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CSCI-201

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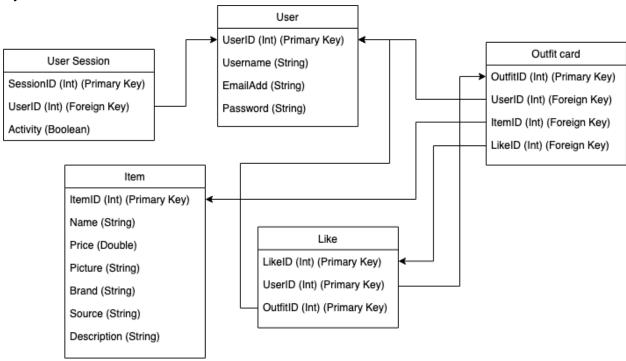
Professor: Victor Adamchik

CSCI-201 Final Project Design Documentation

Multi-Threaded:

In our project, we will need multi-threading to speed up the processing of data in our website and more efficiently use resources of hardware. In our project, we have a feature where users can like the shared outfits in other users' carts. In this case, the shared outfits are a shared resource by all users. We need to use lock to ensure that only one user (one thread) can like a shared outfit at a time, ensuring there is no error in the likes count. Moreover, we also need multi-threading to perform web-scraping to retrieve up-to-date information about outfits while ensuring users can access the site while web-scraping is happening.

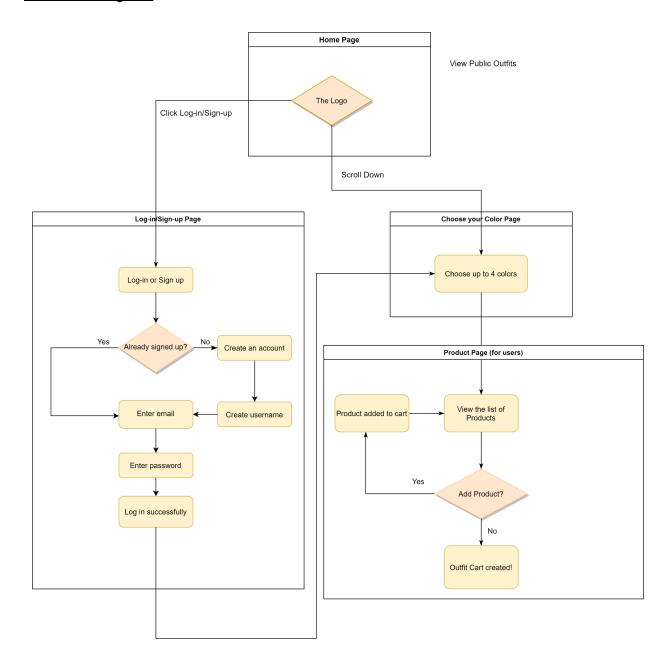
MySQL Workbench:

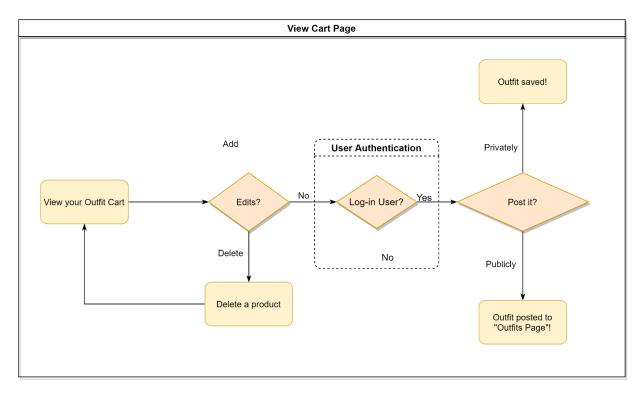


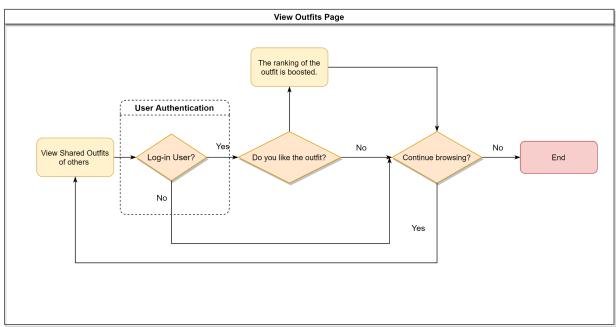
- The above diagram shows the schema of the tables stored in the database. The User information is stored when the user first signed up. This will also automatically create SessionID for the User to keep track if the user is online or offline, and verify if the User has logined when the user is trying to use some authenticated user-only features. The Items are stored and refreshed on a daily routine to provide easier and quicker access

for the Users. An Outfit Card is saved for authenticated users only and it will create a specific Like value for that specific Outfit Card so that we can keep track of the Users that have liked the Outfit Card to allow one user only liking or disliking the same Outfit Card once. The Outfit Card will also specifically belong to a User, which is shown in the Outfit Card table ablove.

User Flow Diagram:







User Flow Diagram.

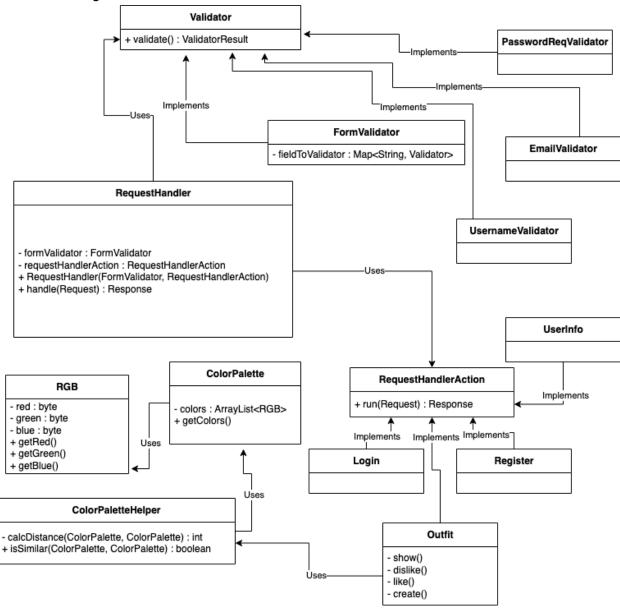
Color palette comparison algorithm:

- After receiving the user's color palette input, we need to compare that with the set of color palettes of items stored in our database to generate the search result. Here is a brief explanation of the color palette comparing algorithm we will use:
 - 1. Assume color palette 1 contains a colors, and color palette 2 contains b colors.
 - For each color in one palette, the color differences between this color and each of the colors in the second palette are calculated. The minimum of these color differences is recorded.
 - 3. Step 1 is repeated for all *a* color in the first palette, for each finding, their closest corresponding colors in the second palette, resulting in *a b* color differences.
 - 4. The $a \cdot b$ minimum color-difference values are averaged and the mean value symbolized as m1.
 - 5. Step 1-3 are repeated, but this time for each of the colors in the second palette. The mean value of these is symbolized as m2.
 - 6. Finally the values of m1 and m2 are averaged to produce the final result, δ .
- The items will be displayed in ascending order of δ.

GUI/Website

- https://www.figma.com/file/v96TNZhfKhGda8i8WCWO38/COLORS!?node-id=0%3A1

UML Class Diagram



Scraping

- We will use HTML metadata to extract the name, price, image, and description; further, the color palette will be generated from the image. The metadata we can parse has to be in any of the following formats: json-ld, microdata, or the Open Graph Protocol. To that end, we will use extruct, a Python package "for extracting embedded metadata from HTML markup."
- Our list of URLs will come from the Wayback Machine's API, which exposes pages that have been crawled through. An implementation of this exists in Python: https://github.com/KarimPwnz/waybacked.

UI Design:

