# SAIT Student Enrollment Database: A Comprehensive Case Study on Database Design

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## **Abstract**

Efficient management of student enrollment processes is crucial for modern educational institutions. This article presents a comprehensive database system developed for the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology (SAIT), designed to streamline enrollment, scheduling, and payment tracking. By modeling real-world relationships among students, instructors, classrooms, courses, and financial transactions, the system ensures data integrity, accessibility, and administrative efficiency. The database leverages relational design principles to support dynamic queries and reporting, enabling informed decision-making across departments. This case study illustrates how structured data systems can modernize and optimize institutional workflows in the academic sector.

## Introduction

Managing student enrollment at a large educational institution involves more than just recording names and assigning classes. It requires the seamless integration of diverse data—student preferences, instructor schedules, classroom availability, course offerings, and financial transactions—into a cohesive system. Without a well-designed data infrastructure, this complexity often leads to administrative delays, poor communication, and inefficiencies that affect both students and staff.

To address these challenges, our team developed a robust relational database system tailored to the needs of the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology (SAIT). The goal was to create a centralized platform capable of tracking student enrollments, aligning schedules, managing instructor assignments, and monitoring tuition payments. By capturing and connecting critical entities through normalized tables and well-defined relationships, the database provides a scalable solution that simplifies operations and enhances data visibility.

This article details the system's architecture, design rationale, and implementation strategy. It demonstrates how effective database solutions can solve common pain points in academic administration while enabling better planning, reporting, and student support.

# **Purpose and Objectives**

# **Purpose**

The mission of the SAIT Student Enrollment Database project is to design and implement a comprehensive, relational database system that streamlines student enrollment processes. The system aims to enhance operational efficiency by integrating critical academic and administrative data—enabling accurate scheduling, real-time tracking of course and payment details, and improved decision-making for both students and institutional staff.

# **Objectives**

#### 1. Streamline Enrollment Management

Establish a centralized system to efficiently handle student enrollments, ensuring accurate associations with courses, instructors, classrooms, and payment records.

#### 2. Enhance Scheduling Alignment

Facilitate alignment between student and instructor schedule preferences to minimize conflicts and maximize course accessibility.

#### 3. Optimize Elective Selection

Support elective course selection based on real-time data, improving the adaptability and personalization of student academic paths.

#### 4. Improve Data Connectivity

Create meaningful relational links between key entities (Students, Courses, Instructors, Classrooms, Payments, Enrollment) to promote data consistency and reduce

redundancy.

## 5. Support Administrative Decision-Making

Enable dynamic queries and reporting that aid academic planners and administrators in making informed, data-driven decisions.

#### 6. Provide Scalable Infrastructure

Design the database to support growth, allowing for additional student intakes, expanded course offerings, and new institutional requirements without compromising performance.

# **Entity Identification**

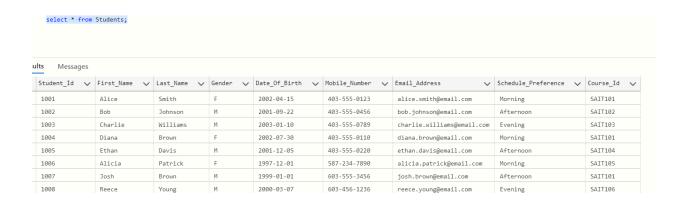
The following section outlines each table used in the SAIT Student Enrollment Database, along with a breakdown of their attributes and what they represent.

## 1. STUDENTS

This table stores essential biographical and academic preference data for each student.

- **Student\_ID (PK)**: Unique identifier assigned to each student.
- First\_Name: Student's given name.
- Last Name: Student's family or surname.
- Gender: Student's gender identity.
- Date Of Birth: Birth date used for age verification and eligibility.
- Mobile\_Number: Student's contact phone number.
- **Email\_Address**: Student's primary email for communication.

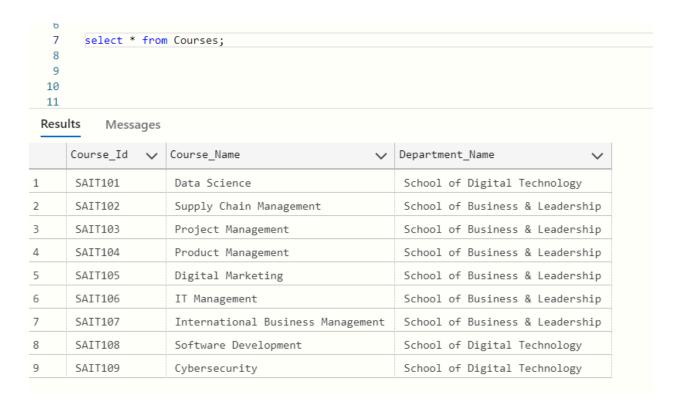
- Schedule\_Preference: Preferred time slot for attending classes (e.g., morning, evening).
- Course\_ID (FK): Links the student to the course they are primarily enrolled in.



