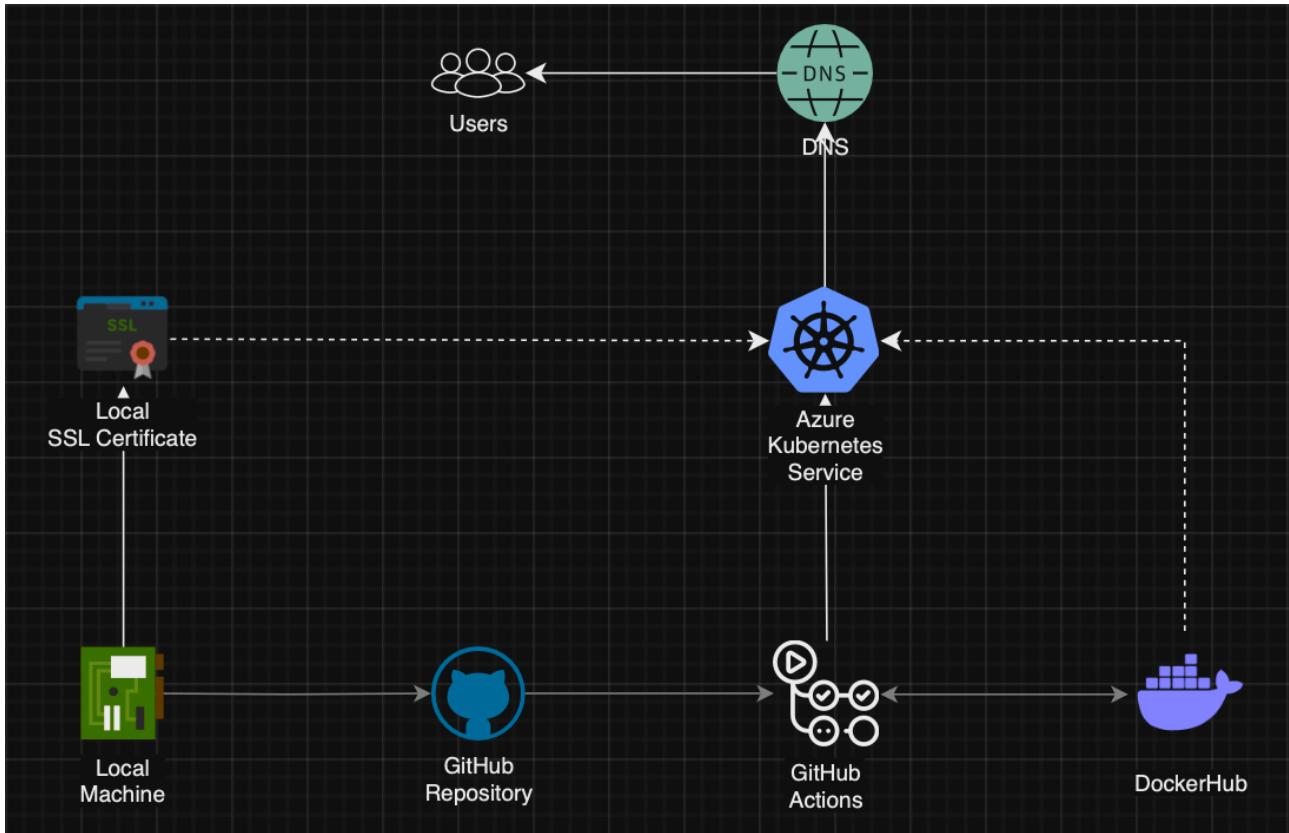


Assignment result

1. A detailed design document outlining the solution architecture.

Link: [fastApiAssignment](#)

Architecture:



2. A GitHub Actions workflow file that automates the deployment process.

Link: [fast-api-deployment](#)

