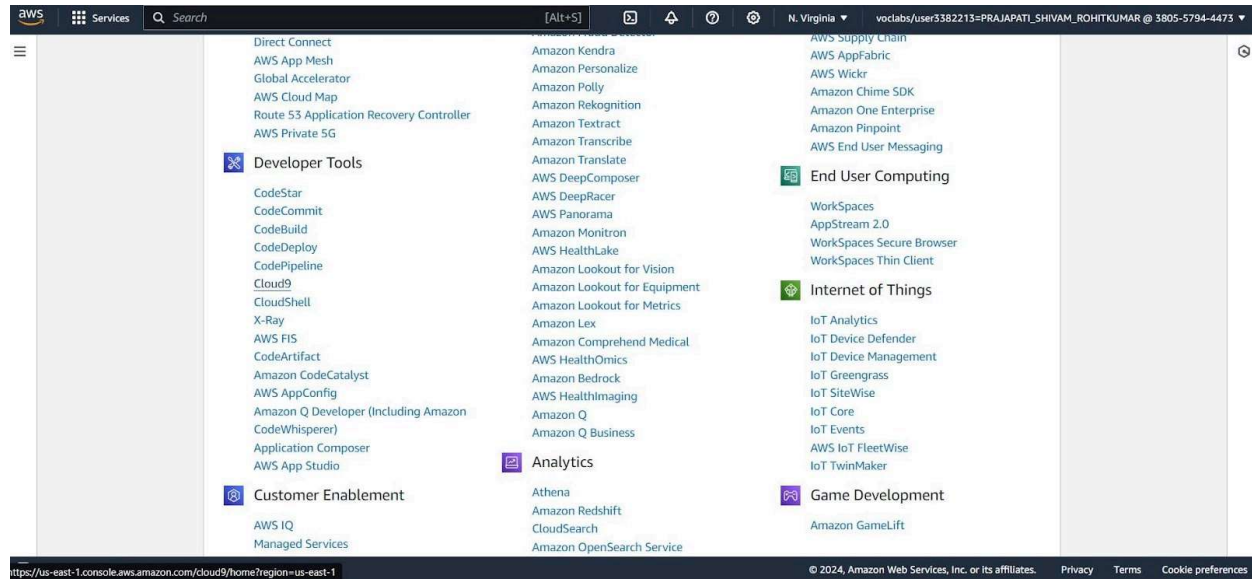


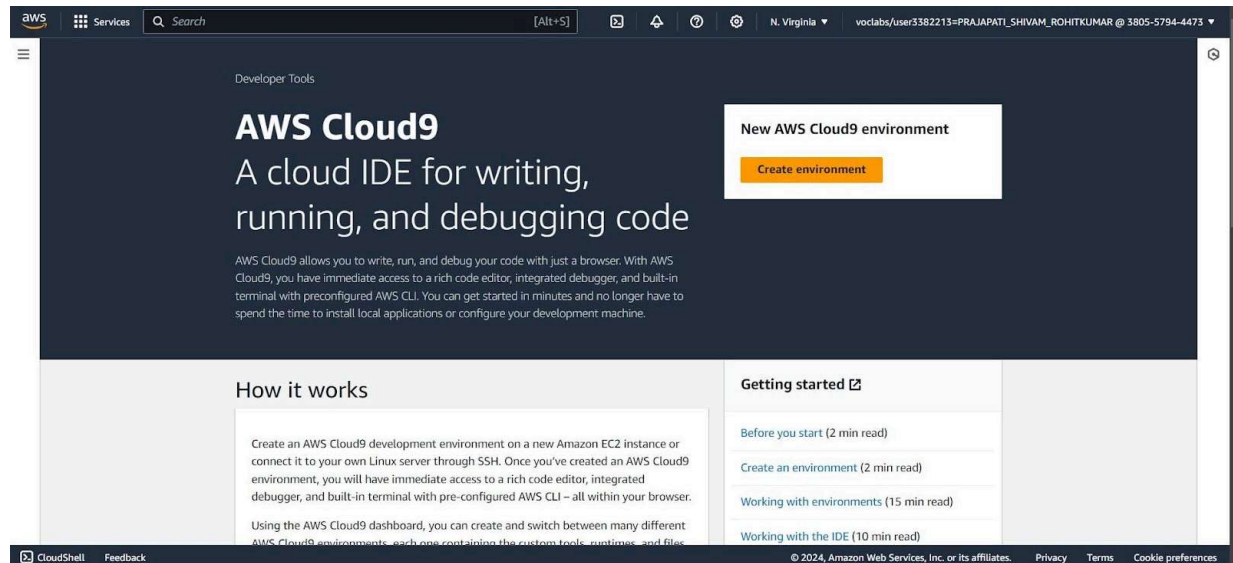
Experiment No: 1(B)

Step 1: Set up Cloud9 environment.

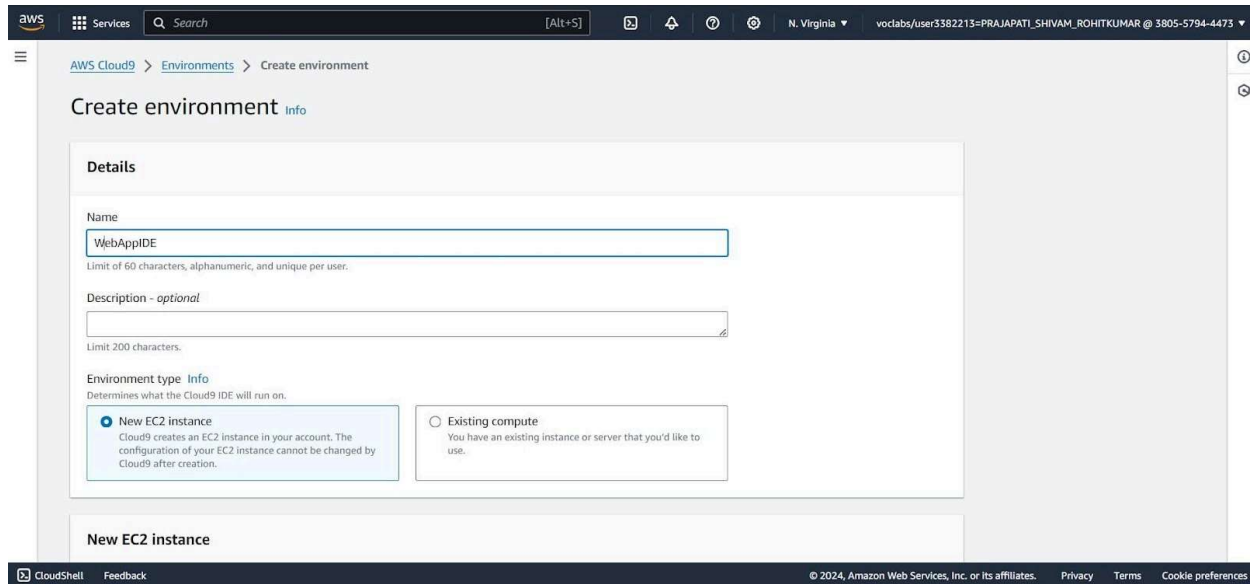
1) Go to Cloud9 services under developers tool in All services



2) Click on create environment

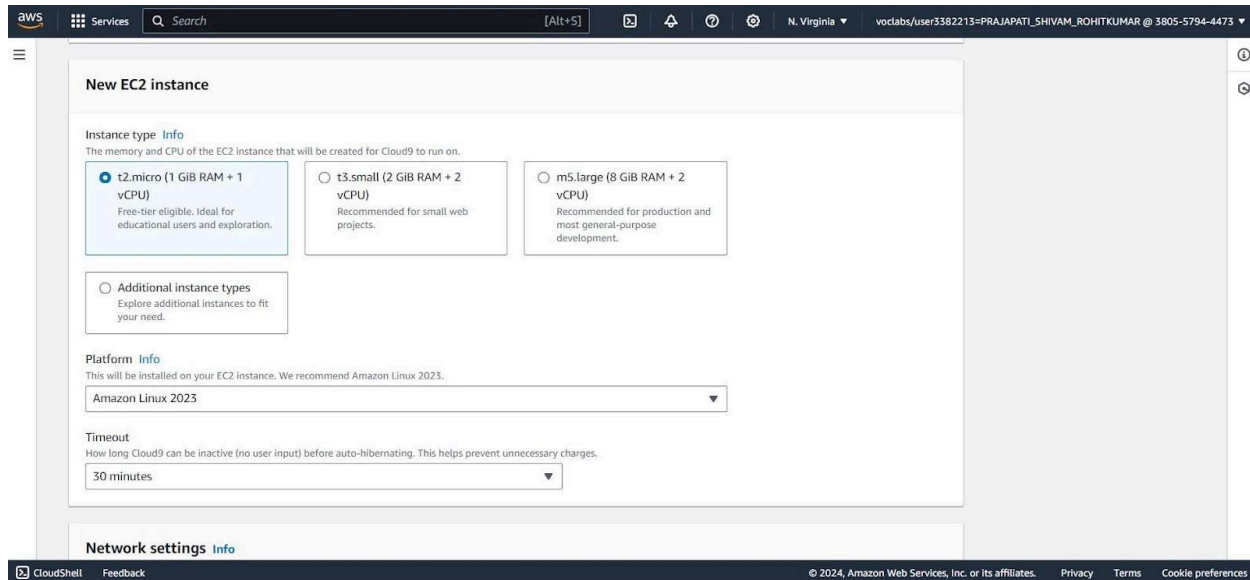


3) Give the name to your Environment ,keeping the other settings as default



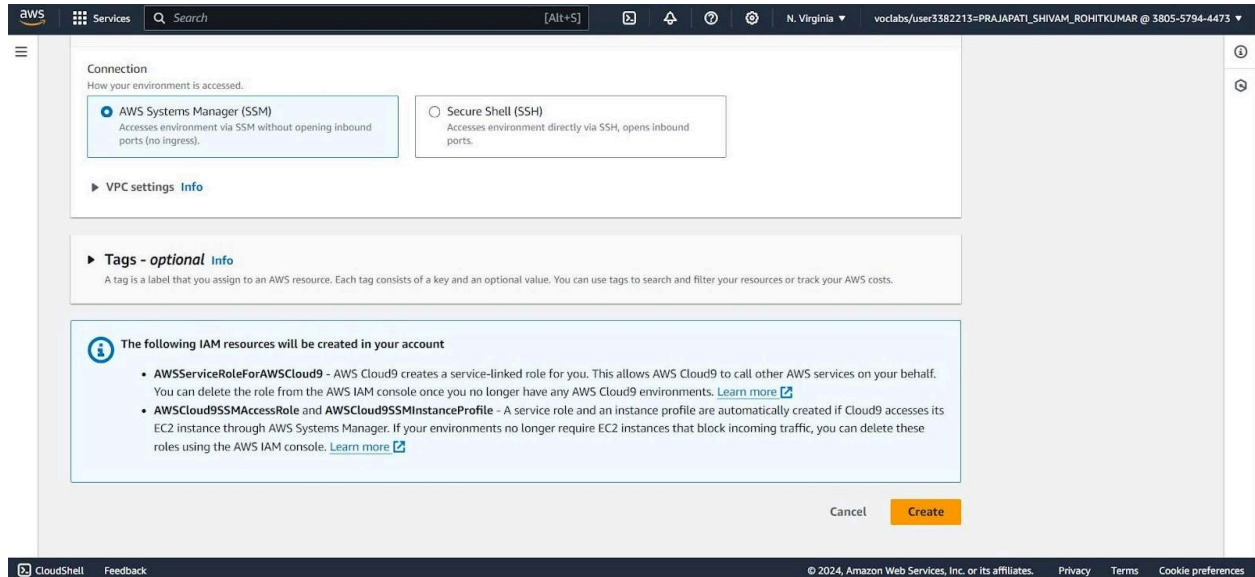
The screenshot shows the 'Create environment' page in the AWS Cloud9 console. The 'Name' field is filled with 'WebAppIDE'. The 'Description' field is empty. The 'Environment type' is set to 'New EC2 instance'. The 'New EC2 instance' section is expanded, showing the 'Instance type' as 't2.micro (1 GiB RAM + 1 vCPU)' and the 'Platform' as 'Amazon Linux 2023'. The 'Timeout' is set to '30 minutes'.

4) Select the correct platform type as shown below and keep the others details as default

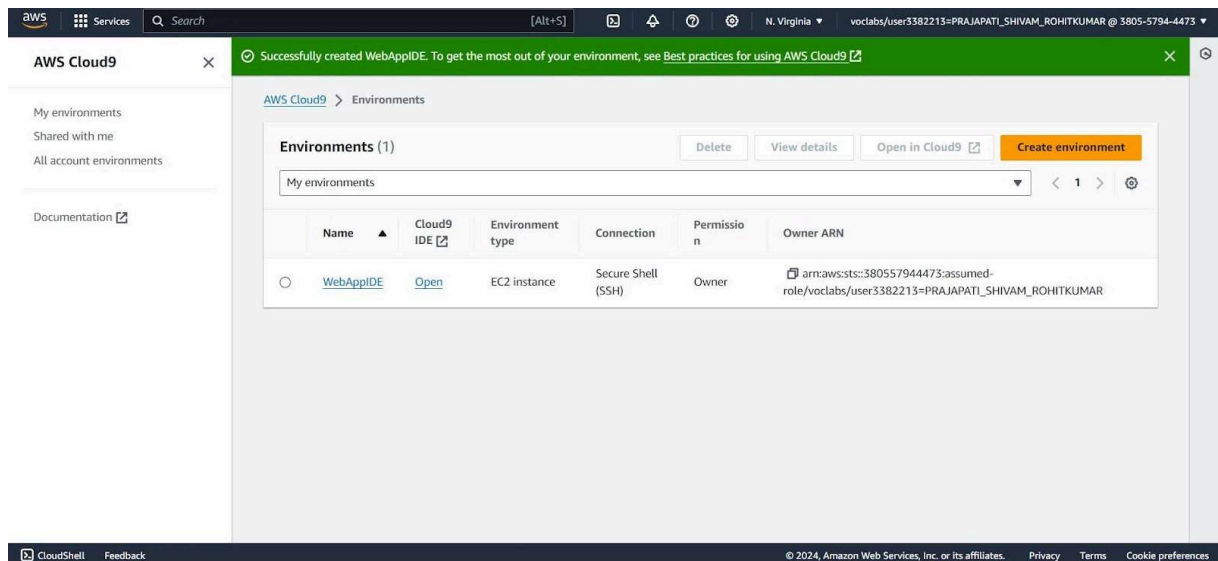


The screenshot shows the 'New EC2 instance' page in the AWS Cloud9 console. The 'Instance type' is set to 't2.micro (1 GiB RAM + 1 vCPU)'. The 'Platform' is set to 'Amazon Linux 2023'. The 'Timeout' is set to '30 minutes'.

5) Click on SSH under connection type in network settings and click on Create

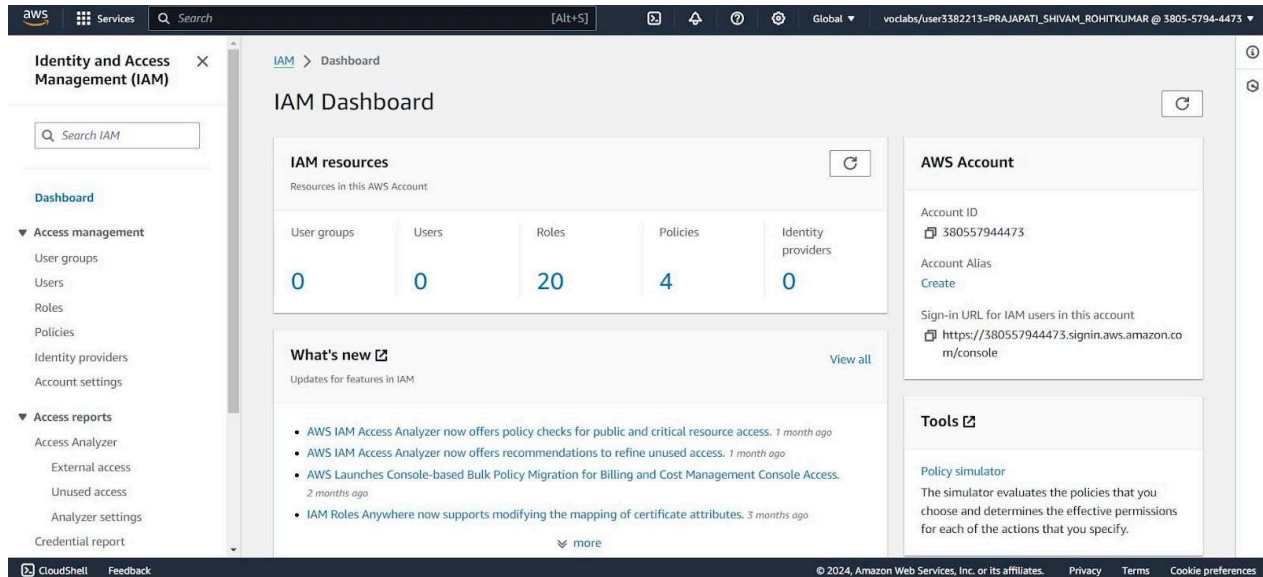


6) Successfully created the environment so now click on open

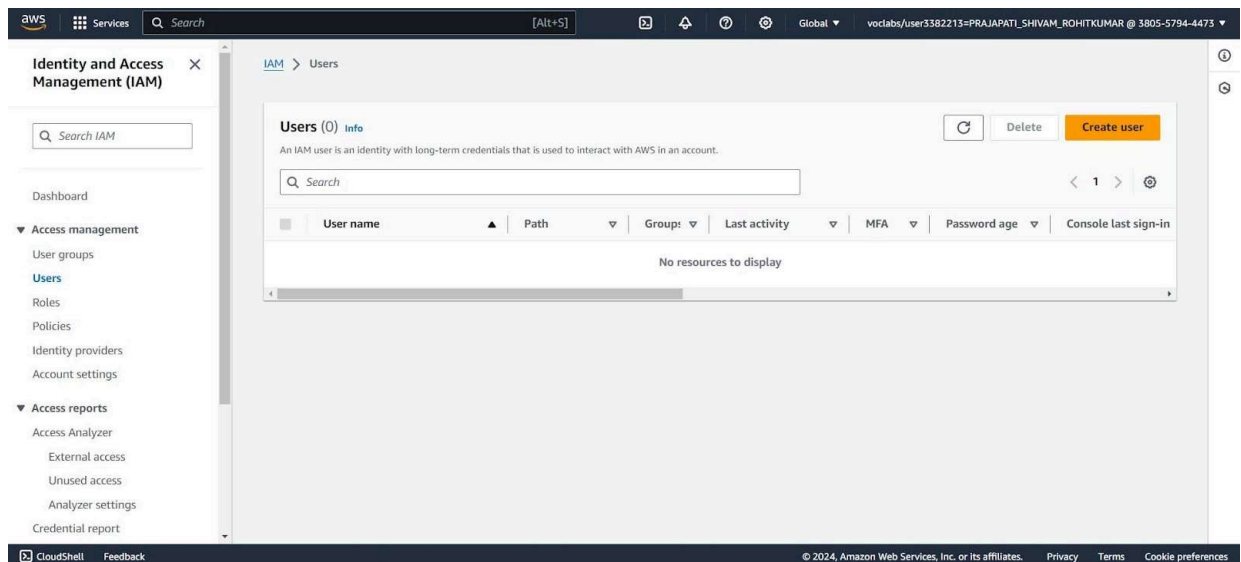


Step 2: Creating IAM user.

1) Search IAM on the services search bar and open it. Click on Create User



2) Click on the create user



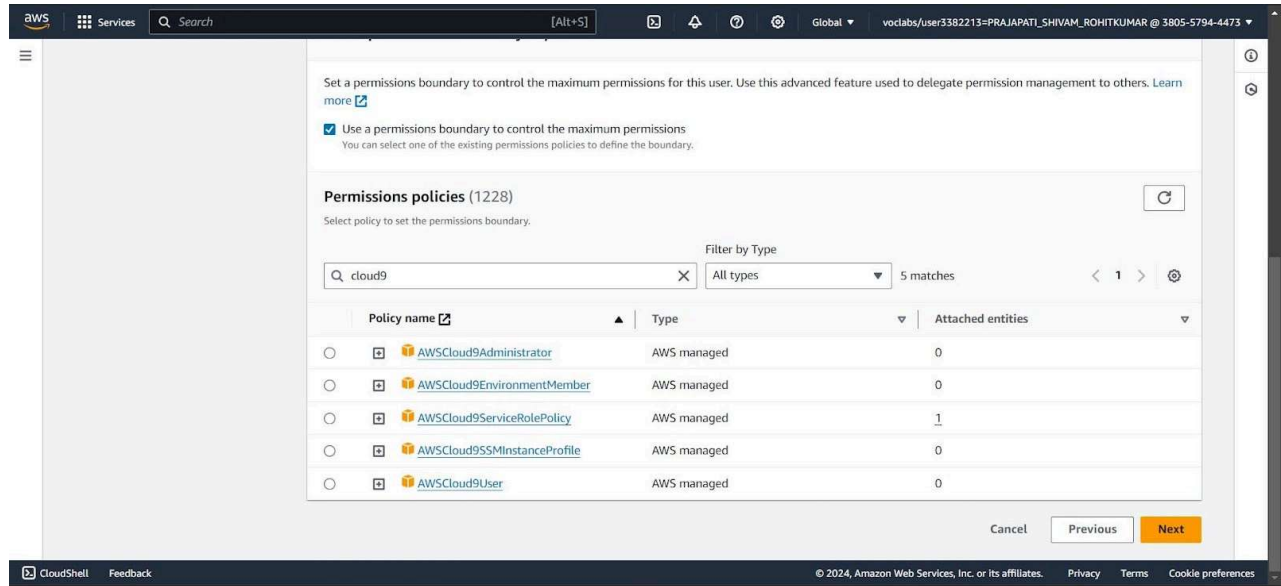
3) Write the name of the user you want to add and click on next

