CSE Department – Faculty of Engineering - MSA
Spring 2025
GSE122 GSE122i COM265 PROGRAMMING 2
Course Project
Course Instructor:Dr. Ahmed El Anany

Due Date 9/MAY/2025 11:59 PM on E-learning

Discussion inside lecture 18/May till 23/May inside lab as per lab slot

Student Name	**Hesham Amr**	**Student ID**	**244875**
Student Name	**Omar Morsy**	**Student ID**	**243617**
Student Name	**Malak Hany**	**Student ID**	**241559**
Student Name	**Yasmin Sayed**	**Student ID**	**244173**
Student Name	**Hassanien Ala**	**Student ID**	**244163**
TA Name	**Eng. Dina Magdy** **Eng. Youmna Mohamed** **Eng. Mohamed Khaled** **Eng. Hussien Mostafa**	**Grade:**	**/**

Diary Management System

Table of Contents

Project Overview

This section describes the objectives , tools , responsibilities , technical concepts.

The Personal Diary Management System is a Java-based desktop application that enables users to securely manage personal diary entries. It supports user registration, login, password change, and CRUD operations (Create, Read, Update, Delete) for diary entries. Built using Java Swing for the GUI and MySQL for backend storage, the system ensures a seamless and responsive user experience. The project aims to enhance skills in object-oriented programming, GUI development, and database integration.

Objectives

This section describes the objectives of the project .

- Develop a secure and user-friendly application for managing diary tasks.
- Enable multi-user support with authentication mechanisms.
- Implement robust error handling for all operations.
- Provide GUI functionality for ease of use.
- Integrate MySQL database for persistent data storage.
- Use object-oriented programming concepts to build modular, maintainable code.

Roles and Responsibilities

This section describes the roles of each team member.

Report: Hesham Amr

Powerpoint: Hassanien Ala

Code & GitHub Management : Malak Hany

GUI code & Screenshots: Omar Morsy

Database Design, Code & References : Yasmin Sayed

Algorithm and external libraries

This section describes the algorithm and external libraries used in the project .

Must include a detailed description of them .

Algorithm Used:

- **Login/Registration:** Upon entering credentials, the system checks user existence in the MySQL database using SQL queries.
- **CRUD Operations:** Each diary task is associated with a user. Tasks are retrieved, added, edited, or deleted via SQL statements, and displayed in a GUI table.
- **Password Update:** Allows users to update their stored password with appropriate validation.

External Libraries:

- **Java Swing**: Used for creating the GUI elements (e.g., JFrame, JTextField, JTable).
- **JDBC**: Used for database connectivity to execute SQL commands between Java and MySQL.
- **MySQL**: The backend relational database used to store user credentials and diary data.

GUI and Database Usage

This section describes the GUI and Database Usage in the project .

Must include a detailed description of them and layout of the designed GUI and DataBase tables.

GUI:

- Built entirely using Java Swing.
- Pages include: Login, Registration, Main Menu (Add, Edit, Delete, View Entries), Change Password.
- Features color-coded buttons and validation prompts.

Database:

- **MySQL Tables**:
  - user(id, username, password)
  - diary(id, name, duration, address, date, time, details, user_id)
- Relationships:
  - One-to-many between user and diary (one user can have many diaries).

Sample GUI Layout:

- Login Page → Text fields and buttons for login/register.
- Main Menu → Form fields for diary data entry, JTable for diary listing, and control buttons.

Code explaining

The system is a personal diary management app where users can:

- Register and log in
- Add, edit, delete, and view personal diary entries
- Update their password

It uses:

- **Java Swing** for GUI
- **MySQL** for data storage
- **JDBC** for database connection

```
import java.awt.event.MouseAdapter; // Import the MouseAdapter class for handling mouse events
import java.awt.event.MouseEvent; // Import the MouseEvent class for identifying mouse actions
import java.sql.*; // Import all SQL classes to manage database connections, statements, and queries
import java.util.ArrayList; // Import ArrayList for dynamically storing objects like diary entries
import java.util.List; // Import List interface for abstraction over different list implementations
import javax.swing.*; // Import Swing components (GUI elements like JFrame, JPanel, JButton, etc.)
import javax.swing.table.DefaultTableModel; // Import the table model used for displaying entries in tables
import java.awt.*; // Import AWT classes for additional GUI support like layout and colors
```

The **DBConnection** class is responsible for establishing a connection to the MySQL database. It defines three constant variables: the database URL, the database user name (root), and an empty password. These constants are used by the getConnection() method to return a Connection object from the JDBC DriverManager. This approach simplifies the connection process because other classes don't need to repeat the database details—they just call this method when they need to execute SQL queries. This separation also makes the system more maintainable and secure by centralizing the sensitive configuration in one place.

```
// ------------------------- DATABASE CONNECTION CLASS ----------------------------
// This class handles all operations related to database connectivity.
// It centralizes the configuration of DB URL, credentials, and provides a reusable method to connect.
class DBConnection {
    // URL for connecting to the MySQL database. It includes:
    // - Host: localhost
    // - Port: 3306 (default MySQL port)
    // - Database name: DiarySystem
    // - serverTimezone=UTC: resolves time zone errors between Java and MySQL
    private static final String URL = "jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/DiarySystem?serverTimezone=UTC";
```

```
    // Username to authenticate with the MySQL database
    private static final String USER = "root";

    // Password associated with the USER (empty string here for local testing)
    private static final String PASS = "";

    // This method returns an active Connection object to interact with the database.
    // If connection fails, it throws an SQLException.
    public static Connection getConnection() throws SQLException {
        return DriverManager.getConnection(URL, USER, PASS); // Attempt to open DB connection
    }
}
```

The **PasswordManager** class is used to handle user passwords in a flexible and modular way. Instead of storing a plain string directly in the User class, the password is wrapped in this class, allowing you to modify the way passwords are handled (such as adding hashing or encryption) without changing the structure of the User class itself. The PasswordManager has a constructor to initialize the password and provides getter and setter methods. This encapsulation is useful because it keeps the responsibility of managing passwords in one place and avoids mixing password logic with other unrelated user attributes.

```
// ------------------------- PASSWORD MANAGER CLASS ----------------------------
// This class is designed to handle password logic separately for flexibility and future upgrades
// like encryption, validation, or rules enforcement.
class PasswordManager {
    private String password; // Field to store the user's password

    // Constructor that initializes the password field when object is created
    public PasswordManager(String password) {
        this.password = password;
    }

    // Getter method that returns the current password value
    public String getPassword() {
        return password;
    }

    // Setter method to update/change the password value
    public void setPassword(String password) {
        this.password = password;
    }
}
```

The **User** class models each registered user of the system. It has three attributes: an ID (from the database), a username, and a PasswordManager object. These attributes are declared as final to make them immutable, except for the password, which can be updated through the PasswordManager. The class includes getters for all attributes and a

setter for the password, allowing the system to update the password securely. This class plays a key role during login, registration, and password change operations, and acts as the user's profile throughout the session.

```
// ------------------------ USER CLASS ----------------------------
// This class models a user entity in the diary system.
// It contains user-related information such as ID, username, and password (via PasswordManager).
class User {
    private final int id; // Unique integer ID assigned to the user by the database
    private final String username; // Username of the user used during login and registration
    private final PasswordManager passwordManager; // Object that manages password operations

    // Constructor that sets all user fields upon creation
    public User(int id, String username, String password) {
        this.id = id; // Assign user ID
        this.username = username; // Assign username
        this.passwordManager = new PasswordManager(password); // Initialize password manager with provided password
    }

    // Getter for user ID
    public int getId() {
        return id;
    }

    // Getter for username
    public String getUsername() {
        return username;
    }

    // Getter that delegates to PasswordManager to retrieve the stored password
    public String getPassword() {
        return passwordManager.getPassword();
    }

    // Setter that delegates to PasswordManager to update the stored password
    public void setPassword(String password) {
        this.passwordManager.setPassword(password);
    }
}
```

The **Diary** class represents each diary entry made by a user. It stores information like the diary entry's ID, name, duration, address, date, time, details, and the user ID of the owner. This design supports the one-to-many relationship in the database where a single user can have multiple diary entries. Like the User class, it includes a constructor for setting all fields and getter/setter methods to retrieve and update entry details. This class is used heavily in displaying diary entries in the table and performing create, edit, or delete operations on specific entries.

```
// ------------------------ DIARY ENTRY CLASS ----------------------------
```

```
// This class models a diary entry belonging to a user.
// It contains information such as task name, duration, location, date, and more.
class Diary {
    private final int id; // Unique ID of the diary entry assigned by the database
    private String name; // Name or title of the diary task (e.g., "Study Session")
    private String duration; // Duration of the task (e.g., "2 hours")
    private String address; // Location where the task took place (optional)
    private String date; // Date of the diary task in YYYY-MM-DD format
    private String time; // Time of the diary task in HH:MM:SS format
    private String details; // Additional notes or description provided by the user
    private final int userId; // ID of the user who owns this diary entry

    // Constructor initializes all diary entry fields
    public Diary(int id, String name, String duration, String address, String date, String time, String details, int userId) {
        this.id = id; // Assign diary ID
        this.name = name; // Set task name
        this.duration = duration; // Set duration of task
        this.address = address; // Set address or location of task
        this.date = date; // Set task date
        this.time = time; // Set task time
        this.details = details; // Set additional details/description
        this.userId = userId; // Associate diary with a specific user ID
    }

    // Getters - Retrieve values of diary fields
    public int getId() { return id; }
    public String getName() { return name; }
    public String getDuration() { return duration; }
    public String getAddress() { return address; }
    public String getDate() { return date; }
    public String getTime() { return time; }
    public String getDetails() { return details; }
    public int getUserId() { return userId; }

    // Setters - Update values of diary fields (except id and userId which are final)
    public void setName(String name) { this.name = name; }
    public void setDuration(String duration) { this.duration = duration; }
    public void setAddress(String address) { this.address = address; }
    public void setDate(String date) { this.date = date; }
    public void setTime(String time) { this.time = time; }
    public void setDetails(String details) { this.details = details; }
}
```

The **DatabaseHandler** class handles all interactions with the MySQL database. It includes methods for retrieving a user by username, adding a new user, updating passwords, retrieving all diaries for a user, and performing CRUD

operations (Create, Read, Update, Delete) on diary entries. Each method establishes a new connection using the DBConnection class and executes a prepared SQL statement. It uses try-with-resources blocks to ensure that connections and statements are automatically closed, avoiding memory leaks. This class keeps all SQL operations centralized, making the code cleaner and easier to manage when changes are needed.

```
// ------------------------ DATABASE HANDLER CLASS ----------------------------
// This class serves as a bridge between the application and the database.
// It provides methods to perform all CRUD operations (Create, Read, Update, Delete) on users and diary entries.
class DatabaseHandler {

    // Method to fetch a user from the database by their username
    // Used during login and to check for existing usernames during registration
    public User getUserByUsername(String username) throws SQLException {
        String sql = "SELECT * FROM user WHERE username=?"; // SQL statement to fetch a user record by username

        // Try-with-resources ensures automatic closing of connection and statement
        try (Connection conn = DBConnection.getConnection(); // Establish DB connection
             PreparedStatement stmt = conn.prepareStatement(sql)) { // Prepare statement to avoid SQL injection

            stmt.setString(1, username); // Bind the username to the query parameter
            ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(); // Execute query and get result set

            if (rs.next()) { // If a matching user is found
                return new User(
                    rs.getInt("id"), // Extract ID from result set
                    rs.getString("username"), // Extract username
                    rs.getString("password") // Extract password
                );
            }
        }
        return null; // No user found with given username
    }

    // Method to add/register a new user to the database
    public void addUser(String username, String password) throws SQLException {
        String sql = "INSERT INTO user (username, password) VALUES (?, ?)"; // SQL statement to insert new user

        try (Connection conn = DBConnection.getConnection();
             PreparedStatement stmt = conn.prepareStatement(sql)) {

            stmt.setString(1, username); // Set username
            stmt.setString(2, password); // Set password
            stmt.executeUpdate(); // Execute update query to insert new record
        }
    }
```

```
// Method to update a user's password in the database
public void updatePassword(String username, String password) throws SQLException {
    String sql = "UPDATE user SET password=? WHERE username=?"; // SQL statement to update password

    try (Connection conn = DBConnection.getConnection();
         PreparedStatement stmt = conn.prepareStatement(sql)) {

        stmt.setString(1, password); // Set new password
        stmt.setString(2, username); // Identify which user to update using the username
        stmt.executeUpdate(); // Execute the update
    }
}

// Method to retrieve all diary entries for a given user
public List<Diary> getUserDiaries(int userId) throws SQLException {
    List<Diary> list = new ArrayList<>(); // List to hold all diary entries
    String sql = "SELECT * FROM diary WHERE user_id=?"; // SQL to get all diary records for a user

    try (Connection conn = DBConnection.getConnection();
         PreparedStatement stmt = conn.prepareStatement(sql)) {

        stmt.setInt(1, userId); // Set user ID to filter diaries
        ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(); // Execute query

        while (rs.next()) { // Iterate over result set
            list.add(new Diary(
                rs.getInt("id"),
                rs.getString("name"),
                rs.getString("duration"),
                rs.getString("address"),
                rs.getString("date"),
                rs.getString("time"),
                rs.getString("details"),
                rs.getInt("user_id")
            ));
        }
    }
    return list; // Return list of diary entries
}

// Method to add a new diary entry into the database
public void addDiary(Diary d) throws SQLException {
```

```
        String sql = "INSERT INTO diary (name, duration, address, date, time, details, user_id) VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?,
?)";

        try (Connection conn = DBConnection.getConnection();
             PreparedStatement stmt = conn.prepareStatement(sql)) {

            stmt.setString(1, d.getName());
            stmt.setString(2, d.getDuration());
            stmt.setString(3, d.getAddress());
            stmt.setString(4, d.getDate());
            stmt.setString(5, d.getTime());
            stmt.setString(6, d.getDetails());
            stmt.setInt(7, d.getUserId());
            stmt.executeUpdate(); // Execute insert operation
        }
    }

    // Method to update an existing diary entry
    public void updateDiary(Diary d) throws SQLException {
        String sql = "UPDATE diary SET name=?, duration=?, address=?, date=?, time=?, details=? WHERE id=?";

        try (Connection conn = DBConnection.getConnection();
             PreparedStatement stmt = conn.prepareStatement(sql)) {

            stmt.setString(1, d.getName());
            stmt.setString(2, d.getDuration());
            stmt.setString(3, d.getAddress());
            stmt.setString(4, d.getDate());
            stmt.setString(5, d.getTime());
            stmt.setString(6, d.getDetails());
            stmt.setInt(7, d.getId());
            stmt.executeUpdate(); // Execute update query
        }
    }

    // Method to delete a diary entry by its ID
    public void deleteDiary(int id) throws SQLException {
        String sql = "DELETE FROM diary WHERE id=?"; // SQL statement to delete a diary by ID

        try (Connection conn = DBConnection.getConnection();
             PreparedStatement stmt = conn.prepareStatement(sql)) {

            stmt.setInt(1, id); // Specify ID of the diary to delete
            stmt.executeUpdate(); // Execute delete operation
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

The **LoginManager** class manages all user authentication features like logging in, registering a new account, and changing a password. It relies on the DatabaseHandler to perform these actions. For login, it retrieves the user and checks if the entered password matches the one in the database. For registration, it ensures the username doesn't already exist before adding a new record. And for changing the password, it calls the DatabaseHandler's method to update the password field. This class acts as a middle layer between the user interface and the database logic, focusing specifically on account security.

```
// ------------------- LOGIN MANAGER CLASS -------------------
// This class manages user authentication: logging in, registering a new user, and changing passwords.
class LoginManager {

    // Composition: LoginManager uses an instance of DatabaseHandler to perform DB operations
    private final DatabaseHandler dbHandler = new DatabaseHandler();

    // Method to authenticate user login
    public User login(String username, String password) throws Exception {
        // Call DatabaseHandler to retrieve a user by their username
        User user = dbHandler.getUserByUsername(username);

        // If the user exists and the password matches, return the user object
        if (user != null && user.getPassword().equals(password)) {
            return user;
        } else {
            // If no match, return null to indicate login failure
            return null;
        }
    }

    // Method to register a new user
    public boolean register(String username, String password) throws Exception {
        // Check if the username is already taken
        if (dbHandler.getUserByUsername(username) != null) {
            return false; // Username exists - cannot register again
        } else {
            // If username is free, add new user to database
            dbHandler.addUser(username, password);
            return true;
        }
    }
```

```
    // Method to change an existing user's password
    public void changePassword(String username, String newPassword) throws Exception {
        dbHandler.updatePassword(username, newPassword); // Call DatabaseHandler to update password
    }
}
```

The **RecordManager** class deals with managing diary entries for users. It provides four main functions: viewing all entries, adding a new entry, updating an existing entry, and deleting a selected entry. Like the LoginManager, it uses DatabaseHandler internally but focuses on diary data rather than user accounts. This separation of concerns keeps the code organized and modular. The RecordManager is primarily used by the GUI to manage records based on user actions such as clicking “Add”, “Edit”, or “Delete”.

```
// ------------------ RECORD MANAGER CLASS ------------------
// This class manages diary records for a user: viewing, adding, editing, deleting
class RecordManager {

    // Uses an instance of DatabaseHandler to interact with the database
    private final DatabaseHandler dbHandler = new DatabaseHandler();

    // Retrieve all diary entries for a specific user
    public List<Diary> viewRecord(int userId) throws Exception {
        return dbHandler.getUserDiaries(userId); // Delegate to DatabaseHandler
    }

    // Add a new diary entry to the database
    public void addRecord(Diary d) throws Exception {
        dbHandler.addDiary(d); // Use DatabaseHandler to add the diary
    }

    // Update an existing diary record
    public void updateRecord(Diary d) throws Exception {
        dbHandler.updateDiary(d); // Use DatabaseHandler to update the diary
    }

    // Delete a diary record by its ID
    public void deleteRecord(int id) throws Exception {
        dbHandler.deleteDiary(id); // Use DatabaseHandler to delete the diary
    }
}
```

The **LoginManager** class handles all user account operations such as login, registration, and password changes. It uses an internal DatabaseHandler object to communicate with the database. The login() method checks if the username exists and if the entered password matches the stored one, returning a User object if successful. The register() method prevents duplicate accounts by checking if the username already exists before adding a new user. The

changePassword() method updates the user's password in the database. This class keeps all authentication logic in one place, making it easy to manage and extend in the future.

```
// ------------------ LOGIN MANAGER CLASS ------------------
// This class manages user authentication: logging in, registering a new user, and changing passwords.
class LoginManager {

    // Composition: LoginManager uses an instance of DatabaseHandler to perform DB operations
    private final DatabaseHandler dbHandler = new DatabaseHandler();

    // Method to authenticate user login
    public User login(String username, String password) throws Exception {
        // Call DatabaseHandler to retrieve a user by their username
        User user = dbHandler.getUserByUsername(username);

        // If the user exists and the password matches, return the user object
        if (user != null && user.getPassword().equals(password)) {
            return user;
        } else {
            // If no match, return null to indicate login failure
            return null;
        }
    }

    // Method to register a new user
    public boolean register(String username, String password) throws Exception {
        // Check if the username is already taken
        if (dbHandler.getUserByUsername(username) != null) {
            return false; // Username exists - cannot register again
        } else {
            // If username is free, add new user to database
            dbHandler.addUser(username, password);
            return true;
        }
    }

    // Method to change an existing user's password
    public void changePassword(String username, String newPassword) throws Exception {
        dbHandler.updatePassword(username, newPassword); // Call DatabaseHandler to update password
    }
}
```

The **RecordManager** class is the diary-entry controller. Holding a single DatabaseHandler instance, it exposes four straightforward methods: viewRecord(int userId) retrieves all diary entries that belong to a specific user; addRecord(Diary d) inserts a new entry; updateRecord(Diary d) edits an existing one; and deleteRecord(int id) removes an entry by its database ID. Each call simply forwards the request to the corresponding CRUD method in

DatabaseHandler, so no SQL ever appears in the GUI layer. By centralizing diary logic here, the system cleanly separates “what to do” (GUI buttons) from “how it’s stored” (SQL operations), simplifying maintenance and future upgrades.

