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| **Read with Panda** |

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# Abstract

*An abstract is a shortened version of the report and should contain all information necessary for the reader to determine:*

1. *What are the aim and objectives of the project*
2. *What are the main technical choices*
3. *What are the results*

*Frequently, readers of a report will only read the abstract, choosing to read at length those reports that are most interesting to them. For this reason, and because abstracts are frequently made available to engineers by various computer abstracting services, this section should be written carefully and succinctly to have the greatest impact in as few words as possible.*

*Although it appears as the first section in a paper, most report writers write the abstract section last.*

Cf. (Dawson 2009, p.195).

# Introduction

Ernest Hemingway once said: “There is no friend as loyal as a book”. That sentence can be read on a few levels. One aspect of it is being shaped by a book. On that point an association between reading and the level of empathy can be distinguished, namely the less adults read, the smaller they define their empathy to be (Jamil Zaki, 2011). That leads to the statement, that reading boosts one’s quality of empathy, as well as the ability to see the world from other people's perspective (Christopher Ingraham, 2016). What is more, “a book is a device to ignite the imagination”. As Alan Bennett stated, reading develops imagination and creativity (Dennis J. Sumara, 2002). But this is not everything a book has to offer! Among the vast range of its advantages reading has been proven to reduce the stress level (Putai Jin, 1992) and improve one’s communication skills by extending one’s vocabulary (Gery Deer, 2016).

Taking under consideration all the enumerated benefits one can gain from books, reading should be a common habit and should be growing into importance and popularity as time passes. Unfortunately the reality is different. In 1982 the percentage of Americans reading books for pleasure was on the rate of almost 57%. That may seem as a small number, but the perspective changes while comparing with the percentages from 2015, which is only 43% of the American population. More than every second American did not read any work of literature during the year 2015. And that does not only count to the proverbial man in the street, but even the educated citizens, that are supposed to be the intelligence in the country, who have put enough effort in gaining knowledge, to achieve a graduate degree, are on the level of only 68% of “intelligence” who have read any work of literature for pleasure (Christopher Ingraham, 2016).

There are multiple reasons to the issue of the decreasing popularity of books. One of them is being surrounded by various types of distraction. As technology progresses, so does the number of ways of spending free time. Nowadays the act of reading a book has to compete for people’s attention with the internet, movies, or computer games. Unfortunately for the books, people tend to choose the latter ones (Christopher Ingraham, 2016; Michael Kozlowski, 2018). Additionally, is the matter of availability of books. As most of the competitors of books can easily be found on the internet, the case is often looking differently for books. Even though a book can be found in an e-version, many people declare to prefer the classic printed versions. Moreover, paper based books increase one’s reading comprehension more than e-books (Hanho Jeong, 2012). That leads to the issue of availability. While to find a book one has to access multiple sides and search for it, or even (God forbid!) go out and look in a library or a store, still not having the certainty of finding it, it is just simpler to use the time on the internet.

Bearing everything that has been mentioned in mind, it can clearly be seen that the humanity is in a need of a way to increase the popularity of books again. One approach to this issue could be combining the traditional books with technology. As it has been stated, people fancy technology. That is why combining books with technology could attract them, if done in an appealing manner. Another approach could be simplifying the process of looking for a book. Namely, connecting libraries with bookstores. In that case, readers would have a bigger range of artworks to choose from and would save time they would normally have spent on looking for books.

More details can be found in the project description appended in Appendix A.

# Requirements

Considering the description of the needed functionalities of the system, a list of requirements is stated below. The requirements are divided into functional and non-functional.

## Functional Requirements

1. The guest should be able to create an account with a name, surname, address, e-mail address and phone number
2. The user should be able to log in to the system
3. The user should be able to log out from the system
4. The customer should be able to see his/her personal information
5. The customer should be able to borrow books from the library
6. The customer should be able to buy books from the bookstore
7. The customer should be able to see books he/she has borrowed and has not given back in his/her account
8. The user should be able to see details of books
9. The customer and guest should be able to search for books (by inputting the name, author, isbn, year or category, filtered by (specific) bookstore/library)
10. The administrator of an institution should be able to search for books in his/her institution
11. The administrator of an institution should be able to manage books in the institution (add, delete)
12. The administrator of an institution should be able to see the list of borrowed books and mark chosen ones as returned
13. The administrator of an institution should be able to confirm book orders
14. The administrator of the system should be able to manage administrators of the bookstores and libraries
15. The system should send reminder emails 3 days before the return date
16. The system should be sending confirmation emails to the users after the administrator of the bookstore has confirmed the users order

## Non-Functional Requirements

1. The system must be written in Java and C#
2. The system must be using a database for persistence
3. The system must be based on a 3-tier architecture
4. Communication in the system must be done with the web service and sockets (with a communication protocol)
5. The system must include a GUI dedicated for the clients(administrator of the system, administrator of a library, administrator of a bookstore, customer)
6. The system must store passwords in a secure way

# Analysis

The first stage of creating a project is analysis. This is where the needs of the customer are analyzed and defined. It is the most important part of the system development, as it creates the base of it. Therefore, next stages as Design, Implementation and Test were derived from deep analysis of this stage.

As the purpose was to make a system, that would improve the accessibility of books by combining functionalities of bookstores and libraries into one system, the main questions considering the problem are as follows:

* What functionalities does a bookstore provide?
* What functionalities does a library provide?
* What should the user be able to do in the system?
* What would make the user interface attractive?
* What information should be stored about users?
* Is membership needed?
* What work methodology should be used while developing the project?

Extended analysis takes into consideration every issue, but sometimes there are some difficulties that are not possible to overcome and that is why creating a list of delimitations is needed. Due to specific requirements and the lack of time the delimitations are summarized as follows:

* The system will connect only one bookstore with one library. However, the architecture and design should support connecting more institutions.
* The membership in the Library won’t be taken into consideration
* The system will not fulfill the requirements with minor importance and one with normal, which are:
  + As an administrator of the system I want to be able to manage administrators of the bookstores and libraries so that so that I can add new institutions with new administrators and delete the shutdown ones
  + As a customer I want to be able to access my account so that I can see books I have borrowed and not given back and my personal information
  + As a customer I want to receive reminder emails 3 days before the return date so that I will be inform that I have to return the book

## System analysis

Basing on requirements, one can proceed with analyzing the main parts of the system’s needs. The first thing to start with is analyzing the domain. The outcome can be seen on the domain model diagram, Figure 1.

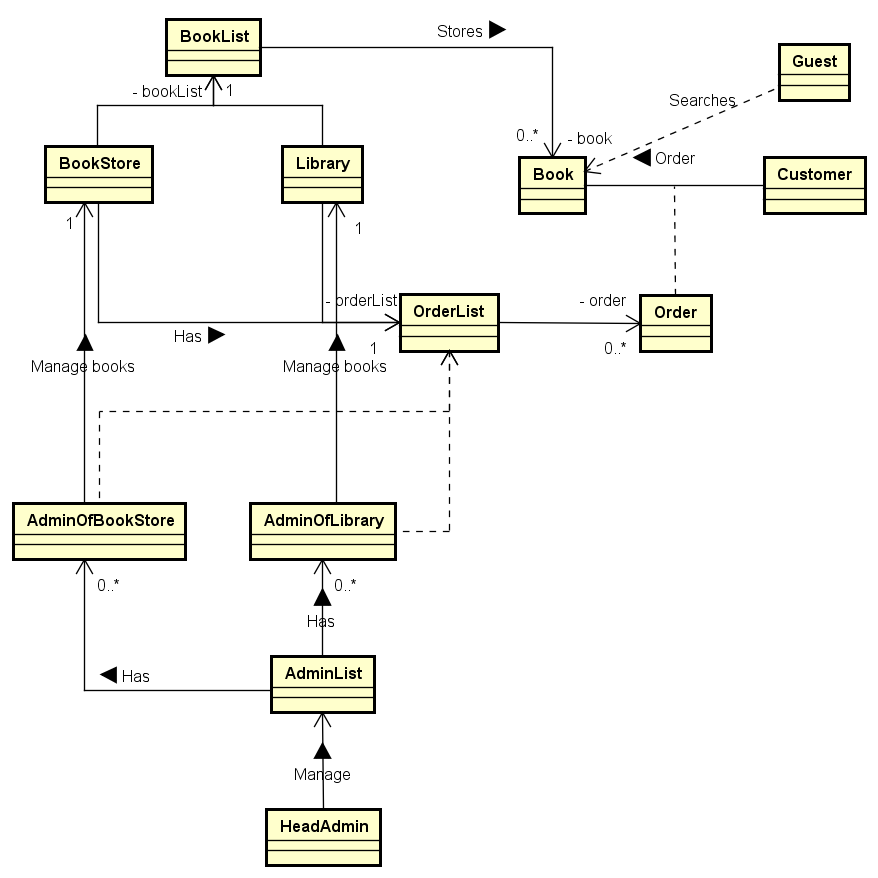
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Figure 1

It can be seen that the Book is in the center of the domain and everything happens around it. The Library and the BookStore own many books (they are storing them in the BookList). The Customer is ordering books and the orders are going to the OrderList which is managed by Administrators of the Library and the BookStore. Administrators are also managing books in the institutions. The Guest can only search for books. Moreover, the HeadAdministrator (Administrator of the system) is responsible for managing the administrators of institutions and by this, also the institutions.

