Informatics Practices

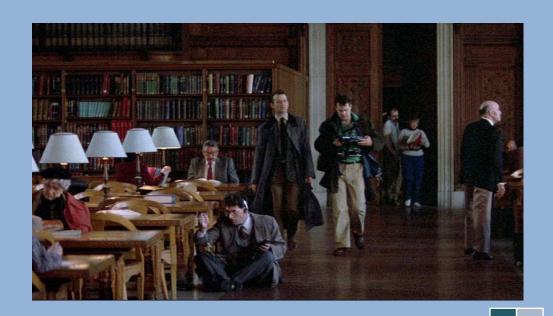
Class - XII

LIBRARY MANAGEMENT

<u>BY-</u>
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that <i>Yuvraj Singh, Ashwin</i> successfully completed the project of Librar guidelines under my guidance and supervision	ry Management System according to CBSE
Mr. Benoie Mathew	External Examiner
Head of the department	
(Department of Computer Science)	

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Introduction

PROBLEM DEFINITION

Libraries are essential institutions that provide access to knowledge and resources, serving as a cornerstone for education and information dissemination. However, managing library operations effectively remains a significant challenge, especially in large-scale or resource-constrained environments.

Traditional methods of maintaining library records—such as manually tracking books, borrowers, and transactions—are often labor-intensive and prone to errors. These inefficiencies can result in mismanagement of resources, difficulties in locating specific books, and delays in tracking borrowed items or overdue returns. Moreover, without a proper system in place, maintaining transparency and accountability becomes a daunting task.

As the demand for library services grows, manual processes struggle to keep up. Librarians may face difficulties such as:

- Inconsistent or inaccurate record-keeping.
- Limited visibility into the availability of books and overdue returns.
- Challenges in managing a growing inventory and user base.
- Lack of security in accessing sensitive information, leading to potential misuse or data loss.

Furthermore, without a structured system, borrowers may face inconvenience in accessing resources or understanding their responsibilities, such as return deadlines or overdue fines.

These issues highlight the urgent need for a streamlined approach to library management, one that minimizes errors, optimizes resource utilization, and enhances both librarian and user experience.



PYTHON INTRODUCTION

<u>A Informatica</u> (CWI) in the <u>Netherlands</u> as a successor to the <u>ABC programming language</u>, which was inspired by <u>SETL</u>, capable of <u>exception handling</u> (from the start plus new capabilities in Python 3.11) and interfacing with the <u>Amoeba</u> operating system. Its implementation began in December 1989. Van Rossum shouldered sole responsibility for the project, as the lead developer, until 12 July 2018, when he announced his "permanent vacation" from his responsibilities as Python's "<u>benevolent dictator for life</u>", a title the Python community bestowed upon him to reflect his long-term commitment as the project's chief decision-maker. In January 2019, active Python core developers elected a five-member Steering Council to lead the project.

PYTHON: Python is a <u>multi-paradigm programming language</u>. <u>Object-oriented programming</u> and <u>structured programming</u> are fully supported, and many of their features support functional programming and <u>aspect-oriented programming</u> (including <u>meta-programming</u> and <u>meta-objects</u>). Many other paradigms are supported via extensions, including <u>design by contract</u>. and <u>logic programming</u>.

Python uses <u>dynamic typing</u> and a combination of <u>reference counting</u> and a cycle-detecting garbage collector for <u>memory management</u>. It uses dynamic <u>name resolution</u> (<u>late binding</u>), which binds method and variable names during program execution.



SQL INTRODUCTION

SQL HISTORY: SQL was initially developed at <u>IBM</u> by <u>Donald D.</u> <u>Chamberlin</u> and <u>Raymond F. Boyce</u> after learning about the relational model from <u>Edgar F.</u> <u>Codd</u> in the early 1970s. This version, initially called SEQUEL (Structured English Query Language), was designed to manipulate and retrieve data stored in IBM's original quasirelational database management system, <u>System R</u>, which a group at <u>IBM San Jose Research Laboratory</u> had developed during the 1970s.

