Mini Project Report

on

"ART GALLERY DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM"

Submitted to

Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Anantapur, Ananthapuramu

in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award
of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

IN

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Submitted by

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Department of Information Technology
SREE VIDYANIKETHAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)
(Affiliated to JNTUA, Ananthapuramu, Approved by AICTE, Accredited by NBA & NAAC)
Sree Sainath Nagar, Tirupati – 517 102, A.P., INDIA

2022-2023

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Institute Vision and Mission

VISION

To be one of the Nation's premier Engineering Colleges by achieving the highest order of excellence in Teaching and Research.

MISSION

- ➢ To foster intellectual curiosity, pursuit and dissemination of knowledge.
- ➢ To explore students' potential through academic freedom and integrity.
- ➢ To promote technical mastery and nurture skilled professionals to face competition in ever increasing complex world.

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

VISION

To become a nationally recognized quality education center in the domain of Computer Science and Information Technology through teaching, training, learning, research and consultancy.

MISSION

➢ The Department offers undergraduate program in Information Technology to produce high quality information technologists and software engineers by disseminating knowledge through contemporary curriculum, competent faculty and adopting effective teaching-learning methodologies.

➢ Igniting passion among students for research and innovation by exposing them to real time systems and problems

➢ Developing technical and life skills in diverse community of students with modern training methods to solve problems in Software Industry.

➢ Inculcating values to practice engineering in adherence to code of ethics in multicultural and multi discipline teams.

PROGRAM EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES

After few years of graduation, the graduates of B. Tech. (IT) Program will be:
1. Enrolled or completed higher education in the core or allied areas of Computer Science and Information Technology or management.
2. Successful entrepreneurial or technical career in the core or allied areas of Computer Science and Information Technology.
3. Continued to learn and to adapt to the world of constantly evolving technologies in the core or allied areas of Computer Science and Information Technology.

PROGRAM OUTCOMES

On successful completion of the Program, the graduates of B. Tech. (IT) Program will be able to:
1. Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals, and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems.

2. Identify, formulate, research literature, and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics,

natural sciences, and engineering sciences.

3. Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations.

4. Use research-based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions.

5. Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and modeling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.

6. Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional engineering practice.

7. Understand the impact of the professional engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.

8. Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice.

9. Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings.

10. Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, such as, being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations, and give and receive clear instructions.

11. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments.

12. Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of technological change.

PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

On successful completion of the program, the graduates of B.Tech. (IT) program will be able to:
PSO1: Design and develop database systems, apply data analytics techniques, and

use advanced databases for data storage, processing and retrieval.

PSO2: Apply network security techniques and tools for the development of highly secure systems.

PSO3: Analyze, design and develop efficient algorithms and software applications to deploy in secure environment to support contemporary services using programming languages, tools and technologies.

PSO4: Apply concepts of computer vision and artificial intelligent for the development of efficient intelligent systems and applications.

ABSTRACT

The Art Gallery Management System has been designed to override the problem of the existing manual system. This web application is supported to eliminate and in some cases reduce the hardship faced by manual systems. The application is reduced as much as possible to avoid errors while entering the data. It also provides a message while entering invalid data. No formal knowledge is required for the user to operate this system. Overall we said that Art Gallery Management System project in PHP is user-friendly.

In Art Gallery Management Project we use PHP and My SQL Database. This project keeps records of user inquiries, art products, and art artists. Art Gallery Management System has two modules i.e. admin and user.

. To achieve this vast mission, a gallery must provide appropriate exhibition space, manage administrative and curatorial staff, provide insurance, secure advertising, invest and participate in a myriad of very expensive art fairs, develop and set up websites, pay for subscriptions, and produce timely and well-attended events. Each gallery represents and promotes a group of artists that, in general terms, follows a specific line and style; this makes each art gallery unique. For example, some galleries represent emerging artists, and others promote specific art genres such as abstract or contemporary art, art on paper, or the masters of the 20th century. Mistakenly, many think that any artist fits in any gallery without considering the vision, mission, and style promoted by the specific gallery.

INTRODUCTION

Galleries play a crucial role in establishing the pricing of artwork**.** Prices are set based on the artists' curriculum (education, exhibitions, publications, and experience), talent, quality of the work, cost of materials, and the laws of supply and demand.

Establishing the price of an artwork is similar to defining an employee's salary**.** If the person is young, with little experience, and has a short CV, their pay will start lower. If they have extensive experience, have worked in their industry for years, and are well known for their contributions and professionalism, their compensation will be higher and continue to increase in value. Therefore, one of the gallery's principal responsibilities is to ensure that the price of the artworks is consistent with the artist's CV and his position in the art market. Buying art in galleries guarantees the proper management of these artists' careers and balances the correct value of their works within the professional art market**.**

Gallery management software is designed to help gallery owners and operators with the daily tasks of running and maintaining an art gallery. For many galleries, gallery management software may be the only software solution needed to keep the gallery up and running, even performing important business functions such as billing and invoicing. Gallery management software can track all artwork bought and sold by the gallery, maintain a database of contact information, help plan and execute exhibitions, and create a digital catalog. The tool may also help plan exhibitions and facilitate the transport of artwork. Gallery management software may be used alongside CRM software or small-business accounting software. collections management software may also be useful for larger collections. In addition, galleries may also want to use a website builder to easily create a website and photo management software to house photographs of all the art in their collection or their collection of digital photography

To qualify for inclusion in the Gallery Management category, a product must:

Enable gallery owners to maintain records of art sales and acquisitions

Maintain a database of contacts

Create reports and analytics for various metrics

Build invoices and other important documents

Galleries play a crucial role in establishing the pricing of artwork**.** Prices are set based on the artists' curriculum (education, exhibitions, publications, and experience), talent, quality of the work, cost of materials, and the laws of supply and demand.

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PROBLEM STATEMENT

To provide an online platform to manage the buying, selling and storage of artistic creations provided by creators/other platforms or auctions, and to organize events to exhibit these products.

Imagine standing in front of an interesting piece of artwork in an art gallery. Usually, a description of the artwork is placed below or nearby, to help the artist convey the meaning of the piece. What if there was no description? Instead when you walk up a projector and speakers are triggered to convey the feel of the artwork, complimenting the visual representation by a video and audio presentation. And, what if this whole system was adjustable with the touch of a button? In other words, the artist can set the parameters – room dimensions, volume, sensor type, video image – through a user interface. This interface can be loaded onto a removable personal computer device. With the use of sensors, video projectors, speakers, and a control unit, an interactive display can be created, giving the artist another angle to apply to the art.

