NETAJI SUBHAS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY



DBMS PROJECT

VIRTUAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

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Requirement Analysis

- The Virtual Learning Environment System (VLE) is an online platform that facilitates learning by providing a centralized space for students and instructors to interact, share resources, manage learning materials, conduct assessments, and track academic progress.
- By incorporating user management, course creation, multimedia resources, assessment tools, and reporting features, VLE enhances the educational experience with flexibility and accessibility. It allows users to engage in interactive learning at their own pace, fosters effective communication through discussion forums and messaging, and supports personalized mentorship opportunities.
- While VLE offers numerous benefits such as improved engagement and
 efficient administration, it also faces challenges like user adoption, technical
 issues, and ensuring data security. Overall, VLES serves as a crucial tool in
 modern education, accommodating diverse learning needs and preferences in
 various educational settings.
- The Course Materials Table is designed to store and manage the learning resources uploaded by instructors for each course. It links the materials to specific courses and provides essential metadata like the file name, upload date, and description.
- The Login Table structure outlines the key fields required for basic user authentication and authorization in a Virtual Learning Environment (VLE) system. The table includes attributes such as ID, name, email, password, and role.
- The **Student Profile Table** stores detailed information about students enrolled in the Virtual Learning Environment (VLE). It includes personal data, academic information, and any other relevant details that can help in managing and tracking student progress.

- The **Class Schedules Table** is essential for organizing and managing class timings, sessions, and schedules in the Virtual Learning Environment (VLE). It helps in tracking when and where each course session is held, and which instructor is responsible.
- The **Assignment Table** is designed to manage the assignments given to students as part of their courses in the Virtual Learning Environment (VLE). It helps in tracking the details of assignments, including deadlines, instructions, and their relationship to courses and instructors.
- The Teacher Profile Table stores detailed information about teachers or instructors who are part of the Virtual Learning Environment (VLE). It includes both personal and professional information needed to manage their accounts, track their courses, and provide insight into their expertise.
- The **Enrollments Table** is critical for managing the relationship between students and courses within the Virtual Learning Environment (VLE). It tracks which students are enrolled in which courses, along with information such as enrollment date and course status.
- The Courses Table is designed to store and manage information about the courses offered within the Virtual Learning Environment (VLE). It captures essential course details, including the course title, description, assigned instructor, and course duration.
- The Mentor Profile Table stores detailed information about mentors who
 guide students through various courses, provide academic advice, and help
 with professional development within the Virtual Learning Environment (VLE).
 Mentors may have different roles from instructors, focusing more on guidance
 and support rather than teaching specific courses.
- The Mentors Table is designed to store information about mentors who
 provide guidance, advice, and support to students in the Virtual Learning
 Environment (VLE). The table tracks the mentor's identity, expertise, and
 status, ensuring that the system can match students with appropriate mentors
 based on their needs.

- The Mentor Assignment Table is designed to record and manage the
 assignment of mentors to students. It tracks which mentor is guiding which
 student and includes information about the duration of the mentorship,
 ensuring proper matching and accountability.
- The Mentor Schedules Table is designed to store the availability and scheduled sessions of mentors within the Virtual Learning Environment (VLE).
 It tracks when mentors are available for appointments or meetings with students, helping students book time with their assigned mentors.
- The Mentor Meeting Schedules Table is specifically designed to manage and track scheduled meetings between mentors and students within the Virtual Learning Environment (VLE). This table helps in organizing appointments, ensuring that both mentors and students can effectively manage their time and commitments.

RELATIONAL SCHEMA

1. CourseMaterials Table

• Relational Schema: • CourseMaterials(Material ID, Course ID, File Name,

```
File Path,
```

```
Upload Date, Description)
```

- Primary Key: Material ID
- Decomposition:
 - CourseMaterials 1(Material ID, Course ID, File Name)
 - Primary Key: Material ID
 - CourseMaterials 2(File Name, File Path, Upload Date, Description)
 - Primary Key: File Name

2. Login Table

- Relational Schema:
 - Login(ID, Name, Email, Password, Role)
 - Primary Key: ID
 - Alternate Key: Email

3. StudentProfile Table

- Relational Schema:
 - StudentProfile(ID, First_Name, Last_Name, Email, Phone_Number, DOB, Education_Level)
 - Primary Key: ID

• Alternate Keys: Email, Phone Number

4. ClassSchedules Table

- Relational Schema:
 - ClassSchedules(Schedule_ID, Course_ID, Class_Date, Duration_Minutes, Description, Meeting Link)
 - Primary Key: Schedule ID
 - ° Candidate Key: {Course_ID, Class_Date}

5. Assignments Table

- Relational Schema: Assignments (Assignment ID, Course ID,
 - Title, Description, Due_Date, Max_Score)
 - Primary Key: Assignment_ID
- **Decomposition:** Assignment 1(Assignment ID, Course ID, Title)
 - Primary Key: Assignment ID
 - Assignment 2(Course ID, Description, Due Date, Max Score)
 - Primary Key: Course ID

6. Teacher Profile Table

- Relational Schema:
 - TeacherProfile(ID, Name, Email, Password, PhoneNumber, Gender, DateOfBirth, Address, SubjectsTaught, Qualification, YearsOfExperience, Bio, ProfilePicture)
 - Primary Key: ID
 - Alternate Key: Email, PhoneNumber

7. Enrollments Table

• Relational Schema:

- Enrollments(Enrollment_ID, Student_ID, Course_ID, Enrollment_Date, Status, Last Accessed)
- Primary Key: Enrollment_ID

8. Courses Table

• Relational Schema:

- Courses(Course_ID, Course_Title, Description, Category,
 Duration_Hours, Start_Date, End_Date, Teacher_ID, Teacher_Email,
 Creation_Date)
- Primary Key: Course ID
- Alternate Key: Teacher_Email

9. MentorProfile Table

- Relational Schema:
 - MentorProfile(MentorID, FullName, Email, Expertise, Bio, ExperienceYears, Education Level, Rate, CreatedAt, UpdatedAt)
 - Primary Key: MentorID
 - Candidate Key: {FullName, Email}

10. Mentors Table

- Relational Schema:
 ^o Mentors(id, email, full_name, expertise,
 experience_years, rate, bio, linkedin, github, created_at, updated_at)
 - Primary Key: id Alternate Key: email
- Decomposition:

- Mentors 1(id, email)
 - Primary Key: id
- Mentors_2(email, full_name, expertise, experience_years, rate, bio, linkedin, github, created_at, updated_at)
 - Primary Key: email

11. Mentors Assignment Table

- Relational Schema:
 - Mentors Assignment (id, student email, mentor email, assignment date)
 - Primary Key: id

12. MentorSchedule Table

- Relational Schema:
 - MentorSchedule(Schedule_ID, Mentor_Email, Student_Email, Class_Date, Duration_Minutes, Description, Meeting_Link, Created_At)
 - Primary Key: Schedule ID

13. ScheduledMeetings Table

- Relational Schema:
 - ScheduledMeetings(id, mentor_email, student_email, meeting_date, meeting_link, created_at)
 - Primary Key: id
 - Candidate Key: {mentor_email, student_email, meeting_date}

RELATIONSHIPS

- **1.** Login(ID) ↔ StudentProfile(ID): One-to-One (HasProfile)
- **2.** Login(ID) ↔ TeacherProfile(ID): One-to-One (HasProfile)
- 3. TeacherProfile(ID) ↔ Courses(Teacher ID): One-to-Many (Teaches)
- **4.** StudentProfile(ID) ↔ Enrollments(Student ID): One-to-Many (EnrolledIn)
- **6.** Courses(Course_ID) ↔ Assignments(Course_ID): One-to-Many (HasAssignments)
- MentorProfile(MentorID)
 ← MentorsAssignment(mentor_email): One-to-Many (AssignsMentors)
- **8.** StudentProfile(Email) ↔ MentorsAssignment(student_email): One-to-Many (AssignedMentor)
- 9. MentorProfile(MentorID)

 → MentorSchedule(Mentor_Email): One-to-Many (HasSchedule)
- 10. StudentProfile(Email) → MentorSchedule(Student_Email): One-to-Many (HasMentorMeetings)
- **11.** MentorProfile(MentorID) ↔ ScheduledMeetings(mentor_email): One-to-Many (HasMeetings)
- **12.** StudentProfile(Email) ↔ ScheduledMeetings(student_email): One-to-Many (HasScheduledMeetings)
- **13.** Employees(empld) \leftrightarrow Contact person(empld): One-to-One (HasContact)

RELATIONSHIPS

(HasLogin) StudentProfile ↔ Login

- Type: One-to-One relationship
- Details:
 - Email in StudentProfile is a foreign key that references Email in the Login table
 - Each student profile is linked to exactly one login account.

(HasLogin) TeacherProfile ↔ Login

- Type: One-to-One relationship
- Details:
 - Email in TeacherProfile is a foreign key that references Email in the Login table.
 - Each teacher profile is linked to exactly one login account.

(HasTeacher) Courses ↔ TeacherProfile

- **Type**: Many-to-One relationship
- Details:
 - Teacher_Email in Courses is a foreign key that references Email in the TeacherProfile table.
 - One teacher can teach multiple courses, but each course is assigned to only one teacher.

(HasStudentEnrollment) Enrollments ↔ StudentProfile

- Type: Many-to-One relationship
- Details:
 - Student_ID in Enrollments is a foreign key that references ID in the
 StudentProfile table.
 A student can enroll in many courses, but each enrollment record corresponds to a single student.

(HasCourseEnrollment) Enrollments ↔ Courses

• Type: Many-to-One relationship

Details:

° Course_ID in Enrollments is a foreign key that references Course_ID in the Courses table. ° A course can have many students enrolled, but each enrollment corresponds to a single course.

(HasSchedule) ClassSchedules ↔ Courses

- **Type**: Many-to-One relationship
- Details:
 - Course_ID in ClassSchedules is a foreign key that references Course_ID in the Courses table.
 - Each course can have multiple scheduled classes, but each class schedule is linked to a specific course.

(HasMaterials) CourseMaterials ↔ Courses

- Type: Many-to-One relationship
- Details:
 - Course_ID in CourseMaterials is a foreign key that references Course_ID in the Courses table.
 - A course can have multiple materials, but each material is associated with a single course.

(HasAssignments) Assignments ↔ Courses

- Type: Many-to-One relationship
- Details:
 - ° Course_ID in Assignments is a foreign key that references Course_ID in the Courses table. ° Each course can have multiple assignments, but each assignment belongs to a single course.

(HasMentor) MentorProfile ↔ Login

- Type: One-to-One relationship
- Details:
 - Email in MentorProfile is a foreign key that references Email in the Login table.
 - Each mentor profile is linked to exactly one login account.

(MentorStudentAssignments) mentor_assignments ↔ MentorProfile & StudentProfile

- Type: Many-to-Many relationship
- Details:
 - mentor_email in mentor_assignments is a foreign key that references email in the MentorProfile table.
 - student_email in mentor_assignments is a foreign key that references Email in the StudentProfile table. One mentor can be assigned to multiple students, and one student can be assigned multiple mentors.

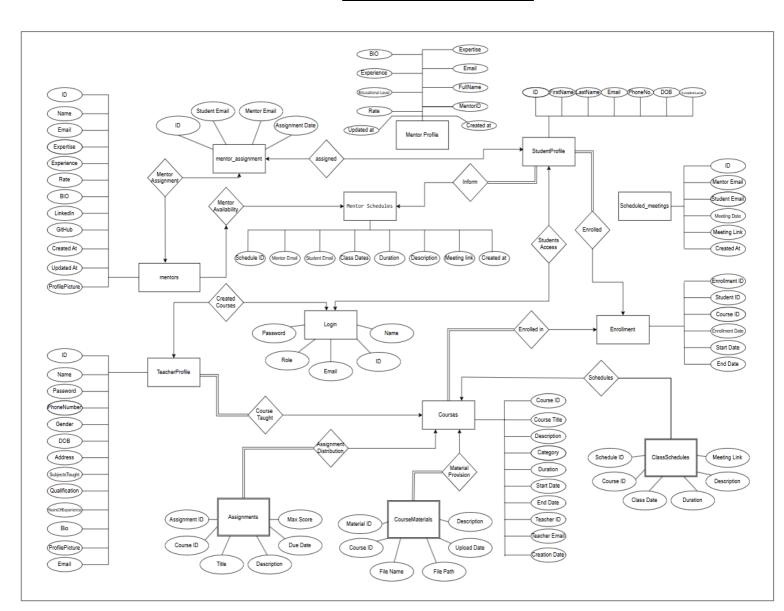
(HasMentorSchedule) mentor_schedules ↔ MentorProfile & StudentProfile

- Type: Many-to-Many relationship
- Details:
 - mentor_email in mentor_schedules is a foreign key that references email in the MentorProfile table.
 - student_email in mentor_schedules is a foreign key that references Email in the StudentProfile table.
 - Each mentor-student pair can have multiple scheduled classes.

$(HasMeeting) \ scheduled_meetings \leftrightarrow MentorProfile \ \& \ StudentProfile$

- **Type**: Many-to-Many relationship
- Details:
 - mentor_email in scheduled_meetings is a foreign key that references email in the MentorProfile table.
 - student_email in scheduled_meetings is a foreign key that references Email in the StudentProfile table.
 - Each mentor and student pair can have multiple scheduled meetings.

ENTITY-RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM



FUNCTIONAL DEPENDENCIES

1. CourseMaterials Table

Functional Dependencies:

- Material ID → Course ID, File Name, File Path, Upload Date, Description
- File Name → File Path, Upload Date, Description

BCNF Analysis:

- The dependency Material_ID → Course_ID, File_Name, File_Path, Upload Date, Description is already in BCNF because Material ID is a superkey.
- The dependency File_Name → File_Path, Upload_Date, Description is **not** in BCNF because File Name is not a superkey.

Decomposition into BCNF:

• First Relation:

```
Table1(Material_ID, Course_ID, File_Name)
Key: Material ID
```

Second Relation:

```
Table2(File_Name, File_Path, Upload_Date, Description) Key: File Name
```

2. Login Table

Functional Dependencies:

- ID → Name, Email, Password, Role
- Email \rightarrow ID, Name, Password, Role

BCNF Analysis:

The table is in BCNF. Both ID → Name, Email, Password, Role and Email → ID,
 Name, Password, Role hold because both ID and Email are superkeys.

3. Student Profile Table

Functional Dependencies:

- ID → First_Name, Last_Name, Email, Phone_Number, DOB, Education Level
- Email → ID, First_Name, Last_Name, Phone_Number, DOB, Education Level
- Phone_Number → ID, First_Name, Last_Name, Email, DOB, Education_Level

BCNF Analysis:

• The table is in BCNF because every functional dependency has a superkey (ID, Email, or Phone Number) on the left-hand side. **4. Class Schedules Table**

Functional Dependencies:

- Schedule_ID → Course_ID, Class_Date, Duration_Minutes, Description, Meeting Link
- Course_ID, Class_Date → Schedule_ID, Duration_Minutes, Description, Meeting Link

BCNF Analysis:

- The dependency Schedule_ID → Course_ID, Class_Date, Duration_Minutes, Description, Meeting Link holds because Schedule ID is a superkey.
- The second dependency Course_ID, Class_Date → Schedule_ID,
 Duration_Minutes, Description, Meeting_Link may violate BCNF if a course can have multiple classes at the same time. However, if that's not the case, it is in BCNF.

5. Assignments Table

Functional Dependencies:

- Assignment ID \rightarrow Title, Description, Due Date, Max Score
- Course $ID \rightarrow Title$

BCNF Analysis:

• This table is **not** in BCNF due to the Course_ID → Title dependency. To normalize, decompose into:

- Table 1: Assignment (Assignment ID, Course ID, Title)
 - Table 2: Course (Course ID, Description, Due Date, Max Score)

6. Teacher Profile Table

Functional Dependencies:

- ID → Name, Email, Password, PhoneNumber, Gender, DateOfBirth, Address, SubjectsTaught, Qualification, YearsOfExperience, Bio, ProfilePicture
- Email → ID, Name, Password, PhoneNumber, Gender, DateOfBirth, Address, SubjectsTaught, Qualification, YearsOfExperience, Bio, ProfilePicture
- PhoneNumber → ID, Name, Email, Password, Gender, DateOfBirth, Address, SubjectsTaught, Qualification, YearsOfExperience, Bio, ProfilePicture

BCNF Analysis:

• The table is already in BCNF because each functional dependency has a superkey on the left-hand side (ID, Email, PhoneNumber).

7. Enrollments Table

Functional Dependencies:

- Enrollment_ID → Student_ID, Course_ID, Enrollment_Date, Status, Last Accessed
- Student ID, Course ID → Enrollment Date, Status, Last Accessed

BCNF Analysis:

• The table is in BCNF because both dependencies hold: Enrollment_ID is a superkey, and the combination of Student ID, Course ID acts as a candidate key.

8. Courses Table

Functional Dependencies:

- Course_ID → Course_Title, Description, Category, Duration_Hours, Start_Date, End_Date, Teacher_ID, Teacher_Email, Creation_Date
- Teacher_Email → Teacher_ID

BCNF Analysis:

• The table is already in BCNF. Both Course_ID and Teacher_Email are superkeys, ensuring no violations. **9. Mentor Profile Table**

Functional Dependencies:

- MentorID → FullName, Email, Expertise, Bio, ExperienceYears, Education Level, Rate, CreatedAt, UpdatedAt
- FullName, Email → MentorID, Expertise, Bio, ExperienceYears, Education_Level, Rate, CreatedAt, UpdatedAt

BCNF Analysis:

• The table is in BCNF as both MentorID and the combination of FullName, Email are superkeys, ensuring compliance.

10. Mentors Table

Functional Dependencies:

- id → email, full_name, expertise, experience_years, rate, bio, linkedin, github, created at, updated at
- email → id, full_name, expertise, experience_years, rate, bio, linkedin, github, created_at, updated_at

BCNF Analysis:

- The table violates BCNF due to the dependency email → id. To achieve BCNF: ∘
 Table 1: Mentors(id, email)
- Table 2: MentorDetails(email, full_name, expertise, experience_years, rate, bio, linkedin, github, created_at, updated_at) 11. Mentors Assignment

Table

Functional Dependencies:

• id \rightarrow student email, mentor email, assignment date

BCNF Analysis:

• The table is in BCNF because id is a superkey and determines all other attributes.

12. Mentor Schedule Table

Functional Dependencies:

- Schedule_ID → Mentor_Email, Student_Email, Class_Date,
 Duration_Minutes, Description, Meeting_Link, Created_At BCNF Analysis:
- The table is in BCNF because Schedule_ID is a superkey that determines all other attributes.

13. Scheduled Meetings Table

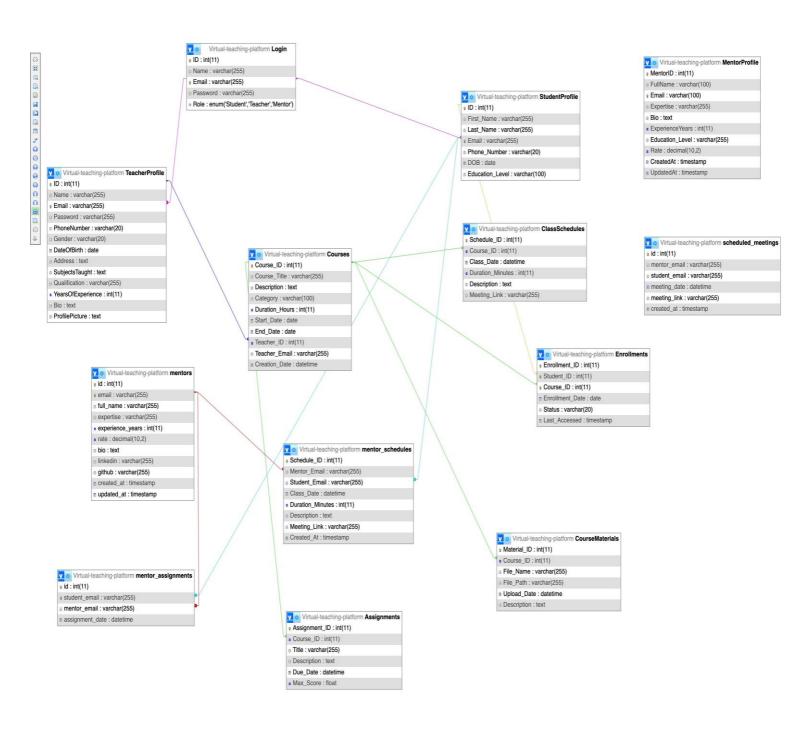
Functional Dependencies:

- id → mentor email, student email, meeting date, meeting link, created at
- mentor email, student email, meeting date → meeting link, created at

BCNF Analysis:

• The table is in BCNF because id is a superkey, and the combination of mentor email, student email, meeting date acts as a candidate key.

