

# Advanced DevOps Lab

## Experiment 2

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**Class:** D15B

**Roll No.:** 48

### Aim:

To build your application using AWS CodeBuild and deploy it on S3 or Elastic Beanstalk (SEBS) using AWS CodePipeline, and deploy a sample application on an EC2 instance using AWS CodeDeploy.

### Theory:

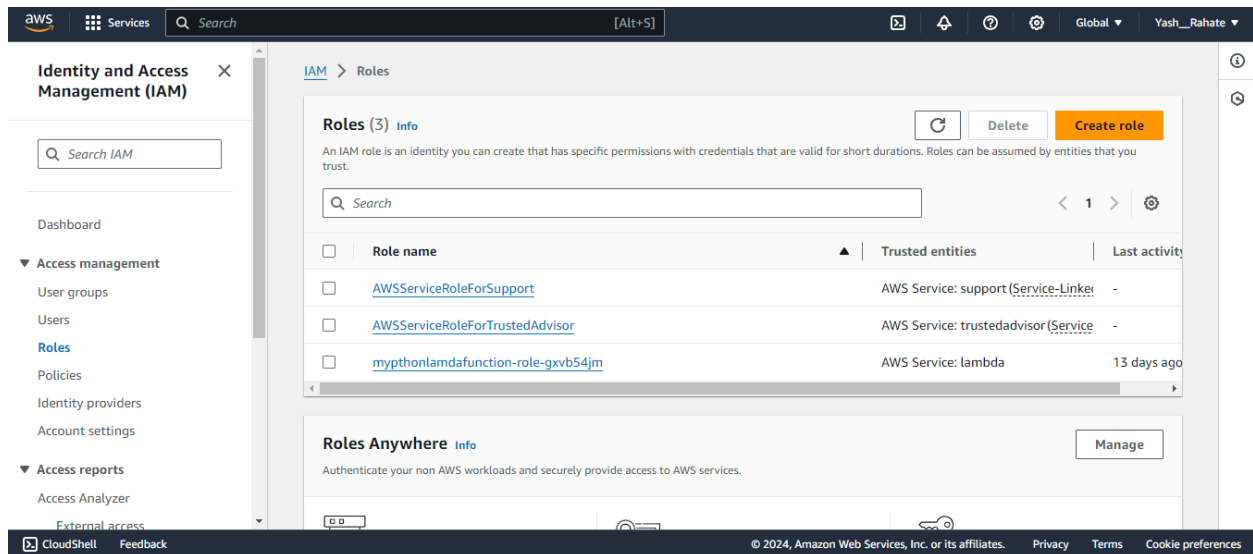
Cloud-based services from AWS enable developers to automate their build, testing, and deployment processes using **Continuous Integration (CI)** and **Continuous Deployment (CD)** principles. AWS provides services like CodeBuild, CodePipeline, and CodeDeploy to achieve automation for development teams. Here's an in-depth look at these services and how they work together.

1. **AWS CodeBuild:** AWS CodeBuild is a fully managed build service that allows developers to compile source code, run tests, and produce deployable artifacts. It helps to create an automated pipeline for building and testing applications.
2. **AWS CodePipeline:** AWS CodePipeline automates the release process by creating pipelines that model the stages of software delivery, such as **source**, **build**, **test**, and **deploy**. CodePipeline integrates with CodeBuild to automate builds and with various deployment targets like S3, Elastic Beanstalk, CodeDeploy, etc.
3. **AWS CodeDeploy:** AWS CodeDeploy is a deployment service that automates the deployment of applications to **EC2 instances**, **Lambda functions**, or **on-premises**.

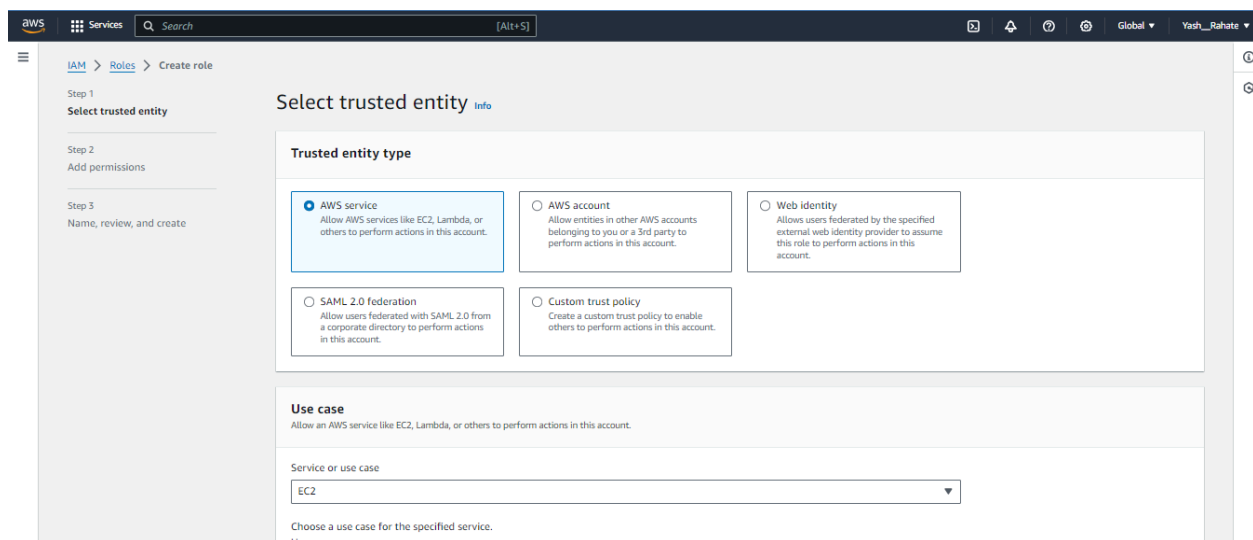
**servers.** It allows developers to release new features, update applications, and minimize downtime during deployments

## Steps to Build and Deploy using AWS CodeBuild, CodePipeline, and CodeDeploy:

Create a role in an IAM.



Add EC2 for a service or use case.



Give name to the role.

The screenshot shows the 'Add permissions' step in the AWS IAM console. The left sidebar indicates the current step is 'Add permissions'. The main area is titled 'Add permissions' and shows a search for 'awselasticbeanstalk'. A table lists several AWS managed policies, with 'AWSElasticBeanstalkMulti...' selected. The table has columns for Policy name, Type, and Description.

	Policy name	Type	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	AdministratorAccess-AWS...	AWS managed	Grants account administrative permis...
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSElasticBeanstalkCust...	AWS managed	Provide the instance in your custom pl...
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSElasticBeanstalkEnha...	AWS managed	AWS Elastic Beanstalk Service policy f...
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSElasticBeanstalkMan...	AWS managed	This policy is for the AWS Elastic Bean...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AWSElasticBeanstalkMulti...	AWS managed	Provide the instances in your multicon...

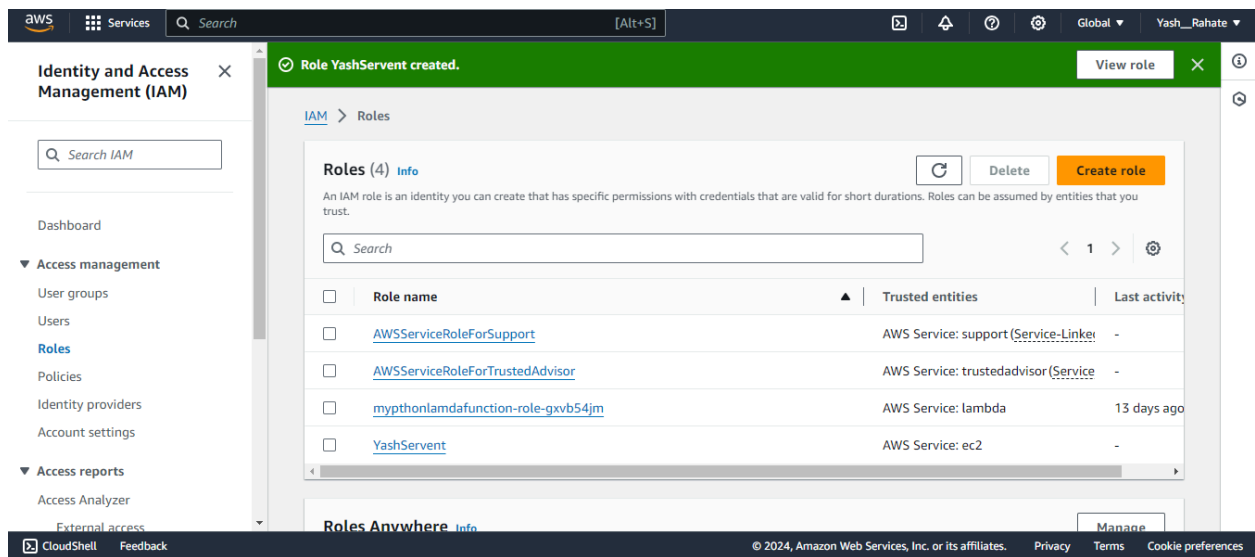
The screenshot shows the 'Name, review, and create' step in the AWS IAM console. The left sidebar indicates the current step is 'Name, review, and create'. The main area is titled 'Name, review, and create' and shows the 'Role details' section. The 'Role name' field is filled with 'YashServing' and the 'Description' field is filled with 'Allows EC2 instances to call AWS services on your behalf.'.

**Role details**

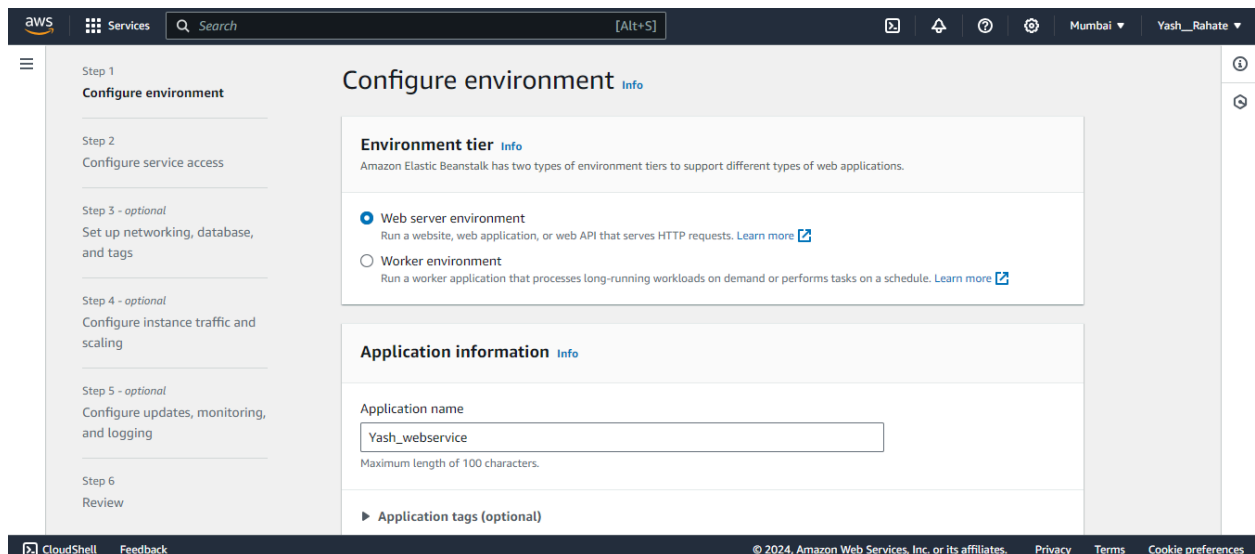
**Role name**  
Enter a meaningful name to identify this role.  
YashServing  
Maximum 64 characters. Use alphanumeric and '+', '@', '-' characters.

**Description**  
Add a short explanation for this role.  
Allows EC2 instances to call AWS services on your behalf.  
Maximum 1000 characters. Use letters (A-Z and a-z), numbers (0-9), tabs, new lines, or any of the following characters: \_ + = , @ - / [ ] ! \$ % ^ & \* ~ ' `

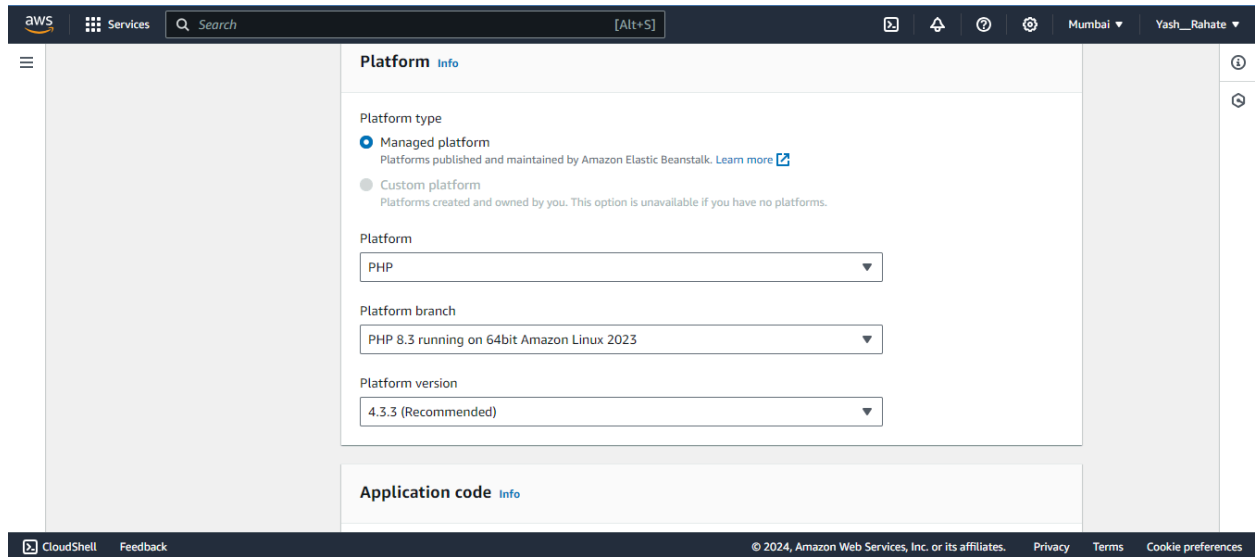
IAM role is being created



Go to the Elastic beanstalk and create an application. Give the appropriate name for the application.



Select the platform as PHP.

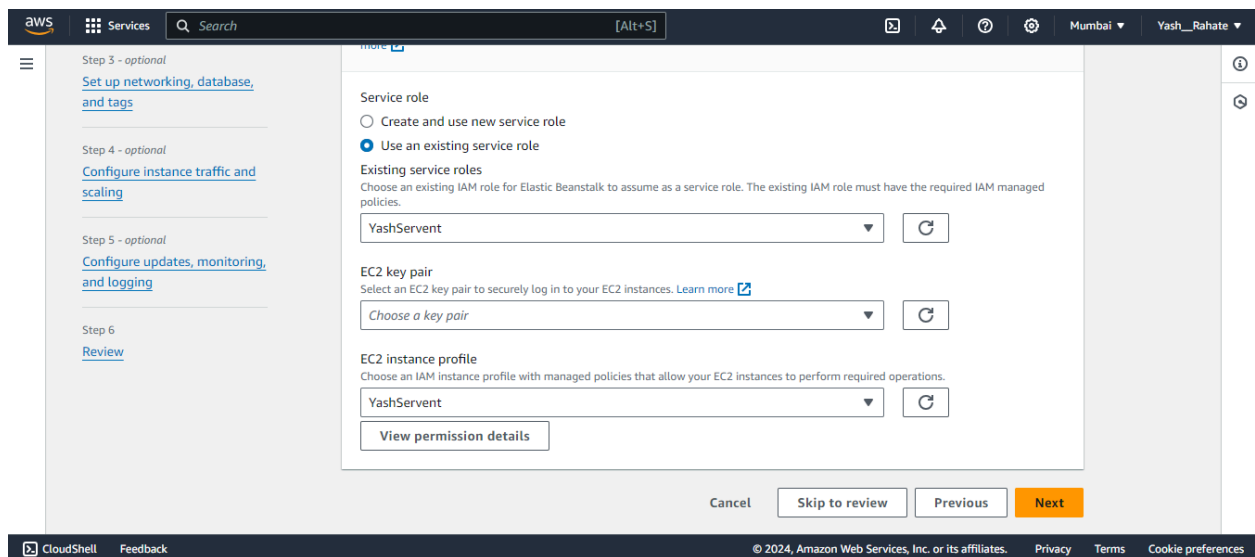


The screenshot shows the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console. The 'Platform' section is active, displaying the following configuration:

- Platform type:** Managed platform (selected). Below it, a link to 'Learn more' is visible.
- 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 '4.3.3 (Recommended)'.

Below the platform configuration, the 'Application code' section is visible with an 'Info' link. The footer of the console shows 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', and copyright information for Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.

In an ec2 instance profile, select the created IAM role.

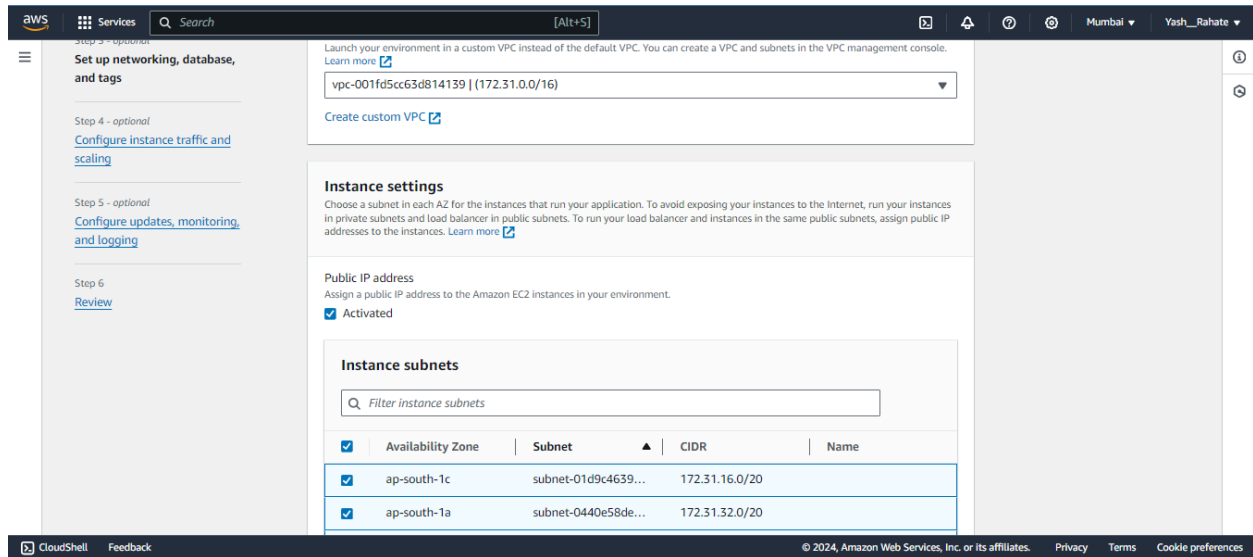


The screenshot shows the 'Review' step of the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console. The left sidebar lists the steps: Step 3 (optional), Step 4 (optional), Step 5 (optional), and Step 6 (Review). The main content area shows the following configuration:

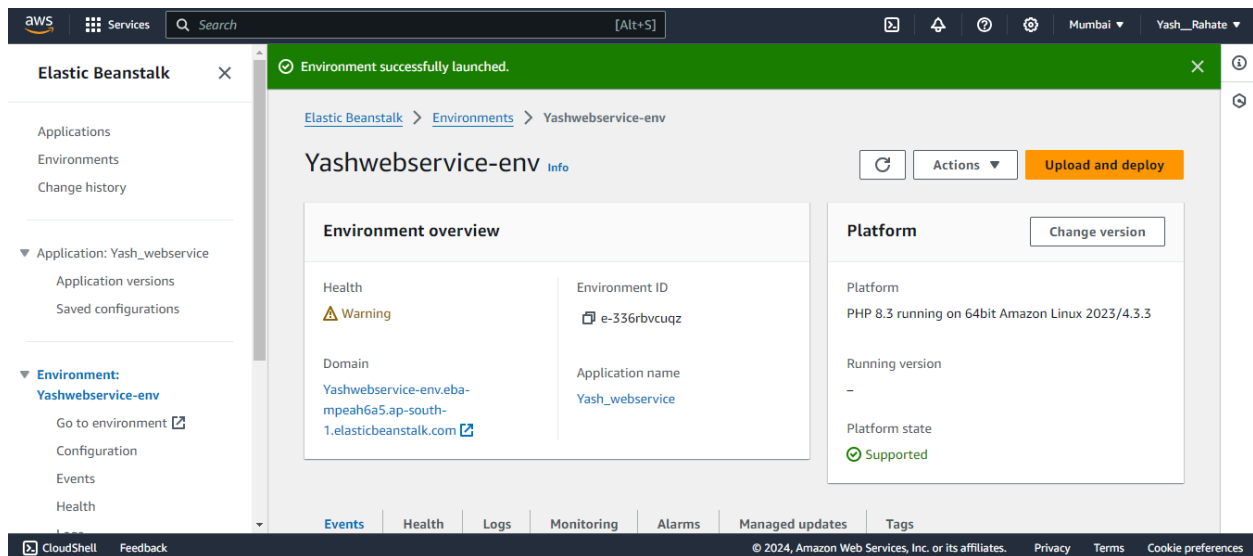
- Service role:** 'Use an existing service role' (selected). Below it, a dropdown menu shows 'YashServent'.
- EC2 key pair:** A dropdown menu showing 'Choose a key pair'.
- EC2 instance profile:** A dropdown menu showing 'YashServent'.

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

Vpc is to be selected. Public IP address and availability is to be checked.



Environment is launched successfully.

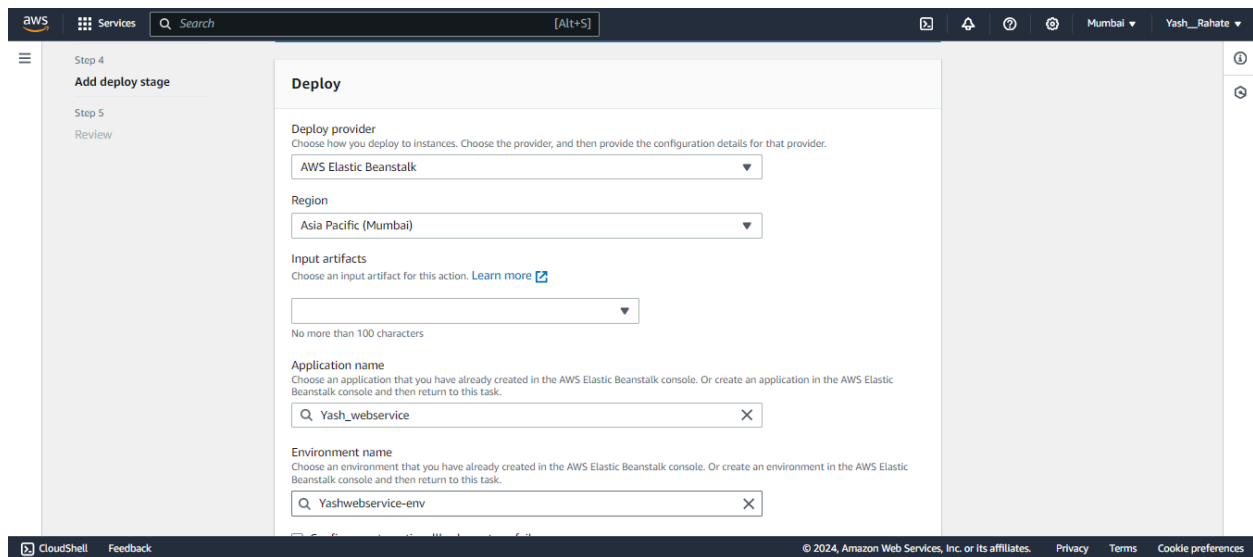


Go to the CodePipeline and select the source as GitHub (version 1).

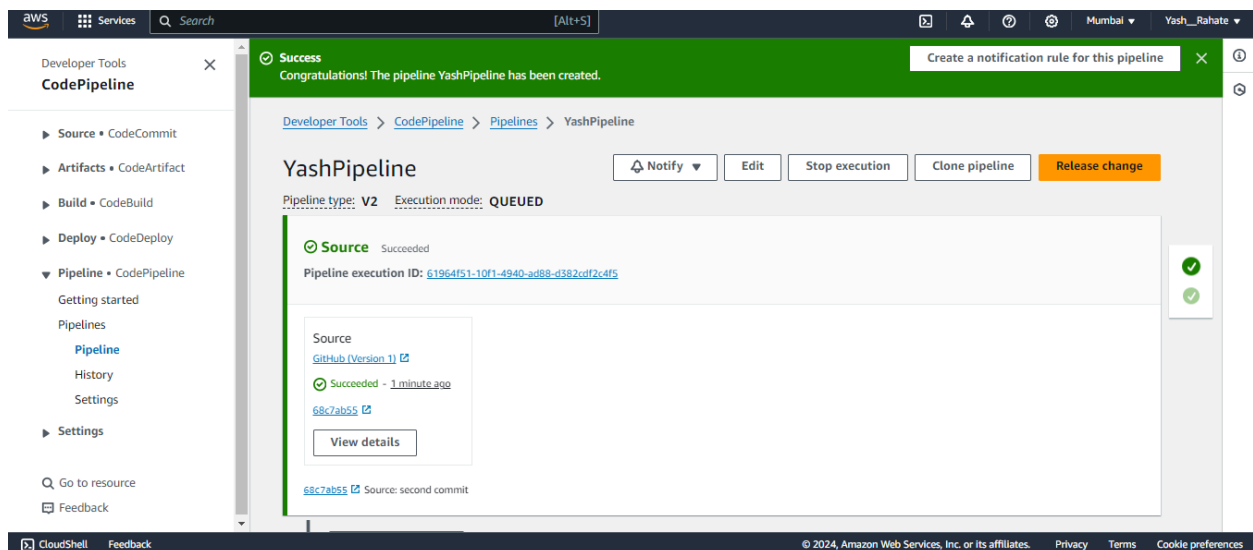
The screenshot shows the AWS CodePipeline console interface. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, 'Services' menu, a search bar, and user information 'Mumbai' and 'Yash\_Rahate'. The breadcrumb trail is 'Developer Tools > CodePipeline > Pipelines > Create new pipeline'. The left sidebar shows a progress list: 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 subtitle 'Step 1 of 5'. Under the 'Pipeline settings' section, there is a 'Pipeline name' field with the value 'YashPipeline' and a note 'No more than 100 characters'. Below this is the 'Pipeline type' section, which contains a blue information box stating: '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 has a radio button for 'Superseded'.

The screenshot shows the 'Add source stage' step in the AWS CodePipeline console. The left sidebar shows the progress: Step 2 'Add source stage' (active), Step 3 'Add build stage', Step 4 'Add deploy stage', Step 5 'Review', and Step 5 'Review'. The main content area is titled 'Source'. The 'Source provider' dropdown is set to 'GitHub (Version 1)'. Below this, a 'Connected' button is visible. A green success message states: 'You have successfully configured the action with the provider.' A blue information box with an 'i' icon 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](#)'. The 'Repository' field contains 'YashRahate/Netflix\_frontend\_clone'. The 'Branch' field contains 'main'. The 'Change detection options' section is partially visible at the bottom.

After skipping the build stage, AWS Elastic beanstalk is to be selected in the Deploy Provider. Select your recently created application name and environment name.



Pipeline is created. Source and Deploy section is also successful.





The screenshot shows the AWS CodePipeline console. The left sidebar has a navigation menu with 'CodePipeline' selected. The main area displays a pipeline execution summary. At the top, a green checkmark indicates 'Succeeded - 1 minute ago'. Below this, a 'View details' button is visible. A 'Disable transition' button is also present. The 'Deploy' stage is highlighted, showing a 'Succeeded' status. The 'Pipeline execution ID' is 61964f51-10f1-4940-ad88-d582cdf2c4f5. A 'Start rollback' button is on the right. The 'Deploy' action is shown as 'Succeeded - Just now' with a 'View details' button. The source is identified as '68c7ab55' (second commit). The bottom of the console shows 'CloudShell' and 'Feedback' links, along with the copyright notice '© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.' and links for 'Privacy', 'Terms', and 'Cookie preferences'.

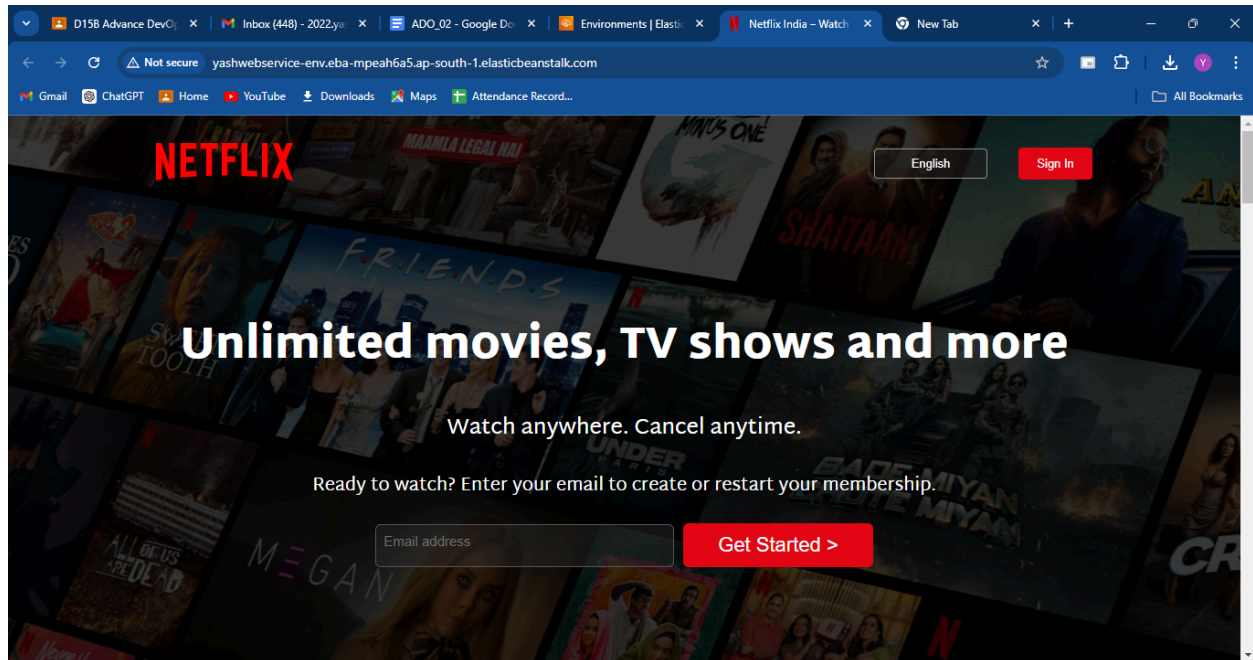
Go to the elastic beanstalk environment and click on domain.

The screenshot shows the AWS CodePipeline console with a list of pipelines. The left sidebar has a navigation menu with 'CodePipeline' selected. The main area displays a list of pipelines. A blue banner at the top introduces the new V2 pipeline type. Below the banner, there are buttons for 'Info', 'Notify', 'View history', 'Release change', 'Delete pipeline', and 'Create pipeline'. A search bar is present. The table below lists the pipelines:

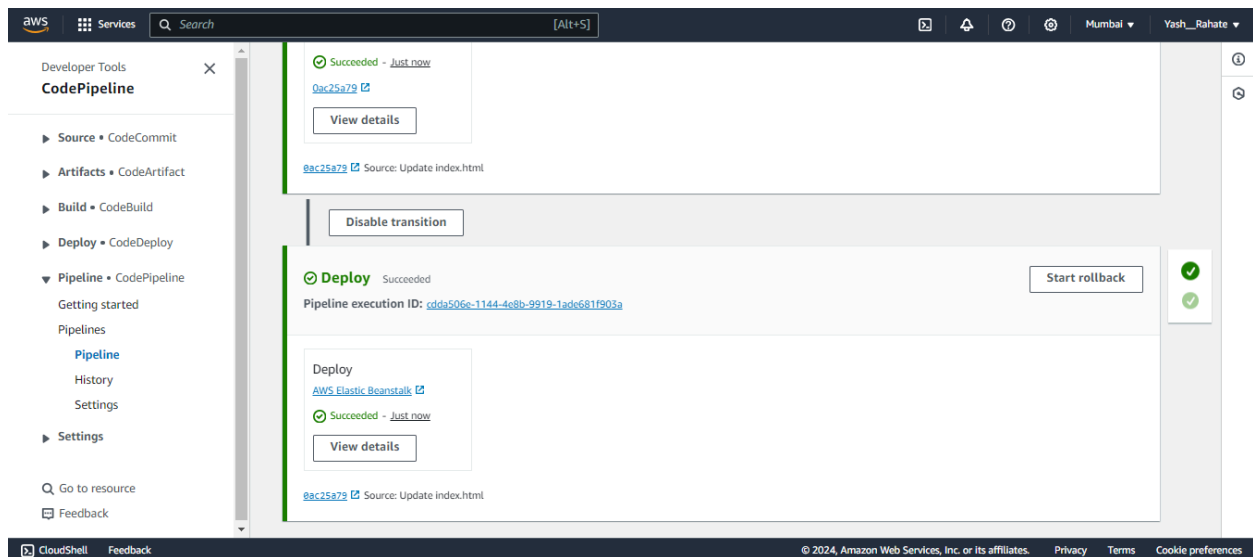
	Name	Latest execution status	Latest source revisions	Latest execution started	Most recent executions
	YashPipeline (Type: V2   Execution mode: QUEUED)	Succeeded	Source - 68c7ab55 second commit	2 minutes ago	View details

The bottom of the console shows 'CloudShell' and 'Feedback' links, along with the copyright notice '© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.' and links for 'Privacy', 'Terms', and 'Cookie preferences'.

Following output is to be generated of the code which is in the github repository.



Changes are done in the code of the Github repository and it is being directly deployed without any configurations.



Changes are to be reflected.



## Conclusion:

Using AWS CodeBuild, CodePipeline, and CodeDeploy provides a comprehensive solution for automating the build, test, and deployment phases of application development. This not only improves the reliability of the software delivery process but also reduces human intervention, ensuring faster and more consistent application releases. With the ability to handle multiple stages such as source control integration, building, testing, and deployment, this CI/CD pipeline setup allows teams to focus on developing features and addressing issues while AWS manages the infrastructure automation at scale.