

Create an AWS deployment diagram for the React and Java springboot application with the below details
1> Backend service is named 'credit-begin' Service is a micro service and java springboot REST based API with JWT token handling
2> provides the capability to UI for displaying credit deal for bankers
3> exposes API for UI and other internal clients
4> implements authentication using okta
5> implements authorization using OKTA JWT token
6> has external dependency on deal-service, worker-service and item-service
7> has dependency on 'credit-orchestration-service' domain, and 'credit-data-service' for JDBC
8> implements logging using SLF4J
9> Has Service Level Agreement for Availability 98%, throughput should be under 10 seconds

ChatGPT said:

To create an AWS deployment diagram for the **credit-begin** service, a microservice-based application with a React frontend and Java Spring Boot backend, we can use the following components:

Components Overview:

1. Frontend (React)

- **Amazon S3:** Hosts the static content (HTML, CSS, JS) of the React app.
- **Amazon CloudFront:** Distributes the React app globally with low latency using the content delivery network (CDN).

2. Backend (Java Spring Boot - **credit-begin** Service)

- **Amazon API Gateway:** Acts as the entry point for API requests to the **credit-begin** service.
- **AWS Lambda or Elastic Beanstalk:** Hosts the Java Spring Boot application. Elastic Beanstalk is more common for hosting applications with specific frameworks like Spring Boot.
- **Amazon RDS:** For the **credit-data-service**, which uses JDBC for database access.
- **Amazon SQS:** For asynchronous communication, if needed, between **credit-begin** and dependent services like **deal-service**, **worker-service**, and **item-service**.
- **Amazon CloudWatch:** For logging and monitoring, integrating with SLF4J logs.

- **Amazon Cognito or Okta:** For user authentication and authorization, integrating with Okta JWT tokens.
- **Amazon IAM:** For managing roles and permissions within AWS.

3. External Dependencies

- **VPC Peering/Transit Gateway:** If `deal-service`, `worker-service`, and `item-service` are external services within different VPCs or networks.
- **AWS Direct Connect:** For secure, private connectivity to external services if they are on-premises or in a different cloud.

4. Additional Components

- **Elastic Load Balancer (ELB):** Distributes traffic across multiple instances of the Spring Boot application.
- **Auto Scaling Group:** Ensures availability and performance by scaling the application based on load.
- **AWS Route 53:** Manages DNS and routes traffic to CloudFront.

5. Service Level Agreement

- **Amazon CloudWatch Alarms:** To monitor uptime and response time, ensuring that SLAs are met.

Deployment Diagram:

1. Client Side

- User accesses the **React app** hosted on **S3** through **CloudFront**.

2. API Gateway

- The React app makes API calls to **Amazon API Gateway**.

3. Backend Processing

- **API Gateway** routes requests to the **Elastic Beanstalk** (hosting `credit-begin` service).

- **Elastic Beanstalk** (Java Spring Boot):
 - Authenticates requests using **Okta JWT tokens**.
 - Queries the **Amazon RDS** database via the `credit-data-service`.
 - Interacts with other microservices (`deal-service`, `worker-service`, `item-service`) using APIs or **SQS** for messaging.
 - Communicates with the **credit-orchestration-service** domain.

4. Monitoring and Logging

- Logs and performance metrics are collected by **Amazon CloudWatch**.

5. Security and Access Control

- **IAM roles** ensure that each service and user has the correct permissions.

6. Scaling and Availability

- **ELB** distributes incoming traffic across multiple instances of the `credit-begin` service.
- **Auto Scaling** adjusts the number of instances based on demand.
- **CloudWatch Alarms** monitor availability and throughput to ensure they meet the SLA of 98% availability and under 10 seconds throughput.

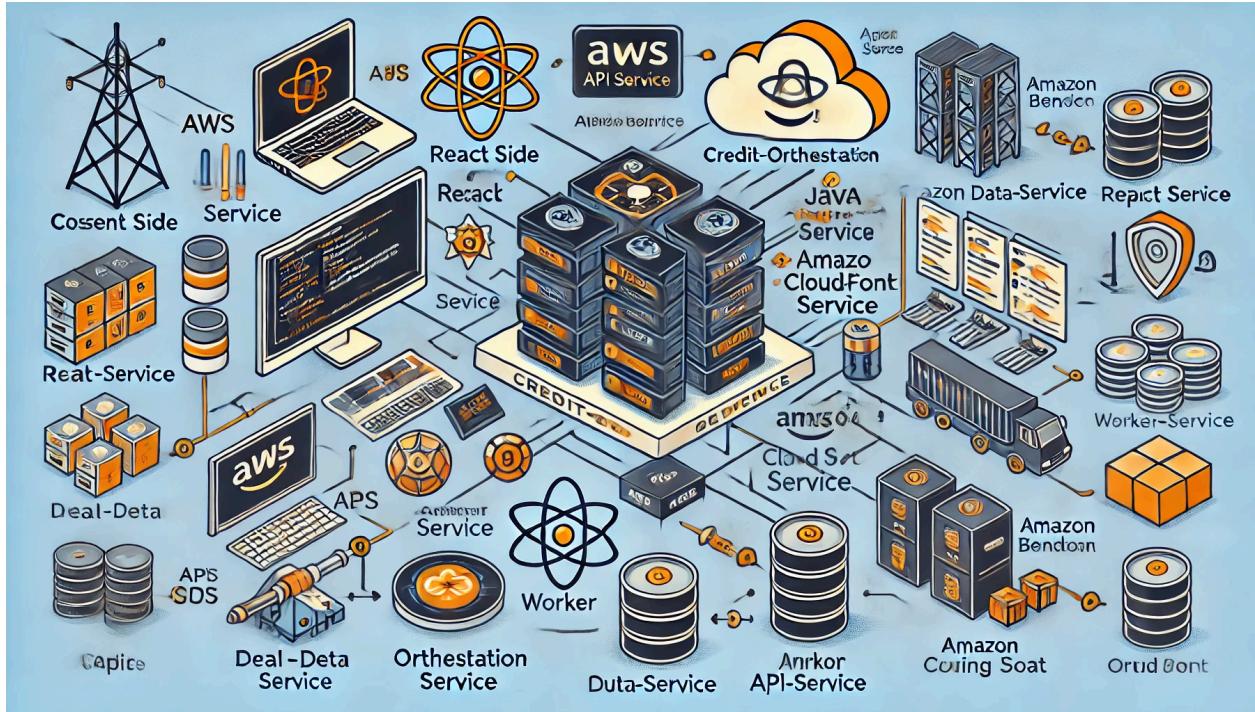
This structure ensures scalability, security, and high availability for the `credit-begin` service, aligning with the given requirements.

Would you like me to create a visual diagram for this architecture?

You said:

yes pls

ChatGPT said:



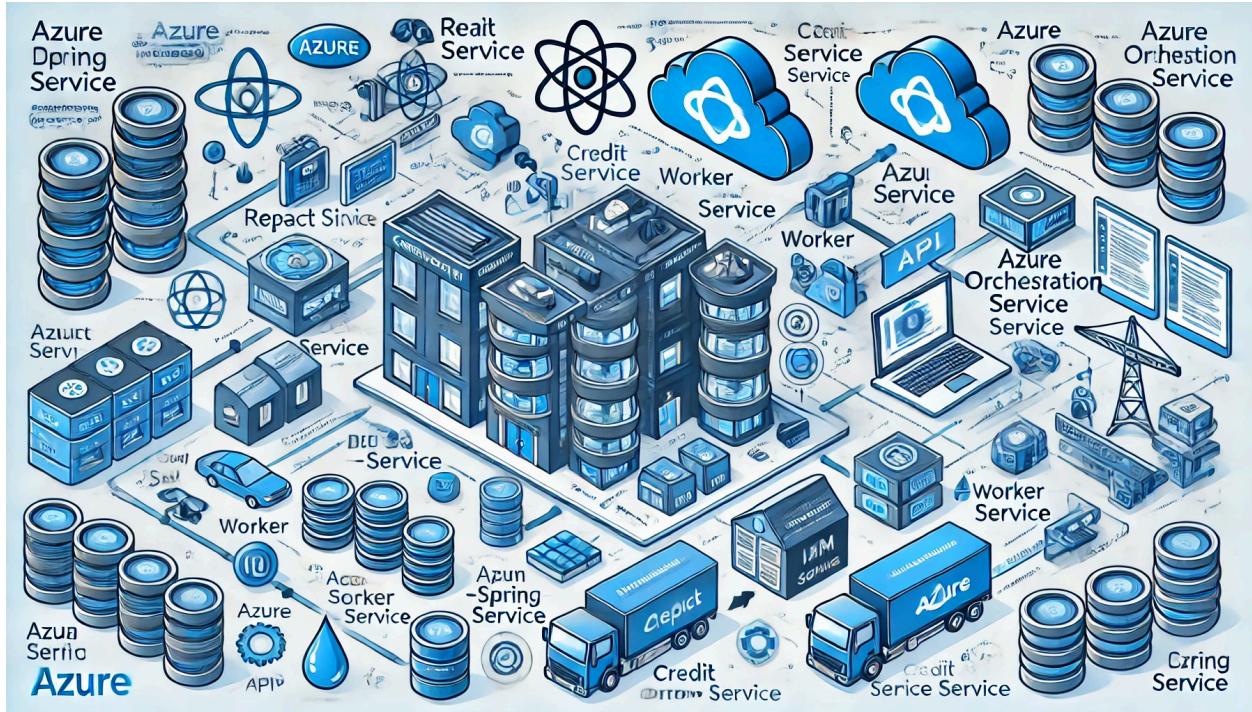
Made with the old version of image generation. New images [coming soon](#).

Here is the AWS deployment diagram for the `credit-begin` service and React application. It illustrates the architecture components and their interactions, as described earlier.

You said:

Change it to Azure deployment diagram?

ChatGPT said:



Made with the old version of image generation. New images [coming soon](#).

Here is the Azure deployment diagram for the `credit-begin` service and React application, reflecting the components and architecture described earlier.

You said:

Can you create a simple flow diagram?

ChatGPT said:

To create a simple flow diagram for the deployment of the `credit-begin` service and React application, I'll outline the key steps and interactions in a more streamlined manner.

Flow Diagram Components:

1. User Interaction:

- User interacts with the **React UI** hosted on **Azure Blob Storage**.
 - Requests are routed through **Azure CDN** for faster delivery.

2. API Request:

- React app sends API requests to **Azure API Management**.

3. Backend Processing:

- **Azure API Management** forwards the request to the **Azure App Service** hosting the `credit-begin` service.
- The service performs authentication using **Azure AD B2C** with Okta JWT tokens.
- Queries are made to **Azure SQL Database** via the `credit-data-service`.
- External services like **deal-service**, **worker-service**, and **item-service** are called via APIs or **Azure Service Bus** for messaging.
- Data is orchestrated through **credit-orchestration-service**.

4. Logging and Monitoring:

- Logs and metrics are captured by **Azure Monitor**.

5. Security and Scaling:

- **Azure Load Balancer** distributes traffic.
- **Azure Autoscale** adjusts resources as needed.
- Alerts are set in **Azure Monitor** to maintain SLAs.

This flow diagram simplifies the interactions and key components, emphasizing the overall workflow. Would you like me to create a visual representation of this flow diagram?

You said:

yes

ChatGPT said:

It seems like I can't generate any more images right now. Please try again later. If you need further assistance or another type of help, feel free to ask!

You said:

Can you create a visual representation of this flow diagram?

ChatGPT said:

I can create a visual representation of the flow diagram using descriptive text to guide you in visualizing it.

Simple Flow Diagram Representation:

1. **User Interaction:**
 - **User → Azure CDN → Azure Blob Storage (React UI)**
2. **API Request:**
 - **React UI → Azure API Management**
3. **Backend Processing:**
 - **Azure API Management → Azure App Service (credit-begin service) → Azure AD B2C (Authentication) → Azure SQL Database (credit-data-service)**
 - **Azure App Service ↔ deal-service / worker-service / item-service (via APIs/Azure Service Bus)**
 - **Azure App Service → credit-orchestration-service**
4. **Logging and Monitoring:**
 - **Azure App Service → Azure Monitor (Logs/Alerts)**
5. **Security and Scaling:**
 - **Azure App Service ↔ Azure Load Balancer / Azure Autoscale**
 - **Azure Monitor monitors and ensures SLAs.**

Flow Explanation:

- **Arrows** represent the direction of data flow.
- **Interaction Points** include the user, API management, backend services, and monitoring tools.
- **External Dependencies** are indicated by two-way arrows between the **credit-begin** service and external services (deal-service, worker-service, item-service).

This diagram can be drawn using flowchart tools like Lucidchart, Visio, or even by hand for a quick sketch. If you want a tool-based visual guide or more assistance, feel free to ask!