

Foundations of Databases - Final Project, Part 3

Case Scenario - Public Library (Circulation)

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25FL-KG573-101 - Foundations of Database

Date:11/18/2025

1.Basic Queries (SELECT)

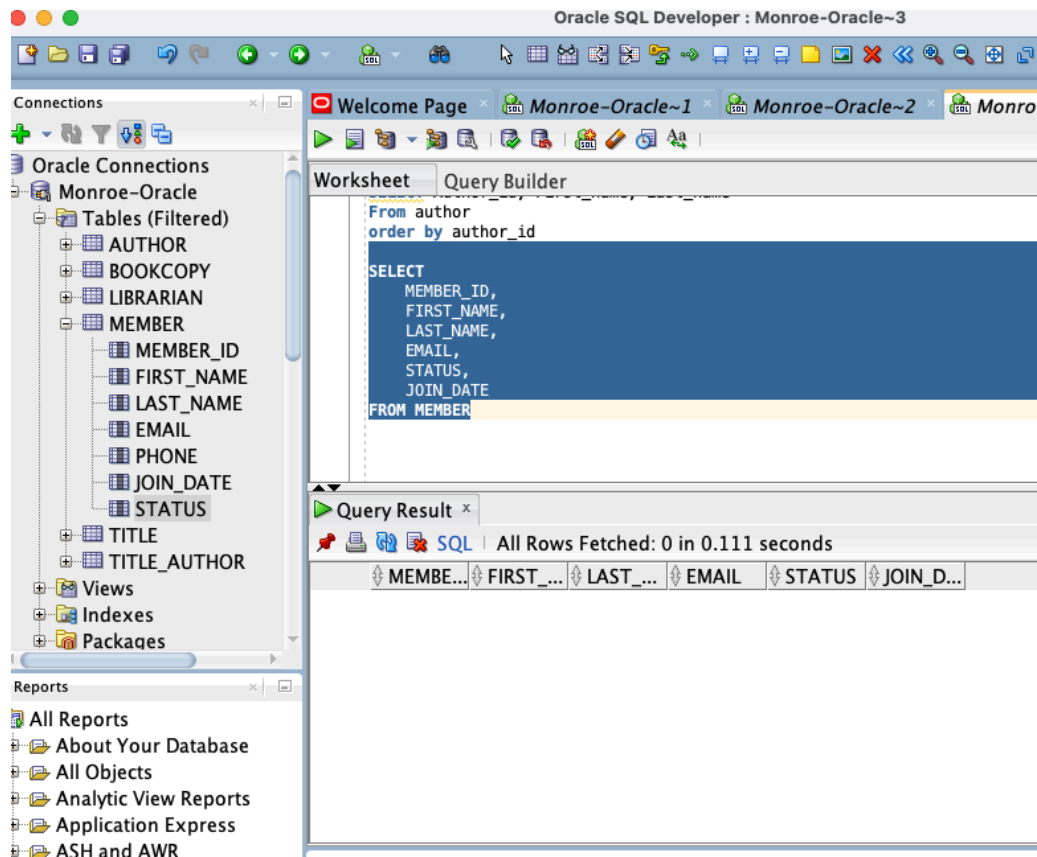
Write at least 3 SELECT statements that use:

- Specific columns (projection)

SELECT

MEMBER_ID,
FIRST_NAME,
LAST_NAME,
EMAIL,
STATUS,
JOIN_DATE

FROM MEMBER



- Conditions using WHERE

SELECT *

FROM AUTHOR

WHERE FIRST_NAME = 'Jane';

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with the 'Monroe-Oracle' database selected. The 'Query Builder' tab is active, displaying a query: `SELECT * FROM AUTHOR WHERE FIRST_NAME = 'Jane';`. The 'Script Output' window below shows the query executed successfully in 0.248 seconds, returning two rows of data:

AUTHOR_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME
10	Jane	Austen
3	Jane	Austen

▪Sorting using ORDER BY

SELECT Author_id, First_name, Last_name

From author

order by author_id

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with the 'Monroe-Oracle' database selected. The 'Query Builder' tab is active, displaying a query: `SELECT Author_id, First_name, Last_name From author order by author_id`. The 'Query Result' window below shows the query executed successfully in 0.166 seconds, returning five rows of data:

AUTHOR_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME
1	J.K.	Rowling
2	George	Orwell
3	Jane	Austen
4	Mark	Twain
5	Agatha	Christie

