- 1. Define a schema for a Library Management System with the following entities:
- Books
- Authors
- Members
- Borrow_Records

1. Authors

Represents authors of books.

Column Name	Data Type	Constraints
AuthorID	INT	PRIMARY KEY, AUTO_INCREMENT
FirstName	VARCHAR(50)	NOT NULL
LastName	VARCHAR(50)	NOT NULL
DOB	DATE	NULL
Bio	TEXT	NULL

2. Books

Represents books in the library.

Column Name	Data Type	Constraints
BookID	INT	PRIMARY KEY, AUTO_INCREMENT
Title	VARCHAR(100)	NOT NULL
AuthorID	INT	FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES Authors(AuthorID)
ISBN	VARCHAR(20)	UNIQUE, NOT NULL
Publisher	VARCHAR(50)	NULL
YearPublished	YEAR	NULL
CopiesAvailable	INT	NOT NULL, DEFAULT 1

3. Members

Represents library members.

Column Name	Data Type	Constraints
MemberID	INT	PRIMARY KEY, AUTO_INCREMENT
FirstName	VARCHAR(50)	NOT NULL
LastName	VARCHAR(50)	NOT NULL
Email	VARCHAR(100)	UNIQUE, NOT NULL
PhoneNumber	VARCHAR(15)	NULL
MembershipDate	DATE	NOT NULL

4. Borrow_Records

Represents book borrow history.

Column Name	Data Type	Constraints
RecordID	INT	PRIMARY KEY, AUTO_INCREMENT
BookID	INT	FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES Books(BookID)
MemberID	INT	FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES Members(MemberID)
BorrowDate	DATE	NOT NULL
ReturnDate	DATE	NULL
DueDate	DATE	NOT NULL
Status	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL, CHECK (Status IN ('Borrowed','Returned','Overdue'))

Relationships

Books \leftrightarrow **Authors** \rightarrow Many-to-One

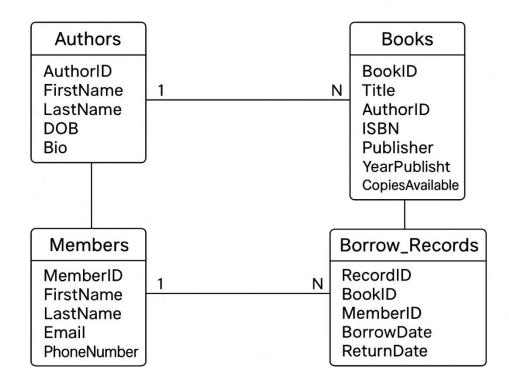
Each book has one author, but an author can write many books.

$Borrow_Records \leftrightarrow Books \rightarrow Many-to-One$

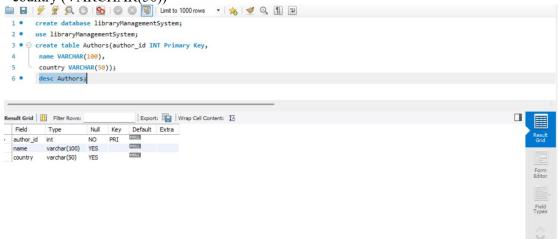
A book can be borrowed many times; each borrow record refers to one book.

Borrow Records \leftrightarrow **Members** \rightarrow Many-to-One

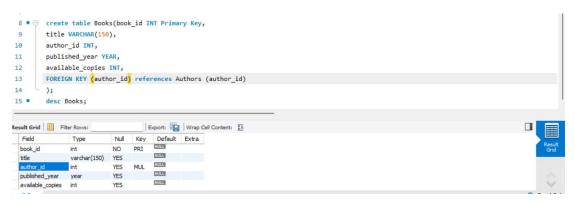
A member can borrow multiple books; each borrow record refers to one member.