CONNECTING DATA BASE USING XAMPP



Code for connecting to Database:-

```
const express = require("express");
const mysql = require("mysql"); const
cors = require("cors"); const multer =
require('multer'); const path =
require('path'); const fs = require('fs');
const app = express();
app.use(
 cors({ origin: "http://localhost:3000", methods: ["GET", "POST", "PUT",
"DELETE"],
                allowedHeaders: ["Content-Type", "Authorization", "student-
email"], credentials: true
})
);
app.use(express.json()); app.use('/uploads',
express.static('uploads'));
const db = mysql.createConnection({
host: "localhost",
user: "root", password: "", database:
"Virtual-teaching-platform", port: "3306",
});
```

```
db.connect((err) => {
  if (err) {
    console.error("Error connecting to database:", err);    return;
}
console.log("Connected to database successfully");
```

Creating Tables and Inserting Data

1. CourseMaterials Table

• ('CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS CourseMaterials (

Material ID INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO INCREMENT,

Course ID INT NOT NULL,

File Name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,

File_Path VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,

Upload_Date DATETIME DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,

Description TEXT,

FOREIGN KEY (Course ID) REFERENCES Courses(Course ID))');

- CourseMaterials (Course_ID, File_Name, File_Path, Upload_Date, Description)
- INSERT INTO materials (Material_ID, Course_ID, File_Name, File_Path, Upload_Date, Description)

VALUES

(5, 25, 'OS lab2.pdf', 'uploads/assignments/assignment-1729627549890-56619...', '2024-10-23 01:35:49', 'this is a test'),

(6, 27, 'Subham_2023UCS1603_DBMS.pdf', 'uploads/assignments/ assignment-1729700655028-90418...', '2024-10-23 21:54:15', 'this is a electro magnetic wave assignment');



2. Login Table

CREATE TABLE login (

ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Name VARCHAR(50),

Email VARCHAR(100), Password VARCHAR(50), Role VARCHAR(20));

INSERT INTO Login('Name', 'Email', 'Password', 'Role')
 VALUES



3. Student Profile Table

• CREATE TABLE student_profile (

ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

First Name VARCHAR(50),

Last Name VARCHAR(50),

Email VARCHAR(100),

Phone_Number VARCHAR(15),

DOB DATE,

Education Level VARCHAR(50));

• INSERT INTO student_profile (ID, First_Name, Last_Name, Email, Phone_Number,

DOB, Education_Level)

VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?)



4. ClassSchedules Table

• CREATE TABLE Class Schedules (

Schedule ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Course ID INT,

Class Date DATETIME,

Duration Minutes INT,

Description VARCHAR(255),

Meeting Link VARCHAR(255));

INSERT INTO ClassSchedules

(Course ID, Class Date, Duration Minutes, Description, Meeting Link)

VALUES (?, STR TO DATE(?, '%Y-%m-%d %H:%i:%s'), ?, ?, ?);



5. Assignments Table

CREATE TABLE Assignments (

Assignment ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Course ID INT,

Title VARCHAR(255),

•

```
Description TEXT,

Due_Date DATETIME,

Max Score INT);
```

• INSERT INTO Assignments

```
(Course_ID, Title, Description, Due_Date, Max_Score)
VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?)`;
```

Assignment_ID Course_ID Title Description Due_Date Max_Score

6. Teacher Profile Table

• CREATE TABLE Teacher Profiles (

ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Name VARCHAR(100),

Email VARCHAR(255),

Password VARCHAR(100),

PhoneNumber VARCHAR(15),

Gender VARCHAR(10),

DateOfBirth DATE,

Address VARCHAR(255),

SubjectsTaught VARCHAR(255),

Qualification VARCHAR(100),

YearsOfExperience INT,

Bio TEXT,

ProfilePicture VARCHAR(255));

• INSERT INTO TeacherProfile

(Name, Email, Password, PhoneNumber, Gender, DateOfBirth, Address,

SubjectsTaught, Qualification, YearsOfExperience, Bio, ProfilePicture) VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?) `;



7. Enrollments Table

CREATE TABLE Enrollments (

Enrollment ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Student_ID INT,

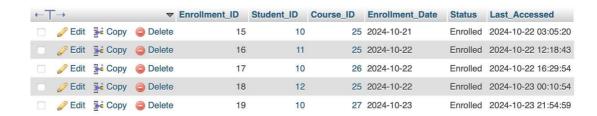
Course_ID INT,

Enrollment Date DATE,

Status VARCHAR(20),

Last Accessed DATETIME);

INSERT INTO Enrollments (Student_ID, Course_ID, Enrollment_Date)
 VALUES (?, ?, ?);



8. Courses Table

CREATE TABLE Courses (

Course_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Course Title VARCHAR(100),

Description TEXT,

•

```
Category VARCHAR(50),
```

Duration_Hours INT,

Start Date DATE,

End_Date DATE,

Teacher_ID INT,

Teacher_Email VARCHAR(100),

Creation Date DATETIME);

• INSERT INTO Courses (

Course_Title,

Description,

Category,

Duration Hours,

Start Date,

End_Date,

Teacher_Email)

VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?);



9. Mentor Profile Table

CREATE TABLE Mentors (

MentorID INT PRIMARY KEY,

FullName VARCHAR(100),

Email VARCHAR(100),

Expertise VARCHAR(100),

Bio TEXT,

Experience Years INT, Education Level VARCHAR(50),

```
Rate DECIMAL(10, 2),
```

CreatedAt DATETIME,

UpdatedAt DATETIME);

• INSERT INTO MentorProfile (FullName, Email, Expertise, Bio, ExperienceYears, Education_Level, Rate)

VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?);



10.Mentors Table

```
• CREATE TABLE mentors (
                        email
   INT PRIMARY KEY,
   VARCHAR(255),
   full name VARCHAR(255),
   expertise VARCHAR(255),
   experience years INT,
   DECIMAL(10, 2),
                      bio
           linkedin
   TEXT,
   VARCHAR(255),
                     github
   VARCHAR(255),
   created at DATETIME,
   updated at DATETIME);
    INSERT INTO Mentors (email, full name, expertise, experience years, rate, bio,
   linkedin,
                 github)
     VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?)
     ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE
     full name = ?,
```

•

11.Mentor assignments Table

- CREATE TABLE mentor_assignment (id INT PRIMARY KEY, student_email VARCHAR(255), mentor_email VARCHAR(255), assignment date DATETIME);
- INSERT INTO mentor_assignments (student_email, mentor_email, assignment_date)

```
VALUES (?, ?, NOW())
```

ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE

```
mentor_email = ?,
```

assignment date = NOW()';



12.Mentor Schedule Table

CREATE TABLE mentor_schedule (Schedule_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
 Mentor Email VARCHAR(255),

```
Student_Email VARCHAR(255),
Class_Date DATETIME,
Duration_Minutes INT,
Description TEXT,
Meeting_Link VARCHAR(255),
Created_At DATETIME);
```

• INSERT INTO mentor schedules

```
(mentor_email, student_email, class_date, duration_minutes, description, meeting link)
```

```
VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?)
```

Schedule_ID Mentor_Email Student_Email Class_Date Duration_Minutes Description Meeting_Link Created_At

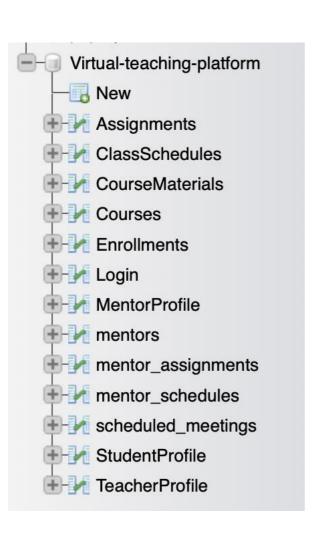
13. Scheduled Meetings Table

- CREATE TABLE scheduled_meetings(id INT PRIMARY KEY, mentor_email Varchar(100),student_email Varchar(100),meeting _date DATE, meeting_link VARCHAR(250),created_at DATE & TIME):
- INSERT INTO scheduled_meetings (mentor_email, student_email,meeting_date,meeting_link)



Software used-XAMPP

DATABASE: -



QUERIES-

1) Query to get all enrolled students for a specific course with their profiles (for example Course = 25)

Code:-

```
SELECT
```

- s.First Name,
- s.Last Name,
- s.Email,
- s. Phone Number,
- s.Education Level,
- $e.Enrollment_Date,$
- e.Status

FROM StudentProfile s

JOIN Enrollments e ON s.ID = e.Student ID

WHERE e.Course ID = 25;

Output:-

First_Name	Last_Name	Email	Phone_Number	Education_Level	Enrollment_Date	Status
JIshu	Chauhan	Jishu123@gmail.com	7253996990	Undergraduate	2024-10-21	Enrolled
alpha	khan	alpha@gmail.com	9213347890	Undergraduate	2024-10-22	Enrolled
Ranieet	Singh	ranjeetsingh17@gmail.com	7253996990	Undergraduate	2024-10-22	Enrolled

2) Query to get upcoming class schedules with course details

Code:-

```
c.Course_Title,
cs.Class_Date,
cs.Duration_Minutes,
cs.Description,
cs.Meeting_Link,
t.Name AS Teacher_Name
FROM ClassSchedules cs
JOIN Courses c ON cs.Course_ID = c.Course_ID
JOIN TeacherProfile t ON c.Teacher_Email = t.Email
WHERE cs.Class_Date > NOW()
ORDER BY cs.Class_Date ASC;
```

Output:-

Course_Title	Class_Date 🔺 1	Duration_Minutes	Description	Meeting_Link	Teacher_Name
web development	2024-10-27 11:30:00	120	this is a checking class	https://meet.google.com/mdw-evva-xjt	Shubham
Ray Optics	2024-11-04 12:30:00	60	General Information about light	https://meet.google.com/fua-dwfy-xfw	Ranjeet

3) Query to get All Students assigned to a Mentor with Assignment Date

Code:-

```
SELECT m.full_name AS mentor_name, sp.First_Name,
```

```
sp.Last_Name, sp.Email
AS student_email,
ma.assignment_date
FROM mentors m
JOIN mentor_assignments ma ON m.email = ma.mentor_email
JOIN StudentProfile sp ON ma.student_email = sp.Email;
```

Output:-

mentor_name	First_Name	Last_Name	student_email	assignment_date
Manit Singh	Jlshu	Chauhan	Jishu123@gmail.com	2024-10-23 21:41:29

4) Query to get Mentor's Full Profile with Contact Details

Code:-

```
m.full_name,
m.email, m.expertise,
m.experience_years,
m.rate, m.linkedin,
m.github,
m.bio
FROM mentors m;
```

Output :-



5) Query to retrieve students who have joined course before a certain date

Code:-

```
SELECT
  s.ID,
  s.First Name,
  s.Last_Name,
  s.Email,
  s.Phone_Number,
  s.Education_Level,
  c.Course_Title,
  e.Enrollment_Date
FROM
  StudentProfile s
JOIN
  Enrollments e ON s.ID = e.Student_ID
JOIN
  Courses c ON e.Course_ID = c.Course_ID
WHERE
  e.Enrollment\_Date < '2024-10-24'
ORDER BY
  e.Enrollment_Date DESC;
```

Output :-

ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Email	Phone_Number	Education_Level	Course_Title	Enrollment_Date v 1	
10	Jlshu	Chauhan	Jishu123@gmail.com	7253996990	Undergraduate	Machine Learning	2024-10-23	
12	Ranjeet	Singh	ranjeetsingh17@gmail.com	7253996990	Undergraduate	web development	2024-10-22	
10	Jlshu	Chauhan	Jishu123@gmail.com	7253996990	Undergraduate	Ray Optics	2024-10-22	
11	alpha	khan	alpha@gmail.com	9213347890	Undergraduate	web development	2024-10-22	
10	Jlshu	Chauhan	Jishu123@gmail.com	7253996990	Undergraduate	web development	2024-10-21	

RELATIONAL ALGEBRA

- 1. π(Courses.Course_Title, TeacherProfile.Name) ⋈ (Courses.Teacher_Email = TeacherProfile.Email)
- 2.. π (mentor_assignments.mentor_email, mentor_assignments.student_email) \bowtie (mentor_assignments.student_email = StudentProfile.Email)
- 3. π(scheduled_meetings.meeting_date, mentors.full_name, StudentProfile.First_Name, StudentProfile.Last_Name) ⋈ (scheduled_meetings.mentor_email = mentors.email) ⋈ (scheduled_meetings.student_email = StudentProfile.Email)
- 4. π (mentors.full_name, mentors.expertise) (mentors)
- 5. π(StudentProfile.First_Name, StudentProfile.Last_Name, Enrollments.Course ID) ⋈ (StudentProfile.ID = Enrollments.Student ID)