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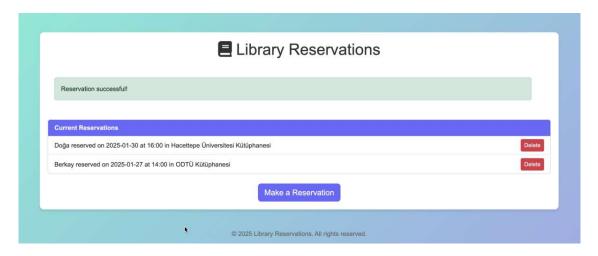


Figure 1 (Main Page)

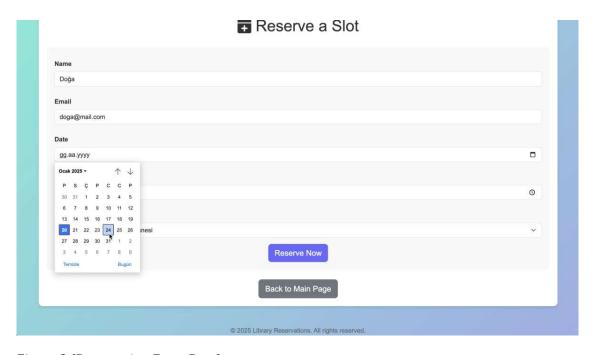


Figure.2 (Reservation Form Date)

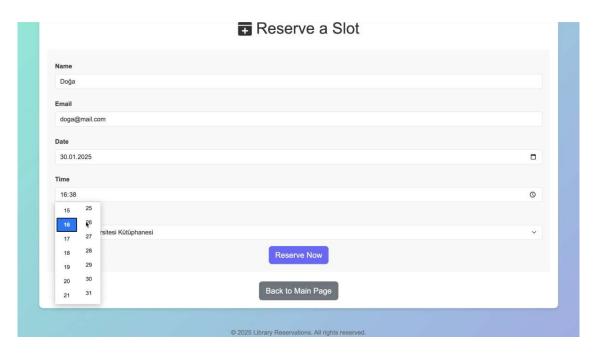


Figure.3 (Reservation Form Time)

Name	
Doğa	
Email	
doga@mail.com	
Date	
30.01.2025	0
Time	
16:00	0
Library	
√ İstanbul Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi	
Hacettepe Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi	
Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Kü ^t tüphanesi ODTÜ Kütüphanesi Ege Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi	
Back to Main Page	

Figure.4 (Reservation Form Library)

Name	
I	
Email	
Date	
gg.aa.yyyy	0
Time	
	0
Library	
İstanbul Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi	~

Figure.5 (Error Notification Invalid Domain)

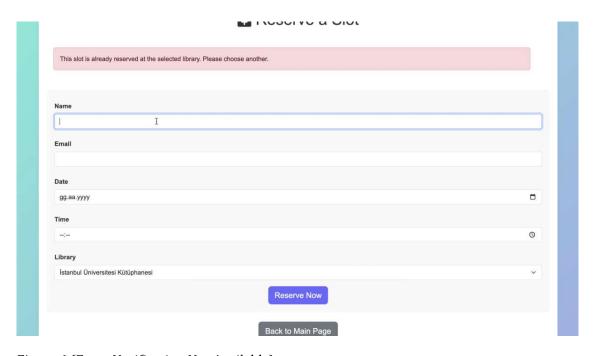


Figure.6 (Error Notification Not Available)

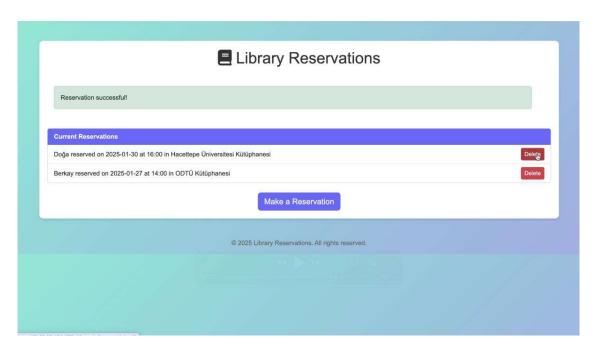


Figure.7 (Reservation Successful Notification)

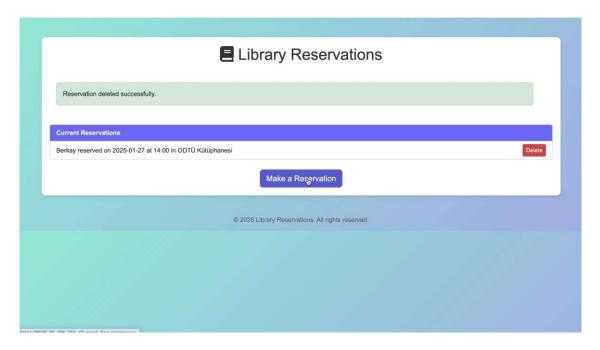


Figure.8 (Reservation Deletion Successful Notification)

3. Introduction

The Library Reservation System (LRS) aims to enhance the reservation experience for university students by providing an efficient and user-friendly platform. This system ensures reliable management of library capacities, enabling students to reserve study spaces with ease.

Project Objective:

To develop a reservation system that:

- Validates users based on university email domains.
- Tracks and enforces library capacity limits.
- Provides accurate reservation validations and user notifications.

Scope:

The project covers critical functionalities outlined in the Software Requirements Specification (SRS), focusing on:

- User authentication via email validation.
- Reservation management with capacity tracking.
- A responsive user interface for seamless access.