ER DIAGRAM
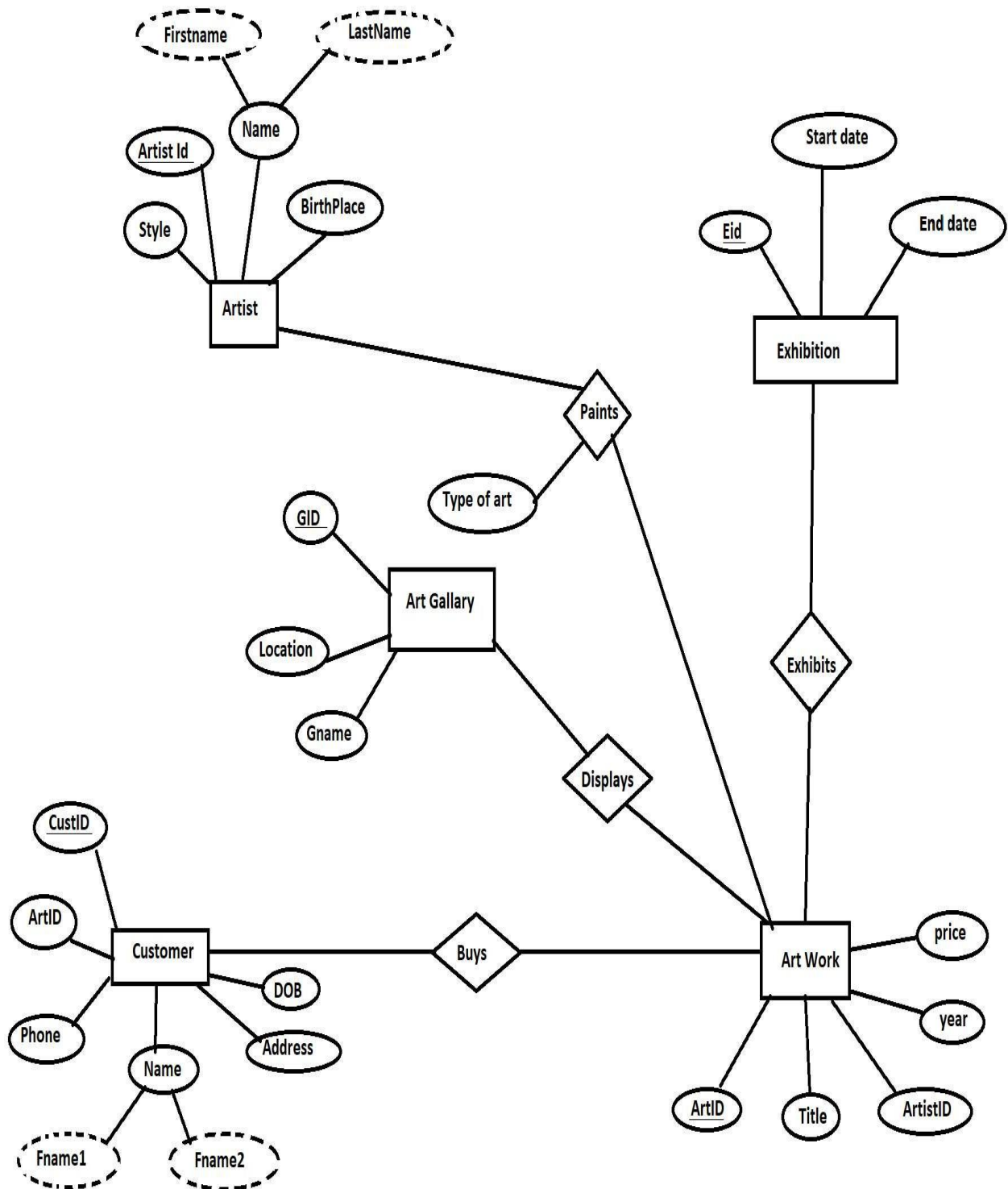
RELATIONAL SCHEMA

SQL> CREATE TABLE GALLERY(GID VARCHAR(20) PRIMARY KEY,GNAME CHAR(20),LOCATION CHAR(20));

Table created.

SQL> desc GALLERY

Name	Null?	Type
GID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
GNAME		CHAR(20)
LOCATION		CHAR(20)

SQL> INSERT INTO GALLERY VALUES ('NG123', 'National Gallery', 'Washington');
1 row created.
SQL> INSERT INTO GALLERY VALUES ('BM123', 'British Museum', 'London');
1 row created.
SQL> INSERT INTO GALLERY VALUES ('JG123', 'Jahangir Gallery', 'Mumbai');
1 row created.
SQL> INSERT INTO GALLERY VALUES ('TLM123', 'The Louvre Museum', 'Paris');
1 row created.
SQL> INSERT INTO GALLERY VALUES ('MM123', 'Metropolitan Museum', 'New York');
1 row created.

SQL> SELECT * FROM GALLERY;

GID	GNAME	LOCATION
NG123	National Gallery	Washington
BM123	British Museum	London
JG123	Jahangir Gallery	Mumbai
TLM123	The Louvre Museum	Paris
MM123	Metropolitan Museum	New York

SQL> CREATE TABLE EXHIBITION (EID VARCHAR(20) PRIMARY KEY, GID VARCHAR(20), STARTDATE DATE, ENDDATE DATE, FOREIGN KEY(GID) REFERENCES GALLERY(GID) ON DELETE CASCADE);

Table created.

SQL> DESC EXHIBITION;

```
Name                          Null?    Type
---------------------------------------- -------- ---------------------------
 EID                          NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20)
 GID                                   VARCHAR2(20)
 STARTDATE                            DATE
 ENDDATE                              DATE
```

SQL> INSERT INTO EXHIBITION VALUES ('G123', 'NG123', '28-MAY-2023', '15-AUGUST-2022');
1 row created.
SQL> INSERT INTO EXHIBITION VALUES ('H123', 'BM123', '21-DECEMBER-2021', '05-JANUARY-2022');
1 row created.
SQL> INSERT INTO EXHIBITION VALUES ('I123', 'MM123', '25-JANUARY-2021', '05-DECEMBER-2021');
1 row created.
SQL> INSERT INTO EXHIBITION VALUES ('J123', 'TLM123', '15-MARCH-2022', '15-DECEMBER-2022');
1 row created.
SQL> INSERT INTO EXHIBITION VALUES ('K123', 'JG123', '09-MARCH-2021', '27-MARCH-2021');
1 row created.

SQL> SELECT * FROM EXHIBITION;

```
EID              GID              STARTDATE ENDDATE
-------------------- -------------------- --------- ---------
G123             NG123            28-MAY-23 15-AUG-22
H123             BM123            21-DEC-21 05-JAN-22
I123             MM123            25-JAN-21 05-DEC-21
J123             TLM123           15-MAR-22 15-DEC-22
K123             JG123            09-MAR-21 27-MAR-21
```

SQL> CREATE TABLE ARTWORK (ARTID VARCHAR(20) PRIMARY KEY, TITLE VARCHAR(20), YEAR INT, TYPE_OF_ART VARCHAR(20), PRICE INT,EID VARCHAR(20), GID VARCHAR(20),   ARTISTID VARCHAR(20));

Table created.

SQL> DESC ARTWORK;

```
Name                          Null?    Type
---------------------------------------- -------- ---------------------------
 ARTID                        NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20)
```

```
 TITLE                    VARCHAR2(20)
 YEAR                     NUMBER(38)
 TYPE_OF_ART                  VARCHAR2(20)
 PRICE                    NUMBER(38)
 EID                   VARCHAR2(20)
 GID                   VARCHAR2(20)
 ARTISTID                   VARCHAR2(20)
```

SQL> INSERT INTO ARTWORK VALUES ('AW12', 'MonaLisa', '1503', 'Painting', '100000000', 'G123', 'NG123', 'AD11');
1 row created.
SQL> INSERT INTO ARTWORK VALUES ('AW34', 'Poppies', '1873', 'Painting', '15000000', 'H123', 'MM123', 'AD22');
1 row created.
SQL> INSERT INTO ARTWORK VALUES ('AW56', 'Guernica', '1937', 'Painting', '25000000', 'I123', 'TLM123', 'AD55');
1 row created.
SQL> INSERT INTO ARTWORK VALUES ('AW78', 'The Watch','1642', 'Painting', '9000000', 'J123', 'BM123', 'AD88');
1 row created.
SQL> INSERT INTO ARTWORK VALUES ('AW90', 'Two Sisters', '2010', 'Sculpture', '200000', 'K123', 'JG123', 'AD00');
1 row created.

SQL> SELECT * FROM ARTWORK;

```
ARTID            TITLE              YEAR TYPE_OF_ART
------------------ ------------------- ---------- -------------------
    PRICE EID           GID             ARTISTID
---------- ------------------- ------------------- -------------------
AW12         MonaLisa              1503 Painting
 100000000 G123          NG123           AD11


AW34         Poppies             1873 Painting
  15000000 H123          MM123           AD22


AW56         Guernica            1937 Painting
  25000000 I123          TLM123          AD55



ARTID            TITLE              YEAR TYPE_OF_ART
------------------ ------------------- ---------- -------------------
    PRICE EID           GID             ARTISTID
---------- ------------------- ------------------- -------------------
```

| AW78 | The Watch | 1642 Painting |
| | 9000000 J123 | BM123 | AD88 |

| AW90 | Two Sisters | 2010 Sculpture |
| | 200000 K123 | JG123 | AD00 |

SQL> CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER (CUSTID VARCHAR(20) PRIMARY KEY, GID VARCHAR(20), ARTID VARCHAR(20), FNAME1 CHAR(20), LNAME1 CHAR(20), DOB DATE, ADDRESS CHAR(20));

Table created.

SQL> DESC CUSTOMER;

Name	Null?	Type
CUSTID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
GID		VARCHAR2(20)
ARTID		VARCHAR2(20)
FNAME1		CHAR(20)
LNAME1		CHAR(20)
DOB		DATE
ADDRESS		CHAR(20)

SQL> INSERT INTO CUSTOMER VALUES ('AT2000', 'MM123', 'AD22', 'Akshay', 'Thakur', '16-APRIL-2000', 'New York');
1 row created.
SQL> INSERT INTO CUSTOMER VALUES ('AR1998', 'TLM123', 'AD55', 'Ashutosh', 'Ranjan', '04-FEBRUARY-1998', 'Paris');
1 row created.
SQL> INSERT INTO CUSTOMER VALUES ('AD1998', 'BM123', 'AD88', 'Ayush', 'Dhar', '28-SEPTEMBER-1998', 'London');
1 row created.
SQL> INSERT INTO CUSTOMER VALUES ('AM1994', 'JG123', 'AD00', 'Avanish', 'Mehta', '05-OCTOBER-1994', 'Mumbai');
1 row created.

SQL> SELECT * FROM CUSTOMER;

CUSTID	GID	ARTID
FNAME1	LNAME1	DOB	ADDRESS

| AT2000 | MM123 | AD22 |

```
Akshay          Thakur              16-APR-00 New York


AR1998          TLM123              AD55
Ashutosh        Ranjan              04-FEB-98 Paris


AD1998          BM123               AD88
Ayush           Dhar                28-SEP-98 London



CUSTID          GID         ARTID
------------------- ------------------- -------------------
FNAME1          LNAME1          DOB     ADDRESS
------------------- ------------------- --------- -------------------
AM1994          JG123               AD00
Avanish         Mehta               05-OCT-94 Mumbai
```

SQL> CREATE TABLE ARTIST (ARTISTID VARCHAR(20) PRIMARY KEY, GID VARCHAR(20), CUSTID VARCHAR(20), EID VARCHAR(20), FNAME CHAR(20), LNAME CHAR(20), BIRTHPLACE CHAR(20), STYLE CHAR(20));

Table created.

SQL> DESC ARTIST;

```
 Name                             Null?   Type
 ---------------------------------------- -------- ----------------------------
 ARTISTID                       NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20)
 GID                            VARCHAR2(20)
 CUSTID                          VARCHAR2(20)
 EID                            VARCHAR2(20)
 FNAME                          CHAR(20)
 LNAME                          CHAR(20)
 BIRTHPLACE                       CHAR(20)
 STYLE                          CHAR(20)
```

