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Library Management System

Abstract

The system differs greatly from the traditional library management system, it covers all functions of the traditional system, and it appeals to students and teachers because of its new concept, living library, also known as human library, also, it is very useful due to its multiple features such as micro-message reminder, used book trade, recommendation, etc.  
You can get a detailed critical review of the project from this document.

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# Objectives

The Library Management System aims to provide an online library management for the students and teachers of Jiangsu Second Normal University to search, borrow, return, comment and rate books, also, it aims to build an online community for them to share knowledge, recommend books, as well as trade used books.

The system introduces a new concept called Living Library, also known as Human Library, which started in Denmark that takes human as an education tool or knowledge carrier for people to borrow, you may talk with these borrowed people about their specific areas, skills or experience so that you can get firsthand materials of the theme you want to explore, or fresh impression about the things you’ve learned before, or brand new understanding about a certain kind of people, etc.

The system is designed to make the living library easier to apply, it accepts reservation and allows 2 types of talking with the borrowed people, face-to-face talk and online talk using Skype. It also supports searching, commenting and rating just as the books.

In addition, the system will make it more efficient and convenient for administrators to monitor books, by looking up the rate, comments and borrowed count of the book, they can track users’ needs and take some action to meet the needs. For example, they may collect more demanded books if a book is highly recommended but there are few to lend, or they will consider to buy more books that are the same kind as the hot books.

What’s more, the system will focus on user experience and will promote the usage of the library, for instance, the system will develop a module of notification that combines e-mail, micro-blog, and micro-message (like twitter and MSN) for better user experience and higher usage of the library. It will bring a revolution to the library of Jiangsu Second Normal University.

# Scope and Constraints

The Library Management System provides services of borrowing, renewing, returning, commenting and rating books. It allows students and teachers to borrow living library via its online reservation system. It also builds a platform for trading used books.

The system is not redesigning the old library management system, it will select a few of books that are valuable and useful to suggest a high-quality reading for users. The survey shows that…

For better user experience and higher usage of the library, the system will have its own notification module, it will combine e-mail, micro-blog and micro-message together to make a good reminder for user to manage books.

Due to budget constraint as well as the space constraint of the system, it will not provide user’s personal space in this version, but just a simple page for sample, and this could be a future enhancement of the system.

# 3 Project Details



## Background

Project Background:

Located in Nanjing, Jiangsu province, Jiangsu Second Normal University is a full-time undergraduate school. At present, it has 16 institutes and nearly 7,000 full-time students. In recent years, the university is developing rapidly with enlarging dimensions. However, the traditional library management system is out of date, it’s running slowly, and it’s offline that only provides service inside the library which is a great limit for students who expect to inquire books in and out of the library at any time, as a matter of fact, the old library management system leads to very low usage of the library. Compared with many online systems, the old system lacks interaction with users, and the functions seem to be too simple to meet the various needs of users.

After talking with our sponsor about our observation and ideas, we finally get a support to develop a new library management system for the university.

The system is a not redeveloped library management system, but a new system to attract more students to participate and learn from each other by sharing reading experience and giving guides to green hands. It also brings convenience to students to store personal data (as a future enhancement) and trade their used books. Moreover, they can book human books and get precious inspiration or tutorials because of online living library reservation. On the other hand, compared with the old fashion way, librarians, now play the role of system administrators, are able to interact with users, and manage books more positively and efficiently according to books’ comments and rates. With increasingly participation of students on the new system, more and more students will find their interests in reading and studying. We have the faith that one day, the new system will totally replace the traditional library management system.

Our ideas brain-storming figure:

Sponsor Background:

Located in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, Jiangsu Second Normal University is a full-time undergraduate school. Covering an area of about 35 hectare, it currently has three campuses of CaoChangMen, PuKou and XiaoYing. Besides normal education, it also opens some majors for Jiangsu economic and social development. At present, it has 16 institutes and nearly 7,000 full-time students. The school has three libraries, collecting about half million books covering almost all subjects. The libraries grow from two locations within 20 staffs to its current three locations within 32 staffs. Each library provides private learning rooms and public learning areas.

