

**Project 1**  
in

**Data Management**  
MIS 6326.001

**MASTER OF SCIENCE  
IN  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT**

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**Comet Creed**

*As a Comet, I pledge honesty, integrity, and service in all I do.*

## **Abstract**

Part I of the project involves design, development and implementation of the Database that could be used by client-server application (to be utilized by librarians).

High level functionality to be developed and executed:

1. Load initial data files (provided) using SQL Developer Import utility (no need to develop UI) into temporary tables. One temporary table per file
2. Create DB tables (write and execute SQL statements, do not use UI) described in the high-level schema
3. Write SQLs to Normalize and populate data into tables in #2
4. Generate test data to simulate borrowing and fines transactions
5. Reports and Search SQL

**All tables** should be created by following naming convention below:

Temp/Initial load Table names should be as following:

1. project1\_books\_load
2. project1\_book\_copies\_load
3. project1\_borrowers\_load
4. project1\_library\_branch\_load

Final tables (see DB schema for full list of names):

1. project1\_books
2. project1\_book\_authors
3. ....
4. project1\_fines

Final tables **columns** should have names as specified in the DB design part.

## **INITIAL FILE LOADS**

There are four files provided for the initial load. The files will be available on eLearning. By loading data into application tables, we will practice following important concepts:

- Ability to load various file formats into DB using SQL developer guided import interface
- Ability to understand “raw” data
- Ability to translate given data into normalized version and match application DB design

Files:

- Books file: Books information, such as ISBN, authors, title, etc.
- Book copies file: Number of copies of each book per library location
- Borrowers file: Borrowers’ information, such as name, SSN (dummy), address, etc.
- Library branches file: branches address information.

# **FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS**

## **Design and DB Architecture:**

The initial import of the dataset is an administration task and can be performed by utilizing SQL Developer Import functionality while data normalization should be performed using SQL scripts.

### **Deliverables:**

1. ER diagram
2. Database objects create statements: create table, foreign keys, indexes, etc.

## **Data Load, Normalization, data generation:**

1. Load dataset files (provided with the project requirements) utilizing SQL Developer guided interface. Pay attention to the file format/delimiter, SQL Developer is able to recognize proper delimiter when selecting “text” in input file options.
2. Write SQL scripts to populate target application tables while normalizing the data loaded in #1.
3. Write SQL to generate:
  - a) At least 500 books check-outs for at least 200 different borrowers and 100 different books
  - b) At least 50 fines records for 20 different borrowers

### **Deliverables:**

1. Initial load and normalized tables should be present in your DB account
2. SQL statements

## **Book Search and Availability:**

Book search functionality should allow setting a specific library branch location context or performing it globally for all locations.

Write SQL that will provide a single search functionality to locate a book given any combination of ISBN, title, and/or Author(s). Your query should support substring matching. For example, search for “will” should return results whose title include “will” or “willing”, or whose author name contains “Will”, “Willy”, “William”, etc.

**Important:** The SQL statement should search normalized tables, don't search tables created to load original files. Search should display the following information for each book in the result set:

- 1) ISBN
- 2) Book title
- 3) All book author(s)
- 4) Availability status at the currently selected branch (if branch is selected)

**Deliverables:** SQL statements, Screen Shots with output of the search for 3 search inputs.

## **Reports:**

Design and write SQL for 3 reports. The reports can accept input parameters, for example branch or date.

- Each report will have information presented from at least 3 tables
- Each report will have aggregation and accumulation functionality

