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Student Name: Sujen Shrestha

Group: N4

London Met ID: 20049250

College ID: NP01NT4S210105

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1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction to the project

The project is about creating a library management system which helps to keep the records of basic library transactions like borrowing and returning of books. The project was created by using various tools like python, IDLE, draw.io and MS Word. In the program, the stock of books is displayed to the user so that they can borrow their required books if it is available. The number of books borrowed by a customer gets reduced from the stock and a bill is generated for the customer which contains all the details of the transaction (borrowing). Likewise, when a customer returns the books, another bill is generated for the customer which contains all the details of the transaction (return). The lending period of books is 10 days. If the customer returns the books after the lending period is over (i.e.,10 days), they have to pay a fine of \$0.25 for each passing day after the lending period. This information is also recorded in the bill (text file). The stock is increased for the books which have been returned. A text file with unique filename is generated for all the transactions carried out through the program.

1.2 Goals and Objectives

- To learn about computing and programming language.
- To learn about the various built-in keywords in python.
- To learn about different data structures in python.
- To learn about the conditional statements and use them as required.
- To learn about control flow statements and use them to iterate a process until the required condition is achieved.
- To develop the logic and create algorithm, flowchart and pseudocode for the program.
- To learn about functions and implement modularity in the program.
- To understand about errors and exceptions and handle them effectively.
- To develop a library management system.
- To test the program and see if it is functioning as required.

2. Discussion and Analysis

2.1 Algorithm

An algorithm is a structured process of solving a recurrent problem. It is designed in such a way that it conducts a sequence of specified actions. (TechTarget Contributor, 2021)

The algorithm used for developing this program is described below:

```
Step 1: Start
```

Step 2: Display Welcome Message

Step 3: Read books.txt file

Step 4: continueLoop = True

Step 5: WHILE continueLoop == True

Step 6: Display output from books.txt file

Step 7: Print "Enter '1' to borrow"

Step 8: Print "Enter '2' to return"

Step 9: Print "Enter '3' to exit"

Step 10: Input value

Step 11: IF value == 1,

Step 12: borrowLoop = True

Step 13: WHILE borrowLoop == True

Step 14: Print "Enter Book ID"

Step 15: Input Book ID

Step 16: IF b == 0,

Step 16.1: Return to Step 6

Step 17: ELIF b == key,

Step 17.1: Display borrow information

Step 17.2: Print "Do you want to borrow another book?"

Step 17.3: Input answer

Step 17.4: IF answer != "y",

Step 17.4.1: Write borrow text file

Step 17.4.2: Update books.txt

Step 17.4.3: borrowLoop = False

Step 17.4.4: Display borrow details

Step 17.4.5: Return to Step 6

Step 17.5: ELSE, Return to Step 14

Step 18: ELSE, Print "Provide valid ID"; Return to Step 14

Step 19: ELIF value == 2,

Step 20: returnLoop = True

Step 21: WHILE returnLoop == True

Step 22: Print "Enter name of customer"

Step 23: Input name

Step 24: IF name == customer,

Step 24.1: IF len(customer) > 1,

Step 24.1.1: Display files matching customer name

Step 24.1.2: Input Customer ID

Step 24.1.3: Write return text file

Step 24.1.4: Update books.txt

Step 24.1.5: returnLoop = False

Step 24.1.6: Display return details

Step 24.1.7: Return to Step 6

Step 24.2: ELSE, Go to Step 24.1.3

Step 25: ELIF value == 3,

Step 26: Display exit message

Step 27: continueLoop = False

Step 28: Stop

Step 29: ELSE; Print "Invalid input"; Return to Step 6

2.2 Flowchart

A flowchart is a representation of a process in graphical or symbolic form. Each step in the process is represented by a specific symbol and includes a brief description of the step. The flowchart elements are connected by arrows which indicate the direction of the process flow. (Hebb, 2021)

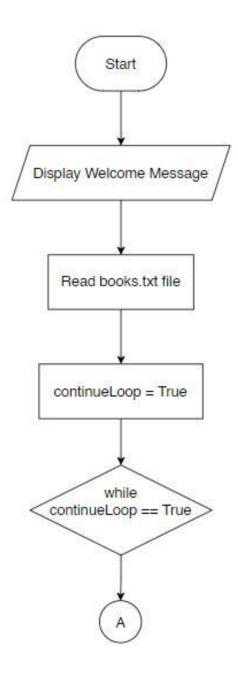


Figure 1: Flowchart of program

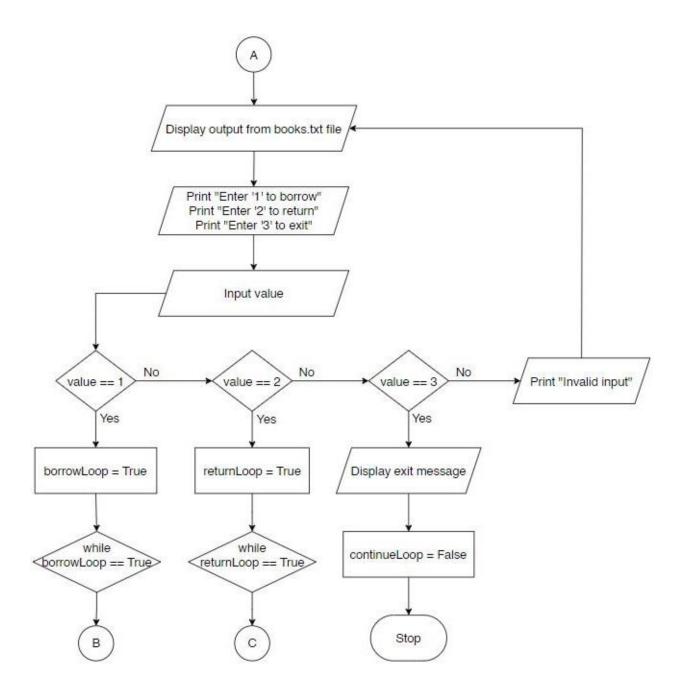


Figure 2: Flowchart of program from connector A

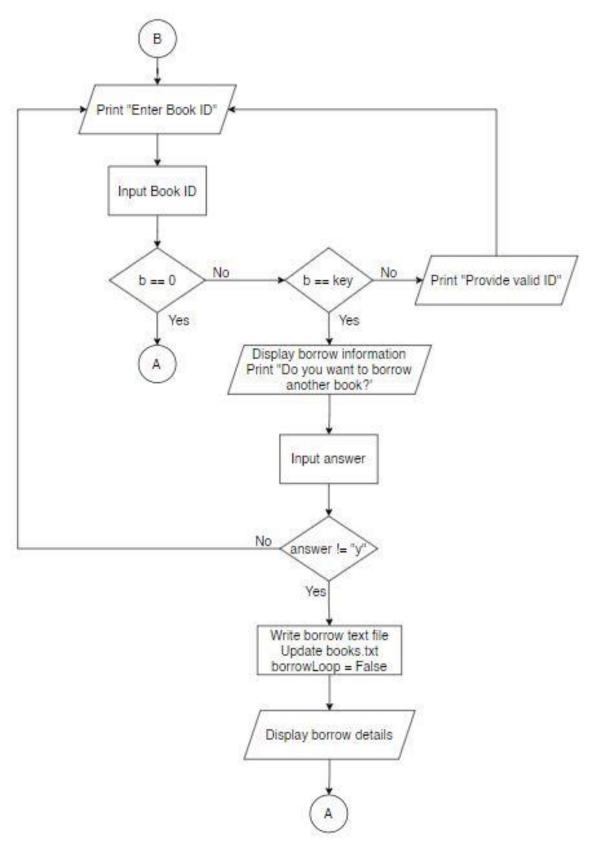


Figure 3: Flowchart of program from connector B

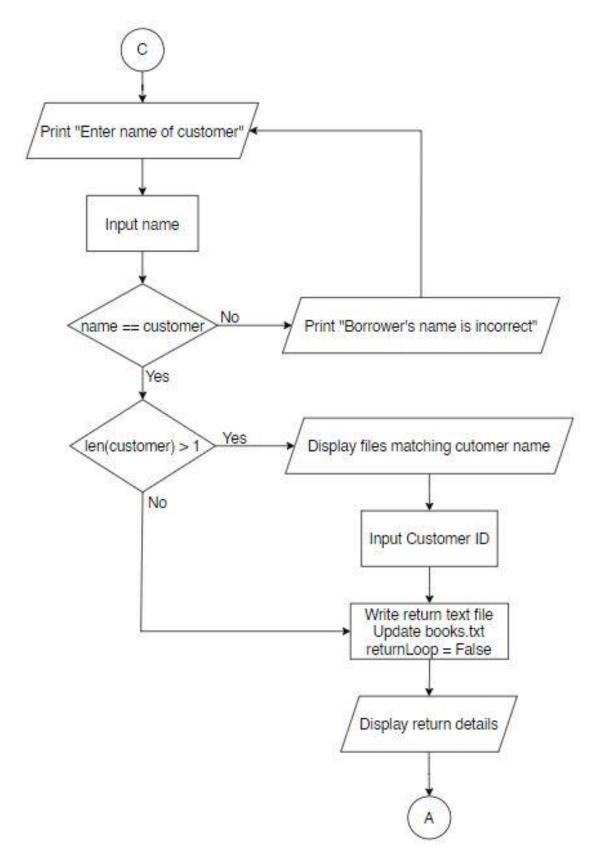


Figure 4: Flowchart of program from connector C

2.3 Pseudocode

A pseudocode is an unofficial way of coding description which does not need any programming language syntax or semantics. It is used for developing an outline of a program to understand the methods used in it. It is not an actual programming language so it cannot be compiled. It only summarizes the programs methods. (The Economic Times, 2021)

2.3.1 main.py

```
IMPORT modules

DECLARE FUNCITON

INITIALIZE continueLoop as True

WHILE continueLoop is equal to True

TRY
```

CALL FUNCTION to display book information from borrow module

PRINT "Enter 1 to borrow"

PRINT "Enter 2 to return"

PRINT "Enter 3 to exit"

PRINT "Select a value"

