

# **2024 Spring CS504 Principles of Data Management and Mining Project Report**

## **Library Management System**

**By Sai Sravya Chandavolu  
G01454654**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Libraries are essential in educational environments because they give users access to a vast array of information, facilitate learning and research, and foster critical thinking and literacy. Books, journals, periodicals, newspapers, multimedia content, and digital resources are just a few of the varied educational resources that are available for use in libraries. These tools facilitate learning activities in a variety of areas and disciplines, both formally and informally.

Faculty, researchers, and students can get help and advice with their research from libraries. In addition to assisting users with navigating the library's resources, librarians can also help users execute efficient literary searches and assess the reliability and quality of information sources.

To help students locate, assess, and utilize information efficiently, libraries host information literacy instruction sessions. Topics include search tactics, citation guidelines, plagiarism and copyright, and digital literacy techniques are covered in these seminars. Students can conduct research, study in peace, and work together on projects in libraries' computer labs and cooperative work rooms. These areas provide a favourable setting for concentrated study and academic activity.

Overall, libraries are essential to educational settings because they give people access to materials, facilitate learning and research, support information literacy. They are vital collaborators in the learning process and have a big impact on both students' and teachers' academic progress and well-being.

## **SCOPE OF THE PROJECT**

1. Define the scope of the project and identify the entities and their relationships.

A library management system's functions include organizing the library's resources, keeping track of everything that is borrowed, and managing the resources themselves. This project aims to design a database schema for the operation of a public library.

By using this system, we can keep track of all the information on the library's staff, book collection, and due dates.

Overseeing duties such as checking out and returning library materials.

Handling overdue books and late fees to ensure that library materials are returned on time.

The ultimate goal of this project is to give library employees a faster way to manage the resources and services offered by the library.

## **REQUIREMENTS**

### **Software Requirements:**

The necessary tools to finish this project is draw.io for the entity relationship diagram and MySQL for coding.

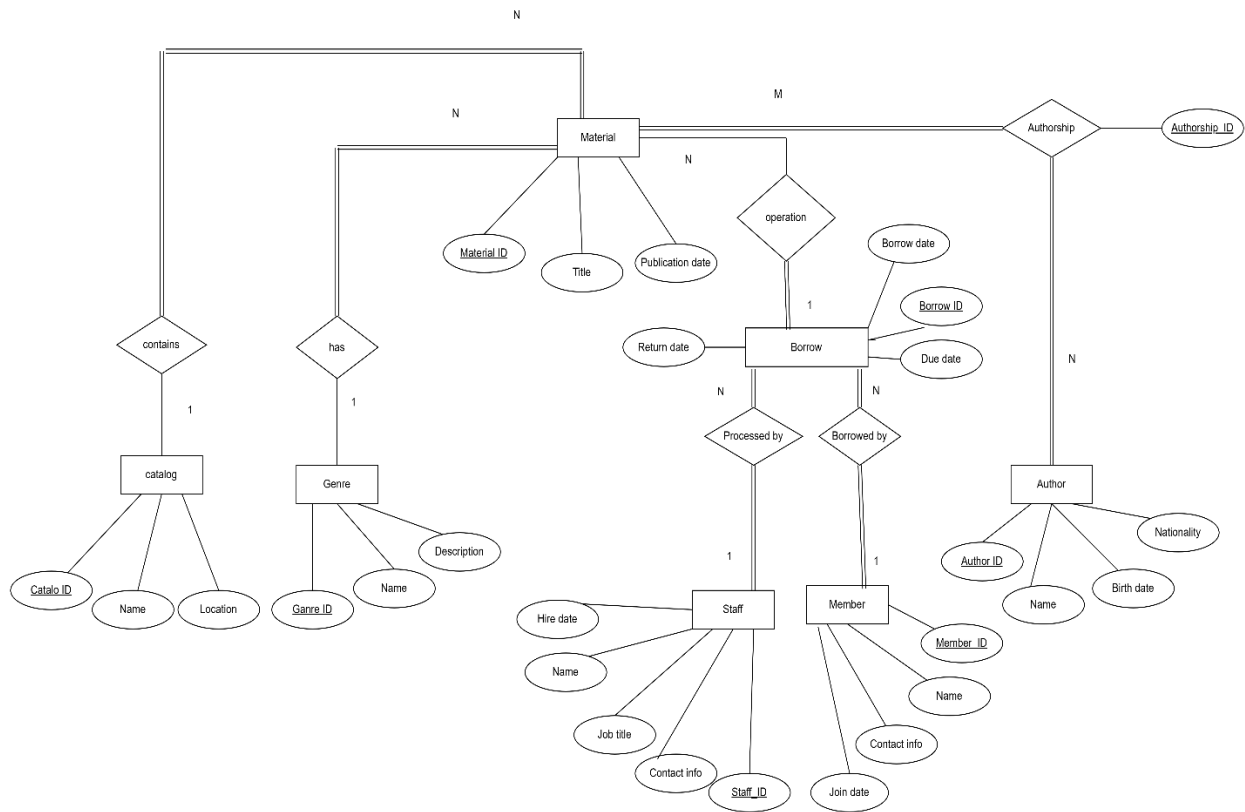
### **Hardware Requirements:**

We do require a system with an internet connection in order to finish the project and fulfil the software requirements.

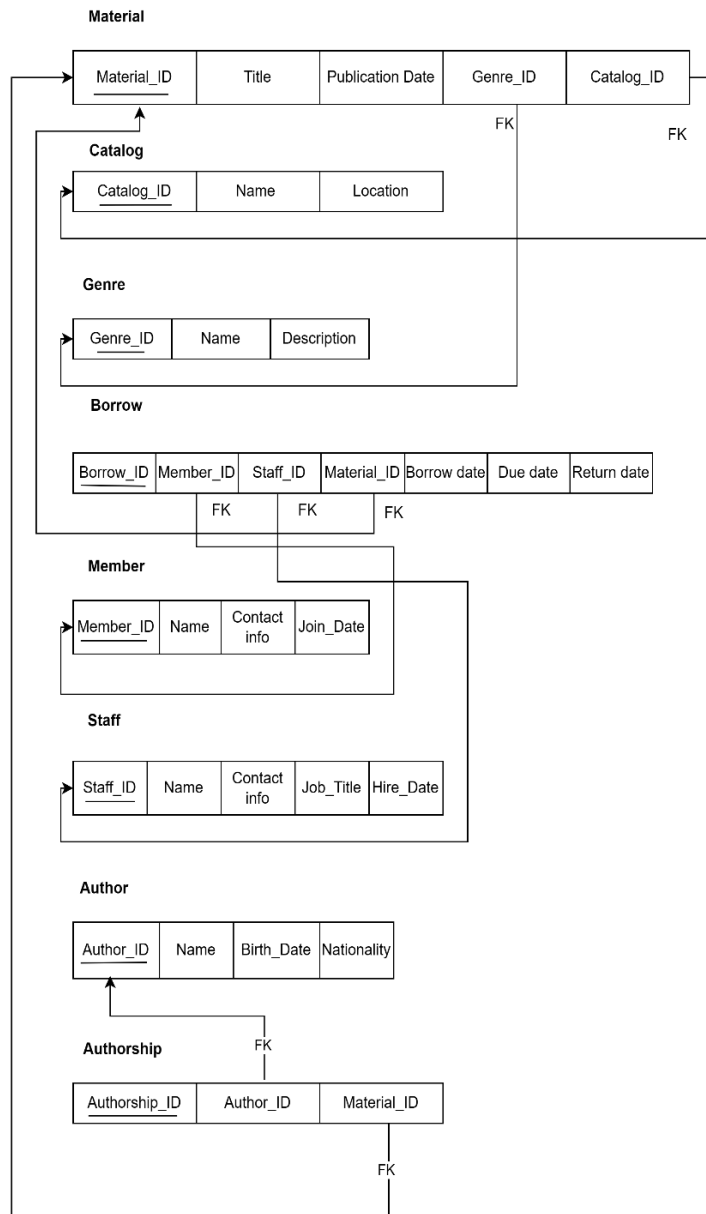
### **Project Requirements:**

- **Materials Management:** The system should store and maintain information about all library materials, such as books, magazines, e-books, and audiobooks, including their titles, authors, publication dates, and genres.
- **Membership Management:** The system should store and manage information about library members, including their names, contact information, membership numbers, and borrowing history.
- **Borrowing:** The system should facilitate the borrowing process, allowing members to check out items, and provide library staff with the necessary information to manage the circulation of library materials. Once material is checked out, a librarian should record it borrow date, anticipated due date. And once the material is returned, its return date should be updated.
- **Reporting and Analytics:** The system should generate reports on library usage, popular materials, and other relevant statistics, enabling the library staff to make data-driven decisions about resource acquisition and management.

## ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM / RELATIONAL SCHEMA



## RELATIONAL SCHEMA:



## **ENTITIES AND RELATIONSHIPS:**

For the Library Management System, we have the following entities.

1.Materials 2. Author 3. Staff 4. Authorship 5. Catalog 6. Genre 7. Borrow 8. Member

Relationships are as follows:

1.Contains 2. has 3. Operation 4. By 5 Derives 6. Consists

### **Entities:**

1. Material: This refers to resources with many qualities, including Title, PublicationDate, and others, such as books, periodicals, e-books, and audio books.
2. Catalog: Information on the locations of the materials within the library is contained in this entity. The members will find it simpler to find a book they require as a result.
3. Genre: The genre of the book in the library is contained in this item. It is also possible to arrange a list of accessible content according to genre.
4. Borrow: This operation is performed to borrow books from library. This includes primary key which is Borrow\_ID.
5. Member: It consists of the members who are the customers of the library.
6. Staff: This table includes all of the library's workers. They take care of the library's upkeep and guarantee that new books and borrowed materials are consistently received. The Staff\_ID key is the main key.
7. Author: All of the resources in the content are written or published by the authors, who are identified by various properties such as Author\_ID, Author\_Name, and Publication\_Date.

### **Relationships:**

1. Contains – This relationship is between the Material and the catalog. The relationship is Many to one. Which means material can have n number of catalogues.
2. has - This relationship is between the Material and the genre. The relationship is Many to one. Which means material can have multiple genres.
3. Operation – This relationship is between the Material and Borrow. The relationship is one to many. This means that one material can be borrowed many members including staff in the library.
4. By – This relationship is between Borrow, staff and member. The relationship is many to one. This means that one staff member can borrow multiple materials.
5. Derives - This relationship is between Material and Authorship. The relationship is one to many.
6. Consists - This relationship is between Authorship and Author. The relationship is many to one.
7. Authorship: This is identified by a property which is Authorship\_ID. This has relationship with author.

