

Team 3 Final Report

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INFO210: Database Management Systems
Library Database Management System

Project Category: Oracle Implementation

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I. Requirements Analysis

Our library DBMS system helps store all available media, tracks individuals who have borrowed items, and lists detailed information on items and the date borrowed as well as possible fines. These aspects help to create a cohesive and robust library management system. However there are some disadvantages to using our system. Some limitations of this design is that it only stores the most recent orders placed by any given student as well as the most recent fine received by any given student. This is because we implemented binary relationships for our design. Though, because it was not specified in the business rules that historical records pertaining to this information should be stored, we felt it was not necessary to include it. Further, the client specified that no two authors in their library have the same first and last name, so we designed our database around that known fact. However, if the library were to acquire more books and there comes a circumstance where two authors have the same first and last name, it will not be able to be entered into our system. This is due to our design utilizing the combination of the first and last name as the primary key distinguishing the authors apart from one another. Finally, a third limitation of our database worth mentioning is that our design has no means of accounting for physical space. In other words, it is possible that the database may be able to store more books than the physical library can. So, if the university were to try to expand their inventory, the staff would need to manually ensure that there is enough physical space in each section of the library to house the books that have been acquired.

Background and Opportunity Investigation

A library is a collection of organized information and resources which is made accessible to a well-defined community for borrowing or reference purposes. This collection is often maintained in physical format in a building or virtually – sometimes both. The resources at a Library can range from books and magazines to CD's and tapes. Moreover, a library is a complex institution that serves a great purpose to its community and houses vast amounts of knowledge that is made freely available to its patrons — for the most part. There is always the potential membership fees and fines. It often contains a large number of books that constantly need to be tracked and maintained, with items being borrowed and returned on a regular basis.

Client and Proposed Solution

Our client is a newly founded, small university. So far, the library department of this university has been keeping track of transactions manually. However, this manual process of keeping student records, book records, account details can be difficult to keep track of. There are various problems also faced by the students in the library such as finding any particular book, information whether a book is available or not, for what time this book will be available, searching for books using ISBN number etc. With a recent generous donation of books, the increased number of books in the library is making it difficult to go further with this current system, so the university has elected to switch to a digital system. For this reason, the university has hired us to create a library database management system that closely fits their current operations and policies.

We agree that this transition will be very beneficial for this institution since the main objective of library DBMS is to develop a new virtual system that will provide a solution to the manual base operations and provide the staff with a channel through which they can easily maintain records and users can access the information from wherever they are. Particularly, our library DBMS will provide a more efficient means of accounting for borrowers, dates, and fines. It will allow the user to be able to see which books are currently available in-store and which are currently checked out, as well as the expected date the book will be available again. Additionally, it will provide ease in calculating fines for overdue books depending on the book's original price. This will help in keeping the library's finances stable in its ability to replace lost/damaged books.

Intended Users

The target users for our library DBMS will be the university staff and students. so a portion of the books in the library will be college textbooks required by classes. However, our client would also like other various forms of books in the library, as well, to not limit the selection. For this reason, we decided to have our database management system not only host college textbooks but also fiction and other non-fiction genres including books pertaining but not limited to psychology, technology, and arts. Our DBMS will keep track of all the information about the books in the library, their cost, status and total number of books available at the library. The user will find this automated system marginally easier than using the manual writing

system. The implementation of this DBMS at the university will considerably reduce data entry time and provide readily calculated reports.

Data Requirements & Business Rules

A. Identified Schemas

Books (isbn, book_title, book_price, status)

Authors (auth_first, auth_last)

Locations (class_num, subclass_num)

Student_Borrowers (std_id, std_first, std_last, num_borrowed)

Orders (order_id, order_date, expiry_date)

Fines (fine_id, book_price, days_overdue, damage, amount_billed)

B. Relationships/Cardinality

a. ONE-TO-ONE

STUDENT_BORROWERS place ORDERS

b. ONE-TO-MANY

BOOKS found in LOCATIONS

BOOKS ordered by STUDENT_BORROWERS

FINES received by STUDENT_BORROWERS

c. MANY-TO-MANY

BOOKS written by AUTHORS

C. Identified Relationship Tables

Books(isbn, book_title, book_price, status, o_id, c_num, sub_num, s_id)

