

SEGALES, ACE NIÑO B.  
BSCPE 2A

**Laboratory Activity No. 3:**

**Topic belongs to:** Programming Constructs and Paradigms

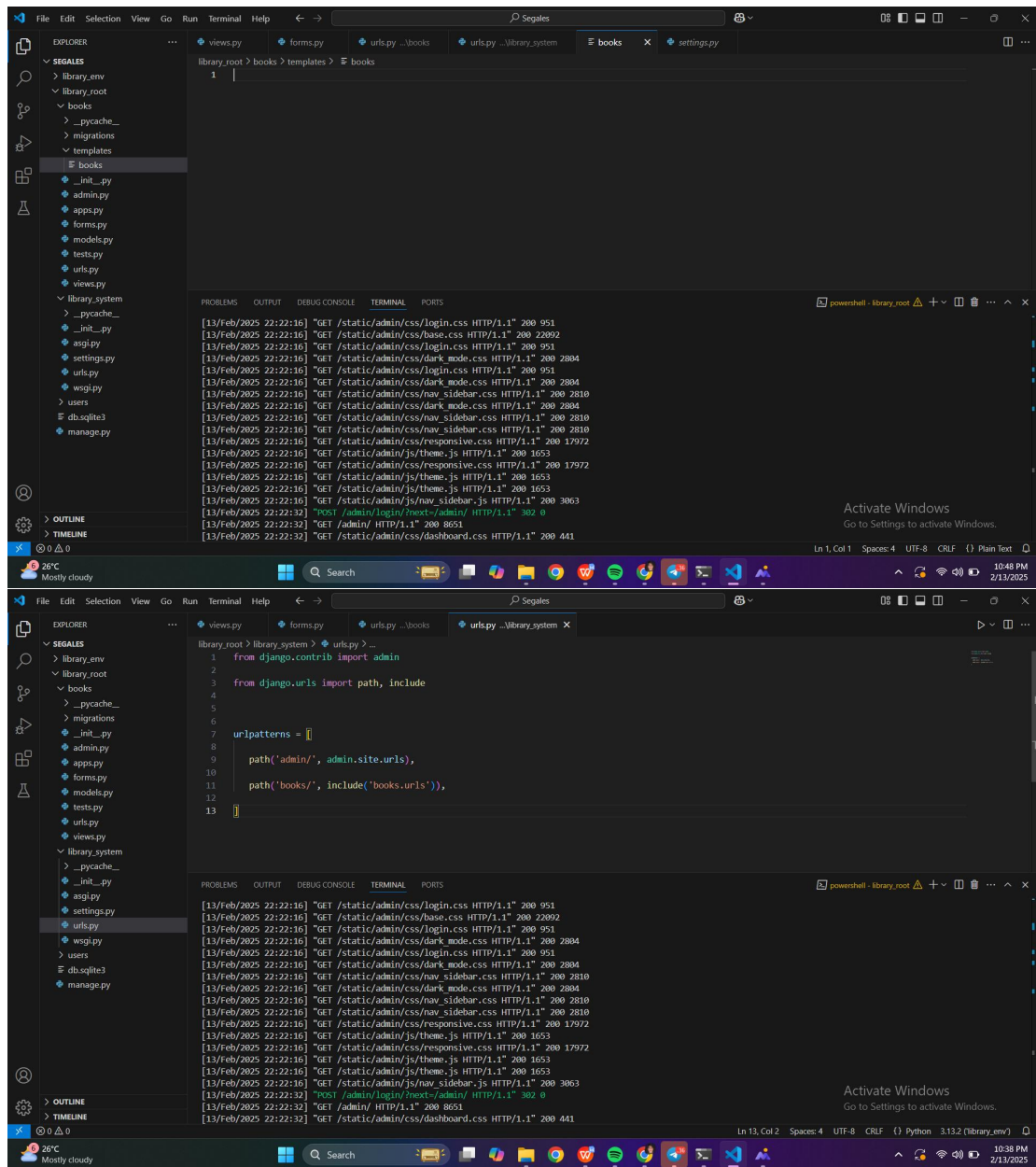
**Title:** Implementing CRUD Operations for Books and Users in the Library Management System

