

SQL Database Project Part 4: The Logical Relational Model

Introduction:

Project Overview -

This project involves the design, implementation, and management of a relational database system for a small library. The system is intended to efficiently handle the library's collection of loanable items, manage different types of memberships, enforce borrowing policies, and generate insightful reports. By creating a well-structured database, the library can streamline operations, improve accessibility to resources, and ensure proper tracking of borrowed materials.

Scope -

This project will include a user interface for both the library staff and their clients. The library staff interface will include the ability to check out items, process returns, add new items, and manage client accounts. The client side will allow for searching the catalog, reserving items, checking loan status, etc. This project will be structured using SQL RDBMS databases. We will have client IDs, staff IDs, and inventory IDs to keep track of all interactions between users, the material, and the library staff. The database will implement rules for borrowing, due dates, and fines, ensuring compliance with library policies. Additionally, the system will provide reporting features for analyzing borrowing trends and member activity.

Note: We updated the tables from the ER diagram as it wasn't as efficient as we were thinking it would be. Primary keys are underlined and bolded. Some keys are primary keys and foreign keys at the same time.

Database Schema -

users(**user_id**, reg_no, name, first_name, last_name, dob, email, phone, reg_date, membership)

authentication(**id**, password)

login(**id**, user_id)

FK: id → authentication.id

FK: user_id → user.user_id

staff(**staff_id**, first_name, last_name, email)

keeps_track_of(**staff_id**, **user_id**)

FK: staff_id → staff.staff_id

FK: user_id → user.user_id

reserves_returns(**user_id**, **media_id**, **date_reserved**, return_date, due_date)

FK: user_id → user.user_id

FK: media_id → media.media_id

media(**media_id**, title, media_type)

books(**media_id**, title, author, pub_date, genre, availability)

FK: media_id → media.media_id

magazines(**media_id**, title, issn, iss_num, publisher, genre)

FK: media_id → media.media_id

movies(**media_id**, title, director, duration, genre, age_rating)

FK: media_id → media.media_id

games(**media_id**, title, developer, console, genre, age_rating)

FK: media_id → media.media_id

reports(**report_id**, staff_id, lib_acquired_date)

FK: staff_id → staff.staff_id

queues(**queue_num**, **media_id**, **user_id**)

FK: media_id → media.media_id

FK: user_id → user.user_id

Data Dictionary -

USER:		
Attribute Name	Data Type	Description
User_ID	INT	Unique identifier for each user (positive integers)
Reg_No	VARCHAR(50)	Registration number (up to 50 characters)
Name	VARCHAR(100)	Full name of the user (alternative to first/last names)
First_Name	VARCHAR(50)	User's first name (up to 50 characters)
Last_Name	VARCHAR(50)	User's last name (up to 50 characters)
DOB	DATE	Date of birth (YYYY-MM-DD)

