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## Assignment 2

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Create a REST API with the serverless framework.  
Steps to create a REST API with serverless framework:

① Install serverless framework globally using the following command on the terminal.

```
npm install -g serverless
```

This command installs the serverless framework on your machine globally using `npm`.

② Create a new service with AWS Node.js template:

```
serverless create --template aws-nodejs --path rest-api
```

This command initialises a new serverless service called `rest-api`.

Navigate to the project directory

```
cd rest-api
```

This command changes the directory

Initialise Node.js project and install dependencies.

```
npm init -y
```

```
npm install express serverless http
```

## Q2 Case study for Sonarqube

- ① Create your own profile in Sonarqube
- Download and install sonarqube from the official website.
  - Log into sonarqube using the default credential  
(username: admin, password: admin)
  - Navigate to project tab, click on 'create new' assign a project key and name and generate project token.
- ② Use sonarqube to analyse your Github code.
- Sign up for SonarCloud from the official website using your Github account.
  - In sonarcloud under projects > create project choose your Github repository and grant



⑤ Edit the serverless.yml file to include

```
service: rest-api
provider:
  name: aws
  runtime: nodejs 14.1
  stage: dev
  region: us-east-1
```

functions:

```
app:
  handler: handler.app
  events:
    - http:
        path: /
        method: any
```

This configuration specifies the service name AWS provider settings and defines the lambda function with HTTP event trigger.

Edit handler.js to add the Express app.

```
const express = require("Express")
const serverless = require("serverless-http");
const app = express()
```

```
app.get('hello world', (req, res) => res.json({ message:
  'hello world' }));
module.exports.app = serverless(app).
```

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### ⑦ Deploy the service

Deploys the API to AWS setting up resources Lambda and API Gateway. A URL is generated for testing.

### ⑧ Test the deployed API

Curl `https://<api-id>.execute-api.<region>.amazon.com/<ver>/helloWorld`

### ⑨ Redeploy after updates

After modifying the code, regarding it to update the API with our changes.

### ⑩ Remove the services.

The above command requires removes all AWS resources associated with the API ensuring there are no charges for unused services.



## Case study for Sonarqube

1) Create your own profile in sonarqube

- Download and install sonarqube from the official website, unzip the file and start the server by running.
- Log in to sonarqube using the default credentials (user name: admin, password: admin)
- Navigate to projects tab, click on 'create new project' assign on project key and name and generate a project token.

2) Use SonarCloud to analysis your Github code

- Sign up for SonarCloud from the official website using your Github account.
- In sonarcloud under projects > create project choose your github repository and grant sonarcloud access to it.
- Add a sonar projects properties file in the root of your repository with the following code

Sonar project key : < your - project key >

Sonar organisation : < your - organisation >

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③ Use sonarscanner to analyse the code by running the following command: `sonar-scanner`. This uploads analysis results from your local machine to sonar cloud.

④ Install Sonar lint in your Java IntelliJ or Eclipse and analyse your Java code.

a. Install sonarlint by going onto IntelliJ or Eclipse going to Plugins / Marketplace and search for Sonarlint install and restart.

b. In the IDE configure sonarlint by linking your sonarqube on or Sonar Cloud project to the rules and profiles.

c. Open a Java project and vice-versa sonarlint analyse it. It will display issues directly in IDE while coding.

⑤ Analyse python project with sonarqube.

a. Set up a python code in a project and ensure that sonarqube is running locally.

b. Download and configure sonar scanner from its official website and in the son project properties file, edit to include the following.



⑥ Analyse Node.js project with Sonarqube

a. Set up a Node.js project

b. In Sonarqube, ensure that all JS/TS plugins have been installed. Plugins can be installed from the marketplace tab in Sonarqube.

c. Create sonar-project.properties file in your project root and include the following in it

sonar.projectKey = node-project

sonar.language = js

sonar.sources = .

d. Run the analysis of the project by executing the sonar-scanner command.

Sonarqube will analyse the Node.js project and show results on the dashboard highlighting code quality, bugs and vulnerabilities.



Q3 In organisations managing repetitive infrastructure requests strain centralised operations teams, a down process adopting a self-service infrastructure model using terraform decentralisation this responsibility, empowering product teams to manage their own infrastructure.

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- ① In large organisations often rely on centralised operations teams to handle repetitive infrastructure requests.
  - ② This centralized approach can lead to delays, inefficiencies, and bottlenecks in service deployment.
  - ③ Using Terraform, organisations can implement a self-service infrastructure model, enabling product teams to manage their own infrastructure.
  - ④ Terraform modules codify organisational standards ensuring consistent, secure, and compliant infrastructure deployment.
  - ⑤ These reusable modules allows teams to deploy services efficiently, following best practices.
  - ⑥ Terraform cloud can integrate with ticketing systems like ServiceNow to automate the creation of infrastructure requests.
  - ⑦ This integration streamlines the process by auto-generating and tracking requests.
  - ⑧ The self-service model enhances agility, reduces operational bottlenecks, and empowers teams to take control of their infrastructure.