Library Management System

Laboratorio di Basi di Dati (A.A. 2023/2024) Specifiche del progetto e documentation

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Introduction

The goal of this project is to develop a comprehensive database application for managing a library system, distributed across multiple locations. This application is designed to provide essential functionalities for both registered library readers and the librarians responsible for managing the system. By using this application, readers will have the ability to view detailed information about the catalogs maintained by the library, which include various books, authors, and available copies. Additionally, readers can enter loan requests for a specific set of books directly through the application, streamlining the borrowing process. One of the key features of this system is its ability to handle loan requests efficiently.

Manuale utente

For the development and management of the database, I used phpPgAdmin, a popular tool for PostgreSQL database management. I chose phpPgAdmin because it was the tool used in our classes, providing familiarity and consistency in the learning process. However, during my attempt to export the database (SQL Dump), the software did not allow the operation. This posed a significant challenge as it hindered the ability to back up and share the database structure and data. To address this issue, I will include the SQL statements used to create the tables, as well as the code for the functions and triggers implemented in the database, ensuring that the entire setup can be recreated if necessary.

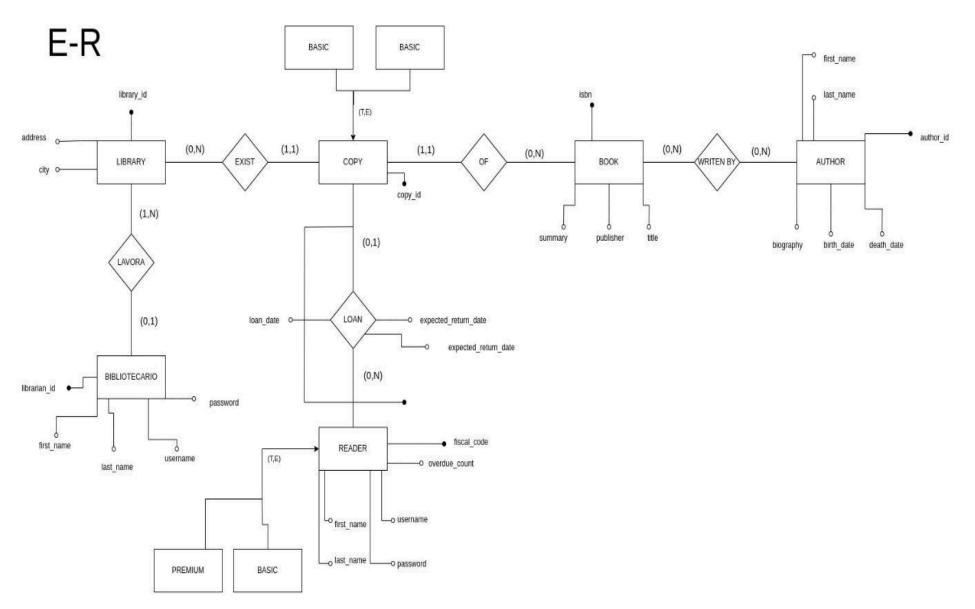
Furthermore, the deployment of the web interface is available at the following link, where all implemented functions can be tested.

https://studenti.di.unimi.it/juan.barearojo@studenti.unimi.it.

The following keys can be used to access the system

USERNAME	PASSWORD	ROLE	
user	user	Lettore	
reader	reader	Lettore	
admin	admin	Bibliotecario	

Schema concettuale (ER)





Schema logico (relazionale) della base di dati

LIBRARY					
PK	PK <u>library_id INT</u>				
	city VARCHAR(100)				
	address VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL				

воок					
PK isbn VARCHAR(13)					
	title VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL				
summary TEXT					
	publisher VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL				

WRITTEN_BY				
PK	author_id INT			
PK	PK isbn VARCHAR(13)			
	FOREIGN KEY (isbn) REFERENCES BOOK(isbn)			
	FOREIGN KEY (author_id) REFERENCES AUTHOR(author_id)			

LOAN					
PK	fiscal_code VARCHAR(20)				
PK	copy_id INT				
PK	loan_date DATE DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP				
	expected_return_date DATE DEFAULT CURRENT_DATE + INTERV				
	actual_retum_date DATE				
	FOREIGN KEY (copy_id) REFERENCES COPY(copy_id)				
	FOREIGN KEY (fiscal code) REFERENCES READER(fiscal code)				

		.		FORE
	LOAN			CHEC
PK	fiscal_code VARCHAR(20)	L		
PK	copy_id_INT			
PK	loan date DATE DEFAULT CURRENT TIMESTAMP		PH	C aut
	expected_return_date DATE DEFAULT CURRENT_DATE + INTERV			first
	actual_retum_date DATE			last
	FOREIGN KEY (copy_id) REFERENCES COPY(copy_id)			birt

READER							
PK	PK fiscal_code VARCHAR(20)						
	first_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL						
	last_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL						
	services VARCHAR(10)						
	overdue_count INT DEFAULT 0						
	usemame VARCHAR(50) UNIQUE NOT NULL						
	password VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL						
	CHECK (services IN ('basic', 'premium'))						

COPY						
PK	library_id INT					
РК	is bn VARCHAR(13)					
PK	C copy_id_INT_DEFAULT_nextval('copy_copy_id_seq'::regclass)					
	status VARCHAR(10) DEFAULT "available"					
	FOREIGN KEY (isbn) REFERENCES BOOK(isbn)					
	FOREIGN KEY (library_id) REFERENCES LIBRARY(library_id)					
	CHECK (status IN ('available', 'loaned'))					

AUTHOR						
PK	author_id INT NOT NULL					
	first_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL					
	last_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL					
	birth_date DATE DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP					
	death_date DATE DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP					
	biography TEXT					

BIBLIOTECARIO						
PK	library_id INT					
PK	librarian id INT					
	first_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL					
	last_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL					
	username VARCHAR(50) UNIQUE NOT NULL					
	password VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL					
	FOREIGN KEY (library_id) REFERENCES LIBRARY(library_id)					



Explanation of the Schema logico

LIBRARY

The *LIBRARY* table represents the different library branches within the system. Each library is uniquely identified by *library_id*. Additional attributes include:

- **city**: The city where the library is located.
- address: The address of the library.

