VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY JNANASANGAMA, BELAGAVI – 590018



Mini Project Report On

LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Submitted in partial fulfillment for the award of degree of

Bachelor of Engineering In Computer Science and Engineering

Submitted by

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Vidyaya Amrutham Ashnuthe

B.N.M Institute of Technology

Approved by AICTE, Affiliated to VTU, Accredited as grade A Institution by NAAC.

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Department of Computer Science and Engineering

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B.N.M. Institute of Technology

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CERTIFICATE

Certified that the Mini Project entitled Bus Reservation System by Ms.PRAKSHI SINGH USN 1BG19CS072 a bonafide student of V Semester B.E., B.N.M Institute of Technology in partial fulfillment for the Bachelor of Engineering in COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING of the Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi during the year 2020-21. It is certified that all corrections / suggestions indicated for Internal Assessment have been incorporated in the report. The Project report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of Database Management System with Mini Project Laboratory prescribed for the said Degree.

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Name & Signature

Examiner 1:

Examiner 2:

ABSTRACT

A library management system keeps track of the books present in the library. It is an important piece of software which is a must at schools and colleges. Institutions can then keep a constant eye on the books they issue and return, as well as the transaction records. If this operation is completed manually, it will be time-consuming and is prone to errors.

Enabling this system to maintain track of information including the date of borrowing, the date or book return, and even detailed book information eliminates the manual recording of this information and most importantly it reduces the risk of errors.

It would provide facilities like adding a new book or delete a book from the catalogue, view details regarding a specific book, issuing a book etc.

As a result, this method greatly lowers manual effort and allows for a seamless flow of library activities by eliminating the possibility of errors in the details.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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PRAKSHI SINGH

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of Database Management System

A Database is a collection of related data organized in a way that data can be easily accessed, managed and updated. Any piece of information can be a data, for example name of your school. Database is actually a place where related piece of information is stored and various operations can be performed on it. A DBMS is a software that allows creation, definition and manipulation of database. DBMS is actually a tool used to perform any kind of operation on data in database. DBMS also provides protection and security to database. It maintains data consistency in case of multiple users. Here are some examples of popular DBMS, Sql, Oracle, Sybase, Microsoft Access and IBM DB2.

The database system can be divided into four components:

- The database system can be divided into System developer and End users.
- Database application: Database application may be Personal, Departmental, Enterprise and Internal
- DBMS: Software that allow users to define, create and manages database access, Ex: Sql, Oracle etc.
- Database: Collection of logical data.

Functions of database management system:

- Provides Recovery services
- Provides utility
- Provides data Independence
- Provides a clear and logical view of the process that manipulates data.

Advantages of DBMS:

- Segregation of application program
- Minimal data duplicity
- Reduced development time and maintenance need
- Easy retrieval of data

1.2 Problem statement

Libraries play a critical role in the Education industry. It is considered as the brain of any education institute, be it small or large schools, colleges or universities. Today education institutes understand the importance of the library with the increase in education standards. With the development of digital management system, it becomes more important to manage the catalogue of educational information with a scalable and reliable Library Management System that will support the general requirement of the library. It helps in maintaining data of books issued to learners and books available in the library, as well as keep records of the users. It simplifies that for staff by keeping records of every log, book details, student information in a highly effective way.

1.3 Objective

The objective of this project is to

- Provide an automated system for handling the library.
- Help the librarians to carry out their job with the right information and see to it that no wrong information is conveyed to the users.
- Make an easy-to-use environment for our users.
- Help automated library management system in order to meet everyone's educational requirements.
- Help the librarians to make faster search operations as most of the data about catalogue is stored systematically in the database.

1.4 Dataset Description

Library Management System allows the users to look for options and also issue required books hassle-free. The staff can register or login to the website. They can go to the catalogue and check for book availability for issuing it to a certain reader, check which book is issued on a particular user id, and register a new user by selecting appropriate options. The changes madeby the staff in the catalogue are reflected in the system's catalogue, he/she can add a book or delete a particular book.

The user can request for a book, and staff can perform search operation and check availability accordingly and issue if the book is available, or suggest the user to issue some other book which belongs to the same category. The staff has access to all the information present in the catalogue.

The modules used in this system are: Authentication, Staff, Readers, Books, Return,

Publisher.

The Authentication module: This module is for staff who are given login id and respective passwords to log into the database.

The Staff module: This module is for staff who can access the database and library catalogue.

The Readers module: This module is for registering a new reader who has taken a membership for the library, he/she can enter their respective information into the database for further querying.

The Books module: This module is for adding a new book to the catalogue by entering appropriate information about the book.

The Return module: This module is used when a book is issued to a particular reader, every book which is issued, is given a registration id.

The Publisher module: This module keeps record of the publication information related to a particular book which is present in the database.

