



AWS  
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LAB

# Troubleshoot CloudFormation



**WEEK 11**





# Overview

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Troubleshooting CloudFormation involves using various techniques to ensure smooth stack deployments. Utilizing JMESPath to query JSON-formatted documents helps extract relevant information quickly, aiding in identifying potential issues. The AWS CLI is invaluable for diagnosing deployment problems, as it provides detailed information about stack events, resource statuses, and error messages essential for pinpointing issues.

Additionally, analyzing log files on a Linux EC2 instance can uncover reasons behind create-stack failures, offering detailed error messages and diagnostics. For failed delete-stack actions, reviewing stack events and resource dependencies is crucial to resolve underlying problems. Effective troubleshooting of CloudFormation stacks ensures reliable and efficiently managed AWS infrastructure, minimizing downtime and operational disruptions.

## Topics covered

- Practice using JMESPath to query JSON-formatted documents.
- Troubleshoot the deployment of an AWS CloudFormation stack by using the AWS CLI.
- Analyze log files on a Linux EC2 instance to determine the cause of a create-stack failure.
- Troubleshoot a failed delete-stack action.



# Task 1

## Querying JSON-formatted data by using JMESPath

### Step 1: Review the JSON document

Open the JMESPath website and copy the following JSON document.

```
{
  "desserts": [
    {
      "name": "Chocolate cake",
      "price": "20.00"
    },
    {
      "name": "Ice cream",
      "price": "15.00"
    },
    {
      "name": "Carrot cake",
      "price": "22.00"
    }
  ]
}
```

### Step 2: Query the JSON document

Query the JSON-formatted data by using the following JMESPath expressions.

Q desserts[1]

```
{
  "name": "Ice cream",
  "price": "15.00"
}
```

Q desserts[0].[name,price]

```
[
  "Chocolate cake",
  "20.00"
]
```

Q desserts[?name=='Carrot cake']

```
[
  {
    "name": "Carrot cake",
    "price": "22.00"
  }
]
```

Q desserts[0].name

"Chocolate cake"

Q desserts[].name

```
[
  "Chocolate cake",
  "Ice cream",
  "Carrot cake"
]
```



# Task 1

## Querying JSON-formatted data by using JMESPath

### Step 3: Replace the JSON document

Replace the JSON document with the following document, which describes resources in an AWS CloudFormation stack.

```
{
  "StackResources": [
    {
      "LogicalResourceId": "VPC",
      "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::VPC"
    },
    {
      "LogicalResourceId": "PublicSubnet1",
      "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Subnet"
    },
    {
      "LogicalResourceId": "CliHostInstance",
      "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance"
    }
  ]
}
```

### Step 4: Determine the correct expression

Determine the correct JMESPath expression to retrieve the LogicalResourceId of the EC2 instance resource.

```
StackResources[?ResourceType == 'AWS::EC2::Instance'].LogicalResourceId
```

Result

```
[
  "CliHostInstance"
]
```





## Task 2

# Troubleshooting and working with AWS CloudFormation stacks

### Step 3: Review the template file

Run the following command to first observe the AWS CloudFormation template that you will use. Scroll through the template contents and observe the contents.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ less template1.yaml
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$
```

### Step 4: Create stack

Run the following `aws cloudformation create-stack` command to create a stack.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ aws cloudformation create-stack \
> --stack-name myStack \
> --template-body file://template1.yaml \
> --capabilities CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM \
> --parameters ParameterKey=KeyName,ParameterValue=vockey
{
  "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:975050193060:stack/myStack/5e2e4700-22b9-11ef-8c01-068f497cdc6b"
}
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$
```



## Task 2

# Troubleshooting and working with AWS CloudFormation stacks

### Step 5: Check the status of each resource

Check the status of each resource that is created by this stack. The `watch` Linux utility is used to invoke the `aws cloudformation describe-stack-resources` command. It runs the same command every 5 seconds, and it briefly highlights changes as they occur. The command above also uses the `--output table` parameter to make reading the results easier.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ watch -n 5 -d \  
> aws cloudformation describe-stack-resources \  
> --stack-name myStack \  
> --query 'StackResources[*].[ResourceType,ResourceStatus]' \  
> --output table
```

### Step 6: Review stack resources status

Observe the progress of resource creation. Notice that after almost all resources are created, they start being deleted.

```
DescribeStackResources  
+-----+-----+  
| AWS::EC2::InternetGateway | DELETE_COMPLETE |  
| AWS::EC2::VPC              | DELETE_COMPLETE |  
| AWS::S3::Bucket            | DELETE_COMPLETE |  
| AWS::EC2::Route            | DELETE_COMPLETE |  
| AWS::EC2::RouteTable       | DELETE_COMPLETE |  
| AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation | DELETE_COMPLETE |  
| AWS::EC2::Subnet          | DELETE_COMPLETE |  
| AWS::EC2::VPCGatewayAttachment | DELETE_COMPLETE |  
| AWS::CloudFormation::WaitCondition | DELETE_COMPLETE |  
| AWS::CloudFormation::WaitConditionHandle | DELETE_COMPLETE |  
| AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup    | DELETE_COMPLETE |  
| AWS::EC2::Instance        | DELETE_COMPLETE |  
+-----+-----+
```





# Task 2

# Troubleshooting and working with AWS CloudFormation stacks

## Step 7: Review the stack status

To see the stack status and other details, run the following `aws cloudformation describe-stacks` command. The output of the command will either show a status of `CREATE_FAILED`, `ROLLBACK_IN_PROGRESS` or `ROLLBACK_COMPLETE`.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ watch -n 5 -d \
> aws cloudformation describe-stacks \
> --stack-name myStack \
> --output table
```

DescribeStacks		
Stacks		
CreationTime	2024-06-04T21:28:21.729Z	
DeletionTime	2024-06-04T21:31:11.076Z	
Description	Lab template	
DisableRollback	False	
EnableTerminationProtection	False	
StackId	arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:975050193060:stack/myStack/5e2e4700-22b9-11ef-8c01-068f497cdc6b	
StackName	myStack	
StackStatus	ROLLBACK_COMPLETE	
Capabilities		
CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM		
DriftInformation		
StackDriftStatus	NOT_CHECKED	
Parameters		
ParameterKey	ParameterValue	ResolvedValue
KeyName	vockey	
LabVpcCidr	10.0.0.0/20	
PublicSubnetCidr	10.0.0.0/24	
AmazonLinuxAMIID	/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2	ami-0676a735c5f8e67c4





## Task 2

# Troubleshooting and working with AWS CloudFormation stacks

### Step 8: Analyze the issue

Analyze the issue by running the following [aws cloudformation describe-stack-events](#) command with a query that returns only the `CREATE_FAILED` events.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ aws cloudformation describe-stack-events \
> --stack-name myStack \
> --query "StackEvents[?ResourceStatus == 'CREATE_FAILED']"
[
  {
    "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:975050193060:stack/myStack/5e2e4700-22b9-11ef-8c01-068f497cdc6b",
    "EventId": "WaitCondition-CREATE_FAILED-2024-06-04T21:31:10.741Z",
    "ResourceStatus": "CREATE_FAILED",
    "ResourceType": "AWS::CloudFormation::WaitCondition",
    "Timestamp": "2024-06-04T21:31:10.741Z",
    "ResourceStatusReason": "WaitCondition timed out. Received 0 conditions when expecting 1",
    "StackName": "myStack",
    "ResourceProperties": "{\n  \"Timeout\": \"60\",\n  \"Handle\": \"https://cloudformation-waitcondition-us-west-2.s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/arn%3Aaws%3Acloudformation%3Aus-west-2%3A975050193060%3Astack/myStack/5e2e4700-22b9-11ef-8c01-068f497cdc6b/5e3090f0-22b9-11ef-8c01-068f497cdc6b/WaitHandle?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-Date=20240604T212824Z&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host&X-Amz-Expires=86399&X-Amz-Credential=AKIAJBJSWSW6NLR67N6A%2F20240604%2Fus-west-2%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-Signature=25c389f47a6a6c4212cde03df458c8139ad1a7e66da83da63f18ded0e7619d77\\\"}\",
    "PhysicalResourceId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:975050193060:stack/myStack/5e2e4700-22b9-11ef-8c01-068f497cdc6b/5e3090f0-22b9-11ef-8c01-068f497cdc6b/WaitHandle",
    "LogicalResourceId": "WaitCondition"
  }
]
```

### Step 9: Review the stack status

Run the [aws cloudformation describe-stacks](#) command one more time.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ aws cloudformation describe-stacks \
> --stack-name myStack \
> --output table
```



# Task 2

# Troubleshooting and working with AWS CloudFormation stacks

## Step 10: Review the stack status

The StackStatus element indicates that the status of the stack is now ROLLBACK\_COMPLETE. This status confirms that the resources that were created by the stack were deleted.

DescribeStacks		
Stacks		
CreationTime	2024-06-04T21:28:21.729Z	
DeletionTime	2024-06-04T21:31:11.076Z	
Description	Lab template	
DisableRollback	False	
EnableTerminationProtection	False	
StackId	arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:975050193060:stack/myStack/5e2e4700-22b9-11ef-8c01-068f497cdc6b	
StackName	myStack	
StackStatus	ROLLBACK_COMPLETE	
Capabilities		
CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM		
DriftInformation		
StackDriftStatus	NOT_CHECKED	
Parameters		
ParameterKey	ParameterValue	ResolvedValue
KeyName	vockey	
LabVpcCidr	10.0.0.0/20	
PublicSubnetCidr	10.0.0.0/24	
AmazonLinuxAMIID	/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2	ami-0676a735c5f8e67c4

## Step 11: Delete the stack

Use the following `aws cloudformation delete-stack` command to delete the stack.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ aws cloudformation delete-stack --stack-name myStack
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$
```





## Task 2

# Troubleshooting and working with AWS CloudFormation stacks

### Step 12: Create stack

Run the `aws cloudformation create-stack` command again, but this time, specify that there should be no rollback on failure.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ aws cloudformation create-stack \  
> --stack-name myStack \  
> --template-body file://template1.yaml \  
> --capabilities CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM \  
> --on-failure DO_NOTHING \  
> --parameters ParameterKey=KeyName,ParameterValue=vockey \  
{  
  "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:975050193060:stack/myStack/e4929d90-22ba-11ef-8d71-0277e670b3c9"  
}  
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$
```

### Step 13: Review stack resources status

Wait until there are no more stack resources with a status of `CREATE_IN_PROGRESS`. Notice that after the `WaitCondition` attains the status of `CREATE_FAILED`, the other resources keep their `CREATE_COMPLETE` status.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ watch -n 5 -d \  
> aws cloudformation describe-stack-resources \  
> --stack-name myStack \  
> --query 'StackResources[*].[ResourceType,ResourceStatus]' \  
> --output table
```

DescribeStackResources	
AWS::EC2::InternetGateway	CREATE_COMPLETE
AWS::EC2::VPC	CREATE_COMPLETE
AWS::S3::Bucket	CREATE_COMPLETE
AWS::EC2::Route	CREATE_COMPLETE
AWS::EC2::RouteTable	CREATE_COMPLETE
AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation	CREATE_COMPLETE
AWS::EC2::Subnet	CREATE_COMPLETE
AWS::EC2::VPCGatewayAttachment	CREATE_COMPLETE
AWS::CloudFormation::WaitCondition	CREATE_FAILED
AWS::CloudFormation::WaitConditionHandle	CREATE_COMPLETE
AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup	CREATE_COMPLETE
AWS::EC2::Instance	CREATE_COMPLETE



# Task 2

# Troubleshooting and working with AWS CloudFormation stacks

## Step 14: Review the stack status

Run the `aws cloudformation describe-stacks` command. The output should indicate that the status of the stack is now `CREATE_FAILED`. Significantly, however, AWS CloudFormation did not roll back the stack this time.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ aws cloudformation describe-stacks \
> --stack-name myStack \
> --output table
```

DescribeStacks		
Stacks		
CreationTime	2024-06-04T21:39:16.680Z	
Description	Lab template	
DisableRollback	False	
EnableTerminationProtection	False	
StackId	arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:975050193060:stack/myStack/e4929d90-22ba-11ef-8d71-0277e670b3c9	
StackName	myStack	
StackStatus	CREATE_FAILED	
StackStatusReason	The following resource(s) failed to create: [WaitCondition].	
Capabilities		
CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM		
DriftInformation		
StackDriftStatus	NOT_CHECKED	
Parameters		
ParameterKey	ParameterValue	ResolvedValue
KeyName	vockey	
LabVpcCidr	10.0.0.0/20	
PublicSubnetCidr	10.0.0.0/24	
AmazonLinuxAMIID	/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2	ami-0676a735c5f8e67c4



## Task 2

# Troubleshooting and working with AWS CloudFormation stacks

### Step 15: Analyze the issue

Analyze the latest details of the CREATE\_FAILED event and verify that it is the same issue as before. The output of the command should again confirm that the timeout of the WaitCondition is the issue.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ aws cloudformation describe-stack-events \
> --stack-name myStack \
> --query "StackEvents[?ResourceStatus == 'CREATE_FAILED']"
[
  {
    "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:975050193060:stack/myStack/e4929d90-22ba-11ef-8d71-0277e670b3c9",
    "EventId": "48dfccf0-22bb-11ef-a067-063caf1d7ccf",
    "ResourceStatus": "CREATE_FAILED",
    "ResourceType": "AWS::CloudFormation::Stack",
    "Timestamp": "2024-06-04T21:42:04.853Z",
    "ResourceStatusReason": "The following resource(s) failed to create: [WaitCondition]. ",
    "StackName": "myStack",
    "PhysicalResourceId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:975050193060:stack/myStack/e4929d90-22ba-11ef-8d71-0277e670b3c9",
    "LogicalResourceId": "myStack"
  },
  {
    "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:975050193060:stack/myStack/e4929d90-22ba-11ef-8d71-0277e670b3c9",
    "EventId": "WaitCondition-CREATE_FAILED-2024-06-04T21:42:04.480Z",
    "ResourceStatus": "CREATE_FAILED",
    "ResourceType": "AWS::CloudFormation::WaitCondition",
    "Timestamp": "2024-06-04T21:42:04.480Z",
    "ResourceStatusReason": "WaitCondition timed out. Received 0 conditions when expecting 1",
    "StackName": "myStack",
    "ResourceProperties": "{\n  \"Timeout\": \"60\",\n  \"Handle\": \"https://cloudformation-waitcondition-us-west-2.s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/arn%3Aaws%3Acloudformation%3Aus-west-2%3A975050193060%3Astack/myStack/e4929d90-22ba-11ef-8d71-0277e670b3c9/e4947250-22ba-11ef-8d71-0277e670b3c9/WaitHandle?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-Date=20240604T213919Z&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host&X-Amz-Expires=86399&X-Amz-Credential=AKIAJBJSWSW6NLR67N6A%2F20240604%2Fus-west-2%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-Signature=d60e5e288f30f80e105e286db09d0f0e8040c648dd3e961400cfbb69af504230\"\n}",
    "PhysicalResourceId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:975050193060:stack/myStack/e4929d90-22ba-11ef-8d71-0277e670b3c9/e4947250-22ba-11ef-8d71-0277e670b3c9/WaitHandle",
    "LogicalResourceId": "WaitCondition"
  }
]
```



## Step 16: Get the Web Server IP

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ aws ec2 describe-instances \
> --filters "Name=tag:Name,Values='Web Server'" \
> --query 'Reservations[].Instances[].[State.Name,PublicIpAddress]'
[
  [
    "running",
    "52.43.28.248"
  ],
  [
    "terminated",
    null
  ]
]
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$
```

## Step 17: Connect to the Web Server instance

```
support@HP-Pavilion-Laptop:~/Downloads$ ssh -i labsuser.pem ec2-user@52.43.28.248
```

```
#  
####  
#####  
\\###|  
   \\#/  
    V~' '->  
      /  
     /  
    /  
   /  
  /  
 /m/'
```

Amazon Linux 2

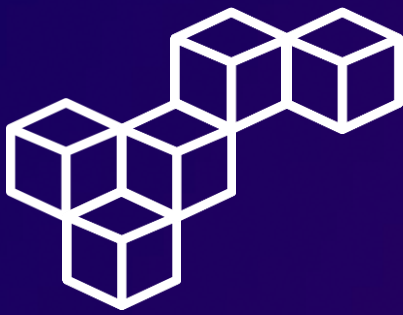
AL2 End of Life is 2025-06-30.

A newer version of Amazon Linux is available!

Amazon Linux 2023, GA and supported until 2028-03-15.  
<https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023/>

```
[ec2-user@web-server ~]$
```





## Task 2

# Troubleshooting and working with AWS CloudFormation stacks

### Step 18: Analyze the log file

Analyze the **cloud-init-output.log** file. Notice the line in the log that states: **No package http available**. Also, notice the message: **util.py[WARNING]: Failed running /var/lib/cloud/instance/scripts/part-001**.

```
[ec2-user@web-server ~]$ sudo tail -6 /var/log/cloud-init-output.log
No package http available.
Error: Nothing to do
Jun 04 21:40:09 cloud-init[2326]: util.py[WARNING]: Failed running /var/lib/cloud/instance/scripts/part-001 [1]
Jun 04 21:40:09 cloud-init[2326]: cc_scripts_user.py[WARNING]: Failed to run module scripts-user (scripts in /var/lib/cloud/instance/scripts)
Jun 04 21:40:09 cloud-init[2326]: util.py[WARNING]: Running module scripts-user (<module 'cloudinit.config.cc_scripts_user' from '/usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/cloudinit/config/cc_scripts_user.pyc'>) failed
Cloud-init v. 19.3-46.amzn2.0.2 finished at Tue, 04 Jun 2024 21:40:09 +0000. Datasource DataSourceEc2. Up 25.96 seconds
[ec2-user@web-server ~]$
```

### Step 19: Analyze the script

Analyze the **part-001** script. In summary, because no package named **http** could be found, the userdata script failed. Close the terminal window for the **Web Server** instance.

```
[ec2-user@web-server ~]$ sudo cat /var/lib/cloud/instance/scripts/part-001
#!/bin/bash -ex
hostnamectl set-hostname Web-Server
yum install -y http
echo '<html><h1>Hello from your web server!</h1></html>' > /var/www/html/index.html
systemctl enable httpd
systemctl start httpd
/opt/aws/bin/cfn-signal -s true 'https://cloudformation-waitcondition-us-west-2.s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/arn%3Aaws%3Acloudformation%3Aus-west-2%3A975050193060%3Astack/myStack/e4929d90-22ba-11ef-8d71-0277e670b3c9/e4947250-22ba-11ef-8d71-0277e670b3c9/WaitHandle?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-Date=20240604T213919Z&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host&X-Amz-Expires=86399&X-Amz-Credential=AKIAJBJSWSW6NLR67N6A%2F20240604%2Fus-west-2%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-Signature=d60e5e288f30f80e105e286db09d0f0e8040c648dd3e961400c6bb69af504230'
[ec2-user@web-server ~]$
```





## Task 2

# Troubleshooting and working with AWS CloudFormation stacks

### Step 20: Fix the issue

Update the AWS CloudFormation template. In the UserData section of the EC2 resource, change **http** to **httpd**. Confirm that the file was updated.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ vim template1.yaml
```

```
UserData:
  Fn::Base64: !Sub |
    #!/bin/bash -ex
    hostnamectl set-hostname Web-Server
    yum install -y httpd
    echo '<html><h1>Hello from your web server!</h1></html>' > /var/www/html/index.html
    systemctl enable httpd
    systemctl start httpd
    /opt/aws/bin/cfn-signal -s true '${WaitHandle}'
```

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ cat template1.yaml | grep httpd
    yum install -y httpd
    systemctl enable httpd
    systemctl start httpd
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$
```

### Step 21: Delete the failed stack

Use the following `aws cloudformation delete-stack` command to delete the failed stack.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ aws cloudformation delete-stack --stack-name myStack
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$
```



# Task 2

# Troubleshooting and working with AWS CloudFormation stacks

## Step 22: Review the stack status

Run the `aws cloudformation describe-stacks` command. The output will indicate a StackStatus of DELETE\_IN\_PROGRESS, and then change to indicate that the stack does not exist.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ watch -n 5 -d \
> aws cloudformation describe-stacks \
> --stack-name myStack \
> --output table
```

DescribeStacks		
Stacks		
CreationTime	2024-06-04T21:39:16.680Z	
DeletionTime	2024-06-04T21:54:56.835Z	
Description	Lab template	
DisableRollback	False	
EnableTerminationProtection	False	
StackId	arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:975050193060:stack/myStack/e4929d90-22ba-11ef-8d71-0277e670b3c9	
StackName	myStack	
StackStatus	DELETE_IN_PROGRESS	
Capabilities		
CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM		
DriftInformation		
StackDriftStatus	NOT_CHECKED	
Parameters		
ParameterKey	ParameterValue	ResolvedValue
KeyName	vockey	
LabVpcCidr	10.0.0.0/20	
PublicSubnetCidr	10.0.0.0/24	
AmazonLinuxAMIID	/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2	ami-0676a735c5f8e67c4

```
Every 5.0s: aws cloudformation describe-stacks --stack-name myStack --output table
```

```
An error occurred (ValidationError) when calling the DescribeStacks operation: Stack with id myStack does not exist
```



## Task 2

# Troubleshooting and working with AWS CloudFormation stacks

### Step 23: Create stack

Now that you resolved the issue in the template, run the [aws cloudformation create-stack](#) command again.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ aws cloudformation create-stack \  
> --stack-name myStack \  
> --template-body file://template1.yaml \  
> --capabilities CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM \  
> --on-failure DO_NOTHING \  
> --parameters ParameterKey=KeyName,ParameterValue=vockey \  
{  
  "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:975050193060:stack/myStack/48d90440-22bd-11ef-af52-0aa6190efe71"  
}  
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$
```

### Step 24: Review stack resources status

Run the [aws cloudformation describe-stack-resources](#) command again, and wait until all resources are created.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ watch -n 5 -d \  
> aws cloudformation describe-stack-resources \  
> --stack-name myStack \  
> --query 'StackResources[*].[ResourceType,ResourceStatus]' \  
> --output table
```

DescribeStackResources	
AWS::EC2::InternetGateway	CREATE_COMPLETE
AWS::EC2::VPC	CREATE_COMPLETE
AWS::S3::Bucket	CREATE_COMPLETE
AWS::EC2::Route	CREATE_COMPLETE
AWS::EC2::RouteTable	CREATE_COMPLETE
AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation	CREATE_COMPLETE
AWS::EC2::Subnet	CREATE_COMPLETE
AWS::EC2::VPCGatewayAttachment	CREATE_COMPLETE
AWS::CloudFormation::WaitCondition	CREATE_COMPLETE
AWS::CloudFormation::WaitConditionHandle	CREATE_COMPLETE
AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup	CREATE_COMPLETE
AWS::EC2::Instance	CREATE_COMPLETE



## Task 2

# Troubleshooting and working with AWS CloudFormation stacks

### Step 25: Review the stack status

Run the `aws cloudformation describe-stacks` command. This time, your stack should be created successfully (without errors), and it should have a StackStatus of `CREATE_COMPLETE`.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ aws cloudformation describe-stacks \  
> --stack-name myStack \  
> --output table
```

DescribeStacks		
Stacks		
CreationTime	2024-06-04T21:56:23.908Z	
Description	Lab template	
DisableRollback	False	
EnableTerminationProtection	False	
StackId	arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:975050193060:stack/myStack/48d90440-22bd-11ef-af52-0aa6190efe71	
StackName	myStack	
StackStatus	CREATE_COMPLETE	
Capabilities		
CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM		
DriftInformation		
StackDriftStatus	NOT_CHECKED	
Outputs		
OutputKey	OutputValue	
BucketName	mystack-mybucket-khgawu9nxgra	
PublicIP	54.213.148.141	
Parameters		
ParameterKey	ParameterValue	ResolvedValue
KeyName	vockey	
LabVpcCidr	10.0.0.0/20	
PublicSubnetCidr	10.0.0.0/24	
AmazonLinuxAMIID	/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2	ami-0676a735c5f8e67c4



## Task 2

# Troubleshooting and working with AWS CloudFormation stacks

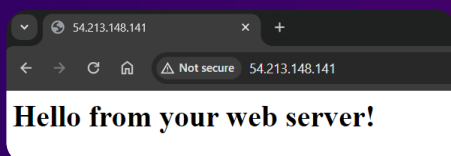
### Step 26: Review the Outputs section

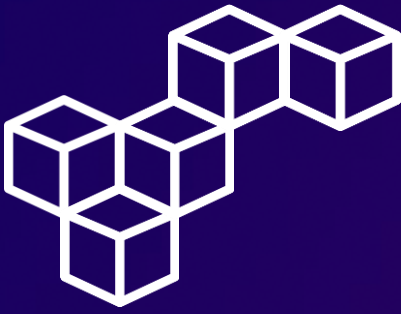
Also notice that the Outputs section includes the PublicIP address of the web server and the name of the S3 bucket that was created.

Outputs	
OutputKey	OutputValue
BucketName	mystack-mybucket-khgawu9nxgra
PublicIP	54.213.148.141

### Step 27: Test the web server

Test the web server by accessing the public IP address from the output of the previous command. A message should display.





# Task 3

## Make manual modifications and detect drift

### Step 1: Review EC2 Instances

In the EC2 Management Console, navigate to the **Instances** section, and select the running **Web Server** instance.

Instances (4) Info

Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)

All states

Refresh

Connect

Instance state

Actions

Launch instances

<1>

⚙

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Status check	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 address	Private IP address
<input type="checkbox"/>	Web Server	i-044e7b65b3a93aab8	Terminated	–	us-west-2a	–	–
<input type="checkbox"/>	Web Server	i-0acadca2f31fe0423	Terminated	–	us-west-2a	–	–
<input type="checkbox"/>	CLI Host	i-0334d066d743d7415	Running	2/2 checks passed	us-west-2a	35.87.22.61	192.168.1.158
<input type="checkbox"/>	Web Server	i-02409be02855dab03	Running	2/2 checks passed	us-west-2a	54.213.148.141	10.0.0.219

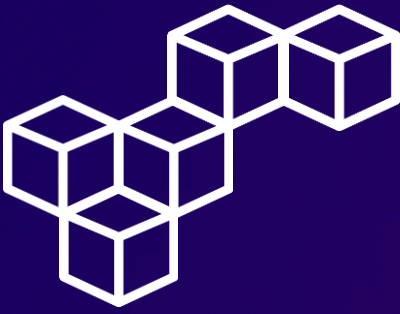
### Step 2: Modify the security groups

Select the associated **WebServerSG** security group, and edit the inbound rules to allow SSH traffic only from your IP.

Inbound rules (2) <a href="#">Manage tags</a> <a href="#">Edit inbound rules</a>							
<input type="text" value="Search"/>							
<div>&lt; 1 &gt; ⚙</div>							
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Security group rule...	IP version	Type	Protocol	Port range	Source
<input type="checkbox"/>	–	sgr-06f946a629bc450aa	IPv4	HTTP	TCP	80	0.0.0.0/0
<input type="checkbox"/>	–	sgr-074e1199535654...	IPv4	SSH	TCP	22	0.0.0.0/0

**Inbound rules** [Info](#)

Security group rule ID	Type	Protocol	Port range	Source
sgr-06f946a629bc450aa	HTTP	TCP	80	Custom
sgr-074e1199535654572	SSH	TCP	22	My IP



## Task 3

# Make manual modifications and detect drift

### Step 3: Query the bucket name

Query the bucket name and assign it to a variable named **bucketName** by running the following [aws cloudformation describe-stacks](#) command.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ bucketName=$(  
> aws cloudformation describe-stacks \  
> --stack-name myStack \  
> --query "Stacks[*].Outputs[?OutputKey \  
> == 'BucketName'].[OutputValue]" \  
> --output text)  
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ echo "bucketName = "$bucketName  
bucketName = mystack-mybucket-qli2axrsdgm  
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$
```

