



Morroco Drive - A Cab Booking Application

Software Engineering

Project Report

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Introduction

Morocco Drive is a sophisticated cab booking application developed to provide users with an easy and efficient way to book a cab by simply specifying their pickup and destination locations. Built on a robust backend using Java and Spring Boot, and paired





with an intuitive frontend developed in Next.js and TailwindCSS, the application ensures a seamless and responsive user experience. This project demonstrates the ability to develop a full-stack application with modern technologies and frameworks, addressing real-world challenges in transportation management.

Objectives

The primary objectives of the Morroco Drive application are:

- To provide users with a seamless platform for booking cabs.
- To enable drivers to manage rides efficiently.
- To utilize modern web technologies for optimal performance and scalability.

Tech Stack

The development of Ride Fast leverages the following technologies:

Backend:

- Languages and Frameworks: Java, Spring Boot, Spring Security, Spring Data JPA.
- Authentication and Security: JWT Authentication.
- **Database:** MySQL.
- **Testing Tools:** Postman, JUnit, Mockito, TestContainers, RestAssured.
- Containerization: Docker.

Frontend:

- Frameworks: ReactJS, Next.js (v14).
- Styling: TailwindCSS, Material UI.
- State Management: Redux Toolkit.
- Languages: TypeScript.

System Architecture

The system is designed with a modular architecture, ensuring scalability and maintainability. The application consists of two main modules:

- Backend Module: Responsible for handling APIs, user authentication, database management, and business logic.
- 2. **Frontend Module:** Responsible for user interface, client-side logic, and communication with the backend.





Implementation Details

Design Patterns Implementation

Controller Package

1. RideController

Pattern Used: Facade Pattern

Description:

The RideController serves as a single interface to manage all riderelated operations, hiding the complexities of the underlying service implementations from the client. By using the Facade Pattern, the controller provides a unified API for managing rides.

Implementation:

- The controller handles REST endpoints such as /rides, /rides/{id}, and /rides/book.
- Internally, it delegates the logic to specific services like RideServiceImpl, ensuring separation of concerns.

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/rides")
public class RideController {
    private final RideService rideService;

    @PostMapping("/book")
    public ResponseEntity<?> bookRide(@RequestBody RideRequest request) {
        RideResponse response = rideService.bookRide(request);
        return ResponseEntity.ok(response);
    }
}
```

Advantages:

Simplifies interaction for clients by encapsulating the underlying complexities.





Promotes a clean separation between the presentation layer and business logic.

UserController

Pattern Used: Singleton Pattern

To ensure only a single instance of the UserController exists in the application context, the **Singleton Pattern** is applied. This guarantees thread safety and consistent behavior throughout the application lifecycle.

Implementation:

- Leveraged Spring's built-in **@RestController** and singleton-scoped beans to create a single instance of the controller.
- Methods include user-related operations like registration, login, and profile management.

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/users")
public class UserController {
    private final UserService userService;

    @GetMapping("/{id}")
    public ResponseEntity<UserResponse> getUserById(@PathVariable Long id) {
        return ResponseEntity.ok(userService.getUserById(id));
    }
}
```

Advantages:

- Ensures a single instance is reused, reducing resource consumption.
- Prevents redundant instantiation of controllers.

Service Implementation Package

1. RideServiceImpl

Pattern Used: Strategy Pattern

The **Strategy Pattern** is used to dynamically switch between different ride calculation strategies (e.g., fare calculation for distance-based vs. time-based rides).

Implementation:





- A RideStrategy interface is defined with multiple implementations (DistanceBasedRideStrategy, TimeBasedRideStrategy).
- RideServiceImpl delegates the strategy dynamically based on ride type

```
public class RideServiceImpl implements RideService {
   private RideStrategy rideStrategy;

   public void setRideStrategy(RideStrategy rideStrategy) {
        this.rideStrategy = rideStrategy;
   }

   @Override
   public RideResponse bookRide(RideRequest request) {
        double cost = rideStrategy.calculateCost(request);
        return new RideResponse(cost);
   }
}
```

•

2. NotificationServiceImpl

Pattern Used: Observer Pattern

The **Observer Pattern** is used to notify multiple subscribers (e.g., users, drivers) about the status of a ride.

Implementation:

- A NotificationService acts as a subject with methods to add, remove, and notify observers.
- Observers (UserNotification, DriverNotification) implement the Observer interface.





```
public class NotificationServiceImpl implements NotificationService {
   private List<Observer> observers = new ArrayList<>();

   public void addObserver(Observer observer) {
      observers.add(observer);
   }

   public void notifyObservers(String message) {
      for (Observer observer : observers) {
         observer.update(message);
      }
   }
}
```

3. UserServiceImpl

Pattern Used: Factory Pattern

The **Factory Pattern** is used to create different types of users (e.g., Driver, Passenger) based on a common interface.

Implementation:

A UserFactory class creates instances of users dynamically.

```
public class UserFactory {
    public static User createUser(String userType) {
        if (userType.equals("DRIVER")) {
            return new Driver();
        } else if (userType.equals("PASSENGER")) {
            return new Passenger();
        }
        throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid user type");
    }
}
```





Summary of Benefits

- ✓ Clean Architecture:
- ✓ Each design pattern promotes separation of concerns and modularity.
- ✓ Scalability:
- ✓ The patterns make it easier to add new features (e.g., new user types, payment methods).
- ✓ Readability:
- ✓ Patterns such as Factory and Strategy simplify complex logic, making the codebase more maintainable.
- ✓ Real-Time Updates:
- ✓ The Observer Pattern ensures real-time notifications for users and drivers.
- ✓ Consistency:
- ✓ The Template Method Pattern enforces a consistent workflow for payment processing.

Software and Tools Required

To set up and run the Ride Fast application, the following software and tools are required:

- Java Development Kit (JDK): Version 17 or above.
- Node.js
- Git
- MySQL Client
- Docker
- Integrated Development Environments (IDEs): IntelliJ IDEA, Spring Tool Suite (STS), Eclipse, NetBeans, Visual Studio Code.

Installation

1. Clone the Git repository to your local machine:

https://github.com/m-elhamlaoui/se-project-icode

Running the Backend

- 1. Navigate to the Backend Directory:
- 2. **Setup Database:** Update the application.yml file with your MySQL credentials and server configuration:





```
server:
  port: 8080
spring:
  datasource:
    url: jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/ride_fast_db?createDatabaseIfNotExist=true
    username: root
    password: mysql
    jpa:
     hibernate:
      ddl-auto: update
```

- 3. Run the Server:
 - ./mvnw spring-boot:run

Running the Frontend

- 1. Navigate to the Frontend Directory:
 - cd ride_fast_frontend
- 2. Install Dependencies:
 - npm install
- 3. **Update Proxy Configuration:** Update next.config.mjs to ensure API requests are routed to the backend:

```
async rewrites() {
   return [
      {
          source: "/api/:path*",
          destination: "http://localhost:8080/api/:path*", // Replace with your backen
      },
    ];
},
```

- 4. Run the Frontend:
 - npm run dev
- **❖** API Endpoints

The application provides a range of API endpoints for various functionalities. Below are some of the key endpoints:

User Management

• Register User:





```
POST /api/v1/auth/register/user
Params: { fullname, mobile, email, password }
```

Login User:

```
POST /api/v1/auth/login
Params: { email, password, userType }
```

Driver Management

• Register Driver:

```
POST /api/v1/auth/register/driver
Params: { fullname, email, password, mobile, latitude, longitude, license details
```

Login Driver:

```
POST /api/v1/auth/login
Params: { email, password, userType }
```

Ride Management

• Book Ride:

```
POST /api/v1/ride/request
Params: { pickupArea, destinationArea, coordinates, JWT Token }
```

Accept Ride:

```
POST /api/v1/ride/accept
```

Complete Ride:

```
POST /api/v1/ride/complete
```

Responses

Success Responses

Example for User Login:





```
"statusCode": 200,
"accessToken": "eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR...",
"refreshToken": "dfkjngfng4h5nf42sgh42s...",
"message": "Got All Data Successfully",
"success": true
}
```

Error Responses

Examples:

Missing Fields:

```
{
   "statusCode": 400,
   "message": "All fields are required",
   "success": false
}
```

Unauthorized Access:

```
{
   "statusCode": 401,
   "message": "You need to be logged in first",
   "success": false
}
```

Conclusion

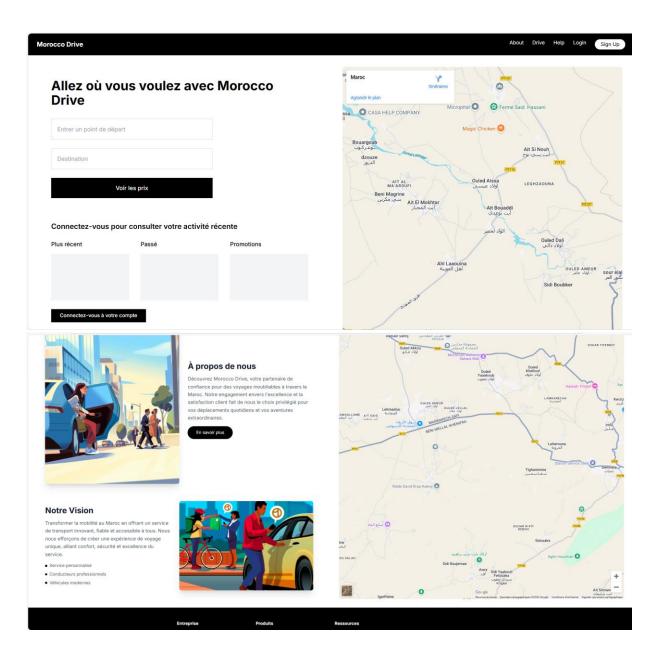
Morocco Drive exemplifies the use of modern web development technologies to address a real-world problem. The project showcases best practices in API design, authentication, state management, and responsive UI development, offering a complete solution for cab booking and management.

SnapShots

The Auth Page



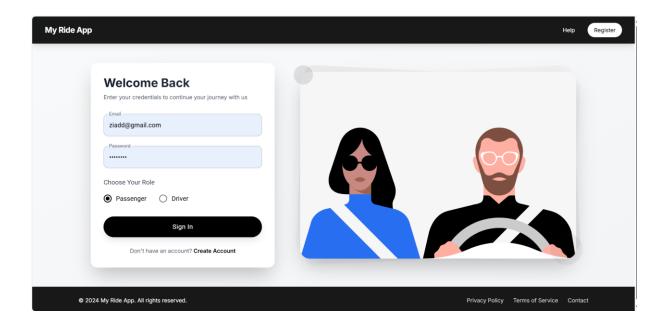




The User Login/Register User Page

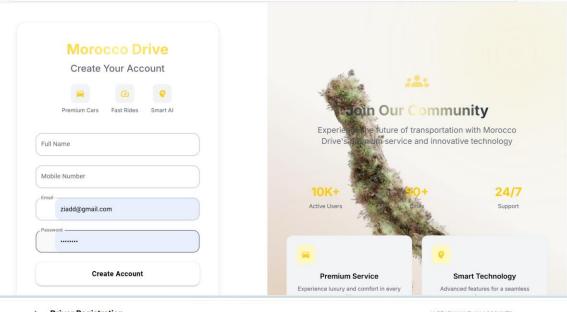






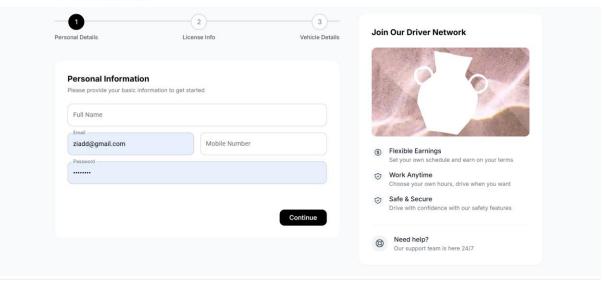
Driver Login/Register Form





← Driver Registration

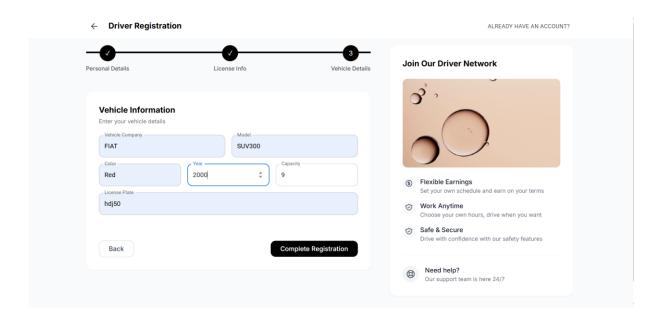
ALREADY HAVE AN ACCOUNT?



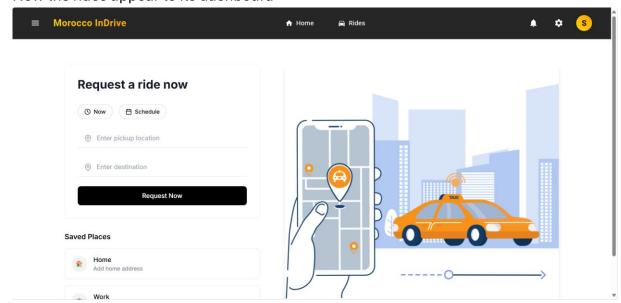
← Driver Registration ALREADY HAVE AN ACCOUNT? 3 Join Our Driver Network Vehicle Details **License Details** Enter your driving license information License Number License State yyyy-mm-dd <u>...</u> S Flexible Earnings Work Anytime Back Safe & Secure Drive with confidence with our safety features Need help? Our support team is here 24/7





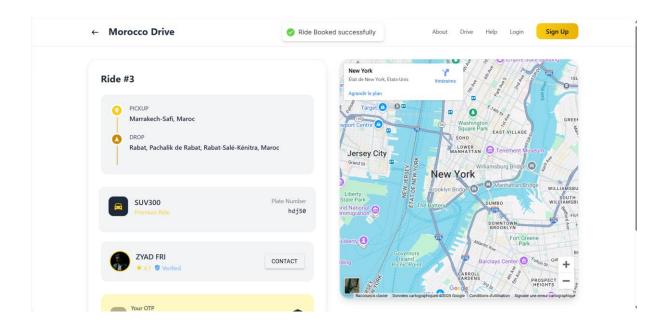


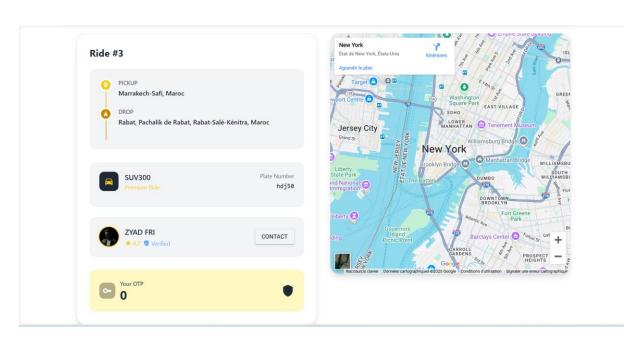
- ❖ The page From Where The user Enters The Pickup Location and Destination
- ❖ In this Stage when the user book his ride the opt is sent to the Available Driver
- The Dashboard of an Available driver
- In this Stage when the user book his ride the opt is sent to the Available Driver
- Now the rides appear to its dashboard





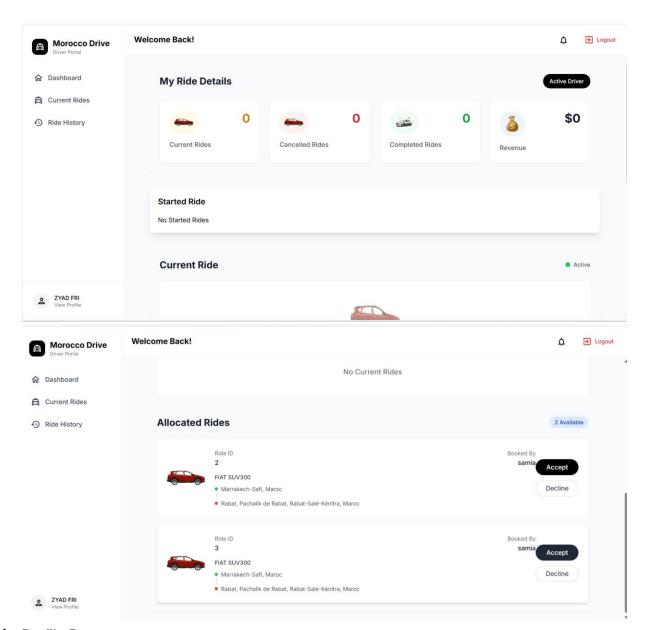








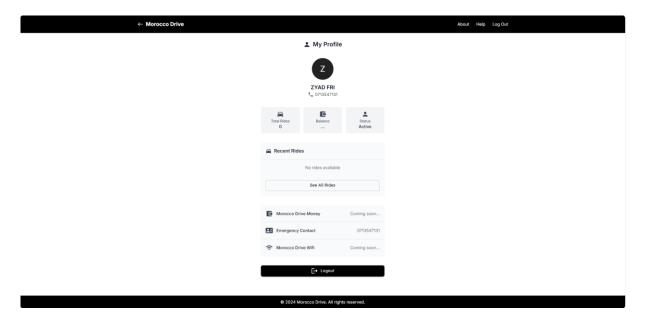




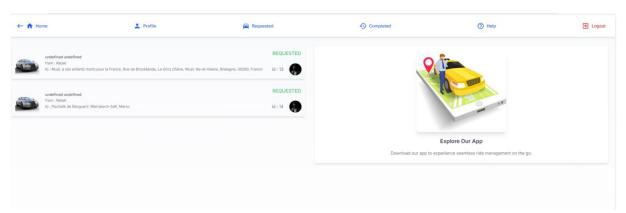
Profile Page

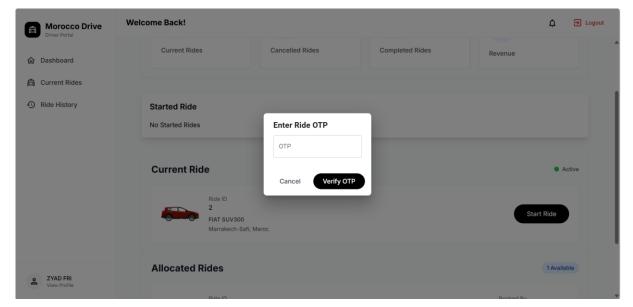






All the rides are still in the requested Phase since no driver confirms yet any ride.

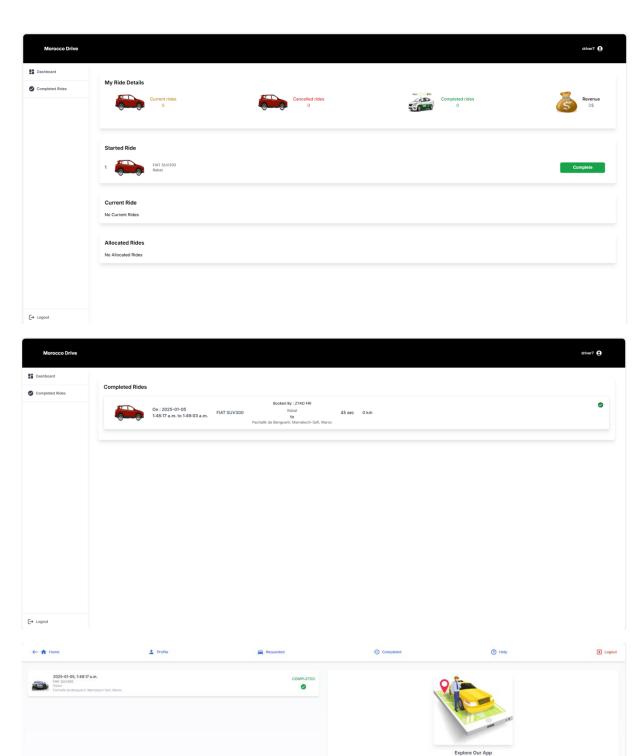




- When the otp is sent to the user.it is displayed as below
- Here when the Driver Enter the opt that was sent to the user the ride starts







***** Test Implementation

Drive Backend





■ Test Coverage Overview

1. Authentication Service Tests (AuthServiceTest.java)

The authentication service tests cover critical user management functionality:

Authentication test coverage includes:

- User registration (signup) validation
- Login functionality verification
- Duplicate user registration handling
- Password encoding verification

Key test cases:

- Successful user registration with proper validation
- Handling of duplicate email registrations
- Successful user login verification
- Password encryption verification during registration

2. Ride Service Tests (RideServiceTest.java)

The ride service tests encompass the core business logic for ride management:

Test coverage includes:

- Ride request processing
- Driver assignment logic
- Ride status transitions
- Fare calculation
- OTP validation

Specific test scenarios:

- Successful ride request with driver assignment
- Handling of no available drivers
- Ride acceptance flow verification
- OTP validation during ride start
- Fare calculation during ride completion
- Ride status transitions throughout the journey

3. Calculator Service Tests (Calculator Service Test.java)

These tests focus on essential calculation functionalities:

Test coverage includes:

- Distance calculation between coordinates
- Duration calculation





• Fare calculation based on distance

Notable test cases:

- Distance calculation between Marrakech and Casablanca
- Journey duration calculation
- Fare calculation based on distance covered

4. Basic Calculator Tests (Calculator Test. java)

Simple arithmetic operation testing:

- Basic addition functionality
- Input validation
- Commented out test cases for failure scenarios and exception handling

5. Application Context Test (MoroccoDriveApplicationTests.java)

Basic application context loading test to ensure proper Spring Boot configuration.