

Declaration of Original Work

We hereby declare that the attached group assignment has been researched, undertaken, completed, and submitted as a collective effort by the group members listed below.

We have honoured the principles of academic integrity and have upheld Student Code of Academic Conduct in the completion of this work.

We understand that if plagiarism is found in the assignment, then lower marks or no marks will be awarded for the assessed work. In addition, disciplinary actions may be taken.

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1. Executive Summary

The Food Ordering and Management System (FOMS) is an intuitive interface to streamline the ordering process for customers and the management of business operations and transactions. With error handling and input validation, it enhances system reliability and the user's experience.

2. Design Considerations

We organised the packages by their features to hide implementation details with package visibility. Within the packages, we used the entity-control-boundary architecture to partition the responsibilities further and follow the principle of separation of concerns. As such, this structure ensures high cohesion and reduces coupling between unrelated classes.

2.1 Use of Object-Oriented Principles

2.1.1 Abstraction

To achieve data and process abstraction, we privatised all attributes and used protected methods whenever possible. Additionally, we utilised interfaces and abstract classes to hide the implementation details from the client program, FOMSApp. For instance, we created a Payment abstract class to define the abstract methods implemented in the CreditCard and Online classes, which we will elaborate further on in section 2.3.3 Abstract Factory.

2.1.2 Inheritance

Since the manager and administrator are assigned additional responsibilities along with those of a staff, we used inheritance to reuse the Staff's attributes and methods and create specialised methods within the Manager and Admin classes.

2.1.3 Encapsulation

Through accessor and mutator methods, we ensured secure access and modification of our private attributes. Since our system handles passwords, which are considered sensitive data, we hashed them with the SHA-512 algorithm for data security.

MessageDigest md = MessageDigest.getInstαnce(algorithm: "SHA-512");

2.1.4 Polymorphism

Polymorphism was applied by overriding the methods in the classes that extend the interfaces created for our authorisation factory method (ActiveFactory interface), payment abstract factory (PaymentFactory interface), and filter pattern (IFilter interface). Each of these methods had different styles of implementation in their respective subclasses.

2.2 Use of SOLID Design Principles

2.2.1 Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)

We organised staff permissions using separate "Actions" classes, each tailored to specific roles (Staff, Manager, Admin). These classes are further categorised by the object they interact with.



Figure 2: Examples of integrating SRP

2.2.2 Open-Closed Principle (OCP)

Our payment functionality follows this principle. If new payment categories need to be added, they can simply extend the abstract Payment class in the new classes, which ensures that the same abstract methods can be implemented (in a different manner if need be). We used the Abstract Factory pattern to provide a mechanism to generate families of linked or dependent items without re-declaring the Payment classes, allowing for extensibility without modification, hence following OCP.

2.2.3 Liskov Substitution Principle (LSP)

We ensured that within the Manager and Admin classes, the preconditions are not stronger than those in the Staff class, and the postconditions are not weakened.

2.2.4 Interface Segregation Principle (ISP)

For each staff "Actions" class, we created a corresponding interface. Hence, we demonstrate ISP by ensuring that, for instance, the IAdminStaffActions only contains a set of methods specifically for staff management. This ensures that the AdminStaffActions class does not have to implement abstract methods it will not be able to; for example, it does not have to implement

order management actions. This discourages unrelated dependencies and promotes clearer, more maintainable programming.

2.2.5 Dependency Inversion Principle (DIP)

Considering that permissions for staff members are likely to be modified, we ensured that the Staff, Manager, and Admin classes (high-level modules) and their respective "Actions" classes (low-level modules) depend on abstraction. For instance, our Manager class (high-level module) has a dependency on an instance of the ManagerMenuActions class (low-level module), which implements the IManagerMenuActions interface.

```
public class Manager extends Staff {
   3 usages
   private final IManagerMenuActions managerActions = new ManagerMenuActions();
```

Figure 3. DIP to access ManagerMenuActions class with an interface in Manager class

2.3 Use of Design Patterns

2.3.1 Singleton pattern

The Singleton pattern ensures that the class has only one instance throughout the application and provides global access to that instance. We used it to get the user's input with Java's Scanner class (InputScanner). Additionally, we implemented it for the classes that we only require a single instance of, such as the classes that serve to contain a list of the respective objects (BranchDirectory, StaffDirectory, MenuDirectory, PaymentDirectory, OrderQueue) and the XlsxHelper classes, which contain methods for serialising records into excel files. Doing so ensured that we did not have to pass these classes as method parameters into other methods to use them, simplifying data access and maintaining data integrity.

