

Google Application Engine



Introduction

Charles Severance



open.michigan

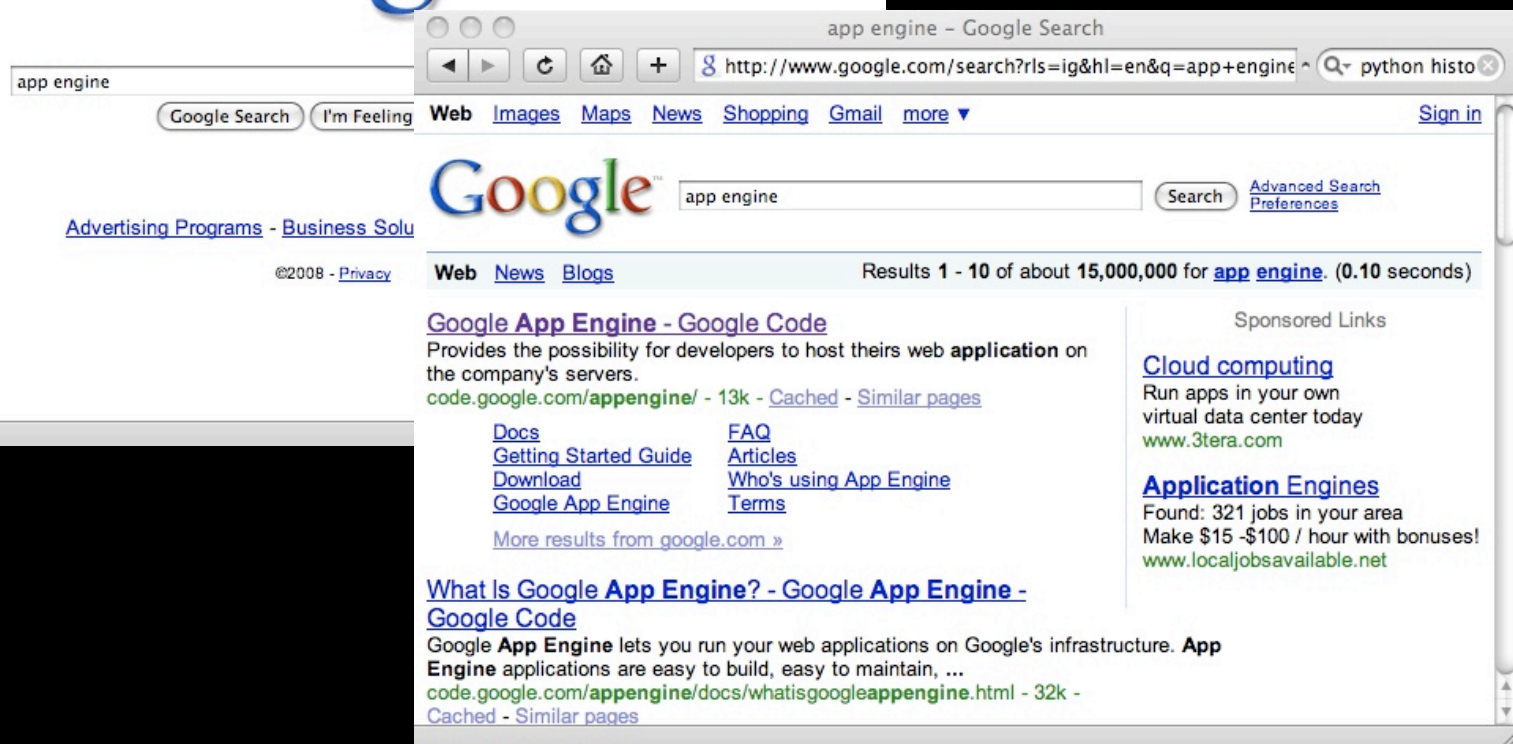
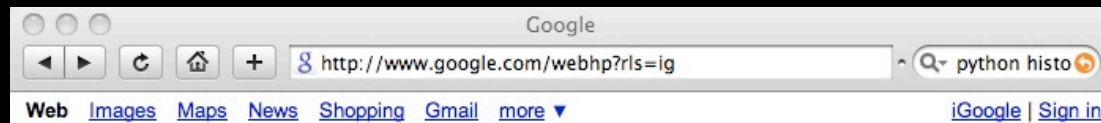
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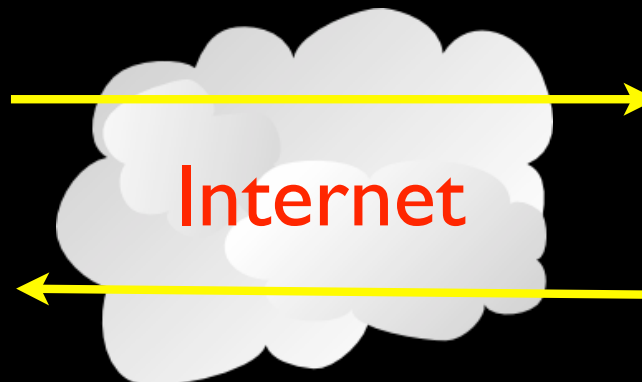
<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>.

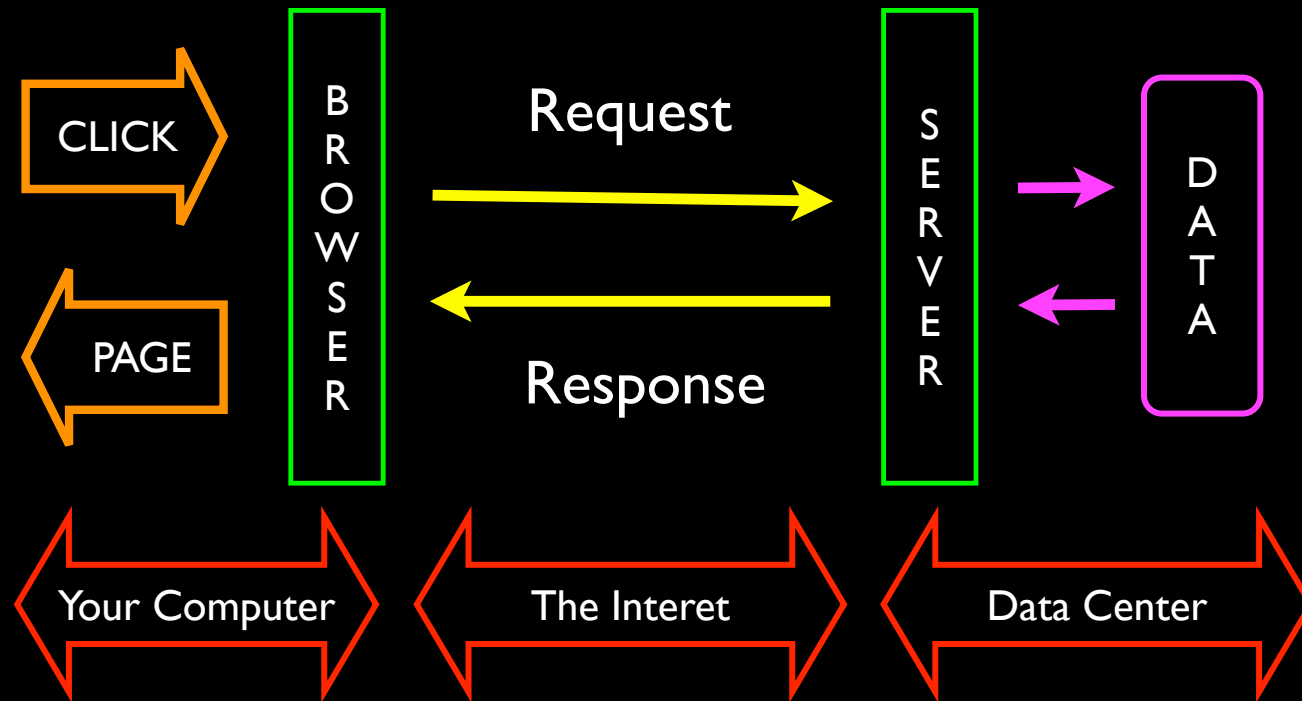
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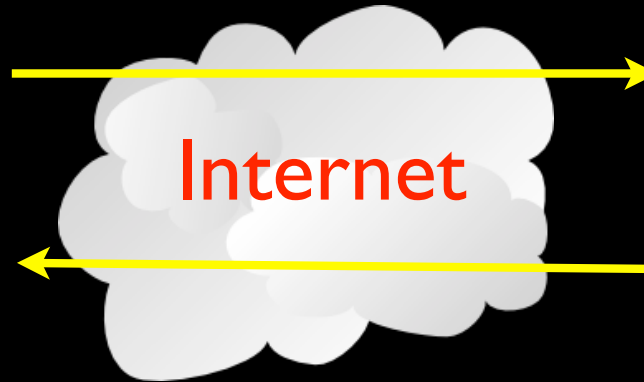
Web Applications

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTTP>









HTML JavaScript
AJAX CSS

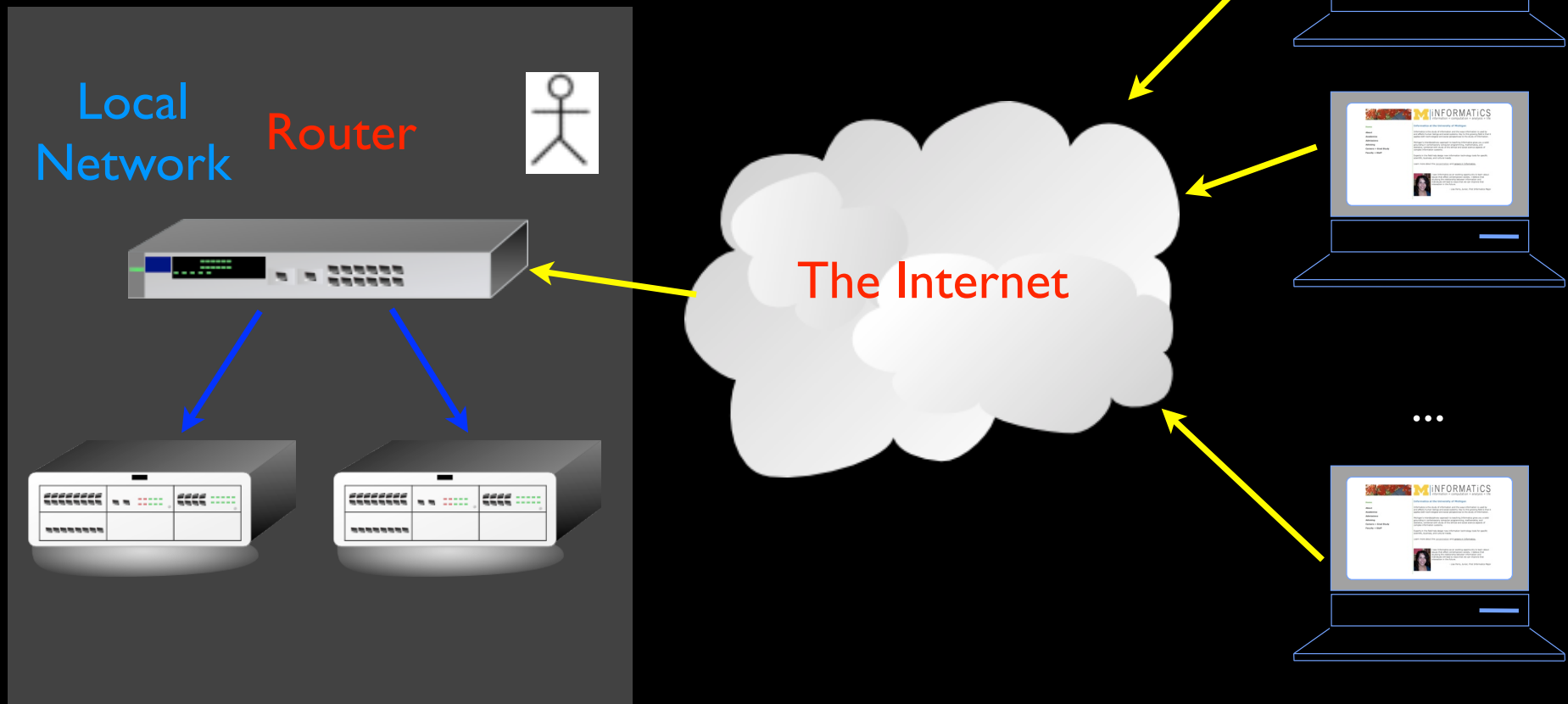
HTTP Request
Response GET
POST

Python Data Store
Templates memcache

Cloud Computing

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cloud_computing

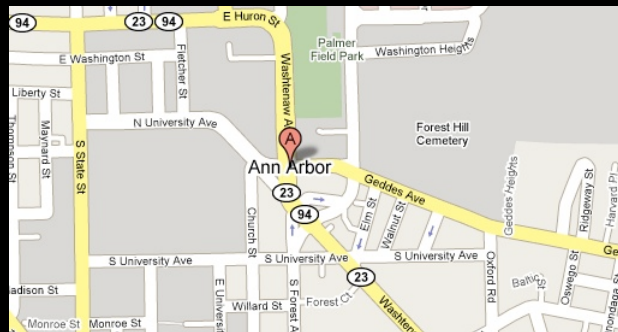
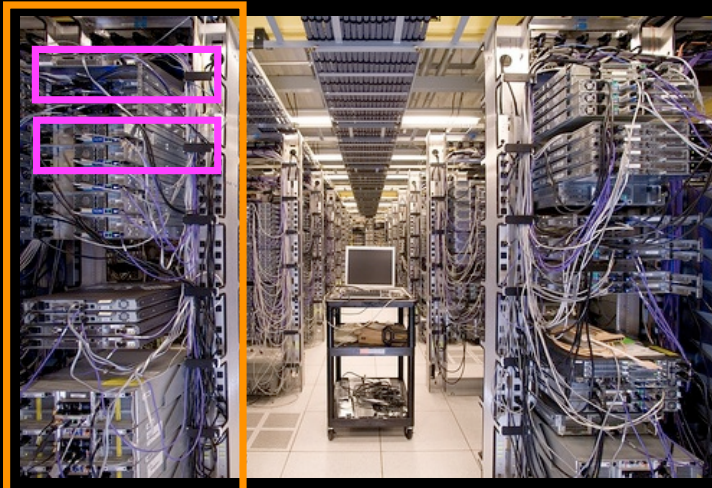
Pre-Cloud View



ctools.umich.edu

Hardware

Software



In a pre-cloud view servers have a geographic location and we use the Internet to exchange data with those servers.

World-Scale Applications

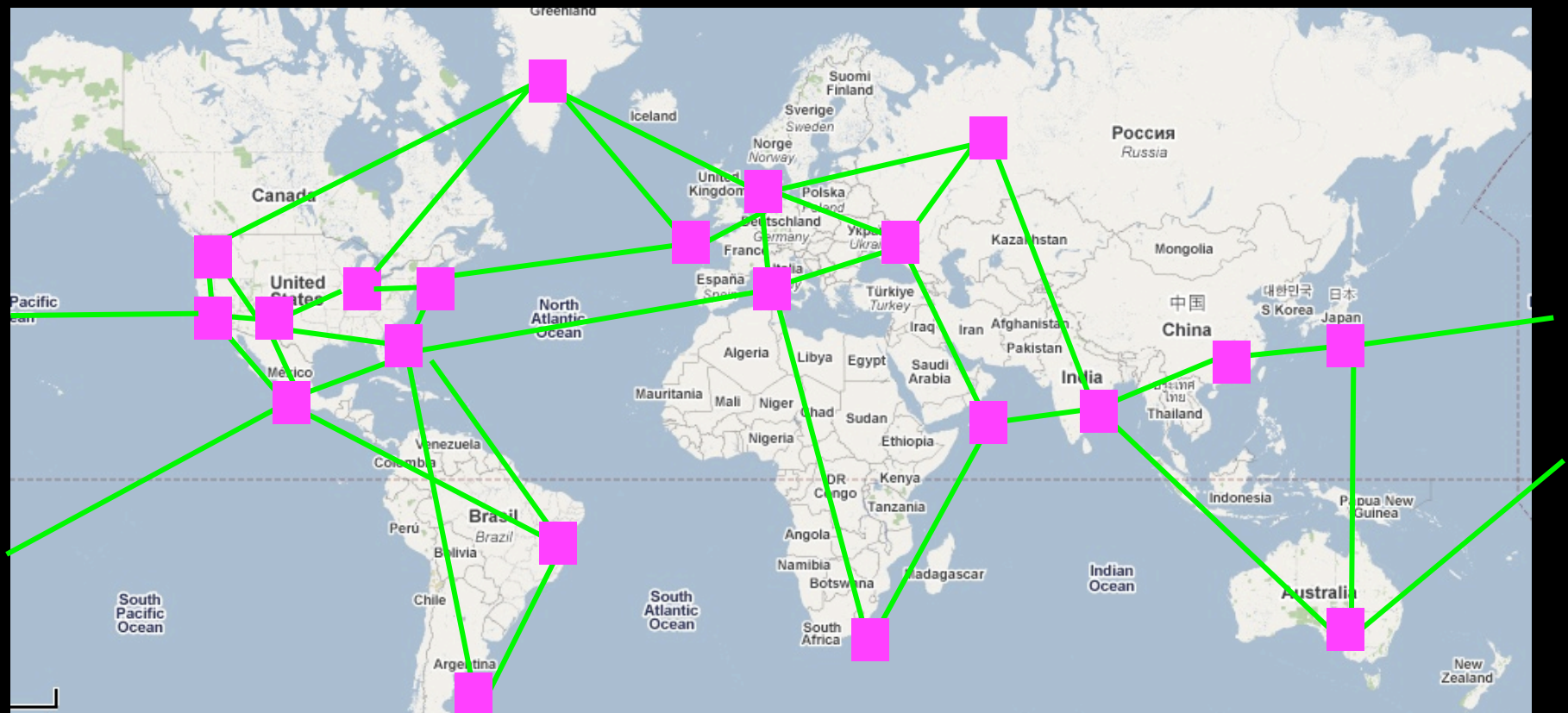
- For world-scale applications - the servers must be distributed around the world
- But users must see a uniform “single image” - www.google.com
- Also the programmers cannot know the structure or geography of the servers - because this always changes

Google Server Locations



This is an educated guess.

<http://royal.pingdom.com/2008/04/11/map-of-all-google-data-center-locations/>



Google Search

- Google I/O '08 Keynote by Marissa Mayer
- Usability / User Experience / User Testing / Architecture / Philosophy
- Required Viewing



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6x0cAzQ7PVs>

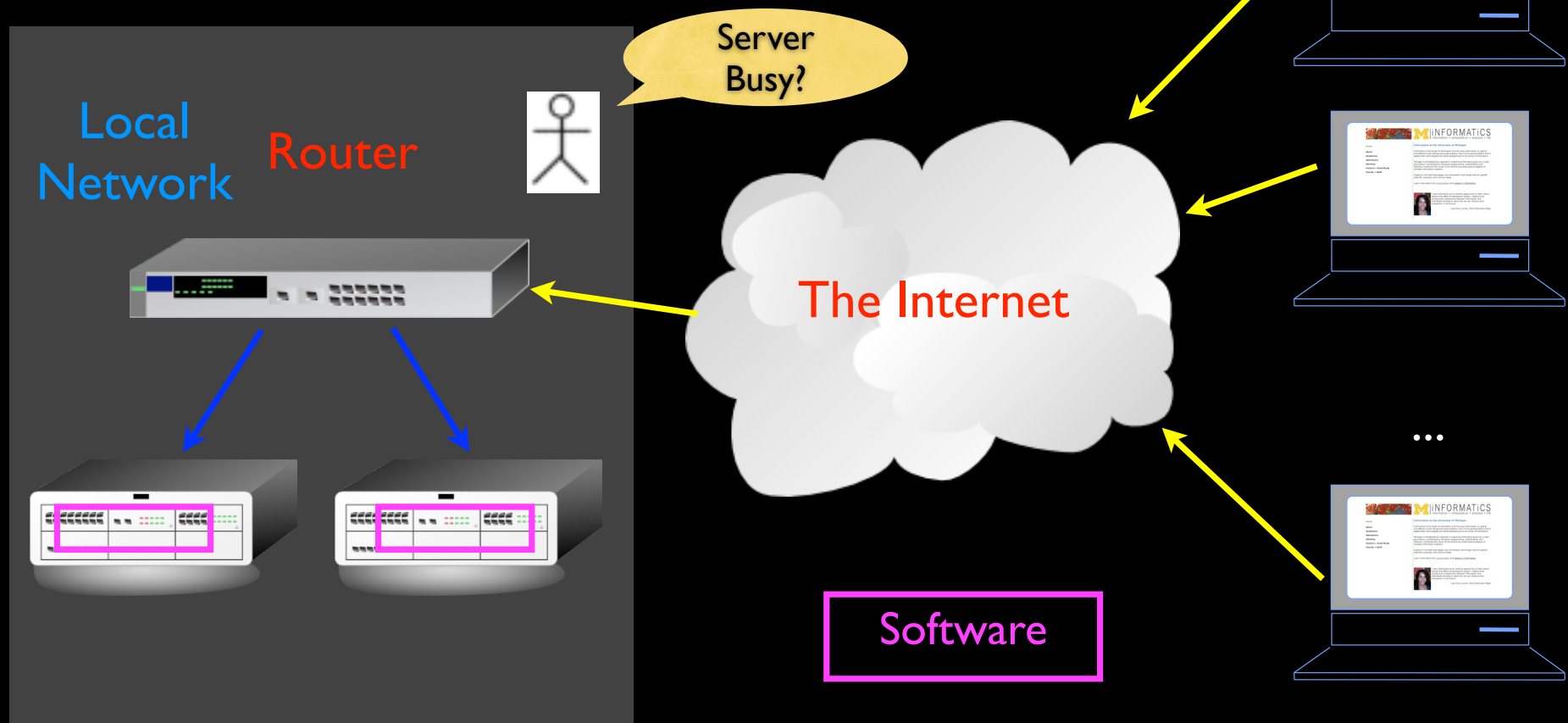
Programming in the Cloud

- Programmers operate in a controlled environment
 - Programs do their programming thing - code + data
 - A complex software framework manages getting the right code and data to/from the right servers.
- Software developers are unaware of geography



Resources can be dynamically adjusted as load changes.

Pre-Cloud View



Post-Cloud View

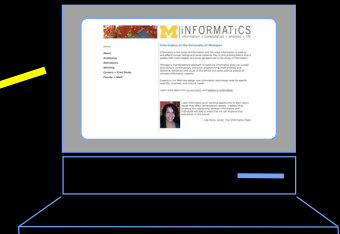
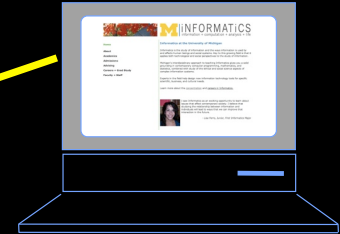
The Cloud

My Code

Your Code

My Code

My User

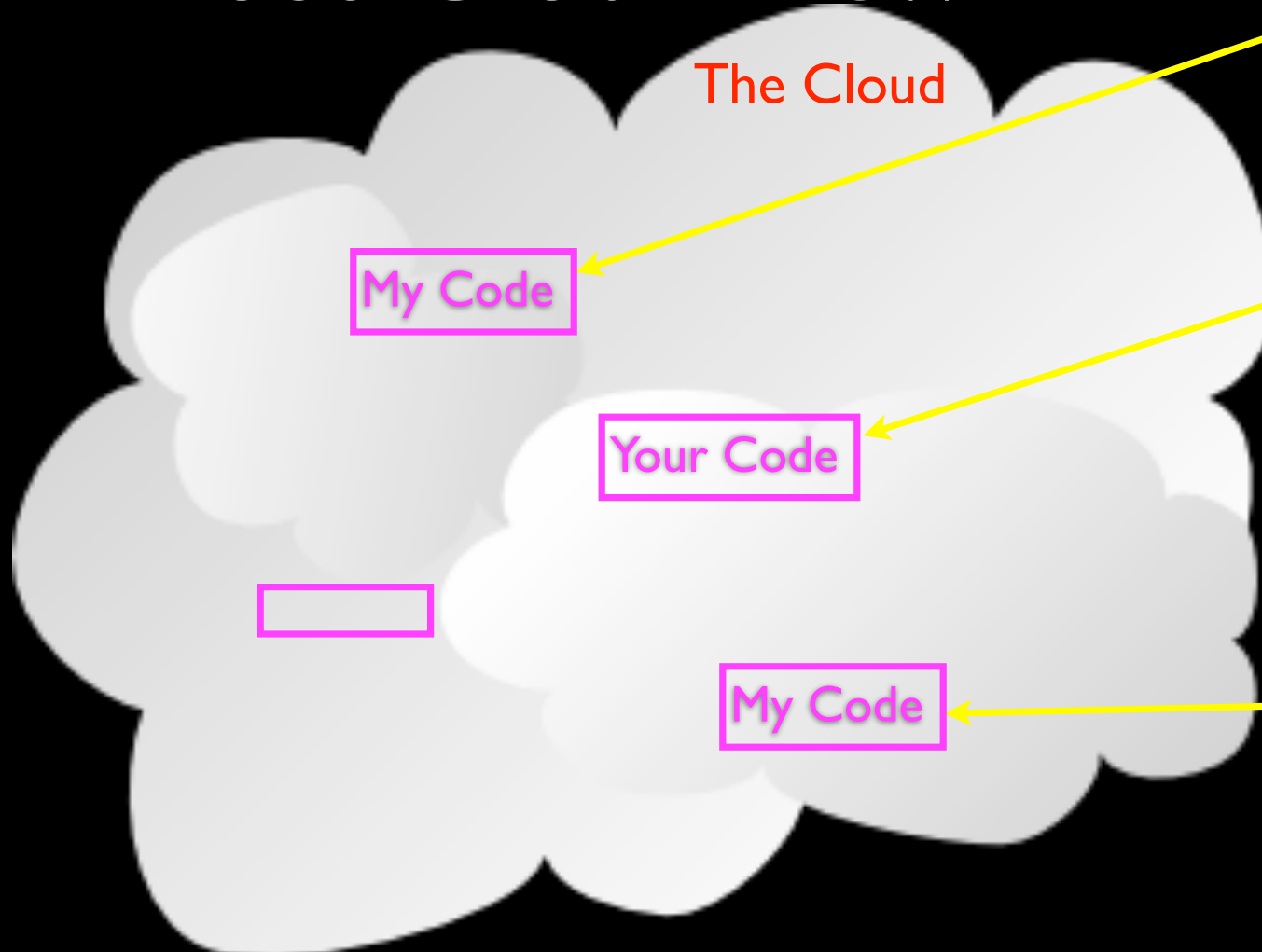


Your User

...



My User



HTTP - Request / Response

- The nature of the HTTP Request/Response cycle makes the cloud possible
- Since clients are not connected for very long - the cloud can be changed in between requests
- As long as the cloud “fakes” everything about the protocol - no one is the wiser..
- The cloud engineers at Google/Amazon/Yahoo are pretty clever.

HTTP Request / Response Cycle

Web Server

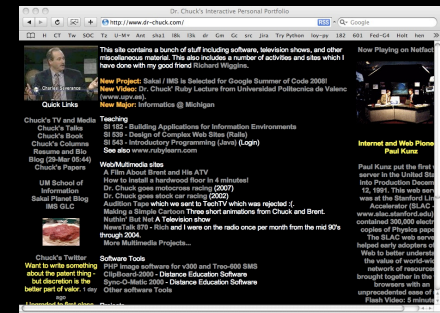
HTTP
Request

HTTP
Response

Browser

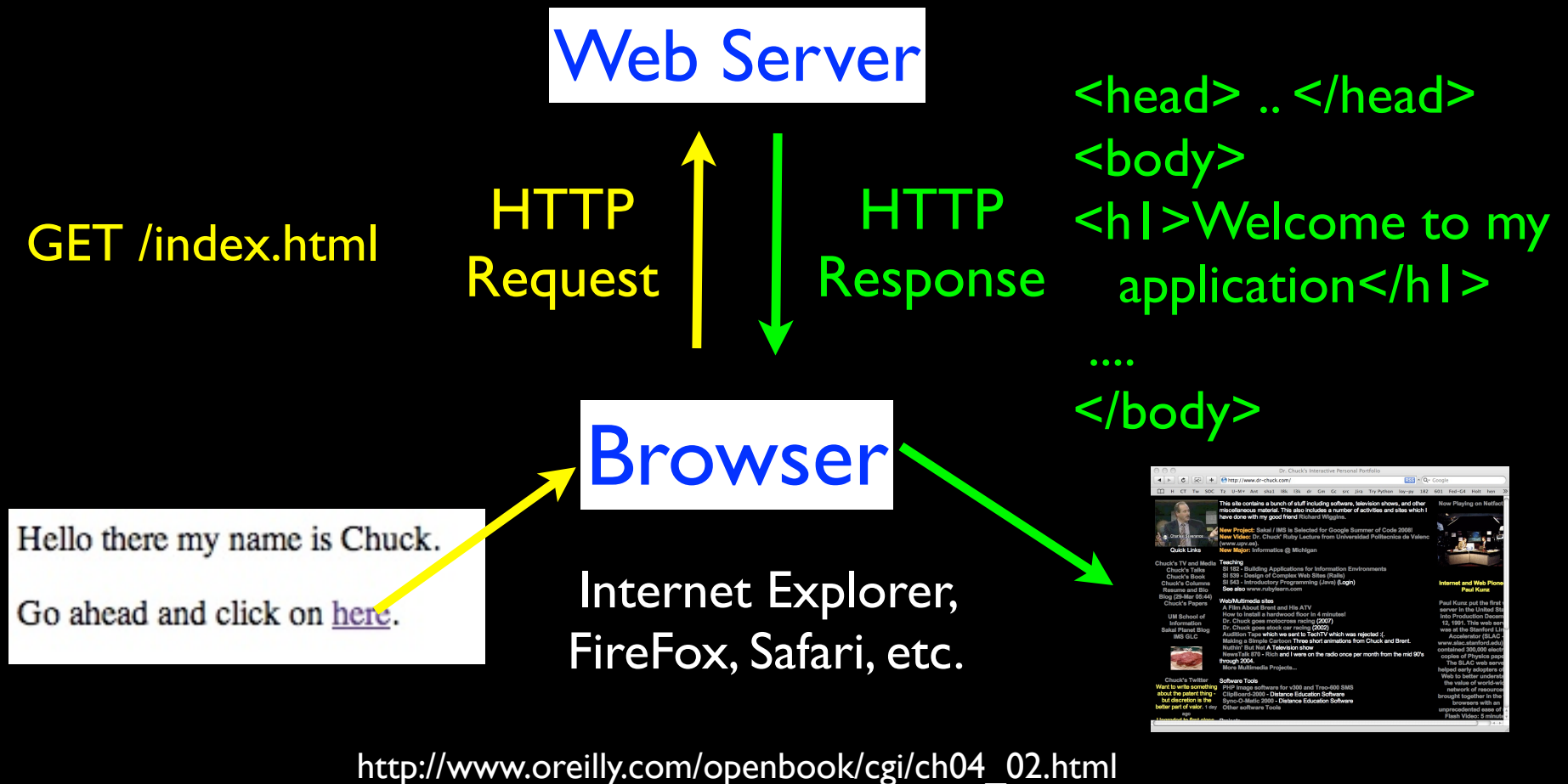
Hello there my name is Chuck.
Go ahead and click on [here](#).

Internet Explorer,
FireFox, Safari, etc.



