Name: **Snehal Khandve** Andrew ID: **skhandve**

Project 4 Task 2 - Sunset Sunrise App

- 1. Description: My application takes latitude and longitude as compulsory inputs and date (YYYY-MM-DD and other formats mentioned in the documentation) to display the sunrise and sunset timings at that place along with a nice picture on the app.
- 2. My Dashboard URL https://ideal-space-capybara-9jp5qjpgj4pcp67x-8080.app.github.dev/dashboard
- 3. API used https://sunrise-sunset.org/api#documetation

1. Implement a native Android application

The name of my native Android application project in Android Studio is: SunriseSunsetApp

a. Has at least three different kinds of Views in your Layout
 My application uses TextView, EditText, Button, and ImageView. See
 content main.xml for details of how they are incorporated into the LinearLayout.

Code Snippet:

```
android:hint="Enter date (optional)"/>

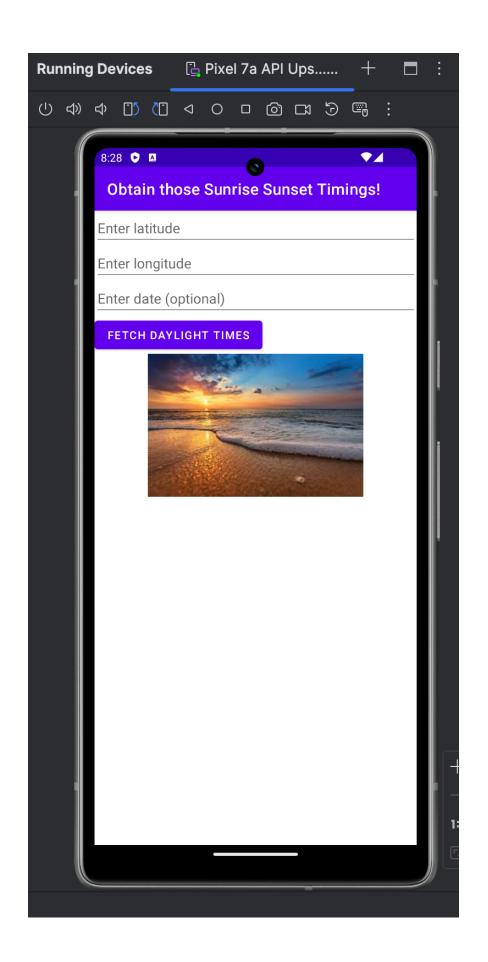
<Button
    android:id="@+id/buttonFetch"
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="Fetch Daylight Times"/>

<TextView
    android:id="@+id/textViewResults"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:padding="16dp"
    android:textSize="18sp"
    android:textColor="@color/black"
    android:background="@color/teal_200"
    android:textStyle="bold"
    android:gravity="center_horizontal"
    android:layout_marginTop="20dp"
    android:visibility="gone"/>

</mageView
    android:id="@+id/interestingPicture"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:src="@drawable/my_image"/>

</mageView
</materials/
```

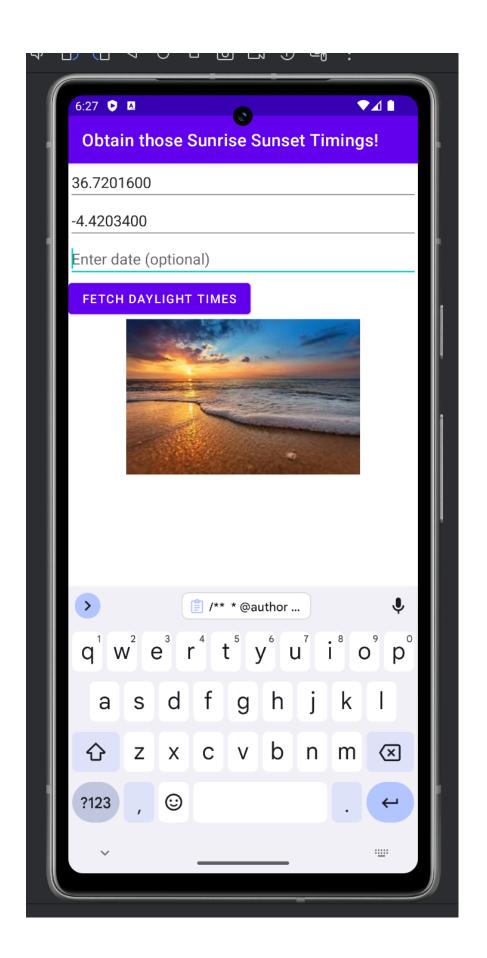
Here is a screenshot of the layout before the picture has been fetched.



b. Requires input from the user

Code Snippet:

Here is a screenshot of the user entering the required fields:



c. Makes an HTTP request (using an appropriate HTTP method) to your web service

```
My application does an HTTP GET request in FetchData.java. The HTTP request is: "https://ideal-space-capybara-9jp5qjpgj4pcp67x-8080.app.github.dev/daylight?lat=" + latitude + "&lng=" + longitude + (date != null ? "&date=" + date : "")
```

The fetch method makes this request of my web application, parses the returned JSON to find the sunrise and sunset timings.

d. Receives and parses an XML or JSON formatted reply from your web service.

```
An example of the JSON reply is:

{
    "sunrise": "2:06:54 AM",
    "sunset":"3:50:53 PM"
}
Code Snippet:
```

```
Code Snippet:
private boolean fetch(String latitude, String longitude,
String date) {
        String webServiceURL = "https://ideal-space-
capybara-9jp5qjpgj4pcp67x-
8080.app.github.dev/daylight?lat=" +
                latitude + "&lng=" + longitude + (date !=
null ? "&date=" + date : "");
        URL url = new URL(webServiceURL);
        HttpURLConnection urlConnection =
(HttpURLConnection) url.openConnection();
        int responseCode = urlConnection.getResponseCode();
        InputStream inputStream;
        if (responseCode >= 200 && responseCode < 400) {</pre>
            inputStream = urlConnection.getInputStream();
        } else {
            BufferedReader bufferedReader = new
```

```
BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(inputStream));
            StringBuilder stringBuilder = new
StringBuilder();
            String line;
            while ((line = bufferedReader.readLine()) !=
null) {
                stringBuilder.append(line).append("\n");
            JSONObject jsonObject = new
JSONObject(stringBuilder.toString());
            sunriseTime = jsonObject.getString("sunrise");
            sunsetTime = jsonObject.getString("sunset");
            bufferedReader.close();
            urlConnection.disconnect();
    } catch (Exception e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        return false;
    return true;
```

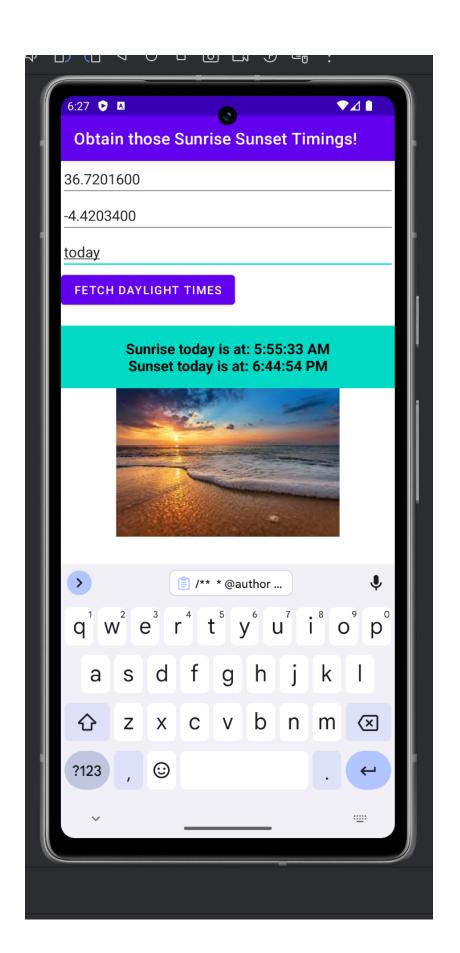
e. Displays new information to the user Code Snippet:

```
/**
  * Display the output on the right text view on the app.
  * */
public void updateTimings(String sunrise, String sunset) {
    TextView textViewResults = findViewById(R.id.textViewResults);

    // Check if the strings are not empty
    if (!sunrise.isEmpty() && !sunset.isEmpty()) {
        String timings = String.format(Locale.getDefault(), "Sunrise
today is at: %s\nSunset today is at: %s", sunrise, sunset);
        textViewResults.setText(timings);

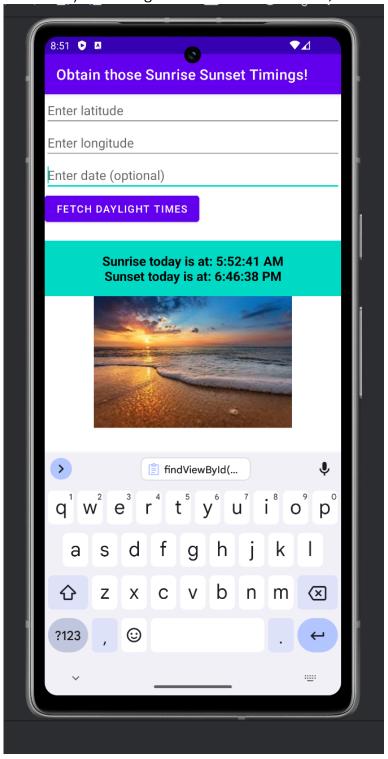
        // Make the TextView visible
        textViewResults.setVisibility(View.VISIBLE);
}
```

Here is the screen shot after the timings have been returned.



f. Is repeatable (i.e. the user can repeatedly reuse the application without restarting it.)

Below screenshot shows the timings for the previous inputs (36.7201600, - 4.4203400) but asking for the next one too. Thus, the user can enter positions.



2. Implement a web service

a. Implement a simple (can be a single path) API.

The URL of my web service deployed to CodeSpaces is: https://ideal-space-capybara-9jp5qjpgj4pcp67x-8080.app.github.dev/dashboard

The project directory name is: Project4WebApp In my web app project:

- Model: The request is received from the Mobile Application, hence the app is the model, meaning the web service does not have a model as such independently.
- 2. View: index.jsp and dashboard.jsp(for the dashboard)
- 3. Controller: DaylightServiceServlet.java
- b. Receives an HTTP request from the native Android application:

DaylightServiceServlet.java receives the HTTP GET request with the argument "lat", "lng" and "date" that stand for latitude, longitude and date correspondingly. It passes these inputs as string to the 3rd party API.

c. Executes business logic appropriate to your application. This includes fetching XML or JSON information from some 3rd party API and processing the response:

DaylightServiceServlet.java makes an HTTP request to: https://api.sunrisesunset.org/json?lat=" + latitude + "&lng=" + longitude + "&date=" + date It then parses the JSON response and processes it to extract the required parts it needs to send to the Android application.

d. Replies to the Android application with an XML or JSON formatted response. The schema of the response can be of your own design:

```
An example of the JSON reply sent back to the Android application: {
"sunrise": "2:06:54 AM",
"sunset": "3:50:53 PM"
}
```

Code Snippet:

```
/**
  * @author Snehal Khandve
  * Andrew ID: skhandve
  * */
package ds.project4webapp;
```

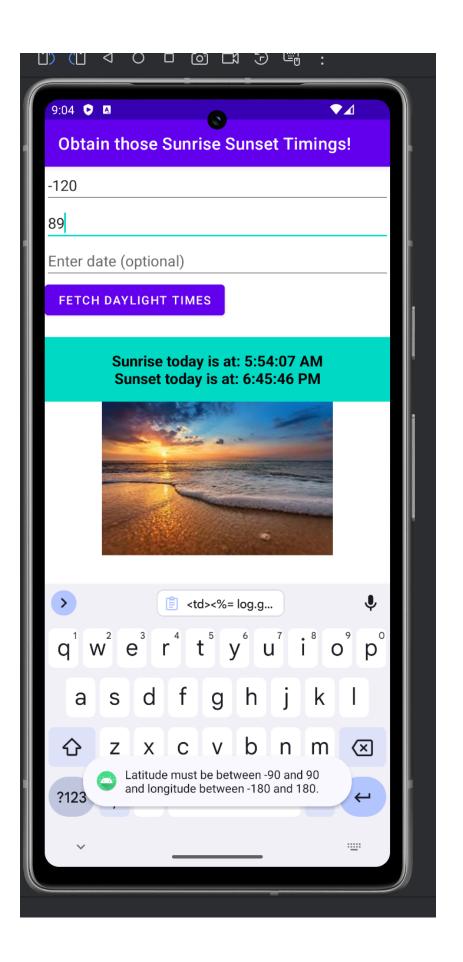
```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.TimeZone;
import jakarta.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;
import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
   DashboardServlet dashboardServlet = new DashboardServlet();
   @Override
   protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response) throws IOException {
       String userAgent = request.getHeader("User-Agent");
       long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
       String latitude = request.getParameter("lat");
       String longitude = request.getParameter("lng");
       String date = request.getParameter("date");
       if (!isValidInput(latitude, longitude)) {
           respondWithError(response, "Invalid input parameters.");
           URL url = new URL(apiUrl);
            HttpURLConnection conn = (HttpURLConnection)
url.openConnection();
            conn.setRequestMethod("GET");
```

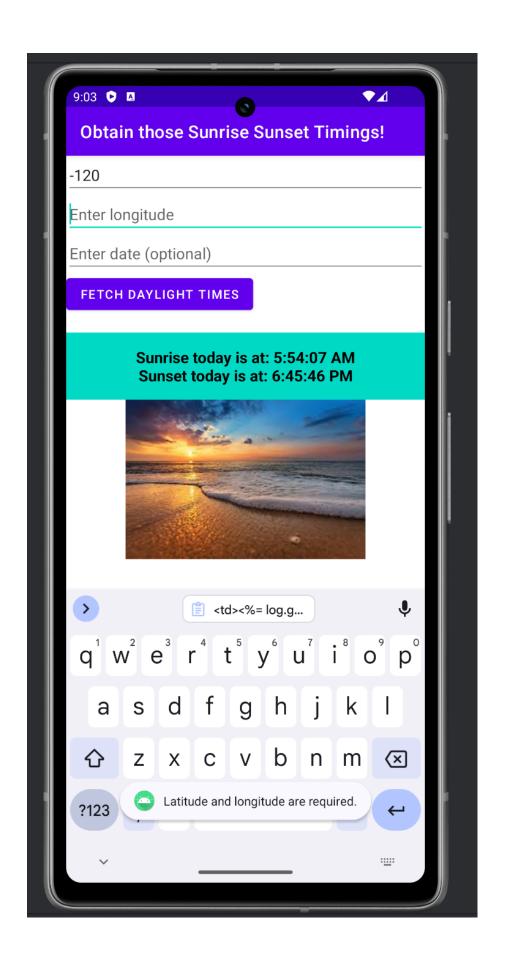
```
int responseCode = conn.getResponseCode();
            long apiResponseTime = System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime;
            ServiceLog logEntry = new ServiceLog(latitude, longitude,
date, String.valueOf(apiResponseTime),
                    String.valueOf(responseCode), userAgent);
            dashboardServlet.updateDb(logEntry);
            if (responseCode != HttpURLConnection.HTTP OK) {
            BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(conn.getInputStream()));
            String inputLine;
            while ((inputLine = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                content.append(inputLine);
            reader.close();
            conn.disconnect();
            JSONObject jsonResponse = new JSONObject(content.toString());
            if (!jsonResponse.getString("status").equals("OK")) {
            JSONObject results = jsonResponse.getJSONObject("results");
            String sunrise = results.getString("sunrise");
            String sunset = results.getString("sunset");
            JSONObject newJsonResponse = new JSONObject();
            newJsonResponse.put("sunrise", sunrise);
            newJsonResponse.put("sunset", sunset);
            PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
            response.setContentType("application/json");
            response.setCharacterEncoding("UTF-8");
            out.print(newJsonResponse);
            out.flush();
```

```
} catch (IOException e) {
            respondWithError(response, "Network failure: Unable to reach
   private boolean isValidInput(String latitude, String longitude) {
longitude.isBlank()) {
       double lat = Double.parseDouble(latitude);
       double lon = Double.parseDouble(longitude);
    private void respondWithError (HttpServletResponse response, String
errorMessage) throws IOException {
       response.setContentType("application/json");
       response.setCharacterEncoding("UTF-8");
       response.setStatus(HttpServletResponse.SC BAD REQUEST);
       out.print(errorResponse);
       out.flush();
```

3. Handle error conditions

Below are some of the screenshots where I am giving a Toast message to the Android app user in case of invalid inputs.





Server side validation is also done in the DaylightServiceServlet.java in the web service.

4. Log useful information:

Logging attributes:

- 1) Latitude The record of latitude value entered by the user in a request will help to keep track of the incoming data in the request.
- 2) Longitude The record of longitude value entered by the user in a request will help to keep track of the incoming data in the request.
- 3) Date The record of date value entered by the user in a request will help to keep track of the incoming data in the request.
- 4) API Response Time The time taken by the third-party API to respond to the request. Will help to know how slow/fast the API is working.
- 5) User Agent Details This entails details like which device, OS, and browser is being used to access the Android application.
- 6) Status This is the status code returned by the third-party API for the request.

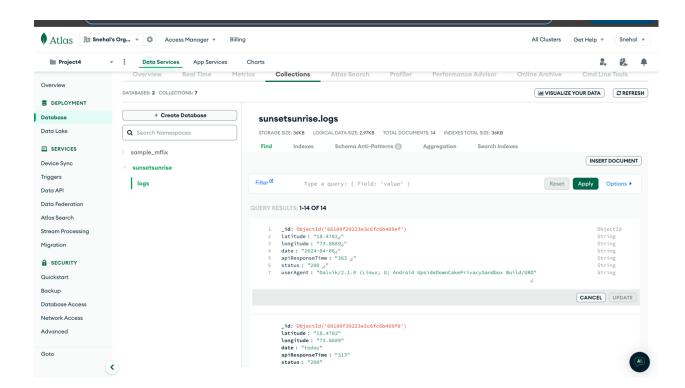
Operations analytics:

- 1) Geographic distribution How many requests are coming from a particular location, maintaining only the latitude as the location specification. This will help analyze which location has the relatively high requests.
- 2) Total API Requests The total requests hit from the Android application and received by the web service. This will help us to keep track of the total incoming requests.
- 3) Response Time Analysis The average time taken by the third-party API to respond to a request. The more the average time, less performing the API is.
- 4) Status Code Distribution The response status code analysis. This will help check how successfully the users are able to hit the API.
- 5) Error Logs Summary The error messages sent to the Android application. The error messages sent to the application from the web server.

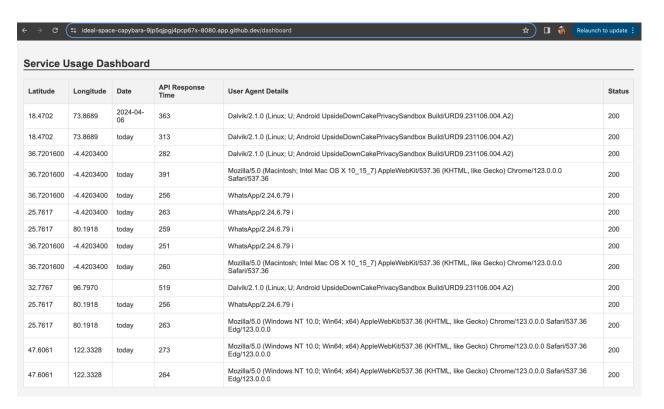
5. Store the log information in a database - Give your Atlas connection string with the three shards

mongodb://skhandve:YOuKkslbgwJnXxO9@ac-xlbvwwf-shard-00-00.cyi86m3.mongodb.net:27017,ac-xlbvwwf-shard-00-01.cyi86m3.mongodb.net:27017,ac-xlbvwwf-shard-00-02.cyi86m3.mongodb.net:27017/test?w=majority&retryWrites=true&tls=true&auth Mechanism=SCRAM-SHA-1

Following is the MongoDB console screenshot:



6. Display operations analytics and full logs on a web-based dashboard - Provide a screen shot.



		,		Egg/123.0.0.0	
47.6061	122.3328		264	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/123.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/123.0.0.0	200

Operations analytics

Geographic Distribution

Latitude	Number of Requests
47.6061	2
32.7767	1
36.7201600	5
25.7617	4
18.4702	2

Total API Requests

Total Requests: 14

Response Time Analysis

averageResponseTime: 300.92857142857144

Status Code Distribution

Status Code 200: 14 times

Error Logs Summary

No error logs available.