Book Shop Report General

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- Email: 897569@stud.unive.it
- Application Deadline: 31/02/2025
- Project Link: https://github.com/marcocondrache/tw-project
- Primary Skill Achieved:
 - Good Understanding of Angular development environment
 - How to use a component library
 - Interact with a back-end using Angular services and component

I. Introduction

• Project Description:

• This project implements a modern academic book auction platform using a sophisticated technology stack and following industry best practices. The system is built as a monorepo using Nx for efficient workspace management and better code organization.

• Key Responsibilities:

- Support the creation of the front-end project structure
- Develop front-end component with logic to correctly share data with the back-end
- Correct use of the Taiga UI Angular component library concurrently with Tailwindcss

2. Project Architecture

The project has been built using Nx as a monorepo organization tool, providing several key advantages for development and maintenance:

- Shared Code: Common utilities and components can be easily reused across applications
- Consistent Tooling: Development experience remains uniform across the entire project
- Atomic Changes: Updates affecting multiple packages can be tested and deployed together
- Simplified Dependencies: Better management of internal dependencies between packages

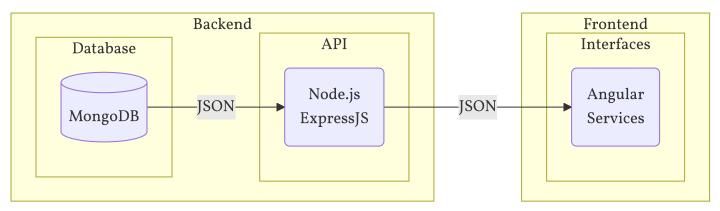
2.1 Monorepo Structure

The project follow this pattern:

Key Feature:

- 🃁 frontend/ : Angular 18 client application
- backend/: Express JS server application
- pai/: Shared API interfaces and related types
- **core**/: Common utilities and patterns
- | | domain / : Business logic and models

Application WorkFlow:



2.2 Libraries

The project follows a modular architecture using a library-based approach, all organized under the libs/ directory, divided based on their purposes inside the project. All the modules are reachable inside the code using the <code>@shared/{folder name}</code> import.

Core Library

The Core library serves as the foundation for shared utilities and patterns across the entire application. It provides essential functionality that supports the entire system's operation like:

- json-patch/:
 - JSON Patch Operations: Standardized way to describe changes to JSON documents following the RFC 6902

- **|** | lhs/:
 - Left-hand Side Operations: module use to enable flexibility inside the API filtering structures using a standardized query parameter syntax

```
// Example filters:
book.price[gt]=50
// Books with price greater than 50
book.university[eq]=Ca Foscari // Books from Ca' Foscari
auction.endDate[lt]=2024-04-01 // Auctions ending before April 1st
```

- perrors/:
 - Error Handling: comprehensive approach to error management across the application. The following code represents the structure adopted

```
{
    "message": "string",
    "status": 401,
    "traceId": "5cbd8075-48e6-4801-bced-f8fd16f7b357"
}
```

- pagination/:
 - Pagination: pagination mechanism used the application the create an ideal approach for common use cases. The following code represents a p.o.c

```
"list": [
...
],
"metadata": {
    "totalItems": 100,
    "page": 4,
    "totalPages": 10
}
```

Is good to mention even the sort module that provides a simple way to sort the results from a paginated request using a parameter called *sort*. This parameter is a string that contains the field to sort, prefixed by the direction of the sort represented by a + or -.

Domain Library

The Domain library serves as the cornerstone of our application's data architecture, encapsulating all core business models and schemas while ensuring type safety throughout the entire system.

The library is structured around two fundamental components with the goal of maintain data integrity across the application stack. The first one, housed in the api/ directory, leverages the zod library to define our API schemas. These schemas act as a contract between frontend and backend services, providing runtime type validation while simultaneously generating TypeScript types.

▲ This approach not only ensures type safety during development but also automatically generates OpenAPI documentation, keeping our API documentation perpetually synchronized with the actual implementation.

The following code provide an example of schema validation:

```
export const ApiAuctionCreationSchema = ApiAuctionSchema.omit({
    seller: true,
    winningBid: true,
})
    .refine(data => data.startingPrice < data.reservePrice, {
        message: "Starting price must be less than reserve price",
        path: ["startingPrice"],
    });</pre>
```

Meanwhile the db/ directory contains our database schemas implemented using typegoose. This sophisticated ODM (Object Document Mapper) brings the power of TypeScript to MongoDB operations, offering type safe database interactions.

These models handle the basic schema structure and incorporate sophisticated features such as middleware hooks for pre and post database operations, index definitions, and relationship mappings between collections. This architectural decision significantly reduces the likelihood of runtime errors while improving the developer experience.

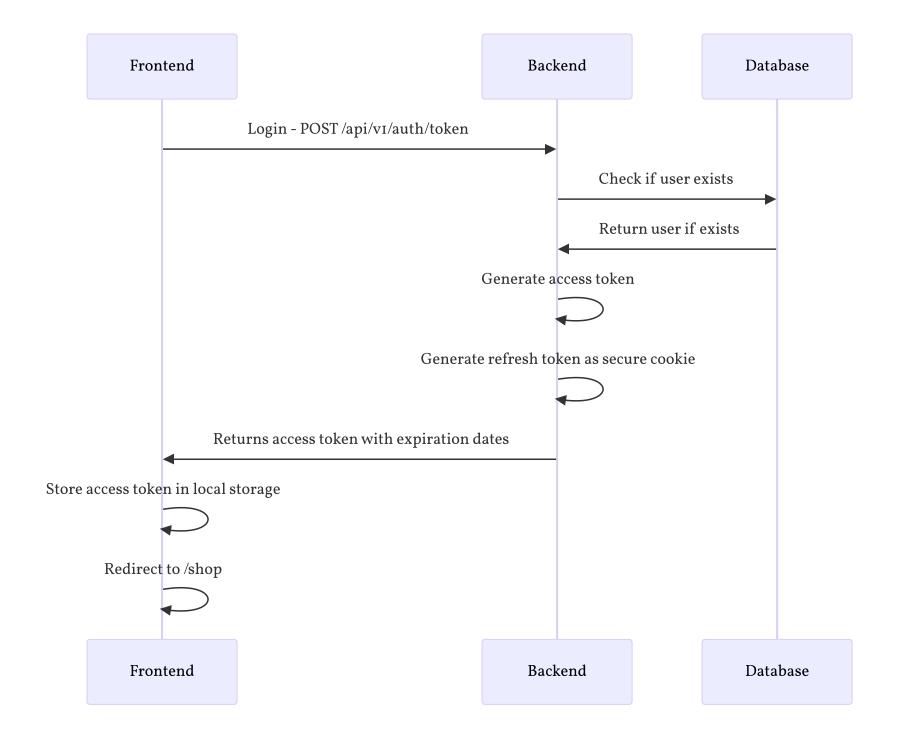
API Library

This library establishes a robust contract between the frontend and backend services, ensuring type safety and consistency across the entire application, providing simultaneously a comprehensive framework for defining and managing API interactions. The corner of this system is the Endpoint type, which serves to ensuring that the API endpoints contain necessary information for both runtime and development time type checking. The following code provide an example of what an Endpoint object looks like:

```
export const getListingsEndpoint = endpoint({
   path: "/v1/listings",
   method: "get",
   lhs: ["book.university", "book.course", "auction.startingPrice"],
   paramsSchema: PaginationRequestSchema.innerType(),
   responseSchema: PaginatedResponseSchemaOf(ApiListingSchema),
   config: {
      authentication: false,
      tags: ["Listing"],
```

```
summary: "Get all listings",
    description: "Get all listings with pagination",
},
});
```

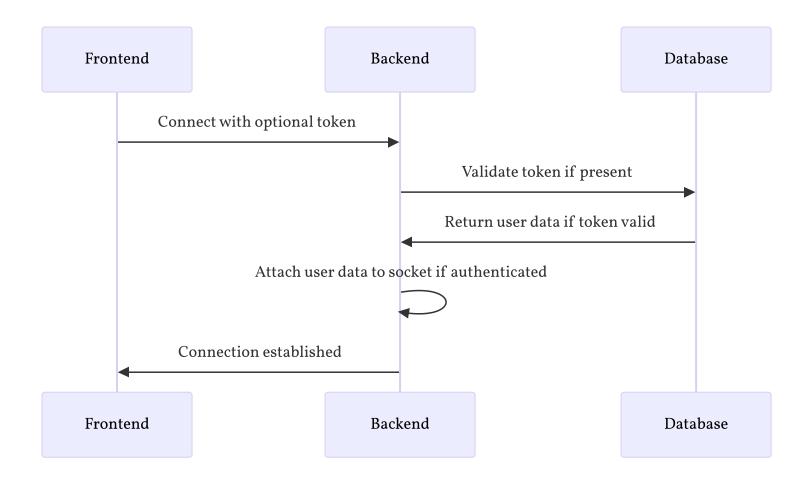
3. Deep Dive Into Backend Workflow



All generated tokens are JSON Web Tokens. They are signed with a secret key stored inside the environment variables.

Each token contains the following information inside its payload:

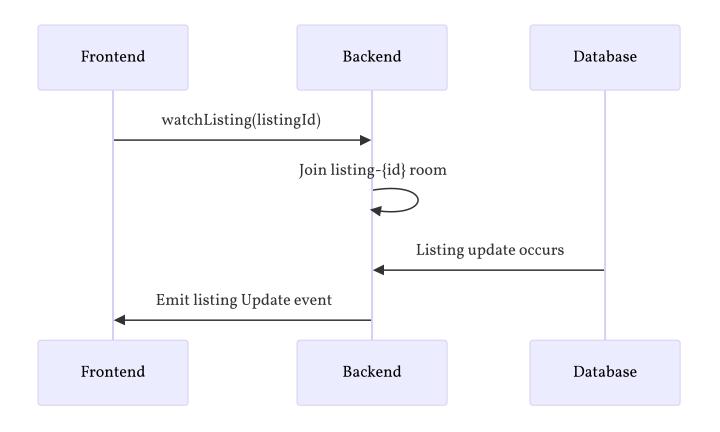
- sub: Public Id user's profile
- username: User's username
- email: User's username
- type: Set to *access* for access token, *refresh* for refresh token
- scope: Either *user* or *admin* indicating the user's role
- exp: Expiration timestamp in milliseconds

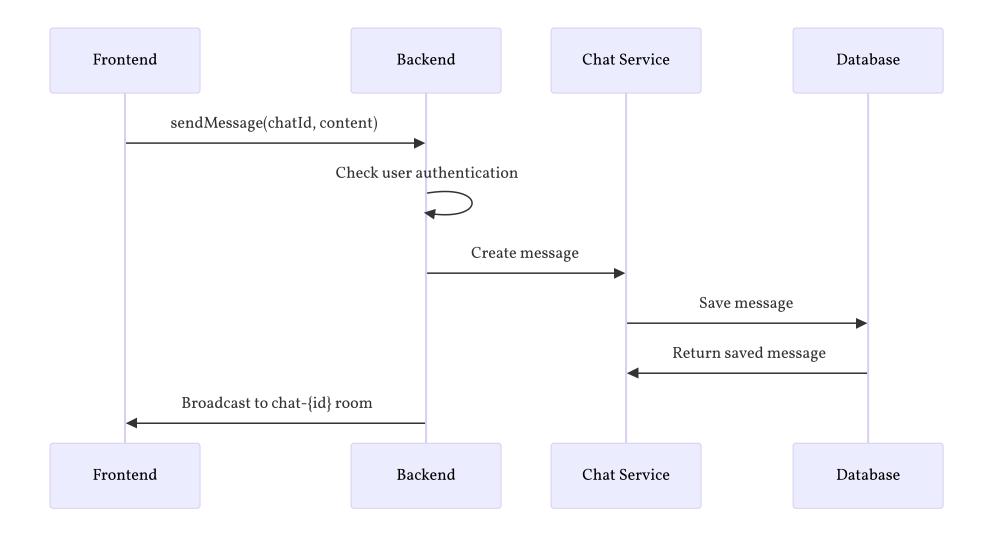


To implement the real-time experience between users, providing them with a real-time chat, we've implemented websocket connections through the socket.io library.

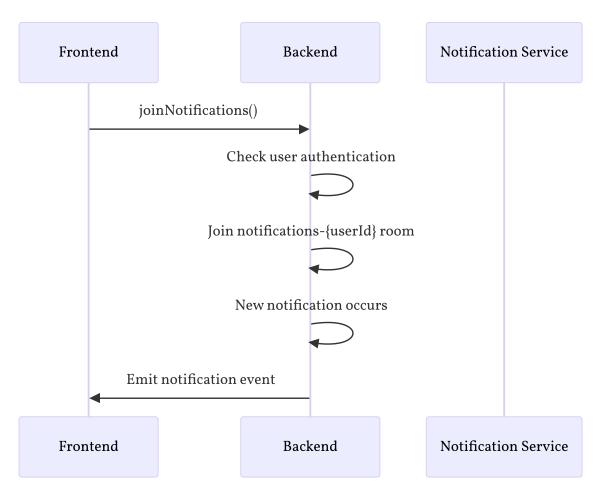
Above the diagram provide a good view of how the user is authenticated to use the websocket.

The following sequence diagrams provide the flow to update listings, messaging through the chats, update the notifications.





Notification flow



4. Deep Dive Into Frontend Application

The frontend application is built using Angular 18 and follows a feature first architecture pattern, where the application is organized into distinct feature modules that encapsulate related functionality. The application is structured into two main sections:

- The public shop interface
- The administrative dashboard Each one with its own layout and routing configuration.

Component State Management

The UI is built using Taiga UI v3 components, we choose v3 instead of v4 for better components stability and performance, enhanced with Tailwind CSS for styling, with the scope of create a better and more modern look.

The application state management is provided by the <code>rxjs</code> library, making easy manage both state and data flow. In fact, thanks to the library, all the state are managed as <code>Observable / Subscription</code> converted to Angular <code>Signals</code> to provide an <code>easy to use interface</code>.

Routing And Server communication

Inside the frontend root directory, all the paths of the application are managed by the app. routes.ts file, which contains all the routes organized into sections, each one with is personal layout and routing configuration.

```
path: "admin",
    component: AdminLayoutComponent,
    canActivate: [AdminGuard],
    title: "Admin",
    children: [
            path: "",
            redirectTo: "dashboard",
            pathMatch: "full"
        },
        { path: "dashboard", component: DashboardComponent, title: "Dashboard - Admin" },
        { path: "users", component: UsersComponent, title: "Users - Admin" },
        { path: "listings", component: ListingsComponent, title: "Listings - Admin" },
        { path: "create", component: AdminCreationComponent, title: "Create admin - Admin"
},
},
```

In order to provide an easy and adapted interface for the server communication, we've implemented the **ApiService** class, which is a **wrapper around the HttpClient** service.

This service takes care of all the necessary operations defined in the endpoints declared in the @shared/api library, providing an interface for the frontend components.

From a developer perspective, when integrating a new endpoint, it's just necessary to call the **ApiService** method with the endpoint we want to use and the **body/params we want** to send to the server, the **ApiService** will take care of the rest.

The following code show an example of API service

```
manageUserBan(publicIds: string[], action: "ban" | "unban") {
   const body = { publicIds, action };
   return this.apiService.request(
        userBanEndpoint,
        { body }
   ).subscribe();
}
```

UI customization

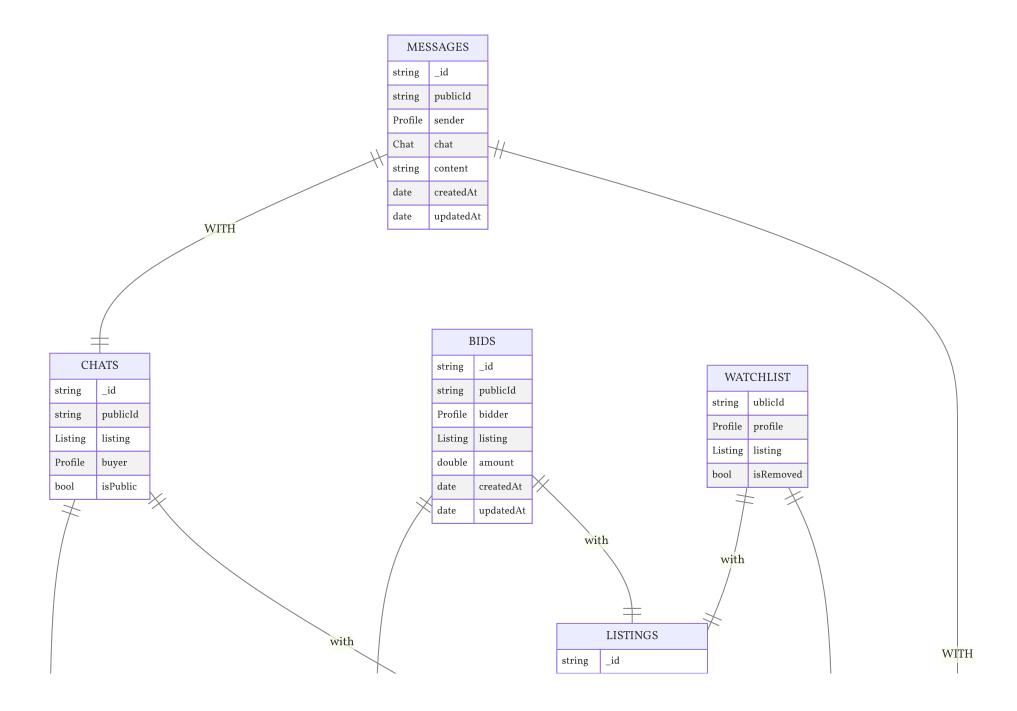
In Taiga UI v3, color and text patterns cannot be modified using standard CSS directly, as they are predefined within the framework. This limitation led us to override the default variables to give the project more personality and make it more visually appealing. To achieve this, we defined custom values in a file called styles.css, allowing us to adapt the UI to better match our design vision.

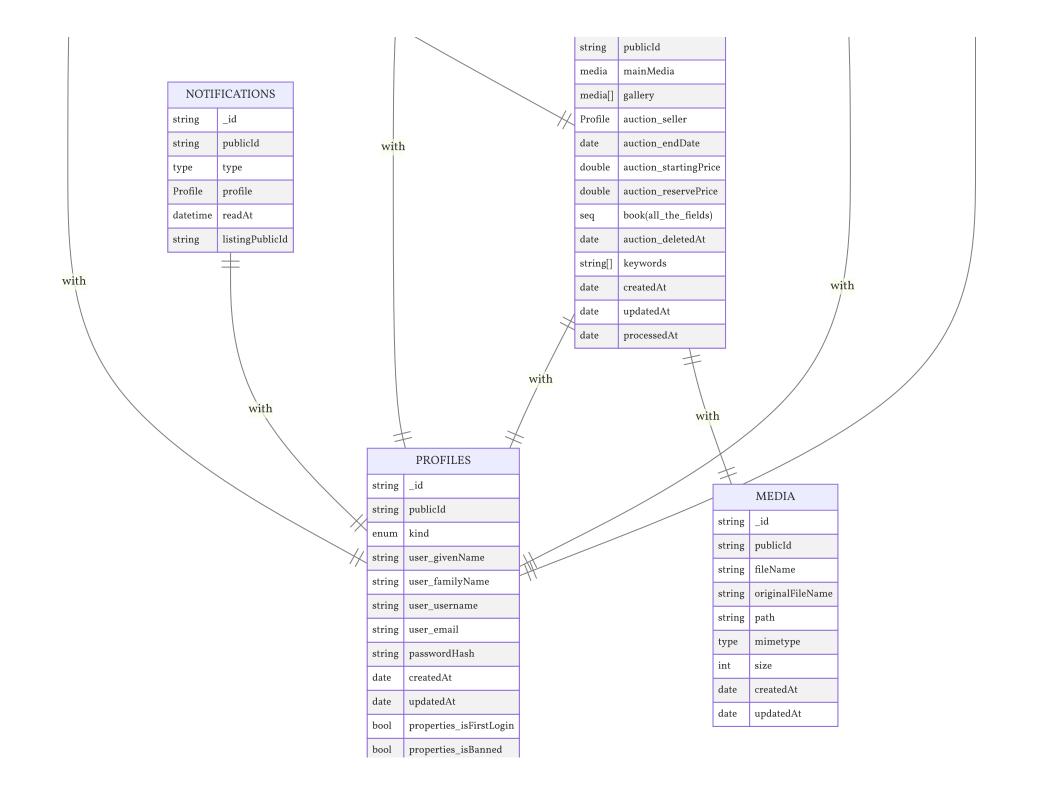
The following code demonstrates this concept in practice. By making these adjustments in a structured and maintainable way, we ensure that future modifications can be implemented efficiently and without disrupting the overall design consistency.

```
--tui-font-text: 'Geist', sans-serif !important;
--tui-font-heading: 'Geist', sans-serif !important;
/* Primary brand color (warm gold) */
--tui-primary: #E6BF48 !important;
--tui-primary-hover: #D4AF37 !important;
--tui-primary-active: #C4A136 !important;
/* Base colors - warm neutral background */
--tui-base-01: #FFFFFF !important;
--tui-base-02: #F8F7F4 !important;
--tui-base-03: #F0EDE6 !important;
--tui-base-04: #E5E1D8 !important;
--tui-base-05: #C7C2B7 !important;
--tui-base-06: #A19E96 !important;
--tui-base-07: #7C7972 !important;
--tui-base-08: #5C5952 !important;
--tui-base-09: #3E3C37 !important;
```

Database Schema

Data Schema





5. Screenshot of the application

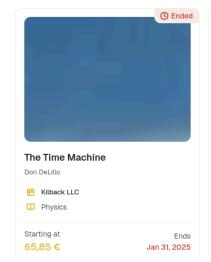
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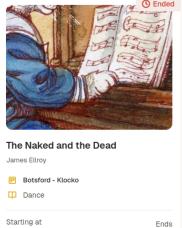
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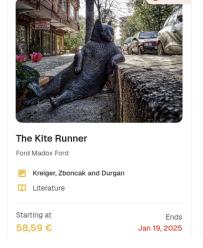
Recently Added



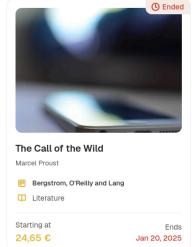


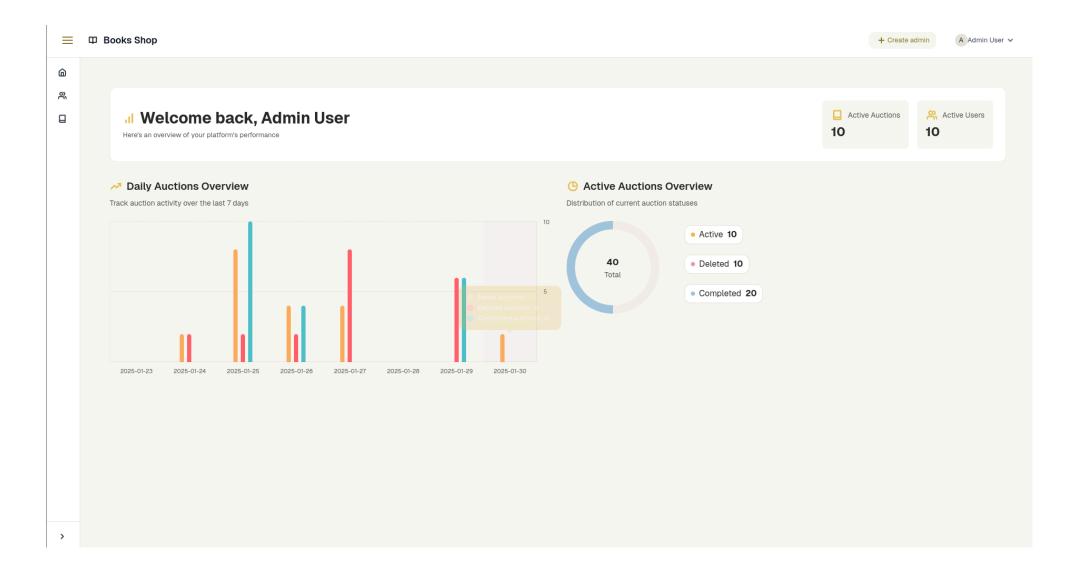
Jan 19, 2025

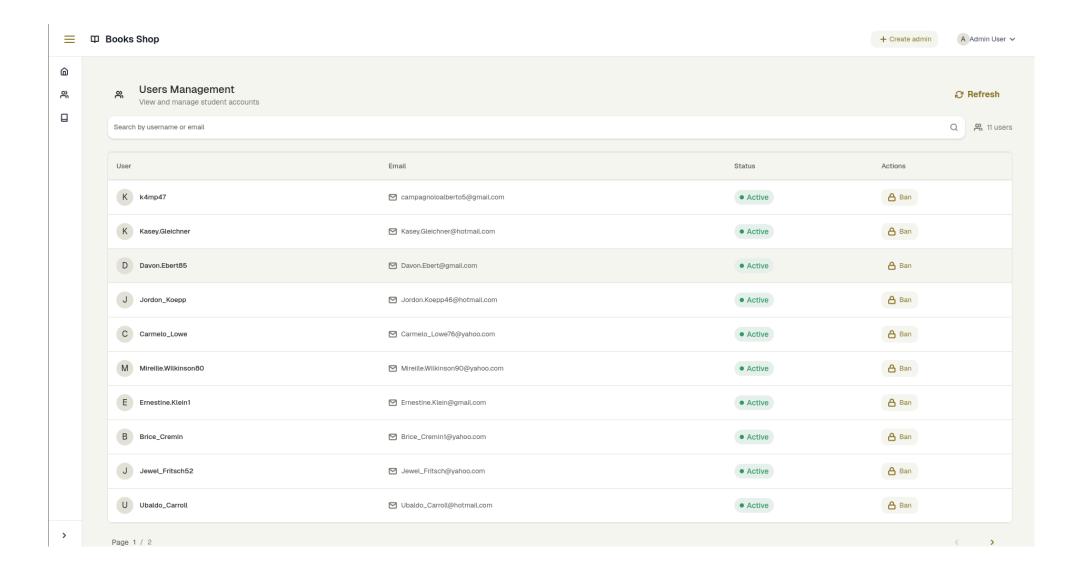
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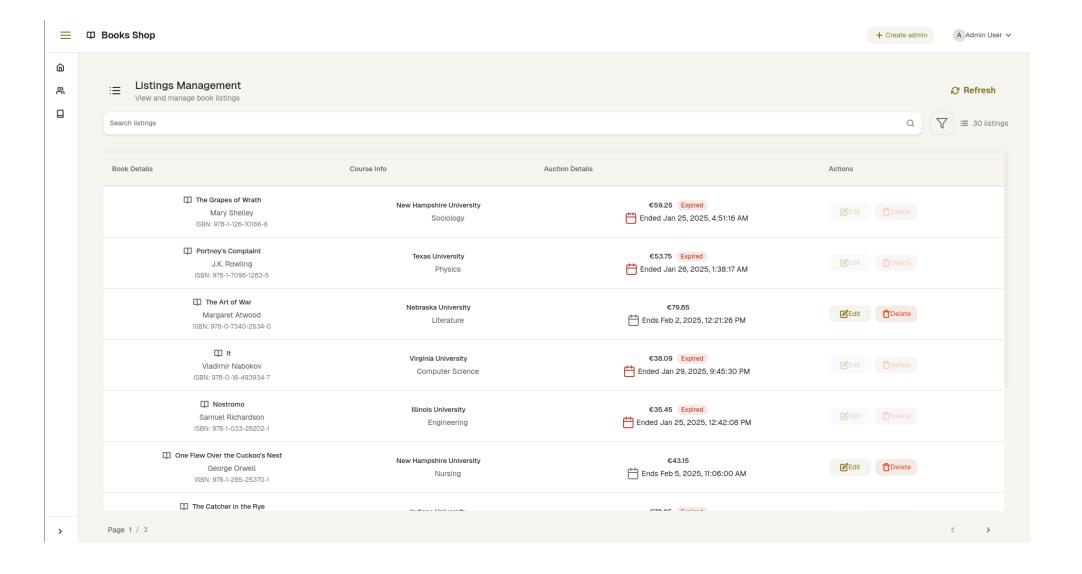


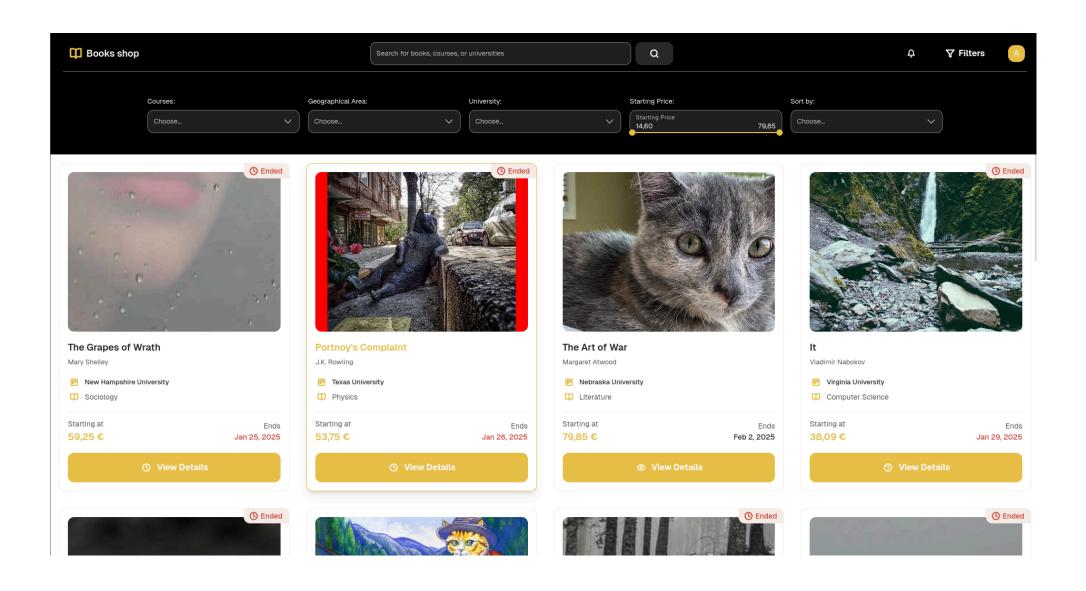


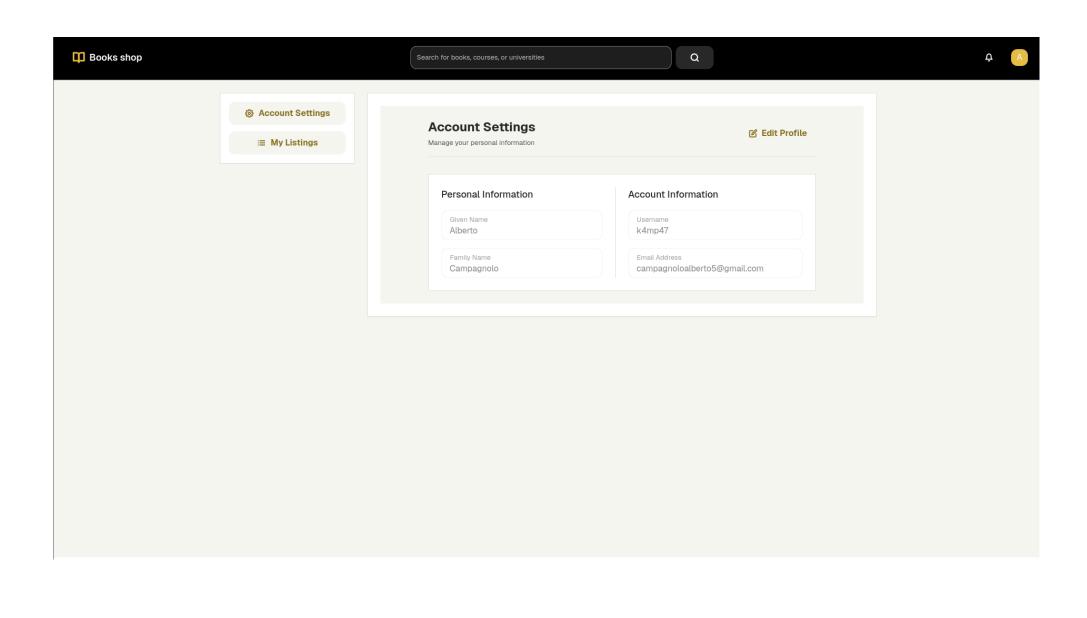








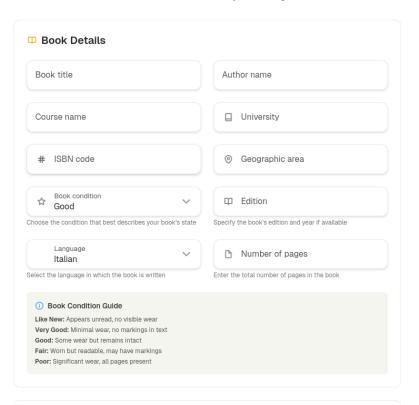






+ Create a new listing

Fill in the details below to create your book listing



Book Images

6. API Documentation

7. Deployment

The project uses nx and docker

to manage how to build and deployment of the application.

Each part of the application has its own **Dockerfile**, providing a specialize build configuration, in particular the frontend application is built using the **nginx image**, while the backend application is built using the **node:lts-alpine image**.

To build the app image through nx the following command will be used to build the applications and after that the docker image:

```
nx run-many --target=docker-build --all
```

This command will build the applications using esbuild for both the frontend and the backend, then it will build the docker images including the built artifacts.

In order to improve the security of the containers, a multi stage build is used.

8. Conclusions

I want to thank my two teammates for this course project, as working with them has given me the opportunity to witness the creation of a finished product, discover new tools for managing repositories across different projects, increase my knowledge about containers, learn new Git functionalities, understand models and concepts useful for maintaining and making code reusable, and expand my horizons toward some of the most widely used frameworks in today's tech industry.