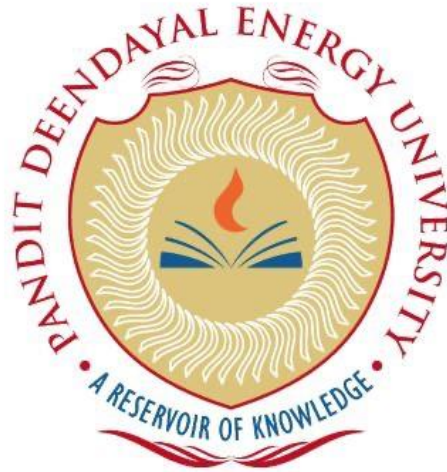


**PANDIT DEENDAYAL ENERGY UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY**



B.Tech. (Computer Science and Engineering) : Semester 4

Course: Database Management Systems - Lab

Course Code: 20CP208P

Project report on

Library Management System

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Library Management System

Introduction:

Welcome to the Library Management System project! This database management system project involves the creation of four tables: "Books", "Authors", "Publishers", and "Users". These tables are designed to efficiently manage the data related to books, authors, publishers, and users in a library setting.

The "**Books**" table includes columns such as BookID, Title, AuthorID, PublisherID, Price, NumCopies, and ImageURL. The BookID serves as a unique identifier for each book, while the Title represents the title of the book. The AuthorID and PublisherID columns are used as foreign keys to reference the corresponding tables for authors and publishers. The Price column represents the price of the book, and the NumCopies column indicates the number of copies available. The ImageURL column stores the URL of the book's image.

The "**Authors**" table contains columns like AuthorID and AuthorName. The AuthorID serves as a unique identifier for each author, while the AuthorName stores the name of the author.

The "**Publishers**" table includes columns like PublisherID and PublisherName. The PublisherID is used as a unique identifier for each publisher, and the PublisherName stores the name of the publisher.

The "**Users**" table includes columns like UID, UName, Email, Phone, and pswd. The UID serves as a unique identifier for each user, while the UName, Email, and Phone columns store the name, email, and phone number of the user, respectively. The pswd column stores the password of the user.

By utilizing these tables and their respective columns, this Library Management System aims to provide an efficient and organized way to manage books, authors, publishers, and users in a library setting.

Entities:

1. Books:

The "Books" table has the following columns:

- BookID (VARCHAR(10)): Represents the unique identifier for each book.
- Title (VARCHAR(255)): Represents the title of the book and is marked as NOT NULL, meaning it must have a value.
- AuthorID (VARCHAR(10)): Represents the unique identifier of the author of the book.
- PublisherID (INT): Represents the unique identifier of the publisher of the book and is marked as NOT NULL.
- Price (DECIMAL(10,2)): Represents the price of the book and is marked as NOT NULL.
- NumCopies (INT): Represents the number of copies available for the book and is marked as NOT NULL.
- ImageURL (VARCHAR(255)): Represents the URL of the book's image.

- PRIMARY KEY (BookID): Specifies that the BookID column is the primary key for the "Books" table.
- FOREIGN KEY (AuthorID): Specifies that the AuthorID column is a foreign key referencing the AuthorID column in the "Authors" table.
- FOREIGN KEY (PublisherID): Specifies that the PublisherID column is a foreign key referencing the PublisherID column in the "Publishers" table.

2. Authors:

The "Authors" table has the following columns:

- AuthorID (VARCHAR(10)): Represents the unique identifier for each author.
- AuthorName (VARCHAR(255)): Represents the name of the author and is marked as NOT NULL.
- PRIMARY KEY (AuthorID): Specifies that the AuthorID column is the primary key for the "Authors" table.

3. Publishers:

The "Publishers" table has the following columns:

- PublisherID (VARCHAR(10)): Represents the unique identifier for each publisher.
- PublisherName (VARCHAR(255)): Represents the name of the publisher and is marked as NOT NULL.
- PRIMARY KEY (PublisherID): Specifies that the PublisherID column is the primary key for the "Publishers" table.

