**Foundations of Databases - Final Project, Part 3**

Case Scenario - Public Library (Circulation)

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25FL-KG573-101 - Foundations of Database

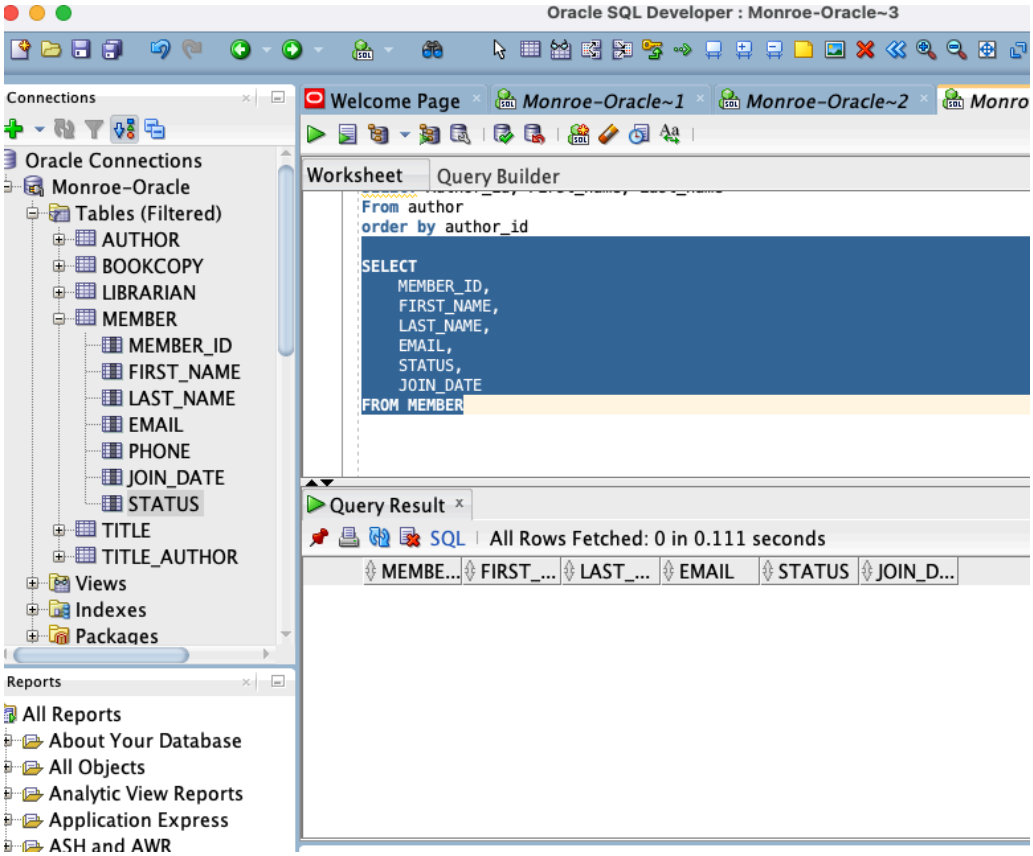
Date:11/18/2025

**1.Basic Queries (SELECT)**

Write at least 3 SELECT statements that use:

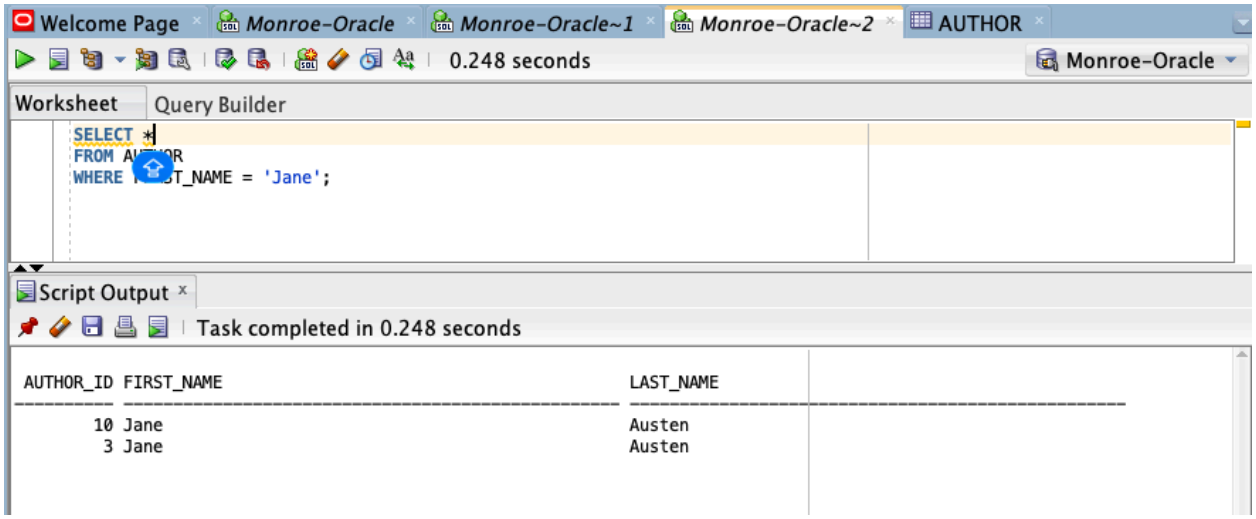
▪Specific columns (projection)

```
SELECT
   MEMBER_ID,
   FIRST_NAME,
   LAST_NAME,
   EMAIL,
   STATUS,
   JOIN_DATE
FROM MEMBER
```




