Kathmandu University Department of Computer Science and Engineering Dhulikhel, Kavre



A Project Report On

MySQL

[COMP 232]

(For Partial Fulfillment of 2nd year/2nd Semester of Computer Science)

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Abstract

This project report presents the design and implementation of a database for an 'Online Learning Portal.' The primary goal of the project is to create a structured database for managing courses, instructors and student registrations efficiently. It incorporates essential database concepts like normalization, stored procedure and transaction process. Additionally, the report demonstrates the Entity-Relationship Diagram, showcasing the database's design and functionality.

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Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1 Objective

The objectives of this project are:

- · To design and implement a structured database for an Online Learning Portal · To apply normalization techniques
- · To create an Entity-Relationship Diagram that represents the database design · To demonstrate the use of essential database concepts such as stored procedure and transaction processing
 - · To execute SQL queries that showcase effective data retrieval and management

1.2 Scope

- 1. The database will store and manage:
 - · Course details, including names and assigned instructors.
 - · Instructor details and their association with courses.
 - · Student details and their course registrations.
- 2. Supports efficient querying of student-course and instructor-course relationships.
- 3. Ensures scalability for an increasing number of records in the future.

Chapter 2. Database Design

Relational ER diagram

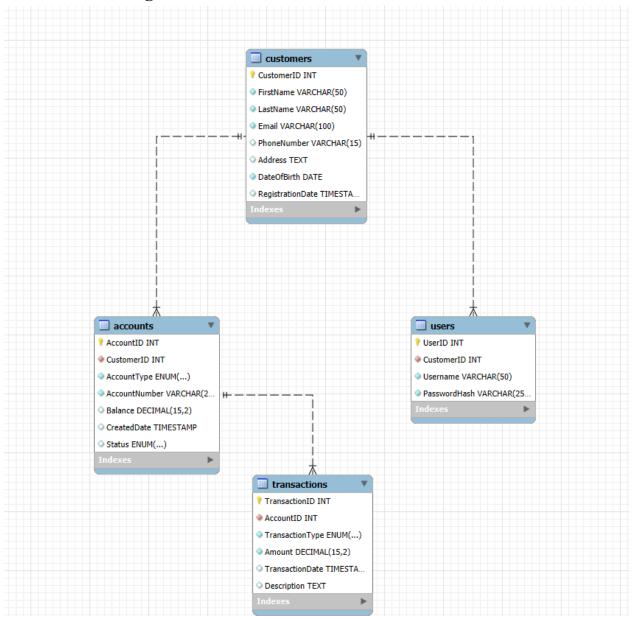


Figure 2 Relational ERD

2.2 Relationships

· customers and accounts: one to many

· customers and users: one to one

· Accounts and transactions : one to many

Chapter 3. Implementation

For the creation and implementation of the database, MySQL Command Line Client is used.

3.1 SQL Queries

<u>Database</u>: Online banking sevices

3.1.1 Use database

```
1 • use online_banking_services;
```

3.1.2 Create tables

o Customers

o accounts

```
1 ● ○ CREATE TABLE Accounts (

AccountID INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,

CustomerID INT NOT NULL,

AccountType ENUM('Checking', 'Savings', 'Loan') NOT NULL,

AccountNumber VARCHAR(20) UNIQUE NOT NULL,

Balance DECIMAL(15, 2) DEFAULT 0.00,

CreatedDate TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,

Status ENUM('Active', 'Dormant', 'Closed') DEFAULT 'Active',

FOREIGN KEY (CustomerID) REFERENCES Customers(CustomerID) ON DELETE CASCADE
```

o Transactions

```
CREATE TABLE Transactions (

Execute the selected portion of the account to the a
```

o users

3.1.3 Show tables

```
1 • show tables;
2
```



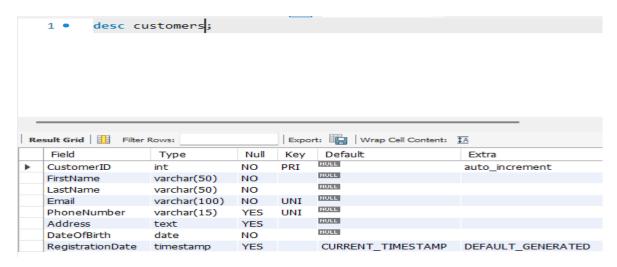
3.1.4 Describe tables

o Accounts

desc accounts;