http://www.oreilly.com/openbook/cgi/ch04_02.html

HTTP Request / Response Cycle



Post-Cloud View

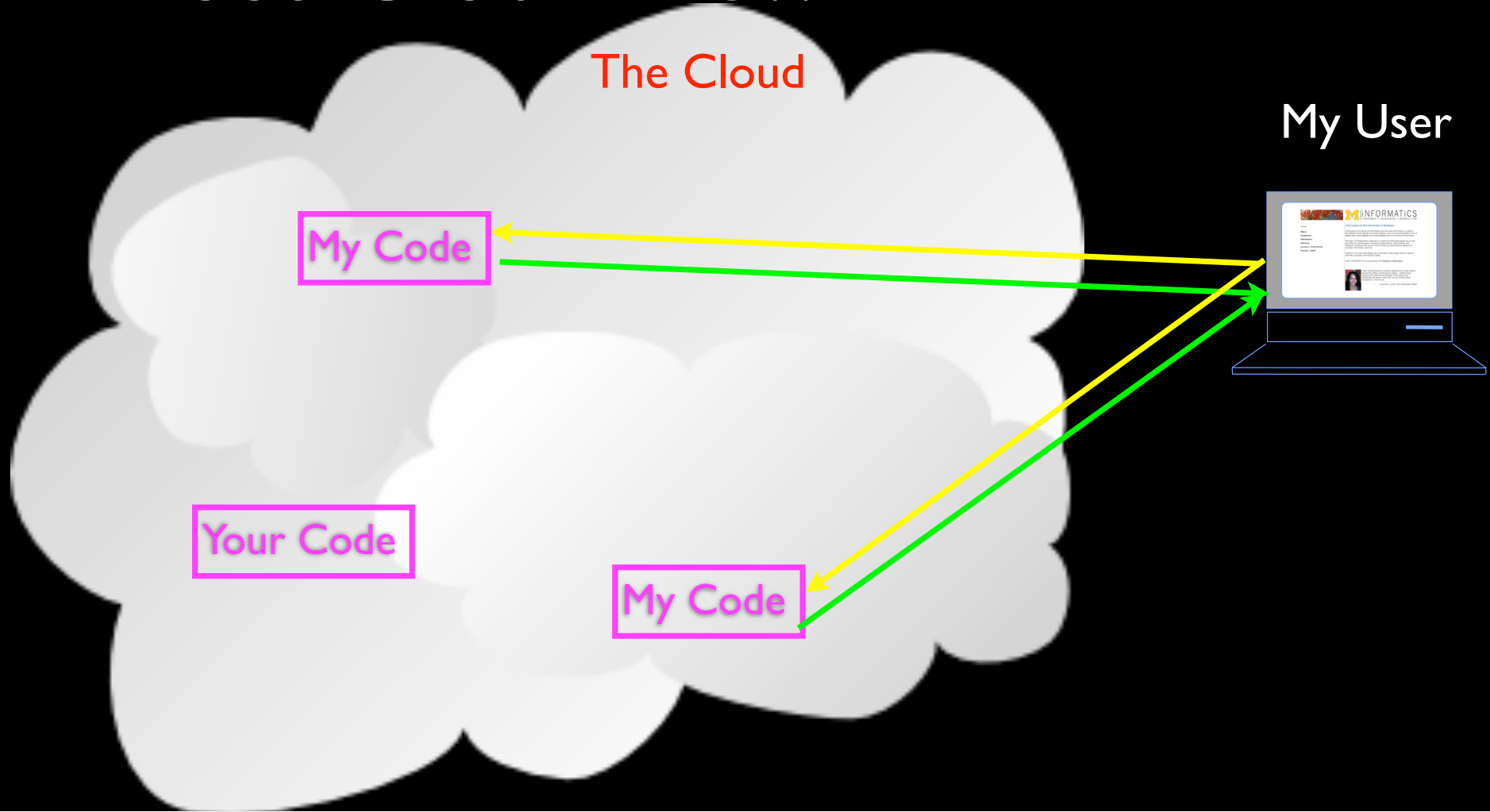
The Cloud

My User

My Code

Your Code

My Code



Post-Cloud View

The Cloud

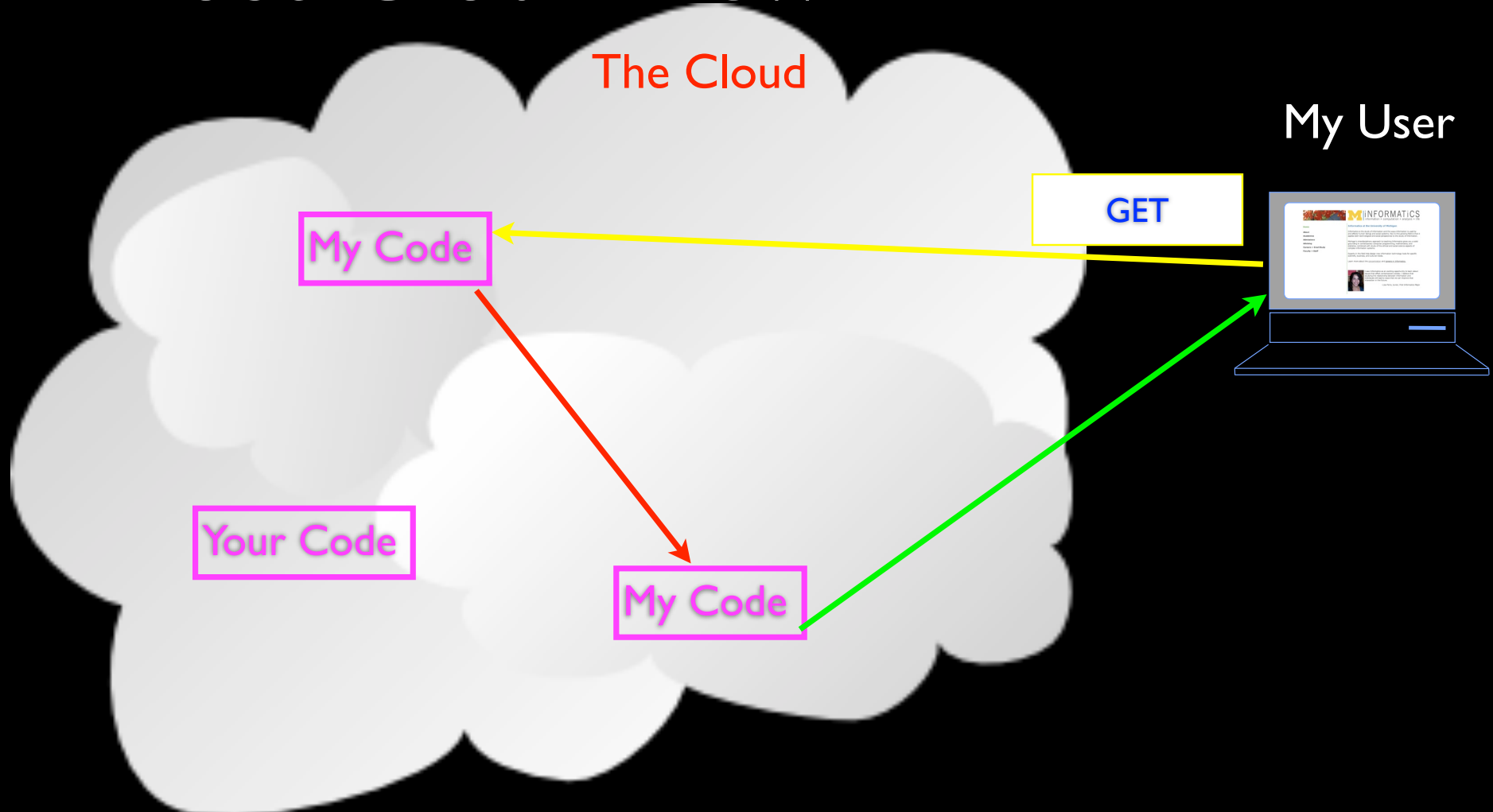
My User

My Code

GET

Your Code

My Code

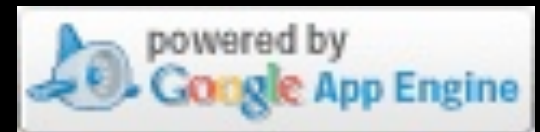


Cloud Summary

- The cloud is the Internet plus computing that is “embedded” “inside” the network
- Companies like Google, Amazon, and Yahoo put servers all over the world
- Software runs on whichever server is most appropriate and data/code is moved around and the cloud can be reconfigured dynamically

Materials

- Google Application Engine
 - Free hosted web services using Python
- <http://code.google.com/appengine/>
- We will be using web materials and making materials as we go.



Overview Video

- Builds a Google App Engine application in 10 minutes
 - Basic structure - GET / POST
 - Form Input
 - Templating
 - Database



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tcbpTQXNwac>

Google App Engine

Google App Engine

Campfire One: Introducing Google App Engine (pt. 1)

- Expose Google's worldwide Infrastructure to us as developers



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Ztr-HhWXIc>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oTFL7FPLnXY>

Google App Engine

- When you write a Google Application Engine Application - you are running in the Google Cloud
- Just like you were a Google Developer
- You don't know where you are running or if one copy or a thousand copies of you are running
- Google hosts small applications for *free* - larger applications pay by usage

Free Accounts

- A free account can use up to 500MB of persistent storage and enough CPU and bandwidth for about 5 million page views a month.

Quota	Limit
Apps per Developer	10
Storage per App	500MB
Files per App	1,000
Size per File	1MB

Quota	Limit
Emails per Day	2,000
Bandwidth In per Day	10,000 MB
Bandwidth Out per Day	10,000 MB
CPU Megacycles per Day	200,000,000
HTTP Requests per Day	650,000
Datastore API Calls per Day	2,500,000
URLFetch API Calls per Day	160,000

Why is App Engine Free?

- Make the web better
- Be the first widely used “cloud” environment - beat Amazon, Microsoft, and Yahoo!

Installing Google App Engine

Appendices

- Installing AppEngine
 - Windows Vista
 - Windows XP
 - Macintosh
 - Linux



Downloads

[Visit the App Gallery](#)

Introduction

[What Is Google App Engine?](#)

[Getting Started](#)

APIs

[The Python Runtime](#)

[Datastore API](#)

[Images API](#)

[Mail API](#)

[Memcache API](#)

[URL Fetch API](#)

[Users API](#)

[Using GData Services](#)

Tools and Configuration

[The webapp Framework](#)

[Configuring an App](#)

[Configuring Indexes](#)

Downloads

- [Download the Google App Engine SDK](#)
- [Download the Google App Engine Documentation](#)
- [Download the Google App Engine Buttons](#)

Download the Google App Engine SDK

Before downloading, please read the [Terms](#) that govern your use of the App Engine SDK.

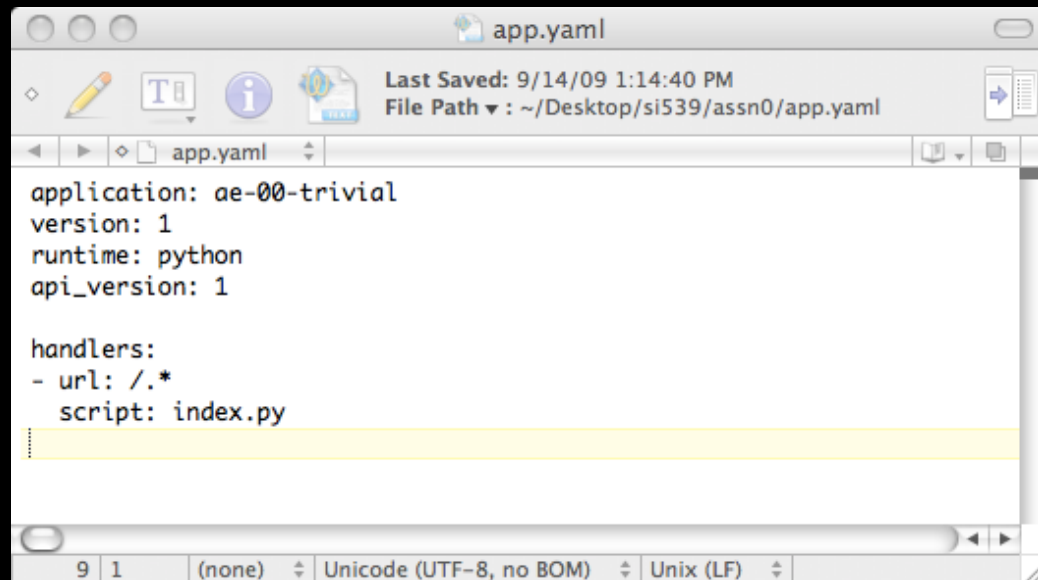
Please note: The App Engine SDK is under **active development**, please keep this in mind as you explore its capabilities. See the [SDK Release Notes](#) for the information on the most recent changes to the App Engine SDK. If you discover any issues, please feel free to notify us via our [Issue Tracker](#).

Platform	Version	Package	Size	SHA1 Checksum
Windows	1.1.5 - 10/03/08	GoogleAppEngine_1.1.5.msi	2.5 MB	e974312b4aefc0b3873ff0d93eb4c525d5e88c30
Mac OS X	1.1.5 - 10/03/08	GoogleAppEngineLauncher-1.1.5.dmg	3.6 MB	f62208ac01c1b3e39796e58100d5f1b2f052d3e7
Linux/Other Platforms	1.1.5 - 10/03/08	google_appengine_1.1.5.zip	2.6 MB	cbb9ce817bdabf1c4f181d9544864e55ee253de1

For more information on the SDK:

<http://code.google.com/appengine/downloads.html>

A Simple First Program



The screenshot shows a text editor window titled "app.yaml". The status bar at the top indicates "Last Saved: 9/14/09 1:14:40 PM" and "File Path: ~/Desktop/si539/assn0/app.yaml". The main text area contains the following YAML configuration:

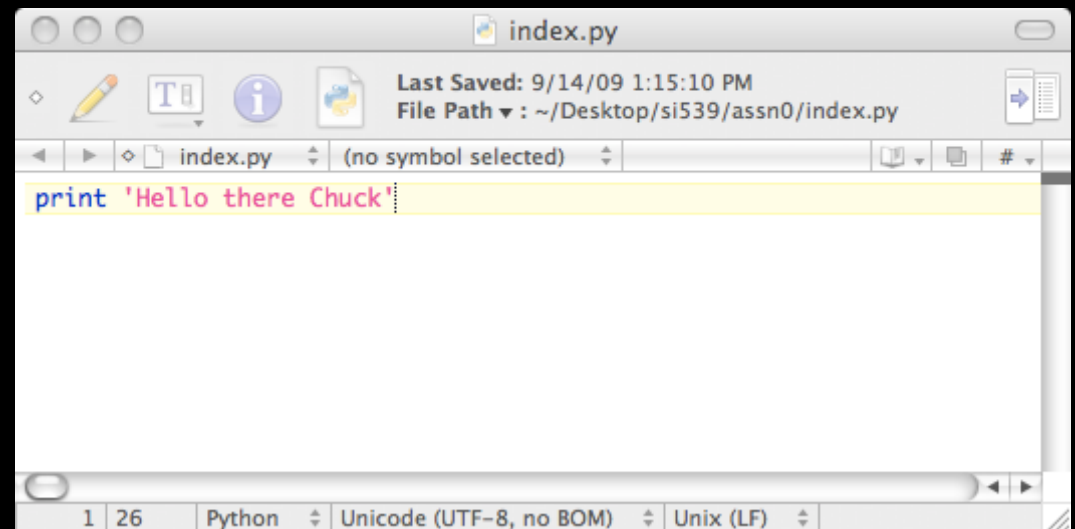
```
application: ae-00-trivial
version: 1
runtime: python
api_version: 1

handlers:
- url: /.*
  script: index.py
```