```
// ------------------ RECORD MANAGER CLASS ------------------
// This class manages diary records for a user: viewing, adding, editing, deleting
class RecordManager {

    // Uses an instance of DatabaseHandler to interact with the database
    private final DatabaseHandler dbHandler = new DatabaseHandler();

    // Retrieve all diary entries for a specific user
    public List<Diary> viewRecord(int userId) throws Exception {
        return dbHandler.getUserDiaries(userId); // Delegate to DatabaseHandler
    }

    // Add a new diary entry to the database
    public void addRecord(Diary d) throws Exception {
        dbHandler.addDiary(d); // Use DatabaseHandler to add the diary
    }

    // Update an existing diary record
    public void updateRecord(Diary d) throws Exception {
        dbHandler.updateDiary(d); // Use DatabaseHandler to update the diary
    }

    // Delete a diary record by its ID
    public void deleteRecord(int id) throws Exception {
        dbHandler.deleteDiary(id); // Use DatabaseHandler to delete the diary
    }
}
```

The **DiaryGUI** class handles the entire graphical user interface of the application using Java Swing. When the program starts, it shows a login screen implemented through the inner LoginFrame class. Users can enter their credentials or register. If login is successful, the user is directed to the MainMenuFrame, which displays form fields for diary entry and a table for listing all added entries. The interface includes buttons to add, edit, delete entries, or change the password. The GUI components respond to user actions with listeners and update the display accordingly. The GUI also ensures validation of input fields, such as making sure task name, date, and time are not left empty before saving an entry.

```
// ------------------ DIARY GUI ENTRY POINT CLASS ------------------
// This class initializes the GUI of the diary system and controls the user interface flow.
class DiaryGUI {

    // Create instances of login and record managers to handle authentication and diary operations
```

```
    private final LoginManager loginManager = new LoginManager();
    private final RecordManager recordManager = new RecordManager();

    // Holds the current logged-in user object
    private User currentUser;

    // Method to show the login screen when the app starts
    public void showLogin() {
        new LoginFrame(); // Create and display the login window
    }
```

LoginFrame, an inner class of DiaryGUI, builds the application's first screen—the login and registration window—entirely with Java Swing. Its constructor sets up a small JFrame, arranges username and password fields in a 3 × 2 grid, and adds **Login** and **Register** buttons. Event listeners on those buttons call private helpers doLogin() and doRegister(), which validate that both fields are non-empty, then delegate the actual authentication or account-creation work to the outer class's LoginManager. Successful login stores the returned User in currentUser, shows a welcome dialog, disposes of the login window, and launches the MainMenuFrame; failures trigger an error message. By packaging all UI widgets, validation, and button logic in a compact inner class, LoginFrame keeps the login workflow self-contained and prevents it from cluttering other parts of the GUI code.

```
    // ------------------ INNER CLASS: Login Frame ------------------
    // This class builds the login and registration screen GUI
    class LoginFrame extends JFrame {

        // UI components for username and password input fields
        JTextField usernameField = new JTextField(15);
        JPasswordField passwordField = new JPasswordField(15);

        // Constructor initializes the login window layout
        public LoginFrame() {
            setTitle("Login - Diary System"); // Set title of the login window
            setDefaultCloseOperation(EXIT_ON_CLOSE); // Close app on window close
            setSize(350, 200); // Set window size
            setLocationRelativeTo(null); // Center window on the screen

            // Create panel with grid layout for form fields and buttons
            JPanel panel = new JPanel(new GridLayout(3, 2, 5, 5));

            // Add UI labels and fields to the panel
            panel.add(new JLabel("Username:"));
            panel.add(usernameField);
            panel.add(new JLabel("Password:"));
            panel.add(passwordField);

            // Create login and register buttons
            JButton loginButton = new JButton("Login");
```

```
    JButton regButton = new JButton("Register");

    // Add buttons to panel
    panel.add(loginButton);
    panel.add(regButton);

    // Add panel to the JFrame
    add(panel);

    // Add action listeners to buttons to trigger login and registration logic
    loginButton.addActionListener(e -> doLogin());
    regButton.addActionListener(e -> doRegister());

    setVisible(true); // Show the login window
}

// Helper method to validate that both fields are not empty
private boolean validateLoginFields(String username, String password) {
    // If either field is empty, show an error message and return false
    if (username == null || username.trim().isEmpty() || password == null || password.trim().isEmpty()) {
        JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Username and password cannot be empty.");
        return false;
    } else {
        return true; // Fields are valid
    }
}

// Logic for login button click
private void doLogin() {
    String username = usernameField.getText().trim(); // Get input username
    String password = new String(passwordField.getPassword()); // Get password securely

    // Validate inputs
    if (!validateLoginFields(username, password)) return;

    try {
        User u = loginManager.login(username, password); // Try to log in
        if (u != null) {
            currentUser = u; // Set logged-in user
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Welcome, " + username + "!");
            dispose(); // Close login window
            new MainMenuFrame(); // Open main menu window
        } else {
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Login failed! Wrong credentials.");
```

```
            }
        } catch (Exception ex) {
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Error: " + ex.getMessage());
        }
    }

    // Logic for registration button click
    private void doRegister() {
        String username = usernameField.getText().trim();
        String password = new String(passwordField.getPassword());

        // Validate inputs
        if (!validateLoginFields(username, password)) return;

        try {
            if (loginManager.register(username, password)) {
                JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Registration successful! Login now.");
            } else {
                JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Username already exists.");
            }
        } catch (Exception ex) {
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Error: " + ex.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

