

# Sweet-Home Application

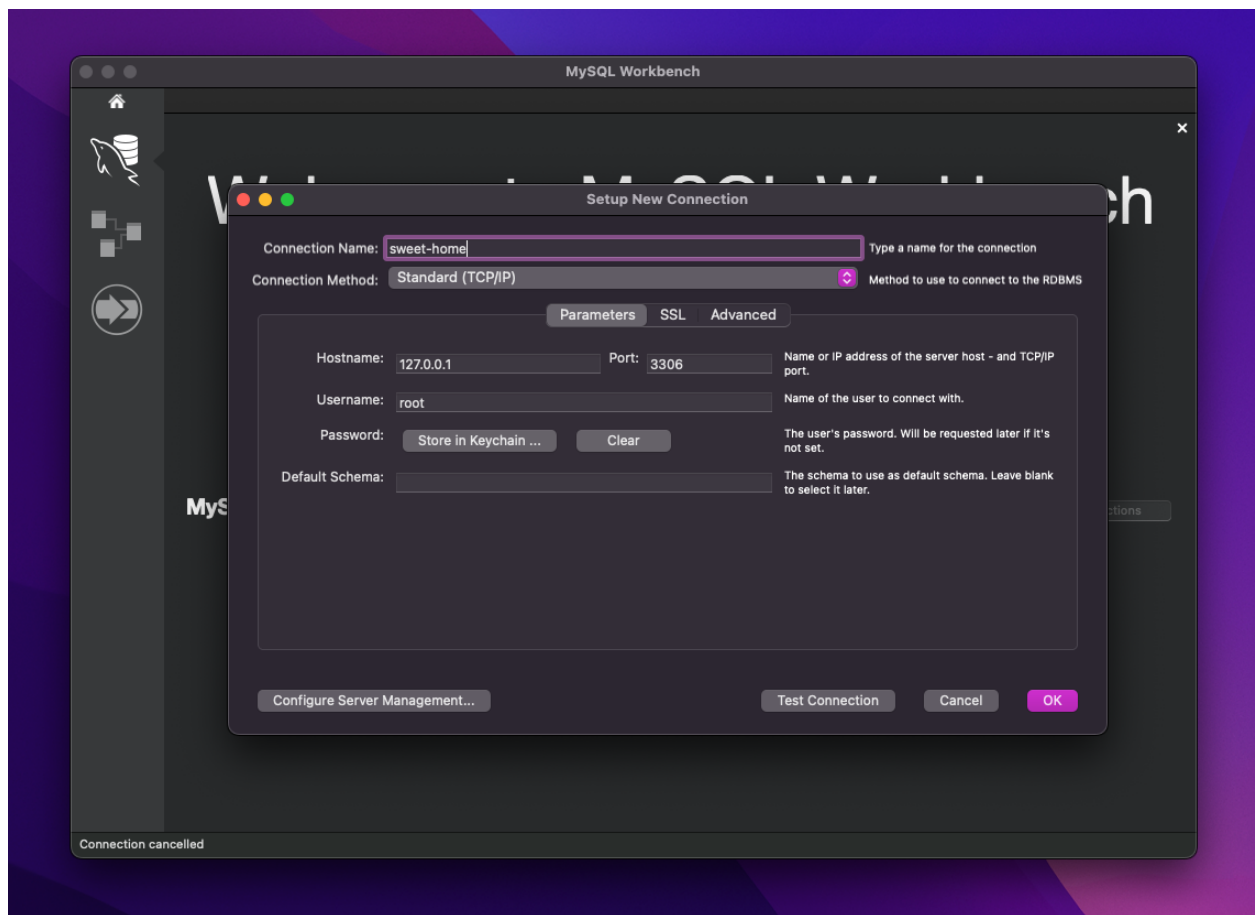
The Sweet-Home app has 3 services: **booking**, **payment**, and **eureka-server**. This app helps people book hotel rooms and pay for their bookings. The goal was to create model java microservices and follow the SOLID coding principles. The app was made using Spring Boot and Eureka, and MySQL was picked as the database.

Now, let's walk through the steps to run the project on your computer.

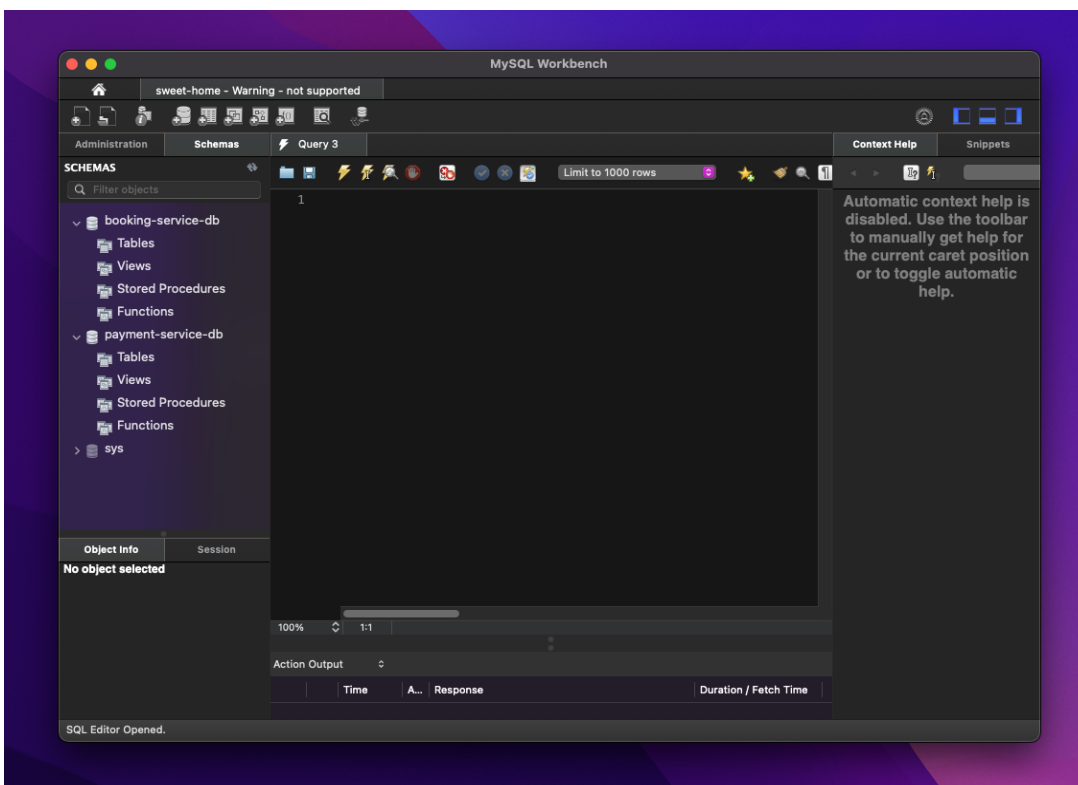
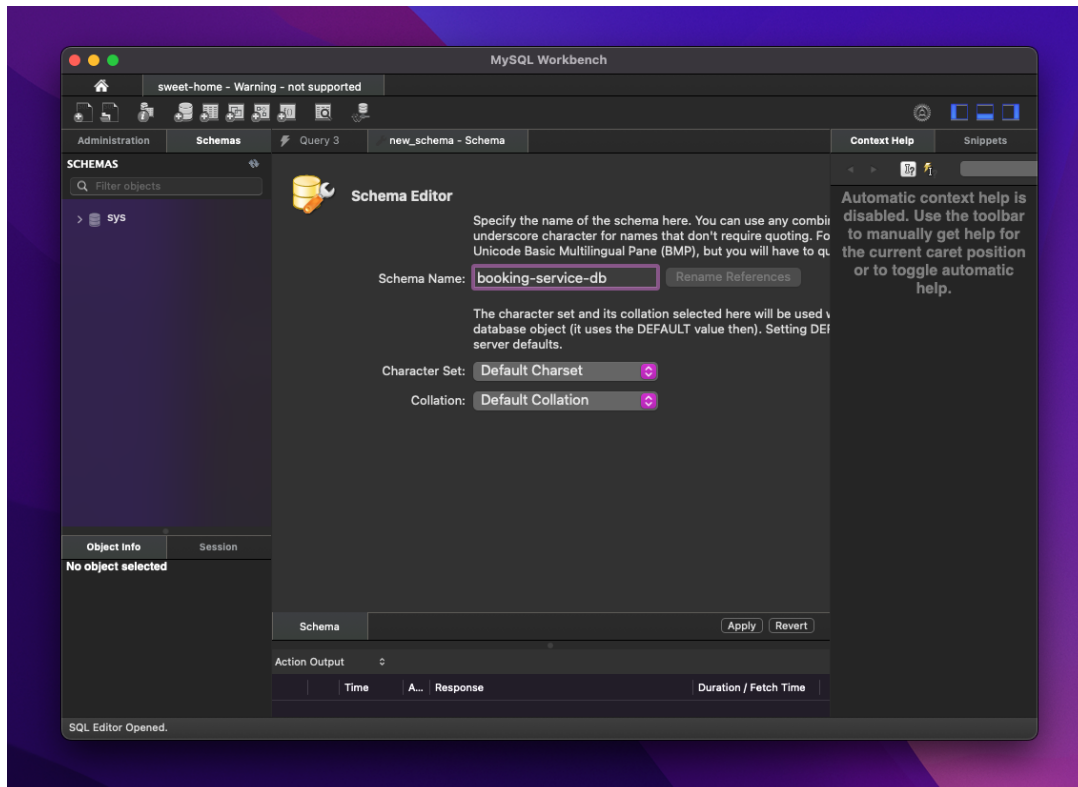
To keep things simple, we'll use **MySQL Workbench** to set up our database.

## Steps to run project -

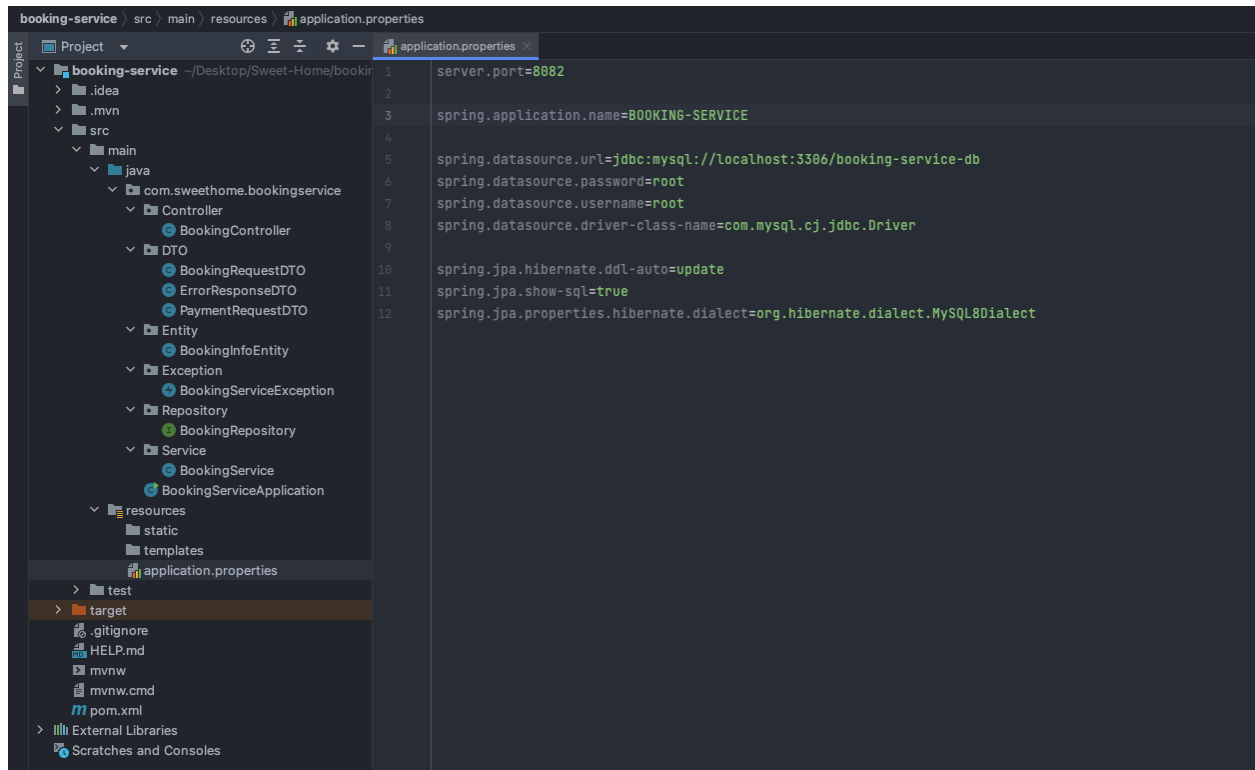
1. Open Workbench, make a connection named '**sweet-home**', and provide any **username** and **password**.



2. Navigate to "Add New Schema" and create 2 schemas: "**booking-service-db**" and "**payment-service-db**".

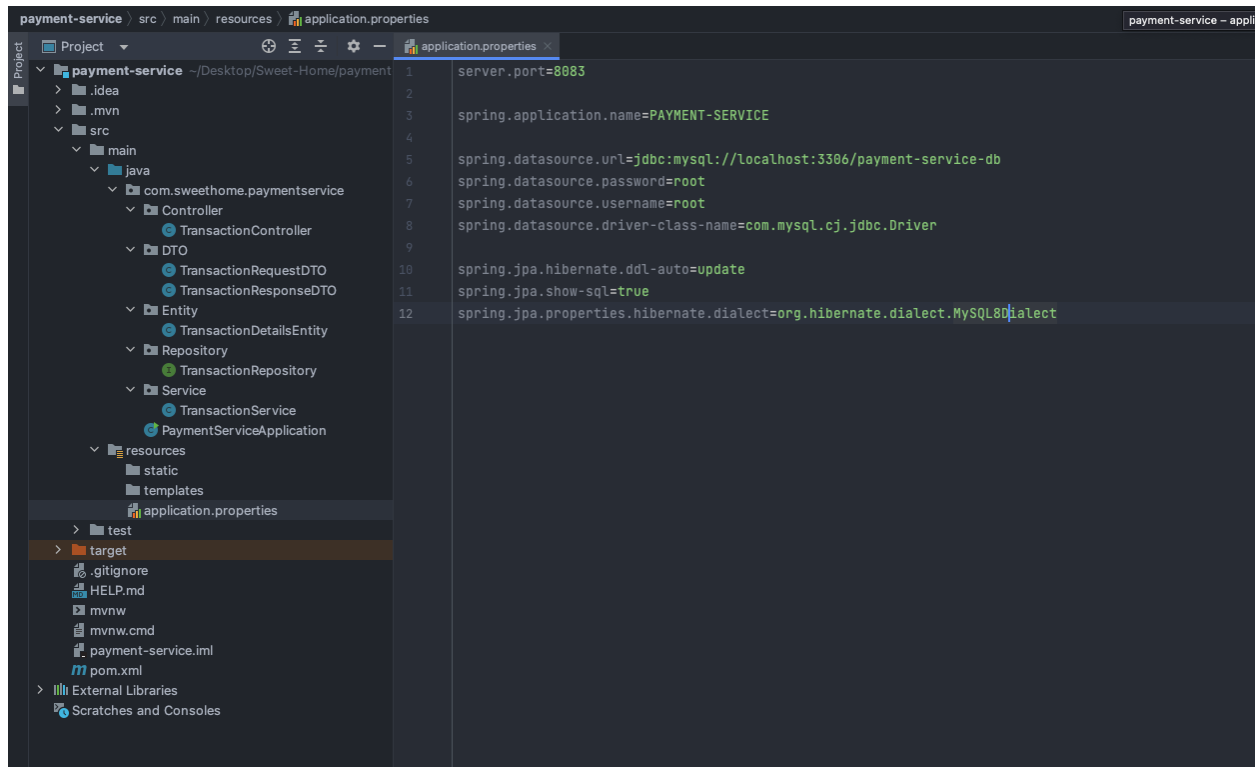


3. Go to "**src/main/resources/application.properties**" (on both booking & payment services) and enter your database **URL**, **username**, and **password**.



The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA interface for the 'booking-service' project. The left sidebar displays the project structure, with 'src/main/resources/application.properties' selected. The main editor area shows the following configuration:

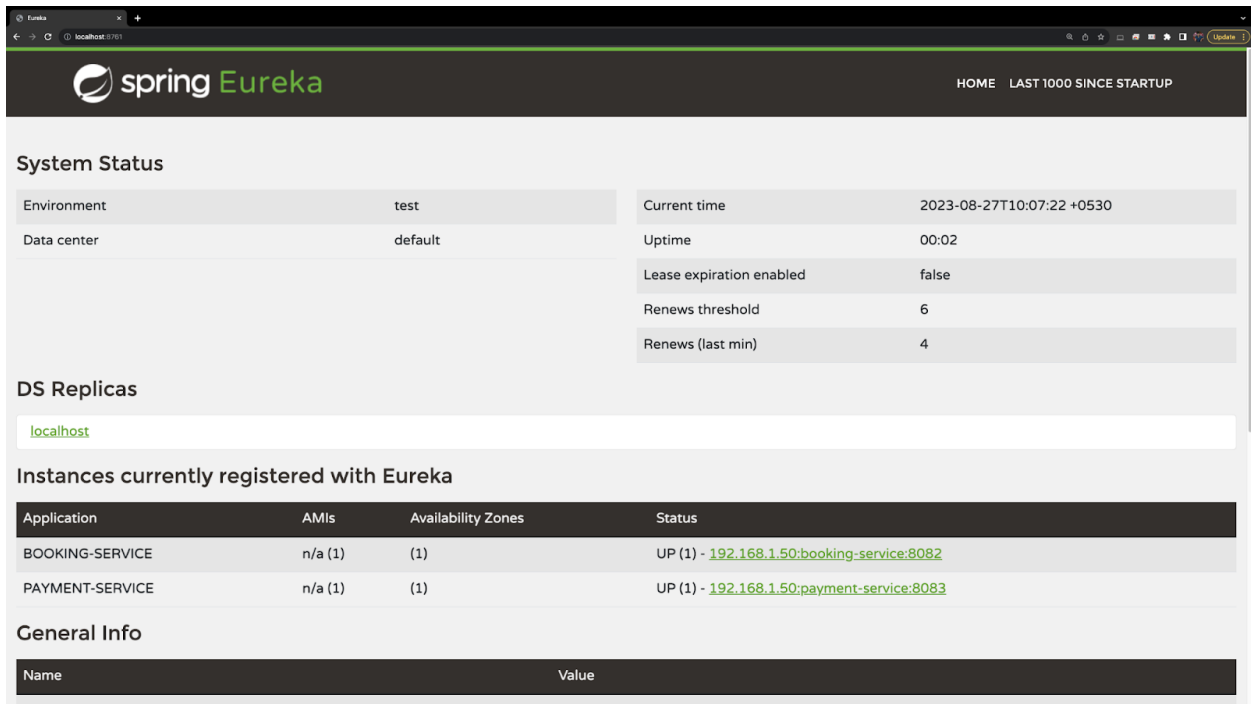
```
1 server.port=8082
2
3 spring.application.name=BOOKING-SERVICE
4
5 spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/booking-service-db
6 spring.datasource.password=root
7 spring.datasource.username=root
8 spring.datasource.driver-class-name=com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
9
10 spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto=update
11 spring.jpa.show-sql=true
12 spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.dialect=org.hibernate.dialect.MySQL8Dialect
```



The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA interface for the 'payment-service' project. The left sidebar displays the project structure, with 'src/main/resources/application.properties' selected. The main editor area shows the following configuration:

```
1 server.port=8083
2
3 spring.application.name=PAYMENT-SERVICE
4
5 spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/payment-service-db
6 spring.datasource.password=root
7 spring.datasource.username=root
8 spring.datasource.driver-class-name=com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
9
10 spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto=update
11 spring.jpa.show-sql=true
12 spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.dialect=org.hibernate.dialect.MySQL8Dialect
```

4. Go to the root directory of the Eureka server and run the command: `'mvn spring-boot:run'`.
5. Now do the same for both **payment** and **booking** service.
6. Open your web browser and go to **http://localhost:8761**. Here, you should be able to see the records for both the booking service and payment service.



The screenshot shows the Spring Eureka web interface in a browser window. The page has a dark header with the 'spring Eureka' logo and navigation links for 'HOME' and 'LAST 1000 SINCE STARTUP'. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- System Status:** A table showing environment details.

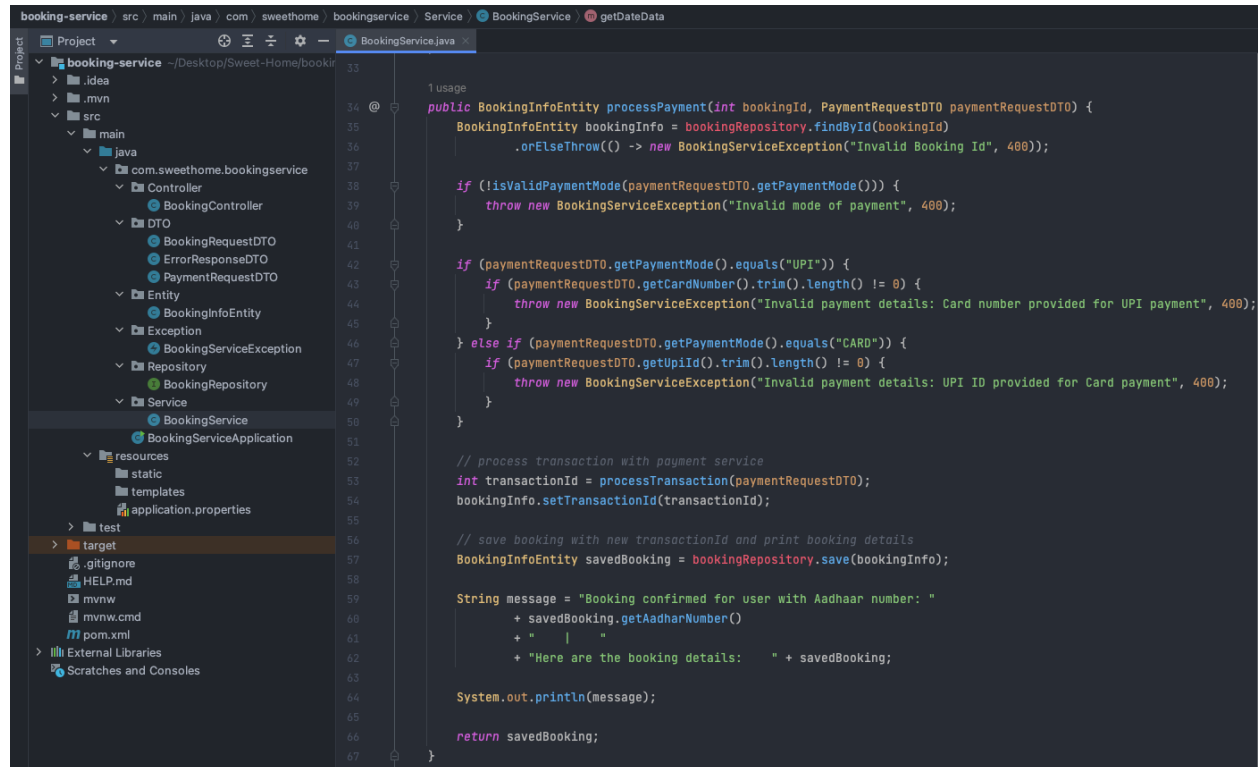
Environment	test	Current time	2023-08-27T10:07:22 +0530
Data center	default	Uptime	00:02
		Lease expiration enabled	false
		Renews threshold	6
		Renews (last min)	4
- DS Replicas:** A section with a single entry 'localhost'.
- Instances currently registered with Eureka:** A table listing registered services.

Application	AMIs	Availability Zones	Status
BOOKING-SERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - <a href="#">192.168.1.50:booking-service:8082</a>
PAYMENT-SERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - <a href="#">192.168.1.50:payment-service:8083</a>
- General Info:** A section with a table for general information.

Name	Value
test-mysql-service	test-mysql-service

## Code Logic -

### 1. src/main/java/com/sweethome/bookingservice/Service/BookingService.java/ processPayment()



```
33
34 @
35 public BookingInfoEntity processPayment(int bookingId, PaymentRequestDTO paymentRequestDTO) {
36     BookingInfoEntity bookingInfo = bookingRepository.findById(bookingId)
37         .orElseThrow(() -> new BookingServiceException("Invalid Booking Id", 400));
38
39     if (!isValidPaymentMode(paymentRequestDTO.getPaymentMode())) {
40         throw new BookingServiceException("Invalid mode of payment", 400);
41     }
42
43     if (paymentRequestDTO.getPaymentMode().equals("UPI")) {
44         if (paymentRequestDTO.getCardNumber().trim().length() != 0) {
45             throw new BookingServiceException("Invalid payment details: Card number provided for UPI payment", 400);
46         }
47     } else if (paymentRequestDTO.getPaymentMode().equals("CARD")) {
48         if (paymentRequestDTO.getUpiId().trim().length() != 0) {
49             throw new BookingServiceException("Invalid payment details: UPI ID provided for Card payment", 400);
50         }
51     }
52
53     // process transaction with payment service
54     int transactionId = processTransaction(paymentRequestDTO);
55     bookingInfo.setTransactionId(transactionId);
56
57     // save booking with new transactionId and print booking details
58     BookingInfoEntity savedBooking = bookingRepository.save(bookingInfo);
59
60     String message = "Booking confirmed for user with Aadhaar number: "
61         + savedBooking.getAadhaarNumber()
62         + " | "
63         + "Here are the booking details: " + savedBooking;
64
65     System.out.println(message);
66
67     return savedBooking;
68 }
```

This code snippet defines a method named **processPayment** that takes a **booking ID** and a **PaymentRequestDTO** object as parameters.

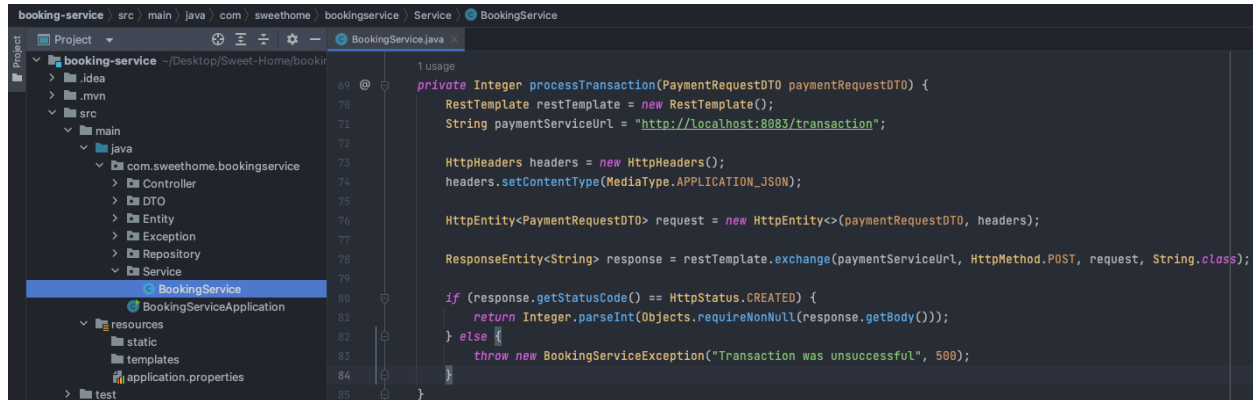
It retrieves booking information from a repository using the provided booking ID. If the payment mode in the DTO is invalid, it throws an **exception**. Depending on the payment mode ("UPI" or "CARD"), it checks for valid payment details and throws exceptions if inconsistencies are found.

The method then processes a transaction using a payment service and updates the **transaction ID** in the booking information.

The updated booking information is saved and a confirmation message, along with the booking details, is printed. Finally, the updated booking information is returned.

This code essentially handles payment processing and validation for booking transactions.

## 2. src/main/java/com/sweethome/bookingservice/Service/BookingService.java/ processTransaction()



This code snippet defines a private method named **processTransaction** that takes a **PaymentRequestDTO** object as a parameter and returns an Integer representing a **transaction ID**.

Inside the method, a **RestTemplate** is created to make an HTTP POST request to a **payment service's URL** (`http://localhost:8083/transaction`).

Headers are set to indicate that the content type is JSON. The **PaymentRequestDTO** object is included in the HTTP request's body. The method then sends the HTTP request and receives a response in the form of a **ResponseEntity<String>**.

If the response status code indicates a successful creation (**HTTP 201**), the transaction ID from the response body is extracted and returned as an integer. If the response status code is not as expected, an exception is thrown, indicating that the transaction was unsuccessful.

This code is responsible for sending payment information to a payment service and handling the response.

## 3. src/main/java/com/sweethome/bookingservice/Service/BookingService.java/ generateRandomRoomNumbers()



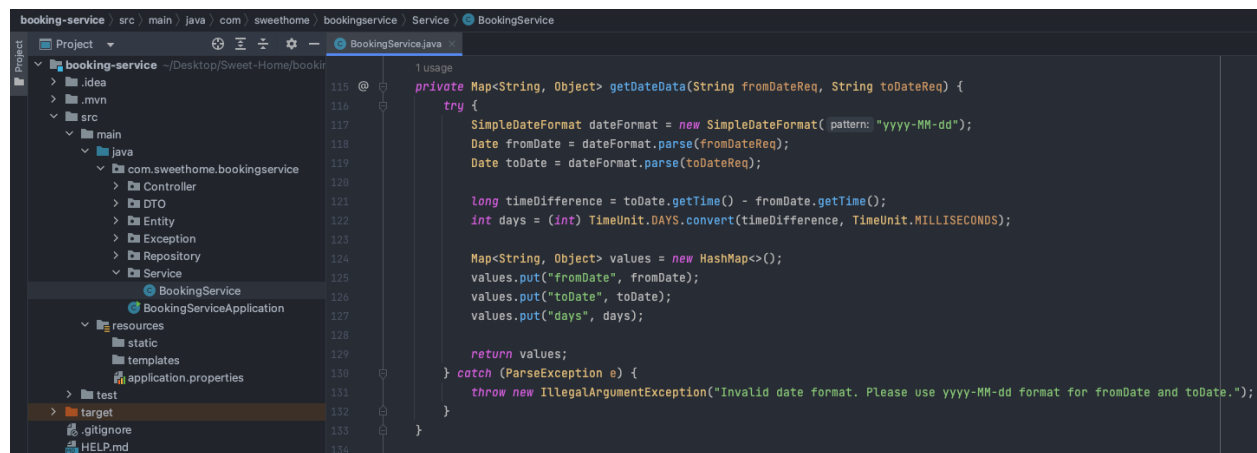
This code snippet defines a private method named **generateRandomRoomNumbers** that takes an integer **numOfRooms** as a parameter and returns a string representing a **list of randomly generated room numbers**.

Inside the method, a Random instance is created to generate random numbers. A StringBuilder named roomNumbers is used to build the resulting string. The method then loops numOfRooms times, generating a random number between 1 and 100 for each iteration.

These numbers are appended to the **roomNumbers** string, separated by commas. The generated string of room numbers is then returned.

This code is responsible for generating a specified number of random room numbers for use, such as in a hotel room allocation system.

#### 4. src/main/java/com/sweethome/bookingservice/Service/BookingService.java/ generateRandomRoomNumbers()



```
115 @
116
117 private Map<String, Object> getDateData(String fromDateReq, String toDateReq) {
118     try {
119         SimpleDateFormat dateFormat = new SimpleDateFormat( "yyyy-MM-dd");
120         Date fromDate = dateFormat.parse(fromDateReq);
121         Date toDate = dateFormat.parse(toDateReq);
122
123         long timeDifference = toDate.getTime() - fromDate.getTime();
124         int days = (int) TimeUnit.DAYS.convert(timeDifference, TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS);
125
126         Map<String, Object> values = new HashMap<>();
127         values.put("fromDate", fromDate);
128         values.put("toDate", toDate);
129         values.put("days", days);
130
131         return values;
132     } catch (ParseException e) {
133         throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid date format. Please use yyyy-MM-dd format for fromDate and toDate.");
134     }
135 }
```

This code snippet defines a private method named **getDateData** that takes two date strings (**fromDateReq** and **toDateReq**) as parameters and **returns a Map** containing relevant date-related information. Inside the method, it attempts to parse the input date strings using the "yyyy-MM-dd" format. If the parsing is successful, it calculates the time difference in milliseconds between the two parsed dates and then converts that difference into the **number of days** using the TimeUnit.DAYS conversion.

A Map named values is created to store the parsed dates and calculated days. The parsed **fromDate**, **toDate**, and **days** are put into the values map with corresponding keys. If there's a parsing error (if the date strings are not in the expected format), an exception is caught and an **IllegalArgumentException** is thrown, indicating that the date format is invalid.

This code is responsible for parsing and processing date strings to calculate the time difference between them and provide the result in terms of days along with the parsed dates.

## Endpoint postman tests -

### 1. localhost:8081/booking

HTTP Sweet-Home / localhost:8081/booking

POST http://localhost:8081/booking

Params Authorization Headers (10) Body Pre-request Script Tests Settings Cookies Beautify

none form-data x-www-form-urlencoded raw binary GraphQL JSON

```
1 {
2   "fromDate": "2021-06-10",
3   "toDate": "2021-06-15",
4   "aadharNumber": "Sample-Aadhar-Number",
5   "numOfRooms": 3
6 }
```

Body Cookies Headers (5) Test Results Status: 201 Created Time: 210 ms Size: 425 B Save as Example

Pretty Raw Preview Visualize JSON

```
1 {
2   "bookingId": 1,
3   "fromDate": "2021-06-09T18:30:00.000+00:00",
4   "toDate": "2021-06-14T18:30:00.000+00:00",
5   "aadharNumber": "Sample-Aadhar-Number",
6   "numOfRooms": 3,
7   "roomNumbers": "28,11,81",
8   "roomPrice": 15000,
9   "transactionId": 0,
10  "bookedOn": "2023-08-27T07:16:00.968+00:00"
11 }
```

### 2. localhost:8081/booking/1/transaction

HTTP Sweet-Home / localhost:8081/booking/1/transaction

POST http://localhost:8081/booking/1/transaction

Params Authorization Headers (10) Body Pre-request Script Tests Settings Cookies Beautify

none form-data x-www-form-urlencoded raw binary GraphQL JSON

```
1 {
2   "paymentMode": "UPI",
3   "bookingId": 5,
4   "upiId": "upi details",
5   "cardNumber": ""
6 }
```

Body Cookies Headers (5) Test Results Status: 200 OK Time: 425 ms Size: 420 B Save as Example

Pretty Raw Preview Visualize JSON

```
1 {
2   "bookingId": 1,
3   "fromDate": "2021-06-09T18:30:00.000+00:00",
4   "toDate": "2021-06-14T18:30:00.000+00:00",
5   "aadharNumber": "Sample-Aadhar-Number",
6   "numOfRooms": 3,
7   "roomNumbers": "28,11,81",
8   "roomPrice": 15000,
9   "transactionId": 1,
10  "bookedOn": "2023-08-27T07:16:00.968+00:00"
11 }
```



### 3. localhost:8083/transaction

The screenshot shows a REST client interface with the URL `http://localhost:8083/transaction` and the method `POST`. The `Body` tab is selected, showing a JSON payload:

```
1 {
2   "paymentMode": "UPI",
3   "bookingId": 1,
4   "upiId": "upi details",
5   "cardNumber": ""
6 }
```

The status bar indicates `Status: 201 Created`, `Time: 33 ms`, and `Size: 170 B`. The `Body` tab is also selected in the bottom panel, showing the same JSON payload in a pretty-printed view.

### 4. localhost:8083/transaction/1

The screenshot shows a REST client interface with the URL `http://localhost:8083/transaction/1` and the method `GET`. The `Body` tab is selected, showing a JSON payload:

```
1 {
2   "id": 1,
3   "paymentMode": "UPI",
4   "bookingId": 5,
5   "upiId": "upi details",
6   "cardNumber": ""
7 }
```

The status bar indicates `Status: 200 OK`, `Time: 100 ms`, and `Size: 244 B`. The `Body` tab is also selected in the bottom panel, showing the same JSON payload in a pretty-printed view.