CURRENT TRENDS IN SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

SE4010

Microservice Assignment

Bandara G.B.M.A.G.R.A.V.

IT19104218

B.Sc. (Hons) in Information Technology Specializing in Software Engineering

Department of Computer Science and Software Engineering

Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology Sri Lanka

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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.

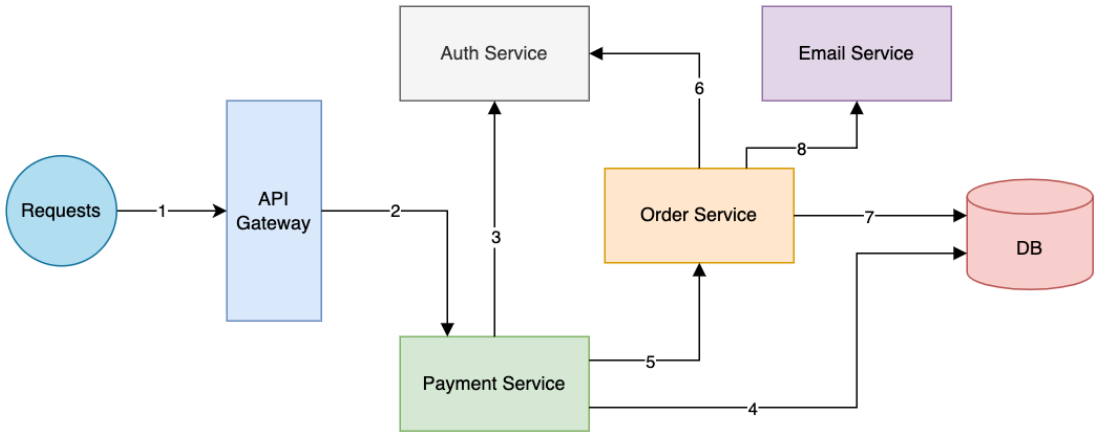

Figure 1: Inter-service communication among services

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) secrete configuration file to store all the credentials as base64 encoded strings. Then connect the service deployment with relevant secrete configuration using the labels. When the microservice added to the k8s cluster using the deployment, the secrete 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 secrete 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.

```
# Build

FROM golang:1.18-alpine AS build

ENV GO111MODULE=auto

WORKDIR /order_service

COPY go.mod go.sum ./

RUN go mod download

COPY . .

RUN CGO_ENABLED=0 GOOS=linux go build


# Deploy

FROM alpine:3.8

WORKDIR /root/

COPY --from=build /order_service/order_service .

EXPOSE 9090

ENTRYPOINT ["./order_service"]
```

