CPSC 449 PROJECT 2

This project you will complete the microservice implementation, completing the remaining microservices

DEVELOPMENT

For this project you will **build the remaining microservices** for functionality of this site and **expand automation test suites** to include all services.

SERVICES

POSTING MICROSERVICE

Each post should have a title, text, a community (<u>subreddit</u>), an optional URL linking to a resource (e.g. a news article or picture), a username, and a date the post was made.

The following operations should be exposed:

- Create a new post
- Delete an existing post
- Retrieve an existing post
- List the n most recent posts to a particular community
- List the *n* most recent posts to any community

When retrieving lists of posts, do not include the text or resource URL for the post.

VOTING MICROSERVICE

Each post maintained by the posting microservice can be voted up or down. This service should maintain the number of upvotes and downvotes for each post. A post's score can be computed by subtracting the number of downvotes from the number of upvotes.

The following operations should be exposed:

- Upvote a post
- Downvote a post
- Report the number of upvotes and downvotes for a post
- List the n top-scoring posts to any community
- Given a list of post identifiers, return the list sorted by score.

Each upvote or downvote should include a unique identifier (e.g., a URL or database key) for the post that can be used to match votes with the posts maintained by the posting microservice.

If this service is implemented with a database separate from the posting microservice, it is not responsible for verifying the existence of a post before recording or reporting votes.

USER ACCOUNT MICROSERVICE

Each user who registers should have the following data associated with them:

- Username
- Email
- Karma

The following operations will be exposed:

- Create user
- Update email
- Increment Karma
- Decrement Karma
- Deactivate account

The data for the user can be in the same database or different database as the other services.

USER MESSAGING MICROSERVICE

Users can send and receive messages to each other. Messages will consist of the following data associated with them:

- Message ID
- User from
- User to
- Message timestamp
- Message contents
- Message flag

The following operations will be exposed:

- Send message
- Delete message
- Favorite message

Messaging data can be in the same database as other services or a separate one.

API IMPLEMENTATION

Implement your APIs in Python 3 using <u>Flask</u>. You are encouraged, but not required, to use <u>Flask API</u> to obtain additional functionality.

All data, including error messages, should be in JSON format with the Content-Type header field set to application/json.

API DOCUMENTATION

Developers will need to create and maintain a specification for the services they create and implement.

For example, a hypothetical service to manage customer information at a bank:

A customer is defined as having:

- Customer id: a unique id for all customers
- Email: text field for customer email
- Address: text field for customer address

HTTP Method	URI	Action
GET	http://[hostname]/banktec/api/v1.0/customer[customer_id]	Retrieve a list of
		customer IDs
POST	http://[hostname]/banktec/api/v1.0/customer	Create a new customer
POST	http://[hostname]/banktec/api/v1.0/customer[customer_id,	Update customer's
	email]	email

HTTP STATUS CODES

Use appropriate HTTP status codes for each operation, with the following guidelines:

- In general, successful operations other than POST should return HTTP 200 OK.
- A successful POST should return HTTP 201 Created, with the URL of the newly-created object in the Location header field.
- Attempts to retrieve or modify an existing object should return HTTP 404 Not Found if the specified object does not exist (or no longer exists). Note that this does not apply to objects maintained by other services.
- Operations which result in a constraint violation such as attempting to INSERT a duplicate value into a column declared UNIQUE or attempting to INSERT a row with a FOREIGN KEY referencing an item that does not exist in another table should return HTTP 409 Conflict.

SESSION STATE

Requests to each microservice must include all information necessary to complete the request; your APIs must not use the Flask session object to maintain state between requests.

Use The Python Standard Library's <u>sqlite3</u> module as the database for your Flask application. You may use separate databases for each Flask application, or share a database across microservices.

TESTING AND AUTOMATION

BASIC VALIDATION TESTING

Each microservice should have an accompanying test script to verify that your newly-defined API endpoints work correctly and to populate the microservices with some sample data. Suitable approaches to scripting include:

• A shell script that calls curl commands

Note that it is complicated to <u>determine whether a curl command has succeeded</u> programmatically, so you will probably need to read the output carefully.

A Python script using the Requests library

Use the following command to install Requests on Tuffix:

\$ pip3 install --user requests

A YAML script using the <u>Tavern</u> plugin for <u>pytest</u>

Use the following command to install Tavern on Tuffix:

\$ pip3 install --user tavern

SYSTEM TESTING

In addition to basic testing, each group should come up with a framework to test it's services with load, and in simulated user-scenarios. Multiple users should be able to be simulated concurrently. Each group may pick whatever frameworks and automation tools will be needed to test and simulate this.

Your system test suite must:

- Test all services
- Perform a load test simulating 100 users
- Simulate a real user scenario using all services
- Stress the service with: excessive load, bogus data, negative tests

OPERATIONS

You may use any platform to develop services and tests, but the test environment for projects in this course is a <u>Tuffix VM</u>. It is the responsibility of the Operations role to ensure that your code runs on this platform, scales, and can be deployed for production in this environment. As part of the deliverable the operations role will deliver runbooks to deploy, setup, run, and scale your services, and run your tests, including.

RUNBOOKS

Runbooks are the used by your operations team to setup, maintain, and run your applications. They should include steps to provision and setup your application and required components. They should include the steps to maintain and upgrade components, scale, restart, any tasks that are needed for the application.

See samples and references:

https://medium.com/@shawnstafford/ops-runbook-16017fa78733

https://www.ibm.com/garage/method/practices/manage/operationalize-app-readiness/runbooks-to-automate-operations

https://wa.aws.amazon.com/wat.concept.runbook.en.html

TEAMS

For this iteration of the project your group will swap roles, each person needs to do a new role.

ROLES

Teams must agree on a role for each member, and each project will specify a set of responsibilities for each role. There is at least one *Development* role, one *SDET*, and one *Operations* role for each project. If your group has four persons then that person can help any of the above roles.

RESPONSIBILITIES

Dev 1: owns development and testing of the new as well as the existing microservices.

SDET: owns the testing and automation,

Ops: owns the runbooks, automation and technology stack for production (choose the packages, database, WSGI server, load balancer) on Tuffix deployment.

Each team member is responsible for documenting their work and assisting other team members with integrating their work together.

SUBMISSION

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Submit to the "Project 2 deliverables" on titanium (group submission, only one is required to submit) the following:

- Python code (or link to git)
 - Specification, can be part of git readme or something separate
- SQL schema (or link to git)
- test scripts/code (or link to git)

relevant artifac	cts Presentation/	Whiteboarding		