# AWS DevOps CI/CD Checkride – Step-by-Step Guide (with Code & Rationale)

This document is a clear, end-to-end walkthrough you can use for a **checkride/demo**. It includes the **what**, **why**, and **how**, plus the **exact code** and **UI clicks**. The scenario: a simple Python AWS Lambda function deployed via **CodePipeline** → **CodeBuild** → **CloudFormation/SAM**, with GitHub as the source.

## 1) Architecture at a Glance

**Flow:** GitHub (source)  $\rightarrow$  CodePipeline (orchestrator)  $\rightarrow$  CodeBuild (package with SAM)  $\rightarrow$  S3 packaging bucket (stores code bundle)  $\rightarrow$  CloudFormation/SAM (deploys)  $\rightarrow$  Lambda (runtime)  $\rightarrow$  API Gateway (HTTP endpoint).

Why this setup? - CodePipeline ensures repeatable, auditable automation with stages and approvals. - CodeBuild provides ephemeral, isolated build workers and first-class AWS CLI/SAM support. - S3 packaging bucket is required by aws cloudformation package to upload code artifacts referenced by CodeUri. - CloudFormation/SAM gives immutable, versioned infrastructure as code, drift detection, and easy rollback. - Lambda + API Gateway fits a simple stateless "Hello" service and keeps infra minimal for a demo.

# 2) Repo Layout (minimal)

# 3) Final, Working Code

#### 3.1 Lambda handler

```
# simple-hello-lambda-code/lambda_handler.py
import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    print("hello from pipeline demo")
    return {"statusCode": 200, "body": json.dumps({"message": "Hello from Lambda!"})}
```

#### 3.2 SAM template (lets SAM create the role, adds API trigger)

```
# samTemplate.yaml
AWSTemplateFormatVersion: '2010-09-09'
Transform: AWS::Serverless-2016-10-31
Description: Simple Hello Lambda - deployed via CodePipeline/CodeBuild/SAM
Resources:
 SampleHelloApp:
    Type: AWS::Serverless::Function
    Properties:
      FunctionName: sample-hello-app
      Handler: lambda_handler.lambda_handler
      Runtime: python3.10
      CodeUri: simple-hello-lambda-code/
      MemorySize: 1024
      Timeout: 10
      Policies:
        - AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole
      Events:
        GetHello:
          Type: Api
          Properties:
            Path: /hello
            Method: GET
Outputs:
 HelloApiUrl:
    Description: API endpoint for the demo
    Value: !Sub "https://${ServerlessRestApi}.execute-api.$
{AWS::Region}.amazonaws.com/Prod/hello"
```

#### 3.3 Buildspec (no hard-coded bucket; uses env var; single-line CLI)

```
commands:
    - aws cloudformation package --template-file samTemplate.yaml --s3-
bucket $PACKAGE_BUCKET --output-template-file outputSamTemplate.yaml
artifacts:
    files:
        - outputSamTemplate.yaml
        discard-paths: yes
cache:
    paths:
        - '/root/.cache/pip/**/*'
```

**Why single-line command?** Multi-line with  $\bigcup$  can break in build shells due to CRLF/ whitespace, causing the CLI to think args are missing.

## 4) One-Time AWS Preregs (Console)

- 1. CodeStar Connection to GitHub: Developer Tools → Connections → Create (GitHub via GitHub App). Used by CodePipeline Source.
- 2. **S3 Packaging Bucket** (eu-north-1 to match pipeline):  $S3 \rightarrow Create$  bucket  $\rightarrow e.g.$ , simple-hello-packages-eu-north-1-<accountId>.
- 3. **IAM CodeBuild service role permissions** (read artifact bucket, read/write packaging bucket). Minimal inline policy:

4. **IAM – CodePipeline role permissions** (trigger CodeBuild & use CodeStar connection). Minimal inline policy:

## 5) Create the CodeBuild Project (Console)

- Name: simple-hello-build
- Source provider: CodePipeline (important; the pipeline provides the source ZIP)
- Environment: Managed, Amazon Linux 2, aws/codebuild/standard:7.0, Small
- Service role: create new (then attach the inline policy above)
- Buildspec: Use a buildspec file → buildspec.yaml
- · Artifacts: CodePipeline
- (Optional default) Environment variable: PACKAGE\_BUCKET = your packaging bucket (Type: Plaintext)

**Why provider=CodePipeline?** Guarantees the same revision (commit) the Source stage produced; prevents drift between Source and Build.

# 6) Create/Edit the CodePipeline (Console)

#### **Stages**

```
1. Source
 2. Provider: GitHub (via CodeStar Connection)
 3. Repo: srinivasadhu/simple-hello-app
 4. Branch: main
 5. Output artifact: SourceOutput
 6. Build
 7. Provider: CodeBuild → Project: simple-hello-build
 8. Input artifact: SourceOutput
 9. Output artifact: BuildOutput
10. Environment variable override: PACKAGE_BUCKET = your packaging bucket (Plaintext)
11. Deploy
12. Provider: CloudFormation
13. Region: eu-north-1
14. Action mode: Create or update a stack
15. Stack name: simple-hello-app-stack
16. Input artifact: BuildOutput
17. Template file: outputSamTemplate.yaml
18. Capabilities: CAPABILITY_IAM, CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM, CAPABILITY_AUTO_EXPAND
   Why AUTO_EXPAND? Required for the AWS::Serverless-2016-10-31 transform
   used by SAM.
```

## 7) Demo Script (Checkride)

- 1. **Show architecture** (diagram slide). Summarize the flow.
- 2. **Open GitHub repo**: point out samTemplate.yaml, buildspec.yaml, and handler code.
- 3. Open packaging bucket (S3): show it exists and is in eu-north-1.
- 4. **Open CodeBuild project**: highlight *Source=CodePipeline*, buildspec, and env var PACKAGE\_BUCKET.
- 5. **Open CodePipeline**: show the three stages and how BuildOutput feeds Deploy.
- 6. **Trigger a run**: click **Release change** (or push a small commit).
- 7. **Tail Build logs**: watch aws cloudformation package ... upload to S3 and emit outputSamTemplate.yaml.
- 8. **Deploy**: show CloudFormation stack events; demonstrate  $Outputs \rightarrow HelloApiUrl$ .
- 9. **Test API**: open the URL; show JSON {"message": "Hello from Lambda!"} |.
- 10. **(Optional) Explain rollback**: updates create change sets; failed deploys roll back to last good state.

## 8) Common Pitfalls You Can Call Out (and fixes)

- Using a folder name instead of a real S3 bucket for --s3-bucket → create a dedicated bucket and pass as Plaintext env var.
- Buildspec using line continuations that break  $\rightarrow$  use a single line command.
- CodeBuild Source=GitHub while also using CodePipeline → set Source=CodePipeline.
- Env var Type=Parameter but value is a literal → set Type=Plaintext.
- Missing S3 permissions for CodeBuild role → add minimal inline policy shown above; include KMS rights if the artifact bucket is encrypted.
- **Deploy fails with SAM transform** → ensure Deploy has CAPABILITY\_AUTO\_EXPAND and the template path is BuildOutput::outputSamTemplate.yaml.
- **Pipeline role can't start builds** → grant codebuild: StartBuild to the pipeline role for the project ARN.

# 9) How You'd Scale / Improve (talking points)

- **Multiple environments**: dev → staging → prod with manual approvals and parameter overrides per stage.
- **Testing**: add unit tests in pre\_build; fail fast.
- **Security**: least-privilege IAM, artifact KMS encryption, connection scopes, and restricted bucket policies.
- Observability: CloudWatch dashboards, alarms on Lambda errors/latency, X-Ray for tracing.
- Quality gates: static scans (bandit, cfn-nag), linting, policy-as-code.
- Blue/Green or Canary: SAM hooks or CodeDeploy for Lambda.

# 10) Clean-up (cost control)

- Delete CloudFormation stack | simple-hello-app-stack |.
- Delete the pipeline and CodeBuild project.

# **Appendix A - Minimal IAM JSON Snippets**

#### A.1 CodeBuild service role (replace bucket names)

#### A.2 CodePipeline role (build + connection)

# Appendix B – Optional: Single-Template Pipeline (IaC)

If you want to provision the CI/CD infra itself via CloudFormation later, you can lift the pipeline template you used earlier. For the checkride, the **console-driven** setup keeps the story crisp and easy to demo.

## Appendix C - Quick Q&A (for the panel)

- Why SAM and not raw CloudFormation? SAM simplifies serverless authoring and transforms to CFN; less boilerplate, faster demos.
- Why separate packaging bucket? cloudformation package must upload code somewhere durable; separating it from artifact bucket is cleaner for access control and retention.
- **How do you roll back?** CloudFormation keeps stack history and will roll back on failure; prior template/artifacts remain in S3.
- **How to add approvals?** Insert a **Manual approval** action between Build and Deploy; or multi-account promotion with cross-account roles.
- **How to secure?** Restrictive IAM, KMS for buckets, scoped CodeStar connection, VPC for Lambda if needed, and Secrets Manager for secrets.

**That's your checkride script and reference.** Open this doc during the session and follow Sections 7–8 verbatim; keep Appendix C handy for questions.