Library Management System

Course Name: Database Systems

Course: CSE-301

Section: 01

Group No: 01

Submitted By:

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LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Project Description:

A student and faculty can issue books. Different limits for the number of books a student and teacher can issue. Also, the number of days will be distinct in the case of students and teachers for issue any book. Each book will have different ID. Also, each book of the same name and same author (but the number of copies) will have different ID. Entry of all the book will be done(report), who issue that book and when and also duration. Detail of Fine(when the book is not returned at a time) is also stored. Both admin and user can send message to each other.

Objective:

In this project, our goal is to develop a robust system which can store informations and manage gently the library management system. Its main functionality is to manage the details of address, member, books, issued books, track the users etc. This project is designed to give a user friendly service to borrow and return book. This system is designed to manage library management system electronically which is easier and more reliable. It is built on administrative end, where admin has all the power and access to everything. Admin can handle this management very easily.

- ➤ More Accuracy
- > Speed improvement
- > Data inconsistency
- > Better error handling
- > Integrity

Entity sets:

• Admin: Admin keeps the information about Admin ID, name, username, password, picture, phone no, email of Admins. The administrator of the Admin manages reports, keep tracks of and send or receive messages from students and teachers and maintains books.

Admin

Admin id no
Name
first_name
last_name
username
password
{phone}
email

Prepared by: Afrina Mustofa

• **Report:** Report keeps information about delay fine, username, book ID, return date for all books and is managed by Admin.

Rerort

Delay_fine Username Book_id Return_date

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• **Student:** Student keeps information about the student ID, name, Username, password, phone no and email of all the students. Students have the permission to borrow or return books and send or receive text from the Admin.

Student

Student id no
Name
first_name
last_name
Username
password
{phone}
email

Prepared by: Afrina Mustofa

• <u>Book</u>: Book keeps information about the book ID, title, author's name, book type, edition which is maintained by the Admin. Teachers and the students has permission to borrow books that are available here.

Book

Book id Title Authors_name Book_type {Edition}

Prepared by: Afrina Mustofa

• <u>Teacher</u>: Teacher keeps information about the teachers' ID, name, username, password, phone no, picture and email of all the teachers. Teachers have the permission to borrow or return books and send or receive text from the Admin.

Teacher

Teacher_id_no
Name
first_name
last_name
Username
password
picture
{phone}
email

Prepared by: Afrina Mustofa

• <u>Issue_book</u>: Issue_book can keep the record that which user is borrow the book and which user request is approved.

Issue_book

username book_id approve issue_date return_date

Prepared by: Snehashis Ghosh Pial

Cardinality constraints and participation:

• Admin – Report:

- ➤ Cardinality constraint: The cardinality constraint from the "Admin" entity set to the "Report" entity set is one—to—many. This means an Admin can generate more than one report but one Report cannot be generated by many Admins.
- ➤ Participation: An admin may generate a report or not. That's why the entities of the "Admin" entity set participate partially in the "Manages" relationship. On the other side, a Report must be generated by any Admin. That's why the entities of the "Report" entity set participate fully in the "Manages" relationship.

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• Admin – Student:

- ➤ Cardinality constraint: The cardinality constraint from the "Admin" entity set to the "Student" entity set is many—to—many. This means an Admin can keep track of more than one student and a student can interact with many Admins.
- ➤ Participation: An Admin may or may not keep the records of students. That's why the entities of the "Admin" entity set participate partially in the "Keep tracks of" relationship. On the other side, a student must interact with at least one Admin. That's why the entities of the "Student" entity set participate fully in the "Keep tracks of" relationship.

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• Admin – Book:

- ➤ Cardinality constraint: The cardinality constraint from the "Admin" entity set to the "Book" entity set is many—to—many. This means many Admin can maintain books and a Book can be maintained by many Admin.
- ➤ Participation: An admin may or may not maintain a book. That's why the entities of the "Admin" entity set participate partially in the "Maintains" relationship. On the other side, a book must be maintained by an Admin. That's why the entities of the "Book" entity set participate fully in the "Maintains" relationship.

Prepared by: Snehashis Ghosh Pial

• Admin – Teacher:

- ➤ Cardinality constraint: The cardinality constraint from the "Admin" entity set to the "Teacher" entity set is many—to—many. This means many Admin can keep track of a teacher and many Teachers can be kept track of by an Admin.
- ➤ Participation: An admin may or may not keep track of teachers. That's why the entities of the "Admin" entity set participate partially in the "Keep track of" relationship. On the other side, a teacher must interact with an Admin. That's why the entities of the "Teacher" entity set participate fully in the "Keep track of" relationship.

