

S.NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	LIBRARY MANAGEMENT
2	✓ INTRODUCTION
3	✓ OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT
4	✓ PROPOSED SYSTEM
5	✓ SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT LIFE CYCLE
6	✓ PHASES OF SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT
7	> INITIATION PHASE
8	> REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS PHASE
9	> DESIGN PHASE
10	SYSTEM CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT PHASE
11	PICTORIAL REPRESENTATION OF SDLC
12	PLANNING PHASE
13	DEVELOPMENT PHASE
14	 INTEGRATION & TESTING PHASE
15	IMPLEMENT PHASE
16	REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS PHASE
17	DESIGN PHASE
18	OPERATION AND MAINTAINANCE PHASE
19	CSV TABLES
20	SOURCE CODE
21	• OUTPUT
22	HARDWARE & SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT
23	• BIBLIOGRAPHY

LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION

The library management system is basically a database based project done with help of python language. this project is very usefull for the librarians to keep a count on what project they have and how much they sold or issuied books. This project is multifield project, so that it can be modified for various purposes.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The objective of this project is to let the students apply the programming knowledge into a real- world situation/problem and exposed the students how programming skills helps in developing a good software.

- Write programs utilizing modern software tools.
- Apply object oriented programming principles effectively when developing small to medium sized projects.
- Write effective procedural code to solve small to medium sized problems.
- Students will demonstrate a breadth of knowledge in informatics practises, as exemplified in the areas of systems, theory and software development.
- Students will demonstrate ability to conduct a research or applied Informatics
 Practises project, requiring writing and presentation skills which exemplify
 scholarly style in informatics practises.

PROPOSED SYSTEM:

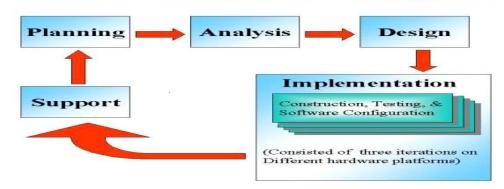
Today one cannot afford to rely on the fallible human beings of be really wants to stand against today's merciless competition where not to wise saying "to err is human" no longer valid, it's outdated to rationalize your mistake. So, to keep pace with time, to bring about the best result without malfunctioning and greater efficiency so to replace the unending heaps of flies with a much sophisticated hard disk of the computer.

One has to use the data management software. Software has been an ascent in atomization various organisations. Many software products working are now in markets, which have helped in making the organizations work easier and efficiently. Data management initially had to maintain a lot of ledgers and a lot of paper work has to be done but now software product on this organization has made their work faster and easier. Now only this software has to be loaded on the computer and work can be done.

This prevents a lot of time and money. The work becomes fully automated and any information regarding the organization can be obtained by clicking the button. Moreover, now it's an age of computers of and automating such an organization gives the better look.

* SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT LIFE CYCLE (SDLC):

The System Development Life Cycle as Used in the Construction of the Server Appliance



The systems development life cycle is a project management technique that divides complex projects into smaller, more easily managed segments or phases. Segmenting projects allows managers to verify the successful completion of project phases before allocating resources to subsequent phases.

Software development projects typically include initiation, planning, design, development, testing, implementation, and maintenance phases. However, the phases may be divided differently depending on the organization involved.

For example, initial project activities might be designated as request, requirements-definition, and planning phases, or initiation, concept-development, and planning phases. End users of the system under development should be involved in reviewing the output of each phase to ensure the system is being built to deliver the needed functionality

PHASES OF SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT LIFE CYCLE

<u>INITIATION PHASE</u>

The Initiation Phase begins when a business sponsor identifies a need or an opportunity. The purpose of the Initiation Phase is to:

- Identify and validate an opportunity to improve business accomplishments of the organization or a deficiency related to a business need.
- Identify significant assumptions and constraints on solutions to that need.
- Recommend the exploration of alternative concepts and methods to satisfy the need including questioning the need for technology, i.e., will a change in the business process offer a solution?
- Assure executive business and executive technical sponsorship. The Sponsor
 designates a Project Manager and the business need is documented in a Concept
 Proposal. The Concept Proposal includes information about the business process
 and the relationship to the Agency/Organization.
- Infrastructure and the Strategic Plan. A successful Concept Proposal results in a Project Management Charter which outlines the authority of the project manager to begin the project.

