# DataBase Programming - Assignment: Creating & Manipulating a Database

Written by Nicholas D. Mensah

Western Governors University

Study.com

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### Abstract

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### DataBase Programming - Assignment: Creating & Manipulating a Database

The Entity Relationship Diagram assists in determining the relationship to each table. From this table's alzyasis. Each table has primary keys which are BorrowId, ClientId, BookId and AuthorId. The borrower table contains foreign keys of clientId and bookId which allows it to have a many to many relation with the client table. The client table has a one to one relationship with the borrower table. The connection the book has results from a many to one relation from the borrower to the book table. The author table is a dependant to the book table due to the author and book author connection

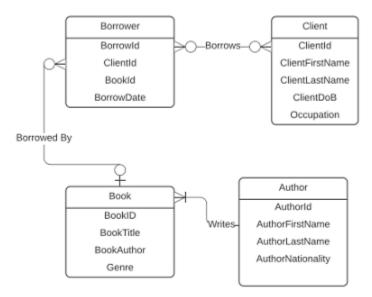


Figure 1: ERD for Library Database

#### **CREATING DATABASE & UNIQUENESS**

```
- \square \times
16 BOOKTITLE VARCHAR(50),
17 BOOKAUTHOR INTEGER, GENRE VARCHAR(30),
18 FOREIGN KEY(BOOKAUTHOR) REFERENCES AUTHOR(AUTHORID));
30 ALTER TABLE client
38 CREATE TABLE BORROWER
40 FOREIGN KEY(CLIENTID) REFERENCES CLIENT(CLIENTID),
41 FOREIGN KEY(BOOKID) REFERENCES BOOK(BOOKID));
```

We by creating a database in the server named PUBLIC LIBRARY by using the the key word of :

# **CREATE DATABASE public Library DB**;

Next we will add CONSTRAINTs and check for uniqueness based on the ERD. we will create TABLE USING THE :

#### **CREATE TABLE table name**

Then we will set up the Columns or fields with the field name followed by the Type For example integer, VARCHAR(max), and or Dates. The varchar will be the variety of characters the values a value can have most of the time it has a maximum value. We usually use 30 or 50 being we are using shorter characters including the spaces.

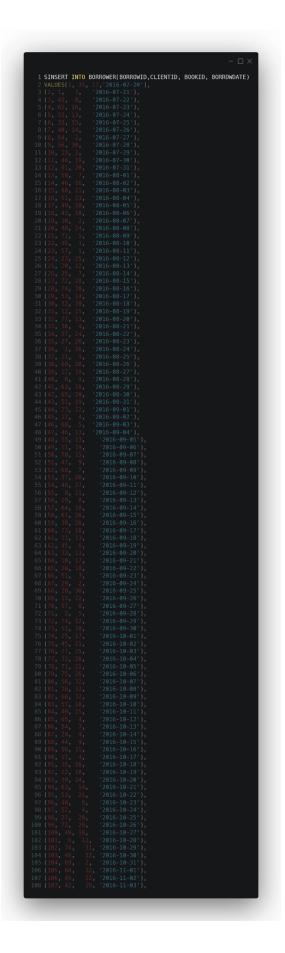
After, tables were established I INSERT VALUES INTO the table using the:

#### INSERT INTO table name(field, field, field, fild.....)

Now, we prepare the values to insert into the rows to produce a record based on the fields that have tested for uniqueness and established connection based on PK, FK, NULL, and other constraints:

After, each insertion of the tables values a simple query verifies the records and fields

```
13 VALUES(1, 'Sofia', 'Smith', 'Canada'),
14 (2, 'Maria', 'Brown', 'Brazil'),
```



# 1) Display(\d) all contents from the client TABLE/



The first query wanted us to return all of the fields which are represented by an asterisk, From the client Table. The query was organized by the primary clientId in ascending order. The result-set returns 80 records.

# 2) - First names, last names, ages and occupations of all clients/

```
- □ ×

1 SELECT clientfirstname, clientlastname, (2022 - clientdob) AS age, occupation
2 FROM client
3 ORDER BY clientid;
```

Next, the second query SELECT's the fields of the client first name, the clients last name and the age ALIASed (AS) to a field(column) from subtracting the current year from the integer type from the clientDob. The fields are obtained from the client Table Organized by the clientId in ascending order. ASC was omitted because the default when ordering fields are by ascending order. The result set returns 80 records.

### 3) - First and last names of clients that borrowed books in March 2018/

```
SELECT clientfirstname, clientlastname
FROM client AS c
INNER JOIN borrower AS b
ON c.clientid = b.clientid
WHERE borrowdate >= '2017-03-01' AND borrowdate <= '2017-03-31'
GROUP BY c.clientid;
</pre>
```

Query three returns fields of first name and last name of the client that borrowed books in March of 2018 FROM the client TABLE. The client will be aliased with a c in order to keep it simple when joining client TABLE with the borrower TABLE. THE borrower TABLE will be ALIASed with a b. The INNER JOIN returns data to the results set only if all the data will be available. To elaborate no null values. We query with the WHERE clause so based on the condition the barrow date remains with the time period of March of 2018. This result-set returns 25 records.

# 4) -- First and last names of the top 5 authors clients borrowed in 2017

```
SELECT authorfirstname, authorlastname
FROM author AS a
INNER JOIN book AS b ON a.authorid = b.bookauthor
INNER JOIN borrower AS bo ON b.bookid = bo.bookid
WHERE borrowdate >= DATE('2017-01-01') AND borrowdate <= DATE('2017-12-31')
GROUP BY a.Authorid
ORDER BY COUNT(a.authorID) DESC
LIMIT 5;
</pre>
```

The authors' first name and last name fields will be returned, based on the condition of three tables that will be joined based on primary keys from each table. The author table will first be joined with the book table USING(authorID and book author) of an inner join to avoid returning null values. Next the borrower table will be joined to meet the condition of books borrowed in the year 2017. We group by author Id to keep track of how many rows contain the same value. The field will be ordered by author ID in descending order. To restrict the records of the rowset by 5 I used the LIMIT CLAUSE. The result set will be returned in descending order DESC in order to obtain the top 5 results,

# 5) -- Nationalities of the least 5 authors that clients borrowed during the years 2015-2017

```
SELECT a.authornationality
FROM author AS a
INNER JOIN book AS b ON a.authorid = b.bookauthor
-- INNER JOIN borrower AS bo ON b.bookid = bo.bookid
JOIN borrower AS bo USING(bookid)
WHERE borrowdate >= DATE('2015-01-01') AND borrowdate <= DATE('2017-12-31')
GROUP BY a.authornationality
ORDER BY COUNT(a.authornationality) ASC
LIMIT 5;</pre>
```

Next, getting the nationalities of the least favorite authors clients borrowed from during the period of 2015 and 2017 requires querying from the book, borrower and author tables. We use an outer join to gain access to the book author books by joining with the author id and book author. I wanted to showcase the USING() by joining a table by the book id. We group by to obtain the occurrences of borrowed books. Then the records are ordered by nationality in ascending order restricted to five records. The records contain Spain, China, Great Britain, Brazil and France.

# 6) -- The book that was most borrowed during the years 2015-2017

```
| SELECT b.booktitle
| FROM book AS b
| JOIN borrower AS bo USING(bookid)
| WHERE borrowdate >= DATE('2015-01-01') AND borrowdate <= DATE('2017-12-31')
| GROUP BY b.bookid
| ORDER BY COUNT(bo.bookid) DESC
| LIMIT 1;</pre>
```

The most popular book based on the rowset was *Electrical Transformer* between the period of 2015 and 2017. The result set will return the book title field by joining the book table by utilizing the primary key of bookid but the foreign key of the borrower table. The condition will be that the barrow date resides between 2015 and 2017 by using the AND clause which joins conditions. I showcased mySQLs DATE() function to extract the date but ultimately just to experiment with query functions. We keep count with the group by clause and get a restricted order bookid. We restrict by 1 but could also utilized the aggregate function of MAX();

# 7) - Top borrowed genres for client born in years 1970-1980

```
- | X

1 SELECT b.genre

2 FROM book AS b

3 JOIN borrower AS bo USING(bookid)

4 JOIN client AS c USING(clientid)

5 WHERE c.clientdob >= 1970 AND c.clientdob <= 1980

6 GROUP BY b.genre

7 ORDER BY COUNT(b.genre) DESC;
```

Based on the schema the genre can be retrieved from the book TABLE by joining the book and borrower table with the PK of bookid.since we want to know the result based on clients demographic of ages between 1970 and 1980 we will utilize the client table joining with the clientid. We keep count of the genre by grouping by genre. The result set returns 10 records ordered by the count in descending DESC order.

#### 8) -- Top 5 occupations that borrowed the most in 2016

```
- □ ×

1 SELECT c.occupation
2 FROM client AS c
3 JOIN borrower AS bo USING(clientid)
4 WHERE bo.borrowdate >= DATE('2016-01-01') AND bo.borrowdate <= DATE('2016-12-31')
5 GROUP BY c.occupation
6 ORDER BY COUNT(c.occupation) DESC
7 LIMIT 5;
```

Next we query the public library database to determine which occupation read the most during the period of 2016. This query will be restricted to five by using the limit clause of and then setting it to 5. Occupation field will be located in the clients table which can be joined to the borrower table using the PK of client id.we join condition to the beginning of 2016 and the last date of 2016 using the AND clause. The row set contained Students, Police Officers, School teachers, Bus Drivers and computer programmers. To keep count we utilized grouping by the occupation, which then also ordered the occupation in descending order to obtain highest readers.

