Library Management System

Introduction:

The Library Management System is a system that shows all the available books and their count and also books taken by people, the date on which they took that book, expected date of return, late due fees, membership details, and so on. Everything will be crystal clear. There will be no ambiguity. It will be beneficial for both students and librarians. Designing a library management system involves creating a database schema and writing SQL queries to manage the library's data. In this project, we'll focus on the basic components of a library management system, including tables for books, members, and borrowing transactions.

This library management is very efficient and also cost-effective. It saves a lot of time for both librarians and students. With this, manual work is reduced, requiring less staff and maintenance.

This system is user-friendly and also very easy to use.

Below is a simplified SQL project outline for a library management system:

Create Databases:

```
MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE DATABASE LibraryManagement;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.002 sec)
```

Create Tables:

Show Table:

Insert Data:

```
MariaDB [LibraryManagement]> INSERT INTO books (book_id, title, author, genre, total_copies, available_copies)
-> VALUES
-> (1, 'Book A', 'Author A', 'Fiction', 5, 5),
-> (2, 'Book B', 'Author C', 'Science', 8, 8);
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.151 sec)
Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

MariaDB [LibraryManagement]>
MariaDB [LibraryManagement]> INSERT INTO members (member_id, name, email, phone)
-> VALUES
-> (1, 'John Doe', 'john@example.com', '123-456-7890'),
-> (2, 'Jane Smith', 'jane@example.com', '987-654-3210');
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.022 sec)
Records: 2 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

Describe Tables:

```
MariaDB [LibraryManagement]> describe books;
-----
       | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
 Field
              book_id
 title
 author
 genre
              | int(11)
                           YES
 total_copies
                                     NULL
 available_copies | int(11)
                          YES
                                    NULL
6 rows in set (0.019 sec)
MariaDB [LibraryManagement]> describe members;
 Field
                    | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
 member_id | int(11)
                     NO
                                NULL
          varchar(100) | YES
                                NULL
 name
         | varchar(100) | YES
 email
                                NULL
 phone
         | varchar(20) | YES
                                NULL
 rows in set (0.024 sec)
```

Display the tables in the database:

```
MariaDB [LibraryManagement]> SELECT * FROM books;
 book_id | title | author | genre | total_copies | available_copies |
   5 |
3 |
       1 | Book A | Author A | Fiction |
2 | Book B | Author B | Mystery |
3 | Book C | Author C | Science |
                                                                        3
                                                                        9
3 rows in set (0.001 sec)
MariaDB [LibraryManagement]> SELECT * FROM members;
                        email
 member_id | name
                                            phone
         1 | John Doe | john@example.com | 123-456-7890
2 | Jane Smith | jane@example.com | 987-654-3210
2 rows in set (0.000 sec)
MariaDB [LibraryManagement]> SELECT * FROM transactions;
 transaction_id | book_id | member_id | borrow_date | due_date | return_date |
              0 | 1 | 1 | 2023-07-30 | 2023-08-06 | NULL
 row in set (0.000 sec)
```

Alter table - Add columns:

Alter table - Drop column:

Rename a table:

```
MariaDB [librarymanagement]> ALTER TABLE transactions
-> RENAME TO borrowed_books;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.026 sec)
```

Truncate a table:

```
MariaDB [librarymanagement]> TRUNCATE TABLE borrowed_books;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.072 sec)
```

Delete data from a table:

```
MariaDB [librarymanagement]> DELETE FROM members WHERE member_id = 4;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.005 sec)
```

Update data in a table

```
MariaDB [librarymanagement]> UPDATE books
-> SET genre = 'Science Fiction'
-> WHERE book_id = 1;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.007 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0

MariaDB [librarymanagement]>
```

Order by and Limit queries:

```
MariaDB [librarymanagement]> SELECT * FROM books
-> ORDER BY title ASC
-> LIMIT 10;

| book_id | title | author | genre | total_copies | available_copies | publisher |

| 1 | Book A | Author A | Science Fiction | 5 | 2 | NULL |

| 2 | Book B | Author B | Mystery | 3 | 3 | NULL |

| 3 | Book C | Author C | Science | 8 | 9 | NULL |

3 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

Select query with specific columns:

```
MariaDB [librarymanagement]> SELECT title, author FROM books
-> WHERE genre = 'Mystery';
+-----+
| title | author |
+-----+
| Book B | Author B |
+----+
1 row in set (0.000 sec)
```

Select query with column name change:

```
MariaDB [librarymanagement]> SELECT title, author FROM books
-> WHERE genre = 'Mystery';
+-----+
| title | author |
+-----+
| Book B | Author B |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.000 sec)
```

Using WHERE, Comparison operators, AND, OR:

Using BETWEEN clause:

```
MariaDB [librarymanagement]> SELECT book_id, borrow_date
-> FROM borrowed_books
-> WHERE borrow_date BETWEEN '2023-07-30' AND '2023-08-05';
+-----+
| book_id | borrow_date |
+-----+
| 1 | 2023-07-30 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.000 sec)
```

<u>Using COUNT and SUM functions with IN clause:</u>

```
MariaDB [librarymanagement]> SELECT COUNT(*) AS total_books
-> FROM books
-> WHERE genre IN ('Fiction', 'Mystery');
+-----+
| total_books |
+-----+
| 1 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [librarymanagement]>
```

Group by and Aggregate functions:

Using LIKE operator:

Using UNION:

Using Joins:

Using Sub query:

Creating Views:

```
MariaDB [librarymanagement]> CREATE VIEW fiction_books AS
-> SELECT *
-> FROM books
-> WHERE genre = 'Fiction' AND available_copies > 3;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.016 sec)
```

```
MariaDB [librarymanagement]> SELECT * FROM fiction_books; Empty set (0.022 sec)
```