

~~Advance DevOps Assignment 2~~

DATE:

Create a REST API with serverless framework.

Creating REST API with serverless framework is an efficient way to deploy serverless applications that can scale automatically without managing servers in Serverless framework: A powerful tool that deployment of services and serverless applications across various cloud providers such as AWS, Azure and Google cloud.

iii) Serverless architecture: This design model allows developers to build applications without worrying about underlying infrastructure, enabling focus on code & business logic.

iv) REST API: Representational State Transfer is architecture style for designing network applications.

Steps for Creating REST API for serverless framework

1) Install Serverless framework:

You start by installing serverless framework globally using node package manager (npm). This allow you to manage serverless applications directly from your terminal.

2) Creating a Node in Serverless Project :

A directory is created for your project, where you will initialize a serverless service (project). This service will house all your lambda functions configurations and cloud resources. Using -tlo command serverless create you set up template for AWS Node.js microservices that will eventually deploy to AWS lambda.

- 3) Project Structure:-
 The project scaffold creates essential files like handled.js (which contains code for lambda functions) and serverless.yml.
- 4) Create a REST API Resource:
 In the serverless.yml file you define function that handles part requests of HTTP.
- 5) Deploy the Service:
 With the 'sls deploy' command serverless framework packages your application, uploads necessary resources to AWS and set up the infrastructure.
- 6) Testing the API: Once deployed you can test REST API using tools like curl or Postman by making post request to generated API.
- 7) Storing data in Dynamodb: To store submitted candidate data you integrate AWS DYNAMO DB as a database.
- 8) Adding more functionalities: Adding functionalities like 'list all candidates', 'get candidates by ID'.
- 9) AWS IAM Permissions:
 You need to ensure that serverless framework is given right permissions to interact with AWS resources like Dynamodb.
- 10) Monitoring and Maintenance
 After deployment serverless framework provides service information like deployed endpoints, API key, log streams.
- Q2 Case Study for SonarQube
 Creating your own profile in SonarQube for testing

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Project quality. Use SonarQube to analyse your GitHub code. Install sonarQube in your SonarQube to analyse Java IntelliJ IDE and analyse Java code. Analyze Python project with SonarQube.

SonarQube is an open source platform used for continuous inspection of quality. It detects bugs, code smells and security vulnerabilities in project across various programming languages.

17 Profile Creation in SonarQube:

Quality profiles in SonarQube are essential configurations that define rules applied during code analysis. Each project has a quality profile for every supported language with default being 'Sonar Way'. Profiles come built-in for all languages. Custom profiles can be created by copying or extending existing ones. Copying creates an independent profile, while extending inherit rules from parent profile & reflects future changes automatically. You can activate or deactivate rules, prioritize certain rules and configure parameters to tailor profile to specific projects. Permissions to manage quality profile are restricted to users with administrative privileges. SonarQube allows for the comparison of two profiles to check for differences in activated rules and users can track changes via event log. Quality profiles to specific projects permissions to can also be imported from other instances via backup and restore.

To ensure profiles include now rule it's important to check against updated built in profiles or use sonarqube rules page.

27) Using Sonarcloud to analyze Github code:

Sonarcloud is cloud-based counterpart of Sonar Cube that integrates directly with Github, BitBucket, Azure and GitHub repositories. To get started with Sonarcloud via Github sign up via Sonarcloud product page and connect your Github organizations or personal account. Once connected, Sonarcloud merges your Github setup with each project corresponding to Github repos. After setting up the organization choose subscription plan (free for public repos). Next import repositories into your Sonarcloud organizations where each Github repo becomes a Sonarcloud project. Define 'new code' to focus on recent changes and choose between automatic analysis or CI-based analysis. Automatic analysis happens directly in Sonarcloud while CI based analysis integrates with your build process once the analysis is complete results can be viewed in both Sonarcloud and Github including security impact issue.

37) Sonarlint in Java IDE:

Sonarlint is an IDE that performs on-the-fly code analysis as you write code. It helps developers in the development environment.

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such as IntelliJ idea or Eclipse. To set it up install the sonarlint plugin, configure the connection with SonarQube or SonarCloud and Select the Project Profile to analyse Java code. This approach ensures immediate feedback on code quality. Promoting clean & maintainable code from beginning.

4) Analyzing Python Projects with SonarQube:

SonarQube supports Python test coverage reporting but it requires third party tool like Coverage. Py to generate the coverage report. To enable coverage adjust your build process so that coverage tools run before Sonar scanner and ensures report file is saved in diff. path.

For set up, you can use ~~PYTEST~~, and coverage. Py to configure and run test. In your tox.ini include configurations for Pytest and coverage to generate coverage report in XML format. The build process can also be automated using GitHub Actions, which install dependencies runs tests and invokes SonarQube scan. Ensure report in Cobertura XML format and place where scanner can access it.

5) Analyzing Node.js Projects with SonarQube

For Node.js Project SonarQube can analyse JavaScript and TypeScript code. Similar to the Python setup, you can configure SonarQube to analyse node.js projects by installing the appropriate plugin and using Sonar Scanner to

Scan the Projects. SonarQube will check the code against Industry Standard rules and best practices, flagging issues related to security vulnerabilities, bugs and performance optimization.

3. At a large organization, your centralized operation team may get many repetitive infrastructure requests. You can use Terraform to build a self-service infrastructure model that lets product team manage their own infrastructure independently. You can create and use Terraform modules that codify the standards for deploying & managing services in your organizations, allowing teams to efficiently ~~deploy services~~ in compliance with your organization's practices. Terraform cloud can also integrate with ticketing system like ServiceNow to automatically generate new infrastructure requests.

Implementing a 'self-service' infrastructure model using Terraform can transform how large organization manage their infrastructure independently. Organization can enhance efficiency, reduce bottlenecks and ensure compliance with established needs.

- The need for self-service infrastructure:
In large organization, centralized operations teams often face an overwhelming number of

repetitive requests. This can lead to delay in service delivery and frustration among product teams who need to move quickly. A self-service model allows teams to provision and manage their infrastructure without relying on the operations team for every request.

• Benefits of using Terraform.

1. Modularity & Reusability :

- Terraform modules encapsulate standard configurations for various infrastructure components (e.g. networks, databases, compute resources).
- Teams can reuse these modules across different projects, reducing redundancy and minimizing the risk of error.

2. Standardizations

- By defining best practices within modules, organizations can ensure that all deployments comply with internal policies and standards.
- This consistency helps maintain security and operational integrity across the organization.

3. Increased Efficiency :

- Product teams can deploy services quickly by using pre-defined modules, significantly reducing the time spent on infrastructure setup.
- This allows teams to focus on developing features rather than managing infrastructure.

4. Integration with ticketing systems

- Terraform cloud can integrate with ticketing systems like ServiceNow.

- to automate the generation of infrastructure requests.
- This integration streamlines workflows by allowing teams to initiate requests directly from their ticketing platform, reducing manual intervention.

→ Implementation steps

1. Identify Infrastructure components
 - Begin by identifying which components of your infrastructure can be modularized (e.g. VPCs, security groups, load balancers)
2. Develop Terraform modules.
 - Create reusable modules that define the desired configuration and resources.
 - Ensure each module includes input variables for customizations and outputs for integration with other modules.
3. Establish Governance and Best Practices:
 - Define guidelines for module usage, versioning and documentation to ensure clarity and maintainability.
 - Encourage teams to contribute to module development and share improvements.
4. Testing and Validation.
 - Implement a testing framework to validate module functionality before deployment.
 - Best practices for module management.
 - Utilize the Terraform Registry.
 - Leverage existing community modules from the

Terraform Registry to avoid reinventing solutions and ensure adherence to best practices.

- Version control: Implement versioning for your modules to track changes over time. This helps manage dependencies effectively and minimize disruptions during updates.

- Documentation: Maintain comprehensive documentation for each module including usage examples, input/output descriptions and any dependency.

- Encourage collaboration: Foster a culture of collaboration by sharing modules across teams. This promotes consistency in deployments and facilitates knowledge within the organization.

By adopting a self-service infrastructure model with Terraform organizations can empower product teams to efficiently manage their own infrastructure while ensuring compliance with established standards. This approach not only streamlines processes but also enhances agility in responding to changing business needs. Ultimately, it leads to a more responsible IT environment that supports innovation and growth within the organization.

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