README – Inventory Management System (IMS)

(Word count: 1374)

Background

The Inventory Management System (IMS) is designed for a beauty shop group's internal

use to track and manage product inventories across multiple locations. It is a command-

line interface (CLI) based application enabling Administrators (Admin), Clerks, and

authorised Customers to perform basic Create, Read, Update and Delete (CRUD)

operations.

Assumptions

1. Designed for internal use only.

Contains limited commercial functionality.

3. Focuses on security features for user authentication, data integrity, and basic

inventory management.

4. Does not integrate payment processes or external payment gateways.

5. Avoids storing sensitive personal data.

Key Features

1. Secure User Authentication with Multiple Roles

Admin can manage users and products, and view system logs.

• Clerk can manage products.

Customer can place orders and view order histories.

1

- 2. Account Lockouts and Multiple Failed Login Attempt Handling
 - Users are locked after multiple failed attempts.
 - The account remains locked for a set duration before unlocking automatically or manually.
- 3. Inventory Management Features
 - Includes adding new products, updating stock, deleting products, and listing all products.
- 4. Basic Order Placement and Order History
 - Customers can place an order for multiple products in one session.
 - The system records orders in a local JSON file for retrieval.
- 5. API Interaction
 - The company validation API ensures only authorised companies are permitted to create new customer accounts, helping prevent unauthorised usage.

Security Measures

- 1. Password Hashing with bcrypt
 - Avoids storing plaintext passwords, thereby mitigating the risk of user credential leaks (OWASP, n.d.c)
- 2. Account Lockout Mechanism
 - Locks user accounts after a configurable number of failed login attempts (default is 3), thus limiting brute-force attacks.
- 3. Lockout Timer

Automatically unlocks accounts after a set duration (default is 5 minutes),
 eliminating manual administrative intervention unless desired.

4. Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) Simulation

 Prompts users for an MFA code to complete login, preventing brute-force or password-spray attacks (OWASP, n.d.b)

5. Validate Password Strength

 Uses regular expressions to ensure passwords contain uppercase letters, lowercase letters, numbers, special characters, and meet minimum length requirements.

6. Authorised Company Registration

Only customers associated with approved company IDs can register, verified
 via a simple Flask-based validation API (Madden, 2020).

7. Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)

Admin privileges are required for user management and system log viewing,
 while clerks and customers have restricted capabilities (OWASP, n.d.a).

8. Logging

Admins can access logs of user login success and failure, among other events,
 aiding in the detection of suspicious activity.

System Architecture

The overall structure follows Model-View-Controller (MVC) pattern (Sellares, n.d.):

1. Models

• Define fundamental data structures such as User, Product, and Order.

2. Views (CLIView)

 Provide the command-line interface through which users interact with the system.

3. Controllers

 Encapsulate logic for authentication (AuthenticationController), product operations (ProductController), and order handling (OrderController).

4. Services

Manage the loading, saving, and manipulation of user, product, and order data.
 The data is serialised and deserialised via JSON files, keeping everything lightweight and easy to maintain.

Below File Tree present the core modules in the IMS.

File Tree	Comment	Appendix
. IMS		
main.py	# Entry point; starts CLI	1
api		
Company_validation_api.py	# HTTP API for validating company ID	2
controllers		
- authentication_controller.py	# Handles user login, registration, lockouts, MFA	3
- order_controller.py	# Manages order placement, updates product stock	4
product_controller.py	# CRUD operations for products	5
models		
- order.py	# Order model with items, price, timestamps	6
roduct.py	# Product model with ID, category, price, stock	7
user.py	# User roles with password checks	8
services		
- order_service.py	# Loads/saves orders to JSON; tracks records	9
- product_service.py	# Loads/saves products to JSON; updates stock	10
user_service.py	# Loads/saves users to JSON; manages user accounts	11
views		
Cli_view.py	# CLI interface; prompts user actions	12
populate_data.py	# Create initial users and sample set of products	13
unlock_admin.py	# Unlocks admin user account	14

Figure 1: File Tree

Dependencies and libraries

Library/Module	Details			
bcrypt	Secure password hashing (salting + cost			
(PyPI, 2024a)	factor) for storing passwords.			
requests	Handles simple and efficient HTTP			
(PyPI, 2024e)	interactions with the Flask validation API.			
pytest	A popular framework for unit and integration			
(PyPI, 2024d)	tests with fixture support.			
Flask	Quickly sets up a minimal API endpoint for			
(Pallets, 2010; PyPI, 2024c)	company ID validation.			
logging	Writes logs tracking critical application			
(Python Software Foundation, n.d.c)	events.			
os, sys	Enables cross-platform file and system			
(GeeksforGeeks, 2024)	operations.			
uuid	Generates reliable unique IDs for orders			
(UUID Generator, n.d.)	and other items.			
unittest.mock/patch	Allows mocking inputs and isolating			
(Python Software Foundation, n.d.f)	functionality during tests.			
datetime, time	Manages timestamps and lockout timers			
(Python Software Foundation, n.d.a)	with precise controls.			

re	Performs regex-based checks for password		
(Python Software Foundation, n.d.d)	strength.		
json	Read/write and manipulating JSON data		
(Python Software Foundation, n.d.b)	files.		
subprocess	Executes shell commands for tasks like		
(Python Software Foundation, n.d.e)	linting or deployment.		
flake8	Enforces code style and consistency for		
(PyPI, 2024b)	maintainable code.		

Data Structures

The IMS system primarily uses Python lists to store collections of custom objects in memory, with JSON files for persistence.

- 1. users.json holds a list of User objects.
- 2. products.json holds a list of Product objects.
- 3. orders.json holds a list of Order objects.

Although data is saved and loaded via JSON, it remains in memory (as lists of objects) while the application runs, allowing quick iteration, addition, and removal.

Execution Instructions

- 1. Prerequisites
 - Python 3.9 or later version should be installed.

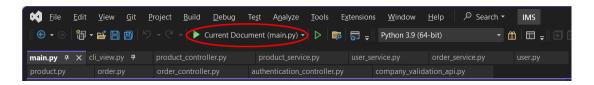
Ensure required libraries are installed (e.g., bcrypt, requests, Flask)
 via pip install.

2. Initial Data

- By default, sample Admin, Clerk, and Customer accounts and sample products exist.
- Optionally, run populate_data.py to reset or re-populate initial data.

3. Run the Application

• Launch main.py from your IDE or execute python main.py in your terminal.



 Follow on-screen prompts to log in (existing Admin, Clerk, or Customer) or register (new Customer) if you have a valid company ID.

```
=== Welcome to IMS ===

1. Login
2. Register as Customer
3. Exit
Please select an option: 1
--- Login ---
Username: |
```

4. Default User Credentials (For demonstration only)

Users	Password
admin	Admin@1234
clerk	Clerk@1234
customer	Customer@1234

Important Note: In a real production environment, passwords should not be hard-coded in README files.

- 5. MFA Code (For Simulation only)
 - When prompted, enter the MFA code 123456 to simulate successful multifactor authentication.

```
=== Welcome to IMS ===
1. Login
2. Register as Customer
3. Exit
Please select an option: 1
--- Login ---
Username: admin
Password: Admin@1234
Enter the MFA code sent to your registered device: 123456 💝
Welcome, admin!
--- Admin Menu ---
1. Manage Users
2. Manage Products
3. View System Logs
4. Logout
Please select an option:
```

6. Creating New Users

Admin users can add new Clerk users

```
Welcome, admin!

--- Admin Menu ---

1. Manage Users

2. Manage Products

3. View System Logs

4. Logout

Please select an option: 1

--- Manage Users ---

1. View All Users

2. Add Clerk

3. Remove User

4. Unlock User Account

5. Back to Admin Menu

Please select an option: |
```

 A new Customer can self-register if they have a valid company ID recognised by the validation API.

```
=== Welcome to IMS ===

1. Login

2. Register as Customer

3. Exit
Please select an option: 2

--- Customer Registration ---
Choose a username: customer1
Enter a password: Customer@1234
Enter your company ID: COMPANY123
Registration successful.
```

- The Admin user must be created on the backend via populate_data.py.
- 7. Username and Password Requirements
 - Usernames must contain only letters and digits (A-Z, a-z, 0-9) and be within 5-20 characters in length.
 - Passwords must be at least 8 characters long and contain at least one uppercase letter (A-Z), one lowercase letter (a-z), one digit (0-9), and one special character (@#\$%^&+=).

8. Unlocking Users

Admin users can unlock blocked users manually.

```
Welcome, admin!

--- Admin Menu ---

1. Manage Users

2. Manage Products

3. View System Logs

4. Logout
Please select an option: 1

--- Manage Users ---

1. View All Users

2. Add Clerk

3. Remove User

4. Unlock User Account

5. Back to Admin Menu
Please select an option: |
```

 Alternatively, all blocked users can be automatically unlocked after a set duration (default is 5 minutes), eliminating manual steps.

```
--- Login ---
Username: clerk
Password: test4
Account is locked. Please try again after 4 minute(s) and 52 second(s).
Login failed.
```

 If the only Admin user is locked and cannot wait for the set duration to automatically unlock, it can be unblocked on the backend (e.g., via unlock_admin.py or direct JSON editing).

9. Validation API

 Run company_validation_api.py in another terminal to allow company verification for new customer registration. For the demonstration, only COMPANY123, COMPANY456, and COMPANY789 are accepted.

```
* Serving Flask app 'company_validation_api'

* Debug mode: off
WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment.
Use a production WSGI server instead.

* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000
Press CTRL+C to quit
```

10. CLI Navigation

 Once running, the CLI will guide you through the available actions for your user role (Admin, Clerk, Customer).

Menu	Admin	Clerk	Customer
Main Menu	√	√	√
Login			
Register as Customer			
Exit			
Manage Users	√		
View All Users			
Add Clerk			
Remove User			
Unlock User Account			
Manage Products	√	√	
View All Products			
Add Product			
Update Product Stock			
Delete Product			
View System Logs	√		
Place Order			√
View Order History			√

Figure 2: Menu for different users

11. Termination

• Log out from the current User Menu and select option 3 to exit.

```
--- Admin Menu ---

1. Manage Users

2. Manage Products

3. View System Logs

4. Logout
Please select an option: 4
Logging out.

=== Welcome to IMS ===

1. Login

2. Register as Customer

3. Exit
Please select an option: 3
Goodbye!
Press any key to continue . . .
```

Testing Strategy

The IMS uses pytest to confirm each unit (controllers, services, models) functions as intended. The main testing areas are:

1. Authentication

 Tests correct login, account lockouts, lockout release, MFA code entry, password validation, and registration flows.

2. Product Management

 Verifies adding, listing, updating stock quantity, and deleting products reflect correctly in JSON.

3. Order Management

 Ensures successful order placement, correct stock reductions, and accurate order history retrieval.

4. Integration Tests

 Checks that the complete flow (e.g., logging in as a user and then adding a product) works seamlessly.

5. User Acceptance Tests

Perform manual testing by simulating user interaction through the CLI.

6. Exception Handling

 Examines how the system reacts to invalid user inputs, missing files, and network errors during API calls.

7. Linting

Flake8 is used to detect style and formatting issues.

Test Results

- The core functionalities (login/logout, product addition and updates, order placement) passed the automated tests without major issues.
- Integration tests showed that the end-to-end workflows function as intended under typical conditions.
- Some exception handling scenarios revealed that error messages could be more descriptive, and additional edge cases (like extremely large stock values) need expanded testing.
- 4. The linter originally flagged several style violations (e.g., E501 for line length, E302 for missing blank lines). All warnings have since been addressed, and the code now passes all checks.

Evidence of testing can be found in Appendix 15.

Future Enhancements

- 1. Implement a password reset flow (via email link or security questions).
- 2. Migrate from JSON to a relational or NoSQL database for large data.
- 3. Mask user-entered passwords.
- 4. Convert the CLI to a GUI interface.
- 5. Improve error handling to reduce exceptions.
- 6. Implement a proper MFA.

Reference

GeeksforGeeks. (2024) Os Module Vs. Sys Module in Python. Available from: https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/os-module-vs-sys-module-in-python/ [Accessed 8 December 2024]

Madden, N. (2020) API Security in Action. Manning Publications.

OWASP. (n.d.a) Authorization Cheat Sheet. Available from: https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Authorization_Cheat_Sheet.html
[Accessed 3 December 2024]

OWASP. (n.d.b) Multifactor Authentication Cheat Sheet. Available from: https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Multifactor_Authentication_Cheat_Sheet.html [Accessed 3 December 2024]

OWASP. (n.d.c) Password Storage Cheat Sheet. Available from: https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Password Storage Cheat Sheet.html [Accessed 3 December 2024]

Pallets. (2010) Flask. Available from: https://flask.palletsprojects.com/en/stable/ [Accessed 1 December 2024].

PyPI. (2024a) bcrypt: Modern password hashing for your software and your servers.

