

Agenda

- Planning
- Requirements
- Design
- Application
Development

- Testing
- Summary

Planning

- Our first major step was to code a working calculator since the functions are the same as a cash register
- The application should show the numbers that was clicked
- The application should perform calculation with the information that was provided to it
- The application should display the result

Planning



Image of generic cash register application

Requirements

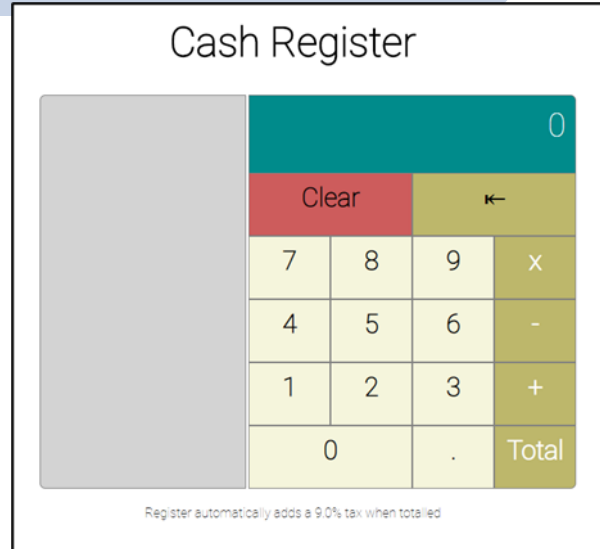
User Interface

- ▷ Number pads (0 - 9)
- ▷ Operator buttons (-, +, x)
- ▷ Equation buttons that calculates (Total, Cash, Credit Card)
- ▷ Key Buttons (Clear, backspace)
- ▷ Display screens (Top, Bottom, Left)

Functions

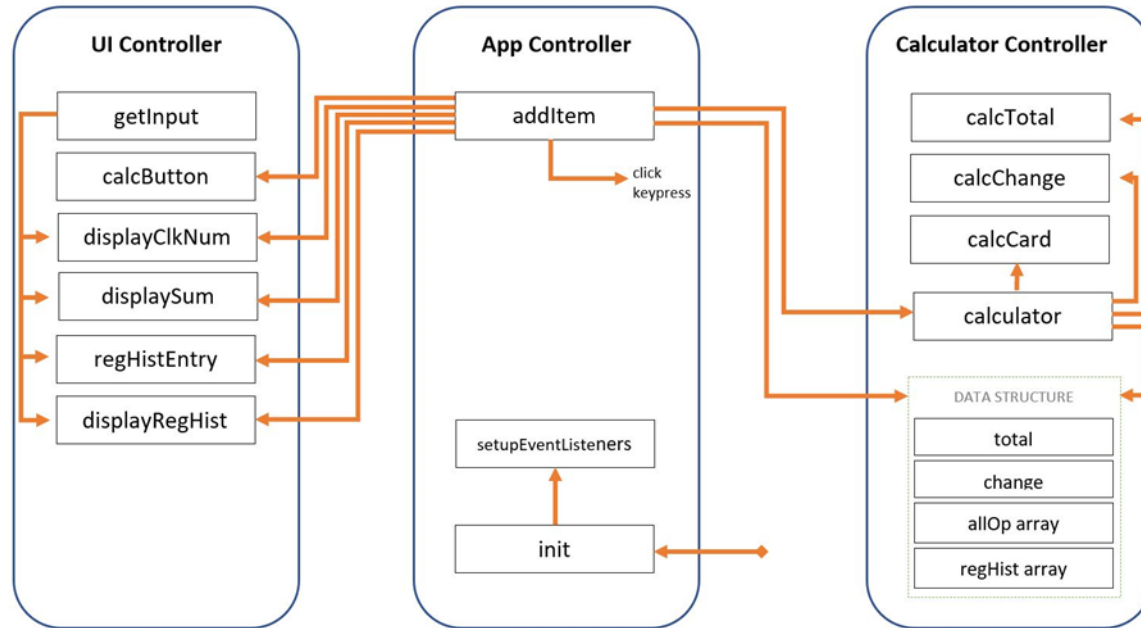
- ▷ Total
- ▷ Change
- ▷ Credit Card
- ▷ Calculator
- ▷ Display Clicked Number
- ▷ Display total and subtotal
- ▷ Transaction Entry
- ▷ Display Transaction History

