

AWS End-to-End CI/CD Workflow – Python Flask App

Step 0: AWS Services Overview

- **CodeCommit:** Git-based version control (like GitHub/GitLab). Stores private repositories.
 - **CodeBuild:** Serverless build service. Compiles code, runs tests, creates build artifacts.
 - **CodeDeploy:** Automates deployment to EC2, ECS, Lambda, or on-prem servers.
 - **CodePipeline:** Orchestrates CI/CD workflow: Source → Build → Deploy.
 - **CodeArtifact:** Stores build artifacts.
 - **KMS:** Encrypts secrets and artifacts.
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Step 1: Set Up GitHub Repository

- Create GitHub repo to store your Python app (day-14/simple-python-app/app.py).
 - Steps: + → New repository → Name & description → Visibility → Initialize README → Create repository.
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Step 2: Create AWS CodePipeline

1. Go to AWS Console → CodePipeline → Create Pipeline.
 2. **Source stage:** GitHub → Connect account → Select repository & branch.
 3. **Build stage:** AWS CodeBuild → Create project → Configure build environment & commands.
 4. **Deploy stage (optional):** Elastic Beanstalk / ECS / Lambda / EC2.
 5. Review → Create pipeline.
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Step 3: Configure AWS CodeBuild

- Source: AWS CodePipeline → select pipeline.
- Build environment: OS, runtime, compute.
- Buildspec.yml defines the CI steps:

version: 0.2

env:

parameter-store:

DOCKER_REGISTRY_USERNAME: /myapp/docker-credentials/username

DOCKER_REGISTRY_PASSWORD: /myapp/docker-credentials/password

DOCKER_REGISTRY_URL: /myapp/docker-registry/url

phases:

install:

runtime-versions:

python: 3.11

commands:

- pip install -r \$CODEBUILD_SRC_DIR/aws-devops-zero-to-hero/day-14/simple-python-app/requirements.txt

pre_build:

commands:

- echo "\$DOCKER_REGISTRY_PASSWORD" | docker login -u "\$DOCKER_REGISTRY_USERNAME" --password-stdin

build:

commands:

- docker build -t "\$DOCKER_REGISTRY_USERNAME/simple-python-flask-app:latest" \$CODEBUILD_SRC_DIR/aws-devops-zero-to-hero/day-14/simple-python-app

- docker push "\$DOCKER_REGISTRY_USERNAME/simple-python-flask-app:latest"

post_build:

commands:

- echo "Build completed successfully!"

artifacts:

files:

- '**/*'

base-directory: \$CODEBUILD_SRC_DIR/aws-devops-zero-to-hero/day-14/simple-python-app

- **Key Notes:**

- Parameter Store stores sensitive info (Docker creds, API keys).
- Fully automates Docker build & push.
- Compatible with CodePipeline → triggers on GitHub commit.

Step 4: Trigger the CI Process

- Make changes in GitHub repo → Commit & push.
- CodePipeline detects changes → triggers pipeline → invokes CodeBuild → builds & pushes Docker image.
- Optional deploy via CodeDeploy.

Step 5: Comparison with Jenkins

Feature	Jenkins	AWS CodeBuild/CodePipeline
CI/CD Steps	Jenkinsfile (Groovy DSL)	buildspec.yml (YAML)
Trigger Build	Manual / SCM polling	Auto via CodePipeline
Build Environment	Self-managed servers	Prebuilt images on CodeBuild
Secrets Management	Global config / plugins	Parameter Store

Step 6: Integration Flow Diagram

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| GitHub Repo |

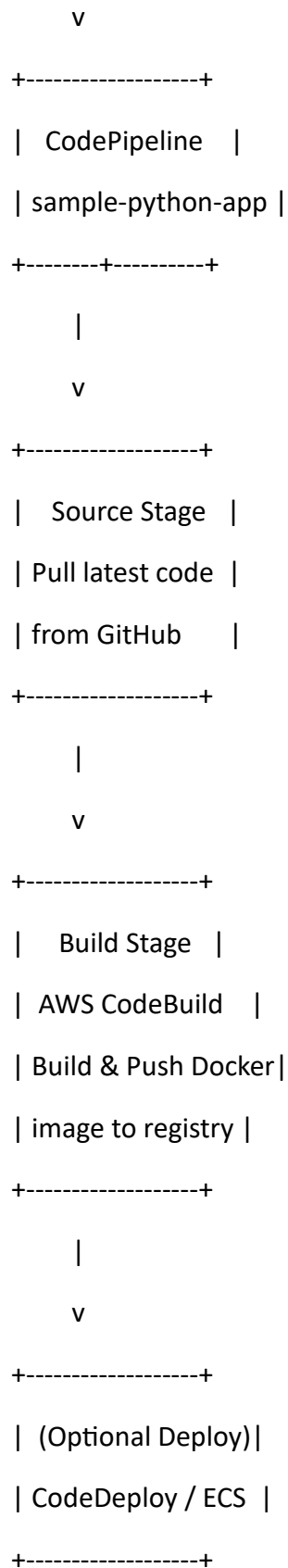
| day-14/simple- |

| python-app/app.py |

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|

| Commit / Push



✅ Key Takeaways

- commit → pipeline → build → docker push → optional deploy

- buildspec.yml = Jenkinsfile equivalent
- Secrets handled securely → Parameter Store
- Fully automated CI/CD for your Python Flask app

CD playbook: GitHub → CodePipeline → CodeBuild → CodeDeploy → EC2

0) prerequisites (once)

- AWS account + chosen **region**.
- A **GitHub repo** with:
 - your Flask app
 - buildspec.yml (build & push image + package deploy artifact)
 - appspec.yml (CodeDeploy)
 - scripts/ (start/stop/health)
- A **CodePipeline** and **CodeBuild** project from your CI part (already done).
- Docker image name you push (e.g. DOCKER_USER/simple-python-flask-app:latest).
- **Parameter Store** (if using private Docker Hub creds):
 - /myapp/docker-credentials/username (SecureString)
 - /myapp/docker-credentials/password (SecureString)

1) create the EC2 instance (targets to deploy to)

1. **Launch** EC2 (Amazon Linux 2 or Ubuntu 22.04).
Security Group: allow inbound **80/5000** (your app port), and **22** (SSH) if needed.
2. **Attach IAM role** to EC2 (for agent + SSM + optional Parameter Store):
 - Managed policies (minimal & practical):
 - AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore (lets SSM manage & gives basic STS/SSM)
 - CloudWatchAgentServerPolicy (optional logs)
 - If you will read secrets from Parameter Store on the instance, add an **inline policy**:
 - {
 - "Version": "2012-10-17",

- "Statement": [
- { "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["ssm:GetParameter", "ssm:GetParameters"], "Resource": [
- "arn:aws:ssm:*:*:parameter/myapp/docker-credentials/*",
- "arn:aws:ssm:*:*:parameter/myapp/docker-registry/*"
-]},
- { "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["kms:Decrypt"], "Resource": "*" }
-]
- }
- (If you deploy from **S3** artifacts, the CodeDeploy agent handles downloads via the CodeDeploy service; the instance role above is still fine.)

3. Install CodeDeploy agent

- *Amazon Linux 2:*
- `sudo yum update -y`
- `sudo yum install -y ruby wget`
- `REGION=<your-region>`
- `cd /tmp`
- `wget https://aws-codedeploy-${REGION}.s3.${REGION}.amazonaws.com/latest/install`
- `chmod +x install`
- `sudo ./install auto`
- `sudo systemctl enable codedeploy-agent`
- `sudo systemctl start codedeploy-agent`
- `sudo systemctl status codedeploy-agent`
- *Ubuntu:*
- `sudo apt update -y`
- `sudo apt install -y ruby-full wget`
- `REGION=<your-region>`

- `cd /tmp`
- `wget https://aws-codedeploy-${REGION}.s3.${REGION}.amazonaws.com/latest/install`
- `chmod +x install`
- `sudo ./install auto`
- `sudo systemctl enable codedeploy-agent`
- `sudo systemctl start codedeploy-agent`
- `sudo systemctl status codedeploy-agent`

4. **Install Docker** (if running container on EC2):

- Amazon Linux 2:
 - `sudo amazon-linux-extras install docker -y`
 - `sudo systemctl enable docker`
 - `sudo systemctl start docker`
 - `sudo usermod -aG docker ec2-user`
- Ubuntu:
 - `sudo apt-get install -y docker.io`
 - `sudo systemctl enable docker`
 - `sudo systemctl start docker`
 - `sudo usermod -aG docker $USER`

(Reboot or re-login for docker group to take effect.)

