

Developing Solution for Image Processing

(LAB-M10-01)

Version Control	
Document	Developing Solution for Image Processing
Owner	Ahmad Majeed Zahoory
Version	2.2
Last Change	24 th May 2024
Description of Change	Task steps updated

Lab duration: 30 minutes

Lab scenario

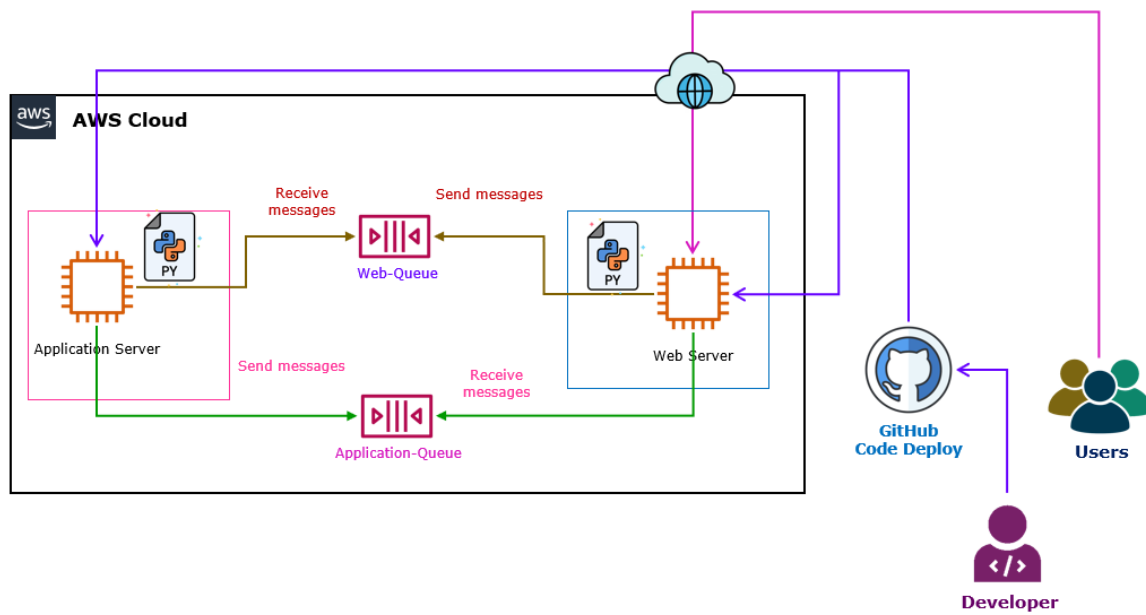
You're preparing to host a Frontend and backend application in AWS for Image processing. As a development group, your team has decided to make this application as asynchronous (loosely coupled).

You need to develop the solution to set up SQS to store the messages for image processing.

Objectives

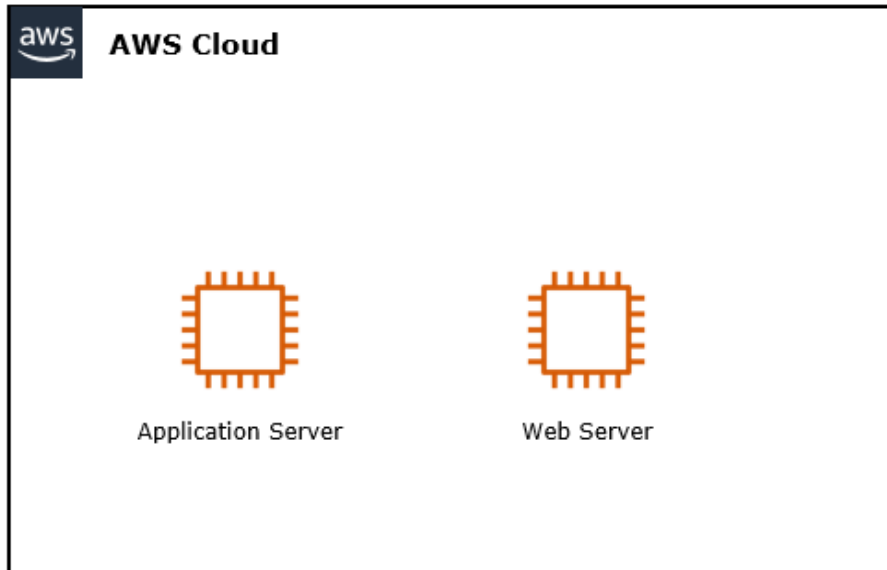
After you complete this lab, you will be able to:

- Set up an SQS queue.
- Build Web Server.
- Build Application Server.
- Send messages to an SQS queue.
- Receive messages from an SQS queue.



Task 1: Deploy Web servers

In this task, you will create ec2 instances and IAM role with permission to manage SQS and attach the role to ec2 instances.



Step 1: Create Web Server

1. In the **AWS Management Console**, on the **Services** menu, search and Select **CloudFormation**.
2. Choose the **YOUR ALLOCATED REGION** list to the right of your account information on the navigation bar.
3. Select **Create stack** and configure:
 - a. In the **Create stack** page:
 - i. **Prepare template**: Select **Template is ready**.
 - ii. **Template source**: Select **Upload a template file**.
 - iii. **Choose file**: Click on **Choose file**.
 - a) **Navigate** and **select** the **LAB-SQS.yaml** file.

Note: **LAB-SQS.yaml** template is provided with the Lab manual.

Note: AWS template **performing** the **following** tasks:

1. **Creating Two Linux instances.**
2. **Creating t2.micro** instance.
3. **Set** the **ec2-user's Password.**
4. **Creating IAM role** with **SQS permission.**
5. **Attach** the **IAM role** to virtual machine.

iv. Select **Next**.

b. In the **Specify stack details** page:

i. **Stack name:** Write **LAB-SQS**.

Note: Leave the other details as default.

ii. Select **Next**.

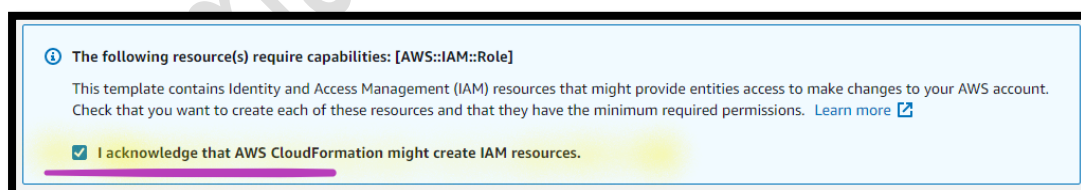
c. In the **Configure stack options** page:

Note: Leave all the details as default.

i. Select **Next**.

d. In the **Review LAB-SQS** page:

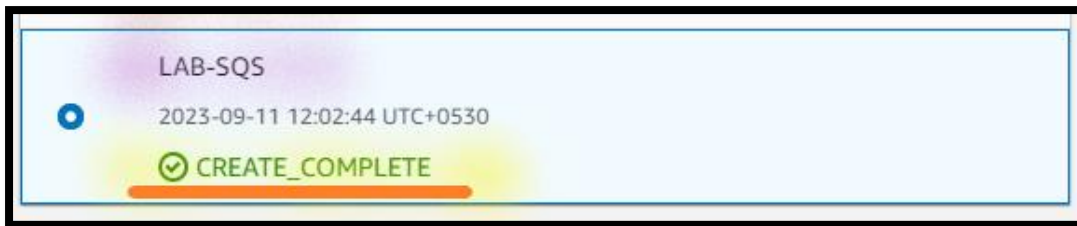
i. **I acknowledge that AWS CloudFormation might create IAM resources:** **Enable** the **Checkmark**.



ii. Select **Submit**.

Note: You can see the **Stack** status as **CREATE_IN_PROGRESS**.

Note: **Wait**, till you can see the **Stack** status as **CREATE_COMPLETE**. You can **Refresh** your screen



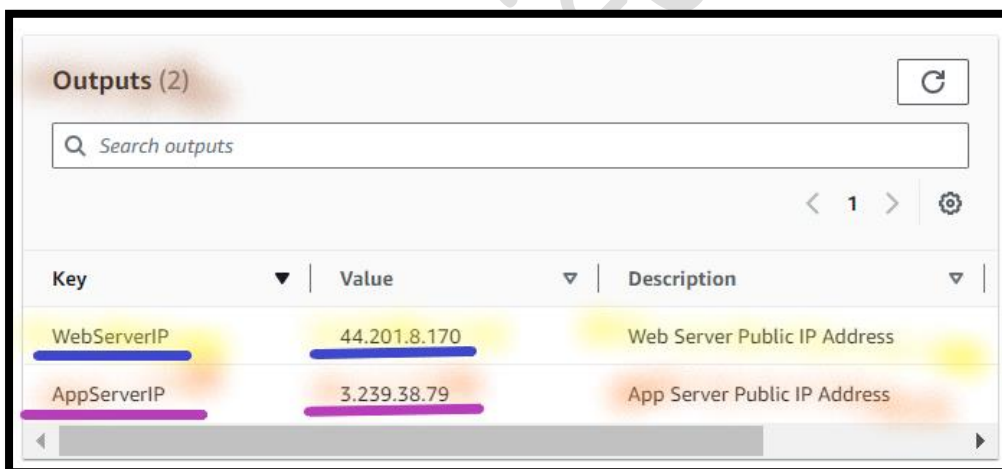
Step 2: View the Output

4. From the LAB-SQS CloudFormation console:
 - a. Select **Outputs**.

Note: You can see the **resources details**.

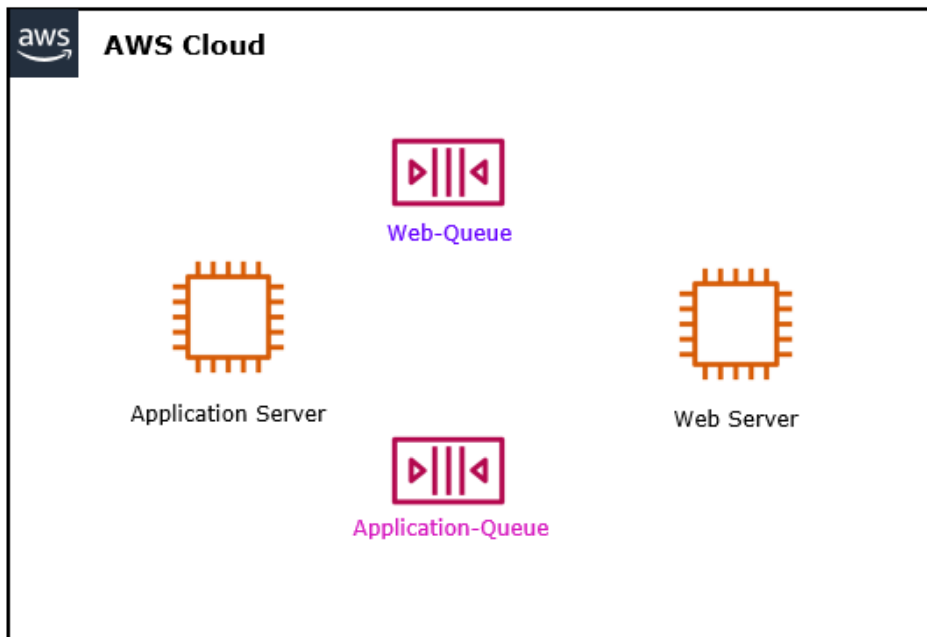
Note: Copy the **WebServer Public IP** in the **Notepad**.

Note: Copy the **AppServer Public IP** address in the **Notepad**.



Task 2: Create Amazon SQS Queues

In this task you create an SQS queue for Web and Application Servers.



Step 1: Create the Web SQS Queue

5. In the AWS Management Console, on the **Services** menu, click **Simple Queue Service**.
6. Choose the **YOUR ALLOCATED REGION** list to the right of your account information on the navigation bar.
7. Click **Create queue** and configure:
 - a. **Type:** Select **Standard**.
 - i. **Name:** Write **web-queue**.

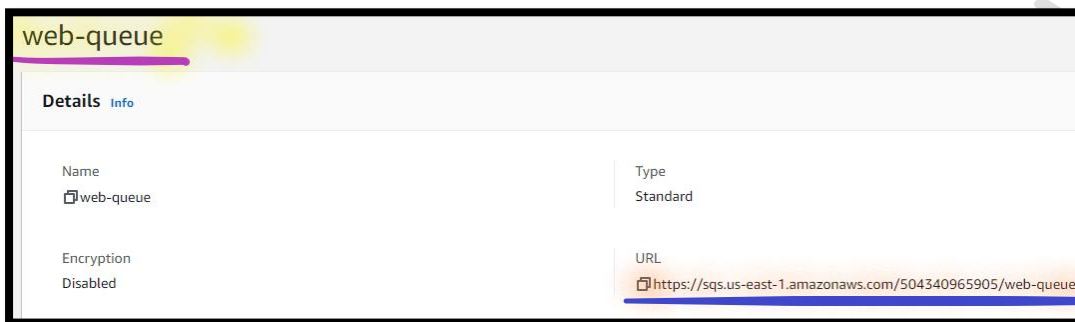
The screenshot shows the 'Create queue' configuration page in the AWS Management Console. The 'Type' section is highlighted, showing two options: 'Standard' (selected) and 'FIFO'. The 'Standard' option is described as 'At-least-once delivery, message ordering isn't preserved' with sub-points: 'At-least once delivery' and 'Best-effort ordering'. The 'FIFO' option is described as 'First-in-first-out delivery, message ordering is preserved' with sub-points: 'First-in-first-out delivery' and 'Exactly-once processing'. Below the type selection, the 'Name' field is filled with 'web-queue'. A note at the bottom states: 'A queue name is case-sensitive and can have up to 80 characters. You can use alphanumeric characters, hyphens (-), and underscores (_).'

Note: Leave the other details as default.

- b. Click **Create queue**.

Copy the web-queue URL

8. From the **web-queue** queue:
- a. **Copy** the **web-queue URL** in the **Notepad**.

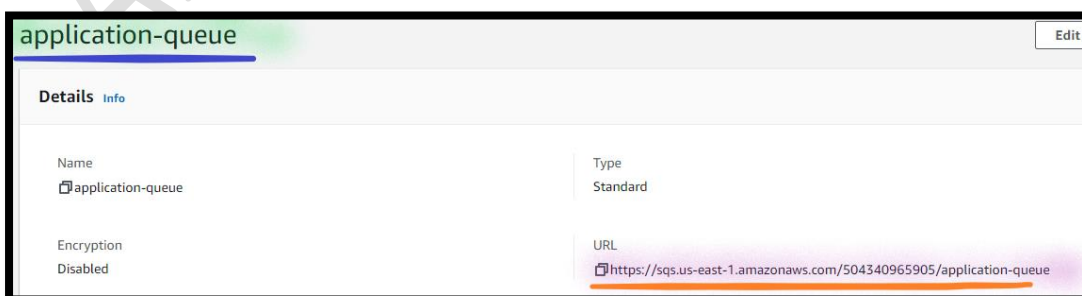


Step 2: Create the Application SQS Queue

9. From the **Simple Queue Service** console.
- a. Select **Create queue** and configure:
- i. **Type:** Select **Standard**.
- ii. **Name:** Write **application-queue**.
- a) Click **Create queue**.

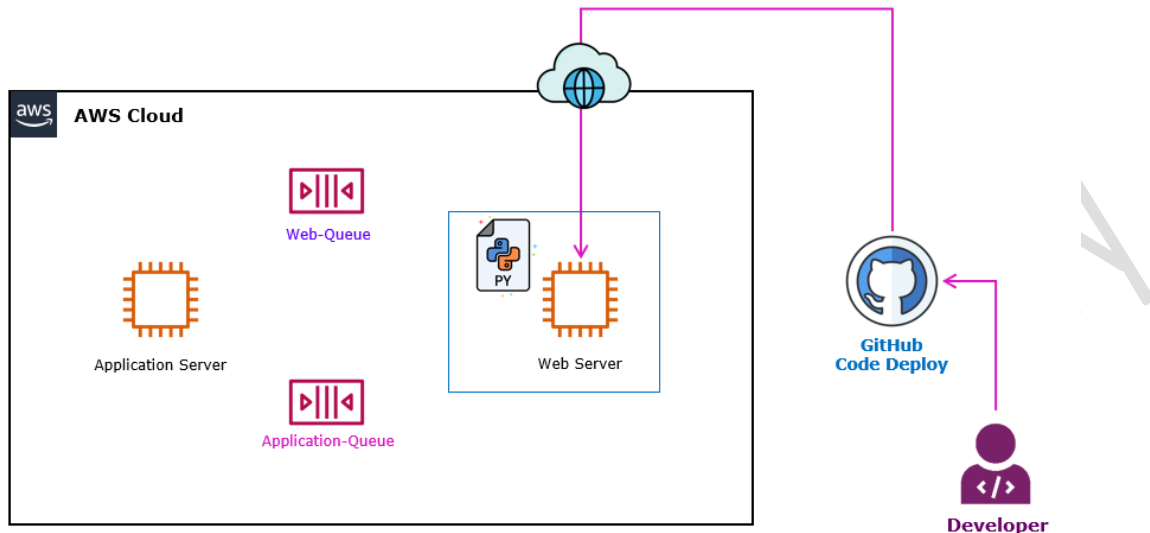
Copy the Application-queue URL

10. From the **application-queue** queue:
- a. **Copy** the **application-queue URL** in the **Notepad**.



Task 3: Develop and Deploy the Application for Web Server

In this task, you will develop and deploy the web application for Web Server.



Step 1: Develop the Code for Web Server

11. **Unzip** the **LAB-M10-01-Code-A.zip** (Python code).

Note: **lab-m10-01-code-a.zip** code file is available with the **Lab manual**.

Info: Code is **performing** the following:

Part A (Upload the Image)

1. **Upload** the **Raw image**.
2. **Send** the Raw image **message** to Image Input **Queue**.

Part B (Retrive the Image)

3. **Retrive** the Converted (thumbnail) image **message** from Image Output **Queue**.
4. **Display** the Converted (thumbnail) **image**.

- a. Open the **app.py** in the **Notepad**.
 - i. **Replace** the **WEB-QUEUE-URL** with the **web-queue URL** (which you have copied in the previous step).

Note: Don't replace the starting and end quote [" "].

- ii. Replace the APPLICATION-QUEUE-URL with the application-queue URL (which you have copied in the previous step).

Note: Don't replace the starting and end quote [" "].

- iii. Replace the REGION-IDENTIFIER with the region-identifier.

Note: Replace the region-identifier.

Refer the link to know your respective region region identifier
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-regions-availability-zones.html>



```
app - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
import base64
from io import BytesIO

import boto3
from PIL import Image
from flask import Flask, render_template, request, redirect, make_response, Response

app = Flask(__name__)

# SQS queue to receive messages
img_input_queue_url = "https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/504340965905/web-queue"
# SQS queue to send messages
img_output_queue_url = "https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/504340965905/application-queue"
region_name = "us-east-1"
```

- b. Save the app.py file:

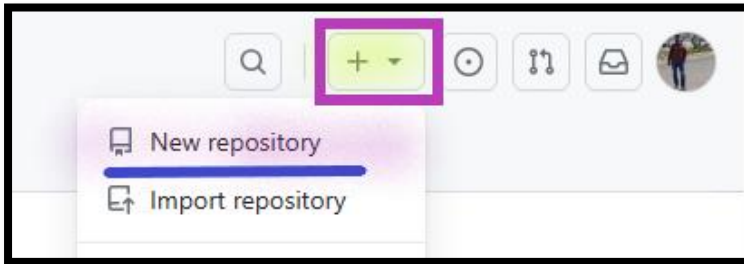
- i. Select File.
 - a) Select Save.

Step 2: Create GitHub Repository

12. **Login** into your **GitHub account**.

13. To **Create repository**:

- a. Select **+** sign.
 - i. Select **New repository**.

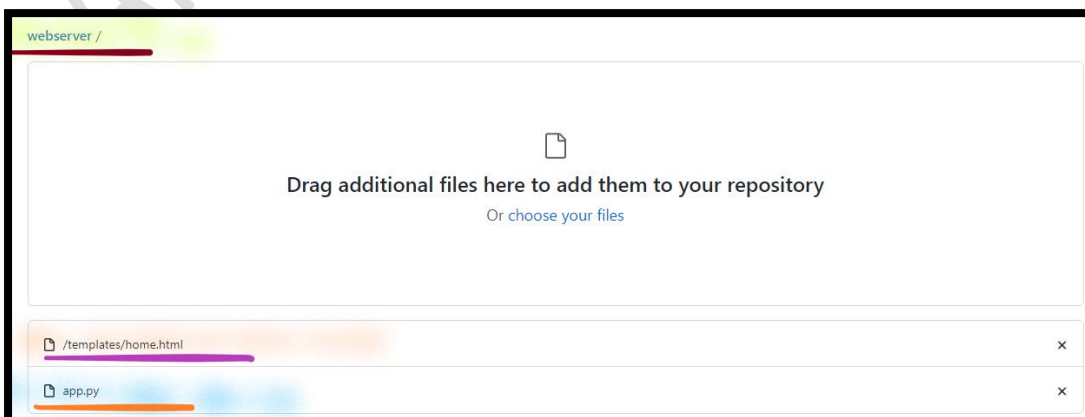


- a) **Repository name**: Write **webserver**.
- b) Select **Public**.
 - 1) Select **Create repository**.

Note: You can see the **webserver repository** page.

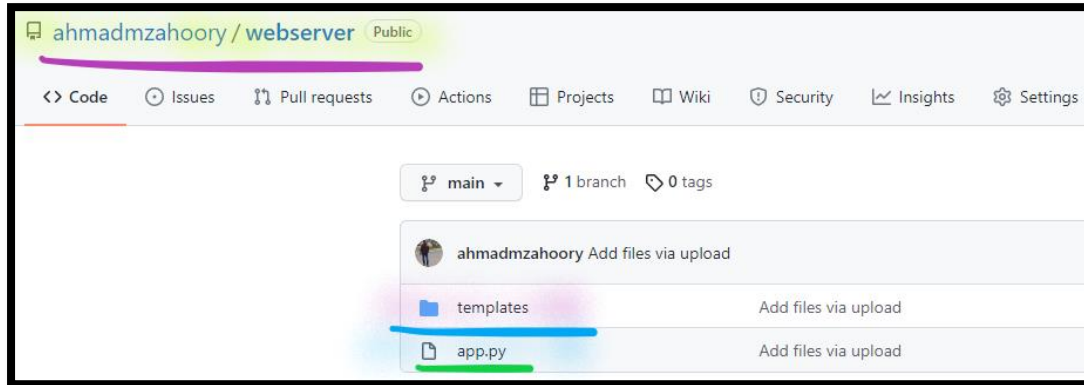
- b. **From** the **webserver** repository:
 - i. Select **uploading an existing file**.
 - a) **Drag and drop** the **template folder** and **app.py** file.

Note: **Upload** the **template folder** **not** the **.zip** file.



- ii. Select **Commit Changes**.

Note: You can see the **templates folder** and **app.py** under **webserver repository**.

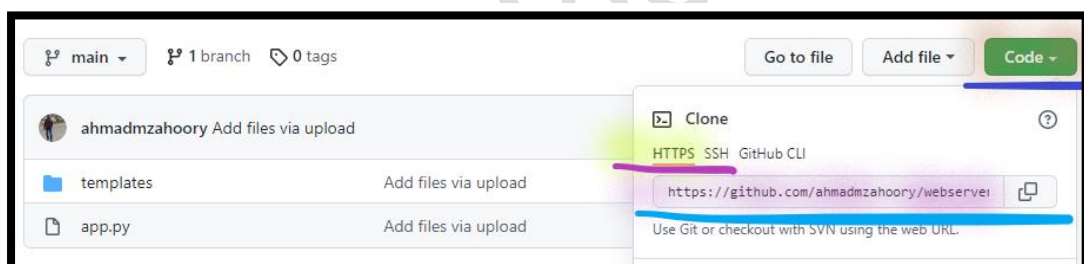


- c. **From the webserver repository:**

- i. Select **Code**.

- a) Select **HTTPS**.

- 1) **Copy** the **Clone URL** in the **Notepad**.



Step 3: Connect to Web Server

- 14. From the **Local Desktop/ Laptop** (*Windows desktop*), **Open** the **MobaXterm**.

- 15. From the **MobaXterm**.

- a. Select **Session**.
- b. Select **SSH**.

- i. **Remote host:** Write **Public IP address** of the **Web Server**.
- ii. **Specify username:** **Enable** the **Checkmark**.
 - a) **Specify username:** Write **ec2-user**.
- iii. Select **Ok**.
- iv. **Password:** Write the **lab-password** (which you have set using the user data).

Note: You can see the **Linux Console**.

Step 4: Install Runtime Environment

16. **From Web Server** instance.

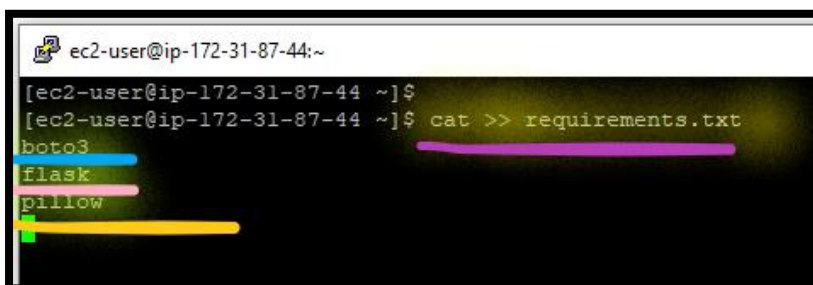
17. **From the Linux terminal:**

- a. **Execute** the **below command** to **create** the **requirements.txt** file:

```
cat >> requirements.txt
```

Info: In Python requirement.txt file is a type of file that stores information about all the libraries, modules, and packages on which the project is dependent or requires to run.

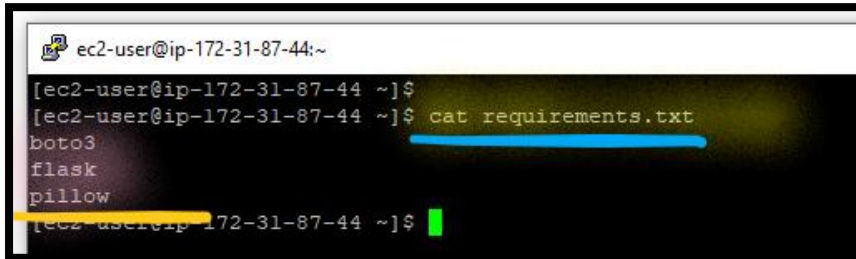
- i. In the **terminal**, type **boto3** and Press **Enter** key.
- ii. In the **terminal**, type **flask** and Press **Enter** key.
- iii. In the **terminal**, type **pillow** and Press **Enter** key.



```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-87-44:~  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-87-44 ~]$  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-87-44 ~]$ cat >> requirements.txt  
boto3  
flask  
pillow
```

- a) Press **CTRL + C** (to save the file).
- b. **Execute** the **below command** to **view** the **requirements.txt** file:

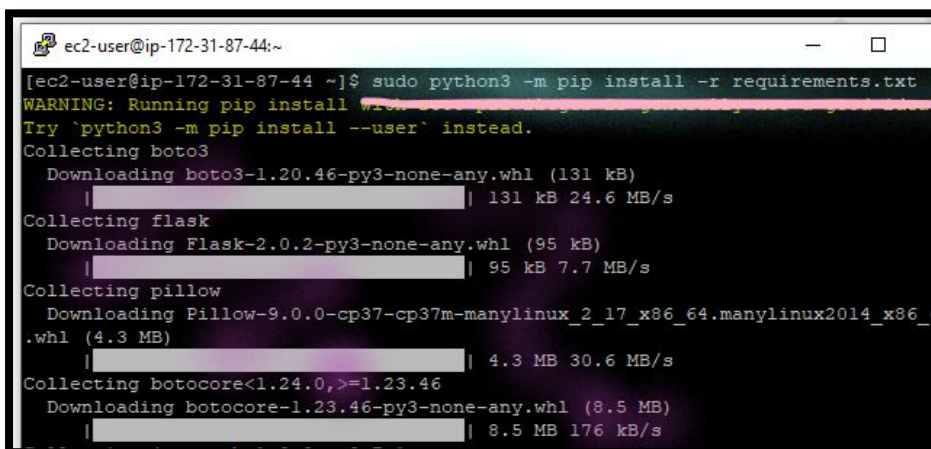
```
cat requirements.txt
```



```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-87-44:~  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-87-44 ~]$  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-87-44 ~]$ cat requirements.txt  
boto3  
flask  
pillow  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-87-44 ~]$
```

- c. **Execute** the **below command** to **install** the **packages** as per the **requirements.txt** file:

```
sudo python3 -m pip install -r requirements.txt
```



```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-87-44:~  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-87-44 ~]$ sudo python3 -m pip install -r requirements.txt  
WARNING: Running pip install with root privileges is generally not a good idea.  
Try `python3 -m pip install --user` instead.  
Collecting boto3  
  Downloading boto3-1.20.46-py3-none-any.whl (131 kB)  
    | 131 kB 24.6 MB/s  
Collecting flask  
  Downloading Flask-2.0.2-py3-none-any.whl (95 kB)  
    | 95 kB 7.7 MB/s  
Collecting pillow  
  Downloading Pillow-9.0.0-cp37m-manylinux_2_17_x86_64.manylinux2014_x86_64.whl (4.3 MB)  
    | 4.3 MB 30.6 MB/s  
Collecting botocore<1.24.0,>=1.23.46  
  Downloading botocore-1.23.46-py3-none-any.whl (8.5 MB)  
    | 8.5 MB 176 kB/s
```

- d. **Execute** the **below command** to **install** the **git package**:

```
sudo yum install -y git
```

- e. **Execute** the **below command** to **clone** the **git** (webserver repository):

```
sudo git clone WEBSERVER-CLONE-URL
```

Note: Replace the **WEBSERVER-CLONE-URL** with the **webserver repository URL**, which you have copied in the previous step.

- f. **Execute** the **below command** to **list** the **files and directories**:

```
ls -l
```

Note: You can see the **webserver** folder.

- g. **Execute** the **below command** to **change** the **directory**:

```
cd webserver
```

- h. **Execute** the **below command** to **list** the **files and directories**:

```
ls -l
```

Note: You can see the **templates** folder and **app.py** file.

- i. **Execute** the **below command** to **execute** the **flask application**:

```
sudo python3 app.py
```

Note: You can see the **flask application** gets **started**.

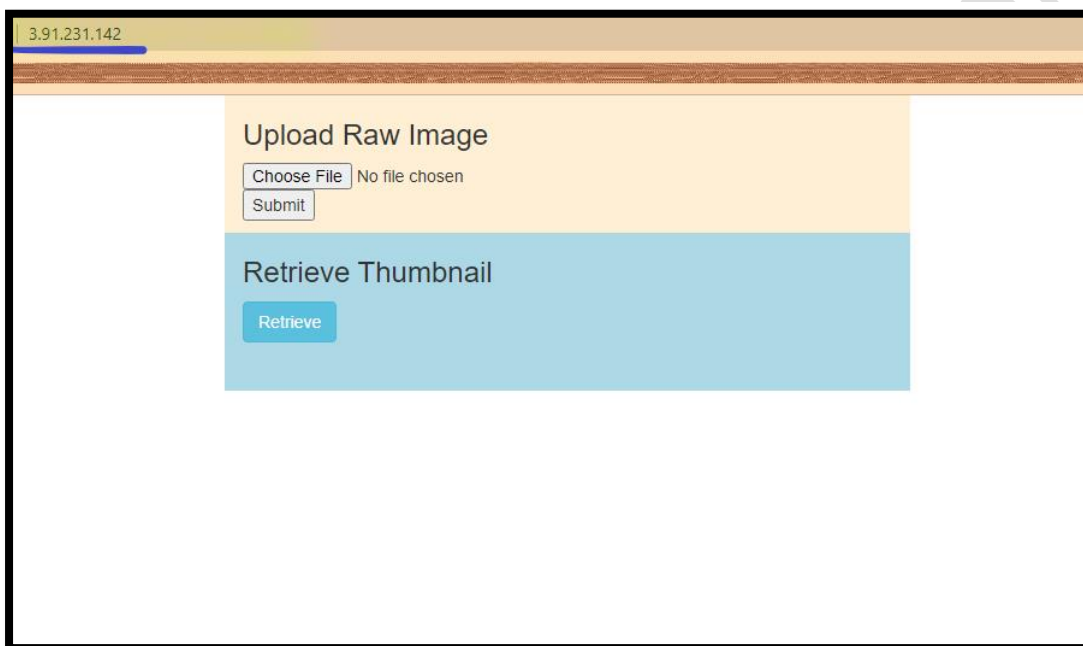
```
[ec2-user@webserver webserver]$  
[ec2-user@webserver webserver]$ sudo python3 app.py  
* Serving Flask app 'app'  
* Debug mode: on  
WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a production WSGI server instead.  
* Running on all addresses (0.0.0.0)  
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:80  
* Running on http://192.168.0.38:80  
Press CTRL-C to quit  
* Restarting with stat  
* Debugger is active!  
* Debugger PIN: 132-696-408
```

Note: Go to the next task. But Don't close the Web server terminal.

Step 5: Access the Web Server

18. From the Local Desktop/ Laptop Web browser, type Public IP Address of Web Server and access your website.

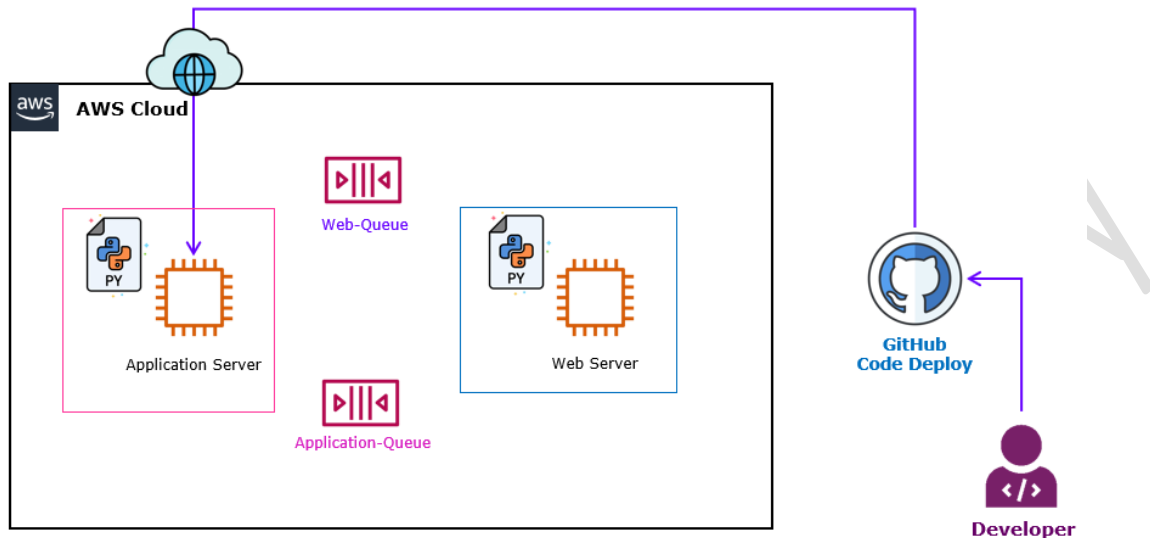
Note: You can see the below web page.



Note: Go to the next task. But Don't close the Web page.

Task 4: Develop and Deploy the Application for Application Server

In this task, you will develop and deploy the application for Application Server.



Step 1: Develop the Code for Application Server

19. **Unzip** the **LAB-M10-01-Code-B.zip** (Python code).

Note: **lab-m10-01-code-b.zip** code file is available with the **Lab manual**.

Info: Code is **performing** the following:

1. **Retrive** the Raw image **message** from Image Input **Queue**.
2. **Convert** the **Raw image** into **Thumbnail** (120x120).
3. **Send** the converted (thumbnail) image **message** to Image Output **Queue**.

- a. Open the **app.py** in the **Notepad**.
 - i. **Replace** the **WEB-QUEUE-URL** with the **web-queue URL**, which you have copied in the previous step.

Note: **Don't replace** the starting and end quote [" "].

