



CI/CD flow for Frontend Application

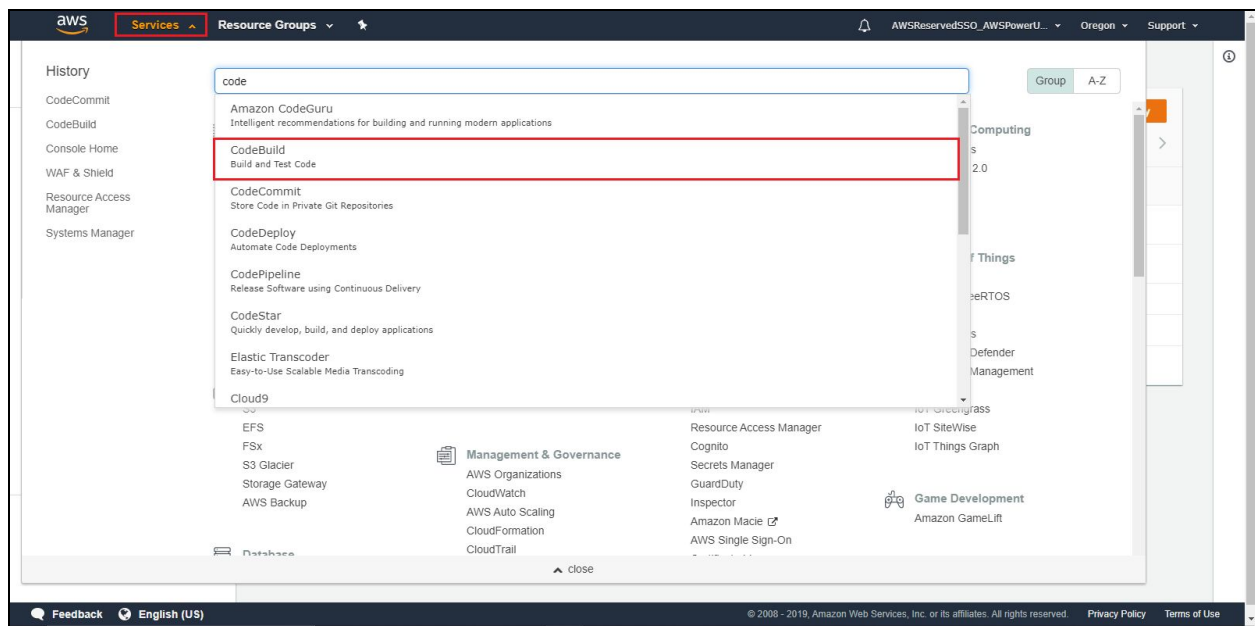
Agenda:

CodeBuild: AWS code build is a fully managed continuous integration service that compiles source code, runs tests, and produces software packages that are ready to deploy. With code build, you don't need to provision, manage, and scale your own build servers. code build scales continuously and processes multiple builds concurrently, so your builds are not left waiting in a queue. You can get started quickly by using prepackaged build environments, or you can create custom build environments that use your own build tools.

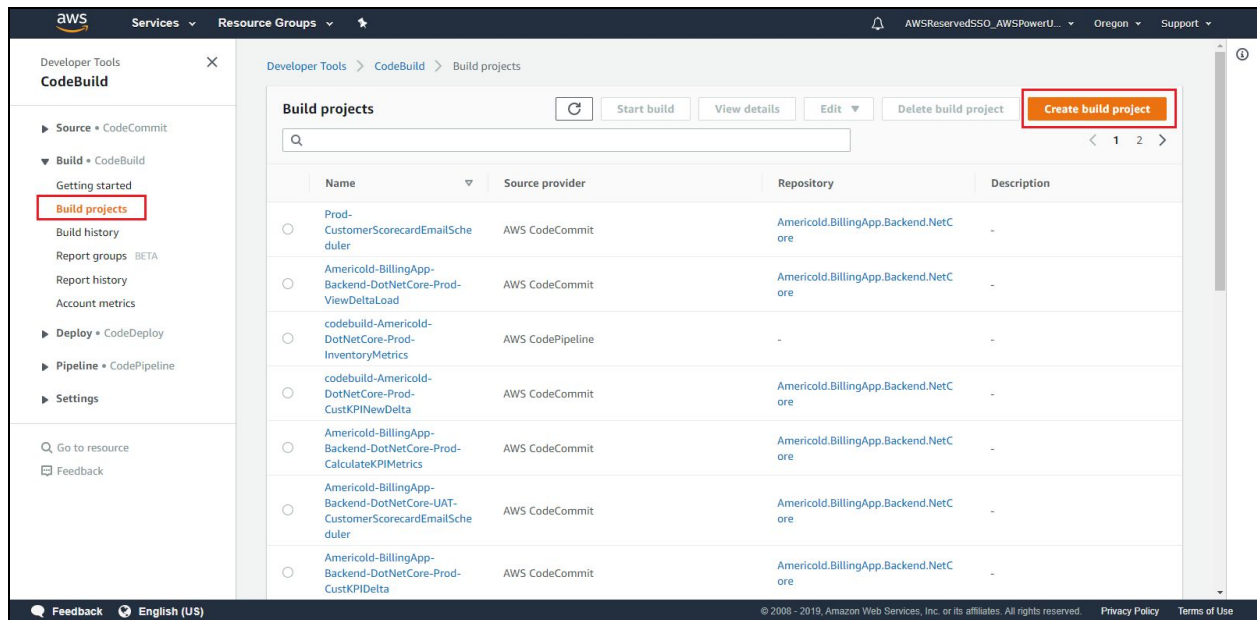
CodePipeline: AWS CodePipeline is a fully managed continuous delivery service that helps you automate your release pipelines for fast and reliable application and infrastructure updates. CodePipeline automates the build, test, and deploy phases of your release process every time there is a code change, based on the release model you define. This enables you to rapidly and reliably deliver features and updates. You can easily integrate the AWS code pipeline with third-party services such as git hub or with your own custom plugin.

By the end of the document, we learn how to create a CI-CD pipeline for angular applications.

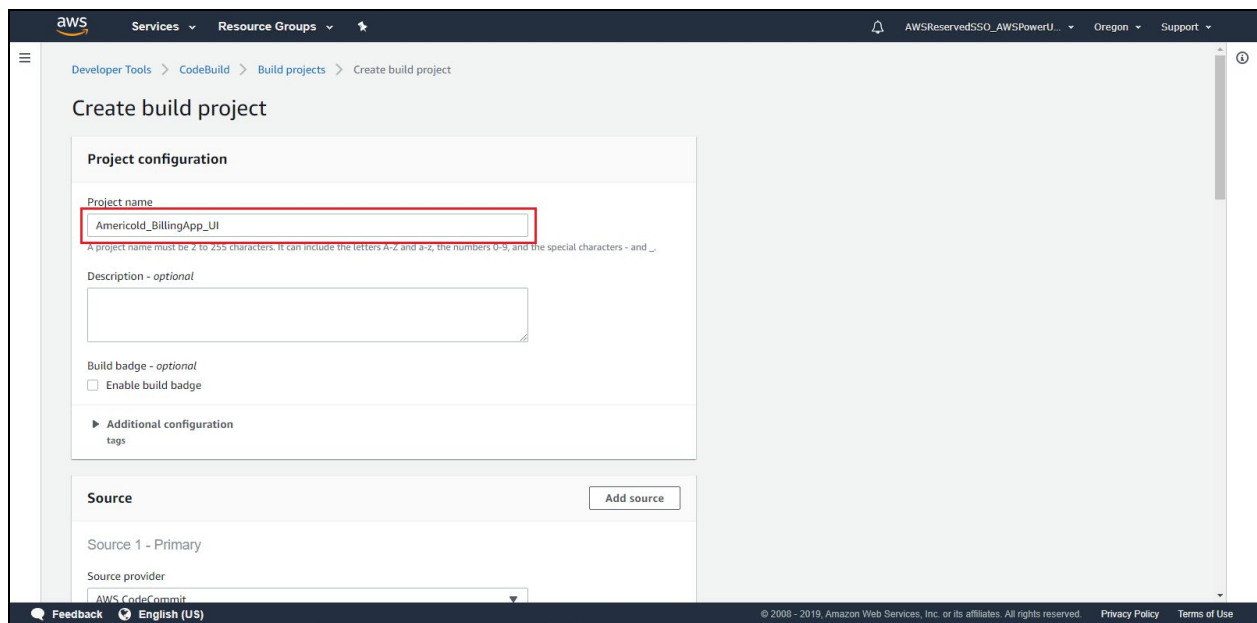
First, we need to login to the AWS console and search for **CodeBuild** service.



Go to build projects and click on **create build project** to create a new build project for integration.



Enter the name of the project.



Under the source section, select the source provider as **AWS CodeCommit**, select the repository and branch as shown below.

The screenshot shows the 'Source' configuration page in the AWS CodeBuild console. The 'Source provider' is set to 'AWS CodeCommit'. The 'Repository' is 'Americold.BillingApp.UI'. The 'Reference type' is 'Branch', and the 'Branch' is 'dev'. The 'Commit ID - optional' field is empty. The 'Source version info' section shows 'refs/heads/dev' and a link to a fixed pagination issue. The 'Additional configuration' section is expanded, showing 'Git clone depth' and 'Git submodules'.

Source

Source 1 - Primary

Source provider: AWS CodeCommit

Repository: Americold.BillingApp.UI

Reference type: Branch (selected), Git tag, Commit ID

Branch: dev

Commit ID - optional:

Source version info: refs/heads/dev

Additional configuration: Git clone depth, Git submodules

Under the environment section, we took the managed image that is provided by AWS, Operating system as Ubuntu, runtime as standard, Image as standard 2.0 version, image version as always latest, environment type as Linux and created new service role for the code build.

The screenshot shows the 'Environment' configuration page in the AWS CodeBuild console. The 'Environment image' is 'Managed image'. The 'Operating system' is 'Ubuntu'. The 'Runtime(s)' is 'Standard'. The 'Image' is 'aws/codebuild/standard:2.0'. The 'Image version' is 'Always use the latest image for this runtime version'. The 'Environment type' is 'Linux'. The 'Privileged' checkbox is unchecked.

Environment

Environment image: Managed image (selected), Custom image

Operating system: Ubuntu

Runtime(s): Standard

Image: aws/codebuild/standard:2.0

Image version: Always use the latest image for this runtime version

Environment type: Linux

Privileged:

The screenshot shows the AWS CodeBuild console interface. The 'Service role' section has two radio buttons: 'New service role' (selected) and 'Existing service role'. Below this, the 'Role name' field is populated with 'codebuild-Americold_BillingApp_UI-service-role'. The 'Buildspec' section at the bottom has two radio buttons: 'Use a buildspec file' (selected) and 'Insert build commands'.

aws/codebuild/standard:2.0

Image version

Always use the latest image for this runtime version

Environment type

Linux

Privileged

☐ Enable this flag if you want to build Docker images or want your builds to get elevated privileges

Service role

☒ New service role
Create a service role in your account

☐ Existing service role
Choose an existing service role from your account

Role name

codebuild-Americold_BillingApp_UI-service-role

type your service role name

Additional configuration

Timeout, certificate, VPC, compute type, environment variables

Buildspec

Build specifications

☒ Use a buildspec file
Store build commands in a YAML-formatted buildspec file

☐ Insert build commands
Store build commands as build project configuration

Under the build spec section, choose an option as **insert build commands** to edit the **buildspec.yml** file from console. buildspec.yml file has a set of commands for integration and deployment.

The screenshot shows the AWS CodeBuild console interface with the 'Insert build commands' option selected under the 'Build specifications' section. The 'Build commands' section displays a YAML file with build commands. The 'Artifacts' section at the bottom has an 'Add artifact' button.

