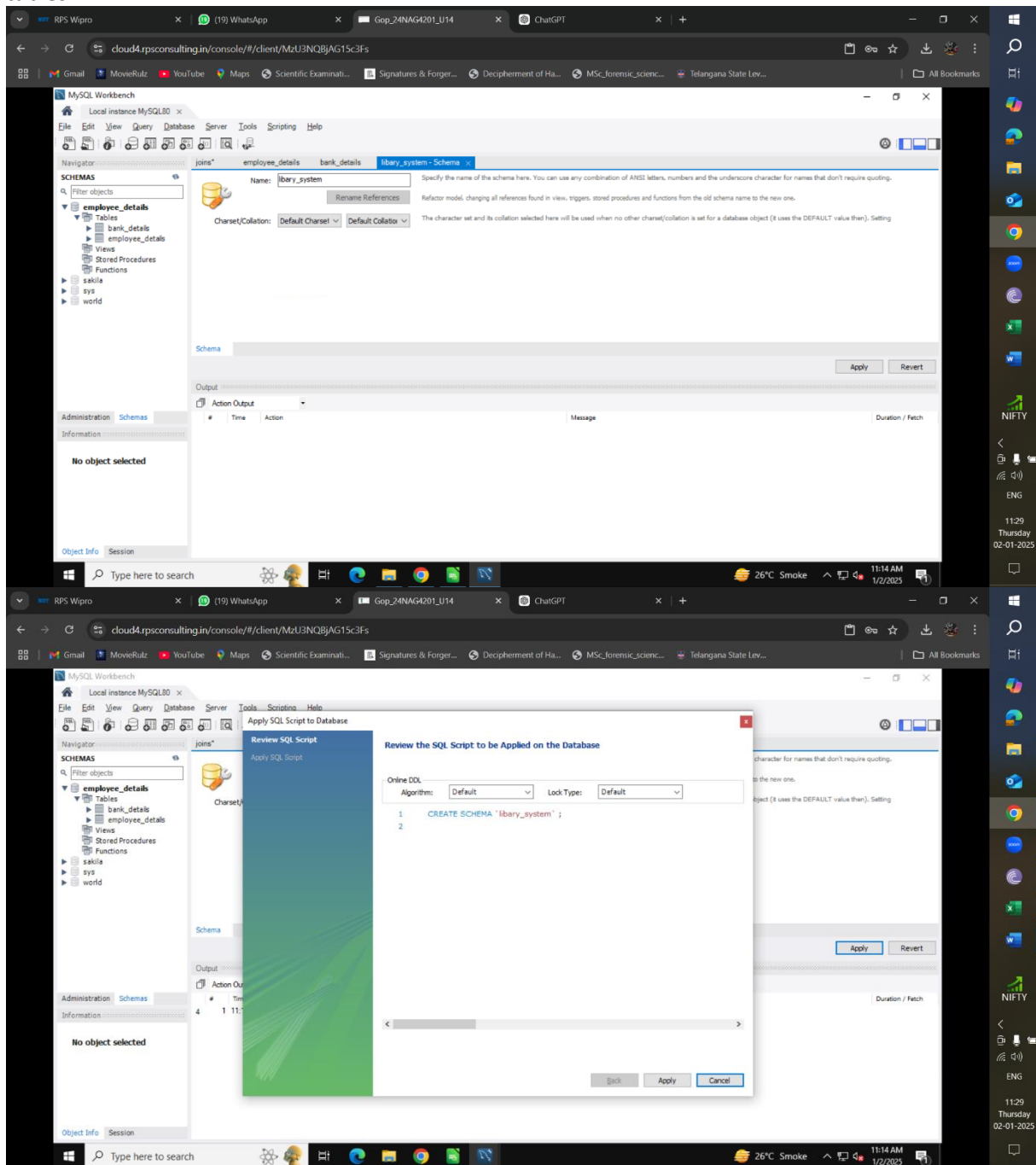
