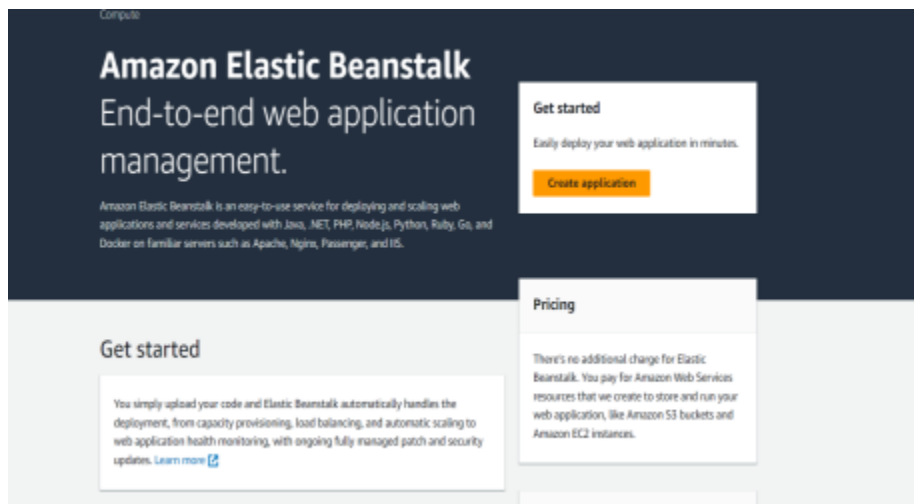


NAME:HIMANSHU NAIK
ROLL NO:63
D15C

EXPERIMENT NO:2

1) Go to services and choose elastic Beanstalk. following page will appear



2) Configure the environment. Give the application name, check domain availability and choose PHP as platform. Then click next.

The screenshot shows the 'Configure environment' form in the AWS console. The form is divided into three main sections: 'Environment tier', 'Application information', and 'Environment information'. The 'Environment tier' section has two radio buttons: 'Web server environment' (selected) and 'Worker environment'. The 'Application information' section has a text input field for 'Application name' with the value 'sampil' and a note about the maximum length. The 'Environment information' section is partially visible at the bottom. The form is styled with a light gray background and blue accents.

3) Configure the service access

Environment description

created a new environment and checked domain availability.

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

PHP

Platform branch

PHP 8.3 running on 64bit Amazon Linux 2023

4) Choose one of the available VPC and instance subnet. Click next

Set up networking, database, and tags - *optional* [Info](#)

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-0a482134962ed0c59 | (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"/>	us-east-1d	subnet-04a4cfde8...	172.31.0.0/20	

5) Configure instance traffic and scaling. Keep all the options as default

Configure instance traffic and scaling - *optional* [Info](#)

▼ **Instances** [Info](#)
Configure the Amazon EC2 instances that run your application.

Root volume (boot device)

Root volume type
(Container default) ▼

Size
The number of gigabytes of the root volume attached to each instance.
8 GB

IOPS
Input/output operations per second for a provisioned IOPS (SSD) volume.
100 IOPS

Throughput
The desired throughput to provision for the Amazon EBS root volume attached to your environment's EC2 instance.
125 MiB/s

Amazon CloudWatch monitoring
The time interval between when metrics are reported from the EC2 instances

Monitoring interval
5 minute ▼

Instance types
Add instance types for your fleet. Change the order that the instances are in to set the preferred launch order. This only affects On-Demand instances. We recommend you include at least two instance types. [Learn more](#)

Choose x86 instance types ▼

t3.micro ✕ t3.small ✕

AMI ID
Elastic Beanstalk selects a default Amazon Machine Image (AMI) for your environment based on the Region, platform version, and processor architecture that you choose. [Learn more](#)

ami-083f545ce1a73bf03

Availability Zones
Number of Availability Zones (AZs) to use.
Any ▼

Placement
Specify Availability Zones (AZs) to use.
Choose Availability Zones (AZs) ▼

Scaling cooldown
360 seconds

Cancel Skip to review Previous **Next**

6) Configure updates, monitoring, and logging. Keep everything as default and click next.

Configure updates, monitoring, and logging - *optional* [Info](#)

▼ **Monitoring** [Info](#)

Health reporting
Enhanced health reporting provides free real-time application and operating system monitoring of the instances and other resources in your environment. The `EnvironmentHealth` custom metric is provided free with enhanced health reporting. Additional charges apply for each custom metric. For more information, see [Amazon CloudWatch Pricing](#)

System
☐ Basic
☒ Enhanced

CloudWatch Custom Metrics - Instance
Choose metrics ▼

CloudWatch Custom Metrics - Environment
Choose metrics ▼

Health event streaming to CloudWatch Logs
Configure Elastic Beanstalk to stream environment health events to CloudWatch Logs. You can set the retention up to a maximum of ten years and configure Elastic Beanstalk to delete the logs when you terminate your environment.

Log streaming
☐ Activated (standard CloudWatch charges apply.)

Retention
7 ▼

1 If you're

Instance log streaming to CloudWatch logs
 Configure the instances in your environment to stream logs to CloudWatch logs. You can set the retention to up to 10 years and configure Elastic Beanstalk to delete the logs when you terminate your environment. [Learn more](#)

Log streaming
 (standard CloudWatch charges apply.)
☐ Activated

Retention
 7 ▼

Lifecycle
 Keep logs after terminating envir... ▼

Environment properties
 The following properties are passed in the application as environment properties. [Learn more](#)
 No environment properties have been configured.

[Add environment property](#)

Cancel Previous **Next**

7) Click submit.

-	false	false
---	-------	-------

Platform software

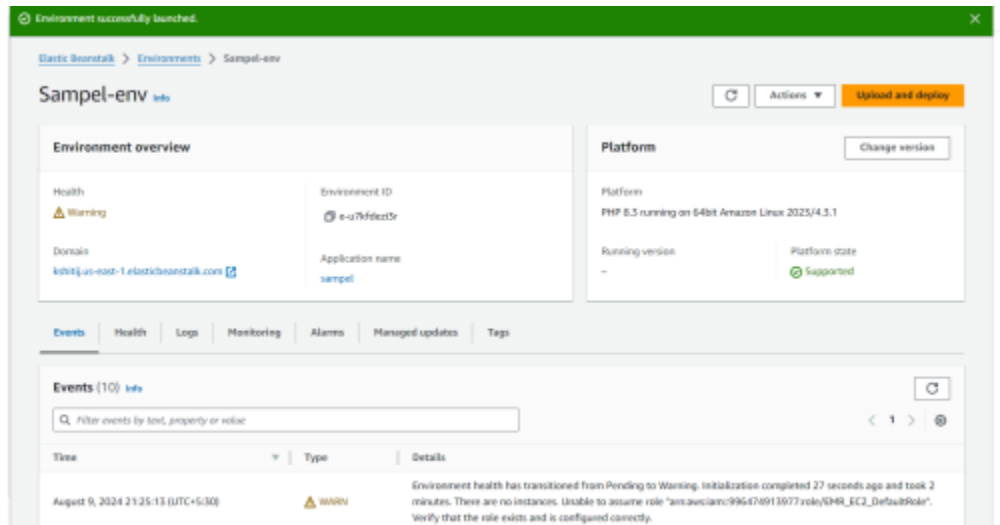
Lifecycle	Log streaming	Allow URL fopen
false	Deactivated	On
Display errors	Document root	Max execution time
Off	-	60
Memory limit	Zlib output compression	Proxy server
256M	Off	nginx
Logs retention	Rotate logs	Update level
7	Deactivated	minor
X-Ray enabled		
Deactivated		

Environment properties

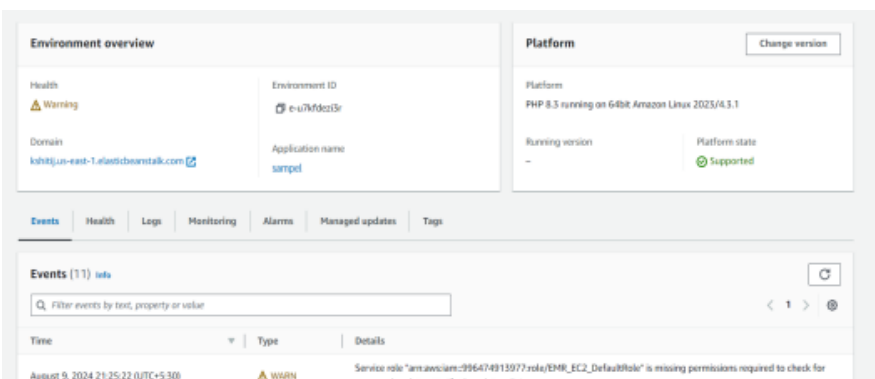
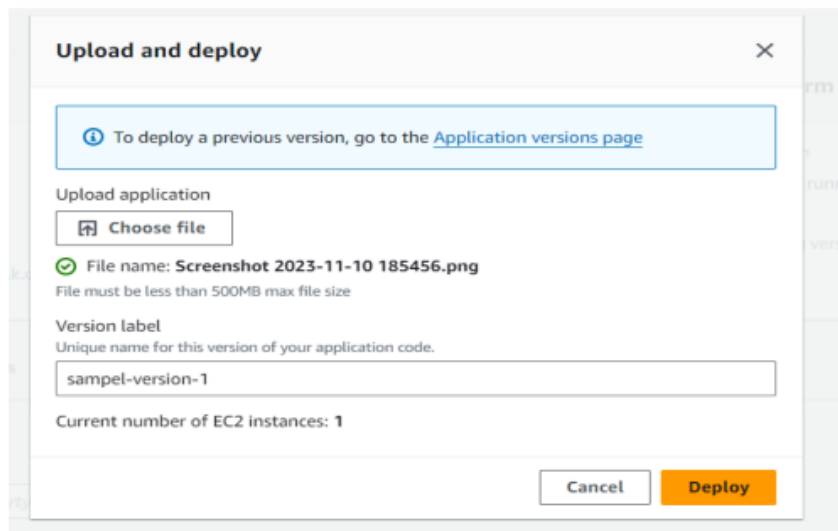
Key ▲	Value ▼
No environment properties There are no environment properties defined	

Cancel Previous **Submit**

8) Environment has been created successfully.

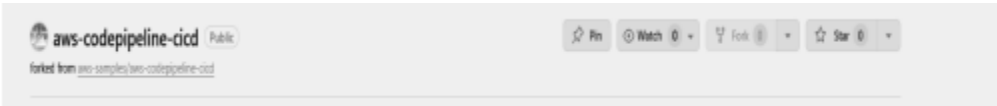


9) Deploy something on the recently created environment

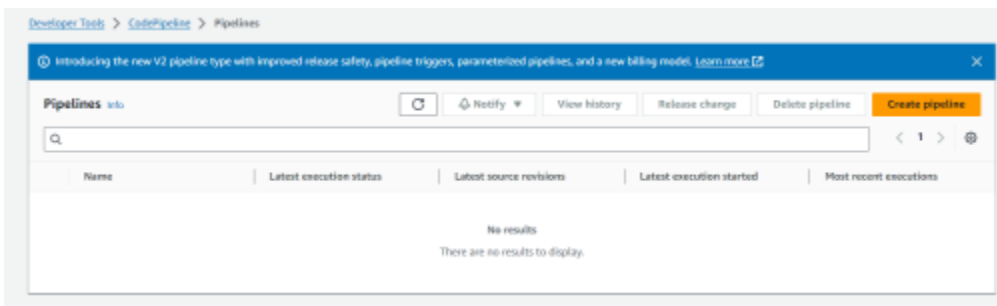


Pipeline Creation:

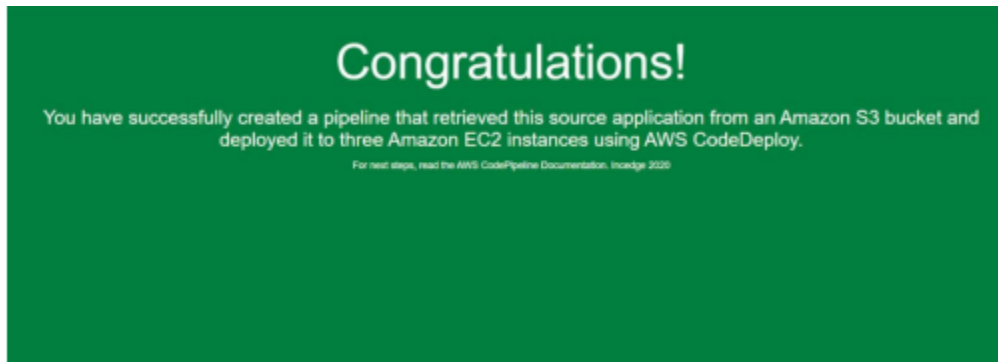
1) Fork a git-hub repository. This forked repository will act as source for your code pipeline.



