Low-Level Design (LLD) for Microservices E-Commerce Platform

Project Overview

The goal is to create an automated DevOps pipeline for a microservices-based e-commerce application, implementing cloud-native principles. The project includes containerization, orchestration, CI/CD, secrets management, and infrastructure automation using AWS and various DevOps tools.

Tools and Technologies

• Source Control: GitHub

• **CI/CD**: Jenkins

• Containerization: Docker

• Container Orchestration: Kubernetes (EKS)

Infrastructure as Code: Terraform

Configuration Management: Ansible

• Code Quality & Security: SonarQube

Secrets Management: Vault

• Cloud: AWS (VPC, EC2, RDS, S3, EKS, IAM).

Scope and Tasks

1. Infrastructure Setup (Terraform)

- Provision a VPC:
 - Set up subnets, NAT Gateway, and Internet Gateway in the AWS region.
- Create EC2 instances:
 - For Jenkins, Vault, and SonarQube to provide CI/CD and secrets management functionalities.
- Provision EKS Cluster:
 - o Deploy an EKS cluster for Kubernetes orchestration.
 - o Define worker node groups and use Auto Scaling for worker node management.
- Create RDS PostgreSQL Instance:

Provision a managed PostgreSQL instance for storing application data.

Set up S3 and DynamoDB:

 Use Amazon S3 and DynamoDB for storing Terraform state securely (use encryption, versioning, and access control).

2. Configuration (Ansible)

• Jenkins Configuration:

- Install Jenkins and required plugins using Ansible.
- Configure Jenkins for connecting with GitHub and ECR.

SonarQube Setup:

- o Install and configure SonarQube for code quality and security analysis.
- Set up a PostgreSQL database for SonarQube's backend storage.

Vault Configuration:

- Install Vault on EC2 or Kubernetes using Helm.
- Enable the KV v2 secrets engine to manage secrets securely.

Jenkins Vault Integration:

 Ensure Jenkins can securely retrieve secrets from Vault (e.g., database credentials, API keys).

3. CI/CD Pipeline (Jenkins + GitHub)

Pipeline Trigger:

Set up Jenkins pipeline to trigger on GitHub push to the repository.

• Unit Tests and SonarQube Analysis:

- Run unit tests (using PHPUnit or another testing framework).
- Run SonarQube static code analysis to ensure code quality and security.

Docker Build & Push to ECR:

- Build Docker images using Jenkins.
- Push the images to Amazon ECR for container storage.

Secrets Retrieval from Vault:

 Retrieve AWS credentials and other sensitive data from Vault to authenticate with AWS services.

• Deploy to EKS:

- Use Helm to deploy the services to EKS.
- Create Kubernetes resources like Deployments, Services, and ConfigMaps using Helm charts.
- Make sure services are deployed to the correct namespaces and RBAC rules are applied.

4. Kubernetes Setup

• Helm for Deployment:

 Use Helm charts to deploy each microservice on Kubernetes. Each service should be in a separate Helm chart.

Namespace Organization:

 Organize Kubernetes resources into separate namespaces for isolation and scalability (e.g., dev, staging, production).

RBAC & Network Policies:

- Implement Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) to manage user permissions for Kubernetes resources.
- Set up Network Policies to secure pod communication between services.

Horizontal Pod Autoscaling (HPA):

- Enable HPA for microservices to scale based on CPU or memory usage.
- Ensure that appropriate resource requests and limits are set for each microservice.

5. Security Implementation

IAM Roles with Least Privilege:

- Create IAM roles with the least privilege for Jenkins, EKS nodes, and EC2 instances.
- Use IAM roles for service accounts (IRSA) to allow Kubernetes services to access AWS resources securely.

Secrets Management via Vault:

- Store sensitive information like database credentials, API keys, and other secrets in Vault.
- Ensure no hardcoded credentials in application code or configuration files.

SonarQube Integration:

- Integrate SonarQube into the CI/CD pipeline for continuous code quality enforcement.
- o Use SonarQube for static code analysis and vulnerability detection