EECS 447 Project Part 5

Team SQLibrary

April 27, 2025

1 Project Overview

The Library Management System (LMS) will manage various types of library materials, including physical and digital books, magazines, and user accounts. The system will enforce borrowing policies, track overdue items, regulate borrowing limits according to membership categories, enable reservations, and generate reports. In this phase, the focus is on mapping the conceptual ER model to a relational schema, defining attributes, primary keys, foreign keys, and establishing functional dependencies. The system will maintain strict normalization principles to minimize redundancy and ensure efficiency. However, it will not incorporate physical checkout mechanisms like barcode scanners or RFID tags, nor will it integrate with external content providers.

2 Scope

The scope of this project remains consistent with previous phases. The LMS manages various physical and digital library materials, member accounts, borrowing policies, overdue tracking, fine generation, and item reservations. The system enforces membership category restrictions, maintains item availability, and monitors due dates. Physical device integrations (e.g., barcode scanning, RFID tagging) and third-party content integration remain outside the scope.

For this phase, we focus specifically on:

- Creation of the physical schema via SQL DDL scripts.
- Loading realistic sample data into all tables.
- Verifying referential integrity and operational functionality.

3 Glossary

- DDL (Data Definition Language): A set of SQL commands used to define and manage database schema objects like tables and constraints.
- Physical Schema: The actual SQL-based implementation of the database structure.
- **Fabricate**: A tool provided by Mockaroo that enables generation of realistic random data for database population.
- DataGrip: A database management environment used for manipulating, querying, and managing the LMS database.
- Referential Integrity: Ensures that relationships between tables remain consistent through enforced primary and foreign key constraints.
- 3NF (Third Normal Form): A normalization form ensuring that all attributes are functionally dependent only on the primary key and not on any non-key attributes.

- DM: Shorthand for Digital Media.
- Foreign Key: A field in one table that references the primary key of another table, ensuring referential integrity.
- Functional Dependency: A constraint that describes the relationship between attributes in a relation.
- ISBN: International Standard Book Number; a unique identifier assigned to books and other published materials.
- Library Management System (LMS): An architecture created to manage library assets, member enrollments, and transaction operations.
- Membership Type: A classification of customers that identifies the borrower ability and charge terms for these customers (e.g., normal, student, senior).
- **Normalization**: The process of organizing a database to reduce redundancy and improve data integrity.
- Overdue Monitoring: A device that tracks and records overdue books and calculates corresponding
 fees.
- Primary Key: A unique identifier for each record in a table.
- Reservation: A feature allowing clients to place holds on borrowed items.
- Notifications: Automated alerts for due dates, overdue items, and reserved book availability.
- Relational Schema: The structured representation of a database that defines relations (tables), attributes, and constraints.
- Item: A generalized category for the objects the library contains, categorized by the upper-case "I" to represent the entity that Digital Media, Magazine, and Book inherit from.

4 Platform Choice

We chose MariaDB 11.7.2 as the database platform, hosted and manipulated using DataGrip. Our selection was influenced by:

- Familiarity with MariaDB's syntax and behavior, which is very close to MySQL, and was utilized in previous courses under Professor Saiedian.
- DataGrip's intuitive interface for database design, data population, and query testing, but primarily
 the free student license.
- MariaDB's support for standard SQL features and easy foreign key enforcement.
- Flexibility in running the database locally for faster iteration and easier backup management, with our setup we can easier view and manipulate data.

5 Create Database

The physical LMS database was created based on the logical design developed in Part 4. Tables were defined with primary keys, foreign keys, and necessary data constraints. The creation process involved writing DDL scripts manually and executing them sequentially in DataGrip to ensure proper table creation and constraint satisfaction. Proof of our SQL DDL statements and code format can be found in the SQL folder of this repo. We loaded our data from an online tool: Fabricate by Mockaroo. Fabricate allowed us to create detailed tables perfectly matching our design, but limited us to 100 rows for any given table, due to a free account.

This, however, was more than enough and the data we created can be found in the Data folder in the repo. Through DataGrip we were then able to simply click on our tables created by the DDL statements, and import the CSV files directly. From there we were able to begin confirming the correctness of our database.

