

Deploying a Distributed Microservices Architecture on Virtual Machines Using VirtualBox

1. Introduction

Objective:

This project involves setting up multiple Windows 10 Virtual Machines (VMs) using VirtualBox, establishing network communication between them, and deploying a microservice-based application. The application consists of a RESTful API built with Node.js and a MongoDB database, hosted on separate VMs. The setup replicates a distributed system where services interact over a virtual network, providing practical experience in VM management, networking, and microservice deployment.

System Requirements:

- **Host System:** Windows with sufficient RAM (8GB+ recommended) with a minimum hard disk space of 40 GB.
 - **Virtual Machines:** Windows 10 (two instances) iso file (any OS can be used, e.g – Ubuntu-Linux).
 - **Software Requirements:**
 - Oracle VirtualBox (for VM management)
 - VirtualBox Extension Pack (for enhanced networking)
 - Node.js (for building the API)
 - MongoDB (for database storage)
 - Git (optional for version control)
 - Postman (for API testing)
 - Windows PowerShell/Command Prompt (for command execution)
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2. Virtual Machine Setup

Step 1: Install VirtualBox

1. Download **VirtualBox** from [VirtualBox Official Website](https://www.virtualbox.org/) and install it.
2. Download and install the **VirtualBox Extension Pack** to enable additional networking features.
3. Restart your computer if prompted after installation.

Step 2: Create Virtual Machines

1. Open **VirtualBox** and click **New** to create a new VM.
2. Enter a name for the VM (e.g., VM1-API for the API server, VM2-DB for the database server).
3. Select **Windows 10 (64-bit)** as the operating system.
4. Allocate at least **2GB RAM** per VM (4GB recommended for better performance).
5. Create a **Virtual Hard Disk** (at least 10GB, dynamically allocated).
6. Install Windows 10 on the VM using an ISO file.
7. Repeat the process for the second VM.

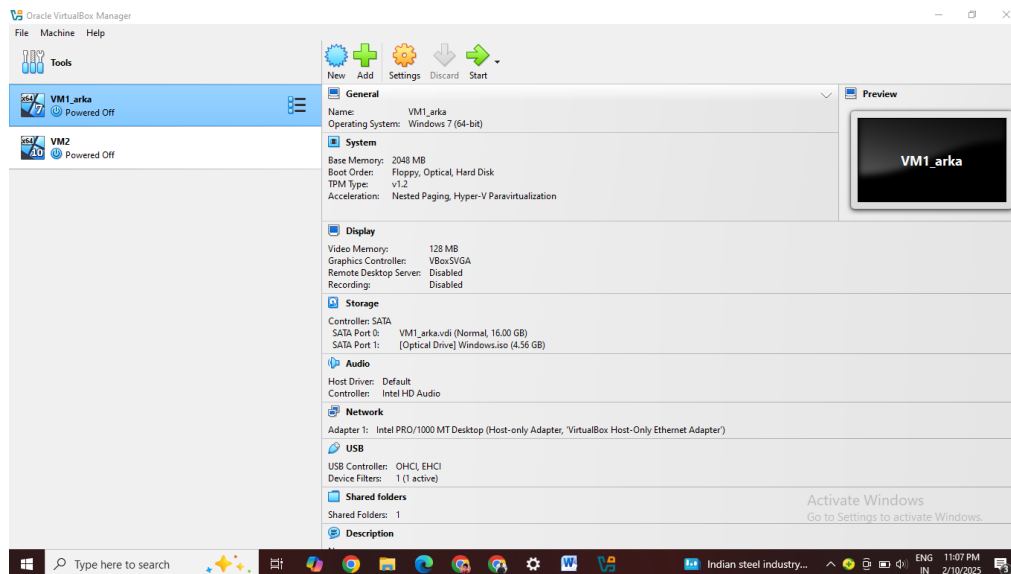


Figure 1: VM1 creation

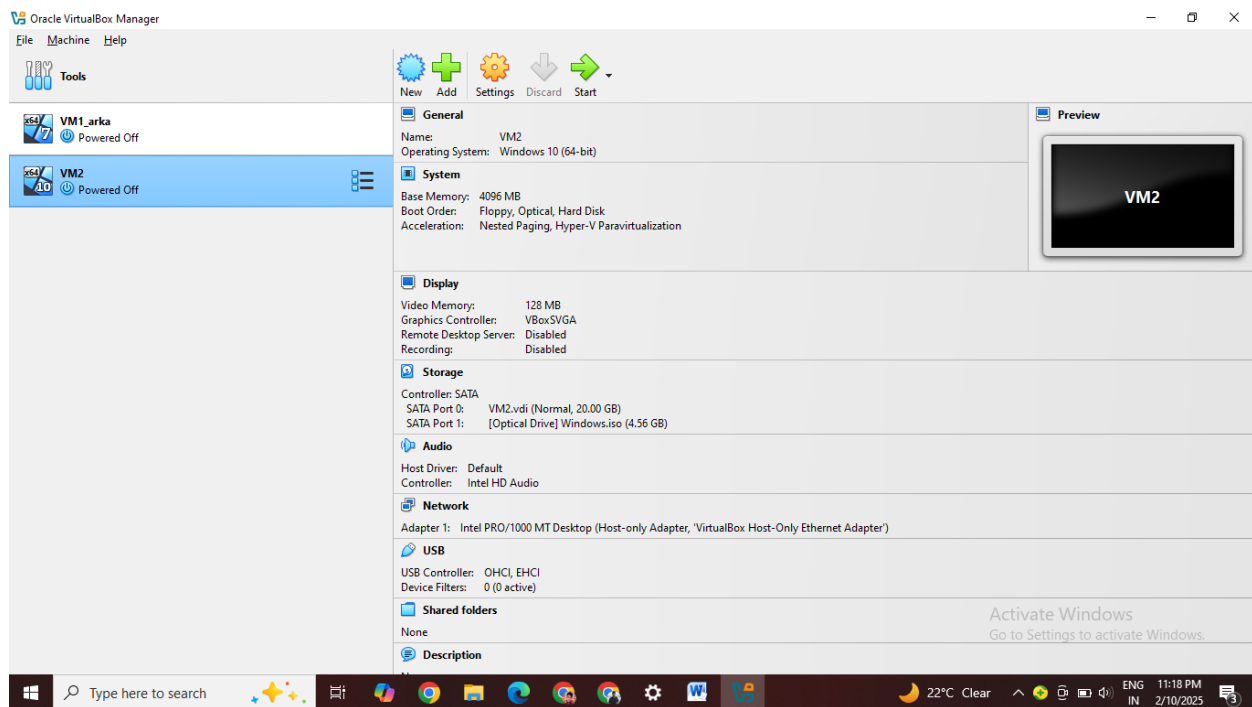


Figure 2: VM2 creation

Step 3: Configure Network for VM Communication

1. In **VirtualBox**, go to **Settings** → **Network** for each VM.
2. Set **Adapter 1** to **Host-Only Adapter** to enable communication between the VMs.

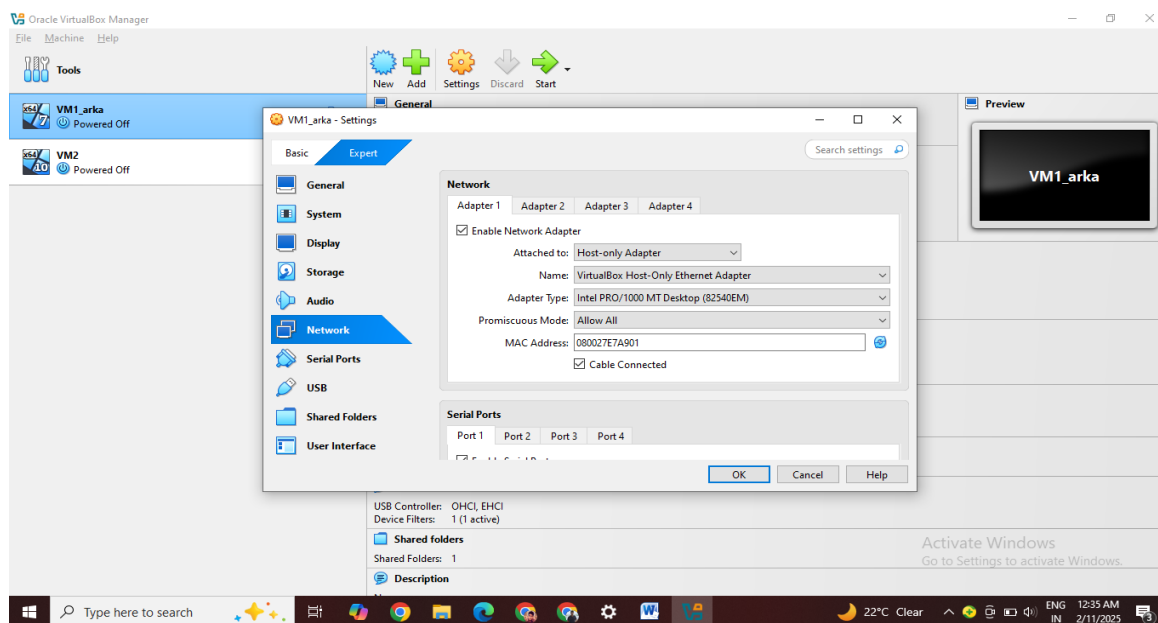


Figure 3: Network setting for each VM

3. Start both VMs and retrieve their IP addresses:

- Open **Command Prompt (CMD)** in each VM and run:

ipconfig

- Note down the **IPv4 address** (e.g., 192.168.56.101 for VM1, 192.168.56.103 for VM2).

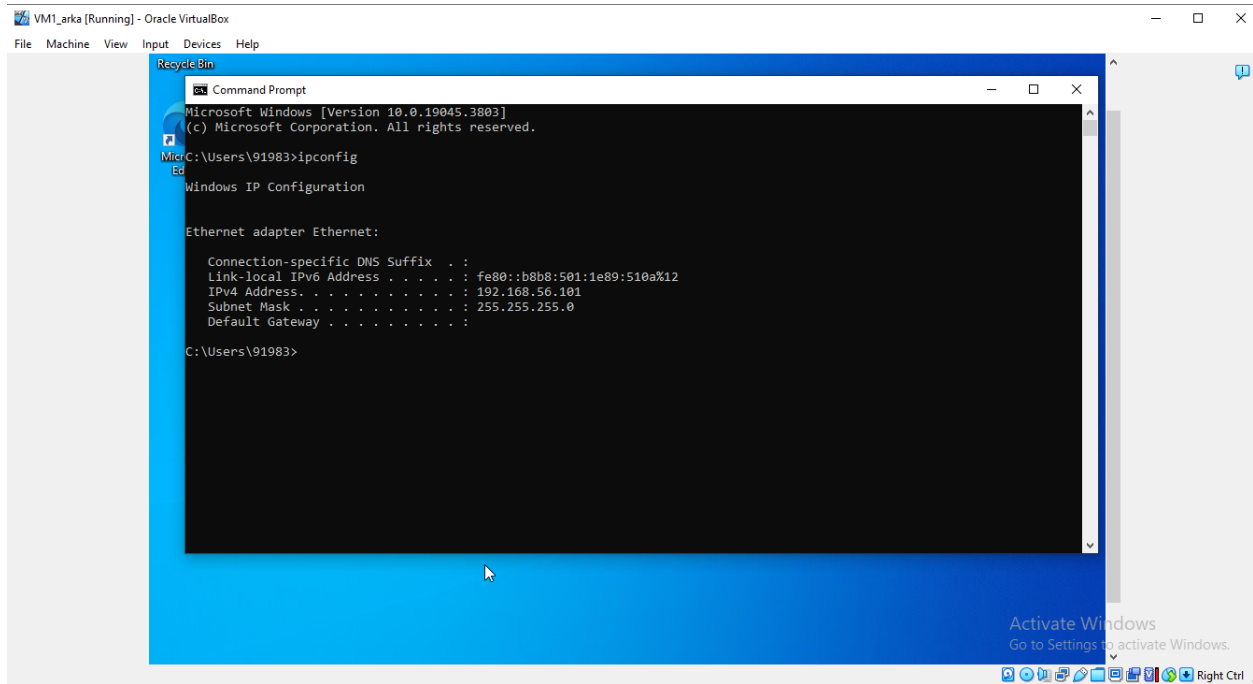


Figure 4: VM1's IPV4 address

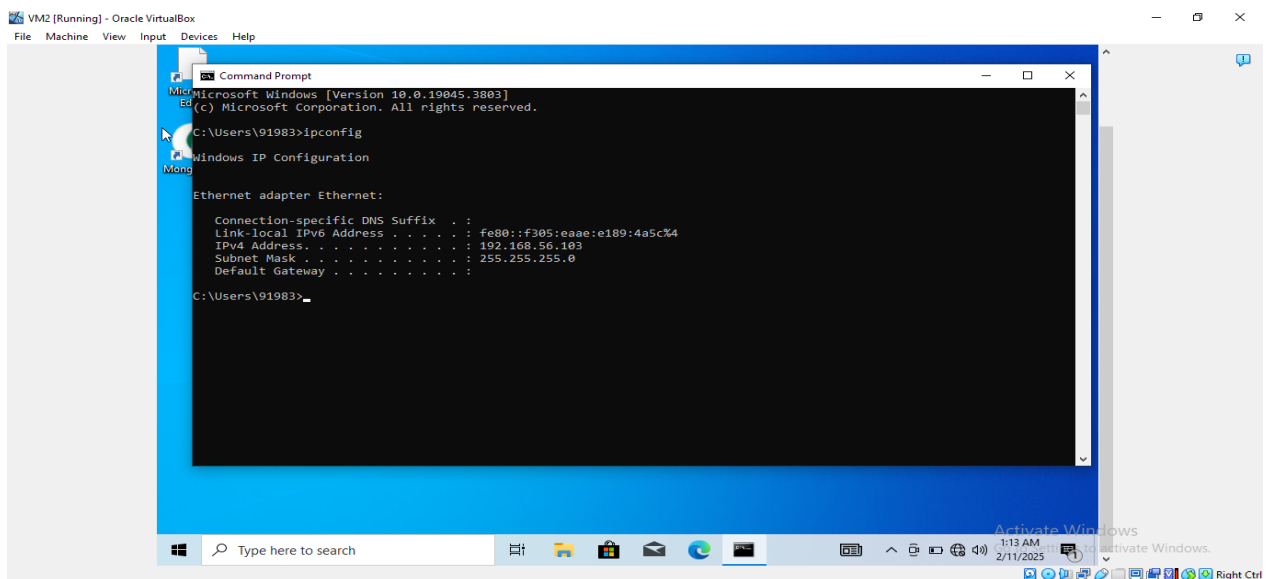


Figure 5: VM2's IPV4 address

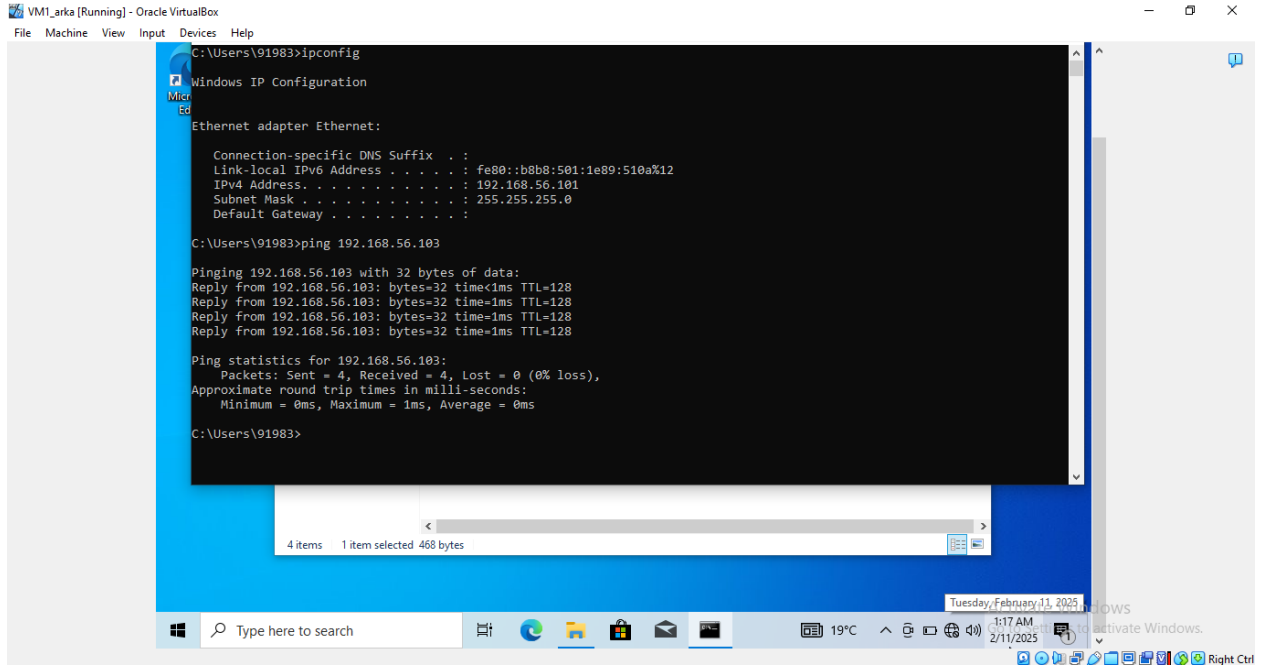


Figure 6: Connectivity test for VM2 from VM1

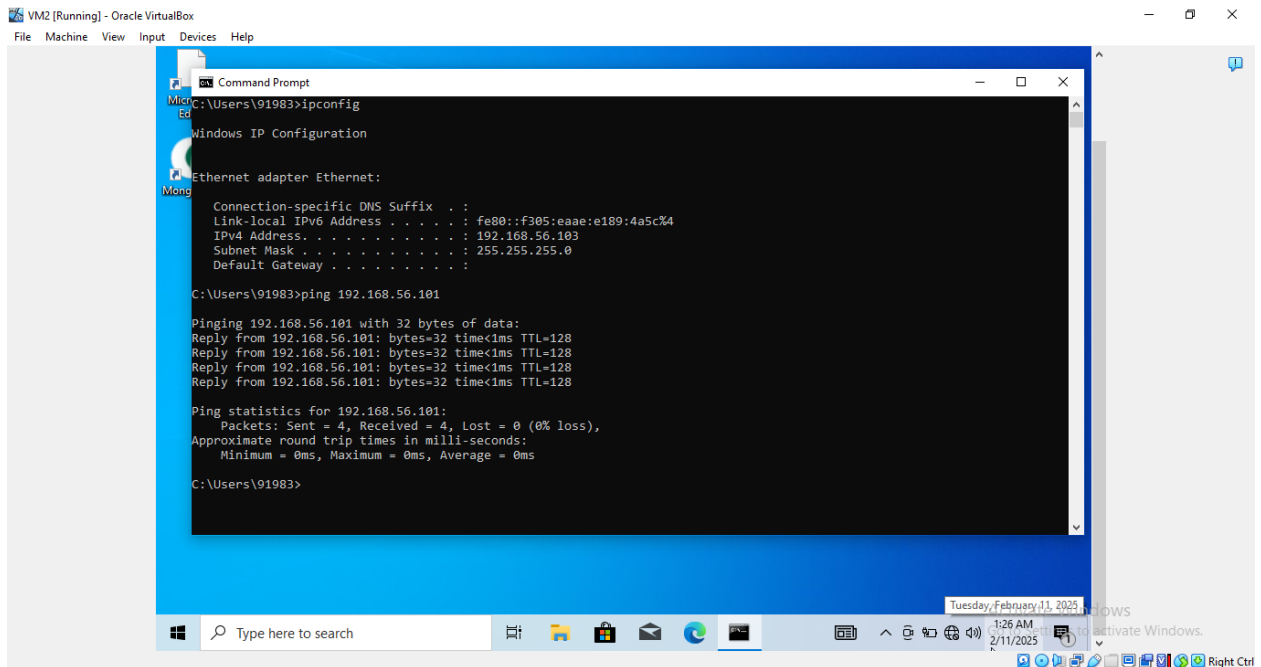


Figure 7: Connectivity test for VM1 from VM2

3. Setting Up the API Server (VM1 - Windows 10)

Step 4: Install Node.js

1. Download and install **Node.js** from [Node.js Official Website](#).
2. Verify the installation by running:

```
node -v
```

```
npm -v
```

Step 5: Develop the Microservice

Open **Command Prompt (CMD)** and navigate to the project folder:

```
mkdir microservice
```

```
cd microservice
```

1. Initialize a new Node.js project and install dependencies:

```
npm init -y
```

```
npm install express mongoose cors
```

2. Create a new file index.js in the **microservice** folder:

```
const express = require('express');  
const mongoose = require('mongoose');  
  
const app = express();  
app.use(express.json());  
  
mongoose.connect('mongodb://192.168.56.103:27017/mydb', {  
  useNewUrlParser: true,  
  useUnifiedTopology: true  
}).then(() => console.log('Connected to MongoDB'))  
  .catch(err => console.log(err));  
  
app.get('/', (req, res) => res.send('Microservice Running'));  
  
app.listen(3000, () => console.log('API running on port 3000'));
```

Explanation

- **Express.js Setup:** Initializes an Express.js application and enables JSON support.
 - **MongoDB Connection:** Uses Mongoose to connect to the MongoDB instance on VM2 (192.168.56.103).
 - **'GET Route':** Returns a simple message to confirm the API is running.
 - **Server Listening:** The application listens for requests on port 3000.
4. Start the API service:

```
node index.js
```

4. Setting Up the Database Server (VM2 - Windows 10)

Step 6: Install MongoDB

1. Download **MongoDB Community Edition** from [MongoDB Official Website](#).
2. Install MongoDB and ensure it runs as a Windows service.
3. Start the MongoDB service:

```
net start MongoDB
```

4. Allow remote connections:
 - Open C:\Program Files\MongoDB\Server\6.0\bin\mongod.cfg in Notepad.
 - Locate bindIp: 127.0.0.1 and change it to bindIp: 0.0.0.0.
 - Restart MongoDB:

```
net stop MongoDB
```

```
net start MongoDB
```