Living Library Background:

Living Library, also known as Human Library, is started in Denmark. The core idea is taking human as an education tool or knowledge carrier to enhance people’s participation. These borrowed people may be male and female, old and young, and many of them have controversial social statuses like transgendered people, radicals, AIDS patients, homosexuals, Mohammedans, strippers and alcoholics. People may borrow these living books and talk with them, thus they can learn each other better and reduce the prejudice and discrimination in the society.

## Problem Statement

Although the library management system is still available in Jiangsu Second Normal University, it is out of date. A lot of books are in low rate of usage because of the isolation of system and lack of updated statistics. Users can only browse books inside the library, that is, the old system is offline. There are a lot latest books’ information also need to be updated into the system. The database of the system doesn’t have backup service and the processing speed is low when a lot inquires executed simultaneously.

From the survey (see appendix) which we aim to find out needs for future library management system and drawbacks for the current one, we know that the majority of students think they should be able to search books outside the library and keep up with the information of latest books. They want to share reading experience and rate the books they’ve read just like what they can do at Amazon book market. They also want to have their own space to store personal electric documents. Here is one figure drawn from the survey,

On the other hand, they complain that the current system is boring, too simple to meet the needs, and the UI design is bad, and there is no way to find out the latest or most popular books, that the library doesn’t provide activities or any kind of communication between readers. They expect to get some tutorial or some kind of guide as well. Here is another figure according to the survey,

Based on all the facts of current system and the result of the survey, we decide to develop an online library management system for the JSNU (Jiangsu Second Normal University) which is more suitable for current situation.

Before we start, we ask ourselves some critical questions as the table shows below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | How to design a reasonable system architecture to make all subsystems work? |
| 2 | How to apply the concept “living library” to a real online platform? |
| 3 | How to design an attractive and user-friendly UI? |
| 4 | How to protect users’ privacy (e.g. Skype ID is only visible when a reservation is completed)? |
| 5 | How to make use of some external APIs (e.g. Java Email service or even SMS service)? |
| 6 | How to build up a reminder to notify users when books are about to overdue, or a reservation has been made or cancelled? |
| 7 | How to design used books trading platform with some suitable restrictions or rules to prevent spamming? |
| 8 | How to sort the books based on rates, popularity, or the number of comments? |
| 9 | How to use some web security strategies to protect the safety of the system? |

Figure 3. Problem Statement

## Solution

Living library is a total new concept for students and teachers in Jiangsu Second Normal University, my sponsors show great interest in this idea and is willing to provide me any useful resources for designing the library (e.g. Study rooms for communication, some candidate teachers may become living books).

As far as I am concerned, there are only two organizations providing service of living library, one is Douglas College, the other is Coquitlam Library. The form of these living libraries is simple. They offer some activities, inviting some typical and critical people (e.g. ex-offenders, HIV carriers and gays) and sort them into different titles of books for people to borrow. After a talk with the living book, readers can learn from their stories or experience, reduce prejudice and remove stereotype.

However, the current living library has some limits (see figure).

Limits

Figure Limits of Living Library

Firstly, there are very few of book categories, most of them are centralized in very critical and typical area. On the other hand, living books related to academic research areas are almost zero. Thus the mode of the traditional living library is not suitable for JSNU. It can hardly make contribution to the students’ academic study.

Secondly, the reservation of traditional living library only stays on massive paper work, it’s isolated and has limited communication form among library administrators, users and living books. It can hardly attract students to participate.

Thirdly, the traditional living library lacks availability. Users can only borrow living books during library’s activities. If there is no activity, there is no chance to borrow any living books. It is inconvenient for students to study constantly.

Fourthly, it is hard for librarians (system administrators) to track performance of each living book due to lack of users’ feedbacks.

Last but not least, the form of using living library is single, it only allows for talking face to face, there are no supports for people chatting via online chatting tools such as Skype or MSN. When the users or the living books encounter time or place problems, chatting online will be a good way to solve the problem.

