

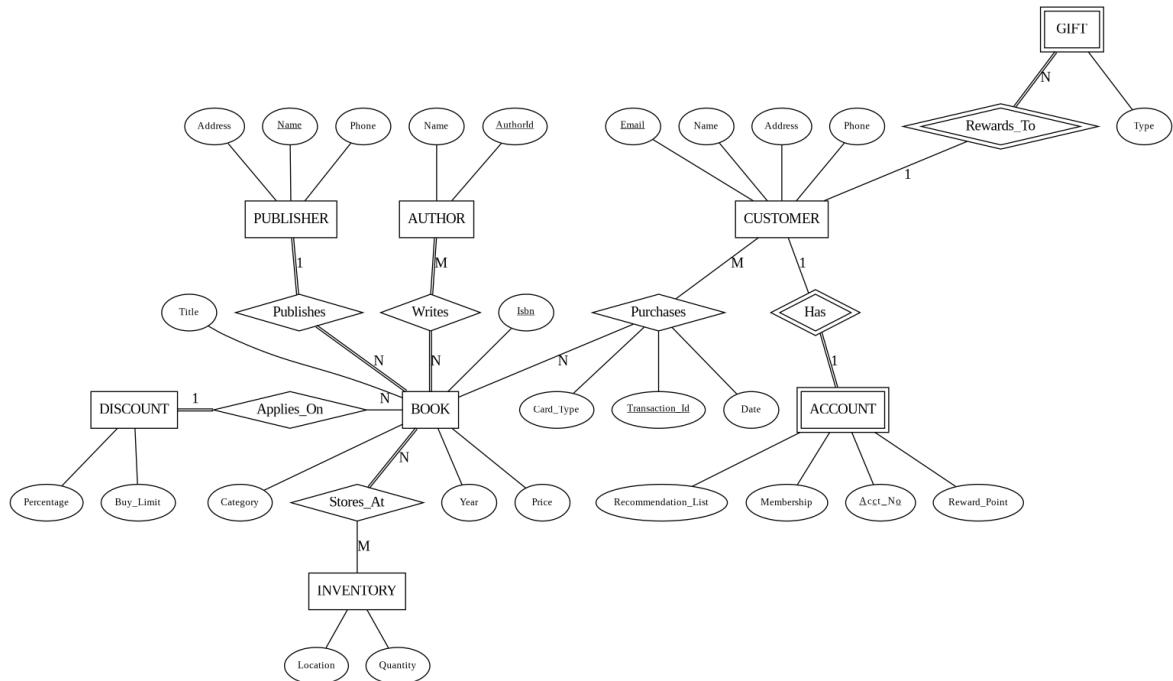
# The Final Report

Wally Yang, Tina Liang, Wei Zong, Chuwen Sun, Xingyu Yan

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# 0.1 Database Description

## 1. ER-model of the Database Design



## 2. Relational Schema for the Database



The bold field refers to the primary keys of the relational schema

## 3. Levels of normalization for each table: All tables achieve BCNF.

## 4. Indices for the Database

We chose the Tree-based index for our BOOK table since the tree-based index is good for looking up values based on range tests. It will speed up our queries when we want to retrieve the book based on the range of the year or the range of the price. Also it is not too bad for looking up values based on equality tests, so it also can slightly speed up our queries when we are trying to look up books based on the titles, categories, authors, and publishers.

## 5. Views for the Database

- View A

Description: This view is able to show all the titles and their dates of purchase made by each customer. And this could be useful to make book recommendations for a customer by looking at his or her purchase history.

Relational algebra expression:

$$R1 \leftarrow PURCHASE \bowtie_{Customer=Email} Customer$$

$$R2 \leftarrow BOOK \bowtie_{Isbn=Book} R1$$

$$Result \leftarrow \pi_{Name, Title, Date} R2$$

```

1 CREATE VIEW CUSTOMER_P AS
2   SELECT C.Name, B.Title, P.Date
3   FROM BOOK AS B, PURCHASE AS P, CUSTOMER AS C
4   WHERE B.Isbn = P.Book AND P.Customer = C.Email

```

Sample output:

Luqman Finnegan	OCP: Oracle9i Certification Kit	07/01/16
Phebe Christian	SQL Server 2000 for Experienced DBA's	09/16/18
Charlie Dolan	The Data Warehouse Toolkit: The Complete Guide to Dimensional Modeling	07/20/18
Kiya Mcguire	How To Do Everything with Your Tablet PC	01/26/19
Amal Terrell	Data Mining: Practical Machine Learning Tools and Techniques with Java Implementations	06/15/17

- View B

Description: This view is able to show the total number of books purchased by each customer. And this could be useful to see if this customer deserves a gift by making a certain amount of purchases in this store.

Relational algebra expression:

$$R1 \leftarrow PURCHASE \bowtie_{Customer=Email} Customer$$

$$Result \leftarrow_{Customer} \mathcal{F}_{COUNT\ Book}(R1)$$

```

1 CREATE VIEW CUSTOMER_N AS
2   SELECT P.Customer, COUNT(Book)
3   FROM PURCHASE AS P, CUSTOMER AS C
4   WHERE P.Customer = C.Email
5   GROUP BY P.Customer

```

Sample output:

Ahmed.12@osu.edu	1
Christian.2@osu.edu	1
Dolan.3@osu.edu	1
Finnegan.1@osu.edu	1
Firth.9@osu.edu	1

