Library Database Business Requirements Document (BRD)

1. Introduction

The purpose of this document is to outline the business requirements for the development of a library management database system. This system aims to facilitate the library's operations, including book borrowing, genre and author management, staff responsibilities, and fine calculations for overdue books. The document specifies functional and non-functional requirements, assumptions, and constraints to ensure the system meets the library's needs effectively.

2. Business Goals

- To enable efficient borrowing and returning of books by members.
- To maintain accurate and up-to-date information about books, authors, genres, and loans.
- To ensure proper management of fines for overdue books.
- To enforce rules for membership registration and staff responsibilities.
- To support multi-author and multi-genre book classifications.

3. Functional Requirements

1. Membership Management:

- a. Members can borrow any number of books or none at all.
 Borrowing is optional and unrestricted in quantity.
- b. Members must provide a valid email or phone number to register.

2. Book and Genre Management:

- a. Each genre must have at least one associated book. Genres without books will be automatically removed from the database.
- b. Books can belong to multiple genres, and each genre can have any number of books.

3. Author Management:

- a. Each author must have at least one associated book.
 Authors without books will be automatically removed from the database.
- b. Books can be written by multiple authors, and each author can write multiple books.

4. Loan Management:

- a. A book can only be borrowed by one member at a time. Multiple members cannot borrow the same copy of a book simultaneously.
- b. Each loan is managed by one staff member.
- c. Members must return books within 14 days of the loan date.

5. Fine Management:

a. Fines for overdue books are calculated at a fixed rate of \$12 per day starting from the 15th day.

6. Staff Management:

- a. Staff members can manage at least one loan and at most a defined maximum number of loans.
- b. Each staff member must have a hire date and a valid phone number.

4. Assumptions and Constraints

• Assumptions:

- o Members will return borrowed books in good condition.
- o Staff will only manage loans within their work hours.
- o Genres and authors will only be removed automatically when no books are associated with them.

Constraints:

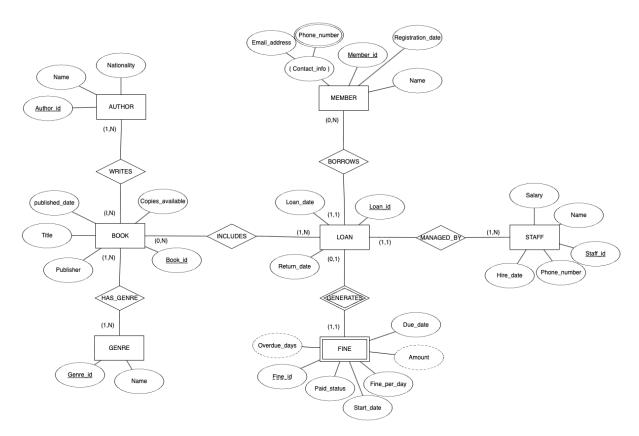
- o The library has a fixed fine rate of \$12 per day for overdue books.
- o Books must be returned within 14 days to avoid fines.
- o Each staff member has a predefined maximum number of loans they can manage at one time.

6. Notes

- **Book**: An item available for borrowing.
- Member: A registered user who can borrow books from the library.
- Loan: A record of a book borrowed by a member.
- **Genre**: A category or classification of books (Fiction, Non-Fiction).
- Author: The writer or contributor of a book.
- Fine: A monetary penalty for overdue books.

• **Staff Member**: An employee responsible for managing loans and other library operations.

ERD:

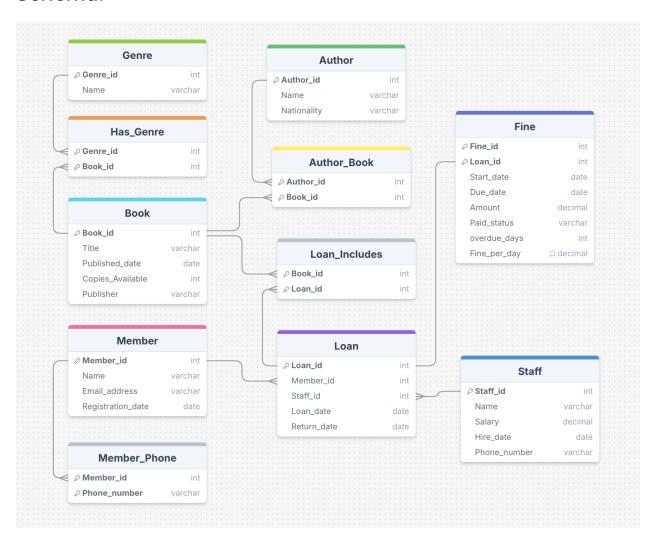


Database Design Document

Introduction:

The purpose of this document is to provide a detailed design for the Library Database system, which is intended to support the library's operational needs. The database will manage information about members, books, authors, genres, staff, loans, and fines. And will explain the relationship between them.

Schema:

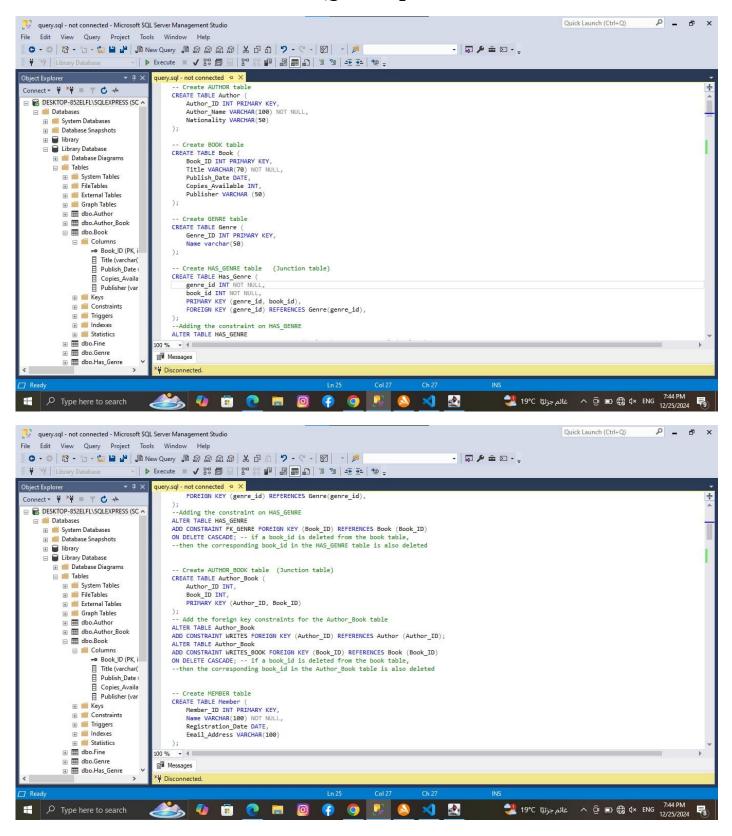


Assumptions:

- 1. The "phone number" is a multi-valued attribute. Therefore, a separated table is created to store "member id" and "phone number", where "member id" and "phone number" is a composite primary key allowing a single member to have multiple phone numbers without worrying about duplications that might violate key constraints.
- 2. Since the relationship between the entity "genre" and the entity "book" is many-to-many, a junction table called "has genre" is created to hold the "book id" and "genre id" as foreign keys and they are also a composite primary key to manage the relationship between the two entities without violating key constraints.
- 3. Since the relationship between the entity "book" and the entity "author" is many-to-many, a junction table called "Author_Book" is created to hold the "book id" and "author id" as foreign keys and they are also a composite primary key to manage the relationship between the two entities without violating key constraints.
- **4.** Since the relationship between the entity "book" and the entity "loan" is many-to-many, a junction table called "Loan_Includes" is created to hold the "book id" and "loan id" as foreign keys and they are also a composite primary key to manage the relationship between the two entities without violating key constraints.

- 5. A constraint called "ON DELETE CASCADE" was added to the foreign key in the "Author_Book" table, which is a junction table between the "Book" and "Author" tables. This ensures that when a book is deleted from the "Book" table, all corresponding records in the "Author_Book" table with the matching Book_ID will also be deleted, maintaining data integrity.
- 6. Similarly, the same "ON DELETE CASCADE" constraint was applied to the foreign key in the "Has_Genre" table, ensuring that if a book is deleted from the "Book" table, all corresponding records in the "Has_Genre" table with the matching "Book_ID" will also be deleted.

