

# **School of Public Administration Bachelor of Science in Computing**

# COMP321 Information System Implementation Final Report

2014/15 2<sup>nd</sup> semester

Online Shopping Mall

Team number: Group 3

Team members: Tim, Xiao Yubin (P-12-0794-9)

Sheldon, Xie Erchen (P-12-0792-0) Billy, Xu Qinmian (P-12-0786-1) Dennis, Yin Famin (P-12-0788-0)

Click here to enter text.

Supervisor: Andrew Siu

Assessor: [Put your assessor name here]

Submission Date: Apr 16, 2015

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Intro	oduction	1	6
	1.1	Overv	iew	6
	1.2	Object	tives	6
2	Back	kground	l and Related Work	13
	2.1	Backg	ground	13
	2.2	Relate	ed Work	14
3	Syst	em Des	ign	19
	3.1	Data N	Modeling	19
		3.1.1	Entity—relationship diagram	19
		3.1.2	Data Structure	20
	3.2	Dynan	nic Modeling	23
		3.2.1	State Diagram for Placing an Order	23
		3.2.2	Purchase Sequence Diagram	24
		3.2.1	Purchase Activity Diagram	26
4	Syst	em Imp	olementation	28
	4.1	Platfo	rms	28
	4.2	Archit	tecture	30
	4.3	Modu	le Design	30
5	Resu	ılts and	Discussion	32
	5.1	Projec	et Outcome	32
		5.1.1	Home page and product displaying	33

	5.2	Testing	48
6	Con	clusion and Further Work	52
	6.1	conclusion	52
	6.2	Further Work	53
Re	eferen	ces	54
Αţ	pend	ix	56
	Proj	ect plan	56
	Tear	n Members	57
	Deve	elopment Duration	57
	Job 1	Distribution	57
	Peer	Assessment Form	59

# **Table of Figures**

Figure 1: from National Bureau of Statistics	14
Figure 2: Entity—Relationship diagram	20
Figure 3: State diagram for order	24
Figure 4: Purchase sequence	25
Figure 5: Purchase activity diagram	26
Figure 6: Purchase activity diagram (cont'd)	27
Figure 7: Abstraction architecture of system	30
Table 1: Data Structure (Product)	21
Table 2: Data Structure (Photo)	21
Table 3: Data Structure (Category)	21
Table 4: Data Structure (Rating)	22
Table 5: Data Structure (Order Item)	22
Table 6: Data Structure (Cart Item)	22
Table 7: Data Structure (User)	22
Table 8: Data Structure (Order)	23
Table 9: Data Structure (Message)	23
Table 10: Testing (Duplicate ID)	48
Table 11: Testing (Missing info)	49

Table 12: Testing (Password mismatch)	49
Table 13: Testing (Wrong username)	49
Table 14: Testing (Wrong password)	50
Table 15: Testing (Empty Quantity)	50
Table 16: Testing (Missing order info)	51
Table 17: Testing (Wrong start/end date)	51

# 1 Introduction

#### 1.1 Overview

The Web has provided a unique opportunity for retail businesses. Over the past five years, through the prosperity of numerous online commerce websites, could we witnessed a significant progress of electronic commerce (e-commerce). The web shopping reveals its great superiority over traditional business models. It can be illustrated in the following two aspects: customers may do window shopping over a wide range of products without geographical limitations on business hours and transportation. And on the other side, vendors save huge amount of expense by not running a brick-and-mortar shops which cost more on infrastructure, thus they can provide services for both large and niche markets.

This project aims at providing an elegant online shopping experience to tentative customers. The system contains one vendor and multiple potential customers. And the interaction between the two parties can be stated as follows. The vendor displays the products in a manner which is easy for customers to select, place orders, and make purchases. The major products sold in our website are routers, including wired and wireless. They could be classified by brand names, wireless speed (for wireless routers), WAN/LAN speed, CPU models, etc. Customers could select any routers they prefer and place the order.

The back-end software system will be implemented by using Django, a high-level Python Web framework which encourages rapid development and clean, pragmatic design. In addition to this, front-end will be fulfilled using Bootstrap, which is a sleek, intuitive, and powerful mobile first front-end framework for faster and easier web development.

#### 1.2 Objectives

All the functions we wishes to implement in this project are listed below. In this project, we mainly anticipate to implement the basic functions of an online shopping mall, including product display, customer registration and login, shopping cart, order processing, and

administration. The functions adorned with inverse typeface are the ones that are compulsory to implement.

A customer can browse and search product in product list

- (A1) A customer may browse products in a list of products by selecting one of the existing product categories. The list shows basic information of products, including product name, price and a thumbnail image.
- (A2) The product list supports paging. I.e. the customer can navigate the product list by 'page up', 'page down' and jumping to a specific page.
- (A3) The customer may filter the product list by searching keywords in product name.
- (A4) The customer may order the product list by price.
- (A5) The customer may order the product list by customers' average rating. The ratings are also shown in the product list.

The product detail page shows detail information about one product.

- (A6) The customer may select a product in the product list to go to the product detail page. The product detail page shows the product name, product category, price and a thumbnail image. In addition, the product detail page also shows detail description as a list of properties. For example, the product detail page for a book shows authors, ISBN, publisher, release date and number of pages.
- (A7) The product detail page supports display of more than one photo of the selected product.

The system has basic account management for customers. The product list and product detail page are accessible to customers before and after login. On the other hand, the shopping cart and purchase tracking functions are only accessible after login.

- (B1) A customer may register a new account. He/she has to provide full name, email address, password and shipping address.
- (B2) Login and logout: If a customer tries to access the shopping cart or purchase tracking before login, the system will redirect the customer's browser to a login page, and then redirect it back to the shopping cart or purchase tracking page after successful

authentication. This can also be implemented as a login dialog box. The customer can log out after using the web site.

- (B3) he server only saves hash values of customers' passwords. Passwords are never saved in plain text.
- (B4) The customer can change password. There is strength requirement for password.

To make any purchase, a customer must add products to his/her shopping cart. The customer can check out all items in the cart to place an order.

- (C1) The customer adds a product to his/her shopping cart by clicking a button or link in the product detail page. The quantity to buy is assumed to be 1. The items in shopping cart are persisted across user sessions. Next time the customer logs in, he/she can still see the items in the shopping cart.
- (C2) The customer can list the products in his/her shopping cart in a shopping cart page. In this page, the entry for each product shows the product name, price and the quantity to buy. The page also shows the total price of products in the shopping cart. The customer can click an item in the shopping cart to go to the product detail page of the entry.
- (C3) The customer can press a button in the shopping cart page to check out all items in the shopping cart. This action creates a purchase order, and clears the content of the cart.
- (C4) The shopping cart page allows the customer to change the quantity. This allows the customer to order more than one piece of a product (e.g. buy two copies of a book).
- (C5) The customer can remove an item from the shopping cart.

Purchase tracking: After placing an order, the customer can trace the processing status of the order in a current purchase page and past purchase page. For simplicity, we assume that each purchase order is fulfilled in a single shipping package. The purchase order status describes the various stages of order processing. Possible values include 'pending', 'shipped', 'received', 'hold', and 'cancelled'.

• (D1) The current purchase page lists the purchase orders that the customer has placed, but has not received or cancelled. In other words, the status of purchase orders shown is either 'pending', 'shipped', or 'hold'. This page shows, for each purchase order, the purchase date, the total order amount and the purchase order status. The purchase orders are displayed in reverse chronological order.

- (D2) The customer can expand an entry in the list of purchase orders to show a purchase order detail page. This includes, for each product in the purchase order, the product name, the quantity, the unit price and the subtotal. The detail page also shows the purchase date, the customer name, the shipping address, the total order amount and the purchase order status. In addition, this page shows the shipment date, receipt date and order cancel date if applicable.
- (D3) After receiving the purchased products from logistics service, the customer should confirm the receipt. In the purchase order detail page, the customer can click a button to confirm the receipt of all products in the purchase order. This will change the status of the purchase order from 'shipped' to 'received'. Note that this action is only available for 'shipped' purchase orders.
- (D4) The customer can add one or more short messages to a purchase order. Each message is in plain text. The messages are shown in the purchase order detail page in reverse chronological order. The page also displays who writes the message (either the customer or the vendor) and the time it is written.
- (D5) Before a purchase order is shipped, the customer can cancel the order. This can be done by clicking a button in the purchase order detail page. This action will change the status of the purchase order to 'cancelled'. In addition, a comment 'cancelled by customer' is automatically appended to the purchase order. Note that this action is only available for purchase orders in the status 'pending' or 'hold'.
- (D6) The past purchase page lists the fulfilled or cancelled purchase orders. In other words, the status of purchase orders shown is either 'received' or 'cancelled'. This page shows, for each purchase order, the purchase date, the total order amount and the purchase order status. The orders are displayed in reverse chronological order. The customer can click an entry in the list to show detail of a purchase order (refer to requirement D2).

The vendor maintains a product catalog in the shopping mall. He/she can also process purchase orders from customers, and has access to basic sales reports. The vendor is not a customer, e.g. he/she cannot place purchase orders. Because there is only one vendor, the system only needs to implement a single vendor user account. No account management of vendor accounts is necessary in this project. The application provides the following functions.

Product catalog maintenance: The vendor can browse the product catalog, edit some properties of a product, and add new products.

- (E1) The vendor may browse the product catalog in an interface similar to customers. (Refer to requirements A1, A2 and A6).
- (E2) In addition to the basic info in E1, the vendor can also see sales quantity and sales dollar amount of each product in the product catalog and product detail page. He/she can order the product catalog by sales quantity or sales dollar amount.
- (E3) The vendor can filter the product list by searching keywords in product name, and order the product list by price. (Refer to requirement A3 and A4.)
- (E4) The vendor may add a new product to the catalog. The vendor enters basic information of the product, including product name, product category, price and a thumbnail image. He/she can enter detail information of the new product as a list of properties.
- (E5) The vendor can upload more than one photo for a product. These photos are displayed in the product detail page in a user-friendly interface. (Refer to requirement A7.)
- (E6) The vendor can edit information of a product in a product detail page. He/she can change the product name and product category. He/she can also change detail information as a list of properties. (Refer to requirement E3).

Purchase orders processing: The vendor can list purchase orders in the pending orders page and on-delivery orders page. He/she may ship, hold, or cancel a purchase order in the purchase order detail page.

- (F1) The pending orders page lists purchase orders that are created when customers confirm purchases in their shopping carts, but are not yet shipped or cancelled. The status of 'pending orders' should be 'pending' or 'hold'. This page shows purchase dates, customer names, total order amounts and purchase order status. The vendor can expand an entry to open a purchase order detail page (similar to requirement D2).
- (F2) In the purchase order detail page, the vendor can click a button to ship a purchase order. This action changes the status of the purchase order from 'pending' to 'shipped' and starts the shipping process.

- (F3) The on-delivery orders page lists purchase orders that are shipped, but the customers have not confirmed receipt yet. The status of 'on-delivery orders should be 'shipped'. This page shows purchase dates, shipment dates, customer names, total order amounts and purchase order status. The vendor can expand an entry to open a purchase order detail page (similar to requirement D2).
- (F4) In the purchase order detail page, the vendor can click a button to hold a purchase order. This is useful, for example, if some product in the purchase order is temporarily out-of-stock. This action is only available when the status of the purchase order is 'pending', and this action changes the status to 'hold'.
- (F5) In the purchase order detail page, the vendor can click a button to un-hold and ship a purchase order. This action changes the status of the purchase order from 'hold' to 'shipped' and starts the shipping process.
- (F6) The vendor can view short messages for a purchase order in the purchase order detail page. He/she can also add a short message. (Refer to requirement D4.)
- (F7) In the purchase order detail page, the vendor can click a button to cancel a purchase order. This is useful, for example, to inform the customer that the ordered products are no longer available. This action is only available for purchase orders in the status 'pending' or 'hold'. This action changes the status of the purchase order to 'cancelled'. In addition, a short message 'cancelled by vendor' is automatically appended to the purchase order.

The vendor has access to some basic sales reports.

- (G1) The fulfilled order report lists the fulfilled purchase orders, i.e. purchase orders that are delivered to customers and for which the customers have confirmed the receipt. This report shows the purchase date, the customer names and the total order amounts. The vendor can indicate a reporting period by selecting a start and end date of purchase date.
- (G2) The fulfilled order report shows shipment dates and receipt date (the date that the products are received by customers). It also shows the number of days elapsed between the purchase date and the receipt date.
- (G3) The cancelled order report lists cancelled orders, which should have a status of 'canceled'. The report shows purchase dates, cancel dates, customer names, total order

amounts. The vendor can indicate a reporting period by selecting a start and end date of purchase date.

The system also implements some advanced features.

- (H1) The vendor can change the price of an existing product. This change should not affect the price in existing purchase order and other historical records.
- (H3) A customer can still add an out-of-stock product to shopping cart and place the order. The shopping cart and the product detail page should show clearing which product is currently out-of-stock.
- (H5) If the vendor and the customer change the status of a purchase order at almost the same time, the purchase order may result in an inconsistent state. Implement suitable concurrency control to prevent the following invalid state change: pending -> shipped -> cancelled and hold -> cancelled-> shipped.
- (H6) The vendor can temporarily remove a product from shelves by marking it as 'off-shelf' in the product detail page. Such products are no longer available for purchase, and will not be shown in the product list for the customers. However, the vendor can still see off-shelf products in the product catalog. That page should mark the product as 'off-shelf'. The vendor can put the product on shelves again later.
- (H7) If the shopping cart contains a product that is removed from shelves afterwards, the customer cannot check out the product. One way to handle this is to indicate the product as off-shelf and asks the customer to remove it from the shopping cart manually before check-out. Another way is to remove the off-shelf product automatically, but leave a note to explain the case to the customer.

#### 2 BACKGROUND AND RELATED WORK

#### 2.1 BACKGROUND

Electronic commerce, commonly known as E-commerce or e-Commerce [1], is trading in products or services using computer networks, such as the Internet. Electronic commerce draws on technologies such as mobile commerce, electronic funds transfer, supply chain management, Internet marketing, online transaction processing, electronic data interchange (EDI), inventory management systems, and automated data collection systems. Modern electronic commerce typically uses the World Wide Web for at least one part of the transaction's life cycle, although it may also use other technologies such as e-mail.

The development of shopping centers and the commercial culture they engender continue apace in China, with record levels of construction and new openings. Ongoing urbanization, the growing affluence and sophistication of Chinese consumers and increasing demand for a personalized shopping experience all contribute to their increasing familiarity on the consumer landscape. In tandem, the prevalence of online shopping has forced mall operators and retailers to rethink their strategies. The winners are those that constantly innovate and rethink business practices in response to the evolving retail environment. Investment in China's commercial property continues to grow; shopping malls receive increasing attention China's commercial property market has drawn a great deal of attention from investors over recent years since the government's tighter control on the residential property market. [2] In 2013, total investment in commercial properties increased by 28.3% year-on-year (yoy) to 1,194.5 billion yuan (Exhibit 1).

Nine cities out the world's top 10 for completed new shopping center space were located in China that year, namely Chengdu, Tianjin, Shanghai, Chongqing, Shenzhen, Hangzhou, Beijing, Wuhan and Shenyang [3].

Exhibit 1: Total investment in China's commercial properties, 2004-2013

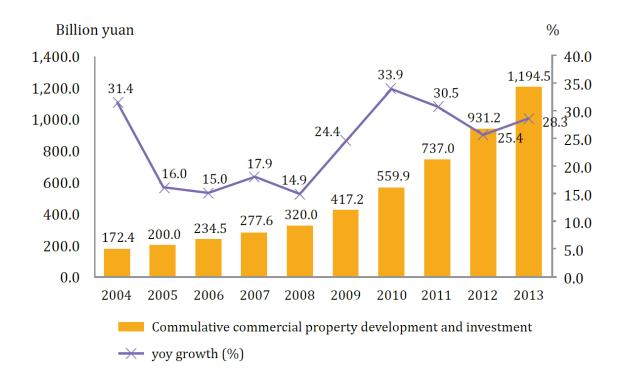


Figure 1: from National Bureau of Statistics

The purpose for conducting this study is to establish an e-commerce website, selling various routers in a credible, rapid, and concessional way. These three features are the main characteristics of this website. Especially in the period of fleetly evolving of the Internet, Online shopping websites have been reviewed as a business which owns infinite potential today. Therefore, building an e-commerce website is the core objective in this study.

#### 2.2 Related Work

Mainstream E-Commerce shopping website on the market nowadays are investigated in hierarchy, and their major features are listed as follows.

For domestic E-Commerce websites, Taobao and JD.com are mainstream online shopping malls.

Taobao, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Alibaba, is undeniably of the most prevalent online shopping mall in mainland China, or even in large, the whole world. In terms of E-commerce business model, Taobao is a Consumer-to-Consumer (C2C) website of mega size, whose Page 14

individual vendors could register as online dealers and display their goods (products or services) in so-called virtual shops. In a typical virtual shop, all the products, as well as their corresponding description, inventory, credential, and rates can be viewed by any buyers. After an order is placed, both the vendor and the buyer could modify the order until the order has been marked as 'shipped'. Alipay, an escrow-based online payment platform, which is the preferred payment solution for transactions on Taobao Marketplace, was launched in 2004. It is the most widely used third-party online payment solution in China. To ensure safe transactions, According to the Alibaba Group web site, Alipay is partnered with multiple financial institutions such as Union Pay, Visa, MasterCard, and JCB to facilitate payments in China and abroad.

Another key online shopping mall, as mentioned before, is JD.com, formerly called 360Buy. Sort of different from Taobao, JD.com is a Business-to-Customer (B2C) online shopping mall, aiming on customer electronics, mobile phones, computers, garment, foodstuff, etc. In order to ensure logistics securely and timely, all the commodities are stocked and delivered by JD.com logistics. When an order is placed, it will be processed and shipped by JD.com, similar to Taobao, the customer could keep tracking the status of his or her orders or cancel them before they are shipped. Multiple payment methods are supported by JD.com, whereas Alipay is not available due to competition, which means customer may use traditional payment such as Union Pay, MasterCard, Visa and Union Pay etc.

