

SNJB's Late Sau. K. B. Jain College of Engineering, Chandwad

Department of Computer Engineering

Course Name:Laboratory Practice II(310258):Cloud Computing

Class:Third Year (TE) Div A/ Div B

Batch:T1/T2/T3/T4

Name:

Roll No:

Assignment No: 8

Answers (A) – 5M	Coding Efficiency (C) – 5M	Viva (V) – 5M	Timely Completion (T) – 5M	Total(20M)	Sign

Date of Performance:.....**Date of Completion:**.....

1. Title of Assignment:

Installation and configure Google App Engine.

2. Objective:

1. Install and Configure Google App Engine
2. Create a simple code in python on Github and execute on Google App Engine

3. Outcome: Use tools and techniques in the area of Cloud Computing

4. Software and Hardware Requirement:

Software Requirement: 1.Console.cloud.google.com 2. Login to your Gmail account

Hardware Requirement: Internet Connection, PC with Min. 2GB RAM, Core i5 Processor

5.Relevant Theory :

Google App Engine :

Google App Engine (often referred to as GAE or simply App Engine) is a cloud computing platform as a service for developing and hosting web applications in Google- managed data centers. Applications are sandboxed and run across multiple servers. App Engine offers automatic scaling for web applications—as the number of requests increases for an application, App Engine automatically allocates more resources for the web application to handle the additional demand.

Google App Engine primarily supports Go, PHP, Java, Python, Node.js, .NET, and Ruby

applications, although it can also support other languages via "custom runtimes". The service is free up to a certain level of consumed resources and only in standard environment but not in flexible environment. Fees are charged for additional storage, bandwidth, or instance hours required by the application. It was first released as a preview version in April 2008 and came out of preview in September 2011.

Runtimes and framework

Python web frameworks that run on Google App Engine include Django, CherryPy, Pyramid, Flask, web2py and webapp2, as well as a custom Google- written webapp framework and several others designed specifically for the platform that emerged since the release. Any Python framework that supports the WSGI using the CGI adapter can be used to create an application; the framework can be uploaded with the developed application. Third-party libraries written in pure Python may also be uploaded.

Google App Engine supports many Java standards and frameworks. Core to this is the servlet 2.5 technology using the open-source Jetty Web Server, along with accompanying technologies such as JSP. JavaServer Faces operates with some workarounds. A newer release of App Engine Standard Java in Beta supports Java8, Servlet 3.1 and Jetty9.

Though the integrated database, Google Cloud Datastore, may be unfamiliar to programmers, it is accessed and supported with JPA, JDO, and by the simple low-level API. There are several alternative libraries and frameworks you can use to model and map the data to the database such as Objectify, Slim3 and Jello framework.

The Spring Framework works with GAE. However, the Spring Security module (if used) requires workarounds. Apache Struts 1 is supported, and Struts 2 runs with workarounds.

The Django web framework and applications running on it can be used on App Engine with modification. Django-nonrel aims to allow Django to work with non-relational databases and the project includes support for App Engine.

Reliability and support

All billed App Engine applications have a 99.95% uptime SLA.

App Engine is designed in such a way that it can sustain multiple datacenter outages without any downtime. This resilience to downtime is shown by the statistic that the High Replication Datastore saw 0% downtime over a period of a year.

Paid support from Google engineers is offered as part of Premier Accounts.

Differences with other application hosting

Compared to other scalable hosting services such as Amazon EC2, App Engine provides more infrastructure to make it easy to write scalable applications, but can only run a limited range of applications designed for that infrastructure.

App Engine's infrastructure removes many of the system administration and development challenges of building applications to scale to hundreds of requests per second and beyond. Google handles deploying code to a cluster, monitoring, failover, and launching application instances as necessary. While other services let users install and configure nearly any *NIX compatible software, App Engine requires developers to use only its supported languages, APIs, and frameworks. Current APIs allow storing and retrieving data from the document-oriented Google Cloud Datastore database;

making HTTP requests; sending e-mail; manipulating images; and caching. Google Cloud SQL can be used for App Engine applications requiring a relational MySQL compatible database backend.

Per-day and per-minute quotas restrict bandwidth and CPU use, number of requests served, number of concurrent requests, and calls to the various APIs, and individual requests are terminated if they take more than 60 seconds or return more than 32MB of data.

Differences between SQL and GQL

Google App Engine's integrated Google Cloud Datastore database has a SQL-like syntax called "GQL" (Google Query Language). GQL does not support the Join statement. Instead, one-to-many and many-to-many relationships can be accomplished using ReferenceProperty().

Google Firestore is the successor to Google Cloud Datastore and replaces GQL with a document-based query method that treats stored objects as collections of documents.

Portability concerns

Developers worry that the applications will not be portable from App Engine and fear being locked into the technology. In response, there are a number of projects to create open-source back-ends for the various proprietary/closed APIs of app engine, especially the datastore. AppScale, CapeDwarf and TyphoonAE are a few of the open source efforts.

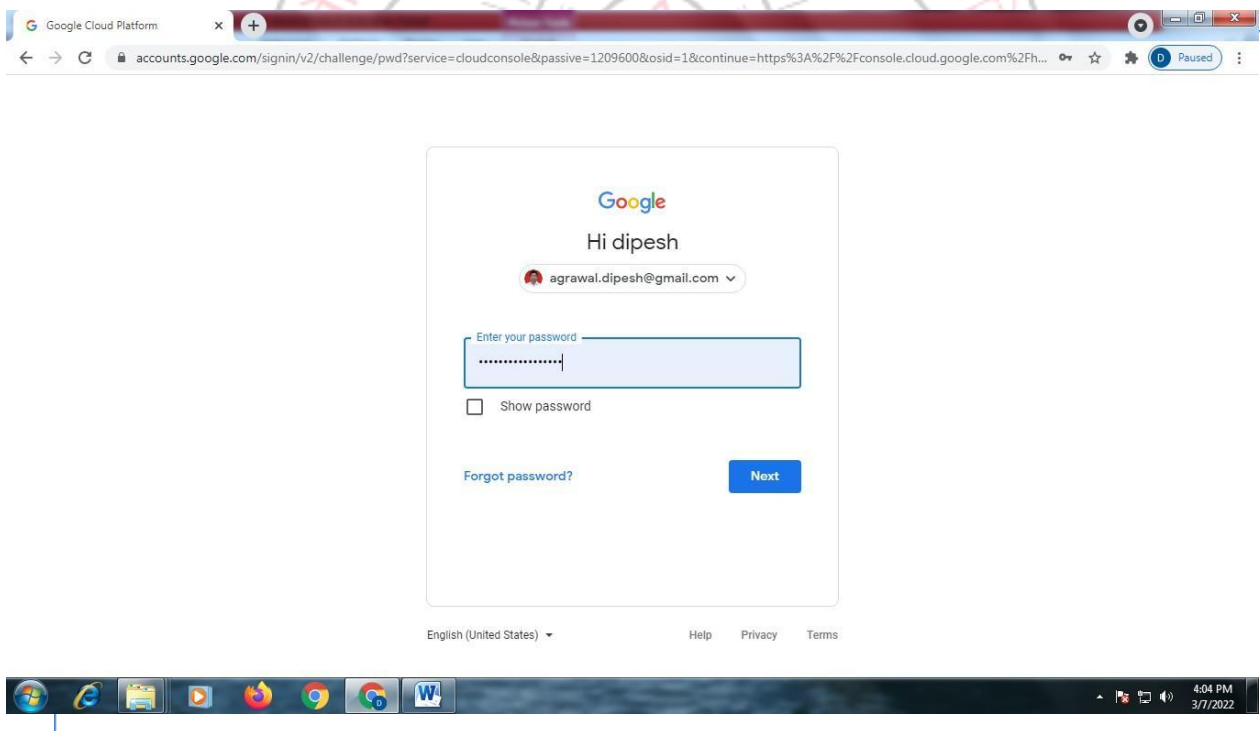
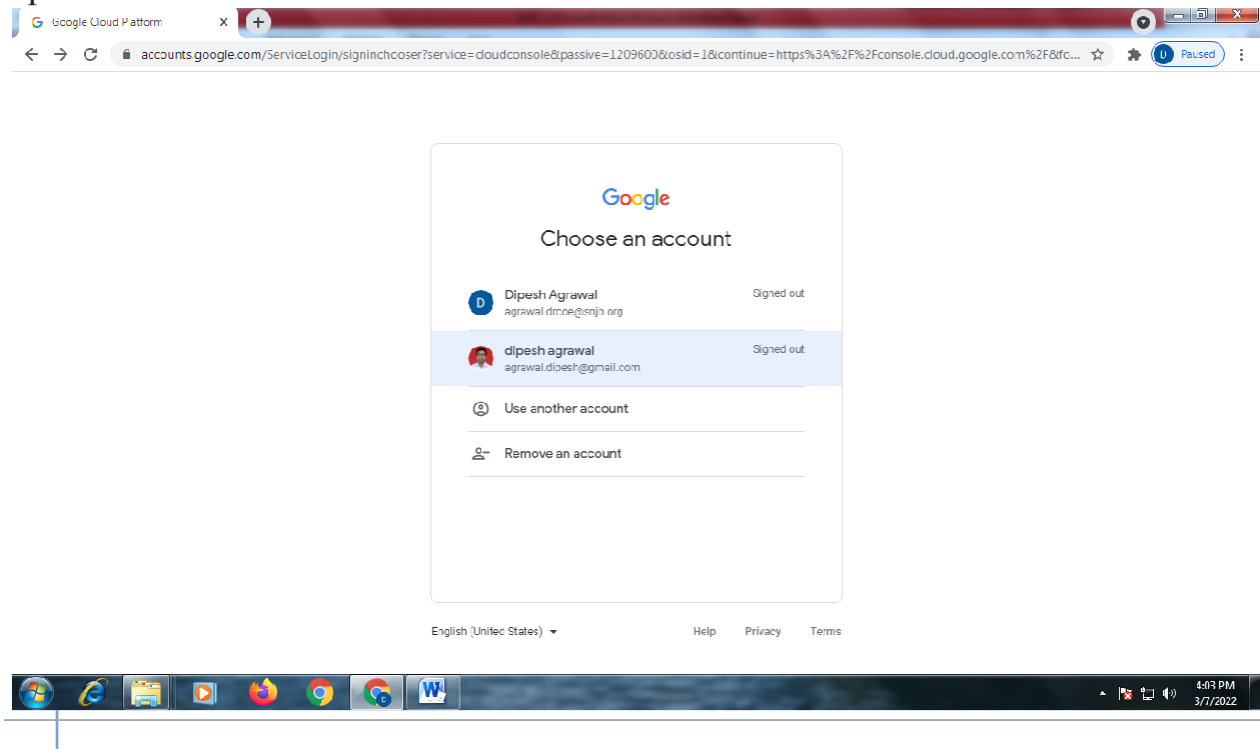
AppScale automatically deploys and scales unmodified Google App Engine applications over popular public and private cloud systems and on-premises clusters. AppScale can run Python, Java, PHP, and Go applications on EC2, Google Compute Engine, Softlayer, Azure and other cloud vendors.

TyphoonAE can run Python App Engine applications on any cloud that support linux machines.

