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**DATE : 19-09-2025**

**Completed the project named as**

**Phase\_\_ TECHNOLOGY PROJECT**

**NAME :** library book management

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# Library Book Management System

## *Solution Design & Architecture*

### 1. Tech Stack Selection

Choosing the right technologies ensures scalability, maintainability, and performance. Below is a recommended stack suitable for modern web applications:

- **Frontend:**
    - **Framework:** React.js  
*Reason:* React offers a component-based architecture, enabling reusable UI components and fast rendering via the virtual DOM.
    - **State Management:** Redux or React Context API  
*Reason:* To manage global state such as user authentication status, book lists, and issue statuses efficiently.
    - **Styling:** Tailwind CSS / Material-UI  
*Reason:* Provides utility-first or component-based CSS for rapid UI development and consistent design.
    - **HTTP Client:** Axios or Fetch API  
*Reason:* For interacting with backend REST APIs asynchronously.
  - **Backend:**
    - **Runtime:** Node.js  
*Reason:* Asynchronous, event-driven environment suitable for I/O-bound operations like database queries.
    - **Framework:** Express.js  
*Reason:* Lightweight and flexible framework for building RESTful APIs.
    - **Authentication:** JWT (JSON Web Tokens)  
*Reason:* Stateless, scalable user authentication mechanism.
    - **Database ORM/ODM:** Mongoose (MongoDB) or Sequelize (SQL)  
*Reason:* Simplifies database operations and schema validation.
  - **Database:**
    - **Primary Option:** MongoDB (NoSQL)  
*Reason:* Flexibility in schema design, easy to handle book metadata with varying fields.
    - **Alternative Option:** PostgreSQL (SQL)  
*Reason:* Strong relational support, ACID compliance, useful if complex joins are required.
  - **DevOps:**
    - **Containerization:** Docker for consistent environments.
    - **CI/CD:** GitHub Actions or Jenkins to automate testing and deployment.
    - **Hosting:** AWS (EC2, RDS), Heroku, or Vercel for scalable cloud deployment.
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## 2. UI Structure / API Schema Design

### UI Structure

The UI is designed with usability and role-based access in mind.

Page/Component	Description	Access Role
<b>Login/Register</b>	User authentication	All users
<b>Dashboard</b>	Overview of borrowed books, due dates	Member, Librarian
<b>Book Catalog</b>	Search and browse books	All
<b>Book Details</b>	Detailed info with availability status	All
<b>Issue Book</b>	Interface to issue a book	Librarian, Admin
<b>Return Book</b>	Return process interface	Librarian, Admin
<b>Add/Edit Book</b>	Form to manage book entries	Admin
<b>User Management</b>	Manage library users	Admin

### API Schema Design

Below is a sample of the core REST API endpoints:

HTTP Method	Endpoint	Description	Auth Required
POST	/auth/register	Register a new user	No
POST	/auth/login	User login and JWT generation	No
GET	/books	Retrieve list of books	Yes
GET	/books/:id	Get detailed book info	Yes
POST	/books	Add a new book	Admin
PUT	/books/:id	Update book info	Admin
DELETE	/books/:id	Remove book	Admin
POST	/books/:id/issue	Issue a book to a member	Librarian
POST	/books/:id/return	Return a borrowed book	Librarian
GET	/users	List all users	Admin
PUT	/users/:id/role	Change user role (Admin, Member)	Admin

Request & Response example for issuing a book:

- **Request:** POST /books/12345/issue
- {
- "userId": "67890"
- }
- **Response:**
- {
- "message": "Book issued successfully",
- "dueDate": "2025-10-10"
- }

3. Data Handling Approach

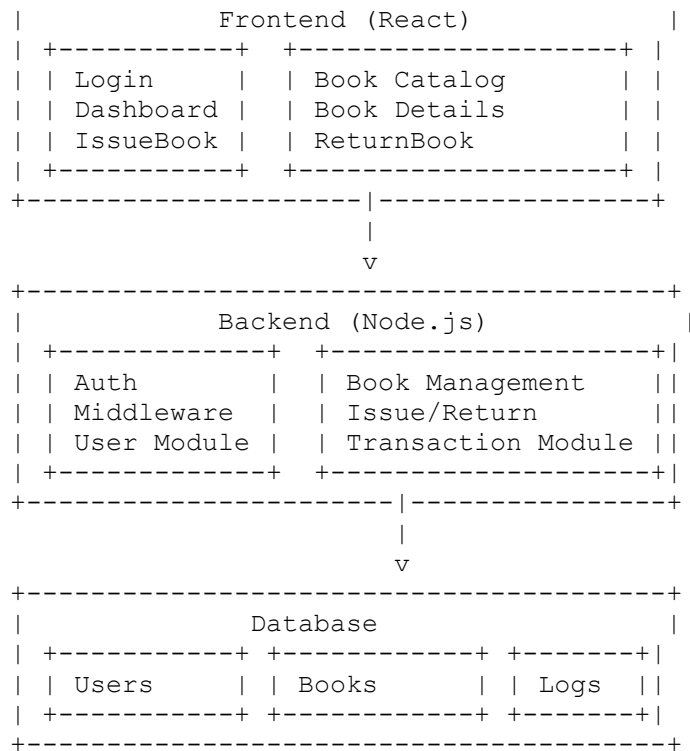
- **Frontend State Management:**
  - Use **Redux** to manage complex state including authentication, book inventory, current loans, and notifications.
  - Asynchronous API calls are handled with middleware such as **redux-thunk** or **redux-saga**.
  - UI optimistically updates loan status for instant feedback while backend confirms changes.
- **Backend Data Processing:**
  - **MVC Pattern:**
    - **Models:** Define data schemas (User, Book, Transaction).
    - **Controllers:** Handle business logic (issue/return books, user roles).
    - **Routes:** Map HTTP endpoints to controller functions.
  - Use input validation libraries like **Joi** or **express-validator** to sanitize inputs.
  - Implement **middleware** for authentication, authorization, and error handling.
  - Log every issue/return transaction for auditability.
- **Database Schema Example:**

Collection/Table	Key Fields	Description
Users	userId, name, email, role	Members, Librarians, Admins
Books	bookId, title, author, category, availabilityStatus	Book inventory
Transactions	transactionId, userId, bookId, issueDate, dueDate, returnDate	Book issue/return logs

- **Data Consistency:**
  - Transactions are atomic to ensure no double issuing of the same book.
  - Status of book (available/issued) updated synchronously.

4. Component / Module Diagram

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## 5. Basic Flow Diagram

