

Module Introduction

Deploy your first app server

Web Server

Objective

Do your first app server backend deployment in AWS!

Background

Cloud

Buzz word that everyone uses, but is a very simple concept. In very simple terms,

- Cloud is a bunch of hardware resources like storage or compute that someone maintains for you.
- Eg: Apple maintains your photos in iCloud instead of your harddisk, AWS provides you with a server (think desktop computer) to host your website instead of doing it from a machine at your house.
- <https://youtu.be/QJncFirhjPg>

AWS

Amazon Web Services (AWS) is one of the most popular cloud service providers out in the market. They provide different kinds of services for companies and individuals. https://youtu.be/a9__D53WsUs

Some of the popular offerings from AWS are:

- Virtual machines (EC2)
 - VM - in simple terms, computers with some configuration; eg: 2cpu, 16GB RAM, 20 GB hard disk

- Storage (S3)
- Load Balancers (ELB)

You'll be using **AWS EC2 virtual machines** in this Byte.

Docker

Docker is a containerization technology - you can think of them as tiny VMs. You don't have to know the details of docker for this Byte. But feel free to dig deeper if you are curious - find our bytes

Docker-1(https://learn.crio.do/home/me/ME_DOCKER1) and

Docker-2(https://learn.crio.do/home/me/ME_DOCKER2)

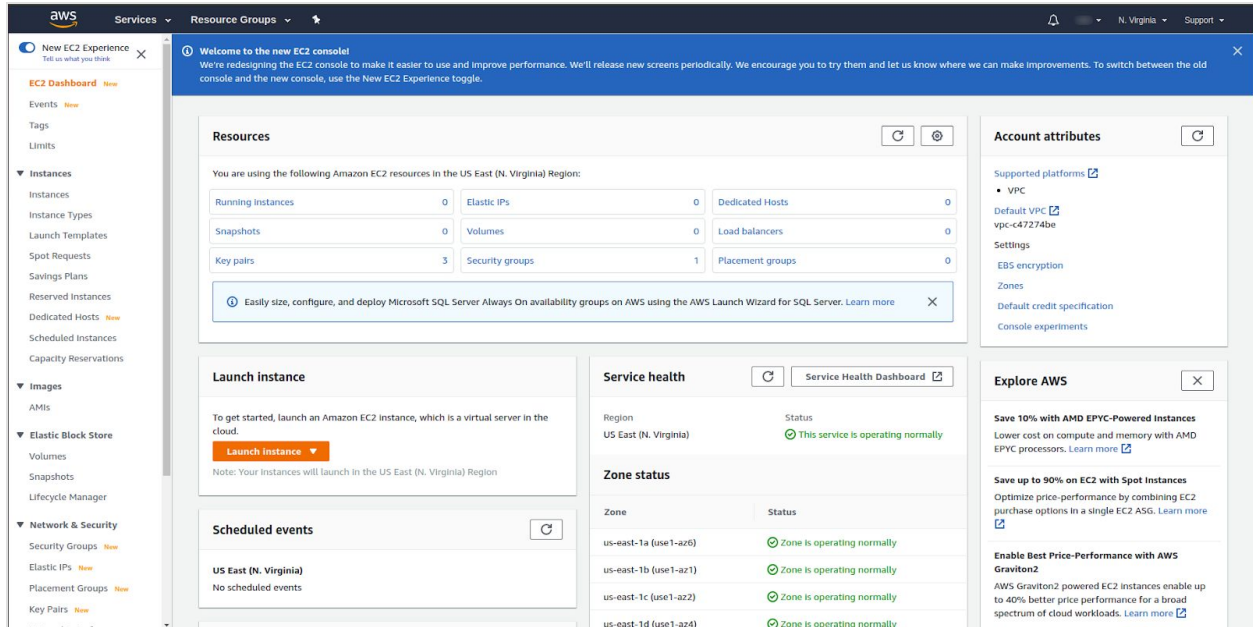
Primary goals

1. Launch your first virtual server in AWS
2. Deploy the app backend server
3. Connect mobile app to the app backend server

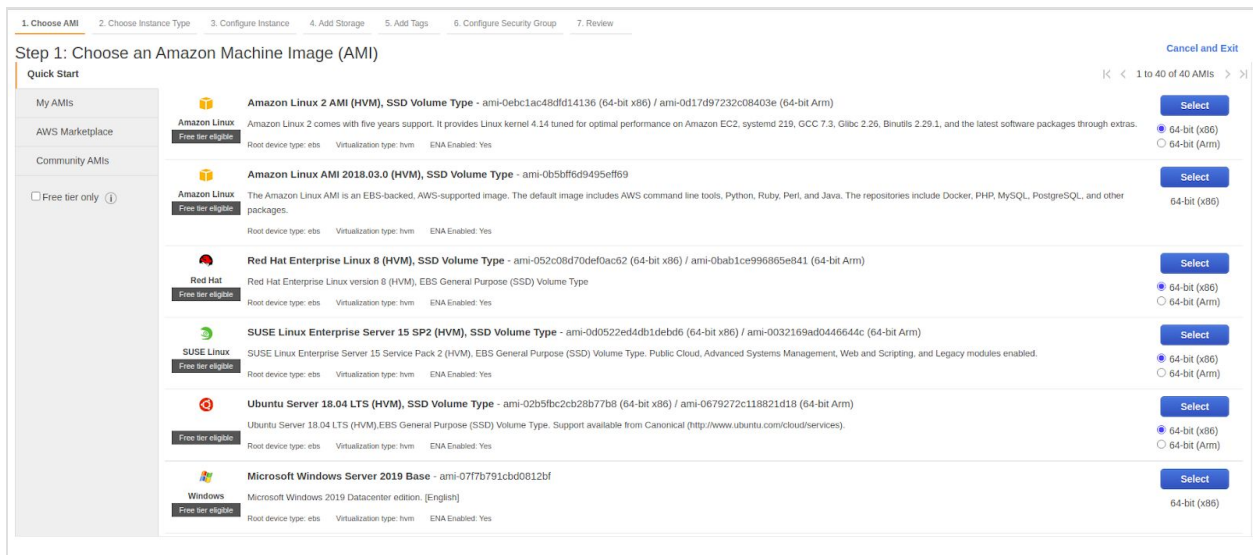
Create an EC2 instance

Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) is the IaaS(Infrastructure as a Service) offering from AWS - you can rent out servers with customizable memory, storage and bandwidth. These servers can then be used for purposes hosting your applications, which is exactly what we're going to do.

Step 1. Click on the search bar. Search for EC2. After clicking you will see a EC2 dashboard. Click on the launch instance button.



Step 2. Select **Ubuntu 18 64 bit (x86)**. - this reflects the OS configuration of the server you'd be renting. **Note: that if you select any other distribution, the instructions/user-name to login etc will be different.**



Step 3. Click on t2 micro (Free Tier) with 1 GiB memory. This reflects the storage setting. Make sure you select the free one - you'll be charged otherwise. Click Next Configure Instance Details.

Step 2: Choose an Instance Type

Filter by: All instance families Current generation Show/Hide Columns

Currently selected: t2.micro (- ECUs, 1 vCPUs, 2.5 GHz, -, 1 GiB memory, EBS only)

	Family	Type	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance	IPv6 Support
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2	t2.nano	1	0.5	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	t2	t2.micro <small>Free tier eligible</small>	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2	t2.small	1	2	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2	t2.medium	2	4	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2	t2.large	2	8	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	t2	t2.xlarge	4	16	EBS only	-	Moderate	Yes

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#) [Next: Configure Instance Details](#)

Step 4. Choose the number of instances as 1 and click default subnet in any available zone. Move to the next step, Click on Add storage.

Step 3: Configure Instance Details

Configure the instance to suit your requirements. You can launch multiple instances from the same AMI, request Spot instances to take advantage of the lower pricing, assign an access management role to the instance, and more.

Number of instances: [Launch into Auto Scaling Group](#)

Purchasing option: ☐ Request Spot instances

Network: [Create new VPC](#)

Subnet: [Create new subnet](#)

Auto-assign Public IP: [Create new subnet](#)

Placement group: [Create new subnet](#)

Capacity Reservation:

IAM role: [Create new IAM role](#)

Shutdown behavior:

Stop - Hibernate behavior: ☐ Enable hibernation as an additional stop behavior

Enable termination protection: ☐ Protect against accidental termination

Monitoring: ☐ Enable CloudWatch detailed monitoring
Additional charges apply.

Tenancy: Additional charges will apply for dedicated tenancy.

T2/T3 Unlimited: ☐ Enable
Additional charges may apply

File systems: [Create new file system](#)

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#) [Next: Add Storage](#)

Step 5. Leave this at default. Click on Add tags.

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 4: Add Storage

Your instance will be launched with the following storage device settings. You can attach additional EBS volumes and instance store volumes to your instance, or edit the settings of the root volume. You can also attach additional EBS volumes after launching an instance, but not instance store volumes. [Learn more](#) about storage options in Amazon EC2.

Volume Type	Device	Snapshot	Size (GiB)	Volume Type	IOPS	Throughput (MB/s)	Delete on Termination	Encryption
Root	/dev/sda1	snap-01c49bd5e5f144e2	8	General Purpose SSD (gp2)	100 / 3000	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypted

[Add New Volume](#)

Free tier eligible customers can get up to 30 GiB of EBS General Purpose (SSD) or Magnetic storage. [Learn more](#) about free usage tier eligibility and usage restrictions.

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#) [Next: Add Tags](#)

Step 6. Write Name in the Key and write anything in the value and that value will be your Instance name. Click on configure security group.

Step 5: Add Tags

A tag consists of a case-sensitive key-value pair. For example, you could define a tag with key = Name and value = Webserver. A copy of a tag can be applied to volumes, instances or both. Tags will be applied to all instances and volumes. [Learn more](#) about tagging your Amazon EC2 resources.

Key	Value	Instances	Volumes
Name	crio-instance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

[Add another tag](#) (Up to 50 tags maximum)

Step 7. There should be three open ports, with the configurations as shown - Confirm that you fill them exactly like they're given here

Description: launch-wizard-3 created 2021-01-09T17:12:06.113+05:30

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
SSH	TCP	22	Custom 0.0.0.0/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop
HTTP	TCP	80	Custom 0.0.0.0/0, ::/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop
Custom TCP F	TCP	8081	Custom 0.0.0.0/0, ::/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop

[Add Rule](#)

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#)

Click on review and launch. You should see something like this

Security Groups Edit security groups				
Security group name		launch-wizard-3		
Description		launch-wizard-3 created 2021-01-09T17:12:06.113+05:30		
Type i	Protocol i	Port Range i	Source i	Description i
SSH	TCP	22	0.0.0.0/0	
HTTP	TCP	80	0.0.0.0/0	
HTTP	TCP	80	:::0	
Custom TCP Rule	TCP	8081	0.0.0.0/0	
Custom TCP Rule	TCP	8081	:::0	

▶ Instance Details [Edit instance details](#)

Step 8. Click on **Create a new key pair**. Give a key-pair name, download it in a place you'd remember. The PEM(Privacy Enhanced Mail) file is your credentials for you to be able to access your instance.

After that click on launch and wait for a few minutes to launch our instance.

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 7: Review Instance Launch

Please review your instance launch details. You can go back to edit changes for each section. Click **Launch** to assign a key pair to your instance and complete the launch process.

Improve your instances' security. Your security group, **crio-demo security group**, is open to the world. Your instances may be accessible from any IP address. We recommend that you update your security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only. You can also open additional ports in your security group to facilitate access to the application or service you're running, e.g., HTTP (80) for web servers. [Edit security groups](#)

AMI Details

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-02b5fbc3

Free tier eligible

Root Device Type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

Instance Type

Instance Type	ECUs	VCPUs	Memory (GiB)
t2.micro	Variable	1	1

Security Groups

Security group name crio-demo security group

Description crio-demo security group

Type i	Protocol i	Port Range i	Source i	Description i
SSH	TCP	22	0.0.0.0/0	

▶ Instance Details [Edit instance details](#)

▶ Storage [Edit storage](#)

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Launch](#)

Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair

A key pair consists of a **public key** that AWS stores, and a **private key file** that you store. Together, they allow you to connect to your instance securely. For Windows AMIs, the private key file is required to obtain the password used to log into your instance. For Linux AMIs, the private key file allows you to securely SSH into your instance.

Note: The selected key pair will be added to the set of keys authorized for this instance. Learn more about removing existing key pairs from a public AMI.

Choose an existing key pair

Select a key pair

No key pairs found

No key pairs found

You don't have any key pairs. Please create a new key pair by selecting the **Create a new key pair** option above to continue.

[Cancel](#) [Launch Instances](#)

Step 9. After launching, you will see a screen like this. Click on **View Instances** to go to the Instances window.

Launch Status

Your instances are now launching
The following instance launches have been initiated: [i-02ed57f3b2dfe25ca](#) [View launch log](#)

Get notified of estimated charges
Create billing alerts to get an email notification when estimated charges on your AWS bill exceed an amount you define (for example, if you exceed the free usage tier).

How to connect to your instances

Your instances are launching, and it may take a few minutes until they are in the **running** state, when they will be ready for you to use. Usage hours on your new instances will start immediately and continue to accrue until you stop or terminate your instances. Click **View Instances** to monitor your instances' status. Once your instances are in the **running** state, you can **connect** to them from the instances screen. [Find out](#) how to connect to your instances.

▼ Here are some helpful resources to get you started

- [How to connect to your Linux instance](#)
- [Amazon EC2: User Guide](#)
- [Learn about AWS Free Usage Tier](#)
- [Amazon EC2: Discussion Forum](#)

While your instances are launching you can also

- [Create status check alarms](#) to be notified when these instances fail status checks. (Additional charges may apply)
- [Create and attach additional EBS volumes](#) (Additional charges may apply)
- [Manage security groups](#)

[View Instances](#)

Feedback English (US) © 2008 - 2020 Amazon Internet Services Private Ltd. or its affiliates. All rights reserved. Privacy Policy Terms of Use

Step 10. If you want to stop/terminate/reboot your instance, you can do it anytime from the console.

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface. On the left is a navigation sidebar with categories like EC2 Dashboard, Events, Tags, Limits, Instances, Images, Elastic Block Store, and Network & Security. The main area displays a table of EC2 instances. One instance, 'Crio-Demo' with ID 'i-02ed57f3b2dfe25ca', is highlighted. An 'Actions' dropdown menu is open for this instance, showing options: Connect, Create Template From Instance, Launch More Like This, Instance State (which is expanded to show Start, Stop, Stop - Hibernate, Reboot, and Terminate), Instance Settings, Image, Networking, and CloudWatch Monitoring. Below the table, the details for the selected instance are shown, including its running state, instance type (t2.micro), and various network and security settings.

Note

Never forget to stop your instance when you’re going off, to avoid unexpected costs. You can always restart it.

Curious Cats

- Explore the different categories of EC2 instances, about what they offer - this will help you when you aim to deploy an application commercially.
- In the Step 3 above, you must have seen 'EBS only' in the Instance Storage column. Check out what is [EBS](#).

References

- [EC2 Instance states](#)

SSH into your instance

(For Windows users only, before we go ahead, we need PuTTY - a terminal program to be able to SSH. Setup PuTTY from here - <https://www.putty.org/>)

SSH(Secure Socket Shell) is a network protocol that allows you to sign in to your servers from a remote computer. You might have seen SSH referred to on GitHub - "Clone using HTTPS or SSH". Here, we use SSH to securely log in to the server, using the pem file we have.

```
# Usually downloads go to ~/Downloads/
```

```
chmod 400 <path-to-your-pem-file>
```

```
ssh -i "crio-demo.pem" ubuntu@<your-ec2-url>
```

```
# Example
```

```
ssh -i "~/Downloads/crio-demo.pem"  
ubuntu@ec2-13-233-100-101.ap-south-1.compute.amazonaws.com
```


Note that you can either write the absolute path to the pem file, or cd to the folder where the pem file lives. You'll find your EC2 URL under the heading 'Public IPv4 DNS'

If successful, you'll now be logged on to your server - one that's sitting a few thousand miles away - sweet, eh?

References

- [What is SSH](#)
- [SSH into AWS instance](#)
- [Converting private key from .pem to .ppk format for Putty \(Windows\)](#)

Deploying app backend server

You will be deploying the app backend for QEats app - which is a Swiggy/UberEats like food-ordering app. Once you start the backend server, you can connect to it from your app anywhere in the world and have some fun.

1. Installing Docker

APT is a packet manager in Linux. The following instructions are similar to installing an EXE file in windows or an app in Android.

Type the following instructions the AWS instance terminal -

```
sudo apt-get update
```

```
sudo apt-get install wget
```

```
wget -qO- https://get.docker.com/ | sh
```

```
sudo usermod -aG docker $USER
```

```
sudo service docker start
```

```
newgrp docker
```

2. Install telnet

```
sudo apt install -y telnet
```

3. Run the docker container for QEats app server.

You are exposing your server on port 8081 - so make sure your firewall rules allow incoming connections on this port.

```
sudo docker run -d -m 800m -v /var/log:/var/log:rw -p 8081:8081  
criodo/qeats-server
```

The moment you run the above command, you will start seeing something like:



```
crio@crio-demo:~$ sudo docker run -m 800m -v /tmp/container:/tmp:rw -p 8081:8081 criodo/qeats-server
Unable to find image 'criodo/qeats-server:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from criodo/qeats-server
5b7339215d1d: Pull complete
14ca88e9f672: Pull complete
a31c3b1caad4: Pull complete
b054a26005b7: Pull complete
b9877dec2e27: Downloading [=====>] 21.95MB/157.4MB
e79f923f820b: Download complete
c0d675686ba1: Downloading [=====>] 64.6MB/87.09MB
0fc15f9a71c6: Downloading [=====>] 23.75MB/36.01MB
e5b10ec592e1: Waiting
b68afbef8b3f: Waiting
f7ec4b208f70: Waiting
95c2dd13518c: Waiting
874dbe9a0319: Waiting
2849cdc884a0: Waiting
c5221325a4c7: Waiting
4532b44f7ab6: Waiting
ead4fc0dc2a1: Waiting
20d1771953eb: Waiting
```

It will take a few minutes as it is downloading all the necessary images from Docker Hub - a public repository of docker images. Think of Docker Hub as an App store for docker images. For the purposes of this Byte, you don't have to understand all the

docker instructions, but feel free to refer to the reference material if you like to learn more :)

Once download finishes, your server will start serving data on port 8081!

4. When you go to the next milestone and try connecting your app to this server, or when your friend connects to this server, you can always check the logs on your server with the following commands.

```
# If you want to see the logs as they come in;
```

```
tail -f /var/log/qeats-server.log
```

```
# (or) Just print the logs
```

```
cat /var/log/qeats-server.log
```

Checkpoint

Type `telnet localhost 8081` from the same AWS instance and you should see the following output if everything worked fine -

```
crio@crio-demo:~$ telnet localhost 8081
Trying 127.0.0.1...
Connected to localhost.
Escape character is '^['.
```

You can press `Ctrl +]` and then type `quit` to return back to terminal.

If there are any issues in starting your server, you will see this:

```
crio@crio-demo:~$ telnet localhost 8081
Trying 127.0.0.1...
telnet: Unable to connect to remote host: Connection refused
```

In that case, you might have to retry the instructions.

To logout of the server, type

logout

References

- Crio's Docker Byte(https://learn.crio.do/home/me/ME_DOCKER1)
- [Getting started with Docker](#)

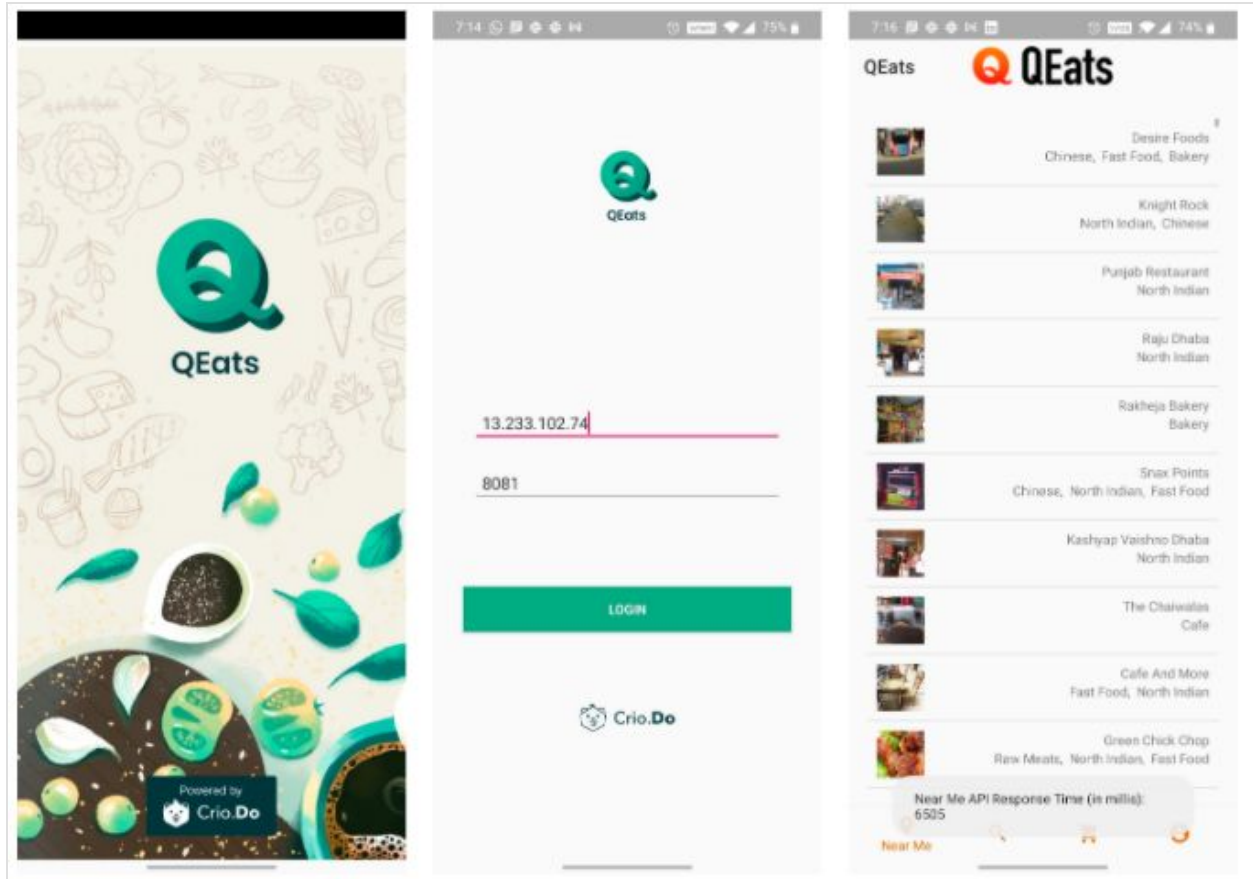
Curious Cats

- Telnet sounds something out of a Terminator movie, no? Find out what it is [here](#).
- What is the difference between stopping and terminating an instance?
- Checkout what `sudo` and `wget` mean.

Connect the QEats Android app with your server

Download the QEats Android App (APK) <https://bit.ly/qeats-app-crio> onto your phone and install it. If you don't have an Android phone, you can use an online Android emulator as shown in the next section.

The login screen of the QEats app looks like this.



Enter the following details to connect to the QEats backend server:

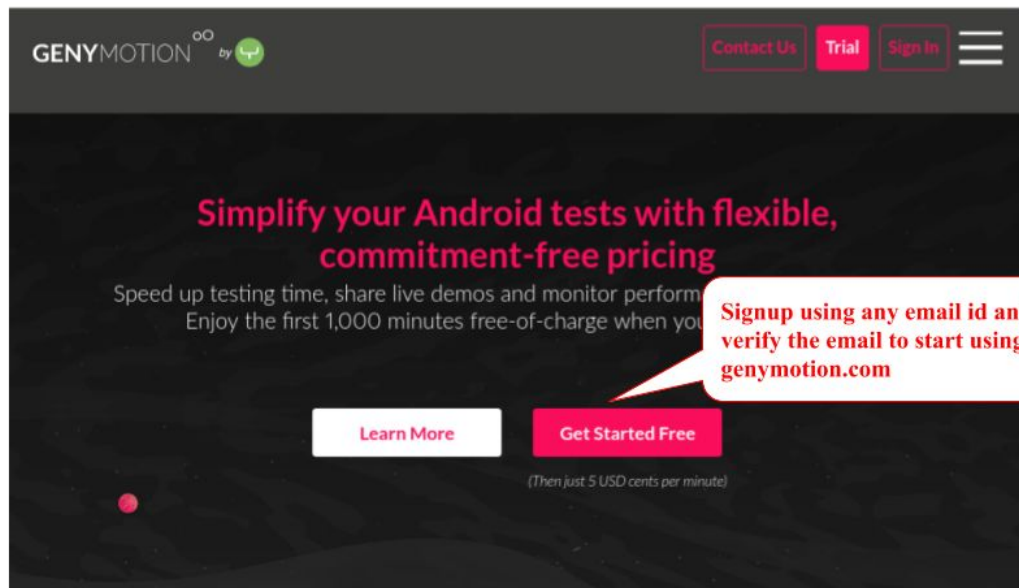
- IP Address: AWS instance public ip
- Port number: 8081

You will start seeing restaurants - you can start playing around with search, placing orders etc from the app.


Running QEats app on Emulator

Go to <https://www.genymotion.com/>

Step 1: Sign-up for GenyMotion Trial



The image shows the GenyMotion website homepage. The header includes the GenyMotion logo (with 'oo by' and a green icon) and navigation links for 'Contact Us', 'Trial', and 'Sign In'. The main content area features a dark background with the text 'Simplify your Android tests with flexible, commitment-free pricing'. Below this, it says 'Speed up testing time, share live demos and monitor performance' and 'Enjoy the first 1,000 minutes free-of-charge when you sign up'. There are two buttons: 'Learn More' and 'Get Started Free'. A red callout bubble points to the 'Get Started Free' button with the text: 'Signup using any email id and verify the email to start using genymotion.com'. At the bottom, it says '(Then just 5 USD cents per minute)'.

GENYMOTION^{oo} by 

Contact Us Trial Sign In

Simplify your Android tests with flexible, commitment-free pricing

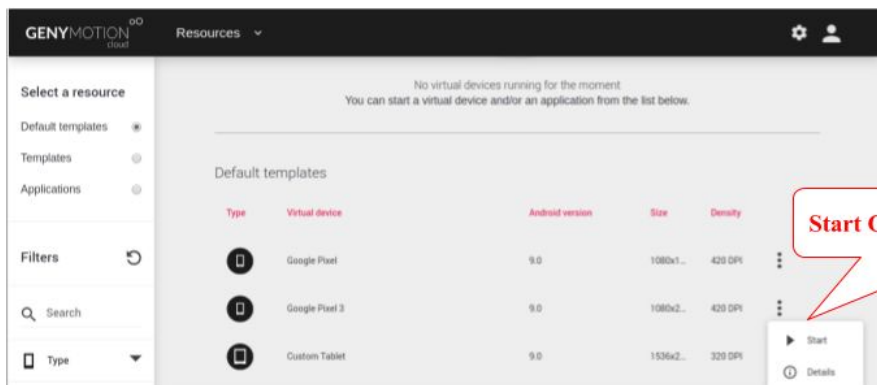
Speed up testing time, share live demos and monitor performance
Enjoy the first 1,000 minutes free-of-charge when you sign up

Learn More Get Started Free




(Then just 5 USD cents per minute)

Signup using any email id and verify the email to start using genymotion.com

Step 2: Start Emulator



The image shows the GenyMotion 'Resources' page. The left sidebar has a 'Select a resource' section with 'Default templates' selected. Below it are 'Templates' and 'Applications' sections. There is also a 'Filters' section with a search bar and a 'Type' dropdown. The main content area shows a message: 'No virtual devices running for the moment. You can start a virtual device and/or an application from the list below.' Below this is a table of 'Default templates'.

Type	Virtual device	Android version	Size	Density
	Google Pixel	9.0	1080x1...	420 DPI
	Google Pixel 3	9.0	1080x2...	420 DPI
	Custom Tablet	9.0	1536x2...	320 DPI

A red callout bubble points to the 'Start' button next to the 'Google Pixel 3' row with the text: 'Start Google Pixel 3 Emulator'.

GENYMOTION^{oo} Resources

Select a resource

Default templates

Templates

Applications

Filters

Search

Type

No virtual devices running for the moment
You can start a virtual device and/or an application from the list below.

Default templates

Type Virtual device Android version Size Density

Google Pixel 9.0 1080x1... 420 DPI

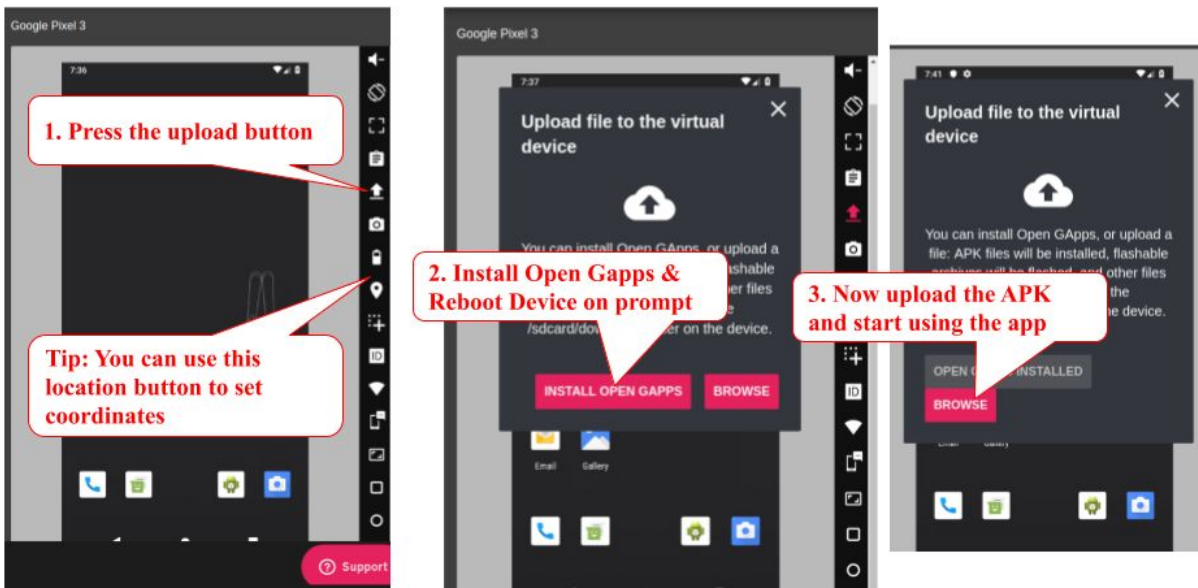
Google Pixel 3 9.0 1080x2... 420 DPI

Custom Tablet 9.0 1536x2... 320 DPI

Start Google Pixel 3 Emulator

Start Details

Step 3: Install Open Gapps & Upload apk



Takeaways

You have successfully deployed your first app server on AWS EC2 instance using Docker.

Congratulations! You can ask your friends to install the QEats app from this link (<https://bit.ly/qeats-app-crio>) and connect with your server. Boast away!

Note

Make sure to terminate the instance once you play around with it!

Curious Cats

- Mattermost is a Slack / Microsoft Teams like application - do you want to try hosting it yourself? Try it out with your new found power - <https://docs.mattermost.com/install/docker-local-machine.html#ubuntu>

Once you host it on the server, you can connect to it through browser and Android / iOS apps available in Playstore. Note that you may have to change firewall settings to allow port 8065

Interview Corner

- What is EC2?
- What is an AMI(Amazon Machine Image)?
- What are some different types of instances that AWS offers? What do they differ in?
- How do you connect to a remote machine?
- What is SSH?
- What is Docker?