

Enterprise Middleware Coursework Report

Samuel Pillai Sathiyamoorthy
240503828

Introduction:

The coursework required the development of a RESTful API for managing hotel bookings as part of a larger travel agency service. The project emphasized modularity, scalability, and adherence to enterprise-grade practices. Using modern middleware technologies like Quarkus, JPA, and JTA, the application was designed to be deployed on OpenShift, providing a cloud-native experience. The final implementation integrates with APIs developed by classmates to create a unified TravelAgent service for managing multiple commodities, including flights, taxis, and hotels.

Service Composition and Architecture:

The hotel application was structured with a clear separation of concerns across multiple layers, ensuring maintainability and scalability:

1. Entities:

- **Hotel:** Captures essential hotel details like name and address. A unique constraint ensures no duplicate hotel names.
- **Booking:** Represents the relationship between Customer and Hotel, encapsulating booking details such as the bookingDate.

2. Repositories:

- The **HotelRepository** and **BookingRepository** handle database operations for their respective entities, ensuring efficient data access through JPA.

3. Services:

- **HotelService:** Contains business logic for managing hotel data.
- **BookingService:** Validates and processes hotel booking requests.

4. REST Endpoints:

- **HotelRestService:** Exposes endpoints for CRUD operations on hotels.
- **BookingRestService:** Manages booking operations, including creation and cancellation.

5. Integration:

- The **TravelAgent API** integrates with the hotel service and the services of classmates for flights and taxis, enabling aggregate bookings.

6. Deployment:

- Deployed on OpenShift using Maven and GitHub, ensuring a robust and cloud-native environment.

JPA Annotations:

JPA annotations were extensively utilized to define entity relationships, constraints, and database operations:

1. Core Annotations:

- **@Entity**: Marks Hotel and Booking as persistent entities.
- **@Table**: Defines table-specific constraints, such as unique hotel names.
- **@Id, @GeneratedValue**: Configure primary key generation strategies.

2. Relationships:

- **@ManyToOne**: Establishes the link between Booking and Hotel or Customer.
- **@OneToMany**: Used in reverse for associating multiple bookings with a single hotel or customer.

3. Cascading:

- **CascadeType.ALL** ensures that operations like delete or persist on a parent entity (e.g., Hotel) propagate to associated entities (e.g., Booking).

4. Advanced Features:

- Cascading deletions and orphan removal mechanisms were implemented to maintain referential integrity and prevent database inconsistencies.

Technologies:

The hotel application leveraged cutting-edge middleware technologies to deliver a scalable, robust, and cloud-ready solution:

1. Quarkus:

- A Kubernetes-native Java framework optimized for cloud deployment.

2. JPA:

- Simplifies database interactions by abstracting the persistence layer.

3. JTA:

- Ensures transactional consistency, especially in the GuestBooking API.

4. OpenShift:

- Platform-as-a-Service for deploying and managing cloud applications.

5. Swagger/OpenAPI:

- Provides comprehensive API documentation and endpoint testing.
6. **REST Assured:**
- Used for automated testing of RESTful endpoints.

Validation:

Validation was implemented to ensure data consistency and compliance with business rules:

1. **Bean Validation:**
 - **@NotNull** and **@Size**: Validate fields like name, email, and address.
 - **@Pattern**: Enforces correct formatting for attributes such as email addresses.
2. **Custom Validation:**
 - **HotelValidator**:
 - Ensures unique hotel names during creation.
 - **BookingValidator**:
 - Prevents overlapping bookings for the same customer and hotel on the same date.
3. **Error Handling:**
 - Custom exceptions like `HotelNameAlreadyExistsException` and `InvalidBookingDateException` provide user-friendly error messages.

Personal Experience and Project Reflection

Developing this application provided hands-on experience in enterprise middleware development. Key takeaways include:

- **Service Integration:**
 - Integrating APIs for flights and taxis into the `TravelAgent` service highlighted the importance of standardized API contracts.
- **Transactional Consistency:**
 - Implementing JTA-based manual transaction management for `GuestBooking` was a challenging yet rewarding experience.
- **Cloud Deployment:**
 - Using OpenShift demonstrated the complexities of cloud deployment, including configuration management and testing for scalability.

This project deepened my understanding of middleware technologies, RESTful principles, and cloud-native application development.

References

1. Technologies:

- Quarkus, JPA, JTA, Maven, OpenShift, Swagger, REST Assured.

2. Documentation:

- Official documentation for Quarkus, JPA, and OpenShift.

3. Course Material:

- Coursework tutorials and lectures provided by Newcastle University.

4. Additional Readings:

- RESTful Web APIs and Enterprise Integration Patterns for design insights.

Screenshots:

```
id bigint generated by default as identity,
agentEmail varchar(255),
agentName varchar(255),
primary key (id)
)

Hibernate:
create table travel_agent_booking (
id bigint generated by default as identity,
additionalRequests varchar(255),
customerEmail varchar(255),
customerName varchar(255),
flightId bigint,
hotelId bigint,
taxiId bigint,
primary key (id)
)

Hibernate:
alter table customer
add constraint UKdWk6cx8afu8bs9o4t536v1j5v unique (email)

Hibernate:
alter table hotel
add constraint UKdcpvcvarhghd8g9l6reenmsak unique (name)

Hibernate:
alter table booking
add constraint FKlnnelfsha1xm02ndjq66fvro
foreign key (customer_id)
references customer

Hibernate:
alter table booking
add constraint FKkacd9bfa3r9xdimovsnonbyl
foreign key (hotel_id)
references hotel

Hibernate:
alter table flight_booking
add constraint FK3uiklnjyld7ba6rrjp6iq88kq
foreign key (flight_id)
references flight

Hibernate:
alter table taxi_booking
add constraint FK3xrgt7kya3o9omx9ka5d9ph4
foreign key (taxi_id)
references taxi

2024-11-23 08:03:12,782 INFO [io.quarkus] (Quarkus Main Thread) csc8184 1.0.0-SNAPSHOT on JVM (powered by Quarkus 2.10.3.Final) started in 1.993s. Listening on: http://localhost:8080
2024-11-23 08:03:12,783 INFO [io.quarkus] (Quarkus Main Thread) Profile dev activated. Live Coding activated.
2024-11-23 08:03:12,783 INFO [io.quarkus] (Quarkus Main Thread) Installed features: [agroal, cdi, hibernate-orm, hibernate-validator, jdbc-h2, kubernetes, narayana-jta, rest-client-reactive, rest-client-reactive-jackson, resteasy-reactive, resteasy-reactive-jackson, smallrye-context-propagation, smallrye-openapi, swagger-ui, vertx]
--
--
Tests paused
Press [r] to resume testing, [o] Toggle test output, [t] for the terminal, [h] for more options>
```

localhost:8080/q/swagger-ui/

GET /hotels Fetch all hotels

POST /hotels Create a new hotel

DELETE /hotels/{id} Delete a hotel

Travel Agent Rest Service

GET /travelagents

POST /travelagents

Schemas

- Booking
- Customer
- GuestBooking
- Hotel
- TravelAgent

localhost:8080/q/swagger-ui/

Guest Booking Rest Service

GET /guestbookings

POST /guestbookings

DELETE /guestbookings/{id}

Hotel Rest Service

GET /hotels Fetch all hotels

POST /hotels Create a new hotel

DELETE /hotels/{id} Delete a hotel

Travel Agent Rest Service

GET /travelagents

POST /travelagents

Schemas

- Booking
- Customer

