

DISTRIBUTED AND PARALLEL DATABASES

PART-4

The library management system manages the catalog of a library as well as save the time of people. This system helps to keep the records of whole transactions of the books available in the library, gives the availability of a specific book along with it specifying its placement in the department. This system allows people to reserve cabin for a particular time. It also keeps track of the donations and funds received. This system stores details of the employees, specific details of books and users. This management system is available in many cities. So, the services provided are availed by libraries in all cities.

To build this project we use Oracle Enterprise 21c Edition Database. This can be used as a local database storage and in future can also be used to connect to distributed databases across the globe. This system can also be used for creating database links (public and private), that can be used to connect different libraries in the project and access data across them.

Here we have 7 entities. They are Employees, Books, Users, Cabins, Departments, funds and Donations, Library.

- **Libraries** are available in different places and each one has its own name. They have been identified by a unique id, Library_ID.
- **Employees** are specific to a single work location. They have a ID which is specific to a particular employee. Therefore, no two employees have the same EMP ID. This entity shares a many to one relationship with libraries.
- **Books** details are stored in this table. The primary key for this table is Book_ID. Libraries in various locations will have copies of a same book. So here it shares a many to many relationships with library.
- **Cabin** stores info about various bookings made and the availability status of the pods. Here a one-to-many relation is seen where one library will have many cabins in it.
- **Department** has its own Department_ID. Each department has more than one copy of a single book, hence showing a one-to-many relationship.
- **Funds and Donations** has info about the funds received from governments and any other sources.
- **Users** have details about each user. One user can borrow more than one book but are restricted to borrow more than five books at a time.

2)Transformation of E-R diagram to Database Schema:

- Library (l_id, name address)
- Employees (e_id, name, salary, contact, role, doj, l_id)
- Cabin (cabin_id, availability, l_id)
- Books (b_id, ISBN, name, author, status, l_id, dept_id)
- Books_transactions (b_id, u_id, t_id, t_date)
- Departments(dept_id, dept_name, instore_location)
- Users (u_id, u_name, address, contact, dob, gender)
- User_checkin (u_id, l_id, checkin_id, checkin_date)
- Donations (d_id, d_date, amount, u_id)

Here in this part, we are expected to create a distributed database system. To access each fragment in individual sites we have to use a global DB and execute our applications. For this we are creating a link for the global database and accessing it.

The below screenshot shows the link creation.

To perform these tasks by accessing global database using database link.

Next part we are creating fragments for our database which fulfills our aim of creating a distributed database. We now fragment our database tables based on the location . So each table that we work on is now fragmented based on a particular location . Each site represents one location and each person in the team is working on one location each.

Here we fragmented our Database in the following manner:

The global database is present with Sreekar who represent site India . Other sites access the database from sreekar(Site India)

The other locations that we are working with are as follows Canada,France,England , USA.

Site India: Sreekar

Site Canada: Lavanya

Site France: Sharanya

Site England: Manish

Site USA: Vishnu

The global location database accessed by site India gives/grants permissions to the rest of them using the following command .

```
grant select on users_india to sharanya;  
grant select on users_india to vishnu;  
grant select on users_india to lavanya;  
grant select on users_india to manish;
```

This way it works for all users but varies with table name .

We create fragments of tables based on locations using the following commands .
Here lets take an example of Site France .

```
create table Books_France as select * from admin.books where l_id  
between 21 and 30;
```

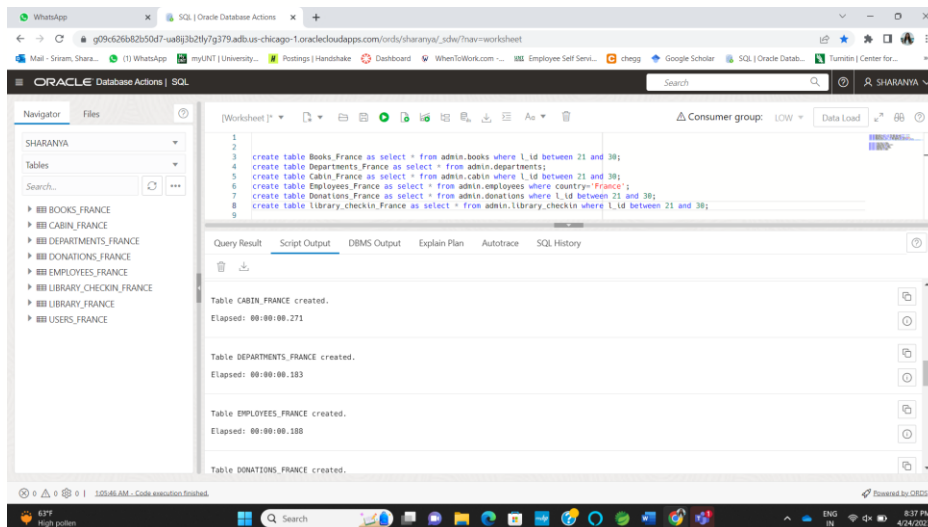
```
create table Departments_France as select * from admin.departmen  
ts;
```

