

# **CURRENT TRENDS IN SOFTWARE ENGINEERING**

SE4010



Microservice Assignment

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## PROJECT OVERVIEW

The system is an online shopping system that users can buy and sell items. Previously, the system was implemented using monolithic architecture. The team faced some difficulties with monolithic architecture in the development time. The one of the drawbacks of using monolithic architecture is, in the application deployment, the whole application needs to be deployed to the server even though the change is not affected to the other functionalities. This makes other functionalities not available in the deployment time. To fix the issue with monolithic architecture, the team decided to implement the application using microservice architecture.

In microservice architecture each functionality is divided into a separate service in the application. The major advantage of this approach is it makes deployment of the application much faster than the monolith architecture. For example, if the change is applied to cart service, in the deployment cart service will only get deployed to the cluster. Therefore, there is no downtime for other services.

### 1.1 Tools and Technologies

Multiple programming languages are used to build the microservice system. Git and GitHub are used to maintain the versions of the system and collaborate the project. Docker is used to containerize the applications. DockerHub is used to store the container images. Azure is used as cloud provider to deploy the Kubernetes cluster using Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS).



#### GitHub Code Repository Link

<https://github.com/Research-Group-CDAP/CTSE-Assignment-2>

## 2.0 IMPLEMENTED MICROSERVICES

The application has 8 microservices. Following table includes the service, programming language and frameworks that used to implement the service and description about each service.

### 2.1 Details of Microservices

Service Name	Programming language and framework	Description
Order service	Go, Fiber web framework	Order service creates an order after the product purchase complete.
Email service	Go, Fiber web framework	Dispatch an email to the customer after the order has been placed.
Product service	Java, Sprint Boot	Provide create, update, delete and list products to customers.
Cart service	Java, Sprint Boot	Store the selected items in the MongoDB database
User service	JavaScript, Express framework	Provide manage user profile information.
Auth service	JavaScript, Express framework	Provide JSON Web Token (JWT) mechanism to authenticate the user.
Payment service	Java, Sprint Boot	Provide payment gateway to make the payments for the selected items.
Delivery service	Java, Sprint Boot	Add delivery record about the purchased products.

### 2.2 Individual implemented services

- Order service
- Email service

## 3.0 INDIVIDUAL SERVICE OVERVIEW

### 3.1 Order Service

Order service is responsible to create orders after the customer purchase the cart and get the order history for customer. Go programming language and Fiber framework are used to develop the order service. The workflow of the order service is described below.

The payment service make request with user authentication token to the order service once the payment process is successfully completed. When the request comes to the order service, it will make another request to the auth service to authenticate the user. If the authentication is failed, order will not place. Once the authentication success, order will create and store in the MongoDB database. Once the order creation is done, order service makes a request to the email service to send an email to the relevant customer with the order summary. All the order, auth and email services are used inter-service communication to share information between each service.

### 3.2 Email Service

Email service is used to send emails to the customer about order details. Go programming language is used to develop the email service. Once the order has been placed, order service send a request with order details and user information. Then email service will dispatch an email to the customer with order details.

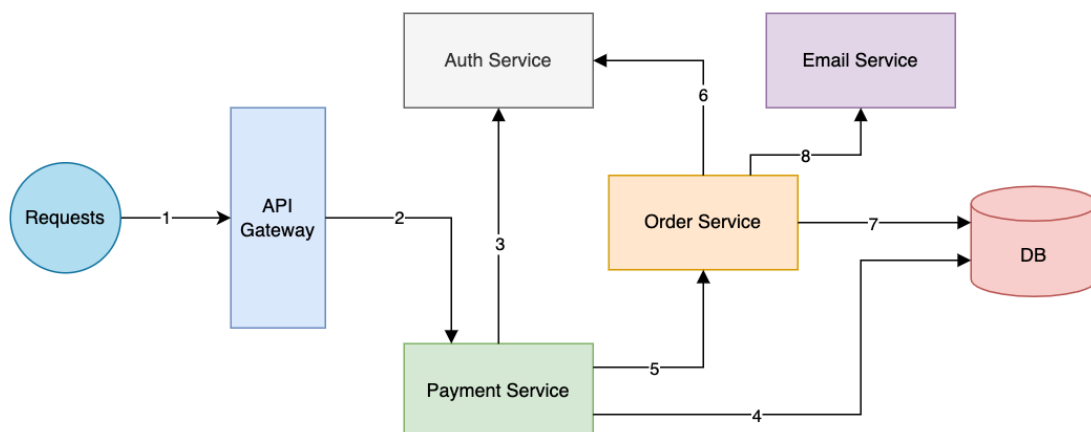


Figure 1: Inter-service communication among services

## 4.0 TASK 1 – DOCKERIZE APPLICATIONS

Both order service and email service applications have `.env` file that contains MongoDB connection string and cluster IP address of auth, user and email services. When Docker daemon building the Docker image, daemon does not copy the `.env` into the container image. Therefore, when run the docker container, it will throw an error saying database connection string and cluster IP address of auth, user and email services are undefined, because those credentials are not available in the container. There are two options to solve this issue.

One is defining all the credentials inside Dockerfile. `ENV` syntax is used to define environmental variables inside the Dockerfile. But it is not best practice to display those credentials into public or add them as plain text.

The second option is to create a Kubernetes (k8s) secretes configuration file to store all the credentials as base64 encoded strings. Then connect the service deployment with relevant secretes configuration using the labels. When the microservice added to the k8s cluster using the deployment, the secretes configuration will automatically link with the relevant service using the label name. Therefore, inside the k8s cluster service container image can access the credentials defined in the secretes configuration just like accessing them through `.env` file. This project uses the second option because it is a best practice in k8s deployments.



## 4.1 Containerize Order Service

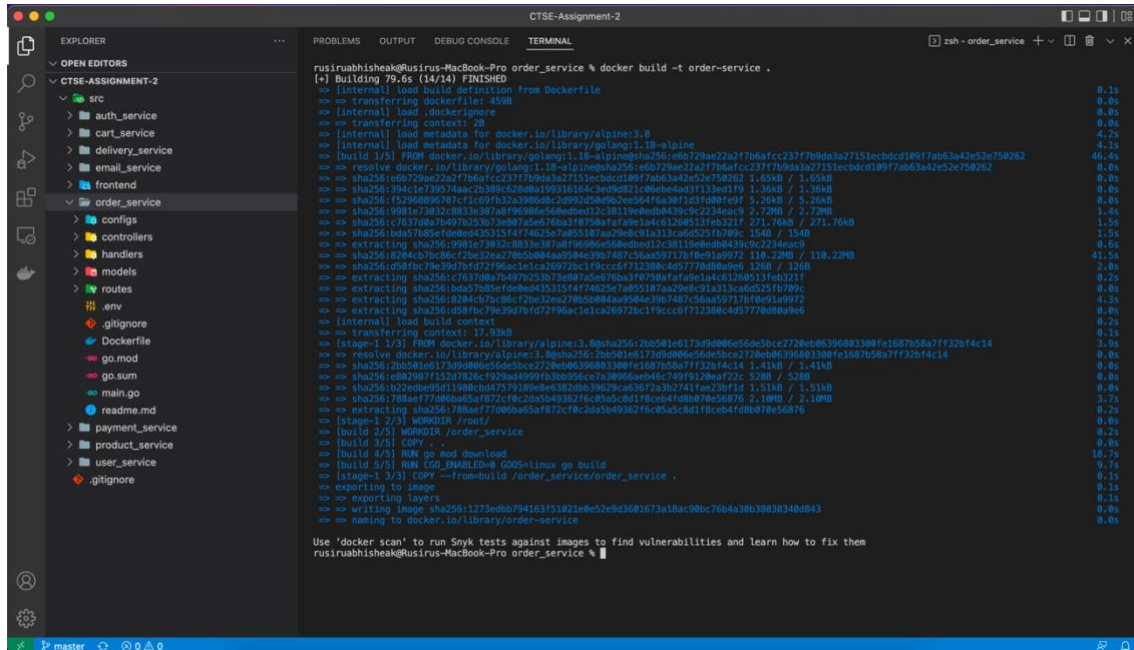
### 4.1.1 Dockerfile of Order Service

Used multistage Docker building mechanism to optimize the Docker building process and reduce the size of the image.

```
1  # Build
2
3  FROM golang:1.18-alpine AS build
4
5  ENV G0111MODULE=auto
6
7  WORKDIR /order_service
8
9  COPY go.mod go.sum ./
10
11 RUN go mod download
12
13 COPY . .
14
15 RUN CGO_ENABLED=0 GOOS=linux go build
16
17
18 # Deploy
19
20 FROM alpine:3.8
21
22 WORKDIR /root/
23
24 COPY --from=build /order_service/order_service .
25
26 EXPOSE 9090
27
28 ENTRYPOINT ["./order_service"] |
```

Figure 2: Dockerfile of order service

## 4.1.2 Order Service Container Image Building

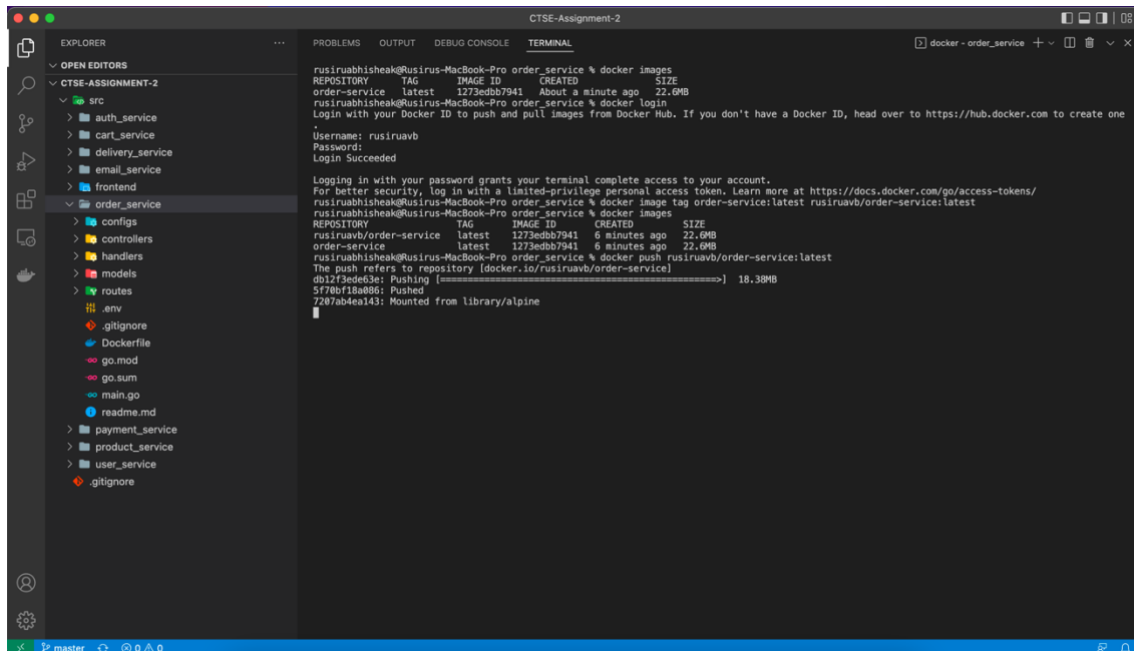


```
rusirubhisheak@Rusirus-MacBook-Pro order_service % docker build -t order-service .
[+] Building 79.6s (14/14) FINISHED
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile
=> transferring dockerfile: 459B
=> [internal] load .dockerignore
=> transferring context: 2B
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/alpine:3.8
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/golang:1.18-alpine
=> build 1/3] FROM docker.io/library/golang:1.18-alpine#sha256:ed8729ae22a2f7b6afcc237f7b9da3a27151ecbdc189f7ab63a42e52e758262
=> resolve docker.io/library/golang:1.18-alpine#sha256:ed8729ae22a2f7b6afcc237f7b9da3a27151ecbdc189f7ab63a42e52e758262
=> sha256:ed0729ae22a2f7b6afcc237f7b9da3a27151ecbdc189f7ab63a42e52e758262 1.65MB / 1.65MB
=> sha256:384c2729574ac2a3884c286b1192161643c9d8d21c8e0e4e5f133a0f19 1.36MB / 1.36MB
=> sha256:f5298896787cf1c69f632a398648c4992d594b62e564f6a38f1d3f0d0f9f 5.26MB / 5.26MB
=> sha256:9981e73832c8833e387a8f9698e56d8ed12c38119ebdb4439c9c2234eac9 2.72MB / 2.72MB
=> sha256:c83708a7b0970253073b087d5ed70b318730a7ef8e4e4d3268513f6321f 271.70MB / 271.70MB
=> sha256:bda57b85efde0e435315f474625e7a855187a29e8c91a13c46d525f780c 154B / 154B
=> extracting sha256:9981e73832c8833e387a8f9698e56d8ed12c38119ebdb4439c9c2234eac9
=> sha256:8284b7b08cf20c22a270e38484a0594c9b4740c5b0a9717b18e919972 118.22MB / 118.22MB
=> sha256:d58fbc79c39d7b1d72f96ac1e1ca26972b1f9cc0f712388c405778d889e6 126B / 126B
=> extracting sha256:c763708a7b497b253b73e887a5e7b0a3f8758afaf0e1a4c61268513f6321f
=> extracting sha256:bda57b85efde0e435315f474625e7a855187a29e8c91a13c46d525f780c
=> extracting sha256:8284b7b08cf20c22a270e38484a0594c9b4740c5b0a9717b18e919972
=> extracting sha256:d58fbc79c39d7b1d72f96ac1e1ca26972b1f9cc0f712388c405778d889e6
=> [internal] load build context
=> transferring context: 17.53kB
=> [stage-1 1/3] FROM docker.io/library/alpine:3.8#sha256:2ba51e6173d98086e56de5bce2728eb6396883308fe1687b58a7ff320f4c14
=> resolve docker.io/library/alpine:3.8#sha256:2ba51e6173d98086e56de5bce2728eb6396883308fe1687b58a7ff320f4c14
=> sha256:2ba51e6173d98086e56de5bce2728eb6396883308fe1687b58a7ff320f4c14 1.41MB / 1.41MB
=> sha256:e882987f15207826cf52a04999f3b0936c7a3896a6e46c749f9129ae722c 528B / 528B
=> sha256:b22cebe5d1588c0d47579189e6b382db39679c6367a3a2741f6e23bf1d 1.51MB / 1.51MB
=> sha256:788ef7708b0a5f872cf8c2eb4436216e85a0c1f8ceaf0d80f8e6876 2.18MB / 2.18MB
=> extracting sha256:788ef7708b0a5f872cf8c2eb4436216e85a0c1f8ceaf0d80f8e6876
=> [stage-1 2/3] WORKDIR /root/
=> [build 2/5] WORKDIR /order_service
=> [build 3/5] COPY .
=> [build 4/5] RUN go mod download
=> [build 5/5] RUN CGO_ENABLED=0 GOOS=linux go build
=> [stage-1 3/3] COPY --from=build /order_service/order_service .
=> exporting to image
=> exporting layers
=> writing image sha256:1273eddb794163151821de52e63681673a18a98bc76b4a38b3883480843
=> naming to docker.io/library/order-service

Use 'docker scan' to run Snyk tests against images to find vulnerabilities and learn how to fix them
rusirubhisheak@Rusirus-MacBook-Pro order_service %
```