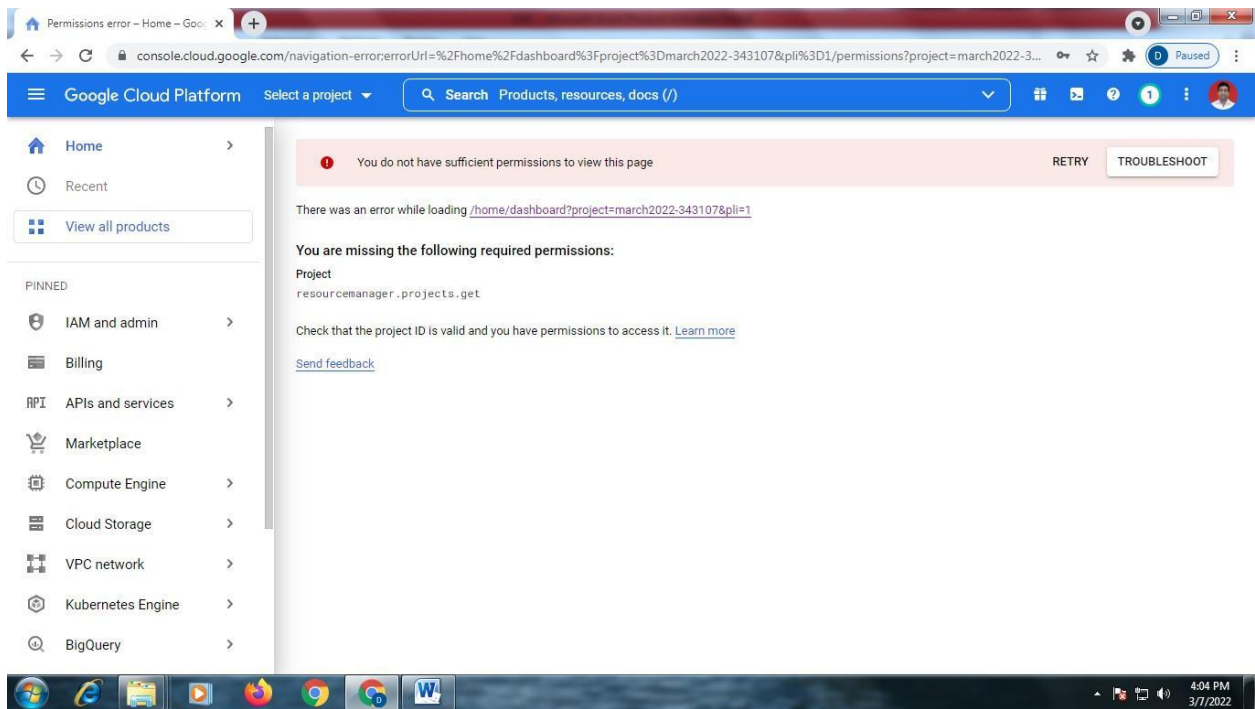
Web2py web framework offers migration between SQL Databases and Google App Engine, however it doesn't support several App Engine-specific features such as transactions and namespaces.

Kubernetes is an open-source job control system invented by Google to abstract away the infrastructure so that open-source (e.g. Docker) containerized applications can run on many types of infrastructure, such as Amazon Web Services, Microsoft Azure, and others. This is one of Google's answers to the portability concern.

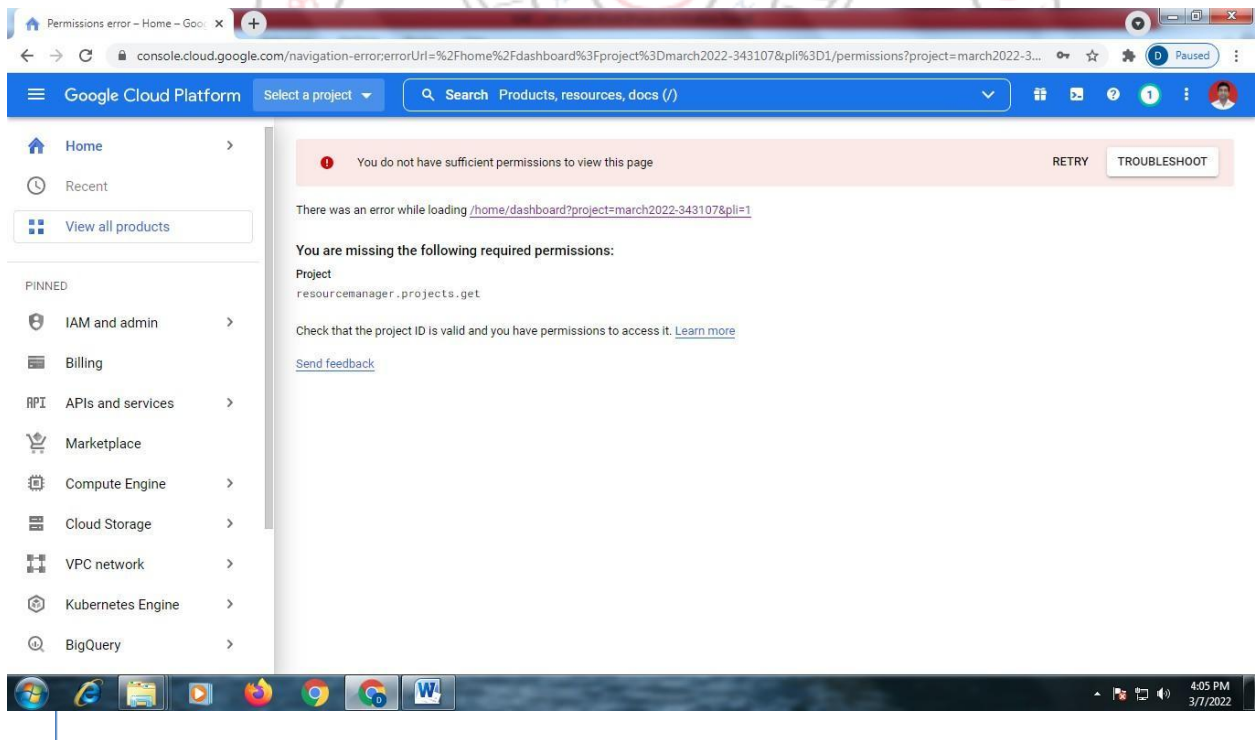
Steps ▢

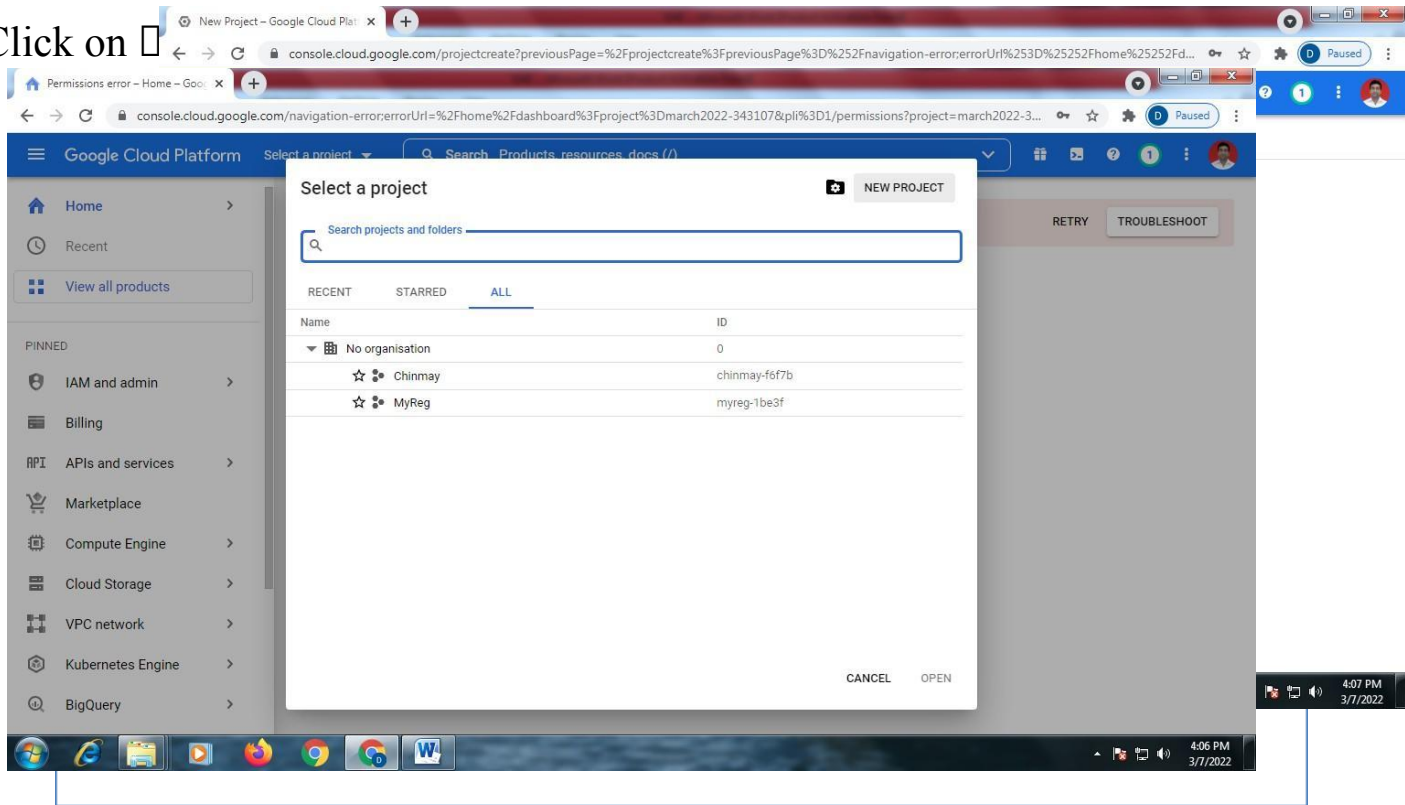



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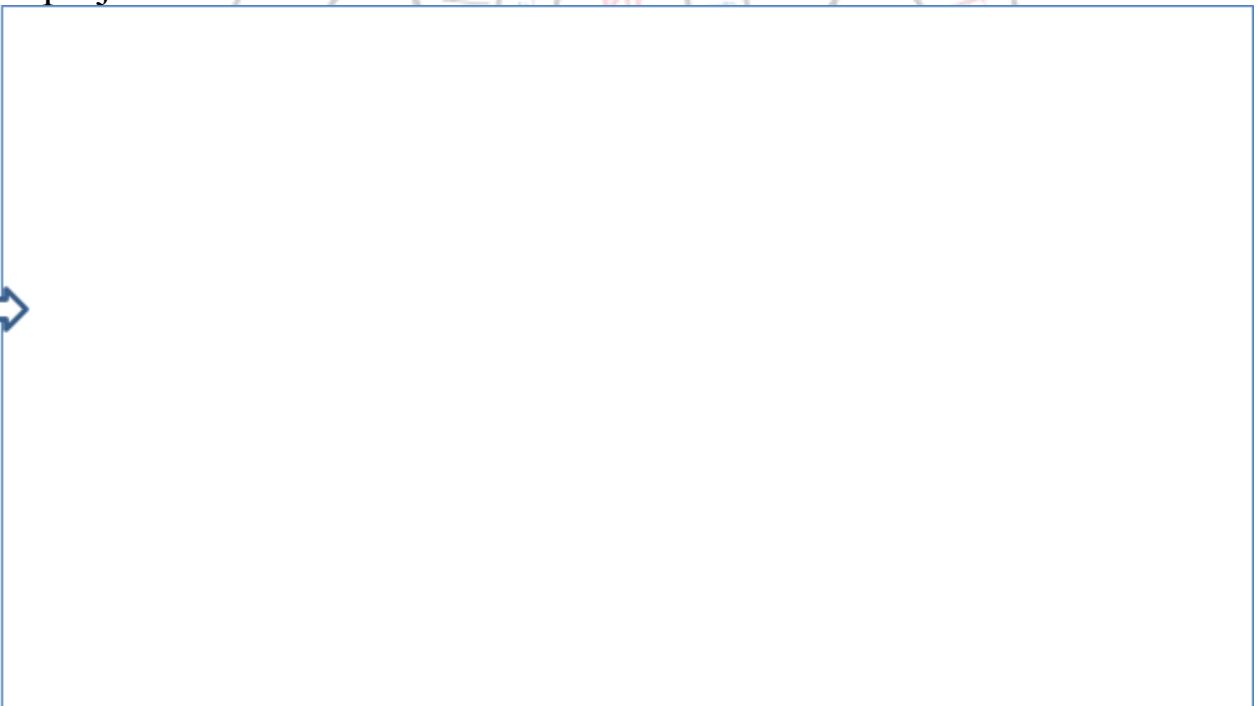