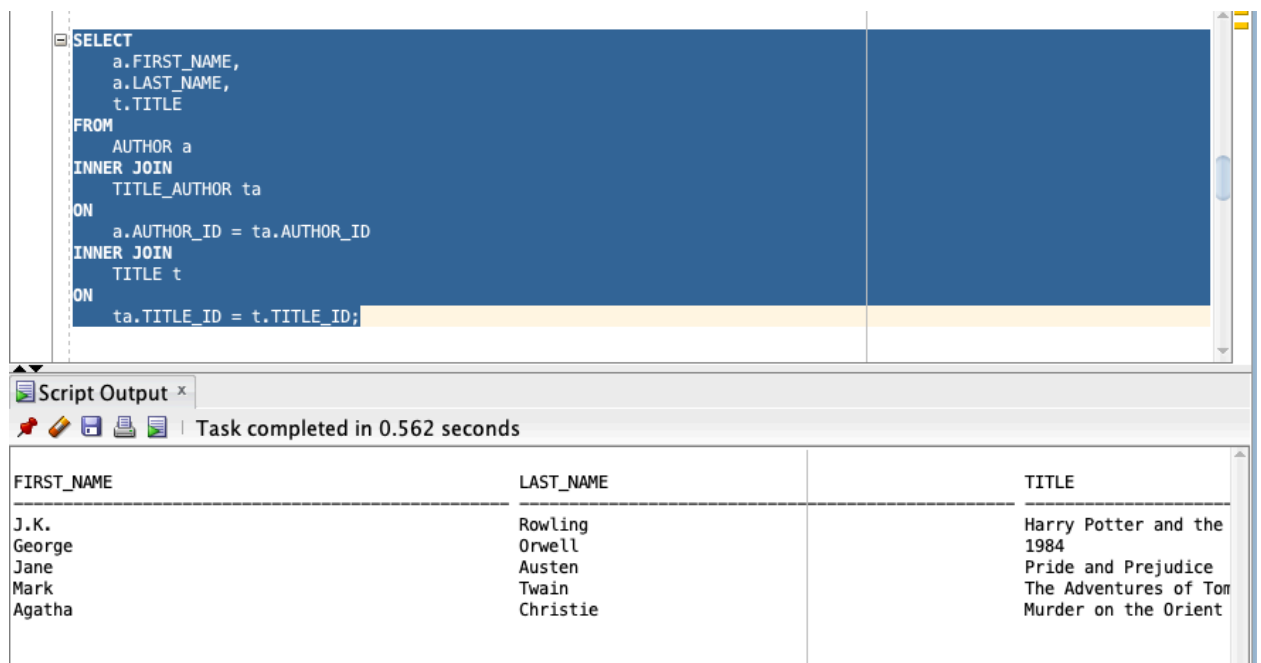
2. Join Queries

Write at least 3 queries that combine data from two or more tables using JOINS.

Examples: INNER JOIN, LEFT JOIN

1. Using Inner join command:

```
SELECT
    a.FIRST_NAME,
    a.LAST_NAME,
    t.TITLE
FROM
    AUTHOR a
INNER JOIN
    TITLE_AUTHOR ta
ON
    a.AUTHOR_ID = ta.AUTHOR_ID
INNER JOIN
    TITLE t
ON
    ta.TITLE_ID = t.TITLE_ID;
```