SQL Script

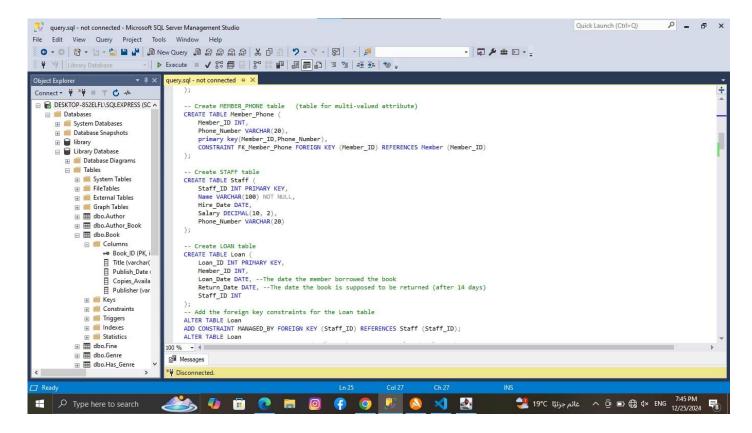


We began by creating the necessary tables for the library database using the (CREATE TABLE) command. First, we defined the (Author) table with the

attributes (Author_ID, Author_Name, and Nationality), and set (Author_ID) as the primary key. Next, we followed a similar process to define the remaining tables.

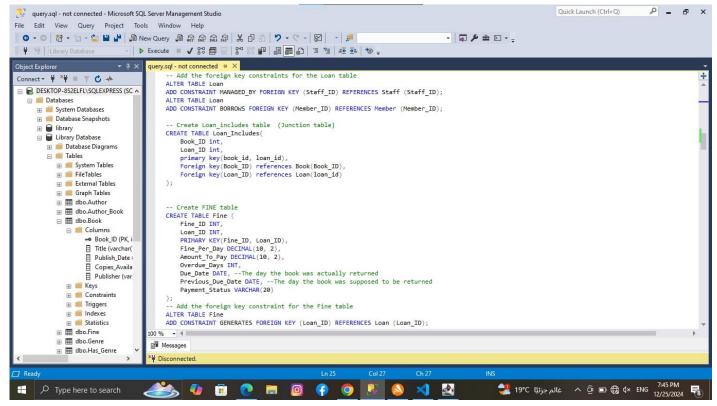
Since the relationship between the Genre and the Book table is many to many, we created the junction table (Has_Genre) to link the tables with a composite key of both their primary keys (genre_id) and (book_id) and we added a foreign key constraint to link the genre_id in the Has_Genre table to the genre_id in the Genre table using (FOREIGN KEY_REFERENCES) clause. Then, we added a foreign key constraint to the HAS_GENRE table to link the Book_ID attribute from the HAS_GENRE table to the Book_ID in the Book table, and we added the ON DELETE CASCADE here as well to ensure that if a book is deleted from the Book table, all corresponding entries in the Book_Genre table with that Book_ID will also be automatically deleted. Preventing having any genres that don't have any corresponding books.z

Since there is a many-to-many relationship between the Author and Book tables, we created the Author_Book table as a junction table. This table has a composite key consisting of the primary keys from both the Author and Book tables, to link authors to the books they have written. Then, we added foreign key constraints to the Author_Book table: 1. WRITES constraint: This links the Author_ID attribute from the Author_Book table to the Author_ID in the Author table to make sure that each record in the Author_Book table refers to a specific author. 2. WRITES_BOOK constraint: This links the Book_ID attribute from the Author_Book table to the Book_ID in the Book table. Then we used the ON DELETE CASCADE command so that if a book is deleted from the Book table, all corresponding records in the Author_Book table with that Book_ID will be automatically deleted. This helps maintain referential integrity by removing the relationship between authors and books when the book is removed.



Since the phone_number is a multivalued attribute in the Member table, we created the Member_Phone table to allow members to have multiple phone numbers associated with their accounts. We then set the PRIMARY KEY to be a composite key of both the Member_ID and the phone_number. We also added a foreign key constraint to reference the Member_ID from the Member table, establishing a relationship between the two tables.

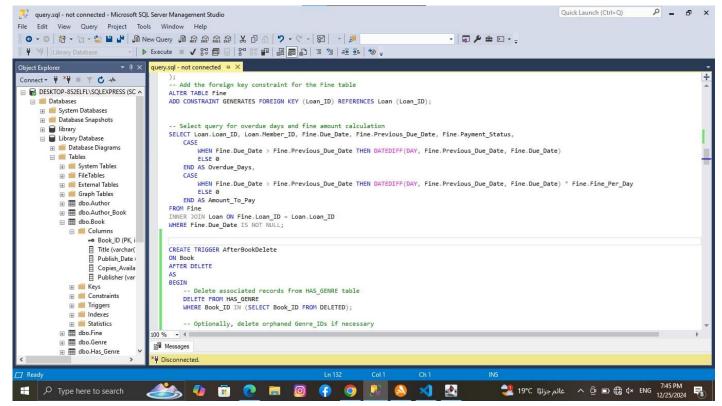
Here, we created the Loan table and set the PRIMARY KEY to be the Loan_ID, then we added the foreign-key constraints to the table to create those relationships: 1. MANAGED_BY constraint: This links the Staff_ID from the Staff table to the Staff_ID in the Loan table. It establishes that each loan is managed by a staff member. 2. BORROWS constraint: This links the Member_ID attribute from the Member table to the Member_ID in the Loan table to make sure that every loan is associated with a specific member.



We created the Loan_Includes table as a junction table to handle the many-to-many relationship between the Book and Loan tables. Which allows us to track which books are included in which loans.

Since the Fine table represents a weak entity, and its identifying entity is Loan, we created the Fine table with a composite primary key (Fine_ID, Loan_ID). Which makes sure that each Fine record is uniquely identified by the combination of both the Fine_ID and the Loan_ID.

Then we added the foreign key (GENERATES) constraint which links the Loan_ID attribute from the Loan table to the Loan_ID in the Fine table to ensure that each fine is associated with a specific loan.

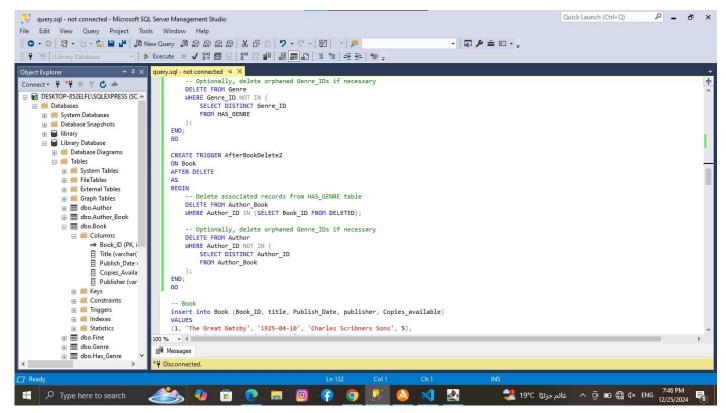


Since the Overdue Days and Amount To Pay attributes in the Fine table are derived, we calculated them using the following query. First, we retrieved the Loan_ID and Member_ID from the Loan table, along with the Due_Date, Previous_Due_Date, and Payment_Status from the Fine table using a SELECT statement. We then used a CASE-WHEN clause to apply a condition: if the Due_Date (the actual date the book was returned) is later than the Previous_Due_Date (the expected return date, which is 14 days after the loan date), it indicates that the book was returned late. In this case, we calculate the Overdue Days by using the DATEDIFF function, which subtracts the Previous_Due_Date from the Due_Date to determine the number of overdue days. This value is stored in the Overdue Days attribute. Finally, we calculate the Amount_To_Pay by multiplying the Fine_Per_Day by the Overdue_Days, determining the total fine amount for the member to pay. Then we used the INNER JOIN to combine the Fine table with the Loan table using the Loan_ID attribute as the common link. We ensured that only records with matching Loan ID values in both tables were included in the results, as INNER JOIN only includes rows that have corresponding matches in both tables. Then we added a WHERE condition to make sure we only

include fines where the Due_Date is not null, meaning the book has actually been returned.