2) Go to developer tools and select CodePipeline and create a new pipeline



3) Create a pipeline:



Choose pipeline settings [info](#)

Step 1 of 5


Pipeline settings

Pipeline name

Enter the pipeline name. You cannot edit the pipeline name after it is created.

No more than 100 characters

Pipeline type

 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.

Execution mode

Choose the execution mode for your pipeline. This determines how the pipeline is run.

- ☐ Superseded
A more recent execution can overtake an older one. This is the default.
- ☒ Queued (Pipeline type V2 required)
Executions are processed one by one in the order that they are queued.
- ☐ Parallel (Pipeline type V2 required)

Add source stage [info](#)


Step 2 of 5

Source

Source provider

This is where you stored your input artifacts for your pipeline. Choose the provider and then provide the connection details.

Grant AWS CodePipeline access to your GitHub repository. This allows AWS CodePipeline to upload commits from GitHub to your pipeline.

 **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](#)

Change detection options

Choose a detection mode to automatically start your pipeline when a change occurs in the source code.

- ☒ GitHub webhooks (recommended)
Use webhooks in GitHub to automatically start my pipeline when a change occurs
- ☐ AWS CodePipeline
Use AWS CodePipeline to check periodically for changes

Add source stage Info

Step 2 of 5

Source

Source provider
This is where you stored your input artifacts for your pipeline. Choose the provider and then provide the connection details.

GitHub (Version 1) ▼

Grant AWS CodePipeline access to your GitHub repository. This allows AWS CodePipeline to upload commits from GitHub to your pipeline.

Connected

✔ You have successfully configured the action with the provider. ✕

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](#)

Repository
pixelbypixels/aws-codepipeline-cicd ✕

Branch
main ✕

Change detection options
Choose a detection mode to automatically start your pipeline when a change occurs in the source code.

☒ **GitHub webhooks (recommended)**
Use webhooks in GitHub to automatically start my

☐ **AWS CodePipeline**
Use AWS CodePipeline to check periodically for changes

5) Go to the deploy stage and ensure the following settings

Add deploy stage Info

Step 4 of 5

You cannot skip this stage
Pipelines must have at least two stages. Your second stage must be either a build or deployment stage. Choose a provider for either the build stage or deployment stage.

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
US East (N. Virginia) ▼

Input artifacts
Choose an input artifact for this action. [Learn more](#)

▼
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.

test_application ✕

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.

test-application-env ✕

☐ Configure automatic rollback on stage failure

6) review the pipeline settings.

Review [Info](#)
Step 5 of 5

Step 1: Choose pipeline settings

Pipeline settings

Pipeline name
test_pipeline

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-us-east-1-test_pipeline

7) Then go ahead and check the URL provided in the EBS environment.

Success
Congratulations! The pipeline firstpipeline has been created.

[Developer Tools](#) > [CodePipeline](#) > [Pipelines](#) > firstpipeline

firstpipeline Notify Edit

Pipeline type: **V2** Execution mode: **QUEUED**

Source Succeeded
Pipeline execution ID: [af5b-270-af33-4963-af00e-af76af3796d3](#)

Source
[awscli:70000_20](#) 🔗
Succeeded - 2 minutes ago
[#f5afafaf](#) 🔗
View details

[#f5afafaf](#) 🔗 Source: Update README.md

Disable transition

Deploy Succeeded
Pipeline execution ID: [af5b-270-af33-4963-af00e-af76af3796d3](#)

Deploy

8) Go to the repository and make the changes in the index.html file and commit them

Commit changes ✕

Commit message

Extended description
Add an optional extended description.

☒ Commit directly to the **master** branch
☐ Create a **new branch** for this commit and start a pull request [Learn more about pull requests](#)

Cancel Commit changes

9) To view the changes made, ensure they are committed and visible in the source panel in real time. After confirming that the deployment section indicates success, refresh the URL to see the updates reflected on your site or application.