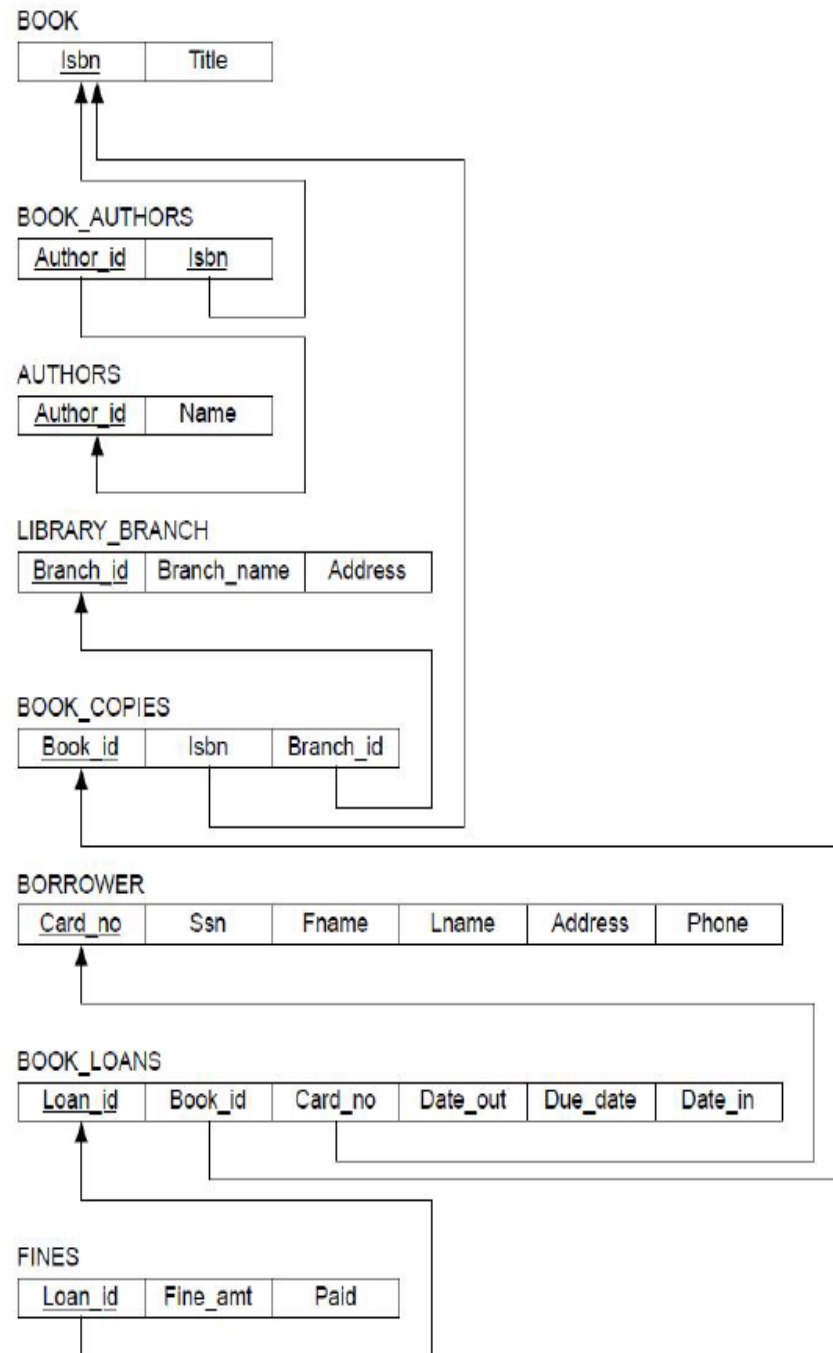
Examples of the reports (don't use example reports):

- Top 10 most popular books in the last month
- Top 10 books that were checked in late

**Deliverables:** SQL statement for each report

## High Level Data Model

The high-level schema for this project is provided below.