## **DATABASE IMPLEMENTATION:**

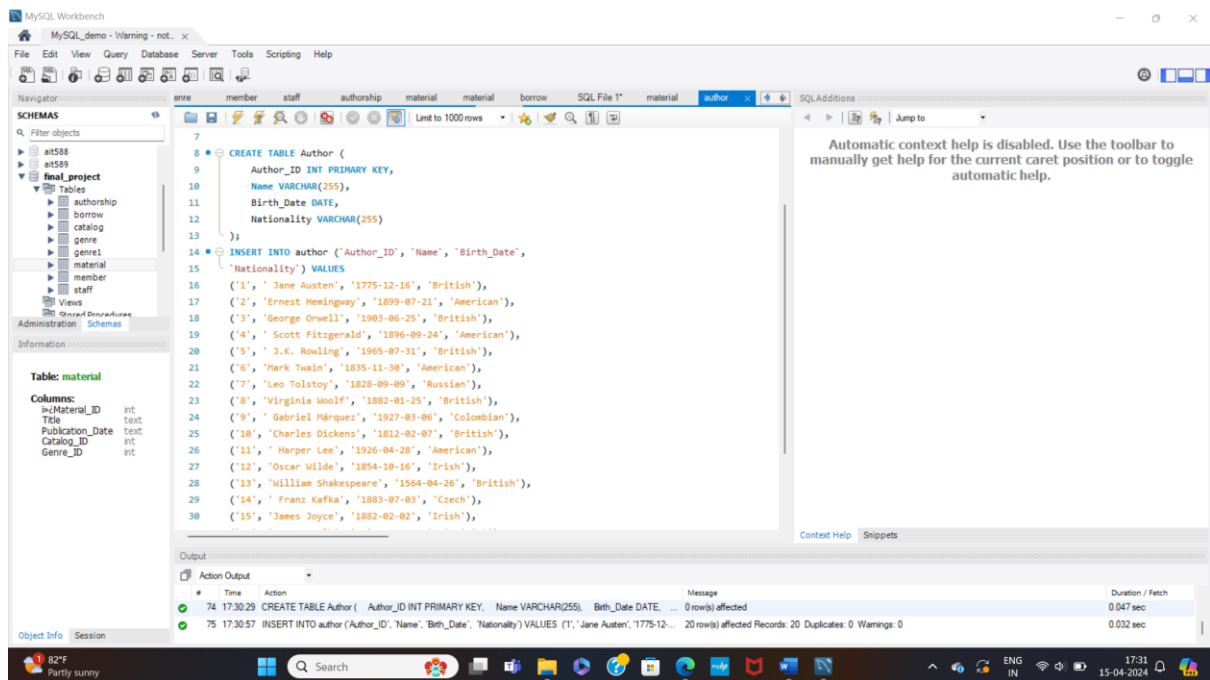
MySQL WorkBench is used for writing the SQL queries and database connection.

### **Steps for creating the table and inserting the values:**

Author table:

```
CREATE TABLE Author (  
    Author_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    Name VARCHAR(255),  
    Birth_Date DATE,  
    Nationality VARCHAR(255)  
);
```

```
INSERT INTO author (`Author_ID`, `Name`, `Birth_Date`,  
`Nationality`) VALUES  
(1, 'Jane Austen', '1775-12-16', 'British'),  
(2, 'Ernest Hemingway', '1899-07-21', 'American'),  
(3, 'George Orwell', '1903-06-25', 'British'),  
(4, 'Scott Fitzgerald', '1896-09-24', 'American'),  
(5, 'J.K. Rowling', '1965-07-31', 'British'),  
(6, 'Mark Twain', '1835-11-30', 'American'),  
(7, 'Leo Tolstoy', '1828-09-09', 'Russian'),  
(8, 'Virginia Woolf', '1882-01-25', 'British'),  
(9, 'Gabriel Márquez', '1927-03-06', 'Colombian'),  
(10, 'Charles Dickens', '1812-02-07', 'British'),  
(11, 'Harper Lee', '1926-04-28', 'American'),  
(12, 'Oscar Wilde', '1854-10-16', 'Irish'),  
(13, 'William Shakespeare', '1564-04-26', 'British'),  
(14, 'Franz Kafka', '1883-07-03', 'Czech'),  
(15, 'James Joyce', '1882-02-02', 'Irish'),  
(16, 'J.R.R. Tolkien', '1892-01-03', 'British'),  
(17, 'Emily Brontë', '1818-07-30', 'British'),  
(18, 'Toni Morrison', '1931-02-18', 'American'),  
(19, 'Fyodor Dostoevsky', '1821-11-11', 'Russian'),  
(20, 'Lucas Piki', '1847-10-16', 'British');
```



## Authorship Table:

CREATE TABLE Authorship (

Authorship\_ID INT AUTO\_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,

Author\_ID INT,

Material\_ID INT,

FOREIGN KEY (Author\_ID) REFERENCES Author(Author\_ID),

FOREIGN KEY (Material\_ID) REFERENCES Material(Material\_ID)

);

INSERT INTO authorship (`Authorship\_ID`, `Author\_ID`, `Material\_ID`) VALUES

('1', '1', '1'),

('2', '2', '2'),

('3', '3', '3'),

('4', '4', '4'),

('5', '5', '5'),

('6', '6', '6'),

('7', '7', '7'),

('8', '8', '8'),

('9', '9', '9'),

('10', '10', '10'),

('11', '11', '11'),

('12', '12', '12'),

('13', '13', '13'),

('14', '14', '14'),

('15', '15', '15'),

('16', '16', '16'),

('17', '17', '17'),

('18', '18', '18'),

('19', '19', '19'),

('20', '20', '20'),

('21', '1', '21'),

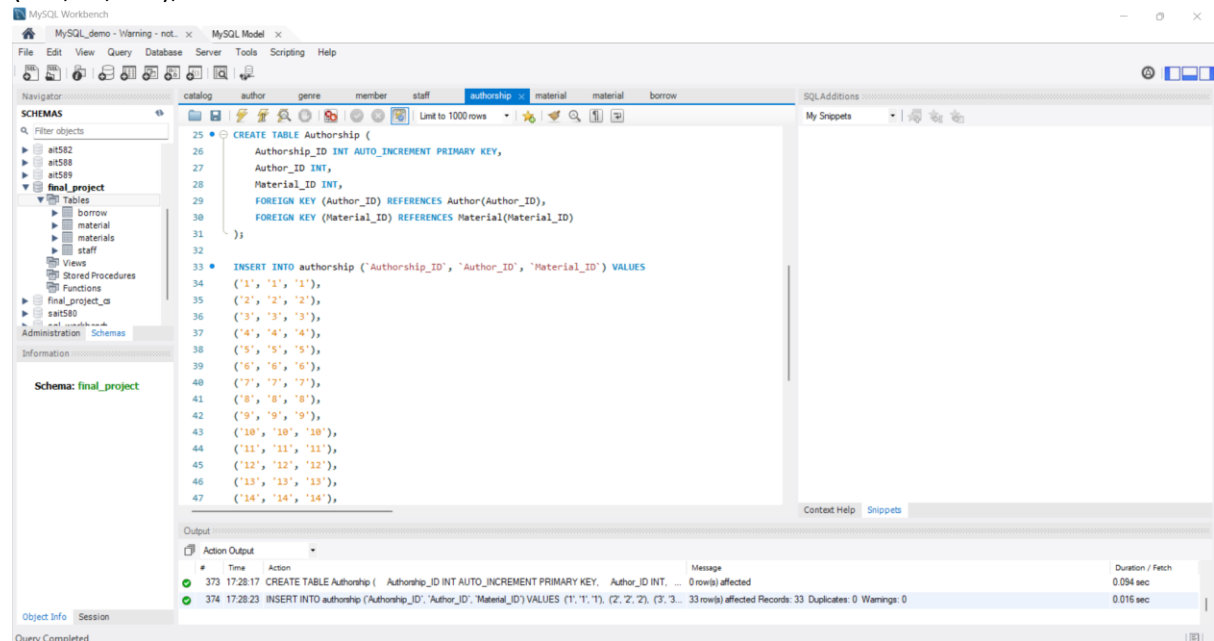
('22', '2', '22'),



```

('23', '3', '23'),
('24', '5', '24'),
('25', '5', '25'),
('26', '6', '26'),
('27', '7', '27'),
('28', '8', '28'),
('29', '19', '28'),
('30', '9', '29'),
('31', '10', '30'),
('32', '8', '30'),
('33', '2', '29');

```



### Borrow table:

```

CREATE TABLE Borrow (
  Borrow_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  Member_ID INT,
  Material_ID INT,
  Catalog_ID INT,
  Borrow_Date DATE,
  Due_Date DATE,
  Return_Date DATE,
  FOREIGN KEY (Member_ID) REFERENCES Member(Member_ID),
  FOREIGN KEY (Material_ID) REFERENCES Material(Material_ID)
);

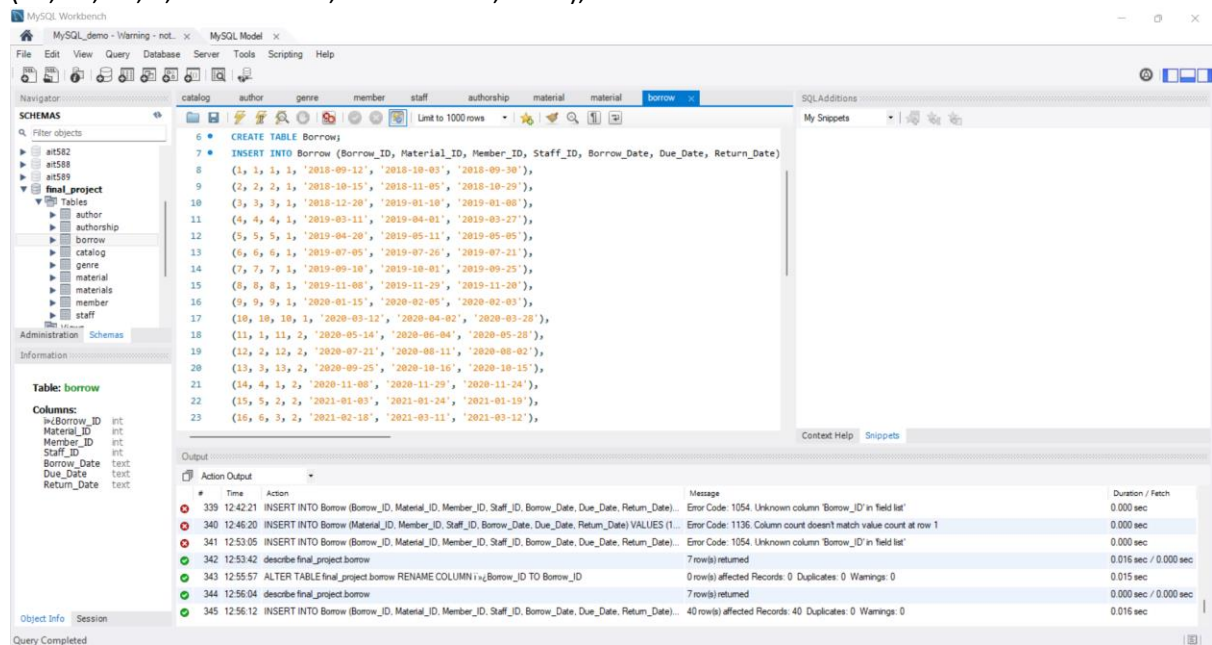
INSERT INTO Borrow (Borrow_ID, Material_ID, Member_ID, Staff_ID, Borrow_Date, Due_Date,
Return_Date) VALUES
(1, 1, 1, 1, '2018-09-12', '2018-10-03', '2018-09-30'),
(2, 2, 2, 1, '2018-10-15', '2018-11-05', '2018-10-29'),
(3, 3, 3, 1, '2018-12-20', '2019-01-10', '2019-01-08'),
(4, 4, 4, 1, '2019-03-11', '2019-04-01', '2019-03-27'),
(5, 5, 5, 1, '2019-04-20', '2019-05-11', '2019-05-05'),
(6, 6, 6, 1, '2019-07-05', '2019-07-26', '2019-07-21'),

```

```

(7, 7, 7, 1, '2019-09-10', '2019-10-01', '2019-09-25'),
(8, 8, 8, 1, '2019-11-08', '2019-11-29', '2019-11-20'),
(9, 9, 9, 1, '2020-01-15', '2020-02-05', '2020-02-03'),
(10, 10, 10, 1, '2020-03-12', '2020-04-02', '2020-03-28'),
(11, 1, 11, 2, '2020-05-14', '2020-06-04', '2020-05-28'),
(12, 2, 12, 2, '2020-07-21', '2020-08-11', '2020-08-02'),
(13, 3, 13, 2, '2020-09-25', '2020-10-16', '2020-10-15'),
(14, 4, 1, 2, '2020-11-08', '2020-11-29', '2020-11-24'),
(15, 5, 2, 2, '2021-01-03', '2021-01-24', '2021-01-19'),
(16, 6, 3, 2, '2021-02-18', '2021-03-11', '2021-03-12'),
(17, 17, 4, 2, '2021-04-27', '2021-05-18', '2021-05-20'),
(18, 18, 5, 2, '2021-06-13', '2021-07-04', '2021-06-28'),
(19, 19, 6, 2, '2021-08-15', '2021-09-05', '2021-09-03'),
(20, 20, 7, 2, '2021-10-21', '2021-11-11', NULL),
(21, 21, 1, 3, '2021-11-29', '2021-12-20', NULL),
(22, 22, 2, 3, '2022-01-10', '2022-01-31', '2022-01-25'),
(23, 23, 3, 3, '2022-02-07', '2022-02-28', '2022-02-23'),
(24, 24, 4, 3, '2022-03-11', '2022-04-01', '2022-03-28'),
(25, 25, 5, 3, '2022-04-28', '2022-05-19', '2022-05-18'),
(26, 26, 6, 3, '2022-06-22', '2022-07-13', '2022-07-08'),
(27, 27, 7, 3, '2022-08-04', '2022-08-25', '2022-08-23'),
(28, 28, 8, 3, '2022-09-13', '2022-10-04', '2022-09-28'),
(29, 29, 9, 3, '2022-10-16', '2022-11-06', '2022-11-05'),
(30, 30, 8, 3, '2022-11-21', '2022-12-12', '2022-12-05'),
(31, 1, 9, 4, '2022-12-28', '2023-01-18', NULL),
(32, 2, 1, 4, '2023-01-23', '2023-02-13', NULL),
(33, 3, 10, 4, '2023-02-02', '2023-02-23', '2023-02-17'),
(34, 4, 11, 4, '2023-03-01', '2023-03-22', NULL),
(35, 5, 12, 4, '2023-03-10', '2023-03-31', NULL),
(36, 6, 13, 4, '2023-03-15', '2023-04-05', NULL),
(37, 7, 17, 4, '2023-03-25', '2023-04-15', NULL),
(38, 8, 8, 4, '2023-03-30', '2023-04-20', NULL),
(39, 9, 9, 4, '2023-03-26', '2023-04-16', NULL),
(40, 10, 20, 4, '2023-03-28', '2023-04-18', NULL);

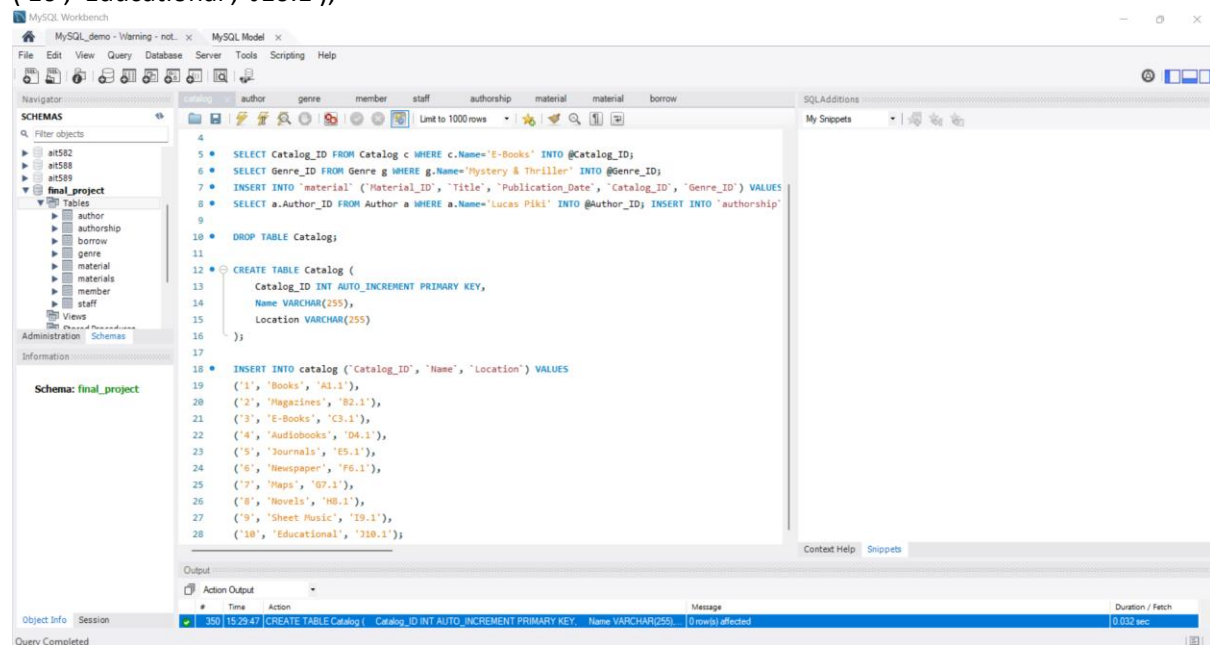
```



### Catalog:

```
CREATE TABLE Catalog (  
    Catalog_ID INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,  
    Name VARCHAR(255),  
    Location VARCHAR(255)  
);
```

```
INSERT INTO catalog (`Catalog_ID`, `Name`, `Location`) VALUES  
(1, 'Books', 'A1.1'),  
(2, 'Magazines', 'B2.1'),  
(3, 'E-Books', 'C3.1'),  
(4, 'Audiobooks', 'D4.1'),  
(5, 'Journals', 'E5.1'),  
(6, 'Newspaper', 'F6.1'),  
(7, 'Maps', 'G7.1'),  
(8, 'Novels', 'H8.1'),  
(9, 'Sheet Music', 'I9.1'),  
(10, 'Educational', 'J10.1');
```

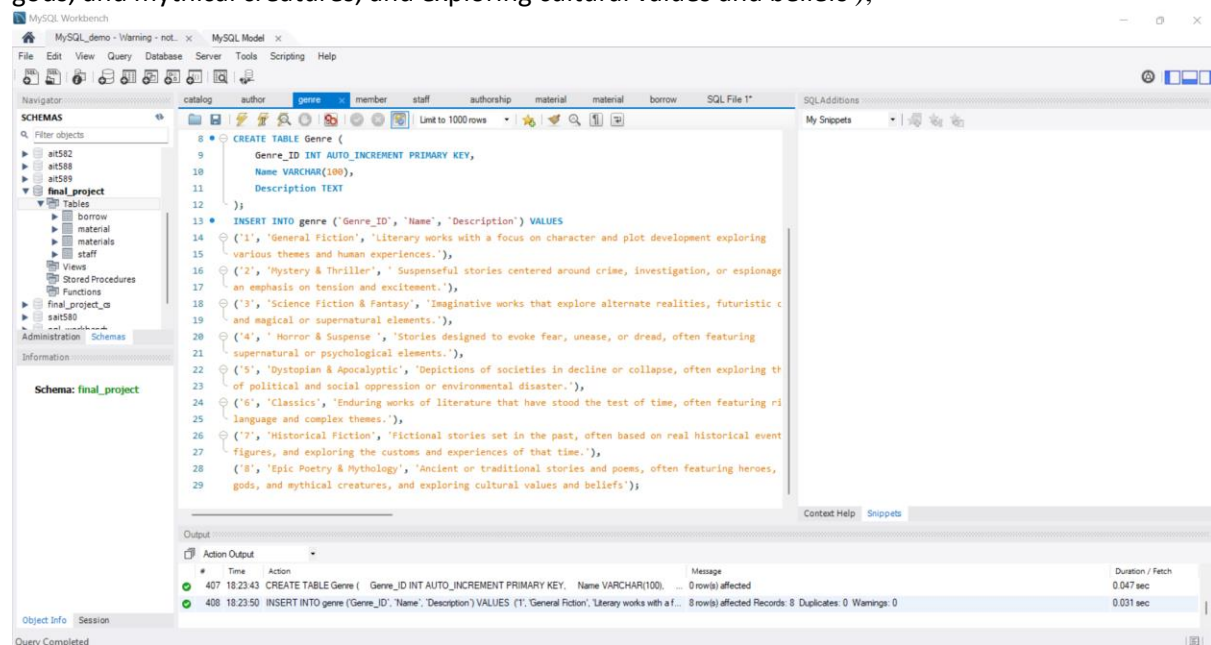


### Genre table:

```
CREATE TABLE Genre (  
    Genre_ID INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,  
    Name VARCHAR(100),  
    Description TEXT  
);
```

```
INSERT INTO genre (`Genre_ID`, `Name`, `Description`) VALUES  
(1, 'General Fiction', 'Literary works with a focus on character and plot development exploring various themes and human experiences.');
```