Click on Select new project

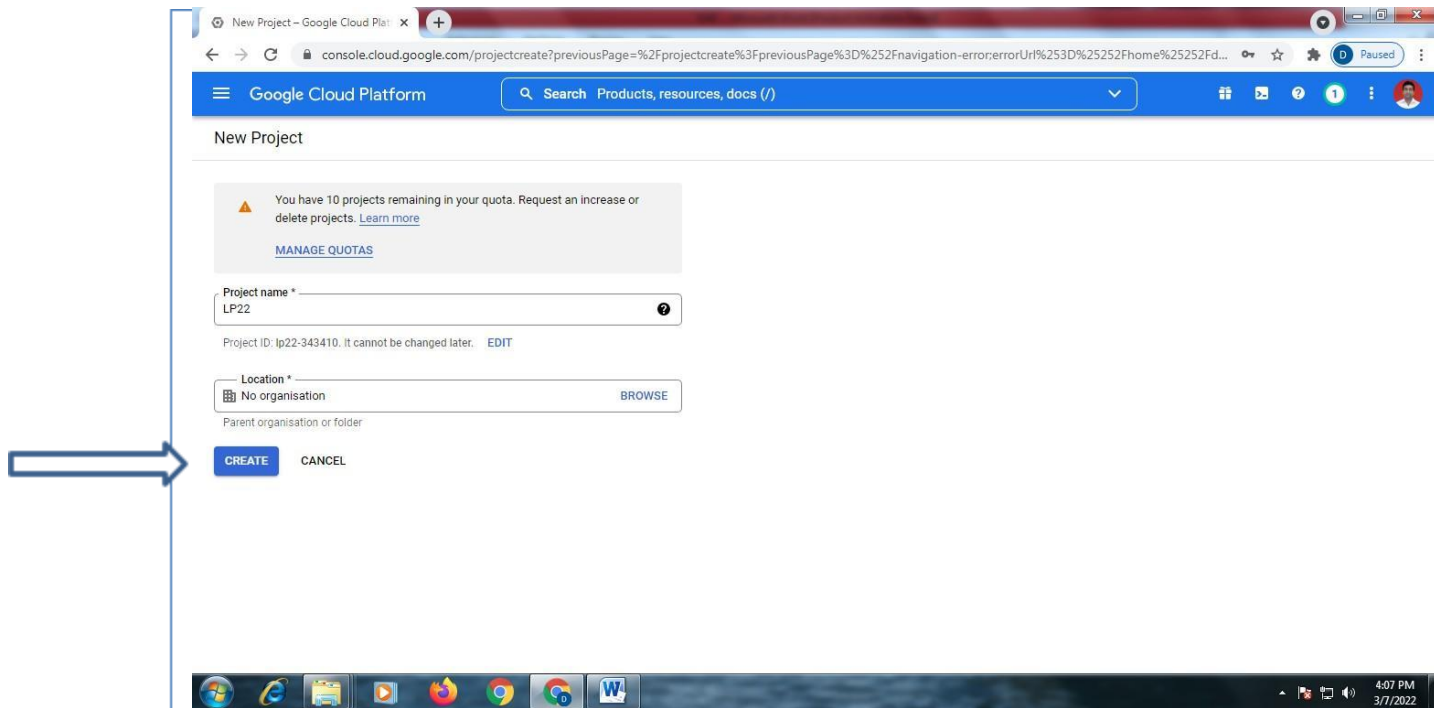


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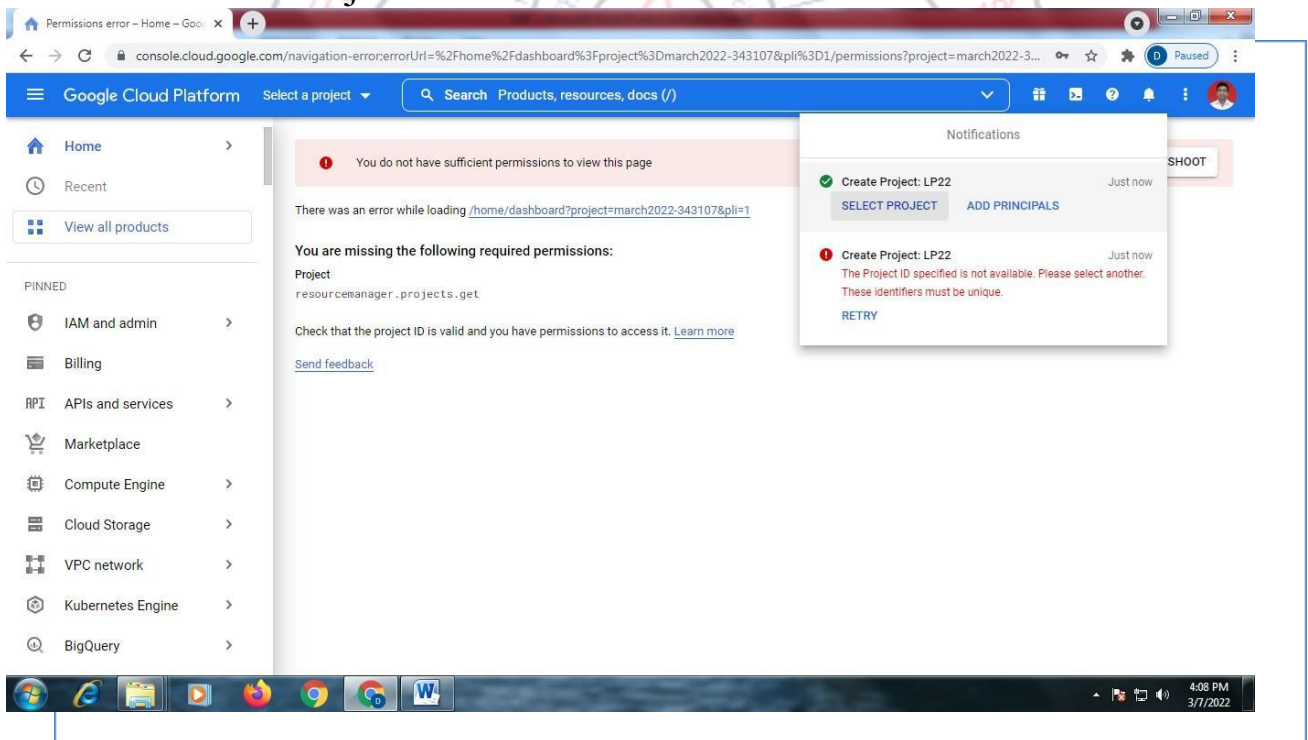
Give project name