2.3.2 Factory Method

The Factory Method is a creational design pattern that provides an interface for creating objects in a superclass but allows subclasses to determine which objects to create. We used this method to handle our authorization functionalities, which require us to create the corresponding "Active" user object based on the role of the staff logging in. For instance, we will instantiate an "ActiveStaff" object if the staff logging in has the "Staff" role. Before logging in, the system will not know which "Active" user object to create since it does not know the user's role.

However, with the factory method, we can dynamically determine the correct "Active" user object to instantiate. This method improves code readability and allows for future updates because the object generation mechanism is isolated within the factory classes, making it simple to extend or modify without affecting existing code.

```
// Login
staff = login(staffDirectory);
// Set active staff
if (staff.getRole() == StaffRoles.STAFF) {
    activeStaff = staffFactory.initActive(staff);
} else if (staff.getRole() == StaffRoles.MANAGER) {
    activeManager = managerFactory.initActive(staff);
} else if (staff.getRole() == StaffRoles.ADMIN) {
    activeAdmin = adminFactory.initActive(staff);
}
```

Figure 4. Factory Method Implementation in StaffActions class

2.3.3 Abstract Factory

Abstract Factory is a creational design pattern to produce families of related objects without specifying their concrete classes. This was used to allow for extensibility when adding new payment methods. We assume that there are currently two payment categories that the payment methods will fall under, Credit/Debit Card and Online payment. Hence, we created two factories.

Based on the chosen category, the respective factory creates the new object with the required functionality. This prevents tight coupling between concrete products and the client code.

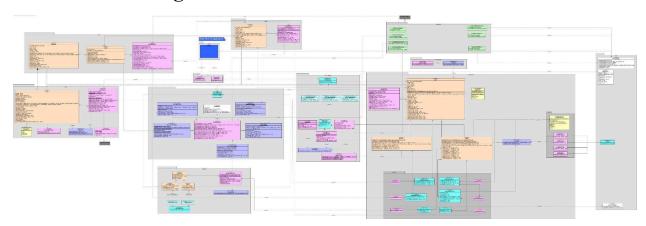
```
switch (category) {
    case "Credit/Debit Card":
        payment = new CreditDebitFactory().createPayment(method);
        break;
    case "Online":
        payment = new OnlineFactory().createPayment(method);
        break;
}
```

Figure 5. Creation of Payment methods through factories

2.3.4 Filter Pattern

Filter Pattern enables developers to filter a set of objects using different criteria. We used this to filter the staff records by their age, role, gender, and branch. This was done by implementing the interface IFilter in the filter classes (StaffFilterAge, StaffFilterBranch, StaffFilterGender, and StaffFilterRole). We used this pattern considering future modifications that require us to filter based on multiple conditions as it allows us to chain filter classes together by creating classes that serve as logical operations. Hence, encouraging loose coupling.

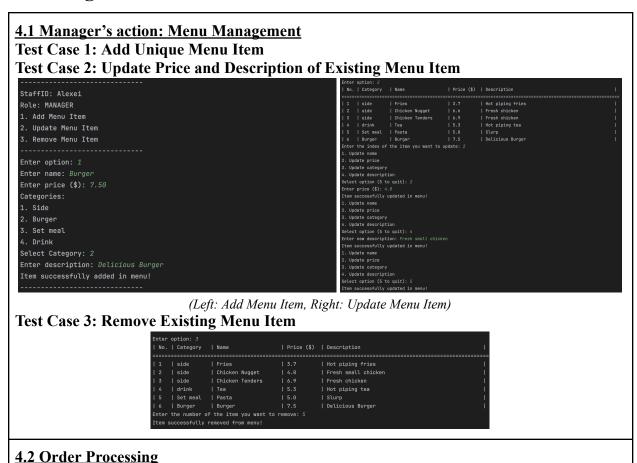
3. UML Class Diagram



For a Clearer UML Diagram:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1LiODB0zQNm4i42jA4Lph1YNx_9esJWqn/view?usp=drive_link or navigate to the UML folder and select the SC2002projuml.jpg file.

4. Testing



Test Case 4: New Order With Customisations and Takeaway Option

Test Case 5: New Order With Dine-in Option

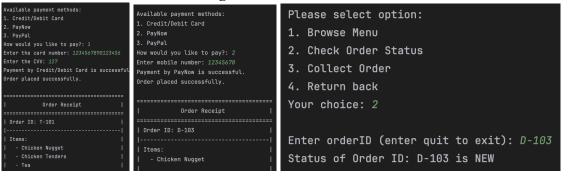
(Left: Customisations and Takeaway, Right: Dine-in)

4.3 Payment Integration & 4.4 Order Tracking

Test Case 6: Simulate Payment With Credit/Debit Card

Test Case 7: Simulate Payment With Online Payment Platform

Test Case 8: Track Status of Existing Order with Order ID



(Left: Credit/Debit, Middle: Online Payment, Right: Track Order Status)

4.5 Staff Actions

Test Case 9: Login as Staff, Display New Orders and Verify All New Orders in Branch Test Case 10: Process New Order and Update Status to READY

(Left: Display New Orders, Right: Update Status to READY)

4.6 Manager Actions

Test Case 11: Login as Manager and Display Staff List in Branch

Test Case 12: Manager Display New Orders as Seen in Test Case 9 StaffID: Alexei Role: MANAGER 1. Display Staff 2. Menu Management 3. Order Management 3. Order Management

Order ID: D-102

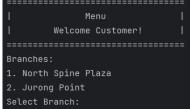
Items:
Chicken Nugget
Tea, customisations: less sugar
Pickup option: Dine In
Status: NEW

(Left: Display Staff List, Right: Display New Orders)

4.7 Admin Actions

Test Case 13: Close Branch and Ensure Branch Does Not Display For Customer





(Left: Branch Closed, Right: Customer Interface)

Test Case 14: Login as Admin and Display Staff List with Filters





| | (1111 | егеа ву Бга | ncn) | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|-------------|-------|--------|-----|-------|
| Enter gender (Female Staff D | | | | | | |
| StaffID | Name | Branch | Role | Gender | Age | |
| MaryL | Mary lee | JP | STAFF | l F | 44 | - |

(Filtered by Gender)

(Filtered by Role)

(Filtered by Age)

Test Case 15: Assign Managers to Branches with the Quota/Ratio Constraint



| 5 | Staff Details of | JP | branch | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------|-----------------|---|--------|---|---------|---|--------|----|-----|--|
| ı | StaffID | | Name | | Branch | | Role | | Gender | | Age | |
| Н | | -==: | | = | | = | | = | | == | | |
| П | jake45 | | Jake | | JP | | MANAGER | | M | | 28 | |
| П | MaryL | | Mary lee | | JP | | MANAGER | | F | | 44 | |
| ı | kumarB | | kumar Blackmore | | JP | | MANAGER | | M | | 33 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(Left: Staff Not Promoted to Manager due to Quota, Right: Verification)

Test Case 16: Promote a Staff to a Manager

| StaffID | Name | Branch | Role | Gender | Manager Detail | s | | | | |
|---------------|--|---------------|-------|--------|----------------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|------|
| MaryL | ====================================== | | STAFF | | StaffID | Name | Branch | Role | Gender | Age |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| johndoe | John Doe | | | | Alexei | Alexei | l ntu | MANAGER | l M | I 25 |
| kumarB | kumar Blackmore | | STAFF | | WIEXET | WIEXET | I MIO | HANAGER | l u | 25 |
| nter staff ID | | | | | jake45 | Jake | JP | MANAGER | l M | 28 |
| ne manager qu | ota for Jurong East has | not been met. | | | johndoe | John Doe | l JE | I MANAGER | I M | 1 32 |

(Left: Staff Promoted to Manager, Right: Verification)

Test Case 17: Transfer a staff/manager and verify that the transfer is reflected.

| Enter staff ID: MaryL Select a branch to transfer to | Staff Details of | JE branch | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Branches: 1. North Spine Plaza | StaffID | Name | Branch | Role | Gender | Age |
| 2. Jurong Point 3. Jurong East Select Branch: 3 | JustinL | Justin Loh | JE | ======== Manager | ======= M | ======= 49 |
| The manager quota for Jurong East has not been met. Staff member with ID MaryL has been transferred to Jurong East successfully | MaryL | Mary lee | JE | MANAGER | I F | 44 |

(Left: Manager Transferred, Right: Verification)

4.8 Customer Interface

Test Case 18: Check Status by OrderID and Verify that it changed to COMPLETED

```
Please select option:

1. Browse Menu

2. Check Order Status
3. Collect Order
4. Return back
Your choice: 2

Enter orderID (enter quit to exit): T-101
Status of Order ID: T-101 is READY

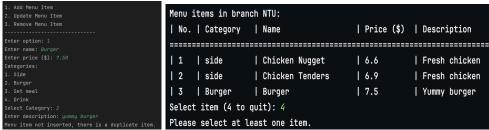
Please select which order to pickup: 1
Order completed. Thank you for dining with us!
Please select option:
1. Browse Menu
2. Check Order Status
3. Collect Order
4. Return back
Your choice: 2

Enter orderID (enter quit to exit): T-101
Status of Order ID: T-101 is READY
```

(Left: Order Shows READY for Customer, Right: Order Shows COMPLETED When Customer Collects)

4.9 Error Handling

Test Case 19: Attempt to Add Duplicate Menu Item and Display Error Message Test Case 20: Attempt to Place Empty Order and Display Error Message

