

Cloud Computing Exercise – 1

WiSe 2019/20

Application Development using Node.js

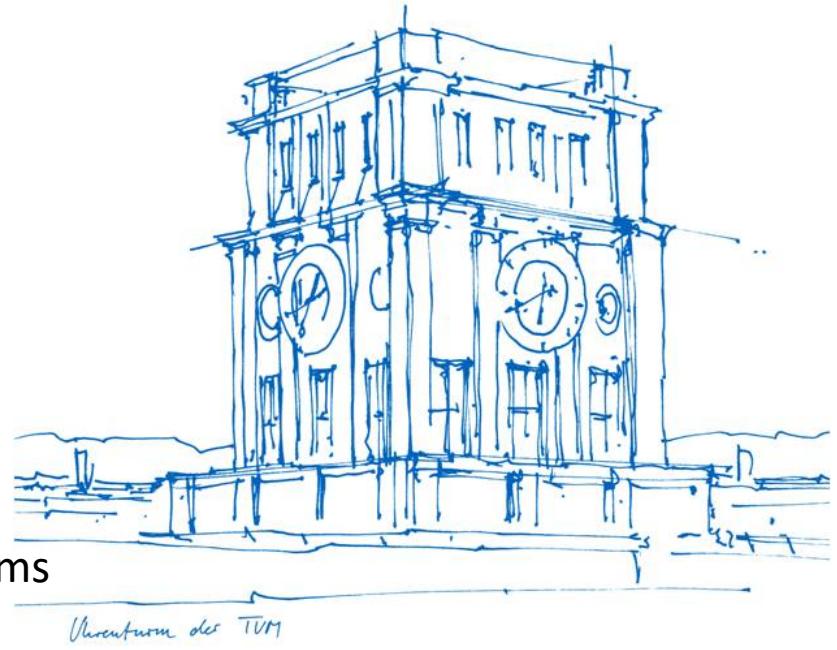
22nd October 2019

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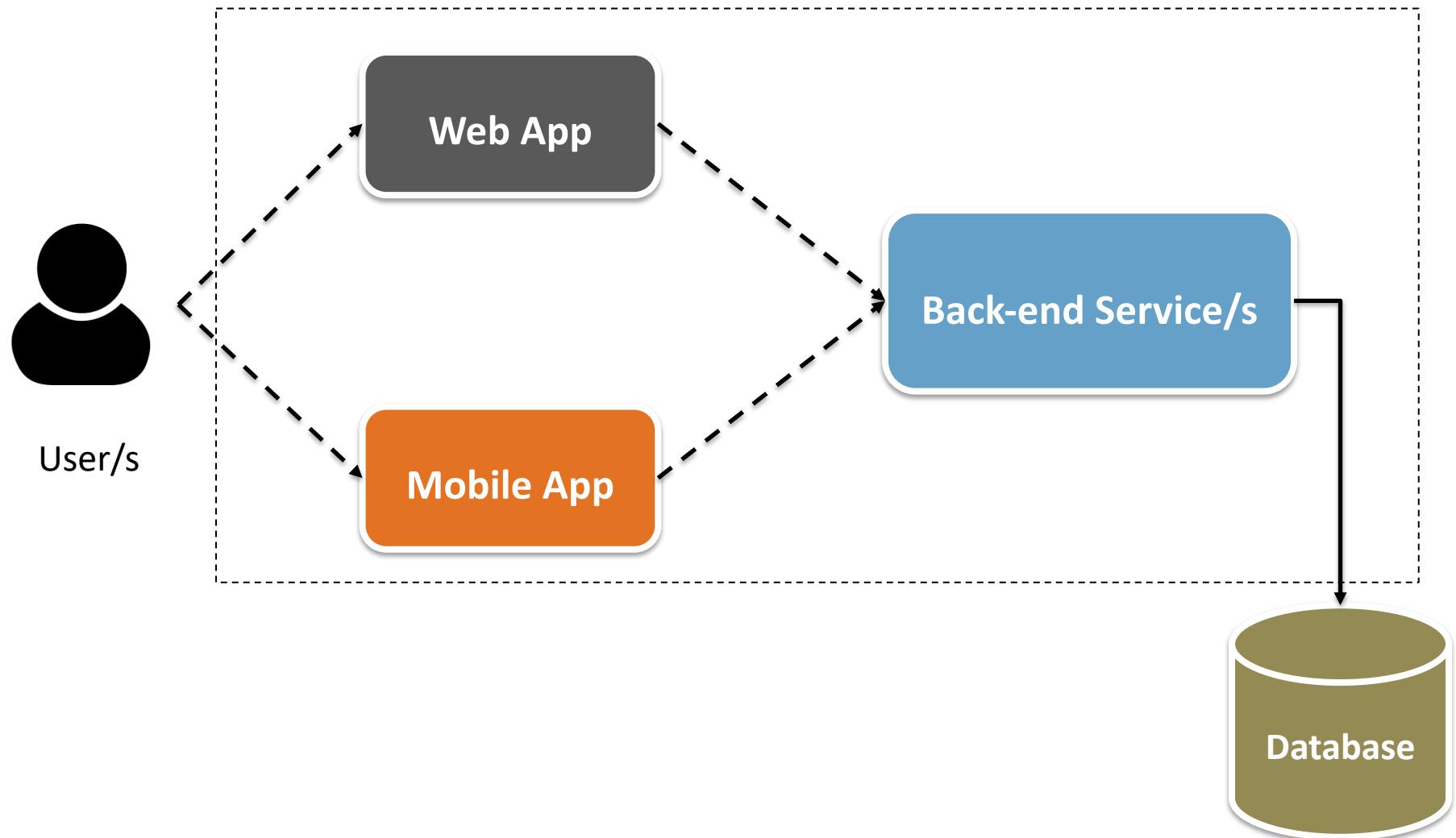
Chair of Computer Architecture and Parallel Systems

Technical University of Munich (TUM), Germany

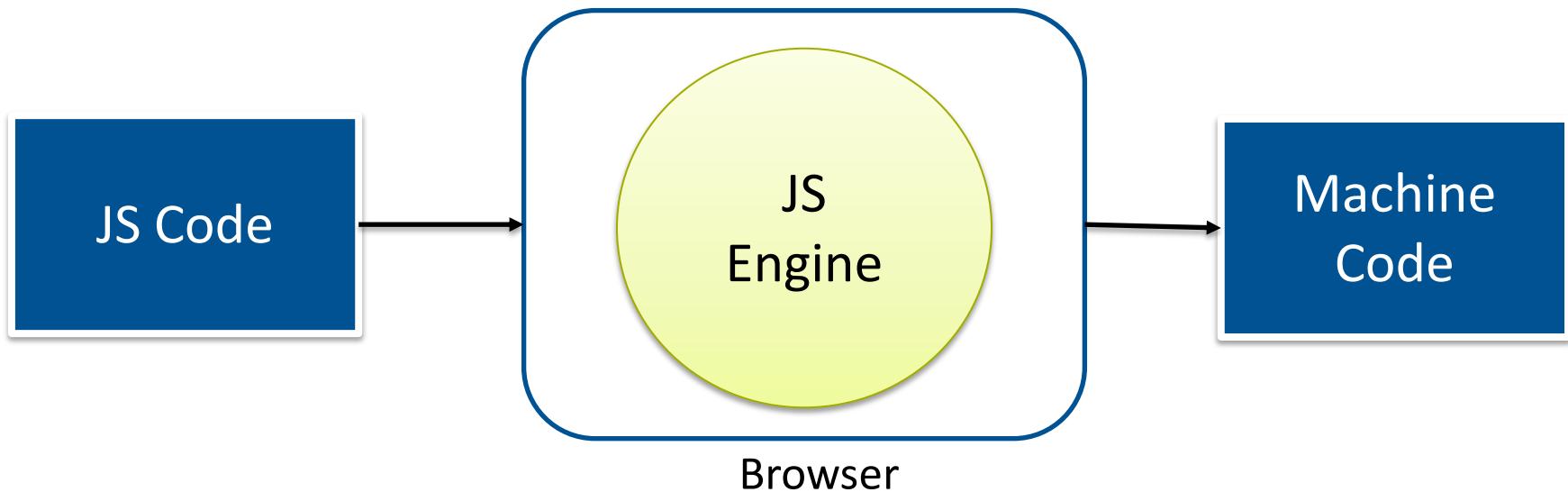


Introduction to Node.js

Example of a Request to an Application Flow



How JavaScript (JS) is running on a browser ?



JS Engine in Browsers



Microsoft edge
has Chakra



Firefox
has Spider Monkey



Chrome
has V8

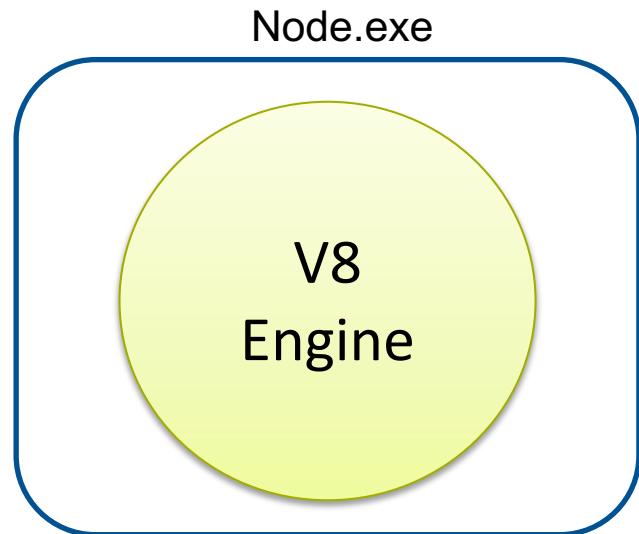
Node

- Browser provides Runtime Environment for JS code.
- Till 2009 only way to run JS code was inside a browser.
- Ryan Dahl inventor of Node.js in 2009 [1]



