

Assignment - 1

Analysis and binary design of Library management system:

1. Key issues with the File-based system

Data redundancy:-

Multiple copies of the same data can exist, leading to excessive storage usage

Data inconsistency:-

Due to redundancy inconsistency data can arise when updates are not propagated properly

Difficulty in data retrieval:-

Complex queries require extensive searching and processing

Lack of data integrity and security:-

File-based systems lack constraints to ensure data accuracy and validity

2. Main entities and Attributes

Books:-

BOOK ID, Title, Author, ISBN, Publisher, year Published, Genre, copies available

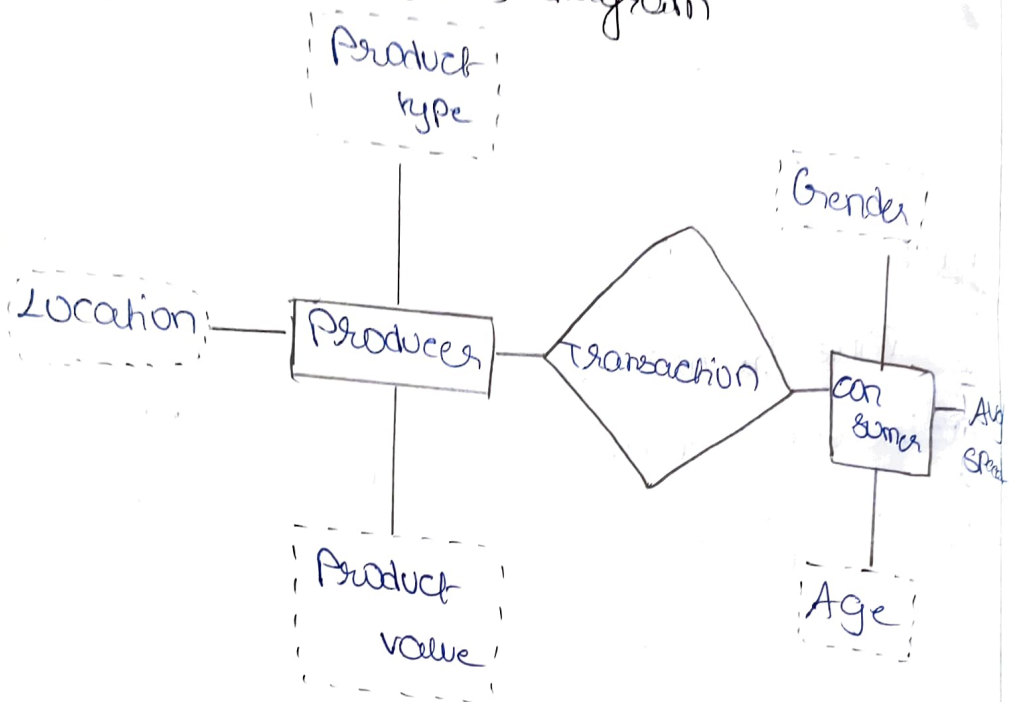
Members:-

member ID, First name, Last name, Address, Phone number, Email.

Transactions:-

Transaction ID, Member ID, Book ID,
Borrow date, Due date, Return Date

3. Entity relationship (ER) diagram



4. SQL table creation steps

CREATE TABLE BOOKS (

BOOK ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Title VARCHAR (255),

Author VARCHAR (255),

ISBN VARCHAR (13),

Publisher VARCHAR (255),

Year Published YEAR,

Genre VARCHAR (50),

Copies Available INT);

CREATE TABLE MEMBERS (

Transaction ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

First name VARCHAR (100),

Last name VARCHAR (100),

Address VARCHAR (15),

Email VARCHAR (100);

5. Sample data for each table

INSERT INTO BOOKS VALUES (1, 'The
great Gatsby', 'F Scott', '97807432756',
'Scribner', 1925, 'Fiction', 5);

INSERT INTO BOOKS VALUES (2, '1984',
'George Orwell', '97804515249', 'Signet
classic', 1949, 'Dystopian', 3);

INSERT INTO MEMBERS VALUES (1, 'John',
'Doe', '123 main st', '555-1234', 'John
do@example.com');

INSERT INTO MEMBERS VALUES (2, 'Jane',
'Smith', '456 Elm st', '555-5678', 'Jane
Smith@example.com');

6. SQL Queries for CRUD Operations

Insert a new record

INSERT INTO BOOKS (BOOKID, Title, Author,
ISBN, Publisher, Year,
Published, Genre, Copies
available)

VALUES (3, 'TO Kill a mocking bird', 'Harper
Lee', 9780006093546, Harper
Perennial, 1960, 'Fiction', 2);

Update an existing record

Update members

SET Phone numbers = '555-4321'

WHERE Member ID = 1;

Delete a record

DELETE FROM Transactions

WHERE Transactions ID = 1;

Retrieve information

Select * From Books; Select * From members;

Select * From Transactions;

7. Example Queries

List of all books borrowed by a specific member

SELECT Books Title
FROM Transactions

JOIN Books ON Transactions . BOOK ID =

Books .
BOOK ID

WHERE Transactions . member ID = 1 ;

Due dates for all borrowed books

SELECT Books . Title , Transactions . Due date
FROM Transactions

JOIN Books ON Transactions . BOOK ID =

Books . BOOK ID

WHERE Transactions . Return Date . IS NULL

Members who have overdue books

SELECT Members First name , Members Last
name

FROM Transactions

JOIN Members ON Transactions . member ID =

Members . member ID

WHERE Transactions . Due date < curDate ()

AND Transactions Return date . IS NULL ;

8. Report comparing File-based System and DBMS

Data management:-

File-based system data management is manual and prone to human error.

DBMS:-

Centralized data management with automated updates, ensuring data consistency and integrity.

Data retrieval:-

File-based system:-

Retrieval is slow, requiring manual searching through files.

DBMS:-

Structured Query Language (SQL) allows for efficient and complex data retrieval.

Data security:-

File-based system:-

Limited security measures leading to potential unauthorized access and data breaches.

DBMS:-

Enhanced security features including user authentication, authorization, and encryption.