Design



Screenshot of user interface design

Design



Low Level Architecture Design

Application Development

- This was the longest phase of our SDLC model
- The first thing we did was create the user interface to build a simple calculator image with div tags as buttons separated by rows
- Next, to test the capabilities of the team, we first started with a simple calculator
- After that, as planned, we separated all codes into three modules: Interface Module, Data Module and Controller Module
- Controller Module is a delegator that tells Data Module (calcCtrl Module) to execute some function and update Data Structure. It also tells Interface Module (uiCtrl Module) to display information on the screens

Application Development

```
</div>

<div class="reg-parent">
  <div class="row">
    <div class="column" id="reg-display-val">0</div>
  </div>

  <div class="row">
    <div class="reg-btn column" id="reg-clear">Clear</div>
    <div class="reg-btn column" id="reg-backspace">⌫</div>
  </div>

  <div class="row">
    <div class="reg-btn reg-btn-num column" id="reg-seven">7</div>
    <div class="reg-btn reg-btn-num column" id="reg-eight">8</div>
    <div class="reg-btn reg-btn-num column" id="reg-nine">9</div>
    <div class="reg-btn reg-btn-operator column" id="reg-times">x</div>
  </div>

  <div class="row">
    <div class="reg-btn reg-btn-num column" id="reg-four">4</div>
    <div class="reg-btn reg-btn-num column" id="reg-five">5</div>
    <div class="reg-btn reg-btn-num column" id="reg-six">6</div>
    <div class="reg-btn reg-btn-operator column" id="reg-minus">-</div>
  </div>

  <div class="row">
    <div class="reg-btn reg-btn-num column" id="reg-one">1</div>
    <div class="reg-btn reg-btn-num column" id="reg-two">2</div>
    <div class="reg-btn reg-btn-num column" id="reg-three">3</div>
    <div class="reg-btn reg-btn-operator column" id="reg-plus">+</div>
  </div>

  <div class="row">
    <div class="reg-btn reg-btn-num column" id="reg-zero">0</div>
    <div class="reg-btn column" id="reg-decimal">.</div>
    <div class="reg-btn reg-btn-operator column" id="reg-equals">Total</div>
  </div>
</div>

<div>
  <p>Register automatically adds a 9.0% tax when totalled</p>
</div>
```

```
60 .main_container {
61   margin-top: 10px;
62   width: 100%;
63   height: calc(90vh - 30px);
64   display: flex;
65   flex-direction: row;
66 }
67
68
69 .reg-history{
70   width: 30%;
71   padding: 10px;
72   border-radius: 1.5rem;
73   border-top: 4px solid #121212;
74   border-left: 0.5px solid #121212;
75   border-right: 0.5px solid #121212;
76   background: linear-gradient(180deg, #121212 0%, #121212 35%, #121212 100%);
77   text-align: right;
78   overflow: hidden;
79 }
80
81 .reg-history .regInfoContainer {
82   height: 100%;
83 }
84
85 .reg-history span {
86   font-size: clamp(1rem, 2vw, 2rem);
87 }
88
89 .reg-parent{
90   margin-top: -0.5rem; /* negate border-spacing: 0.5rem;*/
91   margin-left: 10px;
92   width: calc(70% + 1rem);
93   height: calc(100% + 1rem); /* negate border-spacing: 0.5rem;*/
94 }
```

Screenshot of HTML and CSS

Application Development

```
1  // Interface Module -----
2  > var uiCtrl = (function() { ...
199  })();
200
201  // Data Module -----
202  > var calcCtrl = (function() { ...
411  })();
412
413  // Controller Module -----
414  > var controller = (function(uiCtrl, calcCtrl) { ...
456  })(uiCtrl, calcCtrl);
457
458  controller.init();
```

Screenshot shows how Interface Module and Data Module communicates through Controller Module

Application Development

Controller Module

Controller Module contains two functions:

addItem

- Designed to call Data Module and tell the module to take user input calculate them and update the data structure
- It also calls Interface Module, supplies the module with data structure and tells the module to display the information on the screen

setupEventListeners

- Contains the event listener method that tracks clicked button and provides that information to function addItem

Application Development

Data Module

■ It is designed for two main purpose, host a data structure, and do all the heavy calculation of a calculator

■ Functions

- ▷ Calculate Total
- ▷ Calculate Change
- ▷ Calculate Credit Card
- ▷ Calculator: Execute a certain task depending on the user input types.
- ▷ There are four different types and they are number, operator, equation and key.

