**Shopaholic E-Commerce App**

**Technical Specification Document**

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| 1 Introduction |  |
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**1.1** **Purpose**

This document aims to specify the requirements and technical design for Shopaholic E-commerce app and provide an overview for the implementation.

Its main purpose is to –

Provide the link between the Functional Specification and the detailed Technical Design documents

Detail the functionality which will be provided by each component or group of components and show how the various components interact in the design

Provide a basis for the Shopaholic App detailed design and development

As is true with any high level design, this document will be updated and refined based on changing requirements.

The complete description of the functions to be performed by the software specified in this document will assist the potential developers. The other one is to reduce the development effort. The preparation of this Technical Document will help consider all of the requirements before design begins, and reduce later redesign, recoding, and retesting.

**1.2** **Scope**

The project which is going to be presented in this document is called Shopaholic Shopping Application. This application is planned to be used by any person who is willing to do shopping online. It will allow customers to improve their quality of shopping, and make it easier for them.

This project uses Angular JS, Node JS, Design patterns, C#, Entity Framework and MySQL integration in a project implementation. Functionality is kept to bare minimum to avoid complexity.

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**1.3** **Audience**

The intended audience for this document is any person who has a Smartphone who uses internet frequently. The targeted audience is the persons are already shopping online or willing to shop online.

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| 2 Design Overview |  |
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**2.1** **Approach**

This document might be extended in multiple phases over the course of the project -

*Requirements* *Phase*

During the Requirements Phase, the initial version of this document is created, describing the candidate architecture to be validated in the System Design Phase.

*System* *Design* *Phase*

During the System Design phase, the Evolutionary Prototype is created and this document is finalized by establishing a sound architectural foundation for the Construction Phase.

*Development* *Phase*

During the Development Phase, this document is not expected to change radically; it is mainly updated to reflect changes in any interface definitions.

*Transition* */* *Training* *Phase*

During the Transition/Training Phase, no further additions or modifications are made to this document. If a new functionality to be implemented it will pass though all the above phases and this document will be updated accordingly.

**2.2** **Architectural** **Goals** **and** **Constraints**

A key Architectural goal is to leverage industry best practices for designing and developing a scalable, enterprise-wide web application.

This application can be used to perform purchases online based work. This also tells how to design and code a simple web application using JavaScript technology AngularJs, NodeJs, and MySQL for the Seller side. The Client Side of this Application will be a mobile application based App for IOS as well as Android Smartphone’s.

**2.3** **Guiding** **Principles**

Guiding principles provide a foundation upon which to develop the target architecture for the application, in part by setting the standards and measures that the tool must satisfy. These in turn drive design principles that can be used to validate the design and ensure that it is aligned with Design Principles and Standards.

This application is designed to be flexible. Flexibility is the ability of the application to adapt and evolve to accommodate new requirements without affecting the existing operations. This relies on a modular architecture, which isolates the complexity of integration, presentation, and business logic from each other in order to allow for the easy integration of new technologies and processes within the application.

**2.4** **Design** **Patterns**

Design patterns are elements of reusable object oriented software. A design pattern catalogue is a repository of design patterns. Use of such patterns makes the design of an application transparent. Some of the design patterns which will be used in the design and development of this Application are -

Front Controller

Business Delegate

Data Access Object

Chain of Responsibility

Façade Pattern

A few more patterns will be added to this list in different phases of the project.

**2.4.1** **Front** **Controller**

The Front Controller pattern helps to implement a centralized entry point that controls and manages user (screen) request handling. The controller manages the handling of the request, including invoking security services such as authentication and authorization, delegating business processing, managing the choice of an appropriate view, handling errors, and managing the selection of content creation strategies.

**2.4.2** **Business** **Delegate**

The Business Delegate pattern helps to reduce coupling between presentation-tier clients and business services. The Business Delegate hides the underlying implementation details of the business service. Methods write in controller act as business delegates.

**2.4.3** **Data** **Access** **Object**

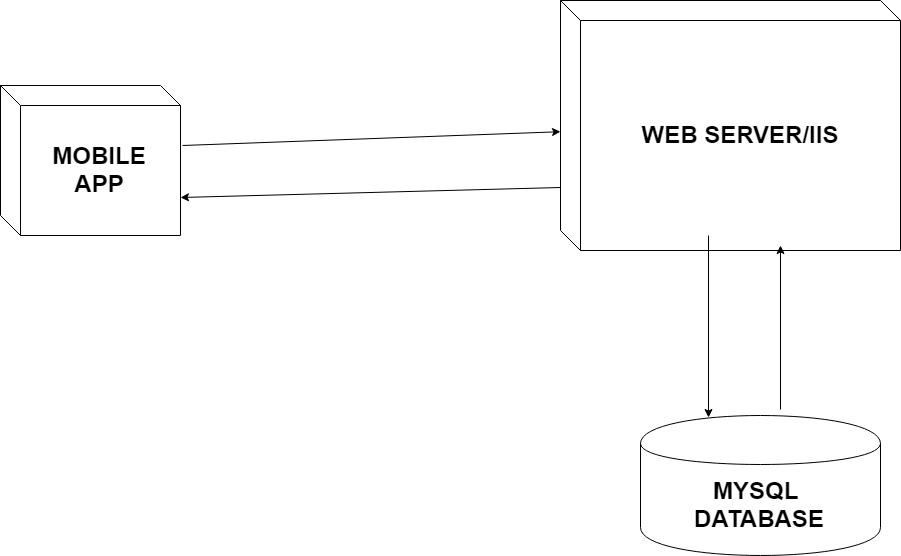
The Data Access Object pattern helps to decouple the service layer from the database thus increasing the portability of the application. . In Node JS we creating repository to deals with data access objects.

* + 1. **Façade Pattern**

Facade pattern hides the complexities of the system and provides an interface to the client using which the client can access the system. Facade Provide a unified interface to a set of interfaces in a subsystem. Facade defines a higher-level interface that makes the subsystem easier to use. In NodeJS we are creating controller object in main file and passing express module object to them.

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| 3 Topology Diagram |  |
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The diagram below provides a illustration of the System Architecture along with various system components of the Admin Side of Shopaholic App which will be Website based App that will be used in architecting the Task Management Application –



Interaction of software components along with its responsibilities is explained below –

**IIS/ Web** **Server** – IIS is used as web as well as application server and is responsible for serving web pages, mostly HTML pages, via the HTTP protocol to clients. The server sends out web pages in response to requests from browsers. A page request is generated when a client clicks a link on a web page in the browser.

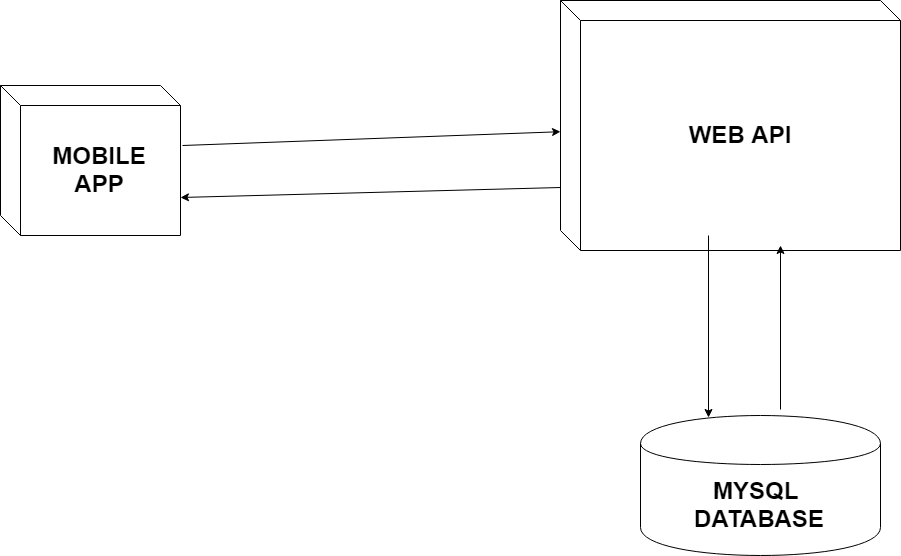
The server hosts the business logic and the business model classes of application as well. It serves requests for dynamic HTTP web pages from client.

**MySql Database** – DB stores user profile, products, categories and all other necessary needed details.

**HTTP** - Hyper Text Transport Protocol is the communication protocol used to connect to servers on the

World Wide Web. The primary function of HTTP is to establish a connection with a Web server and transmit HTML pages to the user's browser.

The diagram below provides a illustration of the System Architecture along with various system components of the Client Side of Shopaholic App which will be Mobile based App that will be used in architecting the Task Management Application –

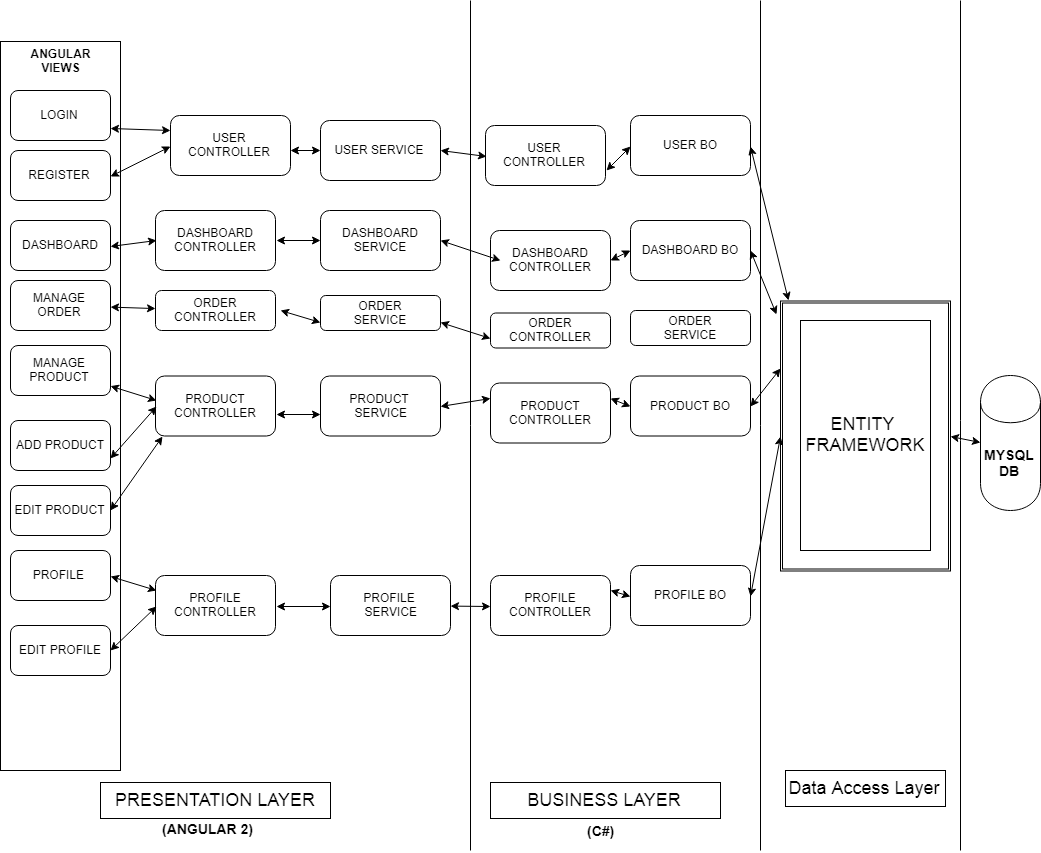


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| 4 Application Architecture |  |
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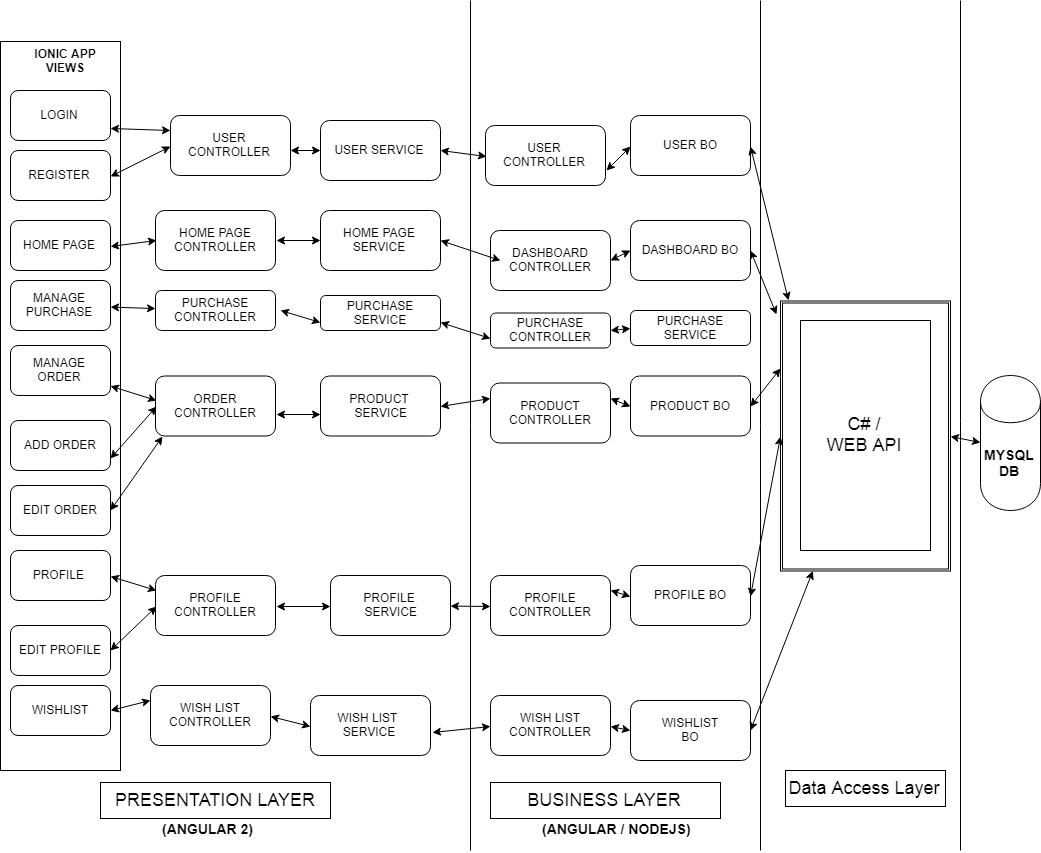
Application architecture defines the various components and their interactions in context of a whole system.

At a *conceptual* level, they represent distinct and cohesive aggregations of functionality. This design is based on a tiered approach. “A tier is a logical partition of the separation of concerns of the system. Each tier is assigned its unique responsibility in the system. We view each tier as logically separated from one another. Each tier is loosely coupled with the adjacent tier.” Spring Integration is used in Business and Data access layer.

The architecture of the Admin portal can be represented in the following layers illustrated by the diagram below:



The architecture of the User application can be represented in the following layers illustrated by the diagram below:



4.1 **Presentation** **Layer**

The Client Tier represents the point at which data is consumed by the system’s users which include online users as well as external systems.

A standard Internet Browser such as Chrome is the primary client for the Task Management System Application. Presentation or view layer comprised of HTML + standard tags and angularJS Controller. Controller on user request invokes appropriate service such as user service, task/subtask service. Data-to-content conversion and Content-to-data conversion are the two primary responsibilities of this layer.

**4.2** **Business** **Layer**

The Business layer will implement the business rules for the application. Different components with their responsibilities are:

4.2.1 Controllers: Controller act as an adapter between business logic and presentation layer. It invokes appropriate service for insert, get, delete, update data and act as a business delegate.

4.2.2 Services: Services will be created per BO for providing interface for insert, get, delete, update operations. It is an interface for all business/data services for clients like a web client.

4.2.3 Business Objects: a Business Object will be created per entity like User, Task and SubTask. Each BO has Respository(DAO) injected which is used for data access. All business related rules will be executed in this layer including business validations.

**4.3** **Data** **Access** **Layer**

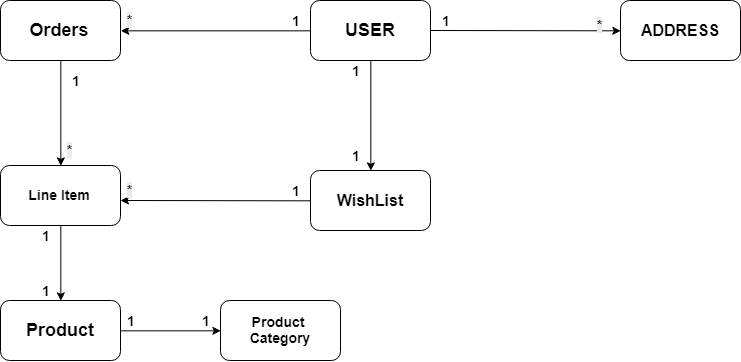
Each Repository has appropriate URL which is used for data access from DB.

**4.4** **Resource** **Layer**

The resource layer includes the underlying resources that the application uses to deliver its functionality. This is MySql Database to persist information.

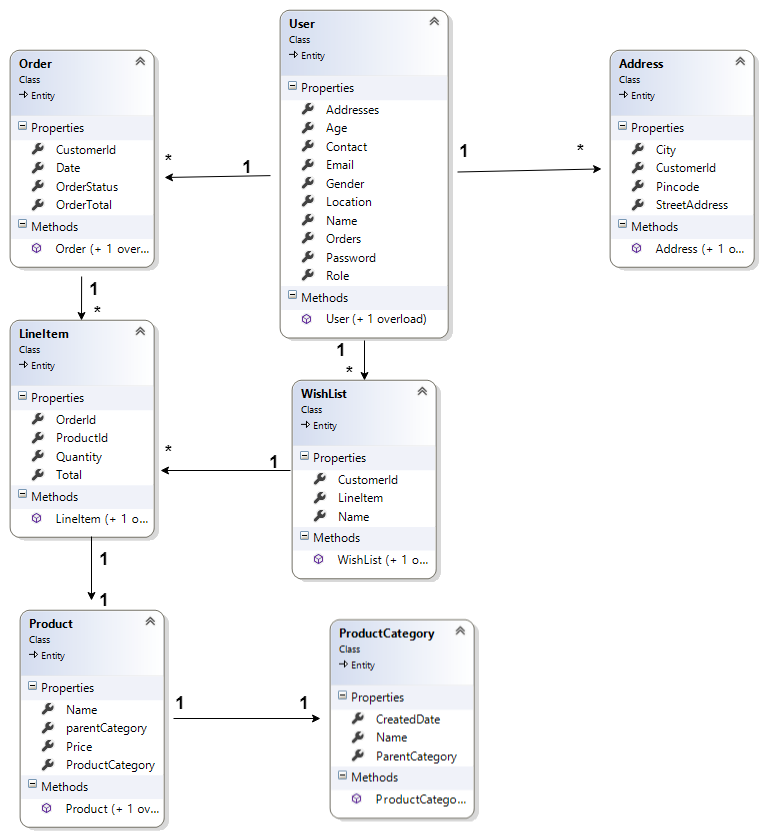
**4.5** **Model Diagram**

The Model Diagram states that how the Models will be interacting with each other and it shows the relationship between one another. It also relates cardinality of the models with each other.

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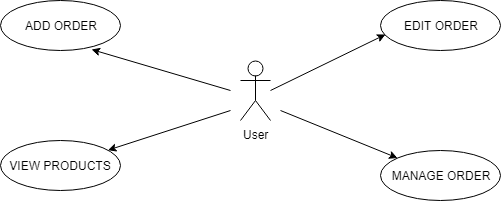
**4.6** **Class Diagram**

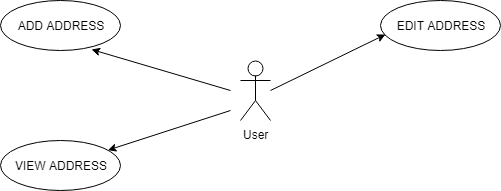
The Model Diagram states that how the Models will be interacting with each other and it shows the relationship between one another. It also relates cardinality of the models with each other.

