

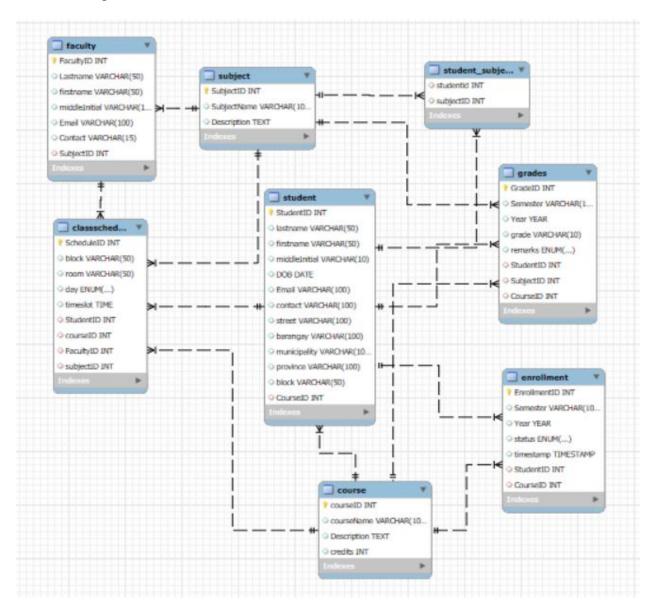


Registrar Student Management Systems for Computer Studies Department of

Bicol University Polangui

Our group proposes the development of a Registrar Management System specifically designed for the Computer Studies Department of Bicol University Polangui. This system aims to centralize and streamline the management of student-related information, class schedules, and personal records. By digitizing these processes, the system will help improve data organization, enhance communication between students and faculty, and support better decision-making within the department. The ultimate goal is to create a more efficient and transparent environment for academic management and student support.

Final ER Diagram





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Database schema and table descriptions:

RSMS Database – Table Summary

Table: course

Column Data Type Description

courseID INT Primary Key, Auto Increment

courseName VARCHAR(100) Name of the course

Description TEXT Course description

credits INT Number of credits

Table: subject

Column Data Type Description

SubjectID INT Primary Key, Auto Increment

SubjectName VARCHAR(100) Name of the subject

Description TEXT Subject description

Table: student

Column Data Type Description

StudentID INT Primary Key, Auto Increment

lastname VARCHAR(50) Student's last name

firstname VARCHAR(50) Student's first name

middleInitial VARCHAR(10) Student's middle initial

DOB DATE Date of birth

Email VARCHAR(100) Email address

contact VARCHAR(100) Contact number

street VARCHAR(100) Street address

barangay VARCHAR(100) Barangay

municipality VARCHAR(100) Municipality

province VARCHAR(100) Province

block VARCHAR(50) Block name or section

CourseID INT $FK \rightarrow course(courseID)$



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Abangui, ADS1

Table: faculty

Column Data Type Description

FacultyID INT Primary Key, Auto Increment

lastname VARCHAR(50) Last name

firstname VARCHAR(50) First name

middleInitial VARCHAR(10) Middle initial

Email VARCHAR(100) Email address

Contact VARCHAR(15) Contact number

SubjectID INT $FK \rightarrow subject(SubjectID)$

Table: grades

Column Data Type Description

GradeID INT Primary Key, Auto Increment

Semester VARCHAR(10) Semester (e.g., 1st, 2nd)

Year YEAR Academic year

grade VARCHAR(10) Grade value (e.g., 1.0, 3.0, INC)

remarks ENUM ('Passed', 'Failed', 'Incomplete')

 $StudentID \hspace{1cm} INT \hspace{1cm} FK \rightarrow student(StudentID)$

SubjectID INT $FK \rightarrow subject(SubjectID)$

CourseID INT $FK \rightarrow course(CourseID)$

Table: enrollment

Column Data Type Description

EnrollmentID INT Primary Key, Auto Increment

Semester VARCHAR(100) Semester (e.g., 1st, Summer)