And this is the output of the query:

	Loan_ID	Member_ID	Due_Date	Previous_Due_Date	Payment_Status	Overdue_Days	Amount_To_Pay
1	1	1	2024-01-21	2024-01-15	Paid	6	72.00
2	2	2	2024-01-18	2024-01-17	Pending	1	12.00
3	3	3	2024-01-22	2024-01-19	Paid	3	36.00
4	8	8	2024-02-05	2024-02-01	Pending	4	48.00
5	10	10	2024-01-25	2024-01-23	Paid	2	24.00
6	11	11	2024-01-27	2024-01-26	Pending	1	12.00
7	12	12	2024-01-31	2024-01-29	Paid	2	24.00
8	15	15	2024-02-06	2024-02-04	Pending	2	24.00
9	16	16	2024-02-11	2024-02-08	Paid	3	36.00
10	17	17	2024-02-13	2024-02-10	Pending	3	36.00



we created a trigger named AfterBookDelete. This trigger ensures that the database maintains integrity when a record is deleted from the Book table.

The trigger is activated immediately after a DELETE operation occurs on the Book table.

It automatically removes related records from the HAS_GENRE table to prevent invalid references (enforce referential integrity) and clean up the Genre table by deleting any genres that are no longer associated with any books.

When a book is deleted from the Book table, its Book_ID is temporarily stored in the virtual DELETED table. The DELETE statement removes all records from the HAS_GENRE table where the Book_ID matches any Book_ID in the DELETED table.

This ensures that the HAS_GENRE table does not contain references to books that no longer exist.

This second step ensures the Genre table does not contain "orphaned" genres (genres not associated with any books). The DELETE statement removes all genres from the Genre table where the Genre_ID is not found in the HAS GENRE table.

We created another trigger named AfterBookDelete2, which is designed to maintain the integrity of the relationships between the Book, Author_Book, and Author tables in a database. This trigger is executed automatically after a record is deleted from the Book table.

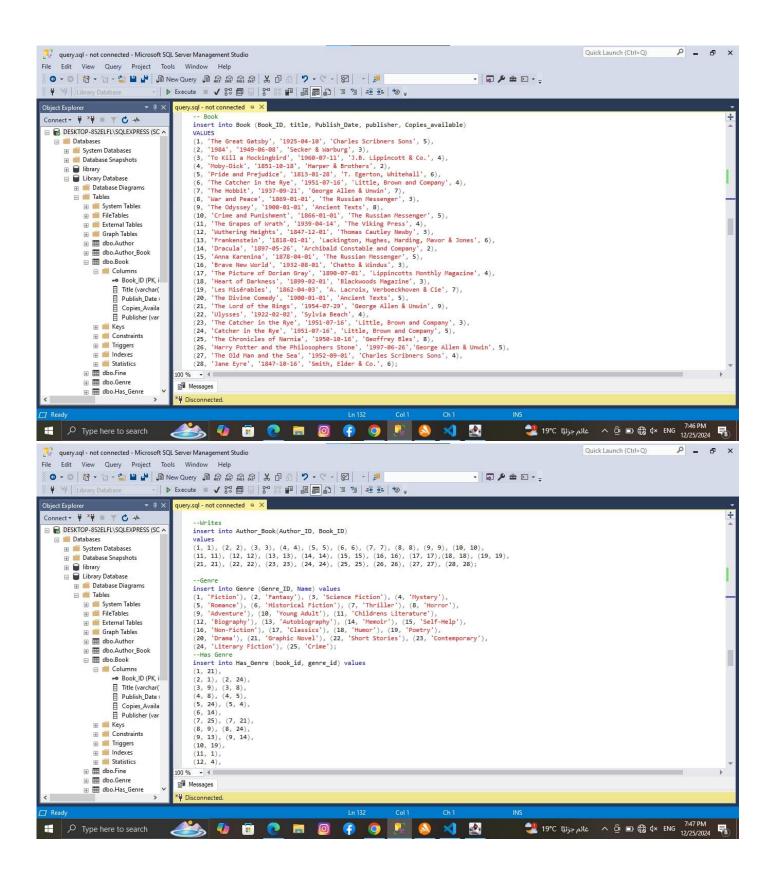
This trigger is activated immediately after a DELETE operation occurs on the Book table.it automatically removes related records from the Author_Book table when a book is deleted and cleans up the Author table by deleting any authors who are no longer associated with any books.

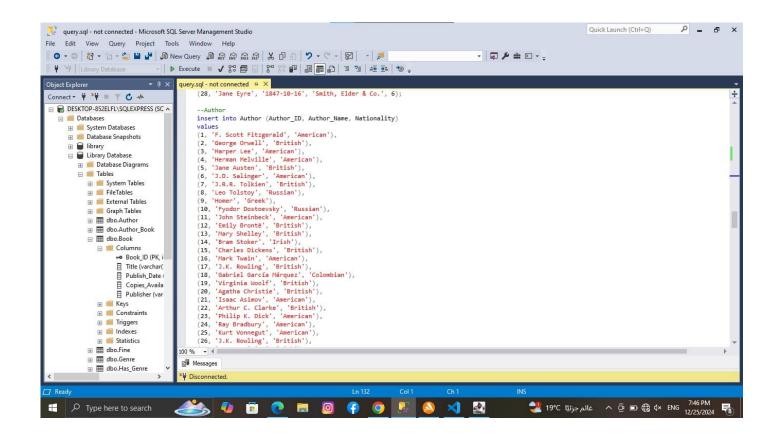
The DELETED virtual table temporarily holds the Book_ID values of the books that were deleted.

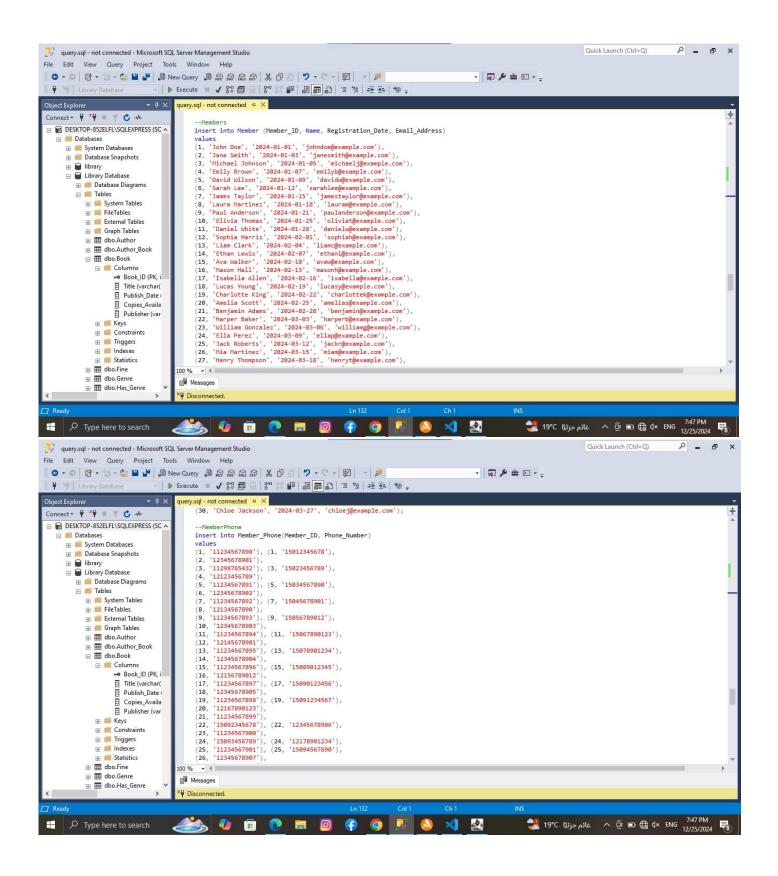
The DELETE statement removes all rows from the Author_Book table where the Author_ID matches any Book_ID in the DELETED table. This ensures the Author_Book table does not contain references to books that no longer exist. This second step ensures the Author table does not contain "orphaned" authors (authors who are not associated with any books). The DELETE statement removes all authors from the Author table where the

