SQL Project Summary: Enrollment Data Management

The project is centred around creating and managing a student enrollment database in MySQL. This includes managing student records, courses, instructors, and exam scores through SQL tables and queries. The project also incorporates triggers for automating ID generation and leverages table joins to combine data from multiple tables for analysis. We named our database "enrollment_data".

Key Components

DDL and DML

- 1. Table Creation:
 - students: Stores personal data like student_id, first_name, last_name, gender, etc.
 - courses: Contains information on courses, their names, and associated instructors.
 - instructors: Holds details about instructors, including their ID and names.
 - entrance exam: Tracks student performance in various courses.

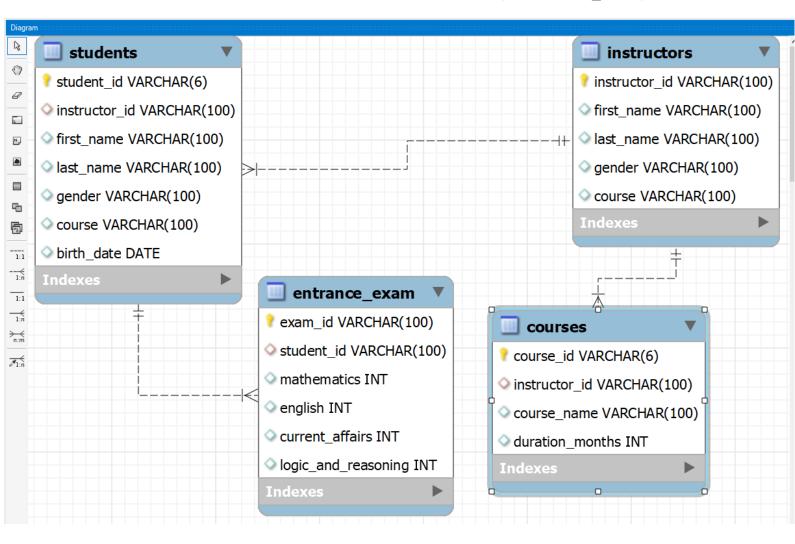
We created tables for each of the entities involved in the enrollment system (students, courses, instructors, and entrance_exams). The primary key for each table was carefully defined to ensure data uniqueness. Additionally, foreign keys were used to link related tables, such as the 'instructor_id' in the 'students' table, which was linked to the 'instructors' table. The inbuilt GUI in MySQL workbench was effective for this.

2. Triggers:

- A trigger is used to automatically generate unique student IDs upon inserting new student records.
- 3. Data Management; Performing Data Updates and Data Integrity Checks
- Functions to insert, update, and retrieve data are included, as well as SQL queries to join tables such as students and courses to display data in a meaningful way.

Ensuring the data is updated correctly was a critical part of the project. By using JOINs, we could dynamically update the 'instructor_id' in the 'students' table based on the courses they were enrolled in. This involved first linking the 'students' table to the 'courses' table, and then linking the 'courses' table to the 'instructors' table, ensuring that all updates were done accurately.

Below is the ERD for our Students' Enrollment Database ("enrollment_data"):



4. Retrieving Data Using SQL Queries: Multiple SQL queries were written to retrieve specific information from the database. For example, one of the queries retrieved all students who were assigned to a particular instructor, while another query fetched students' exam scores from the 'entrance_exam' table. We also performed various joins between tables to ensure that the retrieved data was complete and accurate. The queries used included basic SELECT statements, JOINs, and WHERE conditions. Kindly find the different queries below and their corresponding output:

A. Retrieving Data from the Tables:

```
-- Query 1: Retrieving all students' names and their courses

SELECT
first_name,
last_name,
course

FROM
students;
```

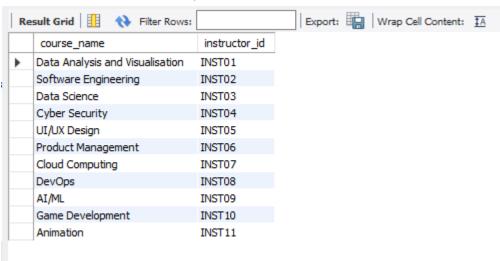


-- **Query 2:** Retrieving all course names and their corresponding instructor IDs SELECT

course_name,
instructor_id

FROM

courses;



— Query 3: Retrieving enrollment exam scores for mathematics, english, and logic_and_reasoning for all students
SELECT
student_id,
mathematics,
english,
logic_and_reasoning
FROM

FROM						
entrance_exam;						
Re	sult Grid	♦ Filter Ro	ws:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:	<u> ‡ A</u>
	student_id	mathematics	english	logic_and_reasoning		
•	STU01	93	83	97		
	STU02	75	93	77		
	STU03	65	78	94		
	STU04	57	76	78		
	STU05	84	92	75		
	STU06	66	76	79		
	STU07	96	82	69		
	STU08	57	91	75		
	STU09	93	72	79		
	STU10	63	80	74		
	STU11	61	98	89		
	STU12	71	90	58		
	STU13	60	96	83		
	STU14	80	98	64		
	STU15	68	85	62		
	STU16	77	94	70		
	STU17	72	78	79		
	STU18	95	83	99		
	STU19	79	61	78		
	STU20	98	62	65		
	STU21	62	89	87		
	STU22	96	93	82		
	STU23	63	62	88		
	STU24	77	78	89		

