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Mini Project

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: III - B.Tech CSE - 'A' **CLASS**

COURSE CODE : XCS507

COURSE NAME : DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

LABORATORY

TOPIC : STUDENTS INFORMATION SYSTEM

Submitted To

Ms.S.GOMATHI AP/CSE

Students Information System Documentation

1. Introduction

Student information system means the information system for maintaining and providing student information. Some of them are paper based; heavy manual work is involved in managing and maintaining information such as student personal records. However, recently, most schools maintain the record in database. In this system, the user can add, edit, search, delete and view student's information. All the records are listed below in the system which makes the user, easy to view the information of each and every student. This system is easy to operate and understand by the user.

2. Entities and Attributes

2.1 Login

Attributes:

- o user_id (INT, Primary Key): Unique identifier for each user.
- o username (VARCHAR(50), UNIQUE): Username for logging in.
- o password (VARCHAR(255)): Encrypted password.
- o user_role (ENUM): User role or access level (e.g., 'admin' or 'user').

SQL Definition:

```
CREATE TABLE Users (
    user_id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY ,
    username VARCHAR(50) UNIQUE NOT NULL ,
    password VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL ,
    user_role ENUM('staff', 'student')
);
```

2.2 Student

Attributes:

- student_id (INT, Primary Key): Unique identifier for each student.
- o name (VARCHAR(100)): Full name of the student.
- o dob (DATE): Date of birth of the student.
- o gender (ENUM): Gender of the student, options 'Male', 'Female', 'Other'.
- o address (VARCHAR(255)): Address of the student.
- o phone (VARCHAR(15)): Phone number of the student.
- email (VARCHAR(50)): Email address of the student.

SQL Definition:

```
CREATE TABLE Student (
student_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
name VARCHAR(50),
dob DATE,
gender ENUM('Male, 'Female', 'Others'),
address VARCHAR(255),
phone VARCHAR(15),
email VARCHAR(50)
);
```

2.3 Fees

Attributes:

- o fee_id (INT, Primary Key): Unique identifier for each fee record.
- student_id (INT, Foreign Key): References Student(student_id).
- o total_fee (DECIMAL(10, 2)): Total fee amount for Student.
- o paid_amount (DECIMAL(10, 2)): Amount paid by Student.
- o due_date (DATE): Due date for the payment.
- status (ENUM): Fee status (e.g., 'Paid', 'Unpaid').

SQL Definition:

```
CREATE TABLE Fees (
fee_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
student_id INT NOT NULL,
total_fee DECIMAL(10, 2),
paid_amount DECIMAL(10, 2),
due_date DATE,
status ENUM('Paid', 'Unpaid') DEFAULT 'Unpaid',
FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES Students(student_id)
);
```

2.4 Marks

Attributes:

- o mark_id (INT, Primary Key): Unique identifier for each mark entry.
- student_id (INT, Foreign Key): References Students(student_id).
- o tamil marks (INT): Tamil marks obtained by the student.
- o english_marks (INT): English marks obtained by the student.
- o maths_marks (INT): Maths marks obtained by the student.
- science_marks (INT): Science marks obtained by the student.
- o social_marks (INT): Social marks obtained by the student.
- o total_marks (INT): Total marks obtained by the student.
- o grade (CHAR(1)): Grade obtained by the student in subject.

SQL Definition:

```
CREATE TABLE Marks (
    mark_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    student_id INT NOT NULL,
    tamil_marks INT CHECK (marks_obtained BETWEEN 0 AND 100),
    english_marks INT CHECK (marks_obtained BETWEEN 0 AND 100),
    maths_marks INT CHECK (marks_obtained BETWEEN 0 AND 100),
    science_marks INT CHECK (marks_obtained BETWEEN 0 AND 100),
    social_marks INT CHECK (marks_obtained BETWEEN 0 AND 100),
    total_marks INT,
    grade CHAR(1),
    FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES Students(student_id) ON DELETE CASCADE
);
```

3. Relationships for Student Information System

3.1 Student to Fees

- Relationship: Each student can have multiple fee records, but each fee record is associated with only
 one student.
- Foreign Key: Fees.student_id references Student.student_id

Explanation: This relationship allows each Student entry to be linked with multiple Fees entries, which record the fees paid, total fees, and due amounts for each student over time.

3.2 Student to Marks

- **Relationship**: Each student can have multiple marks entries for different subjects, but each marks entry is linked to only one student.
- Foreign Key: Marks.student_id references Student.student_id

Explanation: This relationship connects each Student with multiple Marks entries, allowing the system to record individual subject scores and grades for each student.

3.3 Login for User Authentication

Relationship: The Login table is used for managing system access and does not have direct relationships with other tables in this schema.

Explanation: This table manages user credentials, allowing access control to the system. user_role defines the type of access each user has, either as an 'admin' or a 'user'.

Summary of Relationships:

Table	Related Table	Relational Type	Foreign Key	
Student	Fees	One-to-Many	Fees.student_id	
Student	Marks	One-to-Many	marks.student_id	
Login		Standalone		

4. ER Diagram:

The ER diagram visually represents the entities and their relationships within the Library Management System.

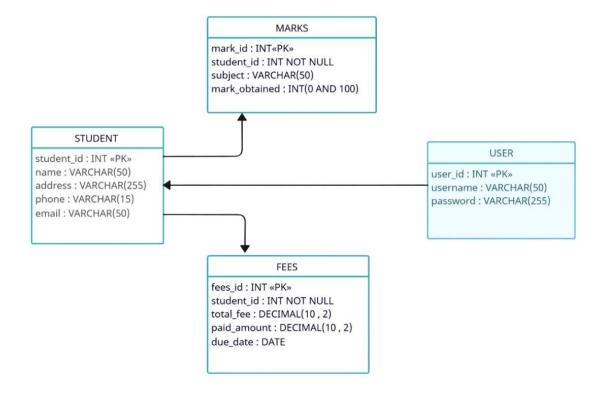


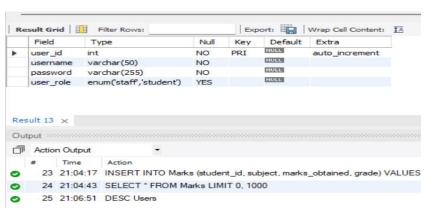
Table 1: Users

Query:

```
CREATE TABLE Users (
    user_id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY ,
    username VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL ,
    password VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL ,
    user_role ENUM('staff', 'student')
);

INSERT INTO Users ( user_id, username, password, user_role )
VALUES
(001, 'john_doe', 'password123', 'staff'),
(002, 'alice_smith', 'alicepwd456', 'student'),
(003, 'michael_lee', 'mikepass789', 'staff'),
(004, 'emma_jones', 'emma@2023', 'student'),
(005, 'david_brown', 'davepwd101', 'staff');

SELECT * FROM Users;
```



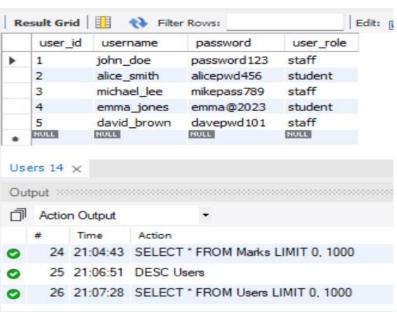
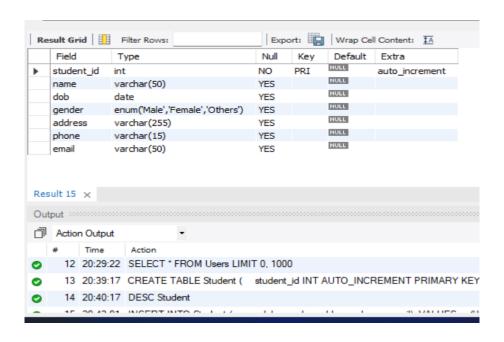


