VIETNAM GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOR

**TON DUC THANG UNIVERSITY**

**FACULTY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**



**FINAL REPORT**

**SUPPLEMENT FACTS PRODUCTS**

*Instructor*: **Master PHAM THAI KY TRUNG**

*Implementer*: **NGUYEN QUOC AN - 520H0601**

**NGUYEN TU BAO - 520H0515**

Class**: 20H50304-20H50201**

Course**: 24**

**HỒ CHÍ MINH CITY, YEAR 2022**

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THANK YOU

First of all, I would like to thank Ton Duc Thang University for Software Engineering into the curriculum. In particular, I would like to express my deep and sincere gratitude to Mr. Pham Thai Ky Trung who wholeheartedly guided and guided me during the study and writing of this essay. Thank you for your kind words and enthusiasm, which helped me to complete my thesis.

Thank you to my friends who have accompanied and encouraged me throughout the research process.

Thank you very much.

**SUBJECT TO COMPLETED AT TON DUC THANG UNIVERSITY**

I hereby declare that this is my/our own project and is under the guidance of Dr. PHAM THAI KY TRUNG; The research contents and results in this topic are honest and have not been published in any form before. The data in the tables for analysis, comments and evaluation are collected by the author himself from different sources, clearly stated in the reference section.

In addition, the project also uses a number of comments, assessments as well as data from other authors, other agencies and organizations, with citations and source annotations.

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*Hồ Chí Minh City, day 5 month 12 year 2022*

*Author*

*(Sign and write full name)*

*Nguyen Quoc An*

*Nguyen Tu Bao*

TEACHER’S CONFIRMATION AND ASSESSMENT SECTION

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SUMMARY

As mentioned above, the functional food program was written by us for the purpose of practical application and specifically the importation to the company and the export to the agents, in order to help the management. Manage items more conveniently and optimize the performance of management work.

Applying knowledge of databases and analysis - designing and building programs on functional foods, automatically performing tasks by computers that can partially replace human work.

The program's primary features are Winform software for accountants to create warehouse receipts, order webforms for agents to place orders and Winform delivery notes for accountants to create delivery notes and update status. Order status, software for examining import and export records, top-selling goods, and monthly income reports. Finally, a website where people may purchase goods.

LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

LIST OF TABLES, PICTURES, GRAPHS

**List of tables**

**List of pictures**

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

* 1. Purpose

This document offers a thorough architectural overview of the new Final\_Exam modules, utilizing a variety of architectural views to illustrate various module features. The document, which is designed to capture and communicate the key architectural decisions made about the modules, acts as a link between the software requirements and the specifics of the Final\_Exam design. It will also assist software architects in ensuring that the modules they are building will satisfy user requirements in terms of functionality (selected functional view), platform, and technology (logical views).

* 1. Scope

From a high level perspective, the paper describes the software architecture that satisfies the Final\_Exam criteria for functionality, availability, reliability, scalability, maintainability, and management.

The introduction of n-tier architecture, which is shown in the diagrams of the proposed structure, is the best way to conceptually express the new Final\_Exam modules.

* 1. Product Overview

The sections that follow will give you a more in-depth look at the architecture of the new Final\_Exam modules, explaining the functionality that it can offer and highlighting its scalability to accommodate future changes resulting from user requirements or alterations to how the system interfaces with other third-party applications/components. We can make sure the design will fulfill all stated needs and yet provide room for future development by looking at it from the key perspectives of Functional and Logical.

This will also include any relevant technologies that will be used for a particular function of the software architecture.

