

# Faculty of Science and Technology

# CMPS1171 INTRODUCTION TO DATABASES PROJECT II

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#### Instructions:

- 1. Make a Google Folder named Your Name Database Project II. Share the folder with me.
- 2. Make a copy of this file and place it in the folder. Rename the File to Your Name Project II.
- 3. Show each of the five steps in creating your ER diagram.
- 4. Write the SQL code to create the database. Upload the text file with the SQL code to the folder.
- 5. Create the .csv files with the data that you need for your database.
- 6. On your local virtual machine run your SQL code to build and populate the database.
- 7. Recording of your database running on your virtual machine with interesting queries.

In a university, a Student (represented by the USERS table) enrolls in Courses. A Student must be assigned to at least one or more Courses. Each Course is taught by a single Professor (not represented in the current ER diagram). To maintain instruction quality, a Professor can deliver only one Course. Additionally, each Student is assigned to a single Advisor who provides academic guidance and support. An Advisor can be assigned to multiple Students, establishing a one-to-many relationship between Advisors and Students.

The university maintains a database system to manage student enrollments, course offerings, and advisor assignments. The database consists of the following tables:

### 1.) USERS (Students) Table:

• Contains information about each student, including their unique identifier (id), first name, last name, email address, enrollment date, and assigned advisor (advisor\_id).

#### 2.) COURSES Table:

• Stores details about each course, including the unique identifier (id), description, course outline, pass rate, and average grade.

#### 3.) SEMESTER Table:

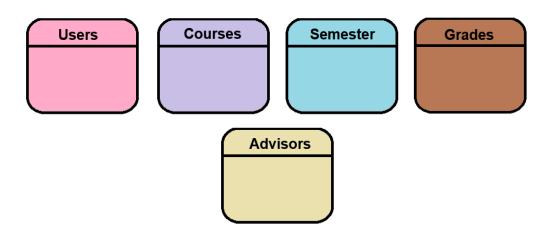
Holds information about each semester, including the unique identifier (id) and name.

#### 4.) GRADES Table:

- Acts as a junction table connecting USERS (Students), COURSES, and SEMESTER.
- Each record represents a student's grade for a specific course in a particular semester.
- Includes a unique identifier (id) as the primary key.

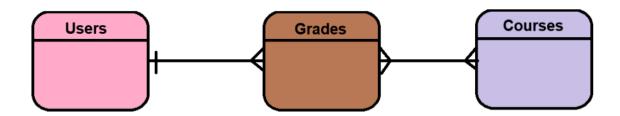
#### 5.) ADVISORS Table:

- Contains information about academic advisors, including their unique identifier (id), name, phone number, email address, office location, and office hours.
- Each student is associated with an advisor who provides academic guidance and support.

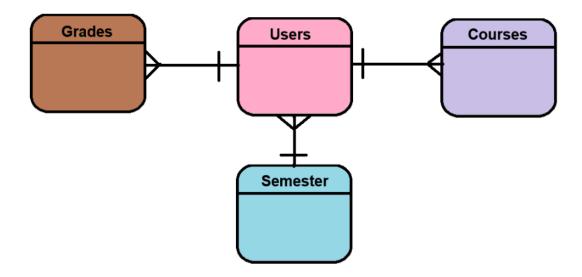


The relationships between these tables are as follows:

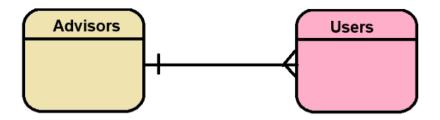
A Student (USERS) can earn Grades in one or more Courses (many-to-many relationship) through the GRADES table.



Each Grade is associated with a single Student (USERS), a single Course, and a single Semester.



Each Student (USERS) is advised by a single Advisor (one-to-many relationship).



### Attributes:

# 1.) USERS (Students):

• user\_id (PK): int

user\_first\_name: varchar(50)
user\_last\_name: varchar(50)
user\_email: varchar(100)
user\_enrollment\_date: date

• advisor\_id (FK): int

	Users		
P	user_id	int	
	user_first_name	varchar	50
	user_last_name	varchar	50
	user_email	varchar	100
	user_enrollment_date	date	
•	advisor_id	int	

#### 2.) COURSES:

• course\_id (PK): int

• course\_description: varchar(255)

• course\_outline: text

course\_pass\_rate: decimal(5,2)course\_average: decimal(5,2)

Courses			
P	course_id	int	
	course_description	varchar	255
	course_outline	text	
	course_pass_rate	decimal	5,2
	course_average	decimal	5,2

# 3.) SEMESTER:

semester\_id (PK): int

• semester\_name: varchar(50)

	Semes	ter	
<i>&gt;</i>	semester_id	int	
	semester_name	varchar	50

# 4.) GRADES:

grade\_id (PK): int

semester\_id (FK): int

• user\_id (FK): int

course\_id (FK): int

• grade: varchar(10)

	Grades			
	<i>&gt;</i>	grade_id	int	
1	•	user_id	int	
	•	semester_id	int	
1	•	course_id	int	
		grade	varchar	10

### 5.) ADVISORS:

• advisor\_id (PK): int

• advisor\_first\_name: varchar(50)

• advisor\_last\_name: varchar(50)

• advisor\_phone\_number: varchar(20)

• advisor\_email: varchar(100)

• advisor\_office\_location: varchar(100)

• advisor\_office\_hours: varchar(100)

ı	Advisors			
-[	P	advisor_id	int	
		advisor_first_name	varchar	50
		advisor_last_name	varchar	50
		advisor_phone_number	varchar	20
		advisor_email	varchar	100
		advisor_office_location	varchar	100
		advisor_office_hours	varchar	100

# ER Diagram:

