Project 4 - Bhagavad Gita App

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Description:

My application provides users access to chapters and verses from the Bhagavad Gita, along with their meanings and translations. The Android app makes requests to a custom Java servlet-based web service, which in turn fetches data from a 3rd-party Bhagavad Gita API. The service also logs usage to a MongoDB database, which is used to generate analytics on a web dashboard.

1. Implement a Native Android Application

a. Has at least three different kinds of views in the Layout

TextView (for names, summaries)

Button (View Verses)

RecyclerView (Lists)

ScrollView (for detail pages)

Chapter List And Chapter Description Screens



BhagavadGitaApp

Chapter 1: अर्जुनविषादयोग

Arjuna's Dilemma

Chapter 2: सांख्ययोग

Transcendental Knowledge

Chapter 3: कर्मयोग

Path of Selfless Service

Chapter 4: ज्ञानकर्मसंन्यासयोग

Path of Knowledge and the Disciplines of Action

Chapter 5: कर्मसंन्यासयोग

Path of Renunciation

Chapter 6: ध्यानयोग

Path of Meditation

Chapter 7: ज्ञानविज्ञानयोग

Self-Knowledge and Enlightenment

Chapter 8: अक्षरब्रह्मयोग

Path of the Eternal God

Chapter 9: राजविद्याराजगुह्ययोग

Yoga through the King of Sciences

Chapter 10: विभूतियोग

Yoga through Appreciating the Infinite Opulences of God



← BhagavadGitaApp

अर्जुनविषादयोग

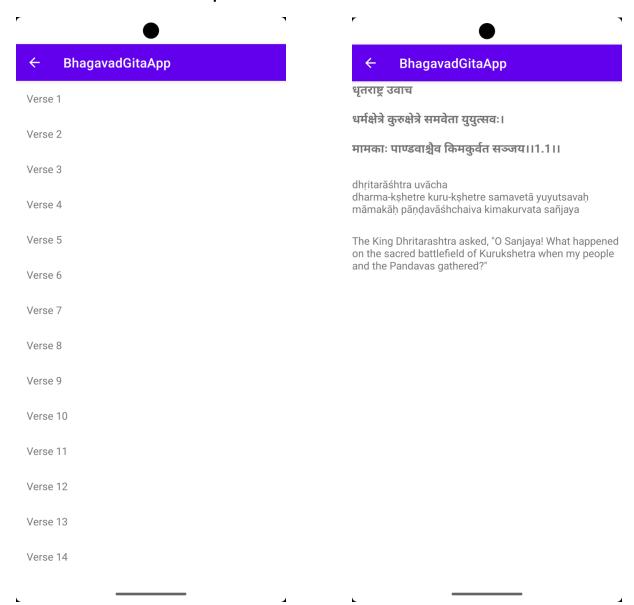
Arjuna's Dilemma

Verses: 47

The first chapter of the Bhagavad Gita - "Arjuna Vishada Yoga" introduces the setup, the setting, the characters and the circumstances that led to the epic battle of Mahabharata, fought between the Pandavas and the Kauravas. It outlines the reasons that led to the revelation of the of Bhagavad Gita. As both armies stand ready for the battle, the mighty warrior Arjuna, on observing the warriors on both sides becomes increasingly sad and depressed due to the fear of losing his relatives and friends and the consequent sins attributed to killing his own relatives. So, he surrenders to Lord Krishna, seeking a solution. Thus, follows the wisdom of the Bhagavad Gita.

VIEW VERSES

Verse List And Verse Description Screens



b. Requires input from the user

The user interacts by selecting chapters and verses.

c. Makes an HTTP request (using an appropriate HTTP method) to your web service

The Android app uses Retrofit 2 as the HTTP client and defines four endpoints in the ApiService.java interface. These endpoints correspond to different levels of detail users can access in the Bhagavad Gita.

Each call is made through the ApiClient class, which configures the Retrofit base URL pointing to the web service: https://friendly-fiesta-vgxx45x49542w54j-8080.app.github.dev

Endpoint 1: Get All Chapters

URL Pattern:

/api/chapters

Trigger in App:

When ChapterListActivity starts

Android Call:

api.getChapters().enqueue(new Callback<JsonObject>() { ... });

Backend Flow:

Android sends request to backend

Backend calls:

https://bhagavad-gita3.p.rapidapi.com/v2/chapters/?skip=0&limit=18

Backend returns a simplified list of chapters as JSON to the app

Endpoint 2: Get Chapter Details URL Pattern: /api/chapters/{chapterId} Trigger in App: When a user clicks on a chapter item **Android Call:** api.getChapterDetails(chapterId).enqueue(new Callback<JsonObject>() { ... }); **Backend Flow:** App sends chapterld (e.g., 1) Backend calls: https://bhagavad-gita3.p.rapidapi.com/v2/chapters/1 Backend filters response and returns only name, meaning, summary, and verse count to the app **Endpoint 3: Get All Verses in Chapter URL Pattern:** /api/chapters/{chapterId}/verses Trigger in App: When user taps "View Verses" in chapter detail screen Android Call: api.getVerses(chapterId).enqueue(new Callback<JsonObject>() { ... }); **Backend Flow:** App sends chapterld to the backend

Backend calls:

https://bhagavad-gita3.p.rapidapi.com/v2/chapters/1/verses/

Backend returns simplified verse list: verse numbers and slugs

| Endpoint 4: Get Verse Details |
|---|
| URL Pattern: |
| /api/chapters/{chapterId}/verses/{verseId} |
| Trigger in App: |
| When a user taps on a specific verse |
| Android Call: |
| api.get VerseDetails(chapterId, verseNumber).enqueue(new Callback <jsonobject>() { });</jsonobject> |
| Backend Flow: |
| App sends both chapterId and verseNumber |
| Backend calls: |
| https://bhagavad-gita3.p.rapidapi.com/v2/chapters/1/verses/1 |
| Backend filters and returns: |
| Original Sanskrit verse |
| Transliteration |
| English translations (from various authors) |
| |
| Common Data in Requests: |
| All requests include custom headers: |
| X-Device-Model |
| X-Device-OS |
| All logs are saved to MongoDB for analytics |
| |
| d. Receives and parses a JSON reply from the web service |

All Android logic uses Retrofit and Gson to parse custom DTOs.

e. Displays new information to the user

Users see summaries, verse details, and translations dynamically.

f. Is repeatable

The user can navigate across screens repeatedly without app restarts. Back stack is preserved.

2. Implement a Web Application (Backend Service)

The URL of my web service deployed to codespace is:

https://friendly-fiesta-vgxx45x49542w54j-8080.app.github.dev

The GitHub repo name is <u>distributed-systems-project-04-anirudhbelwadi</u>

a. Using an HttpServlet to implement a simple (can be a single path) API

In my web app project:

Models are placed in the *project4backendservice.backendservice.model* package

Views are placed in the webapp folder

Controllers are placed in *project4backendservice.backendservice.controller* package

b. Receives an HTTP request from the native Android application

The Android app sends GET requests to the servlet endpoints using Retrofit. Each request includes:

URL path (e.g., /api/chapters/1)

HTTP headers:

X-Device-Model

X-Device-OS

```
On the server, I extract those using:
```

```
String model = request.getHeader("X-Device-Model");
```

```
String os = request.getHeader("X-Device-OS");
```

And I extract query/path parameters from the URL.

c. Executes business logic appropriate to your application

The servlet parses the request, then:

- 1. Builds a URL to the Bhagavad Gita API on RapidAPI
- 2. Makes an HTTP request using Java HttpClient
- 3. Parses the response JSON
- 4. Filters out only required fields
- 5. Logs details to MongoDB
- 6. Sends a clean JSON response back to the Android app

d. Replies to the Android application with a JSON formatted response.

This is a sample of a JSON sent by the endpoint GET /api/chapters/1. The servlet forwards a request to the RapidAPI - Bhagavad Gita API, parses the response, and extracts only the most relevant fields to return to the Android client.

```
{
  "name": "अर्जुनविषादयोग",
  "meaning": "Arjuna's Dilemma",
  "summary": "The first chapter of the Bhagavad Gita - \"Arjuna
Vishada Yoga\" introduces the setup, the setting, the characters and
the circumstances that led to the epic battle of Mahabharata...",
  "verses_count": 47
}
```

4. Log Useful Information

I have logged the following fields in my MongoDB logs collection. Each was chosen with a clear purpose to support future analytics, monitoring, and debugging for the mobile application:

• Event:

- This string describes what type of action the user performed, such as get_chapters, get_verse_details, etc. It helps group and filter different API usage patterns, which is useful for:
 - Understanding which app features are most used
 - Measuring endpoint popularity
 - Tracking potential misuse or unexpected traffic patterns

Timestamp

- The exact time when the request was received by the backend, stored as a Unix epoch. This allows:
 - Creating visualizations like request volume over time
 - Auditing when a request happened
 - Correlating logs with performance bottlenecks

Source

- Currently hardcoded as "android_app" but designed to be extensible in case the app is later ported to iOS or used via web. This allows:
 - Differentiating between platforms
 - Understanding OS-specific traffic patterns
 - Filtering logs by client type in analytics dashboards

