

# **DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS**

**(10211CS207)**

**TASK:12**

## **VEHICLE SERVICE ,MAINTAINENCE AND TRACKER**

**Team Details:**

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**AIM:**

To develop a microproject on Vehicle Service Maintenance and Tracker System.

**1.ER Diagram:****AIM:**

To implement a conceptual design through FTR for Vehicle Service Maintenance and Tracker System.

**PROCEDURE:****Identifying entites:**

1. VEHICLE
- 2.OWNER
3. SERVICE\_RECORD
4. MAINTENANCE

**Identifying attributes:**

**VEHICLE**-Owner\_ID,Name,Email,Phone\_Number,Address,City,State,Registration\_Date

**OWNER:** Owner\_ID, First\_Name, Last\_Name, Email, Phone\_Number,

**SERVICE\_RECORD:** Service\_ID, Vehicle\_ID, Service\_Date, Service\_Type, Mileage\_At\_Service, Next\_Service\_Date, Next\_Service\_Mileage, Total\_Cost, Mechanic\_ID, Status

**MAINTENANCE:** Maintenance\_ID, Vehicle\_ID, Maintenance\_Type, Scheduled\_Date, Completion\_Date, Service\_Provider, Cost, Status

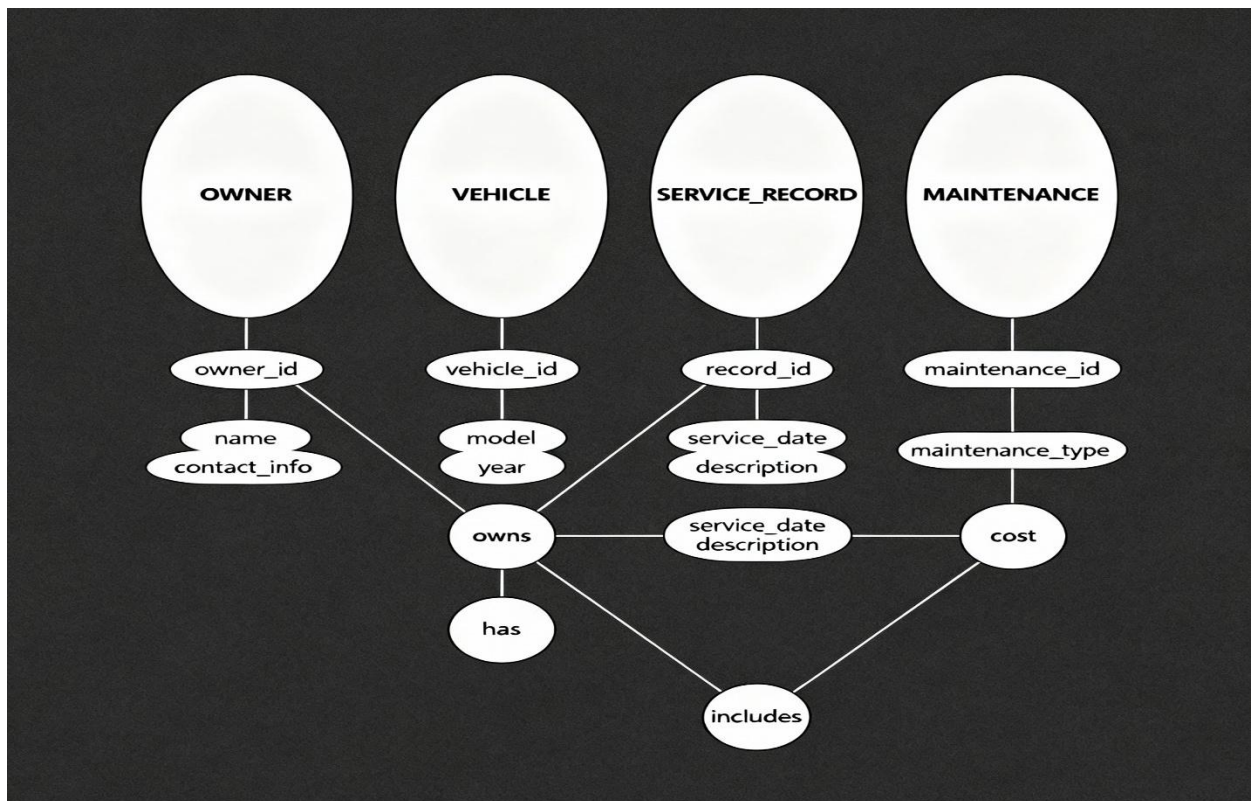
### Identifying relationships:

- OWNER to VEHICLE
- VEHICLE to SERVICE\_RECORD
- VEHICLE to MAINTENANCE
- SERVICE\_RECORD to MAINTENANCE

### Identifying the cardinality:

- OWNER (1) — (M) VEHICLE
- VEHICLE (1) — (M) SERVICE\_RECORD
- VEHICLE (1) — (M) MAINTENANCE
- SERVICE\_RECORD (1) — (0..M) MAINTENANCE

### ER DIAGRAM:



**Result:** Implementation of conceptual design through FTR for Vehicle Service Maintenance and Tracker System is successfully executed.

## 02. SQL Queries & Relational operations:

**Aim:** To execute relational operations ,sql,aggregate,join &nested queries for Vehicle Service Maintenance and Tracker System.

### DDL commands:

#### 1.create :

sql

```
CREATE TABLE OWNER (  
    Owner_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    First_Name VARCHAR(50),  
    Last_Name VARCHAR(50),  
    Email VARCHAR(100),  
    Phone_Number VARCHAR(15),  
    Address VARCHAR(255),  
    City VARCHAR(50),  
    State VARCHAR(50),  
    Registration_Date DATE  
);
```

#### 2.alter:

sql

```
ALTER TABLE OWNER  
ADD Middle_Name VARCHAR(50);
```

## DML commands:

### 1.insert:

sql

```
INSERT INTO OWNER (Owner_ID, First_Name, Last_Name, Email, Phone_Number, Address, City)
VALUES (101, 'John', 'Doe', 'john.doe@example.com', '1234567890', '123 Elm Street', 'Springfield'),
       (102, 'Jane', 'Smith', 'jane.smith@example.com', '0987654321', '456 Oak Avenue', 'Riverside'),
       (103, 'Michael', 'Johnson', 'michael.johnson@example.com', '5551234567', '789 Pine Road', 'Austin'),
       (104, 'Emily', 'Davis', 'emily.davis@example.com', '4445556666', '321 Maple Lane', 'Fargo'),
       (105, 'William', 'Brown', 'william.brown@example.com', '7778889999', '654 Cedar Street', 'Portland');
```

### 2.update:

sql

```
UPDATE OWNER
SET Email = 'jane.newemail@example.com', Phone_Number = '1112223333'
WHERE Owner_ID = 102;
```

### 3.delete:

sql

```
DELETE FROM OWNER
WHERE Owner_ID = 103;
```

## DQL commands:

sql

```
SELECT * FROM OWNER;
```

Owner_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Email	Phone_Number
101	John	Doe	john.doe@example.com	1234567890
102	Jane	Smith	jane.smith@example.com	0987654321
103	Michael	Johnson	michael.johnson@example.com	5551234567
104	Emily	Davis	emily.davis@example.com	4445556666
105	William	Brown	william.brown@example.com	7778889999

## DCL Commands:

```
SQL> create role mahi;

Role created.

SQL> grant create table to mahi;

Grant succeeded.

SQL> revoke create table from mahi;

Revoke succeeded.
```

## DML single row functions and operators:

```
SQL> select all name from patient1;

NAME
-----
ajay
mahI
hari
mahI

SQL> select distinct name from patient1;

NAME
-----
hari
ajay
mahI

SQL> select*from patient1 where p_id=1;

  P_ID NAME                ADDRESS                MOB_NO                AGE
-----
    1 ajay                hyderabad                8688080364                34

SQL> select*from patient1 order by age;

  P_ID NAME                ADDRESS                MOB_NO                AGE
-----
    2 mahI                chennai                9647657766                23
    5 mahI                chennai                8838893566                29
    4 hari                hyderabad                8836667956                29
    1 ajay                hyderabad                8688080364                34

SQL> select*from patient1 where age between 20 and 30;

  P_ID NAME                ADDRESS                MOB_NO                AGE
-----
    2 mahI                chennai                9647657766                23
    4 hari                hyderabad                8836667956                29
    5 mahI                chennai                8838893566                29

SQL> select*from patient1 where age < 20;
```

### Aggregate functions:

```
SQL> select sum(age) from patient1;
```

```
      SUM(AGE)  
-----  
      115
```

```
SQL> select avg(age) from patient1;
```

```
      AVG(AGE)  
-----  
      28.75
```

```
SQL> select min(age) from patient1;
```

```
      MIN(AGE)  
-----  
      23
```

```
SQL> select max(age) from patient1;
```

```
      MAX(AGE)  
-----  
      34
```

```
SQL> select count(name) from patient1;
```

```
    COUNT(NAME)  
-----  
          4
```

```
SQL> select count(name) from patient1 where age<30;
```

```
    COUNT(NAME)  
-----  
          3
```

```
SQL> select stddev(age) from patient1;
```

```
    STDDEV(AGE)  
-----  
          4.5
```

## Mathematical functions:

```
SQL> select (ceil(35.36)) from dual;

(CEIL(35.36))
-----
          36

SQL> select (round(-11.26)) from dual;

(ROUND(-11.26))
-----
         -11

SQL> select (round(4.36)) from dual;

(ROUND(4.36))
-----
          4

SQL> select (floor(4.654)) from dual;

(FLOOR(4.654))
-----
          4

SQL> select (floor(-4.654)) from dual;

(FLOOR(-4.654))
-----
         -5
```

## String functions:

```
SQL> select*from patient1 where name like 'a%';

  P_ID NAME          ADDRESS          MOB_NO      AGE
-----
    1 ajay          hyderabad          8688080364    34

SQL> select*from patient1 where name like '%i';

  P_ID NAME          ADDRESS          MOB_NO      AGE
-----
    2 mahi          chennai          9647657766    23
    4 hari          hyderabad          8836667956    29
    5 mahi          chennai          8838893566    29

SQL>
```



```
SQL> select concat(p_id,name) as patdetails from patient1;
```

PATDETAILS

-----  
1ajay

2mahi

4hari

5mahi

## SQL Joins:

### 1.right join:

```
SQL> select*from med_orders right join patient1 on med_orders.p_id=patient1.p_id;
```

O_ID	P_ID	O_ADDRESS	P_ID	NAME
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ADDRESS		MOB_NO		
-----		-----		
26	1	hyd	1	ajay
hyderabad		8688080364		
			34	
77	2	chennai	2	mahi
chennai		9647657766		
			23	
89	4	hyd	4	hari
hyderabad		8836667956		
			29	

### 2.left join:

```
SQL> select*from med_orders left join patient1 on med_orders.p_id=patient1.p_id;
```

O_ID	P_ID	O_ADDRESS	P_ID	NAME
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ADDRESS		MOB_NO		
-----		-----		
26	1	hyd	1	ajay
hyderabad		8688080364		
			34	
77	2	chennai	2	mahi
chennai		9647657766		
			23	
89	4	hyd	4	hari
hyderabad		8836667956		
			29	

### 3.cross join:

```
SQL> select*from med_orders cross join patient1;
```

O_ID	P_ID	O_ADDRESS	P_ID	NAME
26	1	hyd	1	ajay
hyderabad		8688080364		
26	1	hyd	2	mahi
chennai		9647657766		
26	1	hyd	4	hari
hyderabad		8836667956		

O_ID	P_ID	O_ADDRESS	P_ID	NAME
26	1	hyd	5	mahi
chennai		8838893566		
77	2	chennai	1	ajay
hyderabad		8688080364		
77	2	chennai	2	mahi
chennai		9647657766		

O_ID	P_ID	O_ADDRESS	P_ID	NAME
77	2	chennai	4	hari
hyderabad		8836667956		
77	2	chennai	5	mahi
chennai		8838893566		
89	4	hyd	1	ajay
hyderabad		8688080364		

O_ID	P_ID	O_ADDRESS	P_ID	NAME
89	4	hyd	2	mahi

#### 4.inner join:

```
SQL> select*from med_orders inner join patient1 on med_orders.p_id=patient1.p_id;
```

O_ID	P_ID	O_ADDRESS	P_ID	NAME
26	1	hyd	1	ajay
77	2	chennai	2	mahi
89	4	hyd	4	hari

## PL/SQL

Procedure:

Sample program for printing a sentence:

```
SQL> set serveroutput on
SQL> declare
  2 message varchar2(20):='booking closed';
  3 begin
  4 dbms_output.put_line(message);
  5 end;
  6 /
booking closed
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

Static input:

```
SQL> declare
  2 x number(5);
  3 y number(5);
  4 z number(9);
  5 begin
  6 x:=10;
  7 y:=12;
  8 z:=x+y;
  9 dbms_output.put_line('sum is'||z);
 10 end;
 11 /
sum is22
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

Dynamic input:

```

SQL> declare
  2  var1 integer;
  3  var2 integer;
  4  var3 integer;
  5  begin
  6  var1:=&var1;
  7  var2:=&var2;
  8  var3:=var1+var2;
  9  dbms_output.put_line(var3);
 10  end;
 11  /
Enter value for var1: 20
old   6: var1:=&var1;
new   6: var1:=20;
Enter value for var2: 30
old   7: var2:=&var2;
new   7: var2:=30;
50
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```

Sample program for loops:

```

SQL> declare
  2  hid number(3):=100;
  3  begin
  4
  5  if(hid=10) then
  6    dbms_output.put_line('value of hid is 10');
  7  elsif(hid=20) then
  8    dbms_output.put_line('value of hid is 20');
  9  elsif(hid=30) then
 10    dbms_output.put_line('value of hid is 30');
 11  else
 12    dbms_output.put_line('none of the values is matching');
 13  end if;
 14  dbms_output.put_line('exact value of hid is'||hid);
 15  end;
 16  /
none of the values is matching
exact value of hid is100

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> _

```

```

SQL> declare
  2   hid number(1);
  3   oid number(1);
  4   begin
  5     for hid in 1..3 loop
  6       for oid in 1..3 loop
  7         dbms_output.put_line('hid is :'||hid||'and oid id:'||oid);
  8       end loop;
  9     end loop;
 10   end;
 11 /
hid is :1and oid id:1
hid is :1and oid id:2
hid is :1and oid id:3
hid is :2and oid id:1
hid is :2and oid id:2
hid is :2and oid id:3
hid is :3and oid id:1
hid is :3and oid id:2
hid is :3and oid id:3

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> _

```

**Sample program for only procedure:**

```

SQL> create or replace procedure csinformation
  2   (c_id in number,c_name in varchar2)
  3   is
  4   begin
  5     dbms_output.put_line('id:'||c_id);
  6     dbms_output.put_line('name:'||c_name);
  7   end;
  8   /

Procedure created.

SQL> exec csinformation(101,'raam');
id:101
name:raam

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> _

```

**Sample program for only function:**

```

SQL> create or replace function csinform
  2
  3 (c_id in number,c_name in varchar2)
  4 return varchar2
  5 is
  6 begin
  7 if c_id>200 then
  8 return('no booking available');
  9 else
 10 return('booking open');
 11 end if;
 12 end;
 13 /

```

Function created.

```

SQL> declare
  2 mesg varchar2(200);
  3 begin
  4 mesg:=csinform(102,'raam');
  5 dbms_output.put_line(mesg);
  6 end;
  7 /

```

booking open

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```

SQL> declare
  2 mesg varchar2(200);
  3 begin
  4 mesg:=csinform(206,'raam');
  5 dbms_output.put_line(mesg);
  6 end;
  7 /

```

no booking available

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

to check the given customer booking number is Armstrong

```

SQL>
SQL> declare
  2  bk number(5);
  3  s number:=0;
  4  r number;
  5  len number;
  6  m number;
  7  begin
  8  bk:=&bk;
  9  m:=bk;
 10  len:=length(to_char(bk));
 11  while bk>0
 12  loop
 13  r:=mod(bk,10);
 14  s:=s+power(r,len);
 15  bk:=trunc(bk/10);
 16  end loop;
 17  if
 18  m=s
 19  then
 20  dbms_output.put_line('given number is armstrong');
 21  else
 22  dbms_output.put_line('given number is not armstrong');
 23  end if;
 24  end;
 25  /
Enter value for bk: 234
old 8: bk:=&bk;
new 8: bk:=234;
given number is not armstrong

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```

```

Enter value for bk: 1634
old 8: bk:=&bk;
new 8: bk:=1634;
given number is armstrong

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```

**Result:** thus the execution of the relational operations,sql aggregates,joint&nested queries are successfully executed.



### 3.Normalisation:

**Aim:** to execute the normalisation forms for 1NF,2NF 3NF BCNF using Griffith tool **Attributes** and functional dependencies:

#### Attributes in Table

! Separate attributes using a comma ( , )

P\_id,name,age,address,Mob no

#### Functional Dependencies

P_id ×	→	name ×	Delete
P_id ×	→	address ×	Delete
P_id ×	→	age ×	Delete
Mobno ×	→	address ×	Delete

**Minimal cover:**

#### Find Minimal Cover

P\_id → name

P\_id → address

P\_id → age

Mobno → address



## Candidate keys:

Candidate Keys Found

- **P\_id** **Mobno**

## Normal form:

### Check Normal Form

---

1



#### 2NF

The table is not in 2NF.



#### 3NF

The table is not in 3NF.



#### BCNF

The table is not in BCNF.

## 2NF:

### Normalize to 2NF

---

Attributes

**P\_id** **name** **address** **age**

Functional Dependencies

**P\_id** → **name** **address** **age**

Attributes

**P\_id** **Mobno**

Functional Dependencies

### 3NF:

Attributes

P\_id age address name

Functional Dependencies

P\_id → age address name

Attributes

Mobno address

Functional Dependencies

Mobno → address

Attributes

P\_id Mobno

Functional Dependencies

Attributes

P\_id name address age

Functional Dependencies

P\_id → name address age

Attributes

P\_id Mobno

Functional Dependencies

**BCNF:**

## Normalize to BCNF

Attributes

P\_id name address age

Functional Dependencies

P\_id → name address age

Attributes

P\_id Mobno

Functional Dependencies

## Show Steps

Step 1. Find merged minimal cover of FDs, which contains:

P\_id → name,address,age

Mobno → address

Initially rel[1] contains the original table, with the FDs above

Round1: Checking whether table rel[1] is in BCNF

The FD [P\_id → name,address,age] violates BCNF as the LHS is not superkey. Table is split into the two below:

rel[2]= (P\_id,name,address,age )

With FDs:

rel[3]= (P\_id,Mobno )

With FDs:

Round2: Checking whether table rel[2] is in BCNF

\*\*\* Table rel[2] is in BCNF already, send it to output \*\*\*

Round3: Checking whether table rel[3] is in BCNF

\*\*\* Table rel[3] is in BCNF already, send it to output \*\*\*

**Result:** Thus the normalisation to 1NF,2NF,3NF,BCNF is completed successfully

## 4.mangoDB

**Aim:** To implement the document database by using mangosh **Create:**

```
db.createCollection("my_collection")
```

```
db.my_collection.insertOne({ _id: 4, name: "Eva", age: 28 })
```

```
{
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedId: 4
}
```

**Read:**

```
db.createCollection("my_collection")
```

```
db.my_collection.insertOne({ _id: 4, name: "Eva", age: 28 })
```

```
{
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedId: 4
}
```

**Update:**

```
db.my_collection.updateOne({ name: "John" }, { $set: { age: 32 } })
```

```
{
  acknowledged: true,
  matchedCount: 1,
  modifiedCount: 1
}
```

**Delete:**

```
db.my_collection.deleteOne({ name: "Eva" })
```

```
{  
  acknowledged: true,  
  deletedCount: 1  
}
```

**Result:**

Thus CRUD using NPM design on MongoDB designing document database and performing CRUD operations like creating, inserting, querying, finding, removing operations are performed

# 5.graph database

## Create:

Query:  
create(n:student{Sid: "VTU14500", Sname:"John", deptname:"CSE" } )

Query took 0 ms and returned no rows.  
Updated the graph - created 1 node set 3 properties

Result Details

Query:  
Create(n:student {Sid: "VTU14501", Sname:"Dharsana", deptname:"EEE"})

Query took 0 ms and returned no rows.  
Updated the graph - created 1 node set 3 properties

Result Details

Query:  
Create(n:student { Sid: "VTU14502", Sname:"vijay", deptname:"CSE" })

Query took 2 ms and returned no rows.  
Updated the graph - created 1 node set 3 properties

Result Details

Query:  
Create(n:dept{deptname:"cse",deptid:"d001"})

Query took 6 ms and returned no rows.  
Updated the graph - created 1 node set 2 properties

Result Details

## Relate:

Query:  
MATCH(s:student),(d:dept) WHERE s.Sname ='vijay' AND d.deptname='cse' CREATE(s)-[st:STUDIED\_AT]->(d) return s,d

s	d
(2:student {Sid:"VTU14502", Sname:"vijay", deptname:"CSE"})	(0:dept {deptid:"d001", deptname:"cse"})

Query took 13 ms and returned 1 rows.  
Updated the graph - created 1 relationship

Result Details

### Delete:

Query:  
`match(n:student{Sname:'Dharsana'}) DELETE(n)`

Query took 34 ms and returned no rows.

Updated the graph - deleted 1 node [Result Details](#)



### Result:

Thus the implementation of CRUD operations in graph spaces is completed successfully.

**Result:** thus micro project for Vehicle Service,Maintainence and Tracking System was developed and implemented successfully.