# 9) - Average number of borrowed books by job title

```
- □ ×

1 SELECT c.Occupation,
2 COUNT(c.Occupation) /
3 (SELECT COUNT(Occupation) FROM client WHERE Occupation = c.Occupation GROUP BY Occupation) AS

Average
4 FROM client c
5 INNER JOIN borrower ON borrower.ClientId = c.ClientId
6 GROUP BY c.Occupation;
```

I wanted to showcase the beauty of SQL by just doing simple math to obtain the average by dividing the part over the aggregate total. But another way would have been to utilize the AVG() aggregate function and keep count of the book id . client and borrower are joined by the clientid. The rowset will return 32 records in no specified order.

# 10) -- Create a VIEW and display the titles that were borrowed by at least 20% of clients

```
- - X

1 CREATE VIEW titles_borrowed AS

2 SELECT book.BookTitle

3 FROM book

4 INNER JOIN borrower USING(bookid) --INNER JOIN borrower ON borrower.BookId = book.BookId

5 INNER JOIN client USING(ClientId) --INNER JOIN client ON client.ClientId = borrower.ClientId

6 GROUP BY book.BookId

7 HAVING COUNT(book.BookId)/(SELECT COUNT(ClientId) FROM client) >= .2;
```

Next we create a view so the user could see a subset of titles borrowed by 20 percent of clients. The view will be returned as a book title using a nested query. Book and borrower are joined using the bookid PK. we will keep cout by grouping by the book id. Then the HAVING clause will group the records that are at least 20 percent. Now we can select \* wildcard of the title\_barrowed table.

# 11) -- The top month of borrows in 2017

```
- □ X

1 SELECT BorrowDate
2 FROM borrower
3 WHERE BorrowDate >= Date('2017-01-01') AND BorrowDate <= Date('2017-12-31')
4 GROUP BY BorrowDate
5 ORDER BY COUNT(BorrowDate) DESC
6 LIMIT 1;
```

In order to obtain the top months of borrower during the period of 2017. I queried the borrower table for the field of the borrowDate. We do specify the condition using the AND

clause to obtain the rowset between the first and the last of the month.thethe count was monitored by the barrowdate ordered in descending order.

# 12) -- Average number of borrows by age

```
1 -- Average number of borrows by age
2 -- AVG((SELECT Count(borrower.barrowerid) AS barrowed, (2022 - c.clientDob) AS age
3 -- FROM public.borrower AS bo
4 -- INNER JOIN book AS b ON bo.bookid = b.bookid
5 -- INNER JOIN client AS c ON bo.clientid = c.clientid
6 -- GROUP BY age
7 -- ORDER BY barrowed DESC))
```

I attempted to go to stack overflow for this one without a positive outcome. I failed this one. I attempted to query using a subquery to keep track of the count which I believed would resulted in a count which I could later get an average for

# 13) -- The oldest and the youngest clients of the library

```
- | X

1 (SELECT ClientFirstName, ClientLastName

2 FROM client

3 ORDER BY ClientDoB ASC LIMIT 1) UNION

4 (SELECT ClientFirstName, ClientLastName FROM client

5 ORDER BY ClientDoB DESC LIMIT 1);
```

A union of the two statements resulted in the contributions to the results of the youngest and oldest patrons of the library. I queried the oldest individual by listing the date of birth in descending order and the youngest in reverse or ascending order. Both were restricted by one.

# 14) -- First and last names of authors that wrote books in more than one genre

Finally, the first and last name of author that wrote in more than one book genre was obtained by joining the authorid and th book author

#### **Results**

The results are shown using carbon and were tested using PGADMIN for postgres. The results are labeled based on the result set of each query.