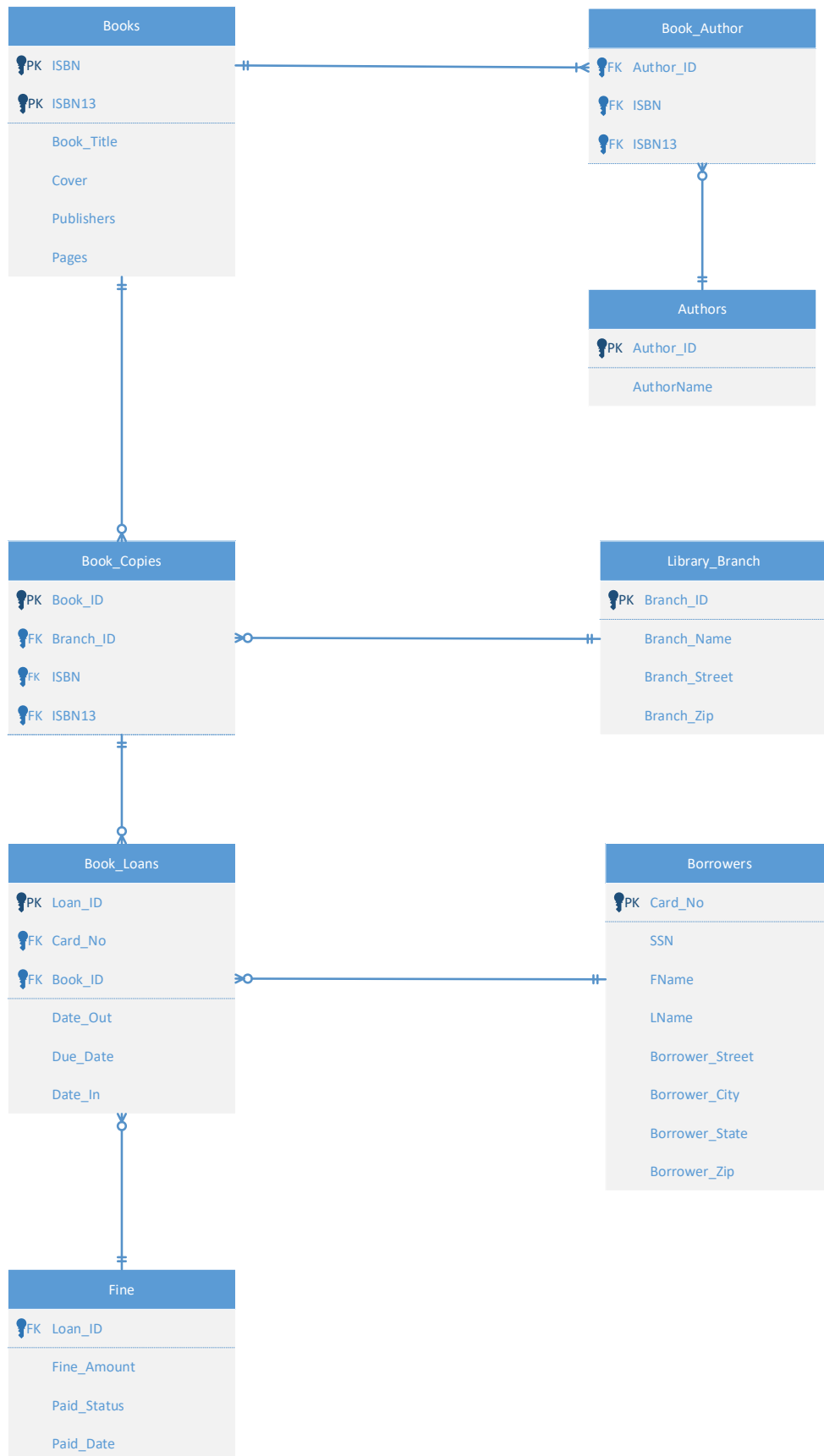


# SYSTEM ANALYSIS & ERD

## Software Requirements:

- Operating System : Windows 10
- Technology : Oracle SQL
- Database : Oracle Database 19
- Graphic Application : MS Visio





# **DELIVERIES**

## **CREATE TABLE STATEMENT**

### 1. Creating project1\_books table:

```
CREATE TABLE project1_books(ISBN varchar2(255), ISBN13 varchar2(255),  
Title varchar2(255),  
Cover varchar2(255), Publisher varchar2(255), Pages varchar2(255),  
PRIMARY KEY (ISBN, ISBN13));
```

### 2. Creating project1\_authors table:

```
CREATE TABLE project1_authors (Author_ID NUMBER(38) GENERATED ALWAYS AS  
IDENTITY PRIMARY KEY,  
Author_Name varchar2(255));
```

### 3. Creating project1\_book\_authors table:

```
CREATE TABLE project1_book_authors(Author_ID NUMBER(38),  
ISBN VARCHAR2(255), ISBN13 VARCHAR2(255),  
FOREIGN KEY (Author_ID) REFERENCES project1_authors(Author_ID),  
FOREIGN KEY (ISBN,ISBN13) REFERENCES project1_books_load (ISBN10, ISBN13));
```

### 4. Creating project1\_library\_branch table:

```
CREATE TABLE project1_library_branch(Branch_ID varchar2(255) PRIMARY KEY,  
Branch_Name varchar2(255),Branch_Street varchar2(255), Branch_Zip varchar2(255));
```

### 5. Creating project1\_borrowers table:

```
CREATE TABLE project1_borrowers(Card_No varchar2(255), SSN varchar2(255),  
FName varchar2(255), LName varchar2(255), Email varchar2(255),  
Street varchar2(255), City varchar2(255),State varchar2(255),  
Phone varchar2(255), PRIMARY KEY (Card_No));
```

6. Creating project1\_book\_copies table:

```
CREATE TABLE project1_book_copies (Book_ID NUMBER(38) generated always as identity,  
Branch_ID varchar2(255), ISBN varchar2(255), ISBN13 varchar2(255),  
PRIMARY KEY (Book_ID),  
FOREIGN KEY (Branch_ID) REFERENCES project1_library_branch(Branch_ID),  
FOREIGN KEY (ISBN, ISBN13) REFERENCES project1_books_load (ISBN10, ISBN13));
```

7. Creating project1\_book\_loans table:

```
CREATE TABLE project1_book_loans (Loan_ID NUMBER(38) GENERATED ALWAYS AS  
IDENTITY,  
Book_ID NUMBER(38), Card_No varchar2(255), Date_Out DATE, Due_Date DATE,  
Date_In DATE,  
PRIMARY KEY (Loan_ID),  
FOREIGN KEY (Book_ID) REFERENCES project1_book_copies (Book_ID),  
FOREIGN KEY (Card_No) REFERENCES project1_borrowers(CARD_NO));
```

8. Creating project1\_fine table:

```
CREATE TABLE project1_fine (Loan_ID NUMBER(38), Fine_Amt NUMBER(7,2),  
Paid varchar2(255), Paid_date varchar2(255),  
FOREIGN KEY (Loan_ID) REFERENCES project1_book_loans(Loan_ID));
```

## **INSERTING VALUES INTO THE TABLE**

### 9. Inserting into project1\_books table:

```
INSERT INTO project1_books(ISBN, Title, ISBN13, Cover, Publisher, Pages)
SELECT ISBN10, Title, ISBN13, Cover, Publisher, Pages FROM Project1_books_load;
```

### 10. Inserting into project1\_authors table:

```
INSERT INTO project1_authors(Author_Name)
select DISTINCT Author_Name from project1_books_names;
```

### 11. Inserting into project1\_book\_authors table:

```
INSERT INTO project1_book_authors (
SELECT DISTINCT A.author_id, b.isbn10, b.isbn13
FROM project1_books_names b, project1_authors A
WHERE A.author_name=b.author_name);
```

