Day 2:

Technical Planning Documentation

Overview

This document outlines the technical plan for developing an E-Commerce Marketplace to empower small businesses and individuals by providing a platform to sell their products online. The technical planning follows the brainstorming from Hackathon Day 1 and incorporates the recommendations from the Day 2 guidelines.

Key Technologies

- Frontend: Next.js
- Content Management System (CMS): Sanity
- Order Tracking and Shipment: ShipEngine
- *Database*: MongoDB (for authentication)
- *Hosting and Deployment*: Vercel (for frontend) and AWS (for backend)
- Payment Gateway: Stripe

Technical Architecture

System Overview

- 1. Frontend (Next.js):
 - a. Client-side rendering for speed and responsiveness.
 - b. Server-side rendering for SEO and product page preloading.
 - c. Integration with Sanity CMS for dynamic content.
- 2. Backend:
 - a. REST APIs to manage users, products, orders, and delivery zones.
 - b. Handles business logic, data validation, and integration with external services.

3. Database (MongoDB):

- a. NoSQL database to manage flexible and scalable data structures.
- b. Collections for products, orders, customers, delivery zones, and user authentication.

4. CMS (Sanity):

a. *Manages dynamic content like banners, featured products, and blog posts.*

5. Order Tracking (ShipEngine):

- a. Tracks orders in real time.
- b. Manages shipment and delivery updates.

6. Authentication (MongoDB):

- a. *MongoDB stores user credentials securely.*
- b. Passwords encrypted with hashing algorithms (e.g., bcrypt).

7. Deployment:

- a. Frontend deployed on Vercel.
- b. Backend deployed on AWS Lambda with serverless architecture.

System Components and Workflow

1. User Signup/Login:

- a. *Input*: User credentials (email, password).
- b. *Database*: MongoDB for storing user data securely with hashed passwords.
- **c.** *API Endpoint*: *POST /register*, *POST /login*, and *GET /verify-route for handling user authentication and verification*.
- d. Outcome: JWT token issued for session management.

2. Content Management (Sanity CMS):

- a. Admin Role: Manages product listings, banners, and blog content.
- b. *API Integration*: *GROQ Qeries to fetch content dynamically for frontend.*
- **c.** *Outcome*: Content stored and updated in Sanity is rendered seamlessly on the Next.js frontend.

3. Product Browsing and Checkout:

- a. *Frontend*: Next.js provides server-side rendering for product pages.
- b. **Database**: MongoDB stores product details (name, price, stock, description, sizes, etc.).

- **c.** *API Endpoint*: *GET /productsfor listing, GET /products/:idfor details, and POST /productsto add products (admin/seller role only).*
- d. *Outcome*: Users browse, add products to cart, and proceed to checkout.

4. Order Management:

- a. *Database*: MongoDB stores order data (customer ID, product ID, quantity, status).
- b. API Endpoint: POST /ordersto create orders (status defaults to "Pending").
- **C.** *Outcome*: Order information processed and stored for tracking. Note: Orders cannot be edited once created.

5. Shipment Tracking (ShipEngine):

- a. *Integration*: ShipEngine API for real-time shipment tracking.
- b. API Endpoint: GET /shipments/:orderIdto fetch delivery status.
- **c.** *Outcome*: *Users receive real-time updates on their order delivery.*

6. Payment Processing (Stripe, Jazz Cash, EasyPaisa, Kuickpay):

- a. *Integration*: Secure payment processing with multiple gateways.
- b. *API Endpoint*: Payment-related endpoints for handling transactions, including Cash on Delivery (COD) option.
- **c.** *Outcome*: Orders processed only after successful payment confirmation or COD selection.

API Endpoints

User Management

- POST/api/auth/register: Register a new user.
- **POST/api/auth/login**: User login.
- *GET /api/users/profile*: Fetch user profile (requires authentication).
- **PUT/api/users/update**: Update user details.

Product Management

- **GET/api/products**: List all products.
- GET/api/products/:id: Fetch product details by ID.

- **POST/api/products**: Add a new product (requires seller role).
- **PUT/api/products/:id**: Update product details (requires seller role).
- **DELETE /api/products/:id**: Delete a product (requires seller role).

Order Management

- **POST/api/orders**: Create a new order.
- **GET/api/orders**: List all orders for the authenticated user.
- **GET/api/orders/:id**: Fetch details of a specific order.

Category Management

- *GET/api/categories*: List all categories.
- *POST /api/categories*: Add a new category (requires admin role).
- *PUT/api/categories/:id*: *Update category details (requires admin role).*
- **DELETE** /api/categories/:id: Delete a category (requires admin role).

Payment Management

- POST/api/payments: Initiate a payment.
- GET/api/payments/status: Fetch payment status.

Shipment Management

- **POST/api/shipments**: Create a new shipment.
- GET /api/shipments/track: Track shipment status.

Component Details and Interactions

- Frontend (Next.js):
 - o Handles user interactions and renders data fetched via APIs.
 - Communicates with the backend for authentication, product data, and order processing.
- Backend APIs:
 - RESTful endpoints for CRUD operations on users, products, orders, and shipment data.

- Integrated with ShipEngine and multiple payment gateways for third-party functionality.
- Database (MongoDB):
 - o Stores user, product, and order data.
 - o Provides scalable and flexible schema designs for rapid iteration.
- Sanity CMS:
 - Manages dynamic content, ensuring marketing and product information stays up-to-date.

Data Schema Updates

Users:

- user_id: Unique identifier for the user.
- username: User's full name.
- *email*: User's email address.
- password_hash: Encrypted password.
- role: Role of the user (admin, seller, customer).
- *order_ids*: *List of IDs referencing the user's orders.*
- *product_ids*: *List of IDs referencing products added by the user (if seller).*

Products:

- **product_id**: Unique identifier for the product.
- name: Name of the product.
- price: Rental cost per day/hour.
- stock: Availability status of the product.
- *description*: Detailed description of the product.
- *image_url*: URL of the product image.
- *sizes* (optional): Available sizes for the product.

• user_id (mandatory): ID of the seller who listed the product.

Orders:

- order_id: Unique identifier for the order.
- *customer_id*: Reference to the customer placing the order.
- **product_id**: Reference to the rented product.
- quantity: Number of products rented.
- *status*: Current status (e.g., Pending, Confirmed, Completed).
- order_date: Timestamp of when the order was placed.

Delivery Zones:

- zone_id: Unique identifier for the delivery zone.
- zone_name: Name of the delivery area.
- coverage_area: Geographic coverage of the delivery zone.
- *drivers*: List of drivers assigned to the zone.

Sellers:

- *seller_id*: *Unique identifier for the seller.*
- name: Full name of the seller.
- email: Email address of the seller.
- products: List of product IDs listed by the seller.
- *delivery_zones*: List of delivery zones managed by the seller.

Relationships

1. User and Orders:

a. *One user can have multiple orders (One-to-Many relationship).*

2. User and Products:

a. One user can list multiple products (One-to-Many relationship).

3. Orders and Products:

a. One order can include multiple products, and each product can be part of multiple orders (Many-to-Many relationship).

4. Seller and Products:

a. One seller can list multiple products (One-to-Many relationship).

5. Seller and Delivery Zones:

a. One seller can manage multiple delivery zones, and one delivery zone can have multiple sellers (Many-to-Many relationship).

6. Payments and Orders:

a. Each payment is associated with exactly one order (One-to-One relationship).

7. Delivery Zones and Drivers:

a. One delivery zone can include multiple drivers (One-to-Many relationship).

Integration Details

Sanity CMS

- *Used to manage dynamic content such as:*
 - o Homepage banners.
 - o Category highlights.
 - o *Blog posts for marketing.*
- *Sanity's GROQ Query API will be used to fetch content dynamically.*

ShipEngine

- *API used to:*
 - o Generate shipping labels.
 - o Track shipments.
 - o Provide real-time delivery updates.

Stripe Integration

- Used for:
 - o Processing payments securely.
 - o Managing subscriptions (if applicable).
 - o Handling refunds and payment disputes.

Deployment Plan

Frontend (Next.js)

- Hosting: Vercel.
- *CI/CD*: Automatically deploy changes from the GitHub repository.

Backend

- *Hosting*: AWS Lambda with serverless architecture.
- Scaling: Automatic scaling based on traffic.

Database (MongoDB)

- Hosting: MongoDB Atlas.
- Backups: Automated daily backups.
- Scaling: Horizontal scaling for handling high traffic.

Security Considerations

- 1. Encryption:Data
 - a. Use HTTPS for all communications.
 - b. Encrypt sensitive user data (e.g., passwords).
- 2. Authentication and Authorization:
 - a. MongoDB stores and validates credentials securely.
 - b. Role-based access control for admin and users.
- 3. Payment Security:
 - a. Use PCI-compliant Stripe APIs for payment processing.

4. API Security:

- a. Rate limiting to prevent abuse.
- b. *Input validation to avoid SQL injection and XSS.*

Monitoring and Maintenance

1. Monitoring Tools:

- a. New Relic for application performance.
- b. CloudWatch for serverless logs.

2. Error Tracking:

a. Sentry for real-time error tracking and debugging.

3. Maintenance:

- a. Weekly database maintenance and optimization.
- b. Regular updates for dependencies to fix vulnerabilities.

Timeline

1. *Day 3:*

- a. Set up Next.js project structure.
- b. Configure Sanity CMS.
- c. Implement user authentication.

2. *Day 4, 5:*

- a. Develop product listing and detail pages.
- b. *Integrate ShipEngine for order tracking.*
- c. Build backend APIs for orders and products.

3. *Day 6*:

- a. Finalize payment gateway integration.
- b. *Implement delivery zones management.*
- c. Test and optimize API performance.

4. *Day 7*:

- a. Perform end-to-end testing.
- b. Deploy the application.
- **c.** *Monitor performance and fix any post-deployment issues.*

Conclusion

This technical plan ensures a robust foundation for the marketplace, leveraging modern technologies to deliver a seamless and scalable platform for small businesses and customers alike.

