# Cloud Computing Technical Report 13-12-2024

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Below I have included screenshots from the various stages of development (though admittedly I started working on the scripts and then came back to run what I had in the VM).

# Installation and deployment of software in virtualised environments

To begin with, I installed node, npm and git, as evidenced below:

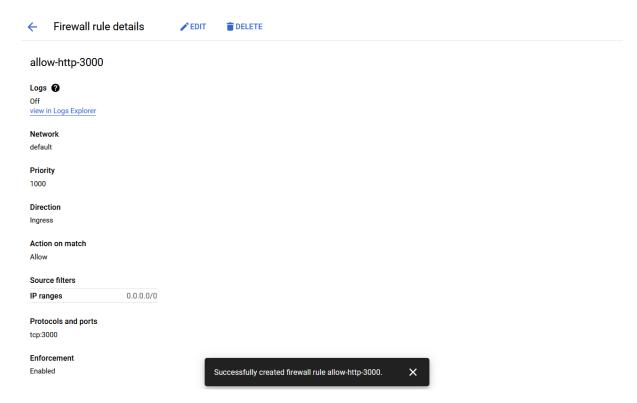
```
igybacon2348plazza-vm:-5 node -v
v16.20.2
jaybacon2348plazza-vm:-5 npm -v
8.19.4
jaybacon2348plazza-vm:-5 git --version
git version 2.25.1
jaybacon2348plazza-vm:-5
```

I then cloned the repository from Github using the repository URL and ran the app. As you can see, the server is up and running, the connector is on, and it shows how many posts have expired since I last ran the app.

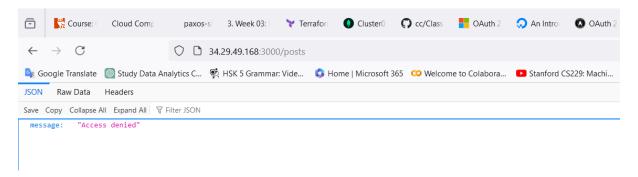
```
Last Login: Sun Nov 24 17:46:19 2024 from 35:235:244.32
jaybacon2346plazza-wn:-5 git clone https://github.com/BayJacon/piazza-coursework.git
Cloining into 'plazza-coursework'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 1004 (2096/2096), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 1004 (2096/2096), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 1004 (2096/2096), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 1004 (2096/2096), done.
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Recolving objects: 1004 (2571/2571), 3.56 Mim | 9.51 Mim/s, done.

Recolving objects: 1004 (2571/2571), 3.56 Mim | 9.51 Mim/s, done.
Recolving objects: 1004 (2571/2571), 3.56 Mim | 9.51 Mim/s, done.
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Recolving objects: 1004 (2571/2571), 3.56 Mim | 9.51 Mim/s, done.
Recolving objects: 1004 (2571/2571), 3.56 Mim | 9.51 Mim/s, done.
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Recolving objects: 1004 (2571/2571), 3.56 Mim | 9.51 Mim/s, done.
Recolving objects: 1004 (2571/2571), 3.56 Mim | 9.51 Mim/s, done.
Recolving objects: 1004 (2571/2571), 3.56 Mim | 9.51 Mim/s, done.
Recolving objects: 1004 (2571/2571), 3.56 Mim | 9.51 Mim/s, done.
Recolving objects: 1004 (2571/2571), 3.56 Mim | 9.51 Mim/s, done.
Recolving objects: 1004 (2571/2571), 3.56 Mim | 9.51 Mim/s, done.
Recolving objects: 1004 (2571/2571), 3.56 Mim | 9.51 Mim | 9
```

After struggling to access the app using the external IP address of my VM, I found that I needed to create a firewall rule to allow traffic from all IP ranges:



And finally, I was able to run the app and connect to it as expected using the VM external IP address – I would expect to see access denied here as I've not yet used an auth-token to view it, but it shows that the app is up and running from the VM.



# Development of Piazza RESTful APIs

It is apparent from the description in phase C that we would need a scalable database to store posts and user information, as well as our scripts. The structure of the app is similar to the Mini-Post app developed in lab 4, so I took this as my starting template and expand from there. This included of course installing all the necessary packages such as express, mongoose, nodemon and body-parser, and implementing the folder setup with a /routes and /models on top of the root folder containing app.js, which contained the functions and schema of the app respectively.

#### Posting function in post.js:

To begin with, it was apparent that the post functions for Mini-Post were much more basic, and that as well as creating and storing posts in MongoDB, we would need to be

able to read and update. I therefore expanded this file initially to include functions to add a comment, as well as like and dislike functions. After searching online, I found a template logic for a likes and dislikes counter which I adapted to fit Piazza¹ (which along with the comment function expanded to become more complicated when the expiry function was added).

#### Expiration:

Trying to solve the problem of expiration was trickier, and required the implementation of a function that would check the status of the tweet each minute, refreshing. I found that cron would be able to schedule a job to check for expired posts automatically<sup>2</sup>. This new functionality required an update to the logic for the posts, disabling comments and likes and updating the status once an expiry time (set by the user at the time of posting) is reached.

#### Database Design:

To accommodate the wider functionality of the Piazza API, the database schema was expanded to store more complex data. The Post model now includes fields such as title, text, topic, likes, dislikes, comments, and expiration time, along with a status field that registers whether a post is live or expired. A User model was added to store registration details such as username, email, password, and registration date. The MongoDB database was connected using the dotenv package for secure storage of credentials.

# Post schema (Example):

```
const postSchema = mongoose.Schema({
   user: { type: String, required: true },
   title: { type: String, required: true },
   text: { type: String, required: true },
   topic: { type: String, required: true },
   likes: { type: Number, default: 0 },
   dislikes: { type: Number, default: 0 },
   comments: [{ user: String, text: String, date: Date }],
   expirationTime: { type: Date, required: true },
   status: { type: String, default: 'Live' },
});
```

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Pusher, "How to build a real-time likes counter with Node.js," *Pusher Tutorials*, Aug. 21, 2019. [Online]. Available: <a href="https://pusher.com/tutorials/realtime-likes-nodejs/#introduction">https://pusher.com/tutorials/realtime-likes-nodejs/#introduction</a>. [Accessed: Dec. 9, 2024]. <sup>2</sup> DigitalOcean, "Node.js Cron Jobs by Examples," *DigitalOcean Tutorials*, Sep. 8, 2021. [Online]. Available: <a href="https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/nodejs-cron-jobs-by-examples">https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/nodejs-cron-jobs-by-examples</a>. [Accessed: Dec. 9, 2024].

### Development of Authorisation functionality:

I next needed to develop the functions in line with the requirements, following OAuth protocol<sup>3</sup>, of which a basic starting point was developed in lab 3, which I took as the foundation. This introduced the use of JSON Web Tokens (JWT), generated by a secret key and sent to the client to authorise certain interactions. This meant adding the file verifyToken.js to the root file, and creating a new folder titled validations which stored the logic governing constraints on input such as username, password, comments and registration. The verifyToken middleware was implemented to decode the token and attach the user's details to the request object, enabling secure access control across the API endpoints. I had to install the modules joi, bcryptjs and jsonwebtoken to respectively govern the validations, encrypt the passwords in the database, and issue JWTs. For implementation, I referenced resources such as <sup>4</sup> and <sup>5</sup>.

#### Services:

I have included a short summary of each of the API endpoints and their functionality.

## POST /api/user/register:

After the homepage (on port 3000), the first page a new user would land on is the registration page. This allows new piazza users to create login details using a name, email address and password. Credentials are validated against the constraints mentioned in validations.js

#### POST /api/user/login:

This is required to check user's details against the database of registered users. If the login is successful, a JWT will be issued, which can be attached to the header of a request sent via Postman, ensuring secure interactions with the API.

## POST /posts:

There needed to be a functionality to (most importantly) send posts. The validations for this are specified as a title, text, one of four topics and a duration after which the post expires.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> J. D., "An Introduction to OAuth 2," *DigitalOcean*, Sep. 26, 2023. [Online]. Available: <a href="https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/an-introduction-to-oauth-2">https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/an-introduction-to-oauth-2</a>. [Accessed: Dec. 9, 2024].

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> M. Agrawal, "Authentication Using JSON Web Token (JWT)," *GeeksforGeeks*, Feb. 5, 2023. [Online]. Available: <a href="https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/authentication-using-json-web-token-jwt/">https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/authentication-using-json-web-token-jwt/</a>. [Accessed: Dec. 9, 2024].