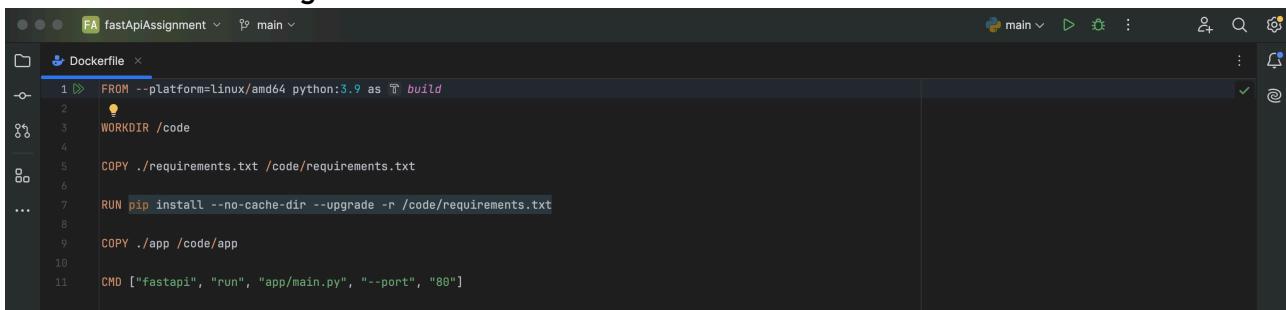
GitHub Actions pipeline for AKS deployment:

```
fastApiAssignment main · fast-api-deployment.yml
fast-api-deployment.yml
11   jobs:
12     deploy:
13       runs-on: self-hosted
14       steps:
15         # Checks out the repository this file is in
16         - uses: actions/checkout@v4
17
18         # Logs in with your Azure credentials
19         - name: Azure login
20           uses: azure/login@v1.4.6
21           with:
22             client-id: ${{ secrets.AZURE_CLIENT_ID }}
23             tenant-id: ${{ secrets.AZURE_TENANT_ID }}
24             subscription-id: ${{ secrets.AZURE_SUBSCRIPTION_ID }}
25
26         # Use kubelogin to configure your kubeconfig for Azure auth
27         - name: Set up kubelogin for non-interactive login
28           uses: azure/use-kubelogin@v1
29           with:
30             kubelogin-version: 'v0.0.25'
31
32         # Retrieves your Azure Kubernetes Service cluster's kubeconfig file
33         - name: Get K8s context
34           uses: azure/aks-set-context@v3
35           with:
36             resource-group: ${{ env.RESOURCE_GROUP }}
37             cluster-name: ${{ env.CLUSTER_NAME }}
38             admin: 'false'
39             use-kubelogin: 'true'
40
41         # Deploys application based on given manifest file
42         - name: Deploys application
43           uses: Azure/k8s-deploy@v4
44           with:
45             action: deploy
46             manifests: ${{ env.DEPLOYMENT_MANIFEST_PATH }}
```

3. A Dockerfile that packages the web application.

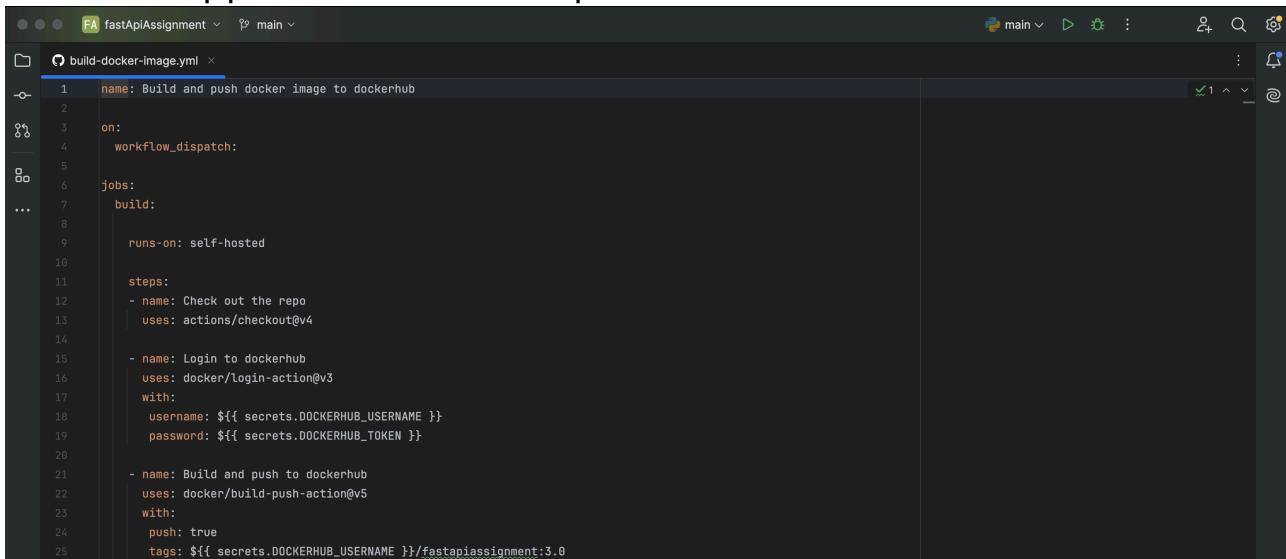
Link: [Dockerfile](#)

Dockerfile for build image:



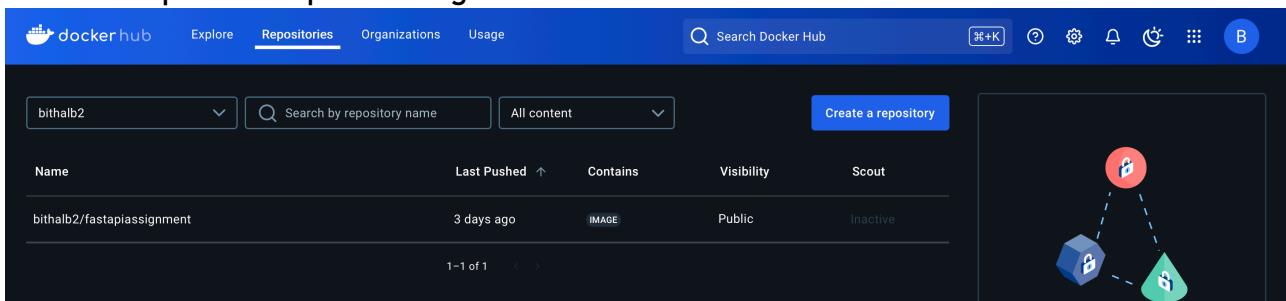
```
FROM --platform=linux/amd64 python:3.9 as build
WORKDIR /code
COPY ./requirements.txt /code/requirements.txt
RUN pip install --no-cache-dir --upgrade -r /code/requirements.txt
COPY ./app /code/app
CMD ["fastapi", "run", "app/main.py", "--port", "80"]
```

GitHub Actions pipeline for docker build and push to docker hub:



```
name: Build and push docker image to dockerhub
on:
  workflow_dispatch:
jobs:
  build:
    runs-on: self-hosted
    steps:
      - name: Check out the repo
        uses: actions/checkout@v4
      - name: Login to dockerhub
        uses: docker/login-action@v3
        with:
          username: ${{ secrets.DOCKERHUB_USERNAME }}
          password: ${{ secrets.DOCKERHUB_TOKEN }}
      - name: Build and push to dockerhub
        uses: docker/build-push-action@v5
        with:
          push: true
          tags: ${{ secrets.DOCKERHUB_USERNAME }}:/fastapiassignment:3.0
```

Docker Hub portal with pushed image:



The screenshot shows the Docker Hub interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: 'docker hub', 'Explore', 'Repositories' (which is underlined), 'Organizations', and 'Usage'. To the right of the tabs is a search bar with the placeholder 'Search Docker Hub'. Below the search bar is a blue button labeled 'Create a repository'. The main area displays a table of repositories. The first repository listed is 'bithalb2/fastapiassignment', which was last pushed 3 days ago. It is categorized as an IMAGE, is set to Public visibility, and is marked as Inactive. To the right of the table is a decorative graphic featuring three interlocking padlocks in red, blue, and green.

4. An AKS cluster configuration file that deploys the web application.

Link: [deployment](#)

Creating AKS cluster (Basics):

The screenshot shows the 'Create Kubernetes cluster' Basics tab. It includes fields for Subscription (Pay-As-You-Go), Resource group ((New) surge-assignment), Cluster details (Cluster preset configuration Dev/Test), Kubernetes cluster name (fast-api-assignment), Region (Asia Pacific Central India), Availability zones (None), AKS pricing tier (Free), Kubernetes version (1.30.6 (default)), and Automatic upgrade (Disabled). There are also sections for 'Compare presets' and 'Automatic upgrade scheduler' with options like 'No schedule' and 'Add schedule'. At the bottom are 'Previous', 'Next', and 'Review + create' buttons.

