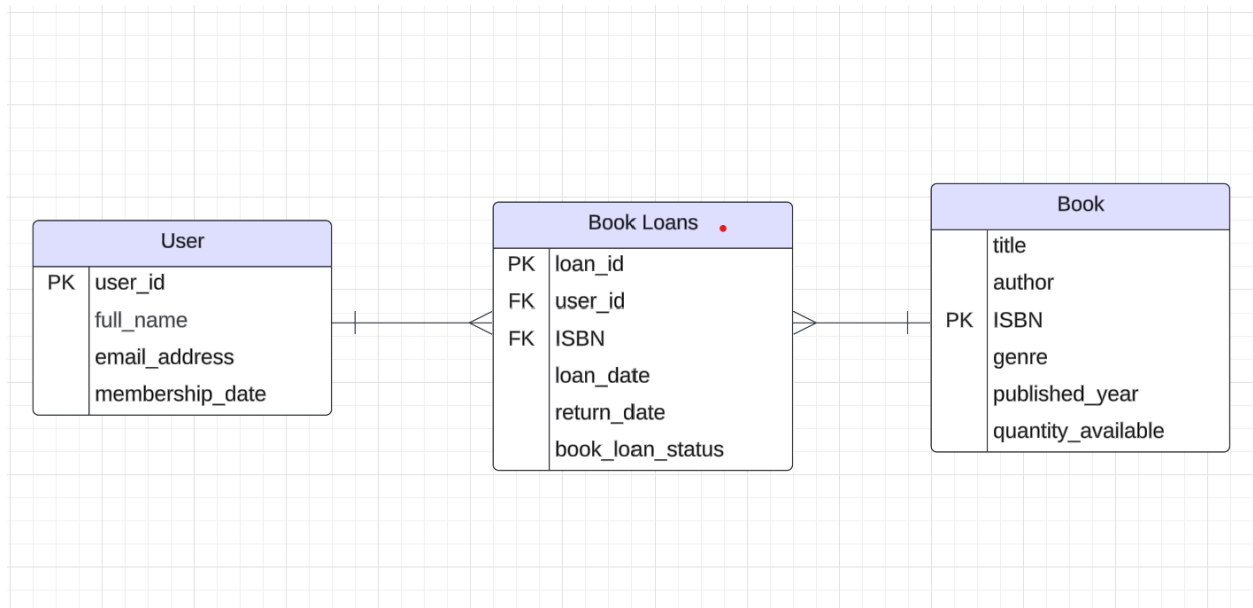


Sean Ashton V. Regalado

## PART 1: Conceptual Design



## PART 2: Logical Design

```
CREATE TABLE users (  
    user_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
    full_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL UNIQUE,  
    email_address VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL UNIQUE,  
    membership_date DATE NOT NULL  
);  
  
CREATE TABLE books (  
    title VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
    author VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
    ISBN VARCHAR(14) PRIMARY KEY,  
    genre VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
    published_year INT NOT NULL,  
    quantity_available INT NOT NULL  
);  
  
CREATE TABLE book_loans (  
    loan_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
    user_id INT NOT NULL,  
    ISBN VARCHAR(14),  
    loan_date DATE NOT NULL,  
    return_date DATE NOT NULL,  
    book_loan_status VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL CHECK (book_loan_status IN ('borrowed', 'returned', 'overdue')),  
    FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES users(user_id),  
    FOREIGN KEY (ISBN) REFERENCES books(ISBN)  
);
```

## PART 3: SQL Queries

```
INSERT INTO books (title, author, ISBN, genre, published_year, quantity_available)
VALUES
('To Kill a Mockingbird', 'Harper Lee', '978-0061120084', 'Fiction', 1960, 5),
('Pride and Prejudice', 'Jane Austen', '978-0141439507', 'Romance', 1813, 3),
('The Lord of the Rings', 'J.R.R. Tolkien', '978-0547991029', 'Fantasy', 1954, 2);

INSERT INTO users (full_name, email_address, membership_date)
VALUES
('Sean Ashton V. Regalado', 'sean@gmail.com', '2024-12-01'),
('Ash I. Regalado', 'ash@gmail.com', '2024-12-11');

INSERT INTO book_loans (user_id, ISBN, loan_date, return_date, book_loan_status)
VALUES
(1, '978-0061120084', '2024-12-09', '2024-12-20', 'borrowed'),
(1, '978-0141439507', '2024-12-11', '2024-12-16', 'overdue'),
(2, '978-0547991029', '2024-12-10', '2024-12-13', 'overdue');

SELECT b.title, b.author, bl.loan_date
FROM books b
JOIN book_loans bl ON b.ISBN = bl.ISBN
WHERE bl.user_id = 1;

SELECT u.full_name, b.Title, bl.loan_date, bl.return_date
FROM book_loans bl
JOIN users u ON bl.user_id = u.user_id
JOIN books b ON bl.ISBN = b.ISBN
WHERE bl.book_loan_status = 'overdue';
```

## PART 4: Data Integrity and Optimization

Explain how you would ensure:

- The prevention of borrowing books when no copies are available.

I would display the quantity of the book available in the UI so that the user can get informed if that book is available or not. I would also disable the borrow button if the quantity stored in the database is zero.

- Fast retrieval of overdue loans. (20 pts- with CODE and actual screenshot of performance)

```
CREATE INDEX idx_status ON book_loans (book_loan_status);
```

After Adding

```
EXPLAIN ANALYZE
SELECT u.full_name, b.title, bl.loan_date, bl.return_date
FROM book_loans bl
JOIN users u ON bl.user_id = u.user_id
JOIN books b ON bl.ISBN = b.ISBN
WHERE bl.book_loan_status = 'overdue';
```

Buckets: 1024 Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 9k  
-> Seq Scan on book\_loans bl (cost=0.00..  
Filter: ((book\_loan\_status)::text = '  
Rows Removed by Filter: 1  
Planning Time: 0.146 ms  
Execution Time: 0.109 ms  
(15 rows)

## After Adding

```
EXPLAIN ANALYZE
SELECT u.full_name, b.title, bl.loan_date, bl.return_date
FROM book_loans bl
JOIN users u ON bl.user_id = u.user_id
JOIN books b ON bl.ISBN = b.ISBN
WHERE bl.book_loan_status = 'overdue';
```

```
-- Index Scan using users_pkey
      Index Cond: (user_id = bl.user_id)
--> Index Scan using books_pkey on books
      Index Cond: ((isbn)::text = (bl.isbn)::text)
Planning Time: 0.640 ms
Execution Time: 0.064 ms
(11 rows)
```

## Output of Queries:

### Output:

```
CREATE TABLE
CREATE TABLE
CREATE TABLE
INSERT 0 3
INSERT 0 2
INSERT 0 3
```

title	author	loan_date
To Kill a Mockingbird	Harper Lee	2024-12-09
Pride and Prejudice	Jane Austen	2024-12-11

(2 rows)

full_name	title	loan_date	return_date
Sean Ashton V. Regalado	Pride and Prejudice	2024-12-11	2024-12-16
Ash I. Regalado	The Lord of the Rings	2024-12-10	2024-12-13

(2 rows)

```
CREATE INDEX
```

## Part 5: Reflection

What challenges might arise when scaling this database to handle millions of users and books? Suggest one solution for each challenge.

1. Data Storage Limitations – A solution can be is upgrading the server hardware or distributing data across multiple servers.
2. Backup and recovery – A solution is to use incremental backups to save only the changes made since the last backup.
3. Increased query latency – A solution for this is to simplify queries by avoiding unnecessary joins and subqueries.