Chamberlin and Boyce's first attempt at a relational database language was SQUARE (Specifying Queries in A Relational Environment), but it was difficult to use due to subscript/superscript notation. After moving to the San Jose Research Laboratory in 1973, they began work on a sequel to SQUARE. The name SEQUEL was later changed to SQL (dropping the vowels) because "SEQUEL" was a trademark of the UK-based Hawker Siddeley Dynamics Engineering Limited company. The label SQL later became the acronym for Structured Query Language.

SQL: **Structured Query Language**, abbreviated as **SQL** is a <u>domain-specific language</u> used in programming and designed for managing data held in a <u>relational database management system</u> (RDBMS), or for stream processing in a <u>relational data stream management system</u> (RDSMS). It is particularly useful in handling <u>structured data</u>, i.e. data incorporating relations among entities and variables.

SQL offers two main advantages over older read-write <u>APIs</u> such as <u>ISAM</u> or <u>VSAM</u>. Firstly, it introduced the concept of accessing many records with one single command. Secondly, it eliminates the need to specify how to reach a record, e.g. with or without an <u>index</u>.



ABOUT PROGRAM

This is a **Library Management System** designed to assist librarians in managing library operations with greater efficiency and ease. The system is tailored to function like a specialized operating system for library management, optimized to run on low hardware requirements compared to other solutions.

KEY FEATURES:

1. Security:

- Login authentication with password protection to ensure data safety.
- o A history log to keep track of activities for transparency and monitoring.

2. Core Functionalities:

- o **Book Management**: Add, search, issue, return, and remove books.
- o **Inventory Control**: Manage book copies and view all books in the system.
- Transaction Tracking: View books that have not been returned and access fine details for overdue returns.

3. User Management:

Search, add, and delete borrowers and librarians efficiently.

This system is a comprehensive solution for libraries to streamline their daily operations, ensure data integrity, and provide a user-friendly interface for librarians to manage resources effectively.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

- Operating System:
 - Windows, macOS, or Linux (any modern version).
- o Python Version:
 - Python 3.8 or above.
- Required Python Libraries:
 - tkinter: For building GUI applications.
 - mysql-connector-python: To connect and interact with the MySQL database.
- o Database:
 - MySQL Server (e.g., MySQL 8.0 or higher).
 - Properly configured MySQL user with access rights (default user in code: root, password: root).

HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

- o Processor:
 - Minimum: Dual-core processor.
 - Recommended: Quad-core or better for smooth multitasking.
- o RAM:
 - Minimum: 4 GB.
 - Recommended: 8 GB or more.
- o Storage:
 - Minimum: 500 MB for Python, MySQL, and the project files.
 - Additional storage for the database depending on the data size.
- o Display:
 - Resolution: 1024x768 or higher (required for tkinter GUIs).

TABLE DESIGN

BOOK TABLE

mysql> desc	book;				
Field	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra
	int varchar(255) varchar(20)	NO	PRI UNI		auto_increment

BOOK AUTHORS TABLE

mysql> desc boo	ok_authors;				
Field	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra
Book_ID Author_Name +	int varchar(255) 	NO NO			

BOOK COPIES TABLE

BOOK LOANS TABLE

```
mysql> desc book_loans;
  Field
             Type
                    | Null |
                             Key | Default
                                               Extra
  Book_ID
              int
                      NO
                             PRI
                                    NULL
  Card_No
              int
                      NO
                             PRI
                                    NULL
  Date_Out
              date
                      NO
                             PRI
                                    NULL
  Due_Date
              date
                      YES
                                    NULL
```

• BORROWER TABLE

mysql> desc	: borrower;	.		.	·
Field	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra
Address Email	varchar(55)	NO YES YES	UNI	NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL	auto_increment

