Library Management System (A Microservicesbased Application)

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Library Management System

This Library Management System is designed using microservices architecture. It manages all essential library operations such as book inventory, member management, and admin functionalities.

Features:

- Users can search, borrow, and return books.
- Members can view their profiles and issued books.
- Admins can manage books, members, and overall system settings.

Tech Stack:

- Backend → Flask (Python)
- Frontend → Angular
- Databases → Separate DB per service
- Deployment → Docker & Docker Compose

Architecture Used – Microservices

- Each service is independent and loosely coupled.
- Services communicate via REST APIs through a central Gateway Service.
- Each service has its own database, ensuring data isolation.

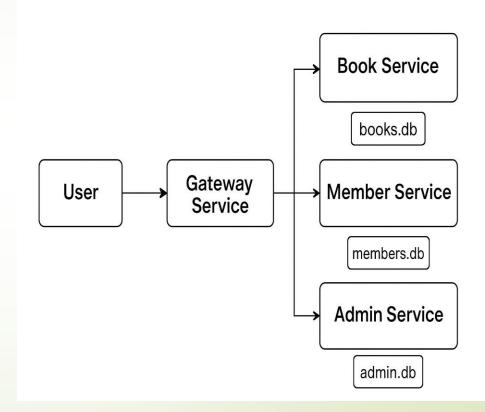
Advantages:

- Scalability → Services can be scaled independently.
- Fault Isolation → Failure in one service doesn't affect others.
- Faster Development → Teams can work on different services in parallel.

Architecture Diagram

User interacts via **Gateway**. Gateway routes requests to:

- Book Service → Handles books CRUD
- Member Service →
 Manages users/members
- Admin Service → Admin controls & authentication Each service connects to its own database.



Service Overview & APIs

Book Service

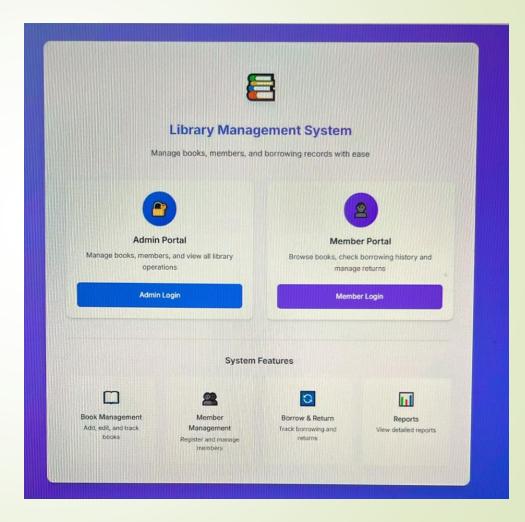
- GET/books → List all books
- POST /books → Add new book
- PUT /books/{id} → Update book
- DELETE /books/{id} → Delete book

Member Service

- GET /members → List all members
- •/GET /members/{id} → Member by ID
- POST /members → Add new member

Admin Service

- POST /register → Register new admin
- POST /login → Authenticate admin



Containerization

Each microservice is packaged into a Docker container.

Containers created:

- Book Service Container
- Member Service Container
- Admin Service Container
- -/Gateway/Frontend Container

Benefits:

- Consistent across environments.
- Easy to update/scale services.
- Portable and lightweight.

Deployment - Docker

- Multi-compose propose via docker-compose yml.
- One command starts everything:
 docker-compose up
- If you want to force rebuild everything (ignoring cache), use:
 docker-compose build --no-cache

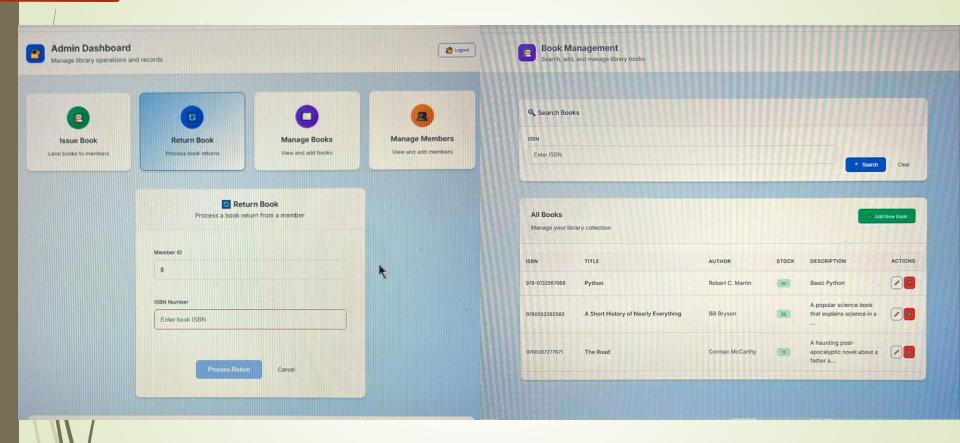
Advantages:

- Şímplifies multi-service management.
- Handles service dependencies automatically.
- Allows scaling specific services without affecting others.

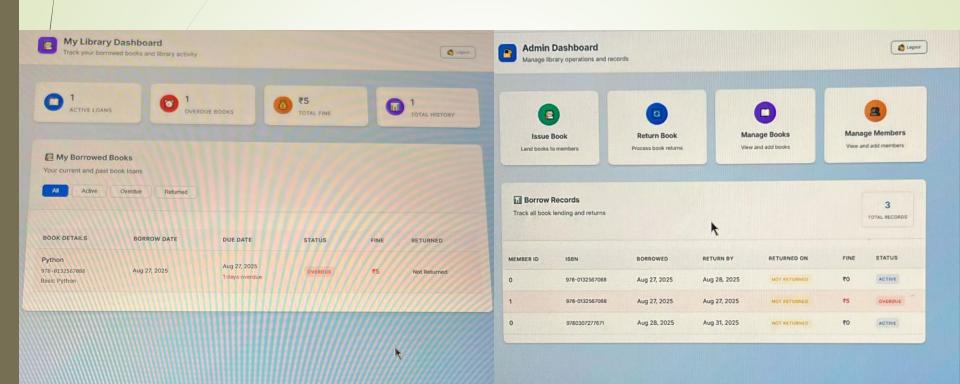
After that, your services will be running at:

- http://localhost:5001 → Book Service
- http://localhost:5002 → Member Service
- http://localhost:5003 → Admin Service
- http://localhost:5000 → Gateway

RESULTS



RESULTS



THANK YOU