AWS Intermediate Lab



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Overview

- 1. Cloud Automation
- 2. Connecting Resources and IAM
- 3. Extra Services and Best Practices

Pre-Reqs

- >> Python
- >> pip
- » Node and npm
- >> AWS Account (requires email + credit/debit card)
- >> Docker deamon/engine

Cloud Automation

- >> AWS CLI
- >> SDKs
- » CloudFormation
- >> Others: Ansible, Terraform

AWS CLI

pip install awscli

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/cli-chap-welcome.html

aws <command> <subcommand> [options and parameters]

Copy your key and secret and put into:

aws configure

aws help
aws ec2 help
aws ec2 describe-regions help

aws ec2 describe-instances help aws ec2 run-instances help awc ec2 create-images help

Launch Instance

\$ aws ec2 run-instances --image-id ami-xxxxxxxxx --count 1 --instance-type t1.micro --key-name MyKeyPair --security-groups my-sg

With subnet:

\$ aws ec2 run-instances --image-id ami-{xxxxxxxx} --count 1 --instance-type t1.micro --key-name {MyKeyPair} --security-group-ids sg-{xxxxxxxxx} --subnet-id subnet-{xxxxxxxxx}}

aws ec2 create-tags --resources i-{xxxxxxxxx} --tags Key={Name},Value={MyInstance} Replace {xxx}, {Name} and {MyInstance}

aws ec2 start-instances --instance-ids i-5203422c aws ec2 terminate-instances --instance-ids i-5203422c

```
$ aws ec2 create-key-pair --key-name {MyKeyPair} --query 'KeyMaterial' --output text > {MyKeyPair}.pem
$ aws ec2 describe-key-pairs --key-name {MyKeyPair}
aws ec2 delete-key-pair --key-name {MyKeyPair}
```

CodeDeploy

>> https://aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/

Source Code

- >> Git
- >> Rsync
- >> S3, e.g., aws s3 cp s3://{mybucket}/latest/install . -region us-east-1

Auto Startup

- >> init.d or CloudInit for Ubuntu+Debian and other like CentOS
 with additional installation
- >> User Data

* Command Shell Script and User Data Example

More info on User Data:

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/userdata.html

SDKs

Supported

- >> Amazon S3
- >> Amazon EC2
- >> DynamoDB
- >> Many more

Node SDK

```
mkdir aws-test

cd aws-test

npm init -y

npm i aws-sdk
```

Credentials

- >> Home directory
- >> Environment variables
- >> JavaScript/Node or JSON file

Credentials in Home Directory

~/.aws/credentials Or C:\Users\USER_NAME\.aws\credentials for Windows users

```
[default]
```

```
aws_access_key_id = YOUR_ACCESS_KEY_ID
aws_secret_access_key = YOUR_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY
```



AWS.EC2

```
Create and open create-ecz.js:
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
var AWS = require('aws-sdk');
// Load credentials and set region from JSON file
AWS.config.loadFromPath('./config.json');
```

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require('aws-sdk');
// Load credentials and set region from JSON file
AWS.config.loadFromPath('./config.json');
// Create EC2 service object
var ec2 = new AWS.EC2({apiVersion: '2016-11-15'});
var params = {
   ImageId: 'ami-10fd7020', // amzn-ami-2011.09.1.x86_64-ebs
   InstanceType: 't1.micro',
   MinCount: 1,
   MaxCount: 1
};
// Create the instance
ec2.runInstances(params, function(err, data) {
   if (err) {
      console.log("Could not create instance", err);
      return;
   var instanceId = data.Instances[0].InstanceId;
   console.log("Created instance", instanceId);
   // Add tags to the instance
   params = {Resources: [instanceId], Tags: [
         Key: 'Name',
         Value: 'SDK Sample'
   ]};
   ec2.createTags(params, function(err) {
      console.log("Tagging instance", err ? "failure" : "success");
  });
});
```

CloudFormation

Samples

OpsWork vs CloudFormation vs Elastic Beanstalk

OpsWork: configuration management (stacks and layers) – narrower app-oriented resources than CloudFormation

CloudFormation: building block service for almost everything

Elastic Beanstalk: only app management service

Goal: Use CloudFormation to create <u>Autoscaling and load-</u>balancing website in an Amazon VPC

Connecting Resources and IAM

Best IAM Practices

- >> Lock away your AWS account (root) access keys
- >> Create individual IAM users
- >> Use AWS-defined policies to assign permissions whenever possible
- >> Use groups to assign permissions to IAM users
- » Grant least privilege

Best IAM Practices (Cont)

- >> Configure a strong password policy for your users
- >> Enable MFA for privileged users
- >> Use roles for applications that run on Amazon EC2 instances
- >> Delegate by using roles instead of by sharing credentials

Best IAM Practices (Cont)

- >> Rotate credentials regularly
- >> Remove unnecessary credentials
- >> Use policy conditions for extra security
- >> Monitor activity in your AWS account

Goal: Build automation with User Data and AWS CLI

- » Create a shell script (script A) to install and run Node.js on Amazon Linux:
 - >> Install EPEL and Node (npm included) <u>link</u>
 - >> Install pm2: npm i pm2 -g
 - >> Download server code from GitHub using wget or curl (link
 - >> Start server with sudo pm2 start app.js -i o
- >> Use script A in User Data for run-instances
- » Create a shell script (B) to create a 2 new instance runinstances from Amazon Linux in region us-west-2 with script

- 1. Start script B with NODE_ENV=production sh script.sh where script.sh is the name of script B.
- 2. Test by going to the browser
- 3. Create autoscaling group: CPU>10% +1
- 4. Install loadtest: npm i -g loadtest
- 5. Use loadtest to stress test your instance to see if autoscaling kicks in.
- 6. Terminate the instance(s) with awscli

Use Elastic Beanstalk to deploy a web app which uses RDS:

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/ create_deploy_nodejs.html

Set up CloudFormation for the stack:

- >> ELB
- >> 2 EC2 with a web app which uses DynamoDB
- >> Security Group
- >> VPC
- >> DynamoDB
- >> SNS

Resources for Lab 3:

- » http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/
 UserGuide/CHAP_TemplateQuickRef.html
- » http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/gettingstartedguide/GettingStarted.NodeJs.html
- » http://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-javascript/v2/ developer-guide/dynamodb-examples.html