# DATABASE BUILD | PROJECT DOCUMENTATION

**ACCESS & MYSQL WORKBENCH ENVIRONMENTS** 

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## TECHNICAL COLLEGE DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

### PROJECT DESCRIPTION & REQUIREMENTS

The South Carolina Technical College System needs an updated database management system. I will be implementing a robust RDBMS, both in Access and MySQL Workbench, which will house all of the necessary information for each school. Initially, I will create a profile for 11 of the total 16 South Carolina Technical Schools located throughout the Palmetto State. This will give users the option to enter more data as the database continues to grow. The database will house information for all users involved within the school system, including students, academic professionals such as professors and departmental personnel, and general staff employees as well. Eventually, this database will evolve into a front-end site (website) the users will have access to, but for right now I will be concentrating on the main database framework. The minimum requirements for the RDBMS will include the following:

- Each South Carolina Technical School will house user data including first name, last name, address, phone number, email, start date (acceptance date, hire date), user title (student, instructor, staff member), department association (academic or non-academic), status (active, inactive), and campus affiliation depending on the technical school chosen.
- Every user will be assigned a department within the system that will emulate their position at the school. Students will be assigned a department based on their major of choice. Professors, instructors, and department heads will also be assigned to an academic department based on their job title, and which courses they teach. Staff members and administrators will be assigned a non-academic department based on their job title and description as well.
- Each user will be assigned a title upon entry into the database system, which will include both academic and non-academic titles, depending on each user's role at the college.
- With each title, there will be a level of permission assigned to each user as well. This will
  determine their administrative privileges to view and modify data. For example, a student will
  have the ability to change his/her own personal data upon logging into the system, and have the
  ability to register for classes if their academic requirements are met.
- Each object contained within the database will also have a status assigned. For example, a user
  in the system can be made active or inactive depending on their employment and/or degree
  status. Classes and courses will also have status requirements assigned (such as open or closed),
  depending on whether or not one may be offered during a particular school term or not.
- There will be courses assigned to each academic department, along with the classes associated with each course. These can be viewed and chosen during registration as well.

- Each class will be assigned a reference number, a unique course identifier including course name and number, a specific instructor, course section, date and time offered, day of the week, building and room number, and any specific attributes indicating term offerings and availability.
- Each college will be associated with at least one campus location. Most of the technical schools, however, have multiple campus locations, which will all be included.
- The database will house data regarding the campus buildings which will be utilized, especially when displaying information for classes offered.
- There will be a separate table for days of the week, academic terms the school year is based on, course sections, section type (online or on-campus instruction, for example), and department type (degree-based or staff-related) as well.
- These tables will have relationships assigned to each other depending on the data contained within each one. The column information and data type requirements will be shown below.
- I will create 16 tables to begin with, which will house the minimum amount of data each one requires in order to establish strong relationships with each other. I will also create at least five queries (views) that will be utilized in viewing important data within the school system.
- The primary key (PK) fields are auto-numbered, and the foreign key (FK) fields are displayed.

### TABLE STRUCTURE & COLUMN DATA TYPE SPECIFICATIONS

#### BUILDING: HOLDS DATA IDENTIFYING CAMPUS BUILDINGS

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	FIELD SIZE	REQUIRED?
dbBuildingID (PK)	AutoNumber	Long Integer	
dbBuildingName	Short Text	10	

### CAMPUS: HOLDS DATA IDENTIFYING EACH CAMPUS LOCATION

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	FIELD SIZE	REQUIRED?
dbCampusID (PK)	AutoNumber	Long Integer	
dbCampusName	Short Text	40	
dbLocationID (FK)	Number	Long Integer	(no default value)
dbCampusAbbreviation	Short Text	10	

### CLASS: HOLDS DATA FOR INDIVIDUAL CLASSES OFFERED WITHIN EACH COURSE

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	FIELD SIZE	REQUIRED?
dbClassID (PK)	AutoNumber	Long Integer	
dbStatusID (FK)	Number	Long Integer	(no default value)
dbClassReferenceNumber	Short Text	10	
dbDepartmentID (FK)	Number	Long Integer	(no default value)
dbCourseID (FK)	Number	Long Integer	(no default value)
dbSectionID (FK)	Number	Long Integer	(no default value)
dbCampusID (FK)	Number	Long Integer	(no default value)

## CLASS (CONT'D)

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	FIELD SIZE	REQUIRED?
dbDayID (FK)	Number	Long Integer	(no default value)
dbClassTimeStart	Date/Time	Medium Time	(no show date picker)
dbClassTimeEnd	Date/Time	Medium Time	(no show date picker)
dbUserID (FK)	Number	Long Integer	(no default value)
dbTermID (FK)	Number	Long Integer	(no default value)
dbBuildingID (FK)	Number	Long Integer	(no default value)
dbRoomNumber	Short Text	10	
dbClassAttributeID (FK)	Number	Long Integer	(no default value)

## CLASS\_ATTRIBUTE: HOLDS DATA IDENTIFYING CLASS SPECIFICIFICATIONS

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	FIELD SIZE	REQUIRED?
dbClassAttributeID (PK)	AutoNumber	Long Integer	
dbClassAttributeName	Short Text	30	

## COURSE: HOLDS DATA ABOUT EACH COURSE AVAILABLE WITHIN THE DEPARTMENTS

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	FIELD SIZE	REQUIRED?
dbCourseID (PK)	AutoNumber	Long Integer	
dbCourseName	Short Text	100	
dbCourseNumber	Short Text	10	
dbDepartmentID (FK)	Number	Long Integer	(no default value)
dbCourseCredit	Number	Long Integer	(no default value)

## DAY: HOLDS DATA IDENTIFYING DAYS WHEN CLASSES ARE HELD

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	FIELD SIZE	REQUIRED?
dbDayID (PK)	AutoNumber	Long Integer	
dbDayName	Short Text	75	
dbDayAbbreviation	Short Text	10	

## DEPARTMENT: HOLDS DATA IDENTIFYING EACH SCHOOL'S DEPARTMENTS

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	FIELD SIZE	REQUIRED?
dbDepartmentID (PK)	AutoNumber	Long Integer	
dbDepartmentName	Short Text	50	
dbDepartmentTypeID (FK)	Number	Long Integer	(no default value)
dbDepartmentAbbreviation	Short Text	6	

## DEPARTMENT\_TYPE: HOLDS DATA IDENTIFYING DEPARTMENT SPECIFICATIONS

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	FIELD SIZE	REQUIRED?
dbDepartmentTypeID (PK)	AutoNumber	Long Integer	
dbDepartmentTypeName	Short Text	30	

## LOCATION: HOLDS DATA IDENTIFYING EACH SCHOOL LOCATION

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	FIELD SIZE	REQUIRED?
dbLocationID (PK)	AutoNumber	Long Integer	
dbLocationName	Short Text	40	

## PERMISSION: HOLDS DATA IDENTIFYING EACH TYPE OF PERMISSION LEVEL

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	FIELD SIZE	REQUIRED?
dbPermissionID (PK)	AutoNumber	Long Integer	
dbPermissionName	Short Text	20	
dbPermissionDescription	Short Text	50	

#### SECTION: HOLDS DATA IDENTIFYING EACH COURSE SECTION

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	FIELD SIZE	REQUIRED?
dbSectionID (PK)	AutoNumber	Long Integer	
dbSectionName	Short Text	20	
dbSectionTypeID (FK)	Number	Long Integer	(no default value)

## SECTION\_TYPE: HOLDS DATA IDENTIFYING SECTION SPECIFICATIONS

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	FIELD SIZE	REQUIRED?
dbSectionTypeID (PK)	AutoNumber	Long Integer	
dbSectionTypeName	Short Text	30	
dbSectionTypeAbbreviation	Short Text	10	

### STATUS: HOLDS DATA IDENTIFYING EACH STATUS TYPE

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	FIELD SIZE	REQUIRED?
dbStatusID (PK)	AutoNumber	Long Integer	
dbStatusName	Short Text	20	
dbStatusAbbreviation	Short Text	7	

## TERM: HOLDS DATA IDENTIFYING EACH ACADEMIC SCHOOL TERM

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	FIELD SIZE	REQUIRED?
dbTermID (PK)	AutoNumber	Long Integer	
dbTermName	Short Text	50	
dbClassTimeStart	Date/Time	Medium Time	(no show date picker)
dbClassTimeEnd	Date/Time	Medium Time	(no show date picker)

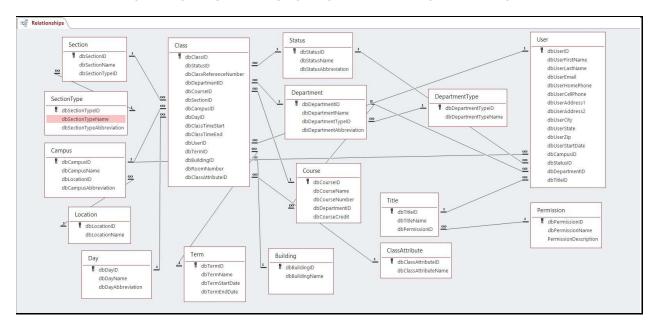
## TITLE: HOLDS DATA IDENTIFYING EACH USER TITLE

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	FIELD SIZE	REQUIRED?
dbTitleID (PK)	AutoNumber	Long Integer	
dbTitleName	Short Text	30	
dbPermissionID (FK)	Number	Long Integer	(no default value)

## USER: HOLDS DATA IDENTIFYING USER SPECIFICATIONS

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	FIELD SIZE	REQUIRED?
dbUserID (PK)	AutoNumber	Long Integer	
dbUserFirstName	Short Text	50	Yes
dbUserLastName	Short Text	50	Yes
dbUserEmail	Short Text	30	
dbUserHomePhone	Short Text	13	
dbUserCellPhone	Short Text	13	
dbUserAddress1	Short Text	40	
dbUserAddress2	Short Text	40	
dbUserCity	Short Text	20	
dbUserState	Short Text	2	
dbUserZip	Short Text	10	
dbUserStartDate	Date/Time		
dbCampusID (FK)	Number	Long Integer	(no default value)
dbStatusID (FK)	Number	Long Integer	(no default value)
dbDepartmentID (FK)	Number	Long Integer	(no default value)
dbTitleID (FK)	Number	Long Integer	(no default value)

#### ERD: ESTABLISHING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN EACH DATABASE TABLE



- Notice the one-to-many relationships shown above between the tables. I utilized the same name for each one of the foreign keys that relate to primary keys within their associated tables.
- Notice that the *Class* table is primarily made up of a number of foreign key fields that simply pull data from all other associated tables. Similar structure can be seen within the *User* table as well.
- In order to reduce data duplication, avoid data abnormalities, and keep the integrity of the data while ensuring referential integrity, I divided the data in such a way using a number of tables that may hold only one or two fields. This simplifies data management, while creating strong relationships between the tables, making queries and data modification more viable.

