



# **CEN 308 SOFTWARE ENGINEERING**

## **PROJECT DOCUMENTATION**

### **“M-D” library management system**

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. About the Project

“M-D” library management system is an automation solution for a library management. It is a web application used to keep track of all the books, users, employees and borrows inside a library. Librarians are able to register users, keep track of borrowed/available books and borrow details, while managers can supervise all transactions and keep workers in check. Link to where the application is deployed is the following: <https://m-d-library-management-system.herokuapp.com/>. But, we encourage you to go through the README file in our GitHub repository before using it. Link for the GitHub repository is the following: <https://github.com/omeragicdinko/M-D-library-management-system>.

## 1.2. Project Functionalities and Screenshots

Since all of the features are self-explanatory, we will only list them in the following paragraph.

List of main features:

- Employee and customer registration
- Updating customer and employee information
- Deactivating customer profile
- Creating books
- Updating books
- Deleting books
- Borrowing books
- Employee and administrator login
- Book search
- Customer search
- Employee search
- 0 books with the “Book Name” left notifier (manager is notifier when the last book with a certain name is borrowed)
- 1 book with the “Book Name” left notifier (manager is notifier when the last book with a certain name is left or available again)

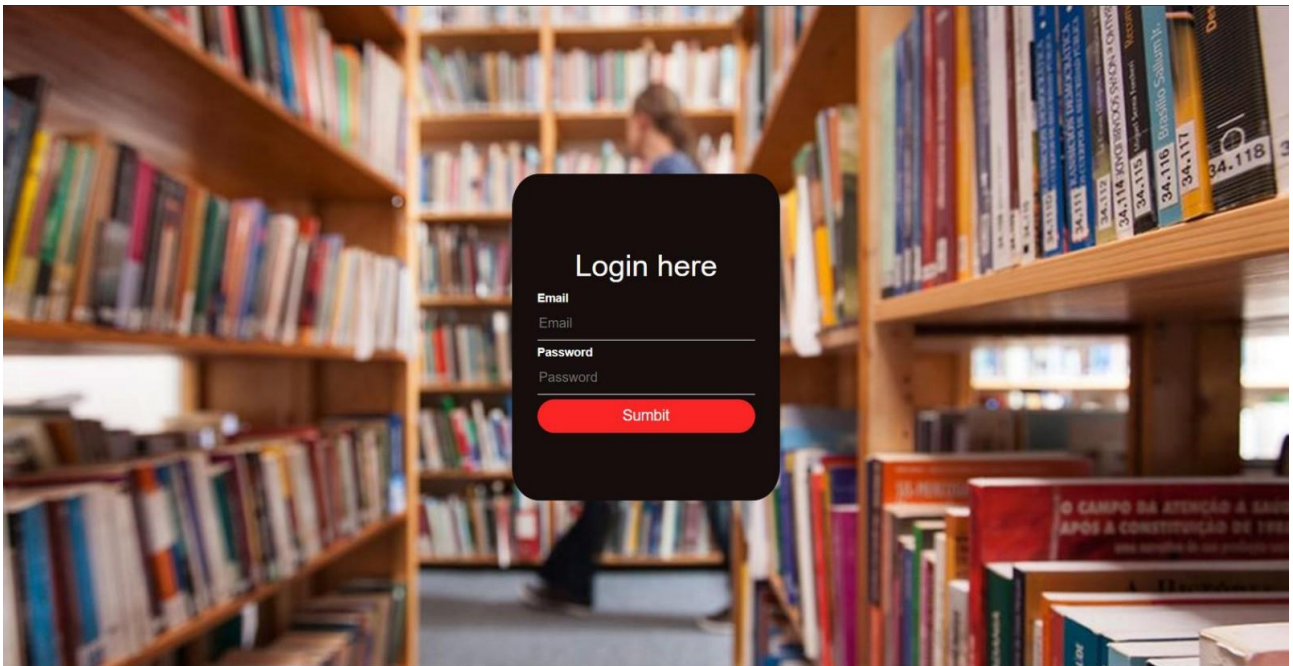


Figure 1: Login Page

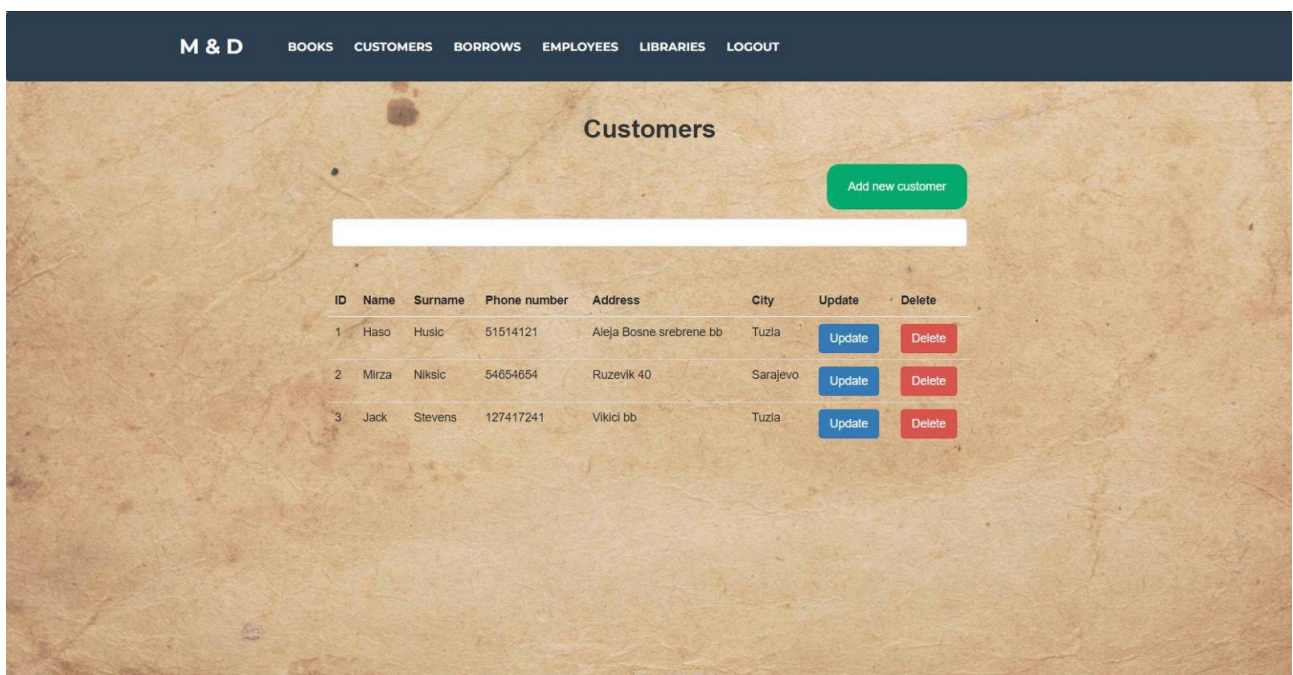


Figure 2: Customers Page



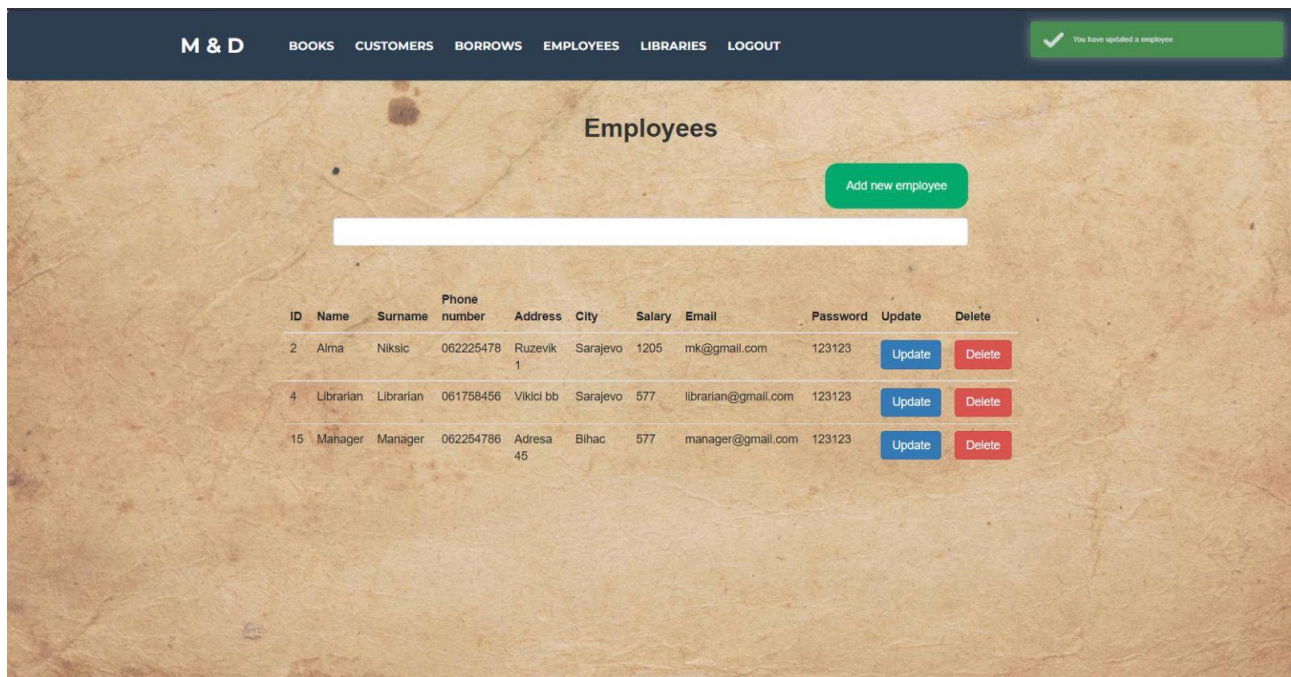


Figure 3: Employees Page

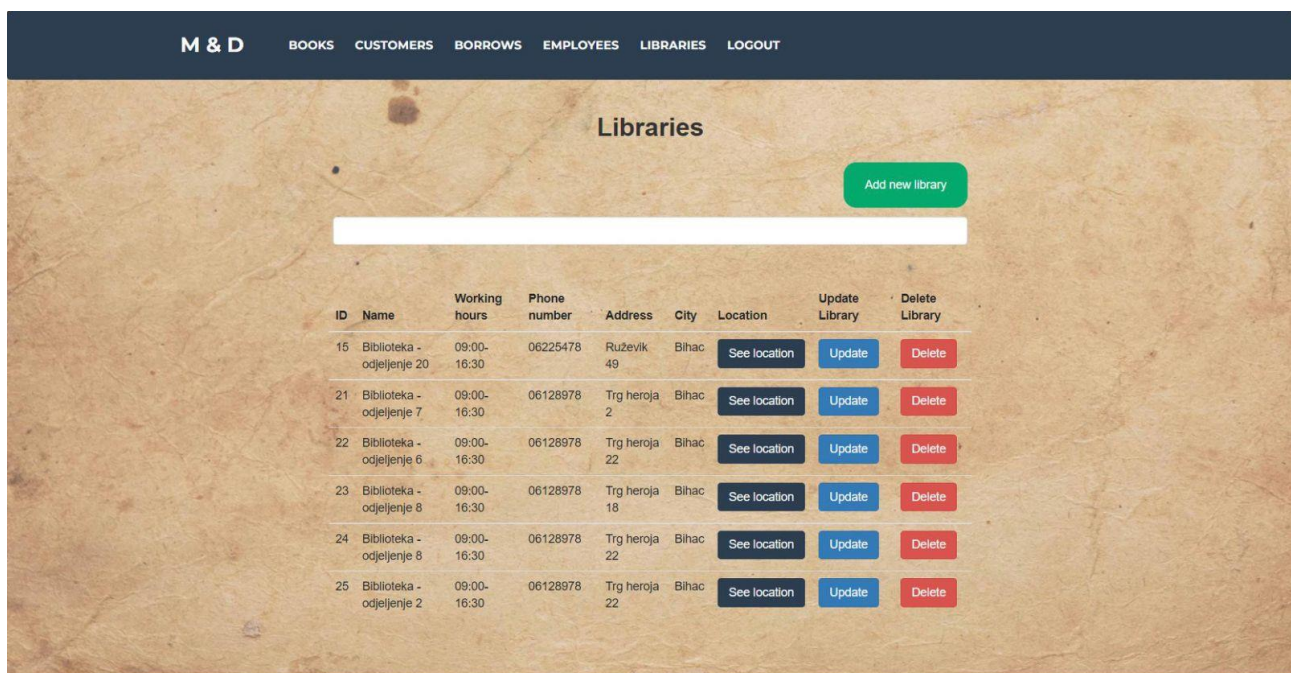


Figure 4: Libraries Page

## **2. Project Structure**

### **2.1. Technologies**

Technologies which we have used in the project are:

- HTML & CSS and JS(jQuery) - frontend
- PHP and FlightPHP – backend
- SQL – database

For PHP we have used PSR-12 coding standard. As for the others, we have structured the code according to the best practices in each of them.

We have also used two third-party libraries, they are: PHP-JWT and SwiftMailer.

### **2.2. Database Entities**

Table names in our database are:

- books
- borrows
- customers
- employees
- libraries

### **2.3. Architectural Pattern**

Architectural pattern which we have used in this project is called the Layered architecture pattern. It is a pattern which organizes the system into layers with related functionality associated with each layer. A layer provides services to the layer above it so the lowest level layers represent core services that are likely to be used throughout the system.

We wanted to use the advantage of its flexibility because this project might scale in the future and having the opportunity to replace entire layers so long as the interface is maintained is a great advantage to have.

## 2.4. Design Patterns

Design pattern which we have used in this project are:

- DAO (Data Access Objects) pattern: used in backend, in all files in the folder *rest/dao*
- Observer pattern: used in backend, in the following files:
  - *rest/Subject.php*
  - *rest/Mail.php*
  - *rest/NumberOfBooksLeftNotifier.php*
  - *rest/index.php* (line numbers 142-164)

### 2.4.1. DAO (Data Access Object) pattern

Since we are mostly dealing with tables and CRUD operations on the data, writing all code inside the *index.php* file would make it messy. Therefore, we decided to use the DAO pattern to isolate the application/business layer from the persistence layer using a relational database. This makes it possible to see what is happening in each layer separately and makes the bug detection easier and faster.

### 2.4.2. Observer pattern

Since it is of great importance to keep track of available and the number of available books in the system, we decided to make a notifier for the manager to know if there is 0 or 1 book with the same name left in the library. To resolve to issue we have implemented the Observer pattern in which the manager would be the observer and the update will send emails to him/her in case this happens. This makes is easier for the manager to keep track of these occurrences without having to go through the tables and count each book.

## 3. Conclusion

To conclude, we are satisfied with the overall project implementation which we managed to do. The system is ready to be used in a real environment and it should provide the basic functionalities which a library management system should have. As for the future, we would modify the user interface after receiving feedback from real users according to their observations.

The most challenging part has been to find a solution for the “Tracking the number of books left” problem, but after visiting the Refactoring Guru website we have found a design pattern which we used later on to resolve this issue.