



Vivekanand Education Society's

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Department of Information Technology

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Advance DevOps Lab

Experiment 02

Aim: To Build Your Application using AWS CodeBuild and Deploy on S3 / SEBS using AWS CodePipeline, deploy Sample Application on EC2 instance using AWS CodeDeploy.

Roll No.	53
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Class	D15B
Subject	Advance DevOps Lab
LO Mapped	LO1: To understand the fundamentals of Cloud Computing and be fully proficient with Cloud based DevOps solution deployment options to meet your business requirements.
Grade:	

AIM : To Build Your Application using AWS CodeBuild and Deploy on S3 / SEBS using AWS CodePipeline, deploy Sample Application on EC2 instance using AWS CodeDeploy.

THEORY :

Continuous deployment is a key practice in modern DevOps, enabling organizations to streamline their software release process by automating the deployment of application updates. It allows for the seamless delivery of code revisions to production environments without requiring explicit approval from a developer, thereby reducing time-to-market and enhancing the overall efficiency of the development lifecycle.

AWS CodePipeline is a continuous integration and continuous delivery (CI/CD) service that facilitates the building, testing, and deployment of code whenever there is a change in the source code repository. By automating these steps, CodePipeline ensures that new features, bug fixes, and updates are reliably and consistently delivered to users.

One of the critical components of a continuous deployment pipeline is the deployment environment, which is typically made up of virtual servers or containers that host the application.

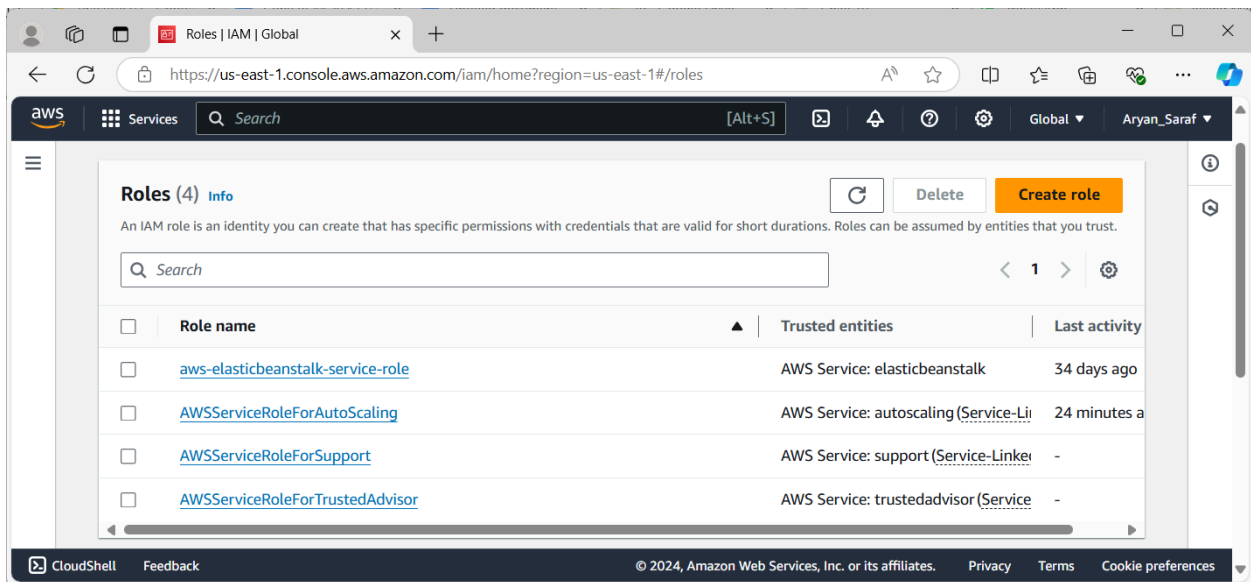
Amazon Elastic Beanstalk (EBS) is a Platform as a Service (PaaS) offering that simplifies the deployment and management of applications in the cloud. It abstracts the underlying infrastructure, such as EC2 instances, load balancers, and scaling configurations, allowing developers to focus on writing code without worrying about provisioning and maintaining the infrastructure.

In a typical AWS CodePipeline workflow, the source code for an application is stored in a version control system like GitHub, an S3 bucket, or AWS CodeCommit. The pipeline monitors this source repository for changes and triggers a series of automated actions whenever a change is detected. These actions might include building the application, running automated tests, and finally deploying the code to a live environment.

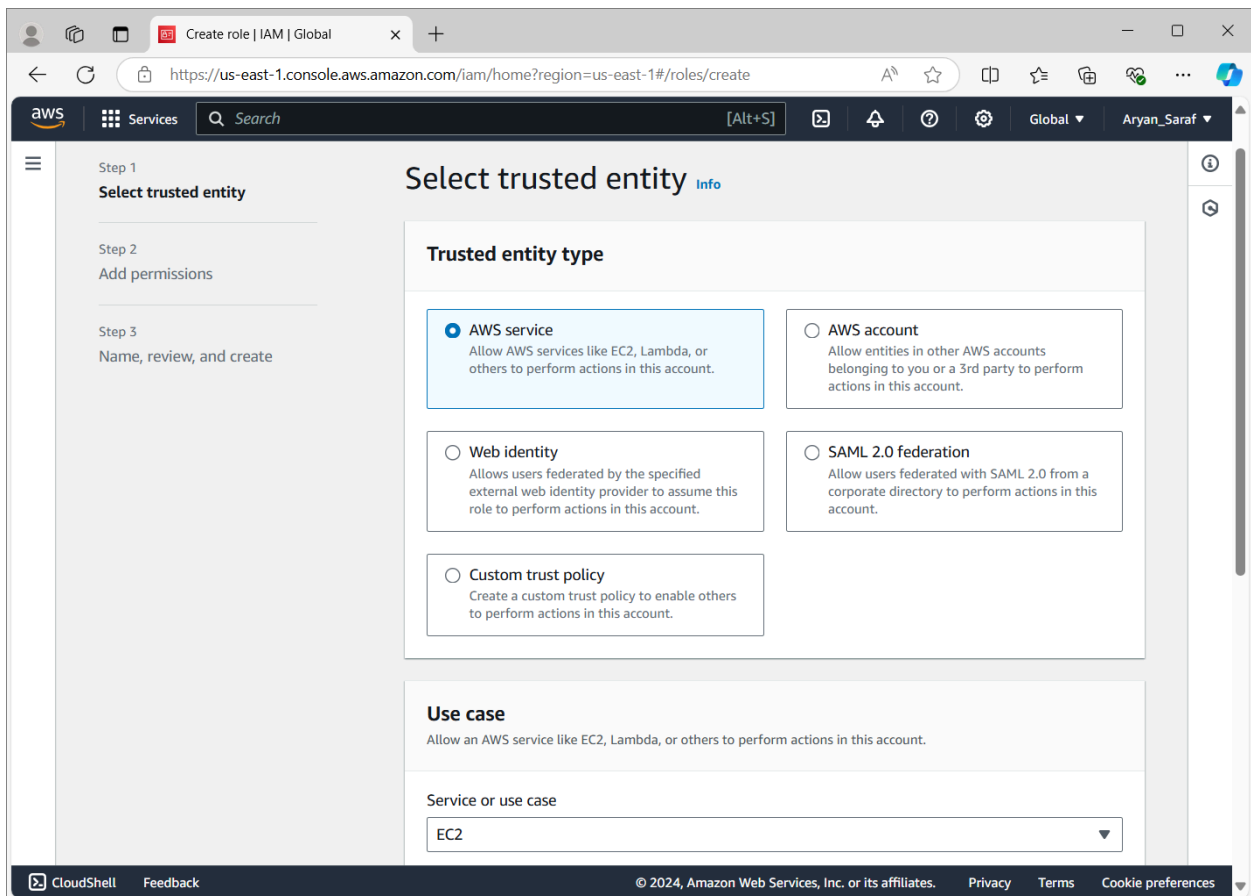
The deployment target in this setup could be an Amazon EC2 instance managed by Elastic Beanstalk, which takes care of the deployment details like setting up the necessary resources, deploying the code, and ensuring that the application is running smoothly. This integration with Elastic Beanstalk offers an out-of-the-box deployment solution that is both scalable and resilient.

AWS CodePipeline's integration with Elastic Beanstalk ensures that every code change goes through a consistent deployment process, thereby minimizing human errors and ensuring that the application remains stable and reliable. This automated process not only accelerates the development cycle but also improves the quality of the software by providing immediate feedback on the code's performance in a production-like environment.

Create a role in an IAM.



Add EC2 for a service or use case.



Give name to the role.

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console 'Create role' page. The breadcrumb is 'IAM > Roles > Create role'. The page is divided into three steps: Step 1 (selected), Step 2, and Step 3. Step 1 is titled 'Name, review, and create'. Under 'Role details', the 'Role name' field is filled with 'aryan-iam'. A note below the field states: 'Enter a meaningful name to identify this role. Maximum 64 characters. Use alphanumeric and '+', '=', '@', '-', '_' characters.'

Required policies (permissions) to be added while creating IAM user.

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console 'Create role' page, Step 2: Add permissions. The 'Permissions policy summary' table lists three AWS managed policies:

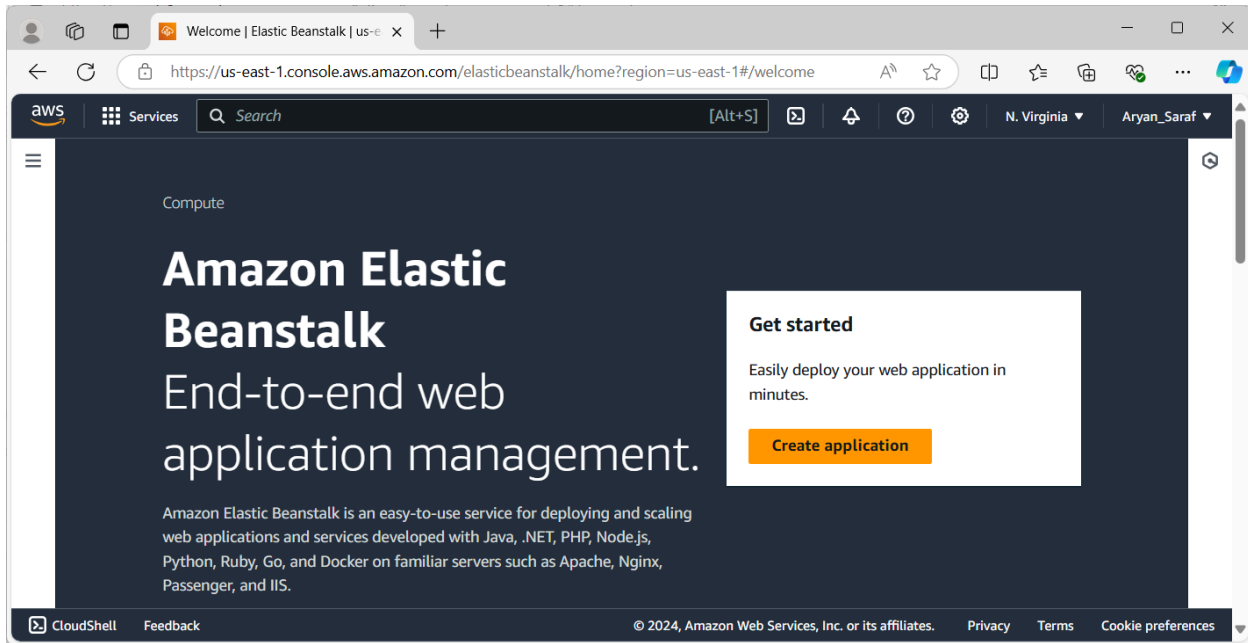
Policy name	Type	Attached as
AWSElasticBeanstalkMulticontainerDocker	AWS managed	Permissions policy
AWSElasticBeanstalkWebTier	AWS managed	Permissions policy
AWSElasticBeanstalkWorkerTier	AWS managed	Permissions policy

IAM role is being created

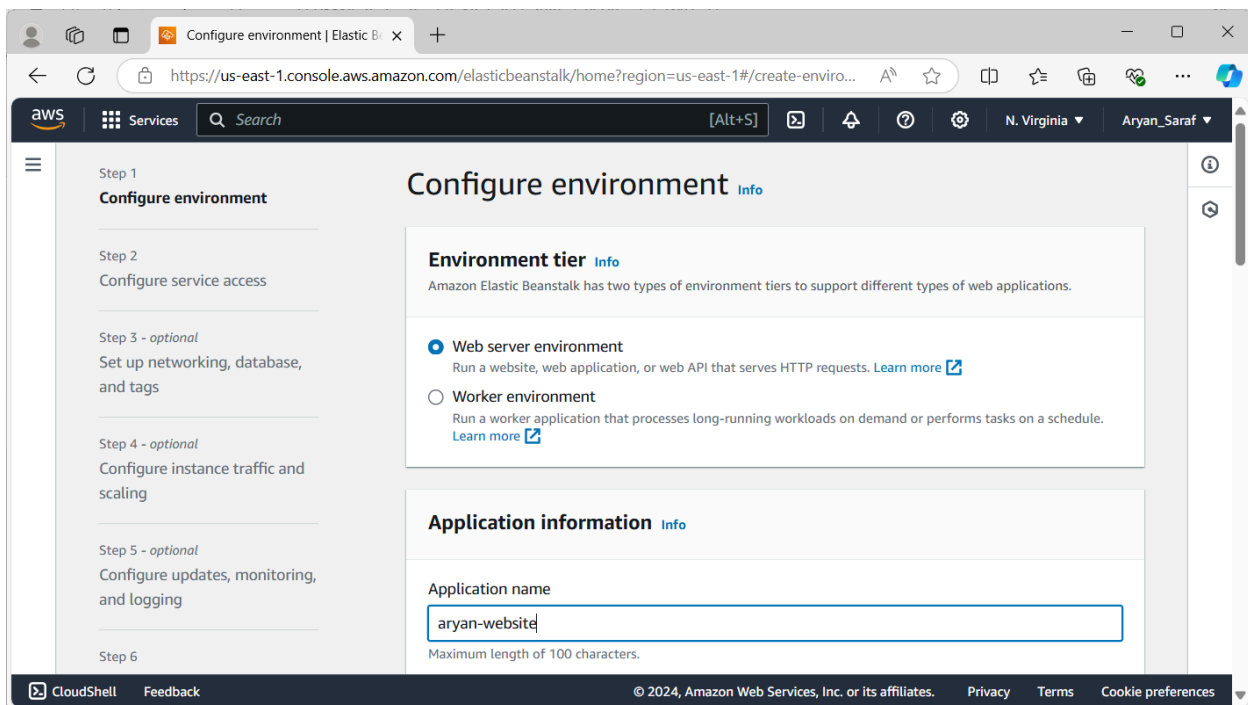
The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console 'Roles' page. A green banner at the top says 'Role aryan-iam created.' with a 'View role' button. Below the banner, the 'Roles (5)' section shows a table of roles:

Role name	Trusted entities	Last activity
aryan-iam	AWS Service: ec2	-
aws-elasticbeanstalk-service-role	AWS Service: elasticbeanstalk	34 days ago
AWSServiceRoleForAutoScaling	AWS Service: autoscaling (Service-Linker)	31 minutes ago
AWSServiceRoleForSupport	AWS Service: support (Service-Linker)	-
AWSServiceRoleForTrustedAdvisor	AWS Service: trustedadvisor (Service-Linker)	-

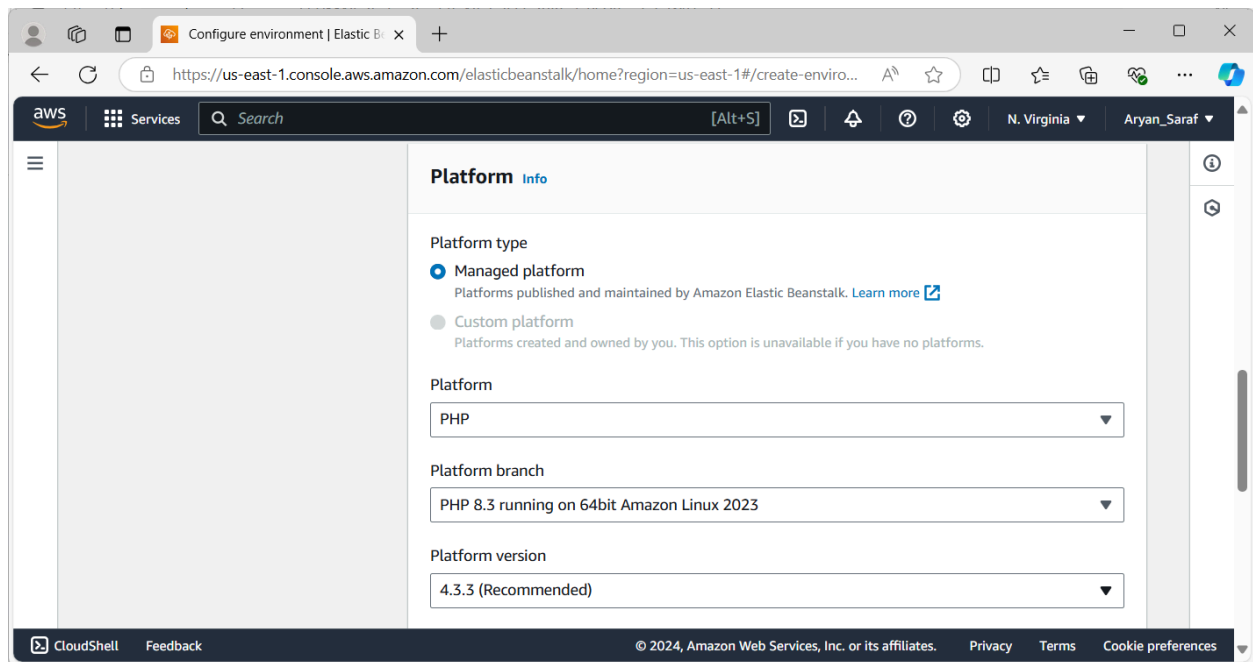
Go to the Elastic beanstalk and create an application.



Give the appropriate name for the application.



Select the platform as PHP.



Configure environment | Elastic Beanstalk

https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/home?region=us-east-1#/create-enviro...

aws Services Search [Alt+S] N. Virginia Aryan_Saraf

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

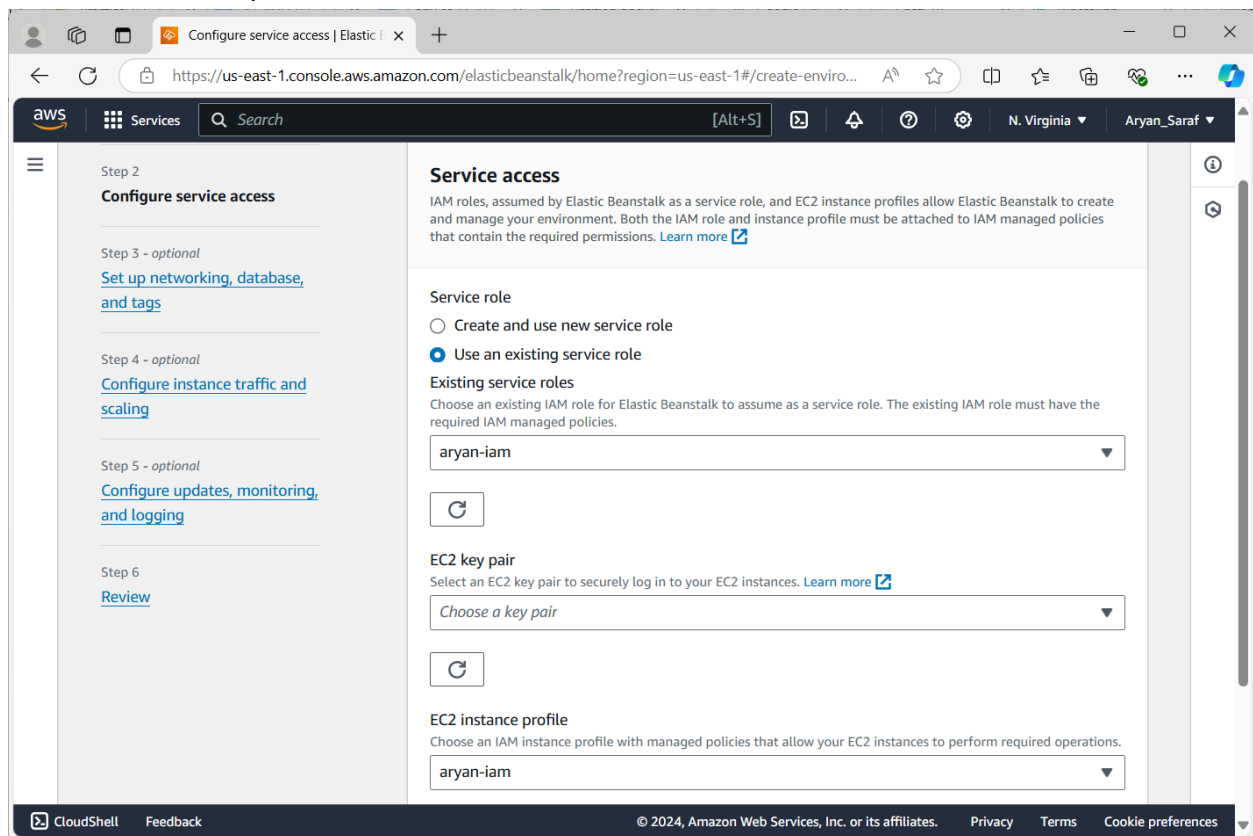
PHP 8.3 running on 64bit Amazon Linux 2023

Platform version

4.3.3 (Recommended)

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In an ec2 instance profile, select the created IAM role.



Configure service access | Elastic Beanstalk

https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/home?region=us-east-1#/create-enviro...

aws Services Search [Alt+S] N. Virginia Aryan_Saraf

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**

Existing service roles

Choose an existing IAM role for Elastic Beanstalk to assume as a service role. The existing IAM role must have the required IAM managed policies.

aryan-iam

EC2 key pair

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

Choose a key pair

EC2 instance profile

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

aryan-iam

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Vpc is to be selected. Public IP address and availability is to be checked.

Step 2
[Configure service access](#)

Step 3 - optional
Set up networking, database, and tags

Step 4 - optional
[Configure instance traffic and scaling](#)

Step 5 - optional
[Configure updates, monitoring, and logging](#)

Step 6
[Review](#)

Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)

VPC
Launch your environment in a custom VPC instead of the default VPC. You can create a VPC and subnets in the VPC management console. [Learn more](#)

vpc-03146e76fa7530b0b | (172.31.0.0/16)

[Create custom VPC](#)

Instance settings

Choose a subnet in each AZ for the instances that run your application. To avoid exposing your instances to the Internet, run your instances in private subnets and load balancer in public subnets. To run your load balancer and instances in the same public subnets, assign public IP addresses to the instances. [Learn more](#)

Public IP address
Assign a public IP address to the Amazon EC2 instances in your environment.
☒ Activated

Instance subnets

Filter instance subnets

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Availability Z...	Subnet	CIDR	Name
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	us-east-1e	subnet-006b5...	172.31.48.0/20	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	us-east-1a	subnet-023d3...	172.31.0.0/20	

Environment is launched successfully.

Environment overview - events | E x

https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/home?region=us-east-1#/environment...

Environment successfully launched.

Elastic Beanstalk > Environments > Aryan-website-env

Aryan-website-env

Info

Actions

Upload and deploy

Environment overview

Health
Warning

Environment ID
e-zvkmhkutp4

Domain
Aryan-website-env.eba-fxaibe4u.us-east-1.elasticbeanstalk.com

Application name
aryan-website

Platform

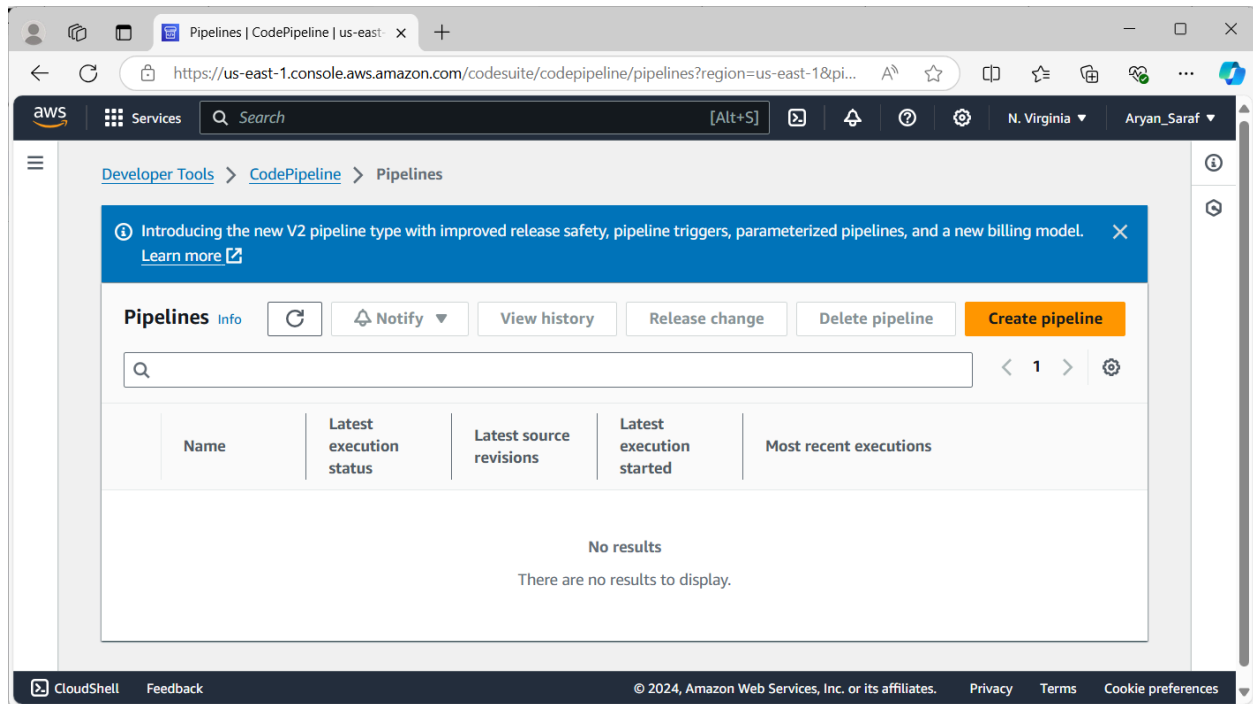
Change version

Platform
PHP 8.3 running on 64bit Amazon Linux 2023/4.3.3

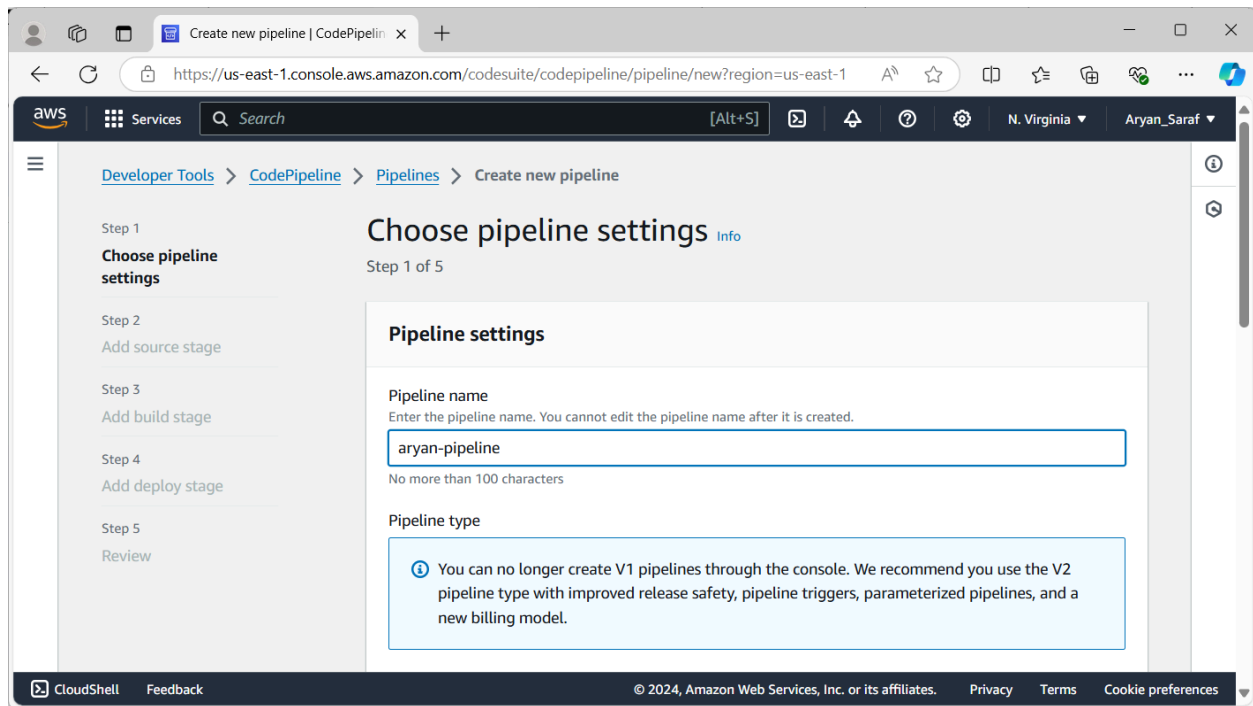
Running version
-

Platform state
Supported

Go to the CodePipeline.



Give name to the pipeline.



Select the source as GitHub (version 1)

The screenshot shows the 'Create new pipeline' page in the AWS CodePipeline console. The 'Source' stage is selected, and the 'GitHub (Version 1)' provider is chosen. A green success message states: 'You have successfully configured the action with the provider.' A blue informational box notes that the GitHub (Version 1) action is not recommended and suggests using GitHub (Version 2) instead. The 'Repository' field is set to 'Aryansaraf1/adv_devops_beanstalk' and the 'Branch' is set to 'main'.

Add source stage

Step 3
Add build stage

Step 4
Add deploy stage

Step 5
Review

Source

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

GitHub (Version 1)

Grant AWS CodePipeline access to your GitHub repository. This allows AWS CodePipeline to upload commits from GitHub to your pipeline.

Connected

✓ You have successfully configured the action with the provider.

The GitHub (Version 1) action is not recommended
The selected action uses OAuth apps to access your GitHub repository. This is no longer the recommended method. Instead, choose the GitHub (Version 2) action to access your repository by creating a connection. Connections use GitHub Apps to manage authentication and can be shared with other resources. [Learn more](#)

Repository
Aryansaraf1/adv_devops_beanstalk

Branch
main

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After skipping the build stage, AWS Elastic beanstalk is to be selected in the Deploy Provider. Select your recently created application name and environment name.

The screenshot shows the 'Add deploy stage' step in the AWS CodePipeline console. The 'AWS Elastic Beanstalk' provider is selected. The 'Region' is set to 'US East (N. Virginia)'. The 'Input artifacts' field is empty. The 'Application name' is set to 'aryan-website' and the 'Environment name' is set to 'Aryan-website-env'. The 'Configure automatic rollback on stage failure' checkbox is unchecked.

Step 4
Add deploy stage

Step 5
Review

Deploy

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

AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Region
US East (N. Virginia)

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.

aryan-website

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.

Aryan-website-env

☐ Configure automatic rollback on stage failure

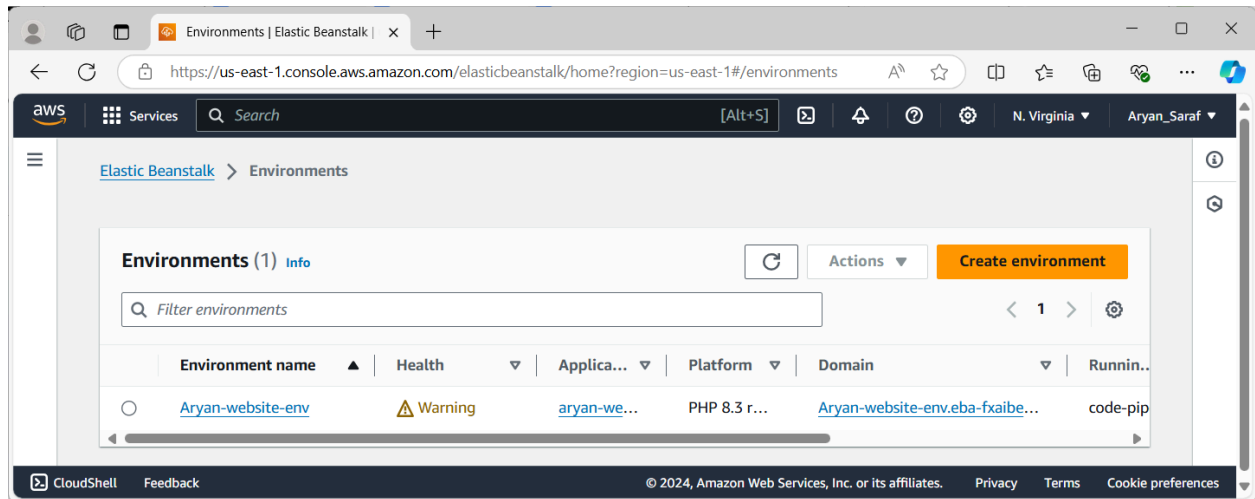
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Pipeline is created. Source and Deploy section is also successful.

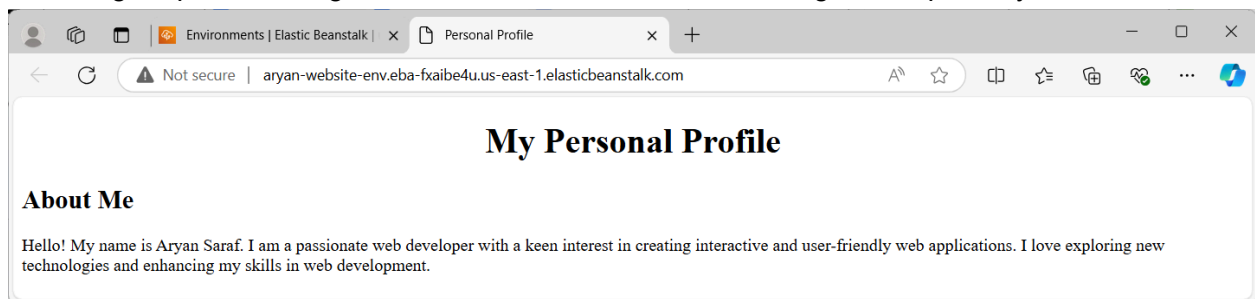
The screenshot shows the AWS CodePipeline console for a pipeline named 'aryan-pipeline'. At the top, a green success banner reads 'Success: Congratulations! The pipeline aryan-pipeline has been created.' Below this, the pipeline's configuration is shown. The 'Source' stage is highlighted, indicating it has 'Succeeded'. The pipeline execution ID is '41bf8939-068d-4fa8-bc9c-5f3a0bf4d390'. The stage details show it used 'GitHub (Version 1)' and 'Succeeded - 3 minutes ago'. A 'View details' button is present. The overall pipeline status is 'QUEUED'. Navigation buttons include 'Notify', 'Edit', 'Stop execution', 'Clone pipeline', and 'Release change'.

This screenshot shows the 'Deploy' stage of the 'aryan-pipeline'. The stage has 'Succeeded' and the pipeline execution ID remains '41bf8939-068d-4fa8-bc9c-5f3a0bf4d390'. The details indicate it used 'AWS Elastic Beanstalk' and 'Succeeded - 2 minutes ago'. A 'View details' button is available. A 'Start rollback' button is visible in the top right of the stage area. The 'Disable transition' button from the previous stage is also visible at the top left.

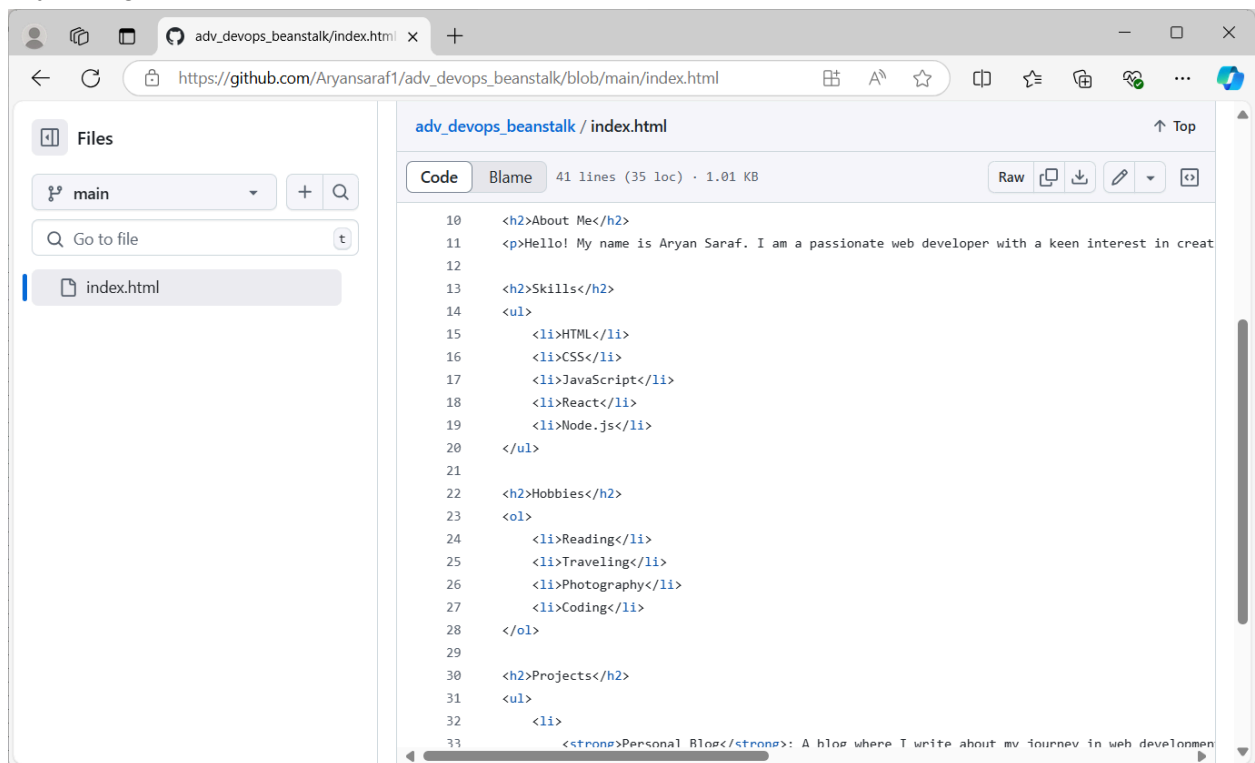
Go to the elastic beanstalk environment and click on domain.

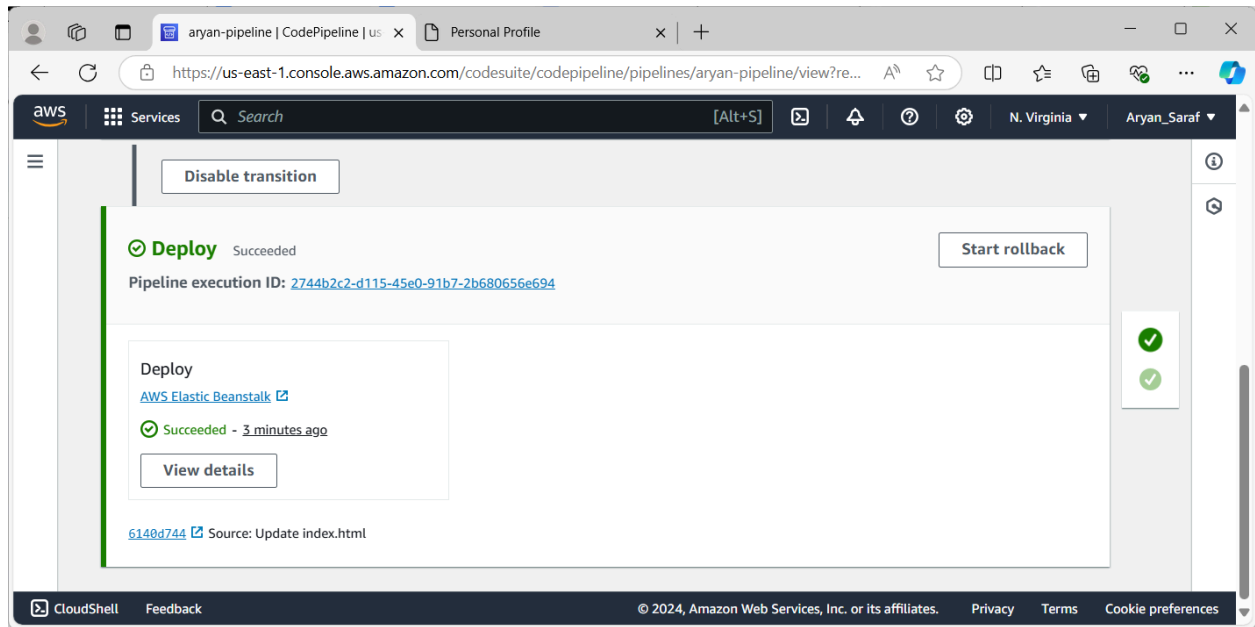


Following output is to be generated of the code which is in the github repository.

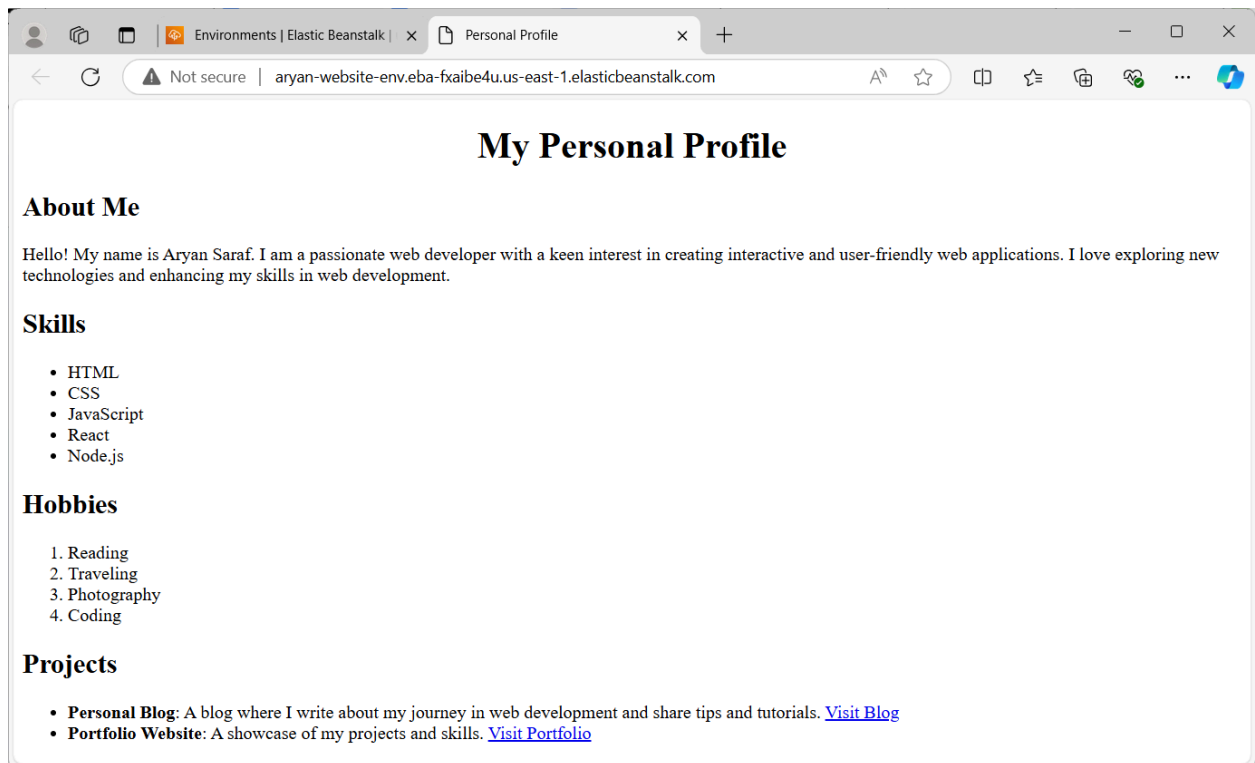


Changes are done in the code of the Github repository and it is being directly deployed without any configurations.





Changes are to be reflected.



CONCLUSION :

Continuous deployment using AWS CodePipeline and Elastic Beanstalk represents a powerful approach to modern software development, where automation plays a crucial role in delivering high-quality software quickly and efficiently. This method supports the agile methodology by enabling rapid iterations and continuous improvements, leading to more responsive and innovative applications.