

# **ShopTune**

## **Final Project Technical Report**

### **SE/COM S 3190 – Construction of User Interfaces Spring 2025**

Team Members:

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## 1. Introduction

**Overview:** ShopTune is an e-commerce web application designed to simulate a complete shopping experience with frontend-backend integration and a connected MySQL database. The motivation behind this project was to understand full-stack development, including user authentication, data storage, and CRUD operations.

**Users:** Customers looking to browse, add to cart, and purchase fashion items categorized as Women, Men, and Accessories.

**Goals:**

- Browse and categorize products
- Manage cart and checkout process
- Signup and log in securely
- Connect frontend to backend and database using REST APIs

**Originality:** Inspired by commercial e-commerce platforms, but completely original in implementation.

## 2. Project Description

**Major Features:**

- Category-based product browsing (Women, Men, Accessories)
- Cart and checkout system
- User login and signup
- Music player integration

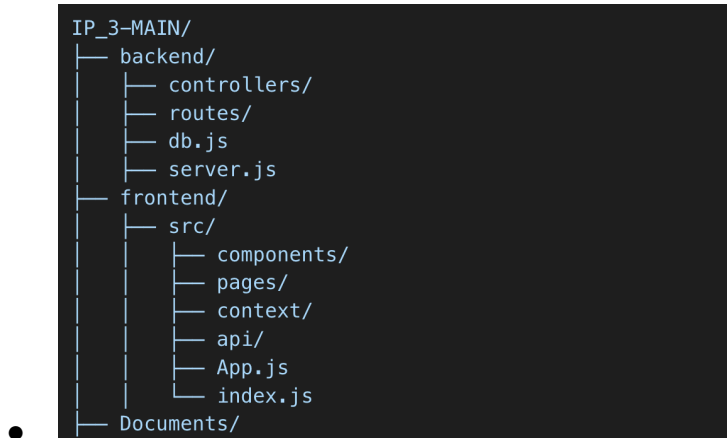
**User Flow:**

- User lands on HomePage with category selection
- Navigates to specific category page to view products
- Adds items to cart
- Proceeds to checkout or login/signup if not authenticated

**CRUD Operations:**

- **Create:** New user signup, cart creation
- **Read:** Product list from database
- **Update:** Cart updates and item removal
- **Delete:** Remove items from cart

### 3. File and Folder Architecture



### 4. Code Explanation and Logic Flow

#### 4.1. Frontend-Backend Communication

- fetch(/api/products) on frontend calls Express backend
- Express routes use MySQL to query product data
- JSON results sent to frontend and rendered via React

#### 4.2. React Component Structure

```
<App>
├── <NavBar />
├── <MusicPlayer />
├── <Routes>
│   ├── <HomePage />
│   ├── <CategoryPage />
│   ├── <CartPage />
│   └── <CheckoutPage />
```

CartContext used for global cart state

Props passed to ProductCard to display product info

#### 4.3. Database Interaction

MySQL database with tables: users, products

Node.js uses mysql2 to execute queries in server.js

#### 4.4. Code Snippets

```
<img
  src={product.image}
  alt={product.product_name}
  style={{
    maxHeight: "100%",
    maxWidth: "100%",
    objectFit: "contain"
  }}
/>
</div>
<div className="card-body d-flex flex-column">
  <h5 className="card-title">{product.product_name}</h5>
  <p className="card-text">{product.description}</p>
  <p className="fw-bold">{product.price}</p>
  <button
    className="btn btn-primary mt-auto"
    onClick={handleAddToCart}
  >
    Add to Cart
  </button>
```

Purpose: Ensures images are consistently contained within the card box.

The button calls the global addToCart() method from CartContext.

```
const addToCart = (product) => {
  setCart((prevCart) => [...prevCart, product]);
};

const removeFromCart = (productId) => {
  setCart((prevCart) =>
    prevCart.filter((item) => item.product_id !== productId)
  );
};
```

Purpose: addToCart adds selected products to cart state.

removeFromCart filters out a product by its ID.

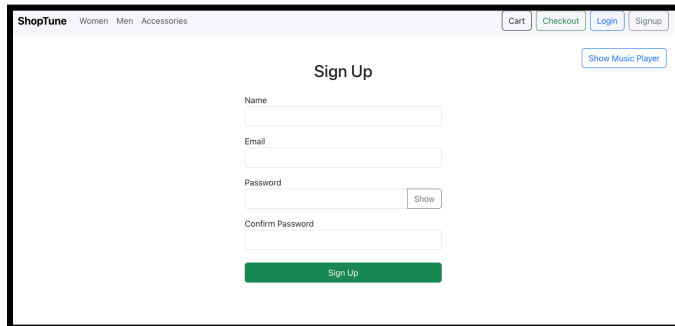
These are provided via Context to any component that needs them

```
app.get('/api/products', (req, res) => {
  db.query('SELECT * FROM products', (err, results) => {
    if (err) {
      console.error('Query error:', err);
      res.status(500).json({ error: 'Database query failed' });
      return;
    }
    res.json(results);
  });
});
```

