

A.S. Prakharenka (Francisk Skorina Gomel State University, Gomel),
Scientific adviser **V.D. Liauchuk**, Ph.D. in technics, associate professor

TOOLS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF DATA CONVERSION SUBSYSTEM IN THE ONLINE BOOKMAKER PLATFORM

During the development of the data conversion subsystem in the online bookmaker platform, it was decided to use the following architecture: project contains several layers, each of which has a different function and data abstraction level.

First of all is cockpits and web services. This is where objects are represented in a way that an end user can interact with them: add products to a cart, edit a product description, or set a password for a user account, for example. On this layer it is possible to let a user do something with an object in the Commerce Platform via a graphical user interface. Functionality on this level uses the service layer for functionality and the type layer for storage of objects. This layer itself consists of several individual layers. Such as facade layer. The role of a facade can be defined as follows: a facade provides business level methods to the client, hiding any implementation details of services; it forwards calls to the appropriate services; packs data returned from the services into a DTO (data transfer object). The intent of a facade is to provide a unified interface to a set of interfaces in a subsystem. The facade pattern defines a higher-level interface that makes the subsystem easier to use. In this project, the facade is the front-most API to which web pages has access. Since the facade is making the calls, can also ask the facade to package the particular data, and to pass that back to the client. This is the purpose of the Data Transfer Object. In developed project facade is performing both roles itself. Was created the DTO. The main advantage is that it can merge attributes over several extensions - in the same way as it is possible with type definitions. By done this make the system facade layer easily extensible. Also the service layer provides the Java Application Programming Interface (API) for objects in SAP Commerce, the SAP Commerce API. The SAP Commerce ServiceLayer relies on so-called models, which are POJOs. Type Layer describes business object models. It is on this layer that definitions of business objects and their fields. Persistence Layer deals with abstraction from the database, caching, and clustering. Finally database, although not a layer of SAP Commerce, the database is also an important component in this overview: the database makes the data held in SAP Commerce persistent. All this implemented

layers was covered by tests. For this purpose was used unit and integration tests.

I.V. Sparnou (Francisk Skorina Gomel State University, Gomel),
Scientific adviser **V.D. Liauchuk**, Ph.D. in technics, associate professor

USE CASES OF THE REPRESENTATIVE SITE FOR SHOP EQUIPMENT

The objective of the project is to develop a website for the store selling Apple equipment. The creation of the site was caused by the need to provide an automated process for the sale of products.

The online store largely wins before the real store. The number of staff is reduced by reducing the amount of interaction with customers, renting disk space and placing a storefront is cheaper and easier than renting retail space and placing goods on the shelves, there is no need for cash services. You can also use a virtual store as an effective method of marketing research. Any user of the Internet can quickly fill out a questionnaire offered to him by the store through a computer. This allows you to study the needs and tastes of potential buyers without much expense and take the results of a marketing survey into account in your work. Unlike a regular store, an online store can serve several hundred customers at the same time. In addition, if the buyer lives in another city, he gets the opportunity not to spend money on long-distance telephone consultations. All the information he can find on the pages of the online store. The range of the online store is not limited by anything (as, for example, the range of a regular store is limited by the area of the shopping pavilion).

According to the conditions of the customer, the product being developed must meet the following criteria: intuitive user interface; ease of support; minimal development time; good scalability; the possibility of placing orders through the site.

Initially, the option of creating a full-fledged online store was considered. The development of a full-fledged online store entails more complex application architecture with the need to implement a security system, which ultimately could result in an increase in the time and cost of the project. Therefore, taking into account the above criteria, a decision was made in favor of the online storefront.

The process of sale when using the online storefront is carried out in several stages. First, the seller collects orders, then ascertains the supplier's