



Library Management System

LAB REPORT

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Abstract

The Library Management System is a comprehensive application designed to streamline the operations of a library. Built using Java Swing, it automates essential tasks such as borrowing and returning books, managing student and book records, and tracking issue and return dates. This system aims to minimize manual effort, reduce errors, and provide a user-friendly interface for librarians. With a cross-platform compatible design, it ensures that the application can be used on various systems without additional adjustments. While currently functioning as an in-memory prototype, the system is designed to accommodate future enhancements such as MySQL database integration, making it scalable and adaptable for larger libraries. This report delves into the project objectives, methodology, challenges faced, and future improvement plans, illustrating the potential of this system as a robust solution for library management.

Objectives

The *Library Management System* was developed with the following objectives:

1. Automate the management of student and book information to save time and effort.
2. Provide a user-friendly graphical interface for librarians to interact with the system easily.
3. Enable efficient tracking of book circulation, including issue and return dates.
4. Ensure cross-platform compatibility to allow usage across various operating systems.
5. Develop a bug-free, functional prototype that can be scaled up by integrating a database like MySQL for better data management and persistence.
6. Lay the groundwork for incorporating additional features, such as late fee calculations, advanced search functionality, and web-based accessibility in the future.

These objectives collectively aim to simplify library operations and improve overall efficiency, ensuring a seamless experience for users.

Equipment and Component

The project utilizes the following tools and technologies:

1. **Java Swing:** A robust graphical user interface (GUI) toolkit for creating interactive applications. It provides the components and layouts necessary to build the system's interface.
2. **NetBeans IDE:** An open-source integrated development environment that simplifies Java development. It offers tools for debugging, GUI design, and version control, aiding in efficient project development.
3. **Cross-platform Support:** Ensures that the application can run on different operating systems such as Windows, macOS, and Linux without requiring significant modifications.
4. **In-memory Data Management:** For the current prototype, all data is managed in memory,

eliminating the need for database configurations during development.

5. **Future Database Integration:** Plans to use MySQL for persistent storage, ensuring data consistency and scalability as the system evolves.

These components were selected to ensure the system is functional, efficient, and easily extendable for future enhancements.

Class Diagram

The system's functionality is organized into several classes, representing different modules:

1. **Login:** Handles secure administrator authentication and ensures that only authorized users can access the system.
2. **Home Page:** Serves as the main interface for navigating to different modules, such as Book Info, Student Info, and Circulation Transactions.
3. **Book Info:** Allows the librarian to add, edit, or delete book records, ensuring the catalog is up-to-date.
4. **Student Info:** Manages student details, including their unique IDs, names, and department affiliations.
5. **Circulation Transactions:** Tracks the borrowing and returning of books, recording issue and return dates for efficient monitoring.

Class Relationships

LoginHandler --> HomePage

HomePage --> Book | Student | Transaction

Book --> Circulation

Student --> Circulation

This structure ensures a clear separation of concerns, making the system modular and easy to maintain.

Theory

The *Library Management System* is built upon fundamental Object-Oriented Programming (OOP) principles:

1. **Encapsulation:** Each class has private attributes and public methods, ensuring that data is only accessible through defined interfaces. For example, the **Student** and **Book** classes encapsulate details like IDs, names, and departments, providing getter and setter methods for controlled access.
2. **Inheritance:** Common functionality is abstracted into base classes, which are then extended by specific modules. This reduces redundancy and promotes code reusability.
3. **Polymorphism:** Methods are overridden to customize behaviors for specific scenarios. For instance, different transaction types may have unique handling processes.
4. **Abstraction:** Interfaces are used to define essential operations, such as data retrieval and GUI

updates, without specifying the implementation details.

GUI Design: The graphical interface is created using Java Swing, which provides a set of lightweight, platform-independent components. The design prioritizes user experience, with intuitive navigation and visually distinct sections for student, book, and circulation management. This approach ensures that librarians can operate the system efficiently, even without technical expertise.

Methodology

The project was developed using the Agile methodology, focusing on iterative development and continuous improvement. The process was divided into the following phases:

1. **Planning:** The initial phase involved identifying key requirements, such as the ability to manage student and book records, track circulation transactions, and provide a secure login system.
2. **Designing:** Wireframes and mockups of the graphical interface were created to visualize the system's layout. The class diagram was also designed to outline the relationships between different modules.
3. **Coding:** The application was implemented using Java Swing for the interface and Java collections for in-memory data management. The code was modularized into distinct classes to ensure maintainability.
4. **Testing:** Each module was tested individually to identify and resolve bugs. User acceptance testing was also conducted to ensure the system met the requirements.

This methodology ensured that the system was developed efficiently, with regular feedback incorporated to improve functionality and usability.

