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1. Introduction

1.1. Problem description

The application is an online wine web shop, where users can buy/order various kinds of wine from different price points. These wines come in all kinds of categories:

- Red wine
- White wine
- Rosé Wine
- Sparkling Wine
- Dessert Wine
- Organic Wine

1.2. Functional and non-functional requirements

Functional requirements

- As a user you can add & remove wines from the shopping cart.
- As a user you should be able to place and order
- As a user you can search and find a wine depending on the category, price, and name
- As a user you should be able to use the site as a signed in user or a guest.
- The web site should have some authentication to check if the user is above the legal limit for buying alcohol.
- As a user, you should be able to see your order history (see previous orders)
- The administrator must be able to add new products & edit old ones.

Nice-to-have

- As a user you can create a gift basket with 5 diverse kinds of wines.
- The web shop has premade baskets with an assortment of different wines (This could be depending on the season).
- The web shop sell wine associated products such as
 - Food products such as cheese and biscuits
 - Wine coolers
 - Wine glasses

Non-functional requirements

Scalability:

databases: amount of data, number of requests, query optimization

- application: microservices example: using Kubernetes to orchestrate running of the containerized microservices
- Portability: using containerized microservices
- Security: Authentication and authorization, VPC
- Interoperability: designing proper APIs
- The entire system should be deployed in the cloud. Each service microservice or database server can run on a different cloud. We are aiming for characteristics like:
 - o elasticity
 - high availability
 - low latency

Other requirements

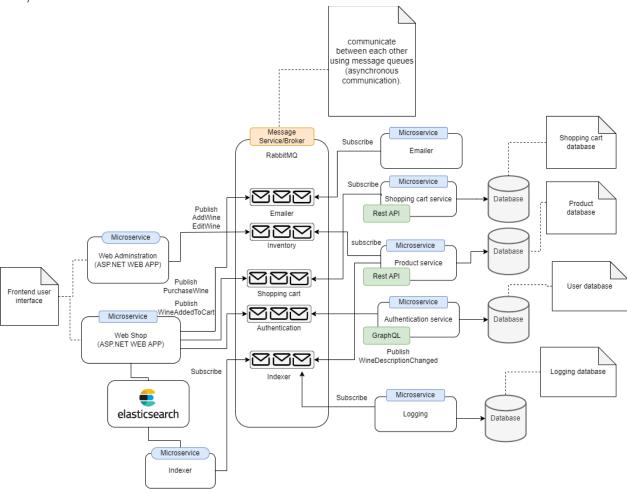
- Microservices should communicate with each other using message queues (asynchronous communication).
- The backend should communicate with the frontend using REST API or GraphQL. You must implement both ways in your project - for example one microservice can use REST API and another one GraphQL, or you can implement both REST API and GraphQL for a single microservice
- Use serverless functions for some of the tasks (for example image processing after uploading an image)
- Logging and monitoring system for the production
- Authentication implementation + 3rd party integration (for example Gmail, Facebook)
- Email service (for example for email verification)
- Admin service there should be some extra GUI and backend logic for the admin role.

1.3. Explanation of choices for the technology stack (databases, programming languages,

frameworks, etc).

- GraphQL (database)
- Trello (managment of project tasks)
- React or angular (frontend)
- C#/.NET (Backend
- OneDrive (documents)

2. System architecture



- 2.1. Introduction to the microservices architecture + schema of the whole system
- 2.2. Microservice 1 description
- 2.3. Microservice 2 description
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- 2.7.6. Caching
- 2.7.7. ...

3. Deployment

- 3.1. Introduction to the cloud deployment
- Forventer at anvende Azure
- 3.2. Description of used technologies
- 3.3. CI/CD pipeline description
- Ikke besluttet
- 3.4. Monitoring and logging of the deployed system
- Ikke besluttet

4. Project management and team collaboration

- 4.1. Introduction to the project management and team collaboration
- 4.2. Description of the methods used during the project
- 4.3. Versioning strategies for the source code, databases, and APIs
- 4.4. Documentation strategy

5. Conclusion

- 5.1. Advantages and challenges of the distributed systems (microservices architecture)
- 5.2. Pros and cons of used patterns like CQRS etc.
- 5.3. Scalability
- 5.4. Possible improvements
- 6. References
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