CARRENTAL APP DOCUMENTATION

Cloud Engineer Internship

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Learn to Cloud

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Deploying A Dynamic Carrental-App

Introduction

The main objective was to orchestrate a comprehensive and modernized deployment pipeline for a carrental web application, incorporating key DevOps and cloud engineering practices. The journey began with the establishment of a robust version control system using Git, followed by the containerization of the application using Docker. Subsequently, cloud infrastructure was provisioned on AWS, featuring a Linux-based virtual machine instance accessible via SSH and equipped with a web server. The introduction of Infrastructure as Code (IaC) with Terraform allowed for the programmable and consistent deployment of cloud resources. I then integrated a Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD) pipeline using GitHub Actions, streamlining development workflows. And finally, addressing Site Reliability Engineering (SRE) principles, emphasizing monitoring, alerting, and incident response procedures to ensure the reliability and availability of the deployed application. Using AWS Fargate simplified the deployment of containers, automating the management of infrastructure resources and allowing for seamless scalability, cost efficiency, and enhanced operational agility in the deployment pipeline.

Version Control Integration

Version control System: Github
Repository URL: https://github.com/Topsideboss2/carrental-project
Language: Javascript, TypeScript
Database: PostgreSQL
Cache: Redis
Steps and Implementation:

- Created a git repository for the web application on github.
- Initialized a repository on my local machine.
- Sync local repo and remote repository.

Challenges Faced:

- None

Containerization with Docker

Environment Setup: Docker & Docker-compose file.
Steps and Implementation:

- Created a dockerfile for each of the microservice applications. i.e Web, API, Redis, PostgreSQL
- Created a docker-compose file to build and run containers simultaneously.
- Check proper volume, network, security and accessibility of containers.

Challenges Faced:

- None

Cloud Infrastructure (Cloud Engineering)

Cloud Platform: AWS
Account: IAM user with Admin privileges
Method: AWS Management Console
Steps and Implementation:

- Created an instance on AWS using the management console.
- Security group allowed port 80 and 22.
- User data was a bash script that was used to install:
  - Nginx Web Server
  - Docker
  - Certbot
  - PostgreSQL Client
- Create AMI from this instance.

File Content:

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash
# Bash script that installs nginx, certbot, postgres client, docker and docker-compose
sudo apt update
sudo apt upgrade -y
sudo apt-get install nginx -y
sudo apt install python3-certbot-nginx -y
sudo apt-get remove docker docker-engine docker.io containerd runc
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install -y apt-transport-https ca-certificates curl \
    gnupg-agent \
    software-properties-common
sudo curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | apt-key add -
sudo echo -e '\n' | add-apt-repository \
   "deb [arch=amd64] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu \
   $(lsb_release -cs) \
   stable"
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install -y docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io
sudo apt install -y docker-compose
sudo curl -fsSL https://www.postgresql.org/media/keys/ACCC4CF8.asc|sudo gpg --dearmor -o
/etc/apt/trusted.gpg.d/postgresql.gpg
```

```
sudo echo "deb http://apt.postgresql.org/pub/repos/apt/ `lsb_release -cs`-pgdg main" |sudo tee
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/pgdg.list
sudo apt update
sudo apt install -y postgresql-client-13 libpq-dev
```

Challenges Faced:

- -

Setup Cloud Storage and Networking & Infrastructure as Code (IaC) (DevOps and Cloud Engineering)

Cloud Platform: AWS
IaC Tool: Terraform
Repository URL: https://github.com/Topsideboss2/carrental-project/tree/main/iac
Language: HCL
Method: AWS CLI
Components: Virtual Machine Instance, VPC, Subnets, Security Groups, Secrets Manager, Amazon Certificate Manager, ALB, ECS, NAT-Gateway, RDS, Route 53, S3
Steps and Implementation:

- Created a directory in our git repository known as iac for the terraform configuration and sync with remote repository.
- Created S3 bucket to store Terraform State
- Create DynamoDB Table to lock the Terraform state
- Create Secrets in Amazon Secrets Manager
- Register Domain name in Route53

Challenges Faced:

- Integrating ECS with Terraform was quite technical.
- Configuring PostgreSQL to run on RDS

CI/CD Pipeline with Cloud Integration (DevOps and Cloud Engineering)

CI/CD Pipeline Tool: GitHub Actions
Repository URL: https://github.com/Topsideboss2/carrental-project/tree/main/.github/workflows
Language: YML
Steps and Implementation:

- Created a directory in our git repository known as .github/workflows to store deployment scripts and synced with remote repository
- Created GitHub Actions Secrets to store sensitive env variables
- The pipeline includes steps to:
    I. Configure AWS credentials.
    II. Build the AWS infrastructure using Terraform
    III. Create an ECR repository
    IV. Start a self-hosted EC2 runner using the AMI created above
    V. Build and push the docker images to ECR
    VI. Create an env file and export to an AWS S3 bucket
    VII. Stop self-hosted EC2 runner
    VIII. Create a new task definition revision
    IX. Restart ECS Fargate Service

Challenges Faced:

- Re-architecting the docker-compose file into a task definition file
- Re-architecting Redis to run as an ECS container.
- Configuring containers to use PostgreSQL RDS
- I came to the realization that creating only one ECS task definition family for the entire application prevents copies of each application scaling independently. As a best practice, I'd use a separate task definition family for each of these pieces of containerized code.

Site Reliability Engineering (SRE)

Monitoring Tool: AWS Cloudwatch
Components: Alarms, Incidence Response Plan
Steps and Implementation:

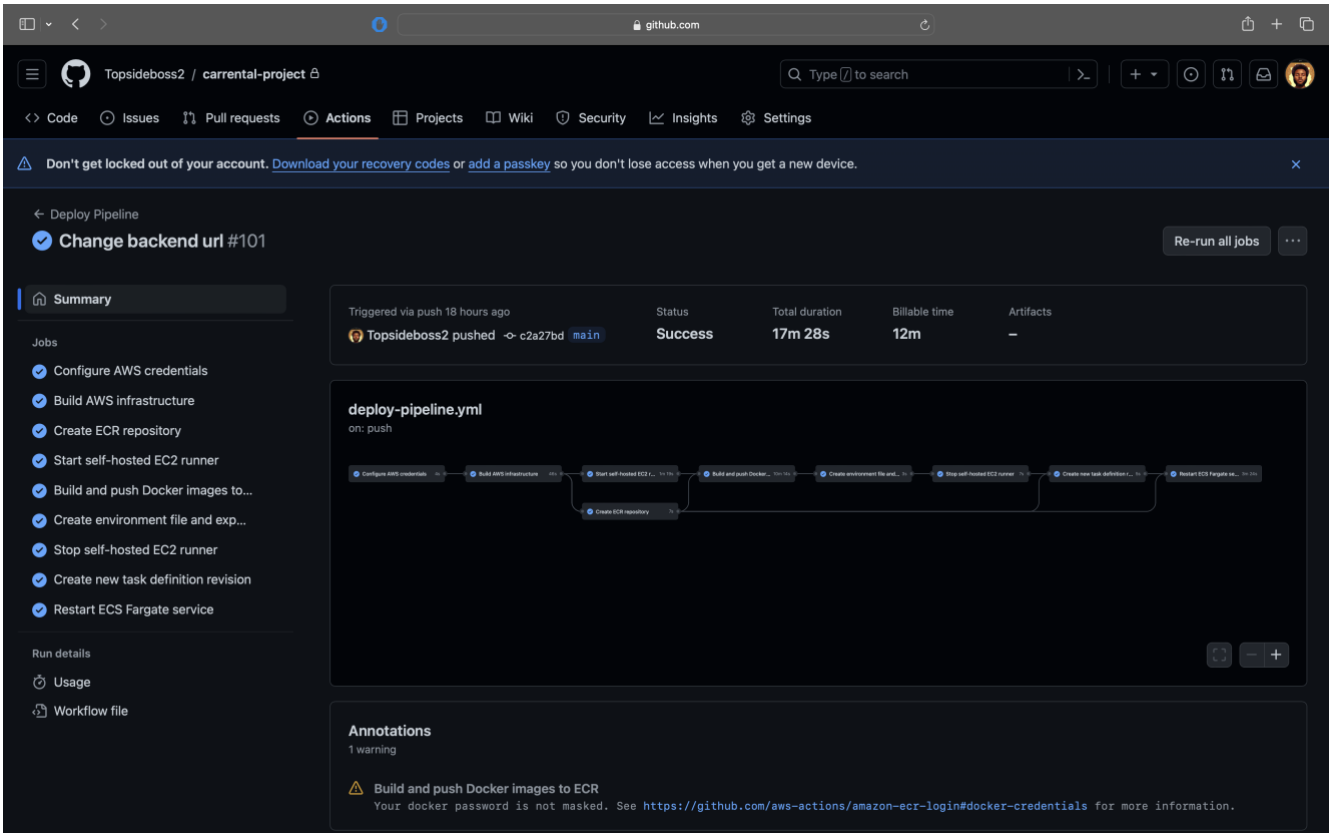
- Setup Monitoring with AWS CloudWatch
- Configure Alerts for Critical Metrics
- Implement Incidence response procedures

Challenges Faced:

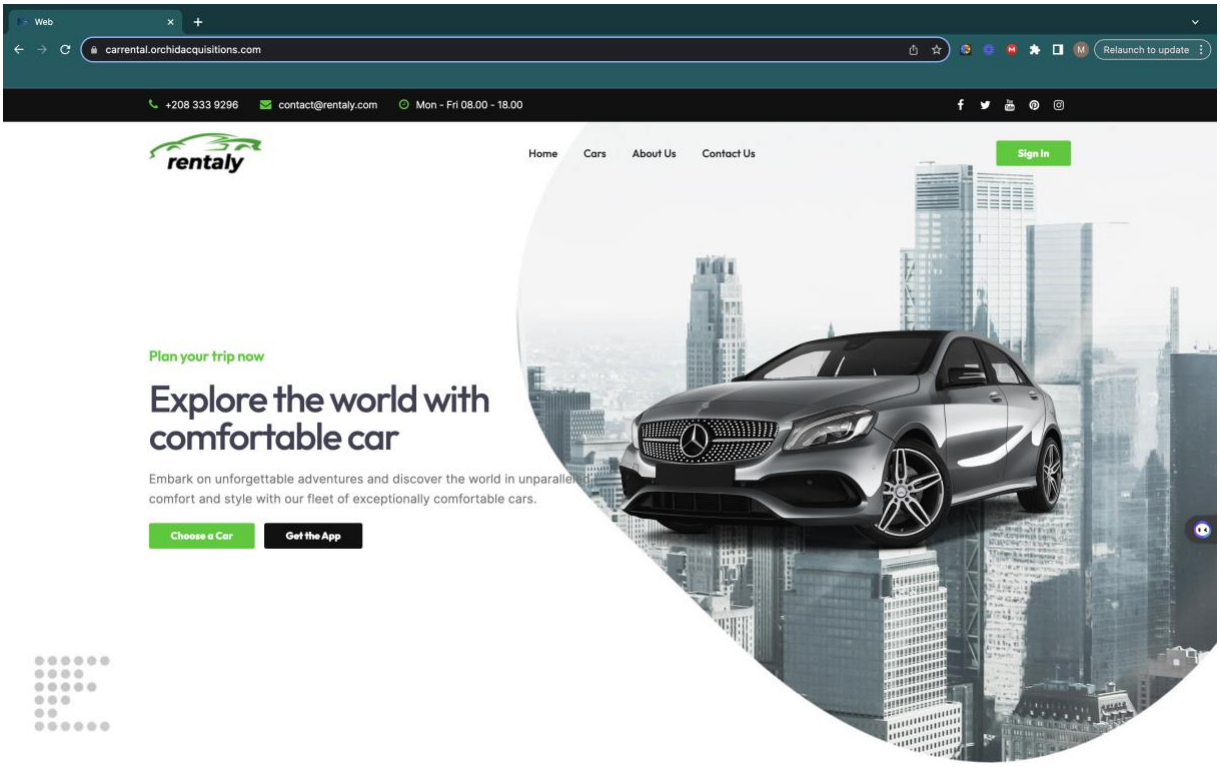
- Limited to only AWS monitoring tools.
- Unable to use Grafana or Prometheus on AWS ECS Fargate because there isn't a common underlying infrastructure for all of the containers.

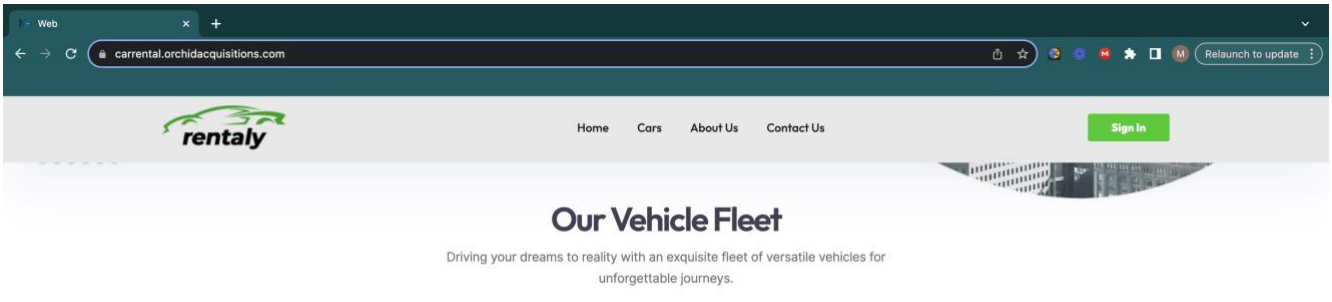
OUTPUTS:

1. Successful Github Actions Pipeline



2. Running Application

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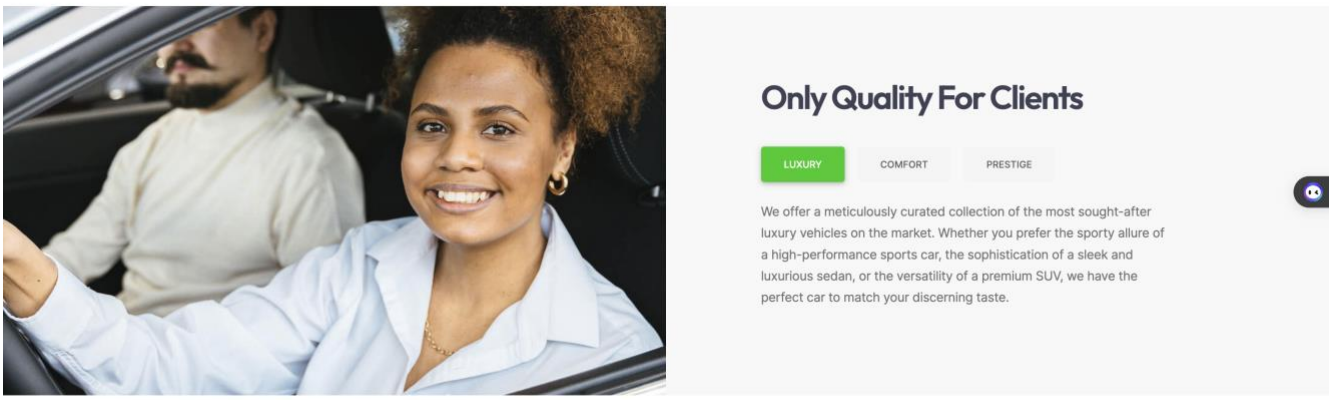
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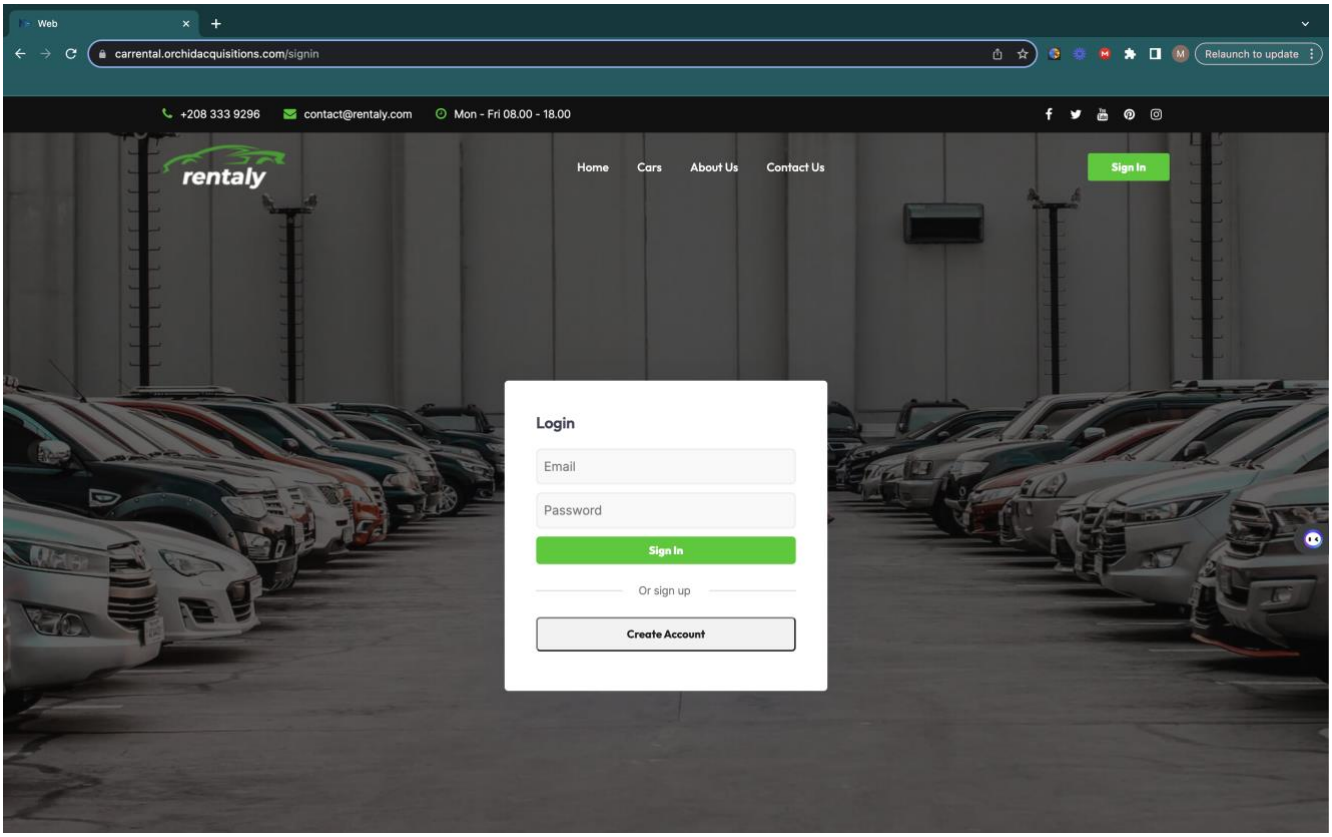
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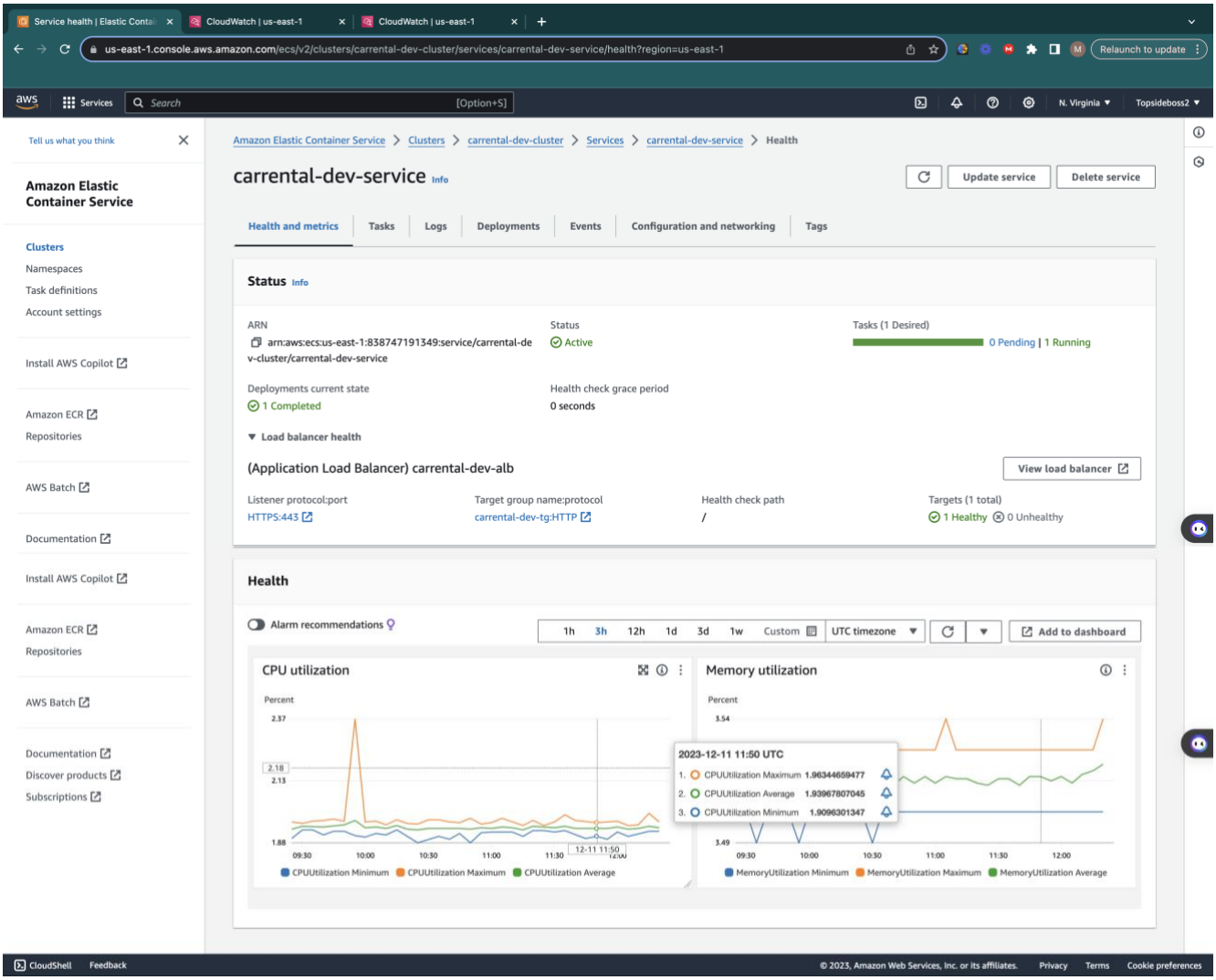
3. AWS ECS Carrental Service Metrics



AWS CloudWatch Container Logs