Buildspec

Build specifications

☐ Use a buildspec file
Store build commands in a YAML-formatted buildspec file

☒ Insert build commands
Store build commands as build project configuration

Build commands

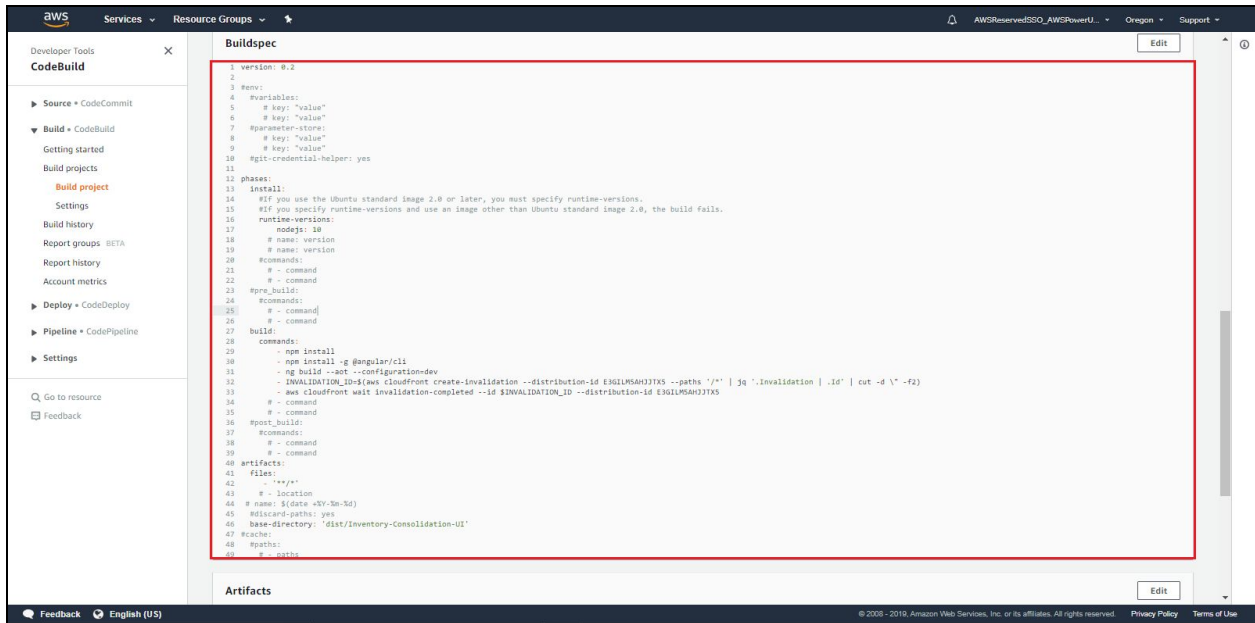
```
21 # - command
22 # - command
23 #pre_build:
24 #commands:
25 # - command
26 # - command
27 build:
28   commands:
29     - npm install
30     - npm install -g @angular/cli
31     - ng build --aot --configuration=dev
32     - INVALIDATION_ID=$(aws cloudfront create-invalidation --distribution-id E3GILM5AHJ7X5 -
33     - aws cloudfront wait invalidation-completed --id $INVALIDATION_ID --distribution-id E3GILM5AHJ7X5 -
34   # - command
35   # - command
36 #post_build:
37 #commands:
38 # - command
39 # - command
40 artifacts:
41   files:
42     - '**/*.*'
43
```

Switch to single line

Artifacts

Add artifact

Configure the respective stages as per requirement in the **buildspec.yml** file as shown below.



```
1 version: 0.2
2
3 #env:
4 #variables:
5   # key: "value"
6   # key: "value"
7   #parameter-store:
8   # key: "value"
9   # key: "value"
10  #git-credential-helper: yes
11
12 phases:
13   install:
14     #if you use the Ubuntu standard image 2.0 or later, you must specify runtime-versions.
15     #if you specify runtime-versions and use an image other than Ubuntu standard image 2.0, the build fails.
16     runtime-versions:
17       nodejs: 10
18   build:
19     # name: version
20     # name: version
21     # - command
22     # - command
23     # - command
24     # - command
25     # - command
26     # - command
27     # - command
28     # - command
29     # - command
30     # - command
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99     # - command
100    # - command
```

Below is the step by step explanation for the above script:

Install stage:

- **runtime-versions:**

nodejs: 10: It defines the runtime environment and version for the application

Build Stage:

- **npm install:** Install node modules using the following command
- **npm install -g @angular/cli:** Install angular cli using the following command
- **ng build --aot --configuration=dev:** Generate build artifact using the following command
- **INVALIDATION_ID=\$(aws cloudfront create-invalidation --distribution-id E3GILM5AHJTX5 --paths '/' | jq '.Invalidation | .Id' | cut -d \" -f2) :**
Create invalidation for cloudfront distribution to clear cache
- **aws cloudfront wait invalidation-completed --id \$INVALIDATION_ID --distribution-id E3GILM5AHJTX5:** Wait for invalidation to be completed

Artifacts:

- **'**/*':** To make all files into an Artifact use this regular expression
- **base-directory: 'dist/Inventory-Consolidation-UI':** Mention the artifact path as base-directory

We are enabling cloud watch logs to check the build logs. Once all the configurations were done, click on **create build project**.

The screenshot shows the 'Create build project' wizard in the AWS CodeBuild console. The 'Logs' section is expanded, showing 'CloudWatch logs - optional' checked. Below it are input fields for 'Group name' and 'Stream name'. The 'S3 logs - optional' checkbox is unchecked. At the bottom right, the 'Create build project' button is highlighted with a red box.

The new build project has been created and the dashboard is shown below.

The screenshot shows the 'Americold_BillingApp_UI' dashboard in the AWS CodeBuild console. The 'Configuration' section shows 'Source provider' as 'AWS CodeCommit', 'Primary repository' as 'Americold_BillingApp_UI', 'Artifacts upload location' as '-', and 'Build badge' as 'Disabled'. The 'Project configuration' section shows 'Name' as 'Americold_BillingApp_UI' and 'Project ARN' as 'arn:aws:codebuild:us-west-2:646632670602:project/Americold_BillingApp_UI'. The 'Source' section is also visible at the bottom.

Goto details and goto the **environment** section in build details.

The screenshot shows the AWS CodeBuild console. The left sidebar contains navigation links for 'Source', 'Build', 'Deploy', 'Pipeline', and 'Settings'. The main content area is titled 'Americold_BillingApp_UI' and includes a 'Configuration' section with fields for 'Source provider' (AWS CodeCommit), 'Primary repository' (Americold.BillingApp.UI), 'Artifacts upload location' (-), and 'Build badge' (Disabled). Below this is a 'Build history' section with tabs for 'Build details' (selected), 'Build triggers', and 'Metrics'. The 'Build details' tab shows 'Project configuration' with fields for 'Name' (Americold_BillingApp_UI), 'Description' (-), 'Project ARN' (arn:aws:codebuild:us-west-2:646632670602:project/Americold_BillingApp_UI), and 'Tags'. At the bottom, there is a 'Source' section. The footer includes 'Feedback', 'English (US)', and copyright information.

Click on service role which is a new service role created while configuring code build. It will redirect us to the **IAM console**.

