

FULL STACK DEVELOPMENT PROJECT REPORT

on

E-COMMERCE WEB APPLICATION

by

P. VM HARSHA VARDHAN(21001A0502)

V. VISHNU (21001A0505)

G. GRACY (21001A0514)

CH. NARENDRANATH REDDY (21001A0529)

Under the guidance of

Prof. P. CHENNA REDDY M. Tech, Ph.D.

Department of Computer Science and Engineering



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING (Autonomous)

ANANTAPURAMU-515002

ANDHRA PRADESH

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INTRODUCTION

The Ecommerce web application project report encapsulates the development journey of creating a robust online platform for buying and selling goods or services. Utilizing full stack development, the report delves into the comprehensive process of building both the front-end and back-end components of the application. From user interface design to database management, every aspect of the project is meticulously documented.

The report highlights the technologies employed, such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript for the front end, and frameworks like Node.js, Express.js, and MongoDB for the back end. Additionally, it discusses the implementation of features like user authentication, product catalogue management, shopping cart functionality, and secure payment gateways.

For an ecommerce web application project report, utilizing full-stack development offers a comprehensive approach. Full-stack development involves implementing both front-end and back-end technologies to create a robust and seamless user experience.

On the front-end, technologies like HTML, CSS, and JavaScript are used to design the user interface, ensuring it is visually appealing and easy to navigate. Frameworks such as React or Angular can enhance interactivity and responsiveness.

For the back-end, a combination of server-side languages like Node.js, Python, or Java, along with frameworks like Express.js or Django, are employed to handle database operations, user authentication, and server-side logic. This ensures secure transactions and efficient data management.

Database management systems like MySQL, PostgreSQL, or MongoDB are crucial for storing product information, user data, and order details securely. Additionally, incorporating technologies such as RESTful APIs facilitates communication between the front-end and back-end, enabling seamless data exchange.

Through detailed analysis and documentation, the report provides insights into the challenges faced, solutions devised, and the overall success of the Ecommerce web application project.

TECHNOLOGIES USED

Front-End Technologies:

- **HTML:** Hyper Text Markup Language is employed to design the document to be displayed in a web browser. It is used to define the content and structure of the web page.
- **CSS:** Cascading Style Sheets are employed to style and design the user interface elements, ensuring a visually appealing and cohesive look and feel.
- **React:** Chosen for its component-based architecture, React is used to develop the user interface of the Department Web Application.
- **React Router:** Enables client-side routing and navigation within the application, ensuring seamless transitions between different pages and components.

Back-End Technologies:

- **Node.js:** Serving as the backend runtime environment, Node.js enables server-side JavaScript execution, allowing for efficient handling of server operations and requests.
- **Express.js:** A minimalist web framework for Node.js, Express.js is used to build the backend API endpoints, handle HTTP requests, and manage routing and middleware.
- **MongoDB:** As a NoSQL database, MongoDB is employed for storing and managing data related to form submissions, user information, and other dynamic content within the application.
- **Mongoose:** An object data modelling (ODM) library for MongoDB and Node.js, Mongoose provides a structured schema-based solution for interacting with MongoDB databases.

Integration and Deployment:

- **GitHub:** Utilized for version control and collaboration among team members, GitHub facilitates code management, issue tracking, and project documentation.
- **Heroku:** A cloud platform as a service (PaaS), Heroku is used for hosting and deploying the Department Web Application, providing scalability and reliability for production deployment.
- **Postman:** Employed for API testing and development, Postman allows for the creation and execution of HTTP requests to verify the functionality and performance of backend endpoints.

Other Software's Used:

- **Visual Studio Code:** With its intuitive interface, extensive extensions, and integrated Git support, it streamlines the development process for front-end and back-end tasks.
- **MongoDB Compass:** Used for efficiently navigating data structures, querying databases, and ensuring seamless integration between the back and front end.

DESIGN

Homepage

The homepage is the gateway to an e-commerce website, showcasing featured products, promotions, and navigation options. It provides a visually appealing layout, intuitive search functionality, and links to various sections of the site, enticing users to explore further.

Cart page

The cart page displays selected items for purchase, allowing users to review, modify quantities, and proceed to checkout. It provides a summary of chosen products, total costs, and options for applying discounts or promotional codes, ensuring a seamless shopping experience.

Newsletter

The newsletter feature enables users to subscribe to receive updates, promotions, and exclusive offers via email, fostering customer engagement and retention. It includes a subscription form, personalized content, and options for managing preferences or unsubscribing.

Products Page

The products page showcases a catalogue of items available for purchase, organized into categories, with filters and sorting options for easy navigation. Each product is presented with detailed descriptions, images, pricing, and customer reviews, facilitating informed purchasing decisions.

User Authentication

User authentication ensures secure access to the e-commerce platform, requiring registration and login credentials. It includes features such as email verification, password encryption, and account management functionalities like profile editing and password recovery, safeguarding user information and transactions.

Popular Collections

The popular collections feature highlights trending or best-selling products, curated based on customer preferences, ratings, and sales data. It showcases a selection of top-performing items, enticing users with sought-after products and enhancing discoverability within the e-commerce platform.

Category-wise Collections

Category-wise collections organize products into specific categories or sections based on their attributes, such as type, brand, or theme. It enables users to explore a diverse range of items within their areas of interest, offering intuitive navigation through dedicated sections for clothing, electronics, home decor, and more, streamlining the shopping experience and catering to individual preferences.

IMPLEMENTATION

The architecture of an e-commerce web application typically follows a layered structure, incorporating frontend, backend, and database components:

1. Frontend: The frontend layer focuses on the user interface and user experience. It includes technologies like HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, along with frontend frameworks like React, Angular. This layer is responsible for rendering the user interface, handling user interactions, and communicating with the backend through API calls.

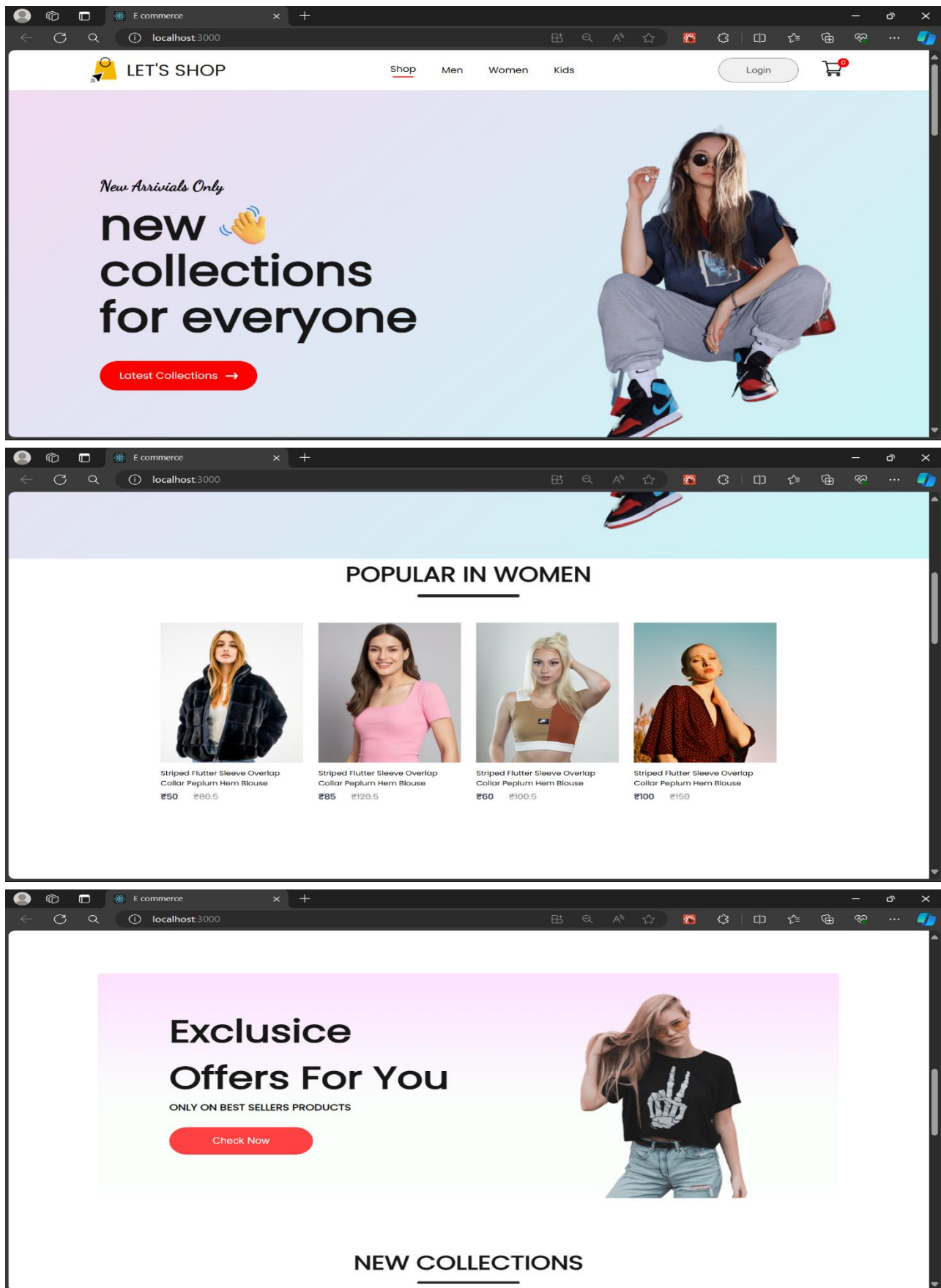
2. Backend: The backend layer handles business logic, data processing, and server-side operations. It consists of server-side programming languages such as Node.js, Python, Ruby, or Java, along with frameworks like Express.js, Django, Flask, Ruby on Rails, or Spring Boot. The backend communicates with the frontend, processes requests, interacts with the database, and generates dynamic content.

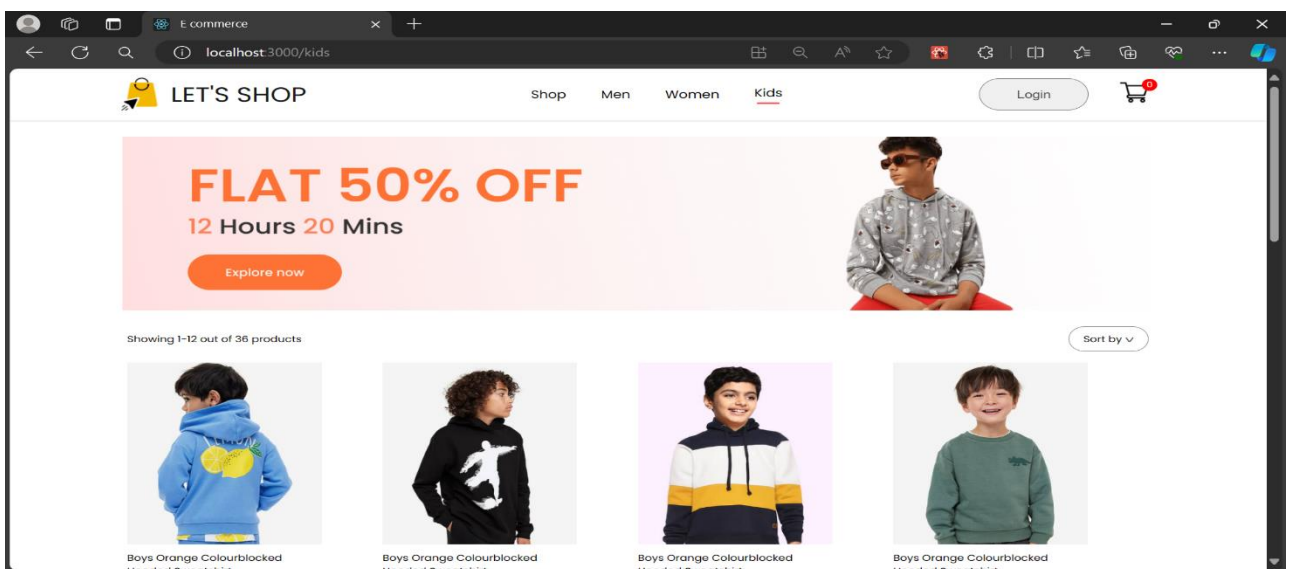
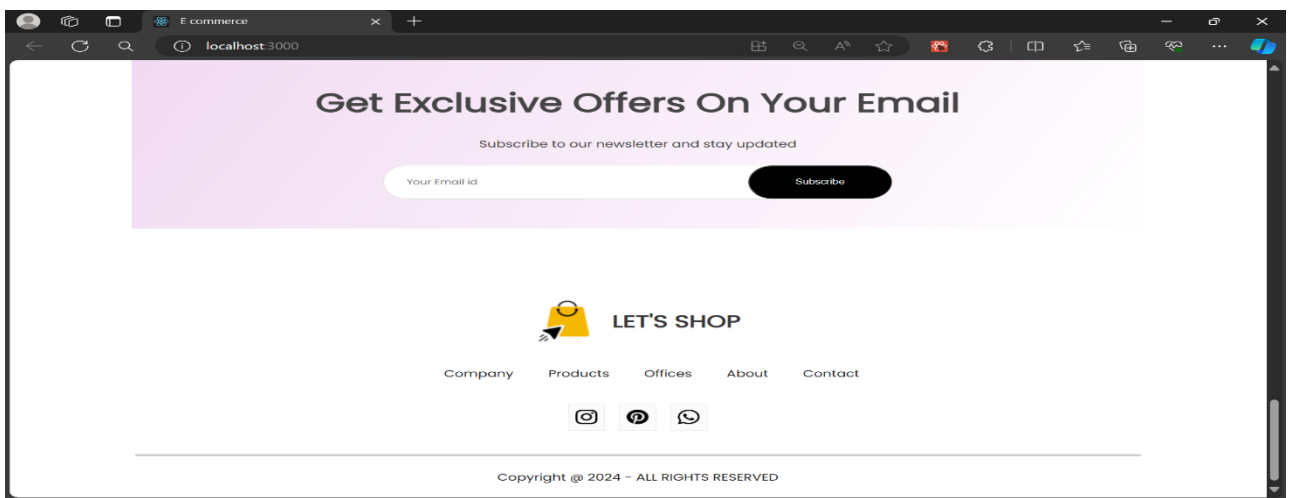
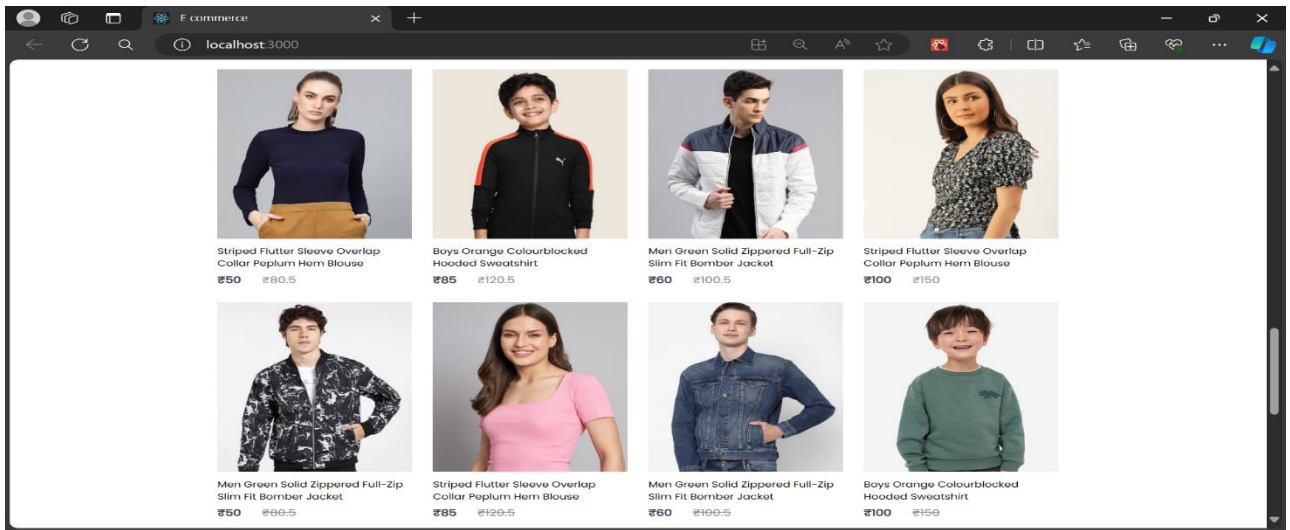
3. Database: The database layer stores and manages application data. It can utilize relational databases like MySQL, PostgreSQL, or SQL Server, or NoSQL databases like MongoDB, Cassandra, or Redis, depending on the requirements of the application. The database layer stores product information, user data, orders, and other relevant information, ensuring data integrity, reliability, and scalability.

4. Middleware: Middleware components may be included between the frontend and backend layers to handle additional functionalities such as caching, authentication, authorization, logging, and security. Middleware helps improve performance, scalability, and security while simplifying application development and maintenance.

5. External Services: E-commerce applications often integrate with external services for functionalities like payment processing, shipping, inventory management, analytics, and marketing. APIs provided by third-party services are used to interact with these external systems, enabling seamless integration and enhancing the overall functionality of the e-commerce platform.

Screenshots:





E commerce

localhost:3000/login

LET'S SHOP

ShopMenWomenKids

Login

Sign Up

Your Name

Email Address

Password

Continue

Already have an account: [Login here](#)

☐ By Continuing, I agree to use the terms of use & privacy policy




E commerce

localhost:3000/cart

LET'S SHOP

ShopMenWomenKids

Login

Products	Title	Price	Quantity	Total	Remove
	Striped Flutter Sleeve Overlap Collar Peplum Hem Blouse	₹85	<input type="text" value="1"/>	₹85	×
	Men Green Solid Zippered Full-Zip Slim Fit Bomber Jacket	₹85	<input type="text" value="1"/>	₹85	×
	Boys Orange Colourblocked Hooded Sweatshirt	₹85	<input type="text" value="1"/>	₹85	×

Cart Totals

Subtotal

₹255

Shipping Fee

Free

Total

₹255

If you have a promo code, Enter it here

Promo Code

Submit




E commerce

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PROCEED TO CHECKOUT

CONCLUSION

Creating a responsive web page is crucial in today's digital landscape where users access websites from a myriad of devices with varying screen sizes and resolutions. Throughout the design stage process, several key steps ensure the development of a web page that seamlessly adapts to different devices, providing users with an optimal viewing experience.

The journey begins with thorough research and planning, where understanding the target audience's devices and browsing habits lays the foundation for responsive design decisions. Wireframing then allows designers to sketch out the layout and content hierarchy across desktop, tablet, and mobile views, preparing the groundwork for subsequent design iterations.

Moving into mock-ups and prototyping, designers breathe life into their wireframes, incorporating visual elements such as colours, typography, and imagery. With the aid of design tools, they can simulate responsive behaviour, ensuring that the layout gracefully adjusts to various screen sizes and orientations.

Implementation of responsive grid layouts using CSS frameworks like Bootstrap or custom CSS Grid/Flexbox marks a pivotal stage in the process. Designers define grid columns, breakpoints, and responsive behaviour, creating a flexible foundation upon which the rest of the design will build.

Additionally, attention to responsive images and media ensures that visual content scales appropriately, maintaining clarity and aesthetic appeal on screens of all sizes. Through techniques like setting image maximum widths and using the srcset attribute, designers deliver optimized media experiences tailored to each user's device.

In conclusion, the design stage process for creating a responsive web page encompasses meticulous planning, iterative design, and thorough testing. By following these steps, designers can ensure that their web pages adapt gracefully to the diverse array of devices and screen sizes used by today's users, ultimately enhancing usability, accessibility, and user satisfaction.

Git Hub Repository Link: <https://github.com/ChallaNarendranath/E-commerce>

REFERENCES

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<https://chat.openai.com/>

React Documentation

<https://reactjs.org/docs/getting-started.html>

Node.js Documentation

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<https://docs.mongodb.com/>

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<https://create-react-app.dev/>

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