- 2. Write the SQL command to create a table Authors with the following fields:
- author_id (Primary Key, INT)
- name (VARCHAR(100))
- country (VARCHAR(50))



- 3. Write the SQL command to create a table Books with the following fields:
- book id (Primary Key, INT)
- title (VARCHAR(150))
- author_id (Foreign Key referencing Authors)
- published year (YEAR)
- available_copies (INT)



- 4. Write the SQL command to create a table Members with:
- member_id (Primary Key, INT)
- name (VARCHAR(100))
- email (VARCHAR(100), unique)
- phone (VARCHAR(15))



- 5. Write the SQL command to create a table Borrow Records with:
- record id (Primary Key, INT)
- member id (Foreign Key referencing Members)
- book_id (Foreign Key referencing Books)
- borrow_date (DATE)
- return date (DATE)



6. Modify the Books table to add a column genre of type VARCHAR(50).



7. Write the SQL command to drop the Borrow Records table

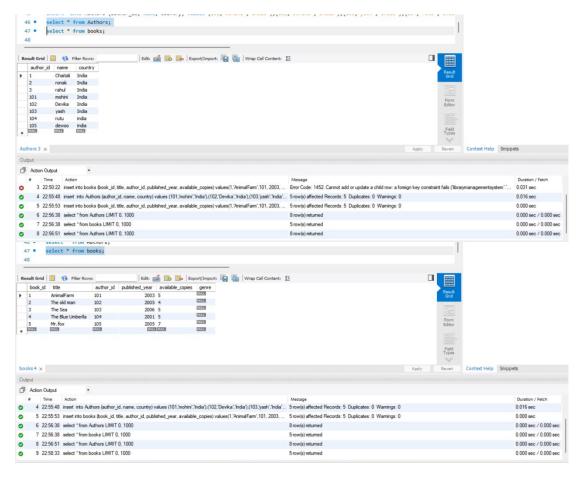


8. Insert 3 records into the Authors table.

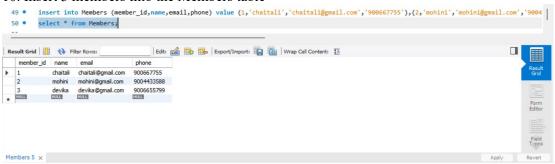


9. Insert 5 books into the Books table

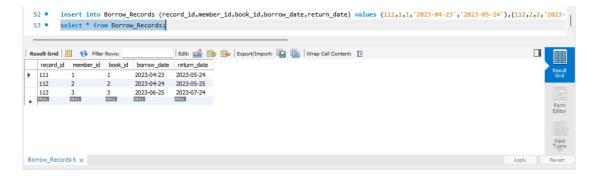
Note: When we use foreign key that parent must need value which we use in child class.



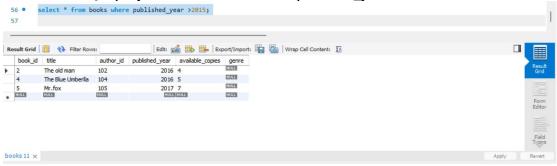
10. Insert 3 members into the Members table



11. Insert 4 borrow records into the Borrow Records table



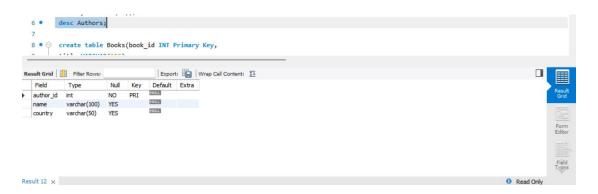
12. Write an SQL query to select all books where published year is after 2015



13. Write a SQL query to create a foreign key & primary key relationship between two tables.

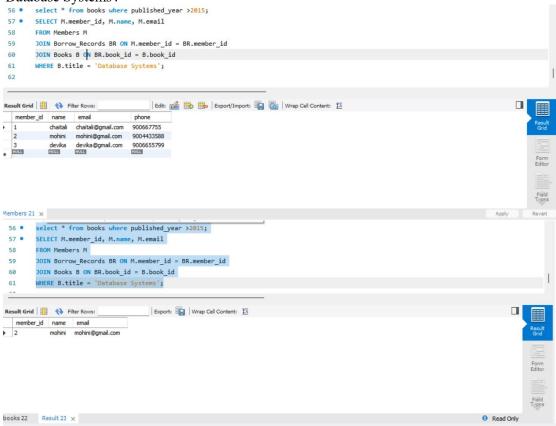
```
create table Authors(author_id INT Primary Key,
name VARCHAR(100),
country VARCHAR(50));
desc Authors;

create table Books(book_id INT Primary Key,
title VARCHAR(150),
author_id INT,
published_year YEAR,
available_copies INT,
FOREIGN KEY (author_id) references Authors (author_id)
);
```

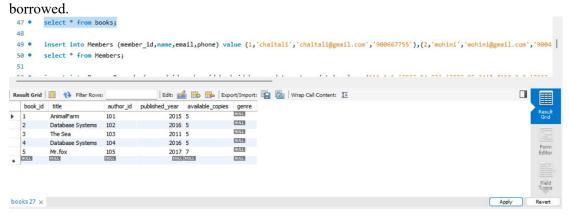


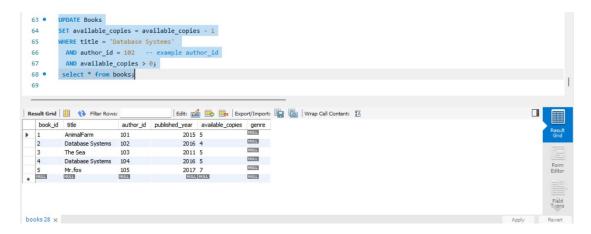


14. Write an SQL query to find all members who have borrowed the book with title 'Database Systems'.



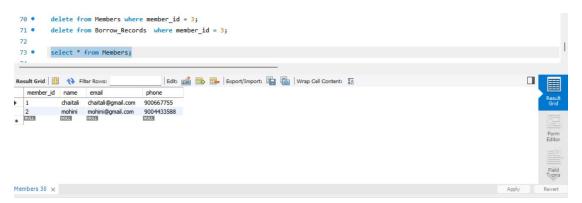
15. Update the available_copies column of a specific book (choose any book) by reducing it by 1 after it is



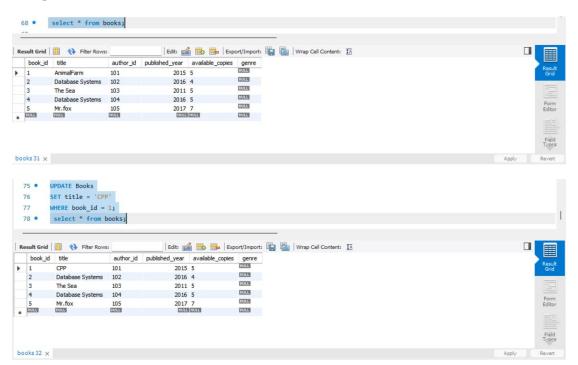


16. Delete a record from Members where member id = 3

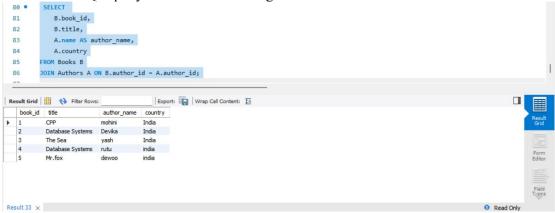
Note :where we have foreign key dependency of in child table that time we can't delete direct that member from table firstly, delete dependency in child table then delete that particular row of parent table.



17. Update a Book name record from Book table with id = 1.



18. Write an SQL query to list all books along with their authors' names.



- 19. Write an SQL query to delete all books from the Books table where the published_year is before 2015.
- : We need two step for above delete operation from Database. Step:delete author data from authors table

DELETE FROM Authors WHERE author id = 102;

Step 2: then delete the books data where published_year is before 2015

delete from books WHERE published_year < 2015;

20. Write an SQL query to find all books that are never borrowed (i.e., no records in Borrow_Records).

