# **GROCERY STORE WEBAPP TEAM MEMBERS:** 1. Boris Wilbert T-Frontend 2. Darmeshram R-Testing 3. Praveenraj-Admin 4. Santhana vignesh S-Backend

# 1) PROJECT OVERVIEW

#### **Purpose:**

- User Interface (React): Build a responsive and user-friendly front-end interface for browsing menus, managing profiles, placing orders, and tracking order status in real time.
- Backend API (Node.js & Express): Manage business logic, handle API endpoints, authenticate users, process orders, integrate payments, and validate data efficiently.
- Database (MongoDB): Store and manage application data in a flexible, schema-less format to support dynamic and scalable data structures.
- Real-Time Features: Provide instant feedback and updates on order statuses using technologies like WebSockets for seamless real-time interactions.
- Admin Panel: Enable restaurant owners/operators to manage orders, menus, inventory, and customer feedback with ease.
- Deployment and Scaling: Deploy the application for public use and ensure it is optimized to handle real-world traffic and growth effectively.

#### Goals:

- User Interface (React): Provide an intuitive, visually appealing experience across devices. Enable seamless real-time interactions without page reloads.
- Backend API (Node.js & Express): Ensure data integrity and efficient communication between the front-end and database. Build a scalable backend capable of handling high traffic and real-time updates.

- Database (MongoDB): Facilitate efficient read/write operations during high traffic periods. Support scalability and flexibility for feature enhancements.
- Real-Time Features: Enhance user engagement with live updates. Streamline communication between users, restaurants, and delivery personnel.
- Admin Panel: Improve operational efficiency for restaurant staff. Provide actionable business insights through analytics.
- Deployment and Scaling: Ensure high availability and performance during peak usage. Implement auto-scaling to manage traffic spikes effectively.

#### 2) ARCHITECTURE

#### **Frontend Architecture (React):**

<u>Purpose:</u> To build a dynamic, responsive, and interactive user interface using React's component-based architecture for a food ordering application.

# Key Elements:

- Component-Based Structure: Reusable components like Header, Menu, Cart, OrderSummary, Login/Register, and Footer enhance modularity and maintainability.
- State Management:
  - o Local State: Managed using useState for UI-specific needs.
  - o Global State: Managed using Context API or Redux for cart, authentication, and order details.
- Routing: React Router handles navigation between Home, Menu, Cart, and Order Confirmation pages.
- Data Fetching: Axios with useEffect retrieves menu data, user details, and order statuses.
- Authentication: JWT-based login, with private routes for secure access.
- Real-Time Updates: WebSockets or polling for order status updates.

- Build & Deployment: Tools like Webpack, Create React App, and CI/CD pipelines ensure seamless deployment to platforms like Netlify or AWS.
- Error Handling: Error Boundaries and try/catch for robust error management.
- Testing: Jest and React Testing Library for unit and integration tests.

#### **Backend Architecture (Node.js & Express)**

**Purpose:** To manage business logic, API endpoints, and database interactions for the food ordering application.

#### **Key Elements:**

- Core Technologies: Node.js runtime and Express.js framework.
- Folder Structure: Organized into /config, /controllers, /models, /routes, and other modular directories for maintainability.
- Routing & Controllers: Routes define endpoints; controllers handle request logic and responses.
- Database Integration: MongoDB models for users, orders, reviews and menu items.
- Middleware: Functions for authentication (JWT), validation, and error handling.
- Authentication & Authorization: JWT for secure, token-based authentication.
- Error Handling: Centralized system for processing and logging errors.
- Logging: Tools like Winston or Morgan for request and error logging.
- API Documentation: Tools like Swagger for auto-generating API docs.
- Performance & Caching: Redis for caching; rate limiting for API protection.
- Testing: Jest, Mocha, and Supertest for backend validation.
- Deployment: Hosted on platforms like Heroku or AWS with Docker and NGINX for scaling.

#### **Database Architecture (MongoDB)**

<u>Purpose:</u> To store, retrieve, and manage application data efficiently using MongoDB's flexible schema-less structure.

#### **Key Elements:**

- Schema Design: Mongoose schemas enforce structure and validation for collections. Use embedding for related data (e.g., user orders) and referencing for independent updates (e.g., menu items).
- CRUD Operations: Models handle create, read, update, and delete operations.
- Indexes: Indexed fields (e.g., user email) improve query speed.
- Aggregation Framework: Advanced queries for grouping, filtering, and generating reports.
- Transactions: Ensure atomicity for multi-document operations.
- Sharding & Scaling: Distribute data across servers for horizontal scaling.
- Backup & Recovery: Automated backups and failover with MongoDB Atlas.
- Security: RBAC, encryption (at rest and in transit), and authentication mechanisms.
- Data Modeling Patterns: Embed for frequent reads; reference for normalization and flexibility.

## 3) <u>SETUP INSTRUCTION</u>

# I. Prerequisites

Before you begin setting up the application, make sure you have the following software installed on your machine:

- Node.js (version 14 or higher)
  - Download Node.js
- MongoDB (version 4.4 or higher)

#### Download MongoDB

Additionally, you'll need a code editor such as Visual Studio Code to view and edit the project files.

#### II. Installation

#### **Clone Repository:**

- Clone the repo: git clone <repository-url>
- Navigate to project directory: cd <project-directory>

## **Install Dependencies:**

- Frontend (React):
  - cd frontend
  - npm install
- Backend (Node.js):
  - cd backend
  - npm install

#### **Set Up Environment Variables:**

- Frontend (.env):
  - REACT\_APP\_API\_URL=http://localhost:4000
- Backend (.env):
  - mongodb+srv://sarakmugdha2910:sara2910@cluster0.tovm3.mongodb.net/?retryWrites=true&w=majority&appName=Cluster0l4pl.mongodb.net/e-commerce>
- PORT=5000
  - JWT\_SECRET=mySecretKey

## MongoDB Setup:

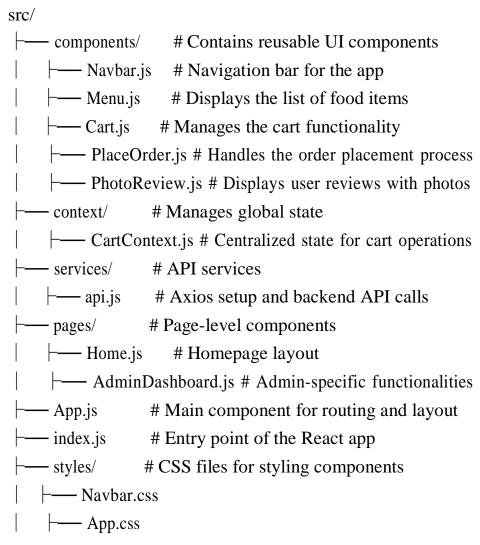
• Ensure MongoDB is running locally or update .env for MongoDB Atlas.

# **Run Database Migrations:**

• Follow backend README or script files for migrations.

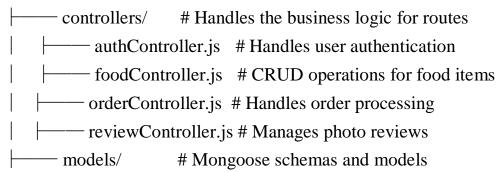
## 4) FOLDER STRUCTURE

#### Frontend (User)



## Backend (Database)

backend/



User.js # User model
FoodItem.js # Food item model
Order.js # Order model
Review.js # Review model
routes/ # API endpoints
authRoutes.js # Routes for user authentication
foodRoutes.js # Routes for food items
orderRoutes.js # Routes for orders
reviewRoutes.js # Routes for reviews
middleware/ # Custom middleware
authMiddleware.js # Authenticates user and admin tokens
—— config/ # Configuration files
dotenv.config # Environment variables setup
server.js # Entry point for the backend server
package.json # Project dependencies and scripts
Admin
src/
— admin/ # Admin-specific components and pages
├— AdminDashboard.js # Main dashboard displaying statistics

