



Project Name


Do E-commerce

Your Name

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Overview

Ecommerce, also known as electronic commerce or internet commerce, refers to the buying and selling of goods or services using the internet, and the transfer of money and data to execute these transactions. Ecommerce is often



used to refer to the sale of physical products online, but it can also describe any kind of commercial transaction that is facilitated through the internet.

Whereas e-business refers to all aspects of operating an online business, ecommerce refers specifically to the transaction of goods and services.

The [history of ecommerce](#) begins with the first ever online sale: on the August 11, 1994 a man sold a CD by the band Sting to his friend through his website NetMarket, an American retail platform. This is the first example of a consumer purchasing a product from a business through the World Wide Web—or “ecommerce” as we commonly know it today.

This is an ecommerce website by which we can buy Product.

Types of Ecommerce Models

There are four main types of ecommerce models that can describe almost every transaction that takes place between consumers and businesses.

1. Business to Consumer (B2C):

When a business sells a good or service to an individual consumer (e.g. You buy a pair of shoes from an online retailer).

2. Business to Business (B2B):

When a business sells a good or service to another business (e.g. A business sells software-as-a-service for other businesses to use)

3. Consumer to Consumer (C2C):

When a consumer sells a good or service to another consumer (e.g. You sell your old furniture on eBay to another consumer).


4. Consumer to Business (C2B):

When a consumer sells their own products or services to a business or organization (e.g. An influencer offers exposure to their online audience in exchange for a fee, or a photographer licenses their photo for a business to use).

Goals

1. Ecommerce businesses achieve sustainable growth by lowering their cost-to-customer, expanding their customer base, and offering a one-of-a-kind customer experience. Making proper use of eCommerce has become more than essential for B2B and other businesses. Now, eCommerce is evolving or better say evolved into digital commerce that implies to the entire business journey from buying to delivery with an online experience. The following are a few eCommerce goals:

2. Establishing business relationships



Business growth is simple when eCommerce is used as the primary mode of operation. The corporate relationship can be improved by direct contact between a corporation and its customers. The eCommerce industry would eventually grow.

3. Providing a one-of-a-kind customer experience

There are several eCommerce businesses operating in the market. When a consumer searches for a product (say, shampoo), the first three links that appear on the Google Search Engine Results Page are likely to be clicked. All of the other connections are either avoided, never used, or only used by a small number of people.

Specifications

A specification is a set of requirements that define website behavior and user interaction. In other words, requirements are capabilities and functionalities that are required in the end-product.

A website requirements specification document describes your ecommerce website in detail. It also serves as an agreement between a store owner and the development agency, ensuring both sides are on the same page.

There are two main sets of requirements: functional and non-functional. Functional refers to the technical functionality of the website — how the website should function. Non-functional requirements are how the website is supposed to perform a certain function.

For example, among the essential functional requirements for an ecommerce website are the following: adding items to the cart, navigating

the website, interacting with the user interface, etc. Non-functional requirements would be how the server handles requests, how it stands up to increasing amounts of logins/users, and other concerns like security and usability.

Technology Used

1. Node.js-

Node.js is an open-source, Javascript *runtime environment* on Chrome's V8 that lets you effortlessly develop fast and scalable web applications. It utilizes an event-driven, non-blocking I/O model that makes it lightweight, efficient and excellent for data-intensive real-time applications that run across shared devices.

2. Express js-

Express is the most popular *Node* web framework, and is the underlying library for a number of other popular Node web frameworks. It provides mechanisms to:

- Write handlers for requests with different HTTP verbs at different URL paths (routes).
- Integrate with "view" rendering engines in order to generate responses by inserting data into templates.
- Set common web application settings like the port to use for connecting, and the location of templates that are used for rendering the response.
- Add additional request processing "middleware" at any point within the request handling pipeline.

While *Express* itself is fairly minimalist, developers have created compatible middleware packages to address almost any web development problem. There are libraries to work with cookies, sessions, user logins, URL parameters, `POST` data, security headers, and

many more. You can find a list of middleware packages maintained by the Express team at [Express Middleware](#) (along with a list of some popular 3rd party packages).

3. [Mysql-](#)

MySQL is a relational database management system (RDBMS) developed by Oracle that is based on structured query language (SQL).

A database is a structured collection of data. It may be anything from a simple shopping list to a picture gallery or a place to hold the vast amounts of information in a corporate network. In particular, a relational database is a digital store collecting data and organizing it according to the relational model. In this model, tables consist of rows and columns, and relationships between data elements all follow a strict logical structure. An RDBMS is simply the set of software tools used to actually implement, manage, and query such a database.

MySQL is integral to many of the most popular software stacks for building and maintaining everything from customer-facing web applications to powerful, [data-driven B2B services](#). Its open-source nature, stability, and rich feature set, paired with ongoing development and support from Oracle, have meant that internet-critical organizations such as Facebook, Flickr, Twitter, Wikipedia, and YouTube [all employ](#)

[4.HTML-](#)

The HyperText Markup Language, or HTML is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. ... HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document. HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages.



CSS-

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets

- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media
- CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
- External stylesheets are stored in CSS files

ScreenShort-