Application Development

Interface Module

- Interface Module (uiCtrl Module) deals with getting the current value and updating the interface

- It contains functions and objects

- Objects

- ▷ calcButton contains properties like name, type and formula
- ▷ getInput grabs DOM elements which is used to manipulate HTML content

- Functions

- ▷ Display clicked Number
- ▷ Display sum
- ▷ Push all transaction into array
- ▷ Display register History

Testing

- Testing was performed at various phases of the application development lifecycle
- Unit testing verifies the functionality of a unit of code
- Integration testing assesses the interface between application components
- System testing is the overall testing of the application system
- Regression testing assures that each new fix does not break anything that was previously working
- Acceptance testing is often performed by the customers themselves but in our case team member tested each others code

Testing

■ Unit Testing

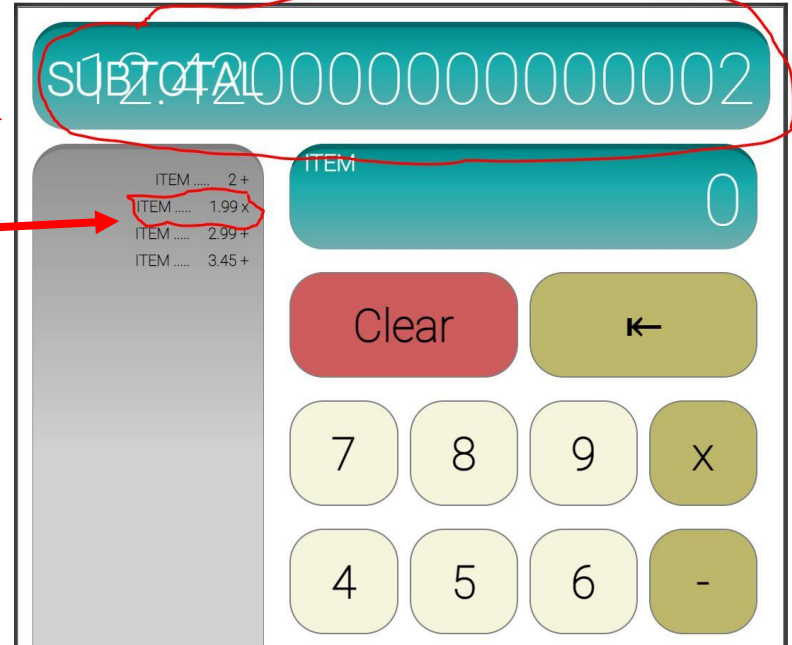
■ Integration Testing

■ Unit testing Solution

▷ toFixed() method was used

■ Integration testing Solution

▷ Correct information was fed to Interface Module



Summary

Our team used HTML to create the static page, added CSS to produce a great visual design, and finally added the JavaScript to bring it all to life

The image shows a web-based calculator application. On the left, there is a receipt-like display with two sections. The top section lists items: 'Item 2+', 'Item 3+', followed by a dashed line, 'Sub Total 5.00', 'Tax 0.45', 'Total 5.45', 'Cash 10', 'Change 4.55', 'Item 1.5+', 'Item 2.99+', 'Qty 3x', and 'Item 4.5+'. The bottom section shows 'Sub Total 17.99', 'Tax 1.62', and 'Total 19.61'. On the right, there is a numeric keypad interface. At the top, a teal bar displays 'Total 19.61'. Below it, another teal bar displays 'SUBTOTAL 17.99'. The keypad includes a red 'Clear' button, a green back arrow button, a numeric grid (0-9, ., /), and two large green buttons at the bottom labeled 'CASH' and 'CARD'.