ManageItems.js # CRUD operations for food items

ManageReviews.js # Approve/reject photo reviews

# Shared components

# Sidebar for admin navigation

— AdminContext.js # Centralized state management for admin

ManageOrders.js # View and update orders

├— Navbar.js # Admin-specific navigation bar

# Global state for admin

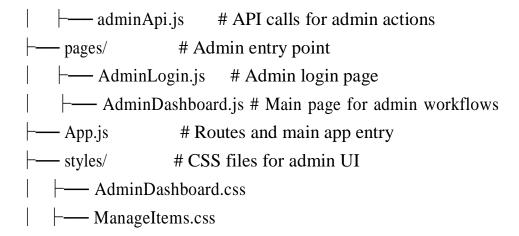
# API services for admin

- components/

- context/

- services/

— Sidebar.js



# 5) **RUNNING THE APPLICATION**

To run the application locally, you'll need to start both the frontend and backend servers. Follow the commands below to launch each part of the application:

#### **Frontend**

1. Navigate to the client directory:

cd frontend

2. Start the React development server:

npm run dev

This will run the frontend application on <a href="http://localhost:5173">http://localhost:5173</a>

# Backend (Node.js)

1. Navigate to the server directory:

cd backend

2. Start the Node.js server:

Npm run server

This will run the backend server on http://localhost:4000

#### Admin

1. Navigate to the server directory:

cd admin

2. Start the Node.js server:

npm run dev

This will run the backend server on <a href="http://localhost:5174">http://localhost:5174</a>

# 6) API DOCUMENTATION

#### Sign Up:

```
Request Body (json):

{
    "name": "John Doe",
    "email": "john.doe@example.com",
    "password": "password123"
    }

Response Body:

{
    "message": "User registered successfully",
    "user": {
        "id": "user_id",
        "name": "John Doe",
        "email": "john.doe@example.com"
    }
}
```

# **User Login:**

```
Request Body (json):

{
    "email": "john.doe@example.com",
    "password": "password123"
}
```

```
Response Body:

{
    "message": "Login successful",
    "token": "jwt_token_here"
}
```

#### Adding new food item:

```
Request Body (json):
       "name": "Cheese Burger",
       "description": "A delicious cheese burger with lettuce, tomato, and special
      sauce",
       "price": 8.99,
       "image": "cheeseburger.jpg",
       "category": "Burgers"
Response Body:
       "message": "Food item added successfully",
       "menuItem": {
        "id": "menu_item_id",
        "name": "Cheese Burger",
        "description": "A delicious cheese burger with lettuce, tomato, and special
      sauce",
        "price": 8.99,
        "image": "cheeseburger.jpg",
        "category": "Burgers",
```

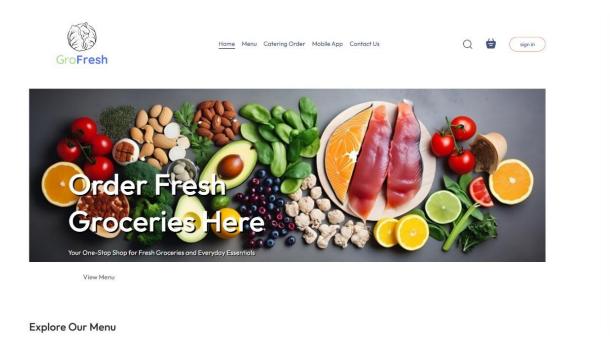
# 7) **AUTHENTICATION**

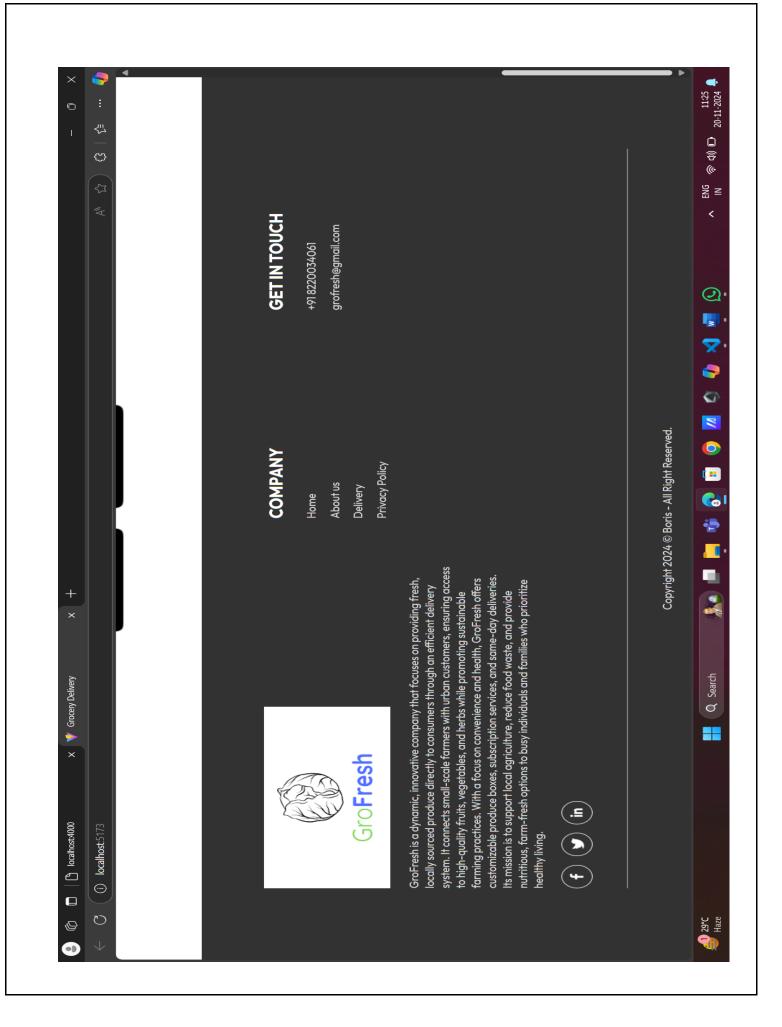
In this App, authentication is implemented using JWT (JSON Web Token) to secure the endpoints.

- Registration: Users register with their name, email, and password. Passwords are hashed before storing in the database.
- Login: Users log in with their email and password. Upon successful authentication, a JWT token is generated and returned.
- Token-Based Access: The client stores the token (usually in localStorage or sessionStorage) and includes it in the Authorization header for protected requests.
- Password Hashing: Hashing passwords before storing them in the database (using bcrypt).

