

WOC7014

FRAMEWORK-BASED SOFTWARE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

Final Alternative Assessment

Name:	Kaha Mohamud Mohamed Haid
Matric Number:	23069029

Question 1:

In this question four models will be created and designed for CarHub Online Showroom which are:

1. User Model:

1.	username
2.	password
3.	email
4.	is_dealer
5.	is_customer
6.	first_name
7.	last_name
8.	date_joined

2. Dealer Model:

1.	user (OneToOneField to User)
2.	image (ImageField,
	upload_to='dealer_images/', blank=True,
	null=True)
3.	email (EmailField)

3. Car Model:

1.	dealer (ForeignKey to Dealer)
2.	name (CharField, max_length=100)
3.	model (CharField, max_length=100)
4.	year (IntegerField)
5.	price (DecimalField, max_digits=10,
	decimal_places=2)
6.	image (ImageField,
	upload_to='car_images/')

4. Wish List Model:

1.	user (ForeignKey to User)
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Below the picture will explain tables, fields, and fields' datatype through code.

```
from django.contrib.auth.models import AbstractUser
from django.db import models
class User(AbstractUser):
    is_dealer = models.BooleanField(default=False)
    is_customer = models.BooleanField(default=False)
class Dealer(models.Model):
    user = models.OneToOneField(User, on_delete=models.CASCADE)
    image = models.ImageField(upload_to='dealer_images/', blank=True, null=True)
   email = models.EmailField()
    def __str__(self):
       return self.user.username
class Car(models.Model):
    dealer = models.ForeignKey(Dealer, on_delete=models.CASCADE)
    name = models.CharField(max_length=100)
   model = models.CharField(max_length=100)
   year = models.IntegerField()
    price = models.DecimalField(max digits=10, decimal places=2)
    image = models.ImageField(upload_to='car_images/')
    def __str__(self):
       return self.name
class Wishlist(models.Model):
    user = models.ForeignKey(User, on_delete=models.CASCADE)
    car = models.ForeignKey(Car, on_delete=models.CASCADE)
    def __str__(self):
        return f"{self.user.username} - {self.car.name}"
```

Question 2:

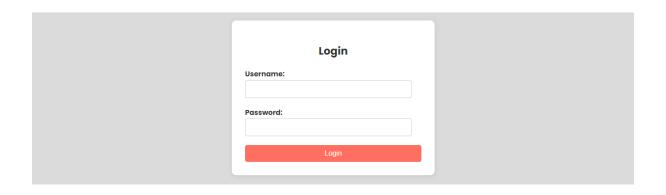
In this question it asked to display templates that will be used for CarHub, the base template will be created with header and footer (© CarHub – Kaha 23069029). Other templates are displayed below:

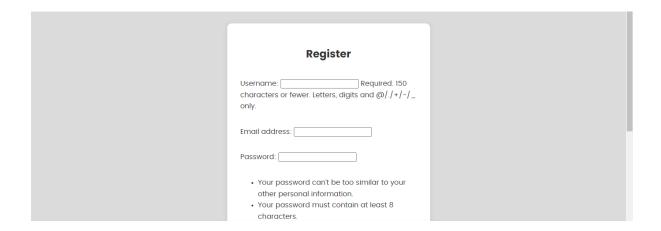
1.	Car List
2.	Car Detail
3.	Dealer List
4.	Add Car
5.	Login
6.	Dealer Detail

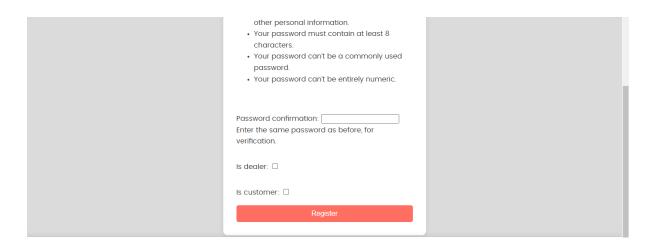
7.	Welcoming Page
8.	Register
9.	Manage Cars
10.	Update Profile
11.	Wish List

Here is the designed UI for better understanding, you can view the code through attached folder in Specturm:

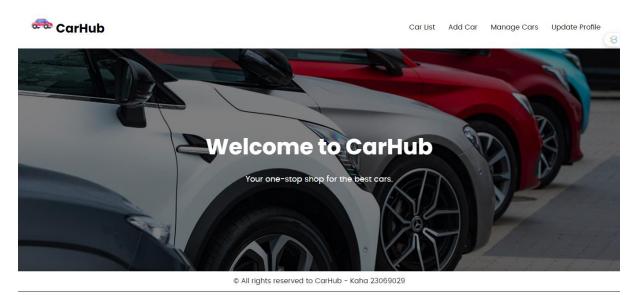
Login and Register:



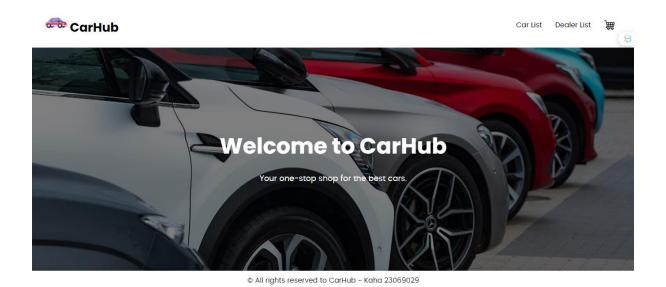




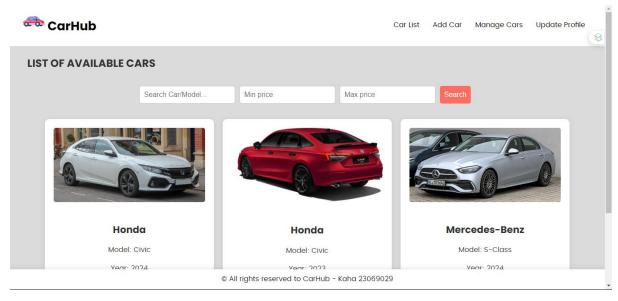
Welcome Dealer:

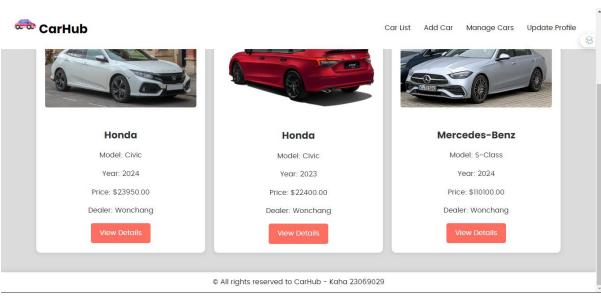


Welcome Customer:

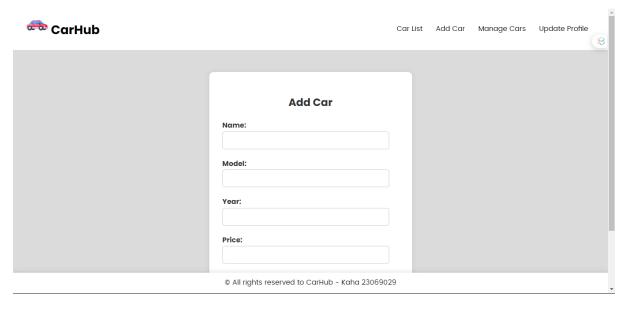


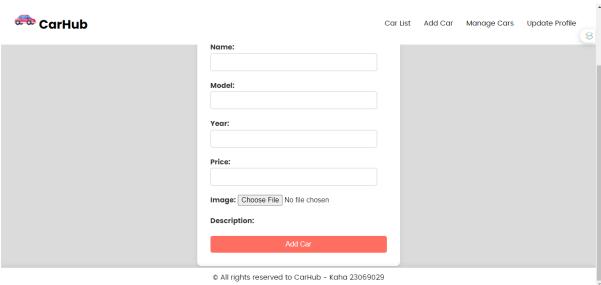
Car List Dealer:



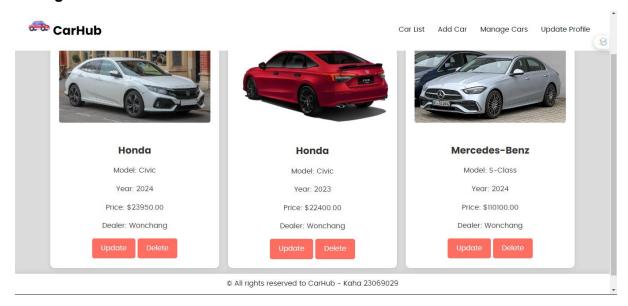


Add Car:

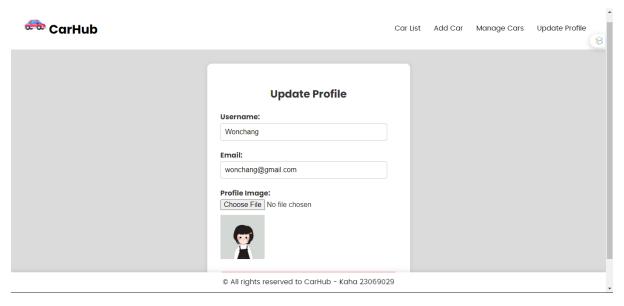




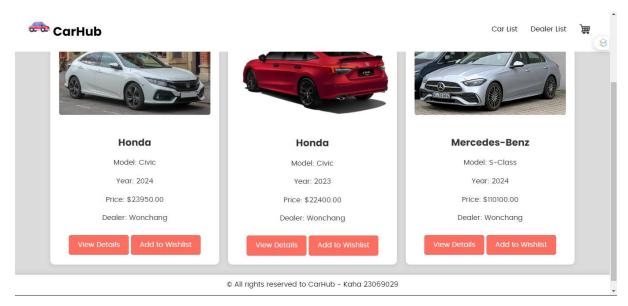
Manage Cars:



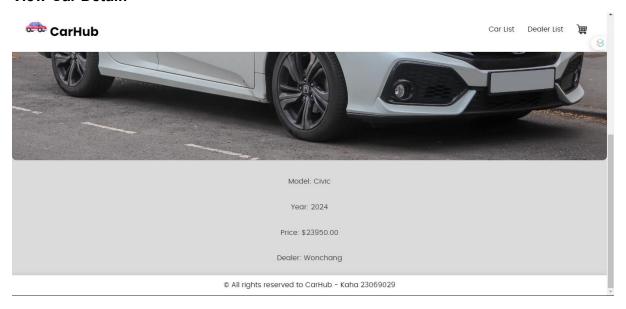
Update Profile:



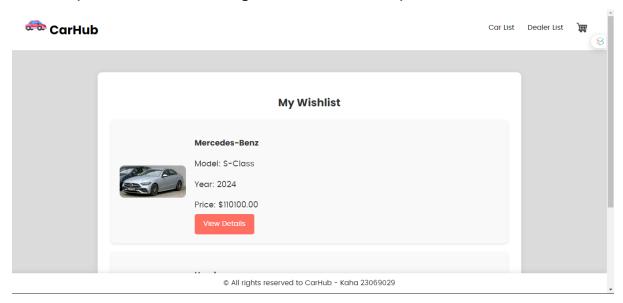
Car List Customer:



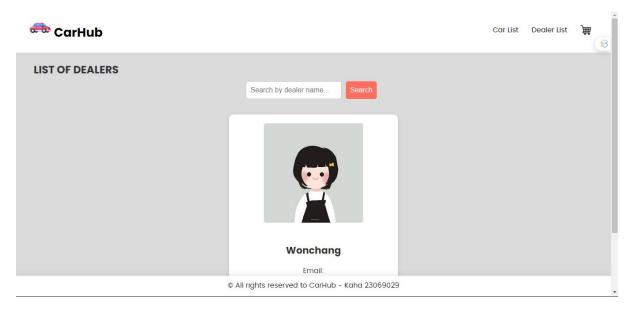
View Car Detail:

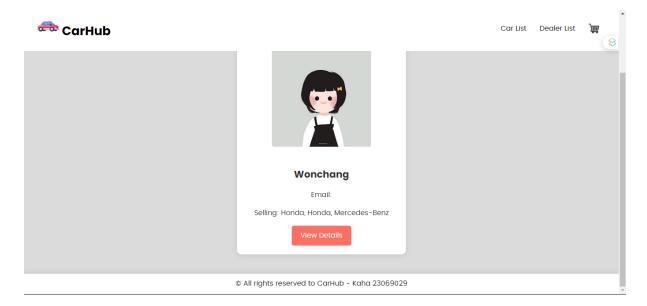


Wishlist (Also Accessible through cart icon in header):



Dealer List:





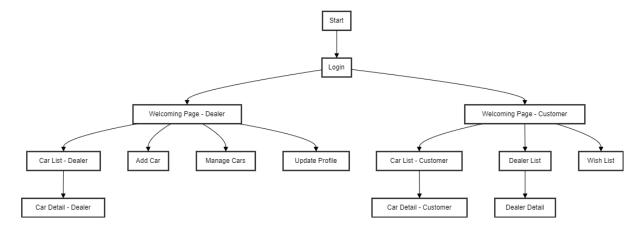
Dealer Detail:





Question 3:

Below is the is the navigation diagram to showcase the flow of the CarHub website



Justification and explanation:

There are two user types - dealers and customers. Dealers will land on the welcoming page after logging in, where they can access the Car List and Add Car pages in the header. The Car List page displays all cars listed by dealers on the website, and the Add Car feature allows dealers to upload new cars for sale. The Car Detail page provides detailed information about individual cars where they can access it through Car List by clicking on one car. They can also Manage their cars through Manage Cars in the header as well as updating their profiles.

Customers also land on the welcoming page after logging in, where they can access the Car List, Wish List and Dealer List. The Car List page displays all cars listed by dealers, and clicking on a specific car directs them to the Car Detail page they can also add the car into the wish list. The Dealer List page allows customers to view information about different dealers on the website.

Question 4:

- A. No, I will not split into multiple apps for two reasons:
- 1. Project Size and Scope: Given the current size and scope of the given website project, managing it within a single Django app is better and practical. The functionalities I'm implementing are cohesive and interrelated, making it efficient to keep them unified under one app.
- **2. Simplicity and Maintainability:** Choosing for a single app structure simplifies my development process significantly. It streamlines code maintenance, reduces complexity, and enhances overall maintainability.

My plan is to work on a single app.py (main) and this is the outcome:

- **B.** No, I have not used a RESTful API in this project. Instead, I used traditional Django views and templates to render HTML pages and handle form submissions. RESTful APIs typically involve JSON responses and specific endpoints, which I did not implement here. The project focused on server-rendered HTML suitable for a multi-page application.
- **C.** For this project, the best testing procedures are:

1. Unit Testing:

- Tests individual components to ensure each part works independently.
- Crucial for catching early bugs in functions and methods.

2. Integration Testing:

- Ensures different parts of the application work together.
- Important for verifying interactions between views, models, and forms.

3. Functional Testing:

- Checks the entire application from the user's perspective.
- Ensures user-centric features like login, registration, and adding cars to a wishlist work as intended.

These procedures provide comprehensive coverage and ensure the application is robust and user-friendly

Notes:

Accounts used are:

Wonchang as dealer (Password: wasd1312)

Wonchang_Friend as customer (Password: wasd1312)

Dajuna as the admin (Password: wasd1312)