Figure 3: Docker image building process

## 4.1.3 Push Order Service Container Image to DockerHub



```
rusirubhisheak@Rusirus-MacBook-Pro order_service % docker images
REPOSITORY TAG IMAGE ID CREATED SIZE
order-service latest 1273eddb7941 About a minute ago 22.6MB

rusirubhisheak@Rusirus-MacBook-Pro order_service % docker login
Login with your Docker ID to push and pull images from Docker Hub. If you don't have a Docker ID, head over to https://hub.docker.com to create one

Username: rusirubv
Password:
Login Succeeded

Logging in with your password grants your terminal complete access to your account.
For better security, log in with a limited-privilege personal access token. Learn more at https://docs.docker.com/go/access-tokens/

rusirubhisheak@Rusirus-MacBook-Pro order_service % docker image tag order-service:latest rusirubv/order-service:latest
rusirubhisheak@Rusirus-MacBook-Pro order_service % docker images
REPOSITORY TAG IMAGE ID CREATED SIZE
rusirubv/order-service latest 1273eddb7941 6 minutes ago 22.6MB
order-service latest 1273eddb7941 6 minutes ago 22.6MB
rusirubhisheak@Rusirus-MacBook-Pro order_service % docker push rusirubv/order-service:latest
The push refers to repository [docker.io/rusirubv/order-service]
db1273ede3e: Pushing [=====] 18.38MB
57780f1ba8b6: Pushed
7207ab4e4143: Mounted from library/alpine
```

Figure 4: Order image push to DockerHub

### 4.1.4 Order Service DockerHub Overview

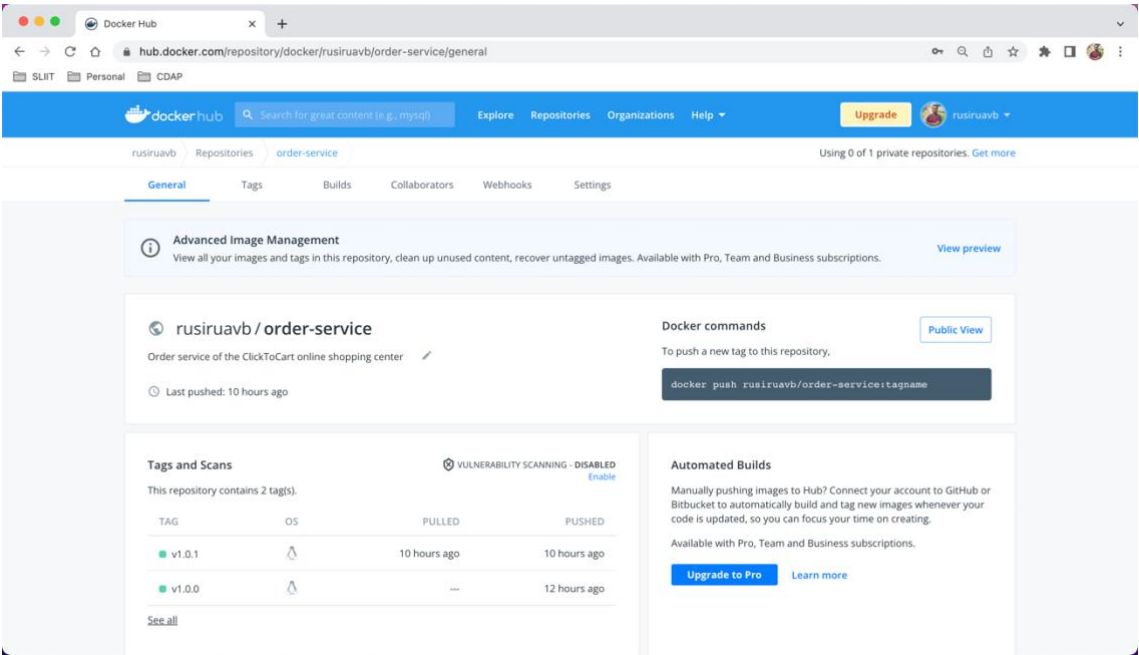


Figure 5: Order Service DockerHub Overview

### Order service DockerHub link

<https://hub.docker.com/repository/docker/rusiruavb/order-service>

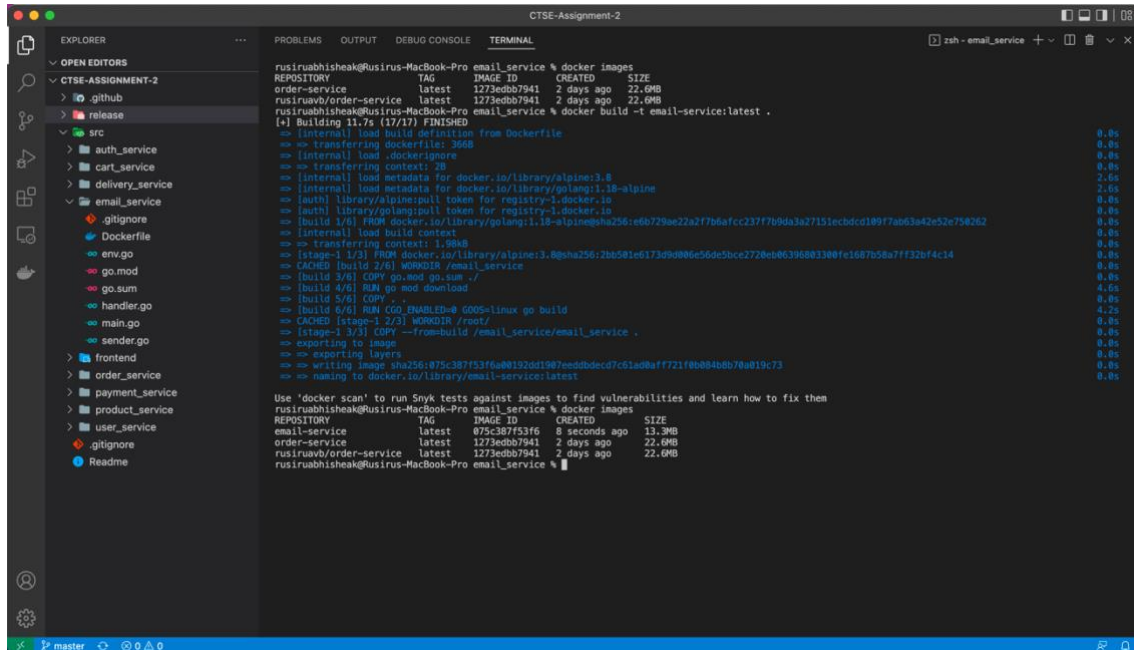
## 4.2 Containerize Email Service

### 4.2.1 Dockerfile of Email Service

```
1  # Build
2
3  FROM golang:1.18-alpine AS build
4
5  ENV GO111MODULE=auto
6
7  WORKDIR /email_service
8
9  COPY go.mod go.sum ./
10
11 RUN go mod download
12
13 COPY . .
14
15 RUN CGO_ENABLED=0 GOOS=linux go build
16
17
18
19
20 # Deploy
21
22 FROM alpine:3.8
23
24 WORKDIR /root/
25
26 COPY --from=build /email_service/email_service .
27
28 EXPOSE 9040
29
30 ENTRYPOINT ["/email_service"] |
```

Figure 6: Dockerfile of Email Service

## 4.2.2 Email Service Container Image Building

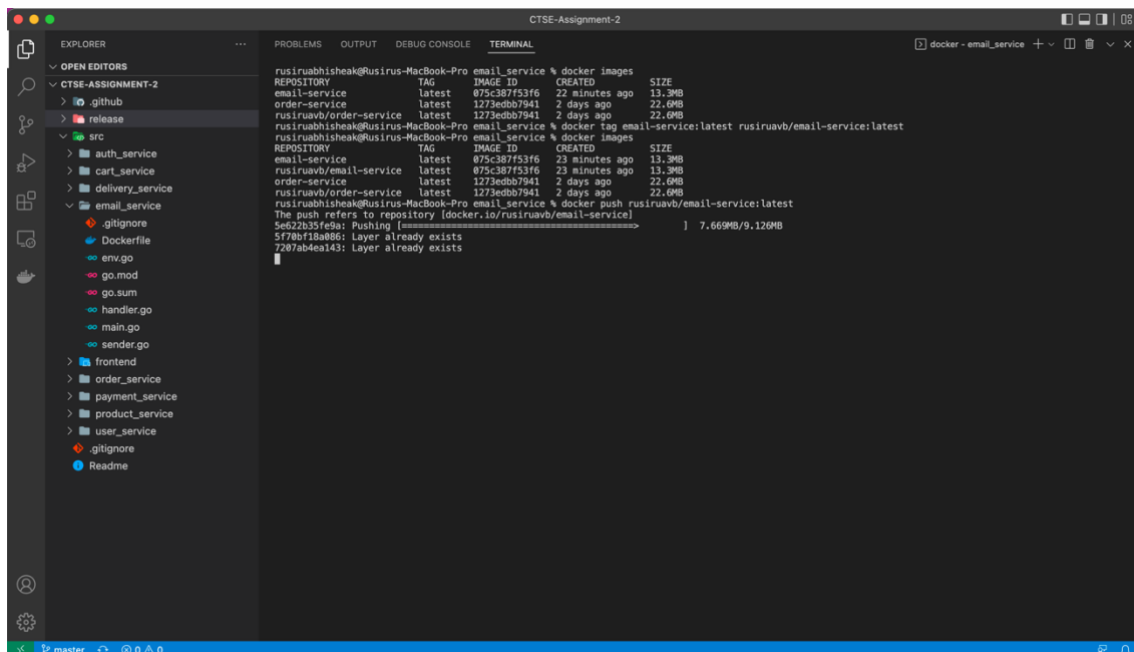


```
rusiruabhisheak@Rusirus-MacBook-Pro email_service % docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG                 IMAGE ID            CREATED             SIZE
order-service        latest              1273eddb7941        2 days ago         22.6MB
rusiruabhisheak@Rusirus-MacBook-Pro email_service % docker build -t email-service:latest .
[+] Building 11.7s (17/17) FINISHED
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile                                0.0s
=> [internal] load .dockerignore                                                    0.0s
=> [internal] load image metadata for docker.io/library/alpine:3.8                2.6s
=> [auth] library/alpine:pull token for registry-1.docker.io                     0.0s
=> [auth] library/golang:pull token for registry-1.docker.io                     0.0s
=> [build 1/6] FROM docker.io/library/golang:1.15-alpine@sha256:e6b729ae22a277b6afcc23777b9da3a27151ecbdc018977a6d3a42e52e798262  0.0s
=> [internal] load build context                                                    0.0s
=> [build 2/6] WORKDIR /email_service                                              0.0s
=> [build 3/6] COPY go.mod go.sum ./                                              0.0s
=> [build 4/6] RUN go mod download                                                4.0s
=> [build 5/6] COPY . .                                                           0.0s
=> [build 6/6] RUN CGO_ENABLED=0 GOOS=linux go build                             4.2s
=> CACHED [stage-1 2/3] WORKDIR /root/                                           0.0s
=> [stage-1 3/3] COPY --from=build /email_service/email_service .                0.0s
=> exporting layers                                                                0.0s
=> writing image sha256:875c387f53f6a8192bd1987eedbdec07c61ad8aff7721f8b084b078d819c73 0.0s
=> naming to docker.io/library/email-service:latest                             0.0s

Use 'docker scan' to run Snyk tests against images to find vulnerabilities and learn how to fix them
rusiruabhisheak@Rusirus-MacBook-Pro email_service % docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG                 IMAGE ID            CREATED             SIZE
email-service        latest              875c387f53f6        8 seconds ago      13.3MB
order-service        latest              1273eddb7941        2 days ago         22.6MB
rusiruabhisheak@Rusirus-MacBook-Pro email_service %
```

Figure 7: Email service Docker image build event

## 4.2.3 Push Email Docker Image to DockerHub



```
rusiruabhisheak@Rusirus-MacBook-Pro email_service % docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG                 IMAGE ID            CREATED             SIZE
email-service        latest              875c387f53f6        22 minutes ago     13.3MB
order-service        latest              1273eddb7941        2 days ago         22.6MB
rusiruabhisheak@Rusirus-MacBook-Pro email_service % docker tag email-service:latest rusiruabhisheak/email-service:latest
rusiruabhisheak@Rusirus-MacBook-Pro email_service % docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG                 IMAGE ID            CREATED             SIZE
email-service        latest              875c387f53f6        23 minutes ago     13.3MB
rusiruabhisheak@Rusirus-MacBook-Pro email_service % docker push rusiruabhisheak/email-service:latest
The push refers to repository (docker.io/rusiruabhisheak/email-service)
5f78b718a886: Layer already exists
72d7ab4eal43: Layer already exists
[=====] 7.669MB/9.126MB
```