('2', 'Mystery & Thriller', 'Suspenseful stories centered around crime, investigation, or espionage with an emphasis on tension and excitement.'),  
 ('3', 'Science Fiction & Fantasy', 'Imaginative works that explore alternate realities, futuristic concepts, and magical or supernatural elements.'),  
 ('4', 'Horror & Suspense', 'Stories designed to evoke fear, unease, or dread, often featuring supernatural or psychological elements.'),  
 ('5', 'Dystopian & Apocalyptic', 'Depictions of societies in decline or collapse, often exploring themes of political and social oppression or environmental disaster.'),  
 ('6', 'Classics', 'Enduring works of literature that have stood the test of time, often featuring rich language and complex themes.'),  
 ('7', 'Historical Fiction', 'Fictional stories set in the past, often based on real historical events or figures, and exploring the customs and experiences of that time.'),  
 ('8', 'Epic Poetry & Mythology', 'Ancient or traditional stories and poems, often featuring heroes, gods, and mythical creatures, and exploring cultural values and beliefs');



### Material table:

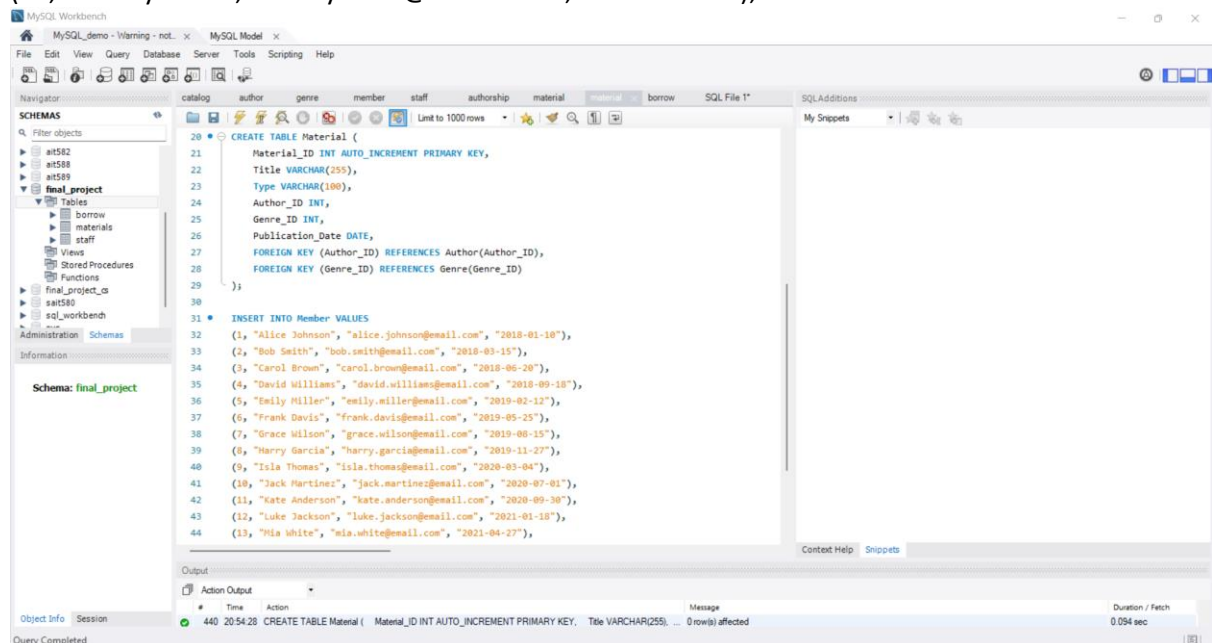
```

CREATE TABLE Material (
  Material_ID INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
  Title VARCHAR(255),
  Type VARCHAR(100),
  Author_ID INT,
  Genre_ID INT,
  Publication_Date DATE,
  FOREIGN KEY (Author_ID) REFERENCES Author(Author_ID),
  FOREIGN KEY (Genre_ID) REFERENCES Genre(Genre_ID)
);
  
```

INSERT INTO Member VALUES

(1, "Alice Johnson", "alice.johnson@email.com", "2018-01-10"),  
 (2, "Bob Smith", "bob.smith@email.com", "2018-03-15"),  
 (3, "Carol Brown", "carol.brown@email.com", "2018-06-20"),

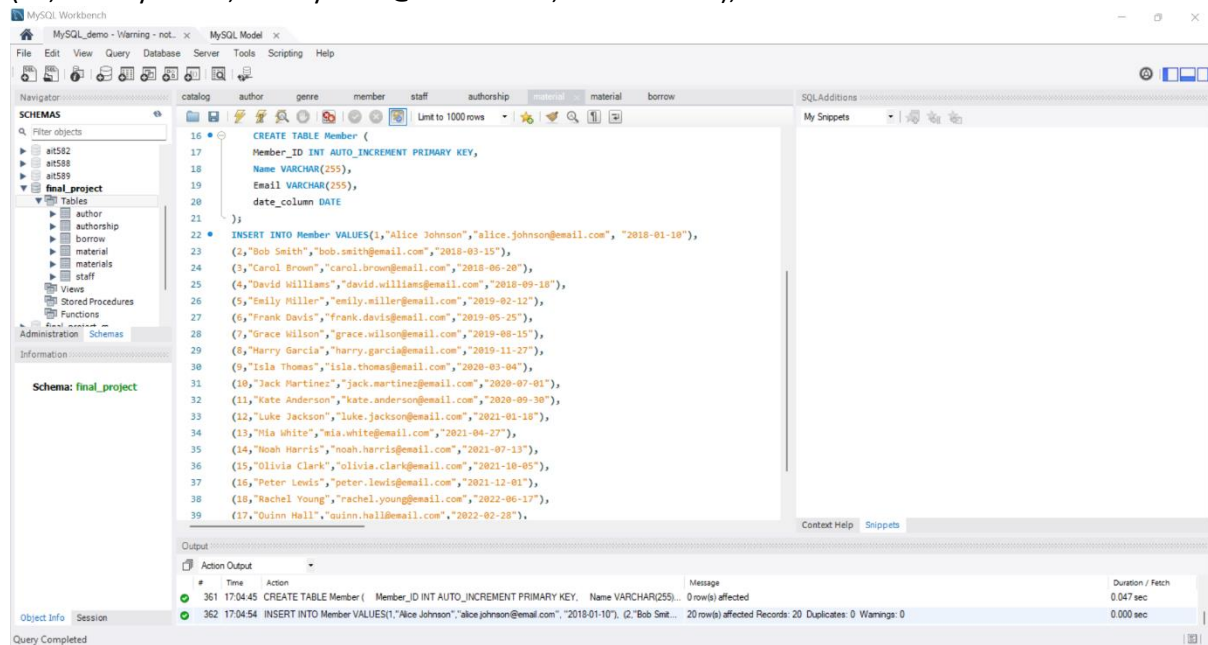
```
(4, "David Williams", "david.williams@email.com", "2018-09-18"),
(5, "Emily Miller", "emily.miller@email.com", "2019-02-12"),
(6, "Frank Davis", "frank.davis@email.com", "2019-05-25"),
(7, "Grace Wilson", "grace.wilson@email.com", "2019-08-15"),
(8, "Harry Garcia", "harry.garcia@email.com", "2019-11-27"),
(9, "Isla Thomas", "isla.thomas@email.com", "2020-03-04"),
(10, "Jack Martinez", "jack.martinez@email.com", "2020-07-01"),
(11, "Kate Anderson", "kate.anderson@email.com", "2020-09-30"),
(12, "Luke Jackson", "luke.jackson@email.com", "2021-01-18"),
(13, "Mia White", "mia.white@email.com", "2021-04-27"),
(14, "Noah Harris", "noah.harris@email.com", "2021-07-13"),
(15, "Olivia Clark", "olivia.clark@email.com", "2021-10-05"),
(16, "Peter Lewis", "peter.lewis@email.com", "2021-12-01"),
(18, "Rachel Young", "rachel.young@email.com", "2022-06-17"),
(17, "Quinn Hall", "quinn.hall@email.com", "2022-02-28"),
(19, "Sam Walker", "sam.walker@email.com", "2022-09-25"),
(20, "Tiffany Allen", "tiffany.allen@email.com", "2022-12-10");
```



### Member table:

```
CREATE TABLE Member (
  Member_ID INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
  Name VARCHAR(255),
  Email VARCHAR(255),
  date_column DATE
);
INSERT INTO Member VALUES(1,"Alice Johnson","alice.johnson@email.com", "2018-01-10"),
(2,"Bob Smith","bob.smith@email.com","2018-03-15"),
(3,"Carol Brown","carol.brown@email.com","2018-06-20"),
(4,"David Williams","david.williams@email.com","2018-09-18"),
```

```
(5,"Emily Miller","emily.miller@email.com","2019-02-12"),
(6,"Frank Davis","frank.davis@email.com","2019-05-25"),
(7,"Grace Wilson","grace.wilson@email.com","2019-08-15"),
(8,"Harry Garcia","harry.garcia@email.com","2019-11-27"),
(9,"Isla Thomas","isla.thomas@email.com","2020-03-04"),
(10,"Jack Martinez","jack.martinez@email.com","2020-07-01"),
(11,"Kate Anderson","kate.anderson@email.com","2020-09-30"),
(12,"Luke Jackson","luke.jackson@email.com","2021-01-18"),
(13,"Mia White","mia.white@email.com","2021-04-27"),
(14,"Noah Harris","noah.harris@email.com","2021-07-13"),
(15,"Olivia Clark","olivia.clark@email.com","2021-10-05"),
(16,"Peter Lewis","peter.lewis@email.com","2021-12-01"),
(18,"Rachel Young","rachel.young@email.com","2022-06-17"),
(17,"Quinn Hall","quinn.hall@email.com","2022-02-28"),
(19,"Sam Walker","sam.walker@email.com","2022-09-25"),
(20,"Tiffany Allen","tiffany.allen@email.com","2022-12-10");
```



