AIN3003

Database and Cloud Computing Project

Yaser Z. K. Shoshaa
Student ID 2104449

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Task 1: Construct MongoDB

Kubernetes StatefulSet

We use the following configuration for it.

¬ replicas:

For this use case, a single MongoDB instance in the setup file for simplicity, for scaling we can run this command. kubectl scale statefulset mongodb --replicas=4

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: StatefulSet
metadata:
name: mongodb
spec:
serviceName: mongodb
replicas: 1
```

¬ volumeClaimTemplates:

Utilizing a Persistent Volume Claim (PVC) ensures that MongoDB data persists beyond the lifecycle of the Pod.

¬ ReadWriteOnce Access Mode:

ReadWriteOnce access mode is appropriate for the PVC, ensuring that the volume is mounted as read-write by a single pod at a time.

```
volumeClaimTemplates:
- metadata:
- mame: pvc
spec:
- accessModes:
- ReadWriteOnce
resources:
- requests:
- storage: 16i
```

Kubernetes Service

we create a Kubernetes service with the following configuration using port 27017 to match the MongoDB instance and Type LoadBalancer to have external access as well as distribute the traffic into the pods.

after configuring both we apply both files into azure Kubernetes service using these commands

kubectl apply -f mongodb-statefulset.yaml

kubectl apply -f mongodb-svc.yaml

Task 2: Develop Python Application

We have used Flask to ensure RESTful.

i. Get All Books

Endpoint: /books

Method: GET

Description: Retrieve a list of all

books in the bookstore.

```
13     @app.route( rule: "/books", methods=["GET"])
14     def get_books():
15         books = list(collection.find( *args: {}, {"_id": 0}))
16         return jsonify({"books": books})
17
```

ii. Get a Specific Book

Endpoint: /books/<isbn>

Method: GET

Description: Retrieve details of

a specific book using its ISBN.

iii. Add a New Book

Endpoint: /books

Method: POST

Description: Add a new book to

the bookstore.

```
23     @app.route( rule: "/books", methods=["POST"])
24     def add_book():
25         new_book = request.json
26         collection.insert_one(new_book)
27         return jsonify({"message": "Book added successfully"})
```

iv. Update a Book

Endpoint: /books/<isbn>

Method: PUT

Description: Update the details of

a specific book using its ISBN.

```
@app.route( rule: "/books/<isbn>", methods=["PUT"])

def update_book(isbn):
    updated_book = request.json
    collection.update_one( filter: {"isbn": isbn}, update: {"$set": updated_book})

return jsonify({"message": "Book updated successfully"})
```

v. Delete a Book

Endpoint: /books/<isbn>

Method: DELETE

Description: Delete a specific

book from the bookstore.

Containerizing the Python App

docker login

docker build -t crud-app:aks.

docker push yasozs/crud-app:aks

Task 3: Kubernetes Deployment

Using the docker image we pushed to Docker hub and setting other specs like kind, name, etc.

We used environmental variables for configuration.

We can create Kubernetes Deployment for our python application.

kubectl apply -f app.yaml

We pair it with a Kubernetes Service

We set the target port to match our deployment port.

kubectl apply -f app-svc.yaml

apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
 name: crudapp

```
FROM python:3.12

WORKDIR /app

COPY requirements.txt .

RUN pip install -r requirements.txt

COPY . /app

EXPOSE 5000

CMD ["python", "app.py"]
```

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
name: crud-app
```

```
spec:
  containers:
    - name: crud-app
    image: yasozs/crud-app:aks
    ports:
        - containerPort: 5000
    env:
        - name: MONGODB_URI
        value: "mongodb:27017"
```

```
spec:
    selector:
    app: crud-app
ports:
    protocol: TCP
    port: 80
    targetPort: 5000
type: LoadBalancer
```

Task 4:

Service Discovery

After deploying the Python app into Azure and having both of Python apps running on the cloud, as well as the Mongo instance we can implement service discovery between them.

using our service name for connection with the specified port