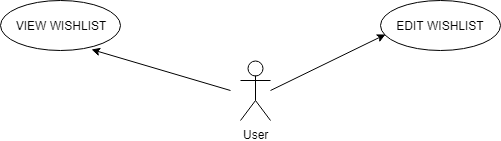
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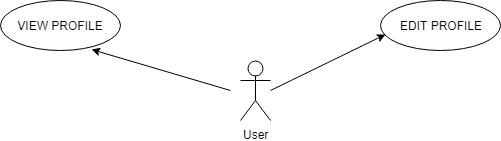
**4.6** **Use Case Diagram**

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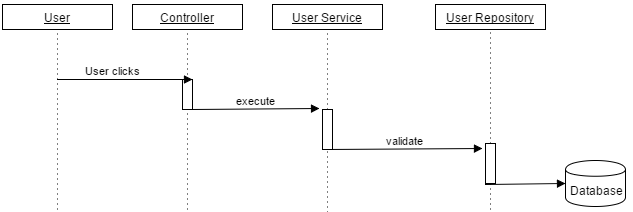




**4.6** **Sequence** **Diagram**

In this section we detail the significant interactions between the major components for the Task Management System Application from a user’s click to executing business logic. Below is a high level logical sequence diagram depicting the significant interactions within the application.

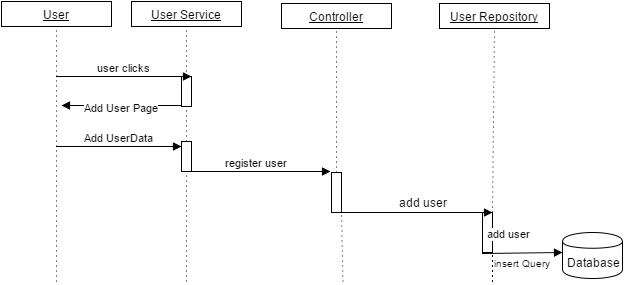
4.6.1 User Login



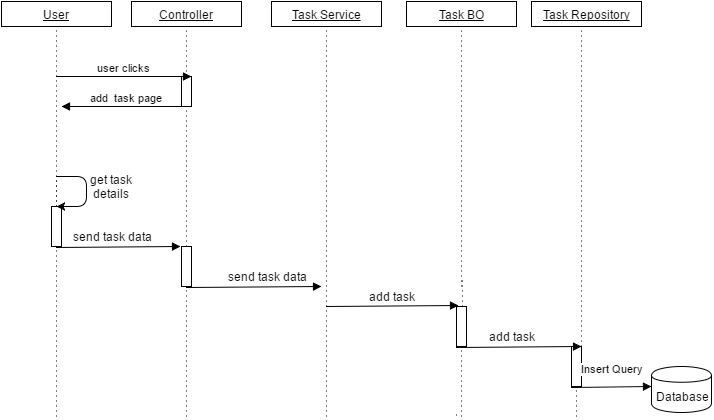
4.6.2 Forgot Password

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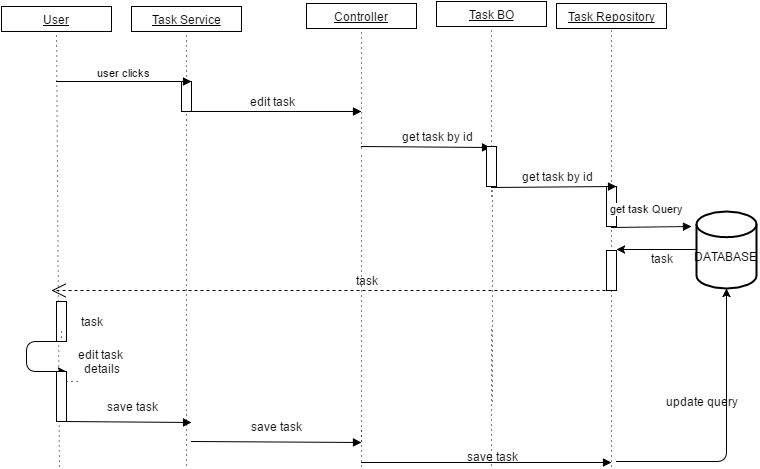
4.6.3 Register User



