LIBRARY SYSTEM INTEGRATED WITH SMART CARD FOR SK GELONG

GAJAH'S LIBRARY



0000038204 Library system integrated with smart card for SK Gelong Gajah's Library / Suzenna Idrus.

SUZENNA BT IDRUS

This report is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the

Bachelor of Computer Science (Software Engineering)

FACULTY OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY KOLEJ UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA

2006

BORANG PENGESAHAN STATUS TESIS

JUDUL: LIBRARY SYSTEM INTEGRATED WITH SMART CARD FOR SK GELONG GAJAH'S LIBRARY SESI PENGAJIAN: <u>2005/2006</u> SAYA <u>SUZENNA BT IDRUS</u>

mengaku membenarkan tesis (PSM/Sarjana/Doktor Falsafah) ini disimpan di Perpustakaan Fakulti Teknologi Maklumat dan Komunikasi dengan syarat-syarat kegunaan seperti berikut:

1. Tesis adalah hakmilik Kolej Universiti Teknikal Kebangsaan Malaysia.

2. Perpustakaan Fakulti Teknologi Maklumat dan Komunikasi dibenarkan membuat salinan untuk tujuan pengajian sahaja.

3. Perpustakaan Fakulti Teknologi Maklumat dan Komunikasi dibenarkan membuat salinan tesis ini sebagai bahan pertukaran antara institusi pengajian tinggi.

4. ** Sila tandakan (/)

SULIT	(Mengandungi maklumat yang berdarjah keselamatan		
	atau kepentingan Malaysia seperti yang termaktub di		
	dalam AKTA RAHSIA RASMI 1972)		

_____ TERHAD

(Mengandungi maklumat TERHAD yang telah ditentukan oleh organisasi/badan di mana penyelidikan dijalankan)

____/___ TIDAK TERHAD

(TANDATANGAN PENULIS) Alamat tetap : <u>NO 1,PERSIARAN KINTA</u> <u>PERDANA 1/1,KINTA PERDANA,31500</u> <u>LAHAT,IPOH PERAK.</u> Tarikh : ⊃³ Nov °6

(TANDATANGAN PENYELIA) <u>PUAN ROSMIZA WAHIDA</u> <u>ABDULLAH</u>

Tarikh: 23 NOV 2006

DECLARERATION

I hereby declare that this project report entitle

LIBRARY SYSTEM INTEGRATED WITH SMART CARD FOR SK GELONG GAJAH'S LIBRARY

is written by me and is my own effort and that no part has been plagiarized without citations.

STUDENT: -(SUZENNA BT IDRUS) SUPERVISOR: -(PUAN ROSMIZA WAHIDA BT ABDULLAH)

DATE: ----- 06

DATE: 23 NOV 2006

DEDICATION

To my beloved parent, your love and support are my greatest inspiration

To my friends, thanks for your encouragement, and sacrifices in the direction of project accomplishment. Without whom this text would not have been possible

To my project's supervisor, Puan Rosmiza Wahida, for being receptive and critical and challenging me to be a better software engineering student.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost, I would like to extent my sincere appreciation and immerse gratitude to Faculty of Information and Communication Technology for offering me the opportunity to learn on how to develop system individually. I am so grateful to Allah for giving me a strength and time in finishing PSM 1 and the entire task that assigned to me.

Then, my special thanks goes PSM 1 committee, and also not forgotten to my project supervisor, Puan Rosmiza Wahida who has guide me all the way in finishing the PSM1 and has teaching me so much during finishing and completing the project. I am very appreciating of their help and guidance throughout my PSM1.

This special thank will also goes to my friends that involves during my period of PSM 1, which has gained my knowledge and experience very much.

For once again, I would like to express my appreciations to all peoples who has helping me to make my PSM 1 a success, thank you very much for your support.

Thank You.

