



DOCUMENTATION TECHNIQUE

# Base de Données

## PostgreSQL

Schéma Complet — Architecture — Relations

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psql -- nexus\_unikin

% %i

'

```
$ psql -d nexus_unikin
nexus_unikin=# SELECT count(*) FROM information_schema.tables;
count: 14
nexus_unikin=# \di
16 indexes
```

Université de Kinshasa

Projet NEXUS — Système de Gestion Universitaire

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NEXUS UNIKIN est la plateforme intégrée de gestion de l'Université de Kinshasa. Ce document décrit l'intégralité du schéma de base de données PostgreSQL : structure des tables, relations, contraintes, index et triggers.

## Spécifications Techniques

<b>SGBD</b>	PostgreSQL 15+
<b>Framework</b>	Next.js 14.1.0 (App Router + TypeScript)
<b>Accès BD</b>	pg (node-postgres) – Requêtes SQL natives
<b>Authentification</b>	bcryptjs (hash, coût 10) + JWT
<b>Architecture BD</b>	14 tables   16 index   8 triggers
<b>Normalisation</b>	3ème forme normale (3NF)

## Modules Fonctionnels

- > **Authentification & Rôles**  
5 rôles : Super Admin, Admin, Enseignant, Étudiant, Employé
- > **Structure Académique**  
Hiérarchie Facultés > Départements > Promotions (L1 à D3)
- > **Gestion des Cours**  
Crédits, volumes horaires CM/TD/TP, affectation enseignants
- > **Inscriptions & Notes**  
Inscription par année, saisie TP/TD/Examen, validation jury
- > **Présences**  
Relevé quotidien : Présent, Absent, Retard, Excusé
- > **Finances**  
Paiements Mobile Money, Cash, Banque avec reçus
- > **Notifications**  
Alertes ciblées (Info, Warning, Success, Error)

Couche	Tables	Fonction
Référence	academic_years, users, faculties, departments, promotions	Données structurelles
Profils	admins, teachers, students, employees	Extension 1:1 de users par rôle
Académique	courses, course_schedules, enrollments, grades, attendance	Cours, horaires, notes, présences
Opérationnel	payments, notifications	Finance et communication

**P** `psql -- \dt (List Tables)`

%

%j

'

```
$ psql -h localhost -U postgres -d nexus_unikin
```

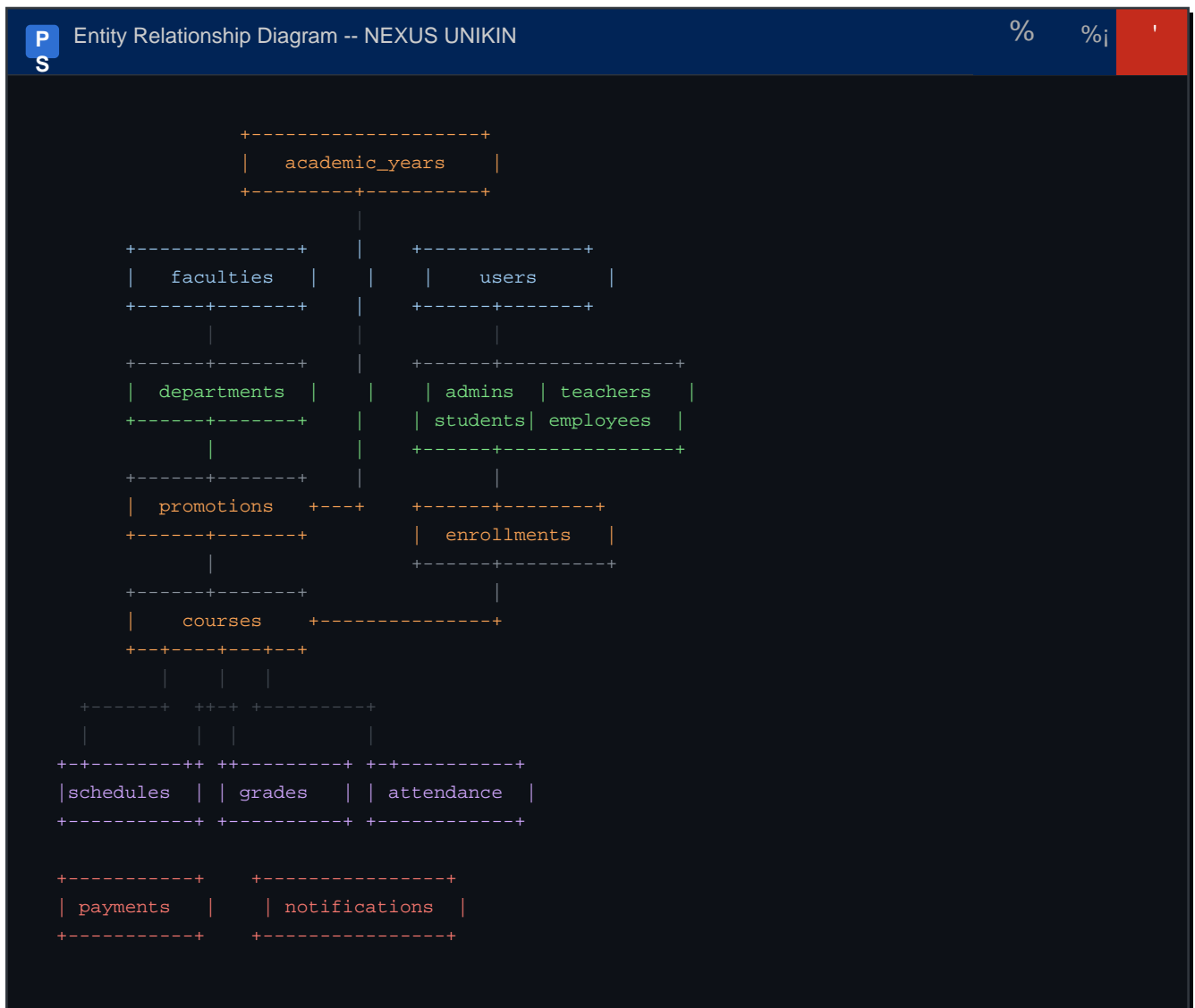
```
nexus_unikin=# \dt
```

List of relations

Schema	Name	Type	Owner
public	academic_years	table	postgres
public	admins	table	postgres
public	attendance	table	postgres
public	course_schedules	table	postgres
public	courses	table	postgres
public	departments	table	postgres
public	employees	table	postgres
public	enrollments	table	postgres
public	faculties	table	postgres
public	grades	table	postgres
public	notifications	table	postgres
public	payments	table	postgres
public	promotions	table	postgres
public	students	table	postgres
public	teachers	table	postgres
public	users	table	postgres

(16 rows)

Le diagramme ci-dessous illustre les relations entre toutes les tables :



RELATIONS — Clés Étrangères (FK)			23 lignes
Table Source	Colonne FK	Référence	
departments	faculty_id	faculties.id	
promotions	department_id	departments.id	
promotions	academic_year_id	academic_years.id	
admins	user_id	users.id (UNIQUE)	
teachers	user_id	users.id (UNIQUE)	
teachers	department_id	departments.id	
students	user_id	users.id (UNIQUE)	
students	promotion_id	promotions.id	
employees	user_id	users.id (UNIQUE)	
courses	promotion_id	promotions.id	
courses	teacher_id	teachers.id	
course_schedules	course_id	courses.id	
enrollments	student_id	students.id	
enrollments	course_id	courses.id	
enrollments	academic_year_id	academic_years.id	
grades	student_id	students.id	
grades	course_id	courses.id	
grades	academic_year_id	academic_years.id	
attendance	student_id	students.id	
attendance	course_id	courses.id	
payments	student_id	students.id	
payments	academic_year_id	academic_years.id	
notifications	user_id	users.id	

## Tables de Référence

**academic\_years**

academic_years			7 lignes
Colonne	Type	Contraintes / Description	
id	SERIAL	PRIMARY KEY — Auto-incrémenté	
name	VARCHAR(20)	UNIQUE NOT NULL — Ex: "2024-2025"	
start_date	DATE	NOT NULL — Début de l'année	
end_date	DATE	NOT NULL — Fin de l'année	
is_current	BOOLEAN	DEFAULT FALSE — Année active	
created_at	TIMESTAMP	DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	
updated_at	TIMESTAMP	AUTO via trigger	

Une seule année peut être marquée `is_current = TRUE`. Référencée par promotions, enrollments, grades, payments.

```
CREATE TABLE academic_years (
    id            SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    name          VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    start_date    DATE NOT NULL,
    end_date      DATE NOT NULL,
    is_current    BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    created_at    TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
    updated_at    TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
);
```

Table centrale d'authentification. Le rôle détermine le profil associé (admins, teachers, students, employees).

users13 lignes		
Colonne	Type	Contraintes / Description
id	SERIAL	PRIMARY KEY
email	VARCHAR(255)	UNIQUE NOT NULL — Login
password	VARCHAR(255)	NOT NULL — Hash bcrypt (60 chars)
first_name	VARCHAR(100)	NOT NULL — Prénom
last_name	VARCHAR(100)	NOT NULL — Nom de famille
phone	VARCHAR(20)	Nullable — Téléphone (+243...)
address	TEXT	Nullable — Adresse physique
photo_url	TEXT	Nullable — URL photo
role	VARCHAR(20)	CHECK: SUPER_ADMIN ADMIN TEACHER STUDENT EMPLOYEE
is_active	BOOLEAN	DEFAULT TRUE — Activation
last_login	TIMESTAMP	Nullable — Dernière connexion
created_at	TIMESTAMP	DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
updated_at	TIMESTAMP	AUTO via trigger

INFO

Index sur email et rôle. Password hash bcrypt coût 10. La colonne role détermine la table-profil 1:1.