Written_By(a_first, a_last, isbn)

Orders_Place(order_id, order_date, expiry_date, s_id)

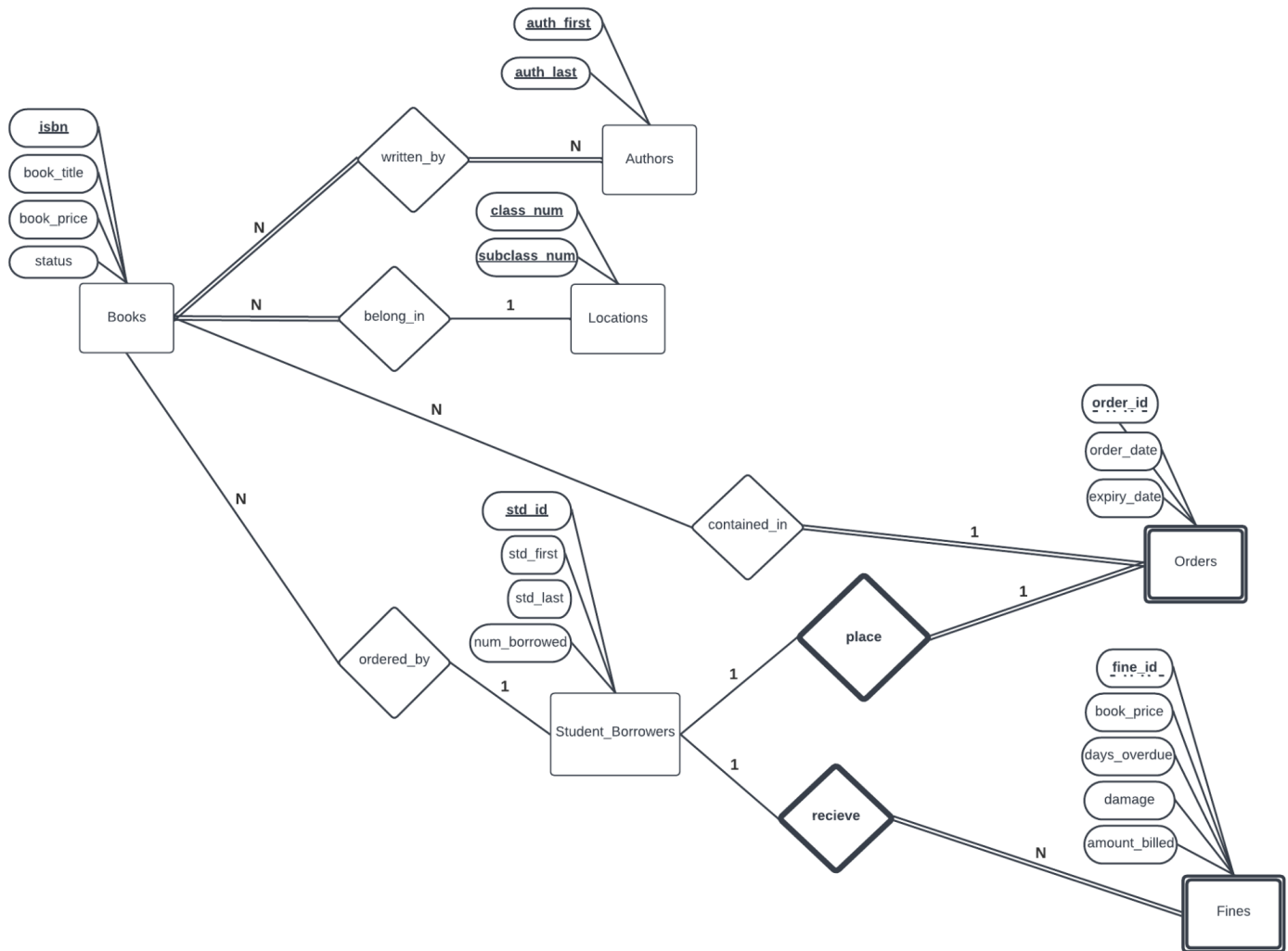
Fines_Recieve(fine_id, fstd_id, book_price, days_overdue, damage, amount_billed)

