



**IN
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Module Title: Full Stack Development

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YouTube link: <https://youtu.be/h3Lr7avQHrE>

GitHub link: <https://github.com/ThemiyaRajapaksha/Full-Stack>

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1. Requirements

1.1 Who is the application aimed for?

My innovative web is designed to simplify the process of ordering food from the favorite restaurants. With a clean and straightforward interface, it allows users to browse through various menu options and place orders effortlessly. Our goal is to provide a seamless online ordering experience. The app's search feature helps you quickly locate the dishes or cuisines you're craving, making the selection process easy and enjoyable. Once the chosen meal, ordering is a breeze. A few simple steps let you customize the order, proceed with payment, and confirm the purchase—all without needing to leave the web or contact the restaurant directly. Our platform offers a modern, hassle-free way to enjoy restaurant meals delivered straight to the door. In essence, our food ordering system is all about convenience. With a user-friendly design, efficient search tools, and a smooth ordering process, it's the perfect solution for anyone looking to enjoy quality restaurant food from home

1.2 What are the features?

Customer Features

- a) Create an account and log in.
- b) Browse through the available menu items.
- c) View current offers and discounts.
- d) Place food orders easily.
- e) Add items to the shopping cart.
- f) Contact the admin for any inquiries.

Admin Features:

- a) Admins can log in securely using their credentials.
- b) Manage users by adding, updating, viewing, and removing them.
- c) Manage promotional offers by adding, updating, viewing, and removing them.
- d) Oversee the menu by adding, updating, viewing, and removing items.
- e) Manage admin accounts, including adding, updating, viewing, and removing.
- f) Handle customer messages by adding, updating, viewing, and deleting them.

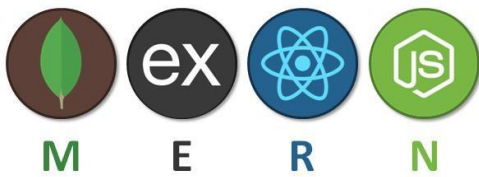
In addition to the core features, our system is designed to provide a comprehensive and seamless experience for both customers and administrators. The website boasts a responsive design, ensuring that users enjoy a consistent and intuitive interface across all devices, whether they are on a smartphone, tablet, or desktop. Real-time updates are another key feature, allowing administrators to make changes to the menu or promotional offers instantly, with these updates immediately visible to users.

Security is also a top priority, with secure payment gateways integrated into the platform, ensuring that customer transactions are protected and confidential.

Moreover, the system includes an order tracking feature, enabling customers to monitor their orders from placement through to delivery, enhancing transparency and convenience. Administrators benefit from data analytics tools that provide insights into user behavior and sales trends, facilitating data-driven decisions to optimize business operations. Additionally, automated email notifications keep users informed about important actions such as account creation, order confirmations, and status updates, improving communication and engagement. Together, these advanced features make the system a robust and efficient solution for managing restaurant takeaway operations, enhancing both user satisfaction and administrative efficiency.

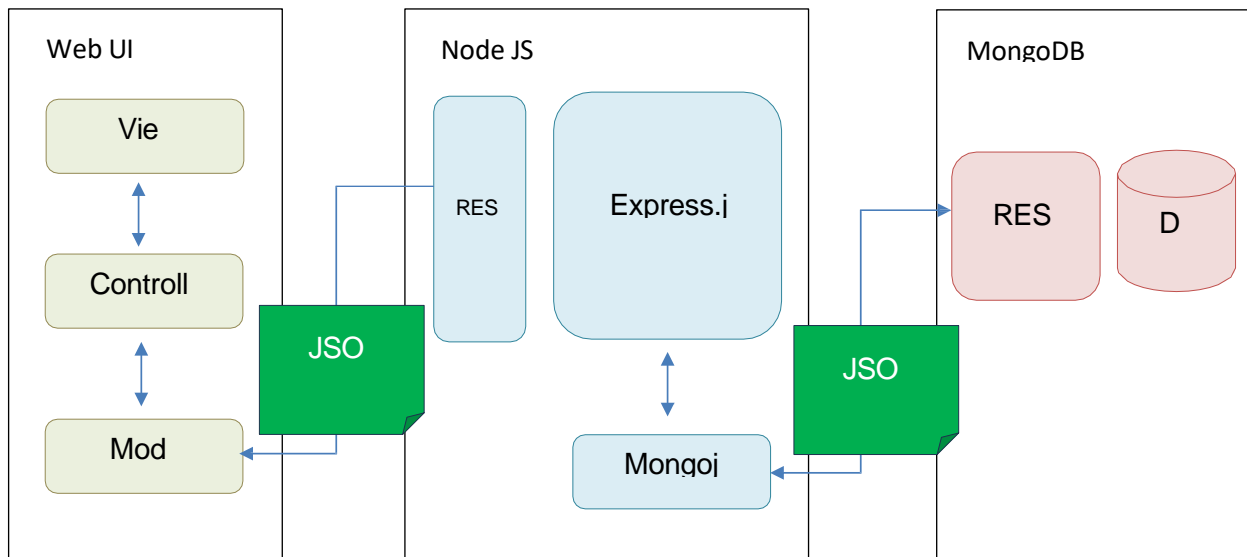
2. Design

2.1 System architecture



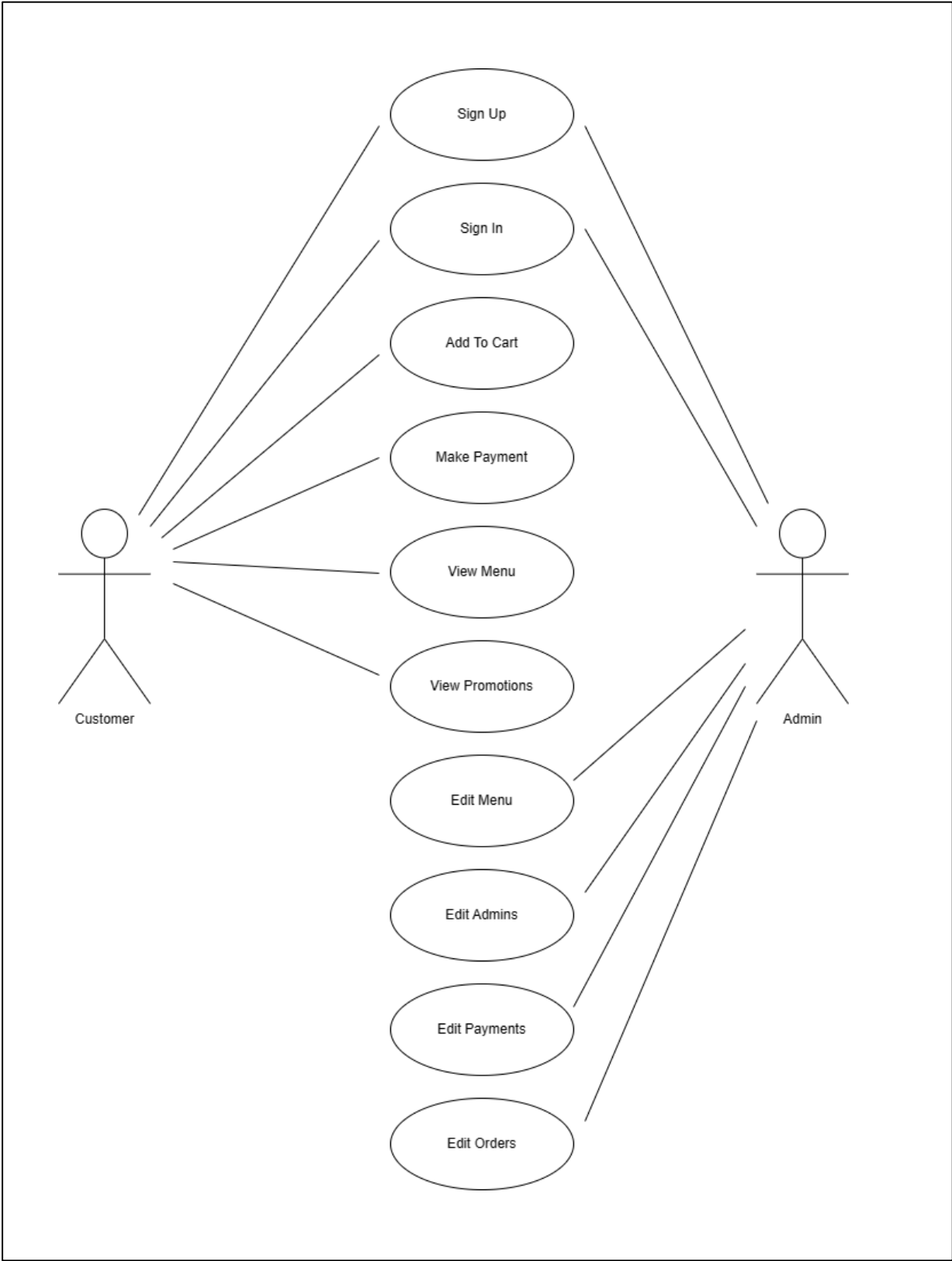
Our restaurant takeaway website was built using the MERN stack, a collection of technologies specifically designed for developing web applications. The acronym 'MERN' stands for MongoDB, Express.js, React.js, and Node.js. MongoDB serves as the database for storing data, Express.js provides a framework for creating web applications, React.js is a JavaScript library for crafting user interfaces, and Node.js acts as the runtime environment for running server-side code. These technologies work together to handle everything from data management and storage to user interface creation and server-side logic. The MERN stack is favored for its versatility, scalability, and the convenience of using JavaScript across the entire development process, enhancing overall efficiency.

This web application allows users to browse the menu, select their preferred items, add them to their cart, complete payment, and arrange for delivery. In this system, MongoDB is utilized to store customer data and other relevant information.



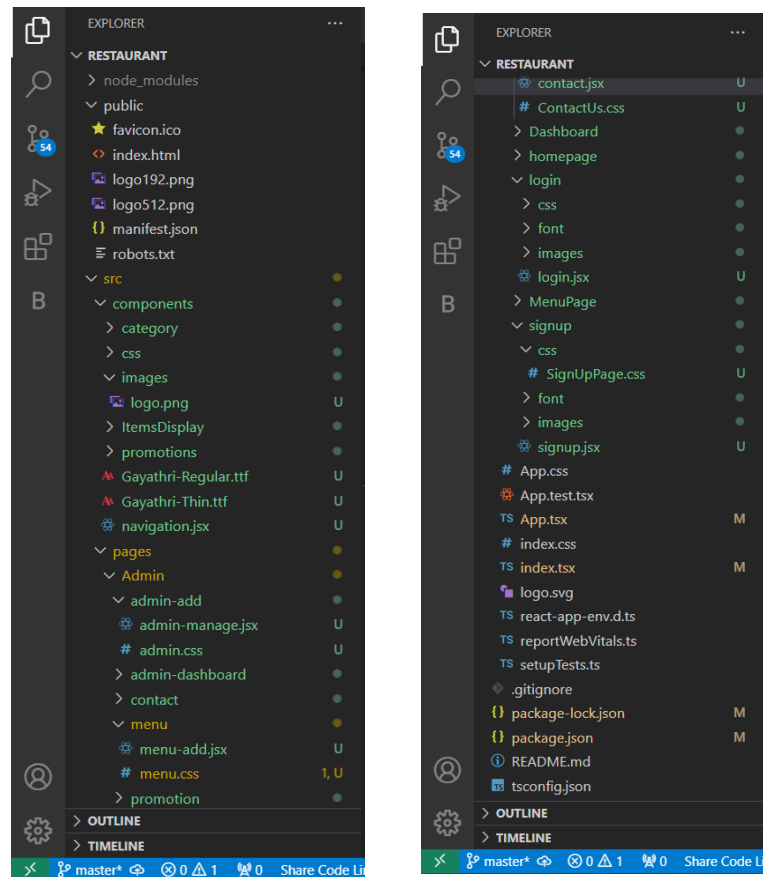
2.2 How do the components interact?

Use case diagram



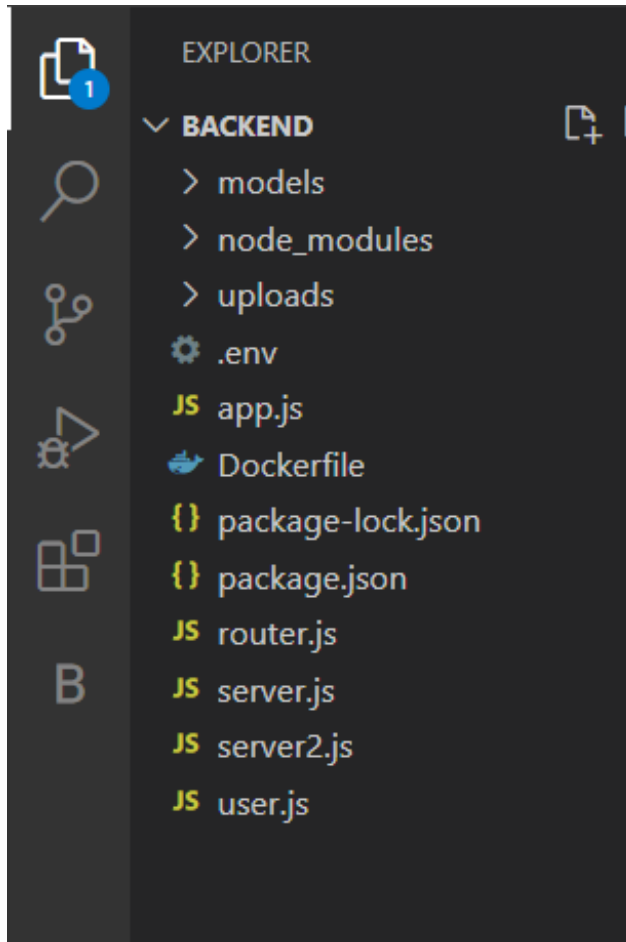
2.3 How are the data and code structured?

Front data and code structure



I organized the React code for this website with an emphasis on simplicity and scalability. The project was built using a component-based architecture, where the functionality was broken down into distinct components, each corresponding to specific views within the application. I maintained a separate directory to house all the pages, with each page having its own dedicated folder. The templates defined the HTML structure and bindings, while CSS was used to handle the styling.

Backend data and code structure



In developing a Node.js backend with an Express server, I adopted a structured approach to ensure that our code remains maintainable and scalable. I began by creating a `models` directory to store the data models utilized throughout the application. This folder includes files like `Admin.js`, `contact.js`, `MenuItem.js`, `orderSchema.js`, and `promotion.js`. The application's dependencies are managed through the `package.json` and `package-lock.json` files, with the installed dependencies stored in the `node_modules` directory. This methodical approach ensures that the code is well-organized and easy to understand, promoting ease of maintenance and scalability. Additionally, our code structure is reinforced by the use of a `models` folder for data models, and the careful management of dependencies through `package.json` files. The inclusion of a `Dockerfile` and a `.github` directory for workflows further simplifies the integration with external tools and automates the CI/CD pipeline, making deployment more efficient.

2.4 Why are these structures appropriate?

Front End

I carefully structured the React-based Restaurant takeaway website to ensure ease of maintenance, feature expansion, and testing. The project was divided into components, serving as modular building blocks, which kept the code well-organized and manageable. This modularity also enabled the reuse of components across various sections of the project, enhancing efficiency. I centralized important data and logic within services, streamlining management and maintenance tasks. For smoother navigation throughout the application, I organized the routing paths into a separate module. These deliberate design choices resulted in a codebase that is both efficient and robust, making it simpler to maintain, extend with new features, and thoroughly test the Restaurant takeaway website.

Backend

I organized the Node.js backend using an Express server to make it easy to manage and grow. I split things up by creating folders for different tasks – one for data models called "models" and another for routing logic named "routes." This separation makes it simpler to understand and change different parts of the code. I set up the server using "index.js" as the starting point and kept track of dependencies with "package-lock.json" and "package.json," saving them in the "node_modules" folder. For containerizing the web and automating the testing and deployment process, I added a "Dockerfile" and a "github workflow" folder.

Following this organized approach, I've built a clear and well-structured codebase. It's easy to understand, maintain, and expand, contributing to the application's long-term success.

3 Testing

3.1 What automated testing have you performed?

I employed Jest and Enzyme to automate testing for our front-end. Enzyme, a tool specifically designed for React, enables developers to effectively test React components by providing methods to interact with and analyze their output. This helps simulate user interactions and ensures that the components function as expected. For our backend testing, I also used Jest along with SuperTest. Jest, a popular testing framework created by Facebook, is ideal for JavaScript applications, particularly those built with React. SuperTest complements this by allowing us to test HTTP requests and responses, making it perfect for validating the behavior of web APIs. Together, these tools ensure that both our front-end and back-end are thoroughly tested and reliable.

Backend Testing

For testing the backend, I utilized Jest and SuperTest. I developed test cases to verify the functionality of our code and ensure it performs as expected. Jest provided us with built-in tools for making assertions and creating mock data, which streamlined the testing process. SuperTest, a library that integrates with Jest, was used specifically for testing our APIs. It allowed us to simulate HTTP requests to our API and check if the server responses were correct. Although I initially had limited knowledge of how to implement Jest and SuperTest, we leveraged YouTube tutorials to successfully write test cases for tasks like fetching the menu and submitting new orders.

Front-End Testing

For testing the front end, I employed Jest and Enzyme. Enzyme made it easier to test React components by enabling us to simulate user interactions, examine the rendered output, and verify that the components functioned as intended.

3.2 What usability testing have you performed?

To ensure our website met the needs of our users and delivered a satisfying experience, we conducted thorough usability testing. We began by selecting a diverse group of 10 customers to participate in this testing process, ensuring we gathered feedback from a range of perspectives. Before the testing commenced, we carefully developed a series of test cases designed to evaluate different aspects of the website's functionality, user interface, and overall user experience. We then created a controlled test environment to simulate real-world usage conditions, allowing us to observe how participants interacted with the website.

Throughout the testing phase, we gathered valuable feedback from the participants, who were asked to perform specific tasks and share their experiences. The results of the testing were promising, as the majority of customers found the web application to be user-friendly and intuitive. They appreciated the ease of navigation and the clarity of the design, which contributed to their overall satisfaction. However, during the testing, we also identified a few minor bugs that required attention. These findings underscored the importance of usability testing in refining the system. In conclusion, the testing process highlighted the website's strengths while also providing actionable insights for further improvement.

4. DevOps pipeline

4.1 Development environment

For developing this restaurant takeaway website, I utilized the MERN stack. The front end was built using React.js due to its declarative syntax, which simplifies the process of writing and understanding UI components. By defining the desired state, React handles the necessary UI updates automatically. The backend was managed by Node.js, a platform that allows developers to write server-side code in JavaScript, ensuring a consistent language throughout the application. I chose Express.js to manage HTTP requests and responses. This lightweight and flexible Node.js framework provides essential tools for building both web and mobile applications, giving developers the freedom to structure their projects effectively. Our database of choice was MongoDB, a NoSQL database that stores data in a flexible BSON (Binary JSON) format. This format is particularly useful for handling and manipulating complex data structures with ease.

4.2 Continuous integration pipeline and how used it.

CI pipeline for front end

```
1 # This workflow will do a clean installation of node dependencies, cache/restore them, build the source code and run tests across different versions of node
2 # For more information see: https://docs.github.com/en/actions/automating-builds-and-tests/building-and-testing-nodejs
3
4 name: Node.js CI
5
6 on:
7   push:
8     branches: [ "main" ]
9   pull_request:
10    branches: [ "main" ]
11
12 jobs:
13   build:
14
15     runs-on: ubuntu-latest
16
17     strategy:
18       matrix:
19         node-version: [14.x, 16.x, 18.x]
20         # See supported Node.js release schedule at https://nodejs.org/en/about/releases/
21
22     steps:
23     - uses: actions/checkout@v3
24     - name: Use Node.js ${{ matrix.node-version }}
25       uses: actions/setup-node@v3
26       with:
27         node-version: ${{ matrix.node-version }}
28         cache: 'npm'
29     - run: npm ci
30     - run: npm run build --if-present
31     - run: npm test
```

I set up a continuous integration pipeline for our React front-end application using Git, GitHub Actions, and Docker Hub. This automated system ensures that the code is built, tested, and deployed automatically whenever updates are made. The process began by creating a Git repository to host the React front-end code, after which the initial codebase was pushed to the repository. This pipeline has greatly improved our development process, ensuring a more efficient and reliable release cycle for the front-end application.

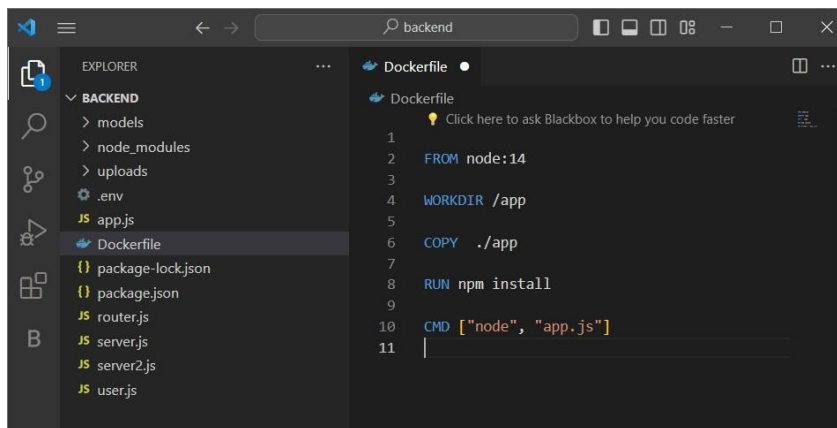
CI pipeline for back end

I

streamlined the process for maintaining and updating our Node.js application by implementing a continuous integration (CI) pipeline. Using Git, GitHub Actions, and Docker Hub, we established an automated system that runs tests and updates the code effortlessly. This approach minimizes errors and simplifies the introduction of new features or bug fixes. The process began with the creation of a Git repository to store our Node.js code, where the initial codebase was committed. Next, I configured GitHub Actions to automatically execute tests and validations whenever the code is modified, utilizing

GitHub Action workflows to manage this process. Additionally, I created a Dockerfile that outlines the steps required to build a Docker image of the Node.js backend for the website. Once the image is built, it is pushed to a Docker Hub repository for easy distribution.

Docker file



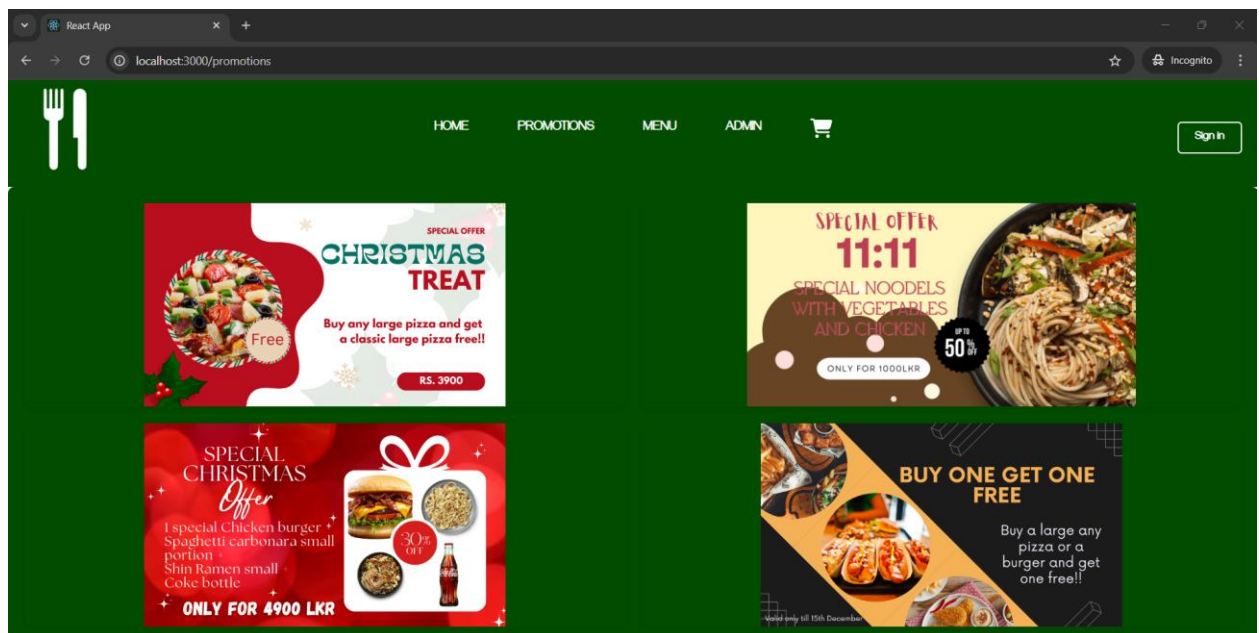
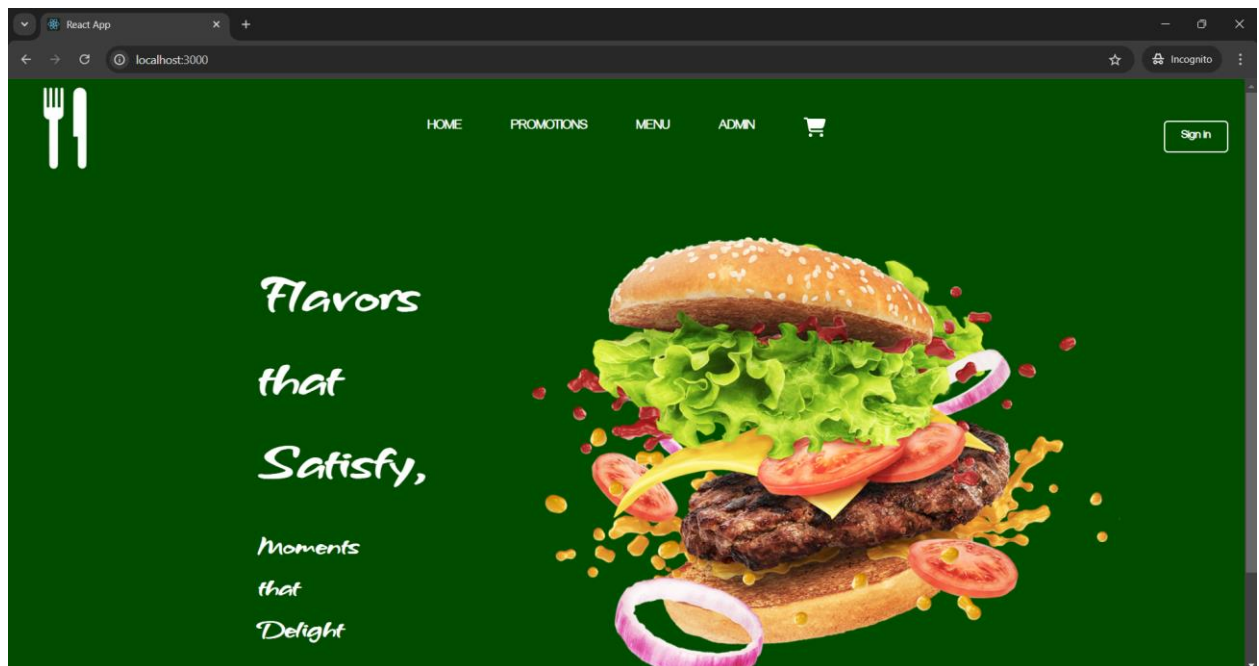
5. Personal reflection

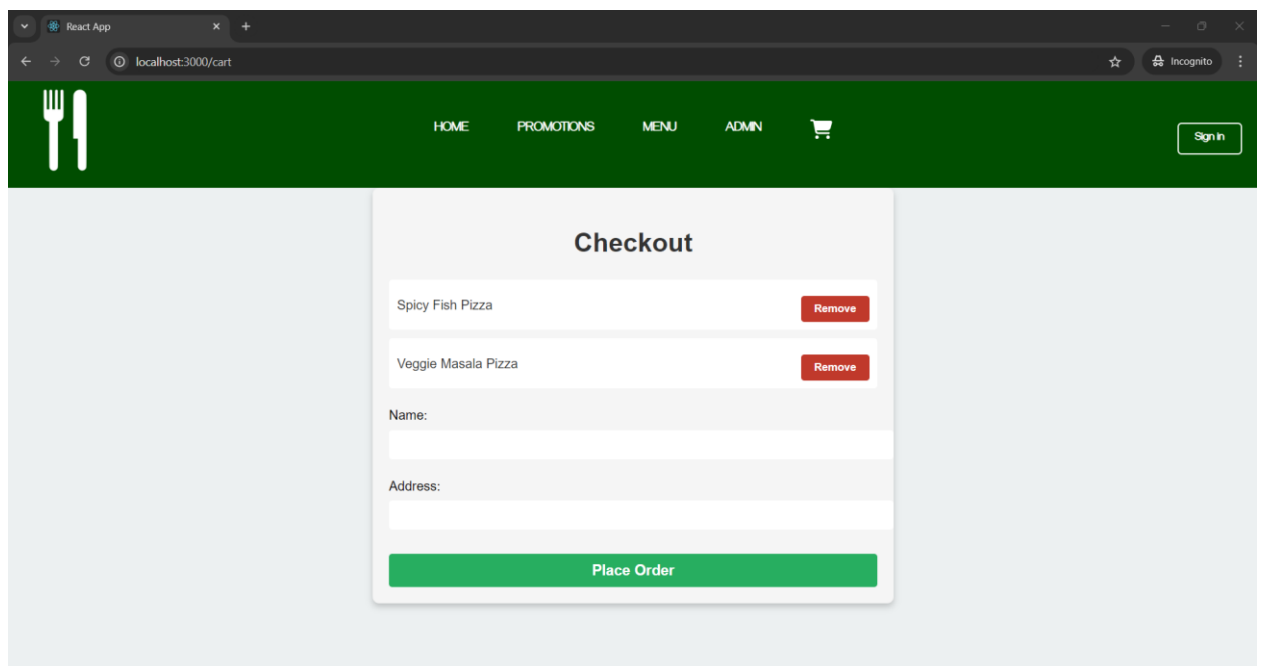
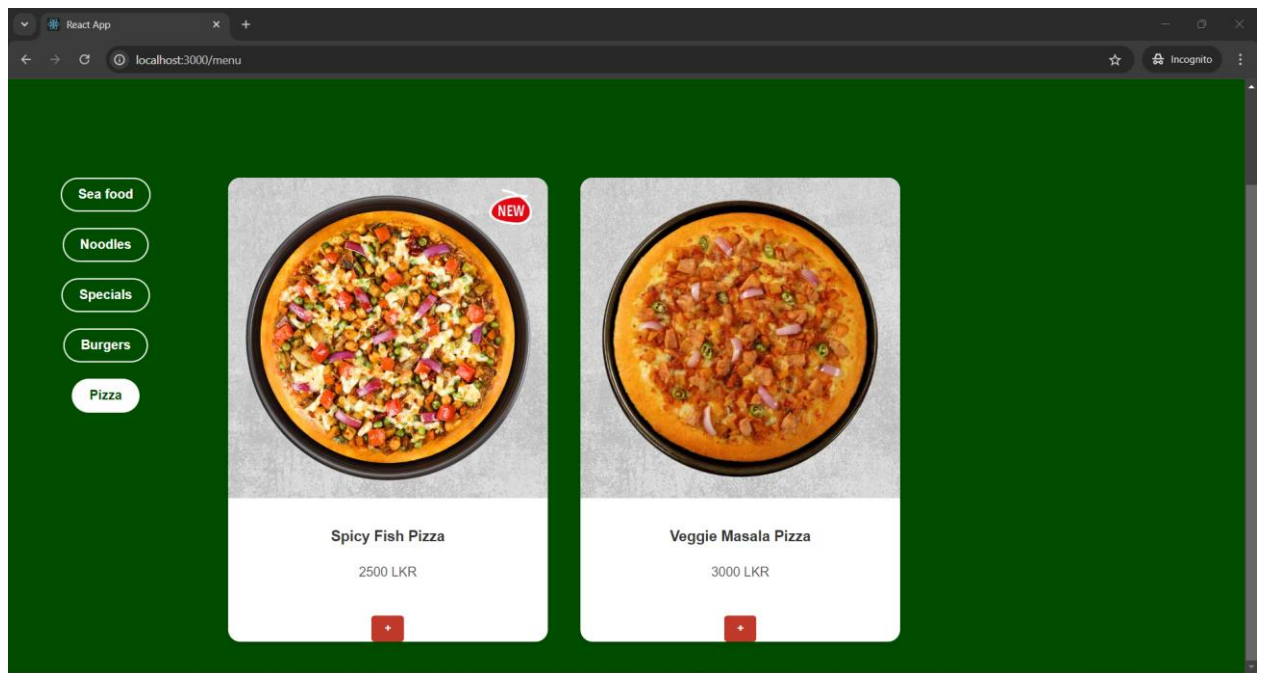
5.1 What worked/ didn't work well?

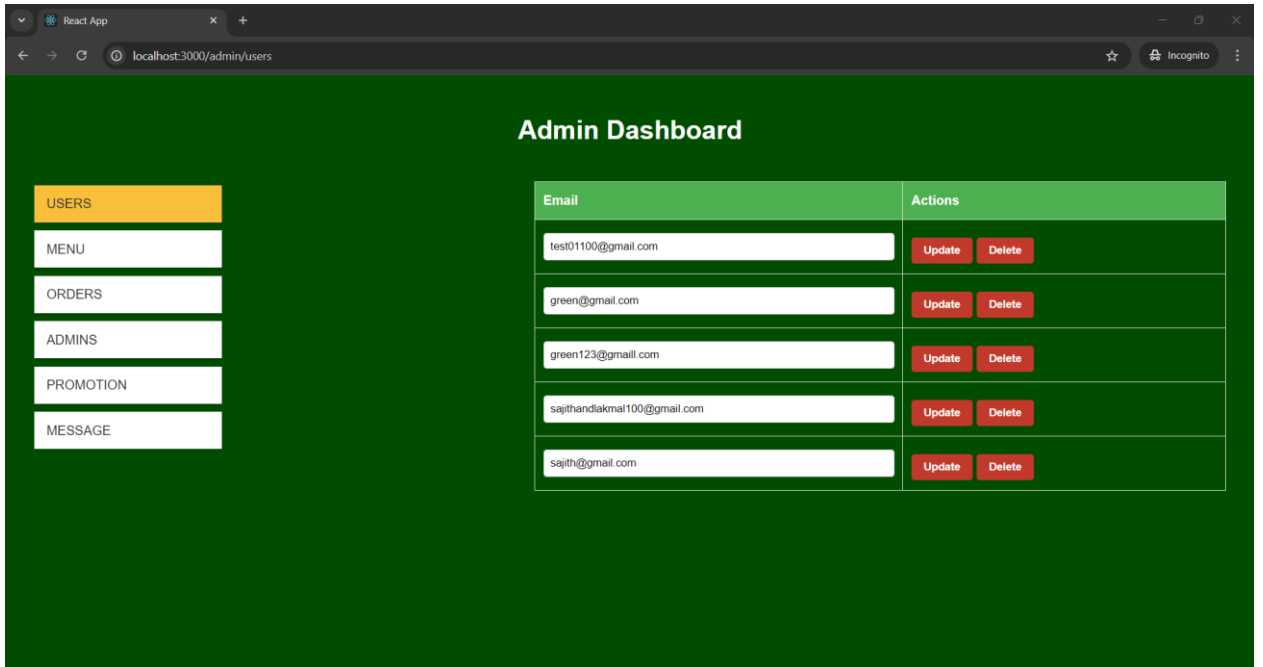
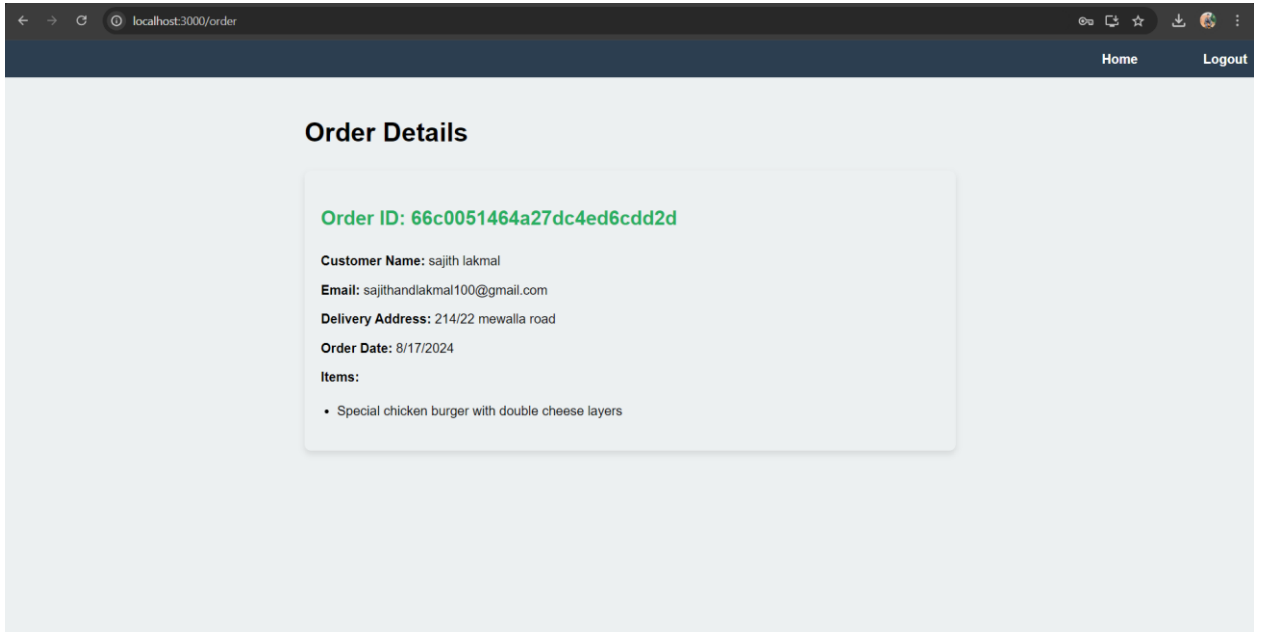
Reflecting on the project's completion, there were both successes and challenges. One significant achievement was the decision to use the MERN stack—MongoDB, Express.js, React.js, and Node.js. The smooth integration of these technologies provided a strong foundation for the restaurant takeaway website, facilitating efficient development and resulting in a responsive, dynamic user interface.

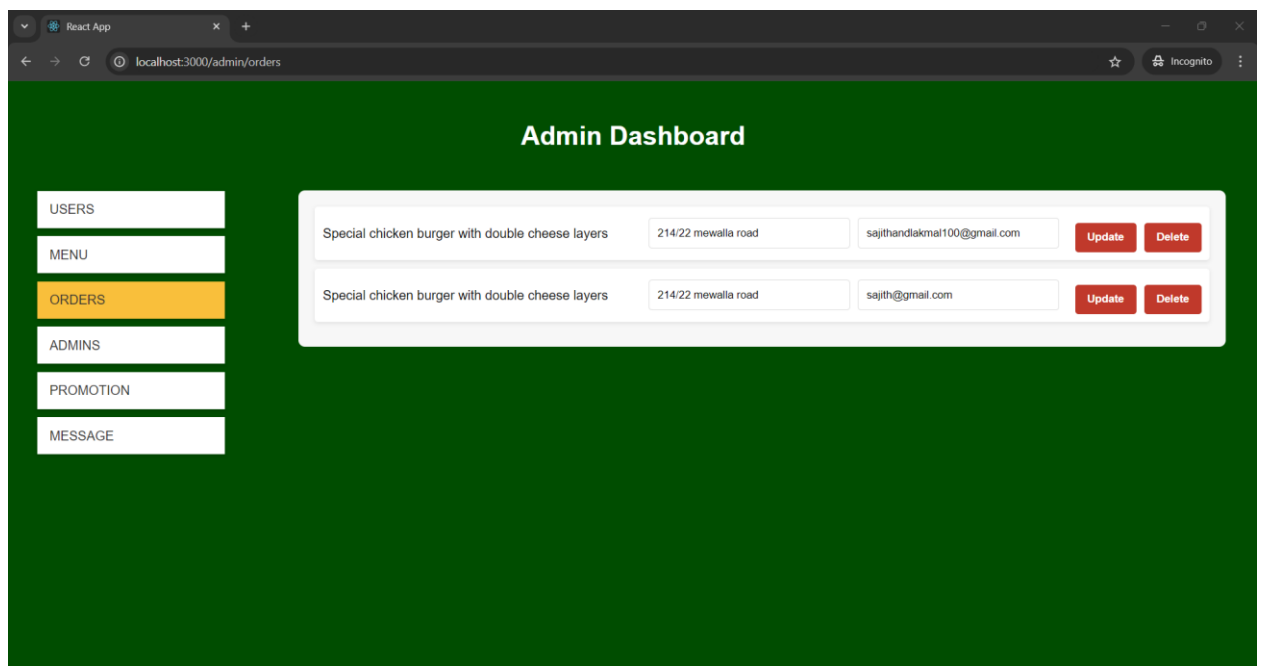
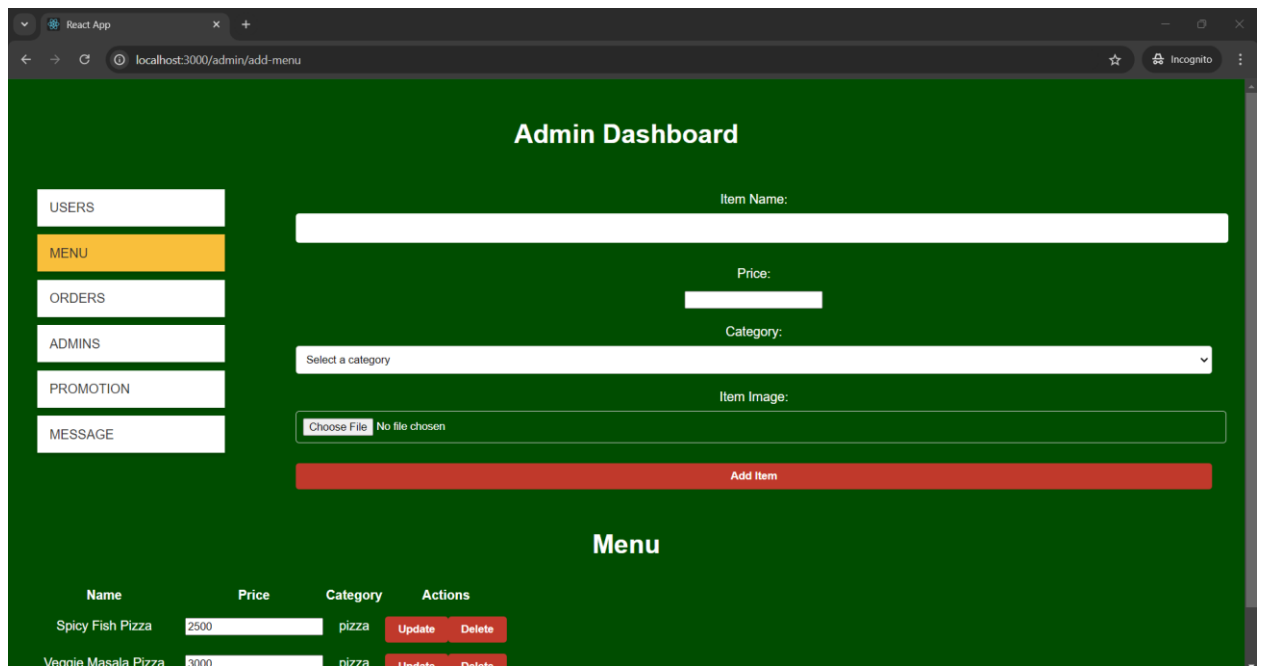
Despite these successes, I faced some challenges along the way. Implementing real-time chat functionality with Socket.io required extra effort and introduced a learning curve. Additionally, debugging and maintaining consistent performance across various environments proved challenging, underscoring the importance of thorough and comprehensive testing.

Appendix









React App

localhost:3000/admin/add-user

Incognito

Admin Dashboard

USERS

MENU

ORDERS

ADMINS

PROMOTION

MESSAGE

Email:

Password:

Add Item

Email	Actions
testing@gmail.mrrrecom	<div>Update</div> <div>Delete</div>

React App

localhost:3000/admin/add-promotion

Incognito

Admin Dashboard

USERS

MENU

ORDERS

ADMINS

PROMOTION

MESSAGE

Promotion Name:



Promotion Image:

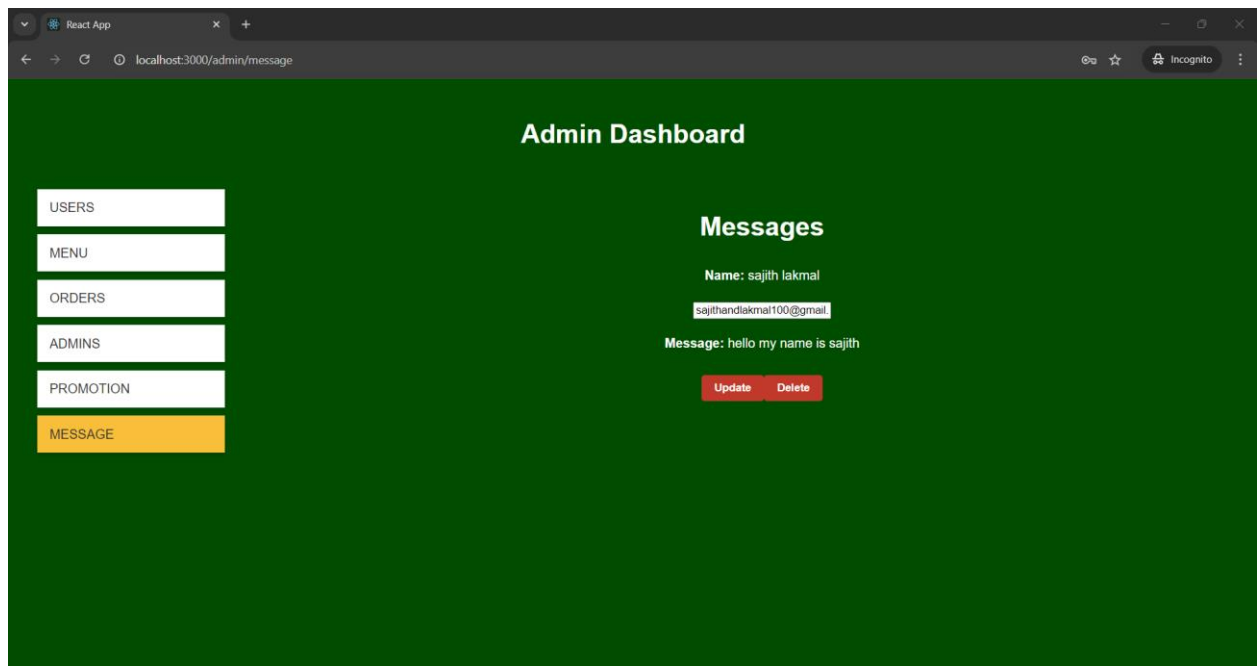
Choose File

No file chosen

Add Promotion

View Promotions

1		<div>Update</div> <div>Delete</div>	
2		<div>Update</div> <div>Delete</div>	



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