## 2. COURSES

Defines academic programs available at SAIT and the departments offering them.

- Course\_ID (PK): Unique identifier for each course.
- Course\_Name: Name/title of the course (e.g., Data Science, Web Development).
- Department\_Name: Department under which the course is offered (e.g., Computer Science, Business).



## 3. CLASSROOMS

Stores physical classroom data where instructional activities occur.

- Room\_Number (PK): Unique identifier for each classroom.
- Building\_Name: Name of the building where the classroom is located.
- Course\_ID (FK): Indicates which course is conducted in the classroom.

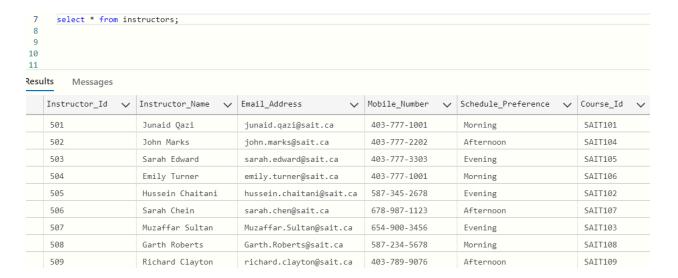
```
7 select * from classrooms;
8
9
10
11
```

| Results Messages |             |   |               |   |           |   |  |
|------------------|-------------|---|---------------|---|-----------|---|--|
|                  | Room_Number | ~ | Building_Name | ~ | Course_Id | ~ |  |
|                  | 131         |   | E.H Crandell  |   | SAIT101   |   |  |
|                  | 132         |   | E.H Crandell  |   | SAIT102   |   |  |
|                  | 133         |   | E.H Crandell  |   | SAIT103   |   |  |
|                  | 134         |   | E.H Crandell  |   | SAIT104   |   |  |
|                  | 135         |   | E.H Crandell  |   | SAIT105   |   |  |
|                  | 136         |   | E.H Crandell  |   | SAIT106   |   |  |
|                  | 137         |   | E.H Crandell  |   | SAIT107   |   |  |
|                  | 138         |   | E.H Crandell  |   | SAIT108   |   |  |
|                  | 139         |   | E.H Crandell  |   | SAIT109   |   |  |

#### 4. INSTRUCTORS

Captures instructor-related data including preferences and course assignments.

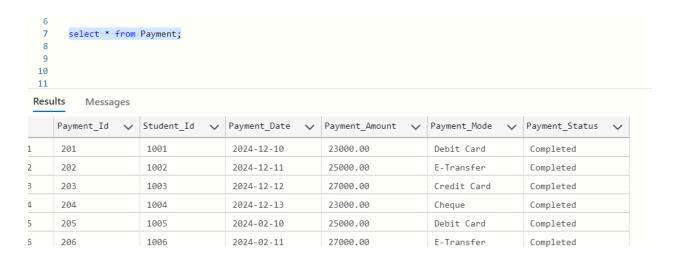
- Instructor\_ID (PK): Unique identifier for each instructor.
- **Instructor\_Name**: Full name of the instructor.
- **Email\_Address**: Professional email used for official communication.
- Mobile\_Number: Contact number for internal coordination.
- **Schedule\_Preference**: Preferred teaching schedule (e.g., weekdays, weekends).
- Course\_ID (FK): Indicates the course the instructor is assigned to teach.



#### 5. PAYMENT

Tracks student financial transactions related to course enrollments.

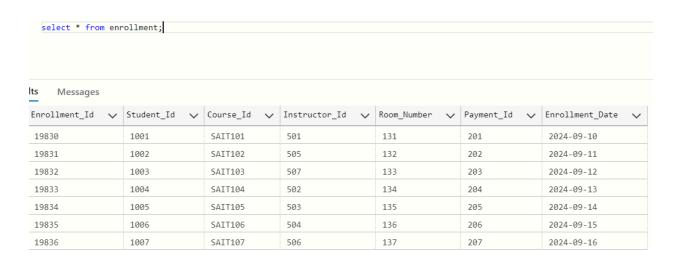
- Payment\_ID (PK): Unique identifier for each payment transaction.
- Student ID (FK): Links the payment to a specific student.
- Payment\_Date: Date when the payment was made.
- Payment\_Amount: Total amount paid by the student.
- Payment\_Mode: Method of payment (e.g., credit card, bank transfer, cash).
- Payment\_Status: Indicates whether the payment is completed, pending, or failed.



#### 6. ENROLLMENT

Serves as a central linking table for student course registration and related records.

- Enrollment\_ID (PK): Unique ID for each enrollment record.
- Student\_ID (FK): Indicates which student is enrolled.
- Course\_ID (FK): Course associated with the enrollment.
- Instructor ID (FK): Instructor assigned for the enrolled course.
- Room\_Number (FK): Classroom where the course will be conducted.
- Payment\_ID (FK): Payment record associated with the enrollment.
- Enrollment\_Date: Date when the enrollment was processed.



# **Entity-Relationship (E-R) Diagram**

The E-R Diagram visually represents how different entities in the SAIT Student Enrollment Database are interconnected. This schema is designed to ensure data consistency, enforce referential integrity, and enable flexible querying across the student enrollment process.



# **Key Relationships and Their Cardinalities:**

#### 1. Students ↔ Enrollment

Type: One-to-Many

- **Explanation:** A single student can enroll in multiple courses (e.g., across terms or for retakes), but each enrollment record refers to only one student.
- Foreign Key: Student\_Id in Enrollment references Student\_Id in Students

#### 2. Courses ↔ Enrollment

- **Type:** One-to-Many
- **Explanation:** Each course can have many students enrolled, but each enrollment entry corresponds to one specific course.
- Foreign Key: Course Id in Enrollment references Course Id in Courses

#### 3. Instructors ↔ Enrollment

- **Type:** One-to-Many
- **Explanation:** One instructor may teach several students across different enrollment records, but each enrollment is tied to a specific instructor.
- Foreign Key: Instructor\_Id in Enrollment references Instructor\_Id in Instructors

#### 4. Classrooms ↔ Enrollment

- **Type:** One-to-Many
- **Explanation:** A classroom can host multiple class sessions (enrollments), but each enrollment uses one classroom.
- Foreign Key: Room\_Number in Enrollment references Room\_Number in Classrooms

## 5. Students ↔ Payment

• **Type:** One-to-Many

- **Explanation:** A student can make multiple payments over time (e.g., installments), but each payment belongs to one student.
- Foreign Key: Student\_Id in Payment references Student\_Id in Students

## 6. Payment ↔ Enrollment

- Type: One-to-One (contextual, per enrollment)
- **Explanation:** Each enrollment is associated with one specific payment. Although students may make multiple payments, each payment in the context of enrollment is unique.
- Foreign Key: Payment Id in Enrollment references Payment Id in Payment

#### **7.** Courses ↔ Instructors

- Type: One-to-Many
- **Explanation:** A course can have multiple instructors over time, but each instructor record is tied to a single course.
- Foreign Key: Course Id in Instructors references Course Id in Courses

#### 8. Courses ↔ Classrooms

- **Type:** One-to-Many
- **Explanation:** A course can be assigned to different classrooms, but each classroom entry is associated with one course.

• Foreign Key: Course\_Id in Classrooms references Course\_Id in Courses

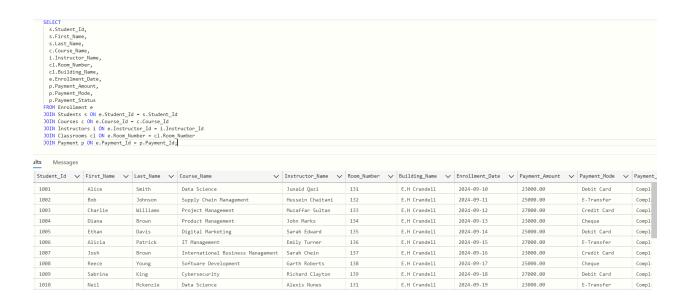


# **Queries**

To fully harness the power of the SAIT Student Enrollment Database, several JOIN queries were developed. These queries demonstrate how key data points (students, courses, instructors, payments, and classrooms) are interconnected and can be used to produce actionable insights.

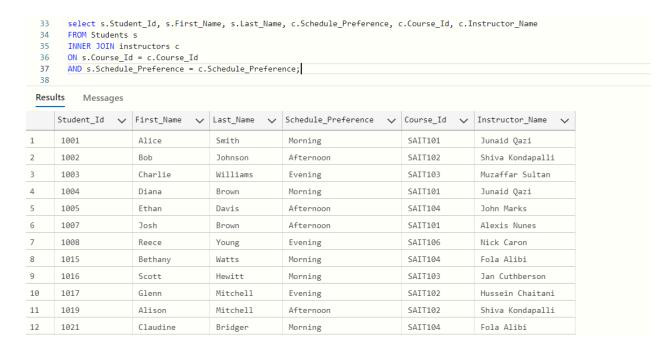
# 1. Complete Enrollment Details Query

- Displays complete enrollment records including student info, course name, instructor, classroom, and payment details.
- Excellent for generating enrollment reports or dashboards.