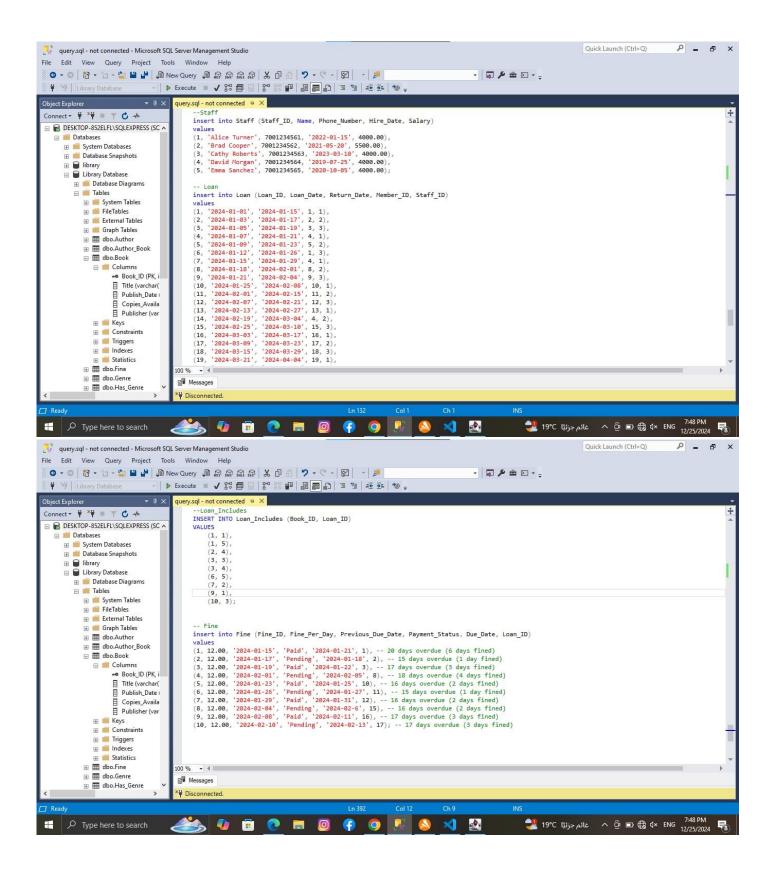
Here are all the insertions we made in every table:

Author_ID is not found in the Author_Book table.

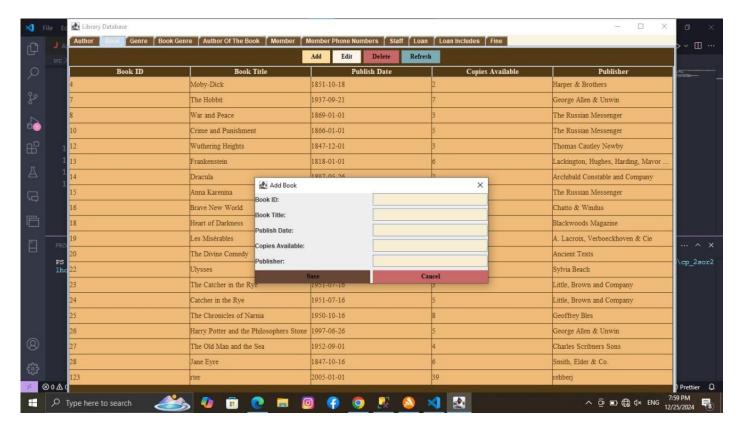








GUI



GUI CODE

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Tile Edit Selection View Go Run …
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                                                                                                                              J App.java × J TablePanel.java
            import javax.swing.*;
            import java.awt.*;
            class MainFrame extends JFrame {
                private JTabbedPane tabbedPane;
                public MainFrame() {
                    setTitle(title:"Library Database");
                     setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
                    tabbedPane = new JTabbedPane();
                    tabbedPane.setBackground(new Color(r:116, g:81, b:45));
                    tabbedPane.setForeground(new Color(r:255, g:240, b:220));
tabbedPane.setBorder(BorderFactory.createLineBorder(Color.white));
                    tabbedPane.addTab(title:"Book", new TablePanel(tableName:"Book",
                             new String[]{"Book_ID", "Title", "Publish_Date","Copies_Available","Publisher"},
                             new String[]{"Book ID", "Book Title", "Publish Date", "Copies Available", "Publisher"}));
                     tabbedPane.addTab(title:"Genre", new TablePanel(tableName:"Genre",
                            new String[]{"Genre_ID", "Name"},
  27 new String[]{"Genre ID". "Name"}})):
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