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I would like to express my deepest thanks to my classmates, who helped me whenever I faced any problem. They gave me useful decision and necessary advices on the problems that I faced. We discussed together as well due to some of the problems we faced might be similar to each other.

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Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Maersk Line is the global container division and the largest operating unit of the A.P. Moller – Maersk Group, a Danish business conglomerate. It is the world's largest container shipping company having customers through 374 offices in 116 countries. It employs approximately 7,000 sea farers and approximately 25,000 land-based people. Maersk Line operates over 600 vessels and has a capacity of 2.6 million TEU. The company was founded in 1928.

Operating in 100 countries and transporting goods around the globe, at first glance it would appear Danish shipping company Maersk Line is already handling all the cargo it can manage. But when Maersk determined that the volume of most of the goods it was shipping had grown to full capacity, the company decided that cloud powered solutions would be a crucial part of rectifying the situation.

"There was a 'mind-opener' where Maersk said, 'How can we support the overall business strategy, and also from an IT perspective," says Soeren Lorenzen, an account general manager with Hewlett-Packard company who is involved first-hand with Maersk's ITO efforts. "There was a new CIO who wanted to outsource every part of IT, but without [negatively] impacting shipping."

In an effort to support further business growth and increase organizational flexibility, Maersk decided to consolidate all of its data centres and server rooms operating worldwide onto a virtualized platform. Microsoft Azure was already hosting some of Maersk's IT environment, and in March 2016 Maersk initially approached Microsoft about expanding the scope of the relationship. Moving forward, Lorenzen says Maersk is currently changing over its IT setup based on Microsoft Azure, starting with the desktop environment up to container management.

1.2 Project Objective

The project's objectives are listed below:

- To develop a Container Management System (CMS) application that developed using Microsoft Azure Cloud Service.
- To upgrade and maintain the performance of Container Management System (CMS) application after the system go-live.
- To design Container Management System (CMS) application that able to meet the business specifications or user requirements.
- To develop a Container Management System (CMS) application that compatible with most web browser in the market.

1.3 Project Scope

The project scope for Container Management System (CMS) are:

- Able to manage the whole booking process which is from searching schedule to booking confirmation.
- Able to manage cost such as increase profit and productivity, reduce errors, overheads and recurring costs, and optimise resources.
- Able to access Container Management System (CMS) application from different geographical areas.
- Able to customise the solution of business specifications during peak seasons.

1.4 Requirement Specification

In Container Management System (CMS) application, there are several requirement specifications are listed as followed:

1. Availability

The Container Management System (CMS) application must be accessible on the online web most of the time.

2. Scalability

The Container Management System (CMS) application must be scalable enough to meet business specifications and users' requirements.

3. Maintainability

The Container Management System (CMS) application must be able to upgrade and maintain frequently. Meanwhile, users able to use the system simultaneously.

4. Monitoring

The Container Management System (CMS) application must be monitored most of the time to identify and determine the errors or defects of the system and fix them as soon as possible.

5. Provisioning

The new Container Management System (CMS) application must be able to provision to the Microsoft Azure Platform.

1.5 Summary of Major Functions

In Container Management System (CMS) application, the summary of the major functions, which also considered as functional requirement specification, is listed as followed:

1. Admin

- Login
- Register new agent
- Create, Read, Update and Delete schedule
- Create, Read, Update and Delete ship
- Create, Read, Update and Delete customer
- Create and Read booking

2. Agent

- Login
- Create, Read, Update and Delete customer
- Create and Read booking

Chapter 2: PROJECT PLAN

2.1 Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)

WBS	Task Name	Duration
1	Maersk Line CMS	43 days
1.1	Introduction	9 days
1.1.1	Project Background	1 day
1.1.2	Project Objective	2 days
1.1.3	Project Scope	2 days
1.1.4	Requirement Specification	2 days
1.1.5	Summary of Major Function	2 days
1.2	Project Plan	2 days
1.2.1	Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)	1 day
1.2.2	Gantt Chart	1 day
1.3	Design	13 days
1.3.1	Cloud Architecture	2 days
1.3.2	Design Consideration	2 days
1.3.3	Modelling	9 days
1.3.3.1	Use Case Diagram	3 days
1.3.3.2	Use Case Specification	2 days
1.3.3.3	Sequence Diagram	3 days
1.3.3.4	Class Diagram	1 day
1.4	Implementation	16 days
1.4.1	ASP.NET Web Application	2 days
1.4.2	Azure Resource Group	3 days
1.4.3	Azure SQL Server	2 days
1.4.4	Azure SQL Database	3 days
1.4.5	Azure Web Application Service	2 days
1.4.6	Azure Traffic Manager	2 days
1.4.7	Azure Web Application Auto Scaling	2 days
1.5	Testing	2 days

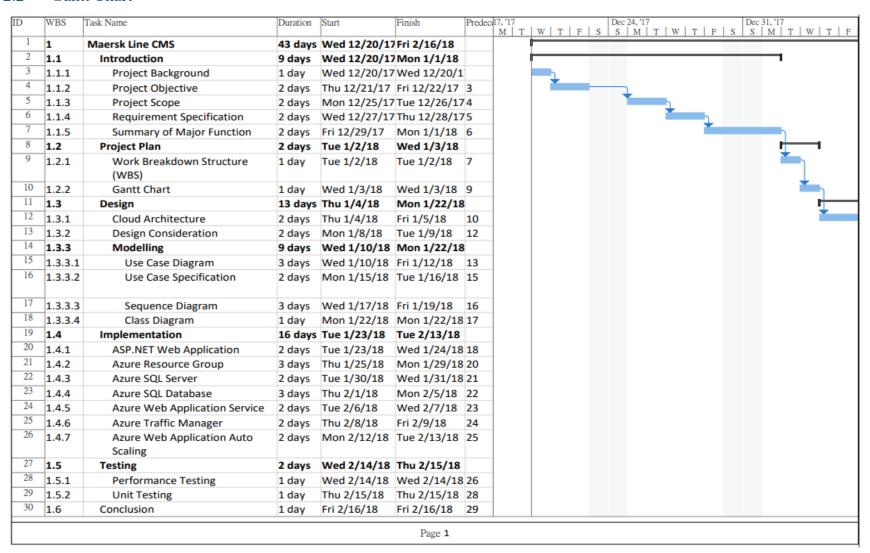
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1.5.1	Performance Testing	1 day
1.5.2	Unit Testing	1 day
1.6	Conclusion	1 day

2.2 Gantt Chart



Chapter 3: DESIGN

3.1 Cloud Architecture

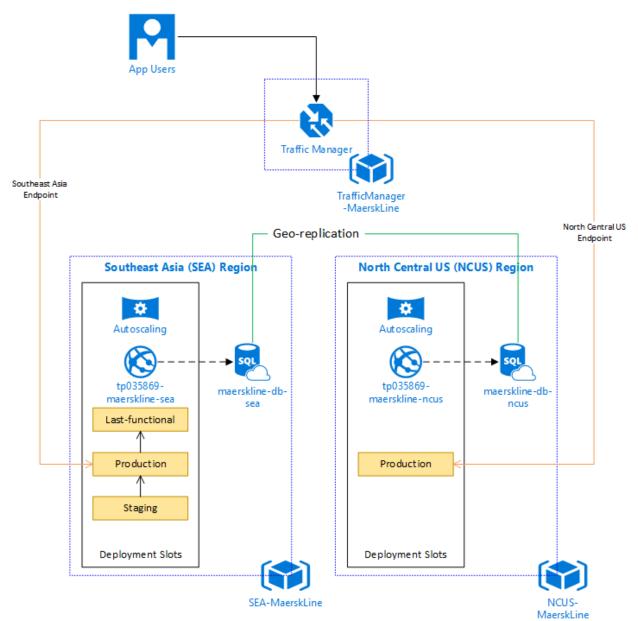


Figure 1 Cloud Architecture of Maersk Line

Figure 1 shows the overall of cloud architecture that implemented to deploy Maersk Line Web Application to Microsoft Azure Cloud Platform. This cloud platform allows individual to view or use the web application in different regions around the globe. For Maersk Line, the primary cloud service is in Southeast Asia and secondary service is in North Central United States. These 2

regions can have up to 3 autoscaling service and each of these has their own database. This is to allow the performance of the database can be fast because the location of databases and application are much nearer. Traffic Manager will manage the performance of the web application by introducing the endpoints for both regions into the service. The geo-replication is used in order to ensure when the primary database (SEA) is down, the secondary will take place and continue its work. This allows to improve the availability of Maersk Line Container Management System (CMS).

3.2 Design Consideration

The designs that needed to be considered before entering to the design phase are listed as followed:

- 1. The Container Management System (CMS) should be able to reduce all the redundant costs such as recurring cost, supply chain cost or overheads.
- 2. The Container Management System (CMS) should be able to provide an effective and efficient system for customer to manage the business process by cloud-based application.
- 3. The Container Management System (CMS) should be able to meet customers' satisfaction.

However, there are several things needed to be taken into account. A limited Azure budget was given to the development team which insufficient to develop the project. Besides, time constraint is another factor to develop the system. Hence, the team decided to host the system as a cloud-based system on-line so given Azure budget will not be exceeded.

3.3 Modelling

3.3.1 Use Case Diagram

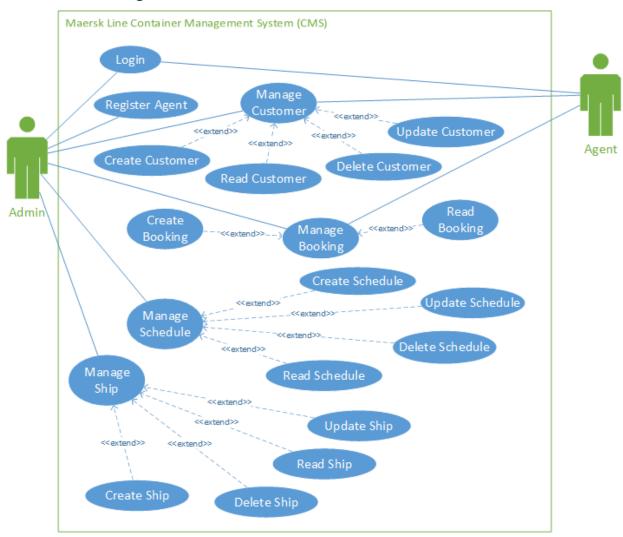


Figure 2 Use Case Diagram

3.3.2 Use Case Description

Use Case	Login	
Summary	Users enter credentials to login to the system.	
Dependency	-	
Actor	Admin, Agent	
Precondition	-	
Description of Main	Enter email and password.	
Sequence	The email and password entered will be verified by system.	
	3. Users will be directed to their home page respectively.	
Alternative Flow	2(a). Error message will be shown if users enter the wrong credentials.	
Post Condition	Admin and agent logged into the system successfully.	

Use Case	Register Agent	
Summary	Admin enters agents' information to register new agent.	
Dependency	-	
Actor	Admin	
Precondition	Admin must log in to the system.	
Description of Main	1. Admin enters information of the new agent.	
Sequence	2. The information entered will be verified by system.	
	3. A message will be shown to admin that indicates	
	agent registered successfully.	

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Alternative Flow	2(a). Error message will be shown if admin enter the wrong	
	information.	
Post Condition	Agent account created successfully.	

Use Case	Manage Customer	
Summary	Users are able to create, read, update and delete customers' records.	
Dependency	< <extend>> Create Customer <<extend>> Read Customer <<extend>> Update Customer <<extend>> Delete Customer</extend></extend></extend></extend>	
Actor	Admin, Agent	
Precondition	Admin and agent must log in to the system.	
Description of Main Sequence	1. Click on "Create new customer". 2. Enter new customers' information. 3. The new customers' information entered will be verified by system. 4. New customer created successfully. Read Customer 1. Select the particular record of the customer and click "View". 2. Customer's record is displayed successfully. Update Customer 1. Select the particular record of the customer and click "Update".	

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	2. Enter updated information of	of the customer.
	3. The new customers' inform verified by system.	ation entered will be
	4. Record of customer is upda	ted successfully.
	Delete Customer	
	 Select the particular record "Delete". Customer's record is deleted 	
Alternative Flow	Create Customer 3(a). Error message will be shown information. Update Customer 3(a). Error message will be shown information.	
Post Condition	-	

Use Case	Manage Booking
Summary	Users are able to create and read customers' bookings.
Dependency	< <extend>> Create Booking</extend>
	< <extend>> Read Booking</extend>
Actor	Admin, Agent
Precondition	Admin and agent must log in to the system.
Description of Main	Create Booking
Sequence	 Click on "Create new booking". Enter new bookings' information.

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	3. The new bookings' information verified by system.4. New booking created successions.	
	Read Booking 1. Select the particular record "View". 2. Bookings' record displayed	Ç
Alternative Flow	Create Booking 3(a). Error message will be shown information.	n if users enter the wrong

Post Condition

Use Case	Manage Schedule
Summary	Users are able to create, read, update and delete schedule records.
Dependency	< <extend>> Create Schedule <<extend>> Read Schedule <<extend>> Update Schedule <<extend>> Delete Schedule</extend></extend></extend></extend>
Actor	Admin
Precondition	Users must log in to the system.
Description of Main Sequence	 Create Schedule Click on "Create new schedule". Enter new schedule information. The new schedule information entered will be verified by system.

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4. New schedule record created	d successfully.
Read Schedule	
1. Select the particular record of "View".	of the schedule and click
2. Schedule record is displayed	d successfully.
Update Schedule	
1. Select the particular record of "Update".	of the schedule and click
2. Enter updated information of	of the schedule.
3. The new schedule informati by system.	on entered will be verified
4. Record of schedule is update	ed successfully.
Delete Schedule	
1. Select the particular record of "Delete".	of the schedule and click
2. Schedule record is deleted s	uccessfully.
Create Schedule	
3(a). Error message will be shown information.	if users enter the wrong
Update Schedule	
3(a). Error message will be shown information.	if users enter the wrong
-	
	4. New schedule record create Read Schedule 1. Select the particular record "View". 2. Schedule record is displayed Update Schedule 1. Select the particular record "Update". 2. Enter updated information of 3. The new schedule information by system. 4. Record of schedule is update Delete Schedule 1. Select the particular record "Delete". 2. Schedule record is deleted selected. Create Schedule 3(a). Error message will be shown information. Update Schedule 3(a). Error message will be shown information.

Use Case	Manage Ship
Summary	Users are able to create, read, update and delete ship records.
Dependency	<pre><<extend>> Create Ship </extend>> Read Ship > Update Ship > Delete Ship</pre>
Actor	Admin
Precondition	Users must log in to the system.
Description of Main	Create Ship
Sequence	 Click on "Create new ship". Enter new ship information. The new ship information entered will be verified by system. New ship record created successfully. Read Ship Select the particular record of the ship and click "View". Ship record is displayed successfully. Update Ship Select the particular record of the ship and click "Update". Enter updated information of the ship. The new ship information entered will be verified by system. Record of ship is updated successfully.

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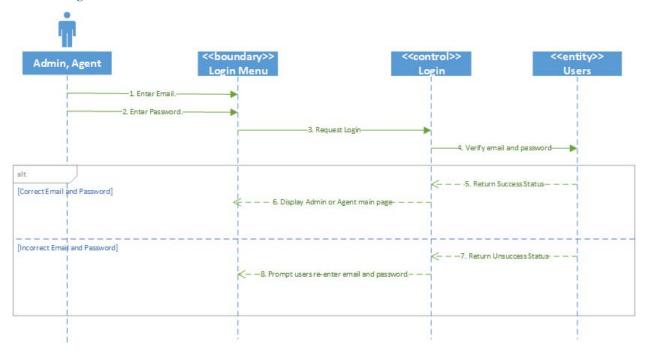
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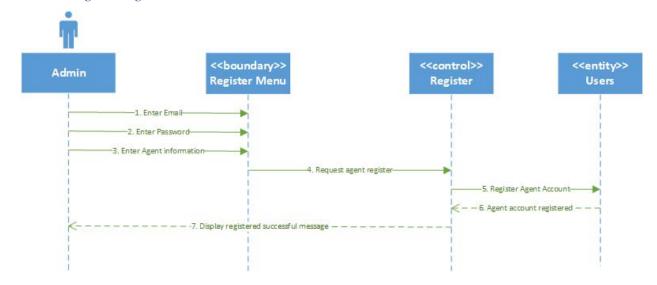
	Delete Ship 1. Select the particular record of the ship and click "Delete". 2. Ship record is deleted successfully.
Alternative Flow	Create Ship 3(a). Error message will be shown if users enter the wrong information. Update Ship 3(a). Error message will be shown if users enter the wrong information.
Post Condition	-

3.3.3 Sequence Diagram

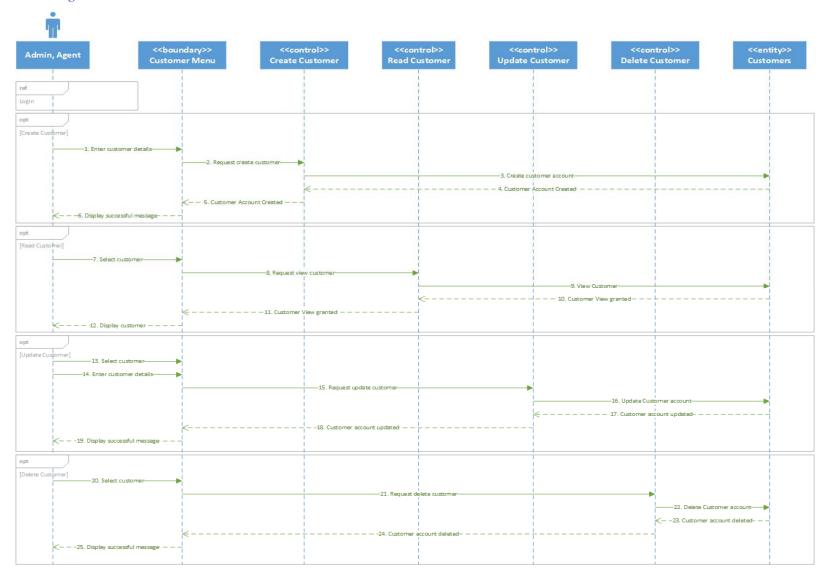
3.3.3.1 Login



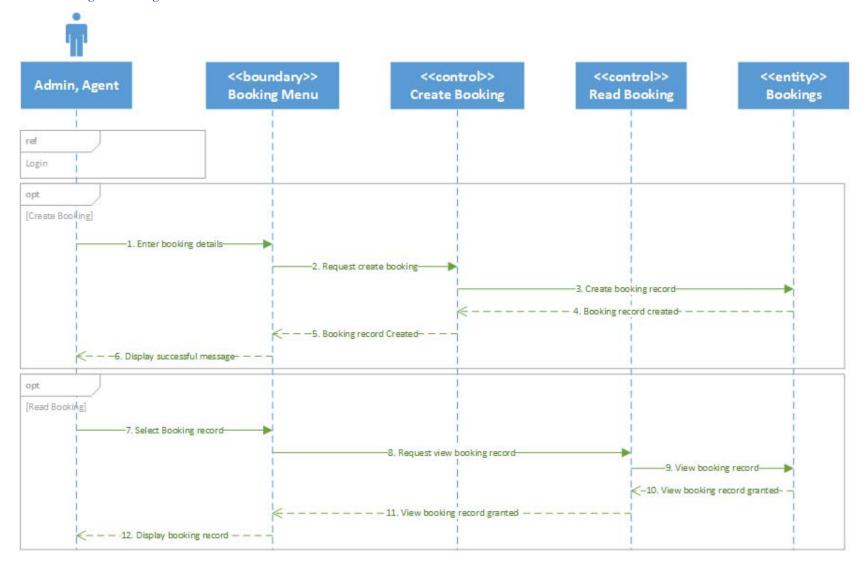
3.3.3.2 Register Agent



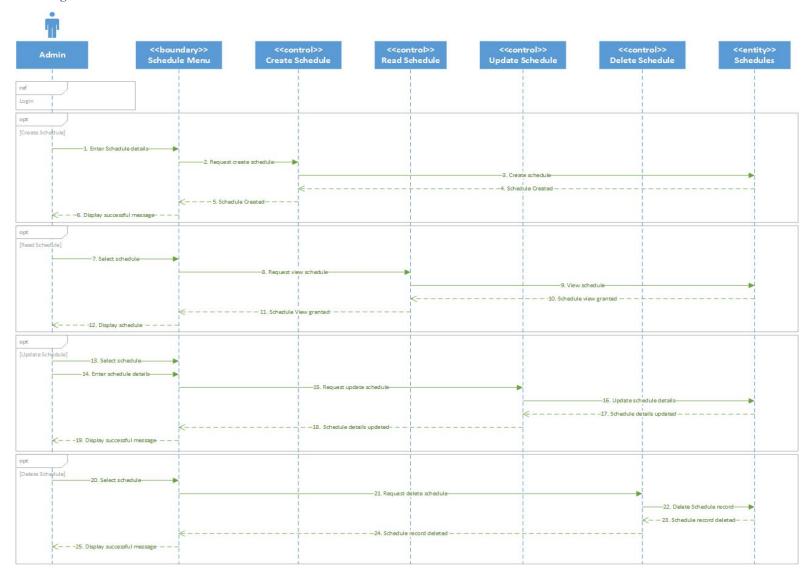
3.3.3.3 Manage Customer



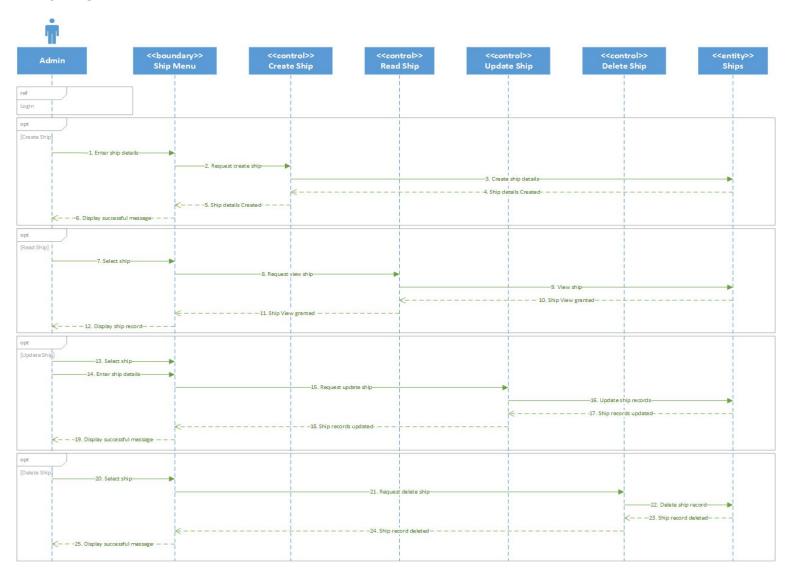
3.3.3.4 Manage Booking



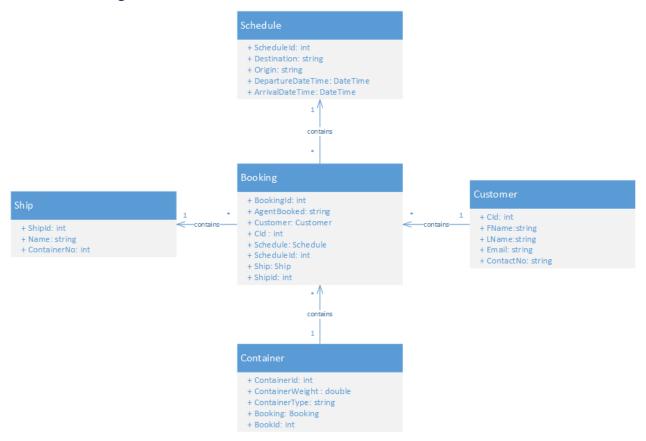
3.3.3.5 Manage Schedule



3.3.3.6 Manage Ship



3.3.4 Class Diagram



CHAPTER 4: IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 ASP.NET Web Application

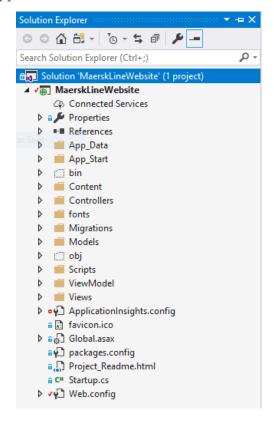


Figure 3 MaerskLineWebsite Project in Visual Studio 2017

MVC framework is known as the **Model-View-Controller** architectural pattern and it provides alternatives to ASP.NET Web Forms pattern to create Web Application. MaerskLine CMS used MVC framework to develop the system. Based on the figure 3, it separates into 3 main categories; model, controller and view. The model is defined as the parts of application that develop the logic for application's data domain and the model object get and store model state in database. View is defined as the components that shows the user interface of the application. Controller works and handles both user interaction and model. It also able to choose views to render that display user interfaces (Microsoft, 2018).

In MaerskLine CMS, it includes Bootstrap 3 as well where most of the application themes with different designs can be found. It also able to adjust the website based on the various screen sizes.

4.2 Azure Resource Group



Figure 4 Azure Resource Group (MaerskLine)

4.2.1 Resource Group of Web Application Service

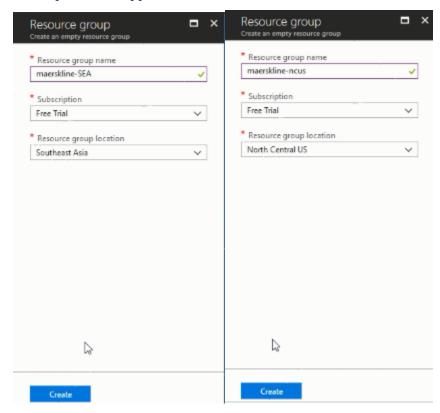


Figure 5 Creating 2 different regions of web application service (SEA and NCUS)

In Maersk Line, there are 2 resources groups that related to web application service are created for 2 different regions; Southeast Asia (SEA) and North Central US (NCUS). The primary (SEA) and secondary (NCUS) web app will be created with the help of resource group. The resource group name for SEA is "maerskline-SEA" whereas the resource group name for NCUS is "maerskline-NCUS".

4.2.2 Resource Group of SQL Database

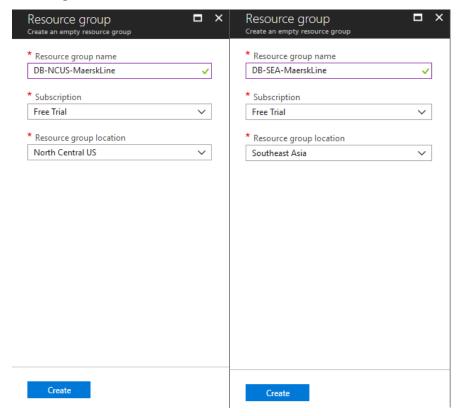


Figure 6 Creating 2 different regions of SQL Database (SEA and NCUS)

In Maersk Line, there are 2 resources groups that related to SQL Database are created for 2 different regions; Southeast Asia (SEA) and North Central US (NCUS). The primary (SEA) and secondary (NCUS) SQL database will be created with the help of resource group. The resource group name for SEA is "DB-SEA-maerskline" whereas the resource group name for NCUS is "DB- NCUS-maerskline". The resource groups for SQL database are created to maintain the database services to meet user's requirements.

4.2.3 Resource Group of Traffic Manager

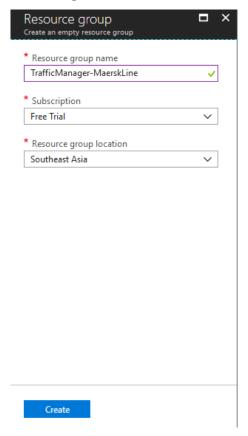


Figure 7 Creating traffic manager

Besides, a resource group of traffic manager is created as well for later use. The name of the resource group is "TrafficManager-MaerskLine".

4.3 Azure SQL Server



Figure 8 Azure SQL Server

4.3.1 Setup SQL Servers

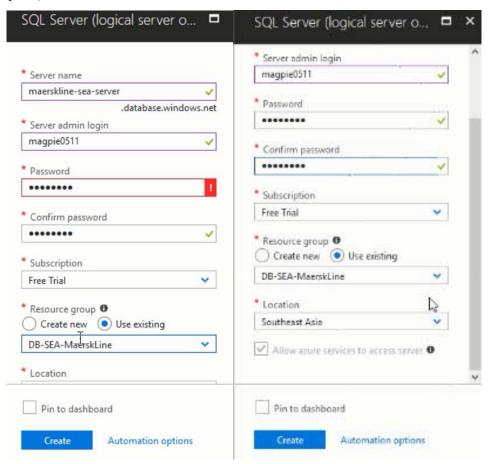


Figure 9 Setup SQL Server for both regions (SEA and NCUS) (pt.1)

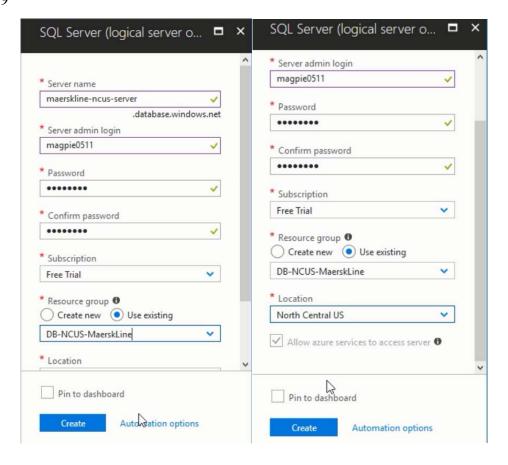


Figure 10 Setup SQL Server for both regions (SEA and NCUS) (pt.2)

SQL server is needed to be implemented before setting up SQL Database. It is needed to host the database into the cloud later. The server name for **SEA** is "maerskline-seaserver.database.windows.net" whereas **NCUS** "maerskline-ncusfor is server.database.windows.net". It requires server admin login and password for security purpose. The resource group of SQL database that created earlier are used to create the SQL Server.

4.4 Azure SQL Database

4.4.1 Setup Primary SQL Database

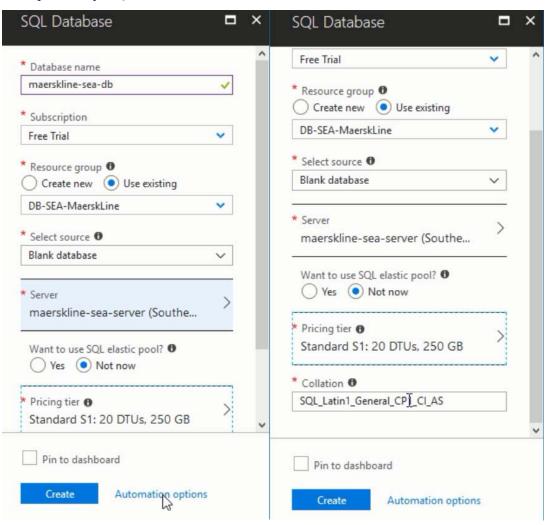


Figure 11 Setup Primary SQL Database

In this step, a SEA SQL database will be created as it is the primary region. The SQL Database is created with the database name "maerskline-sea-db". It involves with the 2 main components; "DB-SEA-MaerskLine" resource group and the SQL server, "maerskline-sea-server".

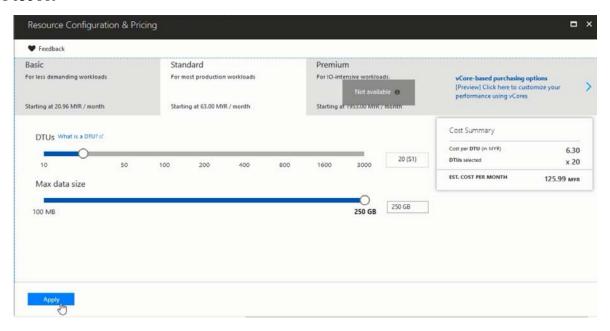


Figure 12 Resource Configuration and Pricing

Based on Figure 12, the pricing tier of the Primary SQL Database is "Standard S1: 20 DTUs, 250GB". DTU is stand for Database Throughput Unit which involved a mixture measure of CPU, memory, reads and writes. The DTU-purchasing model requires users to choose either **Basic**, **Standard** and **Premium** service tiers for the single databases and elastic pools, where these service tiers can be differentiated by different levels of performance range with fixed amount of included storage, fixed retention period for backups and fixed cost (Azure, 2018).

4.4.2 Setup Secondary SQL Database

4.4.2.1 Replicate Secondary Database



Figure 13 Replicate Secondary Database using Geo-replication

A standard geo-replication able to provides users recovery solution targeting application with moderate update rates and interested in reducing downtime of the system (Petrossian, 2014). It is a service to implement a similar database for different region and used for secondary database to replace as the primary database when it is not accessible.

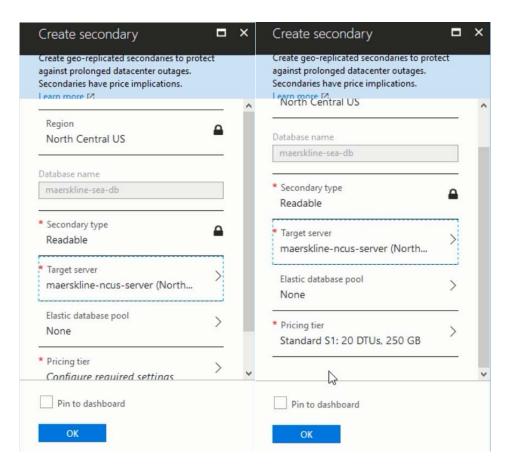


Figure 14 Create Secondary Database

A create secondary form is displayed after selecting the region on the map respectively. The region "North Central US" is selected and the targeted server is "maerskline-ncus-server". There will be no elastic database pool and the pricing tier will be "Standard S1: 20 DTUs, 250GB" as well. In Figure 15, the replication of secondary database is in seeding process. Hence, dotted line appeared on the map. In Figure 16, the seeding process is completed so a solid line displayed on the map.

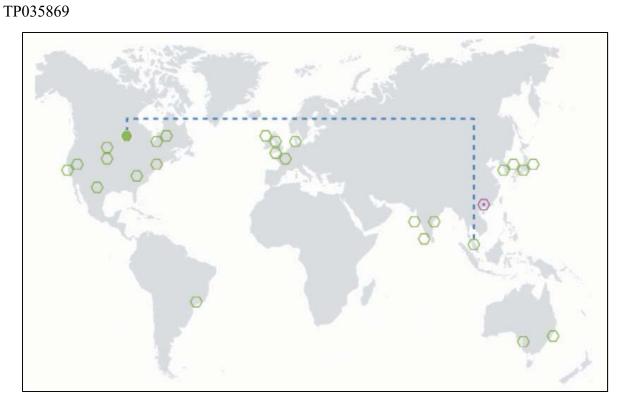


Figure 15 Geo replication (before)

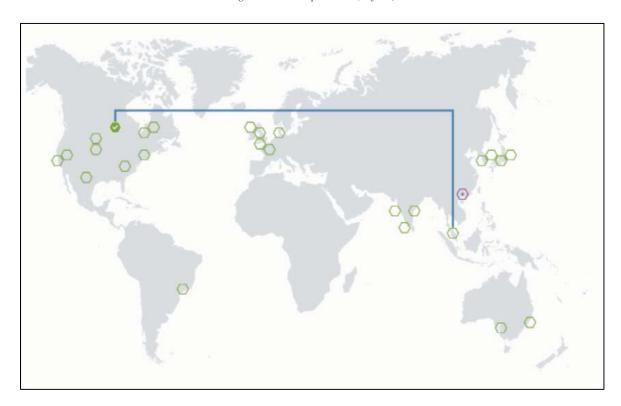


Figure 16 Geo replication (after)

4.4.2.2 Configure Failover Policy

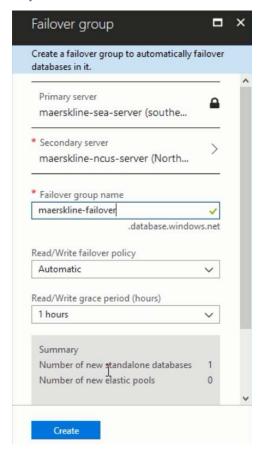


Figure 17 Creating a Failover Group

A failover group is created for the geo-replication by going to the primary database of SQL Server. Then, click on the "Add Group" which is under the "Failover Group". The failover group name is "maerskline-failover" and the read or write failover policy is automatic. In figure 18, the failover policy is set to the primary database.

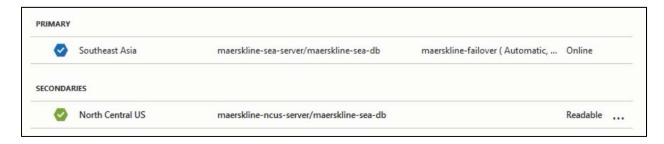


Figure 18 Geo-replication of primary database

4.5 Azure Web Application Service



Figure 19 Azure Web Application Service

4.5.1 Setup Web Application Service

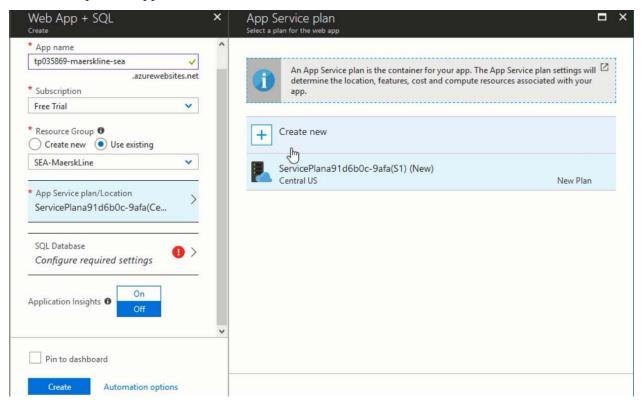


Figure 20 Create new Web App Service

The App service that chosen in Maersk Line is "Web App + SQL" as the system involved with SQL server and database. The name of the app is "tp035869-maerskline-sea.azurewebsites.net", the resource group is "SEA-MaerskLine", and the SQL database is "maerskline-sea-db". The SQL Admin Username and Password is required. Based on figure 20, the new service plan is created and named as "SEAServicePlan". The Pricing Tier of the service plan is S1 (Standard), where is provides a single core, 1.75 GB RAM, 50 GB storage, backup data daily, 5 slots of web app staging and traffic manager. Similar procedure is applied to the secondary web app (NCUS) with different app name "tp035869-maerskline-ncus.azurewebsites.net".

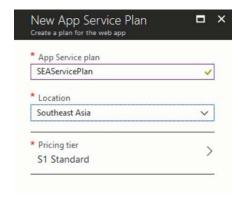


Figure 21 New App Service Plan



Figure 22 Pricing Tier.

4.5.2 Deploy APS.NET Web Application

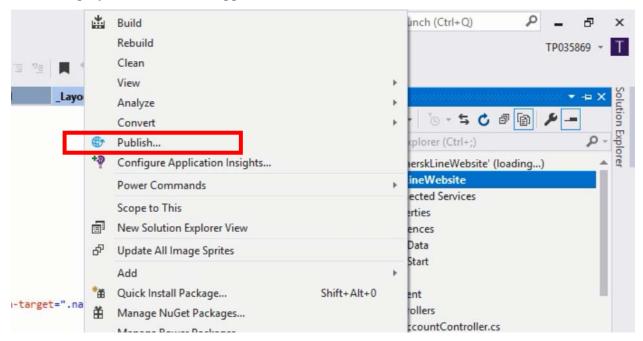


Figure 23 Publishing of Web Application

Once the all the setup of Azure is completed, the Web application can be published to Azure Cloud Platform by right-clicking of the project name and click on "Publish...".

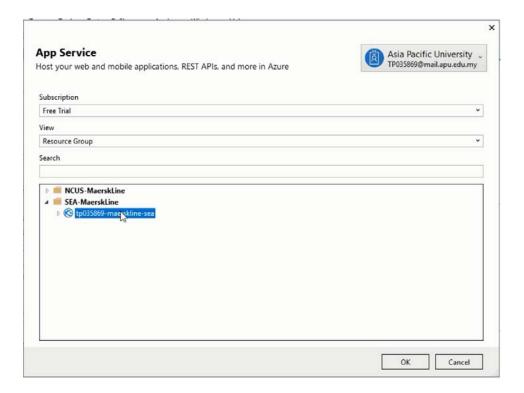


Figure 24 Choose App Service

The App Service is chosen and selected in the next step. Then, click on "OK" button.

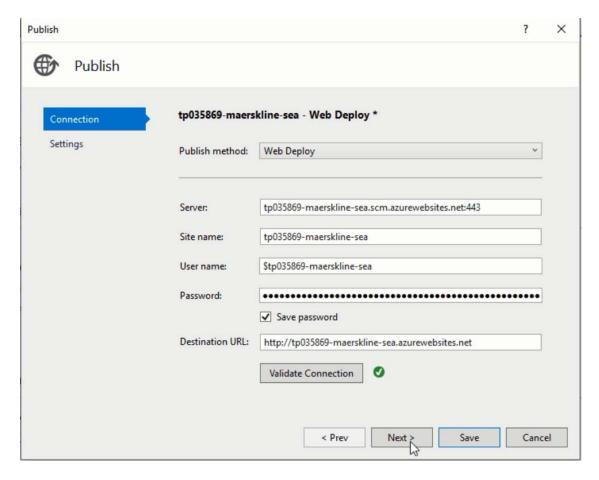


Figure 25 Connection Settings

The settings will be checked. Once completed, the click on "Validate Connection". When there is a green tick beside the button, it means the connection is ready and is able to proceed to the next step.

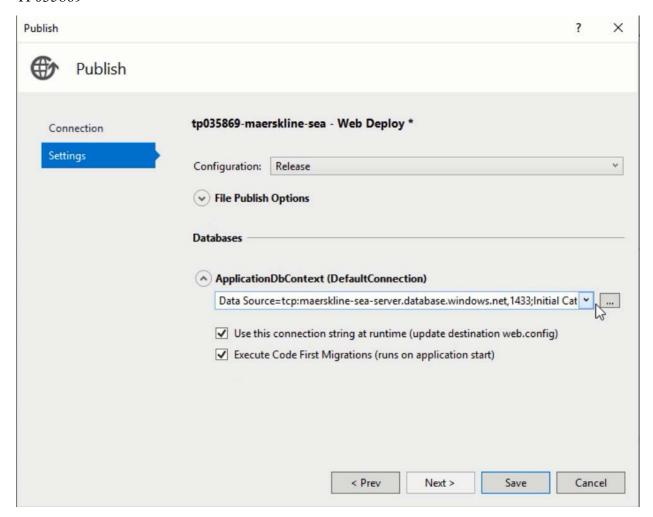


Figure 26 Database Settings

The "Execute Code First Migrations (runs on application start)" is selected because the project used code-first migrations to store data into the database. Then, the click on the 3 dots that is beside the connection string. In Figure 27, the user name and password is required to enter into the form and click on the "test connection". Once test connection succeeded, the web application is deployed successfully. The figure 28 and 29 show the results and the URL for both SEA and NCUS region.

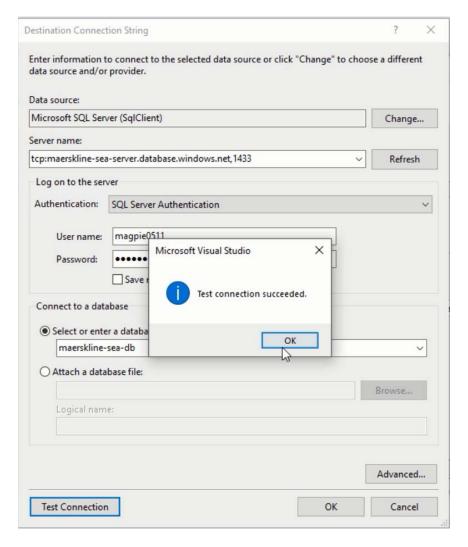


Figure 27 Test Connection Succeeded.



Figure 28 Web application in SEA region

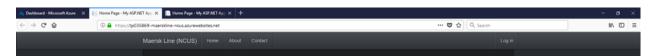


Figure 29 Web application in NCUS region

4.6 Azure Traffic Manager

4.6.1 Setup Traffic Manager Profile

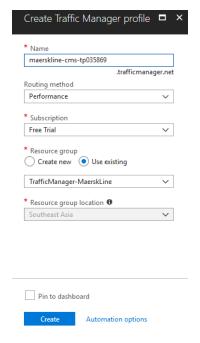


Figure 30 Create Traffic Manager Profile

Search for "Traffic Manager Profile" in create a resource. Then, the name of the traffic manager profile will be "maerskline-cms-tp035869.trafficmanager.net" and the resource group is from "TrafficManager-MaerskLine". The routing method is based on the performance of the network latency.

4.6.2 Setup Endpoints

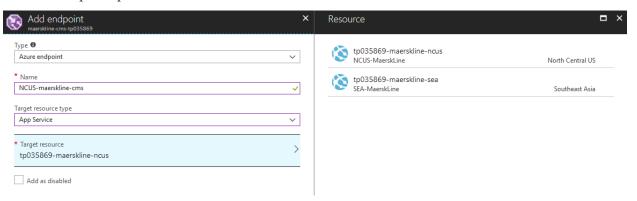


Figure 31 Creating endpoint of NCUS

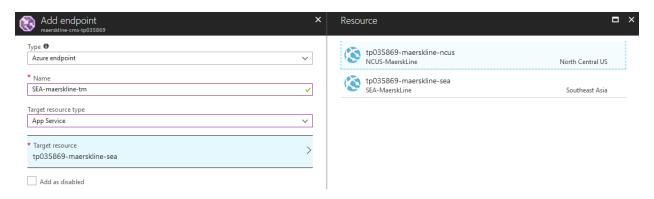


Figure 32 Creating endpoint of SEA

The URL of the Web Apps will be the endpoints of the traffic manager. In the target resource, the web app URL will be selected based on the given region. The target resource type will be "App Service" and the name of the endpoints are "SEA-maerskline-tm" and "NCUS-maerskline-cms" respectively.

4.6.3 Testing Traffic Manager Profile

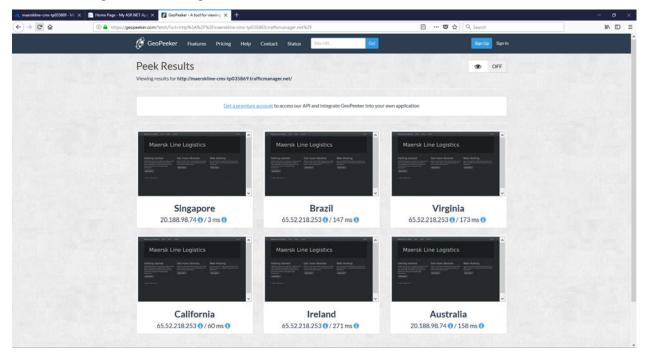
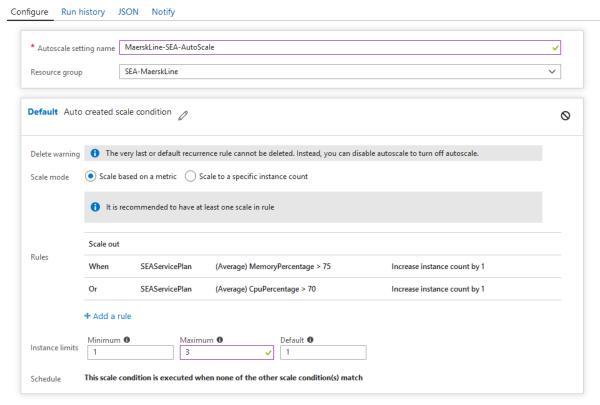


Figure 33Testing of Traffic Manager Profile

GeoPeeker will be used to test the URL of Traffic Manager Profile by using IP address to access from different countries; Singapore, Brazil, Virginia, California, Ireland and Australia.

4.7 Azure Web Application Autoscaling

4.7.1 Setup Web Application Scale Out



+ Add a scale condition

Figure 34 Create Web Application Scale Out

4.7.2 Setup Scale Rule for Auto Scaling Plan

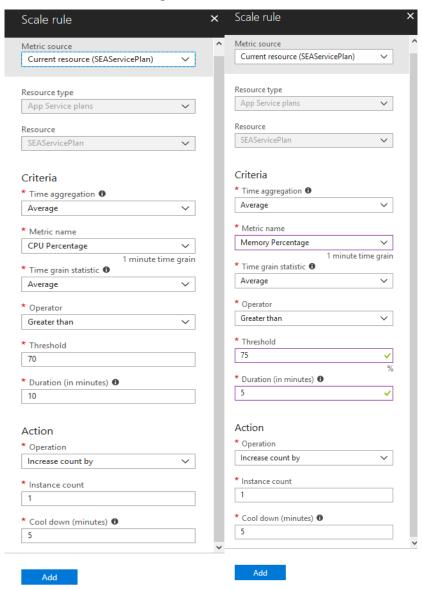


Figure 35 Setup Scale Rule for Auto Scaling Plan

The scale rule is used to setup for auto scaling plan. In this web application, the metric source is named as "Current resource (SEAServicePlan)". However, the threshold for both Scale Rules are 70 and 75 respectively. Threshold is the memory percentages that run in the web application. When the scale rule with Threshold 70 met, then the web app will increase the scale by one instance, which is up to a maximum number of 3.

4.8 System Interface

4.8.1 Login

TP035869

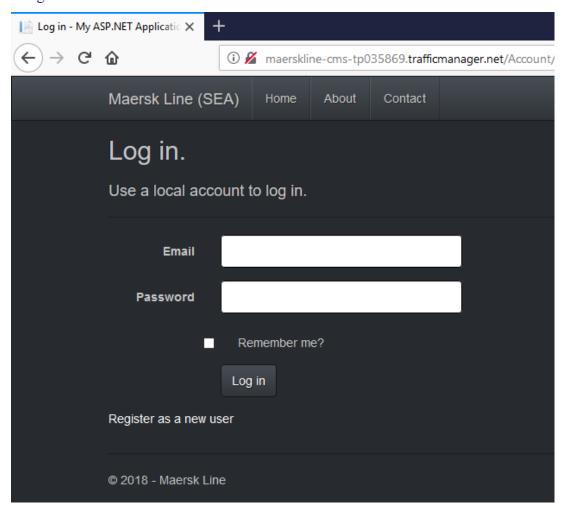


Figure 36 System Interface (Login)

4.8.2 Main Page

4.8.2.1 Home Page (Admin)

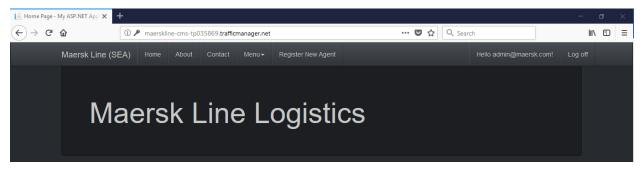


Figure 37 System Interface (Admin Home Page)

4.8.2.2 Home Page (Agent)

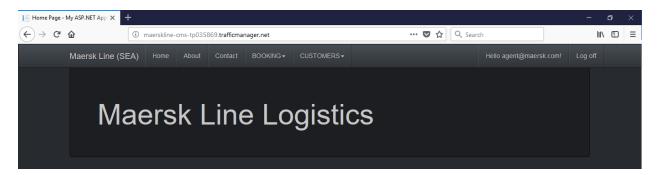


Figure 38 System Interface (Agent Home Page)

4.8.3 Register Agent

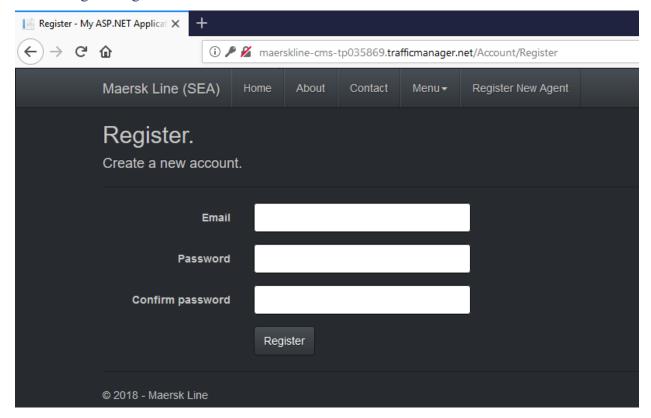


Figure 39 System Interface (Register Agent)

4.8.4 Manage Customer

4.8.4.1 Read Customer

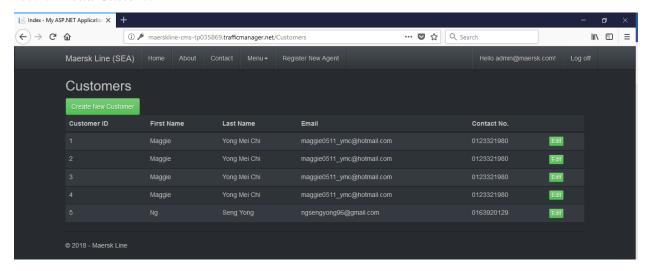


Figure 40 System Interface (Read Customer)

4.8.4.2 Create Customer

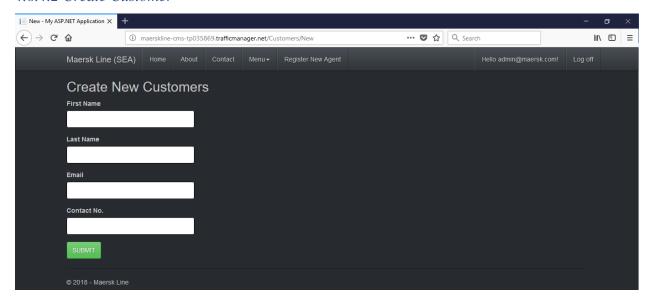


Figure 41 System Interface (Create Customer)

4.8.4.3 Update Customer

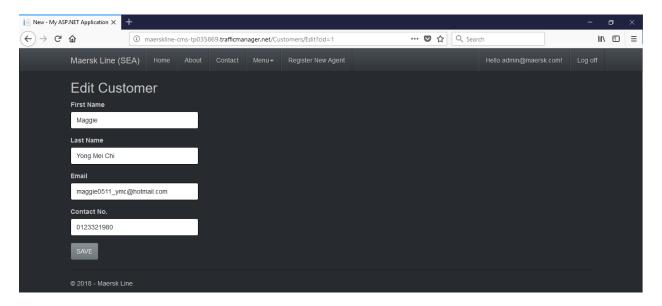


Figure 42 System Interface (Update Customer)

4.8.5 Manage Booking

4.8.5.1 Read Booking

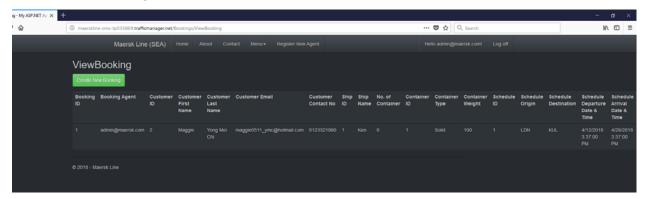


Figure 43 System Interface (Create Booking)

4.8.5.2 Create Booking

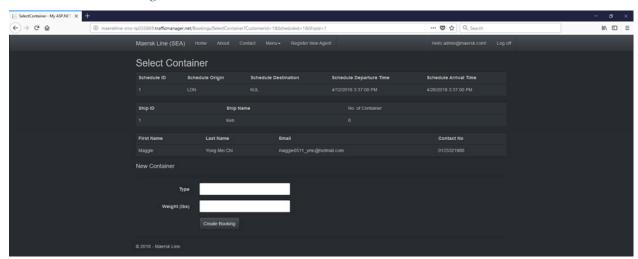


Figure 44 System Interface (Update Booking)

4.8.6 Manage Schedule

4.8.6.1 Read Schedule

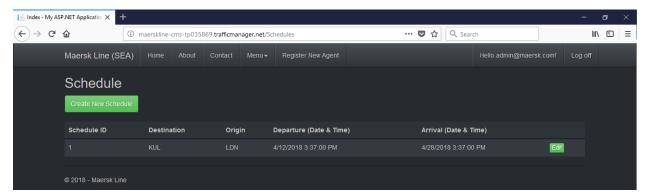


Figure 45 System Interface (Read Schedule)

4.8.6.2 Create Schedule

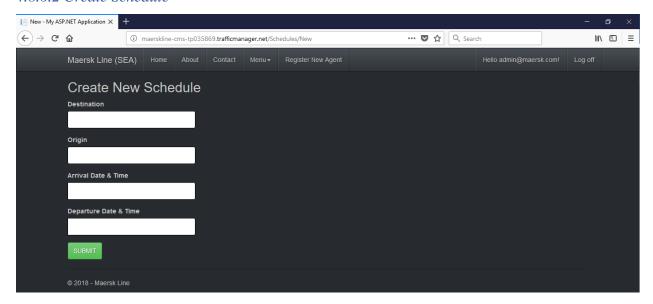


Figure 46 System Interface (Create Schedule)

4.8.6.3 Update Schedule

TP035869

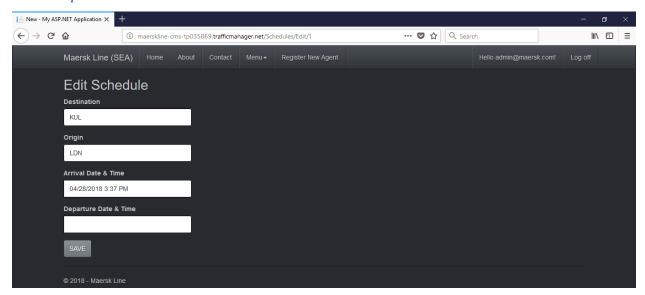


Figure 47 System Interface (Update Schedule)

4.8.7 Manage Ship

4.8.7.1 Read Ship

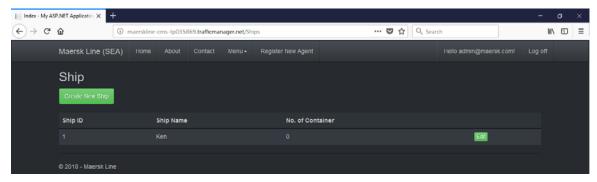


Figure 48 System Interface (Read Ship)

4.8.7.2 Create Ship

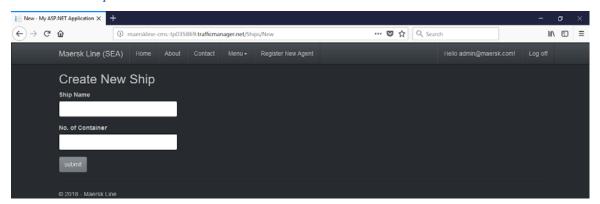


Figure 49 System Interface (Create Ship)

4.8.7.3 Update Ship

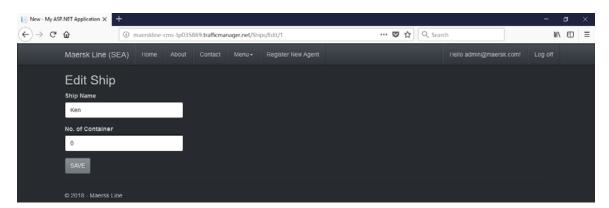


Figure 50 System Interface (Update Ship)

Chapter 5: TESTING

5.1 Performance Testing

Azure has a performance testing function that allows users to test the performance of the application and stimulate local conditions of different regions. The performance testing features is found in the Web Service that created earlier. In this form, the "new" button is clicked. Then, the "ManualTest 1 Url" is selected as test type. The name of the performance test is "PerfTest01". The generate load from Southeast Asia, which is the Web app Location. The user load for this performance test is 250 and the duration is 5 minutes. In Figure 52, the performance test is completed and it takes about 10 minutes to complete. The status changed to "Completed" when the testing is completed.

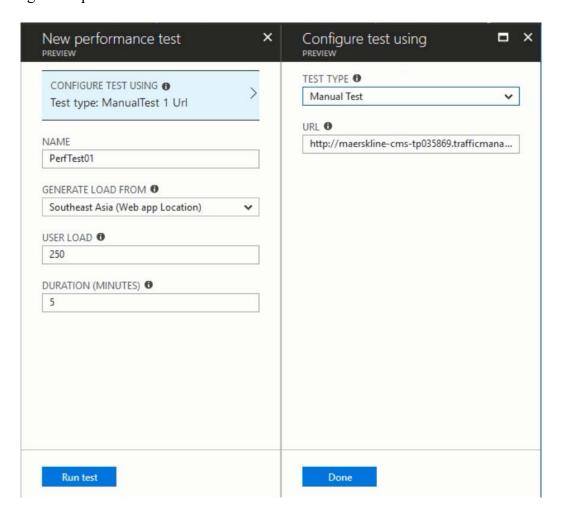


Figure 51 Create Performance Testing



Figure 52 Performance test result

Figure 53 shows that the test request results are represented with a pie chart. The pie chart below shows that it is 100% successful and 0% of failure. The average response time is 0.19 and the request per second is 1.774.97.

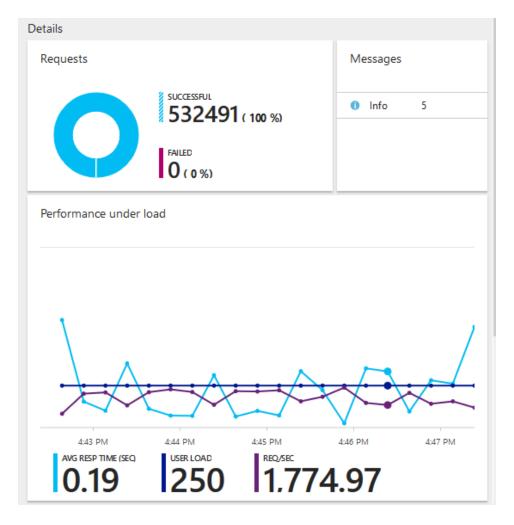


Figure 53 The details of the performance test

5.2 Unit Testing

5.2.1 Login

Test	Test	Test Case Description	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status	Priority
Case ID	Function				(Pass/Fail)	(High/Low)
T1	Login	1a. Enter Correct Email	1. Login	1. Login	Pass	High
	Login	1b. Enter Correct Password	Successfully	Successfully	1 433	IIIgii
			2. Login Failed	2. Login Failed		
		2a. Enter Correct Email	3. Login Failed	3. Login Failed		
		2b. Enter Incorrect Password	4. Login Failed	4. Login Failed		
		3a. Enter Incorrect Email				
		3b. Enter Incorrect Password				
		4a. Enter Incorrect Email				
		4b. Enter Correct Password				

5.2.2 Register Agent

Test	Test	Test Case Description	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status	Priority
Case ID	Function				(Pass/Fail)	(High/Low)
R1	Register Agent	1a. Enter Correct Email 1b. Enter Correct Password 2a. Enter Correct Email 2b. Enter Invalid Password 3a. Enter Invalid Email 3b. Enter Invalid Password 4a. Enter Invalid Email	1. Register Successfully 2. Register Failed 3. Register Failed 4. Register Failed	 Register Successfully Register Failed Register Failed Register Failed Register Failed 	(Pass/Fail) Pass	High/Low)
		4b. Enter Correct Password				

5.2.3 Manage Customer

Test	Test	Test Case	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status	Priority
Case ID	Function	Description			(Pass/Fail)	(High/Low)
C1	Create Customer	Enter Valid Details Enter Invalid Details	Create customer details successfully Create customer details unsuccessfully	Create customer details successfully Create customer details unsuccessfully.	Pass	High
C2	Read Customer	Select particular customer details.	View customer details successfully.	1. View customer details successfully.	Pass	High
C3	Update Customer	 Enter Valid Details Enter Invalid Details 	Update customer details successfully Update customer details unsuccessfully	 Update customer details successfully Update customer details unsuccessfully. 	Pass	High
C4	Delete customer	Select particular customer details.	View customer details successfully.	View customer details successfully.	Pass	High

5.2.4 Manage Booking

Test	Test	Test Case	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status	Priority
Case ID	Function	Description			(Pass/Fail)	(High/Low)
B1	Create Booking	 Enter Valid Details Enter Invalid Details 	Create booking successfully Create booking unsuccessfully	 Create booking successfully Create booking unsuccessfully. 	Pass	High
B2	Read Booking	Select particular booking details.	View booking details successfully.	View booking details successfully.	Pass	High

5.2.5 Manage Schedule

Test	Test	Test Case	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status	Priority
Case ID	Function	Description			(Pass/Fail)	(High/Low)
SD1	Create	1. Enter Valid	1. Create schedule	1. Create schedule	Pass	High
	Schedule	Details	successfully	successfully		
		2. Enter Invalid	2. Create schedule	2. Create schedule		
		Details	unsuccessfully	unsuccessfully.		
SD2	Read	1. Select	1. View schedule	1. View schedule	Pass	High
	Schedule	particular	successfully.	successfully.		
		schedule.				
SD3	Update	1. Enter Valid	1. Update schedule	Update schedule	Pass	High
	Schedule	Details	successfully	successfully		
		2. Enter Invalid	2. Update schedule	2. Update schedule		
		Details	unsuccessfully	unsuccessfully.		
SD4	Delete	1. Select	1. View schedule	1. View schedule	Pass	High
	Schedule	particular	successfully.	successfully.		
		schedule.				

5.2.6 Manage Ship

Test	Test	Test Case	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status	Priority
Case ID	Function	Description			(Pass/Fail)	(High/Low)
S1	Create	1. Enter Valid	1. Create ship details	1. Create ship details	Pass	High
	Ship	Details	successfully	successfully		
		2. Enter Invalid	2. Create ship details	2. Create ship details		
		Details	unsuccessfully	unsuccessfully.		
S2	Read	1. Select	1. View ship details	1. View ship details	Pass	High
	Ship	particular ship	successfully.	successfully.		
		details.				
S3	Update	1. Enter Valid	1. Update ship details	1. Update ship details	Pass	High
	Ship	Details	successfully	successfully		
		2. Enter Invalid	2. Update ship details	2. Update ship details		
		Details	unsuccessfully	unsuccessfully.		
S4	Delete	1. Select	1. View ship details	1. View ship details	Pass	High
	Ship	particular ship	successfully.	successfully.		
		details.				

Chapter 6: CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Maersk Line - Container Management System (CMS) has designed, developed and deployed successfully to Microsoft Azure Cloud Platform. The web application is designed with the help of Visual Studio, where ASP.Net MVC framework will be used. The web application used is C# programming language. The web application connects to SQL server and SQL database that are hosted in Microsoft Azure. Besides, the resource group, geo-replication, traffic manager, auto scaling and performance test is completed after the project is developed completely via Visual Studio. Unit testing is conducted before the publishing of web application to check for defects and deficiencies. When errors appear, developers are required to fix them before publishing to Azure Cloud.

With the help of Microsoft Azure, the business satisfaction has met to aid in the growth of Maersk Line Business and the daily support container management. It also able to reduce the cost of the Maersk Line Business and have an efficient way to manage the Maersk Line Logistics.

Chapter 7: REFERENCE

Azure, M., 2018. What are Azure SQL Database service tiers?. [Online] Available at: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-service-tiers [Accessed 21 February 2018].

Microsoft, 2018. *ASP.NET MVC Overview*. [Online] Available at: https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd381412(v=vs.108).aspx [Accessed 10 February 2018].

Petrossian, T., 2014. *Azure SQL Database Standard Geo-Replication*. [Online] Available at: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/azure-sql-database-standard-geo-replication/ [Accessed 20 February 2018].

Chapter 8: APPENDIX

- 1. Source Code (GitHub repository)
 - a. https://github.com/magpie0511/MaerskLineWebsite
- 2. Azure & System Demonstration Video

https://web.microsoftstream.com/video/d97705c5-d578-4aae-88e7-cd9ad3e8d6ff

3. Azure Web App URL

a. Traffic Manager: http://maerskline-cms-tp035869.trafficmanager.net
 b. Southeast Asia: https://tp035869-maerskline-ncus.azurewebsites.net
 c. North Central US: https://tp035869-maerskline-ncus.azurewebsites.net

- 4. Sample User Credential for Testing
 - a. Admin Account

• Email: admin@maersk.com

• Password: Admin123.

b. Agent Account

• Email: agent@maersk.com

• Password: Agent123.