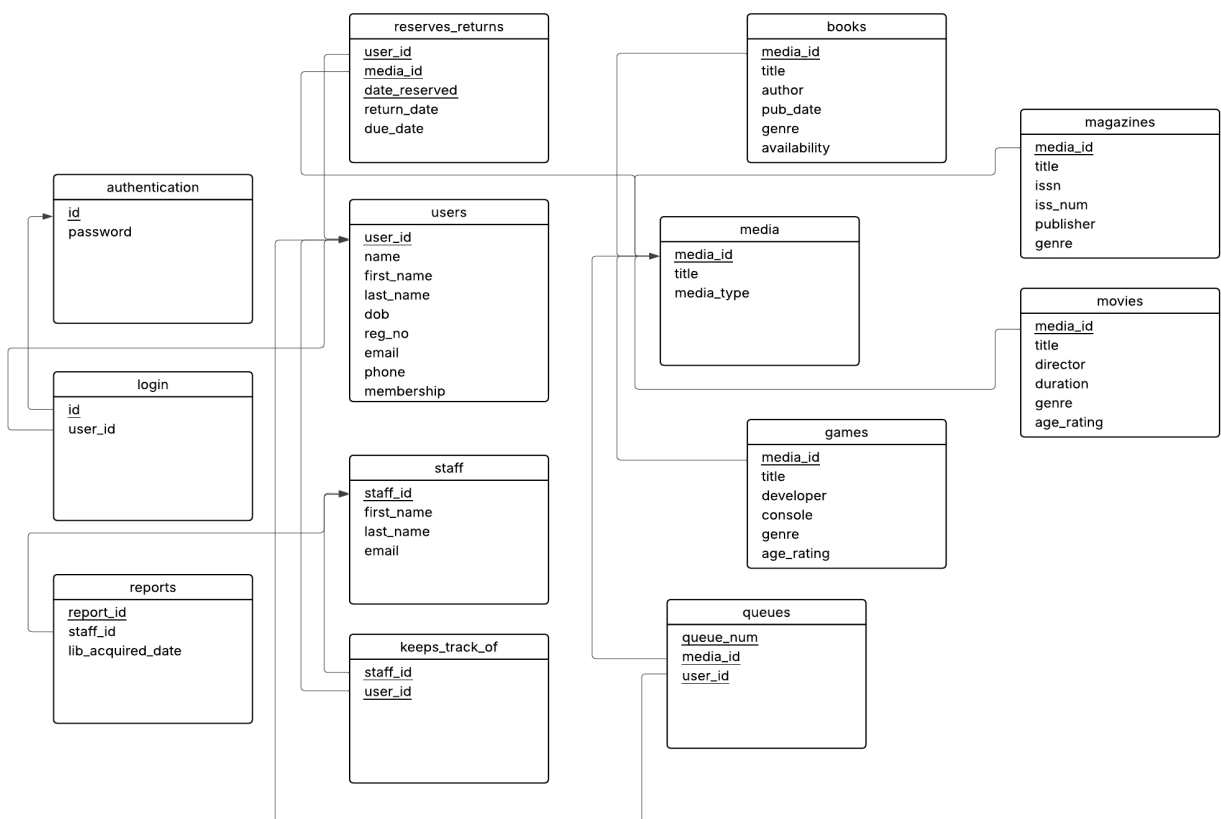
Email	VARCHAR(100)	Email address in a valid format
Phone	VARCHAR(15)	Phone number (digits, may include symbols like + or -)
Reg_Date	DATE	Date of registration (defaults to current date if not provided)
Membership_Type	VARCHAR(50)	Type of membership (e.g., "Standard", "Premium", "Student")
AUTHENTICATION:		
Attribute Name	Data Type	Description
ID	INT	Unique authentication record ID (positive integers)
Password	VARCHAR(128)	Hashed password (up to 128 characters)
LOGIN:		
Attribute Name	Data Type	Description
ID	INT	Authentication ID; links to Authentication(ID) (positive integers)
User_ID	INT	User ID; links to User(User_ID) (positive integers)
STAFF:		
Attribute Name	Data Type	Description
Staff_ID	INT	Unique staff identifier (positive integers)
First_Name	VARCHAR(50)	Staff member's first name (up to 50 characters)
Last_Name	VARCHAR(50)	Staff member's last name (up to 50 characters)
Email	VARCHAR(100)	Staff member's email address in a valid format
KEEPS_TRACK_OF:		
Attribute Name	Data Type	Description
Staff_ID	INT	Staff identifier; references Staff(Staff_ID) (positive integers)

User_ID	INT	User identifier; references User(User_ID) (positive integers)
RESERVES_RETURNS:		
Attribute Name	Data Type	Description
User_ID	INT	User identifier; references User(User_ID) (positive integers)
Media_ID	VARCHAR(50)	Identifier for the media item ('b_0001', 'm_1234', etc.)
Date_Reserved	DATE	Date when the item was reserved (YYYY-MM-DD)
Return_Date	DATE	Date when the item was returned (YYYY-MM-DD); can be NULL if not returned
Due_Date	DATE	Due date for returning the item (YYYY-MM-DD)
MEDIA:		
Attribute Name	Data Type	Description
Media_ID	VARCHAR(50)	Identifier for the media item ('b_0001', 'm_1234', etc.)
Title	VARCHAR(100)	Title of the media (up to 100 characters)
Media_type	VARCHAR(20)	Type of media from the database (must be of one of the following types: book, magazine, movie, game)
BOOK:		
Attribute Name	Data Type	Description
Media_ID	VARCHAR(50)	Identifier for the media item (books will start with b followed by a string of unique numbers: 'b_1001')
Title	VARCHAR(100)	Title of the book (up to 100 characters)
Author	VARCHAR(100)	Author(s) of the book (up to 100 characters)
Pub_Date	DATE	Publication date (YYYY-MM-DD)
Genre	VARCHAR(50)	Book genre (e.g., Fiction, Non-Fiction)
Availability	BOOLEAN	Availability status (TRUE if available, FALSE otherwise)

MAGAZINE:		
Attribute Name	Data Type	Description
Media_ID	VARCHAR(50)	Identifier for the media item (magazines will start with mg followed by a string of unique numbers: 'mg_2001')
Title	VARCHAR(100)	Magazine title (up to 100 characters)
ISSN	VARCHAR(20)	International Standard Serial Number; unique if tracked (up to 20 characters)
Iss_Num	INT	Issue number (positive integer)
Publisher	VARCHAR(100)	Magazine publisher (up to 100 characters)
Genre	VARCHAR(50)	Magazine genre (e.g., Lifestyle, News)
MOVIE:		
Attribute Name	Data Type	Description
Media_ID	VARCHAR(50)	Identifier for the media item (movies will start with mv followed by a string of unique numbers: 'mv_03001')
Title	VARCHAR(100)	Movie title (up to 100 characters)
Director	VARCHAR(100)	Director's name (up to 100 characters)
Duration	INT	Duration in minutes (positive integer)
Genre	VARCHAR(50)	Movie genre (e.g., Drama, Comedy)
GAME:		
Attribute Name	Data Type	Description
Media_ID	VARCHAR(50)	Identifier for the media item (games will start with g followed by a string of unique numbers: 'g_4001')
Title	VARCHAR(100)	Game title (up to 100 characters)
Developer	VARCHAR(100)	Game developer/studio (up to 100 characters)
Console	VARCHAR(50)	Supported console (e.g., PS5, Xbox)
Genre	VARCHAR(50)	Game genre (e.g., Action, RPG)
Age_Rating	VARCHAR(10)	Age rating (e.g., "E", "T", "M")

REPORTS:		
Attribute Name	Data Type	Description
Report_ID	INT	Unique report identifier (positive integers)
Staff_ID	INT	Staff identifier; references Staff(Staff_ID) (positive integers)
Lib_Acquired_Date	DATE	Date library acquired the resource (YYYY-MM-DD)
QUEUES:		
Attribute Name	Data Type	Description
Queue_Num	INT	Unique queue entry identifier (positive integers)
Media_ID	VARCHAR(50)	Identifier for the media item (references the unified media ID)
User_ID	INT	User identifier; references User(User_ID) (positive integers)

Relational Schema Diagram -



Meeting notes -

Date: March 28, 2025

Time: 2:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: Discord Meeting

Objective: To discuss the 4th part of the project.

Team Members Present: Chris, Christina, Elizabeth, Ryan

Task Completion Confirmation:

Chris: Yes

Carter: Yes

Christina: Yes

Elizabeth: Yes

Jaret: Yes

Ryan: Yes

Brainstorming Session:

- We immediately started discussing what part 4 of the project entailed.
- We then moved onto assigning roles for what we each were going to do, and in this process, we got confused by what the difference between the relational schema mapping and relational schema diagram was. We sent an email to get clarification.
- We wrapped up the meeting, agreeing to do our tasks and let the rest of the team know if we found any information about the difference between the relational schema mapping and diagram.

Tasks Allocated:

Chris: Data Dictionary

Carter: Relational Schema Mapping

Christina: Relational Schema Diagram

Elizabeth: Introduction

Jaret: Relational Schema Mapping

Ryan: Relational Schema Mapping, and finish determining out our attributes

Follow-Up Actions:

- Work on Part 4 of the project.
- We will update the team once we get clarifications on our confusion.

Schedule the next meeting: 4/7/2025 @ 9:00AM