Figure 8: Email service Docker image pushing event

### 4.2.4 Email Service DockerHub Overview

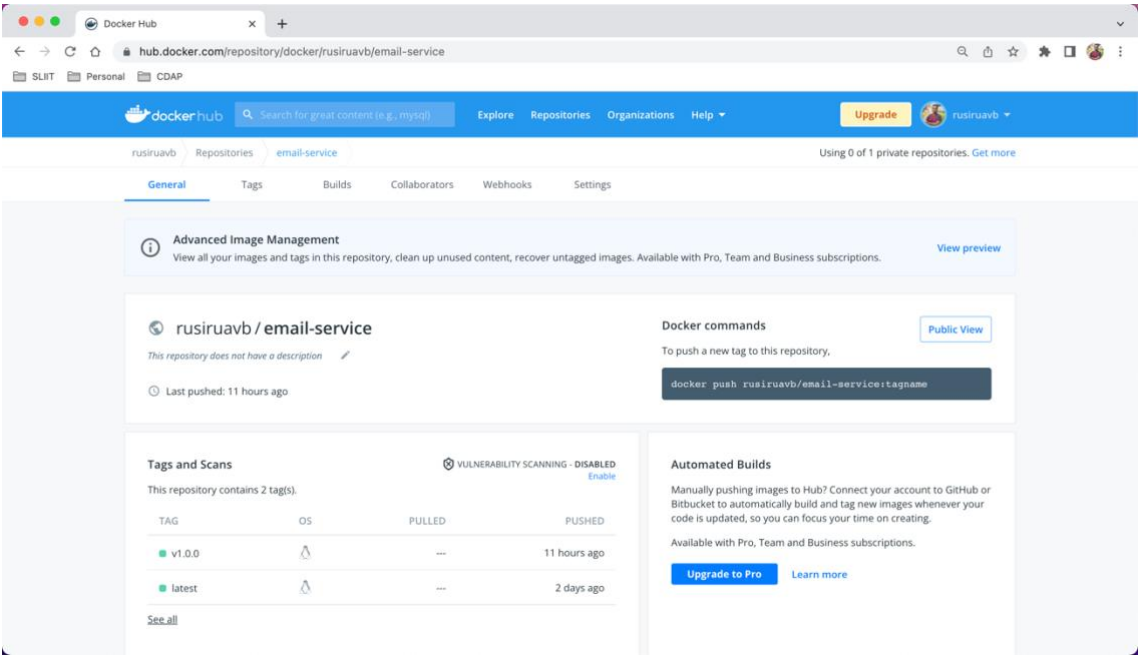


Figure 9: Email Service DockerHub Overview

### Email Service DockerHub link

<https://hub.docker.com/repository/docker/rusiruavb/email-service>

## 5.0 TASK 2 - DEPLOY SERVICES TO K8S CLUSTER

Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) used as the Kubernetes engine for this project. One node cluster has been created to deploy the microservices of the project. Then implement the k8s configuration files for each microservice inside the release folder. Therefore, we can deploy all the microservices by running following command in the k8s cluster.

```
kubectl apply -f release/
```

## 5.1 Order Service k8s Config YAML Files

### 5.1.1 Order Service k8s Secret YAML File

Configure k8s secret file for order service to store database URL and store the private IP addresses of email service, auth service, user services. All the secrets are encoded to base64 instead of display them as plain text on the YAML file. Following command is used to encode the plain text to base64 format. The output of the following command is added to the secret YAML file.

```
echo -n "http://10.30.45.245:9090" | base64 -i -
```

```
release > order-service.yaml
1  apiVersion: v1
2  kind: Secret
3  metadata:
4    name: order-secret
5  data:
6    MONGO_URL: bW9uZ29kYitzcnY6L9ydXNpcnU0UmF2QjE50THAbGlua3VwLWnsdXN0ZXIuYTFidmkuZW9uZ29kYi5uZXQvY2YpZ2t0b2NhcnQvcmV0cn1Xcm10
7    EMAIL_SERVICE: aHR0cDovLzEwLjAuNDUuMTAyOjkuNDNA=
8    AUTH_SERVICE: aHR0cDovLzEwLjAuMTE1LjY10jUwMDIvYXh0b2F1dG9vYXV0aG9yaXp1bnV5ZXI=
9    USER_SERVICE: aHR0cDovLzEwLjAuMmZlIE3MT01MDAxL2FwaS91c2VvL3ZvZXIudG9rZW4vZ2V0ZGV0Y1wscw==
```

Figure 10: Order service k8s secret YAML file

### 5.1.2 Order Service k8s Service YAML File

```
54 apiVersion: v1
55 kind: Service
56 metadata:
57   name: orderservice
58 spec:
59   type: LoadBalancer
60   selector:
61     app: orderservice
62   ports:
63     - protocol: TCP
64       port: 9090
65       targetPort: 9090
66
```

Figure 11: Order service k8s configuration YAML file

### 5.1.3 Order Service k8s Deployment YAML File

```
11  apiVersion: apps/v1
12  kind: Deployment
13  metadata:
14    name: orderservice-deployment
15    labels:
16      app: orderservice
17  spec:
18    replicas: 3
19    selector:
20      matchLabels:
21        app: orderservice
22    template:
23      metadata:
24        labels:
25          app: orderservice
26      spec:
27        containers:
28          - name: orderservice
29            image: docker.io/rusiruavb/order-service:v1.0.1
30            ports:
31              - containerPort: 9090
32            env:
33              - name: MONGO_URL
34                valueFrom:
35                  secretKeyRef:
36                    name: order-secret
37                    key: MONGO_URL
38              - name: EMAIL_SERVICE
39                valueFrom:
40                  secretKeyRef:
41                    name: order-secret
42                    key: EMAIL_SERVICE
43              - name: AUTH_SERVICE
44                valueFrom:
45                  secretKeyRef:
46                    name: order-secret
47                    key: AUTH_SERVICE
48              - name: USER_SERVICE
49                valueFrom:
50                  secretKeyRef:
51                    name: order-secret
52                    key: USER_SERVICE
```

Figure 12: Order service k8s deployment YAML file



## 5.2 Email Service k8s Config YAML Files

### 5.2.1 Email Service k8s Secret YAML File

Implement k8s secret configuration file to store email provider's address and password. The email provider's address and password are sensitive information in email service application. Therefore, encode the address and password to base64 format before adding to the secret YAML file. Following is the code to encode the plain text to base64 format.

```
echo -n "samplemail@gmail.com" | base64 -i -
```


```
release >  email-service.yaml
1  apiVersion: v1
2  kind: Secret
3  metadata:
4    name: email-secret
5  data:
6    SENDER_EMAIL: eWVhcjRyZXNlYXJjaHRlYW1zbGlpdEBnbWFpbC5jb20=
7    SENDER_PASSWORD: eWVhcjRyZXNlYXJjaDE5OTg=
```

Figure 13: Email service k8s secret YAML file

### 5.2.2 Email Service k8s Service YAML File

```
42  apiVersion: v1
43  kind: Service
44  metadata:
45    name: emailservice
46  spec:
47    type: LoadBalancer
48    selector:
49      app: emailservice
50    ports:
51      - protocol: TCP
52        port: 9040
53        targetPort: 9040
54
```

Figure 14: Email service k8s configuration YAML file

### 5.2.3 Email Service k8s Deployment YAML File

```
 9  apiVersion: apps/v1
10  kind: Deployment
11  metadata:
12    name: emailservice-deployment
13    labels:
14      app: emailservice
15  spec:
16    replicas: 2
17    selector:
18      matchLabels:
19        app: emailservice
20    template:
21      metadata:
22        labels:
23          app: emailservice
24      spec:
25        containers:
26          - name: emailservice
27            image: docker.io/rusiruavb/email-service:v1.0.0
28            ports:
29              - containerPort: 9040
30            env:
31              - name: SENDER_EMAIL
32                valueFrom:
33                  secretKeyRef:
34                    name: email-secret
35                    key: SENDER_EMAIL
36              - name: SENDER_PASSWORD
37                valueFrom:
38                  secretKeyRef:
39                    name: email-secret
40                    key: SENDER_PASSWORD
```

Figure 15: Email service k8s deployment YAML file

## 6.0 TASK 3 – CI/CD PIPELINE IN GITHUB ACTIONS

This project uses a CI/ CD pipeline to automatically build the container images and push them to the relevant DockerHub account. After the building process and pushing process is completed for all the services, the deployment pipeline will deploy the new changes to the k8s cluster. GitHub secretes are used to store DockerHub credentials and k8s cluster credentials. Therefore, the credentials are not visible the public.

### 6.1 Deployment YAML Configuration of Order Service

```
26 jobs:
27   order-service:
28     runs-on: ubuntu-latest
29     steps:
30       - uses: actions/checkout@v2
31       - name: Docker login
32         run: | # Login to Dockerhub - Rusriu
33           docker login -u $DOCKER_USER_RUSIRU -p $DOCKER_PASSWORD_RUSIRU
34       - name: Build order service docker image
35         run: |
36           cd src/order_service
37           docker build . --file Dockerfile --tag $DOCKER_USER_RUSIRU/$ORDER_REPO_NAME_RUSIRU:v1.0.1
38       - name: Push order service docker image
39         run: docker push $DOCKER_USER_RUSIRU/$ORDER_REPO_NAME_RUSIRU:v1.0.1
```

*Figure 16: Order service GitHub CI/CD pipeline*

### 6.2 Deployment YAML Configuration of Email Service

```
41 email-service:
42   runs-on: ubuntu-latest
43   steps:
44     - uses: actions/checkout@v2
45     - name: Docker login
46       run: | # Login to Dockerhub - Rusriu
47         docker login -u $DOCKER_USER_RUSIRU -p $DOCKER_PASSWORD_RUSIRU
48     - name: Build email service docker image
49       run: |
50         cd src/email_service
51         docker build . --file Dockerfile --tag $DOCKER_USER_RUSIRU/$EMAIL_REPO_NAME_RUSIRU:v1.0.0
52     - name: Push email service docker image
53       run: docker push $DOCKER_USER_RUSIRU/$EMAIL_REPO_NAME_RUSIRU:v1.0.0
```

*Figure 17: Email service GitHub CI/CD pipeline*

## 6.3 Deployment to k8s Cluster

After successfully build and push the Docker images, the following deployment pipeline will start executing and eventually deploy all the microservices to the k8s cluster. The deployment pipeline wait until all the images are build and pushed.

```
171   deploy:
172     needs: [order-service, email-service, cart-service, product-service,user-service,auth-service,d
173     runs-on: ubuntu-latest
174     steps:
175       - uses: actions/checkout@v2
176       - name: ⚙️ Configure Kubernetes Credentials
177         uses: Azure/aks-set-context@v1
178         with:
179           creds: '${{ secrets.AZURE_CREDENTIALS }}'
180           cluster-name: ctse
181           resource-group: CTSE
182       - name: 🚢 Deploy to K8s
183         run: kubectl apply -f release/
```