Available from: https://pypi.org/project/bcrypt/ [Accessed 14 December 2024]

PyPI. (2024b) flake8: The modular source code checker: pep8 pyflakes and co. Available from: https://pypi.org/project/flake8/ [Accessed 24 December 2024].

PyPI. (2024c) Flask: A simple framework for building complex web applications. Available from: https://pypi.org/project/Flask/ [Accessed 8 December 2024].

PyPI. (2024d) pytest: Simple powerful testing with Python. Available from: https://pypi.org/project/pytest/ [Accessed 24 December 2024].

PyPI. (2024e) requests: Python HTTP for Humans. Available from: https://pypi.org/project/requests/ [Accessed 8 December 2024].

Python Software Foundation. (n.d.a) datetime — Basic date and time types. Available from: https://docs.python.org/3/library/datetime.html [Accessed 11 December 2024].

Python Software Foundation. (n.d.b) json — JSON encoder and decoder. Available from: https://docs.python.org/3/library/json.html [Accessed 11 December 2024].

Python Software Foundation. (n.d.c) logging — Logging facility for Python. Available from: https://docs.python.org/3/library/logging.html [Accessed 11 December 2024].

Python Software Foundation. (n.d.d) re — Regular expression operations. Available from: https://docs.python.org/3/library/re.html [Accessed 15 December 2024].

Python Software Foundation. (n.d.e) subprocess — Subprocess management. Available from: https://docs.python.org/3/library/subprocess.html#module-subprocess [Accessed 26 December 2024].

Python Software Foundation. (n.d.f) unittest.mock — mock object library. Available from: https://docs.python.org/3/library/unittest.mock.html [Accessed 23 December 2024].

Sellares, T. (n.d.) The Model View Controller: A Composed Pattern. Universitat de Girona. Available from: https://imae.udg.edu/~sellares/EINF-ES1/MVC-Toni.pdf [Accessed 27 November].

UUID Generator. (n.d.) Generate a UUID in Python. Available from:

https://www.uuidgenerator.net/dev-corner/python [Accessed 11 December 2024]

Bibliography

30DayCodingInc. (2024) Building Scalable REST APIs with Flask and Python: A Comprehensive Guide. Available from: https://30dayscoding.com/blog/building-scalable-rest-apis-with-flask-and-

python?srsltid=AfmBOorl6JNyf2XH7moOUKUGW5UacagzwqBiO_Yr2floyNO4vByK-ppG [Accessed 8 December 2024]

Barbosa, L. & Hora, A. (2022) How and why developers migrate Python tests. In 2022 IEEE International Conference on Software Analysis, Evolution and Reengineering (SANER) (538-548). IEEE.

GeeksforGeeks. (2023) Use jsonify() instead of json.dumps() in Flask. Available from: https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/use-jsonify-instead-of-json-dumps-in-flask/ [Accessed 1 December 2024].

Jaiswal, S. (2020) Python Regular Expression Tutorial. Available from: https://www.datacamp.com/tutorial/python-regular-expression-tutorial [Accessed 15 December 2024]

Krebs, B. & Martinez, J. (2022) Developing RESTful APIs with Python and Flask.

Available from: https://auth0.com/blog/developing-restful-apis-with-python-and-flask/
[Accessed 1 December 2024].

Microsoft. (2024) Tutorial: Work with the Flask web framework in Visual Studio. Available from: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/visualstudio/python/learn-flask-visual-studio-step-01-project-solution?view=vs-2022 [Accessed 9 December 2024]

Norris, W. (2020) How To Integrate Unit Testing, Linting, and Continuous Integration Into Your Python Projects. Available from: https://www.earthdatascience.org/blog/unit-testing-linting-ci-python/ [Accessed 23 December 2024]

OWASP. (2021) OWASP Top Ten 2021: The Ten Most Critical Security Risks to Web Applications. Available from: https://owasp.org/www-project-top-ten/.

OWASP. (2024) OWASP Top Ten Proactive Controls 2024: The Ten Most Critical Security Practices for Developers. Available from: https://top10proactive.owasp.org/archive/2024/the-top-10/ [Accessed 5 November 2024].

OWASP. (n.d.a) Cryptographic Storage Cheat Sheet. Available from: https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Cryptographic_Storage_Cheat_Sheet.h
tml [Accessed 15 December 2024]

OWASP. (n.d.b) Key Management Cheat Sheet. Available from: https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Key Management Cheat Sheet.htm
[Accessed 15 December 2024]

Patel, N. (2019) What are Evil Regexes? Available from: https://medium.com/@nitinpatel_20236/what-are-evil-regexes-7b21058c747e
[Accessed 15 December 2024]

Saini, A. (2024) Understanding Flask Framework: Installation, features & Expert Insights.

Available from: https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2021/10/flask-python/ [Accessed 8 December 2024]

Tutorialspoint. (n.d.) Cryptography with Python Tutorial. Available from: https://www.tutorialspoint.com/cryptography-with-python/cryptography-with-python-qu-ick_guide.htm [Accessed 14 December 2024]

Visual Studio Code. (2024) Linting Python in Visual Studio Code. Available from: https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/python/linting [Accessed 26 December 2024]

Appendix 1 main.py

```
main.py 7 X
   1
          import logging
          from services.user_service import UserService
          from services.product_service import ProductService
          from services.order_service import OrderService
          from controllers.authentication_controller import AuthenticationController
          from controllers.product_controller import ProductController
          from controllers.order_controller import OrderController
          from views.cli_view import CLIView
          Entry point of the Inventory Management System (IMS).
          # Configuration of log message.
          logging.basicConfig(
              filename='data/system.log',
              level=logging.INFO,
              format='%(asctime)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s'
          def main():
              Initialises and starts the IMS application.
              # Initialise services
              user_service = UserService()
              product_service = ProductService()
              order_service = OrderService()
              # Initialise controllers
              auth_controller = AuthenticationController(user_service)
              product_controller = ProductController(product_service)
              order_controller = OrderController(order_service, product_service)
              cli_view = CLIView(auth_controller, product_controller, order_controller)
              # Start the application
              cli_view.main_menu()
          if __name__ == '__main__':
              main()
```

Appendix 2 company_validation_api.py

```
company_validation_api.py → ×
        from flask import Flask, request, jsonify
1
        app = Flask(__name__)
        # Reference: https://pypi.org/project/Flask
        Assumed only authorised Companies allow to create customer account.
        Simulates an API for validating company IDs.
        valid_company_ids = ['COMPANY123', 'COMPANY456', 'COMPANY789']
12
13
        @app.route('/validate_company', methods=['GET'])
        def validate_company():
17
            Validates a company ID against a list of valid IDs.
            return JSON response indicating whether the company ID is valid.
            company_id = request.args.get('company_id')
            if company_id in valid_company_ids:
                return jsonify({'valid': True}), 200 # OK Status code
            else:
                return jsonify({'valid': False}), 404 # Not Found Status code
27
        if __name__ == '__main__':
            app.run(host='127.0.0.1', port=5000)
```

Appendix 3 authentication_controller.py

```
authentication_controller.py + ×
           import logging
           import time
           import re
           import requests
           import bcrypt
           from models.user import Clerk, Customer
           Reference:
           https://pypi.org/project/requests
           https://pypi.org/project/bcrypt
           class AuthenticationController:
               0.00
               Controller for handling user authentication and security features,
               manages user login, registration and account lockout.
               def __init__(self, user_service):
                   Initialises the AuthenticationController.
                   self.user_service = user_service # Provides user data operations.
                   self.MAX_ATTEMPTS = 3 # Default the max allowed failed logins.
                   self.LOCKOUT_TIME = 300 # Default how long (seconds) remains locked.
               def login(self, username, password):
                   Authenticates a user.
                   Implements account lockout after multiple failed attempts.
                   current_time = time.time()
                   user = self.user_service.get_user_by_username(username)
                   if user:
                       if user.is_locked:
                           time_since_locked = current_time - user.locked_time
                           if time_since_locked < self.LOCKOUT_TIME:</pre>
                               remaining_lock_time = int(
                                   self.LOCKOUT_TIME - time_since_locked
                               minutes, seconds = divmod(remaining_lock_time, 60)
                               print(f"Account is locked. Please try again "
                                     f"after {minutes} minute(s) "
                                     f"and {seconds} second(s).")
                               return None
                               user.is_locked = False
                               user.login_attempts = 0
                               user.locked_time = None
                               self.user_service.save_users()
```

```
if user.check_password(password):
    user.login_attempts = 0
    self.user_service.save_users()
    logging.info(f"{username} logged in successfully.")
    # Perform MFA (simulation)
    if self.perform_mfa(user):
        return user
        print("Multi-Factor Authentication failed.")
        return None
    user.login_attempts += 1
    remaining_attempts = self.MAX_ATTEMPTS - user.login_attempts
    if remaining_attempts > 0:
        print(f"Invalid username or password. "
              f"You have {remaining_attempts} "
              f"attempt(s) remaining.")
        # Lock the account
        user.is_locked = True
        user.locked_time = current_time
        logging.warning(f"{username} account locked "
        f"due to multiple failed attempts.")
print(f"Account locked due to multiple failed attempts. "
              f"Please try again "
              f"after {int(self.LOCKOUT_TIME / 60)} minutes.")
    self.user_service.save_users()
    return None
print("Invalid username or password.")
```

```
def perform_mfa(self, user):
    Simulates Multi-Factor Authentication.
    # Generating a code for simulation purposes.
    mfa_code = '123456'
    input_code = input(
        "Enter the MFA code sent to your registered device: "
    if input_code == mfa_code:
        return False
def register_customer(self, username, password, company_id):
    Registers a new customer after validating inputs and company ID.
    if (
        self.validate_username(username)
        and self.validate_password(password)
        # Validate company ID via API
           response = requests.get(
                'http://localhost:5000/validate_company',
                params={'company_id': company_id}
            if (
                response.status_code == 200
                and response.json().get('valid')
                if not self.user_service.get_user_by_username(username):
                    # Hash the password with bcrypt
                    hashed_password = bcrypt.hashpw(
                     password.encode('utf-8'),
                     bcrypt.gensalt()
                    new_customer = Customer(username,
                                            hashed_password, company_id)
                    self.user_service.add_user(new_customer)
                    logging.info(f"New customer registered: {username}")
                    print("Registration successful.")
                    print("Username already exists.")
                print("Invalid company ID.")
        except requests.RequestException as e:
            print("Unable to connect to the company validation service. "
                  "Please try again later.")
            logging.error(f"Error connecting to "
                          f"company validation API: {e}")
       print("Invalid username or password format.")
```

```
def register_clerk(self, username, password):
    Registers a new clerk after validating inputs.
    if (
        self.validate_username(username)
        and self.validate_password(password)
        if not self.user_service.get_user_by_username(username):
            # Hash the password with bcrypt
            hashed_password = bcrypt.hashpw(
                password.encode('utf-8'), bcrypt.gensalt()
            new_clerk = Clerk(username, hashed_password)
            self.user_service.add_user(new_clerk)
            logging.info(f"New clerk registered: {username}")
            print("Clerk registered successfully.")
            print("Username already exists.")
       print("Invalid username or password format.")
def validate_username(self, username):
    Validates the username using regex.
   Rule:
    Only alphanumeric characters (A-Z, a-z, 0-9)
    Min. 5 and max. 20 characters in length
    No space at the beginning or end
    pattern = re.compile(r'^[A-Za-z0-9]{5,20}$')
    return pattern.match(username)
def validate_password(self, password):
    Validates the password for strength.
    Rule:
    At least 8 characters long
    At least one uppercase letter ([A-Z])
    At least one lowercase letter ([a-z])
    At least one digit ([0-9])
    At least one special character from the set [@#$%^&+=]
    if len(password) < 8:</pre>
        return False
    if not re.search(r'[A-Z]', password):
    if not re.search(r'[a-z]', password):
    if not re.search(r'[0-9]', password):
       return False
    if not re.search(r'[@#$%^&+=]', password):
```

Appendix 4 order_controller.py

```
order_controller.py + ×
          from models.order import Order
   1
          class OrderController:
              Manages order processing logic,
              handles placing orders and listing customer orders.
              def __init__(self, order_service, product_service):
                  Initialises the OrderController.
                  self.order_service = order_service # Order data operations.
                  self.product_service = product_service # Product data operation.
              def place_order(self, customer_username, items):
                  Places a new order.
                  total_price = 0
                  for product_id, quantity in items:
                      product = self.product_service.get_product_by_id(product_id)
                      if not product or product.stock_quantity < quantity:</pre>
                               f"Product '{product_id}' is not available in the "
                               f"required quantity."
                      total_price += product.price * quantity
                  order = Order(customer_username, items, total_price)
                  self.order_service.add_order(order)
                  for product_id, quantity in items:
                      product = self.product_service.get_product_by_id(product_id)
                      product.stock_quantity -= quantity
                  self.product_service.save_products()
                  print("Order placed successfully.")
              def list_customer_orders(self, customer_username):
                  Lists all orders placed by a customer.
                  return self.order_service.list_orders_by_customer(customer_username)
```