Above all, the limits show that the current living library is not enough for JSNU, so we think about a solution to apply the living library to our system. That is,

# 4 Architecture

The system makes use of the Java lightweight open source frameworks Struts2, Spring and Hibernate, MySql for database management, Tomcat for web server, and MyEclipse for developing. The architecture of the system is shown as the following figure:

Hibernate support

Struts2 support

Service Layer

Data Layer

Presentation Layer

Figure System Architecture

As shown in the figure, the service layer of the system uses Spring, the data layer uses Hibernate that can be integrated into Spring via supporting classes of Spring. The presentation layer uses Struts2 to pass data and control the web pages written in JSP, EL, and JSTL. The whole system uses the 3 layer architecture, which allows only the upper layer calls the lower layer, so as to achieve loose coupling among layers.

Struts2 framework:

Struts2 is a Web application framework based on MVC. The core meaning of MVC pattern is MVC pattern decoupling, dividing the entire application into three parts, model, view, and controller. It tightly controls the communication between the three parts, in order to obtain a clear-structured, function-distribution-reasonable, reusable, extensible, and maintainable applications. By using Struts2 to control the page jumping, you don’t have to write complex code written in Servlet, the robust value stack and OGNL expressions of Struts2 can be used for transmission and control of data.

For enterprise applications, server-side validation is necessary, strict check should be taken on the user provided data before any business logic codes are called, in tradition, data validation needs programmers writing code to achieve, and often the codes are mixed with business logic codes. However, Struts2 provides a framework for data checking, and you can easily tell which codes are for data validation and which are for business logic because it separates the data validation and the business logic. Also, Struts2 has powerful tag library and filters, all of the factors improve the efficiency for the enterprise application development.

The operation process of Struts2 is very simple, when the user request arrives at FilterDispatcher controller, the controller will execute the corresponding Action according to the submitted URL and configuration in the struts.xml. Struts2 Action realizes the decoupling with Servlet API, Action does not require any class inheritance or interface implementation. After finishing processing the user request, Action will jump to the page that is pre-configured in Result according the processed result, and display the data caught in Action to user.

Hibernate framework:

Hibernate is a persistent software based on Java open source, it encapsulates a lightweight package to provide JDBC, ORM (Object Relational Mapping) service. ORM automatically maps the objects of the program to tables of a relational database according the metadata which describes the mapping between objects and tables of database. If we use JDBC to connect to the database and do some operation on database, we need to write a lot of code, while using Hibernate we only need to configure the mapping between Java entity class and the relational database tables, and the method for Hibernate to query and acquire data, thus reduce the amount of code, and improve the efficiency of development.

Hibernate provides one to many, many to one, many to many relationships of objects association, as well as immediate loading and delayed loading support, which facilitates the manipulation of data. The object-oriented HQL query will generate the corresponding SQL statement according to the mapping relationship between objects and database tables, which simplifies the complex SQL statements writing. Hibernate also provides a 1 level cache and 2 level cache, the rational use of 2 level cache can reduce the number of database access effectively which will enhance the overall performance of the system.

Spring framework:

Spring is a lightweight open-source framework of Java SE/EE application, with IoC (Inverse of Control) and AOP (Aspect Oriented Programming) as the core. Inverse of control is also called dependency injection, it makes the object class a passive receiving dependent class rather than class that need to find service on their own. Dependency injection gives the control of dependencies among objects to Spring, so you don’t need to worry about when to instantiate an object, and just focus on the business logic. Spring also provides a powerful support to the Aspect Oriented Programming, by separating out the business logic from application services, it achieves cohesion development.

To integrate Spring and Hibernate, we can put the SessionFactory interface of Hibernate that manage the data access to the IoC container of Spring, so that we only need configure the file rather than manually create an instance of SessionFactory when Hibernate accesses the database. We can also use the transaction mechanism of Spring, so as to switch different data sources without modifying the source code.

To integrate Spring and Struts2, the instantiating the Struts2 Action no longer needs to be managed by Struts2, but managed by the IoC container of Spring instead, thus we can reduce the coupling procedures, and separate the controller and the business logic, which brings great convenience to future maintenance and expansion.