### 12. Inserting into project1\_library\_branch table:

```
INSERT INTO project1_library_branch(Branch_ID, Branch_name, Branch_Street, Branch_Zip)
SELECT branch_id, branch_name, street1, zip1 FROM(
SELECT Branch_ID, Branch_name,
REGEXP_SUBSTR(address,'^[^,]+' ,1,1)as street1,
REGEXP_SUBSTR(address,'^[^,]+' ,1,2) as zip1
FROM project1_library_branch_load lb);
```

### 13. Inserting into project1\_borrowers table:

```
INSERT INTO project1_borrowers(card_no, ssn, fname,
lname, email, street, city, STATE, phone)
SELECT * FROM project1_borrowers_load;
```

#### 14. Inserting into project1\_book\_copies table:

```
INSERT INTO project1_book_copies (branch_id, isbn, isbn13)
SELECT bcl.branch_id, bl.isbn10, bl.isbn13
FROM project1_book_copies_load bcl
INNER JOIN project1_books_load bl
ON bcl.book_id=bl.isbn10
WHERE bcl.no_of_copies='1';
```

```
INSERT INTO project1_book_copies (branch_id,isbn,isbn13)
SELECT bcl.branch_id, bl.isbn10, bl.isbn13
FROM project1_book_copies_load bcl
INNER JOIN project1_books_load bl
ON bcl.book_id=bl.isbn10
WHERE bcl.no_of_copies='2';
```

```
INSERT INTO project1_book_copies (branch_id,isbn,isbn13)
SELECT bcl.branch_id, bl.isbn10, bl.isbn13
FROM project1_book_copies_load bcl
INNER JOIN project1_books_load bl
ON bcl.book_id=bl.isbn10
WHERE bcl.no_of_copies='2';
```

#### 15. Inserting into project1\_book\_loans table:

```
INSERT INTO project1_book_loans(book_id, card_no)
SELECT bc.*,pb.*
FROM
(SELECT *
FROM (
SELECT DISTINCT book_id
FROM project1_book_copies bc
ORDER BY dbms_random.random)
WHERE ROWNUM<101) bc,
(SELECT *
FROM (
SELECT DISTINCT card_no
FROM project1_borrowers pb
ORDER BY dbms_random.random)
WHERE ROWNUM<201) pb;

UPDATE project1_book_loans SET
date_out=trunc(SYSDATE + dbms_random.value(-365,365));

UPDATE project1_book_loans SET
due_date=trunc(date_out + 15),
date_in=trunc(date_out + dbms_random.value(2,30));
```

#### 16. Inserting into project1\_fine table:

```
INSERT INTO project1_fine (Loan_ID, Fine_Amt, Paid, Paid_date)
SELECT Loan_ID,
CASE WHEN (Date_In-Due_Date)*2 <0 THEN 0
ELSE (Date_In-Due_Date)*2 END,
CASE WHEN (Date_In-Due_Date)*2 <0 THEN NULL
ELSE (CASE WHEN dbms_random.value(0,1)>0.5 THEN 'PAID' ELSE 'NOT PAID' END)
END ,
CASE WHEN (Date_In-Due_Date)*2 <0 THEN NULL
ELSE TRUNC(date_in + dbms_random.value(0,30))
END
FROM project1_book_loans;
```

## **SELECT STATEMENTS**

```
SELECT * FROM project1_books;  
SELECT * FROM project1_authors;  
SELECT * FROM project1_book_authors;  
SELECT * FROM project1_library_branch;  
SELECT * FROM project1_book_copies;  
SELECT * FROM project1_borrowers;  
SELECT * FROM project1_book_loans;  
SELECT * FROM project1_fine;
```

## **Book Search and Availability**

Book search functionality should allow setting a specific library branch location context or performing it globally for all locations.

Write SQL that will provide a single search functionality to locate a book given any combination of ISBN, title, and/or Author(s). Your query should support substring matching. For example, search for “will” should return results whose title include “will” or “willing”, or whose author name contains “Will”, “Willy”, “William”, etc.

Search should display the following information for each book in the result set:

ISBN

Book title

All book author(s)

Availability status at the currently selected branch (if branch is selected)

### **Query:**

```
SELECT DISTINCT pb.isbn, pb.title, pa.author_name,
CASE
WHEN date_in > sysdate THEN 'not available'
WHEN date_in < sysdate THEN 'available'
WHEN bc.book_id NOT IN (SELECT book_id FROM project1_book_loans) THEN 'available'
END AS status_of_availability
FROM project1_book_copies bc, project1_book_loans bl, project1_books pb, project1_authors pa,
project1_book_authors ba
WHERE bc.book_id = bl.book_id
AND bc.isbn = pb.isbn
AND pb.isbn = ba.isbn
AND ba.author_id = pa.author_id
AND bc.branch_id = 5;
```



Oracle SQL Developer : C:\Users\gkx200021\AppData\Roaming\SQL Developer\tabletestsql

File Edit View Navigate Run Source Team Tools Window Help

PROJCREATETABLESql x projselect.sql x tabletestsql x Untitled16.sql x Untitled18.sql x Untitled19.sql x Untitled20.sql x Untitled21.sql x