Figure 2: Dockerfile of order service

4.1.2 Order Service Container Image Building

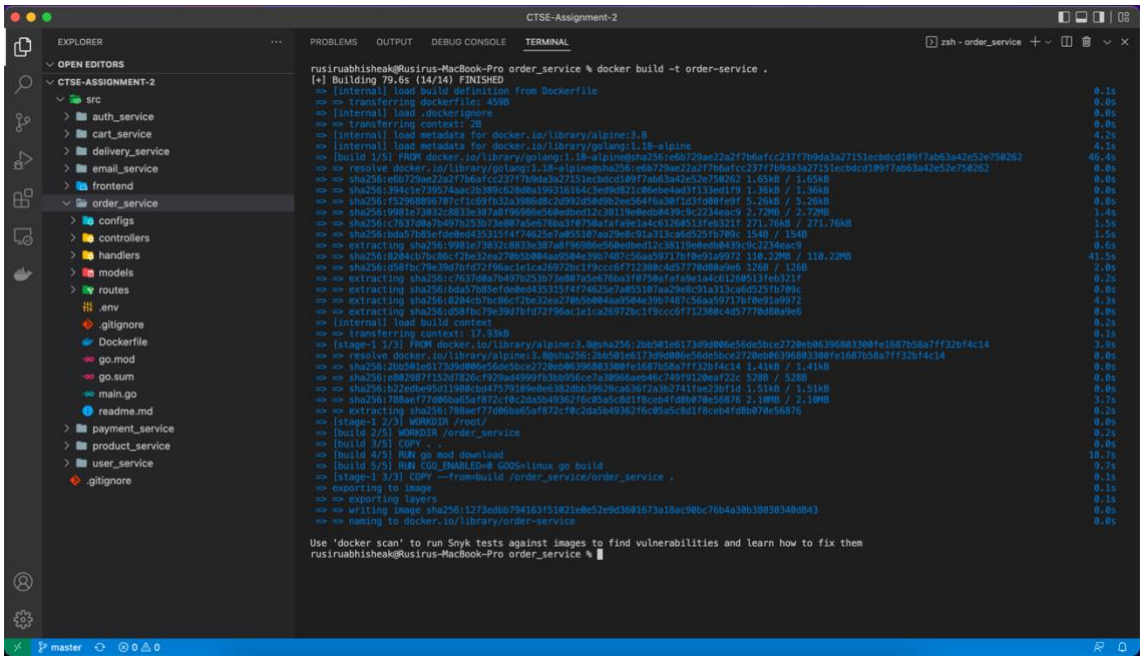

Figure 3: Docker image building process

4.1.3 Push Order Docker Image to DockerHub

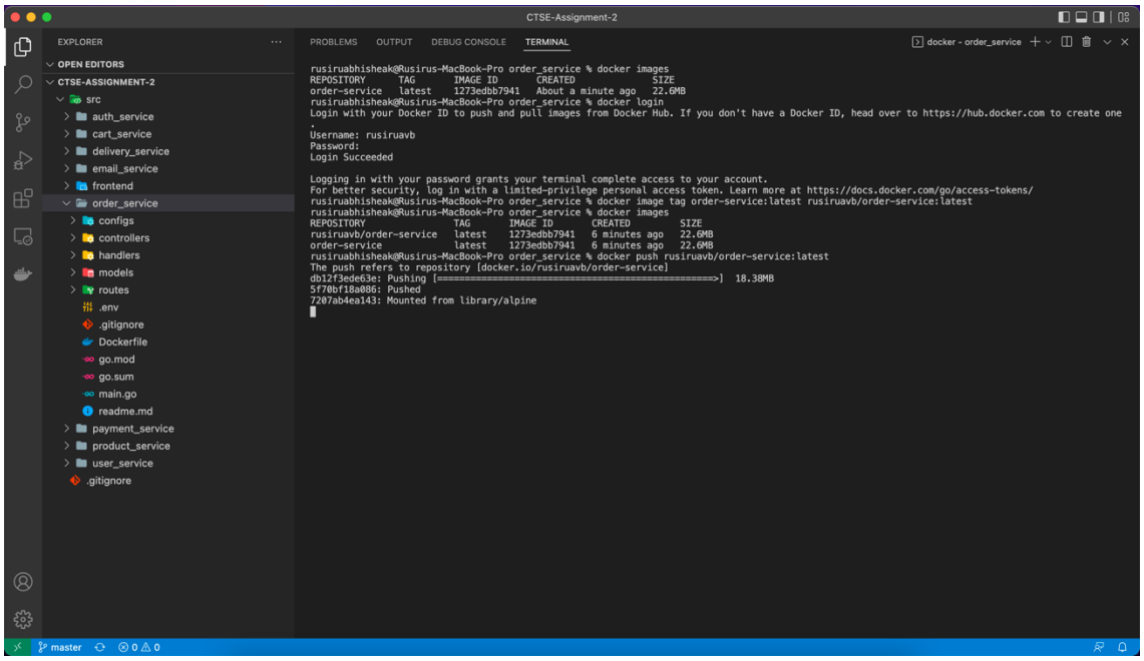

Figure 4: Order image push to DockerHub

4.1.4 Order Service DockerHub Overview

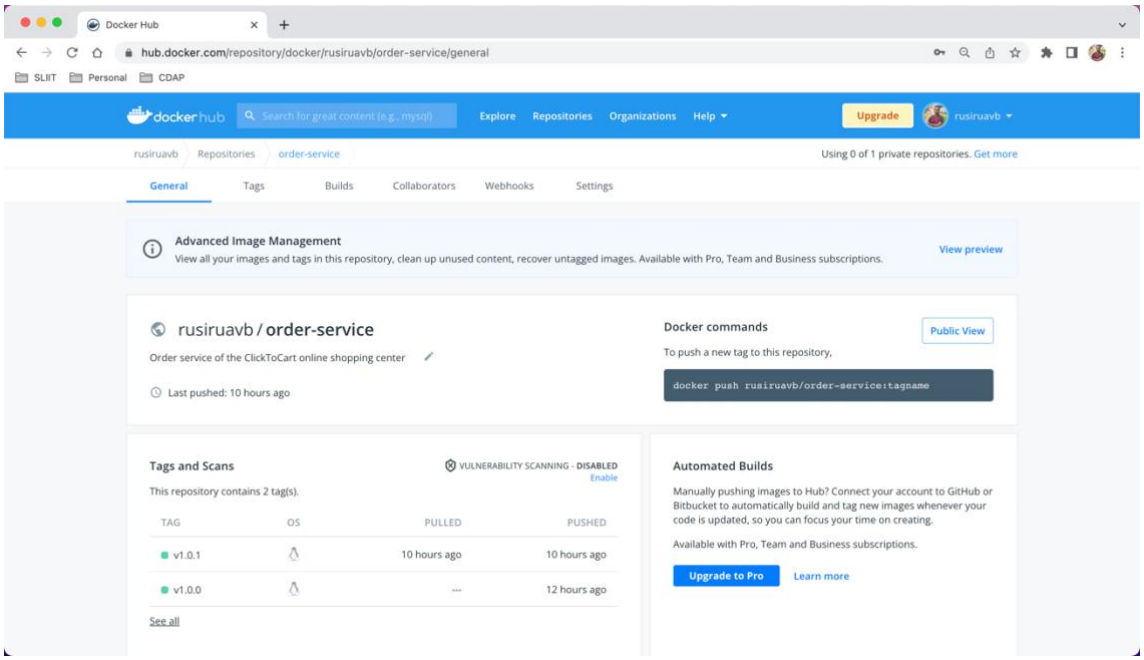

Figure 5: Order Service DockerHub Overview

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

```
# Build

FROM golang:1.18-alpine AS build

ENV GO111MODULE=auto

WORKDIR /email_service

COPY go.mod go.sum ./

RUN go mod download

COPY . .

RUN CGO_ENABLED=0 GOOS=linux go build




# Deploy

FROM alpine:3.8

WORKDIR /root/

COPY --from=build /email_service/email_service .

EXPOSE 9040

ENTRYPOINT ["./email_service"]
```

Figure 6: Dockerfile of Email Service

4.2.2 Email Service Container Image Building

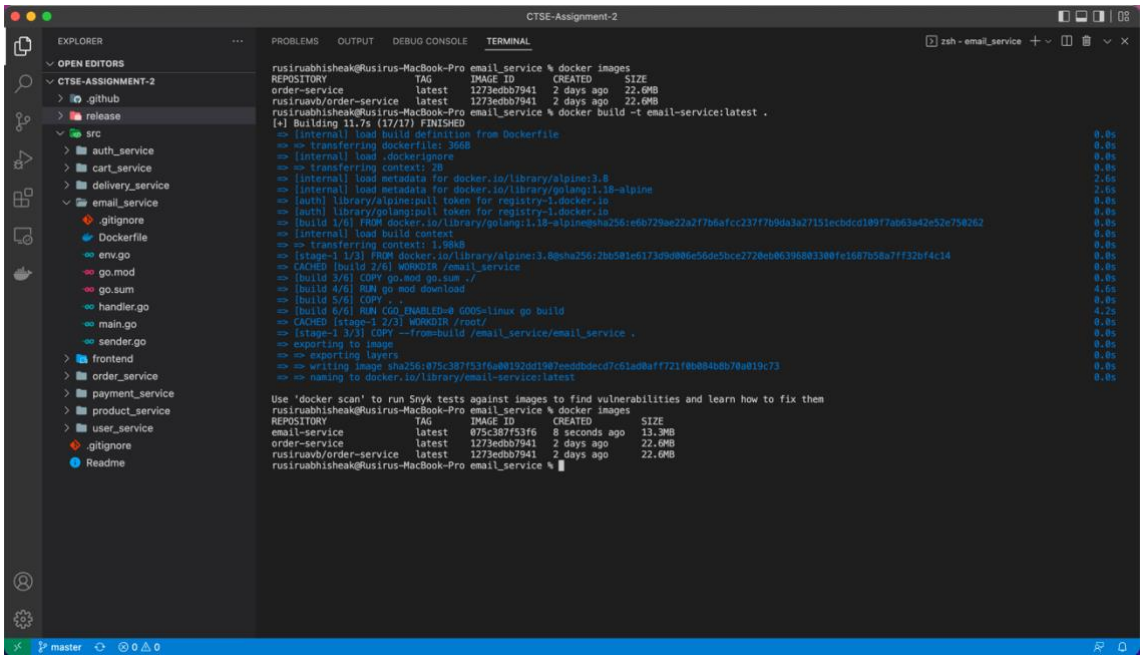

Figure 7: Email service Docker image build event

4.2.3 Push Email Docker Image to DockerHub

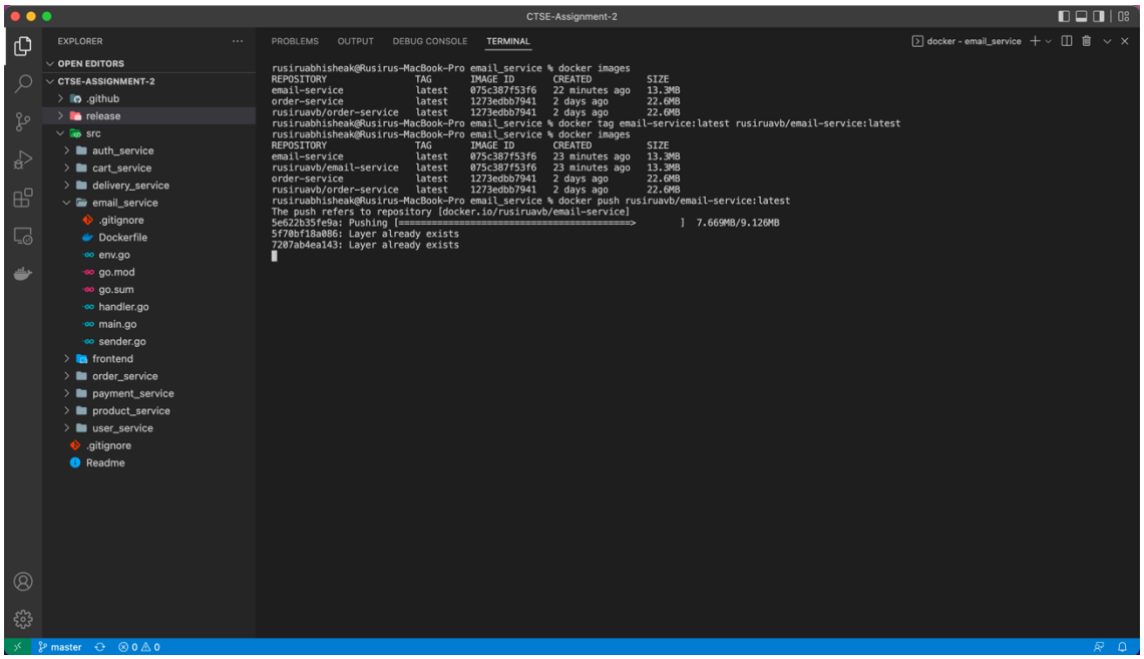

Figure 8: Email service Docker image pushing event

4.2.4 Email Service DockerHub Overview

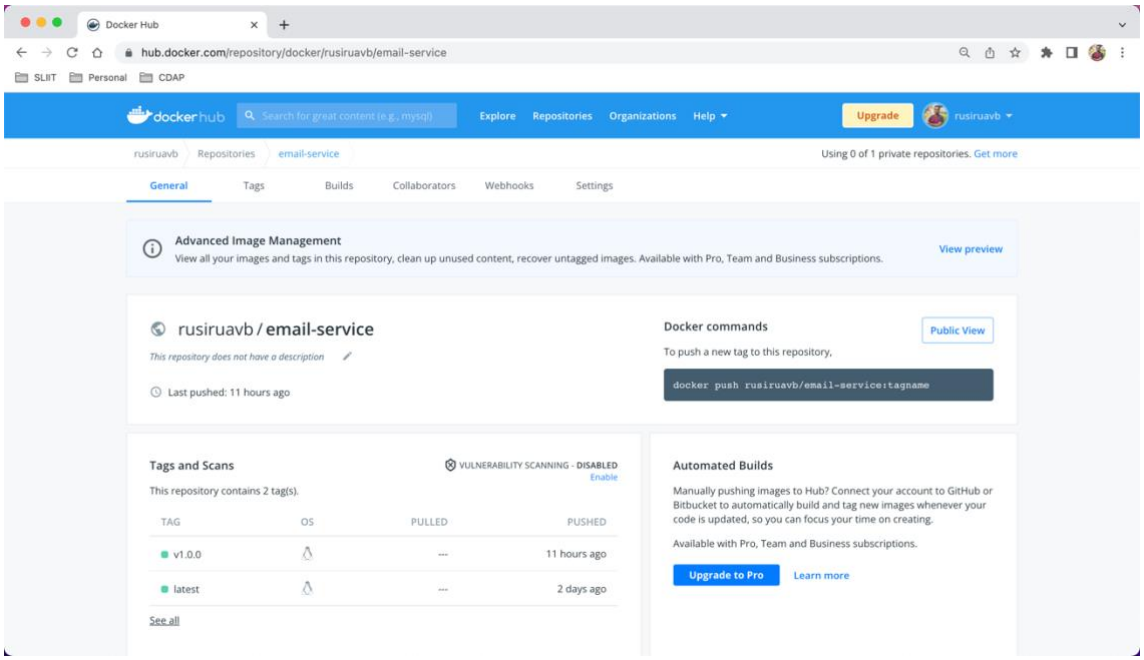

Figure 9: Email Service DockerHub Overview

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 secrete file for order service to store database URL and store the private IP addresses of email service, auth service, user services. All the secretes 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 secrete YAML file.

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

release > order-service.yaml

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: order-secret
data:
  MONGO_URL: bW9uZ29kYitzcnY6Ly9ydXNpcnU6UmF2QjE5OThAbGlua3VwLWNsdXN0ZXIuYTFidmkubW9uZ29kYi5uZXQvY2xpY2t0b2NhcnQ/cmV0cnlXcml0
  EMAIL_SERVICE: aHR0cDovLzEwLjAuNDEuMTAyOjkwNDA=
  AUTH_SERVICE: aHR0cDovLzEwLjAuMTE1LjY1OjUwMDIvYXBpL2F1dGgvYXV0aG9yaXplQnV5ZXI=
  USER_SERVICE: aHR0cDovLzEwLjAuMjMzLjE3MTo1MDAxL2FwaS91c2VyL3VzZXJfdG9rZW4vZ2V0ZGV0YWlscw==
```

Figure 10: Order service k8s secret YAML file

5.1.2 Order Service k8s Service YAML File

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: orderservice
spec:
  type: LoadBalancer
  selector:
    app: orderservice
  ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 9090
      targetPort: 9090
```