INITIALIZE value by taking input as number from user

IF number is equal to 1

CALL borrow book function from borrow module

END IF

ELIF number is equal to 2

CALL return_book function from return module

END ELIF

ELIF number is equal to 3

SET continueLoop to False

Display exit message

END ELIF

ELSE

PRINT invalid input message

END ELSE

END TRY

EXCEPT

PRINT invalid input message

END EXCEPT

END WHILE

END FUNCTION

CALL FUNCTION

2.3.2 book_borrow.py

IMPORT MODULES

DECLARE FUNCTION

OPEN books.txt file in reading mode

INITIALIZE booksDictionary as an empty dictionary

INITIALIZE bookID as 0

FOR each line in file

REPLACE new line with empty string

INCREASE bookID by 1

ASSIGN bookID as key and values as a list of each line

END FOR

CLOSE file

RETURN booksDictionary

END FUNCTION

INITIALIZE booksDictionary as global vairable

DECLARE FUNCTION

PRINT book information

FOR all the keys and value in dictionary

INITIALIZE values form dictionary separated by tab space

PRINT keys and values

```
END FOR
```

END FUNCTION

DECLARE FUNCTION

INITIALIZE borrowLoop as True

INITIALIZE total to 0

INITIALIZE books as empty list

WHILE borrowLoop is equal to True

TRY

IF total is equal to 0

PRINT "Press 0 to go back"

END IF

PRINT "Enter book ID"

INITIALIZE b by taking number as input from user

FOR all the keys and values in dictionary

IF input is equal to key

INITIALIZE book as the name of book in dictionary

INITIALIZE quantity to the quantity of books in

dictionary as integer type

INITIALIZE price to the price of book in the dictionary

as float type

IF quantity is more than 0

PRINT "Book is available"

APPEND book to books

IF length of books is equal to 1

INITIALIZE borrower by taking string as

input from user

PRINT date from functions module

PRINT time from functions module

END IF

IF length of books is more than 1

PRINT price

INITIALIZE total as total plus price

OPEN books.txt file in write mode

FOR values in dictionary

IF quantity is equal to values in second index

INITIALIZE values in

second index as integer

values minus 1

INTIALIZE values same

values as string data type

END IF

WRITE all the index values in dictionary to books.txt file

END FOR

CLOSE file

CALL FUNCTION to display updated

book information

PRINT "Do you want to borrow another

book?"

INPUT answer as string value from user

IF answer is not equal to y

SET borrowLoop to False

INITIALIZE customer as borrower

plus unique number from

functions module and add .txt as

string

OPEN customer in write mode

CALL date from functions module

and write into file

CALL time from function module

and write into file

```
WRITE borrower's name
                   FOR values in books
                         EXTRACT the index
                         values of books and write
                         into file
                   END FOR
                   CONVERT total into string type
                   and write into file
                   CLOSE file
                   OPEN customer file in read mode
                   FOR each line in file
                         REPLACE new line with
                         empty string
                         PRINT line
                   END FOR
                   CLOSE file
            END IF
      END IF
      ELSE
            PRINT book not available message
      END ELSE
ELIF b is equal to 0
      SET borrowLoop to False
      SET the loop to break
ELIF b is greater than length of booksDictionary OR b
is less than 0
      PRINT "Provide valid ID"
      SET the loop to break
```

END IF

END ELIF

END ELIF

END IF

END FOR

END TRY

EXCEPT

PRINT "Provide valid ID"

END EXCEPT

END WHILE

END FUNCTION

2.3.3 book_return.py

IMPORT modules

DECLARE FUNCTION

INITIALIZE returnLoop as True

WHILE returnLoop is equal to True

TRY

INITIALIZE name by taking string as input from user

INITIALIZE customer by taking name and use module to search the matching filenames in the directory and extract them in list

IF length of customer is equal to 1

INITIALIZE returner as value from 0 index of customer

END IF

ELIF length of customer is greater than 1

INITIALIZE idLoop as True

WHILE idLoop is equal to True

TRY

PRINT "Customer ID" and "filename"

FOR values in customer

INITIALIZE n as index value plus 1

PRINT n as string and the values from

customer

```
END FOR
                   PRINT "Select the customer ID"
                   INITIALIZE c by taking input from user as
                   integer type
                   IF c is greater than length customer or less
                         PRINT "Provide valid id"
                   END IF
                   ELSE
                         INITIALIZE r as c minus 1
                         INITIALIZE returner as customer value
                         in r index
                         SET idLoop to False
                   END ELSE
            END TRY
            EXCEPT
                   PRINT "Provide valid ID"
            END EXCEPT
PRINT "Borrow details"
INITIALIZE books as empty list
OPEN returner in reading mode
INITIALIZE lines the values from each line in file
FOR each line in lines
      INITIALIZE line as value from each line and replace new line
      with empty string
      APPEND line in books
```

END WHILE

PRINT line

END ELIF

END FOR

CLOSE file

INITIALIZE returned as name plus unique number from functions module and add .txt as string

OPEN returned in write mode

CALL date value from functions module

CALL time value from functions module

WRITE name of customer into file

FOR i in range 6 to length of books

WRITE the values of books in i index into file

END FOR

IMPORT module to work with date and time

INITIALIZE borrowDate as empty list

APPEND date value from 0 index of books to borrowDate

INITIALIZE startDate as value in 0 index of borowDate in date

format

INITIALIZE dateToday as date value from functions module in date format

INITIALIZE endDate as startDate plus 10 days

IF dateToday > endDate

INITIALIZE days as dateToday mins endDate in day format

INITIALIZE fine as 0.25 times days

INITIALIZE total as float number value of ninth index in

books and remove other text

INITIALIZE grand the sum of fine and total

WRITE fine as string into file

WRITE grand as string into file

WRITE days as string into file

END IF

CLOSE file

OPEN returned in read mode

PRINT "The book has been returned"

FOR each line in file

INITIALIZE line as values from each line of file and remove new line with empty string **PRINT line END FOR CLOSE** file FOR i in range 6 and length of books minus 2 OPEN books.txt file in write mode FOR values in booksDictionary of book_borrow module IF index value of books is equal to values in 0 index INITIALIZE values of second index as integer values of second index plus 1 INITIALIZE values of second index as string values **END IF** WRITE all the index values of dictionary into books.txt file **END FOR CLOSE file END FOR** SET returnLoop to False PRINT "Borrower's name is incorrect"

EXCEPT

END TRY

END EXCEPT

END WHILE

END FUNCTION

2.3.4 functions.py

DECLARE FUNCTION

IMPORT datetime module

INITIALIZE date as current date in string format
INITIALIZE time as current time in string format
INITIALIZE unique as combination of date and time in string format
RETURN date, time and unique

END FUNCTION

DECLARE date, time and unique as global variable

2.3.5 messages.py

IMPORT book_borrow module

DECLARE FUNCTIONS for displaying various messages as required

END FUNCTIONS

2.4 Data Structures

Data structures are the tools which provide a method to organize and store data so that they can be accessed and used effectively. They establish the connection between the data and the functions that can be performed on them. (Jaiswal, 2017)

There are various data structures in python. Some of the primitive data structures are integers, float, strings and boolean. Likewise, some complex data structures are lists, tuples, dictionary and sets. These data structures are used to perform various operations for input/output, data storage, character and string processing, etc.

Some of the data structures used in the program are as follows:

2.4.1 Integer

An integer represents whole numbers or numeric data ranging from negative to positive infinity. This data structure can be used in python by two ways one is by directly assigning it to a variable or by using the built-in keyword "int" for converting the numeric data into integer type data. Both of these methods have been used while developing the program and its implementation is presented in the figure below.

```
total = 0
books = []
while borrowLoop == True:
    try:
        if total == 0:
            print("Press '0' to go back.")
            print()
        b = int(input("Enter the ID of the book you want to borrow: "))
```

Figure 5: Integer data structure in python

2.4.2 String

A string is a group of alphabets, words or other characters. It can be used in python by either placing the alphabets or character inside a double quotation or by using the built-in keyword str to convert any character into string data type. Both of these methods have been used while developing the program and its implementation is presented in the figure below.

```
file.write(str(values[0]) + "," + str(values[1]) + "," + str(values[2]) + "," + str(values[3]) + "\n")
file.close()
display()
print("Do you want to borrow another book?")
answer = input("If 'Yes' enter 'y'. Press any other key to skip: ").lower()
```

Figure 6: String data structure in python

2.4.3 Boolean

Boolean refers to the binary value 0 or 1 which is interchangeable with true and false. This is useful mainly for comparison or providing a condition for variables. It can be used in python by assigning True or False to variables or by using the built-in keyword "bool" to get the value in boolean data type. This data structure has been used while developing the program and its implementation is presented in the figure below.

```
returnLoop = True
while returnLoop == True:
    try:
    name = input("Enter the name of customer: ")
```

Figure 7: Boolean data structure in python

2.4.4 Dictionary

A dictionary is an unordered collection of data in the form of key-value pairs where each key is unique. The keys and values are separated by colon and each pair is separated by comma. This data structure can be used in python by either using curly brackets "{}" or by using the built-in function "dict()". This data structure has been used while developing the program and its implementation is presented in the figure below.

```
file = open("books.txt","r")
booksInDictionary = {}
bookID = 0
for line in file:
    line = line.replace("\n","")
    bookID += 1
    booksInDictionary[bookID] = line.split(",")
file.close()
return booksInDictionary
```

Figure 8: Dictionary data structure in python

2.4.5 List

A list is a collection data type which stores elements in an ordered sequence and can be used to store heterogeneous items. This data structure can be used in python by either using square brackets "[]" or by using the built-in function "list()". This data structure has been used while developing the program and its implementation is presented in the figure below.

```
borrowDate = []
borrowDate.append(books[0].replace("Date: ","")) #Extracts time from borrow file
```

Figure 9: List data structure in python

3. Program

A program is a set of methods and instructions which helps to manipulate a given data by taking input and processing it as required to get the desired output. (Computer Hope, 2021)

In this project, a library management system was created to track the books borrowed and returned by the customers. The screenshot of all the processes involved is attached along with their description for all processes to demonstrate the working of the program. All the processes involved from start to end of the program are elaborated below. After starting the program, a welcome message is displayed to the user along with a list of all the books and their details present in stock. Then a selection message is displayed to the user instructing them to input a value as 1 to borrow books, 2 to return books or 3 to exit the program.

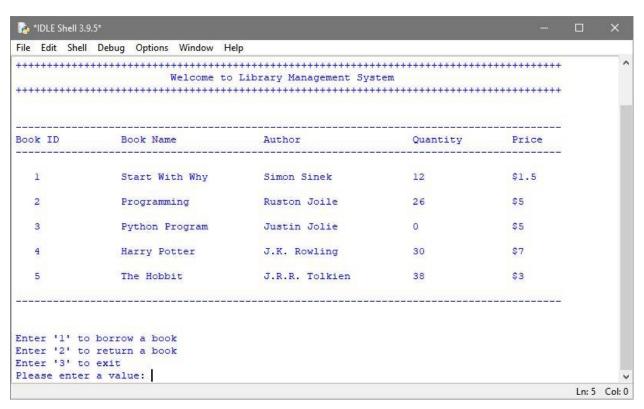


Figure 10: User Interface after starting the program

The details present in the stock file is depicted below.

