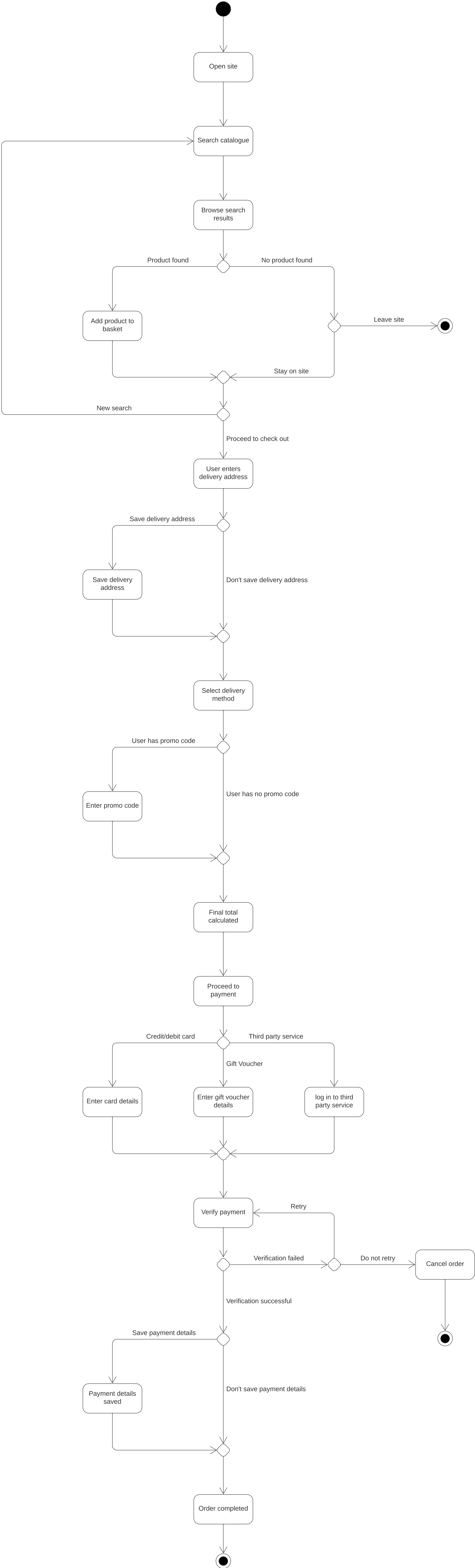


## **Object-Oriented Information Systems Mid-Module Assignment: System Design**

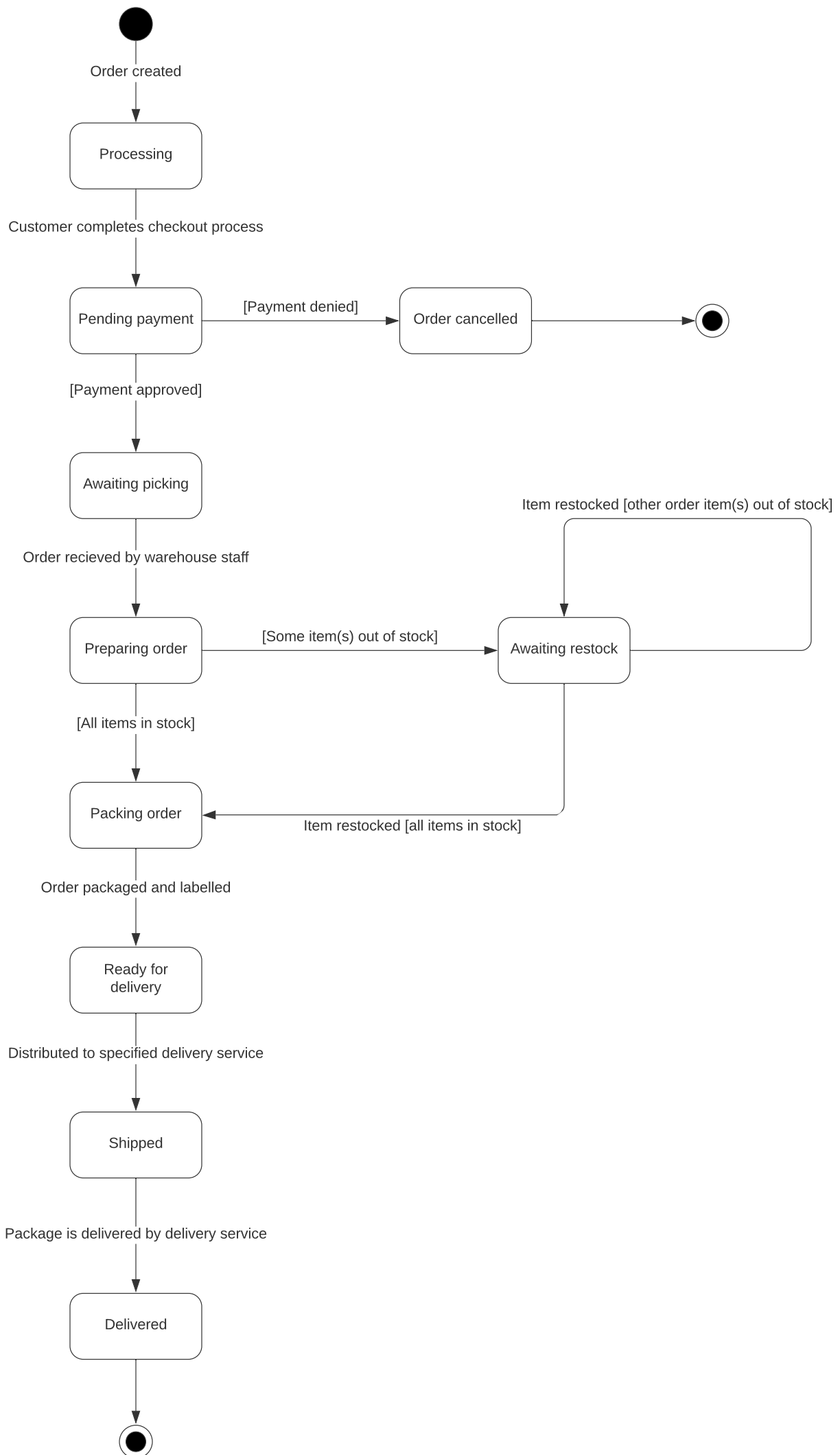
### **Activity Diagram**

The activity diagram below shows the proposed process which a customer would go through to complete an order on the site. Upon completion by the customer, the order would then be passed to the appropriate warehouse staff, as specified in the question.



## **State Diagram**

The state diagram below shows the various states of an order as it is passed through the system, from the point when it is created by the customer at checkout.



## **Class Diagram**

The class diagram below lays out the class structure for the online store. With this structure, each Vendor would have a unique ID, and an attribute denoting them as first or third party vendors. The methods on the Vendor class would allow each vendor to generate new instances of the Product class, as well as remove them. Each instance of the Product class is part of the vendor's catalogue, and therefore if the vendor were to remove themselves from the store, all Product instances associated with them would be removed, hence the use of the composition relationship between the two classes.

Each Customer object can store multiple Address and PaymentMethod objects. This allows for ease of use for the customer. This is a composition relationship, as if the Customer object is removed from the system, so too must its associated addresses and payment methods. The PaymentMethod class is the parent of the SavedCreditCard and SavedThirdParty classes, both of which store payment information in their attributes, and have an update method.

Each customer in this system would have a unique instance of the Basket class associated with their account. A basket can be empty, or contain any number of BasketItem objects. Each BasketItem object is associated with a Product object, and contains the product's name, ID, and unit cost. The quantity attribute on a BasketItem can be updated by the updateQuantity() method which will then also update the subtotal for the object. Once the customer has completed their shopping, each BasketItem object will be converted to an OrderDetail object as part of the checkout() method.

The Order class contains many attributes for things such as a unique order ID, the date the order was made, delivery method, and the order State. The methods on this class allow for the order to be placed, the order status to be updated, promo codes to be applied, and the total cost to be calculated. Any Order object is also composed of 1 or more OrderDetail objects. The Order class is associated with the Customer class in a many-to-one relationship, as any one customer can make multiple orders, but each order can only be made by a single customer. This also applies to the relationship between an order and an address.