▪Conditions using WHERE

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

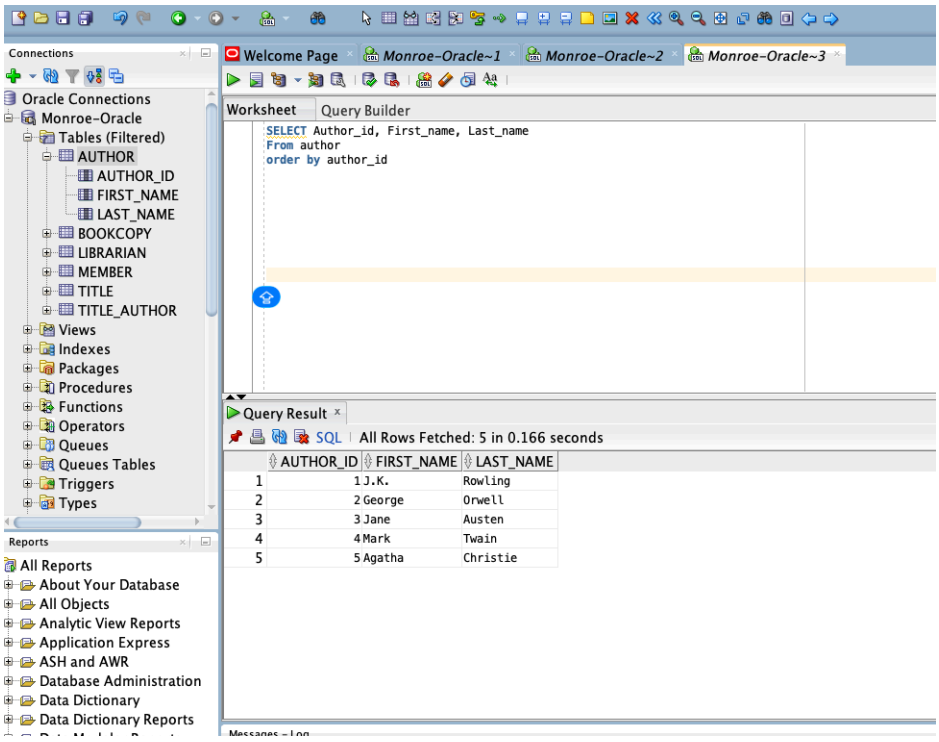



▪Sorting using ORDER BY

SELECT Author_id, First_name, Last_name

From author

order by author_id



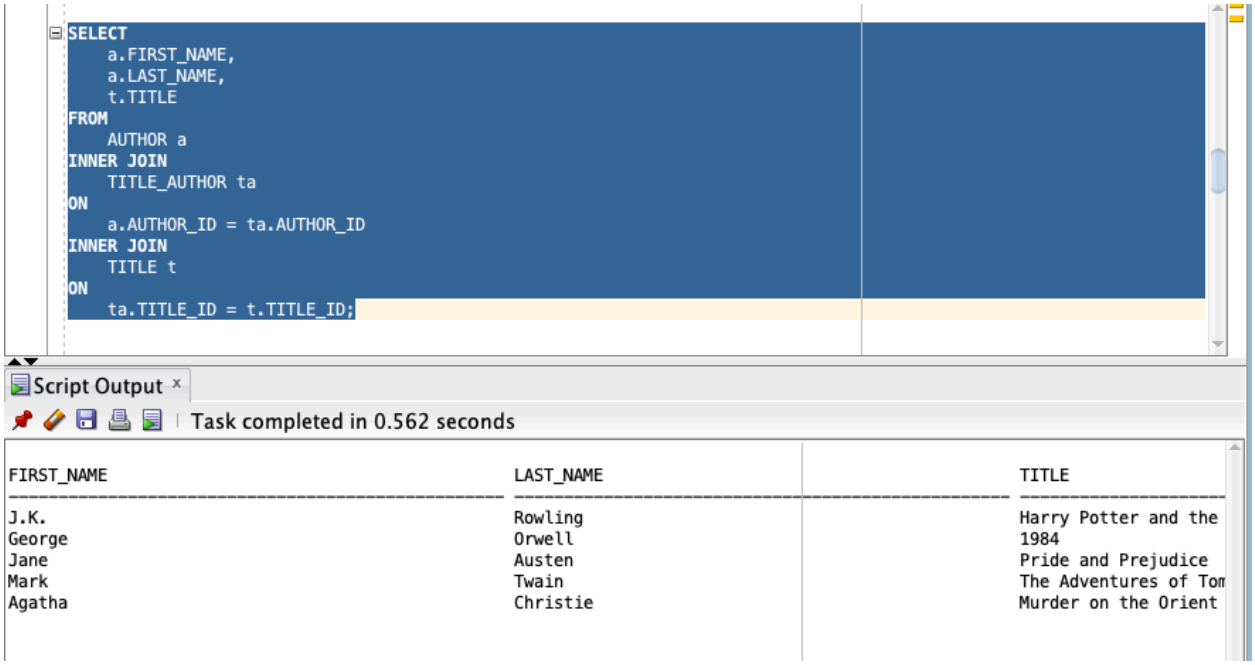

**2. Join Queries**

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:

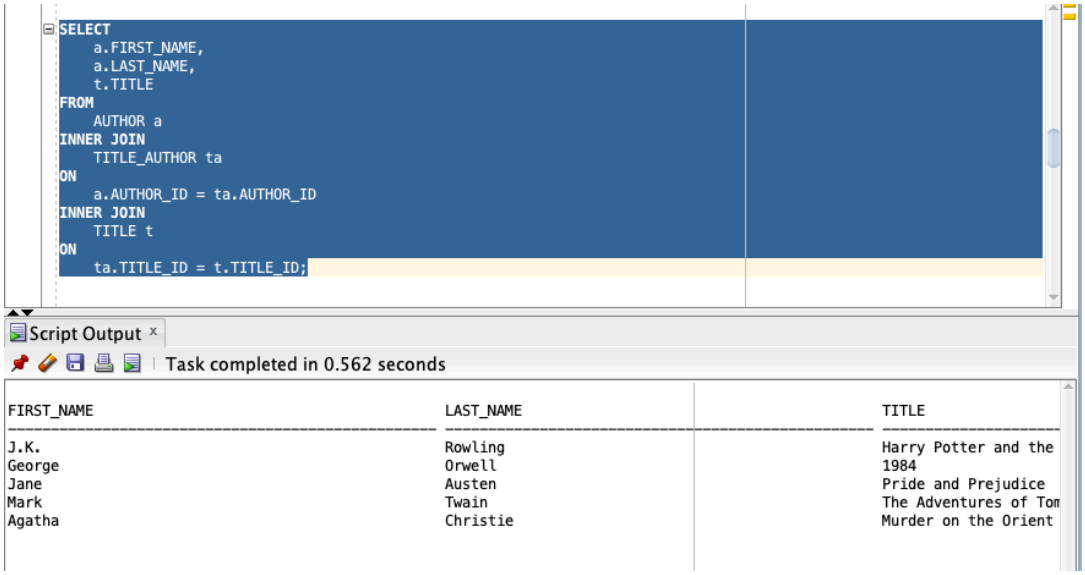
```
SELECT
   a.FIRST_NAME,
   a.LAST_NAME,
   t.TITLE
FROM
   AUTHOR a
INNER JOIN
   TITLE_AUTHOR ta
ON
   a.AUTHOR_ID = ta.AUTHOR_ID
INNER JOIN
   TITLE t
ON
   ta.TITLE_ID = t.TITLE_ID;
```