As for international online shopping malls, taking eBay as an instance, eBay, which was founded in 1995 in California, has now been a global C2C online shopping and auction website. Millions of collectibles, decor, appliances, computers, furnishings, equipment, domain names, vehicles, and other miscellaneous items are listed, bought, or sold daily on eBay. In 2006, eBay launched its Business & Industrial category, breaking into the industrial surplus business. Generally, anything can be auctioned on the site as long as it is not illegal and does not violate the eBay Prohibited and Restricted Items policy. Services and intangibles can be sold, too. Large international companies, such as IBM, sell their newest products and offer services on eBay using competitive auctions and fixed-priced storefronts. Separate eBay sites such as eBay US and eBay UK allow the users to trade using the local currency. Another world-renowned online shopping mall is Amazon. Amazon product lines include media (books, DVDs, music CDs, software, videotapes, and software), apparel, baby

products, consumer electronics, beauty products, gourmet food, groceries, health and personal-care items, industrial & scientific supplies, kitchen items, jewelry and watches, lawn and garden items, musical instruments, sporting goods, tools, and toys & games. Amazon derives about 40% of its sales from third-party sellers who sell products on Amazon. Associates receive a commission for referring customers to Amazon by placing links on their websites to Amazon, if the referral results in a sale. Unlike eBay, Amazon sellers do not have to maintain separate payment accounts; all payments are handled by Amazon similar to JD.com.

After reviewing different features of all above-mentioned online shopping malls, their common features can be listed as follows:

- Providing an online platform, usually a website for displaying goods
- A wide range of products and services are available on online shopping malls
- Goods are usually in lower price than traditional shops
- Vendors take the full control of his or her commodities, including modifying the price, description, and inventory of the products or services
- Customers are able to overview all the information available of specific products or services, as well as place orders
- Orders could be seen by both vendors and customers
- Simplify trading by using online payment system
- Tracking status of orders
- For C2C shopping malls, products are usually duty free.

Citing the splendid features listed above, those in bold are commonly recognized as brilliant functions, and were attempted to invoked and implemented during the period of building website structure and main functions.

Providing a splendid platform for the purpose of making online shopping more reliable and convenient is permanent aim of ISI store. According to the system functioning which is used in ISI, this project website can be viewed as the B2B business model. In other words, ISI store provides abandon commodities satisfied various kinds of customer.

Major household router routers could be found in our website. In order to make convenient for shoppers, the routers listing on ISI store are classified in various parameters and categories such as wideband, coverage, etc. The specific products satisfied customer demand can be easily searched and displayed after retrieval.

Real time tracking status of orders can be viewed as an instance, ISI store provides order status record and track. In this way, the order information and logistics status are clearly display for customer.

Commodity price has been seemed as a key judged factor whether website will be welcomed. All the products showing on the ISI store have lower price than other website even taobao.com. Moreover, the quality of product can be guaranteed, because ISI store executes in a B2C business model.

Major features of ISI online shopping mall includes the detailed and professional description, multiple sorting methods, pellucid classification, and easy registration. Compared to our main competitors, Taobao, Amazon, and JD, we offer more specialized products as well as more details, come of them are suitable for router enthusiasts.

As for the detailed and professional description, in addition to common attributes like price, speed, and brand, each product listed are described with their CPU model, USB support, and power consumption, which is rare to find in the other websites but may be valuable to potential customers.

The product could be sorted in four different manners, including default order, ascending order of price, descending order of price, descending order of rating. These types are the most frequently used by most customers.

In addition, the classification, unlike some mega-sized shopping malls, are displayed in an extremely concise and pellucid way. Those routers, although have many distinguishable

characteristics, such as speed, coverage, and brand, are categorized by the property of whether wired or wireless. Since this is the first distinction raising up to our mind.

#### 3 SYSTEM DESIGN

This section reveals the process of defining the architecture, components, modules, interfaces, and data storage for this system to satisfy specified requirements. The data modeling emphasizes on the database architecture, which defines and analyzes data requirements needed to support the business processes within the scope of our requirements. Additionally, dynamic modeling demonstrates the essential system behavior in the process of dealing with transactions, namely, placing an order.

#### 3.1 Data Modeling

The data modeling demonstrates the database layout of our software system. There are nine tables in our databases, and they are interconnected with each other, thus could support the interoperable queries in our business processes.

#### 3.1.1 Entity—relationship diagram

The following diagram demonstrates the entities and their relationships to each other in the database. It includes nine tables, namely photo, category, product, rating, order item, cart item, user, order, and message.

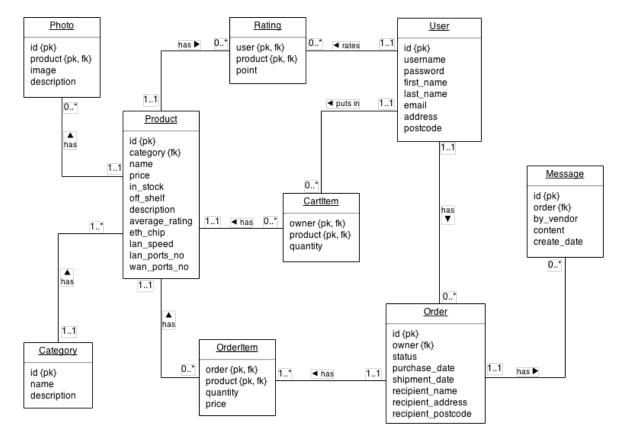


Figure 2: Entity—Relationship diagram

#### 3.1.2 Data Structure

The data structure in detail of each table is shown in the following tables. The data type, primary key, and nullability of each field is represented below.

#### Product:

Field	Description	Data type	PK/FK	Nullable
Id	An unique id assigned by Django	CharField	PK	No
Category	The category a product belongs to	CharField	FK	No
Name	The full name of a product	CharField	/	No
Price	The price of a product, noted in dollar	CharField	/	No
In_stock	Indicate whether a product is currently in stock	Boolean	/	No
Off_shelf	Indicate whether a product is removed off shelves by the vendor	Boolean	/	No
description	The detailed verbal description of a product	CharField	/	Yes

Average_rating	The mean rating points from previous customers to a product	CharField	/	Yes
Eth_chip	The CPU of a product	CharField	/	No
Lan_speed	The transmission speed of LAN port	IntegerField	/	No
Lan_port_no	The number of LAN ports	IntegerField	/	No
Wan_ports_no	The number of WAN ports	IntegerField	/	No
Wireless_type	The wireless type supported, e.g. 802.11 a/b/g/n/ac	CharField	/	Yes
Power	Power consumption of a product, e.g. 12VDC 2A	CharField	/	Yes

**Table 1: Data Structure (Product)** 

# Photo:

Field	Description	Data type	PK/FK	Nullable
Id	An unique id assigned by Django	CharField	PK	No
Product	The product a photo refers to	CharField	PK, FK	No
Image	The name to an image	CharField	/	

**Table 2: Data Structure (Photo)** 

# Category:

Field	Description	Data type	PK/FK	Nullable
Id	An unique id assigned by Django	CharField	PK	No
Name	The name of a category	CharField	/	No
description	The detailed description of a category	CharField	/	Yes

**Table 3: Data Structure (Category)** 

# Rating:

Field	Description	Data type	PK/FK	Nullable
User	Link to the user who left the rating	CharField	PK, FK	No
Product	The produt being rated	CharField	FK, FK	No
Point	The point of rating, with 5 the highest and 0 the lowest	FloatField	/	Yes

# **Table 4: Data Structure (Rating)**

# OrderItem:

Field	Description	Data type	PK/FK	Nullable
Order	The order an order item belongs to	CharField	PK, PK	No
Product	The product an order item refers to	CharField	PK, FK	No
Quantity	The quantity of this item in an order	IntegerField	/	No
Price	The price of each item	FloatField	/	No

**Table 5: Data Structure (Order Item)** 

# CartItem:

Field	Description	Data type	PK/FK	Nullable
Owner	The user to whom this item refers	CharField	PK, FK	No
Product	Foreign to product table	CharField	PK, FK	No
Quantity	Number of this item in the shopping cart	CharField	/	No

**Table 6: Data Structure (Cart Item)** 

# User:

Field	Description	Data type	PK/FK	Nullable
Id	The order id assigned by Django	CharField	PK	No
Username	Username of a registered customer	CharField	/	No
Password	Password a user set for protecting his account	CharField	/	No
First_name	The first name of the user	CharField	/	No
Last_name	The last name of the user	CharField	/	No
Email	The email address of the user	CharField	/	Yes
Address	Residential address, can be used for primary shipment address	CharField	/	No
postcode	The postcode of his address	IntegerField	/	Yes

**Table 7: Data Structure (User)** 

# Order:

Field Description	Data type 1	PK/FK Nullable
-------------------	-------------	----------------

Id	The id of an order assigned by Django	CharField	PK	No
Owner	The user who placed the order	CharField	FK	No
Status	Indicate whether the order is pending, shipping, received, hold, or cancelled	CharField	/	No
Purchase_date	The date a customer purchases the order	CharField	/	No
Shipment_date	The date an order is shipped	CharField	/	Yes
Recipient_name	The date an order is received	CharField	/	No
Recipient_address	The shipping address of an order	CharField	/	No
Recipient_postcode	The shipping postcode	IntegerField	/	Yes

**Table 8: Data Structure (Order)** 

# Message:

Field	Description	Data type	PK/FK	Nullable
Id	The id of a message, assigned by Django		PK	No
Order	The order this message refers to	CharField	FK	No
By_vendor	Indicate if the message is left by vendor or customer. Yes if it is left by vendor, no if it is by customer	CharField	/	No
content	The message body	CharField	/	No
Create_date	The date when a message is created	CharField	/	No

**Table 9: Data Structure (Message)** 

# 3.2 Dynamic Modeling

The dynamic model is used to express and model the behavior of the system over time. It includes support for state diagrams, sequence diagrams, and activity diagrams.