Chrome
has V8

Took V8 Engine

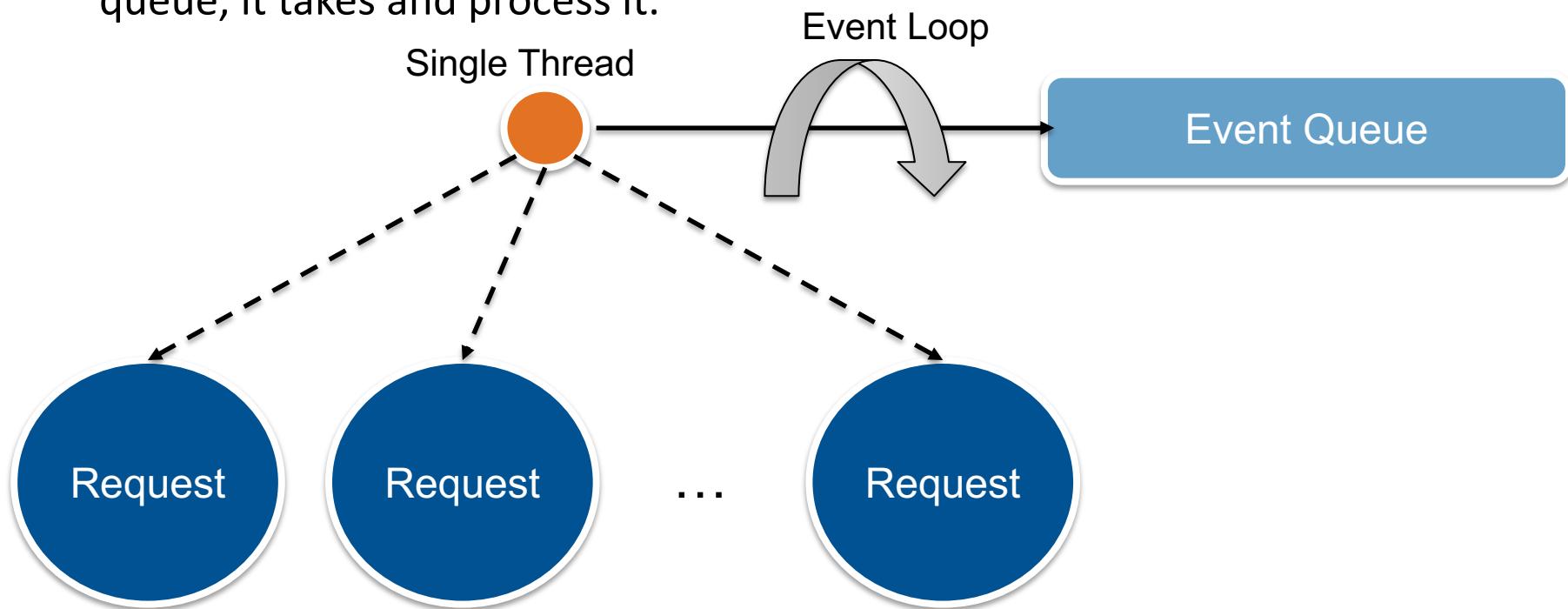


Embedded V8 inside a
C++ program called as
Node.exe

- Similar to browser Node is a Runtime Environment for JS code.
- “.js” was added to Node to just name the product.

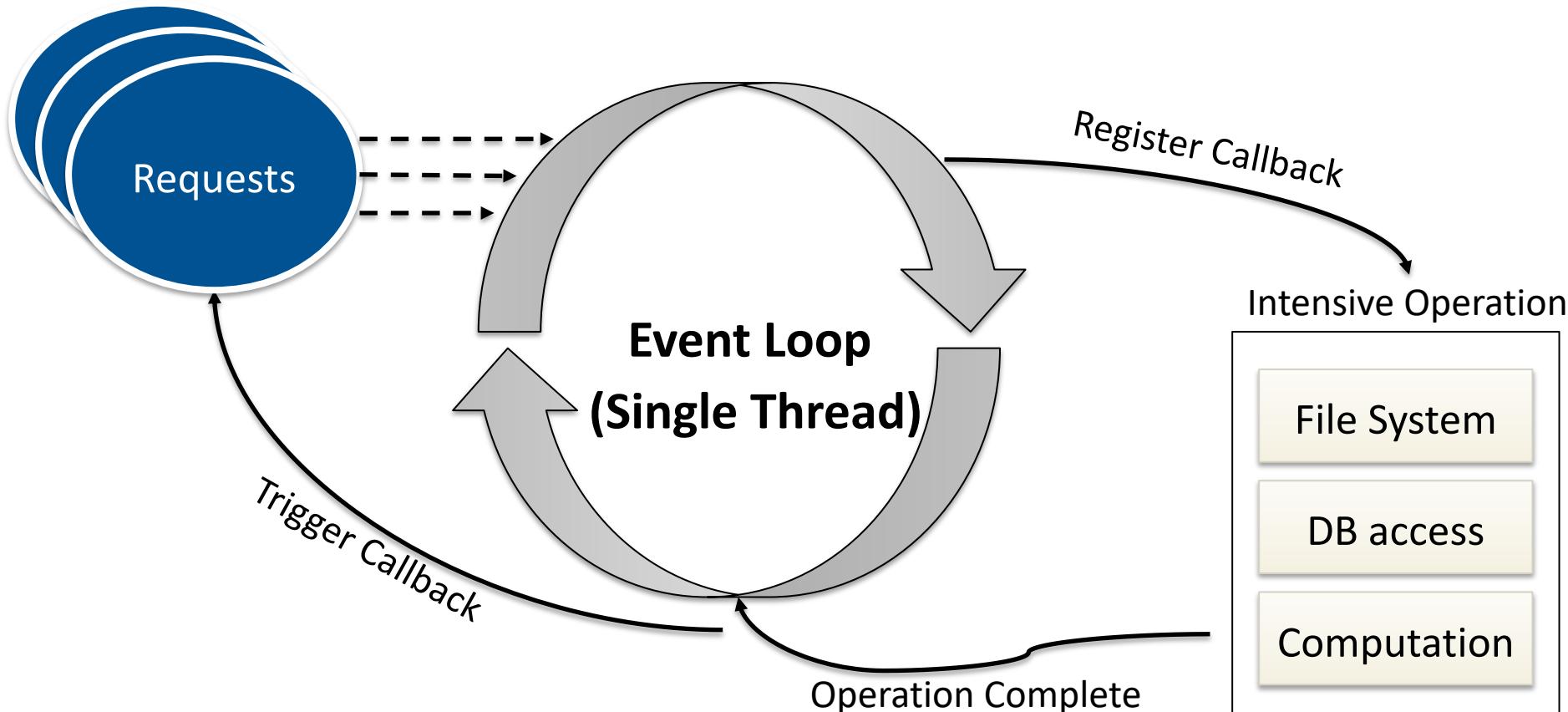
Node.js Non-Blocking/Asynchronous Nature

- A single thread is used to handle multiple requests.
- If a request needs to query a Database, thread does not wait for the database to return data.
- It moves to the next request for handling.
- When the database result is ready, its added to event queue.
- Node monitors this queue continuously and whenever it finds an event in this queue, it takes and process it.



Node.js Event Loop

The event loop simply iterate over the event queue which is basically a list of events and callbacks of completed operations.



“A platform built on Chrome’s JavaScript runtime for easily building fast, scalable network applications. [2]”

- Core in c++ on top of Chrome v8 engine.
- Can handle thousands of Concurrent connections with Minimal overhead (cpu/memory) on a single process.
- It’s NOT a web framework, and it’s also NOT a language.
- It is a Runtime Environment for JS code.
- Works on single thread using non-blocking I/O calls

When and when not to use Node.js

When to use ?

- **Real time applications** : applications that have to process a high volume of short messages requiring low latency.
- **Fast and scalable environment:**
 - ability to process many requests with low response times.
 - makes it a great fit for modern web applications that carry out lots of processing on the client's side. Ex. single-page applications.

When not to use ?

- **CPU-heavy jobs:**
 - Node.js is based on an event-driven, non-blocking I/O model, and uses only a single CPU core.
 - CPU-heavy operations will just block incoming requests, rendering the biggest advantage of Node.js useless.
- **Simple Web Applications:** Using Node.js would be superfluous for simple HTML applications in which you don't need a separate API, and all data comes directly from the server.

PayPal Case Study [3]

- PayPal, a worldwide online payments system, were using the Java on server side and JavaScript on the browser side.
- This gave them lots of problems and eventually they moved their backend development from Java to JavaScript and Node.js.
- They found that, the Node.js app was:

Built almost **twice as fast with fewer people**

Written in 33% fewer lines of code

Constructed with 40% fewer files

Doubled the number of requests per second served

35% decrease in the average response time for the same page.

Node Package Manager (NPM) [4]

- Used to install node programs/modules
- Easy to specify and link dependencies
- Modules get installed inside “**node_modules**” folder

```
npm install express
```

// install express module

```
npm install express --save
```

// install express module and add in **package.json**

```
npm install -g express
```

// install express globally

- Popular Modules
 - **Express** – Web development framework
 - **Connect** – Extensible HTTP server framework
 - **Socket.io** – Server side component for WebSocket
 - **Mongo/Mongoose** – Wrappers to interact with mongo database

package.json

- Present inside the root folder of your package/application
- Tells npm how the package is structured and what all dependencies need to be installed.

```
{  
  "name": "clientapp",  
  "main": "clientServer.js",  
  "repository": {  
    "type": "git",  
    "url": ""  
  },  
  "scripts": {  
    "start": "node clientServer.js"  
  },  
  "author": "Anshul Jindal",  
  "license": "",  
  "dependencies": {  
    "child_process": "^1.0.2",  
    "express": "~4.0.0"  
  },  
  "homepage": "",  
  "version": "1.0.0",  
  "description": "client application for CCS"  
}
```

Main file of the app

Called when **npm start** command is run

List of all dependencies

- REST – REpresentational State Transfer
- Resources Based – Deals with things instead of actions (like a person, address)
- Representations –

Means how resources get manipulated.

Transferred between client and server (Typically JSON or XML)

- 6 constraints, which makes a web service – a true RESTful API [5]

1. Uniform Interface –

- HTTP actions (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE)
- Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs) (resource names)
- HTTP response (status, body)

2. Stateless –

- Server contains no client state (No session, no history)
- Each request contains enough context to process message.

3. Client-server –

- Client application and server application MUST be able to evolve separately without any dependency on each other

4. Cacheable –

- caching can be applied to resources when applicable and these resources MUST be declared cacheable.
- Caching can be implemented on the server or client side.

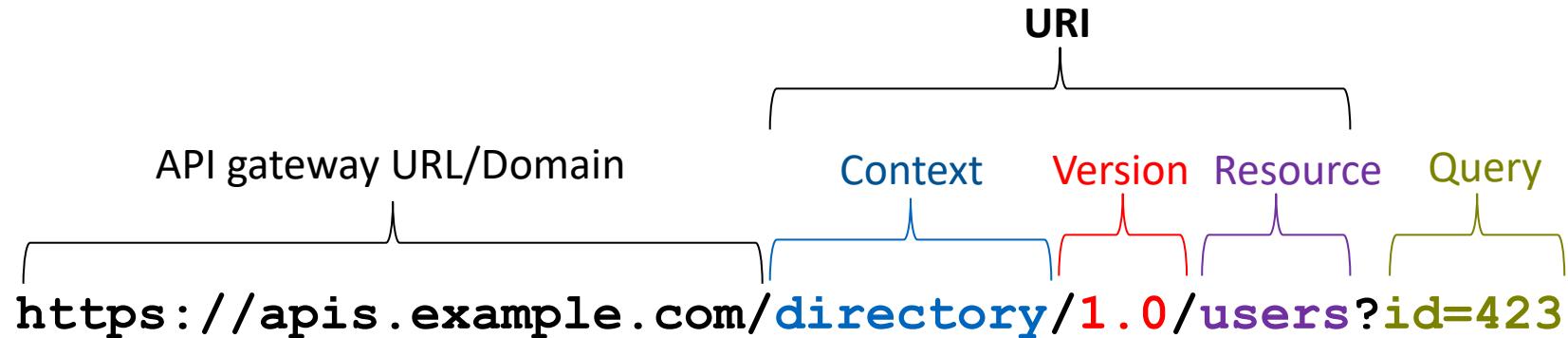
5. Layered system –

- Uses layered system architecture where for example we deploy the APIs on server A, and store data on server B and authenticate requests in Server C.

6. Code on demand (optional) –

- Most of the time we will be sending the static representations of resources in form of XML or JSON.
- Can return executable code to support a part of your application e.g. clients may call API to get a UI widget rendering code.

REST API example



```
{  
    "id": "423",  
    "name": "xyz",  
    "status": "student"  
}
```

Example JSON Response

- MongoDB is an open-source document database that provides high performance, high availability, and automatic scaling [6].
- NoSQL Database, uses JSON like documents to store information.
- A record in MongoDB is a **document**, which is a data structure composed of field and value pairs.

```
{  
    "id": "423",  
    "name": "xyz",  
    "status": "student"  
}
```

field:value
field:value
field:value

- **Collection:** A grouping of MongoDB documents.
- **Databases** hold collections of documents.
- More Information [here](#)

Installation

Installation of Node and NPM

- Get a recent version of Node.js by adding a PPA (personal package archive) maintained by NodeSource for Ubuntu*

```
wget -qO- https://deb.nodesource.com/setup_10.x | sudo -E bash -
```

- You can now install the Node.js package.

```
sudo apt-get install -y nodejs
```

- For some npm packages to work (such as those that require building from source), you will need to install the build-essentials package

```
sudo apt-get install -y build-essential
```

- Test Node: `node -v` (This should print a version number)
- Test NPM: `npm -v` (This should print NPM's version number)

*For other OS check: <https://nodejs.org/en/download/>

Install Mongo Database

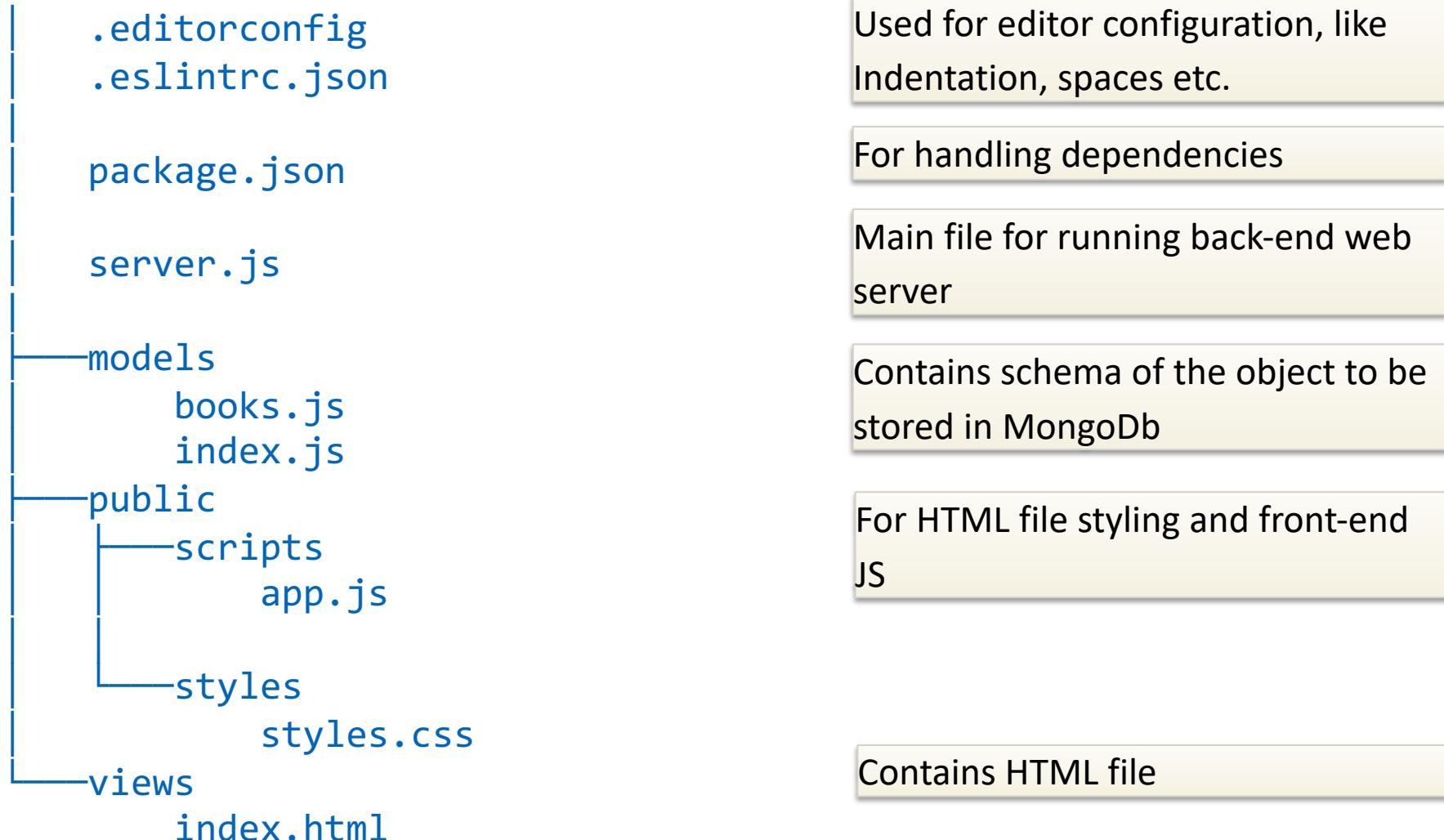


Check here for installation steps for MongoDB

<https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/administration/install-community/>

Lets see some code...

Directory Structure of the Provided Application*



*Code is based upon ECMAScript 6 specification.

Models – Books.js

- We are using [Mongoose](#) to connect to MongoDB. See queries [here](#).
- Schema Used in this application:

```
const mongoose = require('mongoose'),  
Schema = mongoose.Schema;
```

Importing Mongoose

```
const BooksSchema = new Schema({  
    title: String,  
    author: String,  
    releaseDate: String,  
    genre: String,  
    rating: String,  
    language: String  
});
```

Creating a schema for the object that will be stored inside the mongo database

```
const BooksModel =  
mongoose.model('books', BooksSchema);
```

```
module.exports = BooksModel;
```

Creating the model **books** and exporting it. The name **books** will be used by mongo DB for creating collection

Models – Index.js

- Similarly we can have more schemas as shown in previous slide in different files.
- We can now consolidate all schemas in one file and export them for further use.

```
const mongoose = require("mongoose");
mongoose.connect( process.env.MONGODB_URI ||  
  "mongodb://localhost:27017/booksData", {  
useNewUrlParser: true } );
```

Connection to Mongo DB
which is running locally at
localhost:27017 and
database name as
booksData

```
module.exports.books =
require("./books.js");
```

We export our **books**
schema as **books** module
from here.

server.js

- This is the main back-end service file.
- It is responsible for starting web server and contains all the API endpoints.

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

Express is used to create web server.
More Info [here](#)

extract the entire body portion of an incoming request stream and exposes it on req.body.

```
app.use(express.urlencoded({extended: true}));
```

Accepts only UTF-8 encoding of the body

```
app.use(express.json());
```

Accepts any type of encoding of the body

```
// Set Static File Directory
```

```
app.use(express.static(__dirname + '/public'));
```

Directory for static files like CSS files or images

server.js continue..

Routes/Endpoints

- **Root Endpoint “/” [GET]**

```
app.get('/', function homepage(req, res){  
    res.sendFile(__dirname +  
        '/views/index.html');  
});
```

- **API information Endpoint “/api” [GET]**

GET request

```
app.get('/api', (req, res) => {  
    res.json([...])  
});
```

Notice these two calls.. These both are same

request

response

res)

On accessing Root endpoint like on <http://example.com/> calls the function **homepage** which is sending the **index.html** file

Called on endpoint **/api** like on <http://example.com/api>, which is sending some **JSON** information

server.js continue..

- All stored books information Endpoint “/api/books” [GET]

```
app.get('/api/books/' , (req, res) => {
```

Empty means to get all

```
    db.books.find({} , function (err, books) {  
        if (err) throw err;
```

uses the books model and query to mongo database to get all objects stored.

```
        res.json(books);
```

books is an array of found JSON objects and it is returned back to the user.

```
    } );  
});
```

- Similarly there are other API endpoints for POST, PUT, DELETE

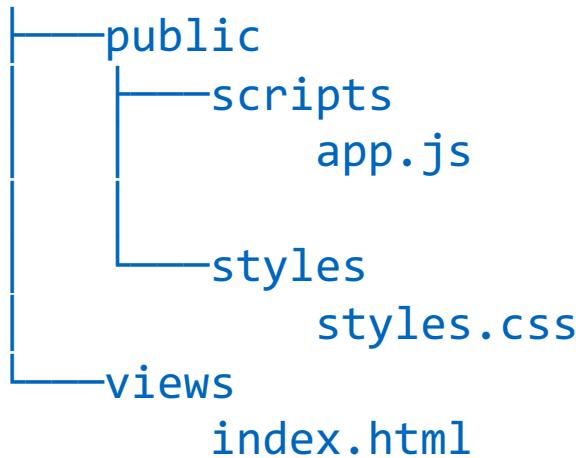
server.js continue..

- To Listen on a particular port for the webserver.
- Here it runs on port 80.
- Webserver can be accessed at <http://localhost:80> from browser

If environment variable is present otherwise use 80

```
app.listen(process.env.PORT || 80, () => {  
    console.log('Express server is up and  
running on http://localhost:80/');  
}) ;
```

Public and Views Directory



- Here the code related to front-end is specified like how to style and display the webpage.
- You can access the html webpage at the address <http://localhost:80> , once the server is running.

Running the application

Download the Provided Application

1. Download the provided application source zip file from Moodle.
2. Unzip the file

```
sudo apt-get install unzip
```

```
unzip cloud-computing-exercise-app.zip -d cloud-computing-exercise-app
```

Start MongoDB

1. Open a Terminal and make the current directory as “cloud-computing-exercise-app”

`cd cloud-computing-exercise-app`

2. Make a directory with the name “data”. This will store all mongo database information

`mkdir data`

3. Run the following command to start mongo database

`mongod --dbpath=./data`

```
[initandlisten] MongoDB starting : pid=18352 port=27017 dbpath=data 64-bit host=DESKTOP-670NKOH
[initandlisten] targetMinOS: Windows 7/Windows Server 2008 R2
[initandlisten] db version v3.4.7
[initandlisten] git version: cf38c1b8a0a8dca4a11737581beafef4fe120bcd
[initandlisten] OpenSSL version: OpenSSL 1.0.1u-fips  22 Sep 2016
[initandlisten] allocator: tcmalloc
[initandlisten] modules: none
[initandlisten] build environment:
[initandlisten]   distmod: 2008plus-ssl
[initandlisten]   distarch: x86_64
[initandlisten]   target_arch: x86_64
[initandlisten] options: { storage: { dbPath: "data" } }
```

Start Node.js Application

1. Open another Terminal and make the current directory as “cloud-computing-exercise-app”

```
cd cloud-computing-exercise-app
```

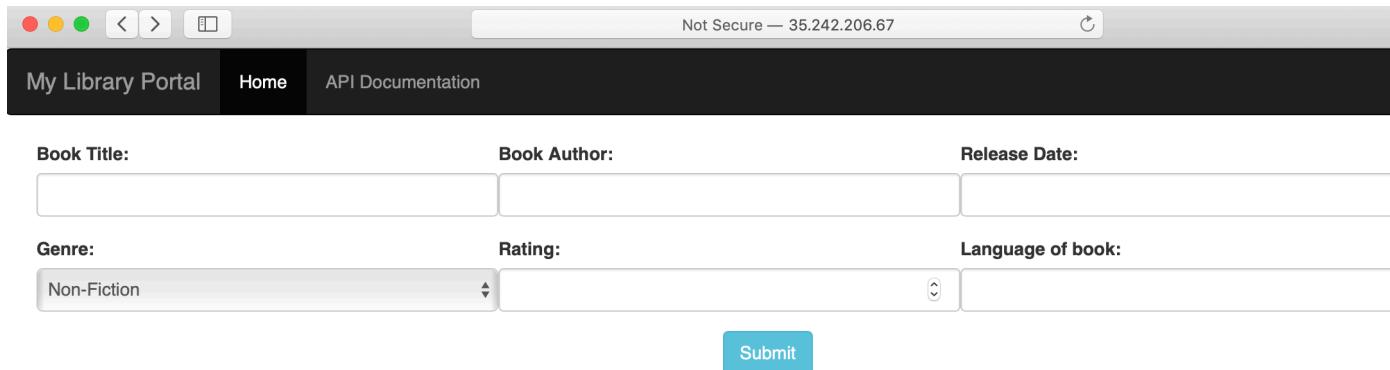
2. Install All node.js dependencies present inside **package.json** file

```
npm install
```

3. Start the application

```
node server.js
```

4. You can now check the browser at address <http://localhost:80>



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following details:

- Address Bar:** Not Secure — 35.242.206.67
- Header:** My Library Portal, Home, API Documentation
- Form Fields:**
 - Book Title: [Input field]
 - Book Author: [Input field]
 - Release Date: [Input field]
 - Genre: Non-Fiction [Dropdown menu]
 - Rating: [Input field]
 - Language of book: [Input field]
- Buttons:** Submit

All Stored Books Information

GCP VM Creation

GCP Registration Link

- Click on the given GCP registration link: [Student Coupon Retrieval Link](#)
- Instructions:

Dear Students,

Here is the URL you will need to access in order to request a Google Cloud Platform coupon. You will be asked to provide your school email address and name. An email will be sent to you to confirm these details before a coupon is sent to you.

[Student Coupon Retrieval Link](#)

- You will be asked for a name and email address, which needs to match the domain. A confirmation email will be sent to you with a coupon code.
- You can request a coupon from the URL and redeem it until:
2/22/2020
- Coupon valid through: **10/22/2020**
- You can only request ONE code per unique email address.

Please contact me if you have any questions or issues.

Thanks,

Anshul Jindal

GCP Registration

- After clicking the link, fill the below shown information.
- Use official TUM email id only.

The screenshot shows a registration form for Google Cloud Platform Education Grants. The header reads "Cloud Platform Education Grants" and describes the program as providing credits via the Google Cloud Platform Education Grants program. The main message is: "Thank you for your interest in Google Cloud Platform Education Grants. Please fill out the form below to receive a coupon code for credit to use on Google Cloud Platform." The form fields include "First Name" and "Last Name" (both empty), "School Email" (with a dropdown menu showing "@tum.de" and a link to add other domains), and a note about contacting the course instructor at anshul.jindal@tum.de. A disclaimer states that by clicking "Submit", the user agrees to share personal information with the educational institution and course instructor. The "Submit" button is at the bottom left, and a "Privacy Policy" link is at the bottom right.

Cloud Platform Education Grants

Use credits provided to you via the Google Cloud Platform Education Grants program to access Google Cloud Platform. Get what you need to build and run your apps, websites and services.

Thank you for your interest in Google Cloud Platform Education Grants. Please fill out the form below to receive a coupon code for credit to use on Google Cloud Platform.

First Name

Last Name

School Email

@tum.de ▾

If you do not see your domain listed, please contact your course instructor: anshul.jindal@tum.de

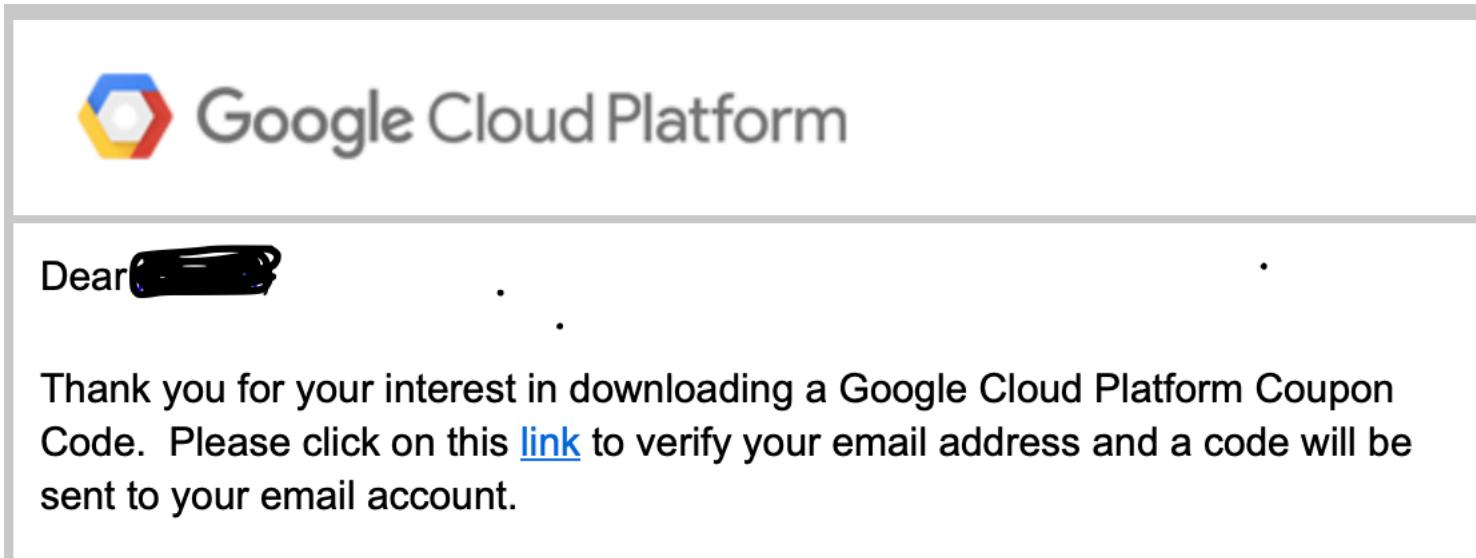
By clicking "Submit" below, you agree that we may share the following information with your educational institution and course instructor (anshul.jindal@tum.de): (1) personal information that you provide to us on this form and (2) information regarding your use of the coupon and Google Cloud Platform products.

Submit

Privacy Policy

GCP Registration Cont..

- After submitting the information you will receive an email like this:



- Verify the email id and you will then get the coupon code to your email.
- Click the link in the new email from GCP to redeem it .

Login into GCP : Home page



Below is the homepage displayed, after logging into GCP

The screenshot shows the Google Cloud Platform homepage. The left sidebar has a red box around the 'Billing' section, which contains links for Reports, Cost table, Cost breakdown, Commitments, Budgets & alerts, Billing export, and Account management. The main content area has a blue header bar with 'Overview' and 'Cloud Computing'. Below it is a 'BILLING ACCOUNT OVERVIEW' section with a red box around the 'Billing account' link. This section displays 'Current month' (1–21 October 2019), 'Month-to-date total cost' (US\$0.00), and 'End-of-month total cost (forecasted)' (US\$0.00). It also shows a message: 'Not enough historical data to project cost'. A 'View report' button is present. Another red box surrounds the 'Promotional credits' section, which shows 'US\$100.00'. The bottom part of the screenshot shows a 'Cost trend' section for the period 1 October 2018 – 31 October 2019, with an average monthly total cost of US\$0.00.

Start a VM: Step1

The screenshot shows the Google Cloud Platform Billing dashboard. A red arrow points from the top-left corner to the three-line navigation icon in the top-left corner of the main content area. Another red arrow points from the bottom-left corner to the 'VM instances' option in the 'Compute' menu dropdown.

Billing account Manage
Cloud Computing, 0102FA-4AB73E-00F221

Organisation
No organisation

Promotional credits View ?
US\$100.00

End-of-month total cost (forecasted) ?
Not enough historical data to project cost

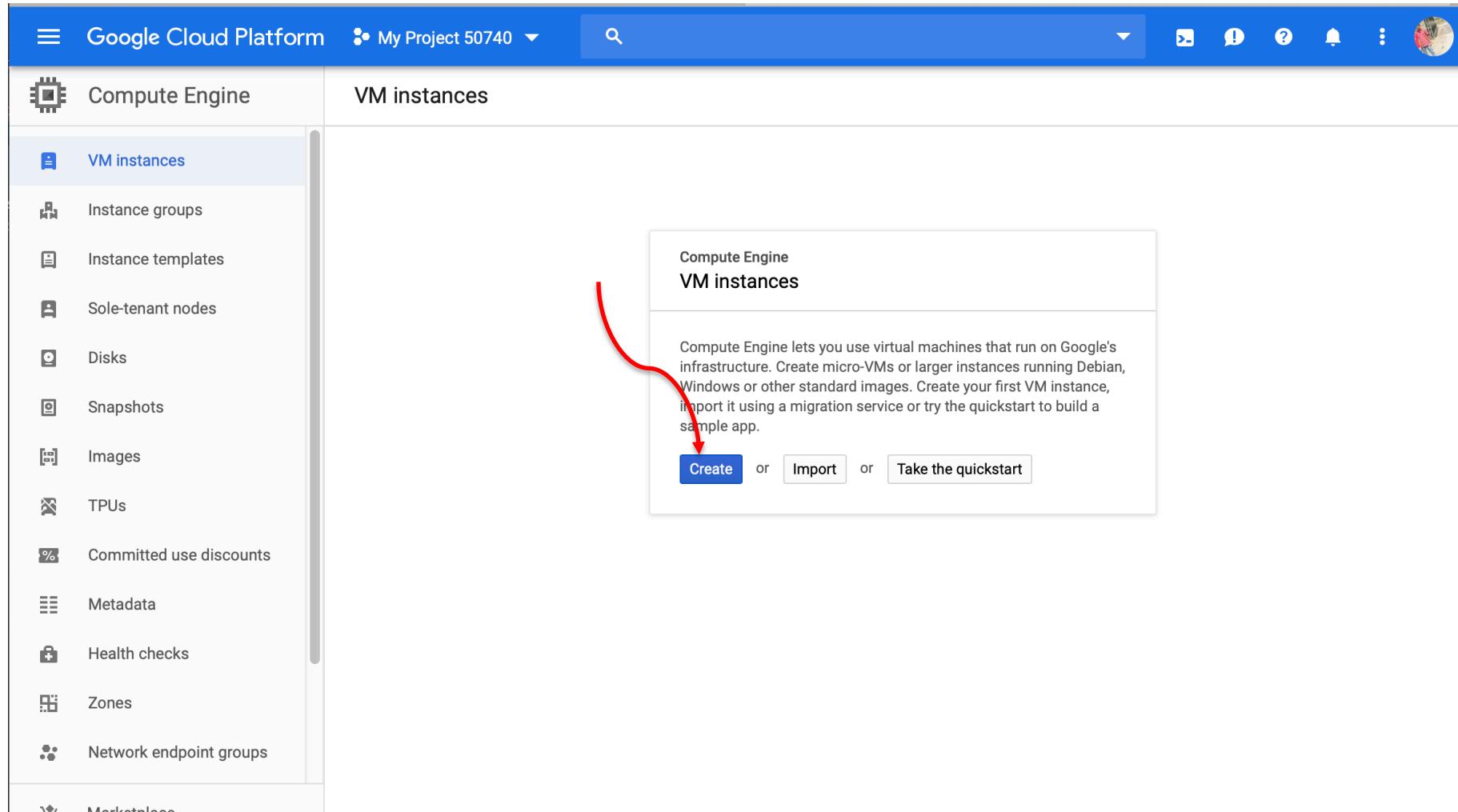
Average monthly total cost
US\$0.00

VM instances

- Instance groups
- Instance templates
- Sole-tenant nodes
- Disks
- Snapshots
- Images
- TPUs
- Committed use discounts
- Metadata
- Health checks
- Zones
- Network endpoint groups
- Operations
- Security scans
- Settings

