AndrewID: sbaggaon

Email: sbaggaon@andrew.cmu.edu

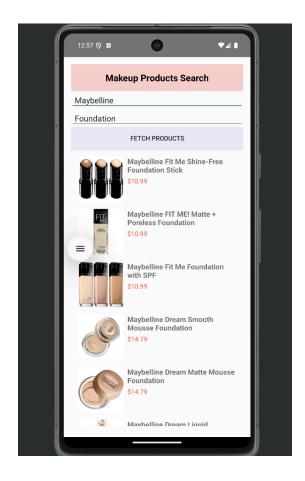
Project 4 Task 2

Makeup Products Search app

Task 2: Distributed Application and Dashboard

App Overview:

This Makeup Products Search app allows users to search for makeup products by entering a brand name and/or product type. It fetches data from a makeup API and displays a list of relevant products, including their names, prices, and images, price from lowest to highest, providing users with an easy way to explore and compare cosmetics



AndrewID : sbaggaon

Email: sbaggaon@andrew.cmu.edu

Requirement 1: Android Application

a. Has at least three different kinds of Views in your Layout

The application includes the following Views:

EditText: Allows users to input the brand name and product type.

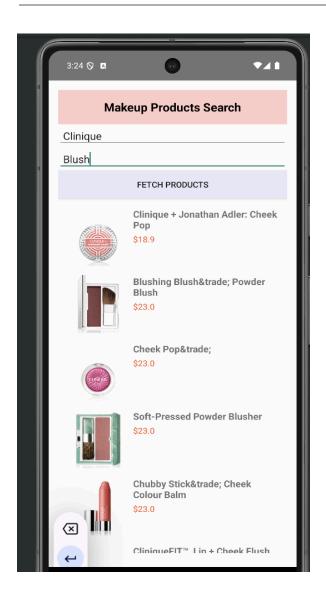
Button: A "Fetch Products" button initiates the search query.

RecyclerView: Displays the results retrieved from the web service, including product names, images, and prices.

```
<!-- Product Type Input: EditText for user to enter the product type -->
<EditText
    android:id="@+id/etProductType"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:hint="Enter Product Type"
    android:padding="8dp" />
<!-- Fetch Button: Button to trigger the product search -->
<Button
    android:id="@+id/btnFetch"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="Fetch Products"
    android:background="#E6E6FA"
    />
<!-- RecyclerView: Displays the list of fetched products -->
<androidx.recyclerview.widget.RecyclerView
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:padding="8dp" />
```

AndrewID: sbaggaon

Email: sbaggaon@andrew.cmu.edu



b. Requires input from the user

 Users must input a brand name and/or product type into the respective EditText fields.

c. Makes an HTTP request to the web service

• The app sends an HTTP GET request to the /api/products endpoint of the deployed web service.

AndrewID : sbaggaon

Email: sbaggaon@andrew.cmu.edu

d. Receives and parses an XML or JSON-formatted reply

• The web service returns a JSON-formatted response, which is parsed in the Android app using Retrofit and Gson libraries.

```
/**

* Function to fetch products from the web service based on user input.

* If valid inputs (brand or product type) are provided, it makes an HTTP request to the server,

* processes the response, and updates the UI accordingly.

*/

private void fetchProducts() {

   String brand = etBrand.getText().toString().trim();

   String productType = etProductType.getText().toString().trim();

   // Showing error if both inputs are empty

   if (brand.isEmpty() && productType.isEmpty()) {

        Toast.makeText(this, "Please enter at least a brand or product type",
        Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
```

AndrewID : sbaggaon

```
progressBar.setVisibility(View.VISIBLE);
          .addConverterFactory(GsonConverterFactory.create())
  ApiService apiService = retrofit.create(ApiService.class);
  Call<List<Product>> call = apiService.getProducts(brand, productType);
  call.enqueue(new Callback<List<Product>>() {
      public void onResponse(Call<List<Product>> call, Response<List<Product>>
response) {
          progressBar.setVisibility(View.GONE);
          if (response.isSuccessful() && response.body() != null &&
!response.body().isEmpty()) {
```

AndrewID : sbaggaon

Email: sbaggaon@andrew.cmu.edu

```
List<Product> products = response.body();
    productAdapter = new ProductAdapter(products);
    rvProducts.setAdapter(productAdapter);
} else {
    // Clear the RecyclerView and show a meaningful error message
    rvProducts.setAdapter(null); // Clear the list
    Toast.makeText(MainActivity.this, "No products found. Please try
a different search.", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
}
```

e. Displays new information to the user

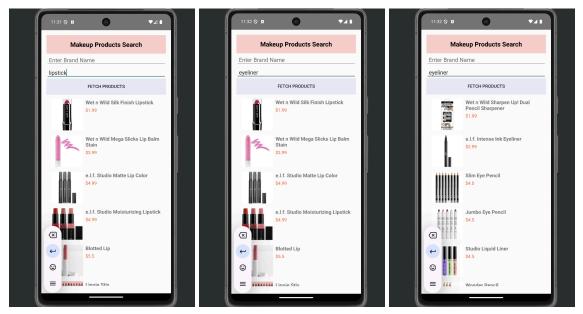
• The parsed response is displayed in a **RecyclerView**, including product names, prices, and images.

f. Is repeatable

• The application allows users to perform multiple searches without restarting the app. Each new search updates the displayed results.

AndrewID: sbaggaon

Email: sbaggaon@andrew.cmu.edu



Search for another product

After clicking fetch

Requirement 2: Web Service

a. Implement a simple API

 The web service provides a simple endpoint /api/products that accepts brand and product_type as query parameters.

```
@WebServlet("/api/products")
public class ProductSearchServlet extends HttpServlet {
   private MongoDBLogger logger = new MongoDBLogger();
   @Override
```

AndrewID : sbaggaon

Email: sbaggaon@andrew.cmu.edu

```
// Handles GET requests to search for products based on brand and product
type

protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response) throws ServletException, IOException {
    // Extract query parameters

    String brand = request.getParameter("brand");

    String productType = request.getParameter("product_type");

    long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
```

b. Receives an HTTP request from the native Android application

• The web service receives HTTP GET requests sent by the Android application.

c. Executes business logic appropriate to the application

- The web service:
 - Validates input parameters (brand and product_type).
 - 2. Fetches data from the Makeup API using the provided parameters.
 - 3. Filters and processes the response to include only the necessary fields: product name, price, image link, and product
 - 4. Sorts by price

```
protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
    // Extract query parameters
    String brand = request.getParameter("brand");
    String productType = request.getParameter("product_type");
    long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
```

AndrewID : sbaggaon

```
String apiUrl = "http://makeup-api.herokuapp.com/api/v1/products.json";
if (brand != null && !brand.isEmpty()) {
if (productType != null && !productType.isEmpty()) {
   queryParams.add("product type=" + productType);
if (!queryParams.isEmpty()) {
   apiUrl += "?" + String.join("&", queryParams);
   long apiStart = System.currentTimeMillis();
   String apiResponse = fetchMakeupApiData(apiUrl);
   long apiLatency = System.currentTimeMillis() - apiStart;
   List<Product> products = parseAndFilterResponse(apiResponse);
   Document logEntry = new Document()
            .append("timestamp", System.currentTimeMillis())
```

AndrewID : sbaggaon

```
.append("phone model", request.getHeader("User-Agent"))
               .append("parameters", new Document("brand",
brand).append("product type", productType))
               .append("third party latency", apiLatency)
               .append("results_count", products.size())
               .append("status", "success");
      logger.log(logEntry);
      response.setContentType("application/json");
      response.setCharacterEncoding("UTF-8");
      ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
      mapper.writeValue(out, products);
      out.flush();
  } catch (Exception e) {
      logger.log(new Document("error", e.getMessage()));
      response.sendError(HttpServletResponse.SC INTERNAL SERVER ERROR, "Failed
```

AndrewID : sbaggaon

```
private String fetchMakeupApiData(String apiUrl) throws IOException {
  HttpURLConnection connection = (HttpURLConnection) url.openConnection();
  connection.setRequestMethod("GET");
  BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(connection.getInputStream()));
  return reader.lines().collect(Collectors.joining());
IOException {
  ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
  Product[] allProducts = mapper.readValue(apiResponse, Product[].class);
      if (product.getPrice() != null && !product.getPrice().isEmpty()) {
              double price = Double.parseDouble(product.getPrice());
```

AndrewID: sbaggaon

```
product.getName(),
                          product.getPrice(),
                          product.getImageLink(),
                          product.getProductLink()
          } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
              System.err.println("Invalid price format for product: " +
product.getName());
      double price1 = Double.parseDouble(p1.getPrice());
      double price2 = Double.parseDouble(p2.getPrice());
      return Double.compare(price1, price2);
  return filteredProducts;
```

AndrewID : sbaggaon

Email: sbaggaon@andrew.cmu.edu

d. Replies with an XML or JSON formatted response

The processed data is returned to the Android application in JSON format.

The web service uses Jackson's <code>ObjectMapper</code> to convert the list of <code>Product</code> objects into a JSON string, ensuring that the data is properly formatted for transmission. The serialized <code>JSON</code> is written to the <code>OutputStream</code> of the <code>HttpServletResponse</code>, allowing the Android application to receive and process the response seamlessly.

Requirement 3: Handle Error Conditions

While this is not required to be documented, the following error conditions are handled gracefully:

1. Invalid mobile app input

o If both input fields are empty, the app displays an error message to the user.

```
// Showing error if both inputs are empty
if (brand.isEmpty() && productType.isEmpty()) {
   Toast.makeText(this, "Please enter at least a brand or product
type", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
   return;
}
```

2. Invalid server-side input

 If the web service receives invalid input, it returns an appropriate HTTP status code and an error message.

```
catch (Exception e) {
    logger.log(new Document("error", e.getMessage()));
    response.sendError(HttpServletResponse.SC_INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR,
"Failed to fetch data");
```

AndrewID : sbaggaon

Email: sbaggaon@andrew.cmu.edu

}

3. Mobile app network failure

 If the app cannot connect to the server, it displays a "Failed to fetch data" message.

// Handle API call failure (network issues)

```
public void onFailure(Call<List<Product>> call, Throwable t) {
    progressBar.setVisibility(View.GONE);

    Toast.makeText(MainActivity.this, "Failed to fetch data: " +
t.getMessage(), Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
}
});
```

4. Third-party API unavailable

 If the Makeup API is unavailable, the web service responds with an appropriate error message.

5. Third-party API invalid data

 If the Makeup API returns unexpected or invalid data, the web service logs the error and sends a user-friendly message back to the app.

AndrewID : sbaggaon

Email: sbaggaon@andrew.cmu.edu

Requirement 4: Log Useful Information

• The web service logs the following 6 (or more) pieces of information for each request/reply interaction with the mobile app:

Mobile Request Information:

- Brand: The brand name passed from the mobile app.
- Product Type: The product type passed from the mobile app.

Third-Party API Request Information:

- Timestamp: When the API call to the third-party service was made.
- Latency: Time taken to receive a response from the third-party API.

Third-Party API Response Information:

- Status: The status of the third-party API response (success or error).
- Results Count: The number of products returned by the third-party API.

Reply to Mobile Application:

- Response Status: Success or error while replying to the mobile app.
- Phone Model: The User-Agent string from the mobile phone's request.

```
// Logs API interaction details (parameters, latency, results count, etc.) to MongoDB
```

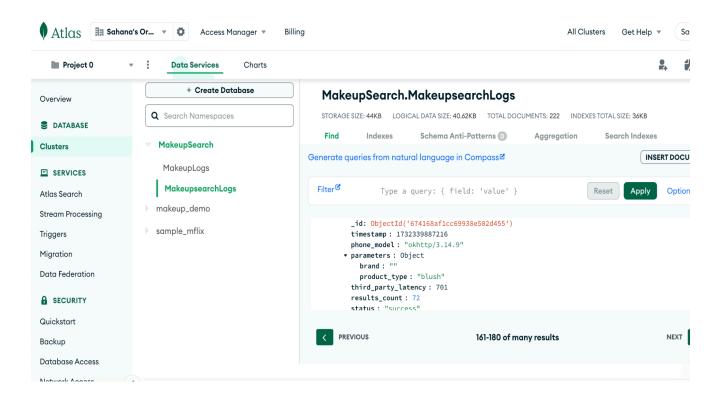
AndrewID: sbaggaon

Email: sbaggaon@andrew.cmu.edu

Requirement 5: Store the Log Information in a Database

Details:

- The web service connects to a MongoDB database
- Logs are stored in a structured format as documents in a MongoDB collection.
- Each log entry includes all the pieces of information mentioned above.
- The web service retrieves this logged data for analysis on the operations dashboard.



```
/**
  * MongoDBLogger is responsible for handling interactions with a MongoDB database.
  * It provides functionality for logging data and retrieving logs for analysis.
  */
public class MongoDBLogger {
    private static final String CONNECTION_STRING =
    "mongodb://sahanabaggaon1999:VdF0a6MqwqLSUQzo@cluster0-shard-00-00.c4osx.mongodb.net:27017,cluster0-shard-00-02.c
```

AndrewID: sbaggaon

```
MongoClient client = MongoClients.create(CONNECTION STRING);
collection.insertOne(logEntry);
    return new ArrayList<>();
```

AndrewID : sbaggaon

Email: sbaggaon@andrew.cmu.edu

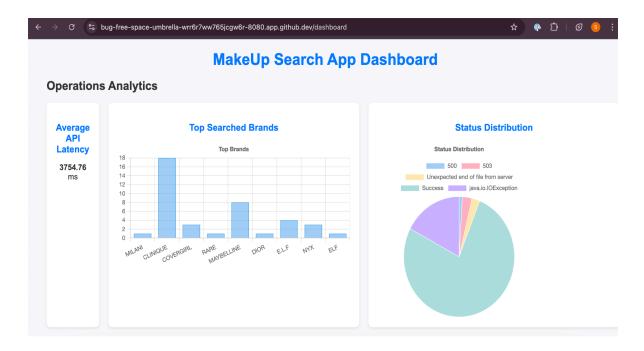
Requirement 6: Display Operations Analytics and Full Logs on a Web-Based Dashboard

a. Unique URL:

 The operations dashboard is accessible at a unique URL (e.g., /dashboard).

b. Operations Analytics:

- At least 3 meaningful analytics are displayed on the dashboard:
 - 1. **Top Brands:** Counts of the most frequently searched brands.
 - 2. **Status Distribution:** A pie chart visualizing the distribution of API response statuses.
 - 3. **Average Latency:** The average time taken to fetch data from the third-party API.
- Charts are dynamically rendered using Chart.js for visualization.

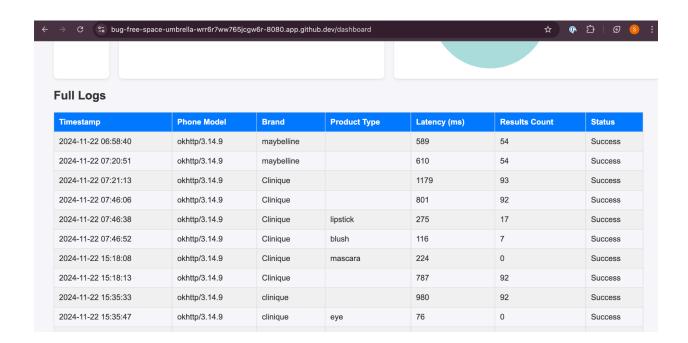


c. Full Logs:

- A table displays all logged information in a readable format.
- Each entry includes request details, third-party API interaction data, and the response sent to the mobile app.

AndrewID: sbaggaon

Email: sbaggaon@andrew.cmu.edu



DEPLOYEMENT:

