George Mason University

Library Management System

CS-504--002 Final Project Microsoft SQL Server

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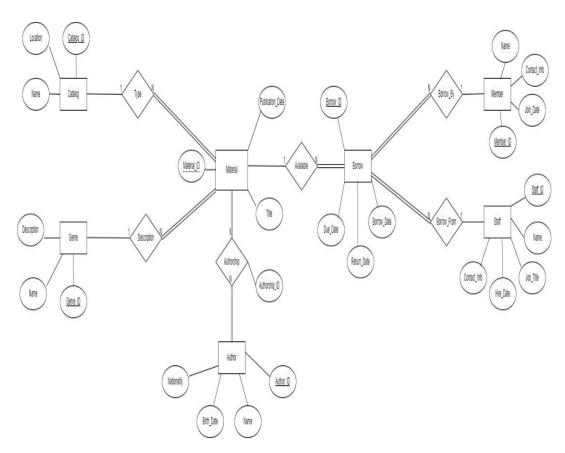
Scope

This project aims to develop a library management system for a public library which can help in tracking of the library resources. As a library consists of different types of materials, managing everything via traditional methods would be lengthy and can be faulty as well. Using a Relational database at this scenario is the perfect fit as it can add many other facilities. For this database system to be in a proper form so that data integrity is maintained we must go according to the guidelines.

In this Library Database we have 7 entities and many attributes within,

- 1. Material
- 2. Borrow
- 3. Author
- 4. Catalog
- 5. Genre
- 6. Member
- 7. Staff

To better understand the relationships and entities we use the ER (Entity Relationship) Diagram



ER DIAGRAM

ER model is a conceptual model of the database and through this we can start implementing the database. It is the first step in the implementation of database.

In the ER Diagram we can see all the entities with their attributes and connecting relationships. It is important for us to know how the relationship affects the database. All the attributes are simple attributes and primary key is marked with an underline.

The cardinality ration for different relations is different. Most of the relations are 1:N, example,

Catalog: Material is one to many, this is because one catalog can have many materials within but one material can only have one catalog. Similarly for Genre and Material, Material and Borrow, Borrow and Member, Borrow and Staff. One material can have many borrows, but one borrow can only have one member is another example of one to many relationships.

Now we see, many: many relationships. M:N,

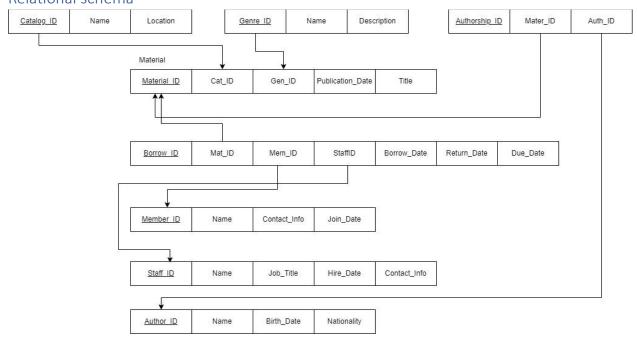
Material: Author is a many to many relationship, as one author can have many books (materials) and one material can have many authors. Hence it is the only many to many relationship in the database.

Partial participation is when all the elements need not take part in the relationship. So, in the case of Catalog and Material. Catalog is partially participating and Material has full participation as it is not necessary for all catalog types to take part in the relationship, some types may not have any materials within, but materials has total participation as all materials must have a catalog type. This same logic can be applied for Genre and Material. For Author and Material, All authors have a material so it is fully participating and all materials have an author hence it has total participation as well.

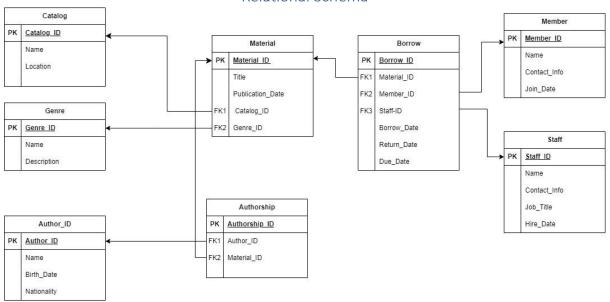
After understanding the ER diagram, we move on to the relational schema design. This is made after the ER diagram as we need to understand the relationships between the entities to make this.

To convert the ER model into a relational schema we must follow 7 steps. After following all the steps, we get the following as our relational schema.

Relational schema



Relational Schema



For this project We will use Microsoft SQL server as the database management system. After understanding the structure of the database we create tables and add attributes to it via DDL(Data Definition Language) Commands. Creation of all tables must be done with due diligence by adding attributes with their specific datatype and constraints. As we have made the ER diagram and relational schema before we now know all the primary and foreign keys and how all entities are linked with each other.

Also, the database in this schema diagram is already in 3NF form hence we do not need to further normalize it. This ensures that data integrity is maintained, and redundancy is reduced.

Data Definition Language (DDL) Commands

We use create statements to CREATE tables and add foreign key constraints via ALTER table commands. The following are snapshots of DDL statements.

```
--DDI COMMANDS
--Table Creation
                                                    CREATE TABLE Staff (
CREATE TABLE Material (...;
                                                        Staff_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
Name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
                                                                                                            ALTER TABLE Borrow
CREATE TABLE Catalog (
Catalog_ID INT NOT NULL
                                                                                                             ADD CONSTRAINT fk Borrow Member
                                                        Contact_Info VARCHAR(255),
  Name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
                                                        Job_Title VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
                                                                                                             FOREIGN KEY (Member ID)
  Location VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL.
                                                        Hire_Date DATE
                                                                                                             REFERENCES Member(Member_ID);
  PRIMARY KEY (Catalog_ID)
                                                    --ADDING CONSTRAINTS
CREATE TABLE Genre (
                                                    ALTER TABLE Material
   Genre_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
                                                    ADD CONSTRAINT fk catalog
                                                                                                             ALTER TABLE Borrow
    Name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
                                                    FOREIGN KEY (Catalog_ID)
                                                                                                             ADD CONSTRAINT fk Borrow Staff
   Description VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL
                                                    REFERENCES Catalog(Catalog_ID);
                                                                                                             FOREIGN KEY (Staff ID)
CREATE TABLE Borrow (
Borrow_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
                                                   ALTER TABLE Material
                                                                                                             REFERENCES Staff(Staff ID);
                                                    ADD CONSTRAINT fk genre
   Material_ID INT,
                                                    FOREIGN KEY (Genre_ID)
   Member_ID INT,
Staff ID INT,
                                                    REFERENCES Genre(Genre ID);
                                                                                                             ALTER TABLE Authorship
    Borrow_Date DATE,
                                                    ALTER TABLE Borrow
                                                    ADD CONSTRAINT fk_Borrow_Material
                                                                                                             ADD CONSTRAINT FK Authorship Author ID
   Due Date DATE,
                                                    FOREIGN KEY (Material_ID)
   Return_Date DATE
                                                                                                             FOREIGN KEY (Author ID)
                                                   REFERENCES Material (Material ID);
                                                                                                             REFERENCES Author(Author ID)
CREATE TABLE Author (
                                                   ALTER TABLE Borrow
  Author ID INT PRIMARY KEY.
                                                                                                             ON UPDATE CASCADE
                                                    ADD CONSTRAINT fk_Borrow_Member
  Name VARCHAR(255),
                                                    FOREIGN KEY (Member_ID)
 Birth Date DATE.
                                                                                                             ON DELETE CASCADE;
                                                    REFERENCES Member (Member ID);
  Nationality VARCHAR(255)
                                                    ALTER TABLE Borrow
CREATE TABLE Authorship (
                                                    ADD CONSTRAINT fk_Borrow_Staff
                                                                                                             ALTER TABLE Authorship
   Authorship_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
                                                    FOREIGN KEY (Staff ID)
                                                                                                             ADD CONSTRAINT FK Authorship Material ID
                                                    REFERENCES Staff(Staff ID):
   Material ID INT
                                                                                                             FOREIGN KEY (Material ID)
                                                   ALTER TABLE Authorship
CREATE TABLE Member (
                                                                                                             REFERENCES Material (Material ID)
                                                    ADD CONSTRAINT FK_Authorship_Author_ID
 Member_ID INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
                                                   FOREIGN KEY (Author_ID)
REFERENCES Author(Author_ID)
                                                                                                             ON UPDATE CASCADE
  Name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  Contact_Info VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
                                                   ON UPDATE CASCADE
ON DELETE CASCADE;
                                                                                                             ON DELETE CASCADE;
  Join_Date DATE NOT NULL
```

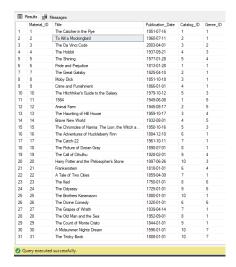
Data Manipulation Language (DML)

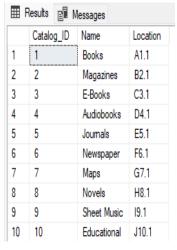
Here we are going to insert the table values via INSERT query.

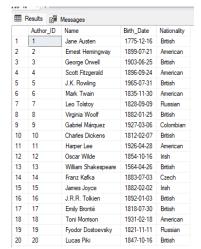
```
| Comparison | Continue | Continu
```

Tables

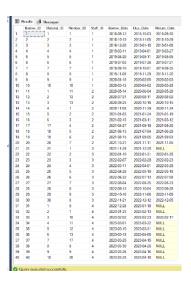
After running the DDL and DML commands we have the following tables.

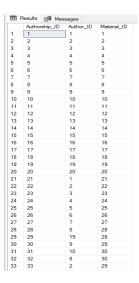


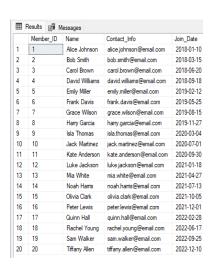




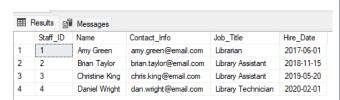
Material Catalog Author







Borrow Authorship Member



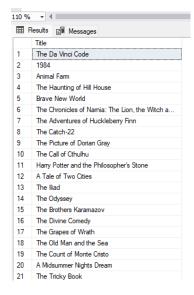


Staff Genre

Query

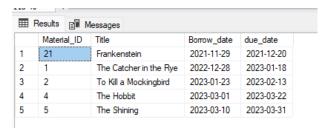
Q1. Which materials are currently available in the library?

```
SELECT Title
FROM Material
WHERE Material_ID NOT IN
(SELECT Material_ID FROM Borrow WHERE Return_Date IS NULL);
```



Q2. Which materials are currently overdue? Suppose today is 04/01/2023, and show the borrow date and due date of each material.

```
SELECT Material.Material_ID, Material.Title, Borrow.Borrow_date, Borrow.due_date
FROM Material
JOIN Borrow ON Material.Material_id = Borrow.Material_ID
WHERE Borrow.Return_Date IS NULL AND Borrow.Due_Date < '2023-04-01';</pre>
```



Q3. What are the top 10 most borrowed materials in the library? Show the title of each material and order them based on their available counts.

```
Select Material.Title, count(Borrow.Material_ID) FROM Borrow join Material on
borrow.Material_Id = Material.Material_ID
Group By Material.Title
Order By count(Borrow.Material_ID) DESC
OFFSET 0 ROWS FETCH FIRST 10 ROWS ONLY;
Results Messages
     Title
                               (No column name)
    The Catcher in the Rye
1
                               3
2
     Pride and Prejudice
                               3
     The Da Vinci Code
3
                               3
     The Hobbit
                               3
4
     The Shining
5
                               3
                               3
6
     To Kill a Mockingbird
     Moby Dick
                               2
8
    Crime and Punishment
                               2
```

Q4. How many books has the author Lucas Piki written?

2

2

9

The Great Gatsby

10 The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy

```
SELECT COUNT(authorship.Author_ID) AS num_books
FROM Authorship
JOIN Author ON Authorship.Author_ID = Author.Author_ID
WHERE Author.Name = 'Lucas Piki'

Results Messages

num_books
1 1 1
```

Q5. How many books were written by two or more authors?

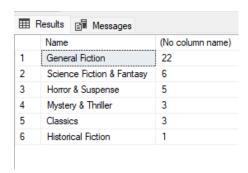
```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS Number_of_Books
FROM (
    SELECT COUNT(Author_ID) AS Num_Aut, Material_ID
    FROM Authorship
    GROUP BY Material_ID
    HAVING COUNT(Author_ID) > 1
) AS books_with_multiple_authors;

Hesults Messages

| Number_of_Books | 1 | 3
```

Q6. What are the most popular genres in the library?

```
Select g.Name, count(*) From
Material m join Borrow b ON m.Material_ID = b.Material_ID
JOIN Genre g ON m.Genre_ID = g.Genre_ID
GROUP BY g.Name
Order by Count(*) DESC
```



Q7. How many materials have been borrowed from 09/2020-10/2020?

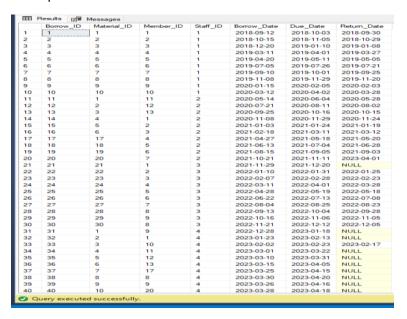
Q8. How do you update the "Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone" when it is returned on 04/01/2023?

In the Material Table we first see the Material_ID value for 'Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone'. Then we check the return date for the ID value in the borrow table. We can see that it is currently, 2021-11-05. As per the query demands we need to change it to 04-01-2023.

```
Select * FROM Material
SELECT * FROM Borrow

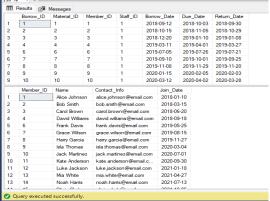
UPDATE Borrow
SET Return_Date = '2023-04-01'
WHERE Material_ID = (SELECT Material_ID FROM Material WHERE Title = 'Harry Potter and the Philosopher''s Stone');
SELECT * FROM Borrow
```

We again check the Return Date value of Material_ID 20 in Borrow Table to make sure changes have taken place.



Q.9. How do you delete the member Emily Miller and all her related records from the database?

```
DELETE FROM Borrow WHERE Member_ID = '5'
DELETE FROM Member WHERE Name = 'Emily Miller';
```



We then check both the tables for Emily Miler and Member ID 5, but cannot find any.

Q10. How do you add the following material to the database?

Title: New book

Date: 2020-08-01

Catalog: E-Books

Genre: Mystery & Thriller

Author: Lucas Pipi

SELECT Catalog_ID FROM Catalog
WHERE Catalog.Name = 'E-Books';

SELECT Genre_ID FROM Genre
WHERE Name = 'Mystery & Thriller';

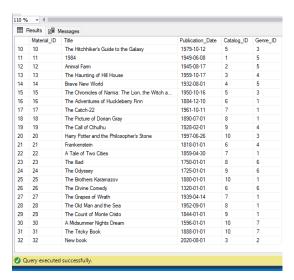
INSERT INTO Material ("Material_ID", "Title", "Publication_Date", "Catalog_ID",
"Genre_ID")

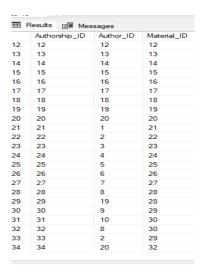
VALUES (32, 'New book', '2020-08-01', 3, 2);

INSERT INTO Authorship("Authorship_ID", "Author_ID", "Material_ID")

Values (34, 20, 32)

We first find out the Catalog_ID and Genre_ID based on the Catalog and Genre. Then We add the new material into the table with the recent known ID's. After this we add this in the authorship table.





Material Authorship

We can see the addition of the new records in each table.

Advanced Design (Section 4.2)

1. Alert staff about overdue materials on a daily-basis?

To add the feature of alerting staff about overdue materials daily, you can create a stored procedure that checks the Borrow table for any records where the Return_Date is NULL (i.e., the materials have not been returned) and the Due_Date is less than the current date. The stored procedure can then send an alert to the staff members responsible for handling overdue materials.

Here's an example of a stored procedure that can be used for this purpose:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE AlertOverdueMaterials()
BEGIN DECLARE today DATE;
SET today = DATE(NOW());
SELECT m.Title, b.Borrow_Date, b.Due_Date, s.Name, s.Contact_Info FROM Borrow b
JOIN Material m ON m.Material_ID = b.Material_ID
JOIN Staff s ON s.Staff_ID = b.Staff_ID
WHERE b.Return_Date IS NULL AND b.Due_Date < today;
END</pre>
```

This stored procedure selects the Title of the overdue material, the date it was borrowed, the due date, and the name and contact information of the staff member responsible for the material. We can also add the member name if join the member table, so we can customize the SELECT statement to include additional information as needed. To run this stored procedure daily, we can set up a scheduled task using a tool like cron or Windows Task Scheduler.

2. Automatically deactivate the membership based on the member's overdue occurrence (>= three times). And reactivate the membership once the member pays the overdue fee

To automatically deactivate the membership based on the member's overdue occurrence (>= three times), We should create a trigger that checks the number of overdue occurrences for a member whenever a new borrowing record is added or an existing one is updated. If the number of overdue occurrences is greater than or equal to three, then the trigger can update the Member table to set the IsActive flag to false. Likewise, to reactivate the membership once the member pays the overdue fee, you can create another trigger that updates the IsActive flag to true whenever a payment record is added or updated for a member.

First trigger:

```
CREATE TRIGGER DeactivateMembership

AFTER INSERT OR UPDATE ON Borrow

FOR EACH ROW

BEGIN

DECLARE overdue_count INT;

SELECT COUNT(*) INTO overdue_count FROM Borrow

WHERE Member_ID = NEW.Member_ID AND Due_Date < CURRENT_DATE AND Return_Date IS NULL;

IF overdue_count >= 3 THEN

UPDATE Member SET IsActive = false WHERE Member_ID = NEW.Member_ID;

END IF;

END;
```

Second trigger:

```
CREATE TRIGGER ReactivateMembership
AFTER INSERT OR UPDATE ON Payment
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
   UPDATE Member SET IsActive = true WHERE Member_ID = NEW.Member_ID;
END;
```

these triggers assume the existence of a Payment table to track payments made by members for overdue fees. Thus we would need to create this table and add appropriate constraints and triggers to keep track of payments and update the IsActive flag accordingly.

Conclusion

Thus, we have implemented a Library management system with features for managing Materials, Borrows, Members, Staffs and Reporting Analytics using MS SQL. This can help Libraries help track all their items and would increase the efficiency of the library.

References

- 1. https://www.w3schools.com/sql/
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- 4. https://www.sqlshack.com/sql-server-stored-procedures-for-beginners/
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- 6. https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-trigger-transact-sql?view=sql-server-ver16
- 7. https://www.c-sharpcorner.com/UploadFile/63f5c2/triggers-in-sql-server/