## Use cases

Having stated the requirements, use cases can be created basing on them. The use case diagram below (Figure 2) presents different ways of using the system and also divides the possible actions between actors. The system has following actors: Guest, Customer, Administrator of the Library. Administrator of the Bookstore, Administrator of the System and Time. Each of them can perform different actions in the system. The result of this part of analysis are the following use cases:

1. Login into an account
2. Logout from an account
3. Order a book
4. Create an account
5. Search for a book
6. See personal information
7. Return a book
8. Manage books
9. Confirm book orders
10. Manage administrators
11. Send remainder

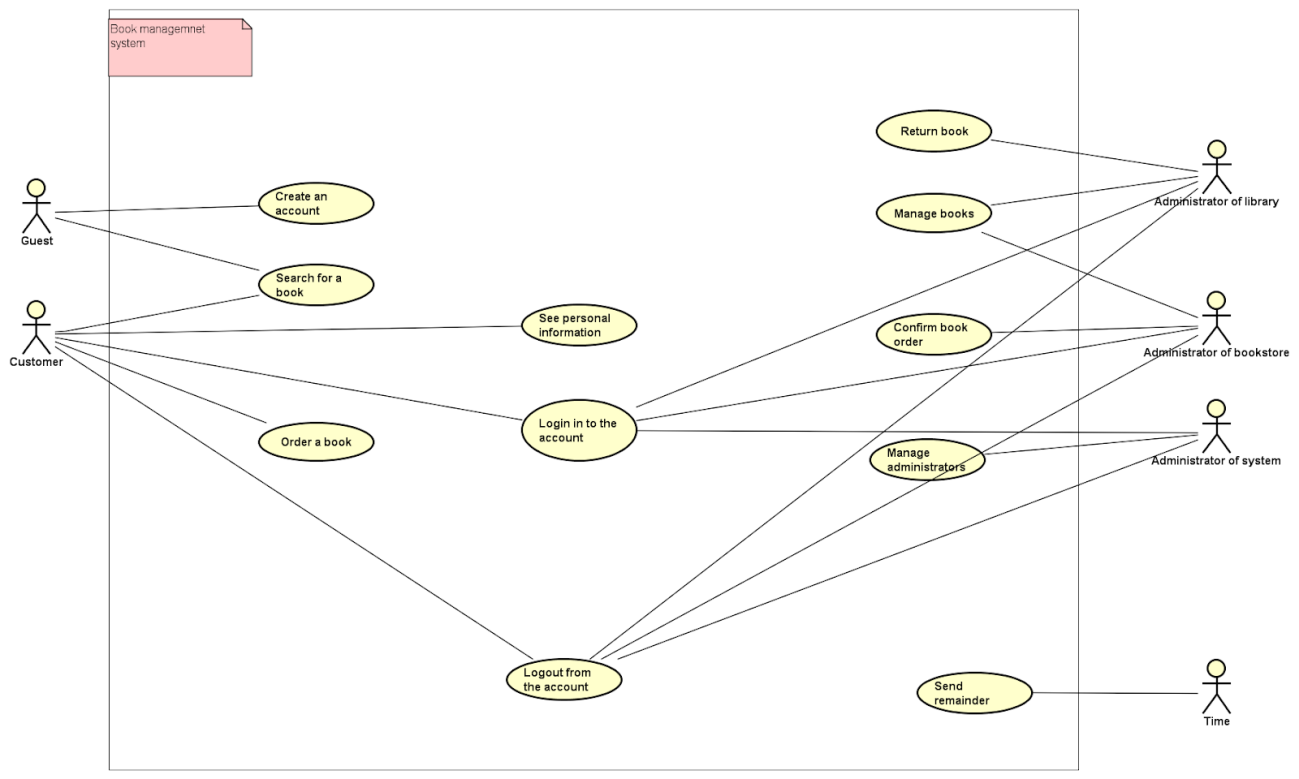
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Figure 2

One of the core functionalities of the system is ordering a book, which has been analyzed in the Order a book use case. The use case description can be seen in Figure 3. Other use cases can be found in Appendix B.

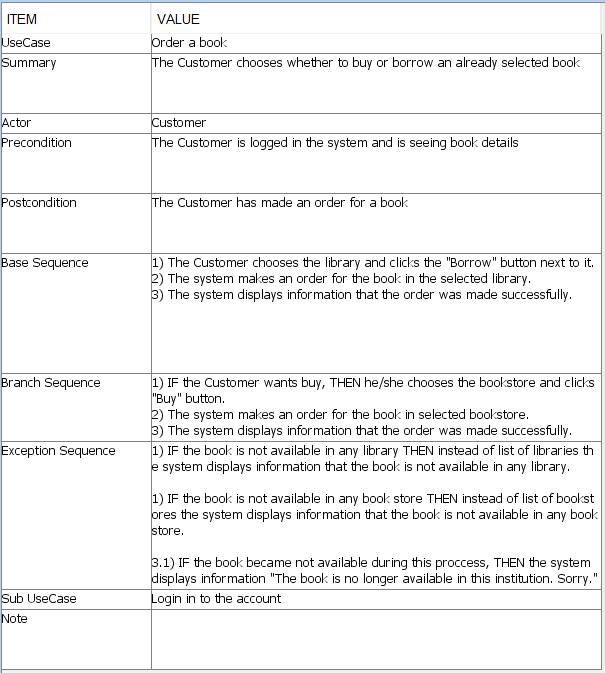


Figure 3

## Security

The system cannot be successful if it is not safe. Users must be sure, that their personal information is not endangered and that only they have access to their accounts. The topics such as possible threats and vulnerabilities of the system should be analyzed. The outcome of that analysis is the Threat Model, which enumerates threats that the system can face. Moreover, the goal and means of the attacker are stated to every threat. Last part is concerning the place and the person being able to conduct a specific attack (expressed in EINOO scale).

### Thread Model

1. **DoS/DDos attack**

The Attacker is sending a large number of search requests to the BookService. When the number of requests reaches the limit, the BookService runs out of resources and is unable to process the requests. The BookService crushes and the system is unable to work as it is a key component of the system.

* 1. **Goal of the attacker**

The goal of the attacker is Denial of Service and objective is Availability of application.

* 1. **Means of the Attacker**

Active - Blocking the application

* 1. **EINOO**
     1. **WHO** - Both Internal and External, because the search request can be done both by a registered user of the system and a guest.
     2. **WHERE** – Online

1. **Unauthorized access to the Database**

The Attacker is able to acquire the password to the database and log into it through SSH. When the attacker has access to the database, he/she can modify the data or erase all data from the database.

* 1. **Goal of the attacker**

Elevation of privileges - the attacker can create an administrator account for himself/herself. - Authorization

Information Disclosure - the attacker has access to information that he/she should not have. - Confidentiality

Tampering - the attacker can modify data without being detected - Integrity.

* 1. **Means of the Attacker**

Active - Modification

* 1. **EINOO**
     1. **WHO** - External - the attacker does not have to be a user of the system.
     2. **WHERE** – Online

1. **Unauthorized access to an admin’s account**

The Attacker is able to acquire the password to an admin’s account. After that, the attacker is able to modify data in a specific institution, i.e. confirm the order or return a book.

* 1. **Goal of the attacker**

Elevation of privileges - Authorization

Information Disclosure - Confidentiality

Tampering - Integrity

* 1. **Means of the Attacker**

Active - Modification

* 1. **EINOO**
     1. **WHO** - Internal, External - if the attacker has access to the admin’s computer in the institution.
     2. **WHERE** – Online, Offline - if the attacker has access to the admin’s computer in the institution.

1. **Unauthorized access to a customer’s account**

The Attacker is able to acquire the password to a customer’s account. After that, the attacker is able to make an order as though he/she was a customer.

* 1. **Goal of the attacker**

Spoofing Identity - making orders on behalf of other customers - Authentication

Tampering - changing the customer’s personal data - Integrity

* 1. **Means of the Attacker**

Active - Modification

* 1. **EINOO**
     1. **WHO** - Internal.
     2. **WHERE** – Online.

1. **Replay attack on the library (borrowing a book)**

The Attacker intercepts a message with a borrow request sent to the library. Then, the Attacker is able to replay the message and borrow all books with the same isbn as the one in the original message.

* 1. **Goal of the attacker**

Denial of Service - the book is not available for customers - Availability

Spoofing Identity - making orders on behalf of other customers - Authentication

Tampering - modification of the data - Integrity

* 1. **Means of the Attacker**

Active - Modification

* 1. **EINOO**
     1. **WHO** - Internal.
     2. **WHERE** – Online.

1. **Manually shutting down the server**

The Attacker breaks into the room with the server and pulls of the plug.

* 1. **Goal of the attacker**

Denial of Service - the system is shut down and unavailable - Availability

* 1. **Means of the Attacker**

Active - Blocking

* 1. **EINOO**
     1. **WHO** - External.
     2. **WHERE** – Offline.

1. **Unauthorized access to an admin’s computer in the institution**

The Attacker breaks into the room with the institution’s computer where admin is logged in and interferes the data.

* 1. **Goal of the attacker**

Information Disclosure - Confidentiality

* 1. **Means of the Attacker**

Active - Modification

* 1. **EINOO**
     1. **WHO** - External.
     2. **WHERE** – Offline.

### Risk assessment model

After analyzing the possible threats, one can proceed with creating Risk Assessment. In this part each threat has a frequency, preventive measures, incident prevention, threat effect and corrective measures assigned. Moreover, the parts that are needed for risk calculations are marked with Low, Moderate or High (or Good, Moderate, Bad) indicators, that are rating the solution. The risk is calculated basing on the threat frequency with preventive measures (as risk likelihood), threat effect and corrective measures (as incident consequences).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Threat** | **Threat frequency** | **Preventive Measures/ Vulnerabilities** | **Incident Prevention** | **Threat Effect** | **Corrective Measures** | **Risk** |
| DDoS/DoS attack | Low | Use of an external server with unknown configuration  High | Buy better server hosting | BookService is down and the system is unable to work.  High | Buy a new server hosting and apologize through email to the customers.  Bad | Potential loss of customers  High |
| Unauthorized access to DB | Low | Posting password to DB on GitHub  High | Storing the password in a secure way; Frequent changes of the password; Making frequent backups | Loss or misuse of data or addition of data  High | Restore backups; Change of password  Good | Potential loss or modifications of books or customers data; potential inconsistency between the system and reality  Moderate |
| Unauthorized access to an admin’s account | Low | Encrypted passwords in DB  Low | Better authorization; Frequent changes of passwords; Making frequent backups;  Digital signature | Loss or misuse of data or addition of data  High | Restore backups; Change of passwords  Good | Potential loss or modification of books or customers data; potential inconsistency between the system and reality  Low |
| Unauthorized access to a customer's account | Moderate | Encrypted passwords in DB  Low | Digital signature and encrypting passwords | Undesired actions taken on behalf of a customer  High | Change of password  Moderate | Potential loss of money  Moderate |
| Replay attack on the library (borrowing a book) | Moderate | SSL configured on the server  Low | Use of session keys and nonces or ssl (sequence numbers and nonces), Frequent backups | Books data has changed  Hard to detect  Moderate | Restore backup  Good | Potential unavailability of a book  Moderate |
| Manually shutting down the server | Low | Server owned by a third party  Moderate | Buy own server | System is shut down and unable to work  High | Contact server owners  Moderate | System is not available for some time  High |
| Unauthorized access to the admin’s computer in the institution | Low | Computer located in restricted area  Moderate | Decrease session key’s lifetime;  Hire guards to guard the computer;  Frequent backups | Undesired actions taken on behalf of an administrator  High | Change the password;  Restore backup  Moderate | Potential loss of data;  Time spent to restore  Moderate |

## Choose of GUI

For the GUI of the system, the decision to use a website was made. This followed the discussion about different ways of making the system easily interactive with users. Website, compared to other GUI forms is entirely cross-platform and due to its design flexibility, it can provide an excellent User Experience.

# Design

Having done analysis, one can proceed with designing the system. This is the part where specific classes are distinguished and relations between them are being specified. In this part of the working process, the analysis of the problem statements and requirements are converted into an overview of the whole system. This is the last step before formulating the code.

## Architecture

The base of a successful system is a well-designed architecture, as it is a skeleton for all features of the system. The 3-Tier architecture pattern has been chosen, as the system is a distributed system. This pattern allows dividing the responsibilities in the system to different components. Another advantage of choosing this pattern is easy scalability. There are 5 components of the system. Starting from the 1st tier, which is responsible for interacting with the user, the website has been chosen. On this tier, to extend the system, a mobile application can easily be created, basing on the 2nd tier. The topic of this choice is developed in the Website section of design. The 2nd tier focuses on the business logic of the system. There are 3 components on this tier. BookStore and Library are the services responsible for the actions taken by the Administrators of those institutions. The BookService is a service that takes care of the general functionalities (e.x. searching for books, Customers registrations, making orders for books). Moreover, the system can be extended by adding more Library and BookStore components, representing real institutions. Lastly, the 3rd tier is responsible for storing to and accessing data from the database. The component that is responsible for this is the DBServer. The architecture of the system is presented on the diagram below. (Figure 4)

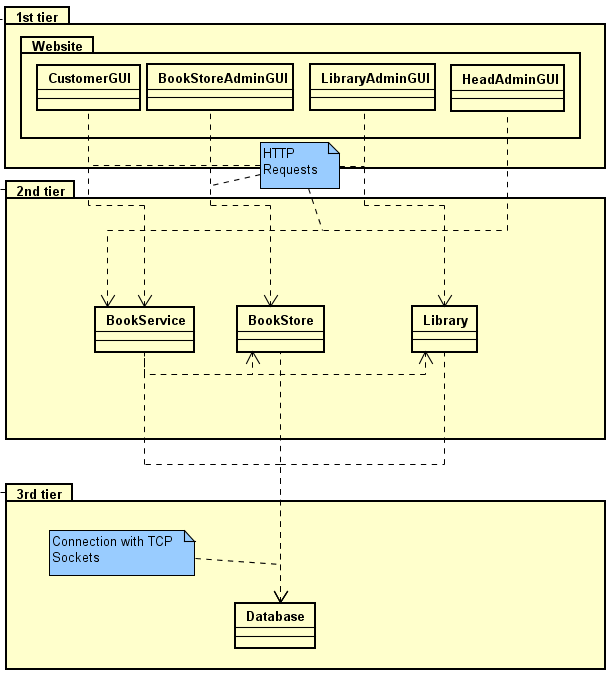


Figure 4

## Book Service and Bookstore Service

The book service consists of three main parts: Requests controllers (API), Model and Controller. The model is an independent part which contains classes describing the business domain regarding functionalities of the customer (in the case of Book service) and orders (in the case of Bookstore). The Controller represents a bridge between requests and other components in the system. The request package in Book service consists of requests such as Make order, Create customer, Book details, Login in and Search. Book store is handling Order request and Search which is identical as in the book service.

## Library Service

As other services, the Library service also consists of three main parts such as Requests controllers(API), Model and LibraryControllers.

Requests coming to the Library service are handled by 4 controllers in the following way:

1. **SearchController** - handles two GET requests (Search, AdvancedSearch) by passing optional parameters from the request to the LibraryController class. Moreover, it handles another GET request (BookDetails). In this case it receives the “isbn” parameter from the URI and passes it to the LibraryController class.
2. **BooksController** - is responsible for two methods regarding books, which are add (POST) and delete (DELETE) book.
3. **OrdersController** - handles GET request (GetOrders) and DELETE request (ReturnBook)
4. **LogOutController** - handles only one DELETE request LogOut that clears local cache and also sends DELETE request to the BookService to clear its own cache.

The Models namespace contains the basic Book class and the Category enum that holds all possible book categories in the system. Other classes in the Library model namespace are not needed due to the fact that the Library is a service that only consumes requests from the Library administrators and forwards them through Controllers Connections namespace to the DBServer component that is operating in the 3rd tier.

The Controllers namespace consists of the LibraryController singleton class, SessionKeyManager class and the namespace Connections.

The LibraryController singleton is a bridge between Requests (API) and Connections namespace, which is responsible for Socket connection to the DBServer. In the same namespace there is located another important class called SessionKeyManager. As the Library service can be contacted only by library administrators, all of the requests are sent through the authorization process that is handled in the SessionKeyManager. If the received session key from the request is not present in the local cache of the Library, the HTTP request is sent from the SessionKeyManager to the BookService in order to get the expiration date from the original cache storage. Afterwards, it is needed to check the expirationDate and perform the request if the session key has been evaluated as valid.

The Connections namespace contains one main interface IDatabaseProxy that provides all possible functions that can be called on DBServer through Socket connection. The detailed analysis of Socket connection between DBServer and Services can be found in the section 4.7 - Communication.

What is more, in the Library service can also be found the Resources namespace. In this namespace located is the ConfigurationLoader singleton class that is responsible for loading data from the configuration text file. This data is needed to either open a socket connection to DBServer (host and port) or make a HTTP request to the BookService(url). Moreover, the specific id for the Library service is stored in this configuration file. The whole class diagram of the Library can be found in Appendix B.

## Database Server

### Database design

The business entities have been derived from the functional requirements. Those entities are: Book, Library, BookStore and Customer. All of them are strong entities of the system. In order to model the relations between them, week entities are also needed. For example, when the Book is possessed by the Library, this information is represented by the LibraryStorage. Other relation entities are: BookStoreStorage, BookStoreOrder and LibraryOrder. BookStoreAdministrator and LibraryAdministrator are dependent on the BookStore and Library respectively. Those entities are responsible for the Institution Administrator. The relations between the entities can be seen in Figure 5.

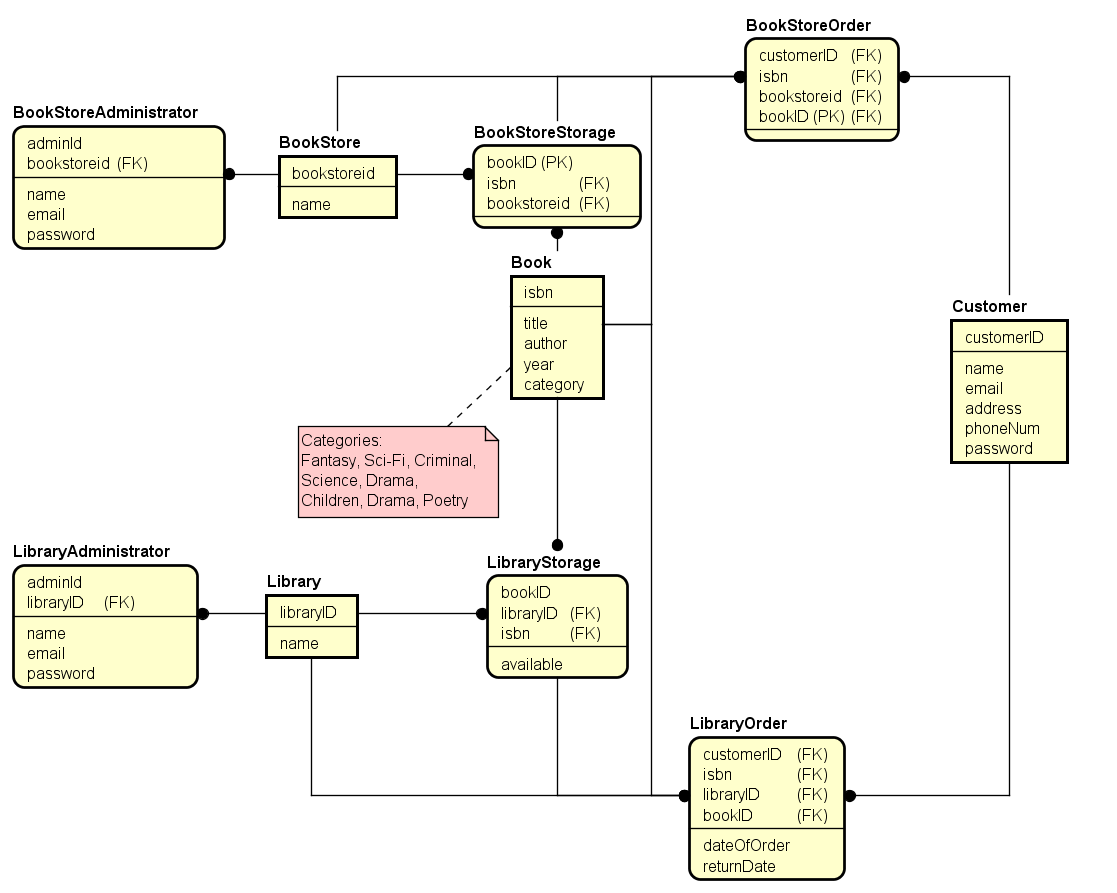
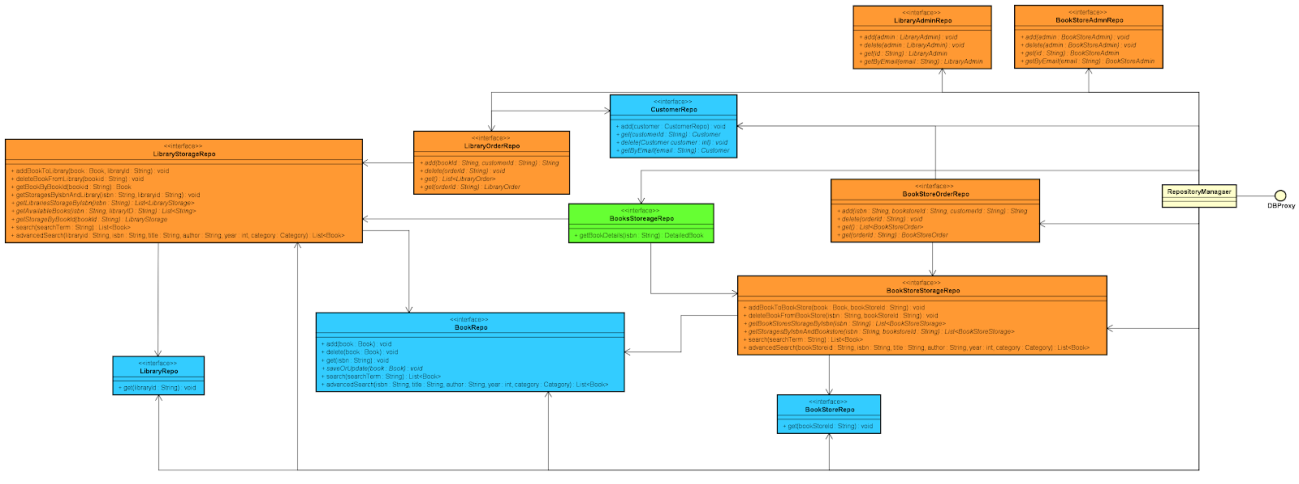


