Fall 2023, CPSC 449, Section 1

Project 3

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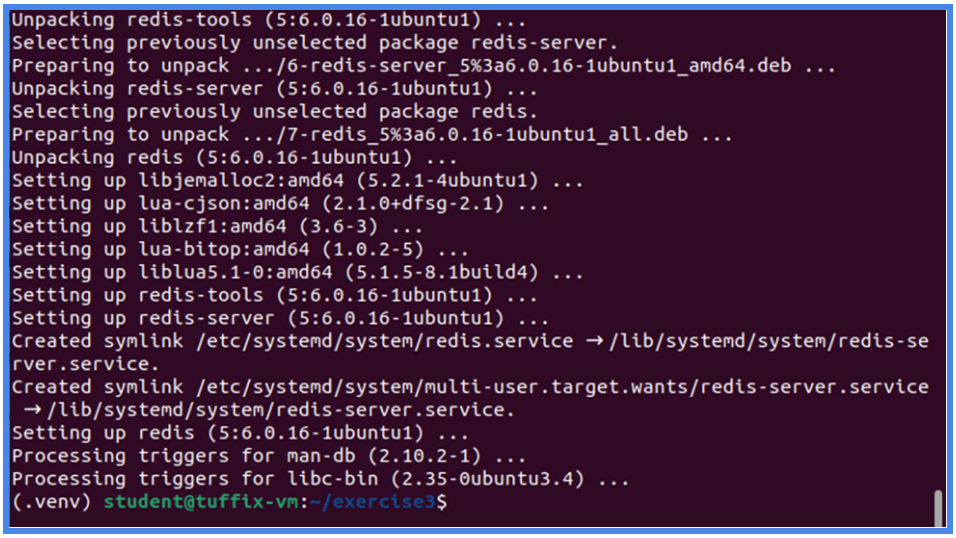
Task 1: Install and configure databases, tools, and libraries

We referenced the necessary commands from exercise 3 to install redis and necessary components.

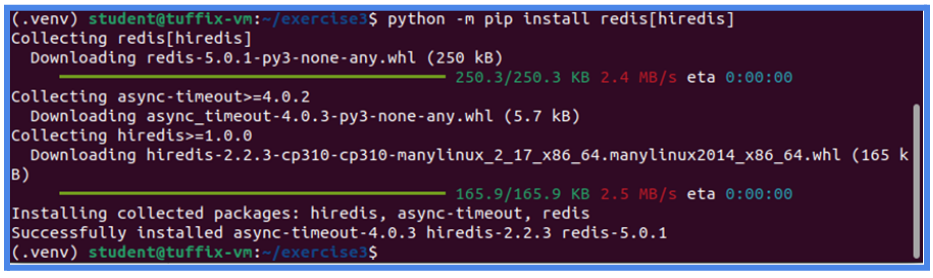
Install Redis and its Python client libraries with the commands:

sudo apt update

sudo apt install --yes redis



python -m pip install redis[hiredis]



Install and configure the AWS CLI

We referenced AWS User Guide and AWS CLI Command Guide to complete this project requirement.

The following commands were used to install the AWS CLI:

curl "https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-linux-x86_64.zip" -o "awscliv2.zip"

unzip awscliv2.zip

sudo ./aws/install

```
  inflating: aws/dist/docutils/writers/s5_html/themes/default/framing.css
  inflating: aws/dist/docutils/writers/s5_html/themes/medium-black/pretty.css
  inflating: aws/dist/docutils/writers/s5_html/themes/medium-black/__base__
  inflating: aws/dist/docutils/writers/s5_html/themes/big-black/framing.css
  inflating: aws/dist/docutils/writers/s5_html/themes/big-black/pretty.css
  inflating: aws/dist/docutils/writers/s5_html/themes/big-black/__base__
  inflating: aws/dist/docutils/writers/s5_html/themes/medium-white/pretty.css
  inflating: aws/dist/docutils/writers/s5_html/themes/medium-white/framing.css
  inflating: aws/dist/docutils/writers/s5_html/themes/small-white/pretty.css
  inflating: aws/dist/docutils/writers/s5_html/themes/small-white/framing.css
  inflating: aws/dist/docutils/writers/s5_html/themes/big-white/framing.css
  inflating: aws/dist/docutils/writers/s5_html/themes/big-white/pretty.css
  inflating: aws/dist/docutils/writers/odf_odt/styles.odt
  inflating: aws/dist/docutils/writers/latex2e/titlingpage.tex
  inflating: aws/dist/docutils/writers/latex2e/titlepage.tex
  inflating: aws/dist/docutils/writers/latex2e/docutils.sty
  inflating: aws/dist/docutils/writers/latex2e/xelatex.tex
  inflating: aws/dist/docutils/writers/latex2e/default.tex
Discord
  inflating: aws/dist/docutils/writers/html4css1/html4css1.css
  inflating: aws/dist/docutils/writers/html4css1/template.txt
(.venv) student@tuffix-vm:~$ sudo ./aws/install
You can now run: /usr/local/bin/aws --version
```

We ran the “aws –version” command to verify that the AWS CLI has been properly installed.

```
(.venv) student@tuffix-vm:~$ aws --version
aws-cli/2.13.34 Python/3.11.6 Linux/6.2.0-34-generic exe/x86_64.ubuntu.22 prompt/off
(.venv) student@tuffix-vm:~$
```

After that we followed the instructions on the Long Term credentials tab

Using the command “aws configure”, we configured some dummy credentials to use DynamoDB local. The aws configure command sets up the AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) with the necessary credentials and default region.

```
(.venv) student@tuffix-vm:~$ aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [None]: fakeMyKeyId
AWS Secret Access Key [None]: fakeSecretAccessKey
Default region name [None]: us-east-1
Default output format [None]:
```

Install and configure Amazon DynamoDB local

DynamoDB local requires a Java Runtime Environment to be installed, we used the following commands:

sudo apt update

sudo apt install --yes openjdk-19-jre-headless

```
Adding debian:DigiCert_High_Assurance_EV_Root_CA.pem
done.
Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1) ...
Processing triggers for ca-certificates (20230311ubuntu0.22.04.1) ...
Updating certificates in /etc/ssl/certs...
0 added, 0 removed; done.
Running hooks in /etc/ca-certificates/update.d...

done.
done.
Setting up openjdk-19-jre-headless:amd64 (19.0.2+7-0ubuntu3~22.04) ...
update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-19-openjdk-amd64/bin/java to provid
e /usr/bin/java (java) in auto mode
update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-19-openjdk-amd64/bin/jpackage to pr
ovide /usr/bin/jpackage (jpackage) in auto mode
update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-19-openjdk-amd64/bin/keytool to pro
vide /usr/bin/keytool (keytool) in auto mode
update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-19-openjdk-amd64/bin/rmiregistry to
 provide /usr/bin/rmiregistry (rmiregistry) in auto mode
update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-19-openjdk-amd64/lib/jexec to provi
de /usr/bin/jexec (jexec) in auto mode
(.venv) student@tuffix-vm:~$
```

With a Java Runtime Environment we are ready to run DynamoDB locally.

First we downloaded DynamoDB local v2.x and extracted the contents of the zip file.

To start DynamoDB, we used the following command in the directory with the DynamoDBLocal.jar file. Command:

java -Djava.library.path=./DynamoDBLocal_lib -jar DynamoDBLocal.jar -sharedDb

```
(.venv) student@tuffix-vm:~/Desktop/dynamodb_local_latest$ java -Djava.library.p
ath=./DynamoDBLocal_lib -jar DynamoDBLocal.jar -sharedDb
Initializing DynamoDB Local with the following configuration:
Port:   8000
InMemory:       false
DbPath: null
SharedDb:       true
shouldDelayTransientStatuses:   false
CorsParams:     null
```

Now to test that it is working, the command to list DynamoDB tables was used:

aws dynamodb list-tables --endpoint-url http://localhost:8000

```
(.venv) student@tuffix-vm:~$ aws dynamodb list-tables --endpoint-url http://localhost:8000
{
    "TableNames": []
}
(.venv) student@tuffix-vm:~$
```

We added the dynamodb_local process to our Procfile:

```
users_primary: ./bin/litefs mount -config ./users/etc/primary.yml
users_secondary_1: ./bin/litefs mount -config ./users/etc/secondary_1.yml
users_secondary_2: ./bin/litefs mount -config ./users/etc/secondary_2.yml
enroll: uvicorn --port $PORT enroll.api:app --reload
krakend: echo krakend.json | entr -nrz krakend run --port $PORT --config
krakend.json
dynamodb_local: java -Djava.library.path=./bin/DynamoDBLocal_lib -jar
./bin/DynamoDBLocal.jar -sharedDb -port $PORT
```

By adding the process, we start a local instance of DynamoDB, with the 'sharedDB' flag indicating that a single database file is shared by all clients.

Install the AWS SDK for Python

We used the following command to install the latest version of the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3):

python -m pip install boto3

```
(.venv) student@tuffix-vm:~$ python -m pip install boto3
Collecting boto3
  Downloading boto3-1.28.84-py3-none-any.whl (135 kB)
     ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 135.8/135.8 KB 1.5 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Collecting jmespath<2.0.0,>=0.7.1
  Downloading jmespath-1.0.1-py3-none-any.whl (20 kB)
Collecting s3transfer<0.8.0,>=0.7.0
  Downloading s3transfer-0.7.0-py3-none-any.whl (79 kB)
     ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 79.8/79.8 KB 4.0 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Collecting botocore<1.32.0,>=1.31.84
  Downloading botocore-1.31.84-py3-none-any.whl (11.3 MB)
     ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 11.3/11.3 MB 4.3 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Collecting python-dateutil<3.0.0,>=2.1
  Downloading python_dateutil-2.8.2-py2.py3-none-any.whl (247 kB)
     ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 247.7/247.7 KB 3.5 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<2.1,>=1.25.4 in ./.venv/lib/python3.10/site-packages
 (from botocore<1.32.0,>=1.31.84->boto3) (2.0.4)
Collecting six>=1.5
  Downloading six-1.16.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl (11 kB)
Installing collected packages: six, jmespath, python-dateutil, botocore, s3transfer, boto3
Successfully installed boto3-1.28.84 botocore-1.31.84 jmespath-1.0.1 python-dateutil-2.8.2
s3transfer-0.7.0 six-1.16.0
(.venv) student@tuffix-vm:~$
```

Task 2: Partition the data for the enrollment service

We are using redis to maintain the waiting lists, while information and classes are stored in DynamoDB Local.

1. Storing classes and enrollment data on DynamoDB Local

The DynamoDB database was created with the python script Catalog.py. The file employs a class that creates tables based on the table name, key schema, attribute definitions, and global indexes. The class also has a method to delete any previous table with a given name. Additionally, there is a method to populate the tables with the passed records.

```
   """Creates tables for the catalog database"""
    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by
'create_table'.
        self.table = None

    def create_table(self, table_name, key_schema, attribute_definitions,
global_secondary_indexes):
        """
        Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table for the catalog database.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to create.
        :return: The newly created table.
        """
        try:
            self.table = self.dyn_resource.create_table(
                TableName = table_name,
                KeySchema = key_schema,
                AttributeDefinitions= attribute_definitions,
                ProvisionedThroughput={
                    "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
                    "WriteCapacityUnits": 10,
                },
                GlobalSecondaryIndexes=global_secondary_indexes
            )
            self.table.wait_until_exists()
            print(f"Table {table_name} created successfully.")
        except ClientError as err:
            print(
                "Couldn't create table {}. Here's why: {}: {}".format(
                    table_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
```

```
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.table

    def put_items(self, table_name, items):
        """
        Adds items to the specified DynamoDB table.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to add items to.
        :param items: A list of dictionaries, where each dictionary
represents an item to add.
        """
        table = self.dyn_resource.Table(table_name)
        for item in items:
            try:
                table.put_item(Item=item)
            except ClientError as e:
                print(f"Error adding item to {table_name}:
{e.response['Error']['Message']}")
                raise e

    def delete_table_if_exists(self, table_name):
        """
        Deletes the specified DynamoDB table if it exists.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to delete.
        """
        try:
            table = self.dyn_resource.Table(table_name)
            if table.table_status == 'ACTIVE':
                table.delete()
                table.wait_until_not_exists()
                print(f"Table {table_name} deleted successfully.")
            else:
                print(f"Table {table_name} does not exist.")
        except ClientError as e:
            if e.response['Error']['Code'] == 'ResourceNotFoundException':
                print(f"Table {table_name} does not exist.")
            else:
                raise
```

The “Users” table stores basic information about the users and this information is duplicated from the Sqlite3 database for the users service.

```
# Define the key schema and attribute definitions for the "Users" table
users_key_schema = [
    {"AttributeName": "UserId", "KeyType": "HASH"}
]

users_attribute_definitions = [
```

```
    {"AttributeName": "UserId", "AttributeType": "N"},
    {"AttributeName": "Email", "AttributeType": "S"}
]

classes_global_secondary_indexes = [
        {
            "IndexName": "Email-index",
            "KeySchema": [
                {"AttributeName": "Email", "KeyType": "HASH"},
                {"AttributeName": "UserId", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
            ],
            "Projection": {"ProjectionType": "ALL"},
            "ProvisionedThroughput": {
                "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
                "WriteCapacityUnits": 10,
            },
        },
    ]

# Create the "Users" table
my_catalog.create_table("Users", users_key_schema, users_attribute_definitions,
classes_global_secondary_indexes)
```

The “Classes” table stores all the basic information about a class including the course code, section number, class name, department, current enrollment, and max enrollment. On top of that, it includes a flag to determine if the class is still active or if it has been set as inactive by a registrar.

Several indexes are created to query the table with different parameters.

```
# Define the key schema and attribute definitions for the "Classes" table
classes_key_schema = [
    {"AttributeName": "ClassID", "KeyType": "HASH"}
]

classes_attribute_definitions = [
    {"AttributeName": "ClassID", "AttributeType": "N"},
    {"AttributeName": "CourseCode", "AttributeType": "S"},
    {"AttributeName": "SectionNumber", "AttributeType": "N"},
    {"AttributeName": "State", "AttributeType": "S"}
]

classes_global_secondary_indexes = [
        {
            "IndexName": "State-index",
            "KeySchema": [
                {"AttributeName": "State", "KeyType": "HASH"},
                {"AttributeName": "ClassID", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
            ],
```

```
            "Projection": {"ProjectionType": "ALL"},
            "ProvisionedThroughput": {
                "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
                "WriteCapacityUnits": 10,
            },
        },
        {
            "IndexName": "SectionNumber-CourseCode-index",
            "KeySchema": [
                {"AttributeName": "SectionNumber", "KeyType": "HASH"},
                {"AttributeName": "CourseCode", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
            ],
            "Projection": {"ProjectionType": "ALL"},
            "ProvisionedThroughput": {
                "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
                "WriteCapacityUnits": 10,
            },
        },
        {
            "IndexName": "ClassID-index",
            "KeySchema": [
                {"AttributeName": "ClassID", "KeyType": "HASH"}

            ],
            "Projection": {"ProjectionType": "ALL"},
            "ProvisionedThroughput": {
                "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
                "WriteCapacityUnits": 10,
            },
        },
    ]
```

The “Enrollments” table stores every enrollment made in the enrollment service. It associates a student ID with an enrollment and sets an status for that enrollment which can be either “DROPPED”, “ENROLLED”. or “WAITLISTED”. The table includes several indexes to query the table with different parameters.

The tables are pre populated with the function “put_items” in the catalog class for demonstration purposes.

All the endpoints in the enrollment service have been updated to utilize DynamoDB instead of SQLite3.

2. Maintaining Waiting Lists with Redis:

The add_to_waitlist function adds a student to the Redis waitlist for the class if the waitlist is not full, then changes their status in the DynamoDB database.

```
def add_to_waitlist(class_id: int, student_id: int, r):
    response_class = classes_table.query(
        KeyConditionExpression=Key('ClassID').eq(class_id)
    )
    new_response = retrieve_enrollment_record_id(student_id, class_id)
    if not new_response:
        # create a new enrollment record
        response = enrollments_table.scan(
                ProjectionExpression='EnrollmentID',
                Select='SPECIFIC_ATTRIBUTES',
            )
        items = response.get('Items', [])
        # Find the highest enrollmentID
        highest_enrollment_id = 0
        for item in items:
            enrollment_id = item.get('EnrollmentID', 0)

            if enrollment_id > highest_enrollment_id:
                highest_enrollment_id = enrollment_id
        # Calculate the new ClassID
        new_enrollment_id = highest_enrollment_id + 1

        enrollment_item = {
            "EnrollmentID": new_enrollment_id,
            "StudentID": student_id,
            "ClassID": class_id,
            "EnrollmentState": "WAITLISTED"
        }
        enrollments_table.put_item(Item=enrollment_item)

    else:
        updated_status = update_enrollment_status(new_response,
'WAITLISTED')
        if not updated_status:
            raise HTTPException(
                status_code=500,
                detail="Failed to update enrollment status"
            )
    if r.llen(f"waitClassID_{class_id}") <
response_class["Items"][0]["WaitlistMaximum"]:
        r.rpush(f"waitClassID_{class_id}", student_id)
        return True
    else:
        raise HTTPException(
            status_code=409,
            detail=f"Class and Waitlist with ClassID {class_id} are full"
        )
```

When a student drops a class, the next student in the queue is popped from the waitlist and is enrolled in the class. Excerpt from the enrollmentdrop endpoint:

```
            next_on_waitlist = int(r.lpop(f"waitClassID_{classid}"))
            if next_on_waitlist:
                new_status = 'ENROLLED'
                new_response = retrieve_enrollment_record_id(next_on_waitlist,
classid)
                new_updated_status = update_enrollment_status(new_response,
new_status)
                updated_current_enrollment = update_current_enrollment(classid,
increment=True)
```

If the student is on the waitlist, they can drop from the waitlist.

```
@app.delete("/waitlistdrop/{studentid}/{classid}/{username}/{email}")
def remove_student_from_waitlist(studentid: int, classid: int, username: str,
email: str, r = Depends(get_redis)):
    """API to drop a class from waitlist.

    Args:
        studentid: The student's ID.
        classid: The class ID.

    Returns:
        A dictionary with a message indicating the student's enrollment status.
    """
    check_user(studentid, username, email)
    status = get_enrollment_status(studentid, classid)
    if status == 'DROPPED':
        raise HTTPException(
            status_code=409,
            detail=f"Student with StudentID {studentid} is already dropped from
class with ClassID {classid}"
        )
    if status is None:
        raise HTTPException(
            status_code=404,
            detail=f"Student with StudentID {studentid} is not enrolled in class
with ClassID {classid}"
```

```
        )
    elif status == 'ENROLLED':
        raise HTTPException(
            status_code=409,
            detail=f"Student with StudentID {studentid} is enrolled in class with
ClassID {classid}"
        )
    if status == 'WAITLISTED':
        new_status = 'DROPPED'
        updated_status =
update_enrollment_status(retrieve_enrollment_record_id(studentid, classid),
new_status)
        if not updated_status:
            raise HTTPException(
                status_code=500,
                detail="Student was not on the waitlist"
            )

        exists = r.lrem(f"waitClassID_{classid}", 0, studentid)
        if exists == 0:
            raise HTTPException(
                status_code=400,
                detail={"Error": "No such student found in the given class on the
waitlist"}
            )

    return {"Element removed": studentid}
```

A student can also check their position on the waitlist.

```
@app.get("/waitlist/{studentid}/{classid}/{username}/{email}")
def view_waitlist_position(studentid: int, classid: int, username: str, email:
str, r = Depends(get_redis)):
    """API to view a student's position on the waitlist.

    Args:
        studentid: The student's ID.
        classid: The class ID.
```

```
    Returns:
        A dictionary with a message indicating the student's position on the
waitlist.
    """
    check_user(studentid, username, email)
    position = r.lpos(f"waitClassID_{classid}", studentid)

    if position:
        message = f"Student {studentid} is on the waitlist for class {classid} in
position"
    else:
        message = f"Student {studentid} is not on the waitlist for class
{classid}"
        raise HTTPException(
            status_code=404,
            detail=message,
        )
    return {message: position}
```

Instructors can view all students on a waitlist for their class.

```
@app.get("/instructorwaitlist/{instructorid}/{classid}/{username}/{email}")
def view_waitlist(instructorid: int, classid: int, username: str, email: str, r =
Depends(get_redis)):
    """API to view the waitlist for a class.

    Args:
        instructorid: The instructor's ID.

    Returns:
        A dictionary with a list of students on the waitlist for the instructor's
classes.
    """
    check_user(instructorid, username, email)
    if not is_instructor_for_class(instructorid, classid):
        raise HTTPException(
            status_code=403,
            detail=f"Instructor with InstructorID {instructorid} is not an
instructor for class with ClassID {classid}"
```

```
        )
    waitlisted_students = get_students_for_class(classid, 'WAITLISTED')
    if not waitlisted_students:
        raise HTTPException(status_code=404, detail="No waitlisted students found
for this class.")

    student_ids = r.lrange(f"waitClassID_{classid}", 0, -1)
    if not len(student_ids):
        raise HTTPException(status_code=404, detail="No students found in the
waitlist for this class")
    return {"Waitlist": [{"student_id": int(student)} for student in
student_ids]}
```

Task 3: Testing

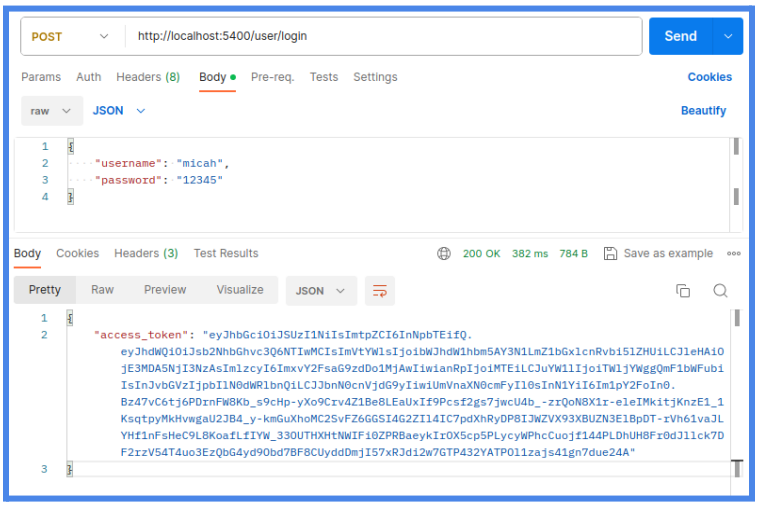
Each of our enrollment API endpoints continues to function after the SQLite database has been removed.

To facilitate testing, begin by utilizing the login endpoint with the provided credentials. Use the username 'micah' and password '12345' to obtain an access token that encompasses all the required roles for the subsequent endpoint.

KrakenD should be running in port 5400.

LOGIN ENDPOINT: /user/login

This endpoint is used to authenticate an user.

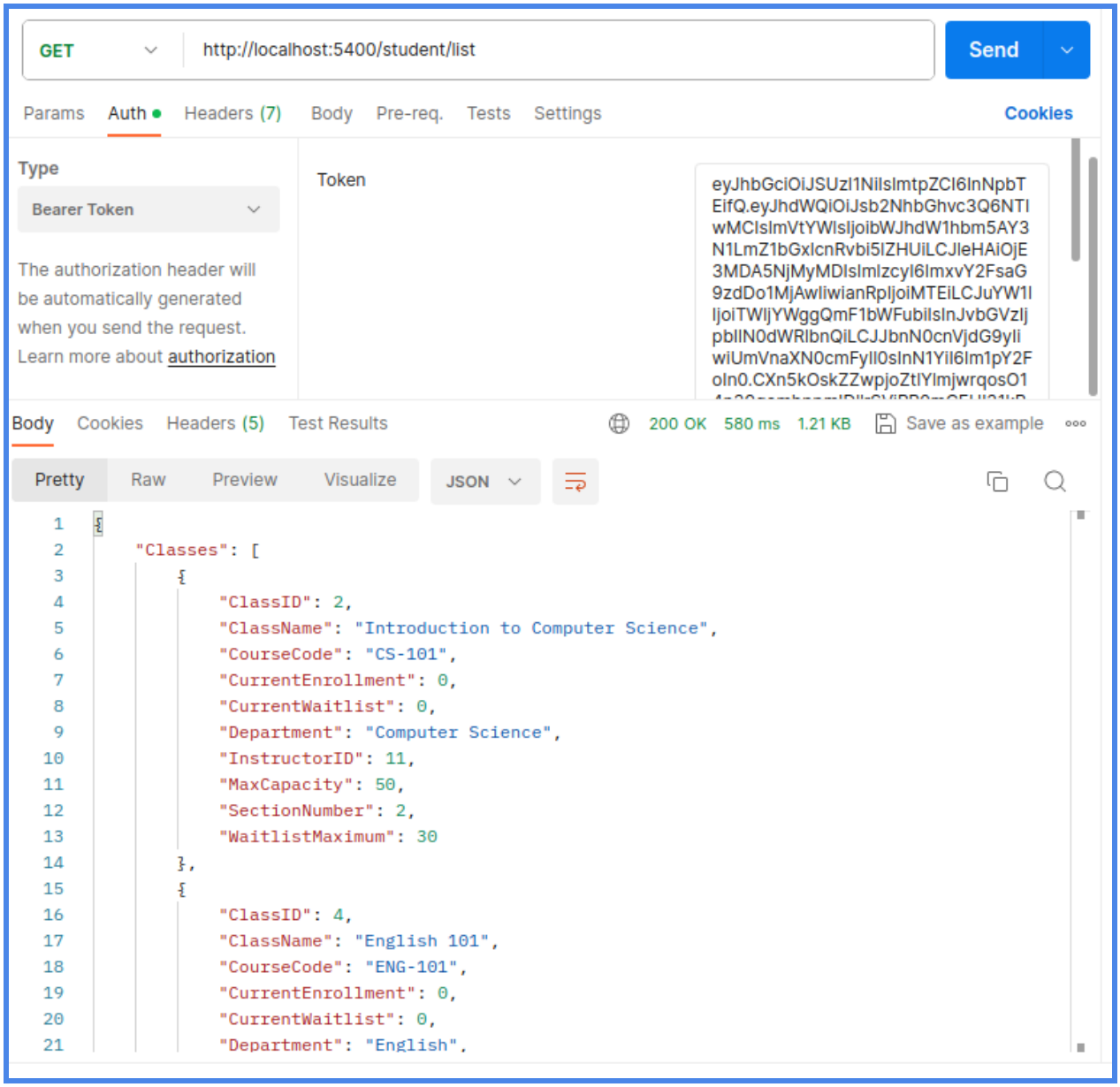


This access_token includes the three different roles (Student, Registrar, and Instructor) and can be used to test all the endpoints.

Student related endpoints

LIST ENDPOINT: /student/list

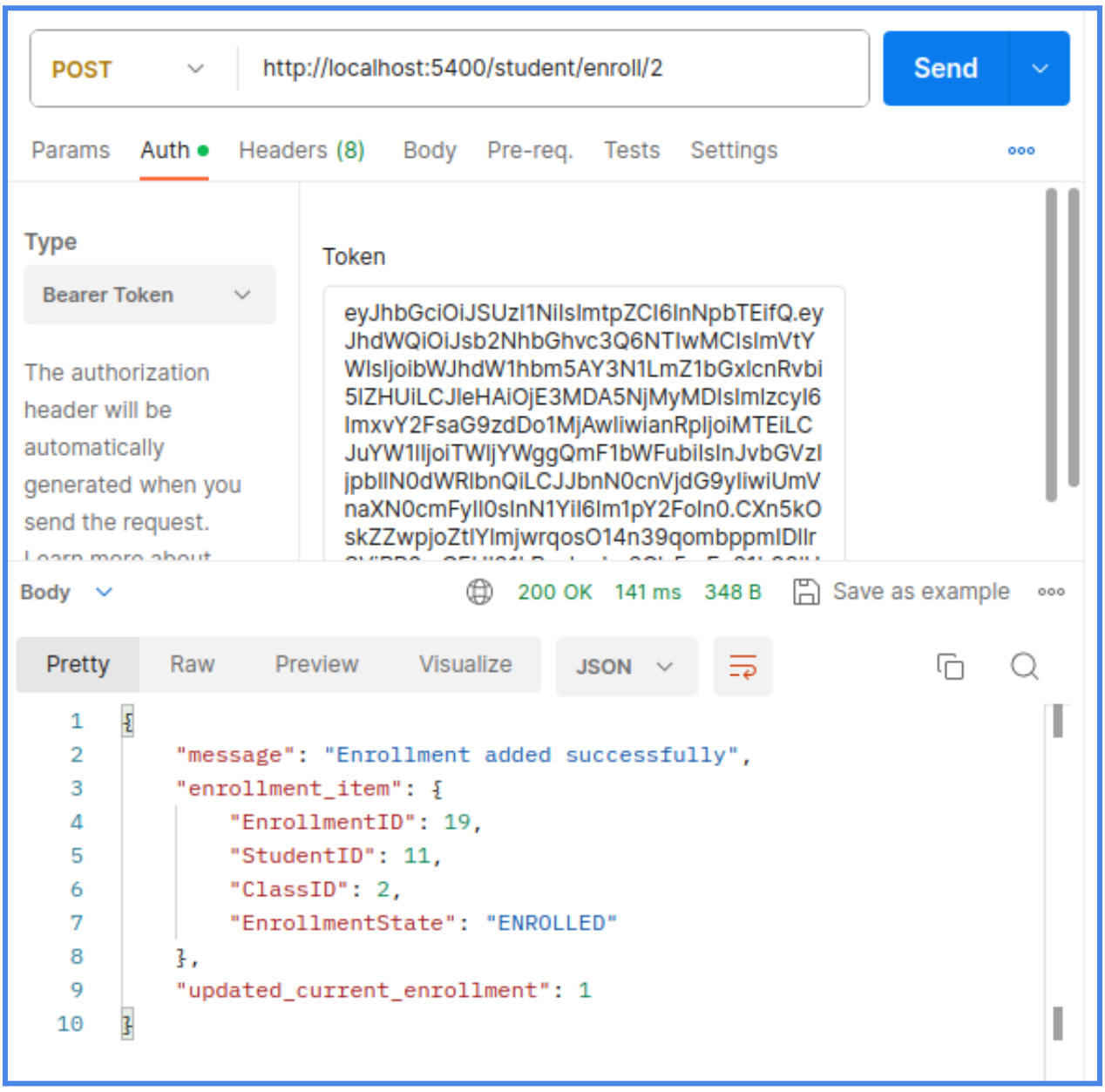
This endpoint returns a list of all the available classes that are currently set to active.




```
{
    "Classes": [
        {
            "ClassID": 2,
            "ClassName": "Introduction to Computer Science",
            "CourseCode": "CS-101",
            "CurrentEnrollment": 0,
            "CurrentWaitlist": 0,
            "Department": "Computer Science",
            "InstructorID": 11,
            "MaxCapacity": 50,
            "SectionNumber": 2,
            "WaitlistMaximum": 30
        },
        {
            "ClassID": 4,
            "ClassName": "English 101",
            "CourseCode": "ENG-101",
            "CurrentEnrollment": 0,
            "CurrentWaitlist": 0,
            "Department": "English",
```

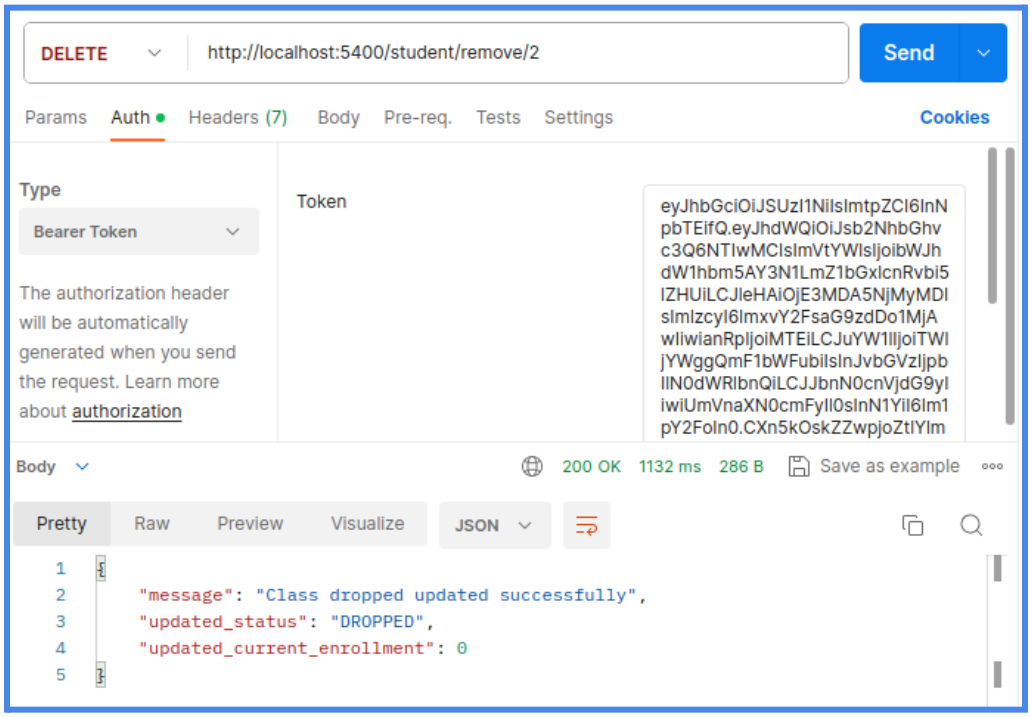
ENROLL ENDPOINT: /student/enroll/{classid}

This endpoint enrolls the student in the desired class.



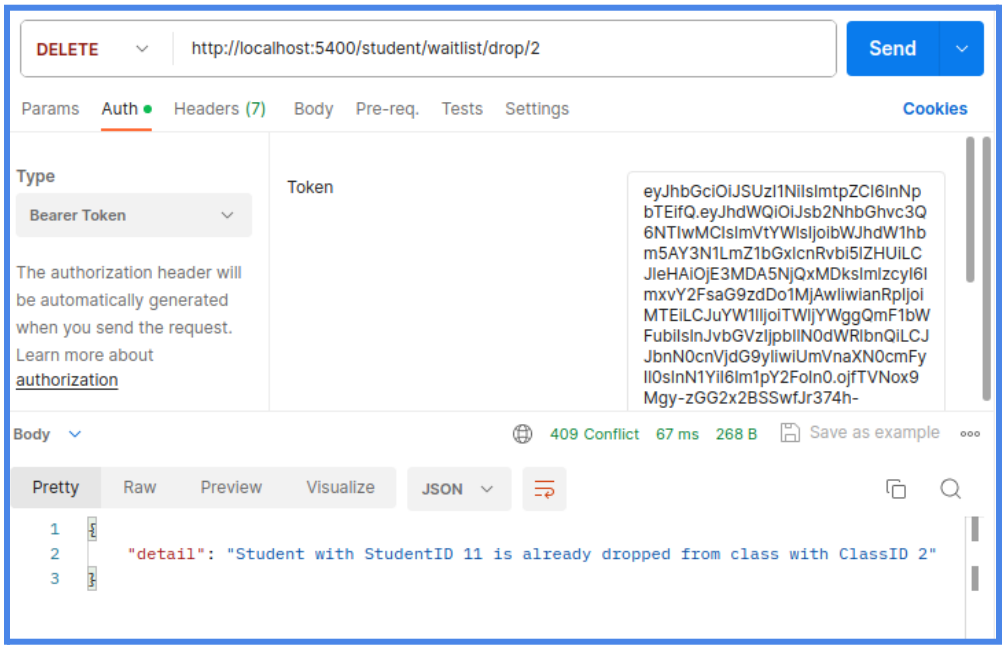
DROP ENDPOINT: /student/enroll/{classid}

This endpoint drops the student from the specified class.



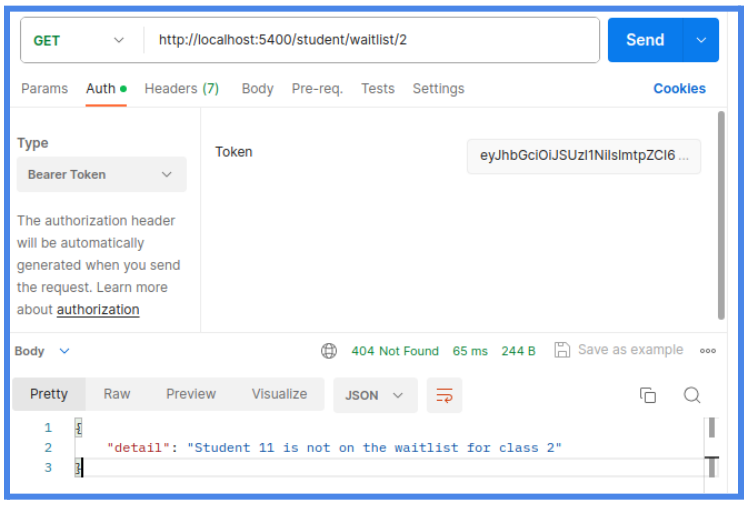
DROP WAITLIST ENDPOINT: /student/waitlist/drop/{classid}

This endpoint drops the student from the waitlist of the desired class.



WAITLIST ENDPOINT: /student/waitlist/{classid}

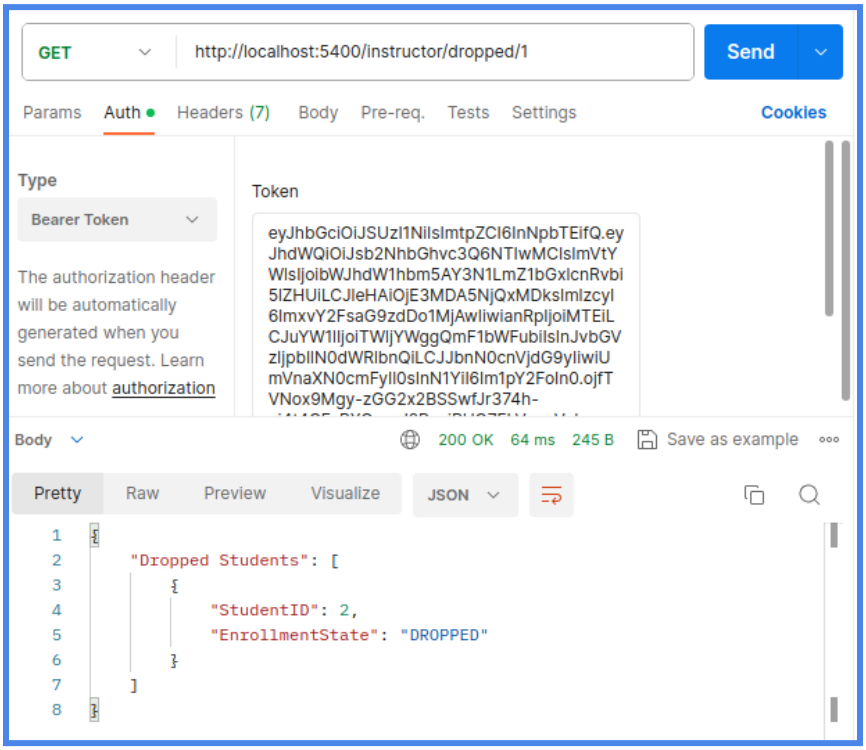
This endpoint returns the user's position on the waitlist.



Instructor related endpoints

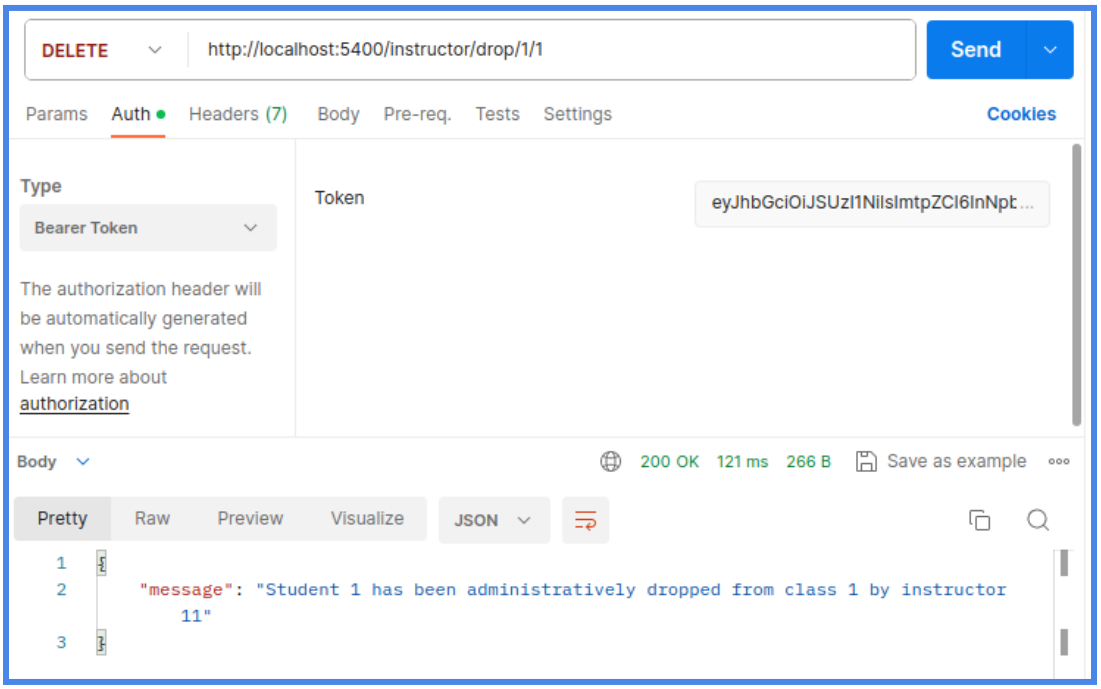
DROPPED ENDPOINT: /instructor/dropped/{classid}

This endpoint returns all the students that have dropped the specified class. Again, only if the instructor teaches this class.



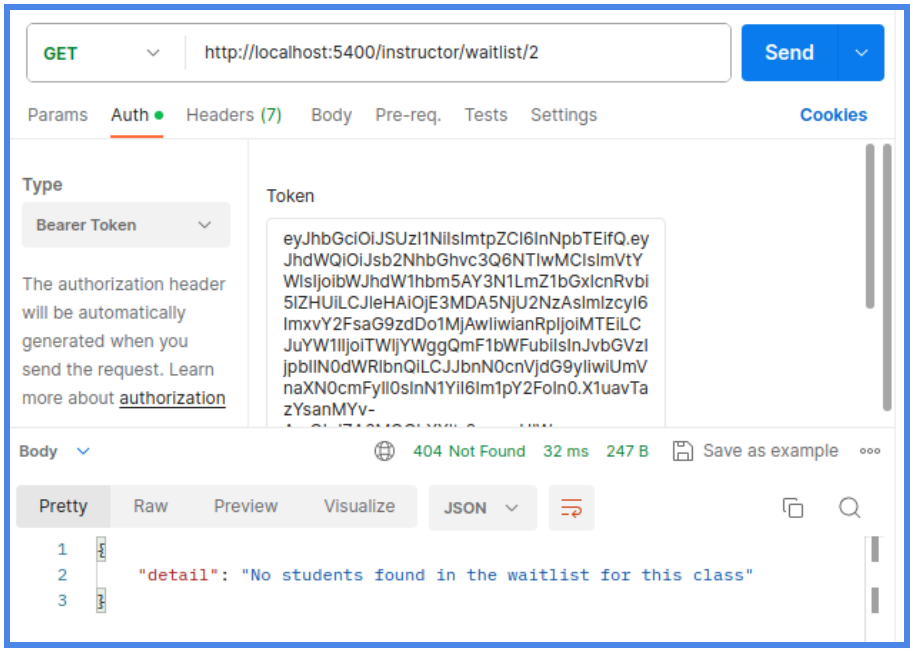
DROP ENDPOINT: /instructor/drop/{classid}/{studentid}

This endpoint can be used to administratively drop a student from a class. It can only be used if the instructor teaches the class.



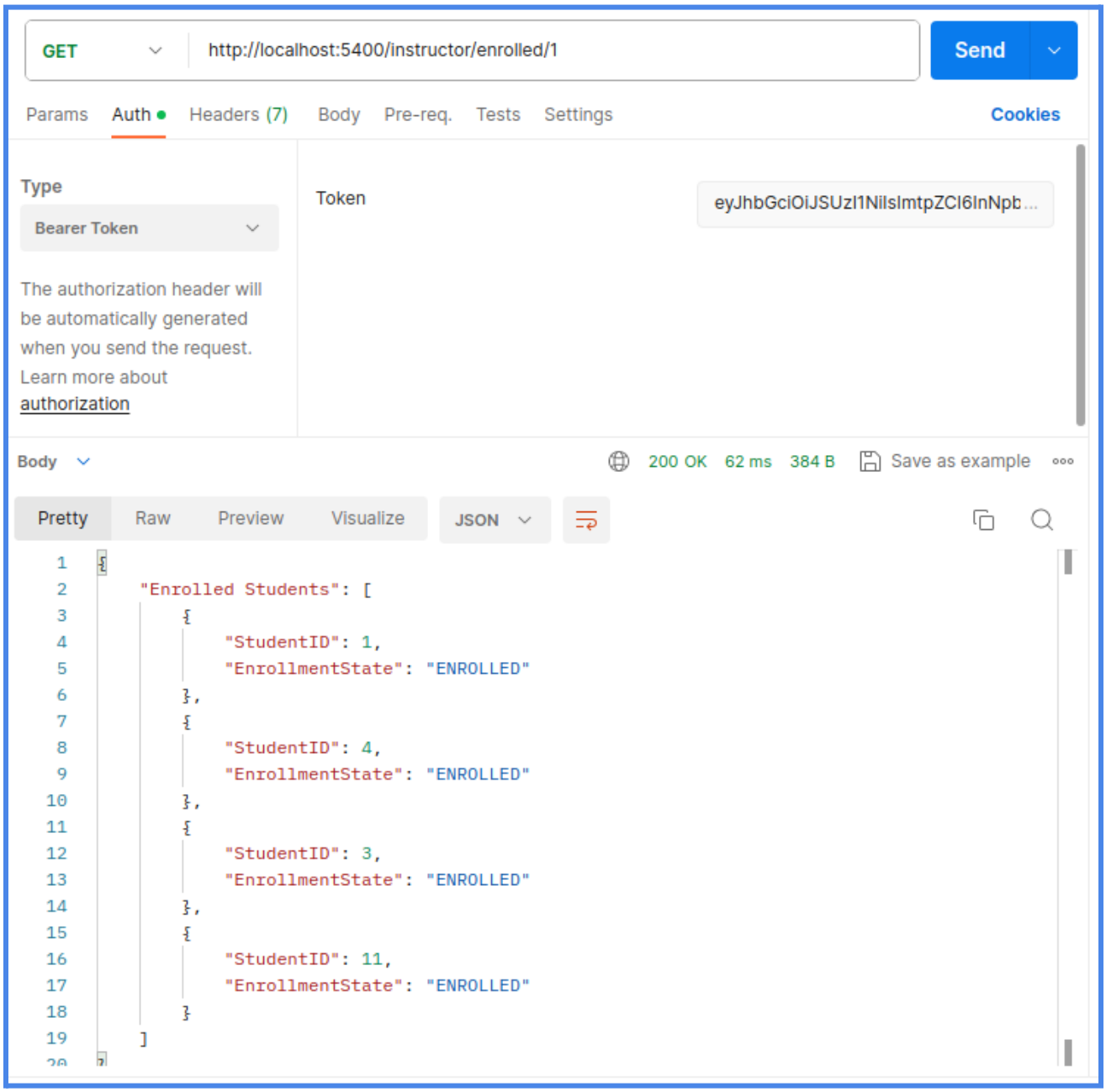
WAITLIST ENDPOINT: /instructor/waitlist/{classid}

This endpoint returns all the students on the waitlist for the given class.



ENROLLED ENDPOINT: /instructor/enrolled/{classid}

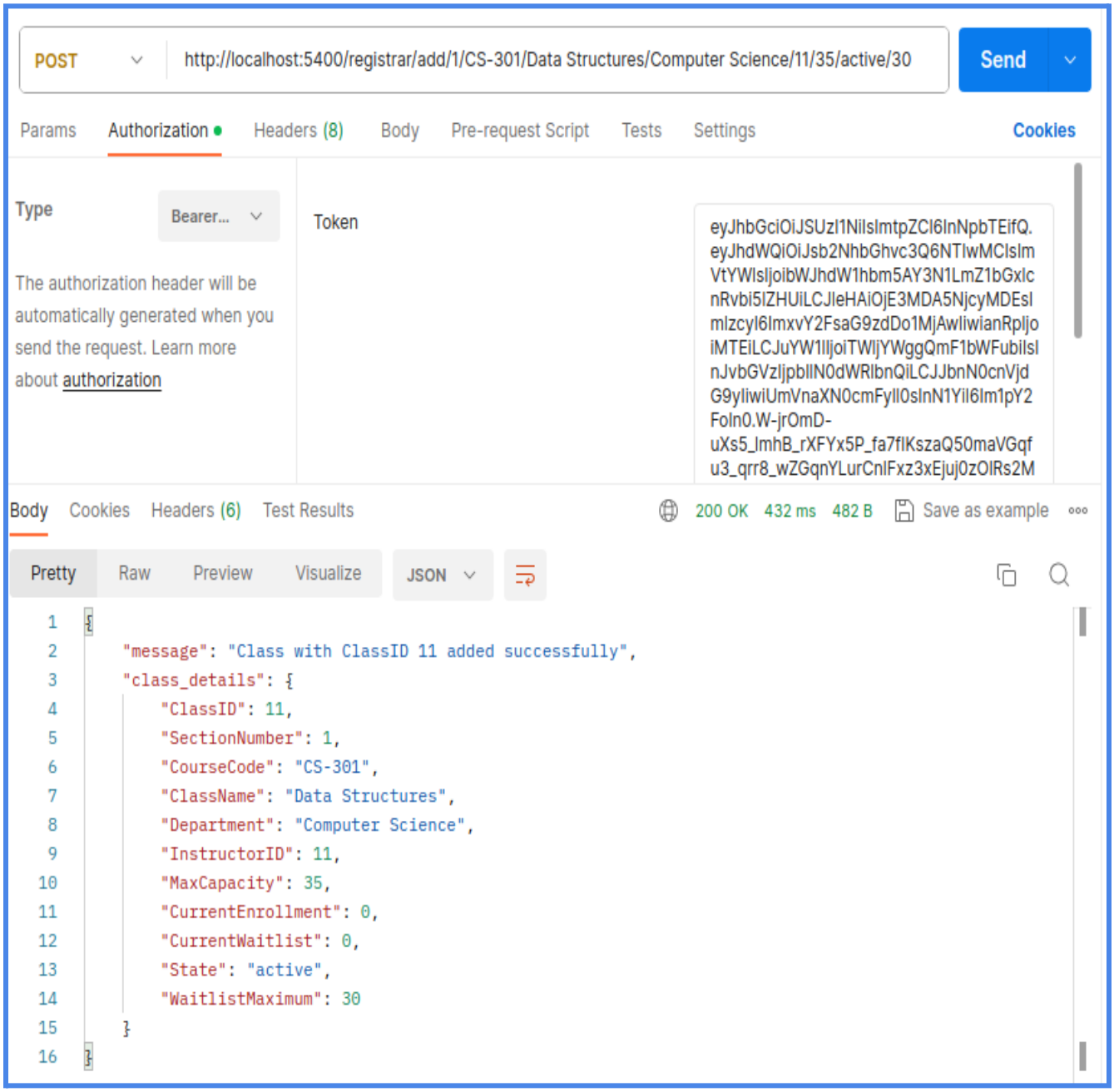
This endpoint returns all the students enrolled in a specific class if the instructor teaches this class.



Registrar related endpoints

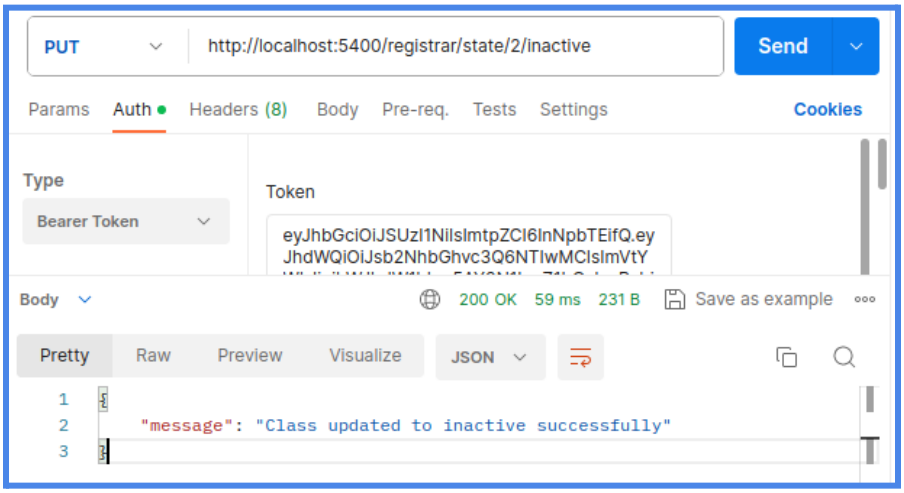
ADD ENDPOINT:
/registrar/add/{sectionid}/{coursecode}/{classname}/{department}/{professorid}/{enrollmax}/{status}/{waitmax}

This creates a new class and adds it to the table. It can only be used by a registrar.



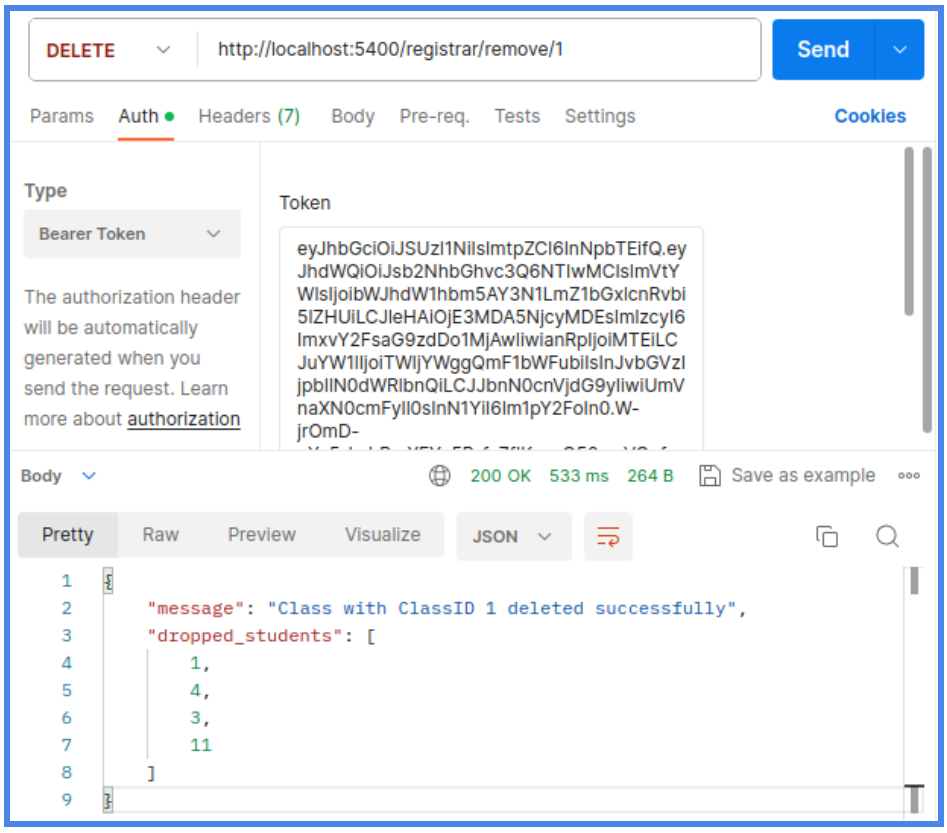
STATE ENDPOINT: /registrar/state/{classid}/{state}

This endpoint changes the state of a class.



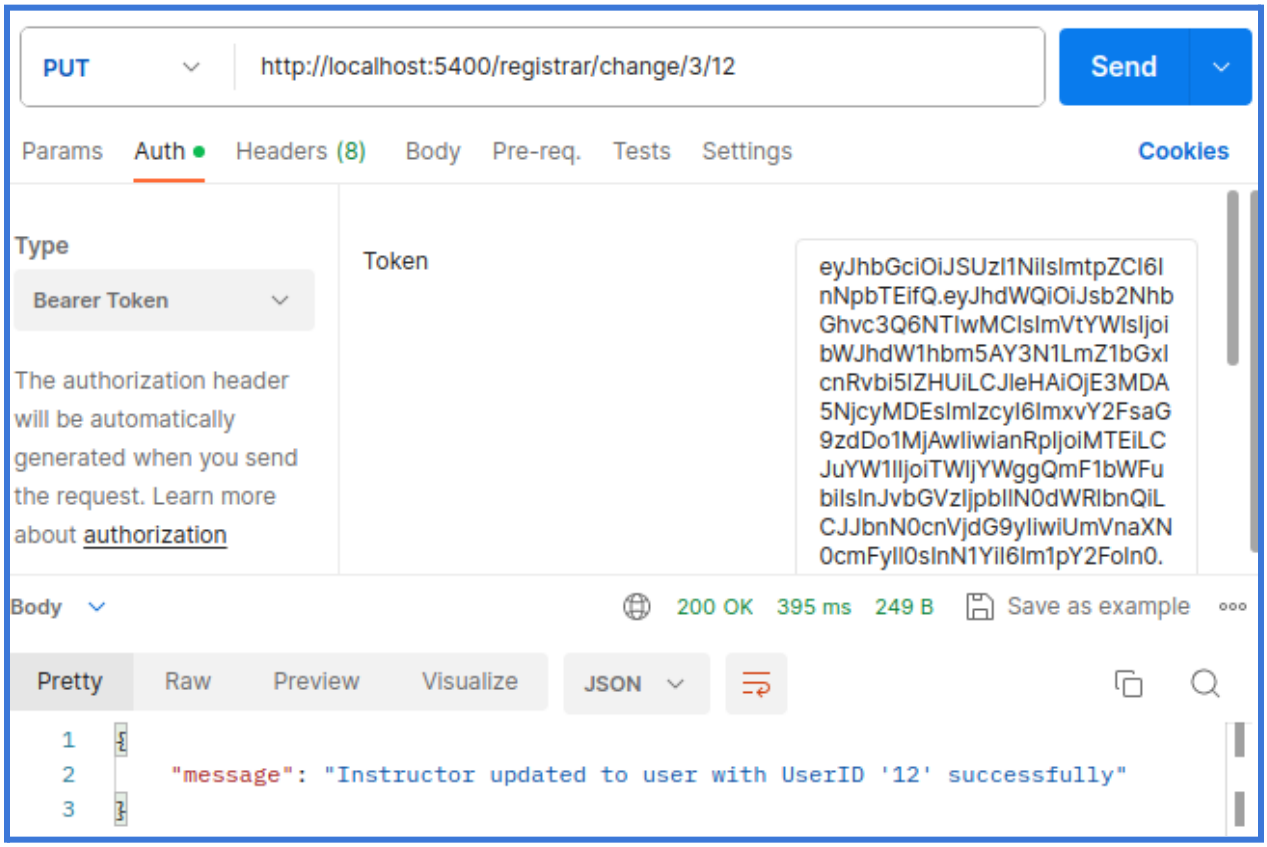
REMOVE ENDPOINT: /registrar/remove/{classid}

This endpoint removes a class from the “Classes” table. If there are any students enrolled in the class, the endpoint will also drop these students from the class.



CHANGE ENDPOINT: /registrar/change/{classid}/{newprofessorid}

This endpoint changes the instructor for a given class.



Additional instructions on how to run the project are included in README.md