### ACCESS QUERIES AND SQL CODE

## COLLEGE\_QUERY: DISPLAYS ALL CAMPUS LOCATIONS FOR A SPECIFIC COLLEGE



**CollegeQuery** view created (see above image)

- Notice the query is fairly simple, but a realistic and functional one. It gives the user the ability to view data regarding all of the campus locations associated with a specific school. In this case, I chose the school with a primary key (dbLocationID) value of 9. If you take a look at the SQL code below, it is identical to the SQL statements we have been utilizing in MySQL Workbench.
- The SELECT statement chooses the data from the *Campus* and *Location* tables, creating a JOIN with the key field *(dbLocationID)* they have in common. Notice that I also created aliases for the column names as the data was output as well. Finally, I sorted the results first by the location name, and then by the campus name associated with the particular school.

SELECT Location.dbLocationName AS College\_Name, Campus.dbCampusName AS Campus\_Name FROM Location INNER JOIN Campus ON Location.dbLocationID = Campus.dbLocationID WHERE Location.dbLocationID=9

ORDER BY Location.dbLocationName, Campus.dbCampusName;

#### USER QUERY PROFESSOR: DISPLAYS PROFESSORS AT ALL CAMPUS LOCATIONS

Title	<ul> <li>First_Name</li> </ul>	Last_Name •	College_Location •	Campus •	Department
Professor (full)	Robert	Balboa	Central Carolina Technical College	Kershaw County Campus	Diesel Engine Technology
Professor (full)	Marcia	Black	Central Carolina Technical College	Lee County Campus	Outboard Marine Technology
Associate Professor	John	Mahoney	Greenville Technical College	Brashier Campus	Mechatronics
Associate Professor	Lauren	Hollie	Greenville Technical College	Northwest Campus	Dental Hygiene
Professor (full)	Jason	Lewis	Horry Georgetown Technical College	Conway Campus	Criminal Justice Technology
Associate Professor	Billy	Brady	Midlands Technical College	Airport Campus	Biology
Professor (full)	Maddox	Miller II	Midlands Technical College	Harbison Campus	Architectural Technology
nstructor (non-tenure)	Nicole	Danes	Northeastern Technical College	Dillon Campus	Digital Arts
nstructor (non-tenure)	Susie	Gardner	Northeastern Technical College	Pageland Campus	Phlebotomy
Assistant Professor	Maria	Bellisimo	Piedmont Technical College	Laurens Campus	Computer Technology - Programming
Assistant Professor	Harvey	Irwin	Piedmont Technical College	McCormick Campus	Criminal Justice Technology
Assistant Professor	Dylan	Frank	Tri-County Technical College	Anderson Campus	Phlebotomy
nstructor (non-tenure)	Luke	Pesci	Tri-County Technical College	Easley Campus	Mechatronics
nstructor (non-tenure)	Pat	Fullerton	Tri-County Technical College	Oconee Campus	Nursing
Associate Professor	Robert	Muller	Trident Technical College	North Charleston Campus	Architectural Technology
Associate Professor	John	James	Trident Technical College	Palmer Campus	Machine Tool Operations
Professor (full)	Marcus	Taylor	York Technical College	Indian Land Campus	Biology

### **UserQuery\_Professor** view created (see above image)

- This query is a bit more complicated, but something I found very useful when I was assigning courses to particular users in the system. I needed to know which users had a title assigned to them that was related to some sort of teaching position. This *includes Instructor (nontenure)*, *Professor (full)*, *Associate Professor*, and *Assistant Professor*.
- What I then needed to find out was the department that the particular instructor was
  associated with. Once I knew that information, I was then able to pull up the courses within
  these particular departments. Once this was established, I was finally able to assign these
  instructors to their respective classes.
- Obviously, I needed to know which school locations and which campuses they were
  associated with as well, in order to match the data correctly in the database. You can see
  here that I pulled, not only the instructor names, but their school locations, particular
  campus associations, and finally, the departments they were tied to. If you look at the SQL

- code below, you can see that the title ids I defined in my database associated with teaching are 2, 3, 13, and 14.
- Finally, I sorted the data, first by school location, then by campus location, and finally, by the user's last name. You can see how easy it was for me to pull all of this data because of all the key fields each table had in common.

SELECT Title.dbTitleName AS Title, User.dbUserFirstName AS First\_Name, User.dbUserLastName AS Last\_Name, Location.dbLocationName AS College\_Location, Campus.dbCampusName AS Campus,

Department.dbDepartmentName AS Department

FROM Title INNER JOIN (Location INNER JOIN (Department INNER JOIN (Campus INNER JOIN [User] ON

Campus.dbCampusID = User.dbCampusID) ON Department.dbDepartmentID = User.dbDepartmentID) ON

Location.dbLocationID = Campus.dbLocationID) ON Title.dbTitleID = User.dbTitleID

WHERE Title.dbTitleID=2 OR Title.dbTitleID=3 OR Title.dbTitleID=13 OR Title.dbTitleID=14

ORDER BY Location.dbLocationName, Campus.dbCampusName, User.dbUserLastName;

DEPARTMENT QUERY ACADEMIC: DISPLAYS ONLY ACADEMIC-RELATED DEPARTMENTS



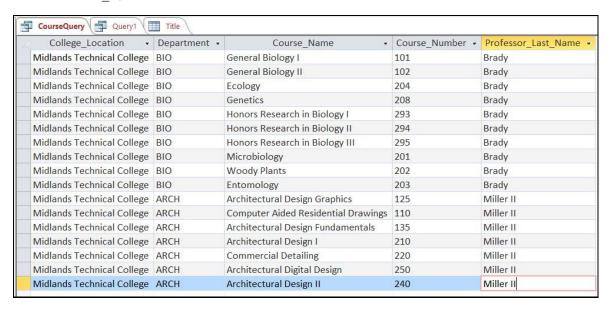
**DepartmentQuery\_Academic** view created (see above image)

- Here I created a fairly simple query that displays the departments that are only academicrelated. What this means is that it left out any of the departments that are defined as staff or administration-related.
- I also used this SQL code to pull data for my drop-down list box on my *Course* and *Class Entry Forms*. When I created these forms, I wanted to give the user the ability to enter a new course or class, but with the ability to associate it with a particular department that was purely degree-related. I did not want to offer the user the chance to inadvertently choose a department that was not degree-related.
- You can see how I defined these filters in the SQL code below. Notice that any department not related to an academic degree are not included in the list (defined by the id numbers 9, 10, 11, 22, 23, and 24).