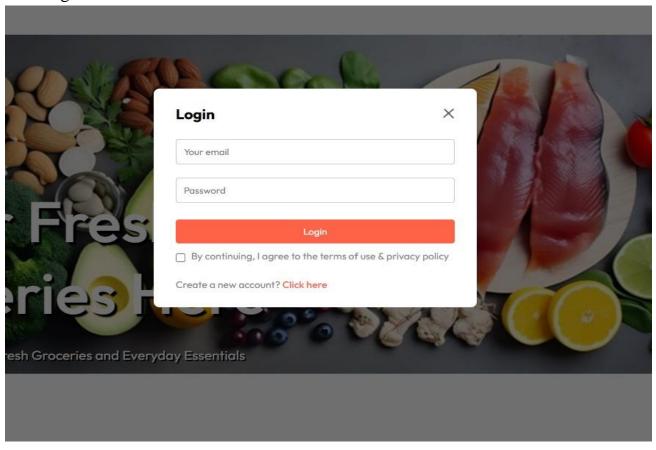
# 8) <u>USER INTERFACE</u>

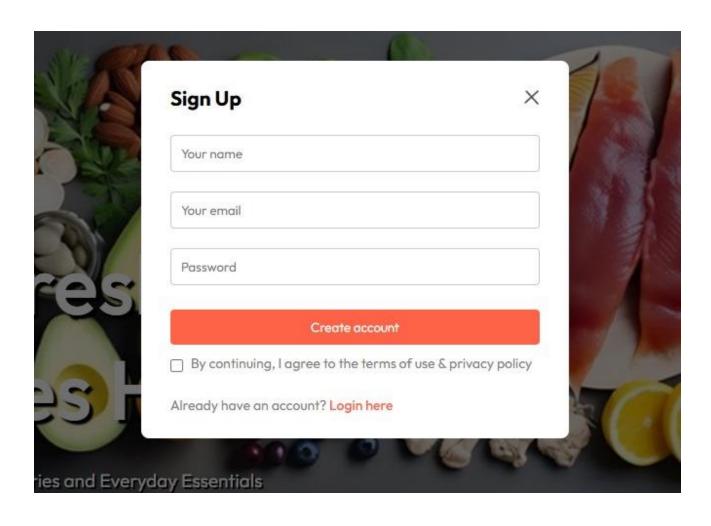
**<u>Home Page:</u>** Displays all available food items with search and category filter options.



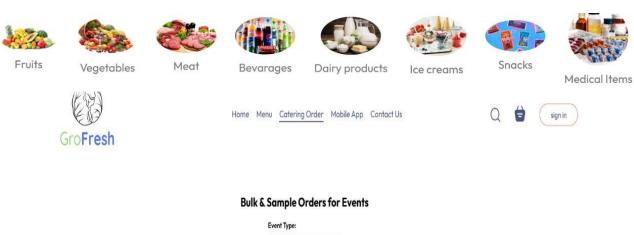


**Login/Sign Up:** Here new users can register themselves and already registered users can login





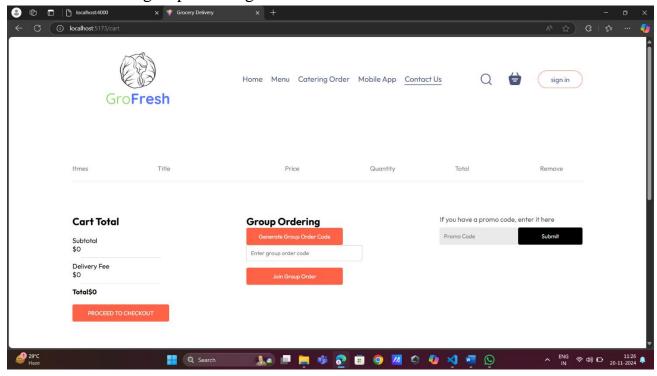
<u>Catering Order Page:</u> Here the users can give a bulk order and order food for events with specific favorable foods.



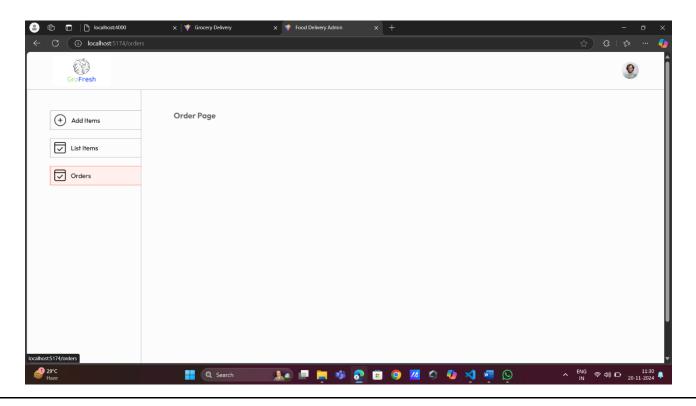
# Event Type: e.g., Wedding, Birthday, Corpo Guest Count: Approximate number of gue Bulk Order Select Items and quantities for bulk order: Apple - ₹12 Guantify orange - ₹18 Quantify staberry - ₹16 Quantify Grapes - ₹24 Quantify carrot - ₹14 Quantify potato - ₹12 Quantify

