

AdvDevops

Exp-2 Elastic Beanstalk

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1. Open up Elastic Beanstalk and name your web app.

The screenshot shows the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with steps: Step 1: Configure environment (selected), 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 sections for 'Environment tier' (with 'Web server environment' selected), 'Application information' (with 'Application name' set to 'pepper'), and 'Application tags (optional)'. The bottom section is 'Environment information'.

2. Choose PHP from the drop-down menu and then click Create Application.

The screenshot shows the 'Platform' configuration section of the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console. It includes 'Platform type' (with 'Managed platform' selected), 'Platform' (a dropdown menu set to 'PHP'), 'Platform branch' (a dropdown menu set to 'PHP 8.3 running on 64bit Amazon Linux 2023'), and 'Platform version' (a dropdown menu set to '4.3.2 (Recommended)'). The 'Application code' section is visible at the bottom.

3. Give Key pair

The screenshot shows the 'Service access' page in the AWS Management Console. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with 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 includes a description of IAM roles. It features two sections: 'Service role' with radio buttons for 'Create and use new service role' (selected) and 'Use an existing service role'; and 'EC2 key pair' with a dropdown menu showing 'AWSLinux'. Below this is the 'EC2 instance profile' section with a dropdown menu showing 'Prajwal-admin'. Both sections have 'View permission details' buttons. The bottom of the console shows the 'CloudShell' tab and footer information.

aws Services [Alt+S] Stockholm Prajwal

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](#)

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](#)
AWSLinux [Refresh](#)

EC2 instance profile
Choose an IAM instance profile with managed policies that allow your EC2 instances to perform required operations.
Prajwal-admin [Refresh](#)
[View permission details](#)

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4. Instance settings

The screenshot shows the 'Instance settings' page in the AWS Management Console. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with steps: 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 'Instance settings' and includes a description of VPC. It features a 'VPC' section with a dropdown menu showing 'vpc-0207b9f94c8d7b0b2 | (172.31.0.0/16)' and a 'Create custom VPC' button. Below this is the 'Public IP address' section with a checkbox for 'Activated' (checked). The 'Instance subnets' section includes a search bar and a table with columns: Availability Zone, Subnet, CIDR, and Name. The table lists two subnets: 'eu-north-1a' with 'subnet-032aee06...' and '172.31.16.0/20', and 'eu-north-1c' with 'subnet-0492ff0d6' and '172.31.0.0/20'. The bottom of the console shows the 'CloudShell' tab and footer information.

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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](#)

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-0207b9f94c8d7b0b2 | (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

	Availability Zone	Subnet	CIDR	Name
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	eu-north-1a	subnet-032aee06...	172.31.16.0/20	
<input type="checkbox"/>	eu-north-1c	subnet-0492ff0d6	172.31.0.0/20	

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5. Select security groups

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for configuring an environment. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, 'Services', a search bar, and user information for 'Stockholm' and 'Prajwal'. The main content area is titled 'Instance metadata service (IMDS)' and 'EC2 security groups'. Under 'EC2 security groups', there is a table with three groups: 'default', 'launch-wizard-1' (selected), and 'launch-wizard-2'. The 'launch-wizard-1' group is highlighted with a blue border and a checked checkbox.

	Group name	Group ID	Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	default	sg-04591dc7af87ad805	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	launch-wizard-1	sg-032ddf0486073b10b	
<input type="checkbox"/>	launch-wizard-2	sg-010ef87791b520839	

6. Configure updates, monitoring and logging

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for configuring an environment. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, 'Services', a search bar, and user information for 'Stockholm' and 'Prajwal'. The main content area is titled 'Configure updates, monitoring, and logging - optional'. The left sidebar shows a list of 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 'Monitoring' section is expanded, showing 'Health reporting' and 'Health event streaming to CloudWatch Logs'. The 'Health reporting' section has two radio buttons: 'Basic' and 'Enhanced' (selected). Below this, there are two dropdown menus for 'CloudWatch Custom Metrics - Instance' and 'CloudWatch Custom Metrics - Environment', both set to 'Choose metrics'.

Congratulations!

Your AWS Elastic Beanstalk *PHP* application is now running on your own dedicated environment in the AWS Cloud

You are running PHP version 8.3.7

This environment is launched with Elastic Beanstalk PHP Platform

What's Next?

