

1. Setting Up Amazon Linux 2023

Step 1: Launch an Amazon Linux 2023 Instance

- Go to the AWS Management Console.
- Navigate to EC2 and click Launch Instance.
- Choose Amazon Linux 2023 (AL2023) as the AML.
- Select an instance type (e.g., t2.micro for free-tier).
- Configure networking and add a key pair for SSH access.
- Launch the instance and connect via SSH.

Step 2: Connect to the Instance

Use SSH to connect to your EC2 instance:

```
ssh -i your-key.pem ec2-user@your-ec2-public-ip
```

*Replace your-key.pem with your private key and your-ec2-public-ip with the instance's public IP.

Step 3: Update the System

Once logged in, update the system:

```
sudo dnf update -y
```

Step 4: Install Python and Dependencies

Install Python and necessary dependencies:

```
sudo dnf install python3 python3-pip python3-virtualenv -y
```

Verify installation:

```
python3 --version  
pip3 --version
```

Step 5: Install Git

We need Git to work with GitHub:

```
sudo dnf install git -y
```

Verify installation:

```
git --version
```

Step 6: Install Docker

Docker will be required later for containerization:

```
sudo dnf install docker -y
```

Start and enable the Docker service:

```
sudo systemctl start docker  
sudo systemctl enable docker
```

Add the current user to the docker group to run Docker without sudo:

```
sudo usermod -aG docker ec2-user
```

Log out and log back in for the group changes to take effect, then verify:

```
docker --version
```

2. Creating a Basic Flask Application

Now that the environment is ready, let's build a simple Flask app.

Step 1: Set Up a Virtual Environment

Create a project directory and move into it:

```
mkdir flask-app && cd flask-app
```

Create a virtual environment:

```
python3 -m venv venv  
source venv/bin/activate
```

Step 2: Install Flask

```
pip install Flask
```

Step 3: Create a Simple Flask App

Create a file app.py and add the following code:

```
from flask import Flask  
  
app = Flask(__name__)  
  
@app.route('/')  
def home():  
    return "Hello, Amazon Linux 2023!"  
  
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port=5000)
```

Step 4: Run the Flask App

Run the app:

```
python app.py
```

*Visit <http://your-ec2-public-ip:5000> in a browser to see the output.

3. Version Control with GitHub

Now let's push the Flask app to GitHub.

Step 1: Initialize Git

Inside the flask-app directory:

```
git init
git config --global user.name "YourName"
git config --global user.email "youremail@example.com"
```

Step 2: Create a .gitignore File

```
echo "venv/" > .gitignore
echo "__pycache__/" >> .gitignore
```

Step 3: Commit and Push the Code

Create a new GitHub repository from GitHub's website.

Add the remote repository:

```
git remote add origin https://github.com/yourusername/flask-app.git
```

Add, commit, and push the files:

```
git add .
git commit -m "Initial commit"
git branch -M main
git push -u origin main
```

4. GitHub Actions for CI/CD

Let's set up GitHub Actions to automate testing.

Step 1: Create a GitHub Actions Workflow

Inside the flask-app directory, create .github/workflows/main.yml:

```
name: Flask CI

on:
  push:
    branches:
      - main

jobs:
  build:
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest

    steps:
      - name: Checkout code
        uses: actions/checkout@v2

      - name: Set up Python
```

```
uses: actions/setup-python@v2
```

```
with:
```

```
python-version: "3.9"
```

```
- name: Install dependencies
```

```
run: |
```

```
python -m venv venv
```

```
source venv/bin/activate
```

```
pip install Flask
```

```
- name: Run tests
```

```
run: python -m unittest discover
```

Push this workflow:

```
git add .github/workflows/main.yml
```

```
git commit -m "Add GitHub Actions workflow"
```

```
git push
```

*GitHub will now automatically run this workflow when you push code.

5. Dockerizing the Flask Application

Step 1: Create a Dockerfile

Create a Dockerfile in the project root:

```
FROM python:3.9-slim
```

```
WORKDIR /app
```

```
COPY requirements.txt .
```

```
RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
```

```
COPY . .
```

```
CMD ["python", "app.py"]
```

Step 2: Build and Run Docker Image

```
sudo usermod -aG docker $USER          #then exit to close the session, reconnect afterwards
```

```
docker build -t flask-app .
```

```
docker run -p 5000:5000 flask-app
```

5.1 Docker Commands

Check Docker version:

```
docker --version
```

Check system-wide Docker info:

```
docker info
```

List Available Images

```
docker images
```

Pull an Image from Docker Hub

```
docker pull ubuntu
```

Build a Docker Image

```
docker build -t myapp .
```

(-t assigns a name/tag to the image)

Tag an Image

```
docker tag myapp myrepo/myapp:v1
```

Remove an Image

```
docker rmi myapp
```

Run a Container

```
docker run -d -p 8080:80 myapp
```

(-d runs it in the background, -p maps ports)

List Running Containers

```
docker ps
```

List All Containers (Including Stopped Ones)

```
docker ps -a
```

Stop a Running Container

```
docker stop container_id
```

Start a Stopped Container

```
docker start container_id
```

Remove a Container

```
docker rm container_id
```

Run an Interactive Shell Inside a Running Container

```
docker exec -it container_id /bin/bash
```

View Container Logs

```
docker logs container_id
```

Follow Logs in Real-Time

```
docker logs -f container_id
```

Inspect a Running Container

```
docker inspect container_id
```

Check Resource Usage

```
docker stats
```

List Docker Volumes

```
docker volume ls
```

Create a Named Volume

```
docker volume create myvolume
```

List Docker Networks

```
docker network ls
```

Connect a Container to a Network

```
docker network connect mynetwork container_id
```

Stop All Running Containers

```
docker stop $(docker ps -q)
```

Remove All Stopped Containers

```
docker rm $(docker ps -a -q)
```

Remove All Images

```
docker rmi $(docker images -q)
```

Remove All Docker Volumes

```
docker volume rm $(docker volume ls -q)
```

5.2 Upload docker image to Docker Hub

- a) Go to hub.docker.com, sign in or sign up
- b) Back to the machine with docker container, use the following command to login

```
docker login
```

- c) Tag the Docker Image
 - a. List your local Docker images:

```
docker images
```

- b. You'll see an output like:

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
flask-app	latest	a1b2c3d4e5f6	10 minutes ago	120MB

- d) To push this image to Docker Hub, you need to tag it with your Docker Hub username:

```
docker tag flask-app your-dockerhub-username/flask-app:latest
```

- e) For example, if your Docker Hub username is john123, run:

```
docker tag flask-app john123/flask-app:latest
```

- f) Push the Image to Docker Hub

```
docker push your-dockerhub-username/flask-app:latest
```

- g) Example:

```
docker push john123/flask-app:latest
```

- h) Verify on Docker Hub, Go to Docker Hub.

- i) Log in and check the Repositories tab to see your uploaded image.

- j) Pull and Run from Any Machine, To pull the image on another machine:

```
docker pull your-dockerhub-username/flask-app:latest
```

- k) Then, run it:

```
docker run -p 5000:5000 your-dockerhub-username/flask-app
```