

# *MySQL* COLLEGE DATABASE Project Report

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## Part 1: Construct a Case Study



### 1.1 Background

Founded in 2020, Manolya College provides flexible, distance education for professionals in technical and entrepreneurial fields. Increasing enrolment has rendered its file-based system inefficient due to data duplication and lack of integration. Challenges include error-prone course management, inconsistent grade recording, and limited student access to course information. To resolve these issues, the college requires a centralized database system integrating its primary entities—admins, teachers, students, and courses—into a cohesive, self-describing framework of records (Connolly and Begg, 2014).

### 1.2 Requirements

The requirements gathering phase identified functional and non-functional specifications critical to the database design (Table 1). Functional requirements focused on supporting essential workflows (Ullah and Lai, 2011), such as data entry, retrieval, and updates. Non-functional requirements emphasized broader organizational priorities, including system requirement and performance, usability, recoverability, and robust data security to ensure compliance and integrity.

*Table 1: Requirements Gathering*

Functional	Nonfunctional
Roles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Admins</li><li>• Students</li><li>• Teachers</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• User friendly interface (Usability)</li><li>• Support concurrent requests</li><li>• The response time should be less than 5 secs</li><li>• Database and backups should be closely synchronised.</li><li>• Accessing the database should require authentication (User Account/Password)</li><li>• Access to the database would timeout after an inactivity of 45 mins</li><li>• The software should be able to run on systems with a minimum memory of 128 MB</li><li>• Data usage must conform to GDPR standards</li></ul>
Admins action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Add/Remove course</li><li>• Assign course to teachers</li></ul>	
Student action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• View/Register (offered) courses</li></ul>	
Teachers action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• View/Grade (course-registered) students</li></ul>	

## Part 2: Define the Data Model

### 2.1 Entity-Relationship

Figure 1 illustrates four entities (*Admins*, *Courses*, *Students*, and *Teachers*) and their junction tables (*Course\_Allocation*, *Course\_Registration*, and *Grading*). Each is defined by specific attributes, and their interrelations are organized around four primary actions: Create, Allocate, Register, and Grade.