6 Print Physical Schema

The following DDL scripts were used to create the LMS schema:

```
CREATE TABLE MembershipType (
    TypeID CHAR(1) NOT NULL (PK),
   TypeName VARCHAR(20) DEFAULT NULL,
   BorrowLimit INT(11) DEFAULT NULL,
   LateFeeRate INT(11) DEFAULT NULL
);
CREATE TABLE Member (
   MemberID VARCHAR(36) NOT NULL (PK),
   Name VARCHAR(100) DEFAULT NULL,
   Contact VARCHAR(100) DEFAULT NULL,
   TypeID CHAR(1) NOT NULL,
   AccountStatus ENUM('Active', 'Suspended', 'Closed') DEFAULT NULL,
   FOREIGN KEY (TypeID) REFERENCES MembershipType(TypeID)
);
CREATE TABLE Item (
    ItemID BIGINT(20) NOT NULL (PK),
   Title VARCHAR(200) DEFAULT NULL,
   Availability ENUM('Available', 'Reserved') NOT NULL,
    ItemType ENUM('Book', 'Magazine', 'Digital Media') NOT NULL
);
CREATE TABLE Book (
    ItemID BIGINT(20) NOT NULL (PK),
   Author VARCHAR(100) DEFAULT NULL,
   Genre VARCHAR(50) DEFAULT NULL,
   PubYear YEAR DEFAULT NULL,
   FOREIGN KEY (ItemID) REFERENCES Item(ItemID)
);
CREATE TABLE DigitalMedia (
    ItemID BIGINT(20) NOT NULL (PK),
   MediaType VARCHAR(50) DEFAULT NULL,
   Creator VARCHAR(100) DEFAULT NULL,
   FOREIGN KEY (ItemID) REFERENCES Item(ItemID)
);
CREATE TABLE Magazine (
    ItemID BIGINT(20) NOT NULL (PK),
   IssueNumber INT(11) DEFAULT NULL,
   PublicationDate YEAR DEFAULT NULL,
   FOREIGN KEY (ItemID) REFERENCES Item(ItemID)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Librarian (
   LibrarianID INT(11) AUTO_INCREMENT (PK),
   Name VARCHAR(100) DEFAULT NULL,
   Contact VARCHAR(100) DEFAULT NULL,
   Role ENUM('Admin', 'Staff') DEFAULT NULL
);
CREATE TABLE Fine (
   FineID BIGINT(20) NOT NULL (PK),
   Amount DECIMAL(10, 2) NOT NULL,
   PaymentStatus ENUM('Paid', 'Unpaid') DEFAULT NULL,
   MemberID VARCHAR(36) NOT NULL,
   MemberType CHAR(1) NOT NULL,
   FOREIGN KEY (MemberID) REFERENCES Member(MemberID),
   FOREIGN KEY (MemberType) REFERENCES MembershipType(TypeID)
);
CREATE TABLE Loan (
   LoanID BIGINT(20) NOT NULL (PK),
   MemberID VARCHAR(36) NOT NULL,
   ItemID BIGINT(20) NOT NULL,
   LoanDate DATETIME DEFAULT NULL,
   DueDate DATETIME DEFAULT NULL,
   ReturnDate DATETIME DEFAULT NULL,
   FineID BIGINT(20) DEFAULT NULL,
   LibrarianID INT(11) DEFAULT NULL,
   LateReturn ENUM('Yes', 'No') NOT NULL,
   FOREIGN KEY (MemberID) REFERENCES Member(MemberID),
   FOREIGN KEY (ItemID) REFERENCES Item(ItemID),
   FOREIGN KEY (FineID) REFERENCES Fine(FineID),
   FOREIGN KEY (LibrarianID) REFERENCES Librarian(LibrarianID)
);
CREATE TABLE Reservation (
   ReservationID BIGINT(20) NOT NULL (PK),
   MemberID VARCHAR(36) NOT NULL,
    ItemID BIGINT(20) NOT NULL,
   RequestDate DATETIME DEFAULT NULL,
   FOREIGN KEY (MemberID) REFERENCES Member(MemberID),
   FOREIGN KEY (ItemID) REFERENCES Item(ItemID)
);
```

7 Data Population

Data for the LMS was generated using **Fabricate by Mockaroo**. Each table was populated with realistic sample entries, and was validated through Fabrication's means of table validation, as well as sample SQL queries to ensure cross-table relationships were correct. In total, the values we generated were:

- 100 Items, categorized across Book, Digital Media, and Magazine.
- 50 Book records, 30 Digital Media records, 20 Magazine records.
- 100 Members associated with 4 Membership Types.
- 15 Librarians.

- 100 Loan records.
- 24 Fine records.
- 20 Reservations.

Again, all of this data can be viewed in the Repo's Data folder. In some cases, manual adjustments were made to ensure data integrity, particularly:

- Correct alignment of ItemType categories.
- Ensuring Reservations corresponded to Items marked as Reserved.
- Matching MemberIDs between Loan and Fine correctly.

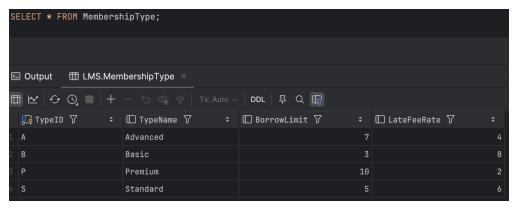
8 Printing Table Contents

The contents of each table were verified using the following command:

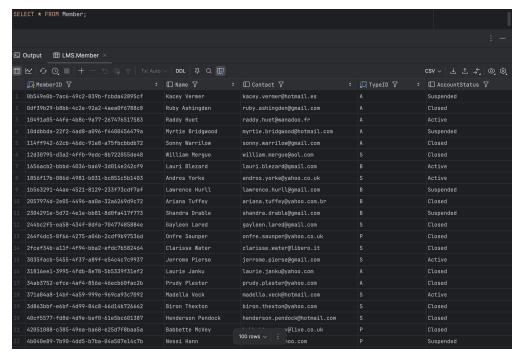
SELECT * FROM TableName;

Below are the screenshots showing the contents of each table after data population.

