

Configuration Manual

MSc Research Project
MSc in Cloud Computing

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MSc Project Submission Sheet
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Lecturer: Sean Heeney
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Date: 15th December 2022

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS AND CHECKLIST

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Configuration Manual

Suraj Beragu

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The Configuration Manual is divided into the following sections –

- Configuring the Python-Django Application with ML Model
- Deploying the application on AWS Cloud With CI/CD pipeline

1 Configuring the Python-Django Application

Step 1 – Install the prerequisites onto your local machine

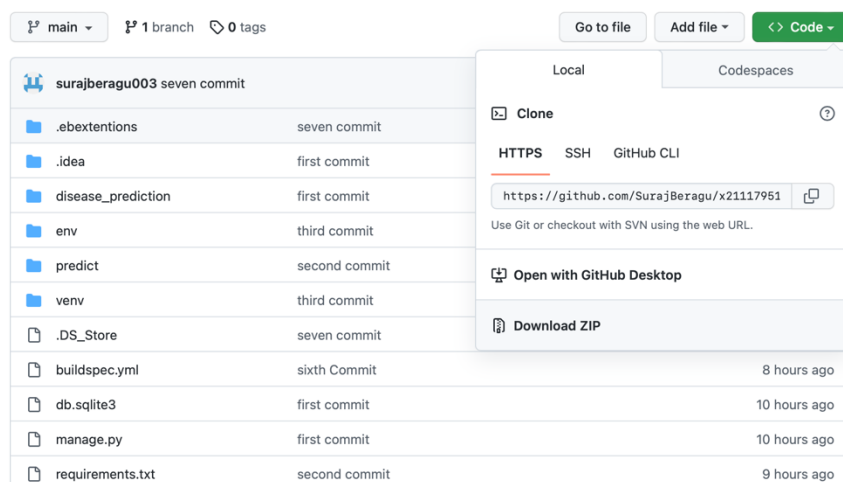
- Python 3.7 or Later
- Pip
- Virtualenv

Step 2 – Create a virtual Python environment and install Django

- Create a virtual environment named env
- Activate the virtual environment.
- Use pip to install Django.

Step 3 – Create a Django Project

- The Django application can be downloaded from the git hub repository



- Activate the virtual environment
- Install requirements.txt with following commands
`$ pip install -r requirements.txt`
- Run the Django application on your local machine with the following command
`$ python manage.py runserver 8080`

```
System check identified 1 issue (0 silenced).
December 15, 2022 - 11:01:12
Django version 4.1.4, using settings 'disease_prediction.settings'
Starting development server at http://127.0.0.1:8000/
Quit the server with CONTROL-C.
```

- Examine the server log to view the response to your request. Press Ctrl+C to shutdown the web server and return to your virtual environment.
- Once the application is running successfully stop the server and create a new file called `.ebextensions` and place the following contents in the file

`option_settings:`

`aws:elasticbeanstalk:container:python:`

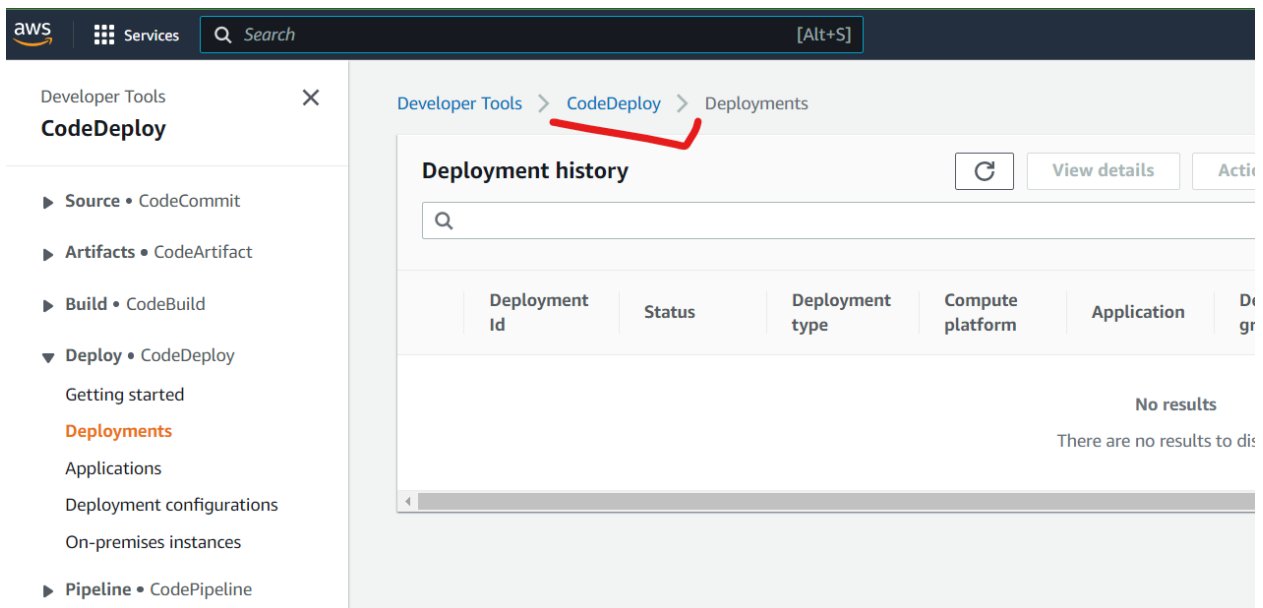
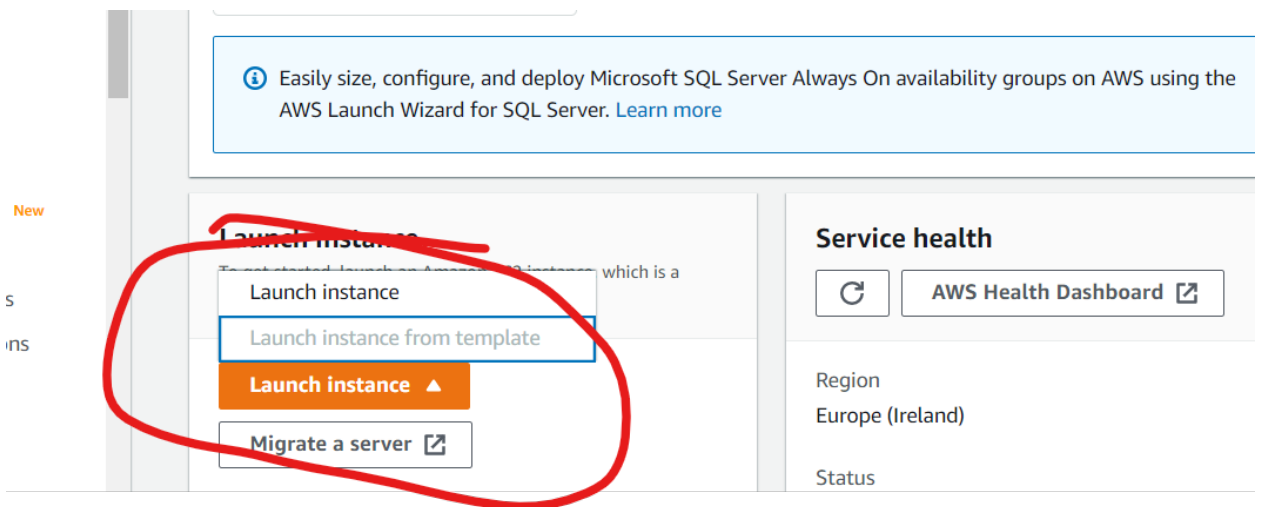
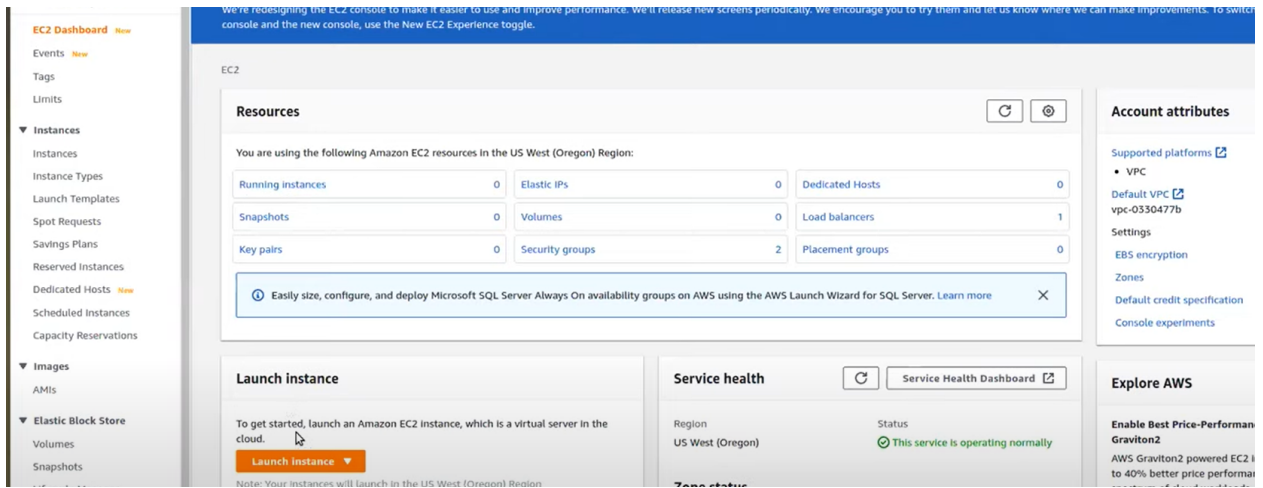
`WSGIPath: myproject.wsgi:application`

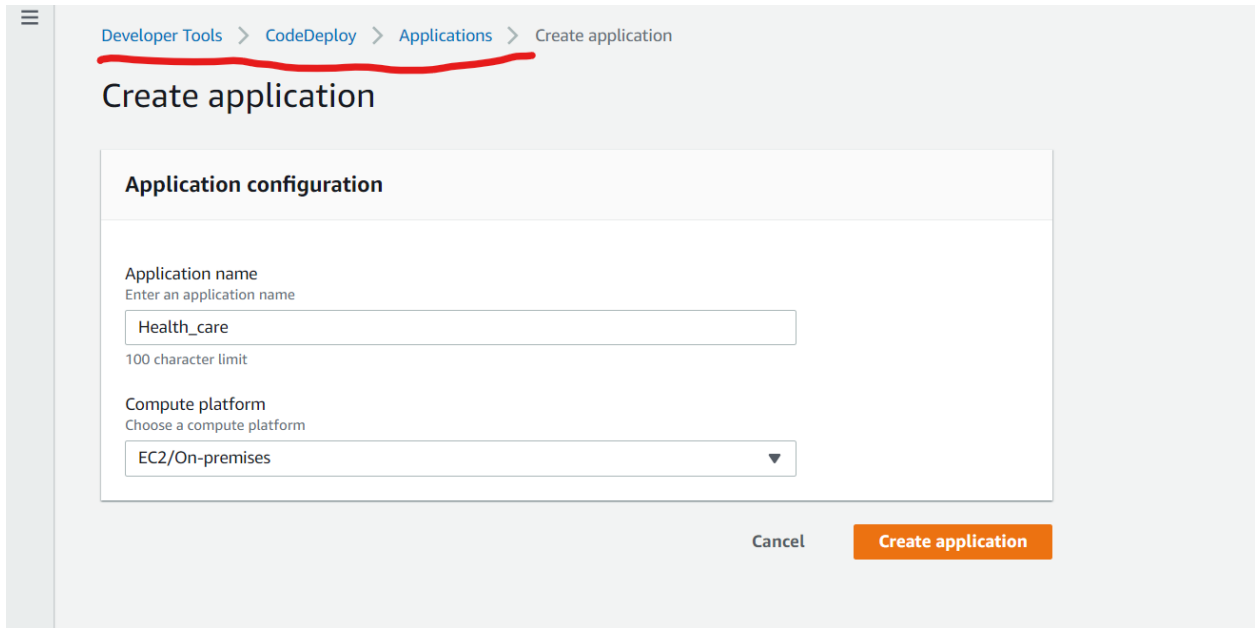
`aws:elasticbeanstalk:environment:proxy:staticfiles:`

`/static: static`

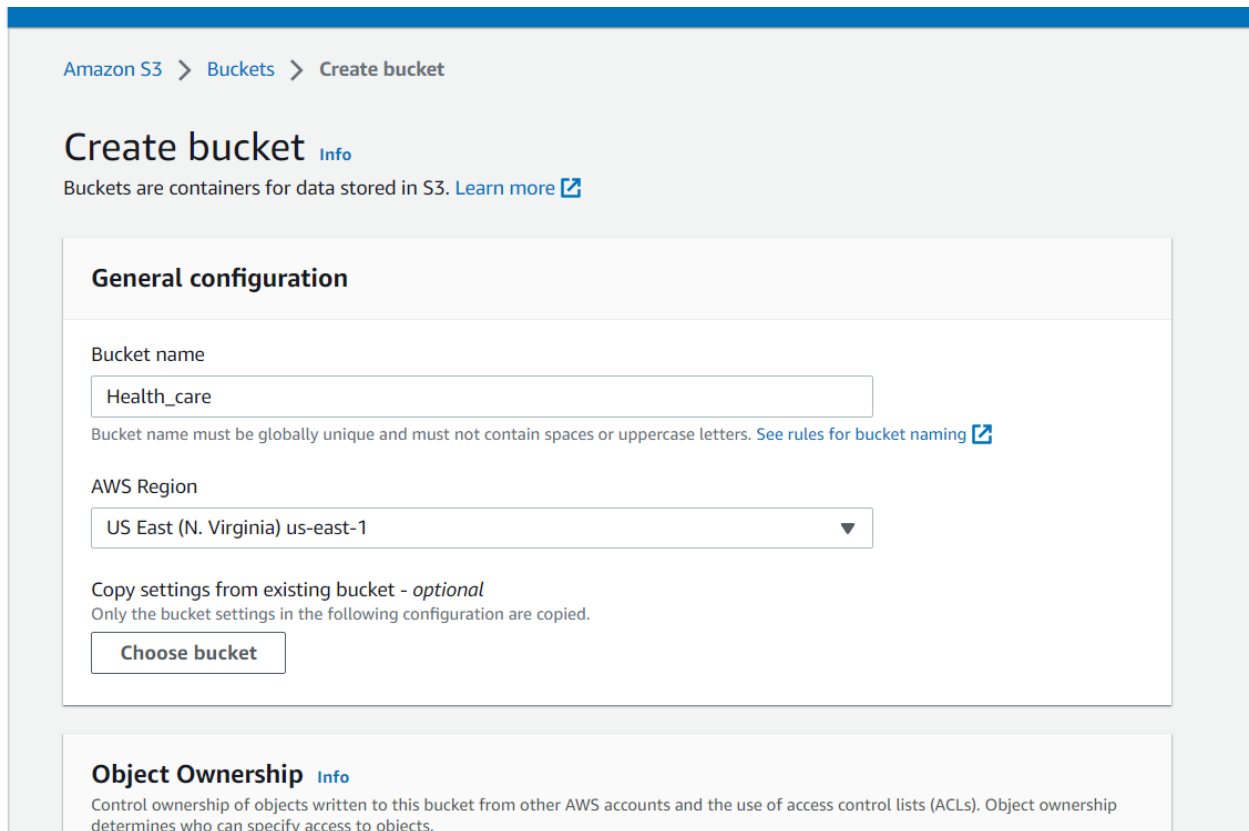
2 Deploying the Django application on AWS Cloud

- Go to ec2 instance and launch.





- Create a s3 bucket



- Block all public access**
Turning this setting on is the same as turning on all four settings below. Each of the following settings are independent of one another.
- Block public access to buckets and objects granted through *new* access control lists (ACLs)**
S3 will block public access permissions applied to newly added buckets or objects, and prevent the creation of new public access ACLs for existing buckets and objects. This setting doesn't change any existing permissions that allow public access to S3 resources using ACLs.
- Block public access to buckets and objects granted through *any* access control lists (ACLs)**
S3 will ignore all ACLs that grant public access to buckets and objects.
- Block public access to buckets and objects granted through *new* public bucket or access point policies**
S3 will block new bucket and access point policies that grant public access to buckets and objects. This setting doesn't change any existing policies that allow public access to S3 resources.
- Block public and cross-account access to buckets and objects through *any* public bucket or access point policies**
S3 will ignore public and cross-account access for buckets or access points with policies that grant public access to buckets and objects.




Turning off block all public access might result in this bucket and the objects within becoming public
AWS recommends that you turn on block all public access, unless public access is required for specific and verified use cases such as static website hosting.

- I acknowledge that the current settings might result in this bucket and the objects within becoming public.

- Then create bucket button

▶ Advanced settings

 After creating the bucket you can upload files and folders to the bucket, and configure additional bucket settings.

Cancel

Create bucket

Bucket is created:

Storage lens provides visibility into storage usage and activity trends. [Learn more](#)

Buckets (1) [Info](#)

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3. [Learn more](#)



Copy ARN


Empty

Delete

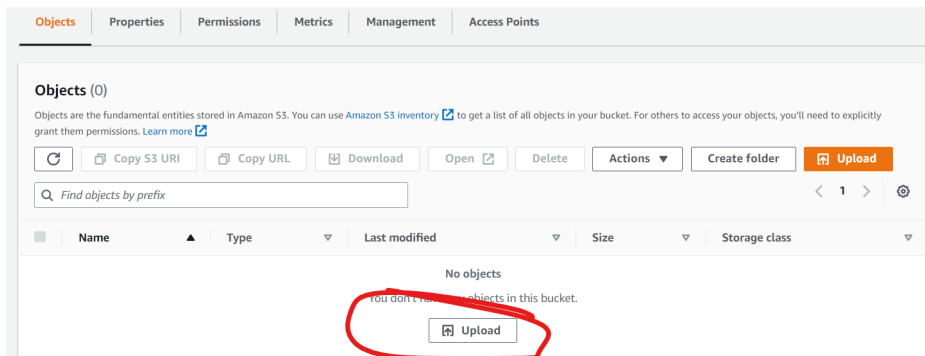
Create bucket

Find buckets by name

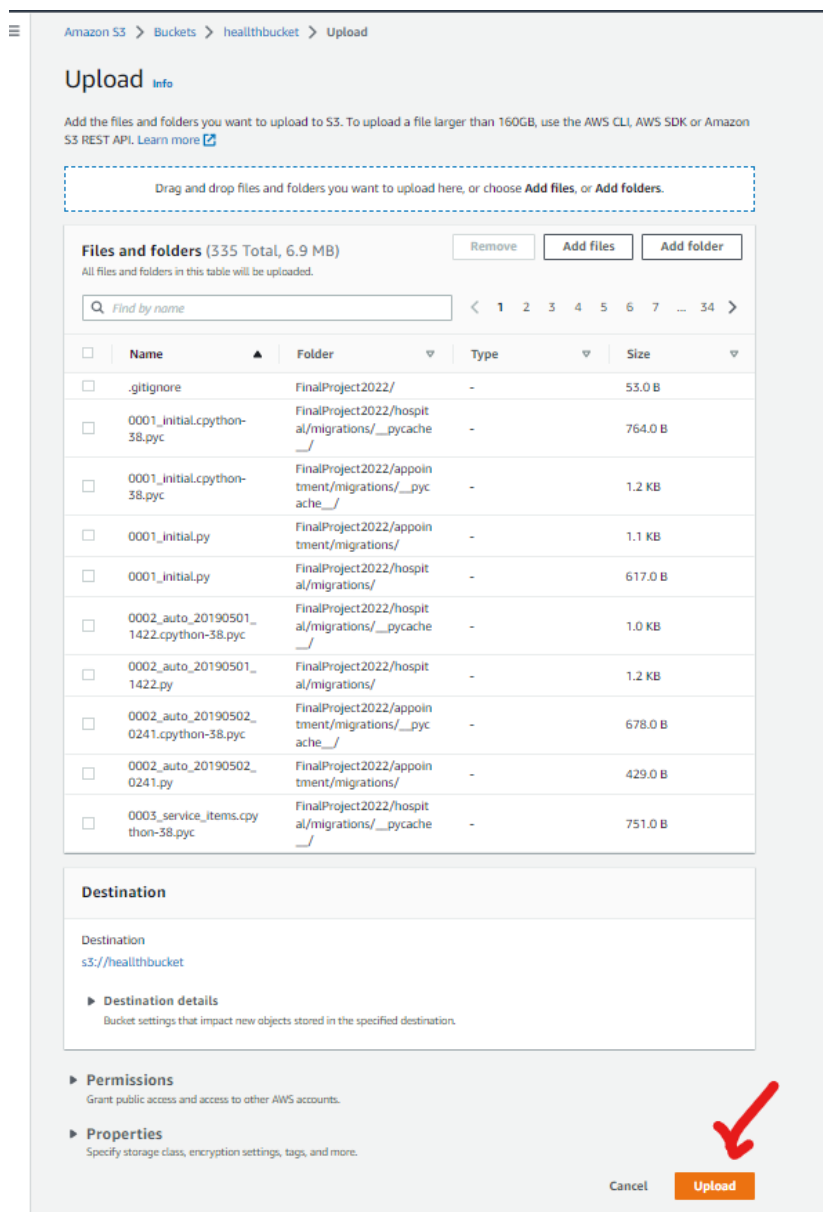
< 1 > 

Name	AWS Region	Access	Creation date
 healthbucket	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	Objects can be public	December 9, 2022, 20:23:47 (UTC+05:30)

Click to upload files



- Now the file are ready to upload



Destination

s3://healthbucket

Uploading 3%

Total remaining: 298 files, 6.7 MB (97.33%)
 Estimated time remaining: 20 minutes
 Transfer rate: 4.4 KB/s

Upload: status Close

The information below will no longer be available after you navigate away from this page.

Summary

Destination: s3://healthbucket

Succeeded: 37 files, 188.1 KB (2.67%)

Failed: 0 files, 0 B (0%)

Files and folders | Configuration

Files and folders (335 Total, 6.9 MB)

Find by name

Name	Folder	Type	Size	Status	Error
.gitignore	FinalProject2022/	-	53.0 B	Pending	-
0001_initial.cpython-38.pyc	FinalProject2022/hospital/migrations/___pycache__	-	764.0 B	Pending	-
0001_initial.cpython-38.pyc	FinalProject2022/appointment/migrations/___pycache__	-	1.2 KB	Pending	-
0001_initial.py	FinalProject2022/appointment/migrations/	-	1.1 KB	Pending	-
0001_initial.py	FinalProject2022/hospital/migrations/	-	617.0 B	Pending	-

- File is successfully upload

Upload succeeded
View details below.

Upload: status Close

The information below will no longer be available after you navigate away from this page.

Summary

Destination: s3://healthbucket

Succeeded: 335 files, 6.9 MB (100.00%)

Failed: 0 files, 0 B (0%)

Files and folders | Configuration

Files and folders (335 Total, 6.9 MB)

Find by name

Name	Folder	Type	Size	Status	Error
.gitignore	FinalProject2022/	-	53.0 B	Succeeded	-
0001_initial.cpython-38.pyc	FinalProject2022/hospital/migrations/___pycache__	-	764.0 B	Succeeded	-
0001_initial.cpython-38.pyc	FinalProject2022/appointment/migrations/___pycache__	-	1.2 KB	Succeeded	-
0001_initial.py	FinalProject2022/appointment/migrations/	-	1.1 KB	Succeeded	-
0001_initial.py	FinalProject2022/hospital/migrations/	-	617.0 B	Succeeded	-
0002_auto_20190501_1422.cpython-38.pyc	FinalProject2022/hospital/migrations/___pycache__	-	1.0 KB	Succeeded	-
0002_auto_20190501_1422.py	FinalProject2022/hospital/migrations/	-	1.2 KB	Succeeded	-

- Copy the ARN Id

arn:aws:s3::: healthbucket

the click the policy generator

here is the policy setup

Step 1: Select Policy Type


A Policy is a container for permissions. The different types of policies you can create are an IAM Policy, an S3 Bucket Policy, an SNS Topic Policy, VPC Endpoint Policy, and an SQS Queue Policy.

Select Type of Policy 

Step 2: Add Statement(s)


A statement is the formal description of a single permission. See a [description of elements](#) that you can use in statements.

Effect Allow Deny

Principal 
Use a comma to separate multiple values.

AWS Service All Services (**)
Use multiple statements to add permissions for more than one service.

Actions All Actions (**)

Amazon Resource Name (ARN) 
ARN should follow the following format: arn:aws:s3:::{BucketName}/{KeyName}.
Use a comma to separate multiple values.

[Add Conditions \(Optional\)](#)

- Then click the generate policy button:

Principal(s)	Effect	Action	Resource	Conditions
• *	Allow	• s3:GetObject	arn:aws:s3::healthbucket/*	None

Step 3: Generate Policy

A *policy* is a document (written in the [Access Policy Language](#)) that acts as a container for one or more statements.

[Start Over](#)



- The policy will generated like below figure:


Policy JSON Document ✕

Click below to edit. To save the policy, copy the text below to a text editor.
Changes made below will **not be reflected in the policy generator tool.**

```

{
  "Id": "Policy1670599141079",
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "Stmt1670599099101",
      "Action": [
        "s3:GetObject"
      ],
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::heallthbucket/*",
      "Principal": "*"
    }
  ]
}

```



This AWS Policy Generator is provided for informational purposes only, you are still responsible for your use of Amazon Web Services technologies and ensuring that you are in compliance with all applicable terms and conditions. This AWS Policy Generator is provided as-is without warranty of any kind, whether expressed or implied.

[Close](#)

- Jsn format.

```

{
  "Id": "Policy1670599141079",
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "Stmt1670599099101",
      "Action": [
        "s3:GetObject"
      ],
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::heallthbucket/*",
      "Principal": "*"
    }
  ]
}

```

- Copy the policy script into the bucket policy then click the save button.

Policy

```

1 | {
2 |   "Id": "Policy16785999141878",
3 |   "Version": "2012-10-17",
4 |   "Statement": [
5 |     {
6 |       "Sid": "Stmt1678599999181",
7 |       "Action": [
8 |         "s3:GetObject"
9 |       ],
10 |      "Effect": "Allow",
11 |      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::healthbucket/*",
12 |      "Principal": "*"
13 |    }
14 |  ]
15 | }

```

Edit statement

Select a statement
Select an existing statement in the policy or add a new statement.

[+ Add new statement](#)

JSON Ln 15, Col 1

Security: 0 Errors: 0 Warnings: 0 Suggestions: 0 [Preview external access](#)

Cancel [Save changes](#)

- Now create a pipeline

Developer Tools **CodePipeline**

- Source • CodeCommit
- Artifacts • CodeArtifact
- Build • CodeBuild
- Deploy • CodeDeploy
- ▼ Pipeline • CodePipeline
 - Getting started
 - Pipelines**

Developer Tools > CodePipeline > Pipelines

Pipelines Info [Refresh](#) [Notify](#) [View history](#) [Release change](#) [Delete pipeline](#) [Create pipeline](#)

Name	Most recent execution	Latest source revisions	Last executed
No results There are no results to display.			

- Choosing the pipeline name

Developer Tools > CodePipeline > Pipelines > Create new pipeline

Choose pipeline settings Info

Pipeline settings

Pipeline name
Enter the pipeline name. You cannot edit the pipeline name after it is created.

No more than 100 characters

Service role

New service role
Create a service role in your account

Existing service role
Choose an existing service role from your account

Role name

Type your service role name

Allow AWS CodePipeline to create a service role so it can be used with this new pipeline

[▶ Advanced settings](#)

- Connect to GitHub

- The GitHub repository is connected now

This is where you stored your input artifacts for your pipeline. Choose the provider and then provide the connection details.

GitHub (Version 2) ▼

New GitHub version 2 (app-based) action

To add a GitHub version 2 action in CodePipeline, you create a connection, which uses GitHub Apps to access your repository. Use the options below to choose an existing connection or create a new one. [Learn more](#)

Connection

Choose an existing connection that you have already configured, or create a new one and then return to this task.

arn:aws:codestar-connections:ap-south-1:693463341617:connection/65a0e985-3c99-433a-908f-7510306c10f1 X or **Connect to GitHub**

Ready to connect

Your GitHub connection is ready for use.

Repository name

Choose a repository in your GitHub account.

Q

Step 2
[Add source stage](#)

Step 3
[Add build stage](#)

Step 4
[Add deploy stage](#)

Step 5
Review

Step 1: Choose pipeline settings

Pipeline settings

Pipeline name
localtogitbucket

Artifact location
A new Amazon S3 bucket will be created as the default artifact store for your pipeline

Service role name
AWSCodePipelineServiceRole-ap-south-1-localtogitbucket

Step 2: Add source stage

Source action provider

Source action provider
GitHub (Version 2)

OutputArtifactFormat
CODE_ZIP

ConnectionArn
arn:aws:codestar-connections:ap-south-1:693463341617:connection/65a0e985-3c99-433a-908f-7510306c10f1

FullRepositoryId
SurajBeragu/FinalProject2022

BranchName
main

Static website hosting

Use this bucket to host a website or redirect requests. [Learn more](#)

Static website hosting

- Disable
 Enable

Hosting type

- Host a static website
Use the bucket endpoint as the web address. [Learn more](#)
- Redirect requests for an object
Redirect requests to another bucket or domain. [Learn more](#)

i For your customers to access content at the website endpoint, you must make all your content publicly readable. To do so, you can edit the S3 Block Public Access settings for the bucket. For more information, see [Using Amazon S3 Block Public Access](#)

Index document

Specify the home or default page of the website.

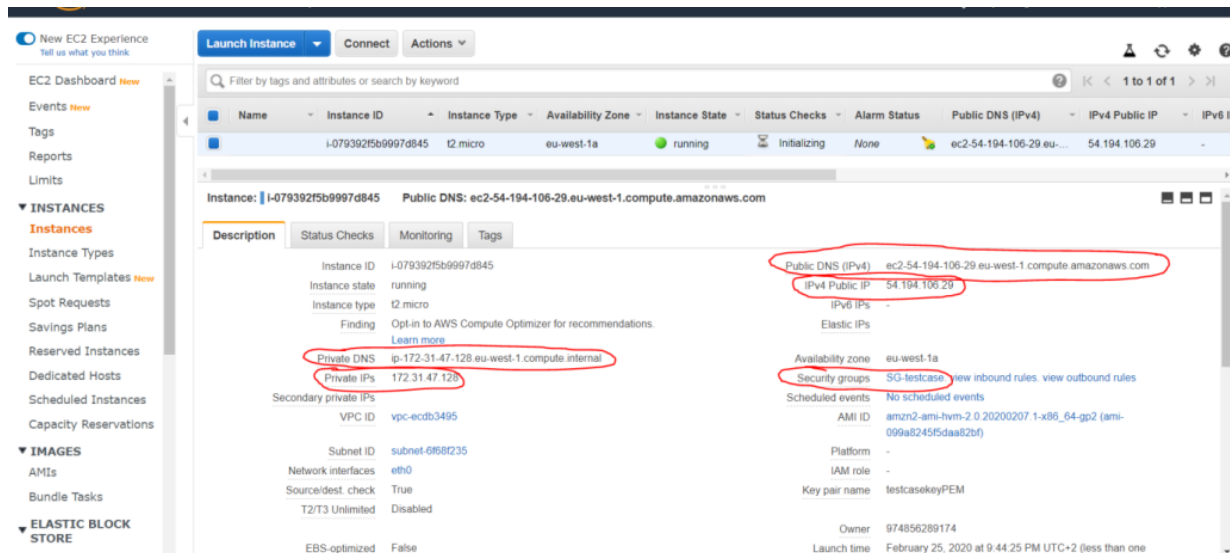
Error document - *optional*

This is returned when an error occurs.

Redirection rules – *optional*

Redirection rules, written in JSON, automatically redirect webpage requests for specific content. [Learn more](#)

- By default, S3 bucket settings do not contain a website hosting option; a bucket home page and error page directory to be included. The most important function of an S3 bucket is to store data, therefore in the future, Jenkins can be used to automate the uploading of data into the bucket. Due to the absence of a Jenkins task, this task had to be completed manually by dragging and dropping files into the upload box. To ensure security, performance, and cost management, it is advised to configure CloudFront Service in tandem with an S3 bucket to distribute and secure information. CloudFront plays a crucial role in delivering data to consumers, encrypting connections with a custom SSL certificate, and protecting against DDoS attacks by default using AWS Shield Standard. Integrating S3 service into its design is vital.



To connect to the instance, the best option is using Command Prompt for its speed and ease of control. First, the user should run "sudo yum update" in Command Prompt to apply all AWS updates. Then, they should register to the Microsoft repository and install the necessary packages with the following commands.

- From your local system connect to Git repository with the following commands –
 - echo "# Sample" >> README.md
 - git init
 - git add README.md
 - git commit -m "first commit"
 - git branch -M main
 - git remote add origin https://github.com/SurajBeragu/Sample.git
 - git push -u origin main
- Once the Code is pushed from the local machine it will reside in the git repository and automatically trigger the Code pipeline in AWS cloud, once the pipeline is successfully completed the application will be deployed on the elastic beanstalk.

aws Services Search [Option+S] Ireland suraj95 @ beragu-aws


Developer Tools
CodePipeline

- Source • CodeCommit
- Artifacts • CodeArtifact
- Build • CodeBuild
- Deploy • CodeDeploy
- Pipeline • CodePipeline
 - Getting started
 - Pipelines
 - Pipeline**
 - History
 - Settings
- Settings

Go to resource
Feedback

Disable transition


Build Succeeded
Pipeline execution ID: 5b1ed100-7bdf-45dd-bcc1-f6f5aa7ab241

Build 
AWS CodeBuild
Succeeded - 10 hours ago
[Details](#)

a784297b [Source: seven commit](#)

Disable transition

Deploy Succeeded
Pipeline execution ID: 5b1ed100-7bdf-45dd-bcc1-f6f5aa7ab241

Deploy 
AWS Elastic Beanstalk [Source](#)
Succeeded - 10 hours ago

a784297b [Source: seven commit](#)