4. Users:

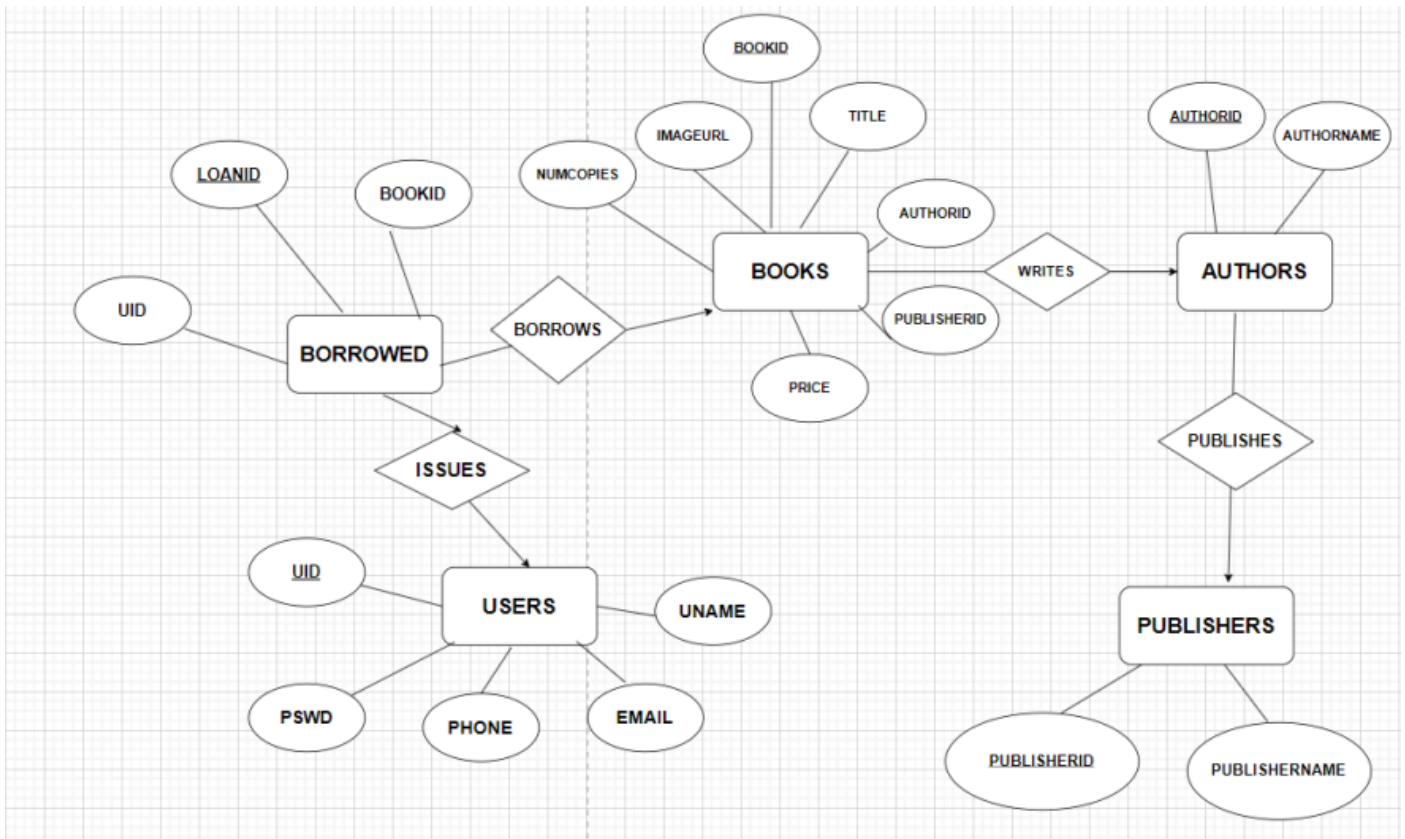
The "Users" table has the following columns:

- UID (VARCHAR(10)): Represents the unique identifier for each user.
- UName (VARCHAR(255)): Represents the name of the user and is marked as NOT NULL.
- Email (VARCHAR(255)): Represents the email of the user and is marked as NOT NULL.
- Phone (VARCHAR(255)): Represents the phone number of the user and is marked as NOT NULL.
- pswd (INT): Represents the password of the user and is marked as NOT NULL.
- PRIMARY KEY (UID): Specifies that the UID column is the primary key for the "Users" table.

Entity – Relationship Diagram:

An ER (Entity-Relationship) diagram is a graphical representation of entities and their relationships to each other. It is commonly used in software development to model the relationships between various entities within a system. An ER diagram can help developers to better understand the data structures of a system, and can serve as a blueprint for database design. Entities are represented as boxes, and relationships between entities are represented as lines connecting the boxes. ER diagrams typically include entities, attributes, and relationships, and can be useful in identifying potential problems or conflicts in the data model.

ER DIAGRAM FOR OUR SCHEMA :-



Tables:

1. Authors:

```
CREATE TABLE Authors (  
  AuthorID VARCHAR(10),  
  AuthorName VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (AuthorID)
```

```
);
```

```
mysql> DESC Authors;  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| Field      | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| AuthorID   | varchar(10)   | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |  
| AuthorName | varchar(255)  | NO   |     | NULL    |       |  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
INSERT INTO Authors (AuthorID, AuthorName)
VALUES
    ('A1', 'F. Scott Fitzgerald'),
    ('A2', 'Harper Lee'),
    ('A3', 'George Orwell'),
    ('A4', 'Jane Austen'),
    ('A5', 'J.D. Salinger'),
    ('A6', 'J.R.R. Tolkien'),
    ('A7', 'William Golding'),
    ('A8', 'Dan Brown'),
    ('A9', 'Agatha Christie'),
    ('A10', 'Mark Twain');
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Authors;
+-----+-----+
| AuthorID | AuthorName |
+-----+-----+
| A1       | F. Scott Fitzgerald |
| A10      | Mark Twain |
| A2       | Harper Lee |
| A3       | George Orwell |
| A4       | Jane Austen |
| A5       | J.D. Salinger |
| A6       | J.R.R. Tolkien |
| A7       | William Golding |
| A8       | Dan Brown |
| A9       | Agatha Christie |
+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

2. Publishers:

```
CREATE TABLE Publishers (
    PublisherID VARCHAR(10),
    PublisherName VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (PublisherID)
);
```

```
mysql> DESC Publishers;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
PublisherID	varchar(10)	NO	PRI	NULL	
PublisherName	varchar(255)	NO		NULL	

```
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

INSERT INTO Publishers (PublisherID, PublisherName)

VALUES

('P1', 'Penguin Random House'),
('P2', 'HarperCollins Publishers'),
('P3', 'Simon & Schuster'),
('P4', 'Macmillan Publishers'),
('P5', 'Hachette Livre'),
('P6', 'Scholastic Corporation'),
('P7', 'Pearson Education'),
('P8', 'John Wiley & Sons'),
('P9', 'Oxford University Press'),
('P10', 'Cambridge University Press');

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Publishers;
```