October 2019

Start a VM: Step2



The screenshot shows the Google Cloud Platform Compute Engine VM instances page. The left sidebar lists various Compute Engine services: VM instances, Instance groups, Instance templates, Sole-tenant nodes, Disks, Snapshots, Images, TPUs, Committed use discounts, Metadata, Health checks, Zones, Network endpoint groups, and Marketplace. The 'VM instances' link is highlighted in blue. The main content area is titled 'Compute Engine VM instances'. It contains a brief description of Compute Engine and three buttons: 'Create', 'Import', and 'Take the quickstart'. A red arrow points from the bottom-left towards the 'Create' button.

Start a VM: Step 3

Create an instance

To create a VM instance, select one of the options:

New VM instance

Create a single VM instance from scratch

New VM instance from template

Create a single VM instance from an existing template

Marketplace

Deploy a ready-to-go solution onto a VM instance

Name ?
instance-1

Region ? Zone ?
europe-west3 (Frankfurt) europe-west3-c

Machine configuration ?

Machine family
General-purpose

Machine types for common workloads, optimised for cost and flexibility

Generation
First
Powered by Skylake CPU platform or one of its predecessors

Machine type
g1-small (1 vCPU, 1.7 GB memory)

vCPU
1 shared core Memory
1.7 GB

CPU platform and GPU

Container ?
 Deploy a container image to this VM instance. [Learn more](#)

Boot disk ?
New 10 GB standard persistent disk
Image
Ubuntu 18.04 LTS Change

Identity and API access ?

Service account ?
Compute Engine default service account

Select region and zone

\$17.04 monthly estimate

That's about \$0.023 hourly

Pay for what you use: No upfront costs and per second billing

Details

Select machine type

Select OS and Disk space

Start a VM: Step4

Identity and API access ?

Service account ?

Compute Engine default service account

Access scopes ?

- Allow default access
- Allow full access to all Cloud APIs
- Set access for each API

Firewall ?

Add tags and firewall rules to allow specific network traffic from the Internet.

- Allow HTTP traffic
- Allow HTTPS traffic

Allow HTTP traffic for application to be accessed from outside VM.

Availability policy

Preemptibility

A preemptible VM costs much less, but lasts only 24 hours. It can be terminated sooner due to system demands. [Learn more](#).

Off (recommended)

On host maintenance

When Compute Engine performs periodic infrastructure maintenance, it can migrate your VM instances to other hardware without downtime

Migrate VM instance (recommended)

Automatic restart

Compute Engine can automatically restart VM instances if they are terminated for non-user-initiated reasons (maintenance event, hardware failure, software failure and so on)

On (recommended)

[^ Less](#)

You will be billed for this instance. [Compute Engine pricing](#) ↗

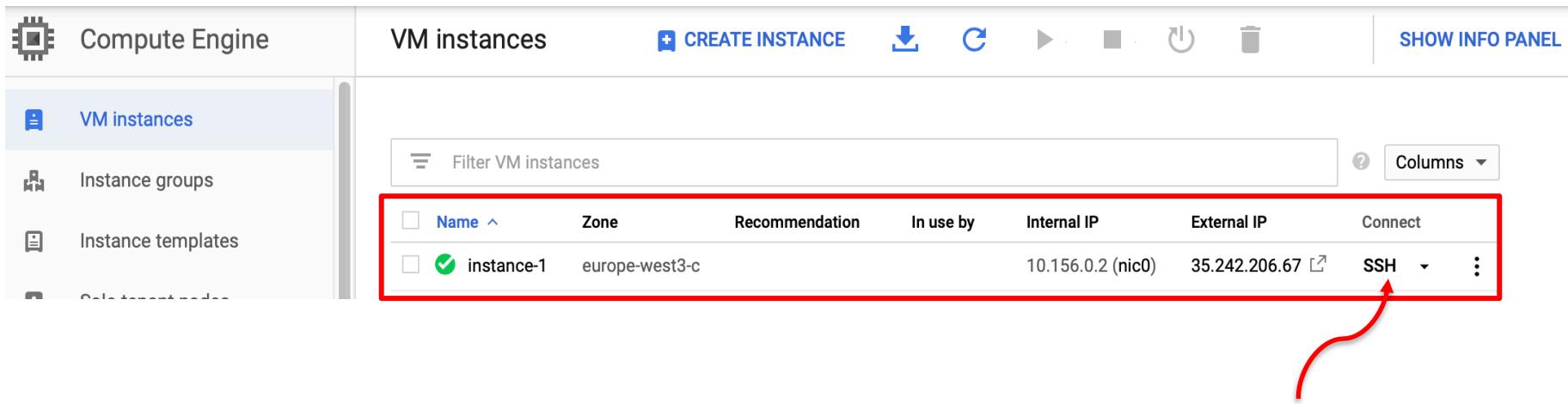
Create

Cancel

Equivalent [REST](#) or [command line](#)

Start a VM: Step5

- SSH into VM



The screenshot shows the Google Cloud Compute Engine interface for managing VM instances. On the left, a sidebar menu includes 'Compute Engine' (selected), 'VM instances' (highlighted in blue), 'Instance groups', 'Instance templates', and 'Cloud Build triggers'. The main area is titled 'VM instances' and features a 'CREATE INSTANCE' button and various control icons. A search bar labeled 'Filter VM instances' and a 'Columns' dropdown are also present. A table lists VM instances, with the first row, 'instance-1' in the 'europe-west3-c' zone, selected. This row is highlighted with a red box and has a red arrow pointing to the 'SSH' button in the 'Connect' column. The table columns are: Name, Zone, Recommendation, In use by, Internal IP, External IP, and Connect.

	Name	Zone	Recommendation	In use by	Internal IP	External IP	Connect
<input type="checkbox"/>	instance-1	europe-west3-c			10.156.0.2 (nic0)	35.242.206.67	SSH ⋮

Run and access the application

- Run the given application as mentioned in the instructions.
- Go to URL : http://VM_PUBLIC_IP:80

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following details:

- Address Bar:** Not Secure — 35.242.206.67
- Navigation Bar:** My Library Portal, Home, API Documentation
- Form Fields (Top Row):**
 - Book Title: (input field)
 - Book Author: (input field)
 - Release Date: (input field)
- Form Fields (Second Row):**
 - Genre: Non-Fiction (dropdown menu)
 - Rating: (dropdown menu)
 - Language of book: (input field)
- Buttons:** Submit (blue button)

All Stored Books Information

Run and access the completed application

- Follow the same instructions to run the application.
- Go to URL : http://VM_PUBLIC_IP:80 and test the queries.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "Not Secure — 35.242.206.67". The page title is "My Library Portal". There are three tabs: "My Library Portal" (selected), "Home", and "API Documentation". Below the tabs is a form with the following fields:

Book Title: abc	Book Author: asd	Release Date: ad
Genre: Fiction	Rating: 2	Language of book: adad

At the bottom right of the form is a blue "Submit" button.

All Stored Books Information

Title : abcsd

Author: asddd

Release Date: addd

Genre: fiction

Rating: 2d

Language: adadd

[Delete](#)

[Edit](#)

Title : abc

Author: asd

Release Date: ad

Genre: fiction

Rating: 2

Language: adad

[Delete](#)

[Edit](#)

Tasks to be completed

Tasks to be completed

1. Document all your api endpoints in a simple hardcoded JSON object in the “/api” endpoint. Only some are provided as an example, write others

```
app.get('/api', (req, res) => {
    // TODO: Document all your api endpoints below as a
    res.json({
        message: 'Welcome to my app api!',
        documentationUrl: '', //leave this also blank for
        baseUrl: '', //leave this blank for the first exe:
        endpoints: [
            {method: 'GET', path: '/api', description: 'Des'},
            {method: 'GET', path: '/api/profile', description: 'Des'},
            {method: 'GET', path: '/api/books/', description: 'Des'},
            // TODO: Write other API end-points description
        ]
    })
});
```

Tasks to be completed Continue..

2. Complete the `/api/profile` endpoint. You can add here fake information too, to make it more interesting like Name as Jon Snow, homeCountry as winterfell ☺

```
// TODO: Fill the values
app.get('/api/profile', (req, res) => {
  res.json({
    'name': '',
    'homeCountry': '',
    'degreeProgram': '', //informatics or
    'email': '',
    'deployedURLLink': '', //leave this bl
    'apiDocumentationURL': '', //leave th
    'currentCity': '',
    'hobbies': []
  })
}) ;
```

Tasks to be completed Continue..

3. Complete other missing APIs. Study mongoose queries [here](#).

- **/api/books [POST]** : To store new book information and return the stored information as JSON.

```
app.post('/api/books/' , (req, res) => {  
  
    /*  
     * New Book information in req.body  
     */  
    console.log(req.body);  
    /*  
     * TODO: use the books model and create a new object  
     * with the information in req.body  
     */  
    /*  
     * return the new book information object as json  
     */  
    var newBook = {};  
    res.json(newBook);  
}) ;
```

Tasks to be completed Continue..

3. Complete other missing APIs. Study mongoose queries [here](#).

- **/api/books/:id [PUT]** : To Update a book information based upon the provided id and new information. After updating return the updated JSON.

```
app.put('/api/books/:id', (req, res) => {
  /*
   * Get the book ID and new information of book from
   * the request parameters
   */
  const bookId = req.params.id;
  const bookNewData = req.body;
  /*
   * TODO: use the books model and find using the bookId and
   * update the book information
   */
  /*
   * Send the updated book information as a JSON object
   */
  var updatedBookInfo = {};
  res.json(updatedBookInfo);
});
```

Tasks to be completed Continue..