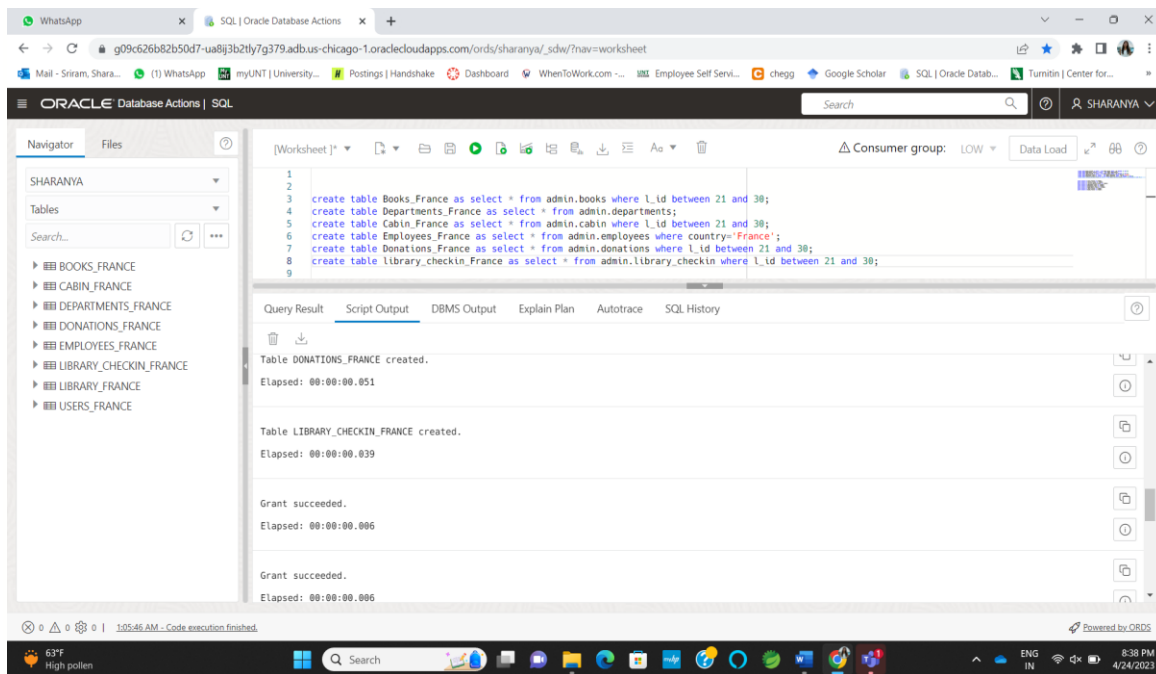
```
create table Cabin_France as select * from admin.cabin where l_id  
between 21 and 30;
```

```
create table Employees_France as select * from admin.employees w  
here country='France';
```

```
create table Donations_France as select * from admin.donations w  
here l_id between 21 and 30;
```

```
create table library_checkin_France as select * from admin.libra  
ry_checkin where l_id between 21 and 30;
```

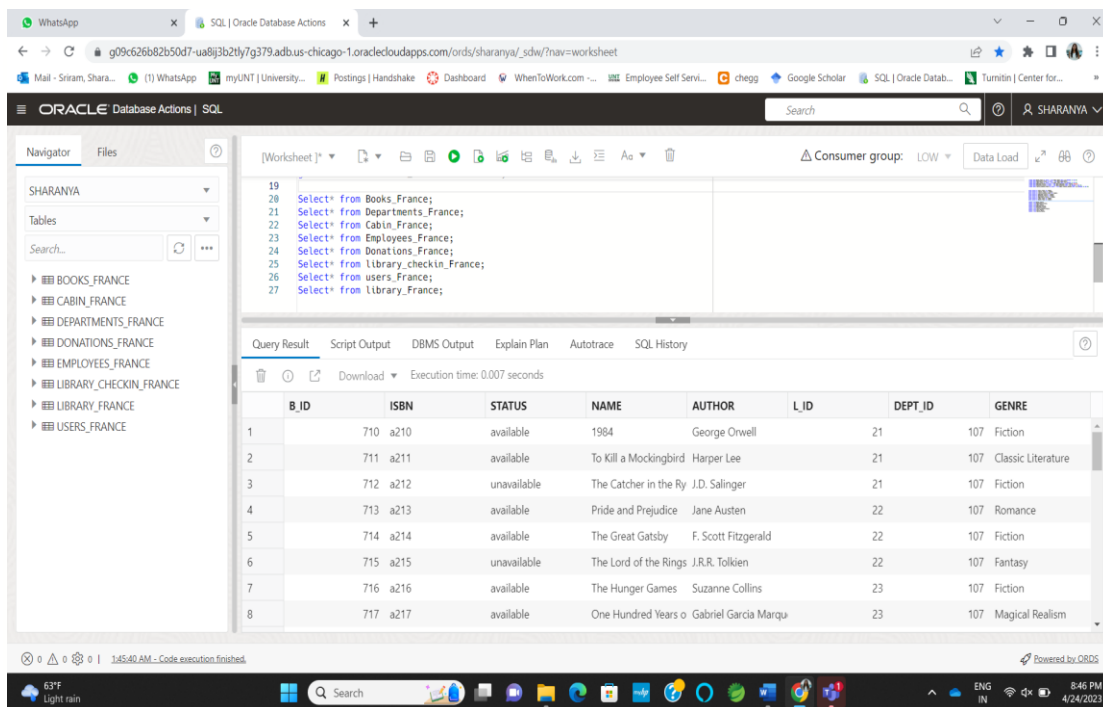




This way fragments of the database is created with every site based on location.

The data screenshots after fragmenting data from global database is as follows:

`Select* from Books_France;`



```
Select* from Departments_France;
```

The screenshot shows the Oracle Database Actions interface. The left sidebar contains a 'Navigator' pane with a tree view of tables: SHARANYA, BOOKS_FRANCE, CABIN_FRANCE, DEPARTMENTS_FRANCE, DONATIONS_FRANCE, EMPLOYEES_FRANCE, LIBRARY_CHECKIN_FRANCE, LIBRARY_FRANCE, and USERS_FRANCE. The main workspace displays a SQL script with the following content:

```
17 grant select on cabin_france to sreekar;  
18 grant select on books_france to sreekar;  
19  
20 Select* from Books_France;  
21 Select* from Departments_France;  
22 Select* from Cabin_France;  
23 Select* from Employees_France;  
24 Select* from Donations_France;  
25 Select* from Library_checkin_France;  
26 Select* from users_France;
```

The 'Query Result' tab is selected, showing the execution results of the query. The execution time is 0.119 seconds. The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: DEPT_ID, DEPT_NAME, and INSTORE LOCATION.

DEPT_ID	DEPT_NAME	INSTORE LOCATION
1	101 History	I1
2	102 Physics	I3
3	103 Economics	I4
4	104 Civics	I5
5	105 Mathematics	I6
6	106 Botony	I7
7	107 Arts	I8
8	108 Music	I9

The bottom status bar shows the system clock as 1:47:51 AM, Code execution finished, and the temperature as 63°F Light rain.

```
Select* from Departments_France;
```

The screenshot shows the Oracle Database Actions interface. The left sidebar contains a 'Navigator' pane with a tree view of tables: SHARANYA, BOOKS_FRANCE, CABIN_FRANCE, DEPARTMENTS_FRANCE, DONATIONS_FRANCE, EMPLOYEES_FRANCE, LIBRARY_CHECKIN_FRANCE, LIBRARY_FRANCE, and USERS_FRANCE. The main workspace displays a SQL script with the following content:

```
17 grant select on cabin_france to sreekar;  
18 grant select on books_france to sreekar;  
19  
20 Select* from Books_France;  
21 Select* from Departments_France;  
22 Select* from Cabin_France;  
23 Select* from Employees_France;  
24 Select* from Donations_France;  
25 Select* from Library_checkin_France;  
26 Select* from users_France;
```

The 'Query Result' tab is selected, showing the execution results of the query. The execution time is 0.009 seconds. The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: CABIN_ID, AVAILABILITY, and L_ID.

CABIN_ID	AVAILABILITY	L_ID
C2101	available	21
C2201	available	22
C2301	available	23
C2401	available	24
C2501	available	25
C2601	available	26
C2701	available	27
C2801	available	28

The bottom status bar shows the system clock as 1:48:51 AM, Code execution finished, and the temperature as 63°F Light rain.

Select * from Employees_France;

The screenshot shows the Oracle Database Actions interface. The SQL editor contains the following code:

```
17 grant select on cabin_france to sreekar;  
18 grant select on books_france to sreekar;  
19  
20 Select* from Books_France;  
21 Select* from Departments_France;  
22 Select* from Cabin_France;  
23 Select* from Employees_France;  
24 Select* from Donations_France;  
25 Select* from Library_checkin_France;  
26 Select* from users_France;
```

The Query Result tab is selected, showing the execution of the query. The execution time is 0.009 seconds. The result is a table with 8 rows and 8 columns:

	E_ID	NAME	SALARY	CONTACT	ROLE	DOJ	L_ID	COUNTRY
1	301	Lily Wilson	55000	4653809721	Librarian	10/12/2009, 12:00:00	21	France
2	302	Matthew Jones	25000	7206815439	Librarian	10/12/2019, 12:00:00	22	France
3	303	Emily Nelson	37000	2396564071	Librarian	10/12/2013, 12:00:00	23	France
4	304	Christopher Davis	37000	8061745923	Librarian	3/12/2013, 12:00:00 A	24	France
5	305	Victoria Martinez	37000	9527361804	Librarian	8/12/2013, 12:00:00 A	25	France
6	306	James Johnson	85000	5039281746	Manager	12/12/2005, 12:00:00	26	France
7	314	John Taylor	21000	5371069842	Librarian	2/23/2020, 12:00:00 A	27	France
8	315	Samantha Clark	21000	8972304651	Librarian	8/20/2020, 12:00:00 A	28	France

Select* from Donations_France;

The screenshot shows the Oracle Database Actions interface. The SQL editor contains the following code:

```
17 grant select on cabin_france to sreekar;  
18 grant select on books_france to sreekar;  
19  
20 Select* from Books_France;  
21 Select* from Departments_France;  
22 Select* from Cabin_France;  
23 Select* from Employees_France;  
24 Select* from Donations_France;  
25 Select* from Library_checkin_France;  
26 Select* from users_France;
```

The Query Result tab is selected, showing the execution of the query. The execution time is 0.005 seconds. The result is a table with 8 rows and 5 columns:

	D_ID	D_DATE	AMOUNT	U_ID	L_ID
1	110028	4/30/2012, 12:00:00 A	323	92	28
2	110021	9/1/2011, 12:00:00 A	744	85	21
3	110022	10/17/2011, 12:00:00	411	86	22
4	110023	11/30/2011, 12:00:00	109	87	23
5	110024	12/16/2011, 12:00:00	528	88	24
6	110025	1/1/2012, 12:00:00 A	233	89	25
7	110026	2/14/2012, 12:00:00 A	372	90	26
8	110027	3/17/2012, 12:00:00 A	491	91	27

```
Select* from library_checkin_France;
```

The screenshot shows the Oracle Database Actions interface. The left sidebar displays a tree view of the database schema, including tables like BOOKS_FRANCE, CABIN_FRANCE, DEPARTMENTS_FRANCE, DONATIONS_FRANCE, EMPLOYEES_FRANCE, LIBRARY_CHECKIN_FRANCE, LIBRARY_FRANCE, and USERS_FRANCE. The main workspace shows a SQL script with the following content:

```
17 grant select on cabin_france to sreekar;  
18 grant select on books_france to sreekar;  
19  
20 Select* from Books_France;  
21 Select* from Departments_France;  
22 Select* from Cabin_France;  
23 Select* from Employees_France;  
24 Select* from Donations_France;  
25 Select* from Library_checkin_France;  
26 Select* from users_France;  
27
```

The 'Query Result' tab is selected, displaying the execution results of the query. The execution time is 0.011 seconds. The results are shown in a table with the following columns: CHECKIN_ID, CHECKIN_DATE, L_ID, and U_ID.

CHECKIN_ID	CHECKIN_DATE	L_ID	U_ID
1	11010120 9/26/2017, 12:00:00 A	21	21
2	11010121 10/22/2017, 12:00:00	22	22
3	11010122 11/16/2017, 12:00:00	23	23
4	11010123 12/12/2017, 12:00:00	24	24
5	11010124 1/5/2018, 12:00:00 A	25	25
6	11010125 2/1/2018, 12:00:00 A	26	26
7	11010126 3/26/2018, 12:00:00 A	27	27
8	11010127 4/20/2018, 12:00:00 A	28	28

The bottom status bar shows the system clock as 1:53:14 AM, Code execution finished, and the user is SHARANYA.

```
Select* from users_France;
```

The screenshot shows the Oracle Database Actions interface. The left sidebar displays a tree view of the database schema, including tables like BOOKS_FRANCE, CABIN_FRANCE, DEPARTMENTS_FRANCE, DONATIONS_FRANCE, EMPLOYEES_FRANCE, LIBRARY_CHECKIN_FRANCE, LIBRARY_FRANCE, and USERS_FRANCE. The main workspace shows a SQL script with the following content:

```
19  
20 Select* from Books_France;  
21 Select* from Departments_France;  
22 Select* from Cabin_France;  
23 Select* from Employees_France;  
24 Select* from Donations_France;  
25 Select* from Library_checkin_France;  
26 Select* from users_France;  
27 Select* from Library_France;
```

The 'Query Result' tab is selected, displaying the execution results of the query. The execution time is 0.005 seconds. The results are shown in a table with the following columns: U_ID, U_NAME, ADDRESS, CONTACT, DOB, GENDER, and COUNTRY.