## Staff Table:

CREATE TABLE Staff (

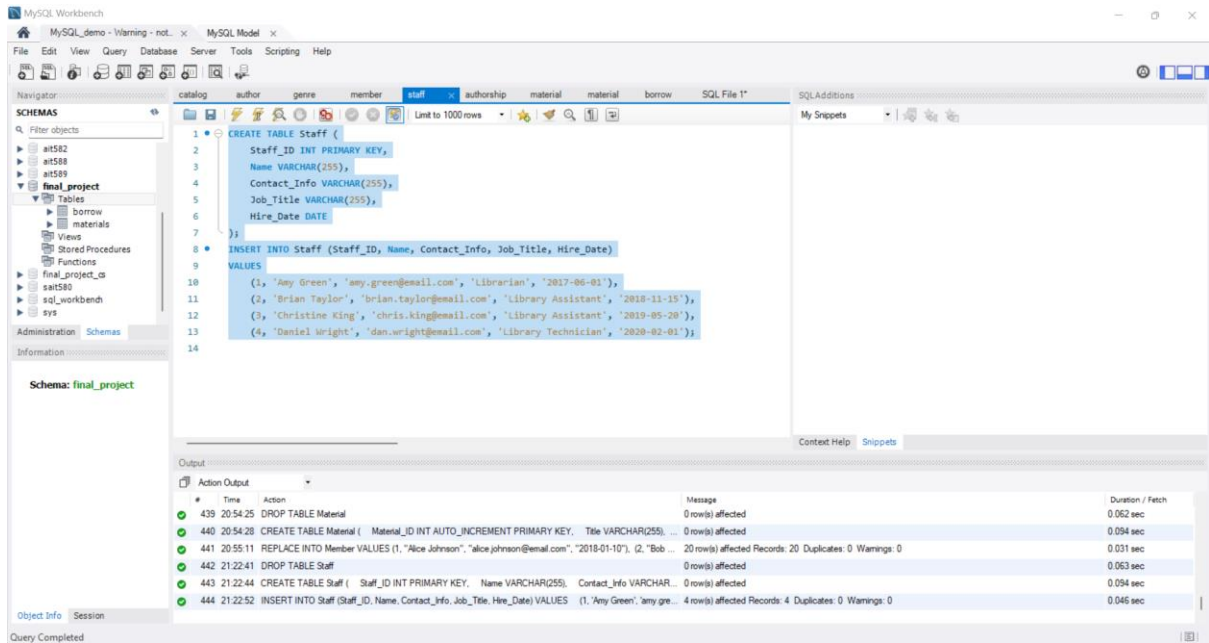
```
Staff_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
Name VARCHAR(255),
Contact_Info VARCHAR(255),
Job_Title VARCHAR(255),
Hire_Date DATE
```

);

```
INSERT INTO Staff (Staff_ID, Name, Contact_Info, Job_Title, Hire_Date)
VALUES
```

```
(1, 'Amy Green', 'amy.green@email.com', 'Librarian', '2017-06-01'),
(2, 'Brian Taylor', 'brian.taylor@email.com', 'Library Assistant', '2018-11-15'),
(3, 'Christine King', 'chris.king@email.com', 'Library Assistant', '2019-05-20'),
(4, 'Daniel Wright', 'dan.wright@email.com', 'Library Technician', '2020-02-01');
```



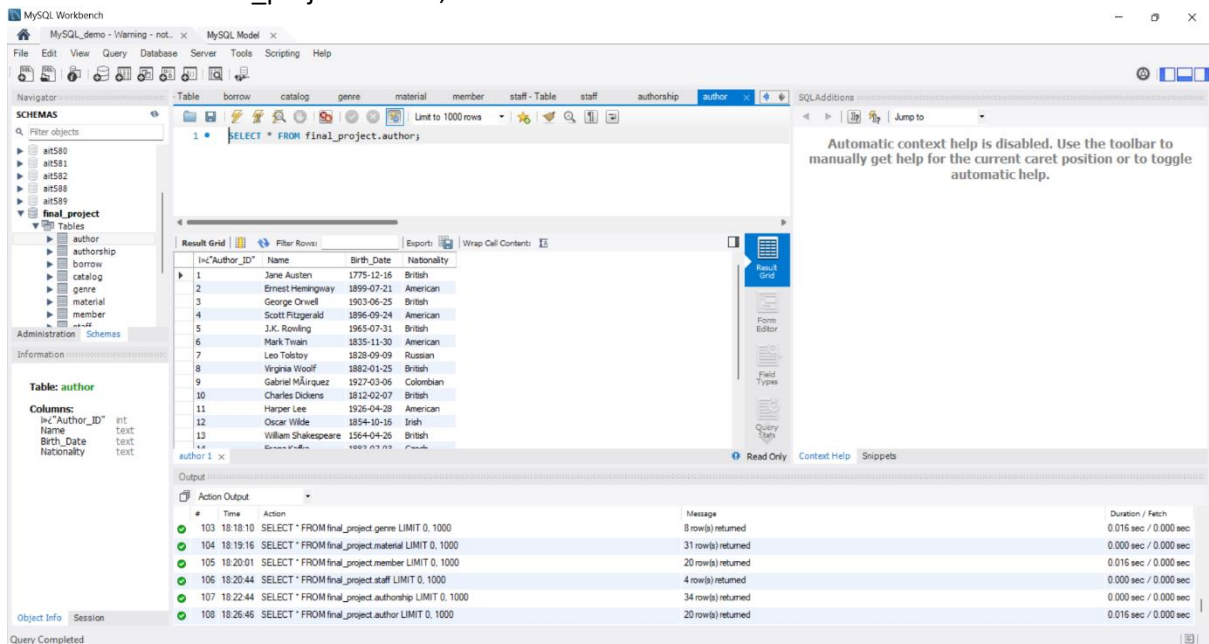


//This is how we create and insert tables manually. But the method I used to create data is by exporting files directly from the path to SQL workbench. //

## VIEWING TABLES:

Author table:

SELECT \* FROM final\_project.author;



## Authorship table:

SELECT \* FROM final\_project.authorship;

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the 'authorship' table selected in the Navigator. The SQL query 'SELECT \* FROM final\_project.authorship;' is entered in the Query Editor. The Results pane displays the following data:

id	Authorship_ID	Author_ID	Material_ID
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14

The Output pane shows the execution log with the following entries:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fech
102	18:17:10	SELECT * FROM final_project.catalog LIMIT 0, 1000	10 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
103	18:18:10	SELECT * FROM final_project.genre LIMIT 0, 1000	8 row(s) returned	0.016 sec / 0.000 sec
104	18:19:16	SELECT * FROM final_project.material LIMIT 0, 1000	31 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
105	18:20:01	SELECT * FROM final_project.member LIMIT 0, 1000	20 row(s) returned	0.016 sec / 0.000 sec
106	18:20:44	SELECT * FROM final_project.staff LIMIT 0, 1000	4 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
107	18:22:44	SELECT * FROM final_project.authorship LIMIT 0, 1000	34 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

## Borrow table:

SELECT \* FROM final\_project.borrow;

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the 'borrow' table selected in the Navigator. The SQL query 'SELECT \* FROM final\_project.borrow;' is entered in the Query Editor. The Results pane displays the following data:

id	Borrow_ID	Material_ID	Member_ID	Staff_ID	Borrow_Date	Due_Date	Return_Date
1	1	1	1	1	9/12/2018	10/3/2018	9/30/2018
2	2	2	2	1	10/15/2018	11/5/2018	10/29/2018
3	3	3	3	1	12/20/2018	1/10/2019	1/8/2019
4	4	4	4	1	3/11/2019	4/1/2019	3/27/2019
5	5	5	5	1	4/20/2019	5/11/2019	5/5/2019
6	6	6	6	1	7/5/2019	7/26/2019	7/21/2019
7	7	7	7	1	9/10/2019	10/1/2019	9/25/2019
8	8	8	8	1	11/8/2019	11/29/2019	11/20/2019
9	9	9	9	1	1/15/2020	2/5/2020	2/3/2020
10	10	10	10	1	3/12/2020	4/2/2020	3/26/2020
11	11	11	11	2	5/14/2020	6/4/2020	5/28/2020
12	12	12	12	2	7/21/2020	8/11/2020	8/2/2020
13	13	13	13	2	9/25/2020	10/16/2020	10/15/2020
14	14	14	14	2	11/20/2020	12/10/2020	11/24/2020

The Output pane shows the execution log with the following entries:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fech
96	18:11:07	SELECT * FROM final_project.catalog LIMIT 0, 1000	10 row(s) returned	0.016 sec / 0.000 sec
97	18:11:10	SELECT * FROM final_project.material LIMIT 0, 1000	31 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
98	18:11:45	SELECT * FROM final_project.author LIMIT 0, 1000	20 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
99	18:13:41	SELECT * FROM final_project.author LIMIT 0, 1000	20 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
100	18:14:24	SELECT * FROM final_project.borrow LIMIT 0, 1000	40 row(s) returned	0.015 sec / 0.000 sec
101	18:16:07	SELECT * FROM final_project.borrow LIMIT 0, 1000	40 row(s) returned	0.016 sec / 0.000 sec



## Catalog table:

SELECT \* FROM final\_project.catalog;

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the 'final\_project' database selected. The 'catalog' table is highlighted in the Navigator. The SQL editor contains the query: `SELECT * FROM final_project.catalog;`. The Results tab displays the following data:

InCatalog_ID	Name	Location
1	Books	A1.1
2	Magazines	B2.1
3	E-books	C3.1
4	Audiobooks	D4.1
5	Journals	E5.1
6	Newspaper	F6.1
7	Maps	G7.1
8	Novels	H8.1
9	Sheet Music	I9.1
10	Educational	J10.1

The Action Output tab shows the execution of the query, indicating it returned 10 rows in 0.000 seconds.

