

Medusa-ECS-Fargate-terraform-CI/CD

To implement Infrastructure as code for the Medusa open-source headless commerce backend using Terraform and deploy it on AWS ECS/Fargate, follow these steps:

Terraform setup:

1. Create a vpc: vpc with subnets, Internet gateway, and route tables.
2. Create ECS Cluster: Define an ECS Cluster and configure Fargate as the launch type.
3. Task Definition: Create an ECS task definition with Docker container specifications for Medusa.
4. ECS Service: Set up an ECS service that runs the task definition with load balancing and auto-scaling as needed.
5. Security Groups: Define security groups for your ECS service, allowing necessary inbound and outbound traffic.
6. IAM Roles: Define IAM roles with permissions for ECS tasks, including access to ECR etc.

GitHub Action CI/CD Pipeline:

1. Trigger: Define triggers for the pipeline, such as pushing to the main branch.
2. Checkout Code: Use actions/checkout@v2 to pull the latest code from the repository
3. Setup Terraform: Install Terraform and initialize it using terraform init.
4. Build & Push Docker Image: Build Medusa Docker image and push it to an AWS ECR repository.
5. Deploy with Terraform: Apply the Terraform configuration to deploy the infrastructure on AWS.
6. Update ECS Service: Use Terraform or AWS CLI to update the ECS service with the latest Docker image.

GitHub Action Workflow:

I add a file **deploy.yml** inside workflow

name: Deploy to AWS ECS

on:

push:

branches:

- main

workflow_dispatch:

jobs:

deploy:

runs-on: ubuntu-latest

steps:

- name: Checkout code

uses: actions/checkout@v2

- name: Set up Terraform

uses: hashicorp/setup-terraform@v1

with:

terraform_version: 1.0.0

- name: Terraform Init

run: |

terraform init

working-directory: ./Eks-terraform

- #- name: Terraform plan

run: |

terraform plan

- name: Terraform validate

run: |

terraform validate

working-directory: ./Eks-terraform

- name: Terraform Apply

run: |

terraform apply -auto-approve

env:

AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID: \${ secrets.AWS_ACCESS_KEY }

AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY: \${ secrets.AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY }

working-directory: ./Eks-terraform

- name: Log in to Amazon ECR

id: ecr_login

uses: aws-actions/amazon-ecr-login@v1

with:

region: us-east-1

- name: Log in to Amazon ECR

run: |

aws ecr get-login-password --region us-east-1 | \

docker login --username AWS --password-stdin xxxxxxxxxxxx.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com # replace here ecr login cmd

env:

AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID: \${ secrets.AWS_ACCESS_KEY }

AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY: \${ secrets.AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY }

AWS_REGION: us-east-1

TERRAFORM_CLI_PATH: /home/runner/work/_temp/d747af65-d62e-4200-b1eb-3693991067e9

- name: Build and Tag Docker image

run: |

```
docker build -t my-image:latest -f Dockerfile .
```

```
docker build -t medusa-backend .
```

```
docker tag medusa-backend:latest xxxxxxxxxxxx.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/medusa-backend:latest #replace here ECR tag cmd
```

- name: Push the Docker image to ECR

run: |

```
docker push xxxxxxxxxxxx.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/medusa-backend:latest #replace here ECR push cmd
```

- name: Update ECS Service

run: |

```
aws ecs update-service --cluster medusa-cluster --service medusa-service --force-new-deployment --region us-east-1
```

