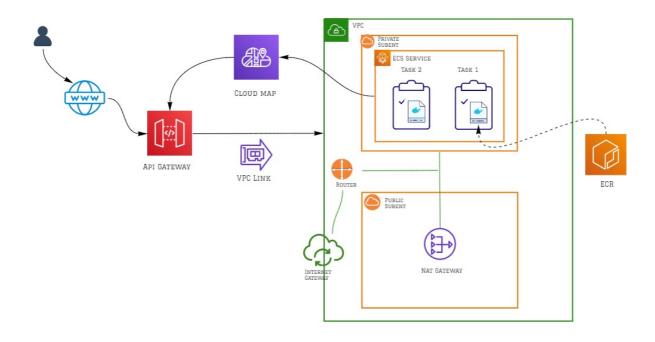
# Innablr Technical Challenge

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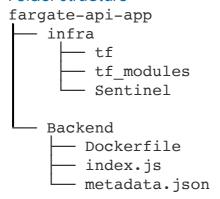
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# **Architecture Overview**



miro

### Folder Structure

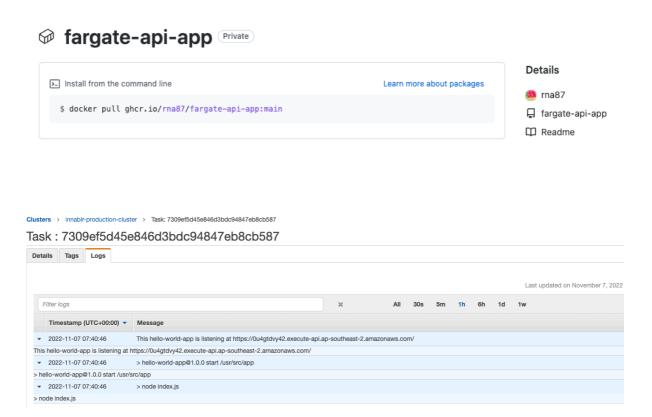


#### ■ Backend:

- A simple dockerfile that has only one stage based on slim node 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 GitHub ghcr. The Image URI and Image Name are provided to fargatecluster to create a service in the cluster.



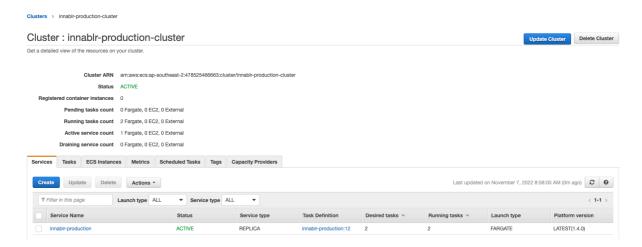
infra/tf modules

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). <u>VPC Link</u>
  - 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.

#### 2. fargate\_cluster module

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



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

```
rana-elwakii/. 2 weeks ago | 1 author (rana-elwakii/)
module "networking" {
    source = ".../tf_modules/networking"
    aws_region = local.config|"aws_region"]
    environment = local.config|"avs_region"]
    environment = local.config|"project_name"]
    vpc_cidr_block = local.config|"ypc_cidr_block"]
}

You. 15 hours ago | 2 authors (rana-elwakii/) and others)
module "fargate_cluster" {
    source = ".../tf_modules/fargate_cluster"
    aws_region = local.config|"avs_region"]
    environment = local.config|"avs_region"]
    environment = local.config|"project_name"]
    vpc_cidr_block = local.config|"project_name"]
    vpc_cidr_block = local.config|"project_name"]
    vpc_cidr_block = local.config|"aps_port"|
    image_namespace_id = module.networking.fargate_namespace_id
    containter_name = local.config|"aps_port"|
    image_secret = local.config|"image_uri"|
    image_secret = local.config|"image_secret"|
    last_sha = local.config|"last_sha"|

    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

To use sentinel tests I have used terraform cloud.

# Deployment Pipeline

Github actions pipeline has two jobs that run sequentially:

Build and push image job (build docker image and publishes it to GitHub ghcr) and infra apply job for planning and applying terraform resources.

I have chose to create two different jobs as its easier to add conditions later on the project on how these jobs are triggered. We might want to only publish docker images on creating githuab releases.

### Variables Passing

Variable are initialised in infra/tf/config.yaml

```
You, 15 hours ago | 2 authors (rana-elwakll7 and others)

aws_region: "ap-southeast-2"

environment: "production"

project_name: "innablr"

vpc_cidr_block: "192.168.0.0/16"

containter_name: "api"

app_port: "8080"

image_uri: "ghcr.io/rna87/fargate-api-app:main"

image_secret: "arn:aws:secretsmanager:ap-southeast-2:478525466663:secret:github-actions-qSqj15"
```

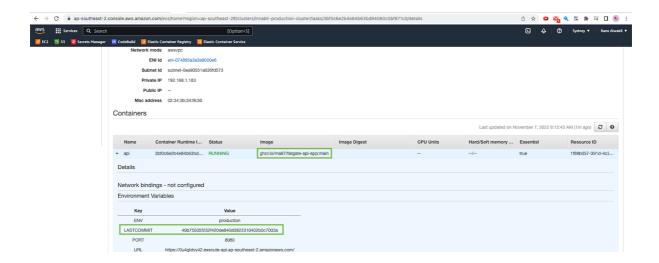
As per requirements, last commit Sha is getting passed to terraform config:

```
- name: Getting Last Commit SHA
run: echo "last_sha:" ${{ github.sha }} >> config.yaml
```

That in turn passed as a environment variable to the container

```
← → C @ Ou4gtdvy42.execute-api.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/status

{"hello-world-app":[{"version":"1.0.0","description":"Hello World Micro Service Challange","sha":"40b75505f232f420de840d0822310402b0c7003a"}]}
```



As for description and version variables, they are supplied through a metadata file: backend/metadata.json

# 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:

```
"\u001b[1mOrganization Policy Check:",
        ======= Results for policy set: <empty policy set name> =======
"Sentinel Result: true",
"This result means that all Sentinel policies passed and the protected", "behavior is allowed.", "",
"3 policies evaluated.",
"## Policy 1: vpc-dns-support (soft-mandatory)",
"Result: true",
"./vpc-dns-support.sentinel:6:1 - Rule \"main\"",
  Value:",
true",
"## Policy 2: limit-cost-and-percentage-increase (soft-mandatory)",
"Result: true",
"./limit-cost-and-percentage-increase.sentinel:6:1 - Rule \"main\"",
  Value:",
"## Policy 3: enforce-ssh-disabled (soft-mandatory)",
"Result: true",
"./enforce-ssh-disabled.sentinel:6:1 - Rule \"main\"",
   Value:",
true"
```



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" in terms of branching. Also, 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.