The tables along with their attributes are:

- 1. Authentication(login_id,password)
- 2. Staff(staff_id,name,login_id)
- 3. Readers(user id,email,name,phone no,address,staff id)
- 4. Books(isbn,title,auth_name,edition,category,price,user_id,staff_id)
- 5. Return(reserve_id,issue_date,return_date,user_id,isbn)
- 6. Publisher(publisher_id,pub_year,name,isbn)

Chapter 2

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Software and Hardware

Software Configuration:

Operating system: Windows 10,64 bit

Front end: Python

GUI: Tkinter

Back end: MySql

Web server: Apache

Browser: Chrome

Application software: XAMPP

Hardware Configuration:

Processor: Intel Core i5

RAM: 8 GB

Hard disk: 500GB

Chapter 3

SYSTEM DESIGN

3.1 E-R Diagram

An entity-relationship diagram (ERD) is a data modeling technique that graphically illustrates an information system's entities and the relationships between those entities. An ERD contains different symbols and connectors that visualize two important information: The major entities within the system scope and the inter relationships among these entities.

At first look, an ER diagram looks very similar to the flowchart. However, ER Diagram includes many specialized symbols, and its meanings make this model unique. The purpose of ER Diagram is to represent the entity framework infrastructure.

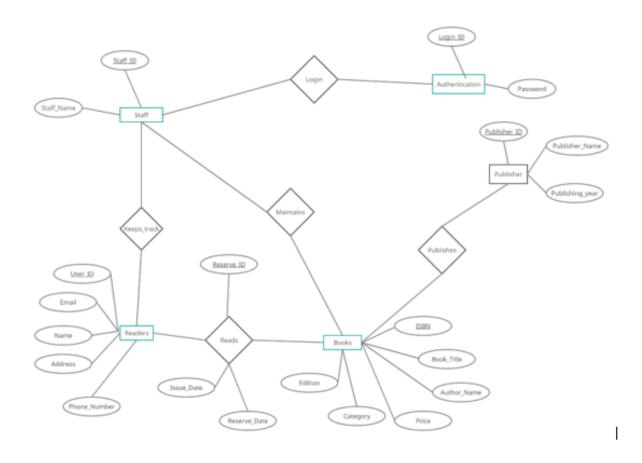


Fig 3.1 E-R Diagram of Library Management System

The above diagram illustrates the ERD of Library Management System.

The entities are : Authentication, Staff, Readers, Books, Publisher.

3.2 Schema Diagram

A database schema is the skeleton structure that represents the logical view of the entire database. It defines how the data is organized and the relations among them are associated. It formulates all the constraints that are to be applied on data. A database schema defines its entities and relationship among them. It contains a descriptive detail of the database, which can be depicted by means of schema diagrams.

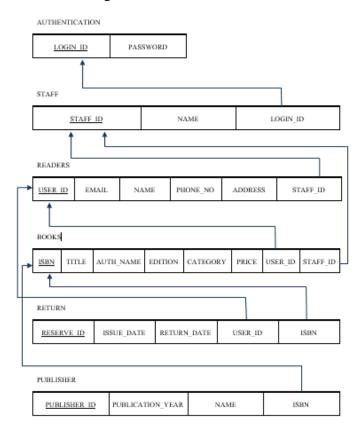


Fig 3.2 Schema Diagram

The above diagram depicts the Schema diagram of Library Management System. It shows the various relations, references between entities.

3.3 Overview of GUI

GUI is a program interface that takes advantage of the computer's graphics capabilities to make the program easier to use. Well-designed graphical user interfaces can free the user from learning complex command languages. On the other hand, many users find that they work more effectively with a command-driven interface, especially if they already know the command language.

Tkinter is the standard GUI library for Python. Python when combined with Tkinter provides a fast and easy way to create GUI applications. Tkinter provides a powerful object-oriented interface to the Tk GUI toolkit. Tkinter provides various controls, such as buttons, labels and text boxes used in a GUI application. These controls are commonly called widgets. There are currently 15 types of widgets in Tkinter.

Chapter 4

IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Table Creation

```
Create table authentication
       login_id integer primary key,
       password varchar(30)
);
Create table staff
       staff_id integer primary key,
       name varchar(30),
       login_id references authentication(login_id)
);
Create table readers
       user_id integer primary key,
       email varchar(30),
       name varchar(50),
       phone_no integer(20),
       address varchar(100),
       staff_id references staff(staff_id)
);
Create table books
       isbn integer primary key,
       title varchar(30),
       auth_name varchar(20),
       edition integer,
       category varchar(20),
       price integer,
       user_id references readers(user_id)
       staff_id references staff(staff_id)
);
```

```
Create table return_b

(

reserve_id integer primary key,
issue_date date,
return_date date,
user_id references readers(user_id)
staff_id references staff(staff_id)
isbn references books(isbn)

);

Create table publisher

(

publisher_id integer primary key,
publication_year integer,
name varchar(30),
isbn references books(isbn)
);
```

4.2 Description of Table

Desc authentication;



Fig 4.2.1 Description of authentication table

Desc staff;

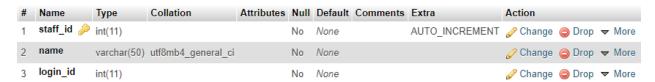


Fig 4.2.2 Description of staff table

Desc readers;

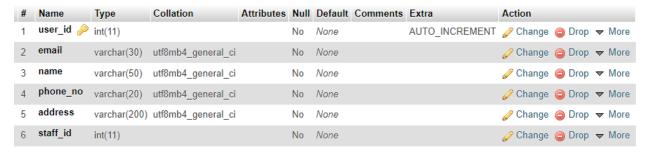


Fig 4.2.3 Description of readers table

Desc books;

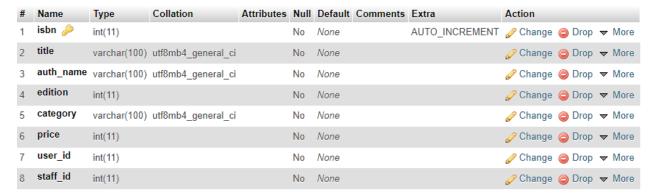


Fig 4.2.4 Description of books table

Desc return_b;

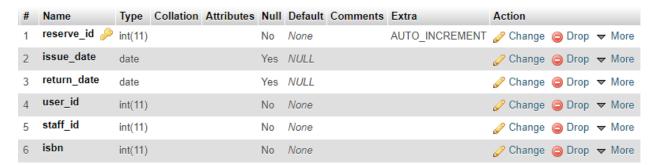


Fig 4.2.5 Description of return_b table

Desc publisher;

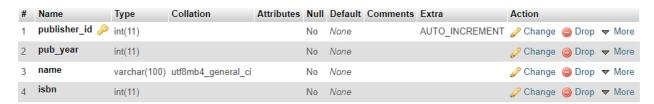


Fig 4.2.6 Description of publisher table

4.3 Populated Tables

Select * from authentication;

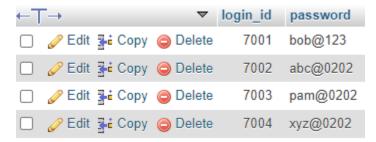


Fig 4.3.1 Values of authentication table

Select * from staff;



Fig 4.3.2 Values of staff table

Select * from readers;

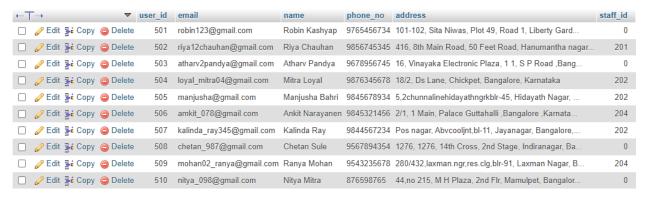


Fig 4.3.3 Values of readers table

Select * from books;



Fig 4.3.4 Values of books table

Select * from return_b;



Fig 4.3.4 Values of return_b table

Select * from publisher;

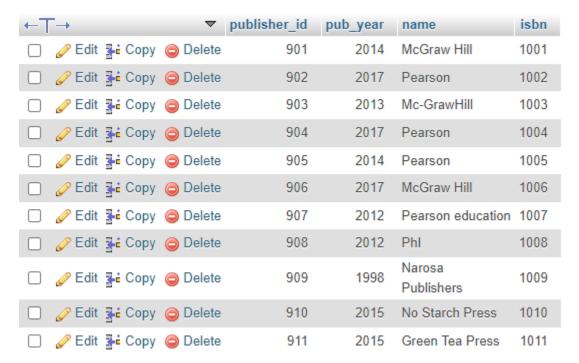


Fig 4.3.5 Values of publisher table

4.4 SQL Triggers

A database trigger is procedural code that is automatically executed in response to certain events on a particular table or view in a database. The trigger is mostly used for maintaining the integrity of the information on the database. Triggers execute when a user tries to modify data through a data manipulation language (DML) event. DML events are INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statements on a table or view.

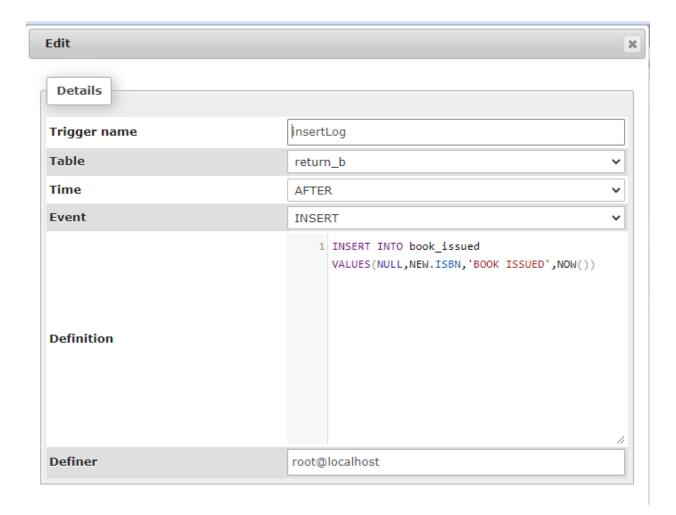


Fig 4.1 Screen capture of trigger

In the above trigger, we are making sure that after issuing a book, and displaying "BOOK ISSUED" with specific book ID.

4.5 Database Connectivity

A Database connection is a facility in computer science that allows client software to talk to database server software, whether on the same machine or not. A connection is required to send commands and receive answers, usually in the form of a result set. Python has a pretty straight forward method to working with MySQL databases.

There are the following steps to connect a python application to our database.

- 1. Import mysql.connector module
- 2. Create the connection object.
- 3. Create the cursor object.
- 4. Execute the query.

```
//1.Import mysql connector module
import mysql.connector
//2.Create connection object
conn = mysql.connector.connect(host='localhost',
                                  database='library',
                                  user='root',
                                  password=")
//3.Create cursor object
cursor = conn.cursor()
//4.Execute the query
login_id = self.user_text.get()
password = self.pass_text.get()
cursor.execute('Select * from authentication where login_id= %s AND password = %s',
(login_id,password,))
//fetching the query result
pc = cursor.fetchone()
```

4.6 Modules

The main modules used in this system are: Authentication, Staff, Readers, Books,

Return, Publisher.

The Authentication module: This module is for staff who are given login id and respective passwords to log into the database.

The Staff module: This module is for staff who can access the database and library catalogue.

The Readers module: This module is for registering a new reader who has taken a membership for the library, he/she can give their respective information into the database for further operations.

The Books module: This module is for adding a new book to the catalogue by entering appropriate information about the book.

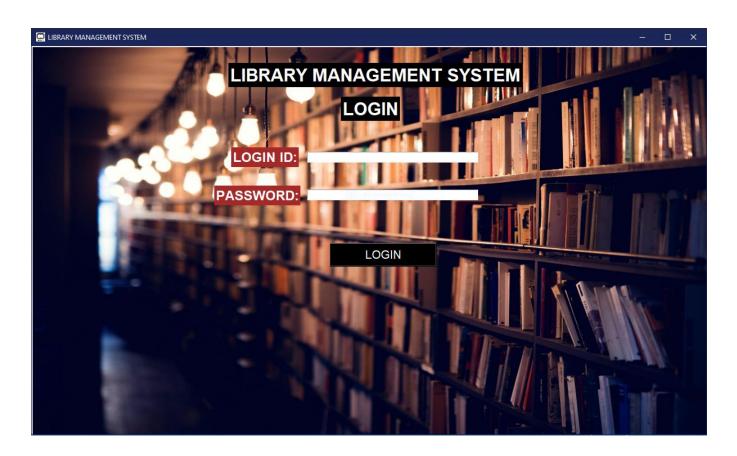
The Return module: This module is used when a book is issued to a particular reader, every book which is issued, is given a registration id.

The Publisher module: This module keeps record of the publication information related to a particular book which is logged in the database.

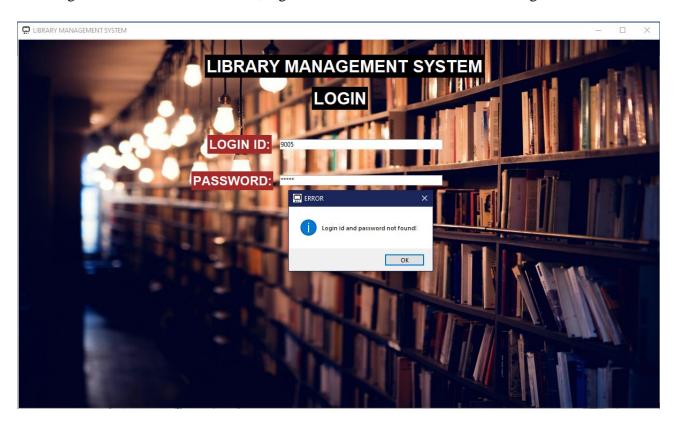
Chapter 5

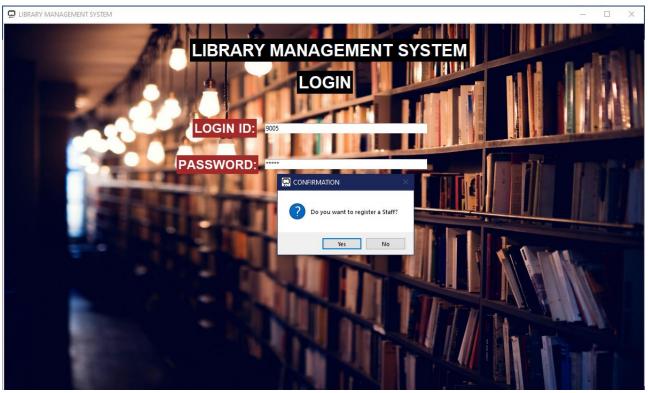
RESULT

Login page:

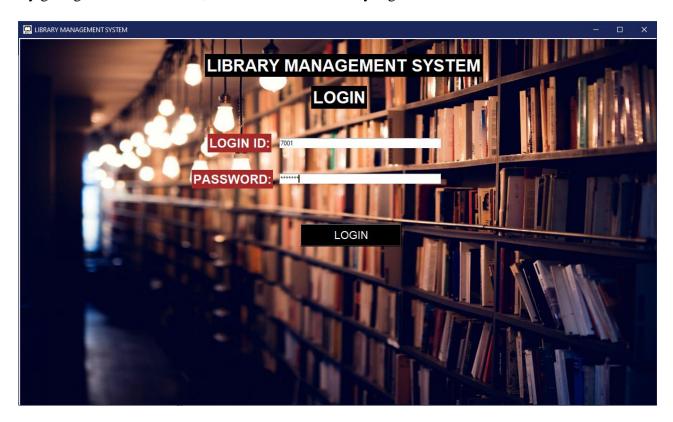


If the login credentials are not correct, it gives an error and asks if we want to register a staff.

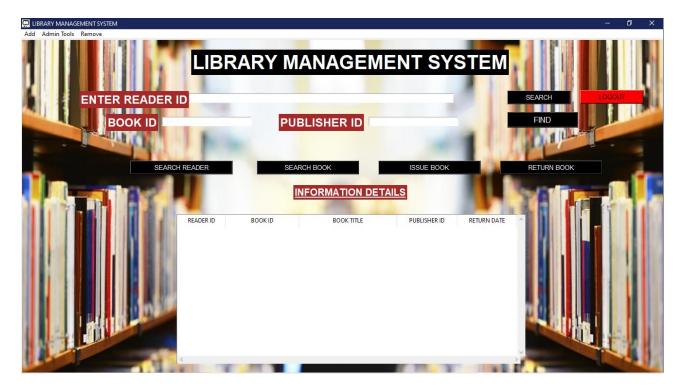




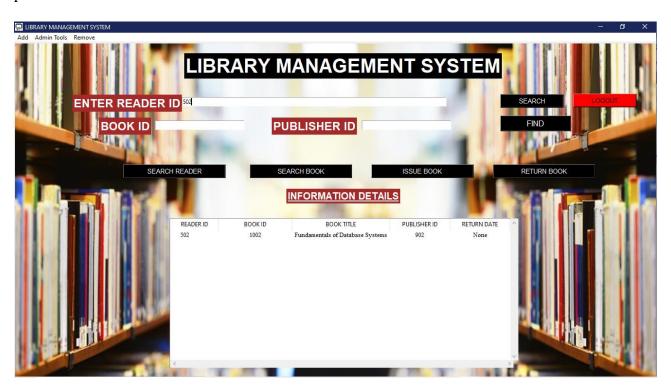
By giving correct credentials, the staff can successfully login.

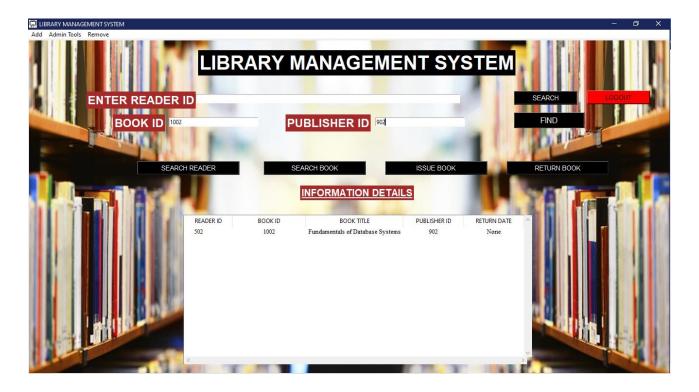


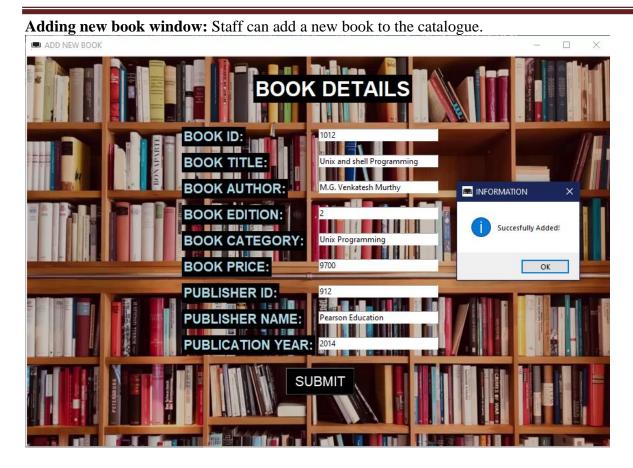
Operation window: This window shows the various functions that a staff/librarian can perform.



