
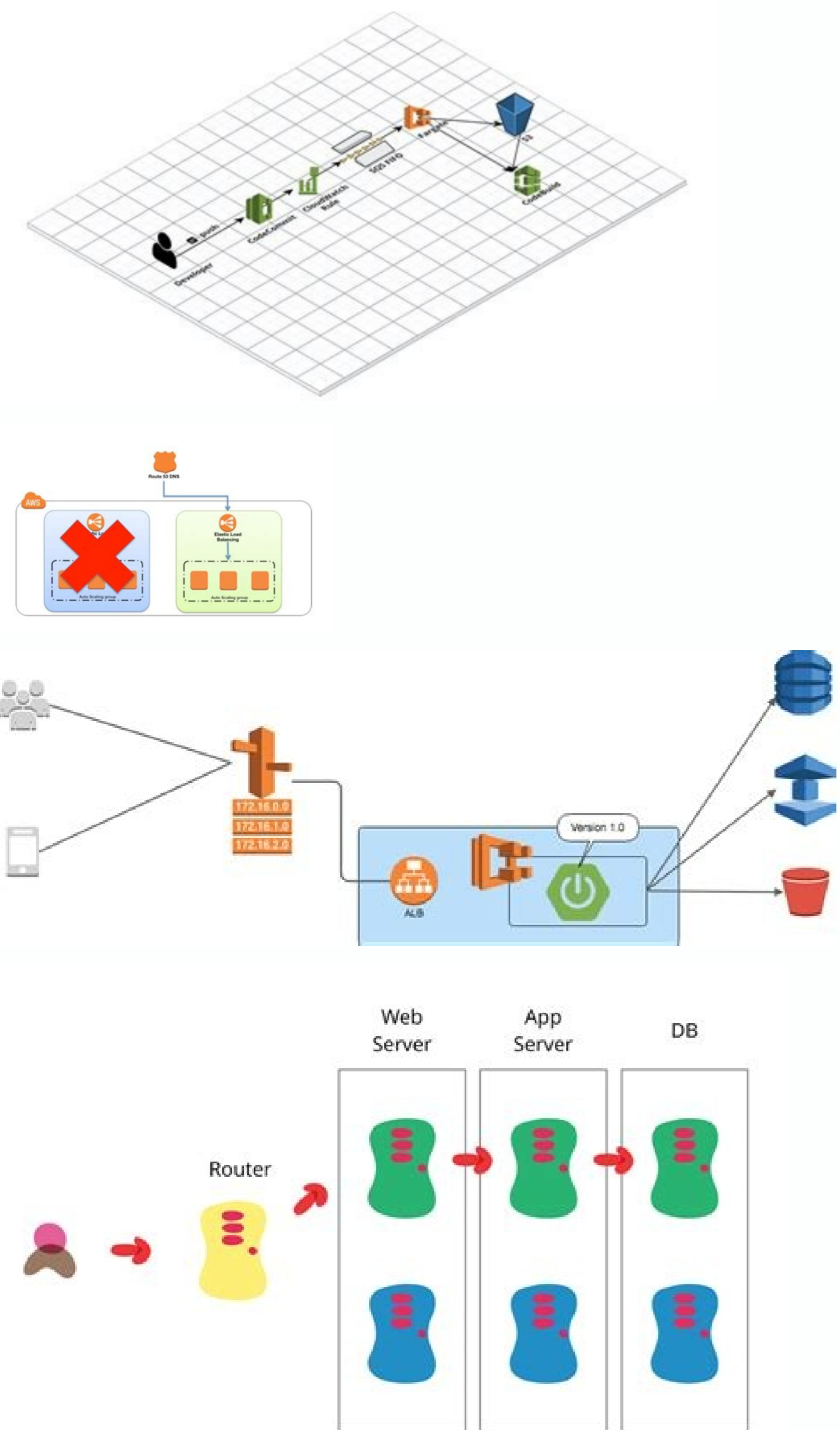


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Cloudformation blue green deploy



Cloudformation blue green deployment ec2. Cloudformation blue green deployment ecs. Ecs fargate blue green deployment cloudformation. Aws ecs blue green deployment cloudformation. Cloudformation blue green deployment. Cloudformation template for blue green deployment. Ecs blue/green deployments through codedeploy using aws cloudformation.

In the new section select a suitable VPC, one or more of its subnets and auto-assign IP enabled. Then we need to configure an Application Load Balancer for our cluster. Select the minimum values for Memory and Cpu (0.5GB and 0.25vCPU for this example). We then create a container and associate it with the Docker image, previously saved on ECR (see the last article), appropriately configuring the vCPU and the memory with the same values as our task definition. Please follow the instructions provided after clicking on "Connect to GitHub". Select an existing one or create a new one from the ECR console. Number of Tasks: 16. Select 8080 for "Production Listener Port" and 8090 for "Test Listener Port", select your Load Balancer's target group as shown in figure (you'll have to configure them beforehand or now in another tab following this guide. After that, you can go to the next step and leave autoscaling off (for this example). Have you ever applied this, or similar - and maybe more advanced - configurations for your Pipelines? This time we want to take another step forward from our last article and, as promised, show how to make the process automatic, by defining a pipeline for Continuous Deployment to manage the entire release flow. In short, from a simple git push, we want to release the new software package in Blue/Green mode through an ECS service. In the end, we'll also propose to you two bonus sections: how to automate testing in green environments and how it is possible to skip some initial infrastructure's boilerplate creation thanks to AWS CloudFormation. Deployment Configuration: CodeDeployDefault::EC2::Application. Select "Add Container". A sidebar will open. Finally, save your task definition with "Create". Create a new Service Start by going to your created Cluster in ECS service, click on its name and in the bottom area of the dashboard, under the "Service" tab, click "Create". In the new area, configure the options as following: 1. Let us know! We can't wait to hear from you! We hope you enjoyed this reading and found it useful. If so, the traffic switch can be done with virtually no downtime. Let's move on! Create the Deployment Pipeline Start by having your sample application pushed on your GitHub repository. Go to your AWS Account, select AWS CodePipeline from the services list. Task Definition: 3. Finally, after the review check, your service will be created! Now we have all the fundamental bricks to create the Pipeline process in CodePipeline. Deployment Type: Blue/Green7. Start by selecting "Amazon ECS (Blue/Green)" for Deploy provider, a region for your project, and then click on "Create application". Give a new name to the project and select "Amazon ECS" as a Compute provider. As always #Proud2beCloud meets you in two weeks. Till then, happy deployments :) Check your settings with the image below: For the buildspec option, select the inline editor and paste these commands: version: 0.2 phases: pre_build: commands: - REPOSITORY_URI=YOUR_ECR_URI - echo \$CODEBUILD_RESOLVED_SOURCE_VERSION - COMMIT_HASH=\$(echo \$CODEBUILD_RESOLVED_SOURCE_VERSION) - IMAGE_TAG=\${COMMIT_HASH}:latest - \$(aws ecr get-login --no-include-email --region YOUR_REGION) install: runtime-versions: java: corretto11 build: commands: - printf '%s\n' "\$REPOSITORY_URI" - docker build -t YOUR_ECR_URI:latest . Once a new version is installed, it is possible to carry out integration/validation tests on the green infrastructure before promoting it to production. Assign the value to "Image URI". Then add 3000 for tcp protocol in "Port mapping", leave all other parameters as default and click "Add". Service Name: 5. We have also seen how Lambda functions can be used to automate the testing phase in the green environment. To complete our tutorial we've also seen how AWS CloudFormation template can be used to minimize boilerplate infrastructure creation as well as making it reusable and repeatable. As our aim was to trace the path to help you master automation and pipeline setup, this overview was maintained specifically simple, as it is intended to be expanded and manipulated by the reader to fit its particular needs. This is done during the configuration of your Deployment lifecycle hooks. In case of need also refer to these two links: To sum up! In this article, we have seen how to create a pipeline to make Blue/Green deployments on ECS completely automated. Leave "Networking only" as an option since we want to use Fargate and click "next". Type your cluster name, leave all settings as default and finally add some meaningful tags if you want. Let's dig in! Requirements Before start preparing your pipeline some steps must be done in order to have everything in place, ready to be configured to your needs: Having a GitHub repository up and running where you can save your code and trigger your pipeline. Having a role with CodeDeploy permissions that grants AWS CodeDeploy access to your target instances. Having a Docker image ready with a simple express app for ECS. Having an ECS cluster, an ECS service, and a Task Definition ready on your Account in AWS. Note: following are simplified steps to cover the last prerequisite; for more in-depth instructions, follow the steps provided in our previous article. Create a new ECS Cluster Go to your AWS account, select ECS in the search bar and after that click on "Clusters" in the left panel and "Create Cluster" in the new window. Click "Create" to generate a new blank cluster. Create a new Task Definition Another prerequisite is the Task Definition, which will host our Docker containers. Go to "Task Definitions" under "Amazon ECS" menu, then click "Create new Task Definition" and select "Fargate" as the image below and click "Next Step": For now, we can assign the default roles to both the Task Role and the Task Execution Role since they are sufficient for the operations we have to perform. Wait for 5-6 minutes and then also the production environment should show the correct new version. Clicking on "Add project" will bring a screen similar to this: Give a name to the project, then leave Managed Image with all the container properties as suggested, then check (this is very important) the "Privileged option" in order to allow building your docker image. Set a name for the container and for the Image Uri, open a new Tab, and navigate to ECR dashboard, select your previously created image and copy its URI value. After that, you'll be presented with a screen for creating a new Deployment group. You'll need to add a Lambda hook to AfterAllowTraffic. Please refer to these guides by AWS to configure this extra touch with a simple test example: Bonus 2: automate prerequisite phase through CloudFormation We have checked the prerequisites necessary to create an ECS cluster and its components but as we have seen this section needs a lot of configuration and can be tedious and nonetheless we want it to be repeatable. Therefore a good idea would be to create a CloudFormation template to automate and simplify the infrastructure creation process. The following is a simplified snippet to guide you to get started with it. LoadBalancer: Type: AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::LoadBalancer Properties: Name: !Ref ProjectName LoadBalancerAttributes: - Key: 'idle.timeout.seconds' Value: '60' - Key: 'routing.http2.enabled' Value: 'true' - Key: 'access.logs.s3.enabled' Value: 'true' - Key: 'access.logs.s3.prefix' Value: 'loadbalancers' - Key: 'access.logs.s3.bucket' Value: !Ref S3LogsBucketName - Key: 'deletion.protection.enabled' Value: 'true' - Key: 'routing.http.drop_invalid_header_fields.enabled' Value: 'true' Scheme: internet-facing SecurityGroups: - !Ref LoadBalancerSecurityGroup Subnets: - !Ref SubnetPublicAld - !Ref SubnetPublicBld - !Ref SubnetPublicCld Type: application HttpListener: Type: AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::Listener Properties: DefaultActions: - RedirectConfig: Port: '443' Protocol: HTTPS StatusCode: 'HTTP_301' Type: redirect LoadBalancerArn: !Ref LoadBalancer Port: 80 Protocol: HTTP HttpListener: Type: AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::Listener Properties: Certificates: - CertificateArn: !Ref LoadBalancerCertificateArn DefaultActions: - Type: forward TargetGroupArn: !Ref TargetGroup LoadBalancerArn: !Ref LoadBalancer Port: 443 Protocol: HTTPS TargetGroup: Type: AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::TargetGroup Properties: Name: !Ref ProjectName HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 30 HealthCheckPath: !Ref HealthCheckPath HealthCheckProtocol: HTTP HealthCheckPort: !Ref NginxContainerPort HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 10 HealthyThresholdCount: 2 UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2 Matcher: HttpCode: '200-299' Port: 8080 Protocol: HTTP TargetType: ip TargetGroupAttributes: - Key: deregistration.delay.timeout.seconds Value: '30' VpcId: !Ref VpcId Cluster: Type: AWS::ECS::Cluster Properties: ClusterName: !Ref ProjectName Service: Type: AWS::ECS::Service Properties: Cluster: !Ref Cluster DeploymentConfiguration: MaximumPercent: 200 MinimumHealthyPercent: 100 DesiredCount: 3 HealthCheckGracePeriodSeconds: 60 LaunchType: FARGATE LoadBalancers: - ContainerName: ContainerOne ContainerPort: !Ref ContainerPort TargetGroupArn: !Ref TargetGroup NetworkConfiguration: AwsVpcConfiguration: AssignPublicIp: DISABLED SecurityGroups: - !Ref ContainerSecurityGroup Subnets: - !Ref SubnetPrivateNatAld - !Ref SubnetPrivateNatBld - !Ref SubnetPrivateNatCld ServiceName: !Ref ProjectName TaskDefinition: !Ref TaskDefinition DependsOn: HttpListener TaskDefinition: Type: AWS::ECS::TaskDefinition Family: !Ref ProjectName ContainerDefinitions: - Cpu: 2048 Image: !Ref ContainerImageUri Memory: 4096 MemoryReservation: 4096 PortMappings: - ContainerPort: !Ref ContainerPort Protocol: tcp Name: ContainerOne LogConfiguration: LogDriver: awslogs Options: awslogs-group: !Ref ContainerLogGroup awslogs-region: !Ref AWS::Region awslogs-stream-prefix: ContainerOne Cpu: '2048' Memory: '4096' ExecutionRoleArn: !GetAtt ExecutionContainerRoleArn TaskRoleArn: !GetAtt TaskContainerRoleArn NetworkMode: awsvpc RequiresCompatibilities: - FARGATE This code is just a hint, you'll need to cover by yourself parameters' management and add some tweaks for your specific project. Blue/Green Deployment is a technique where both the old infrastructure (blue) and the new temporary infrastructure (green) co-exist. Service Role for CodeDeploy: Leave the rest of the options as default and click "Next Step". - docker push YOUR_ECR_URI:latest artifacts: files: imageDetail.json Note: in bold there are the variables you need to customize yourself to your specific project. After that, click ok, then add this CodeBuild project to your stage. From the dashboard click on "Create pipeline". In the next screen give a name to your pipeline and if you don't already have a suitable role, leave "New service role" checked and the other options as defaults; click "next". In the source stage select "GitHub version 2" and then you have to connect to your GitHub repository. Give a name to the Deployment group than select in order: A service role with suitable access. The ECS cluster we have created before. The ECS service we have created before. The Application load balancer we have created before with 8080 and TargetGroup 1 for production and 8090 and TargetGroup 2 for test environments respectively. Select a traffic strategy; for this example use "Specify when to reroute traffic" and select five minutes. Click "Create" and then return to your CodePipeline stage and select your newly created CodeDeploy application and CodeDeploy deployment group. Per "Input Artifacts" aggiungiamo BuildArtifact affianco a "SourceArtifact". For Amazon ECS task definition and AWS CodeDeploy AppSpec file select "Source Artifact"; then add BuildArtifact and IMAGE as the last options. Your pipeline is now fully functional! Bonus 1: apply automated testing through Lambda on your Green environment In the deploy phase, it is possible to associate one or more Lambda functions to assert the health and the functionalities of your app before promoting the new version to production. Launch Type: FARGATE2. Click "Next", review and finally "Create pipeline". We are almost there! To complete our pipeline we need to add a task definition and an appspec.yml file in the root of your app's project and add the following code to it: version: 0.0 Resources: - TargetService: Type: AWS::ECS::Service Properties: TaskDefinition: LoadBalancerInfo: ContainerName: "YOUR_ECS_CLUSTER_NAME" ContainerPort: 3000 For the task definition file we can use a trick: we have already created a task definition in the prerequisites: go find it and click on "Edit", you'll find a JSON editor, copy all text from there and paste it in a new taskdef.json file in the root of your project and change these two lines: "image": "" "taskDefinitionArn": "" Push everything on your repo. Test your application before promoting to Production To verify that all the system is working as expected just make a slight modification to the text on the main route of your application, commit, wait until the pipeline finishes its tasks, and then check your URL with port 8090 not 8080 not. Start by giving a name to your Build stage, select CodeBuild as the "Action provider", the region, and SourceArtifact as the "Input Artifact". Then you need to create a new build project. Are you ready? Remember to authorize only the repository of your solution and to be the owner of that repo, otherwise you won't be able to complete the process. After being connected to GitHub, you'll be able to complete the stage as follows, setting repository and branch. Click "next", and you'll be presented with the build stage where we need to create our CodeDeploy project to add to the pipeline. Create a new CodeBuild project in order to keep your code always up to date in the pipeline, you need to make this step to always generate an updated docker image for your codebase. Continuous Deployment is nowadays a well-known strategy for releasing software where any commit that passes the automated testing phase is automatically released into the production deployment. With Continuous Deployment, companies can eliminate DIY for Continuous Delivery and increase the focus on the product, make deployments frictionless without compromising security, and creating a flawless workflow across development, testing, and production environments. In our last article, we talked about Microservices, their benefits, and how to set up a Blue/Green Deployment on AWS for an ECS Service. Then select your container, being sure that it shows your mapped port. After selecting your container click "Add to load balancer". Cluster: 4.

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