

Database Design on Library management system.

1.Entities of the library management system:

1. Login
2. Admin
3. Book
4. Customer
5. Supplier
6. Payment
7. Order

Attributes and relationships of each entity for the Library Management System.

Book:

- **Attributes:**
ISBN
Title
Price
Author
QuantityInStock
Availability
Genre
- **Relationships:**
One **Book** more than one **Customer** (One-to-Many)
Many **Book** only one **Customer** (Many-to-One)

Admin

- **Attributes:**
AdminID
Name
PhoneNo
- **Relationships:**
One **Admin** more than one **Books** (One-to-Many)

Payment

- **Attributes**
Transaction_Id
Order_Id
Payment_Method
Transaction_Date
Amount

- **Relationships:**
Many **Payments** one **Customer** (Many-to-One)

Login

- **Attributes:**
Login ID
Password
- **Relationships:**
One **User** one **Login** (One-to-One)

Customer

- **Attributes:**
Customer_Id
Customer_Name
Customer_mobileNo
Address
- **Relationships:**
One **Customer** more than one **Many Books** (One-to-Many)
Many **Customer** more than one **Many Books** (Many-to-Many)

Supplier

- **Attributes:**
Id
Name
Address
Contact_Information
- **Relationships:**
One **Supplier** more than one **Many Customers** (One-to-Many)
Many **Suppliers** more than one **Many Customers** (Many-to-Many)

Order

- **Attributes:**
Order_Id
Customer_Id
Order_Date
- **Relationships:**
Many **Orders** one **Customers** (Many-to-One)

Identify Relationships

- Determine how entities are related to each other. There are three types of relationships: one-to-one (1:1), one-to-many (1:N), and many-to-many (N:M).
- Represent these relationships using lines connecting the entities.

Let's see a few examples of relationships:

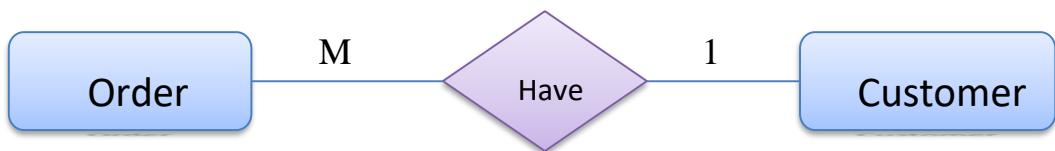
One to One



One to Many



Many to One



Many to Many



2.Table Structure

1. Book

```
mysql> Desc BOOK;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Book_id | bigint | NO | PRI | NULL | |
| Book_title | varchar(255) | NO | | NULL | |
| Book_author | varchar(255) | NO | | NULL | |
| Book_publicationYear | int | YES | | NULL | |
| Book_isbn | varchar(20) | YES | UNI | NULL | |
| Book_genre | varchar(50) | YES | | NULL | |
| Book_availability | tinyint(1) | YES | | NULL | |
| Book_price | double | YES | | NULL | |
| Book_quantityInStock | int | YES | | NULL | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

2. Customer

```
mysql> DESC CUSTOMER;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Customer_id | bigint | NO | PRI | NULL | |
| Customer_name | varchar(255) | NO | | NULL | |
| Customer_address | varchar(255) | YES | | NULL | |
| Customer_contact | varchar(20) | YES | | NULL | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

3. Admin

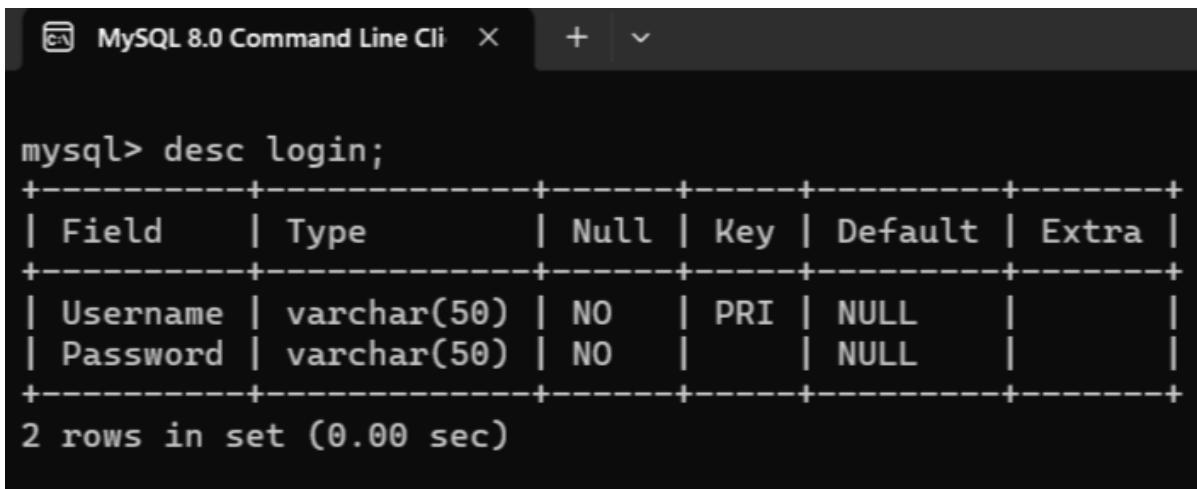
```
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Cli  X  +  ▾
mysql> desc Admin;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Admin_Id | bigint | NO | PRI | NULL | |
| Admin_Name | varchar(255) | NO | | NULL | |
| Admin_Contact | varchar(20) | YES | | NULL | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

4.Payment

```
mysql> desc payment;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Payment_id | bigint | NO | PRI | NULL | 
| Order_id | bigint | YES | MUL | NULL | 
| paymentMethod | varchar(50) | YES | | NULL | 
| transactionDate | timestamp | YES | | NULL | 
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> |
```

5.Login



The screenshot shows the MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client interface. The title bar reads "MySQL 8.0 Command Line Cli". The main area displays the output of the "desc login;" command. The table structure for the "login" table is shown with two columns: "Field" and "Type". The "Field" column lists "Username" and "Password". The "Type" column lists "varchar(50)" for both fields. The "Null" column shows "NO" for both, and the "Key" column shows "PRI" for "Username". The "Default" and "Extra" columns are both empty.

```
mysql> desc login;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Username | varchar(50) | NO | PRI | NULL | 
| Password | varchar(50) | NO | | NULL | 
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

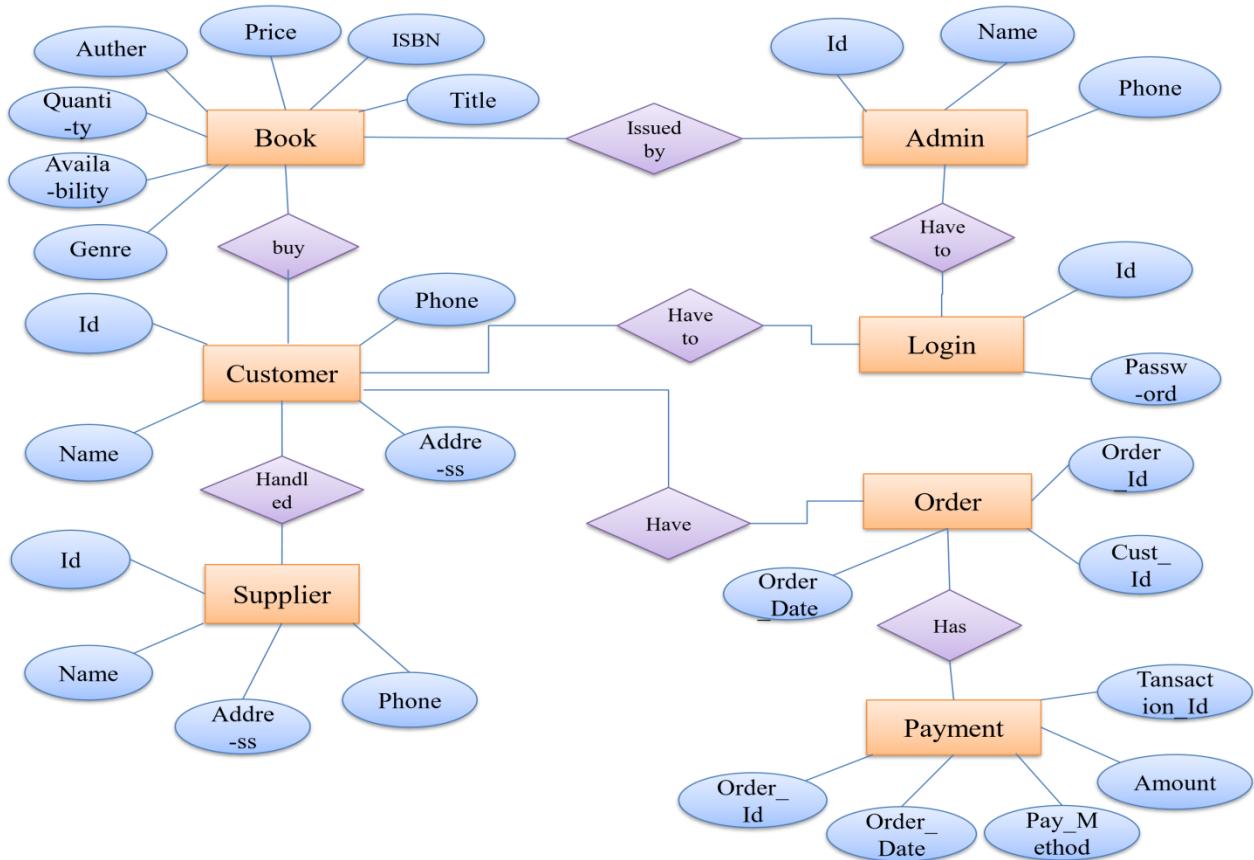
6. Supplier

```
mysql> desc supplier;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Supplier_id | bigint | NO | PRI | NULL | 
| Supplier_name | varchar(255) | NO | | NULL | 
| Supplier_address | varchar(255) | YES | | NULL | 
| Supplier_contact | varchar(20) | YES | | NULL | 
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

7.Order_Table

```
mysql> desc Order_Table;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Order_id | bigint | NO | PRI | NULL |
| Customer_id | bigint | YES | MUL | NULL |
| orderDate | timestamp | YES | | NULL |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

3.ERD Diagram:



4. Creating a Database:

SQL command

CREATE DATABASE LMS;

5. Using a Database:

USE use LMS;

6. Creating the tables for each entity:

CREATE TABLE Login (

Username VARCHAR(50) PRIMARY KEY,

Password VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL

);

-- Create Admin table

CREATE TABLE Admin (

Admin_Id BIGINT PRIMARY KEY,

Admin_Name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,

Admin_Contact VARCHAR(20)

);

-- Create Book table

CREATE TABLE Book (

Book_id BIGINT PRIMARY KEY,

Book_title VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,

Book_author VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,

Book_publicationYear INT,

Book_isbn VARCHAR(20) UNIQUE,

Book_genre VARCHAR(50),

```
Book_availability BOOLEAN,  
Book_price DOUBLE PRECISION,  
Book_quantityInStock INT  
);
```

-- Create Customer table

```
CREATE TABLE Customer (  
    Customer_id BIGINT PRIMARY KEY,  
    Customer_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
    Customer_address VARCHAR(255),  
    Customer_contact VARCHAR(20)  
);
```

-- Create Order table

```
CREATE TABLE Order_table (  
    Order_id BIGINT PRIMARY KEY,  
    Customer_id BIGINT,  
    orderDate TIMESTAMP,  
    FOREIGN KEY (Customer_id) REFERENCES Customer(Customer_id)  
);
```

-- Create Supplier table

```
CREATE TABLE Supplier (  
    Supplier_id BIGINT PRIMARY KEY,  
    Supplier_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
    Supplier_address VARCHAR(255),  
    Supplier_contact VARCHAR(20)
```