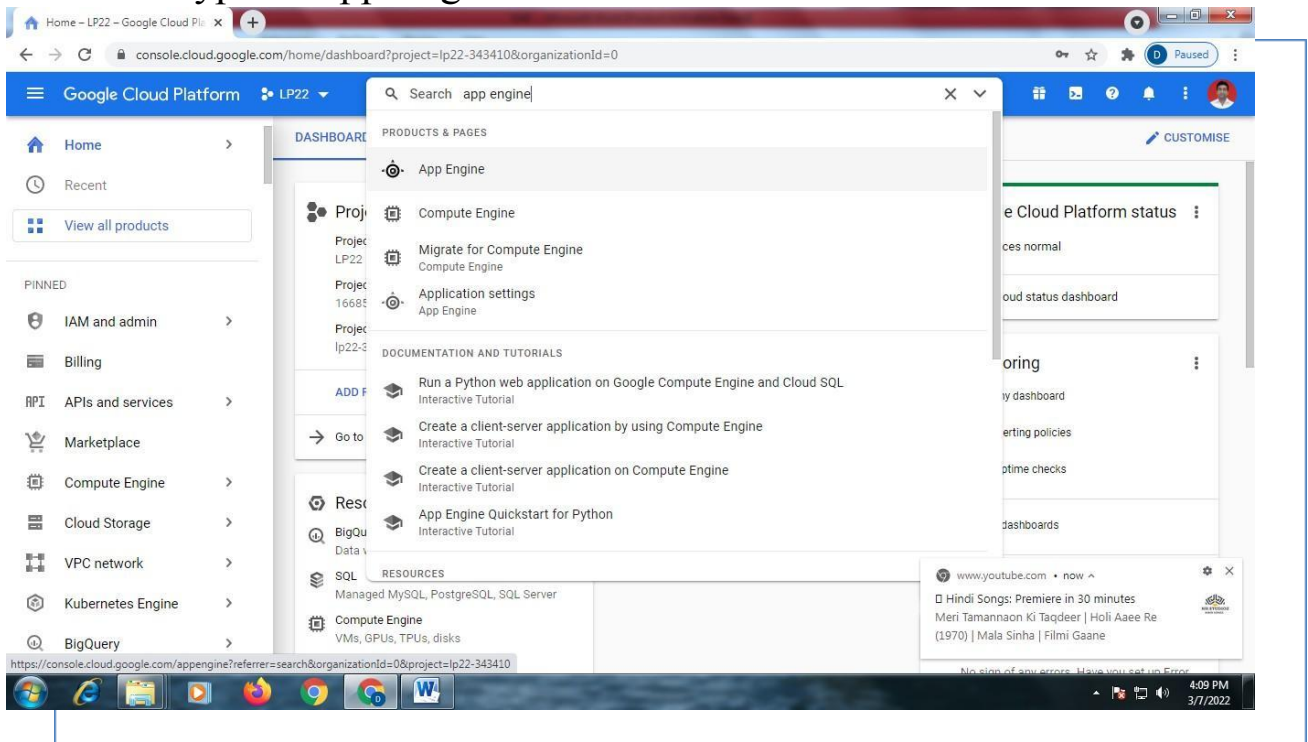
Click on  create



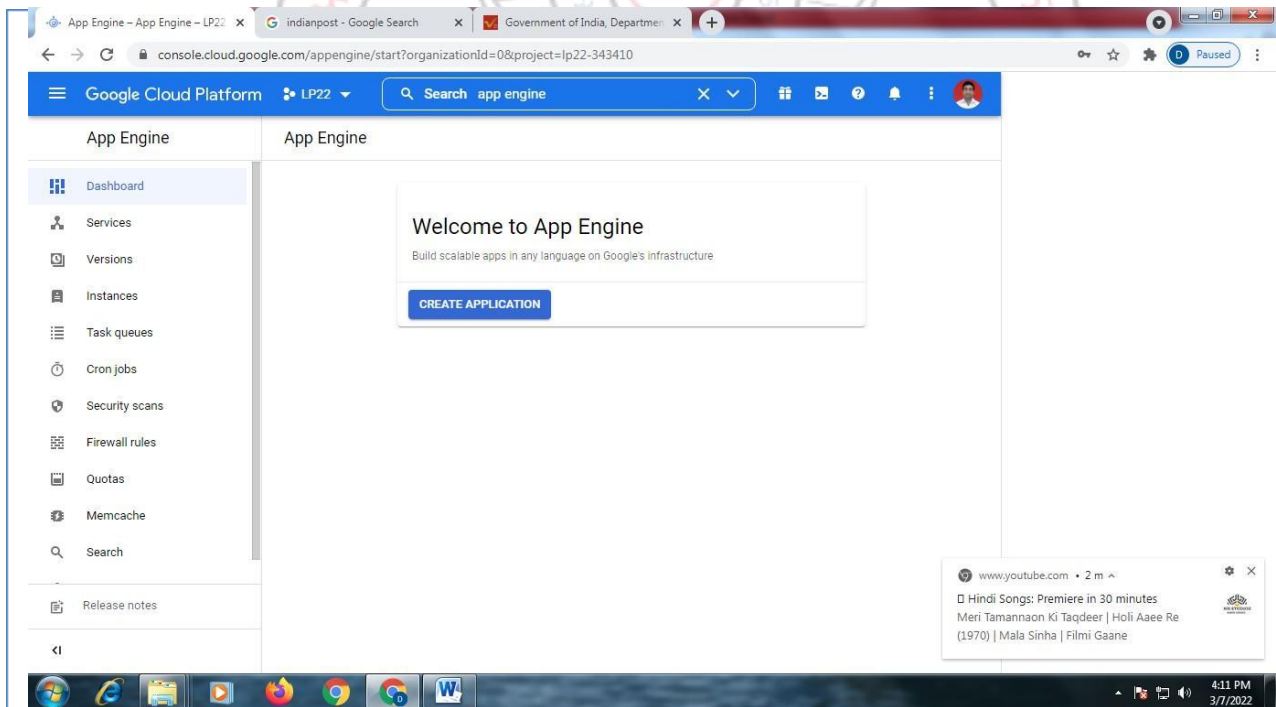
Click on  Select Project

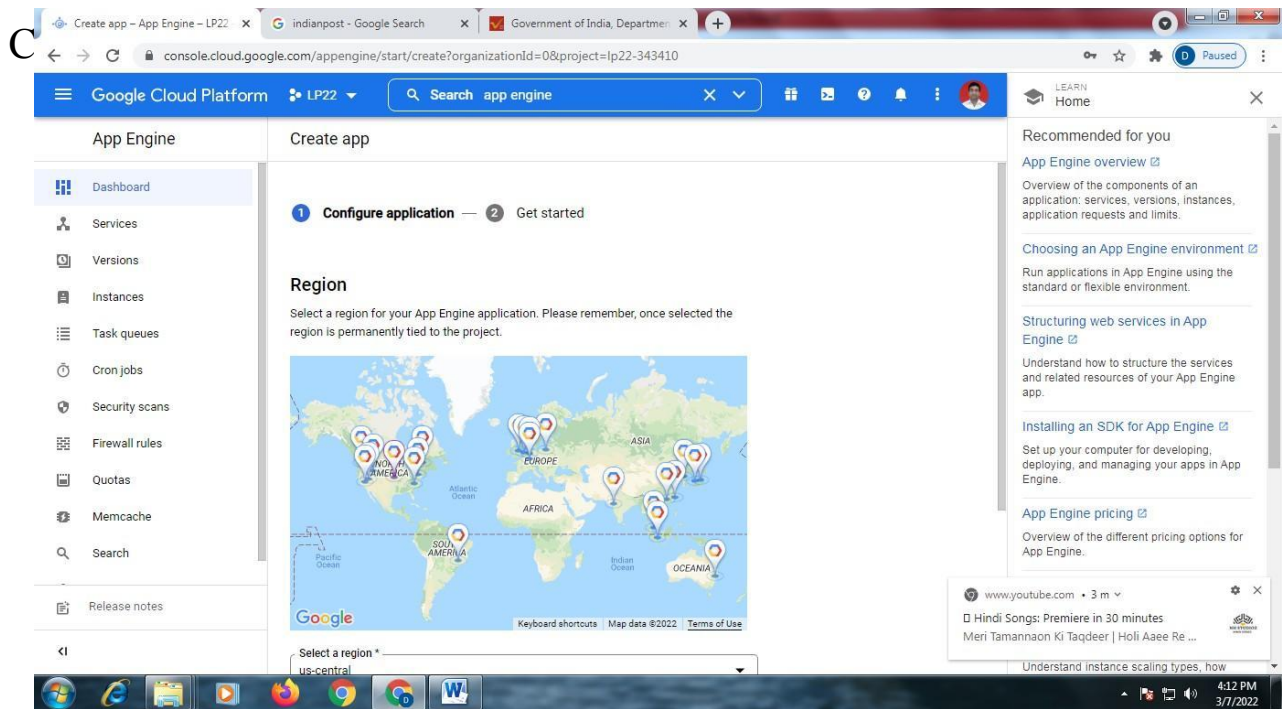


In search type —App Engine

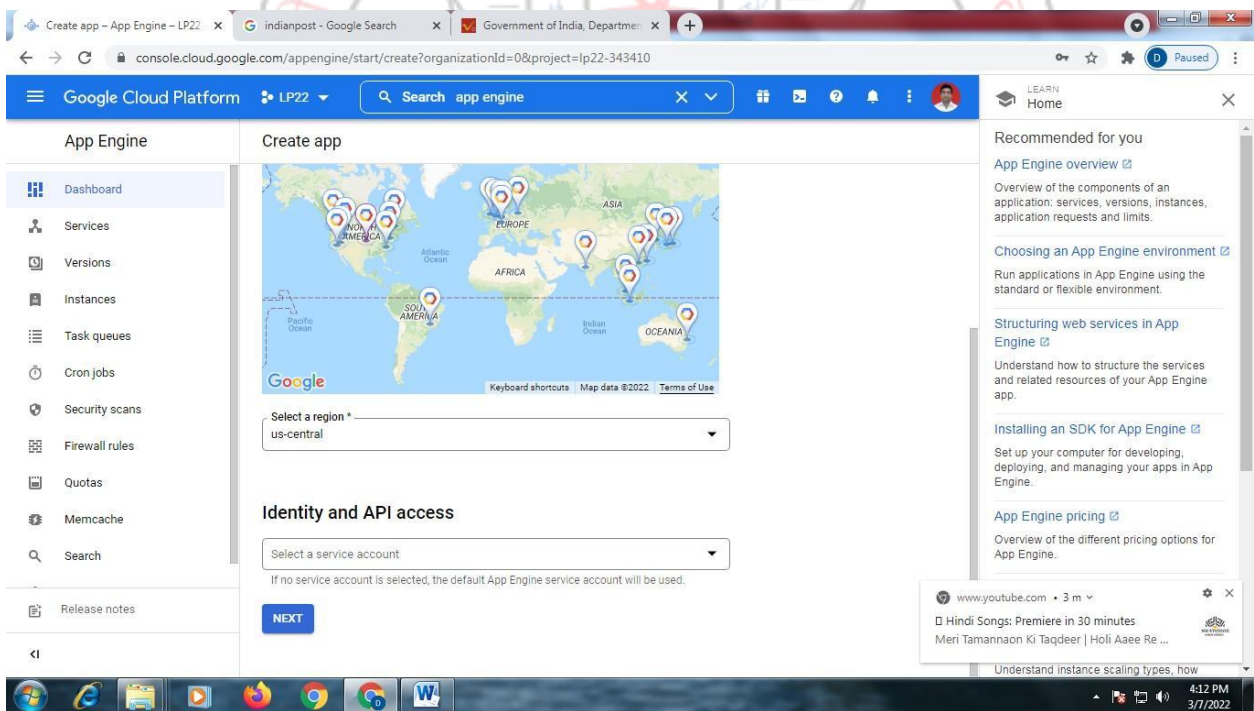


Click on —App Engine Following screen will appear



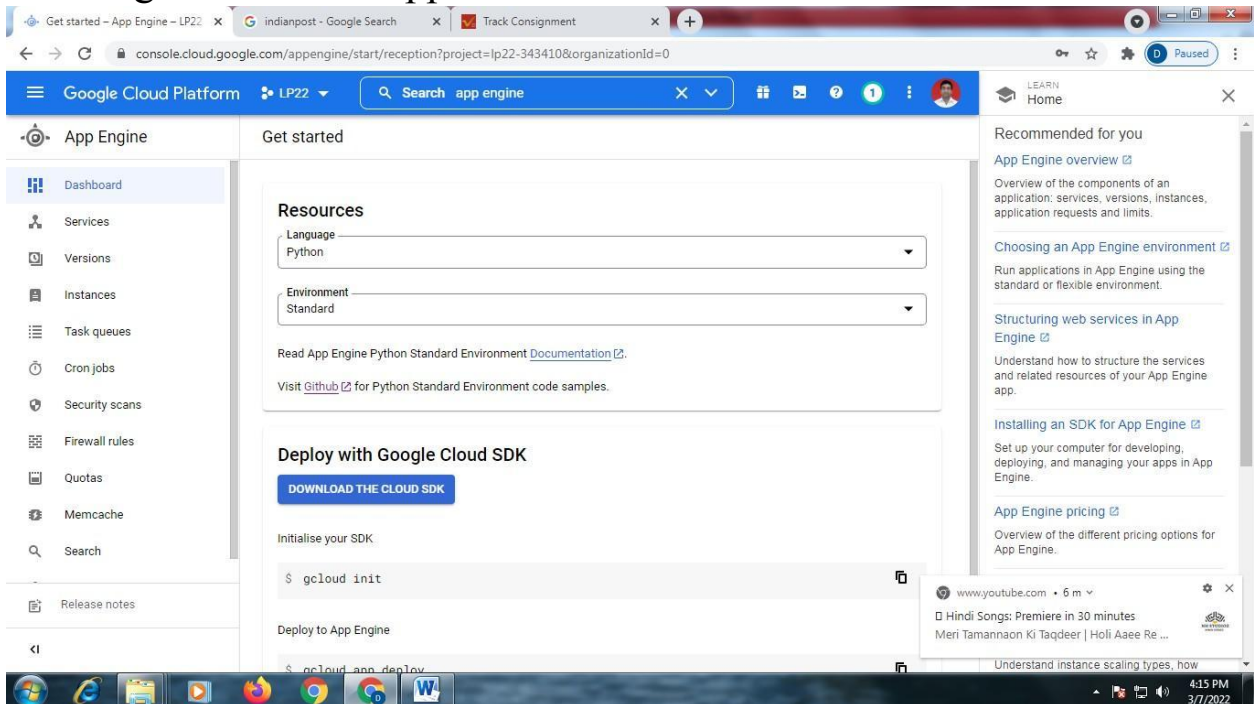