Figure 5

### Database access

Database entities are accessed by Repositories where each entity has its own Repository. The diagram in Figure 6 shows connections and dependencies between the repositories. The base of the structure are the repositories responsible for CRUD on basic entities like Book, Customer, Library and BookStore. Those repositories are marked with the blue color. Higher in hierarchy are repositories for managing storages in Library and BookStore and Orders, marked with orange. Beside the CRUD operations, they are also exposing methods for searching for books in particular institutions, getting storages by isbn and institution’s ID. BooksStorageRepo, marked with the green color, has the highest place in the hierarchy. It is responsible for retrieving information from other repositories and combining them. It is used to get the overall view of the book in the system (i.e BookDetails). Repository manager is a facade to the repositories for the Controller.

Each of the repositories has its own interface. That gives a possibility to change the implementation of the specific repository without interfering with other repositories.

[Figure 6 - full size image can be found in Appendix B]

Figure 6

## GUI

The goal of the First Tier architecture (GUI) in the system is to provide means for the user to be able to interact with the system’s underlying business logic hidden in the Second Tiers’ servers. The GUI is to be a place where no business logic will be implemented, but where the data will begin it’s flow through the system’s architecture. In other words, the GUI is to query the business logic servers with data, and display the data to the user.

As stated in Analysis, the choice has been made to use website for above purposes, but similar design could refer also for other GUI choices. The term website and GUI will be used interchangeably further below.

### Basic Principles

The GUI should “not know” how the internal business logic works. All the internal server operations should be entirely disassociated with data and logic contained in the GUI structure. This not only simplifies the system’s architecture - but also provides more security to the system by giving the attackers no easy means to manipulate any data. One may find it helpful to think of this first-second-tier relationship as if where the second tier behaves as a “black box” for the first tier. The latter one can send data or ask for some data contained in the “black box”, but does not know how this data is generated or used inside it.

As with most websites, the decision has been made to use HTTP protocol requests to fetch data from/to 2nd Tier servers.

### Technologies

Frontend developers environment gives a variety of tools for developers to use to make websites look and work well. The decision was made to use React Javascript framework as a primary tool for making the website modern, up to date with today’s market as well as easy to maintain in the future.

## Security

This section contains descriptions of proactive and reactive mechanisms designed in order to prevent or react to threats stated in security analysis section 3.3 - Security.

### Proactive mechanisms

#### Authentication protocol for Book service

An user who has an account in the database may log in to the system. When a customer or administrator wants to log in to the system, he must fill a login form with his email and password.

This information will be passed to the database to authenticate the user. If the information is correct, the database returns the response which contains url and user type. Otherwise it returns error message. Then the book service generates a session key which keeps in the memory of bookservice. The session key’s time life is one hour and after that time the user won’t have access to the system functionalities and he has to log in again.

When BookService will complete the authentication, it sends the session key, url and user type to the user. User now may use the system functionalities depending on user’s type. Whole process is shown in the Figure 7.

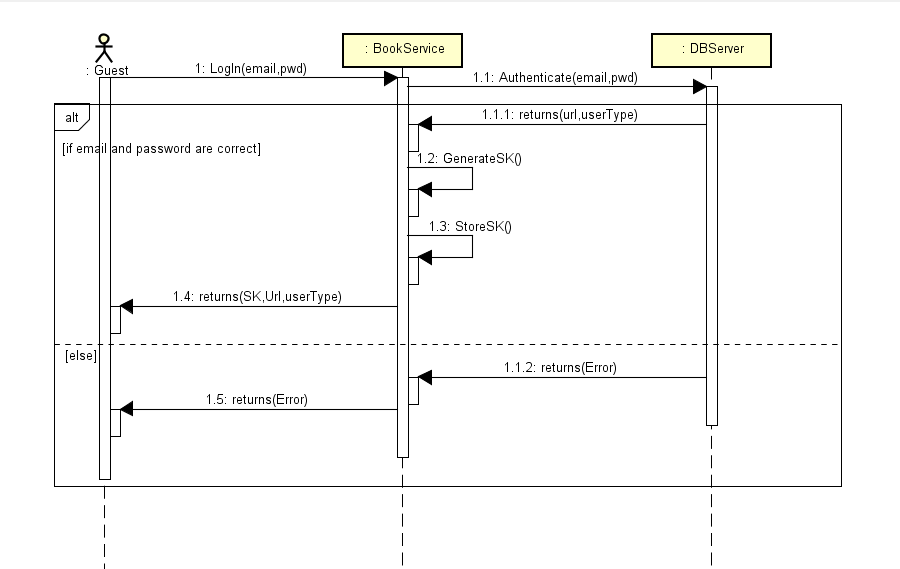


Figure 7

#### Authorization protocol for Library

When LibraryAdmin makes a request to Library service, he passes his own session key within the request as a cookie. Firstly, Library looks for the session key in it’s own cache. If passed key is not in the cache, then Library sends HTTP request to BookService in order to get expiration date of given session key. BookService can respond either with expiration date if given session key exists in BookService cache or with error message (“Unauthorized”) if there is not such a session key in BookService cache.

After the Library receives expiration date from BookService, it stores it in it’s own cache. Then Library checks the expiration date for given session key and if the current time is before the expiration date than the user(LibraryAdmin) is authorized and his/her request can be processed in Library. Otherwise, the Library deletes the session key with expired expiration date from own cache and the user gets “Unauthorized” response. Whole process can be seen in the Figure 8.