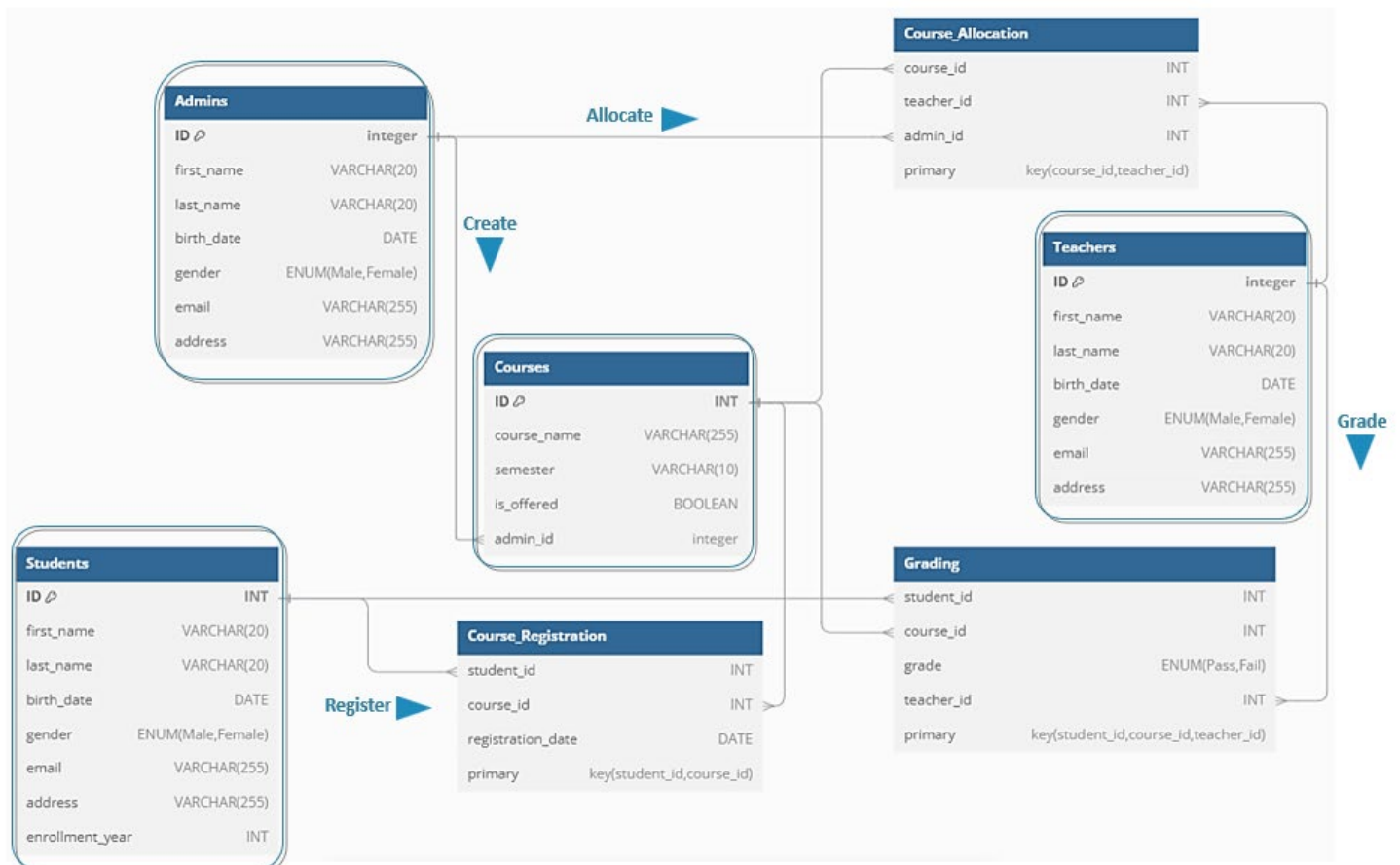


Figure 1: Entity-Relationship Diagram

### 2.2 Relational Data Model

The relational data model is well-suited for the college's database, offering a structured, predefined schema that supports efficient CRUD operations for managing students, courses, and assessments (Garcia-Molina, Ullman and Widom 2013; Halpin and Morgan, 2020; Watt, 2014). Table 2 outlines the schema, emphasizing relations and attributes while ensuring minimal redundancy, logical dependencies, and data integrity through a three-level normalization process (Codd, 1979; Kumar and Azad, 2017). Constraints, including primary and foreign keys, as well as NOT NULL and UNIQUE checks, enforce data accuracy, as detailed in Table 3.

Table 2: Relational Data Schema

Entity {Attributes}	
Primary/Composite Key – <b>Bold</b> , Foreign Key – <i>Italicized*</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Admins {<b>ID</b>, first_name, last_name, age, gender, email, address}</li> <li>Teachers {<b>ID</b>, first_name, last_name, age, gender, email, address}</li> <li>Students { <b>ID</b>, first_name, last_name, age, gender, email, address enrollment_year}</li> <li>Courses {<b>ID</b>, course_name, semester, is_offered, <i>admin_id*</i>} FOREIGN KEY admin_id Admins(ID)</li> </ul>	Entity Relations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Course_Allocation {<i>course_id*</i>, <i>teacher_id*</i>, <i>admin_id*</i>} FOREIGN KEY <i>course_id</i> Courses(ID) FOREIGN KEY <i>teacher_id</i> Teachers(ID) FOREIGN KEY <i>admin_id</i> Admins(ID)</li> <li>Course_Registration {<i>student_id*</i>, <i>course_id*</i>, registration_date} FOREIGN KEY <i>student_id</i> Students(ID) FOREIGN KEY <i>course_id</i> Course(ID)</li> <li>Grading {<i>student_id*</i>, <i>course_id*</i>, grade, <i>teacher_id*</i>} FOREIGN KEY <i>student_id</i> Students(ID) FOREIGN KEY <i>course_id</i> Courses (ID) FOREIGN KEY <i>graded_by</i> Teachers(ID)</li> </ul>	Junction Relations
Normalization	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1NF : Each entity{attributes} is unique and atomic</li> <li>2NF : All non-primary key attributes are entirely dependent on their primary key</li> <li>3NF : All non-primary key attributes do not share any dependencies among themselves</li> </ul>	

Table 3: Select Relation Schema with Data Types and Constraints defined

Relation	Schema + Constraint	Definition
Admins (		
	ID INT (4) PRIMARY KEY,	unique ID identifying each admin staff
	first_name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,	text field allowing 20 characters
	last_name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,	text field allowing 20 characters
	birth_date DATE	date of birth YYYY-MM-DD
	gender ENUM('Male', 'Female') NOT NULL,	gender, restricted to Male or Female
	email VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE NOT NULL	unique email field, required
	address VARCHAR(255)	address field allowing up to 255 characters
	);	
Students (		
	ID INT (4) PRIMARY KEY,	unique ID identifying each student
	first_name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,	text field allowing 20 characters
	last_name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,	text field allowing 20 characters
	birth_date DATE	date of birth YYYY-MM-DD
	gender ENUM('Male', 'Female') NOT NULL,	gender, restricted to Male or Female
	email VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE NOT NULL	unique email field, required
	address VARCHAR(255)	address field allowing up to 255 characters
	enrollment_year INT (4)	year the student was enrolled (4 digits)
	);	
Courses (		
	ID INT (3) PRIMARY KEY,	unique ID identifying each course
	course_name VARCHAR(255),	text field allowing 255 characters
	semester VARCHAR(10),	text field allowing 10 characters
	is_offered BOOLEAN,	boolean indicating if the course is offered
	admin_id INT (4),	foreign key referencing admin who created the course
	FOREIGN KEY (admin_id) REFERENCES Admins(ID)	foreign key (admin_id) linked to the Admins table (ID)
	);	

## Part 3: Implement Database

### 3.1 Development Environment

MySQL, a widely used open-source RDBMS, was chosen for its reliability, scalability, and robust support for relational data integrity (Matthew and Stones, 2007; Grippa and Kuzmichev, 2021; MySQL, 2001). Development utilized version 6.5.1 of the MySQL Command-Line client (mysql) on an Ubuntu 20.04 LTS operating system (Fig. 2). The command-line interface offers advanced input line editing and supports querying, altering, and defining relational databases through declarative statements (Halvorsen, 2016; MySQL Documentation, 2024).



```
sirnicson@SIRNICSON-Victus:~$ cd MySQL-RDBMS
sirnicson@SIRNICSON-Victus:~/MySQL-RDBMS$ ls
README.md  college_database_backup.sql  data_entry.sql  setup.sql
sirnicson@SIRNICSON-Victus:~/MySQL-RDBMS$ mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 8
Server version: 8.0.39-0ubuntu0.20.04.1 (Ubuntu)

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> SHOW DATABASES;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| college_database |
| information_schema |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| sys |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> USE college_database;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
mysql>
```

*Figure 2: Command-Line Client (mysql) as used on an Ubuntu 20.04.1*

### 3.2 Database Script

The *setup.sql* script (Fig. 3) initialises the database, creating primary tables (Admins, Teachers, Students, Courses) with primary keys and attributes, and junction tables (Course\_Allocation, Course\_Registration, Grading) for many-to-many relationships.

```

sirnicson@SIRNICSON-Victus:~/MySQL-RDBMS$ ls
README.md college_database_backup.sql data_entry.sql setup.sql
sirnicson@SIRNICSON-Victus:~/MySQL-RDBMS$ cat setup.sql
-- Create database
CREATE DATABASE college_database;

-- Use the database
USE college_database;

-- Create tables
CREATE TABLE Admins (
  ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  first_name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
  last_name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
  birth_date DATE,
  gender ENUM('Male', 'Female') NOT NULL,
  email VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
  address VARCHAR(255)
);

CREATE TABLE Teachers (
  ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  first_name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
  last_name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
  birth_date DATE,
  gender ENUM('Male', 'Female') NOT NULL,
  email VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
  address VARCHAR(255)
);

CREATE TABLE Students (
  ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  first_name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
  last_name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
  birth_date DATE,
  gender ENUM('Male', 'Female') NOT NULL,
  email VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
  address VARCHAR(255),
  enrollment_year INT
);

CREATE TABLE Course_Allocation (
  course_id INT,
  teacher_id INT,
  admin_id INT,
  PRIMARY KEY (course_id, teacher_id),
  FOREIGN KEY (course_id) REFERENCES Courses(ID),
  FOREIGN KEY (teacher_id) REFERENCES Teachers(ID),
  FOREIGN KEY (admin_id) REFERENCES Admins(ID)
);

CREATE TABLE Course_Registration (
  student_id INT,
  course_id INT,
  registration_date DATE,
  PRIMARY KEY (student_id, course_id),
  FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES Students(ID),
  FOREIGN KEY (course_id) REFERENCES Courses(ID)
);

CREATE TABLE Grading (
  student_id INT,
  course_id INT,
  grade ENUM('Pass', 'Fail'),
  teacher_id INT,
  PRIMARY KEY (student_id, course_id, teacher_id),
  FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES Students(ID),
  FOREIGN KEY (course_id) REFERENCES Courses(ID),
  FOREIGN KEY (teacher_id) REFERENCES Teachers(ID)
);
sirnicson@SIRNICSON-Victus:~/MySQL-RDBMS$

```

Figure 3: Database setup script

```

mysql> USE college_database;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
mysql> SHOW TABLES;
+-----+
| Tables_in_college_database |
+-----+
| Admins                      |
| Course_Allocation           |
| Course_Registration          |
| Courses                     |
| Grading                      |
| Students                    |
| Teachers                     |
+-----+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Database changed
mysql> DESCRIBE Admins;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID    | int  | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| first_name | varchar(20) | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| last_name | varchar(20) | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| birth_date | date | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| gender | enum('Male', 'Female') | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| email | varchar(255) | NO   | UNI | NULL    |       |
| address | varchar(255) | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
7 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> DESCRIBE Students;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID    | int  | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| first_name | varchar(20) | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| last_name | varchar(20) | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| birth_date | date | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| gender | enum('Male', 'Female') | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| email | varchar(255) | NO   | UNI | NULL    |       |
| address | varchar(255) | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> DESCRIBE Teachers;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID    | int  | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| first_name | varchar(20) | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| last_name | varchar(20) | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| birth_date | date | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| gender | enum('Male', 'Female') | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| email | varchar(255) | NO   | UNI | NULL    |       |
| address | varchar(255) | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> DESCRIBE Courses;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID    | int  | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| course_name | varchar(255) | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| semester | varchar(10) | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| is_offered | tinyint(1) | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| admin_id | int | YES  | MUL | NULL    |       |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> DESCRIBE Course_Allocation;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| course_id | int | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| teacher_id | int | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| admin_id | int | YES  | MUL | NULL    |       |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> DESCRIBE Course_Registration;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| student_id | int | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| course_id | int | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| registration_date | date | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> DESCRIBE Grading;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| student_id | int | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| course_id | int | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| grade | enum('Pass', 'Fail') | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| teacher_id | int | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>

```

Figure 4: Result of Tables created

Figure 4 shows the tables created after running the script. A batch data entry approach (Microsoft, 2023) was then used to populate the database (Fig. 5) using the *data\_entry.sql* script (See Appendix).



```
mysql> USE college_database;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A
```

Database changed

```
mysql> Select * FROM Admins;
```

ID	first_name	last_name	birth_date	gender	email	address
1014	Olawole	Ayoba	1985-05-15	Male	oayoba@manolya.edu	150 Baker Street, Victoria Island, Lagos
1023	Nicholas	Eghagha	1990-10-10	Male	neghagha@manolya.edu	300, Chester Avenue, Ikeja, Lagos

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> Select * FROM Courses;
```

ID	course_name	semester	is_offered	admin_id
101	Introduction to Data Science	Fall	1	1023
102	Web Development Fundamentals	Fall	1	1014
103	Entrepreneurship in the Digital Age	Fall	1	1014
104	Database Management Systems	Fall	1	1023
105	Project Management for Tech Projects	Fall	1	1014
111	Cybersecurity for Professionals	Spring	1	1014
112	Machine Learning and AI for Business	Spring	1	1023
113	Blockchain Technology and Its Applications	Spring	1	1023
114	Digital Marketing Strategies	Spring	1	1014
115	Data Analytics for Business Decisions	Spring	1	1023

10 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```
mysql> Select * FROM Teachers;
```

