# Deploying, Scaling, and Running Grails on AWS and VPC

Learn the ropes of networking to maximize your potential



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#### **About Me**

### Learn the ropes of networking to maximize your potential

- Chief Architect @ ReachForce
- Co-Chair Austin Groovy and Grails User Group
- Help maintain Grails Quartz plugin
- Maintain GVPS Plugin (Grails Video Pseudo Streamer)
- Maintain Struts-1 Plugin
- Submit pull requests for others when I can!

#### What We Will Cover

- VPC
- S3
- ElasticWolf
- sshoogr and gramazon
- Grails Plugins
- Elastic Load Balancers
- Autoscaling
- Others misc tips

#### **VPC - Virtual Private Cloud**

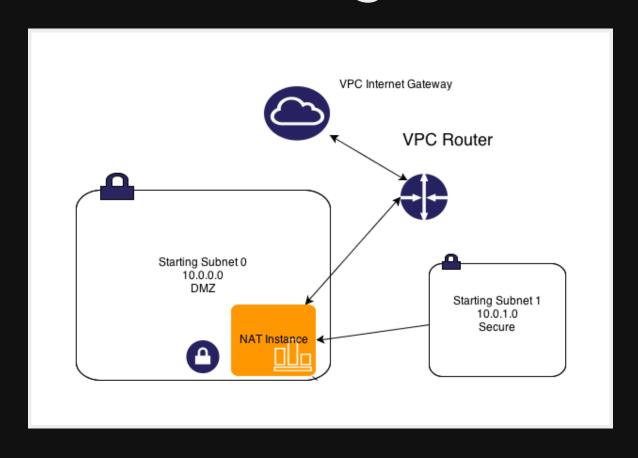
Routing
NAT
ACL Firewall
Suggested Subnets
Security Groups
DHCP Tips
Others misc tips

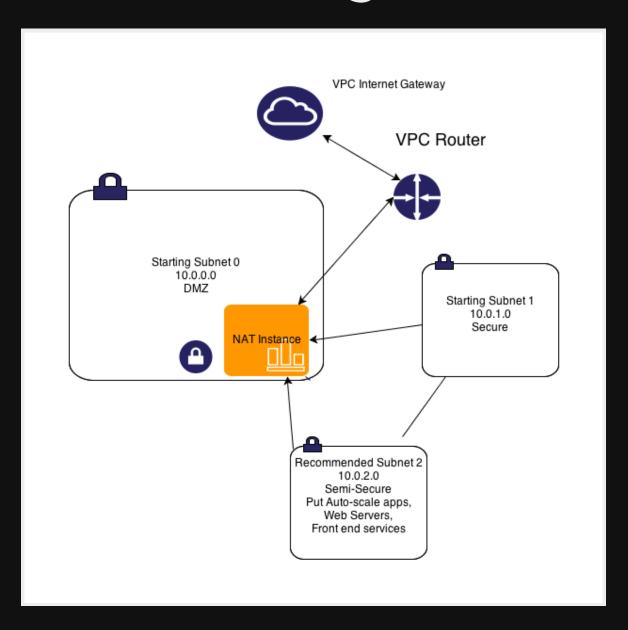
#### **VPC Overview**

Now required on new AWS accounts

Very different that EC2 'Classic' which has no private network layer

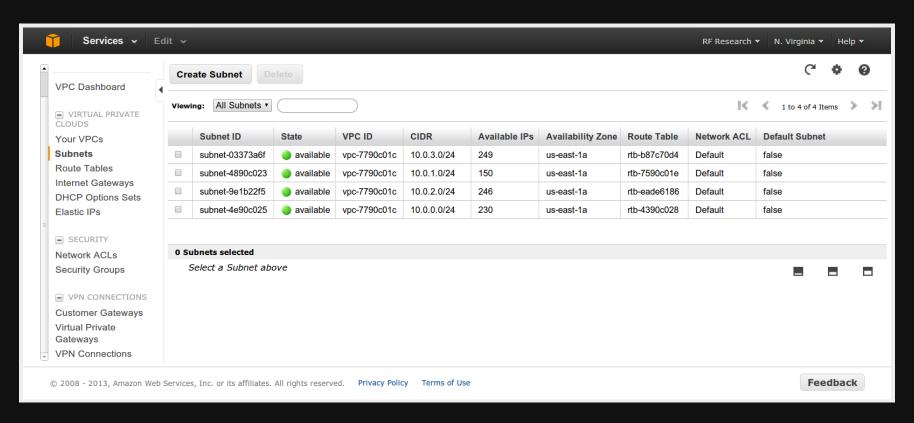
Costs nothing extra - you have nothing to lose

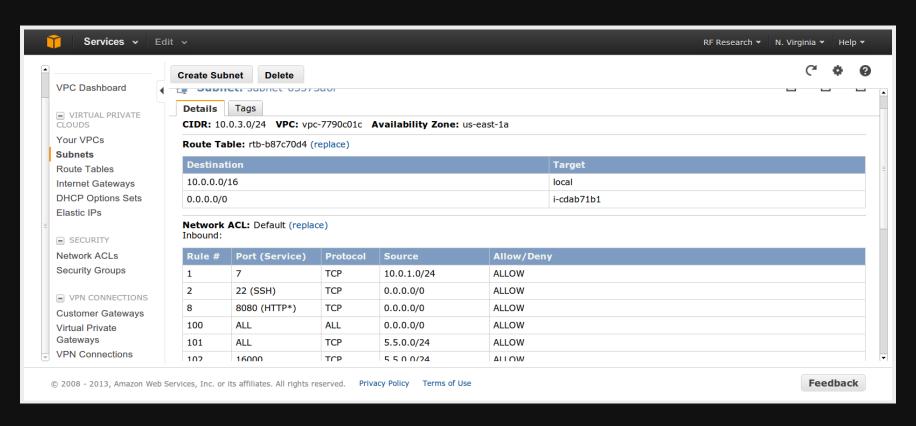


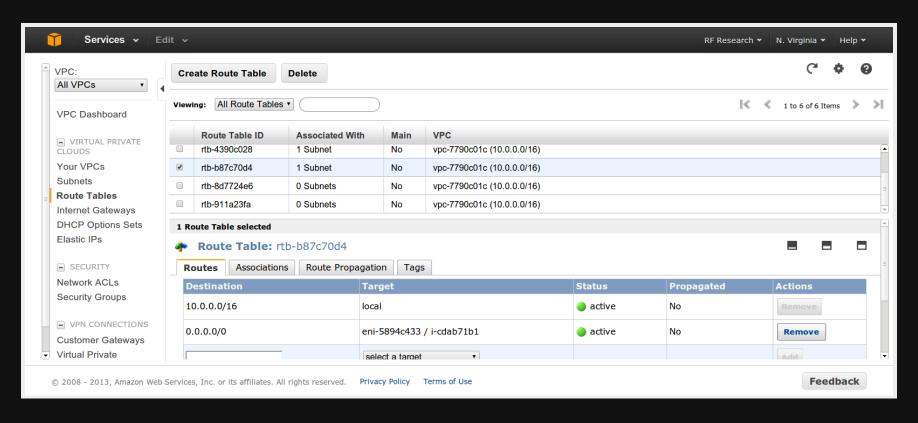


# VPC - Routing/Subnets adding a 3rd subnet - this gives a helping hand

auto-scaling instances can access internet through NAT Web Servers, Web facing apps can live behind ELB yet be able to run OS updates S3 Buckets accessible can access your secure subnet as well







# **VPC - Routing/Subnets**Security ACLs

ACLs like a full firewall - unlike groups
Protect subnets instead of EC2 instances
Processed in order of rule #
ACLs are stateless - responses to inbound bound by outbound rules
To accommodate various clients and OSs open ephemeral ports 1024-65535 then block malicous ports

# **VPC - Routing/Subnets**Security Groups

VPC Security Groups are different than EC2 Groups - use different and descriptive names if both used

You can use a security group ID (starting with sgXXXXX) in most places where IPs can be entered

Processed in order of rule #

ACLs are stateless - responses to inbound bound by outbound rules To accommodate various clients and OSs open ephemeral ports 1024-65535 then block malicous ports

# **VPC - Routing/Subnets**DHCP Options

Determine What DNS DHCP clients use Can do things like set default domain, whether to use internal or external DNS for your VPC

From Web UI, assign only 1 option set at a time Using amazon provided DNS, using naming scheme of 10.0.1.x, default domain ec2.internal

Can assign your own DNS server names, or even Netbios name servers or NTP servers

Options are semicolor delimited name value pairs, i.e. 'domain-name=something.com; domain-name-severs=AmazonProvidedDNSs

#### **VPC - IAM Roles**

Don't use root account anymore. Traditional security page is retired Set up your IAM roles for each user and use designated login url they give you

Use resource level security with IAM to tier access to instances/resources

Reboot != Reboot be careful

Rebooting a machine from console will keep instance in place and ephemeral storage(OS reboot faster)

If you issue an 'stop' command you machine will move and lose ephemeral state

**VPN** 

Use OpenVPN instead of metered AWS VPN - it runs fine on a tiny instance- save \$\$

Use OpenVPN client to leave remote servers connected to VPC - it auto-reconnects

Load Balancer
60s timeout on idle max - can file ticket for extension to 15+ minutes
Use Haproxy for anything very advanced, can accommodate many
options

**EBS Based Instances** 

Use EBS backed instances for anything not build for cloud If you can build server on the fly with Chef/Puppet like tools, go for ephemeral based

EBS backed instances have no swap by default - be sure to specify ephemeral disks on launch, use as swap

EBS backed instances have no ephemeral disks on by default be sure to use them on launch of instance and AMIs

Limitations
Common tools
Regions with different functionality
Glacier
Grails S3 Plugin

### S3 Storage Limitations - Eventual Consistency

This means after write/update it will EVENTUALLY be consistent Make your app retry on read fail - it might not be synced yet Different regions have different consistency rules US-West and EU Buckets have read after write consistency - but not update or delete (and cost more) US-East is so large it cannot handle any kind of consistency after write/update/delete - except patience!

#### **Limitations - large files**

Files over 5GB supported, but most tools don't handle properly S3 Tools must support mime/multipart s3cmd(Linux) / CyberDuck 4(Mac/Win32) / S3 Browser(Win32) / Cloudberry Explorer(PRO Win32) / Bucket Explorer File > 5GB files work with these tools, it is EXTREMELY slow

#### Tools

s3fs - mount as filesystem - but >5GB files broken, beware of consistency!

Make sure FUSE is in kernel

s3cmd is best free command line tools

Bucket Explorer & CloudBerry Backup are good solid windows clients that parallelize multi-part uploads to ease the pain

s3 Browser is ok free tool

For install on Ubuntu: http://zentraal.com/docs/installing-s3fs-on-ubuntu/

### Different Function Between Different Regions

US-East-1 Cheapest for full redundancy otherwise to save \$ you can use RRS (Or Glacier)

US-West and EU Buckets have read after write consistency - but not update or delete (and cost more)

US-East is so large it cannot handle any kind of consistency after write/update/delete - except patience!

Barring these limitations (and budget!), use the region closed to your VPC instances and regions

# S3 Storage Grails S3 Plugin

Looks unmaintained, but still works fine on latest Grails versions (no JIRA bugs pending!)

Delete Buckets (See org.grails.s3.BucketService)

Uploads and catalogs assets (will use bucket name you give as base for its bucket name)

Names files inside bucket with UUIDs to avoid collisions

Can give each asset a bucket and key pair or global

Demo - s3-demo project

#### **General AWS Grails Plugins**

Grails AWS Plugin
AWS SDK Plugin
DynamoDB GORM Plugin - not covered
Amazon Flexible Payments - not covered
SimpleDB GORM Plugin - not convered
CDN Asset Pipeline plugin - not covered

Actual Groovy/Grails Code to Manage S3 storage and SES Service (vs Java wrapper)

#### Has handy Gant scripts installed - used for SES stats

Aws-Ses-Get-Send-Quota

Aws-Sws-Get-Send-Statistics

Aws-Ses-List-Verified-Emails

Aws-Ses-Send-Ping-Mail

Aws-Ses-Verify-Email

**Aws-Ses-Get-Send-Quota** 

Gets your current Quota for Simple Email Service Shows email limit per day, per second, # of emails Output looks like this:

[AWS SES] The maximum number of emails the user is allowed to send in a 24-hour interval: 10000.0

[AWS SES] The maximum number of emails the user is allowed to send per second: 5.0

[AWS SES] The number of emails sent during the previous 24 hours: 15.0

**Aws-Sws-Get-Send-Statistics** 

Gets your email sending statistics
The output is a list of items, for the last two weeks of sending activity.

Example output:

[AWS SES] -----
[AWS SES] | time range | attemps | rejects (SES) | complaints

(recipient) | bounces |

[AWS SES] | ------|

[AWS SES] | 2013/06/26 22:42 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

aws-ses-list-verified-emails

Shows a list of all verified emails with

The output is a list of emails authorized to send email FROM

Example output:

[AWS SES] 1) support@reachforce.com

aws-ses-send-ping-mail

Script will verify a given email has been 'verified' by Amazon

aws-ses-verify-email

Script will submit an email for verification to amazon, and send an email to that address

aws-ses-verify-email

Script will submit an email for verification to amazon, and send an email to that address

**S3 File Management** 

Demo

# General AWS Grails Plugins - Grails AWS Plugin

#### S3 File Management

Handy for storing existing assets into S3

Convert local File to S3 Storage

def s3file = new File("/tmp/test.txt").s3upload { path

"folder/to/my/file/" }

Upload directly from Stream:

def file = request.getFile('photo') def uploadedFile =

file.inputStream.s3upload(file.originalFilename) { bucket "file-uploadfrom-inputstream" }

# General AWS Grails Plugins - Grails AWS Plugin

#### **SES Management**

```
AFAIK skip this - the mail plugin handles all of this
// settings for mail plugin to work with SES grails { mail { host = "email-smtp.us-east-1.amazonaws.com" port = 25 username =
"SESUsername" password = "SESPassword" props =
["mail.smtp.starttls.enable":"true",
"mail.smtp.port":"587","mail.debug":"true","mail.smtp.auth":"true"] //
uncomment to force all emails to one address //
grails.mail.overrideAddress="test@address.com"
grails.mail.default.from = "support@reachforce.com" } }
```

# General AWS Grails Plugins AWS SDK Plugin

Wrapper for AWS Java SDK
This is the one to use for most powerful work of services - can access almost all of AWS services that JDK supports
Uses AWS Web Service API wrapped in a Java Library
Error handing can be more difficult than using web service api directly

# General AWS Grails Plugins - AWS SDK Plugin

#### **Services Supported**

EC2 - ELB, CloudWatch, Elastic Beanstalk

RDS - Elastic Mapreduce, SDB, Dynamo, Redshift, SimpleDB

S3/Glacier

SES (us-east-1,us-west-2,eu-west-1 only)

SQS, SWF

CloudFormation,CloudFront

Elastic Beanstalk, Transcoder, Opsworks(Old Chef)

Cloudformation, CloudSearch, Elasticache

### General AWS Grails Plugins -AWS SDK Plugin

#### EC2

Grails service wrapper is 'amazonWebService'
Call amazonWebService.ec2. - for default region, call
amazonWebService.getEc2('region'). for others
RunInstancesRequest class defines parameters to launch an instance
(It seems picky about nulls)
use amazonWebService.runInstances() to start instances
Complete docs at:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaSDK/latest/javadoc/

### General AWS Grails Plugins -AWS SDK Plugin

#### **RDS**

Not sure why you would spin up entire databases, but you can! Most practical use would be to automate snapshots of the database If you have a small simple database, service is good Cannot start/top RDS instances, and pay premium to use their licenses if using commercial DBs If you have the skill or have large DB requirements, set up your own database - there is probably an AMI for it Has good multi-az failover (but pricey!) with PIOPS EBS Volumes (You can raid your own PIOPS drives!)

# General AWS Grails Plugins - AWS SDK Plugin

**S3** 

manage buckets, upload/download and delete files
Transfer Manager - handles multipart uploads (big files, batch, fast!)
full docs here:

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaSDK/latest/javadoc/com/amazonaws/summary.html

# General AWS Grails Plugins - AWS SDK Plugin

#### Glacier

cold storage for data - not immediately available on demand vaults - organize your archives and policies (where your files go) Upload files via

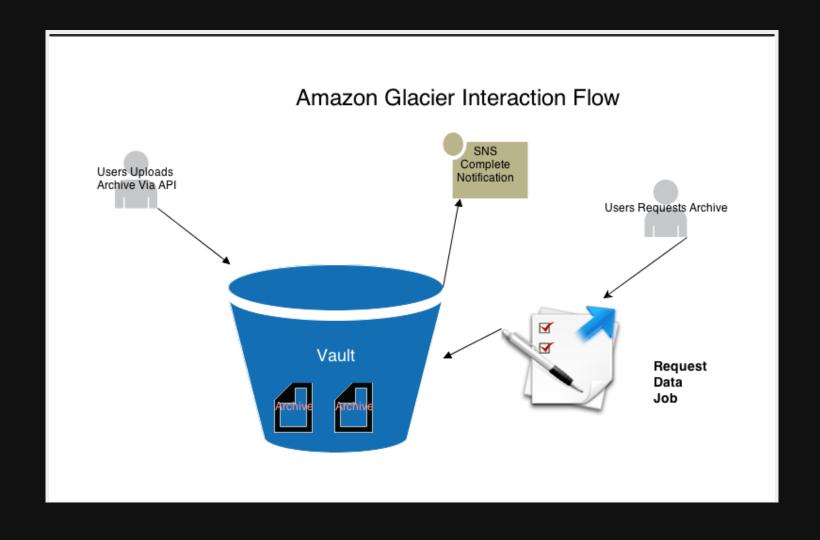
amazonWebService.glacier.uploadArchive(UploadArchiveRequest uploadArchiveRequest) or UploadMultiPart

Files are retrieved via 'initiateJob'

Call 'listJobs' until your job is done.

Can use Amazon SNS to notify you when jobs are complete When done get files from your vault via GetJobOutput

# General AWS Grails Plugins - AWS SDK Plugin Glacier



# General AWS Grails Plugins - AWS SDK Plugin SQS

Simple queue service Create / Delete Queues Receive Message Can also assign permissions and batch messages Messages can remain in queue for 12 hours

### **ElasticWolf**

More powerful than web console gui Can control things like auto-scaling Created partly for new GovCloud because they had no UI at all initially Managed by sales organization instead of IT Actively Maintained on Github

### ElasticWolf

Demo

### sshoogr and gramazon

sshoogr - Groovy-based DSL library for working with remote servers through SSH - DSL Allows:

- connecting
- executing remote commands
- copying files and directories
- creating tunnels in a simple and concise way
- gradle plugin also for
- project very active (last commit 1 month ago)

gramazon - Groovy based API for Amazon EC2

- interface library that can be used to interact with the Amazon EC2 system and control server resources on demand from your Groovy scripts or from Gradle, using a plug-in.>
- uses gradle to run commands
- maybe could be used as basis for a groovy version of chef or puppet?
- project very active (last commit 1 month ago)
- gradle project template available as well as 'gradle-ssh-plugin'

Repos for these: https://github.com/aestasit/sshoogr and https://github.com/aestasit/gramazon-gradle

### **Autoscaling Overview**

Autoscaling can be used for fault-tolernance (min 1)

Most efficient user of instance

Set Policies using templates for how more servers created/terminated Control Spot instance bit price

You app must be able to handle 'sudden death'

Make sure your debug your AMI BEFORE adding to a autoscale group (debugging failed autoscaled instances is no way to go through life son!)

### **Autoscaling Setup**

Step 1: Create Launch Config(Just like launching instance but a template)

Step 2: Create Autoscale Group

Step 3: Create Policies

Demo with ElasticWolf (can use web console now too)

### **Elastic Beanstalk**

Finally a good solution to push your application to Elastic Beanstalk on Grails!

- Ken Liu now has first class citizen support in Grails for Elastic Beanstalk!
- Easy to set up and configure, just add keys and params to Config.groovy
- Use command 'aws-eb-deploy' and 'aws-eb-stop' that's it!
  Detailed online manual available at http://kenliu.net/grails-elastic-beanstalk/manual.html

### Useful resources

Elastic Beanstalk plugin by Ken Liu: http://grails.org/plugin/aws-elastic-beanstalk

Elastic Beanstalk Intro @ Bobby Warner's Blog:

http://www.bobbywarner.com/2011/10/14/grails-on-aws/

Another Beanstalk:

http://malderhout.wordpress.com/2011/02/18/deploy-grails-apps-in-

3-simple-steps-to-amazon-beanstalk/

Sample Beanstalk app: https://github.com/4np/grailsOnAWS

Oracle, EBS, and other Tips from AWS Architect Tom Laszewski

http://cloudconclave.blogspot.com/

Building an S3 Browser in Grails

http://aws.amazon.com/articles/Amazon-S3/4000

