

Lab 5 - SDT

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FILS 1241 EB

In this document I wrote the phases of the Lab the required written explanations.

Phase 1: Architecture Design

The requirement is to have 4 services interacting via REST. To get the "bonus points" for using different databases, we will mix SQL and NoSQL.

1. The Database Strategy (including the strategy for the bonus points)

- Grading Service: H2 Database (In-memory, fast, good for demonstrating variety).
- Student Service: PostgreSQL
- Course Service: PostgreSQL
- Professor Service: PostgreSQL

2. Service APIs & Interactions

A. Student Service (Port 8081)

- Responsibility: Manage student PII (Personally Identifiable Information).
- Endpoints:
 - POST /students (Register a student)
 - GET /students/{id} (View personal data)
 - PUT /students/{id} (Update personal data)
 - GET /students/{id}/report-card -> Interaction: This endpoint calls the Grading Service to fetch grades for this student and aggregates them with student details.

B. Course Service (Port 8082)

- Responsibility: The "source of truth" for what courses exist.
- Endpoints:
 - POST /courses (Admin adds a course)
 - GET /courses/{id} (Get course description)
 - PUT /courses/{id} (Update description)

C. Professor Service (Port 8083)

- Responsibility: Manage professors and their assignments.
- Endpoints:
 - POST /professors (Add professor)
 - PUT /professors/{id}/assign-course/{courseId} -> Interaction: Before assigning, this service calls Course Service GET /courses/{courseId} to ensure the course actually exists.

D. Grading Service (Port 8084)

- Responsibility: Store grades.
- Endpoints:
 - POST /grades (Add a grade for a studentId and courseId).
 - GET /grades/student/{studentId} (Get all grades for a specific student).

- Interaction: When adding a grade, it could call Student Service to verify the student exists (optional validation, but good practice).

3. Summary of Interactions (Synchronous REST)

1. Student Service calls Grading Service (to get the full report card).
2. Professor Service calls Course Service (to validate course assignment).

Phase 2: Architecture Evaluation & Patterns

1. Evaluation of the Architecture

Advantages:

- Polyglot Persistence: Since we are using different databases (each service uses the best tool for the job).
- Independent Scaling: If the "Grading" service gets heavy traffic during exam season, we can spin up 5 instances of just the Grading Service without touching the Professor Service.
- Fault Isolation: If the "Course Management" service crashes, students can still log in and view their personal details via the "Student Service" (though they might not see course names).

Disadvantages & Pitfalls:

- Latency: A function call is nanoseconds; a REST call is milliseconds. The Student -> Grading call introduces network lag.
- Distributed Transactions: We lost ACID transactions. If we delete a student in the Student Service, but the HTTP call to delete their grades in the Grading Service fails, we have "zombie data" (consistency issues).
- Complexity: We now have 4 apps to deploy and monitor instead of 1.

2. Microservices Patterns to Discuss

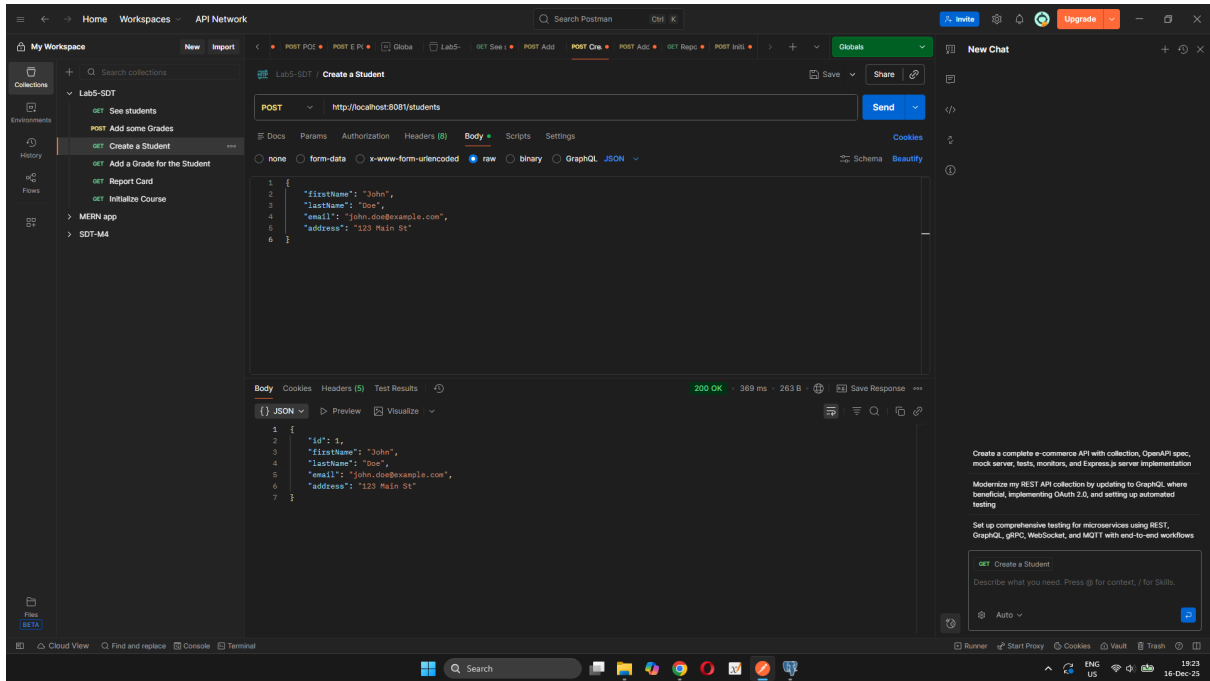
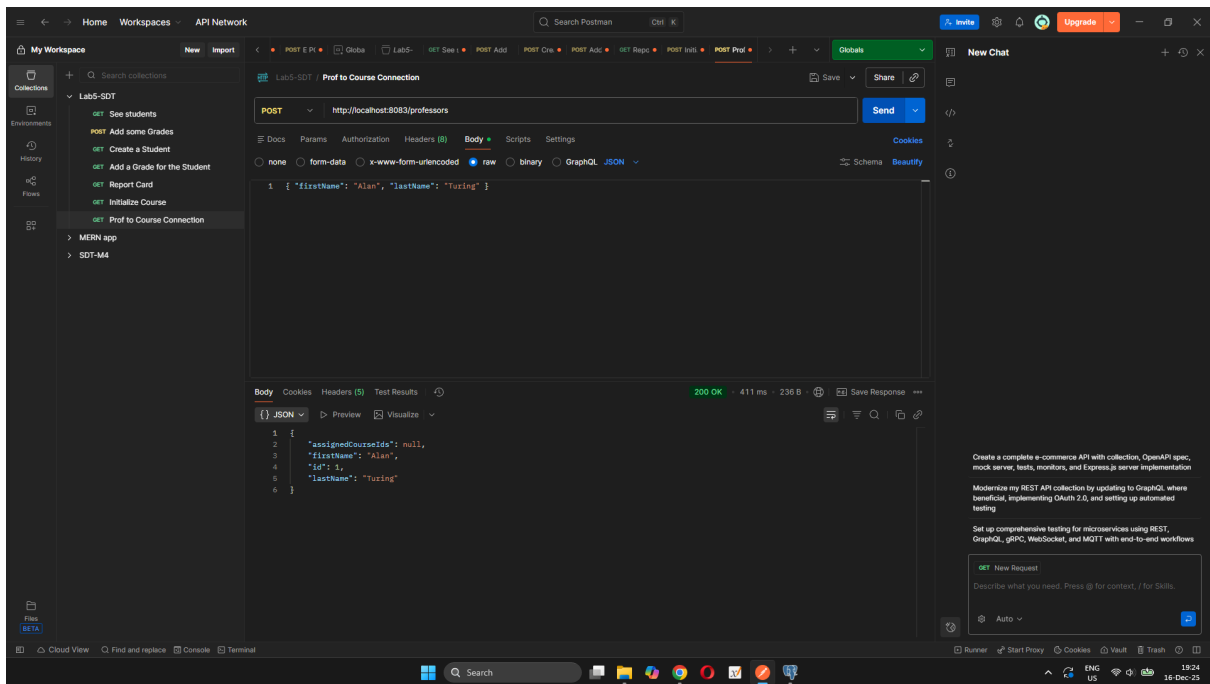
- Database per Service Pattern: (We are implementing this). Each service has its own DB. Other services cannot touch that DB directly; they must go through the API.
- API Composition Pattern: The Student Service acts as a composer. When you ask for a "Report Card", it fetches its own data AND makes a call to the Grading Service, combines the results in memory, and returns the aggregate.
- Circuit Breaker (Future): Since we rely on synchronous REST calls, if the Grading Service hangs, the Student Service might hang waiting for it. A Circuit Breaker (like Resilience4j) would prevent this cascade of failure.

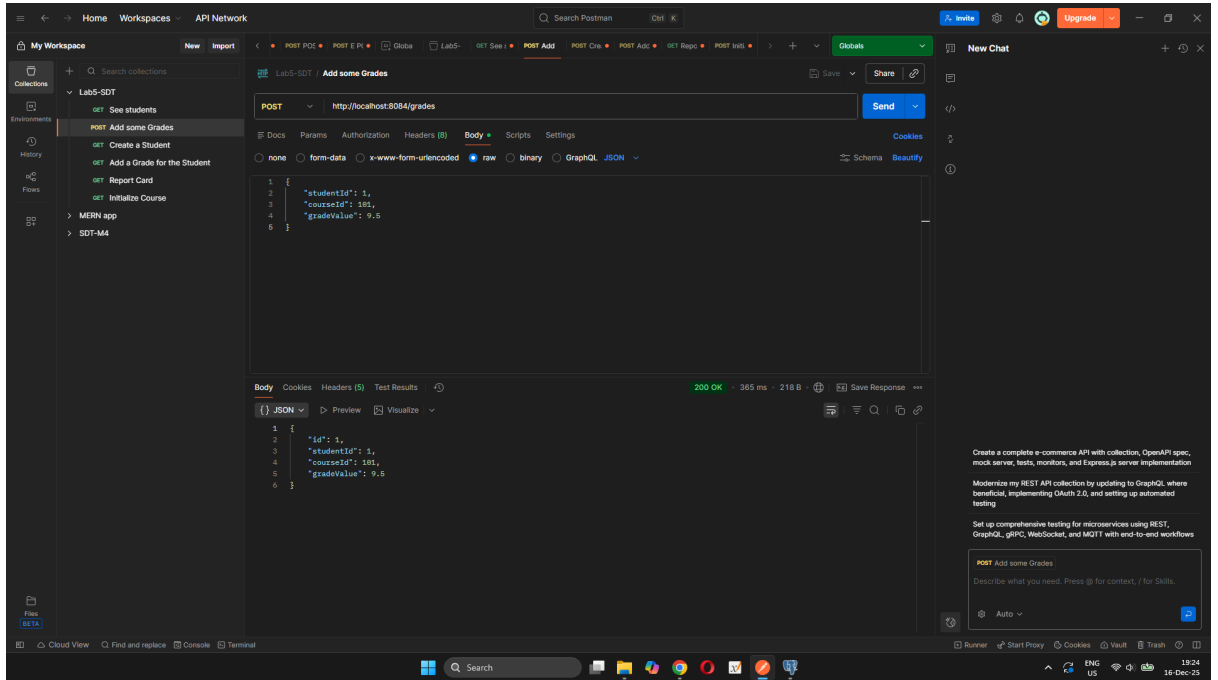
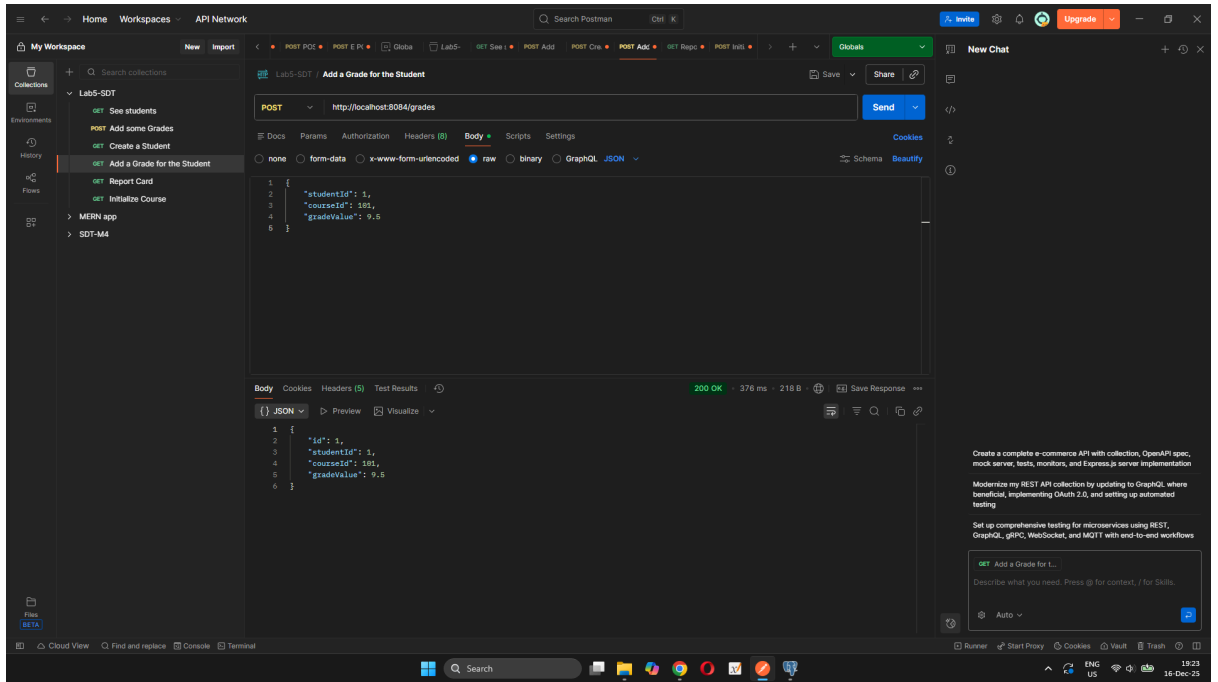
Phase 3: Implementation Strategy

I will start with the Student Service. It is the most central one, uses a standard SQL database (PostgreSQL), and allows us to demonstrate the "API Composition" pattern later by calling the Grading service. We will use:

- Language: Java 17+
- Framework: Spring Boot 3.x
- Dependencies: Spring Web, Spring Data JPA, PostgreSQL Driver, Lombok.

Screenshots





Postman interface showing a GET request to `http://localhost:8081/students/1/report-card`. The response is a 200 OK status with a JSON body containing student information and grades.

Request:

- Method: GET
- URL: `http://localhost:8081/students/1/report-card`

Response:

```
1 {
2   "studentName": "John Doe",
3   "grades": [
4     {
5       "courseId": 101,
6       "gradeValue": 9.5,
7       "id": 1,
8       "studentId": 1
9     }
10  ],
11  "email": "john.doe@example.com"
12 }
```

Body: JSON

Postman interface showing a POST request to `http://localhost:8082/courses`. The request body is a JSON object representing a course. The response is a 200 OK status with a JSON body containing the created course details.

Request:

- Method: POST
- URL: `http://localhost:8082/courses`
- Body Type: raw
- Body:

```
1 [ { "name": "Software Design", "description": "Microservices Lab", "credits": 5 } ]
```

Response:

```
1 {
2   "credits": 5,
3   "description": "Microservices Lab",
4   "id": 1,
5   "name": "Software Design"
6 }
```

Body: JSON