D. Business Rules to Hold

1. No two books' ISBNs are the same. Each book is written by at least one author. Each author writes at least one book, and no two authors have the same first name and last name combination.
2. Each location is uniquely identified by the main class number and subclass number combination, and one location in the library can contain many books. Logically, each book has exactly one correct location in the library. (look for at least and exactly and at most)
3. No two students have the same student ID. Each student can have up to one order placed at a time, and each order belongs to exactly one student. No two orders have the same order ID. An order can contain a minimum of one book and a maximum of ten books. Realistically, a book can be included in one order at most at any given time.
4. The library has a strict policy stating that all books in any one order must be checked out at the same time, in one transaction. Likewise, all the books in that same order must be returned in one transaction, at the same time. In other words, the individual is not allowed to return a portion of the order, but must return the whole order. If the book's status is "checked-out" for more than 14 days, the book is considered overdue and the borrower will receive one fine for every book contained in their overdue order. No two fines have the same fine ID, and each fine belongs to exactly one student.
5. The amount billed for each fine is 5% of the book's price multiplied by each day the book is overdue. The maximum fine amount is 110% of the book's price. If a book is returned damaged, the student will be charged a flat rate of 110% of the book's price to cover any additional costs the library incurs for having to order a replacement. Books can be renewed, which changes the expiry date to 14 days after the book was renewed

II. Conceptual Design

A. Entity-Relation Diagram



B. Explanation of Relationships

The main entity sets in our ERD are:

- Books
- Authors
- Locations
- Student Borrowers
- Orders
- Fines

The most important entity set in our library is **Books**. Each book in the library has an international standard book number (ISBN), a title, a price, and a status discerning if it has been checked out. Books are written by **Authors**. They are described by a first name and a last name. Books can be written by multiple authors, and authors can write multiple books. This is represented by our many-to-many relationship. Authors must have written a book to be an author, and books need to have authors to exist. This is represented by the participation constraints on Books and Authors.

A book may be checked out by a **Student Borrower**. Borrowers within the library database are either borrowing books currently, or have borrowed books in the past. A student borrower is described by their student ID, first name, last name, and the number of books they have borrowed in their current active order, if any. Student Borrowers can borrow multiple books, but each book can only be borrowed by one Student Borrower. This is represented by our key constraint on Student Borrowers as a many-to-one relationship.

To borrow books, student borrowers will need to place **Orders**. There will be a separate entity set for orders that will keep track of these transactions. When a student borrower has an order associated with him/her, it will be described by an order ID, an order date, and an expiry date. Orders can contain multiple books, but a book cannot be in multiple orders. This is represented by the key constraint on Orders in the relationship between Orders and Books. Orders also need to contain books to exist, which is presented by the participation constraint on Orders. Orders can only be placed by one student borrower, and an order cannot have multiple student borrowers. This is represented by the key constraints on both Orders, and Student_Borrowers as a one-to-one relationship. Orders also need to have been placed by a student borrower to exist, which is represented by the participation constraint on Orders.

Naturally, a student borrower may receive a fine if the borrowed books are not returned within two weeks after the date they borrowed them. **Fines** are described by a fine ID, the full price of the book the fine is associated with, the number of days overdue, whether the book was damaged, and the amount billed to the student. If a student no longer exists in the database, then the information about both the student's fines and orders does not need to be stored. Hence, the Fines and Orders entity sets are **weak** ones. Student borrowers can have multiple fines, but fines cannot have multiple student borrowers. This is represented by the key constraint on Fines. Fines

cannot exist without student borrowers, which is represented by the participation constraint on Fines.

As for the **Locations** of the books, the library sections are organized by the universal Dewey Decimal Classification so that each book can be physically located in the library. There is a designated section in the library for each main genre, and within that section each genre is organized by its more specific subgenres. To model this, the location of books will be its own entity set with each location being described by a class number (representing the genre) and a subclass number (representing the sub-genre) (see appendix on page __). A location can have multiple books, but a book cannot have multiple locations. This is represented by the key constraint on Locations. Locations need to have books to exist, which is represented by the participation constraint on Books.

