

School of Computer Science and Engineering (SCOPE)

Fall Semester 2025-26

CBS3005: Cloud, Microservices and Applications

LAB ASSESSMENT 2

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Registration No.: 22BBS0079

Question:

Create a simple web application using your preferred programming language and framework (e.g., Node.js, Python, Java etc.). Ensure the application is fully functional and ready for deployment. Initialize an AWS Elastic Beanstalk environment for your application. Choose the appropriate platform (e.g., Node.js, Python, Java) and configure the environment settings. Package your web application and deploy it to the Elastic Beanstalk environment. Access the deployed web application via the Elastic Beanstalk URL provided. Test its functionality to confirm that the deployment was successful and that the application is accessible and performs as expected.

The Web Application For Deployment

Programming Language: Python

Framework: Flask

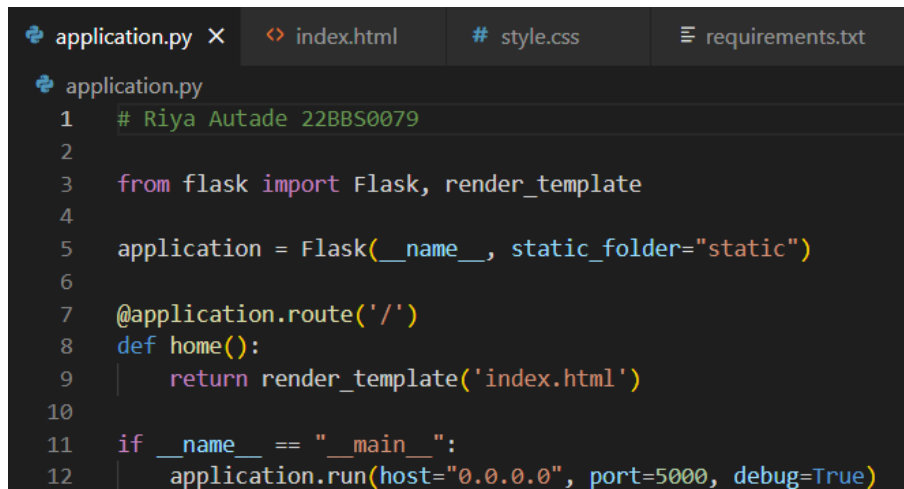
Folder Structure:

myapp/

- |— application.py
- |— requirements.txt
- |— Procfile
- |— runtime.txt
- |— templates/
 - |— index.html
- |— static/
 - |— style.css

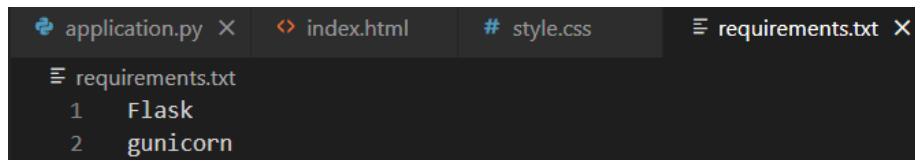
Files & Codes:

1. application.py



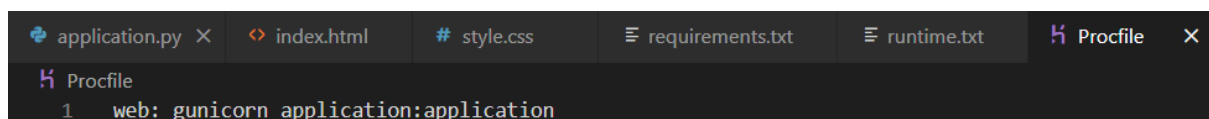
```
application.py X  <> index.html  # style.css  ≡ requirements.txt
application.py
1  # Riya Autade 22BBS0079
2
3  from flask import Flask, render_template
4
5  application = Flask(__name__, static_folder="static")
6
7  @application.route('/')
8  def home():
9      return render_template('index.html')
10
11 if __name__ == "__main__":
12     application.run(host="0.0.0.0", port=5000, debug=True)
```