Figure 18: k8s deployment GitHub CI/CD pipeline

## 6.4 Pipeline Running on GitHub Actions

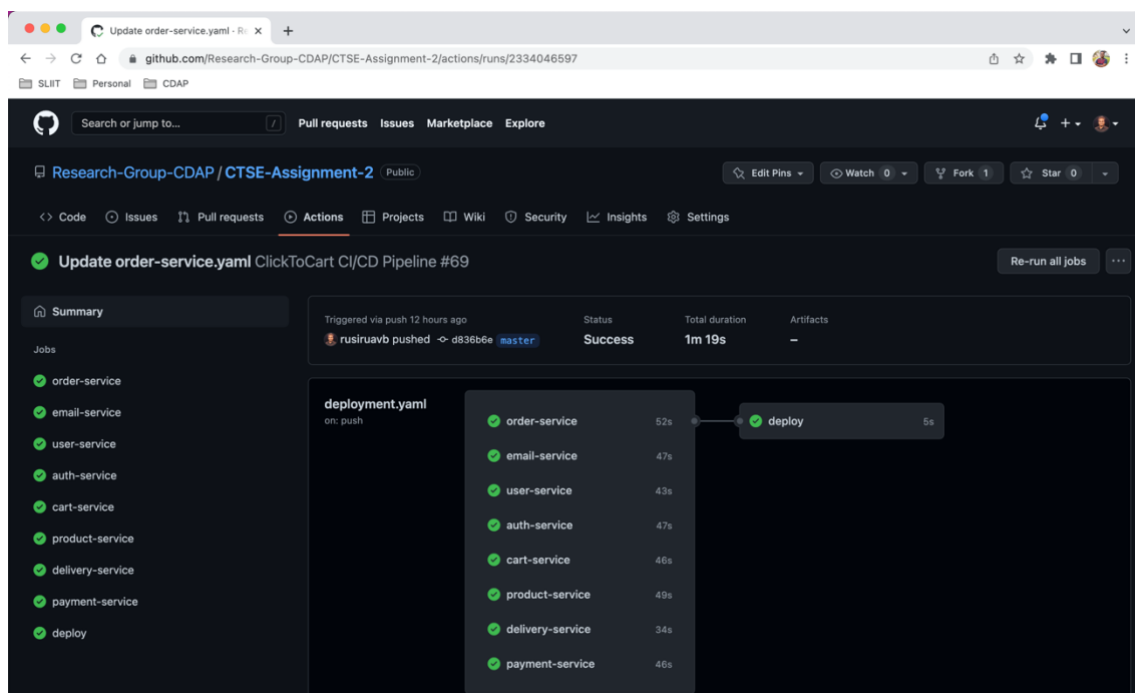


Figure 19: Deployment running on GitHub Actions

## 7.0 K8S CLUSTER INFORMATION

### 7.1 K8s Cluster Overview on Azure Portal

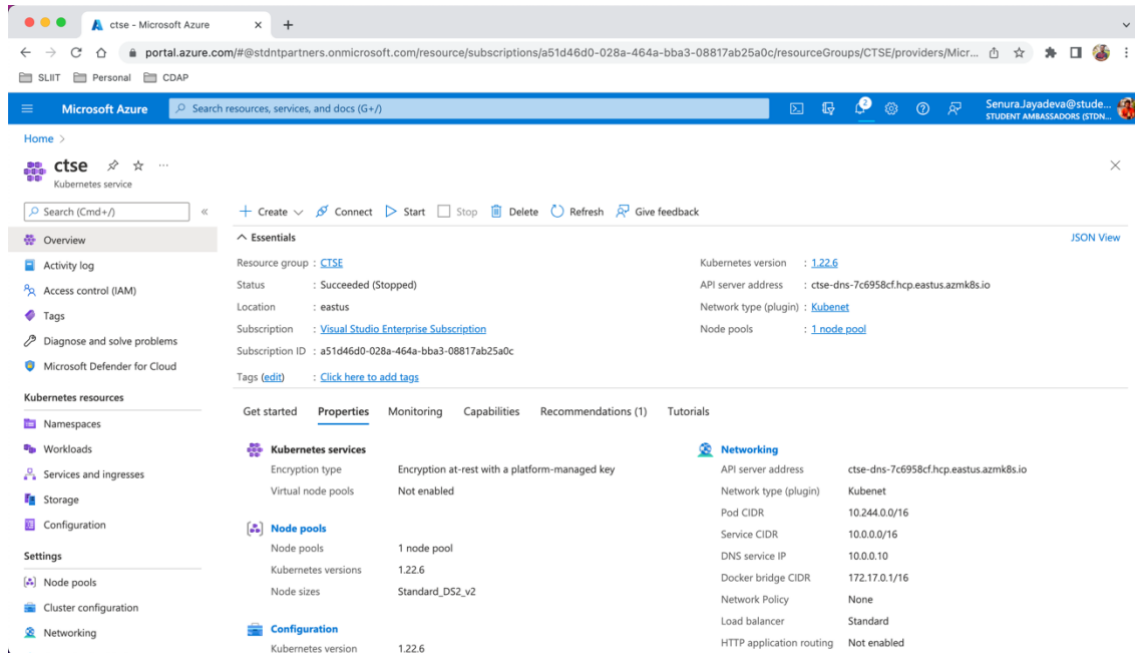


Figure 20: k8s cluster overview on Azure portal

### 7.2 Service Pods Running on k8s Cluster

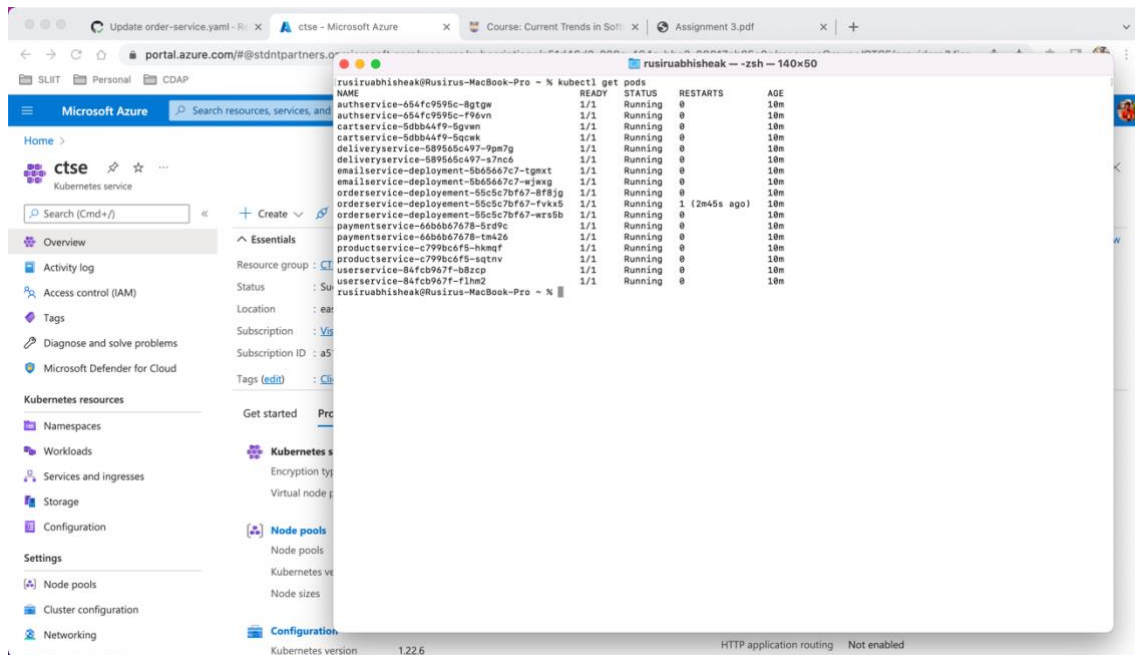


Figure 21: Running pods on k8s cluster

### 7.3 Microservices Running on k8s Cluster

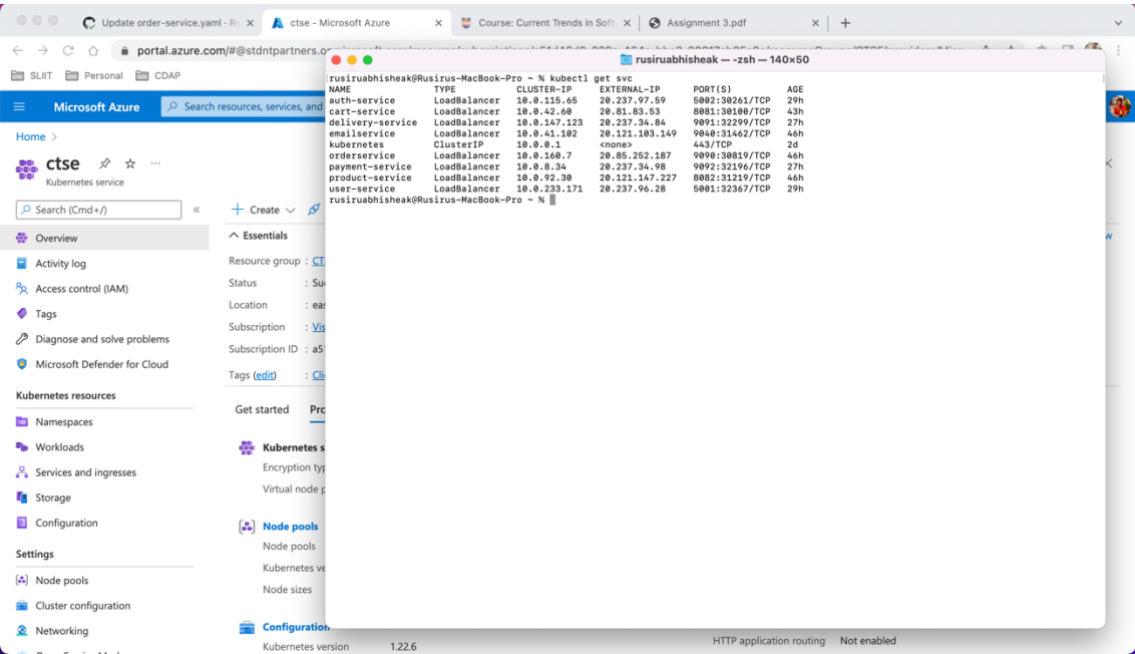


Figure 22: Services running on k8s cluster

### 7.4 Order Service on Browser

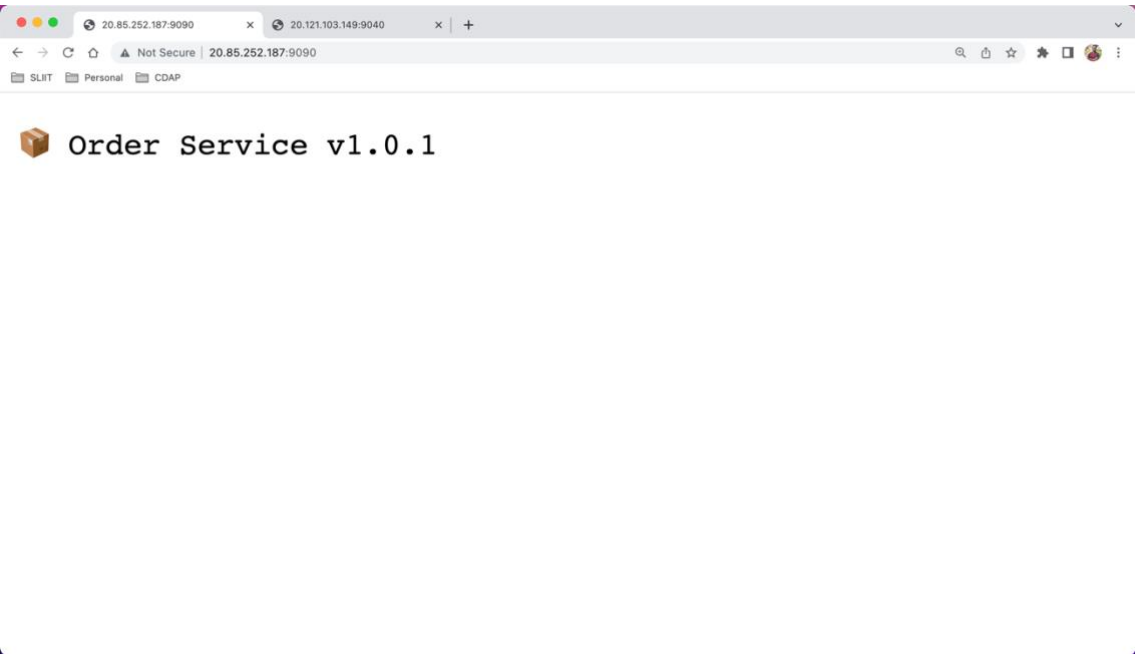
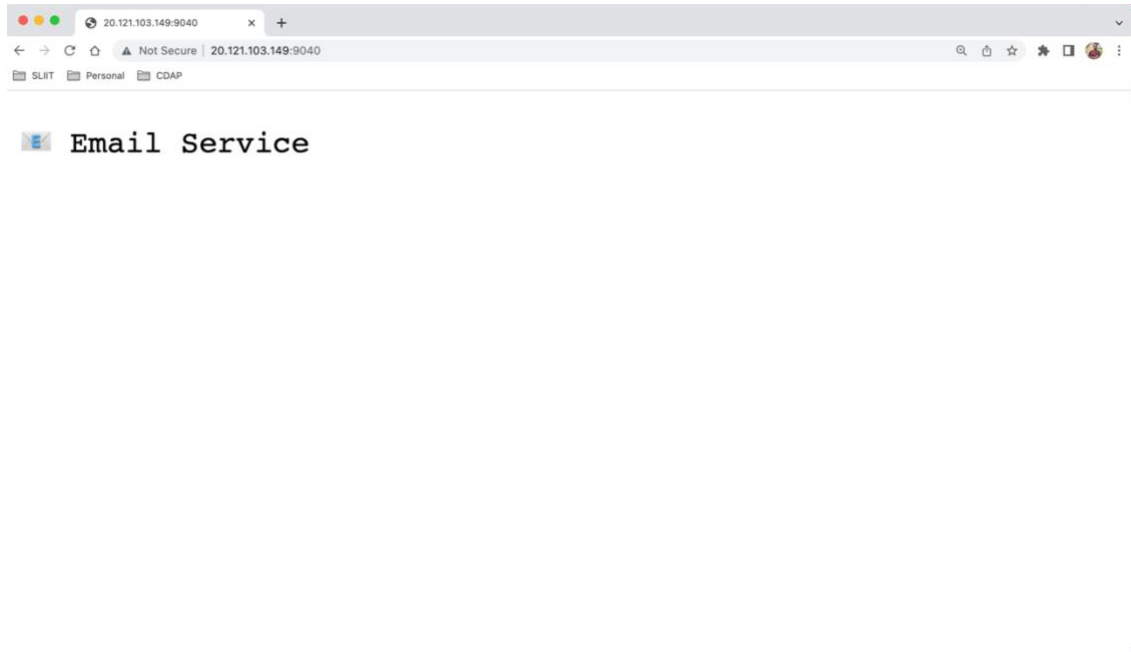


Figure 23: Access order service on web browser

## 7.5 Email Service on Browser



*Figure 24: Access email service on browser*