);

-- Create Payment table

CREATE TABLE Payment (

Payment_id BIGINT PRIMARY KEY,

Order_id BIGINT,

paymentMethod VARCHAR(50),

transactionDate TIMESTAMP,

FOREIGN KEY (Order_id) REFERENCES Order_table(Order_id)

);

7. Insert records

-- Insert records into Login table

INSERT INTO Login (Username, Password) VALUES
(‘Sahil kapur’, ‘Pass@123’),

-- Insert records into Admin table

INSERT INTO Admin (Admin_Id, Admin_Name, Admin_Contact) VALUES
(101, ‘Samiksha Giramkar’, ‘2637647438’),

-- Insert records into Book table

INSERT INTO Book (Book_id, Book_title, Book_author, Book_publicationYear,
Book_isbn, Book_genre, Book_availability, Book_price, Book_quantityInStock) VALUES
(1, ‘The Pillars of the Earth’, ‘Ken Follett’, 1989, ‘978-0451225245’, ‘Historical Fiction’, true,
19.99, 50),
(2, ‘A Brief History of Time’, ‘Stephen Hawking’, 1988, ‘978-0553380163’, ‘Science, Physics’,
false, 29.99, 30),
(3, ‘A Tale of Two Cities’, ‘Charles Dickens’, 1859, ‘978-0141439600’, ‘Historical Fiction’,
true, 24.99, 25),
(4, ‘Cosmos’, ‘Carl Sagan’, 1980, ‘978-0345539434’, ‘Astronomy’, false, 39.99, 15);

-- Insert records into Customer table

INSERT INTO Customer (Customer_id, Customer_name, Customer_address,
Customer_contact) VALUES
(11, ‘Kajal Singh’, ‘Ahmednagar’, ‘5365465757’),
(22, ‘Raj Pandit’, ‘Mumbai’, ‘767464546’),
(33, ‘Kavya Das’, ‘Pune’, ‘738798399’),
(44, ‘Shreya Jadhav’, ‘Nagpur’, ‘3737376746’);

-- Insert records into Order_table table

```
INSERT INTO Order_table (Order_id, Customer_id, orderDate) VALUES  
(21, 11, '2023-01-01 12:00:00'),  
(22, 22, '2023-02-02 14:30:00'),  
(23, 33, '2023-03-03 10:00:00'),  
(24, 44, '2023-04-04 16:45:00');
```

-- Insert records into Supplier table

```
INSERT INTO Supplier (Supplier_id, Supplier_name, Supplier_address, Supplier_contact)  
VALUES  
(123, 'Supriya', 'Baramati', '5645647788'),  
(124, 'Sujit', 'Chennai', '3546576677'),  
(125, 'rita', 'Pune', '7675653478'),  
(126, 'kiran', 'Nashik', '78977654457');
```

-- Insert records into Payment table

```
INSERT INTO Payment (Payment_id, Order_id, paymentMethod, transactionDate)  
VALUES  
(221, 21, 'Credit Card', '2023-01-02 10:45:00'),  
(222, 22, 'PayPal', '2023-02-03 16:00:00'),  
(223, 23, 'Bank Transfer', '2023-03-04 09:30:00'),  
(224, 24, 'Cash', '2023-04-05 12:15:00');
```

8. Select records:

Write SQL queries to retrieve and manage data.

For example:

Retrieve all books:

```
Select * FROM Book;
```

Retrieve a user Address and name of computer Science Branch:

```
SELECT Name, Address
```

```
FROM User;
```

```
WHERE Book_Id = '1';
```

```
SELECT Book_title  
FROM Book
```

```
WHERE Book_genre = 'Historical Fiction';
```

9. Update records

Write SQL statements to update record. For example:

Update a User Address:

UPDATE User

*Update Supplier SET address = 'Mumbai'
Where Name = 'Sujit';*

10. Delete records

Write SQL statements to delete record.

*Delete FROM Customer
Where Where Customer_Id = '11';*