3. Complete other missing APIs. Study mongoose queries [here](#).

- **/api/books/:id [DELETE]**: To delete a book information based upon the id.
Return the delete book information as the JSON

```
app.delete('/api/books/:id', (req, res) => {
  /*
   * Get the book ID of book from the request
   * parameters
   */
  const bookId = req.params.id;
  /*
   * TODO: use the books model and find using
   * the bookId and delete the book
   */
  /*
   * Send the deleted book information as a JSON object
   */
  var deletedBook = {};
  res.json(deletedBook);
});
```

Submission

Submission Instructions

To submit your application results you need to follow this :

1. Open the Cloud Class server url : <http://ccserver.dyn.mwn.de/>
2. Login with your provided username and password.
3. After logging in, you will find the button for **exercise1**
4. Click on it and a form will come up where you must provide
 - VM IP on which your application is running

Example:

10.0.23.1

5. Then click submit.
6. You will get the correct submission from server if everything is done correctly.

Deadline for submission: 4th November 2019 23:59

Further Information

- There are many source code management systems out there -- But we recommend you to use GitLab at LRZ https://gitlab.lrz.de/users/sign_in
- Editors (You can get the student licensed version for them):
 - WebStorm <https://www.jetbrains.com/webstorm/>
 - Visual Studio Code <https://code.visualstudio.com/>
- For further Node.js learning you check this
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-u-j7uqU7sI&list=PL6gx4Cwl9DGBMdKFn3HasZnnAqVjzHn_&index=1 tutorial

Short Demo

Thank you for your attention!
Questions?

AWS VM Creation

AWS Management Console



aws Services Resource Groups 🔍 🔔 Login Name Oregon Support

List of services

Find a service by name or feature (for example, EC2, S3, or VPC storage)

Recently visited services

- CodeStar
- Billing
- EC2
- IAM
- VPC

All services

Build a solution

Get started with simple wizards and automated workflows.

- Launch a virtual machine
With EC2
~2-3 minutes
- Build a web app
With Elastic Beanstalk
~6 minutes
- Build using virtual servers
With Lightsail
~1-2 minutes
- Connect an IoT device
With AWS IoT
- Start a development project
With CodeStar
- Register a domain
With Route 53
~3 minutes

See more

Current Region

Helpful tips

- Manage your costs
Monitor your AWS costs, usage, and reservations using AWS Budgets. [Start now](#)
- Create an organization
Use AWS Organizations for policy-based management of multiple AWS accounts. [Start now](#)

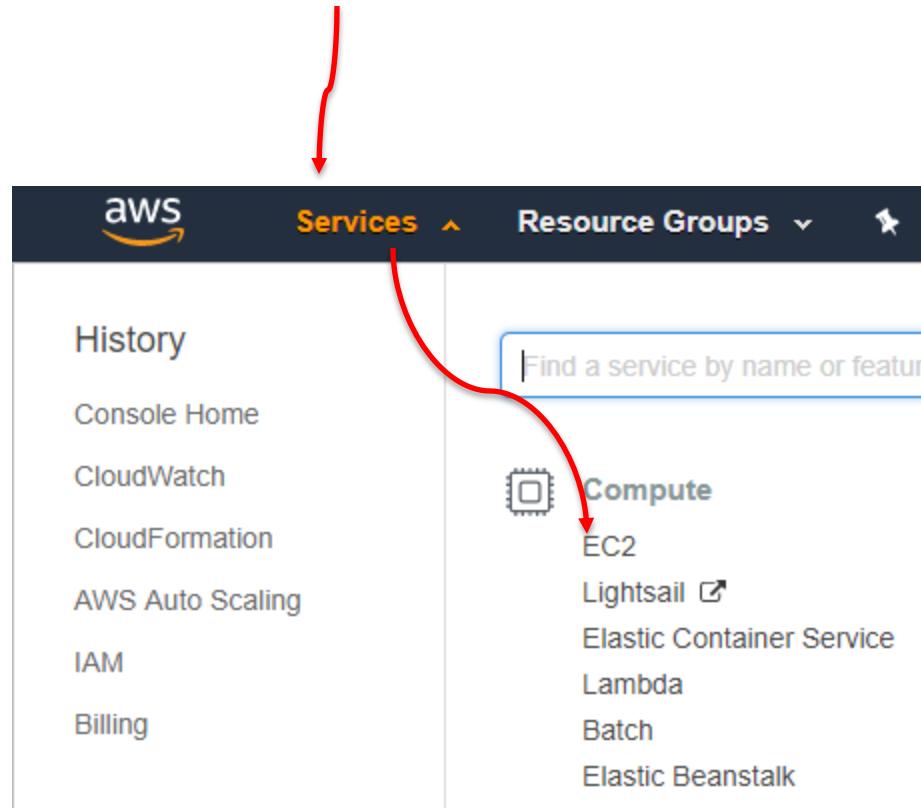
Explore AWS

Machine Learning with Amazon SageMaker
The fastest way to build, train, and deploy machine learning models. [Learn more](#).

Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS)
RDS manages and scales your database for

Start EC2 Instance

4. Now we will be starting the EC2 instance. Click on services and choose EC2



EC2 Dashboard

- After clicking on EC2, you would go into EC2 dashboard. Now here click on **Launch Instance**

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Dashboard. The left sidebar has a navigation menu with the following items:

- EC2 Dashboard** (selected)
- Events
- Tags
- Reports
- Limits
- INSTANCES** (expanded)
- Instances
- Launch Templates
- Spot Requests
- Reserved Instances
- Dedicated Hosts
- Scheduled Instances
- IMAGES** (expanded)
- AMIs
- Bundle Tasks
- ELASTIC BLOCK STORE** (expanded)

The main content area is titled "Resources" and displays the following statistics:

Resource Type	Count
Running Instances	0
Dedicated Hosts	0
Volumes	0
Key Pairs	1
Placement Groups	0

A callout box in the center says: "Learn more about the latest in AWS Compute from AWS viewing the EC2 Videos."

The "Create Instance" section contains the following text and a "Launch Instance" button:

To start using Amazon EC2 you will want to launch a virtual EC2 instance.

Launch Instance

A red curved arrow points from the text "Now here click on **Launch Instance**" in the slide notes to the "Launch Instance" button on the dashboard.

Launching an EC2 Instance : Step 1 (Selecting AMI)



6. Select an AMI. We will be selecting here **Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type**

Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

[Cancel and Exit](#)

Root device type: ebs	Virtualization type: hvm	ENAv Enabled: Yes	
 Red Hat	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.5 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-28e07e50	Select	64-bit (x86)
Free tier eligible	Red Hat Enterprise Linux version 7.5 (HVM), EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type		
	Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm ENA Enabled: Yes		
 SUSE Linux	SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-0de02b68de6f5f732	Select	64-bit (x86)
Free tier eligible	SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 (HVM), EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type. Public Cloud, Advanced Systems Management, Web and Scripting, and Legacy modules enabled.		
	Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm ENA Enabled: Yes		
 Ubuntu	Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-0bbe6b35405ecebdb	Select	64-bit (x86)
Free tier eligible	Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS (HVM), EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type. Support available from Canonical (http://www.ubuntu.com/cloud/services).		
	Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm ENA Enabled: Yes		

Launching an EC2 Instance : Step 2 (Instance Type)

7. Choose an Instance type. We will be selecting here **t2.micro**. For instance types list check [here](#).

Step 2: Choose an Instance Type

Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of instance types optimized to fit different use cases. Instances are virtual servers that can run applications. They have varying combinations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity, and give you the flexibility to choose the appropriate mix of resources for your applications. [Learn more](#) about instance types and how they can meet your computing needs.

Currently selected: t2.micro (Variable ECUs, 1 vCPUs, 2.5 GHz, Intel Xeon Family, 1 GiB memory, EBS only)								
	Family	Type	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance	IPv6 Support
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.nano	1	0.5	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.micro	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.small	1	2	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.medium	2	4	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.large	2	8	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.xlarge	4	16	EBS only	-	Moderate	Yes

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#) [Next: Configure Instance Details](#)

Launching an EC2 Instance : Step 3 (Instance Config.)



8. Configure the Instance details. You can leave everything to default.

Step 3: Configure Instance Details

Configure the instance to suit your requirements. You can launch multiple instances from the same AMI, request Spot instances to take advantage of the lower pricing, assign an access management role to the instance, and more.

Number of instances Launch into Auto Scaling Group [\(i\)](#)

Purchasing option [\(i\)](#) Request Spot instances

Network [\(i\)](#) vpc-73810c0b (default) [\(i\)](#) [Create new VPC](#)

Subnet [\(i\)](#) No preference (default subnet in any Availability Zone) [\(i\)](#) [Create new subnet](#)

Auto-assign Public IP [\(i\)](#) Use subnet setting (Enable) [\(i\)](#)

IAM role [\(i\)](#) None [\(i\)](#) [Create new IAM role](#)

Shutdown behavior [\(i\)](#) Stop [\(i\)](#)

Enable termination protection [\(i\)](#) Protect against accidental termination

Monitoring [\(i\)](#) Enable CloudWatch detailed monitoring
Additional charges apply.

Tenancy [\(i\)](#) Shared - Run a shared hardware instance [\(i\)](#)
Additional charges will apply for dedicated tenancy.

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#) [Next: Add Storage](#)

Launching an EC2 Instance : Step 4 (Add Storage)



9. Next step is to add the storage to the VM, we will leave here also to default **8GiB SSD**.

Step 4: Add Storage

Your instance will be launched with the following storage device settings. You can attach additional EBS volumes and instance store volumes to your instance, or edit the settings of the root volume. You can also attach additional EBS volumes after launching an instance, but not instance store volumes. [Learn more](#) about storage options in Amazon EC2.

Volume Type	Device	Snapshot	Size (GiB)	Volume Type	IOPS	Throughput (MB/s)	Delete on Termination	Encrypted
Root	/dev/sda1	snap-03c91645beefa0b0d	8	General Purpose S	100 / 3000	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypted

Add New Volume

Free tier eligible customers can get up to 30 GB of EBS General Purpose (SSD) or Magnetic storage. [Learn more](#) about free usage tier eligibility and usage restrictions.