## Genre table:

SELECT \* FROM final\_project.genre;

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the 'final\_project' database selected. The 'genre' table is highlighted in the Navigator. The SQL editor contains the query: `SELECT * FROM final_project.genre;`. The Results tab displays the following data:

InGenre_ID	Name	Description
1	General Fiction	Literary works with a focus on character and plot...
2	Mystery & Thriller	Suspenseful stories centered around crime, investiga...
3	Science Fiction & Fantasy	Imaginative works that explore alternate realities...
4	Horror & Suspense	Stories designed to evoke fear, unease, or dread...
5	Dystopian & Apocalyptic	Depictions of societies in decline or collapse, oft...
6	Classics	Enduring works of literature that have stood the test...
7	Historical Fiction	Fictional stories set in the past, often based on histor...
8	Epic Poetry & Mythology	Ancient or traditional stories and poems, often f...

The Action Output tab shows the execution of the query, indicating it returned 8 rows in 0.000 seconds.

## Material table:

SELECT \* FROM final\_project.material;

MySQL Workbench interface showing the query `SELECT * FROM final_project.material;` executed. The result grid displays 13 rows of data for the material table.

idMaterial_ID	Title	Publication_Date	Catalog_ID	Genre_ID
1	The Catcher in the Rye	1951-07-16	1	1
2	To Kill a Mockingbird	1960-07-11	2	1
3	The Da Vinci Code	2003-04-01	3	2
4	The Hobbit	1937-09-21	4	3
5	The Shining	1977-01-28	5	4
6	Pride and Prejudice	1813-01-28	1	1
7	The Great Gatsby	1925-04-10	2	1
8	Moby Dick	1851-10-18	3	1
9	Crime and Punishment	1866-01-01	4	1
10	The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy	1979-10-12	5	3
11	1984	1949-06-08	1	5
12	Animal Farm	1945-08-17	2	5
13	The Hunting of Hill House	1959-10-17	3	4

The output pane shows the execution log for the query, indicating that 31 rows were returned.

## Member table:

SELECT \* FROM final\_project.member;

MySQL Workbench interface showing the query `SELECT * FROM final_project.member;` executed. The result grid displays 13 rows of data for the member table.

idMember_ID	Name	Contact_Info	Join_Date
1	Alice Johnson	alice.johnson@email.com	2018-01-10
2	Bob Smith	bob.smith@email.com	2018-03-15
3	Carol Brown	carol.brown@email.com	2018-06-20
4	David Williams	david.williams@email.com	2018-09-18
5	Emily Miller	emily.miller@email.com	2019-02-12
6	Frank Davis	frank.davis@email.com	2019-05-25
7	Grace Wilson	grace.wilson@email.com	2019-08-15
8	Harry Garcia	harry.garcia@email.com	2019-11-27
9	Isla Thomas	isla.thomas@email.com	2020-03-04
10	Jack Martinez	jack.martinez@email.com	2020-07-01
11	Kate Anderson	kate.anderson@email.com	2020-09-30
12	Luke Jackson	luke.jackson@email.com	2021-01-18
13	Mia White	mia.white@email.com	2021-04-27

The output pane shows the execution log for the query, indicating that 20 rows were returned.

## Staff table:

SELECT \* FROM final\_project.staff;

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'Schemas' pane on the left lists the 'final\_project' database and its tables: author, authorship, borrow, catalog, genre, material, member, and staff. The 'staff' table is selected, and its columns are listed: staff\_ID (int), Name (text), Contact\_Info (text), Job\_Title (text), and Hire\_Date (text). The 'Query' pane shows the SQL query: `SELECT * FROM final_project.staff;`. The 'Result Grid' displays the data for the staff table:

staff_ID	Name	Contact_Info	Job_Title	Hire_Date
1	Amy Green	amy.green@email.com	Librarian	2017-06-01
2	Brian Taylor	brian.taylor@email.com	Library Assistant	2018-11-15
3	Christine King	chris.king@email.com	Library Assistant	2019-05-20
4	Daniel Wright	dan.wright@email.com	Library Technician	2020-02-01

The 'Output' pane at the bottom shows the execution of the query and other database actions, including a message: '4 row(s) returned'.

## QUERIES

### Query 1:

Which materials are currently available in the library?

SELECT \* FROM Material WHERE Material\_ID NOT IN (SELECT Material\_ID FROM Borrow where Return\_Date IS NULL);

SELECT m.Material\_ID,

m.Title,

CASE

    WHEN b.material\_ID IS NOT NULL THEN 'Not\_available'

    ELSE 'Available'

END AS Status

FROM

Material m

LEFT JOIN

(

SELECT DISTINCT Material\_ID

FROM Borrow

WHERE Return\_Date IS NULL

) b ON m.Material\_ID=b.Material\_ID;

MySQL Workbench

MySQL\_demo - Warning - not... x

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator

01454554 - CS genre member staff authorship material material borrow SQL File 1\* material SQL Additions

SCHMAS

Filter objects

ait588  
ait589  
final\_project

author  
authorship  
borrow  
catalog  
genre  
material  
member  
staff

Administration Schemas

Information

Table: material

Columns:

Material\_ID int  
Title text  
Publication\_Date text  
Catalog\_ID int  
Genre\_ID int

17 \*  
18 SELECT  
19 m.Material\_ID,  
20 m.Title,  
21 CASE  
22 WHEN b.Material\_ID IS NOT NULL THEN 'Not Available'  
23 ELSE 'Available'  
24 END AS Status  
25 FROM  
26 Material m  
27 LEFT JOIN  
28 ( SELECT DISTINCT Material\_ID  
29 FROM Borrow  
30 WHERE Return\_Date IS NULL  
31 ) b ON m.Material\_ID = b.Material\_ID;

Result Grid

Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell Content:

Material_ID	Title	Status
1	The Catcher in the Rye	Not Available
2	To Kill a Mockingbird	Not Available
3	The Da Vinci Code	Available
4	The Hobbit	Not Available
5	The Shinning	Not Available
6	Pride and Prejudice	Not Available
7	The Great Gatsby	Not Available
8	Moby Dick	Not Available
9	Crime and Punishment	Not Available

Result 4 x

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
30	00:04:37	ALTER TABLE final_project.material RENAME COLUMN i_Material_ID TO Material_ID	0 row(s) affected Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0	0.015 sec
31	00:20:18	SELECT m.Material_ID, m.Title, CASE WHEN b.Material_ID IS NOT NULL THEN 'Not Avail...	31 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

Object Info Session

Automatic context help is disabled. Use the toolbar to manually get help for the current caret position or to toggle automatic help.

## Query 2:

Which materials are currently overdue?

SELECT m.Title,b.Borrow\_Date,b.Due\_Date FROM Borrow b, Material m WHERE b.Due\_Date <= '20230210' AND b.Material\_ID = m.Material\_ID;

MySQL Workbench

MySQL\_demo - Warning - not... x MySQL Model x

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator

catalog author borrow genre member staff authorship material material

SCHMAS

Filter objects

ait582  
ait588  
ait589  
final\_project

author  
authorship  
borrow  
catalog  
genre  
material  
member  
staff

Administration Schemas

Information

Table: borrow

Columns:

Borrow\_ID int  
Material\_ID int  
Member\_ID int  
Staff\_ID int  
Borrow\_Date text  
Due\_Date text  
Return\_Date text

1 \*  
2 SELECT m.Title,b.Borrow\_Date,b.Due\_Date FROM Borrow b, Material m WHERE b.Due\_Date <=  
3 '20230210' AND b.Material\_ID = m.Material\_ID;  
4  
5  
6

Result Grid

Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell Content:

Title	Borrow_Date	Due_Date
The Catcher in the Rye	9/12/2018	10/3/2018
To Kill a Mockingbird	10/15/2018	11/5/2018
The Da Vinci Code	12/20/2018	1/10/2019
The Great Gatsby	9/10/2019	10/1/2019
Moby Dick	11/8/2019	11/29/2019
Crime and Punishment	1/15/2020	2/5/2020
The Da Vinci Code	9/25/2020	10/16/2020
The Hobbit	11/8/2020	11/29/2020
The Shinning	1/3/2021	1/24/2021
Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone	10/21/2021	11/11/2021
Frankenstein	11/29/2021	12/20/2021
A Tale of Two Cities	1/10/2022	1/31/2022
The Bad	2/7/2022	2/28/2022
The Old Man and the Sea	9/13/2022	10/4/2022
The Count of Monte Cristo	10/16/2022	11/6/2022
A Midsummer Night's Dream	11/21/2022	12/12/2022
The Catcher in the Rye	12/28/2022	1/18/2023
To Kill a Mockingbird	1/23/2023	2/13/2023
The Da Vinci Code	2/2/2023	2/23/2023

Result 19 x

Read Only Context Help Snippets

### Query 3:

What are the top 10 most borrowed materials in the library? Show the title of each material and order them based on their available counts.

```
SELECT m.Title, COUNT(*) AS BorrowCount FROM Material m JOIN Borrow b ON  
m.Material_ID=b.Material_ID GROUP BY m.Material_ID ORDER BY BorrowCount DESC LIMIT 10;
```

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the query for Query 3. The left sidebar shows the 'final\_project' database with tables: author, authorship, borrow, catalog, genre, member, material, and staff. The 'borrow' table is selected in the 'Table' dropdown. The 'Result Grid' shows the top 10 most borrowed materials.

Title	BorrowCount
The Catcher in the Rye	3
To Kill a Mockingbird	3
The Da Vinci Code	3
The Hobbit	3
The Shining	3
Pride and Prejudice	3
The Great Gatsby	2
Moby Dick	2
Crime and Punishment	2
The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy	2

### Query 4:

How many books has the author Lucas Piki written?

```
select * from author where Author_Id='20';
```

```
select * from author where Name ='Lucas Piki';
```

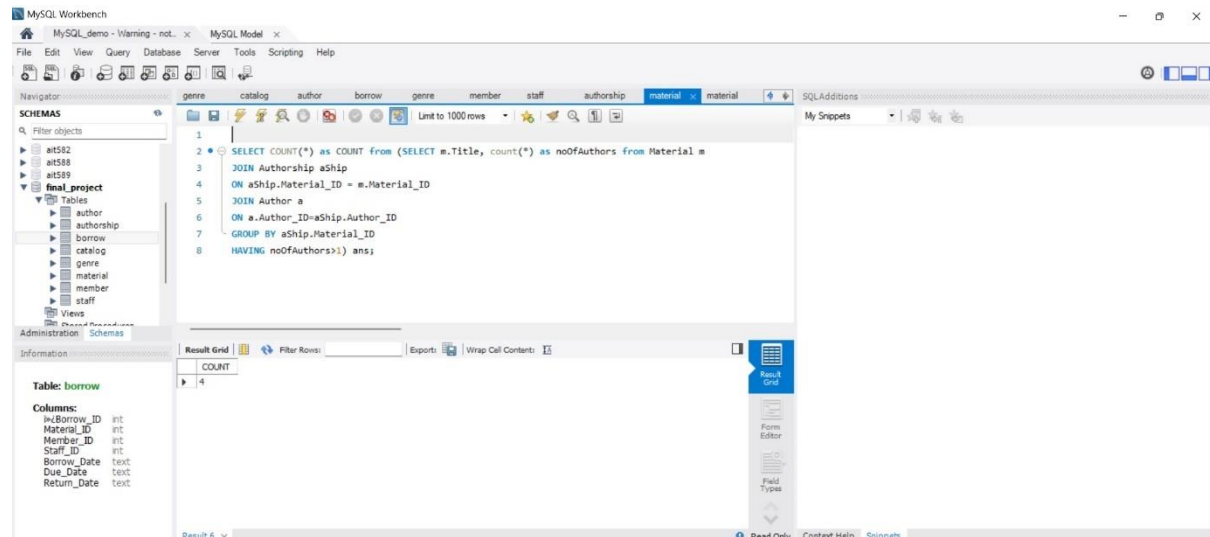
The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the queries for Query 4. The left sidebar shows the 'final\_project' database with tables: borrow, material, materials, and staff. The 'author' table is selected in the 'Table' dropdown. The 'Result Grid' shows the results of the queries.

Author_ID	Name	Birth_Date	Nationality
20	Lucas Piki	1847-10-16	British

### Query 5:

#### How many books were written by two or more authors?

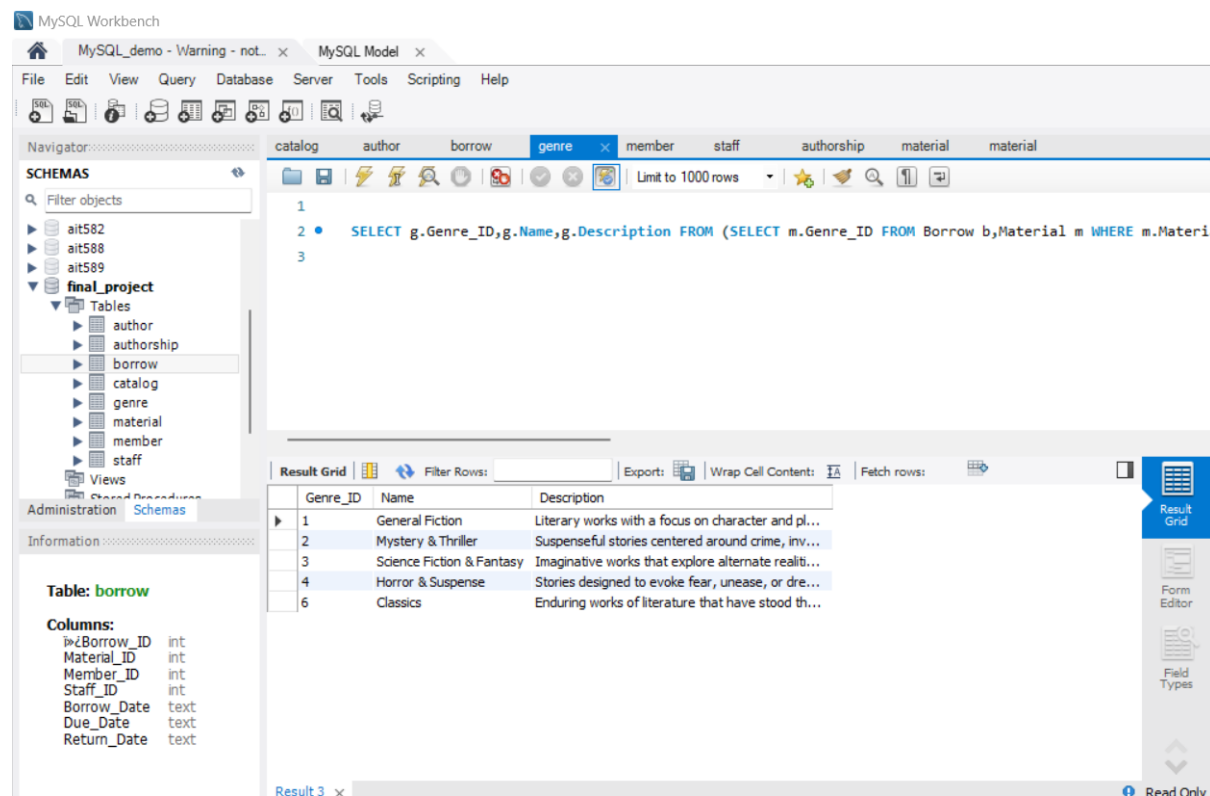
SELECT COUNT(\*) as COUNT from (SELECT m.Title, count(\*) as noOfAuthors from Material m JOIN Authorship aShip ON aShip.Material\_ID = m.Material\_ID JOIN Author a ON a.Author\_ID=aShip.Author\_ID GROUP BY aShip.Material\_ID HAVING noOfAuthors>1) ans;



### Query 6:

#### What are the most popular genres in the library?

SELECT g.Genre\_ID,g.Name,g.Description FROM (SELECT m.Genre\_ID FROM Borrow b,Material m WHERE m.Material\_ID=b.Material\_ID) t,Genre g WHERE t.Genre\_ID=g.Genre\_ID GROUP BY g.Genre\_ID ORDER BY g.Genre\_ID ASC LIMIT 5;





### Query 7:

**How many materials have been borrowed from 09/2020-10/2020?**

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS Count FROM
```

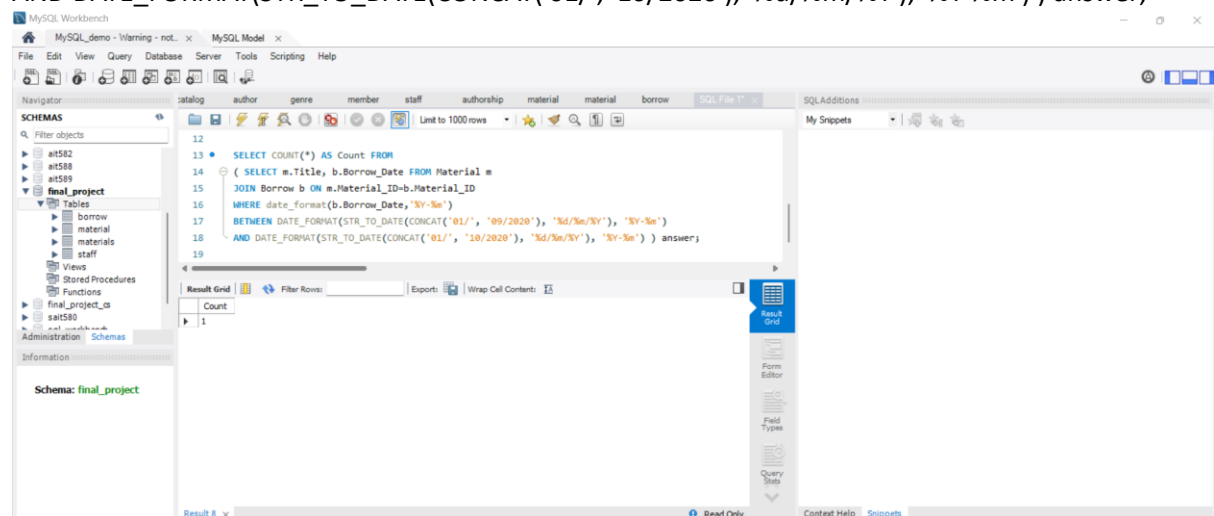
```
( SELECT m.Title, b.Borrow_Date FROM Material m
```

```
JOIN Borrow b ON m.Material_ID=b.Material_ID
```

```
WHERE date_format(b.Borrow_Date,'%Y-%m')
```

```
BETWEEN DATE_FORMAT(STR_TO_DATE(CONCAT('01/', '09/2020'), '%d/%m/%Y'), '%Y-%m')
```

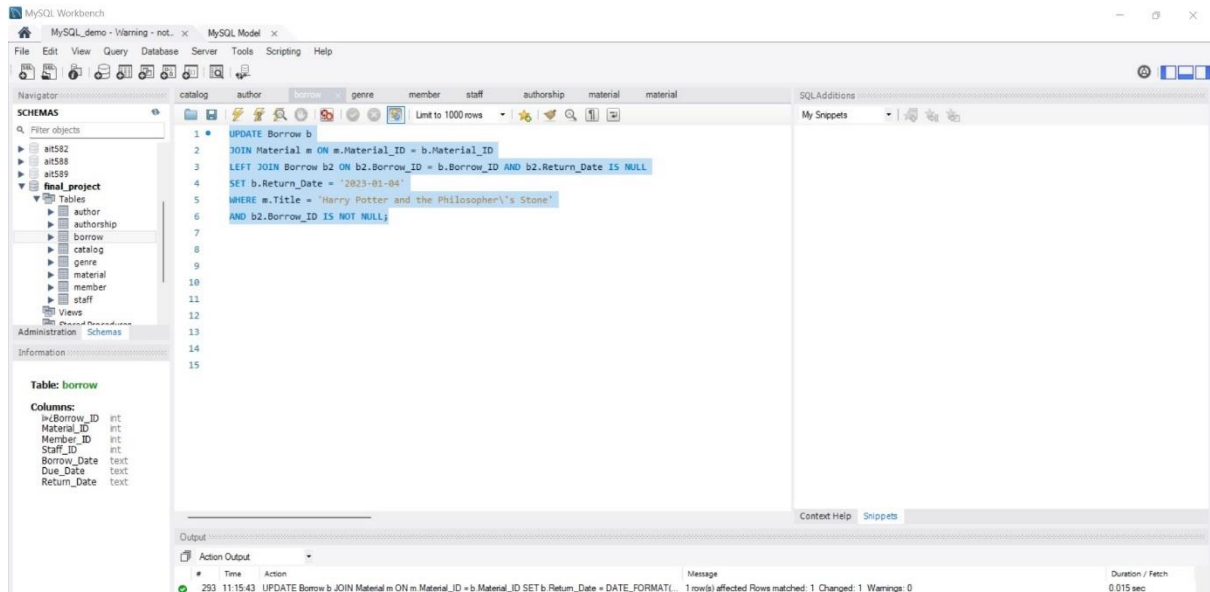
```
AND DATE_FORMAT(STR_TO_DATE(CONCAT('01/', '10/2020'), '%d/%m/%Y'), '%Y-%m') ) answer;
```



### Query 8:

**How do you update the “Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone” when it is returned on 04/01/2023?**

