# Website Technology Stack (Full-Stack)

We will use a robust, Java-centric stack to honor the original project's language choice, but adapt it for the web.

Layer	Component	Description & Role	
Frontend (Client)	HTML5, CSS3, JavaScript (or React/Vue.js)	Builds the interactive, user-friendly interface ( <b>UI/UX</b> ) on the browser. Ensures responsiveness across devices.	
Backend (Server)	Java Spring Boot & RESTful APIs	Handles all the business logic, security, session management, and communication with the database.  Secured Login, Cart Logic, and Invoice Generation happen here.	
Database	PostgreSQL or MySQL	Stores all persistent data: <b>User Credentials</b> , <b>Product Catalog</b> , <b>Order History</b> , and <b>Cart contents</b> . Replaces the file-based storage.	
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### **Website Architecture and Data Flow**

The system will be structured around four main web modules, corresponding to the paper's modules.

## 1. Secure User Authentication Module (Spring Security)

Feature	Implementation Detail	
User Registration	Frontend sends user data to a Spring Boot API. Backend hashes the password using <b>BCrypt</b> before storing it in the PostgreSQL database.	
Login Validation	User submits credentials. Spring Security verifies the hashed password. Upon success, a <b>secure session</b> is created, allowing the user to access protected pages.	
Security	Uses <b>HTTPS</b> (SSL/TLS) for encrypted communication and <b>CSRF protection</b> to prevent unauthorized command execution.	

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### 2. Product Display & Catalog Module

Feature Implementation Detail

Product

Product details (name, price, image URL, description) are stored in the database.

Data

Catalog A Backend API (/api/products) retrieves all product data. The Frontend uses

Page JavaScript to dynamically render the product cards, making the display visually

appealing and fast (as requested in the paper).

**Visuals** Product images are stored in a cloud service (like Amazon S3) or a separate

asset folder, with only their URLs saved in the database.

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#### 3. Shopping Cart Module (Session & Database Management)

Feature Implementation Detail

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Add/Remove Item

When a user clicks "Add to Cart," the Frontend sends an asynchronous request (AJAX) to the Backend API (/api/cart/add/{productId}).

**Cart Storage** 

For logged-in users, the cart is permanently stored in a **Cart table** linked to their User ID. For guests, a temporary **session cookie** holds the cart ID.

Total Calculation

The Backend recalculates the running **Total Cost** every time an item is added or removed, ensuring accuracy before displaying it on the Cart Page.

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#### 4. Checkout & Invoice Generation Module

Feature Implementation Detail

Order Confirmation

The user initiates checkout. The Backend locks the items (temporarily reducing inventory), calculates the final bill, and waits for payment.

Payment Integration

(Future Scope) Integrate a real gateway like Stripe or PayPal. The

system redirects the user for secure payment processing.

Order Processing

After successful payment, the Backend finalizes the transaction, moving

the cart contents to the **Orders table**.

Invoice Generation A dedicated Java utility generates a professional **PDF Invoice** (using a library like iText) based on the order details. This invoice is saved to the file

system (or cloud storage) and emailed to the user.

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# **Key Advantages of this Web Implementation**

Advantage Benefit Over Desktop App

Accessibility Users can shop from any device (desktop, mobile, tablet) using just a

browser.

**Scalability** Spring Boot and a database allow the system to handle thousands of

concurrent users and products easily.

Real-World Security

Leverages **Spring Security** and HTTPS, the industry standard for

securing e-commerce transactions and user data.

**Data Integrity** Replacing file storage with a **Database** ensures data is always

consistent, backed up, and can be queried efficiently.