Device Model

- Captured from the Android app using Build.MODEL. This helps:
 - Identify which devices are most commonly used
 - Detect device-specific bugs (e.g., rendering issues or API failures)
 - Plan optimizations for popular device classes (e.g., budget phones vs. flagships)

OS Version

- Captured using Build.VERSION.RELEASE. This is useful for:
 - Understanding adoption of different Android versions
 - Ensuring compatibility across OS releases
 - Prioritizing testing efforts for dominant OS versions
- Request params (chapter/verse)
 - An array of key-value strings like "chapter_id=4" or "verse_id=4". This shows exactly what data the client requested, enabling:

- Easy reproduction of bugs (you know what was queried)
- Filtering logs based on chapter or verse usage
- Tracking which Gita chapters/verses are most accessed by users

Sample MongoDB document:

```
{
  "_id": {
    "$oid": "67f7fa1d4152e46e868e50b9"
 },
  "event": "get_chapters",
  "timestamp": {
    "$numberLong": "1744304669497"
 },
 "source": "android_app",
  "model": "sdk_gphone64_arm64",
  "os": "Android 16",
  "request_params": [
    "chapter_id=4",
    "verse id=4"
 ]
}
```

5. Store the log information in a database

Connection String:

mongodb+srv://abelwadi:eg87g3edb122@mydbcluster.xqjeg28.mongodb.net/?retryWrites =true&w=majority&appName=MyDBCluster

6. Display operations analytics and full logs on a web-based dashboard

API Usage Dashboard

| Event | Timestamp | Device Model | OS Version | Params |
|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| get_chapters | Thu Apr 10 16:10:58 UTC 2025 | null | null | |
| get_chapters | Thu Apr 10 16:13:36 UTC 2025 | null | null | |
| get_chapter_details | Thu Apr 10 16:13:44 UTC 2025 | null | null | chapter_id=1 |
| get_chapters | Thu Apr 10 16:15:12 UTC 2025 | null | null | |
| get_chapter_details | Thu Apr 10 16:15:15 UTC 2025 | null | null | chapter_id=1 |
| get_verse_list | Thu Apr 10 16:15:25 UTC 2025 | null | null | chapter_id=1 |
| get_verse_details | Thu Apr 10 16:15:38 UTC 2025 | null | null | chapter_id=1, verse_id=3 |
| get_chapters | Thu Apr 10 16:15:53 UTC 2025 | null | null | |
| get_chapter_details | Thu Apr 10 16:16:03 UTC 2025 | null | null | chapter_id=8 |
| get_verse_list | Thu Apr 10 16:16:11 UTC 2025 | null | null | chapter_id=8 |
| get_verse_details | Thu Apr 10 16:16:17 UTC 2025 | null | null | chapter_id=8, verse_id=13 |
| get_chapters | Thu Apr 10 16:32:29 UTC 2025 | null | null | |
| get_chapters | Thu Apr 10 16:32:48 UTC 2025 | null | null | |
| get_chapter_details | Thu Apr 10 16:32:51 UTC 2025 | null | null | chapter_id=1 |
| get_chapters | Thu Apr 10 16:33:33 UTC 2025 | null | null | |
| get_chapter_details | Thu Apr 10 16:33:36 UTC 2025 | null | null | chapter_id=1 |
| get_chapter_details | Thu Apr 10 16:33:40 UTC 2025 | null | null | chapter_id=4 |
| get_verse_list | Thu Apr 10 16:33:47 UTC 2025 | null | null | chapter_id=4 |
| get_verse_details | Thu Apr 10 16:33:50 UTC 2025 | null | null | chapter_id=4, verse_id=4 |
| get_chapters | Thu Apr 10 17:04:29 UTC 2025 | sdk_gphone64_arm64 | Android 16 | |
| get_chapters | Thu Apr 10 17:54:02 UTC 2025 | sdk_gphone64_arm64 | Android 16 | |
| get_chapters | Thu Apr 10 19:13:56 UTC 2025 | sdk_gphone64_arm64 | Android 16 | |
| get_chapter_details | Thu Apr 10 19:14:17 UTC 2025 | sdk_gphone64_arm64 | Android 16 | chapter_id=1 |
| get_verse_list | Thu Apr 10 19:14:29 UTC 2025 | sdk_gphone64_arm64 | Android 16 | chapter_id=1 |
| get_verse_details | Thu Apr 10 19:14:45 UTC 2025 | sdk_gphone64_arm64 | Android 16 | chapter_id=1, verse_id=1 |
| | | | | |