Cancel Previous **Review and Launch** Next: Add Tags

Launching an EC2 Instance : Step 5 (Add Tags)

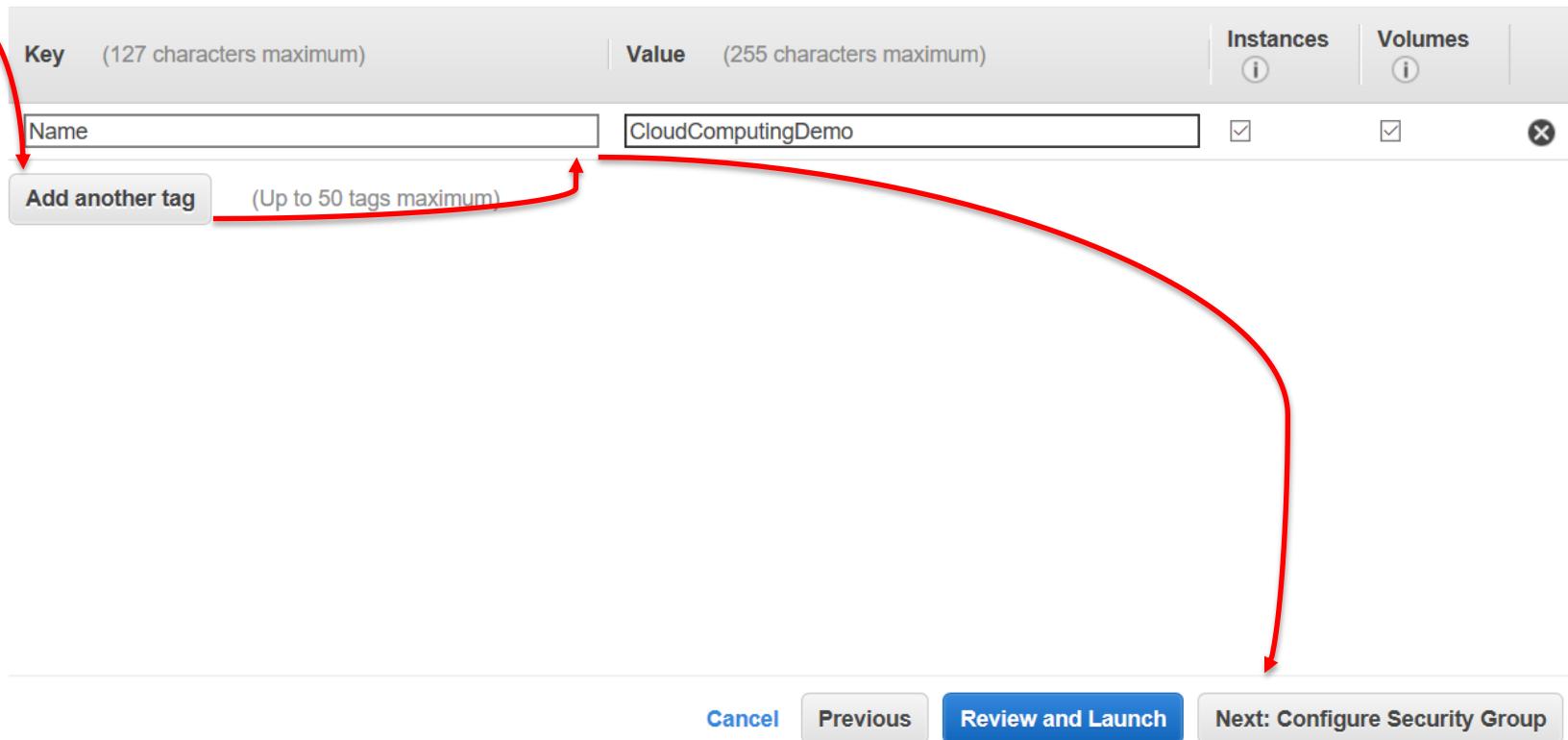
10. Here we can add tag to our Instance. It's key value pair. We will be adding one tag which is the **Name** as shown below. You can give any name.

Step 5: Add Tags

A tag consists of a case-sensitive key-value pair. For example, you could define a tag with key = Name and value = Webserver.

A copy of a tag can be applied to volumes, instances or both.

Tags will be applied to all instances and volumes. [Learn more](#) about tagging your Amazon EC2 resources.



The screenshot shows the 'Add Tags' step of the EC2 instance launch wizard. It features a table for defining tags. A red arrow points from the 'Add another tag' button to the 'Name' input field. Another red arrow points from the 'Value' input field to the 'Instances' checkbox. The table has columns for Key, Value, Instances, and Volumes. The 'Name' key is set to 'CloudComputingDemo' and the 'Instances' checkbox is checked. The 'Value' field is 'CloudComputingDemo'. The 'Instances' and 'Volumes' checkboxes are checked. The 'Add another tag' button is visible at the bottom left. The bottom navigation bar includes 'Cancel', 'Previous', 'Review and Launch' (which is highlighted in blue), and 'Next: Configure Security Group'.

Key	(127 characters maximum)	Value	(255 characters maximum)	Instances	Volumes
Name	CloudComputingDemo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="X"/>	

Add another tag (Up to 50 tags maximum)

Cancel Previous Review and Launch Next: Configure Security Group

Launching an EC2 Instance : Step 6 (Configure SG)

11. We will create here a security group

- Allow from all IPs the SSH port 22
- Allow from all IPs the port **3000** (Our Application will be hosted on this port)
- Allow from all IPs the port **4243** (For remote docker API access)

Step 6: Configure Security Group

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. On this page, you can add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance. For example, if you want to set up a web server and allow Internet traffic to reach your instance, add rules that allow unrestricted access to the HTTP and HTTPS ports. You can create a new security group or select from an existing one below. [Learn more](#) about Amazon EC2 security groups.

Assign a security group: Create a new security group Select an existing security group

Security group name:

Description:

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
SSH	TCP	22	Custom 0.0.0.0/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop
Custom TCP I	TCP	3000	Anywhere 0.0.0.0/0, ::/0	App access
Custom TCP I	TCP	4243	Anywhere 0.0.0.0/0, ::/0	Docker API

Add Rule

Warning
Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#)

Launching an EC2 Instance : Step 6 (Review & Launch)

12. Now all the configuration is done, you can review your configuration. After review click on Launch.

Step 7: Review Instance Launch

Please review your instance launch details. You can go back to edit changes for each section. Click **Launch** to assign a key pair to your instance and complete the launch process.

 **Improve your instances' security. Your security group, launch-wizard-1, is open to the world.**

Your instances may be accessible from any IP address. We recommend that you update your security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

You can also open additional ports in your security group to facilitate access to the application or service you're running, e.g., HTTP (80) for web servers. [Edit security groups](#)

AMI Details [Edit AMI](#)

 **Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-0bbe6b35405ecebdb**

Free tier eligible Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS (HVM), EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type. Support available from Canonical (<http://www.ubuntu.com/cloud/services>).

Root Device Type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

Instance Type [Edit instance type](#)

Instance Type	ECUs	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance
t2.micro	Variable	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate

[Cancel](#)

[Previous](#)

[Launch](#)

Launching an EC2 Instance : Step 7 (Download Key)



13. If you don't have already a key pair **create a new one** and download the pem file. You can give any name to this file.

Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair X

A key pair consists of a **public key** that AWS stores, and a **private key file** that you store. Together, they allow you to connect to your instance securely. For Windows AMIs, the private key file is required to obtain the password used to log into your instance. For Linux AMIs, the private key file allows you to securely SSH into your instance.

Note: The selected key pair will be added to the set of keys authorized for this instance. Learn more about [removing existing key pairs from a public AMI](#).

▼

Key pair name

 You have to download the **private key file** (*.pem file) before you can continue. **Store it in a secure and accessible location**. You will not be able to download the file again after it's created.

Launching an EC2 Instance : Instance Started

The Instance has started, click on the name to see it's status

Launch Status



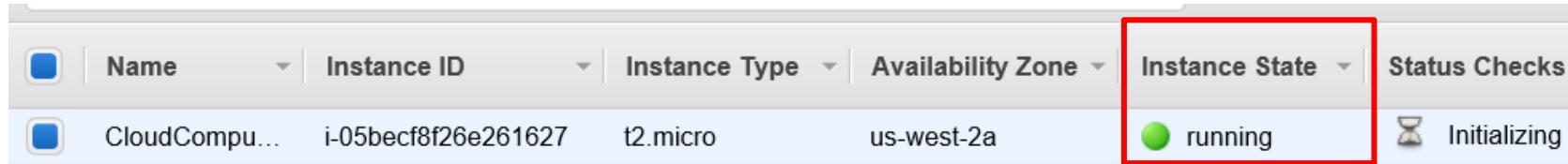
Your instances are now launching

The following instance launches have been initiated: [i-05becf8f26e261627](#) [View launch log](#)



Launching an EC2 Instance : Instance Status

Check for the instance status and it's public ip.



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page with a single instance listed:

Name	Instance ID	Instance Type	Availability Zone	Instance State	Status Checks
CloudComputingDemo	i-05becf8f26e261627	t2.micro	us-west-2a	running	Initializing

The instance details page for i-05becf8f26e261627 shows the following information:

Description	Status Checks	Monitoring	Tags
Instance ID: i-05becf8f26e261627 (CloudComputingDemo)	Public DNS: ec2-34-217-36-129.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com		
Instance state: running	IPv4 Public IP: 34.217.36.129		
Instance type: t2.micro	IPv6 IPs: -		
Elastic IPs	Private DNS: ip-172-31-39-153.us-west-2.compute.internal		
Availability zone: us-west-2a	Private IPs: 172.31.39.153		
Security groups: launch-wizard-1	Secondary private IPs:		

Launching an EC2 Instance : Instance SSH Login (Linux)

For Logging into instance

- Linux or mac:
 - ssh -i "KEY_FILE_PATH" ubuntu@PUBLIC_IP

For Example:

```
ssh -i "aws_key.pem" ubuntu@34.217.36.219
```

Launching an EC2 Instance : Instance SSH Login (Win.)



For Windows:

- Download **Putty** from here

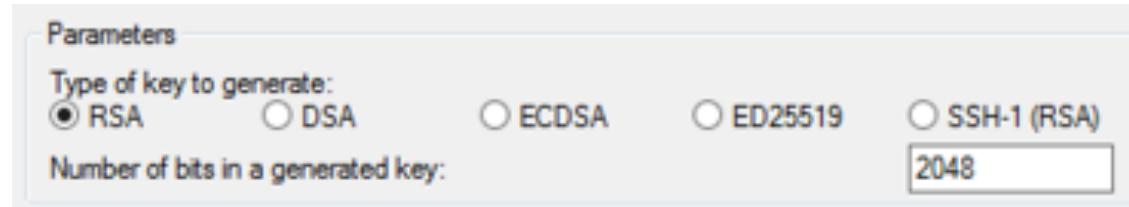
<https://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/>

- Download **PuttyGen**

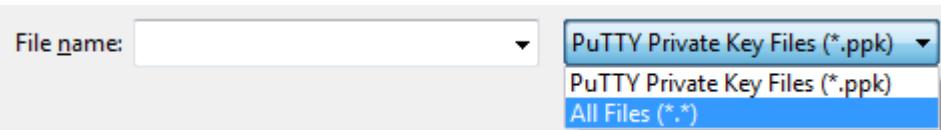
- 32 bit <https://the.earth.li/~sgtatham/putty/latest/w32/puttygen.exe>
- 64 bit <https://the.earth.li/~sgtatham/putty/latest/w64/puttygen.exe>

