# Software Engineering Online Library

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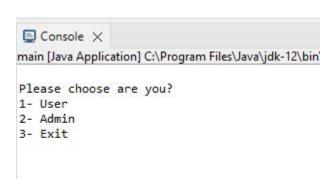
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### ➤Introduction :-

In our homework we build an online library that contain a two type of users the first is admin that can do many tasks like register user ,search and add book , and the second is the user that can borrow book and return it .

### Here we have a screenshot that describe how our code work :-

Here we have the main that the user and the admin deal with :-



# main [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-12\bin\jav Please choose are you? 1- User 2- Admin 3- Exit 2 Please Enter the password: adminadmin successfull log in 1- Register user 2- Search book

3- Add book

4- Unregister user

7- Back to main menue

5- print all registered user
6- print all books in the library

Please choose are you?

1- User

2- Admin

3- Exit

1

Enter your ID

1234567

please choose a number:

1- Borrow book

2- Return book

3- Search book

4- print all books i have borrowed

5- Back to main menue

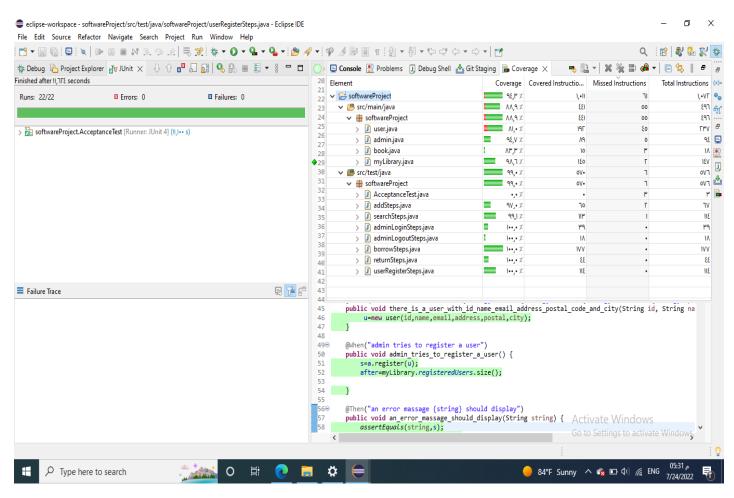
Please choose are you? 1- User 2- Admin 3- Exit Please Enter the password: adminadmin successfull log in 1- Register user 2- Search book 3- Add book 4- Unregister user 5- print all registered user 6- print all books in the library 7- Back to main menue Please choose are you? 1- User 2- Admin 3- Exit Enter your ID 1234567 please choose a number: 1- Borrow book 2- Return book 3- Search book 4- print all books i have borrowed 5- Back to main menue

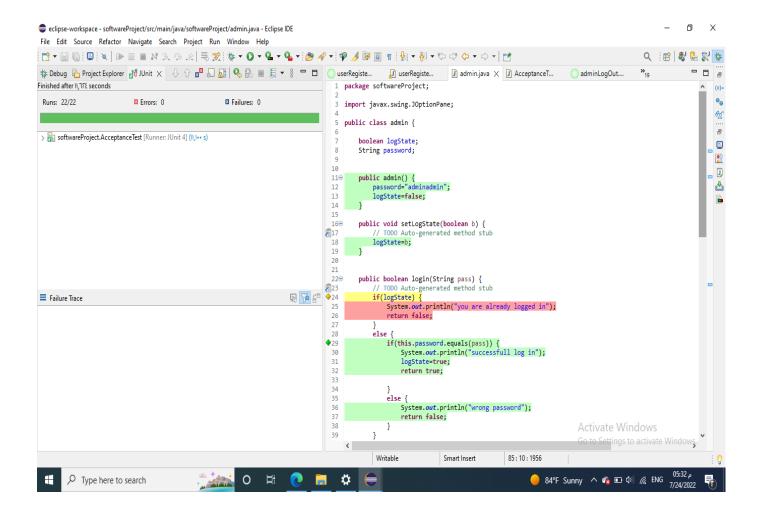
main [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-12\bin\javaw.ex