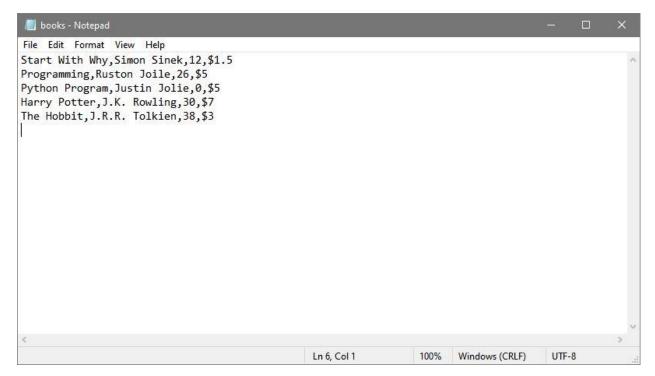


Figure 11: Stock file containing book details

If a string is entered as value instead of 1,2 or 3, then a message is displayed to the user notifying the user that an invalid input has been entered and guide them to provide a valid input. Then it again displays the book details and asks input from user.

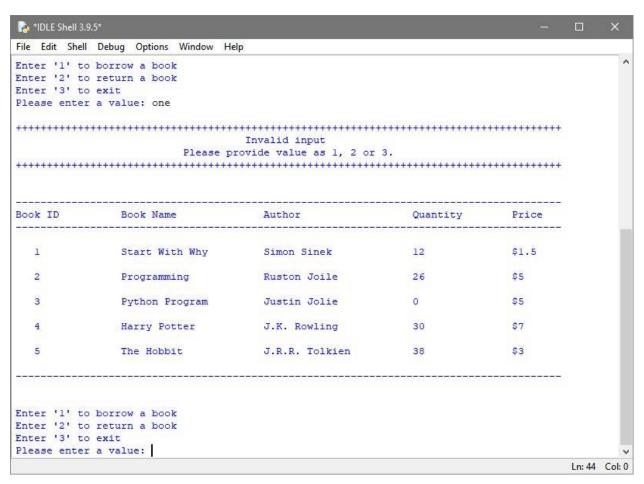


Figure 12: Output after receiving string input as value

Likewise, if any other number is entered as value instead of 1,2 or 3, then a message is displayed to the user notifying the user that an invalid input has been entered and guide them to provide a valid input. Then it again displays the book details and asks input from user.

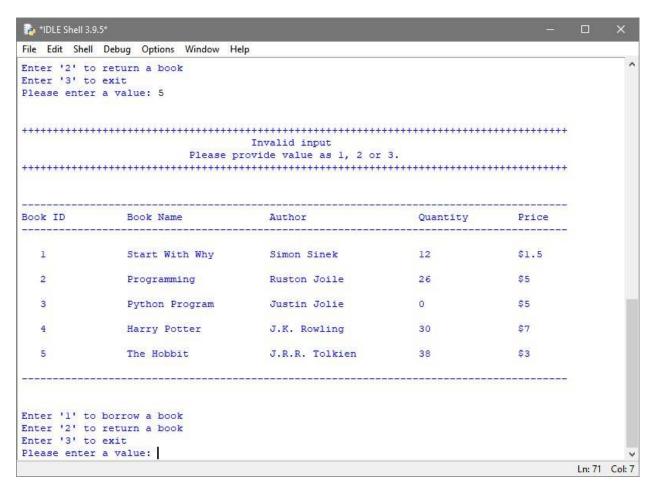


Figure 13: Output after receiving unspecified number as value

If 1 is entered as input, it proceeds to the borrow part. A message is displayed to the user indicating them to press '0' to go back to the previous screen. Another message is displayed where it asks the user to input the book ID of the book they want to borrow.

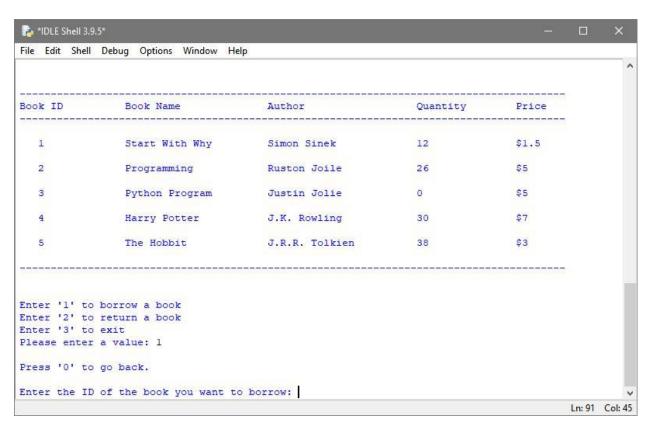


Figure 14: Output after receiving 1 as value

If a book ID is entered where quantity of the books is 0, the program displays a message notifying the user that the given book is not available. Again, the program displays the book details and asks the user to provide a book ID.

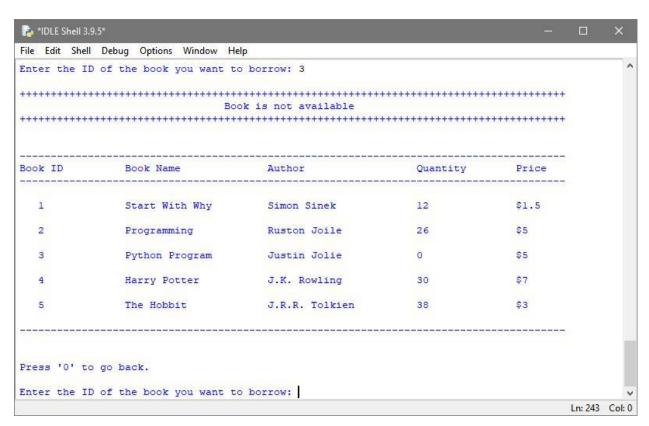


Figure 15: Output after receiving book ID as input where quantity is 0

If a string value is entered as book ID, it displays a message alerting the user to provide a valid ID and again the program displays the book details and asks the user to input a valid book ID.

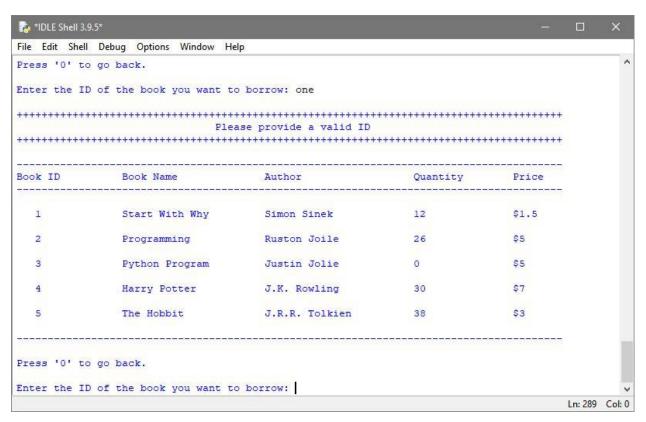


Figure 16: Output after receiving string input as book ID

If any numeric data is entered which does not match with the displayed book ID, it gives a message notifying the user to provide a valid ID. Again, the program displays the book details and asks the user to provide a book ID.

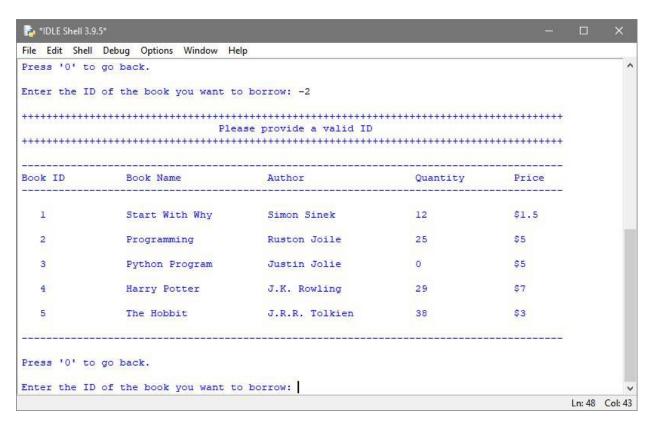


Figure 17: Output after receiving unspecified number as book ID

If 0 is entered as book ID, the program returns back previous screen and asks the user to input to enter 1 to borrow, 2 to return or 3 to exit.

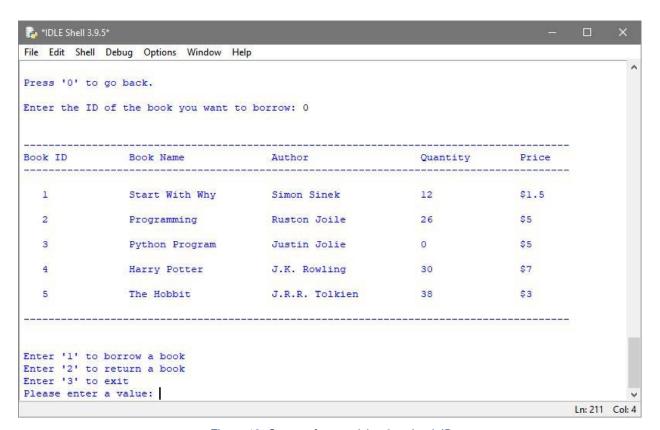


Figure 18: Output after receiving 0 as book ID

If a book ID is entered which matches with the given ID and the quantity of books is more than 0, it displays a message notifying the user that the book is available. Then, it asks the user to enter the name of borrower.



Figure 19: Output after receiving appropriate book ID as input

After the name has been entered, the program displays the details such as the date and time of borrow and the price of the given book. Also, it updates the quantity of the borrowed book. Then, it displays the updated book details again and asks whether the user wants to borrow another book. Another message is displayed asking the user to enter "y" if they want to borrow more books, if not then any other key can be pressed to skip to the billing part.

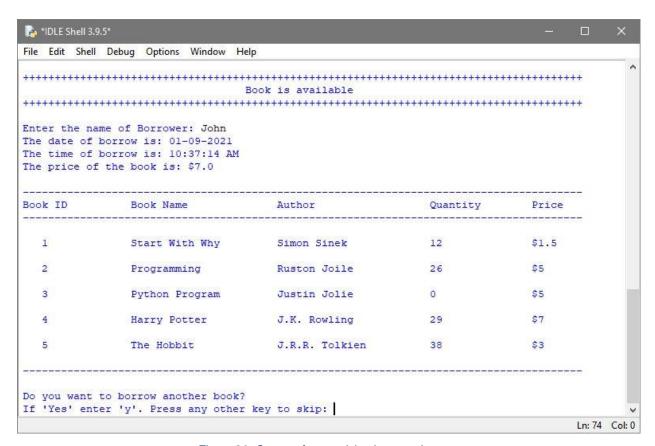


Figure 20: Output after receiving borrower's name

The updated details in the stock file after a book has been borrowed is depicted below.

```
File Edit Format View Help
Start With Why, Simon Sinek, 12, $1.5
Programming, Ruston Joile, 26, $5
Python Program, Justin Jolie, 0, $5
Harry Potter, J. K. Rowling, 29, $7
The Hobbit, J.R.R. Tolkien, 38, $3
```

Figure 21: Stock file after a book is borrowed

If "y" or "Y" is entered, the program asks the user to enter the ID of the book which they want to additionally borrow.

