World Cities and Places - A Microservices Application

Abstract goes here

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B.Sc.(Hons) of Science in Computing in Software Development

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Final Year Project

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About this project

Abstract A brief description of what the project is, in about two-hundred and fifty words.

Authors Explain here who the authors are.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

The introduction should be about three to five pages long. Make sure you use references [1]
and more [2]
and the last [3]

Chapter 2

Context

- Provide a context for your project.
- Set out the objectives of the project
- Briefly list each chapter / section and provide a 1-2 line description of what each section contains.
- List the resource URL (GitHub address) for the project and provide a brief list of the main elements at the URL.

2.1 Filler

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2.2 Filler

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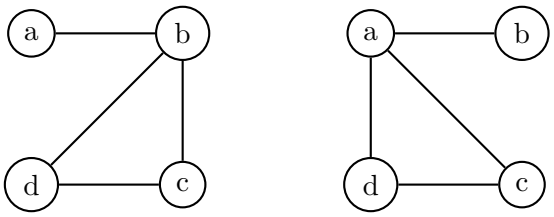
Chapter 3

Methodology

About one to two pages. Describe the way you went about your project:

- Agile / incremental and iterative approach to development. Planning, meetings.
- What about validation and testing? Junit or some other framework.
- If team based, did you use GitHub during the development process.
- Selection criteria for algorithms, languages, platforms and technologies.

Check out the nice graphs in Figure 3.2, and the nice diagram in Figure **??**.



G_1 G_2

Figure 3.1: Nice pictures

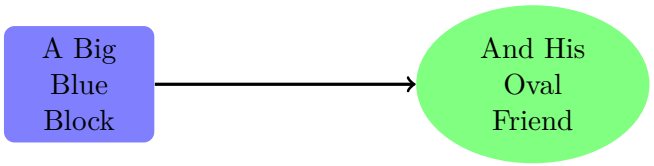


Figure 3.2: Nice pictures

Chapter 4

Technology Review

4.1 Technologie Research and Decision

4.1.1 Ahutentication Service Database

Jose I. Retamal

We need a database on where the data can be accessed quickly and reliably by index. We are also looking for a database that can be replicated. A relational SQL database fits the requirements. From MariaDB, MySQL, PostgreSQL, and oracle. MySQL and PostgresSQL have been selected for further analysis.

MySql

MySQL 5.6 [4]

Pros

- Oracle has brought more investment into MySQL, meaning there is a future with it.
- It is a solid product. MySQL 5.6 is a reliable product with all the features fully tested.
- There are many teams from Oracle working in MySQL.

Cons

- Not so mature as other relations databases like PostgreSQL. This means that it has fewer features than the other more mature database systems.

- Not fully open source anymore, in theory, is open source, but in practice, Oracle has taken over.
- Many have replaced MySQL for MariaDB. Since oracle takes over MySQL, many big names like RedHat Enterprise Linux, Fedora, have moved to MariaDB.

PostgreSQL [5]

Pros

- Reach libraries for transactions. Fully documented with comments made it easy to know what part of the code does what and how it is done.
- Many adjustable parameters make the system easier to personalize.
- Easy to extend, if extra features are needed is possible to add the feature. Secure and reliable, also security can be personalized and extendible.

Cons

- Open source, not owned for any organization that takes care of it.
- Slow performance, there have been reported issues with performance and backup recovery.

Conclusion There is not a real need for a feature-rich database; the database that we need to implement is simple, and the main aspect to consider is the replication—also, some of the cons of MySQL that be considered as advantages. Because MySQL is robust and has all the functionality needed, it has been chosen as the best option.

4.1.2 Profiles Service Database

Jose I. Retamal

We need a database that store names and description of the users, cities, and places. Also, we need to access places that are in a city, and users need to be able to mark any city or place as visited for, then get info and make comments about the places that they have been.

It makes sense to have some relationship between the users and the places/cities to connect them. Also, a relationship between the place and city can be used.

We Considered three types of databases: relational, document, and graph database. If we chose the relational database, we would need to have a table where each user has entries for the cities and places they visit. To get the data, we will need to perform expensive joins. If in the future we want to add more relations like friendships, for example, it will get more complicated, and queries will be more expensive.

If we chose a document database, we could have like a list of places and a list of cities for each user, this would be easy, and queries would be not so expensive but there would it would use much more storage.

For a graph database relationship are natural, it has flexibility and would be much easier to add extra relationships and also more fields on each node if necessary. The performance would be good, and the relations will not produce the use of extra storage as with a document-based database [6].

Considering this, we have chosen a graph database to store the profiles, the key advantages this type of database will give are:

- Performance, relationships are natural for a graph database; queries would be no expensive.
- Flexibility, more fields, or relationships can be added in a relatively easy way.

Considerations

Some accessible graph databases are TigerGraph, Neo4j, and DataStax. They all have great performance and offer more or less the same functionality [7]. We have chosen Neo4j because it has a more significant community and is more popular, meaning that there is more online documentation and resources.

Database access driver

After we have decided what database would be used, we need to choose the programing language and the driver to access it. Given the main programing language of the system is going, we have considered this programming language. We also research java for the driver.

Drivers considered:

- Go -https://github.com/johnnadratowski/golang-neo4j-bolt-driver
- Java- https://github.com/neo4j/neo4j-java-driver

Decision

Neo4jdatabase with the official java driver.

4.1.3 Store Images

Jose I. Retamal

We have considered a few ways to store the images.

- Store image in MongoDB using Gridsfs https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/core/gridfs/
- Store images in MySQL database using binary blobs.
- Store in the file system and store URL in a database.

The best way to store the images is to use the file system and store the URL in another database, because:

- Fewer data need to be transferred. If we store the image in a database, it would need to be retrieved from the database and then sent to the user. So the service will need to deal with a huge amount of data. If we just store the URL and allow the user to access the file system, the service will need to deal with a much lower amount of data. Resulting in better performance.
- Much easier to escalate. More buckets can be easily added, and the amount of data store in the database is meager and can be stored in a very simple way, just as single tables without the need to join data.
- Internet services providers(Google Cloud, Azure, and AWS) supply ready to use file systems that can have public access: buckets. They are cheap, have high performance, and are scalable.

To store the URL, we have decided to use a relational database because we need to access the data using keys.

4.1.4 Post Database

Jose I. Retamal

For store post, we need a database that:

- Can store a huge amount of data, because posts are the things that occur more in the application because cities and places can have ”any” amount of post each we expect that they would more posts that anything in the application.
- The post would need to be stored by a city or place, and they would be for one particular city or place. Some sort of indexing would help performance.

In resume, we need a highly scalable database with little structure, on this description fits perfect a document-based database.

We have considered three different document base databases: InterSystems cache, MongoDB, and Apache CouchDB(). We have chosen MongoDB because:

- Simple to use.
- It easy to install in the Linux environment.
- Native replication is included.
- Even if it has fewer features than the others, it is good because we don't really need the extra features.
- It has a go driver to access the database.

About seven to ten pages.

- Describe each of the technologies you used at a conceptual level. Standards, Database Model (e.g. MongoDB, CouchDB), XMl, WSDL, JSON, JAXP.
- Use references (IEEE format, e.g. [1]), Books, Papers, URLs (timestamp) – sources should be authoritative.

4.2 XML

Here's some nicely formatted XML:

```
<this>
  <looks lookswhat="good">
    Good
  </looks>
</this>
```

Chapter 5

System Design

5.1 Ahuthentication Service

Jose I. Retamal

This service provides user authentication. It is composed of three components: the hash service, the database, and the main service (Figure 5.1).

The password is store securely, is hashed and salted using the hash service and then the hash and salt is stored in the database.

The database is replicated using the master follower topology. Create, update, and delete operations are always performed in the master, read operations are performed in followers.

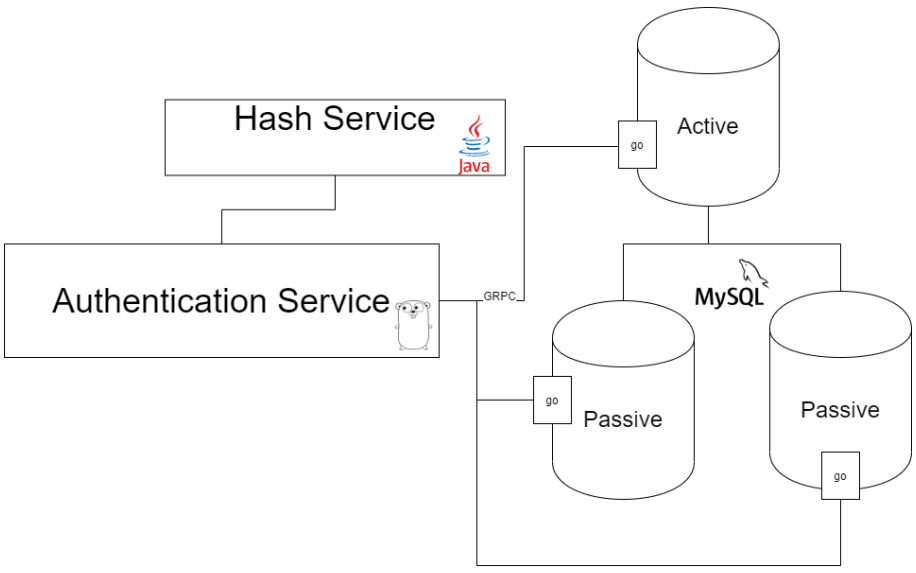


Figure 5.1: Authentication Service- UML.

5.1.1 Database Replication

Replication it has been set up using MySQL 5.7 (See Appendix B.1.4), we have set up a master and a replicate running in different Virtual Machine using Azure services. Using the instruction in Appendix B.1.4 is possible to add more followers, for do tables in master need to be locked for a few minutes.

The load balancing is done using Round Robin, and standards go grpc librarie. helps in performance because the most used operation is to get user data or token to check authentication.

Is implemented as client-side replication, the client chooses a server one at the time to make the calls, the client in this situation is the authentication service, and the server is the authentication dba. The load balancing is implemented in the authentication service(Figure 5.3).

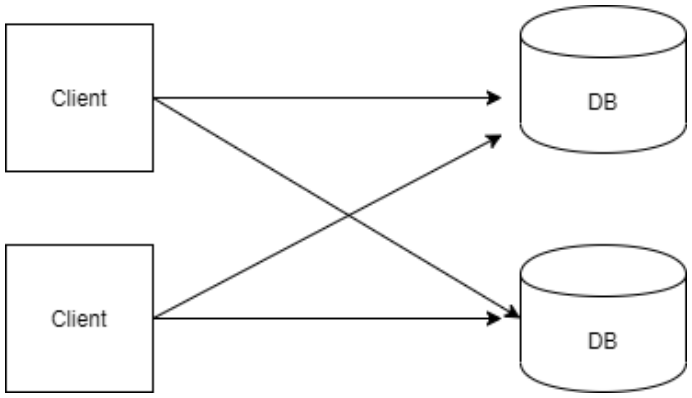


Figure 5.2: Authentication Service- Create User Sequence Diagram.

5.1.2 Endpoints

Create User

Users create an account, and when this happens, a new entry is created in the authentication database. Also, a new entry is created in the profiles database (Figure 5.3). To create a user, this service needs to communicate with the profiles service.

Login user

To login a user, we perform the followings steps (Figure 5.4):

- Get user data from the authentication database.
- Check the password using the hash service.

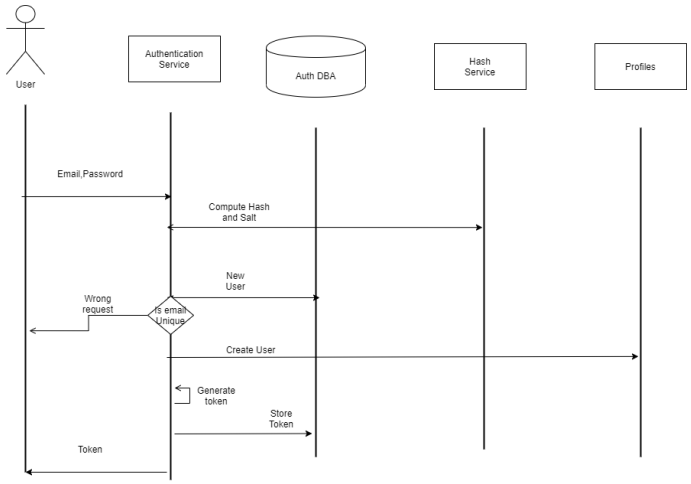


Figure 5.3: Authentication Service- Create User Sequence Diagram.

- If the password is valid will generate a unique token, it stores the token in the database and sends the response to the client.

Check Token

The most used endpoint, here is where replication plays a role for fast checking tokens. This is used in the most requests to all services to ensure security across the application (Figure 5.5).

Log out

The request includes the token, and that token is removed from the sessions table in the authentication database.

5.1.3 Authentication DBA

This program provides access to the authentications database. Is written in go and runs in a docker container, it connects to a MySQL database running in localhost. The application communicates with the main authentication service through a grpc interface.

Database

The authentication database store the necessary user data for authentication and login.

It is composed of two tables: the authentication table and the sessions table. The authentication table contains the user name, the password hash, and the password salt(Figure 5.6).

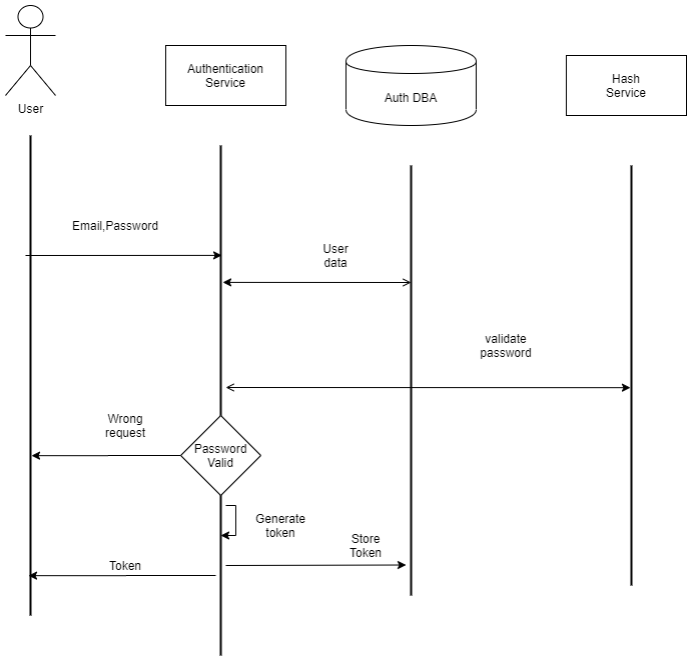


Figure 5.4: Authentication Service- Login Sequence Diagram.

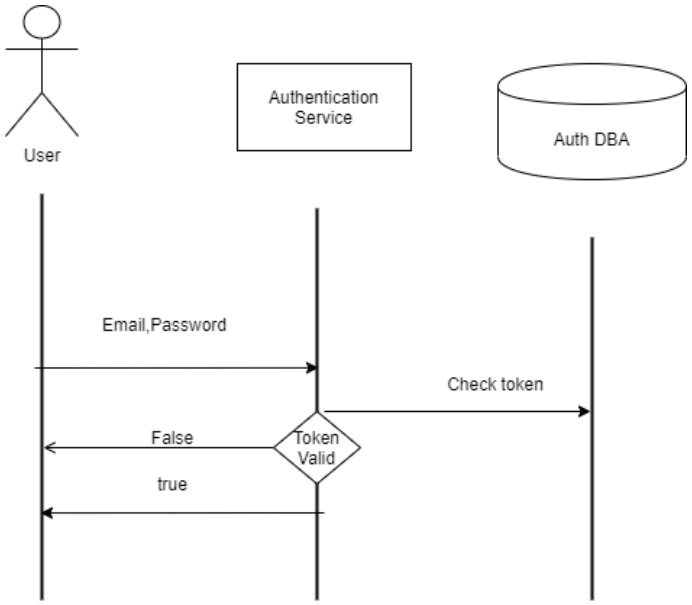


Figure 5.5: Authentication Service- Check Token Sequence Diagram.

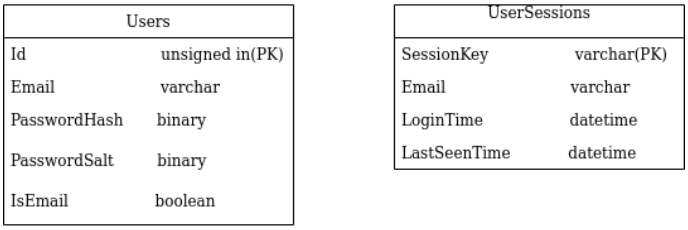


Figure 5.6: Authentication DBA- Authentication Database.

The user name is the email and is the unique identifier for all the systems, is not the primary key of the database, but is indexed for quick access. For this database, an extra integer field is added as the primary key. The password hash and salt are 32 bytes binaries strings. The sessions table uses a unique session key as a primary key for a quick check if a session exists.

When a user login a session is created and stored in this table. The user then can log in to the application using that session. When the user logs out, the session is deleted from the database.

Endpoints

- AddUser() : Create a new user in the database. When the user creates the account, it will create the profile automatically in the profiles database.
- GetUser(): Returns the user data used to authenticate the user.
- UpdateUser(): Update the user data, is used for changing the password.
- CreateSeassion(): Create a new session in the database. Used when the user login using the password.
- GetSeassion() : Return a user session if exist. Used to check if the session exists so the user can log in without the password.
- DeleteSession : Delete user session if exits. Used when the user logs out from the device.

5.1.4 Hash Service

This service creates a password salted password hash using a randomly generated salt. It has been adapted from a Distributed Systems project from semester 7. It checks the password in fix amount of time for security reasons. Attackers can guess passwords guess by comparing the time it takes to validate a password.

5.2 Profiles Service

Jose I. Retamal Jose I. Retamal

The profile service manages information about users, cities, and places. The data contained is editable by the users and provide information about them.

The service is composed of the main service that connects to a Neo4j database using a Java DBA(Figure 5.7). The main service is design to be stateless; therefore, many instances of the service can be created for load balancing and scaling the system.

There are relations between the different types of profiles that allow us to get data quickly and avoid the use of complicated queries.

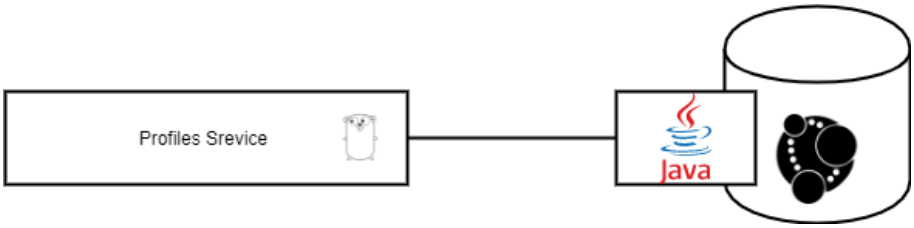


Figure 5.7: Profiles Service - Main UML.

5.2.1 Request Sequence

Each request contains a token that is checked with the authentication service if the token is valid, then the service access the database to serve the request(Figure 5.8).

5.2.2 Endpoints

Users

- Create User. This method is only called by the authentication service because users create an account using that service. The authentication service then sends the user data to the profiles service.
- Get User. Get all data about the user.
- Update a User. Updated the user.

City's Users create the cities; the user who creates a city can then update the data. A city can only be created once.

- Create Cty. Create the city and a relation between the user who creates the city and the city

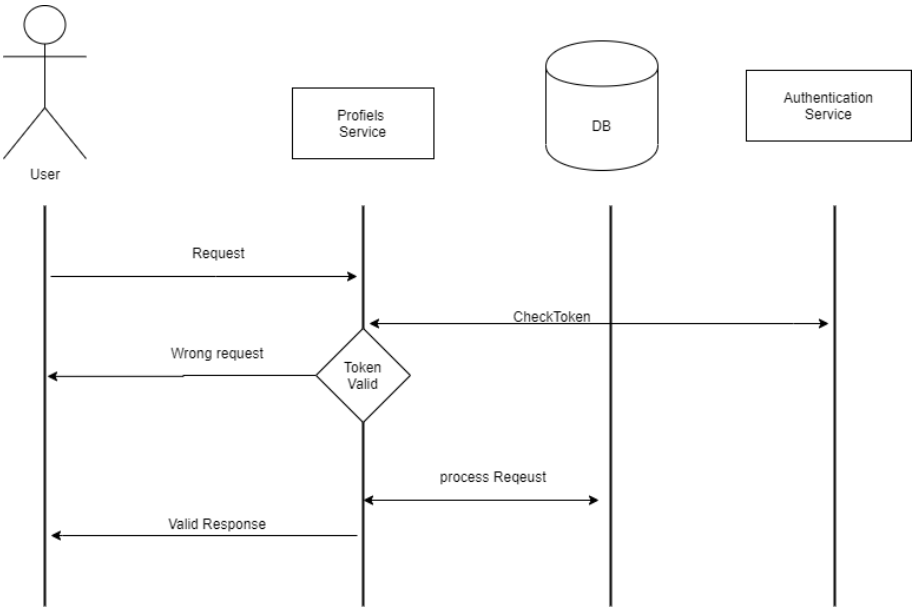


Figure 5.8: Profiles Service- Request Sequence.

- Visit City. Create a relation between the city and the user Update City.
- Get City
- Get all Cities

Places Users create places; places belong to a city.

- Create Place. Create the place and a relation between the user who creates the place and the place. Also, create a relation between the place and the city that belong.
- Visit Place. Create a relation between the place and the user/ Update Place.
- Get Place.
- Get All Place

5.2.3 The Database

The database is composed of three types of nodes: User, City, and Place(Figure 5.9). Each node has a unique integer id. Users are also identified by the email, which is the unique id al over the system. A city can

User	
Id	int (PK)
Email	string
Name	string
Description	string

Place	
Id	int (PK)
Name	string
City	String
Country	string
Lat	float
Lon	float
Description	string

City	
Id	int (PK)
Name	string
Country	string
Lat	float
Lon	float
Description	string

Figure 5.9: Profiles Service- Neo4j DB Classes.

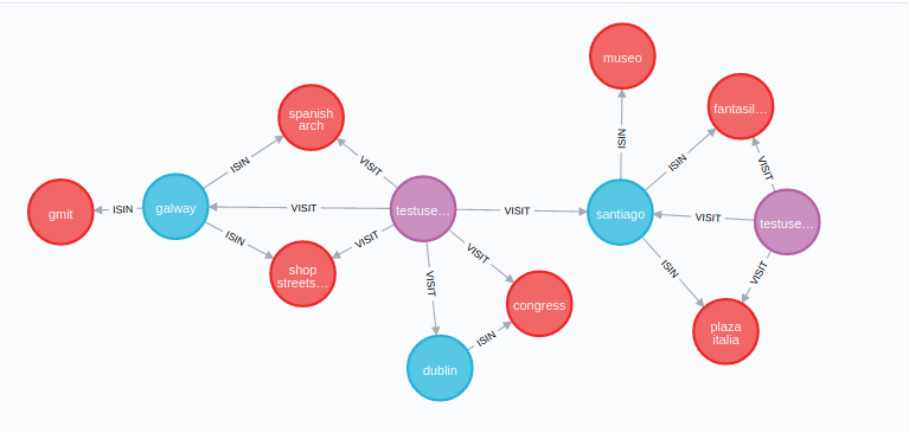


Figure 5.10: Profiles Service- Neo4j DB Dodes.

also be identified by the name and the country, place by name, the city that belongs, and the country(Figure 5.10).

Relations

- Places are in a City. A relation between the city and the place, this relations allows us to retrieve quickly the places that belong to a city.
- Users visit cities and places. Create a relation between the user and the city/place. As users can mark several cities/places as visited, having this as a relation simplified the queries and give quick access to all cities/places that the user has visited.

5.3 Photo service

Jose I. Retamal Jose I. Retamal

The photo-service provides image storage and access to them. It is composed of the main service, the database, and storage buckets. The binary image is store as a public object in the bucket, and the URL to the image is stored in a MySQL database. Images can be accessed from the client using the public URL(Figure 5.11).

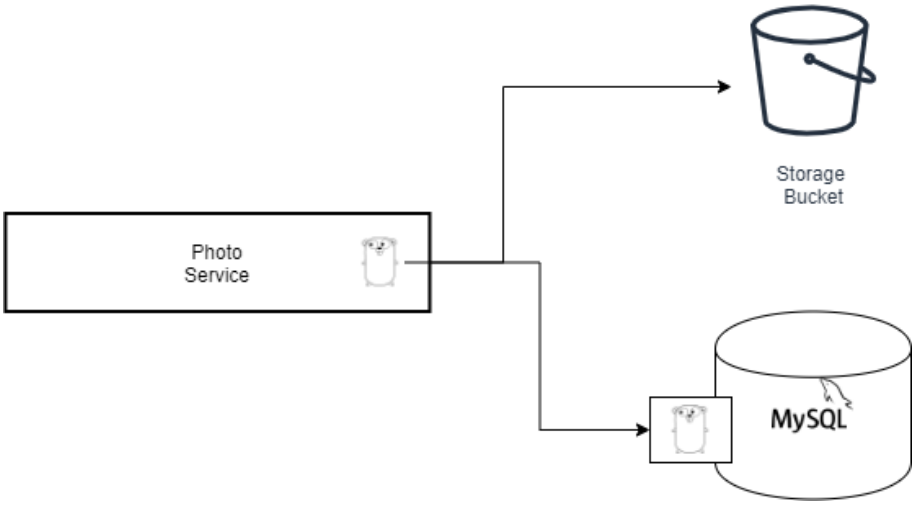


Figure 5.11: Authentication Service- UML.

5.3.1 Request Sequence

Upload Image

When the main service receives a request to upload an image, it generates a random URL, the image is upload to the bucket using that URL, and the URL is stored in the database. Then the URL is sent to the client for access to the image(figure 5.12).

Get Image

When the client requests an image, the client is first authenticated then the image URL is retrieved from the database. The URL is sent to the user who accesses the image directly from the bucket 5.13).

5.3.2 The Database

The database store the URL to the image in the bucket. Images for City, Place, Posts, and User Profile are stored, there is a table for each of them(Figure 5.14).

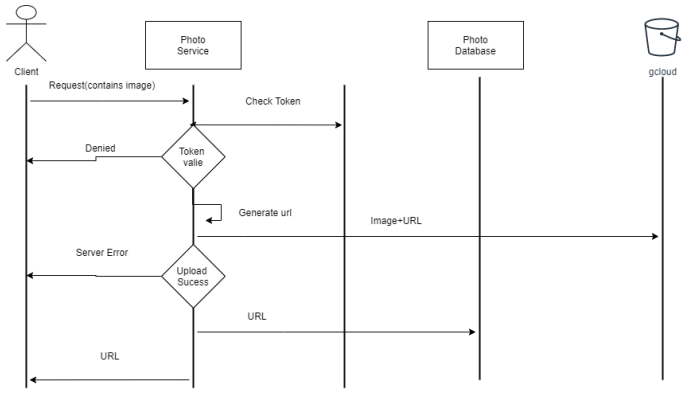


Figure 5.12: Photo Service- upload Image Sequence Diagram.

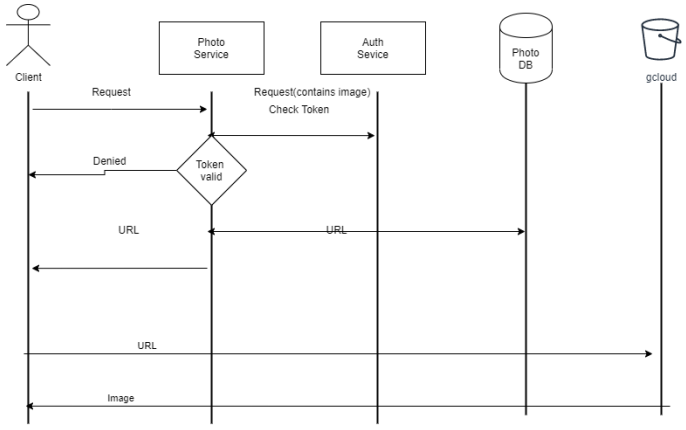


Figure 5.13: Photo Service- Get Image Request Sequence Diagram.

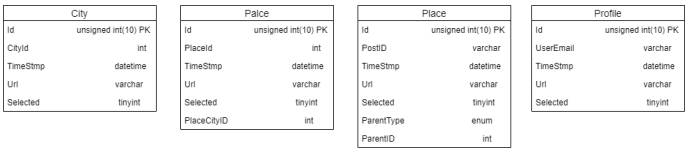


Figure 5.14: Photo Service-URLS Database Entity Diagram.

All tables have an autogenerated integer primary key and each, and all images are also identified depending on the type. Bellow, we explain how they are linked using id from different databases.

- City Images

  The unique id is the CityId, which is the Neo4j unique id.

- Place Images

  The unique id is the PlaceId, which is the Neo4j unique id.

  The PlaceCityId is the id of the city of which the place belongs. It is used for getting all the images of the places in a city.

- PostImages

  The postId is the id of the post in MongoDB.

  There are two types of Posts, city and place post. They are stored in the same table, and an enum is used to distinguish.

- Profile images

  The UserEmail is the unique id, which is the PK in the auth database.

5.3.3 The bucket

Images are store in jpg format with a medium compression for maximum storage capacity without losing notable quality(Figure 5.15). Inside the bucket, images are public objects, and they can be accessed for anyone who has the URL. Folders organize objects (Figure 5.16), they are numbered, and more folders and buckets can be added. The URL is generated randomly by the main service, which is composed of two integers for a fast generation of them.

5.4 Post Service

Jose I. Retamal Jose I. Retamal

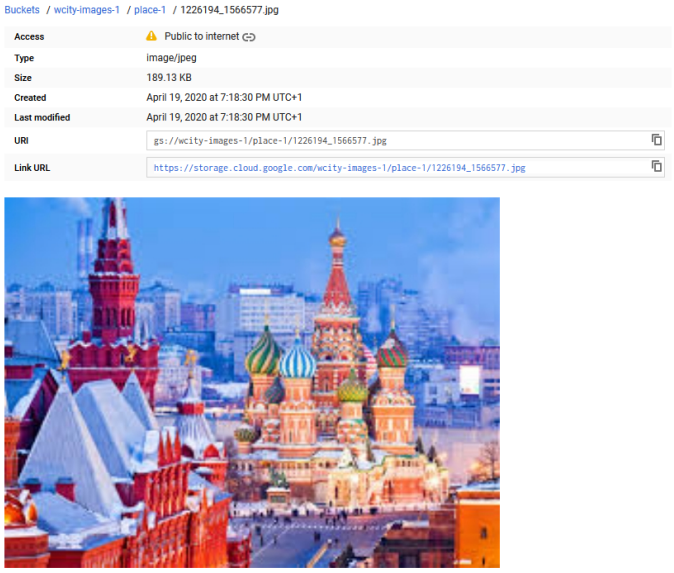


Figure 5.15: Photo Service- Image in Bucker.

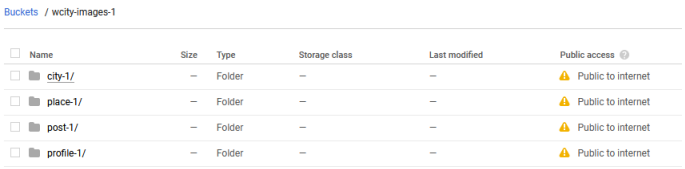


Figure 5.16: Photo Service-Folders Structur in a Bucket.

Post Service manage posts, there are posts for cities and places. The service is composed of two paint parts: The main service and the database(Fugure 5.17).

The main service connects to the client and provides the main endpoints for creating view and update posts. It connects to the Mongo database and checks requests on the authentication service.

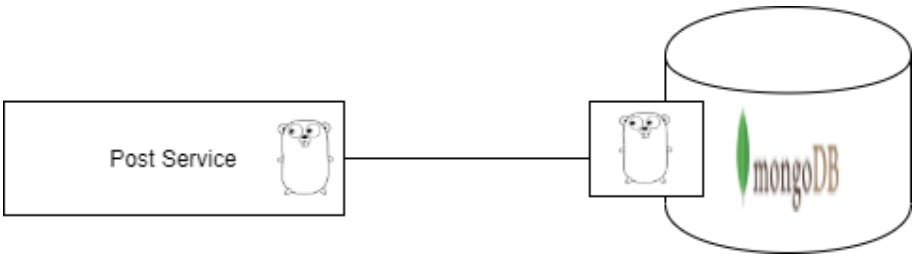


Figure 5.17: Post Service- UML.

5.4.1 Request Sequence

- Create Post

  When a user creates a post, the request contains the post data and the authentication token. The token is check in the authentication service, and then the post is stored in the database.

5.4.2 The database

Post are grouped by place and cities using the Neo4j unique id for each city and place. The database is composed of two tables, one for cities and another for places(Figure 5.18). All data is stored in one collection. The data is indexed by the unique id (index id) therefore, the performance is not affected by the amount of data stored.

As many pages as needed.

- Architecture, UML etc. An overview of the different components of the system. Diagrams etc... Screen shots etc.

Column 1	Column 2
Rows 2.1	Row 2.2

Table 5.1: A table.

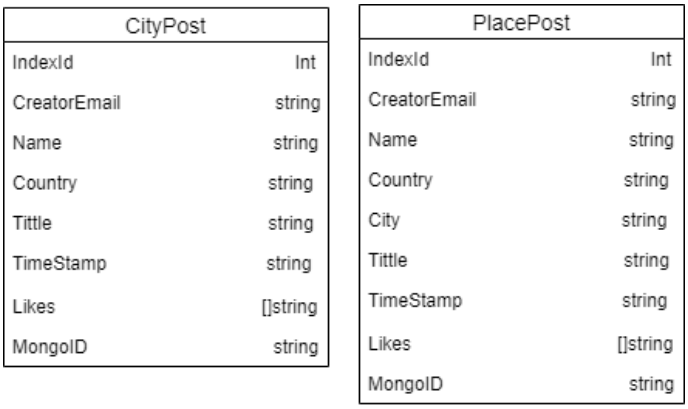


Figure 5.18: Post Service- Database Entity Diagram.

Chapter 6

System Evaluation

As many pages as needed.

- Prove that your software is robust. How? Testing etc.
- Use performance benchmarks (space and time) if algorithmic.
- Measure the outcomes / outputs of your system / software against the objectives from the Introduction.
- Highlight any limitations or opportuni-ties in your approach or technologies used.

Chapter 7

Conclusion

About three pages.

- Briefly summarise your context and ob-jectives (a few lines).
- Highlight your findings from the evalua-tion section / chapter and any opportuni-ties identified.

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Appendices

Appendix A

Docker

Jose I. Retamal

A.1 Install Docker in Ubuntu Using Command Line

A.1.1 Setup repository

- Update packages

```
$ sudo apt-get update
```

- Install packages to allow apt to use a repository over HTTPS:

```
$ sudo apt-get install \
  apt-transport-https \
  ca-certificates \
  curl \
  gnupg-agent \
  software-properties-common
```

- Add Docker's official GPG key :

```
$ curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg
↪  | sudo apt-key add -software-properties-common
```

- Verify that you now have the key with the fingerprint 9DC8 5822 9FC7 DD38 854A E2D8 8D81 803C 0EBF CD88, by searching for the last 8 characters of the fingerprint.

```
$ sudo apt-key fingerprint 0EBFCD88
```

- set up the stable repository:

```
$ sudo add-apt-repository \
  "deb [arch=amd64]
  ↪ https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu \
  $(lsb_release -cs) \
  stable"
```

A.1.2 Install Docker Community

- Install the latest version of Docker Engine - Community and container, or go to the next step to install a specific version:

```
  $ sudo apt-get install docker-ce docker-ce-cli
  ↪ containerd.io
```

- Verify that Docker Engine - Community is installed correctly by running the hello-world image.

```
  $ sudo docker run hello-world
```

A.2 Run Image Using Docker Hub

- Create repository in Docker Hub.

  https://docs.docker.com/docker-hub/repos/

- Build Image (Local machine):

```
$ sudo docker image build -t
↪ docker-hub-user-name/image-name:version-tag .
```

  Example:

```
$ sudo docker image build -t joseretamal/hash-service:1.0
↪ .
```

- Push Image (Local machine):

```
$ sudo docker push
↪ docker-hub-user-name/image-name:version-tag
```

  Example:

```
$ sudo docker push  joseretamal/hash-service:1.0
```

- Pull Image (Remote machine):

```
$ sudo docker pull
↪ docker-hub-user-name/image-name:version-tag
```

Example:

```
$ sudo docker pull joseretamal/hash-service:1.0
```

- Run image (Remote machine):

  Opening a port and restart on crash or reboot:

```
$ sudo docker run -d -p internal-port:open-port --restart
↪ always --name instance-name
↪ user-name/image-name:version-tag
```

Example:

```
$ sudo docker run -d -p 5151:5151 --restart always --name
↪ hash-service joseretamal/hash-service:1.0
```

  Allowing instance to full network acess (allows acess to local host):

```
$ sudo docker run -d -p  --network="host" --restart
↪ always --name instance-name
↪ user-name/image-name:version-tag
```

Example:

```
$ sudo docker run -d -p  --network="host" --restart
↪ always --name hash-service
↪ joseretamal/hash-service:1.0
```

- Stop instance: (Remote machine):

```
$ sudo docker rm --force instance-name
```

Example:

```
$ sudo docker rm --force hash-service
```

- Check logs: (Remote machine):

```
$ sudo docker logs instance-name
```

Example:

```
$ sudo docker logs hash-service
```

- Bash into the container: (Remote machine):

```
$ sudo docker exec -it instance-name bash
```

Example:

```
$ sudo docker exec -it hash-service bash
```

Appendix B

MySql

Jose I. Retamal

B.1 Install Mysql in Linux Using Command Line

B.1.1 Install MySQL-shell

- Make sure you do not skip the step for updating package information for the MySQL APT repository:

```
$ sudo apt-get update
```

- Install MySQL Shell with this command:

```
$ sudo apt-get install mysql-shell
```

B.1.2 Install MySql server

```
$ sudo apt-get install mysql-server
```

B.1.3 Uninstall MySql server

```
$ sudo apt-get remove --purge mysql*
$ sudo apt-get purge mysql*
$ sudo apt-get autoremove
$ sudo apt-get autoclean
$  sudo apt-get remove dbconfig-mysql
$ sudo apt-get dist-upgrade
```

B.1.4 Setup Replication

https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-set-up-master-slave-replication-in-mysql

setup master

- Edit the mysql config file,for open the file using vi:

```
$sudo vi /etc/mysql/mysql.conf.d/mysqld.cnf
```

- make the followings changes to the the file, if the field are missing they must be added or if they are commented un commented:

```
server-id       = 1
log_bin                 = /var/log/mysql/mysql-bin.log
binlog_do_db  = replica1
sudo mysql_secure_installation
```

- Restart MySQL:

```
$ sudo service mysql restart
```

- Create user for replication and give permissions:

```
$ sudo mysql -u root
mysql>GRANT REPLICATION SLAVE ON *.* TO
↪  'slave_user'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

- Get master status, after select the database in one MySQL seasiion :

```
 mysql>FLUSH TABLES WITH READ LOCK;
```

- then open another MySQL seasion(keep the other open):
- Get master status, after select the database in one MySQL seasiion :

```
mysql>SHOW MASTER STATUS;
| File             | Position | Binlog_Do_DB |
+------------------+----------+--------------+--
| mysql-bin.0001580 |      154 | user_login   |
+------------------+----------+--------------+----
```

Note the file (mysql-bin-0001580) and the position.

- After take note of file name and position tables can be unlocked :

```
mysql>UNLOCK TABLES;
```

setup slave

- Edit slave config file :

```
$ sudo vi /etc/mysql/my.cnf
```

Make the following modifications:

```
server-id               = 2
relay-log               =
↪  /var/log/mysql/mysql-relay-bin.log
log_bin                 = /var/log/mysql/mysql-bin.log
binlog_do_db            = newdatabase
```

- Restart MySQL service :

```
$ sudo service mysql restart

```

- Config slave in mysql shell:

```
mysql> CHANGE MASTER TO
MASTER_HOST='104.40.206.141',
MASTER_USER='repl',
MASTER_PASSWORD='password',
MASTER_LOG_FILE='mysql-bin.000160',
MASTER_LOG_POS= 2439;
```

- Start slave

```
mysql> START SLAVE;
```

- Check status

```
mysql> SHOW SLAVE STATUS\G
```

Appendix C

Neo4J

Jose I. Retamal

C.1 Neo4j With Docker

C.1.1 Install

- Pull the latest image from docker hub(`https://hub.docker.com/_/neo4j/`):
- Run Neo4j:

```
$ sudo docker run \
--name neo4j \
-p7474:7474 -p7687:7687 \
-d \
-v $HOME/neo4j/data:/data \
-v $HOME/neo4j/logs:/logs \
-v $HOME/neo4j/import:/var/lib/neo4j/import \
-v $HOME/neo4j/plugins:/plugins \
--env NEO4J_AUTH=neo4j/test \
neo4j:latest
```

C.1.2 Access bash console:

- Access image bash:

```
$ sudo docker exec -it neo4j bash
```

- Access neo4j bash:

```
1 $ cypher-shell -u neo4j -p test
```

Appendix D

Google Cloud Storage

Jose I. Retamal

D.1 Upload Images To Bucket

https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/reference/libraries#command-line

- Create the Service Account account, [NAME] is thenew name:

```
$ gcloud iam service-accounts create [NAME]
```

- Grant permissions:

```
$ gcloud projects add-iam-policy-binding [PROJECT_ID]
↪ --member
↪ "serviceAccount:[NAME]@[PROJECT_ID].iam.gserviceaccount.com"
↪ --role "roles/owner"
```

- Generate the key file, [FILENAME] is the name of the new file:

```
$ gcloud iam service-accounts keys create
↪ [FILE_NAME].json --iam-account
↪ [NAME]@[PROJECT_ID].iam.gserviceaccount.com
```

- Provides authentication to the application by setting credentias in the paht(Linux):

```
$ sudo export GOOGLE_APPLICATION_CREDENTIALS="[PATH]"
```

- Set path variablle in docker image file:

```
$ ENV GOOGLE_APPLICATION_CREDENTIALS="[PATH]"
```

- Go code to upload a file :

```
$ // Sample storage-quickstart creates a Google Cloud Storage bucket.
package main

import (
"context"
"fmt"
"log"
"time"

"cloud.google.com/go/storage"
)

func main() {
  ctx := context.Background()

  // Sets your Google Cloud Platform project ID.
  projectID := "YOUR_PROJECT_ID"

  // Creates a client.
  client, err := storage.NewClient(ctx)
  if err != nil {
    log.Fatalf("Failed to create client: %v", err)
  }

  // Sets the name for the new bucket.
  bucketName := "my-new-bucket"

  // Creates a Bucket instance.
  bucket := client.Bucket(bucketName)

  // Creates the new bucket.
  ctx, cancel := context.WithTimeout(ctx, time.Second*10)
  defer cancel()
  if err := bucket.Create(ctx, projectID, nil); err != nil {
    log.Fatalf("Failed to create bucket: %v", err)
  }

  fmt.Printf("Bucket %v created.\n", bucketName)
}
```

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