



Università di Trento

Web Architectures

Assignment 5

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January 29, 2022

1 Introduction

The fifth assignment is about creating an application where tourists can book and apartment or a hotel room, depending on its availability. On this application, the user can search for accommodations by giving the start- and end-date, and the number of persons. Then, the user should see a list of all available results, where the user can select one accommodation and confirm the reservation.

The application is composed of the following parts:

- Business-logic
- Web-application
- Database

The business-logic is supposed to be implemented using EJB and EJB-patterns. All EJBs must be deployed on a wildfly application server. The web-application must be implemented using Servlets. It should not be deployed using wildfly and must run outside of the wildfly application server. H2 must be used as the database. A routine must be implemented to write default data to the database.

2 Implementation

This section describes the most important parts of the implementation of the application. It highlights the database structure, and the behaviour of the Beans.

2.1 Database

2.1.1 Entities

Figure 1 visualizes the UML diagram of the entities, used for the database. Overall, the database is used to save the following information:

- Accommodations which represent either an apartment or a hotel
- Occupancy, represents the availability of an accommodation entity for a specific day
- Reservation which represent a single reservation made by a user

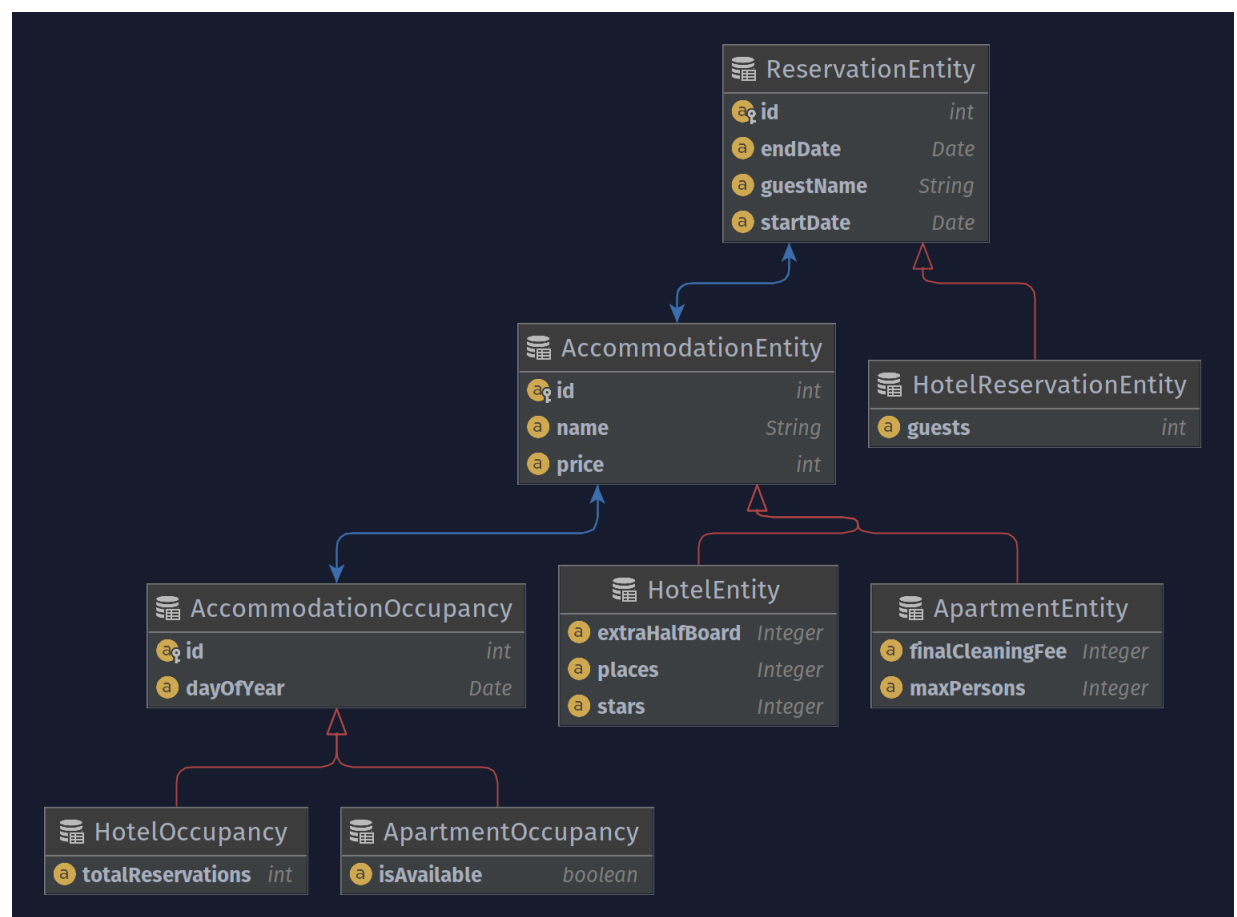


Figure 1: UML diagram of all database entities

Accommodations Two types of accommodations exist for this application: Apartments and Hotels. All accommodations have a name, and a daily price. Additionally, an apartment has a final cleaning fee, and a number of maximum persons. A hotel has a rating of stars, a number of free places, and a price for extra half-board.

To implement the entities, an `ApartmentEntity`, and a `HotelEntity` have been implemented. Both classes inherit from the abstract `AccommodationEntity` class.

Occupancies Each accommodation needs an occupancy information for a specific date. The occupancy information describes if an accommodation is available on a specific date. The difference between an apartment and a hotel is, that a hotel has a specific number of reservations, and an apartment is either available or unavailable, independently of the number of persons.

To implement the occupancies, a parent class called `HotelOccupancy` exists, that includes only the date. Additionally, a class called `ApartmentOccupancy` saves the occupancy information for a hotel, which includes a boolean value called `isAvailable` that specifies, if the apartment is available for the specific date or not. Furthermore, a class called `HotelEntity` represents the occupancy of a hotel, which is a number of reservations for a specific date.

Reservations A user can make reservations that are saved to the database. A reservation consists of a start date and an end date that represent the date interval of the stay, and the name of the guest. These informations are saved by the `ReservationEntity`. Additionally, a class called `HotelReservationEntity`, which inherits the `ReservationEntity`, is used to save the number of guests for on reservation of a hotel. An apartment does not need extra information, because it is either available or not, which is represented by the existence of a `ReservationEntity` in the table for the specific apartment for a specific date interval.

2.1.2 Structure

The database consists of three tables:

- Accommodation
- Occupancy
- Reservation

Each table is associated with an entity that are described in SEC XY.

Accommodation FIG AB describes the structure of the Accommodation table. It is used to save the `AccommodationEntity`, as well as the child entities `ApartmentEntity` and `HotelEntity`. To accomplish inheritance, the Single Table per Class Hierarchy strategy is used.

Occupancy FIG BH describes the structure of the Occupancy table. It is used to save the `OccupancyEntity` and the `HotelOccupancyEntity`. The Single Table per Class Hierarchy strategy is used as well to enable inheritance.

Reservation FIG HJ describes the structure of the Reservations table. It saves the `ApartmentEntity` and the `HotelEntity`. For inheritance, it uses the Single Table per Class Hierarchy as well.

2.1.3 Database Routine

A database routine needs to be implemented to seed the database, that is supposed to be used in the application. This routine is not implemented as a EJB, instead, it will run as a standalone Java application. The accommodations, as well as the occupancies of accommodations are given by the task description.

The following technologies are used to implement the database routine:

- Hibernate
- JPA

2.2 Enterprise Java Beans

The business logic of this application is implemented using EJB 3. It is composed of three parts:

- `LocalDatabaseBean`
- `AccommodationService`
- `ReservationService`

All services are part of a single Maven project called *WebServices*.

Each part (service) is an independent Bean. The client is able to lookup the Bean given an address and invoke methods on it. Only the Accommodation Service and the Reservation Service is available for the client. The Database Service is implemented using a local bean, because it is not intended, for the user, to interact with the database directly.

2.2.1 LocalDatabaseBean

The `LocalDatabaseBean` is used to interact with the H2 database. It initiates the `EntityManager`, given by JPA, by establishing a connection to a JTA datasource. Other services can use the Database Service to send queries and receive results from the database.

As mentioned before, the Database Service is implemented as a `LocalBean`. Other Beans can interact with the Database Service using the Code-Injection pattern, which is shown in Listing 1.

```

1 @Stateless
2 @Remote(ReservationService.class)
3 public class ReservationBean implements ReservationService {
4
5     @EJB()
6     private LocalDatabaseBean databaseBean;
7
8     ...
9
10 }

```

Listing 1: Usage of the LocalDatabaseBean using Code-Injection

2.2.2 AccommodationService

The Accommodation is used by the client to interact with the `AccommodationEntity` and its child classes `ApartmentEntity`, and `HotelEntity`. It uses the `LocalDatabaseBean` to send HQL queries to the H2 database.

Except from receiving accommodations based on specific properties, the most interesting part about the `AccommodationService` is how it receives available accommodations in a specific date range, given a number of guests. The idea is, that the number of occurrences of an accommodation which is available in the specific date range, has to be equal to the number of days of the given date range.

```

1 SELECT a.accommodation
2 FROM AccommodationOccupancyEntity a
3 WHERE (
4     ((a.isAvailable IS TRUE AND a.accommodation.maxPersons >= 2)
5     OR
6     ((a.accommodation.places - a.totalReservations) >= 2))
7 )
8 AND a.dayOfYear BETWEEN '2022-02-01' AND '2022-02-09'
9 GROUP BY a.accommodation.id
10 HAVING COUNT(*) = 9

```

Listing 2: Example of a HQL query to receive all available accommodations

Listing 2 shows an example HQL query implementation to get all available accommodations between 1. February 2022 and 10. February 2022 for 2 guests. As described before, the `AccommodationOccupancyEntity` saves the occupancies of each accommodation for specific dates. Therefore, it is necessary to check for apartments if it is available, and has enough places for the number of guests. For hotels, it is necessary to check if the existing number of reservations minus the available places of that hotel is lower or equal to the number of guests. These constraints are checked for the range between the start date (1. February 2022) and the end date minus one day (9. February 2022). It is necessary to subtract one day, because the guests will not stay for that day, and therefore the availability information for that day is unrelated. After that it is important, that the count of numbers of the accommodation, in that specific date range, is equal to the number of days between the start and end date.

2.2.3 ReservationService

To read from and write to the reservation table of the database, the ReservationService is used. It allows to persist new reservations to the database, and to get all reservations for a specific customer name.

When adding a new reservation to the database, the `ReservationService` is also responsible to update the occupancies (mentioned in XY) of the selected accommodation. Then, it is necessary to add the number of guests, of the new reservation, to each entry of the accommodation occupancy.

Additionally, the `ReservationService` provides an interface to calculate the price of a reservation for either a Hotel or an Apartment.

2.2.4 Build Process

The project is build using the `maven-ejb-plugin` maven plugin to create a EJB-Jar file. Then, the artifact can be built using the `mvn clean build` command.

Listing 3 shows the configuration of the `maven-ejb-plugin` plugin.

```
1 <packaging>ejb</packaging>
2 ...
3 <build>
4   <finalName>${artifactId}.${version}</finalName>
5   <plugins>
6     <plugin>
7       <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
8       <artifactId>maven-ejb-plugin</artifactId>
9       <version>3.1.0</version>
10    </plugin>
11  </plugins>
12</build>
```

Listing 3: `maven-ejb-plugin` plugin configuration

2.3 Web Application

2.3.1 Search

2.3.2 Results

2.3.3 Reservation Summary

2.3.4 Reservation Confirm

2.3.5 My Reservations

3 Deployment

This section explains the deployment of the application. The requirements to run all applications are the following:

- H2
- Wildfly
- Java 11
- Tomcat
- Maven

3.1 Creating the Database

As mentioned before, this application uses a local H2 database, that is not integrated in the project itself, but is located somewhere on the users computer.

First, it is necessary to create a local database. Fig XY illustrates the process of creating a local database. First, it is necessary to change the directory to `H2_DIRECTORY/bin`. Then, execute the command `$ java -cp h2-*.jar org.h2.tools.Shell`. It is important, that the database is called *accommodations*, and the username is *sa*, and the password is *sa* as well.

After the database has been created, it is needed to start H2 via the terminal. To accomplish this, execute the command `$ java -jar h2*.jar` in the directory `H2_DIRECTORY/bin`. This process is shown in FIG AB. After that, the web browser should open the H2 console automatically. At the H2 console, it is possible to test the database connection to see if the database has been created successfully. First, it is necessary to put in the correct JDBC URL in the format `jdbc:h2:tcp://localhost/PATH_TO_DATABASE/accommodations`. The username is *sa*, and the password is *sa* as well. After that, by clicking on *Test Connection* it is possible to test the connection. Fig AB shows the message if the test was successful. After that, the database can be used in the application.

3.2 Seeding the Database

After the database has been created, it is important to write dummy data to it using the *DatabaseRoutine* application.

3.2.1 Set up the DatabaseRoutine application

It is important to set the path to the database in the `persistance.xml` of the *DatabaseRoutine* application. FIG AB shows a correct configuration. The property `hibernate.connection.url` has to be set to the URL used in SEC AB.

3.2.2 Execute the DatabaseRoutine application

To execute the DatabaseRoutine application, open the project in IntelliJ, right-click on the DataRoutine.java file, and select *Run 'DataRoutine.main()'*. Then, the file gets executed and writes dummy data to the database.

After that, it is possible to check if the data has been written to the database by connecting to the database using the H2 console, introduced in SEC AB. FIG AB shows the newly created tables in the database.

3.3 Setting up Wildfly

3.4 Starting the Web Application

4 Comments and Notes

This section describes the problems encountered during the development of the application.

4.1 Routing

A requirement was to deploy the *Angular* application on a *Tomcat* webserver. However, *Angular* redirects all requests to the `index.html`. For example, requesting the page `http://localhost:8080/marcel-stolin/detail/1735` will not work, because a directory `detail/1735` does not exist. Then, the *Tomcat* web server responses a 404 error page.

The solution to this problem, is to use the `HashLocationStrategy`¹. Listing 4 shows how it is implemented in the application. Then, the previously mentioned URL can be accessed via `http://localhost:8080/marcel-stolin/#/detail/1735`.

```
1 const routes: Routes = [  
2   { path: '', component: MemberListComponent },  
3   { path: 'detail/:memberId', component: MemberDetailComponent }  
4 ];  
5  
6 @NgModule({  
7   imports: [RouterModule.forRoot(routes, {useHash: true})],  
8   exports: [RouterModule]  
9 })
```

Listing 4: Application routing configuration of `app-routing.module.ts`

4.2 Building the Angular Application

Another problem is how to build the *Angular* application. A *JS-Servlet* project requires static files (e.g.: HTML files, Javascript libraries) to be located at `PROJECT_ROOT/src/main/webapp`. Therefore, whenever the angular application is built, the output has to be saved in this directory.

To solve this issue, *Angular* allows to define the `outputPath` for the application when using `ng build`. Listing 5 shows the `angular.json` configuration.

```
1 ...  
2 "build": {  
3   "builder": "@angular-devkit/build-angular:browser",  
4   "options": {  
5     "outputPath": "../../webapp",  
6     ...
```

Listing 5: `angular.json` configuration

¹<https://angular.io/api/common/HashLocationStrategy>

Additionally, it is important to define the *base-href*, that defines the path where the application is located on the web server. This application is supposed to be available via the path `/marcel-stolin` (e.g.: `http://localhost:8080/marcel-stolin/`).

Therefore, the command `$ ng build --base-href /marcel-stolin/` has to be used to build the application.