The screenshot shows the AWS CodeBuild console, specifically the 'Environment' section. The left sidebar is the same as in the previous screenshot. The main content area shows the 'Environment' section with fields for 'Image' (aws/codebuild/standard:2.0), 'Environment type' (Linux), 'Compute' (3 GB memory, 2 vCPUs), and 'Privileged' (False). Below this is a 'Service role' field with the value 'arn:aws:iam::646632670602:role/IAM_CodeBuild', which is highlighted with a red box. Other fields include 'Timeout' (1 hour 0 minutes), 'Queued timeout' (8 hours 0 minutes), and 'Certificate' (-). There are also sections for 'Registry credential', 'VPC', and 'Environment variables'. At the bottom, there is a 'Buildspec' section. The footer includes 'Feedback', 'English (US)', and copyright information.

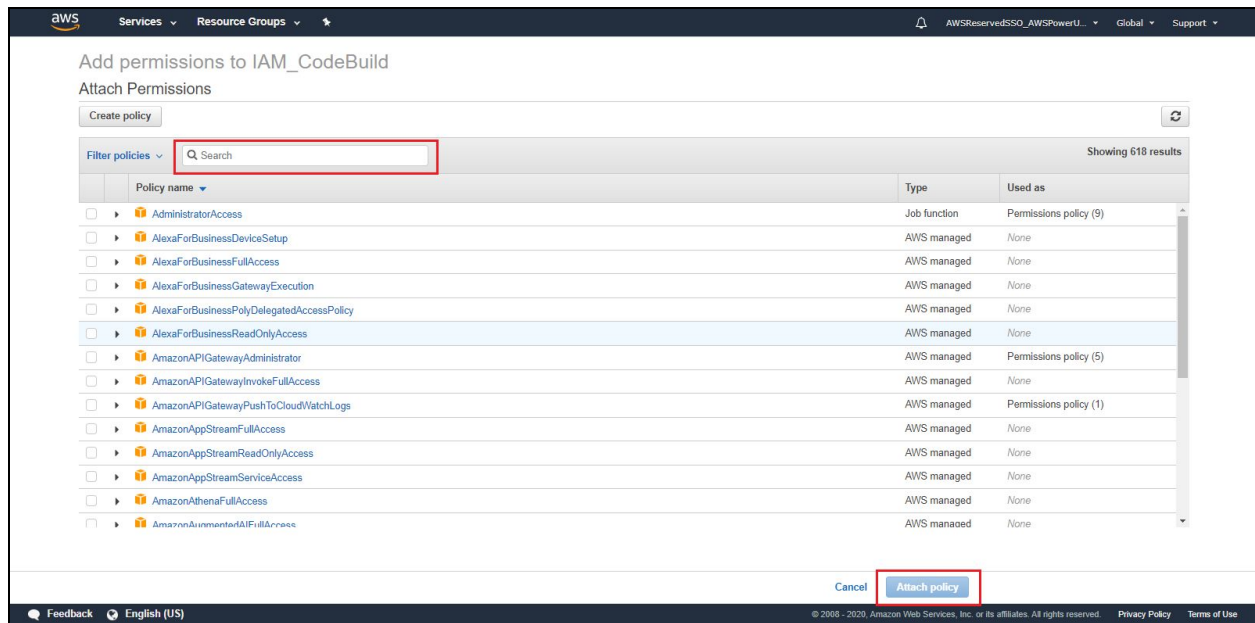
The IAM role dashboard will be as shown below and we need to add the required policies to access the AWS services for application deployment through code build.

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console interface. The left sidebar contains the 'Identity and Access Management (IAM)' menu with options like Dashboard, Access management, Groups, Users, Roles, Policies, Identity providers, Account settings, Access reports, Access analyzer, Archive rules, Analyzer details, Credential report, Organization activity, and Service control policies (SCPs). The main content area is titled 'Roles > IAM_CodeBuild' and shows the 'Summary' tab. The role details include: Role ARN (arn:aws:iam::646632670602:role/IAM_CodeBuild), Role description (Allows CodeBuild to call AWS services on your behalf), Instance Profile ARNs (/), Path (/), Creation time (2019-10-24 00:24 UTC+0530), Last activity (2020-01-08 17:10 UTC+0530 (Today)), and Maximum CLI/API session duration (1 hour). Below the summary, the 'Permissions' tab is active, showing 'Permissions policies (10 policies applied)'. A table lists the attached policies: AWSCodeCommitFullAccess (AWS managed policy), AmazonS3FullAccess (AWS managed policy), and a 'Show 8 more' link. The 'Permissions boundary' is listed as '(not set)'. The bottom of the console shows the AWS account ID: 646632670602 and the URL: https://console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=us-west-2#.

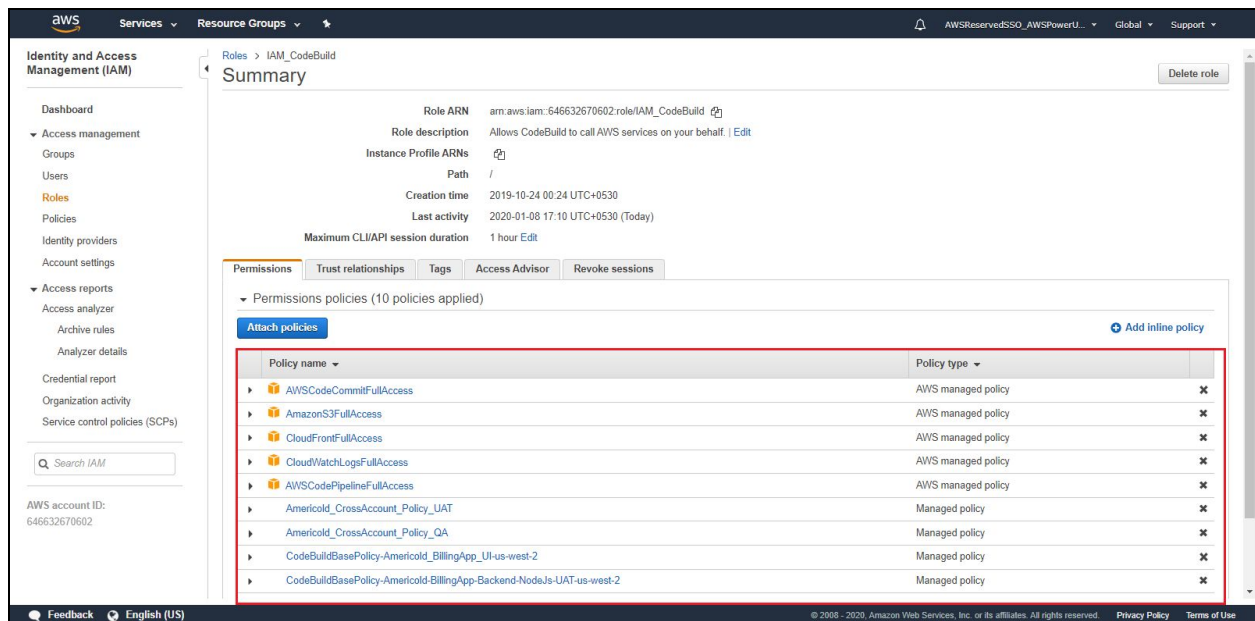
Click on **attach policies** to add the policies for the IAM role.

