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RAPIDFORT ASSESSMENT

Offline Project

- Create a web application that processes Word documents (.docx) and converts them to PDF.
- The user should be able to upload a doc file, view file metadata, and download the converted PDF.
- Bonus points for providing us with a hosted endpoint where we can run tests, adding password protection support for PDF, and implementing microservice architecture.

Rubric for program

- Create a repo and store your program on GitHub or Bitbucket.
- Documentation.
- Exception handlers.
- Add a simple UI to this web application.
- Dockerize the application.
- Add a GitHub actions or equivalent pipeline to build its docker image.
- Create a bash script with instructions to run the container.
- Create Kubernetes manifest files to host the web server.

DOCX to PDF Conversion Project

1. Problem Statement

To create a web application that allows users to:

- Upload .docx files for processing.
- Convert .docx files to PDF.
- View file metadata (e.g., size, author, creation date).
- Download the converted PDF file.

Additional features include:

- Password protection for PDF files.
- Microservices-based architecture for scalability.
- Hosting the solution with containerization and orchestration.

2. Objectives

- Develop a user-friendly web interface for document processing.
- Ensure smooth file uploads and downloads.
- Use Docker to containerize the application for portability.
- Implement a CI/CD pipeline using GitHub Actions for automatic Docker builds.
- Use Kubernetes for deployment and scaling.

3. Technologies and Tools Used

• **Programming Language:** Python

• **Framework:** Flask (for backend web application)

Frontend Tools: HTML, CSSContainerization: Docker

• **CI/CD Pipeline:** GitHub Actions

• Orchestration: Kubernetes

• Version Control: Git and GitHub

4. Steps to Build the Project

Step 1: Setting Up the Python Application

- A Python Flask application was developed to:
 - o Handle file uploads via HTTP requests.
 - o Convert .docx files to PDF using the python-docx and reportlab libraries.
 - o Display file metadata.

Command: python app.py

Step 2: Creating a Docker Image

• A Dockerfile was created to containerize the Python application.

The Dockerfile included:

- o A base image (python:3.9-slim).
- o Dependencies installed via requirements.txt.
- o The Flask app running inside the container.

Commands: docker build -t docx-to-pdf . docker run -p 5000:5000 docx-to-pdf

Step 3: Running the Application on Kubernetes

- Created Kubernetes manifest files (deployment.yml and service.yml) for deploying the application.
 - o **Deployment**: Defined the pod template and container image.
 - o **Service**: Exposed the application to external traffic.

Commands:

kubectl apply -f deployment.yml

kubectl apply -f service.yml

kubectl get pods # Check running pods

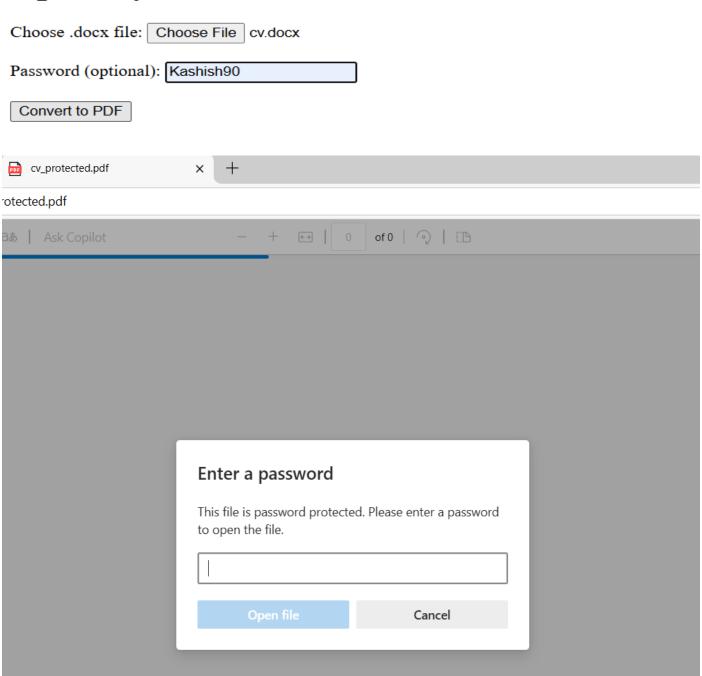
kubectl port-forward service/docx-to-pdf-service 8080:80

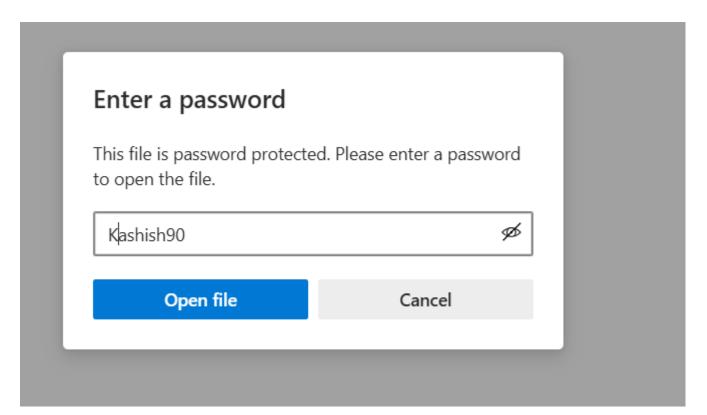
Website Page:

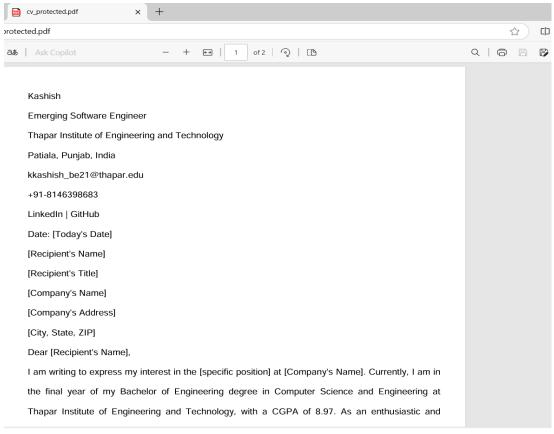


Working of Website:

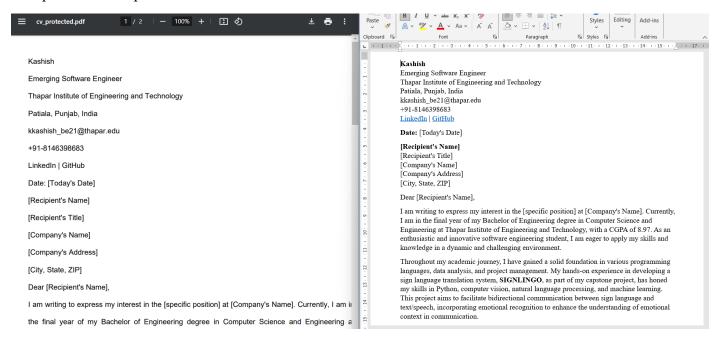
Upload your .docx file







Compare docs and pdf file:



Github link: https://github.com/Kashishsingla111/docxtopdf.git

Step 4: Setting Up GitHub Actions for CI/CD

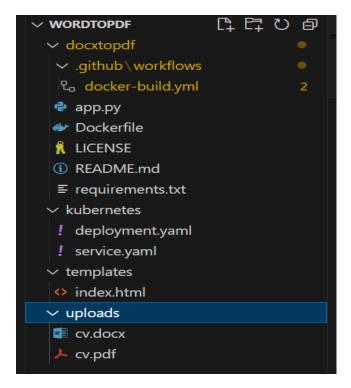
Github Action Workflow:

After Kubernetes, when you need to add github workflow action, follow the steps:

Create a new github repository, then clone it to your local machine, move the necessary files.

```
(base) PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\wordtopdf> git clone https://github.com/Kashishsingla111/docxtopdf Cloning into 'docxtopdf'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 4, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.
remote: Total 4 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
Receiving objects: 100% (4/4), done.
(base) PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\wordtopdf> cd docxtopdf
(base) PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\wordtopdf\docxtopdf> git init
Reinitialized existing Git repository in C:/Users/hp/OneDrive/Desktop/wordtopdf/docxtopdf/.git/
(base) PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\wordtopdf\docxtopdf> mkdir -p .github/workflows
>>
```

Directory will look like this:



Go to github repo, Settings > Secrets and variables > Actions > New repository secret.

Add the following secrets:

- DOCKER_USERNAME: Your Docker Hub username.
- DOCKER PASSWORD: Your Docker Hub password or access token.

Then in VS Code:

Inside docker-build.yml, enter the following code:

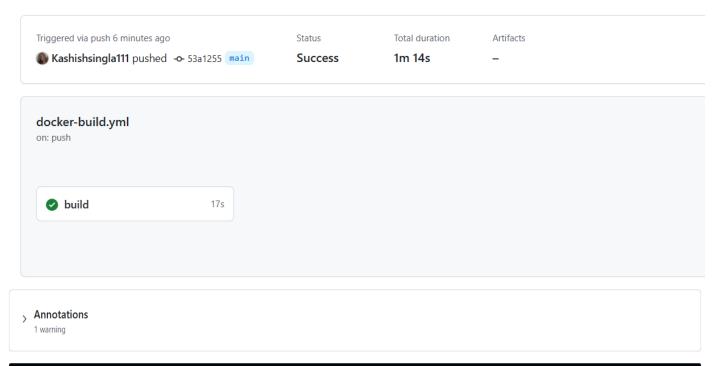
```
name: Docker Build and Push
    branches:
      - main
 build:
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
    - name: Checkout code
      uses: actions/checkout@v3
    - name: Log in to Docker Hub
      uses: docker/login-action@v2
      with:
        username: ${{ secrets.DOCKER_USERNAME }}
        password: ${{ secrets.DOCKER_PASSWORD }}
    - name: Build and push Docker image
      uses: docker/build-push-action@v4
      with:
```

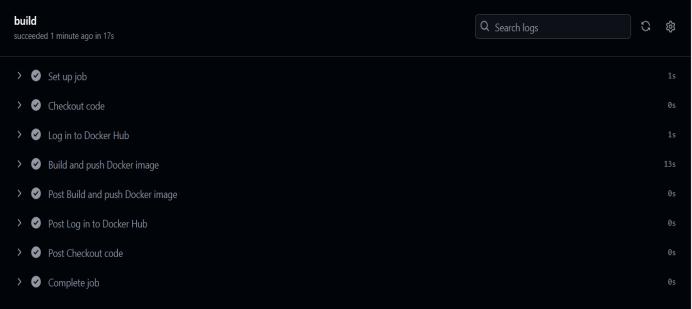
```
push: true
tags: kashishsingla50/docxtopdfwf:latest
```

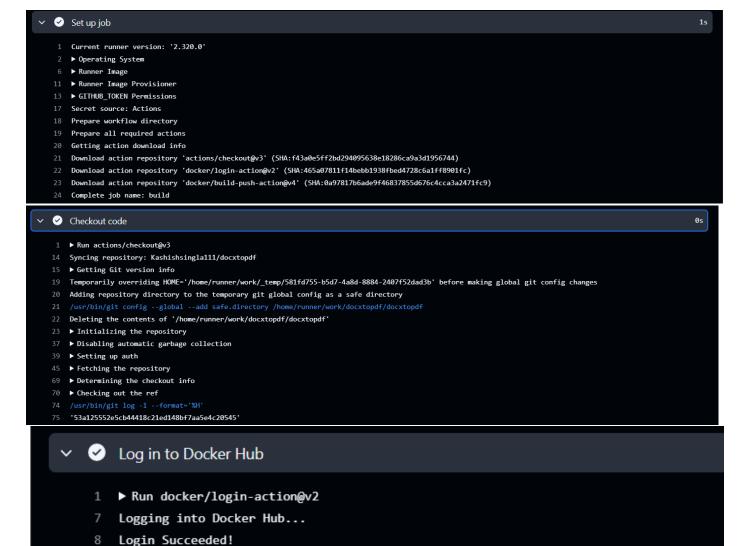
After that, commit and push files:

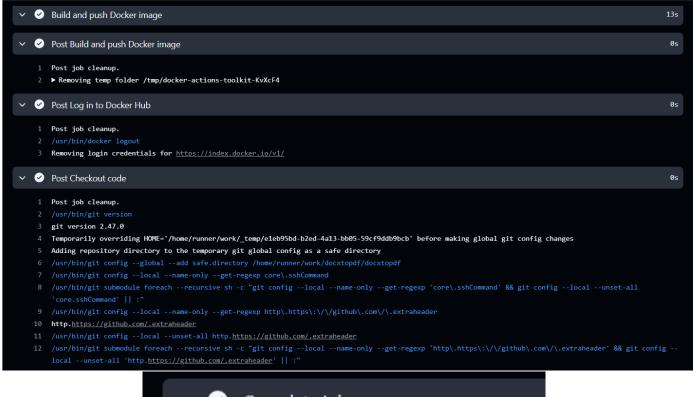
```
(base) PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\wordtopdf\docxtopdf> git add .
>>
(base) PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\wordtopdf\docxtopdf> git commit -m "Add GitHub Actions workflow for Dock er"
>>
[main 53a1255] Add GitHub Actions workflow for Docker
4 files changed, 109 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 .github/workflows/docker-build.yml
create mode 100644 Dockerfile
create mode 100644 app.py
create mode 100644 requirements.txt
(base) PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\wordtopdf\docxtopdf> git push origin main
>>
```

We can see this Workflow Action in Github under Actions tab:







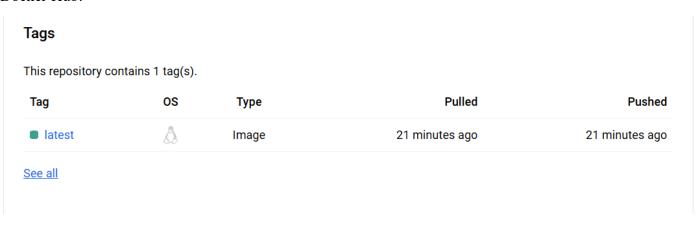


✓ Complete job1 Cleaning up orphan processes

After the workflow completes, go to your Docker Hub account.

Confirm that the image has been uploaded with the tag latest.

Docker Hub:



kashish singla 50/docxtopd fwf: latest



MANIFEST DIGEST sha256:a0c020a67b1b06066609df29363ad2b847d39ff8ae316fe48b2977134fe64bb2

OS/ARCH linux/amd64 COMPRESSED SIZE ① LAST PUSHED

61.98 MB 7 minutes ago by <u>kashishsingla50</u>

TYPE

MANIFEST DIGEST sha256:a0c020a6...

Image Layers

Vulnerabilities

Image Layers ③		Command	
1 ADD rootfs.tar.xz / # buildkit	27.78 MB	ADD rootfs.tar.xz / # buildkit	
2 CMD ["bash"]	0 В		
3 ENV PATH=/usr/local/bin:/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/bm 0 B			
4 ENV LANG=C.UTF-8	0 B		
5 RUN /bin/sh -c set -eux;	3.35 MB		
6 ENV GPG_KEY=E3FF2839C048B25C084DEBE9B26995E310250568	0 B		
7 ENV PYTHON_VERSION=3.9.20	0 В		
8 ENV PYTHON_SHA256=6b281279efd85294d2d6993e173983a57464c0133956fbbb5536ec9646beaf0c 0 B			
8 ENV PYTHON_SHA256=6b281279efd85294d2d6993e173983a57464c0133956fbbb5536ec9646beaf0c 0 B			
9 RUN /bin/sh -c set -eux;		14.24 MB	
10 RUN /bin/sh -c set -eux;		255 B	
11 CMD ["python3"]		0 B	
12 WORKDIR /app		93 B	
13 COPY requirements.txt requirements.txt # bu	ildkit	177 B	
14 RUN /bin/sh -c pip install		16.61 MB	
15 COPY # buildkit		2.14 KB	
16 EXPOSE map[5000/tcp:{}]		0 B	
17 CMD ["python" "app.py"]		0 B	

Test Docker Image Locally:

```
(base) PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\wordtopdf\docxtopdf> docker pull kashishsingla50/docxtopdfwf:latest
  latest: Pulling from kashishsingla50/docxtopdfwf
 2d429b9e73a6: Already exists
 4920a3bd5f7e: Already exists
 77edb37367fa: Already exists
 02c34c079cc8: Already exists
 ad977e12f2ab: Pull complete
 c75c14d6ddac: Pull complete
 7b58b4fd8aef: Pull complete
 67e688090170: Pull complete
 Digest: sha256:a0c020a67b1b06066609df29363ad2b847d39ff8ae316fe48b2977134fe64bb2
 Status: Downloaded newer image for kashishsingla50/docxtopdfwf:latest
 docker.io/kashishsingla50/docxtopdfwf:latest
(base) PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\wordtopdf\docxtopdf> docker run -p 80:80 kashishsingla50/docxtopdfwf:lat
 est
 Starting Flask application...
  * Serving Flask app 'app'
   * Debug mode: on
          This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a production WSGI server i
  * Running on all addresses (0.0.0.0)
   * Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000
    Running on http://172.17.0.2:5000
 Press CTRL+C to quit
```

Press CTRL+C to quit * Restarting with stat * Debugger is active! * Debugger PIN: 482-263-761

Output:

Upload your .docx file

Choose .docx file: Choose File No file chosen

Password (optional): Enter password

Convert to PDF

5. Challenges Faced

- Resolving merge conflicts during Git operations.
- Ensuring the CI/CD pipeline ran successfully on GitHub Actions.
- Debugging errors in the Kubernetes manifests and Dockerfile.

6. Output

• A fully functional application running on Kubernetes that allows users to upload .docx files, view metadata, and download PDFs.

7. Bash Script for Running the Docker Container

#!/bin/bash

Build the Docker image

docker build -t docx-to-pdf.

Run the Docker container

docker run -p 5000:5000 docx-to-pdf