5. **Tag the EC2 instance** (for dynamic targeting by CodeDeploy):

- Key: Name, Value: sample-python (use exactly what you'll use in the deployment group)

2) create CodeDeploy application & deployment group

1. **Application**

- Name: sample-python-flask-app
- Compute platform: **EC2/On-premises**

2. **Service role for CodeDeploy** (once)

- Create IAM role: CodeDeployServiceRole
- Attach AWS managed policy: AWSCodeDeployRole

3. Deployment group

- Name: sample-python-deployment-group
 - Service role: CodeDeployServiceRole
 - Environment config: **Amazon EC2 instances**
 - **Tag filters:** Key Name, Value sample-python
 - Deployment type: **In-place**
 - Deployment config (strategy): choose one
 - AllAtOnce (fast for test)
 - OneAtATime (safer)
 - or a custom %/batch
 - (Optional) Load balancer & rollback/alarms for prod.
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3) repository layout for deployment (what CodeDeploy needs)

your-repo/

aws-devops-zero-to-hero/day-14/simple-python-app/

app.py

requirements.txt

...

appspec.yml

scripts/

start_container.sh

stop_container.sh

health_check.sh

appspec.yml (EC2, Docker-based)

version: 0.0

os: linux

hooks:

ApplicationStop:

- location: scripts/stop_container.sh
- timeout: 300
- runas: root

BeforeInstall:

- location: scripts/stop_container.sh
- timeout: 300
- runas: root

AfterInstall:

- location: scripts/start_container.sh
- timeout: 600
- runas: root

ApplicationStart:

- location: scripts/health_check.sh
- timeout: 300
- runas: root

scripts/stop_container.sh

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash
```

```
set -e
```

```
CONTAINER_NAME="simple-python-flask-app"
```

```
if [ "$(docker ps -q -f name=${CONTAINER_NAME})" ]; then
```

```
    docker stop ${CONTAINER_NAME} || true
```

```
fi
```

```
if [ "$(docker ps -aq -f status=exited -f name=${CONTAINER_NAME})" ]; then
    docker rm ${CONTAINER_NAME} || true
fi
```

scripts/start_container.sh

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash
```

```
set -e
```

```
# optional: fetch docker hub creds from Parameter Store (if your repo is private)
```

```
USERNAME_PARAM="/myapp/docker-credentials/username"
```

```
PASSWORD_PARAM="/myapp/docker-credentials/password"
```

```
# if aws cli not present, install a minimal version (AL2 usually has it)
```

```
if ! command -v aws >/dev/null 2>&1; then
```

```
    echo "aws cli not found; please install or bake it into the AMI."
```

```
fi
```

```
DOCKER_USERNAME=$(aws ssm get-parameter --name "$USERNAME_PARAM" --with-  
decryption --query 'Parameter.Value' --output text || echo "")
```

```
DOCKER_PASSWORD=$(aws ssm get-parameter --name "$PASSWORD_PARAM" --with-  
decryption --query 'Parameter.Value' --output text || echo "")
```

```
# login only if both present (skip for public images)
```

```
if [ -n "$DOCKER_USERNAME" ] && [ -n "$DOCKER_PASSWORD" ]; then
```

```
    echo "$DOCKER_PASSWORD" | docker login -u "$DOCKER_USERNAME" --password-stdin
```

```
fi
```

```
IMAGE="${DOCKER_USERNAME:-<public_user>}/simple-python-flask-app:latest"
```

```
CONTAINER_NAME="simple-python-flask-app"
```

```
docker pull "$IMAGE"
```

```
# run on port 80 (or 5000); adapt as needed
```

```
if [ "$(docker ps -aq -f name=${CONTAINER_NAME})" ]; then
```

```
    docker rm -f ${CONTAINER_NAME} || true
```

```
fi
```

```
docker run -d --name ${CONTAINER_NAME} -p 80:5000 "$IMAGE"
```

scripts/health_check.sh

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash
```

```
set -e
```

```
# wait a few seconds for container to boot
```

```
sleep 5
```

```
curl -fsS http://localhost/ || (echo "health check failed" && exit 1)
```

If your Flask app listens on 5000, we mapped container 5000 → host 80. Visiting the EC2 public DNS on port 80 should work.

4) adjust your buildspec (CI) to output the deploy bundle

You're already building & pushing the image. Add **artifact packaging** so CodePipeline → CodeDeploy can consume appspec.yml + scripts.

buildspec.yml (example—merge with your existing one):

```
version: 0.2
```

```
env:
```

```
  parameter-store:
```

```
    DOCKER_REGISTRY_USERNAME: /myapp/docker-credentials/username
```

```
    DOCKER_REGISTRY_PASSWORD: /myapp/docker-credentials/password
```

```
    DOCKER_REGISTRY_URL: /myapp/docker-registry/url
```

phases:

install:

runtime-versions:

python: 3.11

commands:

- echo "Installing deps..."
- pip install -r \$CODEBUILD_SRC_DIR/aws-devops-zero-to-hero/day-14/simple-python-app/requirements.txt

pre_build:

commands:

- echo "Docker login..."
- echo "\$DOCKER_REGISTRY_PASSWORD" | docker login -u "\$DOCKER_REGISTRY_USERNAME" --password-stdin

build:

commands:

- echo "Building & pushing image..."
- docker build -t "\$DOCKER_REGISTRY_USERNAME/simple-python-flask-app:latest" \$CODEBUILD_SRC_DIR/aws-devops-zero-to-hero/day-14/simple-python-app
- docker push "\$DOCKER_REGISTRY_USERNAME/simple-python-flask-app:latest"
- echo "Packaging deploy artifact..."
- mkdir -p artifact
- cp appspec.yml artifact/
- cp -r scripts artifact/

post_build:

commands:

- echo "Build & package completed."

artifacts:

files:

- appspec.yml
- scripts/**/*

base-directory: artifact

Result: CodeBuild publishes an artifact zip containing **appspec.yml** + **scripts/**.
CodeDeploy will run those on the EC2 instance.

5) add/update the Deploy stage in CodePipeline

1. **Edit** your existing pipeline → **Add stage** → Deploy.
2. **Add action**:
 - Action provider: **AWS CodeDeploy**
 - Input artifact: output of your Build stage (the artifact zip)
 - Application name: sample-python-flask-app
 - Deployment group: sample-python-deployment-group
3. **Save** pipeline.

Now the pipeline order is: **Source (GitHub) → Build (CodeBuild) → Deploy (CodeDeploy)**.

6) run a deployment

1. Commit & push any change to your GitHub repo.
2. Watch CodePipeline:
 - **Source**: gets latest commit
 - **Build**: builds & pushes Docker image, outputs artifact
 - **Deploy**: CodeDeploy sends artifact to the instance(s); agent runs hooks:
 - Stop old container
 - Pull new image
 - Start new container

- Health check

3. Test in browser: `http://<EC2-Public-DNS>/`

7) scale from 1 to many EC2s (tags = magic)

- Add the same tag (e.g., `Name=sample-python`) to every EC2 you want in the deployment group.
 - CodeDeploy **auto-targets** those instances.
 - Choose a safer deployment config for prod (e.g., **OneAtATime** / batch %).
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8) troubleshooting quickies

- **Agent down:** `sudo systemctl status codedeploy-agent` (start/enable if needed)
 - **Permissions:**
 - CodeDeploy **service role** must exist and be selected in the deployment group.
 - EC2 **instance role** must allow SSM GetParameter/KMS Decrypt if you use Parameter Store.
 - **Docker permission:** add your user to docker group; run hooks as root in appspec (as shown).
 - **Ports:** open SG port **80** (or whatever you map).
 - **Logs:**
 - `/opt/codedeploy-agent/deployment-root/deployment-logs/codedeploy-agent-deployments.log`
 - `/var/log/aws/codedeploy-agent/codedeploy-agent.log`
 - Your script echoes show up in CodeDeploy console events.
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9) alternative (no Docker)

If you prefer deploying raw Flask + gunicorn with systemd, swap scripts to:

- install venv + deps in AfterInstall
- create a systemd unit to run gunicorn on :80 or behind nginx

- start service in ApplicationStart
(I can drop in ready app.service + scripts if you want this path.)
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10) final mental model

- **CodePipeline** = conductor
- **CodeBuild** = builds image + packages appspec.yml & scripts/
- **CodeDeploy** = ships & runs hooks on tagged EC2s
- **EC2** = runs CodeDeploy agent + Docker → serves your Flask app