CASE STUDY:

LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

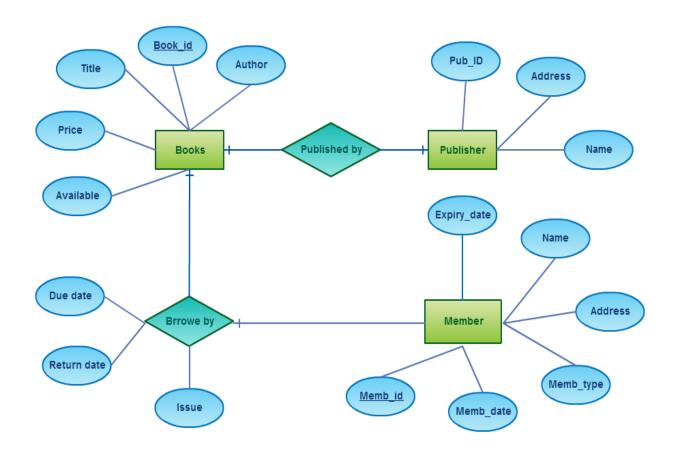
Ex No: 13

Date: 03/05/2023

AIM:

To develop a Case Study using any of the real life database applications - Library Management.

ER DIAGRAM:



RELATIONAL TABLES:

Books

| <u>Book_id</u> | Book_id | Title | Author | Price | Available | Pub_ID |
|----------------|---------|-------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|
|----------------|---------|-------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|

Publisher

| Pub_ID Name Address |
|---------------------|
|---------------------|

Member

| N 4 la - ! - l | N1 | N 4 l- 4 | Λ -1 -1 | N 4 - - 4 - | - |
|------------------|-------|-----------|---------|-----------------|---------------|
| <u>iviemb ia</u> | ivame | Memb_type | Address | iviemb_date | ∣ Expiry_date |
| | | | | | 1 |

Borrowed

| Memb_id Book_id Issue Due date Return of |
|--|
|--|

QUERIES:

create database library; use library;

create table books(Book_id int auto_increment, Title varchar(30), Author varchar(30), Price float,

Available varchar(10), Pub ID int, primary

key(Book_id));

create table Publisher(Pub_ID int auto_increment, Name varchar(30), Address varchar(30), primary key(Pub_id));

create table Member(Memb_id int auto_increment, Name varchar(20),

Memb_type varchar(25), Address varchar(30), Memb_date date, Expiry_date date, primary

key(Memb_id));

create table Borrowed(Memb_id int , Book_id int, issue int,

Due date date, Return date date);

alter table books add constraint f1 foreign key(Pub_ID) references Publisher(Pub_ID);

alter table Borrowed add constraint f2 foreign key(Memb_id) references Member(Memb_id);

alter table Borrowed add constraint f3 foreign key(Book_id) references books(Book_id);

insert into Publisher(Pub_ID, Name, Address) values(1, "Puffin Classics", "London"),

(2, "Bloomsbury Publishings", "Chennai"),

(3, "Cambridge Ltd", "Mumbai");

select * from Publisher;



insert into books(Title,Author,Price,Available,Pub_ID) values ("Secret Garden", "Enid Blyton", 500, "yes", 2), ("Little Princess","Frances H. Burnett", 1000, "no", 1), ("Harry Potter","J.K.Rowling",550, "yes", 3), ("Percy Jackson","Rick Riordan", 500, "yes", 3), ("Mary Poppins","P.L.Travers", 600, "no", 2);

select * from books;



insert into Membr(Name,Memb_type,Address,Memb_date,Expiry_date) values

("Farheen", "Standard", "North Carolina", "2023-02-03", "2024-02-03"), ("Tom", "Premium", "Chennai", "2021-05-01", "2025-05-01"), ("Mary", "Standard", "Trichy", "2022-08-14", "2023-08-14");

select * from Membr;



insert into Borrowed values(1, 3, 10, "2023-05-10", "2023-05-08"), (3, 5, 8, "2023-02-06", "2023-02-06");

select * from Borrowed;

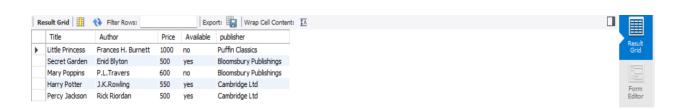


VIEWS:

I* Since the Customers (Members) don't need to know the Book_id and Pub_ID so we create a view of books table containing the remaining attributes as well as publisher name taken from the Publisher table *I

create view CustomerBooksView as select Title, Author, Price, Available, Publisher.Name as publisher from books inner join Publisher on books.Pub_ID = Publisher.Pub_ID;

select * from CustomerBooksView;



STORED PROCEDURES:

1. We write a stored procedure which takes a book ID as input parameter and return the details of the corresponding book.

fetchBook - Routine:

CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `fetchBook`(in bid int)

BEGIN

select * from books where Book_id = bid;

END

Driver Query:

call fetchBook(1);



call fetchBook(4);



2. We write a procedure which takes the publisher name as input parameter and fetches all the books published by that particular publisher.

findBooks - Routine:

CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `findBooks`(in pub varchar(30))

BEGIN

select Title from Books inner join Publisher on Books.Pub_ID = Publisher.Pub_ID where Publisher.Name = pub; END

Driver Query:

call findBooks("Bloomsbury Publishings");



RESULT:

Hence, successfully studied a real life database application - Library Management and developed a Case Study on it.