Table 2: Student

Query:

```
CREATE TABLE Student (
         student_id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
         name VARCHAR(50),
         dob DATE,
         gender ENUM('Male, 'Female', 'Others'),
         address VARCHAR(255),
         phone VARCHAR(15),
         email VARCHAR(50)
       );
       INSERT INTO Student (name, dob, gender, address, phone, email)
       VALUES
        ('John Doe', '2001-03-15', 'Male', '123 Elm Street, Cityville', '555-1234', 'johndoe@email.com'),
       ('Jane Smith', '2000-06-22', 'Female', '456 Oak Avenue, Townsville', '555-5678',
'janesmith@email.com'),
        ('Alex Taylor', '2002-11-30', 'Male', '789 Pine Road, Villagetown', '555-9876',
'alextaylor@email.com'),
       ('Emily Johnson', '1999-09-12', 'Female', '101 Maple Street, Hamlet', '555-4321',
'emilyj@email.com'),
       ('Sam Lee', '2003-01-05', 'Others', '202 Birch Lane, Metropolis', '555-8765', 'samlee@email.com');
```



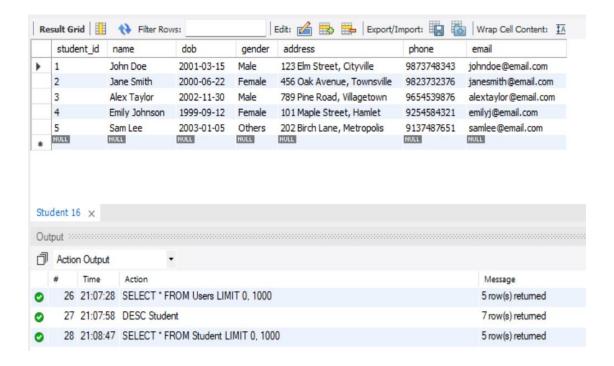
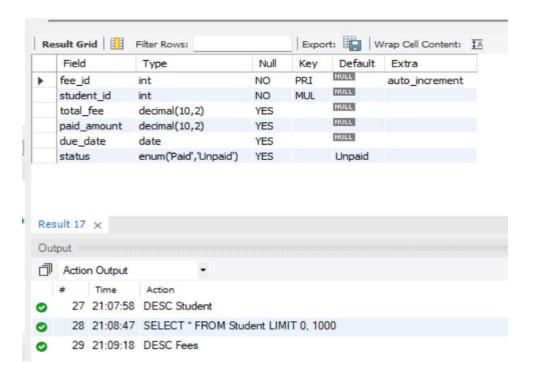


Table 3: Fees

Query:



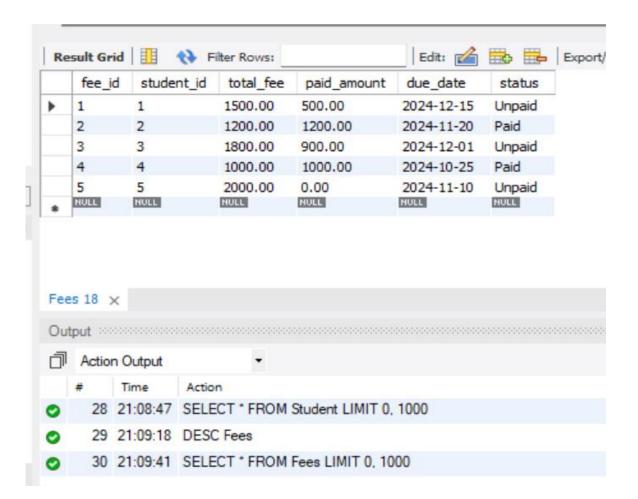
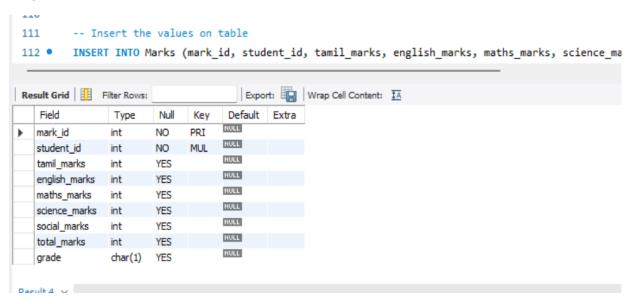
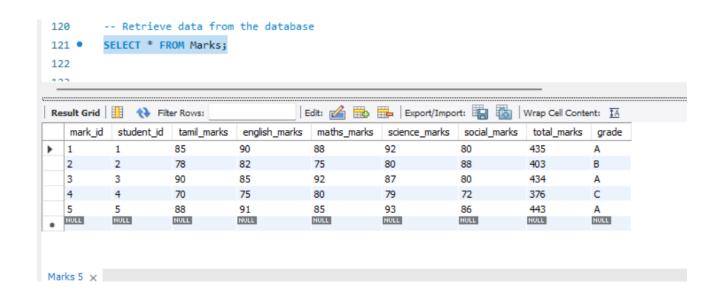