The status bar at the bottom shows "9 1 (none) Unicode (UTF-8, no BOM) Unix (LF)".

app.yaml

index.py



The screenshot shows a text editor window titled "index.py". The status bar at the top indicates "Last Saved: 9/14/09 1:15:10 PM" and "File Path: ~/Desktop/si539/assn0/index.py". The main text area contains a single line of Python code:

```
print 'Hello there Chuck'
```

The status bar at the bottom shows "1 26 Python Unicode (UTF-8, no BOM) Unix (LF)".

Last login: Mon Sep 14 13:20:00 on ttys001

67-194-57-14:~ csev\$ cd Desktop

67-194-57-14:Desktop csev\$ cd si539

67-194-57-14:si539 csev\$ ls -l

total 0

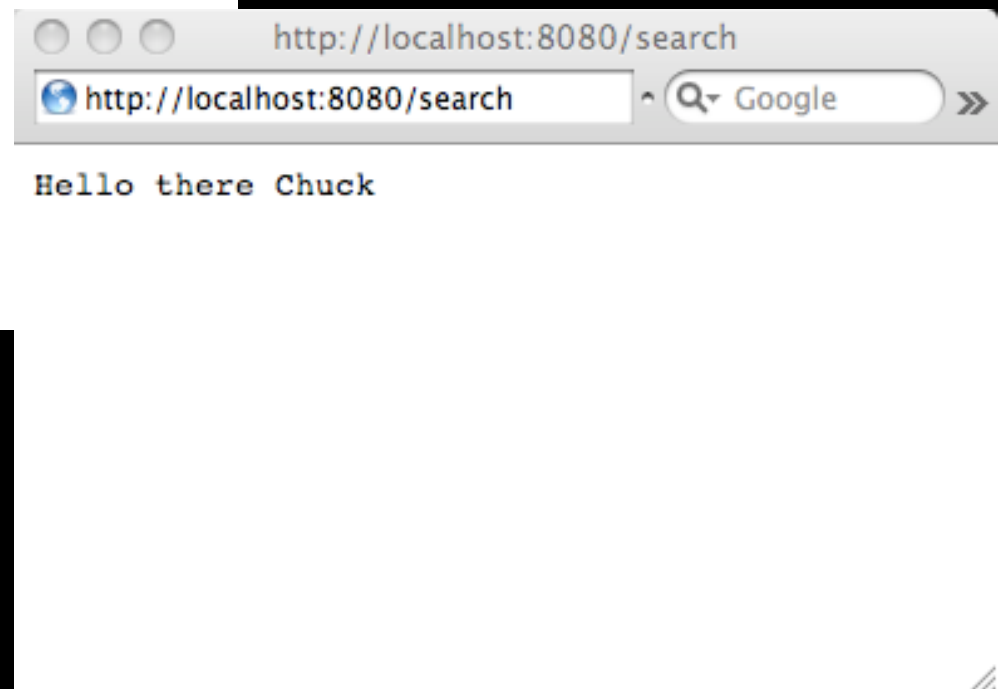
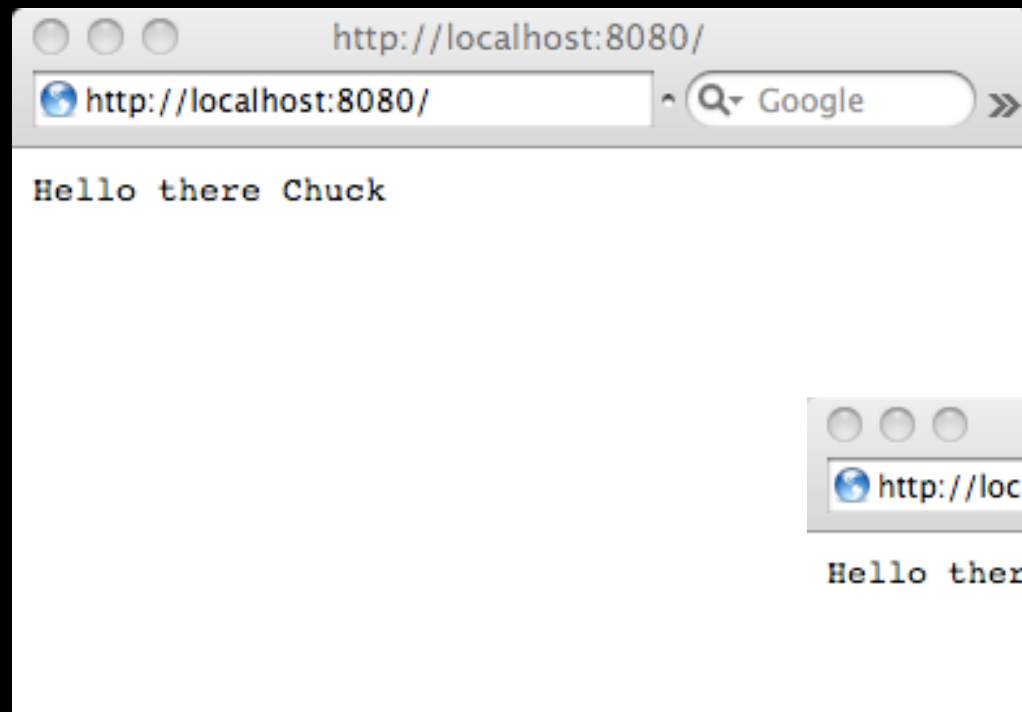
drwxr-xr-x 4 csev staff 136 Sep 14 13:15 assn0

67-194-57-14:si539 csev\$ /usr/local/bin/dev_appserver.py assn0

INFO 2009-09-14 17:20:45,397 appengine_rpc.py:157] Server:
appengine.google.com

INFO 2009-09-14 17:20:45,427 appcfg.py:329] Checking for updates to
the SDK.

INFO 2009-09-14 17:20:45,969 dev_appserver_main.py:465] Running
application ae-00-trivial on port 8080: <http://localhost:8080>



Summary

- We introduced Cloud Computing - servers move “into” the network cloud
- Google App Engine allows us to use the Google Cloud for free
- To make use of this resource we need to “learn the rules of the road”