BOOK

The *BOOK* table stores information about the books available in the library system. Each book is uniquely identified by *isbn*. Additional attributes include:

- title: The title of the book.
- **summary:** A brief summary of the book.
- **publisher:** The publisher of the book.

WRITTEN_BY

The WRITTEN_BY table represents the relationship between books and their authors. It has two foreign keys:

- author_id: References AUTHOR(author_id).
- isbn: References BOOK(isbn).

COPY

The *COPY* table allows for multiple copies of the same book to exist within the library system, each identified by a unique *copy_id*. Attributes include:

- library_id: References the LIBRARY where the copy is located.
- **isbn:** References the BOOK for which this is a copy.
- **copy_id**: Unique identifier for each copy, automatically incremented.
- **status**: Indicates whether the copy is 'available' or 'loaned'.

AUTHOR

The *AUTHOR* table stores information about the authors of the books. Each author is uniquely identified by *author_id*. Additional attributes include:

- first name: The first name of the author.
- last name: The last name of the author.
- birth date: The birth date of the author.



- **death_date:** The death date of the author, if applicable.
- **biography**: A brief biography of the author.

LOAN

The LOAN table keeps track of the book loans in the system. The primary key consists of three values (fiscal_code, copy_id, and loan_date) to allow the same user to borrow the same copy on different dates. Attributes include:

- **fiscal code**: References the READER who borrowed the book.
- **copy id**: References the COPY that was borrowed.
- loan date: The date when the book was borrowed.
- **expected_return_date**: The expected date by which the book should be returned.
- actual_return_date: The date when the book was actually returned.

READER

The **READER** table stores information about the library's registered readers. Each reader is uniquely identified by **fiscal_code**. Additional attributes include:

- **first name**: The first name of the reader.
- last name: The last name of the reader.
- **services**: Indicates the type of services the reader is subscribed to ('basic' or 'premium').
- **overdue count:** The number of overdue books the reader has had.
- username: The unique username of the reader.
- password: The password for the reader's account.

BIBLIOTECARIO

The *BIBLIOTECARIO* table stores information about the librarians. Each librarian is uniquely identified by *librarian_id*. Additional attributes include:

- library id: References the LIBRARY where the librarian works.
- **first name:** The first name of the librarian.
- last name: The last name of the librarian.
- **username**: The unique username of the librarian.
- password: The password for the librarian's account.



SQL used for the creation of the tables

-- Table LIBRARY

```
CREATE TABLE LIBRARY (
  library id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  city VARCHAR (100),
);
CREATE TABLE BOOK (
  isbn VARCHAR(13) PRIMARY KEY,
  title VARCHAR (255) NOT NULL,
  summary TEXT,
  publisher VARCHAR (255) NOT NULL
);
CREATE TABLE AUTHOR (
  author id INT PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
  first name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
  last name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
  birth date DATE DEFAULT CURRENT TIMESTAMP,
  death_date DATE DEFAULT CURRENT TIMESTAMP,
  biography TEXT
CREATE TABLE WRITTEN BY (
  isbn VARCHAR(13),
   FOREIGN KEY (isbn) REFERENCES BOOK (isbn) ON DELETE CASCADE,
    FOREIGN KEY (author id) REFERENCES AUTHOR (author id) ON DELETE
);
                   copy id
nextval('copy copy id seq'::regclass),
  isbn VARCHAR(13),
  library_id INT,
```



```
status VARCHAR(10) DEFAULT "available",
  FOREIGN KEY (isbn) REFERENCES BOOK (isbn) ON DELETE CASCADE,
    FOREIGN KEY (library id) REFERENCES LIBRARY (library id) ON DELETE
CREATE TABLE READER (
  fiscal code VARCHAR(20) PRIMARY KEY,
  first name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
  last name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
  services VARCHAR(10),
  overdue count INT DEFAULT 0,
  username VARCHAR (50) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
  CHECK (services IN ('basic', 'premium'))
);
CREATE TABLE BIBLIOTECARIO (
  librarian id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  first name VARCHAR (100) NOT NULL,
  last name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
  username VARCHAR (50) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
  library id INT,
   FOREIGN KEY (library id) REFERENCES LIBRARY (library id) ON DELETE
);
CREATE TABLE LOAN (
  copy id INT,
  fiscal code VARCHAR(20),
  loan date DATE DEFAULT CURRENT TIMESTAMP,
  expected return date DATE DEFAULT CURRENT DATE + INTERVAL '10 days',
  actual return date DATE,
  PRIMARY KEY(copy id, fiscal code, loan date),
  FOREIGN KEY (copy id) REFERENCES COPY (copy id) ON DELETE CASCADE,
   FOREIGN KEY (fiscal code) REFERENCES READER(fiscal code) ON DELETE
```



Esauriente descrizione delle funzioni realizzate

check_loan_extension()

```
-- Proroga della durata di un prestito.

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION check_loan_extension()

RETURNS TRIGGER AS $$

BEGIN

-- Verificar si el préstamo está vencido al momento de la actualización usando la fecha original de devolución

IF OLD.expected_return_date <= CURRENT_DATE THEN

RAISE EXCEPTION 'Cannot extend the loan period for an overdue loan.';

END IF;

-- Permitir la actualización si no está vencido

RETURN NEW;

END;

$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;

CREATE TRIGGER before_update_loan

BEFORE UPDATE ON loan

FOR EACH ROW

WHEN (OLD.expected_return_date <> NEW.expected_return_date)

EXECUTE FUNCTION check_loan_extension();
```

The function <code>check_loan_extension</code> and the trigger <code>before_update_loan</code> work together to manage the extension of loan durations. The <code>check_loan_extension</code> function verifies whether the original expected return date of a loan is past the current date. If the loan is overdue, it raises an exception with the message <code>'Cannot extend the loan period for an overdue loan,'</code> thereby preventing the extension. If the loan is not overdue, the function allows the update to proceed by returning the new row values.

The <code>before_update_loan</code> trigger is activated before any update on the loan table. It executes the <code>check_loan_extension</code> function only if there is a change in the expected return date. This trigger ensures that any attempt to change the return date of a loan triggers the function to check for overdue status. If the loan is overdue, the update is blocked; otherwise, it is permitted. This mechanism enforces that overdue loans cannot be extended, maintaining the integrity and discipline of loan management.



select * from loan Enviar copy_id fiscal_code loan_date actual_return_date expected_return_date 2024-06-24 2024-06-24 22 2014-07-14 2024-06-24 2024-06-24 2015-07-04 32 2024-06-24 2024-06-24 2024-07-04 15 FC000009J 2024-06-02 NULL 2024-06-24 2024-06-25 NULL 2024-07-05 29 1 2024-06-25 NULL 2024-07-05 42 2024-06-24 NULL 2024-07-05 40 FC000001E 2024-06-25 NULL 2024-07-05 59 FC000001E 2024-06-25 NULL 2024-07-05

The update in the loan *copy_id* = 15 and *fiscal_code* = FC000009J cannot be extended because it has passed the *expected_return_date*.

```
Error de SQL:

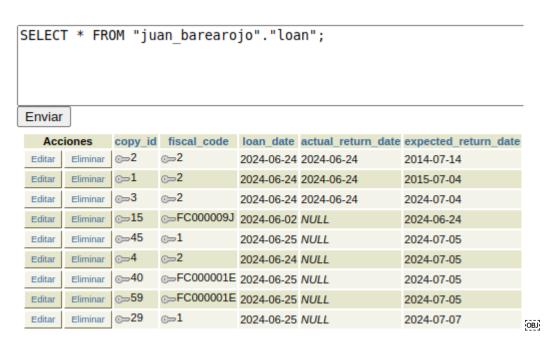
ERROR: Cannot extend the loan period for an overdue loan.

CONTEXT: PL/pgSQL function check_loan_extension() line 5 at RAISE

En la setencia:

UPDATE loan SET expected_return_date = CURRENT_DATE + INTERVAL '10 days' WHERE fiscal_code = 'FC000009J' AND copy_id = 15 AND loan_date = '2024-06-02'
```

The update in the loan *copy_id* = 29 and *fiscal_code* = 1 can be extended because it has not passed the *expected_return_date*.





statistiche_per_ogni_sede (integer)

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION statistiche_per_ogni_sede(branch_id INTEGER)

RETURNS TABLE (

total_copies BIGINT,

total_isbns BIGINT,

total_loans_in_progress BIGINT
) AS $$

BEGIN

RETURN QUERY

SELECT

-- Número total de ejemplares gestionados por la sucursal

(SELECT COUNT(*) FROM juan_barearojo.copy WHERE library_id = branch_id) AS total_copies,

-- Número total de códigos ISBN gestionados por la sucursal

(SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT isbn) FROM juan_barearojo.copy WHERE library_id = branch_id) AS total_isbns,

-- Número total de préstamos en curso para los volúmenes mantenídos por la sucursal

(SELECT COUNT(*) FROM juan_barearojo.copy WHERE library_id = branch_id AND status = 'loaned') AS total_loans_in_progress;

END;

$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;
```

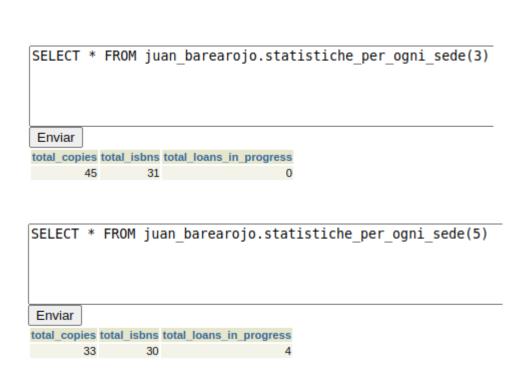
The *statistiche_per_ogni_sede* function is designed to return statistics for a specific library branch identified by branch_id. It returns a table with three columns: *total_copies*, *total_isbns*, and *total_loans_in_progress*. The function executes a query that calculates the total number of copies managed by the branch, the total number of distinct ISBNs, and the total number of copies currently loaned out.



5 loaned

6 fila(s)

59 978111111111



SELECT * FROM juan_barearojo.statistiche_per_ogni_sede(4)

Enviar

total_copies total_isbns total_loans_in_progress
34 31 2



ritardi_per_ogni_sede (integer)

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION ritardi per ogni sede(branch id INTEGER)
  copy id INTEGER,
  isbn VARCHAR(13),
  title VARCHAR (255),
  reader fiscal code VARCHAR(20),
  reader name VARCHAR(200),
  expected return date DATE,
  actual return date DATE
 AS $$
      c.copy id,
      c.isbn,
      b.title,
      r.fiscal code AS reader fiscal code,
       CAST(CONCAT(r.first name, ' ', r.last_name) AS VARCHAR(200)) AS
reader name,
       1.expected return date,
       1.actual return date
       juan barearojo.loan l
       juan barearojo.copy c ON l.copy id = c.copy id
      juan barearojo.book b ON c.isbn = b.isbn
      juan barearojo.reader r ON l.fiscal code = r.fiscal code
      c.library id = branch id
      AND l.actual return date IS NULL
      AND l.expected return date < CURRENT DATE;
END;
$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;
```



The <code>ritardi_per_ogni_sede</code> function is designed to return information about overdue loans for a specific library branch identified by branch_id. It returns a table with columns including <code>copy_id</code>, <code>isbn</code>, <code>title</code>, <code>reader_fiscal_code</code>, <code>reader_name</code>, <code>expected_return_date</code>, and <code>actual_return_date</code>. The function executes a query that joins the loan, copy, book, and reader tables to gather all necessary information about overdue loans. It selects the relevant columns and filters results to include only loans from the specified branch, loans that have not been returned yet, and loans that are overdue.

