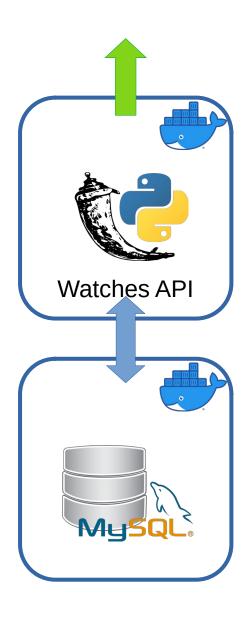
CLOUD COMPUTING PROJECT WATCHES WEBSERVICES

PART I

Part I - Objectives

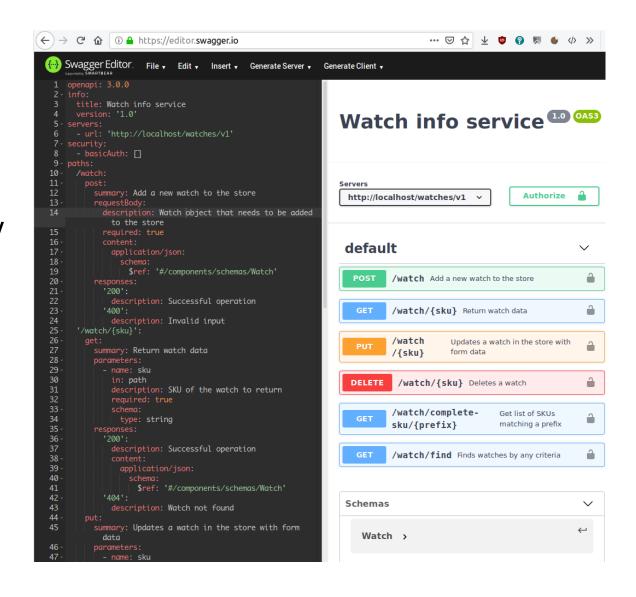
- Develop a watch info service API
 - OpenAPI Spec
 - MySQL Data
 - Flask / Python
- Containerize
 - Docker
 - Rest API
 - MySQL



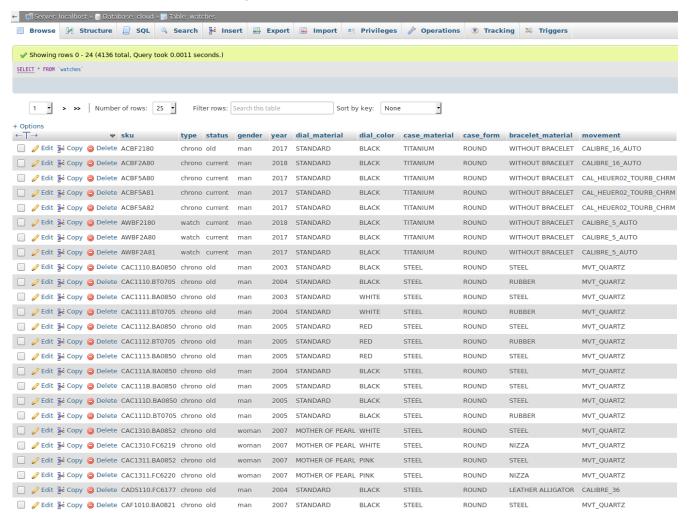
Swagger

- A tool to create and test OpenAPI specifications
- https://editor.swagger.io/



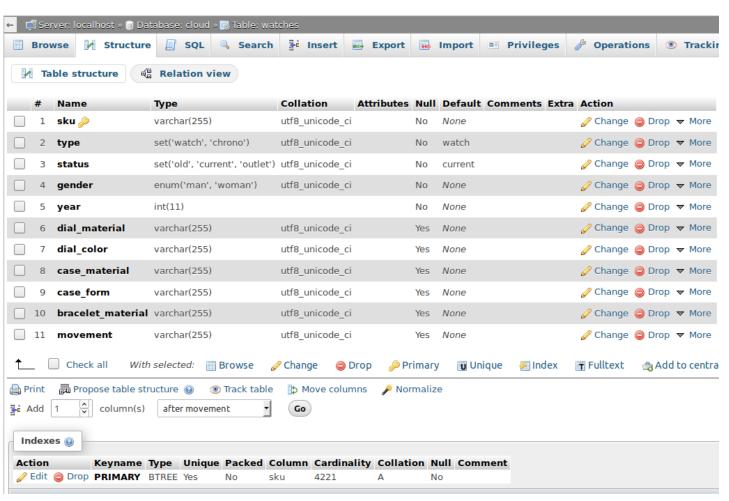


MySQL Data



MySQL Schema

 Data directly maps to API spec



Step #1 - Local install

- Install MySQL
 - \$ sudo apt install mysql-server mysql-client-5.7
 - Install PHPMyAdmin to create a new user and database
 - \$ sudo apt install phpmyadmin
 - Load the data (CLI or PHPMyAdmin)
 - \$ mysql -u <username> -p <database> < watches.sql
- Install Python 3 & pip3
 - \$ sudo apt install python3 python3-pip

Step #2 - Local dev

- Develop your API in Python
 - Use pip3 for dependencies management
 - https://pip.pypa.io/en/stable/
 - Dependencies in: requirements.txt
 - Flask
 - PyMySQL
 - Server (single file): server.py
 - Listen on port 1080 (not privileged)

Step #3 - ENV vars

- DB parameters
 - DB_HOST=127.0.0.1
 - DB_PORT=3306
 - DB_DBNAME=watches
 - DB_USER=watches
 - DB_PASS=watches
- HTTP basic auth credentials
 - HTTP_USER=cloud
 - HTTP_PASS=computing
- Create a shell script run.sh
 - Set ENV vars
 - Start: server.py
 - Using flask run

Use exactly these ENV vars and auth values!

Step #4 - Validate API

- Using Swagger
 - https://editor.swagger.io/
 - Load info_openapi_v1.yaml
 - Set authorization
 - Test all endpoints
 - Curl commands are also generated
 - Adapt the port to use 1080 instead of 80
- Do not proceed with next steps until your API works as expected

Step #5 - Optimizations

- 1. Add indexes to the DB Data
 - In order to improve lookup speed
 - Update watches.sql with your changes (dump the DB)
- 2. Set HTTP expiration headers
 - All data GET should be valid 1 hour
- These 2 optimizations are optional and will be considered as bonus points

Step #6 - Info-service in Docker

- Create a Dockerfile
 - Embed your Python development in a Docker image
 - Default action: start the server
 - \$ docker build -t info-service-v1 .

```
$ docker run -d -p 1080:1080 --network=host \
    -e "HTTP_USER=cloud" \
        -e "HTTP_PASS=computing" \
        -e "DB HOST=127.0.0.1" \
```

- -e "DB_PORT=3306" \
- -e "DB_DBNAME=watches" \
- -e "DB_USER=watches" \
- -e "DB_PASS=watches" \

info-service-v1

Using --network=host, your docker instance should be able to connect directly to the MySQL instance running on host machine

Step #7 - MySQL in Docker

- Use https://hub.docker.com/_/mysql/
 - Read the documentation
 - See how to load watches.sql at startup or via an external volume

Step #8 - Compose

- Write docker-compose.yml
 - Set ENV vars
 - Run images
 - info-service-v1
 - mysql
 - Bind cc-server with mysql
- \$ docker-compose up
 - Everything should start and work
 - More infos about docker compose in 2 weeks

Deliverables

- Python server
 - server.py
 - requirements.txt
 - run.sh
 - (updated) watches.sql
- Docker
 - Dockerfile → info-service-v1
 - docker-compose.yml
- README
 - Indicate clearly what is working or not and additional information in order to test your project

Committing

- Push your development in your Gitlab assignment repository (/project)
 - Commit your work step by step with commit message
 - If working by team (max 2 students)
 - Indicate all the participants and the central repository to Rémi
 - Every member of the team should commit regularly with their own user
 - Grant access and share information with Rémi until next week
 - Gitlab: dulongr
 - remi.dulong@unine.ch

Grading

- You start with 1 point!
- Server in Python
 - 3 points
- Dockerize service
 - 1 point
- MySQL in Docker + Docker compose
 - 1 point
- Bonus optimizations
 - 0.5 point

Delay

- Part I
 - Documentation: TODAY
 - Deadline: 2019-10-30T23:59:59+02:00
- Part II
 - Documentation: 2019-10-24
 - Deadline: 2019-11-20T23:59:59+02:00
- Part III
 - Documentation: 2019-11-14
 - Deadline: 2019-12-11T23:59:59+02:00