ABSTRACT

Library Automation System (LAS) is stand-alone system that will be provided to Sekolah Kebangsaan Gelong Gajah, Beruas's library. The system will be utilized by admin and the librarian of the school to manage their tasks more systematic. LAS is develop to implement concept of paperless in borrow and return the book. LAS focused on increasing the accuracy, correctness and efficiency while dealing with bulk of data. LAS also help the school's mission in preparing students for the applications of IT and multimedia in order to enhance IT literacy among the SK Gelong Gajah's community. Further more, the school is aim to promote the use of technology to students.

ABSTRAK

Library Automation System (LAS) adalah aplikasi system persendirian yang akan di beri kepada perpustakaan Sekolah Kebangsaan Gelong Gajah, Beruas. Sistem ini akan di gunakan oleh admin dan pustakawan untuk mengendali tugasan harian mereka dengan lebih sistematik. LAS di dirikan untuk melaksana konsep tanpa kertas dalam proses pemulangan dan peminjaman buku. LAS lebih memfokus pada meningkatkan kadar ketepatan dan effisyen semasa berurusan dengan data yang banyak dalam sesuatu masa. LAS juga membantu sekolah mencapai hasrat dalam mendedahkan pelajarnya kepada penggunaan IT dan multimedia untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan IT dalam komuniti sekolah. Selain itu, LAS dapat membantu hasrat sekolah untuk mempromosi penggunaan teknologi kepada pelajar.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1

CHAPTER	SUB.	ЈЕСТ Р	PAGE
	DEC	LARATION	i
	DED	ICATION	ii
	ACK	NOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
	ABS	ГКАСТ	iv
	ABS'	ГКАК	v
	TAB	LE OF CONTENTS	vi
	LIST	OF FIGURES	x
	LIST	T OF TABLES	xi
	LIST	COF ABBREAVIATIONS	xiii
CHAPTER 1	INTE	RODUCTION	
	1.1	Project Background	1
	1.2	Problem Statement	2
	1.3	Objectives	3
	1.4	Scopes	3
	1.5	Project Significance	4
	1.6	Conclusion	5
CHAPTER 2	2 LITE	CRATURE RIVIEW AND PROJECT METHODOLOG	Y
	2.1	Introduction	6
	2.2	Fact and Finding	6
	2.3	Case Studies	8
		2.3.1 Theories and Concept	9
		2.3.2 Existing System	11

	2.3.3	Research Results	11
2.4	Project Meth	nodology	12
	2.4.1	The chosen methodology	12
	2.4.2	Justification in choosing Methodology	13
2.5	Project Requ	uirement 4	15
	2.5.1	Software Requirement	15
	2.5.2	Hardware Requirement	17
2.6	Project Sche	dule and Milestone	18
2.7	Conclusion		18
CHAPTER 3 AN	ALYSIS		
3.1	Introduction	a	20
3.2	Analysis of C	Current System	21
	3.2.1	Problem Analysis	21
	3.2.2	Problem Identified	23
	3.2.3	Problem Statement	24
3.3	Analysis of T	Co-Be System	25
	3.3.1	Functional Requirement	25
	3.3.2	Technical Requirement	42
3.4	Conclusion		44
CHAPTER 4 DE	SIGN		
4.1	Introduction		45
4.2	High Level I	Design	46
	4.2.1	Raw/Input Design	46
	4.2.2	System Architecture	47
	4.2.3	User Interface Design	50
	4.2.4	Database Design	62
4.3	Detailed Des	ign	64
4.3	Conclusion		67
CHAPTER 5 IM	PLEMENTATIO)N	
5.1	Introduction		68
5.2	Software Dev	velopment Environment Setup	69