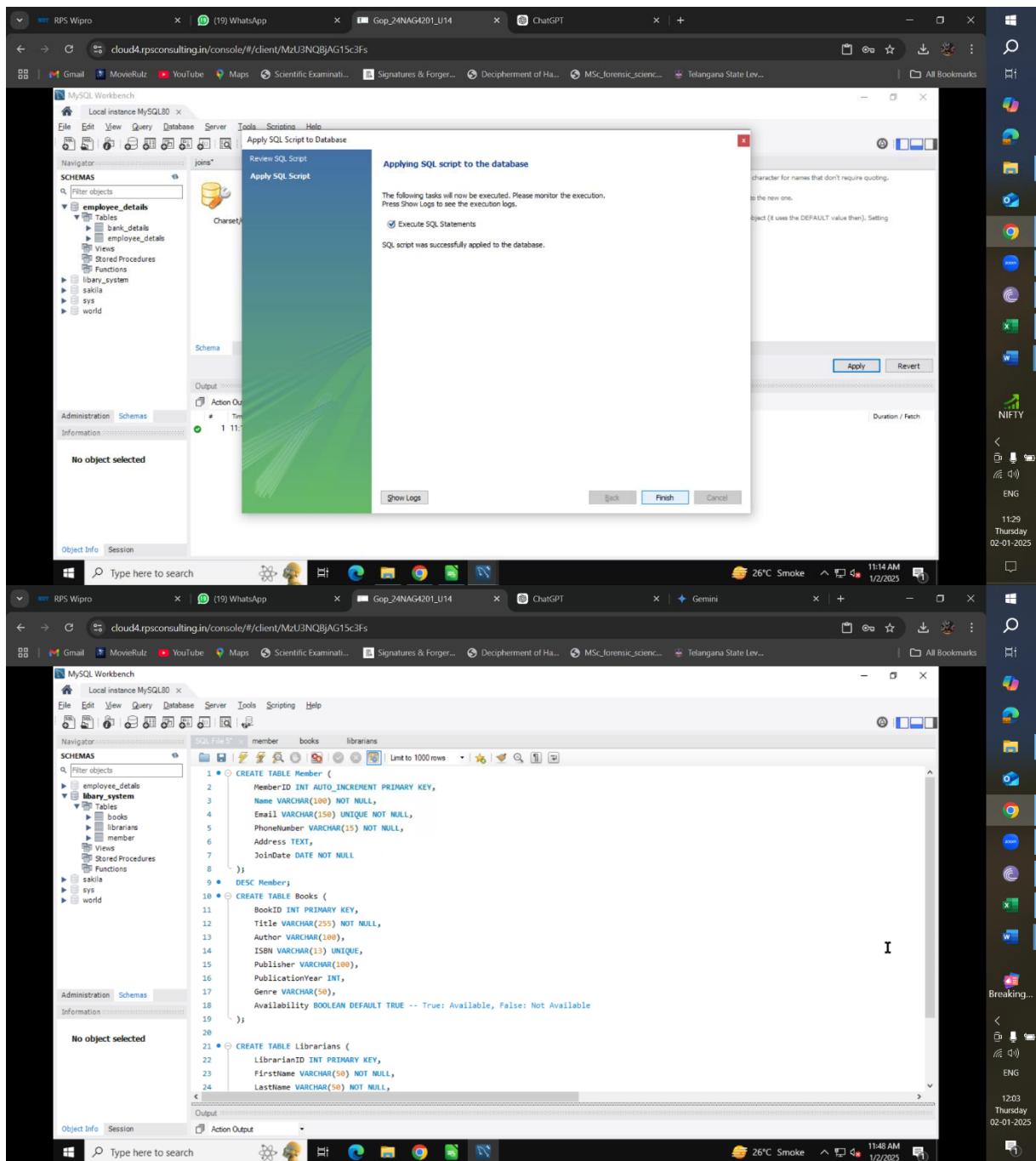