**Introduction:**

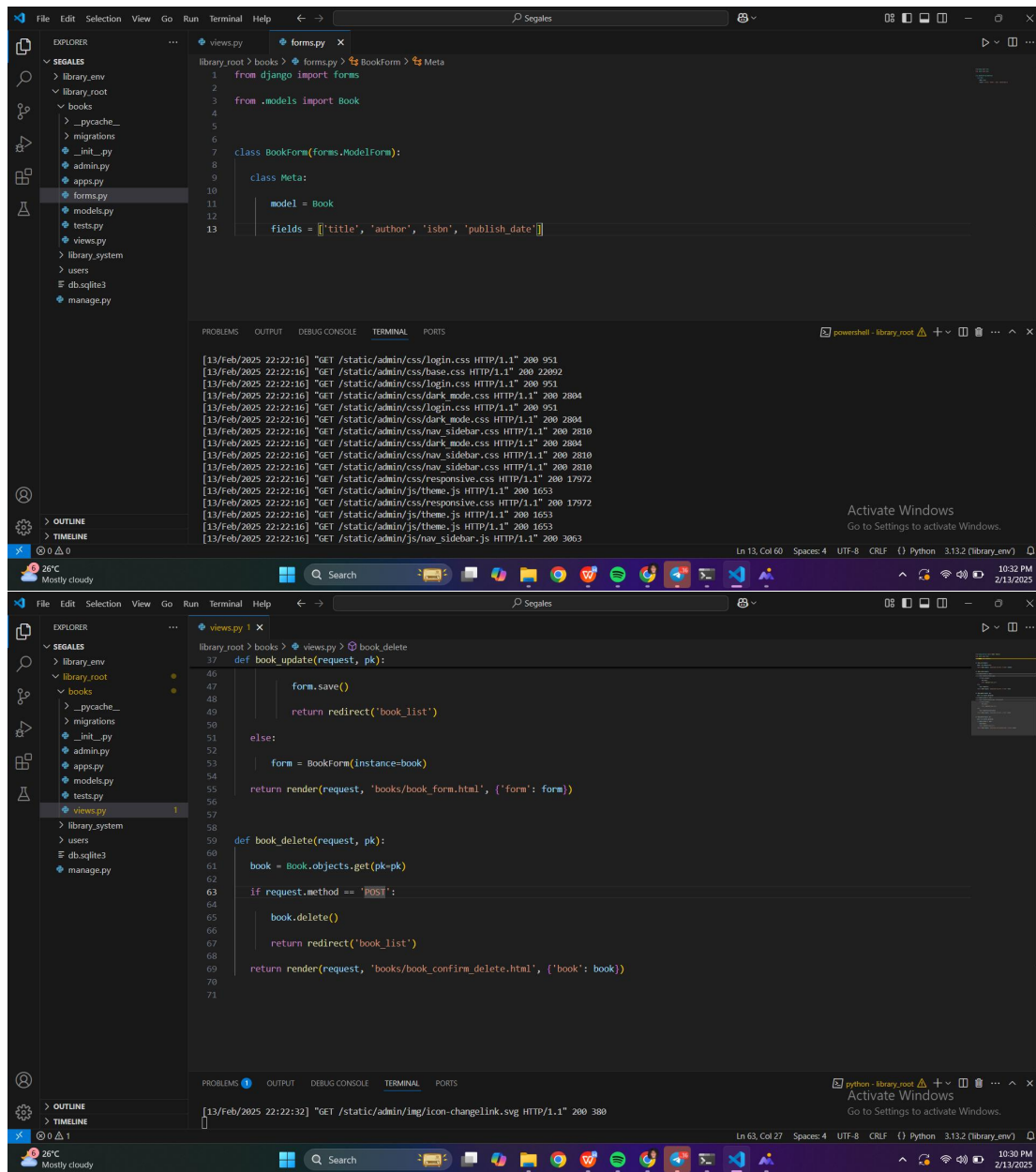
This activity involves implementing CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) operations for books and users in the Library Management System. You will create views and forms to handle these operations via a web interface.

**Results:**

The user can now view the list of books, add new books, update existing books, and delete books.







```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
library_root > books > views.py > book_delete
33 return render(request, 'books/book_form.html', {'form': form})
34
35
36
37 def book_update(request, pk):
38     book = Book.objects.get(pk=pk)
39
40     if request.method == 'POST':
41         form = BookForm(request.POST, instance=book)
42
43         if form.is_valid():
44             form.save()
45             return redirect('book_list')
46     else:
47         form = BookForm(instance=book)
48     return render(request, 'books/book_form.html', {'form': form})
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59 def book_delete(request, pk):
60     book = Book.objects.get(pk=pk)
61
62     if request.method == 'POST':
63
64
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

[13/Feb/2025 22:22:32] "GET /static/admin/img/icon-changelink.svg HTTP/1.1" 200 380

python - library\_root + - - - - -  
Activate Windows  
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Ln 63, Col 27 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF Python 3.13.2 (library\_env)

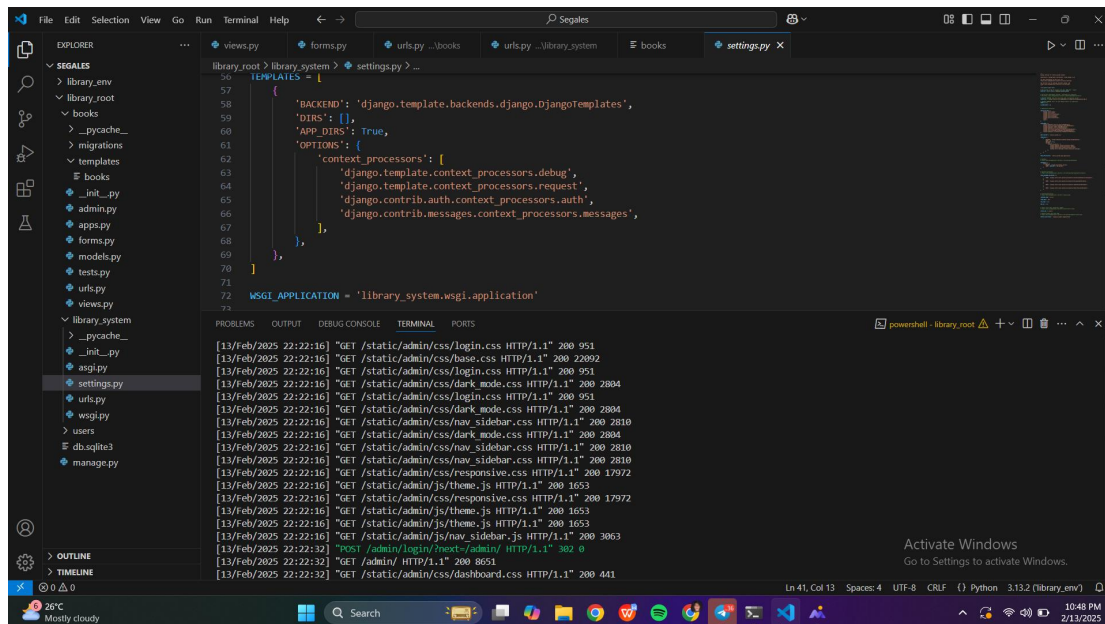
```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
library_root > books > views.py > book_delete
1 from django.shortcuts import render, redirect
2
3 from .models import Book
4
5 from .forms import BookForm
6
7
8
9 def book_list(request):
10     books = Book.objects.all()
11     return render(request, 'books/book_list.html', {'books': books})
12
13
14
15
16
17 def book_create(request):
18
19     if request.method == 'POST':
20         form = BookForm(request.POST)
21
22         if form.is_valid():
23             form.save()
24             return redirect('book_list')
25     else:
26         form = BookForm()
27
28     return render(request, 'books/book_form.html', {'form': form})
29
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

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## Follow-Up Questions:

1. How do Django forms work with models for CRUD operations?

Django forms work with models for CRUD operations by using `ModelForm` to automatically generate forms based on model attributes, allowing for easy creation of new records, reading and displaying existing data, updating records through validated form submissions, and deleting instances from the database, thereby streamlining the data handling process.

2. What is the role of the `redirect()` function in Django views?

The `redirect()` function in Django views is essential for managing URL redirections by generating an HTTP response that directs users from one URL to another, either by specifying a destination URL directly or using the name of a view function, while also allowing for the inclusion of parameters to ensure correct navigation and enhance user experience.

## Findings

Implementing CRUD operations for books and users in a library management system involves creating a structured approach to manage the data related to both entities. For books, CRUD operations include creating new book entries, reading and displaying book details, updating book information, and deleting books from the system. Similarly, for users, these operations encompass adding new users, retrieving user information, modifying user details, and removing users from the database. Utilizing Django's `ModelForm` and views streamlines these processes, ensuring efficient data handling and user interaction.

## Summary

In summary, the implementation of CRUD operations for books and users in a library management system is essential for maintaining an organized and functional database. By leveraging Django's framework features, such as models and forms, developers can create a seamless experience for managing library resources and user accounts. This structured approach not only simplifies data management but also enhances the overall usability of the system.

## **Conclusion**

In conclusion, effectively implementing CRUD operations for books and users in a library management system is crucial for ensuring the system's efficiency and user satisfaction. By utilizing Django's capabilities, developers can create a robust application that allows for easy management of library resources and user data. This not only improves operational workflows but also provides a better experience for both librarians and users, ultimately contributing to the success of the library management system.