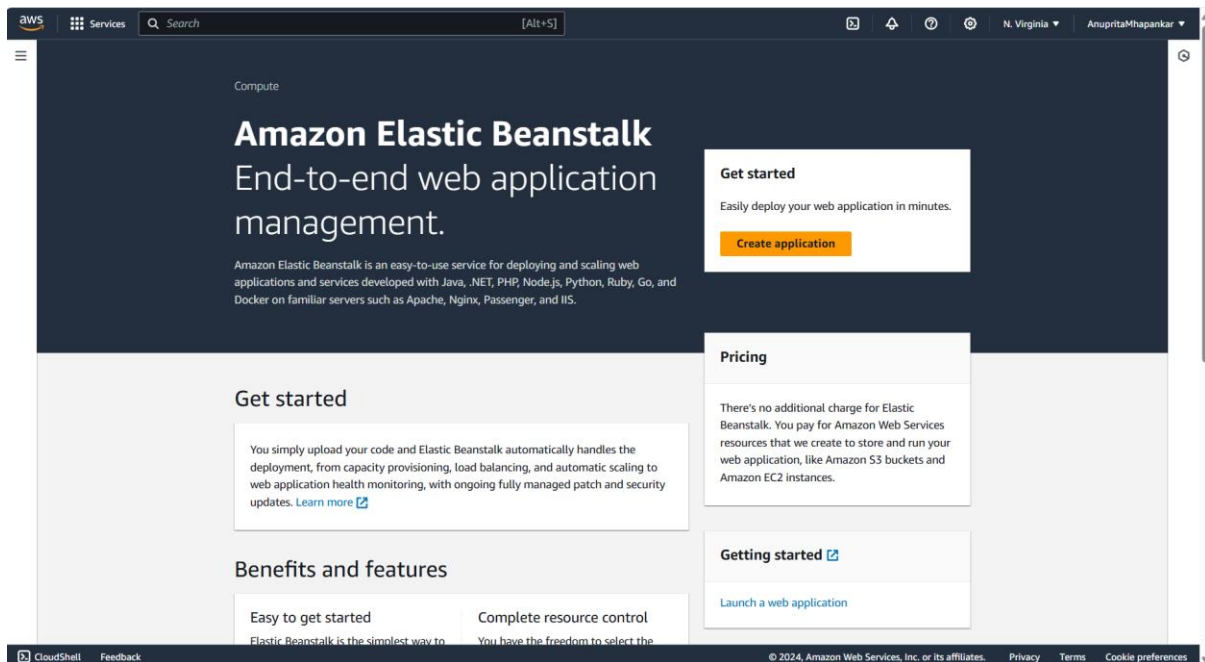


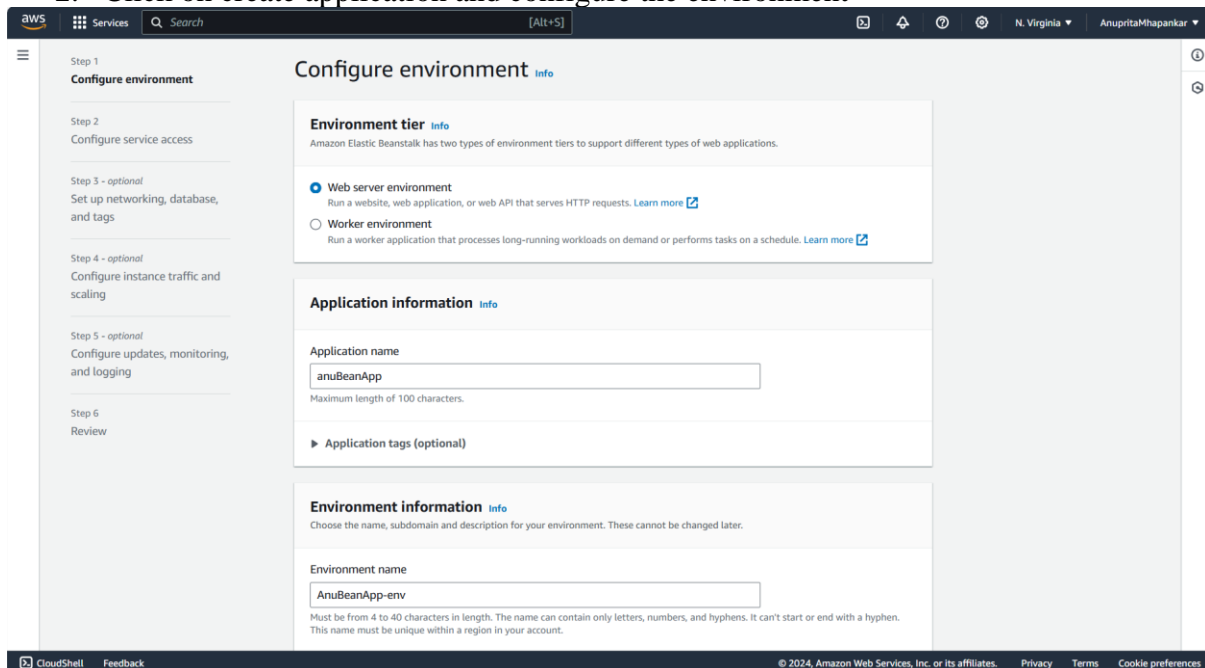
## Experiment 2

### Using Beanstalk

#### 1. Search Elastic Beanstalk from Developer Tools



#### 2. Click on create application and configure the environment



#### 3. Choose PHP from the dropdown menu and click next

**Platform Info**

**Platform type**

- ☒ **Managed platform**  
Platforms published and maintained by Amazon Elastic Beanstalk. [Learn more](#)
- ☐ **Custom platform**  
Platforms created and owned by you. This option is unavailable if you have no platforms.

**Platform**

PHP

**Platform branch**

PHP 8.3 running on 64bit Amazon Linux 2023

**Platform version**

4.3.2 (Recommended)

**Application code Info**

- ☒ **Sample application**
- ☐ **Existing version**  
Application versions that you have uploaded.
- ☐ **Upload your code**  
Upload a source bundle from your computer or copy one from Amazon S3.

**Presets Info**

Start from a preset that matches your use case or choose custom configuration to unset recommended values and use the service's default

#### 4. From the dropdown menu select the key pair and instance profile

**Configure service access Info**

**Service access**

IAM roles, assumed by Elastic Beanstalk as a service role, and EC2 instance profiles allow Elastic Beanstalk to create and manage your environment. Both the IAM role and instance profile must be attached to IAM managed policies that contain the required permissions. [Learn more](#)

**Service role**

- ☒ **Create and use new service role**
- ☐ **Use an existing service role**

**Service role name**

Enter the name for an IAM role that Elastic Beanstalk will create to assume as a service role. Beanstalk will attach the required managed policies to it.

aws-elasticbeanstalk-service-role

[View permission details](#)

**EC2 key pair**

Select an EC2 key pair to securely log in to your EC2 instances. [Learn more](#)

myKey

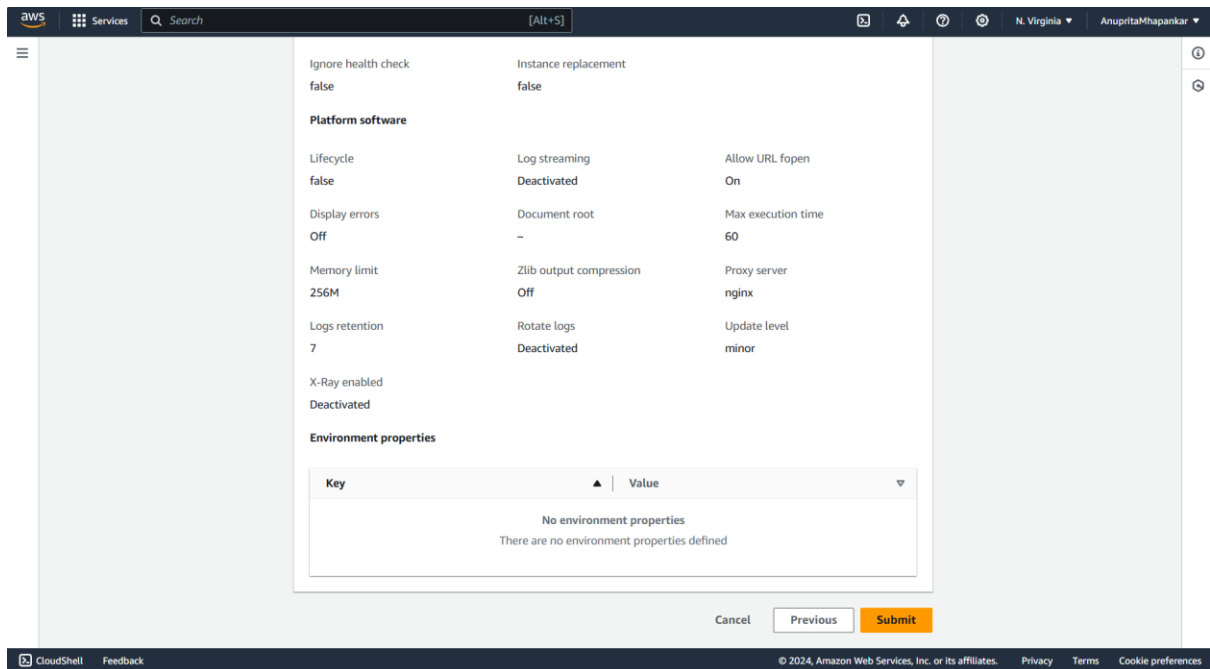
**EC2 instance profile**

Choose an IAM instance profile with managed policies that allow your EC2 instances to perform required operations.

[View permission details](#)

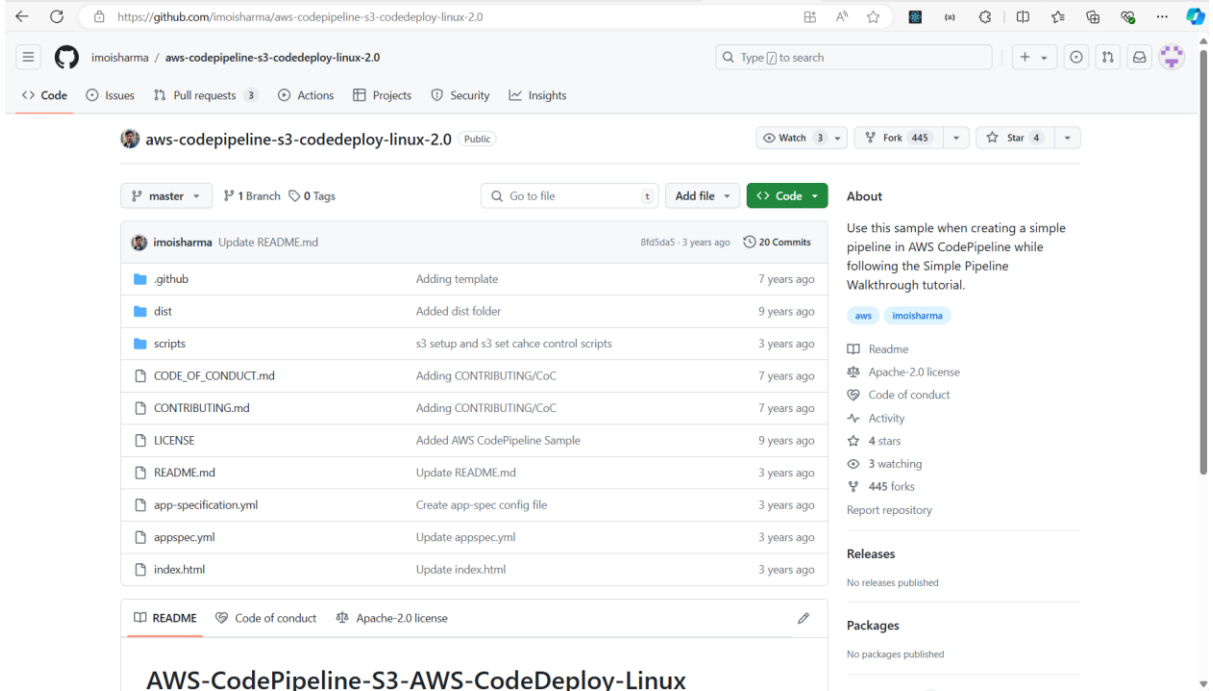
Cancel Skip to review Previous **Next**

#### 5. Review the changes made and click on Submit

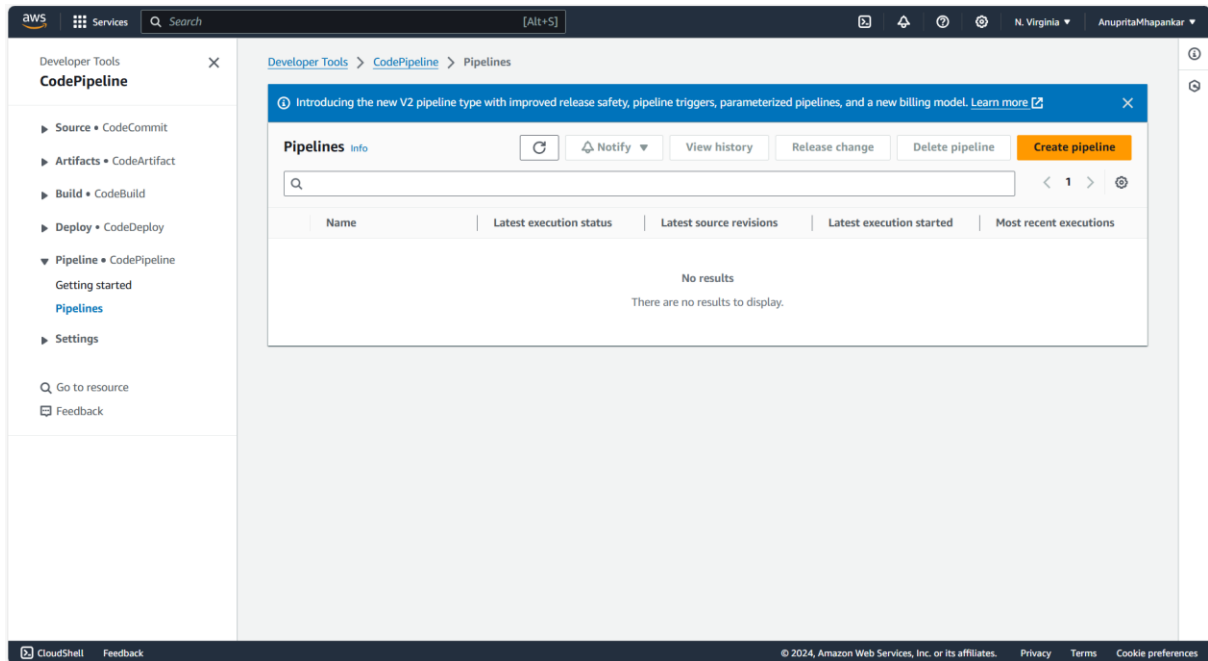


## Pipeline Creation :

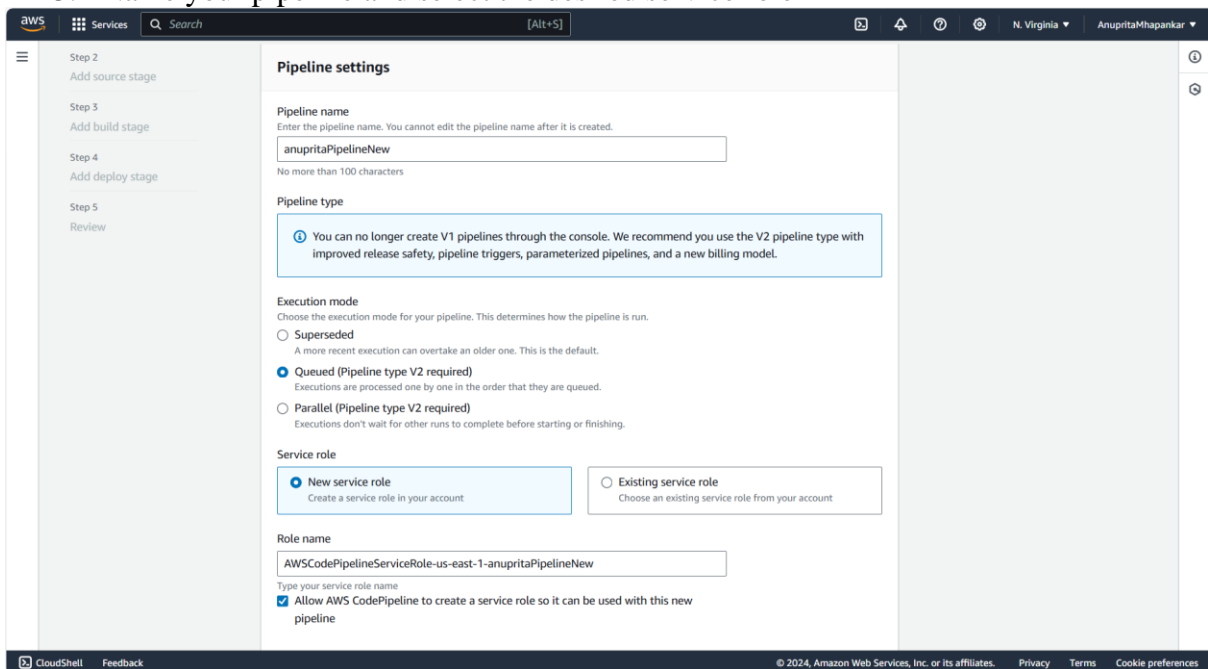
1. Fork a github repo for aws codepipeline.



