Fougnigue Sefon Class Project CIDM 6350

SEFSOR Technology company

Section 1: Introduction

The selected domain for this database application is the technology sector, regrouping the administration of devices, software, service requests, and the orchestration of employees (users) and technicians within a technology-focused setting. This project revolves around SEFSOR, a tech startup with limited financial resources, which prevents them from employing full-time technicians. As a result, SEFSOR chooses to contract out their technical requirements that their IT department cannot service. In the technology sector, data mismanagement can lead to issues such as inefficient allocation of resources, security breaches, and disruptions in service delivery. These problems can result from inaccurate inventory records, lack of software licensing control, and user-technician coordination challenges. This database aims to address data mismanagement issues by ensuring data integrity, reducing data redundancy, and improving the overall efficiency and accuracy of managing technology-related assets and services.

Inaccurate or outdated inventory records can lead to inefficient resource allocation. For example, an organization may have a surplus of certain devices and a shortage of others, resulting in resource misalignment and wasted investments. Our database ensures real-time visibility into the availability and condition of technology assets, allowing for better allocation of resources and cost optimization. Information about devices is stored including the warranty expiry date.

Inadequate control over software licenses and device access can expose organizations to security risks. Unlicensed or unauthorized software installations may contain vulnerabilities or malware. SEFSOR's database ensures an adequate tracking of software licenses and that only authorized users can access and modify sensitive data, reducing the risk of security breaches. In our case, only IT people can order new software.

Service delivery disruptions can occur when users encounter technical issues and face delays in resolution. Poor coordination between users and technicians can lead to service disruptions and decreased productivity. Our database provides a structured system for tracking and resolving service requests efficiently. Employees can report issues, and technicians can be assigned quickly, reducing downtime and minimizing service disruptions.

Inaccurate records may result from missing or duplicate entries, incorrect asset details, or lack of update procedures. This can lead to confusion and errors in asset management. SEFSOR's

database unique identification for all entities, ensuring that asset information is accurate. This helps in efficient asset tracking and resource management.

Potential users of this database include IT administrators, Human resources, supervisors, and all other employees. These users can benefit from device and software management, efficient service request handling, and improved project and resource coordination. The database also provides detailed logs for troubleshooting and auditing purposes.

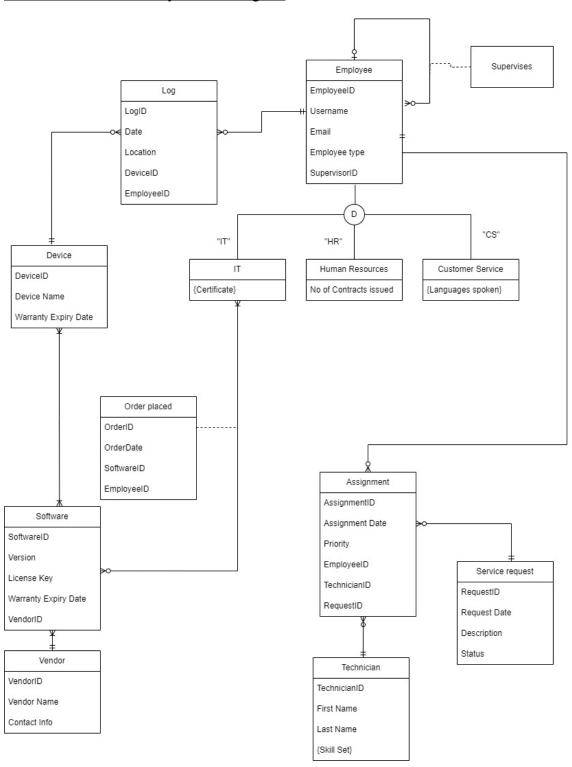
Section 2: Business rules and user requirements

The database includes 13 entities that are Employee, Supervises, Log, Device, Order placed, Software, Vendor, IT, Human resources, Customer Services, Assignment, Service request, and Technician.

