CASE STUDY ON SCHOOL DATABASE MANAGEMENT



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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Database Design

The primary goal of the School Management Database System is to enhance the efficiency of school operations by effectively managing student, faculty, exam, and financial data. This ensures seamless data storage, retrieval, and reporting while maintaining data integrity and minimizing redundancy.

1.2 Overview of School Database Management System

This system is designed to manage student records, faculty information, fee transactions, exam results, and subject enrollments. By integrating various entities, it enables smooth school operations, data-driven decision-making, and effective academic tracking.

2. Mission and Objectives

2.1 Mission Statement

"To enhance school management efficiency, improve data-driven decisions, and simplify student, faculty, and financial record management through an integrated database solution."

2.2 Business Objectives

• Centralize student, faculty, and financial data for easy access.

- Reduce administrative overhead through automation.
- Improve accuracy and consistency in record-keeping.
- Ensure secure and structured storage of all school-related information.

3. Database Design Overview

3.1 Identified Tables

The database consists of the following tables:

- **Department**: Stores details of different school departments.
- Student: Contains personal and academic details of students.
- **Instructor**: Maintains faculty details.
- **Subject**: Lists all subjects offered by the school.
- Exam: Records exam schedules and maximum marks.
- Enrollment: Tracks student registrations in subjects.
- Fees: Manages student fee transactions.
- PaymentMode: Tracks payment modes and amounts.
- Grade: Stores grading criteria and scales.
- Results: Maintains student exam scores and grades.

4. Tables and Their Attributes

4.1 Department Table

Description: Stores department details. Each department manages multiple subjects and instructors.

Fields:

- department_id
- department_name

4.2 Student Table

Description: Stores student details including personal information and academic level.

Fields:

- student_id
- first_name
- last name
- dob
- gender
- address
- contact_number
- email
- grade_level
- grade_id

4.3 Instructor Table

Description: Stores instructor details including contact information and assigned department.

Fields:

- instructor id
- first name
- last_name
- contact_number
- email
- department_id

4.4 Subject Table

Description: Stores details of subjects available for enrollment.

Fields:

- subject id
- subject_name
- department id
- instructor_id

4.5 Exam Table

Description: Stores information about exams conducted for different subjects.

Fields:

• exam id

- subject_id
- exam_date
- max_mark

4.6 Enrollment Table

Description: Tracks student enrollments in subjects.

Fields:

- enrollment_id
- student_id
- subject_id
- enrollment_date
- grade_id

4.7 Fees Table

Description: Manages fee transactions for students.

Fields:

- fees_id
- student_id
- amount
- payment_mode_id
- payment_date
- due date
- status

4.8 PaymentMode Table

Description: Stores payment transaction details like method and amount.

Fields:

- payment id
- fees_id
- payment_method
- total_amount
- payment_date

4.9 Grade Table

Description: Manages grading levels assigned to students and results.

Fields:

- grade id
- grade level

4.10 Results Table

Description: Stores exam results for students.

Fields:

- result_id
- student id
- exam_id
- marks obtained

• grade (VARCHAR)

4.11 Classroom Table

Description: Stores details of classrooms and student allocations.

Fields:

- · classroom id
- student id
- room_number
- capacity

5. Relationships Between Tables

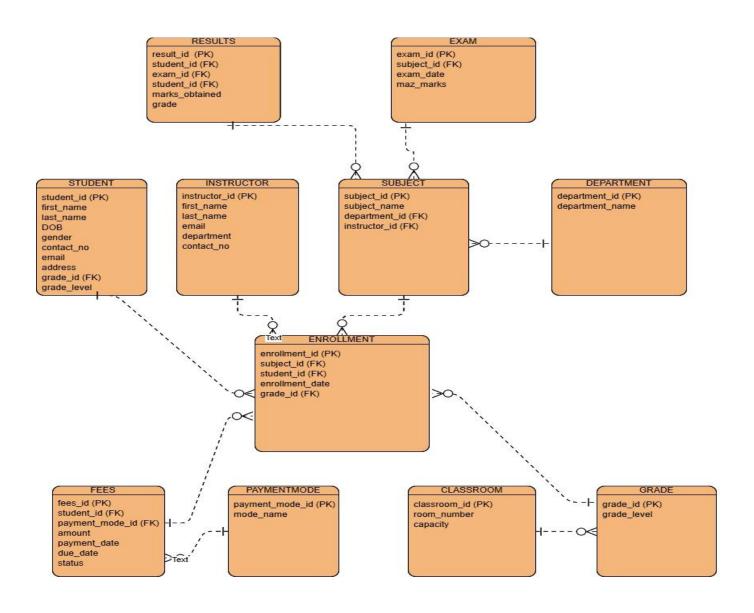
- **Department** → **Students & Instructors** (One-to-Many)
- **Students** → **Enrollment** (One-to-Many)
- Subjects → Enrollment (One-to-Many)
- **Instructors** → **Subjects** (One-to-Many)
- Students \rightarrow Fees (One-to-Many)
- Fees → Payments (One-to-Many)
- Students → Results (One-to-Many)
- Exams → Results (One-to-Many)

6. Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)

6.1 Overview of the ERD

The ERD visually represents how different tables interact, defining primary and foreign key relationships.

6.2 ER-diagram



7. Conclusion

The School Management Database System is designed to enhance efficiency by automating administrative and academic processes. The structured approach improves data integrity, ensures quick data retrieval, and facilitates accurate reporting for decision-making.

8. Appendix

8.1 Table and Description

Table 1: Student:

Attribute	Data Type	PK	FK	Description
student_id	INT	V	-	Unique identifier for each student.
name	VARCHAR(100)	-	-	Full name of the student.
email	VARCHAR(100)	-	-	Student's email (unique).
dob	DATE	-	-	Date of birth.
contact_number	VARCHAR(15)	-	-	Phone number (optional).
address	VARCHAR(200)	-	-	Residential address.

Table 2: Instructor

Attribute	Data Type	PK	FK	Description
instructor_id	INT	✓	-	Unique identifier for instructors.
name	VARCHAR(100)	-	-	Full name of the instructor.
email	VARCHAR(100)	-	-	Instructor's email (unique).
department_id	INT	-	~	Links to the Department table.

Table 3: Subject

Attribute	Data Type	PK FK		Description
subject_id	INT	V	-	Unique identifier for subjects.
subject_name	VARCHAR(50)	-	-	Name of the subject (e.g., Mathematics).
department_id	INT	-	√	Links to the Department table.

Table 4: Enrollment

Attribute	Data Type	PK	FK	Description
enrollment_id	INT	~	-	Unique enrollment record ID.
student_id	INT	-	√	Links to the Student table.
subject_id	INT	-	√	Links to the Subject table.
semester	VARCHAR(10)	-	-	Academic semester (e.g., Fall 2023).

Table 5: Grade

Attribute	Data Type	PK	FK	Description
grade_id	INT	√	-	Unique identifier for grades.
grade_label	CHAR(2)	-	-	Letter grade (e.g., A, B+).
min_score	INT	-	-	Minimum score for the grade.
max_score	INT	-	-	Maximum score for the grade.

Table 6: Exam

Attribute	Data Type	PK	FK	Description
exam_id	INT	~	-	Unique identifier for exams.
subject_id	INT	-	~	Links to the Subject table.
exam_date	DATE	-	-	Date of the exam.
total_marks	INT	-	-	Maximum marks for the exam

Table 7: Results

Attribute	Data Type	PK	FK	Description
result_id	INT	~	-	Unique result record ID.
student_id	INT	-	~	Links to the Student table.
exam_id	INT	-	~	Links to the Exam table.
score	INT	-	-	Marks obtained by the student.

Table 8: Department

Attribute	Data Type	PK	FK	Description
department_id	INT	~	-	Unique identifier for departments.
department_name	VARCHAR(100)	-	-	Name of the department (e.g., Computer Science).
department_head	VARCHAR(100)	-	-	The head of the department.

Table 9: Fees

Attribute	Data Type	PK	FK	Description
fees_id	INT	V	-	Unique identifier for fee records.
student_id	INT	-	√	Links to the Student table.
payment_mode_id	INT	-	√	Links to the Payment Mode table.
payment_date	DATE	-	-	Date of the fee payment.

Table 10: Payment Mode

Attribute	Data Type	PK	FK	Description
payment_mode_id	INT	V	-	Unique identifier for payment methods.
mode_name	VARCHAR(50)	-	-	Type of payment (e.g., Credit Card, Cash).

