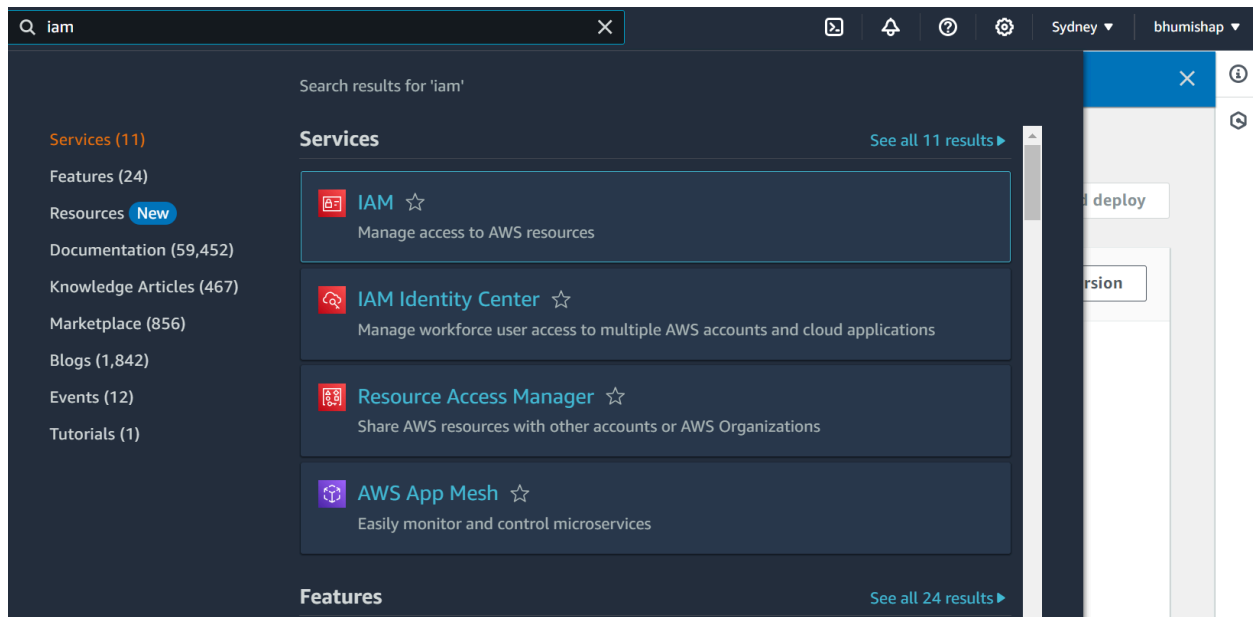


## Experiment No. 2

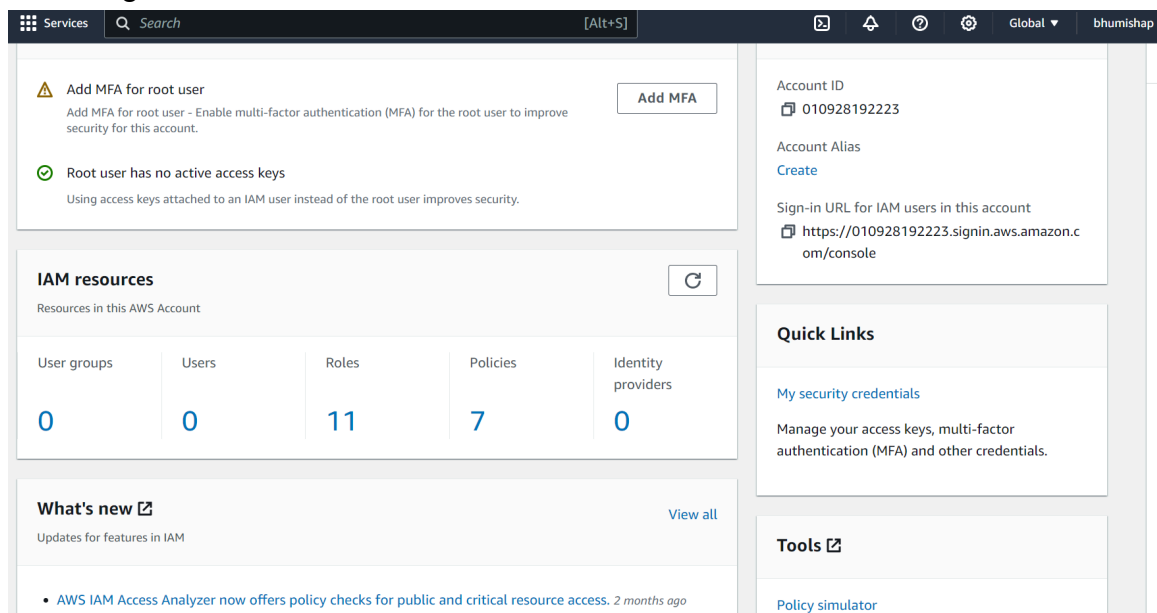
**Aim:** To Build Your Application using AWS CodeBuild and Deploy on S3 / SEBS using AWS CodePipeline, deploy Sample Application on EC2 instance using AWS CodeDeploy.

### Step1:- Creation of role:-

1. Login to your AWS account and search for IAM



2. Then go into the role section and click on create role.



**Roles (11)** [Info](#)

[Refresh](#) [Delete](#) [Create role](#)

An IAM role is an identity you can create that has specific permissions with credentials that are valid for short durations. Roles can be assumed by entities that you trust.

[<](#) **1** [>](#) [Settings](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Role name	Trusted entities
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">AWSCodePipelineServiceRole-ap-southeast-2-booompipeline</a>	AWS Service: codepipeline
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">AWSCodePipelineServiceRole-ap-southeast-2-FirstPipeline</a>	AWS Service: codepipeline
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">AWSCodePipelineServiceRole-ap-southeast-2-FirtsPipeline</a>	AWS Service: codepipeline
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">AWSCodePipelineServiceRole-ap-southeast-2-LabPipeline</a>	AWS Service: codepipeline
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">AWSServiceRoleForAWSCloud9</a>	AWS Service: cloud9 (Service-Linked)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">AWSServiceRoleForCostOptimizationHub</a>	AWS Service: cost-optimization-hub.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">AWSServiceRoleForSupport</a>	AWS Service: support (Service-Linker)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">AWSServiceRoleForTrustedAdvisor</a>	AWS Service: trustedadvisor (Service

3. Then select a trusted entity as AWS service.

**Select trusted entity** [Info](#)

**Trusted entity type**

☒ **AWS service**  
Allow AWS services like EC2, Lambda, or others to perform actions in this account.

☐ **AWS account**  
Allow entities in other AWS accounts belonging to you or a 3rd party to perform actions in this account.

☐ **Web identity**  
Allows users federated by the specified external web identity provider to assume this role to perform actions in this account.

☐ **SAML 2.0 federation**  
Allow users federated with SAML 2.0 from a corporate directory to perform actions in this account.

☐ **Custom trust policy**  
Create a custom trust policy to enable others to perform actions in this account.

#### 4. Select use case as EC2.

Service or use case

EC2 ▼

Choose a use case for the specified service.

Use case

☒ EC2  
Allows EC2 instances to call AWS services on your behalf.

☐ EC2 Role for AWS Systems Manager  
Allows EC2 instances to call AWS services like CloudWatch and Systems Manager on your behalf.

☐ EC2 Spot Fleet Role  
Allows EC2 Spot Fleet to request and terminate Spot Instances on your behalf.

☐ EC2 - Spot Fleet Auto Scaling  
Allows Auto Scaling to access and update EC2 spot fleets on your behalf.

☐ EC2 - Spot Fleet Tagging  
Allows EC2 to launch spot instances and attach tags to the launched instances on your behalf.

☐ EC2 - Spot Instances  
Allows EC2 Spot Instances to launch and manage spot instances on your behalf.

☐ EC2 - Spot Fleet  
Allows EC2 Spot Fleet to launch and manage spot fleet instances on your behalf.

☐ EC2 - Scheduled Instances  
Allows EC2 Scheduled Instances to manage instances on your behalf.

Cancel Next



#### 5. Select permissions as AWS Elastic Beanstalk Web Tier.and AWS elastic Beanstalk worker tier.

Permissions policies (2/953) Info

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

Filter by Type

Q awselasticbeanstalkw X All types 2 matches < 1 > ⚙

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Policy name <a href="#">🔗</a>	Type	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	 <a href="#">AWSElasticBeansta...</a>	AWS managed	Provide the instances in your web server ...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	 <a href="#">AWSElasticBeansta...</a>	AWS managed	Provide the instances in your worker envi...

► Set permissions boundary - *optional*

Cancel Previous Next

6. Give a name to Role. Here I have given my role name as aws-elasticbeanstalk-ec2 role.

Step 3 of 3

## Name, review, and create

### Role details

**Role name**  
Enter a meaningful name to identify this role.

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: \_+=, @-/[{}!#\$%^&\*()~:~'"`

**Step 1: Select trusted entities** Edit

7. Then the role gets created.

Services Search [Alt+S] Global bhumishap

IAM > Roles > aws-elasticbeanstalk-ec2-role

## aws-elasticbeanstalk-ec2-role [Info](#)

Allows EC2 instances to call AWS services on your behalf. Delete

### Summary Edit

Creation date August 16, 2024, 23:18 (UTC+05:30)	ARN arn:aws:iam::010928192223:role/aws-elasticbeanstalk-ec2-role	Instance profile ARN arn:aws:iam::010928192223:instance-profile/aws-elasticbeanstalk-ec2-role
Last activity -	Maximum session duration 1 hour	

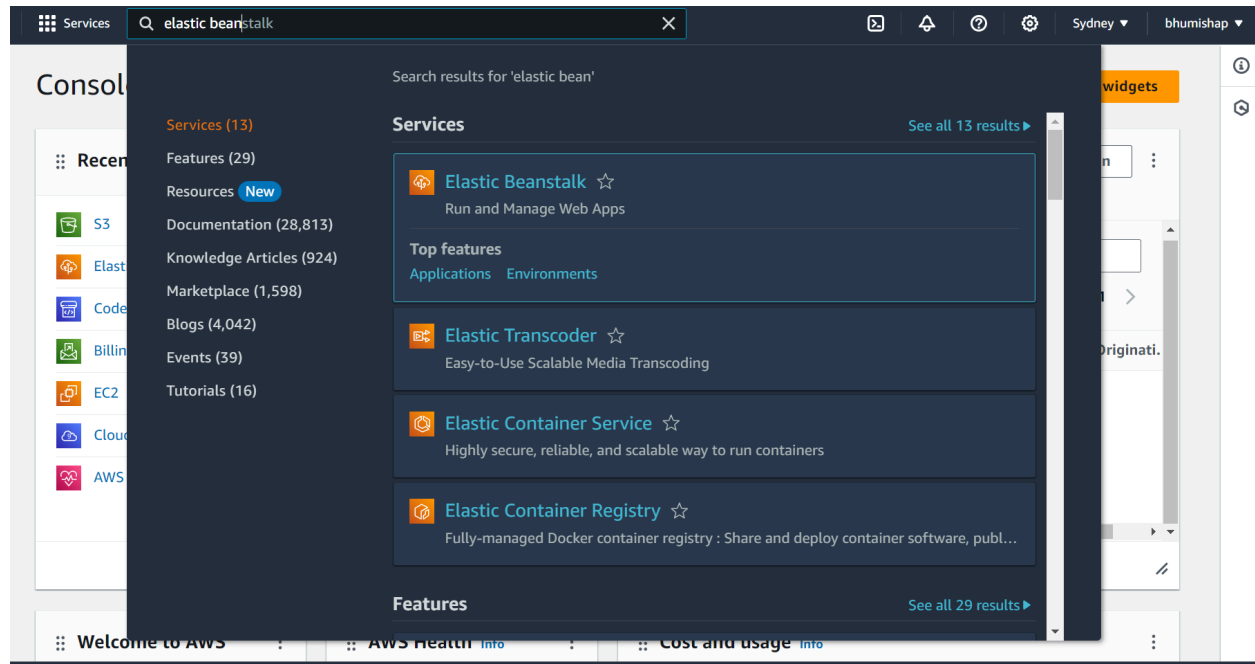
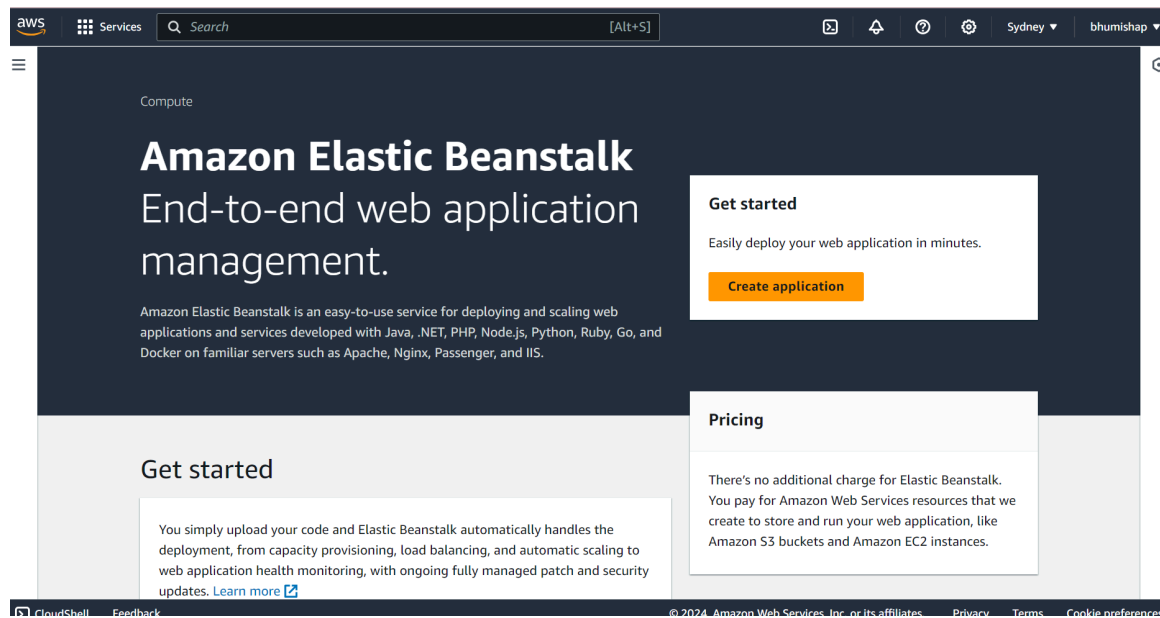
**Permissions policies (2)** [Info](#)

You can attach up to 10 managed policies.

Filter by Type

Refresh Simulate Remove Add permissions

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**Step 2: Search for Elastic Beanstalk in the searchbar near services****Step 3: Go to Elastic Beanstalk and click on Create Application**

**Step 4:** Enter the name of your application. Scroll down and in the platform, select platform as PHP. Keep the application code as Sample Application. Set the instance to a single instance. Click on NEXT

Services

Search

[Alt+S]

Sydney

bhumishap

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 environment

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

boomweb

Maximum length of 100 characters.

Application tags (optional)

Platform

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

PHP

Platform branch

PHP 8.3 running on 64bit Amazon Linux 2023

Platform version

4.3.1 (Recommended)

**Step 5:** Use an existing service role and choose whatever service role is available on your account.

### 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-ec2-role

**EC2 key pair**

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

ec2

**EC2 instance profile**

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

aws-elasticbeanstalk-ec2-role

[View permission details](#)

[Cancel](#) [Skip to review](#) [Previous](#) [Next](#)

**Step 6:** Review the settings that you have set up for your application and submit your application.

### Step 1: Configure environment

[Edit](#)

#### Environment information

Environment tier	Application name
Web server environment	boomweb
Environment name	Application code
Boomweb-env	Sample application
Platform	
arn:aws:elasticbeanstalk:ap-southeast-2::platform/PHP	
8.3 running on 64bit Amazon Linux 2023/4.3.2	

### Step 2: Configure service access Edit

#### Service access [Info](#)

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	EC2 key pair	EC2 instance profile
arn:aws:iam::010928192223:role/aws-elasticbeanstalk-ec2-role	ec2	aws-elasticbeanstalk-ec2-role

### Step 3: Set up networking, database, and tags Edit

#### Networking, database, and tags [Info](#)

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

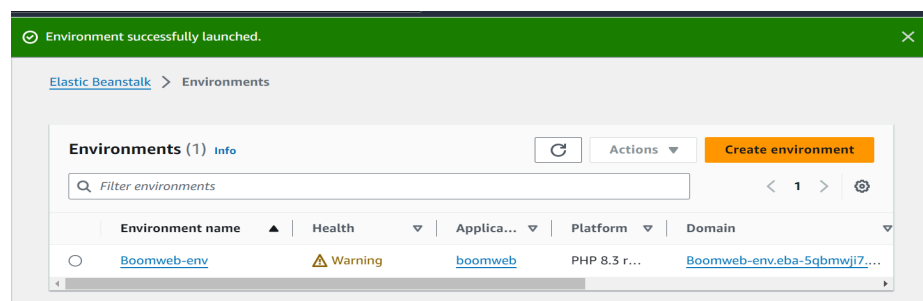
#### Tags

#### Platform software

Lifecycle false	Log streaming Deactivated	Allow URL fopen On
Display errors Off	Document root -	Max execution time 60
Memory limit 256M	Zlib output compression Off	Proxy server nginx
Logs retention 7	Rotate logs Deactivated	Update level minor
X-Ray enabled Deactivated		

#### Environment properties

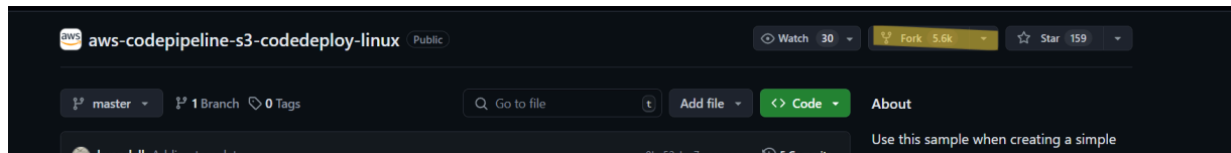
Key	Value
No environment properties	



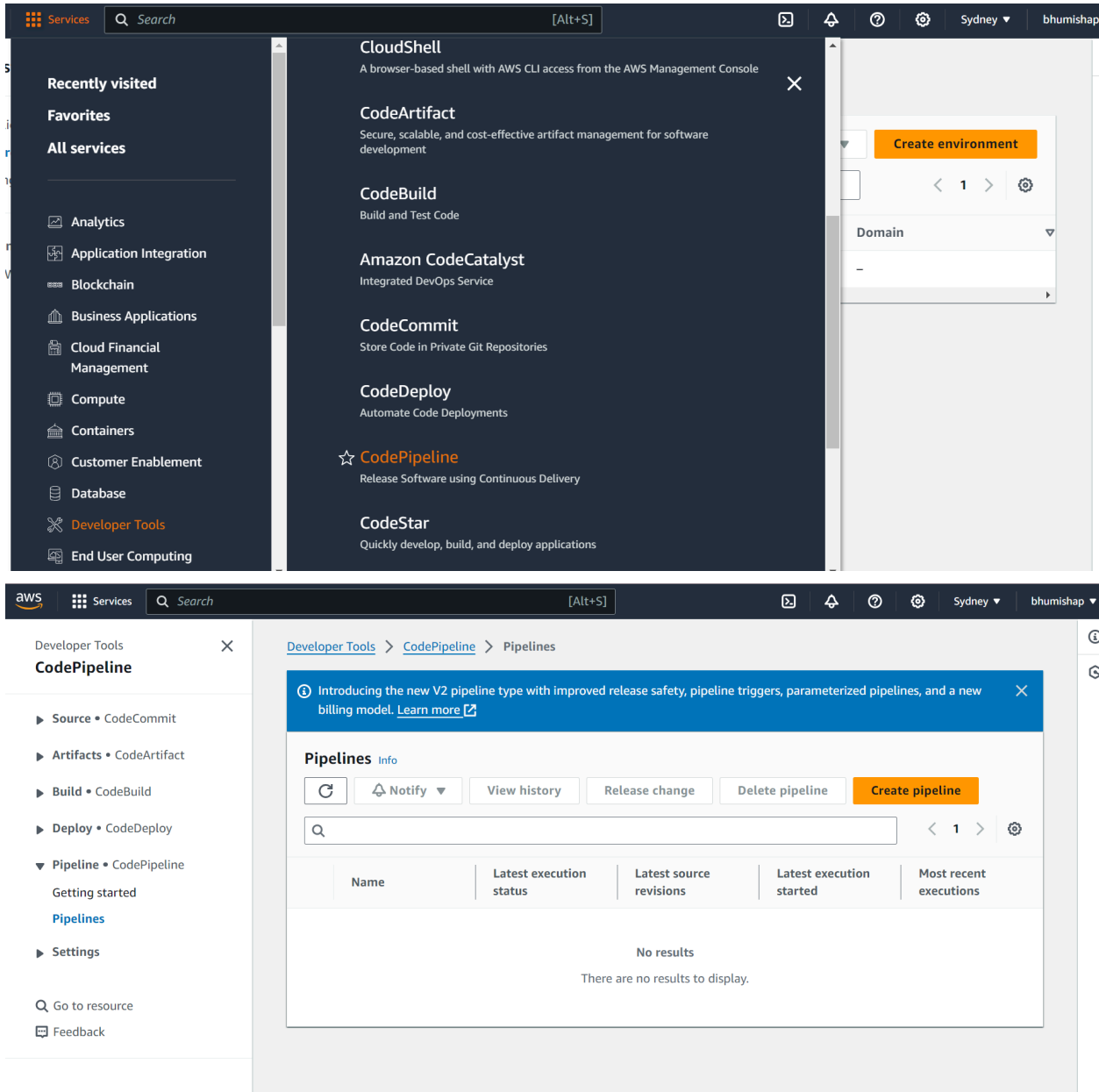


**Step 7:** Go to the github link below. This is a github with a sample code for deploying a file on AWS CodePipeline. Fork this repository into your personal github.

<https://github.com/aws-samples/aws-codepipeline-s3-codedeploy-linux>



**Step 8:** Click on Create Pipeline.



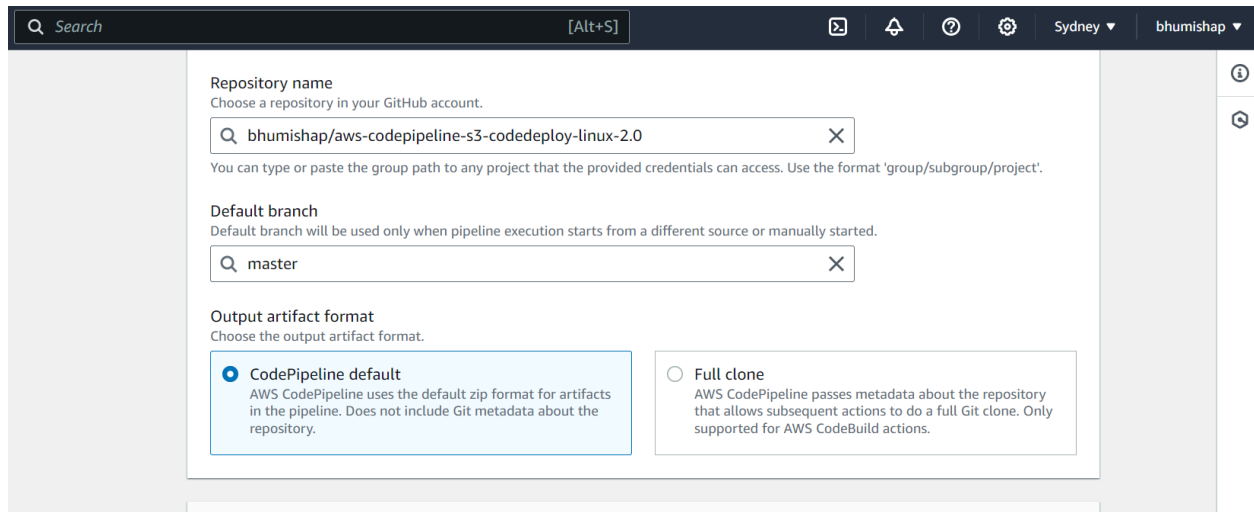
**Step 9:** Give a name to your Pipeline. A new service role would be created with the name of the Pipeline.

The screenshot shows the 'Choose pipeline settings' screen in the AWS CodePipeline console. 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, 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 'bhumisha' and a note 'Enter the pipeline name. You cannot edit the pipeline name after it is created.' Below this is a 'Pipeline type' section with 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 two options: 'Superseded' (radio button) and 'Queued (Pipeline type V2 required)' (selected radio button). A note for 'Queued' says 'Executions are processed one by one in the order that they are queued.'

**Step 10:** Select a source provider (as Github (Version 2)). Click on Connect to Github to connect your github.

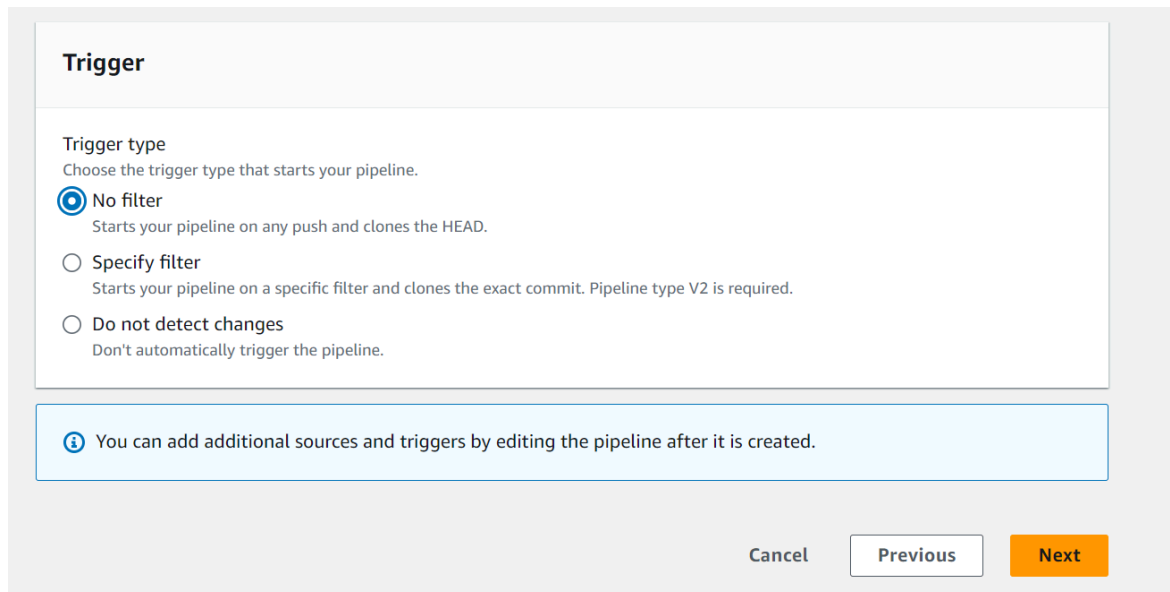
The screenshot shows the 'Add source stage' screen in the AWS CodePipeline console. The breadcrumb trail is 'CodePipeline > Pipelines > Create new pipeline'. The left sidebar shows a progress list: Step 1: Choose pipeline settings, Step 2: Add source stage (active), Step 3: Add build stage, Step 4: Add deploy stage, Step 5: Review. The main content area is titled 'Add source stage' with a subtitle 'Step 2 of 5'. Under the 'Source' section, the 'Source provider' is set to 'GitHub (Version 2)'. Below this is a blue information box titled 'New GitHub version 2 (app-based) action' with text: '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](#)'. The 'Connection' section has a text input field containing 'arn:aws:codeconnections:ap-southeast-2:010928192223:connection/ab38d1' and a 'Connect to GitHub' button. At the bottom, a green box with a checkmark icon says 'Ready to connect' and 'Your GitHub connection is ready for use.'

**Step 11:** Select the repository that you had forked to your GitHub. After that select the branch on which the files are present (default is Master).



The screenshot shows the 'Repository' configuration screen in the AWS CodePipeline console. At the top, there is a search bar with the text 'Search' and a keyboard shortcut '[Alt+S]'. Below this, the 'Repository name' section has a text input field containing 'bhumishap/aws-codepipeline-s3-codedeploy-linux-2.0'. The 'Default branch' section has a text input field containing 'master'. The 'Output artifact format' section has two radio button options: 'CodePipeline default' (selected) and 'Full clone'. The 'CodePipeline default' option is described as 'AWS CodePipeline uses the default zip format for artifacts in the pipeline. Does not include Git metadata about the repository.' The 'Full clone' option is described as 'AWS CodePipeline passes metadata about the repository that allows subsequent actions to do a full Git clone. Only supported for AWS CodeBuild actions.'

**Step 12:** Set the Trigger type as no filter. This would allow it to the website to update as soon as some change is made in the github.







The screenshot shows the 'Trigger' configuration screen in the AWS CodePipeline console. The 'Trigger type' section has three radio button options: 'No filter' (selected), 'Specify filter', and 'Do not detect changes'. The 'No filter' option is described as 'Starts your pipeline on any push and clones the HEAD.' The 'Specify filter' option is described as 'Starts your pipeline on a specific filter and clones the exact commit. Pipeline type V2 is required.' The 'Do not detect changes' option is described as 'Don't automatically trigger the pipeline.' Below the options, there is a blue information box with a text icon and the message 'You can add additional sources and triggers by editing the pipeline after it is created.' At the bottom right, there are three buttons: 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Next'.

**Step 13:** Skip the build stage and go to Deploy. Select the deploy provider as AWS Elastic Beanstalk and Input Artifact as SourceArtifact. The application name would be the name of your Elastic Beanstalk. Then click on next.

th

[Alt+S]



Sydney ▾


bhumishap ▾

### Deploy

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

AWS Elastic Beanstalk ▾

**Region**  
Asia Pacific (Sydney) ▾

**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.

Q boomweb X

**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.

Q Boomweb-env X

☐ Configure automatic rollback on stage failure

**Step 14:** Check all the information and click on create Pipeline.

## Review [Info](#)

Step 5 of 5

### Step 1: Choose pipeline settings

#### Pipeline settings

Pipeline name

bhumisha

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-ap-southeast-2-bhumisha

[Alt+S]



Sydney ▾

bhumishap ▾

### Step 2: Add source stage

Source action provider

Source action provider

GitHub (Version 2)

OutputArtifactFormat

CODE\_ZIP

DetectChanges

false

ConnectionArn

arn:aws:codeconnections:ap-southeast-2:010928192223:connection/864c682d-86c9-45fd-9c50-12318b35e13e

FullRepositoryId

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

Default branch

master

### Trigger configuration

You can add additional pipeline triggers after the pipeline is created.

Trigger type

No filter

### Step 3: Add build stage

Build action provider

Build stage

No build

### Step 4: Add deploy stage

Deploy action provider

Deploy action provider

AWS Elastic Beanstalk

ApplicationName

boomweb

EnvironmentName

Boomweb-env

Configure automatic rollback on stage failure

Disabled

Cancel

Previous

Create pipeline

**Step 15:** If the pipeline is successfully deployed, this screen comes up where the source is set up and then it is transitioned to deploy.

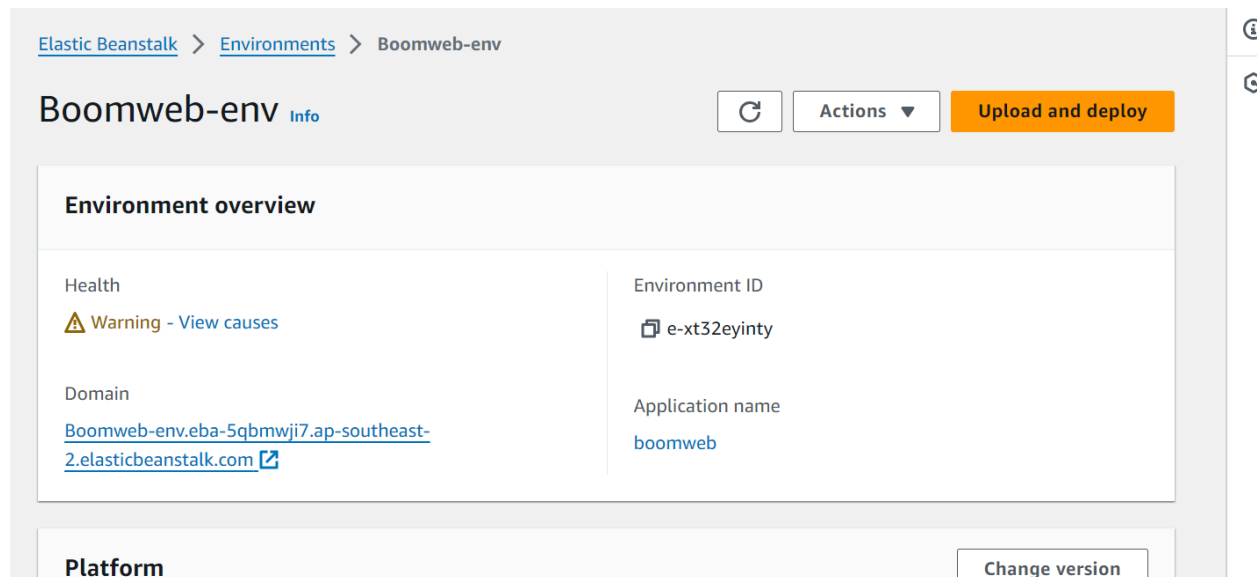
The screenshot displays the AWS CodePipeline console for a pipeline named 'bhumisha'. The breadcrumb navigation shows 'Developer Tools > CodePipeline > Pipelines > bhumisha'. At the top, there are buttons for 'Notify', 'Edit', 'Stop execution', 'Clone pipeline', and 'Release change'. The pipeline type is 'V2' and the execution mode is 'QUEUED'.

The main section shows the 'Source' stage, which has 'Succeeded'. The pipeline execution ID is '14411bd1-9a5a-49e8-99de-54a52adae29b'. A summary box for the Source stage indicates it was 'Succeeded - 2 minutes ago' with a commit ID '8fd5da54'. A 'View details' button is present. Below this, a link shows '8fd5da54 Source: Update README.md'. A 'Disable transition' button is at the bottom of the stage section.

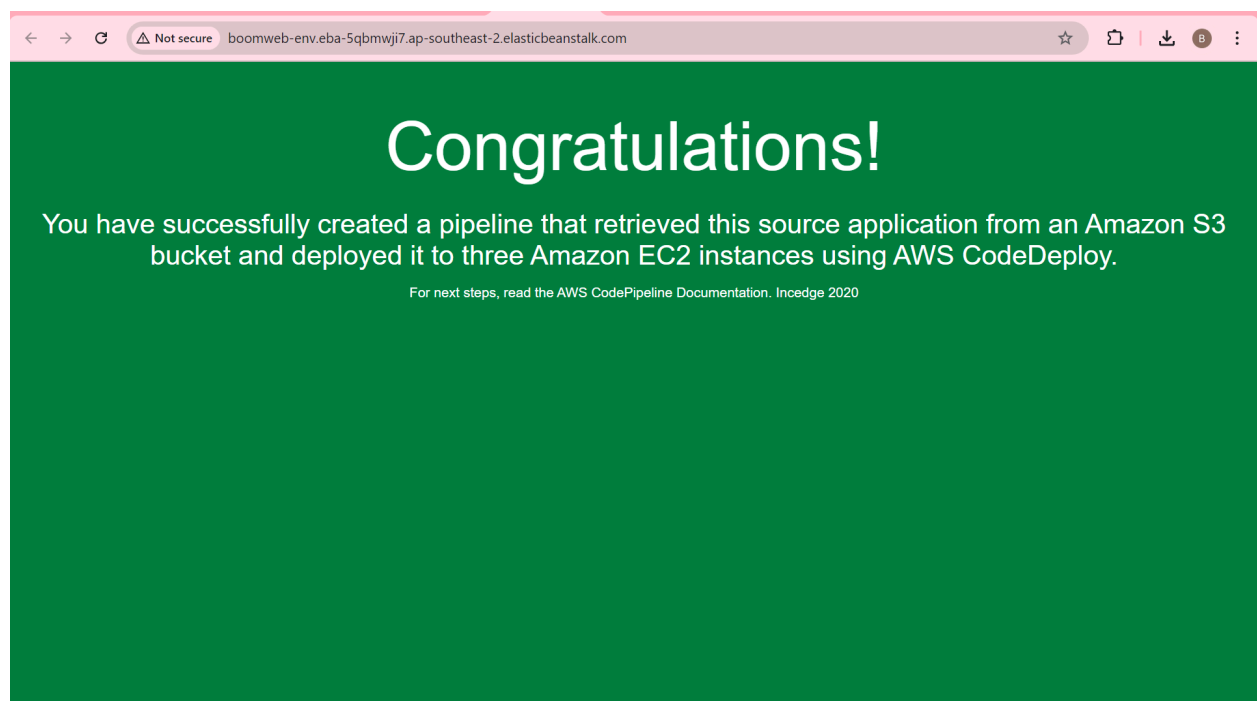
The bottom section shows the 'Deploy' stage, which has also 'Succeeded'. The same pipeline execution ID is shown. A summary box for the Deploy stage indicates it was 'Succeeded - 1 minute ago'. A 'View details' button is present. Below this, a link shows '8fd5da54 Source: Update README.md'. A 'Start rollback' button is at the bottom of the stage section.

On the left, a sidebar lists various services: 'Developer Tools', 'CodePipeline', 'CodeCommit', 'CodeArtifact', 'CodeBuild', 'CodeDeploy', 'CodePipeline', 'History', 'Settings', and 'Resources'. The top navigation bar includes a search bar, a user profile 'bhumishap', and a location 'Sydney'.

**Step 16:** In a few minutes the website will get hosted successfully. Then click on the url present over the environment created on Elastic Beanstalk.



**Step 17:** This will successfully show the sample website hosted.



If you can see this, that means that you successfully created an automated software using CodePipeline.