ExtJs:

ExtJs is an independent of back-end, JavaScript written Ajax framework. The power of ExtJs lies in its various components, you can build rich and colorful front pages use the components. ExtJs form controllers are perfect, they support functions as sorting, caching, draging, hiding and editing data, etc. Form controllers support not only the beautiful appearance but also support data check at the front end. Layout controllers can take charge of the entire page layout without writing a lot of code in JavaScript. In addition, ExtJs can reduce as much as possible of the count of jump pages, or even eliminate the need for page jumping.

MyEclipse:

MyEclipse is a very good J2EE tool for integrated development based on Eclipse, it has powerful collection of plugins supports than Eclipse, and better support the open source products. It is an enterprise level development platform, an extension of Eclipse. In MyEclipse, database and J2EE development can be integrated easily, as for the program compiling, running, testing, deploying and releasing, they can all be finished in MyEclipse. Besides, MyEclipse has a good support for the Java open-source framework like Struts2, Spring and Hibernate. Another commonly used integrated development tool is called Intellij IDE, but it lacks plugins, and occupies large memory. Therefore, we choose MyEclipse as the top tool for J2EE development to speed up the development of J2EE applications.

Optimizations for the system:

* **Apache Tomcat web server and load balancer**



The library management system should allow large number of queries processing parallel, therefore single server cannot satisfy the need of loading, what’s more, if the server fails to do normal operation, the whole system ducks. So we must find out the way to ensure that the system doesn’t crush easily. We choose to use the Tomcat cluster technology to solve the problems.

The Tomcat cluster can be achieved by two or more server software instances running on one or more server computers, the servers together make it transparent to clients, the clients see only a high available service. The reverse proxy cluster system use Apache to achieve load balancing, Apache will do the dispatching work, it receives the client’s request and then forwards the requests to different Tomcat servers, thus make the loading balanced. You can clearly see the working principle of the Tomcat cluster.

集群系统由一台或多台服务器计算机上运行的两个或更多服务器软件实例组成，这些服务器计算机彼此协同合作以透明地服务客户端的请求，从而从客户端角度看，整个集群租是一个高可用性服务。网站的集群系统使用Apache的反向代理来实现负载均衡，Apache会将用户的请求分别转发给不同的Tomcat服务器，以此来实现Tomcat的集群。集群部署图如图所示。

* **Cache of Hibernate**

The cache is located between applications and physical data source at the computer memory, its purpose is to reduce the number of applications accessing to physical data sources, so as to improve the performance of applications. When a program needs to query the database, it will first look up the data in cache, if hit, that is, if find the data, then it will not have to access the database anymore.

* **Partition and creating index for database**

A partition is a division of a logical [database](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Database) or its constituent elements into distinct independent parts. Database partitioning is normally done for manageability, [performance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optimization_(computer_science)) or [availability](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Availability) reasons.

The partitioning can be done by either building separate smaller databases (each with its own [tables](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Table_(database)), [indices](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Index_(database)), and [transaction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Database_transaction) [logs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Database_log)), or by splitting selected elements, for example just one table. Horizontal partitioning (also see [*shard*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shard_(database_architecture))) involves putting different rows into different tables. Perhaps customers with [ZIP codes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ZIP_code) less than 50000 are stored in CustomersEast, while customers with ZIP codes greater than or equal to 50000 are stored in CustomersWest. The two partition tables are then CustomersEast and CustomersWest, while a [view](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/View_(database)) with a union might be created over both of them to provide a complete view of all customers.

Vertical partitioning involves creating tables with fewer columns and using additional tables to store the remaining columns. [Normalization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Database_normalization) also involves this splitting of columns across tables, but vertical partitioning goes beyond that and partitions columns even when already normalized. Different physical storage might be used to realize vertical partitioning as well; storing infrequently used or very wide columns on a different device, for example, is a method of vertical partitioning. Done explicitly or implicitly, this type of partitioning is called "row splitting" (the row is split by its columns). A common form of vertical partitioning is to split dynamic data (slow to find) from static data (fast to find) in a table where the dynamic data is not used as often as the static. Creating a view across the two newly created tables restores the original table with a performance penalty, however performance will increase when accessing the static data e.g. for statistical analysis.