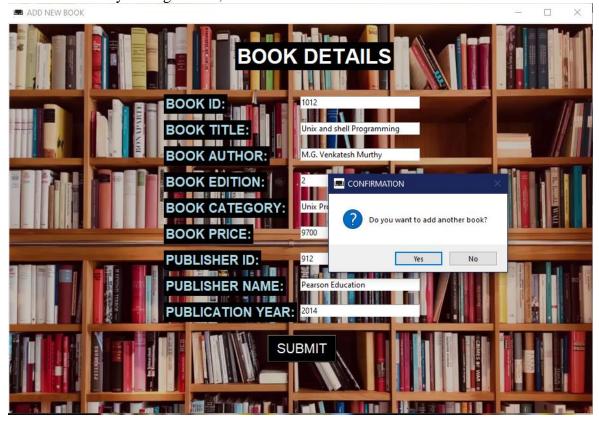
The staff can check which registered user has issued the book and not returned yet, he can get this information by either providing reader id of that user or book ID and publisher ID of that particular book.



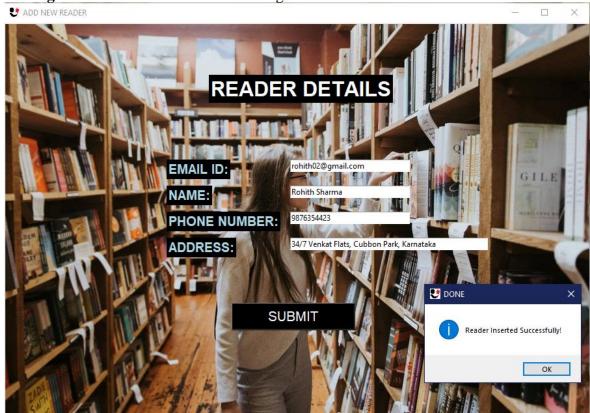




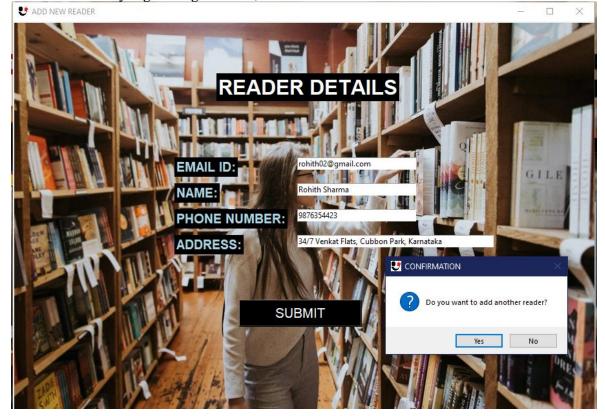
After successfully adding a book, It asks if another book has to be added.



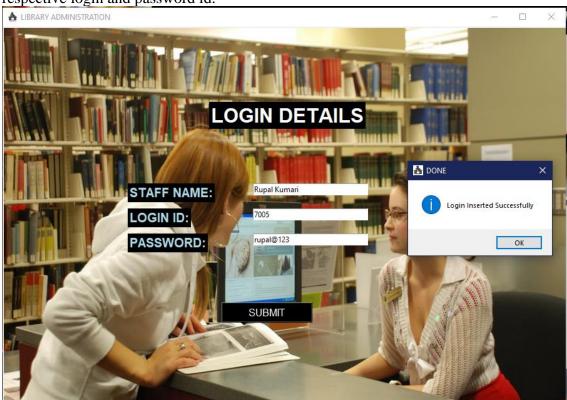
Adding new reader window: Staff can register a new reader who can issue books.



After successfully registering a reader, It asks if another reader has to be added.



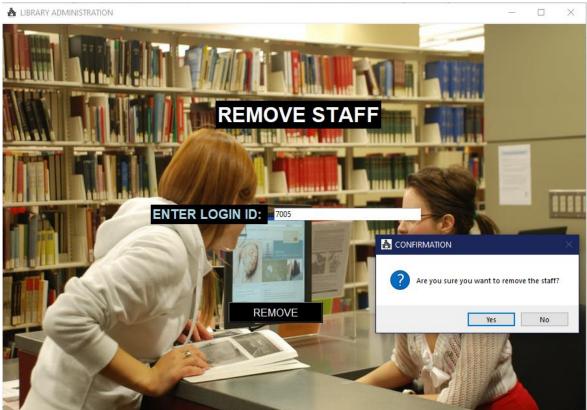
Adding new Staff: Staff can add information about another staff, who has his/her own respective login and password id.

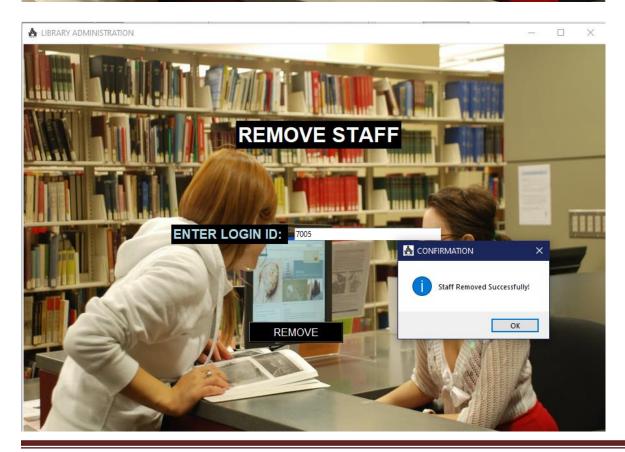


After successfully adding a staff, it prompts for adding more staffs.

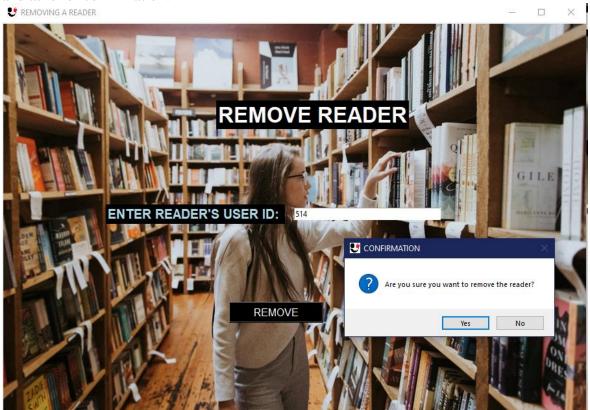


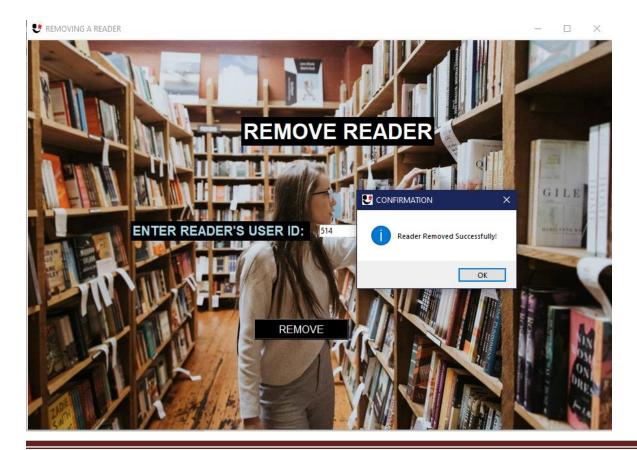
Removing a staff window: Staff can remove a staff by providing his/her respective staff id and asks for confirmation.



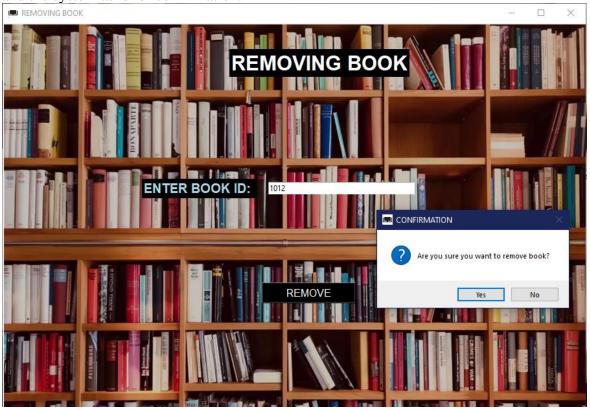


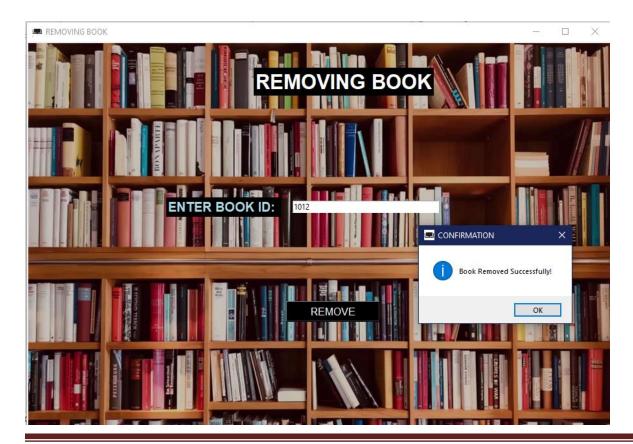
Removing a reader window: Staff can remove an existing reader by providing his/her user id and asks for confirmation.



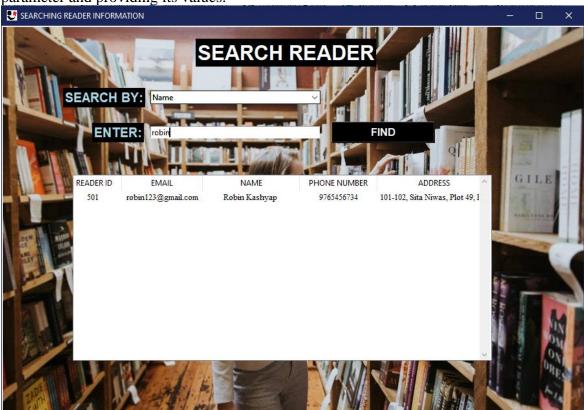


Removing a book window: Staff can remove a book from the catalogue by providing its book id and the system asks for confirmation.