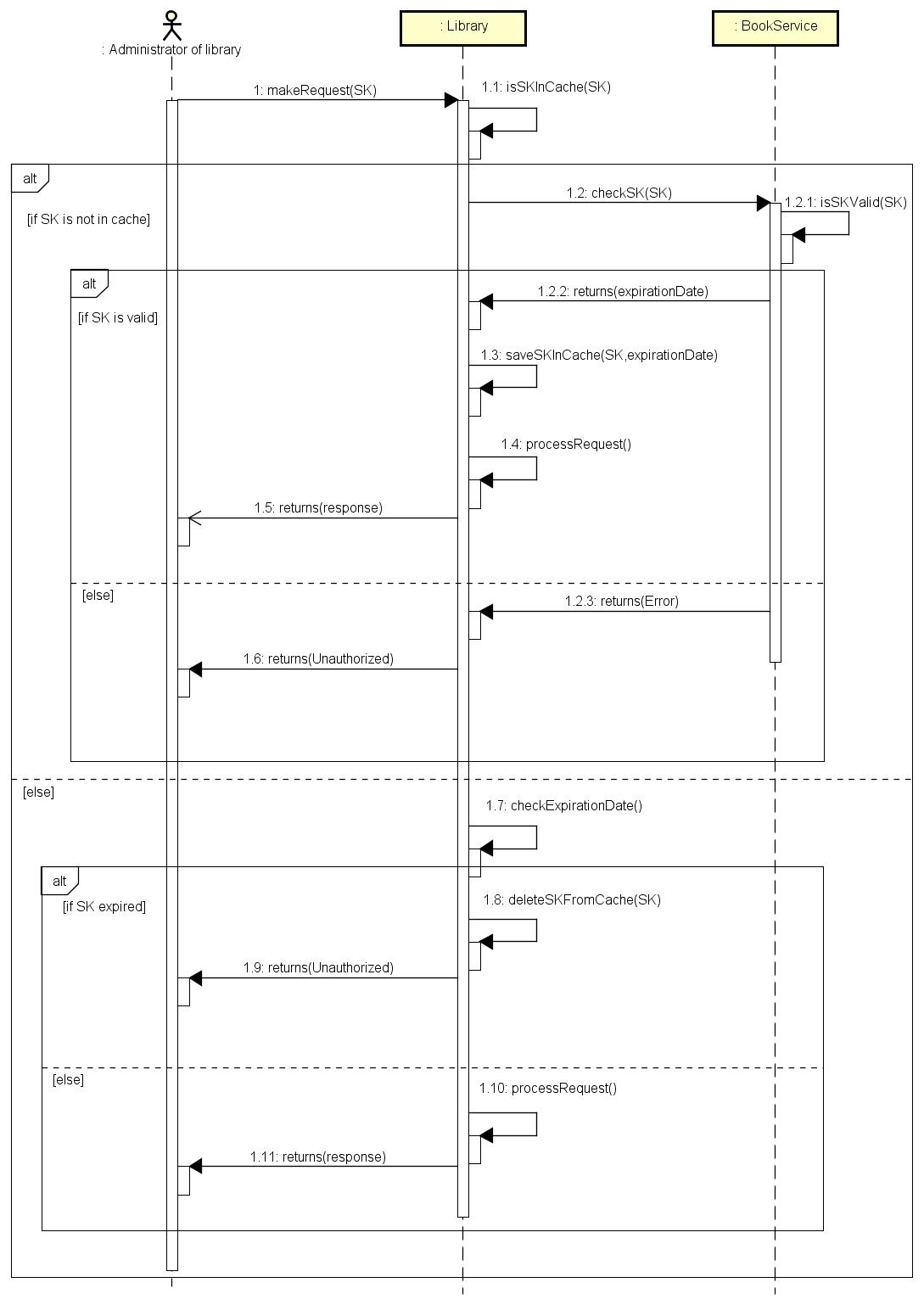


Figure 8

#### Password encryption

During creating the new user, the password is encrypted using SHA-256 hash function. In that form it is later stored in the database. When the user wants to log in, the password that he entered is also encrypted with the same method. To check if the password is correct the two hashes are checked if they are the same. The power of the attacker with breaking the password depends on what he already has access to. If the attacker doesn’t have access to any part of the system, then his power is only brute force attack, as the encryption happens on the server site. He does not know the ciphertext. If the password from the database would leaked, then the attacker could know the ciphertext, but the method that has been used to encrypt the password is still unknown. In this situation the power of attacker is Ciphertext-Only Attack.

#### SSL

For protecting the information and having a secure connection from a web server to browser a SSL protocol will be used. The SSL is encrypting messages and connection so that the third party can not see the communication between client and server. Thanks to using nounces and sequence numbers the reply attacks and man in the middle attacks are prevented.

#### Backup

In order to protect data from loss, the system makes database backup each hour by the automated script on the database server machine and sends it to the safe place.

#### Digital signature

To prevent spoofing identity for each request which needs proof of authorization the user will need to sing request by digital signature. For example, when a customer is ordering a book, when an administrator is confirming an order.

#### Frequent changes of password

In order to prevent stealing identity. The system will ask for a new password each week. The password must contains numbers and has to be at least 8 characters long.

### Reactive mechanisms

#### Restore backup

This solution restores the system as it was before attack as unauthorized access to database or admin accounts.

#### Change password

The change of password secures the account that has been attacks.

#### Change to new server provider / buy own server

In order to prevent further security problems concerning having a server owned by a third party, the dedicated server should be bought. That would allow us to control and configure the access to the server machine.

### Conclusion

After analysing threats and calculating the risk, following solutions have been used in the system. The SSL has been added to all services to secure connection with the website. To authorize the user during session, the Session Key checking mechanism has been implemented. To secure the password, they are encrypted using SHA-256 hash function.

## Communication

As the system is distributed and consists of many components, in order to connect their functionalities, there must be a communication amongst them. There are two types of communication technologies used in the system. Between the 1st and the 2nd tier the website is making HTTP requests which are handled by REST requests controllers in the 2nd tier components.

The communication with the Database Server is accomplished by the TCP sockets connection. Services application and Database Server exchange messages in form of JSON strings containing Request or Response.

Request message has two attributes, operation and arguments. Operation describes the type of the request and arguments supplies necessary information for processing the request by database.

The response message has two attributes, status and content. Status describes if the requested operation has ended with success or an error occurred. The content of the response contains the result of the request. If the request operation is not recognized by the Database Server, it returns a response with Error status and content “Wrong operation”. Examples of the messages and their JSONs can be found in Appendix X.

However, the base of the communication is the communication protocol. In the case of this system, the protocol is very simple and works in a request-response manner. The protocol has been represented on the diagram below in the example of searching for a book request. (Figure 9)

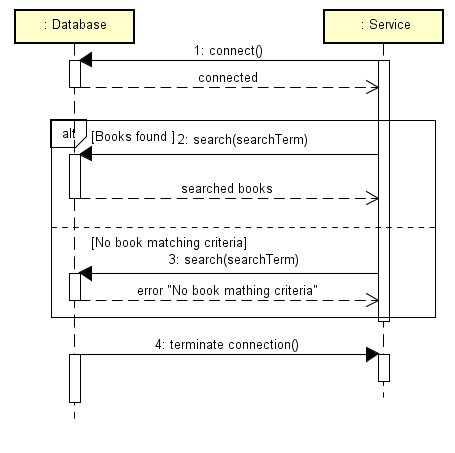


Figure 9

# Implementation

Basing on analysis and design a code can be formulated. The following part shows the most interesting parts of the implementation. However, the whole source code can be found in Appendix X.

## Authentication

One of the security mechanisms implemented in the system is session key validation. This approach requires sending a session key, acquired during login, with requests that should be accessible only by a specific type of users of the system.

For generating and controlling the session keys responsible is the SessionKeyManager. The generateSK() method generates a new session key using UUID and together with its expiration date it puts it to the HashMap. (Figure 10)



Figure 10

The method checkSessionKey() takes a session key in parameter and checks if the date of the session key is before the expiration day. If the session key’s expiration time has expired the method will throw a SessionKeyIsNotValidExeption and the user’s activity will be stopped. (Figure 11)



Figure 11

Before each request the checkSessionKey() method is called in order to validate the session key. If the session key is not out of its expiration date, the request is executed. Otherwise, an exception is thrown and it is caught by an advice class (advice classes are described in detail in section 5.2 - BookService and Bookstore - search) and the Unauthorized status is returned. (Figure 12)

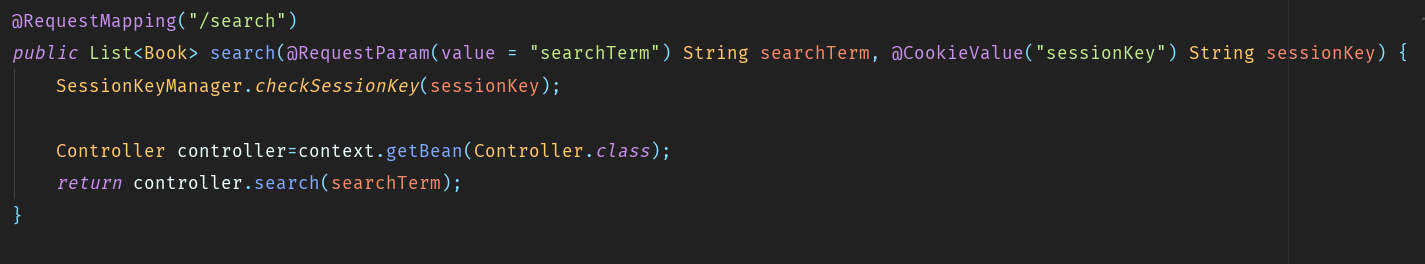


Figure 12

## BookService and Bookstore - search

Those components have been written in Java and are REST web services which are handling requests from the website. The technology that is used to implement the REST web service in Java is the Spring MVC Framework. This solution has been chosen over Java EE because the Spring Framework comes in a Spring Boot Framework which is providing also other functionalities like Dependency Injection that has been used in the project. It is also easier to use than Java EE. Another advantage is that the Spring Framework is currently the most popular web services framework used in Java and learning it will benefit the team members in the future.

The implementation of the BookService and BookStore is in many places similar, as they are using the same technology and as there is not much business logic in the system. That is why processing a request looks similar. A request is received by the RestController and then passed to the Controller. The Controller sends the request to the DBServer through the DatabaseConnection and returns the response depending on the DBServer’s response.

The search Request in the BookStore will be used as an example. (Figure 13)

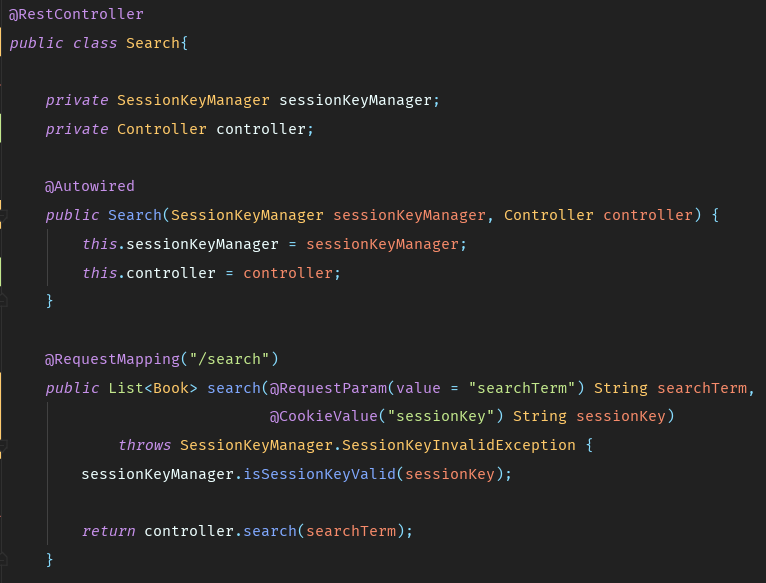


Figure 13

The class with requests, Search, is marked with annotation @RestController, which allows the Spring Framework to map it with requests. The constructor is marked with @Autowired annotation. That means that the parameters should be injected by Dependency Injection and Spring will take care of them. The method search(), that is a request handler, is marked with @RequestMapping annotation and the parameter for annotation is a route to the request. The parameters of the method are marked with two more annotation. The @RequestParam is specifying that this parameter should be in the URL with name searchTerm. The session key is passed in the cookies, so it is marked with @CookieValue annotation. The first action is checking if the session key is valid. If not, an exception is thrown and caught by the exception advice and the 401 (Unauthorized) status code is returned. The implementation of the advice class can be seen in the Figure 14. After ensuring that the session is valid, the searchTerm is passed to the Controller which processes the request and prepares the response.