This screenshot shows the same AWS IAM console interface as the previous one, but with the 'Attach policies' button highlighted with a red box. The 'Permissions' tab is still active, and the table of attached policies is visible, showing 10 policies including AWSCodeCommitFullAccess, AmazonS3FullAccess, CloudFrontFullAccess, CloudWatchLogsFullAccess, AWSCodePipelineFullAccess, Americold_CrossAccount_Policy_UAT, Americold_CrossAccount_Policy_QA, CodeBuildBasePolicy-Americold_BillingApp_UI-us-west-2, and CodeBuildBasePolicy-Americold-BillingApp-Backend-NodeJs-UAT-us-west-2. The bottom of the console shows the AWS account ID: 646632670602 and the URL: https://console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=us-west-2#.

Search for the required policy and select the checkboxes and click on attach policies.

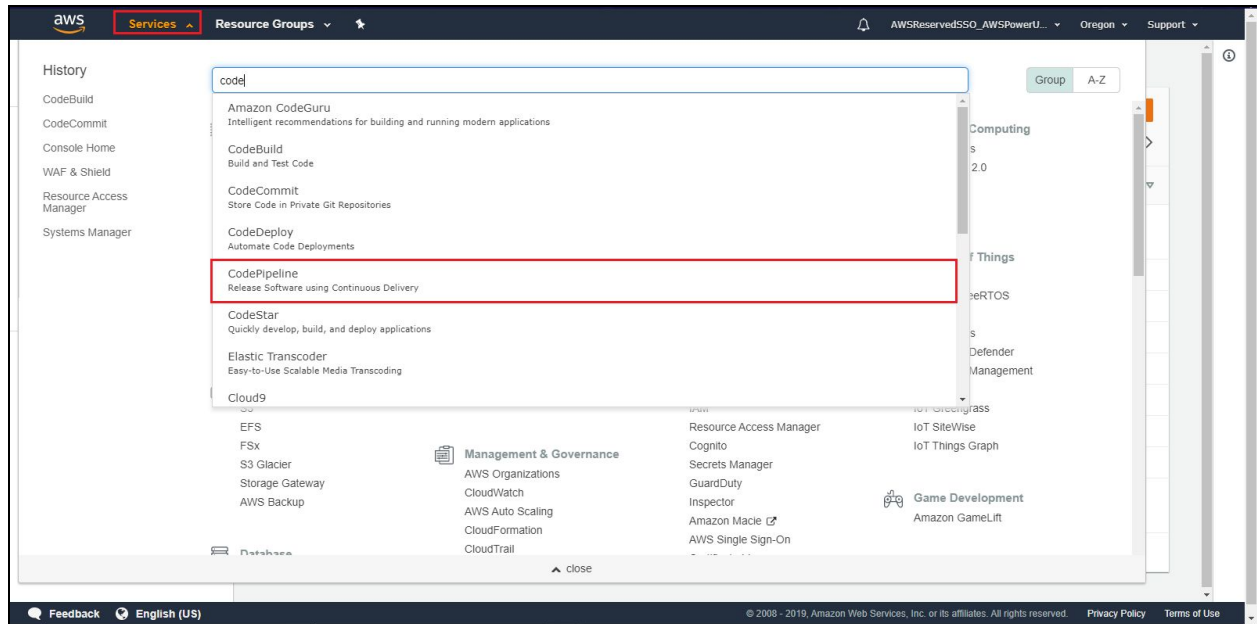


Here we have attached the policies for **code commit**, **S3**, **cloud front**, **cloud watch logs**, **code pipeline**, and **cross-account policy**.

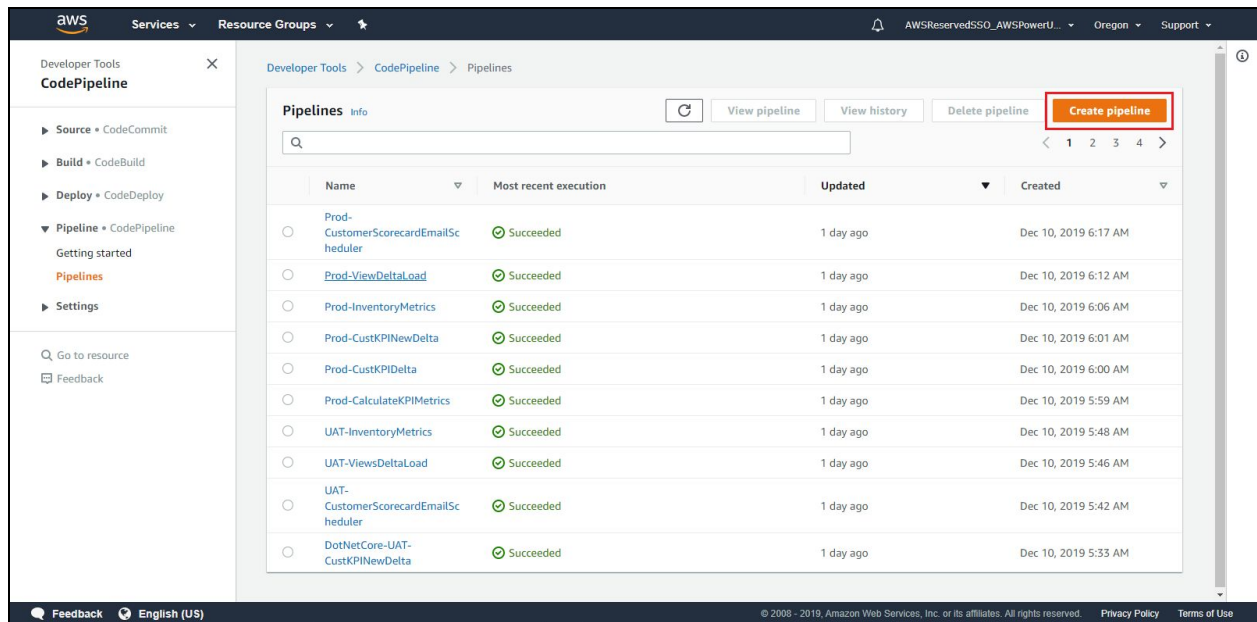


We are going to automate the process for integration and deployment using CodePipeline.

Goto **CodePipeline service** in AWS console.



Click on **create pipelines** to create a new pipeline for automated CI/CD.



Enter the name of the pipeline and choose the service role as a new service role and click on **Next** as shown below. Here a new IAM service role will be created for code pipeline.

The screenshot shows the AWS CodePipeline console interface. On the left, a sidebar lists the steps: Step 1: Choose pipeline settings, Step 2: Add source stage, Step 3: Add build stage, Step 4: Add deploy stage, Step 5: Review. The main content area is titled 'Choose pipeline settings'. It contains a 'Pipeline settings' section with the following fields: 'Pipeline name' (Americold.Dev.BillingApp.U), 'Service role' (New service role selected), and 'Role name' (AWSCodePipelineServiceRole-us-west-2-Americold.Dev.BillingApp.U). There is also a checkbox for 'Allow AWS CodePipeline to create a service role' which is checked. At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel' and 'Next' buttons. The 'Next' button is highlighted with a red box.

Under the add source stage, select the source provider as **AWS code commit**.

The screenshot shows the AWS CodePipeline console interface. On the left, a sidebar lists the steps: Step 1: Choose pipeline settings, Step 2: Add source stage, Step 3: Add build stage, Step 4: Add deploy stage, Step 5: Review. The main content area is titled 'Add source stage'. It contains a 'Source' section with a 'Source provider' dropdown menu. The dropdown menu is open, showing a list of providers: AWS CodeCommit, Amazon ECR, Amazon S3, and GitHub. 'AWS CodeCommit' is selected and highlighted with a red box. To the right of the dropdown menu are 'Previous' and 'Next' buttons.

Select the name of the repository and branch name. Choose the change detection options as amazon cloudwatch events to enable cloudwatch logs for the pipeline and click on **Next** to go to build configuration.

The screenshot shows the 'Add source stage' configuration page in the AWS CodePipeline console. The page is titled 'Add source stage' and is part of a 'Create new pipeline' workflow. The left sidebar shows the steps: Step 1 (Choose pipeline settings), Step 2 (Add source stage), Step 3 (Add build stage), Step 4 (Add deploy stage), and Step 5 (Review). The main content area is divided into sections for 'Source', 'Repository name', 'Branch name', and 'Change detection options'. The 'Source' section has a dropdown menu for 'Source provider' set to 'AWS CodeCommit'. The 'Repository name' section has a text input field containing 'Americold.BillingApp.UI'. The 'Branch name' section has a text input field containing 'dev'. The 'Change detection options' section has two radio buttons: 'Amazon CloudWatch Events (recommended)' (selected) and 'AWS CodePipeline'. The 'Next' button is highlighted in orange.

Under add build stage, select the build provider as **AWS code build**, the region as **US West – (Oregon)**, select the build project name that we created in the above steps and click on **Next** as shown below.

The screenshot shows the 'Add build stage' configuration page in the AWS CodePipeline console. The page is titled 'Add build stage' and is part of a 'Create new pipeline' workflow. The left sidebar shows the steps: Step 1 (Choose pipeline settings), Step 2 (Add source stage), Step 3 (Add build stage), Step 4 (Add deploy stage), and Step 5 (Review). The main content area is divided into sections for 'Build - optional', 'Build provider', 'Region', 'Project name', and 'Environment variables - optional'. The 'Build provider' section has a dropdown menu for 'Build provider' set to 'AWS CodeBuild'. The 'Region' section has a dropdown menu for 'Region' set to 'US West - (Oregon)'. The 'Project name' section has a text input field containing 'Americold_BillingApp_UI' and a 'Create project' button. The 'Environment variables - optional' section has an 'Add environment variable' button. The 'Next' button is highlighted in orange.

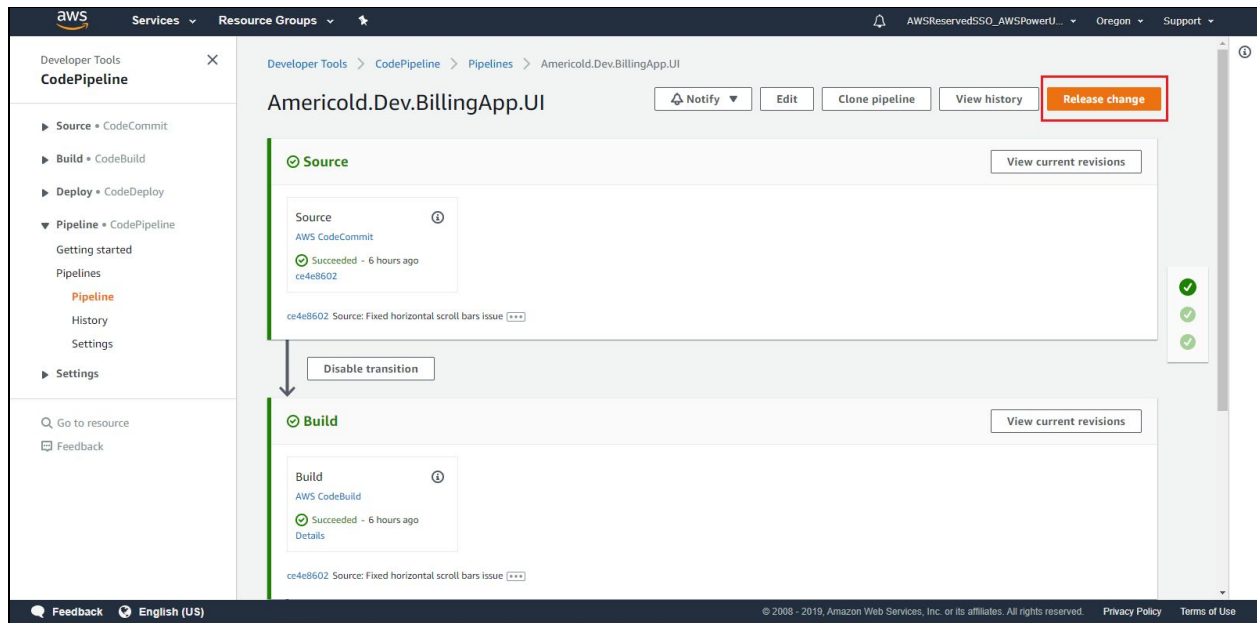
In deploy stage select S3 as deploy provider, a region of the bucket, name of the bucket and select extract before deploying and click on next.

The screenshot shows the AWS CodePipeline console with the 'Add deploy stage' configuration page. The left sidebar lists the steps: Step 1 (Choose pipeline settings), Step 2 (Add source stage), Step 3 (Add build stage), Step 4 (Add deploy stage), Step 5 (Review), and Review. Step 4 is highlighted with a red box. The main content area is titled 'Add deploy stage' and contains a 'Deploy - optional' configuration box. Inside this box, the 'Deploy provider' is set to 'Amazon S3', the 'Region' is 'US West - (Oregon)', and the 'Bucket' is 'americold-billingapp-ui'. The 'Deployment path - optional' field is empty. The 'Extract file before deploy' checkbox is checked, with a note: 'The deployed artifact will be unzipped before deployment.' Below the configuration box are buttons for 'Cancel', 'Previous', 'Skip deploy stage', and 'Next'. The 'Next' button is highlighted with a red box.

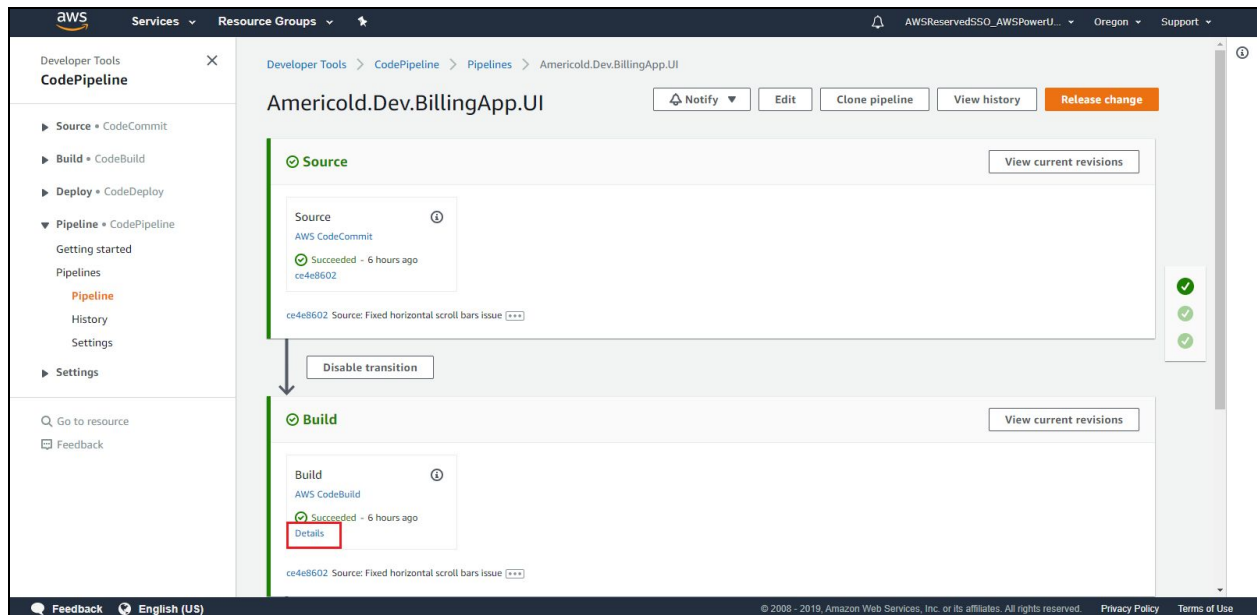
Review the pipeline and click on create a pipeline.

The screenshot shows the AWS CodePipeline console with the 'Create pipeline' button highlighted. The left sidebar lists the steps: Step 1 (Choose pipeline settings), Step 2 (Add source stage), Step 3 (Add build stage), Step 4 (Add deploy stage), Step 5 (Review), and Review. Step 4 is highlighted with a red box. The main content area is titled 'Add deploy stage' and contains a 'Deploy action provider' configuration box. Inside this box, the 'Deploy action provider' is set to 'AWS S3', the 'Extract' checkbox is checked, and the 'BucketName' is 'americold-billingapp-ui'. Below the configuration box are buttons for 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Create pipeline'. The 'Create pipeline' button is highlighted with a red box.

After Click on release change to start the CI/CD pipeline.



We can see the process is automated for CI/CD. We can check the stage logs by clicking on the details. The pipeline will trigger automatically for the first time to release changes and later it will be triggered when the new changes are committed to the repository.



We can check the **build logs** here.

The screenshot shows the AWS CodeBuild console interface. On the left is a navigation sidebar with sections for Developer Tools, CodeBuild, and CodeDeploy. The main area displays the build status for the project 'Americold_BillingApp_UI:3ff22054-4a71-4fc1-8dbd-25e09e9fe9ab'. The build status is 'Succeeded'. Below this, there are tabs for 'Build logs', 'Phase details', 'Reports', 'Environment variables', and 'Build details'. The 'Build logs' tab is selected, showing a list of log entries. A 'Tail logs' button is visible in the top right corner of the log viewer.

Build status

Status: ✔ Succeeded	Initiator: codepipeline/Americold.Dev.BillingApp.U	Build ARN: arn:aws:codebuild:us-west-2:646632670602:build/Americold_BillingApp_UI:3ff22054-4a71-4fc1-8dbd-25e09e9fe9ab	Resolved source version: 8fcb377fd5480a408ba2da35f2fe9715b307b55
Start time: Dec 11, 2019 2:58 AM	End time: Dec 11, 2019 3:01 AM	Build Number: 174	

Build logs | Phase details | Reports | Environment variables | Build details

Tail logs

^ Show previous logs

```
1 [Container] 2019/12/10 21:28:47 Waiting for agent ping
2 [Container] 2019/12/10 21:28:49 Waiting for DOWNLOAD_SOURCE
3 [Container] 2019/12/10 21:28:49 Phase is DOWNLOAD_SOURCE
4 [Container] 2019/12/10 21:28:49 CODEBUILD_SRC_DIR=/codebuild/output/src141648318/src
5 [Container] 2019/12/10 21:28:49 YAML location is /codebuild/readonly/buildspec.yml
6 [Container] 2019/12/10 21:28:49 No commands found for phase name: INSTALL
```

The screenshot shows a detailed view of the build logs for the same project. The logs are displayed in a dark-themed window with a 'Close' button in the bottom right corner. The logs show the build process, including the download of source code, the execution of the buildspec, and the upload of artifacts. The build status is 'Succeeded' and the current phase is 'COMPLETED'.

Build logs

Start time: 14 hours ago | Current phase: COMPLETED

72 chunk [polyfills-es5] polyfills-es5.js, polyfills-es5.js.map (polyfills-es5) 434 kB [initial] [rendered]

73 chunk [runtime] runtime.js, runtime.js.map (runtime) 6.08 kB [entry] [rendered]

74 chunk [styles] styles.js, styles.js.map (styles) 189 kB [initial] [rendered]

75 chunk [vendor] vendor.js, vendor.js.map (vendor) 7.67 MB [initial] [rendered]

76

77 [Container] 2019/12/10 21:30:02 Running command INVALIDATION_ID=\$(aws cloudfront create-invalidation --distribution-id E3GILMSAHJ7TXS --paths '/' | jq ".Invalidation | .Id" | cut -d \\" -f2)

78

79 [Container] 2019/12/10 21:30:06 Running command aws cloudfront wait invalidation-completed --id \$INVALIDATION_ID --distribution-id E3GILMSAHJ7TXS

80

81 [Container] 2019/12/10 21:31:08 Phase complete: BUILD State: SUCCEEDED

82 [Container] 2019/12/10 21:31:08 Phase context status code: Message:

83 [Container] 2019/12/10 21:31:08 Entering phase POST_BUILD

84 [Container] 2019/12/10 21:31:08 Phase complete: POST_BUILD State: SUCCEEDED

85 [Container] 2019/12/10 21:31:08 Phase context status code: Message:

86 [Container] 2019/12/10 21:31:08 Expanding base directory path: dist/Inventory-Consolidation-UI

87 [Container] 2019/12/10 21:31:08 Assembling file list

88 [Container] 2019/12/10 21:31:08 Expanding dist/Inventory-Consolidation-UI

89 [Container] 2019/12/10 21:31:08 Expanding file paths for base directory dist/Inventory-Consolidation-UI

90 [Container] 2019/12/10 21:31:08 Assembling file list

91 [Container] 2019/12/10 21:31:08 Expanding **/*

92 [Container] 2019/12/10 21:31:08 Found 22 file(s)

93 [Container] 2019/12/10 21:31:09 Phase complete: UPLOAD_ARTIFACTS State: SUCCEEDED

94 [Container] 2019/12/10 21:31:09 Phase context status code: Message:

95

Close

After completing the CI/CD we can check the updated data in the S3 bucket.

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation options like 'Buckets', 'Batch operations', 'Access analyzer for S3', 'Block public access', and 'Feature spotlight'. The main area is titled 'S3 buckets' and displays a table of buckets. A red box highlights the first row, which corresponds to the bucket 'americold-billingapp-ui'. The table columns are 'Bucket name', 'Access', 'Region', and 'Date created'. The bucket 'americold-billingapp-ui' is in the 'US West (Oregon)' region and was created on 'Oct 22, 2019 10:41:58 PM GMT+0530'. Other buckets listed include 'americold.billing.lambda.incloudonpremtocloud', 'americold.dev.netcore.schedulerlambdafunction', 'americold.dev.services.billingapp', 'americold.dev.services.billingapp.netcore', 'americold.log.ui', 'americoldlambdafunctions', 'aws-glue-scripts-646632670602-us-west-2', and 'aws-glue-temporary-646632670602-us-west-2'.

Bucket name	Access	Region	Date created
americold-billingapp-ui	Bucket and objects not public	US West (Oregon)	Oct 22, 2019 10:41:58 PM GMT+0530
americold.billing.lambda.incloudonpremtocloud	Bucket and objects not public	US West (Oregon)	Nov 23, 2019 6:45:39 PM GMT+0530
americold.dev.netcore.schedulerlambdafunction	Bucket and objects not public	US West (Oregon)	Nov 27, 2019 12:12:52 AM GMT+0530
americold.dev.services.billingapp	Objects can be public	US West (Oregon)	Oct 31, 2019 12:42:06 AM GMT+0530
americold.dev.services.billingapp.netcore	Bucket and objects not public	US West (Oregon)	Nov 1, 2019 5:37:24 PM GMT+0530
americold.log.ui	Bucket and objects not public	US West (Oregon)	Dec 12, 2019 7:08:21 PM GMT+0530
americoldlambdafunctions	Objects can be public	US West (Oregon)	Nov 13, 2019 6:52:44 AM GMT+0530
aws-glue-scripts-646632670602-us-west-2	Objects can be public	US West (Oregon)	Oct 23, 2019 12:32:16 AM GMT+0530
aws-glue-temporary-646632670602-us-west-2	Objects can be public	US West (Oregon)	Oct 23, 2019 12:32:18 AM GMT+0530

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console interface for the bucket 'americold-billingapp-ui'. The 'Overview' tab is selected, and the bucket's contents are displayed. The bucket is located in the 'US West (Oregon)' region. The contents include a folder named 'assets' and several files. The table columns are 'Name', 'Last modified', 'Size', and 'Storage class'. The files listed are 'index.html', 'main-es2015.js', 'main-es2015.js.map', 'main-es5.js', 'main-es5.js.map', 'main.js', and 'main.js.map'. The 'assets' folder is highlighted with a blue background.

Name	Last modified	Size	Storage class
assets	--	--	--
index.html	Dec 11, 2019 3:01:45 AM GMT+0530	1.2 KB	Standard
main-es2015.js	Nov 15, 2019 1:39:44 PM GMT+0530	873.3 KB	Standard
main-es2015.js.map	Nov 15, 2019 1:39:45 PM GMT+0530	147.1 KB	Standard
main-es5.js	Nov 15, 2019 1:39:46 PM GMT+0530	878.9 KB	Standard
main-es5.js.map	Nov 15, 2019 1:39:43 PM GMT+0530	147.7 KB	Standard
main.js	Dec 11, 2019 3:01:44 AM GMT+0530	1.0 MB	Standard
main.js.map	Dec 11, 2019 3:01:45 AM GMT+0530	251.2 KB	Standard