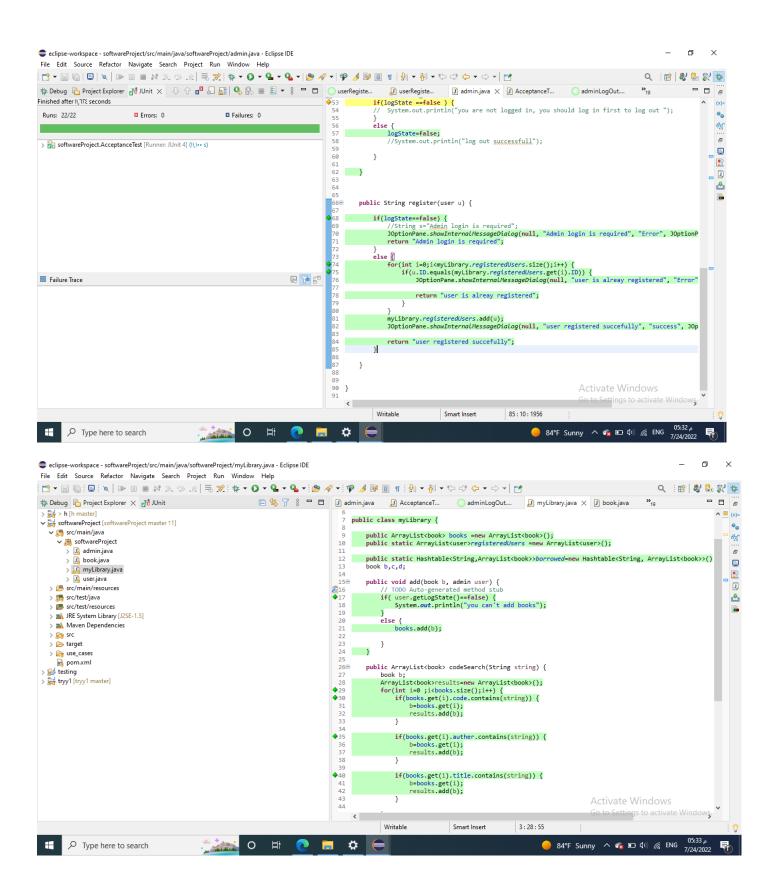
Console X

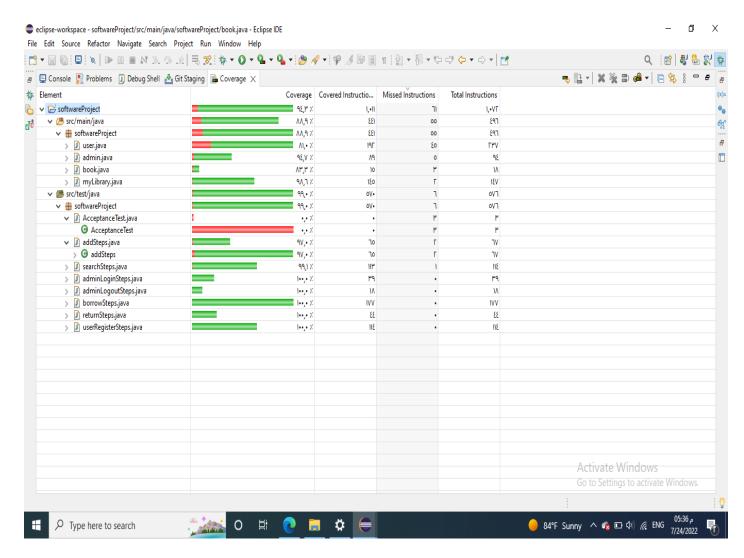
## ➤ Coverage :-

Then we make a coverage for our code before we build the main and the result we have got :-





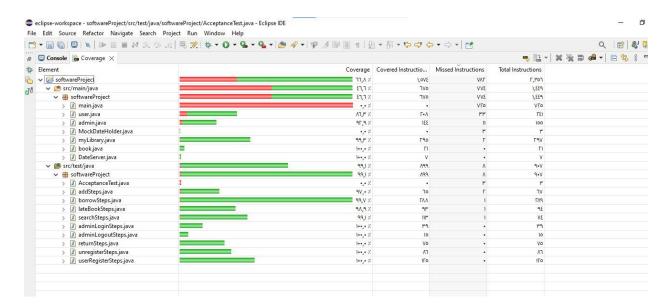




As we see the percentage of coverage is good .

