

Project 4 Task 2 – Book Explorer App

By Varaun Gandhi - vbgandhi

Description:

My application allows users to search for books using Google Books API. The Android app enables users to enter a search term, which is sent to a web service running on TomEE. The web service makes a request to the Google Books API, processes the response, logs the activity to MongoDB Atlas, and returns relevant book information to the Android app for display.

Here is how my application meets the task requirements:

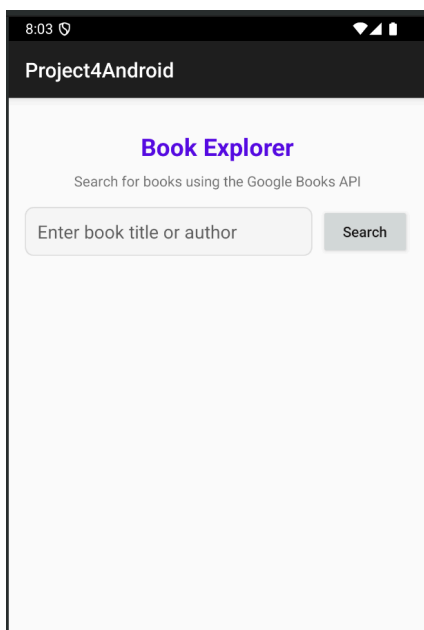
1. Implement a native Android application

The name of my native Android application project in Android Studio is: Project4Android

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

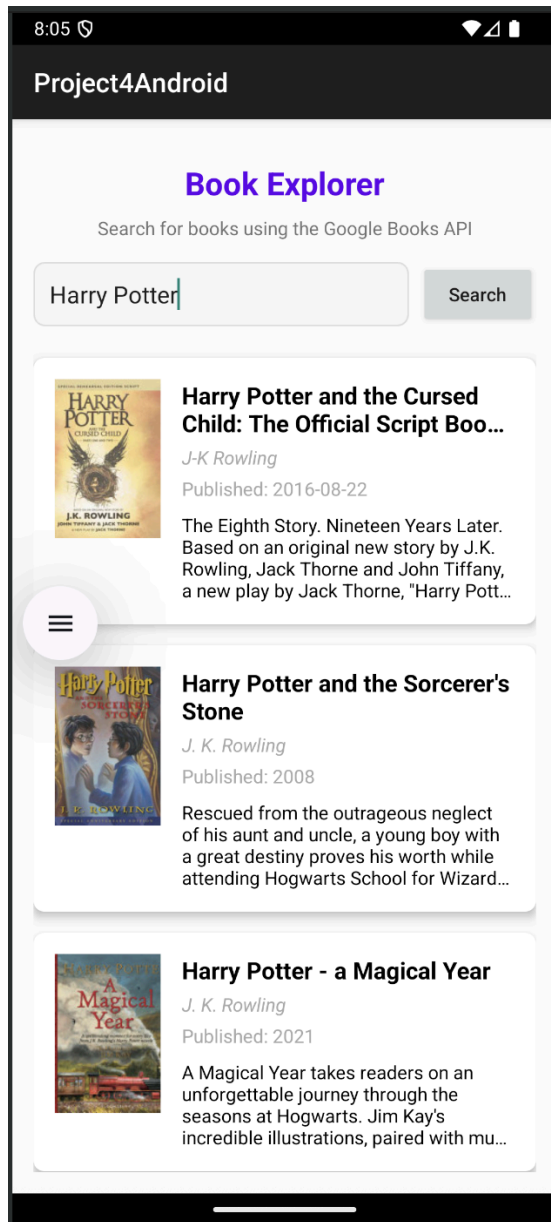
My application uses TextView, EditText, Button, RecyclerView, and ImageView. The layout uses ConstraintLayout to organize these elements.

Here is a screenshot of the layout before a search is performed:



b. Requires input from the user

Here is a screenshot of the user searching for books:

**c. Makes an HTTP request to your web service**

My application does an HTTP GET request in BookSearchTask.java. The HTTP request is:

`https://urban-sniffle-94jgrj45w49hx7pr-8080.app.github.dev/book?query=[search_term]`

where [search_term] is the user's search query.

The BookSearchTask performs this request asynchronously, ensuring the UI thread remains responsive.

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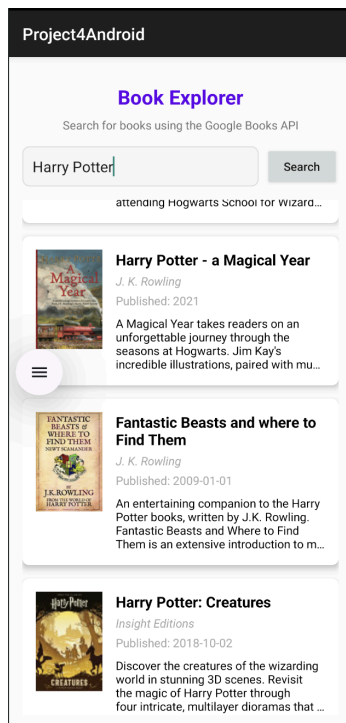
d. Receives and parses a JSON formatted reply from the web service

An example of the JSON reply is:

```
{
  "books": [
    {
      "title": "Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone",
      "author": "J.K. Rowling",
      "publishedDate": "1998-09-01",
      "description": "Harry Potter has no idea how famous he is...",
      "thumbnail":
"http://books.google.com/books/content?id=wrOQLV6xB-wC&printsec=frontcover&img=1&zoom=1&edge=curl&source=gbs_api"
    },
    ...
  ],
  "count": 5
}
```

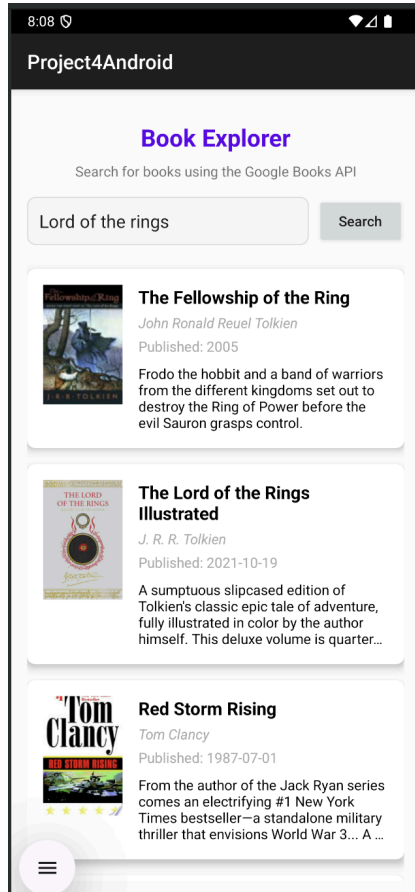
e. Displays new information to the user

Here is the screenshot after book results have been returned:



f. Is repeatable (i.e. the user can repeatedly reuse the application without restarting it)

The user can enter different search terms and tap "Search" multiple times to get new results. Here is an example of another search:

**2. Implement a web service**

The web service is deployed on TomEE server running on my local machine.

a. Using a Servlet to implement a simple API

In my web app project:

- Controller: BookInfoServlet.java
- Dashboard: DashboardServlet.java

b. Receives an HTTP request from the native Android application

BookInfoServlet.java receives the HTTP GET request with the "query" parameter. It validates this parameter and processes the request.

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c. Executes business logic appropriate to your application

BookInfoServlet.java makes an HTTP request to the Google Books API:

[https://www.googleapis.com/books/v1/volumes?q=\[search_term\]&maxResults=5](https://www.googleapis.com/books/v1/volumes?q=[search_term]&maxResults=5)

It then parses the JSON response, extracts the relevant book information (title, author, description, etc.), and prepares a simplified response for the Android app.

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

The servlet formats the response to the mobile application in clean JSON format:

```
{
  "books": [
    {
      "title": "Book Title",
      "author": "Author Name",
      "publishedDate": "YYYY-MM-DD",
      "description": "Book description...",
      "thumbnail": "URL to book cover"
    },
    ...
  ],
  "count": 5
}
```

3. Handle error conditions

My application handles the following error conditions:

- Invalid user input (empty search term)
- Network connectivity issues
- Web service unavailability
- Google Books API errors
- JSON parsing errors

4. Log useful information

My application logs the following information for each request:

- Unique request ID
- Search query
- Device model and user agent
- Request timestamp
- API request and response timestamps
- Response status code
- API latency (time between request and response)

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This data is useful for tracking usage patterns, identifying performance issues, and debugging problems.

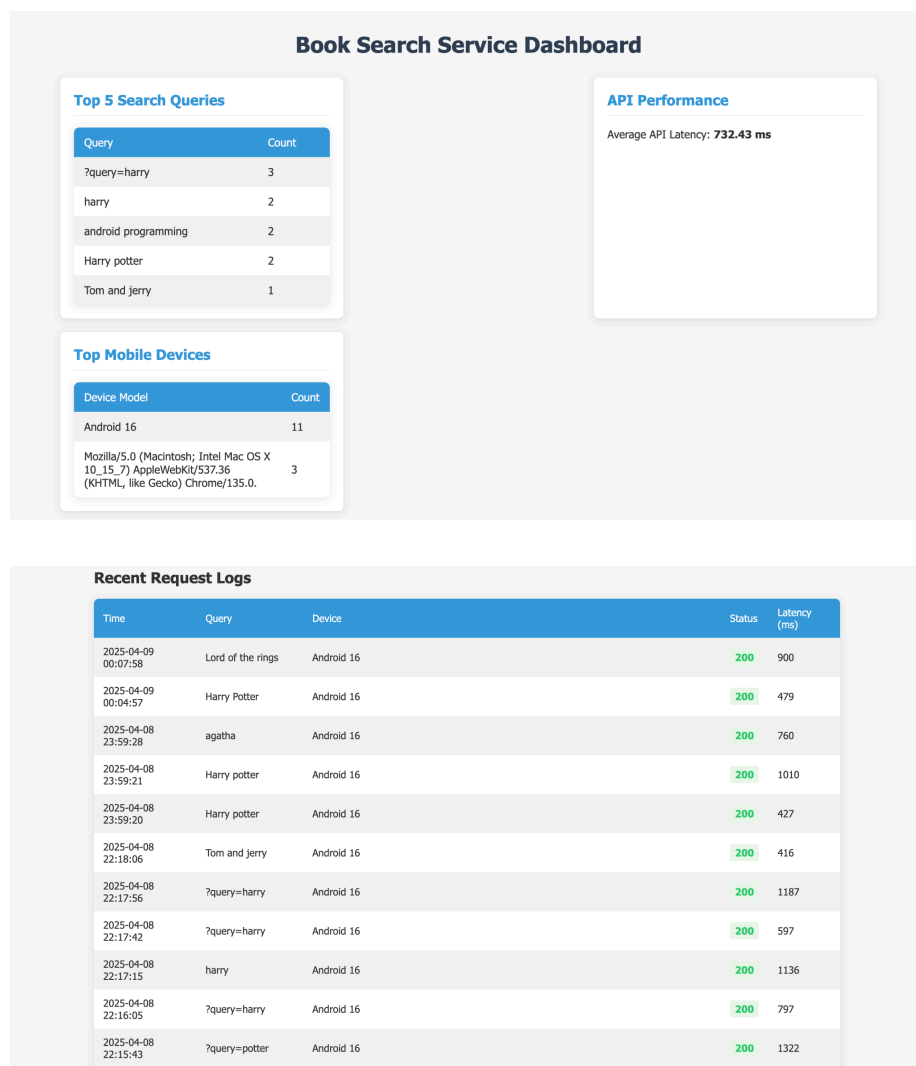
5. Store the log information in a database

The log information is stored in MongoDB Atlas. The connection string is:

```
mongodb+srv://[username]:[password]@cluster0.yy9zrki.mongodb.net/?retryWrites=true&w=majority&appName=Cluster0
```

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

Here is a screenshot of the dashboard showing analytics and logs:



The dashboard displays:

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- Top search queries
- Average API latency
- Device distribution
- Chronological log of all requests