	clientid	_/	clientfirstname character varying (30)	clientlastname character varying (20)	occupation character varying (50)	clientdob
1	terd misede		Kaiden	Hill	Student	2006
2			Alina	Morton	Student	2010
а			Fania	Brooks	Food Scientist	1983
4			Courtney	Jensen	Student	2006
6			Brittany	Hill	Firefighter Student	1983 2005
7			Max Margaret	Rogers McCarthy	Student School Psychologist	2005
8		8	Julie	McCarthy	Professor	1973
9			Ken	McCarthy	Securities Clerk	1974
10			Britany	O Quinn	Violinist	1984
11			Conner	Gardner	Licensed Massage Therapi	1998
12		12 13	Mya Thierry	Austin	Parquet Floor Layer Student	1960 2004
14		14	Thierry Eloise	Rogers Rogers	Student Computer Security Manager	1984
15		15	Gerard	Jackson	Oil Exploration Engineer	1979
16			Randy	Day	Aircraft Electrician	1986
17			Jodie	Page	Manufacturing Director	1990
18			Coral	Rice	Window Washer	1996
19			Ayman	Austin	Student	2002
20		20 21	Jaxson Joel	Austin	Repair Worker Police Officer	1999 1973
22		22	Alina	Austin	Student	2010
23		23	Elin	Austin	Payroll Clerk	1962
24		24	Ophelia	Wolf	Student	2004
25			Eliot	McGuire	Dentist	1967
26		26	Peter	McKinney	Professor	1968
27		27	Annabella	Henry	Nurse	1974
28		28 29	Anastasia Tyler	Baker Baker	Student Police Officer	2001 1984
30		30	Lilian	Ross	Insurance Agent	1983
31		31	Thierry	Arnold	Bus Driver	1975
32			Angelina	Rowe	Firefighter	1979
33			Marcia	Rowe	Health Educator	
34		34	Martin	Rowe	Ship Engineer	1976
35 36		35 36	Adeline Colette	Rowe	Student	2005 1963
37		37	Diane	Clark	Professor Payroll Clerk	1963
38		38	Caroline	Clark	Dentist	1960
39		39	Dalton	Clayton	Police Officer	1982
40		40	Steve	Clayton	Bus Driver	1990
41			Melanie	Clayton	Computer Engineer	1987
42		42 42	Alana	Wilson	Student	2007
43		44	Carson	Byrne Byrne	Food Scientist Student	1995 2007
45		45	Ryan	Porter	Student	2008
46		46	Elin	Porter	Computer Programmer	1978
47			Tyler	Harvey	Student	2007
48		48	Arya	Harvey	Student	2008
49		49	Serena	Harvey	School Teacher	1978
50		50	Lilly	Franklin Franklin	Doctor Dentist	1976 1994
52		51 52	Mai John	Franklin	Pirefighter	1994
53		53	Judy	Franklin	Firefighter	1995
54		54	Katy	Lloyd	School Teacher	1992
55		55	Tamara	Allen	Ship Engineer	1963
56		56	Maxim	Lyons	Police Officer	1985
57			Allan	Lyons	Computer Engineer	1983
58		58	Marc	Harris Young	School Teacher Student	1980
60		60	Elin Diana	Young Young	Student	2009
61		61	Diane	Young	Student	2006
62			Alana	Bird	Student	2003
63		63	Anna	Becker	Security Agent	1979
64		64	Katie	Grant	Manager	1977
65		65	Joan	Grant	Student	2010
66		66 67	Bryan Belle	Bell Miller	Student	2001 1970
68		68	Peggy	Miller Stevens	Professor Bus Driver	1970
69		69	Steve	Williamson	HR Clerk	1975
70			Tyler	Williamson	Doctor	1999
71			Izabelle	Williamson	Systems Analyst	1990
72			Annabel	Williamson	Cashier	1960
73			Mohamed	Waters	Insurance Agent	1966
74		74	Marion	Newman	Computer Programmer	1970
75 76		75 76	Ada	Williams Scott	Computer Programmer Bus Driver	1986 1983
76		76	Sean Farrah	Scott	Bus Driver Ship Engineer	1983
78		78	Christine	Lambert	School Teacher	1973
79			Alysha	Lambert	Student	2007
80		80	Maia	Grant	School Teacher	1984
			·	·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·





# Query Result-Set 4

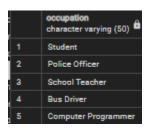




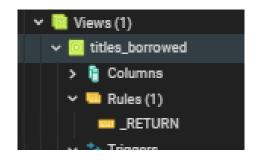


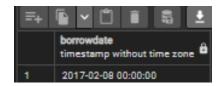
# Query Result-Set 7











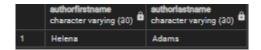
### Query Result-Set 13

No result did not understand question

### Query Result-Set 14



### Query Result-Set 15



#### **Discussion**

Using queries has given me much more insight in creating the manipulations of the database which contains tables. Postgres was the database management system that I utilized and it was the one I was most familiar with. SQL is a beautiful language which can query databases more efficiently. The Flaw is that postgres is only in English and it has low reading speed. I love postgres because I recognize it for scalability and it being compliant with sql.

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