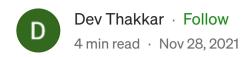
Bar Chart Application On Google Cloud App Engine Part 1





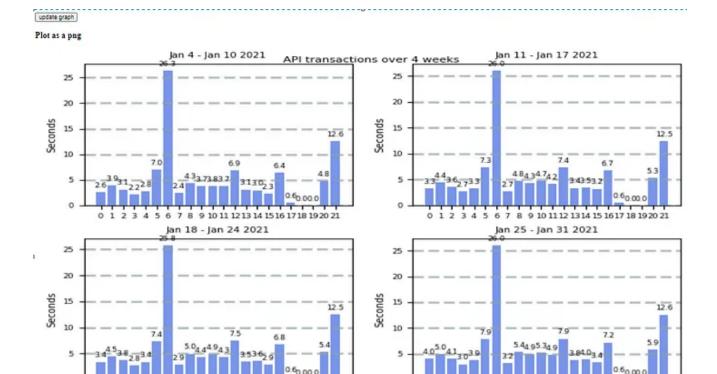
Scenario: Review four weeks of multiple API transaction calls to identify slowdown in response times

Tech stack: Google Cloud Storage, App Engine, Python, Visual Studio Code (VS Code)

Requirements:

- (1) Store metrics csv files in cloud storage
- (2) Use matplotlib to generate transaction response times bar charts
- (3) Deploy python application to App Engine

Outcome:

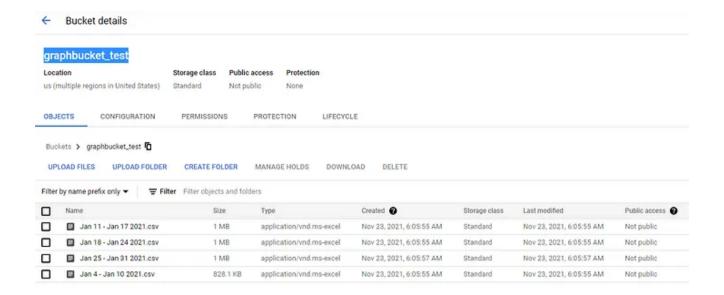


Step 1: Prerequisites

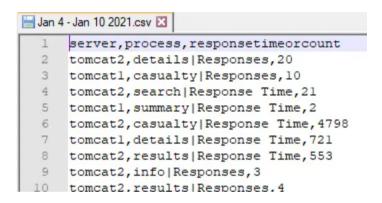
- Setup Google Cloud (GCP) account
- Download <u>VS Code</u>. Install extensions for Python

Step 2: Create new GCP Project and setup Cloud Storage Bucket

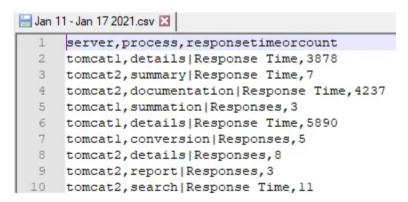
- Project Name responsegraph; Project ID —responsegraph
- Link to setting up project for App Engine
- Create new bucket "graphbucket_test" (link to <u>Cloud Storage Quickstart</u>)



- Upload metrics csv files to graphbucket_test
- Review sample CSV file data from four files

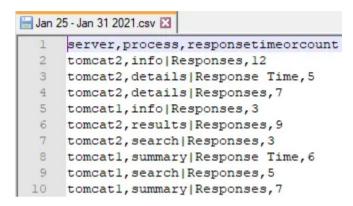


subset of 26,000+ rows. Columns: (a) server (b) process and (c) responsetimeorcount



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subset of 26,000+ rows. Columns: (a) server (b) process and (c) responsetimeorcount

Step 3: Setup local development environment

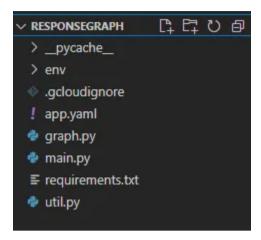
- <u>Install Cloud SDK to your local</u> (skip if already installed)
- Create new folder "responsegraph". Open folder in VS Code
- In new terminal type command "gcloud init" and on prompt select google email/region/project
- Authorize access by typing "gcloud auth login"
- Screen after successful login

```
Your current project is [responsegraph]. You can change this setting by running:
$ gcloud config set project PROJECT_ID

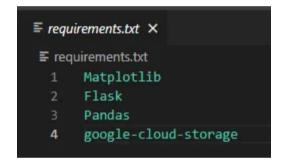
C:\workspaces\gcp\responsegraph>
```

Step 4: Lets code

• In VS Code select empty "responsegraph" folder. Below diagram shows files in folder after completing code



• Update requirements.txt as below



• At terminal within responsegraph folder run below commands

```
> python -m venv env
> env\Scripts\activate.bat
> pip install -r requirements.txt
```

• Update .gcloudignore as below

```
    .gcloudignore 

    # This file specifies files that are *not* uploaded to Google Cloud

    # using gcloud. It follows the same syntax as .gitignore, with the addition of

    # "#!include" directives (which insert the entries of the given .gitignore-style

    # file at that point).

    # For more information, run:

    # $ gcloud topic gcloudignore

    # If you would like to upload your .git directory, .gitignore file or files

    # from your .gitignore file, remove the corresponding line

    # below:

    .git

    .git

    .git

    .gitgnore

    pycache_/

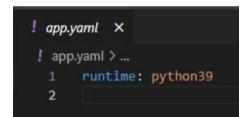
    # Python pycache:

    _pycache_/

    # Ignored by the build system

    /setup.cfg
```

• Update app.yaml as below



• Update util.py as below

```
util.py >  readfilefrombucket
     import pandas as pd
     from google.cloud import storage
     from io import StringIO
     def readfilefrombucket(bucketname, destinationblobname):
         # connect to cloud storage
         storageclient = storage.Client()
         bucket = storageclient.bucket(bucketname)
         blob = bucket.blob(destinationblobname)
         blob = blob.download_as_string()
         blob = blob.decode('utf-8')
         blob = StringIO(blob) #transform bytes to string here
         df = pd.read_csv(blob) #read blob into dataframe
         return df
     def createdf(dfAll):
         df = pd.DataFrame(dfAll, columns= ['process','responsetimeorcount']) #create subset df with two columns
         df = df.query('process.str.contains("Response Time")') #filter df to have just "response time" data
         df['process'] = df['process'].str.slice(0, 8) # truncate the process string to display
         dfmeanprocess = df.groupby('process').responsetimeorcount.mean().reset_index() #group and mean by unique process
         dfmeanprocess['id'] = range(0, 0+len(dfmeanprocess)) # add new column id
         print(dfmeanprocess)
         return dfmeanprocess
```

• Update graph.py as below

```
from util import barchartvalue, readfilefrombucket, createdf
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     def plotgraph():
         # File 1 metrics
         file1datestr = 'Jan 4 - Jan 10 2021'
         dfFile1 = createdf(readfilefrombucket('graphbucket test', 'Jan 4 - Jan 10 2021.csv'))
10
         file2datestr = 'Jan 11 - Jan 17 2021'
         dfFile2 = createdf(readfilefrombucket('graphbucket_test', 'Jan 11 - Jan 17 2021.csv'))
         #File 3 metrics
         file3datestr = 'Jan 18 - Jan 24 2021'
         dfFile3 = createdf(readfilefrombucket('graphbucket_test', 'Jan 18 - Jan 24 2021.csv'))
         file4datestr = 'Jan 25 - Jan 31 2021'
         dfFile4 = createdf(readfilefrombucket('graphbucket_test', 'Jan 25 - Jan 31 2021.csv'))
         fig, ((ax1, ax2), (ax3, ax4)) = plt.subplots(2, 2)
         fig.tight_layout()
         fig.suptitle('API transactions over 4 weeks', size=8)
```

```
28
29  ######File 1 Plot###########
30  ax1.set_ylabel('Seconds', size=8)
31  ax1.set_title(file1datestr, size=7)
32  ax1.set_xticks(dfFile1['id'])
33  ax1.tick_params(axis="x", labelsize=6)
34  ax1.tick_params(axis="y", labelsize=6)
35
36
37  ppbar1 = ax1.bar(dfFile1['id'], dfFile1['responsetimeorcount']/1000, color='royalblue', alpha=0.7)
38  ax1.grid(color='#95a5a6', linestyle='--', linewidth=2, axis='y', alpha=0.7)
40  barchartvalue(ppbar1,ax1) # display value on top of each bar
```

Explanation: (1) Call *createdf* method to load four csv files from Cloud Storage. (2) Create a 2 by 2 subplot (3) For "File 1 plot" setup axis labels and data (3) Do the same for "File 2 plot", "File 3 plot" and "File 4 plot" as below

```
🕏 graph.py > 😭 plotgraph
         ax2.set_ylabel('Seconds', size=8)
         ax2.set title(file2datestr, size=7)
         ax2.set_xticks(dfFile2['id'])
         ax2.tick_params(axis="x", labelsize=6)
         ax2.tick_params(axis="y", labelsize=6)
         ppbar2 = ax2.bar(dfFile2['id'], dfFile2['responsetimeorcount']/1000, color='royalblue', alpha=0.7)
         ax2.grid(color='#95a5a6', linestyle='--', linewidth=2, axis='y', alpha=0.7)
         barchartvalue(ppbar2,ax2) # display value on top of each bar
         ax3.set_ylabel('Seconds', size=8)
         ax3.set_title(file3datestr, size=7)
         ax3.set_xticks(dfFile3['id'])
         ax3.tick_params(axis="x", labelsize=6)
         ax3.tick_params(axis="y", labelsize=6)
         ppbar3 = ax3.bar(dffile3['id'], dffile3['responsetimeorcount']/1000, color='royalblue', alpha=0.7)
         ax3.grid(color='#95a5a6', linestyle='--', linewidth=2, axis='y', alpha=0.7)
64
         barchartvalue(ppbar3,ax3) # display value on top of each bar
         ######File 4 Plot#############
         ax4.set_ylabel('Seconds', size=8)
         ax4.set_title(file4datestr, size=7)
         ax4.set_xticks(dfFile4['id'])
         ax4.tick_params(axis="x", labelsize=6)
         ax4.tick_params(axis="y", labelsize=6)
         ppbar4 = ax4.bar(dfFile4['id'], dfFile4['responsetimeorcount']/1000, color='royalblue', alpha=0.7)
         ax4.grid(color='#95a5a6', linestyle='--', linewidth=2, axis='y', alpha=0.7)
75
         barchartvalue(ppbar4,ax4) # display value on top of each bar
```

• In the end return "fig"

• Update main.py — Import libraries and initialize app

```
main.py > ...
import io
from flask import Flask, Response
from matplotlib.backends.backend_agg import FigureCanvasAgg
from graph import plotgraph

app = Flask(__name__)
```

Code index and plot_png methods

```
🌶 main.py > 😭 index
     @app.route("/")
   v def index():
         return f"""
11
         <form method=get action="/">
         <input type=submit value="update graph">
         </form>
         <h3>Plot as a png</h3>
         <img src="/matplot-as-image.png"</pre>
              alt="random points as png"
              height="800" width="1500"
     @app.route("/matplot-as-image.png")
   ~ def plot_png():
         fig = plotgraph()
         output = io.BytesIO()
         FigureCanvasAgg(fig).print_png(output)
         return Response(output.getvalue(), mimetype="image/png")
   v if __name__ == "__main ":
         # Used when running locally only. When deploying to Google App
         # Engine, a webserver process such as Gunicorn will serve the app. This
         # can be configured by adding an `entrypoint` to app.yaml.
         app.run(host="localhost", port=8080, debug=True)
```

Explanation: (1) Return html tags in *index* method. The *index* method will be called on initial page load. (2) The html *src* tag invokes *plot_png method that generates the* barchart graph *by* calling *plotgraph method (in graph.py)*

Test Local => Continue to Part 2

Matplotlib

App Engine

Written by Dev Thakkar

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What are your thoughts?

Respond

More from Dev Thakkar

```
aml > ...

fact Registry - create repository kmtestrepo
i and push to repository kmtestrepo
:
: 'gcr.io/cloud-builders/docker'
:: [ 'build', '-t', '${_LOCATION}-docker.pkg.dev/$PROJECT_ID/${_REPOSITORY}/${_IMAGE}

::
LOCATION}-docker.pkg.dev/$PROJECT_ID/${_REPOSITORY}/${_IMAGE}'

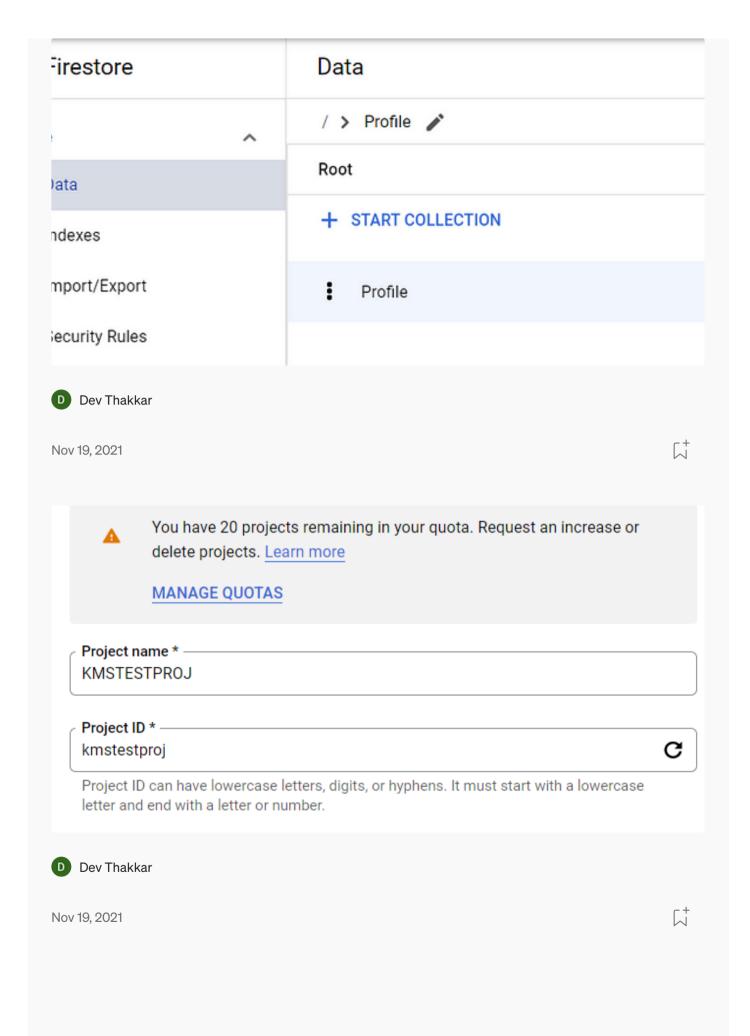
itutions:
CATION: "us-east1"
POSITORY: "kmtestrepo"

MGE: "my-image"
```

Dev Thakkar

Dec 29, 2021 👋 5 🗨 1

L⁺





Dev Thakkar

Mar 15

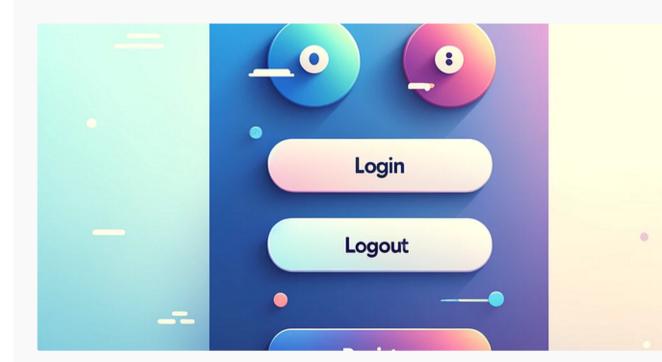
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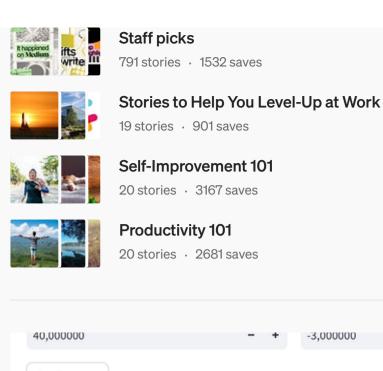
→ Oct 26 8.3K 132

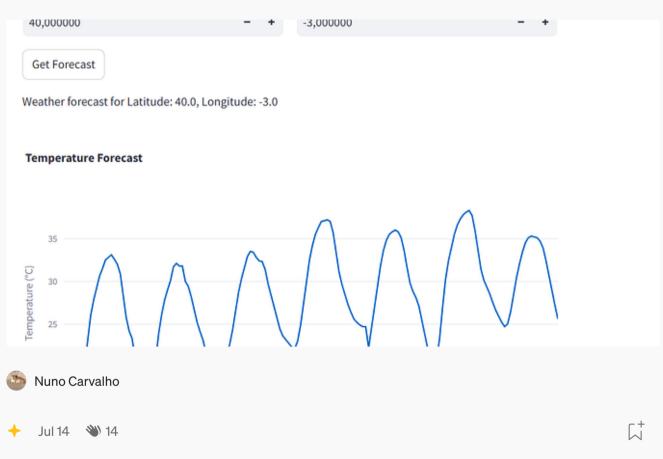


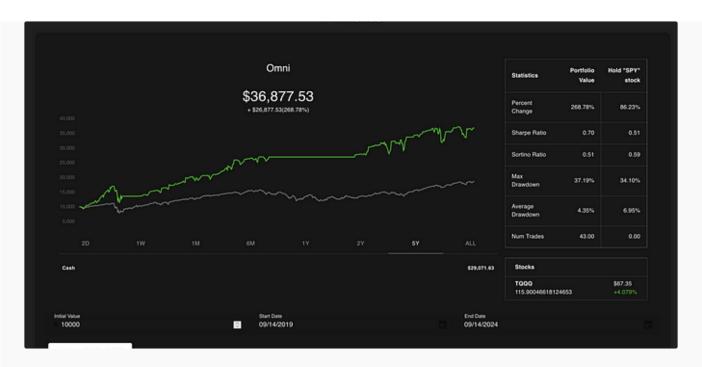
The For Loop

→ 3d ago

Lists

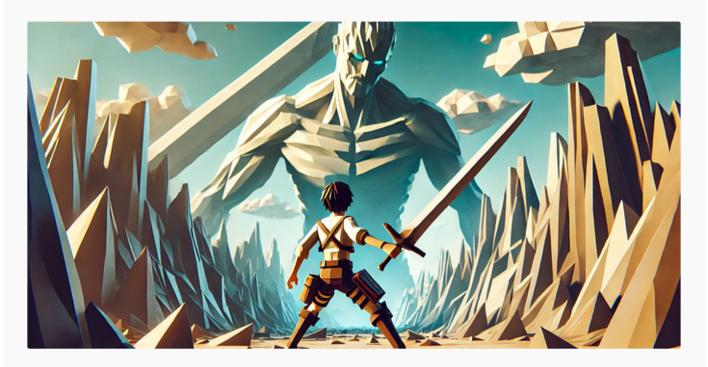






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