

SHOPBLOCK

Group 45

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Affordable, Convenient, and Community-Driven Shopping – Made for You!

Problem statement

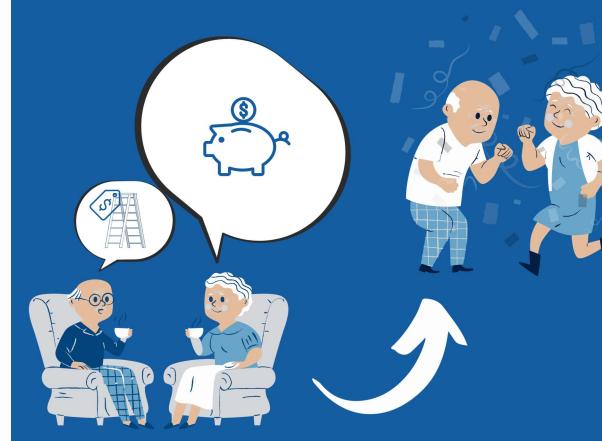
1.1

- Low income families struggle with one-time purchases
- Purchasing rarely used items (e.g., tent) would be a pure wastage of money resources



Case Studies

1.2



What if we could **borrow** instead of buy

1

Introduction



1.1 What is ShopBlock?



1.2 Use Cases



1.3 Quick Demo

How We Are Tackling This

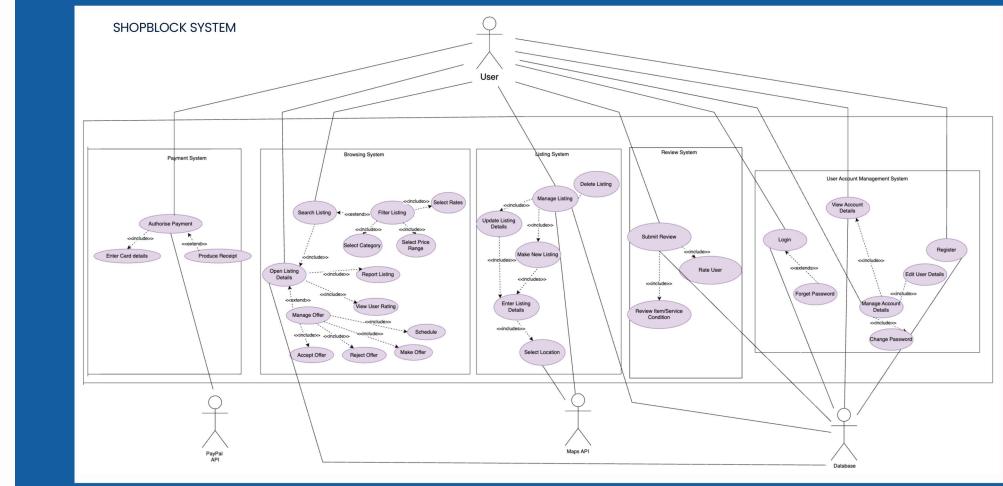
1.3



- Browsing through Rental Items
- Searching, Sorting, and Filtering
- Offers
- Reviews

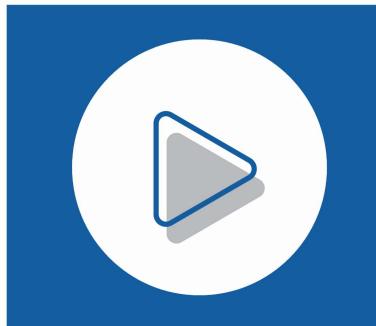
Use Case Diagram

1.4



Quick Demo!

1.7



Demonstration of the various usage scenarios by the different end-users.

2

Software Engineering Practices and Design Patterns



2.1 Tech Stack



2.2 Documentation & Good Coding Practices

Tech Stack

3.1

Front End

JavaScript



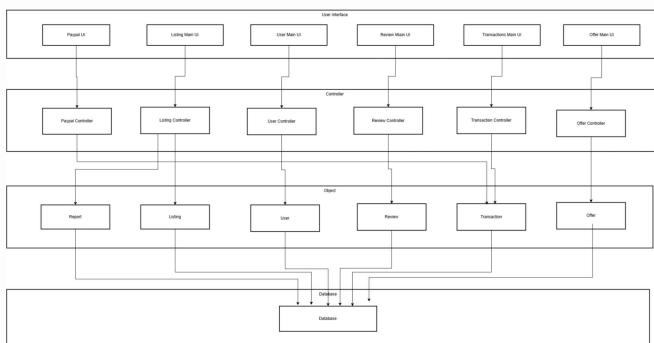
Material UI



React



CSS



Back End

Python



Django



Open API



Good Coding Practices – Documentation

3.1

ShopBlock Frontend

ShopBlock is a platform designed for creating, browsing, and managing product or service listings. The frontend, built using React.js, offers users an interface to interact with various listings. Users can browse by category, make offers, filter listings, and complete transactions.