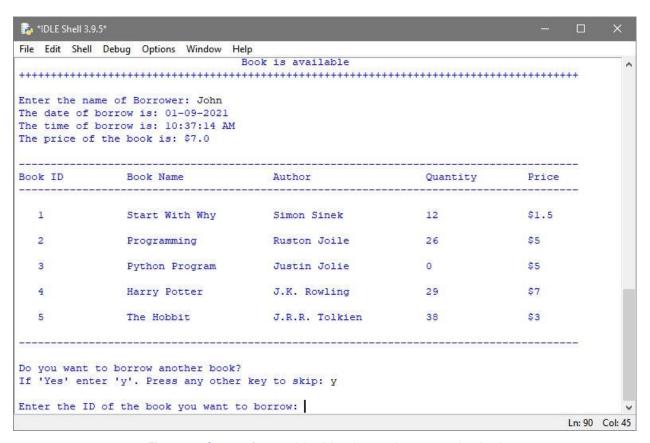


Figure 22: Output after receiving 'y' as input to borrow another book

If a book ID is entered which matches with the given ID and the quantity of books is more than 0, it displays a message notifying the user that the book is available. Then, displays the price of the book. Also, it updates the quantity of the borrowed book and displays the updated book details for the remaining books. Again, it asks the user whether they want to borrow another book.

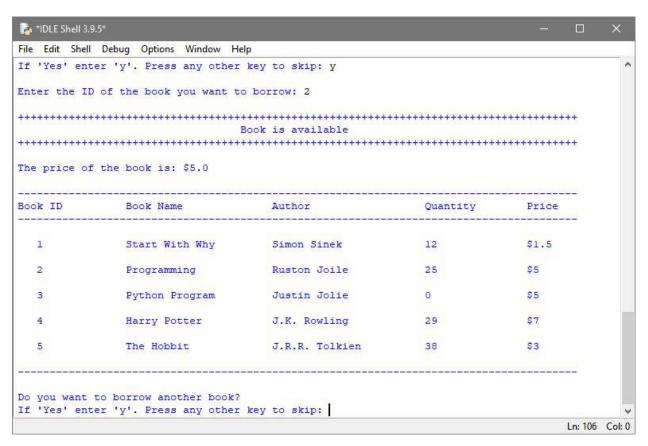


Figure 23: Output after borrowing another book

The updated details in the stock file after another book has been borrowed is depicted below.

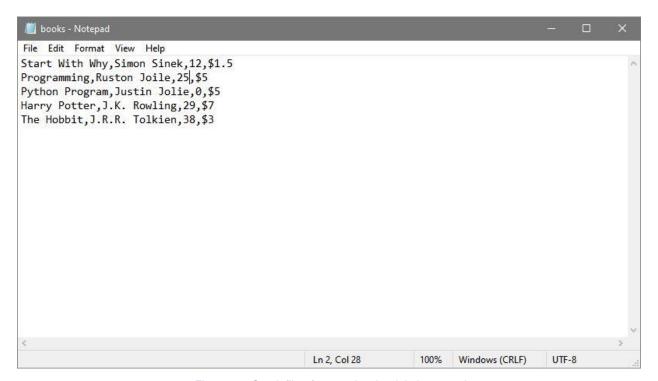


Figure 24: Stock file after another book is borrowed

If any value is entered other than "y" or "Y", the program displays all the details of the transaction. Then, it returns to the main screen and displays updated book details of the books after the borrow transaction and asks the user to input values 1,2 or 3 to borrow, return or exit.

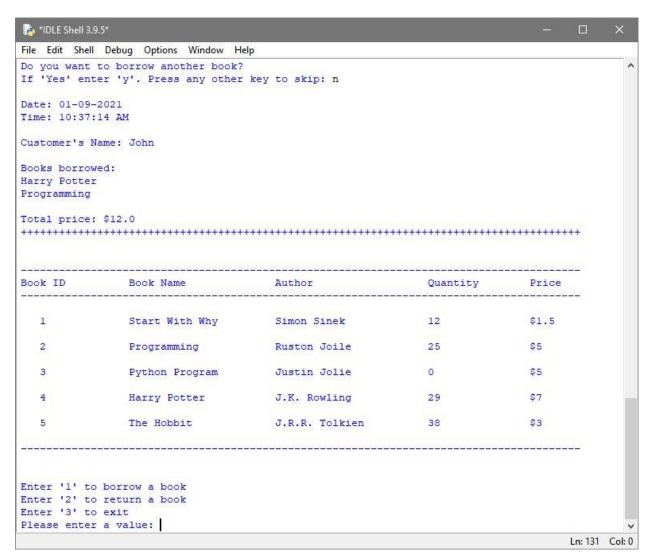


Figure 25: Output after borrow completion

The bill generated for the customer after they have borrowed the books which must be paid at the time of returning is depicted below.

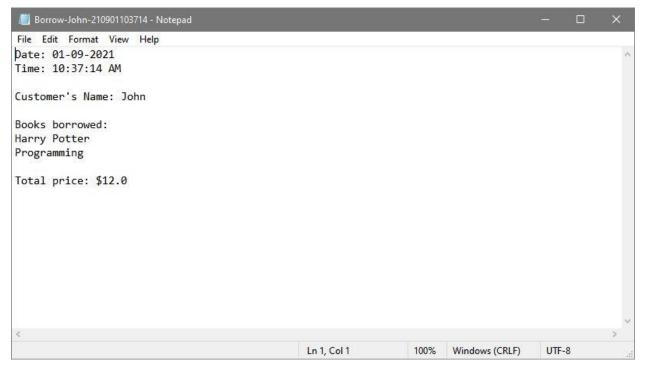


Figure 26: Bill generated after borrowing the books

If 2 is entered as value, the program proceeds to the return part. Then it asks the user to input the name of customer who wants to return the book.



Figure 27: Output after receiving 2 as input in value

If a name is entered which does not match the name of the borrower, it displays a message alerting the user that the borrower's name is incorrect. Then it again asks the user to enter the name of the customer who wants to return the book.

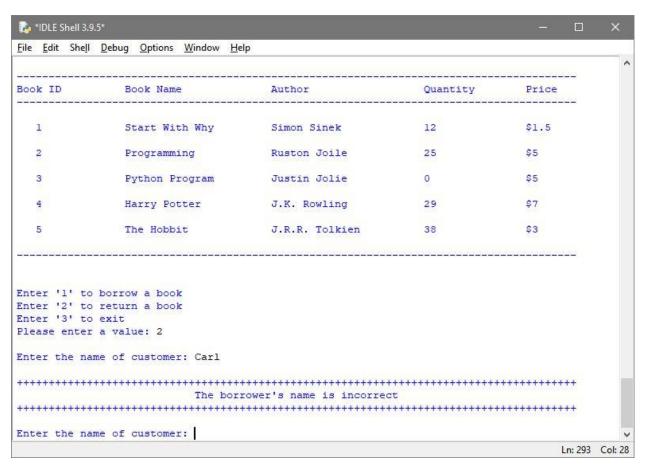


Figure 28: Output after receiving unknown customer name

If the name of the customer is entered which matches the name of borrower, the details for the books borrowed by that person is displayed. If the books have been returned within the lending period (i.e.,10 days), a message is displayed notifying the user that the books have been returned and displays the details return transaction.

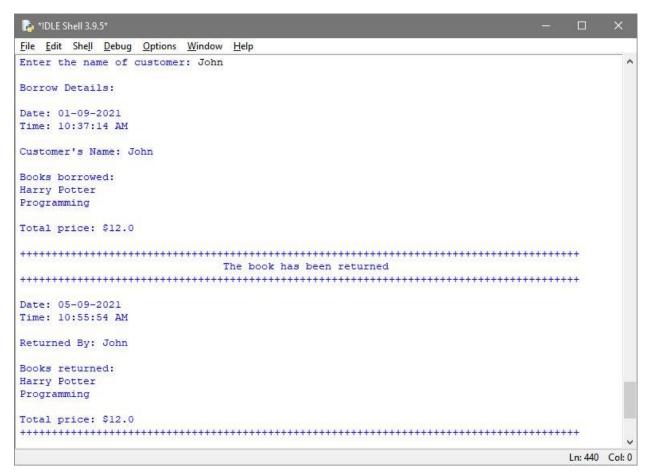


Figure 29: Output after receiving valid customer name

The bill generated for the customer after returning the book is depicted below.



Figure 30: Bill generated after returning the books

Then, it displays the updated book details after the books which have been returned. After that, it again goes back to the previous screen and asks the user to input 1,2 or 3 to borrow, return or exit.



Figure 31: Output after receiving valid customer name continued

The updated details in the stock file after a book has been returned is depicted below.

```
File Edit Format View Help
Start With Why, Simon Sinek, 12, $1.5
Programming, Ruston Joile, 26, $5
Python Program, Justin Jolie, 0, $5
Harry Potter, J.K. Rowling, 30, $7
The Hobbit, J.R.R. Tolkien, 38, $3
```

Figure 32: Stock file after returning the books

If a name has been entered, which matches the name of multiple borrowers, the list of customers with the same name is displayed. Then, it asks the user to enter the ID of the customer who wants to return the book.

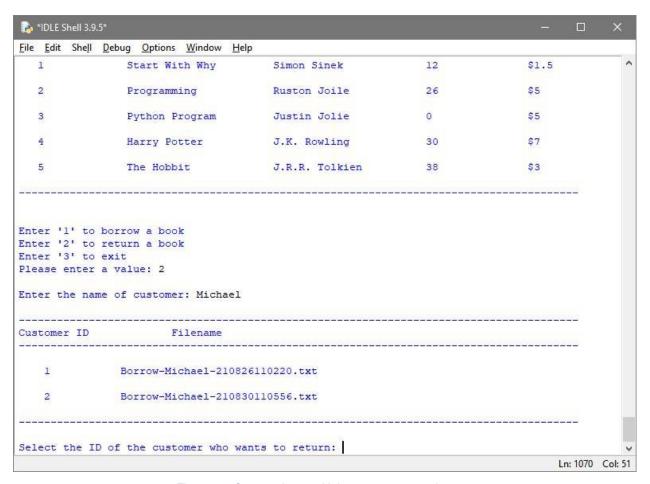


Figure 33: Output when multiple customer name is same

If a string value is entered as customer ID, it displays a message alerting the user to provide a valid ID. Again, it displays the list of customers and asks the user to enter the ID of the particular customer who wants to return the books.