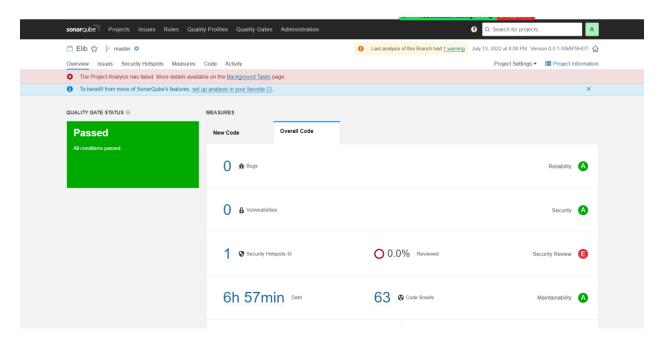
The picture bellow is the percentage of coverage is less than the coverage above because of the main that we can't implement a test cases for it .and it is the way to make the user enabled with the design ,it's like a GUI .

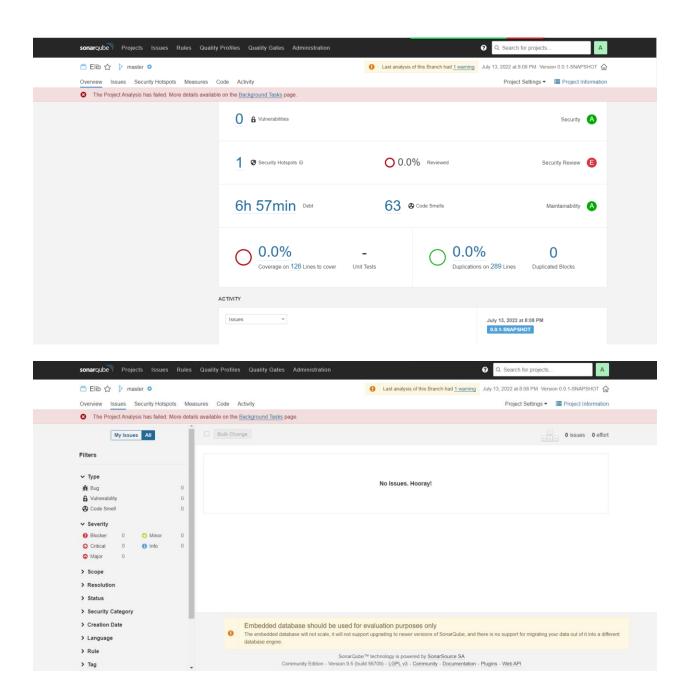
But for test files the coverage is high which mean that the senarios we wrote cover high percent of production code.

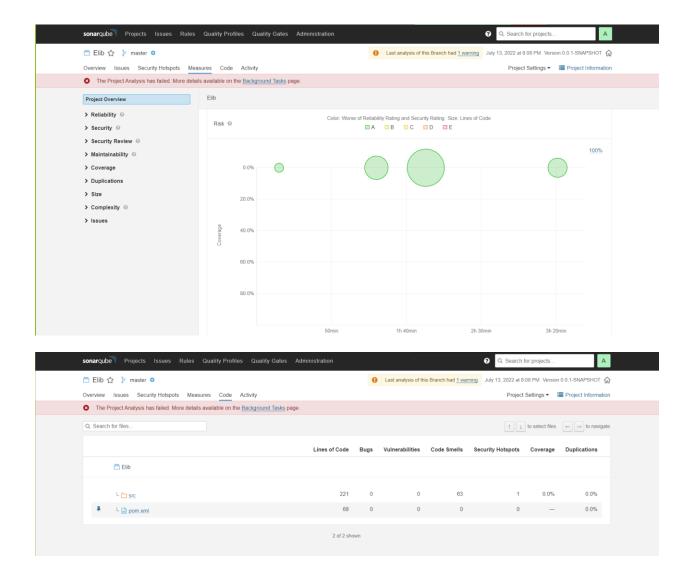


# ➤ SonarQube:-

We use the SonarQube that is a Static analysis ,then we record the resulted .







# ➤ Generalization :-

Then we build a new class (abstract class) called (item) ,and we make an inheritance relation between book class and item class to make the book class inherit the item class. and we create a journal class also inherit the item class .

```
public class book extends item {
    String title;
  String auther;
    String code;
    boolean borrowed;
    LocalDate borrowingDate;
    public book() {
    public book(String t,String a,String c) {
        title=t;
        auther=a;
        code=c;
        borrowed =false;
        borrowingDate=LocalDate.now();
}
public class journal extends item{
   String journalTitle;
 LocalDate publishDate;
}
```

### > Refactor:-

In the result of the sonarqube we have a bad smell code ,do we refactor the code by delete all the comment statement ,and delete a print statements .

And we did a move and extract for the function borrow:

```
public user() {
    System.out.println();
public user(String id,String name,String e,String add,String postal,String c) {
public boolean borrow(book b,myLibrary 1) {
    //myLibrary l=new myLibrary();
    boolean user=false:
    boolean book=false;
    for (int i=0;i<myLibrary.registeredUsers.size();i++) {</pre>
        if (myLibrary.registeredUsers.get(i).ID.equals(this.ID)) {
            user=true;
            break;
        JOptionPane.showInternalMessageDialog(null, "This user is not registered", "Error", JOptionPane.ERROR MESSAGE);
    else {
        for(int i=0;i<l.books.size();i++) {
            xx=1.books.get(i);
            if(b.code.equals(xx.code)==true) {
            book=true;
            break;
            JOptionPane.showInternalMessageDialog(null, "This book is not available in the library", "Error", JOptionPane.ERROR_ME
            return false;
        else {
            if(b.borrowed==true) {
                JOptionPane.showInternalMessageDialog(null, "you cant borrow this book because it is borrowed by some one else", "
```

As we see the function borrow was in class user and take reference of book and reference of myLibrary and in its implementation it checks the user if he is registered in the library and check the book if it is available in the library and check if this book is borrowed and so on to make sure that borrowing process is successful.

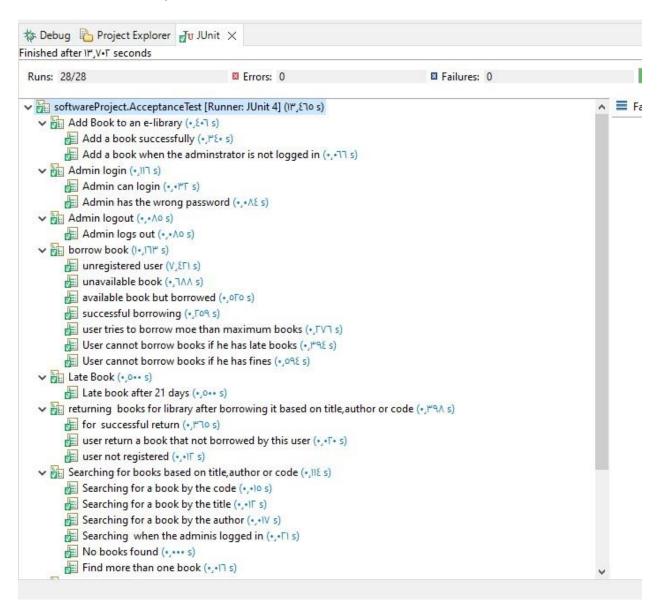
```
myLibrary.java X D book.java
🔝 user.java
                                                                  admin.java
                                                                                  🚺 main.java
                                                                                                o borrow.feature
                                                                                                                   🚺 item.java
  86
  87
  889
         public boolean checkUser(user u) {
  89
              for (int i=0;i<registeredUsers.size();i++) {
  90
                  if (registeredUsers.get(i).ID.equals(u.ID)) {
  91
  92
  93
                      return true;
                 }
  95
  96
  97
                  JOptionPane.showInternalMessageDialog(null, "This user is not registered before in the library", "Error", JOptionPane.ERRO
  98
                  return false;
  99
 100
         }
 101
 1029
         public boolean borrow(book b,user u) {
              boolean f=checkUser(u);
             if(f) {
    f=lateBooks(u, 21);
 105
 106
 107
                  if(f==false) {
                      if(u.countFine(getFine())!=0) {
 108
                          JOptionPane.showInternalMessageDialog(null, "Cant borrow book, you have fines", "Error", JOptionPane.ERROR_MESSAGE
 109
                          return false;
 110
 111
                      f=u.borrow(b, books,borrowed);
                      return f;
                  else return false;
 115
 116
 117
              else {
 118
 119
                 return f;
 120
 121
         }
 122
 124
                                                                                      97:107[49]
                                                 Writable
                                                                     Smart Insert
```

What we did as refactoring is we moved the declaration of borrow function to the library class and we inside borrow we call the user borrow function. Also we removed the part of checking the user if he is registered and extract it to another function checkUser function un class myLibrary.

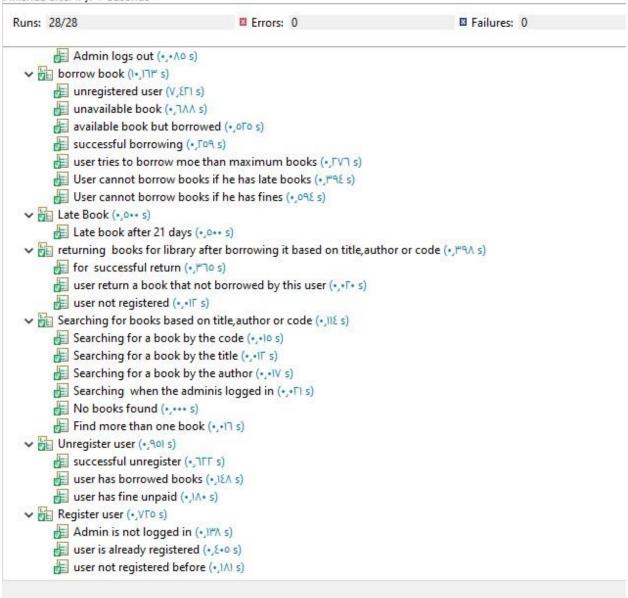
```
- -
AcceptanceT...
                 myLibrary.java
                                    J book.java
                                                 🔃 *user.java 🗶 🗓 admin.java 📗 main.java 💮 borrow.feature
                                                                                                                  item.java
 38⊖
         public boolean borrow(book b,ArrayList<book> books,Hashtable<String, ArrayList<book>> table) {
 39
             //myLibrary l=new myLibrary();
 40
             boolean user=false;
 41
            boolean book=false;
 42
            DateServer d=new DateServer();
 43
            book xx:
 44
 45
                 for(int i=0;i<books.size();i++) {
 46
                     xx=books.get(i);
 47
                     if(b.code.equals(xx.code)==true) {
 48
                     book=true;
 49
                     break;
 50
 51
 52
                 if(book==false) {
                     JOptionPane.showInternalMessageDialog(null, "This book is not available in the library", "Error", JOptionPane.Eline:47
 53
 55
                56
57
58
                         JOptionPane.showInternalMessageDialog(null, "you cant borrow this book because it is borrowed by some one else",
 59
                         return false;
 60
 61
 62
                         ArrayList<book>bb=new ArrayList<book>();
 63
                         if(table.containsKey(this.ID)==false) {
 64
65
66
67
                             bb.add(b);
                             table.put(this.ID, bb);
                             b.borrowed=true;
                             b.borrowingDate=d.getDate();
 68
                             JOptionPane.showInternalNessageDialog(null, "user borrowed the book successfully", "success", JOptionPane.INFO.
 69
 70
71
72
73
74
75
                             return true;
                             bb=table.get(this.ID);
                             if(bb.size()==5) {
                                 JOptionPane.showInternalMessageDialog(null, "Sorry, this user borrowed 5 books the maximum allowed number"
```

And here is how function borrow become in class user. Now it takes an array list of books available in the library and takes hash table of borrowing books as parameters to the function.

### In the end these photos shows the result for all features and Scenarios



### Finished after ۱™,V•F seconds



And finally here is our sonar report for final project:

