

PHASE 5: SECURE CHECKOUT FLOW (DEADLINE: 20 APRIL 2025; with bonus extension: 27 April, 2025)

(SUBTOTAL: 16')

This is a **tough** phase, yet the most critical phase to escalate the professional level of your website to the next level. (You'll likely be offered a job if you can demonstrate such a level of web programming skills) The implementation has already been outlined below (the requirements are not strict if you are using other languages/SDK). Be prepared to spend a substantial amount of time in debugging.

1. Sign up at <https://developer.paypal.com/> and create test accounts: \_\_\_\_\_/ 1'
2. Enclose your shopping cart with a <form> element \_\_\_\_\_/ 3'
  - o Use the Cart Upload Command of PayPal Website Payment Standard (cmd=\_cart&upload=1)
  - o Insert additional hidden fields that are required by PayPal (Read the first reference)
    - business, charset, currency\_code, item\_name\_X, item\_number\_X, quantityX
    - invoice and custom
  - o Create a checkout button that submits the form

**NOTE:** The above if for NVP/SOAP method; If you are using API v2, your server can POST to /v2/checkout/orders with shopping cart items received from user's form submission.
3. When the checkout button is clicked (**Order validation**): \_\_\_\_\_/ 4'
  - o Pass ONLY the *pid* and *quantity* of every individual product to your server using AJAX and cancel the default form submission
  - o Server generates a digest that is composed of at least:
    - Currency
    - Merchant's email address
    - A random salt
    - The *pid* and *quantity* of each selected product (Is quantity positive number?)
    - The current price of each selected product gathered from DB
    - **The total price of all selected products**

*Hint: separate them with a delimiter before passing to a hash function*

  - o Server stores all the items to generate the digest into a **new database** table called *orders*
    - The user could be logged in or as "guest" to purchase, store username with order in DB
  - o Pass the newly inserted **orderId (identifying the order)** and the generated digest back to the client by putting them into the hidden fields of invoice and custom respectively
  - o Clear the shopping cart at the client-side
  - o Submit the form now to PayPal using programmatic form submission
4. Setup an endpoint/webhook to get notified once a payment is completed
  - o Validate the authenticity of data by verifying that it is indeed sent from PayPal \_\_\_\_\_/ 1'
    - Your endpoint is served over HTTPS
  - o Check that the transaction has not been previously processed \_\_\_\_\_/ 1'
  - o Regenerate a digest with the data provided by PayPal (same order and algorithm) \_\_\_\_\_/ 2'
  - o Validate the digest against the one stored in the database table *orders* \_\_\_\_\_/ 2'
    - If validated, the integrity of the hashed fields is assured
    - Save the transaction and product list (pid, quantity and price) into DB

*Debugging Hint: You can print out the parameters passed by PayPal to console for checking*

5. After the buyer has finished paying with PayPal, auto redirect the buyer back to your shop \_\_\_\_\_ / 1'
6. Display the DB *orders* table in admin panel: product list, payment status...etc. \_\_\_\_\_ / 1'
7. Let members check what they have purchased in the most recent five orders. \_\_\_\_\_ / 4'
  - o Show the order information in the member portal.

Note: You can use Stripe instead; to get a demo/sandbox account, just register without validation.

<https://docs.stripe.com/sandboxes/dashboard/manage>

There are two general approaches: using (REST) API or SDK provided by the payment gateway.

<https://developer.paypal.com/studio/checkout/standard/integrate>

<https://github.com/paypal/PayPal-TypeScript-Server-SDK>

<https://developer.paypal.com/docs/api/orders/v2/>

<https://docs.stripe.com/get-started/development-environment>

<https://github.com/stripe/stripe-node> (and example therein)

<https://docs.stripe.com/payments/accept-a-payment?platform=web&ui=embedded-form>