III. Logical Design

In our relational translation it was important to properly translate the Books entity set and its various relationships, because it connects to many other entity sets and relationships. We decided to create a combined table with the Books entity set, belong_in relationship, contained_in relationship, and ordered_by relationship. We named this table Books for simplicity and ease of understanding, but it contains those other relationships. This was done because there are many key constraints put onto the Books entity set with many of its relationships. There is a key constraint on Books with its relationship to Locations, Orders, and Student_Borrowers. By including these relationships in one table we are able to satisfy all of those key constraints.

In our translation of the relationship between Authors and Books, we decided to create Authors as a separate table, and written_by as a separate table as well. The table written_by will have the primary key from Books isbn, and the composite primary key auth_first and auth_last as foreign keys. This will create a three attribute composite key of isbn, auth_first, and auth_last (PRIMARY KEY (a_first, a_last, isbn)). This will represent the many-to-many relationship between Authors and Books. We will not be able to model the participation constraints on both Books and Authors in that relationship due to creating separate tables for written_by and Authors. While ideally we would like to represent them both, representing the many-to-many

relationship was more important for our systems functionality compared to the participation constraints.

To represent the participation constraint on Books in its relationship with locations, we included belong_in with Books by taking the primary keys of Locations as foreign keys in Books.

```
FOREIGN KEY (c_num) REFERENCES Locations(class_num),  
FOREIGN KEY (sub_num) REFERENCES Locations(subclass_num),
```

And we also set both of these attributes as NOT NULL to represent the participation constraint.

```
c_num number NOT NULL,  
sub_num number NOT NULL,
```

For the relationship between Student_Borrowers and Orders, we decide to create Student_Borrowers as a separate table. For Orders we created a combined table with the Orders entity set and the place relationship as Orders_place. To represent the key constraint on Orders, we set the primary key to order_id (order_id number PRIMARY KEY,). To represent both the key constraint on Student_Borrowers, and the participation constraint on Orders we include std_id as a foreign key, and set it as UNIQUE and NOT NULL.

```
s_id number UNIQUE NOT NULL,  
FOREIGN KEY (s_id) REFERENCES Student_Borrowers(std_id)
```

Due to this and the configuration of the Books table, we are unable to represent the participation constraint on Orders in its relationship with Books. While we would have liked to represent both, the key constraint on Books, as well as the ability to model the constraints with Student_Borrowers and Orders was more important to our overall functionality.

To model the relationship between Student_Borrowers and Fines, we decide to combine Fines and received into one table as Fines_Recieve. To model the key constraint on Fines we set fine_id as the primary key of Fines_Recieve. To model the participation constraint on Fines we include std_id as a foreign key and set it as NOT NULL.

```
std_id number NOT NULL,  
FOREIGN KEY (fstd_id) REFERENCES Student_Borrowers(std_id)
```

With this relational translation, we were able to successfully model the business rules displayed on our ER diagram as tables and statements in SQL.

IV. Populating Data, Modifying Statements, and Queries

All data for the tables are loaded using INSERT statements in the .sql file. In the comments of the .sql file, we have provided further comprehensive explanations for the queries and modifications of data and schema following this initial population of the tables. In summary, the entire .sql file should be able to be executed with no issues, including the queries and most of the modifying statements. However, because we wanted the queries to be able to be run on the original data before it is modified for the sake of simplicity, we decided to comment out certain sql statements that would modify the table schema. These statements include those related to altering table names, renaming columns, and dropping tables and columns.

All of these sections that have been commented out have also been specified in the .sql file comments and are intended so that they can be uncommented and executed if need be. In addition, all our modifying statements already output the data/schema so that the user can easily see the changes that have been made.