Creating index for database can improve the speed of data retrieval operations on a [database table](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Table_(database)) at the cost of additional writes and storage space to maintain the index data structure. Indexes are used to quickly locate data without having to search every row in a database table every time a database table is accessed. Indexes can be created using one or more [columns of a database table](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Column_(database)), providing the basis for both rapid random [lookups](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lookup) and efficient access of ordered records.

# 5 User Requirements

## 5.1 Use Cases

First, we concluded a list of user requirements according to our survey, observation at the library, and talking with some librarians as well, here is what we concluded:

The system is required by these stick-holders: users, administrators, and living books

Users’ Requirements:

1. Users can register with valid student ID through the website.
2. Users can edit personal information.
3. Users can search a book according to its name, category, publish time, press, author, book ID, etc.
4. Users can sort books according to borrowing times, the number of comments or rates.
5. Users can borrow a book via the system; they will received a confirmation letter when they successfully complete a booking, then, they can pick up a book with a valid student ID.
6. Users can renew the borrowed books, however, renewing is only allowed once and duration is a month.
7. Users can rate and comment books when they successfully return books.
8. Users can post sale information of used books by simply clicking “I want to sell used books”.
9. Users can post demand information of used books by simply clicking “I want to buy used books”.
10. Users can search used books.
11. Users can upload pictures of used books.
12. Users can edit or delete their posted information.
13. Users can contact a buyer or seller by clicking “contact” button and they can communicate by emails. For protection of privacy, real email addresses of buyers and sellers should be hidden by using anonymous email addresses.
14. Users can search human books according to different subjects (e.g. math, computer, history, and physics).
15. Users can sort human books according to borrowing times, the number of comments or rates.
16. Users can borrow a human book via the system and choose its available schedule; two forms of meeting is optional for users: online meeting (via Skype) or offline meeting.
17. Users submit meeting form and meeting theme before booking living book.
18. Users can contact wanted human books by simply clicking “contact” button. They can communicate by email. For protection of privacy, real email addresses of buyers and sellers should be hidden by using anonymous email addresses.
19. Users can cancel a booking.
20. Users can rate and comment human books when they finished reading.

Administrators’ Requirements:

1. Administrators can add, delete and edit books
2. Administrators can delete over-offensive comments.
3. Administrators can confirm a booking when users pick up with a valid student ID, however, a booking is only hold up 48 hours before its cancelation.
4. Administrators can confirm a returning of books when they receive them.
5. Administrators can delete posts irrelevant to the used books.
6. Administrators can add human books, delete human books or edit information of human books.
7. Administrators can add users to blacklist based on following situations:
   1. Users don’t return books or don’t return books on time.
   2. Users often post junk information irrelevant to used books.
   3. Users often fail to keep the appointment with reserved human books.
   4. Users often cancel the meeting with human books.
   5. Users often post malicious comments.

Living Books’ Requirements:

1. Living books can edit personal information. (Such as the title, subject, special filed, interests, introduction, available schedule for booking, reading forms, contact information and etc.).
2. Living books can cancel the reservation made by users.
3. Living books can comment the users.
4. Living books can send and receive the letter inside station.

With the conclusion list of the requirements, we analyze them using UML and try to make it clearer for the system to be understood, in this phrase, we find that the notification of system should be put on the table to meet the needs. In UML, such a **notification of system** is also treated as a user. Here are what we analyzed in UML:

# 6 Detailed Design

功能模块图



图书管理系统总结构图

模块细分

图书管理系统主要分为两部分：用户模块和管理员模块，此外还包括邮件通知/联系模块。

1.用户模块主要有：

(1) 用户功能

(2) 借书

(3) 二手书交易

(4) 借人

(5) 评论功能

a.用户功能

用户注册

用户信息修改

用户登录和注销

b.借书

查询图书信息

借阅图书

图书续约

还书

c.二手书交易

查询二手书信息

发布卖书信息

发布求书信息

邮件匿名联系

d.借人

搜索人书

预约

站内信/邮件通知

取消预约

加入/取消馆藏

e.评价功能

还书时对所借图书发表评分和评论

对所借人书进行评价

2.管理员模块主要有：

(1) 图书管理

(2) 二手书管理

(3) 评论管理

(4) 用户管理

a.图书管理

图书入库

图书信息修改

图书删除

人书管理

b.二手书管理

二手书卖书信息管理

二手书买书信息管理

c.评论管理

图书评价管理

人书评价管理

d.用户管理

添加用户

修改用户信息

修改密码

用户禁用

普通用户升级为管理员或将管理员降级为普通用户

3.邮件通知

图书过期自动邮件通知

二手书交易邮件联系

人书预约/取消预约邮件通知

The online library community system contains three main modules: user module, administrator module and Email notification & contact module.

1. User module is divided into five major parts as follows:

* User function
* Book-borrowing
* Used book
* Living library
* Comments & Rating

1. User function will have following functions:

* Registering
* Editing personal information(student ID, birthday, gender, email, Skype ID and etc )
* Login/Logout

1. Book-borrowing will have following functions:

* Searching book information
* Booking books
* Renewing books
* Returning books

1. Used book will have following functions:

* Searching used book information
* Posting used books sale information
* Posting used books demand information
* Editing postings
* Contacting by anonymous email

1. Living library will have following functions:

* Searching human books
* Booking a human book
* Canceling booking
* Registering to be a human book (with valid invitation code)
* Canceling to be a human book

1. Administrator module is divided into four major parts as follows:

* Users management
* Books management
* Used books posting management
* Comments management

1. User management will have following functions:

* Adding a new user
* Editing users information
* Deleting an user
* Blacklisting users
* Promoting a user (become an administrator)

1. Books management will have following functions:

* Adding a new book
* Editing books information
* Deleting books
* Managing human books

1. Used books posting management will have following functions:

* Deleting users’ posting

1. Comments management will have following functions:

* Editing books comments
* Deleting books comments
* Editing human books comments
* Deleting human books comments

1. Email notification system

* Sending a confirmation letter when the users have successfully complete registration.
* Sending the reset password link to the user’s email address if the user forget the password and request to retrieve it.
* Allowing administrators to deliver hold pick-up, overdue by email.
* Sending a confirmation letter to users and human books when the reservation has been made.
* Sending a confirmation letter to users and human books when the reservation has been cancelled.

# 7 Development Process

## 7.1 Version 1.0 – Basic Borrow

**Details of Development**

**Iteration 1: Groundwork**

**Goal**

The Goal for this iteration is creating a foundation for further development. It includes technology choosing, setting up framework and integrating with each other for whole system, and then basic functions of login service to make sure system work stable and well-connected.

**Details**

**Chosen Development technology and tools**

SSH framework

SSH framework is short term for three open source frameworks (Struts+Hibernate+Spring). It is a very handy development method used by many programmers and helps them quickly setup clear, well-reusable and easy maintained web applications. It contains four layers- **P**resentation Layer, Business Logic Layer, Data Persistence layer, and the Data Base Layer. The Struts framework conducts process control and separates pages and code based on MVC (Model-View-Controller) mode in the Presentation Layer, then the Spring framework releases proper decoupling of objects in the Business Logic Layer. Lastly, in the Data Persistence Layer, the Hibernate framework perfectly setups connection to database and easily operates data such as add, delete and modify. The chat bellowed shows division of tasks of SSH framework.



Figure2 Division of tasks of SSH framework

**Integration of Spring framework and Hibernate framework**

It is easy to integrate Spring framework with Hibernate because of its extensibility and openness. Spring framework provides unified management of data source. Instead of configuring configuration file - hibernate.cfg.xml in the Hibernate, it only needs to configure data source and control attributes for the Hibernate in the applicationContext.xml file in the Spring. Meanwhile, in order to easy to use, Spring framework provides Hibernate Template which can easily control database without tedious work. In Spring, database connection and transaction management all begin with setting up SessionFactory. SessionFactory only requires one instance in the application, so the instance can be created by Spring and injected into related dependent objects. The Code for configuration file is as follows:

<!—configure Hibernate database source -->

<bean id="dataSource" class="org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSource" destroy-method="close"

<!-- get database connection information from configuration file -->

p:driverClassName="${jdbc.driverClassName}"

p:url="${jdbc.url}"

p:username="${jdbc.username}"

p:password="${jdbc.password}" />

<!-- instantiate SessionFactory-->

<bean id="sessionFactory" class="org.springframework.orm.hibernate3.LocalSessionFactoryBean"

<!-- reference data source -->

p:dataSource-ref="dataSource"

<!-- specify mapping files of Hibernate -->

p:mappingDirectoryLocations="classpath:/com/books/domain">

<property name="hibernateProperties"><props>

<!-- set the dialect of Hibernate -->

<prop key="hibernate.dialect">

org.hibernate.dialect.MysqlDialect

</prop>

<!-- background output SQL statements operated by Hibernate and format -->

prop key="hibernate.show\_sql">true</prop>

<prop key="hibernate.format\_sql">true</prop>

</props></property></bean>

<!-- configure HibernateTemplate -->

<bean id="hibernateTemplate"

class="org.springframework.orm.hibernate3.HibernateTemplate"

p:sessionFactory-ref="sessionFactory" />

**Integration of Spring framework and Strus2 framework**

Spring not only offers an outstanding open source MVC framework referred as SpringMVC, but also supports well of integration with other web frameworks. During the integration of Spring and Struts2, the main step is making Spring’s IOC container manage Struts2’s Action, then the Action classes of Struts2 are able to require their instances through Spring. Before the integration, in Struts2’s configuration file - struts.xml, we need to convert Struts2’s request processor to Spirng’s request processor, and upload ApplicationContext when starting Web. In addition, using comment@Controller can realize class injections for these Action classes need to be injected. Configuration code of web.xml is as follows:

<context-param>

<!—configure applicationContext.xml for files upload paths-->

<param-name>contextConfigLocation</param-name>

<param-value>/WEB-INF/applicationContext\*.xml</param-value>

</context-param>

<!—use ContextLoaderListener(from Spring) to create ApplicationContext-->

<listener>

<listener-class>

org.springframework.web.context.ContextLoaderListener

</listener-class></listener>

**Tomcat server**

Tomcat server is a lightweight application server, and it is widely used to handle the normal amount of concurrent accesses in small or medium system. It is also the first choose for debugging JSP program. Moreover, Tomcat server has good compatibility and supported by many well-known software companies. It runs stable and has a good development prospect. Deployment diagram of Tomcat server for this system is as follows:



Figure3 Deployment diagram of Tomcat server

The following steps show the installation of Tomcat server plug in Eclipse:

1. In Eclipse, open display window from window – show view – servers, as shown in figure 4:



Figure4 Display window of Tomcat server

1. In Eclipse, right click New – server in Servers window, it will let you to select version of Tomcat, as shown in figure 5:



Figure5 select version of Tomcat server

1. After done select version, click Next to access the place where to add directory for Tomcat server, then choose the proper directory and change JRE to JRE6, as shown in figure 6:



Figure6 add directory for Tomcat server

1. After adding directory, click Next to the place where to upload project to Tomcat, choose the proper project and click Fish, as shown in figure 7:



Figure7 upload the project to Tomcat server

**Eclipse**

Eclipse is an open source, free and integrated development environment (IDE). It is a development tool to develop applications by mostly programming in Java. It contains a very useful plug-in system, including Java Development Kit, JDK.

The following steps show the installation of Eclipse:

1. Install Eclipse in the desire directory, for example, in E:\eclipse.
2. Unzip and install plugs of Eclipse and find folders named features and plugins, copy them to the same name folders in directory of E:\eclipse respectively.
3. Download JDK and configure system environment variables.

**MySQL database**

MySQL is an open source relational database management system that runs as a server providing multi-user access to a number of databases. The SQL phrase stands for Structured Query Language. The MySQL development project has made its source code available under the terms of the GNU General Public License, as well as under a variety of proprietary agreements. MySQL is a popular choice of database for use in web applications, and is a central component of the widely used LAMP open source web application software stack. Free-software-open source projects that require a full-featured database management system often use MySQL.

