

# Hello World Node.js App on AWS ECS/Fargate with Terraform and GitHub Actions

This project demonstrates deploying a simple Hello World Node.js application on Amazon ECS/Fargate using Infrastructure as Code (IaC) with Terraform and a CI/CD pipeline managed by GitHub Actions.

## Prerequisites:

- An AWS account with appropriate permissions.
- Terraform installed on your local machine (<https://www.terraform.io/>).
- AWS CLI configured with credentials for your AWS account (<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/>).
- A GitHub repository for your project.

## 1. Node.js Application (index.js):

This file contains the simple Node.js code for the Hello World application:

```
JS index.js > ...
1  const http = require('http');
2
3  const myserver = http.createServer((req, res) => {
4    console.log(req);
5    res.setHeader('Content-Type', 'text/plain');
6    console.log("New Req Rec.");
7    res.end("Hello World! From Local\n");
8  });
9
10 myserver.listen(8000, () => {
11   console.log("Server Started");
12 });
```

## 2. Dockerfile:

This file defines how to build the Docker image for your Node.js application:

```

1  FROM node:16-alpine
2
3  WORKDIR /app
4
5  COPY package*.json ./
6  RUN npm install
7
8  COPY . .
9
10 EXPOSE 80
11
12 CMD [ "node", "index.js" ]
13

```

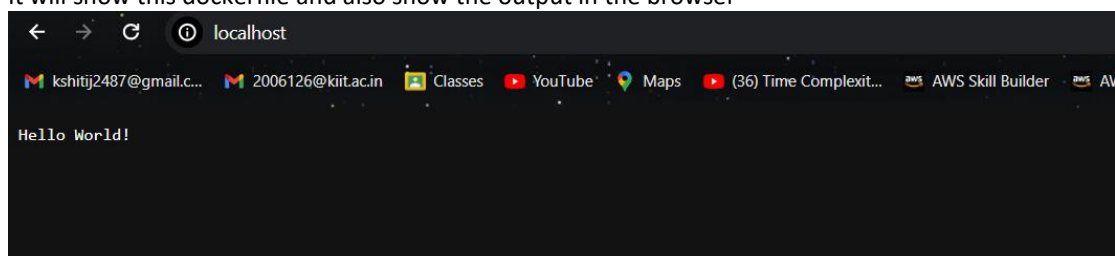
This Dockerfile defines a Docker image based on the node:16-alpine image. It installs dependencies from package.json, copies the application code, and starts the Node.js server using the CMD instruction.

The screenshot shows the Docker Scout interface for a Docker image named 'kshitijsingh01/nodejs:latest'. The image is 117.56 MB and was created 6 hours ago. It has 15 layers. The layers list includes:

Layer Index	Command	Size
0	ADD file:32ff5e7a78b890996ee4681cc0a26185d3e9acdb...	7.34 MB
1	CMD ["/bin/sh"]	0 B
2	ENV NODE_VERSION=16.20.2	0 B
3	addgroup -g 1000 node && adduser -u 1000 -G node -s /bi...	102.44 MB
4	ENV YARN_VERSION=1.22.19	0 B
5	apk add --no-cache --virtual .build-deps-yarn curl gnupg ta...	7.76 MB
6	COPY file:4d192565a7220e135cab6c77fbc1c73211b69f3...	388 B
7	ENTRYPOINT ["docker-entrypoint.sh"]	0 B
8	CMD ["node"]	0 B
9	WORKDIR /app	0 B
10	COPY package*.json ./ # buildkit	171 B
11	RUN /bin/sh -c npm install # buildkit	2.93 KB
12	COPY . . # buildkit	27.82 KB
13	EXPOSE map[80/tcp:{}]	0 B

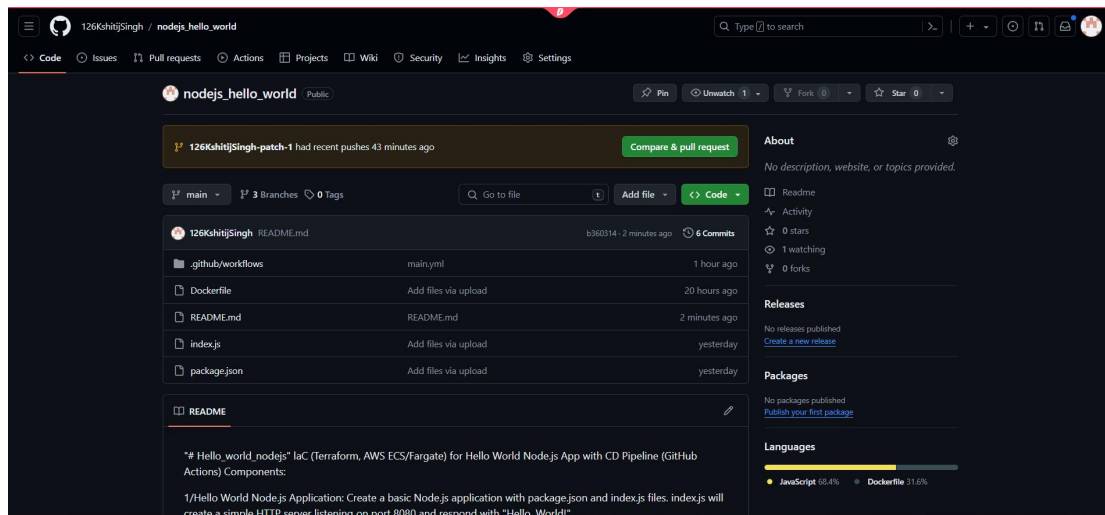
On the right, a message states: 'This image has not been analyzed. You can use Docker Scout to analyze local images and list its vulnerabilities.' There is a 'Start analysis' button and a link to 'Enable background indexing in Settings'.

