# ADVANCED PYTHON PROJECTS WITH SOLUTIONS

# 1. Automated AWS Infrastructure with Boto3

### **Steps:**

- 1. Install Boto3: pip install boto3
- 2. Authenticate with AWS credentials
- 3. Create an EC2 instance using Python

### Python Script (aws\_ec2.py)

```
python
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import boto3

aws_region = "us-east-1"
instance_type = "t2.micro"
ami_id = "ami-Oabcdef1234567890"  # Replace with a valid AMI ID

ec2 = boto3.client("ec2", region_name=aws_region)

response = ec2.run_instances(
    ImageId=ami_id,
    InstanceType=instance_type,
    MinCount=1,
    MaxCount=1,
    KeyName="your-keypair", # Replace with your key pair
)

print("EC2 Instance Created:", response["Instances"][0]["InstanceId"])
```

#### **Solution:**

✓ Automates EC2 instance creation

Reduces manual AWS console work

# 2. AI-Powered Log Analyzer (NLP)

### **Steps:**

- 1. Use Python to read logs
- 2. Analyze errors using NLP (spaCy)
- 3. Summarize frequent issues

#### Python Script (log analyzer.py)

python
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```
import spacy
from collections import Counter

nlp = spacy.load("en_core_web_sm")

with open("/var/log/syslog", "r") as file:
    logs = file.readlines()

log_text = " ".join(logs)
doc = nlp(log_text)

error_counts = Counter(token.text for token in doc if token.text.lower() in
["error", "failed", "critical"])

print("Frequent Log Errors:", error_counts)
```

#### **Solution:**

- ✓ Uses NLP to analyze logs
- ✓ Helps DevOps teams detect critical issues

# 3. Python CI/CD Pipeline with GitHub Actions

## **Steps:**

- 1. Create a GitHub Actions workflow (.github/workflows/main.yml)
- 2. Automate build, test, and deployment

#### GitHub Actions Workflow (main.yml)

```
yaml
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name: Python CI/CD
on: [push]
jobs:
 build:
   runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
      - name: Checkout code
        uses: actions/checkout@v2
      - name: Set up Python
        uses: actions/setup-python@v3
          python-version: "3.9"
      - name: Install dependencies
        run: pip install -r requirements.txt
      - name: Run tests
        run: pytest
```

#### **Solution:**

- ✓ Automates CI/CD pipeline
- ✓ Runs tests before deployment

# 4. Network Scanner with Python

### **Steps:**

- 1. Use Scapy to scan networks
- 2. Detect active devices

## Python Script (network\_scanner.py)

```
python
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import scapy.all as scapy

def scan(ip_range):
    arp_request = scapy.ARP(pdst=ip_range)
    broadcast = scapy.Ether(dst="ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff")
    packet = broadcast / arp_request
    answered_list = scapy.srp(packet, timeout=1, verbose=False)[0]

    devices = []
    for sent, received in answered_list:
        devices.append({"IP": received.psrc, "MAC": received.hwsrc})

    return devices

network_devices = scan("192.168.1.1/24")
for device in network_devices:
    print(device)
```

#### **Solution:**

- Scans network for connected devices
- ✓ Useful for security audits

# 5. Kubernetes Pod Autoscaler with Python

### **Steps:**

- 1. Monitor CPU usage
- 2. Scale pods based on load

## Python Script (k8s\_autoscale.py)

```
python
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from kubernetes import client, config
config.load kube config()
v1 = client.CoreV1Api()
hpa = client.AutoscalingV1Api()
hpa spec = client.V1HorizontalPodAutoscaler(
    metadata=client.V1ObjectMeta(name="my-app-hpa"),
    spec=client.V1HorizontalPodAutoscalerSpec(
        scale_target_ref=client.V1CrossVersionObjectReference(
            api version="apps/v1", kind="Deployment", name="my-app"
        ),
        min replicas=1,
        max replicas=5,
        target_cpu_utilization_percentage=50
    )
)
hpa.create namespaced horizontal pod autoscaler(namespace="default",
body=hpa spec)
print("Autoscaler Created!")
```

#### **Solution:**

Automates Kubernetes scaling

Ensures optimal resource usage