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> J. Pathak, "How to Build Authentication API with JWT Token in Node.js," *dev.to*, Apr. 8, 2023. [Online]. Available: <a href="https://dev.to/jainpathak/how-to-build-authentication-api-with-jwt-token-in-nodejs-2j7b">https://dev.to/jainpathak/how-to-build-authentication-api-with-jwt-token-in-nodejs-2j7b</a>. [Accessed: Dec. 9, 2024].

# GET /posts:

This endpoint allowed users to browse (read) posts on the piazza forum. This included the necessary requirements to filter by topic, as well as some logic to allow a search by /top posts, which would show the post with the most interactions based on the data for total interactions. JWT must be attached to GET request header to ensure only authenticated users can view the forum.

### POST /posts/:id/comment:

Authenticated users can add comments to a specific post by including the post ID in the endpoint. These record the user's name and a timestamp, and the function prevents expired posts from accepting comments.

POST /posts/:id/like: and POST /posts/:id/dislike:

Allows authenticated users to like or dislike a post. The logic had to include functionality to prevent users from liking or disliking their own posts, and for incrementing the likes, dislikes, and total interactions counter.

#### Conclusion:

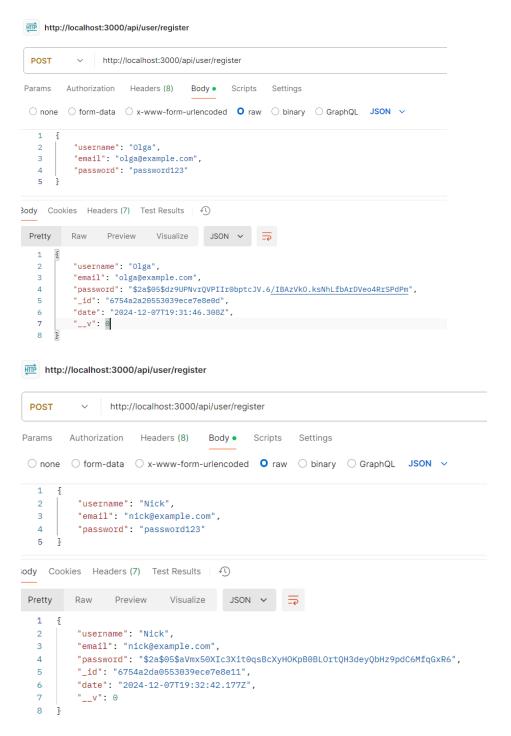
The Piazza API can be considered RESTful because it provides stateless, client-server communication using HTTP methods and standardised URL structures<sup>6</sup>. Resources are accessed via unique endpoints, and it is stateless because each request contains all the necessary information for it to be processed by the server. Furthermore, responses are received in the JSON format, ensuring consistency and scalability.

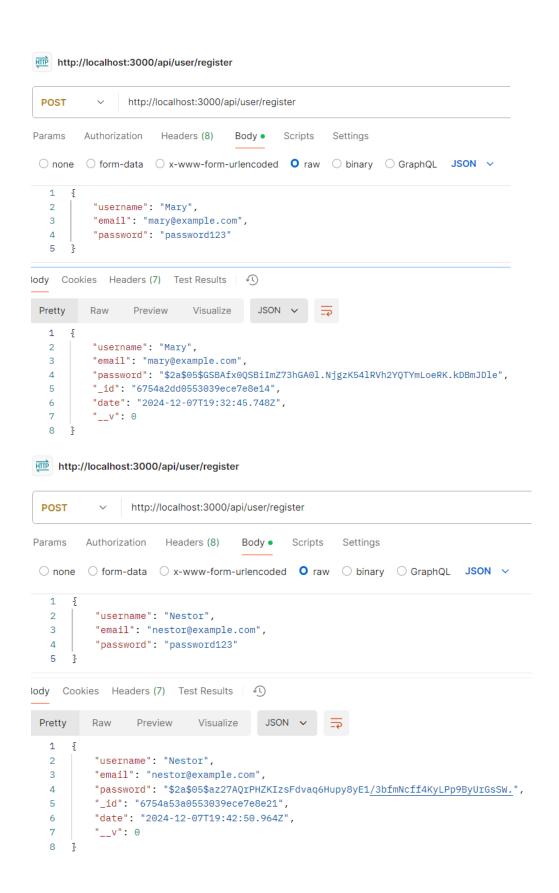
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> "REST API Tutorial," RESTful API, 2023. [Online]. Available: <a href="https://restfulapi.net/">https://restfulapi.net/</a>. [Accessed: 08-Dec-2024].