U_ID	U_NAME	ADDRESS	CONTACT	DOB	GENDER	COUNTRY
1	21 Almire	paris	410-715-3997	2/26/1997, 12:00:00 A	F	France
2	22 Harlin	paris	842-652-2557	5/7/1999, 12:00:00 A	M	France
3	23 Konrad	paris	136-589-7200	8/4/1993, 12:00:00 A	M	France
4	24 Charmain	paris	446-657-0021	11/19/2005, 12:00:00	F	France
5	25 Tonye	paris	646-729-6890	4/25/1993, 12:00:00 A	F	France
6	26 Roxi	paris	328-912-4275	5/14/1996, 12:00:00 A	F	France
7	27 Christoffer	paris	958-850-2941	4/22/2006, 12:00:00 A	M	France
8	28 Ella	paris	546-671-5748	6/7/1989, 12:00:00 A	F	France

The bottom status bar shows the system clock as 1:54:35 AM, Code execution finished, and the user is SHARANYA.


```
Select * from library_France;
```

The screenshot shows the Oracle Database Actions SQL interface. The left sidebar displays the 'SHARANYA' schema with a list of tables: BOOKS_FRANCE, CABIN_FRANCE, DEPARTMENTS_FRANCE, DONATIONS_FRANCE, EMPLOYEES_FRANCE, LIBRARY_CHECKIN_FRANCE, LIBRARY_FRANCE, and USERS_FRANCE. The main workspace shows a SQL query: `Select* from Books_France; Select* from Departments_France; Select* from Cabin_France; Select* from Employees_France; Select* from Donations_France; Select* from Library_checkin_France; Select* from users_France; Select* from Library_France;`. The 'Query Result' tab is active, displaying a table with 8 rows and 6 columns: L_ID, NAME, ADDRESS, CONTACT_NUMBER, and COUNTRY. The execution time is 0.003 seconds.

L_ID	NAME	ADDRESS	CONTACT_NUMBER	COUNTRY
1	21 The Book Emporium	Paris-France	+339949231587	France
2	22 The Novel Nest	Marseille-France	+339949231588	France
3	23 The Literary Labyrinth	Lyon-France	+339949231589	France
4	24 The Bibliophile Bower	Toulouse-France	+339949231590	France
5	25 The Book Buffet	Nice-France	+339949231591	France
6	26 The Reading Treehouse	Nantes-France	+339949231592	France
7	27 Bookends	Strasbourg-France	+339949231593	France
8	28 Bookloft	Montpellier-France	+339949231594	France

Working with new scenarios:

Select Queries:

- 1) Query to Find all the donation details in France that came in January every year.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Database Actions SQL interface. The left sidebar displays the 'SHARANYA' schema with a list of tables: BOOKS_FRANCE, CABIN_FRANCE, DEPARTMENTS_FRANCE, DONATIONS_FRANCE, EMPLOYEES_FRANCE, LIBRARY_CHECKIN_FRANCE, LIBRARY_FRANCE, and USERS_FRANCE. The main workspace shows a SQL query: `Select* from users_France; Select* from library_France; SELECT * FROM DONATIONS_FRANCE WHERE TO_CHAR(D_DATE, 'D') =1`. The 'Query Result' tab is active, displaying a table with 3 rows and 5 columns: D_ID, D_DATE, AMOUNT, U_ID, and L_ID. The execution time is 0.003 seconds.

D_ID	D_DATE	AMOUNT	U_ID	L_ID
1	110025 1/1/2012, 12:00:00 AM	233	89	25
2	110071 11/29/2015, 12:00:00	599	85	21
3	110074 2/14/2016, 12:00:00 P	623	88	24

- 2) Query to Find the maximum and minimum salary of Librarian in France employees and display their salary difference and employee names.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The left pane displays the database schema with tables like BOOKS_FRANCE, CABIN_FRANCE, DEPARTMENTS_FRANCE, DONATIONS_FRANCE, and EMPLOYEES_FRANCE. The main editor contains the following SQL query:

```

31 SELECT
32 MAX(SALARY) AS MAX_SALARY,
33 MIN(SALARY) AS MIN_SALARY,
34 MAX(SALARY) - MIN(SALARY) AS SALARY_DIFFERENCE,
35 MAX(CASE WHEN SALARY = (SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM Employees_France WHERE ROLE = 'Librarian') THEN NAME ELSE NULL END) AS MAX_SALARY_NAME,
36 MIN(CASE WHEN SALARY = (SELECT MIN(SALARY) FROM Employees_France WHERE ROLE = 'Librarian') THEN NAME ELSE NULL END) AS MIN_SALARY_NAME
37 FROM Employees_France
38 WHERE ROLE = 'Librarian';

```

The query result is displayed in a table below the editor:

	MAX_SALARY	MIN_SALARY	SALARY_DIFFERENC	MAX_SALARY_NAM	MIN_SALARY_NAME
1	55000	21000	34000	Lily Wilson	John Taylor

- 3) Find the Users who are below 18 years of age in India.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface with the following SQL query:

```

6 --1) Find the Users who are below 18 years of age in India.
7 SELECT u_id, u_name, address, contact, dob, gender, country
8 FROM Users_India
9 WHERE TRUNC(MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, dob))/12 < 18;
10

```

The query result is displayed in a table below the editor:

	U_ID	U_NAME	ADDRESS	CONTACT	DOB	GENDER	COUNTRY
1	11	Andrey	warangal	361-640-8970	7/12/2005, 12:00:00 A M		India
2	12	Gabe	panaji	947-969-5881	6/22/2005, 12:00:00 A M		India
3	60	Mathe	Edinburgh	202-445-7936	6/29/2008, 12:00:00 A M		India

- 4) Retrieve the libraries with that have at least one available cabin and at least 3 available books in the "Fiction" genre.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface with the following SQL query:

```

33 --2)
34 SELECT *
35 FROM library_India l
36 LEFT JOIN cabin_India c ON l.l_id = c.l_id AND c.availability = 'available'
37 WHERE l.l_id IN (
38 SELECT b.l_id
39 FROM books_India b
40 WHERE b.genre = 'Fiction' AND b.status = 'available'
41 GROUP BY b.l_id
42 HAVING COUNT(b.b_id) >= 3
43 ) AND c.cabin_id IS NOT NULL;
44
45
46




```

The query result is displayed in a table below the editor:

	L_ID	NAME	ADDRESS	CONTACT_NUMBER	COUNTRY	CABIN_ID	AVAILABILITY	L_ID
1	4	Wordsmith Workshop	Goa-Goa	+919949231570	India	C401	available	4
2	4	Wordsmith Workshop	Goa-Goa	+919949231570	India	C402	available	4
3	4	Wordsmith Workshop	Goa-Goa	+919949231570	India	C403	available	4




- 5) Retrieve the list of all users who have donated more than \$100 in total:

```
3
4  --Retrieve the list of all users who have donated more than $1000 in total:
5  SELECT u.u_id, u.u_name, SUM(d.amount) as total_donation
6  FROM sharanya.users_france u
7  JOIN sharanya.donations_france d ON u.u_id = d.u_id
8  GROUP BY u.u_id, u.u_name
9  HAVING SUM(d.amount) > 1000;
10
```

Query Result Script Output DBMS Output Explain Plan Autotrace SQL History				
   Download ▾ Execution time: 0.008 seconds				
	U_ID	U_NAME	TOTAL_DONATION	
1	91	Joyan	1227	
2	85	Georgianna	1343	
3	88	Lennie	1151	
4	94	Husein	1040	
5	86	Lazaro	1025	

- 6) Retrieve the list of all employees who have joined the library after January 1, 2020 and have a salary greater than the average salary of all employees:

```
11
12  --Retrieve the list of all employees who have joined the library after January 1, 2020 and have a salary greater than the average salary of all employees:
13  SELECT e.*
14  FROM employees e
15  WHERE e.doj >= TO_DATE('2020-01-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD') AND e.salary > (
16     SELECT AVG(salary)
17     FROM employees
18  );
```

Query Result Script Output DBMS Output Explain Plan Autotrace SQL History				
   Download ▾ Execution time: 0.008 seconds				
	U_ID	U_NAME	TOTAL_DONATION	
1	91	Joyan	1227	
2	85	Georgianna	1343	
3	88	Lennie	1151	
4	94	Husein	1040	
5	86	Lazaro	1025	

7) List all Canada Users who visited library on sundays;

```
28 --select users who enytered into library on sundays
29 SELECT u.NAME, lc.checkin_date
30 FROM library_checkin_Canada lc
31 INNER JOIN Users_Canada u ON lc.l_id = u.l_id
32 WHERE TO_CHAR(lc.checkin_date, 'D') = '1';
```

Query Result

Script Output

DBMS Output

Explain Plan

Autotrace

SQL History

Download

Execution time: 0.121 seconds

	NAME	CHECKIN_DATE
1	The Book Brigade	12/30/2018, 12:00:00
2	The Book Brigade	12/29/2019, 12:00:00

8) List the name and address of library users with 4 or more book reservations;

```
24 --List the name and address of library users with 4 or more book reservations.
25 SELECT u.u_name, u.address
26 FROM users_India u, BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS_INDIA bt
27 where u.u_id = bt.u_id
28 GROUP BY u.u_name, u.address
29 having count(*)>4;
```

Query Result

Script Output

DBMS Output

Explain Plan

Autotrace

SQL History

Download

Execution time: 0.005 seconds

	U_NAME	ADDRESS
1	Adriano	nandyal

9) List the details of books unavailable in library 21. This query can be applied to all library ids .

```

64
65
66 select * from Books_France where status='unavailable' and l_id=21;
67
68
69
70
71

```

Query Result Script Output DBMS Output Explain Plan Autotrace SQL History

Download Execution time: 0.006 seconds

	B_ID	ISBN	STATUS	NAME	AUTHOR	L_ID	DEPT_ID	GENRE
1	712	a212	unavailable	The Catcher in the Ry	J.D. Salinger	21	107	Fiction
2	740	a240	unavailable	The Wealth of Nation	Adam Smith	21	103	Economics

10) Finding all the Science Genre books from India

```

12
13 select * from books_india where genre like '%Science%';
14
15

```

Query Result Script Output DBMS Output Explain Plan Autotrace SQL History

Download Execution time: 0.005 seconds

	B_ID	ISBN	STATUS	NAME	AUTHOR	L_ID	DEPT_ID
1	701	a201	unavailable	The Art of Computer	Donald Knuth	12	11
2	702	a202	unavailable	The Structure of Scier	Thomas S. Kuhn	13	11
3	705	a205	unavailable	Gödel, Escher, Bach: A	Douglas Hofstadter	16	11

Update queries:

1) Here we are updating all the mystery genre books to Thriller if they are available in the library. This is done in the France site of the library.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The left sidebar displays the database structure for SHARANYA, including tables like BOOKS_FRANCE, CABIN_FRANCE, and DEPARTMENTS_FRANCE. The main window shows a SQL script in a worksheet:

```
44 update books_france
45 set genre='Thriller'
46 where genre='Mystery' and status='available';
47
48 select * from books_france where genre='Thriller';
```

Below the script, the 'Query Result' tab is active, showing the execution time as 0.004 seconds. The result is a table with 8 columns: B_ID, ISBN, STATUS, NAME, AUTHOR, L_ID, DEPT_ID, and GENRE. It contains two rows of data:

B_ID	ISBN	STATUS	NAME	AUTHOR	L_ID	DEPT_ID	GENRE
1	723 a223	available	The Name of the Rose	Umberto Eco	25	107	Thriller
2	728 a228	available	The Girl with the Dragon Tattoo	Stieg Larsson	27	107	Thriller

2. Update "The Hunger Games" book status to unavailable.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface for the LAVANYA database. The left sidebar shows the database structure, including the BOOKS_CANADA table. The main window shows a SQL script in a worksheet:

```
63 LIMIT 1;
64
65 --Update "The Hunger Games" book status to unavailable
66 UPDATE Books_Canada b
67 SET b.status = 'unavailable'
68 WHERE b.name = 'The Hunger Games';
69
70
```

Below the script, the 'Query Result' tab is active, showing the execution time as 00:00:00.004. The result is a message: "1 row updated." The elapsed time is 00:00:00.003.