Appendix

A. Screenshot of Tables

Books Table:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM Books;
```

ISBN	BOOK_TITLE	BOOK_PRICE	STATUS	O_ID	C_NUM	SUB_NUM	S_ID
9781400032051	1491: New Revelations of the Americas Before Columbus	16.34	in		9	70	
9780380001224	84, Charing Cross Road	13.49	in		8	16	
9780241451939	A Short History of Nearly Everything	20.49	in		5	0	
9780812979329	Behind the Beautiful Forevers: Life, Death, and Hope in a Mumbai Undercity	10.44	out	555444	3	5	71732
9780385526265	Destiny of the Republic: A Tale of Madness, Medicine, and the Murder of a President	18.99	out	555444	9	73	71732
9780552554565	Eragon	14.69	in		8	13	
9780385611749	Eragon: Eldest	15.70	in		8	13	
9780143117285	Farm City: The Education of an Urban Farmer	4.97	in		6	30	
9780060974060	Friday Night Lights: A Town, A Team, and A Dream	19.47	out	547635	7	96	32456
9780062873743	Just Kids	8.88	in		7	82	
9787559841315	Never Cry Wolf	10.49	in		5	99	
9780307352156	Quiet: The Power of Introverts in a World that Can't Stop Talking	18.47	out	764535	1	55	57485
9780393881721	Stiff: The Curious Lives of Human Cadavers	13.89	in		6	11	
9781955423397	The Power of Habit	13.12	out	132456	1	58	25136
9780060839789	The Professor and the Madman: A Tale of Murder, Insanity, and the Making of the Oxford English Dictionary	11.49	in		4	23	
9780446583787	The Reading Promise: My Father and the Books we Shared	7.82	in		0	28	
9780307455772	The Righeous Mind: Why Good People are Divided by Politics and Religion	20.49	out	637345	2	1	21345
9798809159685	Thinking, Fast and Slow	11.29	in		1	53	
9780965778404	Under the Banner of Heaven: A Story of Violent Faith	9.60	in		2	89	
9780316143479	When you are Engulfed in Flames	21.76	in		8	14	
9780439023481	The Hunger Games	8.98	out	768452	8	13	87463
9780439023498	Catching Fire	4.86	in		8	13	
9780545663267	Mocking Jay	4.87	in		8	13	
9781338635171	The Ballad of Songbirds and Snakes	9.15	out	312515	8	13	68406
9780385742528	Unbroken	5.62	out	546735	9	40	58397
9780739323595	The Devil in the White City: Murder, Magic, and Madness at the Fair That Changed America	9.50	in		3	64	
9780375727207	The Fabric of the Cosmos: Space, Time, and the Texture of Reality	7.69	out	482641	5	23	92658
9780594871118	The Guns at Last Light: The War in Western Europe, 1944-1945	8.00	in		9	40	
9781400096237	The Information: A History, A Theory, A Flood	12.39	in		0	20	
9780143038580	The Omnivore's Dilemma: A Natural History of Four Meals	13.88	in		3	94	

```
30 rows selected.
```

Written_By Table:

```
[SQL> SELECT * FROM Written_By;
```

A_FIRST	A_LAST	B_ISBN
Alice	Ozma	9780446583787
Bill	Bryson	9780241451939
Brian	Greene	9780375727207
Buzz	Bissinger	9780060974060
Charles	Duhigg	9781955423397
Charles	Mann	9781400032051
Daniel	Kahneman	9798809159685
David	Sedaris	9780316143479
Erik	Larson	9780739323595
Farley	Mowat	9787559841315
Helene	Hanff	9780380001224
James	Gleick	9781400096237
Jon	Krakauer	9780965778404
Jonathan	Haidt	9780307455772
Katherine	Boo	9780143117285
Laura	Hillenbrand	9780385742528
Mary	Roach	9780393881721
Michael	Polla	9780143038580
Novella	Carpenter	9780812979329
Patti	Smith	9780062873743
Rick	Atkinson	9780594871118
Simon	Winchester	9780060839789
Susan	Cain	9780307352156
Suzanne	Collins	9780439023481
Suzanne	Collins	9780439023498
Suzanne	Collins	9780545663267
Suzanne	Collins	9781338635171

27 rows selected.

Authors Table:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM Authors;
```

AUTH_FIRST	AUTH_LAST
Alice	Ozma
Bill	Bryson
Brian	Greene
Buzz	Bissinger
Candice	Millard
Charles	Duhigg
Charles	Mann
Christopher	Paloni
Daniel	Kahneman
David	Sedaris
Erik	Larson
Farley	Mowat
Helene	Hanff
James	Gleick
Jon	Krakauer
Jonathan	Haidt
Katherine	Boo
Laura	Hillenbrand
Mary	Roach
Michael	Polla
Novella	Carpenter
Patti	Smith
Rick	Atkinson
Simon	Winchester
Susan	Cain
Suzanne	Collins

26 rows selected.