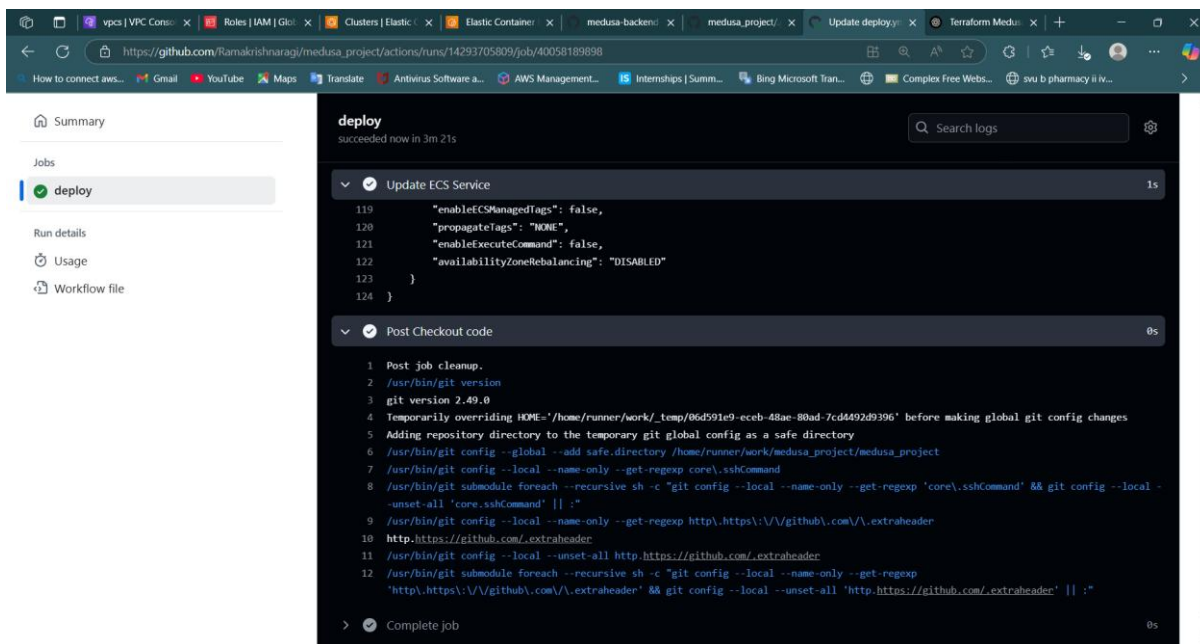
env:

```
AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID: ${ secrets.AWS_ACCESS_KEY }
```

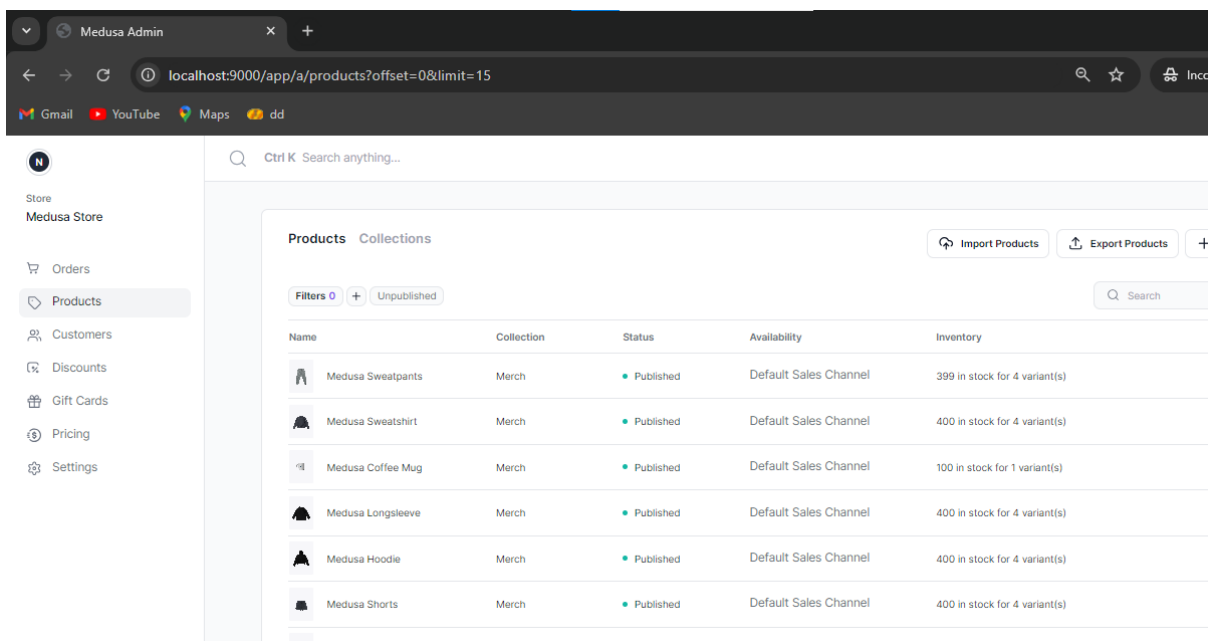
```
AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY: ${ secrets.AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY }
```

```
AWS_REGION: us-east-1
```

Verify the Deployment



Once the deployment is complete, verify the resources in your AWS Management Console. Check the ECS service and task definitions to ensure everything is running correctly (please be patient medusa server will take time to start).once you saw the below image you ensure server is started properly.



Access the Medusa Backend

After verifying that your ECS service is up and running, access the Medusa backend using the public IP address or DNS name assigned to your service.

example: `http://<ip-address>:9000/app/`

Conclusion

In this tutorial, we successfully deployed a Medusa backend server on Amazon ECS using Terraform, demonstrating the power of Infrastructure as Code (IaC) for managing cloud resources efficiently. By following these steps, you can automate your deployments, manage configurations easily, and ensure that your infrastructure is reproducible and scalable.