

INHA UNIVERSITY IN TASHKENT

APPLICATION PROGRAMMING IN JAVA, FALL 2020

Group Project

Library Management System

JavaDays Team

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Github URL: https://github.com/iuthub/group-project-javadays

Submission Date: 10.01.2021

User Accounts

Admin Account

Login: U1400000

Password: 1234

Librarian Account

Login: U1530000

Password: 1234

Student Accounts

Login: U1910000

Password: 1234

Login: U1910223

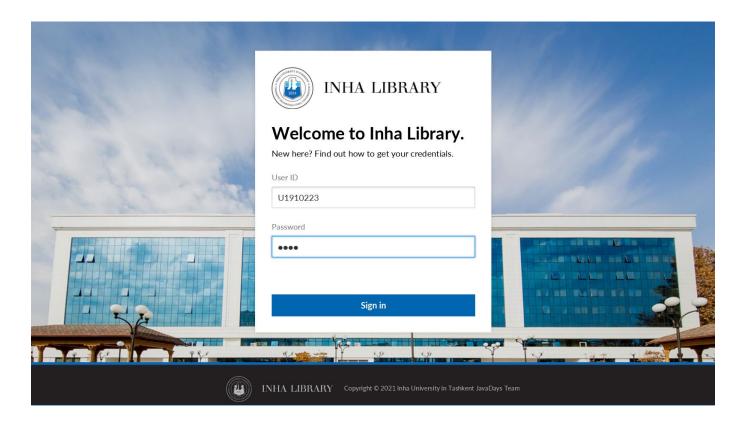
Password: 1234

Login: U1910236

Password: 1234

Description of Implemented Functionality

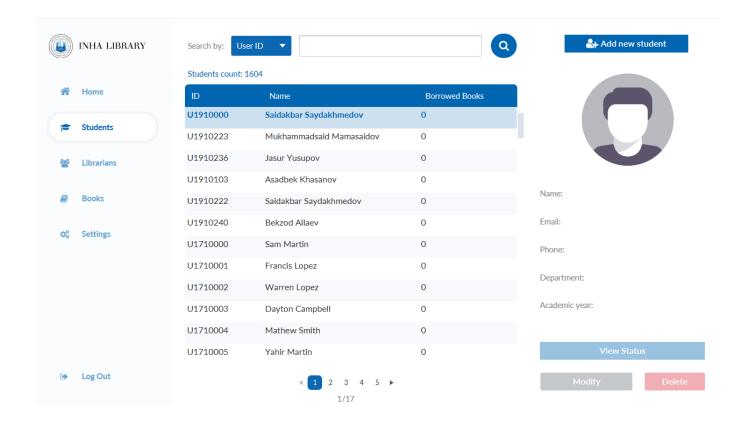
Login Interface



This is our Login Page Starter Window in the application. It includes validation check before sending data to database. Depending what ID was inputted it then displays corresponding Admin, Librarian and Student windows.

Overall Structure

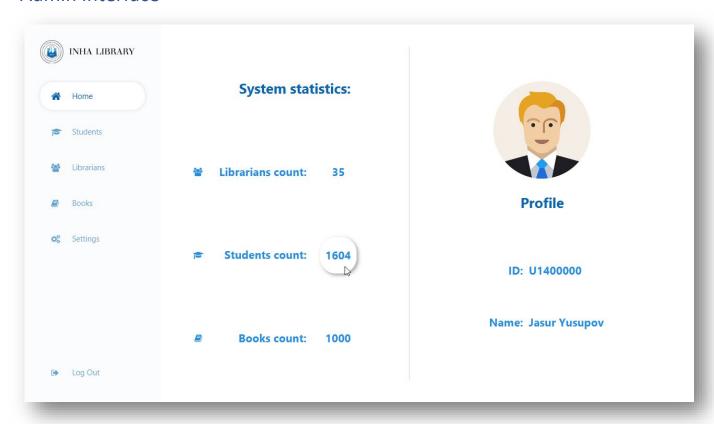
In our application we used BorderPane as a main window Pane. Using its natural structure for creating navigation bars, we have a made a menu in the left child, and wrote a function that changes its center content to some fxml.



Here you can see Admin's window that is in our opinion user-friendly, since most web-applications are based on navigation bars.

Moreover, we have made a heavy use of CSS in our application. JavaFX provides specific runaround for writing CSS files with specific selectors beginning with -fx-.

Admin Interface



This is the **Home** view of administrator window, the view is simple and understandable at first glance. Left side shows statistics of the system, right side displays admin's profile.

Statistics side has a little GUI feature: If you hover the mouse over counters they will pop up and drop a shadow which is quite enjoyment for user's eyes. This is done via creating a class in css:

```
.label-result: hover {
    -fx-background-color: white;
    -fx-background-radius: 30px;
    -fx-effect: dropshadow(gaussian, rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.3), 10, 0.2, 3.0, 3.0);
}
```

Where: dropshadow(<blur-type>, <color>, <radius>, <spread>, <x-offset>, <y-offset>)

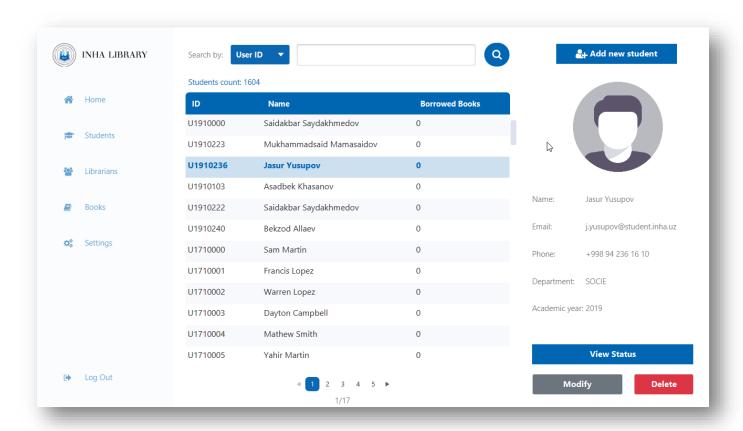
Total count of Librarians, Students and Books are retrieved using SQL COUNT() function through Derby database.

General SQL query for users: SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Users WHERE Role=?
public int getTotalCount(Role role) throws SQLException{
 getCountStmt.setInt(1, role.getValue());

```
ResultSet result = getCountStmt.executeQuery();
```

```
result.next();
return result.getInt(1);}

SQL qeury for books: SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Books
public int getTotalCount() throws SQLException{
   ResultSet r = getCountStmt.executeQuery();
   r.next();
   return r.getInt(1);}
```



This is the **Students** view of administrator window. On the left side there is a table which displays all users of the system. Table has a pagination functionality implemented where each page contains 100 records. Table displays students' ID, name and their borrowed books count.

Pagination functionality for table view is implemented with adding OFFSET SQL Operator to SELECT Quury:

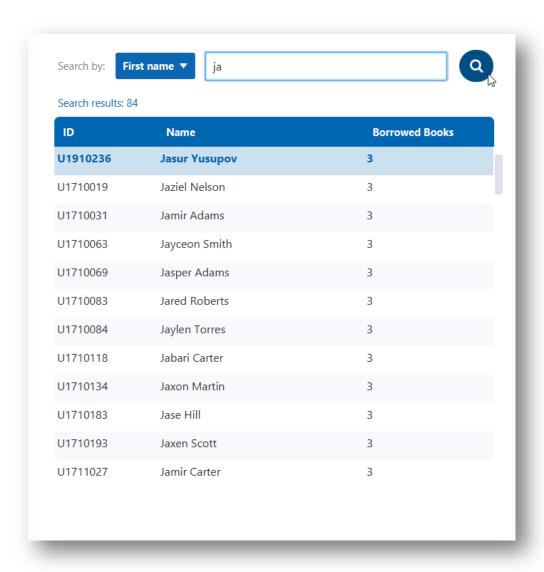
OFFSET? ROWS FETCH NEXT 100 ROWS ONLY

For example, when page 2 is selected, OFFSET will be 2*100 = 200, and Derby retrieves rows from 200 to 300.

On top of the table view there is a Label that displays total count of Students in the system.

On the top, there is a Search bar with ChoiceBox where admin chooses by what paramter to search. Search can be accomplished by User ID, First name and Last name. Search button can be activated by pressing Enter on the keyboard which is quite comfortable for user.

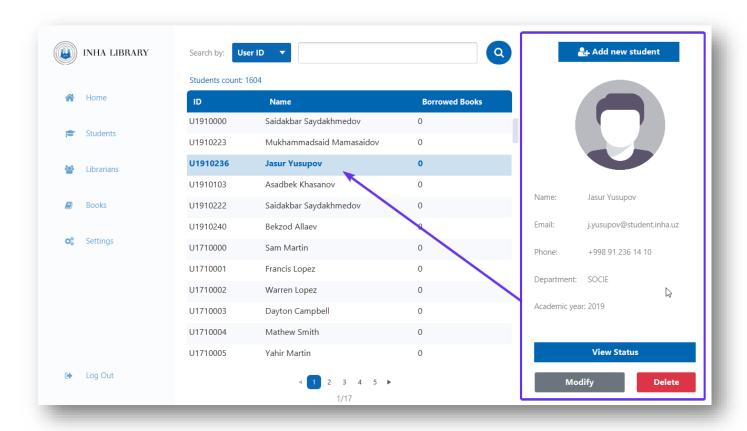
One of the features of the Search bar is that it is programmed to ignore letter cases of the entered search query. So it doesn't matter whether the query is written in lower case or upper case.



Main feature of the search functionality is that we used LIKE SQL operator to search.

For example, when user searches "ja" selecting "First name" option, table displays all students whose name starts with "Ja".

Another key feature is that when searching by ID, user(admin) can search without typing letter "U". For example, search queries "U1910236" and "1910236" work same and return same results.



On right side, there is a student control panel. When student is selected in the table, his/her information appears on right side and "View Status", "Modify", "Delete" buttons become available to be pressed (used). Student information is generated from student's ID and Name. Only phone number is generated randomly.

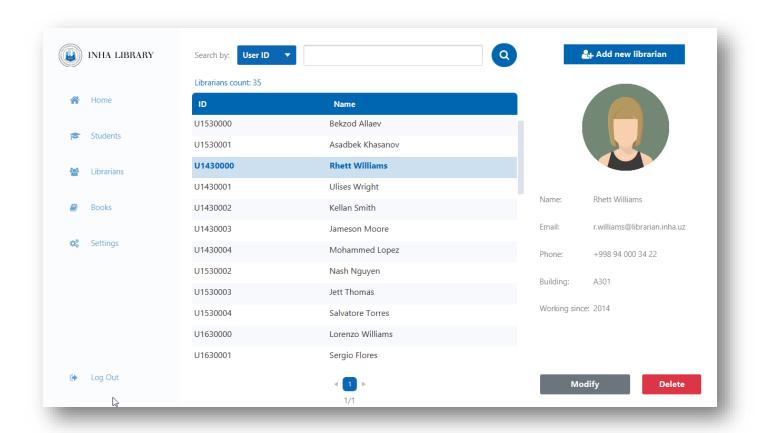
```
String generateEmail(String name){
    String[] n = name.split(" ");
    return String.format("%s.%s@student.inha.uz", n[0].substring(0, 1).toLowerCase(), n[1].toLowerCase());
}
String generateDepartment(){
    String[] d = {"SOCIE", "SOL"};
    int department = Integer.parseInt(selectedStudentId.substring(3, 5)) - 10;
    if (department > -1) return d[department];
    return d[new Random().nextInt(2)];
```

```
}
```

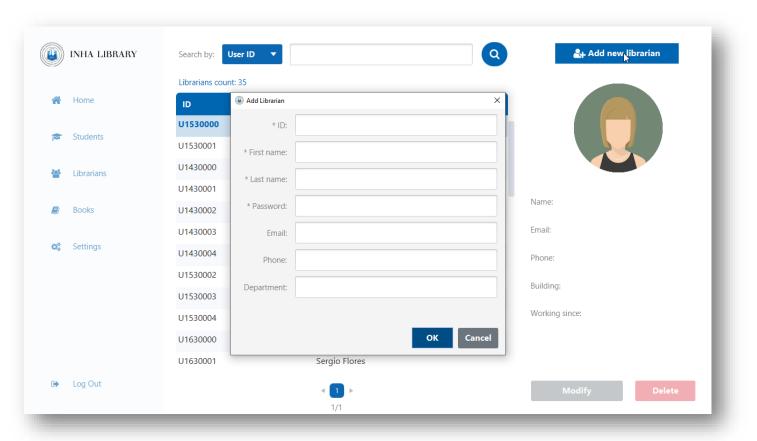
```
String generateAcademicYear(){
  int year = Integer.parseInt(selectedStudentId.substring(1, 3));
  if (year <= 20 && year >= 14){
    return String.format("20%d", year);
  }
  return String.format("%d", 2014 + new Random().nextInt(7));
}
```

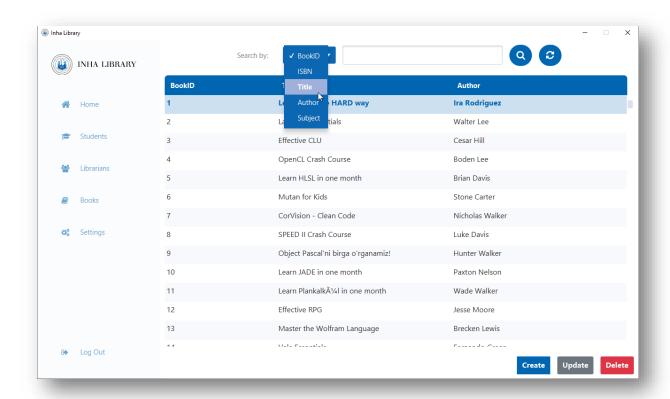
When "View Status button is pressed, dialog showing students current status and fine pops up. Admin can modify or delete selected student by pressing "Modify" or "Delete" buttons resepectively.

On the top, there is button for adding new students to the system.

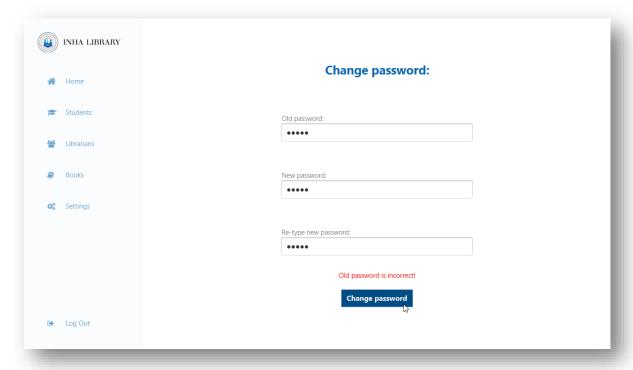


This is **Librarian** view of administrator window. It looks and behaves nearly same as student view of admin window.





This is **Books** view of administrator window. In the center of the view there is a table which displays all books registered in the system. On the top, there is search bar, which behaves same as search bars in other mentioned

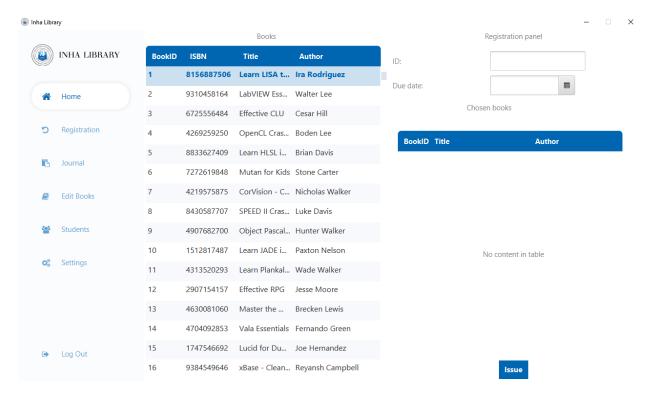


views (tabs). And, there are buttons on the bottom to manipulate selected books.

This is the Settings of Admin window. If admin wants to change his/her password, it can be done in this tab. There are 3 fields to be filled in order to change the password. All validation cases are implemented.

Librarian Interface

Registration view



Semantic

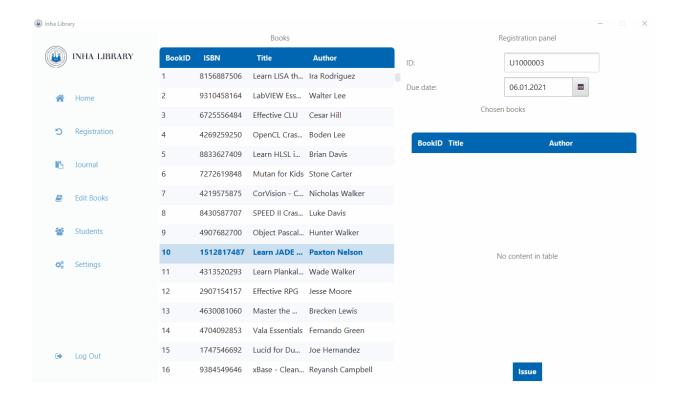
This view is used by librarian in order to give book(s) to student.

UI

You can see two tables. Left table shows list of all books in library and right one shows books that student want to take. Up to the chosen books you can see date picker this controls is used to set due date (date when student must return book(s)) and ID field where librarian enters student's ID.

UX

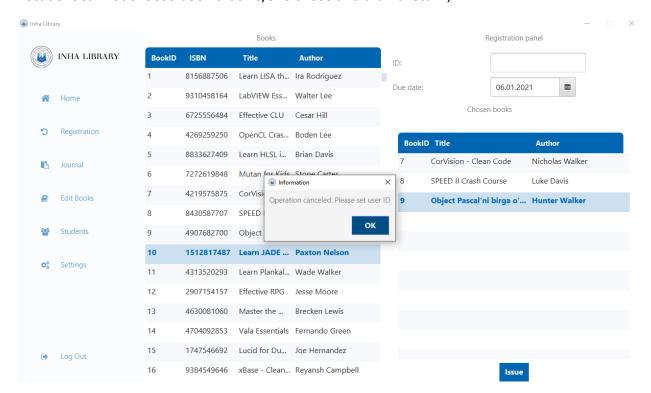
First of all, you set user's ID then when student must return books. In order to add books, you just press on book from the left table and then this book moves to right one (thus book is chosen). If student want to remove a book from chosen books librarian just press on this book and this book is returned to the library. At the end of the process, you librarian press Issue button and all fields become empty.



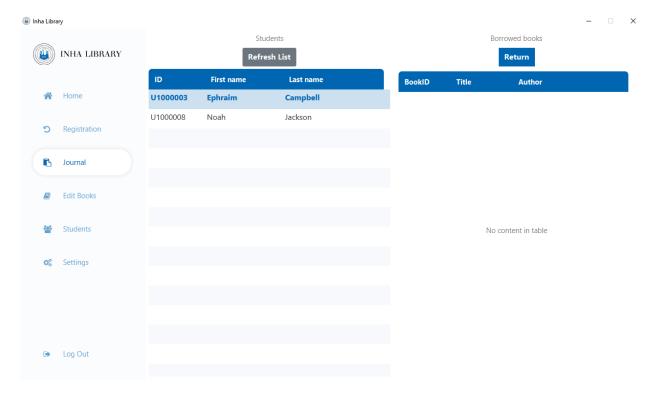
Validation

Validation on this view is:

- ID and Due date fields must be filled, there must be at least one chosen book;
- ID must be valid student's ID;
- Student cannot choose book that he/she chose and didn't return;



Journal view



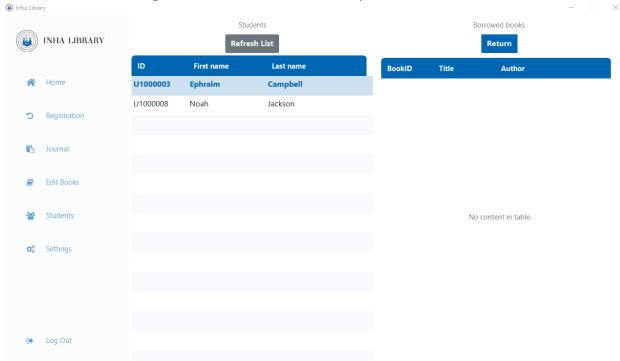
Semantic

Librarian use this view in order to see students who took book from library and which book(s) they have taken. Also, they can return issued books back to the library through this view.

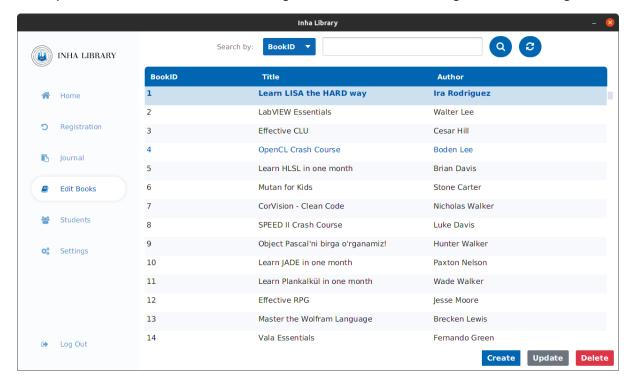
UI

In the left table there is list of students who took book from library and on the right, there is table of books that they have taken. Refresh button is used to refresh the list of students who took the book. Return button is used to return book to the library back. In case if student returns book later then return date, he/she receives fine.

If librarian wants to see books taken by particular student, he/she just press on this student in the left table and then in the right table list of chosen books is presented.



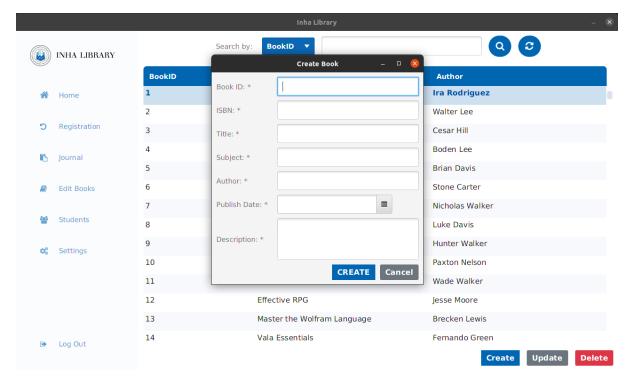
When pressed Edit Books button on the navigation bar, the window changes to the following look:



There is this table that shows the list of all books in the library. Users can use the elements on the top of the table to search for a specific book. There is also Refresh button that can be used to refresh the table or to see the list of all books after some searches were made.

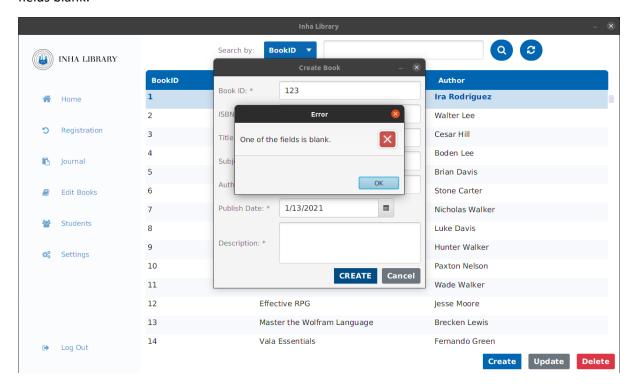
On the bottom, there are three buttons: Create, Update and Delete that can be used to create, update and delete books, respectively.

When pressed on Create button, this dialog window pops up:

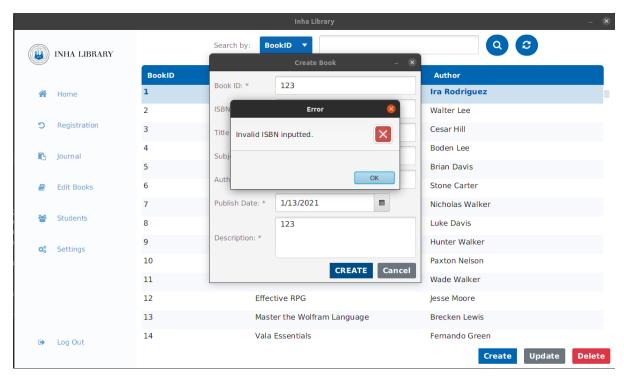


Little stars in front of labels mean that field must be filled in order to successfully create book.

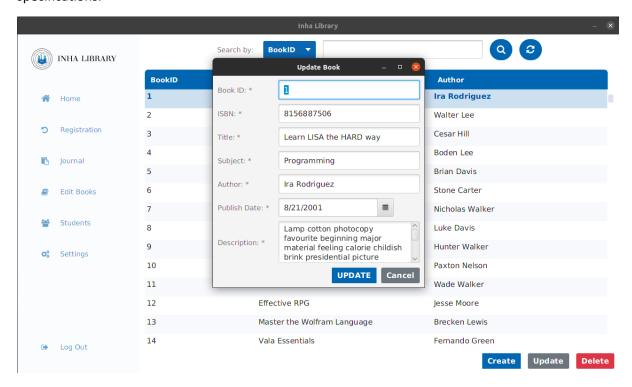
If above condition is not satisfied, the application notifies the user that he/she left at least one of the must-fill fields blank:



There is also ISBN validation that checks if the inputted ISBN is valid. If not, the following alert window pops up, informing the user:

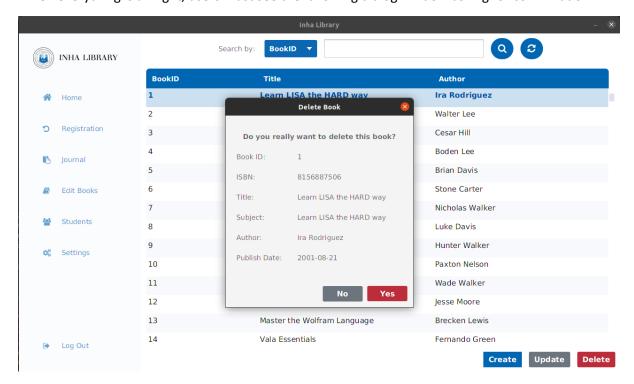


When users want to update some book, that specific book should be selected on the table first. By default, the first one is chosen. When everything is all right, this dialog window should pop up, already filled with book specifications.

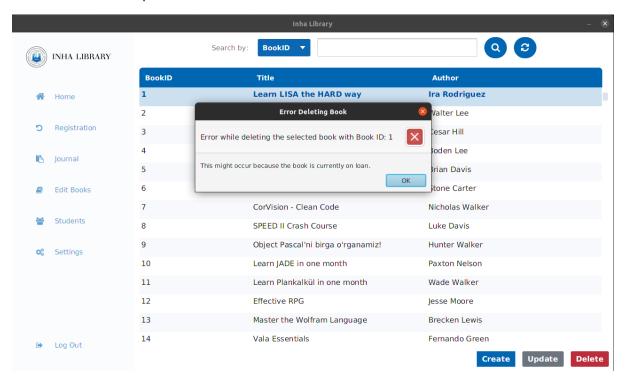


Just like the Update feature, on Deletion, the book should be selected first. Again, by default, the first one on the table is chosen.

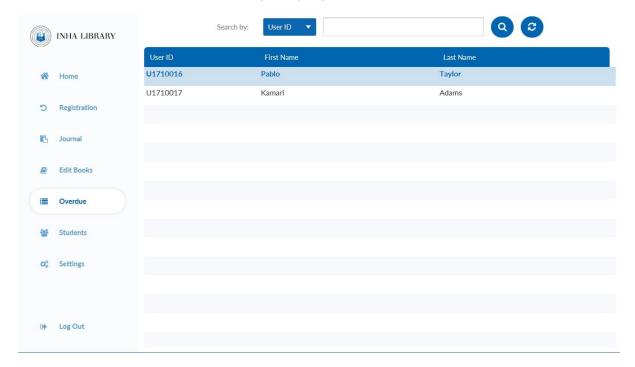
When everything is all right, users must see the fallowing dialog window asking for confirmation:



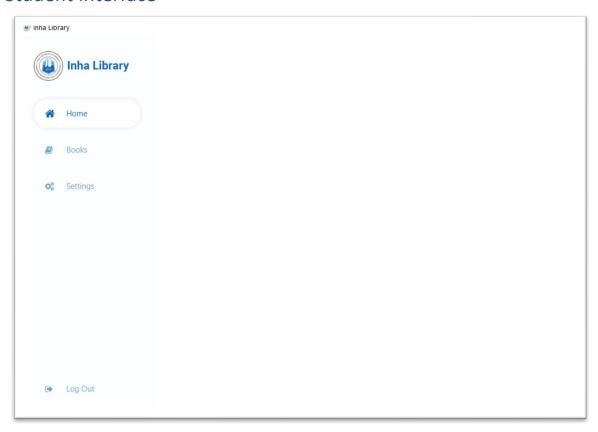
One more thing to mention: it is not possible to delete books from the database that are currently on loan. This is because there is no way of deleting book from one table when it is referenced in another. When tried to do so, alert window shows up and informs the user of the condition:



In this view, one can see the list of students with overdue. It also supports searching & refreshing the table. One challenging task was to pull data from the database for this table. Because, it would require to filter through two DB tables: IssuedBooks and Users... Still, the way the query is written is inefficient.



Student Interface



After Logging In student will have options to view Personal information, view Books list, change Settings of his window and Log Out

Functionality

Requirement 1. First requirement is to show student his/her personal information as well as books that the student has borrowed.

First name: Ephraim

Last name: Campbell

User ID: U1000003

Borrowed books

ISBN	TITLE	Author	Issued date
81568	Learn LISA the HARD way	Ira Rodriguez	2020-01-01
931045	LabVIEW Essentials	Walter Lee	2020-01-01
672555	Effective CLU	Cesar Hill	2020-01-01
426925	OpenCL Crash Course	Boden Lee	2020-01-01

By searching student's ID in Data Base, we get and set his/her name and surname, as well as ID number to Window. To fill "Borrowed books" table we collect books' ID that was borrowed by this specific student ("Select * FROM IssuedBooks Where BookID =?"). Following that we take ISBN, Title and Author name by book ID from books_tbl.sql Data Base and include them to table issuedBooksRows.add(new IssuedBookRow(result.getString("ISBN"), result.getString("Title"), result.getString("Author"), resultForID.getDate("IssuedDate")));

<u>Repository usage:</u> For having list of borrowed books with four mentioned properties, our team have created method in IssuedBooksRepository which returns ObservableList<IssuedBook>.

Requirement 2. Second requirement is to show student his/her current fine and status (whether it is Banned or Active).

Current fine: 0

Status: Active

To implement this function, we had to create new Data Base called students_tbl.sql, which contains three columns called UserID, Fine, Status; consequently, each student will have own Fine and Status.

Fine will be charged by librarian, if student will not return borrowed book until return date. On top of this, status of student will change to "Banned" when having a fine and will remain still until fine will be paid.

Table with fine and status:

CREATE TABLE Students (

UserID VARCHAR(8) NOT NULL REFERENCES Users(UserID),

Fine INT NOT NULL DEFAULT 0, Status INT NOT NULL DEFAULT 0, PRIMARY KEY (UserID)

Requirement 3. Third requirement is to show all books and filter them by borrowed status, title, subject, author, ISBN and publish date.

ISBN	Title	Author	Subject	Publish Date	Borrowed stat
8156887506	Learn LISA the HARD way	Ira Rodriguez	Programming	2001-08-21	Available
9310458164	LabVIEW Essentials	Walter Lee	Programming	1991-11-10	Unavailable
5725556484	Effective CLU	Cesar Hill	Programming	2003-10-24	Unavailable
4269259250	OpenCL Crash Course	Boden Lee	Programming	1991-06-10	Unavailable
3833627409	Learn HLSL in one month	Brian Davis	Programming	1999-04-29	Unavailable
7272619848	Mutan for Kids	Stone Carter	Programming	2008-11-20	Unavailable
4219575875	CorVision - Clean Code	Nicholas Walker	Programming	2000-03-26	Unavailable
3430587707	SPEED II Crash Course	Luke Davis	Programming	1990-11-07	Unavailable
4907682700	Object Pascal'ni birga o'rganamiz!	Hunter Walker	Programming	2009-07-05	Available
1512817487	Learn JADE in one month	Paxton Nelson	Programming	2020-06-22	Available
	■ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1/	8 9 10 ▶	Re	Reserve	
Description					

<u>Repository usage:</u> To fill table with six above shown properties, we created new books repository and add method called getBookWithBorrowedSt(). The mentioned method returns ObservableList<BookStudentView>, which then is set to table. BookStudentView is a model for book with properties that student should see.

<u>Filter:</u> By clicking on different column names student can filter them by ascending and descending order. Also, we included pagination control under the table for switching pages.

<u>Table controllers:</u> When user clicks on a book, description of the book will appear in Description box below the table. There is a method in Books repository, which returns description by ISBN of book: labelDescription.setText(BooksRepository.getInstance().getDescriptionByISBN(ISBN));

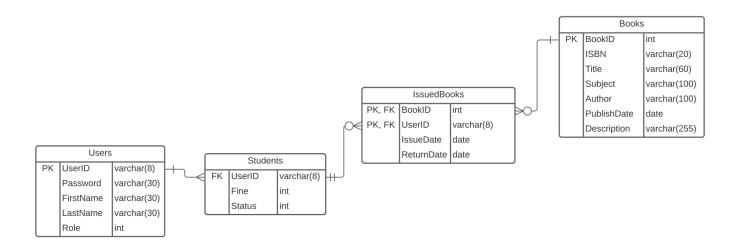
<u>Availability:</u> Availability of book is identified by method below, which counts books copies in Books_tbl.sql and saves books ID in list. Since IssuedBooks_tbl.sql does not contain ISBN column, we had to check whether each copy of book is issued to check unavailability.

```
String availability = "Available";
int numberOfUnavailable = 0;
int numberOfCopies = 0;
ResultSet rs;
ObservableList<BookStudentView> list = FXCollections.observableArrayList();
ResultSet result = this.getAllStmt.executeQuery();
ResultSet allBooksWithSameISBN;
ObservableList<dao.IssuedBook> allIssuedBooks = IssuedBookRepository.getInstance().getAllIssued();
while (result.next()) {
             getAllByISBTStmt.setString( parameterIndex: 1, result.getString( columnLabel: "ISBN"));
              allBooksWithSameISBN = getAllByISBTStmt.executeQuery();
             while (allBooksWithSameISBN.next()) {
                             for (int \underline{i} = 0; \underline{i} < allIssuedBooks.size(); <math>\underline{i}++) {
                                           if (all Books \underline{WithSame ISBN}. getInt(columnLabel: "BookID") == all IssuedBooks. get(\underline{i}). getIssueBookId()) \ \{ (all Books \underline{WithSame ISBN}. getInt(columnLabel: "BookID") == all IssuedBooks. get(\underline{i}). getIssueBookId()) \ \{ (all Books \underline{WithSame ISBN}. getInt(columnLabel: "BookID") == all IssuedBooks. get(\underline{i}). getIssueBookId()) \ \{ (all Books \underline{WithSame ISBN}. getInt(columnLabel: "BookID") == all IssuedBooks. get(\underline{i}). getIssueBookId()) \ \{ (all Books \underline{WithSame ISBN}. getInt(columnLabel: "BookID") == all IssuedBooks. get(\underline{i}). getIssueBookId()) \ \{ (all Books \underline{WithSame ISBN}. getInt(columnLabel: "BookID") == all IssuedBooks. get(\underline{i}). getIssueBookId()) \ \{ (all Books \underline{WithSame ISBN}. getInt(columnLabel: "BookID") == all IssuedBooks. get(\underline{i}). getIssueBookId()) \ \{ (all Books \underline{WithSame ISBN}. getInt(columnLabel: "BookID") == all IssuedBooks. get(\underline{i}). getIssueBookId()) \ \{ (all Books \underline{WithSame ISBN}. getInt(columnLabel: "BookID") == all IssuedBooks. get(\underline{i}). getIssueBookId()) \ \{ (all Books \underline{WithSame ISBN}. getInt(columnLabel: "BookID") == all IssueBookId()) \ \{ (all Books \underline{WithSame ISBN}. getInt(columnLabel: "BookID") == all IssuedBooks. getInt(columnLabe:
                                                        numberOfUnavailable++;
                                         }
                            }
              getCopiesNumByISBTStmt.setString( parameterIndex: 1, result.getString( columnLabel: "ISBN"));
              rs = getCopiesNumByISBTStmt.executeQuery();
```

Requirement 4. When user clicks on an unavailable book Reserve button will be available to use. btnReserve.setDisable(false);

This button is used to reserve book ahead. (the functionality of Reserve button is still in progress)

Entity Relationship Diagram

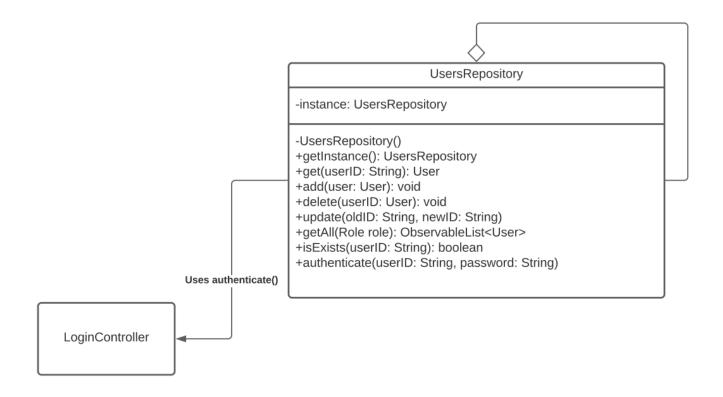


To avoid unnecessary tables, we included all users in Users table. To distinguish between their roles, we included Role column, where 0 corresponds to Admin, 1 to Librarian, and 2 to Student.

We looked up in our local Inha Library how books are managed. Each books is given a specific library-number which is independent of ISBN, so we decided to make BookID which is defined by library itself as a primary key in our Books table. After that, we made IssuedBooks table, which has composite primary key made of BookID and UserID. To avoid unnecessary traversal in Users, we made intermediate Students table, which has UserID as a foreign key from Users.

UML Diagrams

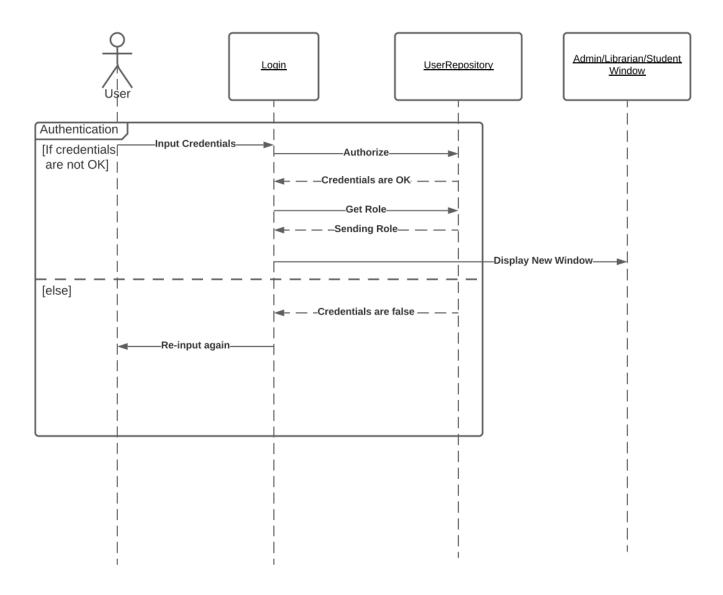
Data Access



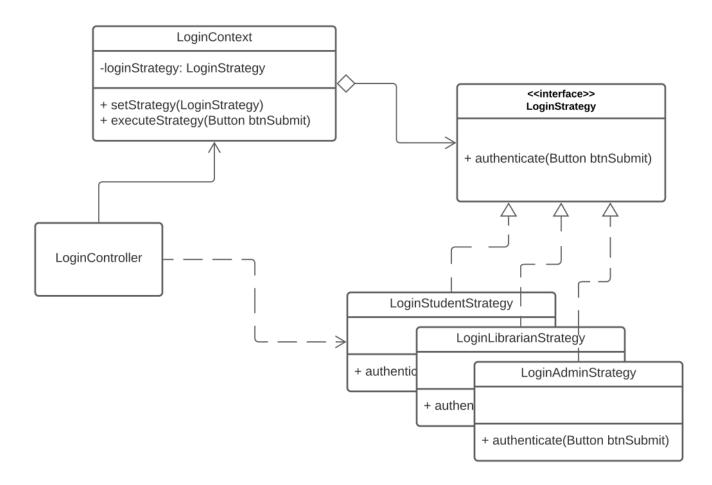
Here we use Singleton pattern to make specific requests to database. Data Access Objects are used extensively by many client classes through the whole program.

Login

We have made several interaction diagrams to design specific parts of our application. The first thing a user must do is to login. So, we applied Strategy pattern to dynamically decide which window to open if user is admin, librarian, or student.



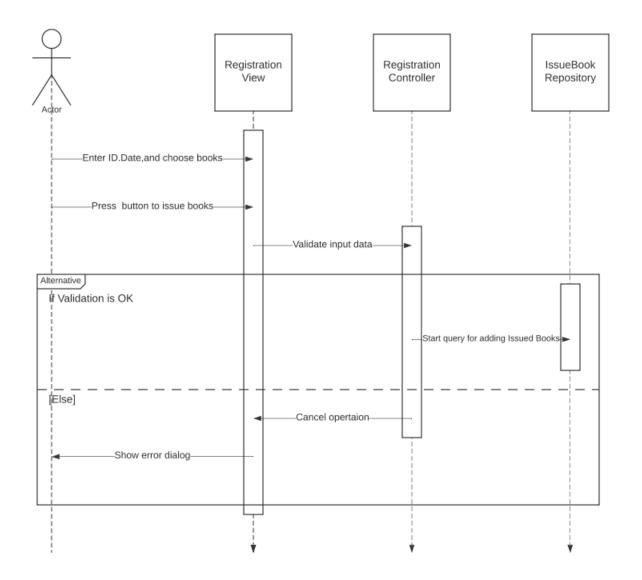
As you can see, we have a sequence diagram between user and our authentication logic. We have made use of UserRepository dao to verify if user inputted correct credentials or not. After that, LoginController class will decide which algorithm of opening windows to run using Strategy pattern.



Strategy pattern is a behavioral design pattern that chooses which algorithm to run at runtime. In our case, we make choice between three controllers: AdminWindowController, LibrarianWindowController, and StudentWindowController.

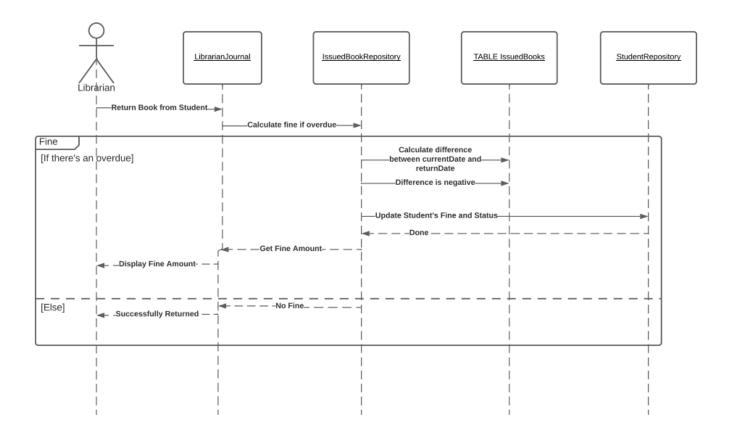
Librarian Functions

Throughout our program, we have many struggles designing librarian's functions. LMS wouldn't be LMS without Librarians, as it turns out. So, we have made interaction diagrams for them.



In the figure above, we have illustrated Librarian's register functions, i.e., issuing books to a particular student. Librarian enters UserID, ReturnDate and chooses the list of books to issue. After that, it gets created in issuedbooks table in our database. We tried to use only one data access object in one controller where possible, reducing project dependencies to minimum.

Another interaction diagram concerns fine issuing process.



Librarian selects the student, then the book from his borrowed books to return and pressed return. After that we calculate the difference between the current day and the return day of that borrowed book. If the latter was overdue already, we multiply the difference of day by 5 and assign a fine to a student. In Student.class we have included FINE_LIMIT static integer to set the limit after which the student is blocked.

Conclusion

As it turns out, we have never developed end-to-user software with GUI. It was difficult for us to design a UML with class and sequence diagrams, so we had to dive into working process directly, which was not the case where you'd expect clean and SOLID code. We could have used some more patterns, such as Mediator pattern for our heavy Controllers, because they start to grow into God objects.

Our database is not perfect; we acknowledge it, during the time we have been learning about SQL we discovered that many tasks that we made by mere selection and then retrieving from Java could be done using simple SQL queries.

Advantages of working in teams:

- Students learn to communicate with other programmers
- Students learn to read and understand teammates code
- Students learn how to work with Git and Github (Commit, Push, Pull, Merge)
- Students learn to write comments about what they added to an existing code

In theory, team members should be coordinated by one experienced person, who can envision every part of the program and who can leave to others only the implementation part. In our case, there was no such a person, so we wrote a code through trial and error.