-- Query 4: Retrieving all instructors' IDs, names, and their courses SELECT instructor_id, CONCAT(first_name, '', last_name) as instructor, course FROM

Instructors;

76

91

80

69

86

91

89

57

93

80

86

93

STU25

STU26

STU27

STU28

STU29

STU30

entrance_exam 9

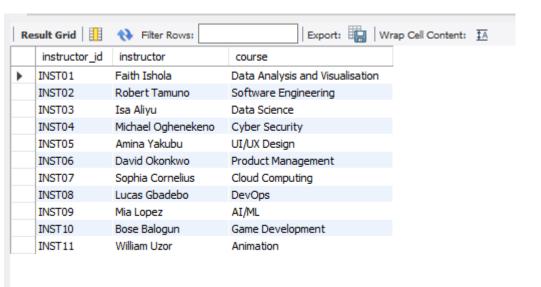
94

89

59

63

67



-- Query 5: Retrieving the list of students enrolled in the Data Analysis and Visualisation course

SELECT

first_name,

last name,

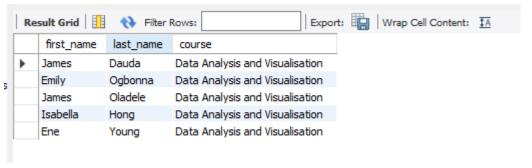
course

FROM

students

WHERE

course = 'Data Analysis and Visualisation';



B. Performing Simple Joins Between Two Tables:

-- Query 1: Joining the courses and instructors tables to display the course names and the names of their instructors

SELECT

c.course name,

CONCAT(i.first name, '', i.last name) as instructor

FROM

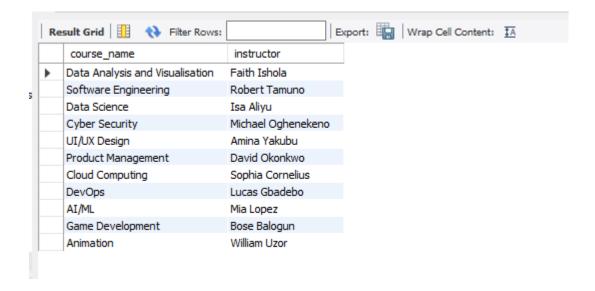
courses AS c

JOIN

instructors AS i

ON

c.instructor id = i.instructor id;



-- Query 2: Joining the students and entrance_exam tables to display each student's ID, their names and their scores for logic and reasoning starting from highest to lowest

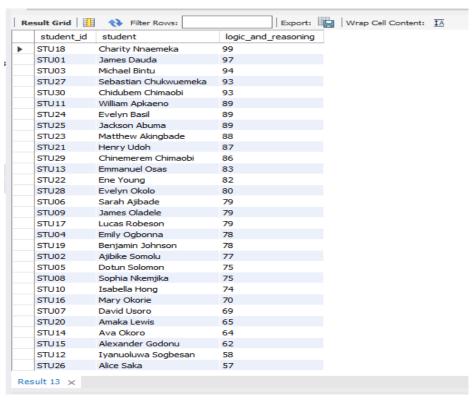
```
SELECT
s.student_id,
CONCAT(s.first_name, '', s.last_name) AS student,
e.logic_and_reasoning

FROM
students AS s

JOIN
entrance_exam AS e

ON
s.student_id = e.student_id

ORDER BY
e.logic and reasoning DESC;
```



-- Query 3: Joining the courses and instructors tables to list all courses that are taught by a female instructor

SELECT

c.course_name, CONCAT(i.first_name, ' ', i.last_name) AS female_instructors FROM

courses AS c

JOIN

instructors AS i

ON

c.instructor id = i.instructor id

WHERE

i.gender = 'Female';



-- Query 4: Joining the students and entrance_exam tables to display the full name of each student and their average entrance exam score from highest to lowest.

SELECT

```
CONCAT(s.first_name, ' ', s.last_name) AS full_name,

(e.mathematics + e.english + e.current_affairs + e.logic_and_reasoning)/4 AS

average_score
```

FROM

students AS s

JOIN
entrance_exam AS e
ON
s.student_id = e.student_id
ORDER BY
average_score DESC;



-- Query 5: Joining the instructors and students tables to display each instructor's name and the names of the students they are teaching.

```
SELECT
```

```
CONCAT(i.first_name, '', i.last_name) AS instructors, CONCAT(s.first_name, '', s.last_name) AS students
```

FROM

instructors AS i

JOIN

students AS s

ON

i.instructor_id = s.instructor_id

ORDER BY

instructors;



In summary, effective database management was key to the success of this project. By carefully designing the database schema, defining relationships, and using SQL queries to manage and retrieve data, we were able to achieve the goals of the enrollment database system.