### Minescu Andrei 1110EB

Tema 2: Aplicatie pentru gestiunea eficienta a colectiilor de carti ale unei biblioteci

**Design Class Diagram** 

#### Library +ArrayList resources +Connect() +LoadData() File +ReloadData() +fisier +DisplayData() +denumire +AddBook() +SearchBookSubject() +File(String den) +SearchDictionaryType() +SearchScientificMagazineTopic() +open() +FileOutputStream getOS() +Borrow() +BorrowAtDate() +OrderAlphabetical() +GetLibraryStatistics() «abstract» LibraryResource +ResourceName +available +BorrowDate +CountResources +ReturnResource() +SearchDate(Date SearchDate) +ModifyBorrowDate() +compareTo(LibraryResource n) +getResourceName() +getBorrowDate() +isAvailable() +toString() +GetResourceType() +Search() Dictionary ScientificMagazine Book +DictionaryType +ScientificTopic +author +PagesNumber +Publisher +subject +type +type +type +CountDictionaries +CountScientificMagazines +CountBooks +toString() +toString() +toString() +Search() +Search() +GetResourceType() +GetResourceType() +GetResourceType() +Search()

Fig 1: Schema Design Class Diagram

# Clasa LibraryResource:

- Este o clasa abstracta ce continue metodele abstracte: toString(),
   GetResourceType(), Search()
- Constructorul va initializa variabilele ce reprezinta date commune tuturor resurselor din biblioteca indifferent de tip:
  - ResourceName reprezeinta numele resursei din biblioteca
  - Available reprezinta starea resursei din punct de vedere a disponibilitatii pentru a fi imprumutata (1-disponibil pentru imprumut / 0-indisponibil pentru imprumut, deja imprumutata)
  - BorrowDate reprezinta data la care resursa a fost imprumutata
- Metodele acestei clase de baza sunt pe langa cei 2 constructori,
  - > getResourceName: Getter pentru a returna numele resursei
  - getBorrowDate: Getter pentru a returna data la care a fost imprumutata resursa
  - isAvailable: Getter pentru a returna starea de disponibilitate a resursei
  - SearchDate(Date SearchDate): Va returna daca obiectul are sau nu data de imprumut cautat
  - compareTo: clasa implementeaza interfata Comparable pentru a sortar obiectele în ordine alfabetica

```
public abstract class LibraryResource implements Comparable<LibraryResource> {
    //implements Comparable<LibraryResource>

    protected enum ResourceType{BOOK, DICTIONARY, MAGAZINE};

    private String ResourceName;
    private boolean available;
    java.sql.Date BorrowDate;

    static int CountResources = 0;

    public LibraryResource(String ResourceName, boolean available, java.sql.Date BorrowDate) {
        this.ResourceName = ResourceName;
        this.available = available;
        this.BorrowDate = BorrowDate;
        CountResources++;
    }
}
```

Fig 2: Atribute si constructor pentru clasa LibraryResource

```
public abstract String toString();
public abstract String GetResourceType();
public abstract String Search();
```

Fig 3: Metodele abstracte din clasa LibraryResource

# Clasa Book:

- Mosteneste clasa astracta LibraryResource
- Pe langa atributele mostenite, aceasta clasa contine si atributele proprii:
  - > Author autorul cartii
  - Subject subjectul general al cartii
  - > Type Reprezinta tipul resursei si este de tip Enum si va fi de tipul BOOK
  - Variabila statica CountBooks va contabiliza numarul obiectelor de tip Book
- Metodele implementate in cadrul acestei clase sunt:
  - toString: afiseaza in consola obiectul curent de tip Clasa
  - GetResourceType: returneza tipul ca tip String
  - Search: returneaza subiectul general al cartii

```
public final class Book extends LibraryResource{
                       private String author;
                       private String subject;
                       private ResourceType type;
                   🕊 static int CountBooks = 0;
                       public Book()
                       ₹
                             super();
                             this.type = ResourceType.BOOK;
                             this.author = null;
                             this.subject = null;
                             CountBooks++;
                       }-
public Book(String ResourceName, boolean available, java.sql.Date BorrowDate, String author, String subject) {
  super(ResourceName, available, BorrowDate);
   this.author = author:
   this.subject = subject;
  this.type = ResourceType.BOOK;
  CountBooks++;
public String toString(){
  return String.format("%-30s | %10s | %5s | %10s | %-25s | %15s", this.getResourceName(), type, isAvailable(), getBorrowDate(), "Autor: "+author, "Subject: "+subject);
public String GetResourceType() { return ("Book"); }
public String Search() { return this.subject; }
```

Fig 4: Clasa derivata Book

## Clasa Dictionary

- La fel ca la clasa Book, variabilele proprii sunt:
  - DictionaryType tipul dictionarului
  - > PagesNumber numarul de pagini
  - type Reprezinta tipul resursei si este de tip Enum si va fi de tipul DICTIONARY
  - Variabila statica CountDictionaries va contabiliza numarul obiectelor de tip Book
- Metodele implementate in cadrul acestei clase sunt:
  - > toString: afiseaza in consola obiectul curent de tip Clasa
  - GetResourceType: returneza tipul ca tip String
  - > Search: returneaza subiectul general al cartii

```
public final class Dictionary extends LibraryResource{
   private String DictionaryType;
   private int PagesNumber;
   private ResourceType type;

   static int CountDictionaries = 0;

   public Dictionary()
   {
       super();
       this.type = ResourceType.DICTIONARY;
       this.DictionaryType = null;
       this.PagesNumber = 0;
       CountDictionaries++;
   }
```

Fig 5: Clasa derivata Dictionary (Variabile private, statice si constructorul implicit)

# **Clasa Library**

- Atributul principal al acestei clase este resources de tip ArrayList
- Pentru utilizarea unui driver-ului JDBC in metodele clasei se vor utiliza atributele url, con si instr
- Metodele implementate in cadrul acestei clase sunt:
  - Connect(): conectare la baza de date
  - LoadData(): Folosind instructiunea SQL SELECT va insera in cadrul resources toate datele din baza de date
  - DisplayData(): Va afisa folosind metoda abstracta toString toate obiectele din resources
  - AddBook(): Utilizand instructiunea SQL INSERT va adauga o noua inregistrare de tip Book in baza de date
  - SearchBookSubject(): Afiseaza cartile dintr-un anumir domeniu introdus de la tastatura
  - SearchDictionaryType(): Afiseaza dictionarele de un anumit tip introdus de la tastatura
  - SearchScientificMagazineTopic(): Afiseaza revistele stiintifice cu un anumit subiect introdus de la tastatura
  - Borrow(): Modifica in baza de date disponibiltatea unei carti de la disponibil la indisponibil(imprumutat)
  - GetLibraryStatistics(): Va afisa intr-un fisier text statsitcii despre numarul de resurse din fiecare tip

```
ublic class Library {
        private ArrayList<LibraryResource> resources;
       Library() { resources = new ArrayList<LibraryResource>(); }
        private String url = "jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/library";
        public Connection con;
        public Statement instr;
public void LoadData() throws SOLException{
   String sql = "SELECT * FROM library";
   ResultSet rs = instr.executeQuery(sql);
   while (rs.next()) {
       String ResourceType = rs.getString( columnLabel: "ResourceType");
       if (ResourceType.equals("Book")) {
          String ResourceName = rs.getString( columnLabel: "Name");
          boolean available = (Boolean) rs.getObject( columnLabel: "available");
          java.sql.Date BorrowDate = rs.getDate( columnLabel: "BorrowDate");
          String author = rs.getString( columnLabel: "Author");
          String subject = rs.getString( columnLabel: "Subject");
          LibraryResource.ResourceType type = LibraryResource.ResourceType.BOOK;
          Book CurrentBook = new Book(ResourceName, available, BorrowDate, author, subject);
          resources.add(CurrentBook);
```

# **Bibliografie**

- [1] https://www.geeksforgeeks.org
- [2] Matt Weisfeld The object-oriented thought process, Addison-Wesley Professional, 2008
- [3] https://www.softwaretestinghelp.com/array-of-objects-in-java/
- [4] https://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java\_object\_classes.htm
- [5] https://howtodoinjava.com/java/oops/object-oriented-programming/