**User Stories**

We first started with determining the use cases where we decided on the actors, afterwards we have written the user stories to elaborate on the details of each actors doing and goals to better guide us when creating the software solution

**How we chose the user stories**

When considering user stories we took inspiration from our past experiences of using libraries and the given problem statement while we looked at the possible scenarios the different actors might go through.

**How we prioritized user stories**

Priority assessment is a key procedure when talking about user stories as it will dictate the direction of the application development, so we were extra cautious to correctly assign the correct priority to each task. As mentioned in the previous section, we incorporated our experience as a compass to select the correct risk/priority levels for each user story.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ID | As | I want to | So that |
|  | GTL | have a catalogue of books available online | members interested can see books by author, title, and subject area |
|  | GTL | Be able to request books from the other tech libraries | If book is missing it could be received from other libraries |
|  | GTL | Be able to lend books to other tech libraries | If another library is missing a book it could be lent |
|  | GTL | Be able to see members of other tech libraries | GTL could see if user is registered in another library |
|  | GTL | Expose members for other libraries to see | Other libraries could see if user is already registered |
|  | GTL | Be able to see other tech library catalogue of books and their status | GTL would be known if book is available |
|  | GTL | Expose catalogue of books and their status to other libraries | Other libraries would know if book is available |
|  | GTL | expose statistics based on all libraries | It is possible to see information of interest |
|  | librarian | know how many copies of each book is in the library or out on loan | Librarian can make informed decisions when buying new books or lending them |
|  | librarian | Add book to catalogue | Book is possible to be lent |
|  | librarian | Remove book from catalogue | Book is no longer possible to be lent |
|  | librarian | have a list of some books that I am interested in acquiring | They are easy to access and keep track of |
|  | librarian | have a system that keeps track of books that cannot be lent | They are easy to access and keep track of |
|  | librarian | Approve applicant | Card can be issued |
|  | member | have card renewal notices sent | There is enough time to renew the library card |
|  | member | check out books | Book can be read |
|  | member | return book | Other interested users can use it |
|  | applicant | become a member of the library | library card can be issued |
|  | professor | have professors considered as a member of library automatically | library card can be issued |
|  | reference librarians | access description of a book | Member could read it |

**Explanations of various definitions:**

**Expose statistics based on all libraries**: for example, the average loan time which the university has lent out most books or which book (or top 10 books) are the most loaned out

**Books:** are entities which are identified by their International Standard Book Number (ISBN), for each title there is a description in the catalogue

**Librarians:** actors who for example ensure that the books that members want to borrow are available

**Applicant:** an entity who is not yet part of the library but is in the process of becoming so (by filling out a form which is reviewed by the librarians who decide if the applicant is eligible to become a member)

**Member:** entity who are already part of the library, members can check out books (but no more than 5 at a time) in the period of 21 days, they also have a card renewal process which they must go through to remain a member. A member can either be a student or a faculty member (professors)

**Professors:** are automatically considered as members of the library and his or her information should be extract from the employee records. Library card is mailed to professor’s campus address. Professors get card renewal notices sent to professor’s campus address. Professors can check out a book for three-month intervals. Professor have two-week of grace periods before a notice is sent.

**Facts about the library:**

* The library has: 16,000 members, 100,000 titles, 250 000 volumes (with an average of 2.5 copies per book).
* 10 percent of the volumes are out on loan at any time
* Most overdue books are returned within a month of the due date. Approximately 5 percent of the overdue books never returned.
* Library card is good for four years.
* Members usually return books within three to four weeks. Most members try to return books before the grace period ends. About 5 percent of the members must be sent reminders to return books.
* The most active members of the library are defined as those who borrow books at least ten times during the year. The top 1 percent of membership does 15 percent of the borrowing. The top 10 percent of the membership does 40 percent of the borrowing. About 20 percent of the members are totally inactive in that they are members who never borrow.
* Staff of library- chief librarian, departmental associate librarians, reference librarians, check-out staff, and library assistants.
* The library does not lend reference books, rare books and maps.
* Some books may have the same title; therefore, the title cannot be used as a means of identification. Every book is identified by its International Standard Book Number (ISBN), a unique international code assigned to all books. Two books with the same title can have different ISBNs if they are in different languages or have different bindings (hardcover or softcover). Various editions of the same book has different ISBNs.
* GTL also cooperates with four other tech libraries. Each library has its own service that it makes available to all the other tech libraries. The different libraries might have different rules for acquirement and GTL must negotiate agreements with each library.

**Requirements:**

The proposed system must be designed to keep track of the members, the books, the catalogue, and the borrowing activity. The system should be a working prototype with UI, business logic and a (heavily focused on) database access layer.