4. Preliminary User Guide

Login and Registration:

- Only valid university email domains (e.g., @edu.tr, @edunet) can be used for login.
- Invalid email domains trigger an error message and deny access.

Making Reservations:

- 1. Navigate to the reservation page.
- 2. Provide the required details:
 - o Name
 - o Email
 - o Reservation date and time
 - Library selection
- 3. Submit the form. A success or error notification will be displayed.

Viewing and Deleting Reservations:

- View current reservations on the main page.
- Delete reservations by clicking the associated "Delete" button.

Error Handling:

- Invalid Date: Users cannot reserve for past dates.
- Full Capacity: Notifications indicate fully booked libraries.
- Invalid Email: Users are alerted if their email domain is not accepted.

5. User Interfaces with Proof of Requirements

Screenshots:

- Main Page: Lists current reservations with user options for deletion (Figure. 1)
- Reservation Form: Accepts inputs for name, email, date, time, and library (Figure.2, Figure.3, Figure.4)
- Error Notifications: Displays real-time feedback for invalid inputs (Figure.5, Figure.6, Figure.7, Figure.8)

Requirements Validation:

- Email Validation: Allows only approved domains (@edu.tr, @edunet).
- Capacity Management: Blocks reservations when the library reaches its capacity.
- Time-Slot Enforcement: Prevents duplicate reservations for the same slot.

6. Infrastructure Description and Technology Stack

1. Application Layer

- **Framework:** Flask, a lightweight web framework in Python, is used to develop the server-side logic and handle HTTP requests and responses.
- Routes: Flask routes manage user requests, including viewing reservations, creating new ones, and deleting existing ones.

2. Database Layer

- Database: Parsed database from recollected data.
 - o Tables:
 - Library: Stores information about libraries, including name and capacity.

- Reservation: Stores user reservations with attributes like name, email, date, time, and associated library.
- Data Flow: The application interacts with the database using SQLAlchemy, an Object-Relational Mapping (ORM) tool.

3. Frontend Layer

- Technologies: HTML, CSS, and Bootstrap are used to create a responsive and userfriendly interface.
- Components:
 - o Reservation Form: Allows users to input details for their reservations.
 - Main Page: Displays current reservations in a tabular format with action buttons for deletion.

4. Logging and Monitoring

- Tool: File-based logging is implemented using Python's logging module.
 - o **Purpose:** Tracks key actions such as reservation creation and deletion.
 - o File: Logs are saved in reservations.log for debugging and performance monitoring.

5. Hosting and Environment

- **Local Development Environment:** The system is developed and tested locally using Visual Studio Code.
- **Server Requirements:** Flask's built-in development server is used for local testing. For production deployment, a WSGI server like Gunicorn can be used.

6. API and Integration

- Internal APIs: Flask endpoints handle data flow between the frontend and backend, processing JSON data for efficient communication.
- **Integration Points:** Seamless communication between the application and the database is ensured through SQLAlchemy.

7. Scalability and Performance

- **Designed for Growth:** While SQLite is used for simplicity in this phase, the application can easily migrate to more robust databases (e.g., PostgreSQL or MySQL) for higher scalability.
- **Efficient Queries:** The use of ORM ensures efficient database queries, minimizing response times.

7. Fully Documented Program Code

```
from flask import Flask, render template string, request,
redirect, url for, flash
from pyngrok import ngrok
from datetime import datetime
app = Flask( name )
 app.config['SECRET KEY'] =
RESERVATION FILE = "/content/reservations.json"
reservations = []
def initialize reservations():
    if not os.path.exists(RESERVATION FILE):
         with open (RESERVATION FILE, "w") as file:
             json.dump([], file) # Create an empty JSON array
def load reservations():
    with open (RESERVATION FILE, "r") as file:
         return json.load(file)
def save reservations():
    with open (RESERVATION FILE, "w") as file:
         json.dump(reservations, file)
reservations = initialize reservations() or []
```

```
<div class="card-header">
                Current Reservations
src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.0/dist/js/boot
reserve html = '''
```

```
reserved.
```

```
@app.route('/')
def index():
    return render_template_string(index_html,
reservations=reservations)
@app.route('/reserve', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def reserve():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        name = request.form['name']
        email = request.form['email']
        date = request.form['date']
        time = request.form['time']
        library = request.form['library']
        if not (email.endswith('@edu.tr') or
email.endswith('@edunet')):
            flash ('Invalid email domain. Please use an email
            return render template string (reserve html,
libraries=libraries)
        today = datetime.today().date()
        selected date = datetime.strptime(date, "%Y-%m-
%d").date()
        if selected date < today:</pre>
            return render template string (reserve html,
libraries=libraries)
        for res in reservations:
```

```
res['library'] == library:
                flash('This slot is already reserved at the
                return render template string(reserve html,
libraries=libraries)
        reservations.append({'name': name, 'email': email,
'date': date, 'time': time, 'library': library})
        save reservations() # Save reservations to file
        flash('Reservation successful!', 'success')
        return redirect(url for('index'))
    return render template string (reserve html,
libraries=libraries)
@app.route('/delete/<int:index>')
def delete(index):
    if 0 <= index < len(reservations):</pre>
        reservations.pop(index)
        flash('Reservation deleted successfully.', 'success')
public url = ngrok.connect(5000)
print(f"Public URL: {public url}")
app.run(port=5000)
```

8.Appendices and Glossary

Glossary:

- Capacity: Maximum reservations allowed per library.
- Validation: Ensures user input meets system criteria.
- Flash Messages: Notifications for users about their actions.

Library Capacities:

- İstanbul Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi
- Hacettepe Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi
- Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi
- ODTÜ Kütüphanesi
- Ege Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi