

Assignment 2

Create REST API with serverless framework
1) Install serverless framework globally using the following command on terminal

`npm install -g serverless`
This command install serverless framework on machine globally using npm. It allows you to create manage & deploy serverless applications across various cloud providers including AWS.

2) Create a new service with AWS node JS template
serverless create template aws node js - path
rest-api. This command initialises a new serverless service called rest-api including basic files & template configured w/ NodeJS & AWS Lambda.

3) Navigate the Direct Project Directory.
4) Initialises NodeJS project & install all the dependencies `npm init`
It builds the REST API & serverless HTTP integrates with AWS Lambda.

Service: rest-api
Provider:

name: aws

runtime: nodejs, 14.8

stage: dev

region: us-east-1

functions

app

handler: handlerapp

events:

path: /

method: any

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This configures specific service name, provider settings & defines the Lambda function with HTTP event trigger

4) Edit handler.js to add express app

```
const express = require('express');
```

```
const serverless = require('serverless-http');
```

```
app.get('/', (req, res) => res.json({  
  message: 'Hello World!' }));
```

```
module.exports: app: serverless(app);
```

1) Deploy the service: go rules. deploy

Deploys the API to AWS, setting up resources for Lambda & API Gateway. A URL is generated for the

10) Test the deployed API - serverless remove

i) To remove the service associated with AWS, ensuring that there are no charges for services.

AWS API Gateway is managed service enabling developers to define API or web socket API endpoints & connect them with backend. It handles authentication, access control, monitoring & tracing of API requests. API Gateway integrates with AWS services like Lambda, SNS, IAM & Cognito Identity tools.

API Gateway sits between backend services & API users, routing HTTP requests to corresponding backends. It provides to manage API definition & endpoints mapping. It generates API references from definitions & make them available as documentation. API Gateway ties together serverless functions & API definitions enabling truly serverless web applications.

a) AWS Lambda: run lambda functions to generate HTTP responses.

b) AWS SNS: Publish notifications when endpoints are accessed.

c) Amazon Cognito: Provide authentication & authorization benefits.

d) Simplified API management

e) Enhanced security through authentication & authorization

f) Benefits

1) Simplified API management

2) Enhanced security through authentication & authorization

3) Improved scalability & reliability

d) Integration with AWS services
e) Reduced administrative burden
Drawback

a) Added latency \rightarrow It can introduce additional latency, potentially impacting application performance

b) Limited fine tuning capabilities \rightarrow The performance parameters can't be customized

(AWS Lambda \rightarrow serverless function with runtime = Node.js / Python)

2) Add a trigger \rightarrow trigger configuration = API gateway
In intent \rightarrow select "REST API" & security as "Open"

5) Name the api as "dimensionalk"

Q2 Create your own profile in SonarQube per
test.

1) Install SonarQube locally using Docker
docker run -d -name sonarqube -e
SONAR-CT-Bootstrap-checks-circle=true -p
9000:9000 sonarqube:latest

2) Run SonarQube by `http://localhost:9000` login
with username & password.

3) Create a new profile via quality profiles section
After creating a project, run SonarQube scanner
which will analyze it.

Sonar scanner
- `SONAR_PROPERTIES=dev`
- `SONAR_HOST_URL=http://localhost:9000`
- `SONAR_LOGIN=token`

Analyze your code via SonarCloud.

1) SonarCloud is a cloud based version of
SonarQube. After creating your account
go to my projects & select analyze new project
& choose the github repository. The code
will be analyzed & results will be displayed
on SonarCloud dashboard.

2) We can get feedback on code quality,
vulnerabilities & code smell directly on
SonarCloud interface.

Install SonarLint in IntelliJ & analyze Java
code.

SonarLint is an IDE plugin that helps
analyze code quality issues directly with

- d) Analyse a python project
- ① Ensure that SonarQube is running
 - ② Add SonarPython plugin in SonarQube in Manage Tools → Configure
 - ③ Configure sonar-project properties
sonar-projectkey = mypython-project
sonar.sources =
sonar.language = py
sonar.hosturl = http://localhost:9000
sonar.login = <your token>
 - ④ Altast run your pipeline & build it to check it works out.

- e) Analyse a nodejs project.
- a) Build a pipeline in Jenkins
 - b) Configure your sonar-project properties
sonar-projectkey = my-nodejs-project
sonar.sources = JS
sonar.host.url = http://localhost:9000
sonar.login = <your token>

in
In organisations managing repetitive infrastructure requests can strain centralized operations teams, slowing down process. Adopting a self serve infrastructure model using Terraform decentralises this responsibility empowering product team to manage their own infrastructure.

Ch
Terraform, treating infrastructure as a code tool, enables organisation to automate & manage infrastructure using declarative configuration files which reduces manual errors, improves operational efficiency & making it scalable. Central to a self serve model are reusable version controlled terraform modules, which allows to standardize infrastructure deployments. Kubernetes models may include RBAC which can be parameterized to allow customization without sacrificing compliance.

ties
Terraform uses graph based planning algorithm to optimize infrastructure deployments minimizing dependencies & conflicts. Terraform filter resource capabilities allow for targeted resource management enabling selective deployment & management. Also terraform dependency locking mechanism ensures consistent provider versions across deployment.

Last Study: Airbnt

Airbnt uses Terraform to manage their complex infrastructure across multiple cloud providers including AWS, GCP & Azure.

Terraform features used →

- a) Modules - to standardizing infrastructure config
- b) Workspace - Managing different environments
- c) State Management - to track infrastructure changes
- d) Policy as code - fine grained policy management
- e) Terraform Enterprise - collaboration, security & governance.