2. Setup Instructions

In the `./frontend` directory, install the required node modules:

```
npm install
```

Start the application:

```
npm start
```

You'll be ready to start the ShopBlock frontend application. The website will run on <http://localhost:3000>.

3. Web Design

The frontend design of **ShopBlock** is organized around a modular, component-based architecture that promotes reusability and maintainability. Below is a detailed breakdown of each aspect of the web design:

3.1 App Component Structure

The `App.js` file serves as the main component, defining routes and importing core components and pages. Here's a breakdown of its key functions:

Router Setup:

- Uses `BrowserRouter`, `Routes`, and `Route` from `react-router-dom` for client-side routing.

- Maps each route to a specific page, ensuring a clean and user-friendly navigation experience.

Component Hierarchy:

- `Header` and `Footer` components are persistent across all pages, providing consistent navigation and footer options.

ShopBlock Core Backend

Build a environment and install dependencies

If you already have one, then use it.

```
python3 -m venv ./venv
source ./venv/bin/activate
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

Install the DB

Specify if it's the first time

```
python manage.py migrate
```

If you have made changes to the db / models.py file

Please be careful when you make changes here.

```
python manage.py makemigrations
```

```
python manage.py migrate
```

Run the server

```
python manage.py runserver
```

Testing the website

Visit the Swagger UI for API testing at <http://localhost:8000/api/schema/swagger-ui>.

Unit tests

```
python manage.py test
```

Developer Notes

- models.py is the ORM models corresponding to the database.

- variables.py is thought of as the blueprint for the models.

- urls.py lists all the endpoints and the corresponding views that will respond to which request.

- views.py lists all the controllers, they will be mapped onto urls.py and are the main functionality for the features.

- Setup guides for any incoming developer
- Clear instructions on how to set up the project

Good Coding Practices – Comments

3.2

```

class ListingController(GenericAPIView):
    """
    Listing endpoint, [GET, POST, PUT, DELETE]

    For the GET request, it returns all listings that are stored in the database.
    This will also support searching the listings by name with a query parameter.

    For the POST request, this is the same as "creating" a new listing.

    For the PUT request, this will allow the user to update their posted listings.

    For the DELETE request, it deletes a specific listing if the user is authorized.
    """
  
```

```

class TransactionController(GenericAPIView):
    """
    Transactions endpoint, [GET, POST]

    For the GET request, it returns all transactions for the user

    For the POST request, once a user completes their payment, it will post to this endpoint to store for transaction history
    """
  
```

- Consistent and clear comments on every major component
- Follows the PEP convention on writing docstrings, which then gets picked up

Good Coding Practices – API Docs

3.3

ShopBlock API

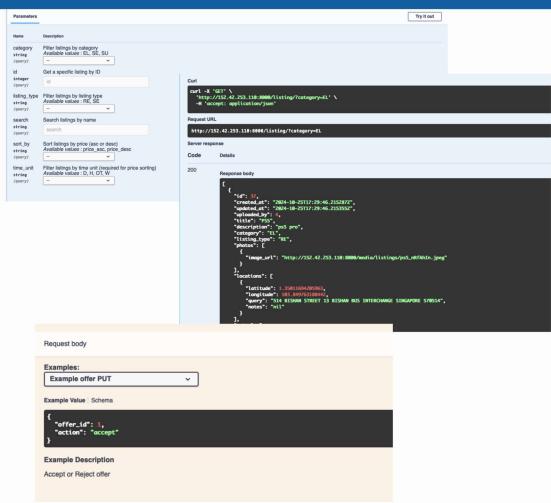
Swagger

The screenshot shows the ShopBlock API documentation generated by Swagger. It includes sections for `api`, `listing`, `offers`, `reset-password`, `reviews`, and `transactions`. Each section lists `GET` and `POST` methods with their respective URLs and descriptions. For example, the `listing` section describes the `GET /listing/` endpoint for returning all listings and the `POST /listing/` endpoint for creating a new listing.

- Autogenerated API documentation, that uses the code as the baseline, always up to date
- Uses the docstrings that are picked up from before
- Allows front-end developers to work on the program independently

Good Coding Practices - API Docs

3.4



- Friendly interface to play around with query params, and different request bodies
- A front-end to inspect the data that is being passed back and forth
- Examples generated from code, always up to date that can be used as reference for integrating the API

Good Coding Practices - Dev Tooling

3.5

- Consistent formatting with Python's Black
- Ensures all code is familiar

```
def validate(self, data):
    email = data.get("email")
    phone_number = data.get("phone_number")

    # case 1: both email and phone number are not found, return error message "Both email and phone number not found"
    if (not User.objects.filter(email=email).exists() and not User.objects.filter(phone_number=phone_number).exists()):
        raise serializers.ValidationError("Both email and phone number not found")

    # case 2: email is found but phone number is not found, return error message "Phone number not found"
    if (User.objects.filter(email=email).exists() and not User.objects.filter(phone_number=phone_number).exists()):
        raise serializers.ValidationError("Phone number not found")

    # case 3: email is not found but phone number is found, return error message "Email not found"
    if (not User.objects.filter(email=email).exists() and User.objects.filter(phone_number=phone_number).exists()):
        raise serializers.ValidationError("Email not found")

    return data
```

```
def validate(self, data):
    email = data.get("email")
    phone_number = data.get("phone_number")

    # case 1: both email and phone number are not found, return error message "Both email and phone number not found"
    if (not User.objects.filter(email=email).exists() and not User.objects.filter(phone_number=phone_number).exists()):
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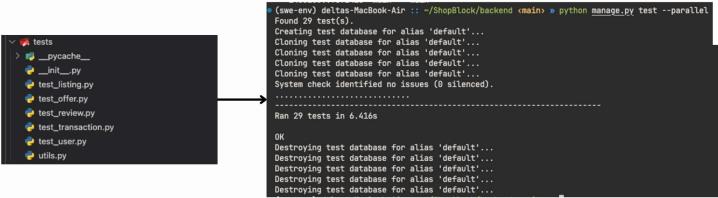
    # case 2: email is found but phone number is not found, return error message "Phone number not found"
    if (User.objects.filter(email=email).exists() and not User.objects.filter(phone_number=phone_number).exists()):
        raise serializers.ValidationError("Phone number not found")

    # case 3: email is not found but phone number is found, return error message "Email not found"
    if (not User.objects.filter(email=email).exists() and User.objects.filter(phone_number=phone_number).exists()):
        raise serializers.ValidationError("Email not found")

    return data
```

Good Coding Practices - Tests & CI

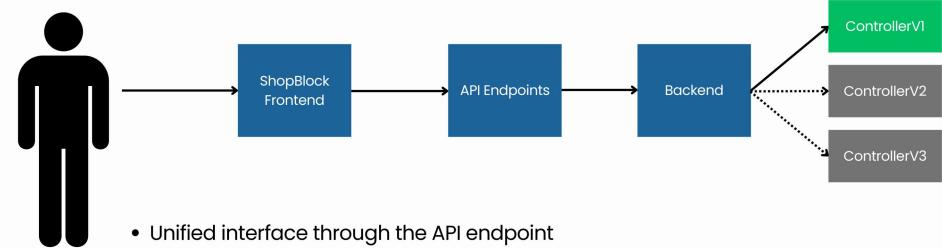
3.6



- Tests for all endpoints
- Tests run on a separate database, replicates production setup
- Ran on Github's CI/CD, ensures all endpoints are working
- There are times that it fails, and we'll know immediately

Design Patterns - Facade Pattern

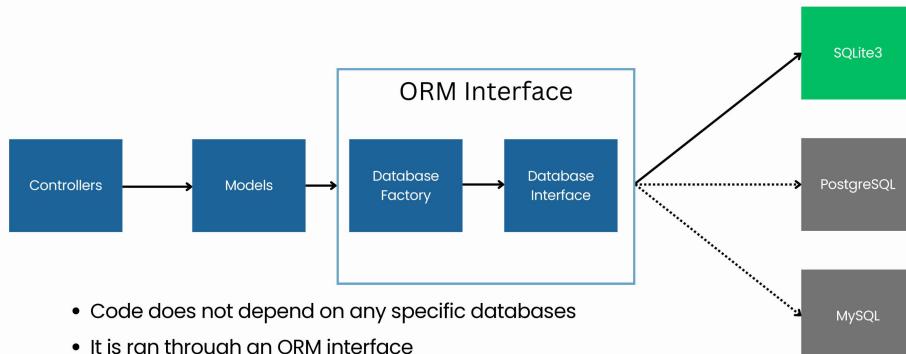
3.7



- Unified interface through the API endpoint
- Frontend is not dependent on the changes the backend makes
- Backend can version and make appropriate changes when necessary, decouples the frontend from backend complexity

Design Patterns - Factory Pattern

3.8



- Code does not depend on any specific databases
- It is ran through an ORM interface
- Can easily swap out and change to a more performant database for specific needs in the future

Use Case Description

5.1

Case 1: Login in

Use Case ID:	USER UC_2
Use Case Name:	Login
Created By:	Ng Hoe Ping
Date Created:	1/9/2024
Last Updated By:	Ng Hoe Ping
Date Last Updated:	1/9/2024

Actor:	User
Description:	Allows an existing registered user to log in to the website with their personal information.
Preconditions:	1. User must be an existing registered user in the database. 2. User must have the necessary personal information to log in to the account.
Postconditions:	
Priority:	
Frequency of Use:	3
Flow of Events:	1. User inputs required information: username and password. 2. System validates the information with existing information in the database.

Traceability

5



5.1 Case 1 - Login

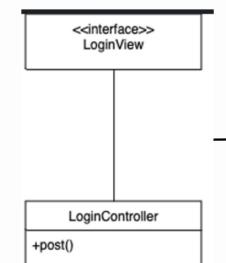


5.2 Case 2 - Create Listing

Class Diagram

5.2

Case 1: Login in

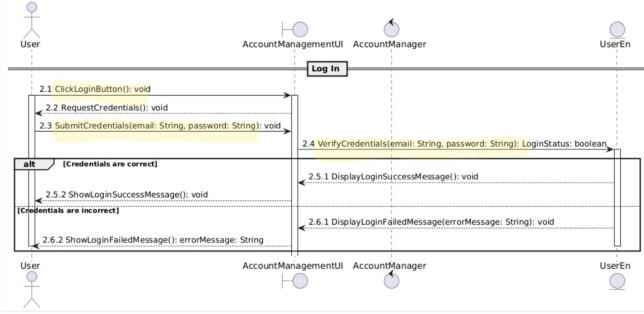


User
+ email: string
+ username: string
+ avatar: string
+ phone_number: string
+ password: string
+ biography: string
+ average_rating: float
+ update_username(string: username): void
+ update_avatar(string: avatar): void
+ update_number(string: number): void
+ update_password(string: password): void

Sequence Diagram

5.3

Case 1: Login in



Tests

5.4

Case 1: Login in

1.2.1.2 Login as a user			
Test Case ID	TC-1.2	Test Case Priority	High
Test Case Description	Login as a user		
Prerequisite			
1.	User should have their login credentials ready.	Postrequisite	1. User will be redirected to home page if their account is logged in.
Test Execution			

#	Description	Action	Input	Expected Output	Actual Output	Test Result
1	Login with valid account details	Enter email and password User clicks on Log In button	Email: user1@gmail.com Password: P@ssword1	Redirects to home page with account logged in	Redirection to home page with account logged in	Pass
2	Submitting an empty form	User clicks on Log In button without any inputs	NIL	Displays "All fields required."	Displays "All fields required."	Pass
3	Enter a email that is not registered	Enter a unregistered email and a password User clicks on Log In button	Email: unregistered@gmail.com Password: qwerty	Displays "No account found with the provided email address."	Displays "No account found with the provided email address."	Pass

4	Enter a registered email with incorrect password	Email: user1@gmail.com Password: password	Displays "Incorrect Password! Please try again."	Displays "Incorrect Password! Please try again."	Pass
5	Enter a registered email with incorrect password and submits the form 3 times	Email: user1@gmail.com Password: password	User clicks on Log In button 3 times	Displays "Your account will be locked after two more attempts."	Displays "Your account will be locked after two more attempts."
6	Enter a registered email with incorrect password and submits the form 4 times	Email: user1@gmail.com Password: password	User clicks on Log In button 4 times	Displays "Your account will be locked after one more attempt."	Displays "Your account will be locked after one more attempt."
7	Enter a registered email with incorrect password and submits the form 5 times	Email: user1@gmail.com Password: password	User clicks on Log In button 5 times	Displays "Your account has been temporarily locked for 5 mins. Please try again later or	Displays "Your account has been temporarily locked for 5 mins. Please try again later or

Use Case Description

5.1

Case 2: Create Listing

Use Case ID	UC-1.2
Use Case Name	Make New Listing
Created By	Hui Wen
Date Created	1/9/24

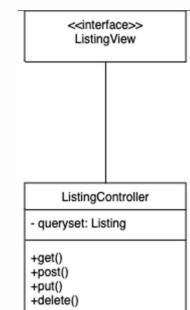
Action	User
Description	Allows user to create a new listing to showcase the item/service they want to rent out.

Preconditions:	1. User must be logged in. 2. User must enter all the necessary information.
Postconditions:	1. The listing is stored in the system and available for other users to view.
Priority:	3
Frequency of Use:	1. User selects create listing option 2. System prompts user to input details (Covered in Enter Listing Details step) 3. User submits listing. 4. System displays listing and displays it on the user's profile. The listing is made available for other users to view.
Alternative Flows:	AF-1.2.4. User leaves Title/description/rental price/location blank and tries to submit listing 1. System displays "Must include Title/description/rental price/location." 2. continue from main flow step 2 AF-1.2.5. User enters the same listing page before submitting 1. System prompts user: "Are you sure you want to leave and delete listing?" 2. If user selects yes, the listing is deleted and user will return to Manage Listings page. 3. If user selects no, continue main flow from step 2.

Class Diagram

5.2

Case 2: Create Listing

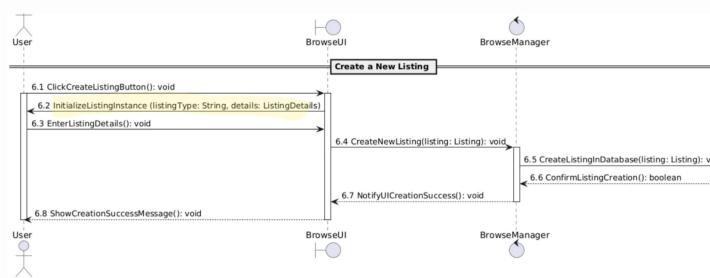


Listing
+title: string
+description: string
+listing_type: ListingType
+category: Category
+photos: Array<ListingPhoto>
+locations: Array<ListingLocation>
+rates: Array<ListingRate>
+uploaded_by: User
+created_at: datetime
+updated_at: datetime
+update_title(title: string): void
+update_description(description: string): void
+update_category(category: Category): void
+update_listing_type(listing_type: ListingType): void

Sequence Diagram

5.3

Case 2: Create Listing



Tests

5.4

Case 2: Create Listing

Create Listing					
Test Case ID	T-1.2.3	Test Case Priority	High		
Test Case Description	Create Listing as a user who is logged in				
Prerequisite	3. User must be logged in 4. User must be at their Listing page				
Test Execution					
#	Description	Action	Input	Expected Output	Actual Output
1	User cancels without submitting	1. User clicks on 'Create Listing' 2. User clicks on 'cancel' button	Nil	Form exits with listing created. All inputs cleared.	Form exits with listing created. All inputs cleared.
2	Submit empty form	1. User clicks on 'Create Listing' 2. User clicks on 'submit' without filling in the form	Nil	Display alert: "Please fill in all fields" Display alert: "Please fill in all fields"	Display alert: "Please fill in all fields"
3	Submit form with only some required fields filled	1. User clicks on 'Create Listing' 2. User fills in 4 out of the 8 fields 3. User clicks on 'submit' button	Title: Test Listing Rate: 5/OneTime Category: Supplies Listing Type: Rental Photo: test.jpg Location: Juniper Point Additional Notes: Meet me at the main entrance	Display alert: "Please fill in all fields" Display alert: "Please fill in all fields"	Display alert: "Please fill in all fields"
4	Submit form with all required fields	1. User User clicks on 'Create Listing' 2. User fills in all the required fields 3. User clicks on 'submit' button	Title: Test Listing Rate: 5/OneTime Category: Supplies Listing Type: Rental Photo: test.jpg Location: Juniper Point Additional Notes: Meet me at the main entrance	Form exits upon submission and new listing is automatically inserted on the user's listing page.	Form exits upon submission and new listing is automatically inserted on the user's listing page.
5	Submit form with all required field and multiple places locations	1. User User clicks on 'Create Listing' 2. User fills in all the required fields 3. User clicks on 'submit' button	Title: Test Listing2 Rate: 5/ OneTime Category: Supplies Listing Type: Rental Photo: test.jpg Location: Juniper Point Additional Notes: Meet me at the main entrance	Form exits upon submission and new listing is automatically inserted on the user's listing page.	Form exits upon submission and new listing is automatically inserted on the user's listing page.
6	Submit Listing with Multiple Photos				