

# Design Document - Menu-Service

<b>Technology Stack</b>	2
Current Implementation	2
Responsibilities	2
<b>High-Level Architecture</b>	3
Current Implementation Architecture	3
Component Responsibilities	3
<b>Data Modeling</b>	4
Database Schema (MySQL)	4
Restaurant Table	4
MenuItem Table	4
API Data Models	5
MenuItemRequest	5
CreateRestaurantRequest	5
PaginatedMenuItemResponse (Paginated)	5
RestaurantMenuResponse	6
RestaurantResponse	6
MenuItemBasicResponse	7
RestaurantMenuResponse	7
<b>Caching Strategy</b>	7
<b>Rate Limiting, Pagination &amp; Versioning</b>	7
<b>Assumptions and Trade-offs</b>	9
Assumptions	9
Trade-offs	9
<b>Monitoring &amp; Observability</b>	9

# Technology Stack

---

## Current Implementation

---

1. **Architecture:** Monolith (from the assignment perspective)
2. **Framework:** Java 17, Spring Boot 3.4.8
3. **Persistence:** MySQL (Dockerized for local)
4. **Local Caching:** Caffeine
5. **Distributed Caching:** Redis (Dockerized)
6. **API Layer:** REST APIs (versioned under /api/v1/...)
7. **Container:** Docker and Docker Compose

### Responsibilities

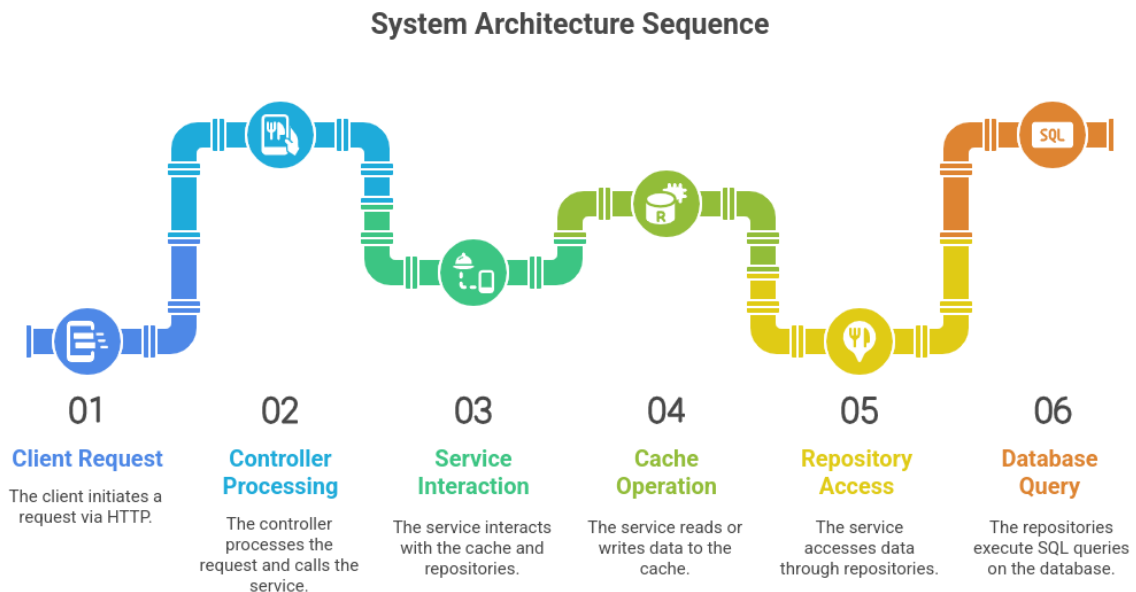
1. **Spring Boot - Menu-Service:** REST API, business logic, caching, rate limiting
2. **MySQL:** Persistent storage for restaurants and menu items
3. **Redis:** Menu data caching, rate limiting counters

# High-Level Architecture

---

## Current Implementation Architecture

---



- Spring Boot Menu Service: Exposes REST APIs, handles business logic, and manages caching and DB access.
- Redis: Distributed cache for menus and menu items.
- MySQL: Persistent storage for restaurants, menus, and menu items.

## Component Responsibilities

---

- Controller Layer: REST API endpoints, request validation
  - Service Layer: Business logic, transaction management
  - Repository Layer: JPA-based data access
  - Mapper Layer: DTO ↔ Entity conversions
  - Cache Layer: Redis (future: add Caffeine for application level)
-

# Data Modeling

---

## Database Schema (MySQL)

---

### Restaurant Table

```
CREATE TABLE restaurant (  
  id BIGINT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
  address VARCHAR(255),  
  city VARCHAR(255),  
  pincode VARCHAR(20),  
  PRIMARY KEY (id)  
);  
  
CREATE INDEX idx_restaurant_city ON restaurant (city);
```

### MenuItem Table

```
CREATE TABLE menu (  
  id BIGINT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  availability BIT(1) NOT NULL,  
  created_on DATETIME(6) DEFAULT NULL,  
  dish_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
  price DOUBLE NOT NULL,  
  type ENUM('NON_VEG','VEG') NOT NULL,  
  updated_on DATETIME(6) DEFAULT NULL,  
  restaurant_id BIGINT DEFAULT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (id),  
  KEY FK_menu_restaurant (restaurant_id),  
  CONSTRAINT FK_menu_restaurant FOREIGN KEY (restaurant_id) REFERENCES restaurant (id)  
);  
  
CREATE INDEX idx_menu_dish_name ON menu (dish_name);  
  
CREATE INDEX idx_menu_restaurant_type ON menu (restaurant_id, type);
```

## API Data Models

### MenuItemRequest

```
{
  "dishName": "Margherita Pizza",
  "price": 299.99,
  "availability": true,
  "type": "VEG"
}
```

### CreateRestaurantRequest

```
{
  "name": "Pizza Haven",
  "address": "123 Food Street, Koramangala",
  "city": "Bangalore",
  "pincode": "560034",
  "menuItems": [
    {
      "dishName": "Margherita Pizza",
      "price": 299.99,
      "availability": true,
      "type": "VEG"
    },
    {
      "dishName": "Chicken Tikka Pizza",
      "price": 399.99,
      "availability": false,
      "type": "NON_VEG"
    }
  ]
}
```

### PaginatedMenuItemResponse (Paginated)

```
{
  "restaurantId": 1,
  "restaurantName": "Pizza Haven",
  "menuItems": [
    {
```

```
    "id": 1,
    "dishName": "Margherita Pizza",
    "price": 299.99,
    "availability": true,
    "type": "VEG"
  },
  {
    "id": 2,
    "dishName": "Chicken Tikka Pizza",
    "price": 399.99,
    "availability": false,
    "type": "NON_VEG"
  }
],
"currentPage": 0,
"totalPages": 1,
"totalElements": 2
}
```

## RestaurantMenuResponse

```
{
  "id": 1,
  "name": "Pizza Haven",
  "menuItems": [
    {
      "id": 1,
      "dishName": "Margherita Pizza",
      "price": 299.99,
      "availability": true,
      "type": "VEG"
    },
    {
      "id": 2,
      "dishName": "Chicken Tikka Pizza",
      "price": 399.99,
      "availability": false,
      "type": "NON_VEG"
    }
  ]
}
```

## RestaurantResponse

```
{
  "id": 1,
  "name": "Pizza Haven",
  "address": "123 Food Street, Koramangala",
  "city": "Bangalore",
  "pincode": "560034"
}
```

```
}
```

### MenuItemBasicResponse

```
{  
  "id": 1,  
  "dishName": "Margherita Pizza",  
  "price": 299.99,  
  "availability": true,  
  "type": "VEG"  
}
```

### RestaurantMenuResponse

```
{  
  "dishName": "Margherita Pizza",  
  "price": 299.99,  
  "availability": true,  
  "type": "VEG"  
}
```

---

## Caching Strategy

- **L2 Cache (Redis):** Caches frequently accessed data with configurable TTL. Invalidates on data updates/deletes.
- **L1 Cache (Caffeine, planned):** For high-frequency data to reduce latency.
- **Cache-Aside Pattern:** Check cache first; on miss, query database, cache result.
- **Invalidation:** Clears cache on data modifications for consistency.

---

## Rate Limiting, Pagination & Versioning

- **Rate Limiting:** (TO-DO) Redis-based, per-client/IP, configurable limits ensure fair resource usage and prevent abuse.

- **Pagination:** Supported in menu fetch APIs (page, size params) for efficient data retrieval.
  - **API Versioning:** URL-based (`/api/v1/restaurant/...`) for backward compatibility and smooth updates.
-



# Assumptions and Trade-offs

---

## Assumptions

---

- Menu changes are infrequent compared to reads.
- Each restaurant has at least one menu.
- Restaurant data changes less frequently than menu items.
- Eventual consistency is acceptable for menu reads.

## Trade-offs

---

- Cache vs. Consistency: Prioritise read performance and accept eventual consistency.
  - Performance vs Resource Usage: Caching increases memory usage but improves latency.
- 

## Monitoring & Observability

---

- Spring Boot Actuator: Exposes endpoints (health, metrics, info, caches, loggers) for real-time application monitoring and management.
- Logging: Structured logs, correlation IDs, and error stack traces.
- Metrics: Tracks response times, error rates, cache hit/miss ratios, and DB/Redis health for performance insights.
- Future: Integrate Prometheus for metrics collection, Grafana for visualization, ELK for log analysis, and distributed tracing for request flow tracking.