The following steps shows the installation of MySQL plugin in Eclipse:

1. In Eclipse, open the Data Source Explorer window from window – show view – data Source Explorer, as shown in figure 8:



Figure8 Date Source Explorer window

1. Right click in Data Source Explorer windows, and open New Connection Profile window, as shown in figure 9:



Figure9 New Connection Profile window

1. In New Connection Profile window, select desire type of database for adding, and access to New Driver Definition window by double clicking. Then, configure all the values according to chosen database, as shown in figure 10:



Figure10 New Driver Definition window

4．After done configuration，click finish to complete.

**Basic functions of login module**

After setting up system frameworks and platforms, login in module will be first priority to concern. Since realizing basic login module is very necessary for test former system frameworks configuration and integration, and also I will more clear and easier explain the concept of SSH by this practical instance. Login module services two actors – normal user and administrator. Normal users can login and perform all the functions provided by the system to meet their demands, conversely, administrators perform their duties to manage system, they login the backstage of system to manage administration module.

State chart diagram of Login Account illustrated by the following figure 11:



Figure11 Login Account state chart diagram

Stat chart description

Actors: Normal User and Administrator

Actors access to login page, and required to input valid user name and password. System will verify User name and password, if is correct, login successfully, otherwise, login failed.

**Database and code design**

The below figure 12 shows design of user table in database. All Users fell mainly into two classes: normal users and administrators, presented by user state 1 and user state 2 respectively. I also add certain attributes (Skype\_ID, email etc) related to further design of book-borrowing and living library system into the table.

User table (figure 12) of database shows as follow:



Figure12 user table of database

The system code structure belongs to three layers: Dao layer, Service layer and Action layer. Dao layer uses Hibernate to operate the underlying database; Service layer mainly process business logic; Action layer main job is controlling front web pages, passing parameters and calling Service layer to process business logic.

System code structure is showed as below:



Figure13 System Code Structure

Since Dao layer uses Hibernate, it is easy to retrorsely generate entity classes though the database table structure. It is unnessary to require mapping files from Hibernate becase of supportive commens of Java. Smilarly, Struts2 and Spring also use comments, in this way, programmer can simplify work of configurate files and easily manage configurations.

Login page for administrators is showed by the below figure 14:

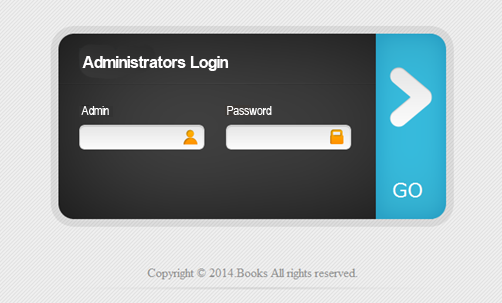


Figure14 Login page for administrators

The following code shows user name and password will be introduced to Action of Structs after their submisson.

@Action(value = "login", results = {@Result(name = "success",type = "redirect", location = "/admin/main.jsp"),

@Result(name = "failure", location = "/admin/login.jsp")})

**public** String doLogin() {

List<User> users = userService.login(user);

**int** ret = users.size();

**if**(ret > 0) {

**return** "success";

} **else** {

**return** "failure";

}

}

Action layer calls service layer to process user login logic, then Action decides actions for login successful or failed. This is how does Struts2 play the role here. Service layer processes user login logic and calls Dao layer to operate database. After verification of information passed, administrators will be able to access to management interface of system backstage.

After successful login, administrators management interface is showed as figure 15:



Figure15 Main management interface of system backstage

I designed simple frameworks for main management interface of system backstage. It combines left function menu and right main operating area, and function menu contains modules (only framework without content) of Book Management, Transaction Management, Feedbacks Management and User Management for managing further design system.

# 8 Testing

## 8.1 Functional Test

## 8.2 Usability Test

# 9 Conclusion

## 9.1 Technical Complexity

## 9.2 Innovation

## 9.3 Future Enhancements

# 10 Appendices

## 10.1 Reference Guide