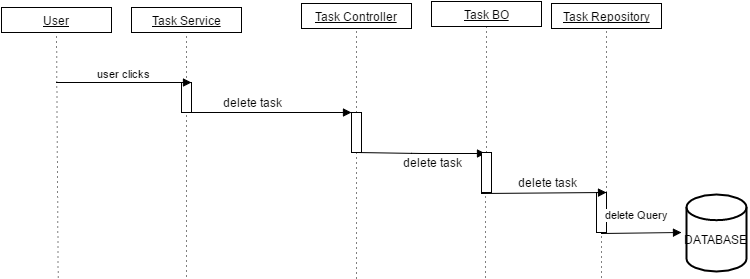
4.6.4 Add New Task



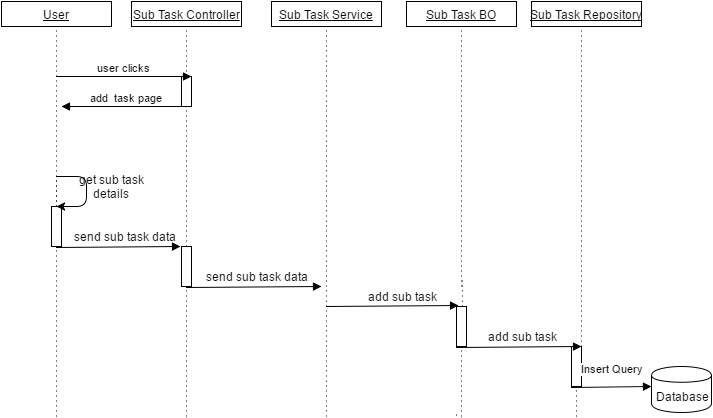
4.6.5 Edit Task



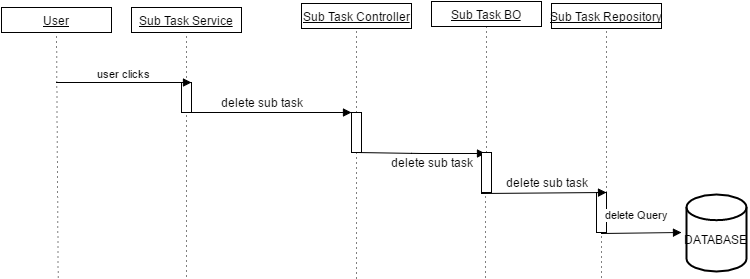
4.6. 6 Delete Task



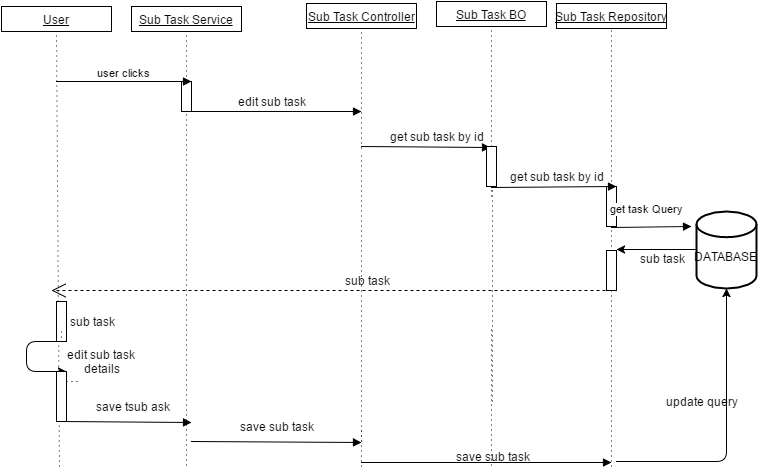
4.6.7 Add New Sub Task



4.6.8 Delete Sub Task



4.6.9 Edit Sub Task



**4.7** **Object** **Model**

Object Model is the description of the structure of the objects in a system including their identity, relationships to other objects, attributes, and operations.

