

Assignment No. 2

Q.1 Create a REST API with the serverless Framework.

The serverless Framework is an open source that simplifies the deployment and management of serverless applications. It allows developers to build and deploy applications on Cloud platform like AWS without having to manage the underlying infrastructure.

Step 1: Install the serverless Framework.

First ensure you have Nodejs and npm installed. Then ensure install the serverless Framework globally.

```
npm install -g serverless
```

Step 2: Create a new serverless service.

```
serverless create --template aws-nodejs  
--path my-service cd my-service
```

Step 3: Define Function in serverless.yml

Open serverless.yml file in project directory. In this file we define our service configuration including the functions and their triggers / events.

This file contains service, provider, its name and runtime environment. It also contains functions which contains create, read, update and delete methods.

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Step 4: Implement Lambda Function.

Create a `Handler.js` file in your project directory. In this file we write the code for our lambda functions.

This file contains export function of modules of various CRUD methods.

Step 5: Deploy your service and AWS Config

- Configure AWS Credentials using

- aws configure

- Deploy your service to aws using `serverless deploy`.

This command packages our services, uploads it to AWS, and setups necessary infrastructure.

Step 6: Testing our API

After deployment, the serverless framework will provide us with the endpoint for our API. We can test these endpoint using tools like Postman or CURL.

For example, To test the Create function we can send the POST request to the provided URL.

Q.2. Case Study for Sonarqube.

- Create your own profile in Sonarqube for testing project quality.

Open sonarqube and log into as an administrator. Then ~~to~~ Go to administration of Quality profiles. Create and name your profile. Based on project requirements add or remove rules and save your new quality Projects.

- Using SonarCloud for Github Code Analysis

Go to SonarCloud website and sign up then link your github account to SonarCloud. ~~go to~~ Then choose the repositories to analyse then follow the prompts to set up and run the analysis. By linking our Github repositories directly we achieved Continuous Code quality checks with each commit. The main challenge was configuring the permissions correctly to ensure all repositories were accessible.

- Install Sonarlint in your IntelliJ IDE and analyse your Java Code.

For installing sonar lint in IntelliJ Go to file settings ~~and~~ then navigate to plugins and click on marketplace. In marketplace search

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For SonarLint and install it. Then we have restart IntelliJ IDEA to activate the plugin. Installing SonarLint in our IDEs provided us real-time feedback on Code quality issues as we developed.

- Analyse a Python Project with SonarQube

For this we need Sonar-Scanner-CLI we are installing it as a docker image. Create Sonar-Project.properties in your Project directory and add the properties this includes project key, host url, and login token. then analyze python project via Command line and integrate this step into our CI pipeline.

- Analyse Node.js project with SonarQube

As we have already got image then we need to install npm package of Sonar Scanner in our Node.js project. The main Challenge was Sonar-project.properties file to ensure all necessary parameters were included.

Q.3.

A self serve infrastructure model allows individual product teams within an organisation to provision and manage their infrastructure without the need for a centralised operations team. This is done by creating reusable Terraform modules that encapsulate the organisation's standard and best practices. Terraform enables teams to define their infrastructure as code, automating the provisioning and life cycle management of cloud resources.

Terraform modules are reusable, versioned, and shareable components that define infrastructure resources. They encapsulate best practices and standards for deploying and managing services. For example, an organisation may require all its resources to have specific tagging, use certain groups, or enforce encryption on storage resources. By using Terraform modules, these requirements can be codified, ensuring compliance. Terraform Cloud is a managed service that provides for running Terraform commands remotely, enabling infrastructure as code workflows. With integration into ticketing services systems like ServiceNow, infrastructure requests can be automatically generated based on service tickets, streamlining the provisioning process.

The ticketing system integration works as follows: A user submits a request for infrastructure through a ServiceNow Catalog form item. The Catalog form item includes fields for necessary details such as the type of infrastructure, Configuration options. ServiceNow automatically generates a ticket based on the user request. This ticket goes through the approval workflow. It can be automated based on predefined rules. Once approved, the ticket triggers a Terraform run. ServiceNow uses the information in the ticket to execute the corresponding Terraform module. After this, Terraform makes provision for requested modules as specified in the ticket. If the infrastructure is successfully provisioned, the ticket is marked as completed. If there is an error, the ticket is updated with the error details for further action.