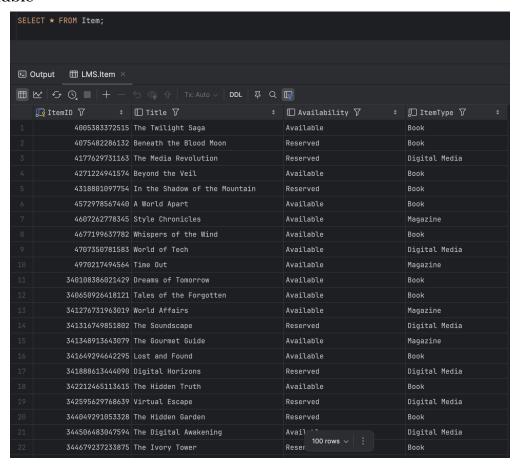
MembershipType Table



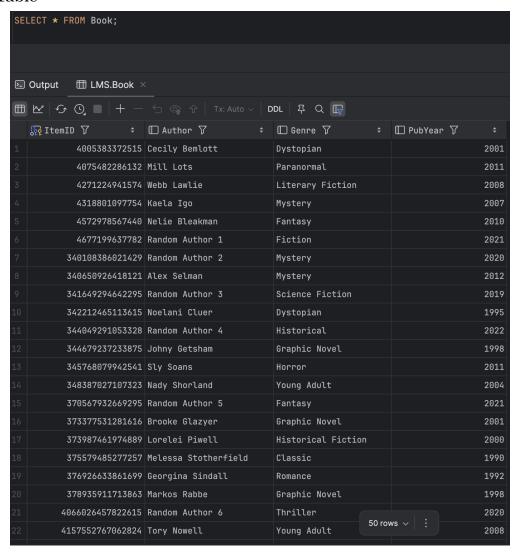
Member Table



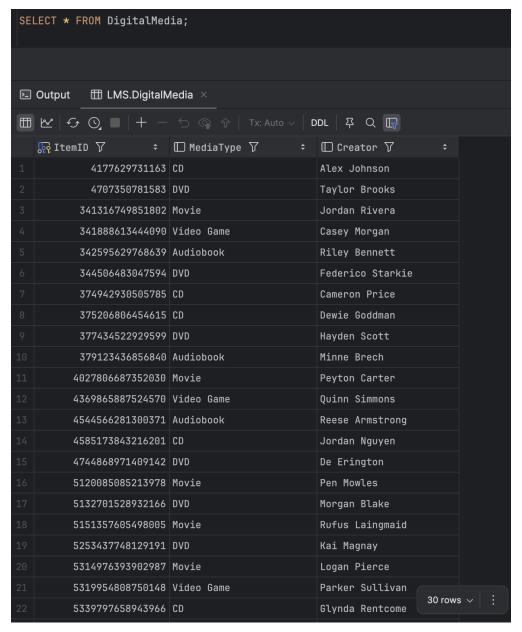
Item Table



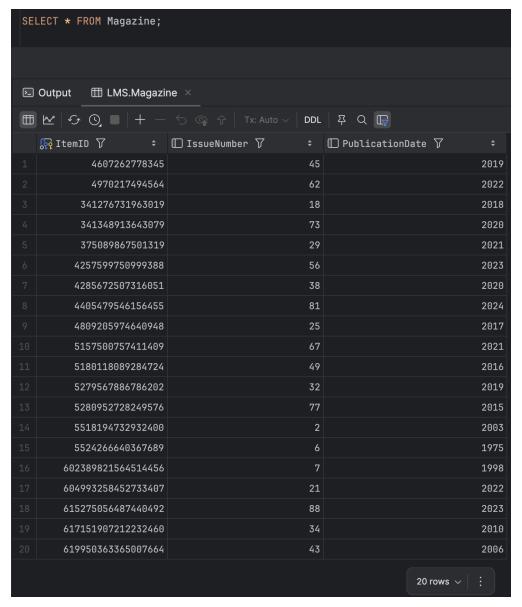
Book Table



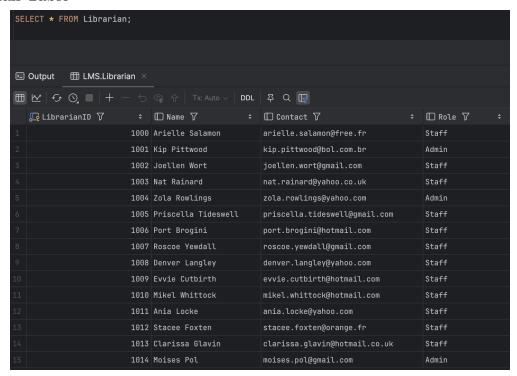
DigitalMedia Table



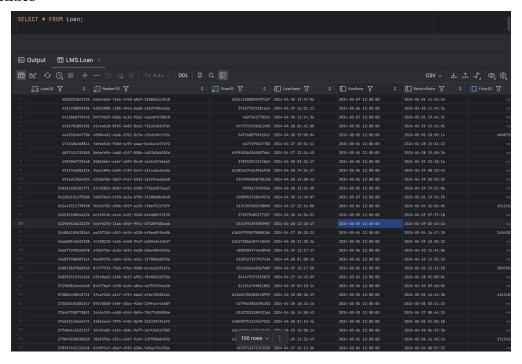
Magazine Table



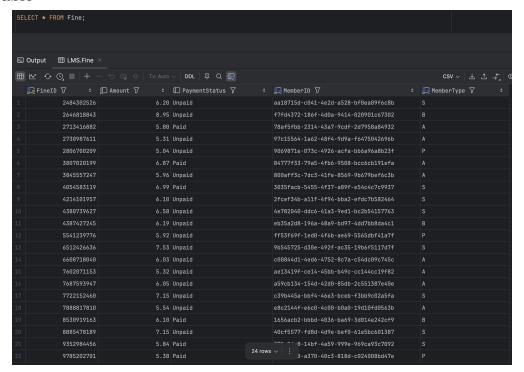
Librarian Table



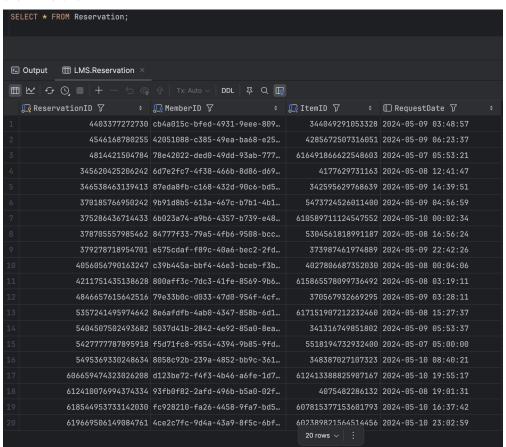
Loan Table



Fine Table



Reservation Table



As should be evident, the data loaded correctly and the DDL statements worked. Although we couldn't show all our data in one screenshot for each table, at the bottom, you can see that the number we're getting as a result of the query matches up with the data we populated. Next, we have provided several examples (with descriptions and proof) of testing we have done to ensure the database is correct in it's integrity.