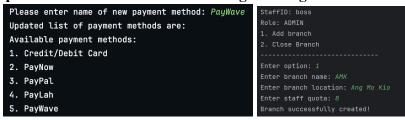


(Left: Error Message for Duplicate Item, Right: Error Message for Empty Order)

4.10 Extensibility

Test Case 21: Add New Payment Method

Test Case 22: Open New Branch Without Affecting Existing Functionalities



(Left: New Payment Method Added, Right: New Branch Added)

4.11 Order Cancellation

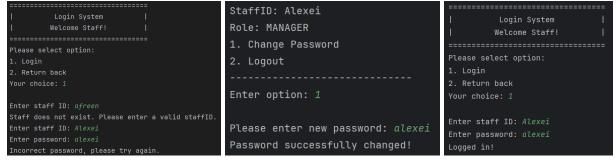
Test Case 23: Uncollected Order is Cancelled Beyond a Specified Timeframe (5 minutes)

```
Order ID: T-101
Items:
- Chicken Nugget
- Chicken Tenders, customisations: less salt
Pickup option: Takeaway
Status: CANCELLED
```

(Order Cancelled)

4.12 Login System

Test Case 24: Login as Staff with Incorrect Credentials and Display Error Message Test Case 25: Login as Staff to Change Password and Login Again with New Password



(Left: Incorrect Staff ID and Password (Test Case 24),

Middle: Password Changed Successfully (Test Case 25), Right: Logged in with New Password (Test Case 25))

4.13 Staff List Initialisation

Test Case 26: Upload Staff List During System Initialisation

johndoe



(Staff List Filtered by Role)

4.14 Data Persistence

Test Case 27: Perform Multiple Sessions of Application, Adding, Updating and Removing Menu Items and Verify the Changes Made in One Session Persist

| name | ргісе | branch | category | description | name | price | branch | category | у |
|-----------------|-------|--------|----------|------------------|-----------------|-------|--------|----------|---|
| Fries | 4.3 | JP | side | Hot piping fries | Fries | 4.3 | JP | side | П |
| Coke | 3.2 | JE | drink | Drink | Coke | 3.2 | JE | drink | |
| Cole Slaw | 2.7 | JE | side | Fresh | Cole Slaw | 2.7 | JE | side | |
| 3pc Set Meal | 5.2 | JE | set meal | 50% off | | | | | |
| Pepsi | 2.1 | JE | Drink | Cold drink | 3pc Set Meal | 5.2 | JE | set meal | l |
| Chicken Nugget | 6.9 | JP | side | Fresh chicken | Pepsi | 2.1 | JE | Drink | |
| Chicken Nugget | 6.6 | NTU | side | Fresh chicken | Chicken Nugget | 6.9 | JP | side | |
| Chicken Tenders | 6.9 | NTU | side | Fresh chicken | Chicken Nugget | 6.6 | NTU | side | |
| Milkshake | 4.0 | NTU | Drink | Macha flavoured | Chicken Tenders | 6.9 | NTU | side | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

(Left: Before Change to Menu, Right: After Change to Menu)

5. Reflection

At the start of our project, we dedicated time to thoroughly analyse the project guidelines. Each team member crafted an individual UML diagram based on our understanding, which led to different interpretations of the project. Through constructive discussion, we came to a consensus on the UML's preliminary design. This foundational phase also included establishing key packages such as Branch, Order, and Payment, and allocating tasks based on our strengths.

We held weekly meetings for code review and to strategise our subsequent steps to handle errors and enhance our code based on the design principles. For example, after discussing, we decided to split the Admin class into AdminBranchActions and AdminStaffActions, incorporating SOLID principles into our design.

As our project progressed, some of the biggest challenges that we faced were overlooking errors in our code, such as the timer function where our orders were cancelled before the timer ended, implementing payment extensibility, serialising our interfaces, and creating our UML, where there were constant changes to be made since we kept expanding our classes. A big hurdle was harmonising our distinct coding styles and integrating diverse perspectives into a cohesive implementation.

To address these challenges, we prioritised clear and open communication. Our in-person meetings were crucial, allowing us to collectively review code, share improvements, and integrate OOP concepts. Regular updates and support requests in our group chat facilitated teamwork and alignment. Furthermore, we tackled the technical challenges by conducting additional research to determine the best approach to tackle our issues. This led us to learn new concepts that were not covered in the curriculum, such as singletons, factory method, abstract factory, filter pattern, Java Timer object, and serialisation with Excel files.

Overall, this project was a meaningful learning opportunity that not only taught us how to integrate design principles into our code but also enhanced our soft skills, especially teamwork and communication.