SELECT Department.dbDepartmentName AS Academic\_Department FROM Department

WHERE Department.dbDepartmentID <> 9 AND Department.dbDepartmentID <> 10 AND Department.dbDepartmentID <> 22 AND (Department.dbDepartmentID <> 23 AND Department.dbDepartmentID <> 24;

### COURSE\_QUERY: DISPLAYS ALL COURSES OFFERED WITHIN ONE LOCATION



### **CourseQuery** view created (see above image)

- Here you can see the course query I created which essentially displays all of the current courses
  offered at a particular college, within their associated academic departments. In this case, all of
  the current courses within the Architecture and Biology Departments at the Midlands Technical
  College location are shown, along with the name of the Professor associated with these courses.
- The SQL code below displays the columns with alias names, and you can see where I defined the users to be shown with a title id of 2, 3, 4, 13, and 14, indicating an instructor-type of user. It also displays the location id with a value of 3, indicating the particular college chosen.

SELECT Location.dbLocationName AS College\_Location, Department.dbDepartmentAbbreviation AS Department, Course.dbCourseName AS Course\_Name, Course.dbCourseNumber AS Course\_Number, User.dbUserLastName AS Professor Last Name

FROM Title INNER JOIN (Location INNER JOIN ((Department INNER JOIN Course ON Department.dbDepartmentID = Course.dbDepartmentID) INNER JOIN (Campus INNER JOIN [User] ON Campus.dbCampusID = User.dbCampusID) ON Department.dbDepartmentID = User.dbDepartmentID) ON Location.dbLocationID = Campus.dbLocationID) ON Title.dbTitleID = User.dbTitleID

WHERE (((Title.dbTitleID)=2) AND ((Location.dbLocationID)=3)) OR (((Title.dbTitleID)=3) AND ((Location.dbLocationID)=3)) OR (((Title.dbTitleID)=4) AND ((Location.dbLocationID)=3)) OR (((Title.dbTitleID)=14) AND ((Location.dbLocationID)=3));

### STUDENT QUERY: DISPLAYS CURRENT STUDENTS AT ALL COLLEGE LOCATIONS

Student_First_Name •	Student_Last_Name •	College -	Campus_Location •	Degree_Major
Patrice	Johnson	Central Carolina Technical College	F.E. Dubose Campus	Machine Tool Operations
Mickey	Fitzpatrick	Greenville Technical College	Barton Campus	Medical Coding & Billing
Frank	Rizzo	Greenville Technical College	Benson Campus	Business
Jessica	Marino	Horry Georgetown Technical College	Georgetown Campus	Diesel Engine Technology
Laney	Mancini	Horry Georgetown Technical College	Grand Strand Campus	Business
Marc	Stiles	Midlands Technical College	Batesbirg-Leesville Campus	Accounting
Richard	Waters	Midlands Technical College	Beltline Campus	Information Sciences & Technology
Giovanni	DiGioia	Midlands Technical College	Fairfield Campus	Psychology
Joshua	DiTondo	Northeastern Technical College	Bennettsville Campus	Emergency Medical Technician Paramedic
Michael	Rossi	Northeastern Technical College	Cheraw Campus	Medical Administrative Assistant
Eddie	Jacobs	Piedmont Technical College	Abbeville Campus	Medical Coding & Billing
Mitch	Esposito	Piedmont Technical College	Edgefield Campus	Dental Hygiene
Connie	Allen	Piedmont Technical College	Greenwood Campus	Nursing
Kendra	Wells	Tri-County Technical College	Pendleton Campus	Medical Administrative Assistant
Timothy	Adams II	Trident Technical College	Berkeley Campus	Digital Arts
Eugene	Ditillo	Trident Technical College	Dorchester County Campus	Outboard Marine Technology
Judith	Garman	Trident Technical College	Mount Pleasant Campus	Psychology
Sally	Richards	York Technical College	Chester Campus	Information Sciences & Technology

## **StudentQuery** view created (see above image)

Here I created a query that displays all of the current students within the system. Their
associated college and campus locations are displayed as well. You can also see that the
academic department assigned to each student as well, which is essentially their major of study.
I sorted the results, first by location name, then by campus name, and finally, by the student's
last name (students are associated with a title id of 5).