#### 3.2.1 STATE DIAGRAM FOR PLACING AN ORDER

This diagram details the transitions or changes of state an order placement process can go through. It begins with an order been placed, and end up with the product been received, reveals all possible transitional states throughout this process, including pending, shipping, hold, cancelled, and received.

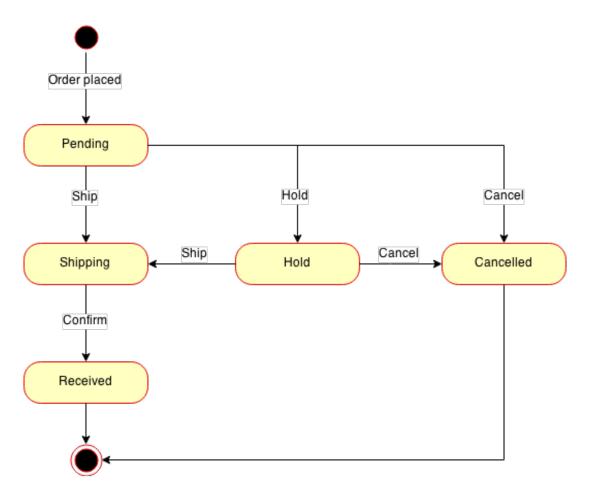


Figure 3: State diagram for order

#### 3.2.2 PURCHASE SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

Sequence diagram exhibits the interactions among customer, shopping cart, order, product, and vendor within this software system. It provides a sequential map of message passing between objects over time. The graph below demonstrates a typical chronological order from choosing products, through to placing orders, and the vendor confirm the order in the end.

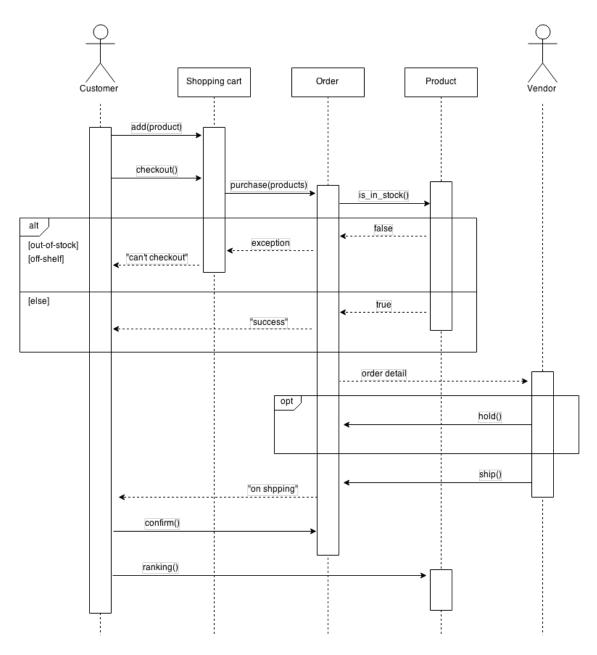
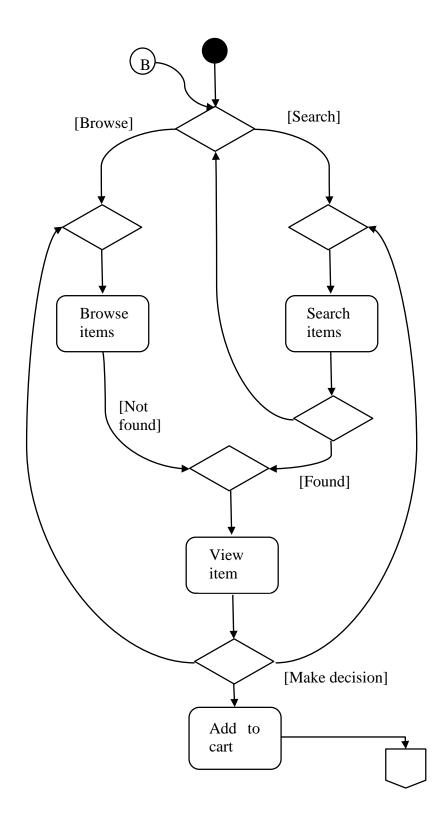


Figure 4: Purchase sequence

#### 3.2.1 PURCHASE ACTIVITY DIAGRAM

Activity diagrams are graphical representations of workflows of stepwise activities and actions with support for choice, iteration, and concurrency. This graph exhibits an order purchasing process,



Page 26

Figure 5: Purchase activity diagram

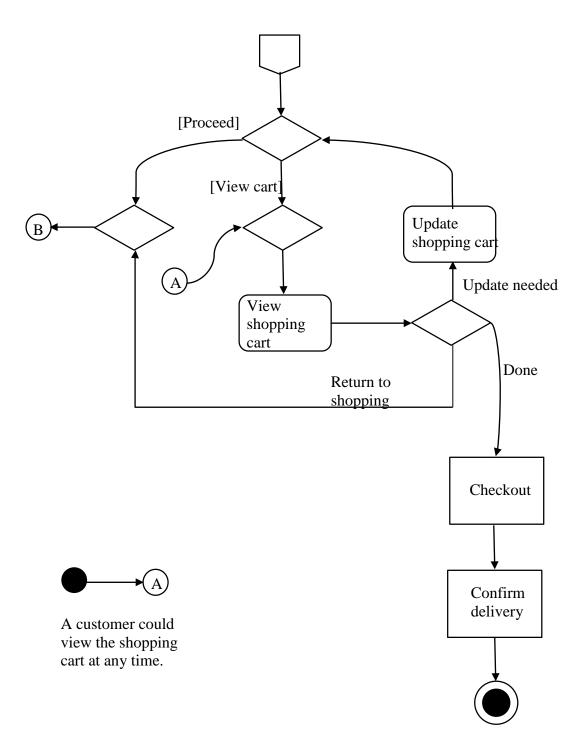


Figure 6: Purchase activity diagram (cont'd)

#### 4 SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

This section denotes the implementation of this system in reality, including the programming languages, environment settings, and modules being used.

## 4.1 PLATFORMS

The following chart demonstrates the major programming languages, framework, and libraries which we used to implement this business system.

Focusing on the programming language at the back end, we used Python to generate the back-end system. Python is a widely used general-purpose, high-level programming language. [4][5][6] Its design philosophy emphasizes code readability, and its syntax allows programmers to express concepts in fewer lines of code than would be possible in languages such as C++ or Java. [7][8] The language provides constructs intended to enable clear programs on both a small and large scale. [9]

In the front end, HTML5, CSS3, and JavaScript were being utilized to ensure the modern web page rendering, interaction, and compatibility, some latest functions in HTML5 are implemented. HTML5 is a core technology markup language of the Internet used for structuring and presenting content for the World Wide Web. As of October 2014 this is the final and complete [10] fifth revision of the HTML standard of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). [11] The previous version, HTML 4, was standardized in 1997.

Concerning about the framework, Django is used as the back-end framework, containing all basic logics. It is also responsible for processing all business transactions, manipulating database, generating HTML pages, and managing products. Django is a free and open source web application framework, written in Python, which follows the model—view—controller (MVC) architectural pattern. [12] It is maintained by the Django Software Foundation (DSF), an independent organization established as a non-profit.

Django's primary goal is to ease the creation of complex, database-driven websites. Django emphasizes reusability and "plug-ability" of components, rapid development, and the

principle of don't repeat yourself. Python is used throughout, even for settings, files, and data models. Django also provides an optional administrative create, read, update and delete interface that is generated dynamically through introspection and configured via admin models.

As for the front end, all the page are rendered by using Bootstrap framework, ascertaining a consistent, Spartan, and modernized web page. Bootstrap, originally named Twitter Blueprint, was developed by Mark Otto and Jacob Thornton at Twitter as a framework to encourage consistency across internal tools. It is a free and open-source collection of tools for creating websites and web applications. It contains HTML- and CSS-based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, navigation and other interface components, as well as optional JavaScript extensions.

Development	Back-end	Front-end
Language	Python	HTML5, CSS3, JavaScript
Framework	Django, Django REST framework	Bootstrap
Libraries	django-bootstrap3, django- bower, sorl-thumbnail,	jQuery, jquery.cookie, bootstrap-datepicker
Package manager	РуРІ	Bower
VCS & Cooperation	Git, GitHub	
IDE/Tool	PyCharm	PyCharm, Browsers (Chrome, Firefox, IE)

#### **Deployment**

Server IP	https://isi.sorz.org/
Operating system	Linux
HTTP Server	Nginx, uWSGI
Database	MySQL (MariaDB)
Package manager	PyPI, Bower

Automatic Deployment	Git, GitHub Webhooks
-------------------------	----------------------

## 4.2 ARCHITECTURE

This graph represents the highest level of abstraction of this software system. Including how each module connects to and interacts with others, as well as the functionality of each module.

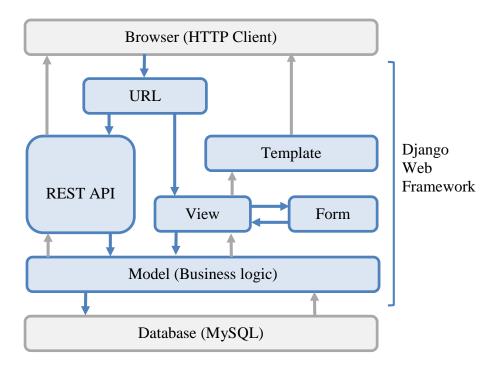


Figure 7: Abstraction architecture of system

## 4.3 MODULE DESIGN

Module design which is also called "low level design" has to consider the programming language which shall be used for implementation. This business system, as shown below, is subdivided into the following six modules, each focusing on some certain functions.

#### 1) Account

User registration, logging in and profile modification.

# 2) Category

Categories of products, list (filter and order) products of a certain category.

# 3) Product

Product attributes, photos and rating.

# 4) Shopping Cart

Add/delete item.

# 5) Order

Checkout, maintain status of orders, short messages.

# 6) Dashboard

Add/delete/edit products and categories, reports.

## 5 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 5.1 Project Outcome

This section exhibits the outcome of our project. The system has been put into execution on our server. The following screenshots are captured directly by using Chrome browser. Each picture is attached with its corresponding description. There are three major sections, Home page and product displaying, customer side purchasing, and vendor side management.

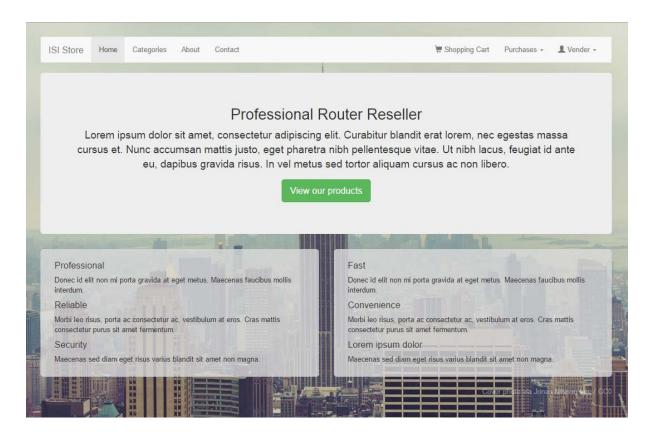
To begin with, the home page and product displaying mainly displays the product and their sorting functions, it is available for all the users, including those non-registered. After accessing the website, they could view the products, query the system for certain product models, and sort the product through 4 parameters.

Second part focuses on the user registration and the whole purchasing process, starting from selecting product, throughout to the end of confirmation.

Last part, which demonstrates the vendor management operations, mainly shows the product management and selling report generation process.

#### 5.1.1 HOME PAGE AND PRODUCT DISPLAYING

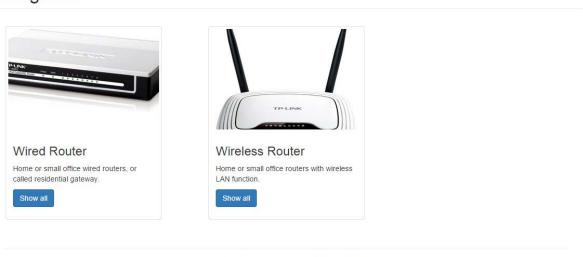
Home page of the ISI online shopping mall:



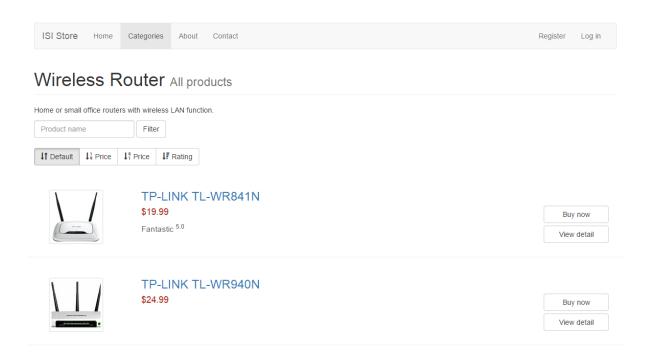
Products are displayed in two categories, wired and wireless routers:



# Categories

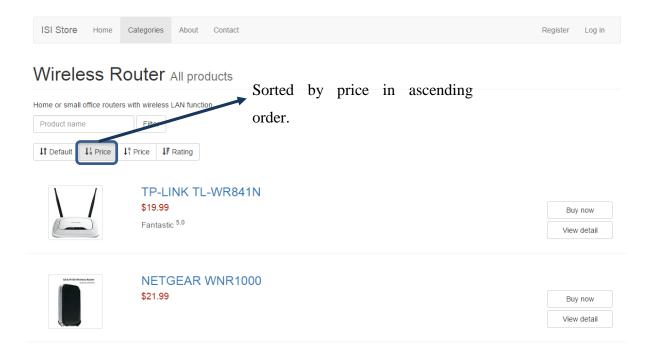


Select a category and view the detail of a page.

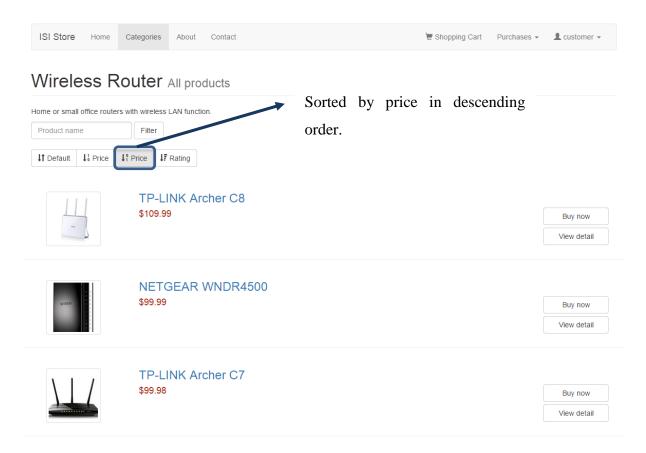


There are 4 different sorting functions available for customers to choose from.

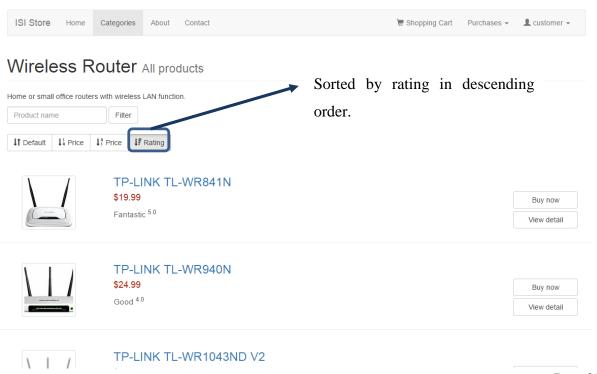
Sorting by price in ascending order:



# Sorting by price in descending order:

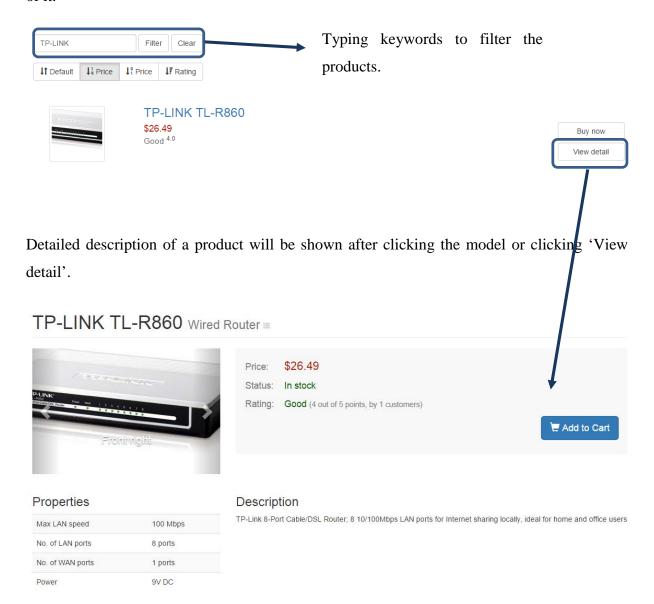


# Sorting by average rating in descending order:



Page 35

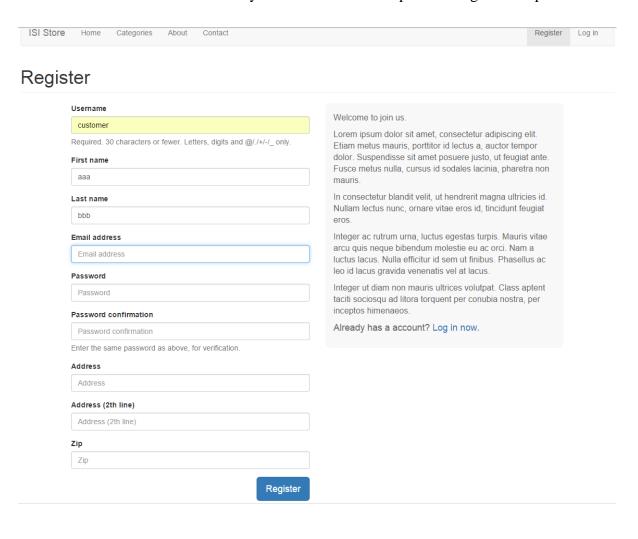
It is easy to query the product by feeding the keywords, either the full product model, or part of it.



### Customer registration and purchasing sequence:



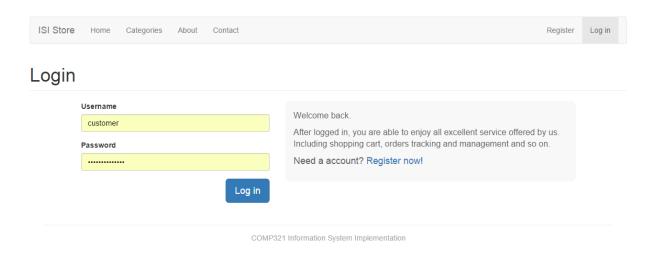
Fill in the form with all the necessary information to accomplish the registration process.



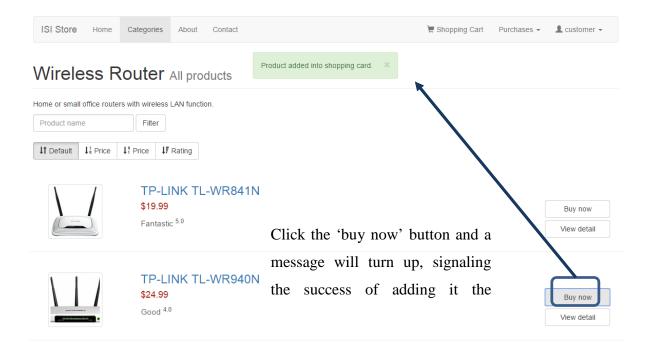
## Register Done

Thank you

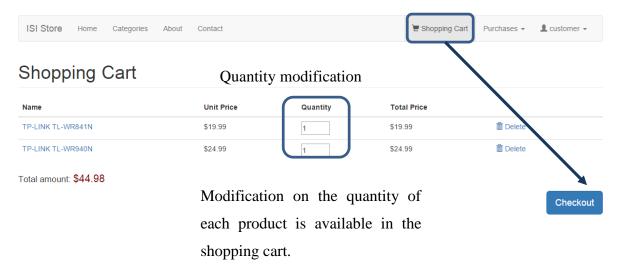
### Customer login page:



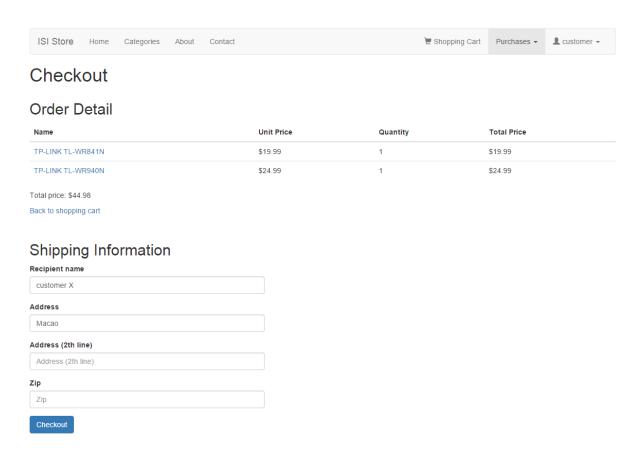
### Purchasing a product by first adding it to the shopping cart:



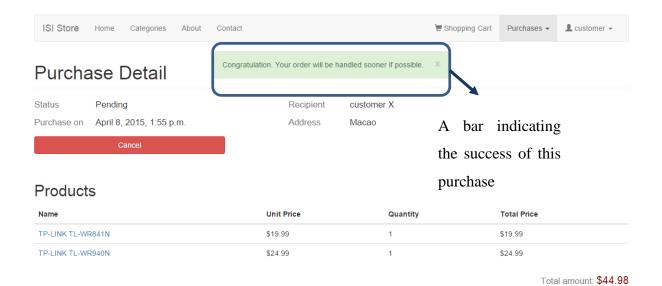
Go to the shopping cart. Process to check out.



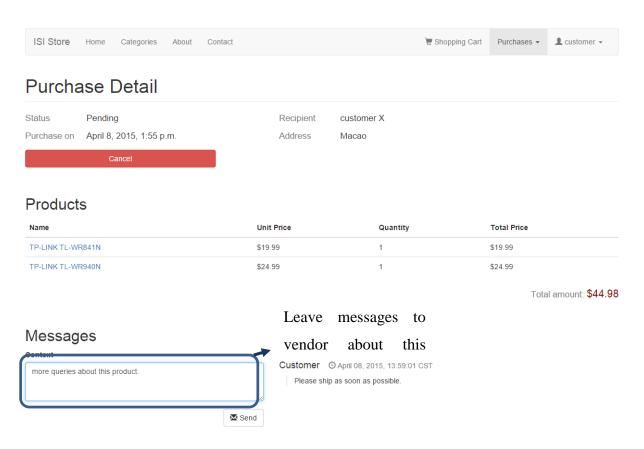
Provide appropriate shipping information and finish the checkout process.



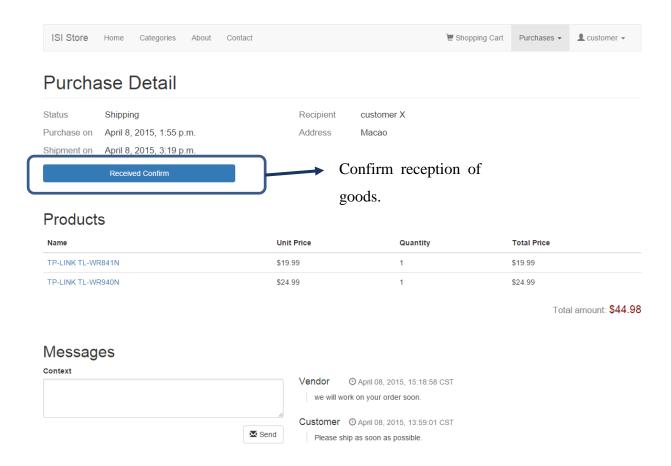
'Purchase detail' indicates the order information. Order cancellation will be in effect before the shipment starts.



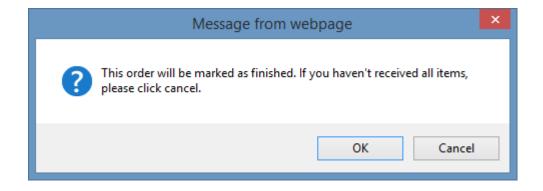
Customer could leave messages to vendor after purchasing.



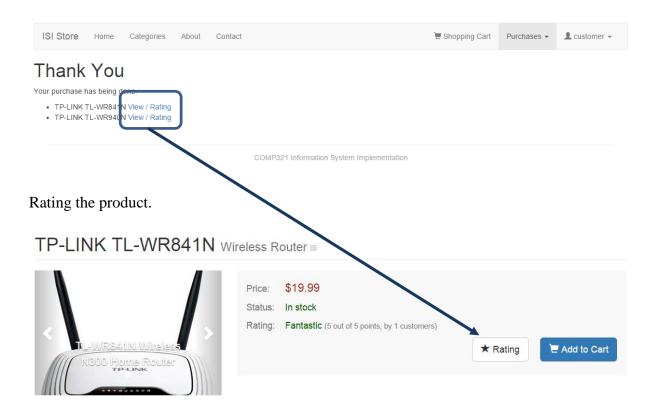
Customer could confirm receiving the product after the vendor shipped the product.



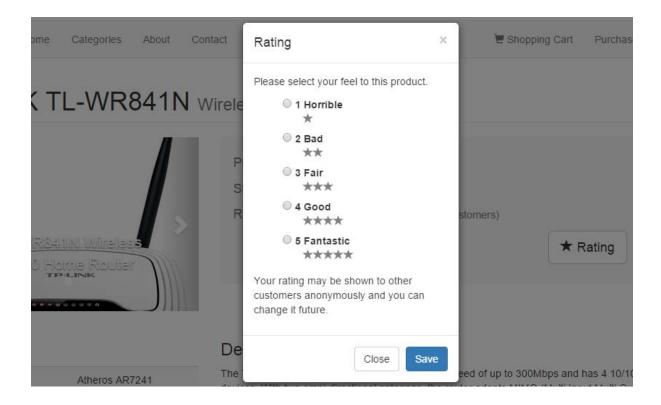
A message will eject, notifying the user to confim again before proceed.



Accomplishing the whole purchasing process.

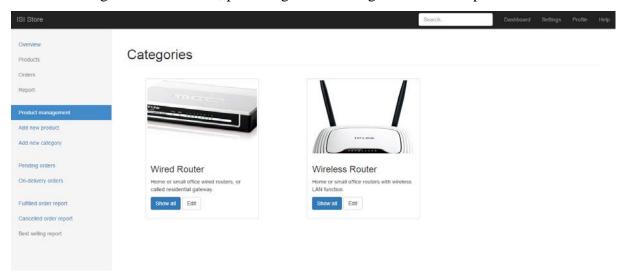


Select the rating from 1 to 5 in the window.

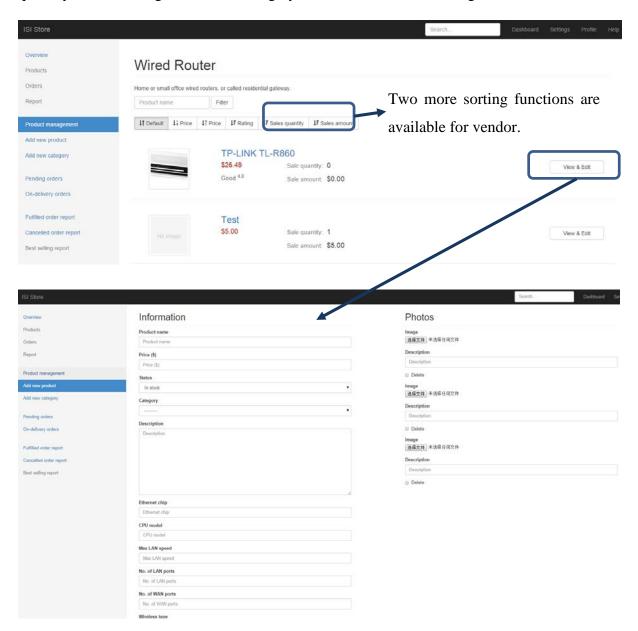


## Vendor side administration

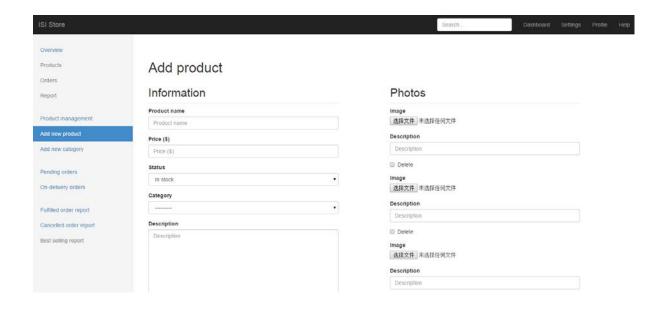
Product management dashboard, providing more sorting functions and product modification.



The product management provides two more sorting functions for the vendor, sorting by sales quantity in descending order and sorting by sales amount in descending order.



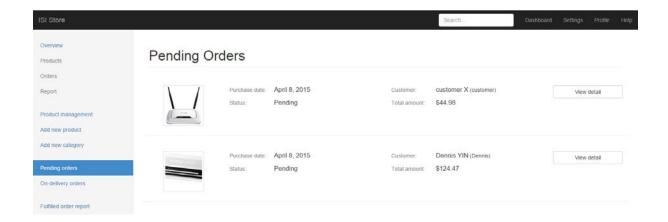
Adding a new product:



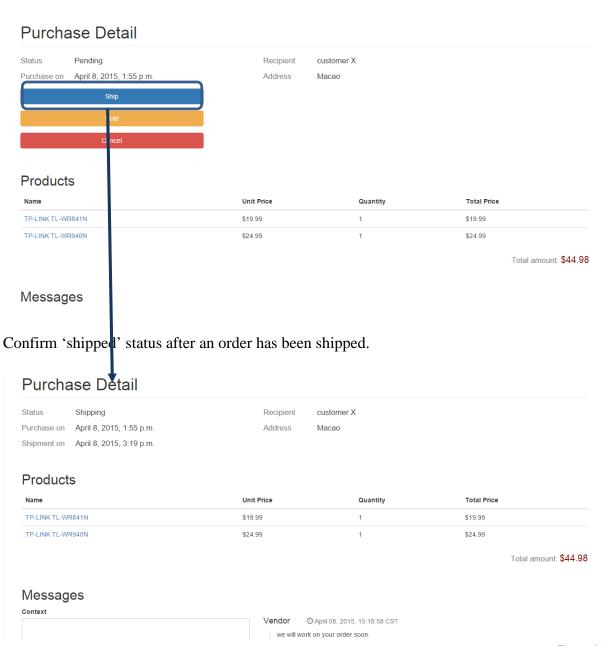
### Adding a new category:



Management of pending orders:



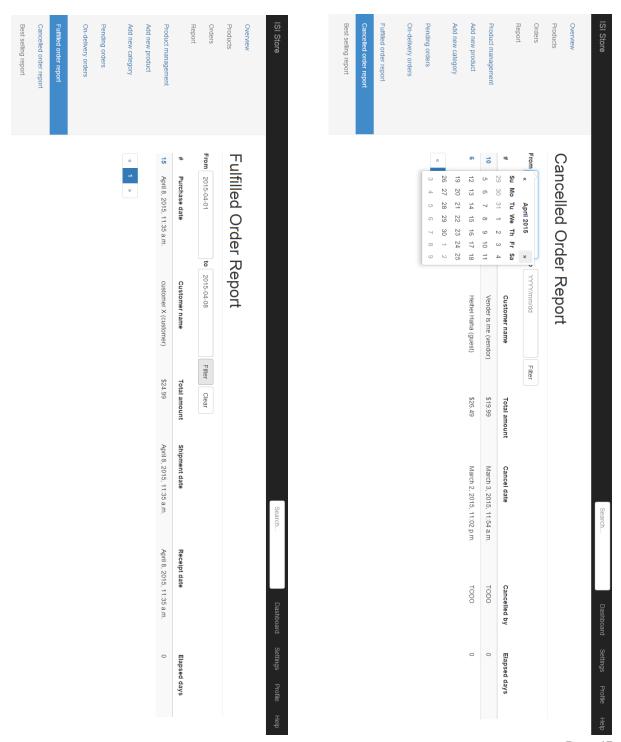
Viewing details of an order and take certain actions.



Besides, one of the very important functions provided by this vendor management system is generating report. This system provides reports on both fulfilled and cancelled orders. By selecting a start date and an end date, the system could efficiently output all the corresponding orders with enough details.

### Fulfilled order report

## Cancelled order report



Page 47

### 5.2 Testing

For the sake of rigor and comprehensiveness when the website is put into running, we have designed some test cases to ensure the correctness of this system. The test mainly falls on the following three parts, focusing on those trivial parts such as form fill-in and password matching where error checking should take the appropriate actions to prevent users from performing erratically. As for the comprehensiveness of the whole system, it is done by Django, using the unittest module.

## • Registration and login

Test Case Number:	1			
Test Case Name:	Duplicate user ID			
Short Description:	User ID may alrea	dy be used when creating a nev	v account	
Module :	account			
Pre-condition:	User ID 'abcd' has	been used by someone already		
Step	Action	Expected System Response	Pass/Fall	Comment
1	Enter "abcd" as			
2	Enter "abc" as			
3	Click the register button	The system displays a message about the ID has been used	Pass	

**Table 10: Testing (Duplicate ID)** 

Test Case Number:	2				
Test Case Name:	Missing some requ	Missing some required information in registration			
Short Description:	Leaving first name	e, last name, email address, pass	word, or add	ress blank.	
Module :	account				
Pre-condition:					
Step	Action	Expected System Response	Pass/Fall	Comment	
1	Leaving any compulsory field empty				

2	Click the	The system signals at the	
	register button	corresponding field.	Pass

### **Table 11: Testing (Missing info)**

Test Case Number:	3			
Test Case Name:	Password mismatc	hes in the registration form		
Short Description:	User types a differ	ent password in confirming pass	word section	n.
Module :	account	account		
Pre-condition:	Password has already been typed above.			
Step	Action	Expected System Response	Pass/Fall	Comment
1	Enter password			
2	Repeat password			
3	Click the register button	The system displays a message about the password mismatching	Pass	

## Table 12: Testing (Password mismatch)

Test Case Number:	4			
Test Case Name:	Wrong username i	n user login		
Short Description:	User types a wrong	g username or leave it blank		
Module:	Account			
Pre-condition:				
Step	Action	Expected System Response	Pass/Fall	Comment
1	Enter username			
2	Enter password			
3	Click the login button	The system displays a message about the wrong password or username	Pass	