Design a database schema for a library system, including tables, fields, and constraints like NOT NULL, UNIQUE, and CHECK. Include primary and foreign keys to establish relationships between tables.





MySQL Workbench interface showing a local instance of MySQL80. The Navigator pane on the left displays the database schema, including tables like employee\_details, library\_system, member, books, and librarians. The main editor displays SQL code for creating tables and inserting data.

The SQL code in the editor is as follows:

```
7 JoinDate DATE NOT NULL
8 );
9
10 DESC Member;
11
12 CREATE TABLE Books (
13   BookID INT PRIMARY KEY,
14   Title VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
15   Author VARCHAR(100),
16   ISBN VARCHAR(13) UNIQUE,
17   Publisher VARCHAR(100),
18   PublicationYear INT,
19   Genre VARCHAR(50),
20   Availability BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE -- True: Available, False: Not Available
21 );
22
23 CREATE TABLE Librarians (
24   LibrarianID INT PRIMARY KEY,
25   FirstName VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
26   LastName VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
27   EmployeeID INT UNIQUE,
28   Department VARCHAR(50)
29 );
```

The bottom pane shows the Output window with the following SQL query and its results:

```
1 SELECT * FROM library_system.member;
2 INSERT INTO Member (Name, Email, PhoneNumber, Address, JoinDate)
3 VALUES
4   ('John Doe', 'john.doe@example.com', '1234567890', '123 Main St', '2023-11-22'),
5   ('Jane Smith', 'jane.smith@example.com', '9876543210', '456 Oak Ave', '2023-12-05'),
6   ('David Lee', 'david.lee@example.com', '5551234567', '789 Pine Rd', '2023-11-15');
```

The Output window displays the results of the SQL query, showing columns: #, Time, Action, Message, and Duration / Fetch.

MySQL Workbench interface showing a SQL query and its results.

**SQL Query:**

```
1 SELECT * FROM library_system.member;
2 INSERT INTO member (Name, Email, PhoneNumber, Address, JoinDate)
3 VALUES
4 ('John Doe', 'john.doe@example.com', '1234567890', '123 Main St', '2023-11-22'),
5 ('Jane Smith', 'jane.smith@example.com', '9876543210', '456 Oak Ave', '2023-12-05'),
6 ('David Lee', 'david.lee@example.com', '5551234567', '789 Pine Rd', '2023-11-15');
```

**Result Grid:**

MemberID	Name	Email	PhoneNumber	Address	JoinDate
1	John Doe	john.doe@example.com	1234567890	123 Main St	2023-11-22
2	Jane Smith	jane.smith@example.com	9876543210	456 Oak Ave	2023-12-05
3	David Lee	david.lee@example.com	5551234567	789 Pine Rd	2023-11-15

**Output:**

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
1	11:49:28	SELECT * FROM library_system.member LIMIT 0.1000	3 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

**SQL Query:**

```
1 SELECT * FROM library_system.books;
2 INSERT INTO books (BookID, Title, Author, ISBN, Publisher, PublicationYear, Genre)
3 VALUES
4 (1, 'The Lord of the Rings', 'J.R.R. Tolkien', '9780547926538', 'HarperCollins', 1954, 'Fantasy'),
5 (2, 'To Kill a Mockingbird', 'Harper Lee', '9780061120084', 'HarperCollins', 1960, 'Southern Gothic'),
6 (3, '1984', 'George Orwell', '9780451524935', 'New American Library', 1949, 'Dystopian'),
7 (4, 'Pride and Prejudice', 'Jane Austen', '9780141439518', 'Penguin Classics', 1813, 'Romance'),
8 (5, 'The Alchemist', 'Paulo Coelho', '9780061803483', 'HarperCollins', 1988, 'Philosophical Fiction');
```

**Output:**

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
1	11:49:28	SELECT * FROM library_system.member LIMIT 0.1000	3 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

MySQL Workbench interface showing a SQL query and its results.

**SQL Query:**

```
1 SELECT * FROM library_system.books;
2 INSERT INTO Books (BookID, Title, Author, ISBN, Publisher, PublicationYear, Genre)
3 VALUES
4 (1, 'The Lord of the Rings', 'J.R.R. Tolkien', '9780547926538', 'HarperCollins', 1954, 'Fantasy'),
5 (2, 'To Kill a Mockingbird', 'Harper Lee', '9780061120884', 'HarperCollins', 1960, 'Southern Gothic'),
6 (3, '1984', 'George Orwell', '9780451524935', 'New American Library', 1949, 'Dystopian');
```

**Result Grid:**

BookID	Title	Author	ISBN	Publisher	PublicationYear	Genre	Availability
1	The Lord of the Rings	J.R.R. Tolkien	9780547926538	HarperCollins	1954	Fantasy	1
2	To Kill a Mockingbird	Harper Lee	9780061120884	HarperCollins	1960	Southern Gothic	1
3	1984	George Orwell	9780451524935	New American Library	1949	Dystopian	1
4	Pride and Prejudice	Jane Austen	9780141439518	Penguin Classics	1813	Romance	1
5	The Alchemist	Paulo Coelho	9780061803463	HarperCollins	1988	Philosophical Fiction	1

**Output:**

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
1	11:49:28	SELECT * FROM library_system.member LIMIT 0.1000	3 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
2	11:49:38	SELECT * FROM library_system.books LIMIT 0.1000	5 row(s) returned	0.015 sec / 0.000 sec

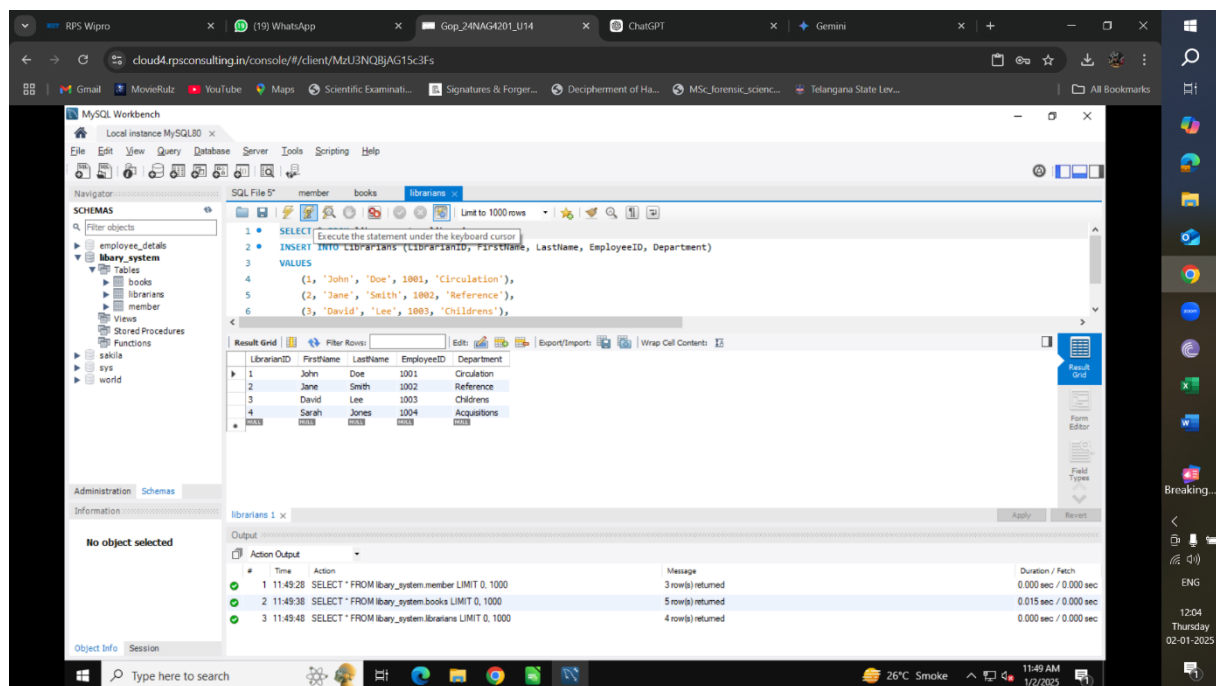
MySQL Workbench interface showing a SQL query and its results.

**SQL Query:**

```
1 SELECT * FROM library_system.librarians;
2 INSERT INTO Librarians (LibrarianID, FirstName, LastName, EmployeeID, Department)
3 VALUES
4 (1, 'John', 'Doe', 1001, 'Circulation'),
5 (2, 'Jane', 'Smith', 1002, 'Reference'),
6 (3, 'David', 'Lee', 1003, 'Childrens'),
7 (4, 'Sarah', 'Jones', 1004, 'Acquisitions');
```

**Output:**

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
1	11:49:28	SELECT * FROM library_system.member LIMIT 0.1000	3 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
2	11:49:38	SELECT * FROM library_system.books LIMIT 0.1000	5 row(s) returned	0.015 sec / 0.000 sec



**CREATE TABLE Member:** This statement creates a new table named "Member".

MemberID INT AUTO\_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY:

MemberID: This column will store a unique integer value for each member.

INT: Specifies that the MemberID column will store integer values.

AUTO\_INCREMENT: This keyword automatically generates a unique integer value for each new row inserted into the table. The first row will have MemberID of 1, the second will have 2, and so on.

PRIMARY KEY: This constraint ensures that the MemberID column uniquely identifies each row in the table and cannot contain null values.

Name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL:

Name: This column will store the member's name.

VARCHAR(100): Specifies that the Name column can store a variable-length string of up to 100 characters.

NOT NULL: This constraint ensures that the Name column cannot contain null values (i.e., it must always have a value).

Email VARCHAR(150) UNIQUE NOT NULL:

Email: This column will store the member's email address.

VARCHAR(150): Specifies that the Email column can store a variable-length string of up to 150 characters.

UNIQUE: This constraint ensures that each email address in the table is unique.

NOT NULL: This constraint ensures that the Email column cannot contain null values.

PhoneNumber VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL:

PhoneNumber: This column will store the member's phone number.

VARCHAR(15): Specifies that the PhoneNumber column can store a variable-length string of up to 15 characters.

NOT NULL: This constraint ensures that the PhoneNumber column cannot contain null values.

Address TEXT:

Address: This column will store the member's address.

TEXT: Specifies that the Address column can store a large amount of text.

JoinDate DATE NOT NULL:

JoinDate: This column will store the date when the member joined the library.

DATE: Specifies that the JoinDate column will store a date value (e.g., '2024-12-31').

NOT NULL: This constraint ensures that the JoinDate column cannot contain null values.

**DESC Member:** This statement displays the column definitions of the "Member" table. It provides information about each column, including its name, data type, length, whether it allows null values, and any constraints (such as PRIMARY KEY, UNIQUE, etc.).



**CREATE TABLE Books:** This statement creates a new table named "Books".

BookID: This column will store a unique integer value for each book.

INT: Specifies that the BookID column will store integer values.

PRIMARY KEY: This constraint ensures that the BookID column uniquely identifies each row in the table and cannot contain null values.

Title VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL:

Title: This column will store the title of the book.

VARCHAR(255): Specifies that the Title column can store a variable-length string of up to 255 characters.

NOT NULL: This constraint ensures that the Title column cannot contain null values.

Author VARCHAR(100):

Author: This column will store the author of the book.

VARCHAR(100): Specifies that the Author column can store a variable-length string of up to 100 characters.

ISBN VARCHAR(13) UNIQUE:

ISBN: This column will store the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) of the book.

VARCHAR(13): Specifies that the ISBN column can store a variable-length string of up to 13 characters.

UNIQUE: This constraint ensures that each ISBN in the table is unique.

Publisher VARCHAR(100):

Publisher: This column will store the publisher of the book.

VARCHAR(100): Specifies that the Publisher column can store a variable-length string of up to 100 characters.

PublicationYear INT:

PublicationYear: This column will store the year the book was published.

INT: Specifies that the PublicationYear column will store integer values.

Genre VARCHAR(50):

Genre: This column will store the genre of the book (e.g., "Fantasy", "Mystery", "Science Fiction").

VARCHAR(50): Specifies that the Genre column can store a variable-length string of up to 50 characters.

Availability BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE:

Availability: This column will indicate whether the book is currently available for borrowing.

BOOLEAN: Specifies that the Availability column can store a boolean value (TRUE or FALSE).

DEFAULT TRUE: Sets the default value for the Availability column to TRUE, meaning books are initially considered available.

**CREATE TABLE Librarians:** This statement creates a new table named "Librarians".

LibrarianID INT PRIMARY KEY:

LibrarianID: This column will store a unique integer value for each librarian.

INT: Specifies that the LibrarianID column will store integer values.

PRIMARY KEY: This constraint ensures that the LibrarianID column uniquely identifies each row in the table and cannot contain null values.

FirstName VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL:

FirstName: This column will store the first name of the librarian.

VARCHAR(50): Specifies that the FirstName column can store a variable-length string of up to 50 characters.

NOT NULL: This constraint ensures that the FirstName column cannot contain null values.

LastName VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL:

LastName: This column will store the last name of the librarian.

VARCHAR(50): Specifies that the LastName column can store a variable-length string of up to 50 characters.

NOT NULL: This constraint ensures that the LastName column cannot contain null values.

EmployeeID INT UNIQUE:

EmployeeID: This column will store the employee ID of the librarian.

INT: Specifies that the EmployeeID column will store integer values.

UNIQUE: This constraint ensures that each employee ID in the table is unique.

Department VARCHAR(50):

Department: This column will store the department in which the librarian works (e.g., "Circulation", "Reference").

VARCHAR(50): Specifies that the Department column can store a variable-length string of up to 50 characters.

These SQL statements define the structure of three tables: "Member", "Books", and "Librarians".

Each table has specific columns with appropriate data types and constraints to ensure data integrity and consistency.