It will show this dockerfile and also show the output in the browser



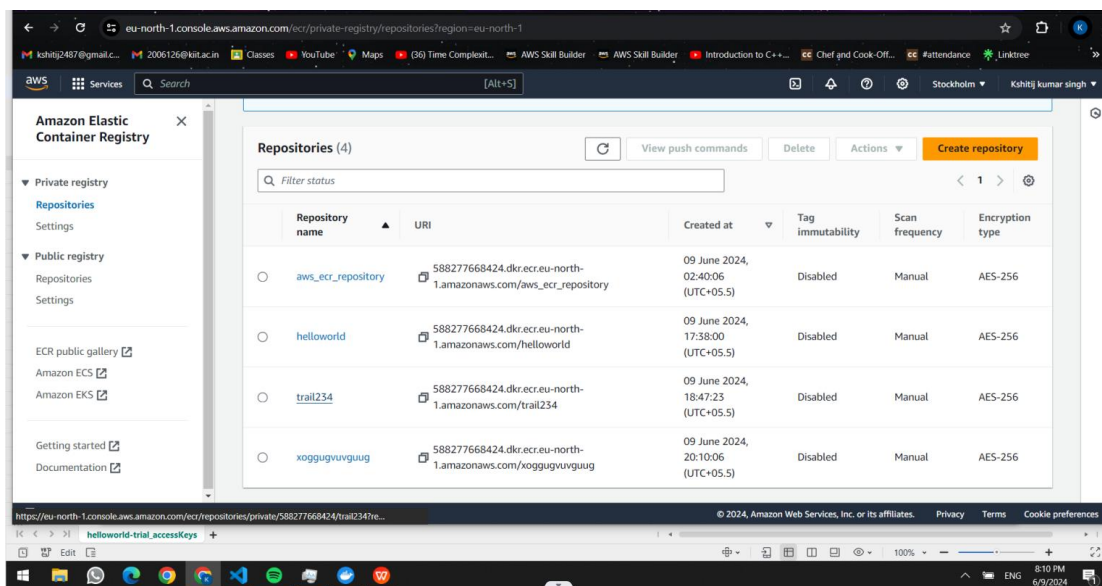
### 3. Deploy on GitHub

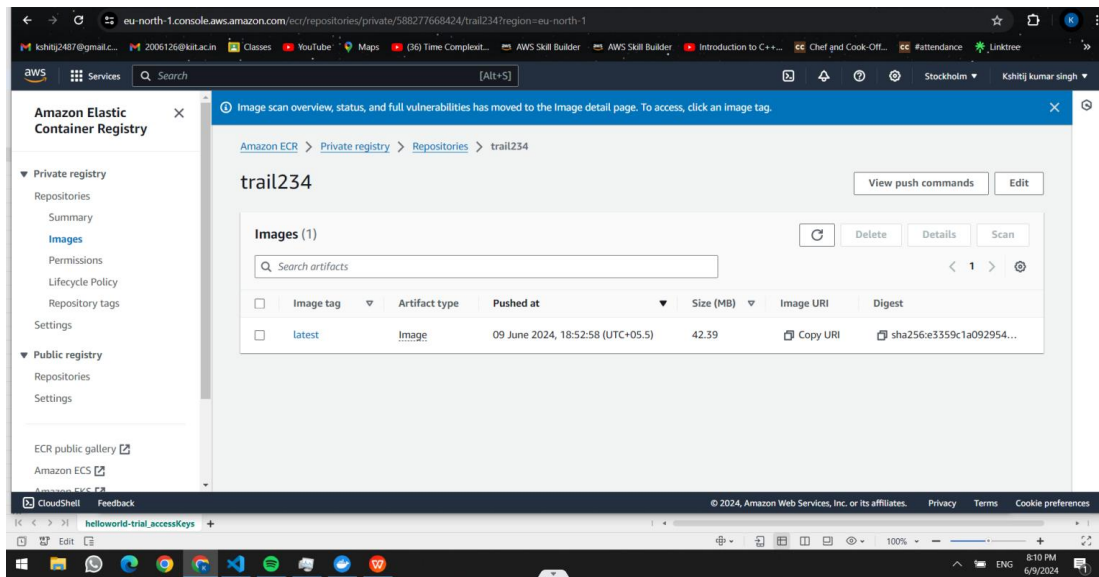
Create a new repository on GitHub (<https://github.com/>).



## 4.AWS Deployment ECR Repository:

- Creates an ECR repository as resource to store the Docker image for your application.

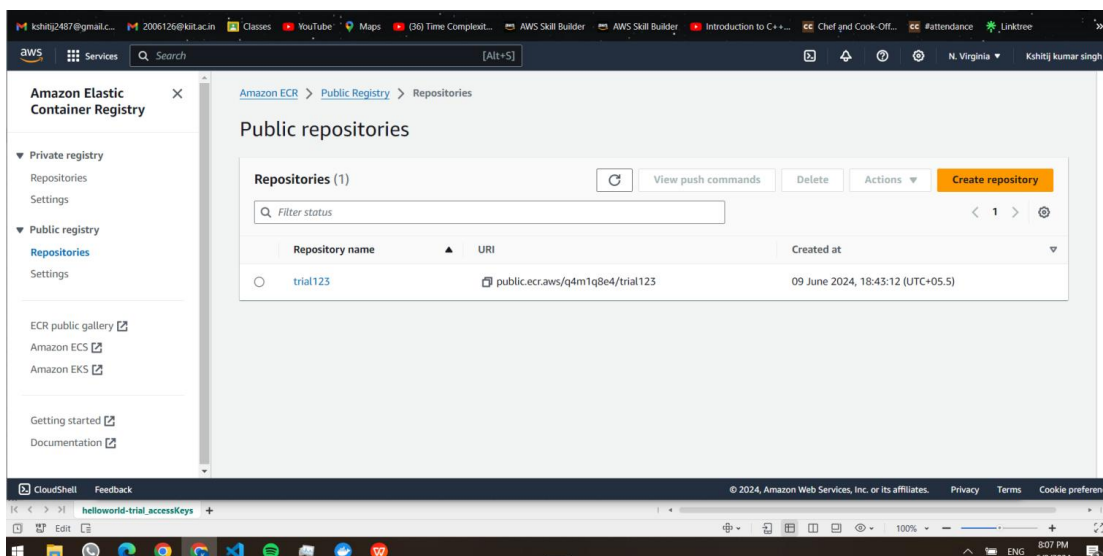




```
PS C:\Users\KIIT\Desktop\nodejs> docker push 588277668424.dkr.ecr.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com/helloworld:latest
The push refers to repository [588277668424.dkr.ecr.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com/helloworld]
e6ceac363c68: Pushed
a477e8d7a283: Pushed
e4b9b1e59bb8: Pushed
365ccd918307: Pushed
1bba629c69e9: Pushed
139c1270acf1: Pushed
4693057ce236: Pushed
latest: digest: sha256:32c842cf181e812b5e5e8ea9e51ffaf39d2ba9e82f6a20764680c934960b8465 size: 1988
PS C:\Users\KIIT\Desktop\nodejs> aws ecr get-login-password --region eu-north-1 | docker login --username AWS --password-stdin 588277668424.dkr.ecr.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com
>>
Login Succeeded
```

## Push the Docker Image to ECR:

Use the docker push command to push your locally built image to the ECR repository in aws.

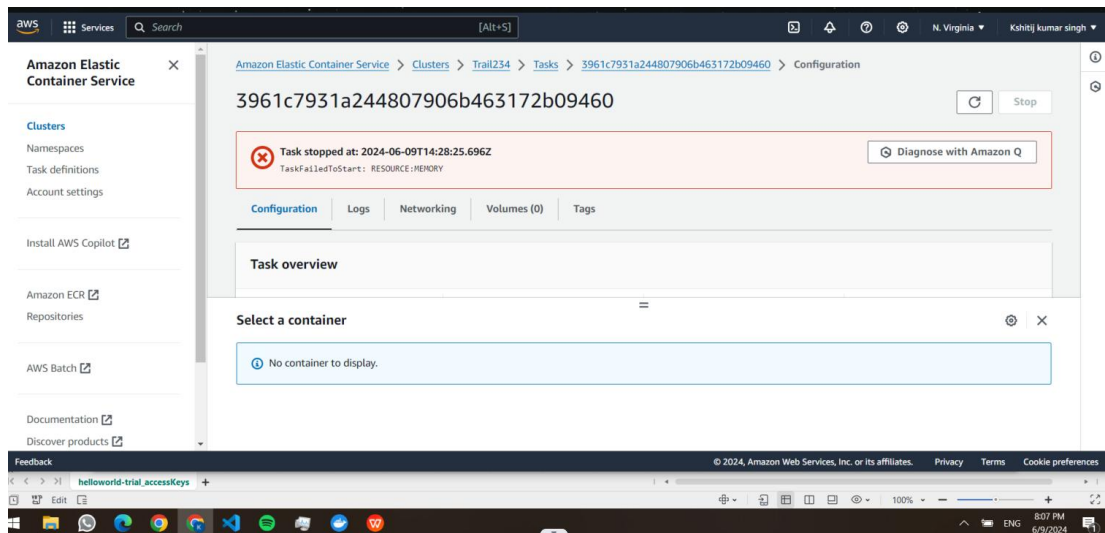


## Creating a Public GitHub Repository and Deploying to AWS ECS

This guide outlines the steps for creating a public GitHub repository to share your project for viewing purposes and deploying your Hello World Node.js application to AWS ECS using the AWS CLI

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console for the Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS). The top section shows the 'Services' tab for a cluster named 'Trail234'. It displays the ARN, status (Active), CloudWatch monitoring (Default), and registered container instances (2). Below this, the 'Tasks' tab shows a single task in the 'Running' state. The bottom section shows the 'Deployments' tab for the same cluster, displaying a table of deployments with columns for Start date, Status, Failed tasks, Tasks, Version, Task definition, and Revision. The first deployment is 'Primary' and shows 0 Running, 1 Pending, and 1 Desired tasks. Below the table, the 'Events' tab shows a list of events, including 'service Trail234HelloWorld has started 1 tasks: task cda5a1fe967243bf8ee969e3e4685622'.

Public Cloud Deployment: Ensure you have an AWS account with proper permissions. Configure AWS CLI with your credentials for command execution. Use Secrets Manager or environment variables for sensitive data.



After extensive efforts and following numerous processes, I encountered persistent issues during the execution of the project on AWS. Despite configuring the infrastructure and deployment pipeline, the process consistently fails due to insufficient storage capacity required to store files for execution. This issue has been a recurring obstacle, preventing the successful deployment of the application. The lack of adequate storage resources on the AWS setup is the primary factor hindering the completion of this project. Further actions are required to address the storage constraints to ensure the smooth execution of the deployment pipeline.