Database Overview:

```
··· ● ■ school db.sql - localh... (root) ● ■ SQLQuery_2 - localh... (root) ■ SQLQuery_3.sql - disconnected ■ SQLQue □ ···
           다. A D C: > Users > abina > Downloads > 를 school db.sql
SERVERS
> Character Sets
                                        1 CREATE DATABASE SchoolManagement;
                                               USE SchoolManagement;
 ∨ ■ Databases
                                               CREATE TABLE Student (
student_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
  > a company
  ∨ G schoolmanagement ひ
                                                   first_name VARCHAR(50),
                                                 last_name VARCHAR(50),
dob DATE,
gender ENUM('Male', 'Female', 'Other'),
address VARCHAR(100),
   ∨ ■ Tables
    > III classroom
    > III department
                                                  contact_number VARCHAR(15),
email VARCHAR(50)
    > III enrollment
    > IIII exam
    > III fees
                                               CREATE TABLE Department (
department_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
department_name VARCHAR(100)
    > IIII grade
                                         16
    > III instructor
    > maymentmode
                                         18
                                               );

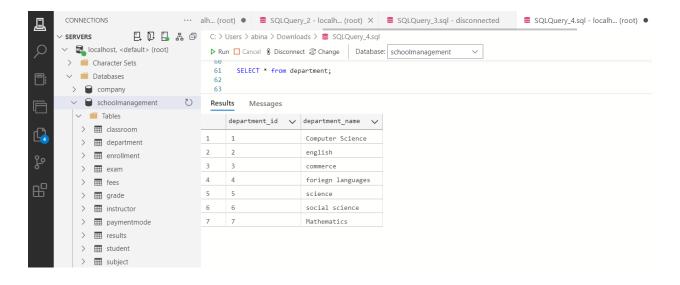
CREATE TABLE Instructor (

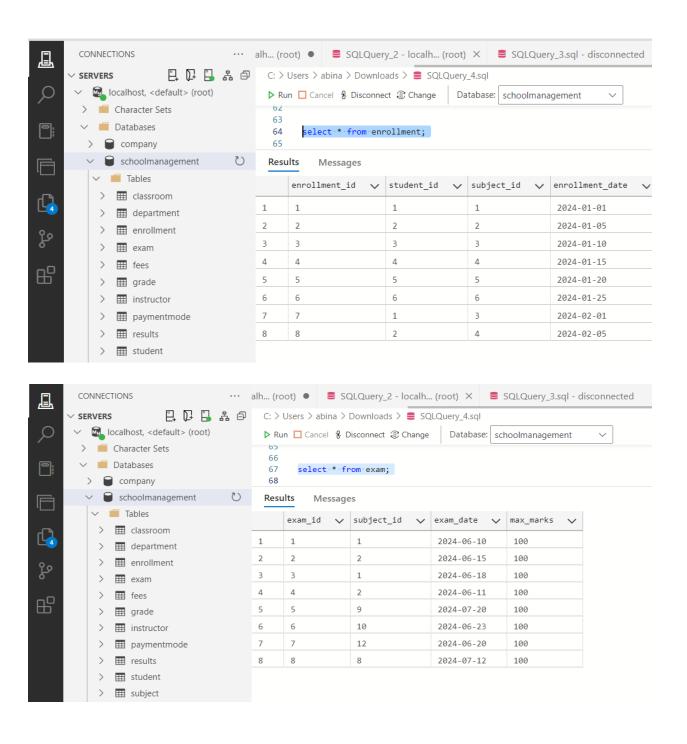
instructor_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,

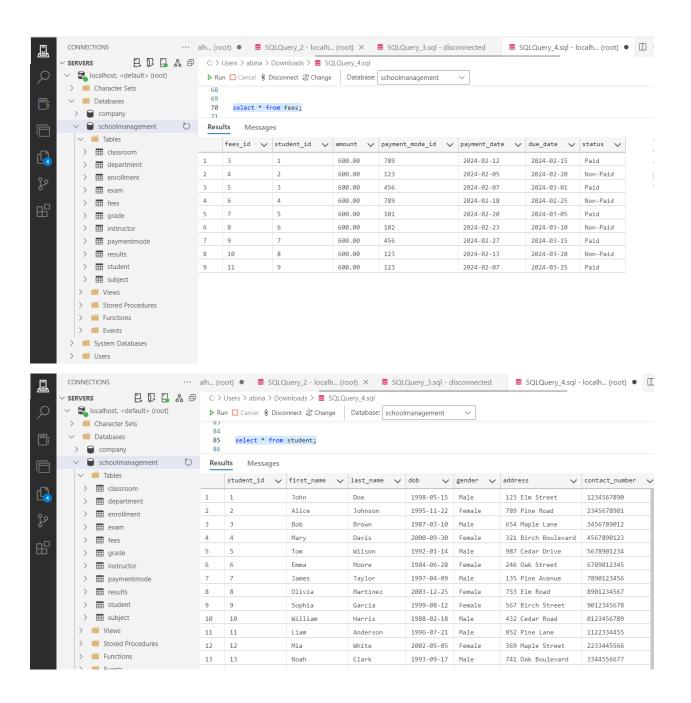
first_name VARCHAR(50),

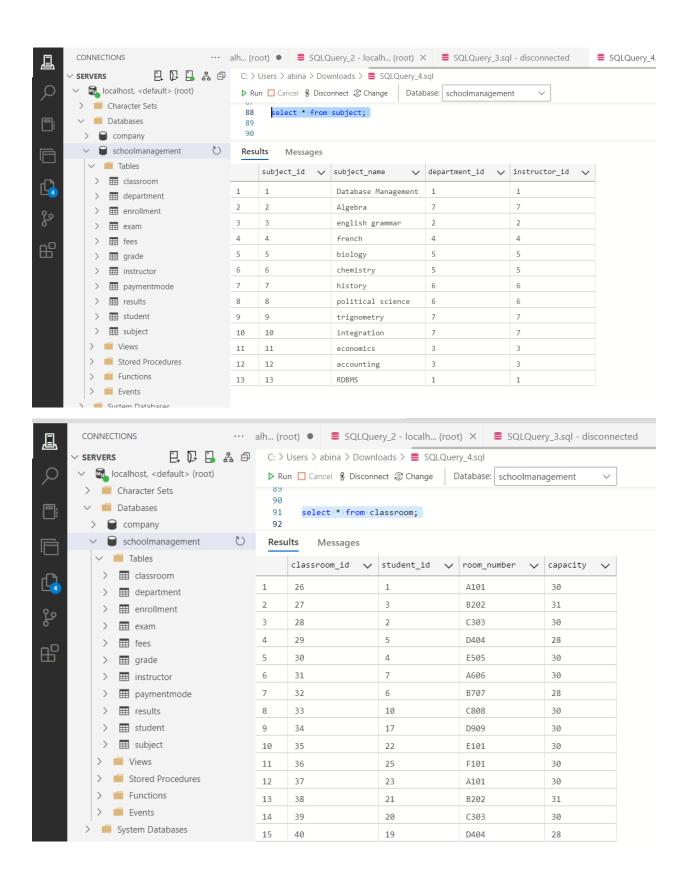
last_name VARCHAR(50),
    > III results
    > III student
                                        21
22
    > III subject
                                                  contact_number VARCHAR(15),
email VARCHAR(100),
                                         23
   > Views
                                                   department_id INT,
FOREIGN KEY (department_id) REFERENCES Department(department_id)
   > Stored Procedures
   > Functions
```

