

CSCI 5410

Serverless Data Processing

Group Project: DALVacationHome

Sprint – 3

Submitted By:

Abhishek Latawa: B00935048

Bhishman Desai: B00945177

Dharmil Nareshkumar Shah: B00965853

Shivang Patel: B00979841

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	2
Details of research:	3
1. Virtual Assistant Module:	3
Intents	3
Entities	4
2. Message Passing Module:	6
3. Notifications Module:	6
4. Data Analysis & Visualization:	7
5. Web Application Building and Deployment:	9
Architecture for the Project:	10
Pseudo Code	10
Authentication	10
Message Passing:	11
Notifications and Room Bookings	13
Testing Evidence	18
Module 1: Authentication	18
Module 4: Notifications.....	25
Authentication:	25
Individual Contribution:.....	30
Meeting Logs:.....	32
Gitlab Code:	33
References:	34

Details of research:

Following are the modules on which research and documentation has been developed by our group which is required for the project:

1. Virtual Assistant Module:

- **Google DialogFlow:** A Dialogflow agent is a virtual agent that handles concurrent conversations with your end-users. It is a natural language understanding module that understands the nuances of human language. Dialogflow translates end-user text or audio during a conversation to structured data that your apps and services can understand. You design and build a Dialogflow agent to handle the types of conversations required for your system. [1].

Intents

An intent categorizes an end-user's intention for one conversation turn. For each Agent, you define many intents, where your combined intents can handle a complete conversation. When an end-user writes or says something, referred to as an *end-user expression*, Dialogflow matches the end-user expression to the best intent in your agent. Matching an intent is also known as *intent classification*.

For example, you could create a weather agent that recognizes and responds to end-user questions about the weather. You would likely define an intent for questions about the weather forecast. If an end-user says, "What's the forecast?", Dialogflow would match that end-user expression to the forecast intent. You can also define your intent to extract useful information from the end-user expression, like a time or location for the desired weather forecast. This extracted data is important for your system to perform a weather query for the end-user.[1]

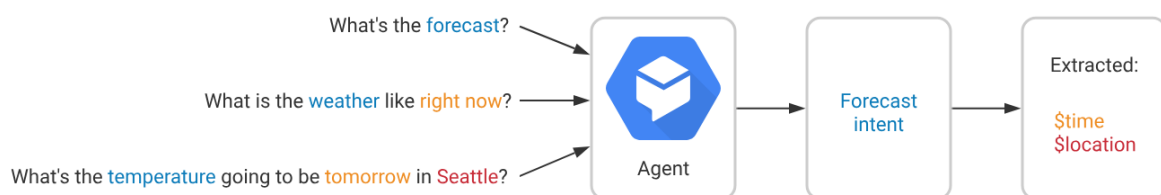


Figure 1: Dialogflow Implementation abstract

A basic intent contains the following:

- **Training phrases:** These are example phrases for what end-users might say. When an end-user expression resembles one of these phrases, Dialogflow matches the intent. You don't have to define every possible example, because Dialogflow's built-in machine learning expands on your list with other, similar phrases.
- **Action:** You can define an action for each intent. When an intent is matched, Dialogflow provides the action to your system, and you can use the action to trigger certain actions defined in your system.
- **Parameters:** When an intent is matched at runtime, Dialogflow provides the extracted values from the end-user expression as *parameters*. Each parameter has a type, called the entity type, which dictates exactly how the data is extracted. Unlike raw end-user input, parameters are structured data that can easily be used to perform some logic or generate responses.
- **Responses:** You define text, speech, or visual responses to return to the end-user. These may provide the end-user with answers, ask the end-user for more information, or terminate the conversation.

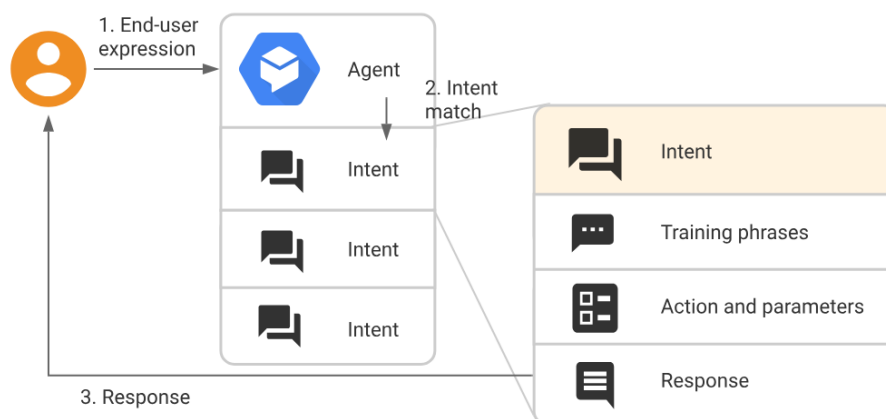


Figure 2: Intent Matching in Dialogflow

Entities

Each intent parameter has a type, called the entity type, which dictates exactly how data from an end-user expression is extracted.

Dialogflow provides predefined system entities that can match many common types of data. For example, there are system entities for matching dates, times, colors, email addresses, and so on. You can also create your own custom entities for matching custom data. For example, you could define a *vegetable* entity that can match the types of vegetables available for purchase with a grocery store agent.[1]

- **AWS Lambda** integrates seamlessly with Amazon Lex for executing business logic, data retrieval, and updates. Lambda functions can be triggered by Lex to handle complex processing, such as validating user inputs, querying databases, or interacting with other AWS services. This integration allows for a fully serverless architecture, minimizing the need for managing infrastructure while ensuring scalability and reliability [3][4].

1. Navigational Assistance (e.g., "How to register?"):

User Interaction: The user asks, "How do I register?"

AWS Lex: Captures the query and triggers an appropriate intent.

AWS Lambda: A Lambda function associated with this intent fetches the registration instructions from a predefined source or generates a response.

Response: The chatbot responds with a step-by-step guide on how to register.

2. Searching Room Numbers and Usage Details:

User Interaction: The user asks, "What is the usage of room number 101?" or "What is the stay duration for booking reference ABC123?"

AWS Lex: Captures the query and extracts the relevant information (room number or booking reference code).

AWS Lambda: The Lambda function queries DynamoDB to retrieve the requested details.

DynamoDB: Contains tables with room usage data and booking information.

Response: The chatbot provides the room's usage details or stay duration based on the booking reference.

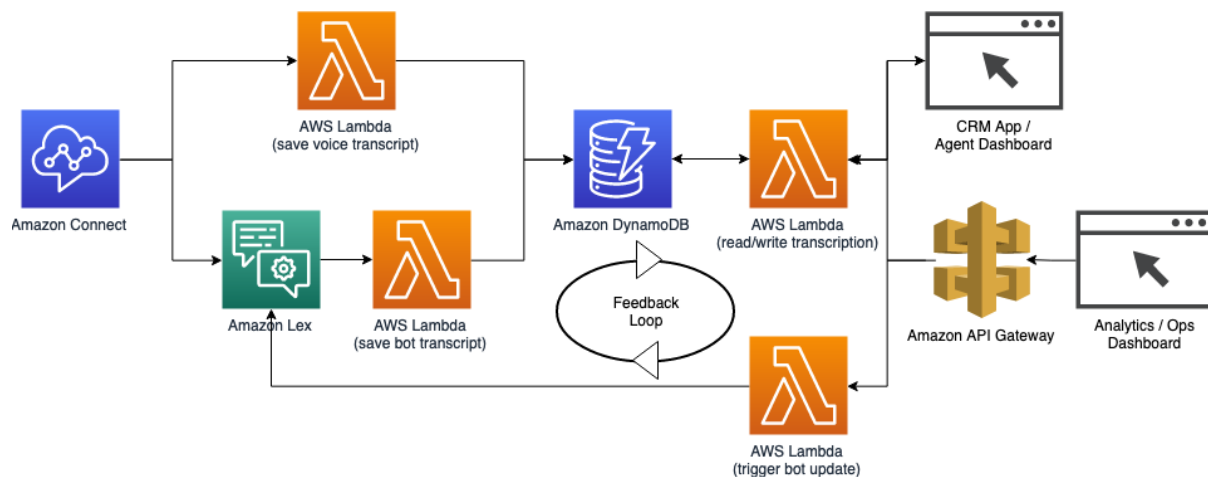
3. Accepting Customer Concerns and Forwarding to Property Agents:

User Interaction: The user states a concern, e.g., "I have an issue with my room's cleanliness."

AWS Lex: Captures the user's concern.

AWS Lambda: The Lambda function records the concern in and triggers a workflow to post the concern on GCP Pub/Sub topic.

Firestore: Stores the customer concerns along with relevant details such as the user's contact information and concern description along with the details of property agent to whom the concern was addressed.



- **AWS SNS** is used to send notifications via email or SMS. For example, we can configure SNS to send an email to users upon successful registration or login [3].
- **AWS SQS** works with SNS to handle message queues between different application components. For instance, a booking request can be placed in an SQS queue, which triggers a Lambda function for booking approval [5][6]. This decouples the booking request process from the approval process, enhancing the system's scalability and reliability.

1. When user logs in or register successfully:

AWS SNS:

- When a user successfully registers or logs in, an event is triggered.
- This event is captured by a Lambda function.
- The Lambda function uses SNS to send an email notification to the registered user's email address.

Example:

- Upon successful registration, the user receives an email saying, "Thank you for registering!"
- Upon successful login, the user receives an email saying, "You have successfully logged in!"

2. Booking Confirmation and Failure Notifications:

AWS SNS:

- When a booking is successfully processed or fails, an event is triggered.
- A Lambda function handles this event.
- The Lambda function uses SNS to send an email notification with the booking status to the user.

Example

- Upon successful booking, the user receives an email saying, "Your booking has been confirmed. Booking ID: 12345."
- If the booking fails, the user receives an email saying, "We are sorry, but your booking could not be completed."

4. Data Analysis & Visualization:

In this section, we detailed the implementation of data analysis and visualization for the DALVacationHome project. This module provides crucial insights and feedback for property agents, guests, and customers, leveraging Google Cloud Platform (GCP) services and Google Natural Language API for sentiment analysis.

Data Collection and Storage

- **Feedback Storage:**
 - Customer feedback is collected and stored in Firestore through Lambda call in AWS using API Gateway.

- Each feedback entry contains the customer's username, review description, and the corresponding room ID.

Sentiment Analysis

- **Google Natural Language API:**
 - Feedback descriptions are sent to the Google Natural Language API for sentiment analysis.
 - The API returns a sentiment score and magnitude, which helps in understanding the overall sentiment (positive, neutral, or negative) of the feedback.

Visualization

Admin Dashboard:

- **Looker Studio:**
 - A dashboard which visualizes reservations, total number of users, total number of rooms published and the feedback analysis in chart form.
 - The dashboard is embedded within an iframe on the admin page for seamless integration. [7]

Customer Feedback:

- **Frontend Display:**
 - Feedback is displayed given by the users for specific room, showing the username, review description, and sentiment's polarity.

Sentiment Visualization:

- Sentiment scores are visually represented using color codes with the text of "POSITIVE", "NEGATIVE" and "NEUTRAL" to quickly convey the feedback's nature. [8]

5. Web Application Building and Deployment:

Overview

For the web application building and deployment, we have utilized React for the frontend and Terraform to automate the deployment process on GCP Cloud Run. [9]

Terraform Script Explanation

Service Account Creation

A service account specific to the project is created. This account is given a unique identifier and linked to the project, with an appropriate display name and description. [10]

IAM Binding for Permissions

The service account is assigned the **roles/editor** role, which provides the necessary permissions for logging and pushing to the artifact registry.

Cloud Build Trigger from GitHub

A Cloud Build trigger is defined for continuous deployment. This trigger activates on pushes to the main branch of the specified GitHub repository. This GitHub is a mirror repository of Dal GitLab repository. It uses Docker to build the application image and pushes it to Google Container Registry.

Null Resource to Run the Cloud Build Trigger

A null resource ensures that the Cloud Build trigger runs after being defined. This is done using a local-exec provisioner to automated the run of the Cloud Build trigger.

Cloud Run Service Definition

The built Docker image is deployed to Cloud Run. The Cloud Run service is configured with scaling options, container settings, environment variables, and resource limits. Traffic is set to 100% for the latest deployment.

IAM Policy for Unauthenticated Access

An IAM policy is created to allow unauthenticated access to the Cloud Run service. This policy grants the **roles/run.invoker** role to all users and is applied to the Cloud Run service.

All in all, the Terraform script automates the creation and deployment of a web application on GCP Cloud Run. It sets up a service account, configures permissions, triggers a build on GitHub changes, and deploys the application using Cloud Run.

Architecture for the Project:

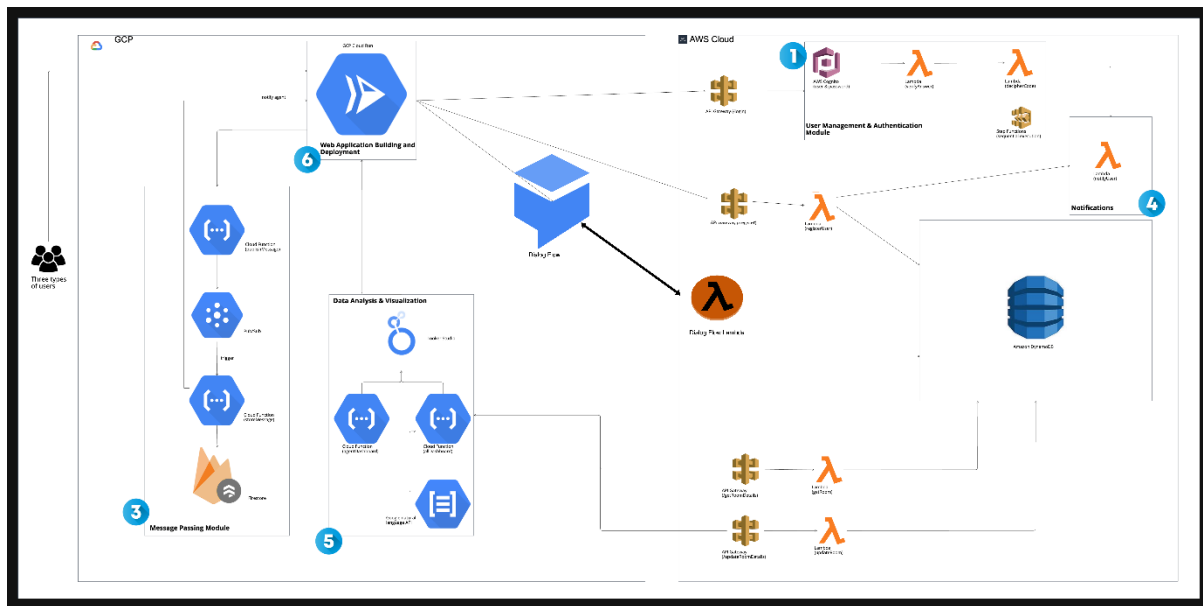


Figure 4: Architecture Diagram [11]

Pseudo Code

Authentication:

Login:

State Variables

- “username” to store the entered username
- “password” to store the entered password
- “usernameError” to store any validation error for the username
- “passwordError” to store any validation error for the password
- “loginError” to store any error message from the login attempt

Functions:

- Prevents default
- Checks for the status
- If response status 200, then it will proceed else produces error for incorrect credentials

Render Form:

- Display a form with TextField components for username and password
- Display error messages if usernameError, passwordError, or loginError are set
- Include a submit Button that triggers the handleSubmit function

Signup:

State Variables:

- ‘username’ to store the entered username
- ‘Name’ to store the entered name
- ‘email’ to store the entered email

- 'password' to store the entered password
- 'role' to store the selected role (default to "User")
- 'usernameError' to store any validation error for the username
- 'nameError' to store any validation error for the name
- 'emailError' to store any validation error for the email
- 'passwordError' to store any validation error for the password
- 'signupError' to store any error message from the signup attempt

Functions:

- Prevents default
- Checks for the status
- If response status 200, then it will proceed else produces error for empty textfields

Render Form:

- Display a form with TextField components for name, username, email, and password
- Display a Select component for role
- Display error messages if nameError, usernameError, emailError, passwordError, or signupError are set
- Include a submit Button that triggers the handleSubmit function

Message Passing:

Producer Cloud Function:

Step 1: Set environment variable GOOGLE_APPLICATION_CREDENTIALS to path-to-service-account-key.json

Step 2: Initialize project_id , topic_id and Initialize PublisherClient

Step 3: Extract message from event body

Step 4: If message is empty:

Return {'statusCode': 400, 'body': 'Message not provided.'}

Step 5: Encode message as UTF-8 and publish to Pub/Sub:

Try:

Publish message to topic_path

Get message_id from future.result()

Return {'statusCode': 200, 'body': f'Message {message_id} published.'}

Catch Exception as e:

Print 'Error publishing message: e'

Return {'statusCode': 500, 'body': 'Error publishing message.'}

Consumer Cloud Function:

Step 1: Initialize Firestore client

Step 2: Extract message from base64 encoded data in cloud event Parse message as JSON into parsedMessage

Step 3: Retrieve propertyAgents array from environment variables Randomly select an agent from propertyAgents as chosenAgent

Step 4: Send email to chosenAgent with parsedMessage.clientId and parsedMessage.complaint

Step 5: Try: Add a document to 'complaint_logs' collection in Firestore with:

- clientId: parsedMessage.clientId
- agentId: chosenAgent
- message: parsedMessage.complaint
- timestamp: current server timestamp Log 'Complaint logged successfully.'

Step 6: Catch error: Log 'Error logging complaint: ' + error

Notifications and Room Bookings:

1. Adding a room

INITIALIZE DynamoDB client

GET reference to the DynamoDB table 'Rooms'

TRY:

 PARSE the request body from the incoming event

 EXTRACT roomId from request body

 EXTRACT Features from request body

 EXTRACT type from request body

 EXTRACT Price from request body

CREATE a new room object with:

 roomId = roomId

 type = type

 features = Features

 price = Price

STORE the new room object in the DynamoDB table using put_item

 RETURN success response with status code 200 and message 'Room added successfully'

CATCH any exception:

 RETURN error response with status code 500 and the error message

2. Fetch Rooms:

INITIALIZE DynamoDB client

GET reference to the DynamoDB table 'Rooms'

TRY:

 SCAN the 'Rooms' table to retrieve all items

 EXTRACT room items from the response

 RETURN success response with status code 200 and room data, converting Decimal to float

CATCH any exception:

 RETURN error response with status code 500 and the error message

3. Delete rooms

INITIALIZE DynamoDB client

GET reference to the DynamoDB table 'Rooms'

TRY:

 PARSE the event body to extract room details

- roomId
- Features
- type
- Price

CREATE a new room item dictionary with extracted details

ADD the new room item to the 'Rooms' table using put_item

RETURN success response with status code 200 and success message

CATCH any exception:

RETURN error response with status code 500 and the error message

4. Update Rooms

INITIALIZE DynamoDB client

GET reference to the DynamoDB table 'Rooms'

TRY:

PARSE the event body to extract update details

- roomId
- type (optional)
- features (optional)
- price (optional)

INITIALIZE update expression string

INITIALIZE dictionaries for attribute values and names

FOR each field (type, features, price) in the request body:

IF the field is present:

APPEND to the update expression

ADD the field to the expression attribute values

ADD the field to the expression attribute names

REMOVE trailing comma from update expression

UPDATE the room item in the 'Rooms' table using update_item with the built update expression

RETURN success response with status code 200 and success message

CATCH any exception:

RETURN error response with status code 500 and the error message

5. Room Booking Request

INITIALIZE SQS client using boto3

RETRIEVE QUEUE_URL from environment variables

EXTRACT booking details from event:

- customerId
- roomId
- startDate
- endDate

CREATE booking_request object with extracted details

SEND booking_request to SQS queue using send_message

RETURN success response with status code 200 and success message

6. Book Room Approval

INITIALIZE DynamoDB and SNS clients

RETRIEVE environment variables

DEFINE lambda_handler(event, context):

 GET DynamoDB table

 FOR each record in event['Records']:

 TRY:

 PARSE SQS message for booking details

 GET room from DynamoDB

 IF room does not exist or date overlap:

 RAISE exception

 ADD new booking to room

 UPDATE room in DynamoDB

 SEND confirmation notification via SNS

 RETURN success response

 EXCEPT Exception as e:

 SEND failure notification via SNS

 RETURN error response

7. ChatBot- DialogFlow

INITIALIZE DynamoDB and Requests clients

RETRIEVE environment variables for booking table and API URLs

DEFINE lambda_handler(event, context):

 GET DynamoDB table

 FOR each record in event['Records']:

 TRY:

 PARSE message from the record for booking details, complaint, and description

 EXTRACT booking_reference, complaint, description, and intent

 IF booking_reference is present:

 FETCH booking details from DynamoDB using booking_reference

 IF booking does not exist:

 PREPARE response indicating booking details not found

 ELSE:

 PREPARE response with booking details (username, startDate, endDate)

 RETURN response with booking details or error message

 IF complaint is present:

 PREPARE payload with Client ID and complaint

 SEND POST request to external API to register complaint

 IF POST request is successful:

 PREPARE success response indicating complaint registration

 ELSE:

 PREPARE failure response indicating POST request failure

 RETURN response

IF description is present:

PREPARE payload with description

SEND POST request to external API to send complaint details

IF POST request is successful:

PREPARE success response indicating complaint details sent

ELSE:

PREPARE failure response indicating POST request failure

RETURN response

IF intent is "Fetch Messages":

SEND GET request to external API to fetch messages

IF GET request is successful:

APPEND messages to messages list

PREPARE response indicating messages are being fetched

ELSE:

PREPARE failure response indicating GET request failure

RETURN response

IF intent is "Display messages":

CHECK if messages list is empty

IF not empty:

FORMAT and join messages

CLEAR messages list

PREPARE response with formatted messages

ELSE:

PREPARE response indicating no messages available

RETURN response

ELSE:

PREPARE response indicating invalid request with missing parameters

RETURN response

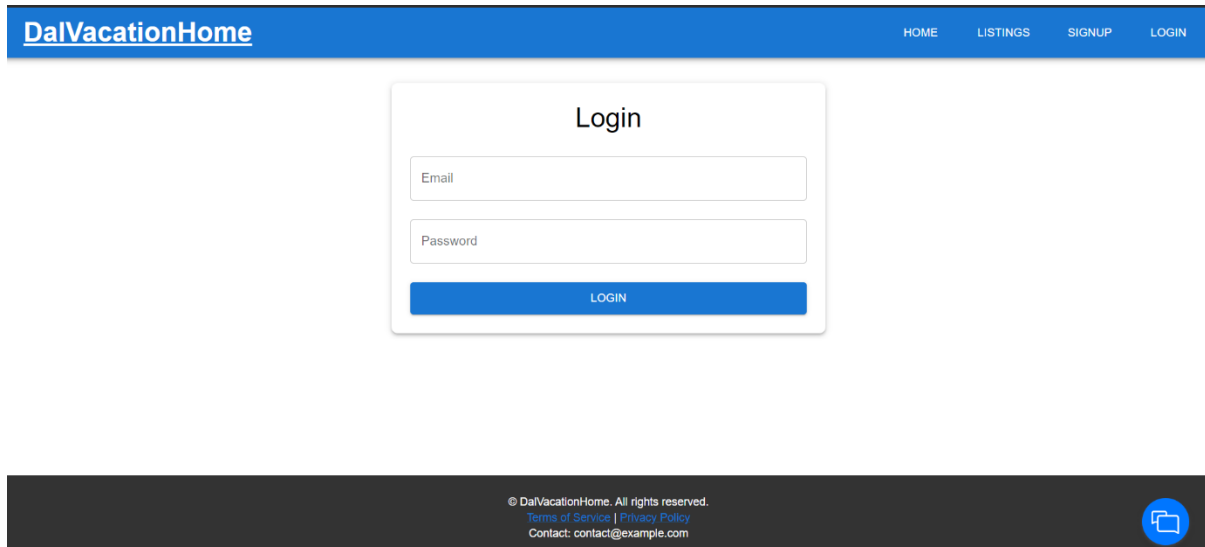
EXCEPT Exception as e:

PREPARE error response indicating an exception occurred

LOG the exceptio RETURN error response

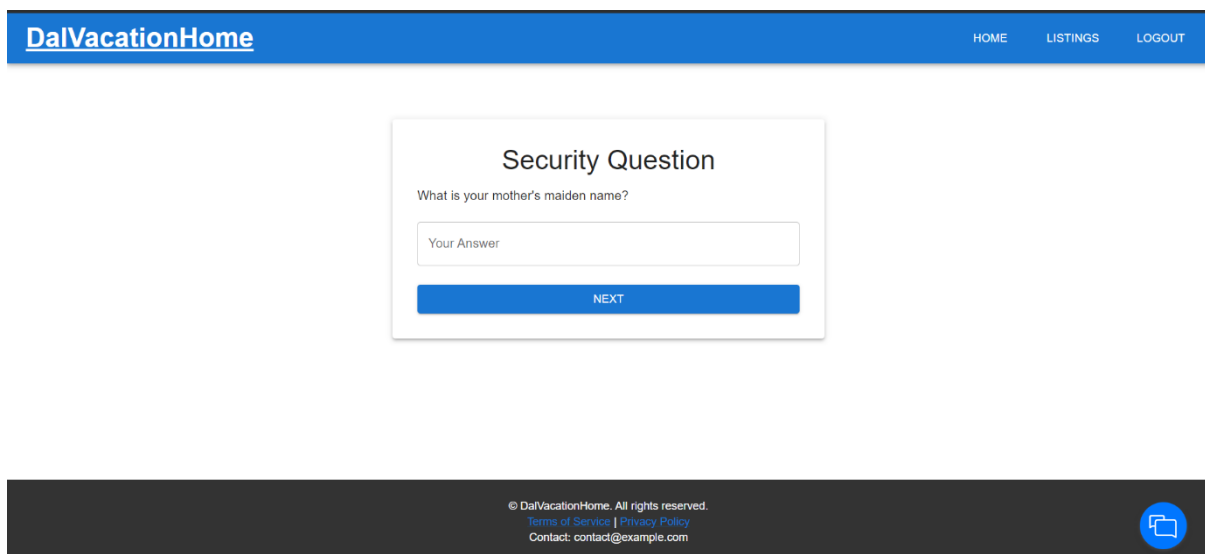
Testing Evidence:

Module 1: Authentication



The screenshot shows the login page of the DalVacationHome application. At the top, there is a blue navigation bar with the site name "DalVacationHome" on the left and links for "HOME", "LISTINGS", "SIGNUP", and "LOGIN" on the right. The main content area features a white "Login" form with two input fields: "Email" and "Password". Below these fields is a blue "LOGIN" button. To the right of the form is a faint, light blue illustration of a person. At the bottom of the page is a dark grey footer containing copyright information: "© DalVacationHome. All rights reserved.", links for "Terms of Service" and "Privacy Policy", a contact email "contact@example.com", and a blue circular icon with a document symbol.

Figure 5: Login Page



The screenshot shows the security question page of the DalVacationHome application. It has the same blue navigation bar as Figure 5, but the "LOGIN" link is replaced by "LOGOUT". The main content area features a white "Security Question" form. It asks the user "What is your mother's maiden name?" and provides a text input field labeled "Your Answer". Below the input field is a blue "NEXT" button. The footer is identical to the one in Figure 5, with copyright information, links, contact email, and a document icon.

Figure 6: Login Security Authentication

[DalVacationHome](#)

HOME

LISTINGS

LOGOUT

Caesar Cypher

for eg: If the random string is "HELLO" and the cypher key is 3, you should decrypt the string as (H + 3) (E + 3) (L + 3) (L + 3) (O + 3) which gives you "KGHOOR".

Random String: NMHTI

Your Answer

NEXT

© DalVacationHome. All rights reserved.
[Terms of Service](#) | [Privacy Policy](#)
Contact: contact@example.com

Figure 7: Ceaser Cypher during Login

[DalVacationHome](#)

HOME

LISTINGS

LOGOUT

Security Question

What is your mother's maiden name?

Your Answer

NEXT

© DalVacationHome. All rights reserved.
[Terms of Service](#) | [Privacy Policy](#)
Contact: contact@example.com

Figure 8: Signup Security Questions

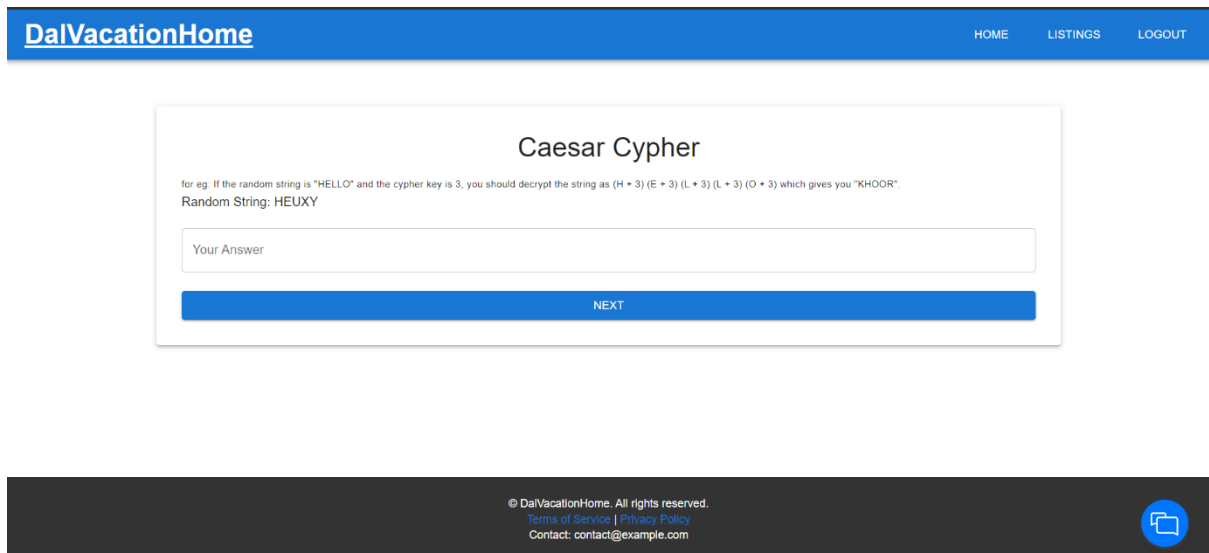


Figure 9: Signup Ceaser Cipher

Module 2 and 3: Virtual Assistant and Pub/Sub

1. Welcome Intent

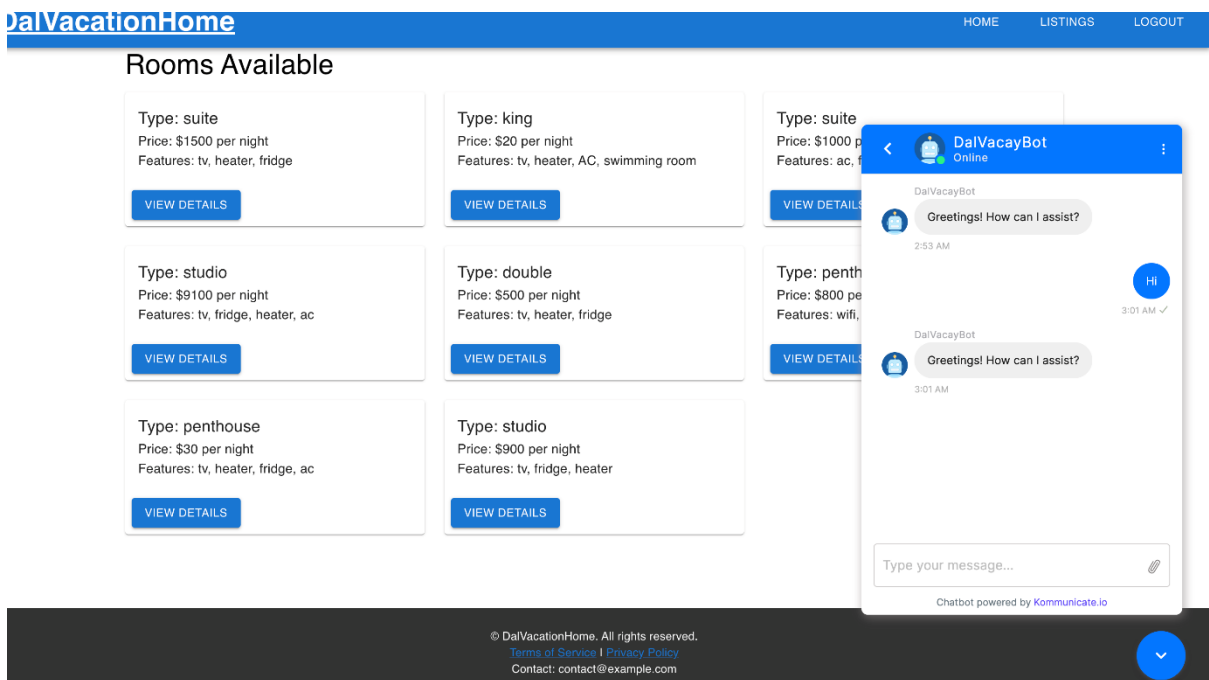


Figure 10: Welcome Intent

2. Help Intent

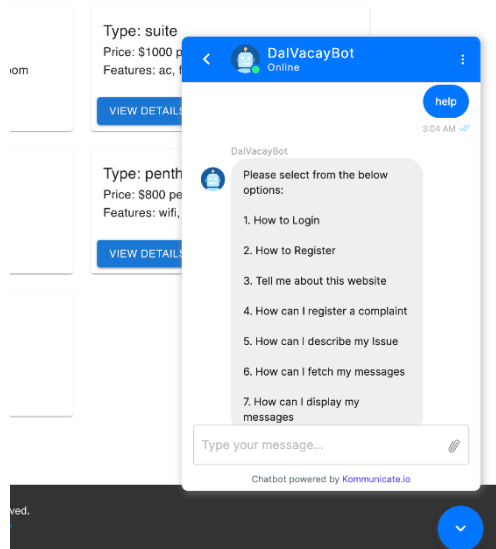


Figure 11: Help Intent

3. Login Intent

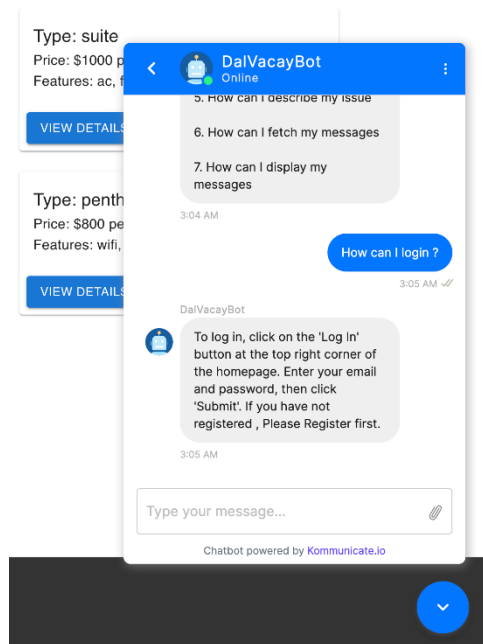


Figure 12: Login Intent

4. Register Intent

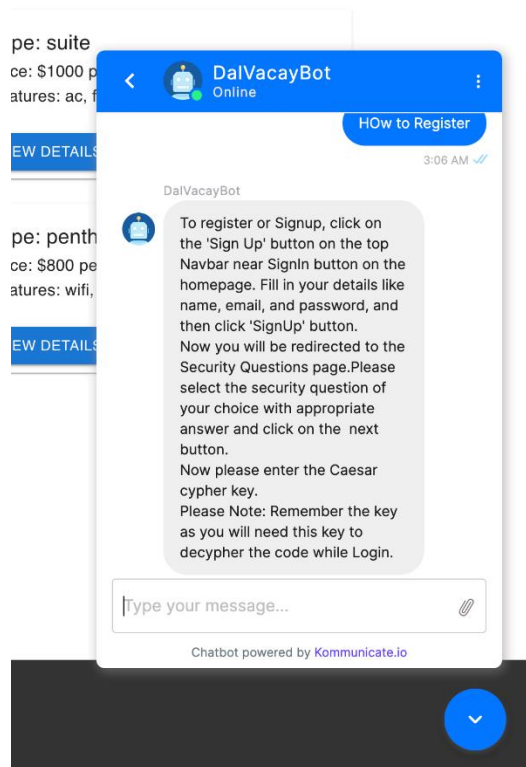


Figure 13: Register Intent

5. About Website Intent

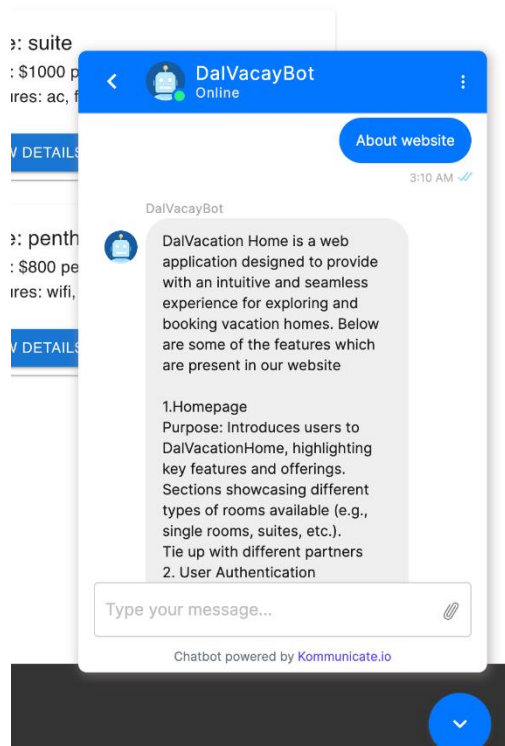


Figure 14: About the website intent

6. Complaint Intent

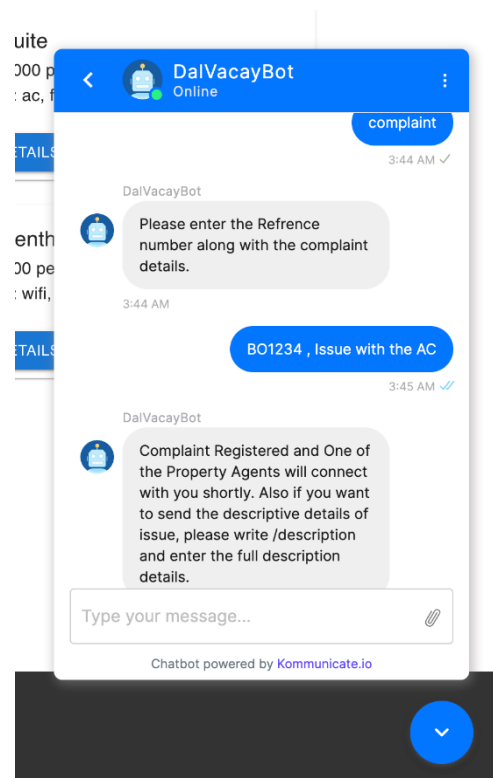


Figure 15: Complaint Intent

7. Describe Issue Intent

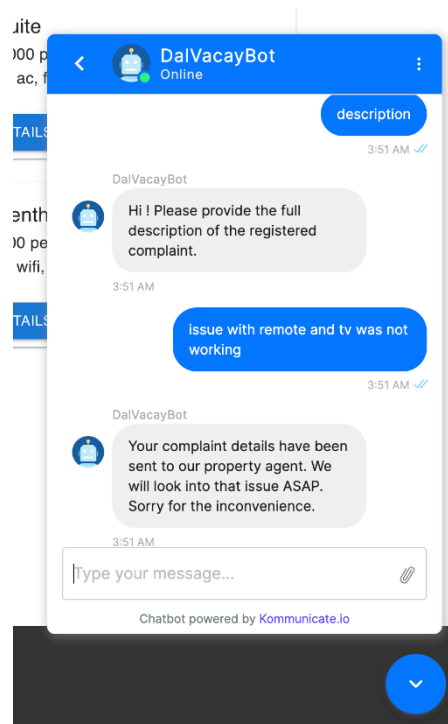


Figure 16: Describe Issue Intent

8. Fetch and display messages

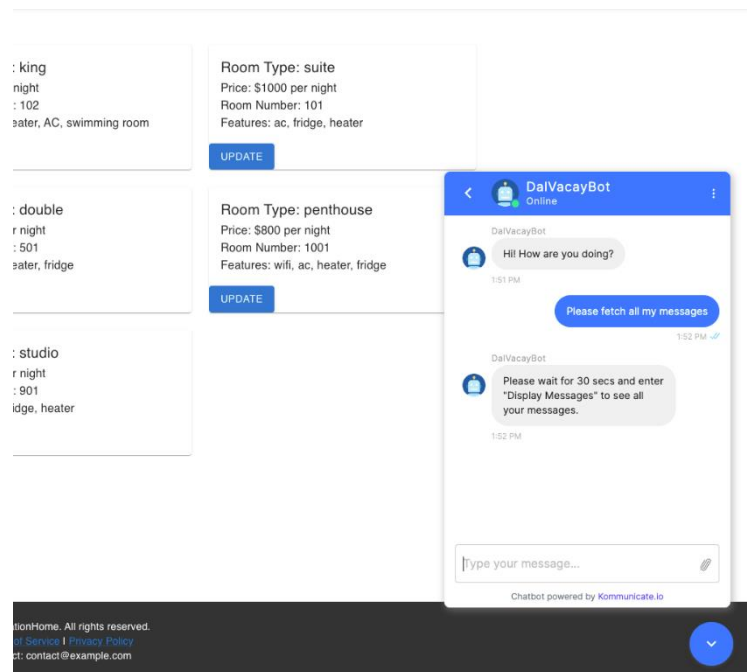


Figure 17: Displaying messages

Display Messages

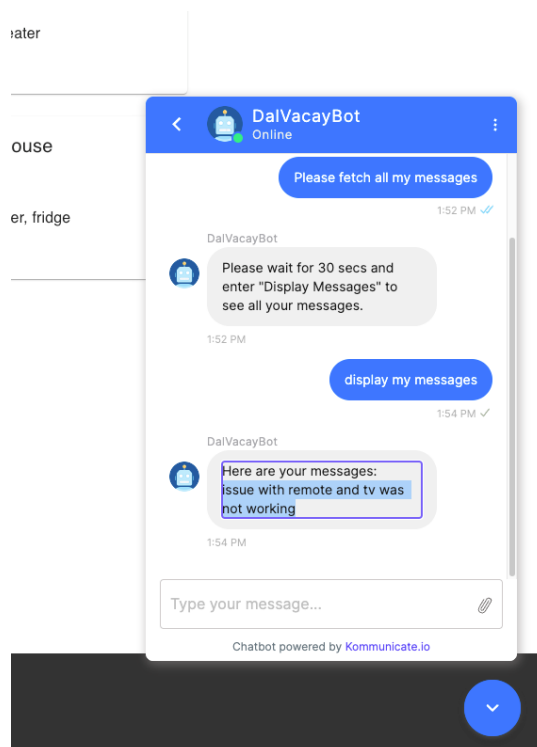


Figure 18: Messages

Module 4: Notifications

Authentication:

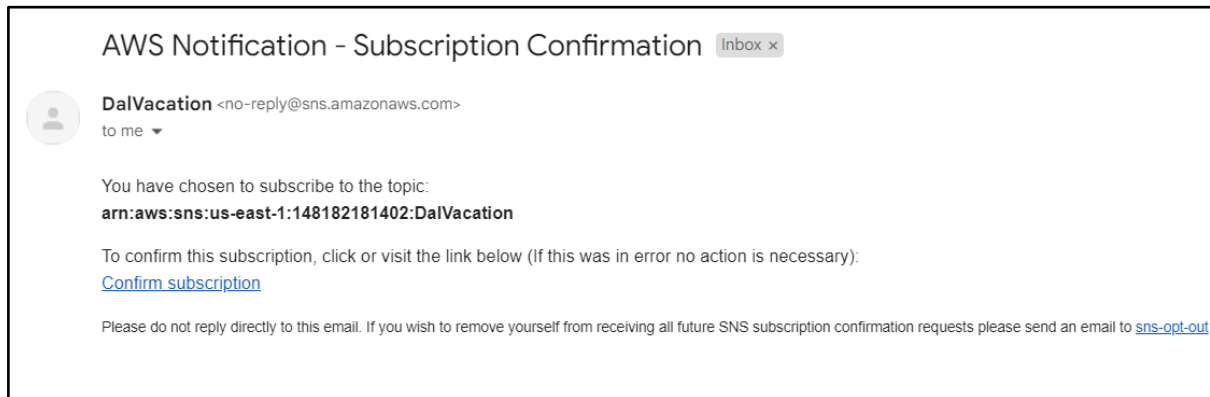


Figure 19: Subscription notification

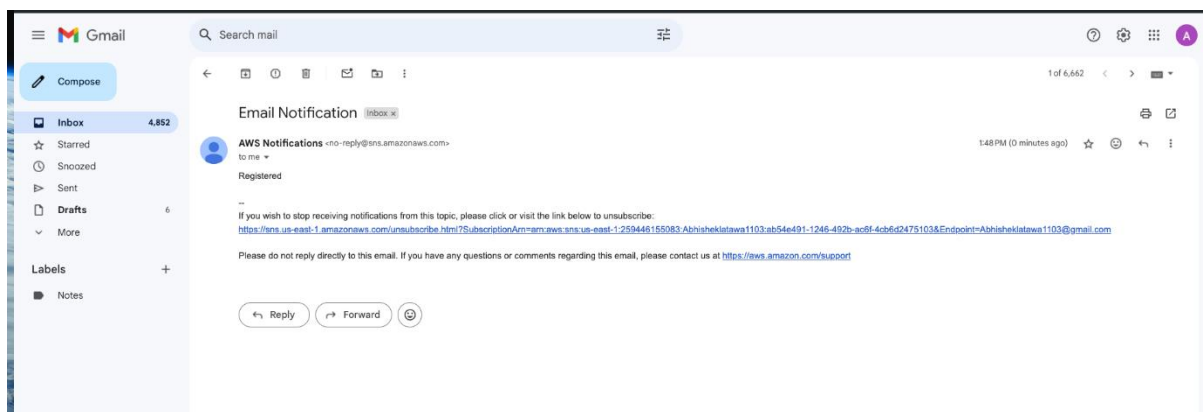


Figure 20: Registration Notification

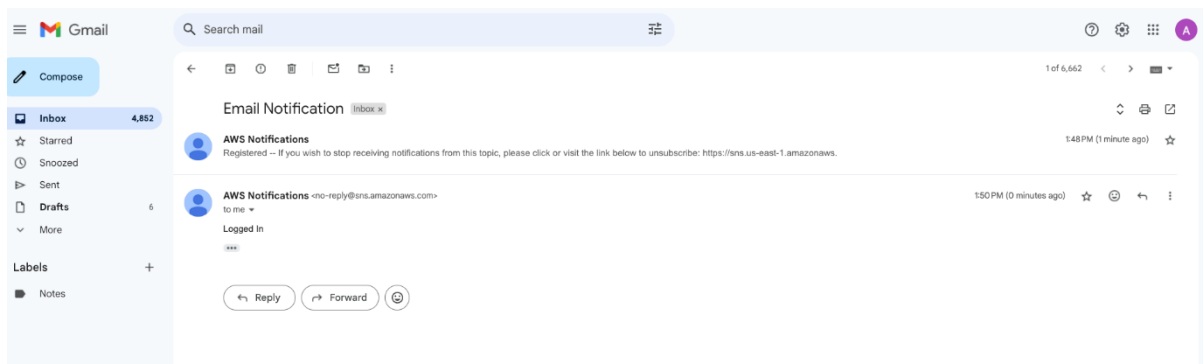


Figure 21: Login Notification

Room Booking Success:

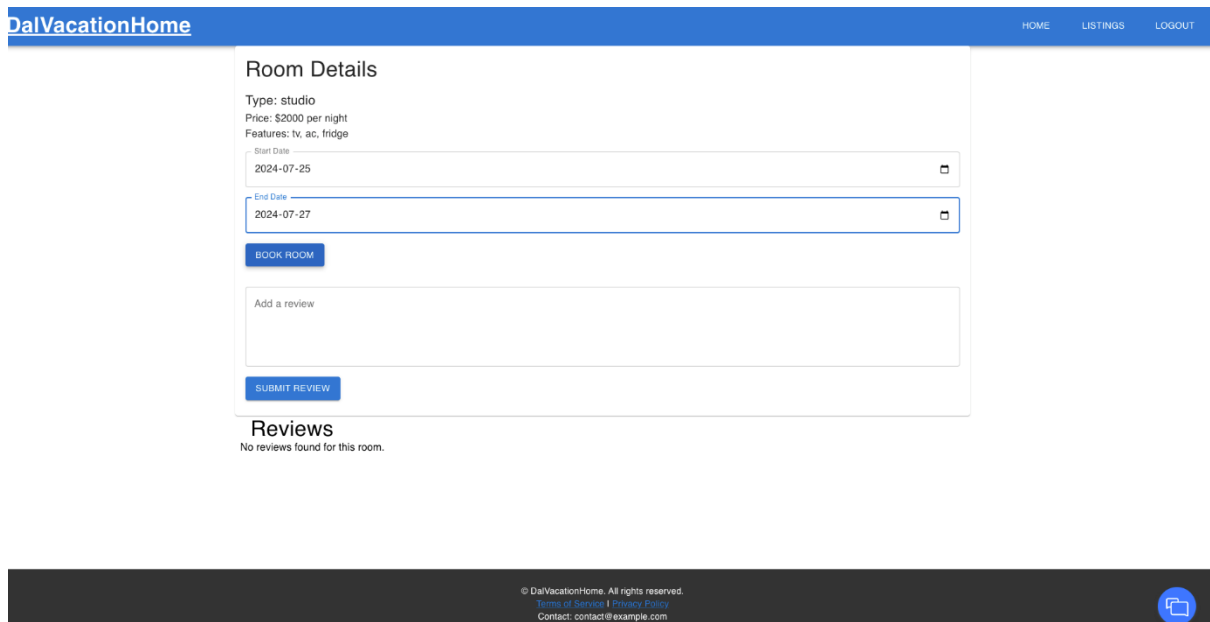


Figure 22: Room booking process

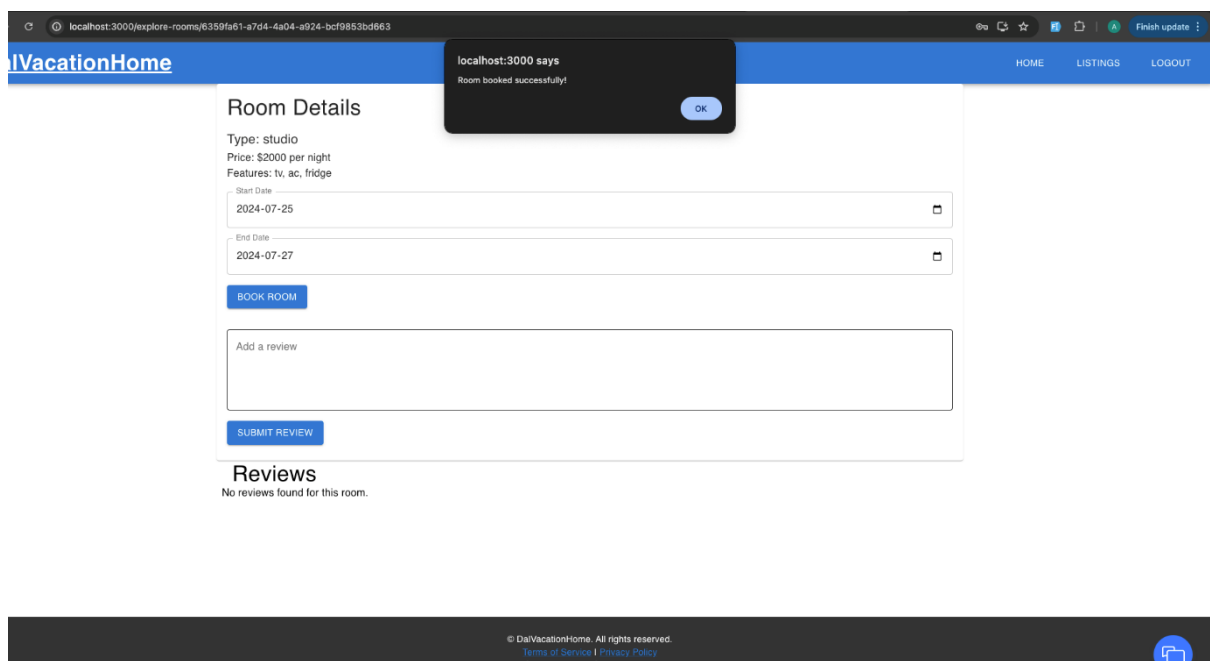


Figure 23: Successful room booking

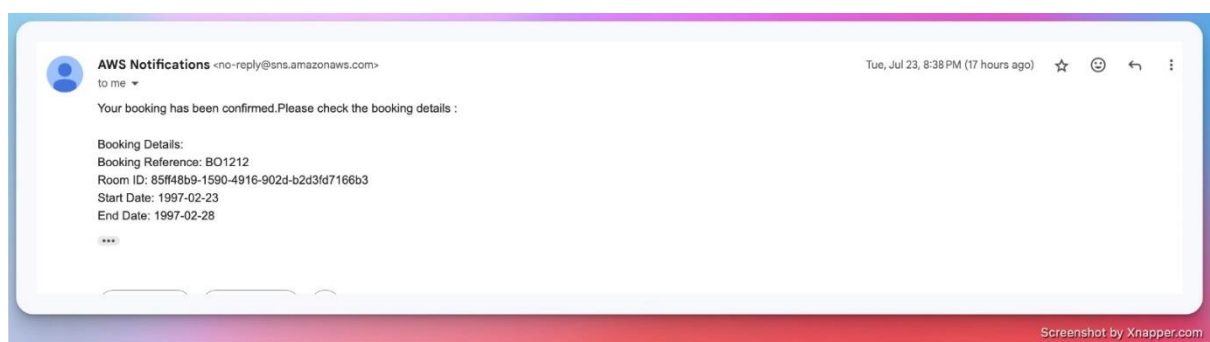


Figure 24: Booking details confirmation

Room Booking Failure

localhost:3000/exlore-rooms/6359fa61-a7d4-4a04-a924-bcf9853bd663

Finish update

VacationHome

HOME LISTINGS LOGOUT

localhost:3000 says
Room booking request sent to queue!

OK

Room Details

Type: studio
Price: \$2000 per night
Features: tv, ac, fridge

Start Date
2024-07-25

End Date
2024-07-27

BOOK ROOM

Add a review

SUBMIT REVIEW

Reviews

No reviews found for this room.

Figure 25: Room booking sent to queue

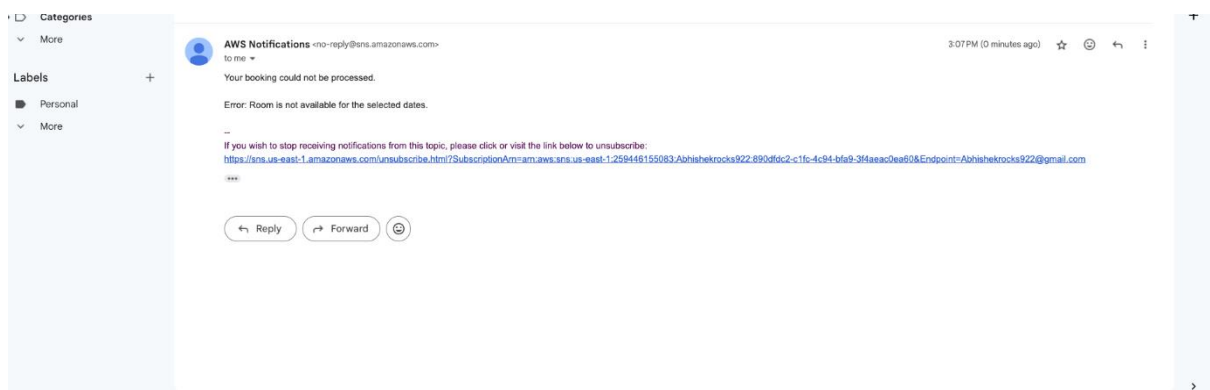


Figure 26: Room booking failure notification

Update a Room:

The screenshot shows the 'Update Listing' form in the DalVacationHome application. The form is titled 'Update Listing' and is enclosed in a red border. It contains three input fields: 'Room Type' with the value 'suite updated', 'Price' with the value '150000', and 'Features' with the value 'tv,heater,fridge, updated'. Below the input fields is a blue button labeled 'UPDATE ROOM'. The form is set against a background of a blue header with the application name 'DalVacationHome' and navigation links: HOME, DASHBOARD, MY LISTINGS, ADD ROOM, and LOGOUT. At the bottom of the page, there is a dark footer with copyright information: '© DalVacationHome. All rights reserved. Terms of Service | Privacy Policy Contact: contact@example.com' and a blue circular icon with a document symbol.

Figure 27: Update listing

This screenshot shows the 'Update Listing' form after a successful update. A dark modal box is overlaid on the form, displaying the message 'localhost:3000 says Room updated successfully!' with an 'OK' button. The form itself remains visible in the background, showing the same input fields and the 'UPDATE ROOM' button. The application's header and footer are also visible, consistent with the previous figure.

Figure 28: Update room success

Add a Room:

DalVacationHome

HOME DASHBOARD MY LISTINGS ADD ROOM LOGOUT

Add Room

Room Type

Studio

Price

2000

Room Number

300

Features

TV Air Conditioning Fridge

ADD ROOM

© DalVacationHome. All rights reserved.
Terms of Service | Privacy Policy
Contact: contact@example.com

Figure 29: Adding room

DalVacationHome

HOME DASHBOARD MY LISTINGS ADD ROOM LOGOUT

My Listings

Room Type: studio
Price: \$2000 per night
Room Number: 300
Features: tv, ac, fridge

UPDATE

Room Type: suite updated
Price: \$150000 per night
Room Number: 101
Features: tv, heater, fridge, updated

UPDATE

Room Type: king
Price: \$20 per night
Room Number: 102
Features: tv, heater, AC, swimming room

UPDATE

Room Type: suite
Price: \$1000 per night
Room Number: 101
Features: ac, fridge, heater

UPDATE

Room Type: studio
Price: \$9100 per night
Room Number: 901
Features: tv, fridge, heater, ac

UPDATE

Room Type: double
Price: \$500 per night
Room Number: 501
Features: tv, heater, fridge

UPDATE

Room Type: penthouse
Price: \$800 per night
Room Number: 1001
Features: wifi, ac, heater, fridge

UPDATE

Room Type: penthouse
Price: \$30 per night
Room Number: 103
Features: tv, heater, fridge, ac

UPDATE

Room Type: studio
Price: \$800 per night
Room Number: 901
Features: tv, fridge, heater