- [AWS Elastic Beanstalk overview](#)
- [Deploying AWS Elastic Beanstalk Applications in PHP Using Eb and Git](#)
- [Using Amazon RDS with PHP](#)
- [Customizing the Software on EC2 Instances](#)
- [Customizing Environment Resources](#)

AWS SDK for PHP

- [AWS SDK for PHP home](#)
- [PHP developer center](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP on GitHub](#)

aws

Services

Search

[Alt+S]

Stockholm

Prajwal

Elastic Beanstalk

Applications

Environments

Change history

▼ Application: pepper

Application versions

Saved configurations

▼ Environment: Pepper-env

Go to environment

Configuration

Events

Health

Logs

Monitoring

Alarms

Message updates

Environment successfully launched.

Environment overview

Health

Ok

Environment ID

e-j9fgrnthpe

Domain

Pepper-env.eba-mbimu2dh.eu-north-1.elasticbeanstalk.com

Application name

pepper

Platform

Change version

Platform

PHP 8.3 running on 64bit Amazon Linux 2023/4.3.2

Running version

—

Platform state

Supported

CloudShell

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7. Choose pipeline settings

The screenshot shows the AWS CodePipeline console interface. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, 'Services', a search bar, and user information 'Stockholm' and 'Prajwal'. The breadcrumb trail is 'Developer Tools > CodePipeline > Pipelines > Create new pipeline'. The left sidebar shows a five-step process: 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'. It contains three sections: 'Pipeline settings' with a 'Pipeline name' field set to 'pipeline1' and a note about character limits; 'Pipeline type' with a warning that V1 pipelines are deprecated and V2 is recommended; and 'Execution mode' with the 'Superseded' option selected. The footer contains 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', and copyright information for 2024.

aws Services Search [Alt+S]

Developer Tools > CodePipeline > Pipelines > Create new pipeline

Step 1
Choose pipeline settings

Step 2
Add source stage

Step 3
Add build stage

Step 4
Add deploy stage

Step 5
Review

Choose pipeline settings

Step 1 of 5

Pipeline settings

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

pipeline1

No more than 100 characters

Pipeline type

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.

Execution mode
Choose the execution mode for your pipeline. This determines how the pipeline is run.

☒ Superseded
A more recent execution can overtake an older one. This is the default.

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8. Connect to GitHub

The screenshot shows the 'Connect to GitHub' step in the AWS CodePipeline console. The left sidebar is at Step 4 'Add deploy stage'. The main content area is titled 'This is where you stored your input artifacts for your pipeline. Choose the provider and then provide the connection details.' It features a dropdown menu set to 'GitHub (Version 1)'. Below this, a message states that AWS CodePipeline needs access to the GitHub repository. A 'Connect to GitHub' button is present. The 'Repository' field is 'Prajwal-pep/HTML-ECOMERCE' and the 'Branch' is 'main'. A warning box indicates that the 'GitHub (Version 1) action is not recommended' and suggests using 'GitHub (Version 2)'. At the bottom, 'Change detection options' are shown, with 'GitHub webhooks (recommended)' selected over 'AWS CodePipeline'. The footer is identical to the previous screenshot.

aws Services Search [Alt+S]

Developer Tools > CodePipeline > Pipelines > Create new pipeline

Step 4
Add deploy stage

Step 5
Review

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.

Connect to GitHub

Repository Prajwal-pep/HTML-ECOMERCE

Branch main

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](#)

Change detection options
Choose a detection mode to automatically start your pipeline when a change occurs in the source code.

☒ **GitHub webhooks (recommended)**
Use webhooks in GitHub to automatically start my pipeline when a change occurs

☐ **AWS CodePipeline**
Use AWS CodePipeline to check periodically for changes

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9. Choose input artifacts and application name

aws

Services

Search

[Alt+S]

Stockholm

Prajwal

Step 5

Review

Deploy provider

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

AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Region

Europe (Stockholm)

Input artifacts

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

SourceArtifact

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.

pepper

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.

Pepper-env

☐ Configure automatic rollback on stage failure

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Services

Search

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Stockholm

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Developer Tools

CodePipeline

► Source • CodeCommit

► Artifacts • CodeArtifact

► Build • CodeBuild

► Deploy • CodeDeploy

▼ Pipeline • CodePipeline

Getting started

Pipelines

Pipeline

History

Settings

► Settings

Go to resource

Success

Pipeline was saved successfully.

Success

The most recent change will re-run through the pipeline. It might take a few moments for the status of the run to show in the pipeline view.

Developer Tools > CodePipeline > Pipelines > pipeline1

pipeline1

Notify

Edit

Stop execution

Clone pipeline

Release change

Pipeline type: V2

Execution mode: QUEUED

Source

Succeeded

Pipeline execution ID: d1dbb2d1-f0ef-45d8-9f85-81eaa5f02f11

Source

[GitHub \(Version 1\)](#)

Succeeded - Just now

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