a program with the intent of finding an error.
- A good test case is one that has high probability of finding an as yet undiscovered error.
- A successful test is one that uncovers an as yet undiscovered error.

5.3 Levels of Testing

Different levels of testing are used in the testing process; each level of testing aims to test different aspects of the system. The basic levels are unit testing, integration testing, system testing and acceptance testing.

5.3.1 Unit Testing

Unit testing focuses verification effort on the smallest unit of software design the module. The software built, is a collection of individual modules.

In this kind of testing exact flow of control for each module was verified. With detailed design consideration used as a guide, important control paths are tested to uncover errors within the boundary of the module.

Table 5.1: Negative test case for adding Guest

Function	Input	Expected Output	Error	Resolved
Name				
Add a guest	Ashwini123 as first	Must take only	Numbers are	Add_guest()
	name	Ashwini as input	being taken as input for name	

Table 5.2:Positive test case for adding customer

Function Name	Input	Expected Output	Error	Resolved
Add a guest	Ashwini as first name	Expected output is seen	-	-

Table 5.3: Negative test case for input phone number

Function Name	Input	Expected Output	Error	Resolved
Input dob	12/07/1947	Must take only Dates after 1997	-	Add_guest

Table 5.4:Positive test case for input phone number

Function Name	Input	Expected Output	Error	Resolved
Input dob	1201/2000	Expected output is seen	-	-

5.3.1 Integration testing

The second level of testing is called integration testing. In this, many class-tested modules are combined into subsystems, which are then tested. The goal here is to see if all the modules can be integrated properly. We have are identified and debugged.

Table 5.5 Test case on basics of booking of flat

Function	Input	Expected	Error	Resolved
Name		Output		
Cancelling of booking	Shashi	This guest did not book a apartment	Output not seen	Apartment_bookings()
Booking of flat	Ashwini	Yes this guest booked an flat		

5.3.1 System testing

Here the entire application is tested. The reference document for this process is the requirement document, and the goal is to see if the application meets its requirements. Each module and component of ethereal was thoroughly tested to remove bugs through a system testing strategy. Test cases were generated for all possible input sequences and the output was verified for its correctness.

Table 5.6: Test cases for the project

Steps	Action	Expected output
Step1:	The screen appears when the	A page with different tabbed panes appears.
choice	users runs the program	Admin panel opens user
	1.If admin logs in	panel opens
Step2:	The screen appears when the	A window for checking the list of booked flats,
		scheduling new buses and it also contains
		guests list, bookings I list and updating options
	of the mouse	in each is available here.
	1. view apartments	
Selection1	2.add apartments	
	3.view bookings	
Step2.1:	The screen appears when the user	A window of checking available flats, and
	logs in and select any one of the	its schedule appears. Then the user can
	tabbed panes from the click of the	proceed to book the required flats.
	mouse	

6. CONCLUSION

The project entitled Apartment Management System has been successfully completed. The system has been developed with much care and free of errors and at the same time it is efficient and less time consuming.

During the course of this project, we learnt a lot of the work and best practices that go into creating a database, the rules to construct a good ER diagram, How to come up with relational schema mapping from the ER diagram, deriving the functional dependencies and how to normalize the relational schema. We learnt on how to design a system from Database perspective and how to efficiently store and manipulate data.

REFERENCES

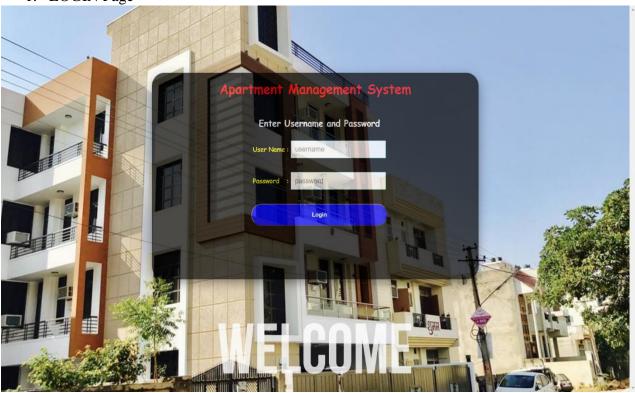
Text Book

- 1. Fundamental of Database Systems 7th Edition Elmasri, Navathe
- 2. Database Management Systems 3rd Edition by Raghu Ramakrishnan, Johannes Gehrke
- **3.** http://www.stackoverflow.com
- **4.** http://www.github.com
- **5.** http://www.programmingninjas.com
- **6.** http://www.w3schools.com
- 7. https://www.tutorialspoint.com

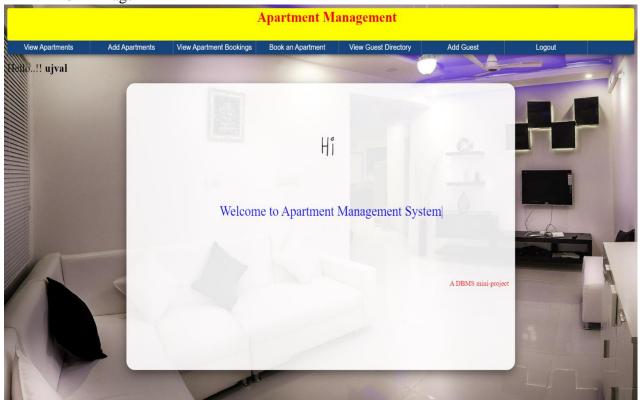
Appendix A

The following will be the snapshots of the Front-end part.

1. LOGIN Page



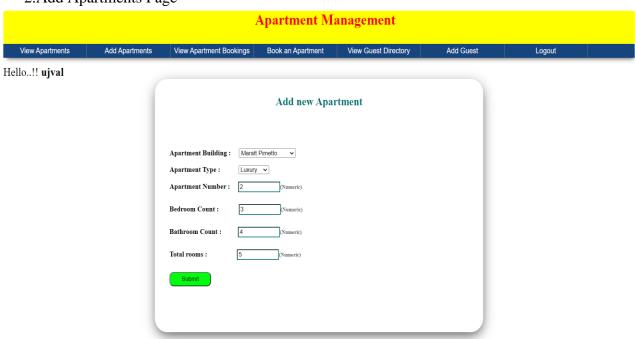
2. HOME Page



1. View Apartments Page



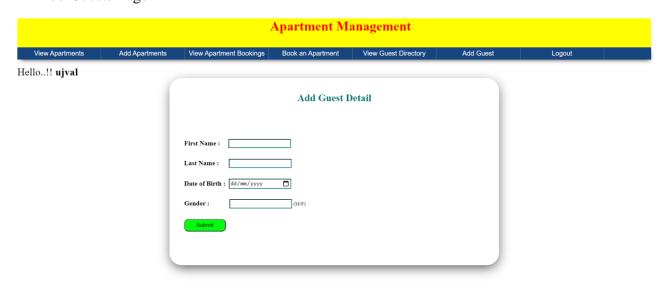
2.Add Apartments Page



3. View Guest Directory Page



Add Guests Page



3. View Apartments Booking Page



4. Add Apartments Booking Page

