## Title: Microservices Architecture Deployment for OCR and Translation Application Using Kubernetes

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### 1. Overview

The objective of this assignment was to containerize an OCR and Translation application, break it down from a monolith into microservices, and deploy it on a Kubernetes cluster.

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### 2. Monolith Architecture (Before)

- **Frontend and Backend together**: The application initially had a single service that handled OCR functionality and translation combined.
- **Limitations**: Scalability issues and difficulty maintaining separate concerns such as OCR processing and translation.

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### 3. Microservices Architecture (After)

The application was restructured into two distinct services:

- **OCR Service**: Handles text extraction from images.
- **Translation Service**: Translates extracted text into a target language.

Each service was containerized and managed independently in the Kubernetes environment.

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### 4. Architecture Diagram

- **Monolith**: Depicted as a single block handling OCR and translation.
- **Microservices**: Shows two services (OCR and Translation) interacting via HTTP requests.

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### 5. Kubernetes Deployment

#### YAML Files Overview:

- **OCR Service**: Handles text extraction from images.
  - Deployment and service definition in YAML (`ocr-deployment.yaml`).
- **Translation Service**: Manages translation of text into different languages.
  - YAML deployment and service definition (`translation-deployment.yaml`).
- **Frontend Service**: A React-based frontend hosted separately, interacts with both services.
  - Defined in `frontend-deployment.yaml`.

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### 6. Docker and Kubernetes Commands

1. **Docker Image Creation**: For each service:
   - `docker build -t ocr-service .`
   - `docker build -t translation-service .`
   - `docker build -t frontend-app .`
2. **Loading into Kubernetes**:
   - `kind load docker-image ocr-service`
   - `kind load docker-image translation-service`
   - `kind load docker-image frontend-app`
3. **Deployment on Kubernetes**:
   - `kubectl apply -f ocr-deployment.yaml`
   - `kubectl apply -f translation-deployment.yaml`
   - `kubectl apply -f frontend-deployment.yaml`

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### 7. Results and Screenshots

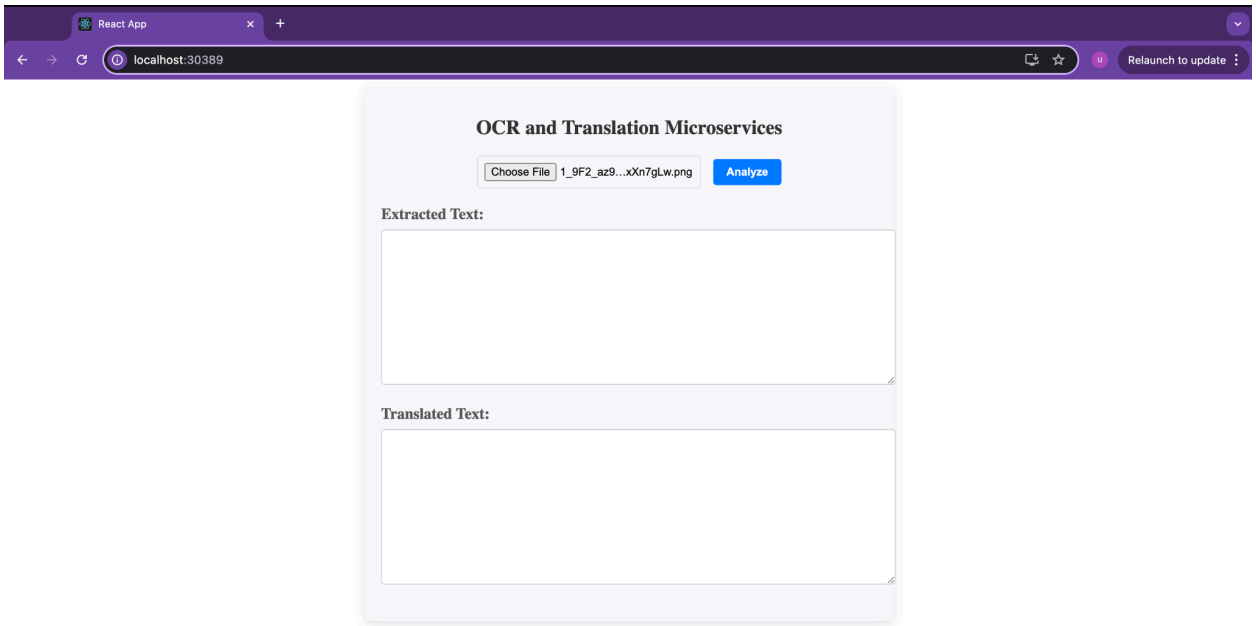
- **Pods and Services**: Screenshots of `kubectl get pods` and `kubectl get services` showing running services.

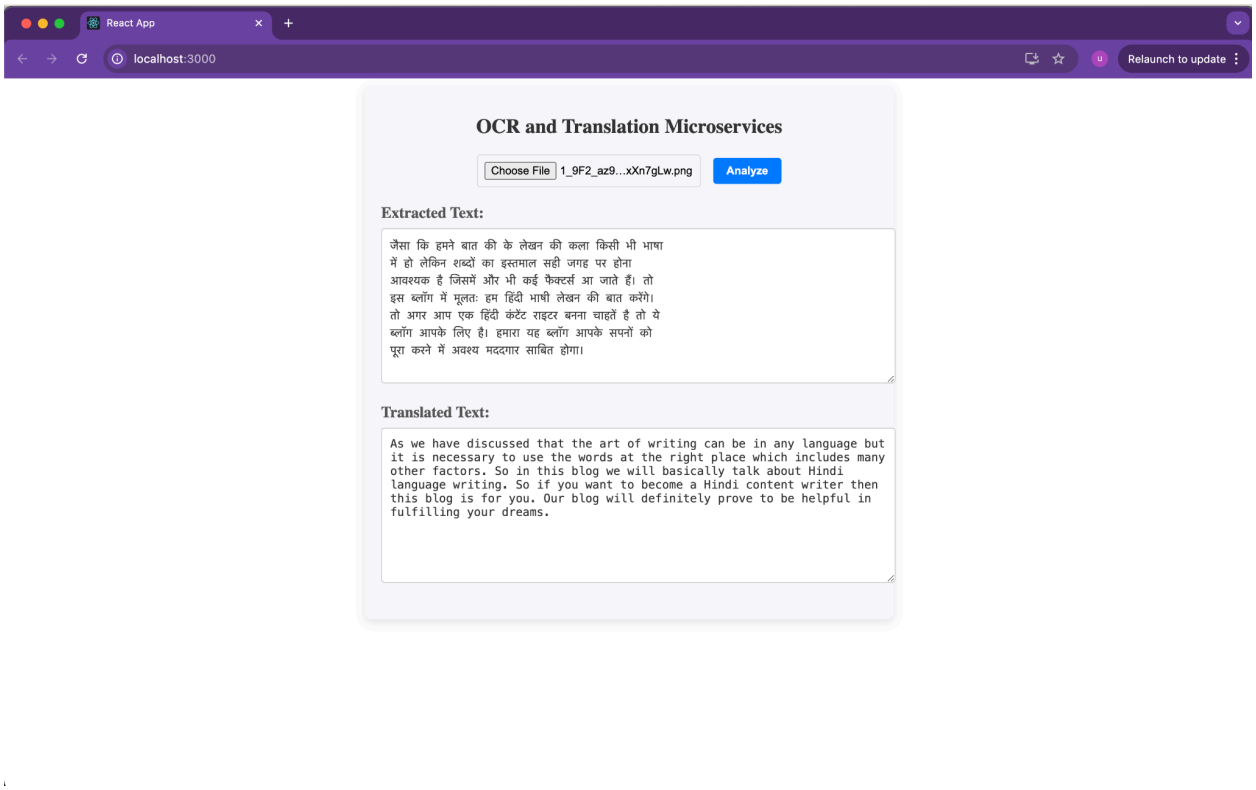
```
Last login: Fri Oct 18 02:57:32 on ttys028
ankitojha@Ankits-MacBook-Pro ~ % kubectl get pods

NAME                                  READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
ocr-service-9494c88d7-26lzm           1/1     Running   0          33m
ocr-service-9494c88d7-kj8sj           1/1     Running   0          33m
translation-service-59dd7cbdbc-fwfrd  1/1     Running   0          39m
translation-service-59dd7cbdbc-mhdsl  1/1     Running   0          44m
ankitojha@Ankits-MacBook-Pro ~ % kubectl get services

NAME                  TYPE        CLUSTER-IP      EXTERNAL-IP   PORT(S)    AGE
kubernetes            ClusterIP   10.96.0.1       <none>        443/TCP    60m
ocr-service           ClusterIP   10.96.141.162   <none>        5001/TCP   58m
translation-service   ClusterIP   10.96.21.95     <none>        5002/TCP   57m
ankitojha@Ankits-MacBook-Pro ~ %
```

- **Application UI**: UI screenshots after successful deployment showing OCR results and translations.






## 8. Challenges and Lessons Learned

- **Networking Issues**: Initial issues with service connectivity between frontend and backend were resolved through proper service mapping and port configuration.
- **Scalability**: The microservices architecture proved to be more scalable and manageable.

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## 9. Conclusion

This project demonstrates the transition from a monolithic to microservices architecture, utilizing Docker and Kubernetes for deployment, and emphasizes the advantages in scalability, maintainability, and service isolation.