	5.3	Software Con	Software Configuration Management		
		5.3.1	Configuration Environment Setup	70	
		5.3.2	Version Control Procedure	77	
	5.4	Implementat	ion Status	78	
	5.5	Conclusion	1	78	
CHAPTER	6 TEST	ГING	i de la companya de la compa		
	6.1	Introduction		79	
	6.2	Test Plan		80	
		6.2.1	Test Organization	80	
		6.2.2	Test Environment	81	
		6.2.3	Test Schedule	82	
	6.3	Test Strategy	7	84	
		6.3.1	Classes of tests	84	
	6.4	Test Design		91	
		6.4.1	Test Description	91	
		6.4.2	Test Data	94	
	6.5	Test Results	and Analysis	97	
	6.6	Conclusion		99	
CHAPTER	7 CON	CLUSION			
	7.1	Observation	on Weaknesses and Strengths	100	
	7.2	Propositions	of Improvement	101	
	7.3	Conclusion		102	
	REF	ERENCES		103	
	BIBI	LIOGRAPHY		104	
	APP	ENDIXES		105	

1

LIST OF FIGURES

1

÷

List of figures

Page

Figure 2.0: RAD model	13
Figure 3.1: Overview of Sub System for Library Automation System	27
Figure 3.2: Inclusive view of use-case model	27
Figure 3.3: Sequence diagram for Login	30
Figure 3.4: Sequence diagram for Alternative Flow [A1]	30
Figure 3.5: Sequence diagram for Exception Flow [E1]	31
Figure 3.6: Sequence diagram for registration	33
Figure 3.7: Sequence diagram for Alternative Flow [A1]	33
Figure 3.8: Sequence diagram for Exception Flow [E2]	34
Figure 3.9: Sequence diagram for borrow transaction	36
Figure 3.10: Sequence diagram for return transaction	36
Figure 3.11: Sequence diagram for Alternative Flow [A1]	37
Figure 3.12: Sequence diagram for Exception Flow [E1]	37
Figure 3.13: Sequence diagram for Exception Flow [E2]	38
Figure 3.14: Sequence diagram for setting.	39
Figure 3.15: Sequence diagram for Exception Flow [E1]	40
Figure 3.16: Sequence diagram for Report	41
Figure 4.1: The system architecture of LAS	48
Figure 4.2: Navigation Design	58
Figure 4.3: Shows the report of output design	61
Figure 4.4: Entity Relationship Diagram	63
Figure 5.1: LAS Environment Architecture	69

LIST OF TABLES

4

÷

I.	ist	of	Т	ab	les
	101				100

Table 3.1: Software Requirements	42
Table 3.2: Hardware Requirements	43
Table 3.3: System development software requirement	43
Table 3.4: System development hardware requirement	44
Table 4.1: Raw data in LAS database	46
Table 4.2: Input Design	59
Table 4.3: Data dictionary for description of entities	66
Table 4.4: Data dictionary for description of attributes	66
Table 5.1: Version Control	77
Table 5.2: Implementation status for all modules	78
Table 6.1: Time consumption for testing activities	83
Table 6.2: Integration Test Script	85
Table 6.3: User Acceptance Testing For Login Module	86
Table 6.4: User Acceptance Testing For Book Registration Module	87
Table 6.5: User Acceptance Testing For User Registration Module	88
Table 6.6: User Acceptance Testing For Circulation Module	89
Table 6.7: User Acceptance Testing For Setting Module	90
Table 6.8: User Acceptance Testing For Report Module	90
Table 6.9: Test case for Login module	91
Table 6.10: Test case for Book Registration module	92
Table 6.11: Test case for User Registration module	92
Table 6.12: Test case for Circulation module	92
Table 6.13: Test case for Setting module	93
Table 6.14: Test case for Report module	93
Table 6.15: Test case for Login module	94
Table 6.16: Test case for Book Registration module	94
Table 6.17: Test case for User Registration module	95
Table 6.18: Test case for Circulation module	95
Table 6.19: Test case for Setting module	96
Table 6.20: Test case for Report module	96
Table 6.21: Test result for Login module	97
Table 6.22: Test result for Book Registration module	97
Table 6.23: Test result for User Registration module	98

Table 6.24: Test result for Circulation moduleTable 6.25: Test result for Setting moduleTable 6.26: Test result for Report module

98 98 99

1

ţ,

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

4

LAS – Library Automation System ICT – Information and Communication Technology HCI - Human Computer Interaction RAD- Rapid Application Development PSM – Projek Sarjana Muda DBMS - Database Management System PC – Personal Computer VB – Visual Basic WBS -Work Breakdown Structure RAM – Random Access Memory GB – Giga Byte MB – Mega Byte IT – Information Technology IEEE - Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

The general idea of this project is to develop a stand-alone system which is called Library Automation System (LAS) to administrate the SK Gelong Gajah's library as the current procedures is outmoded and not systematic. The system will encompass all the function required which will be utilized by librarian and admin to simplify their daily tasks at the library especially the circulation operation.

