

## EXPERIMENT NO: 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. Your continuous deployment pipeline will need a target environment containing virtual servers, or Amazon EC2 instances, where it will deploy sample code. You will prepare this environment before creating the pipeline.**

1.Go to the [AWS Management Console](#) and navigate to Elastic Beanstalk.

Click on **Create Application**.

Add name to your application

The screenshot shows the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console during the 'Configure environment' step (Step 1 of 6). The interface includes a top navigation bar with the AWS logo, 'Services' menu, search bar, and regional settings (N. Virginia, VIS\_9\_21\_3). The main content area is titled 'Configure environment' with an 'Info' link. It contains three sections: 1. 'Environment tier' with two radio button options: 'Web server environment' (selected) and 'Worker environment'. 2. 'Application information' with a text input field for 'Application name' containing the text 'Shejal'. 3. 'Environment information' with a note about naming constraints. The 'Application tags (optional)' section is collapsed.

Step 1 of 6

### Configure environment [Info](#)

**Environment tier** [Info](#)

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** [Info](#)

Application name

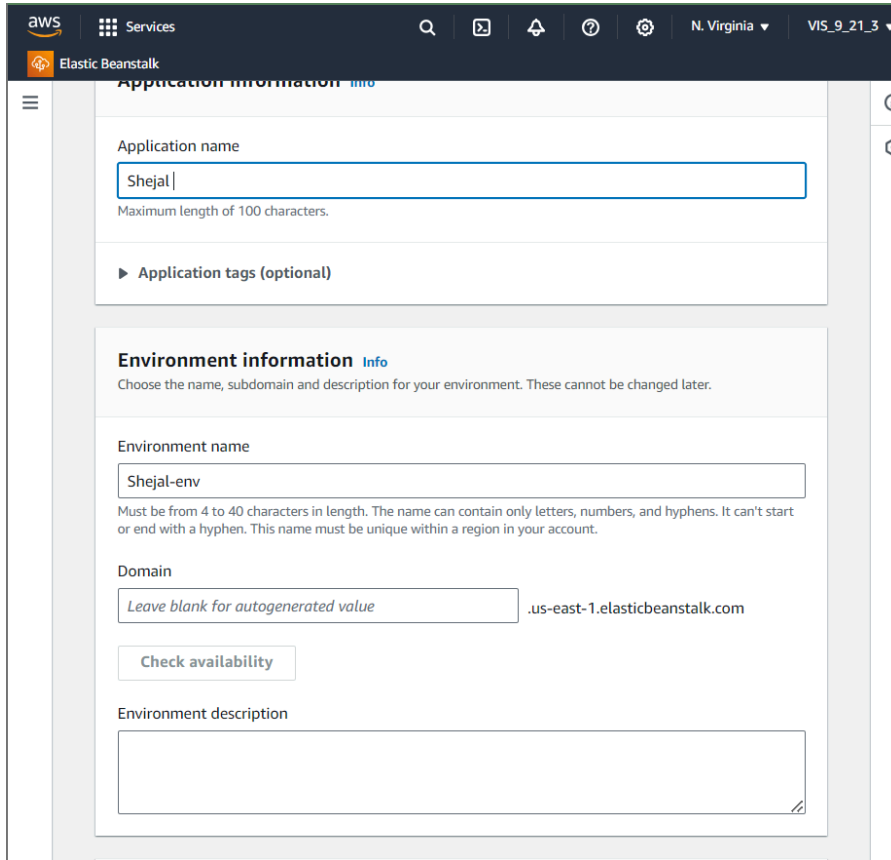
Shejal

Maximum length of 100 characters.

► Application tags (optional)

**Environment information** [Info](#)

Choose the name, subdomain and description for your environment. These cannot be changed later.



The screenshot displays the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console interface. At the top, the AWS logo and 'Services' menu are visible. The main header shows 'Elastic Beanstalk' with a hamburger menu icon on the left and a search bar, notification bell, help icon, settings gear, and region/account dropdowns on the right. The 'Application information' section is active, showing a text input for 'Application name' with the value 'Shejal|' and a note about the 100-character limit. Below this is a collapsed 'Application tags (optional)' section. The 'Environment information' section follows, with a note that the name, subdomain, and description cannot be changed later. It contains three fields: 'Environment name' with the value 'Shejal-env', 'Domain' with a placeholder 'Leave blank for autogenerated value' and a suffix '.us-east-1.elasticbeanstalk.com', and an empty 'Environment description' text area. A 'Check availability' button is positioned between the domain and description fields.

**Application information** [Info](#)

Application name

Shejal|

Maximum length of 100 characters.

► Application tags (optional)

**Environment information** [Info](#)

Choose the name, subdomain and description for your environment. These cannot be changed later.

Environment name

Shejal-env

Must be from 4 to 40 characters in length. The name can contain only letters, numbers, and hyphens. It can't start or end with a hyphen. This name must be unique within a region in your account.

Domain

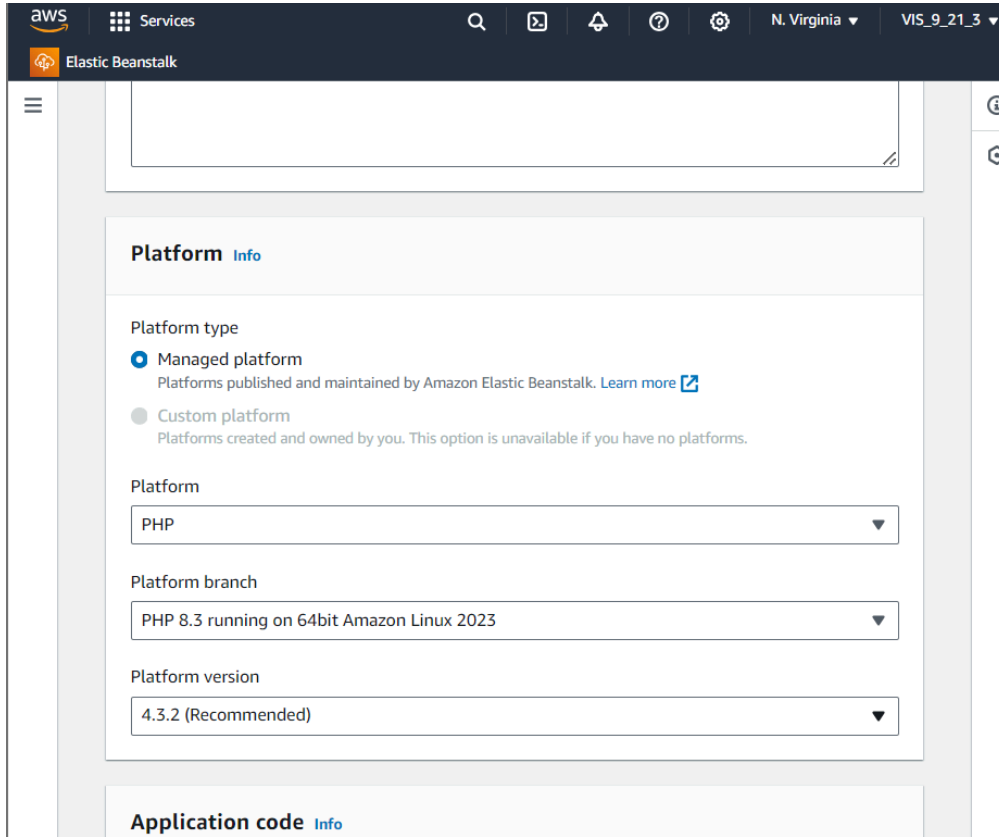
Leave blank for autogenerated value .us-east-1.elasticbeanstalk.com

Check availability

Environment description

## 2. Configure PHP Environment:

- Choose PHP as the platform for your Elastic Beanstalk environment, ensuring compatibility with your PHP application.



The screenshot shows the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console interface. At the top, the navigation bar includes the AWS logo, 'Services', a search bar, and icons for notifications, help, and settings. The region is set to 'N. Virginia' and the account ID is 'VIS\_9\_21\_3'. The 'Elastic Beanstalk' service is selected in the left-hand menu.

The main content area is titled 'Platform' with an 'Info' link. It contains the following configuration options:

- Platform type:** Two radio buttons are present. 'Managed platform' is selected, with a description: 'Platforms published and maintained by Amazon Elastic Beanstalk. [Learn more](#)'. 'Custom platform' is unselected, with a description: 'Platforms created and owned by you. This option is unavailable if you have no platforms.'
- Platform:** A dropdown menu showing 'PHP'.
- Platform branch:** A dropdown menu showing 'PHP 8.3 running on 64bit Amazon Linux 2023'.
- Platform version:** A dropdown menu showing '4.3.2 (Recommended)'.

Below the platform configuration, there is a section titled 'Application code' with an 'Info' link.

3.In configure service access select “use an existing service role”

Also you need to create key and instance profile first before adding it in the below dropdown.

The screenshot shows the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console interface. At the top, there's a header with 'Services', a search bar, and a keyboard shortcut '[Alt+S]'. Below the header, a sidebar on the left lists six steps: Step 1 'Configure environment', Step 2 'Configure service access' (which is the active step), Step 3 'Set up networking, database, and tags', Step 4 'Configure instance traffic and scaling', Step 5 'Configure updates, monitoring, and logging', and Step 6 'Review'. The main content area is titled 'Configure service access' with an 'Info' link. It contains three sections: 'Service access' with radio buttons for 'Create and use new service role' and 'Use an existing service role' (the latter is selected); 'Existing service roles' with a dropdown menu showing 'aws-elasticbeanstalk-service-role' and a refresh button; 'EC2 key pair' with a dropdown showing 'shejalkey' and a refresh button; and 'EC2 instance profile' with a dropdown showing 'landingpagerole' and a refresh button. A 'View permission details' button is located below the instance profile dropdown. At the bottom right, there are four buttons: 'Cancel', 'Skip to review', 'Previous', and 'Next'.

Services Search [Alt+S]

lastic Beanstalk

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](#)

Step 6  
[Review](#)

### 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

**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.

aws-elasticbeanstalk-service-role

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

shejalkey

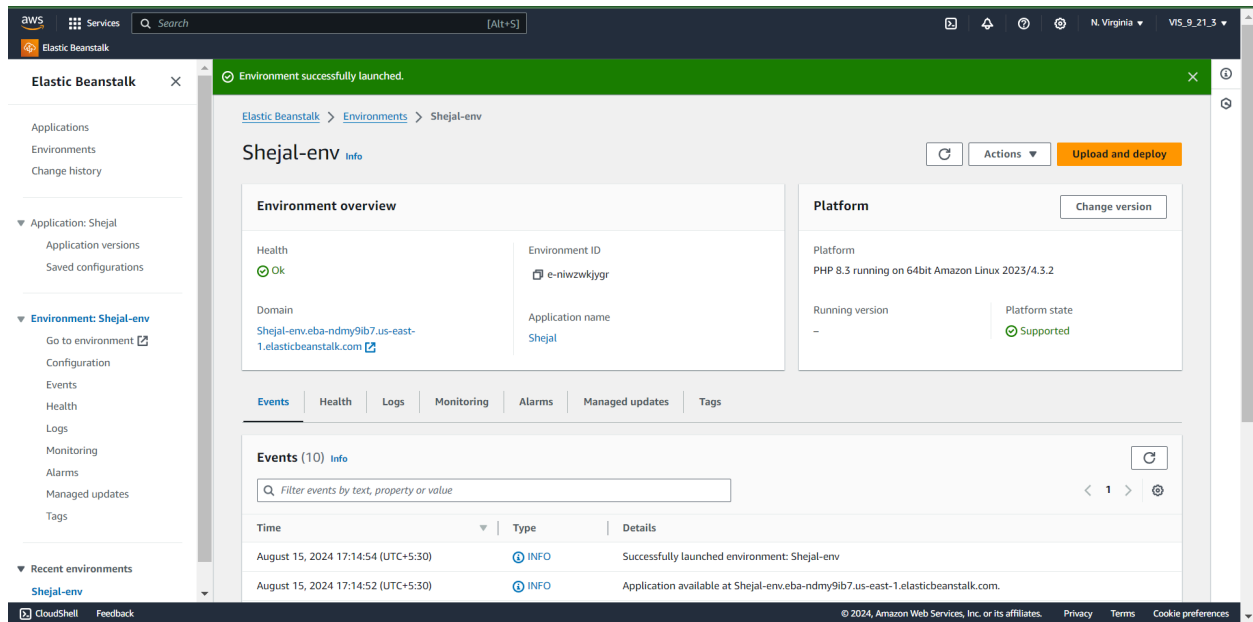
**EC2 instance profile**  
Choose an IAM instance profile with managed policies that allow your EC2 instances to perform required operations.

landingpagerole

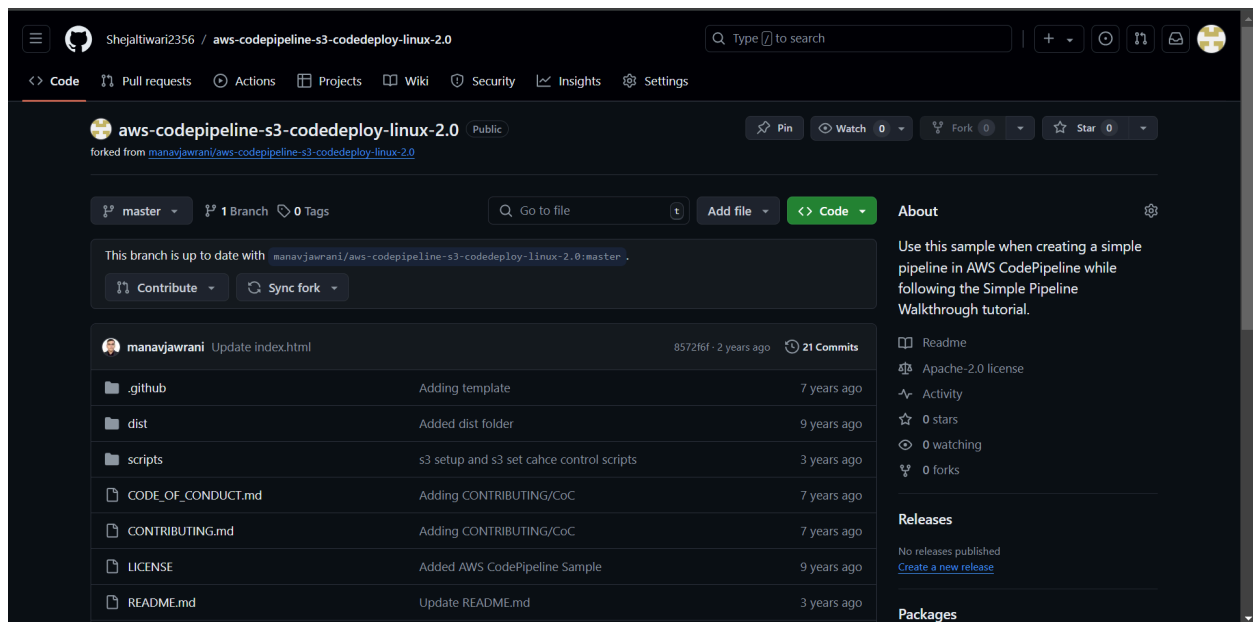
[View permission details](#)

Cancel Skip to review Previous **Next**

4. Directly select next to all the optional settings.  
Your environment will be created successfully .



5. You need to fork this repository.



## 6.Open CodePipeline:

- Navigate to the AWS Management Console and open CodePipeline.
- Click "Create pipeline."

Create a codepipeline add name for your pipeline.

The screenshot shows the AWS CodePipeline console in the 'Choose pipeline settings' step. The left sidebar lists steps: Step 1 (Choose pipeline settings), Step 2 (Add source stage), Step 3 (Add build stage), Step 4 (Add deploy stage), Step 5 (Review), and a Review button. The main content area is titled 'Choose pipeline settings' and 'Step 1 of 5'. It contains the following sections:

- Pipeline settings**
  - Pipeline name:** A text input field containing 'ShejalPipeline'. A note states: 'Enter the pipeline name. You cannot edit the pipeline name after it is created. No more than 100 characters.'
  - Pipeline type:** A blue box contains a message: '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:** A section with the text 'Choose the execution mode for your pipeline. This determines how the pipeline is run.' and three radio button options:
  - ☐ Superseded: A more recent execution can overtake an older one. This is the default.
  - ☒ Queued (Pipeline type V2 required): Executions are processed one by one in the order that they are queued.
  - ☐ Parallel (Pipeline type V2 required): Executions don't wait for other runs to complete before starting or finishing.
- Service role:** Two radio button options:
  - ☒ New service role: Create a service role in your account.
  - ☐ Existing service role: Choose an existing service role from your account.

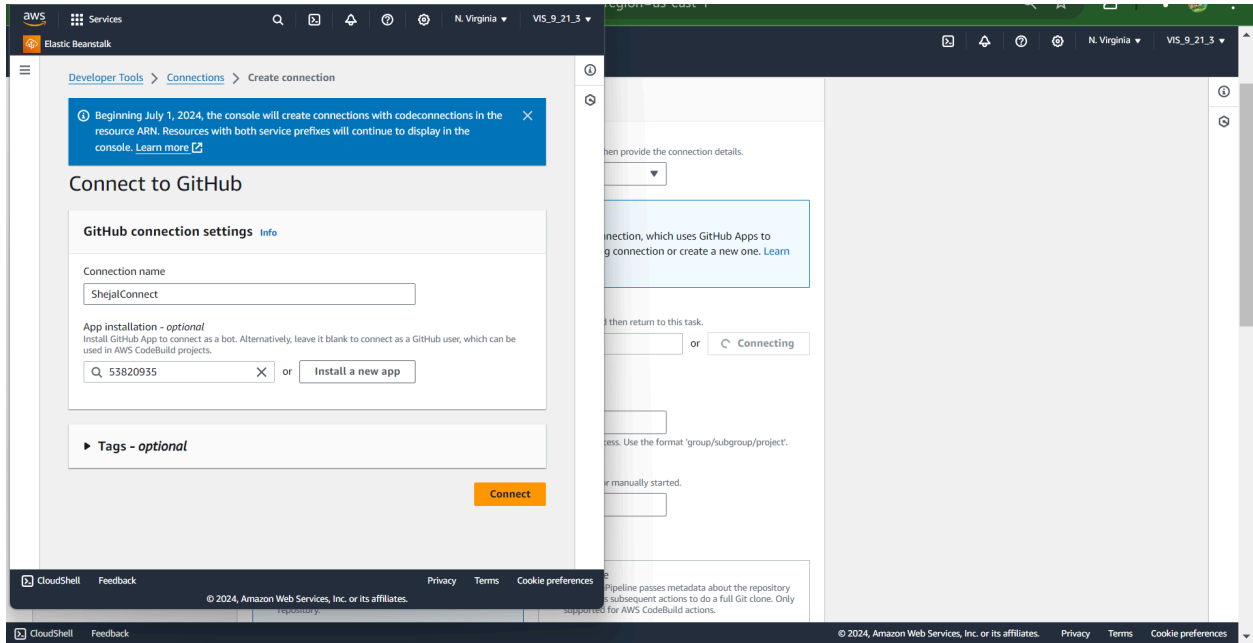
## 7.After selecting the github version

We need to connect it to the repository for that we will add git connect

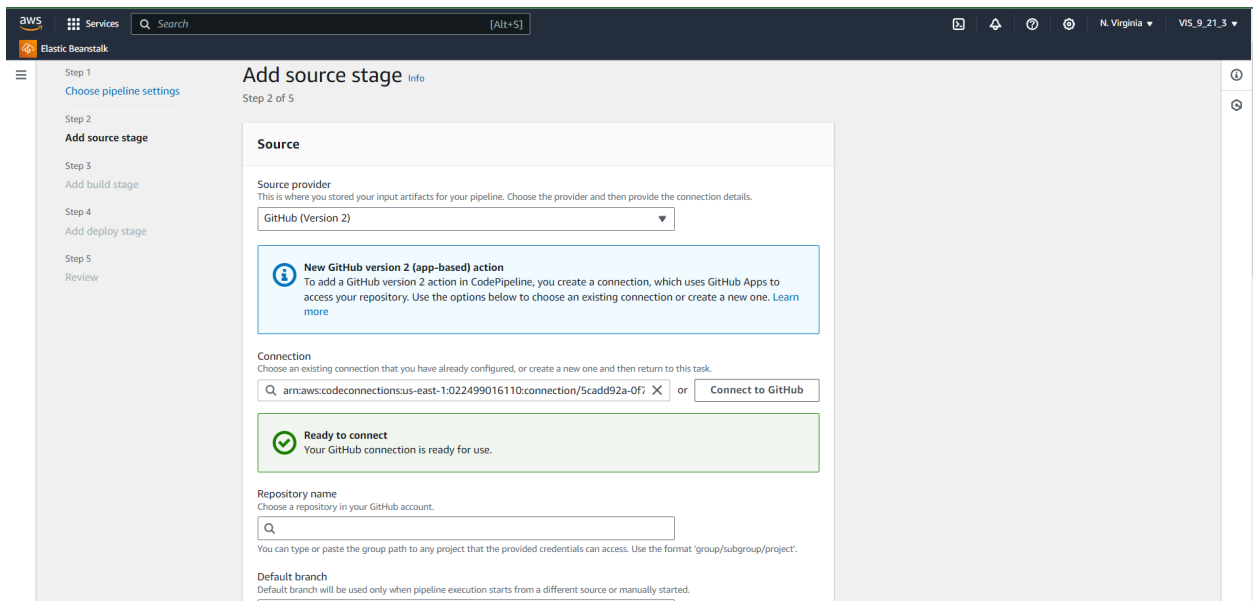
The screenshot shows the 'AWS Connector for GitHub by Amazon Web Services' authorization screen in a Google Chrome browser. The page title is 'Authorize AWS Connector for GitHub - Google Chrome'. The URL is 'github.com/login/oauth/authorize?client\_id=lv1.ab636337c58c3ec1&redirect\_uri=h...'. The page content includes:

- A heading: 'AWS Connector for GitHub by Amazon Web Services would like permission to:'
- A list of permissions:
  - Verify your GitHub identity (Shejaltiwari2356)
  - Know which resources you can access
  - Act on your behalf
  - Learn more
- A link: 'Learn more about AWS Connector for GitHub'
- Two buttons: 'Cancel' and 'Authorize AWS Connector for GitHub'.
- A note: 'Authorizing will redirect to https://redirect.codestar.aws'
- Footer information: 'Not owned or operated by GitHub', 'Created 4 years ago', and 'More than 1K GitHub users'.

## 9.Create a connection in your github give connection name.



## 10.select version 2 for your github.



11. Select branch for the repository here we have selected master branch.

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

GitHub (Version 2)

**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.

arn:aws:codeconnections:us-east-1:022499016110:connection/5cadd92a-0f7- or [Connect to GitHub](#)

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

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

Shejaltiware2356/aws-codepipeline-s3-codedeploy-linux-2.0

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.

master

**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.

12. You can skip build stage.

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

**Add build stage** [Info](#)  
Step 3 of 5

**Build - optional**

**Build provider**  
This is the tool of your build project. Provide build artifact details like operating system, build spec file, and output file names.

AWS CodeBuild

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Skip build stage](#) [Next](#)

CloudShell Feedback

© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. [Privacy](#) [Terms](#) [Cookie preferences](#)



## 13. To Deploy select on next.

The screenshot shows the 'Deploy' step in the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console. The left sidebar indicates the current step is 'Step 4: Add deploy stage'. The main content area is titled 'Deploy' and contains the following fields:

- Deploy provider:** A dropdown menu with 'AWS Elastic Beanstalk' selected.
- Region:** A dropdown menu with 'US East (N. Virginia)' selected.
- Input artifacts:** A text input field with a placeholder 'Choose an input artifact for this action. Learn more' and a 'No more than 100 characters' warning.
- Application name:** A text input field with 'Shejal' entered.
- Environment name:** A text input field with 'Shejal-env' entered.
- Configure automatic rollback on stage failure:** An unchecked checkbox.

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

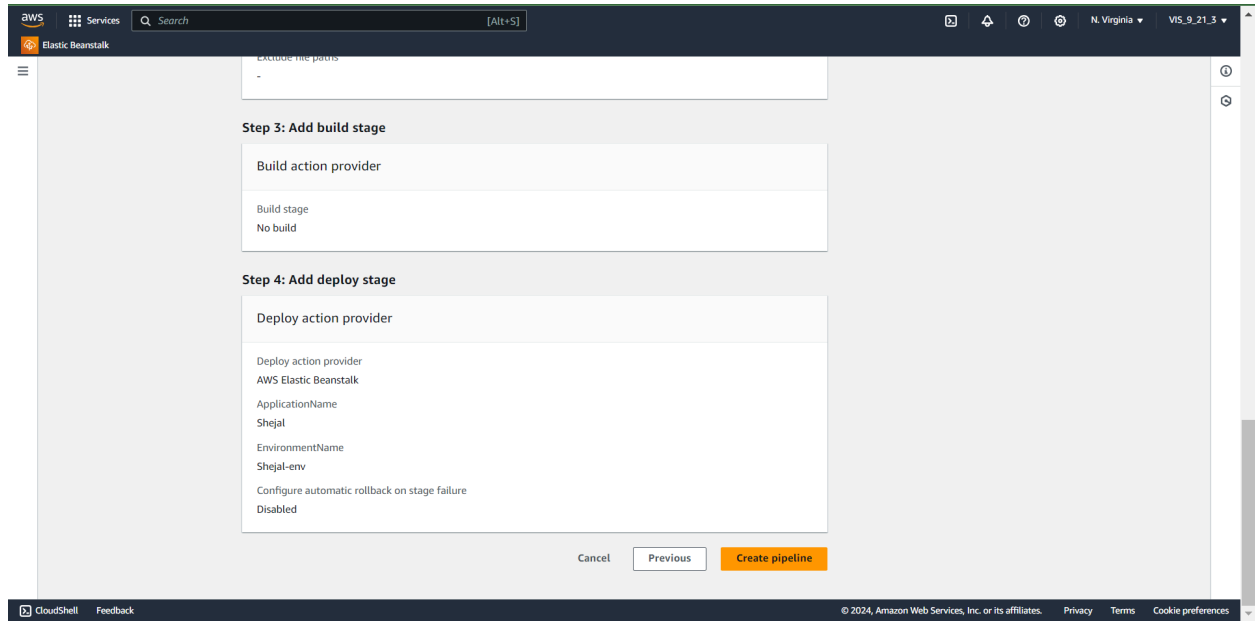
## 14. Review all the settings created.

The screenshot shows the 'Review' step in the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console. The left sidebar indicates the current step is 'Step 5: Review'. The main content area is titled 'Review' and contains the following sections:

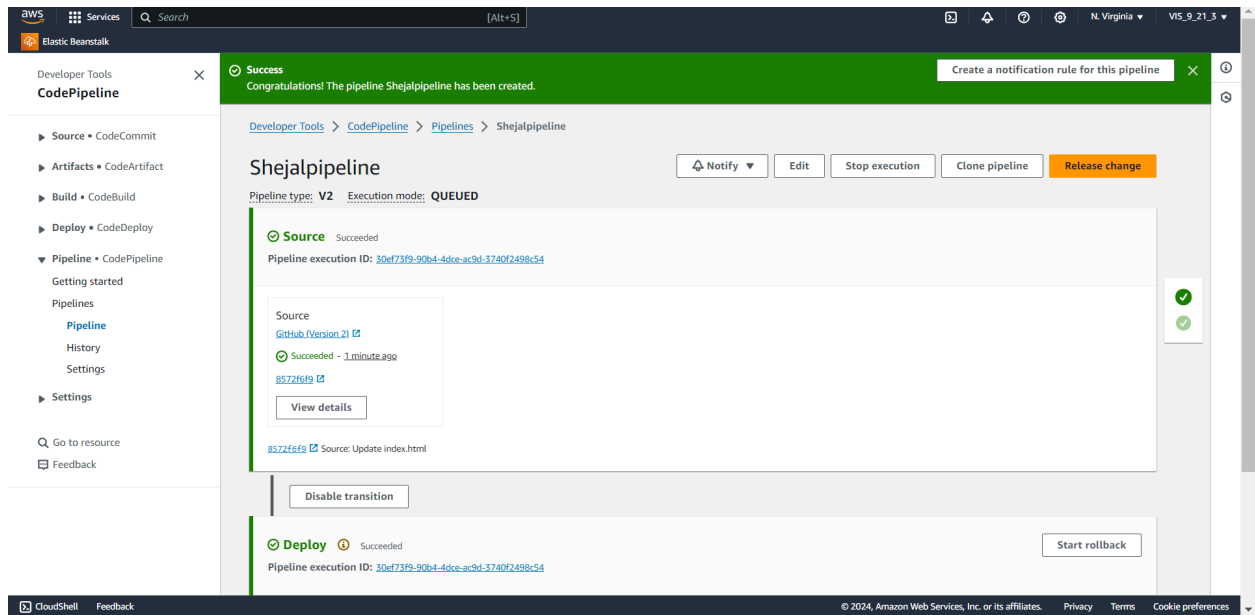
- Step 1: Choose pipeline settings**
- Pipeline settings:** A table with the following details:

Pipeline name	Shejalpipeline
Pipeline type	V2
Execution mode	QUEUED
Artifact location	codepipeline-us-east-1-819735269122
Service role name	AWSCodePipelineServiceRole-us-east-1-Shejalpipeline
- Variables:** A table with the following columns: Name, Default value, and Description. Below the table, it says 'No variables'.

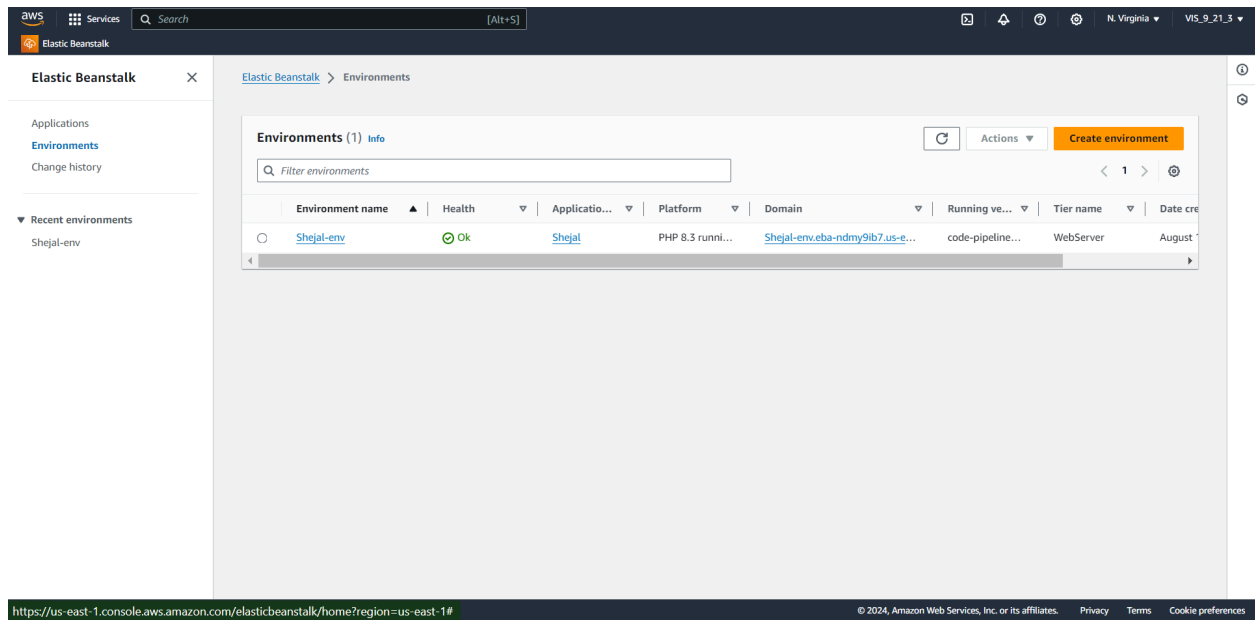
At the bottom of the console, there is a footer with '© 2024 Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates' and links for 'Privacy', 'Terms', and 'Cookie preferences'.



15. Wait till the pipeline gets successfully deployed.



16.Go back to your environment and click on the domain to see the deployed github repository



17. To see the proper working of pipeline. Go to github make the changes in the code commit it. Here I have added the my name in the index.html file. The changes can be seen instantly.

# Congratulations!Shejal Tiwari

You have successfully created a pipeline that retrieved this source application from an Amazon S3 bucket and deployed it to three Amazon EC2 instances using AWS CodeDeploy.

For next steps, read the AWS CodePipeline Documentation. Incedge 2020