Worksheet Query Builder

```
SELECT DISTINCT pb.isbn, pb.title, pa.author_name,
CASE
WHEN date_in > sysdate THEN 'not available'
WHEN date_in < sysdate THEN 'available'
WHEN bc.book_id NOT IN (SELECT book_id FROM project1_book_loans) THEN 'available'
END AS status_of_availability
FROM project1_book_copies bc, project1_book_loans bl, project1_books pb, project1_authors pa, project1_book_authors ba
WHERE bc.book_id = bl.book_id
AND bc.isbn = pb.isbn
AND pb.isbn = ba.isbn
AND ba.author_id = pa.author_id
AND bc.branch_id = 5;
```

Query Result x Script Output x Query Result 1 x

All Rows Fetched: 42 in 0.135 seconds

ISBN	TITLE	AUTHOR_NAME	STATUS_OF_AVAILABILITY
1 0786707550	The Fear Sign (Allingham, Margery)	Margery Allingham	not available
2 0440188601	Time Out Of Joint	Philip K. Dick	available
3 0767902890	The Things They Carried	Tim O'Brien	not available
4 0312205309	Dr. Laura: The Unauthorized Biography	Vickie L. Bane	available
5 0486264785	The Importance Of Being Earnest (Dover Thrift Editions)	Oscar Wilde	not available
6 0767902890	The Things They Carried	Tim O'Brien	available
7 0376026138	Starbucks Passion For Coffee	Sunset Books	available

## Requirement:

Design and write SQL for 3 reports. The reports can accept input parameters, for example branch or date.

- Each report will have information presented from at least 3 tables
- Each report will have aggregation and accumulation functionality

1) Author details whose count of book\_ids are less than 500 books.

```
SELECT pba.author_id AS authorid, COUNT(pbc.book_id) AS bookcount, pa.author_name
FROM project1_book_authors pba LEFT JOIN project1_book_copies pbc ON pba.isbn=pbc.isbn
JOIN project1_books pb ON pb.isbn=pba.isbn JOIN project1_authors pa ON
pa.author_id=pba.author_id
GROUP BY pba.author_id, pa.author_name
HAVING COUNT(pbc.book_id)<500 ORDER BY bookcount DESC;
```

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The main window displays the SQL query from the requirement. Below the query editor, the 'Query Result' tab is active, showing a table with 13 rows of data. The table has three columns: AUTHORID, BOOKCOUNT, and AUTHOR\_NAME. The data is sorted by BOOKCOUNT in descending order.

AUTHORID	BOOKCOUNT	AUTHOR_NAME
1	4325	359 Nora Roberts
2	5954	340 Agatha Christie
3	12378	281 Danielle Steel
4	224	273 William Shakespeare
5	11902	272 Carolyn Keene
6	7945	264 R. L. Stine
7	11970	235 Dean Koontz
8	1955	235 Anne McCaffrey
9	2386	224 Sandra Brown
10	6472	204 Mary Higgins Clark
11	8246	204 Anne Rice
12	954	200 V.C. Andrews
13	247	167 Mercedes Jackson

2) Number of book ids in branch IDs greater than 3.

```
SELECT pbc.book_id AS bookid,COUNT(pbc.branch_id) AS branchcount
FROM project1_book_copies pbc JOIN project1_books pb
ON pb.isbn=pbc.isbn JOIN project1_book_authors pba ON pba.isbn=pb.isbn
HAVING COUNT(pbc.branch_id)>3
GROUP BY pbc.book_id;
```

The screenshot displays the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The main window shows a SQL query in the 'Query Builder' tab. The query is as follows:

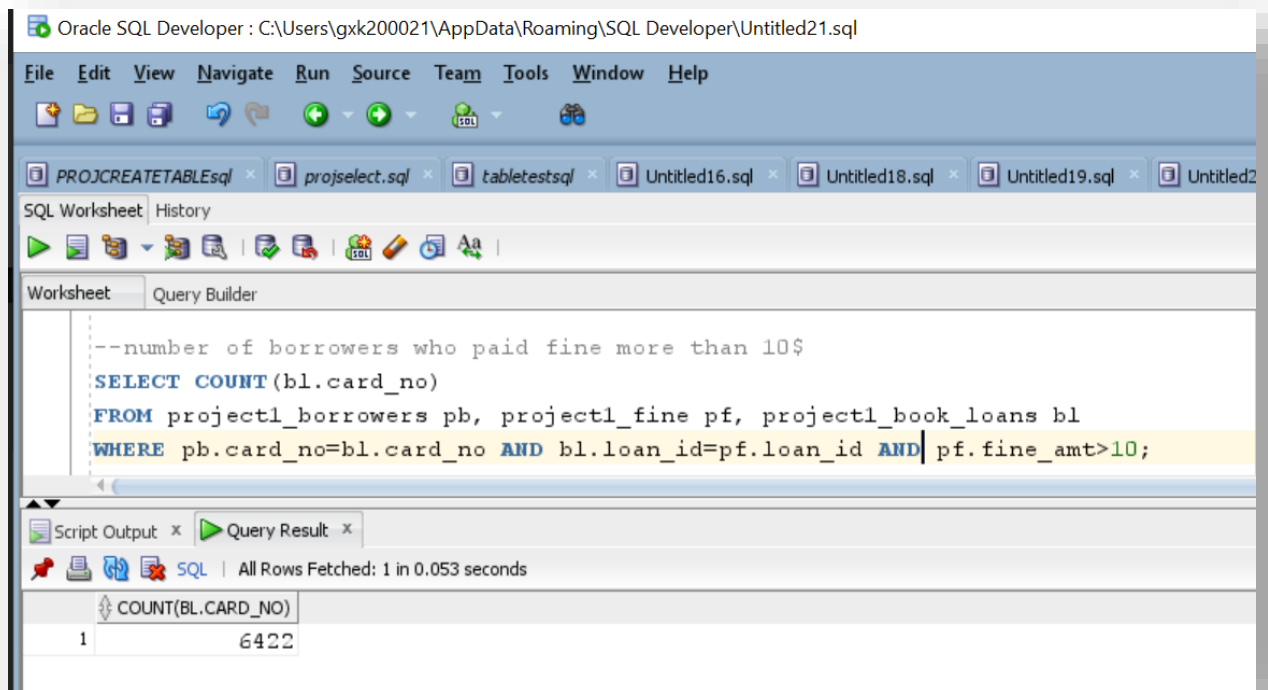
```
SELECT pbc.book_id AS bookid,COUNT(pbc.branch_id) AS branchcount
FROM project1_book_copies pbc JOIN project1_books pb
ON pb.isbn=pbc.isbn JOIN project1_book_authors pba ON pba.isbn=pb.isbn
HAVING COUNT(pbc.branch_id)>3
GROUP BY pbc.book_id;
```

Below the query editor, the 'Query Result' tab is active, showing the results of the query. The results are displayed in a table with two columns: BOOKID and BRANCHCOUNT. The table contains 13 rows of data.

BOOKID	BRANCHCOUNT
1	4
2	4
3	4
4	4
5	4
6	4
7	4
8	4
9	4
10	4
11	4
12	4
13	4

3) Number of borrowers who paid fine more than 10\$.

```
SELECT COUNT(bl.card_no)
FROM project1_borrowers pb, project1_fine pf, project1_book_loans bl
WHERE pb.card_no=bl.card_no AND bl.loan_id=pf.loan_id AND pf.fine_amt>10;
```

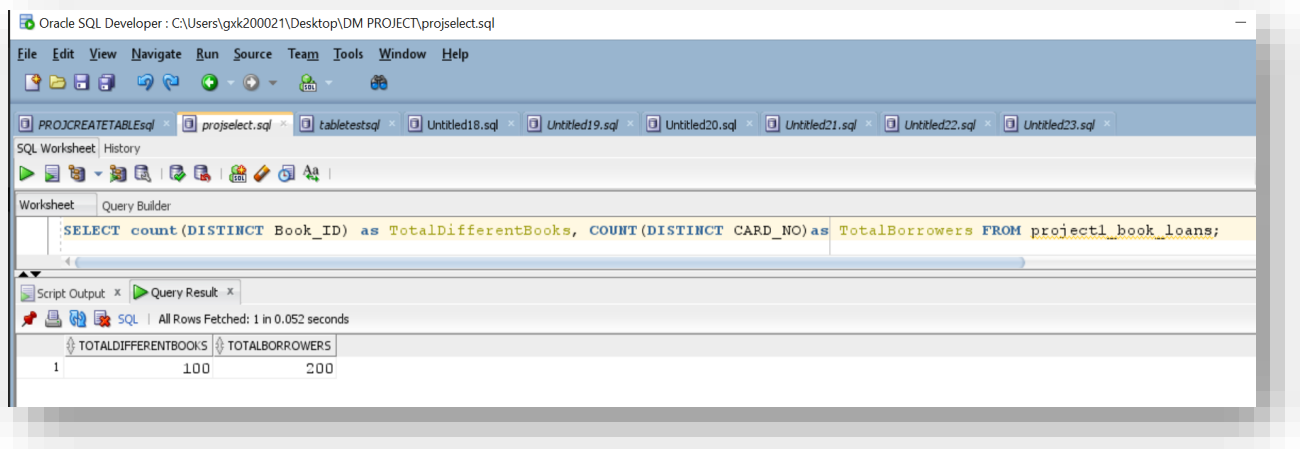


## Data Load, Normalization, data generation

**Ques:** Write SQL to generate:

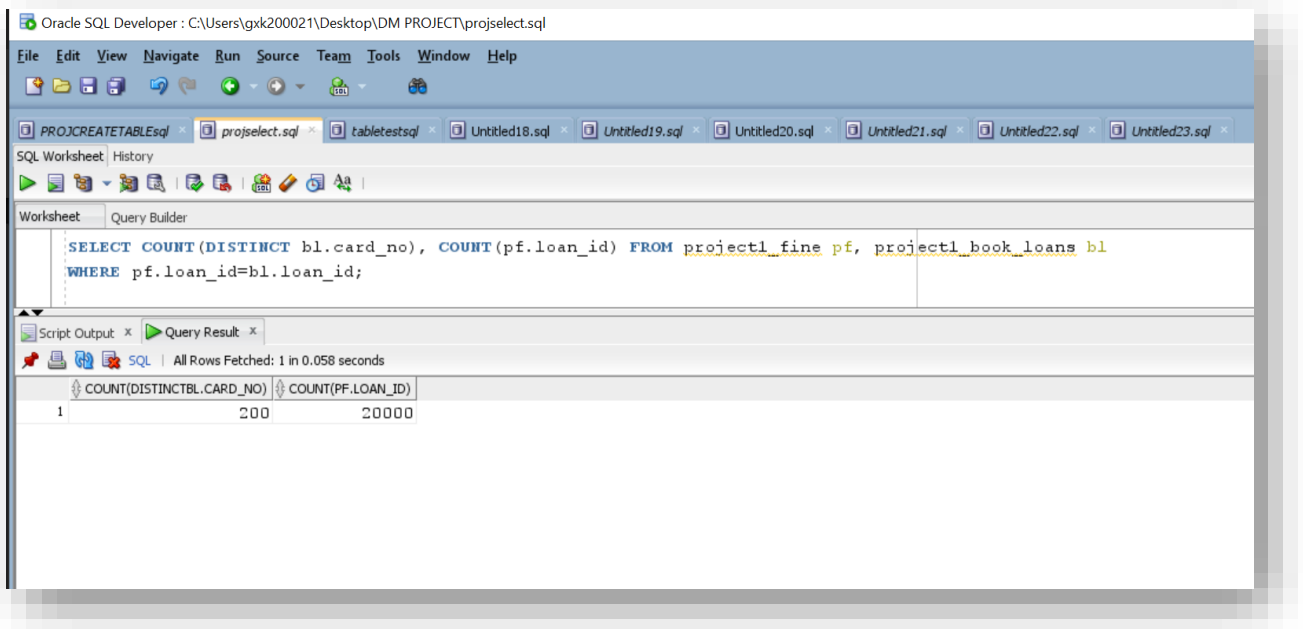
1. At least 500 books check-outs for at least 200 different borrowers and 100 different books

```
SELECT count(DISTINCT Book_ID) as TotalDifferentBooks, COUNT(DISTINCT  
CARD_NO)as TotalBorrowers FROM project1_book_loans;
```



2. At least 50 fines records for 20 different borrowers.

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT bl.card_no), COUNT(pf.loan_id) FROM project1_fine pf,  
project1_book_loans bl  
WHERE pf.loan_id=bl.loan_id;
```