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;
```

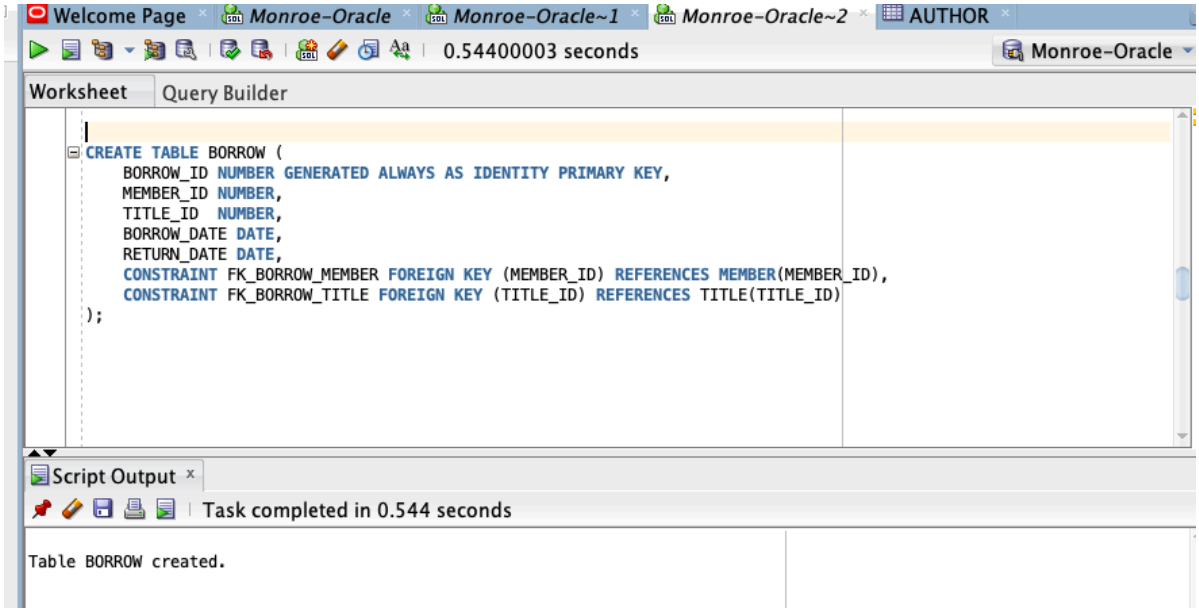
Script Output

Task completed in 0.562 seconds

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

**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)
);
```