The only loan that is on 'ritardo' is the one with **fiscal_code** = FC000009J, **copy_id** = 15 and **loan_date** = 2024-06-02

SELECT * FROM "juan_barearojo"."loan";									
Enviar	Enviar								
Acc	iones	copy_id	fiscal_code	loan_date	actual_return_date	expected_return_date			
Editar	Eliminar	<u></u> 0∞2	_⊙ _2	2024-06-24	2024-06-24	2014-07-14			
Editar	Eliminar	⊙ -1	⊙≂ 2	2024-06-24	2024-06-24	2015-07-04			
Editar	Eliminar	<u></u> 3	⊙≂2	2024-06-24	2024-06-24	2024-07-04			
Editar	Eliminar	∞-15	FC000009J	2024-06-02	NULL	2024-06-24			
Editar	Eliminar	∞-45	₀ ∞1	2024-06-25	NULL	2024-07-05			
Editar	Eliminar	∞ 4	₀ 2	2024-06-24	NULL	2024-07-05			
Editar	Eliminar	∞40	⊚FC000001E	2024-06-25	NULL	2024-07-05			
Editar	Eliminar	₀ 59	∞FC000001E	2024-06-25	NULL	2024-07-05			
Editar	Eliminar	₀ ∞29	∞1	2024-06-25	NULL	2024-07-07			

SELECT * FROM juan_barearojo.ritardi_per_ogni_sede(5)						
Enviar copy_id	isbn 9781849700611	title . Horus Rising		reader_name	expected_return_date	actual_return_date



update_copy_status()

```
-- Update status after loaning

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION update_copy_status()

RETURNS TRIGGER AS $$

BEGIN

-- Actualizar el estado del ejemplar a 'loaned'

UPDATE copy

SET status = 'loaned'

WHERE copy_id = NEW.copy_id;

-- Permitir la inserción en la tabla loan

RETURN NEW;

END;

$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;

-- Crear el trigger

CREATE TRIGGER after_insert_loan

AFTER INSERT ON loan

FOR EACH ROW

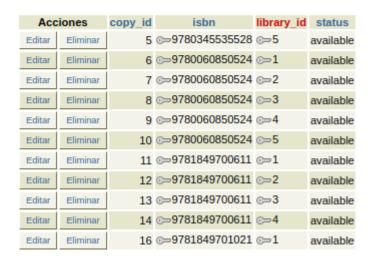
EXECUTE FUNCTION update_copy_status();
```

The <code>update_copy_status</code> function is designed to update the status of a book copy to 'loaned' whenever a new loan is inserted into the loan table. The function executes an update on the <code>copy</code> table, setting the status to 'loaned' for the corresponding <code>copy_id</code> of the newly inserted loan. After performing this update, the function allows the insertion of the new loan record by returning NEW. This function is triggered by the <code>after_insert_loan</code> trigger, which activates after each row insertion into the loan table, ensuring that the status of the borrowed book is appropriately updated to reflect its loaned state.

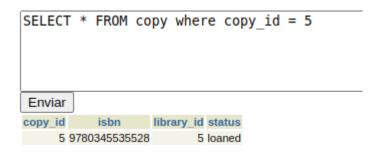


```
SELECT * FROM "juan_barearojo"."copy";

Enviar
```



AFTER ->INSERT INTO loan (copy_id, fiscal_code) VALUES (5, 2);





update_copy_status_to_available

```
-- Update status after returning copy

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION update_copy_status_to_available()

RETURNS TRIGGER AS $$

BEGIN

-- Actualizar el estado del ejemplar a 'available'

UPDATE copy

SET status = 'available'

WHERE copy_id = NEW.copy_id;

-- Permitir la actualización en la tabla loan

RETURN NEW;

END;

$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;

CREATE TRIGGER after_update_loan_return

AFTER UPDATE ON loan

FOR EACH ROW

WHEN (OLD.actual_return_date IS NULL AND NEW.actual_return_date IS NOT NULL)

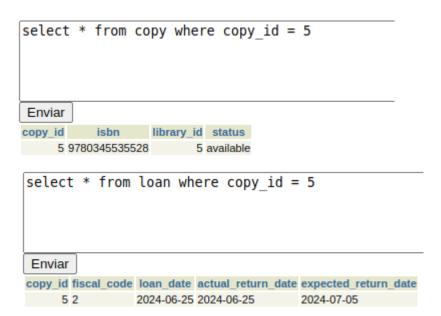
EXECUTE FUNCTION update_copy_status_to_available();
```

The <code>update_copy_status_to_available</code> function updates the status of a book copy to 'available' when a loan record is updated to indicate that the book has been returned. This function updates the copy table, setting the status to 'available' for the <code>copy_id</code> of the returned book. The function is triggered by the <code>after_update_loan_return</code> trigger, which activates after an update on the loan table for each row where the <code>actual_return_date</code> changes from NULL to a non-null value, ensuring that the status of the book is correctly updated to reflect its availability.



SELECT * FROM loan Enviar copy_id fiscal_code loan_date actual_return_date expected_return_date 2024-06-24 2024-06-24 2014-07-14 2024-06-24 2024-06-24 12 2015-07-04 3 2 2024-06-24 2024-06-24 2024-07-04 15 FC000009J 2024-06-02 NULL 2024-06-24 45 1 2024-06-25 NULL 2024-07-05 42 2024-06-24 NULL 2024-07-05 40 FC000001E 2024-06-25 NULL 2024-07-05 59 FC000001E 2024-06-25 NULL 2024-07-05 29 1 2024-06-25 NULL 2024-07-07 5 2 2024-06-25 NULL 2024-07-05

AFTER -> UPDATE loan SET actual_return_date = CURRENT_TIMESTAMP WHERE copy_id = 5 AND loan_date = '2024-06-25'





update_overdue_count()

```
-- Ritardi nelle restituzioni.

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION update_overdue_count()

RETURNS TRIGGER AS $$

BEGIN

-- Verificar si la devolución es tarde

IF NEW.actual_return_date > NEW.expected_return_date THEN

-- Incrementar el contador de retrasos del lector

UPDATE reader

SET overdue_count = overdue_count + 1

WHERE fiscal_code = (SELECT fiscal_code FROM loan WHERE copy_id

= NEW.copy_id);

END IF;

-- Permitir la actualización de la fila

RETURN NEW;

END;

$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;

CREATE TRIGGER after_update_loan

AFTER UPDATE ON loan

FOR EACH ROW

EXECUTE FUNCTION update_overdue_count();
```

The <code>update_overdue_count</code> function increments the overdue count for a reader if a book is returned late. When a loan record is updated with an <code>actual_return_date</code> that is later than the <code>expected_return_date</code>, the function increases the <code>overdue_count</code> in the reader table for the corresponding reader. This function is triggered by the <code>after_update_loan</code> trigger, which activates after each row update on the loan table, ensuring that any late returns are correctly reflected in the reader's overdue count.





Acciones		copy_id	fiscal_code	loan_date	actual_return_date	expected_return_date
Editar	Eliminar	<u></u> 2	⊙∞ 2	2024-06-24	2024-06-24	2014-07-14
Editar	Eliminar	∞1	<u></u> 2	2024-06-24	2024-06-24	2015-07-04
Editar	Eliminar	<u></u> 3	<u></u> 0∞2	2024-06-24	2024-06-24	2024-07-04
Editar	Eliminar	∞15	∞FC000009J	2024-06-02	NULL	2024-06-24
Editar	Eliminar	⊕45	<u></u> 1	2024-06-25	NULL	2024-07-05
Editar	Eliminar	⊕4	<u></u> ⊙=2	2024-06-24	NULL	2024-07-05
Editar	Eliminar	⊕40	⊚FC000001E	2024-06-25	NULL	2024-07-05
Editar	Eliminar	<u></u> 59	∞FC000001E	2024-06-25	NULL	2024-07-05
Editar	Eliminar	⊕29	⊚1	2024-06-25	NULL	2024-07-07
Editar	Eliminar	<u></u> 5	<u></u> ⊙=2	2024-06-25	2024-06-25	2024-07-05
Editar	Eliminar	⊕43	⊚FC000001E	2024-06-03	NULL	2024-06-13
Editar	Eliminar	<u></u> 23	⊙ ⊸ 4	2024-05-02	NULL	2024-05-13
Editar	Eliminar	<u></u> 20	⊚FC000003R	2024-04-02	NULL	2024-05-02

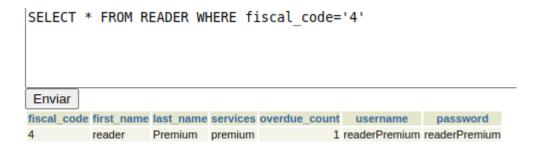
select * from reader where fiscal_code = '4'

Enviar

fiscal_code first_name last_name services overdue_count username password

4 reader Premium premium 0 readerPremium readerPremium

AFTER -> UPDATE loan SET actual_return_date = CURRENT_TIMESTAMP WHERE copy_id = 23 AND loan_date = '2024-05-02'





check_max_loans(fiscal_code_given TEXT)

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION check max loans(fiscal code given TEXT)
RETURNS VOID AS $$
  max loans INTEGER;
  SELECT COUNT (*)
  INTO loan count
  FROM loan
    WHERE fiscal code = fiscal code given AND actual return date IS
       IF (SELECT services FROM reader WHERE
                                                       fiscal code
fiscal code given) = 'basic' THEN
      max loans := 3;
      max loans := 5;
  END IF;
  IF loan count >= max loans THEN
        RAISE EXCEPTION 'The reader has reached the maximum number of
loans.';
  END IF;
$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;
```

The *check_max_loans* function ensures that a reader has not exceeded their maximum allowed loans before issuing a new one. It takes a reader's *fiscal_code_given* as input, retrieves the current number of active loans for that reader, and determines the maximum loans allowed based on their service category (basic or premium). If the reader's current loan count meets or exceeds the maximum allowed (3 for basic, 5 for premium), the function raises an exception with the message 'The reader has reached the maximum number of loans,' thus preventing the issuance of additional loans.



select * from loan where fiscal code = '2'

Enviar						
copy_id	fiscal_code	loan_date	actual_return_date	expected_return_date		
2	2	2024-06-24	2024-06-24	2014-07-14		
1	2	2024-06-24	2024-06-24	2015-07-04		
3	2	2024-06-24	2024-06-24	2024-07-04		
4	2	2024-06-24	NULL	2024-07-05		
5	2	2024-06-25	2024-06-25	2024-07-05		
64	2	2024-06-25	NULL	2024-07-05		
119	2	2024-06-25	NULL	2024-07-05		

7 fila(s)

select * from reader where fiscal_code ='2'

Enviar						
fiscal_code	first_name	last_name	services	overdue_count	username	password
2	prueba2	prueba2	basic	0	prueba2	prueba2

Error de SQL:

ERROR: The reader has reached the maximum number of loans.

CONTEXT: PL/pgSQL function check_max_loans(text) line 21 at RAISE SQL statement "SELECT check_max_loans(NEW.fiscal_code)"

PL/pgSQL function check_loan_conditions() line 4 at PERFORM

En la setencia:

INSERT INTO "juan_barearojo"."loan" ("copy_id","fiscal_code","loan_date","actual_return_date","expected_return_date")

VALUES ('117','2',CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,NULL,(CURRENT_DATE + '10 days'::interval))

The loan table shows that the reader with fiscal_code '2' currently has multiple active loans (indicated by NULL in the actual_return_date column). The reader table shows that this reader has a 'basic' service, which typically allows a maximum of 3 concurrent loans. The attempted insertion of a new loan fails because the reader already has 3 or more active loans, violating the maximum allowed loans condition for 'basic' service readers.



check overdue count(fiscal code given TEXT)

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION check_overdue_count(fiscal_code_given TEXT)

RETURNS VOID AS $$

BEGIN

-- Chequear el overdue_count del lector que intenta tomar prestado

un libro

IF (SELECT overdue_count FROM reader WHERE fiscal_code =

fiscal_code_given) >= 5 THEN

-- Si el lector tiene 5 o más préstamos vencidos, lanzar una

excepción

RAISE EXCEPTION 'Cannot lend to a reader with 5 or more overdue

returns.';

END IF;

END;

$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;
```

The <code>check_overdue_count</code> function prevents a reader with five or more overdue loans from borrowing additional books. It takes a <code>fiscal_code_given</code> as input, checks the <code>overdue_count</code> of the reader from the reader table, and raises an exception with the message 'Cannot lend to a reader with 5 or more overdue returns' if the count is five or more.

```
select * from reader where fiscal_code ='FC000009J'

Enviar

fiscal_code first_name last_name services overdue_count username password
FC000009J Jaghatai Khan premium 8 jaghatai white scar
```

```
ERROR: Cannot lend to a reader with 5 or more overdue returns.

CONTEXT: PL/pgSQL function check_overdue_count(text) line 6 at RAISE

SQL statement "SELECT check_overdue_count(NEW.fiscal_code)"

PL/pgSQL function check_loan_conditions() line 7 at PERFORM

En la setencia:

INSERT INTO "juan_barearojo"."loan" ("copy_id", "fiscal_code", "loan_date", "actual_return_date", "expected_return_date")

VALUES ('76', 'FC000009J', CURRENT_TIMESTAMP, NULL, (CURRENT_DATE + '10 days'::interval))
```



check loan conditions()

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION check_loan_conditions()

RETURNS TRIGGER AS $$

BEGIN

-- Llamar a la sub-función para chequear el máximo de préstamos

PERFORM check_max_loans(NEW.fiscal_code);

-- Llamar a la sub-función para chequear el número de préstamos

vencidos

PERFORM check_overdue_count(NEW.fiscal_code);

-- Si ambos chequeos pasan, permitir la inserción

RETURN NEW;

END;

$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;

CREATE TRIGGER before_insert_loan

BEFORE INSERT ON loan

FOR EACH ROW

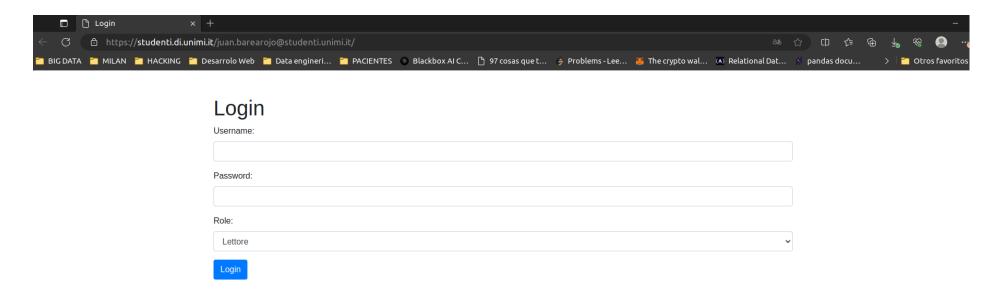
EXECUTE FUNCTION check_loan_conditions();
```

The <code>check_loan_conditions</code> function is designed to ensure that certain conditions are met before a new loan is inserted into the loan table. This function first calls <code>check_max_loans</code>, which verifies if the reader has reached their maximum allowed number of loans. It then calls <code>check_overdue_count</code> to check if the reader has five or more overdue loans. If either of these conditions fails, an exception is raised, preventing the insertion of the new loan.

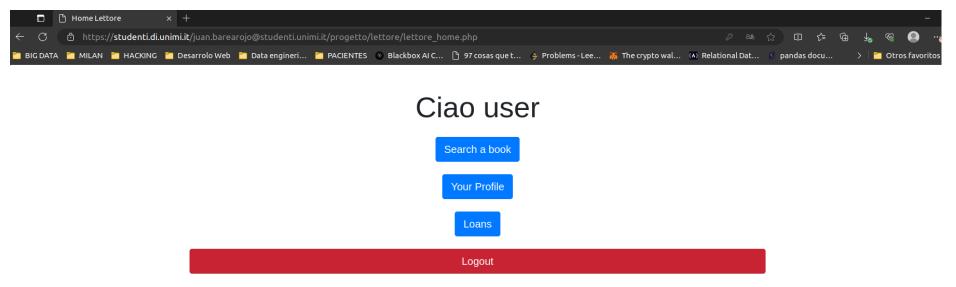
The *before_insert_loan* trigger is set to execute the c*heck_loan_condition*s function before each row insertion into the loan table. This ensures that every new loan is subject to these checks, maintaining adherence to the library's borrowing policies. By enforcing these conditions, the system helps manage loan limits and overdue returns effectively, promoting responsible borrowing behavior among readers.



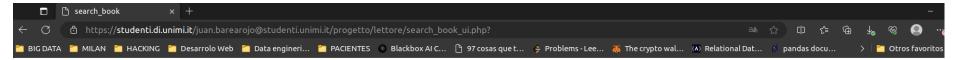
Prove di funzionamento LETTORE





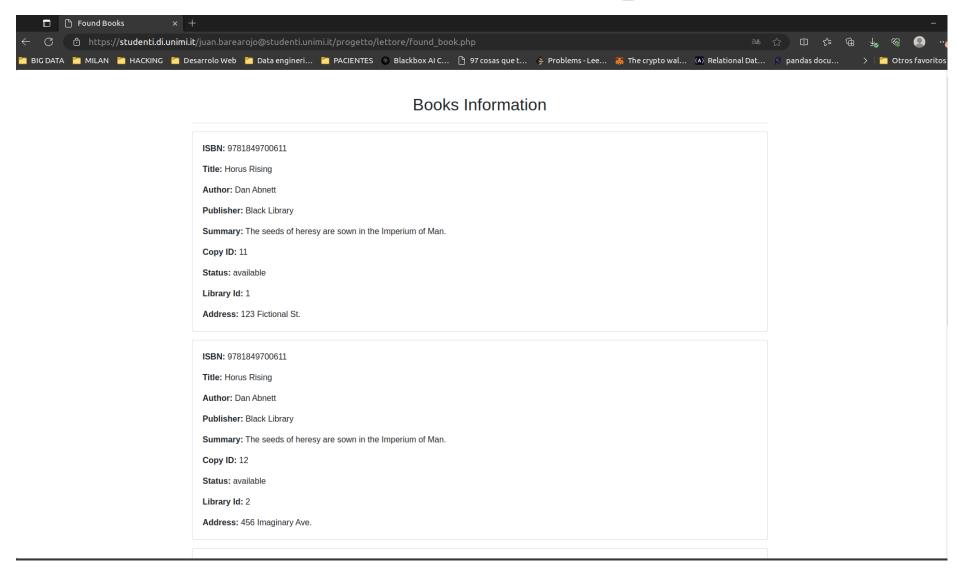


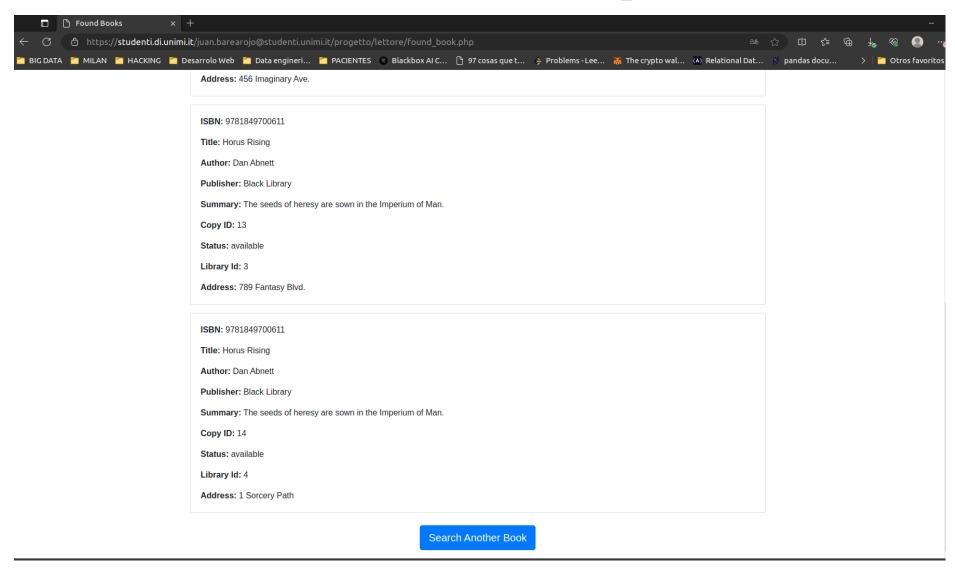




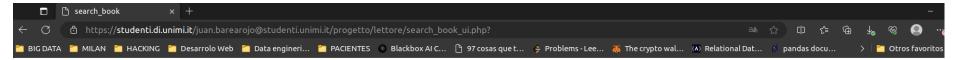
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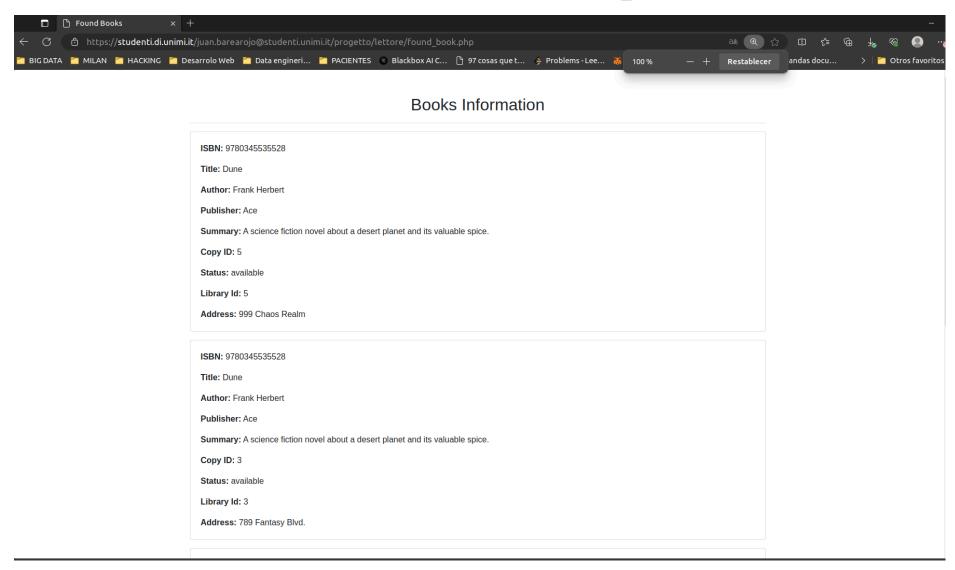


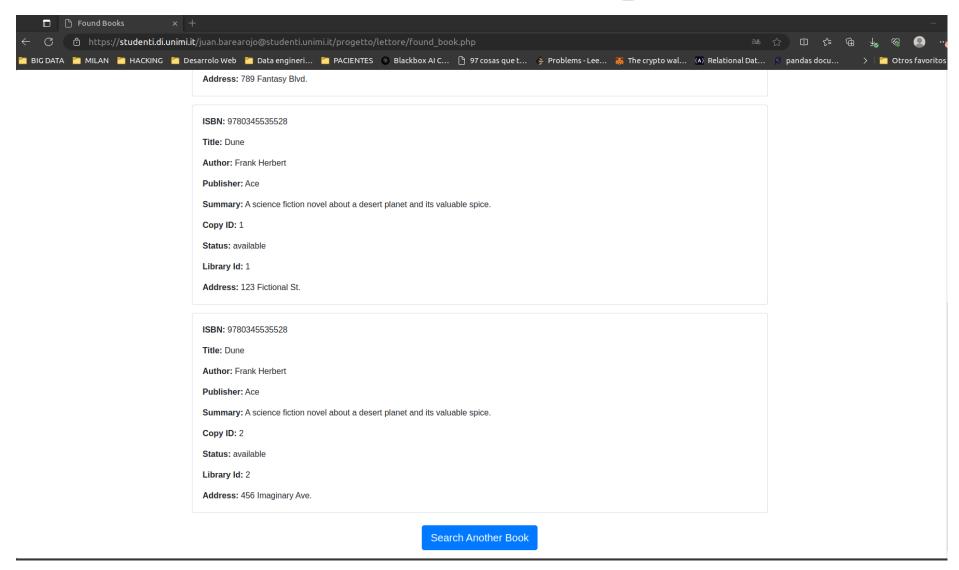




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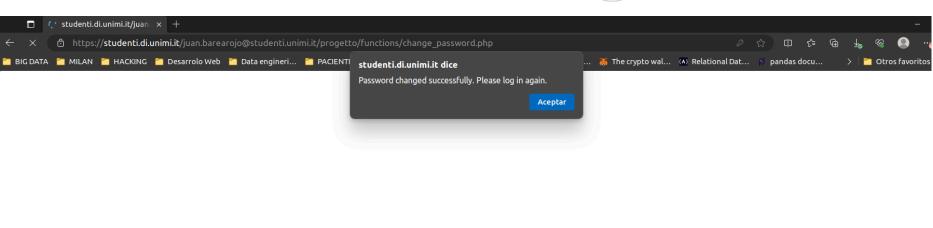








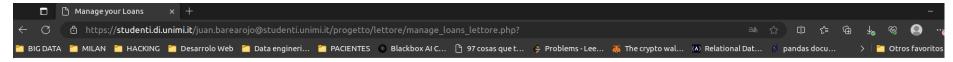




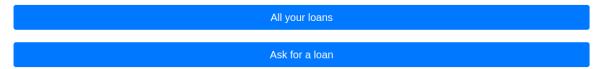