Creating AKS cluster (Node pools):

The screenshot shows the 'Create Kubernetes cluster' Node pools tab. It includes a section for 'Node pools' with a note about adding optional node pools. A table lists a single node pool named 'linux' with Mode 'System', OS SKU 'Standard_D2as_v4 ...', and Node count '1 - 1'. Below this are sections for 'Enable virtual nodes' (checkbox), 'Node pool OS disk encryption' (checkbox), and 'Encryption type' (dropdown set to '(Default) Encryption at-rest with a platform-managed key'). At the bottom are 'Previous', 'Next', and 'Review + create' buttons.

Creating AKS cluster (Review + create):

The screenshot shows the 'Create Kubernetes cluster' review step in the Azure portal. The top navigation bar includes 'Microsoft Azure', 'Copilot', and user information. The main content area has tabs for 'Basics', 'Node pools', 'Networking', 'Integrations', 'Monitoring', 'Security', 'Advanced', 'Tags', and 'Review + create'. The 'Review + create' tab is selected. A 'View automation template' link is present. The 'Basics' section shows configuration details like Subscription (Pay-As-You-Go), Resource group (surge-assignment), Region (Central India), Kubernetes cluster name (fast-api-assignment), Kubernetes version (1.30.6), and Automatic upgrade (none). The 'Node pools' section shows 1 node pool and disabled virtual nodes. The 'Access' section shows resource identity as system-assigned managed identity, local accounts as enabled, and authentication and authorization using local accounts with Kubernetes RBAC. At the bottom are 'Previous', 'Next', and 'Create' buttons, and a 'Give feedback' link.

Running AKS cluster:

The screenshot shows the 'fast-api-assignment' Kubernetes service overview in the Azure portal. The top navigation bar includes 'Microsoft Azure', 'Copilot', and user information. The main content area shows the service name 'fast-api-assignment' and type 'Kubernetes service'. The left sidebar has sections for Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Microsoft Defender for Cloud, Cost analysis, and Kubernetes resources (Namespaces, Workloads, Services and ingresses, Storage, Configuration, Custom resources, Events, Run command). The 'Properties' tab is selected in the top navigation. The 'Essentials' section displays key details: Resource group (surge-assignment), Kubernetes version (1.30.6), Power state (Running), API server address (fast-api-assignment-dns-jmxmygfy.hcp.centralindia.azurek8s.io), Cluster operation status (Succeeded), Subscription (Pay-As-You-Go), Location (Central India), and Subscription ID (4e199f71-01b7-42b1-84e4-d1cd6dc1a7b5). The 'Networking' section shows API server address (fast-api-assignment-dns-jmxmygfy.hcp.centralindia.azurek8s.io), Network configuration (Azure CNI Overlay), Pod CIDR (10.244.0.0/16), Service CIDR (10.0.0.0/16), DNS service IP (10.0.0.10), Cilium dataplane (Not enabled), Network Policy (None), Load balancer (Standard), Private cluster (Not enabled), Authorized IP ranges (Not enabled), and Application Gateway ingress controller (Not enabled). Other sections include 'Kubernetes services' (Encryption type, Virtual node pools), 'Node pools' (Node pools, Kubernetes versions, Node sizes), and 'Configuration' (Kubernetes version, Auto Upgrade Type).

Self signed SSL certificate creation and added to Kubernetes TLS secret:

Kubernetes deployment:

A screenshot of a code editor showing a YAML configuration file named `deployment.yaml`. The file defines a Kubernetes Deployment for a FastAPI application. The deployment has one replica and selects pods with the label `app: fastapi`. It uses a template that includes a container named `fastapi` running the image `bithalb2/fastapiassignment:3.0` and exposing port 80.

```
1 # Deployment
2 apiVersion: apps/v1
3 kind: Deployment
4 metadata:
5   name: fastapi-deployment
6   labels:
7     app: fastapi
8 spec:
9   replicas: 1
10  selector:
11    matchLabels:
12      app: fastapi
13  template:
14    metadata:
15      labels:
16        app: fastapi
17    spec:
18      containers:
19        - name: fastapi
20          image: bithalb2/fastapiassignment:3.0
21      ports:
22        - containerPort: 80
```