SQL> INSERT INTO ARTIST VALUES('ART1', 'MM123', 'AT2000', 'AD22', 'Georgia', 'O Keeffe', 'USA', 'Oil on Canvas');
1 row created.
SQL> INSERT INTO ARTIST VALUES ('ART2', 'TLM123', 'AR1998', 'AD55', 'Pablo', 'Picasso', 'Spain', 'Analytic Cubism');
1 row created.
SQL> INSERT INTO ARTIST VALUES ('ART3', 'BM123', 'AD1998', 'AD88', 'Rembrandt', 'van Rijn', 'Netherlands', 'Oil Painting');
1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO ARTIST VALUES ('ART4', 'JG123', 'AM1994', 'AD00', 'Theodore', 'Chasseriau', 'France', 'Oil Painting');
1 row created.
SQL> INSERT INTO ARTIST VALUES ('ART5', 'NG123', 'PM1996', 'AD11', 'Leonardo', 'da Vinci', 'Italy', 'High Renaissance');
1 row created.

SQL> SELECT * FROM ARTIST;

ARTISTID	GID	CUSTID
EID	FNAME	LNAME
BIRTHPLACE	STYLE	
ART1	MM123	AT2000
AD22	Georgia	O Keeffe
USA	Oil on Canvas	
ART2	TLM123	AR1998
AD55	Pablo	Picasso
Spain	Analytic Cubism	

ARTISTID	GID	CUSTID
EID	FNAME	LNAME
BIRTHPLACE	STYLE	
ART3	BM123	AD1998
AD88	Rembrandt	van Rijn
Netherlands	Oil Painting	
ART4	JG123	AM1994
AD00	Theodore	Chasseriau

ARTISTID	GID	CUSTID
EID	FNAME	LNAME
BIRTHPLACE	STYLE	
France	Oil Painting	

ART5   NG123   PM1996
AD11   Leonardo   da Vinci
Italy   High Renaissance

SQL> CREATE TABLE CONTACTS (CUSTID VARCHAR(20), PHONE VARCHAR(12));
Table created.

SQL> DESC CONTACTS;
 Name   Null?   Type
 -- -------- ---------------------------
 CUSTID   VARCHAR2(20)
 PHONE   VARCHAR2(12).

SQL> INSERT INTO CONTACTS VALUES ('AT2000', '9456805776');
1 row created.
SQL> INSERT INTO CONTACTS VALUES ('AR1998', '8073271337');
1 row created.
SQL> INSERT INTO CONTACTS VALUES ('AD1998', '9980904736');
1 row created.
SQL> INSERT INTO CONTACTS VALUES ('AM1994', '7737564076');
1 row created.
SQL> INSERT INTO CONTACTS VALUES ('PM1996', '8002391707');
1 row created.
SQL>
SQL> INSERT INTO CONTACTS VALUES ('PM1996', '8002391707');
1 row created.

SQL> SELECT * FROM CONTACTS;

CUSTID   PHONE
-------------------- ------------
AT2000   9456805776
AR1998   8073271337
AD1998   9980904736
AM1994   7737564076
PM1996   8002391707
PM1996   8002391707

6 rows selected.

CONCLUSION

A DBMS gives businesses a complete, clear picture of how data is exchanged, ensuring that no duplicates are created. It's also worth noting that, like many other systems, a DBMS would necessitate more memory and CPU, so businesses should consider whether they can meet this requirement. The advantages of DBMS, on the other hand, are obvious, particularly in the case of rapidly expanding organizations.

Art Galleries showcase artists in a professional and structured manner that guarantees the quality and appropriate pricing for their artworks. Gallerists discover new talent and present unseen work to the public, press, institutions, and collectors. They open their doors with free admission and provide a cultural and educational experience.

a space that only sells works of art, without the purpose of advancing the career of any particular artist, without holding exhibitions, without a specific theoretical and aesthetic direction, is quite simply an "art store." And a person brokering the sale of art without investing in the artist is simply an "art dealer." Many "art stores" and "art dealers" call themselves an "art gallery', but they often fail to fulfill the most important part of an art gallery's duties - that of supporting and nurturing its artists.