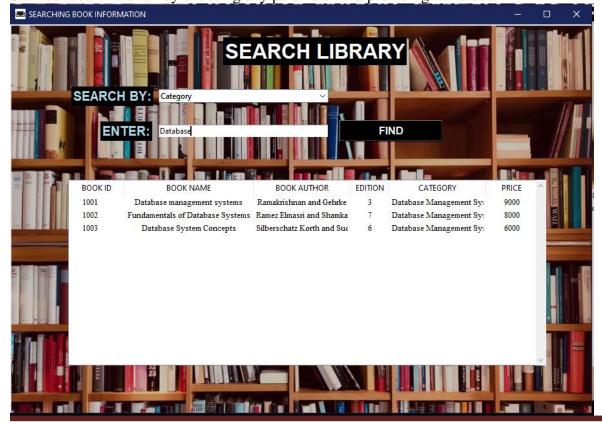




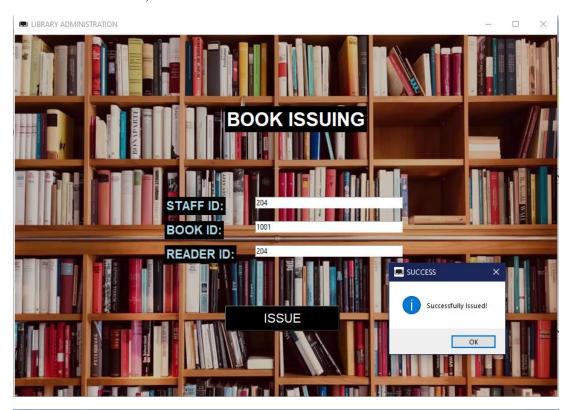
Searching a reader's information window: Staff can search a reader choosing any one parameter and providing its values.

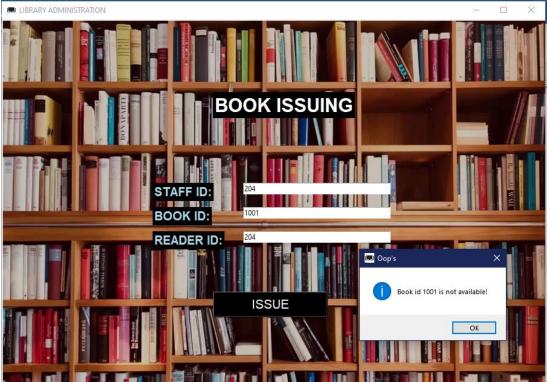


Staff can search a book by choosing any parameter and providing its values.

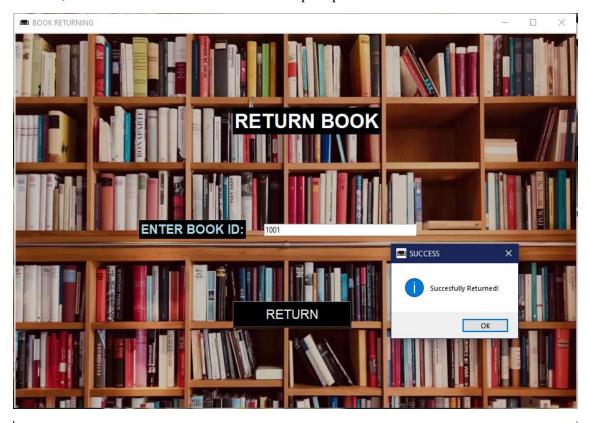


Book Issuing window: A book can be issued by providing staff id of that particular staff, and book id of the required book, as well as the reader id of the reader who wants to issue the book, if the book is available, it is issued.





Returning a book window: A book can be returned by giving book id, if that book is issued and not returned, then the book is returned or an error is prompted.





Log out window : Staff can log out by selecting the log out button, and he/she will be prompted.



Chapter 6

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

6.1 Conclusion

The proposed library management system provides a user-friendly platform for librarians or staff to keep track of books. It makes searching for books and reader informtaion easier. The system will help the librarian to manage the details of other staff, books, readers, publishers and enable to track each stage of issuing from initial issuing made by them to the returning of the book. It will be easier to store, process, manage and track all the data related to the books issued. Using a platform to organize all the book details allows for easy tracking of every book. This is also a more trustable and accurate way of handling data as there is a high risk of data loss or data corruption in keeping offline records.

Thus, we can say our project is a very trustable and accurate type of data management for library management and will be very helpful in the real world.

The project teaches us the essential skills like:

- Understanding the database handling and query processing.
- Implement, analyze and evaluate the project developed for an application.
- Demonstrate the working of different concepts of DBMS.

6.2 Future Enhancements

The system is designed in such a way that provisions can be given for further enhanced without affecting the system presently developed. The enhancements that can be incorporated are:

- Fine can be generated for those readers who don't return book after a specific period of time.
- A feedback module can be incorporated in order to improve andmake right the services offered.