



# Book Note Book

CSC 452 Object Oriented Enterprise Computing

Ben Huff

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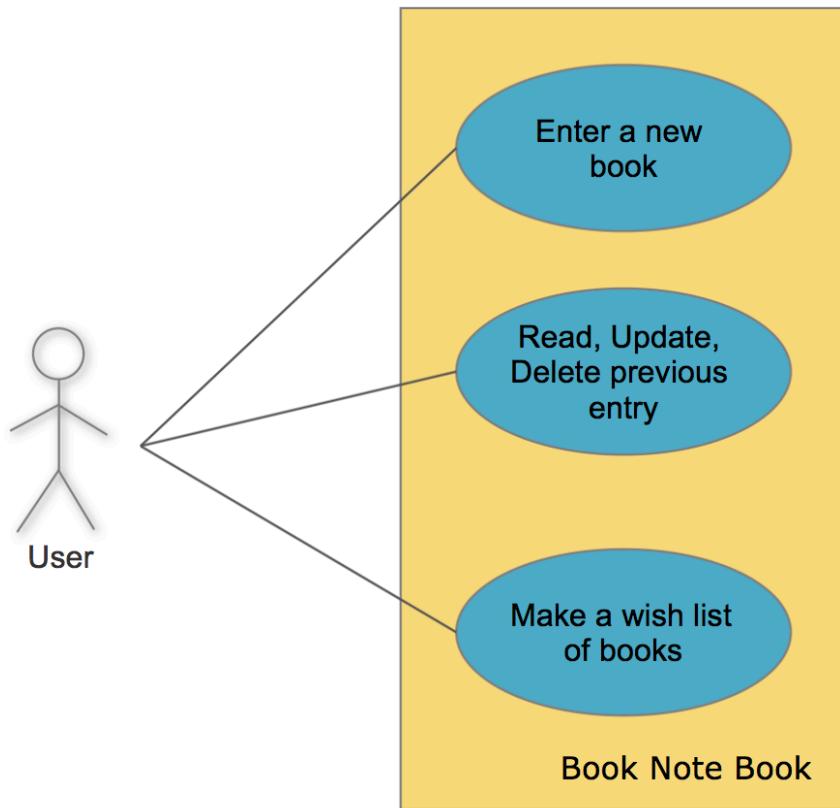
## BOOK NOTE BOOK

### Overview

An application that lets a user track what books they have read.

### Requirements

Use Case



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## Description of problem

If you read frequently, it can be difficult to remember all the books you've consumed. Remembering how you felt about a particular book, or when you read it, ends up being an approximation that gets less precise as the years go by.

The reader, or user, needs a web interface where they can log all of this information. Amazon's GoodReads essentially solves this problem, but the interface is busy and confusing to navigate.

In this stripped-down version of GoodReads, the user will log on to the website using their credentials. The landing page will give the user three options: (1) Enter a book, (2) View previously entered books, and (3) Make a wish list of books.

When the user chooses to enter a new book, they'll input the particular details of the book, e.g., title, author, genre. Next, they'll rate the book on a scale of 1 to 5 and enter a review that can be up to three paragraphs.

When the user chooses to view previously entered books, a list will appear. They will have the option of viewing the details of a particular book.

When the user chooses to make a wish list, they will simply enter the title, author, genre, and ISBN. If, at a later time, the user reads a book that's on their wish list, they can click a button to give it a date read, a rating, and a review. The book will then be removed from their wish list and added to this list of books read.

The user can also accrue badges for the books they've read. If the user reads a book from a certain category, like classics, and that book is on the list of the 100 greatest classics, then they'll earn a badge for that book. There are lists for other areas as well, like history and politics.

## Design

My application uses an in-memory JDBC database. It also uses a few design patterns such as Factory and Singleton. For the front end, it uses HTML, CSS, and some jQuery.

### Discussion of how your design met the requirements

My design met the requirements precisely. My design lets user keep track of the books they read in a clear and easy-to-use manner. For example, the user can add a book to their wish list via a pop up—once they've read that book, they can quickly add it to the list of books they've read via a separate pop up which has some of the book's data filled in for them.

I'm particularly proud of the application's simplicity. It has just what it needs in terms of buttons and links—no more, no less. Each link has an intuitive icon (e.g., a pencil for editing, a check mark for finishing).

