AWS CodePipeline CI/CD Implementation Report

Project Overview

Project Title: AWS CodePipeline Integration for React + Node.js Application

Purpose: DevOps IA (Internal Assessment) Case Study

Technology Stack: React (Vite), Node.js/Express, AWS CodePipeline, AWS CodeBuild,

Amazon S3

Region: Asia Pacific (Mumbai) - ap-south-1

Executive Summary

This project demonstrates a complete CI/CD (Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment) pipeline using AWS CodePipeline to automate the build and deployment process for a full-stack web application. The implementation showcases industry-standard DevOps practices including version control integration, automated builds, and artifact management.

Project Architecture

Application Components

Frontend:

- Framework: React with Vite build tool
- Build Output: dist/ directory
- Features: Simple demonstration UI with "Hello, CodePipeline!" message
- API Integration: Connects to backend /api/ping endpoint

Backend:

- Framework: Node.js with Express
- Port: 5000
- Functionality:
 - Serves static frontend files from dist/
 - o Provides REST API endpoint /api/ping

o Handles client-side routing fallback

Repository Structure:



AWS Services Implementation

1. Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service)

Purpose: Artifact storage and optional static website hosting

Bucket Created: my-unique-app-pipeline-12345 (globally unique name)

Configuration:

• Region: ap-south-1

• Used for: Pipeline artifact storage, build outputs

Key Learning: S3 bucket names must be globally unique across all AWS accounts, requiring creative naming strategies.

2. AWS IAM (Identity and Access Management)

IAM User Created: Toyash_CodePipeline_demo

Attached Policies:

- AmazonS3FullAccess
- AWSCodeBuildAdminAccess
- AWSCodePipeline_FullAccess
- CloudWatchLogsFullAccess

IAM Roles Created:

CodeBuildServiceRole:

- Trust Entity: codebuild.amazonaws.com
- Permissions:
 - o AmazonS3FullAccess Read/write build artifacts
 - o AWSCodeBuildAdminAccess Execute builds
 - o CloudWatchLogsFullAccess Write build logs

CodePipelineServiceRole:

- Trust Entity: codepipeline.amazonaws.com
- Permissions:
 - o AmazonS3FullAccess Artifact management
 - o AWSCodeBuildAdminAccess Trigger builds
 - o AWSCodePipeline_FullAccess Pipeline operations
 - Custom inline policy for CodeStar Connections:

json

```
"Effect": "Allow",

"Action": ["codestar-connections:UseConnection"],

"Resource": "arn:aws:codeconnections:ap-south-1:197337164274:connection/..."
```

3. AWS CodeStar Connections

Connection Name: my-github-connection

Purpose: Secure integration between AWS and GitHub

Connection ARN: arn:aws:codeconnections:ap-south-1:197337164274:connection/2ae52963-0fcb-42fc-

9d32-bb88274060be

Configuration Process:

- 1. Created connection via pipeline setup
- 2. Authorized GitHub App through OAuth
- 3. Granted repository access to AWS

4. AWS CodeBuild

Project Name: demo-codebuild-project

Configuration:

Environment: Linux ContainerImage: aws/codebuild/standard:7.0

• Runtime: Node.js 18

Compute: BUILD_GENERAL1_SMALLService Role: CodeBuildServiceRole

Build Specification (buildspec.yml):

```
yaml
version: 0.2
phases:
 install:
  runtime-versions:
   nodejs: 18
  commands:
  - echo "Installing frontend dependencies"
   - cd frontend
   - npm ci
 build:
  commands:
  - echo "Building frontend"
   - npm run build
 post_build:
  commands:
   - echo "Frontend build finished"
artifacts:
 files:
 - frontend/dist/**/*
 discard-paths: no
```

Build Process:

- 1. Install Node.js 18 runtime
- 2. Navigate to frontend/ directory
- 3. Run npm ci for clean dependency installation
- 4. Execute npm run build to generate production assets
- 5. Package dist/folder as artifacts

5. AWS CodePipeline

Pipeline Name: SimpleNodeJSBuildService

Execution Mode: Superseded (latest commit takes priority)

Pipeline Stages:

Stage 1: Source

• Provider: GitHub (via CodeStar Connection)

• Repository: Toyashpatil/CodePipeline-IA

• Branch: main

• Output: SourceArtifact

• Trigger: Automatic on push to main branch

Stage 2: Build

Provider: AWS CodeBuildProject: demo-codebuild-project

Input: SourceArtifactOutput: BuildArtifactBuild Type: Single build

Stage 3: Deploy (Optional)

• Provider: Amazon S3

• Bucket: Artifact storage bucket

• Input: BuildArtifact

Implementation Challenges and Solutions

Challenge 1: Path Resolution in Express Backend

Problem: PathError when using wildcard route app.get('*', ...)