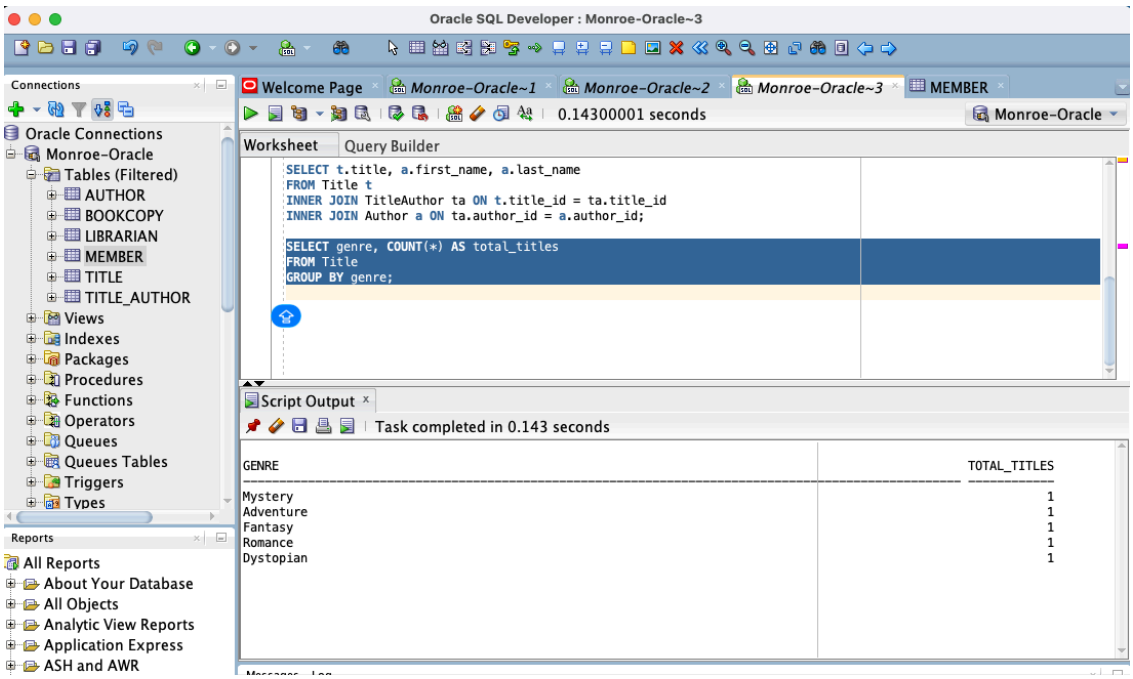



**3.Aggregate Queries**

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

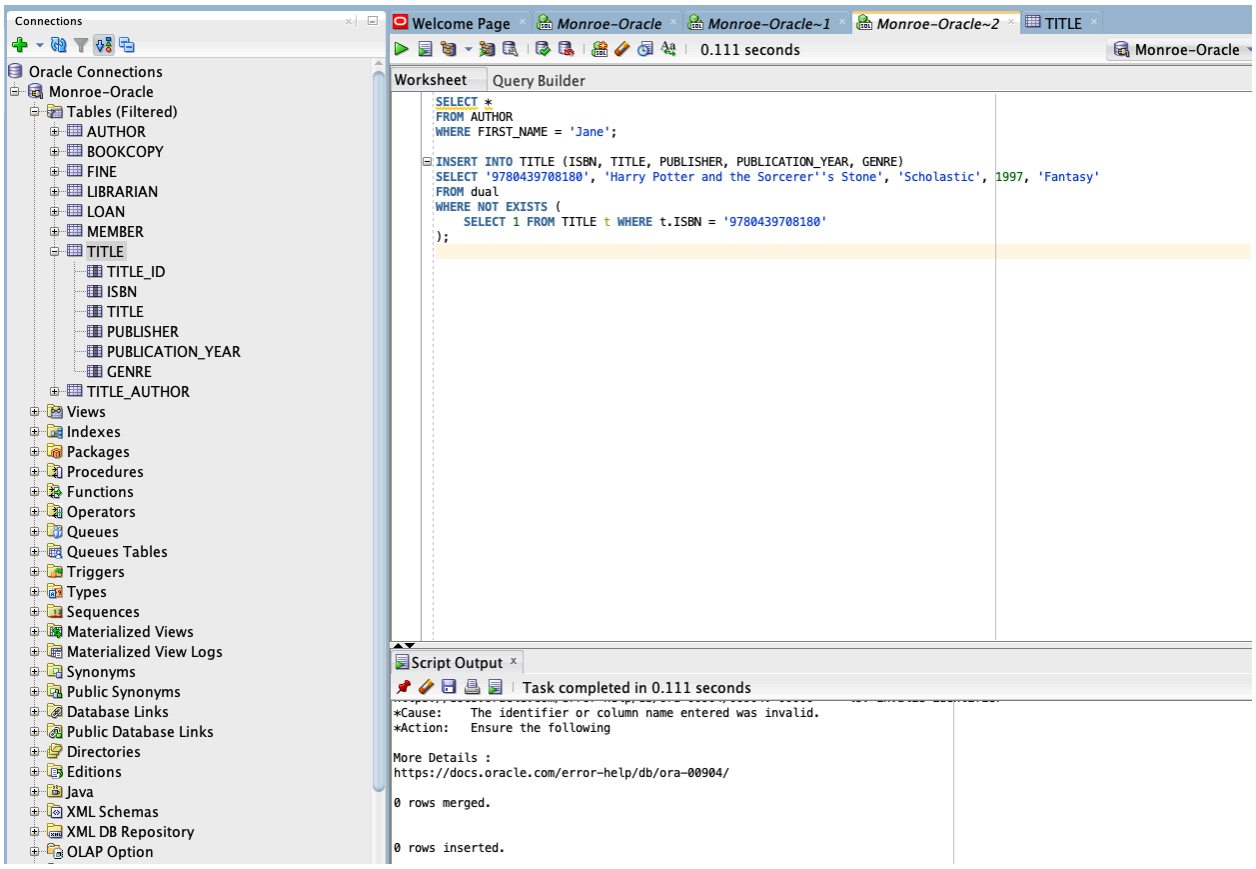
**Group by:**

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



**Count:**

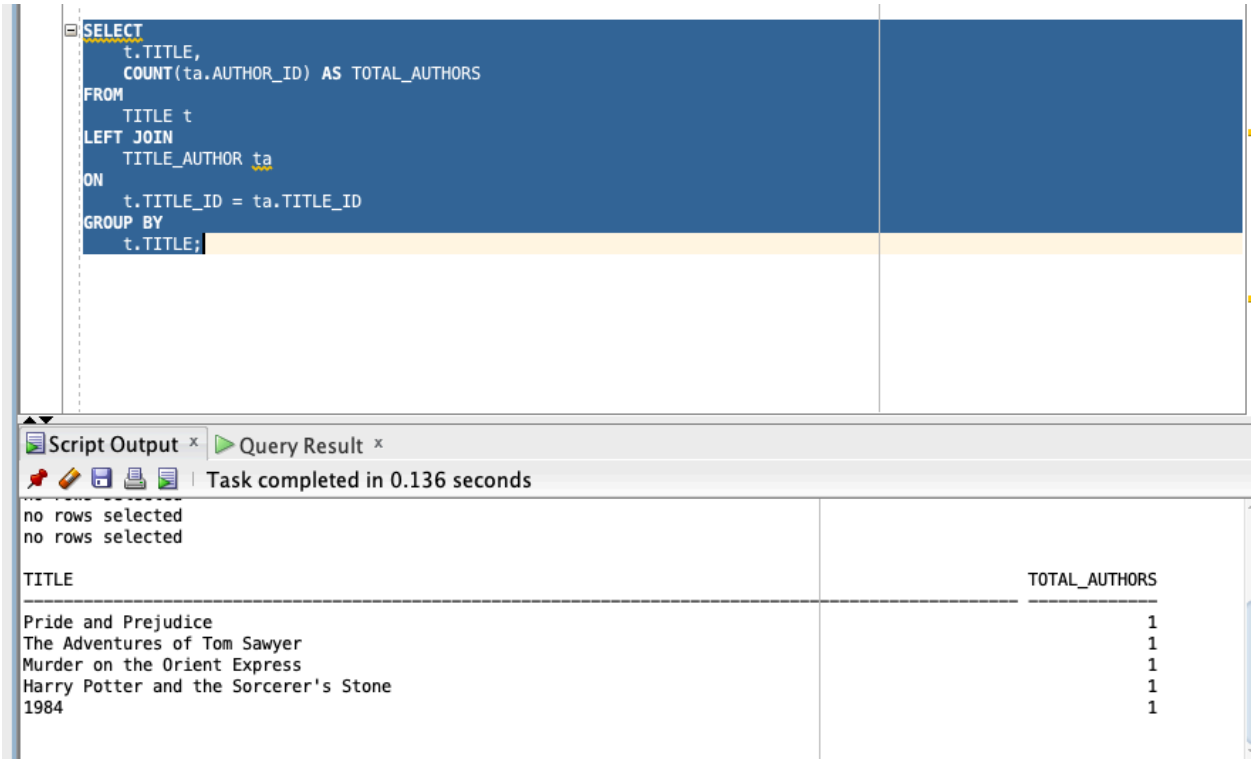
```
SELECT
   t.TITLE,
   COUNT(ta.AUTHOR_ID) AS AUTHOR_COUNT
FROM
   TITLE t
JOIN
   TITLE_AUTHOR ta
ON
   t.TITLE_ID = ta.TITLE_ID
GROUP BY
   t.TITLE
HAVING
   COUNT(ta.AUTHOR_ID) > 1;
```