PublisherID	PublisherName
P1	Penguin Random House
P10	Cambridge University Press
P2	HarperCollins Publishers
P3	Simon & Schuster
P4	Macmillan Publishers
P5	Hachette Livre
P6	Scholastic Corporation
P7	Pearson Education
P8	John Wiley & Sons
P9	Oxford University Press

```
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```


3. Users:

```
CREATE TABLE Users (  
  UID VARCHAR(10),  
  UName VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
  Email VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
  Phone VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
  pswd INT NOT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (UID)  
);
```

```
mysql> DESC Users;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
UID	varchar(10)	NO	PRI	NULL	
UName	varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
Email	varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
Phone	varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
pswd	int	NO		NULL	

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
INSERT INTO Users (UID, UName, Email, Phone, pswd )  
VALUES
```

```
('U1', 'Ravi Sharma', 'ravisharma@email.com', '9876543210',12),  
( 'U2', 'Priya Patel', 'priyapatel@email.com', '8765432109', 34),  
( 'U3', 'Amit Singh', 'amitsingh@email.com', '7654321098', 56),  
( 'U4', 'Divya Gupta', 'divyagupta@email.com', '6543210987', 78),  
( 'U5', 'Sanjay Mehta', 'sanjaymehta@email.com', '5432109876',  
90),  
( 'U6', 'Neha Shah', 'nehashah@email.com', '4321098765', 21),  
( 'U7', 'Vikas Verma', 'vikasverma@email.com', '3210987654', 43),  
( 'U8', 'Anjali Bhatia', 'anjaliibhatia@email.com', '2109876543',  
65),  
( 'U9', 'Rahul Choudhary', 'rahulchoudhary@email.com',  
'1098765432', 87),  
( 'U10', 'Simran Kaur', 'simrankaur@email.com',  
'9876543210',09);
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Users;
```

UID	UName	Email	Phone	pswd
U1	Ravi Sharma	ravisharma@email.com	9876543210	12
U10	Simran Kaur	simrankaur@email.com	9876543210	9
U2	Priya Patel	priyapatel@email.com	8765432109	34
U3	Amit Singh	amitsingh@email.com	7654321098	56
U4	Divya Gupta	divyagupta@email.com	6543210987	78
U5	Sanjay Mehta	sanjaymehta@email.com	5432109876	90
U6	Neha Shah	nehashah@email.com	4321098765	21
U7	Vikas Verma	vikasverma@email.com	3210987654	43
U8	Anjali Bhatia	anjaliibhatia@email.com	2109876543	65
U9	Rahul Choudhary	rahulchoudhary@email.com	1098765432	87

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

4. Books:

```
CREATE TABLE Books (  
    BookID VARCHAR(10),  
    Title VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
    AuthorID VARCHAR(10),  
    PublisherID VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,  
    Price DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL,  
    NumCopies INT NOT NULL,  
    ImageURL VARCHAR(255),  
    PRIMARY KEY (BookID),  
    FOREIGN KEY (AuthorID) REFERENCES  
Authors(AuthorID),  
    FOREIGN KEY (PublisherID) REFERENCES  
Publishers(PublisherID)  
);
```

```
mysql> desc Books;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
BookID	varchar(10)	NO	PRI	NULL	
Title	varchar(255)	NO		NULL	
AuthorID	varchar(10)	YES	MUL	NULL	
PublisherID	varchar(10)	NO	MUL	NULL	
Price	decimal(10,2)	NO		NULL	
NumCopies	int	NO		NULL	
ImageURL	varchar(255)	YES		NULL	

7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
INSERT INTO Books (BookID, Title, AuthorID, PublisherID, Price,
NumCopies, ImageURL)
VALUES
```

```
    ('B1', 'The Great Gatsby', 'A1', 'P1', 12.99, 5, 'https://m.media-
amazon.com/images/I/71FTb9X6wsL.jpg'),
```

```
    ('B2', 'To Kill a Mockingbird', 'A2', 'P2', 11.99,
3, 'https://cdn.britannica.com/21/182021-050-666DB6B1/book-cover-To-Kill-a-
Mockingbird-many-1961.jpg'),
```

```
    ('B3', '1984', 'A3', 'P3', 10.99, 7, 'https://m.media-
amazon.com/images/I/514CVwOrybL._SX333_BO1,204,203,200_.jpg'),
```

```
    ('B4', 'Pride and Prejudice', 'A4', 'P4', 9.99, 2, 'https://m.media-
amazon.com/images/I/71Q1tPupKjL.jpg'),
```

```
    ('B5', 'The Catcher in the Rye', 'A5', 'P5', 8.99, 4, 'https://m.media-
amazon.com/images/I/91HPG31dTwL.jpg'),
```

```
    ('B6', 'Brave New World', 'A6', 'P6', 11.99,
6, 'https://i.etsystatic.com/24540799/r/il/9c6046/3739063465/il_fullxfull.3739063
465_c21e.jpg'),
```

```
    ('B7', 'The Hobbit', 'A7', 'P7', 14.99,
3, 'https://images.blinkist.io/images/books/641ad0739c88930008b868cf/1_1/470.j
pg'),
```

```
    ('B8', 'Animal Farm', 'A8', 'P8', 7.99, 5, 'https://m.media-
amazon.com/images/I/61KPPB-34FL.jpg'),
```

```
    ('B9', 'Lord of the Flies', 'A9', 'P9', 10.99, 2, 'https://images-na.ssl-images-
amazon.com/images/S/compressed.photo.goodreads.com/books/1327869409i/76
24.jpg'),
```

```
    ('B10', 'The Da Vinci Code', 'A10', 'P10', 13.99, 5, 'https://m.media-
amazon.com/images/I/91Q5dCjc2KL.jpg');
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Books;
```

BookID	Title	AuthorID	PublisherID	Price	NumCopies	ImageURL
B1	The Great Gatsby	A1	P1	12.99	5	https://m.media-amazon.com/images/I/71FTb9X6wsl.jpg
B10	The Da Vinci Code	A10	P10	13.99	5	https://m.media-amazon.com/images/I/91Q5dCjc2KL.jpg
B2	To Kill a Mockingbird	A2	P2	11.99	3	https://cdn.britannica.com/21/182021-050-66608681/book-cover-To-Kill-a-Mockingbird-many-1961.jpg
B3	1984	A3	P3	10.99	7	https://m.media-amazon.com/images/I/514CVwOrybL_SX333_B01,204,203,200_.jpg
B4	Pride and Prejudice	A4	P4	9.99	2	https://m.media-amazon.com/images/I/71Q1tPupKjL.jpg
B5	The Catcher in the Rye	A5	P5	8.99	4	https://m.media-amazon.com/images/I/91HPG31dTwL.jpg
B6	Brave New World	A6	P6	11.99	6	https://i.etsystatic.com/24540799/r/il/9c6046/3739063465/il_fullxfull.3739063465_c21e.jpg
B7	The Hobbit	A7	P7	14.99	3	https://images.blinkist.io/images/books/641ad0739c88930008b868cf/1_1/470.jpg
B8	Animal Farm	A8	P8	7.99	5	https://m.media-amazon.com/images/I/61KPPB-34FL.jpg
B9	Lord of the Flies	A9	P9	10.99	2	https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images/S/compressed.photo.goodreads.com/books/1327869409i/7624.jpg

```
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

5. Borrowed:

CREATE TABLE Borrowed (

LoanID INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,

BookID VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,

UserID VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,

FOREIGN KEY (BookID) REFERENCES Books(BookID),

FOREIGN KEY (UserID) REFERENCES Users(UID)

);

```
mysql> DESC Borrowed;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
LoanID	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
BookID	varchar(10)	NO	MUL	NULL	
UserID	varchar(10)	NO	MUL	NULL	

```
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

INSERT INTO Borrowed(LoanID, BookID, UserID) VALUES

(1, 'B1','U1'),

(2, 'B2','U2'),

(3, 'B3','U3'),

(4, 'B4','U8'),

(5, 'B6','U1'),

(6, 'B10','U7');

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Borrowed;
```

LoanID	BookID	UserID
1	B1	U1
2	B2	U2
3	B3	U3
4	B4	U8
5	B6	U1
6	B10	U7

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Normalization:

Normalization is the process of structuring and handling the relationship between data to minimize redundancy in the relational table and avoid the unnecessary anomalies properties from the database like insertion, update and delete. It helps to divide large database tables into smaller tables and make a relationship between them. It can remove redundant data and ease to add, manipulate or delete table fields.

To normalize the given schema up to BCNF, we need to identify functional dependencies and remove any partial dependencies and transitive dependencies.

Functional dependencies are:

For the Books table:

- BookID -> Title, AuthorID, PublisherID, Price, NumCopies, ImageURL
- AuthorID -> AuthorName
- PublisherID -> PublisherName
- For the Authors table:
- AuthorID -> AuthorName
- For the Publishers table:

- PublisherID -> PublisherName

For the Users table:

- UID -> UName, Email, Phone, pswd

For the Borrowed table:

- LoanID -> BookID, UserID
- After normalization, the following tables are produced:

Step 1: Checking for 1NF

A relation R is in first normal form (1NF) if and only if it does not contain any composite attribute or multi-valued attributes or their combinations.

Step 2: Checking for 2NF

A relation R is in second normal form (2NF)

- if and only if it is in 1NF and
- every non-primary key attribute is fully dependent on the primary key.

Step 3: Checking for 3NF

A relation R is in third normal form (3NF)

- if and only if it is in 2NF and
- every non-key attribute is non-transitively dependent on the primary key

All our tables are already in 3NF since there is no transitive dependency.

Step 4: Checking for BCNF

A relation R is in Boyce-Cott normal form (BCNF) if

- It and only if it is in 3NF and

- every determinant should be the primary key.

All the tables are in BCNF already since they follow the above two conditions.

After normalization, the following tables are produced:

- Books (BookID, Title , PublisherID , Price , NumCopies , ImageURL);
- Book_Authors (BookID , AuthorID);
- Authors (AuthorID , AuthorName);
- Publishers (PublisherID , PublisherName);
- Users (UserID , UserName, Email , Phone , Password);
- Borrowed (LoanID, BookID , UserID , BorrowDate, ReturnDate);

Authors and Book_Authors. This is because the original table was not in third normal form since it contained a transitive dependency between AuthorID and AuthorName. By splitting the table into two, we eliminate this dependency.

Sample Queries:

```
1. SELECT Books.BookID, Books.Title,
   Authors.AuthorName, Publishers.PublisherName,
   Books.Price, Books.NumCopies, Books.ImageURL
FROM Books
INNER JOIN Authors ON Books.AuthorID =
Authors.AuthorID
```

```

INNER JOIN Publishers ON Books.PublisherID =
Publishers.PublisherID
WHERE Books.Title IN ('The Great Gatsby', 'To Kill a
Mockingbird','1984', 'Pride and Prejudice', 'The Catcher in
the Rye', 'Brave New World', 'The Hobbit', 'Animal Farm',
'Lord of the Flies','The Da Vinci Code')
OR Authors.AuthorName IN( 'F. Scott Fitzgerald', 'Harper
Lee', 'George Orwell', 'Jane Austen', 'J.D. Salinger', 'J.R.R.
Tolkien', 'William Golding',' Dan Brown', 'Agatha Christie',
'Mark Twain')
OR Publishers.PublisherName IN( 'Penguin Random
House', 'HarperCollins Publishers', 'Simon & Schuster',
'Macmillan Publishers', 'Hachette Livre', 'Scholastic
Corporation', 'Pearson Education', 'John Wiley & Sons',
'Oxford University Press', 'Cambridge University Press');

```

- The above query is a SQL query that retrieves data from the Books, Authors, and Publishers tables. It uses inner joins to combine data from these tables based on specific conditions, and a WHERE clause to filter the results based on certain book titles, author names, and publisher names.
- This query retrieves data that combines information from the Books, Authors, and Publishers tables, and filters the results based on specific book titles, author names, and publisher names listed in the query. This query is likely used to retrieve information about books, along with their associated authors and publishers, based on specific criteria.


```
mysql> SELECT Books.BookID, Books.Title, Authors.AuthorName, Publishers.PublisherName, Books.Price, Books.NumCopies, Books.ImageURL FROM
Publishers ON Books.PublisherID = Publishers.PublisherID WHERE Books.Title IN ('The Great Gatsby', 'To Kill a Mockingbird', '1984', 'Pride
', 'Animal Farm', 'Lord of the Flies', 'The Da Vinci Code') OR Authors.AuthorName IN( 'F. Scott Fitzgerald', 'Harper Lee', 'George Orwell
n Brown', 'Agatha Christie', 'Mark Twain') OR Publishers.PublisherName IN( 'Penguin Random House', 'HarperCollins Publishers', 'Simon &
n', 'Pearson Education', 'John Wiley & Sons', 'Oxford University Press', 'Cambridge University Press');
```

BookID	Title	AuthorName	PublisherName	Price	NumCopies	ImageURL
B1	The Great Gatsby	F. Scott Fitzgerald	Penguin Random House	12.99	5	https://m.media-amazon.com/3
B10	The Da Vinci Code	Mark Twain	Cambridge University Press	13.99	5	https://m.media-amazon.com/3
B2	To Kill a Mockingbird	Harper Lee	HarperCollins Publishers	11.99	3	https://cdn.britannica.com/2
B3	1984	George Orwell	Simon & Schuster	10.99	7	https://m.media-amazon.com/3
B4	Pride and Prejudice	Jane Austen	Macmillan Publishers	9.99	2	https://m.media-amazon.com/3
B5	The Catcher in the Rye	J.D. Salinger	Hachette Livre	8.99	4	https://m.media-amazon.com/3
B6	Brave New World	J.R.R. Tolkien	Scholastic Corporation	11.99	6	https://i.etsystatic.com/245
B7	The Hobbit	William Golding	Pearson Education	14.99	3	https://images.blinkist.io/3
B8	Animal Farm	Dan Brown	John Wiley & Sons	7.99	5	https://m.media-amazon.com/3
B9	Lord of the Flies	Agatha Christie	Oxford University Press	10.99	2	https://images-na.ssl-images