Brinial - 720

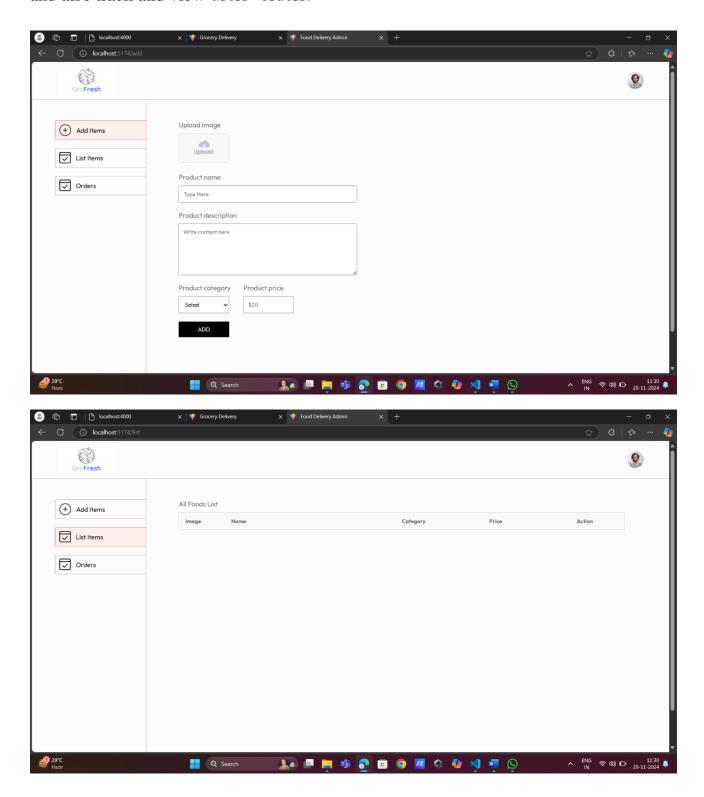
<u>Cart Page:</u> It would display the products under cart with quantity and price breakdown with group ordering feature.



<u>Place Order Page:</u> It would display the products under cart with quantity and price breakdown and also the address and price details.



**Admin Page:** Here the admin can add, remove and view new food items in the menu and also track and view users' orders.



# 9) **TESTING**

# **Tools and Frameworks**

# Frontend Testing

- Jest: A testing framework for JavaScript, often used with React.
- React Testing Library: Used for testing React components and their interactions.

#### **Backend Testing**

- Mocha: A flexible testing framework for Node.js.
- Chai: An assertion library used with Mocha for readable test cases.
- Supertest: Used for testing HTTP requests to your Express APIs.

#### **End-to-End Testing**

- Cypress: For testing user workflows in the browser.
- Postman/Newman: For testing and automating API endpoints.

#### **Test Cases**

#### Frontend Test Cases

- 1. Component Tests:
  - Verify that the Navbar renders correctly with navigation links.
  - Ensure that the Cart component displays the correct number of items.
  - o Check that Home page fetches and displays restaurant data.

cd frontend

npm test

#### 2. Form Validation:

• Test form inputs for login and registration (e.g., invalid emails, missing fields).

#### **Backend Test Cases**

- 1. API Endpoint Tests:
  - Verify /api/users registers a new user.
  - Test /api/auth/login for valid and invalid credentials.

cd backend

npm test

#### 2. Database Tests:

Ensure Mongoose models validate schema correctly.

#### End-to-End Test Cases

#### 1. User Workflow:

- Simulate a user registering, logging in, adding items to the cart, and placing an order.
- Use Cypress to verify UI elements and flows.

npx cypress open

# 10) **SCREENSHOTS**

# **Frontend Screenshots:**

Home Page



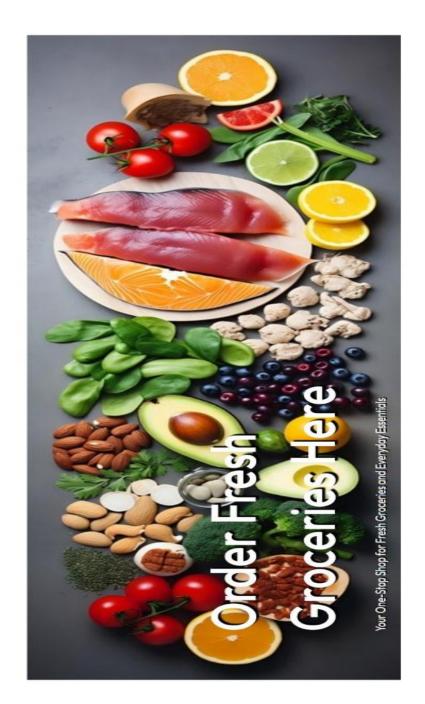




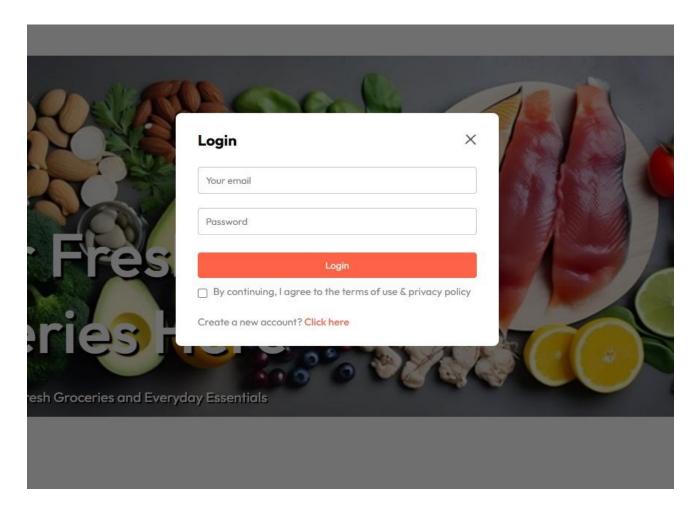


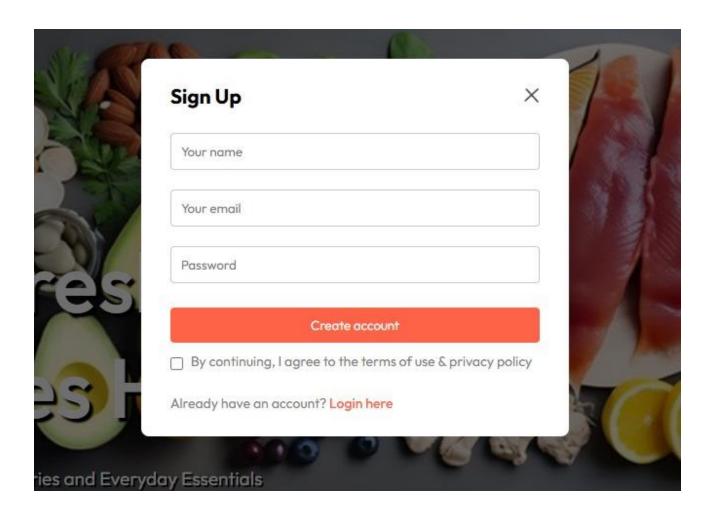
Home Menu Catering Order Mobile App Contact Us



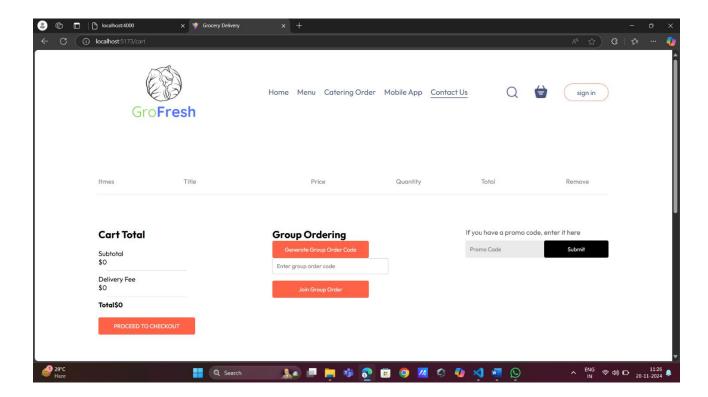


# Login/Sign Up:

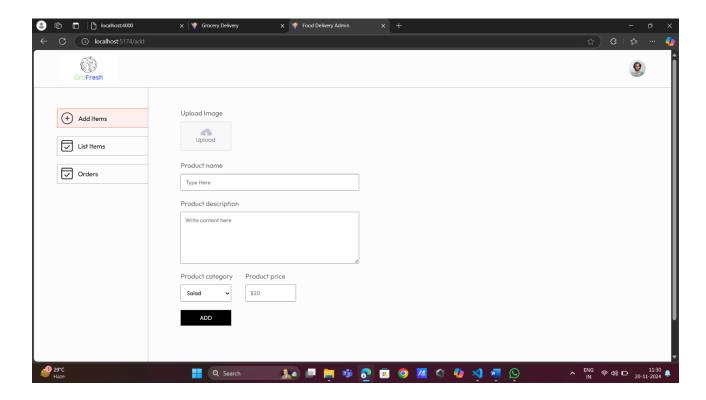


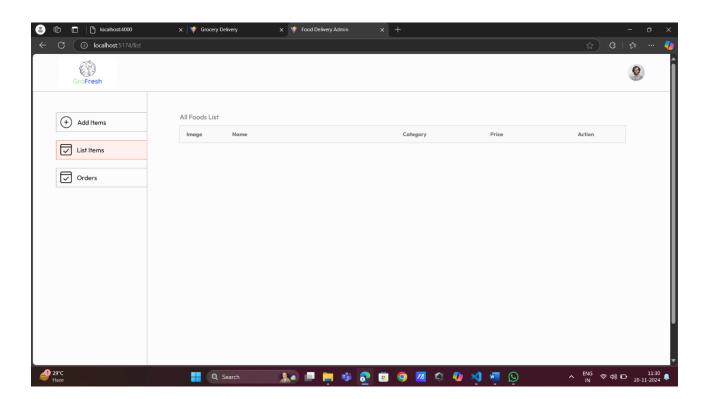


# Cart Page:



# Admin Page:





#### • KNOWN ISSUES:

- Performance: Slow response times for API requests since Database queries not optimized or unnecessary re-renders in the frontend.
- Deployment: Environment variables or configurations are exposed in the deployment.
- JWT Token Expiry Handling: Expired tokens not detected, causing authorization errors.

## • FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS:

- Notifications: Add email and push notifications to notify users of order confirmations, status changes, and promotional offers.
- Multi-Tenant Support: Support multiple restaurant owners with separate dashboards which allows each restaurant to manage their menu, orders, and analytics independently.
- Restaurant Analytics: Provide analytics for restaurants which show metrics like sales trends, popular dishes, and peak order times.
- Dynamic Pricing: Enable dynamic pricing for restaurants which will allow restaurants to offer discounts during off-peak hours or surge pricing during busy periods