SELECT User.dbUserFirstName AS Student\_First\_Name, User.dbUserLastName AS Student\_Last\_Name, Location.dbLocationName AS College, Campus.dbCampusName AS Campus\_Location, Department.dbDepartmentName AS Degree\_Major

FROM Title INNER JOIN (Department INNER JOIN (Location INNER JOIN (Campus INNER JOIN [User] ON Campus.dbCampusID = User.dbCampusID) ON Location.dbLocationID = Campus.dbLocationID) ON Department.dbDepartmentID = User.dbDepartmentID) ON Title.dbTitleID = User.dbTitleID

WHERE Title.dbTitleID = 5

ORDER BY Location.dbLocationName, Campus.dbCampusName, User.dbUserLastName;

### ACCESS ENTRY FORMS CREATED FOR ALL DATABASE TABLES

### **BUILDING ENTRY FORM**



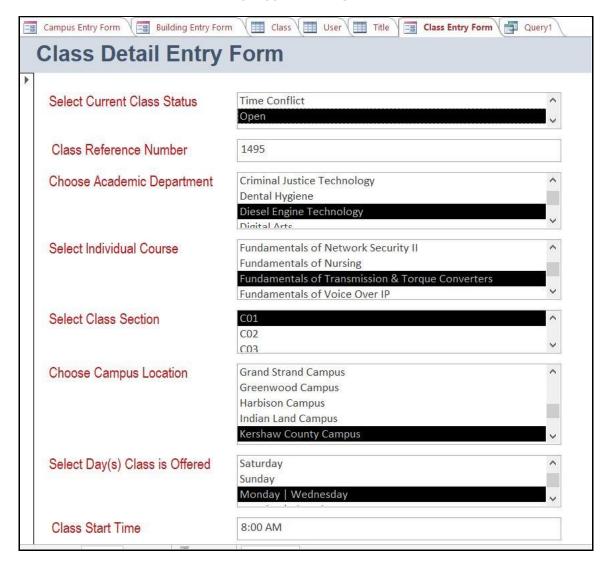
**Building Entry Form** created (see above image)

## **CAMPUS ENTRY FORM**



**Campus Entry Form** created (see above image)

#### CLASS ENTRY FORM



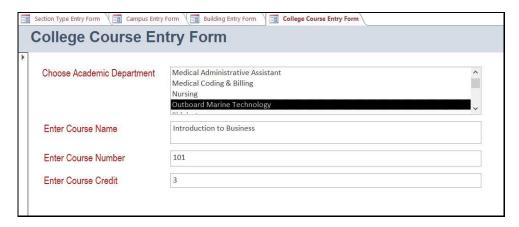
Class Entry Form created (see above image)

## CLASS\_ATTRIBUTE ENTRY FORM



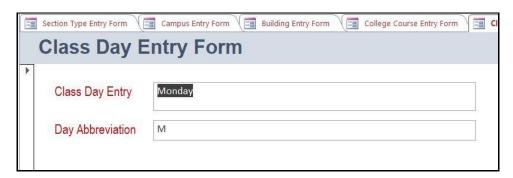
Class Attribute Entry Form created (see above image)

#### **COURSE ENTRY FORM**



**Course Entry Form** created (see above image)

#### DAY ENTRY FORM



Day Entry Form created (see above image)

### DEPARTMENT ENTRY FORM



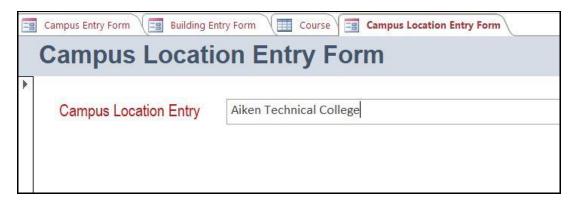
**Department Entry Form** created (see above image)

### DEPARTMENT\_TYPE ENTRY FORM



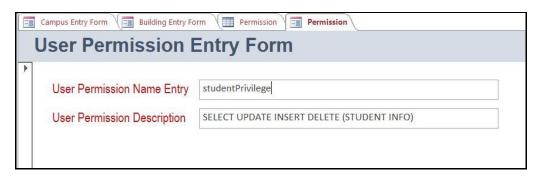
**Department Type Entry Form** created (see above image)

#### LOCATION ENTRY FORM



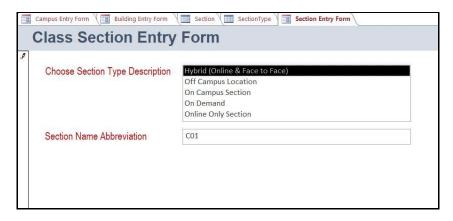
**Location Entry Form** created (see above image)

#### PERMISSION ENTRY FORM



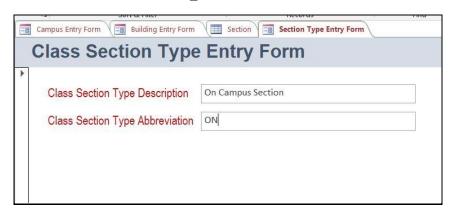
**Permission Entry Form** created (see above image)

#### SECTION ENTRY FORM



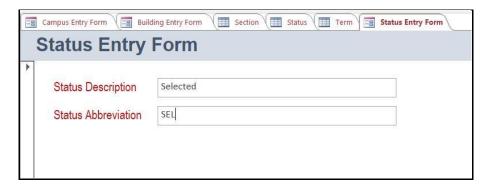
**Section Entry Form** created (see above image)

## SECTION\_TYPE ENTRY FORM



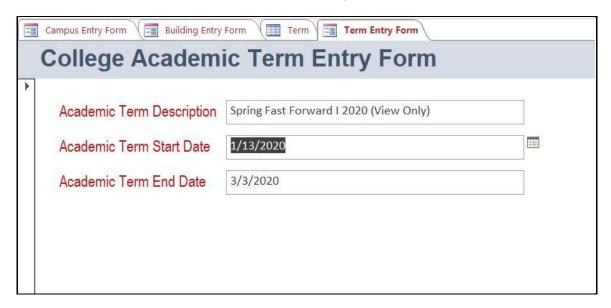
**Section Type Entry Form** created (see above image)

### STATUS ENTRY FORM



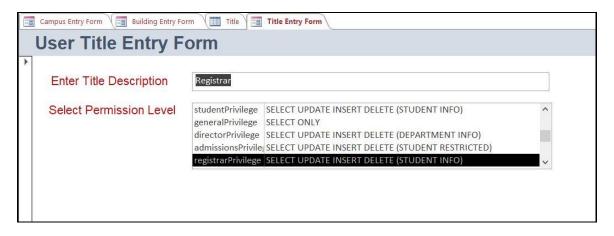
**Status Entry Form** created (see above image)

#### TERM ENTRY FORM



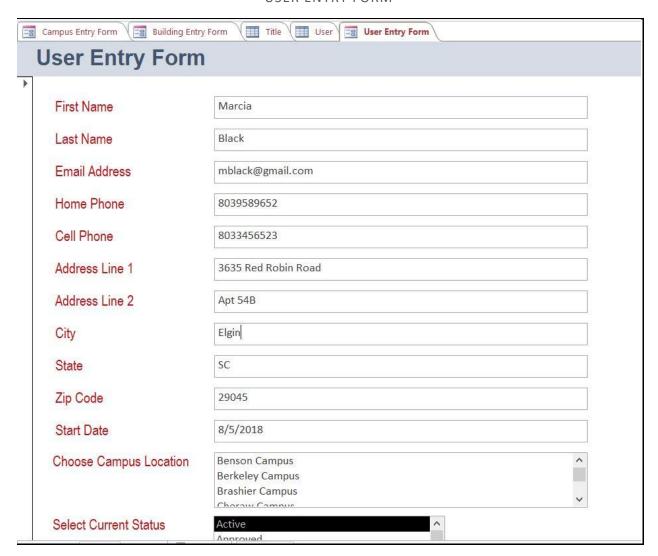
**Term Entry Form** created (see above image)

#### TITLE ENTRY FORM



**Title Entry Form** created (see above image)

#### **USER ENTRY FORM**



**User Entry Form** created (see above image)

- You will notice that almost all of the entry forms I created had some sort of drop-down box that pulled related data from another table. Some entry forms were very simple, consisting of only one or two entry fields, but there were several more complicated forms created as well.
- All of the entry forms I created work correctly, and all of the drop-down list boxes pull the correct data from their related tables as well.

## MYSQL WORKBENCH SCHOOL DATABASE & TABLES CREATED

#### MYSQL WORKBENCH COLLEGE DATABASE

```
/*First we create our database, and then choose the database so we can work with it*/
DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS college;
CREATE DATABASE college;
USE college;
```

## College Database created (see above image)

#### MYSQL USER TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE user
123 •
124
     0 (
          db user id
                                                                   AUTO INCREMENT,
125
                                   INT
                                                   PRIMARY KEY
          db user first name
                                   VARCHAR(50)
                                                   NOT NULL,
126
          db user last name
127
                                   VARCHAR(50)
                                                   NOT NULL,
          db user email
128
                                   VARCHAR(30),
          db_user_home_phone
129
                                   VARCHAR(13),
          db user cell phone
130
                                   VARCHAR(13),
          db_user_address1
131
                                   VARCHAR(40),
                                   VARCHAR(40),
132
          db user address2
133
          db_user_city
                                   VARCHAR(20),
          db user state
134
                                   VARCHAR(2),
135
          db user zip
                                   VARCHAR(10),
          db user start date
136
                                   DATE,
137
          db campus id
                                   INT
                                                    NOT NULL,
138
          CONSTRAINT user_fk_campus
             FOREIGN KEY (db campus id) REFERENCES campus (db campus id),
139
140
          db status id
                                   INT
                                                    NOT NULL,
141
          CONSTRAINT user fk status
142
             FOREIGN KEY (db status id) REFERENCES status (db status id),
143
          db department id
                                   INT
                                                    NOT NULL,
          CONSTRAINT user_fk_department
             FOREIGN KEY (db department id) REFERENCES department (db department id),
145
          db title id
                                   INT
                                                   NOT NULL,
146
          CONSTRAINT user fk title
147
            FOREIGN KEY (db_title_id) REFERENCES title (db_title_id)
148
149
        );
```

**User Table** created (see above image)

#### MYSQL BUILDING TABLE

```
/*Here we will create our database tables and define the column data types*/
7 .
      CREATE TABLE building
    ⊖ (
 8
         db building id
                                                             AUTO INCREMENT,
9
                               INT
                                              PRIMARY KEY
         db building name
                               VARCHAR(10)
10
                                              NOT NULL
     );
11
```

## **Building Table** created (see above image)

#### MYSQL CAMPUS TABLE

```
20 .
       CREATE TABLE campus
21
         db_campus_id
                                   INT
                                                   PRIMARY KEY
                                                                   AUTO INCREMENT,
22
         db_campus_name
23
                                   VARCHAR(40)
                                                   NOT NULL,
         db_location_id
                                                   NOT NULL,
24
                                   INT
         db_campus_abbreviation
                                                   NOT NULL,
25
                                   VARCHAR(10)
         CONSTRAINT campus fk location
26
27
           FOREIGN KEY (db_location_id) REFERENCES location (db_location_id)
28
     );
```

## Campus Table created (see above image)

## MYSQL CLASS\_ATTRIBUTE TABLE

Class\_Attribute Table created (see above image)

#### MYSQL CLASS TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE class
⊖ (
    db_class_id
                                 INT
                                                PRIMARY KEY
                                                               AUTO INCREMENT,
    db_status_id
                                 INT
                                               NOT NULL,
   CONSTRAINT class fk status
     FOREIGN KEY (db_status_id) REFERENCES status (db_status_id),
    db_class_reference_number
                              VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
    db_department_id
                                               NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT class_fk_department
      FOREIGN KEY (db_department_id) REFERENCES department (db_department_id),
                                              NOT NULL,
    db_course_id
                                INT
    CONSTRAINT class_fk_course
      FOREIGN KEY (db_course_id) REFERENCES course (db_course_id),
    db_section_id
                                 INT
                                              NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT class fk section
     FOREIGN KEY (db_section_id) REFERENCES section (db_section_id),
    db_campus_id
                                INT
                                               NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT class_fk_campus
      FOREIGN KEY (db_campus_id) REFERENCES campus (db_campus_id),
                                              NOT NULL,
    db_day_id
    CONSTRAINT class_fk_day
      FOREIGN KEY (db_day_id) REFERENCES day (db_day_id),
    db class time start
                                TIME.
    db_class_time_ends
                                TIME,
   db user id
                                INT
    CONSTRAINT class_fk_user
      FOREIGN KEY (db_user_id) REFERENCES user (db_user_id),
    db term id
                                 INT
    CONCEDITION Clase fle toom
```

## Class Table created (see above image)

### MYSQL CLASS TABLE (CONT'D)

```
db_class_time_ends
                            TIME.
 db_user_id
                            TNT
                                          NOT NULL,
 CONSTRAINT class_fk_user
  FOREIGN KEY (db_user_id) REFERENCES user (db_user_id),
 db_term_id
 CONSTRAINT class_fk_term
  FOREIGN KEY (db_term_id) REFERENCES term (db_term_id),
 db_building_id
                          INT
                                         NOT NULL.
 CONSTRAINT class_fk_building
  FOREIGN KEY (db_building_id) REFERENCES building (db_building_id),
 NOT NULL,
 CONSTRAINT class fk class attribute
   FOREIGN KEY (db class attribute id) REFERENCES class attribute (db class attribute id)
);
```

Class Table created (see above image)

#### MYSQL COURSE TABLE

```
12 •
       CREATE TABLE course
13
14
         db_course_id
                                    INT
                                                    PRIMARY KEY
                                                                    AUTO INCREMENT,
15
         db_course_name
                                    VARCHAR(100)
                                                    NOT NULL,
16
         db_course_number
                                    VARCHAR(10)
                                                    NOT NULL,
17
         db_department_id
                                    INT
                                                    NOT NULL,
18
         CONSTRAINT course_fk_department
19
           FOREIGN KEY (db_department_id) REFERENCES department (db_department_id),
20
         db_course_credit
                                    INT
                                                    NOT NULL
21
       );
```

Course Table created (see above image)

### MYSQL PERMISSION TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE permission
53
    9 (
         db permission id
                                        INT
                                                         PRIMARY KEY
                                                                        AUTO INCREMENT,
         db_permission_name
                                        VARCHAR(20)
                                                         NOT NULL,
55
         db_permission_description
56
                                        VARCHAR(50)
                                                         NOT NULL
57
       );
58
```

**Permission Table** created (see above image)

## MYSQL STATUS TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE status
59 •
    ⊖ (
60
         db status id
                                                    PRIMARY KEY
                                                                   AUTO INCREMENT,
61
                                    INT
         db status name
                                    VARCHAR(20)
62
                                                    NOT NULL,
         db status abbreviation
                                    VARCHAR(7)
                                                    NOT NULL
63
                                                                  UNIQUE
      );
```

Status Table created (see above image)

#### MYSQL SECTION TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE section
43 .
    ⊖ (
44
         db_section_id
                                                     PRIMARY KEY
                                                                     AUTO INCREMENT,
45
                                    INT
         db section name
                                    VARCHAR(20)
                                                     NOT NULL,
46
         db_section_type_id
                                                     NOT NULL,
47
         CONSTRAINT section_fk_section_type
48
           FOREIGN KEY (db_section_type_id) REFERENCES section_type (db_section_type_id)
49
50
       );
```

## **Section Table** created (see above image)

## MYSQL SECTION\_TYPE TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE section type
37
38
         db_section_type_id
                                          INT
                                                          PRIMARY KEY
                                                                          AUTO INCREMENT,
         db section type name
                                          VARCHAR(30)
                                                          NOT NULL,
39
40
         db section type abbreviation
                                          VARCHAR(10)
                                                          NOT NULL
                                                                         UNIQUE
      - );
41
```

**Section\_Type Table** created (see above image)

### MYSQL TERM TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE term
66
67
         db_term_id
                                                                AUTO_INCREMENT,
                                INT
                                                 PRIMARY KEY
68
         db term name
                                VARCHAR(50)
                                                NOT NULL,
69
         db term start date
                                                 NOT NULL,
70
                                DATE
         db term end date
71
                                DATE
                                                NOT NULL
72
       );
```

**Term Table** created (see above image)

#### MYSQL TITLE TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE title
81
  ⊖ (
82
         db title id
                                  INT
                                                 PRIMARY KEY
                                                                 AUTO INCREMENT,
         db title name
83
                                  VARCHAR(30)
                                                 NOT NULL,
         db_permission_id
84
                                                 NOT NULL,
         CONSTRAINT title_fk_permission
           FOREIGN KEY (db_permission_id) REFERENCES permission (db_permission_id)
86
87
     );
```

Title Table created (see above image)

#### MYSQL DAY TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE day
90 ⊖ (
         db day id
                              INT
                                                            AUTO INCREMENT,
91
                                              PRIMARY KEY
         db_day_name
                              VARCHAR(75)
92
                                              NOT NULL,
93
        db_day_abbreviation
                            VARCHAR(10)
                                              NOT NULL
                                                           UNIQUE
94
     );
95
```

Day Table created (see above image)

### MYSQL LOCATION TABLE

Location Table created (see above image)

#### MYSQL DEPARTMENT TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE department
 db department id
                                INT
                                                PRIMARY KEY
                                                                AUTO INCREMENT,
 db department name
                                VARCHAR(50)
                                                NOT NULL,
 db_department_type_id
                                                NOT NULL,
 CONSTRAINT department fk department type
   FOREIGN KEY (db_department_type_id) REFERENCES department_type (db_department_type_id),
 db_department_abbreviation
                                VARCHAR(6)
                                               NOT NULL
                                                                UNIQUE
);
```

## **Department Table** created (see above image)

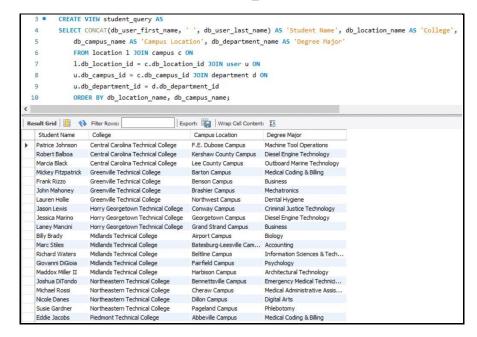
## MYSQL DEPARTMENT\_TYPE TABLE

## **Department\_Type Table** created (see above image)

- The screenshots above display the syntax I used for creating the *college* database and all of the tables contained within. Notice the table structures I defined and the column data types that were specified as each table was created.
- You can see where the primary keys were defined as *auto-increment*, and the foreign keys that were properly established between the related tables.
- Once my tables were created, I inserted data in each one, while keeping the integrity of the
  relationships between the foreign keys. This can be seen in the mysqldump folder I have
  included with my exam files.

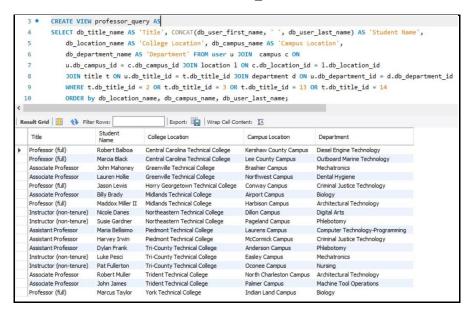
### MYSQL WORKBENCH SCHOOL DATABASE VIEWS CREATED

## MYSQL STUDENT\_QUERY VIEW



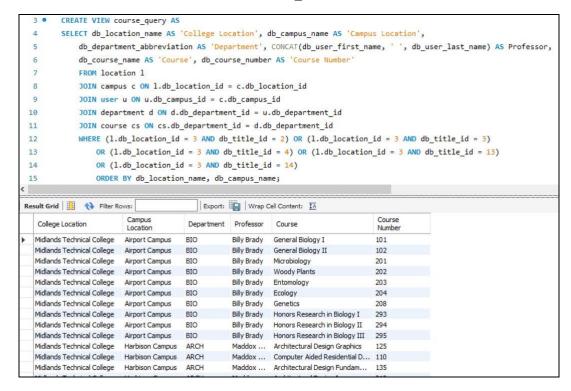
**Student\_Query View** created (see above image)

### MYSQL PROFESSOR\_QUERY VIEW



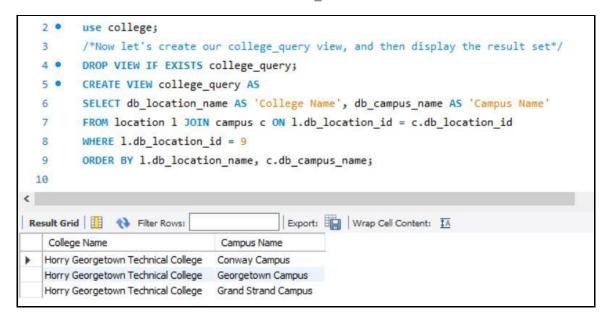
Professor\_Query View created (see above image)

### MYSQL COURSE\_QUERY VIEW



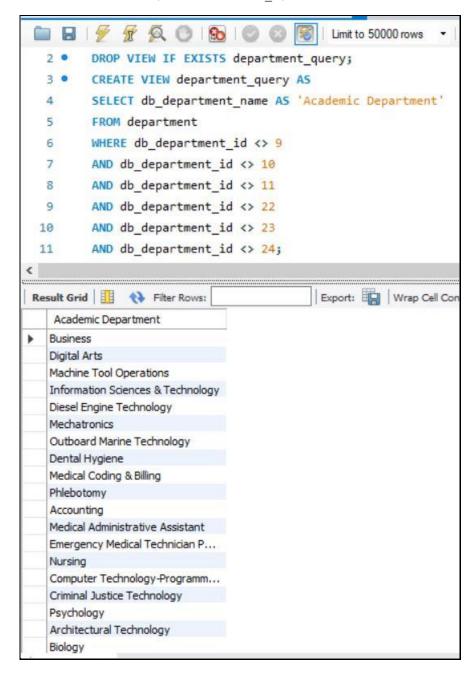
Course\_Query View created (see above image)

### MYSQL COLLEGE QUERY VIEW



College\_Query View created (see above image)

#### MYSQL DEPARTMENT\_QUERY VIEW



**Department\_Query View** created (see above image)

- If you look at the screenshots above, you can see the syntax and result tables for the views I created in MySQL Workbench. The actual SQL view files can all be found in the *mysqldump* folder I included within the exam file folder, named *college routines*.
- Items contained within *Final Exam* folder in addition to this file include:
  - o Lamelza\_College\_Database Access file
  - mysqldump folder (contains all MySQL Workbench SQL files)