Appendix 5 product_controller.py

```
product_controller.py + ×
       from models.product import Product
1
       class ProductController:
           Manages product-related operations,
           handles CRUD operations for products.
           def __init__(self, product_service):
               Initialises the ProductController.
               self.product_service = product_service # Product data operation.
           def add_product(self, product_id, name, category, price, stock_quantity):
               Adds a new product to the inventory via product_service
               if self.product_service.get_product_by_id(product_id):
                   print(f"Product with ID '{product_id}' already exists.")
                   return False
               product = Product(product_id, name, category, price, stock_quantity)
               self.product_service.add_product(product)
               print(f"Product '{name}' added successfully.")
           def update_stock(self, product_id, quantity):
               Updates the stock quantity of a product.
               return self.product_service.update_stock(product_id, quantity)
           def delete_product(self, product_id):
               Deletes a product from the inventory.
               if self.product_service.delete_product(product_id):
                   print(f"Product with ID '{product_id}' deleted successfully.")
                   return True
                   print(f"No product found with ID '{product_id}'.")
                   return False
           def list_products(self):
               Lists all products in the inventory.
               return self.product_service.products
```

Appendix 6 order.py

```
import uuid
from datetime import datetime

class Order:
    """

Represents a customer's order.

"""

def __init__(self, customer_username, items, total_price):
    """

Initialises an Order object.

"""

self.order_id = str(uuid.uuid4()) # Unique UUID for the order.

self.customer_username = customer_username
self.items = items # list of product_id, quantity.
self.total_price = total_price # The total cost of all items.
# Timestamp (YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS) when the order was created.
self.order_date = datetime.now().strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")
```

Appendix 7 product.py

```
class Product:

class Product:

Represents a product in the inventory.

finitialises a Product_id, name, category, price, stock_quantity):

Initialises a Product_object.

self.product_id = product_id # The unique identifier for product.

self.name = name # The product name
self.category = category # The category to which the product belongs.
self.price = price # The price of the product.
self.stock_quantity = stock_quantity # Qty. of product in stock.
```

Appendix 8 user.py

```
import bcrypt
           Base class representing a user.
           is_locked=False, locked_time=None
               Initialises a User object.
               self.username = username
               self.role = role # Role of the user.
               self.password = password # Store bcrypt-hashed password as bytes
19
20
               self.login_attempts = login_attempts # No. of failed login attempts
self.is_locked = is_locked # Indicates if the user is locked out
               self.locked_time = locked_time # Timestamp when account was locked
           def check_password(self, plain_password):
               Validates the input password against
               Return True if the password matches
               return bcrypt.checkpw(plain_password.encode('utf-8'), self.password)
       class Admin(User):
           def __init__(self, username, password,
                        login_attempts=0,
is_locked=False, locked_time=None):
               Initialises an Admin object.
               super().__init__(username, password, role='Admin',
                                login_attempts=login_attempts,
                                is_locked=is_locked, locked_time=locked_time
       class Clerk(User):
            """Clerk inheriting from User."""
           is_locked=False, locked_time=None):
               super().__init__(username, password, role='Clerk',
                                login_attempts=login_attempts,
                                is_locked=is_locked, locked_time=locked_time
        class Customer(User):
           Customer inheriting from User.
           68
69
               Initialises a Customer object.
70
71
72
73
                   username, password, role='Customer',
                    login_attempts=login_attempts, is_locked=is_locked,
                   locked_time=locked_time
                self.company_id = company_id # Company ID associated with customer.
```

Appendix 9 order_service.py

```
order_service.py ⊅ ×
          import json
          import os
          from models.order import Order
               Handles order data operations,
               manages loading, saving, adding and
               retrieving orders to/from persistent storage.
               DATA_FILE = 'data/orders.json' # Orders data file.
              def __init__(self):
                    Initialises the OrderService by
                    loading orders data from storage.
                    self.orders = self.load_orders()
               def load_orders(self):
26
27
                    if not os.path.exists(self.DATA_FILE):
28
29
30
31
32
33
                   with open(self.DATA_FILE, 'r') as file:
                        order_dicts = json.load(file)
                    orders = []
                    for order_data in order_dicts:
                        customer_username = order_data['customer_username']
items = order_data['items']
total_price = order_data['total_price']
34
35
36
37
38
39
                        order = Order(customer_username, items, total_price)
order.order_id = order_data.get('order_id', order.order_id)
order.order_date = order_data.get('order_date', order.order_date)
                        orders.append(order)
                    return orders
               def save_orders(self):
                   order_dicts = [order.__dict__ for order in self.orders]
with open(self.DATA_FILE, 'w') as file:
    json.dump(order_dicts, file)
               def add_order(self, order):
                    Adds a new order.
                    self.orders.append(order)
                    self.save_orders()
               def get_order_by_id(self, order_id):
                    Retrieves an order by its ID.
                    for order in self.orders:
                         if order.order_id == order_id:
                             return order
                    return None
               def list_orders_by_customer(self, customer_username):
                    Retrieves all orders placed by a specific customer.
                    return [order for order in self
                              .orders if order.customer_username == customer_username]
```

Appendix 10 product_service.py

```
product_service.py + ×
        import os
        import json
        from models.product import Product
        class ProductService:
            Manages products, including
            adding new products, updating existing products,
            and saving/loading products to/from persistent storage.
            PRODUCTS_FILE = 'data/products.json' # Product data file.
            def __init__(self):
                Initialises the ProductService by
                loading existing products from storage.
                self.products = self.load_products()
            def add_product(self, product):
                Adds a new product to the inventory.
                if self.get_product_by_id(product.product_id):
                    print(f"Product with ID '{product.product_id}' already exists.")
                    return False
                self.products.append(product)
                self.save_products()
            def update_stock(self, product_id, quantity):
                Updates the stock quantity of a product.
                product = self.get_product_by_id(product_id)
                if product:
                    product.stock_quantity = quantity
                    self.save_products()
                    print(f"No product found with ID '{product_id}'.")
                    return False
            def get_product_by_id(self, product_id):
                Retrieves a product by its ID.
                for product in self.products:
50
                    if product.product_id == product_id:
                        return product
                return None
```

```
def save_products(self):
                 Saves current products to JSON file for persistent storage.
                 products_data = []
                 for product in self.products:
                     product_data = {
                         'product_id': product.product_id,
                         'name': product.name,
                         'category': product.category,
                         'price': product.price,
                         'stock_quantity': product.stock_quantity
                     products_data.append(product_data)
                 os.makedirs('data', exist_ok=True)
                 with open(self.PRODUCTS_FILE, 'w') as f:
                     json.dump(products_data, f, indent=4)
             def load_products(self):
                 Loads products from a JSON file and returns a list of Product objects.
                     with open(self.PRODUCTS_FILE, 'r') as f:
79
                         products_data = json.load(f)
80
                     products = []
                     for product_data in products_data:
                         product = Product(
                             product_id=product_data['product_id'],
                             name=product_data['name'],
                             category=product_data['category'],
                             price=product_data['price'],
                             stock_quantity=product_data['stock_quantity']
90
                         products.append(product)
                     return products
                 except FileNotFoundError:
                     return []
                 except json.JSONDecodeError as e:
                     print("An error occurred while loading products:", str(e))
                     return []
             def delete_product(self, product_id):
100
                 Deletes a product from the inventory.
                 product = self.get_product_by_id(product_id)
                 if product:
                     self.products.remove(product)
                     self.save_products()
                     return False
```