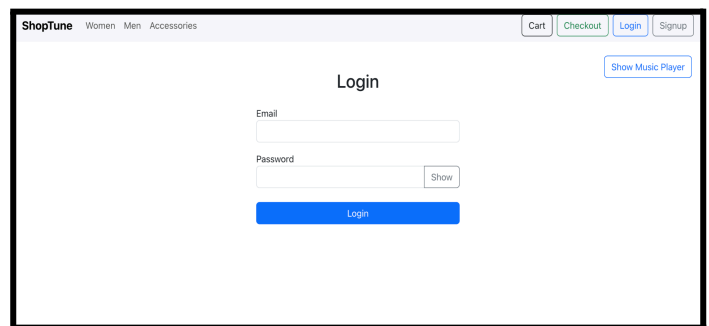
Purpose: This route connects our React frontend to the MySQL products table.

If successful, returns a JSON array of all available products.

## 5. Web View Screenshots and Annotations



The screenshot shows the 'Sign Up' page of the ShopTune application. The page has a header with the ShopTune logo and navigation links for Women, Men, Accessories, Cart, Checkout, Login, and Signup. A 'Show Music Player' button is in the top right. The main form includes fields for Name, Email, Password (with a 'Show' toggle), and Confirm Password. A green 'Sign Up' button is at the bottom.



The screenshot shows the 'Login' page of the ShopTune application. The page has the same header as the Sign Up page. The main form includes fields for Email and Password (with a 'Show' toggle). A blue 'Login' button is at the bottom.

Description:

LoginPage:

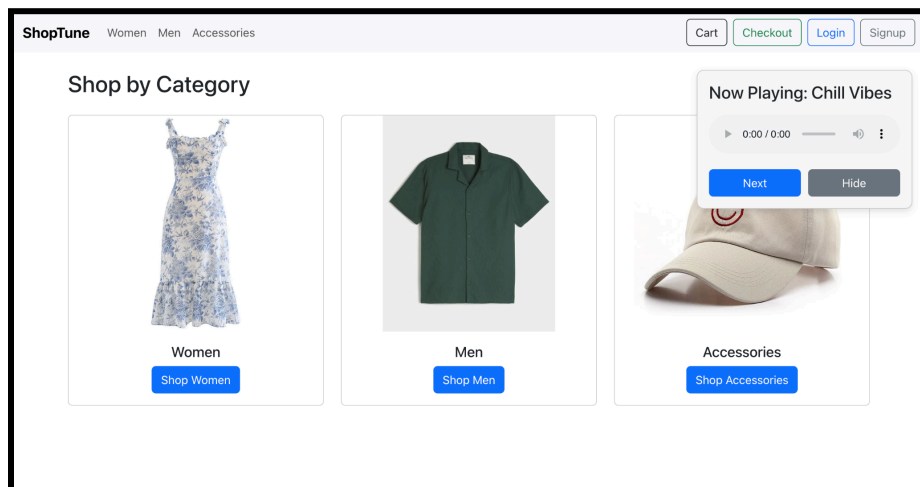
- Presents a form with email and password fields.
- Includes basic validation and displays feedback for incorrect login (e.g., “Invalid credentials”).
- On successful login, redirects user to the homepage or a protected route.

SignupPage:

- Allows new users to register by providing a username, email, and password.
- Checks for existing users and confirms password validity.

Backend-Ready:

- The UI is structured to easily connect to backend APIs like `/api/login` and `/api/signup`.



Description: This is the landing page that introduces users to the three major shopping categories:

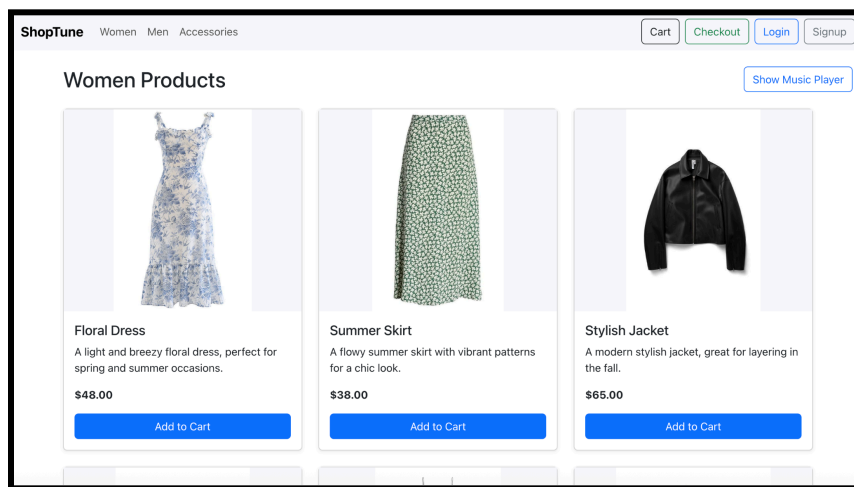
Women, Men, and Accessories.