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CREATE TABLE users

% %i '

```
CREATE TABLE users (  
  id          SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
  email       VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL UNIQUE,  
  password    VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
  first_name  VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
  last_name   VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
  phone       VARCHAR(20),  
  address     TEXT,  
  photo_url   TEXT,  
  role        VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL CHECK (role IN  
    ('SUPER_ADMIN', 'ADMIN', 'TEACHER', 'STUDENT', 'EMPLOYEE')),  
  is_active   BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,  
  last_login  TIMESTAMP,  
  created_at  TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,  
  updated_at  TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP  
);
```

faculties

Premier niveau de hiérarchie académique — les grandes facultés.



faculties			8 lignes
Colonne	Type	Contraintes / Description	
id	SERIAL	PRIMARY KEY	
code	VARCHAR(10)	UNIQUE NOT NULL — Code court (FSEG, FSI)	
name	VARCHAR(255)	NOT NULL — Nom complet	
description	TEXT	Nullable	
dean_id	INTEGER	FK -> users.id — Doyen	
is_active	BOOLEAN	DEFAULT TRUE	
created_at	TIMESTAMP	DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	
updated_at	TIMESTAMP	AUTO via trigger	

P

S

CREATE TABLE faculties

% %i '

```
CREATE TABLE faculties (  
  id          SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
  code        VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL UNIQUE,  
  name        VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
  description TEXT,  
  dean_id     INTEGER REFERENCES users(id),  
  is_active   BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,  
  created_at  TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,  
  updated_at  TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP  
);
```

## departments

Deuxième niveau — départements au sein des facultés. Suppression en cascade depuis faculties.

departments			9 lignes
Colonne	Type	Contraintes / Description	
id	SERIAL	PRIMARY KEY	
code	VARCHAR(10)	UNIQUE NOT NULL — INFO, ECO	
name	VARCHAR(255)	NOT NULL	
description	TEXT	Nullable	
faculty_id	INTEGER	FK -> faculties.id — ON DELETE CASCADE	
head_id	INTEGER	FK -> users.id — Chef de département	
is_active	BOOLEAN	DEFAULT TRUE	
created_at	TIMESTAMP	DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	
updated_at	TIMESTAMP	AUTO via trigger	

INFO

CASCADE : supprimer une faculté supprime tous ses départements.

P

S

CREATE TABLE departments

% %i '

```
CREATE TABLE departments (  
  id          SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
  code        VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL UNIQUE,  
  name        VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
  description  TEXT,  
  faculty_id  INTEGER NOT NULL REFERENCES faculties(id) ON DELETE CASCADE,  
  head_id     INTEGER REFERENCES users(id),  
  is_active   BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,  
  created_at  TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,  
  updated_at  TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP  
);
```

## promotions

Troisième niveau — niveaux d'étude (L1 à D3) liés à un département et une année.

promotions			9 lignes
Colonne	Type	Contraintes / Description	
id	SERIAL	PRIMARY KEY	
code	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL — Code promotion	
name	VARCHAR(255)	NOT NULL — Ex: "L1 Informatique"	
level	VARCHAR(10)	CHECK: L1 L2 L3 M1 M2 D1 D2 D3	
department_id	INTEGER	FK -> departments.id — CASCADE	
academic_year_id	INTEGER	FK -> academic_years.id	
is_active	BOOLEAN	DEFAULT TRUE	
created_at	TIMESTAMP	DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	
updated_at	TIMESTAMP	AUTO via trigger	

INFO

UNIQUE(code, academic\_year\_id) : une promotion est unique par année académique.

P

S

CREATE TABLE promotions

% %i '

```
CREATE TABLE promotions (  
  id          SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
  code        VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,  
  name        VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
  level       VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL CHECK  
              (level IN ('L1','L2','L3','M1','M2','D1','D2','D3')),  
  department_id INTEGER NOT NULL  
              REFERENCES departments(id) ON DELETE CASCADE,  
  academic_year_id INTEGER NOT NULL REFERENCES academic_years(id),  
  is_active   BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,  
  UNIQUE(code, academic_year_id)  
);
```

## 5

# Tables de Profils

Extension 1:1 de la table users par rôle

## INFO

Chaque utilisateur possède exactement un profil spécialisé. La relation est 1:1 via user\_id UNIQUE.

## admins

Profil administrateur — gestion par périmètre (global, faculté, département).

admins			7 lignes
Colonne	Type	Contraintes / Description	
id	SERIAL	PRIMARY KEY	
user_id	INTEGER	FK -> users.id — UNIQUE, CASCADE	
admin_type	VARCHAR(20)	CHECK: SUPER_ADMIN FACULTY_ADMIN DEPARTMENT_ADMIN	
faculty_id	INTEGER	FK -> faculties.id — NULL si SUPER_ADMIN	
department_id	INTEGER	FK -> departments.id — NULL si SUPER/FACULTY	
created_at	TIMESTAMP	DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	
updated_at	TIMESTAMP	AUTO via trigger	

P  
S

CREATE TABLE admins

%

%j

'

```
CREATE TABLE admins (  
  id          SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
  user_id     INTEGER NOT NULL UNIQUE  
              REFERENCES users(id) ON DELETE CASCADE,  
  admin_type  VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL CHECK (admin_type IN  
              ('SUPER_ADMIN', 'FACULTY_ADMIN', 'DEPARTMENT_ADMIN')),  
  faculty_id  INTEGER REFERENCES faculties(id),  
  department_id INTEGER REFERENCES departments(id)  
);
```

## teachers

Profil enseignant — grade académique, spécialisation, rattachement.

teachers			10 lignes
Colonne	Type	Contraintes / Description	
id	SERIAL	PRIMARY KEY	
user_id	INTEGER	FK -> users.id — UNIQUE, CASCADE	
matricule	VARCHAR(50)	UNIQUE NOT NULL — PROF-2024-001	
grade	VARCHAR(50)	CHECK: ASSISTANT à PROFESSEUR_ORDINAIRE	
specialization	VARCHAR(255)	Nullable — Domaine d'expertise	
department_id	INTEGER	FK -> departments.id	
hire_date	DATE	Nullable — Date embauche	
is_permanent	BOOLEAN	DEFAULT TRUE — Permanent vs Vacataire	
created_at	TIMESTAMP	DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	
updated_at	TIMESTAMP	AUTO via trigger	

INFO

Grades : ASSISTANT < CHEF\_TRAVAUX < PROFESSEUR\_ASSOCIE < PROFESSEUR < PROFESSEUR\_ORDINAIRE.

P  
S

CREATE TABLE teachers

% %i '

```
CREATE TABLE teachers (  
  id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
  user_id INTEGER NOT NULL UNIQUE  
    REFERENCES users(id) ON DELETE CASCADE,  
  matricule VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL UNIQUE,  
  grade VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL CHECK (grade IN  
    ( 'ASSISTANT', 'CHEF_TRAVAUX', 'PROFESSEUR_ASSOCIE',  
      'PROFESSEUR', 'PROFESSEUR_ORDINAIRE' )),  
  specialization VARCHAR(255),  
  department_id INTEGER REFERENCES departments(id),  
  hire_date DATE,  
  is_permanent BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE  
);
```

## students

Profil étudiant — inscription, paiement, état civil. Table la plus volumineuse.

students12 lignes		
Colonne	Type	Contraintes / Description
id	SERIAL	PRIMARY KEY
user_id	INTEGER	FK -> users.id — UNIQUE, CASCADE
matricule	VARCHAR(50)	UNIQUE NOT NULL — ETU-2024-001
promotion_id	INTEGER	FK -> promotions.id — Niveau actuel
enrollment_date	DATE	NOT NULL — Date inscription
status	VARCHAR(20)	CHECK: ACTIVE SUSPENDED GRADUATED DROPPED
payment_status	VARCHAR(20)	CHECK: PAID PARTIAL UNPAID BLOCKED
birth_date	DATE	Nullable
nationality	VARCHAR(100)	DEFAULT "Congolaise"
gender	VARCHAR(10)	CHECK: M ou F
parent_name	VARCHAR(255)	Nullable — Nom du tuteur
parent_phone	VARCHAR(20)	Nullable — Tél. du tuteur

INFO

payment\_status = BLOCKED bloque l'accès aux notes. Index sur matricule, promotion\_id, status.

P  
S

CREATE TABLE students

% %i '

```
CREATE TABLE students (  
  id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
  user_id INTEGER NOT NULL UNIQUE  
    REFERENCES users(id) ON DELETE CASCADE,  
  matricule VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL UNIQUE,  
  promotion_id INTEGER NOT NULL REFERENCES promotions(id),  
  enrollment_date DATE NOT NULL,  
  status VARCHAR(20) DEFAULT 'ACTIVE' CHECK (status IN  
    ('ACTIVE', 'SUSPENDED', 'GRADUATED', 'DROPPED')),  
  payment_status VARCHAR(20) DEFAULT 'UNPAID' CHECK (payment_status IN  
    ('PAID', 'PARTIAL', 'UNPAID', 'BLOCKED')),  
  birth_date DATE,  
  nationality VARCHAR(100) DEFAULT 'Congolaise',  
  gender VARCHAR(10) CHECK (gender IN ('M', 'F')),  
  parent_name VARCHAR(255),  
  parent_phone VARCHAR(20)  
);
```

## employees

Profil employé — personnel administratif et technique (non-enseignant).

employees			8 lignes
Colonne	Type	Contraintes / Description	
id	SERIAL	PRIMARY KEY	
user_id	INTEGER	FK -> users.id — UNIQUE, CASCADE	
matricule	VARCHAR(50)	UNIQUE NOT NULL — EMP-2024-001	
position	VARCHAR(255)	NOT NULL — Poste occupé	
department	VARCHAR(255)	Nullable — Service (texte libre, non FK)	
service	VARCHAR(255)	Nullable — Sous-service	
hire_date	DATE	Nullable	
contract_type	VARCHAR(20)	CHECK: PERMANENT CONTRACT TEMPORARY	

P

S

CREATE TABLE employees

% %i '

```
CREATE TABLE employees (  
  id          SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
  user_id     INTEGER NOT NULL UNIQUE  
              REFERENCES users(id) ON DELETE CASCADE,  
  matricule   VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL UNIQUE,  
  position    VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
  department  VARCHAR(255),  
  service     VARCHAR(255),  
  hire_date   DATE,  
  contract_type VARCHAR(20) CHECK (contract_type IN  
                                  ( 'PERMANENT', 'CONTRACT', 'TEMPORARY' ))  
);
```

## courses

Catalogue des cours — crédits, volumes horaires, affectation promotions et enseignants.

courses			13 lignes
Colonne	Type	Contraintes / Description	
id	SERIAL	PRIMARY KEY	
code	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL — Ex: INFO101	
name	VARCHAR(255)	NOT NULL — Intitulé du cours	
description	TEXT	Nullable	
credits	INTEGER	DEFAULT 3 — Crédits ECTS	
hours_cm	INTEGER	DEFAULT 0 — Heures Cours Magistral	
hours_td	INTEGER	DEFAULT 0 — Heures Travaux Dirigés	
hours_tp	INTEGER	DEFAULT 0 — Heures Travaux Pratiques	
promotion_id	INTEGER	FK -> promotions.id — CASCADE	
teacher_id	INTEGER	FK -> teachers.id — Enseignant titulaire	
semester	INTEGER	CHECK: 1 ou 2	
course_type	VARCHAR(20)	CHECK: OBLIGATOIRE OPTIONNEL LIBRE	
is_active	BOOLEAN	DEFAULT TRUE	

### INFO

UNIQUE(code, promotion\_id). Les volumes CM/TD/TP servent au calcul de l'emploi du temps.

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CREATE TABLE courses

%

%i

'

```
CREATE TABLE courses (  
  id          SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
  code        VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,  
  name        VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
  credits     INTEGER NOT NULL DEFAULT 3,  
  hours_cm    INTEGER DEFAULT 0,  
  hours_td    INTEGER DEFAULT 0,  
  hours_tp    INTEGER DEFAULT 0,  
  promotion_id INTEGER NOT NULL  
              REFERENCES promotions(id) ON DELETE CASCADE,  
  teacher_id  INTEGER REFERENCES teachers(id),  
  semester    INTEGER NOT NULL CHECK (semester IN (1, 2)),  
  course_type VARCHAR(20) DEFAULT 'OBLIGATOIRE'  
              CHECK (course_type IN ('OBLIGATOIRE', 'OPTIONNEL', 'LIBRE')),  
  is_active   BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,  
  UNIQUE(code, promotion_id)  
);
```

# course\_schedules

Créneaux horaires hebdomadaires — un cours peut avoir plusieurs créneaux.

course_schedules7 lignes		
Colonne	Type	Contraintes / Description
id	SERIAL	PRIMARY KEY
course_id	INTEGER	FK -> courses.id — ON DELETE CASCADE
day_of_week	INTEGER	CHECK 0-6 (0=Lundi, 6=Dimanche)
start_time	TIME	NOT NULL — Heure début
end_time	TIME	NOT NULL — Heure fin
room	VARCHAR(50)	Nullable — Salle (ex: "A201")
schedule_type	VARCHAR(10)	CHECK: CM TD TP — DEFAULT CM

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CREATE TABLE course\_schedules

% %j '

```
CREATE TABLE course_schedules (  
  id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
  course_id INTEGER NOT NULL  
    REFERENCES courses(id) ON DELETE CASCADE,  
  day_of_week INTEGER NOT NULL CHECK (day_of_week BETWEEN 0 AND 6),  
  start_time TIME NOT NULL,  
  end_time TIME NOT NULL,  
  room VARCHAR(50),  
  schedule_type VARCHAR(10) DEFAULT 'CM'  
    CHECK (schedule_type IN ('CM','TD','TP'))  
);
```

# enrollments

Inscriptions des étudiants aux cours — une par étudiant, par cours, par année.

enrollments6 lignes		
Colonne	Type	Contraintes / Description
id	SERIAL	PRIMARY KEY
student_id	INTEGER	FK -> students.id — CASCADE
course_id	INTEGER	FK -> courses.id — CASCADE
academic_year_id	INTEGER	FK -> academic_years.id
enrollment_date	TIMESTAMP	DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
status	VARCHAR(20)	CHECK: ENROLLED DROPPED COMPLETED

INFO

UNIQUE(student\_id, course\_id, academic\_year\_id) — empêche les doublons.



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CREATE TABLE enrollments

% %j '

```
CREATE TABLE enrollments (  
  id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
  student_id INTEGER NOT NULL  
    REFERENCES students(id) ON DELETE CASCADE,  
  course_id INTEGER NOT NULL  
    REFERENCES courses(id) ON DELETE CASCADE,  
  academic_year_id INTEGER NOT NULL REFERENCES academic_years(id),  
  status VARCHAR(20) DEFAULT 'ENROLLED'  
    CHECK (status IN ('ENROLLED', 'DROPPED', 'COMPLETED')),  
  UNIQUE(student_id, course_id, academic_year_id)  
);
```

## grades

Notes des étudiants — composantes TP, TD, Examen et note finale validée par le jury.

grades			13 lignes
Colonne	Type	Contraintes / Description	
id	SERIAL	PRIMARY KEY	
student_id	INTEGER	FK -> students.id — CASCADE	
course_id	INTEGER	FK -> courses.id — CASCADE	
academic_year_id	INTEGER	FK -> academic_years.id	
tp_score	DECIMAL(5,2)	Nullable — Note TP (0-100)	
td_score	DECIMAL(5,2)	Nullable — Note TD (0-100)	
exam_score	DECIMAL(5,2)	Nullable — Note Examen (0-100)	
final_score	DECIMAL(5,2)	Nullable — Note finale calculée	
grade_letter	VARCHAR(2)	Nullable — A, B, C, D, E, F	
is_validated	BOOLEAN	DEFAULT FALSE — Verrou jury	
validated_by	INTEGER	FK -> users.id — Valideur	
validated_at	TIMESTAMP	Nullable — Date validation	
remarks	TEXT	Nullable	

### INFO

Formule : final = TP×20% + TD×20% + Exam×60%. is\_validated=TRUE verrouille la note.

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CREATE TABLE grades

% %i '

```
CREATE TABLE grades (  
  id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
  student_id INTEGER NOT NULL  
    REFERENCES students(id) ON DELETE CASCADE,  
  course_id INTEGER NOT NULL  
    REFERENCES courses(id) ON DELETE CASCADE,  
  academic_year_id INTEGER NOT NULL REFERENCES academic_years(id),  
  tp_score DECIMAL(5,2),  
  td_score DECIMAL(5,2),  
  exam_score DECIMAL(5,2),  
  final_score DECIMAL(5,2),  
  grade_letter VARCHAR(2),  
  is_validated BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,  
  validated_by INTEGER REFERENCES users(id),  
  validated_at TIMESTAMP,  
  remarks TEXT,  
  UNIQUE(student_id, course_id, academic_year_id)  
);
```

## attendance

Relevé de présence quotidien — par étudiant, par cours, par créneau.

attendance			8 lignes
Colonne	Type	Contraintes / Description	
id	SERIAL	PRIMARY KEY	
student_id	INTEGER	FK -> students.id — CASCADE	
course_id	INTEGER	FK -> courses.id — CASCADE	
schedule_id	INTEGER	FK -> course_schedules.id — Créneau	
attendance_date	DATE	NOT NULL	
status	VARCHAR(20)	CHECK: PRESENT ABSENT LATE EXCUSED	
remarks	TEXT	Nullable — Justificatif	
recorded_by	INTEGER	FK -> users.id — Qui a enregistré	

```
CREATE TABLE attendance (  
  id          SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
  student_id  INTEGER NOT NULL  
              REFERENCES students(id) ON DELETE CASCADE,  
  course_id   INTEGER NOT NULL  
              REFERENCES courses(id) ON DELETE CASCADE,  
  schedule_id INTEGER REFERENCES course_schedules(id),  
  attendance_date DATE NOT NULL,  
  status      VARCHAR(20) DEFAULT 'PRESENT'  
              CHECK (status IN ('PRESENT', 'ABSENT', 'LATE', 'EXCUSED')),  
  remarks     TEXT,  
  recorded_by INTEGER REFERENCES users(id)  
);
```

## payments

Tous les paiements étudiants — montants en USD, méthodes variées, reçus et statuts.

