

Advance devops (Assignment no - 2)

Create a REST API with serverless framework
 Creating REST API with serverless framework
 efficient way to deploy serverless application that
 can scale automatically without messaging server
 A powerful tool that deployment of services and
 serverless application across various cloud providers
 such as AWS, and google cloud.

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

iii) REST API: Representational state transfer is
 architecture style for designing network application
 directly from your terminal.

Steps for creating REST API for serverless framework

~~Install Serverless framework:~~

You start by installing Serverless framework CLI
 globally using node modules. This allows you to
 manage Serverless application directly from your
 terminal.

Creating a node.js serverless project:
 A directory is created for your project, where you will
 initialize a serverless service. This service will house all
 your lambda functions configuration and cloud
 services. Using the command `serverless create` your AWS

Node.js microservices that will eventually deploy to AWS Lambda.

3) Project structure:-

The project scaffold creates essential files, like hand.js (which contains code for lambda function and serverless.yml).

4) Create a REST API Resource:

In the serverless.yml file you define function that handles port request 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 Postman by making POST request to generated API.

7) Storing Data in Dynamodb: To store submitted candidate data you integrate AWS' DynamoDB as database.

8) Adding more functionality: Adding functionalities like 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.

➤ Monitoring and maintenance.

This deployment serverless framework provides service information like deployed endpoints, API key, log streams.

Case study for sonarqube

Creating your own profile in Sonarqube for testing project quality. Use Sonarqube to analyze your code. Install Java plugin and analyze java code.

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

➤ Profile creation in Sonarqube

Quality profiles in Sonarqube are essentials configuration that define rules applied during code analysis. Each project has a quality profile for every supported language with default being Sonar way profile comes built in for all languages. Custom profiles can be created by copying or extending existing ones. Copying creates you can activate or deactivate rules, prioritize certain rules and configure parameters to profile to specific projects.

2) Using SonarCloud to analyse github code:
 SonarCloud is a cloud based counter part of sonarqube that triggers directly with github, Bit Bucket, and github repositories. To get started with sonarcloud via github signup product page and connect your github organization or personal account. Once connect, sonarcloud mirrors your github setup with each project corresponding to the github repos:- After setting up organization choose subscription plan. Next input repositories into your sonarcloud organization where each github repository is a sonarcloud project. Define new cloud 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 results can be viewed on both sonarcloud and github including security & import issue.

3) Sonarlint in Java IDE:

~~Sonarlint~~ is an IDE that performs on the fly code analysis as you write code, it helps developers in the developing environment 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 in code quality; promoting clean & maintainable code from beginning.

Analyzing Python projects with SonarQube

SonarQube supports Python test coverage reporting but it requires third party tools like coverage to enable and adjust your build process so that coverage tools runs before Sonar scanner and ensures report file is saved in diff path. For set up you can use TUX and coverage to py configuration for pytest and coverage to generate report in XML format. The build process can also be automated using GitHub Actions which install dependencies, runs test and invokes SonarQube scan. Ensure report in XML format and place where scanner can access it.

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 analyze node.js project by installing the appropriate plugin and using sonar scanner to scan the project. 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 repeatable 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 organization, allowing teams to efficiently deploy services.

Thus implementing a self-service infrastructure model using Terraform can transform how large organizations manage their infrastructure independently. Organizations can enhance efficiency, reduce benefits 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 the 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. Teams can reuse those modules across different projects, reducing redundancy and minimizing the risks of errors.

Standardizations
By identifying and practices within modules, organization can ensure that all deployment comply with internal policies and standards. This consistency helps maintain security and operational integrity across the organization.

Increased Efficiency:
Product teams can deploy services quickly by using predefined modules, significantly reducing the time spent on infrastructure setup. This allows them to focus on developing features rather than managing infrastructure.

Integration with ticketing systems:
Terraform cloud can integrate with ticketing system like ServiceNow, to automate the generation of infrastructure requests. This integration streamlines workflow 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.

2. Develop Terraform modules.

- Create reusable modules that define the desired configuration and resources.
- Ensure each module includes input variables for customization and outputs for integration with other modules.

3. Establish governance and Best Practices

- Define guidelines for module usage, versions, 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 development.
- Best particular for module management.
- Utilize the Terraform registry.
- Leverage existing community modules from the Terraform registry.