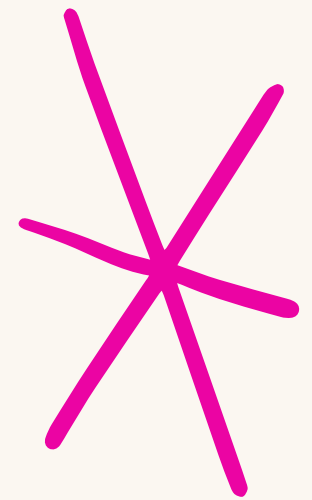
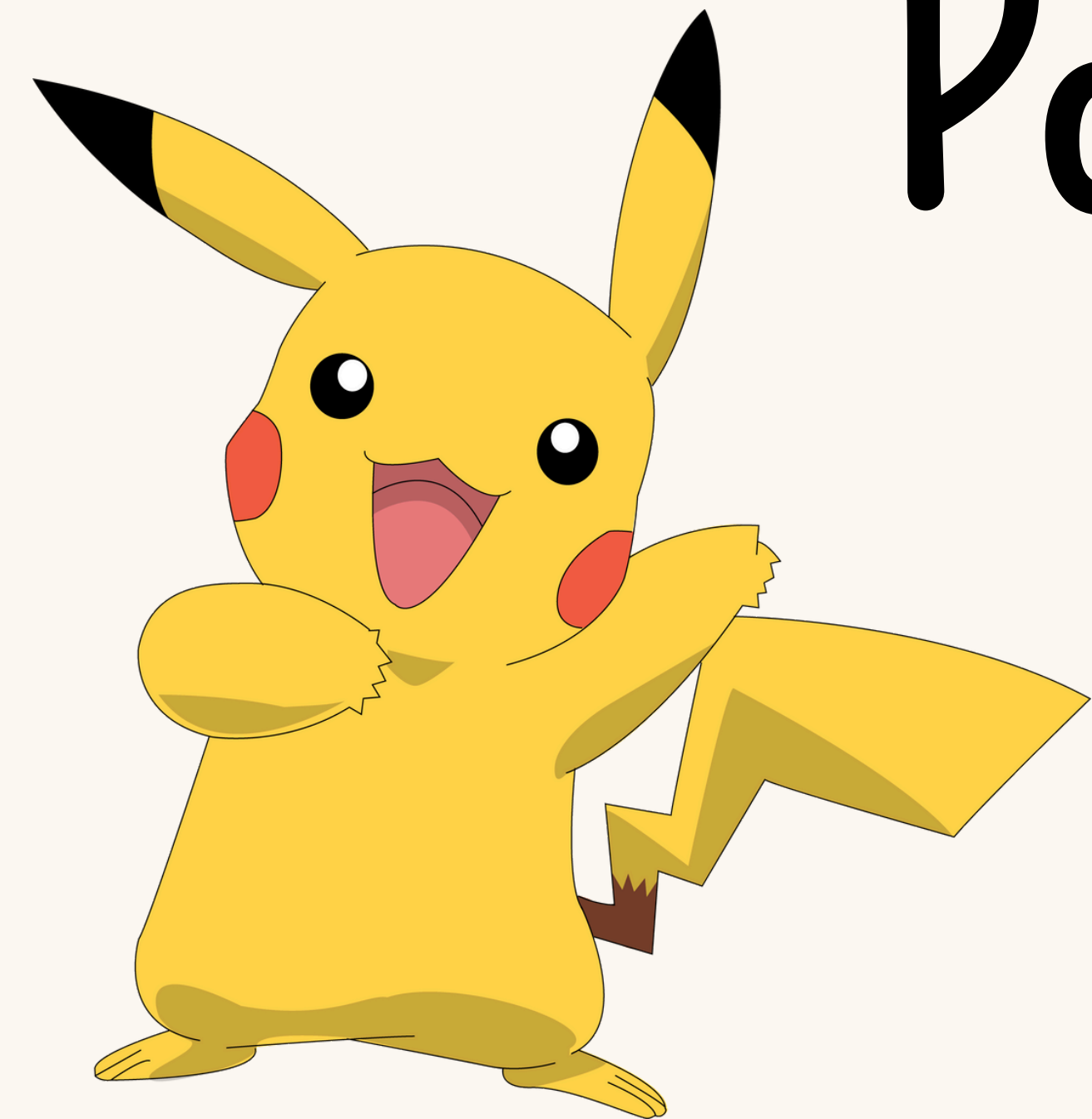


Nadine Jubeh

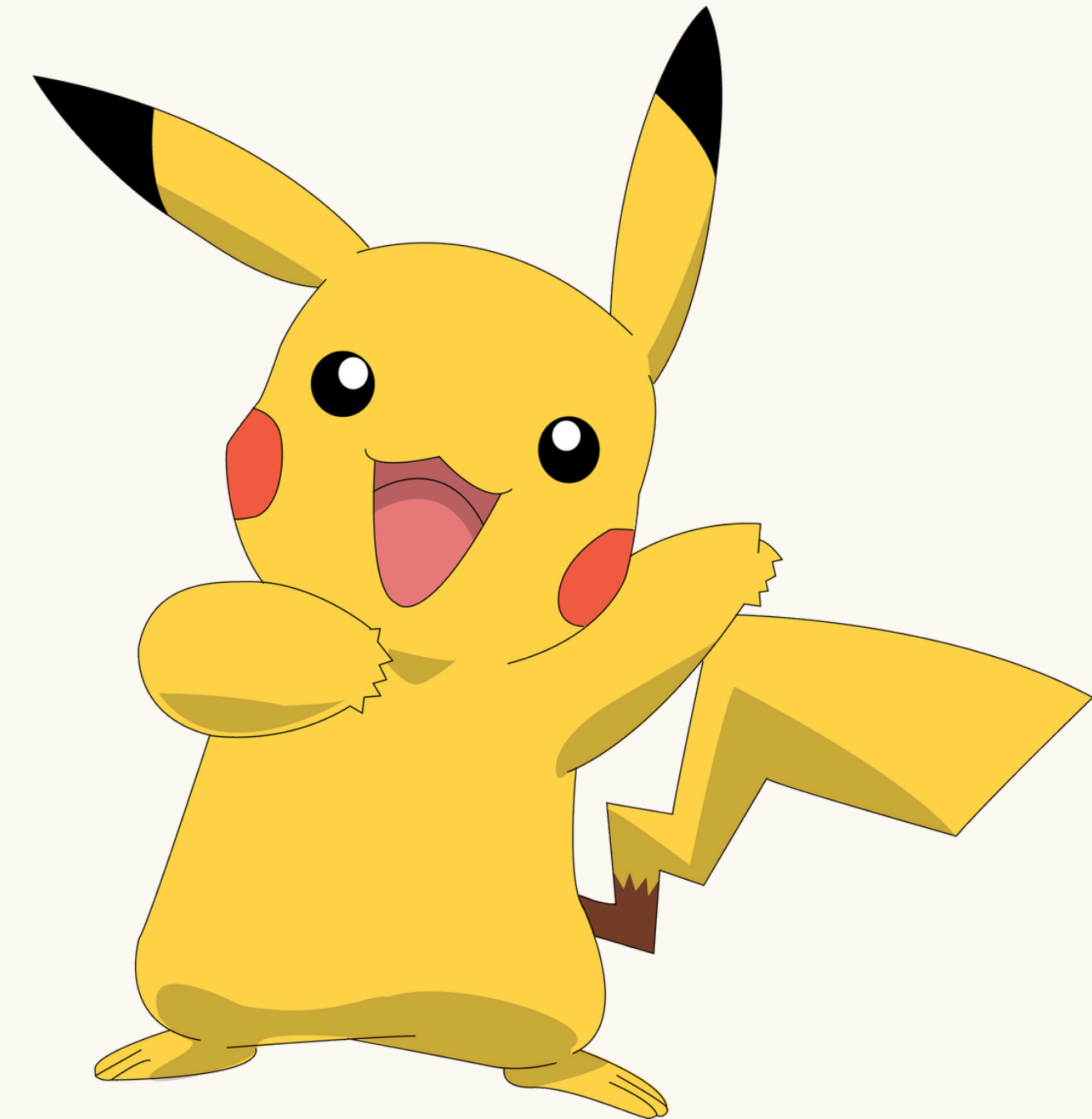
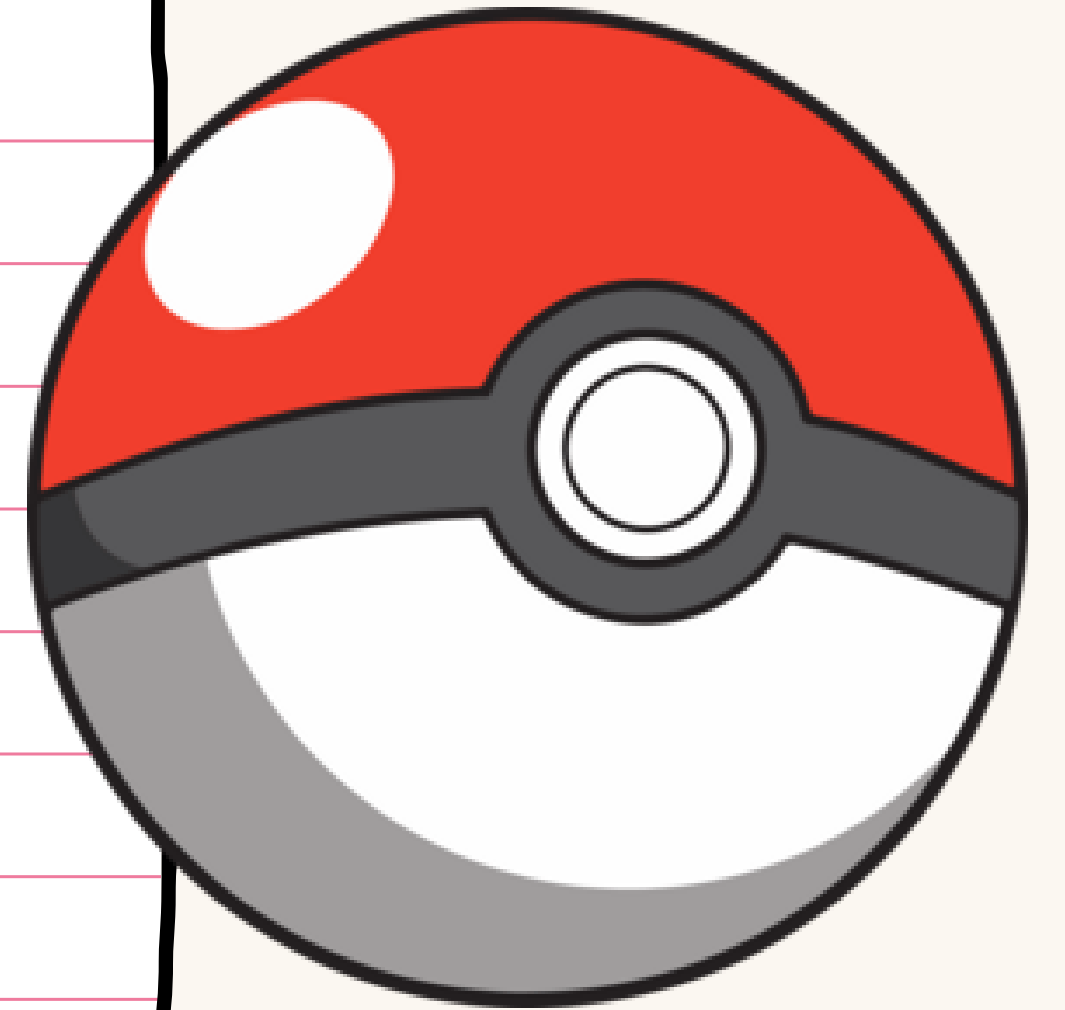
Pokémon App

aws



Agenda

1. Description
2. Architecture
3. Technologies
4. Flow
5. Challenges
6. What have I learned
7. Plans for the future



Description

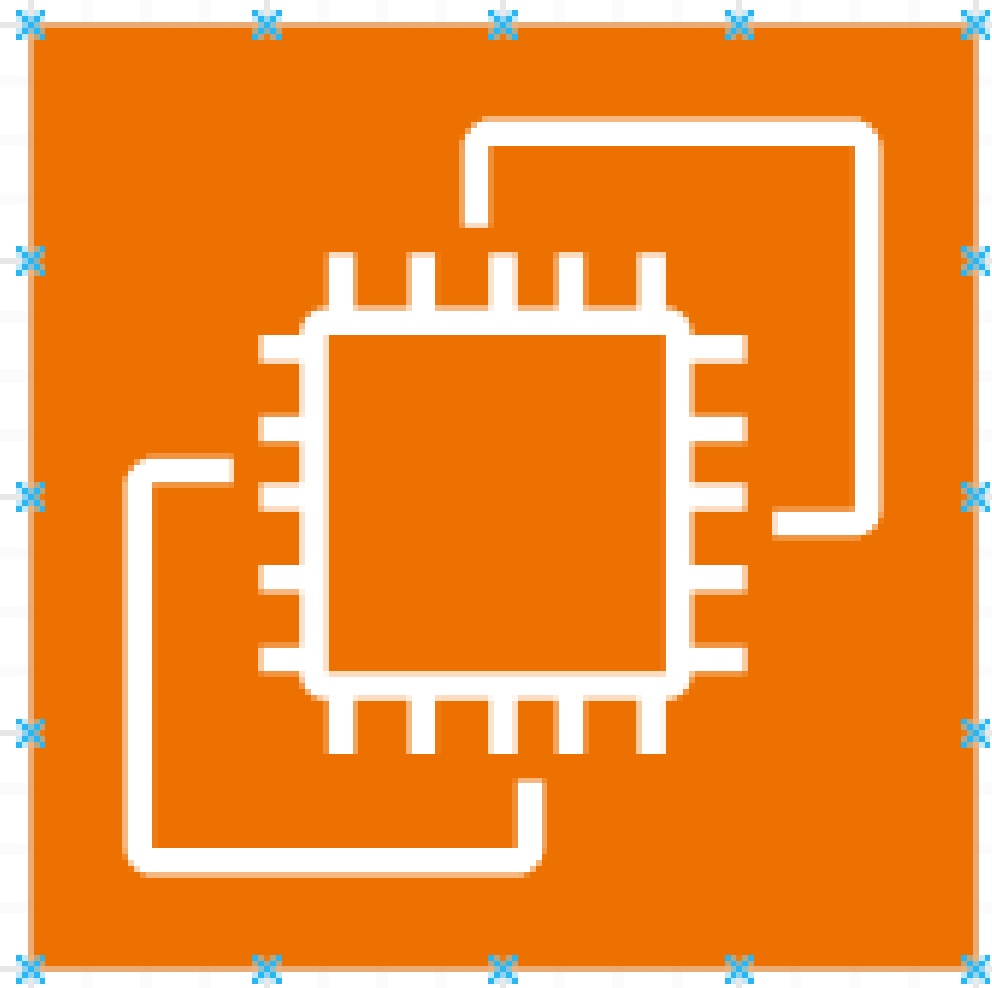
The Pokémon Game is a cloud-based application where a Pokémon-themed CLI game interacts in real-time with a custom backend via a web API. This project integrates containerized services, web APIs, and infrastructure automation.

It runs across two EC2 instances on AWS:

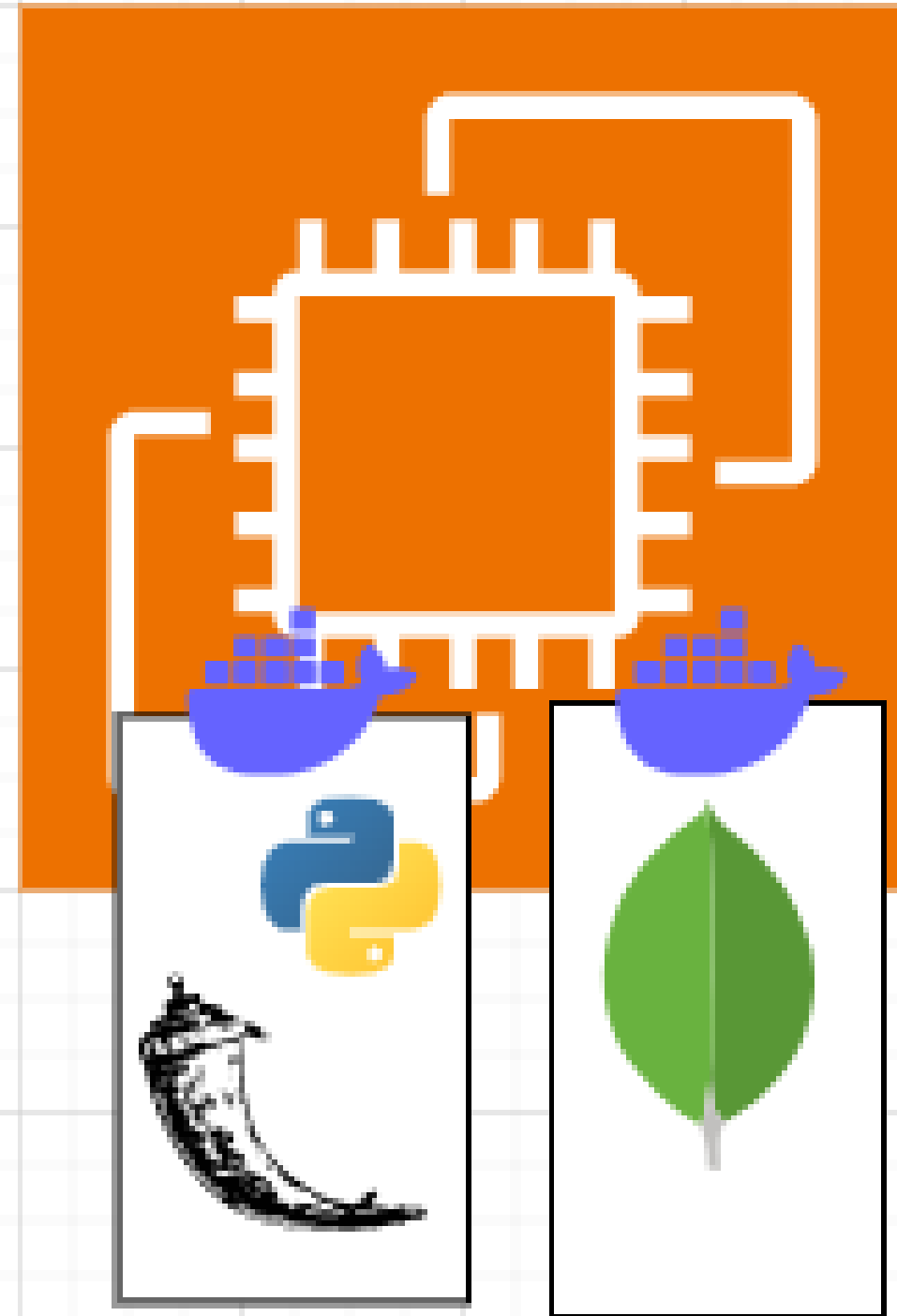
- One for the PokeAPI game
- One for the Flask + MongoDB backend

Architecture

frontend
ec2



backend
ec2



Technologies



Terraform

Infrastructure as Code tool for provisioning AWS resources including EC2, VPC, and security groups.



AWS EC2

Cloud computing service for hosting both frontend and backend servers with scalable instances.



mongoDB

MongoDB

NoSQL database for storing Pokémon data with flexible document schemas.



ANSIBLE

Ansible

Configuration management tool for automating server setup and application deployment.



docker

Docker

Containerization platform for packaging the backend application with all dependencies.



Python

Programming language used for both the Flask backend API and the frontend gaming application.

flow



1

Infrastructure Provisioning

Terraform creates AWS resources including VPC, subnets, security groups, and EC2 instances configured with user data scripts for automatic setup on launch.

2

Server Configuration

Ansible configures frontend servers with required dependencies.
(user data replacement)



flow



3 Backend Deployment

Docker containers with Flask API and MongoDB are deployed on the backend server.

4 Frontend Execution

Python frontend application connects to the backend API to fetch and display Pokémon data.

5 User Interaction

Users interact with the frontend application, which communicates with the backend for data operations.



Network Configuration

Setting up proper security groups and network rules to allow communication between frontend and backend while maintaining security.

Service Orchestration

Coordinating the deployment sequence between Terraform infrastructure creation, Ansible configuration, and application startup to ensure dependencies are properly resolved.

Challenges

```
graph TD; Challenges((Challenges)) -.-> Network[Network Configuration]; Challenges -.-> Service[Service Orchestration];
```

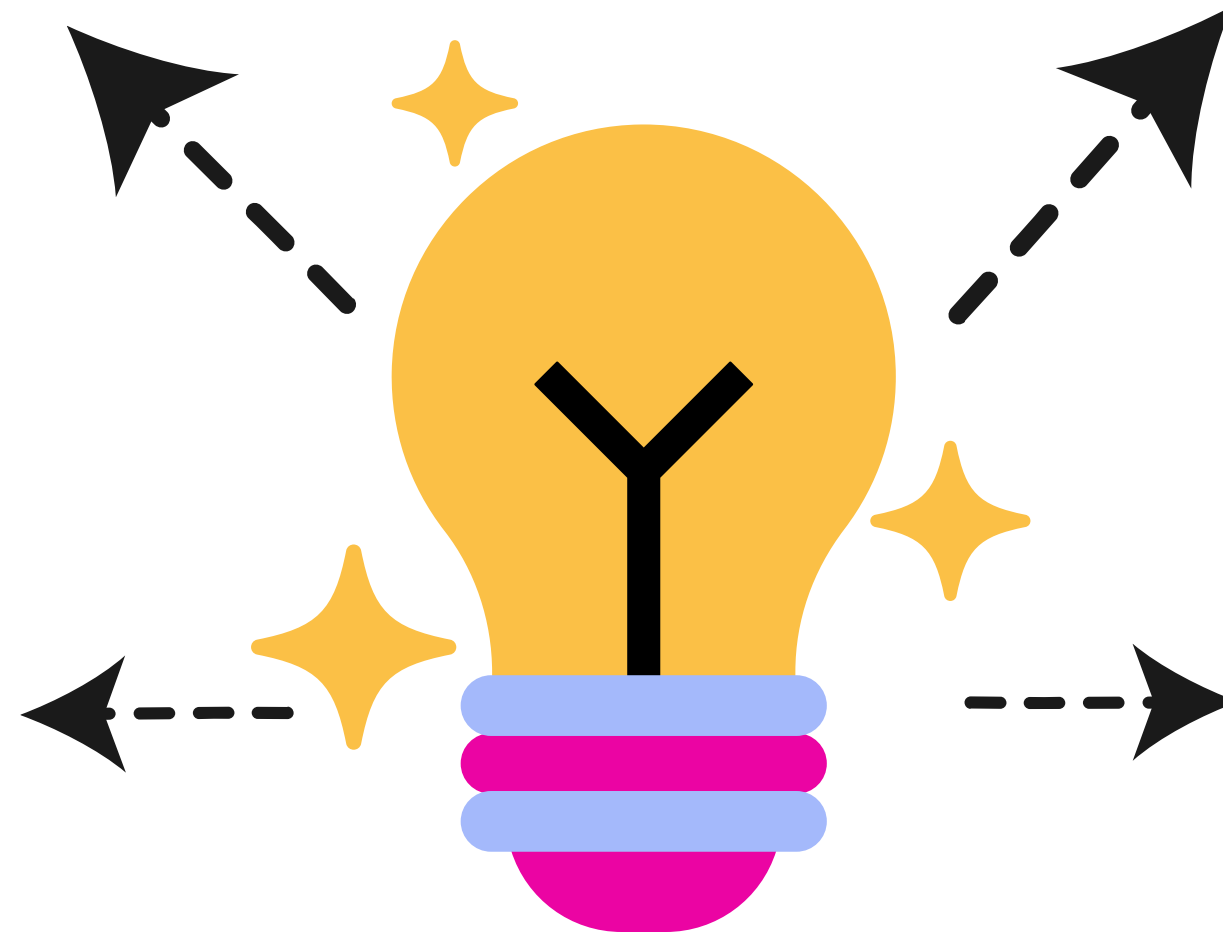

WHAT HAVE I LEARNED

Containerization

**Cloud
Infrastructure
Management**

Flask

Ansible

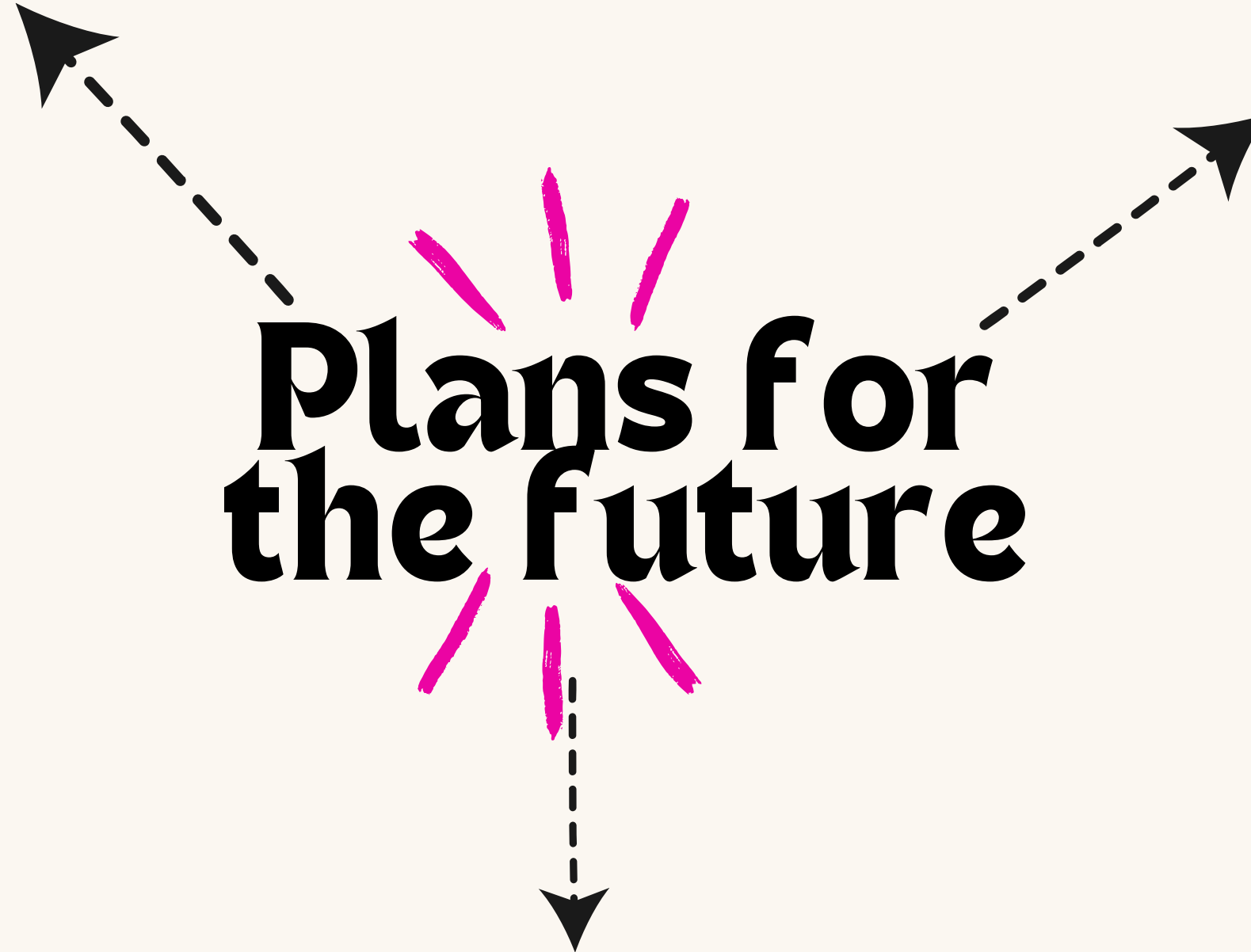


go global

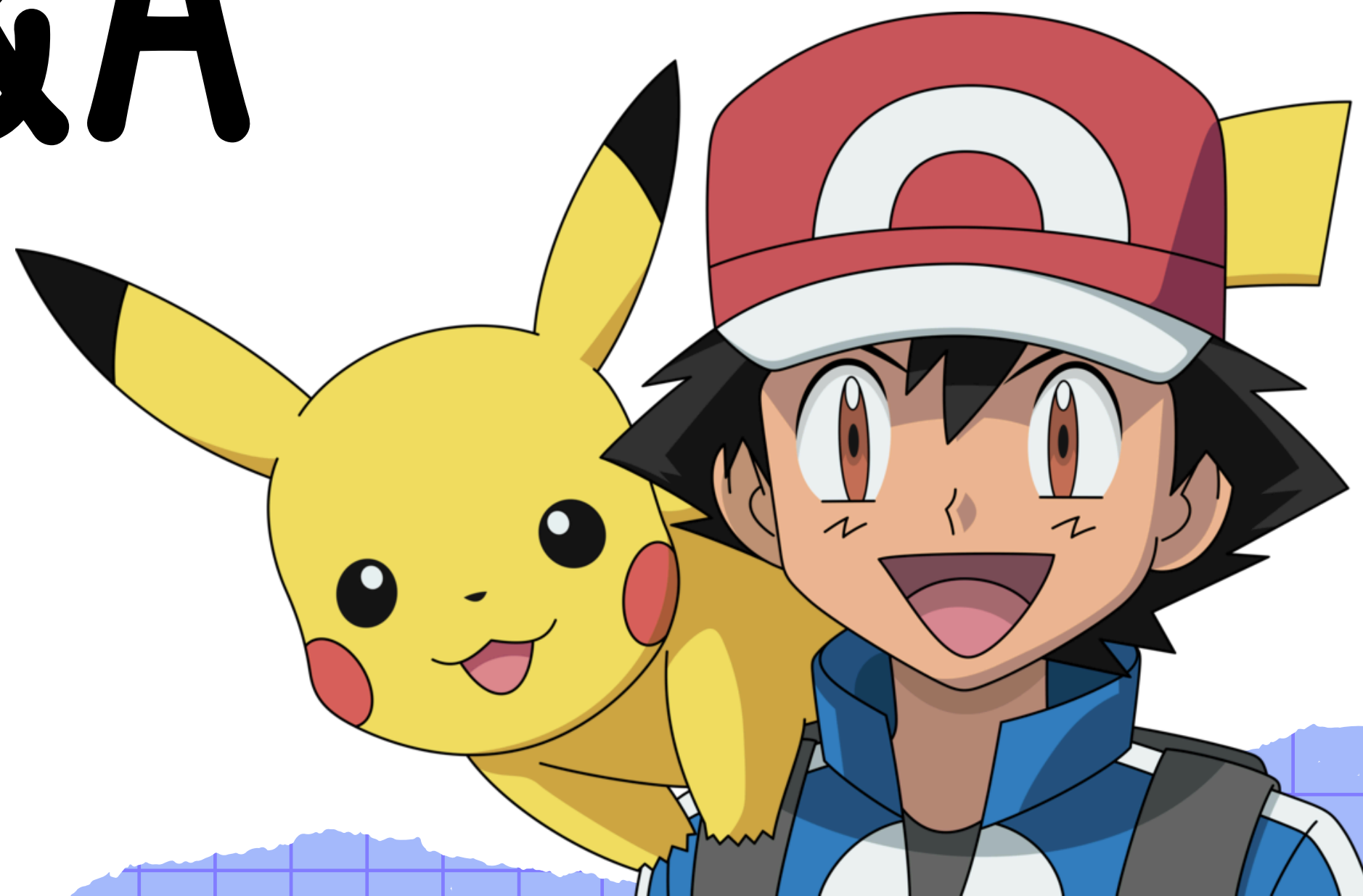
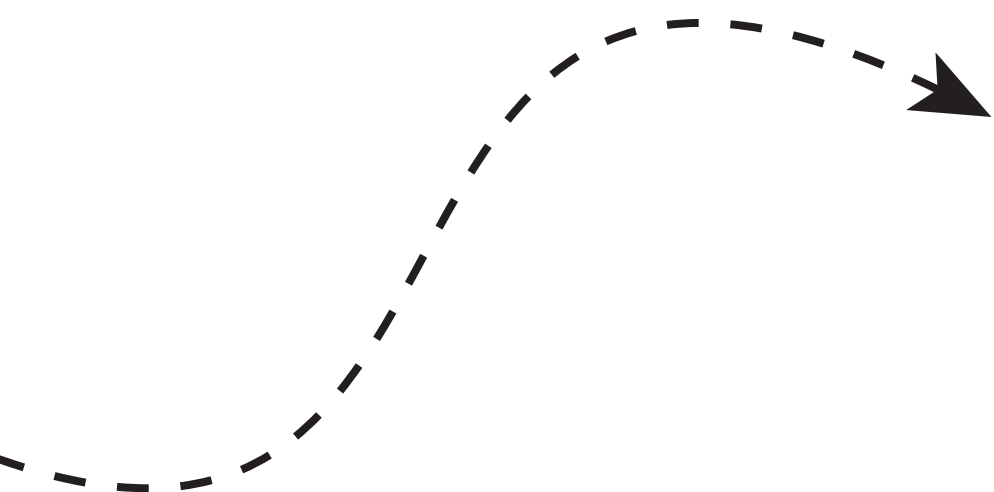
IAM ROLES

**Plans for
the future**

**graphical
frontend**



Q&A



THANK
YOU!