UPDATE

© DalVacationHome. All rights reserved.
Terms of Service | Privacy Policy

Figure 30: Room added success

Module 5: Data analysis and Visualization

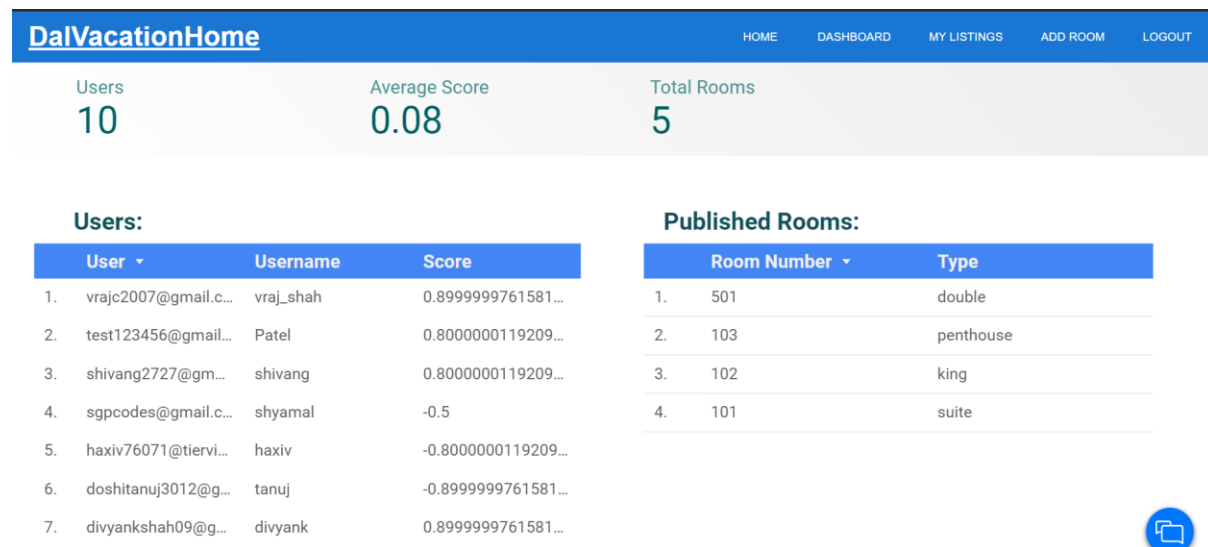


Figure 31: Dashboard 1

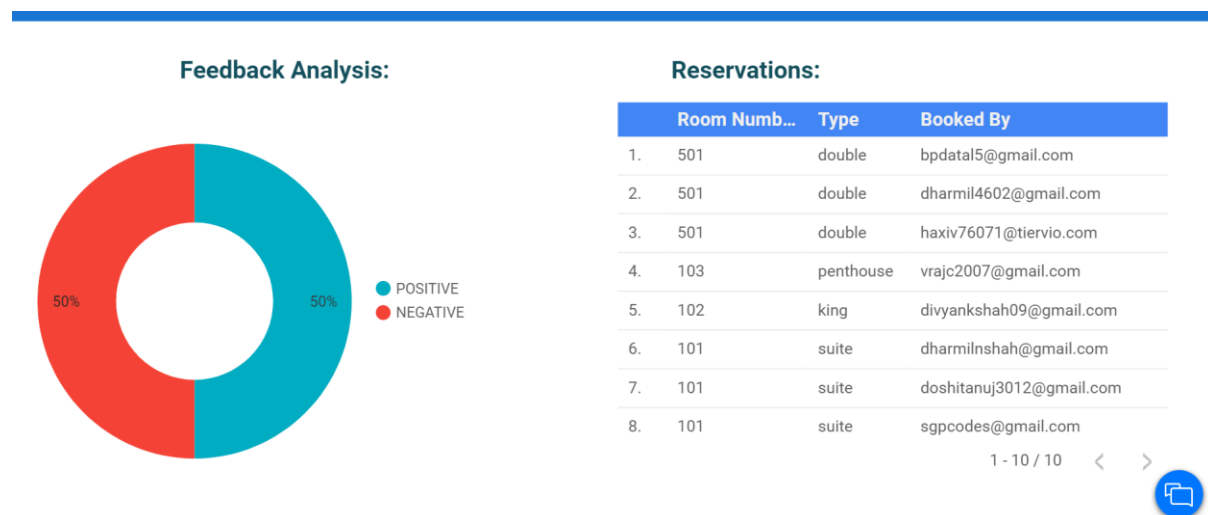


Figure 32: Dashboard 2

Individual Contribution:

Abhisek Latawa:

- Developed Lambda functions for the Adding, Updating, Deleting and fetching Room as a Property Agent
- Developed Lambda for the Google DialogFlow response
- Developed Lambdas for make a booking for the available rooms when logged in as a registered user.
- Worked with the SQS to develop a lambda which takes the request from the client to make Room booking request
- Worked with the SNS service and developed lambda to send the successful and failure notification to the subscribed users.
- Developed the Landing page for the Guest users in which they can see the room details.

- Worked on Google DialogFlow ChatBot
- Integrated Chatbot with frontend application and handled the user queries through chatbot

Bhishman Desai:

- Developed a comprehensive AWS CloudFormation script to automate the deployment of an Amazon Lex chatbot.
- Ensured the script included all necessary AWS resources such as Lambda functions, and IAM roles configurations.
- Designed and implemented an automated deployment pipeline for a React frontend application using Google Cloud Run.
- Utilized Terraform to manage and provision Google Cloud resources, ensuring an efficient and scalable infrastructure setup.
- Developed a robust message passing module to facilitate communication (synchronous and asynchronous) between Dialog Flow and Lambda/Cloud functions using Google Cloud Pub/Sub using Terraform.
- Implemented cross-cloud integration to enable seamless data flow and interoperability between different AWS and GCP.

Shivang Patel:

- Implemented user authentication using AWS Cognito, integrating it seamlessly with the application's frontend and backend.
- Configured Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) to enhance security, ensuring users verify their identity using a second factor.
- Implemented encryption using Caesar Cipher for secure transmission and storage of sensitive user data and for third factor authentication.
- Worked extensively with AWS Simple Notification Service (SNS) to send notifications to users.
- Integrated SNS with Lambda functions to automate notifications based on user actions and application events.
- Configured SNS topics and subscriptions to manage and organize notification delivery efficiently.

Dharmil Shah:

- Researched on Looker Studio for dashboard implementation for displaying reviews, total users.
- Researched on Google Natural Language API.
- Designed and integrated Frontend and backend of Authentication module.
- Designed room booking frontend.
- Designed and Implemented backend of Looker studio and Google Natural Language API and integrated it in Frontend through iframe.
- Added reviews system for each room.

Meeting Logs:

Serverless DP Team-3 Meeting Logs				
Meeting Date	Meeting Agenda	Minutes of Meeting	Attendance	Meeting Recordings
18-07-2024	Discussed the updates on the divided modules.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussed about the errors and resolve them 2. Worked on the code quality 3. Worked on the individual tasks and discussed the approach 	All members present	https://dalumy.sharepoint.com/:v:/g/personal/dh939824dal_ca/EfEVATRKpBdGiMY4vUHVf0BqrQMZ8TDy8vEpr-y-ipOjA?referrer=Teams.TEAMS-ELECTRON&referrerScenario=MeetingChicletGetLink.view
22-07-2024	Completion of the modules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussed on the completed modules 2. Resolved errors that were faced during integration 	All members present	https://dalumy.sharepoint.com/:v:/g/personal/dh939824dal_ca/EY3BX1i5dU9Bg22vHhEoiTEBguUpAFxn3wTjQ8jpWpsMSg?referrer=Teams.TEAMS-ELECTRON&referrerScenario=MeetingChicletGetLink.view
23-06-2024	Final Discussion for Sprint 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Combining individual tasks 2. Finalising report and meeting logs 	All members present	https://dalumy.sharepoint.com/:v:/g/personal/dh939824dal_ca/EUkHy1rT7wBJjRti2aEP0yUBt4w0FvEJtiVH5m6XhmCgwA?referrer=Teams.TEAMS-ELECTRON&referrerScenario=MeetingChicletGetLink.view

Gitlab Code:

- <https://git.cs.dal.ca/latawa/csci5410-s24-sdp-3>

References:

- [1] “Dialogflow ES basics,” *Google Cloud*.
<https://cloud.google.com/dialogflow/es/docs/basics> [Accessed: July 22, 2024]
- [2] “What is Pub/Sub? | Pub/Sub Documentation | Google Cloud,” Google Cloud. [Online]. Available: <https://cloud.google.com/pubsub/docs/overview> [Accessed: July 22, 2024]
- [3] “What is Amazon SNS? - Amazon Simple Notification Service,” Amazon Web Services, Inc. [Online]. Available: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/welcome.html> [Accessed: July 22, 2024].
- [4] “Push Notification Service - Amazon Simple Notification Service - AWS,” Amazon Web Services, Inc. [Online]. Available: <https://aws.amazon.com/sns/>. [Accessed: July 22, 2024].
- [5] “Working with Amazon SQS messages - Amazon Simple Queue Service,” Amazon Web Services, Inc. [Online]. Available: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/SQSDeveloperGuide/working-with-messages.html>. [Accessed: July 22, 2024].
- [6] “Using Amazon SQS dead-letter queues to replay messages,” Amazon Web Services, Inc. [Online]. Available: <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/using-amazon-sqs-dead-letter-queues-to-replay-messages/>. [Accessed: July 22, 2024].
- [7] “Looker Studio: Business Insights,” Google Cloud. [Online].
<https://cloud.google.com/looker-studio?hl=en> [Accessed: July 22, 2024].
- [8] “Cloud Natural Language,” Google Cloud. [Online].
<https://cloud.google.com/natural-language?hl=en> [Accessed: July 22, 2024].
- [9] “What is Cloud Run | Cloud Run Documentation | Google Cloud,” Google Cloud. [Online]. Available: <https://cloud.google.com/run/docs/overview/what-is-cloud-run> [Accessed: July 22, 2024].
- [10] “Docs Overview,” Terraform. [Online].
<https://registry.terraform.io/providers/hashicorp/google/latest/docs> [Accessed: July 22, 2024].
- [11] “Documents & diagrams for engineering teams,” Eraser.io. [Online]. Available: <https://www.eraser.io/> [Accessed: July 22, 2024].