2. requirements.txt



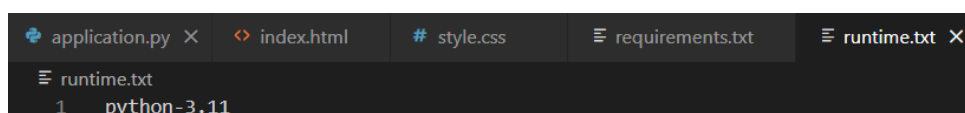
```
application.py X  <> index.html  # style.css  ≡ requirements.txt X
≡ requirements.txt
1  Flask
2  gunicorn
```

3. Procfile



```
application.py X  <> index.html  # style.css  ≡ requirements.txt  ≡ runtime.txt  H Procfile X
H Procfile
1  web: gunicorn application:application
```

4. runtime.txt



```
application.py X  <> index.html  # style.css  ≡ requirements.txt  ≡ runtime.txt X
≡ runtime.txt
1  python-3.11
```

5. templates> index.html

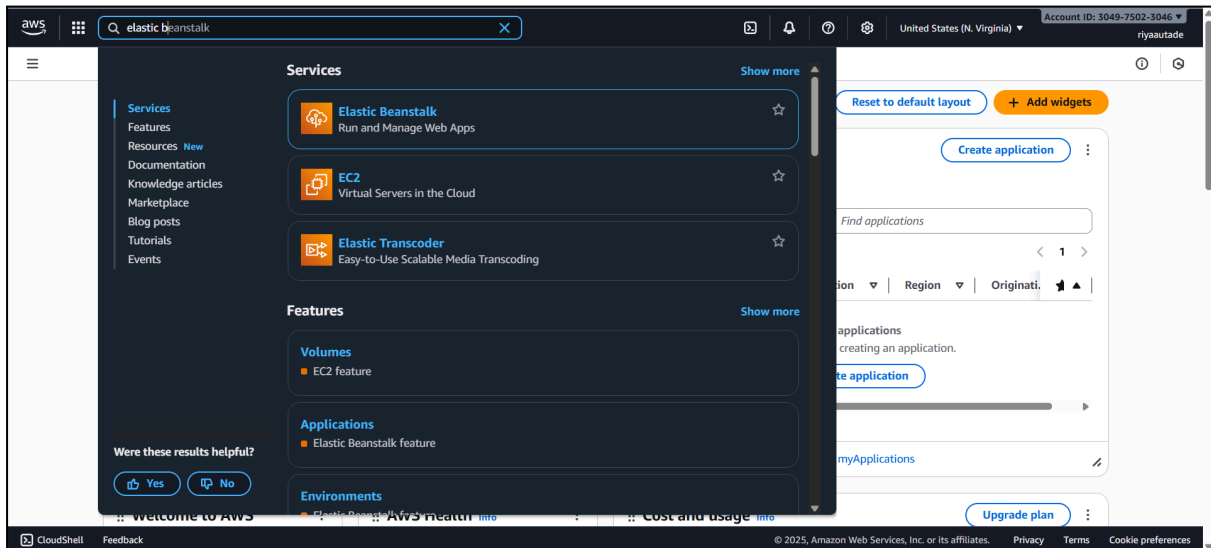
```
application.py × index.html × # style.css requirements.txt ru
templates > index.html > ...
1 <!DOCTYPE html> !-- Riya Autade 22BBS0079--!
2 <html lang="en">
3   <head>
4     <meta charset="utf-8" />
5     <title>My Pretty Flask App</title>
6     <link
7       rel="stylesheet"
8       href="{{ url_for('static', filename='style.css') }}"
9     />
10  </head>
11  <body>
12    <div class="container">
13      <h1>Welcome to My AWS App</h1>
14      <p>
15        This is a simple Flask app deployed on
16        <strong>Elastic Beanstalk</strong>.
17      </p>
18      <button onclick="alert('Hello from AWS!')">Click Me</button>
19    </div>
20  </body>
21 </html>
```

6. static> style.css

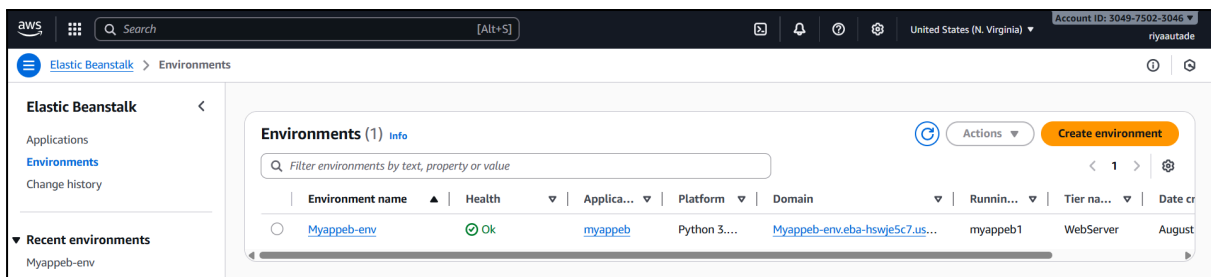
```
application.py × index.html # style.css × requirements.txt
static > # style.css > ...
1 body {
2   margin: 0;
3   font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
4   background: linear-gradient(135deg, #667eea, #764ba2);
5   color: white;
6   text-align: center;
7 }
8 .container {
9   padding: 100px 20px;
10 }
11 h1 {
12   font-size: 3rem;
13   margin-bottom: 10px;
14 }
15 p {
16   font-size: 1.3rem;
17   margin-bottom: 30px;
18 }
19 button {
20   background: white;
21   color: #764ba2;
22   padding: 12px 25px;
23   border: none;
24   border-radius: 25px;
25   font-size: 1rem;
26   cursor: pointer;
27   transition: 0.3s;
28 }
29 button:hover {
30   background: #f1f1f1;
31 }
```

AWS Elastic Beanstalk Steps to Deploy Web Application

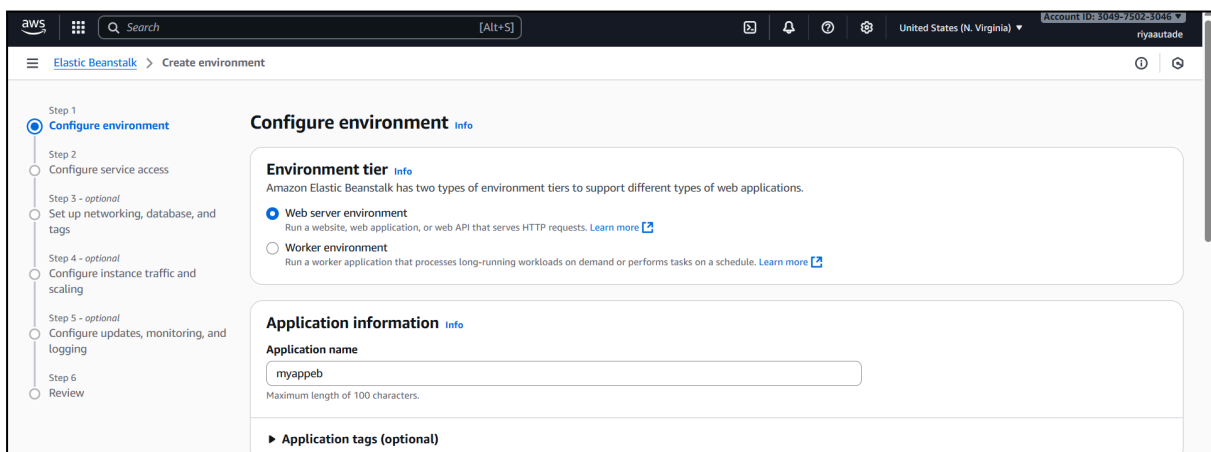
1. Search Elastic Beanstalk in AWS Management Console.



2. Elastic Beanstalk Dashboard opens. Click on 'Create Environment'.



3. **Step 1: Configure Environment:** Click on 'Web server environment' & name the application. [See the steps in the panel at the left]



4. Name your Environment and choose Python for Platform. The Platform branch must be the same as the version in the runtime.txt file.