## Mockup



### Book Note Book



Username

Enter Username

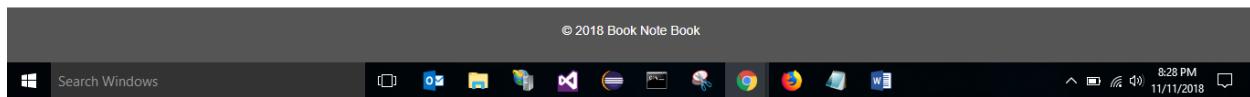
Password

Enter Password

Login



This screenshot shows the 'Books' page of the Book Note Book application. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'Book Note Book', 'Books', 'Badges', 'Wishlist', 'Profile', and 'Logout'. Below the navigation bar, the title 'Books' is displayed, followed by the subtext 'This is all the books you've read'. A table lists five books with columns for 'Title', 'Author', 'Date read', 'Edit', and 'Delete'. The books listed are 'American Pastoral' by Philip Roth (read on 2015-05-23), 'Animal Farm' by George Orwell (read on 2018-06-05), 'Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone' by J.K. Rowling (read on 2001-07-20), and 'One Hundred Years of Solitude' by Gabriel Garcia Marquez (read on 2017-09-03). A blue button labeled 'Add new book' is located at the bottom left of the table.



This screenshot shows the 'Edit' modal dialog box overlaid on the 'Books' page. The modal has fields for 'Title' (American Pastoral), 'Author' (Philip Roth), 'ISBN' (9780375701429), 'Genre' (Fiction), 'Date read' (2015-05-23), and 'Rating' (set to 5). The 'Review' field contains a detailed text about the novel. The background 'Books' page is visible, showing the same list of books and the 'Add new book' button.

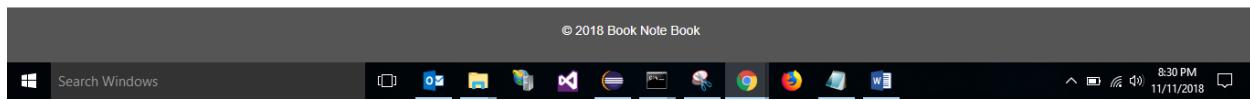
The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment with a browser window open to [localhost:8080/index](http://localhost:8080/index). The browser title bar says "Book Note Book". The main content area displays a list of books under the heading "Books". A modal window titled "Add a new book" is centered over the list, containing fields for Title, Author, ISBN, Genre, Date read, Rating (1-5), and Review, with a "Submit" button at the bottom. The status bar at the bottom of the screen shows "8:29 PM 11/11/2018".

The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment with a browser window open to [localhost:8080/badges](http://localhost:8080/badges). The browser title bar says "Badges". The main content area displays a table titled "Badges" showing the number of earned badges for various categories. The table has two columns: "Badge type" and "Number of badges". The data is as follows:

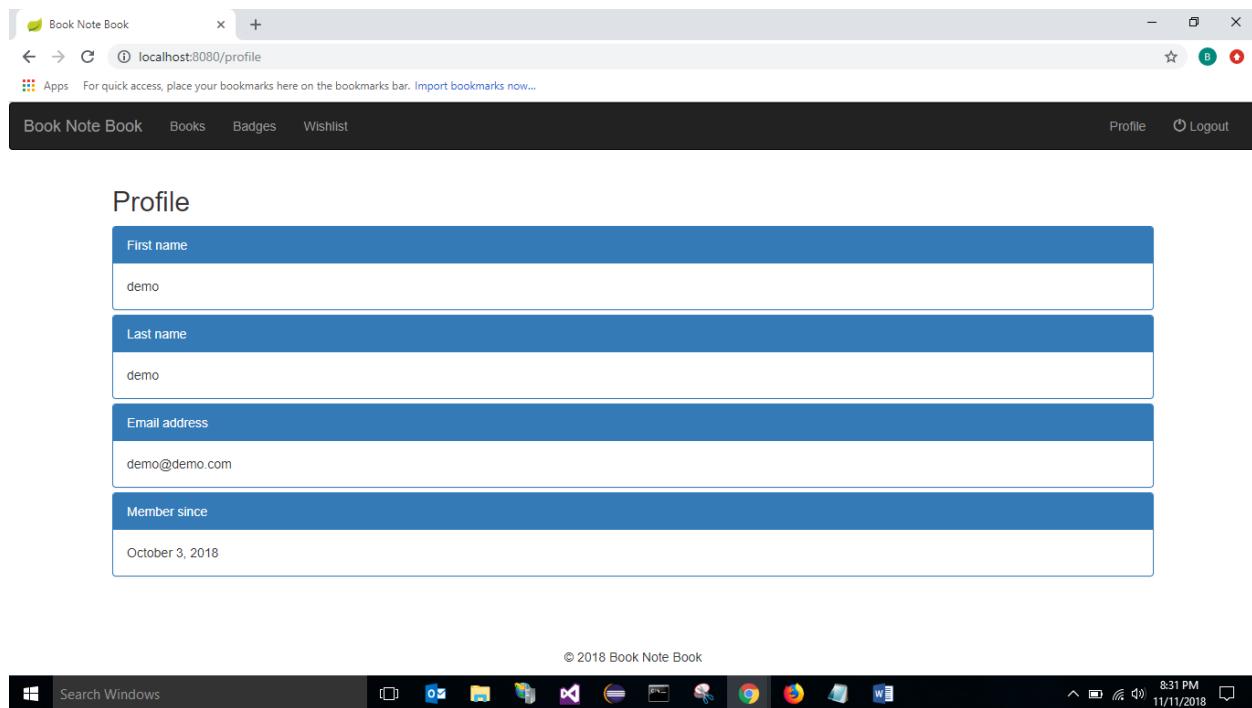
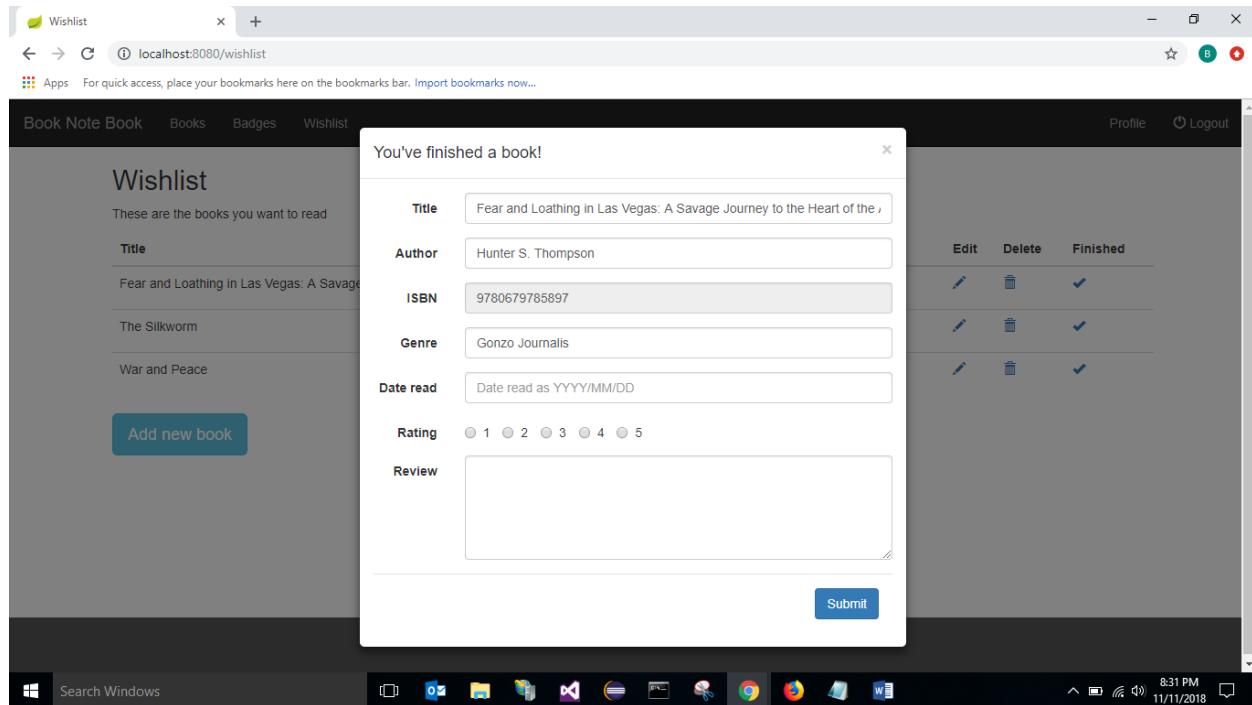
Badge type	Number of badges
Autobiography	10
Biography	0
Biology	0
Chemistry	0
Classics	479
Economics	0
Geography	0
History	0

The status bar at the bottom of the screen shows "8:30 PM 11/11/2018".

The screenshot shows the 'Wishlist' page of the Book Note Book application. At the top, there's a header bar with a logo, a search bar, and navigation links for 'Books', 'Badges', and 'Wishlist'. On the right, there are 'Profile' and 'Logout' links. Below the header, the title 'Wishlist' is displayed, followed by a subtitle 'These are the books you want to read'. A table lists three books: 'Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas: A Savage Journey to the Heart of the American Dream' by Hunter S. Thompson, 'The Silkworm' by Robert Galbraith, and 'War and Peace' by Leo Tolstoy. Each row in the table has 'Edit', 'Delete', and 'Finished' buttons. A blue button labeled 'Add new book' is located at the bottom left of the table area.



This screenshot shows the same 'Wishlist' page as above, but with an 'Edit' modal window open over it. The modal contains fields for 'Title' (set to 'Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas: A Savage Journey to the Heart of the American Dream'), 'Author' (set to 'Hunter S. Thompson'), 'ISBN' (set to '9780679785897'), and 'Genre' (set to 'Gonzo Journalism'). At the bottom of the modal are 'Save changes' and 'Close' buttons. The background of the page is dimmed to indicate the modal is active.



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## Discussion of lessons learned

The project you start with is most likely not going to be the project you end with. To expand the scope of my project (and to give the NoSQL database something to do) I plan on incorporating badges for users reading certain types of books (e.g., if you read a book on history, you get a history badge).

As of **milestone 3**, I have successfully included a NoSQL database, specifically MongoDB. It took longer than expected to get it to work. As the code currently runs, it's not updating the badges correctly—it'll make a document in MongoDB for a user, but it's not incrementing values like it should. I had this functionality working earlier, but when I tried to separate my code out into packages, it stopped working. I didn't have enough time to get it to work before the deadline.

As of **milestone 4**, I have my front end code connected with my backend databases, both NoSQL and SQL. I've learned that using my current JDBC approach to everything involves a lot of coding and covering for edge cases to ensure that there's no errors. As the code currently stands, it won't update books correctly.

As of **the final submission**, I have all of the essential components of the application completed. The user can do CRUD operations for both their list of books read and their wishlist, as well as view the number of badges they have.

I learned a few things while working on this project.

First, take time to name items well, whether it's variables, functions, or classes. Naming something generic like 'myButton' means that you'll have to come back and change it later. If you don't, it'll be hard to make changes to your code later because names don't have any explanatory meaning.

Second, when you start trying to connect your frontend code with your backend code, you realize that a lot of the code you wrote for the backend isn't useful. The BookService class became massive, with many methods that weren't being used. I had to go through and delete most of them.

## Decision log

Milestone 2:

I decided to go with the in-memory database and hard-coding SQL queries. I'm familiar with this approach and it seemed the most straightforward to me. I plan on implementing a NoSQL database, perhaps MongoDB, but I didn't have time to get this done before the milestone's due date.

I tried to write generic methods to access the data via BookService. For example, `readTable()` where you pass in the table you want to read and the specific user's ID. I took a similar approach with `updateTable()` and `deleteFrom()`.

In the code, I define a schema for two tables: `WishList` and `RecordedBooks`. The schemas are the following:

`CREATE TABLE WishList (`

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```

USER_ID int NOT NULL,
TITLE varchar(250) NOT NULL,
AUTHOR varchar(150) NOT NULL,
GENRE varchar(100),
ISBN varchar(50)

PRIMARY KEY (USER_ID, TITLE, AUTHOR)
);

CREATE TABLE RecordedBooks (
    USER_ID int NOT NULL,
    TITLE varchar(250) NOT NULL,
    AUTHOR varchar(150) NOT NULL,
    GENRE varchar(100),
    ISBN varchar(50),
    DATE_READ Date,
    RATING int

PRIMARY KEY (USER_ID, TITLE, AUTHOR)
);

```

Milestone 3:

The feedback I received from milestone 2 said I needed to add more tables. So, I added a new feature to the project: badges. I looked around the internet and found lists of books from different areas such as history, chemistry, and philosophy that are said to be must-reads. If a user adds a new book that is from one of these lists, they get a badge for that topic (the badges are maintained in a NoSQL/MongoDB). The code reads .txt files and inserts the data into tables—each .txt file maps to its own class and table. I utilized two design patterns to achieve the badge functionality: Factory and Singleton.

Part of the feedback from milestone 2 was to document my database implementation. I'm using JDBC with an in-memory approach (i.e., every time the application starts, it starts over again with only seed data).

Initially, I was going to try and code all of the front end without Bootstrap. After a fair amount of trial and error, I decided to use Bootstrap and it looks basic but slick.

I also separated my code into different packages, e.g., service, book, controller.

Milestone 4:

The code has been updated to integrate with the databases. A user can add a book to their read books list, and they can add a book to their wish list. As the code currently stands, there are errors when you try and edit a read book's values (e.g., the rating you gave it). This will be fixed before the final submission.

Final Submission:

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I decided that the user shouldn't be able to change the ISBN of a book they've entered, whether it's on the reviewed books list or the wish list. The reason for this is because 'update' operations became more complex if you let the one truly unique aspect of a book be changed.

I decided to have a users table. For demo purposes, I wanted the user to be able to walk through a session using the application. I know this isn't the most ideal way to store users, but I think it enables proof of concept.

I decided to use some extra CSS, not just Bootstrap. The reason for this was that Bootstrap wasn't able to accommodate every aspect of the way that I wanted the application to look. In addition, I had to incorporate some jQuery to get all of the modal popups to behave correctly.