* 1. Structure of the Document
  2. Terms, Acronyms, and Abbreviations

CHAPTER 2: PROJECT MANAGEMENT PLAN

2.1. Project Organization

My group consists of 2 members:

Member 1: Nguyen Quoc An (Winform application)

+ Missions:

* Analyze winform requirements and draw corresponding diagrams
* Software development: Nguyen Quoc An will write code and evolve the software products about Winform application because developers are the actual members who write code to make the software function.
* Software testing: Nguyen Quoc An is responsible for designing test scenarios for software usability, running these tests, and preparing reports on the effectiveness and defects to the production team.
* Software maintenance: Nguyen Quoc An be charge of maintaining software functionality, make upgrades to the coding, and ensure any repairs needed to the software are completed

Member 2: Nguyen Tu Bao (Webform)

+ Missions:

* Analyze webform requirements and draw corresponding diagrams
* Software development: Nguyen Tu Bao will write code and evolve the software products about Webform because developers are the actual members who write code to make the software function.
* Software testing: He is responsible for designing test scenarios for software usability, running these tests, and preparing reports on the effectiveness and defects to the production team.
* Software maintenance: He be charge of maintaining software functionality, make upgrades to the coding, and ensure any repairs needed to the software are completed.

2.2 Lifecycle Model Used

The waterfall model is a linear, sequential approach to the software development lifecycle (SDLC) that is popular in software engineering and product development.

Waterfall model include five stages: planning, design, implementation, verification, and maintenance.

* Requirements and Planning

The requirements and planning phase of waterfall project management identifies what the project should do. The project manager tries to understand the project’s requirements based on what the project sponsors need. This phase involves identifying and describing the project’s risks, assumptions, dependencies, quality metrics, costs, and timeline.

* Design

The design phase solidifies and documents all your decisions. In this case, you develop solutions that can solve the project’s requirements. The best way to do so is to note all the actions you’ll take to deliver the project scope to execute them. Design covers the project’s schedule, budget, and objectives, and you can think of design as a blueprint or road map to the complete project.

* Implementation

The implementation phase executes your project plan and design to produce the desired product. If your company develops software, you will spend this phase coding the software functionalities. Or, if you’re managing a project at a construction company, you will construct a house in this phase. Implementation takes up a significant portion of waterfall project management. Everything that happens during this phase should be carefully documented.

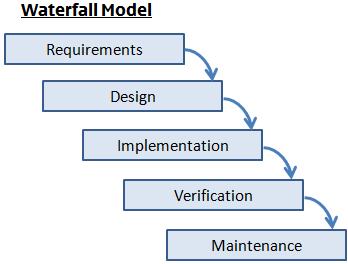
* Verification/Testing

Testing verifies that the product developed in the implementation phase fulfills the entire project’s requirements. If this is not the case, the project team must review the project from phase one to identify what went wrong. The testing phase uses various quality metrics and customer satisfaction to measure the project’s success.

* Maintenance

The maintenance phase extends beyond the five stages of project management into the project’s lifetime. This phase involves making minor modifications to improve the product developed during implementation and performing other routine maintenance tasks. It’s also a phase to identify any errors you might have missed during the testing phase

Illustrating images:



As shown in content 2.1, you can see that our group has followed the waterfall model process. So our team decided to use waterfall model because Waterfall relies on teams following a sequence of steps and never moving forward until the previous phase has been completed.

2.3 Risk Analysis

Since the project was developed rapidly, mistakes like sql injection, interface conflicts in interaction, etc., might be discovered if the code is closely examined. Both the database and the user experience will suffer greatly as a result of these problems.

The greatest strategy to lessen these harmful mistakes is to eliminate challenging functions that are still unfinished. Ensure that the database operates properly at the same time by carefully completing the fundamental tasks. Even if there aren't any challenging tasks, it nonetheless makes sure the project is safe.

2.4 Hardware and Software Resource Requirements

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hardware | Software |
| Processor: x86 or x64  RAM: 512 MB (minimum), 1 GB (recommended)  Hard disk: up to 4 GB of space may be required. However, even if you install in a different drive, 400 MB of free space is required in the boot drive. | Winform, Web Application: Microsoft Visual Studio 2017/2019/2022  System Framework: .NET Framework 2.0/3.5/4.0/4.5/4.5.1/4.6  Database: Microsoft SQL server |

CHAPTER 3: REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATIONS

3.1 Stakeholders for the system

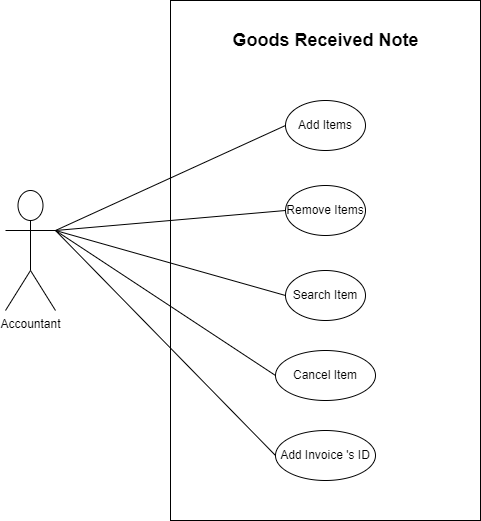
Accountant: Winform softwares will be used by people to produce Goods Received Note as well as see incoming and outgoing stock reports, the best-selling items, and monthly income reports.

Agency: Agents can order items, choose a payment method and view order status

Customers: Customers can select the ideal product to purchase.

3.2 Use case model

3.2.1 Goods Received Note



3.2.1.1 Textual Description for Goods Reveived Note

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Add items* | The items will be added to the inventory by the accountant through the sytem |
| *Remove items* | If there is a mistake after adding an item, ask the system to remove the incorrect products. |
| *Search item* | Search the product through its id |
| *Cancel item* | In the process of entering information, if there are too many errors, the accountant has the right to request the system to delete all information and re-enter it |
| *Add Invoice’s ID* | Add invoice's id for items and export the Goods Received Note |

3.3 Functional requirements

3.3.1 Goods Received Note

* Allow input of product information
* Click the Add item button to be able to add products to the system
* During the input process, if there are too many mistakes, the user can click the cancel button to delete the input again.
* We can remove the item if the item list has an error through the remove item button
* Find product information through ID
* When adding an invoice successfully, a notification will be sent to the user, otherwise, an alert dialog will be displayed for the user
* The other buttons will be locked, apart from the add item button, if there is no product on the receipt view

3.4 Non-functional requirements

3.4.1 Goods Received Note

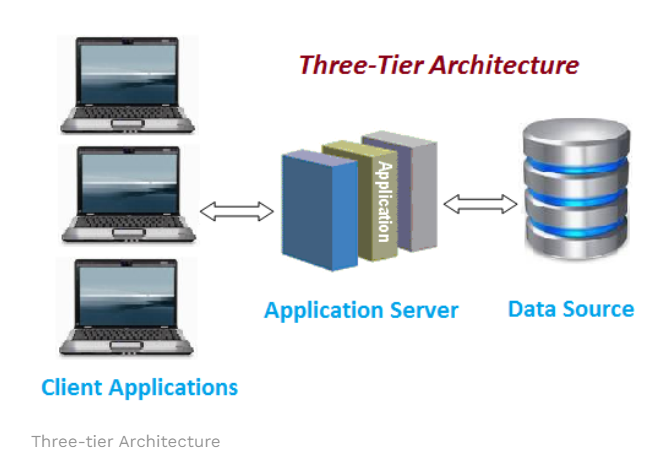
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Performance | Users shouldn't have to wait more than a second for the Winform to load. |
| Reliability | Can access products without errors |
| Availability | Accountant has the right to add products on Monday to Saturday. In the case of unplanned system downtime, all features will be available again after one working day. |
| Capacity | Up to 1,000,000 items can be stored. |
| Usability | The Winform’s interface has to be user-friendly and easy to use. |
| Manageability | Only people with relevant positions can view product information |
| Recoverability | If a major incident happens on the Winform and company must take measures to go back to being fully operational within three days. |
| Environmental | Goods Received Note are exported Monday through Friday from 9 AM to 6 PM. |
| Portability | Works very well on windows operating system |

CHAPTER 4: ARCHITECTURE

4.1 Architectural style(s) used

This desktop based application is based on 3-tier architecture of .Net Framework. The 3-tier architecture provides three hierarchies for the programming logic flow from user interface to database and back from database to user interface with the clients' required information. In between there involves the logic layer for effectively and correctly manipulating the request. The 3-tier includes the following:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Client Tier | The visual part, which does not perform database calls, is implemented using a variety of swing components. This tier's primary purpose is to respond to user requests for information that are initiated by user inputs such button presses. If a user wishes to see a list of the organization's remaining stock, for instance, he or she might click the "display" button. |
| Business Tier | For database queries, the client uses the *business logic* intermediate layer. It offers the system's essential features and connectivity to the data tier, which makes it easier for the Client Tier to do tasks. |
| Data Tier | Data layer is also the class which gets the data from the business tier and sends it to the database or gets the data from the database and sends it to business tier. This is the actual DBMS (database management system) access layer or object layer also called the business object. Information that can be obtained via MySql database Connectivity is stored in the database backend. By sending intricate database queries, mysql database connection is utilized to manage the communication between the middle tier and the backend database. |



4.2 Architectural model

- Designing a website with order-taking functionality for agents using the MVC (Model – View – Controller) model

- Create three sections for the interactive application, including:

+ Model – includes functions and error information

+ View – show data for the user (Can define multiple views)

+ Controller – handle input from the user



- This model makes it easier to distinguish between the layers that offer internal information and the information that users are presented with and accept. Code may be written more effectively since it separates component dependencies.

4.3. Technology, software used

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Application Server | |
| Winform Application | Visual Studio 2022 |
| Operating Systems | Windows Server |
| HTTP Server | |
| Web Server | IIS EXPRESS |
| Operating Systems | Windows Server |
| Database Server | |
| Operating Systems | Windows Server |
| Windows Server | Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio 2018 |

4.4. Rationale for your architectural style and model

- An architectural design called microservices organizes an application as a group of tiny, loosely linked services that cooperate to complete a single task. They may be added, deleted, or upgraded without affecting other programs because they operate separately.

- There are several advantages to using a microservices architecture, including simpler deployment and testing, increased productivity, flexibility, and scalability. They do have certain drawbacks, though, as independent microservices need a flawless mechanism of communication to operate as a bigger program.

- Real-time communication between microservices is made possible by event-driven microservices, allowing data to be consumed in the form of events before it is even necessary.

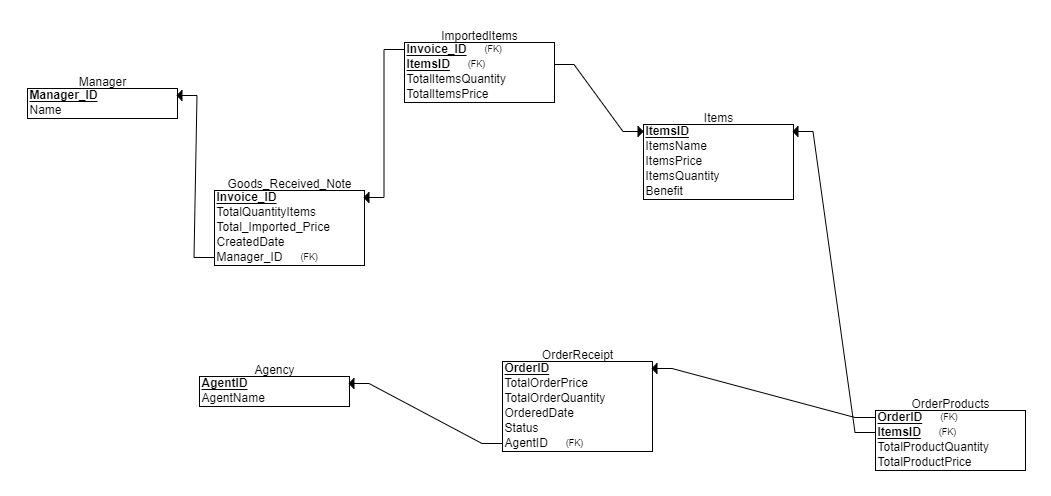
- When at the data center, we primarily concentrate on the present state of the data.

- When employing an event-driven architecture, event producers create and deliver event notifications, and one or more event information receivers may be present. Event information receivers may then initiate handling logic.

- Example: The Accounting application may be waiting and listening for the notice of the new order that Web Example just got before activating their own internal system to communicate information about the event to their users.

CHAPTER 5: DESIGN

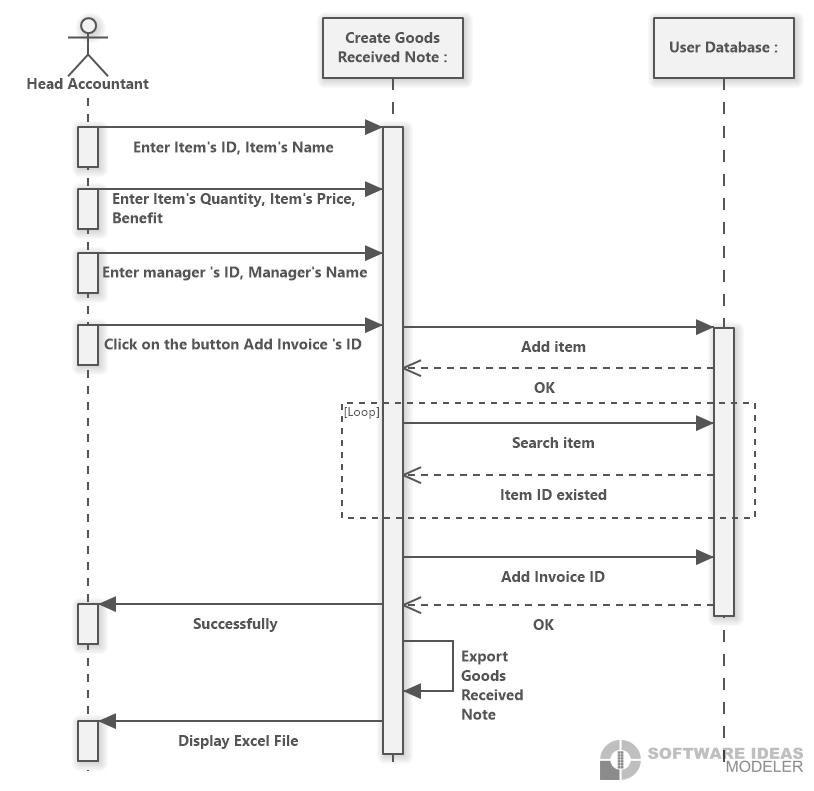
5.1 Database design



5.2 Static model – class diagrams

5.3 Dynamic model – sequence diagrams

5.3.1 Goods Received Note



5.4 Rationale for your detailed design model

Our team finds that the challenge has five software needs. For each request, a unique piece of software is created for the customer. On the database side, however, all the software uses the same database, SUPPLEMENT FACTS PRODUCTS, thus our team created the database based on the details from the product's specifications. Of course, each software's features are taken into account while designing the use cases and sequence diagrams. Only the class diagram has a different overall design.

5.5 Traceability from requirements to detailed design model

*Requirement 1*: Create a window form application for accountants to export warehouse receipts, according to the requirement. Many items are on each receipt and for each receipt there's a manager. Therefore, we made the decision to create a product table for the warehouse's items. We require a warehouse receipt table and a thorough warehouse receipt since we must keep warehouse receipt. Products that are imported will be stored according to a detailed warehouse invoice.

*Requirement 2:* Create a web application so that agents may place orders, according to the assignment. So, we made the decision to establish three tables: an agent table that contains information about agents, an order table that contains orders for agents, and a detailed order table that contains information about detailed orders for agents.

*Requirement 3:* We will reuse the tables in request 2 to make delivery notes to agents

*Requirement 4:* To compute or evaluate, this program only uses already constructed tables. The warehouse receipt table and order receipt table may be used to list the monthly revenue report, best-selling goods, and incoming/outgoing stock