5. Testing the Microservice

Step 7: Verify API Connection

1. From **VM2**, test the API by running:

```
curl http://192.168.56.101:3000
```

2. Expected response:

Microservice Running

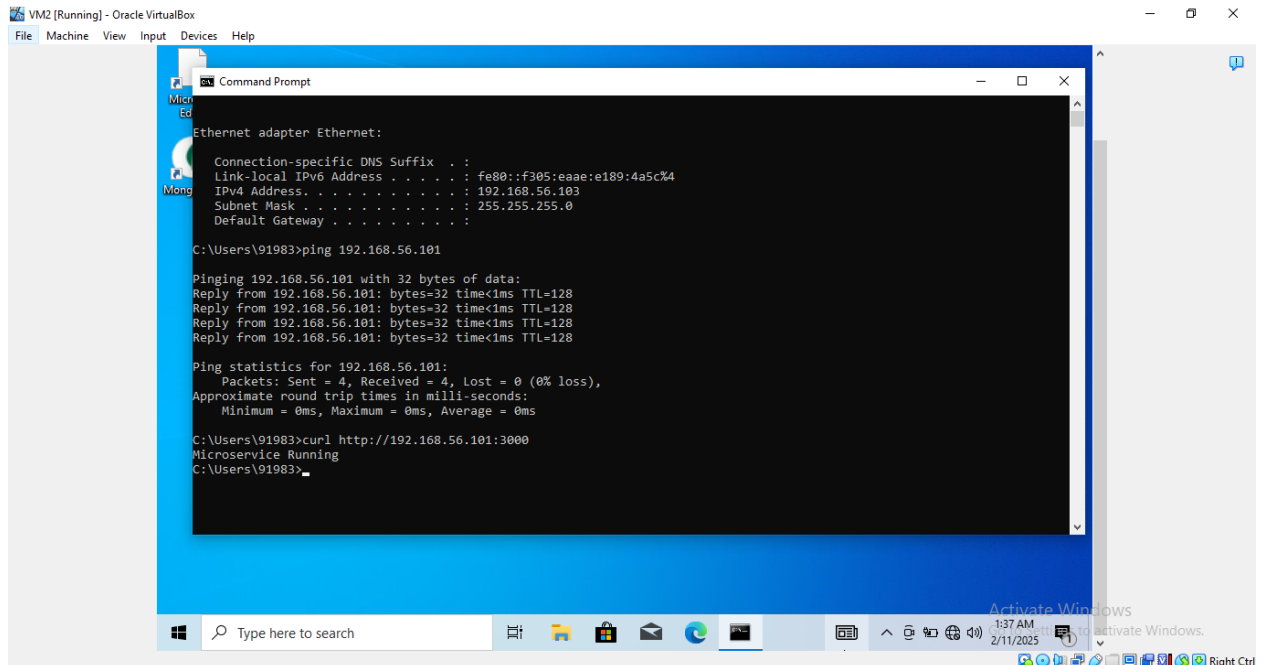


Figure 8: Connectivity test for API server using Microservice from VM2

3. Verify MongoDB connection by checking the API logs:

Connected to MongoDB

API running on port 3000

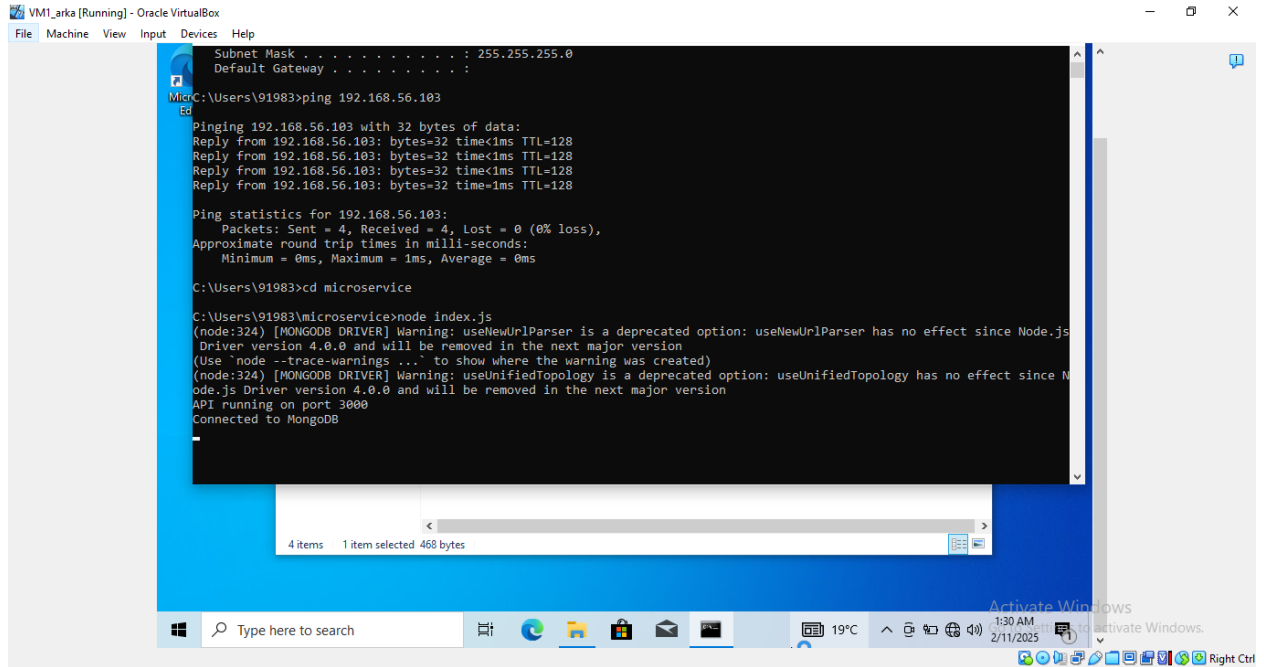
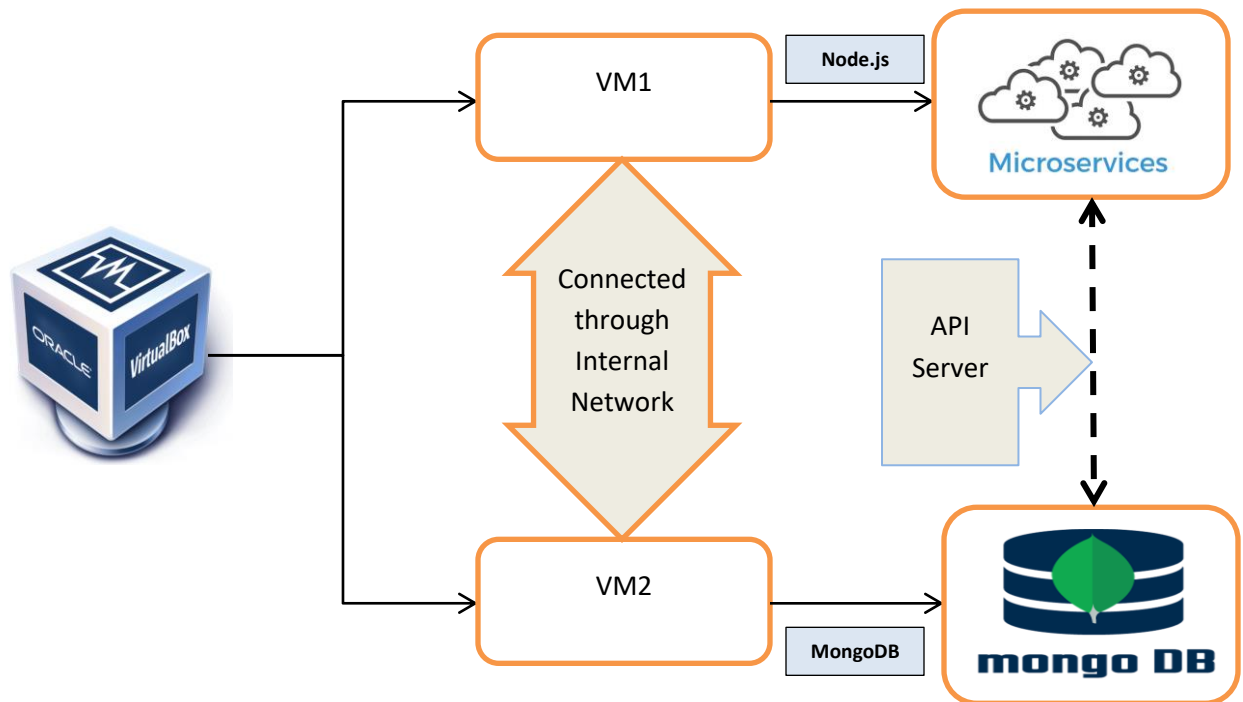


Figure 9: Connectivity test for MongoDB from VM1

- Alternatively, use **Postman** to send a GET request to:

<http://192.168.56.101:3000>

6. Architecture Diagram



7. Source Code Repository

Github Repository Link

<https://github.com/ArkaGayen16/VccAssignment1.git>

8. Recorded Video Demo

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kMflxq0liQmsPriIBsmB4rOVBWKSMsxd/view?usp=drive_link

9. Deliverables

Included:

1. **Project Report** (This Document)
 2. **Architecture Diagram**
 3. **Source Code Repository**
 4. **Recorded Video Demo**
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8. Conclusion

This project successfully demonstrates the end-to-end process of setting up Virtual Machines, configuring network communication, and deploying a microservice-based application using Node.js and MongoDB. The configured environment replicates a real-world microservices architecture, allowing seamless interaction between services over a network. By implementing this setup, users gain hands-on experience with virtualization, networking, backend service deployment, and database management, making it an excellent foundation for learning distributed system design and deployment strategies.