ID	first_name	last_name	birth_date	gender	email	address
1101	Sam	Gudenberg	1978-04-30	Male	sgudenberg@manolya.edu	10 Karl-Liebknecht-Strasse, Berlin, Germany
1102	Tom	Lanester	1975-03-22	Male	tlanester@manolya.edu	21 Maple Street, Toronto, Canada
1103	Matthew	Eromosele	1990-07-05	Male	meromosele@manolya.edu	18 Ikoyi Crescent, Lagos, Nigeria
1154	Paula	Manuella	1985-11-23	Female	pmanuella@manolya.edu	97 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, France
1167	Paul	Harrison	1980-06-17	Male	pharrison@manolya.edu	93 5th Avenue, New York, USA
1216	Elena	Augelera	1987-09-09	Female	eaugelera@manolya.edu	45 Las Ramblas, Barcelona, Spain
1221	Jane	Coldwell	1982-08-14	Female	jcoldwell@manolya.edu	42 Baker Street, London, United Kingdom

7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> Select * FROM Course_Registration;
```

student_id	course_id	registration_date
2204	104	2023-10-17
2204	105	2023-10-18
2204	111	2024-03-22
2204	113	2024-03-23
2211	102	2023-09-12
2211	103	2023-09-13
2211	111	2024-02-12
2211	113	2024-02-16
2212	104	2023-09-28
2212	105	2023-09-29
2212	111	2024-03-04
2212	113	2024-03-03
2217	101	2023-09-19
2217	102	2023-09-18
2217	114	2024-02-22
2217	115	2024-02-23
2218	101	2023-10-10
2218	113	2024-03-15
2218	115	2024-03-16
2222	101	2023-10-17
2222	104	2023-10-18
2222	114	2024-03-22
2222	115	2024-03-23
2228	101	2023-10-17
2228	105	2023-10-18
2228	113	2024-03-22
2228	115	2024-03-23
2234	102	2023-10-17
2234	104	2023-10-18

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> Select * FROM Grading;
```

student_id	course_id	grade	teacher_id
2204	104	Pass	1154
2204	105	Pass	1101
2204	111	Pass	1216
2204	113	Pass	1102
2211	102	Pass	1167
2211	103	Fail	1103
2211	111	Pass	1216
2211	113	Pass	1102
2212	104	Pass	1154
2212	105	Pass	1101
2212	111	Fail	1216
2212	113	Pass	1102
2217	101	Pass	1102
2217	102	Fail	1221
2217	114	Pass	1221
2217	115	Pass	1154
2218	101	Pass	1102
2218	102	Pass	1221
2218	113	Pass	1102
2218	115	Pass	1154
2222	101	Pass	1102
2222	104	Pass	1154
2222	114	Pass	1221
2222	115	Pass	1154
2228	101	Pass	1102
2228	105	Pass	1101
2228	113	Pass	1102
2228	115	Pass	1154
2234	102	Pass	1221
2234	104	Fail	1154

160 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> Select * FROM Course_Allocation;
```

course_id	teacher_id	admin_id
102	1221	1014
104	1154	1014
111	1216	1014
113	1102	1014
115	1154	1014
101	1102	1023
103	1103	1023
105	1101	1023
112	1167	1023
114	1221	1023

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> Select * FROM Students;
```