## 6. Sample Transactions for the Database

- Transaction A

Description: The customer adds a book to a order and update the book quantity in the inventory

```

1 BEGIN TRANSACTION NEW_P;
2
3 INSERT INTO PURCHASE
4 VALUES (22,
5         'Finnegan.1@osu.edu',
6         '782140661',
7         104.97,
8         DATE(),
9         'AMEX');
10
11 UPDATE Inventory
12     SET Quantity = Quantity - 1
13     WHERE Isbn = '782140661' AND Location = 'warehouse';
14
15 COMMIT;
```

- Transaction B

Description: A certain amount(10) of books(Isbn: 616601654) transmitted from one inventory(warehouse) to another(in-store)

```

1 BEGIN TRANSACTION MOVE;
2
3 UPDATE Inventory
4     SET Quantity = Quantity + 10
5     WHERE Isbn = '782140661' AND Location = 'warehouse';
6
7 UPDATE Inventory
8     SET Quantity = Quantity - 10
9     WHERE Isbn = '782140661' AND Location = 'in-store';
10
11 COMMIT;
```

- Transaction C

Description: Customer redeem 100 reward points to a keychain

```
1 BEGIN TRANSACTION NEW_GIFT;
2
3 UPDATE ACCOUNT
4     SET Reward_point = Reward_point - 100
5     WHERE Email = 'Finnegan.1@osu.edu';
6
7 INSERT INTO GIFT
8 VALUES ('Finnegan.1@osu.edu', 'keychain');
9
10 COMMIT;
```

## 0.2 User Manual

### 1. Database Description

Table	Entity	Attribute	Data type	Description	Constraints
BOOK	book	Isbn	CHAR(13)	The unique identifier of the book; The primary key	NOT NULL; fixed length of 13
		Title	VARCHAR(100)	Title of the book	NOT NULL; Up to length 100
		Author	VARCHAR(100)	Author of the book	NOT NULL; Up to length 100
		Price	DECIMAL(5,2)	Price of the book	NOT NULL; total 5 digits, two digits after the decimal point
		Year	INT	Year of the book got published	NOT NULL
INVENTORY	inventory	Category	VARCHAR(100)	Category of the book	NOT NULL; Up to length 100
		Isbn	CHAR(13)	The foreign key references to BOOK table; the primary key	NOT NULL; fixed length of 13
		Location	VARCHAR(100)	Location of the inventory	NOT NULL; Up to length 100
		Quantity	INT	the number of books in inventory	
DISCOUNT	discount	Isbn	CHAR(13)	The foreign key references to BOOK table	NOT NULL; fixed length of 13
		Buy_limit	INT	Purchase limit to apply the discount	
		Percentage	REAL	The discount applied to the book	NOT NULL
CUSTOMER	customer	Email	VARCHAR(100)	The unique identifier of the customer; The primary key	NOT NULL; Up to length 100
		Name	VARCHAR(100)	The name of the customer	NOT NULL; Up to length 100
		Phone	CHAR(10)	The phone of the customer	fixed length of 10
		Address	VARCHAR(100)	The address of the customer	NOT NULL; Up to length 100
AUTHOR	author	Authorid	INT	The unique identifier of the author; The primary key	NOT NULL
		Name	VARCHAR(100)	The name of the author	NOT NULL
PUBLISHER	publisher	Name	VARCHAR(100)	The unique identifier of the publisher; The primary key	NOT NULL; Up to length 100
		Phone	CHAR(10)	The phone of the publisher	fixed length of 10
		Address	VARCHAR(100)	The address of the publisher	NOT NULL; Up to length 100
GIFT	gift	Email	VARCHAR(100)	The foreign key references to CUSTOMER table; The primary key	NOT NULL; Up to length 100
		Type	VARCHAR	The type of the gift	
ACCOUNT	account	Account_no	INT	The unique identifier of the account; The primary key	NOT NULL
		Email	VARCHAR(100)	The foreign key references to CUSTOMER table	NOT NULL; Up to length 100
		Reward_point	INT	The reward point of the account	
		Recommendation_list	VARCHAR(500)	The recommendation list for the customer	Up to length 500
WRITES	author, book	membership	INT	The level of the membership	
		Isbn	CHAR(13)	The foreign key references to BOOK table; One of the primary key	NOT NULL; fixed length of 13
PUBLISHES	book, publisher	Authorid	INT	The foreign key references to AUTHOR table; One of the primary key	
		Isbn	CHAR(13)	The foreign key references to BOOK table	NOT NULL
PURCHASE	customer, book	Publisher	VARCHAR(100)	The foreign key references to PUBLISHER table	NOT NULL
		Transaction_id	INT	The unique identifier of the purchase; The primary key	NOT NULL
		Customer	VARCHAR(100)	The foreign key references to CUSTOMER table	NOT NULL; Up to length 100
		Book	CHAR(13)	The foreign key references to BOOK table	NOT NULL
		Date	DATE	The date of purchase	
		Card_type	VARCHAR(100)	The type of the card that customer use to purchase	Up to length 100
		Actual_Price	DECIMAL(5,2)	The price of the transaction	NOT NULL; total 5 digits, two digits after the decimal point

### 2. Sample SQL Queries

- (a) Find the titles of all books by Pratchett that cost less than \$10

Return a table that contains the title of that books written by Pratchett and cost less than \$10

$$BOOKS \leftarrow \Pi_{Title}(\sigma_{Price < 10 \wedge Author = 'Pratchett'}(BOOK))$$

```

1 SELECT Title
2   FROM BOOK AS B
3  WHERE B.Price < 10 AND B.Author = 'Pratchett';

```

- (b) Find the titles of all books by Pratchett that cost less than \$10

Return a table that contains the title and date of the purchases made by a single customer

$$BOOKS \leftarrow BOOK \bowtie_{Isbn=Book} (\sigma_{Customer=Email}(PURCHASE))$$

$$RESULT \leftarrow \pi_{Title, Date}(BOOK)$$

```

1 SELECT B.Title, P.Date
2   FROM BOOK AS B, PURCHASE AS P, C AS CUSTOMER
3  WHERE B.Isbn = P.Book AND P.Customer = C.Email;

```

- (c) Find the titles and ISBNs for all books with less than 5 copies in stock  
Return a table that contains the title and ISBN for all books with less than 5 copies in inventory

$$STOCK(Isbn, Quantity) \leftarrow_{Isbn} \mathcal{F}_{SUM\ Quantity}(INVENTORY)$$

$$RESULT \leftarrow \pi_{Title, Isbn}(\sigma_{Quantity < 5}(STOCK))$$

```

1 SELECT B.Title, B.Isbn
2   FROM BOOK AS B, INVENTORY AS I
3  WHERE B.Isbn = I.Isbn
4  GROUP BY B.Title, B.Isbn
5  HAVING sum(I.Quantity) < 5;

```

- (d) Give all the customers who purchased a book by Pratchett and the titles of Pratchett books they purchased  
Return a table that contains the customers who purchased a book by Pratchett and the titles of Pratchett books they purchased

$$PRATCHETTS \leftarrow (\sigma_{Author=Pratchett}(PUBLISH) * BOOK)$$

$$SALES \leftarrow (PRATCHETTS * PURCHASE)$$

$$RESULT \leftarrow (\pi_{Email, Name, Title}(SALES))$$

```

1 SELECT C.Email, C.Name, B.Title
2   FROM CUSTOMER AS C, BOOK AS B, PUBLISHES AS P, PURCHASE AS PUR
3  WHERE P.Isbn = B.Isbn AND P.Author = 'Pratchett' AND PUR.Book = B.Isbn;

```

- (e) Find the total number of books purchased by a single customer  
Return a table that contains the total number of books a customer has purchased and the email of the customer



$$COUNT(Customer, \# \text{ of Books}) \leftarrow_{Customer} \mathcal{F}_{COUNT \text{ BOOK}}(PURCHASE)$$

$$RESULT \leftarrow \sigma_{Customer=Email}(COUNT)$$

```

1 SELECT P.Customer, COUNT(Book)
2   FROM PURCHASE AS P, CUSTOMER AS C
3  WHERE P.Customer = C.Email;

```

- (f) Find the customer who has purchased the most books and the total number of books they have purchased

Return a table that contains the customer who has purchased the most books and the amount of the books they have purchased

$$COUNT(Customer, No) \leftarrow_{Customer} \mathcal{F}_{COUNT \text{ BOOK}}(PURCHASE)$$

$$RESULT \leftarrow_{Customer} \mathcal{F}_{MAX \text{ No}}(COUNT)$$

```

1 SELECT L.Customer, L.Num
2   FROM PURCHASE AS P, CUSTOMER AS C,
3        (SELECT P.Customer AS Customer, COUNT(Book) AS Num
4         FROM PURCHASE AS P, CUSTOMER AS C
5         WHERE P.Customer = C.Email) AS L
6  WHERE L.Num = MAX(L.Num);

```

- (g) Find the CUSTOMER with the most Reward\_point on his or her account

Return a table that contains the email and name of the customer who has the most reward point on his or her account

$$RESULT \leftarrow \pi_{Email, Name}(Email, Name \mathcal{F}_{MAX \text{ Reward\_point}}(CACCT))$$

```

1 SELECT Email, Name
2   FROM CUSTOMER C, ACCOUNT A
3  WHERE C.Email = A.Email
4  GROUP BY C.Email, C.Name
5  HAVING A.Reward_point = MAX(A.Reward_point)

```

- (h) Return a table that contains the email and name of the customer who has the most reward point on his or her account  
 Return a table that contains ISBN and title of books that has the most expensive price with applied discount

$$DIS\_BOOKS \leftarrow BOOK \bowtie DISCOUNT$$

$$RESULT \leftarrow_{ISBN, Title} \mathcal{F}_{MAX(Price*percentage)}(DIS\_BOOKS)$$

```

1 SELECT ISBN, Title
2   FROM (BOOK LEFT OUTER JOIN DISCOUNT)
3  WHERE Percentage IS NOT NULL
4  GROUP BY ISBN, Title
5  HAVING Price*Percentage = MAX(Price*Percentage);

```

- (i) Find the total price of all the BOOK for each stock (quantity \* price)  
 Return a table that contains the total price of all the books and their ISBN for each stock

$$STOCK \leftarrow BOOK *_{ISBN} \mathcal{F}_{SUM Quantity}(INVENTORY)$$

$$RESULT \leftarrow \pi_{ISBN, Quantity * Price}(STOCK)$$

```

1 SELECT ISBN, Quantity*Price
2   FROM BOOK NATURAL JOIN INVENTORY
3  GROUP BY ISBN
4  HAVING Quantity*Price=SUM(Quantity);

```

- (j) Provide a list of customer names, along with the total dollar amount each customer has spent.  
 Provide a list of customer names, along with the total dollar amount each customer has spent.

$$Customer\_spend \leftarrow CUSTOMER * (CUSTOMER \mathcal{S}_{SUM Actual\_Price}(PURCHASE))$$

$$RESULT \leftarrow \Pi_{Name, SUM(Actual\_Price)} Customer\_spend$$

```

1 SELECT C.Name, SUM(P.Actual_Price)
2   FROM PURCHASE AS P, CUSTOMER AS C
3  WHERE P.Customer = C.Email
4  GROUP BY P.Customer

```

- (k) Provide a list of customer names and e-mail addresses for customers who have spent more than the average customer.

Return a table that contains the names and e-mail addresses of the customers who have spent more than the average customer

$$\rho_{Total}(Email, Total\_amount)(CUSTOMER \mathcal{F}_{SUM Actual\_Price}(PURCHASE));$$

$$CUSINFO \leftarrow Total * CUSTOMER;$$

$$RESULT \leftarrow \Pi_{Name, Email}(\sigma_{Total\_amount > AVG Total\_amount}(CUSINFO))$$

```

1 SELECT Name, Email
2   FROM CUSTOMER NATURAL JOIN (SELECT SUM Actual_Price AS Total_amount
3                                FROM PURCHASE AS P
4                                GROUP BY P.Customer ) AS TOTAL
5  HAVING TOTAL.Total_amount > AVG (TOTAL.Total_amount)

```

- (l) Provide a list of the titles in the database and associated total copies sold to customers, sorted from the title that has sold the most individual copies to the title that has sold the least.

Return a table that contains the total number of each book that has been sold to customers, and the titles of those books, sorted by the number of books in descending number.

$$SOLD \leftarrow PURCHASE \bowtie_{Book=Isbn} BOOK$$

$$COUNT \leftarrow_{Isbn} \mathcal{S}_{COUNT_{Book}} SOLD$$

$$RESULT \leftarrow \Pi_{Title, COUNT_{Book}} COUNT$$

```

1 SELECT B.Title, COUNT(P.Book)
2   FROM PURCHASE AS P, BOOK AS B
3  WHERE P.Book = B.Isbn
4  GROUP BY P.Book
5  ORDER BY COUNT(P.Book) DESC

```

- (m) Provide a list of the titles in the database and associated dollar totals for copies sold to customers, sorted from the title that has sold the highest dollar amount to the title that has sold the smallest.

Return a table that contains the total dollar amount of each book that has been sold to customers, and the titles of those books, sorted by the dollar amount in descending order.

$$SOLD \leftarrow PURCHASE \bowtie_{Book=Isbn} BOOK$$

$$\rho_{Total\_book(Isbn, count)} Isbn \bowtie_{COUNT(Book)} (SOLD)$$

$$RESULT \leftarrow \Pi_{Title, Count * Actual\_Price}(Total\_book)$$

```

1 SELECT B.Title, COUNT(P.Book)
2   FROM PURCHASE AS P, BOOK AS B
3  WHERE P.Book = B.Isbn
4  GROUP BY P.Book
5  ORDER BY COUNT(P.Book) DESC

```

- (n) Find the most popular author in the database (i.e. the one who has sold the most books)

Return a table that contains the name of the author who sold the most books

$$SOLD \leftarrow (PURCHASE \bowtie_{Book=Isbn} BOOK) \bowtie_{Book=Isbn} WRITES$$

$$\rho_{R1(Total\_amount)}(AuthorId \bowtie_{COUNT(Book)} (SOLD))$$

$$RESULT \leftarrow Name \bowtie_{MAX(Total\_amount)} (R1)$$

```

1 SELECT A.Name, MAX(Total)
2   FROM AUTHOR AS A, (SELECT A.AuthorId, COUNT(P.Book) AS Total
3                        FROM PURCHASE AS P, BOOK AS B, WRITES
4                        WHERE P.Book = B.Isbn AND B.Isbn = W.Isbn
5                        GROUP BY W.AuthorId) AS R1
6  WHERE R1.AuthorId = A.AuthorId
7  GROUP BY A.AuthorId, A.Name

```

- (o) Find the most profitable author in the database for this store (i.e. the one who has brought in the most money)

Return a table that contains the name of the author who brought in the most money and the dollar amount

$$\begin{aligned}
 SOLD &\leftarrow (PURCHASE \bowtie_{Book=Isbn} BOOK) \bowtie_{Book=Isbn} WRITES \\
 \rho_{R1(Total\_amount)}(AuthorId \bowtie_{COUNTBook(SOLD)}) \\
 MAX &\leftarrow \bowtie_{MAX(Actual\_Price*Total\_amount)} Total\_Dollar * Total\_dollar \\
 RESULT &\leftarrow \Pi_{Name, Actual\_Price*Total\_amount} MAX
 \end{aligned}$$

```

1 SELECT A.Name, MAX(Total)
2 FROM AUTHOR AS A, (SELECT A.AuthorId, P.Actual_Price * COUNT(P.Book) AS Total
3                      FROM PURCHASE AS P, BOOK AS B, WRITES
4                      WHERE P.Book = B.Isbn AND B.Isbn = W.Isbn
5                      GROUP BY W.AuthorId) AS R1
6 WHERE R1.AuthorId = A.AuthorId
7 GROUP BY A.AuthorId, A.Name

```

- (p) Provide a list of customer information for customers who purchased anything written by the most profitable author in the database.

Return a table that contains the information of customers who purchased anything written by the most profitable author

$$\begin{aligned}
 SOLD &\leftarrow (PURCHASE \bowtie_{Book=Isbn} BOOK) \bowtie_{Book=Isbn} WRITES \\
 \rho_{R1(Total\_amount)}(AuthorId \bowtie_{COUNTBook(SOLD)}) \\
 Total\_dollar &\leftarrow \Pi_{Name, AuthorId, Actual\_Price*Total\_amount} R1 \\
 Max\_author &\leftarrow ((Name, AuthorId) \bowtie_{MAX(Actual\_Price*Total\_amount)} Total\_Dollar) \\
 CUS &\leftarrow CUSTOMER \bowtie_{Email=Customer} PURCHASE \\
 Cust\_author &\leftarrow (CUS \bowtie_{Book=Isbn} WRITES) * Max\_author \\
 RESULT &\leftarrow \Pi_{Name, Email, Phone, Address} (Cust\_author)
 \end{aligned}$$

```

1 SELECT C.Name, C.Email, C.Phone, C.Address
2 FROM (SELECT A.AuthorId, MAX(Total)
3        FROM (SELECT A.AuthorId, P.Actual_Price * COUNT(P.Book) AS Total
4              FROM PURCHASE AS P, BOOK AS B, WRITES AS W

```

```

5         WHERE P.Book = B.Isbn AND B.Isbn = W.Isbn
6         GROUP BY W.AuthorId) AS R1,
7     AUTHOR AS A
8     WHERE R1.AuthorId = A.AuthorId
9     GROUP BY A.AuthorId) AS R2, CUSTOMER AS C
10    WHERE P.Book = B.Isbn AND B.Isbn = W.Isbn AND W.AuthorId = R2.AuthorId

```

- (q) Provide the list of authors who wrote the books purchased by the customers who have spent more than the average customer.

Return a table that contains the name of the authors whose books are purchased by the customers who have spent more than average customer

$$Author\_sold \leftarrow (WRITES * AUTHOR) \bowtie_{ISBN=Book} PURCHASE$$

$$\rho_{Spent}(Email, total\_spent)(customer \bowtie_{SUM Actual\_Price} PURCHASE)$$

$$CUS \leftarrow \sigma_{total\_spent > AVG total\_spent} Spent$$

$$RESULT \leftarrow Author\_sold \bowtie_{customer=Email} CUS$$

```

1  SELECT A.Name
2  FROM AUTHOR AS A, WRITES AS W, PURCHASE AS P, CUSTOMER AS C,
3       (SELECT C1.Email AS Email, sum(P1.Actual_Price) AS Spent
4        FROM PURCHASE P1, CUSTOMER C1
5        WHERE P1.Customer = C1.Email
6        GROUP BY P1.Customer) AS personal_sum
7  WHERE A.AuthorId = W.AuthorId AND W.Isbn = B.Isbn AND C.Email = personal_sum.

```

### 3. INSERT Syntax

```

1  -- Insert a new BOOK
2  INSERT INTO BOOK
3  VALUES ('782140661',           -- ISBN
4          'OCP: Oracle9i Certification Kit', -- Title
5          2002,                   -- Year
6          104.97,                 -- Price
7          'Computer'             -- Category
8  );
9
10 -- Add INVENTORY information
11 INSERT INTO INVENTORY

```

```

12 VALUES ('782140661',           -- ISBN
13         'warehouse',           -- Location
14         100                     -- Quantity
15 );
16
17 -- Insert the AUTHOR of the BOOK, give a unique author ID
18 INSERT INTO AUTHOR
19 VALUES (1, 'Chip Dawes');      -- AuthorID & Author Name
20
21 INSERT INTO AUTHOR
22 VALUES (2, 'Biju Thomas');
23
24 INSERT INTO AUTHOR
25 VALUES (3, 'Doug Stuns');
26
27 INSERT INTO AUTHOR
28 VALUES (4, 'Matthew Weishan');
29
30 INSERT INTO AUTHOR
31 VALUES (5, 'Joseph C. Johnson');
32
33 -- Insert the WRITES relation between BOOK and AUTHOR
34
35 INSERT INTO WRITES
36 VALUES ('782140661', 1);      -- ISBN & Author ID
37
38 INSERT INTO WRITES
39 VALUES ('782140661', 2);
40
41 INSERT INTO WRITES
42 VALUES ('782140661', 3);
43
44 INSERT INTO WRITES
45 VALUES ('782140661', 4);
46
47 INSERT INTO WRITES
48 VALUES ('782140661', 5);
49
50 -- Insert PUBLISHER information
51 INSERT INTO PUBLISHER
52 VALUES ('Sybex',               -- Name
53         '0000000000',           -- Phone
54         '123 North Ave, Columbus, Ohio, 43210' -- Address
55 );

```

```

56
57 -- Insert PUBLISHES relation
58 INSERT INTO PUBLISHES
59 VALUES ('782140661', 'Sybex');           -- ISBN & Publisher
60
61 -- Insert BOOK discount
62 INSERT INTO DISCOUNT
63 VALUES ('782140661',                     -- ISBN
64         10,                               -- Buy Limit
65         0.7                               -- Discount Percentage
66 );
67
68 -- Insert CUSTOMER information
69 INSERT INTO CUSTOMER
70 VALUES ('brutus.1@osu.edu',               -- Email
71         'Buckeye Brutus',                 -- Name
72         '0000000000',                     -- Phone
73         '123 North Ave, Columbus, Ohio, 43210' -- Address
74 );
75
76 -- Insert Customer ACCOUNT
77 INSERT INTO ACCOUNT
78 VALUES ('brutus.1@osu.edu',               -- Email
79         1000,                             -- Reward Point
80         'Sci-fi, Novel',                  -- Recommendation List
81         1                                 -- Membership
82 );
83
84 -- Insert GIFT information
85 INSERT INTO GIFT
86 VALUES ('brutus.1@osu.edu', 'Book')      -- Customer Email & Gift Type

```

#### 4. DELETE Syntax

```

1 -- Delete a BOOK
2 DELETE FROM BOOK
3   WHERE ISBN = '0782140661';
4
5 DELETE FROM AUTHOR
6   WHERE (SELECT ISBN
7          FROM (AUTHOR LEFT OUTER JOIN WIRTES)
8          WHERE ISBN = '0782140661');
9

