

http://178.62.100.239:8080/addRoute and the dataType is JSON. There are no concerns using this approach as there are no security issues that could potentially arise at this point. The JSON String is directly being deserialized into a list of DataReading models as well as a Route model on each transmission. Both entities are then added to the DB with a "routeld" one-to-many association between Route and DataReading. Here is how the request looks in JavaScript:

```
var dataReading ={json:JSON.stringify(context_data)};
$.ajax({
    type: 'POST',
    //url: "http://127.0.0.1:8080/addRoute",
    url:"http://178.62.100.239:8080/addRoute",
    data: dataReading,
    dataType: "json",
    success: function(response)
    {
        console.log(response);
    }
});
```

An important consideration was whether to reduce the models' atomicity in order to improve query performance as well as reduce code complexity. The change would involve making data readings an integral part of the route model, meaning that the latter would have a list of data readings. Currently each data reading is associated to a route via its "routeld" attribute. This seems to be efficient and satisfactory at this stage of development, but essentially merging the two models is a potential optimization that can be implemented in the future.

ppyordanov commented on Dec 9, 2014



HomeController.java

The main view, consuming JSON, is addRoute():

```
@RequestMapping(value = "/addRoute", method = RequestMethod.POST)
public @ResponseBody
String addRoute( @RequestParam("json") String json)
    //save new route
    Route newRoute = new Route();
    routeRepository.save(newRoute);
    //save data reading
    Type listType = new TypeToken<List<DataReading>>() {
    List<DataReading> data = new Gson().fromJson(json, listType);
    //DataReading dr = new Gson().fromJson(json,DataReading.class);
    LOGGER.info("Route saved: " + newRoute);
    LOGGER.info("ds" + data.size());
    for(DataReading dr: data) {
        dr.setRouteId(newRoute.getId());
        Map<String, Double> position = dataPopulation.randomPosGen(Constants.MIN_LAT_BOUNDS, Co
        dr.setLatitude(position.get("latitude"));
        dr.setLongitude(position.get("longitude"));
        dataReadingRepository.save(dr);
        LOGGER.info("Data reading saved: " + dr);
    }
    return "success";
}
```

The function parses the script converting it to a list of model objects, then creates a new route, adds
it to the database and associates the data reading objects with it, completing the process by
inserting the data readings in the *DataReadings* Mongo DB collection. All operations are logged to
the console in order to facilitate easy system monitoring and code debugging.