payments12 lignes		
Colonne	Type	Contraintes / Description
id	SERIAL	PRIMARY KEY
student_id	INTEGER	FK -> students.id — CASCADE
academic_year_id	INTEGER	FK -> academic_years.id
amount	DECIMAL(15,2)	NOT NULL — Montant en USD
payment_type	VARCHAR(50)	CHECK: INSCRIPTION FRAIS_ACADEMIQUES MINERVAL AUTRES
payment_date	TIMESTAMP	DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
payment_method	VARCHAR(20)	CHECK: CASH BANK MOBILE_MONEY CHECK
reference	VARCHAR(100)	Nullable — Réf. transaction
receipt_number	VARCHAR(100)	Nullable — N° reçu officiel
status	VARCHAR(20)	CHECK: PENDING COMPLETED CANCELLED REFUNDED
recorded_by	INTEGER	FK -> users.id — Enregistreur
remarks	TEXT	Nullable

INFO

Le receipt\_number (REC-2026-XXXXX) est la preuve physique. Lié à academic\_year pour le reporting annuel.

P

S

CREATE TABLE payments

% %i '

```
CREATE TABLE payments (  
  id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
  student_id INTEGER NOT NULL  
    REFERENCES students(id) ON DELETE CASCADE,  
  academic_year_id INTEGER NOT NULL REFERENCES academic_years(id),  
  amount DECIMAL(15,2) NOT NULL,  
  payment_type VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL CHECK (payment_type IN  
    ('INSCRIPTION', 'FRAIS_ACADEMIQUES', 'FRAIS_MINERVAL', 'AUTRES')),  
  payment_date TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,  
  payment_method VARCHAR(20) CHECK (payment_method IN  
    ('CASH', 'BANK', 'MOBILE_MONEY', 'CHECK')),  
  reference VARCHAR(100),  
  receipt_number VARCHAR(100),  
  status VARCHAR(20) DEFAULT 'PENDING' CHECK (status IN  
    ('PENDING', 'COMPLETED', 'CANCELLED', 'REFUNDED')),  
  recorded_by INTEGER REFERENCES users(id),  
  remarks TEXT  
);
```

## notifications

Notifications personnelles pour chaque utilisateur — alertes, messages système.

notifications			9 lignes
Colonne	Type	Contraintes / Description	
id	SERIAL	PRIMARY KEY	
user_id	INTEGER	FK -> users.id — CASCADE	
title	VARCHAR(255)	NOT NULL — Titre	
message	TEXT	NOT NULL — Contenu	
type	VARCHAR(20)	CHECK: INFO WARNING SUCCESS ERROR	
is_read	BOOLEAN	DEFAULT FALSE — Lu / Non lu	
link	VARCHAR(255)	Nullable — URL de redirection	
created_at	TIMESTAMP	DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	
updated_at	TIMESTAMP	AUTO via trigger	

P

S

CREATE TABLE notifications

% %j '

```
CREATE TABLE notifications (  
  id          SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
  user_id     INTEGER NOT NULL  
              REFERENCES users(id) ON DELETE CASCADE,  
  title       VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
  message     TEXT NOT NULL,  
  type        VARCHAR(20) DEFAULT 'INFO' CHECK (type IN  
              ('INFO', 'WARNING', 'SUCCESS', 'ERROR')),  
  is_read     BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,  
  link        VARCHAR(255),  
  created_at  TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,  
  updated_at  TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP  
);
```

Les index suivants ciblent les colonnes les plus utilisées dans les WHERE, JOIN et ORDER BY :

INDEX -- Performance Optimization				16 lignes
Index	Table	Colonne	Usage Principal	
idx_users_email	users	email	Login (recherche par email)	
idx_users_role	users	role	Filtrage par rôle	
idx_students_matricule	students	matricule	Recherche par matricule	
idx_students_promotion	students	promotion_id	Liste par promotion	
idx_students_status	students	status	Filtrage par statut	
idx_teachers_matricule	teachers	matricule	Recherche enseignant	
idx_teachers_department	teachers	department_id	Liste par département	
idx_courses_promotion	courses	promotion_id	Cours par promotion	
idx_courses_teacher	courses	teacher_id	Cours par enseignant	
idx_grades_student	grades	student_id	Notes par étudiant	
idx_grades_course	grades	course_id	Notes par cours	
idx_attendance_student	attendance	student_id	Présences par étudiant	
idx_attendance_date	attendance	attendance_date	Tri par date	
idx_payments_student	payments	student_id	Paiements par étudiant	
idx_notifications_user	notifications	user_id	Notifs par utilisateur	
idx_notifications_read	notifications	is_read	Filtrage non lues	

PSql -- CREATE INDEX (x16) % %i '

```
-- INDEX DE PERFORMANCE (16 index)

CREATE INDEX idx_users_email ON users(email);
CREATE INDEX idx_users_role ON users(role);
CREATE INDEX idx_students_matricule ON students(matricule);
CREATE INDEX idx_students_promotion ON students(promotion_id);
CREATE INDEX idx_students_status ON students(status);
CREATE INDEX idx_teachers_matricule ON teachers(matricule);
CREATE INDEX idx_teachers_department ON teachers(department_id);
CREATE INDEX idx_courses_promotion ON courses(promotion_id);
CREATE INDEX idx_courses_teacher ON courses(teacher_id);
CREATE INDEX idx_grades_student ON grades(student_id);
CREATE INDEX idx_grades_course ON grades(course_id);
CREATE INDEX idx_attendance_student ON attendance(student_id);
CREATE INDEX idx_attendance_date ON attendance(attendance_date);
CREATE INDEX idx_payments_student ON payments(student_id);
CREATE INDEX idx_notifications_user ON notifications(user_id);
CREATE INDEX idx_notifications_read ON notifications(is_read);
```

**NOTE**

Impact : chaque index réduit le temps de réponse de  $> 100\text{ms}$  à  $< 5\text{ms}$  sur 10 000+ enregistrements.

Un trigger BEFORE UPDATE met à jour automatiquement le champ updated\_at :

**P**  
**S**

Fonction PL/pgSQL

%

%i

'

```
-- FONCTION PL/pgSQL

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION update_updated_at_column()
RETURNS TRIGGER AS $$
BEGIN
    NEW.updated_at = CURRENT_TIMESTAMP;
    RETURN NEW;
END;
$$ LANGUAGE 'plpgsql';
```

## TRIGGERS -- BEFORE UPDATE (x8)

8 lignes

Trigger	Table	Événement	Fonction
update_users_updated_at	users	BEFORE UPDATE	update_updated_at_column()
update_faculties_updated_at	faculties	BEFORE UPDATE	update_updated_at_column()
update_departments_updated_at	departments	BEFORE UPDATE	update_updated_at_column()
update_promotions_updated_at	promotions	BEFORE UPDATE	update_updated_at_column()
update_students_updated_at	students	BEFORE UPDATE	update_updated_at_column()
update_teachers_updated_at	teachers	BEFORE UPDATE	update_updated_at_column()
update_courses_updated_at	courses	BEFORE UPDATE	update_updated_at_column()
update_grades_updated_at	grades	BEFORE UPDATE	update_updated_at_column()

**NOTE**

Le trigger se déclenche automatiquement à chaque UPDATE. Aucune modification côté Next.js n'est nécessaire.



Le système est pré-configuré avec les comptes ci-dessous. En production, tous les mots de passe doivent être changés.

**SUPER\_ADMIN**

1 lignes

Nom	Email	Mot de passe	Rôle
Jean-Pierre Mbeki	admin@unikin.ac.cd	Admin@2026	SUPER_ADMIN

**ENSEIGNANTS (TEACHER)**

4 lignes

Nom	Email	Mot de passe
François Kabongo	prof.kabongo@unikin.ac.cd	Prof@2026
Joseph Mukendi	prof.mukendi@unikin.ac.cd	Prof@2026
Thérèse Lukusa	prof.lukusa@unikin.ac.cd	Prof@2026
Jean-Pierre Kabongo	jeanpierre.kabongo1@unikin.ac.cd	Prof@2026

**ÉTUDIANTS (STUDENT)**

8 lignes

Nom	Email	Mot de passe
Chris Ngozulu	2111188338@unikin.ac.cd	Etudiant@2026
Marie Kasongo	etudiant.kasongo@student.unikin.ac.cd	Etudiant@2026
David Tshimanga	etudiant.tshimanga@student.unikin.ac.cd	Etudiant@2026
Grace Mbala	grace.mbala@student.unikin.ac.cd	Etudiant@2026
Josué Kalala	josue.kalala@student.unikin.ac.cd	Etudiant@2026
Esther Lunda	esther.lunda@student.unikin.ac.cd	Etudiant@2026
Samuel Nkulu	samuel.nkulu@student.unikin.ac.cd	Etudiant@2026
Étudiant 2122340977	2122340977@unikin.ac.cd	Etudiant@2026

**EMPLOYÉS (EMPLOYEE)**

1 lignes

Nom	Email	Mot de passe
Pierre Mutombo	employe.mutombo@unikin.ac.cd	Employe@2026

**SÉCURITÉ**

Ces mots de passe sont réservés au développement. En production : changer tous les mots de passe, activer le 2FA, configurer les politiques de rotation.

# NEXUS UNIKIN

## Documentation Base de Données

14 Tables | 16 Index | 8 Triggers

PostgreSQL 15+ | Next.js 14.1.0 | TypeScript

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Document confidentiel — Usage interne uniquement











































































