Appendix 11 user_service.py

```
user_service.py + X
       import os
1
       import json
       from models.user import Admin, Clerk, Customer
           Manages user accounts, including
           adding new users, authenticating existing users,
           and saving/loading users to/from persistent storage.
           USERS_FILE = 'data/users.json' # Users data file.
          def __init__(self):
               Initialises the UserService by
               loading existing users from storage.
               self.users = self.load_users()
           def add_user(self, user):
               Adds a new user to the system.
               if self.get_user_by_username(user.username):
                   print(f"User with username '{user.username}' already exists.")
                   return False
               self.users.append(user)
               self.save_users()
           def get_user_by_username(self, username):
               Retrieves a user object by username.
               for user in self.users:
                   if user.username == username:
                       return user
```

```
def save_users(self):
                Saves the current list of users to JSON file for persistent storage.
                The hashed password is stored directly as a UTF-8 string in JSON.
                users_data = []
                for user in self.users:
                    # Convert bytes hashed password to a UTF-8 string before saving
                    hashed_pw_str = (user.password.decode('utf-8')
                                     if isinstance(user.password, bytes)
                                     else user.password)
                    user_data = {
                         'username': user.username,
                         'password': hashed_pw_str,
                        'role': user.role,
                        'login_attempts': user.login_attempts,
                        'is_locked': user.is_locked,
                        'locked_time': user.locked_time
                    if user.role == 'Customer':
                        user_data['company_id'] = user.company_id
                    users_data.append(user_data)
                os.makedirs('data', exist_ok=True)
                with open(self.USERS_FILE, 'w') as f:
                    json.dump(users_data, f, indent=4)
            def load_users(self):
                Loads users from JSON file and returns a list of User objects.
                try:
                    with open(self.USERS_FILE, 'r') as f:
                        users_data = json.load(f)
                    users = []
                    for user_data in users_data:
                        username = user_data['username']
                        role = user_data['role']
                        hashed_password_str = user_data['password']
                        login_attempts = user_data.get('login_attempts', 0)
                        is_locked = user_data.get('is_locked', False)
                        locked_time = user_data.get('locked_time', None)
                        # Convert the hashed password string back to bytes
                        hashed_password = hashed_password_str.encode('utf-8')
                        if role == 'Admin':
                            user = Admin(
94
                                username,
                                hashed_password,
                                login_attempts=login_attempts,
                                is_locked=is_locked,
                                locked_time=locked_time
```

```
elif role == 'Clerk':
                user = Clerk(
                    username,
                    hashed_password,
                    login_attempts=login_attempts,
                    is_locked=is_locked,
                    locked_time=locked_time
            elif role == 'Customer':
                company_id = user_data.get('company_id', '')
                user = Customer(
                    username,
                    hashed_password,
                    company_id=company_id,
                    login_attempts=login_attempts,
                    is_locked=is_locked,
                    locked_time=locked_time
                )
            users.append(user)
       return users
    except FileNotFoundError:
        # No users file exists, return an empty list
    except json.JSONDecodeError as e:
        print("An error occurred while loading users:", str(e))
        return []
def remove_user(self, username):
    Removes a user from the system based on the username.
   user = self.get_user_by_username(username)
    if user:
        self.users.remove(user)
        self.save_users()
        print(f"User '{username}' removed successfully.")
        print(f"No user found with username '{username}'.")
def unlock_user_account(self, username):
    Unlocks a user's account by resetting login attempts and lock status.
    user = self.get_user_by_username(username)
    if user:
       user.is_locked = False
        user.login_attempts = 0
        self.save_users()
        print(f"User '{username}' account has been unlocked.")
    else:
        print(f"No user found with username '{username}'.")
```