```
10 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

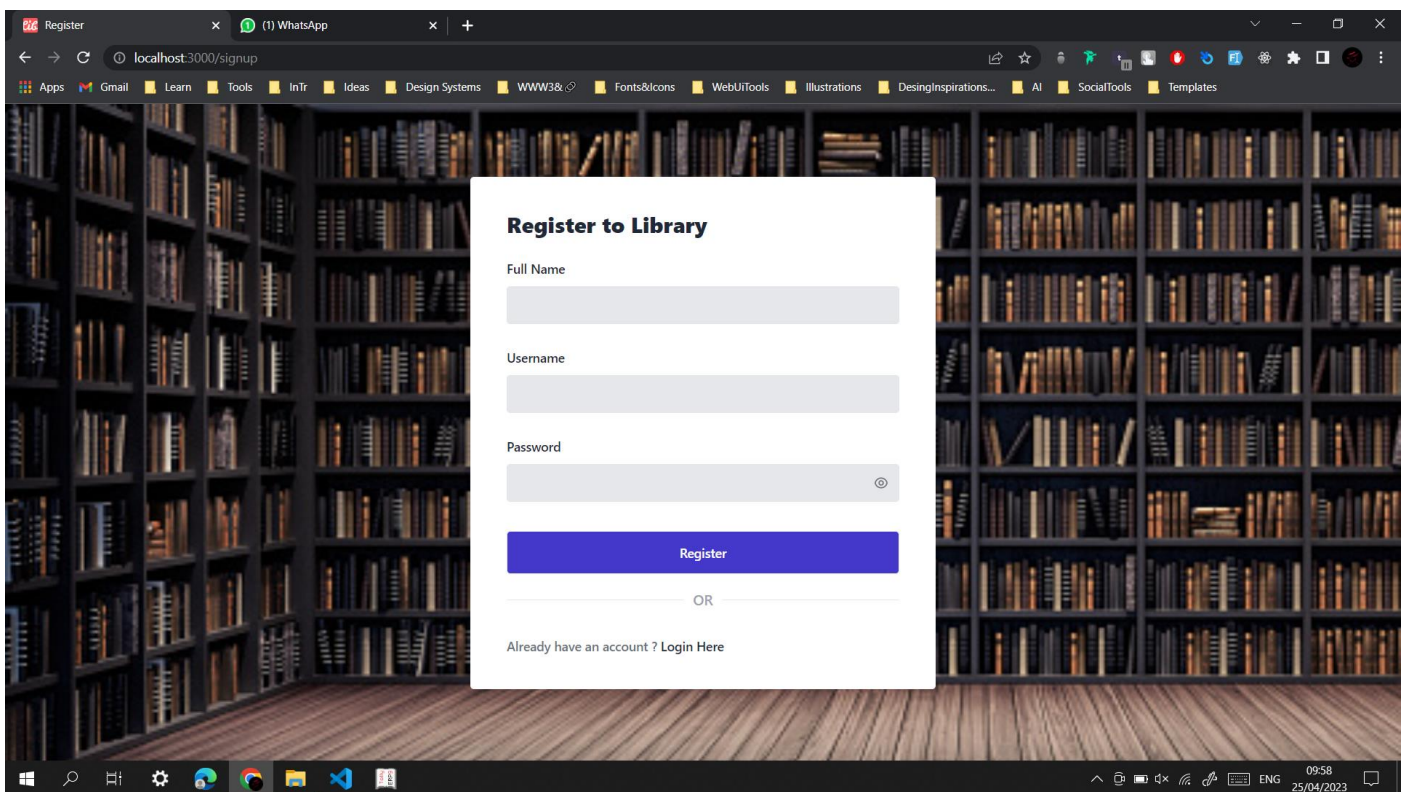
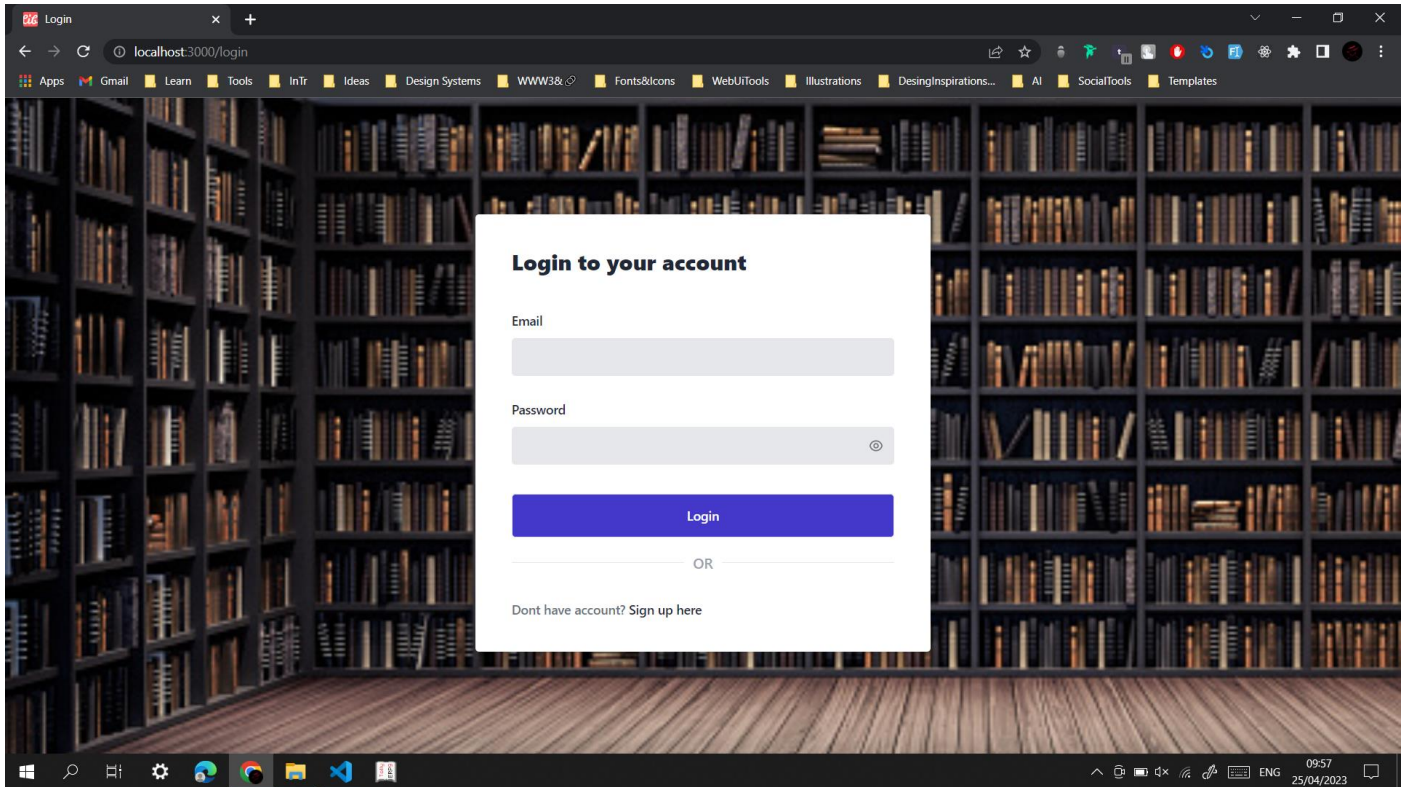
2. SELECT Users.UName, Books.Title
FROM Borrowed
JOIN Users ON Borrowed.UserID = Users.UID
JOIN Books ON Borrowed.BookID = Books.BookID;
- The above query is a SQL query that retrieves data from three tables: Users, Borrowed, and Books. It uses joins to combine data from these tables based on specific conditions.
 - This query retrieves data that combines the "UName" column from the Users table with the "Title" column from the Books table, based on matching "UserID" and "BookID" values in the Borrowed table. This query is likely used to retrieve information about users who have borrowed books, along with the titles of the borrowed books.