Locations Table:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM Locations;
```

CLASS_NUM	SUBCLASS_NUM
0	20
0	28
1	53
1	55
1	58
2	1
2	89
3	5
3	64
3	94
4	23
5	0
5	23
5	99
6	11
6	30
7	82
7	96
8	13
8	14
8	16
9	40
9	70
9	73

24 rows selected.

Student_Borrowers Table

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM Student_Borrowers;
```

STD_ID	STD_FIRST	STD_LAST	NUM_BORROWED
12345	Greg	Heffley	1
32456	John	Smith	3
45634	Lauren	Cohen	2
64956	Daniel	Klein	1
57485	Pete	Jenning	2
25136	Hayley	Williams	1
19034	Wendy	Scott	3
74535	Emil	Sigh	1
90324	Ash	Foster	2
21345	Aron	Tong	1
58397	Ross	Mcalister	1
25634	Brian	Larson	2
68406	Jake	Green	1
87463	Tim	Chapel	1
92658	Jimothy	James	1
71732	Greg	Oden	2

16 rows selected.

Orders_Place Table:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM Orders_Place;
```

ORDER_ID	ORDER_DATE	EXPIRY_DATE	S_ID
432532	02-FEB-22	23-FEB-22	12345
547635	08-MAR-22	29-MAR-22	32456
557843	21-JUN-22	12-JUL-22	45634
673842	01-JAN-22	09-FEB-22	64956
764535	04-MAR-22	25-MAR-22	57485
132456	12-MAR-22	02-APR-22	25136
673435	17-JAN-22	07-FEB-22	19034
896744	02-MAY-22	23-MAY-22	74535
568363	01-FEB-22	22-FEB-22	90324
637345	23-APR-22	14-MAY-22	21345
546735	13-JUN-22	04-JUL-22	58397
357134	10-MAY-22	31-MAY-22	25634
312515	25-MAR-22	14-APR-22	68406
768452	01-JAN-22	22-JAN-22	87463
482641	09-MAR-22	30-MAR-22	92658
555444	03-MAR-22	24-MAR-22	71732

16 rows selected.

Fines_Recieve Table:

```
[SQL> SELECT * FROM Fines_Recieve;
```

FINE_ID	FSTD_ID	BOOK_PRICE	DAYS_OVERDUE	DAMAGE	AMOUNT_BILLED
4738579	12345	13.49		3 N	2.02
5869305	32456	14.69		0 Y	16.16
6758495	45634	10.49		4 N	.00
5624123	57485	12.39		0 N	.00
3617230	74535	13.12		3 Y	14.43
9172323	57485	20.49		2 N	2.05

6 rows selected.

B. Queries

--Q1: List full names of all Student Borrowers.

```
SELECT std_first, std_last  
2 FROM Student_Borrowers;
```

STD_FIRST	STD_LAST
Greg	Heffley
John	Smith
Lauren	Cohen
Daniel	Klein
Pete	Jenning
Hayley	Williams
Wendy	Scott
Emil	Sigh
Ash	Foster
Aron	Tong
Ross	Mcalister
Brian	Larson
Jake	Green
Tim	Chapel
Jimothy	James
Greg	Oden

16 rows selected.

--Q2: List full names of Students and the books they borrowed.


```

FROM Student_Borrowers, Books
  2   3 WHERE Books.s_id=Student_borrowers.std_id;

STD_FIRST  STD_LAST  BOOK_TITLE
-----
Greg       Oden      Behind the Beautiful Forevers: Life, Death, and Hope in
a Mumbai Undercity

Greg       Oden      Destiny of the Republic: A Tale of Madness, Medicine, a
nd the Murder of a President

Emil       Sigh       Farm City: The Education of an Urban Farmer
John       Smith      Friday Night Lights: A Town, A Team, and A Dream
Pete       Jennings Quiet: The Power of Introverts in a World that Cant Sto
p Talking

Hayley     Williams  The Power of Habit
Aron       Tong       The Rigueous Mind: Why Good People are Divided by Polit
ics and Religion

Tim        Chapel    The Hunger Games
Jake       Green     The Ballad of Songbirds and Snakes
Ross       Mcalister Unbroken
Jimothy    James     The Fabric of the Cosmos: Space, Time, and the Texture
of Reality

11 rows selected.

```

--Q3: List the names of books and who borrowed them that have been borrowed by students in which the books are worth more than \$10.

```

SELECT Books.book_title, Student_Borrowers.std_first, Student_Borrowers.std_last, Books.book_pr
FROM Books, Student_Borrowers
  3 WHERE Books.s_id=Student_Borrowers.std_id
  4 AND Books.book_price>10;

BOOK_TITLE                                STD_FIRST  STD_LAST  BOOK_PRICE
-----
Behind the Beautiful Forevers: Life, Death, and Hope in Greg      Oden      10.44
a Mumbai Undercity

Destiny of the Republic: A Tale of Madness, Medicine, a Greg      Oden      18.99
nd the Murder of a President

Friday Night Lights: A Town, A Team, and A Dream John      Smith      19.47
Quiet: The Power of Introverts in a World that Cant Sto Pete      Jennings  18.47
p Talking

The Power of Habit                        Hayley     Williams   13.12
The Rigueous Mind: Why Good People are Divided by Polit Aron      Tong       20.49
ics and Religion

6 rows selected.

```

--Q4: List the average price of books borrowed by students with first name Greg.

```
SELECT AVG(Books.book_price)
FROM Books, Student_Borrowers
WHERE Books.s_id=Student_Borrowers.std_id
      4 AND Student_borrowers.std_first='Greg';

AVG(BOOKS.BOOK_PRICE)
-----
                14.715

SQL> _
```

--Q5: List all book names and prices by price ascending with a tiebreaker of ISBN.

```
SELECT book_title, book_price
FROM Books
      3 ORDER BY book_price desc, ISBN;

BOOK_TITLE                                                    BOOK_PRICE
-----
When you are Engulfed in Flames                                21.76
A Short History of Nearly Everything                          20.49
The Righeous Mind: Why Good People are Divided by Polit     20.49
ics and Religion
Friday Night Lights: A Town, A Team, and A Dream             19.47
Destiny of the Republic: A Tale of Madness, Medicine, a     18.99
nd the Murder of a President
Quiet: The Power of Introverts in a World that Cant Sto     18.47
p Talking
```

(Results shortened due to the table being larger than a single window. Run the included sql query if the full results are needed.)

--Q6: List all book names and prices by price ascending with a tiebreaker of ISBN of books that have been borrowed by students who have borrowed more than 1 book

```
SELECT Books.book_title, Books.book_price
FROM Books, Student_Borrowers
WHERE Books.s_id=Student_Borrowers.std_id
AND Student_Borrowers.num_borrowed>1
  5 ORDER BY book_price desc, ISBN;
```

BOOK_TITLE	BOOK_PRICE
Friday Night Lights: A Town, A Team, and A Dream	19.47
Destiny of the Republic: A Tale of Madness, Medicine, and the Murder of a President	18.99
Quiet: The Power of Introverts in a World that Can't Stop Talking	18.47
Behind the Beautiful Forevers: Life, Death, and Hope in a Mumbai Undercity	10.44

```
SQL>
```

--Q7: List book titles of books that have been borrowed by students who have a damage fine, sorted descending by that books' ISBN.

```
SQL> SELECT Books.book_title
FROM Books, Fines_Recieve, Student_Borrowers
WHERE Books.s_id=Student_Borrowers.std_id
AND Fines_Recieve.fstd_id = Student_Borrowers.std_id
AND Fines_Recieve.damage='Y'
  6 ORDER BY ISBN desc;
```

BOOK_TITLE
Farm City: The Education of an Urban Farmer
Friday Night Lights: A Town, A Team, and A Dream

```
SQL>
```

--Q8: List IDs of fines and student names of students who have fines

```
SELECT Fines_Recieve.fine_id, Student_Borrowers.std_first, Student_Borrowers.std_last
FROM Fines_Recieve, Student_Borrowers
  3 WHERE Fines_Recieve.fstd_id = Student_Borrowers.std_id;
```

FINE_ID	STD_FIRST	STD_LAST
4738579	Greg	Heffley
5869305	John	Smith
6758495	Lauren	Cohen
5624123	Pete	Jenning
9172323	Pete	Jenning
3617230	Emil	Sigh

6 rows selected.

--Q9: List average price and the Author name of books written by Authors whose first name starts with an S grouped by that books' main class number.

```
SELECT AVG(Books.book_price), Written_by.a_first, Written_by.a_last, c_num
FROM Books, Written_by
WHERE Books.ISBN=Written_by.b_isbn
AND Written_by.a_first LIKE 'S%'
  5 GROUP BY c_num, Written_by.a_first, Written_by.a_last;
```

AVG(BOOKS.BOOK_PRICE)	A_FIRST	A_LAST	C_NUM
18.47	Susan	Cain	1
11.49	Simon	Winchester	4
6.965	Suzanne	Collins	8

--Q10: List the maximum price of books written by Suzanne Collins

```
SELECT MAX(book_price)
FROM Books, Written_by
WHERE Books.ISBN = Written_by.b_isbn
  4 AND Written_by.a_first='Suzanne';
```

MAX(BOOK_PRICE)
9.15

--Q11: List all books and their main and sub class that are written by Suzanne Collins OR books that are in main class 3, ordered by price descending

```
SQL> SELECT book_title, c_num, sub_num, book_price
FROM Books, Written_by
WHERE Books.isbn=Written_by.b_isbn
AND Written_by.a_first='Suzanne'
UNION
SELECT book_title, c_num, sub_num, book_price
FROM Books
WHERE Books.c_num=3
  9 ORDER BY book_price desc;
```

BOOK_TITLE	C_NUM	SUB_NUM	BOOK_PRICE
The Omnivore???s Dilemma: A Natural History of Four Mea ls	3	94	13.88
Behind the Beautiful Forevers: Life, Death, and Hope in a Mumbai Undercity	3	5	10.44
The Devil in the White City: Murder, Magic, and Madness at the Fair That Changed America	3	64	9.50
The Ballad of Songbirds and Snakes	8	13	9.15
The Hunger Games	8	13	8.98
Mocking Jay	8	13	4.87
Catching Fire	8	13	4.86

--Q12: List the Order ID, Student ID, and name of Book borrowed

```
SELECT order_id, Orders_Place.s_id, book_title
FROM Books, Orders_Place, Student_borrowers
WHERE Books.s_id=Student_borrowers.std_id
  4 AND Books.o_id=Orders_Place.order_id;
```

ORDER_ID	S_ID	BOOK_TITLE
547635	32456	Friday Night Lights: A Town, A Team, and A Dream
764535	57485	Quiet: The Power of Introverts in a World that Cant Sto p Talking
132456	25136	The Power of Habit
896744	74535	Farm City: The Education of an Urban Farmer
637345	21345	The Righeous Mind: Why Good People are Divided by Polit ics and Religion
546735	58397	Unbroken

(Results shortened due to the table being larger than a single window. Run the included sql query if the full results are needed.)

--Q13: List the order dates and fines of students

```
SELECT std_first, std_last, order_date, expiry_date, amount_billed
FROM Orders_Place, Fines_Recieve, Student_Borrowers
WHERE Student_Borrowers.std_id = Orders_Place.s_id
      4 AND Student_Borrowers.std_id = Fines_Recieve.fstd_id;
```

STD_FIRST	STD_LAST	ORDER_DATE	EXPIRY_DATE	AMOUNT_BILLED
Greg	Heffley	02-FEB-22	23-FEB-22	2.02
John	Smith	08-MAR-22	29-MAR-22	16.16
Lauren	Cohen	21-JUN-22	12-JUL-22	.00
Pete	Jenning	04-MAR-22	25-MAR-22	.00
Pete	Jenning	04-MAR-22	25-MAR-22	2.05
Emil	Sigh	02-MAY-22	23-MAY-22	14.43

6 rows selected.

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