Kubernetes service:



A screenshot of a code editor showing a file named `deployment.yaml`. The file contains YAML configuration for a Kubernetes Service. The code is as follows:

```
# Service
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: fastapi-service
  labels:
    app: fastapi
spec:
  selector:
    app: fastapi
  ports:
    - name: https
      protocol: TCP
      port: 80
      targetPort: 80
```

Kubernetes ingress:

```
# Ingress
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: fastapi-ingress
  labels:
    app: fastapi
  annotations:
    kubernetes.io/ingress.class: nginx
    nginx.ingress.kubernetes.io/ssl-redirect: "false"
    nginx.ingress.kubernetes.io/use-regex: "true"
spec:
  ingressClassName: nginx
  tls:
    - hosts:
        - surgeapi.duckdns.org
      secretName: fastapi-tls-secret
  rules:
    - host: surgeapi.duckdns.org
      http:
        paths:
          - path: /
            pathType: Prefix
            backend:
              service:
                name: fastapi-service
                port:
                  number: 80
```

API deployment workload:

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure AKS Workloads blade for the 'fast-api-assignment' service. The left sidebar has a 'Workloads' section selected. The main area shows the 'Deployments' tab, which lists a single deployment named 'fastapi-deployment'. The table includes columns for Name, Namespace, Ready, Age, CPU, and Memory.

Name	Namespace	Ready	Age	CPU	Memory
fastapi-deployment	default	1/1	2 hours	-	-

API replica sets workload:

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure AKS Workloads blade for the 'fast-api-assignment' service. The left sidebar has a 'Workloads' section selected. The main area shows the 'Replica sets' tab, which lists a single replica set named 'fastapi-deployment-84889f857b'. The table includes columns for Name, Namespace, Ready, Current, Age, and Images.

Name	Namespace	Ready	Current	Age	Images
fastapi-deployment-84889f857b	default	1/1	1	2 hours	bithalb2/fastapiassignment:3.0

API service workload:

The screenshot shows the 'Services and ingresses' blade in the Azure AKS portal. The left sidebar is collapsed, and the main area displays two tabs: 'Services' and 'Ingresses'. The 'Services' tab is selected, showing a table of services. There are two entries: 'kubernetes' (ClusterIP, 10.0.0.1, 443/TCP, 3 hours old) and 'fastapi-service' (ClusterIP, 10.0.5.11, 80/TCP, 2 hours old). The table includes columns for Name, Namespace, Status, Type, Cluster IP, External IP, Ports, and Age. A search bar at the top allows filtering by service name and namespace.

Name	Namespace	Status	Type	Cluster IP	External IP	Ports	Age
kubernetes	default	Ok	ClusterIP	10.0.0.1		443/TCP	3 hours
fastapi-service	default	Ok	ClusterIP	10.0.5.11		80/TCP	2 hours

API ingress workload:

The screenshot shows the 'Services and ingresses' blade in the Azure AKS portal. The left sidebar is collapsed, and the main area displays two tabs: 'Services' and 'Ingresses'. The 'Ingresses' tab is selected, showing a table of ingresses. There is one entry: 'fastapi-ingress' (Class: nginx, Hosts: surgeapi.duckdns.org, Address: 4.224.66.185, Ports: 80, 443, 2 hours old). The table includes columns for Name, Namespace, Class, Hosts, Address, Ports, and Age. A search bar at the top allows filtering by ingress name and namespace.

Name	Namespace	Class	Hosts	Address	Ports	Age
fastapi-ingress	default	nginx	surgeapi.duckdns.org	4.224.66.185	80, 443	2 hours

5. An ingress controller configuration file that exposes the web application to the internet using HTTPS.

Creating namespace for nginx ingress controller:

Name	Status	Age
default	Active	3 hours
kube-node-lease	Active	3 hours
kube-public	Active	3 hours
kube-system	Active	3 hours
ingress-nginx	Active	3 hours