3) Gave promotion to librarians who are working from before 2014 and updated their salary to 60000

Oracle SQL Developer interface showing an error message: ORA-00904: "60000": invalid identifier. The error occurred at Line: 8 Column: 0. The SQL script being executed was: update employees_usa set salary= 60000, role='Supervisor' where doj <= TO_DATE('01-01-2014', 'DD-MM-YYYY') and role='Librarian';

Data is as follows

Oracle SQL Developer interface showing the query result. The query was: select * from employees_usa where doj <= TO_DATE('01-01-2014', 'DD-MM-YYYY');. The result shows 4 rows of data with columns E_ID, NAME, SALARY, CONTACT, ROLE, DOJ, L_ID, and COU.

	E_ID	NAME	SALARY	CONTACT	ROLE	DOJ	L_ID	COU
1	201	Emily Johnson	60000	8356248719	Supervisor	10/12/2009, 12:00:00	11	USA
2	203	Olivia Williams	60000	7521309486	Supervisor	10/12/2013, 12:00:00	13	USA
3	204	Mason Davis	60000	8201674395	Supervisor	3/12/2013, 12:00:00 A	14	USA
4	205	Sophia Martinez	60000	6785149230	Supervisor	8/12/2013, 12:00:00 A	15	USA

4) All the science books are reserved by the user and the the books are made unavailabe for other users

```
8
9  -- all science books are unavailable
10 UPDATE BOOKS_india set status='unavailable' where status='available' and genre like '%Science%';
11
12
```

Query Result **Script Output** DBMS Output Explain Plan Autotrace SQL History

ORA-00904: "GENRE": invalid identifier
Error at Line: 7 Column: 0

3 rows updated.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.003

```
12
13 select * from books_india where genre like '%Science%';
14
15
```

Query Result Script Output DBMS Output Explain Plan Autotrace SQL History

Download Execution time: 0.005 seconds

	B_ID	ISBN	STATUS	NAME	AUTHOR	L_ID	DEPT_ID
1	701	a201	unavailable	The Art of Computer	Donald Knuth	12	11
2	702	a202	unavailable	The Structure of Scier	Thomas S. Kuhn	13	11
3	705	a205	unavailable	Gödel, Escher, Bach: A	Douglas Hofstadter	16	11

5) Adding 50bucks donation for the users who are from warangal as the data is wrongly inserted.

```
1  -- add 50bucks donation for the users who are from warangal as the data is wrongly inserted earlier
2
3  update donations_india a
4  set a.amount = a.amount + 50
5  where u_id in (
6    select u.U_ID from users_india u where u.address like '%warangal'
7  );
```

Query Result **Script Output** DBMS Output Explain Plan Autotrace SQL History

ORA-00913: too many values
Error at Line: 7 Column: 0

2 rows updated.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.060

RESULT JUSTIFYING ABOVE QUERY. SHOWING THAT THE USER FROM WARANGAL HAS DONATED AMOUNT

```
2
3 SELECT * FROM DONATIONS_INDIA A
4 where A.u_id in (
5     select u.U_ID from users_india u where u.address like '%warangal'
6 );
7
8
```

	D_ID	D_DATE	AMOUNT	U_ID	L_ID
1	110001	1/4/2010, 12:00:00 AM	303	11	1
2	110051	3/17/2014, 12:00:00 AM	956	11	1

6) USER RESERVED A CABIN

```
1 update CABIN_FRANCE
2 set availability = 'unavailable' where CABIN_ID='C1101';
```

Query Result	Script Output	DBMS Output	Explain Plan	Autotrace	SQL

1 row updated.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.003

Delete queries:

- 1) Updating the database so that it stores the donations data if and only if the amount exceeds 100 dollars.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The left sidebar displays the database schema with tables like DEPT_ID, DEPT_NAME, INSTORE_LOCATION, DONATIONS_FRANCE, and EMPLOYEES_FRANCE. The main window shows a SQL query: `select * from donations_france where amount < 100`. The query result is displayed in a table with columns D_ID, D_DATE, AMOUNT, U_ID, and L_ID. The execution time is 0.004 seconds.

D_ID	D_DATE	AMOUNT	U_ID	L_ID
1	110075 3/17/2016, 12:00:00 #	23	89	25
2	110080 8/24/2016, 12:00:00 #	56	94	30

Data before the donations are deleted.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The left sidebar displays the database schema. The main window shows a SQL script with three queries: `select * from donations_france where amount < 100`, `delete from donations_france where amount < 100`, and `select * from donations_france where amount < 100`. The query result is displayed in a table with columns D_ID, D_DATE, AMOUNT, U_ID, and L_ID. The execution time is 0.003 seconds. The result shows "No rows selected".

D_ID	D_DATE	AMOUNT	U_ID	L_ID
No rows selected				

Data after the donations are deleted.

2)Data before deletion. Here we can see that the librarian with highest salary is Lily and her salary is 55000.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The left sidebar displays the database schema with tables like DEPT_ID, DEPT_NAME, INSTORE_LOCATION, DONATIONS_FRANCE, D_ID, D_DATE, AMOUNT, U_ID, and L_ID. The main window shows a SQL query in a worksheet:

```
select * from employees_france where salary=(select max(salary) from employees_france where role='Librarian') and role='Librarian'
```

The query result is displayed in a table with the following data:

E_ID	NAME	SALARY	CONTACT	ROLE	DOJ	L_ID	COUNTRY
301	Lily Wilson	55000	4653809721	Librarian	10/12/2009, 12:00:00	21	France

The execution time for the query is 0.006 seconds.

Data after deletion. Here we can see that librarian has highest salary of 37000 and data of Lily is not present as she is fired.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface after deleting the highest-paid librarian. The left sidebar displays the database schema with tables like DEPT_ID, DEPT_NAME, INSTORE_LOCATION, DONATIONS_FRANCE, D_ID, D_DATE, AMOUNT, U_ID, L_ID, and EMPLOYEES_FRANCE. The main window shows a SQL query in a worksheet:

```
select * from employees_france where salary=(select max(salary) from employees_france where role='Librarian') and role='Librarian'
```

The query result is displayed in a table with the following data:

E_ID	NAME	SALARY	CONTACT	ROLE	DOJ	L_ID	COUNTRY
303	Emily Nelson	37000	2398564071	Librarian	10/12/2013, 12:00:00	23	France
304	Christopher Davis	37000	8061745923	Librarian	3/12/2013, 12:00:00	24	France
305	Victoria Martinez	37000	9527361804	Librarian	8/12/2013, 12:00:00	25	France

The execution time for the query is 0.003 seconds.

3) Delete employee who has been working for more than 40 years.

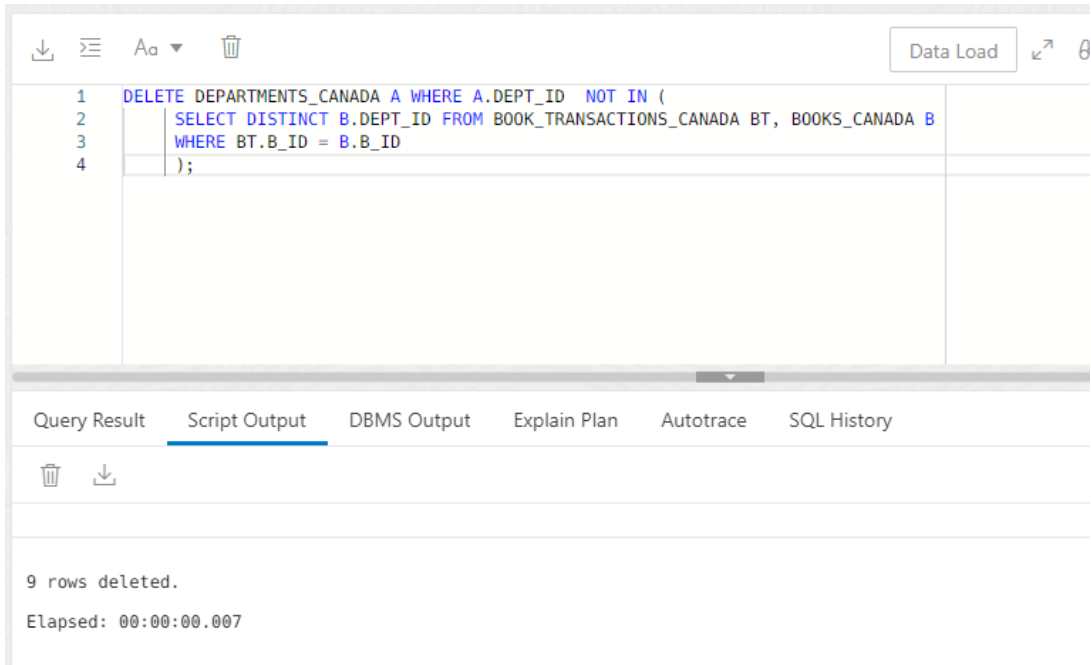
The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The top bar includes the Oracle logo, 'Database Actions | SQL', a search bar, and a user profile 'LAVANYA'. The left sidebar has a 'Navigator' tab with a tree view showing the 'EMPLOYEES_CANADA' table structure, including columns like E_ID, NAME, SALARY, CONTACT, ROLE, DOJ, L_ID, and COUNTRY. The main editor window displays a SQL script with line numbers 96 to 103. The script contains a comment and a DELETE statement:
96
97 --Delete employee entry who has been working for more than 40 years
98 DELETE FROM Employees_Canada
99 WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, doj)/12 > 40;
100
101
102
103
Below the editor, the 'Query Result' tab is active, showing the execution output:
Error at Line: 7 Column: 0

1 row deleted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.005
The bottom status bar shows '3:37:10 AM - Code execution finished' and 'Powered by OBDS'.

4) Deleted books having title as ART from USA location.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The main editor window displays a SQL script with line numbers 9 and 10. The script contains a DELETE statement:
9
10 delete BOOKS_USA WHERE lower(NAME) LIKE 'art%';
Below the editor, the 'Query Result' tab is active, showing the execution output:
1 row deleted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.004

5) DELETED THE DEPARTMENTS THAT ARE NOT IN USE



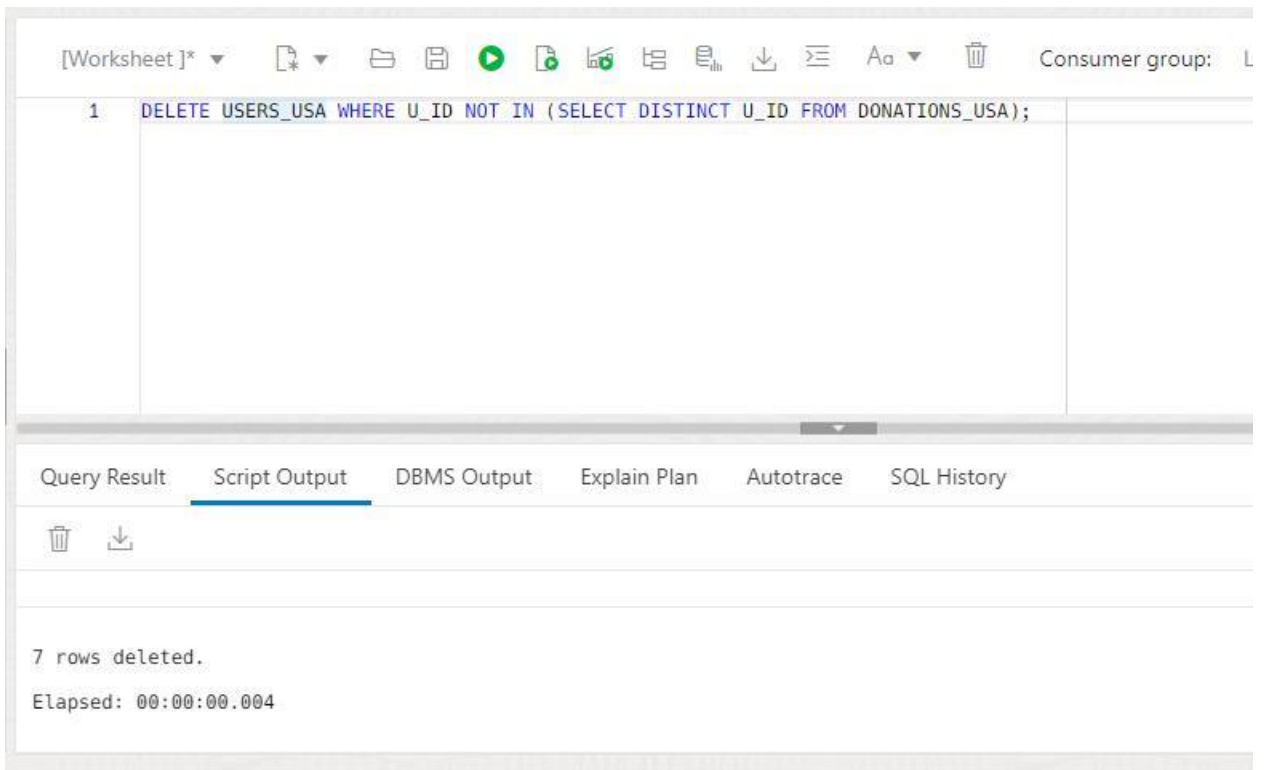
The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The top toolbar includes icons for download, expand, font size, and delete, along with a 'Data Load' button. The main query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 DELETE DEPARTMENTS_CANADA A WHERE A.DEPT_ID NOT IN (  
2     SELECT DISTINCT B.DEPT_ID FROM BOOK_TRANSACTIONS_CANADA BT, BOOKS_CANADA B  
3     WHERE BT.B_ID = B.B_ID  
4 );
```

Below the editor, the 'Script Output' tab is selected, displaying the execution results:

```
9 rows deleted.  
Elapsed: 00:00:00.007
```

6) DELETE USERS WHO DID NOT DO ANY DONATIONS



The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The top toolbar includes icons for file operations, execution, and formatting, along with a 'Consumer group' dropdown. The main query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 DELETE USERS_USA WHERE U_ID NOT IN (SELECT DISTINCT U_ID FROM DONATIONS_USA);
```




Below the editor, the 'Script Output' tab is selected, displaying the execution results:

```
7 rows deleted.  
Elapsed: 00:00:00.004
```

Queries By the Professor :




- 1) List the name and address of library users with 4 or more book reservations;

```
24  --List the name and address of library users with 4 or more book reservations.
25  SELECT u.u_name, u.address
26  FROM users_India u, BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS_INDIA bt
27  where u.u_id = bt.u_id
28  GROUP BY u.u_name, u.address
29  having count(*)>4;
```

Query Result	Script Output	DBMS Output	Explain Plan	Autotrace	SQL History
   Download ▾ Execution time: 0.005 seconds					
	U_NAME	ADDRESS			
1	Adriano	nandyal			




- 2) List genre(classification of books with the most missing reports.

```
41  --List genre(classification) of book(s) with the most missing reports;
42
43  SELECT b.genre
44  FROM books_USA b, BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS_USA bt where b.b_id=bt.b_id and returned_date is null
45  order by b.genre fetch first row only;
```

Query Result	Script Output	DBMS Output	Explain Plan	Autotrace	SQL History
   Download ▾ Execution time: 0.007 seconds					
	GENRE				
1	Fiction				

- 3) List genre (classification) of books with the most reservations.

```
50  --List genre(classification) of book(s) with the most reservations.
51  SELECT b.genre,count(*) as countt
52  FROM books_France b, BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS_France bt where b.b_id=bt.b_id group by b.genre order by countt desc fetch first row only;
53  --
```

Query Result	Script Output	DBMS Output	Explain Plan	Autotrace	SQL History
   Download ▾ Execution time: 0.008 seconds					
	GENRE	COUNTT			
1	Fiction	12			

4) What is the library location with the least number of book reservations.

```
54
55 --What is the library location with the least number of book reservations
56
57 SELECT l.address, COUNT(*) as num_reservations
58 FROM library_Canada l
59 JOIN books_Canada b ON l.l_id = b.l_id
60 JOIN book_transactions_Canada bt ON b.b_id = bt.b_id
61 WHERE bt.Issued_date IS NOT NULL
62 GROUP BY l.address
63 ORDER BY num_reservations ASC fetch first row only;
64
```

Query Result Script Output DBMS Output Explain Plan Autotrace SQL History

Execution time: 0.01 seconds

	ADDRESS	NUM_RESERVATION
1	Quebec City, Quebec	2

5) List library location with employees making more than \$50000 and having less than 3 book reservations.

```
87
88 --List library location with employees making more than $50,000 and having less than 3 book reservations.
89 select address, country from library_India where l_id in (
90 select l_id from employees_India where salary > 50000 and l_id in (
91 select b.l_id from
92 books_India b, books_transactions_India bt
93 where b.b_id = bt.b_id
94 group by b.l_id
95 having count(*) < 3
96 ));
97
```

Query Result Script Output DBMS Output Explain Plan Autotrace SQL History

Execution time: 0.015 seconds

	ADDRESS	COUNTRY
1	Vijayawada-AP	India

6) List the count of number of reservations for each genre in the Books Canada Region.

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor interface. The query is as follows:

```
114 select genres, reservations from (SELECT b.Genre as genres, COUNT(*)AS reservations
115 FROM Books_Canada b
116 INNER JOIN book_transactions_Canada bt ON b.b_id = bt.b_id
117 WHERE b.status = 'available'
118 GROUP BY B.Genre)
119 where reservations= (select min(reservations) from (SELECT b.Genre as genres, COUNT(*)AS reservations
120 FROM Books_Canada b
121 INNER JOIN book_transactions_Canada bt ON b.b_id = bt.b_id
122 WHERE b.status = 'available'
123 GROUP BY B.Genre))
```

The results table shows the following data:

	GENRES	RESERVATIONS
1	Romance	1
2	Classic Literature	1
3	Magical Realism	1

ed. Powered by ORDS

Individual contribution:

I am the admin of the cloud Database, I have created users to all my teammates and to myself as well.

In part 4 of project, I am the owner of site 1, which holds all the data for India. I have fragmented the data of India on to my site from the global database. I have performed 2 select queries and 1 update query and 1 delete query and 3 queries from the list of queries provided by professor.