

**PHENIKAA UNIVERSITY**  
**PHENIKAA SCHOOL OF COMPUTING**



**SOFTWARE ARCHITECTURE**

**Lab 5: Implementing the Product Microservice**

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**Course:** Software Architecture – Class N02

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## Lab 5: Implementing the Shipment Microservice (QuickShip)

This lab focuses on the practical implementation of the **Shipment Service**, one of the core services identified in Lab 4. This service will be completely independent, owning its data via a dedicated SQLite database and exposing a RESTful API.

### Objectives

1. Set up a standalone Flask application dedicated to shipment management.
  2. Implement the Shipment Service logic and persistence using **SQLAlchemy**.
  3. Expose REST API endpoints for tracking and listing shipments.
  4. Test the service in isolation.
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### Activity 1: Project Setup and Data Modeling

**Goal:** Create the project structure and define the Shipment database schema.

#### 1. Create Service Directory:

Bash

```
# Ensure you are outside previous lab directories
```

```
mkdir shipment_service
```

```
cd shipment_service
```

```
python -m venv venv
```

```
source venv/bin/activate # On Windows: venv\Scripts\activate
```

```
pip install Flask Flask-SQLAlchemy
```

```
touch app.py
```

#### 2. Initialize Flask and SQLAlchemy:

Open app.py and configure the SQLite database dedicated to this service.

#### File: app.py (Setup & Model)

Python

```
from flask import Flask, request, jsonify
```

```
from flask_sqlalchemy import SQLAlchemy
```

```
app = Flask(__name__)
```

```
# Configure a dedicated database for this service (Encapsulation)
```

```
app.config['SQLALCHEMY_DATABASE_URI'] =
```

```
'sqlite:///shipments.db'
```

```
app.config['SQLALCHEMY_TRACK_MODIFICATIONS'] = False
```

```
db = SQLAlchemy(app)
```

### # 3. Define the Shipment Model

```
class Shipment(db.Model):
    id = db.Column(db.Integer, primary_key=True)
    sender_name = db.Column(db.String(100), nullable=False)
    receiver_name = db.Column(db.String(100), nullable=False)
    origin_address = db.Column(db.String(200), nullable=False)
    destination_address = db.Column(db.String(200), nullable=False)
    weight = db.Column(db.Float, nullable=False)
    status = db.Column(db.String(20), default='Pending') # Pending, In
    Transit, Delivered
```

```
    def to_dict(self):
        return {
            'id': self.id,
            'sender': self.sender_name,
            'receiver': self.receiver_name,
            'origin': self.origin_address,
            'destination': self.destination_address,
            'weight': self.weight,
            'status': self.status
        }
```

### 4. Create Database and Initial Data:

Run the following in your terminal to initialize the database:

Bash

python

```
>>> from app import app, db, Shipment
>>> with app.app_context():
...     db.create_all()
...     # Add sample data for QuickShip
...     db.session.add(Shipment(sender_name='Alice Smith',
...                               receiver_name='Bob Jones',
...                               origin_address='New York', destination_address='Los
...                               Angeles', weight=2.5))
...     db.session.add(Shipment(sender_name='Charlie Brown',
...                               receiver_name='Diana Prince',
...                               origin_address='Chicago', destination_address='Miami',
...                               weight=12.0))
...     db.session.commit()
...     print("QuickShip Database Initialized!")
>>> exit()
```

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## Activity 2: Implementing the Service API

**Goal:** Implement the REST API endpoints to read and search shipment data.

**File: app.py (Add these routes):**

Python

# Endpoint: List all shipments or filter by sender name

@app.route('/api/shipments', methods=['GET'])

def list\_shipments():

    sender = request.args.get('sender')

    if sender:

        # Case-insensitive search for sender

        shipments =

Shipment.query.filter(Shipment.sender\_name.like(f'{sender}%')).all()  
()

    else:

        shipments = Shipment.query.all()

    return jsonify([s.to\_dict() for s in shipments]), 200

# Endpoint: Retrieve a single shipment by Tracking ID

@app.route('/api/shipments/<int:shipment\_id>', methods=['GET'])

def get\_shipment(shipment\_id):

    shipment = Shipment.query.get(shipment\_id)

    if shipment:

        return jsonify(shipment.to\_dict()), 200

    return jsonify({'error': 'Tracking ID not found'}), 404

# Run on port 5001 to avoid conflicts with other services

if \_\_name\_\_ == '\_\_main\_\_':

    app.run(port=5001, debug=True)

---

### Activity 3: Isolation Testing

**Goal:** Verify that the service operates correctly and independently.

#### 1. Start the Service:

Bash

```
python app.py
```

*The service will be running at: `http://127.0.0.1:5001`*

#### 2. Test Listing Shipments (GET):

- **Command:** `curl -X GET http://127.0.0.1:5001/api/shipments`
- **Expected Result:** A JSON array containing Alice and Charlie's shipments.

#### 3. Test Shipment Lookup (GET):

- **Command:** `curl -X GET http://127.0.0.1:5001/api/shipments/1`
- **Expected Result:** Details for the shipment from "Alice Smith".

#### 4. Test Search Functionality:

- **Command:** `curl -X GET "http://127.0.0.1:5001/api/shipments?sender=Alice"`
  - **Expected Result:** Only shipments associated with "Alice".
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