The **Main** class is the entry point of the application. It includes a main() method that sets the GUI look and feel to match the system's default (for a more native look) and launches the application by showing the login window. It uses SwingUtilities.invokeLater() to ensure that the GUI is started on the correct thread. This class is intentionally kept small to follow best practices—its only role is to start the application cleanly and reliably.

```
// ------------------- MAIN MENU FRAME CLASS -------------------
// This class represents the main user interface frame shown after a user logs in.
// It allows the user to manage diary entries: add, edit, delete, view, and also change their password.
// The diary entries are displayed in a table, and input fields are provided for entry details.
class MainMenuFrame extends JFrame {

    // Input fields for diary entry details
    private final JTextField tfTaskName = new JTextField(); // Task name or title input
    private final JTextField tfAddress = new JTextField();  // Location/address input
    private final JTextField tfDuration = new JTextField(); // Duration of task input
    private final JTextField tfDate = new JTextField();     // Date of task input, format: YYYY-MM-DD
    private final JTextField tfTime = new JTextField();     // Time of task input, format: HH:MM:SS

    // Multi-line text area for additional details about the task
```

```
    private final JTextArea taDetails = new JTextArea(3, 20);

    // Table to display diary entries in tabular form
    private final JTable table;
    private final DefaultTableModel tableModel; // Model backing the table data

    // Action buttons for user commands
    private final JButton btnAdd = new JButton("Add");           // Add new entry
    private final JButton btnEdit = new JButton("Edit");         // Edit selected entry
    private final JButton btnDelete = new JButton("Delete");     // Delete selected entry
    private final JButton btnLogout = new JButton("Logout");     // Logout from the app
    private final JButton btnPwd = new JButton("Change Password"); // Change user password

    // List of diary entries currently loaded from the database for display and manipulation
    private List<Diary> loadedDiaries;

    // Constructor to initialize the GUI components and layout
    public MainMenuFrame() {
        setTitle("Diary Management System - User: " + currentUser.getUsername()); // Show current username in title
bar
        setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE); // Exit app on close
        setSize(900, 600); // Set window size
        setLocationRelativeTo(null); // Center window on screen

        // Create a panel with grid layout to hold form input labels and fields
        JPanel formPanel = new JPanel(new GridLayout(6, 2, 5, 5));
        formPanel.add(new JLabel("Task Name:")); formPanel.add(tfTaskName);
        formPanel.add(new JLabel("Address:"));   formPanel.add(tfAddress);
        formPanel.add(new JLabel("Duration:"));  formPanel.add(tfDuration);
        formPanel.add(new JLabel("Date (YYYY-MM-DD):")); formPanel.add(tfDate);
        formPanel.add(new JLabel("Time (HH:MM:SS):"));   formPanel.add(tfTime);
        formPanel.add(new JLabel("Details:"));    formPanel.add(new JScrollPane(taDetails)); // Scroll pane for multiline
text area

        // Apply custom styling to buttons (colors, flat look)
        styleButtons();

        // Panel to contain the buttons horizontally
        JPanel buttonPanel = new JPanel();
        buttonPanel.add(btnAdd);
        buttonPanel.add(btnEdit);
        buttonPanel.add(btnDelete);
        buttonPanel.add(btnPwd);
        buttonPanel.add(btnLogout);
```

```
// Column headers for the table representing diary entry attributes
String[] columns = {"Task Name", "Address", "Duration", "Date", "Time", "Details"};

// Initialize the table model with column headers and no editable cells
tableModel = new DefaultTableModel(columns, 0) {
    public boolean isCellEditable(int row, int col) {
        return false; // Disallow direct editing inside the table cells
    }
};

// Create the table with the above model and allow only one row selection at a time
table = new JTable(tableModel);
table.setSelectionMode(ListSelectionModel.SINGLE_SELECTION);
JScrollPane tableScroll = new JScrollPane(table); // Add scrolling to the table

// Top panel combines form inputs and buttons vertically
JPanel topPanel = new JPanel(new BorderLayout());
topPanel.add(formPanel, BorderLayout.CENTER);    // Form inputs in center
topPanel.add(buttonPanel, BorderLayout.SOUTH);   // Buttons below the form

// Main frame uses BorderLayout: form+buttons on top, table filling the rest
setLayout(new BorderLayout(10, 10));
add(topPanel, BorderLayout.NORTH);
add(tableScroll, BorderLayout.CENTER);

// Set button action listeners to respond to user clicks
btnAdd.addActionListener(e -> addEntry());
btnEdit.addActionListener(e -> editEntry());
btnDelete.addActionListener(e -> deleteEntry());
btnLogout.addActionListener(e -> logout());
btnPwd.addActionListener(e -> changePassword());

// When a table row is clicked, load that diary entry's data into input fields for easy editing
table.addMouseListener(new MouseAdapter() {
    public void mouseClicked(MouseEvent e) {
        int row = table.getSelectedRow();
        // Validate row selection and that diaries are loaded
        if (row >= 0 && loadedDiaries != null && row < loadedDiaries.size()) {
            Diary d = loadedDiaries.get(row);
            // Populate input fields with selected diary entry details
            tfTaskName.setText(d.getName());
            tfAddress.setText(d.getAddress());
            tfDuration.setText(d.getDuration());
```

```
                tfDate.setText(d.getDate());
                tfTime.setText(d.getTime());
                taDetails.setText(d.getDetails());
            }
        }
    });

    loadEntries(); // Load diary entries from DB for the current user into the table
    setVisible(true); // Make the window visible
}

// Apply custom colors and styles to all action buttons for better UX
private void styleButtons() {
    JButton[] buttons = {btnAdd, btnEdit, btnDelete, btnPwd, btnLogout};
    Color[] colors = {
        new Color(76, 175, 80),  // Green for Add
        new Color(33, 150, 243), // Blue for Edit
        new Color(244, 67, 54),  // Red for Delete
        new Color(255, 193, 7),  // Yellow for Change Password
        new Color(158, 158, 158) // Grey for Logout
    };

    for (int i = 0; i < buttons.length; i++) {
        buttons[i].setOpaque(true);
        buttons[i].setBackground(colors[i]);
        buttons[i].setForeground(i == 3 ? Color.BLACK : Color.WHITE); // Black text on yellow button
        buttons[i].setFocusPainted(false);
        buttons[i].setBorderPainted(false);
    }
}

// Fetch user's diary entries from the database and populate the table
private void loadEntries() {
    try {
        loadedDiaries = recordManager.viewRecord(currentUser.getId());
        tableModel.setRowCount(0); // Clear existing rows before adding fresh data
        // Add each diary entry as a new row in the table
        for (Diary d : loadedDiaries) {
            tableModel.addRow(new Object[]{
                d.getName(), d.getAddress(), d.getDuration(),
                d.getDate(), d.getTime(), d.getDetails()
            });
        }
    } catch (Exception ex) {
```

```
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Failed to load entries:\n" + ex.getMessage());
        }
    }

    // Clear all input fields to prepare for a new entry or after updates
    private void clearForm() {
        tfTaskName.setText("");
        tfAddress.setText("");
        tfDuration.setText("");
        tfDate.setText("");
        tfTime.setText("");
        taDetails.setText("");
    }

    // Check that required fields (task name, date, time) are filled before allowing add/edit
    private boolean validateEntryFields() {
        if (tfTaskName.getText().trim().isEmpty() || tfDate.getText().trim().isEmpty() ||
tfTime.getText().trim().isEmpty()) {
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Task Name, Date, and Time are required.");
            return false;
        }
        return true;
    }

    // Add a new diary entry based on input field values
    private void addEntry() {
        if (!validateEntryFields()) return; // Validate inputs first
        try {
            // Create new Diary object with user inputs and current user ID
            Diary d = new Diary(0, tfTaskName.getText(), tfDuration.getText(), tfAddress.getText(),
                tfDate.getText(), tfTime.getText(), taDetails.getText(), currentUser.getId());
            recordManager.addRecord(d); // Add to DB
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Entry added!");
            clearForm();    // Clear inputs for next entry
            loadEntries();  // Refresh table to show new entry
        } catch (Exception ex) {
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Failed to add entry:\n" + ex.getMessage());
        }
    }

    // Edit currently selected diary entry with updated input values
    private void editEntry() {
        int row = table.getSelectedRow();
        // Validate that a row is selected
```

```
    if (row < 0 || loadedDiaries == null || row >= loadedDiaries.size()) {
        JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Select a row to edit.");
        return;
    }
    if (!validateEntryFields()) return; // Validate inputs

    try {
        Diary d = loadedDiaries.get(row);
        // Update diary fields with new input values
        d.setName(tfTaskName.getText());
        d.setAddress(tfAddress.getText());
        d.setDuration(tfDuration.getText());
        d.setDate(tfDate.getText());
        d.setTime(tfTime.getText());
        d.setDetails(taDetails.getText());

        recordManager.updateRecord(d); // Save updates to DB
        JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Entry updated!");
        clearForm();
        loadEntries();
    } catch (Exception ex) {
        JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Failed to edit entry:\n" + ex.getMessage());
    }
}

// Delete the selected diary entry from database and table
private void deleteEntry() {
    int row = table.getSelectedRow();
    if (row < 0 || loadedDiaries == null || row >= loadedDiaries.size()) {
        JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Select a row to delete.");
        return;
    }
    try {
        Diary d = loadedDiaries.get(row);
        recordManager.deleteRecord(d.getId()); // Delete from DB
        JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Entry deleted!");
        clearForm();
        loadEntries(); // Refresh table
    } catch (Exception ex) {
        JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Failed to delete entry:\n" + ex.getMessage());
    }
}

// Log the user out: close this frame, clear user session, show login screen again
```

```
    private void logout() {
        dispose();        // Close current window
        currentUser = null; // Clear user session info
        showLogin();      // Launch login window
    }

    // Show prompt to enter a new password and update it in database if valid
    private void changePassword() {
        String newPwd = JOptionPane.showInputDialog(this, "Enter new password:");
        // Check if user entered a non-empty password
        if (newPwd != null && !newPwd.trim().isEmpty()) {
            try {
                loginManager.changePassword(currentUser.getUsername(), newPwd); // Update password in DB
                JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Password changed.");
            } catch (Exception ex) {
                JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Error: " + ex.getMessage());
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Finally, the **main()** method in the Main class is the program's launch point.
It first applies the system look-and-feel to give Swing components a native appearance, then schedules GUI creation on the Event-Dispatch Thread using SwingUtilities.invokeLater.
Inside that runnable, it simply instantiates DiaryGUI and calls showLogin(), bringing up the login window and transferring control to the user.

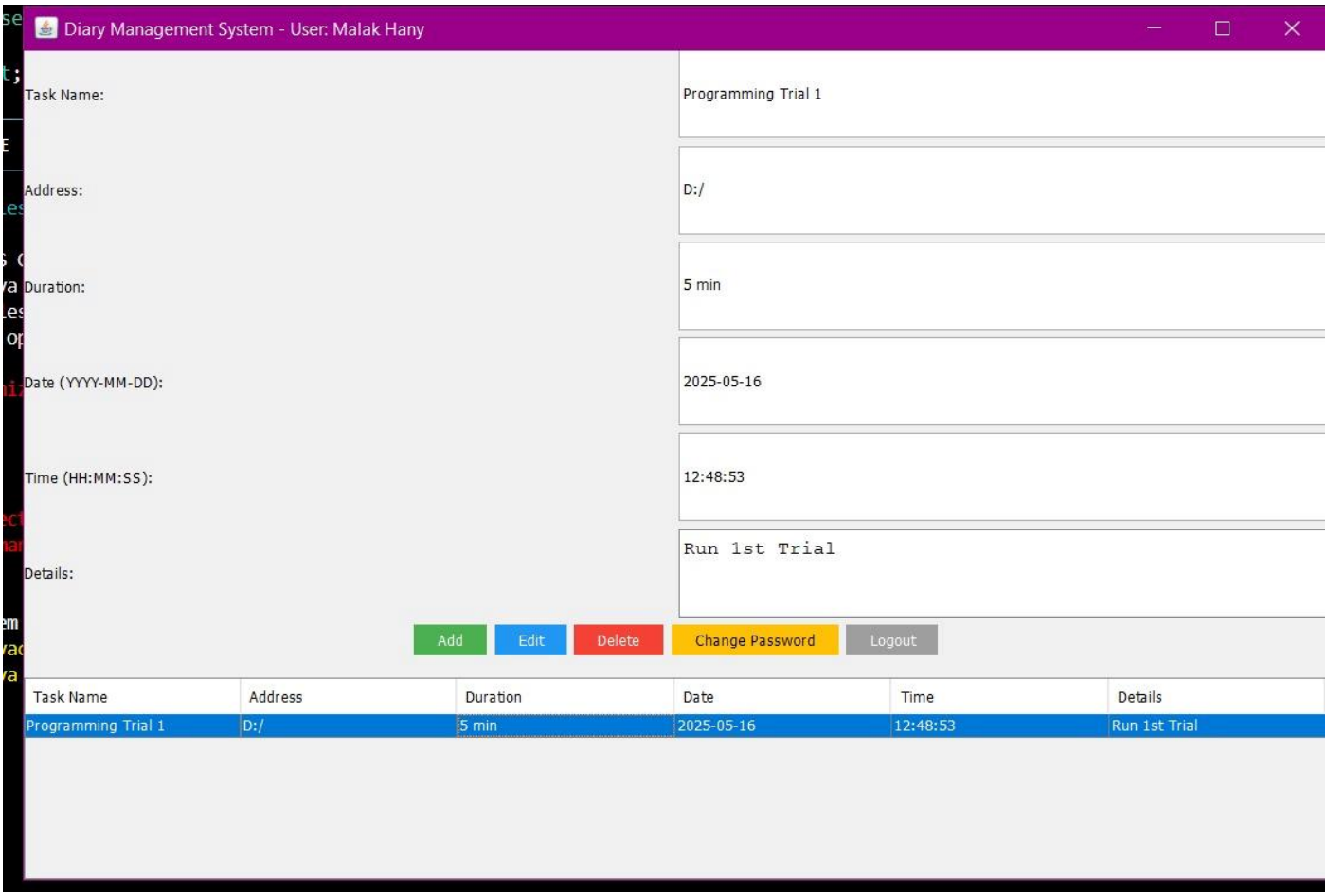
```
// ------------------- MAIN METHOD TO START APPLICATION -------------------
// Entry point of the diary application.
// Sets the system look and feel, then opens the login GUI.
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            // Use native OS look and feel for better UI consistency
            UIManager.setLookAndFeel(UIManager.getSystemLookAndFeelClassName());
        } catch (Exception ignored) {}