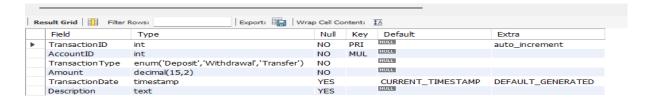


o Customers



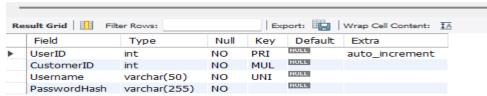
o transactions

1 • desc transactions;



o users

desc users;
Execute the selected portion of the script or everything, if there is no



10

o Students

3.1.5 Insert values into the tables & Show them

o customers

```
1 • INSERT INTO Customers (FirstName, LastName, Email, PhoneNumber, Address, DateOfBirth)
2 VALUES
3 ('Anmol', 'Singh', 'anmol.singh@example.com', '1234567890', '123 Main St, Cityville', '1990-01-01'),
4 ('Amrit', 'Kaur', 'amrit.kaur@example.com', '2345678901', '456 Elm St, Townsville', '1992-02-02'),
5 ('Olive', 'Johnson', 'olive.johnson@example.com', '3456789012', '789 Oak St, Villagetown', '1994-03-03'),
6 ('Snuggle', 'Patel', 'snuggle.patel@example.com', '4567890123', '321 Pine St, Hamletburg', '1996-04-04'),
7 ('Catbahadur', 'Rai', 'catbahadur.rai@example.com', '5678901234', '654 Cedar St, Parkland', '1998-05-05');
8
```

o accounts

o transactions

```
1 • INSERT INTO Transactions (AccountID, TransactionType, Amount, TransactionDate)
2   VALUES
3     (1, 'Deposit', 500.00, '2024-12-01 10:15:00'),
4     (2, 'Withdrawal', 100.00, '2024-12-02 12:30:00'),
5     (3, 'Transfer', 200.75, '2024-12-03 09:45:00'),
6     (4, 'Deposit', 3000.00, '2024-12-04 14:00:00'),
7     (5, 'Withdrawal', 25.25, '2024-12-05 16:20:00');
8
```

o users

```
INSERT INTO Users (CustomerID, Username, PasswordHash)

VALUES

(1, 'anmol123', 'hashedpassword1'),

(2, 'amrit456', 'hashedpassword2'),

(3, 'olive789', 'hashedpassword3'),

(4, 'snuggle001', 'hashedpassword4'),

(5, 'catbahadur999', 'hashedpassword5');
```

3.1.6 Join operations

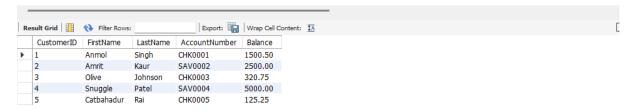
o Inner join

- 1 SELECT Customers.CustomerID, Customers.FirstName, Customers.LastName, Accounts.AccountNumber, Accounts.Balance
- 2 FROM Customers
- 3 INNER JOIN Accounts ON Customers.CustomerID = Accounts.CustomerID;
- 4



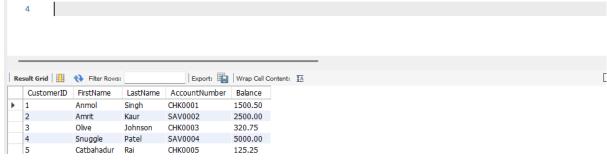
o Left join

- 1 SELECT Customers.CustomerID, Customers.FirstName, Customers.LastName, Accounts.AccountNumber, Accounts.Balance
- 2 FROM Customers
- 3 LEFT JOIN Accounts ON Customers.CustomerID = Accounts.CustomerID;
- 4

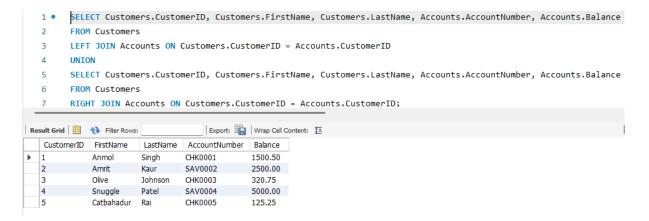


o Right join

- 1 SELECT Customers.CustomerID, Customers.FirstName, Customers.LastName, Accounts.AccountNumber, Accounts.Balance
- 2 FROM Customers
- 3 RIGHT JOIN Accounts ON Customers.CustomerID = Accounts.CustomerID;

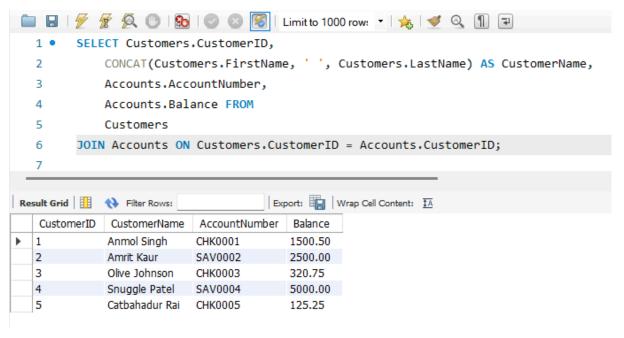


o Full outer join



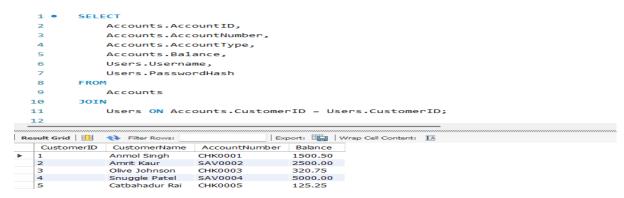
3.1.7 Specific querying operations

o List of all the customers and their account details

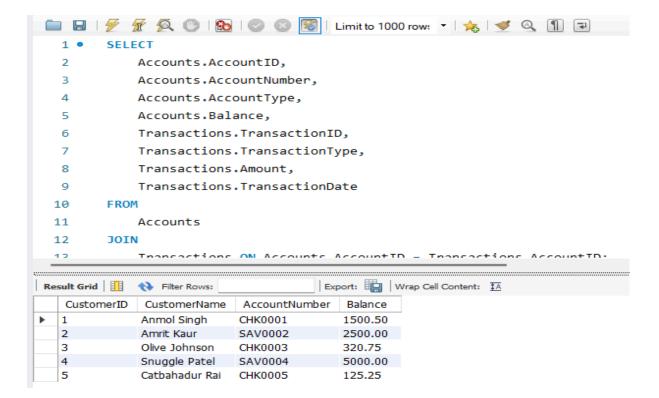


15

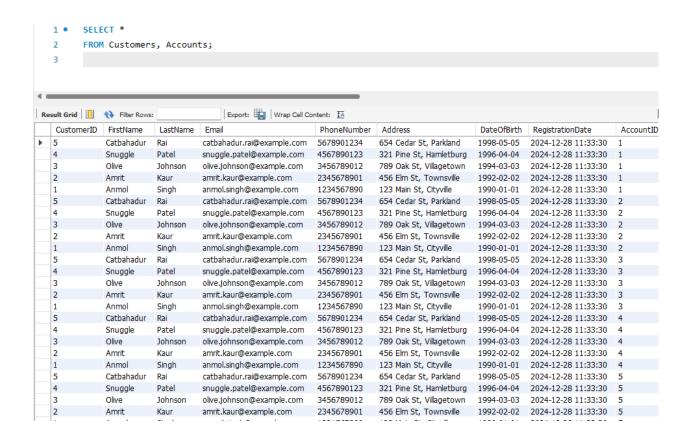
o List of the accounts and their users



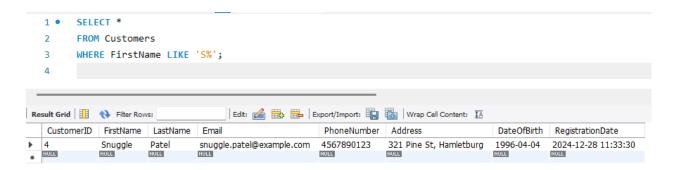
o List of all the transactions and accounts