## 2. Students with Matching Instructor Schedules

- Finds students whose schedule preference aligns with their instructor.
- Useful for minimizing scheduling conflicts.



# 3. Total Enrollments Per Course

- Counts how many students are enrolled in each course.
- Helps in evaluating course popularity and capacity planning.

```
SELECT
    c.Course_Name,
    COUNT(e.Student_Id) AS Total_Enrolled
FROM Enrollment e
JOIN Courses c ON e.Course_Id = c.Course_Id
GROUP BY c.Course_Name;
```

# ults Messages

| Course_Name 🗸                     | Total_Enrolled 🗸 |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Data Science                      | 4                |
| Supply Chain Management           | 3                |
| Project Management                | 3                |
| Product Management                | 3                |
| Digital Marketing                 | 3                |
| IT Management                     | 3                |
| International Business Management | 3                |
| Software Development              | 3                |
| Cybersecurity                     | 3                |

# 4. Total Revenue Per Course

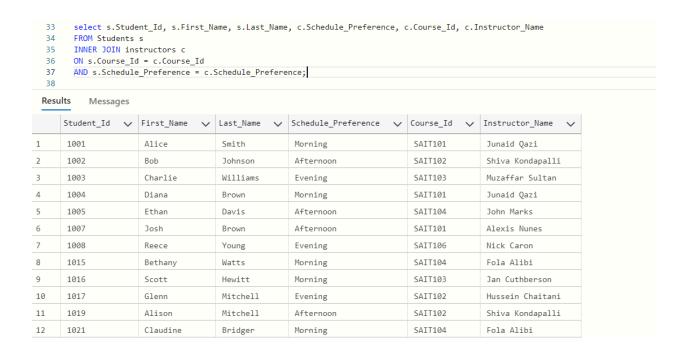
• Summarizes total income generated by each course.

Useful for budgeting and financial reporting.

```
16
        SELECT
  17
          c.Course_Name,
          SUM(p.Payment Amount) AS Total Revenue
  18
        FROM Enrollment e
  19
        JOIN Payment p ON e.Payment Id = p.Payment Id
  20
  21
        JOIN Courses c ON e.Course Id = c.Course Id
  22
        GROUP BY c.Course_Name;
  23
  24
  25
 Results
           Messages
      Course Name
                                           Total Revenue
1
       Data Science
                                            92000.00
2
       Supply Chain Management
                                            75000.00
3
       Project Management
                                            81000.00
4
       Product Management
                                            69000.00
5
       Digital Marketing
                                            75000.00
6
       IT Management
                                            81000.00
7
       International Business Management
                                            69000.00
8
       Software Development
                                            75000.00
9
       Cybersecurity
                                            81000.00
```

# **5. Student Distribution by Schedule Preference**

- Shows how students are distributed across Morning, Afternoon, and Evening slots.
- Helps in managing classroom and instructor assignments.



# **Challenges in Implementation**

# 1. Data Integrity & Validation

 Ensuring consistent and accurate data input across multiple entities (e.g., course assignment, instructor preferences) can be complex, especially with real-time student enrollments.

# 2. Handling Schedule Conflicts

O Matching student and instructor schedule preferences while assigning classrooms without conflict requires additional logic or scheduling algorithms beyond basic SQL.

# 3. Scalability

• As the number of students, courses, and semesters increases, the system must be optimized to handle larger volumes of transactions and queries efficiently.

## 4. Real-World Complexity

 Real scenarios may involve more flexible or irregular rules (e.g., part-time courses, multi-instructor classes, elective rotations), which can require customizations not initially accounted for.

## 5. Security and Privacy

 Managing student data (DOB, contact, payment info) demands strong data protection measures to comply with privacy laws and institutional policies.

# 6. User Interface Integration

 The back-end database must be integrated with a user-friendly interface (e.g., web portal or mobile app) for students, instructors, and administrators to interact with the system effectively.

# **Conclusion**

The SAIT Student Enrollment Database presents a structured, scalable solution to streamline and modernize the academic enrollment process. By organizing critical entities such as students, courses, instructors, classrooms, and payments into a relational framework, the system not only improves operational efficiency but also empowers decision-makers with real-time, data-driven insights.

This database model ensures data integrity, supports flexible scheduling, and provides a solid foundation for future enhancements such as attendance tracking, grading systems, and semester-based planning. Its modular design allows it to grow with the institution's needs, making it a long-term investment in academic infrastructure.

# **Note to Readers**

This article represents the current state of the SAIT Student Enrollment Database project. However, it is a work in progress. Further edits, refinements, and feature expansions will be documented and published in future updates. Readers and contributors are encouraged to revisit this article for the latest developments and improvements.