

Configuration Manual

MSc Research Project
MSc Cloud Computing

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Configuration Manual

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1 Introduction

This manual outlines the key steps and components involved in the research on optimizing fault tolerance in load balancing within a distributed cloud environment. The document is organized into three sections: Environmental Setup and Tools Setup used in this research.

2 Environmental Setup

2.1 Hardware Setup for Local Environment

Processor Requirement: Intel i3 or higher
Memory Requirement: 8 GB RAM

2.2 Programming Setup

Python: Version 3.10 or above

3 Tools Setup

There are two tools required for this project

- Anaconda Navigator: For the creation of Load Balancing and fault tolerance program
- AWS Cloud – Lambda Function and Rest API (API Gateway)

3.1 Installing Anaconda Navigator

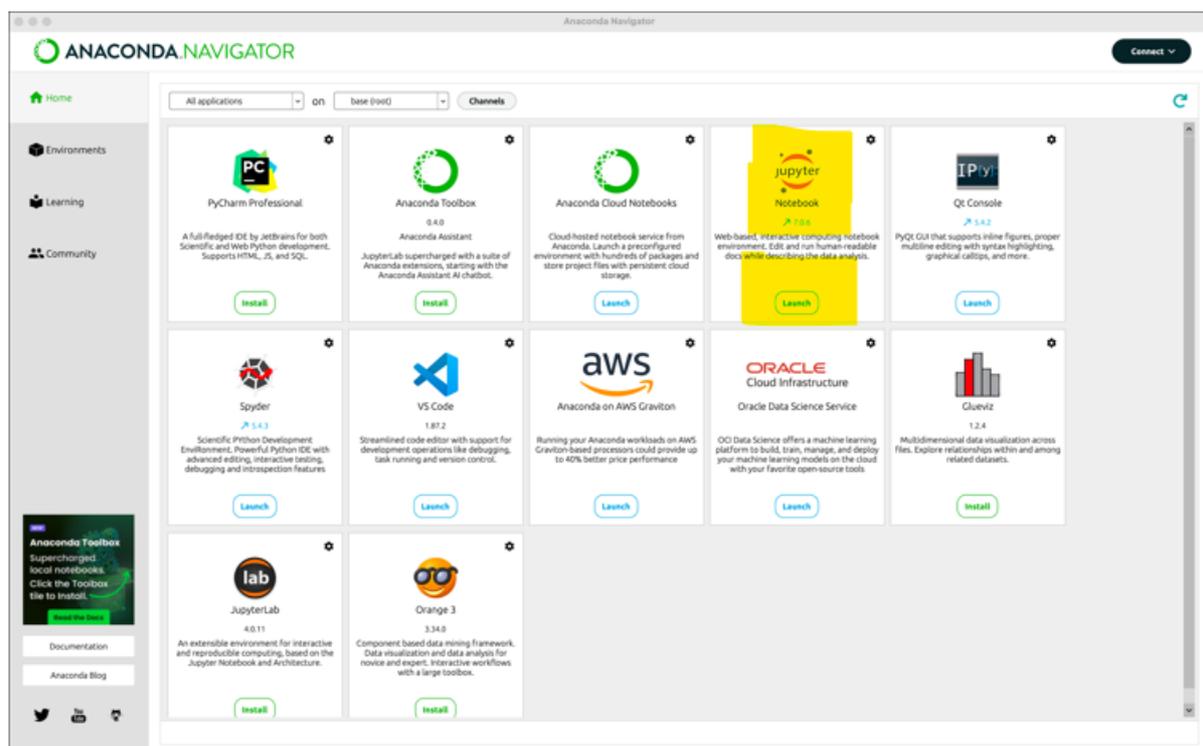
Step 1: Begin by downloading Anaconda Navigator from this link.

<https://www.anaconda.com/download>

Step 2: After downloading, install Anaconda Navigator on your system.



Step 3: Once installed, open Anaconda Navigator. Within Anaconda Navigator, launch Jupyter Notebook.

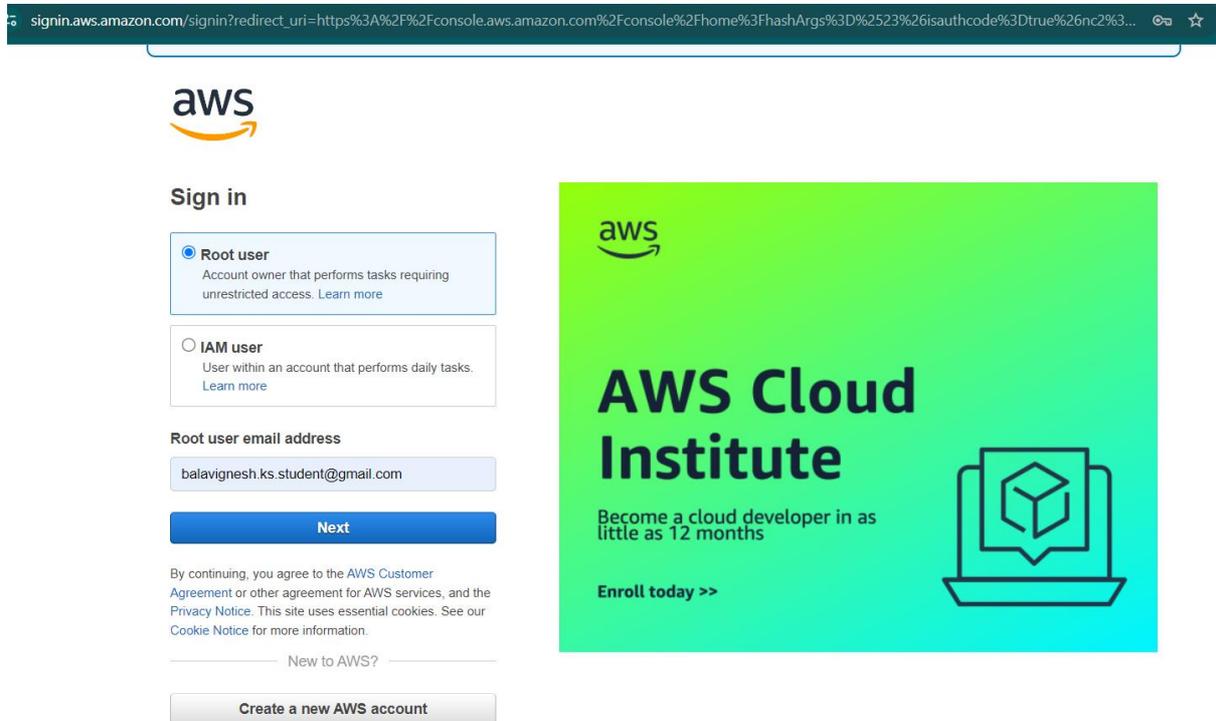


Step 4: You can use any browser of your choice to open and work with Jupyter Notebook.

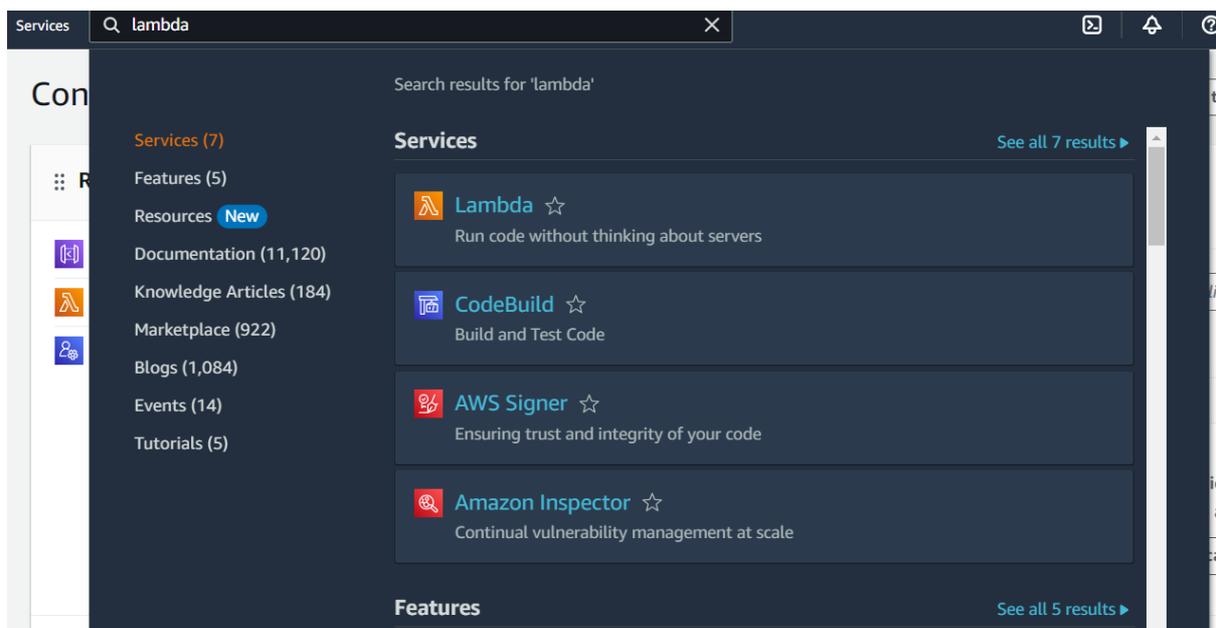
3.2 AWS Cloud

3.2.1 Lambda Function

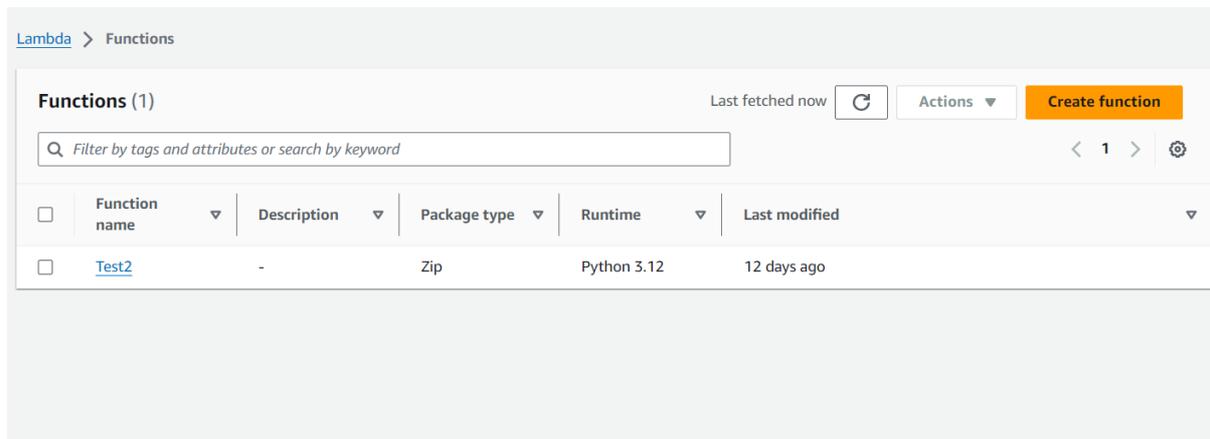
Step 1: Login in to AWS to access the service: Lambda and Rest API



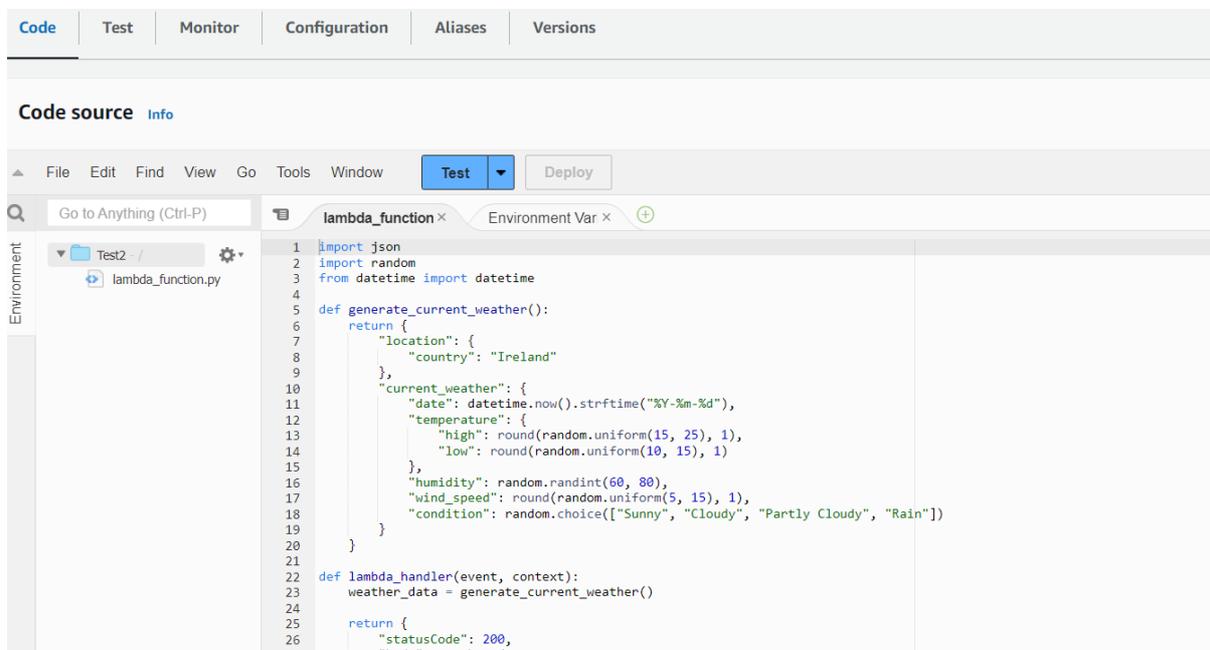
Step 2: Search for Lambda Service in AWS



Step 3: After launching Lambda Create Function

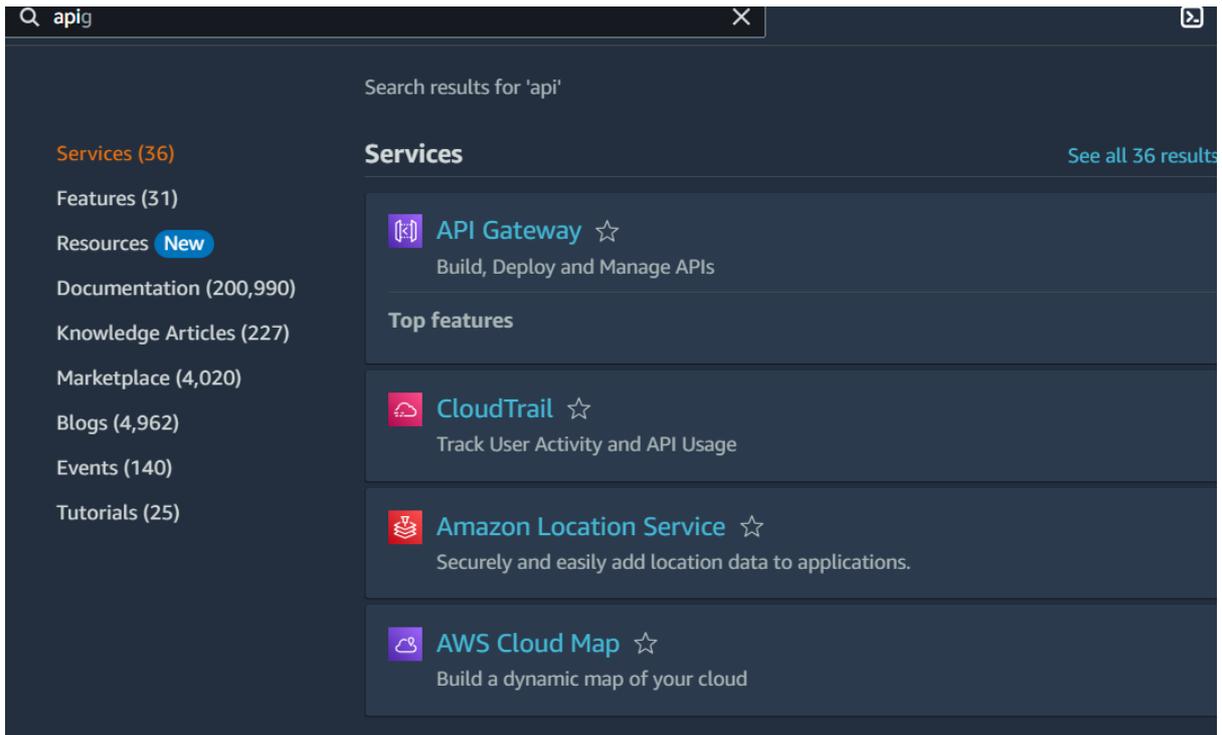


Step 4: Write the following Code in the lambda Coding Platform

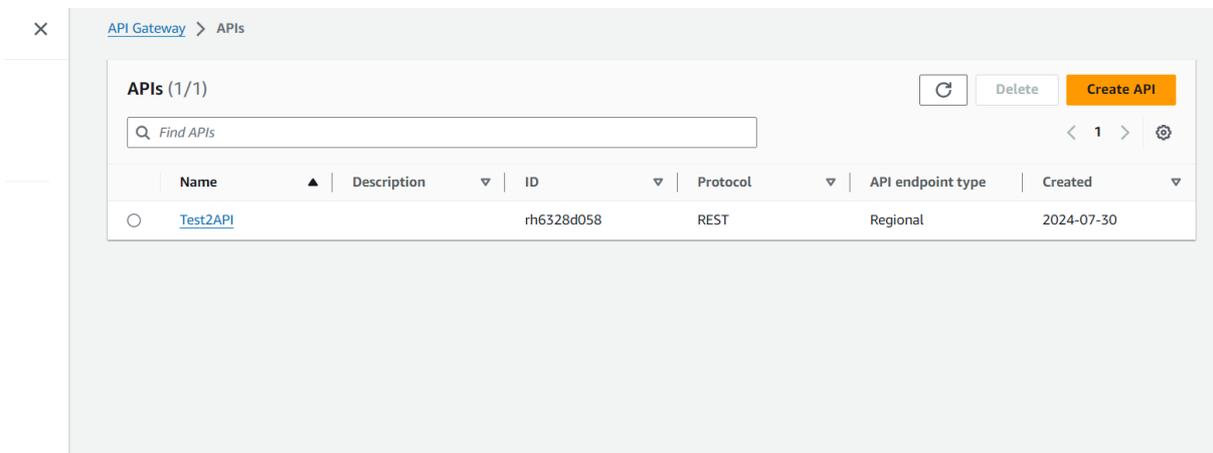


3.2.2 Creation of API Gateway

Step 1: Search for API Gateway



Step 2: Create API



Step 3: Build Rest API

Lambda, HTTP, AWS Services

Build

REST API

Develop a REST API where you gain complete control over the request and response along with API management capabilities.

Works with the following:

Lambda, HTTP, AWS Services

Import

Build

REST API Private

Create a REST API that is only accessible from within a VPC.

Works with the following:

Lambda, HTTP, AWS Services

Step 4: Give a name for the API

Create REST API

API details

New API
Create a new REST API.

Clone existing API
Create a copy of an API in this AWS account.

Import API
Import an API from an OpenAPI definition.

Example API
Learn about API Gateway with an example API.

API name

My REST API

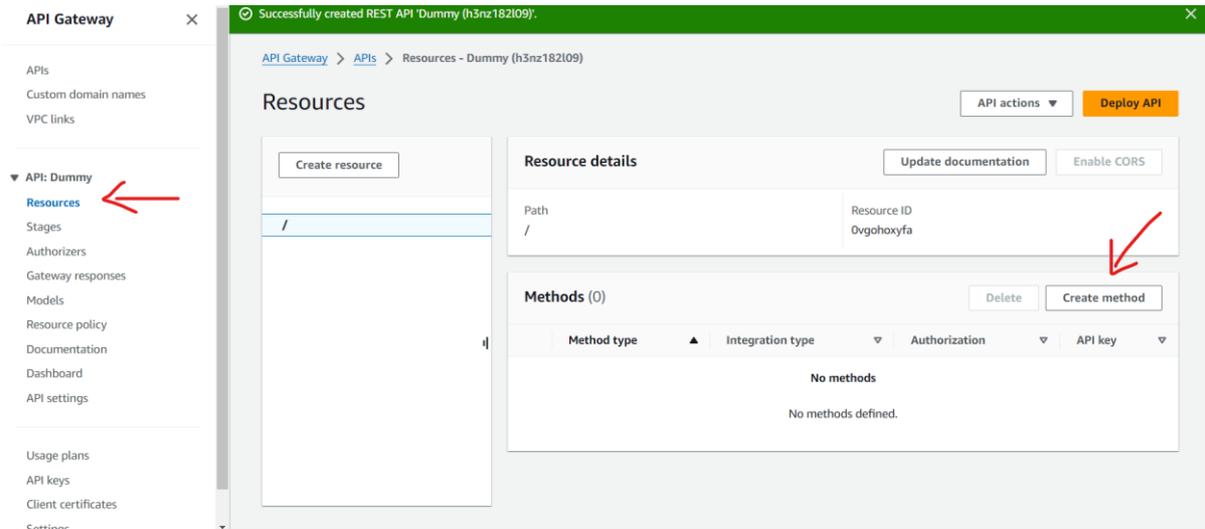
Description - optional

API endpoint type

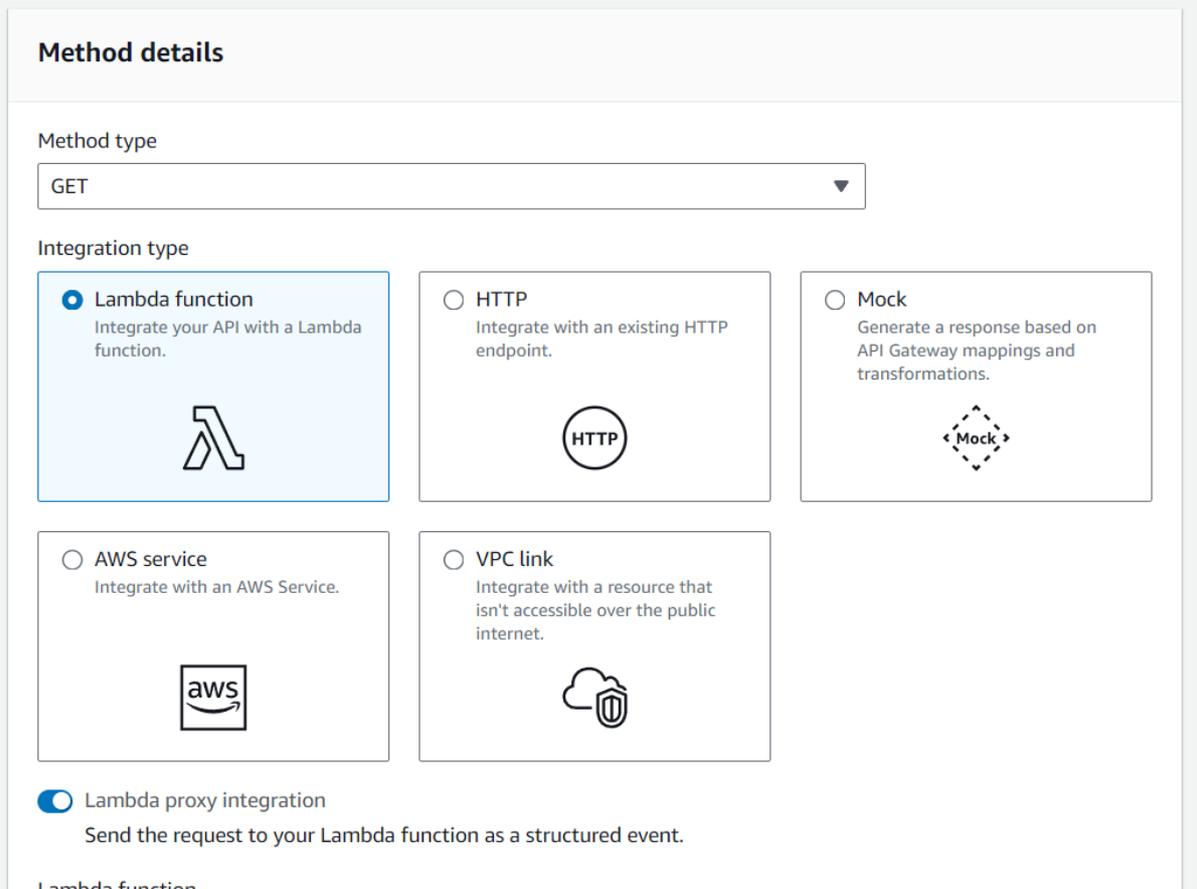
Regional APIs are deployed in the current AWS Region. Edge-optimized APIs route requests to the nearest CloudFront Point of Presence. Private APIs are only accessible from VPCs.

Regional ▼

Step 5: Create method in the new API



Create method



Lambda function
Provide the Lambda function name or alias. You can also provide an ARN from another account.

eu-north-1

Grant API Gateway permission to invoke your Lambda function. To turn off, update the function's resource policy yourself, or provide an invoke role that API Gateway uses to invoke your function.

Default timeout
The default timeout is 29 seconds.

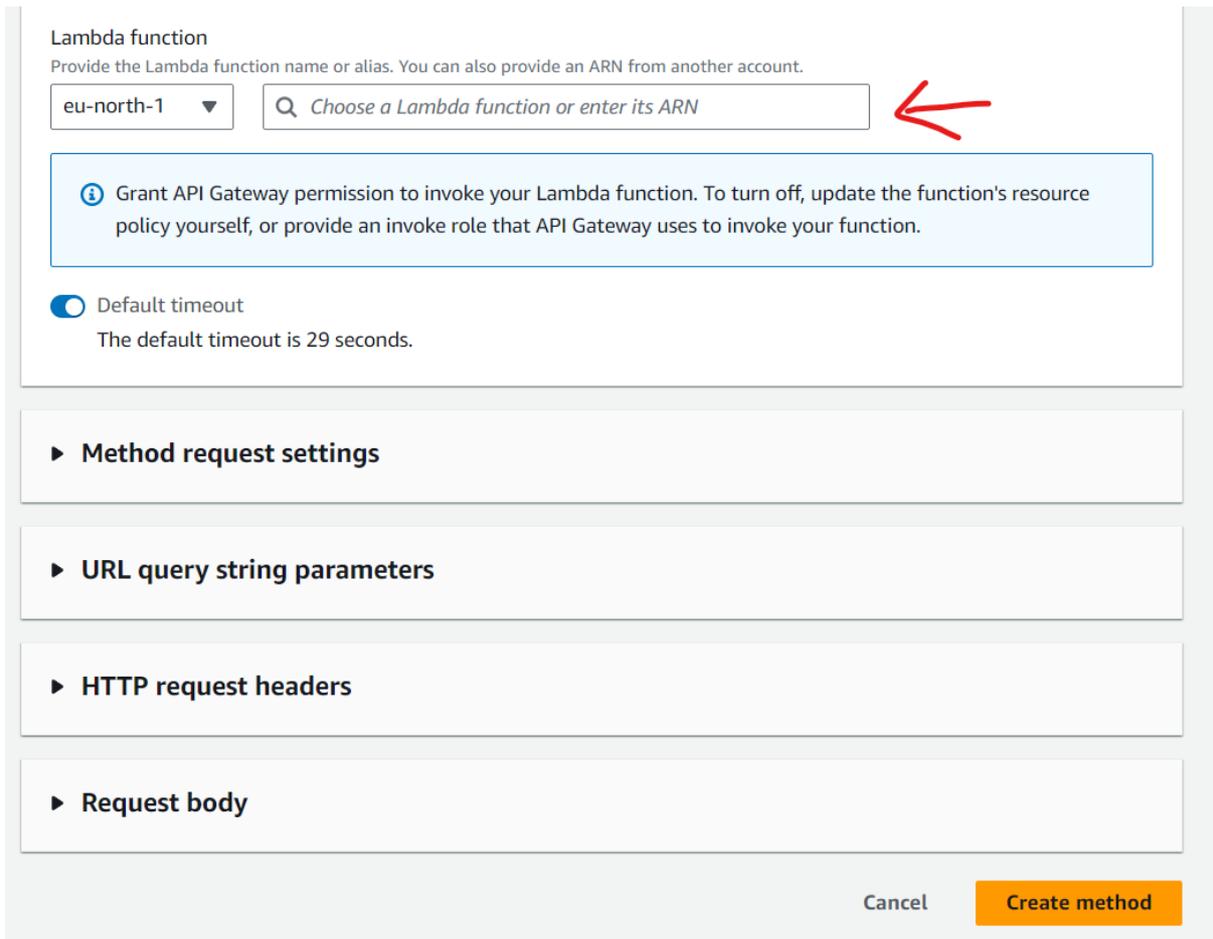
▶ **Method request settings**

▶ **URL query string parameters**

▶ **HTTP request headers**

▶ **Request body**

Cancel **Create method**



Select the created lambda function to integrate with the API

Do the same process (3.2.1 to 3.2.2) for two more different regions.

Now the initial setup is complete.

Run the load balancer and fault tolerance function in the Jupyter notebook mentioned below. Note the api urls need to be changed to the urls of your API.

```

import requests
from prettytable import PrettyTable
import time
import itertools
from datetime import datetime
import pandas as pd

# API endpoints
apis = {
    "Stockholm": "https://q1xzknxdg0.execute-api.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com/TESTSTAGE1/",
    "Oregon": "https://rh6328d058.execute-api.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/TestStage2",
    "Ohio": "https://4ohx6p0mr9.execute-api.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/TestStage3"
}

# Initialize request log
request_log = []
uptime = 0
downtime = 0

def get_weather(api_url, location):
    global uptime, downtime
    try:
        start_time = datetime.now()
        response = requests.get(api_url)
        response_time = (datetime.now() - start_time).total_seconds()

        if response.status_code == 200:
            uptime += response_time
            request_log.append({
                "Location": location,

```

```

                "Status": "Success",
                "Response Time (s)": response_time,
                "Timestamp": start_time,
                "Data": response.json()
            })
            return response.json(), True, response_time
        else:
            downtime += response_time
            request_log.append({
                "Location": location,
                "Status": "Failure",
                "Response Time (s)": response_time,
                "Timestamp": start_time,
                "Data": None
            })
            return None, False, response_time
    except requests.exceptions.RequestException:
        response_time = (datetime.now() - start_time).total_seconds()
        downtime += response_time
        request_log.append({
            "Location": location,
            "Status": "Failure",
            "Response Time (s)": response_time,
            "Timestamp": start_time,
            "Data": None
        })
        return None, False, response_time

def print_weather_table(weather_data, response_time):
    table = PrettyTable()
    table.field_names = ["Location", "Country", "Date", "High Temp (°C)", "Low Temp (°C)", "Humidity (%)", "Wind Speed (km/h)", "Condition", "Response Time (s)"]

```

```

for location, data in weather_data.items():
    table.add_row([
        location,
        data["location"]["country"],
        data["current_weather"]["date"],
        data["current_weather"]["temperature"]["high"],
        data["current_weather"]["temperature"]["low"],
        data["current_weather"]["humidity"],
        data["current_weather"]["wind_speed"],
        data["current_weather"]["condition"],
        response_time
    ])

print(table)

def export_log_to_csv():
    df = pd.DataFrame(request_log)
    df.to_csv("api_request_log_1.csv", index=False)
    print("\nRequest log exported to api_request_log.csv")

def print_statistics():
    total_requests = len(request_log)
    average_response_time = sum([log['Response Time (s)'] for log in request_log]) / total_requests if total_requests else 0
    uptime_percentage = (uptime / (uptime + downtime)) * 100 if (uptime + downtime) > 0 else 0

    table = PrettyTable()
    table.field_names = ["Total Requests", "Average Response Time (s)", "Uptime (s)", "Downtime (s)", "Uptime Percentage (%)"]
    table.add_row([
        total_requests,
        f"{average_response_time:.2f}",
        f"{uptime:.2f}",
        f"{downtime:.2f}",
        f"{uptime_percentage:.2f}"
    ])

```

```

        f"{downtime:.2f}",
        f"{uptime_percentage:.2f}"
    ])

print("\nStatistics:")
print(table)

def main():
    api_cycle = itertools.cycle(apis.items()) # Cycle through the API endpoints
    #Load Balancing
    try:
        while True:
            location, api_url = next(api_cycle)
            data, success, response_time = get_weather(api_url, location)
            # Fault Tolerance
            if not success:
                # Try the next API if the current one fails
                location, api_url = next(api_cycle)
                data, success, response_time = get_weather(api_url, location)

            if success:
                weather_data = {location: data['body']}
                print_weather_table(weather_data, response_time)
            else:
                print("All APIs failed to fetch weather data.")

            # Wait for a set period before calling the APIs again
            time.sleep(5) # 5 seconds

    except KeyboardInterrupt:
        print_statistics()
        export_log_to_csv()

```

4 References

<https://aws.amazon.com/>
<https://www.anaconda.com/download>