**Documentation: The Library Hub Application** 

Group 2

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# **LibraryHub Documentation**

#### Overview

This document provides an in-depth explanation of the LibraryHub system, including its structure, key components, and interactions. It serves as a reference for developers and stakeholders to understand the system's functionality, implementation, and architecture. Project is built with Gradle Wrapper

## **System Architecture**

The system comprises the following key components:

- Views: Responsible for the user interface and capturing user inputs, implemented using the Java Swing framework.
- Controllers: Handle user interactions, validate inputs, and bridge views with data models.
- Models: Represent the underlying data structure and logic, including database operations, implemented using Java. The backend interacts with a PostgreSQL database via PostgreSQL JDBC drivers.

# **Key Features**

# 1. User Authentication

Description: Allows users to register and log in securely.

## o Workflow:

- Users register by providing their first name, last name, username, and password.
- Credentials are stored in the database securely.
- LoginView validates credentials via the LoginController and redirects users upon successful authentication.

## Collaborators:

LoginView, LoginController, UserService, UserRepository

# 2. Book Search

o **Description:** Enables users to search for books by title.

# o Workflow:

- Users input book titles in the search bar.
- Application interacts with the DatabaseManager to fetch results.

Matching results are displayed in the interface.

## Collaborators:

Application, DatabaseManager, BookRepository

# 3. Inventory Management (Librarian/Admin POV)

Description: Allows librarians to view and manage the library's book inventory.

## Workflow:

- Displays a list of all books, their availability status, current borrowers, and due dates.
- Librarians can access these details via the Application interface.

#### Collaborators:

Application, DatabaseManager

# **Class Descriptions**

## **Views**

# 1. LoginView

- Presents the login interface.
- Redirects users to registration or the home page.

# 2. RegisterView

o Collects user registration data and sends it to the controller for validation.

## 3. Application

o Provides a dashboard for searching books, checkout etc.

# 4. ApplicationAdmin

Provides more functionality than application for admin, such as return books, show inventory etc.

## 5. Main

o This is our main class which runs the program.

### Controllers

# 1. LoginController

- Handles user login and registration.
- Validates credentials and redirects users appropriately.

#### 2. UserService

Acts as an adapter to interact with the database for user-related queries.

### 3. DatabaseManager

- o Creates connection with database, and updates entries on database.
- Uses preparedStatements to pass sql commands to update database.

#### Models

## 1. UserRepository

- Manages user-related and admin-related database operations.
- Validates credentials and stores user/admin data.

## 2. User

o Handles user data and provides access to information for other classes.

# **Database Integration**

## 1. Tables:

- User Table: Stores user details (first name, last name, username, password, class).
- Book Table: Stores book details (name, isbn\_number, checked\_out, due\_date, checked\_out\_date, current\_book\_user).

# 2. Operations:

- User registration: Adds user details to the User table.
- Book search: Fetches book records matching user input.
- o Inventory management: Retrieves complete inventory details, including statuses and borrower information.
- O User login: two classes; admin and users, have different functions available to them
- Return book: return checked out books after logging in as admin. Admins can return any book without needing the user who checked it out to login.
- o Add to cart: multiple books can be added to cart
- Checkout: multiple books can be checked out after adding to the cart
- Database integration: all information is saved in postgresql databases
- o Database updating: all information in database can be updated from the UI

# **Development Best Practices**

- **Documentation:** Accompany all code with relevant comments to ensure smooth onboarding and knowledge sharing.
- **Testing:** Perform rigorous unit testing for each component to ensure reliability.
- **Optimization:** Optimize database queries to improve system performance, especially for book search and inventory management.