• SYSTEM CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT PHASE:

The System Concept Development Phase begins after a business need or opportunity is validated by the Agency/Organization Program Leadership and the Agency/Organization CIO.

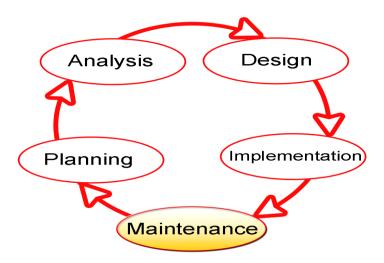
The purpose of the System Concept Development Phase is to:

- Determine the feasibility and appropriateness of the alternatives.
- Identify system interfaces.
- *Identify basic functional and data requirements to satisfy the business need.*
- Establish system boundaries; identify goals, objectives, critical success factors, and performance measures.
- Evaluate costs and benefits of alternative approaches to satisfy the basic functional requirements
- Assess project risks

- Identify and initiate risk mitigation actions, and Develop high-level technical architecture, process models, data models, and a concept of operations. This phase explores potential technical solutions within the context of the business need.
- It may include several trade-off decisions such as the decision to use COTS software products as opposed to developing custom software or reusing software components, or the decision to use an incremental delivery versus a complete, onetime deployment.
- Construction of executable prototypes is encouraged to evaluate technology to support the business process. The System Boundary Document serves as an important reference document to support the Information Technology Project Request (ITPR) process.
- The ITPR must be approved by the State CIO before the project can move forward

.

PICTORIAL REPRESENTATION OF SDLC:



PLANNING PHASE:

The planning phase is the most critical step in completing development, acquisition, and maintenance projects. Careful planning, particularly in the early stages of

a project, is necessary to coordinate activities and manage project risks effectively. The depth and formality of project plans should be commensurate with the characteristics and risks of a given project. Project plans refine the information gathered during the initiation phase by further identifying the specific activities and resources required to complete a project.

A critical part of a project manager' sjob is to coordinate discussions between user, audit, security, design, development, and network personnel to identify and document as many functional, security, and network requirements as possible. During this phase, a plan is developed that documents the approach to be used and includes a discussion of methods, tools, tasks, resources, project schedules, and user input. Personnel assignments, costs, project schedule, and target dates are established.

A Project Management Plan is created with components related to acquisition planning, configuration management planning, quality assurance planning, concept of operations, system security, verification and validation, and systems engineering management planning.

<u>REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS PHASE:</u>

This phase formally defines the detailed functional user requirements using high-level requirements identified in the Initiation, System Concept, and Planning phases. It also delineates the requirements in terms of data, system performance, security, and maintainability requirements for the system. The requirements are defined in this phase to alevel of detail sufficient for systems design to proceed. They need to be measurable, testable, and relate to the business need or opportunity identified in the Initiation Phase. The requirements that will be used to determine acceptance of the system are captured in the Test and Evaluation MasterPlan.

✓ The purposes of this phase are to:

 Further define and refine the functional and data requirements and document them in the Requirements Document,

- Complete business process reengineering of the functions to be supported (i.e., verify what information drives the business process, what information is generated, who generates it, where does the information go, and who processes it),
- Develop detailed data and process models (system inputs, outputs, and the process.
- Develop the test and evaluation requirements that will be used to determine acceptable system performance.

DESIGN PHASE:

The design phase involves converting the informational, functional, and network requirements identified during the initiation and planning phases into unified design specifications that developers use to scriptprograms during the development phase. Program designs are c onstructed in various ways. Using a top-down approach, designers first identify and link majorprogram components and interfaces, then expand design layouts as they identify and link smaller subsystems and connections. Using a bottom-up approach, designers first identify and link minor program components and interfaces, then expand design layouts as they identify and link larger systems and connections. Contemporary design techniques often use prototyping tools that build mock-up designs of items such as application screens, database layouts, and system architectures. End users, designers, developers, database managers, and network administrators should review and refine the prototyped designs in an iterative process until they agree on an acceptable design. Audit, security, and quality assurance personnel should be involved in the review and approval process. During this phase, the system is designed to satisfy the functional requirements identified in the previous phase. Since problems in the design phase could be very expensive to solve in the later stage of the software development, a variety of elements are considered in the design to mitigate risk.

✓ *These include:*

- Identifying potential risks and defining mitigating design features.
- Performing a security risk assessment.

- Developing a conversion plan to migrate current data to the new system.
- Determining the operating environment.
- Defining major subsystems and their inputs and outputs.
- Allocating processes to resources.
- Preparing detailed logic specifications for each software module. The result is a draft System Design Document which captures the preliminary design for the system.
- Everything requiring user input or approval is documented and reviewed by the user. Once these documents have been approved by the Agency CIO and Business Sponsor, the final System Design Document is created to serve as the Critical/Detailed Design for the system.
- This document receives a rigorous review by Agency technical and functional representatives to ensure that it satisfies the business requirements. Concurrent with the development of the system design, the Agency Project Manager begins development of the Implementation Plan, Operations and Maintenance Manual, and the Training Plan.

DEVELOPMENT PHASE:

The development phase involves converting design specifications into executable programs. Effective development standards include requirements that programmers and other project participants discuss design specifications before programming begins. The procedures help ensure programmers clearly understand program designs and functional requirements. Programmers use various techniques to develop computer programs. The large transaction oriented programs associated with financial institutions have traditionally been developed using procedural programming techniques. Procedural programming involves the line-by-line scripting of logical instructions that are combined to form a program. Effective completion of the previous stages is a key factor in the success of the Development phase.

✓ The Development phase consists of:

- Translating the detailed requirements and design into system components.
- Testing individual elements (units) for usability.
- Preparing for integration and testing of the IT system.

■ INTEGRATION AND TEST PHASE:

• Subsystem integration, system, security, and user acceptance testing is conducted during the integration and test phase. The user, with those responsible for quality assurance, validates that the functional requirements, as defined in the functional requirements document, are satisfied by the developed or modified system. OIT Security staff assess the system security and issue a security certification and accreditation prior to installation/implementation.

• Multiple levels of testing are performed, including:

- Testing at the development facility by the contractor and possibly supported by end users
- Testing as a deployed system with end users working together with contract personnel
- Operational testing by the end user alone performing all functions. Requirements are traced throughout testing, a final Independent Verification & Validation evaluation is performed and all documentation is reviewed and accepted prior to acceptance of the system.

IMPLEMENTATION PHASE:

This phase is initiated after the system has been tested and accepted by the user. In this phase, the system is installed to support the intended business functions. System performance is compared to performance objectives established during the planning phase. Implementation includes user notification, user training, installation of hardware, installation of software onto production computers, and integration of the system into daily work processes. This phase continues until the system is operating in production in accordance with the defined user requirements.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PHASE:

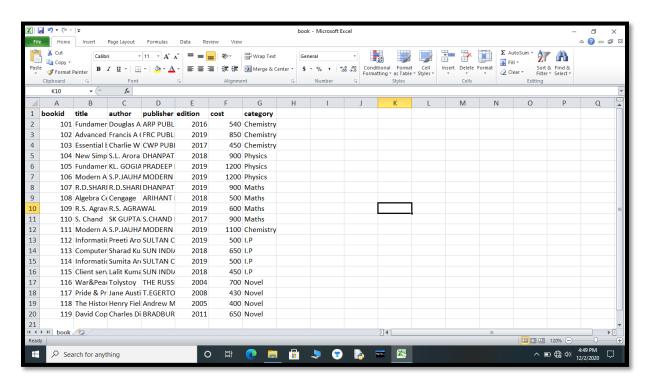
The system operation is ongoing. The system is monitored for continued performance in accordance with user requirements and needed system modifications are incorporated. Operations continue as long as the system can be effectively adapted to respond to the organization's needs. When modifications or changes are identified, the system may reenter the planning phase.

The purpose of this phase is to:

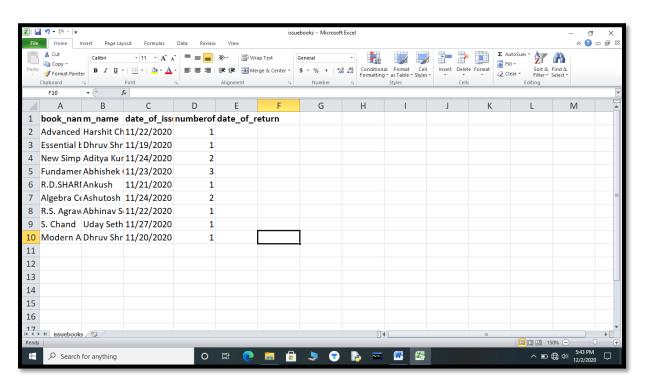
- Operate, maintain, and enhance the system.
- *Certify that the system can process sensitive information.*
- Conduct periodic assessments of the system to ensure the functional requirements continue to be satisfied.
- *Determine when the system needs to be modernized, replaced, or retired.*

• CSV TABLES:

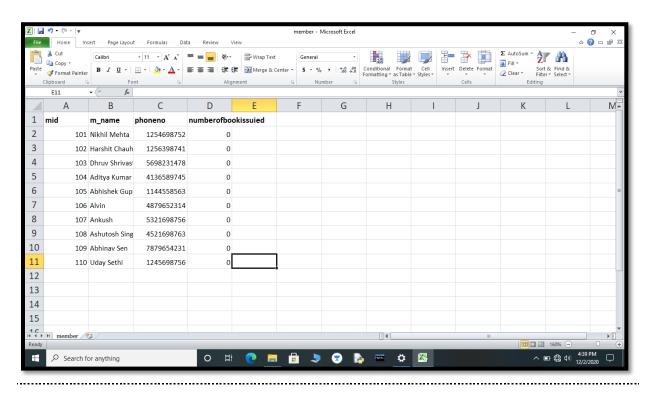
➤ BOOK AVAILABLE IN LIBRARY:



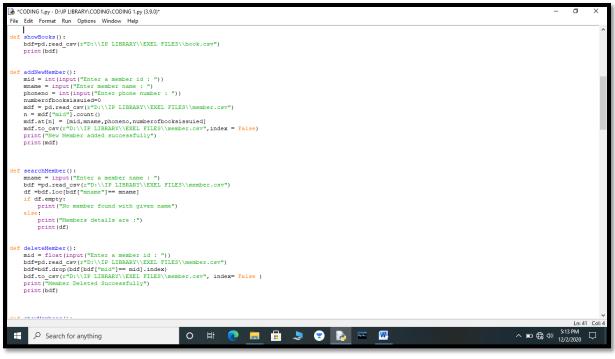
▶ BOOKS ISSUED BY MEMBERS:

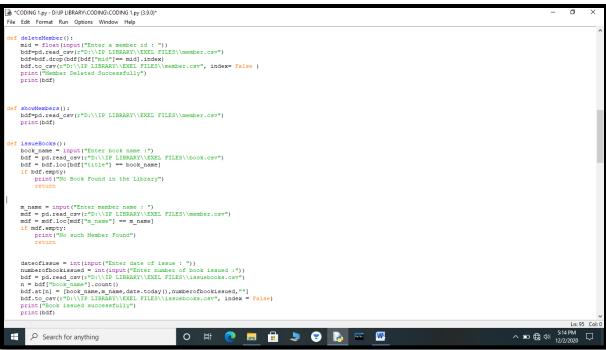


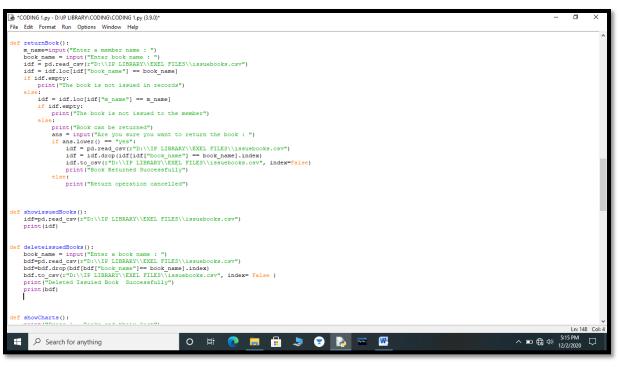
> <u>MEMBERS OF LIBRARY</u>:

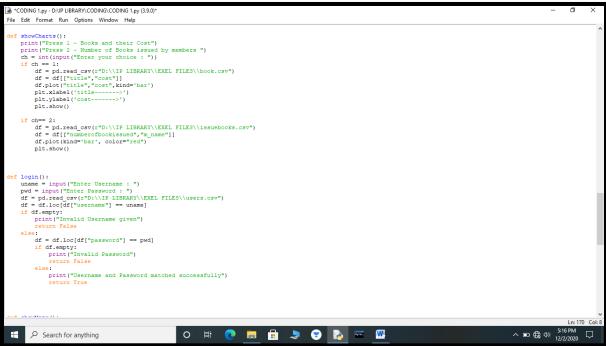


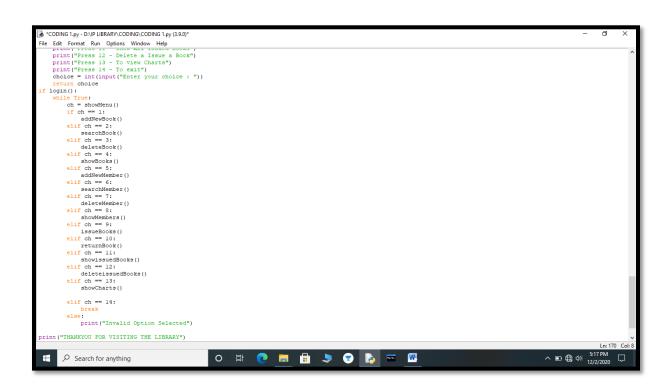
SOURCE CODE:





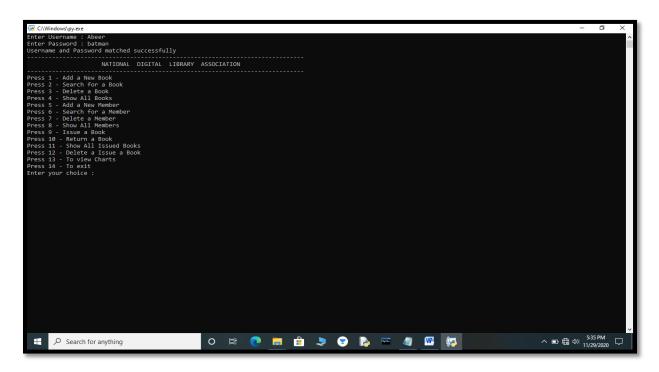




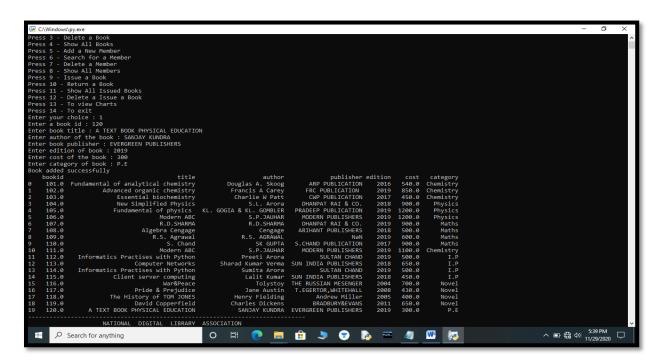


OUTPUT:

TO GET OUTPUT: PRESS F5



• <u>TO ADD NEW BOOK DETAILS IN A CSV</u>: ENTER BOOK DETAILS WHICH USER WANT TO PUT IN CSV FILE



• TO SEARCH FOR A BOOK:

ENTER NAME OF BOOK WHICH USER WANT TO SEARCH

```
CAWindowshyses

Enter Username: Abover
Enter Passion of: batman

Username and Passion antiched successfully

NATIONAL DIGITAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Press 1 - Add a New Book

Press 2 - Search for a Book

Press 3 - Show All Escue a Book

Press 5 - Add a New Rober

Press 7 - Delete a Rember

Press 7 - Delete a Rember

Press 9 - Issue a Book

Press 10 - Return a Book

Press 11 - Add a Return a Book

Press 12 - Delete a Issue a Book

Press 13 - Return a Book

Press 14 - Add a Return a Book

Press 15 - Add a Return a Book

Press 16 - Return a Book

Press 17 - Delete a Issue a Book

Press 18 - Return a Book

Press 19 - Return a Book

Press 10 - Return a Book

Press 11 - To view Charts

Press 12 - To view Charts

Press 12 - To view Charts

Press 13 - To view Charts

Press 10 - Return a Book

Press 11 - To view Charts

Press 12 - To view Charts

Press 12 - To view Charts

Press 13 - To view Charts

Press 14 - To view Charts

Press 15 - To view Charts

Press 15 - To view Charts

Press 16 - Return a Book

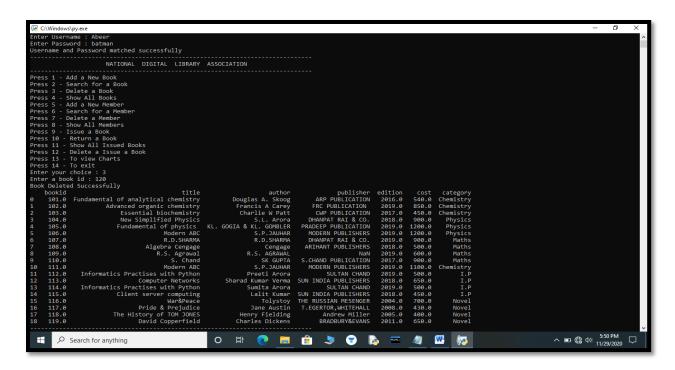
Press 17 - To view Charts

Press 19 - Return a Book

Press 10 - Return a Bo
```

TO DELETE A BOOK:

ENTER BOOK DETAILS TO DELETE A BOOK FROM CSV FILE

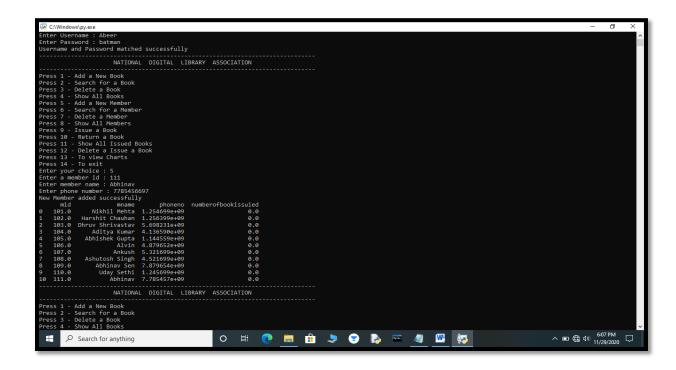


• TO SHOW ALL BOOKS PRESENT IN THE CSV FILE:

```
CAWMONOMING AND THE SECOND STATES AND ALL STATES AN
```

TO ADD A NEW MEMBER IN A LIBRARY:

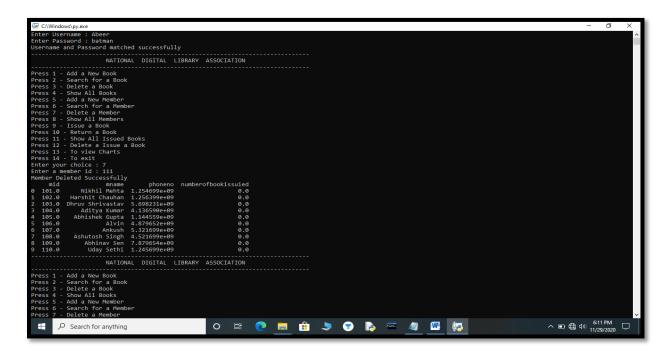
ENTER MEMBER DETAILS WHICH USER WANT TO PUT IN CSV FILE



• <u>TO SEARCH FOR A MEMBER:</u> ENTER MEMBER DETAILS WHOM USER WANT TO SEARCH

• <u>TO DELETE A MEMBER :</u>

Enter details of member which user want delete



• TO SHOW ALL MEMBERS IN LIBRARY:

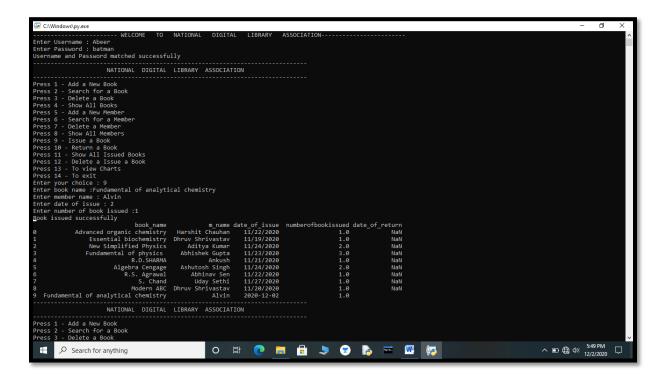
```
Enter Username : Abeer
Enter Username : Abeer

Itsername : Abeer

Its
```

• FOR ISSUE A BOOK:

Enter details to issue a book



• FOR RETURN A BOOK:

```
College Server 1 Server 2

Efficier number of book issued :1

Book issued successfully book name

Advanced organic chemistry book name

Advanced organic chemistry book name

Advanced organic chemistry book name

Essential biochemistry brown in 1/22/2020

Essential biochemistry brown in 1/22/2020

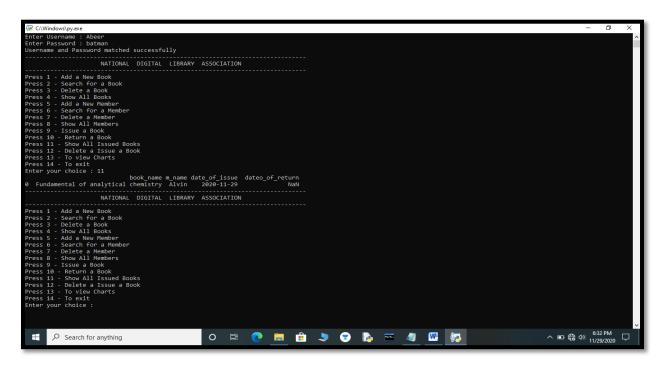
Fundamental of physics

Algebra Cengge

Ashutch Single 11/23/2020

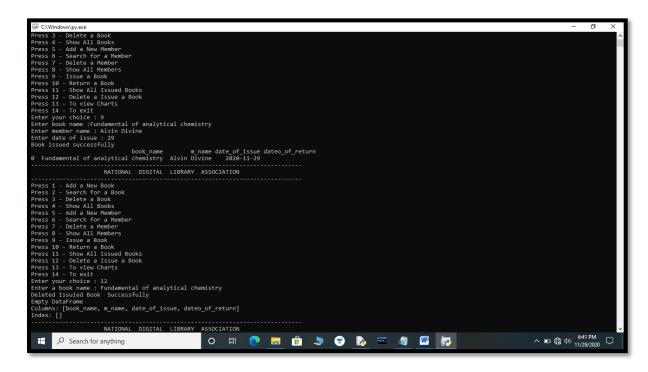
Ashutc
```

• TO SHOW ALL ISSUED BOOKS:



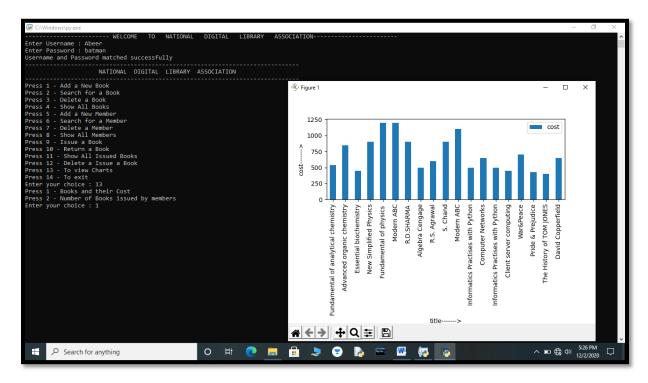
• TO DELETE A ISSUE A BOOK:

Enter details to delete a issued books

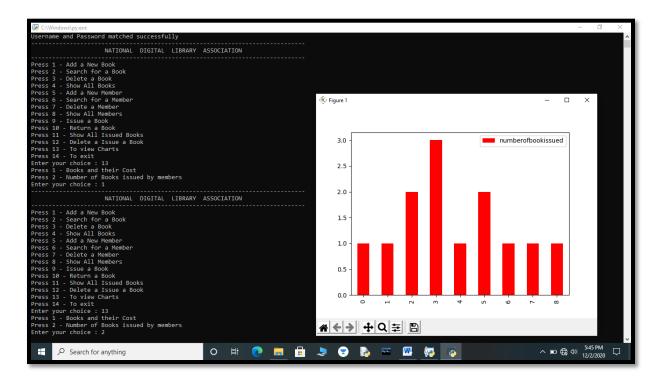


• <u>TO VIEW CHARTS/GRAPHS:</u>

✓ Graph between no. of books and their costs



✓ Graph for number of issued by members



• HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

> SOFTWARE REQIREMENT:

I.OPERATING SYSTEM : WINDOWS 7 AND ABOVE

II. PROCESSOR : PENTIUM(ANY) OR AMD

ATHALON(3800+- 4200+ DUAL CORE)

III. MOTHERBOARD : 1.845 OR 915,995 FOR PENTIUM OR MSI

K9MM-V VIA K8M800+8237R PLUS CHIPSET

FOR AMD ATHALON

IV. RAM : 4*GB*+

V. Hard disk : 500GB

VIII. MONITOR : 14.1 or 15 -17 inch

IX. Key board and mouse : YES

X. Printer : (if print is required – [Hard copy])

> SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

- Windows OS
- Python

• BIBLIOGRAPHY:

✓ INFORMTICS PRACTISES WITH PYTHON,

By Preeti Arora

✓ WEBSITE: https://www.wikipedia.org