• LIBRARIAN TABLE

mysql> desc lib	rarian;	·	·	.	
Field	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra
Librarian_ID Name Address Email Phone Password	int varchar(255) text varchar(255) varchar(15) varchar(255)	NO YES YES NO	UNI	NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL	auto_increment

PREVIEW OF PROGRAM



<i>F</i>	Add New	ı Libraria	n
	Name:		
	Address:		
	Phone No.:		
	Email:		
	Password:		
	Back	Sign Up	

Name:

ID:

Password:

Back

Login

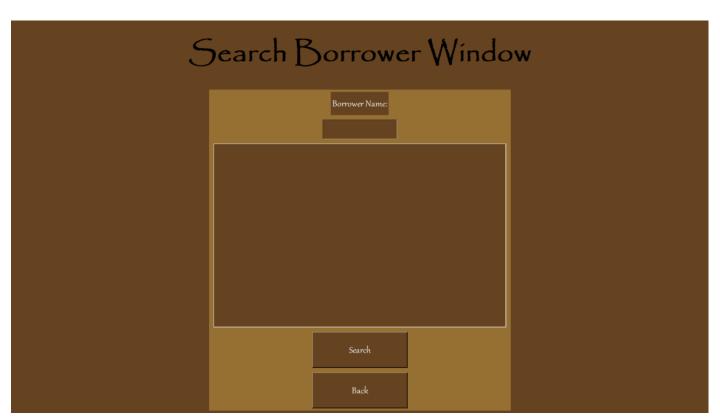
Librarian Window

Search Borrower View All Books Search Book Books Not Returned Search Librarian

Add Borrower Add Book Issue Book Manage Book Copies Add Librarian

Delete Borrower Remove Book Return Book View Fine Details Delete Librarian

Back



Add New Borrower				
	Name: Address: Phone No.:			
	Email:			
	Back	Sign Up		

Delete Borrower Window

Card No:

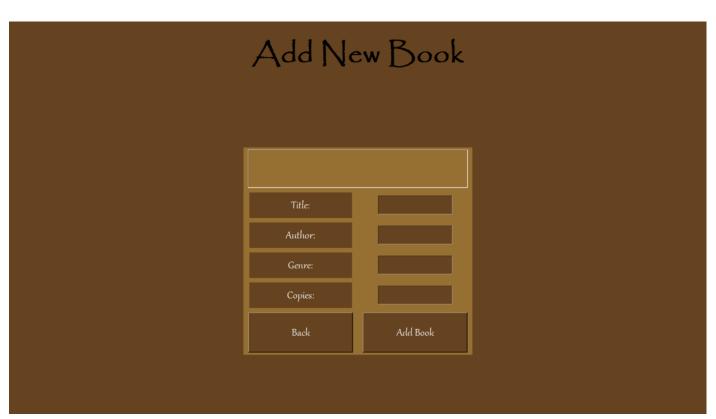
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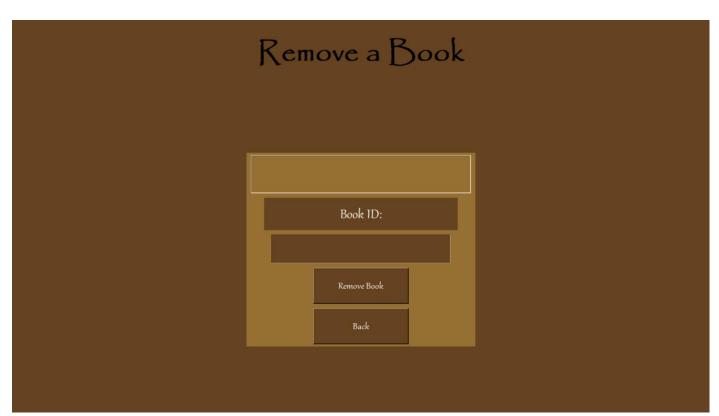
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View All Books