Deploying nginx ingress controller through helm:

```
subhraprakashjena@Mac helm % helm install ingress-nginx ingress-nginx/ingress-nginx -f values.yaml -n ingress-nginx
NAME: ingress-nginx
LAST DEPLOYED: Wed Dec 25 23:17:38 2024
NAMESPACE: ingress-nginx
STATUS: deployed
REVISION: 1
TEST SUITE: None
NOTES:
The ingress-nginx controller has been installed.
It may take a few minutes for the load balancer IP to be available.
You can watch the status by running 'kubectl get service --namespace ingress-nginx ingress-nginx-controller --output wide --watch'

An example Ingress that makes use of the controller:
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: example
  namespace: foo
spec:
  ingressClassName: nginx
  rules:
  - host: www.example.com
    http:
      paths:
        - pathType: Prefix
          backend:
            service:
              name: exampleService
              port:
                number: 80
        path:
  # This section is only required if TLS is to be enabled for the Ingress
  tls:
  - hosts:
    - www.example.com
      secretName: example-tls

If TLS is enabled for the Ingress, a Secret containing the certificate and key must also be provided:
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: example-tls
  namespace: foo
data:
  tls.crt: cb8ee64 encoded cert>
  tls.key: cb8ee64 encoded key>
  type: kubernetes.io/tls
subhraprakashjena@Mac helm % kubectl get po -n ingress-nginx
NAME           READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
ingress-nginx-controller-f8bd69b67-9lpb9   1/1     Running   0          2m57s
subhraprakashjena@Mac helm % kubectl logs ingress-nginx-controller-f8bd69b67-9lpb9 -n ingress-nginx
Nginx Ingress controller
  Release:          v1.12.0-beta.0
  Build:           80154a3694b52736c88de408811ebd1888712520
  Repository:      https://github.com/kubernetes/ingress-nginx
  nginx version:   nginx/x1.25.5
```

Nginx ingress controller service with public IP:

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) interface for the 'fast-api-assignment' cluster. The left sidebar navigation bar includes 'Overview', 'Activity log', 'Access control (IAM)', 'Tags', 'Diagnose and solve problems', 'Microsoft Defender for Cloud', 'Cost analysis', 'Namespaces', 'Workloads', 'Services and ingresses' (which is selected and highlighted in blue), 'Storage', 'Configuration', 'Custom resources', 'Events', 'Run command', 'Node pools', 'Cluster configuration', 'Security configuration', and 'Application scaling'. The main content area displays the 'Services and ingress' section for the 'fast-api-assignment' namespace. It features a search bar, a 'Create' button, and options to 'Delete', 'Refresh', 'Show labels', and 'Give feedback'. Below these are tabs for 'Services' and 'Ingresses', with 'Services' currently selected. A filter bar allows filtering by service name ('ingress-nginx') and namespace ('ingress-nginx'). The table lists two services:

	Name	Namespace	Status	Type	Cluster IP	External IP	Ports	Age
<input type="checkbox"/>	ingress-nginx-controller	ingress-nginx	Ok	LoadBalancer	10.0.170.73	4.224.66.185	80:31653/TCP,443/TCP	2 hours
<input type="checkbox"/>	ingress-nginx-controller-ad...	ingress-nginx	Ok	ClusterIP	10.0.65.83		443/TCP	2 hours

Nginx ingress controller discovering and routing request to the API ingress:

Nginx ingress controller discovering and routing request to the API ingress:

Domain mapping to nginx ingress controller public IP:

Duck DNS spec about why install faqs logout

logged in with bithalb2@github |||



success: ip address for surgeapi.duckdns.org updated to 4.224.66.185

domains <small>1/5</small>		http://	sub domain	.duckdns.org	add domain
domain	current ip	ipv6		changed	
surgeapi	4.224.66.185	update ip	<input type="text"/> ipv6 address	update ipv6	0 seconds ago
<small>This site is protected by reCAPTCHA and the Google Privacy Policy and Terms of Service apply.</small>					

API accessible over HTTPS protocol (Postman):

The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with a history of API calls, including several GET requests to `https://surgeapi.duckdns.org/hello/:name`. The main workspace shows a single active request:

- Method:** GET
- URL:** `https://surgeapi.duckdns.org/hello/:name`
- Params:** (6)
- Body:** (Empty)
- Tests:** (Empty)
- Settings:** (Empty)

Below the request details, the response is displayed:

Key	Value
name	Subhra

The response body is shown in a JSON editor:

```
1 "message": "Hello Subhra"
```