ID	first_name	last_name	birth_date	gender	email	address	enrollment_year
2204	Amelia	Scott	1994-02-14	Female	ascott@manolya.edu	20 Marine Drive, Mumbai, India	2022
2211	Alex	Brown	1993-03-12	Male	abrown@manolya.edu	120 5th Avenue, New York, USA	2022
2212	Azra	Karayilan	1990-10-30	Female	akarayilan@manolya.edu	45 Taksim Square, Istanbul, Turkey	2022
2217	Shao	Xie	1997-09-01	Male	sxie@manolya.edu	88 Chang'an Avenue, Beijing, China	2022
2218	Isabella	Zaragoza	1986-04-10	Female	izaragoza@manolya.edu	42 Roma Street, Rome, Italy	2022
2222	Sara	Imani	1990-05-08	Female	simani@manolya.edu	7 Churchill Road, Cape Town, South Africa	2022
2228	Alice	Gomez	1990-09-05	Female	agomez@manolya.edu	90 Rua da Liberdade, Lisbon, Portugal	2022
2234	Grace	Kim	1990-11-09	Female	gkim@manolya.edu	123 Insadong St, Seoul, South Korea	2022
2304	Emma	Agundele	1998-05-04	Female	eagundele@manolya.edu	32 Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria	2023
2306	Murat	Celik	1993-09-12	Male	mcelik@manolya.edu	20 Ataturk Boulevard, Ankara, Turkey	2023
2309	Lucas	Brown	1993-01-28	Male	lucas.brown@manolya.edu	17 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia	2023
2311	Chukwudi	Francis	1986-08-15	Male	cfrancis@manolya.edu	15 Marina Street, Lagos, Nigeria	2022
2414	Leo	Martinez	1987-12-19	Male	lmartinez@manolya.edu	34 Paseo de la Reforma, Mexico City, Mexico	2024
2415	Henry	Ogbayagbon	1989-03-03	Male	hogbayagbon@manolya.edu	10 Broad Street, Lagos, Nigeria	2024
2416	Ava	Murphy	1994-08-24	Female	amurphy@manolya.edu	77 Collins St, Melbourne, Australia	2024
2418	Jaxon	Lee	1991-05-11	Male	jlee@manolya.edu	55 Shibuya, Tokyo, Japan	2024

40 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Figure 5: Populated Database

### 3.4 Query Database

Querying the database involved retrieving specific data using declarative statements like SELECT, JOIN, and WHERE to filter and combine information from multiple tables, based on criteria such as course enrolment and academic performance (Fig. 6).

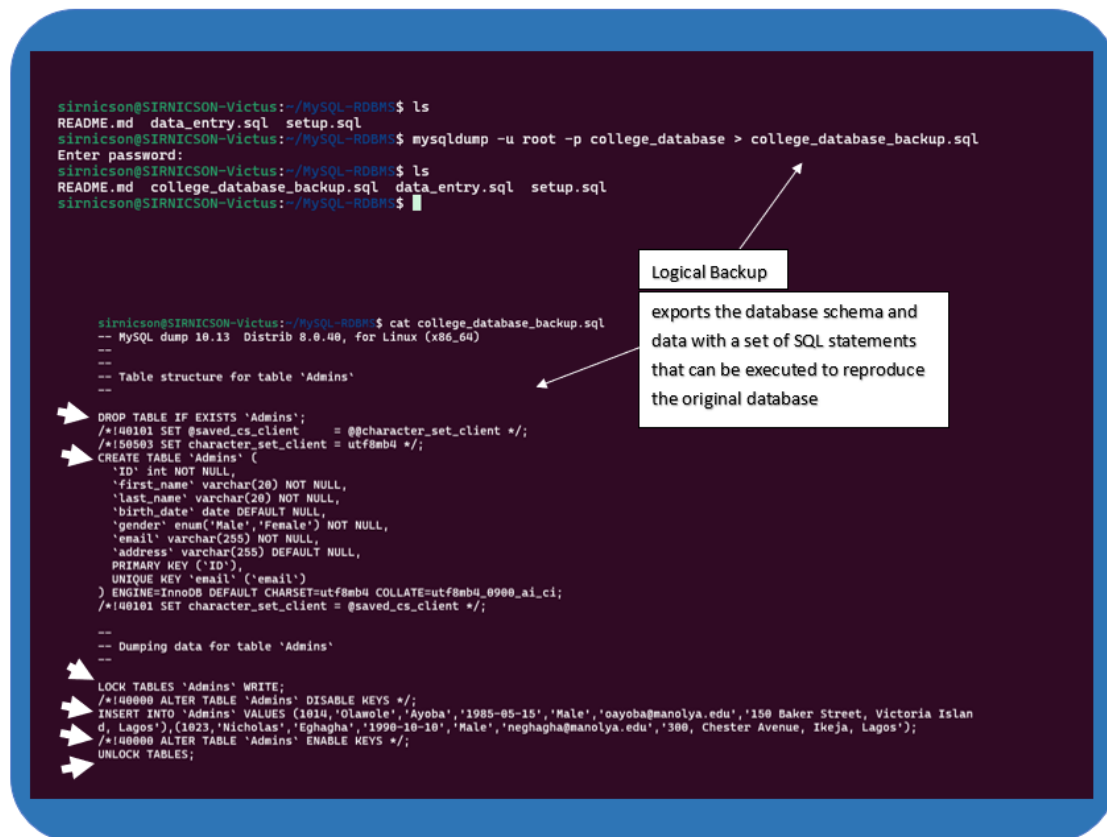


Figure 6: Sample Queries testing the database



### 3.5 Backup

The mysqldump utility was employed to create a logical backup (Fig. 7). Logical backups provide flexibility in modifying table structures or data prior to restoration. However, they may result in slower restore times compared to physical backups, especially for large datasets (MySQL Documentation, 2024).



```
sirnicson@SIRNICSON-Victus:~/MySQL-RDBM$ ls
README.md data_entry.sql setup.sql
sirnicson@SIRNICSON-Victus:~/MySQL-RDBM$ mysqldump -u root -p college_database > college_database_backup.sql
Enter password:
sirnicson@SIRNICSON-Victus:~/MySQL-RDBM$ ls
README.md college_database_backup.sql data_entry.sql setup.sql
sirnicson@SIRNICSON-Victus:~/MySQL-RDBM$
```

Logical Backup  
exports the database schema and data with a set of SQL statements that can be executed to reproduce the original database

```
sirnicson@SIRNICSON-Victus:~/MySQL-RDBM$ cat college_database_backup.sql
-- MySQL dump 10.13 Distrib 8.0.40, for Linux (x86_64)
--
-- Table structure for table 'Admins'
--
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `Admins`;
/*!40101 SET @saved_cs_client      = @@character_set_client */;
/*!50503 SET character_set_client = utf8mb4 */;
CREATE TABLE `Admins` (
  `ID` int NOT NULL,
  `first_name` varchar(20) NOT NULL,
  `last_name` varchar(20) NOT NULL,
  `birth_date` date DEFAULT NULL,
  `gender` enum('Male','Female') NOT NULL,
  `email` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  `address` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`ID`),
  UNIQUE KEY `email` (`email`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4 COLLATE=utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci;
/*!40101 SET character_set_client = @saved_cs_client */;

--
-- Dumping data for table 'Admins'
--
LOCK TABLES `Admins` WRITE;
/*!40000 ALTER TABLE `Admins` DISABLE KEYS */;
INSERT INTO `Admins` VALUES (1014,'Olawole','Ayoba','1985-05-15','Male','oayoba@manolya.edu','150 Baker Street, Victoria Island, Lagos'),(1023,'Nicholas','Eghagha','1990-10-10','Male','meghagha@manolya.edu','300, Chester Avenue, Ikeja, Lagos');
/*!40000 ALTER TABLE `Admins` ENABLE KEYS */;
UNLOCK TABLES;
```

Figure 7: Snippet of Backup file

### 3.6 Limitations

The database was developed using the MySQL command-line client, which lacks the advanced features and graphical interface of MySQL Workbench.

The reliance on separate tables for admins, teachers, and students, rather than employing role-based access control, introduces potential redundancy and inefficiencies in data management.

Kuhn, Coyne and Weil (2010)

Scalability is constrained, making the database less suited for handling large datasets or high transaction volumes.

Performance may degrade with complex queries unless indexing and optimization techniques are implemented.

Konstantinidis and Ambite (2014)

Figure 8: Limitations

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## Appendix: Git Repository

GitHub Repository: sirnicson. (2024). *MySQL-RDBMS*. Available at: <https://github.com/sirnicson/MySQL-RDBMS.git> [Accessed 15 Nov. 2024].