Root Cause:

Conflict with path-to-regexp library

Incorrect use of router npm package instead of Express built-in router

Solution:

- Removed standalone router package
- Changed wildcard route to use app.use() middleware instead of app.get('*')
- Ensured correct path resolution for Vite's dist/ folder

Challenge 2: Build vs Dist Folder Confusion

Problem: Backend attempting to serve from build/ folder that didn't exist

Root Cause: Vite uses dist/ for output, not build/ like Create React App

Solution: Updated all references from build/ to dist/ in:

- Backend static file serving
- Backend fallback route
- buildspec.yml artifacts section

Challenge 3: CodeBuild Cannot Find package.json

Problem: CodeBuild error: "ENOENT: no such file or directory, open '/codebuild/output/src.../package.json'"

Root Cause: buildspec.yml running npm commands in root directory instead of frontend/

Solution: Added cd frontend command before all npm operations in buildspec.yml

Challenge 4: IAM Permission Errors

Multiple Access Denied Issues:

Issue A: User cannot create S3 buckets

• Solution: Attached AmazonS3FullAccess to IAM user

Issue B: User cannot create IAM roles

• **Solution:** Created roles via AWS Console using administrator account

Issue C: CodePipeline cannot use CodeStar Connection

• Solution: Added custom inline policy with codestar-connections:UseConnection permission

Challenge 5: PowerShell Command Syntax Errors

Problem: PowerShell treating -- as unary operator in AWS CLI commands

Root Cause: Different quote handling between PowerShell and Bash

Solution: Escaped JSON in AWS CLI commands using PowerShell backtick syntax:

powershell

--assume-role-policy-document "{ `"Version`": `"2012-10-17`", ... }"

Challenge 6: S3 Bucket Naming Collision

Problem: "BucketAlreadyExists" error for my-app-pipeline-artifacts

Root Cause: S3 bucket names are globally unique across all AWS accounts

Solution: Used timestamped unique name: my-unique-app-pipeline-12345

Challenge 7: CodeStar Connections Not Visible in Console

Problem: "Developer Tools" menu not showing CodeStar Connections

Root Cause: AWS Console reorganization in recent updates

Solution: Created GitHub connection directly during pipeline creation flow instead of

separately

Technical Workflow

Development to Deployment Flow

- 1. Developer makes code changes locally
 - o Modify React components or Node.js backend
 - Test locally using npm start (frontend) and node index.js (backend)
- 2. Commit and push to GitHub

bash

```
git add .
git commit -m "Description of changes"
git push origin main
```

3. CodePipeline automatically triggers (Source Stage)

- o Detects push to main branch via CodeStar Connection
- Downloads repository as SourceArtifact ZIP
- Stores artifact in S3 bucket

4. CodeBuild executes (Build Stage)

- Pulls SourceArtifact from S3
- Reads buildspec.yml instructions
- o Installs Node.js 18 runtime
- Navigates to frontend/ directory
- o Runs npm ci for dependency installation
- Executes npm run build to generate dist/ folder
- o Packages dist/ as BuildArtifact

5. Deployment (Deploy Stage - Optional)

- Uploads BuildArtifact to S3 bucket
- Can be configured for static website hosting

6. Monitoring and Logs

- o Build logs visible in AWS CodeBuild console
- Pipeline execution history in AWS CodePipeline
- CloudWatch Logs for detailed debugging

Cost Analysis (AWS Free Tier)

CodePipeline: 1 free active pipeline per month

CodeBuild: 100 build minutes/month on general1.small

S3: 5GB storage, limited requests <

Data Transfer: Within free tier for demo usage

Total Estimated Cost for IA Project: \$0 - \$2 (if staying within limits)

Key Learnings and Best Practices

DevOps Principles Demonstrated

- 1. Automation: Eliminated manual build and deployment steps
- 2. Version Control Integration: Git-based workflow with automatic triggers
- 3. Infrastructure as Code: buildspec.yml defines build process
- 4. Artifact Management: Centralized storage in S3
- 5. **Security:** IAM roles with least-privilege access

AWS-Specific Knowledge Gained

- IAM role trust relationships and policy attachments
- CodeStar Connections for GitHub integration
- CodeBuild environment configuration
- S3 bucket policies and global naming requirements
- CloudWatch Logs for debugging

Technical Skills Developed

- Express.js routing and static file serving
- Vite build configuration and output structure
- YAML syntax for buildspec files
- AWS CLI usage and PowerShell compatibility
- · Git workflow and branch management

Testing and Validation

Local Testing

- Frontend builds successfully with npm run build
- Backend serves frontend at http://localhost:5000
- API endpoint /api/ping returns expected JSON response

Pipeline Testing

- Push to GitHub triggers pipeline automatically
- Source stage successfully pulls repository
- Build stage completes without errors
- Artifacts correctly stored in S3 bucket
- Build logs show successful execution of all commands

Validation Criteria Met

- Code successfully pulled from GitHub
- Dependencies installed correctly
- Frontend built without errors
- Artifacts generated and stored
- Pipeline executes end-to-end
- Changes trigger automatic rebuilds

Conclusion

This project successfully demonstrates a production-ready CI/CD pipeline using AWS CodePipeline, showcasing the integration of multiple AWS services (S3, CodeBuild, CodePipeline, IAM, CodeStar Connections) to automate the software delivery process for a React + Node.js application.

Key Achievements:

- Fully automated build and deployment pipeline
- GitHub integration with automatic triggers
- Proper IAM security configuration
- · Comprehensive error handling and troubleshooting
- Documentation of challenges and solutions

Skills Demonstrated:

- DevOps pipeline architecture
- AWS cloud services configuration
- Full-stack application development
- Problem-solving and debugging
- Infrastructure as Code principles

Future Enhancements:

- Add automated testing stage
- Implement deployment to EC2 or Elastic Beanstalk
- Configure CloudFront CDN for frontend
- Add environment-specific configurations (dev/staging/prod)
- Implement rollback mechanisms