## APPENDIX

Created an additional project1\_book\_names table where the names of the authors are normalized. I used this table to populate project1\_authors table so that the mapping is easier.

Creating project1\_books\_name table:

```
CREATE TABLE project1_books_names(isbn10 VARCHAR2(255), isbn13 VARCHAR2(255),
booktitle VARCHAR2(255),
cover VARCHAR2(255), publisher VARCHAR2(255), totalpages VARCHAR2(255),
author_name VARCHAR2(255),
PRIMARY KEY (isbn10, isbn13,author_name));
```

Inserting values in project1\_books\_name:

```
INSERT INTO project1_books_names(ISBN10, ISBN13,BookTitle, Cover, Publisher, TotalPages,
Author_Name)
SELECT ISBN10, ISBN13,Title,
Cover, Publisher, pages,
REGEXP_SUBSTR(authro,'[^,;]+' ,1,1) FROM project1_books_load
WHERE REGEXP_SUBSTR(authro,'[^,;]+' ,1,1) IS NOT NULL

union
SELECT ISBN10, ISBN13,Title, Cover, Publisher, pages,
REGEXP_SUBSTR(authro,'[^,;]+' ,1,2) FROM project1_books_load
WHERE REGEXP_SUBSTR(authro,'[^,;]+' ,1,2) IS NOT NULL

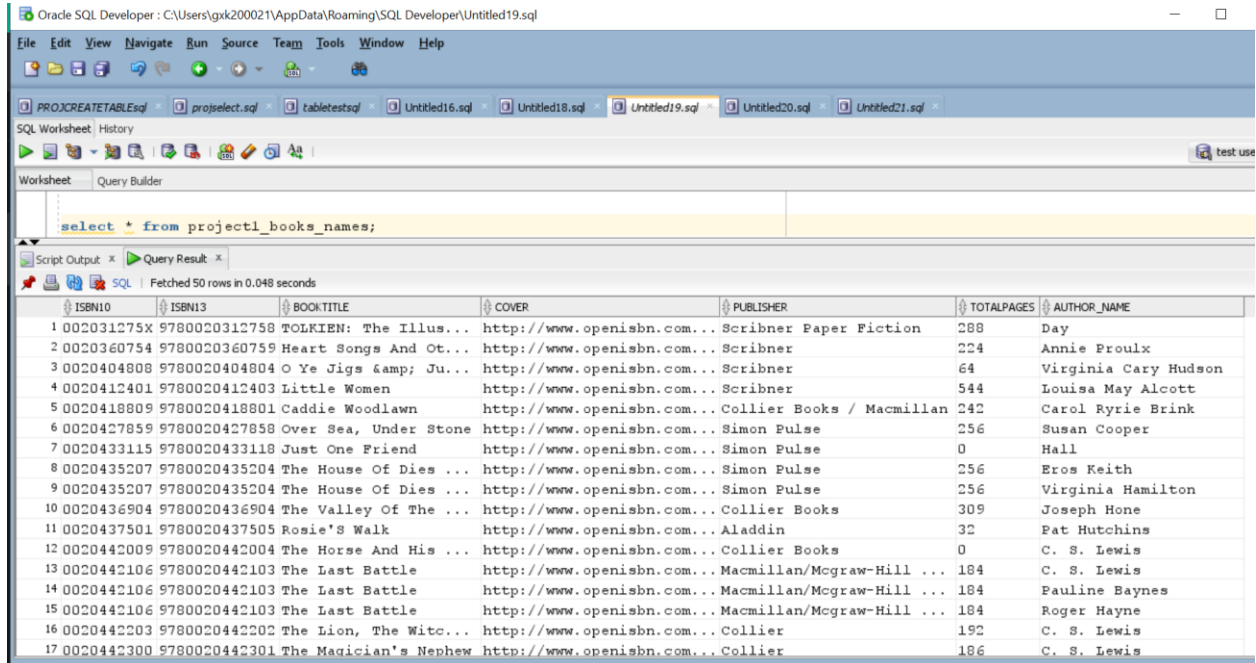
union
SELECT ISBN10, ISBN13,Title, Cover, Publisher, pages,
REGEXP_SUBSTR(authro,'[^,;]+' ,1,3) FROM project1_books_load
WHERE REGEXP_SUBSTR(authro,'[^,;]+' ,1,3) IS NOT NULL

union
SELECT ISBN10, ISBN13,Title, Cover, Publisher, pages,
REGEXP_SUBSTR(authro,'[^,;]+' ,1,4) FROM project1_books_load
WHERE REGEXP_SUBSTR(authro,'[^,;]+' ,1,4) IS NOT NULL

union
SELECT ISBN10, ISBN13,Title, Cover, Publisher, pages,
REGEXP_SUBSTR(authro,'[^,;]+' ,1,5) FROM project1_books_load
WHERE REGEXP_SUBSTR(authro,'[^,;]+' ,1,5) IS NOT NULL;
```

Select statement to view project1\_books\_name table:

```
SELECT * FROM project1_books_name;
```



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The 'Query Result' tab is active, displaying 50 rows of data from the 'project1\_books\_name' table. The table has columns: ISBN10, ISBN13, BOOK TITLE, COVER, PUBLISHER, TOTAL PAGES, and AUTHOR\_NAME. The data includes various books such as 'TOLKIEN: The Illus...', 'Heart Songs And Ot...', 'O Ye Jigs & Ju...', 'Little Women', 'Caddie Woodlawn', 'Over Sea, Under Stone', 'Just One Friend', 'The House Of Dies ...', 'The Valley Of The ...', 'Rosie'S Walk', 'The Horse And His ...', 'The Last Battle', and 'The Magician's Nephew'.

ISBN10	ISBN13	BOOK TITLE	COVER	PUBLISHER	TOTAL PAGES	AUTHOR_NAME
002031275X	9780020312758	TOLKIEN: The Illus...	http://www.openisbn.com...	Scribner Paper Fiction	288	Day
0020360754	9780020360759	Heart Songs And Ot...	http://www.openisbn.com...	Scribner	224	Annie Proulx
0020404808	9780020404804	O Ye Jigs & Ju...	http://www.openisbn.com...	Scribner	64	Virginia Cary Hudson
0020412401	9780020412403	Little Women	http://www.openisbn.com...	Scribner	544	Louisa May Alcott
0020418809	9780020418801	Caddie Woodlawn	http://www.openisbn.com...	Collier Books / Macmillan	242	Carol Ryrie Brink
0020427859	9780020427858	Over Sea, Under Stone	http://www.openisbn.com...	Simon Pulse	256	Susan Cooper
0020433115	9780020433118	Just One Friend	http://www.openisbn.com...	Simon Pulse	0	Hall
0020435207	9780020435204	The House Of Dies ...	http://www.openisbn.com...	Simon Pulse	256	Eros Keith
0020435207	9780020435204	The House Of Dies ...	http://www.openisbn.com...	Simon Pulse	256	Virginia Hamilton
0020436904	9780020436904	The Valley Of The ...	http://www.openisbn.com...	Collier Books	309	Joseph Hone
0020437501	9780020437505	Rosie'S Walk	http://www.openisbn.com...	Aladdin	32	Pat Hutchins
0020442009	9780020442004	The Horse And His ...	http://www.openisbn.com...	Collier Books	0	C. S. Lewis
0020442106	9780020442103	The Last Battle	http://www.openisbn.com...	Macmillan/McGraw-Hill ...	184	C. S. Lewis
0020442106	9780020442103	The Last Battle	http://www.openisbn.com...	Macmillan/McGraw-Hill ...	184	Pauline Baynes
0020442106	9780020442103	The Last Battle	http://www.openisbn.com...	Macmillan/McGraw-Hill ...	184	Roger Hayne
0020442203	9780020442202	The Lion, The Witc...	http://www.openisbn.com...	Collier	192	C. S. Lewis
0020442300	9780020442301	The Magician's Nephew	http://www.openisbn.com...	Collier	186	C. S. Lewis