

# Candy Factory

*Practical applications of object-oriented design patterns*

## Authors

**Travis Dagostino, Kelly Payne, Abdulraheem  
Giwa**

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## **SECTION 1 - Final State of System**

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The final state of the system represents a fully functional integration of user interface and backend components, providing a consolidated architecture that distinctly serves Customer and Administrative roles. Key implemented features include a comprehensive Customer Dashboard with a candy catalog, cart, and checkout workflows, alongside an Administration Dashboard that supports order tables, basic user management, and inventory management. To ensure robustness, data persistence and inventory management, including low-stock alerts, were operationalized using a CSV-based system. Significant changes since Projects 5 and 6 include the introduction of a Backend Facade to streamline communication between layers and the specific focus customer versus admin versions of the application. However, certain features originally planned during the earlier project phases, such as full user management lifecycles (currently only offering the ability to review users and adjust their roles), detailed analytics, and extended inventory controls, were not fully implemented in this iteration to prioritize the stability of the core transactional features.

Important note when running the UI of the application:

*Admin User Credentials:*

Username: admin

Password: admin123

*Customer Credentials:*

Username: customer

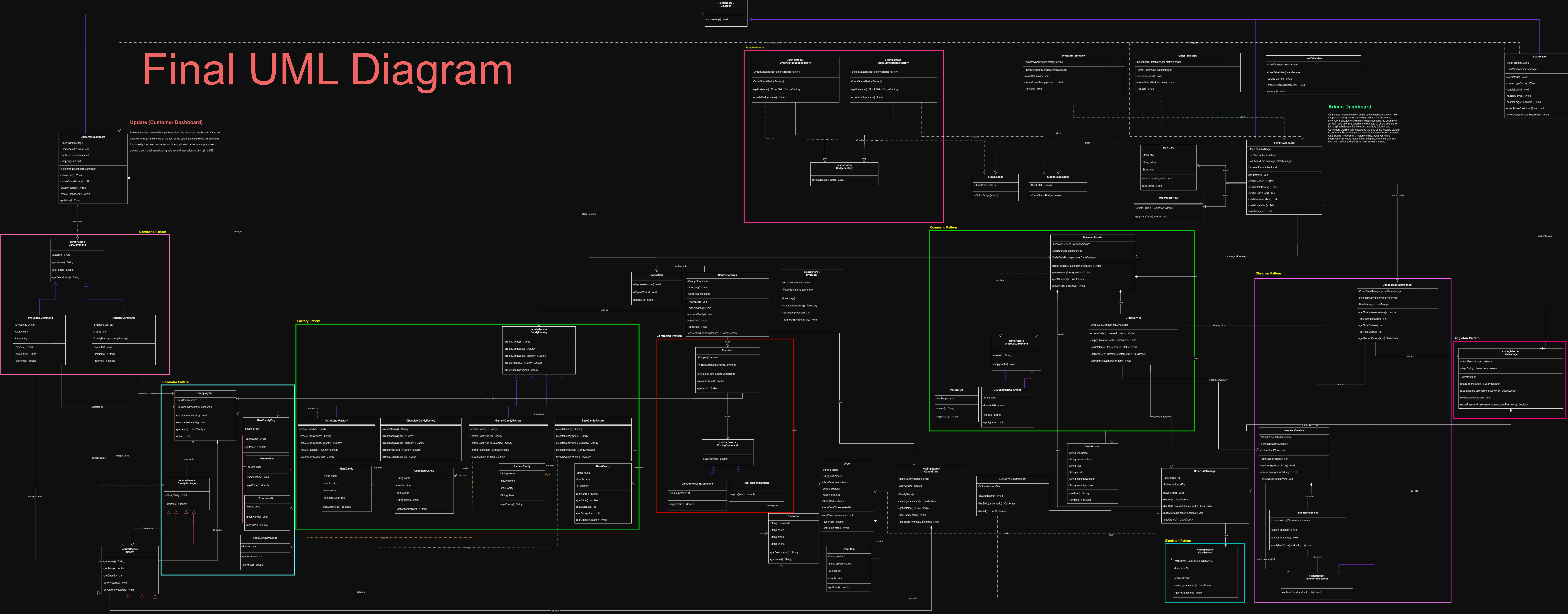
Password: customer123

## **SECTION 2 - UML Class Diagrams**

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The system architecture was adjusted to focus on customer and administrative roles versus creating an application focused on in-person versus virtual stores. A Backend Facade was introduced to improve the interaction between the user interface and the back-end components, resulting in a more modular structure. Inventory management was implemented using a CSV-based system, supported by fully integrated dashboards, order processing, and checkout workflows. Additionally, system reliability was strengthened through enhanced error handling, build scripts, and user management. Throughout development, additional design patterns were applied to ensure the code remains clean and maintainable including the singleton for user management/data control, factory method for UI badges for inventory/order tracking, and the command pattern for the shopping cart implementation.

# Final UML Diagram



# Previous UML Diagram

## **SECTION 3 - Third-party VS. Original Code**

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All project code is original. ChatGPT was used for guidance and debugging, particularly for UI development; usage is documented in code comments.

### *Third-party Resources utilized*

- JavaFX Reference Docs when developing UI for available APIs and connecting CSS/styling elements - [openjfx.io](https://openjfx.io)
- Additional Reference for JavaFX applications: <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/java/javafx-tutorial/>
- Maven Documentation: <https://maven.apache.org/guides/getting-started/index.html>
- Java Documentation for API/Libraries available: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/>
- MDN Documentation (CSS styling reference) - <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS>

## **SECTION 4 - OOAD Process Statement**

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### *1. Integration and Source Control Challenges:*

During development, when trying to merge new work back to the main branch, individual work on components conflicted in source control, requiring cleanup and merge resolution.

### *2. Connecting Front-end and Back-end services together:*

Designing a way for the Back-end elements to communicate and provide/receive information from the front-end UI elements. Ultimately, we ended up with a Façade implementation to connect the two.

### *3. Architecture Evolution:*

The primary architecture shifted from differentiating online vs. in-person stores to a unified system focused on Customer/Admin roles. The differentiation between roles seemed to have more broad applicability and allowed us to think of how the different personas for the application would use it.