        // Run the GUI creation on the Swing event dispatch thread for thread safety
        SwingUtilities.invokeLater(() -> new DiaryGUI().showLogin());
    }
}
```

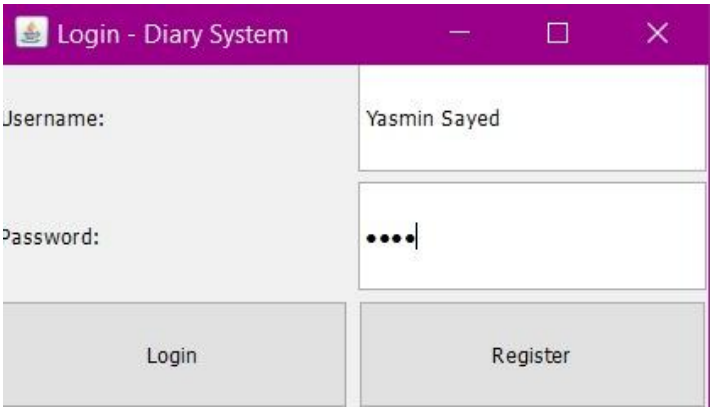
Output and results

Must include the screenshots of the running program for every case with detailed explanation.

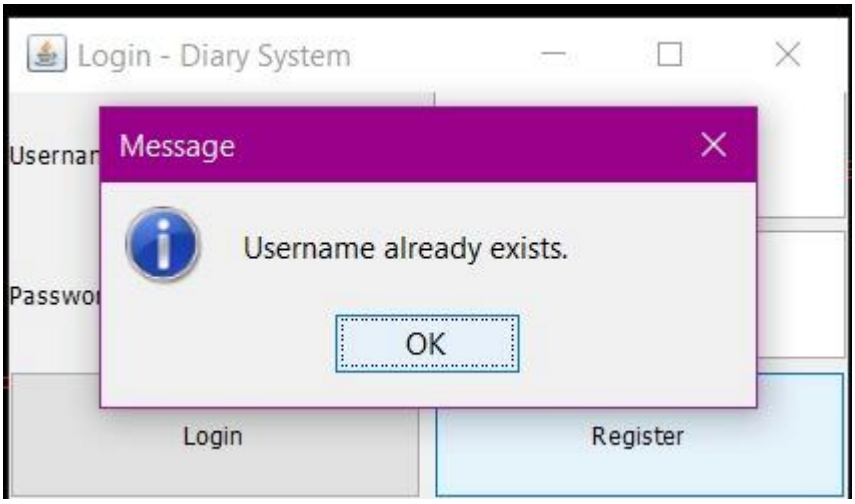
Adding data entry



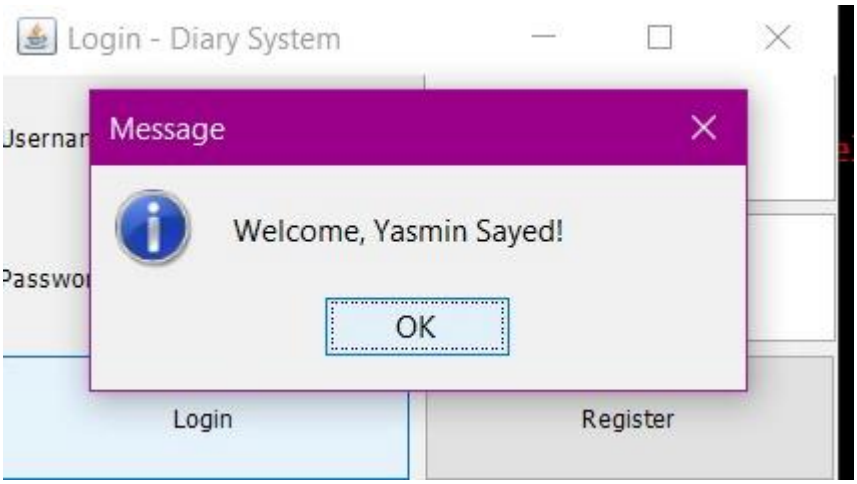
Registering account



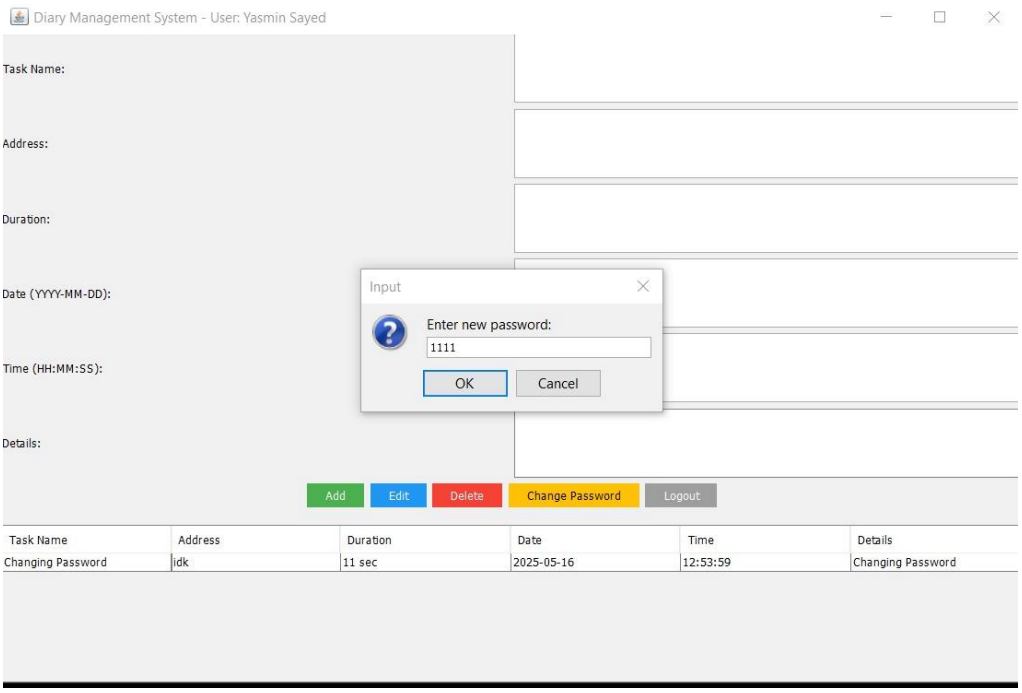
If its already registered



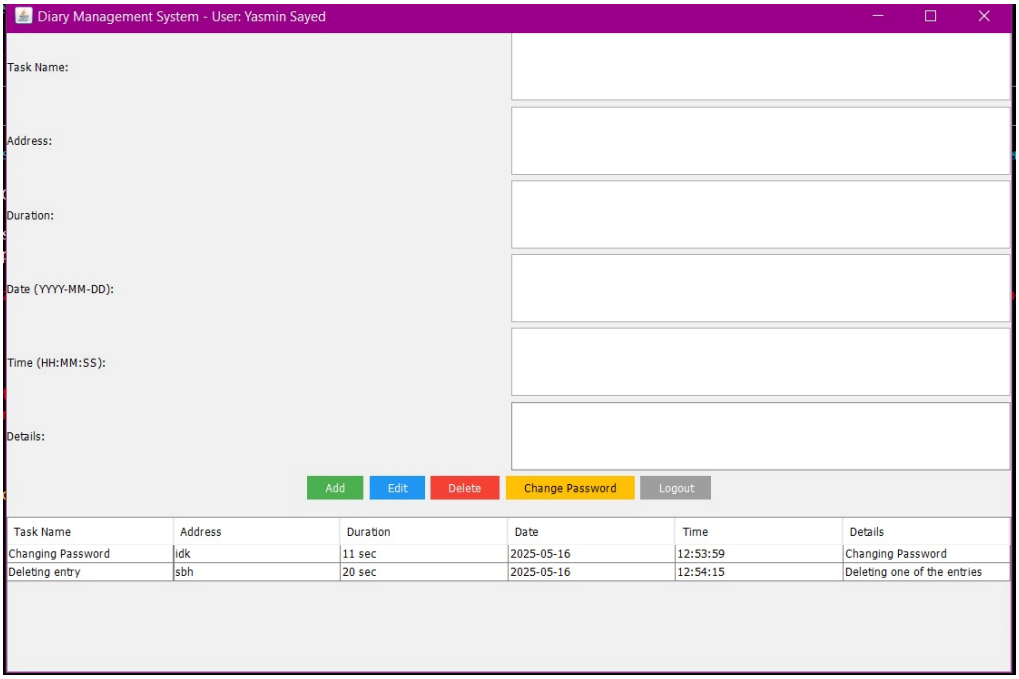
Logging in



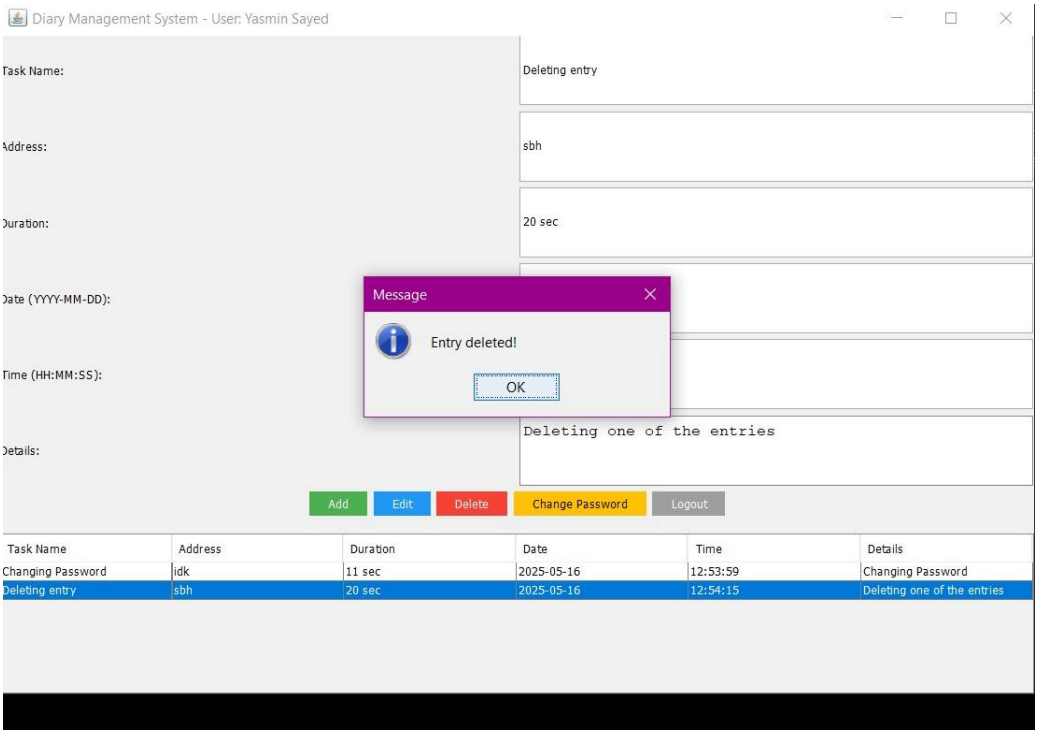
Changing password



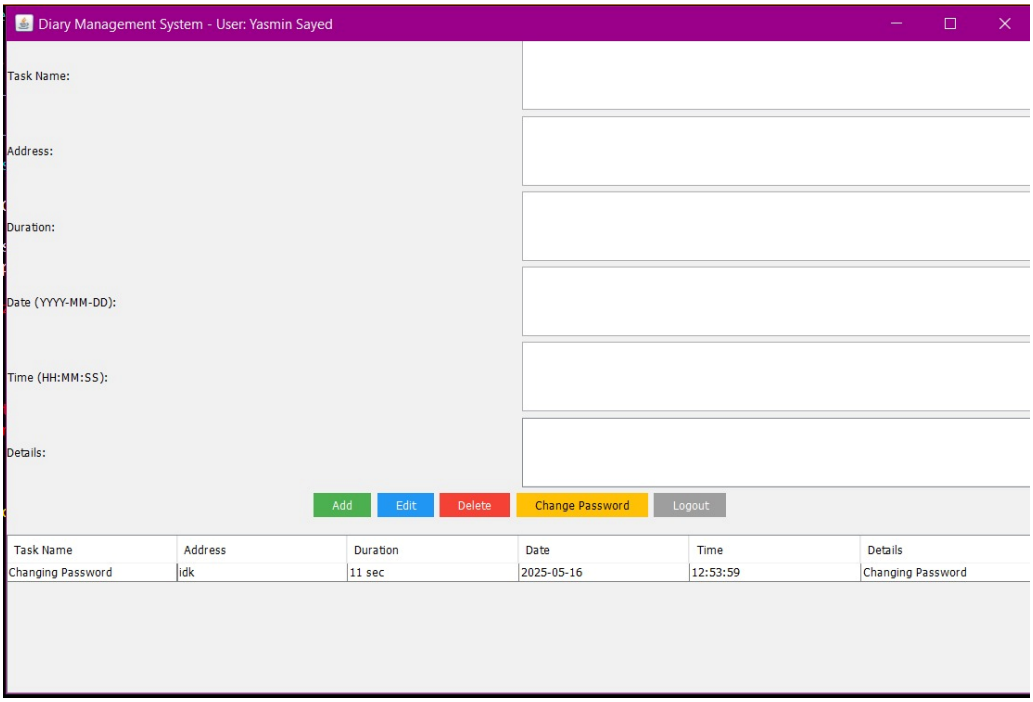
Before deleting



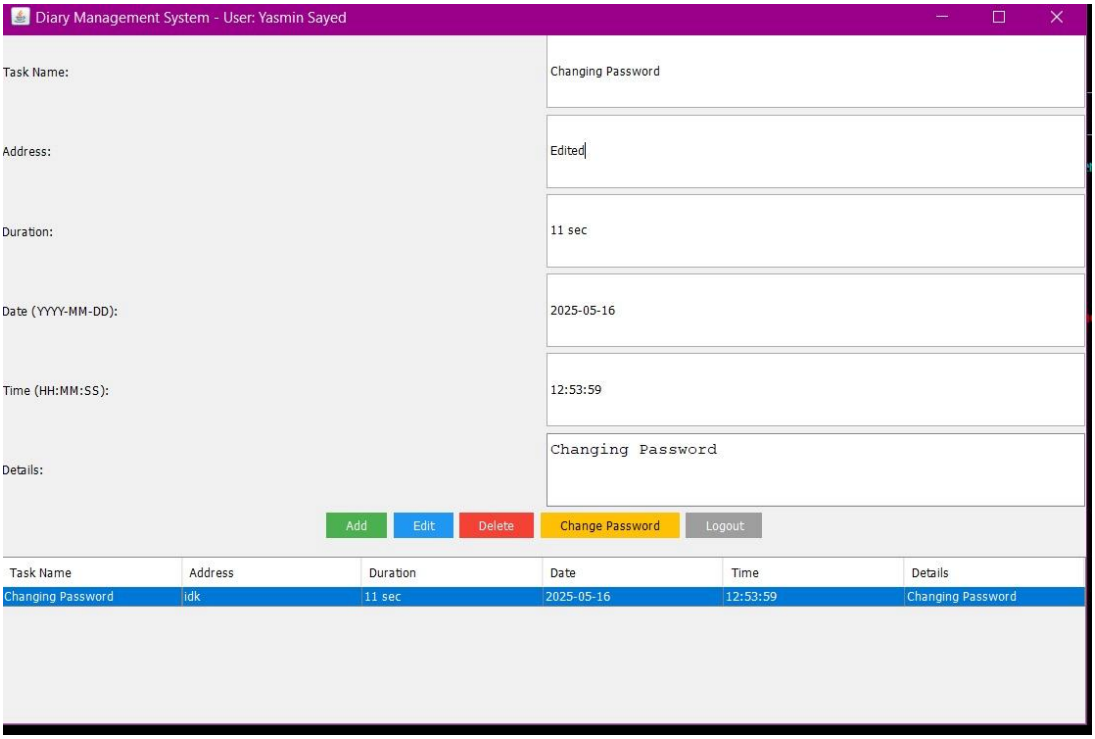
Message when deleting



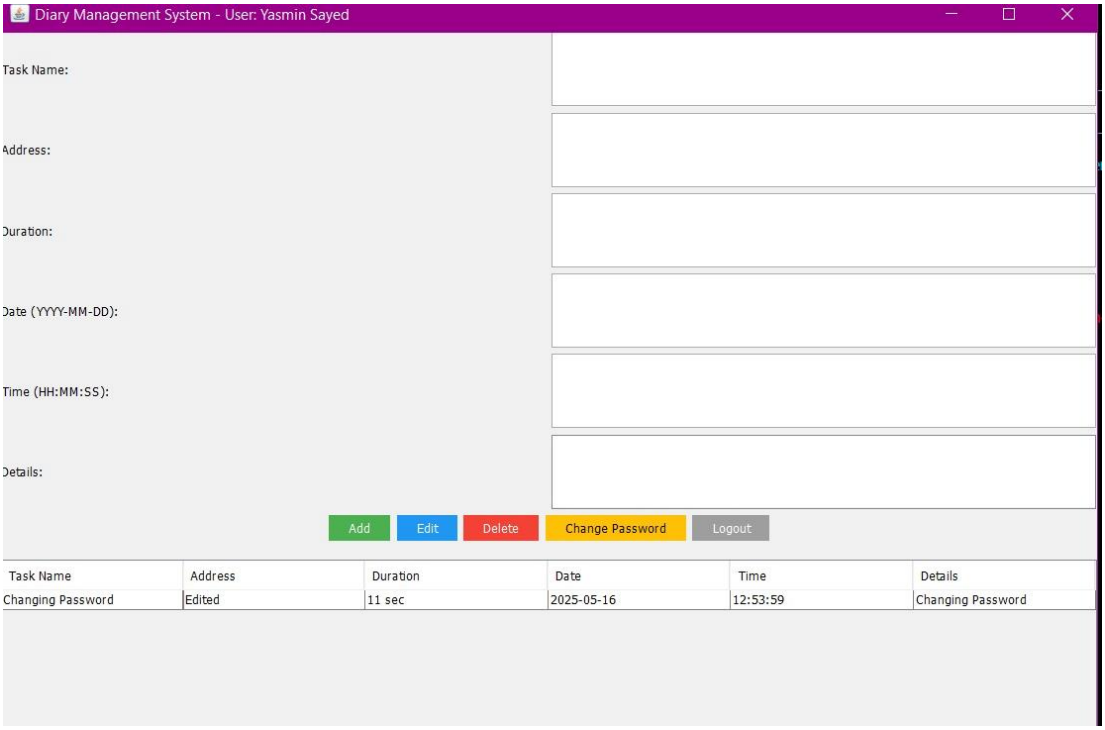
After deleting



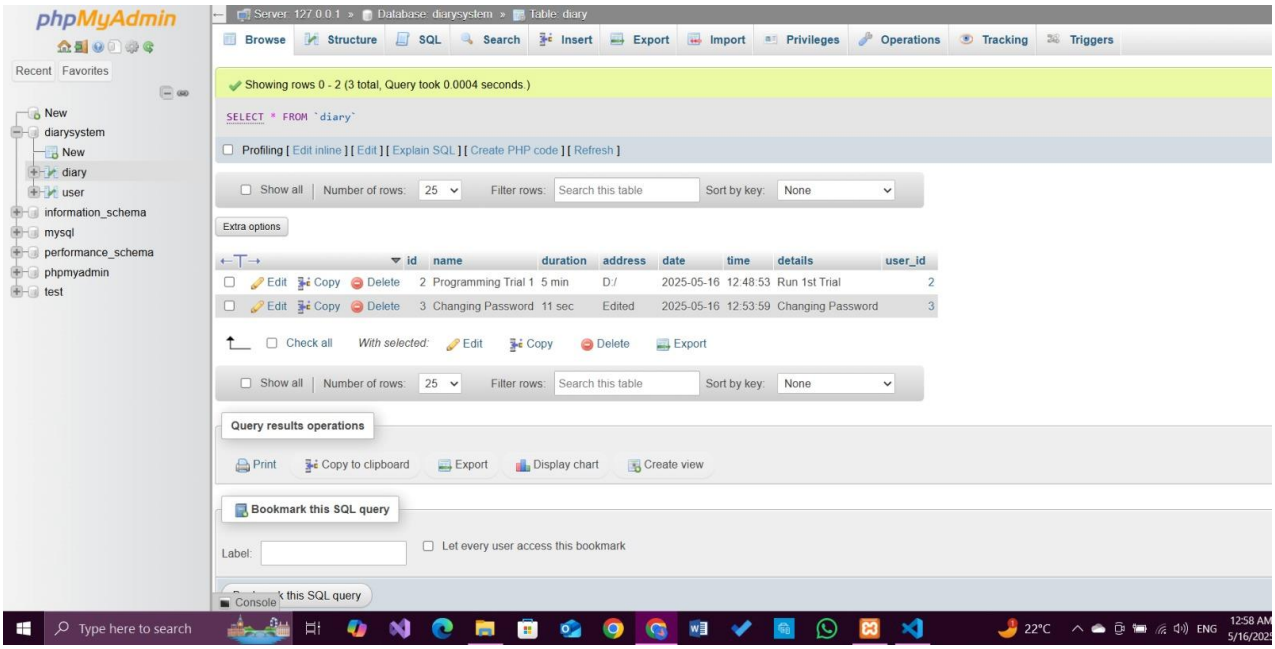
Editing



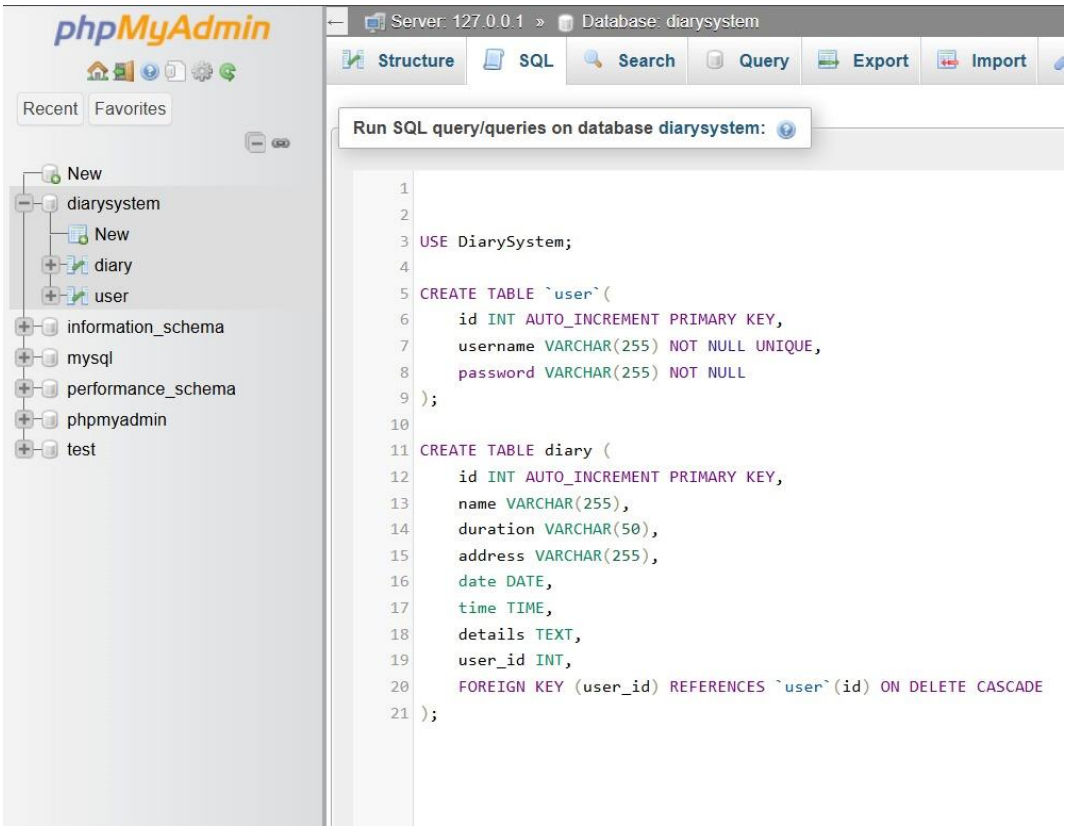
After editing



Database after adding accounts

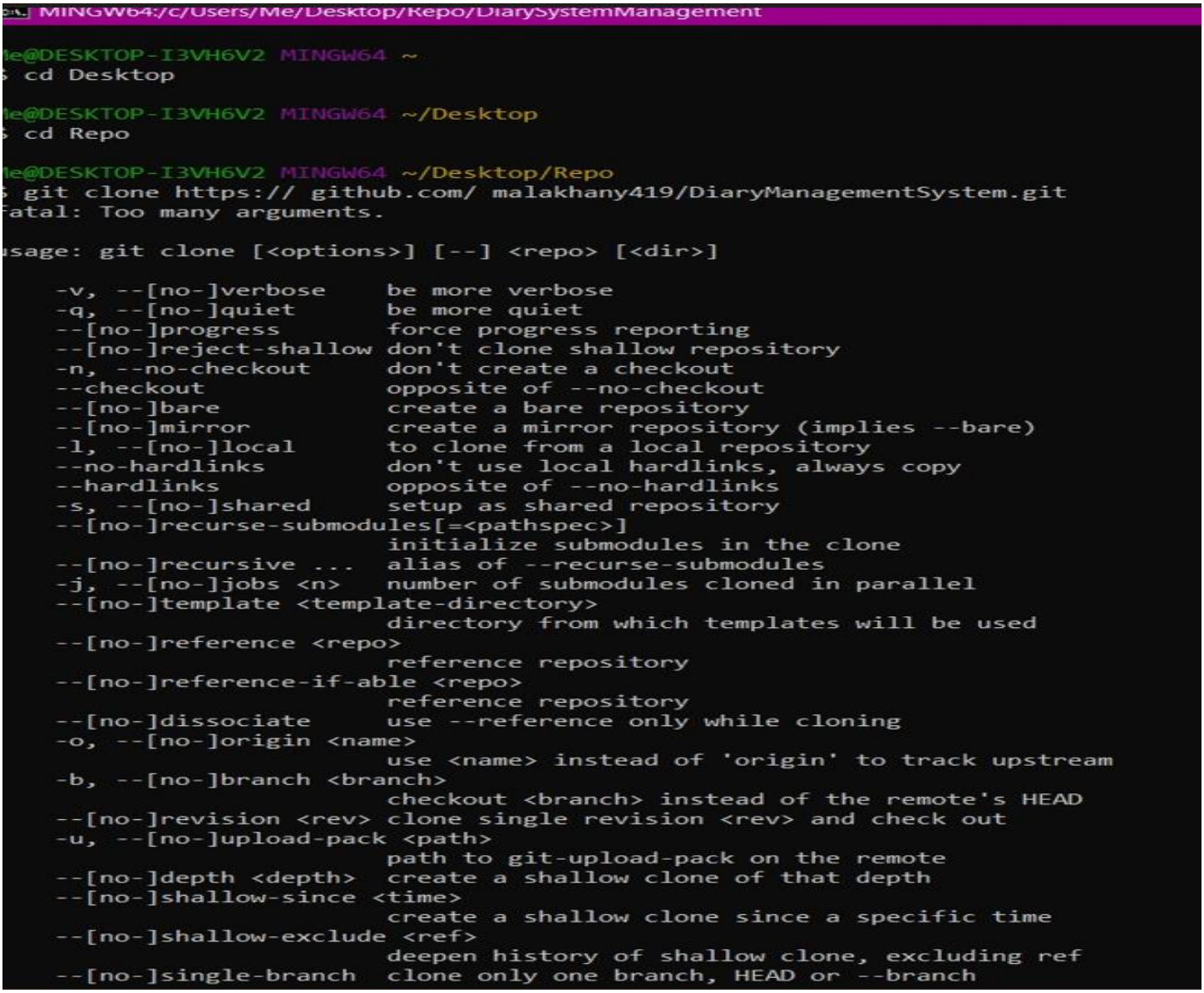


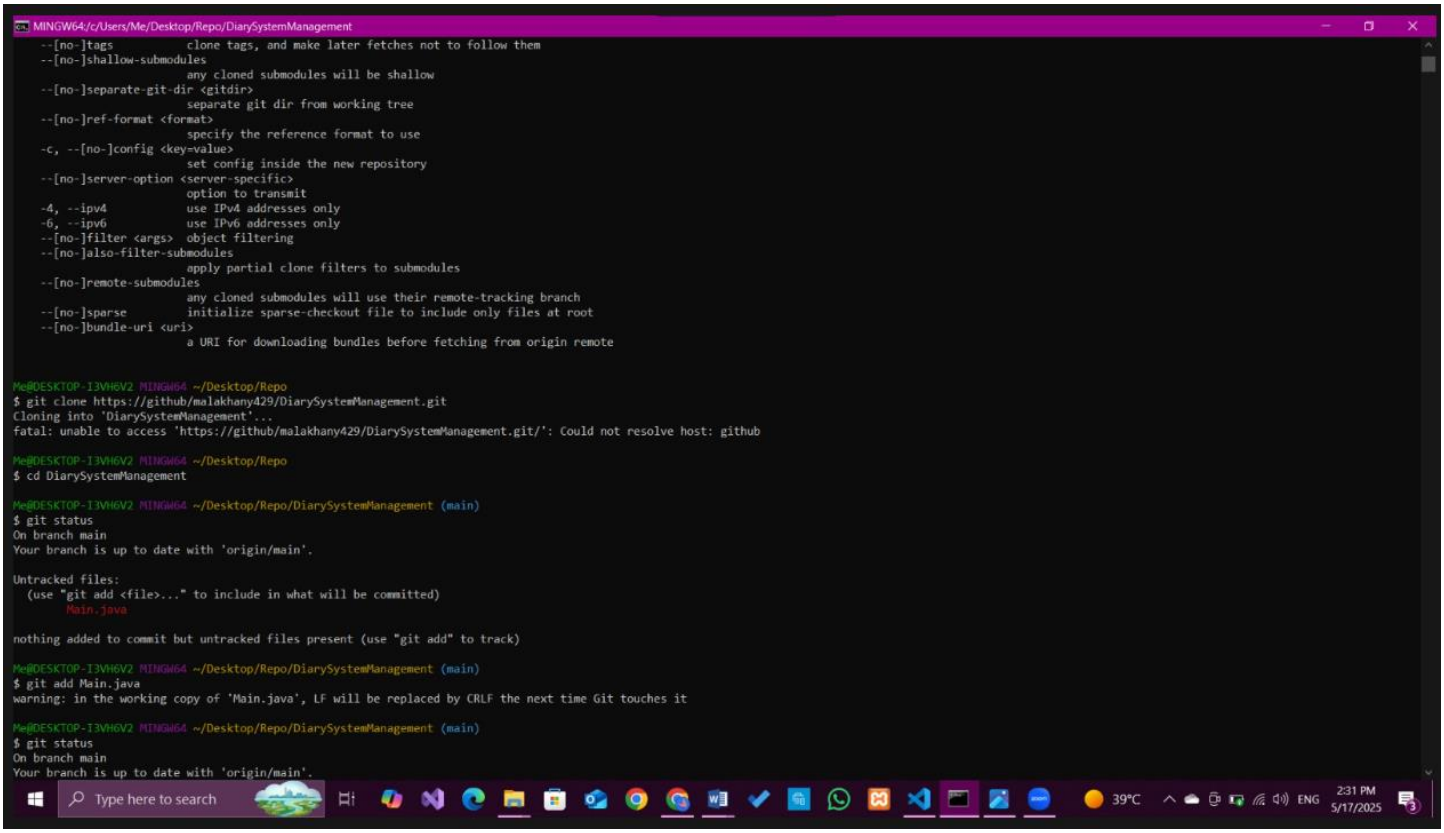
Database Query

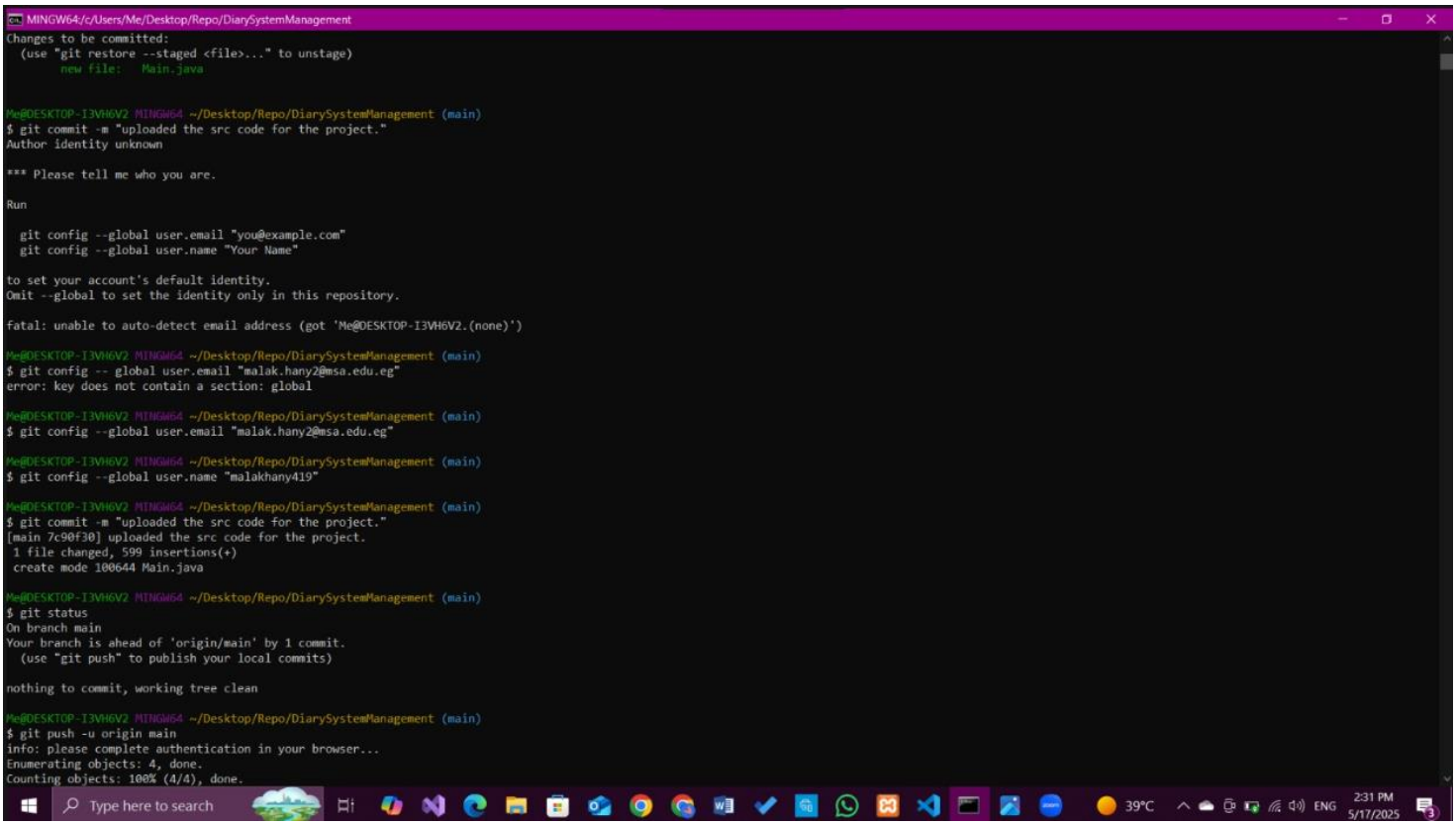


GitHub

https://github.com/Malak-s-organization/DiarySystemManagementt.git




MINGW64:/c/Users/Me/Desktop/Repo/DiarySystemManagement
--[no-]tags clone tags, and make later fetches not to follow them
--[no-]shallow-submodules any cloned submodules will be shallow
--[no-]separate-git-dir <gitdir> separate git dir from working tree
--[no-]ref-format <format> specify the reference format to use
-c, --[no-]config <key=value> set config inside the new repository
--[no-]server-option <server-specific> option to transmit
-4, --ipv4 use IPv4 addresses only
-6, --ipv6 use IPv6 addresses only
--[no-]filter <args> object filtering
--[no-]also-filter-submodules apply partial clone filters to submodules
--[no-]remote-submodules any cloned submodules will use their remote-tracking branch
--[no-]sparse initialize sparse-checkout file to include only files at root
--[no-]bundle-uri <uri> a URI for downloading bundles before fetching from origin remote
Me@DESKTOP-I3VH6V2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Repo
$ git clone https://github/malakhany429/DiarySystemManagement.git
Cloning into 'DiarySystemManagement'...
fatal: unable to access 'https://github/malakhany429/DiarySystemManagement.git/': Could not resolve host: github
Me@DESKTOP-I3VH6V2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Repo
$ cd DiarySystemManagement
Me@DESKTOP-I3VH6V2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Repo/DiarySystemManagement (main)
$ git status
On branch main
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.
Untracked files:
(use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
Main.java
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
Me@DESKTOP-I3VH6V2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Repo/DiarySystemManagement (main)
$ git add Main.java
warning: in the working copy of 'Main.java', LF will be replaced by CRLF the next time Git touches it
Me@DESKTOP-I3VH6V2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Repo/DiarySystemManagement (main)
$ git status
On branch main
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.
Type here to search
39°C
ENG
2:31 PM
5/17/2025


