Roll no - 54

Assignment - 2

A+

Create a REST API with the serverless framework.

Step 1 : Install serverless framework
Make sure you have Node.js installed. Then install the serverless framework globally.

```
npm install -g serverless
```

Step 2 : Create a new service.
Navigate to the directory where you want to create your project and create a new service:

```
serverless create --template aws-nodejs --path
    my-service
```

This creates a serverless.yml configuration file.

Step 3 : Define REST API in serverless.yml
In your serverless.yml, define the API endpoints and methods.

Step 4 : Implement API in handler.js
In the handler.js file, write the logic for the API:

Step 5 : Deploy the service
To deploy your API to AWS Lambda:

```
serverless deploy
```

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Step 6 : Test the API
After deployment, serverless will give yo
API endpoints. Use tools like postman
curl to test the endpoints:
curl https://your-api-endpoint.amazonaws.c
/dev/users
This will return the appropiate responce
based on the method and path.

Step 7 : Cleanup
If you want to remove the API
serverless remove
This will delete all resources from Aws.

Q2 Case study for SonarQube
Creating your own profile in sonarqube for
project quality. Use sonarqube to analyze
Github code. Install sonarlint in your java i
to analyze java code. Analyze python pro
with sonarqube.

→ Sonarqube is an open source platform ued
continous inspection of code quality. It dete
bugs, code smells and security vulnerabilit
in project across various programming

1) Profile creation in SonarQube.
Quality profiles in sonarqube are essential
tions that define rules applied during cod
Each project has a quality profile for every
supported language with default being 'Son

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comes built in for all languages. Custom profiles can be created by copying or extending existing ones. Copying creates an independent profile, while extending inherit rules from parent profile and reflects future changes automatically you can activate or deactivate rules, prioritize certain rules and configure parameters to tailor profile to specific projects. Permissions to manage quality profile are restricted to users with administrative priveleges. SonarQube allows for the comparision of 2 profiles to check for differences in activated rules and users can take back changes via event log. quality profiles can also be imported from other instances via backup and restore. To ensure profiles include new rules its important to check against updated built in profiles or use sonarqube rules page.

using sonarcloud to analyze GitHub code.
onarcloud is cloud-based coreport of sonarqube hat integrates directly with GitHub, BitBucket, Azure nd Gitlab repositories. To directly started with onarcloud via Github signup via sonarcloud roduct page and connect your Github organiza-ion are personal account once connect, sonarcloud irror your Github setup with each project orresponding to Github repository. After setting p the organization choose subscription lon. next implement repositories into your sonarclo

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organization where each github repo becomes sonarcloud project.

3) Sonarlint in Java IDE:
Sonarlint is an IDE that performs on-the-code analysis as you write code. It helps developers detect bugs, security vulnerabilities and code. It helps developers detect bugs, security vulnerabilities Idea or Eclipse. To set it up, install the SonarLint plugin, confi the connection with Sonarqube or Sonarcl and select the project profile to analyze Java code. This approach ensures immedia feedback on code quality, Promoting clean and maintainable code from beginning.

4) Analyzing Python projects with Sonarqube
Sonarqube supports Python test coverage generate the coverage port. To enable cover adjust your blind process so that Cover test runs before sonar scanner and e report file is saved in different port for setup your tox.ini include config for pytol and coverage to generate cover report in XML format. The build proces can also be automated using Github which install dependencies, tests and invo sonarqube scan. Ensure report in cobe XML format and plays where scanner access it.

Teacher's Sign:

Terraform "self-serve" Infrastructure model

1) Terraform Modules for self-serve infrastructure

- Create Terraform modules that codify the standards for deploying resources like VPCs, EC2 instance and S3 buckets.

Example module for an EC2 instance.

ec2-module/main.tf.

```
variable "instance_type" {
    default = "t2.micro"
}

resource "aws_instance" "example" {
    ami = "ami-12345678"
    instance_type = var.instance_type
    tags = {
        Name = "example-instance"
    }
}
```

ec2-module/output.tf:

```
output "instance_id" {
    value = aws_instance.example.id
}
```

Teams can now use this module to display EC instances with.

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```
module "ec2" {
  source = "./ec2-module"
  instance_type = "t2.medium"
}
```

② Terraform cloud integration with servicenow
- you can integrate Terraform cloud with servicenow to automate the infrastructure request process.
- using Terraform's API-driven approach, servicenow can trigger Terraform runs based on ticket approvals, automating resource deployment.

Example workflow

① A product team submits a request in servicenow for new infrastructure.

② The request triggers a Terraform cloud update the servicenow ticket with the status and resource details.

③ Creating Terraform Modules for teams
Reusable for commonly requested resources
① Networking (VPC, subnets)
② Compute (EC2, Autoscaling Groups)
③ Storage (S3, RDS)
④ IAM Roles / policies

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By doing this, teams can manages their own infrastructure while maintaing compliance with organizational standards.