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| Dit 2 > Tittle: Jujudini Kaisen > GENRE: Manga > AUTHOR: Gege Abidami > COPIES: 9
| Dit 3 > Tittle: Demon Slayer > GENRE: Manga > AUTHOR: Koyohana Gotouge > COPIES: 7
| Dit 4 > Tittle: Dagon Ball > GENRE: Manga > AUTHOR: Alain Toryama > COPIES: 3
| Dit 5 > Tittle: Dagon Ball > GENRE: Novel > AUTHOR: Cliu-Gong > COPIES: 11
| Dit 6 > Tittle: Death Note > GENRE: Manga > AUTHOR: Tittle: Malo > COPIES: 13
| Dit 7 > Tittle: Blanch > GENRE: Manga > AUTHOR: Tittle Kulo > COPIES: 5
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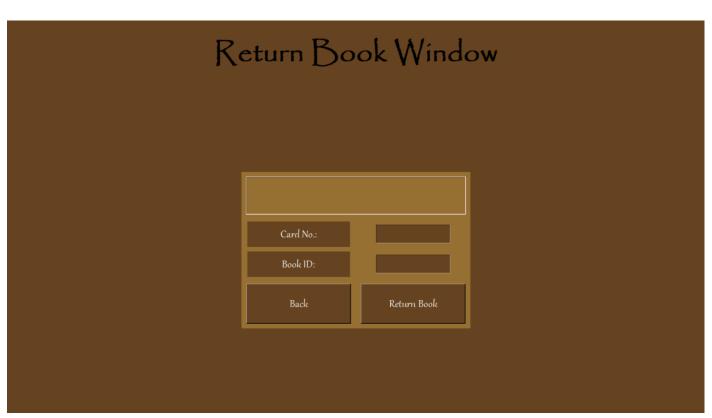


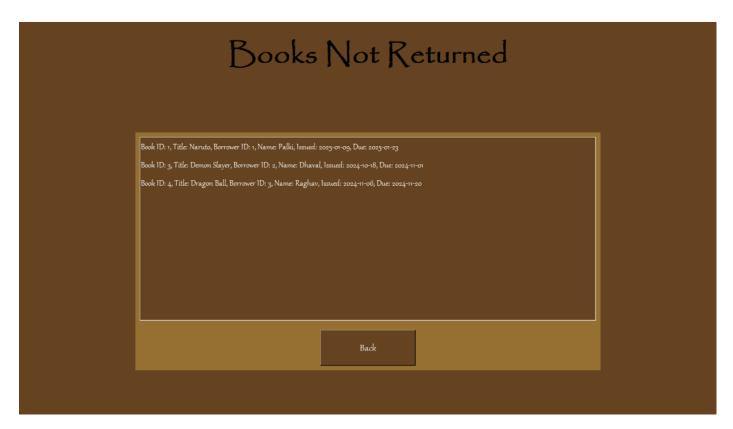


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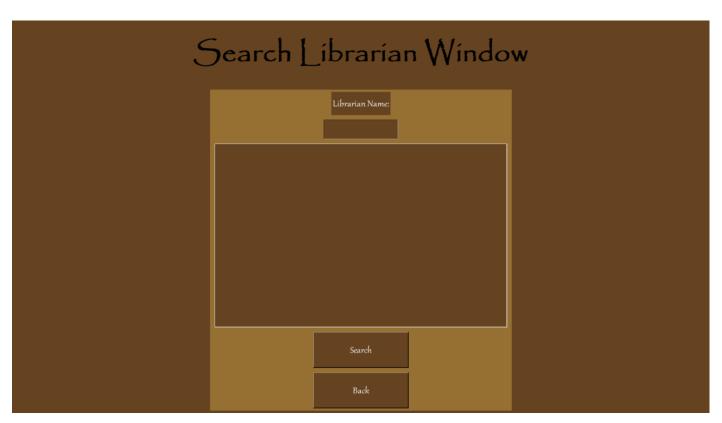
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	Password:			
	Back	Sign Up		

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