```



```

10 DELETE FROM WRITES
11 WHERE ISBN = '0782140661';
12
13 DELETE FROM PUBLISHER
14 WHERE (SELECT ISBN
15         FROM (PUBLISHER LEFT OUTER JOIN PUBLISHES)
16         WHERE ISBN = '0782140661');
17
18 DELETE FROM PUBLISHES
19 WHERE ISBN = '0782140661';
20
21 -- Delete a PUBLISHER
22 DELETE FROM PUBLISHER
23 WHERE Name = 'Sybex';
24
25 DELETE FROM AUTHOR
26 WHERE (SELECT Authorid
27         FROM WRITES
28         WHERE (SELECT ISBN
29                 FROM PUBLISHES
30                 WHERE Publisher = 'Sybex'));
31
32 DELETE FROM WRITES
33 WHERE (SELECT ISBN
34         FROM PUBLISHES
35         WHERE Publisher = 'Sybex');
36
37 DELETE FORM BOOK
38 WHERE (SELECT ISBN
39         FROM (PUBLISHERS RIGHT OUTER JOIN BOOK)
40         WHERE PUBLISHER.Publisher = 'Sybex');
41
42 DELETE FROM PUBLISHES
43 WHERE Publisher = 'Sybex';
44
45 -- Delete an AUTHOR
46 DELETE FROM AUTHOR
47 WHERE AuthoreId = '12345';
48
49 DELETE FROM PUBLISHER
50 WHERE (SELECT Publisher
51         FROM PUBLISHES
52         WHERE (SELECT ISBN
53                 FROM WRITES

```

```

54         WHERE AuthorId='12345')));
55
56 DELETE FROM PUBLISHES
57 WHERE (SELECT ISBN
58        FROM WRITES
59        WHERE AuthorId='12345');
60
61 DELETE FORM BOOK
62 WHERE (SELECT ISBN
63        FROM (WRITES RIGHT OUTER JOIN BOOK)
64        WHERE AuthorId='12345');
65
66 DELETE FROM WRITES
67 WHERE AuthorId='12345';
68
69 -- Delete a CUSTOMER
70 DELETE FROM ACCOUNT
71 WHERE Email = 'email@email.com'
72
73 DELETE FROM CUSTOMER
74 WHERE Email = 'email@email.com'

```

## 0.3 Appendix: Graded Checkpoints

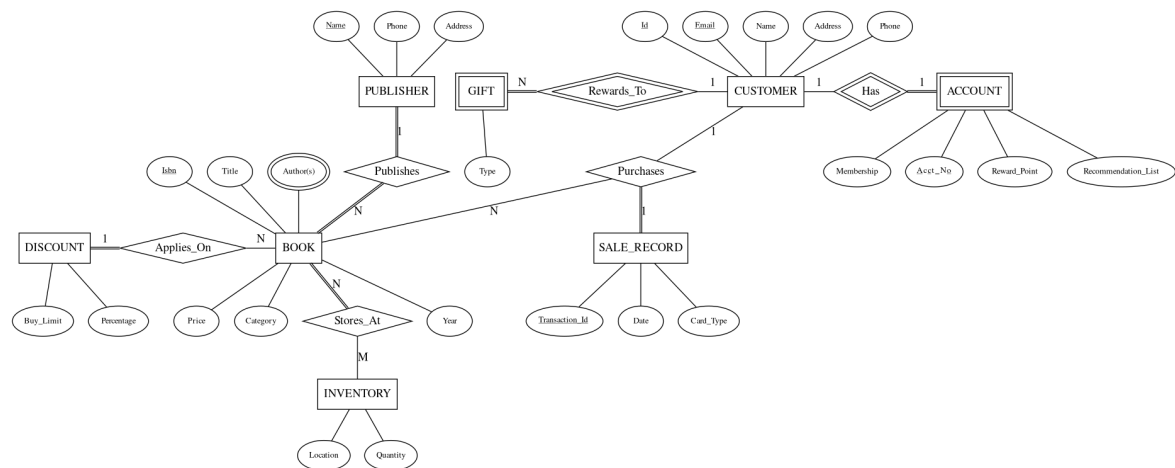
### 0.3.1 Checkpoint 1

- Based on the requirements given in the project overview, list the entities to be modeled in this database. For each entity, provide a list of associated attributes.
  - BOOK (Isbn, Title, Author(s), Year, Price, Category)
  - PUBLISHER (Name, Phone, Address)
  - CUSTOMER (Id, Email, Name, Address, Phone)
  - INVENTORY (Location, Quantity)
  - SALE\_RECORD (Transaction\_Id, Date, Card\_Type)
- Based on the requirements given in the project overview, what are the various relationships between entities? (For example, “CUSTOMER entities purchase BOOK entities”).
  - PUBLISHER entities publish BOOK entities
  - CUSTOMER entities purchase BOOK entities, create SALE\_RECORD entities (ternary relation)

- BOOK entities stores at INVENTORY entities
3. Propose at least two additional entities that it would be useful for this database to model beyond the scope of the project requirements. Provide a list of possible attributes for the additional entities and possible relationships they may have with each other and the rest of the entities in the database. Give a brief, one sentence rationale for why adding these entities would be interesting/useful to the stakeholders for this database project.
    - DISCOUNT (Percentage, Buy\_Limit)  
 Additional Relationships: DISCOUNT entities applies on BOOK entities Applying a DISCOUNT entities to BOOK entities, the final cost of that BOOK entities could be calculated automatically.
    - ACCOUNT (weak) (Acct\_No, Reward\_Point, Recommendation\_List, membership)  
 Additional Relationships: CUSTOMER entities may have ACCOUNT entities Enabling CUSTOMER entities to have their unique account could help the stakeholders to check information of a customer quicker when the customer is trying to make a purchase.
    - GIFT weak) (Type)  
 Additional Relationships: BOOKSTORE entities reward GIFT entities to CUSTOMER entities By applying GIFT entities, customers get rewarded once they spend a certain amount at the bookstore, which will maintain a good customer service.
  4. Give at least four examples of some informal queries/reports that it might be useful for this database might be used to generate. Include one example for each of the additional entities you proposed in question 3 above.
    - Report all current inventory
    - Report sales summary
    - List all current accounts with membership
    - Show all discounted books
    - List all books from certain category
    - List all books by certain author
    - List all gifts that are rewarded to customer
  5. Suppose we want to add a new publisher to the database. How would we do that given the entities and relationships you've outlined above? Given your above description, is it possible to add a new publisher to your database without knowing the title of any books they have published? If not, revise your model to allow for publishers to be added as separate entities.

Create PUBLISHER entities with attributes “Name”, “Phone” and “Address”, and have a relationship with BOOK entities which is PUBLISHER entities publish BOOK entities.

6. Determine at least three other informal update operations and describe what entities would need to have attributes altered and how they would need to be changed given your above descriptions. Include one example for each of the additional entities you proposed in question 3 above.
  - Change the price of a BOOK
  - Update the INVENTORY of a BOOK
  - Add Reward\_Point for a MEMBER
  - Change the Percentage of a DISCOUNT
  - Change the Type of GIFT
  - Customers update their personal information (Email, Name, Address, Phone)
  - Account’s recommendation list can be altered according to changes in purchasing history
7. Provide an ER diagram for your database. Make sure you include all of the entities and relationships you determined in the questions above INCLUDING the entities for question 3 above, and remember that EVERY entity in your model needs to connect to another entity in the model via some kind of relationship.

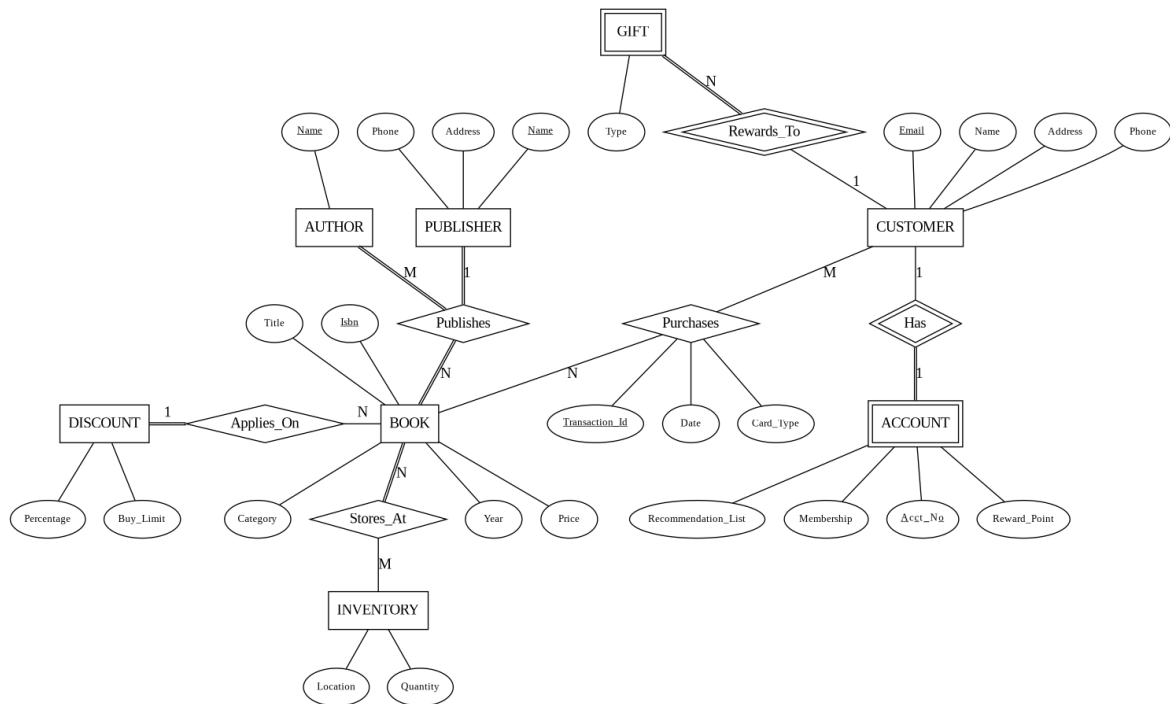


FIX:

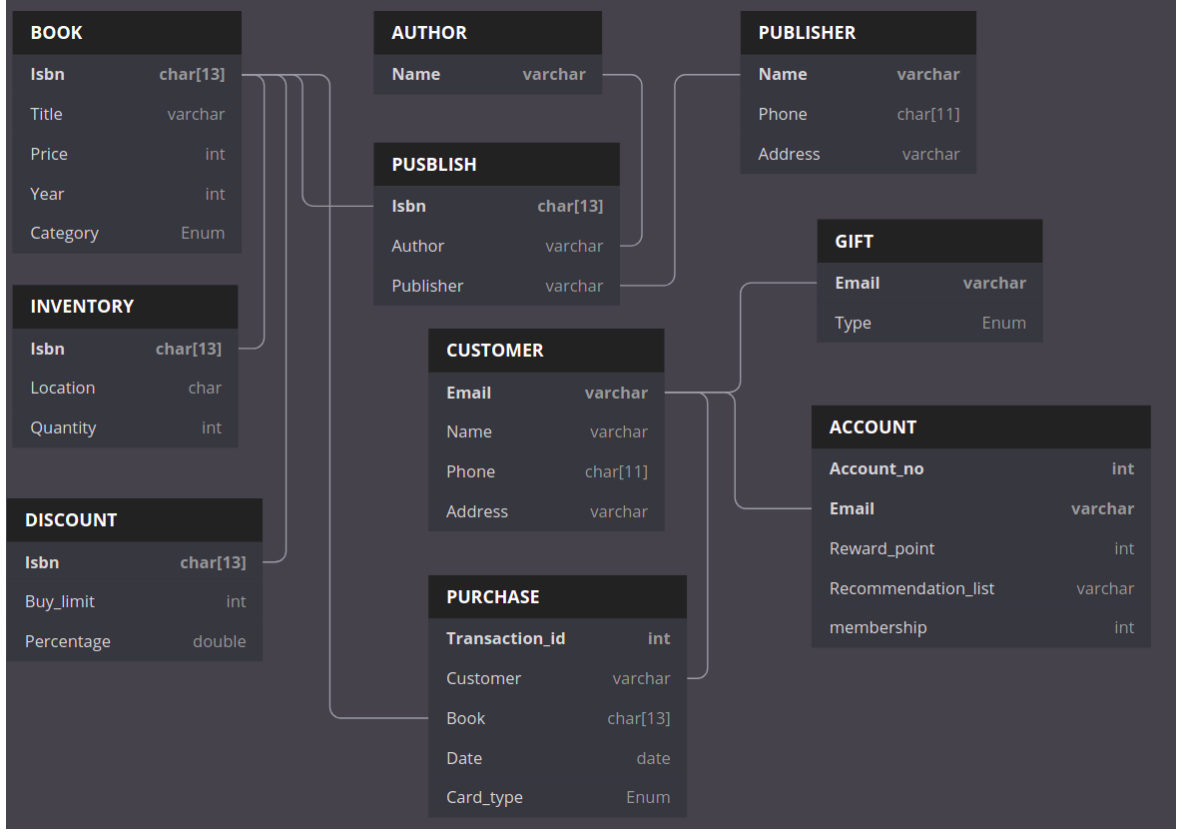
1. Yes, we can.
2. See section 1, page 1 for updated ER model.
3. See section 1, page 1 for updated ER model.
4. See section 1, page 1 for updated ER model.
5. ID is removed, See section 1, page 1 for updated ER model.
6. Yes, it is.

## 0.3.2 Checkpoint 2

### 1. Updated ER Model



### 2. Relational Schema



3. (a) Find the titles of all books by Pratchett that cost less than \$10

$$\pi_{Title}(\sigma_{Price < 10}(BOOK))$$

- (b) Give all the titles and their dates of purchase made by a single customer (you choose how to designate the customer)  
designate CUSTOMER with Email

$$BOOKS \leftarrow BOOK \bowtie_{ISBN=Book} (\sigma_{Customer=Email}(PURCHASE))$$

$$RESULT \leftarrow \pi_{Title, Date}(BOOKS)$$

- (c) Find the titles and ISBNs for all books with less than 5 copies in stock

$$STOCK(Isbn, Quantity) \leftarrow_{Isbn} \mathcal{F}_{SUM\ Quantity}(INVENTORY)$$

$$RESULT \leftarrow \pi_{Title, Isbn}(\sigma_{Quantity < 5}(STOCK))$$

- (d) Give all the customers who purchased a book by Pratchett and the titles of Pratchett books they purchased

$$PRATCHETTS \leftarrow (\sigma_{Author=Pratchett}(PUBLISH) * BOOK)$$

$$SALES \leftarrow (PRATCHETTS * PURCHASE)$$

$$RESULT \leftarrow (\pi_{Email, Name, Title}(SALES))$$

- (e) Find the total number of books purchased by a single customer (you choose how to designate the customer)

$$COUNT(Customer, \# \text{ of Books}) \leftarrow_{Customer} \mathcal{F}_{COUNT \text{ BOOK}}(PURCHASE)$$

$$RESULT \leftarrow \sigma_{Customer=Email}(COUNT)$$

- (f) Find the customer who has purchased the most books and the total number of books they have purchased

$$COUNT(Customer, No) \leftarrow_{Customer} \mathcal{F}_{COUNT \text{ BOOK}}(PURCHASE)$$

$$RESULT \leftarrow_{Customer} \mathcal{F}_{MAX \text{ No}}(COUNT)$$

4. (a) Find the CUSTOMER with the most Reward\_point on his/her account

$$CACCT \leftarrow CUSTOMER * ACCOUNT$$

$$RESULT \leftarrow \pi_{Email, Name}(Email, Name \mathcal{F}_{MAX \text{ Reward\_point}}(CACCT))$$

- (b) Find the most expensive BOOK with all the DISCOUNT applied

$$DIS\_BOOKS \leftarrow BOOK \bowtie DISCOUNT$$

$$RESULT \leftarrow_{Isbn, Title} \mathcal{F}_{MAX(Price*percentage)}(DIS\_BOOKS)$$

- (c) Find the total price of all the BOOK for each stock (quantity \* price)

$$STOCK \leftarrow BOOK *_{Isbn} \mathcal{F}_{SUM \text{ Quantity}}(INVENTORY)$$

$$RESULT \leftarrow \pi_{Isbn, Quantity * Price}(STOCK)$$

FIX:

1. See section 1, page 1 for updated ER model.
2. See section 1, page 1 for updated ER model.
3. Primary Keys in ER diagram is marked with underline
4. See section 2, page 6 for updated relational algebra
5. There might be more than one INVENTORY, so it is
6. Checked