MINGW64:/c/Users/Me/Desktop/Repo/DiarySystemManagement
Changes to be committed:
(use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
new file: Main.java
Me@DESKTOP-I3VH6V2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Repo/DiarySystemManagement (main)
$ git commit -m "uploaded the src code for the project."
Author identity unknown
*** Please tell me who you are.
Run
git config --global user.email "you@example.com"
git config --global user.name "Your Name"
to set your account's default identity.
Omit --global to set the identity only in this repository.
fatal: unable to auto-detect email address (got 'Me@DESKTOP-I3VH6V2.(none)')
Me@DESKTOP-I3VH6V2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Repo/DiarySystemManagement (main)
$ git config -- global user.email "malak.hany2@msa.edu.eg"
error: key does not contain a section: global
Me@DESKTOP-I3VH6V2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Repo/DiarySystemManagement (main)
$ git config --global user.email "malak.hany2@msa.edu.eg"
Me@DESKTOP-I3VH6V2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Repo/DiarySystemManagement (main)
$ git config --global user.name "malakhany419"
Me@DESKTOP-I3VH6V2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Repo/DiarySystemManagement (main)
$ git commit -m "uploaded the src code for the project."
[main 7c90f30] uploaded the src code for the project.
1 file changed, 599 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 Main.java
Me@DESKTOP-I3VH6V2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Repo/DiarySystemManagement (main)
$ git status
On branch main
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/main' by 1 commit.
(use "git push" to publish your local commits)
nothing to commit, working tree clean
Me@DESKTOP-I3VH6V2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Repo/DiarySystemManagement (main)
$ git push -u origin main
info: please complete authentication in your browser...
Enumerating objects: 4, done.
Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Type here to search
39°C
ENG
2:31 PM
5/17/2025

```
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/main' by 1 commit.
  (use "git push" to publish your local commits)

nothing to commit, working tree clean

Me@DESKTOP-I3VH6V2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Repo/DiarySystemManagement (main)
$ git push -u origin main
info: please complete authentication in your browser...
Enumerating objects: 4, done.
Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Delta compression using up to 8 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 5.91 KiB | 1.48 MiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
To https://github.com/malakhany419/DiarySystemManagement.git
   48280eb..7c90f30  main -> main
branch 'main' set up to track 'origin/main'.

Me@DESKTOP-I3VH6V2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Repo/DiarySystemManagement (main)
$ git status
On branch main
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.

nothing to commit, working tree clean

Me@DESKTOP-I3VH6V2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Repo/DiarySystemManagement (main)
$
```

References

1. https://www.surfsidemedia.in/post/developing-a-personal-diary-app-in-java