Table 4: Marks

Query:

```
CREATE TABLE Marks (
  mark_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  student id INT NOT NULL,
  tamil marks INT CHECK (marks obtained BETWEEN 0 AND 100),
  english_marks INT CHECK (marks_obtained BETWEEN 0 AND 100),
  maths_marks INT CHECK (marks_obtained BETWEEN 0 AND 100),
  science_marks INT CHECK (marks_obtained BETWEEN 0 AND 100),
  social_marks INT CHECK (marks_obtained BETWEEN 0 AND 100),
  total marks INT,
  grade CHAR(1),
  FOREIGN KEY (student id) REFERENCES Students(student id) ON DELETE CASCADE
);
INSERT INTO Marks (mark_id, student_id, tamil_marks, english_marks, maths_marks,
       science_marks, social_marks, total_marks, grade)
VALUES
       (1, 1, 85, 90, 88, 92, 80, 435, 'A'),
       (2, 2, 78, 82, 75, 80, 88, 403, 'B'),
       (3, 3, 90, 85, 92, 87, 80, 434, 'A'),
       (4, 4, 70, 75, 80, 79, 72, 376, 'C'),
       (5, 5, 88, 91, 85, 93, 86, 443, 'A');
```





Operations based on the current Student Information System design to:

- 1. Add a New Student
- 2. Update a Student details
- 3. Remove a Student
- 4. Mark Entry
- 5. View Entire Student Details

1. Add a New Student:

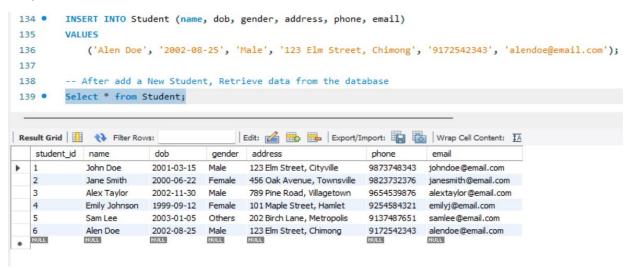
Query:

```
INSERT INTO Student (name, dob, gender, address, phone, email)
```

VALUES

('Alen Doe', '2002-08-25', 'Male', '123 Elm Street, Chimong', '9172542343', 'alendoe@email.com');

Select * from Student;



2. Update a Student details:

Query:

```
INSERT INTO Fees (student_id, total_fee, paid_amount, due_date, status)
VALUES
```

```
(6, 1500.00, 700.00, '2024-12-28', 'Unpaid');
```

```
INSERT INTO Marks (mark_id, student_id, tamil_marks, english_marks, maths_marks, science_marks, social_marks, total_marks, grade)
```

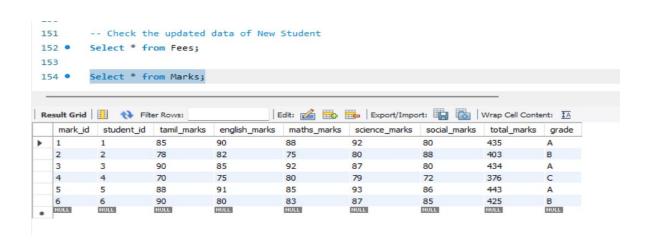
VALUES

```
(6, 6, 90, 80, 83, 87, 85, 425, 'B');
```

