# SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT PRACTICES

# **ONLINE SHOPPING**

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# Objective:

The Online Shopping System (OSS) for electronics item shop web application is intended to provide complete solutions for vendors as well as customers through a single get way using the internet. It will enable vendors to setup online shops, customer to browse through the shop and purchase them online without having to visit the shop physically.

# Users of the system:

#### 1. All people

#### **Functional Requirements:**

- Build an application that connects people from different locations.
- The application should have a sign-in/sign-up page, profile page, communities page, chat page, cloud page, settings page, social page.
- This page should have provision to maintain a database of:
  - User id's and password
  - Shared media
  - Chat history
- An integrated platform required for admin and people.
  While the above ones are the basic functional features expected, the below ones can be nice to have add-on features:
- Multi-factor authentication for sign-in process.
- The account can easily transferred to mobile devices using QR code or OTP

# **Non-Functional Requirements:**

#### 1.Security

- End to End encryption
- App Platform Username / Password Based Credentials.
- Sensitive data has to be categorised and stored in a secure manners.
- Secure connections for transmissions of any data

# 2. Availability

• 99.99% Available

# 3.Standard Features

- Scalability
- Maintainability
- Usability
- Availability
- Failover

# 4.Logging and Auditing

• The system should support logging (app/web/DB) and auditing at all levels.

# 5.Monitoring

• Should be able to monitor via as-in enterprise monitoring tools

#### 6.Cloud:

 The Solutions should be made Cloud-ready and should have a minimum impact when moving away to Cloud infrastructure

# 7.Browser Compatible:

• All Latest Browsers

# 8.Technology stack:

- Front End HTML,CSS,JS
- Server Side Spring Boot / .Net WebAPI/ Node Js
- Database MySQL or Oracle or MSSQL

### 10. Applications Assumptions:

- 1. The sign-in or sign-up page should be the first page rendered when the application loads.
- 2. Manual routing should be restricted by using AuthGuard by implementing the canActivate interface. For example, if the user enters

as http://localhost:8000/signup or http://localhost:8000/home the page should not navigate to the corresponding page instead it should redirect to the login page.

- 3. Unless logged into the system, the user cannot navigate to any other pages.
- 4. Logging out must again redirect to the sign-in or sign-up page.
- 5. To navigate to the admin side, you can store a user type as admin in the database with a username and password as admin.
- 6. Use admin/admin as the username and password to navigate to the admin dashboard

#### Validations:

- 1. Basic email validation should be performed.
- 2. Basic mobile validation should be performed.
- 3. Password validations should be performed.

# **FRONTEND:**

### **CUSTOMER:**

- 1. Auth: The customer can authenticate login and signup credential.
- 2. Register: The new customer has options to sign up by providing their basic details.

#### 1. ids:

- Email
- Full name
- Username
- Password
- Sign up button
- 2. API endpoint Url: http://localhost:8000/signup

- 3. Login: The existing customer can log in using the registered email id and password.
- 1. lds:
  - Email
  - Password
  - LoginButton
  - Forgot password link
  - Create new account button
- 2. API endpoint Url: http://localhost:8000/login

# **BACKEND:**

# 1.Model Layer:

1. User Model: the user type (admin or customer) and all user information are stored

#### Attributes:

• email: String

• password: String

• username: String

• mobileNumber: String

• role: String

2. Login Model: This class contains the email and password of the user.

# Attributes:

• email: String

• password: String

# 2.Controller Layer:

1. Signup Controller: This class control the user signup

# Methods:

- saveUser(UserModel user): This method helps to store users in the database and return true or false based on the database transaction
- 2. Login Controller: This class controls the user login.

# Methods:

• checkUser(LoginModel data): This method helps the user to sign up for the application and must return true or false.