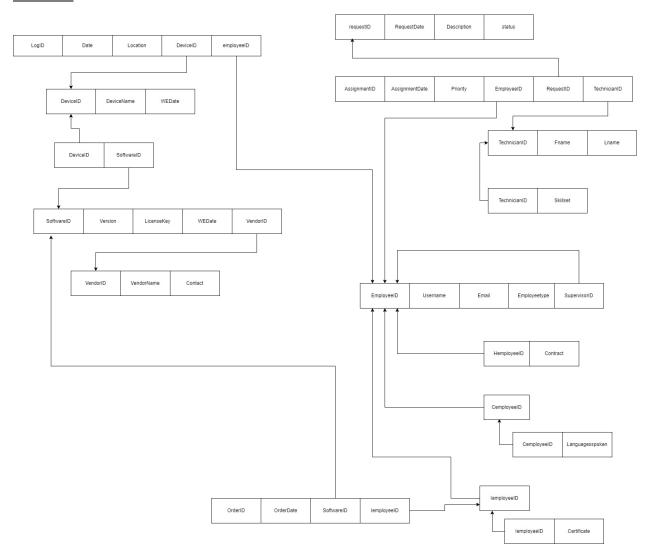
An employee can have the role of either supervisor or a supervisee. A supervisor can supervise none, one or many employees. An employee can have one supervisor at most to avoid uncertainty about who to report to. Some employees, especially the higher ranked, can have no supervisor. The employee entity should list EmployeeID, Username, Email and Employee type. Employee type refers to what department an employee works in. Example of types are IT employees who all have certificates, human resources who issue contracts, and customer service who are expected to speak different languages. Only IT people are allowed to order new software to ensure adequate control. When an order is placed, the orderID, date, softwareID and employeeID of the person ordering need to be stored. Software have unique identifiers. Their version, license key and warranty expiry date are always stored. To be considered a vendor, companies have to sell at least one software and a software cannot be provided by two different vendors. It is important to keep track of vendorID, name, and their contact. A software has to be installed on at least one device and a device should have at least one software to work properly. Every device has an ID, a name and a warranty expiry date. Every time an employee uses a device a log is kept including the logID, the date, the location, what device was used and who used it. An employee can have none or many logs but a log belongs to only one employee. The relationship between both is the same between device and log. SEFSOR usually contracts out outside technicians. It gives them unique identifiers and keeps information about their first name, last name and skillset. When a user requests a service, the request is assigned to a technician who works alone. The technician can have none, one or many assignment. For the service request, attributes of requestID, date, description of the request, and status are important. A service request will be pending if it has not been assigned yet and can include many assignments. An employee can need none, one or many assignments for their request but an assignment comes from only one employee. Because of the other three entities involved, the assignment entity needs to have an ID, a date, a priority level, an employeeID so we know who needs it, a

requestID so we know what request was made and technicianID so we know who will be working on it.

Section 3: Enhanced entity relation diagram



Section 4: Third normal form



Section 5: SQL Tables

a- Creation

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   1 • DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS CIDM_6350;
  2 • CREATE DATABASE CIDM_6350;
  3 • USE CIDM_6350;
   5 • ⊝ CREATE TABLE employee(
             employee_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
             first_name VARCHAR(20),
            last_name VARCHAR(20),
             username VARCHAR(50),
             email VARCHAR(50),
 10
 11
             employee_type VARCHAR(2),
             supervisor_ID INT,
 13
             FOREIGN KEY (supervisor_ID) REFERENCES employee(employee_ID)
 14
 15
 16 • ⊖ CREATE TABLE service_request(
          request_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
 18
            request_date DATETIME,
 19
            description TEXT,
           status VARCHAR(20) CHECK (status IN ('fulfilled', 'in process', 'failed'))
 20
 21
 23 • ⊖ CREATE TABLE technician(
             technician_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
             first_name VARCHAR(20),
 25
             last name VARCHAR(20)
 26
  29 • ⊖ CREATE TABLE technician skill(
                      technician ID INT,
                      skillset VARCHAR(40),
  31
  32
                      PRIMARY KEY (technician ID, skillset),
                      FOREIGN KEY (technician_id) REFERENCES technician(technician_ID)
  33
                  );
  34
  35
  36 ● ⊖ CREATE TABLE assignment(
                      assignment_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  37
                      assignment date DATETIME,
  38
                      priority VARCHAR(20) CHECK (priority IN ('high', 'medium', 'low')),
  39
  40
                     employee ID INT,
  41
                     technician ID INT,
  42
                     request_ID INT,
                      FOREIGN KEY (employee_ID) REFERENCES employee(employee_ID),
  43
                      FOREIGN KEY (technician ID) REFERENCES technician(technician ID),
  44
                      FOREIGN KEY (request ID) REFERENCES service request(request ID)
  45
  46
                  - );
  47
  48 • ⊖ CREATE TABLE infotech(
                      I_employee_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  49
  50
                      FOREIGN KEY (I_employee_ID) REFERENCES employee(employee_ID)
                  - );
  51
  52
```

```
53 • ⊖ CREATE TABLE certificate(
54
       I_employee_ID INT,
       Certificate VARCHAR(100),
55
56
       PRIMARY KEY (I_employee_ID, certificate),
57
       FOREIGN KEY (I_employee_ID) REFERENCES infotech(I_employee_ID)
58
59
60 • ⊖ CREATE TABLE human_resources(
61
       H_employee_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
62
       number_contract INT,
63
      FOREIGN KEY (H_employee_ID) REFERENCES employee(employee_ID)
64
65
66 • \ominus CREATE TABLE customer_service(
       C_employee_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
67
       FOREIGN KEY (C_employee_ID) REFERENCES employee(employee_ID)
68
69
70
71 • ⊖ CREATE TABLE languages(
72
       C_employee_ID INT,
73
       language_spoken VARCHAR(100),
74
       PRIMARY KEY (C_employee_ID, language_spoken),
75
      FOREIGN KEY (C_employee_ID) REFERENCES customer_service(C_employee_ID)
76
77
```

```
78 • ⊖ CREATE TABLE device(
79
       device_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
       device_name VARCHAR(20),
80
       warranty_date DATE
81
82
     ٠);
83
84 • ○ CREATE TABLE vendor(
       vendor_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
85
       vendor_name VARCHAR(20),
86
       contact VARCHAR(20)
87
88
      );
89
90 • ⊖ CREATE TABLE login(
       login_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
91
       date DATE,
92
      location VARCHAR(20),
93
       employee_ID INT,
94
95
       device_ID INT,
       FOREIGN KEY (employee_ID) REFERENCES employee(employee_ID),
96
       FOREIGN KEY (device_ID) REFERENCES device(device_ID)
97
     ٠);
98
00
```

```
100 • ⊖ CREATE TABLE software(
        software_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
101
102
        version_s VARCHAR(20),
103
        license_key BIGINT,
104
        warranty_date DATE,
        vendor_id INT,
105
        FOREIGN KEY (vendor_ID) REFERENCES vendor(vendor_ID)
106
        );
107
108
109 • ⊖ CREATE TABLE device_software(
110
        device_ID INT,
        software_ID INT,
111
        PRIMARY KEY (device_ID, software_ID),
112
        FOREIGN KEY (device_ID) REFERENCES device(device_ID),
113
        FOREIGN KEY (software ID) REFERENCES software(software ID)
114
115
       );
116
117 • ⊖ CREATE TABLE order_placed(
        order_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
118
        order date DATE,
119
        software ID INT,
120
121
        employee_ID INT,
        FOREIGN KEY (software_ID) REFERENCES software(software_ID),
122
123
        FOREIGN KEY (employee_ID) REFERENCES employee(employee_ID)
124
        );
```

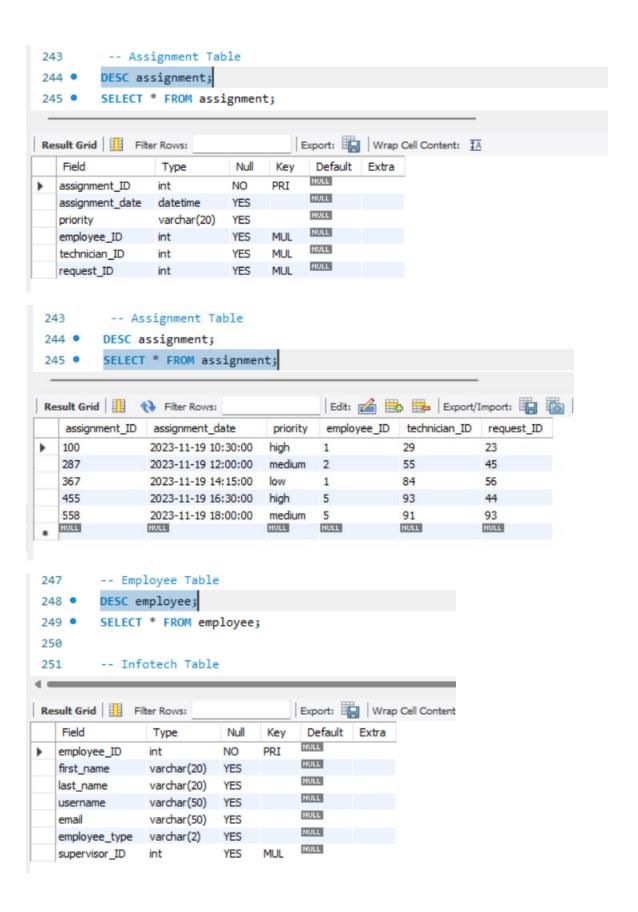
b- Insertion

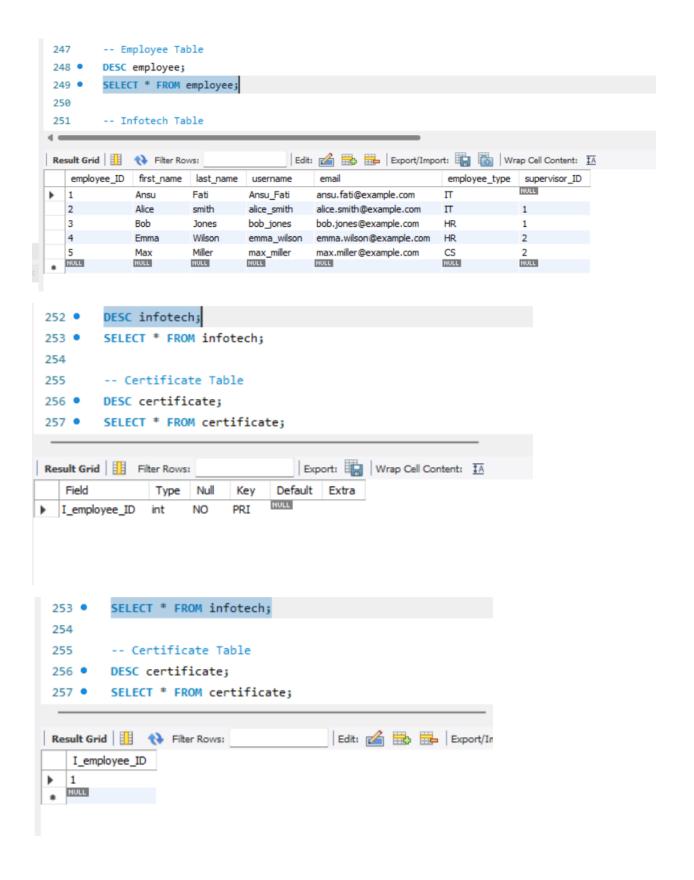
```
127 •
        INSERT INTO employee (employee ID, first name, last name, username, email, employee type, supervisor ID)
128
        VALUES
             (001, 'Ansu', 'Fati', 'Ansu_Fati', 'ansu.fati@example.com', 'IT', NULL),
129
             (002, 'Alice', 'smith', 'alice_smith', 'alice.smith@example.com', 'IT', 001),
130
131
             (003, 'Bob', 'Jones', 'bob_jones', 'bob.jones@example.com', 'HR', 001),
             (004, 'Emma', 'Wilson', 'emma_wilson', 'emma.wilson@example.com', 'HR', 002),
132
             (005, 'Max', 'Miller', 'max miller', 'max.miller@example.com', 'CS', 002);
133
134
135 •
        INSERT INTO service request (request ID, request date, description, status)
        VALUES
136
137
             (0023, '2023-11-19 10:00:00', 'Software Installation', 'fulfilled'),
             (0045, '2023-11-19 11:30:00', 'Hardware Repair', 'in process'),
138
             (0044, '2023-11-19 13:45:00', 'Network Configuration', 'failed'),
139
             (0056, '2023-11-19 15:20:00', 'Database Optimization', 'fulfilled'),
140
141
             (0093, '2023-11-19 17:00:00', 'Security Audit', 'in process');
142
143
        INSERT INTO technician (technician ID, first_name, last_name)
        VALUES
144
             (0091, 'Kyle', 'Smith'),
145
             (0029, 'Mbappe', 'Johnson'),
146
             (0093, 'Benzema', 'Williams'),
             (0084, 'Messi', 'Jones'),
148
149
             (0055, 'Ronaldo', 'Brown');
150
       INSERT INTO technician skill (technician ID, skillset)
151 •
152
            (0091, 'Programming'),
153
154
            (0029, 'Network Administration'),
155
            (0093, 'Database Management'),
            (0084, 'Hardware Troubleshooting'),
156
            (0055, 'Security Analysis');
157
158
        INSERT INTO assignment (assignment_ID, assignment_date, priority, employee_ID, technician_ID, request_ID)
159 •
        VALUES
160
            (100, '2023-11-19 10:30:00', 'high', 001, 0029, 0023),
161
162
            (287, '2023-11-19 12:00:00', 'medium', 002, 0055, 0045),
            (367, '2023-11-19 14:15:00', 'low', 001, 0084, 0056),
163
            (455, '2023-11-19 16:30:00', 'high', 005, 0093, 0044),
164
            (558, '2023-11-19 18:00:00', 'medium', 005, 0091, 0093);
165
166
167 •
        INSERT INTO infotech (I_employee_ID)
168
        VALUES
            (001);
169
170
        INSERT INTO certificate (I_employee_ID, Certificate)
171 •
        VALUES
172
173
            (001, 'CISSP'),
174
            (001, 'Oracle Database Administrator Certified Associate (OCA)');
175
```

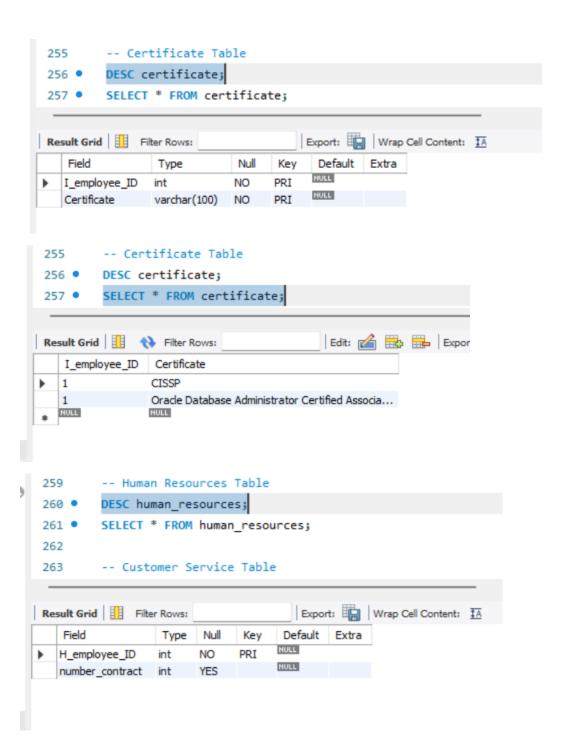
```
176 •
        INSERT INTO human resources (H employee ID, number contract)
        VALUES
177
            (002, 24),
178
179
            (003, 10);
180
181 •
        INSERT INTO customer service (C employee ID)
        VALUES
182
183
            (4),
184
            (5);
185
186 •
        INSERT INTO languages (C_employee_ID, language_spoken)
        VALUES
187
            (4, 'German'),
188
189
            (4, 'English'),
            (5, 'English'),
190
            (5, 'Mandarin');
191
192
193 •
        INSERT INTO device (device_ID, device_name, warranty_date)
194
        VALUES
            (024, 'Laptop1', '2023-12-31'),
195
            (003, 'Desktop2', '2024-01-15'),
196
            (018, 'Tablet3', '2023-11-25'),
197
            (015, 'Phone4', '2023-12-10'),
198
199
            (008, 'Printer5', '2024-02-01');
200
```

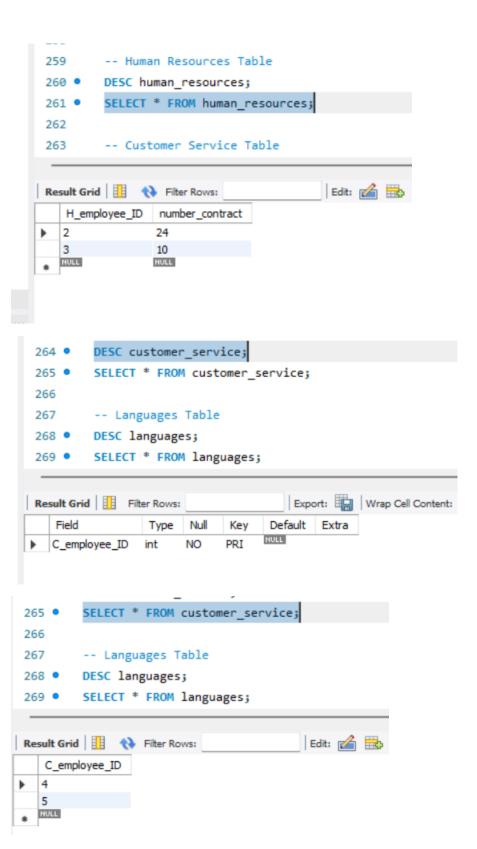
```
201 •
         INSERT INTO vendor (vendor ID, vendor name, contact)
 202
         VALUES
 203
             (001, 'Marshal Tech', '509-958-777'),
             (045, 'Caprisun', '234-334-5342'),
 204
 205
             (003, 'Ballon doree', '134-545-355'),
             (015, 'Abidjan', '355-657-234'),
 206
 207
             (016, 'Startend', '324-657-865');
 208
 209 •
         INSERT INTO login (login_ID, date, location, employee_ID, device_ID)
         VALUES
 210
             (0023, '2023-05-19', 'Office1', 001, 003),
 211
             (0984, '2023-11-30', 'Home2', 002, 024),
 212
             (0894, '2023-11-14', 'Office3', 003, 008),
 213
             (0418, '2023-07-19', 'Home4', 004, 018),
 214
             (0415, '2023-07-19', 'Office5', 005, 015);
 215
 216
        INSERT INTO software (software_ID, version_s, license_key, warranty_date, vendor_id)
 217 •
         VALUES
 218
             (012, 'Bien', 123456, '2024-01-01', 001),
 219
             (015, 'Starline', 789012, '2023-12-31', 045),
 220
             (022, 'Trackone', 345678, '2024-02-15', 003),
 221
             (027, 'Tumblero', 901234, '2023-11-30', 015),
 222
 223
             (001, 'TheSoftware', 567890, '2024-03-10', 016);
 224
225 •
         INSERT INTO device_software (device_ID, software_ID)
         VALUES
226
             (008, 015),
227
             (018, 027),
228
229
             (003, 001),
230
             (015, 022),
231
             (024, 012);
232
         INSERT INTO order_placed (order_ID, order_date, software_ID, employee_ID)
233
234
         VALUES
             (009, '2023-04-01', 012, 001),
235
             (026, '2023-08-06', 022, 001),
236
             (027, '2023-08-06', 001, 002),
237
             (034, '2023-11-19', 027, 002),
238
239
             (041, '2023-11-06', 015, 001);
240
```

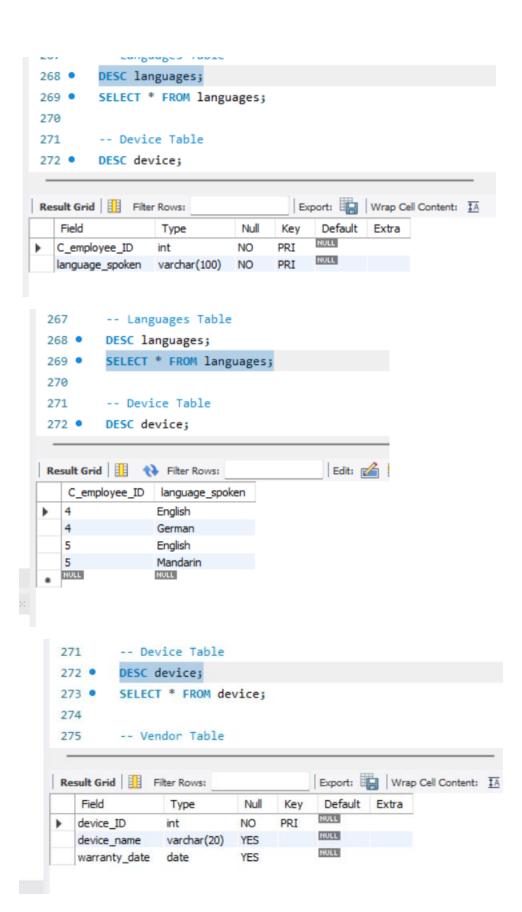
Section 6: Tables and records screenshots using DESC and SELECT commands.

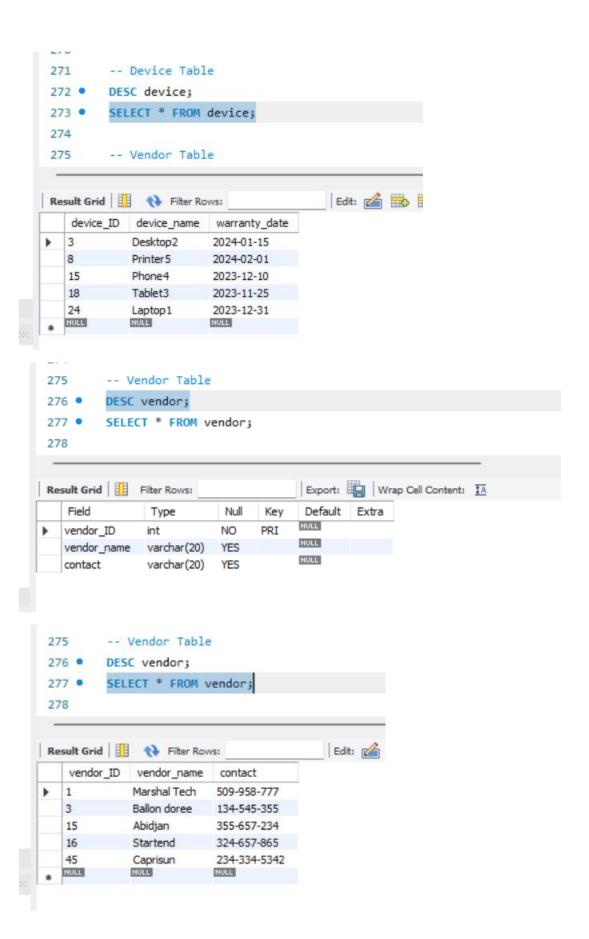


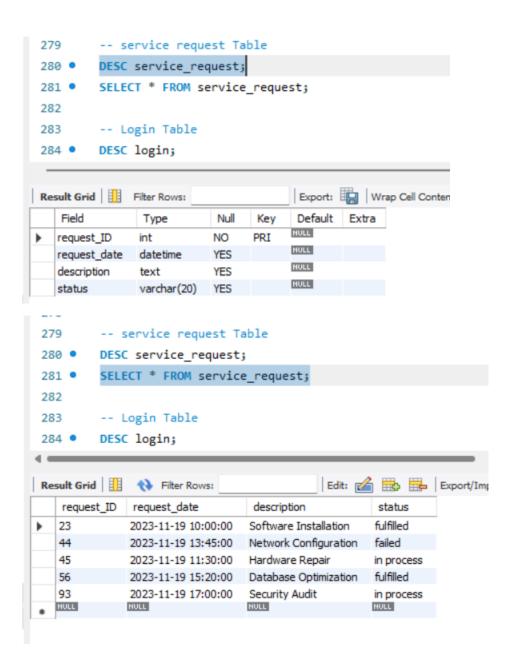


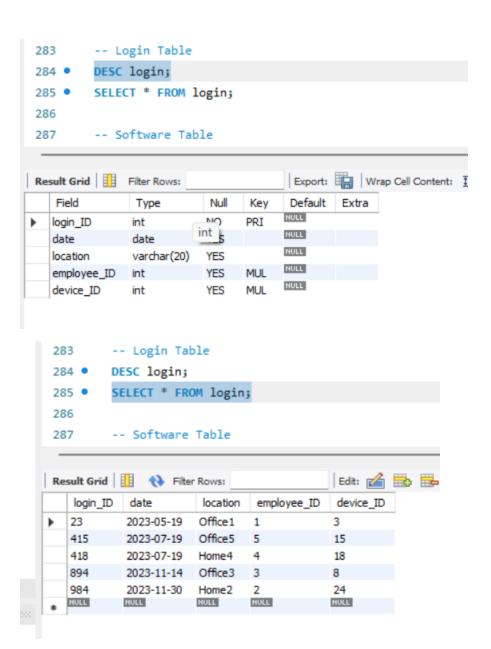


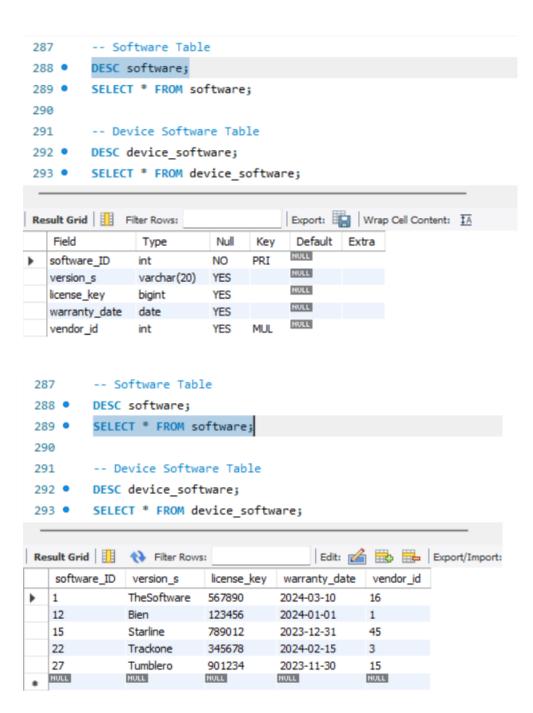


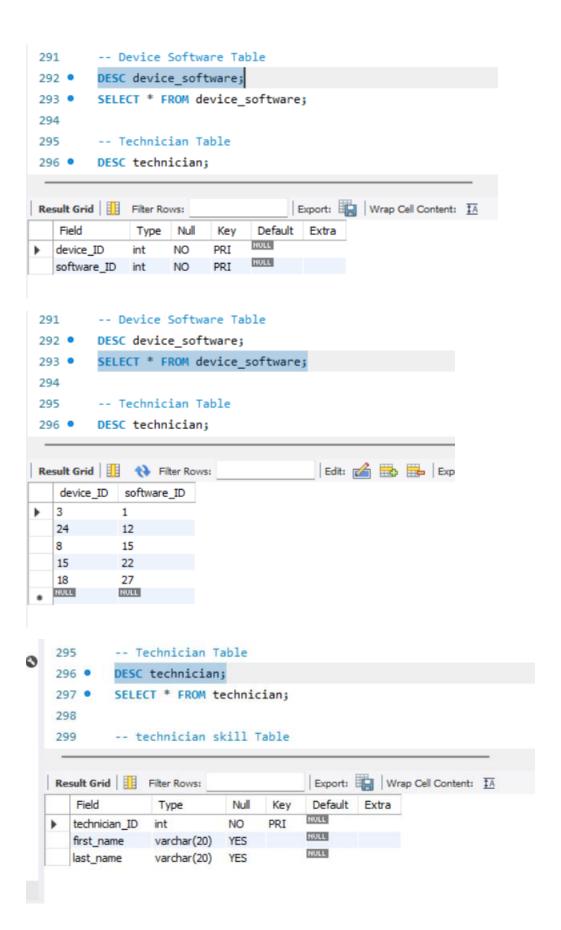


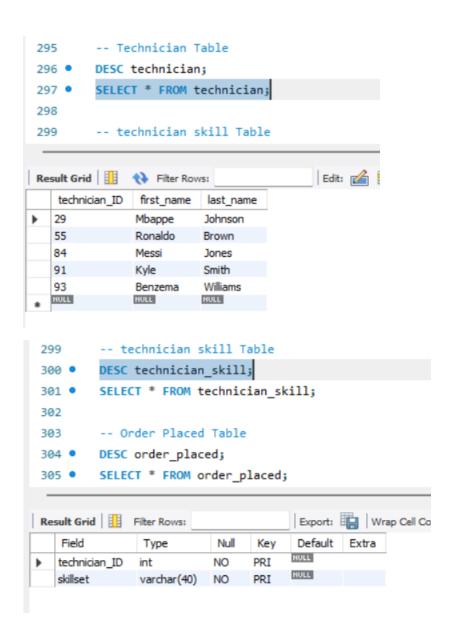


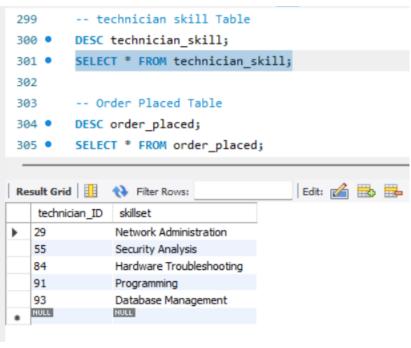


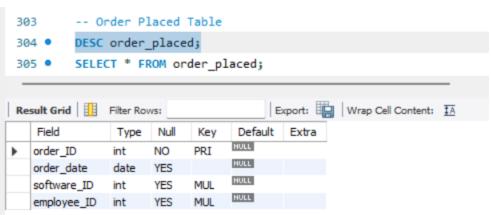


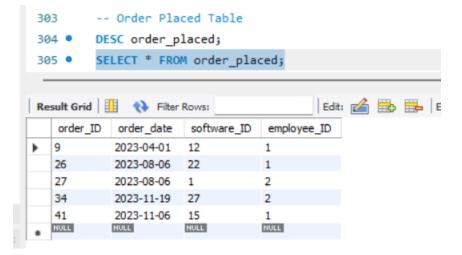










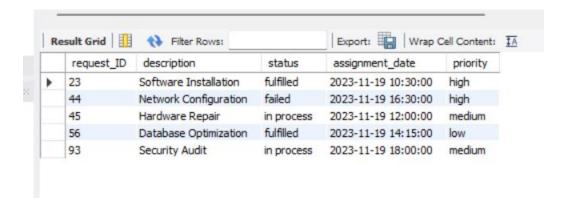


Section 7: SQL Queries and screenshots

-- Retrieve the Names and Status of Service Requests with Their Assignments:

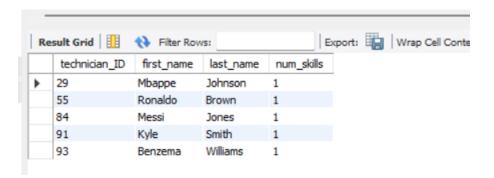
SELECT sr.request_ID, sr.description, sr.status, a.assignment_date, a.priority
FROM service_request sr

LEFT JOIN assignment a ON sr.request_ID = a.request_ID;



-- Find the Number of Technicians with Their Skills:

SELECT t.technician_ID, t.first_name, t.last_name, COUNT(ts.skillset) AS num_skills
FROM technician t
LEFT JOIN technician_skill ts ON t.technician_ID = ts.technician_ID
GROUP BY t.technician_ID, t.first_name, t.last_name;



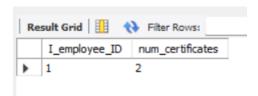
```
-- Calculate the Average Number of Certificates per Infotech Employee:

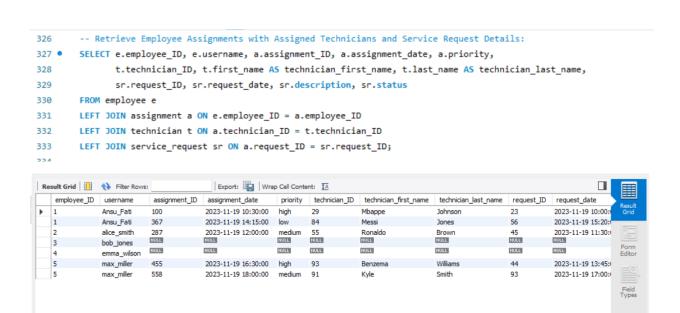
SELECT i.I_employee_ID, COUNT(c.Certificate) AS num_certificates

FROM infotech i

LEFT JOIN certificate c ON i.I_employee_ID = c.I_employee_ID

GROUP BY i.I_employee_ID;
```





-- Find the Total Number of Devices and the Average Warranty Period:

SELECT COUNT(device_ID) AS total_devices, AVG(DATEDIFF(warranty_date, CURDATE())) AS avg_warranty_days

FROM device;

Read Only



Result 74 ×

-- List Employees, employee types and the Total number of software they ordered:

SELECT e.employee_ID, e.username, e.employee_type, op.software_ID, COUNT(op.order_ID) AS total_orders FROM employee e

LEFT JOIN order_placed op ON e.employee_ID = op.employee_ID

GROUP BY e.employee_ID, e.username, e.employee_type, op.software_ID;

Re	sult Grid	Filter Rows:		Export:	Wrap Cell C
	employee_ID	username	employee_type	software_ID	total_orders
•	1	Ansu_Fati	IT	12	1
	1	Ansu_Fati	IT	22	1
	1	Ansu_Fati	IT	15	1
	2	alice_smith	IT	1	1
	2	alice_smith	IT	27	1
	3	bob_jones	HR	NULL	0
	4	emma_wilson	HR	NULL	0
	5	max_miller	CS	NULL	0