

## EXP 2

**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.**

1. Create an Elastic Beanstalk environment. Give a suitable name to your environment.

The screenshot shows the 'Configure environment' page in the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console. The left sidebar lists the steps: Step 1 (Configure environment), 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), and Step 6 (Review). The main content area is titled 'Configure environment' and includes the following sections:

- Environment tier**: Amazon Elastic Beanstalk has two types of environment tiers to support different types of web applications.
  - ☒ **Web server environment**: Run a website, web application, or web API that serves HTTP requests. [Learn more](#)
  - ☐ **Worker environment**: Run a worker application that processes long-running workloads on demand or performs tasks on a schedule. [Learn more](#)
- Application information**:
  - Application name**:  (Maximum length of 100 characters.)
  - Application tags (optional)**: [Add tags](#)
- Environment information**: Choose the name, subdomain and description for your environment. These cannot be changed later.

2. Select a suitable platform for your Elastic beanstalk environment. Here, we will select PHP file.

The screenshot shows the 'Platform' page in the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console. The left sidebar is the same as the previous screenshot. The main content area is titled 'Platform' and includes the following sections:

- 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**:
- Platform branch**:
- Platform version**:

3. Next, we will have to give access to our Elastic beanstalk environment to carry out its tasks. For this, we have to grant certain permissions to the role, component or the entity that we will create.

Following our permissions that we are supposed to grant to our role.

- AWSElasticBeanStalkWebTier
- AWSElasticBeanStalkWorkerTier
- AWSElasticBeanStalkMulticontainerDocker

The screenshot shows the 'Configure service access' step in the AWS IAM console. The left sidebar lists steps: 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), and Step 6 (Review). The main content area is titled 'Service access' and contains the following sections:

- Service role:** Radio buttons for 'Create and use new service role' and 'Use an existing service role'. The 'Use an existing service role' option is selected.
- Existing service roles:** A dropdown menu showing 'role1' and a refresh button.
- EC2 key pair:** A dropdown menu with 'Choose a key pair' and a refresh button.
- EC2 instance profile:** A dropdown menu showing 'role1' and a refresh button.
- View permission details:** A button.

At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Cancel', 'Skip to review', 'Previous', and 'Next'.

4. Click submit to create our Elastic beanstalk environment.

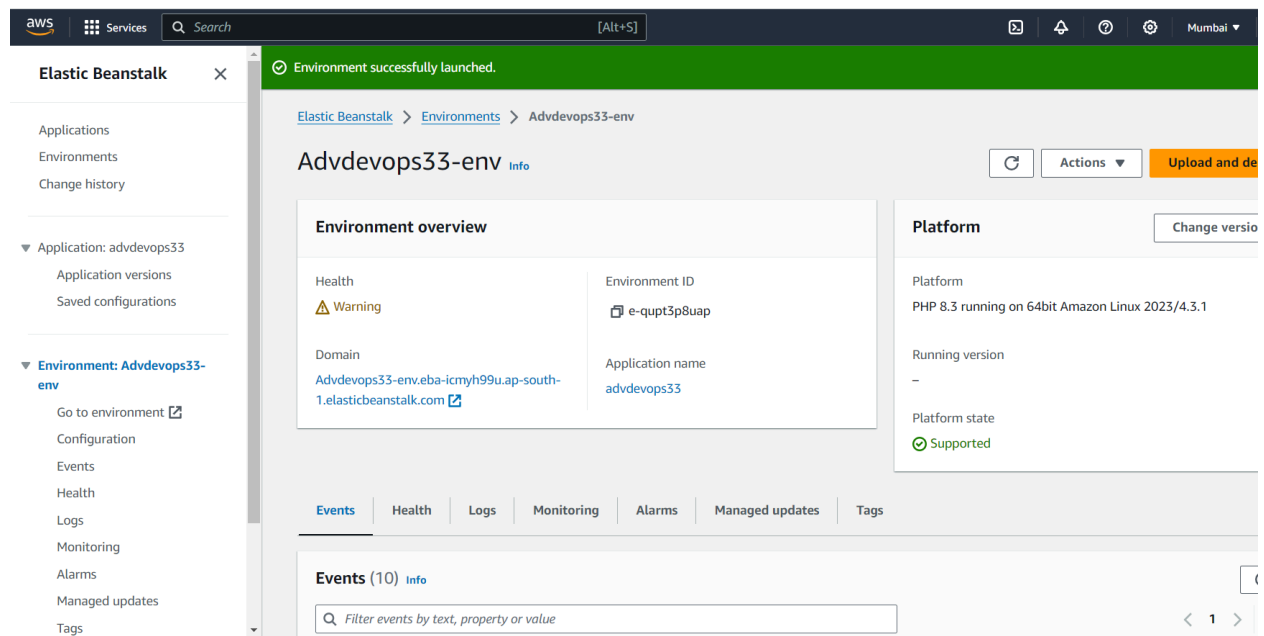
The screenshot shows the 'Platform settings' step in the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console. The left sidebar lists steps: Step 1 (Create new environment), Step 2 (Platform settings), Step 3 (Environment configuration), Step 4 (Environment name), Step 5 (Environment type), Step 6 (Environment tier), Step 7 (Environment role), Step 8 (Environment tags), and Step 9 (Review). The main content area is titled 'Platform settings' and contains the following sections:

- Platform settings:** A table with three columns: Lifecycle, Log streaming, and Allow URL fopen.
- Environment properties:** A section with a 'Key' and 'Value' dropdown menu.

At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Submit'.

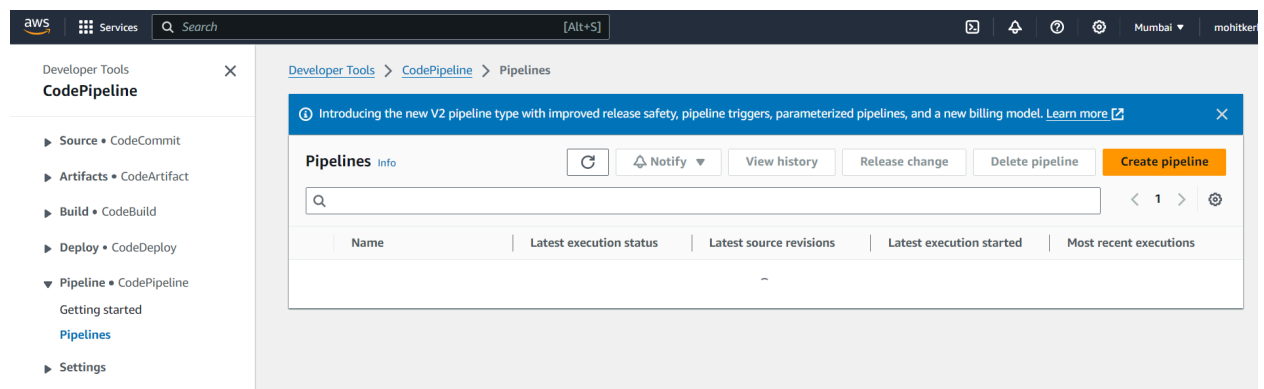
Lifecycle	Log streaming	Allow URL fopen
false	Deactivated	On
Display errors	Document root	Max execution time
Off	-	60
Memory limit	Zlib output compression	Proxy server
256M	Off	nginx
Logs retention	Rotate logs	Update level
7	Deactivated	minor
X-Ray enabled		
Deactivated		

5. When the creation is successful, we will see a message like this.



Now, We need to create a pipeline

6. To create a pipeline go to services → pipeline → create pipeline



## 7. Give name to the pipeline

The screenshot shows the AWS CodePipeline console interface. The breadcrumb navigation is: Developer Tools > CodePipeline > Pipelines > Create new pipeline. The left sidebar shows a progress indicator for five steps: Step 1: Choose pipeline settings (active), Step 2: Add source stage, Step 3: Add build stage, Step 4: Add deploy stage, and Step 5: Review. The main content area is titled 'Choose pipeline settings' with a sub-header 'Step 1 of 5'. Under 'Pipeline settings', there is a 'Pipeline name' field containing 'p1' with a note: 'Enter the pipeline name. You cannot edit the pipeline name after it is created. No more than 100 characters'. Below this is the 'Pipeline type' section, which includes a warning: 'You can no longer create V1 pipelines through the console. We recommend you use the V2 pipeline type with improved release safety, pipeline triggers, parameterized pipelines, and a new billing model.' The 'Execution mode' section offers three options: 'Superseded' (radio button), 'Queued (Pipeline type V2 required)' (selected radio button), and 'Parallel (Pipeline type V2 required)' (radio button). Each mode has a brief description of how the pipeline runs.

## 8. Connect it to git hub

The screenshot shows the 'Connect to GitHub' settings page in the AWS CodePipeline console. At the top, there is a blue informational banner stating: 'Beginning July 1, 2024, the console will create connections with codeconnections in the resource ARN. Resources with both service prefixes will continue to display in the console. Learn more'. The main heading is 'Connect to GitHub'. Below it, the section is titled 'GitHub connection settings'. The 'Connection name' field contains 'Bhushan210104'. Under 'GitHub Apps', there is a text prompt: 'GitHub Apps create a link for your connection with GitHub. Install a new app and save this connection.' Below this, there is a search input field containing '53711615' and a button labeled 'Install a new app'.

## 9. After connecting it to github select the repository and configure other settings

The screenshot shows the AWS CodePipeline console interface. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, 'Services', a search bar, and a user profile 'Mumbai'. The left sidebar shows a menu icon. The main content area is titled 'Connection' and includes the following sections:

- Connection:** A text input field containing 'arn:aws:codeconnections:ap-south-1:010526275007:connection/2343d629-...' with a close button, followed by 'or' and a 'Connect to GitHub' button.
- Ready to connect:** A green box with a checkmark icon and the text 'Your GitHub connection is ready for use.'
- Repository name:** A text input field containing 'Bhushan210104/aws-codepipeline-s3-codedeploy-linux-2.0' with a close button. Below it, a note states: '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:** A text input field containing 'master' with a close button. Below it, a note states: 'Default branch will be used only when pipeline execution starts from a different source or manually started.'
- Output artifact format:** Two radio button options:
  - CodePipeline default:** Selected. Description: 'AWS CodePipeline uses the default zip format for artifacts in the pipeline. Does not include Git metadata about the repository.'
  - Full clone:** Unselected. Description: 'AWS CodePipeline passes metadata about the repository that allows subsequent actions to do a full Git clone. Only supported for AWS CodeBuild actions.'

The screenshot shows the AWS CodePipeline console interface, specifically the 'Deploy provider' step configuration. The top navigation bar and left sidebar are consistent with the previous screenshot. The main content area is titled 'Deploy provider' and includes the following sections:

- Deploy provider:** A dropdown menu showing 'AWS Elastic Beanstalk'.
- Region:** A dropdown menu showing 'Asia Pacific (Mumbai)'.
- Input artifacts:** A text input field with a dropdown arrow. Below it, a note states: 'No more than 100 characters'.
- Application name:** A text input field containing 'advdevops33' with a close button. Below it, a note states: '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:** A text input field containing 'Advdevops33-env' with a close button. Below it, a list shows 'Advdevops33-env' as a selected option. Below the list, a note states: '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.'

At the bottom right, there are three buttons: 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Next'.



12. The output will show after successful deployment.