Tables:



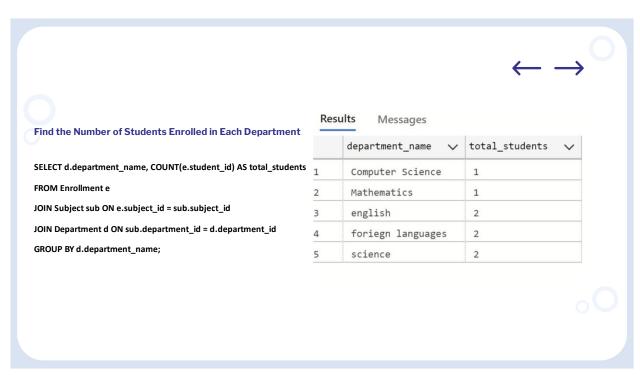


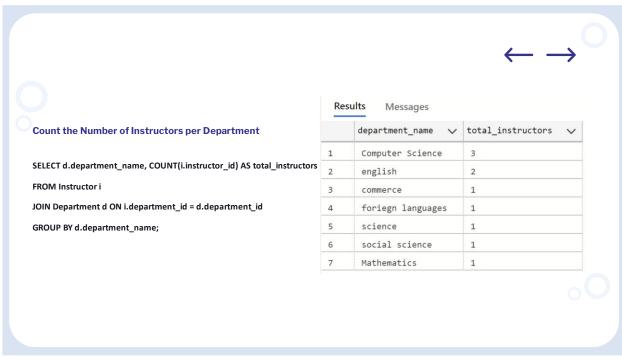




8.2 Queries, Views

Sample queries, views for quick data access, and test cases verifying database performance.





VIEWS:

1. This view will provide an overview of students, including their grade level, enrolled subjects, and the total fees they owe.

```
CREATE VIEW student_overview AS

SELECT

s.student_id,
s.first_name,
s.last_name,
g.grade_level,
GROUP_CONCAT(distinct sub.subject_name ORDER BY sub.subject_name) AS subjects,
SUM(f.amount) AS total_fees -- Use SUM to aggregate fees

FROM student s

JOIN Grade g ON s.grade_id = g.grade_id

JOIN schoolmanagement.enrollment e ON s.student_id = e.student_id

JOIN schoolmanagement.subject sub ON e.subject_id = sub.subject_id

JOIN schoolmanagement.fees f ON s.student_id = f.student_id

GROUP BY s.student_id, s.first_name, s.last_name, g.grade_level;

select * from student_overview;
```

	student_id 🗸	first_name 🗸	last_name 🗸	grade_level 🗸	subjects 🗸	total_fees 🗸
1	1	John	jones	11	Database Management,english grammar	1200.00
2	2	Jane	Smith	6	Algebra, french	1200.00
3	3	John	jones	9	english grammar	600.00
4	4	Jane	Smith	5	french	600.00
5	5	Jane	Smith	7	biology	600.00
6	6	Jane	Smith	8	chemistry	600.00

2. This view will show the exam results for students, including the exam date, subject, marks obtained, and grade.

```
CREATE VIEW student_exam_results AS
SELECT
    s.student_id,
    s.first_name,
    s.last_name,
    sub.subject_name,s
    r.marks_obtained,
    r.grade
FROM Results r
JOIN student s ON r.student_id = s.student_id
JOIN schoolmanagement.subject sub ON r.subject_id = sub.subject_id
JOIN schoolmanagement.exam e ON r.exam_id = e.exam_id;
select * from student_exam_results;
```

	student_id 🗸	first_name 🗸	last_name 🗸	subject_name 🗸	exam_date 🗸	marks_obtained 🗸	grade 🗸
1	3	John	jones	Database Management	2024-06-20	92	А
2	1	John	jones	Database Management	2024-06-20	90	А
3	4	Jane	Smith	Algebra	2024-06-25	88	А
4	2	Jane	Smith	Algebra	2024-06-25	80	В
5	5	Jane	Smith	english grammar	2024-06-30	76	В
6	6	Jane	Smith	french	2024-07-05	65	С

3. This view will show the payment status for each student, including the amount due and whether they have made the payment.

```
CREATE VIEW fee_payment_status AS

SELECT

s.student_id,
s.first_name,
s.last_name,
f.amount AS total_fees,
f.due_date,
CASE

WHEN f.status = 'Paid' THEN 'Paid'
ELSE 'Unpaid'
END AS payment_status

FROM schoolmanagement.fees f

JOIN student s ON f.student_id = s.student_id;
```

Results Messages

	student_id 🗸	first_name 🗸	last_name 🗸	total_fees 🗸	due_date 🗸	payment_status 🗸
	1	John	jones	600.00	2024-02-15	Paid
	2	Jane	Smith	600.00	2024-02-20	Unpaid
	3	John	jones	600.00	2024-03-01	Paid
	4	Jane	Smith	600.00	2024-02-25	Unpaid
	5	Jane	Smith	600.00	2024-03-05	Paid
	6	Jane	Smith	600.00	2024-03-10	Unpaid
	7	Jane	Smith	600.00	2024-03-15	Paid
	8	John	Doe	600.00	2024-03-20	Unpaid
	9	Alice	Johnson	600.00	2024-03-25	Paid