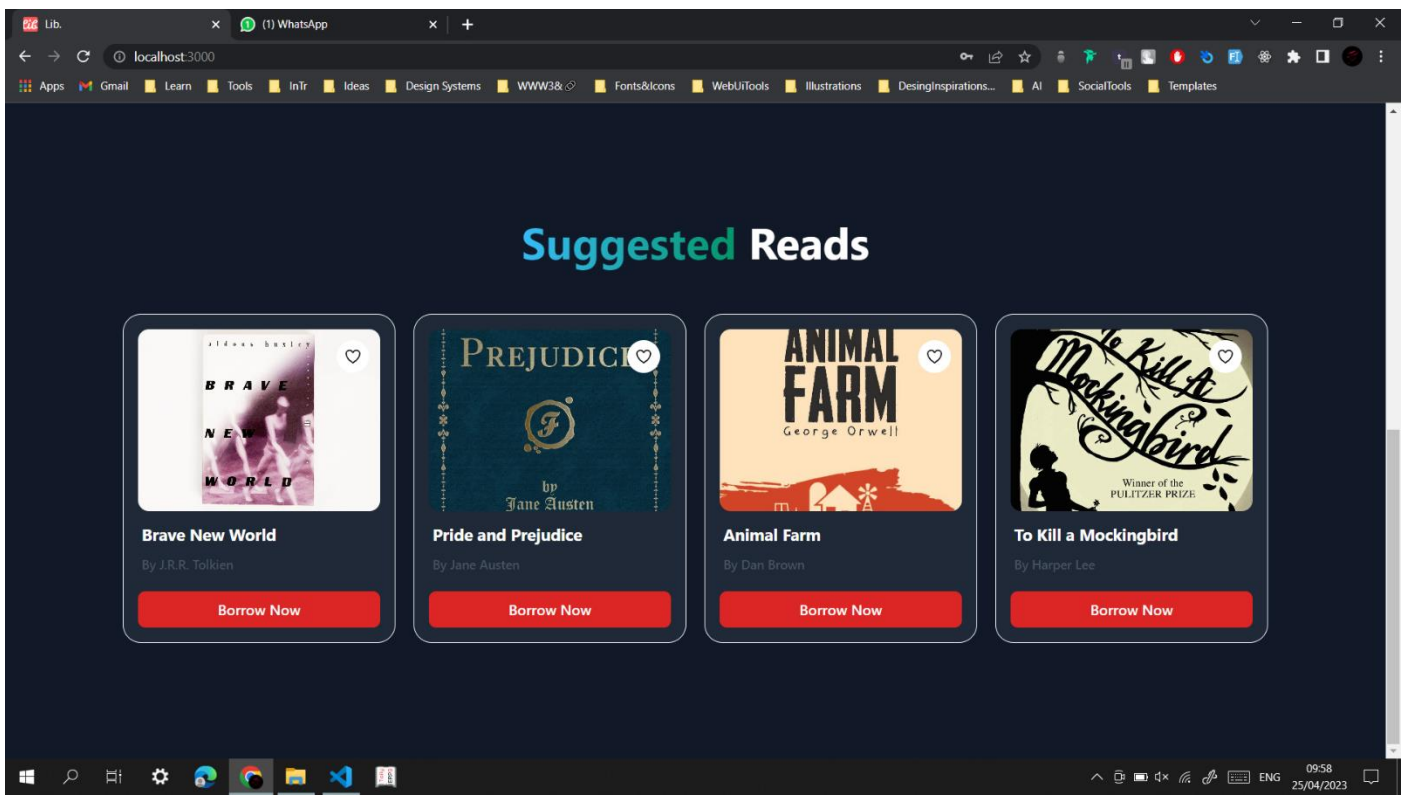
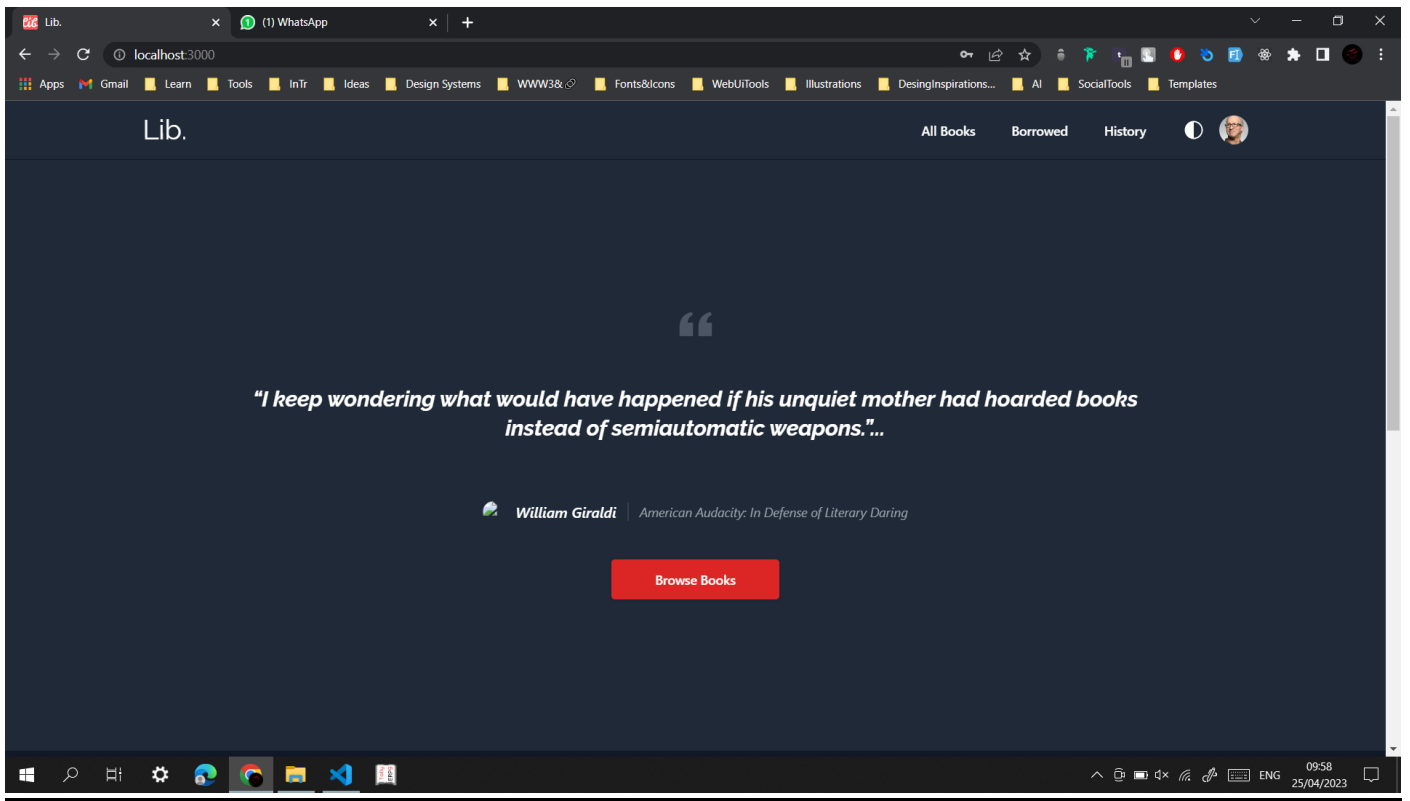
```
mysql> SELECT Users.UName, Books.Title FROM Borrowed JOIN Users ON
```

UName	Title
Ravi Sharma	The Great Gatsby
Priya Patel	To Kill a Mockingbird
Amit Singh	1984
Anjali Bhatia	Pride and Prejudice
Ravi Sharma	Brave New World
Vikas Verma	The Da Vinci Code

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Front End:





Document

(1) WhatsApp

localhost:3000/books

AppsGmailLearnToolsInTrIdeasDesign SystemsWWW3&Fonts&IconsWebUItoolsIllustrationsDesingInspirations...AISocialToolsTemplates

Lib.

All BooksBorrowedHistory

Explore All Books

Search for booksCtrl K

BOOK NAME	AUTHOR	PUBLISHER	AVAILABLE COUNT	TOTAL COUNT	ACTIONS
1984	George Orwell	Simon & Schuster	6	7	<button>Borrow</button>
Animal Farm	Dan Brown	John Wiley & Sons	5	5	<button>Borrow</button>
Brave New World	J.R.R. Tolkien	Scholastic Corporation	6	6	<button>Borrow</button>
Lord of the Flies	Agatha Christie	Oxford University Press	2	2	<button>Borrow</button>
Pride and Prejudice	Jane Austen	Macmillan Publishers	1	2	<button>Borrow</button>
The Catcher in the Rye	J.D. Salinger	Hachette Livre	4	4	<button>Borrow</button>

Windows Taskbar

09:58 25/04/2023

Document

(1) WhatsApp

localhost:3000/books/borrowed

AppsGmailLearnToolsInTrIdeasDesign SystemsWWW3&Fonts&IconsWebUItoolsIllustrationsDesingInspirations...AISocialToolsTemplates

Lib.

All BooksBorrowedHistory

Currently Borrowed Books

Search for booksCtrl K

BOOK NAME	AUTHOR	PUBLISHER	ACTIONS
1984	George Orwell	Simon & Schuster	<button>Return</button>
Animal Farm	Dan Brown	John Wiley & Sons	<button>Return</button>

Windows Taskbar

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Conclusion:

In conclusion, the Library Management System project is designed to effectively manage the data related to books, authors, publishers, and users in a library setting. The tables, including "Books", "Authors", "Publishers", and "Users", are structured with unique identifiers, foreign keys, and relevant columns to store and retrieve information efficiently. The project aims to streamline library operations, facilitate book tracking, and enhance user experience. By implementing this robust database management system, libraries can effectively organize and manage their resources, making it easier for users to access and utilize library materials.