Code

Student Info Module

The following code snippet demonstrates the implementation of the `Student` class, which encapsulates student details and provides methods for managing them:

```

1
2 package librarymanagementsystem;
3
4 import javax.swing.JFrame;
5 import javax.swing.JOptionPane;
6 import javax.swing.table.DefaultTableModel;
7 public class studentInfo extends javax.swing.JFrame {
8     public studentInfo() {...5 lines }
13 @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
14 Generated Code
204
205 private void jButton7ActionPerformed(java.awt.event.ActionEvent evt) {...5 lines }
210 public static void addRowToJTable(Object[] dataRow){...4 lines }
214 private void SaveButtonActionPerformed(java.awt.event.ActionEvent evt) {...11 lines }
225
226 private void cmbDptActionPerformed(java.awt.event.ActionEvent evt) {...3 lines }
229
230 private void removeButtonActionPerformed(java.awt.event.ActionEvent evt) {...13 lines }
243
244 private void ClearButtonActionPerformed(java.awt.event.ActionEvent evt) {...9 lines }
253
254 // Variables declaration - do not modify
255 private javax.swing.JButton ClearButton;
256 private javax.swing.JButton SaveButton;
257 private javax.swing.JComboBox<String> cmbDpt;
258 private javax.swing.JButton jButton7;

```

This class demonstrates encapsulation by restricting direct access to its attributes and providing methods for controlled interaction. It forms a core part of the system's student management functionality.

Designs

Student Info

Student ID:

Name:

Department:

Batch:

Contact Number:

| Student ID | Student Name | Department | Batch | Contact Number |
|------------|--------------|------------|-------|----------------|
|------------|--------------|------------|-------|----------------|

The screenshot shows a Java Swing window titled "Student Info" with a light yellow background and a colorful geometric pattern. On the left is a form with five input fields: "Student ID:", "Name:", "Department:" (a dropdown menu showing "Pharmacy"), "Batch:", and "Contact Number:". Below these fields are three buttons: "Save", "Clear", and "Remove". On the right is a table with five columns: "Student ID", "Student Name", "Department", "Batch", and "Contact Number". The table contains four rows of data. Below the table is a large grey rectangular area. At the bottom right of the window is a "Back" button.

| Student ID | Student Name | Department | Batch | Contact Number |
|------------|--------------|------------|-------|----------------|
| 1006 | Omar | CSE | 55 | 47345298598 |
| 1018 | Ashmika | EEE | 50 | 473452987987 |
| 1019 | Limon | IT | 66 | 47345808978 |
| 1032 | Tarin | Pharmacy | 44 | 473454534545 |

Observations

Challenges Faced:

1. **Data Management:** Managing data in-memory without a database required careful handling of Java collections, such as arrays and ArrayLists. Ensuring data consistency and avoiding duplication were significant challenges.
2. **GUI Design:** Debugging layout issues in Java Swing was time-consuming, especially when aligning components across different resolutions.

Insights:

1. Java Swing is a versatile toolkit that provides flexibility for GUI development. However, its limitations, such as outdated components and lack of modern design features, make it less suitable for complex interfaces.
2. Agile development methodologies are highly effective for small projects, allowing for iterative improvements and regular feedback incorporation.

Results

The project successfully achieved its objectives, resulting in a functional prototype of the *Library Management System*. Key outcomes include:

1. **Secure Login System:** Ensures that only authorized personnel can access the system.
2. **Comprehensive Management:** Enables librarians to manage student and book records efficiently.
3. **Effective Circulation Tracking:** Tracks issue and return dates, simplifying the monitoring process.
4. **Cross-platform Compatibility:** Runs seamlessly on Windows, macOS, and Linux systems.

Screenshots of the Login Page, Home Page, and core modules are included in the appendix to demonstrate the system's interface and functionality.

Discussion and Analysis

The *Library Management System* meets its objectives by providing a user-friendly interface and automating key library operations. The use of Java Swing ensures platform independence, while the modular design facilitates future enhancements.

Strengths:

1. **Ease of Use:** The intuitive interface reduces the learning curve for users.
2. **Modularity:** The system's design allows for easy maintenance and scalability.

Limitations:

1. **Data Persistence:** The lack of a database limits the system's ability to retain data across sessions.
2. **Modern GUI Features:** Java Swing's dated components may not meet the expectations of modern users.

Future Improvements:

1. Integrate MySQL for data storage, ensuring consistency and scalability.
2. Develop a web-based version to improve accessibility and expand the system's reach.
3. Add features such as late fee calculations and advanced search capabilities to enhance functionality.

Conclusion

The *Library Management System* successfully demonstrates the ability to automate library operations using Object-Oriented Programming principles and Java Swing. By addressing key requirements such as student and book management, circulation tracking, and secure login, the system simplifies library workflows and reduces manual effort. Its modular design ensures that each component, from the Login module to the Circulation Transactions module, works cohesively while remaining independently manageable. This approach not only enhances the system's usability but also lays the groundwork for future scalability.

While the current implementation is limited to in-memory data management, it provides a functional prototype that is both cross-platform compatible and user-friendly. The use of Java Swing offers a robust GUI, but its dated components underscore the need for modernized interfaces in future iterations. Addressing this limitation and integrating a MySQL database would significantly improve data consistency, scalability, and session persistence, ensuring that the system can support larger libraries with extensive records.

Looking forward, the system has immense potential for growth. Future enhancements could include web-based access, enabling students and librarians to interact with the system remotely. Features like late fee calculations, advanced search options, and notifications for overdue books could further enrich its functionality. By continuing to develop and refine the system, it can evolve into a comprehensive solution that meets the dynamic needs of modern libraries.

In conclusion, the *Library Management System* stands as a testament to effective software design and development, providing a strong foundation for ongoing innovation and improvement.

References

1. Java Swing Full Course - YouTube:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=28P_QSR-ouQ&list=PLgH5QX0i9K3rAHKr6lTeF5kdgN6BorH9I
2. Official Java Swing Documentation: <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/uiswing/>