### Step 4: Add an object to the S3 bucket

Add an empty object to the S3 bucket by running the following commands.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ touch myfile  
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ aws s3 cp myfile s3://$bucketName/  
upload: ./myfile to s3://mystack-mybucket-qli2axrsdgm/myfile  
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ aws s3 ls $bucketName/  
2024-06-04 22:46:58      0 myfile  
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$
```





## Task 3

# Make manual modifications and detect drift

### Step 5: Start drift detection

To start drift detection on your stack, run the following [aws cloudformation detect-stack-drift](#) command. The command should return a StackDriftDetectionId.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ aws cloudformation detect-stack-drift --stack-name myStack
{
  "StackDriftDetectionId": "bf4119a0-22be-11ef-9f1f-0aaaf00a9189"
}
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$
```

### Step 6: Monitor drift detection status

Monitor the status of the drift detection by running the following [aws cloudformation describe-stack-drift-detection-status](#) command. Notice that the output shows "StackDriftStatus": "DRIFTED".

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ aws cloudformation describe-stack-drift-detection-status \
> --stack-drift-detection-id bf4119a0-22be-11ef-9f1f-0aaaf00a9189
{
  "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:975050193060:stack/myStack/48d90440-22bd-11ef-af52-0aa6190efe71",
  "StackDriftDetectionId": "bf4119a0-22be-11ef-9f1f-0aaaf00a9189",
  "StackDriftStatus": "DRIFTED",
  "Timestamp": "2024-06-04T22:06:51.962Z",
  "DetectionStatus": "DETECTION_COMPLETE",
  "DriftedStackResourceCount": 1
}
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$
```



## Task 3

# Make manual modifications and detect drift

### Step 7: Describe the drifted resources

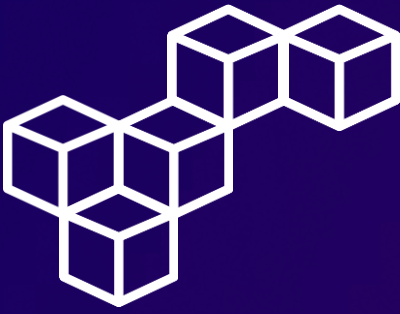
Describe the resources that drifted by running the following `aws cloudformation describe-stack-resource-drifts` command.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ aws cloudformation describe-stack-resource-drifts \
> --stack-name myStack
{
  "StackResourceDrifts": [
    {
      "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:975050193060:stack/myStack/48d90440-22bd-11ef-af52-0aa6190efe71",
      "ActualProperties": "{\"Tags\": [{\"Key\": \"Name\", \"Value\": \"Lab IGW\"}]}",
      "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::InternetGateway",
      "Timestamp": "2024-06-04T22:06:52.814Z",
      "PhysicalResourceId": "igw-07e6b52db103156b7",
      "StackResourceDriftStatus": "IN_SYNC",
      "ExpectedProperties": "{\"Tags\": [{\"Value\": \"Lab IGW\", \"Key\": \"Name\"}]}",
      "PropertyDifferences": [],
      "LogicalResourceId": "IGW"
    }
  ],
}
```

### Step 8: Review resources drift status

Run an `aws ec2 cloudformation describe-stack-resources` command with a `--query` parameter that will return only the resource type, resource status, and drift status.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ aws cloudformation describe-stack-resources \
> --stack-name myStack \
> --query 'StackResources[*].[ResourceType,ResourceStatus,DriftInformation.StackResourceDriftStatus]' \
> --output table
-----
| DescribeStackResources |
+-----+-----+-----+
| AWS::EC2::InternetGateway | CREATE_COMPLETE | IN_SYNC |
| AWS::EC2::VPC | CREATE_COMPLETE | IN_SYNC |
| AWS::S3::Bucket | CREATE_COMPLETE | IN_SYNC |
| AWS::EC2::Route | CREATE_COMPLETE | IN_SYNC |
| AWS::EC2::RouteTable | CREATE_COMPLETE | IN_SYNC |
| AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation | CREATE_COMPLETE | NOT_CHECKED |
| AWS::EC2::Subnet | CREATE_COMPLETE | IN_SYNC |
| AWS::EC2::VPCGatewayAttachment | CREATE_COMPLETE | NOT_CHECKED |
| AWS::CloudFormation::WaitCondition | CREATE_COMPLETE | NOT_CHECKED |
| AWS::CloudFormation::WaitConditionHandle | CREATE_COMPLETE | NOT_CHECKED |
| AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup | CREATE_COMPLETE | MODIFIED |
| AWS::EC2::Instance | CREATE_COMPLETE | IN_SYNC |
+-----+-----+-----+
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$
```



## Task 3

# Make manual modifications and detect drift

### Step 9: Retrieve the drifted resource details

Retrieve the specific details of the drift for the resource that has a `StackResourceDriftStatus` of `MODIFIED`.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ aws cloudformation describe-stack-resource-drifts \
> --stack-name myStack \
> --stack-resource-drift-status-filters MODIFIED
{
  "StackResourceDrifts": [
    {
      "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:975050193060:stack/myStack/48d90440-22bd-11ef-af52-0aa6190efe71",
      "ActualProperties": "{\n\"GroupDescription\": \"Enable access to web server\\\", \"GroupName\": \"WebServerSG\\\", \"SecurityGroupIngress\": [{\n\"CidrIp\": \"190.117.66.167/32\\\", \"FromPort\": 22, \"IpProtocol\": \"tcp\\\", \"ToPort\": 22}, {\n\"CidrIp\": \"0.0.0.0/0\\\", \"FromPort\": 80, \"IpProtocol\": \"tcp\\\", \"ToPort\": 80}], \"Tags\": [{\n\"Key\": \"Name\\\", \"Value\": \"WebServerSG\\\"}], \"VpcId\": \"vpc-07854778602c647f7\\\"}\",
      "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup",
      "Timestamp": "2024-06-04T22:06:55.410Z",
      "PhysicalResourceId": "sg-00f634aecc98dfdd3",
      "StackResourceDriftStatus": "MODIFIED",
      "ExpectedProperties": "{\n\"GroupDescription\": \"Enable access to web server\\\", \"GroupName\": \"WebServerSG\\\", \"SecurityGroupIngress\": [{\n\"CidrIp\": \"0.0.0.0/0\\\", \"FromPort\": 22, \"IpProtocol\": \"tcp\\\", \"ToPort\": 22}, {\n\"CidrIp\": \"0.0.0.0/0\\\", \"FromPort\": 80, \"IpProtocol\": \"tcp\\\", \"ToPort\": 80}], \"Tags\": [{\n\"Key\": \"Name\\\", \"Value\": \"WebServerSG\\\"}], \"VpcId\": \"vpc-07854778602c647f7\\\"}\",
      "PropertyDifferences": [
        {
          "PropertyPath": "/SecurityGroupIngress/0/CidrIp",
          "ActualValue": "190.117.66.167/32",
          "ExpectedValue": "0.0.0.0/0",
          "DifferenceType": "NOT_EQUAL"
        }
      ],
      "LogicalResourceId": "WebSecurityGroup"
    }
  ]
}
```

### Step 10: Try updating the stack

Try updating the stack. The output indicates that an error occurred. The `aws cloudformation update-stack` command will not automatically resolve drift, though drift has occurred.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ aws cloudformation update-stack \
> --stack-name myStack \
> --template-body file://template1.yaml \
> --parameters ParameterKey=KeyName,ParameterValue=vockey

An error occurred (ValidationError) when calling the UpdateStack operation: No updates are to be performed.
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$
```



# Task 4

## Attempt to delete the stack

### Step 1: Try deleting the stack

Try deleting the stack by running the following [aws cloudformation delete-stack](#) command.

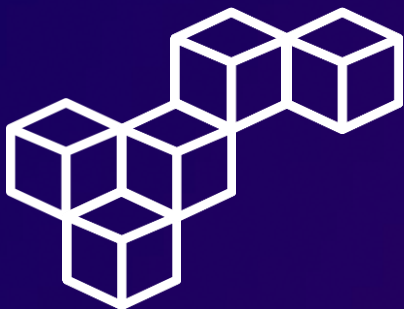
```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ aws cloudformation delete-stack --stack-name myStack
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$
```

### Step 2: Review stack resources status

Observe the results by running the [aws cloudformation describe-stack-resources](#) command. Notice that most of the resources are successfully deleted. However, there is one resource that fails to delete. It is the S3 bucket.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ watch -n 5 -d \
> aws cloudformation describe-stack-resources \
> --stack-name myStack \
> --query 'StackResources[*].[ResourceType,ResourceStatus]' \
> --output table
```

DescribeStackResources	
AWS::EC2::InternetGateway	DELETE_COMPLETE
AWS::EC2::VPC	DELETE_COMPLETE
AWS::S3::Bucket	DELETE_FAILED
AWS::EC2::Route	DELETE_COMPLETE
AWS::EC2::RouteTable	DELETE_COMPLETE
AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation	DELETE_COMPLETE
AWS::EC2::Subnet	DELETE_COMPLETE
AWS::EC2::VPCGatewayAttachment	DELETE_COMPLETE
AWS::CloudFormation::WaitCondition	DELETE_COMPLETE
AWS::CloudFormation::WaitConditionHandle	DELETE_COMPLETE
AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup	DELETE_COMPLETE
AWS::EC2::Instance	DELETE_COMPLETE



# Task 4

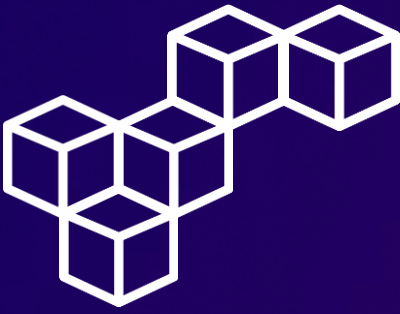
## Attempt to delete the stack

### Step 3: Review the stack status

Run the `aws cloudformation describe-stacks` command to see the stack status. The `StackStatus` shows a `DELETE_FAILED` status. The `StackStatusReason` shows **The following resource(s) failed to delete: [MyBucket]**. CloudFormation will not delete a bucket that has objects in it. This is to help guard against accidental data loss.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ aws cloudformation describe-stacks \
> --stack-name myStack \
> --output table
```

DescribeStacks		
Stacks		
CreationTime	2024-06-04T21:56:23.908Z	
DeletionTime	2024-06-04T22:10:15.770Z	
Description	Lab template	
DisableRollback	False	
EnableTerminationProtection	False	
StackId	arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:975050193060:stack/myStack/48d90440-22bd-11ef-af52-0aa6190efe71	
StackName	myStack	
StackStatus	DELETE_FAILED	
StackStatusReason	The following resource(s) failed to delete: [MyBucket].	
Capabilities		
CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM		
DriftInformation		
LastCheckTimestamp	2024-06-04T22:06:52.300Z	
StackDriftStatus	DRIFTED	
Outputs		
OutputKey	OutputValue	
BucketName	mystack-mybucket-khgawu9nxgra	
PublicIP	54.213.148.141	
Parameters		
ParameterKey	ParameterValue	ResolvedValue
KeyName	vockey	
LabVpcCidr	10.0.0.0/20	
PublicSubnetCidr	10.0.0.0/24	
AmazonLinuxAMIID	/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2	ami-0676a735c5f8e67c4



## Task 5

# Challenge: Keep the file in the S3 bucket, but Still Delete the Stack

### Step 1: Get the bucket logical resource ID

Query the bucket logical resource ID, assign it to a variable named **bucketLogicalID** by running the following [aws cloudformation describe-stack-resources](#) command.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ bucketLogicalID=$(aws cloudformation describe-stack-resources \
> --stack-name myStack \
> --query "StackResources[?ResourceType == 'AWS::S3::Bucket'].LogicalResourceId" \
> --output text)
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ echo "bucketLogicalID = \"$bucketLogicalID"
bucketLogicalID = MyBucket
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$
```

### Step 2: Delete the stack

Run the following [aws cloudformation delete-stack](#) command using the [--retain-resources](#) parameter to retain the S3 bucket, ensuring the stack can be successfully deleted.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ aws cloudformation delete-stack \
> --stack-name myStack \
> --retain-resources $bucketLogicalID
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$
```





## Task 5

# Challenge: Keep the file in the S3 bucket, but Still Delete the Stack

### Step 3: Review stack deletion

Run the following [aws cloudformation describe-stacks](#) command to verify that the stack was successfully deleted.

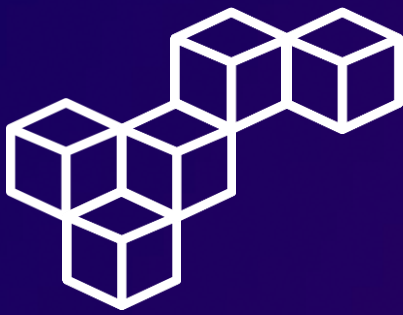
```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ aws cloudformation describe-stacks \  
> --stack-name myStack \  
> --output table  
  
An error occurred (ValidationError) when calling the DescribeStacks operation: Stack with id myStack does not exist  
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$
```

### Step 4: Review bucket retention

Run the following [aws s3 ls](#) command to verify that the S3 bucket and its contents were not deleted.

```
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$ aws s3 ls $bucketName/  
2024-06-04 22:46:58          0 myfile  
[ec2-user@cli-host ~]$
```





# Conclusions

---

## **aws cloudformation create-stack**

The `cloudformation create-stack` command enables automated provisioning of AWS resources based on defined CloudFormation templates, ensuring consistent infrastructure deployment.

## **aws cloudformation describe-stacks**

The `cloudformation describe-stacks` command provides detailed information about the status and configuration of CloudFormation stacks, aiding in monitoring and management.

## **aws cloudformation detect-stack-drift**

The `cloudformation detect-stack-drift` command identifies differences between stack resources and their expected configurations, helping maintain infrastructure consistency.

## **aws cloudformation update-stack**

The `cloudformation update-stack` command allows for modifying existing CloudFormation stacks to accommodate infrastructure changes without needing to recreate resources.

## **aws cloudformation delete-stack**

The `cloudformation delete-stack` command facilitates the removal of CloudFormation stacks and their associated resources, streamlining resource management and cost control.



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