Figure 11: Order service k8s configuration YAML file

5.1.3 Order Service k8s Deployment YAML File

```yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: orderservice-deployement
  labels:
    app: orderservice
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: orderservice
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: orderservice
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: orderservice
          image: docker.io/rusiruavb/order-service:v1.0.1
          ports:
            - containerPort: 9090
          env:
            - name: MONGO_URL
              valueFrom:
                secretKeyRef:
                  name: order-secret
                  key: MONGO_URL
            - name: EMAIL_SERVICE
              valueFrom:
                secretKeyRef:
                  name: order-secret
                  key: EMAIL_SERVICE
            - name: AUTH_SERVICE
              valueFrom:
                secretKeyRef:
                  name: order-secret
                  key: AUTH_SERVICE
            - name: USER_SERVICE
              valueFrom:
                secretKeyRef:
                  name: order-secret
                  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 Secrete YAML File

Implement k8s secrete 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 secrete 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

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: email-secret
data:
  SENDER_EMAIL: eWVhcjRyZXNlYXJjaHRlYW1zbGlpdEBnbWFpbC5jb20=
  SENDER_PASSWORD: eWVhcjRyZXNlYXJjaDE5OTg=
```

Figure 13: Email service k8s secret YAML file

5.2.2 Email Service k8s Service YAML File

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: emailservice
spec:
  type: LoadBalancer
  selector:
    app: emailservice
  ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 9040
      targetPort: 9040

```

Figure 14: Email service k8s configuration YAML file

5.2.3 Email Service k8s Deployment YAML File

```yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: emailservice-deployment
  labels:
    app: emailservice
spec:
  replicas: 2
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: emailservice
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: emailservice
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: emailservice
          image: docker.io/rusiruavb/email-service:v1.0.0
          ports:
            - containerPort: 9040
          env:
            - name: SENDER_EMAIL
              valueFrom:
                secretKeyRef:
                  name: email-secret
                  key: SENDER_EMAIL
            - name: SENDER_PASSWORD
              valueFrom:
                secretKeyRef:
                  name: email-secret
                  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.

```
deploy:
  needs: [order-service, email-service, cart-service, product-service,user-service,auth-service,d
  runs-on: ubuntu-latest
  steps:
  - uses: actions/checkout@v2
  - name: 🛠️ Configure Kubernetes Credentials
    uses: Azure/aks-set-context@v1
    with:
      creds: '${{ secrets.AZURE_CREDENTIALS }}'
      cluster-name: ctse
      resource-group: CTSE
  - name: ⬆️ Deploy to K8s
    run: kubectl apply -f release/
```

Figure 18: k8s deployment GitHub CI/CD pipeline

6.4 Pipeline Running on GitHub Actions

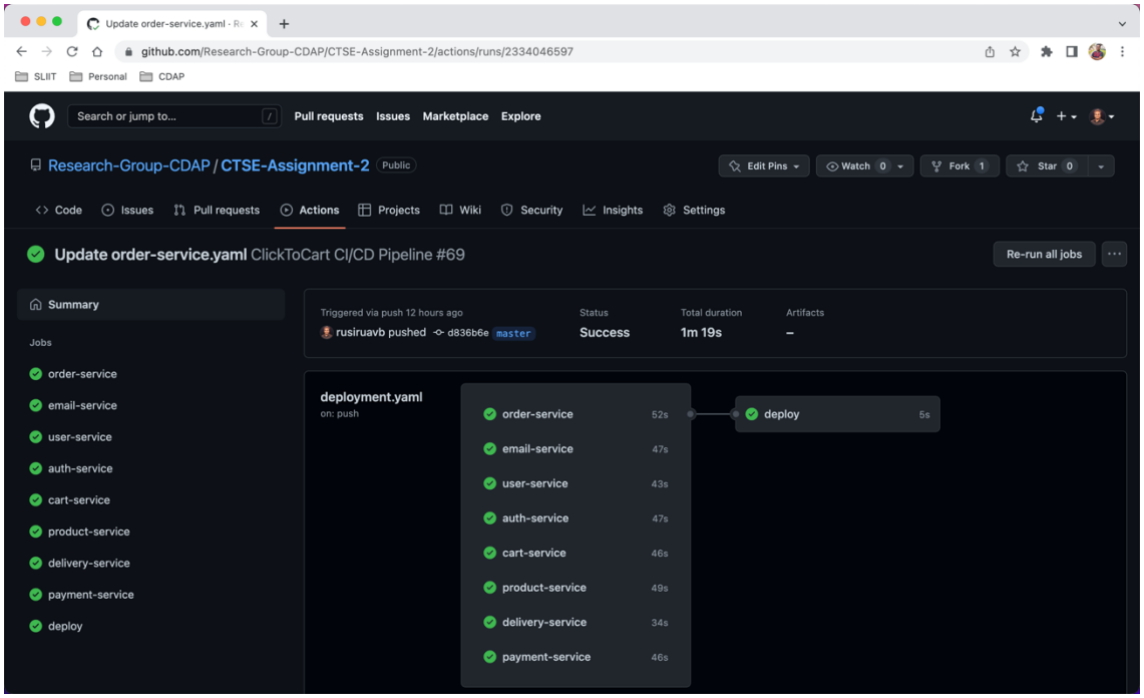

Figure 19: Deployment running on GitHub Actions

7.0 K8S CLUSTER INFORMATION

7.1 K8s Cluster Overview on Azure Portal

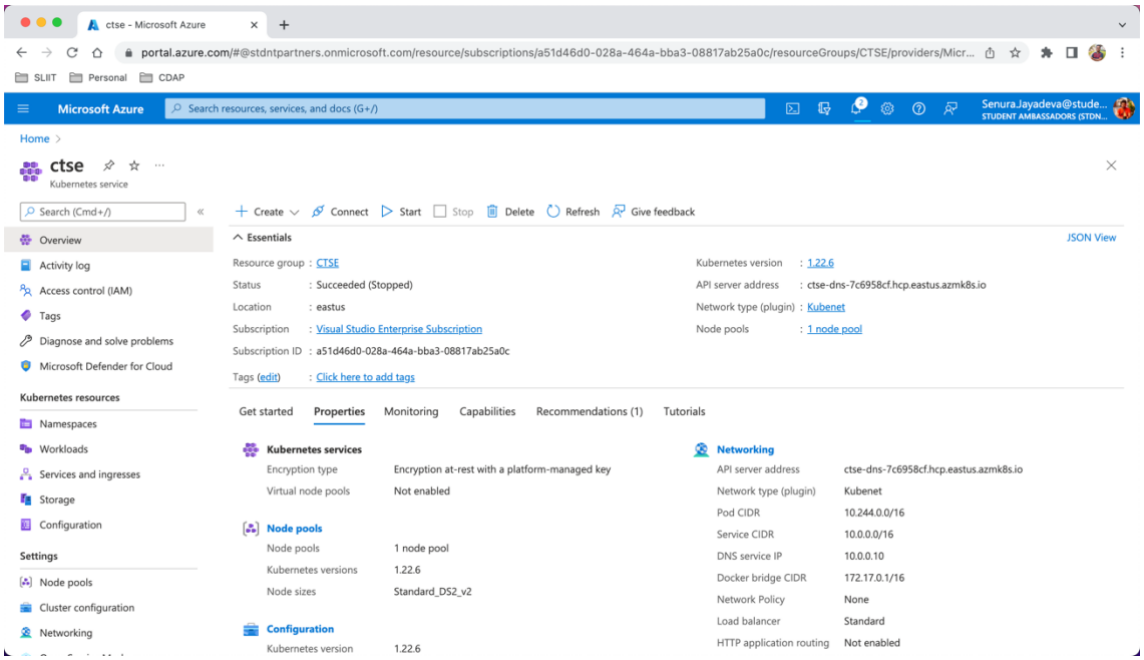

Figure 20: k8s cluster overview on Azure portal

7.2 Service Pods Running on k8s Cluster

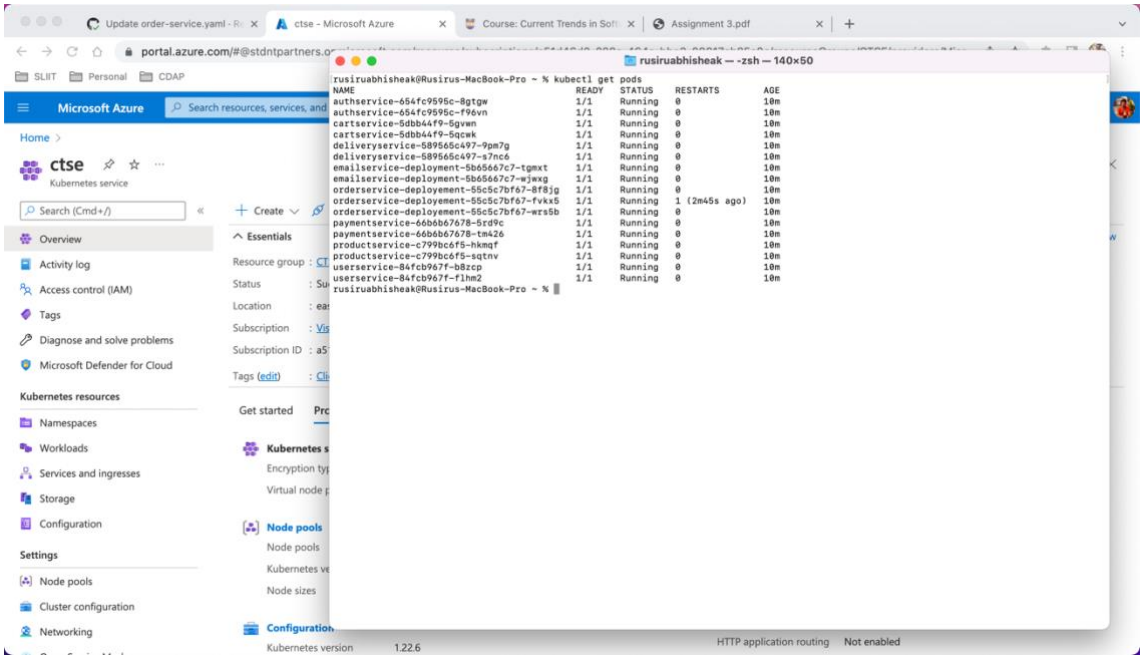

Figure 21: Running pods on k8s cluster

7.3 Microservices Running on k8s Cluster

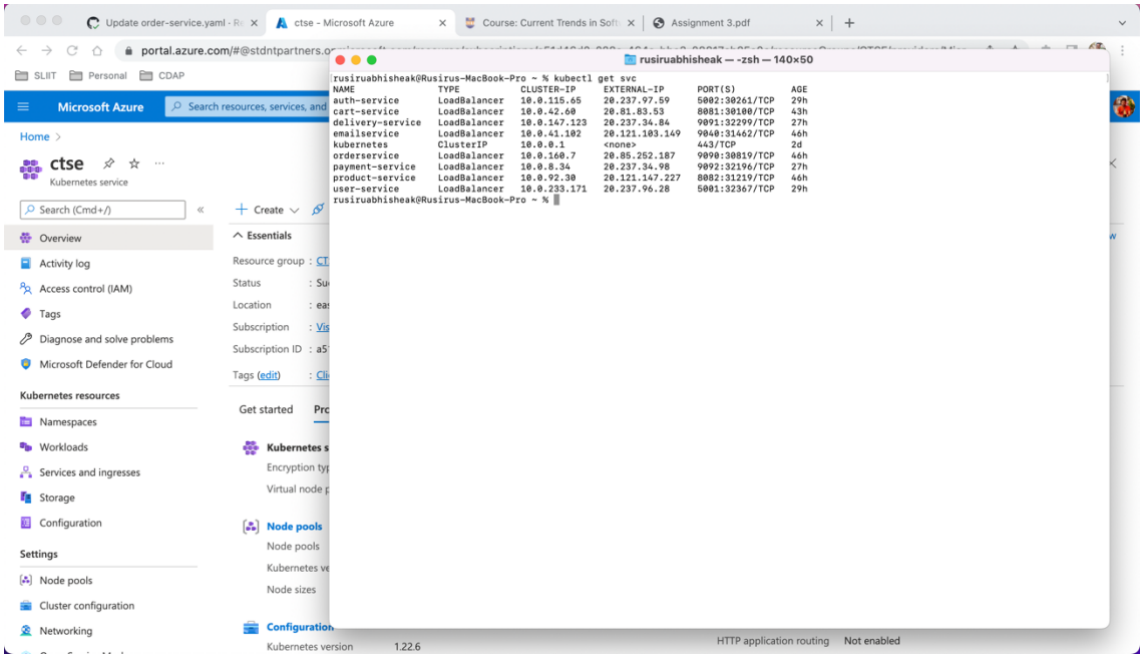

Figure 22: Services running on k8s cluster

7.4 Order Service on Browser

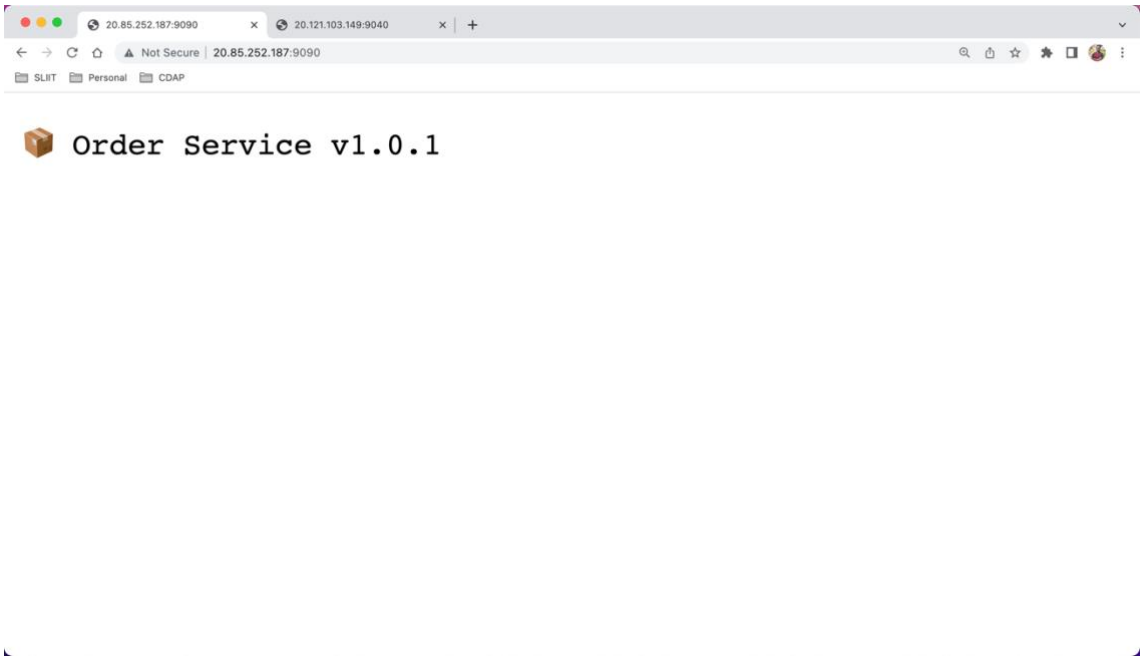

Figure 23: Access order service on web browser

7.5 Email Service on Browser

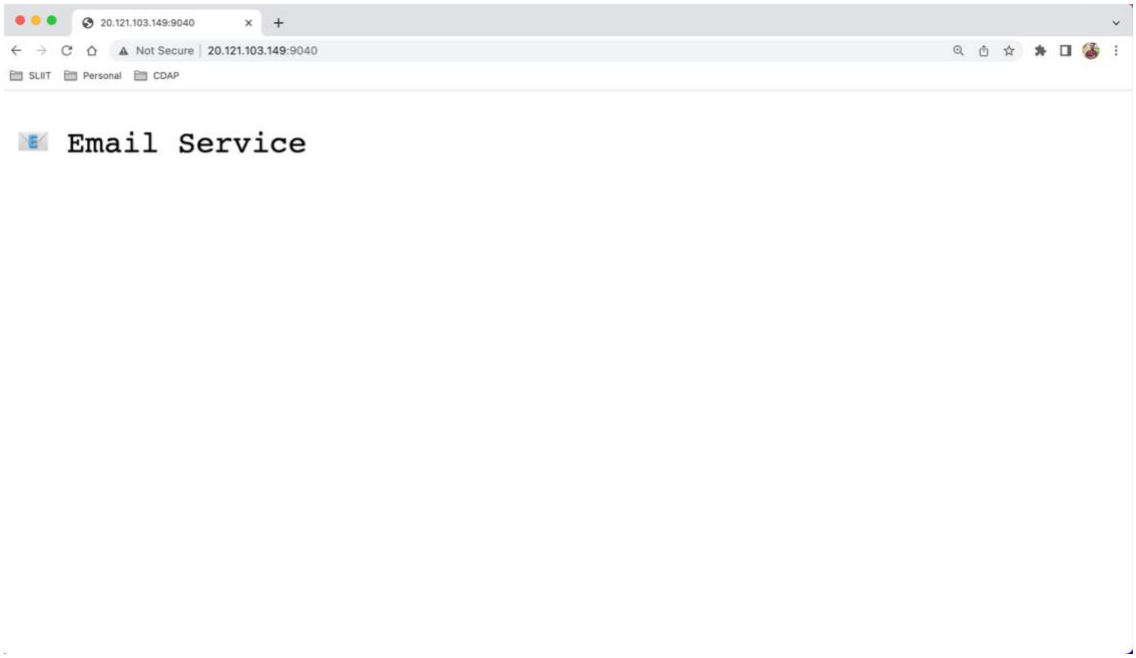

Figure 24: Access email service on browser

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

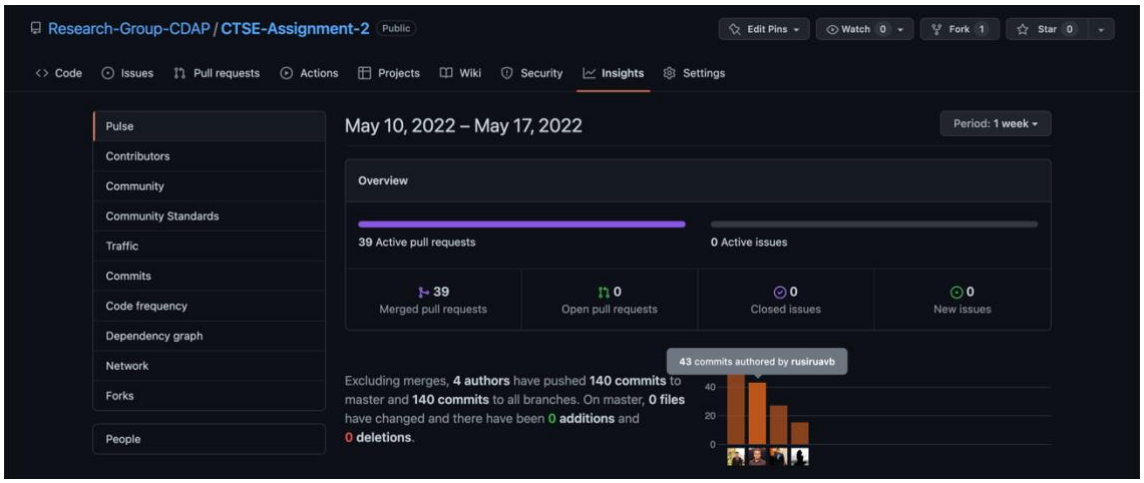

Figure 25: Individual GitHub contribution