- After Download open puttygen

- Under **Type of key to generate**, choose **RSA**

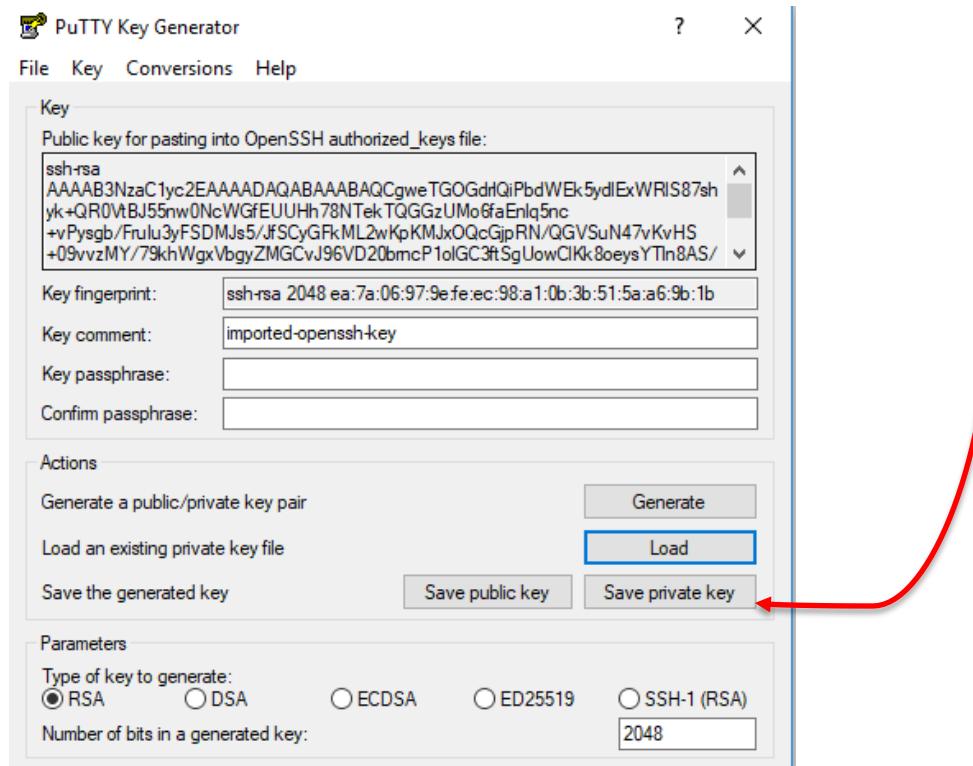


- Choose Load. By default, PuTTYgen displays only files with the extension .ppk. To locate your .pem file, select the option to display files of all types.



Launching an EC2 Instance : Instance SSH Login (Win.)

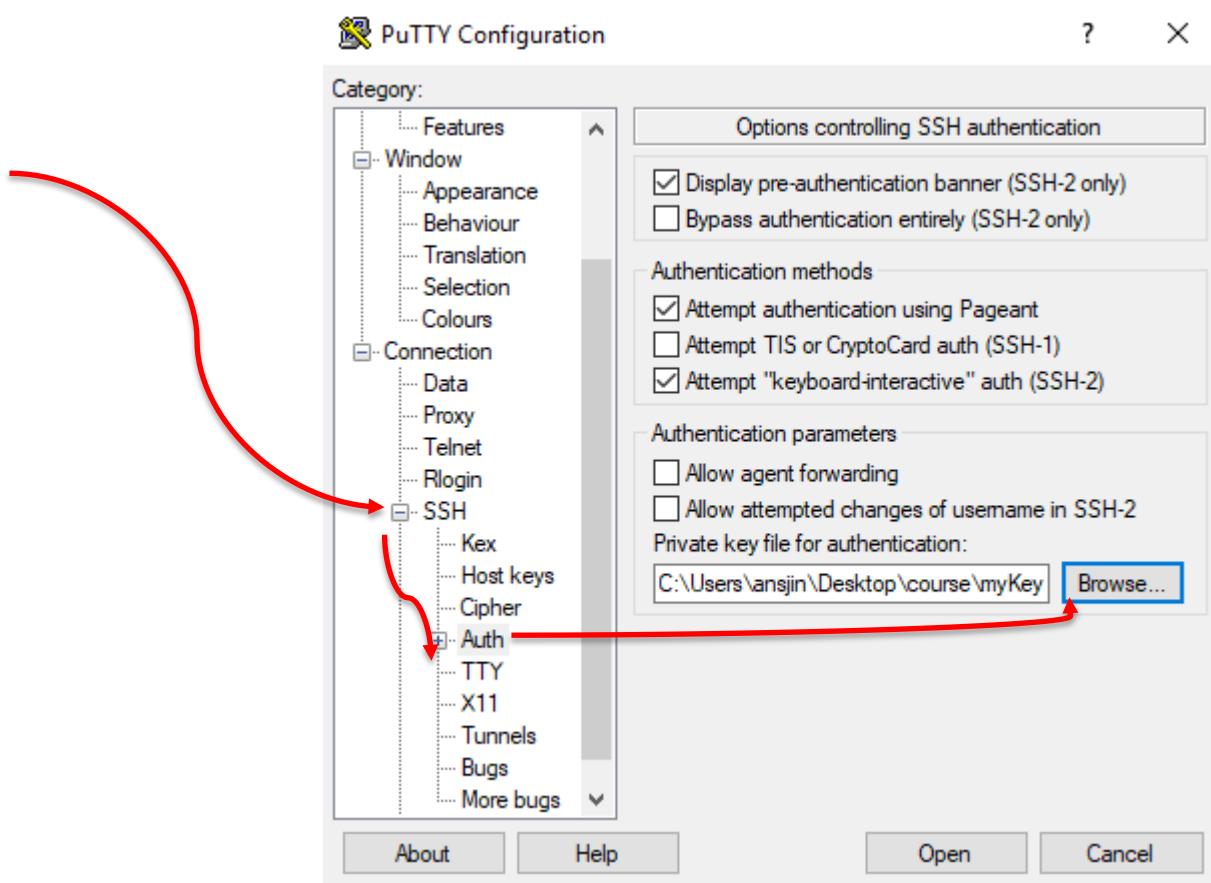
- Select your .pem file for the key pair that you specified when you launched your instance, and then choose Open. Choose OK to dismiss the confirmation dialog box.
- Choose **Save private key** to save the key in the format that PuTTY can use. PuTTYgen displays a warning about saving the key without a passphrase. Choose **Yes**.



Launching an EC2 Instance : Instance SSH Login (Win.)

- Specify the same name for the key that you used for the key pair (for example, my-key-pair). PuTTY automatically adds the .ppk file extension.

- Now, Open Putty
- Click on **SSH -> Auth** on left panel and browse for the ppk file



Launching an EC2 Instance : Instance SSH Login (Win.)

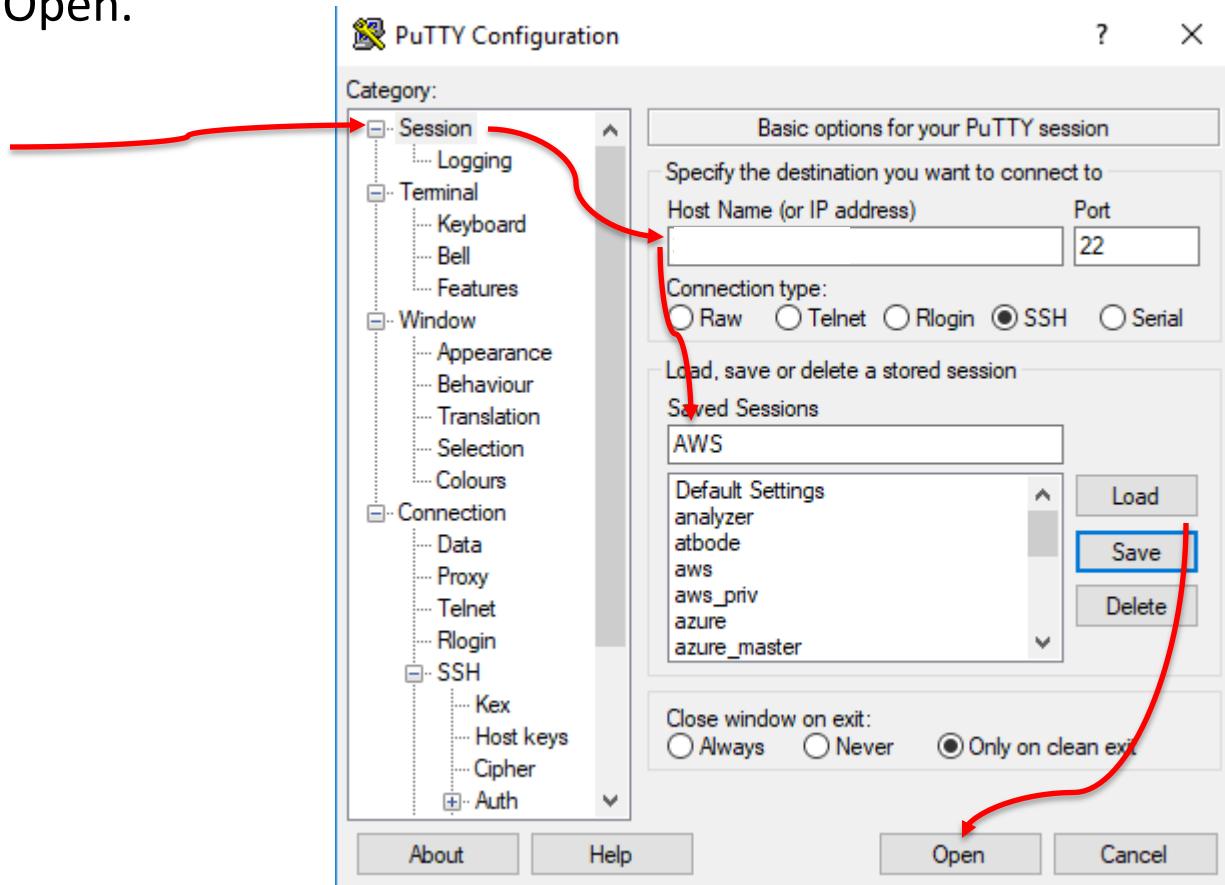


3.Click on Session

4.Add the **hostname** which is the **public IP** of your instance

5.Write a name to save the configuration for future use, click save

6.Click Open.



7.Use username
ubuntu

Instance Stop/Reboot/Termination

You can either stop or reboot or terminate the instance from the EC2 Dashboard

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Dashboard. On the left, there's a sidebar with various navigation links. A red arrow points from the 'Instances' link in the sidebar to the 'Actions' dropdown menu. Another red arrow points from the 'Actions' button at the top of the main content area to the same dropdown menu. The 'Actions' menu is open, displaying options: Connect, Get Windows Password, Create Template From Instance, Launch More Like This, Instance State, Instance Settings, Image, Networking, and CloudWatch Monitoring. The 'Instance State' option is highlighted. Below the menu, the instance details for 'i-05becf8f26e261627' are shown, including its Public DNS and private IP addresses. The instance is currently running.

Description	Value	Description	Value
Instance ID	i-05becf8f26e261627	Public DNS (IPv4)	ec2-34-217-36-129.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com
Instance state	running	IPv4 Public IP	34.217.36.129
Instance type	t2.micro	IPv6 IPs	-
Elastic IPs		Private DNS	ip-172-31-39-153.us-west-2.compute.internal
Availability zone	us-west-2a	Private IPs	172.31.39.153
Security groups	launch-wizard-1, view inbound rules, view outbound	Secondary private IPs	

References

- [1] <http://blog.builtinnode.com/post/a-history-of-node-js>
- [2] <https://nodejs.org/en/about/>
- [3] <https://www.paypal-engineering.com/2013/11/22/node-js-at-paypal/>
- [4] <https://www.npmjs.com/about>
- [5] <https://restfulapi.net/rest-architectural-constraints/>
- [6] <https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/introduction/>