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Secure Packages with CodeArtifact



Tawanda Nigel Chitapi

nextwork-devops-cicd [Info](#) [Delete repository](#) [Apply repository policy](#) [Edit](#)

Repository This repository stores packages related to a Java web app

► Details
Domain, policy, tags, ARN, and upstream repositories.

Packages [Info](#) [Delete package](#) [View connection instructions](#)

Filter by package name prefix, format, namespace prefix, and origin controls

Package name	Namespace	Format	Latest version	Latest publish date	Publish
backport-util-concurrent	backport-util-concurrent	maven	3.1	Just now	Block
classworlds	classworlds	maven	1.1	Just now	Block
google	com.google	maven	1	Just now	Block
jsr305	com.google.code.findbugs	maven	2.0.1	Just now	Block
google-collections	com.google.collections	maven	1.0	Just now	Block
commons-cli	commons-cli	maven	1.0	Just now	Block
commons-logging-api	commons-logging	maven	1.1	Just now	Block
junit	junit	maven	3.8.2	Just now	Block



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Introducing Today's Project!

In this project, I will demonstrate how to setup CodeArtifact as the CI/CD pipeline's artifact repository. I'm doing this project to learn the importance and value of having an artifact repository. it is a huge time saver.

Key tools and concepts

Services I used were EC2, IAM, CodeArtifact and Cloudshell.

Project reflection

This project took me approximately 1.5hrs

This project is part three of a series of DevOps projects where I'm building a CI/CD pipeline!

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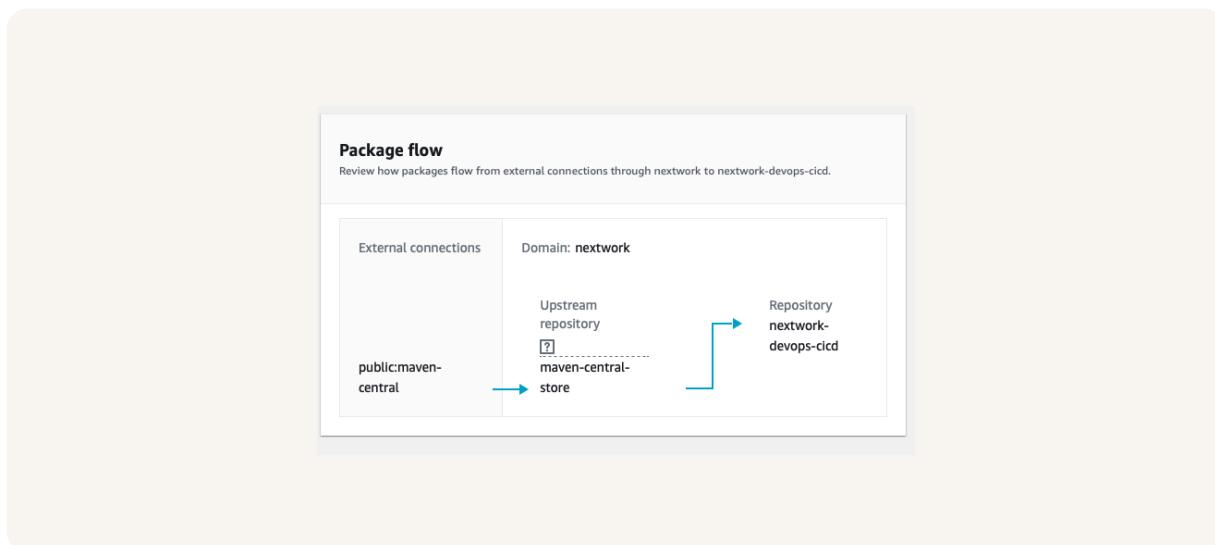
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CodeArtifact Repository

CodeArtifact is a secure, central artifact repository to store all relevant web app (project) software packages. Engineering teams use Code Artifact for reliability and security of dependencies.

A domain is like a folder that holds multiple repositories under the same project or organization. They are helpful for setting up permission settings.

A CodeArtifact repository can have an upstream repository, which means a public source of packages can be queried for packages if they do not exist in the local code artifact repository. My repository's upstream repository is Maven central store which is the largest Java repository and is extremely helpful when building a java web app.





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CodeArtifact Security

Issue

To access CodeArtifact, we need EC2 to have the permission to access CodeArtifact. I ran into an error when retrieving a token because the EC2 instance does not have the permission to access the CodeArtifact by default

Resolution

To resolve the error with my security token, I created an IAM policy that grants access to CodeArtifact and then applied that policy to an IAM role that I can attach to the EC2 instance. This resolved the error because the EC2 instance now has access to request an authorization token from the repository.

It's security best practice to use IAM roles because IAM roles are more secure and scalable. Hard coded credentials are much more vulnerable to security attacks.

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The JSON policy attached to my role

The JSON policy I set up grants access to CodeArtifact. Retrieving the an authorization token, finding the repository endpoint and viewing the packages inside the repository

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM Policy Editor interface. The title bar says "Specify permissions" with an "Info" link. Below it, a sub-header reads: "Add permissions by selecting services, actions, resources, and conditions using the JSON editor." The main area is titled "Policy editor" with tabs for "Visual" and "JSON". The JSON code is as follows:

```
1▼
2 "Version": "2012-10-17",
3 ▼ "Statement": [
4 ▼   {
5     "Effect": "Allow",
6     "Action": [
7       "codeartifact:GetAuthorizationToken",
8       "codeartifact:GetRepositoryEndpoint",
9       "codeartifact:ReadFromRepository"
10    ],
11    "Resource": "*"
12  },
13  {
14    "Effect": "Allow",
15    "Action": "sts:GetServiceBearerToken",
16    "Resource": "*",
17    "Condition": {
18      "StringEquals": {
19        "sts:AWSServiceName": "codeartifa"
20      }
21    }
22  }
23
24
25 ]
```



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Maven and CodeArtifact

To test the connection between Maven and CodeArtifact, I compiled my web app using settings.xml

The settings.xml file configures Maven to use the CodeArtifact repository. Its supplies Maven with the name and authentication token to get access to CodeArtifact repository as well as sets up a profile section in case there are multiple repositories, maven will know which one to use.

Compiling means the process of translating the webapp source code into something machines can run. Maven is the compiler. While compiling Maven will need to put together all the packages that the webapp needs. To retrieve these packages, Maven visits CodeArtifact who will then say it does not have any packages, Maven will then go upstream to request the exact same package from the upstream repository which is Maven Central and stores these packages in the CodeArtifact repository.

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```
settings.xml
1  <settings>
2    <servers>
3      <server>
4        <id>nextwork-nextwork-devops-cicd</id>
5        <username>aws</username>
6        <password>${env.CODEARTIFACT_AUTH_TOKEN}</passwo
7      </server>
8    </servers>
9    <profiles>
10      <profile>
11        <id>nextwork-nextwork-devops-cicd</id>
12        <activation>
13          <activeByDefault>true</activeByDefault>
14        </activation>
15        <repositories>
16          <repository>
17            <id>nextwork-nextwork-devops-cicd</id>
18            <url>https://nextwork-60960439881.d.codeart
19          </repository>
20        </repositories>
21      </profile>
22    </profiles>
23    <mirrors>
24      <mirror>
25        <id>nextwork-nextwork-devops-cicd</id>
26        <name>nextwork-nextwork-devops-cicd</name>
27        <url>https://nextwork-60960439881_d_codeartifac
```

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Verify Connection

After compiling, I checked the CodeArtifact repository and I noticed 4 pages of packages which was a sign that all necessary packages were retrieved and stored.

The screenshot shows a web-based interface for managing a CodeArtifact repository. At the top, there are buttons for 'Delete repository', 'Apply repository policy', and 'Edit'. Below this, a sub-header indicates the repository stores packages related to a Java web app. The main area is divided into sections: 'Details' (Domain, policy, tags, ARN, and upstream repositories) and 'Packages'. The 'Packages' section includes a search bar, a 'View connection instructions' button, and a table listing 10 packages. The table columns are: Package name, Namespace, Format, Latest version, Latest publish date, and Publish status. The packages listed are:

Package name	Namespace	Format	Latest version	Latest publish date	Publish
backport-util-concurrent	backport-util-concurrent	maven	3.1	Just now	Block
classworlds	classworlds	maven	1.1	Just now	Block
google	com.google	maven	1	Just now	Block
jsr305	com.google.code.findbugs	maven	2.0.1	Just now	Block
google-collections	com.google.collections	maven	1.0	Just now	Block
commons-cli	commons-cli	maven	1.0	Just now	Block
commons-logging-api	commons-logging	maven	1.1	Just now	Block
junit	junit	maven	3.8.2	Just now	Block



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Uploading My Own Packages

In a project extension, I also decided to become a package publisher which means publish my own packages into the CodeArtifact Repository. This is useful in situations where there may be internal team members developing packages and wanting fellow team members to access them without giving the entire world access.

To create my own package, I set up a txt file and used tar to package that txt file. I also generated a security hash because that will give CodeArtifact a way to figure out if the package has been tampered with in transit if the hashes do not match up.

To publish the package, I ran a CLI command that uploads the package to the repository. When I look at the package details in CodeArtifact, I can see the version number, publish date and even the origin, in this case the CodeArtifact itself is the repository.

To validate my packages, I then tried to download the package into the cloud terminal. The package was successfully installed from Code Artifact and unzipped it to read its contents.



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```
CloudShell Actions ▾ + us-west-2

{
  "format": "generic",
  "namespace": "secret-mission",
  "package": "secret-mission",
  "version": "1.0.0",
  "versionRevision": "t3mdVZe4C6CxmeLqi19xctnh/u+VwBLgeeoUAJURASQ=",
  "status": "Published",
  "asset": {
    "name": "secret-mission.tar.gz",
    "size": 168,
    "hashes": {
      "MD5": "2ff0e6e0b2bef51a2781c87dfb6ca691",
      "SHA-1": "100cd04f2b7649465dd1f851e313061c5f4519bd",
      "SHA-256": "c962da9cc1be5855a9c283a020809e2c02f25bfd8f7e67e5aa80ea567cdf90",
      "SHA-512": "514f94407df4e579b3c62db082c26ce1b0a57d0753004fb355668ae184a008a405d1c199a857823bf7e7b0be3dad2be0c94e9c83bbe25
f7fc838c1abc7c3b2e"
    }
  }
}
```



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