E-commerce Backend Documentation

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1 Overview

The E-commerce Backend project consists of four independent services running on Docker containers, each assigned a specific port. These services communicate with a shared PostgreSQL database to provide functionalities such as customer management, inventory management, sales processing, and review handling. Note: The GitHub Repository for this project is available at: https://github.com/mohamadlakkis/Ecommerce-BackEnd

2 Services and APIs (This will cover points 1 to 6 from the requirements)

- 1. Note: Here you can find general details on each API of each servive, to see the examples and comments as requested in point 5, check the file "/api_endpoints.md" which is available in each sub-directory of each service
- 2. Note: I chose to use as my database "PostgreSQL" as an image from docker hub which is running on a dedicated container port: 5432, and for each service I have created a seperate table in the database. The details of the tables are also available in the following sections
- 3. Note: Each service is running on a different port, and all of the necessary details are available in the following sections, <u>BUT</u> if you want to see the composed and seperate docker files, they are available in "Dockerfile" in each sub-directory for each service. As for the docker-compose.yml you can find it in the parent directory of the project's folder: "docker-compose.yml"

2.1 Customers Service

2.1.1 Description

Manages customer information, including registration, account updates, and wallet management.

2.1.2 APIs

API	Method	Description
Register Customer	POST	Registers a new customer.
Delete Customer	DELETE	Deletes a customer by username.
Update Customer Info	PATCH	Updates customer information.
Get All Customers	GET	Retrieves all customer records.
Get Customer by	GET	Retrieves details of a specific customer.
Username		
Charge Wallet	PUT	Adds funds to the customer's wallet.
Deduct Wallet Funds	PUT	Deducts funds from the customer's wal-
		let.

2.1.3 Running Port

Port: **5001**

2.1.4 Database Structure

Field	Type	Description
id	SERIAL (PK)	Unique identifier for the customer.
full_name	VARCHAR(100)	Full name of the customer.
username	VARCHAR(50)	Unique username.
password	VARCHAR(100)	Encrypted password.
age	INTEGER	Age of the customer.
address	VARCHAR(200)	Address of the customer.
gender	VARCHAR(10)	Gender of the customer.
marital_status	VARCHAR(20)	Marital status of the customer.
wallet_balance	NUMERIC	Available funds in the customer's wallet.

2.1.5 Postman Testing

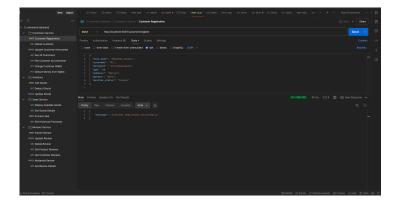


Figure 1: Customer registration

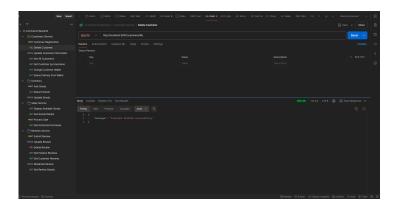


Figure 2: Delete customer

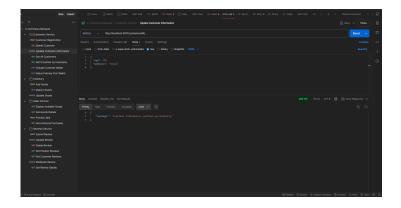


Figure 3: Update customer information

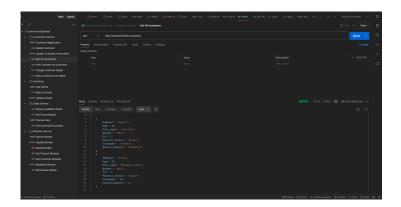


Figure 4: Get all customers

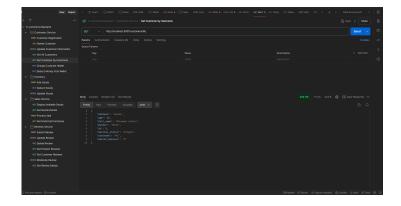


Figure 5: Get customer per username

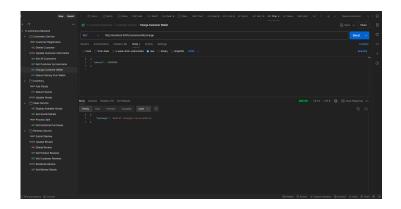


Figure 6: Charge customer wallet in dollars

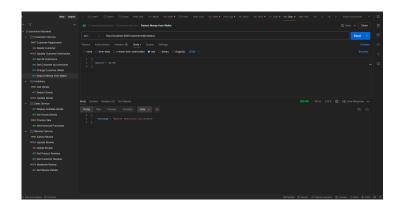


Figure 7: Deduct wallet funds

2.2 Inventory Service

2.2.1 Description

Handles inventory management, including adding, updating, and removing goods.

2.2.2 APIs

API	Method	Description
Add Goods	POST	Adds a new product to the inventory.
Deduct Goods	PUT	Removes items from stock.
Update Goods	PATCH	Updates product details.

2.2.3 Running Port

 $Port:\ \mathbf{5002}$

2.2.4 Database Structure

Field	Type	Description
id	SERIAL (PK)	Unique identifier for the product.

name	VARCHAR(100)	Name of the product.
category	VARCHAR(50)	Category of the product (e.g., food).
price	NUMERIC	Price per item.
description	TEXT	Detailed description of the product.
count	INTEGER	Available stock count.

2.2.5 Postman Testing

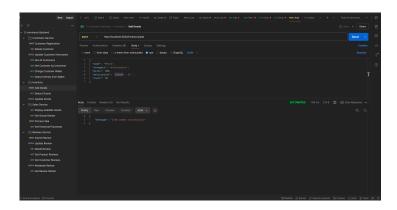


Figure 8: Add goods

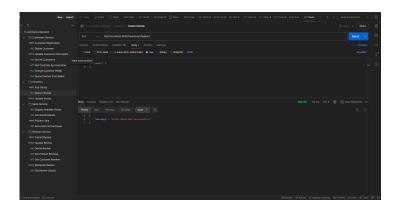


Figure 9: Deduct goods

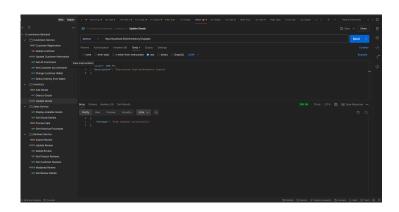


Figure 10: Update goods

2.3 Sales Service

2.3.1 Description

Manages the sale of goods, including processing purchases and tracking historical sales.

2.3.2 APIs

API	Method	Description
Display Goods	GET	Lists all available goods with prices.
Get Goods Details	GET	Retrieves detailed information about a
		product.
Process Sale	POST	Processes a sale by deducting stock and
		funds.
Get Purchase History	GET	Retrieves historical purchases for a cus-
		tomer.

2.3.3 Running Port

Port: **5003**

2.3.4 Database Structure

Field	Type	Description
id	SERIAL (PK)	Unique identifier for the sale.
customer_id	INTEGER (FK)	References the customer making the pur-
		chase.
good_id	INTEGER (FK)	References the product being purchased.
quantity	INTEGER	Number of items purchased.
total_price	NUMERIC	Total price of the purchase.
sale_date	TIMESTAMP	Date and time of the purchase.

2.3.5 Postman Testing

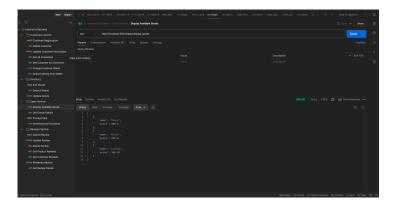


Figure 11: Display goods

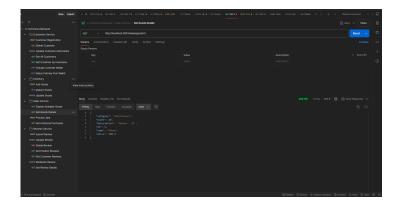


Figure 12: Get goods details

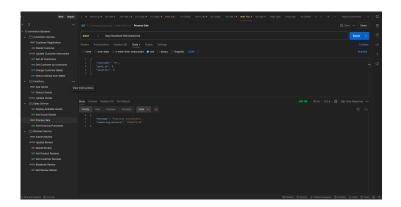


Figure 13: Process sale

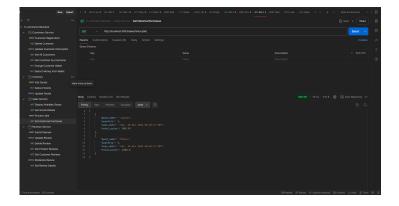


Figure 14: Get purchase history

2.4 Reviews Service

2.4.1 Description

Manages product reviews and ratings submitted by customers.

2.4.2 APIs

API	Method	Description
Submit Review	POST	Submits a review for a product.
Update Review	PATCH	Updates a specific review.
Delete Review	DELETE	Deletes a specific review.
Get Product Reviews	GET	Retrieves reviews for a specific product.
Get Customer Re-	GET	Retrieves all reviews submitted by a
views		customer.
Moderate Review	PATCH	Flags or approves a review.
Get Review Details	GET	Retrieves details of a specific review.

2.4.3 Running Port

Port: **5004**

2.4.4 Database Structure

Field	Type	Description
id	SERIAL (PK)	Unique identifier for the review.
customer_id	INTEGER (FK)	References the customer submitting the re-
		view.
product_id	INTEGER (FK)	References the reviewed product.
rating	INTEGER	Rating given to the product (1-5).
comment	TEXT	Customer's feedback.
status	VARCHAR(20)	Status of the review (e.g., pending).
review_date	TIMESTAMP	Date and time the review was submitted.

2.4.5 Postman Testing

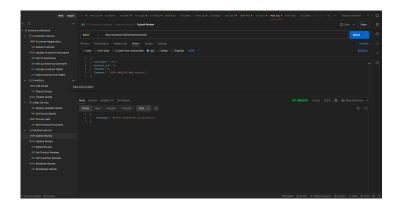


Figure 15: Submit review

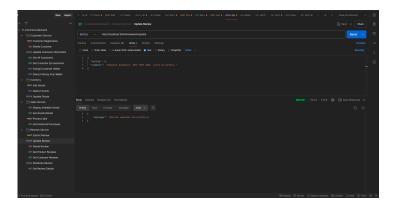


Figure 16: Update review

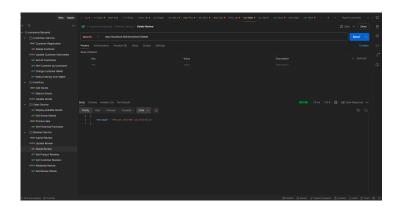


Figure 17: Delete review

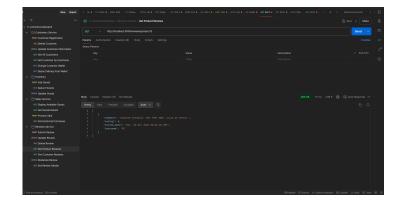


Figure 18: Get product reviews

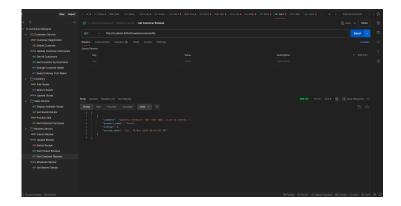


Figure 19: Get customer reviews

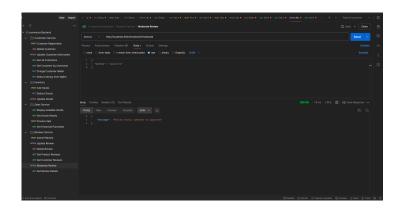


Figure 20: Moderate review

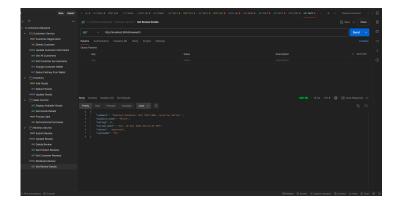


Figure 21: Get review details

3 Error Handling and Validation

3.1 Error Management

Errors in the system are managed to ensure smooth operations and meaningful responses to clients. The following strategies are implemented:

1. HTTP Status Codes

- 2xx Success Codes: Indicate successful operations (e.g., 200 OK, 201 Created).
- 4xx Client Errors: Inform the client of issues with their request:
 - 400 Bad Request: Returned for missing or invalid fields in the request payload.
 - 404 Not Found: Returned when the requested resource does not exist.
- 5xx Server Errors: Catch unexpected errors during processing (e.g., database connection issues).

2. Exception Handling

- Database Exceptions: Managed using try-except blocks to handle SQL errors and ensure proper rollbacks.
- Flask-Specific Exceptions: Use Flask's built-in error handling to provide user-friendly error messages.
- 3. Fallback Mechanism: Unexpected errors return a generic 500 Internal Server Error during production, with debug information enabled during development.

3.2 Validation

The system includes comprehensive validation to ensure data integrity and appropriate operations. Below are the implemented validations:

1. Request Payload Validation:

- Each API validates incoming payloads to ensure required fields are present and properly formatted.
- Examples include:
 - Customers Service: Ensures username uniqueness and verifies mandatory fields like username, password, and age.
 - Sales Service: Validates wallet balance and product availability before processing a sale.
 - Reviews Service: Checks that the rating is between 1 and 5.

2. Database Constraints:

- Enforced at the schema level:
 - Primary Keys prevent duplicate entries.
 - Foreign Keys ensure relationships between tables are respected (e.g., customer_id in sales_history must exist in customers table).
 - Check Constraints validate numeric ranges (e.g., rating between 1 and 5).

3. Error Response for Missing Resources:

- APIs return 404 Not Found when:
 - A customer, product, or review cannot be found.

4. Status Validation in Reviews:

• Only allows valid statuses (approved, flagged) in the moderation process.

5. Flask-Level Validation:

- Enforces clean input, such as ensuring numeric IDs (e.g., <int:review_id>).
- 4 Testing (This will cover point 7 from the requirements)