Scroll Down

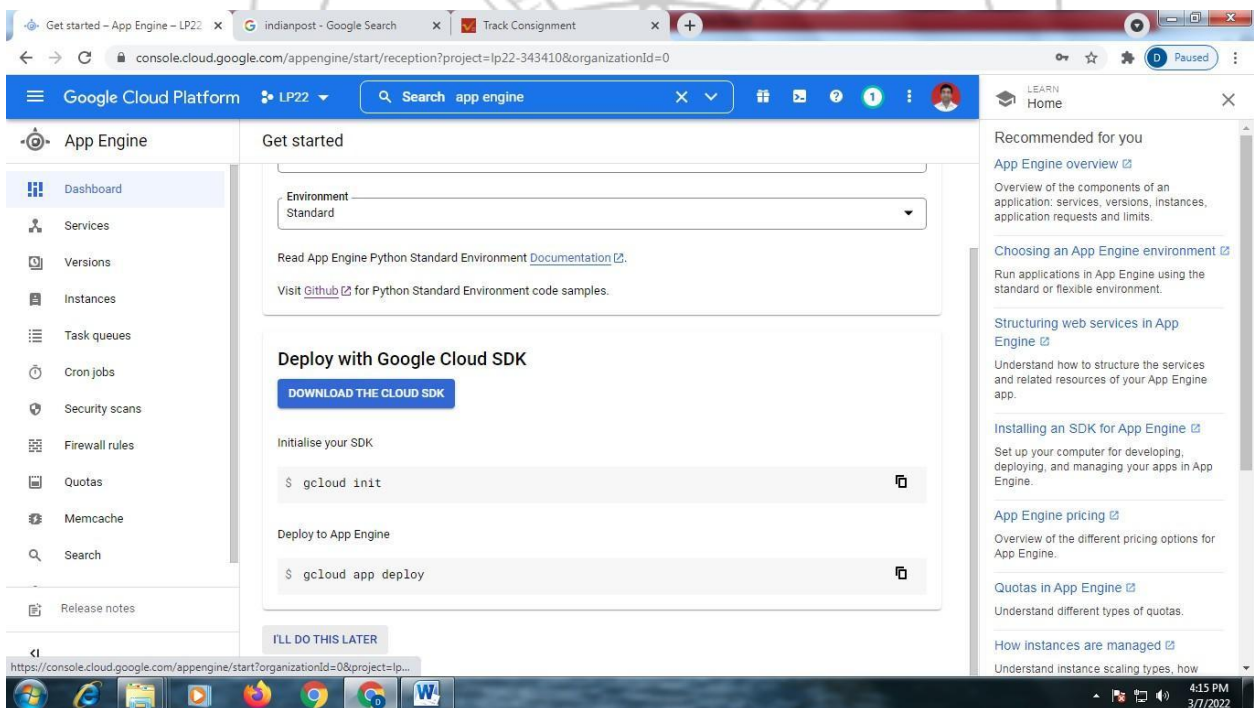


Click on □ —Next||

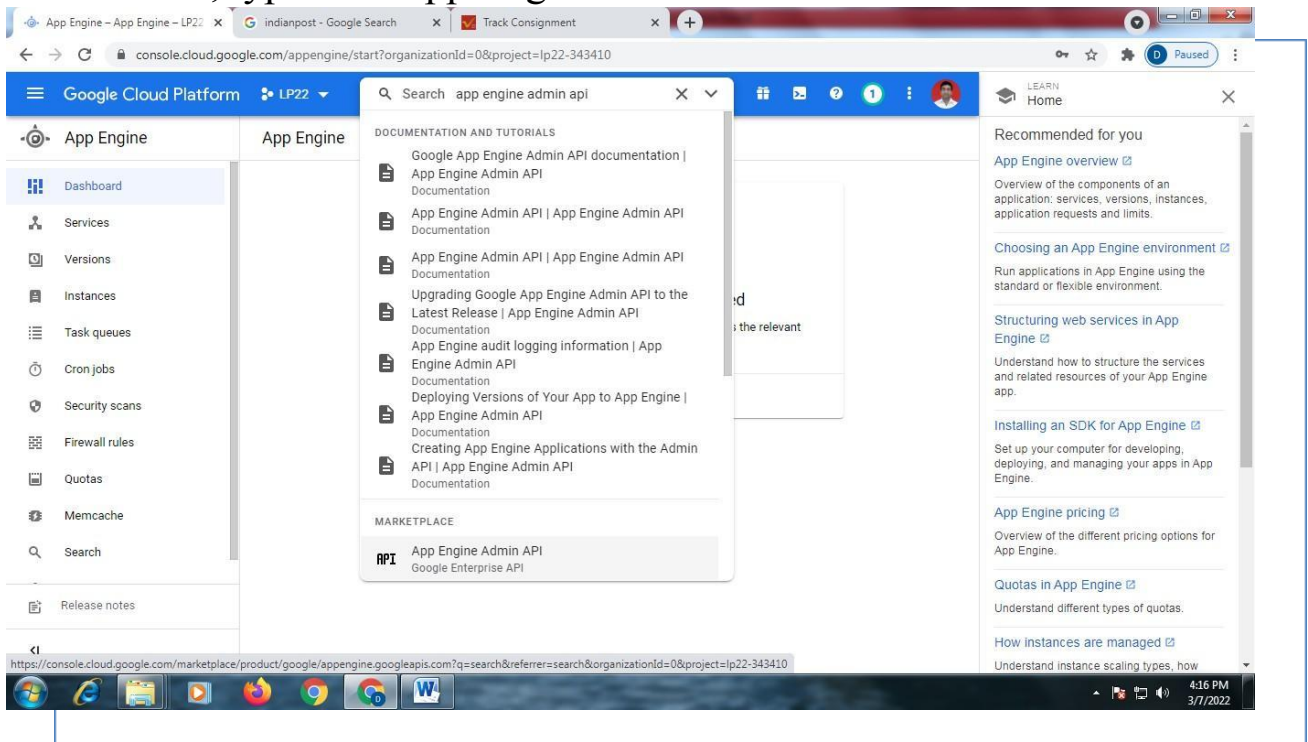
Following Screen Will Appear



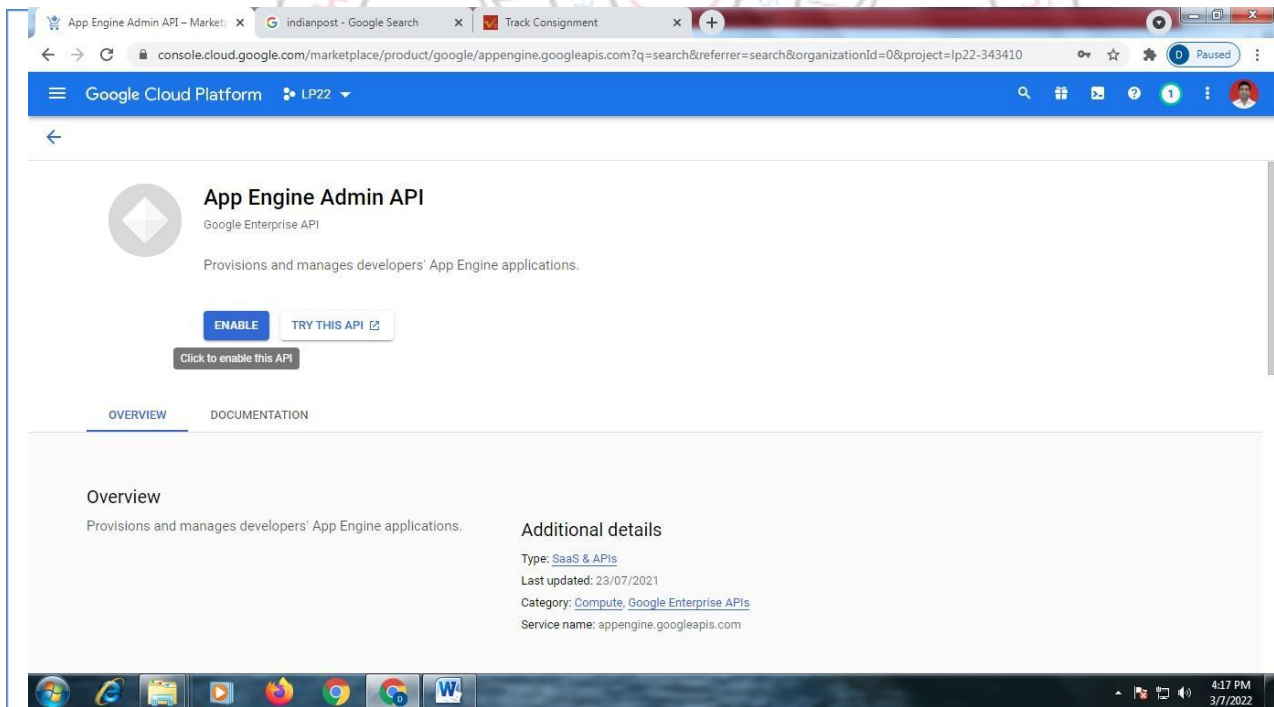
Scroll Down □Click on – —I will do it Later||



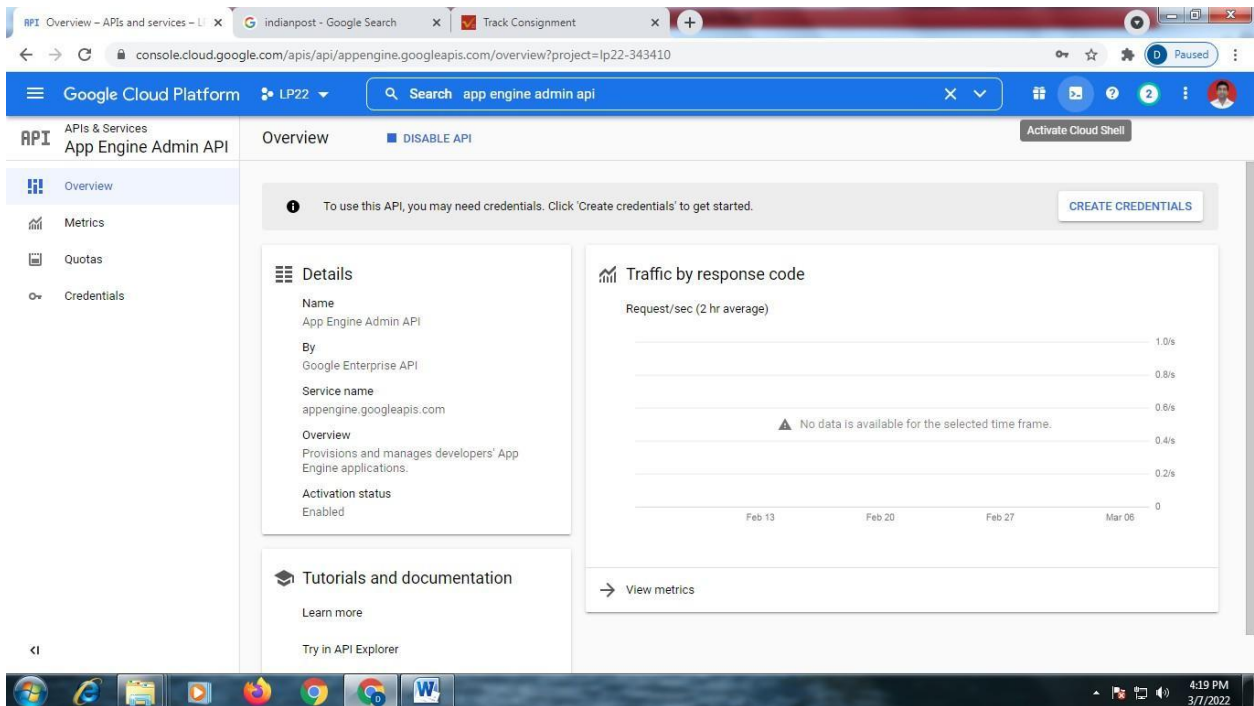
In search box, type **App Engine Admin API**



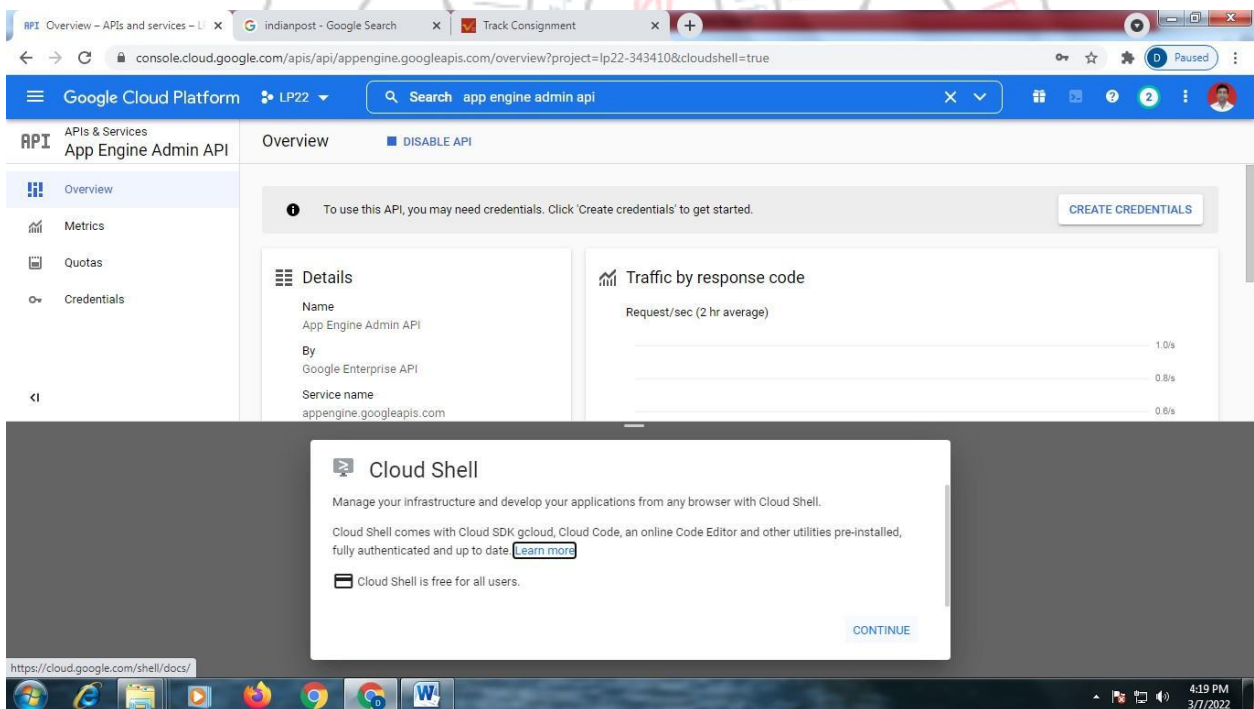
Click on **App Engine Admin API** Click on **Enable**



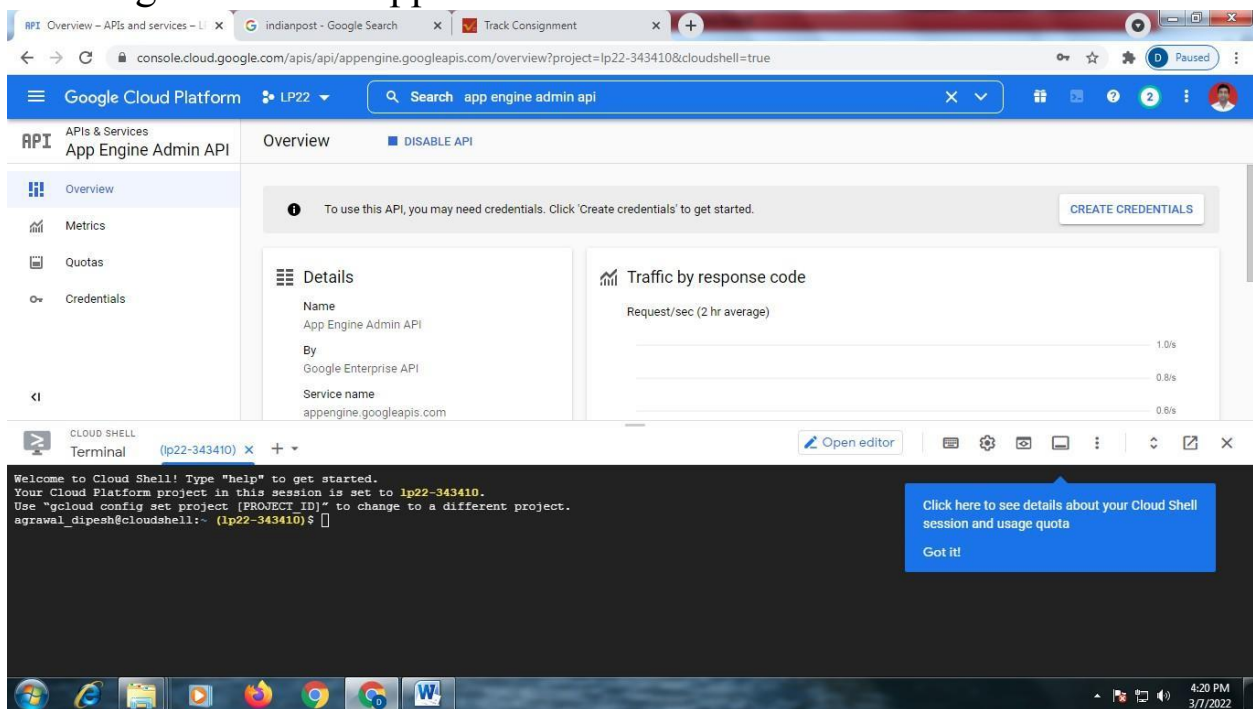
Click on —Activate Cloud Shell



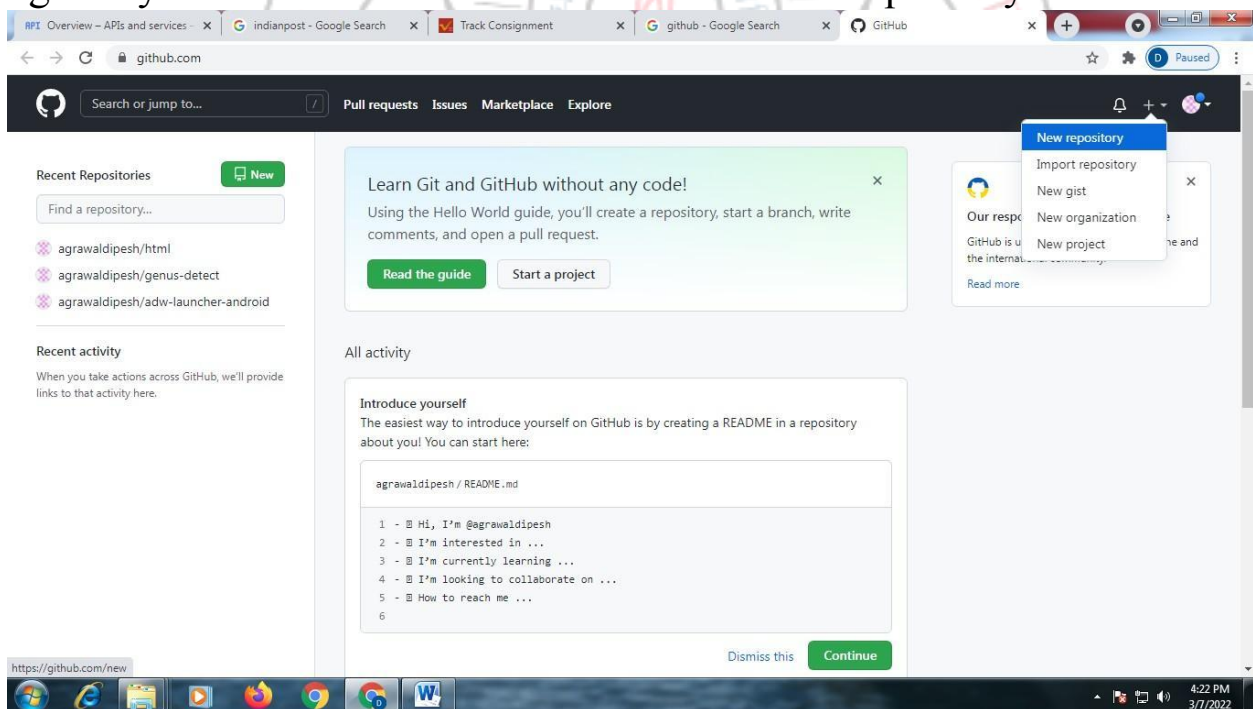
Click on —Continue



Following Screen will appear



Login to your Github Account ☐ Click on —New Repository



Give repository name as —LP2_Program

Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere?
[Import a repository.](#)

Owner * / Repository name * LP2_Program ✓

Great repository names are short, lowercase, and unique. LP2_Program is available. } inspiration? How about cuddly-memory?

Description (optional)

☒ Public
Anyone on the internet can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

☐ Private
You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

Initialize this repository with:
Skip this step if you're importing an existing repository.

☒ Add a README file
This is where you can write a long description for your project. [Learn more.](#)

☐ Add .gitignore
Choose which files not to track from a list of templates. [Learn more.](#)

☐ Choose a license
A license tells others what they can and can't do with your code. [Learn more.](#)