## **Table 13: Testing (Wrong username)**

Test Case Number:	5
Test Case Name:	Wrong password in user login

Short Description:	User types a wrong	g password			
Module :	Account				
Pre-condition:	Username has been	Username has been typed above			
Step	Action	Expected System Response	Pass/Fall	Comment	
1	Enter username				
2	Enter password				
3	Click the login button	The system displays a message about the wrong password or username	Pass		

Table 14: Testing (Wrong password)

## Purchasing

Test Ca	ase Number: 1				
Test Ca	est Case Name: Empty inpu		ut in quantity of a product in the cart		
Short I	t Description: Add to car		t text box with empty input		
Module	e: cart				
Step	Action		Expected System Response	Pass/Fall	Comment
1	Select the countity	content for			
2	Press Delete button to delete the number		The system calculates and displays	Pass	
3	Click the checkout button		The system changes automatically the quantity to 1.	Pass	

## **Table 15: Testing (Empty Quantity)**

Test Ca	ase Number:	2			
Test Ca	est Case Name: Missing reci		pient name or address in purchase ord	ers	
Short I	Description:	Either the re	cipient name or the receiving address i	s empty in the	he order
Module	e:	order			
Step	Action		Expected System Response	Pass/Fall	Comment
1	Leave recipi empty.	ent name			

2	Click checkout button	The system displays a message in	Pass	
		the corresponding cell to inform the		
		user.		

**Table 16: Testing (Missing order info)** 

## • Administration

Test C	ase Number:	1				
Test Ca	Test Case Name: Select wron		g start date or end date in order report			
Short I	Description:	The end date	The end date is earlier than start date or the format of date is incorrect			
Module	e:	Order admin				
Step	Action		Expected System Response	Pass/Fall	Comment	
1	Select '2014 start date	-4-1' as				
2	Select '2014 date	-3-1' as end				
3	Press filter button		Displaying a message, indicating 'End date should be later than start date. Please select appropriate dates.'	Pass		

Table 17: Testing (Wrong start/end date)

### 6 CONCLUSION AND FURTHER WORK

#### 6.1 CONCLUSION

In sum, the work described in this project has been concerned with the development of a user-friendly online shopping website focusing on selling routers. Django framework, which is implemented by using python, is utilized on server side to construct and process all business transactions. The web front-side is rendered by using bootstrap, an elegant framework used to handle web page interactions. A total of 44 requirements described in the first chapter are actualized, including account management, product operations, vendor-side dashboard, product view, sorting, filtering, order processing, rating, and comment subsystems. The work has been properly allocated and scheduled. All the four team members participate actively in this project, responsible for their own parts. All functionalities and layouts are discussed, scrutinized, and tested.

The project began with an investigation of the current market analysis, examining the mainstream competitors and their advantages. It helped us determine our major products to sell, as well as assisted us to develop better interface and user-friendly interactions.

Our development strictly follows the requirement list, among all these 50 requirements, we accomplished 44 of them. All the compulsory requirements are carefully carried out and checked.

The data of products and business transactions are stored in MySQL database, the whole software system contains 9 tables, namely, photo, category, product, rating, order item, cart item, user, order, and message. They are properly linked to each other, in order to support the account management and execution of business transactions.

This whole business system, labeled as Spartan and simple, however, is at the inchoate stage. On the vendor side, since the business system targets on selling routers, it provides only predetermined product categories: wired router and wireless router. It is not easy for the vendor to change the category without starting from the scratch, and the product management dashboard avails limited properties, photos, and descriptions.

### 6.2 Further Work

In the near future, it is viable to ingest more functions through evaluating other e-business website, like Taobao and amazon. More flexible category management and product modification should be available in the dashboard module. Webpage adornment is also in schedule, both in homepage and in product displaying, in order to refresh customers' eyes.

Concerning about the payment part, domestic widely-used payment methods will be fully supported in ISI store, such as E-bank, UnionPay, and Alipay. Simultaneously, world-renowned payment, such as Visa and MasterCard will also be available. In order to embed these online payment systems, one of the most crucial pre-requisites is security, some modules, especially account, order, and product management must be reinforced.

Last but not least, we also plan to optimize each module and database for the sake of better robustness and shorter interaction responses in practical application.

### **REFERENCES**

- [1] E-commerce, (n.d.). In Wikipedia. Retrieved March 3, 2015,
- From http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce, 2015.
- [2] CHINA RETAIL Shopping malls in China China's commercial property hot spot as consumer preferences shift. Fung Business Intelligence Centre, October 2014.
- [3] "Shopping centre development the most active cities globally." April 2014. CBRE.
- [4] TIOBE Software Index (2012). "TIOBE Programming Community Index Python". Retrieved 15 October 2012.
- [5] "Programming Language Trends O'Reilly Radar". Radar.oreilly.com. 2 August 2006. Retrieved 17 July 2013.
- [6] "The RedMonk Programming Language Rankings: January 2013 tecosystems". Redmonk.com. 28 February 2013. Retrieved 17 July 2013.
- [7] Summerfield, Mark. Rapid GUI Programming with Python and Qt. Python is a very expressive language, which means that we can usually write far fewer lines of Python code than would be required for an equivalent application written in, say, C++ or Java
- [8] McConnell, Steve. Code Complete, p. 100. ISBN 9780735636972.

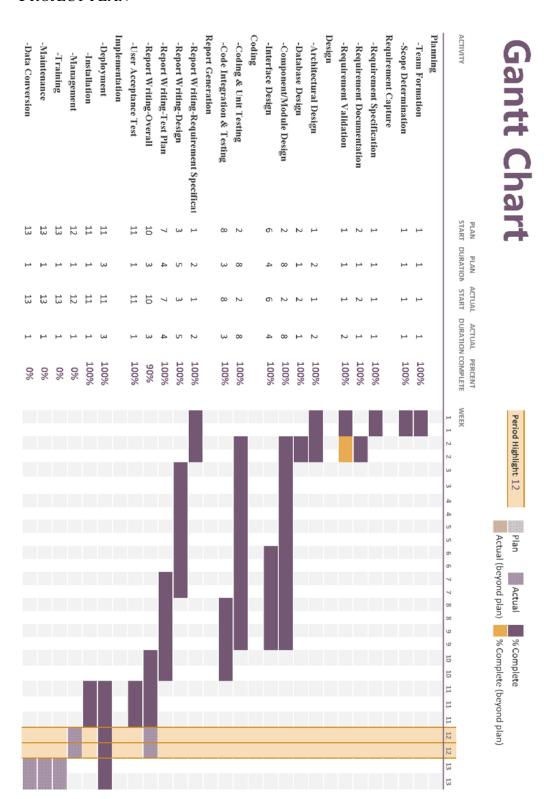
November 30, 2009.

- [9] Kuhlman, Dave. "A Python Book: Beginning Python, Advanced Python, and Python Exercises". Version 1.3a, December 15, 2013
- [10] "HTML5 specification finalized, squabbling over specs continues". Ars Technica. 2014-10-29. Retrieved 2014-10-29.
- [11] "HTML5 is a W3C recommendation". W3C Blog. October 28, 2014.

[12] Adrian Holovaty, Jacob Kaplan-Moss et al. The Django Book. Django follows this MVC pattern closely enough that it can be called an MVC framework, 2013.

### **APPENDIX**

### PROJECT PLAN



### TEAM MEMBERS

```
Tim (P-12-0794-9), Team Leader
   Sheldon (P-12-0792-0)
   Billy (P- 12-0786-1)
   Dennis (P-12-0788-0)
DEVELOPMENT DURATION
    The development duration, according to the document, is 12 Weeks.
JOB DISTRIBUTION
Billy:
Requirement group A & F
UI Design
      Product display and details
      Order list display
Unit Testing
      Shopping cart
      Purchasing
```

Product administration

Writing Reports: background and related work
Dennis:
Requirement group B & E
UI Design
Account management
Product display and details
Unit Testing
Account registration and management
Product modification on vendor side
Product administration
Writing Reports: background and related work
Sheldon:
Requirement group C & G
UI Design
Generating Documents
Writing Reports: state diagram, sequence diagram, and data modeling
Tim:
Requirement group D & H
UI Design
Generating Documents
Writing Reports: activity diagram, data structure, Gantt chart, and other parts

## PEER ASSESSMENT FORM



# BSc. in Computing 2014/15 COMP321 Information System Implementation Peer Assessment Form

Group number									
Group members	Student II  1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Student ID Student name							
	Contribution	(Each row	must total	to 100%)					
		Member 1	Member 2	Member 3	Member 4	Member 5			
1. Project leadership		%	%	%	%	%			
2. Data modeling		%	%	%	%	%			
3. User interface design		%	%	%	%	%			
4. Program development		%	%	%	%	%			
5. Solving technical problems		%	%	%	%	%			
6. Testing and sample data		%	%	%	%	%			
7. Report writing		%	%	%	%	%			

8. Preparing / giving presentation	%	%	%	%	%
------------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---

By default, the eight items above have the same weight when calculating the overall contribution percentage. You are welcome to suggest different weight if you consider some aspects should carry more weight.