Year YEAR Academic year

status ENUM ('Enrolled', 'Completed', 'Dropped')

timestamp TIMESTAMP Default: current timestamp

StudentID INT $FK \rightarrow student(StudentID)$

CourseID INT $FK \rightarrow course(CourseID)$



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Table: classschedule

Column Data Type Description

ScheduleID INT Primary Key, Auto Increment

block VARCHAR(50) Section/block name

room VARCHAR(50) Room number

day ENUM ('Monday' to 'Sunday')

timeslot TIME Class start time

StudentID INT $FK \rightarrow student(StudentID)$

CourseID INT $FK \rightarrow course(CourseID)$

FacultyID INT $FK \rightarrow faculty(FacultyID)$

SubjectID INT $FK \rightarrow subject(SubjectID)$

Table: student_subject

Column Data Type Description

 $StudentID \qquad \qquad INT \qquad \qquad FK \quad \rightarrow \quad student(StudentID)$

(composite PK)

SubjectID INT $FK \rightarrow subject(SubjectID)$

(composite PK)

SQL queries (basic, BI, optimized)

• Total Credits Earned by Each Student (SUM)

SELECT

s.StudentID,

CONCAT(s.firstname, '', s.lastname) AS StudentName,

SUM(c.credits) AS TotalCredits

FROM

student s

JOIN

course c ON s.CourseID = c.CourseID

JOIN



FROM

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enrollment e ON s.StudentID = e.StudentID WHERE e.status = 'Completed' **GROUP BY** s.StudentID **HAVING** SUM(c.credits) > 0ORDER BY TotalCredits DESC; • Number of Students Enrolled Per Course (COUNT) **SELECT** c.courseName, COUNT(e.StudentID) AS TotalStudents **FROM** course c **JOIN** enrollment e ON c.CourseID = e.CourseID **GROUP BY** c.CourseID ORDER BY TotalStudents DESC; • Average Grade Per Subject (AVG) **SELECT** sub.SubjectName, AVG(CASE WHEN g.remarks = 'Passed' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS AvgGrade



LIMIT 12;

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```
grades g
JOIN
  subject sub ON g.SubjectID = sub.SubjectID
GROUP BY
  sub.SubjectID
HAVING
  COUNT(g.GradeID) > 5 -- Only subjects with more than 5 grades
ORDER BY
  AvgGrade DESC;
   • Faculty Members with Most Enrolled Students (JOIN + COUNT)
SELECT
  f.FacultyID,
  CONCAT(f.firstname, '', f.lastname) AS FacultyName,
  COUNT(e.StudentID) AS TotalStudents
FROM
  faculty f
JOIN
  subject sub ON f.SubjectID = sub.SubjectID
JOIN
  classschedule cs ON sub.SubjectID = cs.subjectID
JOIN
  enrollment e ON cs.CourseID = e.CourseID AND e.StudentID = cs.StudentID
GROUP BY
  f.FacultyID
ORDER BY
  TotalStudents DESC
```



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• Students Who Failed More Than One Subject

```
select
s.StudentID,

CONCAT(s.firstname, '', s.lastname) AS FullName,

COUNT(*) AS FailedSubjects

FROM
grades g

JOIN
student s ON g.StudentID = s.StudentID

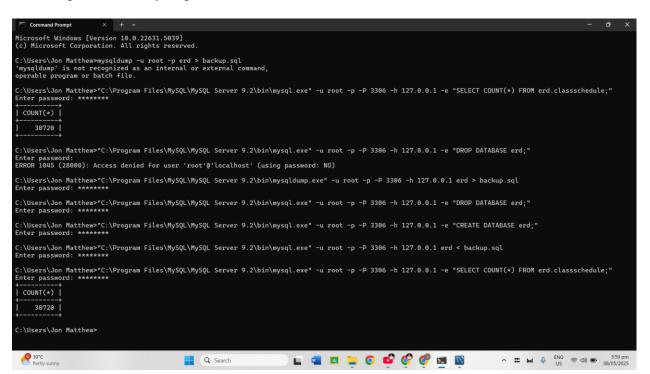
WHERE
g.remarks = 'Failed'

GROUP BY
s.StudentID

HAVING

COUNT(*) > 1;
```

Backup and recovery steps







Indexing and performance improvements

Query 1: Retrieve names and grades of students who failed.

EXPLAIN SELECT s.firstname, s.lastname, g.grade, g.remarks

FROM student s

JOIN grades g ON s.StudentID = g.StudentID

WHERE g.remarks = 'Failed';

-- Indexing

CREATE INDEX idx_remarks ON grades(remarks);

-- Optimized Query

EXPLAIN SELECT s.firstname, s.lastname, g.grade, g.remarks

FROM student s

JOIN grades g ON s.StudentID = g.StudentID

WHERE g.remarks = 'Failed';

Query 2: List students who completed courses and calculate their total earned credits.

EXPLAIN SELECT

s.StudentID,

CONCAT(s.firstname, '', s.lastname) AS StudentName,

SUM(c.credits) AS TotalCredits

FROM

student s

JOIN

course c ON s.CourseID = c.CourseID

JOIN

enrollment e ON s.StudentID = e.StudentID

WHERE

e.status = 'Completed'

GROUP BY

s.StudentID





```
HAVING
  SUM(c.credits) > 0
ORDER BY
  TotalCredits DESC;
-- Indexing
CREATE INDEX idx_student_courseID ON student(CourseID);
CREATE INDEX idx_enrollment_studentID ON enrollment(StudentID);
CREATE INDEX idx_enrollment_status ON enrollment(status);
-- Optimized Query
EXPLAIN SELECT
  s.StudentID,
  CONCAT(s.firstname, '', s.lastname) AS StudentName,
  SUM(c.credits) AS TotalCredits
FROM
  student s
JOIN
  course c ON s.CourseID = c.CourseID
JOIN
  enrollment e ON s.StudentID = e.StudentID
WHERE
  e.status = 'Completed'
GROUP BY
  s.StudentID
HAVING
  SUM(c.credits) > 0
ORDER BY
  TotalCredits DESC;
```





Query 3: Get student names, course names, and enrollment timestamps between two dates.

EXPLAIN SELECT s.firstname, s.lastname, c.courseName, e.timestamp

FROM student s

JOIN enrollment e ON s.StudentID = e.StudentID

JOIN course c ON e.CourseID = c.CourseID

WHERE e.timestamp BETWEEN '2022-01-01' AND '2023-12-31';

-- Indexing

CREATE INDEX idx enrollment timestamp ON enrollment(timestamp);

-- Optimized Query

EXPLAIN SELECT s.firstname, s.lastname, c.courseName, e.timestamp

FROM student s

JOIN enrollment e ON s.StudentID = e.StudentID

JOIN course c ON e.CourseID = c.CourseID

WHERE e.timestamp BETWEEN '2022-01-01' AND '2023-12-31';

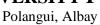
Role assignments and contribution summary

Role Assignments — Zaijan M. Alvarado: Project Lead Jon Matthew B. Mella: Database Architect Jaiden Nykluz Fermante: SQL Developer Otelo P. Nobleza III: SQL Developer Andrei Lloyd V. Sinfuego: QA Tester Symon Cristoffer B. Cano: QA Tester Contribution Summary by Role — Project Lead (Zaijan M. Alvarado) • Phase 1: Define project scope; design ER diagram; assign roles; set up GitHub (establishes vision & schema) • Phase 6: Oversee final report, README, versioning, and presentation prep (project completion & presentation-ready) Database Architect (Jon Matthew B. Mella) • Phase 3: Develop BI queries; design simplified star schema; produce data-insights report (enables analysis & reporting) SQL Developers (Jaiden Nykluz Fermante & Otelo P. Nobleza III) • Phase 2: Implement physical MySQL schema and seed 100K+ rows across normalized tables (implements core database) • Phase 4: Generate SQL backup file; deploy cloud-hosted schema; run backup-validation scripts (introduces resilience & remote hosting) QA Testers (Andrei Lloyd V. Sinfuego & Symon Cristoffer B. Cano) • Phase 5: Execute indexed-query benchmarks; review performance reports; audit access-control logs (ensures performance & security readiness) • Phase 6: Assist with documentation polishing and final system checks (presentation-readiness)

Screenshot

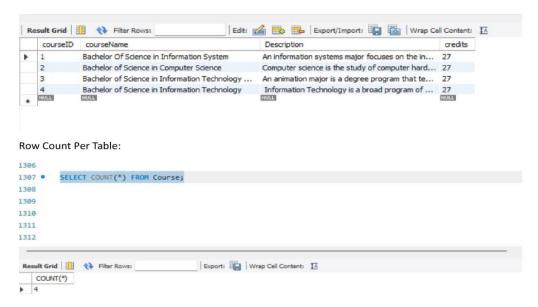


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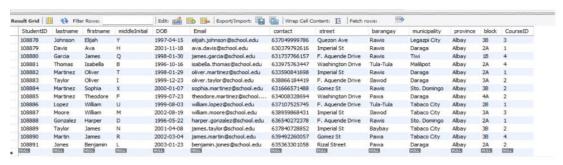




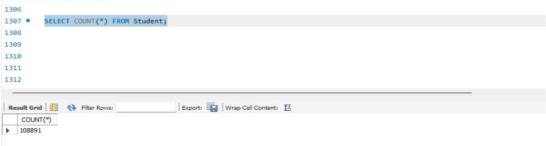
Course:



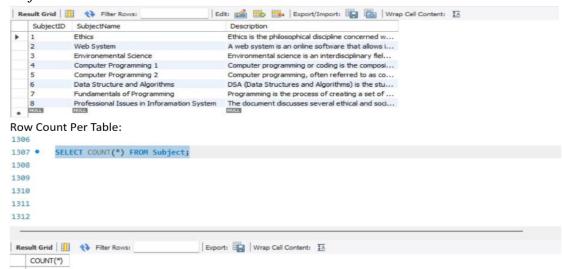
Student:



Row Count Per Table:



Subject:



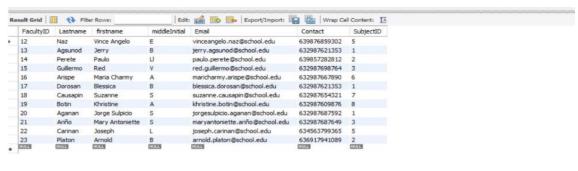


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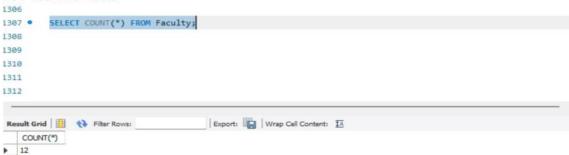


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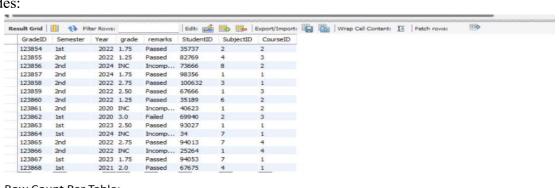
Faculty:



Row Count Per Table:



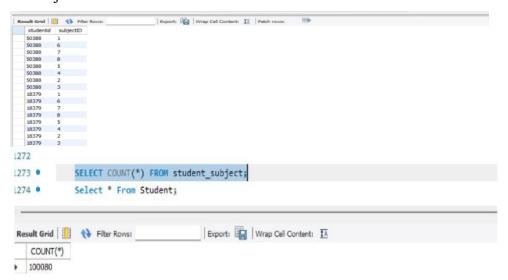
Grades:



Row Count Per Table:



Student Subject:



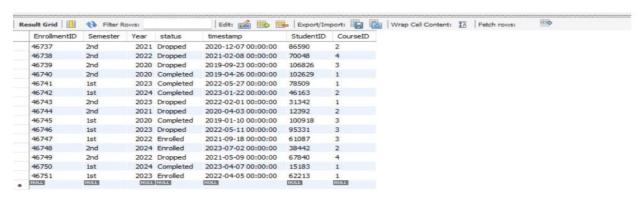


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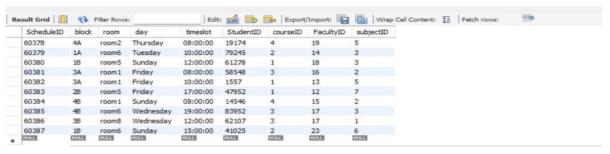
Enrollment:



Row Count Per Table:



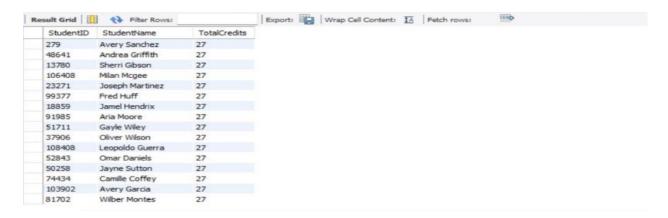
Class Schedule:



Row Count Per Table:



Total Credits Earned by Each Student (SUM)



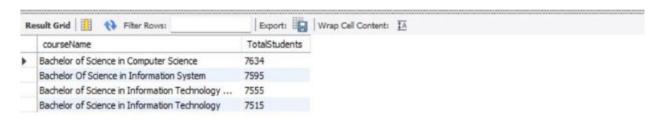


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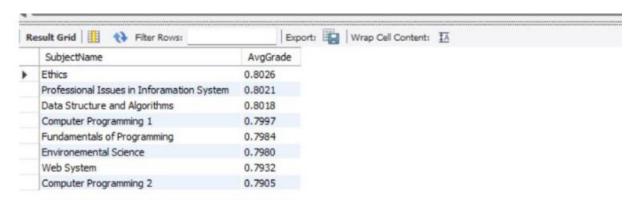


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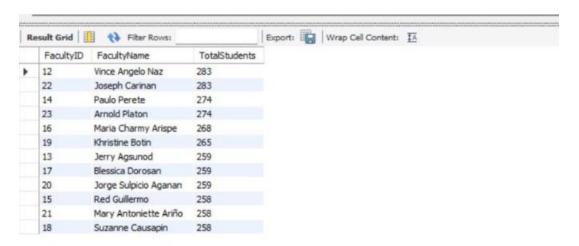
Number of Students Enrolled Per Course (COUNT)



Average Grade Per Subject (AVG)



Faculty Members with Most Enrolled Students (JOIN + COUNT)



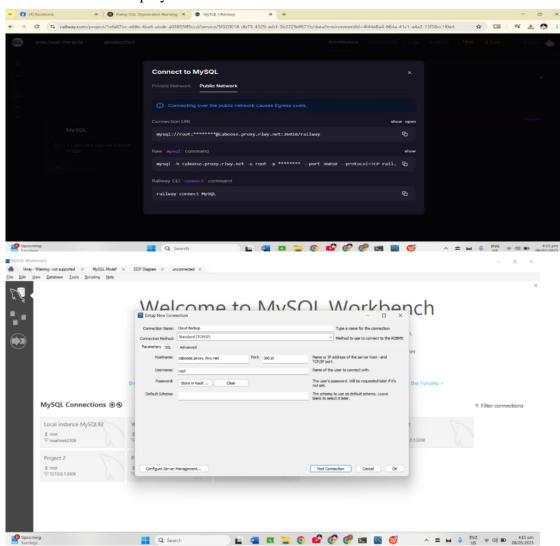
Students Who Failed More Than One Subject







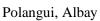
Documentation of cloud deployment:



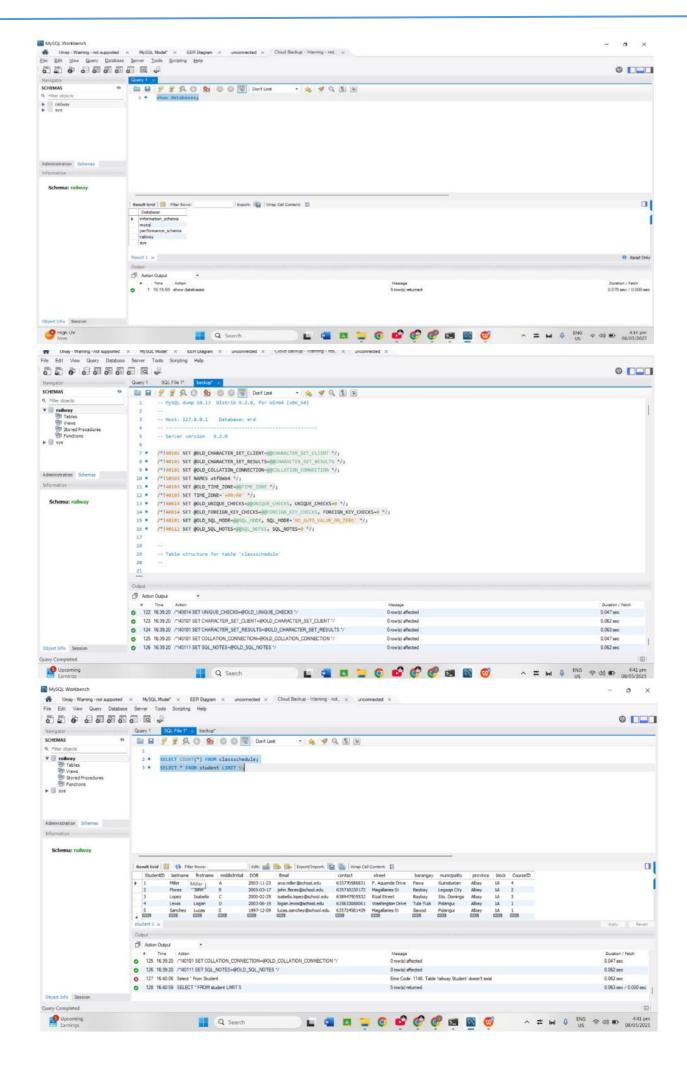




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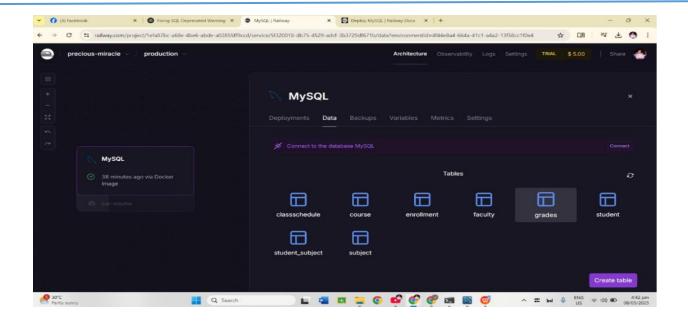




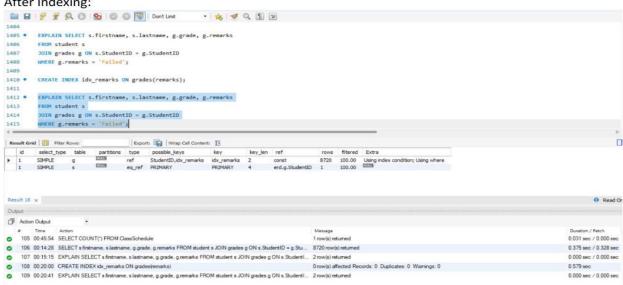
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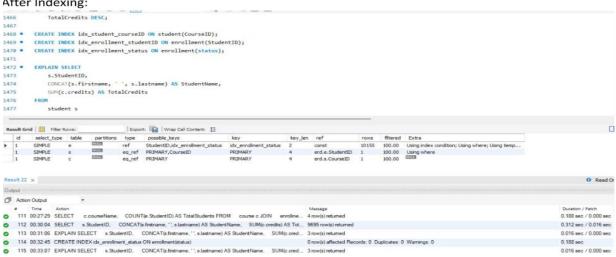




After Indexing:

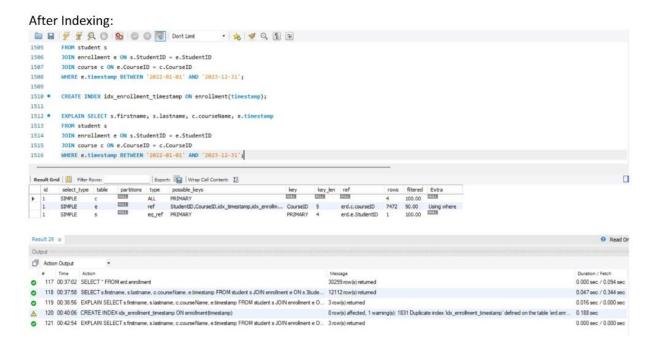


After Indexing:









Reflection and limitations

Reflection As a group of college students developing the Registrar Student Management System, we gained valuable hands-on experience in designing and implementing a real-world database solution. Through this project, we deepened our understanding of database structures, SQL syntax, data relationships, and how systems like this support the daily operations of a school registrar. We learned how to create and populate tables that reflect real entities in a school setting students, courses, subjects, grades, and faculty. Writing SQL queries for data analytics, such as course popularity and faculty workload, challenged us to think beyond simple data storage and consider how our system could provide insights to help school administrators make informed decisions. We also explored performance tuning through indexing and query analysis using EXPLAIN, which gave us a better understanding of database optimization. Most importantly, this project showed us the value of planning and structuring our database carefully. It taught us to be mindful of data integrity and the importance of writing efficient, readable SQL code. Overall, this experience strengthened both our technical skills and our ability to work collaboratively on a system that mimics a real registrar environment. Limitations Despite the success of our project, we also encountered several limitations that highlighted areas for improvement: Data Accuracy and Integrity Since we used ORDER BY RAND() and LIMIT to randomly assign foreign key values, there's a chance that the data isn't fully realistic or representative of actual student-course relationships. In a production environment, this could lead to data integrity issues. Simplified Structure Some of our table designs are simplified. For example, the faculty table currently assigns only one subject per faculty member, which may not reflect the real-world scenario where teachers handle multiple subjects or courses. Lack of Constraints and Validation While our database uses primary keys, we haven't enforced foreign key constraints or input validation rules. This means incorrect or inconsistent data could be inserted unless handled by application-level checks. Limited User Roles and Security Our system focuses solely on the data layer. We haven't implemented user roles (e.g., admin, student, registrar staff) or any security measures, which are crucial in real systems to protect sensitive information. Scalability and Real-Time Use The system hasn't been tested under large-scale or real-time conditions. We haven't addressed concerns like concurrent access, transactional safety, or long-term scalability. No Front-End Integration Since our work was mostly on the backend with SQL, there's no user-friendly interface yet. This makes the system harder to use for non-technical users like actual registrar staff or students.