9 Functionality Testing

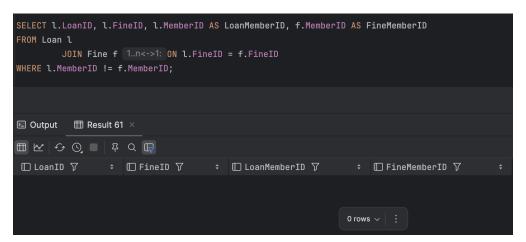
The following queries were executed to validate the functionality and referential integrity of the LMS database. Each subsection describes the goal of the test, the expected outcome, and the observed results, with screenshots provided for evidence.

Test 1: Cross-table MemberID Match

Description: Verify that for every Loan with a FineID, the MemberID in Loan matches the MemberID in the associated Fine record, this primarily showcases the consistency of our DB.

Expected Behavior: The query should return zero rows, indicating there are no mismatches.

Actual Result: Zero rows were returned. This confirms that every Fine correctly matches its originating Loan's MemberID. This proves that a member will consistency maintain associated records throughout multiple tables.



Test 2: Reservation Availability Match

Description: Ensure that every ItemID associated with a Reservation has an Availability status of 'Reserved' in the Item table. This establishes consistency at our most base level- Items.

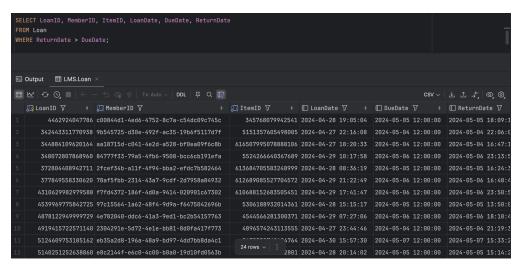
Expected Behavior: The query should return zero rows, indicating all reserved items are properly marked. **Actual Result:** Zero rows were returned. This validates correct synchronization between Reservations and Item availability statuses.

Test 3: Overdue Loans Detection

Description: Identify loans that were returned after their due dates by comparing ReturnDate and Due-Date. This means, these loans should incur a Fine.

Expected Behavior: The query should return any loans where ReturnDate is greater than DueDate, indicating they were overdue and in the Fine table. Since our Fine table has 24 values initially, we should expect 24 loans.

Actual Result: 24 rows were returned, and they can be seen to match all of the rows in the Fine table, proving synchronization between the Loan and Fine tables.

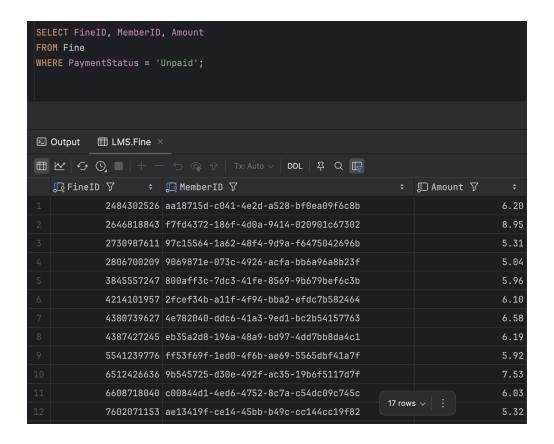


Test 4: Unpaid Fines Query

Description: List all fines where PaymentStatus is 'Unpaid'.

Expected Behavior: The query should return all unpaid fines.

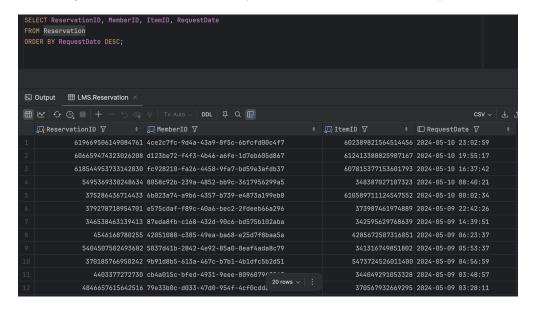
Actual Result: 17 rows were returned, and if you count the Unpaid fines in the Fine table, you will see, visually, this result is correct. This shows that our table creation is working well enough to query specific attributes, and is a base-case test.



Test 5: Active Reservations Query

Description: Display all active reservations sorted by most recent RequestDate.

Expected Behavior: The query should return all current reservations, and they should be sorted accurately. **Actual Result:** All 20 initial reservations were found, and since they're all active, this can be seen to be correct. This once again demonstrates the stability of our DB, and how base-case queries are successful.