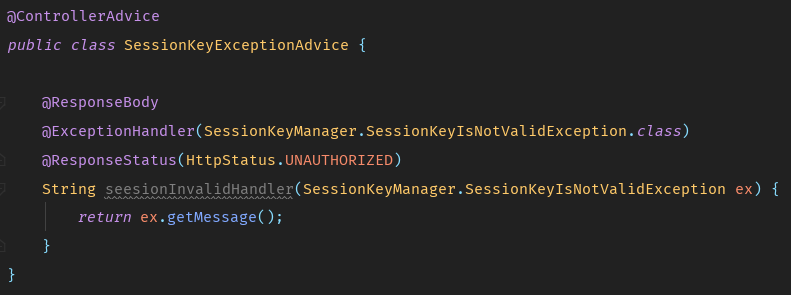


Figure 14

## Library - Orders

The ASP.NET Web API is used as a framework to handle HTTP requests to the Library service. The implementation of the flow through the LibraryService on getting the GetOrders request can be found below.

As it is stated in the design section 4.3 - Library Service, there are 4 request controllers in the Library service. The OrdersController is the one responsible for handling requests regarding orders.

As the Library service is supposed to be reachable only by the corresponding admin, all requests on this service need to be authorized. In Figure 15 it can be seen that the GET request is handled by the GetOrders() method. The first step is checking the session key from the request. This is handled in the CheckSessionKey private method that gets cookies from requests and the SessionKeyManager is used in a static way in order to validate the session key. Only if the session key is validated then the request is processed and passed further to the \_libraryController and then to the DatabaseProxy class where the corresponding request is sent to the DBServer through the socket connection. Otherwise, if the session key is not validated, an Unauthorized response with a status code 401 is sent back to the consumer of the Library service.

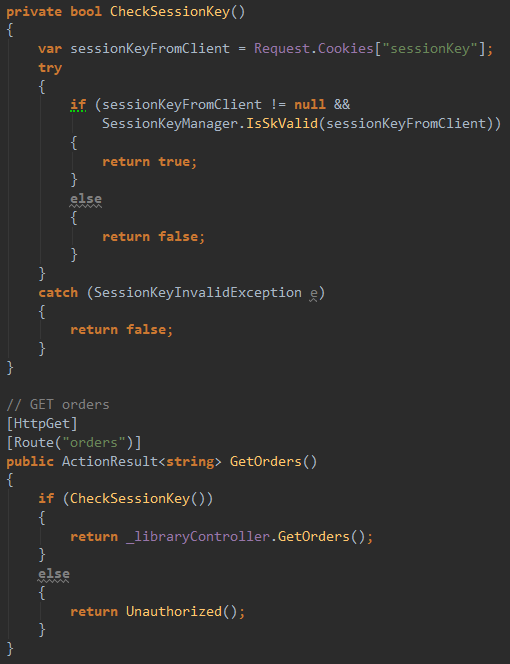


Figure 15

In Figure 16 can be observed how the authorization process is implemented in the Library service, more precisely in the SessionKeyManager class.



Figure 16

From each of the request controllers, the static method IsSKValid(sessionKey) is called before processing the request. In this method, firstly is checked whether the desired session key is present in the library local cache - in this case it is a Dictionary<string,DateTime> field that stores session keys of all library admin accounts that are using this library currently and the session key’s expiration date as a value in this Dictionary. The situation of no data corresponding to the session key in the library local cache, is handled in the catch block by calling the CheckInBookService(sessionKey) private static method. In this method MakeRequest(url,cookie) method is called from where the HTTP request is sent to the BookService. After that the response containing the expiration date is parsed and returned. Finally, the expiration date is checked in IsSKValid method and a boolean expression is returned back to the request controller.

## DBServer – accessing the database

DBServer is written in Java. Hibernate ORM framework has been used for database manipulating and quarrying.

The class responsible for starting the Hibernate connection with the database is the HibernateAdapter. This class is also providing some CRUD operations in the database for Repositories, because adding, updating and deleting is implemented in the same way for every kind of object. The method addObject() is shown in Figure 17. In order to add an object to DB using Hibernate a session must be open. The next step is to open a transaction and perform a save. The last step is to commit the transaction.

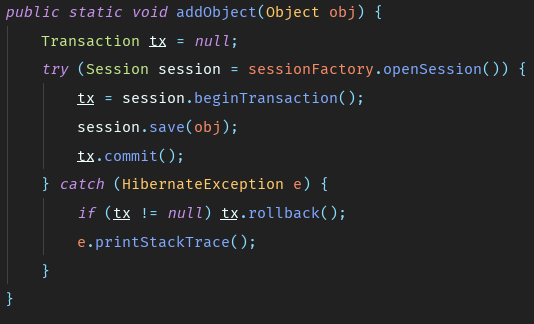


Figure 17

For more advanced queries, a custom query must be created. One of such queries is to get a BookStoreStorage by Book isbn and BookStore ID. The process is presented in Figure 18. First, the session is opened and the transaction has begun. Then, the query is created with the use of Hibernate Query Language. To use additional parameters in the query, the setParameter method is used, which associates a parameter in the query with a variable. The tolist() method executes the query and the result list is retrieved. Then the result is returned.

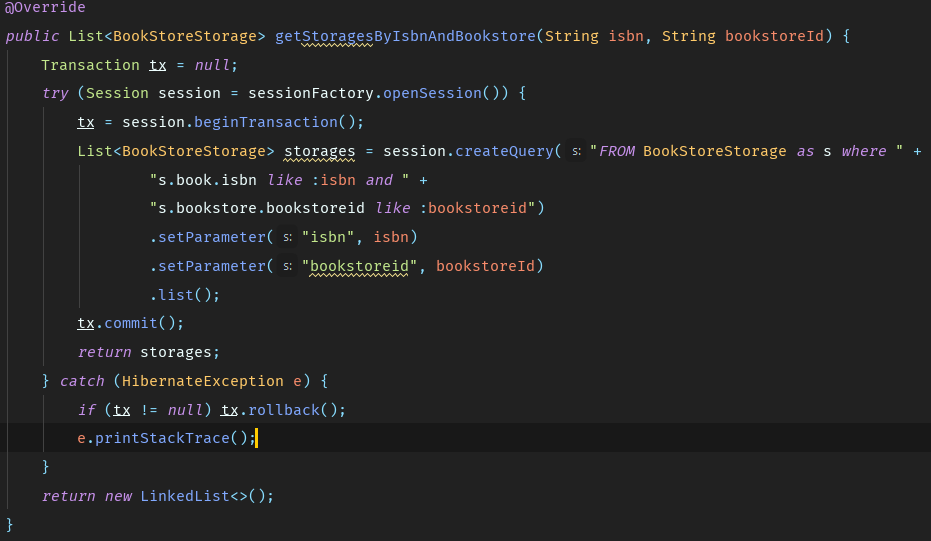


Figure 18

In order to allow Hibernate to map the desired class to the corresponding table, JPA annotations has been used. @Entity annotation marks the class as an Entity to be managed by Hibernate. @Table specifies the table’s name. @Column annotation maps the field to a column. The example for the Book class is shown in Figure 19.

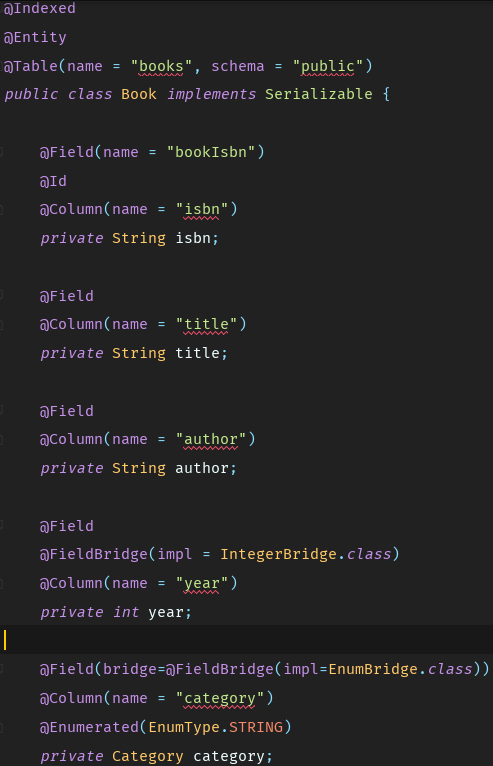


Figure 19

Another functionality of the DBServer is providing searching for books. It is accomplished by the Hibernate Search library using the Apache Lucene index. By adding annotations @Indexed to the class it is marked to be indexed by Lucene. That allows writing a special kind of search queries that perform full text searching on specified fields, marked with @Field annotations. The example of such query is presented in Figures 20, 21 and 22.

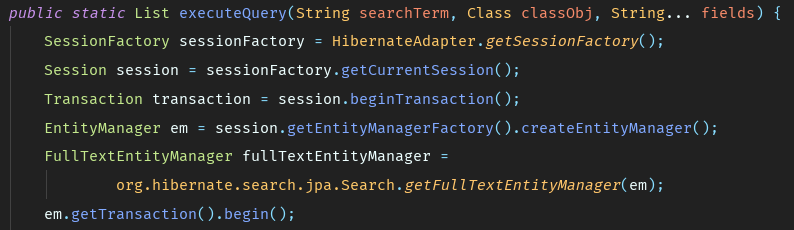


Figure 20

To perform a search, first a session must be opened and the FullTextEnittyManager object must be created. The next step is to open a transaction.