- ii. **Replace** the **APPLICATION-QUEUE-URL** with the **application-queue URL**, which you have copied in the previous step.

Note: **Don't replace** the starting and end quote [" "].

- iii. **Replace** the **REGION-IDENTIFIER** with the **region-identifier**.

Note: **Replace** the **region-identifier**.

Refer the **link** to know your **respective region region identifier**
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-regions-availability-zones.html>

- b. Save the **app.py** file:

- i. Select **File**.
 - a) Select **Save**.

Step 2: Create GitHub Repository

20. **Login** into your **GitHub account**.

21. **To Create repository.**

- a. Select **+** sign.
 - i. Select **New repository** and configure:
 - a) **Repository name:** Write **appserver**.
 - b) Select **Public**.
 - 1) Select **Create repository**.

Note: You can see the **appserver repository** page.

- b. **From** the **appserver** repository:
 - i. Select **uploading an existing file**.
 - a) Select **Choose your files**.

1) **Navigate** and select the **app.py** file.

I. Select **Commit Changes**.

Note: You can see the **app.py** under **appserver** repository.

c. **From** the **appserver** repository:

i. Select **Code**.

a) Select **HTTPS**.

I. **Copy** the **Clone URL** in the **Notepad**.

Step 3: Connect to App Server

22. From the **Local Desktop/ Laptop** (Windows Desktop), **Open** the **MobaXterm**.

23. From the **MobaXterm**.

a. Select **Session**.

b. Select **SSH**.

i. **Remote host:** Write **Public IP address** of the **App Server**.

ii. **Specify username:** **Enable** the **Checkmark**.

a) **Specify username:** Write **ec2-user**.

iii. Select **Ok**.

iv. **Password:** Write the **lab-password** (which you have set using the user data).

Note: You can see the **Linux Console**.

Step 4: Install Runtime Environment

24. From **App Server** instance.

25. From the **Linux terminal**:

- a. **Execute** the **below command** to **create** the **requirements.txt** file:

```
cat >> requirements.txt
```

Info: In Python requirement.txt file is a type of file that stores information about all the libraries, modules, and packages on which the project is dependent or requires to run.

- i. In the **terminal**, type **boto3** and Press **Enter** key.
- ii. In the **terminal**, type **flask** and Press **Enter** key.
- iii. In the **terminal**, type **pillow** and Press **Enter** key.
 - a) Press **CTRL + C** (to save the file).
- b. **Execute** the **below command** to **view** the **requirements.txt** file:

```
cat requirements.txt
```

- c. **Execute** the **below command** to **install** the **packages** as per the **requirements.txt** file:

```
sudo python3 -m pip install -r requirements.txt
```

- d. **Execute** the **below command** to **install** the **git package**:

```
sudo yum install -y git
```

- e. **Execute** the **below command** to **clone** the **git** (**webserver**) repository:

```
sudo git clone APPSERVER-CLONE-URL
```

Note: Replace the **APPSERVER-CLONE-URL** with the **appserver** Github **URL**, which you have copied in the previous step.

- f. **Execute** the **below command** to **list** the **files and directories**:

```
ls -l
```

Note: You can see the **appserver** folder.

- g. **Execute** the **below command** to **change** the **directory**:

```
cd appserver
```

- h. **Execute** the **below command** to **list** the **files and directories**:

```
ls -l
```

Note: You can see the **app.py** file.

- i. **Execute** the **below command** to **execute** the **flask application**:

```
sudo python3 app.py
```

Note: You can see the **flask application** is **started**.

```
[ec2-user@appserver appserver]$  
[ec2-user@appserver appserver]$ sudo python3 app.py  
* Serving Flask app 'app'  
* Debug mode: on  
WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a production WSGI server instead.  
* Running on all addresses (0.0.0.0)  
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:80  
* Running on http://192.168.0.139:80  
Press CTRL-C to quit  
* Restarting with stat  
* Debugger is active!  
* Debugger PIN: 867-271-029
```

Note: Go to the next task. But Don't close the App server terminal.

Step 5: Access the Application Server

26. From the Local Desktop/ Laptop Web browser, type Public IP Address of Application Server and access your website.

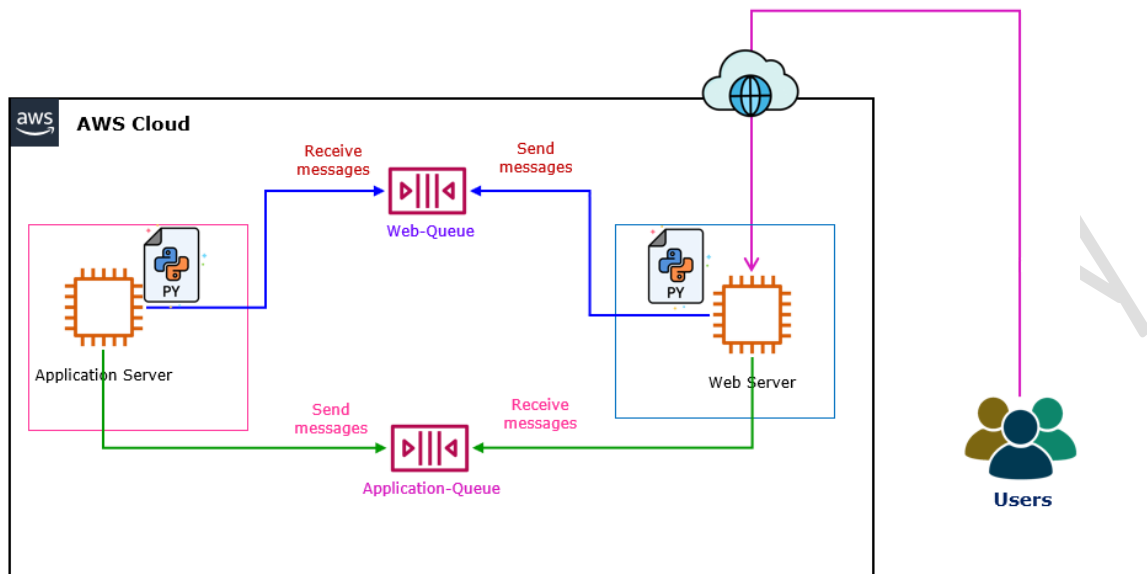
Note: You can see the below web page.

Note: Currently Application is Stopped.



Task 5: Validate the Deployment

In this task, you will test and validate the deployment.



Step 1: Upload the Raw Image

27. **Return** to the **Web Server web page**.
 - a. Select the **Choose file**.
 - i. **Navigate** and select the **Image-01.jpg**.

Note: **Images** are **provided** with the **Lab manual**.

- a) Select the **Submit**.

Step 2: View the Raw Image Details

28. **Return** to the **Web Server terminal**.

Note: You can see the **Uploaded Image name**.