```
UPDATE Borrow b JOIN Material m ON m.Material_ID = b.Material_ID SET
b.Return_Date=DATE_FORMAT(STR_TO_DATE('04/01/2023', '%d/%m/%Y'), '%Y-%m-%d') WHERE
m.Title='Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone' AND b.Borrow_ID IS NOT NULL;
```

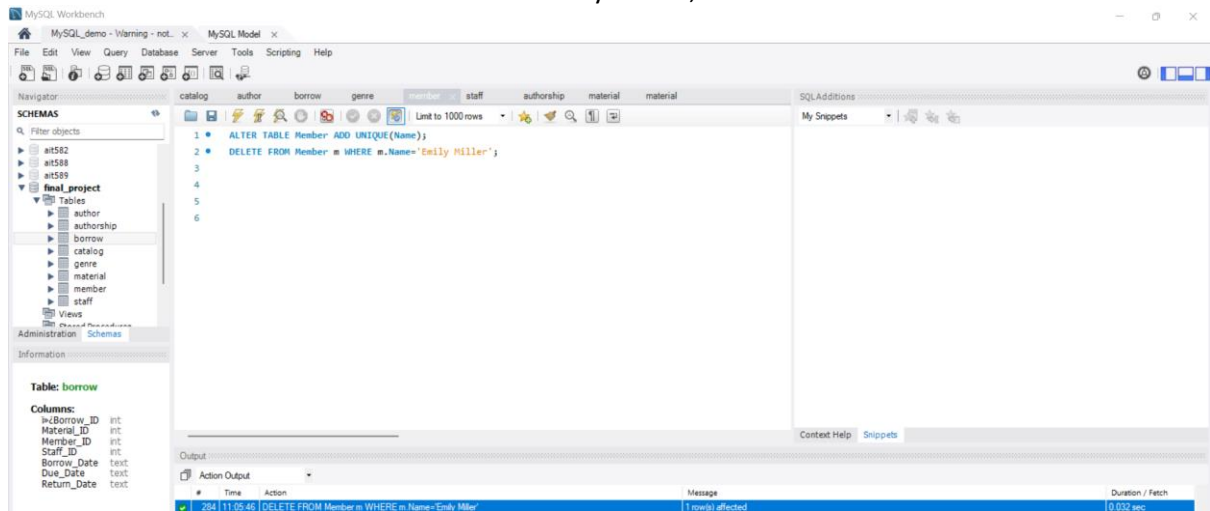


## Query 9:

How do you delete the member Emily Miller and all her related records from the database?

ALTER TABLE Member ADD UNIQUE(Name);

DELETE FROM Member m WHERE m.Name='Emily Miller';





### Query 10:

How do you add the following material to the database?

Title: New book

Date: 2020-08-01

Catalog: E-Books

Genre: Mystery & Thriller

Author: Lucas Luke

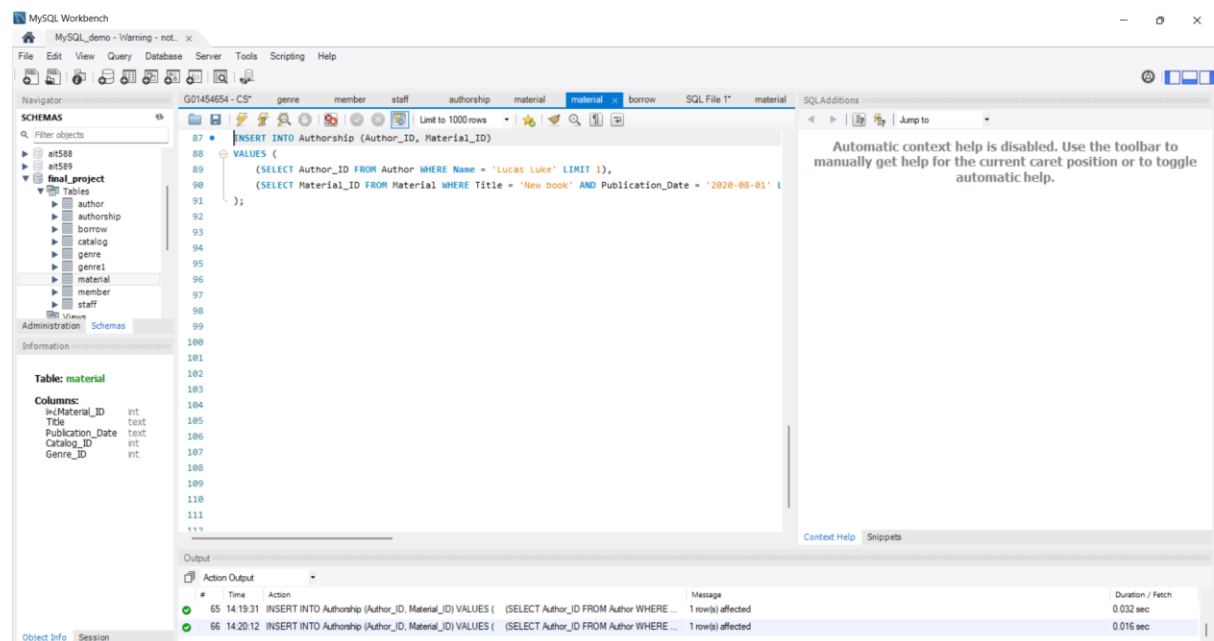
INSERT INTO Authorship (Author\_ID, Material\_ID)

VALUES (

(SELECT Author\_ID FROM Author WHERE Name = 'Lucas Luke' LIMIT 1),

(SELECT Material\_ID FROM Material WHERE Title = 'New book' AND Publication\_Date = '2020-08-01' LIMIT 1)

);



### FUTURE WORK:

**Alert staff about overdue materials on a daily basis?**

When a new borrow deadline has passed, staff members can receive a message. Additionally, past due books can be checked daily to update their status as due books. The staff may see which books are due on a specific date and which materials are past due once they register into their system.

**Query that should be run for every 24hrs:**

SET @today\_date := CURDATE();

SELECT

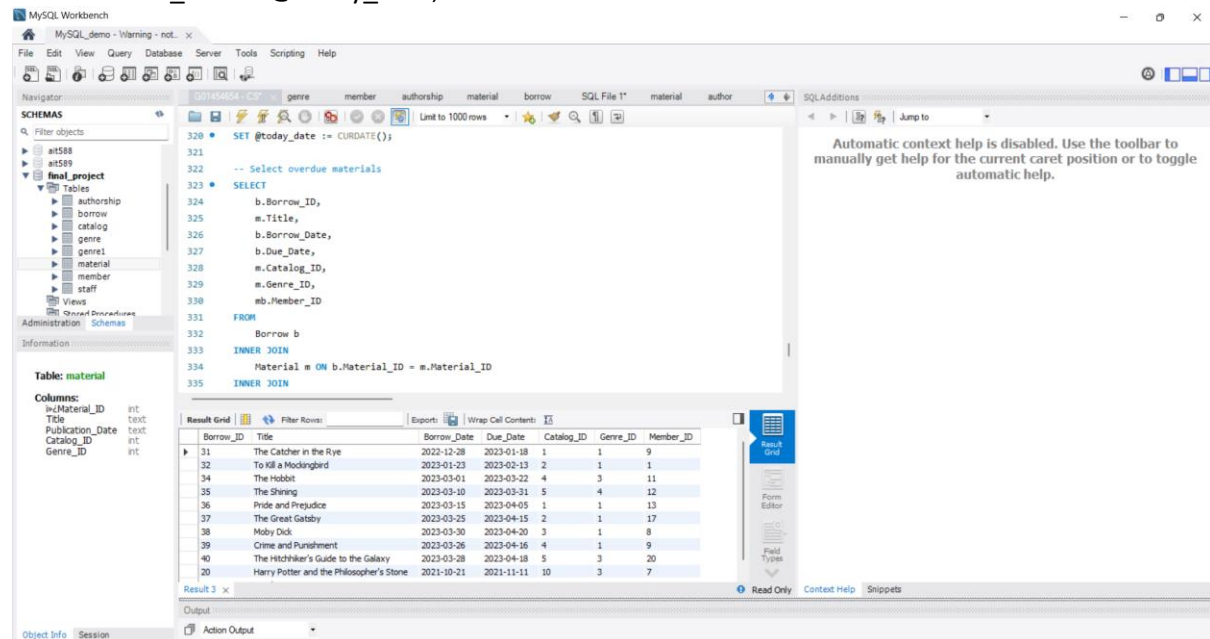
b.Borrow\_ID,  
m.Title,  
b.Borrow\_Date,  
b.Due\_Date,  
m.Catalog\_ID,  
m.Genre\_ID,  
mb.Member\_ID

FROM

Borrow b

INNER JOIN

Material m ON b.Material\_ID = m.Material\_ID  
 INNER JOIN  
 Member mb ON b.Member\_ID = mb.Member\_ID  
 WHERE  
 b.Return\_Date IS NULL  
 AND b.Due\_Date < @today\_date;



**Automatically deactivate the membership based on the member's overdue occurrence (>= three times). And reactivate the membership once the member pays the overdue fee:**

We can add a new column to the member table for deactivation. Active or Inactive would be the values for the Status column. Only when the status is active the books can be borrowed. When the status is inactive, borrowing can be halted. We must tally the quantity of past-due books in order to switch between the active and inactive status. We will make a new table called Overdue table with the columns Material\_ID, Member\_ID, and Due\_Date in order to handle this. The material ID, member ID, and due date of a book will be added to the Overdue database once it has passed the Due\_Date. We will add a trigger to the Overdue table for insertion and deletion so that the status in the Member table can be toggled.

Every time we add a new record, we count the number of past-due items for that member. If the count is three or more, the member's status will be changed to inactive. Similarly, when we remove a record, we count the past-due items once more. If the count is three or less, the member's status will be changed to active.

## GUIDELINES TO RUN THE CODE:

1. First create a database and use the database by performing sql queries.
2. Then create all the tables using the SQL queries.
3. Insert all the values into the tables.
4. After insertion execute the queries for the given questions.

**CONCLUSION:**

In conclusion, in order to facilitate the management of the library resources that members borrow and store, I have created a Library Management System. The primary keys and foreign keys that I have used will help to keep the database consistent. I have integrated DDL (Data Definition Language) and DML (Data Manipulation Language) in this by using MySQL for the creation, insertion, and updating of values. Hence, the library management system is created using SQL.