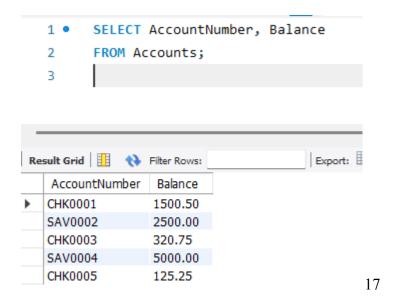
3.1.8 Cross product operation



3.1.9 Selection operation



3.1.10 Projection operation



3.2 Normalization Technique

To demonstrate the normalization technique, let's start off with an unnormalized table:4

3.2.1 Unnormalized table

Table creation:

```
CREATE TABLE UnnormalizedCustomers (
CustomerID INT,
CustomerName VARCHAR(100),
AccountNumber VARCHAR(20),
AccountType ENUM('Checking', 'Savings', 'Loan'),
Balance DECIMAL(15, 2)
);
8
```

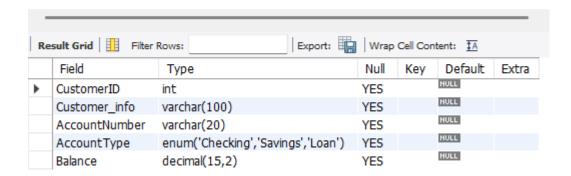
Here, lets quickly change the name of the 'CustomerName' field to 'Customer_info':

```
ALTER TABLE UnnormalizedCustomers

CHANGE COLUMN CustomerName Customer_info VARCHAR(100);
```

Table description:

1 • desc UnnormalizedCustomers;



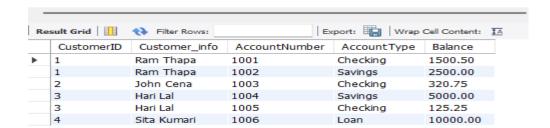
Data insertion:

```
INSERT INTO UnnormalizedCustomers (CustomerID, Customer_info, AccountNumber, AccountType, Balance)

VALUES
(1, 'Ram Thapa', '1001', 'Checking', 1500.50),
(1, 'Ram Thapa', '1002', 'Savings', 2500.00),
(2, 'John Cena', '1003', 'Checking', 320.75),
(3, 'Hari Lal', '1004', 'Savings', 5000.00),
(3, 'Hari Lal', '1005', 'Checking', 125.25),
(4, 'Sita Kumari', '1006', 'Loan', 10000.00);
```

Show table with data:

```
1 • select * from UnnormalizedCustomers;
```



3.2.2 First Normal Form (1NF)

Rule:

- o Each column contains atomic values
- o Each row must be unique, identified by a primary key

o There must be no repeating groups or arrays in a single row

3.2.3 Second Normal Form (2NF)

Rule:

- o Meet all the requirements of 1NF
- o Eliminate partial dependency, meaning all non-prime attributes (non-key columns) must depend on the entire primary key, not just a part of it

19

```
1
      -- Create the Customers table
 2 • ⊖ CREATE TABLE Customers_2NF (
 3
          CustomerID INT PRIMARY KEY,
 4
          Customer_info VARCHAR(100)
 5
      );
 6
 7
      -- Create the Accounts table
 8 • ⊖ CREATE TABLE Accounts_2NF (
 9
          CustomerID INT,
10
          AccountNumber VARCHAR(20) PRIMARY KEY,
11
          AccountType ENUM('Checking', 'Savings', 'Loan'),
12
          Balance DECIMAL(15, 2),
13
          FOREIGN KEY (CustomerID) REFERENCES Customers_2NF(CustomerID)
      );
15
     -- Insert data into Customers_2NF
1
     INSERT INTO Customers_2NF (CustomerID, Customer_info)
 2
     VALUES
3
     (1, 'Ram Thapa'),
 5
     (2, 'John Cena');
 6
7
     -- Insert data into Accounts_2NF
8
    INSERT INTO Accounts_2NF (CustomerID, AccountNumber, AccountType, Balance)
9
     VALUES
     (1, '1001', 'Checking', 1500.50),
10
      (1, '1002', 'Savings', 2500.00);
11
12
          SELECT * FROM Customers_2NF;
          Execute the selected portion of the script or everything, if there is no selection
| Edit: 🚄 📆 🖶 | Export/Import: 📳 🐻
    Customer_info
                Ram Thapa
    1
               John Cena
                                  Ellink to 1000 fow: | 🎉 | 💌 🛰 🔟
         - DE DE
           SELECT * FROM Accounts_2NF;
           Execute the selected portion of the script or everything, if there is no selection
    Result Grid
                                          | Edit: 🚄 🖶 🖶 | Export/Import: 🗓 📸
                                            1500.50
2500.00
                1001
                               Checking
                1002
                               Savings
```

