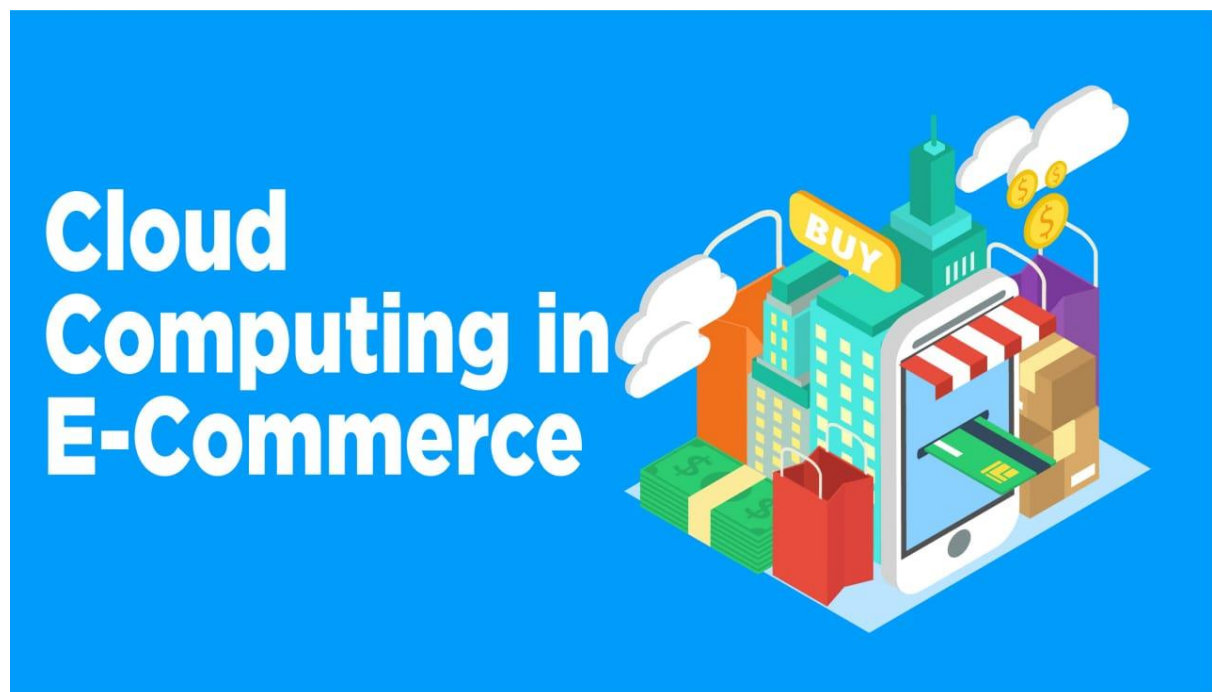


E-COMMERCE APPLICATION ON IBM CLOUD FOUNDRY

E-Commerce Application:

E-Commerce application is a slightly confusing phrase since it leads to two different perceptions, one where it refers to the use of e-commerce as a medium of marketing, retail and wholesale; auctioning, e-banking, and so on. It is somewhat confusing terminology since it may lead to two different interpretations, one that refers to use of e-commerce as a marketing medium, retail and wholesale, auctioning, e-banking, booking, and so on.



IMPLEMENTATION OF E-COMMERCE APPLICATION:

INTRODUCTION:

Implementing e-commerce on cloud computing involves leveraging cloud infrastructure and services to build, deploy and manage an e-commerce

application. Here is an overview of the major components and their interactions:

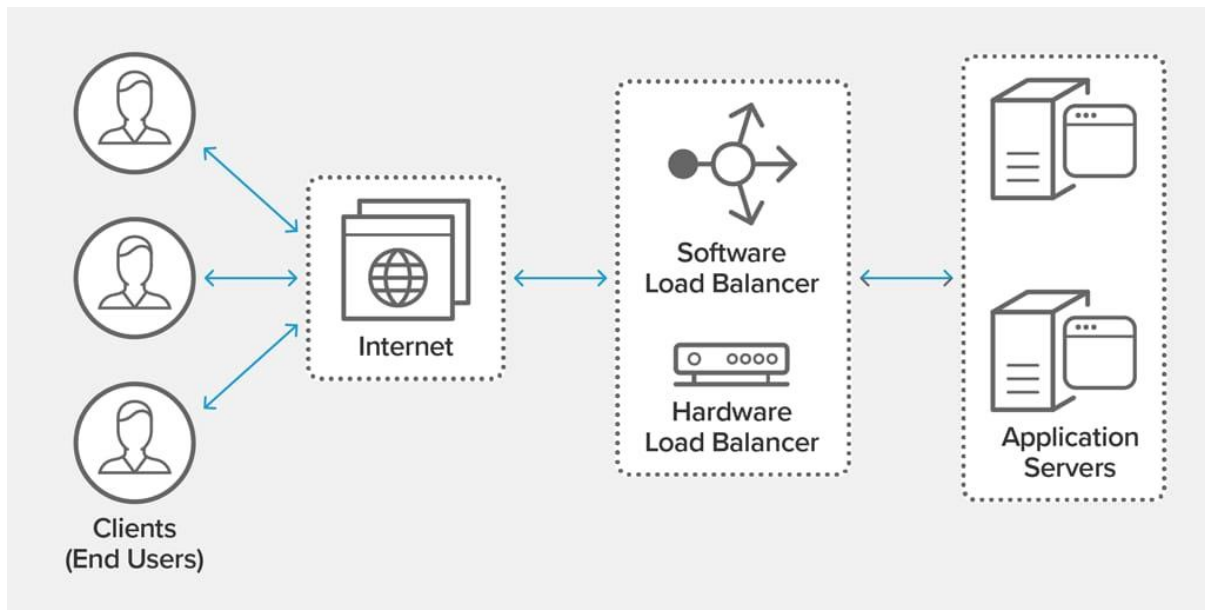
STEP 1: USER INTERFACE

The user interface is the front-end component of the e-commerce application. It includes web pages or mobile apps that allow users to browse products, add them to the cart, and make purchases. The user interface communicates with the backend components via APIs.



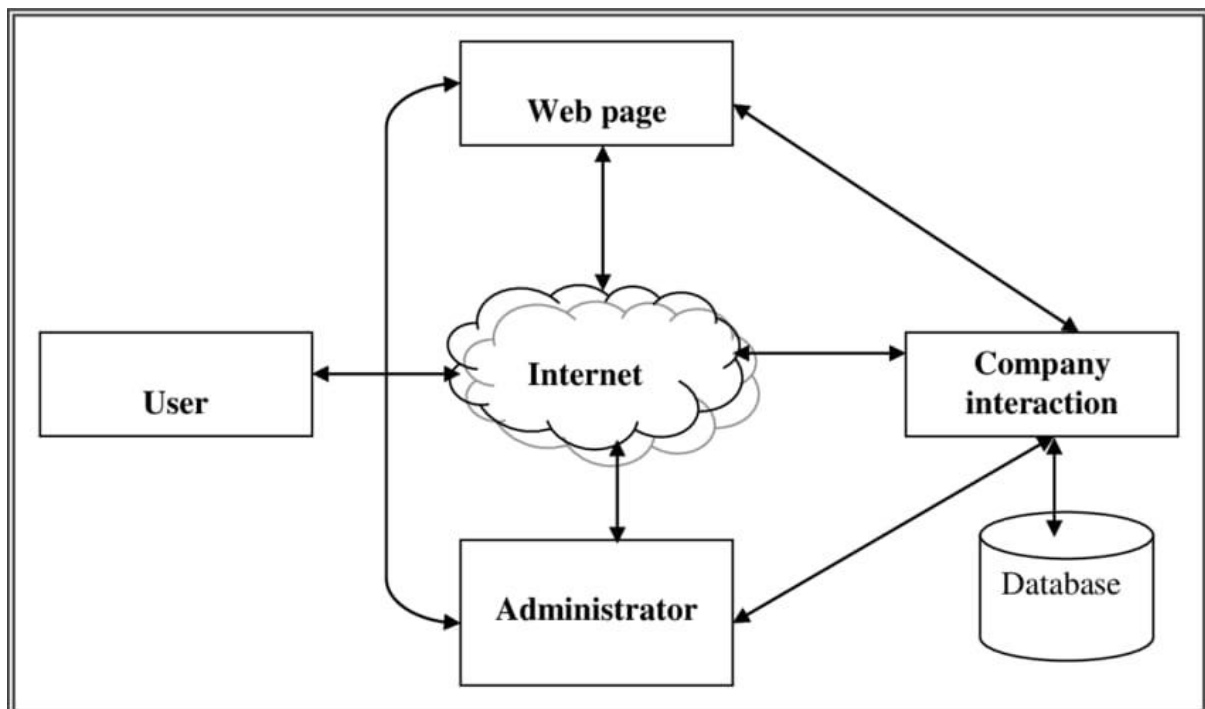
STEP 2: LOAD BALANCE

A load balancer distributes incoming traffic to multiple instances of application servers. It helps distribute the load evenly, improving performance, scalability, and availability of the e-commerce application. Load balancers can be auto-scaled based on demand.



STEP 3: APPLICATION SERVERS

Application servers handle the business logic of the e-commerce application. They receive information from the user interface, process them, interact with databases, and generate responses. Application servers should be stateless and horizontally scalable to handle varying loads.

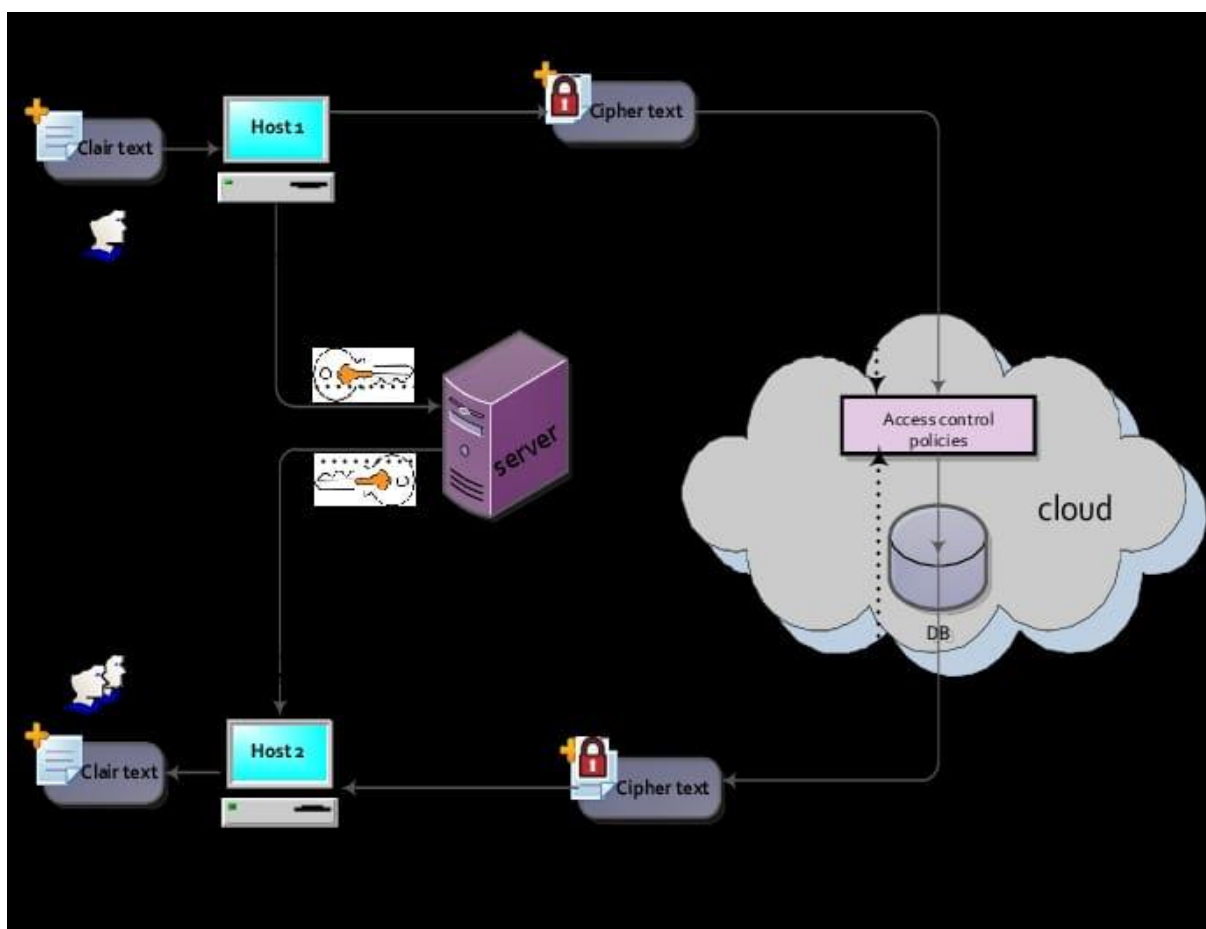


STEP 4: DATABASES

Databases store product information, user profiles, order history, and other data required by the e-commerce application. Cloud databases, such as Amazon RDS or Google Cloud SQL, provide scalable and managed databases services. Make sure to maintain data integrity, security, and backups.

STEP 5: FILE STORAGE

File storage is used to store product images, user-uploaded images, and other media assets. Services like Amazon S3 or Google Cloud Storage can securely store and deliver files at scale. Utilize CDNs (Content Delivery Networks) to improve image loading performance for users across the globe.



CONCLUSION:

Remember that this is a high-level overview, and actual implementation details may vary based on specific requirements, chosen cloud provider, and technologies used. Cloud computing provides the flexibility, scalability, and cost-efficiency required to build and deploy e-commerce applications on a global scale.