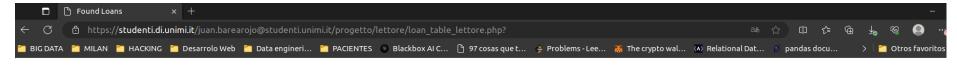




Manage your Loans



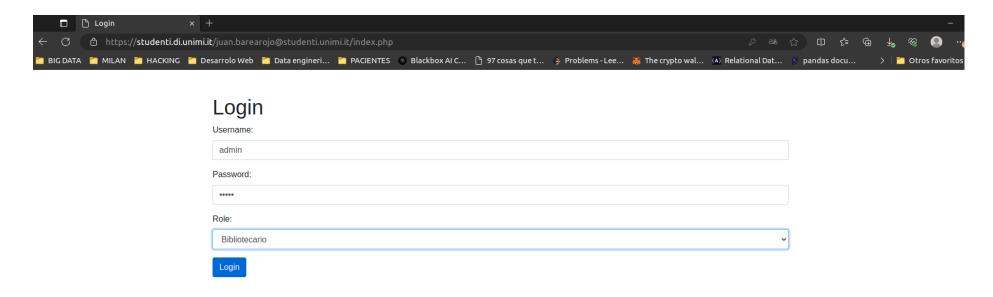




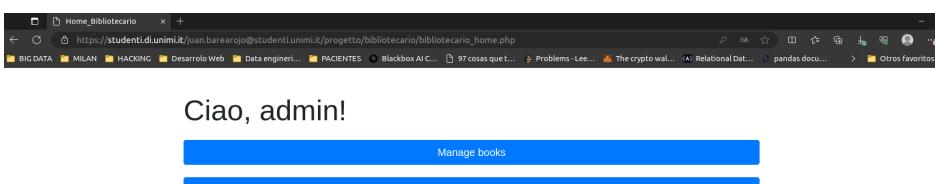
Loans Information							
Copy ID	Fiscal Code	Loan Date	Actual Return Date	Expected Return Date			
45	1	2024-06-25		2024-07-05			
29	1	2024-06-25		2024-07-07			



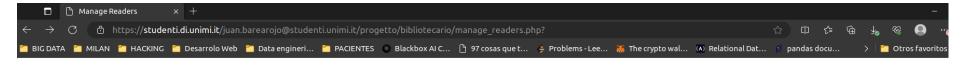
Prove di funzionamento BIBLIOTECARIO



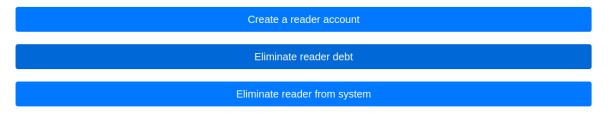








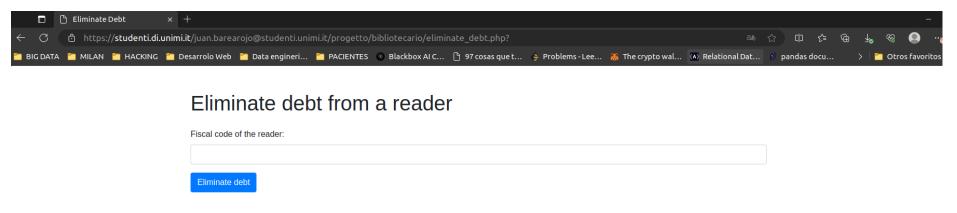
Manage Readers



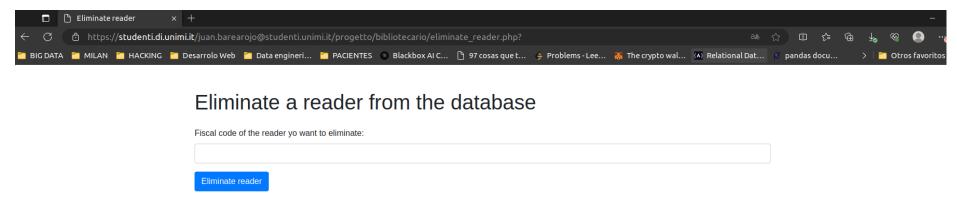


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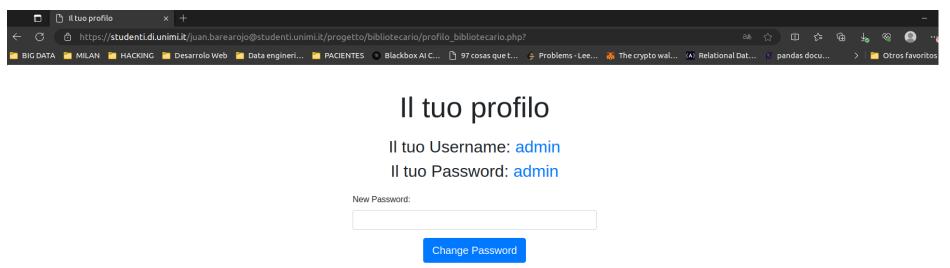




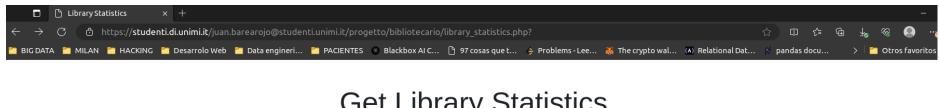








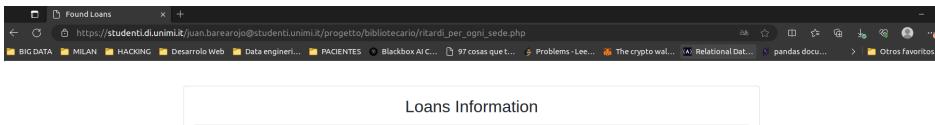




Get Library Statistics







Loans Information									
Copy ID	ISBN	Title	Reader Fiscal Code	Reader Name	Expected Return Date	Actual Return Date			
15	9781849700611	Horus Rising	FC000009J	Jaghatai Khan	2024-06-24				
20	9781849701021	False Gods	FC000003R	Roboute Guilliman	2024-05-02				