3.2.4 Third Normal Form (3NF)

Rules:

- o Meet all the requirements of 2NF
- o Eliminate transitive dependency, meaning all non-prime attributes must not depend on other non-prime attributes. They should depend only on the primary key.

(NOTE: There are no transitive dependencies in the tables after the 2NF in the above process. So 3NF is not needed. We move straight to BCNF. However, we will demonstrate 3NF with a separate example after BCNF.)

3.2.5 Boyce-Codd Normal Form (BCNF)

Rules:

- o Meet all the requirements of 3NF
- o Every determinant (an attribute on which other attributes depend) must be a candidate key

```
INSERT INTO Customers_BCNF (CustomerID, Customer_info)
FXECUTE the selected portion of the script or everything, if there is no selection
(1, 'Ram Thapa'),
(2, 'John Cena');
INSERT INTO Accounts_BCNF (CustomerID, AccountNumber, AccountType, Balance)
VALUES
(1, '1001', 'Checking', 1500.50),
(1, '1002', 'Savings', 2500.00);
```

3.2.6 Demonstration of 3NF

Start with a table that is in 2NF:

```
CustomerID INT PRIMARY KEY,
CustomerName VARCHAR(100),
Email VARCHAR(100),
PhoneNumber VARCHAR(15),
Address TEXT,
DateOfBirth DATE

);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Accounts (

Account the explain command on the statement under the cursor CustomerID INT,

Account type ENUM('Checking', 'Savings', 'Loan') NOT NULL,

AccountNumber VARCHAR(20) UNIQUE NOT NULL,

Balance DECIMAL(15, 2) DEFAULT 0.00,

CreatedDate TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,

Status ENUM('Active', 'Dormant', 'Closed') DEFAULT 'Active',

FOREIGN KEY (CustomerID) REFERENCES Customers(CustomerID)
```

```
CREATE TABLE Transactions (
TransactionID INT PRIMARY KEY,
AccountID INT,
TransactionType ENUM('Deposit', 'Withdrawal', 'Transfer') NOT NULL,
Amount DECIMAL(15, 2),
TransactionDate TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
FOREIGN KEY (AccountID) REFERENCES Accounts(AccountID)
```

Now we move to convert the 2NF table to 3NF:

```
    ● CREATE TABLE Customers (

        CustomerID INT PRIMARY KEY,
        CustomerName VARCHAR(100),
        Email VARCHAR(100),
        PhoneNumber VARCHAR(15),
        Address TEXT,
        DateOfBirth DATE
    );

    ● CREATE TABLE Accounts (

         AccountID INT PRIMARY KEY,
         CustomerID INT,
         AccountType ENUM('Checking', 'Savings', 'Loan') NOT NULL,
         AccountNumber VARCHAR(20) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
         Balance DECIMAL(15, 2) DEFAULT 0.00,
         CreatedDate TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT TIMESTAMP,
         Status ENUM('Active', 'Dormant', 'Closed') DEFAULT 'Active',
         FOREIGN KEY (CustomerID) REFERENCES Customers(CustomerID)
    );

        • ○ CREATE TABLE Transactions (

       TransactionID INT PRIMARY KEY,
       AccountID INT,
       TransactionType ENUM('Deposit', 'Withdrawal', 'Transfer') NOT NULL,
       Amount DECIMAL(15, 2),
       TransactionDate TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT TIMESTAMP,
       FOREIGN KEY (AccountID) REFERENCES Accounts(AccountID)
   );
```

```
    INSERT INTO Customers (CustomerID, CustomerName, Email, PhoneNumber, Address, DateOfBirth)

    VALUES
    (1, 'John Doe', 'john.doe@example.com', '1234567890', '123 Elm St', '1985-05-15'),
     (2, 'Jane Smith', 'jane.smith@example.com', '0987654321', '456 Oak St', '1990-08-22');
 INSERT INTO Accounts (AccountID, CustomerID, AccountType, AccountNumber, Balance, Status)
 (1, 1, 'Checking', '100000001', 1500.50, 'Active'),
 (2, 1, 'Savings', '100000002', 3000.00, 'Active'),
 (3, 2, 'Checking', '100000003', 500.00, 'Dormant');
1 • INSERT INTO Transactions (TransactionID, AccountID, TransactionType, Amount)
     VALUES
3
    (1, 1, 'Deposit', 1500.00),
    (2, 1, 'Withdrawal', 500.00),
4
    (3, 2, 'Deposit', 3000.00),
5
    (4, 3, 'Deposit', 500.00);
5
```

