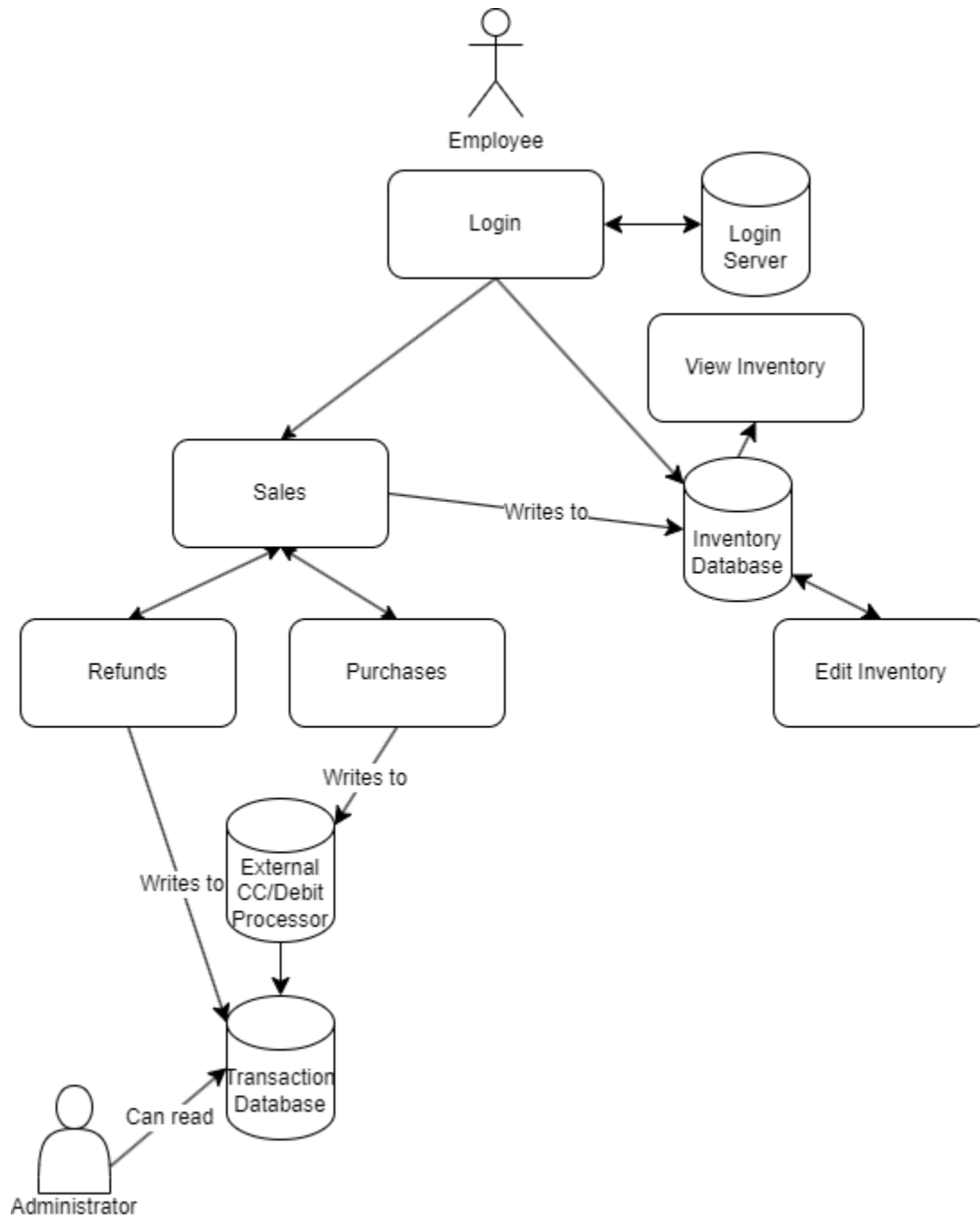


# **Clothing Store Point of Sale Software System**

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The Clothing Store Point of Sale Software System (CSPSSS for short) is a software system intended for use by employees. Employees have the ability to organize and update inventory, as well as the ability to handle transactions such as purchases and returns. The system will be safe and efficient.

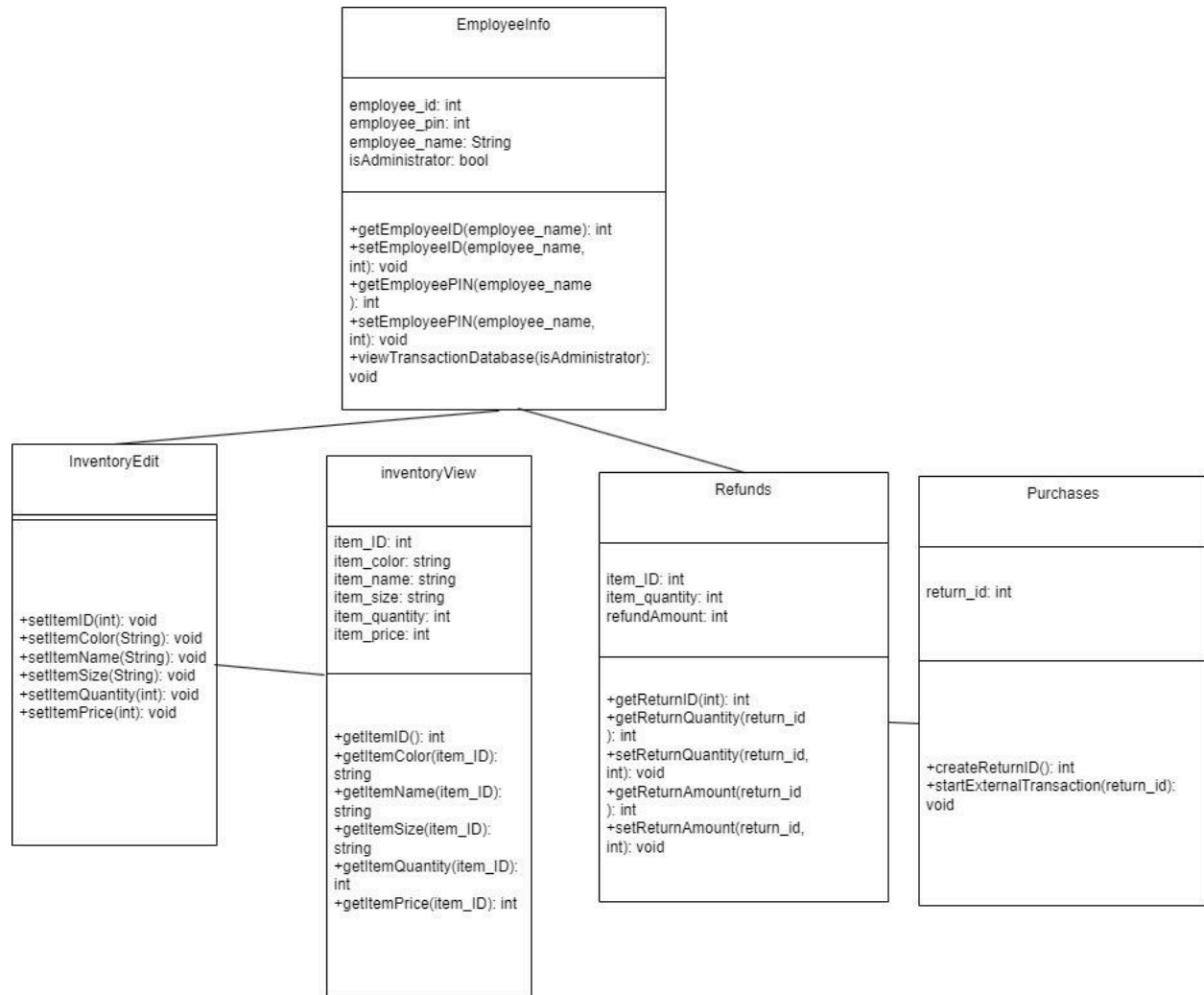
Architectural Diagram:



## SWA Diagram description:

The diagram begins at the main intended user: The employee. The employee first enters the login component, which interacts with an external login server. This gives access to the two main fields, sales and inventory interaction. Employees can handle refunds, which directly writes to a transaction database, or they handle purchases, which writes to the external credit card/debit card processor, and then to the transaction database. The transaction database can only be read by the Administrator. Sales and refunds will then interact with the inventory database to update the quantity of products and such. The inventory field is the other main component. Logging in gives access to the inventory database. Employees can scan barcodes to retrieve item ID's, from which they can either edit the inventory or view available stock. Employees are also able to manually enter item IDs.

## UML Diagram:



## Class/Method Descriptions:

**EmployeeInfo:** This class interfaces with the external login server, using the employee\_id and employee\_pin credentials. The external server then updates the status of isAdmin, to allow the user access to the transaction database (if they're an admin).

Administrator methods:

getEmployeeID(): retrieves the employee\_id stored on the logon server.

setEmployeeID(): creates an employee\_id that will be stored on the logon server.

getEmployeePIN(): retrieves the employee\_pin stored on the logon server.

setEmployeePIN(): creates the employee\_pin that will be used to login.

viewTransactionDatabase(): checks if the user is an administrator, and if they are, returns a copy of the transaction database.

**InventoryEdit:** The purpose of this class is to change attributes of items in the inventory, such as the item ID, color, name, price, size and quantity. The InventoryEdit serves as a subclass to the InventoryView class.

Employee Methods:

setItemID(): Creates/changes the ID of an item

setItemColor(): Creates/Changes color of an item

setItemName(): Creates/Changes name of an item

setItemSize(): Creates/Changes specific size of item

setItemQuantity(): Creates/Changes the quantity of an item

setItemPrice(): Creates/changes the price of an item

**InventoryView:** The purpose of this class is to look up items and retrieve their corresponding attributes. This class contains the variables for ID, Color, name, size, quantity and price. This class serves as the parent class to InventoryEdit.

Employee Methods:

getItemID(): When the barcode is scanned, getItemID() runs, and returns the ID of a specific item.

getItemColor(): returns color of a specific item, given an item\_ID.

getItemName(): returns the name of a specific item, given an item\_ID.

getItemSize(): returns the size of a specific item, given an item\_ID.

getItemQuantity(): returns the quantity of a specific item, given an item\_ID.

getItemPrice(): returns the price of a specific item, given an item\_ID.

**Refunds:** This class is responsible for handling returns, and also interacting with the external payment processor for purchases. Each return is created as an object that has a unique return\_id, which allows for employees to edit information about the return.

Employee methods:

getReturnID(): the return\_ID is retrieved from being manually entered in

getReturnQuantity(): Retrieves the number of items being returned, given a return\_id

setReturnQuantity(): Sets how many items are being returned, given a return\_id

getReturnAmount(): Retrieves the cost refunded, given a return\_id

setReturnAmount(): Sets the cost to be refunded given a return\_id

**Purchases:** This class is for handling the purchases in the store. Every time a purchase is made, a return\_id is created, in case a refund needs to happen. The Refunds class can then reference this number for its own purposes.

Employee methods:

createReturnID(): This creates a return\_id variable in order for the Refunds class to reference it.

startExternalTransaction(): This method takes return\_id in order to get information about the items in the purchase, and sends this information to an external payment processor. The validation of credit/debit cards and the rest of the payment procedure is not handled by this method, but by the external service.

## Development Plan/Timeline:

### Initial Planning (Weeks 1-2):

- Communicate with store staff to set expectations
- Identify what methods will take the longest to create
- Divide team into groups

### Database Relations (Weeks 3-5):

- Ensure the integrity of external and internal databases
- Create a group to maintain the internal databases

### Class Creation/Implementation (Weeks 6-10):

- Create the EmployeeInfo class, and ensure security.
- Test and implement the InventoryView, InventoryEdit, Purchases, and Refunds classes

### Method Testing/Implementation (Weeks 11-15):

- Perform tests for individual methods to verify functionality.
- Make sure inter-class operations perform as expected.

### UI/App Creation (Weeks 16-20):

- Design an employee-centric interface
- Make input fields, connected menus, and graphical elements to make the software simple to use

### System Testing (Weeks 21-23):

- Integrate the existing classes and logic with the new user interface.
- Create test cases for the system that include not only common workflows, but edge cases as well.

### Documentation (Week 24):

- Write material that can be used by the store to train their employees

### Maintenance (Ongoing):

- Communicate with the store as needed, in order to address bugs or workflow improvements.