

Advanced DevOps Experiment-2

Aim: Using AWS CodePipeline, deploy Sample Application on Elastic BeanStalk using AWS CodeDeploy.

Theory:-

Elastic Beanstalk simplifies the process of deploying and managing applications on the AWS cloud, allowing developers to focus on building applications without needing to worry about the underlying infrastructure. AWS offers over 100 services, which can sometimes make it challenging to know exactly how to configure and provision the right resources. Elastic Beanstalk removes this complexity by automatically managing the necessary AWS resources—such as Amazon EC2 instances, load balancing, and scaling—while still giving you control and flexibility over your setup.

Elastic Beanstalk supports a variety of programming languages including Go, Java, .NET, Node.js, PHP, Python, Ruby, and Docker platforms. This means that if your app is built in one of these languages or platforms, Elastic Beanstalk can handle its deployment. For Docker containers, you can even use your own custom configurations and dependencies, expanding the potential use cases beyond those natively supported languages.

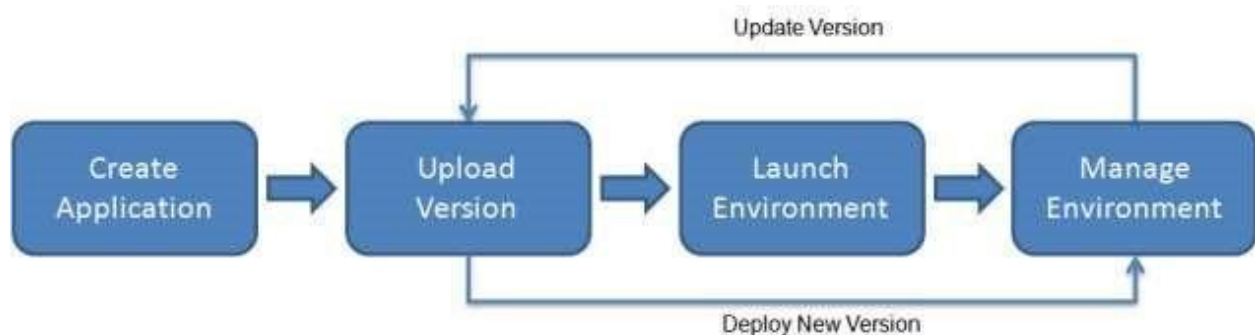
After your environment is set up, you can continue to manage and monitor it through the web interface or the CLI tools. You can scale your application by adjusting the number of EC2 instances or deploying new versions of your app with ease. The end result is a fully automated workflow that takes care of the technical heavy lifting, allowing you to deliver updates and maintain your app without diving deep into infrastructure management.

Here's a simplified breakdown of how Elastic Beanstalk works:

Create the application: Upload your code and define an application version. Elastic Beanstalk provisions resources: It automatically sets up the required AWS services and resources (EC2, load balancers, etc.).

Deploy and manage: You can monitor the application's performance, scale resources, and deploy new versions as needed.

Elastic Beanstalk makes AWS cloud management simple, while keeping flexibility intact. It's like having a smart assistant for infrastructure that automates the complexities of cloud provisioning but still allows you to customize when needed.



After you create and deploy your application, information about the application—including metrics, events, and environment status—is available through the Elastic Beanstalk console, APIs, or Command Line Interfaces, including the unified AWS CLI.

Implementation:-

Deploying basic web page on Elastic Beanstalk

The image shows two screenshots of the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console. The top screenshot is the landing page for Amazon Elastic Beanstalk, which describes it as an end-to-end web application management service. It includes a 'Get started' section with a 'Create application' button and a 'Pricing' section stating there is no additional charge for Elastic Beanstalk. The bottom screenshot shows the 'Configure environment' wizard. The left sidebar lists 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 for Step 1 includes sections for 'Environment tier' (with 'Web server environment' selected), 'Application information' (with 'Application name' set to 'MyWebApp_Shravani'), and 'Environment information'.

Amazon Elastic Beanstalk
End-to-end web application management.

Amazon Elastic Beanstalk is an easy-to-use service for deploying and scaling web applications and services developed with Java, .NET, PHP, Node.js, Python, Ruby, Go, and Docker on familiar servers such as Apache, Nginx, Passenger, and IIS.

Get started

You simply upload your code and Elastic Beanstalk automatically handles the deployment, from capacity provisioning, load balancing, and automatic scaling to web application health monitoring, with ongoing fully managed patch and security updates. [Learn more](#)

Get started

Easily deploy your web application in minutes.

[Create application](#)

Pricing

There's no additional charge for Elastic Beanstalk. You pay for Amazon Web Services resources that we create to store and run your web application, like Amazon S3 buckets and Amazon EC2 instances.

Configure environment

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

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
MyWebApp_Shravani
Maximum length of 100 characters.

► Application tags (optional)

Environment information

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

aws

Services

Search

[Alt+S]

Stockholm

ShravaniAnilPatil

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

Python

Platform branch

Python 3.11 running on 64bit Amazon Linux 2023

Platform version

4.1.3 (Recommended)

Application code info

☒ Sample application

☐ Existing version

Application versions that you have undeployed

CloudShell

Feedback

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Application code [Info](#)

☒ Sample application

☐ Existing version

☐ Upload your code

Application versions that you have uploaded.

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 values.

Configuration presets

☐ Single instance (free tier eligible)

☐ Single instance (using spot instance)

☐ High availability

☐ High availability (using spot and on-demand instances)

☒ Custom configuration

Cancel

Next

CloudShell

Feedback

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eu-north-1.console.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/home?region=eu-north-1#/create-environment

Gmail

YouTube

Maps

Online C Compiler

aws

Services

Search

[Alt+S]

Stockholm

ShravaniAnilPatil

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

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](#)

Choose a key pair

EC2 instance profile

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

View permission details

5

eu-north-1.console.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/home?region=eu-north-1#/create-environment

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](#)

Set up networking, database, and tags - optional

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-0bfde56ae28107e37 | (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-1c	subnet-03f726f37...	172.31.0.0/20	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eu-north-1b	subnet-04a46a8b4...	172.31.32.0/20	
<input type="checkbox"/> eu-north-1a	subnet-0e2998dd1...	172.31.16.0/20	

Database

Integrate an RDS SQL database with your environment. [Learn more](#)

Database subnets

If your Elastic Beanstalk environment is attached to an Amazon RDS, choose subnets for your database instances. [Learn more](#)

Choose database subnets (3)

Filter database subnets

Availability Zone	Subnet	CIDR	Name
<input type="checkbox"/> eu-north-1c	subnet-03f726f37...	172.31.0.0/20	
<input type="checkbox"/> eu-north-1b	subnet-04a46a8b4...	172.31.32.0/20	
<input type="checkbox"/> eu-north-1a	subnet-0e2998dd1...	172.31.16.0/20	

The image displays two screenshots from the AWS Management Console. The top screenshot shows the Elastic Beanstalk console for an environment named 'MyWebAppShravani-env'. The environment is in a 'Pending' state. The platform is Python 3.11 running on 64bit Amazon Linux 2023/4.1.3. The environment ID is e-pm7kwpm2k4. The application name is MyWebApp_Shravani. The bottom screenshot shows the IAM console 'Add permissions' step for a new role. It lists 946 permissions policies, with the first few being AWS managed policies like AdministratorAccess, AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess, and AmazonEC2ReadOnlyAccess.

Elastic Beanstalk Environment Overview:

- Application: MyWebApp_Shravani
- Environment: MyWebAppShravani-env
- Health: Pending
- Environment ID: e-pm7kwpm2k4
- Domain: -
- Application name: MyWebApp_Shravani
- Platform: Python 3.11 running on 64bit Amazon Linux 2023/4.1.3
- Running version: -
- Platform state: Supported

IAM Add permissions step:

Permissions policies (946)

Choose one or more policies to attach to your new role.

Filter by Type: All types

Policy name	Type	Description
AdministratorAccess	AWS managed	...
AdministratorAcce...	AWS managed	...
AdministratorAcce...	AWS managed	...
AlexaForBusinessD...	AWS managed	...
AlexaForBusinessF...	AWS managed	...
AlexaForBusinessG...	AWS managed	...
AlexaForBusinessL...	AWS managed	...
AlexaForBusinessP...	AWS managed	...

The screenshot displays the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console interface. The top navigation bar shows the AWS logo, 'Services', a search bar with 'iam', and user information 'Stockholm' and 'ShravaniAnilPatil'. The main content area is divided into two steps:

- Step 2: Configure service access** (with an 'Edit' button):
 - Service access** (with an 'Info' link): Configure the service role and EC2 instance profile that Elastic Beanstalk uses to manage your environment. Choose an EC2 key pair to securely log in to your EC2 instances.
 - Service role**: `arn:aws:iam::605134455955:role/service-role/aws-elasticbeanstalk-service-role`
 - EC2 instance profile**: `elastic-beanstalk-ec2-role`
- Step 3: Set up networking, database, and tags** (with an 'Edit' button):
 - Networking, database, and tags** (with an 'Info' link): Configure VPC settings, and subnets for your environment's EC2 instances and load balancer. Set up an Amazon RDS database that's integrated with your environment.
 - No options configured**
 - Tags**: A table with columns 'Key' and 'Value'.

A green banner at the top of the second screenshot reads 'Environment successfully launched.' Below this, the breadcrumb navigation shows 'Elastic Beanstalk > Environments > MyWebAppShravani38-env'. The main heading is 'MyWebAppShravani38-env' (with an 'Info' link). Action buttons include 'Upload and deploy' (orange), 'Actions' (dropdown), and 'Change version'.

Environment overview

Health Ok - View causes	Environment ID e-qmqfnyrch
Domain MyWebAppShravani38-env.eba-pspj7ki.eu-north-1.elasticbeanstalk.com	Application name MyWebApp_Shravani_38

Platform (with 'Change version' button):
Platform: Python 3.11 running on 64bit Amazon Linux 2023/4.1.3
Running version: -
Platform state: Supported

Events (12) (with 'Info' link):
Filter events by text, property or value
Pagination: < 1 >

The bottom of the console shows a footer with 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', and copyright information: '© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences'.

What's Next?

- [AWS Elastic Beanstalk overview](#)
- [AWS Elastic Beanstalk concepts](#)
- [Deploy a Django Application to AWS Elastic Beanstalk](#)
- [Deploy a Flask Application to AWS Elastic Beanstalk](#)
- [Customizing and Configuring a Python Container](#)
- [Working with Logs](#)

Congratulations

Your first AWS Elastic Beanstalk Python Application is now running on your own dedicated environment in the AWS Cloud

This environment is launched with Elastic Beanstalk Python Platform

CloudFormation **Stacks** **awseb-e-qmqfnyrch-stack**

Stacks (1)

Filter status: Active View nested

Stacks

Timestamp	Logical ID	Status	Detailed status
2024-08-21 21:03:54 UTC+0530	awseb-e-qmqfnyrch-stack	CREATE_COMPLETE	-
2024-08-21 21:03:53 UTC+0530	AWSEBInstanceLaunchW altCondition	CREATE_COMPLETE	-
2024-08-21 21:03:38 UTC+0530	AWSEBInstanceLaunchW altCondition	CREATE_IN_PROGRESS	-
2024-08-21 21:03:38 UTC+0530	AWSEBInstanceLaunchW altCondition	CREATE_IN_PROGRESS	-
2024-08-21 21:03:38	AWSEBAutoScalingGrou	CREATE_COMPLETE	-

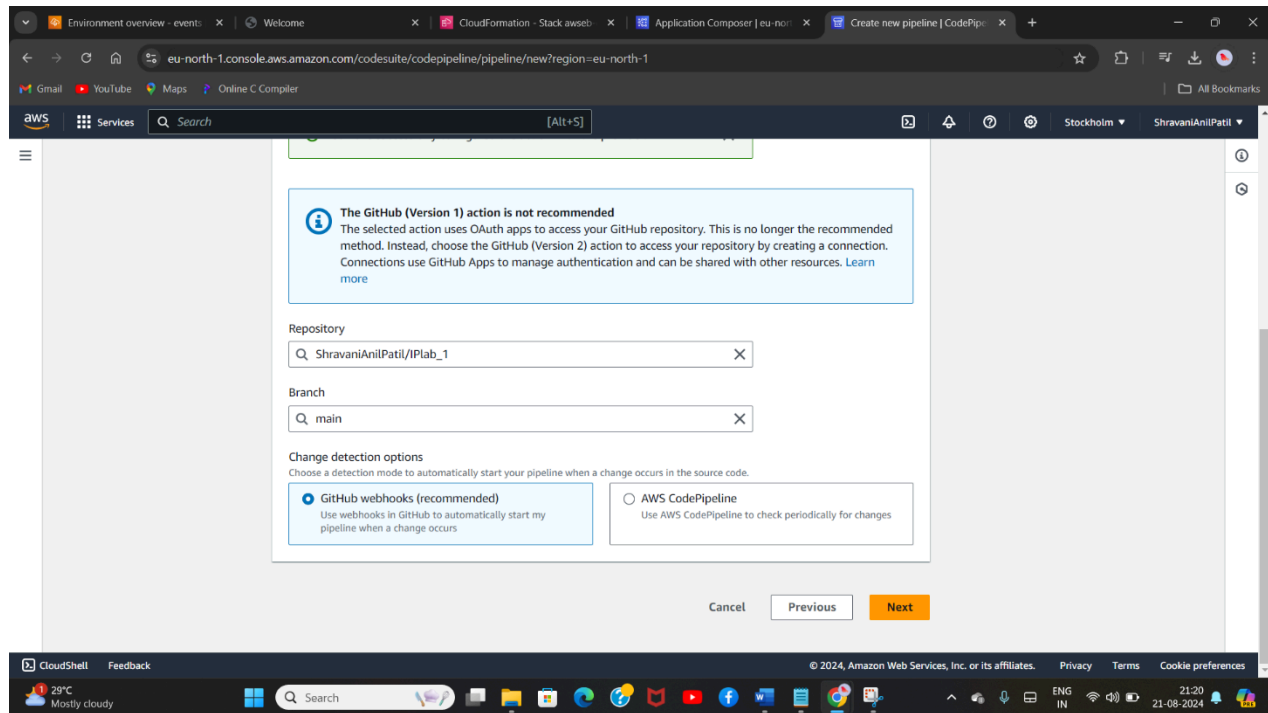
The image displays two screenshots of the AWS CloudFormation console interface.

Top Screenshot: Application Composer

- URL:** eu-north-1.console.aws.amazon.com/composer/canvas?action=update®ion=eu-north-1&srcConsole=cloudformation&stackId=arn%3Aaws%3Acloudformation%3Aeu-nor...
- Page Title:** Application Composer
- Left Sidebar:** Application Composer navigation pane with tabs for List and Resources. A search bar is present. A list of enhanced components (14) is shown, including API Gateway, Cognito UserPool, Cognito UserPoolClient, DynamoDB Table, EventBridge Event rule, and EventBridge Schedule.
- Main Canvas:** A visual editor for building a stack. It shows a canvas with a grid. A blue banner at the top asks: "Looking for CloudFormation Designer? Application Composer in CloudFormation console mode is an improvement from CloudFormation Designer. Please provide your feedback." Buttons for "Go to Designer", "Validate", and "Update template" are visible. The canvas contains several standard components:
 - Standard Component: AWSEBAutoScalingLaunchConfiguration** (includes AWS::ElasticBeanstalk::LaunchConfiguration, AWS::ElasticBeanstalk::Metadata, AWS::ElasticBeanstalk::LaunchConfiguration)
 - Standard Component: AWSEBEIP** (includes AWS::ElasticBeanstalk::Metadata)
 - Standard Component: AWSEBBeanstalkMetadata** (includes AWS::ElasticBeanstalk::Metadata)
 - Standard Component: AWSEBInstanceLaunchWaitCondition** (includes AWS::ElasticBeanstalk::LaunchConfiguration)
- Bottom Bar:** Feedback, 29°C Mostly cloudy, Windows taskbar, and system tray.

Bottom Screenshot: AWS CodePipeline

- URL:** eu-north-1.console.aws.amazon.com/codesuite/codepipeline/pipeline/new?region=eu-north-1
- Page Title:** Create new pipeline
- Left Sidebar:** Developer Tools > CodePipeline > Pipelines > Create new pipeline. Steps 1-5 are listed: Step 1: Choose pipeline settings, Step 2: Add source stage, Step 3: Add build stage, Step 4: Add deploy stage, Step 5: Review.
- Main Content:** "Add source stage" (Step 2 of 5). The "Source" section shows "Source provider" set to "GitHub (Version 1)". Below it, a message states: "Grant AWS CodePipeline access to your GitHub repository. This allows AWS CodePipeline to upload commits from GitHub to your pipeline." A "Connected" button is visible. A green success message says: "You have successfully configured the action with the provider." A blue information box at the bottom states: "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".
- Bottom Bar:** CloudShell, Feedback, 29°C Mostly cloudy, Windows taskbar, and system tray.



The screenshot displays the AWS CodePipeline console in the 'eu-north-1' region. The 'Create new pipeline' wizard is at 'Step 5 of 5: Review'. The 'Pipeline settings' box shows the following configuration:

- Pipeline name: Shravani_Pipelineaws
- Pipeline type: V2
- Execution mode: QUEUED
- Artifact location: A new Amazon S3 bucket will be created as the default artifact store for your pipeline
- Service role name: AWSCodePipelineServiceRole-eu-north-1-Shravani_Pipelineaws

The 'Review' step is highlighted in the left-hand navigation pane. Below the settings, the 'Source' stage is shown as 'Succeeded - 1 minute ago' with a 'View details' button. The 'Deploy' stage is also shown as 'Succeeded' with a 'Start rollback' button. The pipeline execution ID is 8b6306d0-ade8-4407-b58c-86503eb3851e.

The bottom of the screenshot shows the Windows taskbar with various application icons and the system clock indicating 21:24 on 21-08-2024.