Figure 34: Output when string input is received as customer ID

Likewise, if a number value is entered which does not match the given customer ID, it displays a message alerting the user to provide a valid ID. Again, it displays the list of customers and asks the user to enter the ID of the particular customer who wants to return the books.

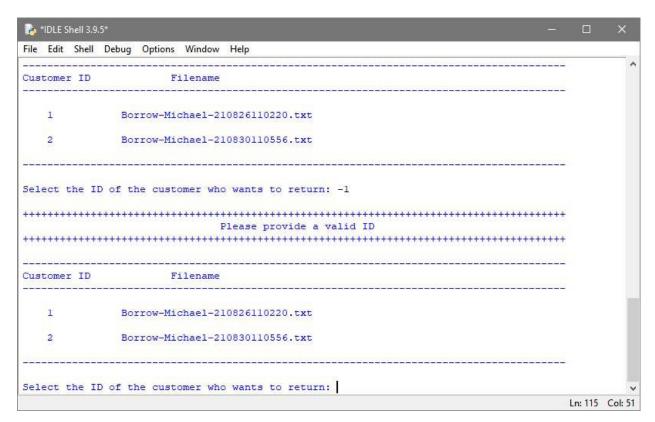


Figure 35: Output when unspecified number is received as customer ID

If the ID of the customer is selected which matches the displayed ID, the borrow details of the customer is displayed. Also, if the customer returns the book after the lending period is over (i.e., after 10 days), a message is displayed showing the number of days which the book has been returned late. Then, it displays the return details where the fine is added by \$0.25/day is for the number of days returned late and the grand total amount which the customer has to pay is displayed.

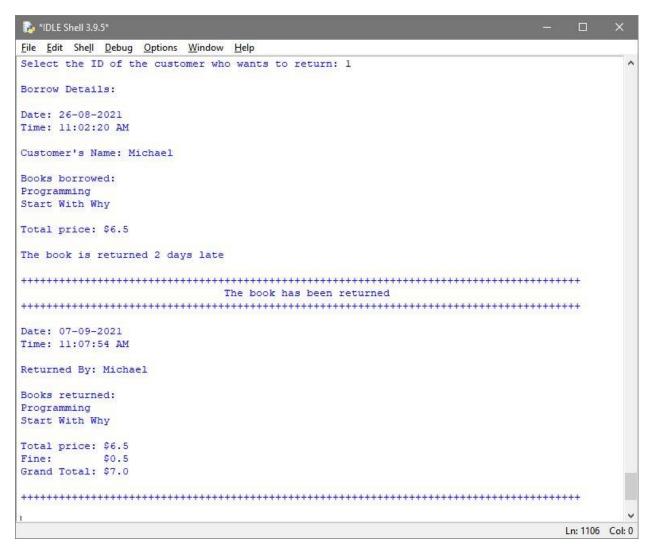


Figure 36: Output when appropriate customer ID is received

The bill generated for returning the books after the lending period is over is depicted below.

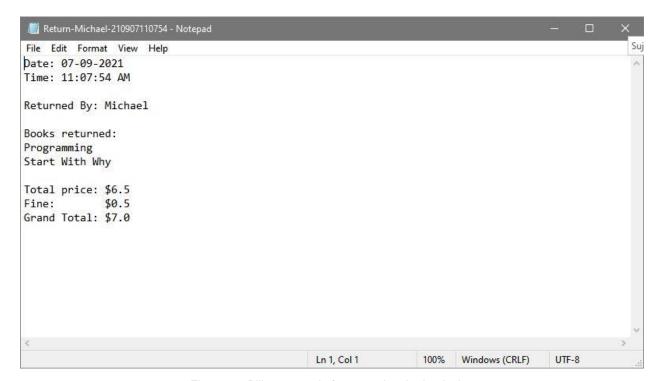


Figure 37: Bill generated after returning the books late

After that, the book details of the updated books are displayed and returns to the main screen and asks the user to input 1,2 or 3 to borrow the books, return the books or exit the program respectively.

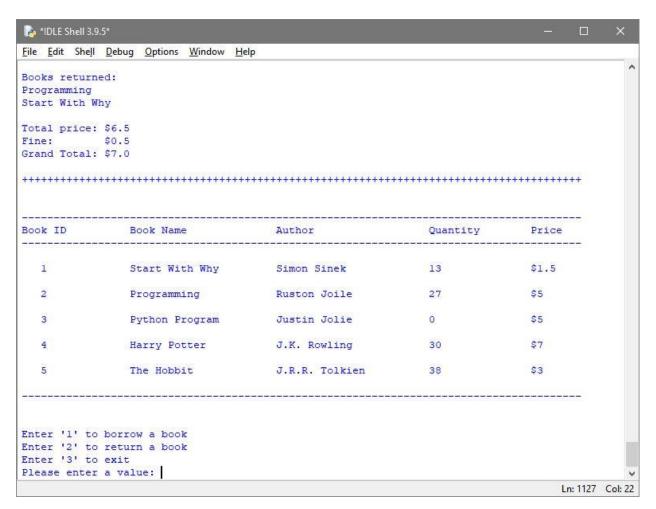


Figure 38: Output when appropriate customer ID is received continued

The updated details in the stock file after the books have been returned is depicted below.

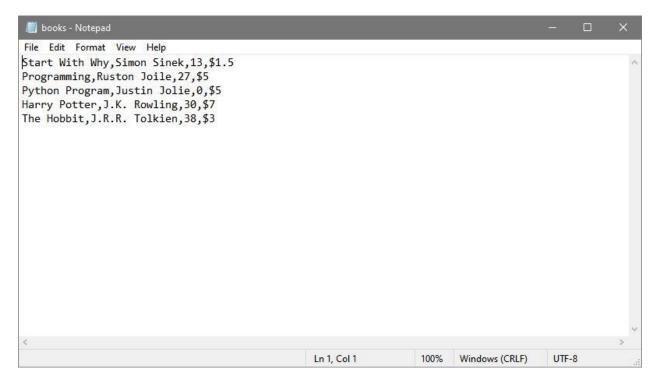


Figure 39: Stock file after all books are returned

If 3 is entered as value, it displays an exit message and terminates the program.

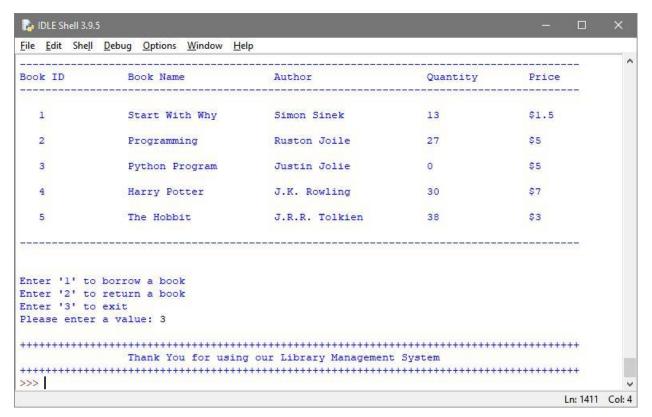


Figure 40: Output when 3 is received as value

4. Testing

Objective	To show the implementation of try, except
	by displaying an error message when an
	unspecified value is entered.
Action	First, the program was opened and correct
	value was entered. Then, values other
	than specified values were entered.
Expected Result	The program should continue when valid
	input is entered and show an error
	message when unspecified value is
	entered.
Actual Result	The program continued when valid input
	was entered and showed an error
	message when unspecified value was
	entered.
Test	The test was successful.

Table 1: To test the implementation of try and except

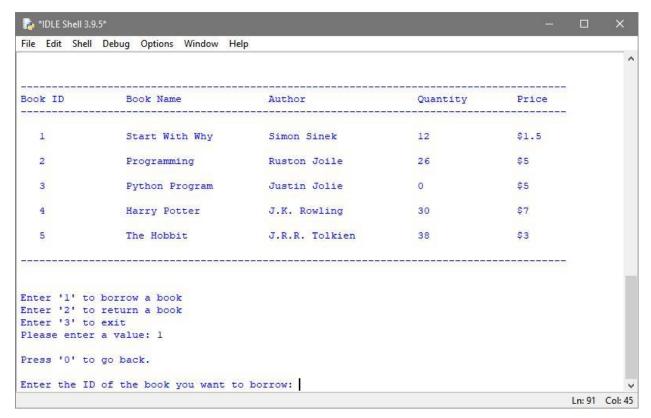


Figure 41: Test - Program running as required

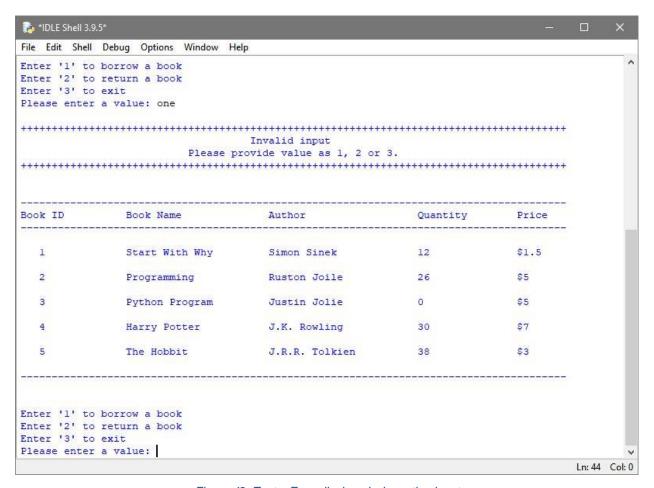


Figure 42: Test – Error displayed when sting input

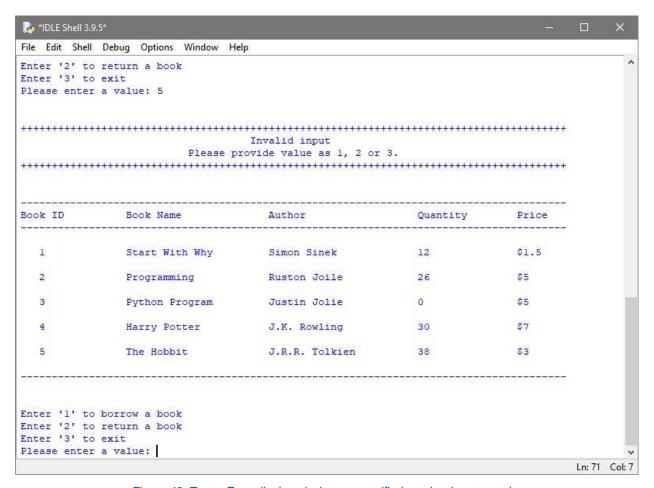


Figure 43: Test – Error displayed when unspecified number input as value

Objective	To show an error message when incorrect
	id or name of the customer is entered.
Action	First, the borrow option was selected and
	a negative value was entered as book ID.
	Then, the return option was selected and a
	non-existent customer name was entered.
Expected Result	Error messages with suitable description
	should be displayed for both cases.
Actual Result	Error messages with suitable description
	were displayed for both cases.
Test	The test was successful.

