

## COMP 7700 Project 2 Design Document

Online Shopping System team:

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### 1. Introduction: User cases

In this project, we designed and implemented a working (user acceptable) system for two use cases we provided in Assignment 3.

The first user case is when a buyer who wants to search for a broom he wants, he will type in the description or keyword of the product, e.g., "broom", selected a category (optional), and the system will show him a list of products that fit the description. He can view the more detail information of the product by clicking the button "View Detail", and then the app will get into a page with more details of the selected product.

The second user case is a seller who wants to sell his idle broom (brand new), he will upload it to the system.

## 2. Architecture

In this project, we are using core Java to implement the system.

The system is designed using multi-tier, model-view-controller, client/server architecture.

### a. Client-Server Implementation

The server component is running independently in a cloud-based service. In this case, we utilized the free Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) platform to set up a windows server remotely, so the client app can run locally independent of the server.

We have set the server running, listening to the request from port “7700” at public IP address “18.219.81.142” (the address is dynamically allocated, will vary each time we reboot the remote EC2 instance.)

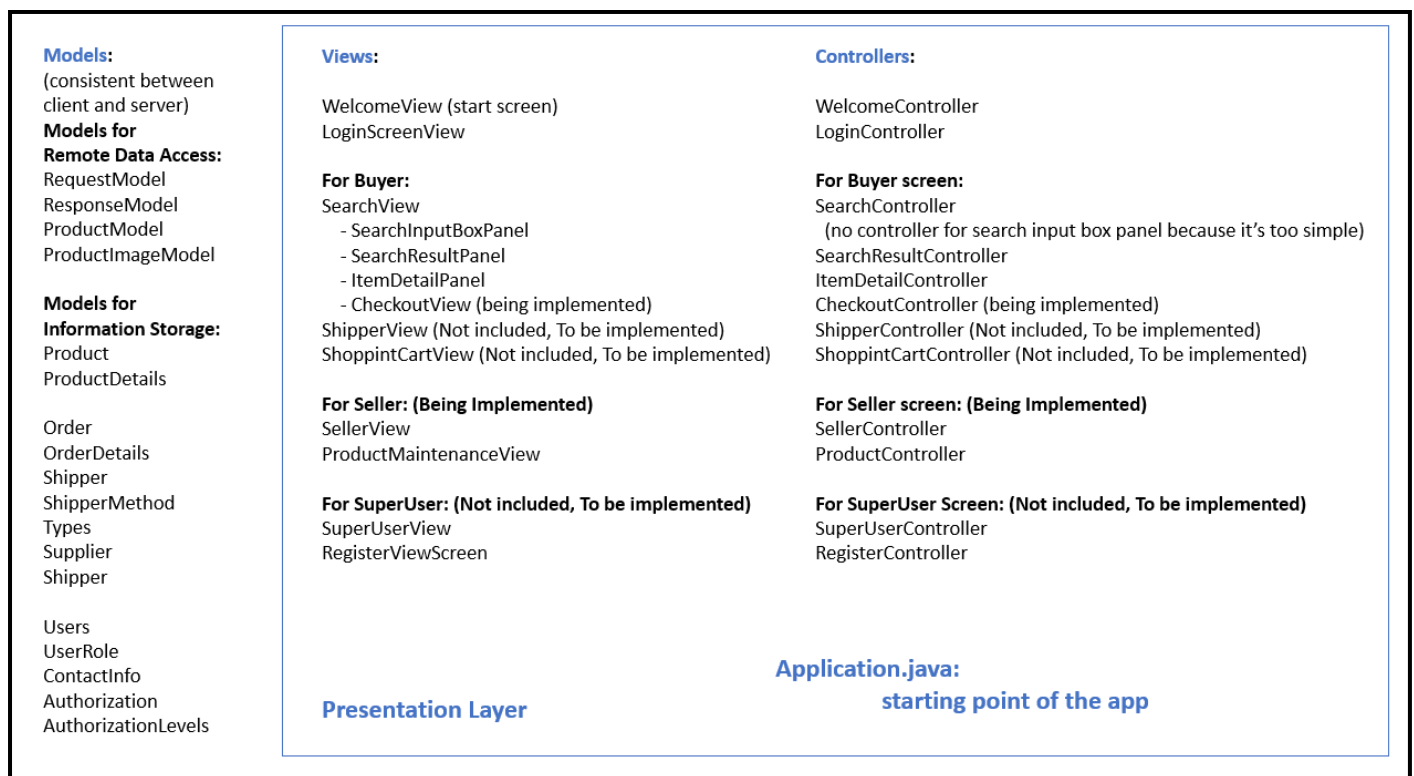
The cloud server access is provided in the attached file “OnlineShopping.rdp”, where the password for the administrator is “TNJVN1K18lvGtxYym9INeHNxeAlpx)(z”

The client component could run independently in any desktop computer with java. (The server component could also be set up and run on any desktop computer with java and will be able to listen to request if there’s network connection.)

The detail design is shown in the following figures together with MVC and Multi-tier pattern.

### b. MVC architecture implementation

Our system implements the following models, views and controllers and had them cooperate:



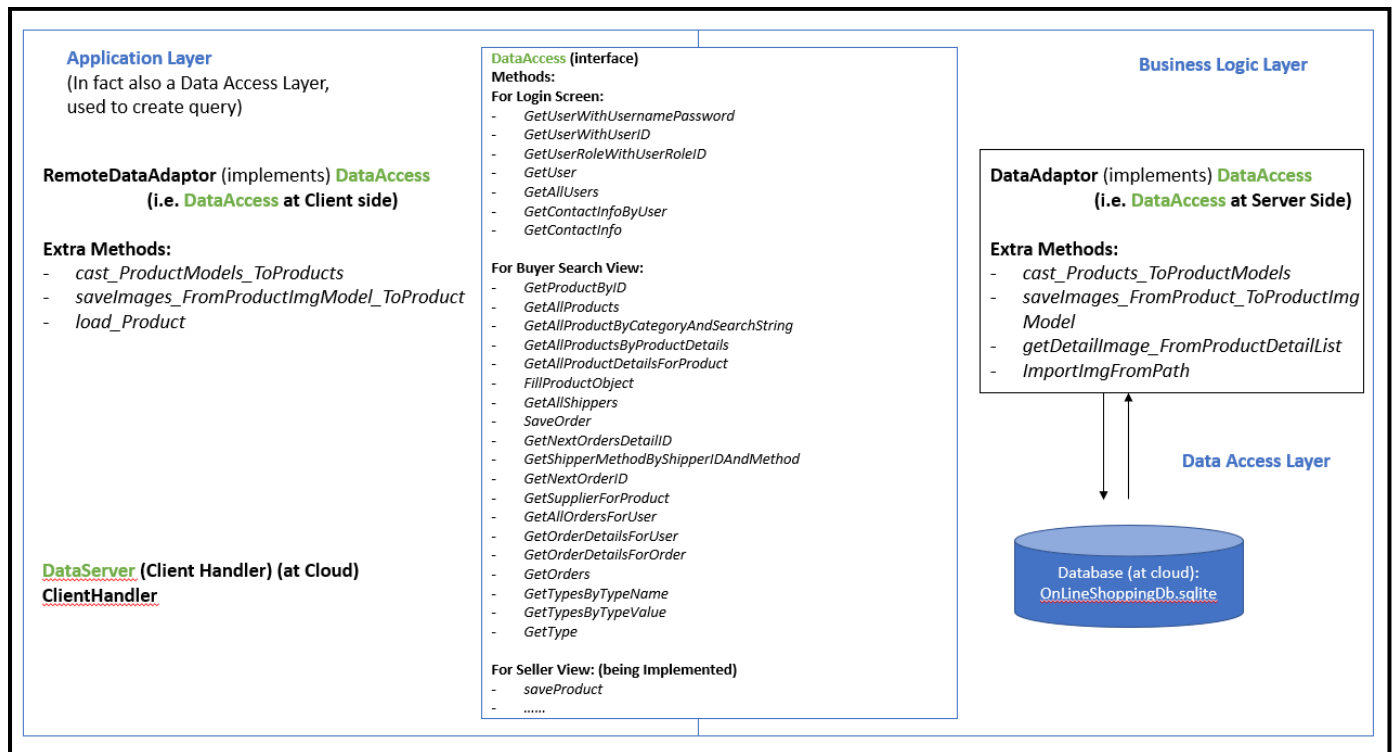
Ms. Jackson also provided a very elaborated version of all the classes and methods in the attached file “ProjectClassDiagram.png” (and .jpg).

The detail design of how the architecture works and cooperate with other architectures is shown in the following figures together with Client-Server and Multi-tier pattern.

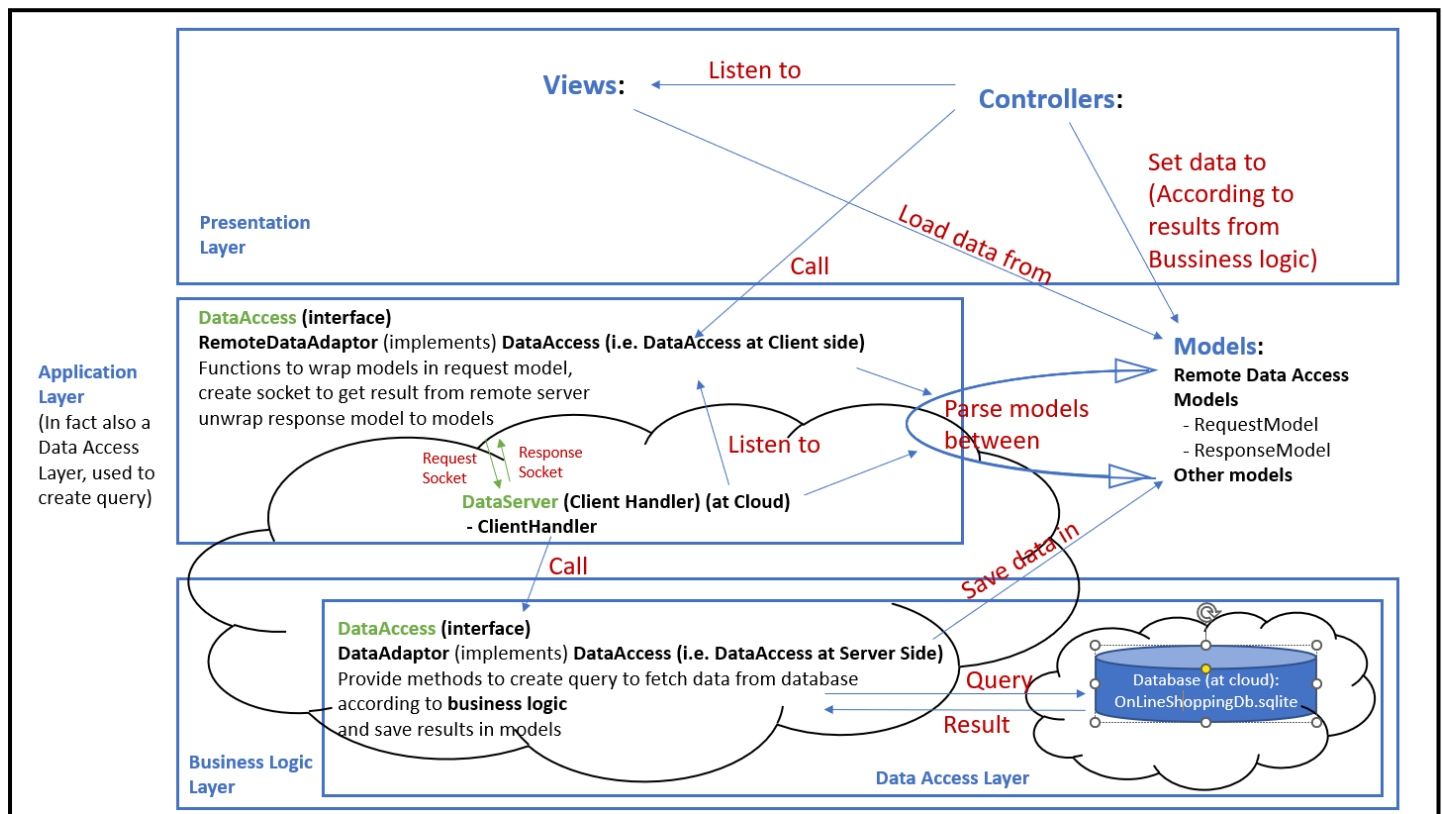
- c. Multi-tier architecture implementation
- Presentation Layer (User Interface)
  - Application Layer
  - Business Logic Layer
  - Data Access Layer

The presentation layer of our system includes the components as shown in the above figure right side.

The application layer, business logic layer and data access layer of our system is a bit more complex:



The detail design of how the architecture works and cooperate is shown in the following figure:

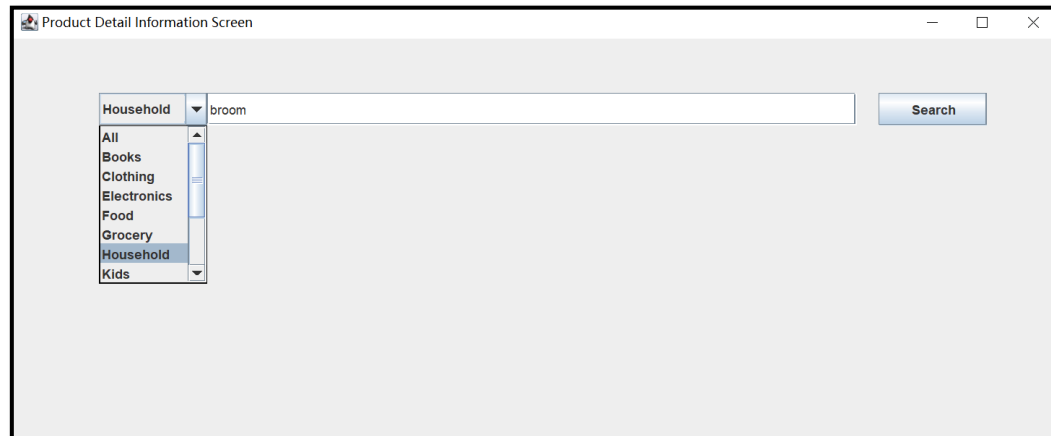
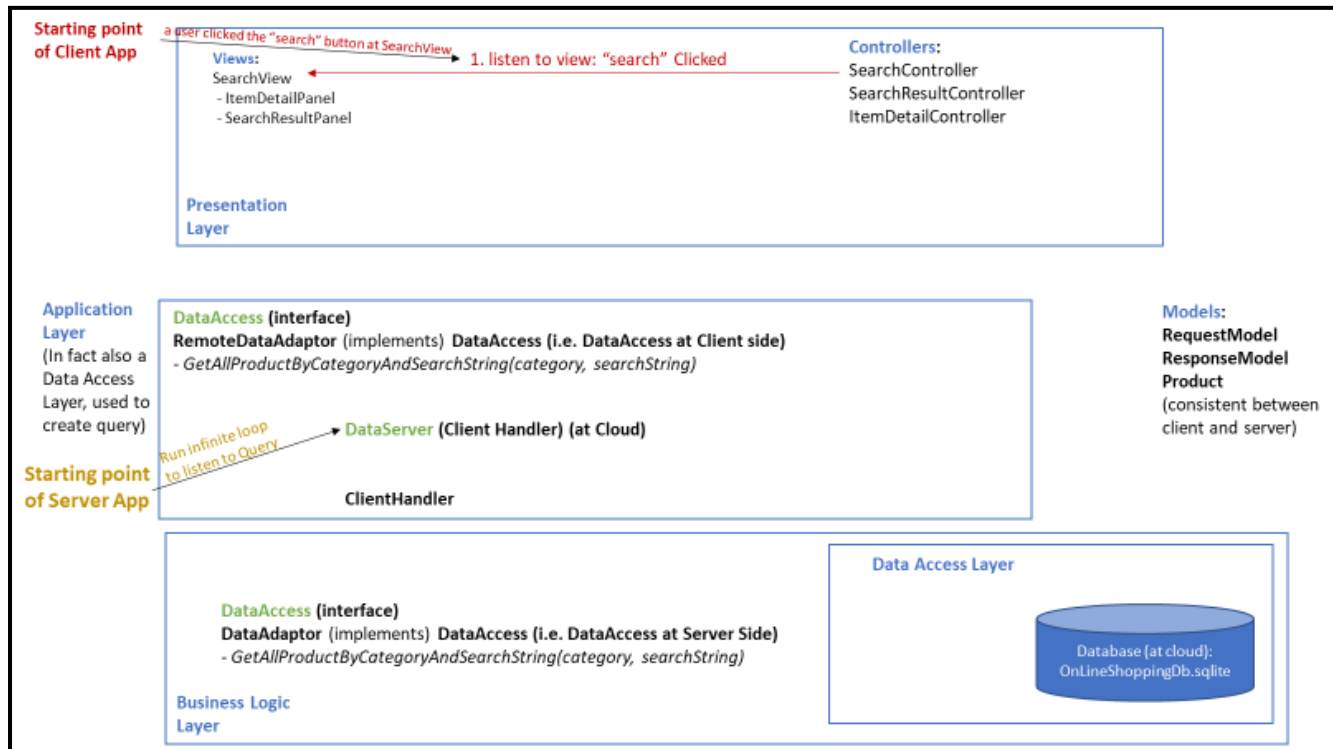


As this may be too abstract to understand, we would like to use an example to elaborate the architecture.

All the figures can be zoomed as they are provided in the attached file "DesignDocument\_pptFormat.pptx".

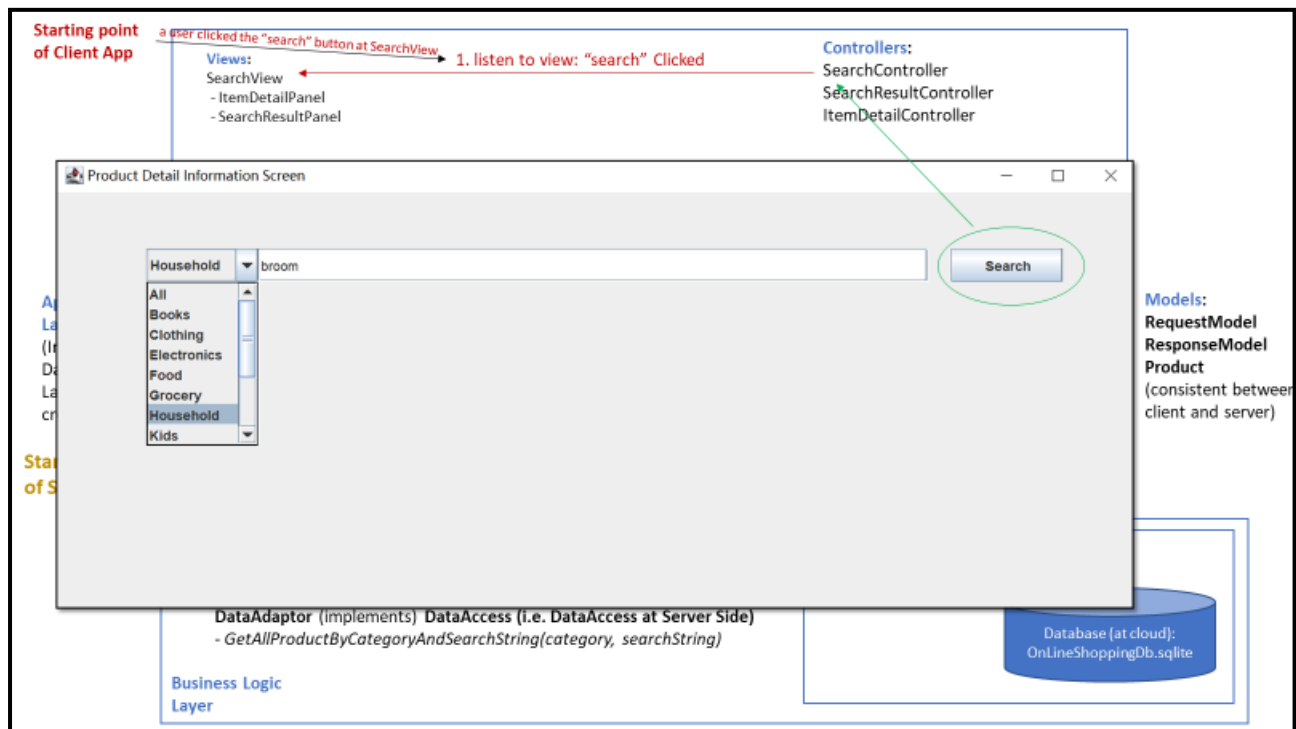
We are now going to use an example to elaborate how the architecture is working: (will also explain in the video)

First, given that the server application has been running on the cloud, assume that a user typed in “broom” in the search input box and clicked the “search” button at the search screen on the client side.

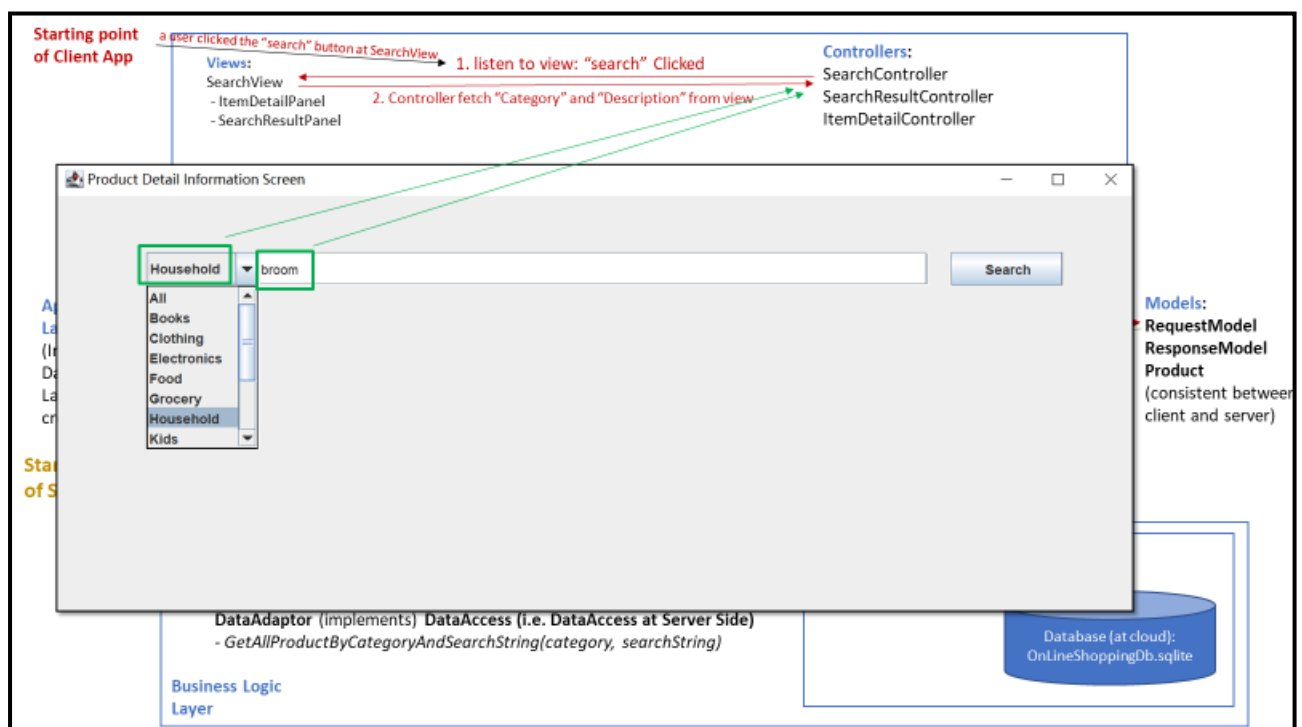


This action will initiate a series of behaviors of the system:

1. As the “SearchController” is listening to the button “Search” of the “SearchView”, it observed the click event when the user clicked it.



2. The Controller will then fetch the “Category” and “Description” from the input box, i.e., “category” = “Household” and “description” = “broom”

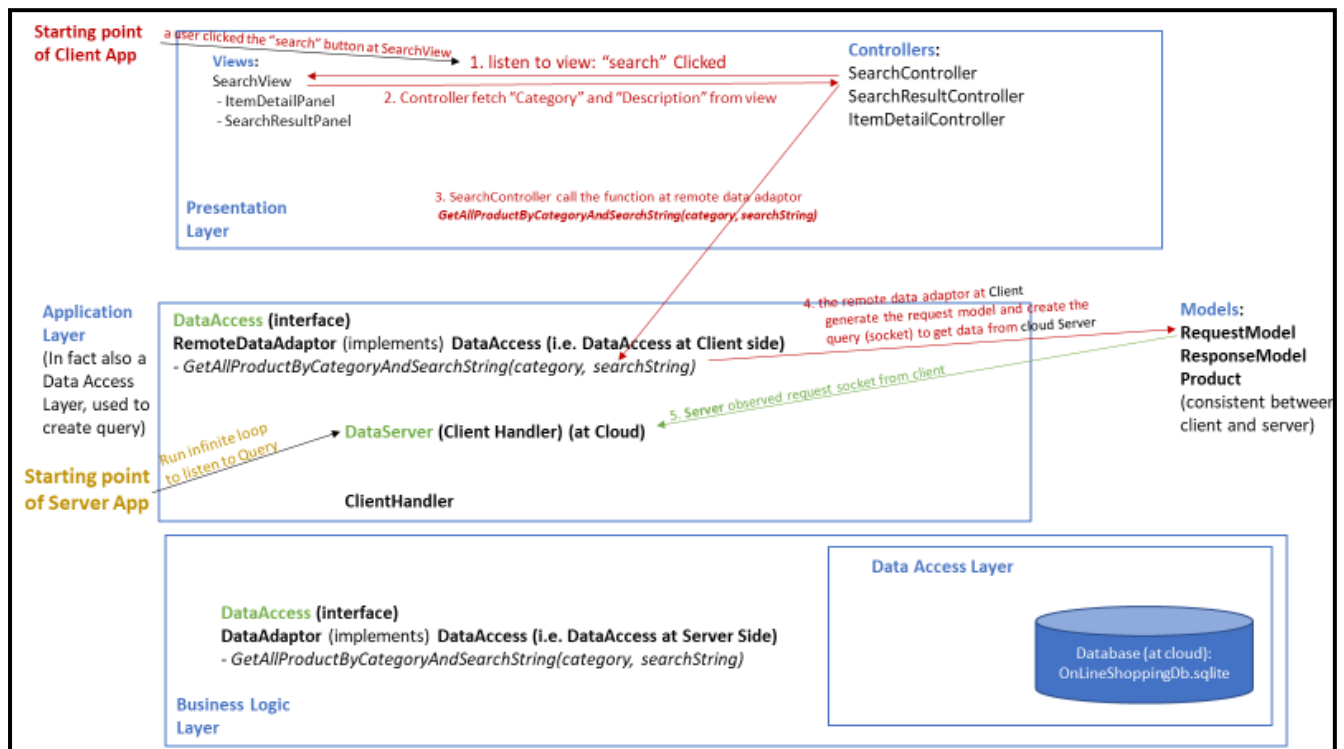


### 3. The SearchController will call the method

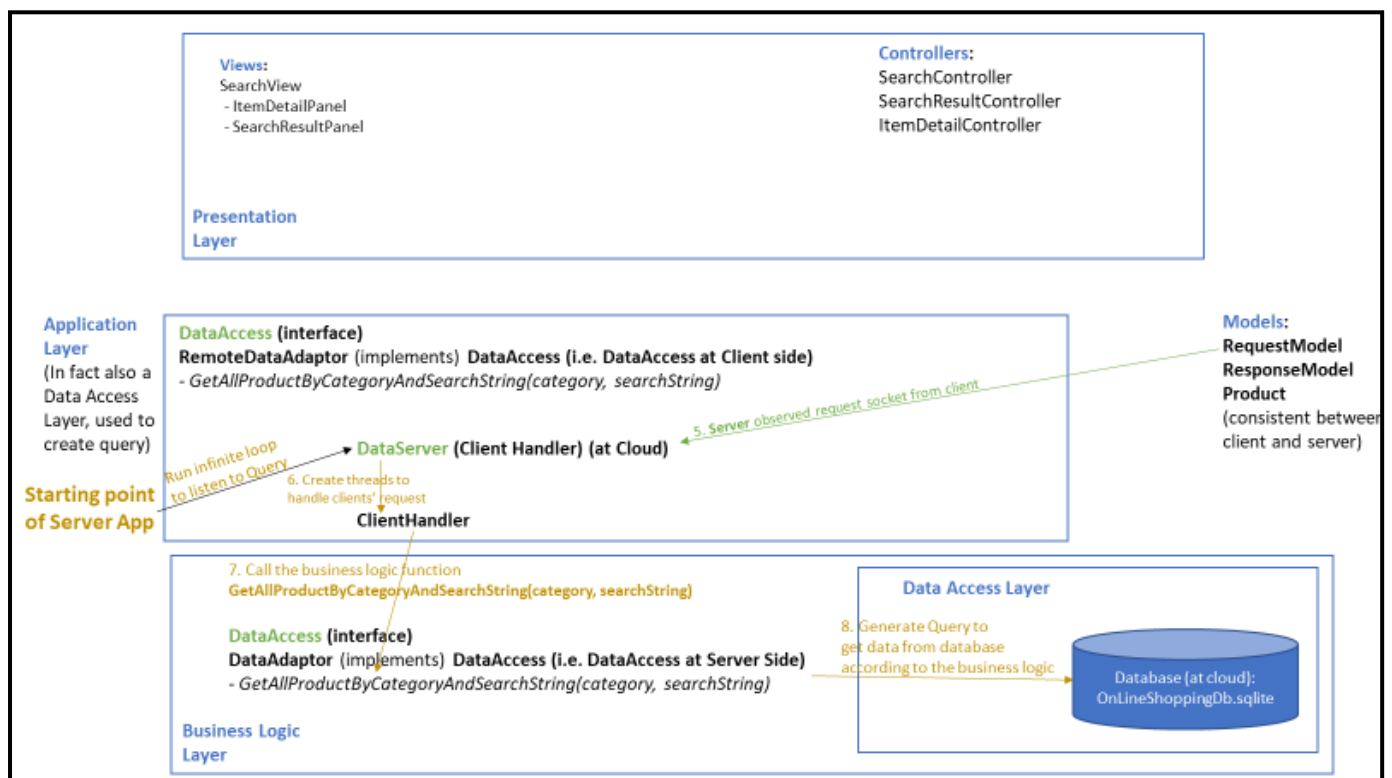
*“GetAllProductByCategoryAndSearchString(category, searchString)”*

Provided by the application’s remote data adaptor

4. The remote data adaptor at Client side will put the “Category” and “Description” message into a new RequestModel, cast it to a JSON string and create a socket to write the string into the DataInputStream; then it will send the request to the remote Server host (i.e., at IP address 18.219.81.142, port 7700).
5. Since the Server is running an infinite loop to listen to TCP sockets at port 7700, it will observe the request socket from client immediately.

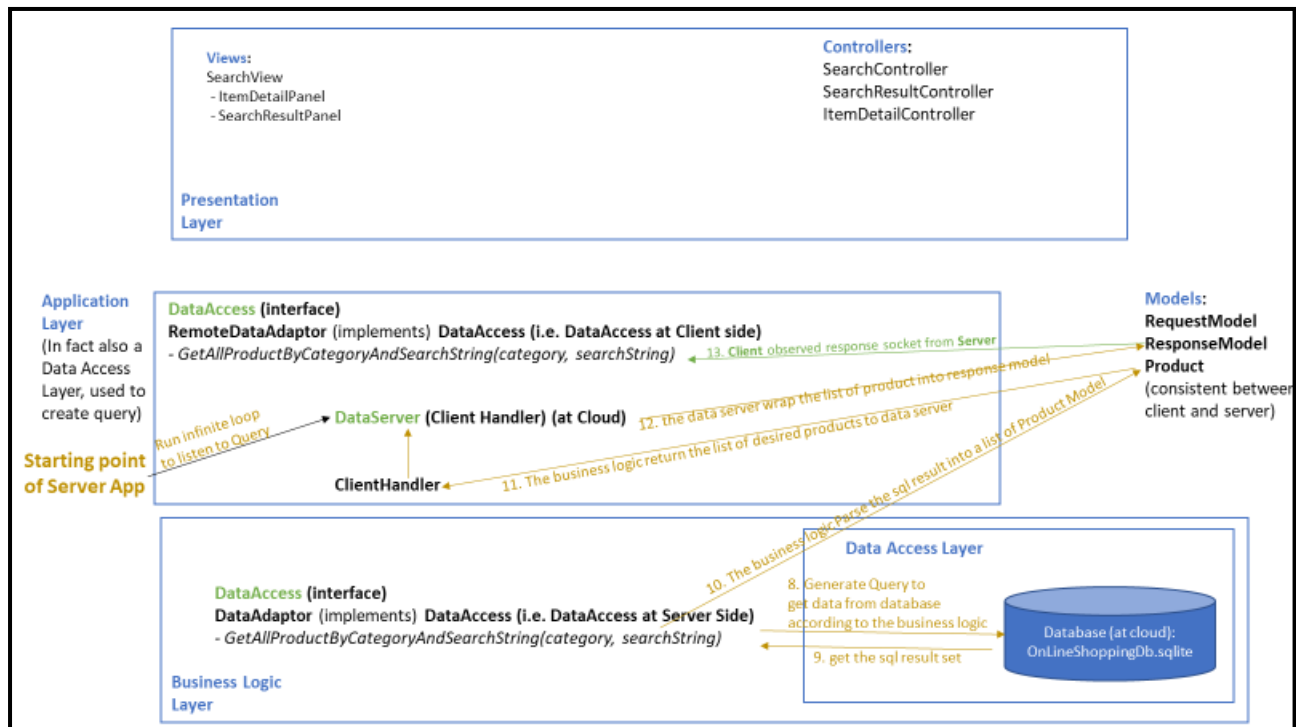


6. Once the server received the TCP request, it accept it immediately, and create a new thread to handle it.
7. The new thread, i.e., the new “ClientHandler”, will read the data from the DataInputStream and pass it to a RequestModel at the server side. And it will read the request code from the request model, and based on the code it will now that this request asks for a list of product with designated *category* and *description*, so it will read the category and description from the received request model, and call a corresponding method in Server's DataAdaptor, the   
*GetAllProductByCategoryAndSearchString(category, searchString)*  
function.
8. This method will further use the category and searchString to generate the SQL query that obtain a set of result from the database saved at the server side.





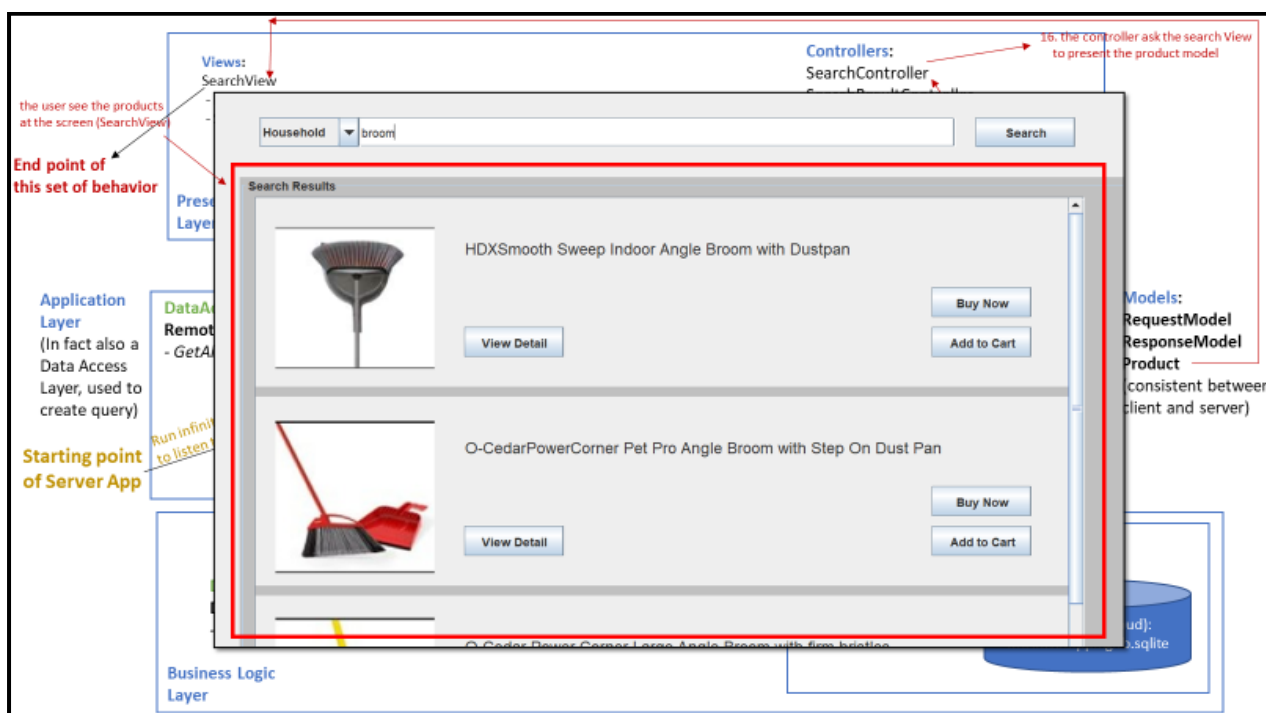
9. The database will execute the SQL query and return a set of result to the method.
10. The method will parse the result set into a list of Product Models.
11. And the method will return the list of Product Models to the client handler.
12. The client handler will wrap the list of products into a response model, set the response code being "OK", and cast the response model to a JSON string and write it into the DataOutputStream.
13. Since the client is waiting to read something from the socket, now it observed data from the DataOutputStream, read the data from the dos into a JSON string and parse it into a ResponseModel.



14. Then, the “*GetAllProductByCategoryAndSearchString*” method will read the response code from the response model, i.e., “OK”, so it knows that it got the data it wants.
- And since the request is made by itself, it knows that the content of the response should be a list of product models. So it parse the ResponseModel to a list of Product.
15. Then, the application layer returns this list of Product to the SearchController.
16. The SearchController than ask the SearchView to load the Product in the list one by one, for each product in the list the SearchView will create a new sub-panel to present it.



Finally, the user got what he wants: a list of product that contains the keyword “broom”. This leads to the end of this series of system’s behavior, and the user can continue to action, the next controller, i.e., the “SearchResultController”, will probably be working since the SearchView is now presenting the “SearchResultPanel”.



**Starting point of Client App**

a user clicked the "search" button at SearchView

**Views:**

- SearchView
- ItemDetailPanel
- SearchResultPanel

**Controllers:**

- SearchController
- SearchResultController
- ItemDetailController

**16. the controller ask the search View to present the product model**

**15. Application return a list of product as result**

**3. SearchController call the function at remote data adaptor**  
*GetAllProductByCategoryAndSearchString(category, searchString)*

**2. Controller fetch "Category" and "Description" from view**

**1. listen to view: "search" Clicked**

**the user see the products at the screen (SearchView)**

**End point of this set of behavior**

**Presentation Layer**

**Application Layer**  
 (In fact also a Data Access Layer, used to create query)

**DataAccess (interface)**  
**RemoteDataAdaptor (implements) DataAccess (i.e. DataAccess at Client side)**  
 - *GetAllProductByCategoryAndSearchString(category, searchString)*

**4. the remote data adaptor at Client generate the request model and create the query (socket) to get data from cloud Server**

**13. Client observed response socket from Server**

**14. Application parse the ResponseModel to a list of Product**

**5. Server observed request socket from client**

**12. the data server wrap the list of product into response model**

**11. The business logic return the list of desired products to data server**

**10. The business logic Parse the sql result into a list of Product Model**

**9. get the sql result set**

**8. Generate Query to get data from database according to the business logic**

**7. Call the business logic function**  
*GetAllProductByCategoryAndSearchString(category, searchString)*

**6. Create threads to handle clients' request**

**Run infinite loop to listen to Query**

**Starting point of Server App**

**DataServer (Client Handler) (at Cloud)**

**ClientHandler**

**DataAdapter (implements) DataAccess (i.e. DataAccess at Server Side)**  
 - *GetAllProductByCategoryAndSearchString(category, searchString)*

**DataAccess (interface)**

**Database (at cloud): OnLineShoppingDb.sqlite**

**consistent between client and server)**

**Models:**

- RequestModel
- ResponseModel
- Product

**Business Logic Layer**

**Data Access Layer**

For other user actions, e.g., user login, user click “View Detail” button, etc., the architecture works mostly the same way.

Since Ms. Jackson and I are responsible for the Buyer user case (and the MVC and client-server architecture implementation), we don't have the seller part yet, so the data in the database are loaded by tying or executing queries directly (instead of a "saveProduct" method in the seller part).

The passwords for all of us are “password”.