Note: You can see the **Message Id** send to **Input Queue**.

```

Image-01.jpg
4096/cc4-138f-4a76-bd82-fd65bc5dd4fe
"POST / HTTP/1.1" 302 -
183.82.153.227 - - [03/Feb/2022 11:53:32] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -

```

Step 3: View the Messages in web-queue

29. In the **AWS Management Console**, on the **Services** menu, click **Simple Queue Service**.

30. Choose the **YOUR ALLOCATED REGION** list to the right of your account information on the navigation bar.

31. Select the **Queues**.

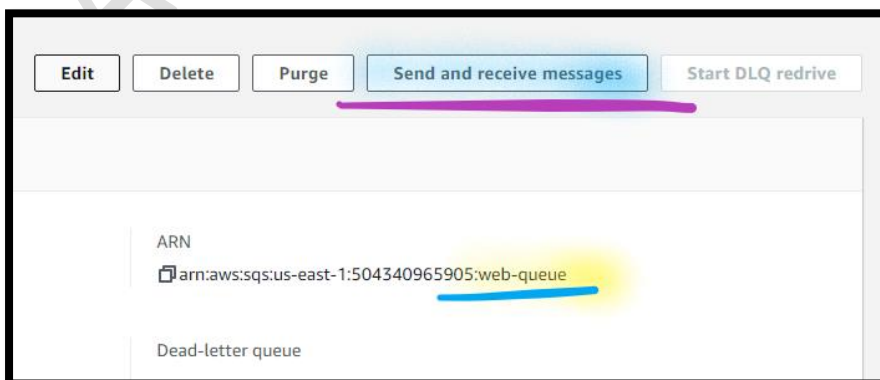
Note: You can see the **web-queue** and **application-queue** Queues.

Note: You can see the **Messages available** count as **1** under **web-queue** Queue.

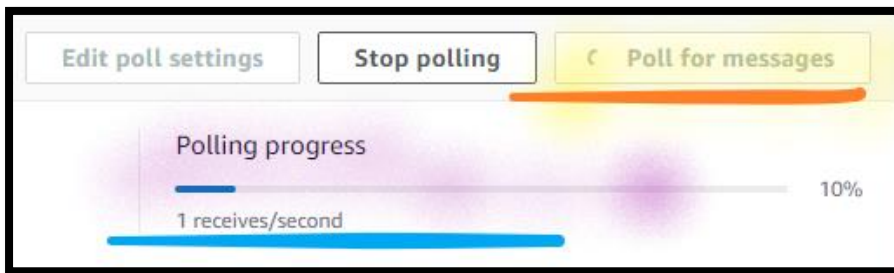
Name	Type	Created	Messages available
application-queue	Standard	2/2/2022, 14:14:51 GMT+5:30	0
web-queue	Standard	2/2/2022, 14:06:51 GMT+5:30	1

a. **Open** the **web-queue**.

i. Select the **Send and receive messages**.



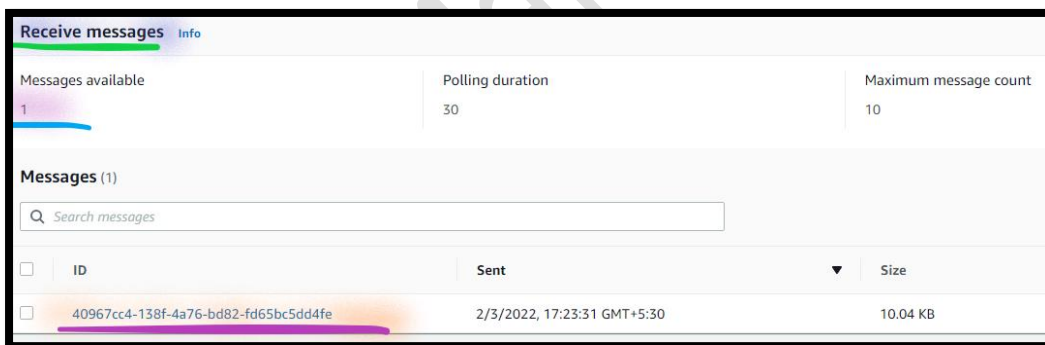
- ii. Select the **Poll for messages**.



Note: Wait, unless you can see the **Polling progress** as **1 received**.



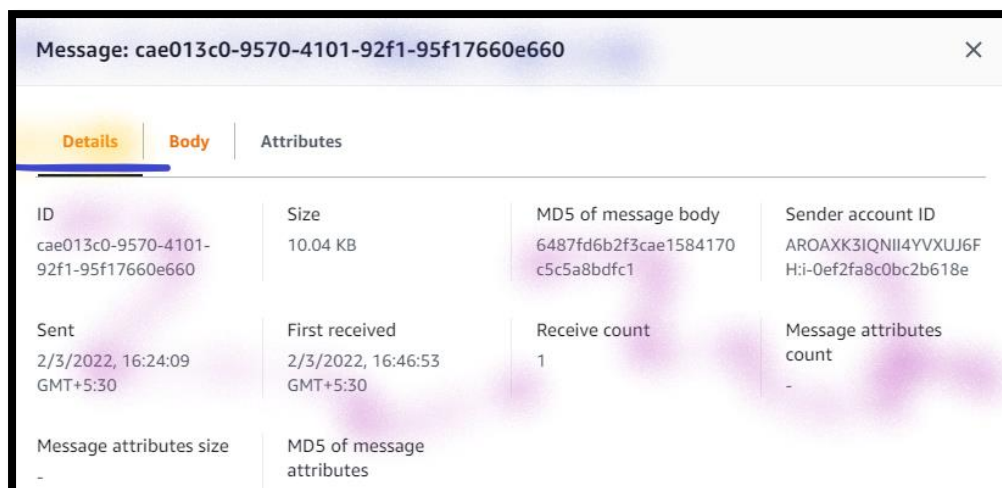
Note: You can see the **message Id**.



- 1) Open the **Message Id**.

I. **From the message:**

- A. Select the **Details** to view the *message details*.



Message: cae013c0-9570-4101-92f1-95f17660e660			
Details	Body	Attributes	
ID cae013c0-9570-4101-92f1-95f17660e660	Size 10.04 KB	MD5 of message body 6487fd6b2f3cae1584170c5c5a8bdfc1	Sender account ID AROAXK3IQNII4YVXUJ6F H:i-0ef2fa8c0bc2b618e
Sent 2/3/2022, 16:24:09 GMT+5:30	First received 2/3/2022, 16:46:53 GMT+5:30	Receive count 1	Message attributes count -
Message attributes size -	MD5 of message attributes		

II. Select **Done**.

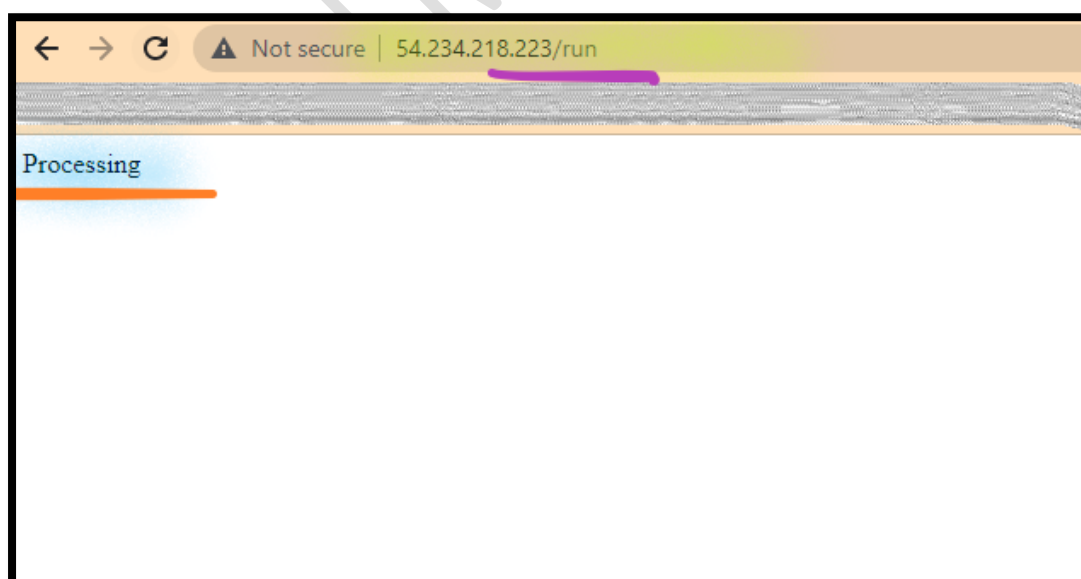
Step 4: Processed the Raw Image

32. **Return** to the **Application Server web page**.

Note: Currently **Application** is **Stopped**.

a. **Update** the **URL** with **/run** to **Start** the **services**.

Note: Currently **Application** is **Started**.



33. **Return** to the **Application Server terminal**.

Note: You can see the **Message Id** send to **Output Queue** after processing.

```
72.21.217.143 - - [03/Feb/2022 12:05:06] "GET /__aes/proxy_health HTTP/1.1" 404 -
72.21.217.143 - - [03/Feb/2022 12:05:06] "GET /__aes/proxy_health HTTP/1.1" 404 -
183.82.153.227 - - [03/Feb/2022 12:05:16] "GET /run HTTP/1.1" 200 -
ed66eafe-7386-4acd-b9c4-f5b1f56ddf52
running...
running...
running...
```

Step 5: View the Messages in **application-queue**

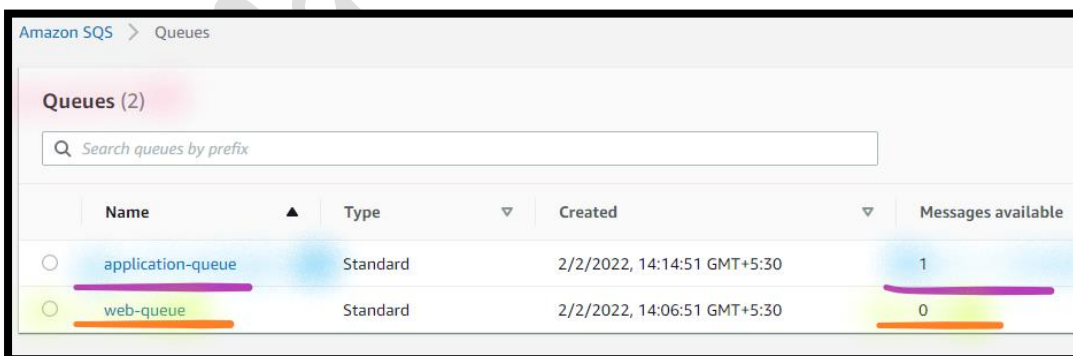
34. **Return** to the **Simple Queue Service**.

35. Select the **Queues**.

Note: You can see the **web-queue** and **application-queue** Queues.

Note: You can see the **Messages available** count as **0** under **web-queue** Queue, as **message** is processed and **deleted**.

Note: You can see the **Messages available** count as **1** under **application-queue** Queue.



Name	Type	Created	Messages available
application-queue	Standard	2/2/2022, 14:14:51 GMT+5:30	1
web-queue	Standard	2/2/2022, 14:06:51 GMT+5:30	0

- a. **Open** the **application-queue**.
 - i. Select the **Send and receive messages**.
 - a) Select the **Poll for messages**.

Note: Wait, unless you can see the **Polling progress** as **1 received**.

Note: You can see the **message Id**.

Step 6: View the Converted Image

36. **Return** to the **Web Server web page**.

a. Select the **Retrieve**.

Note: You can view the **Converted** (thumbnail) **Images**.

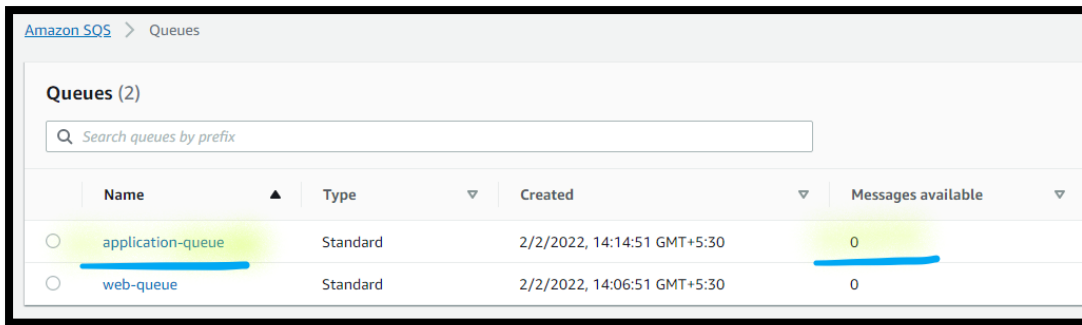


Step 7: View the Messages in **application-queue**

37. **Return** to the **Simple Queue Service**.

Note: You can see the **web-queue** and **application-queue** Queues.

Note: You can see the **Messages available** count as **0** under **application-queue** Queue, as **message** is processed and **deleted**.



The screenshot shows the Amazon SQS Queues console. At the top, there's a search bar labeled 'Search queues by prefix'. Below it is a table with the following columns: Name, Type, Created, and Messages available. There are two queues listed: 'application-queue' and 'web-queue', both of type 'Standard'. The 'Created' column shows timestamps for both. The 'Messages available' column shows '0' for both. The 'application-queue' row is highlighted in yellow, and the 'web-queue' row is highlighted in blue.

Name	Type	Created	Messages available
application-queue	Standard	2/2/2022, 14:14:51 GMT+5:30	0
web-queue	Standard	2/2/2022, 14:06:51 GMT+5:30	0

Task 6: Clean up the Environment

Step 1: Delete the SQS Queues

38. In the **AWS Management Console**, on the **Services** menu, search and select **Simple Queue Service**.
39. Choose the **YOUR ALLOCATED REGION** list to the right of your account information on the navigation bar.
40. Select the **Queues**.
 - a. Select the **web-queue**.
 - i. Select **Delete**.
 - a) When you **get prompt**, type **confirm**.
 - b) Select **Delete**.
 - b. Select the **application-queue**.
 - i. Select **Delete**.
 - a) When you **get prompt**, type **confirm**.
 - b) Select **Delete**.

Step 2: Delete the Stack

41. In the **AWS Management Console**, on the **Services** menu, search and select **CloudFormation**.
42. Choose the **YOUR ALLOCATED REGION** list to the right of your account information on the navigation bar.
43. Select **Stack**.

- a. Select **LAB-SQS**.
- i. Select **Delete**.
 - a) Select **Delete**.

Note: If **delete stack gets failed**. Select **Retry delete** and select **Force delete this entire stack**.

Step 3: Delete S3 Buckets

- 44. In the **AWS Management Console**, on the **Services** menu, search and select **S3**.
- 45. Choose the **YOUR ALLOCATED REGION** list to the right of your account information on the navigation bar.
- 46. Select **Buckets**.
 - a. Select the **cf-templates.....** bucket.
 - i. Select **Empty**.
 - ii. Once **prompted**, type **permanently delete**.
 - a) Select **Empty**.
 - b) Select **Exit**.
- 47. Select **cf-templates.....** bucket.
 - i. Select **Delete**.
 - ii. Once **prompted**, type **bucket name**.
 - a) Select **Delete bucket**.