Practical-5 Platform as a service using AWS

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Roll no: A059

1)Platform as a Service (PaaS)

Platform as a Service (PaaS) is a cloud computing model that provides a ready-to-use environment for developers to build, run, and manage applications without worrying about the underlying infrastructure. PaaS offers pre-configured tools, libraries, and frameworks that simplify the development and deployment process, helping developers focus on coding and application logic rather than server management and infrastructure maintenance. Examples of PaaS include AWS Elastic Beanstalk, Google App Engine, and Microsoft Azure App Service.

2)AWS Elastic Beanstalk

AWS Elastic Beanstalk is an easy-to-use PaaS solution that automates the deployment, scaling, and management of applications in the AWS Cloud. With Elastic Beanstalk, developers can deploy applications written in popular programming languages (like Python, Java, Node.js, PHP, Ruby, and more) by simply uploading code. Beanstalk handles tasks such as provisioning the necessary infrastructure, managing load balancing, auto-scaling, monitoring, and more. It's particularly useful for fast deployments and quick iterations while maintaining flexibility over the underlying AWS services.

3)Components of Elastic Beanstalk

Elastic Beanstalk comprises several key components that work together to create and manage the environment in which applications run. These include:

- 1. Application: A container that holds different environments. Each environment runs a version of the application, allowing for testing and production environments within the same application container.
- 2. Environment: The specific infrastructure resources and settings used to run an application version. Each environment is associated with a URL, load balancer, and other resources that Elastic Beanstalk configures based on the application's needs.
- 3. Environment Configuration: Settings applied to the environment, such as instance type, security groups, scaling policies, and software versions. These configurations can be updated as the application evolves.
- 4. Application Version: A deployable version of the code. Multiple versions can be stored and rolled back if necessary.
- 5. Environment Tier: The type of environment, either Web Server (used for web applications) or Worker (for asynchronous, background tasks).
- 6. Elastic Beanstalk CLI (EB CLI): A command-line tool that facilitates the management of applications and environments directly from the command line.

4) IAM (Identity and Access Management)

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a security service that enables users to securely control access to AWS services and resources. With IAM, users can manage permissions and access controls for various AWS resources, ensuring that only authorized individuals or applications can perform specific actions. Key IAM components include:

1. Users: Individual user accounts representing a person or service.

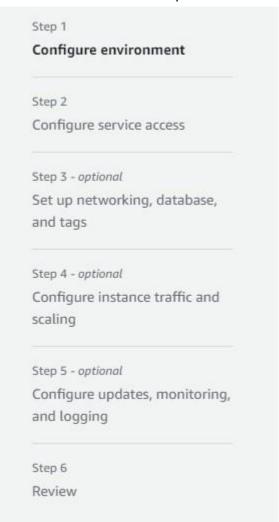
- 2. Groups: Collections of users to simplify permission management. Permissions applied to a group apply to all members.
- 3. Roles: Roles allow users or services to assume permissions temporarily, ideal for cross-account or temporary access.
- 4. Policies: JSON-based documents that define permissions and can be attached to users, groups, or roles to control access.

IAM plays a crucial role in Elastic Beanstalk by securing access to application environments and associated resources, allowing developers to manage permissions granularly.

1. We'll be using Elastic Beanstalk - Python



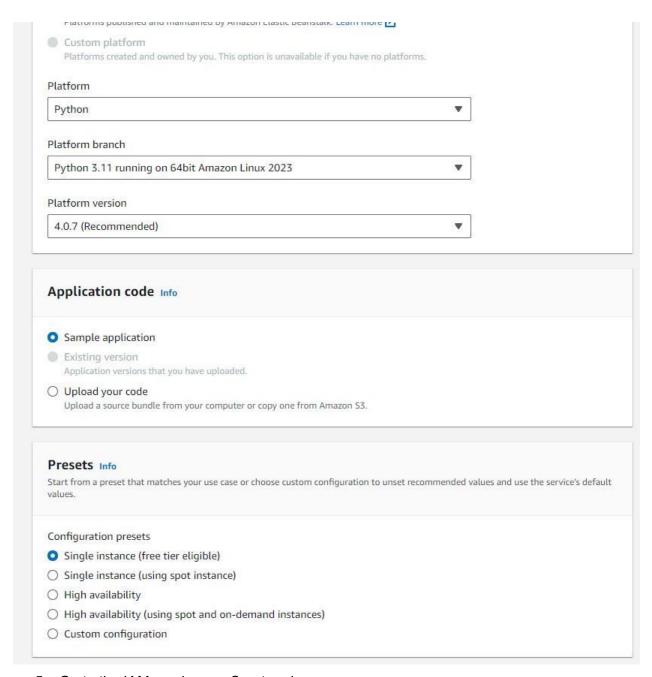
2. There will be the steps



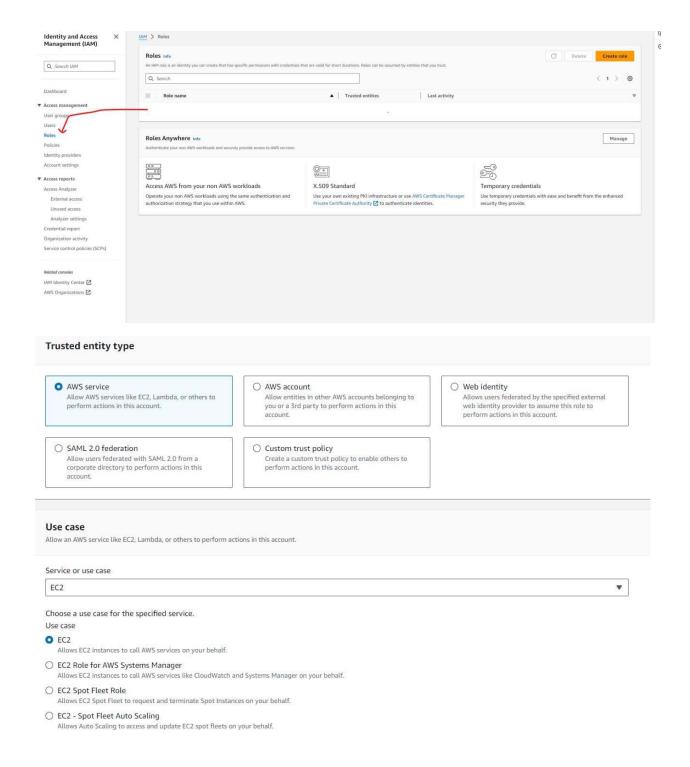
Environment tier Info Amazon Elastic Beanstalk has two types of environme	nent tiers to support different types of web applications.	
Web server environment		
Run a website, web application, or web API that s	serves HTTP requests. Learn more	
O Worker environment		
Run a worker application that processes long-run	nning workloads on demand or performs tasks on a schedule, Learn more 🗹	
Application information Info		
Application name		
WebAPP	·	
Maximum length of 100 characters.		
► Application tags (optional)		
Environment information Info		
Choose the name, subdomain and description for you	ur environment. These cannot be changed later.	
Environment name		
Environment name WebAPP-env		
WebAPP-env Must be from 4 to 40 characters in length. The name	e can contain only letters, numbers, and hyphens. It can't start or end with a hypcount.	phen.
WebAPP-env Must be from 4 to 40 characters in length. The name This name must be unique within a region in your acc		phen.
TO VICE WAS AND THE WORLD	can contain only letters, numbers, and hyphens. It can't start or end with a hy	ohe
WebAPP-env		

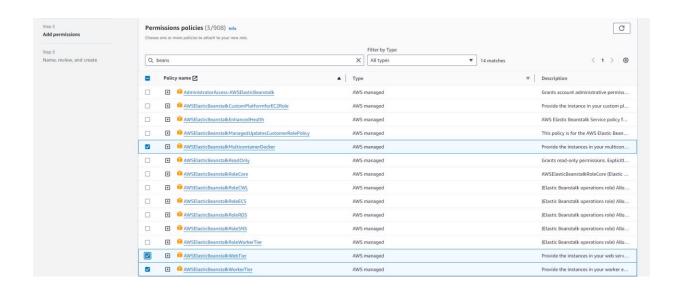
4. Select the platform

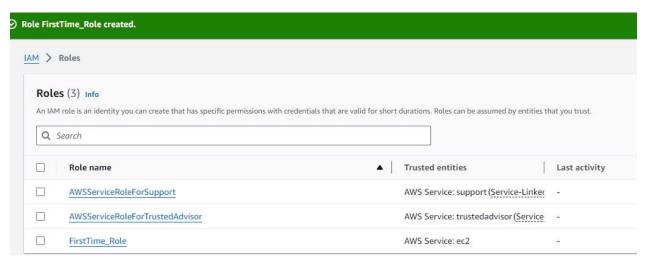
3. Fill in the details



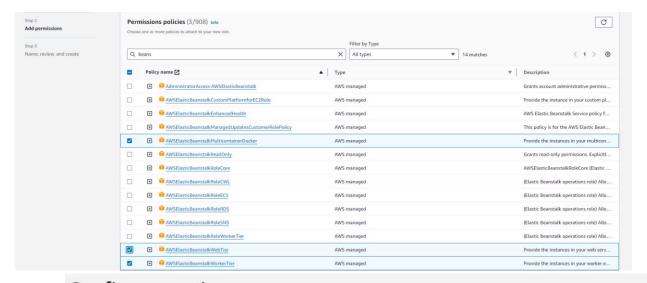
5. Go to the IAM services -> Create role



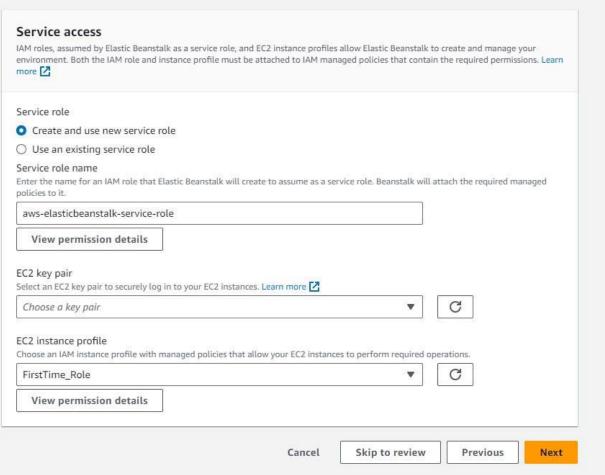




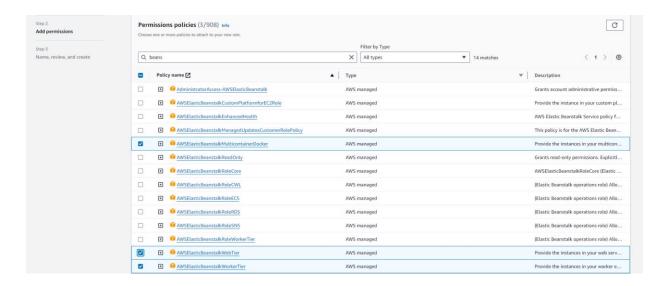
6. Create new service role, and select the EC instance profile

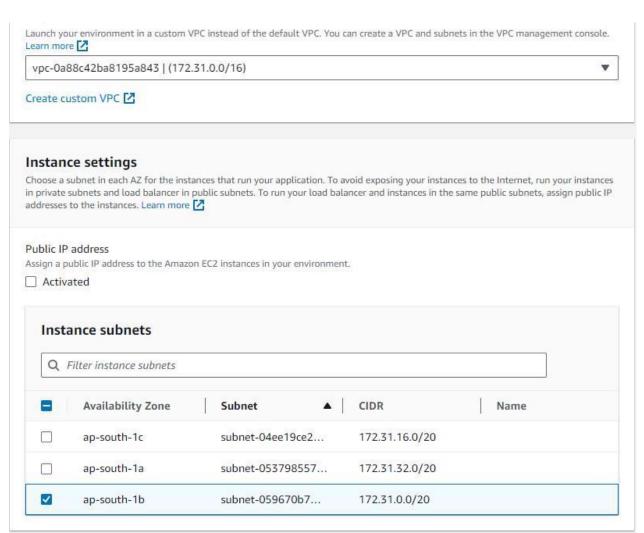


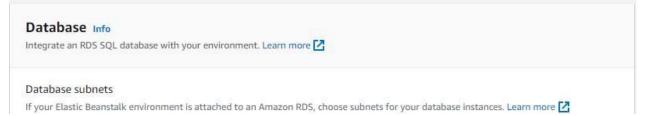
Configure service access Info

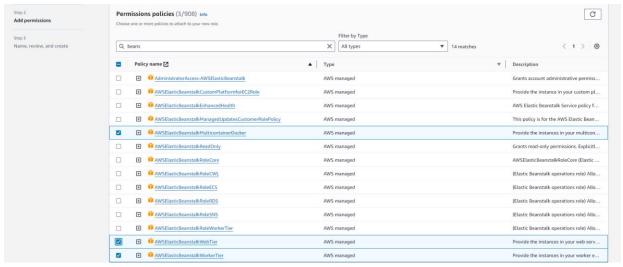


7. Set up network and database

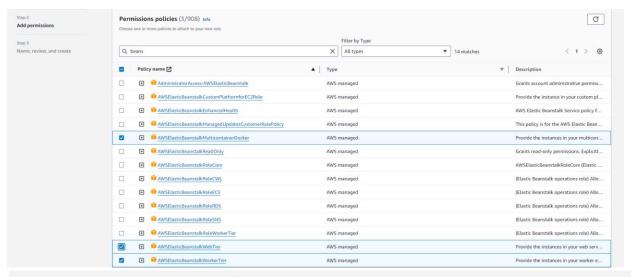




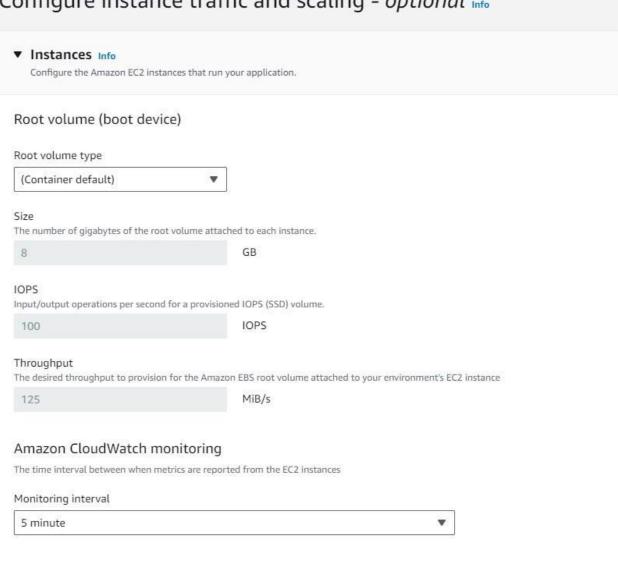




8. Keep the settings default



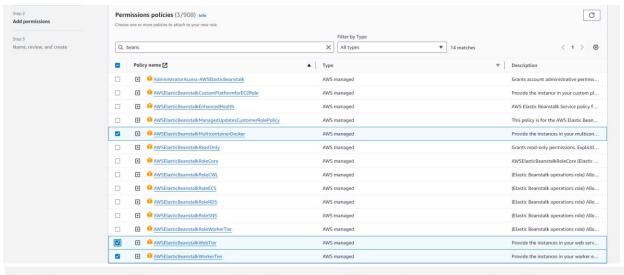
Configure instance traffic and scaling - optional Info



Instance metadata service (IMDS)

Your environment's platform supports both IMDSv1 and IMDSv2. To enforce IMDSv2, deactivate IMDSv1. Learn more 🔀

9. Keep the settings default



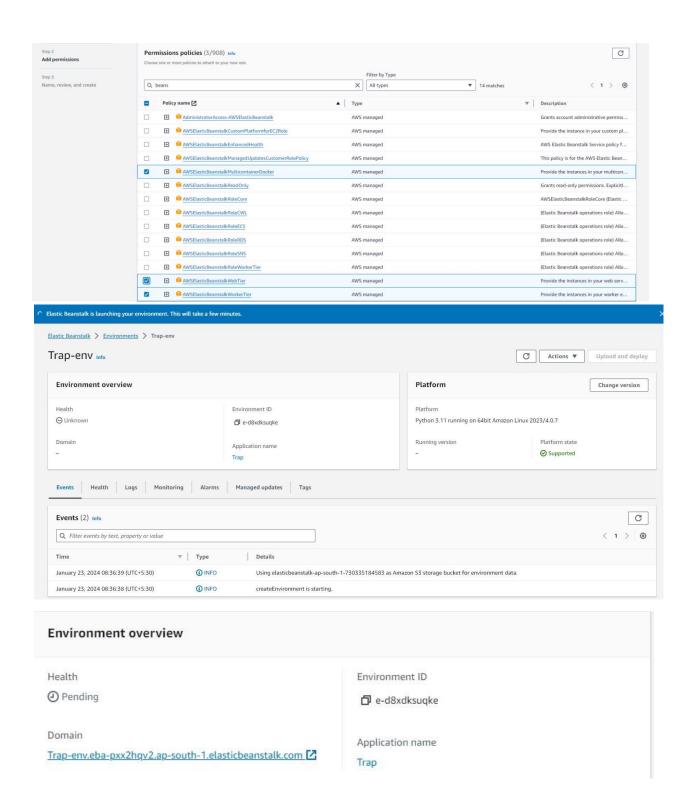
Configure updates, monitoring, and logging - optional Info

▼ Monitoring Info Health reporting Enhanced health reporting provides free real-time application and operating system monitoring of the instances and other resources in your environment. The EnvironmentHealth custom metric is provided free with enhanced health reporting. Additional charges apply for each custom metric. For more information, see Amazon CloudWatch Pricing [2] System O Basic Enhanced CloudWatch Custom Metrics - Instance Choose metrics CloudWatch Custom Metrics - Environment Choose metrics Health event streaming to CloudWatch Logs Configure Elastic Beanstalk to stream environment health events to CloudWatch Logs. You can set the retention up to a maximum of ten years and configure Elastic Beanstalk to delete the logs when you terminate your environment. Log streaming Activated (standard CloudWatch charges apply.) Retention Lifecycle

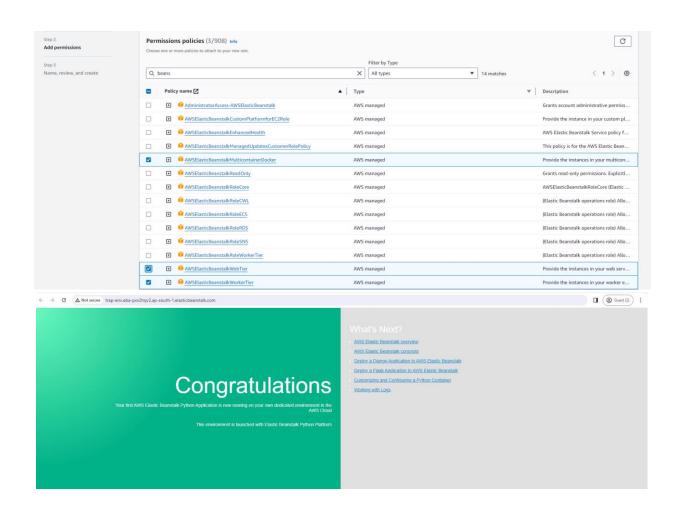
10. Review and submit!

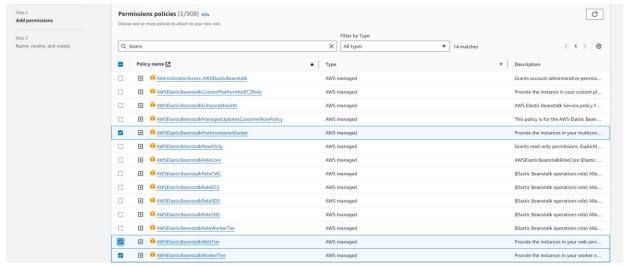
Keep logs after terminating environment

11. The environment will start launching



The webapp is launched!

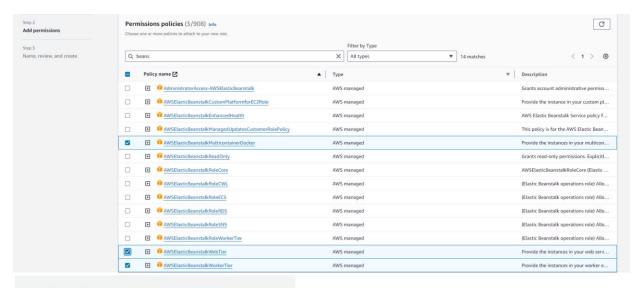




1. We'll be using Elastic Beanstalk - Java



2. There will be the steps



Step 1

Configure environment

Step 2

Configure service access

Step 3 - optional

Set up networking, database, and tags

Step 4 - optional

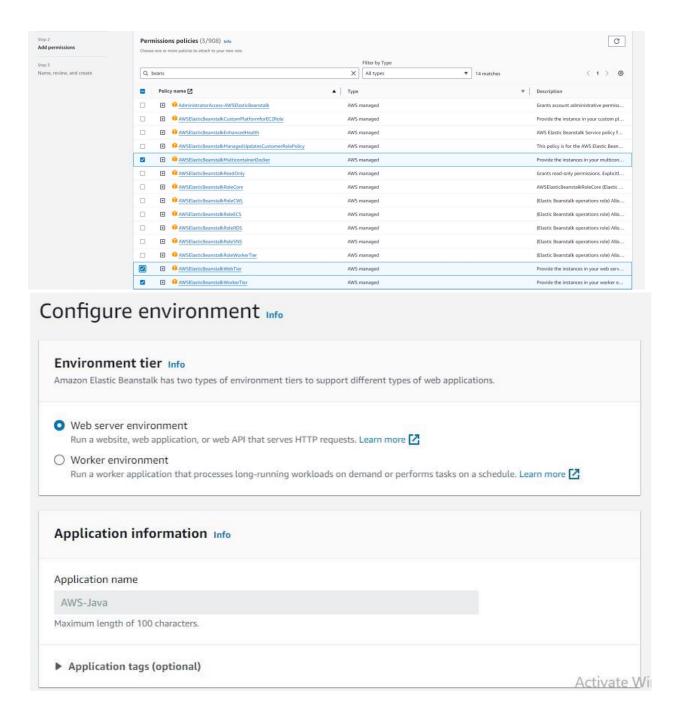
Configure instance traffic and scaling

Step 5 - optional

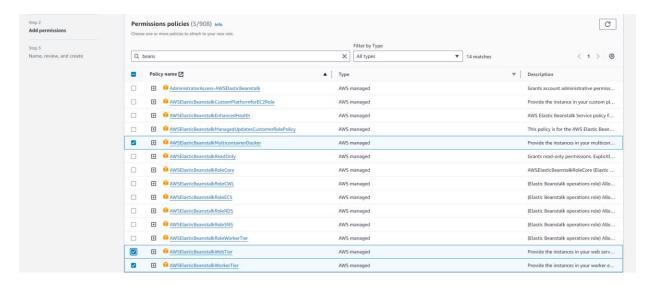
Configure updates, monitoring, and logging

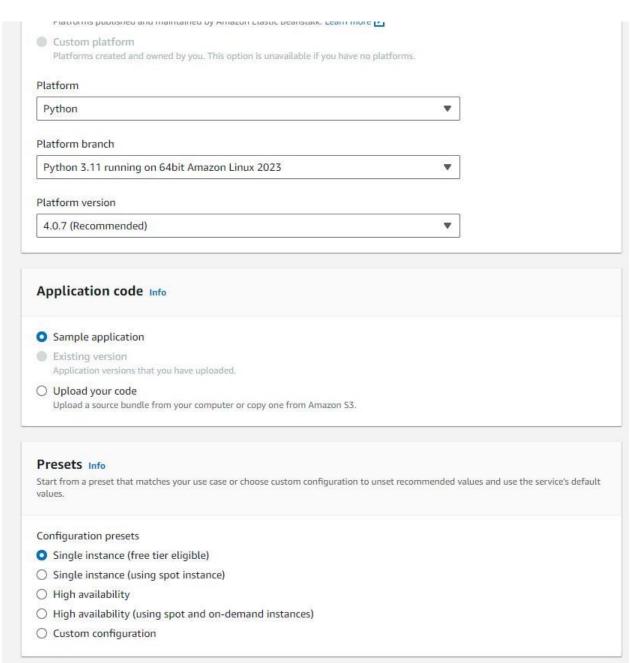
Step 6

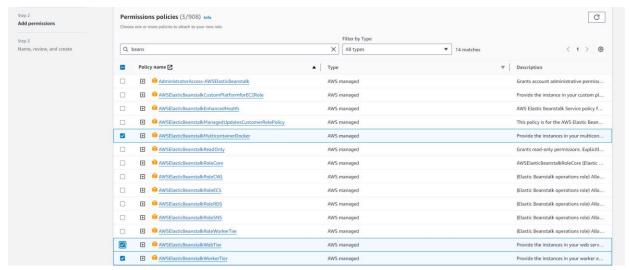
Review



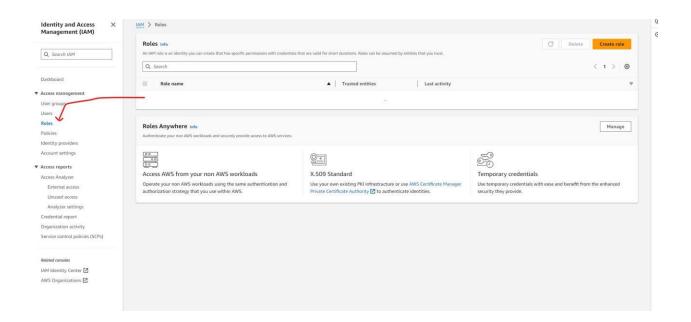
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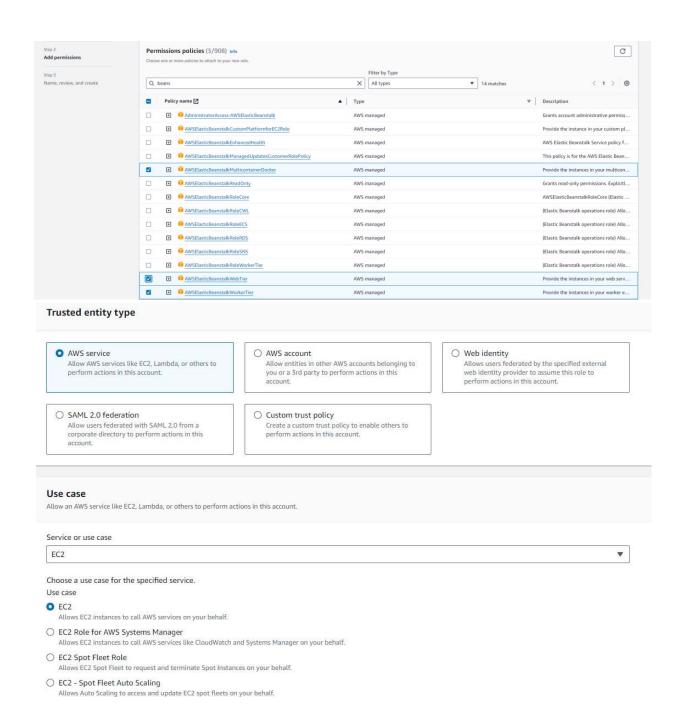


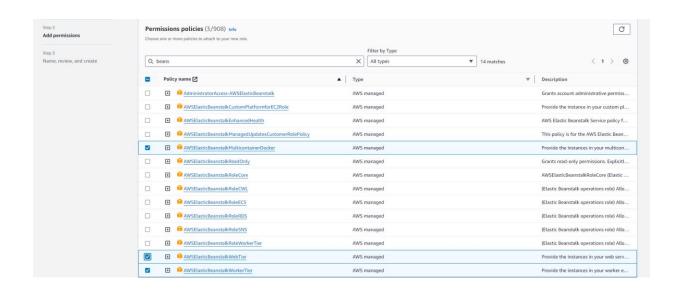


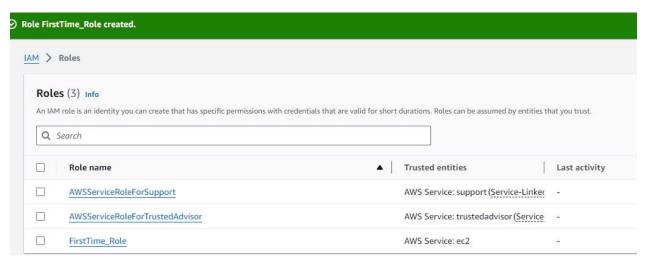


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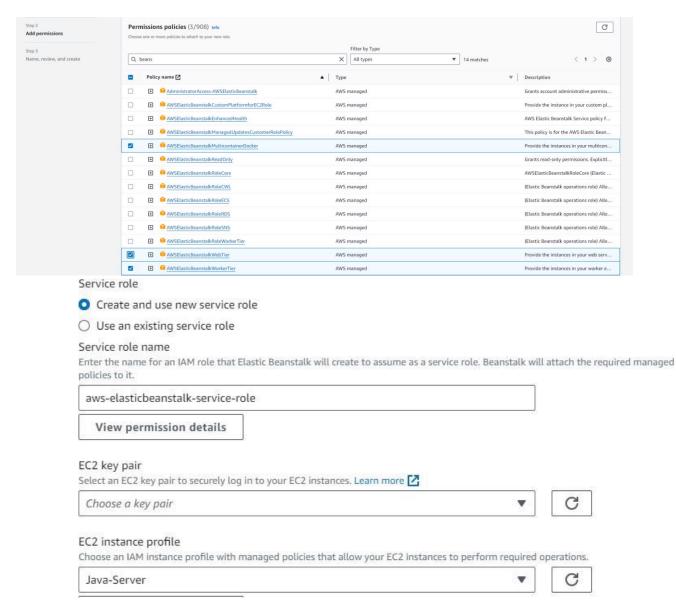




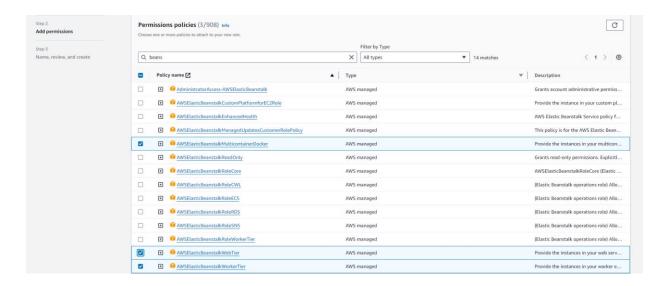


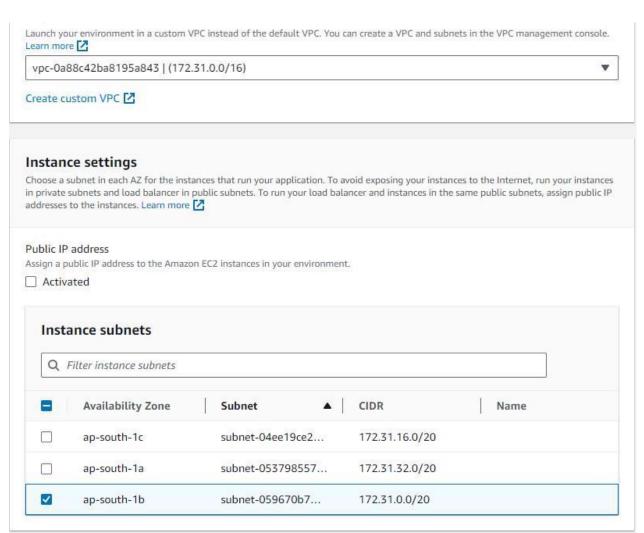


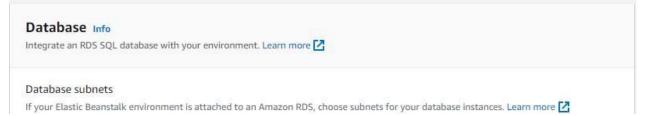
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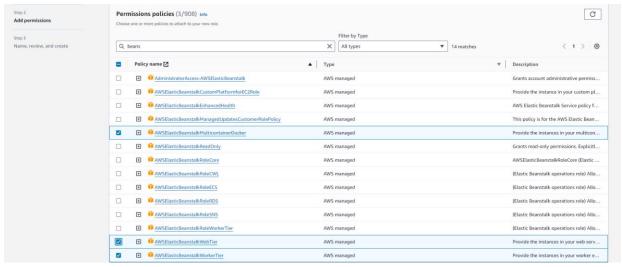


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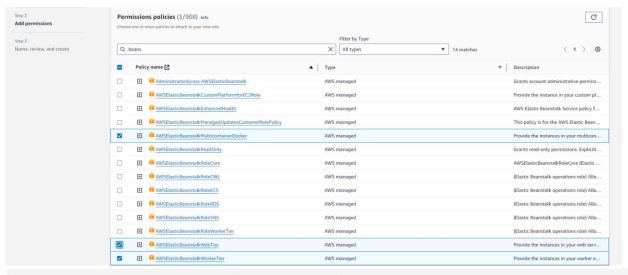




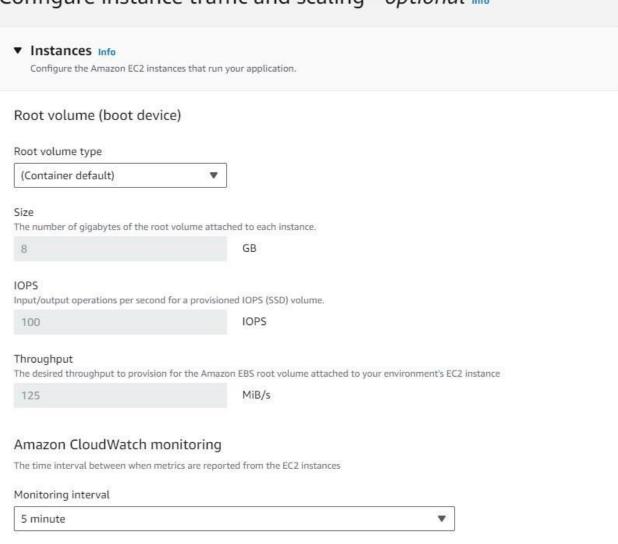




16. Keep the settings default



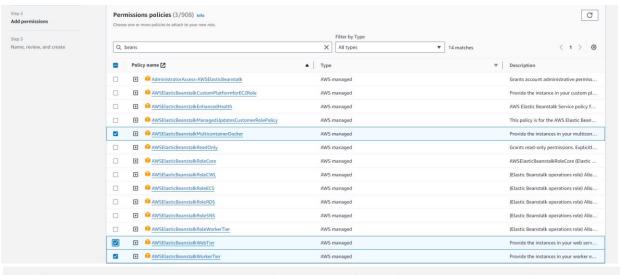
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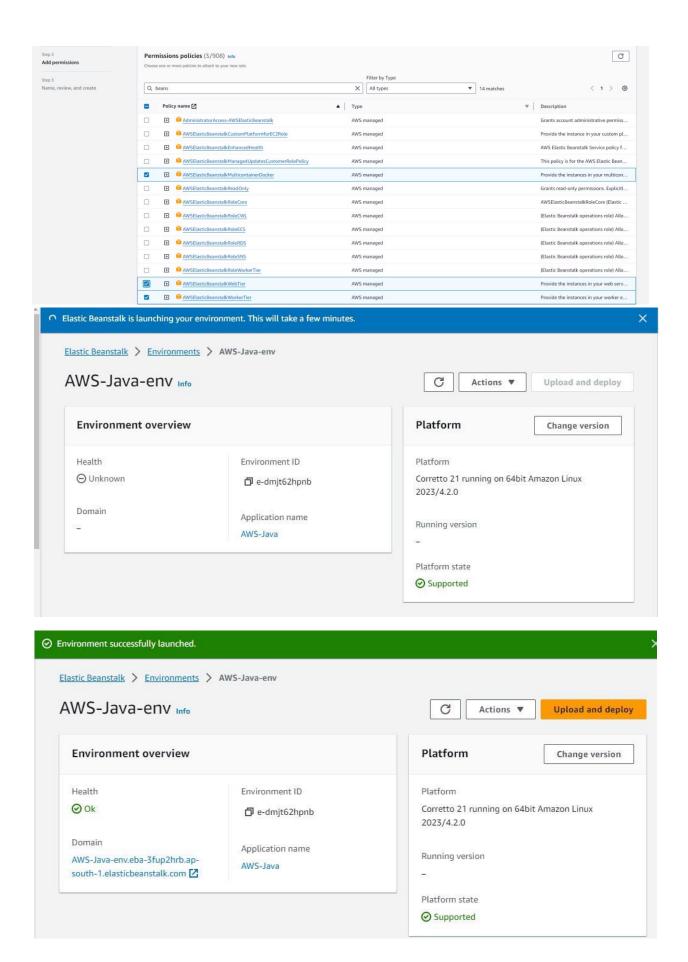
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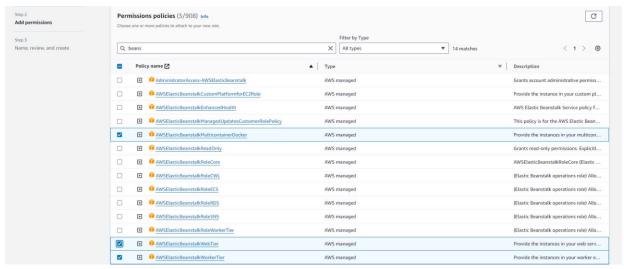
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