

# Eagles: MiniTwit

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## 1. Introduction

The project focuses on building and maintaining a mock version of Twitter called **MiniTwit** by applying various DevOps techniques such as automation,

cloud deployment, scaling, maintainability, monitoring, testing, and others. The initial web application, which was outdated with the latest technologies and was not following any standard practices, was rewritten from the ground up and gradually equipped with automations and improvements so that it is able to process a high load of requests coming to the app. ## Dependencies

Name	Description	Link
Golang	Statically typed, compiled high-level programming language	<a href="https://go.dev/">https://go.dev/</a>
crypto	Package supplying different cryptography libraries for golang	<a href="https://golang.org/x/crypto">https://golang.org/x/crypto</a>
net/http	Package used to make HTTP requests	<a href="https://pkg.go.dev/net/http">https://pkg.go.dev/net/http</a>
Gorm	easy to use ORM library for Golang	<a href="https://gorm.io/gorm">https://gorm.io/gorm</a>
Grafana	Open source analytics and monitoring solution used for database	<a href="https://grafana.com/">https://grafana.com/</a>
Mimir	long term storage for grafana data	<a href="https://grafana.com/oss/mimir/">https://grafana.com/oss/mimir/</a>
Loki	Loki is a horizontally scalable, highly available, multi-tenant log aggregation system inspired by Prometheus	<a href="https://grafana.com/oss/loki/">https://grafana.com/oss/loki/</a>
Prometheus	open-source software for monitoring webapps	<a href="https://github.com/prometheus/">https://github.com/prometheus/</a>
xxhash	Golang implementation of the (fast) 64-bit xxHash algorithm	<a href="https://github.com/cespare/xxhash">https://github.com/cespare/xxhash</a>
Gorilla	Package that supplies different tools for developing web-applications in golang	<a href="https://github.com/gorilla">https://github.com/gorilla</a>
Gorilla/mux	Package for request routing	<a href="https://github.com/gorilla/mux">https://github.com/gorilla/mux</a>
Docker	System for deployment, containerized applications and development	<a href="https://www.docker.com/">https://www.docker.com/</a>
Kubernetes	open source system for automating deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications.	<a href="https://kubernetes.io/">https://kubernetes.io/</a>
Rancher	open-source multi-cluster orchestration platform	<a href="https://www.rancher.com/">https://www.rancher.com/</a>
Letsencrypt	free, automated, and open certificate authority used for SSL certificates.	<a href="https://letsencrypt.org/">https://letsencrypt.org/</a>
zap	Package for fast logging in golang	<a href="https://pkg.go.dev/go.uber.org/zap@v1.27.0">https://pkg.go.dev/go.uber.org/zap@v1.27.0</a>
SonarQube	open-source platform developed by SonarSource for continuous inspection of code quality	<a href="https://www.sonarsource.com/products/sonarqube/">https://www.sonarsource.com/products/sonarqube/</a>
Codeclimate	system that helps incorporating fully-configurable static analysis and test coverage data into a development workflow.	<a href="https://codeclimate.com/">https://codeclimate.com/</a>
pgx	PostgreSQL driver with toolkit for GO.	<a href="https://github.com/jackc/pgx/v5">https://github.com/jackc/pgx/v5</a>
pq	postgres for Go's database package	<a href="https://github.com/lib/pq">https://github.com/lib/pq</a>
go-sqlite3	sqlite3 driver for Golang	<a href="https://github.com/mattn/go-sqlite3">https://github.com/mattn/go-sqlite3</a>

## State of the system

This section will break down the current state of the system looking through multiple components and their current status. Such approach allows us to provide sufficient report and locate section of the project which require more work. Before, let's show some general data about the application to get the idea of the traffic. MiniTwit application has processed **14,5 million** request during its up-time with with something above 1 million of reported errors. This makes 6% error rate.

### 1. Code Quality Analysis

SonarQube and CodeClimate were used to determine our code quality. Based on the last provided analysis from SonarQube our code seems to be secure with no security concerns. Reliability part of the code is prove to have a stable code base where most of the issues are related to other datetime variable interpretation as SonarQube is advising to use. Maintainability sections show the most issues with 87 recorded. Our code has a lot of error print statements which can be changed into constants. This would make the maintainability part of the code much easier.

To summarize our code base would appreciate some minor adjustments but none of these crate a potential harm to our code stability and readability.

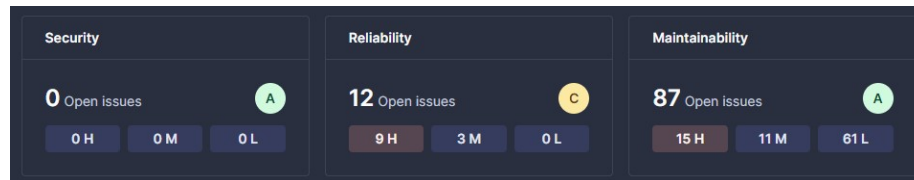


Figure 1: SonarQube general stats

### 2. Dependency scan

Projects utilizes 100 dependencies based from the dependency report made by Snyk where there are 3 dependencies currently vulnerable towards SQL injection. GitHub dependency report shows only 63 dependencies reporting similar issue regarding SQL injection vulnerability in some of the dependencies. GitHubs dependa bot created PR with needed update of the vulnerable dependencies which should solve the issue when merged into main.

### 3. Security Analysis

Static code analysis already showed us code quality when it comes to security point of view. In this field our projects shows good score. Application does not expose any vulnerable secrets which can be used to access any parts of the system. Our vulnerable information such as login details, SSH keys and other information are store either in GitHub secrets or we have an .env file which each of us have on their local machine. Sharing such sensitive information between developer is done via USB drive or sharing them through BitWarden. Moreover, when potential problem occurs GitHubs Advanced Security bot will create an

alert and block open PR.

#### **4. Test coverage**

Application has a different sets of test - end-to-end, simulator tests, API tests as well as linters. Even with these test in place we do not have a 100% code coverage and some errors may slip through. Before every merge into main we did manual tests as well to catch bugs or other errors by hand. This method is not suitable for a long run. In the future projects would require some time into making more test cases as well as different focus test sets.

#### **5. Metrics, Logs and Dashboards**

Application has a monitoring running on Grafana utilizing Loki and Mimir as the data sources. Monitoring an application can be a huge project itself when done properly and in detail. Currently our application monitors the basic data which we were using to estimate the application performance. We can divide the data into 2 sections. First one is focus on more technical parameters which help the developers to assess the current errors or any other potential problems. Main monitored factors: failed requests, request duration, database read/writes. Second section are data related to business which can be easily understood by non-tech person. This includes number of users registered, amount of requests, number of messages and overall application status.

Application and all of its functionalities work as expected also under higher load of upcoming requests to the server. Application uptime was satisfactory except one major outage happened during *25/03 01:30* till *28/03 20:30* caused by a memory issue error and was not spotted for few days. In real life scenario such outage would be unacceptable and would trigger alerts and other security tools to inform the developers about downtime.

**AI chat bots** AI tools such as ChatGPT, Gemini, Opus-3 were used during the development stage. These tools were useful in many different cases. Usage helped us solve the errors much faster by providing us with clarity of the error messages. Another benefits such as code refactoring, topic explanation, and providing us with new approaches/tool to implement for the given problem. Usage of LLMs sped up the work and saved us a lot of time.

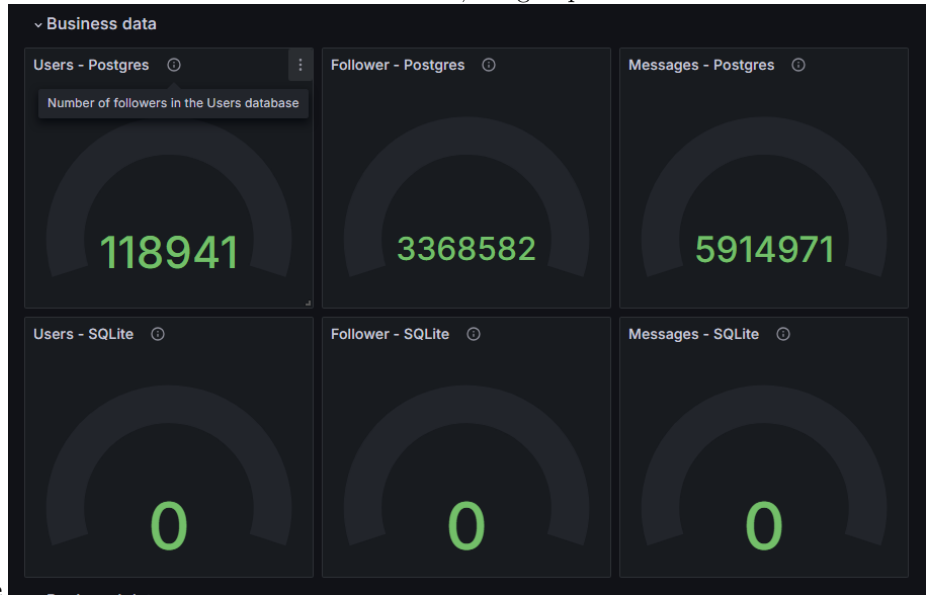
### **Logging**

#### **How do you monitor your systems and what precisely do you monitor?**

For monitoring we use Prometheus with Grafana. We do so by incrementing gauges or vectors whenever an event has successfully occurred. In the system we monitor a multitude of things, for business data we log: - We monitor the amount of users getting created. - The amount of new followers on the platform - Amount of new messages posted - The total amount of reads and writes made to the database between releases. Besides incrementing counters we also monitor

back-end data: - The amount of failed database read-writes - Whether there is a connection to the database - Successful HTTP requests

Monitoring these gives us an insight to the extend of traffic passing through our API. For ease of access to the monitored data and for visualization, the group uses



Grafanas dashboards, see  
//

## What do you log in your systems and how do you aggregate logs?

We log every error that happens during any database request. These are written through *zap*. The setup is such that the individual error logs are collected by logtail. Logtail then sends it to a Loki database that handles aggregation of the logs. The logs are visible through the Grafana Dashboard *Error Logs*.

It is important to note that we, due to time constraints, did not migrate our logs when moving to Kubernetes. The old logs are still hosted on a droplet

## **Lessons learned**

### **Biggest Issues**

### **Reflection**

## **Conlusion**

MiniTwit web applciation has performed with satisfactory results. All parth of the systems have been stable and functional during the whole developement stage. Team has created an effective way of deployment and coordination which played a significant role towards the app performance. Application has encountered only one major downtime issue besides this no other major problems, error have been envountered which could affect the state. # Appendix