2. Go to developer tools and select CodePipeline and create a new pipeline



### 3. Name your pipeline and select the desired service role





4. In the source stage select Github v2 as the provider and then connect your github

https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/codesuite/settings/connections/creat... A

aws Services

Developer Tools > ... > Create connection

## Create a connection [Info](#)

### Create GitHub App connection [Info](#)

Connection name

MyConnection

► Tags - *optional*

[Connect to GitHub](#)

CloudShell Feedback Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

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## AWS Connector for GitHub by **Amazon Web Services** would like permission to:



Verify your GitHub identity (Anuprita579)



Know which resources you can access



Act on your behalf



[Learn more](#)

[Learn more about AWS Connector for GitHub](#)

Cancel

**Authorize AWS Connector for  
GitHub**



Authorizing will redirect to  
<https://redirect.codestar.aws>




Not owned or operated by GitHub




Created 4 years ago

https://github.com/apps/aws-connector-for-github/installations/new/per...  



## Install AWS Connector for GitHub

Install on your personal account Anuprita Mhapankar 

for these repositories:

☒ **All repositories**  
This applies to all current *and* future repositories owned by the resource owner.  
Also includes public repositories (read-only).

☐ **Only select repositories**  
Select at least one repository.  
Also includes public repositories (read-only).

with these permissions:

- ✓ **Read** access to issues and metadata
- ✓ **Read and write** access to administration, code, commit statuses, pull

5. Once the connection is established from the drop down menu select the repository and the branch



**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.  
 or [Connect to GitHub](#)

**Ready to connect**  
Your GitHub connection is ready for use.

**Repository name**  
Choose a repository in your GitHub account.

You can type or paste the group path to any project that the provided credentials can access. Use the format 'group/subgroup/project'.

**Default branch**  
Default branch will be used only when pipeline execution starts from a different source or manually started.

**Output artifact format**  
Choose the output artifact format.

☒ **CodePipeline default**  
AWS CodePipeline uses the default zip format for artifacts in the pipeline. Does not include Git metadata about the repository.

☐ **Full clone**  
AWS CodePipeline passes metadata about the repository that allows subsequent actions to do a full Git clone. Only supported for AWS CodeBuild actions.

## 6. Skip the build stage

**Deploy**

**Deploy provider**  
Choose how you deploy to instances. Choose the provider, and then provide the configuration details for that provider.

**Region**

**Input artifacts**  
Choose an input artifact for this action. [Learn more](#)

No more than 100 characters

**Application name**  
Choose an application that you have already created in the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console. Or create an application in the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console and then return to this task.

**Environment name**  
Choose an environment that you have already created in the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console. Or create an environment in the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console and then return to this task.

☐ Configure automatic rollback on stage failure

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Next](#)

## 7. Review the settings and click on create pipeline

Trigger type  
No filter

**Step 3: Add build stage**

Build action provider

Build stage  
No build

**Step 4: Add deploy stage**

Deploy action provider

Deploy action provider  
AWS Elastic Beanstalk

ApplicationName  
MyFirstApp

EnvironmentName  
MyFirstApp-env

Configure automatic rollback on stage failure  
Disabled

Cancel Previous **Create pipeline**

8. Check the URL provided in the EBS environment.

anupritaPipelineNew

Pipeline type: V2 Execution mode: QUEUED

**Source** Succeeded

Pipeline execution ID: 6938b77e-d2e8-4a62-9dce-3ab9f9c405f1

Source  
GitHub (Version 2) [View details](#)

Succeeded - 1 minute ago  
8fd5da54 [View details](#)

8fd5da54 Source: Update README.md

Disable transition

**Deploy** Succeeded

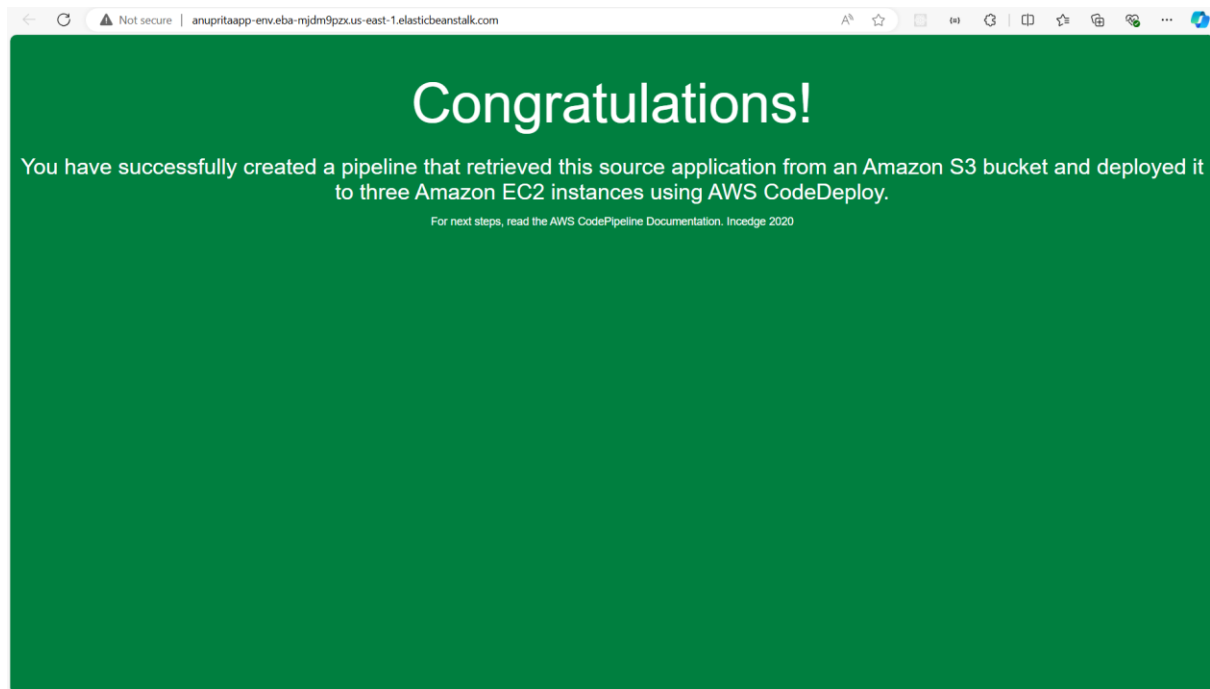
Pipeline execution ID: 6938b77e-d2e8-4a62-9dce-3ab9f9c405f1

Deploy  
AWS Elastic Beanstalk [View details](#)

Succeeded - Just now

Start rollback

9. The website is hosted from the forked repo in our beanstalk environment



10. Now, Edit index.html file and then commit the changes

Commit changes

Commit message

Update index.html

Extended description

Add an optional extended description..

☒ Commit directly to the master branch

☐ Create a **new branch** for this commit and start a pull request [Learn more about pull requests](#)

Cancel

Commit changes

11. Visit the deployed link again, the changes will be reflected in the website.

