

Price Comparison Website Report

This website is a price-comparison website that is a specialized platform for earbud's price comparison, designed to assist users in making informed purchase decisions. It empowers users to choose earbuds that match their budget and preferences. Data acquisition is accomplished through a systematic web scraping process, focusing on extracting pricing information and additional data related to earbuds from five designated websites.

The websites subject to data scraping include:

1. <https://www.currys.co.uk>
2. <https://www.Argos.co.uk>
3. <https://www.Ebay.co.uk>
4. <https://www.johnlewis.com>
5. <https://www.backmarket.co.uk>

In developing this price comparison website, many technologies were used to ensure efficiency, reliability, and seamless user experience. Leveraging a combination of Java, multithreading, Selenium, Spring, JUnit, Express.js, MySQL, Tailwind CSS and Next.js, the platform seamlessly integrates web scraping, testing, database management, REST API and frontend development. Here is a brief description of these technologies:

Java and Multithreading: The foundation of our data acquisition lies in Java, utilizing multithreading for concurrent processing. This ensures efficient and parallelized web scraping, enhancing the speed and responsiveness of data retrieval.

Selenium for Web Scraping: Selenium is employed for automated web interactions, enabling dynamic content extraction during the web scraping process. This ensures accurate and real-time data collection from various online retailers.

Spring for Integration: To facilitate seamless integration of web scraping processes, the Spring framework is utilized. This robust framework enhances the scalability and maintainability of the system, ensuring smooth coordination between different components.

MySQL Database: Our MySQL database serves as a centralized repository for scraped data, providing a consistent and structured source of information. The Java web scraper populates this database, maintaining an up-to-date inventory of product information.

JUnit for Testing Web Scraper: To validate the reliability and accuracy of the Java web scraper, JUnit is employed for unit testing. This ensures the stability of the codebase and the dependability of the web scraping mechanisms.

REST API with Express.js: The backend of the website is powered by a Nodejs framework called Express.js, facilitating the creation of a RESTful API with three essential routes. This API seamlessly interacts with the MySQL database, enabling efficient handling of HTTP requests and responses.

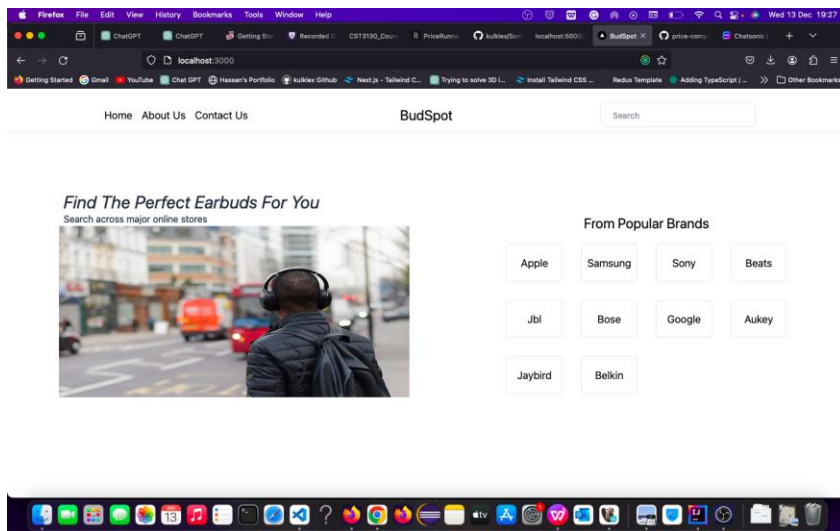
Next.js for Frontend: The frontend, developed with Next.js, leverages the power of React for efficient server-side rendering and streamlined data fetching. This ensures a responsive and dynamic user interface, with data retrieval from Express.js routes for real-time updates.

Jest for Testing API Routes and Utilities: Jest is used in this project to ensure the robustness of the Express.js API and for comprehensive testing of routes and utilities.

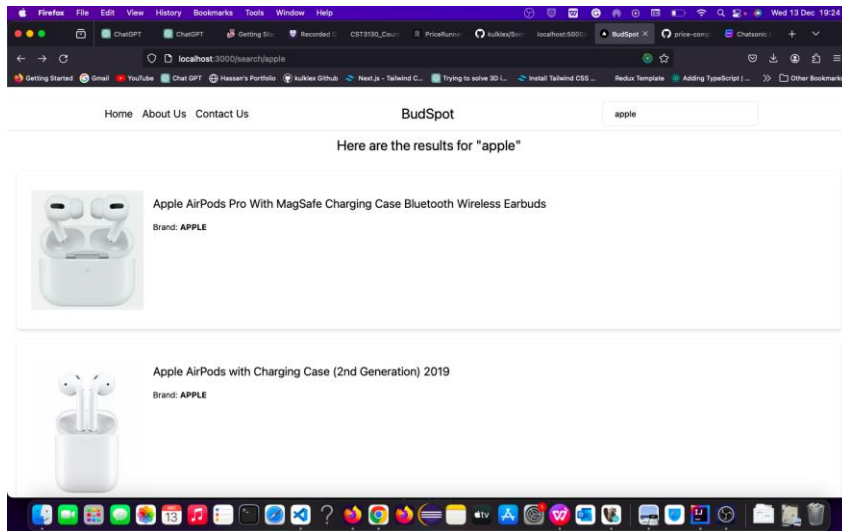
Tailwind CSS: Enhances the price-comparison website's design with its utility-first approach, providing efficient styling through pre-built classes. The framework's simplicity and consistency contribute to a visually appealing and responsive interface

WEBSITE PAGES

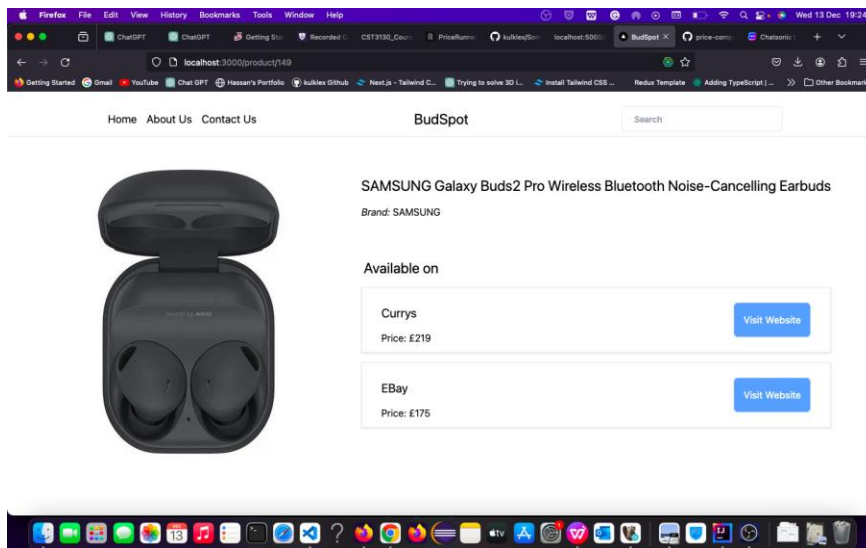
1. Home Page: The home page serves as an inviting entry point, offering users a warm welcome to the website. Search bar icon is placed on the Navbar, which is available to all the pages ensuring an intuitive and user-friendly starting experience.



2. Search Page: Upon interaction with the search bar icon, users are seamlessly redirected to the search page. Here, an aggregation of search results from all scraped websites awaits, providing users with a consolidated view of available options.



3. Comparison Page: The comparison page stands as the focal point for decisive insights. Displaying the prices of the searched results, this page empowers users to conduct a comprehensive and informed price analysis. It serves as a key resource for users seeking clarity in their purchasing decisions.

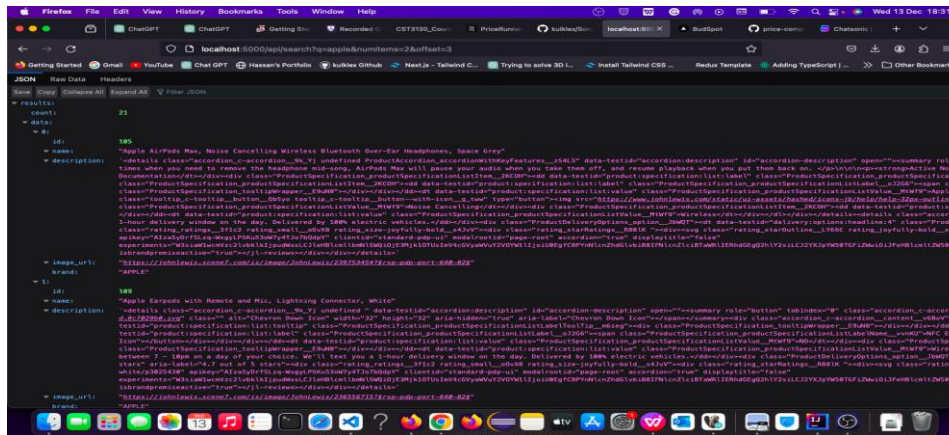


REST API ROUTES

These routes collectively provide a structured and reliable API for the price comparison website, ensuring accurate data retrieval and thoughtful error handling. There are as follows:

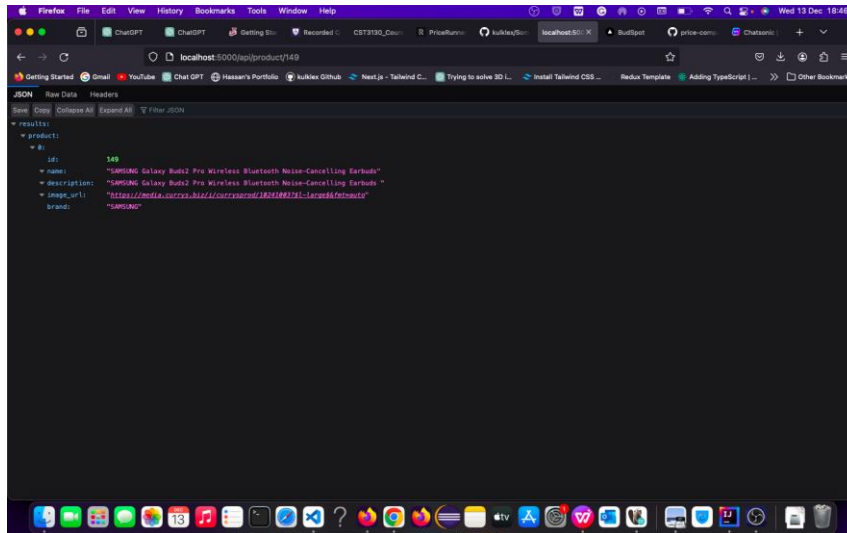
1. Search Route ("/api/search?q={searchTerm}&numitems=10&offset=20"): Using the GET method, this route facilitates a product search based on query parameters, including the search term, offset, and the number of items. It ensures data validity and sends a response with a JSON object containing the search item count and corresponding searched data.

This screenshot below shows the result after using this route (where searchTerm= 'apple,' numitems=2 and offset=3).



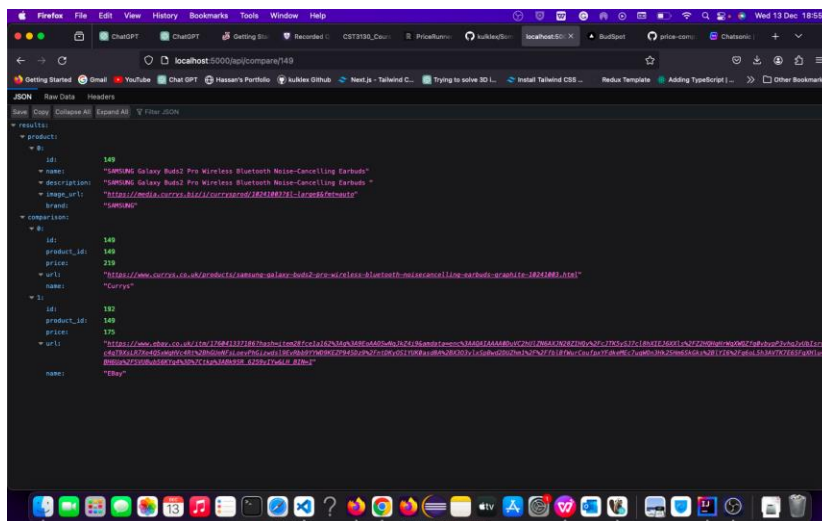
2. **Product Details Route** ("/api/product/:productID"): Using the GET method, it is specifically designed to fetch detailed information about a product identified by its unique ID. It queries the database using the provided product ID and responds with a JSON object containing product details.

The screenshot below shows the result after using this route (where productID is '149').

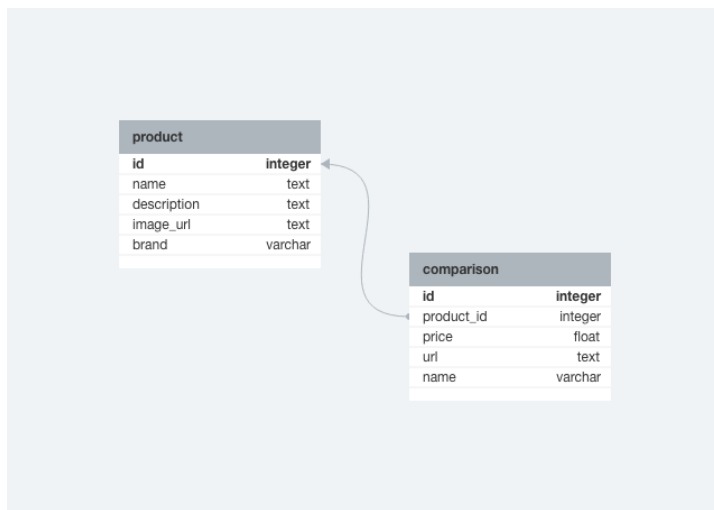


3. **Product Comparison Route ("/api/compare/:productID"):** Using the GET method, it is tailored for comparing details of a specific product, including additional comparison data. It utilizes the product ID from the route parameter, fetches both product details and comparison data from the database, and responds with a comprehensive JSON object.

The screenshot below shows the result after using this route (where productID is '149').



DATABASE DESIGN



TESTS SCREENSHOTS

ProductDao Test: A JUnit test for the 'saveAndMerge' method in the ProductDao class which saves, or merges data from the scraped sites to the database.

```
void testSaveAndMerge() {
    try {
        // Creating a test Comparison entity
        Comparison comparison = new Comparison();
        Product product = new Product();
        product.setName("Test Product");
        product.setDescription("This is a test product.");
        comparison.setProduct(product);
        comparison.setUrl("https://test.com");
        comparison.setPrice(99.99);
        comparison.setName("Website Name");

        // Save and merge the test Comparison
        productDao.saveAndMerge(comparison);

        // Asserting that the Comparison and associated Product are saved
        Assertions.assertNotNull(comparison.getId(), "Comparison ID should not be null after saving.");
    } catch (Exception e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
}
```

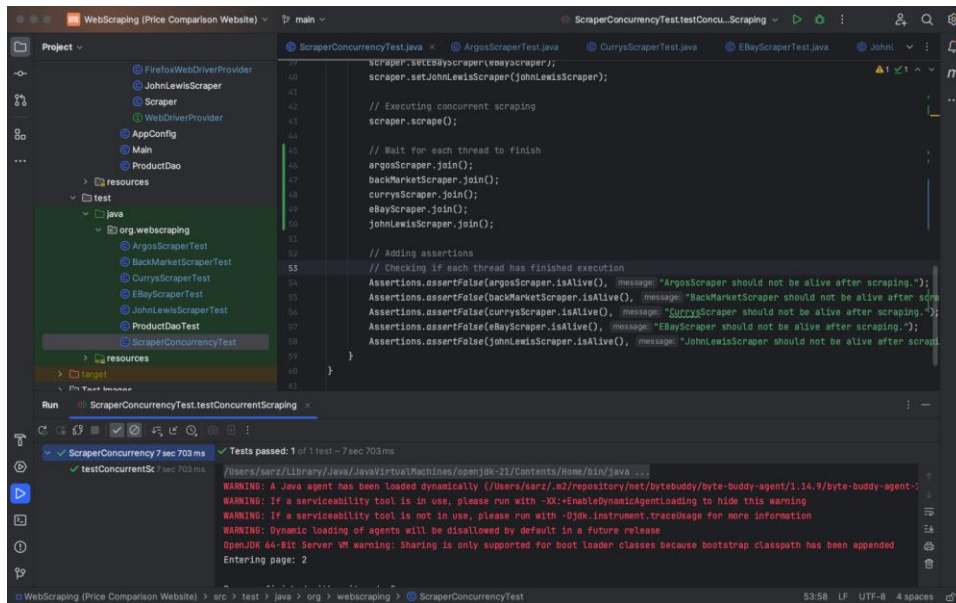
Run: ProductDaoTest.testSaveAndMerge

Tests passed: 1 of 1 test - 1sec 117ms

testSaveAndMerge 1sec 117ms

Process finished with exit code 0

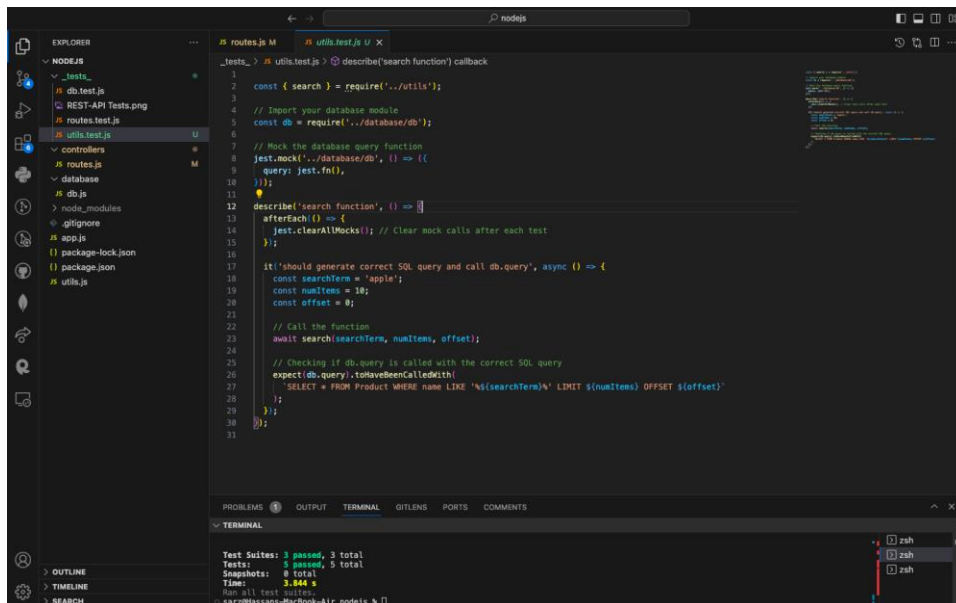
Scraper Concurrency Test: A JUnit test that checks if the scrapers are running concurrently.



The screenshot shows an IDE with a project named 'WebScraping (Price Comparison Website)'. The 'Project' view on the left shows a package structure with 'org.webscraping' containing several scraper tests and a 'ScraperConcurrencyTest' class. The 'Run' view at the bottom shows the test 'ScraperConcurrencyTest.testConcurrentScraping' passing successfully in 7 seconds and 703 milliseconds. The main editor displays the source code of 'ScraperConcurrencyTest.java', which uses JUnit 5 annotations like '@Test' and 'concurrentScraping', and includes assertions to verify that scrapers are not alive after execution.

```
ScraperConcurrencyTest.java
40 scraper.setWebScrapers(new ArrayList<>());
41 scraper.setJohnLewisScraper(johnLewisScraper);
42
43 // Executing concurrent scraping
44 scraper.scrape();
45
46 // Wait for each thread to finish
47 argosScraper.join();
48 backMarketScraper.join();
49 currysScraper.join();
50 ebayScraper.join();
51 johnLewisScraper.join();
52
53 // Adding assertions
54 // Checking if each thread has finished execution
55 Assertions.assertFalse(argosScraper.isAlive(), message: "ArgosScraper should not be alive after scraping.");
56 Assertions.assertFalse(backMarketScraper.isAlive(), message: "BackMarketScraper should not be alive after scraping.");
57 Assertions.assertFalse(currysScraper.isAlive(), message: "CurrysScraper should not be alive after scraping.");
58 Assertions.assertFalse(ebayScraper.isAlive(), message: "EbayScraper should not be alive after scraping.");
59 Assertions.assertFalse(johnLewisScraper.isAlive(), message: "JohnLewisScraper should not be alive after scraping.");
60
61 }
```

Utility Test: A Jest test that checks a utility used for the search route



The screenshot shows an IDE with a project named 'nodes'. The 'EXPLORER' view on the left shows a file structure with 'utils.test.js' selected. The main editor displays the source code of 'utils.test.js', which uses Jest annotations like '@describe', '@it', and '@expect'. The test checks if a 'search' function generates the correct SQL query and calls 'db.query' with the correct parameters. The 'TERMINAL' view at the bottom shows the test results: 'Test Suites: 3 passed, 3 total', 'Tests: 5 passed, 5 total', 'Snapshots: 0 total', and 'Time: 3.044 s'.

```
utils.test.js
1 // @ts-nocheck
2 const { search } = require('../utils');
3
4 // Import your database module
5 const db = require('../database/db');
6
7 // Mock the database query function
8 jest.mock('../database/db', () => ({
9   query: jest.fn(),
10 }));
11
12 describe('search function', () => {
13   afterEach(() => {
14     jest.clearAllMocks(); // Clear mock calls after each test
15   });
16
17   it('should generate correct SQL query and call db.query', async () => {
18     const searchTerm = 'apple';
19     const numItems = 10;
20     const offset = 0;
21
22     // Call the function
23     await search(searchTerm, numItems, offset);
24
25     // Checking if db.query is called with the correct SQL query
26     expect(db.query).toHaveBeenCalledWith(
27       `SELECT * FROM Product WHERE name LIKE '%${searchTerm}%' LIMIT ${numItems} OFFSET ${offset}`
28     );
29   });
30 });
```


Database Connection Test: A Jest test that checks the database connection to the REST API.

The screenshot shows the VS Code editor with the file explorer on the left. The 'db.test.js' file is open in the editor. The code defines a MySQL connection pool and a Jest test suite. The test suite is named 'Database Connection Tests' and contains a single test case 'it should establish a database connection'. The test case uses the 'pool.getConnection()' method to establish a connection. If an error occurs, the test fails. If the connection is successful, the test passes. The terminal at the bottom shows the test results: 'Test Suites: 3 passed, 3 total', 'Tests: 5 passed, 5 total', 'Snapshots: 0 total', and 'Time: 3.844 s'.

```
const mysql = require("mysql2");

// Creating a MySQL connection pool for the test
const pool = mysql.createPool({
  host: "localhost",
  user: "root",
  password: "darkshale",
  database: "priceComparison",
  connectionLimit: 10,
});

// Test suite for the database connection
describe("Database Connection Tests", () => {
  // Test cases should establish a database connection
  it("should establish a database connection", done => {
    pool.getConnection((err, connection) => {
      // If there's an error, fail the test
      if (err) {
        done.fail(err);
        return;
      }

      // If the connection is successful, release the connection and pass the test
      connection.release();
      done();
    });
  });
});
```

Test Suites: 3 passed, 3 total
Tests: 5 passed, 5 total
Snapshots: 0 total
Time: 3.844 s
Run all test suites
sar2@Hassans-MacBook-Air nodejs %

Routes Tests: Three Jest tests checking three routes.

The screenshot shows the VS Code editor with the file explorer on the left. The 'routes.test.js' file is open in the editor. The code defines three Jest test suites for different routes: 'search', 'product details', and 'product comparison'. Each test suite contains a single test case 'it should perform a search and return results'. The test cases use the 'request' library to send HTTP requests to the API. The test cases expect a 200 status code and a response body with the expected results. The terminal at the bottom shows the test results: 'Test Suites: 3 passed, 3 total', 'Tests: 5 passed, 5 total', 'Snapshots: 0 total', and 'Time: 3.844 s'.

```
// Test suite for the search route
describe("GET /search", () => {
  // Test cases should perform a search and return results
  it("should perform a search and return results", async () => {
    const response = await request(app).get("/api/search?q=apple&offset=0&numItems=10");
    expect(response.statusCode).toBe(200);
    expect(response.body.results).toBeDefined();
  });
});

// Test suite for the product details route
describe("GET /product/:productId", () => {
  // Test cases should fetch details of a specific product by ID
  it("should fetch details of a specific product by ID", async () => {
    const response = await request(app).get("/api/product/123");
    expect(response.statusCode).toBe(200);
    expect(response.body.results).toBeDefined();
  });
});

// Test suite for the product comparison route
describe("GET /compare/:productId", () => {
  // Test cases should compare details of a specific product by ID
  it("should compare details of a specific product by ID", async () => {
    const response = await request(app).get("/api/compare/456");
    expect(response.statusCode).toBe(200);
    expect(response.body.results).toBeDefined();
  });
});
```

Test Suites: 3 passed, 3 total
Tests: 5 passed, 5 total
Snapshots: 0 total
Time: 3.844 s
Run all test suites
sar2@Hassans-MacBook-Air nodejs %