# Testing the application

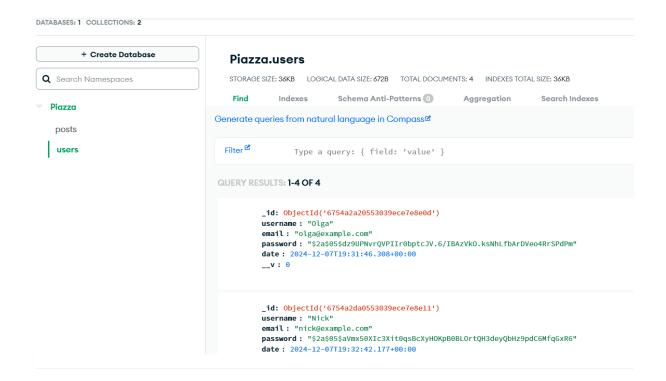
I did originally begin writing pytests for this, asserting whether the code returned by the request matched a good request ("200 or 201 OK"). This proved particularly difficult to emulate the use cases of the app however – though you'll see I have included the first 4 -- so I ultimately tested the endpoint responses using Postman and have included the responses below:

TC 1. Olga, Nick, Mary, and Nestor register and are ready to access the Piazza API.

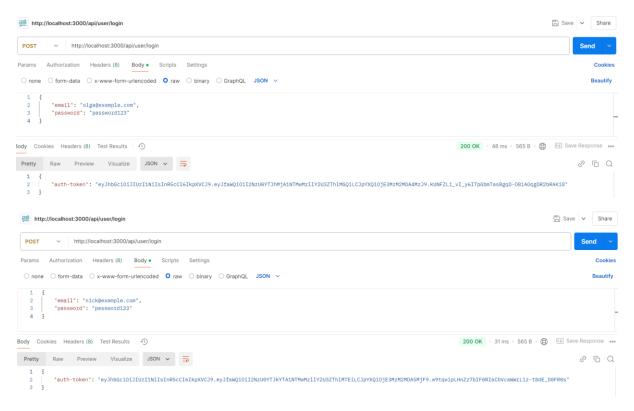


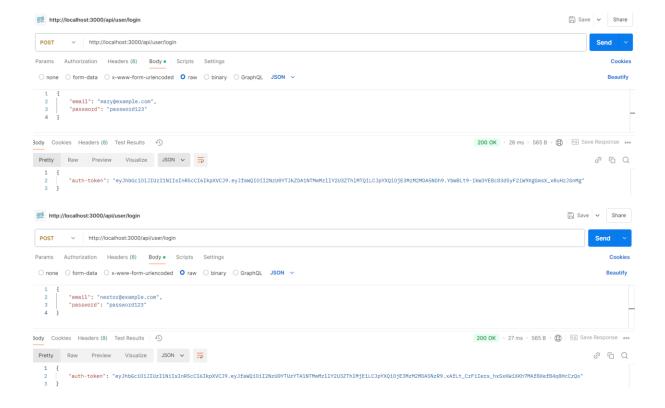


Registered users in MongoDB:



# TC 2. Olga, Nick, Mary, and Nestor use the oAuth v2 authorisation service to register and get their tokens.





TC 3: Olga makes a call to the API without using her token. This call should be unsuccessful as the user is unauthorised

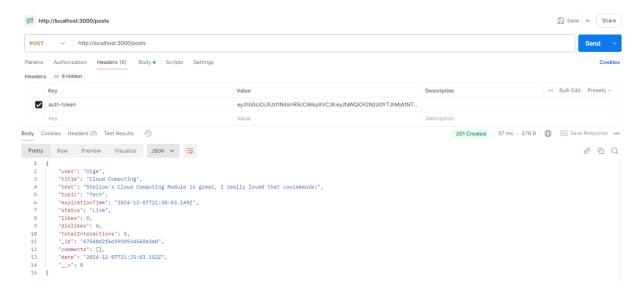


TC 4. Olga posts a message in the Tech topic with an expiration time (e.g. 5 minutes) using her token. After the end of the expiration time, the message will not accept any further user interactions (likes, dislikes, or comments).

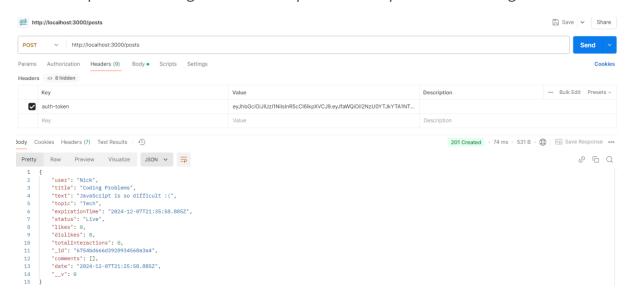
Using auth-token to login:



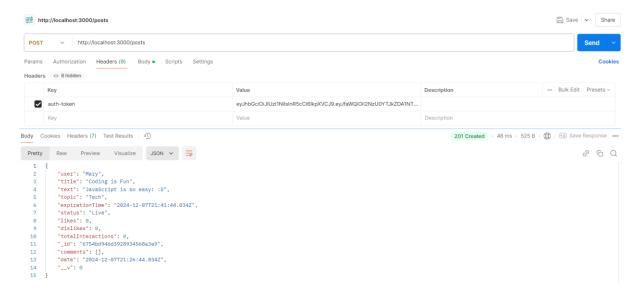
# Sending data to post endpoint:



TC 5. Nick posts a message in the Tech topic with an expiration time using his token.



TC 6. Mary posts a message in the Tech topic with an expiration time using her token.



TC 7. Nick and Olga browse all the available posts in the Tech topic; three posts should have zero likes, zero dislikes, and no comments.

# Using Nick's auth-token:



["\_id":"6754bd2f6d3928934568a3a0","user":"Olga","ritle":"Cloud Computing","text":"Stelios's Cloud Computing Module is great, I really loved that coursework!","topic":"Tech","expirationTime":"2024-12-07T21:30:03.149Z","status":"Live","likes":0,"dislikes":0,"totalInteractions":0,"comments":[],"date":"2024-12-07T21:25:03.152Z","\_v":0}, ("\_id":"6754bd666d3928934568a3a4","user":"Nick","title":"Coding Problems", "text":"JavaScript is so difficult :(","topic":"Tech","expirationTime":"2024-12-07T21:25:58.885Z", "status":"Live","likes":0,"dislikes":0,"totalInteractions":0,"comments":[],"date":"2024-12-07T21:41:44.034Z","status":"Live","likes":0,"dislikes":0,"totalInteractions":0,"comments":[]."date":"2024-12-07T21:26:44.034Z","\_v":0}]

#### Using Olga's auth-token:



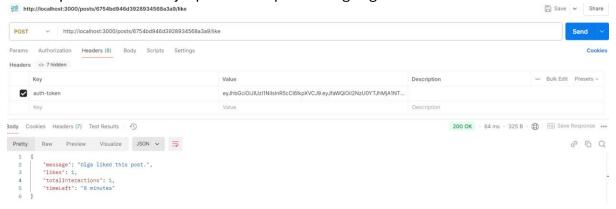
[\(^".id"."6754bd2f6d3928934568a3a0","user"."Olga","ritle"."Cloud Computing","text"."Stelios's Cloud Computing Module is great, I really loved that coursework!", "topic","Tech","expirationTime","2024-12-07T21:30:03.149Z","status"."Live","likes":0,"dislikes":0,"totalInteractions":0,"comments":[],"date":"2024-12-07T21:25:03.152Z","\_v":0}, \(^".j''', 0'', 0''', 1'''', 0''', 0'''', 0''

#### Trying to view posts without auth-token:

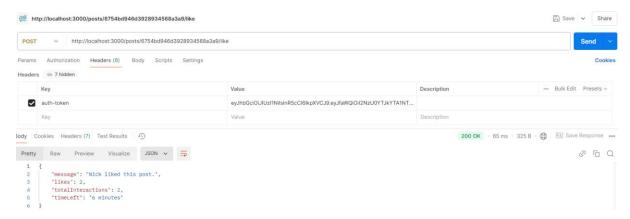


TC 8. Nick and Olga "like" Mary's post on the Tech topic.

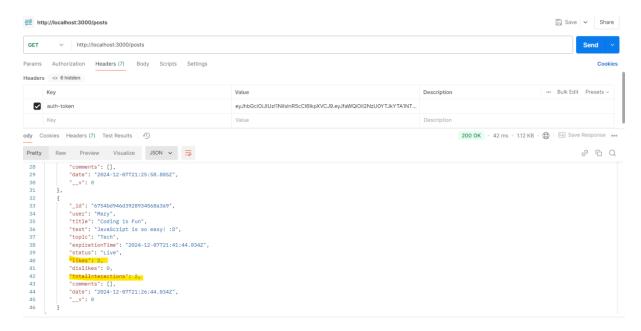




Post request sent to Mary's post ID endpoint using Nick's auth-token:

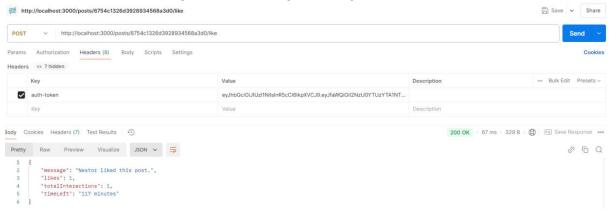


/posts shows updated likes and interactions:

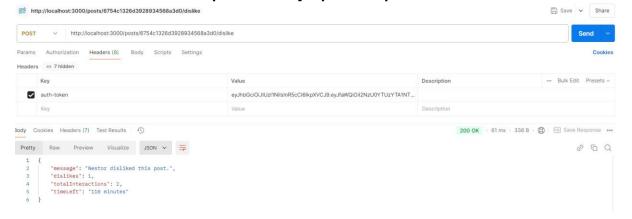


TC 9. Nestor "likes" Nick's post and "dislikes" Mary's on the Tech topic.

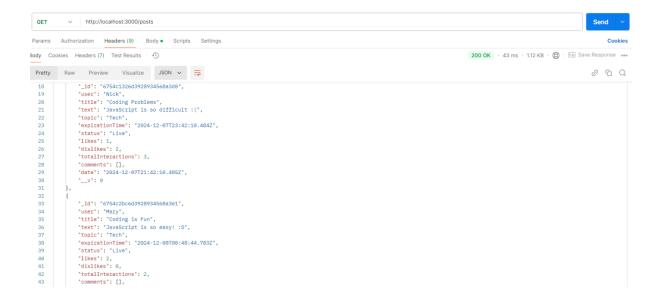




## Nestor sends a "dislike" request to Mary's post endpoint:



TC 10. Nick browses all the available posts on the Tech topic; at this stage, he can see the number of likes and dislikes for each post (Mary has two likes and one dislike, and Nick has one like). No comments have been made yet.

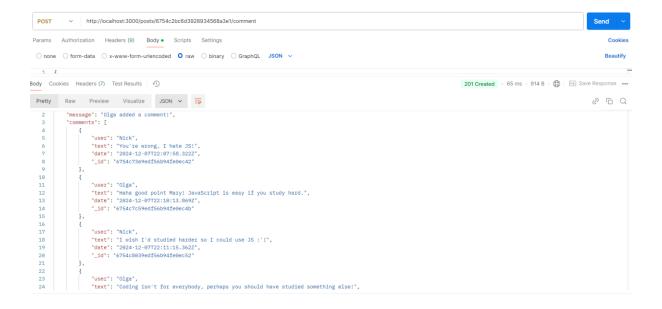


(I accidentally left Nick's post ID in when I sent the dislike from Nestor. It still shows that the dislike request was successful, just for Nick's post instead – which incidentally was indeed worse!)

TC 11. Mary likes her post on the Tech topic. This call should be unsuccessful; in Piazza, a post owner cannot like their messages.

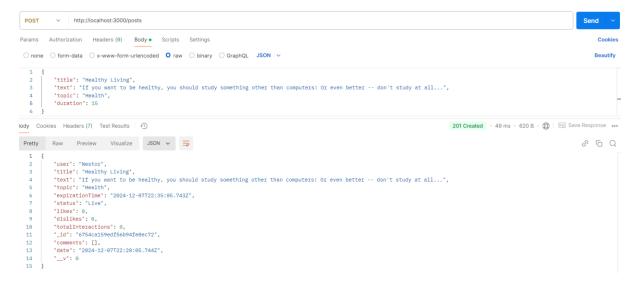


TC 12. Nick and Olga comment on Mary's post on the Tech topic in a round-robin fashion (one after the other, adding at least two comments each).

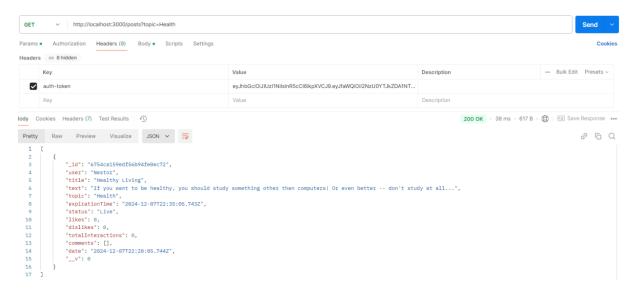


TC 13. Nick browses all the available posts in the Tech topic; at this stage, he can see the number of likes and dislikes of each post and the comments made.

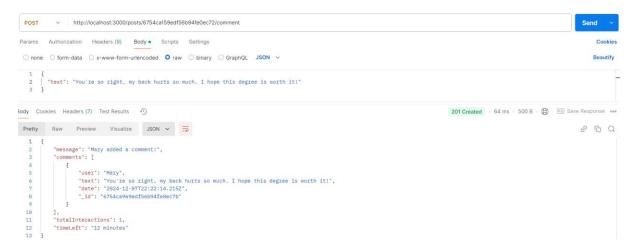
TC 14. Nestor posts a message on the Health topic with an expiration time using her token.



TC 15. Mary browses all the available posts on the Health topic; at this stage, she can see only Nestor's post.

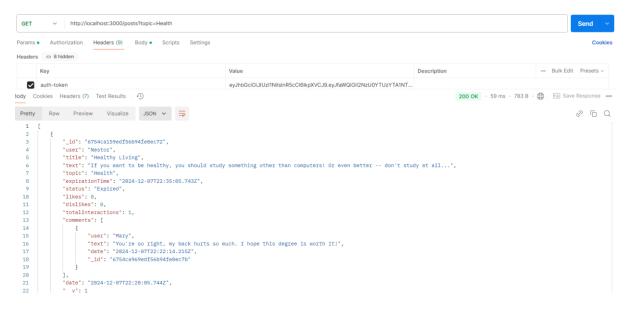


TC 16. Mary posts a comment in Nestor's message on the Health topic.



TC 17. Mary dislikes Nestor's message on the Health topic after the end of post-expiration time. This should fail.

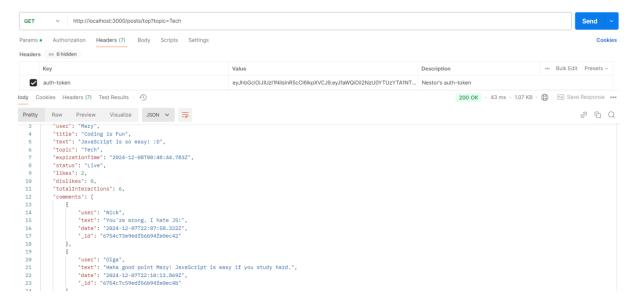
TC 18. Nestor browses all the messages on the health topic. There should be only one post (his own) with one comment (Mary's).



TC 19. Nick browses all the expired messages on the Sports topic. These should be empty.



TC 20. Nestor queries for an active post with the highest interest (maximum number of likes and dislikes) in the Tech topic. This should be Mary's post.



# Deploying the Piazza project into a VM using Docker

After installing docker and created a new user, I switched user into my new docker user:

I cloned the Github repo into the new VM I set up for running a docker container in:

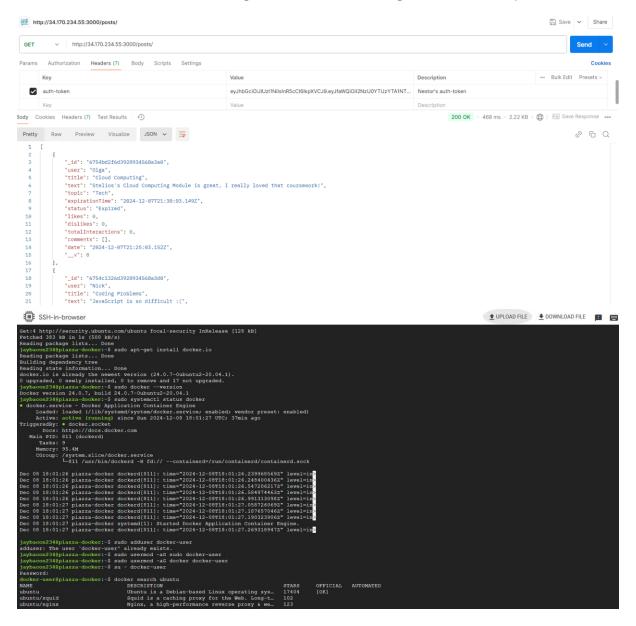
```
docker-user@piazza-docker:~$ cd piazza-coursework
-bash: cd: piazza-coursework: No such file or directory
docker-user@piazza-docker:~$ pwd
/home/docker-user
docker-user@piazza-docker:~$ 1s
docker-user@piazza-docker:~$ 1s
docker-user@piazza-docker:~$ git clone https://github.com/BayJacon/piazza-coursework.git
Cloning into 'piazza-coursework'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 2575, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (2575/2575), done.
remote: Courting objects: 100% (2575/2575), done.
remote: Total 2575 (delta 388), reused 2564 (delta 377), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
Receiving objects: 100% (2575/2575), 3.56 MiB | 12.78 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (388/388), done.
docker-user@piazza-docker:~$ cd piazza-coursework
docker-user@piazza-docker:~/piazza-coursework$
```

```
jaybacon234@piazza-docker:-$ git clone --branch master https://BayJacon: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@github.com/BayJacon/piazza-coursework...
fatal: Remote branch master not found in upstream origin
jaybacon234@piazza-docker:-$ git clone --branch main https://BayJacon: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@github.com/BayJacon/piazza-coursework.git
Cloning into 'piazza-coursework'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 2575, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (2575/2575), done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (2575/2575), done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (2575/2575), done.
remote: Cotal 2575 (edita 388), reused 2564 (dolta 377), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
Receiving objects: 100% (2575/2575), 3.56 MiB | 13.30 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (28378/388), done.
jaybacon234@piazza-docker:-$ cd piazza-coursework
jaybacon234@piazza-docker:-piazza-coursework ptd
Already up to date.
jaybacon234%piazza-docker:-piazza-coursework ptd
AlmadyJaybacon234/piazza-docker:-piazza-coursework ptd
AlmadyJaybacon234/piazza-docker:-piazza-coursework ptd
AlmadyJaybacon234/piazza-docker:-piazza-coursework ptd
Dependent:-piazza-coursework ptd
Dependent
```

The docker image is here and running and should now be visible in my browser using the VM's external IP:



As shown above I can see that the docker image is running in the VM and I'm able to access the homepage in the browser. As shown below, sending a GET request to the external IP of the Docker VM using the auth-token for Olga returns all the posts:

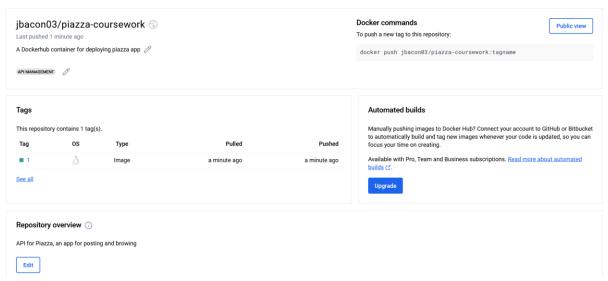


```
docker-user@plazza-docker:-5 docker pull ubuntu
Uning infanit isp: later
Uning infanit isp: late
```

# After logging in, I managed to push it to DockerHub:

```
### Accession of the content of the
```

## And you can see it here in the repository I created:



and finally searching using docker search <username> shows it in the repository in my VM terminal:

```
Search Docker Hub for images
docker-user@piazza-docker:~/piazza-coursework$ docker search jbacon03

NAME DESCRIPTION STARS OFFICIAL AUTOMATED
jbacon03/piazza-coursework A Dockerhub container for deploying piazza a... 0

docker-user@piazza-docker:~/piazza-coursework$
```

# Deploying the application in Kubernetes

After setting up my cluster configuration on GCP, I created my piazza-pod, and checked it was running.

```
| Application |
```

I created the file piazza-deployment with 5 replicas.

After applying them, I can see that these are running. I then created and deployed the load balancer following the configuration as below:

Following the external IP in my browser shows my piazza app homepage:



I started my deployment with 5 replicas, but I wanted to update the version and deploy more replicas so I edited the yaml configuration as required, and you can see below that I now have 15 replicas running.