## 8.0 GITHUB CONTRIBUTION

Git is used as the version control system and GitHub is used to collaboratively implement the microservices and create the CI/ CD pipelines. In the repository there are three branches namely **development**, **staging** and **production** (master) to maintain the code changes. Any of the member in the group cannot merge changes to the master branch directly. Therefore, if a member wants to make some changes to the code, they create a separate feature branch for the implementation. The Pull Request (PR) is created to the development branch from the feature branch. After the review process the code merge to the development branch. Then create a new PR from development branch to staging branch and finally create the PR from staging branch to master branch. In this approach makes the code management easier.

### 8.1 Individual Contribution to Project

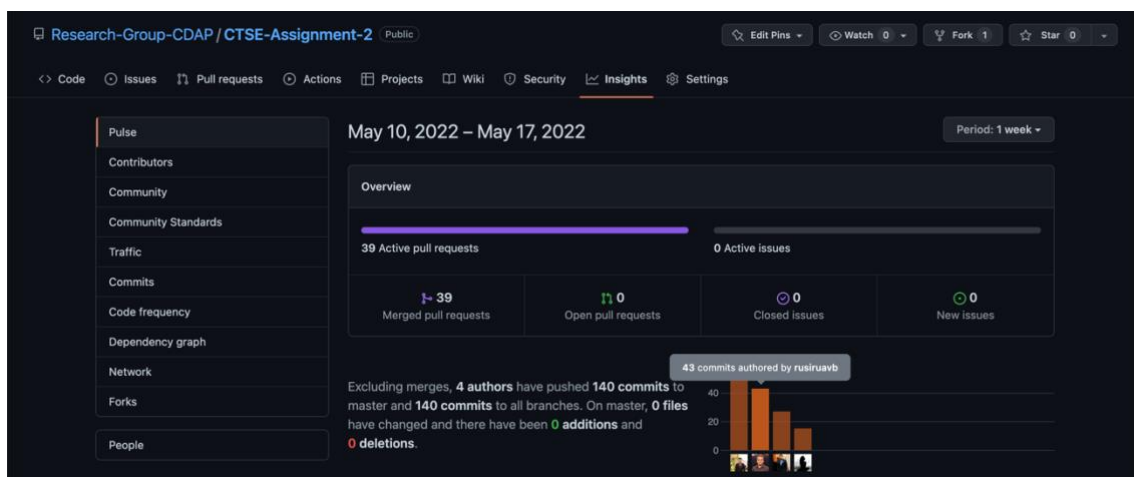


Figure 25: Individual GitHub contribution