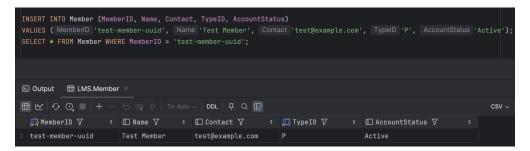


Test 6: Insert New Member

Description: Insert a new Member record into the database, validating that data storage (INSERT operations) works as expected.

Expected Behavior: The new Member should be inserted successfully and visible when queried.

Actual Result: The Member was inserted, and a SELECT query confirmed their existence. This demonstrates that the LMS database correctly stores new records.

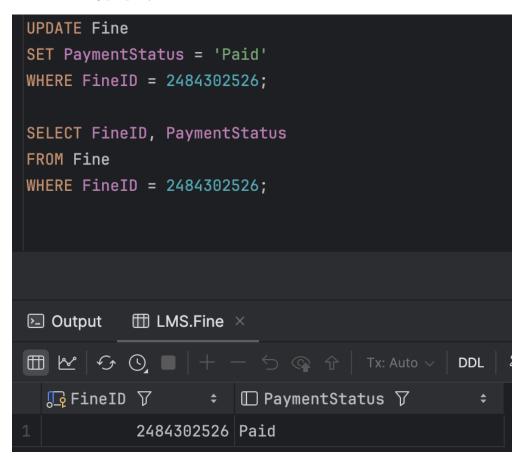


Test 7: Update Fine Payment Status

Description: Manually update a fine's PaymentStatus from 'Unpaid' to 'Paid'. This tests the database's ability to perform controlled updates without errors. For this we chose FineID 2484302526, which can be seen in our Data directory to have a status of 'Unpaid'

Expected Behavior: The PaymentStatus for the selected Fine should update correctly.

Actual Result: After updating, the Fine's PaymentStatus reflected the new value. This shows that update operations are functioning properly in the LMS.

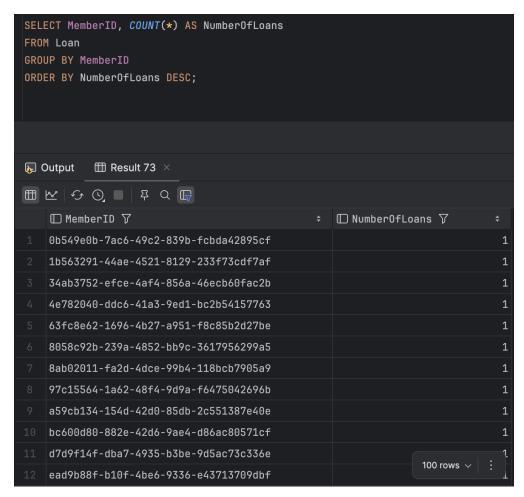


Test 8: Report - Total Number of Loans by Member

Description: Generate a report showing how many items each member has borrowed. This tests the database's ability to aggregate and group data efficiently.

Expected Behavior: The query should return a list of MemberIDs with their corresponding number of loans. Since we haven't modified any of the data, we are expecting each member to have one loan.

Actual Result: The system accurately reported the single loan per member, confirming correct grouping and aggregation. This also confirms data population integrity, since each member was assigned an individual loan.

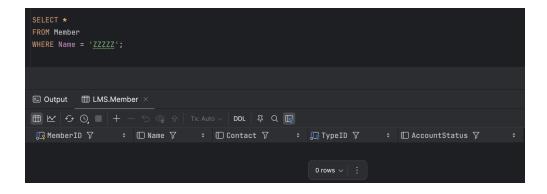


Test 9: Edge Case - Search for Nonexistent Member

Description: Attempt to search for a member with a name unlikely to exist ('ZZZZZ'). This tests the system's behavior when no matching results are found, and fulfills the edge case testing requirement.

Expected Behavior: The query should return zero rows without crashing. A crash would indicate a critical failure that cannot occur in production.

Actual Result: No rows were returned, and the system handled the search gracefully without errors.



Test 10: Performance - Quick Loan Search by Date Range

Description: Search for all loans issued within a specific date range. This tests how quickly the database can retrieve filtered results based on dates.

Expected Behavior: The query should return all loans issued within the given date range without excessive delay, given that this is a small dataset.

Actual Result: 83 loans in the range were retrieved promptly, showing that the LMS database handles basic range queries efficiently. Considering the success of the tests thus far, we can assume this comparison was successful and doesn't require further validation other than visually. The retrieval, according to DataGrip, took 237 ms, but only 3 ms for execution, which is an optimal amount of time.