3.3 Stored procedure and Transaction process

3.3.1 Stored procedure

```
DELIMITER $$
1
3 • ○ CREATE PROCEDURE TransferFunds(
          IN senderAccountID INT,
          IN receiverAccountID INT,
          IN transferAmount DECIMAL(15, 2)
7

⇒ BEGIN

          DECLARE senderBalance DECIMAL(15, 2);
          DECLARE receiverBalance DECIMAL(15, 2);
11
          -- Get current balances for both sender and receiver
L2
          SELECT Balance INTO senderBalance FROM Accounts WHERE AccountID = senderAccountID;
13
          SELECT Balance INTO receiverBalance FROM Accounts WHERE AccountID = receiverAccour
15
16
          -- Check if the sender has enough balance
L7
          IF senderBalance >= transferAmount THEN
               -- Deduct the transfer amount from the sender's account
18
19
              UPDATE Accounts
              SET Balance = Balance - transferAmount
10
              WHERE AccountID = senderAccountID;
21
12
23
               -- Add the transfer amount to the receiver's account
              UPDATE Accounts
14
              SET Balance = Balance + transferAmount
)5
              WHERE AccountID = receiverAccountID;
26
27
28
               -- Insert the transaction records for both sender and receiver
              INSERT INTO Transactions (AccountID, TransactionType, Amount)
29
              VALUES (senderAccountID, 'Withdrawal', transferAmount);
30
```

```
-- Add the transfer amount to the receiver's account
        UPDATE Accounts
        SET Balance = Balance + transferAmount
        WHERE AccountID = receiverAccountID;
        -- Insert the transaction records for both sender and receiver
        INSERT INTO Transactions (AccountID, TransactionType, Amount)
        VALUES (senderAccountID, 'Withdrawal', transferAmount);
        INSERT INTO Transactions (AccountID, TransactionType, Amount)
        VALUES (receiverAccountID, 'Deposit', transferAmount);
    ELSE
        SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Insufficient funds';
   END IF;
END$$
DELIMITER;
```

3.3.2 Transaction process

```
START TRANSACTION;
2
3
     -- Step 1: Deduct the transfer amount from the sender's account
   UPDATE Accounts
4 •
    SET Balance = Balance - 150
     WHERE AccountID = 1;
6
     -- Step 2: Add the transfer amount to the receiver's account
8
9 • UPDATE Accounts
0
     SET Balance = Balance + 150
1
     WHERE AccountID = 2;
3
     -- Step 3: Record the transaction for sender (withdrawal)
4 •
    INSERT INTO Transactions (AccountID, TransactionType, Amount)
     VALUES (1, 'Withdrawal', 150);
5
6
7
     -- Step 4: Record the transaction for receiver (deposit)
8 •
    INSERT INTO Transactions (AccountID, TransactionType, Amount)
     VALUES (2, 'Deposit', 150);
9
     -- If no error occurs, commit the transaction
1
2 • COMMIT;
```

Chapter 4. Conclusion

The Online Learning Portal database effectively handles the management of online banking services The design ensures scalability and efficient querying.

4.1 Future scope

- · Implementing a frontend interface
- · Adding more features like statements prerequisite.