Appendix 12 cli_view.py

```
cli_view.py ₹ ×
class CLIView:
    Command-Line Interface view for the application.
    def __init__(self, auth_controller, product_controller, order_controller):
        Initialises the CLIView with controllers.
        self.auth_controller = auth_controller
        self.product_controller = product_controller
        self.order_controller = order_controller
    def main_menu(self):
        Displays the main menu options (Login, Register, Exit)
        and collects user input in a loop until the user chooses to exit.
            print("\n=== Welcome to IMS ===")
            print("1. Login")
            print("2. Register as Customer")
            print("3. Exit")
            choice = input("Please select an option: ")
            if choice == '1':
                self.login()
            elif choice == '2':
                self.register_customer()
            elif choice == '3':
                print("Goodbye!")
                break
                print("Invalid option. Please try again.")
    def login(self):
        Handles user login process.
        print("\n--- Login ---")
        username = input("Username: ")
        password = input("Password: ")
        user = self.auth_controller.login(username, password)
            print(f"\nWelcome, {user.username}!")
             if user.role == 'Admin':
                self.admin_menu(user)
             elif user.role == 'Clerk':
                self.clerk_menu()
            elif user.role == 'Customer':
                 self.customer_menu(user)
            print("Login failed.")
```

```
def register_customer(self):
    Handles customer registration process.
    print("\n--- Customer Registration ---")
    username = input("Choose a username: ")
    password = input("Enter a password: ")
    company_id = input("Enter your company ID: ")
    if self.auth_controller.register_customer(
        username, password, company_id
        print("You can now log in with your new account.")
def admin_menu(self, admin_user):
    Displays the admin menu options and handles user input
    0.00
    while True:
        print("\n--- Admin Menu ---")
        print("1. Manage Users")
        print("2. Manage Products")
       print("3. View System Logs")
       print("4. Logout")
        choice = input("Please select an option: ")
        if choice == '1':
            self.manage_users()
        elif choice == '2':
            self.manage_products()
        elif choice == '3':
            self.view_system_logs()
        elif choice == '4':
            print("Logging out.")
            print("Invalid option. Please try again.")
```

```
def clerk_menu(self):
    Displays the clerk menu options and handles user input.
    while True:
       print("\n--- Clerk Menu ---")
       print("1. Manage Products")
       print("2. Logout")
       choice = input("Please select an option: ")
       if choice == '1':
            self.manage_products()
        elif choice == '2':
            print("Logging out.")
            break
            print("Invalid option. Please try again.")
def customer_menu(self, customer_user):
    Displays the customer menu options and handles user input.
       print("\n--- Customer Menu ---")
       print("1. Place Order")
       print("2. View Order History")
       print("3. Logout")
       choice = input("Please select an option: ")
        if choice == '1':
            self.place_order(customer_user)
        elif choice == '2':
            self.view_order_history(customer_user)
        elif choice == '3':
            print("Logging out.")
            break
            print("Invalid option. Please try again.")
# Define methods for managing users, products, placing orders, etc.
The system focuses on security measures;
not all methods have been developed due to resource limitations,
e.g. password reset flow,
wrap stock input in a try/except to handle invalid integer
```

```
139
             def manage_users(self):
                 Handles user management options.
                     print("\n--- Manage Users ---")
                     print("1. View All Users")
                     print("2. Add Clerk")
                     print("3. Remove User")
                     print("4. Unlock User Account")
                     print("5. Back to Admin Menu")
                     choice = input("Please select an option: ")
                     if choice == '1':
                         self.view_all_users()
                     elif choice == '2':
                         self.add_clerk()
                     elif choice == '3':
                         self.remove_user()
                     elif choice == '4':
                         self.unlock_user_account()
                     elif choice == '5':
                         print("Invalid option. Please try again.")
             def view_all_users(self):
                 Displays all users in the system.
                 print("\n--- All Users ---")
170
                 users = self.auth_controller.user_service.users
                 for user in users:
172
                     print(f"Username: {user.username}, "
173
                            f"Role: {user.role},
174
                            f"Locked: {user.is_locked}"
176
             def add_clerk(self):
178
179
                 Handles the process of adding a new clerk
                 print("\n--- Add Clerk ---")
                 username = input("Enter clerk username: ")
                 password = input("Enter clerk password: ")
                 if self.auth_controller.register_clerk(username, password):
                     print("Clerk added successfully.")
```

```
def remove_user(self):
    Handles the removal of a user.
    print("\n--- Remove User ---")
    username = input("Enter username to remove: ")
    self.auth_controller.user_service.remove_user(username)
def unlock_user_account(self):
    Handles unlocking a user account.
    print("\n--- Unlock User Account ---")
    username = input("Enter username to unlock: ")
    self.auth_controller.user_service.unlock_user_account(username)
def view_system_logs(self):
    Displays system logs.
    print("\n--- System Logs ---")
        with open('data/system.log', 'r') as log_file:
            logs = log_file.read()
            print(logs)
    except FileNotFoundError:
        print("No system log file found.")
def manage_products(self):
   Handles product management options.
   while True:
        print("\n--- Manage Products ---")
        print("1. View All Products")
        print("2. Add Product")
       print("3. Update Product Stock")
        print("4. Delete Product")
        print("5. Back to Previous Menu")
        choice = input("Please select an option: ")
        if choice == '1':
            self.view_all_products()
        elif choice == '2':
            self.add_product()
        elif choice == '3':
           self.update_product_stock()
        elif choice == '4':
           self.delete_product()
        elif choice == '5':
            break
           print("Invalid option. Please try again.")
```

```
def view_all_products(self):
    Displays all products in the inventory.
    print("\n--- All Products ---")
    products = self.product_controller.list_products()
    for product in products:
       print(
            f"ID: {product.product_id}, Name: {product.name}, "
            f"Category: {product.category}, Price: {product.price}, "
            f"Stock: {product.stock_quantity}"
def add_product(self):
    Handles the process of adding a new product.
   print("\n--- Add Product ---")
    product_id = input("Enter product ID: ")
    name = input("Enter product name: ")
    category = input("Enter product category: ")
    price = float(input("Enter product price (numeric only): "))
    stock_quantity = int(input("Enter stock quantity (integer only): "))
    self.product_controller.add_product(
        product_id, name, category, price, stock_quantity
def update_product_stock(self):
    Handles updating the stock quantity of a product.
    print("\n--- Update Product Stock ---")
    product_id = input("Enter product ID: ")
    quantity = int(input("Enter new stock quantity: "))
    self.product_controller.update_stock(product_id, quantity)
def delete_product(self):
    Handles the deletion of a product.
    print("\n--- Delete Product ---")
    product_id = input("Enter product ID to delete: ")
    self.product_controller.delete_product(product_id)
```

```
def place_order(self, customer_user):
                 Handles the process of placing an order.
                 print("\n--- Place Order ---")
                 products = self.product_controller.list_products()
                 print("Available Products:")
                 for product in products:
                     print(f"ID: {product.product_id}, "
294
                           f"Name: {product.name}, "
                           f"Price: {product.price}, "
                           f"Stock: {product.stock_quantity}"
                 items = []
                     product_id = input(
                         "Enter product ID to add to cart (or 'done' to finish): "
                     if product_id.lower() == 'done':
                         print("\nThe statement will be sent to your Company")
                     quantity = int(input("Enter quantity: "))
                     items.append((product_id, quantity))
                 if items:
                     self.order_controller.place_order(customer_user.username, items)
                     print("No items selected.")
             def view_order_history(self, customer_user):
                 Displays the order history for a customer.
                 print("\n--- Order History ---")
                 orders = self.order_controller.list_customer_orders(
                     customer_user.username
                 if orders:
                     for order in orders:
                         print(f"Order ID: {order.order_id}, "
                               f"Date: {order.order_date}, "
                               f"Total Price: {order.total_price}"
                         for item in order.items:
                             product_id, quantity = item
                             product = (
                                 self.product_controller.product_service
                                 .get_product_by_id(product_id)
                             if product:
                                 print(
                                     f"Product: {product.name}, "
                                     f"Quantity: {quantity},
                                     f"Price: {product.price}"
343
                     print("You have no previous orders.")
```

Appendix 13 populate_data.py

```
populate_data.py → ×
1
       Utility script that creates initial users (Admin, Clerk, Customer)
       and a sample set of products.
       Writes data to JSON files in the "data" directory.
       # Reference: https://pypi.org/project/bcrypt
    v import os
       import bcrypt
       from services.user_service import UserService
       from services.product_service import ProductService
       from models.user import Admin, Clerk, Customer
       from models.product import Product
    v def populate_users():
           Creates default users and saves them using UserService.
           user_service = UserService()
           # Define passwords that meet the security policy
           admin_password_plain = 'Admin@1234'
           clerk_password_plain = 'Clerk@1234'
           customer_password_plain = 'Customer@1234'
           admin_password_hashed = bcrypt.hashpw(
               admin_password_plain.encode('utf-8'),
               bcrypt.gensalt()
           clerk_password_hashed = bcrypt.hashpw(
               clerk_password_plain.encode('utf-8'),
               bcrypt.gensalt()
           customer_password_hashed = bcrypt.hashpw(
               customer_password_plain.encode('utf-8'),
               bcrypt.gensalt()
           admin = Admin(username='admin',
                          password=admin_password_hashed,
                          login_attempts=0,
is_locked=False, locked_time=None)
           clerk = Clerk(username='clerk',
                          password=clerk_password_hashed,
           login_attempts=0,
is_locked=False, locked_time=None)
customer = Customer(username='customer',
                                password=customer_password_hashed,
                                company_id='COMPANY123',
                                login_attempts=0,
                                is_locked=False, locked_time=None)
           # Add users
           user_service.add_user(admin)
           user_service.add_user(clerk)
           user_service.add_user(customer)
           print("Users populated successfully.")
```

```
v def populate_products():
      Creates default products and saves them using ProductService.
      product_service = ProductService()
      products = [
         Product(product_id='1', name='Shampoo',
         category='Hair Care',
price=9.99, stock_quantity=100),
Product(product_id='2', name='Conditioner',
                 category='Hair Care',
         category='Hair Care', price=15.99,
                 stock_quantity=200)
      for product in products:
         product_service.add_product(product)
      print("Products populated successfully.")
v if __name__ == '__main__':
     os.makedirs('data', exist_ok=True)
      populate_users()
     populate_products()
      print("Data population complete.")
```

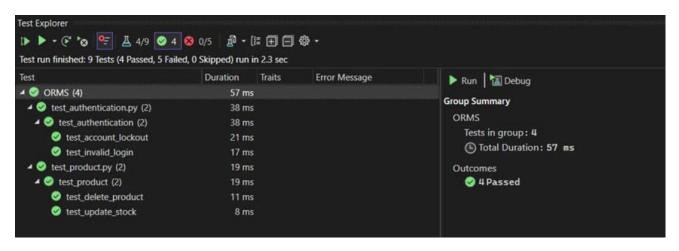
Appendix 14 unlock_admin.py

```
unlock_admin.py → ×
1
        from services.user_service import UserService
     v def unlock_admin_account():
            Unlocks the admin account by resetting
            login attempts and lock status.
            user_service = UserService()
            admin_user = user_service.get_user_by_username('admin')
            if admin_user:
                admin_user.login_attempts = 0
                admin_user.is_locked = False
13
                user_service.save_users()
                print("Admin account has been unlocked.")
            else:
                print("Admin user not found.")
           __name__ == '__main__':
            unlock_admin_account()
```

Appendix 15 Evidence of testing

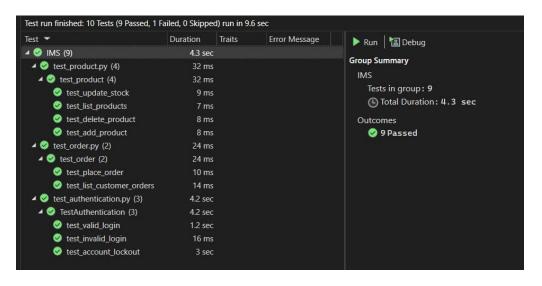
Note: The system was originally named Online Retailer Management System (ORMS), it was later changed to IMS in the final development phase to align with its functionality.

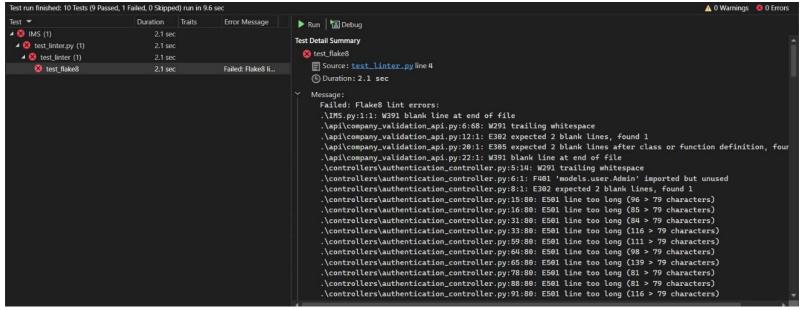
<u>Test Result 2024-12-31 – 9 Tests (4 Passed, 5 Failed)</u>



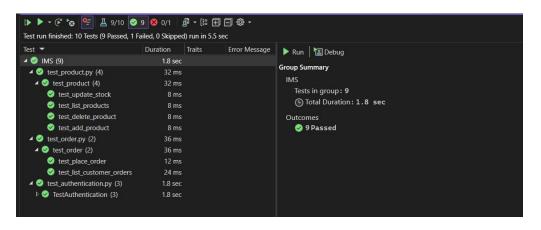


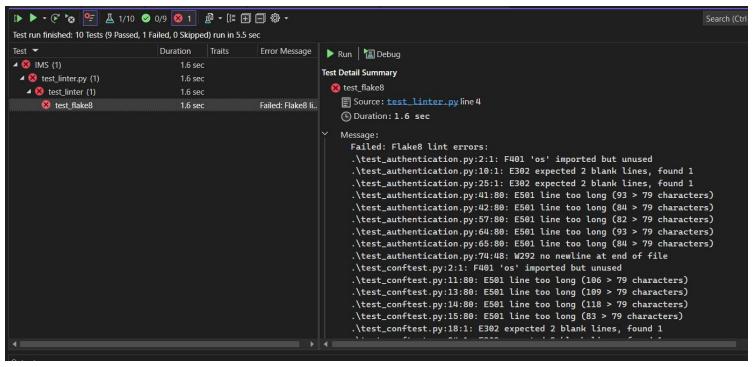
<u>Test Result 2025-01-07 - 10 Tests (9 Passed, 1 Failed)</u>





Test Result 2025-01-11 - 10 Tests (9 Passed, 1 Failed)





Test Result 2025-01-12 – 10 Tests (All Passed)