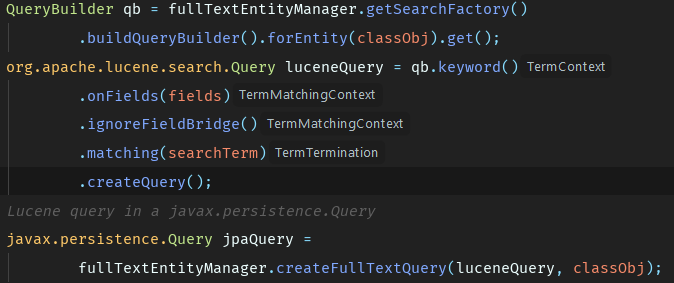


Figure 21

Then, using the QueryBuilder, the luceneQuery is created with proper configuration. The Class to be searched in must be specified and fields as well as the searchTerm must be provided. After that, the query is wrapped into the JPA query. The last step is to execute the query, commit the transaction and return the result.

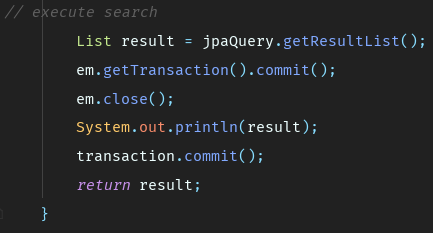


Figure 22

## Website

This part focuses on how the website was implemented, how the queries were handled and how the React components were structured.

The basic structure of the React components looks like in the diagram shown below. (Figure 23)

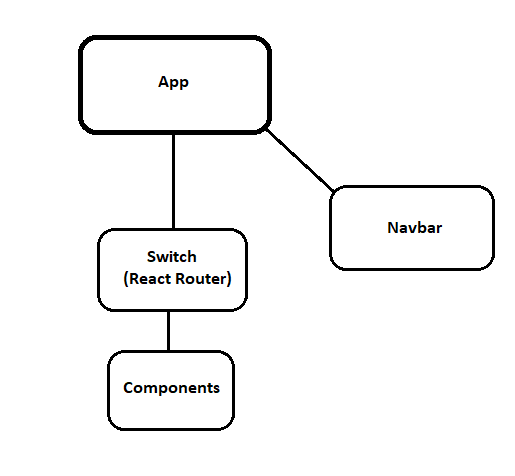


Figure 23

The App component encapsulates both the React Router components as well as the Navbar separately, as the Navbar is always displayed on the page. The React Router serves the role of changing the ‘root’ of the page regarding the specified URL. This also provides a static-page functionality as the page will not reload the whole window, but just the React Router component to display various data.

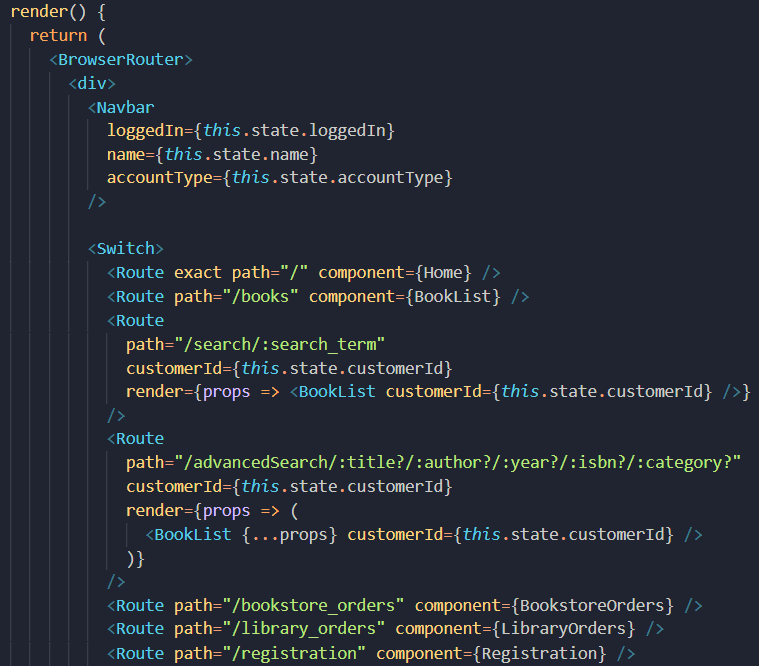


Figure 24

The above code snippet (Figure 24) shows how indeed Routes are defined inside the Switch component, leaving the Navbar outside.

The App component also stores the vital data for the website like:

* cookies
* data of the user

These data are then passed to different components on call and used in queries to the APIs (2nd Tier servers), which will be covered further.



Figure 25

The above code snippet (Figure 25) shows how the state of the data is changed on the call from *handleLogIn* function.

This architecture simplifies the structure of the data saved on the website, as all of the data are stored in one place, namely the *App* component.

Different queries in the website are handled in different places, before loading the page, after loading the page, but also are triggered by the user by for example clicking a button.

Consuming the API was done using a library called *axios*, which simplified and improved the quarrying process.

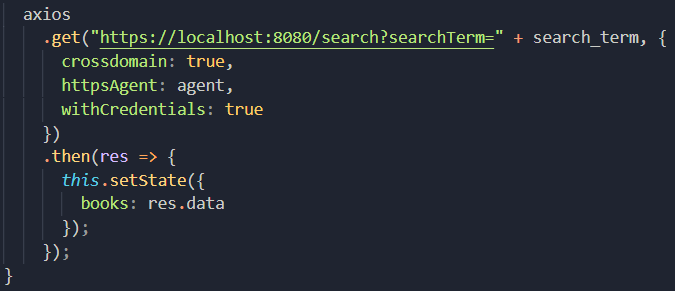


Figure 26

The above snippet (Figure 26) shows how axios does the query, and how it can update the state of a component. Axios sends a https request to the URI with CORS header enabled (crossdomain: true), and also using cookies stored in the App component, by passing withCredentials option. Then if the response is received - it can work with the acquired data and in this case change the state of the component.

After the state is changed, the corresponding functions are called, so that different data is displayed to the user. This is shown in the code snippet below (Figure 27), where in this particular example, on each change of the book’s state, the mapping function is called and the layout is changed.



Figure 27

## Communication

As stated in design in the section 4.7 - Communication, the communication with DBServer is accomplished by TCP sockets. This requires classes which are receiving and sending messages. On the DBServer side, the Server side is responsible for listening for client connection and passing the request to the Controller, which is processing the request. When the Response is ready, it is sent back to the client. When the connection is established, the client socket is passed to the HandleClient class, which in a new thread receives a message and after the request is processed, sends back the response. The implementation is shown in the Figure 28.

****

Figure 28

On the other side of the connection can be the BookService, the BookStore or the Library and the class responsible for connection is the DatabaseConnection. In all those components it is implemented similarly. It is implementing the DatabaseProxy interface, which contains methods that are corresponding to the available requests to the DBServer.

The method that is responsible for sending and getting messages to and from DBServer is sendMessage() method. It is opening the connection with the DBServer, sending the message and receiving the response. If the connection could not be established, it throws a ServerOfflineException which is cough in the higher parts of the system. The implementation is shown in Figure 29.

****

Figure 29

As the messages are sent in the JSON Strings format, they must be deserialized and translated to objects. The getResponseStatus and getContent methods are responsible for deserializing the two parts of the response. An interesting method is getContent (Figure 30). As the content can be in many forms and represent many formats, the method is generic and is able to deserialize any object. It is accomplished by the ose of the Gson library for serializing and deserializing JSON. By Type object and passing it to the fromJson method of gson object, the JSON is properly deserialized into the required object. The type T of the method is specified during the method call. In the case of the library, as it is written in C#, the NewtonSoft Json library has been used.



Figure 30

# Test

Having implemented the system, one has to conduct tests. Tests are needed not only to check whether the system is working and has been implemented correctly, but also to ensure that all requirements have been fulfilled and the system provides the end user with all the desired functionalities. Bearing that in mind, two kinds of tests have been executed: whitebox tests, in this case unit tests, and blackbox test, in this case tests following Requirement Test Descriptions. The results of the tests are shown further in this paragraph.

## Unit test

In the system, unit test has been used to test fragile parts of the system in separation. They are also used to test the business logic. As our project doesn’t have complicated business logic, the main target of the unit test was DBServer, especially and access to the database and searching mechanism. As there were a lot of problems with correct saving to, reading from, and searching in database during development. Moreover, that part of the system is very fragile for changes and must be monitored. To solve this problem, a suite of unit test have been made, to serve as a regression tests. When a new bug has been discovered, after fixing it, the new test case has been wrote to detect that bug in the future. The example of unit test can be seen on Figure 31. The test is testing Customer Repository and it is checking if looking for the Customer by his ID is without errors. Similar tests have been written to each method form repositories. The JUnit framework for unit test in Java has been used for writing test. Other parts haven’t been tested by unit test, as they don’t have any logic, and it is mostly calling another function. The code of the all unit test can be found in source code (Appendix E, Folder Java\DBServer\src\test).



Figure 31

## Requirement Test Descriptions

For this type of testing requirement test descriptions have been formulated, i.e. scenarios of what output the system should give after entering specific input. The descriptions and results are shown in the table below (Table 1).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Requirement Test Description** | **Passed (✔/X)** | **If failed, what?** |
| **Login in to the account** | | | |
| 1 | An email of an administrator of library with a matching password is entered and the login button is clicked. Afterwards, the system displays a main page. | **✔** | - |
| 2 | An email of an administrator of bookstore with a matching password is entered and the login button is clicked. Afterwards, the system displays a main page. | **✔** | - |
| 3 | An email of a customer with a matching password is entered and the login button is clicked. Afterwards, the system displays a main page. | **✔** | - |
| 5 | A wrong email is entered. The system displays a message: “wrong username or password, try again”. | **✔** | - |
| **Search for a book** | | | |
| 6 | A customer account is being used. Customer enters a term to the search bar. The system displays a list of books matching the search criteria. The customer clicks see details. The system displays detail page of selected book. | **✔** | - |
| 7 | A guest (user without account) enters to the page. Guest enters a term to the search bar. The system displays a list of books matching the search criteria. The guest clicks see details. The system displays detail page of selected book. | **✔** | - |
| 8 | A customer account is being used. Customer clicks button “advanced search”. Then he fills the searching fields. The system displays a list of books matching the search criteria. The customer clicks see details. The system displays detail page of selected book. | **✔** | - |
| 9 | A guest is on main page and clicks button “advanced search”. Then he fills the searching fields. The system displays a list of books matching the search criteria. The guest clicks see details. The system displays detail page of selected book. | **✔** | - |
| 10 | A customer account is being used. Customer enters a term to the search bar. If there is no book matching the search criteria, system displays “There is no book matching the search criteria” | **✔** | - |
| 11 | A guest is on the main page. Guest enters a term to the search bar. If there is no book matching the search criteria, system displays “There is no book matching the search criteria” | **✔** | - |
| **Order a book** | | | |
| 12 | A customer account is being used. Customer is on the book’s detail page where he choose the library. Then he clicks a borrow button. The system displays message “The order was made successfully” | **✔** | - |
| 13 | A customer account is being used. Customer is on the book’s detail page where he choose the bookstore. Then he clicks a buy button. The system displays message “The order was made successfully” | **✔** | - |
| 14 | A customer account is being used. Customer is on the book’s detail page. If the book is not available in the library, the system displays message “Not available” and there is no borrow button. | **✔** | - |
| 15 | A customer account is being used. Customer is on the book’s detail page. If the book is not available in the bookstore, the system displays message “Not available” and there is no buy button. | **✔** | - |
| **Create an account** | | | |
| 16 | A guest enters the website and clicks Sign up button on the navbar. The system displays registration page with registration form. The guest fills all fields (name, email, address, phone number). Then he clicks confirm button. The system creates a new account and redirect to the previous page. | **✔** | - |
| 17 | A guest enters the website and clicks Sign up button on the navbar. The system displays registration page with registration form. The guest doesn’t fill all fields and clicks button confirm. The system displays an alert “All fields must be filled” | **✔** | - |
| 18 | A guest enters the website and clicks Sign up button on the navbar. The system displays registration page with registration form. The guest uses an email which is already in the system and click confirm button.  The system displays an alert “This email is already used” | **✔** | - |
| 19 | A guest enters to the website and clicks Sign up button on the navbar. The system displays registration page with registration form. The guest fills the phone number field with letters.  The system displays an alert “The phone number cannot contain letter” | **✔** | - |
| **Manage books** | | | |
| 20 | The administrator of library is on the main page and clicks button ‘Home’. The system displays form for adding a new book. The administrator of library fills the form with title, author, year, isbn, category and then confirms it by pressing save button. The system displays a success alert. | **✔** | - |
| 21 | The administrator of bookstore is on the main page and clicks button ‘Home’. The system displays form for adding a new book. The administrator of bookstore fills the form with title, author, year, isbn, category and then confirms it by pressing save button. The system displays a success alert. | **✔** | - |
| 22 | The administrator of library is on the main page and clicks button ‘Home’. The system displays form for adding a new book. The administrator of library doesn’t fill all fields in the form. The system displays a message “All fields must be filled” | **✔** | - |
| 23 | The administrator of bookstore is on the main page and clicks button ‘Home’. The system displays form for adding a new book. The administrator of bookstore doesn’t fill all fields in the form. The system displays a message “All fields must be filled” | **✔** | - |
| 24 | The administrator of library is on the main page and clicks button ‘Home’. The system displays form for adding a new book. The administrator of library uses letters in the year field. The system displays a message “Year can not contain letters” | **✔** | - |
| 25 | The administrator of bookstore is on the main page and clicks button ‘Home’. The system displays form for adding a new book. The administrator of bookstore uses letters in the year field. The system displays a message “Year can not contain letters” | **✔** | - |
| 26 | The administrator of bookstore is on the main page and clicks button ‘Home’. Then he/she enters term to the search bar. The system displays a list of books matching the search criteria with the option delete. The administrator of bookstore clicks a delete button of chosen book. The system displays alert message “Are you sure you want to delete this book”. The administrator of bookstore clicks confirm button. Then the system updates the state of book and this book won’t be on the list. | **✔** | - |
| 27 | The administrator of bookstore is on the main page and clicks button ‘Home’. Then he/she uses advanced search. The system displays a list of books matching the search criteria with the option delete. The administrator of bookstore clicks a delete button of chosen book. The system displays alert message “Are you sure you want to delete this book”. The administrator of bookstore clicks confirm button. Then the system updates the state of book and this book won’t be on the list. | **✔** | - |
| 28 | The administrator of library is on the main page and clicks button ‘Home’. Then he/she enters term to the search bar. The system displays a list of books matching the search criteria. The administrator of library clicks see details button. The system displays a details page of chosen book with option delete. The administrator of library clicks a delete button. The system displays alert message “Are you sure you want to delete this book”. The administrator of library clicks confirm button. Then the system updates the state of book and this book won’t be on the list. | **✔** | - |
| 29 | The administrator of library is on the main page and clicks button ‘Home’. Then he/she uses advanced search. The system displays a list of books matching the search criteria. The administrator of library clicks see details button. The system displays a details page of chosen book with option delete. The administrator of library clicks a delete button. The system displays alert message “Are you sure you want to delete this book”. The administrator of library clicks confirm button. Then the system updates the state of book and this book won’t be on the list. | **✔** | - |
| 30 | The administrator of bookstore is on the main page and clicks button ‘Home’. Then he/she enters term to the search bar. The system displays a list of books matching the search criteria with the option delete. The administrator of bookstore clicks a delete button of chosen book. The system displays alert message “Are you sure you want to delete this book”. The administrator of bookstore clicks exit button. The system closes the alert and shows list of books matching the search criteria. | **✔** | - |
| 31 | The administrator of library is on the main page and clicks button ‘Home’. Then he/she enters term to the search bar. The system displays a list of books matching the search criteria. The administrator of library clicks see details button. The system displays a details page of chosen book with option delete. The administrator of library clicks a delete button. The system displays alert message “Are you sure you want to delete this book”. The administrator of library clicks exit button. The system closes alert and displays s details page of chosen book. | **✔** | - |
| 32 | The administrator of bookstore is on the main page and clicks button ‘Home’. Then he/she enters term to the search bar. If there is no book matching the search criteria, system displays a message “No book matching searching criteria” | **X** | No results are shown after search and no message is displayed |
| 33 | The administrator of library is on the main page and clicks button ‘Home’. Then he/she enters term to the search bar. If there is no book matching the search criteria, system displays a message “No book matching searching criteria” | **X** | The system does not display any message.  There is no book shown in the list |
| **Return book** | | | |
| 34 | The administrator of library clicks orders button in the navbar. The system displays list of borrowed books.  The administrator of library clicks return button on the chosen book. The system updates status of book and displays a message “The book has been returned successfully”. Then system shows list of borrowed books. | **✔** | - |
| 35 | The administrator of library clicks orders button in the navbar. There are no books for returning, system displays a message “There is no book to return”. | **✔** | - |
| 36 | The administrator of library clicks orders button in the navbar. The system displays list of borrowed books.  The administrator of library clicks return button on the chosen book, but session key has expired. The system cannot process the request and displays a message “Something went wrong”. | **✔** | - |
| **Confirm book order** | | | |
| 37 | The administrator of bookstore clicks orders button in the navbar. The system displays list of unfinished orders.  The administrator of bookstore clicks confirm button on the chosen book. The system updates status of order and displays a message “The order has been confirmed successfully”. Then system sends confirmation letter to the customer and shows list of unfinished orders. | **✔** | - |
| 38 | The administrator of bookstore clicks orders button in the navbar. There are no orders for confirming, system displays a message “There are no unfinished orders”. | **✔** | - |
| 39 | The administrator of bookstore clicks orders button in the navbar. The system displays list of unfinished orders.  The administrator of bookstore clicks confirm button on the chosen book, but session key has expired. The system cannot process the request and displays a message “Something went wrong”. | **✔** | - |
| **Logout from the account** | | | |
| 40 | An administrator of library account is being used. The administration of library clicks a log out button on the nav bar. The administrator of library becomes a guest. | **✔** | - |
| 41 | An administrator of bookstore account is being used. The administrator of bookstore clicks a log out button on the nav bar. The administrator of bookstore becomes a guest. | **✔** | - |
| 42 | A customer account is being used. The customer clicks a log out button on the nav bar. The customer becomes a guest. | **✔** | - |

Table 31

# Results and Discussion

The final outcome of the project can be stated as positive. Out of 42 test cases, only 2 are failing. Moreover, the failure is minor and easy to fix. That means that the project is functional and ready to deploy for real institutions and clients.

# Conclusions

The purpose of the system was to improve the accessibility of books. In order to do that a list of steps was followed. The first one was to analyze the background of the problem. Meaning not only the need of people and future customers, but also stating questions to be answered in order to be able to work with the area being bookstores and libraries, distinguishing possible needs that the system will not include,

# Project future

The major part of tasks was completed and it can be said that the system is fully working. For the future there are some features left that can be implemented like:

* sending remainder emails before the due return date to the customers
* creation of new administrators handled by one administrator of the whole system
* a section with the customer’s profile containing the customer’s personal information
* pagination of search requests
* buying a domain

Moreover, in order to deploy the system, an agreement with real libraries and bookstores would have to be established.

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# Appendices

**?Appendix A** Project Description – ProjectDescription.pdf

**?Appendix B** Diagrams as Astah projects –

**?Appendix C** Data glossary –

**?Appendix D** User guide –

**?Appendix E** Code –

**?Appendix F** Client application –

**?Appendix G** Server application –

**?Appendix H** SQL code of the database –

**?Appendix I** Unit test coverage report –