DevOps Coding Test

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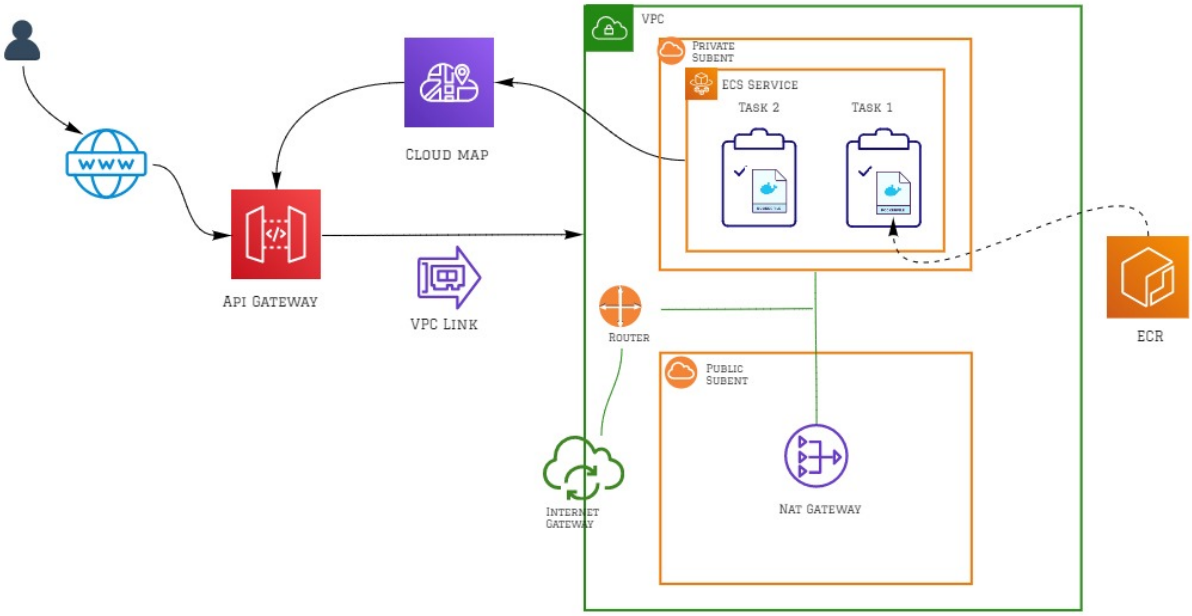
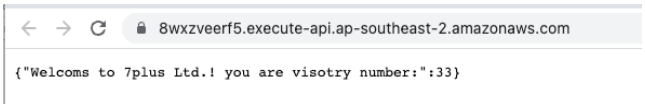
Architecture Overview



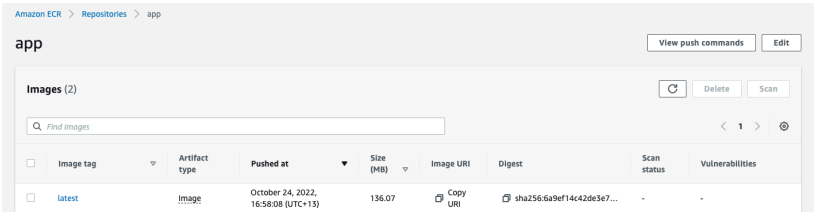
Folder Structure

```
fargate-api-app
├── infra
│   ├── tf
│   ├── tf_modules
│   ├── roles
│   ├── sentinel
│   └── pieline.yml
└── Backend
    ├── Dockerfile
    ├── index.js
    └── package.json
```

- Backend:
  - A simple dockerfile that has only one stage based on bitnami node.js 14 image. It just copies the application source and runs npm install.
  - Index.js just displays hello world message with a random number:



- The Image created by the dockerfile is pushed to an ecr repo. The Image URI and Image Name are provided to fargatecluster to create a service in the cluster.



- infra/tf_modules

This folder contains two terraform modules:

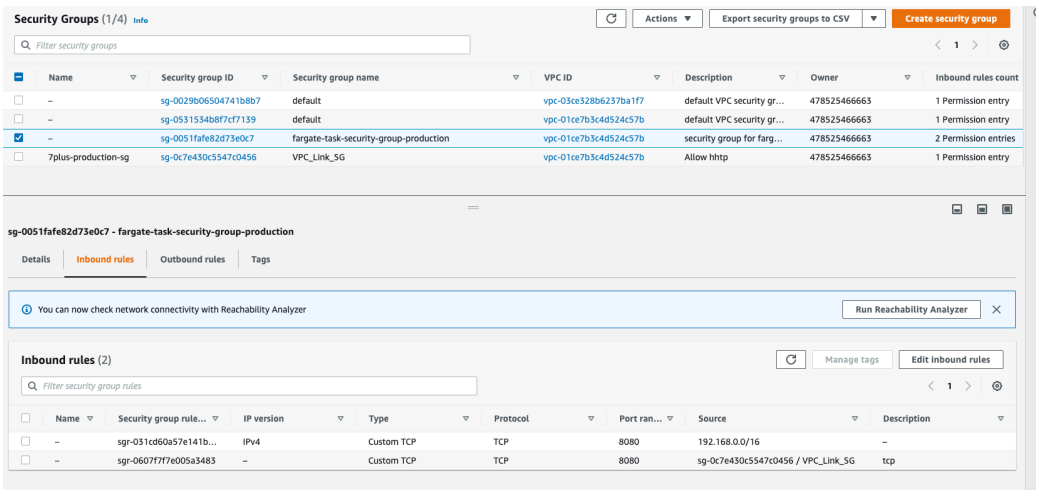
1. networking module

    - It basically creates the networking infrastructure for the cluster.
    - Creates 1 public subnets, and 1 private subnet, internet gateway and nat Gateway
    - It creates a VPC Link: this aws service is managed by api gatewway. So api gateway can talk privately to the assigned resources in the VPC (the ECS container-based app). VPC Link
    - It creates an AWS Cloud Map: this is for service discovery and its enabled in the ecs service.
    - It creates a security group for the VPC Link.

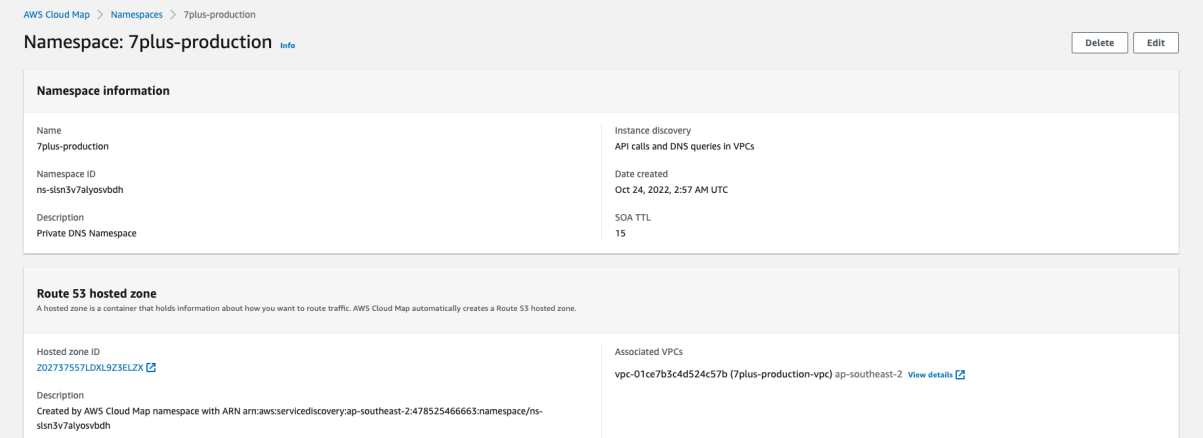
      Module Output:

```
RANAs-Air:networking RNA$ terraform apply -var-file dev.tfvars
aws_eip.nat: Refreshing state... [id=eipalloc-01121f4b41dd8f5aa]
aws_vpc.main_vpc: Refreshing state... [id=vpc-09dd61335bb73489c]
aws_internet_gateway.main: Refreshing state... [id=igw-0d355124e03f67d6a]
aws_security_group.main: Refreshing state... [id=sg-06f3a820e26cd54c7]
aws_subnet.Public-Subnet: Refreshing state... [id=subnet-0d0b0b318502d7ffc]
aws_subnet.Private-Subnet: Refreshing state... [id=subnet-08ab00dbe20e94368]
aws_service_discovery_private_dns_namespace.main: Refreshing state... [id=ns-kwp4dqjy3xusuore]
aws_route_table.main: Refreshing state... [id=rtb-0d4294ffa1613d32d]
aws_nat_gateway.nat-gw: Refreshing state... [id=nat-0f8cfe2e8bfb2e788]
aws_route_table_association.main: Refreshing state... [id=rtbassoc-0e6bc153edf2f7cac]
aws_apigatewayv2_vpc_link.main: Refreshing state... [id=e3a49d]
aws_route_table.private_route: Refreshing state... [id=rtb-0dbeac19e337c68dd]
aws_route_table_association.nat: Refreshing state... [id=rtbassoc-028cad1ad8673a5ee]

No changes. Your infrastructure matches the configuration.

Terraform has compared your real infrastructure against your configuration and found no differences, so no changes are needed.

Apply complete! Resources: 0 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.

Outputs:

Fargate_NameSpace_id = "ns-kwp4dqjy3xusuore"
VPC_Link_SG = "sg-06f3a820e26cd54c7"
VPC_Link_id = "e3a49d"
private_subnet_id = "subnet-08ab00dbe20e94368"
vpc_id = "vpc-09dd61335bb73489c"
```

        - Vpc_id & private_subnet_id: private subnet for the ECS Cluster.



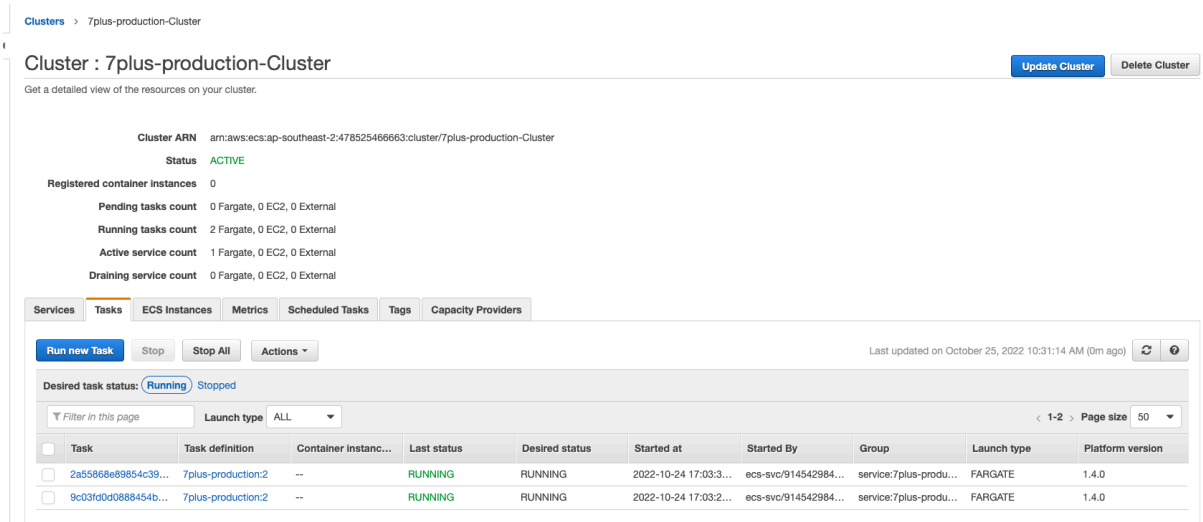
- VPC_Link_SG: We will need this for allowing tcp traffic in faregate task security group:
- fargate_namespace_id: for creating a service in cloudmap



2. fargate_cluster module

- It creates a ECS cluster, fargate ECS service, two tasks:

```
RANAs-Air:fargatecluster RNA$ terraform apply -var-file dev.tfvars
aws_apigatewayv2_api.main: Refreshing state... [id=xa3szswi52]
aws_service_discovery_service.main: Refreshing state... [id=srv-cbf7djgiqhwroyrg]
aws_iam_role.ecs_task_execution_role: Refreshing state... [id=terraform-20210610131035916200000001]
aws_security_group.ecs_service: Refreshing state... [id=sg-01f3a2c01f7aa647d]
aws_ecs_cluster.main: Refreshing state... [id=arn:aws:ecs:ap-southeast-2:800376264384:cluster/HelloWorld-test-Cluster]
aws_iam_role.task_definition_task_role: Refreshing state... [id=terraform-20210610131035916700000002]
aws_cloudwatch_log_group.main: Refreshing state... [id=/fargate/HelloWorld-test]
aws_apigatewayv2_stage.Default: Refreshing state... [id=$default]
aws_cloudwatch_log_stream.main: Refreshing state... [id=HelloWorld-test]
aws_apigatewayv2_integration.main: Refreshing state... [id=4nnmzin]
aws_apigatewayv2_route.default_route: Refreshing state... [id=898c6k5]
aws_iam_role_policy.app_policy: Refreshing state... [id=terraform-20210610131035916200000001:HelloWorld-test-ecs-policy]
aws_ecs_task_definition.app: Refreshing state... [id=HelloWorld-test]
aws_ecs_service.main: Refreshing state... [id=arn:aws:ecs:ap-southeast-2:800376264384:service/HelloWorld-test-Cluster/HelloWorld-test]

No changes. Your infrastructure matches the configuration.

Terraform has compared your real infrastructure against your configuration and found no differences, so no changes are needed.

Apply complete! Resources: 0 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.

Outputs:

aws_ecs_cluster_id = "arn:aws:ecs:ap-southeast-2:800376264384:cluster/HelloWorld-test-Cluster"
ecs_cluster_name = "HelloWorld-test-Cluster"
```



These two modules are used in infra/tf/main.tf. The output of the networking modules is used in faragate_clster module.

```
You, 10 hours ago | 1 author (You)
module "networking" {
  source = "../tf_modules/networking"
  aws_region = local.config["aws_region"]
  environment = local.config["environment"]
  project_name = local.config["project_name"]
  vpc_cidr_block = local.config["vpc_cidr_block"]
}

You, 10 hours ago | 1 author (You)
module "fargate_cluster" {
  source = "../tf_modules/fargate_cluster"
  aws_region = local.config["aws_region"]
  environment = local.config["environment"]
  project_name = local.config["project_name"]
  vpc_cidr_block = local.config["vpc_cidr_block"]
  fargate_namespace_id = module.networking.fargate_namespace_id
  containter_name = local.config["containter_name"]
  app_port = local.config["app_port"]
  image_uri = local.config["image_uri"]

  vpc_id = module.networking.vpc_id
  private_subnet_ids = [ module.networking.private_subnet_id ]
  network_stack_vpclink_id = module.networking.vpc_link_id
  vpc_ling_sg = module.networking.vpc_link_sg

}
```

Deployment

Terraform Backend Configuration

Initially, I have used s3 backend. By deploying tf/tf_backend that creates s3 bucked aws_dynamodb_table.

However, to use sentinel tests I have switched to terraform cloud. Hence, I have disabled s3-backend tasks in ansible role: infra/roles/tf_automation/tf-tasks-local.disabled and infra/tf/main_s3_backend.disabled

Managing Terraform Resources

I have created an ansible role infra/roles/tf_automation that replicate terraform commands: init, plan, apply and destory:

```
~/Documents/Github/fargate-api-app/infra main !3 ?3
> ansible-playbook pipeline.yml -e env=production -e operation=apply
```

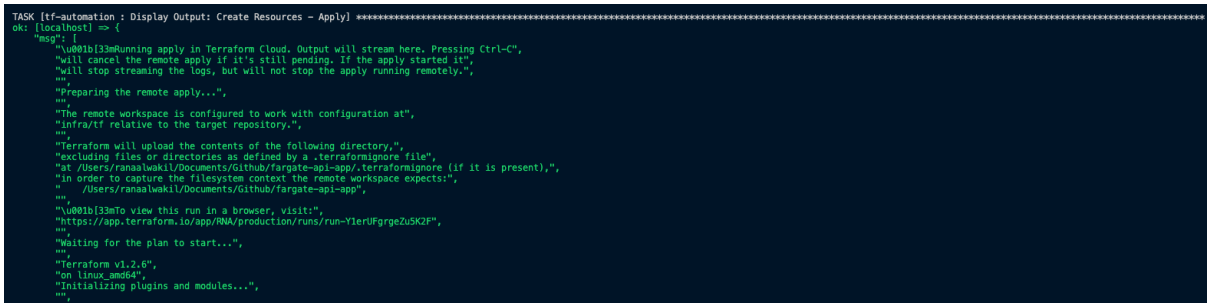
The playbook is run from infra folder:

```
> ansible-playbook pipeline.yml -e env=production -e operation=init
[WARNING]: No inventory was parsed, only implicit localhost is available
[WARNING]: provided hosts list is empty, only localhost is available. Note that the implicit localhost does not match 'all'

PLAY [Apply configuration via localhost] ***************************************************************************************************************************************************

TASK [Gathering Facts] *********************************************************************************************************************************************************************
ok: [localhost]

TASK [tf-automation : Get the current caller identity information] *************************************************************************************************************************
ok: [localhost]

TASK [tf-automation : Set Fact the Account] ************************************************************************************************************************************************
ok: [localhost]

TASK [tf-automation : Substitute tfvars] ***************************************************************************************************************************************************
changed: [localhost]

TASK [tf-automation : Init Terraform] ******************************************************************************************************************************************************
changed: [localhost]

TASK [tf-automation : Display output: Init Terraform] **************************************************************************************************************************************
ok: [localhost] => {
    "msg": [
        "- fargate_cluster in ../tf_modules/fargate_cluster",
        "- networking in ../tf_modules/networking",
        "",
        "",
        "",
        "",
        "- Reusing previous version of hashicorp/aws from the dependency lock file",
        "- Reusing previous version of hashicorp/local from the dependency lock file",
        "- Installing hashicorp/local v2.2.3...",
        "- Installed hashicorp/local v2.2.3 (signed by HashiCorp)",
        "- Installing hashicorp/aws v4.35.0...",
        "- Installed hashicorp/aws v4.35.0 (signed by HashiCorp)",
        "",
        "",
        "\u001b[32m",
```

I have used

```
msg: "{{ (init.stdout | regex_replace('\\u001b.*0m', '')|trim).split('\n') }}"
```

In ansible debug tasks to produce a cleaner terraform output



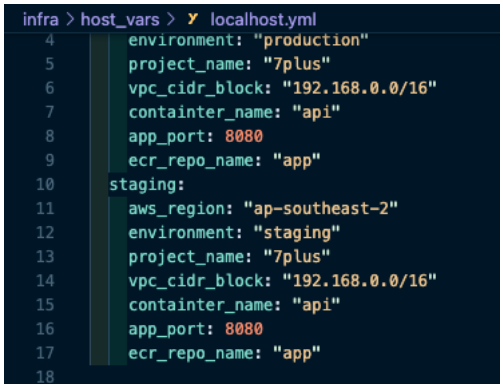
Note: when using s3 backend, terraform plan can be saved with:

```
terraform plan -out=plan.tfplan;
```

and then can be used later in ansible task to create the resources (please check infra/roles/tf_automation/tf-tasks-local.disabled). Although its best practice, unfortunately, this option isn't available for terraform cloud.

Variables Passing

Variable are initialised in infra/host_vars/localhost.yml



Its then parsed in ansbible role tf_automation using a jinja2 template tfvars.j2 to create config.yml
Note: I have created a more 'complex' variable passing scenario: image_uri variable uses ansible fact aws_account defined in tf_automation tasks

infra > roles > tf-automation > templates > tfvars.j2

```
You, 10 hours ago | 1 author (You)
aws_region: "{{ terraform['%s' | format(env)].aws_region }}"      You, 10 hours ago • add ansible tf-automation role …
environment: "{{ terraform['%s' | format(env)].environment }}"
project_name: "{{ terraform['%s' | format(env)].project_name }}"
vpc_cidr_block: "{{ terraform['%s' | format(env)].vpc_cidr_block }}"
containter_name: "{{ terraform['%s' | format(env)].containter_name }}"
app_port: "{{ terraform['%s' | format(env)].app_port }}"
image_uri: "{{ aws_account }}.dkr.ecr.{{ terraform['%s' | format(env)].aws_region }}.amazonaws.com/{{ terraform['%s' | format(env)].ecr_repo_name }}:latest"
```

The config.yaml file is used in main.tf. That way we don't need to define variable.tf in the root module and update it everytime we add a new variable.

infra > tf > main.tf > terraform

```
You, 11 hours ago | 1 author (You)
31  module "networking" {
32    source = "../tf_modules/networking"
33    aws_region = local.config["aws_region"]
34    environment = local.config["environment"]
35    project_name = local.config["project_name"]
36    vpc_cidr_block = local.config["vpc_cidr_block"]
37  }
38
    You, 11 hours ago | 1 author (You)
39  module "fargate_cluster" {
40    source = "../tf_modules/fargate_cluster"
41    aws_region = local.config["aws_region"]
42    environment = local.config["environment"]
43    project_name = local.config["project_name"]
44    vpc_cidr_block = local.config["vpc_cidr_block"]
45    fargate_namespace_id = module.networking.fargate_namespace_id
46    containter_name = local.config["containter_name"]
47    app_port = local.config["app_port"]
48    image_uri = local.config["image_uri"]
49
50    vpc_id = module.networking.vpc_id
51    private_subnet_ids = [ module.networking.private_subnet_id ]
52    network_stack_vpclink_id = module.networking.vpc_link_id
53    vpc_ling_sg = module.networking.vpc_link_sg
54
55  }
```

Testing

I have used sentinel and created 3 test cases:

- enforce-ssh-disabled

To check for any security group that have SSH open to CIDR "0.0.0.0/0" for ingress rules.

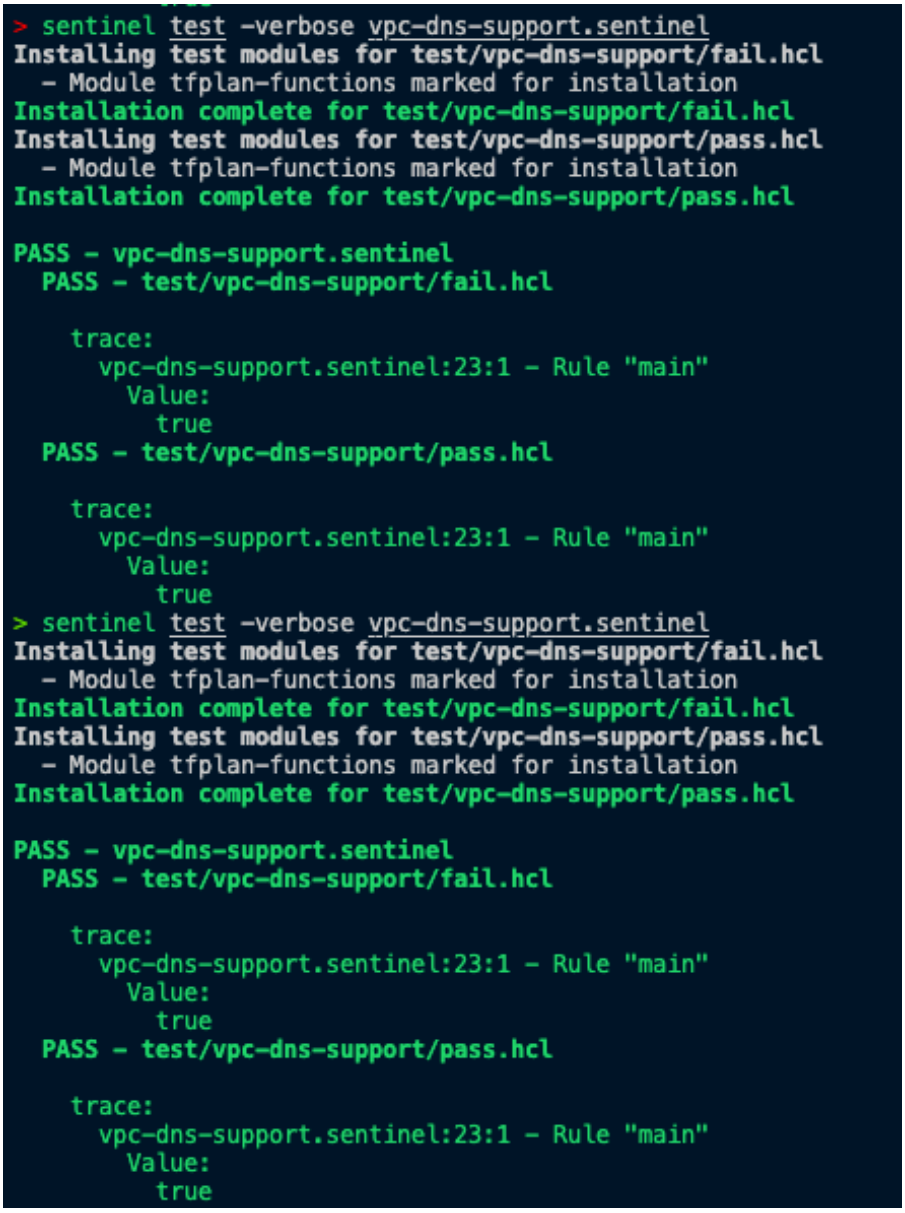
- limit-cost-and-percentage-increase

This policy restricts both the total monthly cost and the percentage increase in the monthly cost that would be incurred if the current plan were applied

- vpc-dns-support

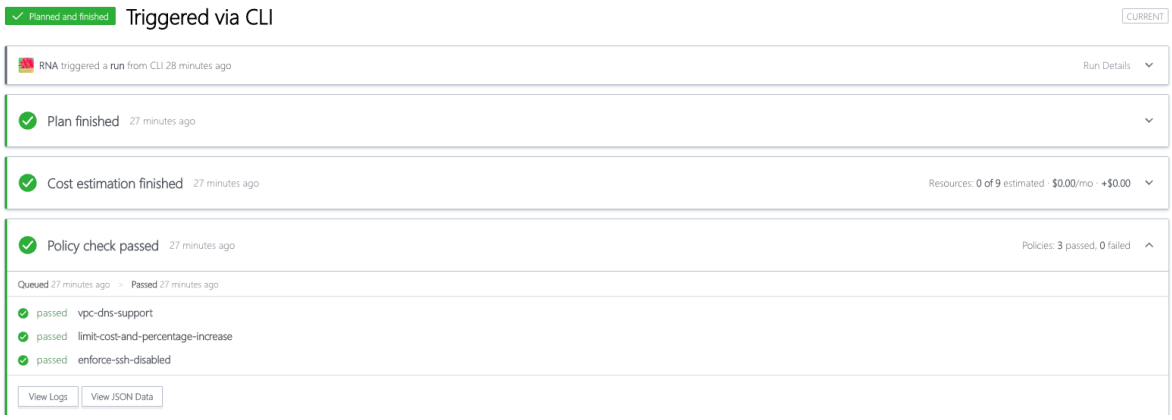
This policy checks that the VPC supports DNS

I have downloaded the mock data from terraform cloud and test these policies locally:



Then created a policy set in terraform cloud to run these policies before terraform apply:

Output from terraform UI:



Enhancements

- Design first. It's a lot cheaper to invest on spec first and iterate on it. Should we decide from the beginning to divide the backend and frontend component? It really depends on the teams that are working on the project. But it's important to distinguish these components from build and deploy point of view.
- Using git: I haven't really used git "effectively". I would like to make more smaller commits as it will make it easier to revert code to a previous state and write meaningful commits.
- For the IAM roles: use a resource-based security policies. And using a role for ansible deployments.
- For the docker file: We used the same file for test and prod. In a more complex application, its recommended to add another step to create a minimal Docker image that only consists of the application source, modules and Node.js runtime.