Prepared by: Snehashis Ghosh Pial

• Book – Teacher:

- ➤ Cardinality constraint: The cardinality constraint from the "Teacher" entity set to the "Book" entity set is many—to—many. This means a teacher must borrow a book but a book may or may not be borrowed by a teacher.
- ➤ Participation: A student must borrow/return a book. That's why the entities of the "Teacher" entity set participate fully in the "Borrow/Return" relationship. On the other side, a book may or may not be borrowed by a teacher. That's why the entities of the "Book" entity set participate partially in the "Borrow/return" relationship.

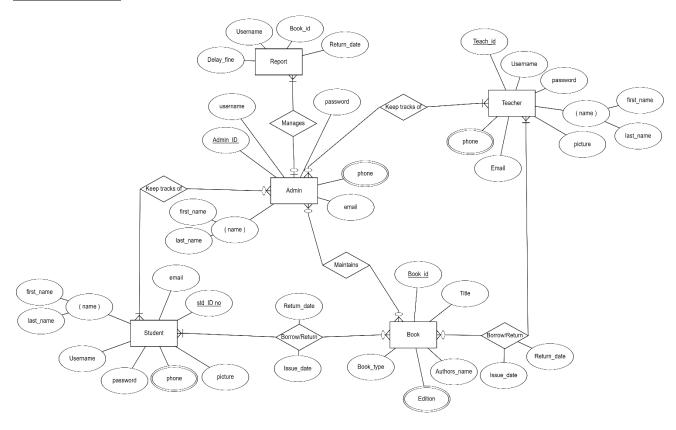
Prepared by: Tithir Mahmud Bakshi

• Student – Book:

- ➤ Cardinality constraint: The cardinality constraint from the "Student" entity set to the "Book" entity set is many—to—many. This means a student must borrow a book but a book may or may not be borrowed by a student.
- ➤ Participation: A student must borrow/return a book. That's why the entities of the "Student" entity set participate fully in the "Borrow/Return" relationship. On the other side, a book may or may not be borrowed by a student. That's why the entities of the "Book" entity set participate partially in the "Borrow/return" relationship.

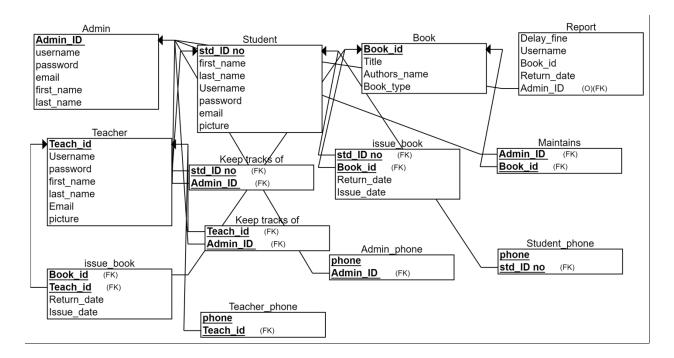
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ER Diagram:



Prepared by: Snehashis Ghosh Pial, Tithir Mahmud Bakshi, Afrina Mustofa

Relational Schema:



Prepared by: Snehashis Ghosh Pial, Tithir Mahmud Bakshi

Join Queries:

Query1: Find not approved request for student?

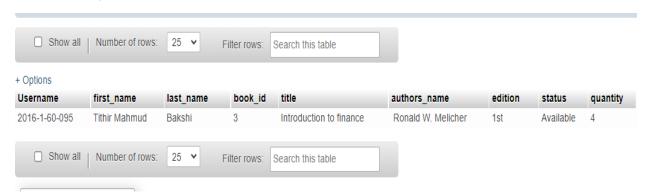
select

 $student. Username, student. last_name, book. book_id, title, authors_name, edition_, status_, quantity$

from student inner join issue_book ON student.Username=issue_book.username inner join book ON issue_book.book_id=book.book_id

where issue_book.approve='Not approved';

screenshot 1,



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Query2: Find the information of borrowed books?

select

 $student. Username, student. last_name, book. book_id, title, authors_name, edition, issue_date, return_date$

from student inner join issue_book ON student.Username=issue_book.username inner join book ON issue_book.book_id=book.book_id

where issue_book.approve='Approved'

order by return_date ASC;

Screenshot2,

+ Options										
Username	first_name	last_name	$book_id$	title	authors_name	edition	issue_date	return_date 🔺		
2017-2-60-163	Snehashis Ghosh	Pial	2	Introduction to Computer Science	G.Michael Schneider	1st	2021-11-18	2021-12-25		
2017-2-60-160	Jashedul Islam	Jusef	3	Introduction to finance	Ronald W. Melicher	1st	2021-12-18	2021-12-28		
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Query3: Find the fine for delay book submission?

with

temp as(select borrower_username,book_id,title,Timestampdiff(day,(select returns_date from report where return_status="EXPIRED"), curdate()) as delay_day

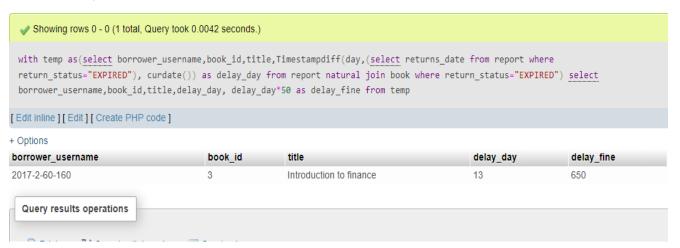
from report natural join book

where return_status="EXPIRED")

select borrower_username,book_id,title,delay_day, delay_day*50 as delay_fine

from temp;

screenshot 3,



Prepared by: Snehashis Ghosh Pial

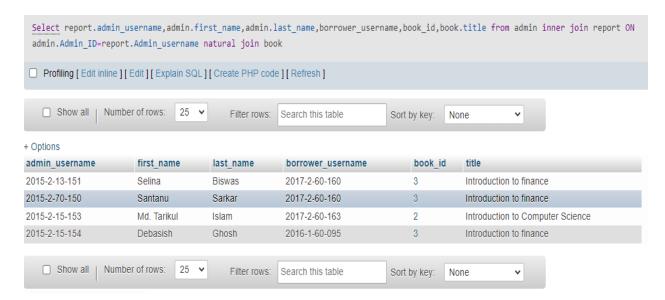
Query4: Find the information which admin interact with which user?

Select

report.admin_username,admin.first_name,admin.last_name,borrower_username,book_id,book.tit le

from admin inner join report ON admin_ID=report.Admin_username natural join book;

screenshot 4,



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Query5: Find each book type wise number of student who borrow the specific type of book? with

temp as(select book_id,title,book_type,username

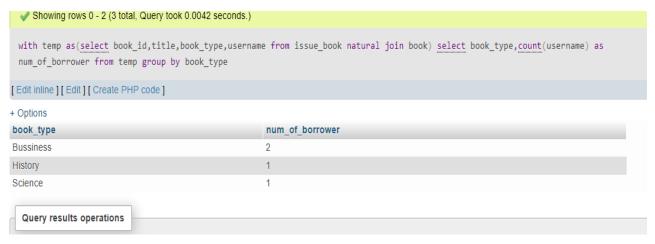
from issue_book natural join book)

select book_type,count(username) as num_of_borrower

from temp

group by book_type;

screenshot 5,



Prepared by: Snehashis Ghosh Pial

Query6: Find not approved request for teacher?

select

teacher.Username,teacher.first_name,teacher.last_name,book.book_id,title,authors_name,edition,status,quantity

from teacher inner join issue_book ON teacher.teach_id=issue_book.username inner join book ON issue_book.book_id=book.book_id

where issue_book.approve='APPROVED';

screenshot 6,



Prepared by: Tithir Mahmud Bakshi

Update & Delete Queries:

Query1: Delete Science type book,

delete from book

where book_type in(select book_type

from book

where book_type="Science");

Prepared by: Snehashis Ghosh Pial

Query2: Detete student from the report who return the book in due time,

delete from report

where borrower_username not in(select borrower_username

from report

where return_status="EXPIRED");

Prepared by: Tithir Mahmud Bakshi

Query3: Update the return time is expired or not,

update issue_book set approve="EXPIRED" where return_date<(select CURRENT_DATE()) and approve="Approved" LIMIT 10;

Prepared by: Snehashis Ghosh Pial

Query4: Update the edition of the economic type book,

update book set edition="3rd"

where book_id in(select book_id from book

where book_type="Economic");

Prepared by: Snehashis Ghosh Pial

Query5: Update the not approved request to approve,

update issue_book set approve="Approved",issue_date="2021-12-18",

```
return_date="2021-12-28"
```

where username in(select username from issue_book

where username="2016-1-60-095" and book_id=3);

Prepared by: Afrina Mustofa

View and Materialized View:

As our database is transactional view can provide the better performance. We can hide the user confidential data like password, contact information from intruder. We also hide the delay_fine of the user.

VIEW

Hide the confidential information from the other user,

create view student_info as

select std_id_no,first_name,last_name,username

from student;

Execute: select * from student_info;



Prepared by: Snehashis Ghosh Pial

Materialized view

Hide admin information,

create MATERIALIZED view admin info AS

select Admin_id,first_name,last_name,email

from admin;

Execute: select * from admin_info

Prepared by: Tithir Mahmud Bakshi

Conclusion:

To conclude, our generated database is user friendly. This system allows storing the details of all data related to library. Admin, student and teacher can interact with each other very easily. We do not develop any interface. For this reason, we can not add different important features like authentication system, communication chat-box, email-varification process etc. In future, we will develop a interface using php or python so that we can represent the interaction more graphically. The implement of our database will reduce data entry time and provide readily calculated reports.