Select * from Fees;

Select * from Marks;

```
(6, 6, 90, 80, 83, 87, 85, 425, 'B');
         150
151
         -- Check the updated data of New Student
152 •
         Select * from Fees;
153
         Select * from Marks;
154 •
| Edit: 🚄 📆 🕮 | Export/Import: 📳 🐻
   fee_id student_id total_fee
                             paid_amount due_date
                                                    status
                    1500.00
                             500.00
                                         2024-12-15
                                                    Unpaid
                1200.00
                             1200.00
                                         2024-11-20
                                                    Paid
         3
                    1800.00
                             900.00
                                         2024-12-01
                             1000.00
                   1000.00
                                         2024-10-25
                                                   Paid
                    2000.00
                             0.00
                                         2024-11-10
                                                    Unpaid
                   1500.00
                                        2024-12-28
NULL
                            700.00
         6
NULL
```



3. Remove a Student:

Query:

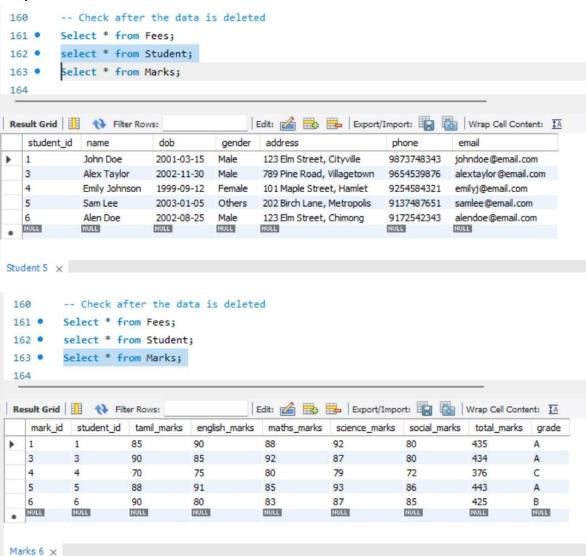
```
DELETE FROM Student WHERE student_id = 2;

DELETE FROM Fees WHERE student_id = 2;

Select * from Fees;

select * from Student;

Select * from Marks;
```



4. Mark Entry for New Student:

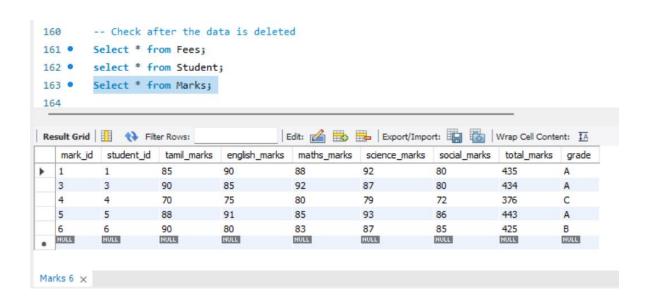
Query:

```
INSERT INTO Marks (mark_id, student_id, tamil_marks, english_marks, maths_marks, science_marks, social_marks, total_marks, grade)

VALUES

(6, 6, 90, 80, 83, 87, 85, 425, 'B');

Select * from Marks;
```



5. View Entire Student Details

```
Query:

SELECT

s.student_id,
s.name,
s.dob,
s.gender,
s.address,
s.phone,
s.email
f.fee_id,
f.total_fee,
f.paid_amount,
f.due_date,
f.status,
```

m.mark_id,

m.tamil_marks,
m.english_marks,

 $m.maths_marks,$

 $m.science_marks,$

 $m.social_marks,$

 $m.total_marks,$

 $m. \\ grade$

FROM

Student s

JOIN

Marks m ON s.student_id = m.student_id

JOIN

Fees f ON s.student_id = f.student_id

WHERE

s.student_id = 4;

