A close up of a sign

Description automatically generated

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**Website Clothes**

**Sell**

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# Introduction

## Problem definition

Most clothes shops in Vietnam manage sales via by traditional ways and save sales history using traditional methods by notesbooks. This may cause some problems:

* Must be in the shop at all times
* Easy to lose notesbooks
* Difficulty in calculating with too many data, easily confused causing damage to the shop
* Must calculate by handheld calculator
* Difficulties in making reports at the end of the month
* Continuous monitoring of import and export goods
* Difficulties in management
* Marketing costs a lot of money
* Many costs include: space, electricity, water, ..
* Limited sales time

To solve this problems, we provide stores to apply technology to their store management by doing business online.

The benefits compared to traditional management when business online:

* Accurate calculation of complex interest rates, avoiding errors in the manual calculation process.
* Can manage many transactions to avoid unnecessary errors
* Save a lot of time to solve the job
* Easily store transaction information, store in many places to avoid data loss, ensure absolute safety data
* Can access on multiple devices
* Easily make reports at the end of each month
* Saves marketing time and costs less than traditional methods ways
* Sales with 24/7 time and efficient customer service
* Saving a lot of costs as space, water, electricity
* Creating convenience for customers when not having to buy directly
* The product price is cheaper because it does not have to pay a lot of fixed costs
* Easily compare product prices with each other
* Easy selection of items suitable
* Avoid jostling customers when they arrive at the store during peak times and problems that arise.
* Fast and easy order processing process

## Customer Requirement Specification

• Provides a good graphical interface and user-friendly program.

• Easy in report the revenue and profit of the day. These reports when calculated using management software need to be accurate and secure and need to have the ability to decentralize access to information at each level of management.

• Might find and change information as name, price of product, image, description

• Might add new product into menu.

• Filter products by condition "Or"

• Filter products by condition "And"

• Add delete edit news articles

• Record customer orders

• Website management updates order status

• Search orders by customer phone number / email client / application number

• Software needs to have features that help employees save service time and minimize errors in the process of ordering and paying.

• Shopping cart allows multiple products at once

• Optimized mobile interface

### Hardware Requirement

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Hardware Requirement**  **(Minimum)** | **Hardware Requirement**  **(Recommended)** |
| **+ CPU:** Intel Pentium 2 266 MHz  **+ RAM:** 1 GB  **+ Storage:** 200 MB of free disk space | **+ CPU:** Intel Core i3 10110U  **+ RAM:** 4 GB  **+ Storage:** 200 MB of free disk space |

### Software Requirement

|  |
| --- |
| **Software Requirement** |
| + Window 7 or higher.  + Web Browser |

# Theory

## Introduction to JSP

JSP (Java Server Pages) is Oracle specification and a server side technology used to implement presentation part of web application. JSP runs on the server machine and capable of rendering dynamic views as compared to HTML which can render static content only.

JSP enables putting java code with a pure HTML code and thus renders dynamic content.

When a first request to a JSP came, JSP is translated in to Java (Servlets) and compiled to get class files out of it.

JSP provides support other functionality like custom tag library, expression language etc. We will discuss all these features in detail in later chapters.

Configuring and accessing JSP pages is much more simpler as compared to Servlets. For Servelts , we need to configure it in web.xml or need to use annotation and implement a interface but nothing is needed in case of JSP. Just need to place a jsp file at a defined location and once deployed it can be accessed.

Along with the JSP there are three constructs ( directives, scriplets and actions ) which can be embed and helps in providing dynamic behaviour.

JSP acts as a View layer in MVC design pattern and a Good Design approach is

- to divide the web application in a view and business logic processing parts

- to use servlets for business logic

- to use JSP for view part.

Note: It is recommended to minimize the use of Java code in JSP and instead use Jstl , expressions tag to achieve dynamic behaviour.

JSP specification provides nine implicit or predefined objects like request, response etc to use directly within a scriplets.

## Introduction to MVC in JSP

MVC is an architecture that separates business logic, presentation and data. In MVC,

* M stands for Model
* V stands for View
* C stands for controller.

MVC is a systematic way to use the application where the flow starts from the view layer, where the request is raised and processed in controller layer and sent to model layer to insert data and get back the success or failure message.

Model Layer:

* This is the data layer which consists of the business logic of the system.
* It consists of all the data of the application
* It also represents the state of the application.
* It consists of classes which have the connection to the database.
* The controller connects with model and fetches the data and sends to the view layer.
* The model connects with the database as well and stores the data into a database which is connected to it.

View Layer:

* This is a presentation layer.
* It consists of HTML, JSP, etc. into it.
* It normally presents the UI of the application.
* It is used to display the data which is fetched from the controller which in turn fetching data from model layer classes.
* This view layer shows the data on UI of the application.

Controller Layer:

* It acts as an interface between View and Model.
* It intercepts all the requests which are coming from the view layer.
* It receives the requests from the view layer and processes the requests and does the necessary validation for the request.
* This requests is further sent to model layer for data processing, and once the request is processed, it sends back to the controller with required information and displayed accordingly by the view.

The diagram is represented below:

