Vision Document for "Habesha-Online Shopping"

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1. Introduction

This project provides the web application for online shopping. The purpose of this project is to provide an easy online shopping facilities and easy selling facility to the merchants of all categories.
The main reason behind developing the project is the problems which were faced by the customers because of shortage of time and convenience.

Some of the advantages are:

1. **Convenience**: In comparison to store with fixed hours, online shopping venues are available to shoppers any time of the day or night. This is especially useful for moms with small children, people who are homebound, people who work days, and in times of inclement weather.
2. **Price comparisons**: When you visit a store, you most likely settle for whatever price the vendor has placed on an item. Not so with online shopping-you compare prices from hundreds of different vendors.
3. **Discounts and notifications:** Online stores want to keep you as a customer, so they may offer deep discounts, rewards, and cash back in your pocket if you sign up for their newsletters. They, they can keep you apprised of upcoming sales you wouldn't have otherwise known about.
4. **Infinite choice**: Shelf space in a store is limited, which means that your variety of goods is limited. Not so with an online store—the choices are overwhelmingly abundant. If you don't see what you want at one store online, you can move on to the next one. As the consumer, you have the power to do that.
5. **Easy access to consumer reviews**: It's easy to access consumer reviews for pretty much any product you can think of online, which makes for informed purchases. Not sure you're up to buying something? Look at the reviews from other consumers, and you'll be better able to make an informed decision.
6. **No pressure sales**: We've all experienced awkward overtures by eager salespeople. You don't have to put up with that online at all.

2. Positioning

2.1 Problem Statement

1. **Customer** can browse through the product catalog and add the items to shopping cart. He can proceed to check out as long as his shopping cart is not empty and has the privilege of updating the shopping cart.Customer will require to login to the system when he proceed to check out or he can create an account if he not yet have one. The order will charge to the credit card registered in customer's account. Customer need to provides full name, email address, phone number, credit card and billing address details when creating an account. Customer can login to the system to maintain his account information, such as changing phone number, address, and credit card details.

2. **Admin**

   The main role of admin is to control over the sellers and buyer's activity. Admin is the one who create the sellers account and provide accessibility to the e-shoppers application and creates the catalog which guided the seller to sell only the specific products. Admin can also manage the seller accounts based on the customer feedback or rates.

3. **Seller**

   Seller can browse through the product catalog and places his products under suitable product category for selling. Seller can remove and update item quantity whenever necessary.

The problem	*which were faced by the customers and sellers because of shortage of time and convenience.*
Affects	*administrator, sellers, and customers.*
the impact of which is	*shopping is complex, must be manually maintained, and changed frequently*
a successful solution would be	*to build an online shopping where a customer can buy different item at any time and allows sellers to show their item at any time to different customers around the world which gives the sellers broad market and without no limitations of goods to store. This website will have user interface that is easy to use for buyers and sellers.*

2.2 Product Position Statement

For	*Any Customer and sellers*
Who	*Customer above the age of 18 and working people who can't shop at any time*
The (product name)	*Habesha-Online Shopping*
That	• *Covers new technology framework* • *Scalable and multiple concurrent access* • *Customer retention through efficient online and automated service provision* • *Broad buyers and sellers.*
Unlike	• *Doesn't include buyers and sellers from rural or undeveloped country.*
Our product	• *Uses latest technology like Spring bootstrap ,MySQL and so on* • *Rich user experience* • *Allow multiple concurrent access* • *Responsive* • *Reachable to customer 24/7*

3. Stakeholder Descriptions

Admin is responsible for managing sellers and customers account as well as create catalog for different product. And customer is responsible for creating account and buying a product and sellers is responsible for selling items.

3.1 Stakeholder Summary

Name	**Description**	**Responsibilities**
Admin	Admin add, edit, or delete customer and seller to/from the system and create catalog.	Admin is responsible for managing sellers and creating catalog and delete customer account.
Customer	Customer creates account, update account, search item, add item to the cart, remove item to the cart and check out item.	Customer is a person who does the shopping.
Seller	Seller add item, remove and update item quantity in the catalog	Seller is responsible for selling items.
Developers	Developers develop system based on given document	Developers are responsible for developing system features, fixing bug and maintaining the system′s availability

Testers	Testers use Junit tool to test system or integration Test	Tester are responsible for integration Testing

3.2 User Environment

→ *People involved in Completing the task:* ***four people***
→ *Estimation the project to be completed:* ***one month***
→ *Amount of time spent in each activity:*
Two weeks for Requirement and Analysis
Two weeks for implementation and testing
→ *Environmental constraints:*
→ *System Platforms in use:* ***chrome, Firefox, internet explorer***
→ *Integration to be integrated:* ***in future to be integrated with shipping company***

4. Product Overview

4.1 Product Perspective

*[This subsection of the **Vision** document puts the product in perspective to other related products and the user's environment. If the product is independent and totally self-contained, state it here. If the product is a component of a larger system, then this subsection needs to relate how these systems interact and needs to identify the relevant interfaces between the systems. One easy way to display the major components of the larger system, interconnections, and external interfaces is with a block diagram.]*

4.2 Assumptions and Dependencies

*[List each factor that affects the features stated in the **Vision** document. List assumptions that, if changed, will alter the **Vision** document. For example, an assumption may state that a specific operating system will be available for the hardware designated for the software product. If the operating system is not available, the **Vision** document will need to change.]*

4.3 Needs and Features

[Avoid design. Keep feature descriptions at a general level. Focus on capabilities needed and why (not how) they should be implemented.]

No	Problem	Need	Priority	Features	Planned Release
Schedule Admin					
1	The university offers a numbers of entries per year.	Year must be divided by number of entries.		Schedule Admin must be able to add or delete entries yearly.	
2	Each Compro entry has a projected number of students entering in the FPP and MPP track.	Compro entries must be sized by number of students and entered into the schedule.		Schedule Admin must be able to add or delete entries to the schedule DB and enter a projection for the number of students in the MPP and FPP tracks.	
3	An entry will have a set of blocks with classes that are targeted for the MPP track and the FPP track.	Blocks must be created for each entry and have a sequence number per entry track.		Schedule Admin must be able to add or delete blocks to the schedule DB and enter one or more sequence numbers for the block based on entry and track.	
4	A block offers a set of classes (elective classes, FPP and MPP classes)	Classes must be created for each block and students can choose a class from the block.		Schedule Admin must be able to add or delete classes from block to the schedule db.	
5	The university offers specialized classes. Such as Web Applications, Data Science, SW Design Regular track etc.	Classes may be involved in specific tracks. for instance: Data Science track requires students to study some courses		Schedule Admin must be able to add or delete specific tracks, set a track of classes and define required courses.	
6	The university have a number of faculties.	Faculties must be added.		Schedule Admin must add faculties to the schedule DB.	

7	A faculty has one or two areas of specialization.	Specializations of faculties are need to set.		Schedule Admin or a faculty can set faculty specialization.	
8	A faculty teaches a set of classes.	Classes must be assigned to a faculty.		Schedule Admin can assign a faculty to a classes.	
9	A faculty is assigned to each classes.	Faculty must be assigned to each classes.		Schedule Admin will assign a faculty to a specific class.	
10	Courses have their own prerequisite courses.	Courses may have prerequisite courses.		Schedule admin can add prerequisite courses for a course. For example: 500 level courses have 400 level course prerequisites.	
11	Course prerequisite checking	Course prerequisite must be checked before students take the course. Courses must be offered in next blocks of prerequisite courses. For instance: 400 level courses should be offered for each entry in their first blocks on campus. The 500 level classes should be provided for their later blocks on campus.		Schedule system must check course prerequisites. For example: If students try to take big data without taking dbms or wave the dbms pretest they must not be allowed with taking courses. once the these 2 fulfills later course would be available	

12	Block exact dates are required	Block start and end date must defined in db.		Schedule Admin must set block start and end date. For example: March block but there should be exact beginning and ending date like	
				03/05/2018-04/01/2018	
13	The register system open for student register by specific time range.	Student only register courses when the register open		Schedule Admin must able to define time range for open the register system.	
Faculties					
14	A faculty has preferences for what blocks he/she can teach.	Faculties need to add or delete their preference courses.		Faculties must be able to add or delete their preference courses after logging the system.	
15	Faculties have their own profile and scheduled classes	A faculty need to be able to enter their profiles and view their scheduled classes.		Faculties can update their profile information and view their their scheduled classes using a menu after logging the system. Username and password are given by Schedule Admin.	
Students					
16	Students can login the system with their own privileges.	Student should be able to view the schedule.		Students can login the system with their username and password which are given by Schedule Admin	

17	Students take a number of elective blocks on campus depend on their types (regular, U.S. resident student or OPT).	Students must take a number of elective blocks on campus.		Students must able to register classes depend on their types. Most students take a 4 elective blocks on campus. U.S. resident students take 9 elective blocks on campus. OPT students take 5 courses on campus.	
18	Students can register courses what they want to study	Student can register for classes.		Student must be able to register for classes after logging the system.	
Schedule system					
19	All the courses must be taught by the professors and offered to students	make sure no course is missed.		Schedule system must check if there is any missing course which has been offered from M.U.M	
20	Courses that have priority to be taught on campus will be offered to the on campus students	on campus course should be offered to on campus students. DE course should not be scheduled here		Schedule system must check if there is any course which should be taught on Campus instead of DE.	
21	A certain number of seats should be offered to the students from the latest entry for each course.	System should have at least x% of seats to offer to the students from the latest entry.		Schedule system must give x% seats to new students	
22	The system should show warnings to the students about the number of seats of each course. that's mean that course have high number of competitors	If the number of student who has registered to a course is much higher than its capacity. the System should show warnings		Schedule system must show warnings to students on course which has been registered more than its capacity.	

4.4 Alternatives and Competition

[Identify alternatives the stakeholder perceives as available. These can include buying a competitor's product, building a homegrown solution, or simply maintaining the status quo. List any known competitive choices that exist or may become available. Include the major strengths and weaknesses of each competitor as perceived by the stakeholder or end user.]

5. Other Product Requirements

[At a high level, list applicable standards, hardware, or platform requirements; performance requirements; and environmental requirements.
Define the quality ranges for performance, robustness, fault tolerance, usability, and similar characteristics that are not captured in the Feature Set.
Note any design constraints, external constraints, or other dependencies.
Define any specific documentation requirements, including user manuals, online help, installation, labeling, and packaging requirements.
Define the priority of these other product requirements. Include, if useful, attributes such as stability, benefit, effort, and risk.]