Table 2: To test the result when incorrect id or name is entered

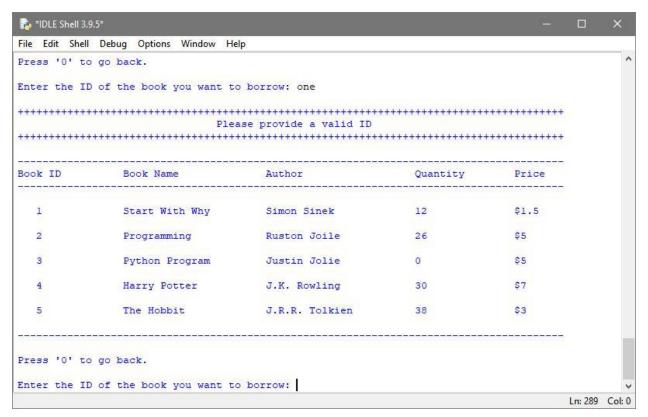


Figure 44: Test – Error message displayed when string input as book ID

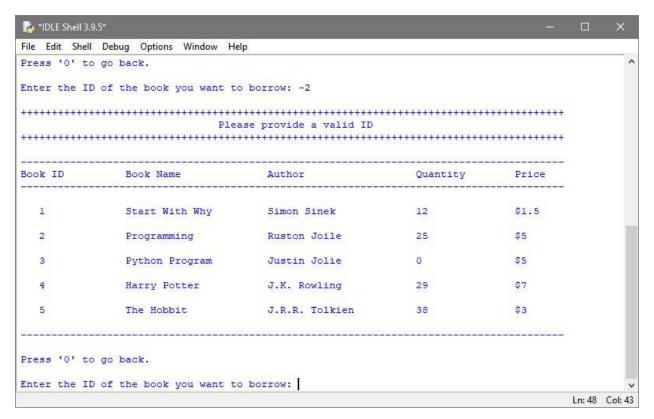


Figure 45: Test - Error displayed when unspecified number input as book ID

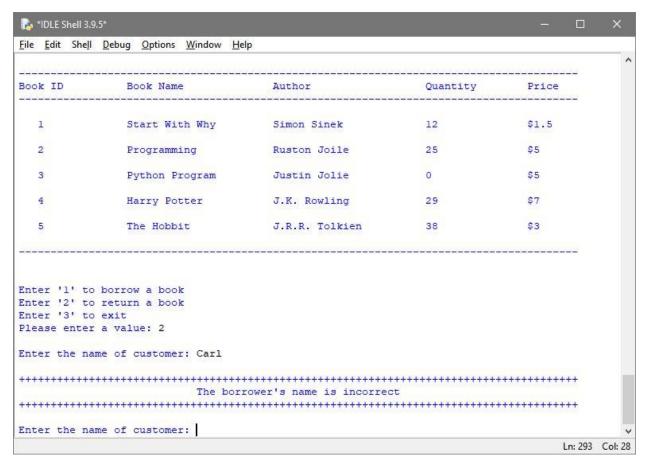


Figure 46: Test – Error displayed when incorrect borrower name entered

Objective	To show complete process of borrowing
	the books.
Action	The borrow option was selected and the
	process was carried out completely.
Expected Result	The required output should be displayed in
	the shell as well as a note should be
	generated containing details of borrow.
Actual Result	The required output was displayed in the
	shell as well as a note was generated
	containing details of borrow.
Test	The test was successful.

Table 3: To test the complete process of borrowing the books

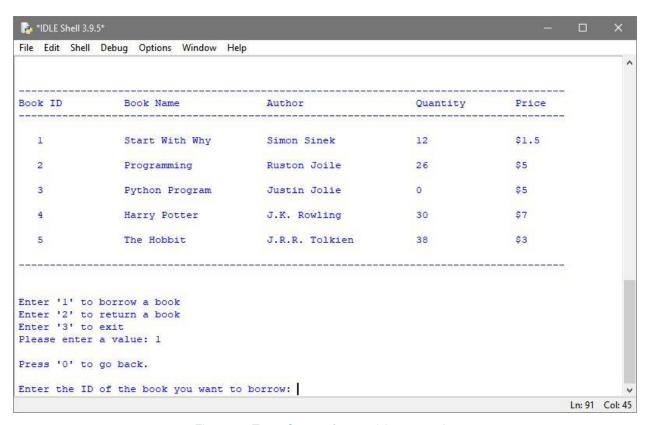


Figure 47: Test - Output after receiving 1 as value

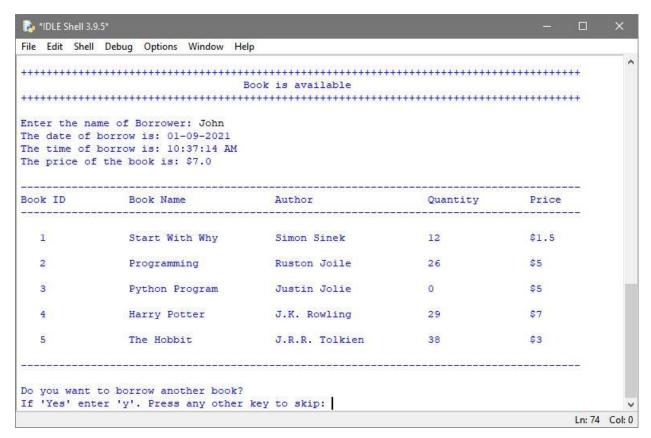


Figure 48:Test - Output after receiving borrower's name

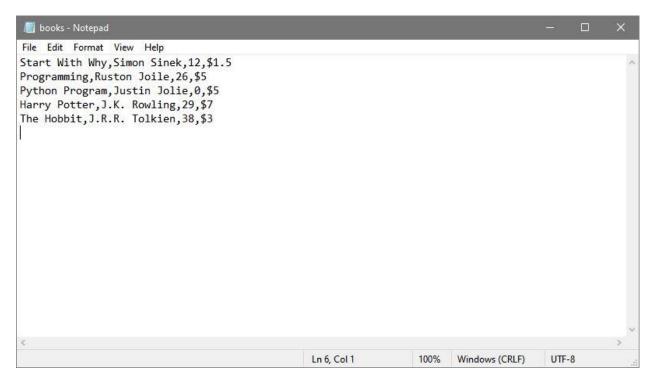


Figure 49: Test - Stock file after a book is borrowed

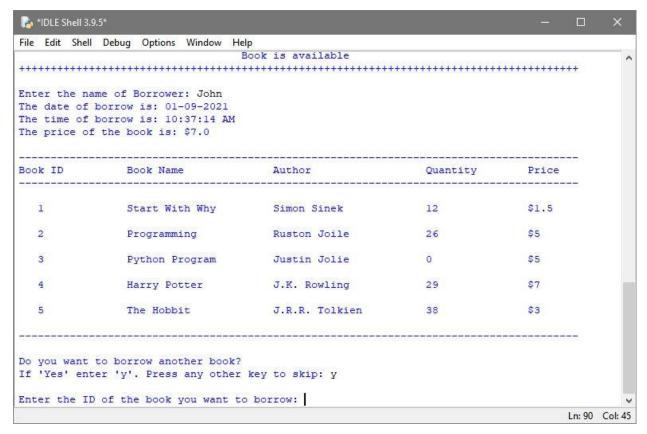


Figure 50: Test - Output after receiving 'y' as input to borrow another book

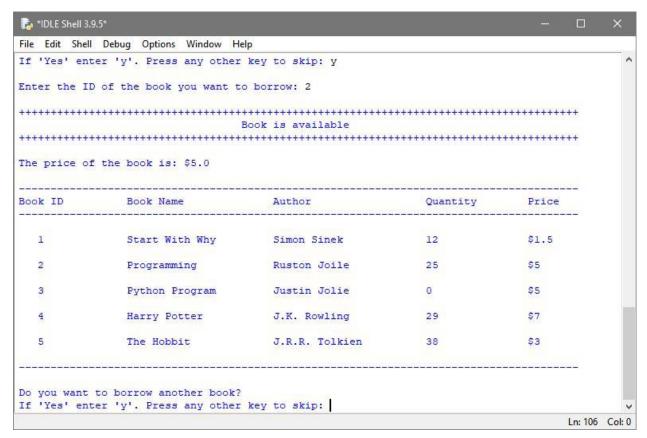


Figure 51: Test - Output after borrowing another book

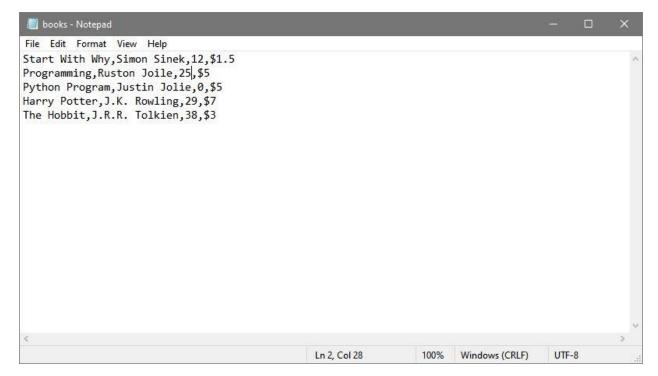


Figure 52: Test - Stock file after another book is borrowed

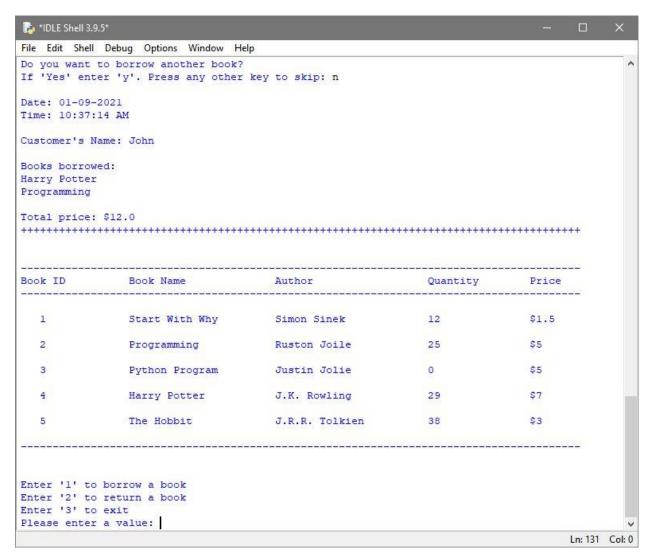


Figure 53: Test - Output after borrow completion

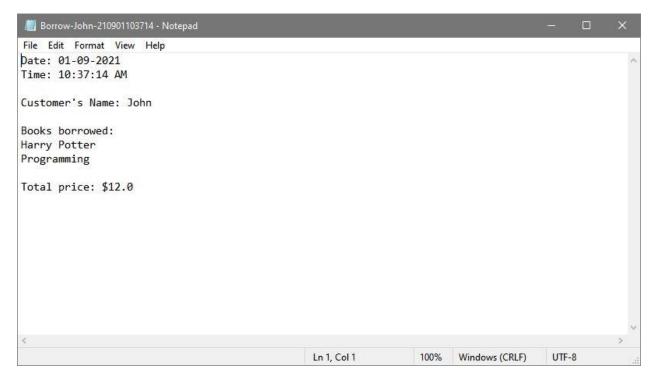


Figure 54: Test - Bill generated after borrowing the books

Objective	To show the complete process of returning
	the books.
Action	The return option was selected and the
	process was carried out completely.
Expected Result	The required output should be displayed in
	the shell as well as a note should be
	generated containing details of borrow.
Actual Result	The required output was displayed in the
	shell as well as a note was generated
	containing details of borrow.
Test	The test was successful.

Table 4: To test the complete process of returning the books

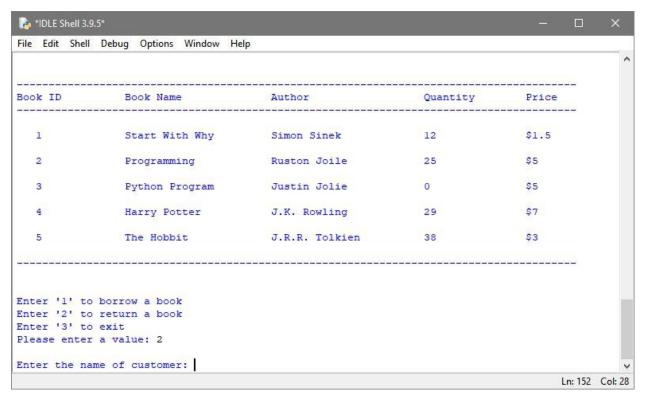


Figure 55: Test - Output after receiving 2 as input in value

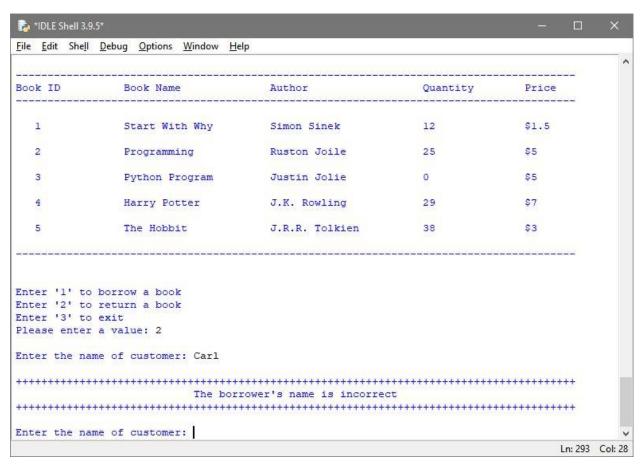


Figure 56: Test - Output after receiving unknown customer name

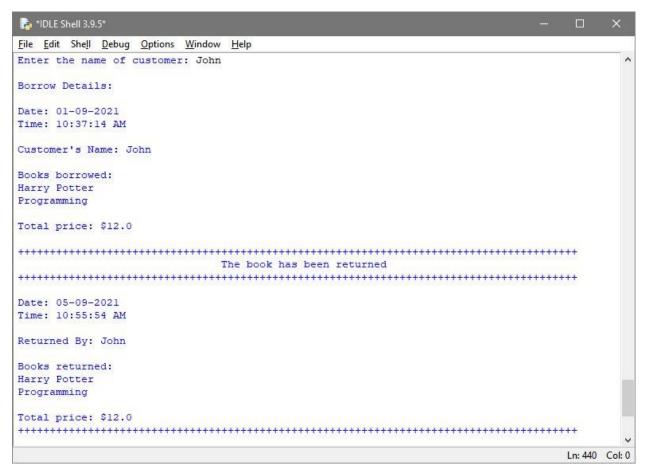


Figure 57: Test - Output after receiving valid customer name

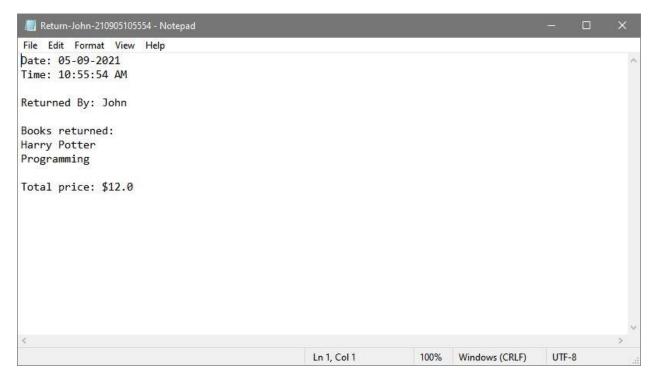


Figure 58: Test - Bill generated after returning the books

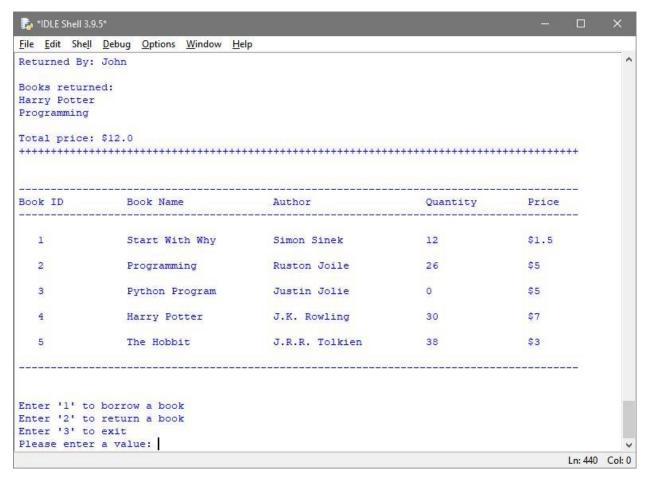


Figure 59: Test - Output after receiving valid customer name continued

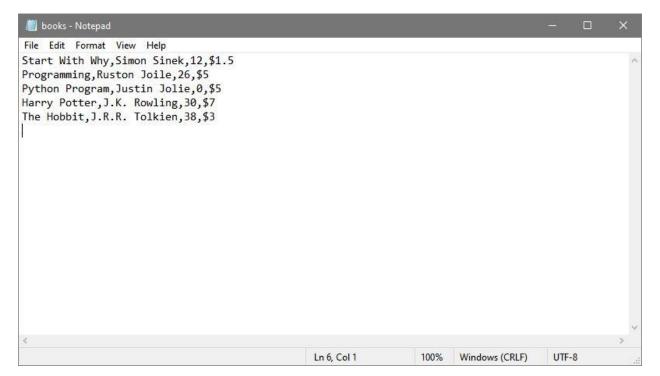


Figure 60: Test - Stock file after returning the books

Test 5

Objective	To return the book after lending period (10
	days) is over.
Action	The books were returned after the lending
	period was over.
Expected Result	A fine should be added to the total amount
	and bill should be generated accordingly.
Actual Result	A fine was added to the total amount and
	bill was generated accordingly.
Test	The test was successful.

Table 5: To test the return process after lending period is over

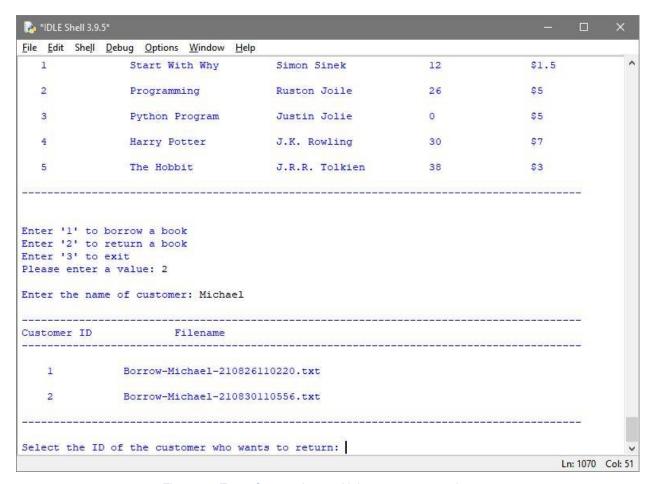


Figure 61: Test - Output when multiple customer name is same

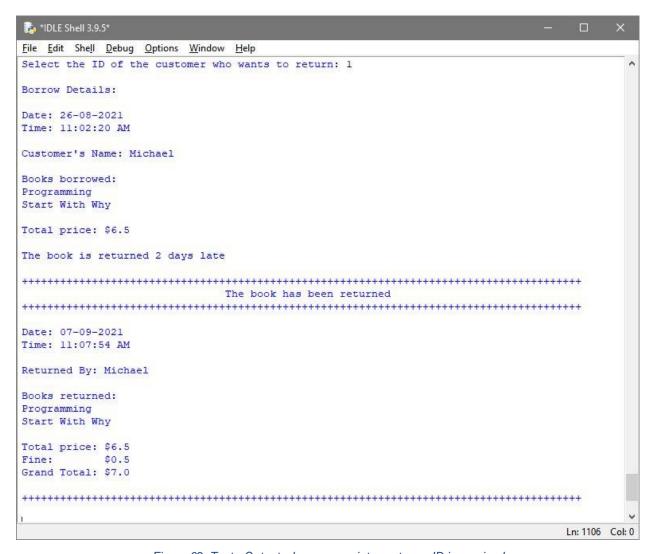


Figure 62: Test - Output when appropriate customer ID is received

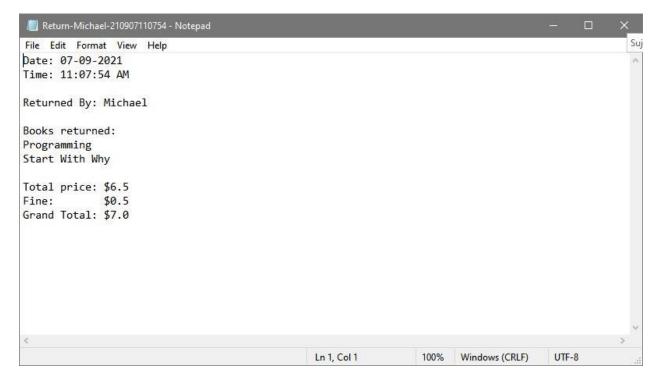


Figure 63: Test - Bill generated after returning the books late

5. Conclusion

In this project, I created a library management system using various tools like python, idle, notepad, draw.io and MS-Word. While working on this project, I learned about the various python functions, keywords, naming conventions and the methods to use them effectively. I learnt that creating a program helps to make the repetitive tasks execute quickly and efficiently and solves the recurrent problems. I understood that conditional and control flow statements are very important to direct the program and perform tasks as required. I also leant to create the program in a modular way. This helped to minimize the repetitive codes and make the program more efficient.

I was not familiar with most of the terms related to the content. So, I searched about it in various articles online and looked into my lecture content. There were some specific ideas and concepts which I couldn't grasp while studying it on my own. So, I asked my lecturers to help me understand those topics. They were very helpful and supportive, and explained those concepts to me in a very simple way. This helped me to learn about those ideas easily and further try new things. I tried to implement the things taught to me in this coursework and some of them worked effortlessly while some of them did not execute the way I intended. So, I did some more research and corrected the issues to make them work as required.

After working on this project, I have learnt to create a program with all the necessary components. I learnt that before actually starting to write all the codes, developing an algorithm and flowchart helps a lot to create the structure of the program. Creating the algorithm and flowchart first, has helped me save a lot of time and effort to draft the idea before implementing it. It minimized the confusion while developing the actual website.

6. Appendix

```
main.py
import messages
import functions
import book_borrow
import book_return
```

```
def selection_message():
  """Displays the number of actions that can be performed in the program"""
  continueLoop = True
  while continueLoop == True:
     try:
       book_borrow.display()
       print()
       print("Enter '1' to borrow a book")
       print("Enter '2' to return a book")
       print("Enter '3' to exit")
       value = int(input("Please enter a value: "))
       print()
       if value == 1:
          book_borrow.borrow_book()
       elif value == 2:
          book_return.return_book()
       elif value == 3:
          continueLoop = False
          messages.exit_library()
```

```
else:
          messages.invalid_input()
     except:
       messages.invalid_input()
messages.title()
selection_message()
book_borrow.py
import functions
import messages
def books_dictionary():
  """Reads text file contents and puts each line in a list as values of a dictionary
  and assigns auto increasing numbers as keys for each list"""
  file = open("books.txt","r")
  booksInDictionary = {}
  bookID = 0
  for line in file:
     line = line.replace("\n","")
     bookID += 1
     booksInDictionary[bookID] = line.split(",")
  file.close()
  return booksInDictionary
booksDictionary = books_dictionary()
def display():
  """Displays book details in a tabular form"""
```

```
print()
  messages.minus()
  print("Book ID" " \t Book Name" "\t\tAuthor" "\t\tQuantity" "\tPrice")
  messages.minus()
  print()
  for key, value in booksDictionary.items():
     value = "\t\t".join(value) #Separates each list value in dictionary with 2 tab space
     print(" ", key, "\t\t", value)
     print()
  messages.minus()
  print()
def borrow_book():
  """Takes Book ID as input from user and gives suitable output according to the input
provided
  and writes the details of borrowed books in a text file"""
  borrowLoop = True
  total = 0
  books = []
  while borrowLoop == True:
     try:
       if total == 0:
          print("Press '0' to go back.")
          print()
       b = int(input("Enter the ID of the book you want to borrow: "))
       for key, value in booksDictionary.items():
          if b == key:
             book = booksDictionary[b][0]
             quantity = int(booksDictionary[b][2])
             price = float(booksDictionary[b][3].replace("$",""))
```

```
if quantity > 0:
               messages.available()
               books.append(book)
               if len(books) == 1:
                  borrower = input("Enter the name of Borrower: ")
                  print("The date of borrow is:", functions.date)
                  print("The time of borrow is:", functions.time)
               if len(books) >= 1:
                  print("The price of the book is: " + "$" + str(price))
                  total = total + price
                  #Updates the book's quantity after a book is borrowed
                  file = open("books.txt","w")
                  for values in booksDictionary.values():
                     #Matches the quantity of user input Book ID with quantity value in
dictionary;
                     #Reduces the quantity in dictionary by 1
                     if quantity == int(values[2]):
                       values[2] = int(values[2]) - 1
                       values[2] = str(values[2])
                     file.write(str(values[0]) + "," + str(values[1]) + "," + str(values[2]) + ","
+ str(values[3]) + "\n")
                  file.close()
                  display()
                  print("Do you want to borrow another book?")
                  answer = input("If 'Yes' enter 'y'. Press any other key to skip: ").lower()
                  print()
                  if answer != "y":
                     borrowLoop = False
                     customer = "Borrow-" + borrower + "-" + str(functions.unique) +
".txt"
```

```
#Writes customer details in a text file
          file = open(customer, "w")
          file.write("Date: " + functions.date + "\n")
          file.write("Time: " + functions.time + "\n\n")
          file.write("Customer's Name: " + borrower + "\n\n")
          file.write("Books borrowed: " + "\n")
          for i in range(len(books)):
             file.write(books[i] + "\n")
          file.write("\nTotal price: " + "$" + str(total) + "\n")
          file.close()
          #Displays customer borrow details in shell
          file = open(customer, "r")
          for line in file:
             line = line.replace("\n","")
             print(line)
          messages.plus()
          file.close()
          print()
  else:
     messages.not_available()
elif b == 0:
  print()
  borrowLoop = False
  break
elif b > len(booksDictionary) or b < 0:
  messages.provide_valid_id()
```

```
display()
            break
     except:
       messages.provide_valid_id()
       display()
book_return.py
import messages
import functions
import book_borrow
import glob
def return_book():
  """Takes the borrower's name as input from user and returns the total amount to be
paid as well as updates the stock of books"""
  returnLoop = True
  while returnLoop == True:
     try:
       name = input("Enter the name of customer: ")
       #Searches for the file names that start with the given parameters
       customer = (glob.glob("Borrow-" + name + "-*"))
       if len(customer) == 1:
          returner = customer[0]
       elif len(customer) > 1:
          idLoop = True
          while idLoop == True:
            try:
               print()
```

```
messages.minus()
       print("Customer ID\t\t" + "Filename")
       messages.minus()
       print()
       #Displays all the files having same customer name
       for i in range (len(customer)):
          n = i + 1
          print(" " + str(n) + "\t\t" + customer[i])
          print()
       messages.minus()
       print()
       c = int(input("Select the ID of the customer who wants to return: "))
       if c > len(customer) or c < 1:
          messages.provide_valid_id()
       else:
          r = c - 1 #Subtracts the input by 1 to match the index number
          returner = customer[r]
          idLoop = False
     except:
       messages.provide_valid_id()
#Displays the previously borrowed information of the customer
books = [] #Stores all the borrow information from text file of the customer
file = open(returner, "r")
print()
print("Borrow Details: ")
print()
lines = file.readlines()
for line in lines:
```

```
line = line.replace("\n","")
  books.append(line)
  print(line)
print()
file.close()
returned = "Return-" + name + "-" + str(functions.unique) + ".txt"
#Creates a text file with the customer's information of the returned books
file = open(returned, "w")
file.write("Date: " + functions.date + "\n")
file.write("Time: " + functions.time + "\n\n")
file.write("Returned By: " + name + "\n\n")
file.write("Books returned: " + "\n")
for i in range(6, len(books)):
  file.write(books[i] + "\n")
from datetime import datetime
from datetime import timedelta
borrowDate = []
borrowDate.append(books[0].replace("Date: ",""))#Extracts time from borrow file
#Converts the date & time from string format to date & time from at
startDate = datetime.strptime(borrowDate[0], "%d-%m-%Y")
dateToday = datetime.strptime(functions.date, "%d-%m-%Y")
endDate = startDate + timedelta(days=10)#Adds 10 days to borrow date
if dateToday > endDate:
  days = (dateToday - endDate).days
  fine = 0.25 * days
  total = float(books[9].replace("Total price: $",""))
  grand = fine + total
```

```
file.write("Fine:\t "+ "$" + str(fine) + "\n")
          file.write("Grand Total: " + "$" + str(grand) + "\n'")
          print("The book is returned " + str(days) + " days late")
          print()
       file.close()
       #Displays the customer information about the returned books
       file = open(returned, "r")
       messages.plus()
        print("\t\t\tThe book has been returned")
        messages.plus()
       print()
       for line in file:
          line = line.replace("\n","")
          print(line)
        messages.plus()
       file.close()
        print()
        #Updates the stock after books are returned
       for i in range(6,len(books)-2):
          file = open("books.txt","w")
          for values in book_borrow.booksDictionary.values():
             if books[i] == values[0]:
                values[2] = int(values[2]) + 1
                values[2] = str(values[2])
             file.write(str(values[0]) + "," + str(values[1]) + "," + str(values[2]) + "," +
str(values[3]) + "\n")
          file.close()
       returnLoop = False
```

```
except:
      print()
      messages.plus()
      print("\t\t\t The borrower's name is incorrect")
      messages.plus()
      print()
functions.py
def date_time():
  """Returns current date and time as a string. Also combines the date and time to give
unique file name"""
  from datetime import datetime
  date = datetime.now().strftime('%d-%m-%Y')
  time = datetime.now().strftime('%I:%M:%S %p')
  unique = datetime.now().strftime('%y%m%d%l%M%S')
  return date, time, unique
#Declaring as global variables
date, time, unique = date_time()
messages.py
import book_borrow
def title():
  """Displays welcome message"""
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++")
  print("\t\t\ Welcome to Library Management System")
```

```
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++")
print()
def available():
print()
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
print("\t\t\t Book is available")
print()
def not_available():
print()
print("\t\t\t Book is not available")
+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++")
print()
book_borrow.display()
 print()
def provide_valid_id():
 print()
```

print("++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
+++++++++++++++++++++++++")
print("\t\t\tPlease provide a valid ID")
print("++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++")
def exit_library():
print("++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
+++++++++++++++++++++++++++")
print("\t\t Thank You for using our Library Management System")
print("++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
+++++++++++++++++++++++++")
def invalid_input():
print()
print("++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
+++++++++++++++++++++++++++")
print("\t\t\t Invalid input")
print("\t\t\ Please provide value as 1, 2 or 3.")
print("++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
+++++++++++++++++++++++++++")
print()
def plus():

print("++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	+++++
++++++++++++++++++++++++")	
def minus():	
print("")	

Bibliography

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