The system to be developed will use gadget which is infra red scanner to smooth the system flow by decreasing data inputting. In conjunction with that, students must have smart card with unique ID to use the system which the data will appear on screen.

1.2 Problem statements

Based on the research conducted by interviewing the librarian, the current procedures that the library applies using the manual way is too out-dated and yet very disorganized especially in data storing.

The paper based card is easily damage and tore will lead to incorrect and loss data and to borrow book, librarian needs to find the card manually by searching the card one-by-one or according to classes and this will takes time.

Besides, librarian is hard to track the students that overdue the return date. So, the late returnees are rigid to track and so, to give reminder or warning is problematical to be done.

Above and beyond, the late returnees will need to pay compound, the librarian only use calculator to count it.

Moreover, the school's library rewards students who are actively borrowed the most books from the library every month, so the librarian is having difficulty to track the active students.

Furthermore, the librarian is having complexity to track the popular books in order to add up the quantity as the book is popular among students' means that the book is always borrowed and always on demand.

Sometimes, students request a book straight from the library counter but the librarian not sure whether the book is borrowed or on the bookshelf. The librarian also needs to make weekly report on the books have borrowed for every week. Consequently, the librarian is having complication to prepare the report as it is hard to list all the borrowed books.

Before starting the development for LAS, several drawbacks have been identified through the research conducted. Hence, the LAS is planned to develop to reduce drawbacks and ensuring a useful system is created that will meet predefined objectives and requirements.

The project aims are:-

- i. To simplify librarian's daily tasks
- To increase accuracy, correctness and efficiency while dealing with data and To implement concept of paperless in borrow and return the book
- iii. To make simpler in generating reports, compound calculation, help librarian to track late returnees, the most active students and the most borrowed book, the process of borrow, return and students/teachers/books registration using infra red scanner.

1.4 Scopes

The LAS system is a stand alone application which is develops to facilitate the SK Gelong Gajah's admin and librarian in helping them in the library operation. Thus, the LAS are only can be utilize and limited to admin and librarian in which the admin is the person who has full right to access the system and register librarian.

The admin usually set the setting and register the librarian. While the librarian handling user registration, book circulation and generate report.

In helping the librarian to calculate compound, the calculation function is also provided. Actually, the compound is auto calculates and it will appear on returning book screen when the student returns the books over the due date.

The calculation will be based on the setting that has been set by librarian in the compound setting. It is not only to set the compound but the in the setting function also have the setting for how many days the books can be borrowed and also the setting for total of books can be borrowed per person which teacher and student has differ total of books that can be borrowed.

In addition, the statistics or reports of the list of late returnees, the list of active student and the list of famous books can be generate daily, weekly or monthly. The librarian can select their desired date to get the statistic.

Last but not least, the LAS system is integrate with smart card in which will be used as transaction to borrow and return books. The smart card is scanned via infra red scanner which emitted with reading window.

1.5 Project significance

The delivery of this project will mainly contribute for internal use of SK Gelong Gajah's admin and librarian to help them in daily tasks. On the other hand, the librarians and students will familiar and expose with ICT and technology.

After careful consideration on the pros and cons of existing system, LAS is developed in such way that it will be equipped with the basic functions that are available in any existing system and enhance it with some additional features.

The most and main is the LAS will much helping the librarian in books circulation (returning and borrowing process) in more manageable and systematic way. Moreover, daily and monthly reports for active students, popular books and late returness are easy to generate.

1.6 Conclusion

At the final stage of this project, LAS is expected to be delivered as a stand-alone system application. The system is aimed to fulfill all the requirement needed and will administrate the library in more manageable way and data stored more properly.

In the next chapter, the review of current system will be examined and the project methodology selection will be discussed along wit the literature review research on the similar existing system all the research that related to the project.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW AND PROJECT METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

The chapter outlines techniques used for research and fact finding. Relevant cases studies carry out over the similar existing system are also will be documented in this section along with the analysis results observed. Theories and concepts that are related to the project development are also being studied here in order to petition for wise idea on construction of this project.

Moreover, this chapter also will discuss in depth on the proper project methodology in carrying out the project successfully. The project methodology will encompass development methodology and technique chosen along with hardware, software and network requirement.

2.2 Fact and finding

This section will converse on the fact finding techniques that have been adopted to collect relevant information to be used in project/development. The significance and contributions of conducting research on the related survey areas are also outlined.

2.2.1 Fact Finding Techniques

System analysis is one of the imperative tasks in which it will contribute in system development. Research will be carrying out at this stage. Any related information is collected using the fact finding techniques to collect information on the system information, on the system problem, opportunities and directives. This information is very important to verify the business and functional requirement of the system at the early phase by hoping that the system is compatible to other existing system.

The fact finding techniques that used in this project are the interviewing the target user, sampling of documentation or article of existing similar system and observation on the current system.

Interviewing the target user that is the school's librarian is the most efficient way to collect user requirements and through this also, their expectation towards the new system also will be congregated.

Sample documentation or articles of similar system are also collected through searching on the internet. The documents are white papers, journal and thesis. Therefore, the documents will help in gaining more information of the system that will be develop and it is the most appropriate approach to analyze where the good practice will be relevant to be applied into this project.

7

2.2.2 The Importance of Research

The importance of the research of the existing system is to gathered more requirements with the intention that the development of this project will be delivered undoubtedly. Thus, all the way through the research and study, the objectives for developing the LAS is able to effortlessly collect.

In addition to the research importance, it will provide better ideas on developing the project that have business value and compatible to other similar system. All in all, to win the user requirements is one of those matters. The limitation or the special features/function of existing system will be analyze so that it can be the guideline to develop by adding appropriate function as the solution improve the current system.

2.3 Case studies

This section will clarify the research done on the theories and concepts related to the project development. The theory and concept that will be discuss and analyze is interface design concept, theory of Human Computer Interaction (HCI) and smart card usage.

2.3.1 Theories and Concepts

The main concepts and theories that will be apply in developing this project is interface design concept, smart card usage and theory of Human-Computer Interaction.

A proper and good interface design is necessitate in developing a user friendly and effective application. A good interface is important on perceive ease of use the LAS system.

The smart card usage is also will be investigated whether it is essential to be use by students and decision in choosing the most appropriate smart card also will be clarify as there are various type of smart card.

2.3.1.1 Interface Design Concept

An excellent interface design is important in perceive ease of use and perceive usefulness of the LAS system. Moreover, a good interface design will lead to friendly use and in understanding the flow of the system especially the system will be operate by primary schools' student.

Interface characteristics can be seen from clarity of terminology, screen design, and clarity of navigation; which can affect perceived ease (Lindgaard, 1994a). The three characteristics are important in designing a good interface. Therefore, interface characteristics refer to the interaction between the system and the users.

Terminology refers to the words, sentences, and abbreviations used by a system (Lindgaard, 1994b). Moreover, screen design is the way information is presented on the screen. Finally, navigation is the ease with which users can move around the system. On the other hand, Hong et al., (2002) indicated that interface characteristics were found to be significant determinant of perceived ease of use.

Terminology was discovered to be the most crucial characteristics. A clear terminology increases the ease of use through provided that effective communications of system directives and responses to users.

Moreover, terminology was discovered as a good descriptor of perceived ease of use Terminology had shown as the most important factor in determining interface characteristics (Hong et al., 2002).