Design:

- Each category is represented as a card with a representative image and a title.
- Cards are neatly laid out using Bootstrap's responsive grid system for consistent alignment across devices.

Functionality:

- Each card includes a "Shop [Category]" button that navigates users to the respective /women, /men, or /accessories page..
- This creates a smooth, single-page application transition experience.

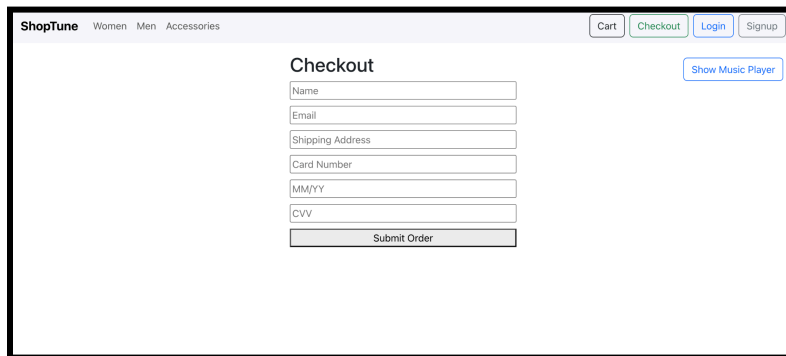
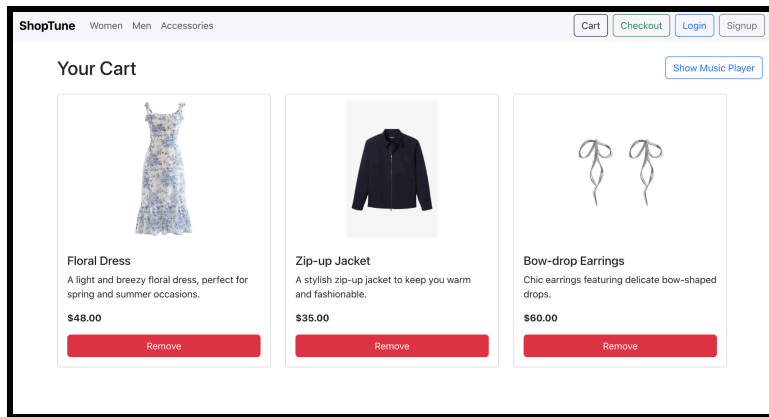


Description: To display all products under a selected category in a clean, card-based layout.

Data Source: Products are dynamically filtered using the category route parameter (from useParams()) and fetched from backend.

Each Product Card Includes:

- A high-quality image, properly contained using CSS (object-fit: contain) within a fixed height area.
- Product name as the title.
- Short description for context.
- Price displayed in bold.
- A "Add to Cart" button that calls addToCart() from the global Cart Context.
- Shows a confirmation dialog on successful add.



Description:

CartPage:

- Lists all added products in card format.
- Each entry shows product name, image, price, and a Remove button (calls `removeFromCart()`).
- At the bottom, displays total cost calculated dynamically.
- Empty cart condition is also handled with a message.

CheckoutPage:

- Acts as a summary screen before payment.
- Confirms all items in the cart and could simulate order submission
- Clears cart on checkout.

## 6. Installation and Setup Instructions

**Backend:**

cd backend

npm install

node server.js

**Frontend:**

```
cd frontend
```

```
npm install
```

```
npm start
```

**Database:**

```
CREATE DATABASE shopTuneDB;
```

```
USE shopTuneDB;
```

```
-- Run table creation scripts/ whatever necessary
```

## 7. Contribution Overview

Feature	Team Member
Frontend UI	Tanisha
Cart/Checkout Logic	Tanisha
Backend API & DB	Shubam
User Auth System	Shubam

## 8. Challenges Faced

1. CORS issues when connecting frontend to backend - fixed using `app.use(cors())`
2. MySQL password policy errors - fixed by adjusting validation rules
3. JSON fetch error due to missing route closure - fixed syntax in `server.js`

## 9. Final Reflections

This project gave us hands-on experience with full-stack development. We learned how to connect React with a Node.js/Express backend, and how to structure clean, modular code. We would improve user auth and add payment integration next