The screenshot shows the 'Create environment' page in the AWS console. The 'Environment information' section is active, showing the 'Environment name' as 'Myappbeb-env' and the 'Domain' as '.us-east-1.elasticbeanstalk.com'. The 'Platform' section shows 'Python' selected for the platform, 'Python 3.11 running on 64bit Amazon Linux 2023' for the platform branch, and '4.7.1 (Recommended)' for the platform version. A 'Check availability' button is visible next to the domain field.

5. Click on 'Upload your code' and 'Local file' to upload your application files as a zip folder (myapp.zip). Give a name to this code version under Version Label.

The screenshot shows the 'Application code' section of the 'Create environment' page. The 'Upload your code' option is selected. Under 'Version label', the name 'myappbeb1' is entered. The 'Source code origin' is set to 'Local file'. The 'Upload application' section shows a 'Choose file' button, and below it, the file name 'myapp.zip' is displayed with a green checkmark, indicating it is valid. The 'Public S3 URL' option is not selected.

6. Leave the Presets as default and click on 'Next'.

The screenshot shows the 'Presets' section of the 'Create environment' page. The 'Configuration presets' section has 'Single instance (free tier eligible)' selected. The 'Next' button is highlighted in orange at the bottom right of the page.

7. Step 2: Configuration service access: Click on 'Create role' for Service role.

The screenshot shows the 'Configure service access' step in the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console. The left sidebar lists steps: Step 1: Configure environment, Step 2: Configure service access (selected), 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. The main content area is titled 'Configure service access' and contains three sections: 'Service access' (IAM roles, assumed by Elastic Beanstalk as a service role), 'Service role' (Choose an IAM role for Elastic Beanstalk to assume as a service role), 'EC2 instance profile' (Choose an IAM instance profile with managed policies that allow your EC2 instances to perform required operations), and 'EC2 key pair - optional' (Select an EC2 key pair to securely log in to your EC2 instances). Each section has a dropdown menu and a 'Create role' button. At the bottom right, there are buttons for 'Cancel', 'Skip to review', 'Previous', and 'Next'.

8. Let the default selections: 'AWS Service' and 'Elastic Beanstalk- Environment' be.

The screenshot shows the 'Create role' step in the AWS IAM console. The left sidebar lists steps: Step 1: Add permissions, Step 2: Name, review, and create. The main content area is titled 'Trusted entity type' and contains five options: 'AWS service' (selected), 'AWS account', 'Web identity', 'SAML 2.0 federation', and 'Custom trust policy'. Below this is the 'Use case' section, which contains a dropdown menu for 'Service or use case' (set to 'Elastic Beanstalk') and a section for 'Choose a use case for the specified service'. Under 'Use case', there are two options: 'Elastic Beanstalk - Compute' and 'Elastic Beanstalk - Environment' (selected). At the bottom, there are buttons for 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', and a footer with copyright information and links for 'Privacy', 'Terms', and 'Cookie preferences'.

9. Leave the Permissions section as default and click on 'Next'.

The screenshot shows the 'Add permissions' step in the AWS IAM console. The left sidebar lists steps: Step 1: Select trusted entity, Step 2: Add permissions (selected), Step 3: Name, review, and create. The main content area is titled 'Add permissions' and contains a section for 'Permissions policies (2)' with a table listing two policies: 'AWS_ElasticBeanstalkEnhancedHealth' and 'AWS_ElasticBeanstalkManagedUpdatesCustomerRolePolicy', both of type 'AWS managed'. Below this is a section for 'Set permissions boundary - optional'. At the bottom right, there are buttons for 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Next'.

10. Review all the sections and then click on 'Create Role'.

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console 'Create role' page, Step 3: Name, review, and create. The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with 'IAM' > 'Roles' > 'Create role'. The main content area is titled 'Name, review, and create'. It includes a 'Role details' section with a 'Role name' field containing 'aws-elasticbeanstalk-service-role' and a 'Description' field containing 'Allows access to other AWS service resources that are required to create and manage environments.' Below this is a 'Step 1: Select trusted entities' section with a 'Trust policy' field containing a JSON policy. The bottom of the page shows the AWS logo, search bar, and account information.

11. Service role is successfully created.

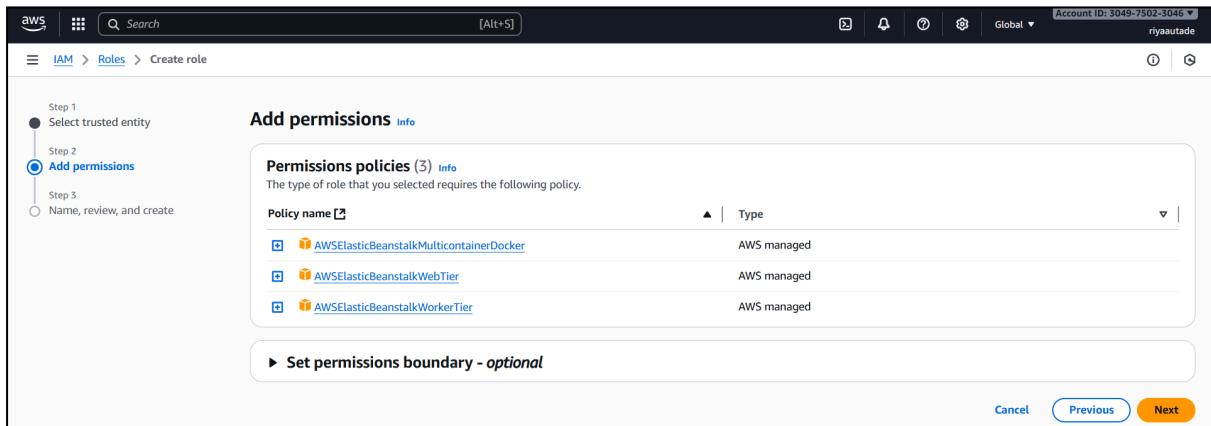
The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console 'Roles' page. A green banner at the top indicates 'Role aws-elasticbeanstalk-service-role created.' Below this, the 'Roles (3)' section shows a list of roles. The table has columns for 'Role name', 'Trusted entities', and 'Last activity'.

Role name	Trusted entities	Last activity
aws-elasticbeanstalk-service-role	AWS Service: elasticbeanstalk	-
AWSServiceRoleForSupport	AWS Service: support (Service-Linker)	-
AWSServiceRoleForTrustedAdvisor	AWS Service: trustedadvisor (Service-Linker)	-

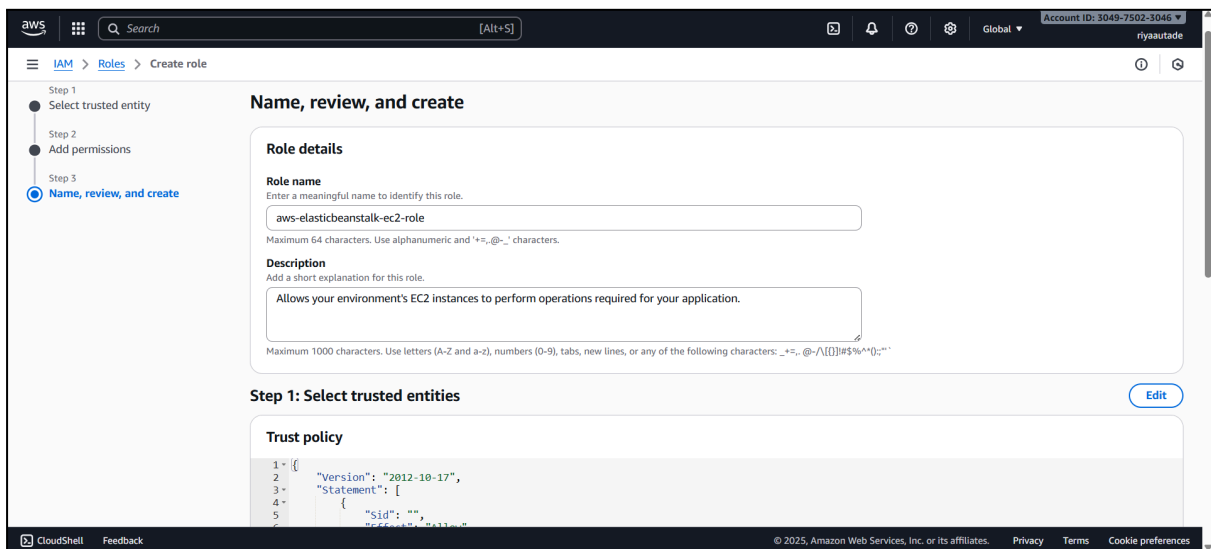
12. Go back to the Configuration service access tab. Click on 'Create role' for EC2 instance profile. Now choose 'AWS service' & 'Elastic Beanstalk- Compute'.

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console 'Create role' page, Step 1: Select trusted entity. The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with 'IAM' > 'Roles' > 'Create role'. The main content area is titled 'Trusted entity type'. It includes a 'Trusted entity type' section with radio buttons for 'AWS service', 'AWS account', 'Web identity', 'SAML 2.0 federation', and 'Custom trust policy'. Below this is a 'Use case' section with a 'Service or use case' dropdown menu set to 'Elastic Beanstalk' and a 'Use case' section with radio buttons for 'Elastic Beanstalk - Compute' and 'Elastic Beanstalk - Environment'.

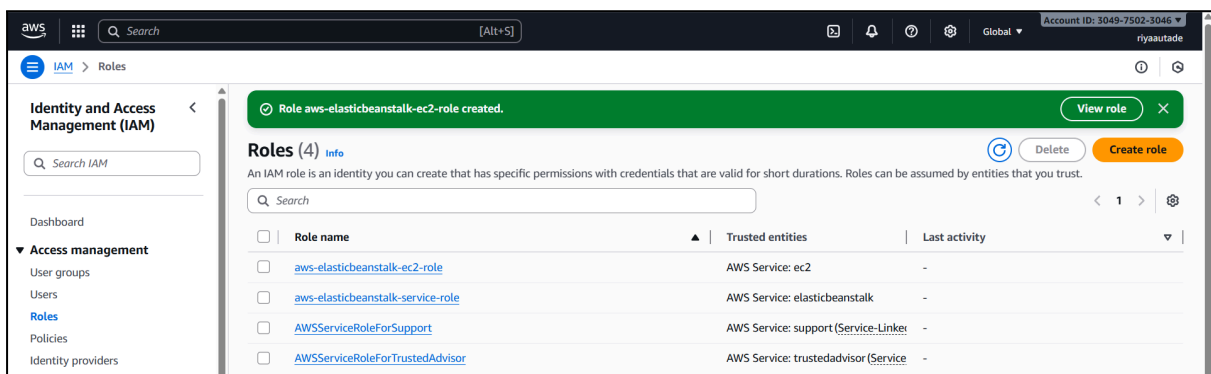
13. Leave the Permissions section as default and click on 'Next'.



14. Review all the sections and then click on 'Create Role'.



15. EC2 instance profile role is successfully created.



16. Go back to the Configuration service access tab. Refresh roles and select both the newly created ones: Service & EC2 roles. Leave the EC2 key pair blank and click on 'Next'.

The screenshot shows the 'Configure service access' step in the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console. The left sidebar indicates the current step is 'Configure service access'. The main content area has a title 'Configure service access' with an 'info' link. Below the title, there's a section 'Service access' explaining IAM roles. Under 'Service role', a dropdown menu shows 'aws-elasticbeanstalk-service-role' with a 'Create role' button. Under 'EC2 instance profile', a dropdown menu shows 'aws-elasticbeanstalk-ec2-role' with a 'Create role' button. Under 'EC2 key pair - optional', there's a dropdown menu with 'Choose a key pair' and a 'Create key pair' button. At the bottom right, there are buttons for 'Cancel', 'Skip to review', 'Previous', and 'Next'.

17. **Step 3: Networking, database and tags:** Leave the section as default and click on 'Next'.

The screenshot shows the 'Set up networking, database, and tags' step in the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console. The left sidebar indicates the current step is 'Set up networking, database, and tags'. The main content area has a title 'Set up networking, database, and tags - optional' with an 'info' link. Below the title, there's a section 'Instance settings' explaining subnet selection. Under 'VPC', a dropdown menu shows '-' with a 'Create VPC' button. Under 'Public IP address', there's a checkbox labeled 'Enable' which is currently unchecked. At the bottom right, there are buttons for 'Cancel', 'Skip to review', 'Previous', and 'Next'.

18. **Step 4: Configure instance traffic and scaling:** Leave the section as default and click on 'Next'.

The screenshot shows the 'Configure instance traffic and scaling' step in the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console. The left sidebar indicates the current step is 'Configure instance traffic and scaling'. The main content area has a title 'Configure instance traffic and scaling - optional' with an 'info' link. Below the title, there's a section 'Instances' explaining EC2 instance configuration. Under 'Root volume (boot device)', there are four configuration options: 'Root volume type' (dropdown showing 'Container default'), 'Size' (input field showing '100 GB'), 'IOPS' (input field showing '100 IOPS'), and 'Throughput' (input field showing '125 MiB/s'). Under 'Amazon CloudWatch monitoring', there's a section 'Monitoring interval' with a dropdown menu showing '5 minute'. At the bottom right, there are buttons for 'Cancel', 'Skip to review', 'Previous', and 'Next'.

19. **Step 5: Configure updates, monitoring, and logging:** Leave the section as default & click on 'Next'.

The screenshot shows the 'Configure updates, monitoring, and logging' step in the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console. The left sidebar shows a progress bar with steps 1 through 6. Step 5 is currently selected. The main content area is titled 'Configure updates, monitoring, and logging - optional' and includes a 'Monitoring' section with 'Health reporting' and 'System' options. The 'System' options are 'Basic' and 'Enhanced', with 'Enhanced' selected. Below this, there are two sections for 'CloudWatch Custom Metrics': 'Instance' and 'Environment', each with a 'Choose metrics' dropdown menu.

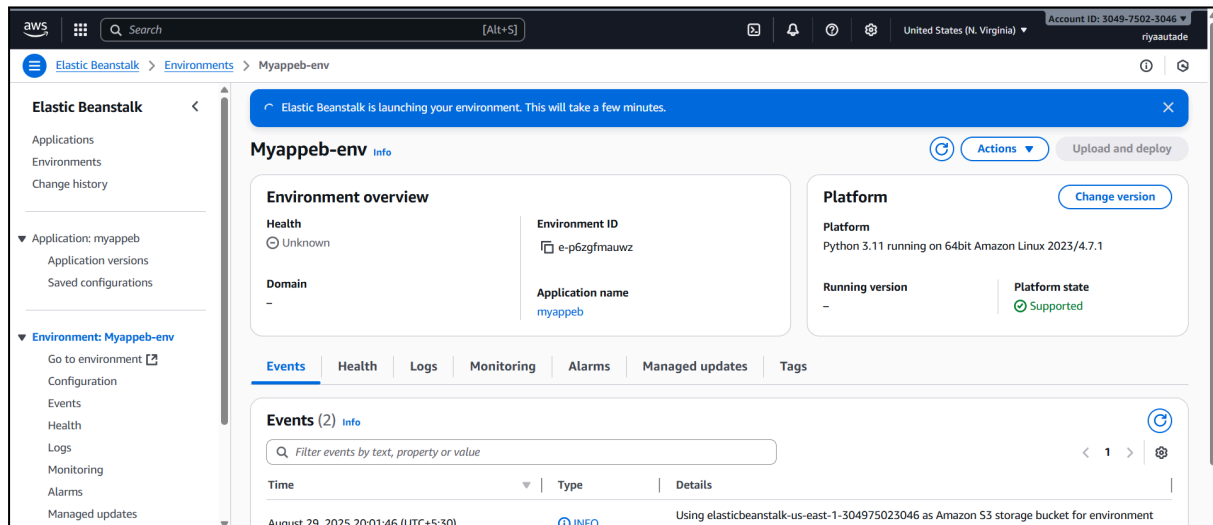
20. **Step 6: Review:** Go through all the Steps from 1 to 5 and review everything.

