

Crossbow Delivery Service

Link to the deployed application:

<http://35.200.136.252:8080/>

Just click on the link and get started! To see detailed steps, please go to page 2

Setting up the application:

Step 1: Clone the Repository

Step 2: Build and Run with Docker Compose

`docker-compose up --build`

Step 3: Access the Application

Once all containers are running, open your web browser and go to: <http://localhost:8080>

Step 4: Stopping the Application

To stop the application, press `Ctrl+C` in the terminal where docker-compose is running, or open a new terminal and run: `docker-compose down`

Architecture Choices:

a) Framework:

- Django (5.2.1) as the main web framework
- Django REST Framework for API endpoints
- SQLite for development (with PostgreSQL configuration commented out for production)
- Redis as the message broker and result backend for Celery

b) Async Task/Queueing System:

- Celery for handling asynchronous webhook deliveries
- Redis as the message broker and result backend
- Exponential backoff retry strategy with 5 maximum retries
- Retry delays: 10s, 30s, 1m, 5m, 15m (progressive backoff)

c) Retry Strategy:

- Maximum of 5 retry attempts
- Progressive backoff with increasing delays
- Detailed logging of retry attempts and failures
- Automatic cleanup of old delivery logs after 72 hours

Database Schema and Indexing Strategies:

a) Models:

- Subscription Model:

- Foreign key to User
 - Unique subscription_id
 - target_url for webhook delivery
 - Optional secret_key for signature verification
 - event_types as comma-separated list
 - Indexes on (user, subscription_id) and created_at
-
- DeliveryLog Model:
 - Foreign key to Subscription
 - attempt_number for tracking retries
 - status field for delivery state
 - http_status_code and error_details for debugging
 - event_type for tracking
 - Indexes on (subscription, timestamp), status, and event_type

b) Indexing Strategy:

- Composite indexes for common query patterns
- Timestamp-based indexing for log cleanup operations
- Status-based indexing for monitoring and analytics
- Event type indexing for filtering and reporting

Using the application:

To see video explanation:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/19xUze09-YtprMSHmp77FV18-F736Bmio?usp=sharing>

Step-1: Login and Registration:



Login

Username

Password

Login

Don't have an account? [Register here](#)

Register

Username
demo

Email
demo@gmail.com

Password
.....

Confirm Password

Register

Already have an account? [Login here](#)

Once you register, you'll be automatically logged in

View Logs

Your User ID

ID: 18 [Copy](#)

Keep this ID handy for creating subscriptions

Create Subscription

User ID

18

Target URL

Event Types (comma-separated)

e.g., order.created, user.updated

Create Subscription

Send Payload

Subscription ID

Event Type

e.g., order.created

Send Payload

Check Delivery Status

Delivery ID

Check Status

View Attempts for Delivery ID

Delivery ID

View

View Attempts for Sub ID

Subscription ID

View

Step-2: Creating subscription

Copy your user id and create a subscription

You can write comma separated events for which you want to receive notifications

Create Subscription

User ID

Target URL

Event Types (comma-separated)

Create Subscription

Create Subscription

User ID

Target URL

Event Types (comma-separated)

Create Subscription

Subscription Created

Subscription ID: 43 [Copy](#)

Use this ID to send payloads

Step-2: Sending Payload:

Copy Subscription id and also a single event for which the notification is being sent.

Send Payload

Subscription ID

Event Type

[Send Payload](#)

Payload Queued for Delivery

Delivery ID: 54 [Copy](#)

Use this ID to check delivery status

Step-3: Checking Delivery Status:

Copy Delivery id and enter

Check Delivery Status

Delivery ID

[Check Status](#)

Status: Success

Step-4: View attempt for a specific Delivery id:

Copy Delivery id and enter

View Attempts for Delivery ID

Delivery ID

[View](#)

Recent Attempts for Delivery ID 54

| Attempt # | Status | HTTP Status | Event Type | Timestamp | Error Details |
|-----------|---------|-------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Success | 200 | driver.reached | 2025-05-19T11:54:07.471428Z | - |

Step-5: View attempt for a specific Subscription id:
Copy Subscription id and enter

View Attempts for Sub ID

Subscription ID

43

View

Recent Attempts for Subscription ID 43

| Attempt # | Status | HTTP Status | Event Type | Timestamp | Error Details |
|-----------|---------|-------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Success | 200 | driver.reached | 2025-05-19T11:54:07.471428Z | - |

Step-6: View Logs:
Click on view logs button in top right corner

127.0.0.1:8080/facilities/

Crossbow

Facilities Logout

View Logs

Your User ID

ID: 18 [Copy](#)

Keep this ID handy for creating subscriptions

Create Subscription

User ID

18

Target URL

http://httpbin.org/post

Event Types (comma-separated)

user.updated, order.created, driver.reached

Create Subscription

Send Payload

Subscription ID

43

Event Type

driver.reached

Send Payload

Payload Queued for Delivery

Delivery ID: 54 [Copy](#)

Check Delivery Status

Delivery ID

54

Check Status

Status: Success

Crossbow

Facilities Logout

Delivery Logs

[← Back to Facilities](#)

| Delivery ID | Subscription ID | Target URL | Timestamp | Attempt # | Outcome | HTTP Status | Error Details |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---------|-------------|---------------|
| 54 Copy | 43 Copy | http://httpbin.org/post | May 19, 2025, 11:54 a.m. | 1 | Success | 200 | - |

In case the event type for the payload is not supported by the subscription, user is shown an error message:

The screenshot shows a web application interface with a dark theme. At the top left, the text "Crossbow" is visible. A dark modal box is open in the center, displaying an error message: "127.0.0.1:8080 says Failed to queue payload: Subscription is not configured to receive driver.reached events". Below the error message is an "OK" button. In the background, there are three main sections: "Your User ID" with "ID: 18" and a "Copy" button; "Create Subscription" with fields for "User ID" (18), "Target URL" (http://httpbin.org/post), "Event Types" (user.updated), and a "Create Subscription" button; and "Send Payload" with fields for "Subscription ID" (44), "Event Type" (driver.reached), and a "Sending..." button. A "Check Delivery" section is partially visible on the right.

Monthly Cost Estimation for Cloud Run Free Tier:

Assumptions:

- 5000 webhooks/day = ~150,000 webhooks/month
- 1.2 delivery attempts per webhook = ~180,000 total attempts/month
- Average webhook size: 1KB
- Average processing time: 2 seconds per attempt

Cost Breakdown:

a) Cloud Run Free Tier:

- 2 million requests/month free
- 360,000 vCPU-seconds/month free
- 180,000 GiB-seconds/month free

Our usage:

- Requests: 180,000/month (well within free tier)
- vCPU-seconds: ~360,000/month (within free tier)
- Memory: ~180,000 GiB-seconds/month (within free tier)

Total Cost: \$0 (within free tier limits)

Assumptions Made:

a) Infrastructure:

- Cloud Run is used as the deployment platform
- Redis is used for message queuing
- PostgreSQL would be used in production (currently SQLite in development)

b) Performance:

- Average webhook processing time of 2 seconds
- 1KB average payload size
- 72-hour retention period for delivery logs
- 5 maximum retry attempts with exponential backoff

c) Security:

- Secret key for webhook signature verification is optional
- CORS is currently set to allow all origins (development only)
- Session-based authentication is used

d) Scalability:

- The system can handle the specified load within Cloud Run free tier
- Redis can handle the message queue load
- Database indexes are optimized for the expected query patterns

The architecture is well-suited for a webhook delivery system with good reliability through retries, proper monitoring through logging, and efficient resource usage. The free tier of Cloud Run should be sufficient for the specified load, making it a cost-effective solution.