

Microservices Architecture and Programming

Lab Practical and date – Practical 2, 7th August 2020

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Practical Objective- Ballerina – Hands-on with language concepts

Steps Involved-

We explored the Ballerina Language and coded a RESTFUL API in python and implementing GET, PUT, POST and DELETE

Background

Ballerina is an open-source language developed by WSO2. It was designed specifically to replace configuration-based solutions to solve the initial problem of language difficulties. It is a compiled language, focusing largely on **microservice development** and integration, and most marketing material makes an effort to point out that Ballerina is “cloud-native”. Ballerina use HTTP/1.1 by default

Code:

```
import ballerina/http;

service hello on new http:Listener(9090) {

    resource function sayHello(http:Caller caller,
        http:Request req) returns error? {

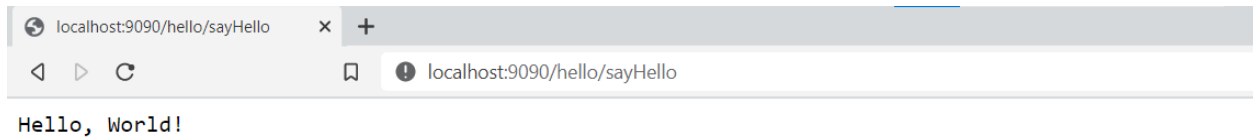
        check caller->respond("Hello, World!");
    }
}
```

Ballerina file is saved as .bal extension and to run the file we use the command ballerina run file_name.bal

```
E:\Desktop\sem 7\map>ballerina run hello_service.bal
Compiling source
    hello_service.bal
Running executables

[ballerina/http] started HTTP/WS listener 0.0.0.0:9090
```

The program compiles and then the server is started at 0.0.0.0:9090



The output of the program as seen at the web browser at the address <http://localhost:9090/hello/sayHello>

Running Ballerina Using Docker

Prerequisites:

1. Docker Desktop (Windows)
2. Docker compose (Linux)
3. Docker (Linux)
4. Ballerina (support for Mac, Windows and Linux distros)

Setup:

1. If using windows, any container can work i.e. Windows/ Linux, make sure that in Docker settings the setting “Expose daemon on tcp://localhost:2375 without TLS” is checked. This ensures the http is connectable.
2. Open any coding environment, preferable VS code, and type in the following code:

```
1. import ballerina/http;
2. import ballerina/log;
3. import ballerina/docker; //importing docker for connection
4. @docker:Expose {}
5. listener http:Listener helloWorldEP = new(9090);
6. @docker:Config {
7.   name: "helloworld",
8.   tag: "v1.0"
9. }
10. @http:ServiceConfig {
11.   basePath: "/helloWorld"
12. }
13. service helloWorld on helloWorldEP {
14.   resource function sayHello(http:Caller outboundEP, http:Request request)
15.   {
16.     http:Response response = new;
17.     response.setTextPayload("Hello World from Docker ! \n");
18.     var responseResult = outboundEP->respond(response);
19.     if (responseResult is error) {
20.       error err = responseResult;
21.       log:printError("Error sending response", err);
22.     }
23.   }
24. }
```

Lines 6-9 provide us the config for docker container setup, mainly including name and version of the docker container.

Line 11 provides the base URL which will be connected

Line 13 onwards, we can define functions which act as URL extensions, for example, sayHello can be called in browser via the URL *"/helloWorld/sayHello"*.

Line 16 has an inbuild response function which sets the message to be sent when the URL for sayHello is called via curl or browser.

3. Save the file with an extension *".bal"*; e.g. Helloworld.bal
4. While docker is running, open terminal and type "ballerina build <filename>.bal"
5. To run the image on port 9090, type in terminal "docker run -d -p 9090:9090 <name>:<tag>", where name and tag are same as in docker config on line 7-8.
6. After completion, to check if image is created, type "docker images"
7. If its running, go to the following page in browser if on Windows/Linux:
<http://localhost:9090/helloWorld/sayHello>

If on Linux, you can use curl too, type in "curl
<http://localhost:9090/helloWorld/sayHello>"

Known Issues:

- While installing docker desktop, make sure virtualization is enabled in BIOS.
- While installing ballerina, give it access to network when it is asked, else connection to docker will fail.

RESTFUL API using Python

In this program we used python flask to make all the API calls. We are storing the data in the form of JSON and the data consists of names of movies. We use PostMan to make the API calls to the server and then get the result as well.

1) **GET** command by Default, shows all the entries

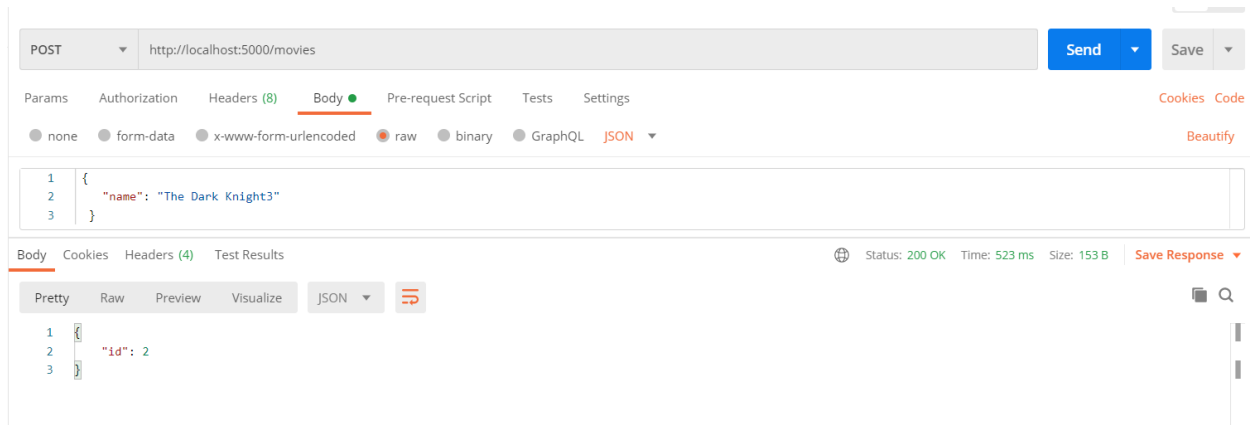
The first screenshot shows a GET request to `http://localhost:5000/movies`. The response is a JSON array with one object: `{ "name": "The Shawshank Redemption" }`. The status is 200 OK, time is 520 ms, and size is 183 B.

The second screenshot shows a GET request to `http://localhost:5000/movies/1`. The response is a JSON object: `{ "name": "Inception" }`. The status is 200 OK, time is 512 ms, and size is 181 B.

Both screenshots show the Postman interface with the 'Body' tab selected, displaying the JSON response in 'Pretty' format. The 'Send' button is visible in the top right of each request bar.

GET method to show the data at index i

2) **POST** command- to Insert the values



POST http://localhost:5000/movies

Send Save

Params Authorization Headers (8) **Body** Pre-request Script Tests Settings Cookies Code

none form-data x-www-form-urlencoded raw binary GraphQL JSON Beautify

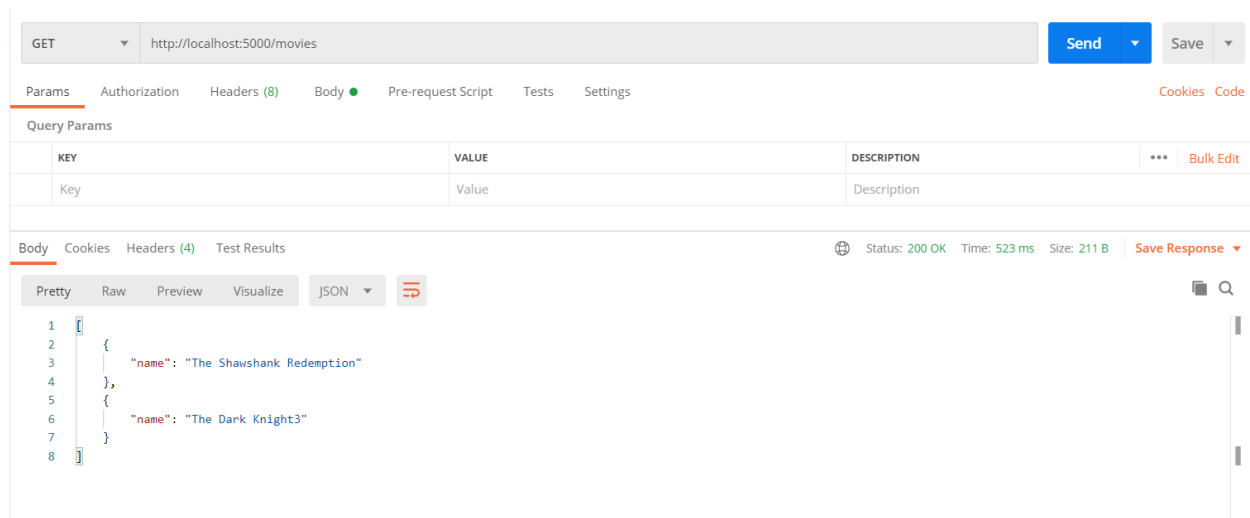
```
1 {
2   "name": "The Dark Knight3"
3 }
```

Body Cookies Headers (4) Test Results

Status: 200 OK Time: 523 ms Size: 153 B Save Response

Pretty Raw Preview Visualize JSON

```
1 {
2   "id": 2
3 }
```



GET http://localhost:5000/movies

Send Save

Params Authorization Headers (8) **Body** Pre-request Script Tests Settings Cookies Code

Query Params

KEY	VALUE	DESCRIPTION
Key	Value	Description

Body Cookies Headers (4) Test Results

Status: 200 OK Time: 523 ms Size: 211 B Save Response

Pretty Raw Preview Visualize JSON

```
1 [
2   {
3     "name": "The Shawshank Redemption"
4   },
5   {
6     "name": "The Dark Knight3"
7   }
8 ]
```

GET command verifying that the values have been inserted

3) PUT command- to update the value of data at index i

The image shows two screenshots of a REST client interface. The top screenshot displays a PUT request to `http://localhost:5000/movies/1` with a JSON body `{ "name": "Inception" }`. The bottom screenshot displays a GET response from `http://localhost:5000/movies` showing a list of movies, where the second movie (index 2) is `{ "name": "The Shawshank Redemption" }` and the third movie (index 3) is `{ "name": "Inception" }`.

PUT Request:

```
PUT http://localhost:5000/movies/1
{
  "name": "Inception"
}
```

GET Response:

```
GET http://localhost:5000/movies
[
  {
    "name": "The Shawshank Redemption"
  },
  {
    "name": "Inception"
  }
]
```

GET command verifying that data at index 2 has been updated

4) DELETE- to delete data at index i

DELETE http://localhost:5000/movies/1

Send Save

Params Authorization Headers (8) **Body** Pre-request Script Tests Settings Cookies Code

none form-data x-www-form-urlencoded raw binary GraphQL JSON Beautify

```
1 {
2   "name": "Inception"
3 }
```

Body Cookies Headers (4) Test Results Status: 200 OK Time: 523 ms Size: 156 B Save Response

Pretty Raw Preview Visualize HTML

```
1 None
```

It gives the response of None showing that the delete operation has been successful

GET http://localhost:5000/movies

Send Save

Params Authorization Headers (8) **Body** Pre-request Script Tests Settings Cookies Code

none form-data x-www-form-urlencoded raw binary GraphQL JSON Beautify

```
1 {
2   "name": "Inception"
3 }
```

Body Cookies Headers (4) Test Results Status: 200 OK Time: 522 ms Size: 183 B Save Response

Pretty Raw Preview Visualize JSON

```
1 {
2   {
3     "name": "The Shawshank Redemption"
4   }
5 }
```

GET method verifying that the data at index 1 has been deleted

Conclusion

In this practical we learned about the Ballerina language which is used for micro-services and learned how to deploy it on docker and windows as well. Later we implemented RESTFUL API using python flask and learned the behavior of GET, POST, PUT and DELETE


```

1  # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2  """
3  Created on Thu Aug 20 23:06:48 2020
4
5  @author: HETSHAH
6  """
7
8  from flask import Flask, jsonify, request
9
10 app = Flask(__name__)
11
12 movies = [
13     {
14         "name": "The Shawshank Redemption"
15     }
16 ]
17
18
19
20 @app.route('/movies')
21 def hello():
22     return jsonify(movies)
23
24
25 @app.route('/movies/<int:index>', methods=['GET'])
26 def get1(index):
27     movie = request.get_json()
28     return jsonify(movies[index - 1]), 200
29
30
31 @app.route('/movies', methods=['POST'])
32 def add_movie():
33     movie = request.get_json()
34     movies.append(movie)
35     return {'id': len(movies)}, 200
36
37
38 @app.route('/movies/<int:index>', methods=['PUT'])
39 def update_movie(index):
40     movie = request.get_json()
41     movies[index] = movie
42     return jsonify(movies[index]), 200
43
44
45 @app.route('/movies/<int:index>', methods=['DELETE'])
46 def delete_movie(index):
47     movies.pop(index)
48     return 'None', 200
49
50
51 app.run()

```