The screenshot shows the 'Review' step in the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console. The left sidebar shows a progress bar with steps 1 through 6. Step 6 is currently selected. The main content area is titled 'Review' and includes a 'Step 1: Configure environment' section with 'Environment information' and 'Application name' fields. The 'Environment information' section shows 'Environment tier' as 'Web server environment', 'Environment name' as 'Myappbe-env', and 'Platform' as 'arn:aws:elasticbeanstalk:us-east-1::platform/Python 3.11 running on 64bit Amazon Linux 2023/4.7.1'. The 'Application name' field is 'myappbe' and the 'Application code' field is 'myapp.zip'. There is an 'Edit' button next to the 'Step 1: Configure environment' section. Below this, there is a 'Step 2: Configure service access' section with an 'Edit' button.

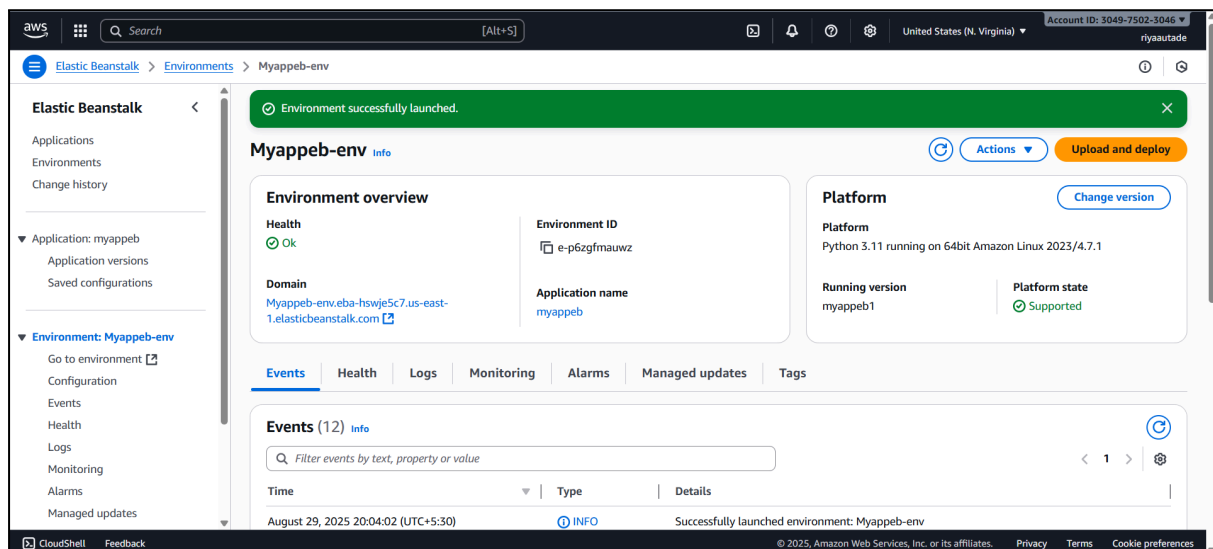
21. Click on 'Create'.

The screenshot shows the 'Create' step in the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console. The left sidebar shows a progress bar with steps 1 through 6. Step 6 is currently selected. The main content area is titled 'Create' and includes a 'Platform software' section with 'Lifecycle' as 'false', 'NumThreads' as '15', 'Logs retention' as '7', and 'X-Ray enabled' as 'Disabled'. There is also a 'Log streaming' section with 'Log streaming' as 'Disabled' and 'WSGIPath' as 'application'. Below this, there is a 'Proxy server' section with 'Proxy server' as 'nginx' and 'Update level' as 'minor'. At the bottom, there is an 'Environment properties' section with a table showing 'Source' as 'Plain text', 'Key' as 'PYTHONPATH', and 'Value' as '/var/app/venv/staging-LQM1lest/bin'. There are 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Create' buttons at the bottom right.

22. Elastic Beanstalk takes a few minutes to create your environment.



23. **Environment is successfully launched using Elastic Beanstalk.** Check for green 'Health' status and 'Platform State' as well.



24. **Access the application with the URL under 'Domain'.**

Link: <http://myappbeb-env.eba-hswje5c7.us-east-1.elasticbeanstalk.com/>

The application is now deployed and publicly accessible.

[Note: The environment will be terminated soon to avoid charges, hence the link will be disabled.]

Result:

The Flask application is successfully deployed and running using AWS Elastic Beanstalk.