Create repository

Scroll Down and Click on —Create Repository

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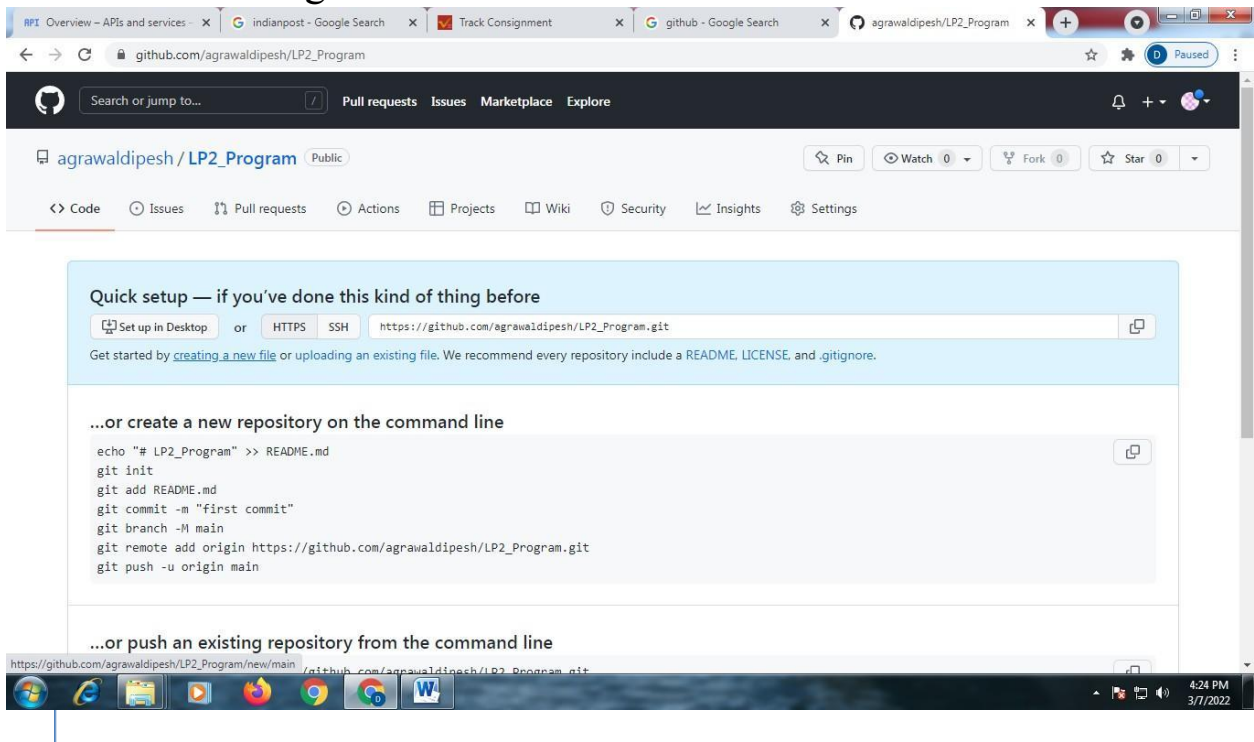
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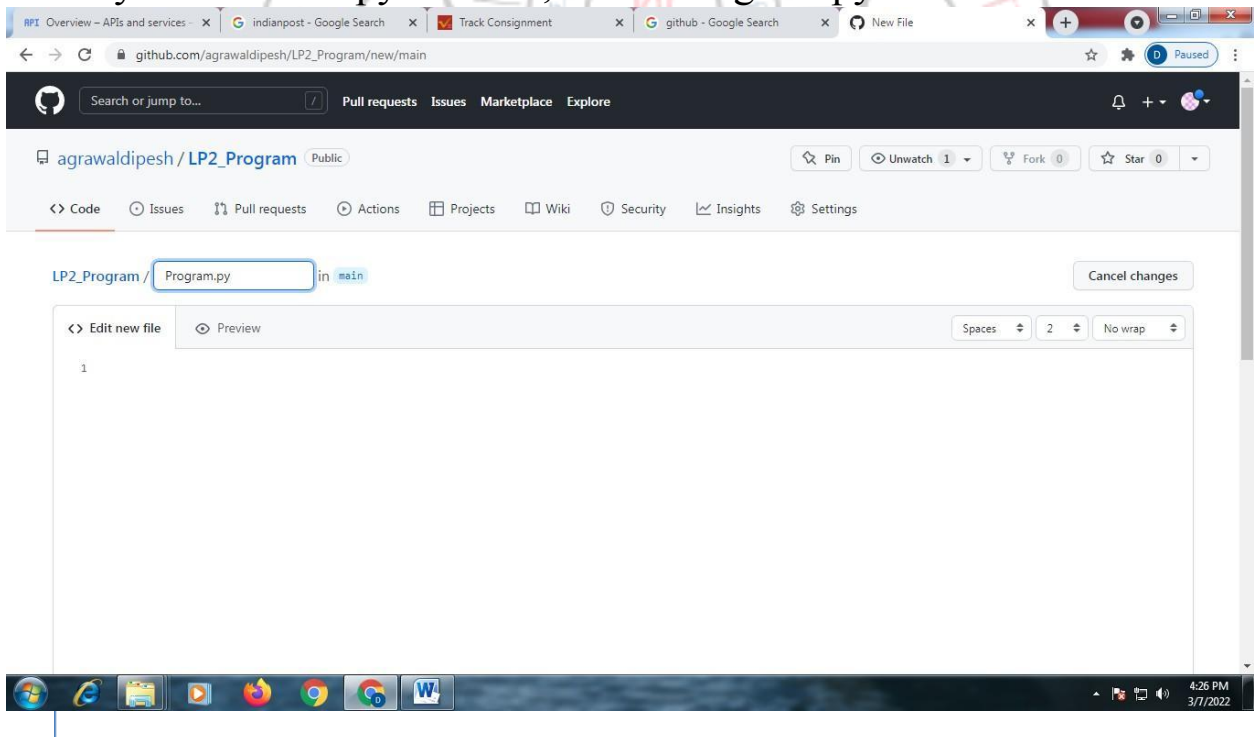
Create repository

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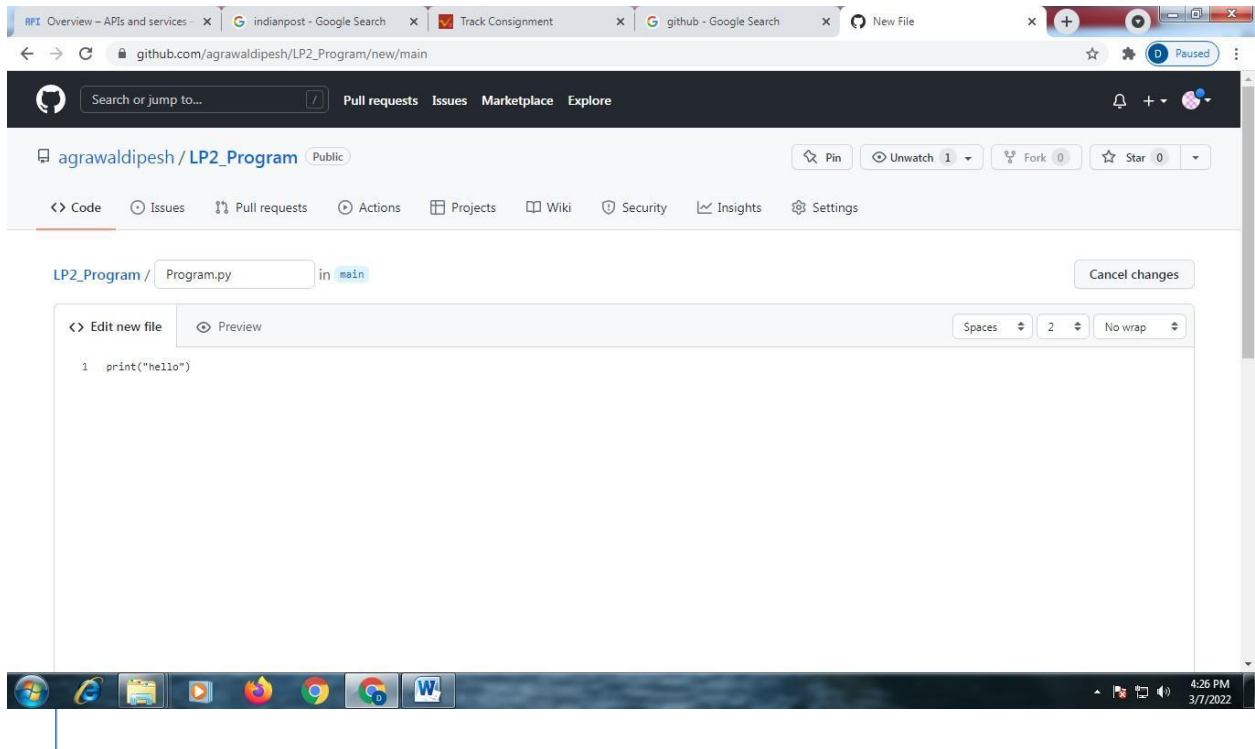
Click on —Creating a new File



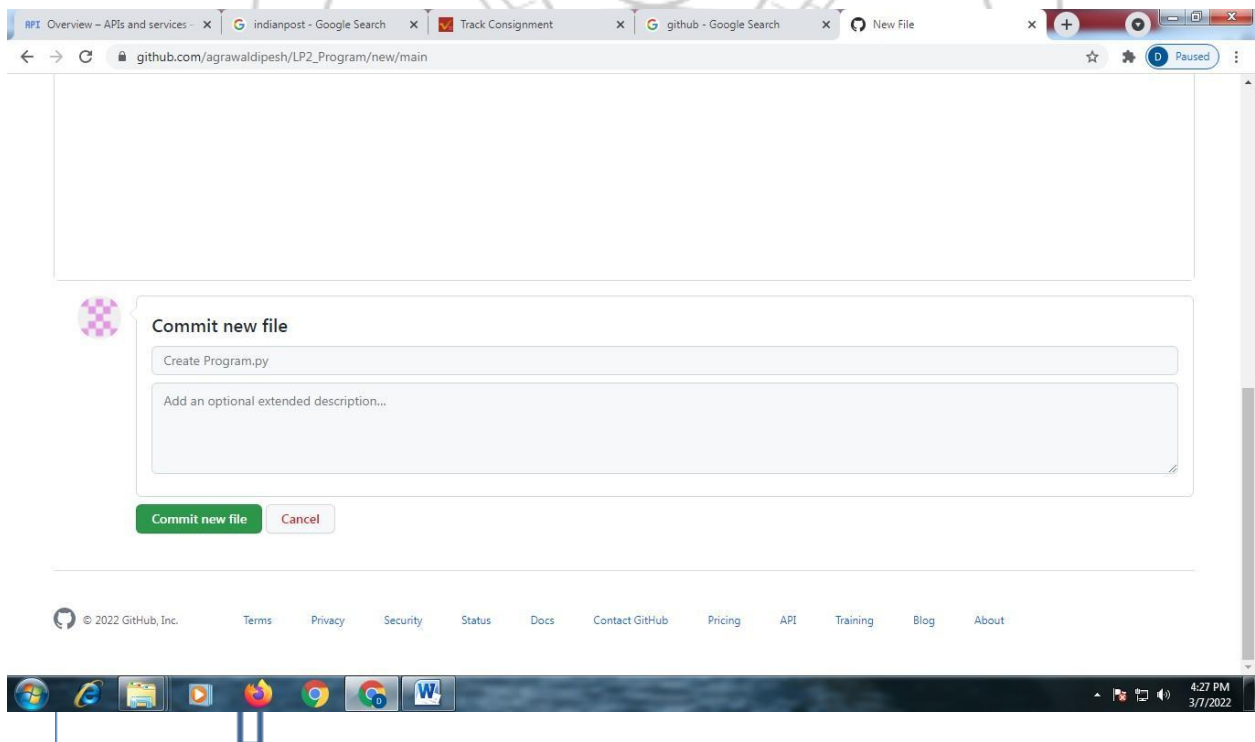
Give any name to the python file, like Program.py



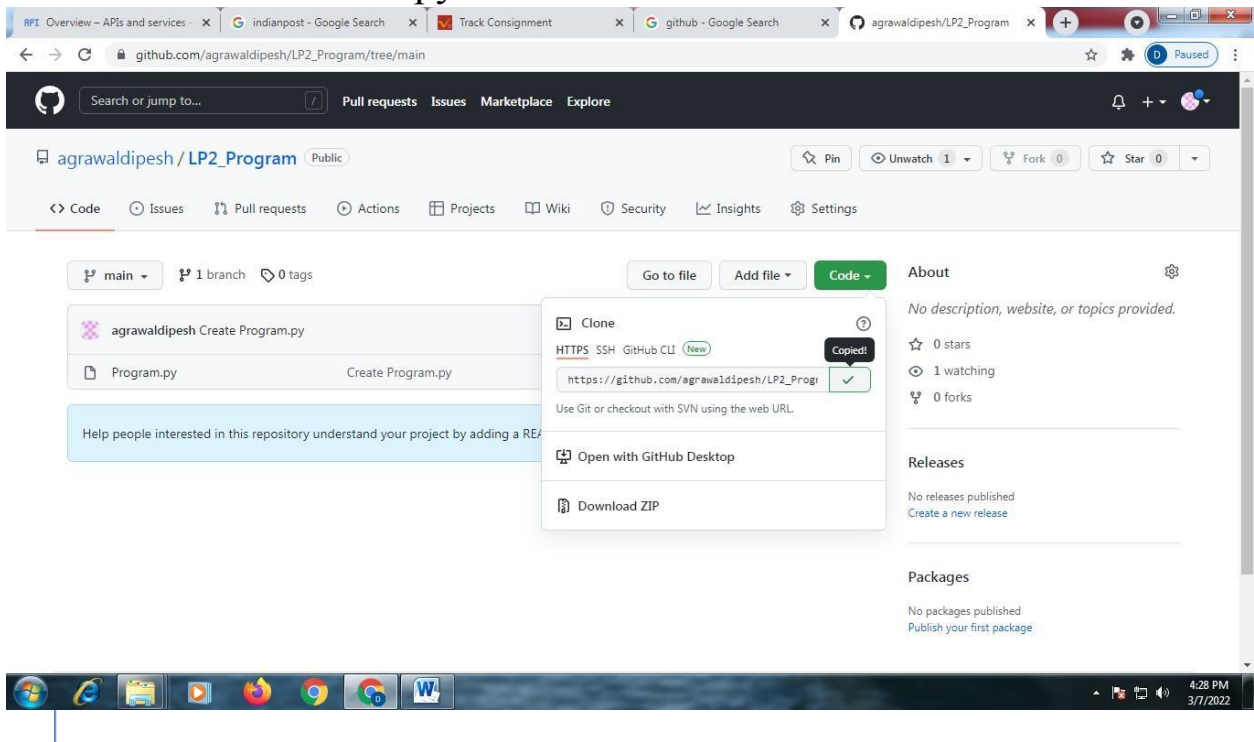
Type your code □ Print(—hellol)



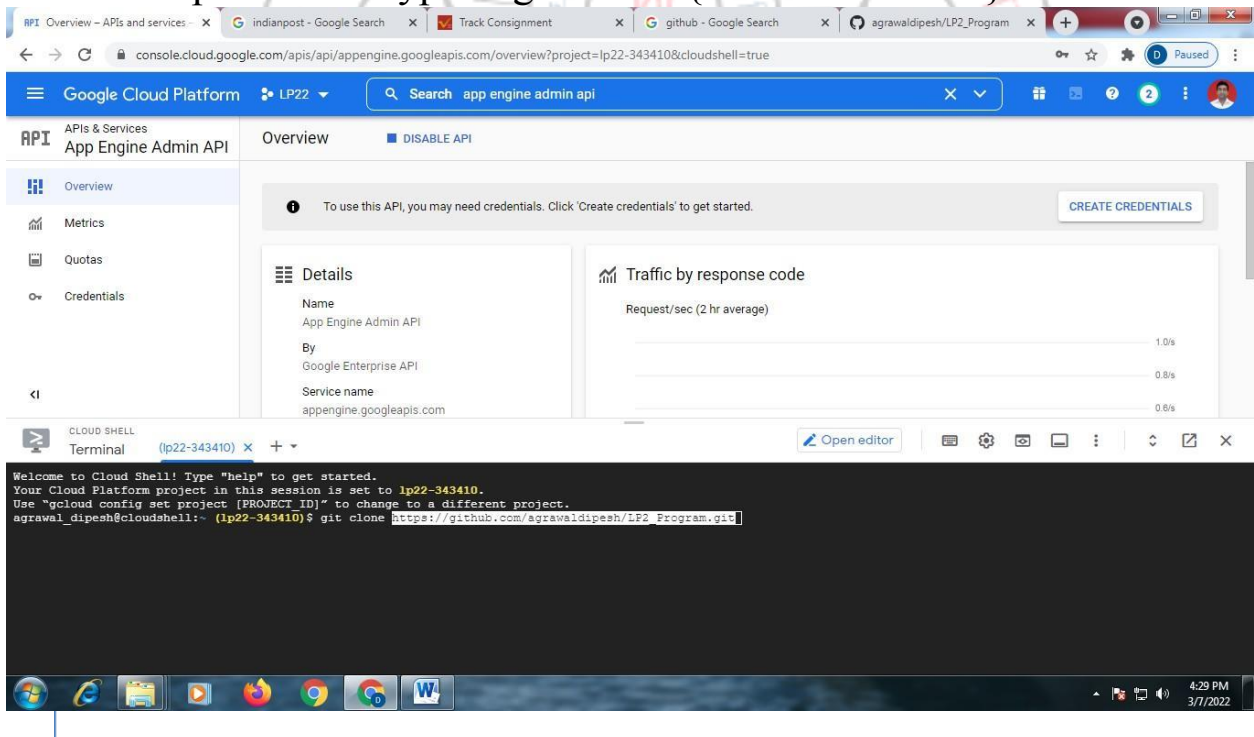
Scroll Down and Click on —Commit new file



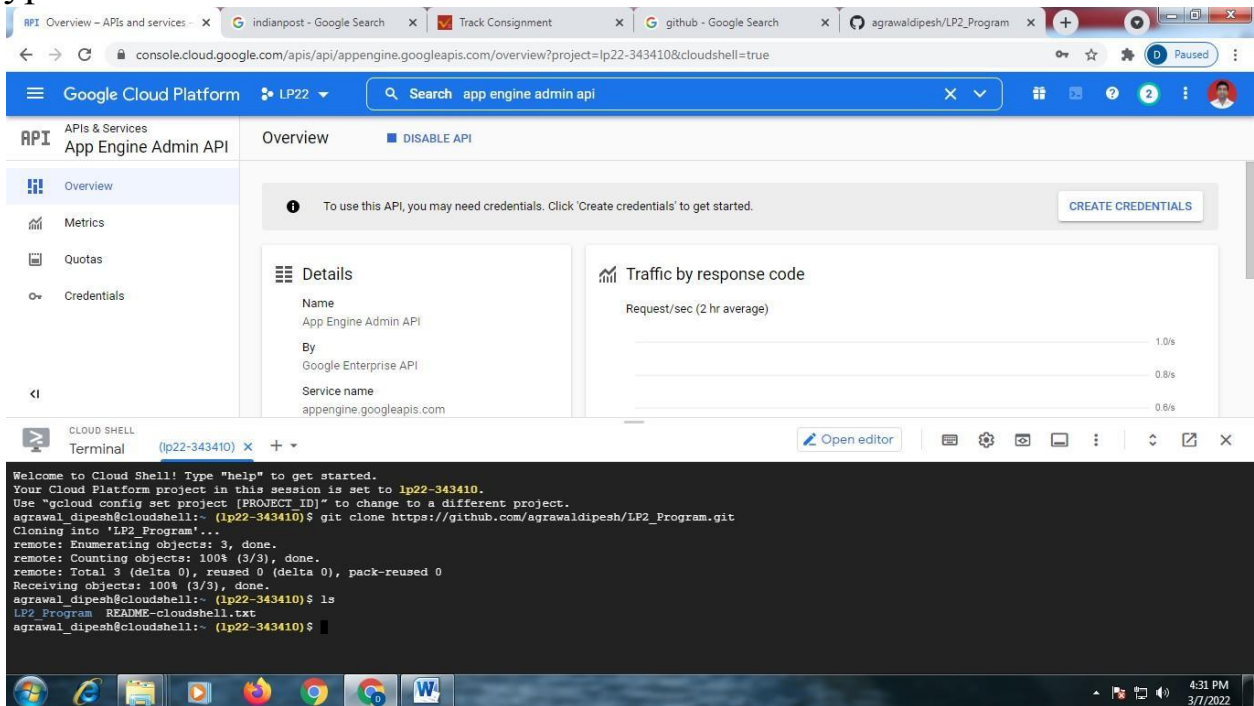
Click on —Code— and Copy URL □



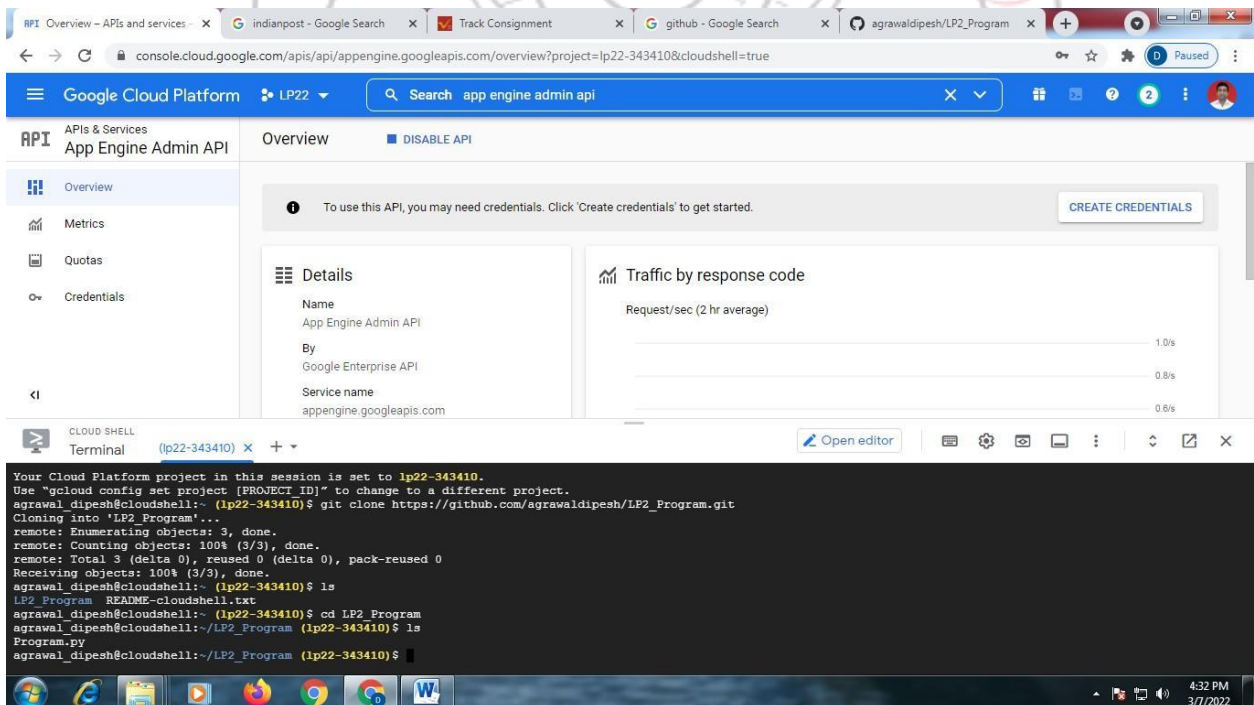
Go to cloud platform □ type —git clone {Paste URL Here}



Type —ls



Enter into repository, using command `cd repository name` (here it is – LP2_Program) `ls`



The screenshot displays the Google Cloud Platform console for the App Engine Admin API. The left sidebar shows the 'APIs & Services' section with 'App Engine Admin API' selected. The main area shows the 'Overview' tab with a 'DISABLE API' button and a 'CREATE CREDENTIALS' button. Below this, the 'Details' section lists the API name, provider (Google Enterprise API), and service name. To the right, the 'Traffic by response code' section shows a bar chart with three bars representing different response codes.

Below the console, a terminal window is open, showing the execution of a Python program. The terminal output includes a warning about Python 2 being deprecated and a message indicating that the command will be executed in seconds. The program then prints 'hello'.

```

agrawal_dipesh@cloudshell:~/LP2_Program (lp22-343410) $ ls
Program.py
agrawal_dipesh@cloudshell:~/LP2_Program (lp22-343410) $ python Program.py
*****
Python 2 is deprecated. Upgrade to Python 3 as soon as possible.
See https://cloud.google.com/python/docs/python2-sunset
Cloud Shell will soon default to Python 3.
To suppress this warning, create an empty ~/.cloudshell/no-python2-warning file.
The command will automatically proceed in seconds or on any key.
*****
hello
agrawal_dipesh@cloudshell:~/LP2_Program (lp22-343410) $

```

6. Frequently Asked Questions:

1. What is Google App Engine ?
2. What is difference between SQL and GQL ?
3. What are the advantages of Google App Engine over Amazon EC2 ?
4. What is Kubernetes ?
5. What is AppScale ?

7. Conclusion:

Successfully Installation and configure Google App Engine