**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;




**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);

```
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);
```

Script Output | 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
);
```

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

Script Output | Query Result | Task completed in 0.129 seconds

| FIRST_NAME | LAST_NAME | TOTAL_TITLES |
|---|---|---|
| J.K. | Rowling | 1 |

| FIRST_NAME | LAST_NAME |
|---|---|
| Agatha | Christie |

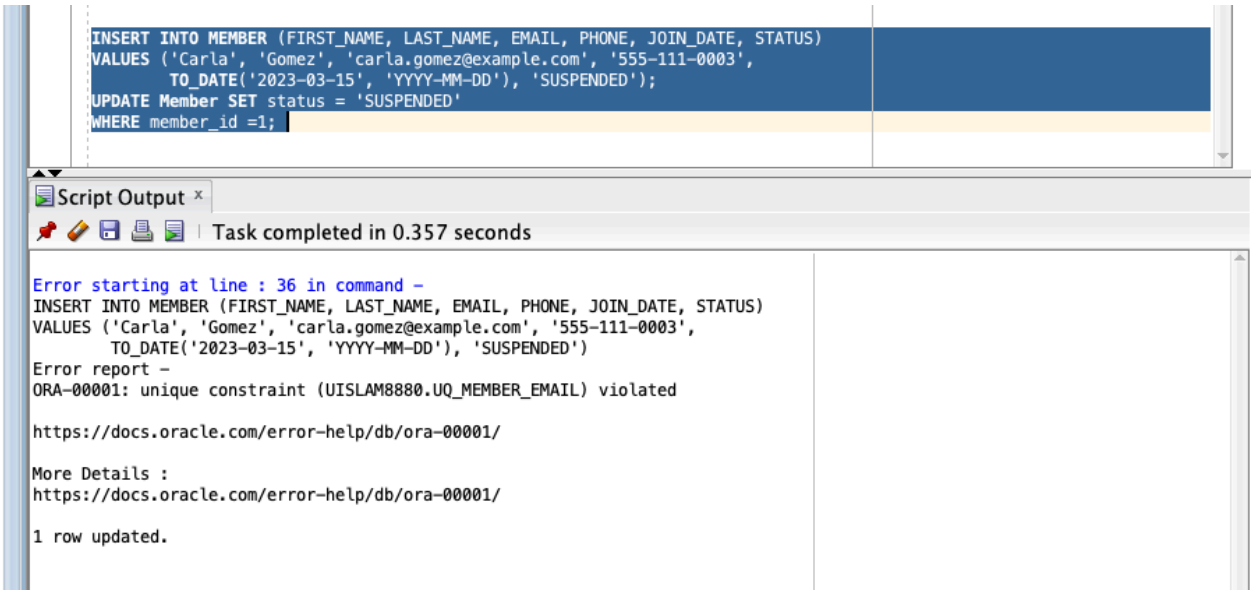
**5.Data Manipulation (DML)**

- ☐ 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;
```




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

Task completed in 0.717 seconds

```
1 row inserted.

1 row deleted.
```