Script Output x

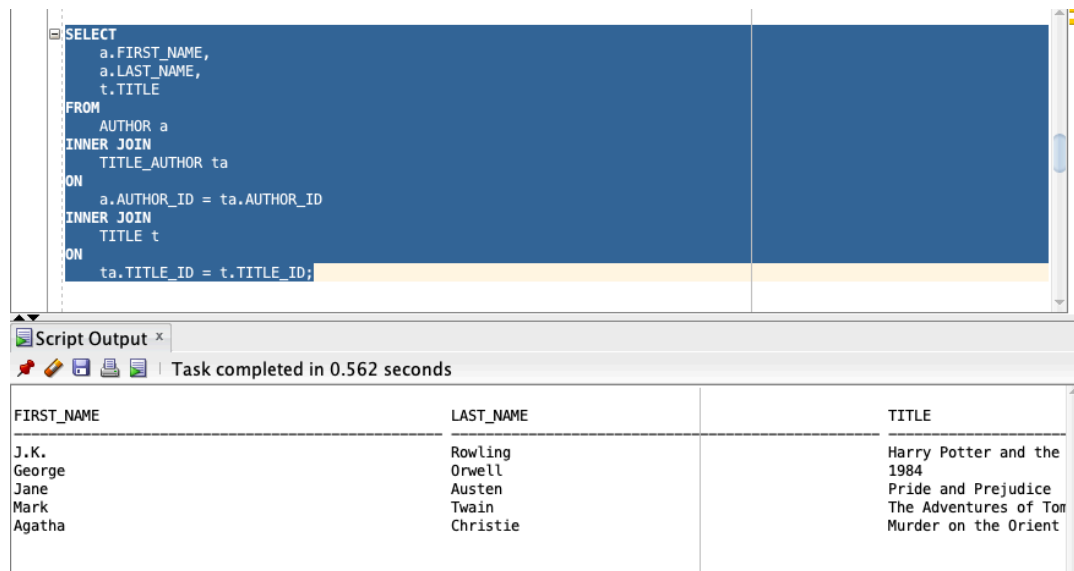
Task completed in 0.562 seconds

FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	TITLE
J.K.	Rowling	Harry Potter and the 1984
George	Orwell	Pride and Prejudice
Jane	Austen	The Adventures of Tom
Mark	Twain	Murder on the Orient
Agatha	Christie	

2. Using left join Command:

```
SELECT
    t.TITLE,
    a.FIRST_NAME,
    a.LAST_NAME
FROM TITLE t
LEFT JOIN TITLE_AUTHOR ta
ON t.TITLE_ID = ta.TITLE_ID
LEFT JOIN AUTHOR a
```

ON ta.AUTHOR_ID = a.AUTHOR_ID;



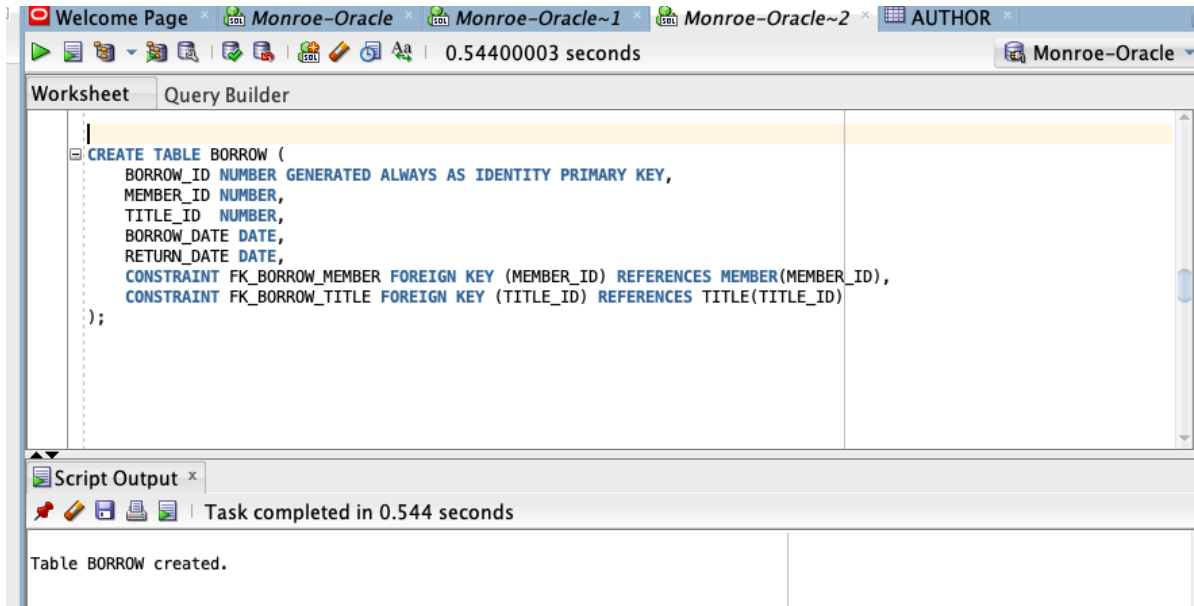
```
SELECT
  a.FIRST_NAME,
  a.LAST_NAME,
  t.TITLE
FROM
  AUTHOR a
  INNER JOIN
    TITLE_AUTHOR ta
  ON
    a.AUTHOR_ID = ta.AUTHOR_ID
  INNER JOIN
    TITLE t
  ON
    ta.TITLE_ID = t.TITLE_ID;
```

Script Output x | Task completed in 0.562 seconds

FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	TITLE
J.K.	Rowling	Harry Potter and the 1984
George	Orwell	Pride and Prejudice
Jane	Austen	The Adventures of Tom
Mark	Twain	Murder on the Orient
Agatha	Christie	

3.Using Borrow command.

```
CREATE TABLE BORROW (
  BORROW_ID NUMBER GENERATED ALWAYS AS IDENTITY PRIMARY KEY,
  MEMBER_ID NUMBER,
  TITLE_ID NUMBER,
  BORROW_DATE DATE,
  RETURN_DATE DATE,
  CONSTRAINT FK_BORROW_MEMBER FOREIGN KEY (MEMBER_ID) REFERENCES
MEMBER(MEMBER_ID),
  CONSTRAINT FK_BORROW_TITLE FOREIGN KEY (TITLE_ID) REFERENCES
TITLE(TITLE_ID)
);
```

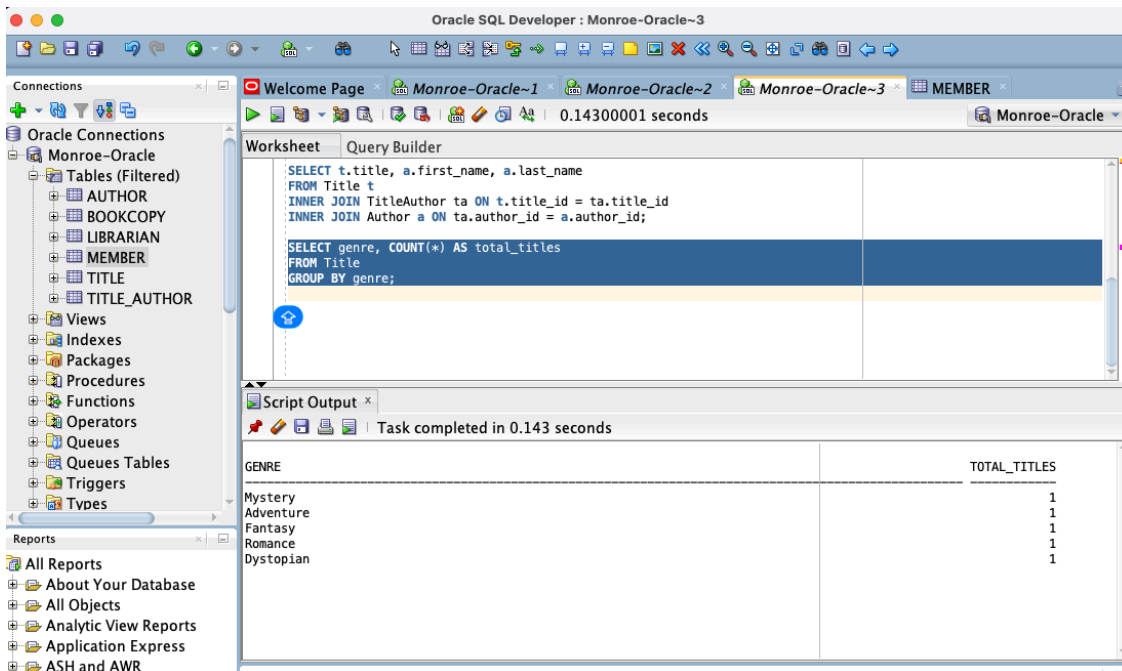


3.Aggregate Queries

- oWrite at least 3 queries using aggregate functions such as COUNT, SUM, AVG, MIN, or MAX.
- oUse GROUP BY and HAVING where appropriate.

Group by:

```
SELECT genre, COUNT(*) AS total_titles
FROM Title
GROUP BY genre;
```



Count:

```
SELECT
    t.TITLE,
    COUNT(ta.AUTHOR_ID) AS AUTHOR_COUNT
FROM
    TITLE t
JOIN
    TITLE_AUTHOR ta
ON
    t.TITLE_ID = ta.TITLE_ID
GROUP BY
    t.TITLE
HAVING
    COUNT(ta.AUTHOR_ID) > 1;
```

The screenshot displays the Oracle SQL Developer environment. On the left, the 'Connections' pane shows the 'Monroe-Oracle' database. The 'Tables (Filtered)' list includes AUTHOR, BOOKCOPY, FINE, LIBRARIAN, LOAN, MEMBER, TITLE, and TITLE_AUTHOR. The 'TITLE' table is expanded, showing columns: TITLE_ID, ISBN, TITLE, PUBLISHER, PUBLICATION_YEAR, and GENRE. The 'Script Output' pane at the bottom shows an error message: '*Cause: The identifier or column name entered was invalid. *Action: Ensure the following'. The 'Worksheet' pane contains the following SQL script:

```
SELECT *
FROM AUTHOR
WHERE FIRST_NAME = 'Jane';

INSERT INTO TITLE (ISBN, TITLE, PUBLISHER, PUBLICATION_YEAR, GENRE)
SELECT '9780439708180', 'Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone', 'Scholastic', 1997, 'Fantasy'
FROM dual
WHERE NOT EXISTS (
    SELECT 1 FROM TITLE t WHERE t.ISBN = '9780439708180'
);
```

The script execution time is 0.111 seconds. The 'Script Output' pane also shows '0 rows merged.' and '0 rows inserted.'

Sum:

```
SELECT
    t.TITLE,
    COUNT(ta.AUTHOR_ID) AS TOTAL_AUTHORS
FROM
```

```

    TITLE t
LEFT JOIN
    TITLE_AUTHOR ta
ON
    t.TITLE_ID = ta.TITLE_ID
GROUP BY
    t.TITLE;

```

<pre> SELECT t.TITLE, COUNT(ta.AUTHOR_ID) AS TOTAL_AUTHORS FROM TITLE t LEFT JOIN TITLE_AUTHOR ta ON t.TITLE_ID = ta.TITLE_ID GROUP BY t.TITLE; </pre>	
<div> <div>Script Output x</div> <div>Query Result x</div> <div>Task completed in 0.136 seconds</div> </div>	
<div>no rows selected</div> <div>no rows selected</div>	
TITLE	TOTAL_AUTHORS
Pride and Prejudice	1
The Adventures of Tom Sawyer	1
Murder on the Orient Express	1
Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone	1
1984	1

4.Subqueries

oWrite at least 2 queries that use subqueries (nested SELECT statements).

1.Using nested SELECT statements

```

SELECT
    a.FIRST_NAME,
    a.LAST_NAME,
    (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM TITLE_AUTHOR ta WHERE ta.AUTHOR_ID =
a.AUTHOR_ID) AS TOTAL_TITLES
FROM
    AUTHOR a
WHERE
    a.AUTHOR_ID IN (SELECT AUTHOR_ID FROM TITLE_AUTHOR WHERE TITLE_ID =
1);

```


<pre> SELECT a.FIRST_NAME, a.LAST_NAME, (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM TITLE_AUTHOR ta WHERE ta.AUTHOR_ID = a.AUTHOR_ID) AS TOTAL_TITLES FROM AUTHOR a WHERE a.AUTHOR_ID IN (SELECT AUTHOR_ID FROM TITLE_AUTHOR WHERE TITLE_ID = 1); </pre>		
Script Output x Task completed in 0.189 seconds		
FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	TOTAL_TITLES
J.K.	Rowling	1

2.Using nested SELECT statements

```

SELECT FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME
FROM AUTHOR
WHERE AUTHOR_ID = (
  SELECT MAX(AUTHOR_ID)
  FROM AUTHOR
);

```

<pre> SELECT FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME FROM AUTHOR WHERE AUTHOR_ID = (SELECT MAX(AUTHOR_ID) FROM AUTHOR); </pre>		
Script Output x Query Result x Task completed in 0.129 seconds		
FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	TOTAL_TITLES
J.K.	Rowling	1
FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	
Agatha	Christie	

5.Data Manipulation (DML)

☐ Include examples of the following commands:

- INSERT – Add new records to a table
- UPDATE –Modify existing records
- DELETE – Remove records from a table

oProvide at least 2 examples of each command type

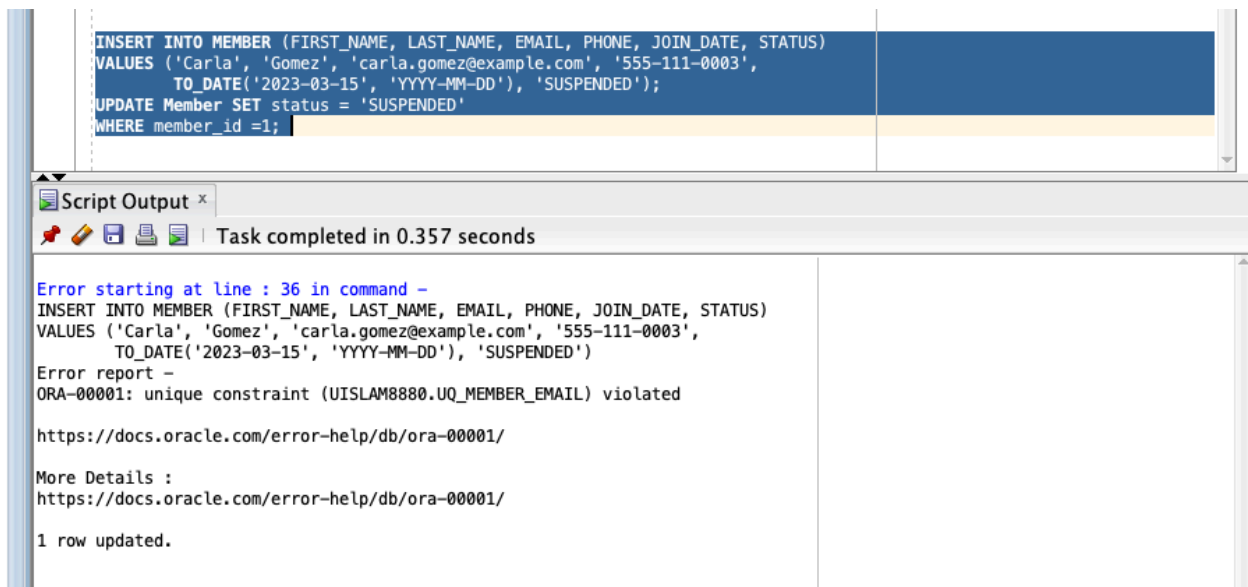
1. Using Update command:

```
INSERT INTO MEMBER (FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, EMAIL, PHONE, JOIN_DATE, STATUS)
```

```
VALUES ('Carla', 'Gomez', 'carla.gomez@example.com', '555-111-0003',  
        TO_DATE('2023-03-15', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'SUSPENDED');
```

```
UPDATE Member SET status = 'SUSPENDED'
```

```
WHERE member_id =1;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL script execution window. The script contains the following commands:

```
INSERT INTO MEMBER (FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, EMAIL, PHONE, JOIN_DATE, STATUS)  
VALUES ('Carla', 'Gomez', 'carla.gomez@example.com', '555-111-0003',  
        TO_DATE('2023-03-15', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'SUSPENDED');  
UPDATE Member SET status = 'SUSPENDED'  
WHERE member_id =1;
```

The execution results show an error:

```
Error starting at line : 36 in command -  
INSERT INTO MEMBER (FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, EMAIL, PHONE, JOIN_DATE, STATUS)  
VALUES ('Carla', 'Gomez', 'carla.gomez@example.com', '555-111-0003',  
        TO_DATE('2023-03-15', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'SUSPENDED')  
Error report -  
ORA-00001: unique constraint (UISLAM8880.UQ_MEMBER_EMAIL) violated  
https://docs.oracle.com/error-help/db/ora-00001/  
  
More Details :  
https://docs.oracle.com/error-help/db/ora-00001/  
  
1 row updated.
```

2. Using DELETE command:

```
INSERT INTO MEMBER (FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, EMAIL, PHONE, JOIN_DATE, STATUS)
```

```
VALUES ('Emma', 'Brown', 'emma.brown@example.com', '555-111-0005',  
        TO_DATE('2023-05-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'INACTIVE');
```

```
DELETE FROM MEMBER
```

```
WHERE EMAIL = 'emma.brown@example.com';
```

```
INSERT INTO MEMBER (FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, EMAIL, PHONE, JOIN_DATE, STATUS)
VALUES ('Emma', 'Brown', 'emma.brown@example.com', '555-111-0005',
        TO_DATE('2023-05-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'INACTIVE');
DELETE FROM MEMBER
WHERE EMAIL = 'emma.brown@example.com';
```

Script Output x

Task completed in 0.717 seconds

1 row inserted.

|

1 row deleted.