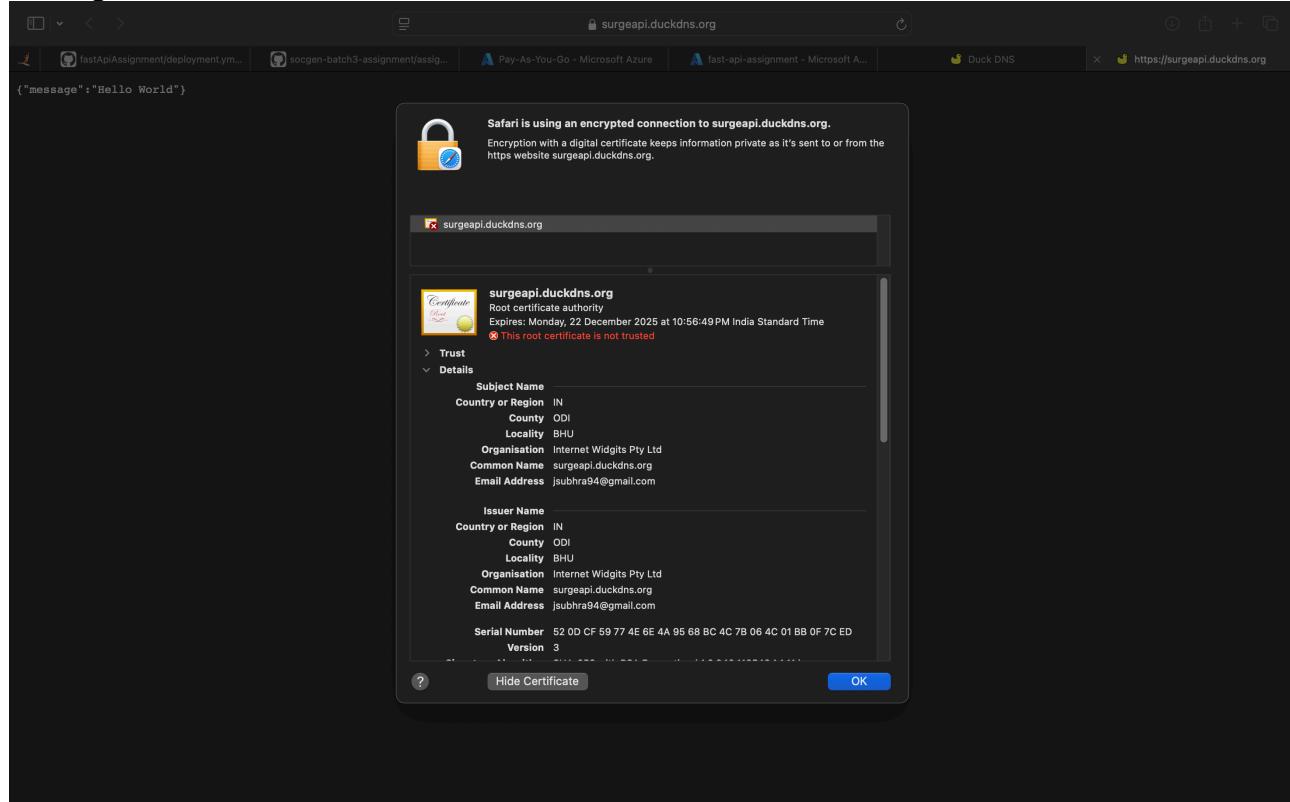
At the bottom of the interface, there are tabs for Body, Cookies, Headers (5), and Test Results. The status bar indicates: Status: 200 OK, Time: 772 ms, Size: 222 B, and Save Response.

API accessible over HTTPS protocol (Browser):

The screenshot shows a browser window with the address bar set to `surgeapi.duckdns.org`. The page content area displays the following JSON response:

```
{"message": "Hello World"}
```

Self signed SSL certificate:



6. A report that summarises the solution and its benefits.

- Source code for the web application build locally and pushed to a GitHub repository.
- Web application is packaged through GitHub actions pipeline as a Docker image and stored in a Docker Hub registry.
- Securing the web application done by obtained a local SSL certificate and private key.
- Application deployed to Azure Kubernetes Service to make it scalable and high available.
- To remove manual error and improve efficiency, automated application deployment (CI/CD) done through GitHub Actions.