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console's 'Create user' wizard, specifically the 'Specify user details' step. The left sidebar shows the progress: Step 1 (Specify user details), Step 2 (Set permissions), and Step 3 (Review and create). The main content area is titled 'Specify user details' and contains a 'User details' section. In this section, the 'User name' field is populated with 'apsit'. Below the field, a note states: 'The user name can have up to 64 characters. Valid characters: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, and + = , @ _ - (hyphen)'. There is an unchecked checkbox for 'Provide user access to the AWS Management Console - optional' with a sub-note: 'If you're providing console access to a person, it's a best practice to manage their access in IAM Identity Center.' A blue information box below the checkbox states: 'If you are creating programmatic access through access keys or service-specific credentials for AWS CodeCommit or Amazon Keyspaces, you can generate them after you create this IAM user. Learn more'. At the bottom right of the main content area are 'Cancel' and 'Next' buttons. The footer of the console shows 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', and copyright information for 2024.

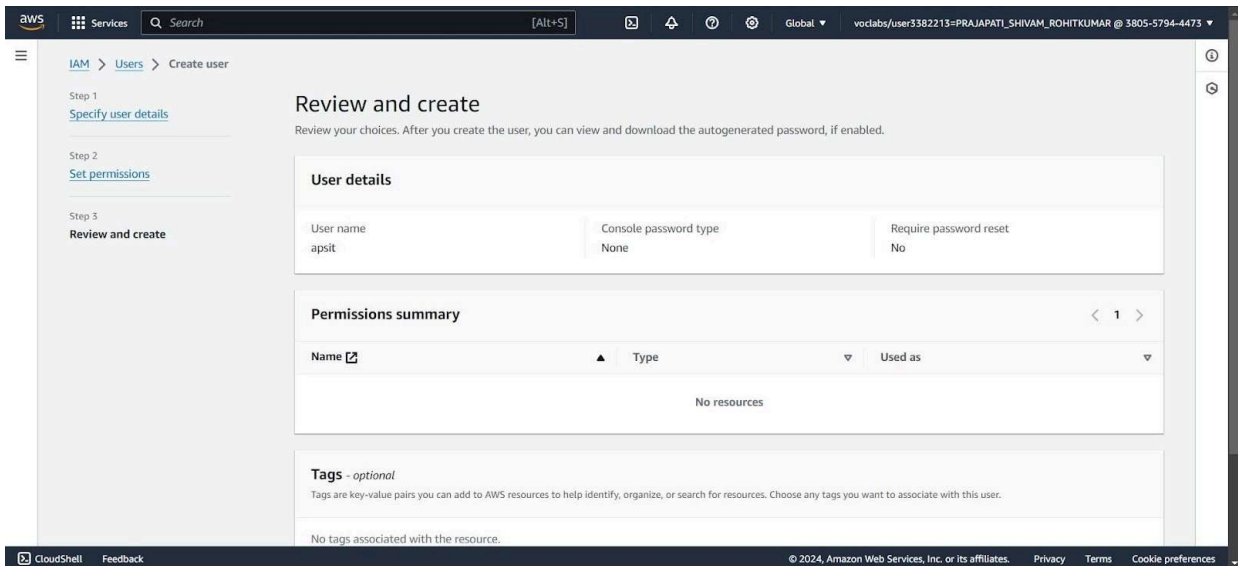
4) Click on the drop down menu of the set permissions boundary

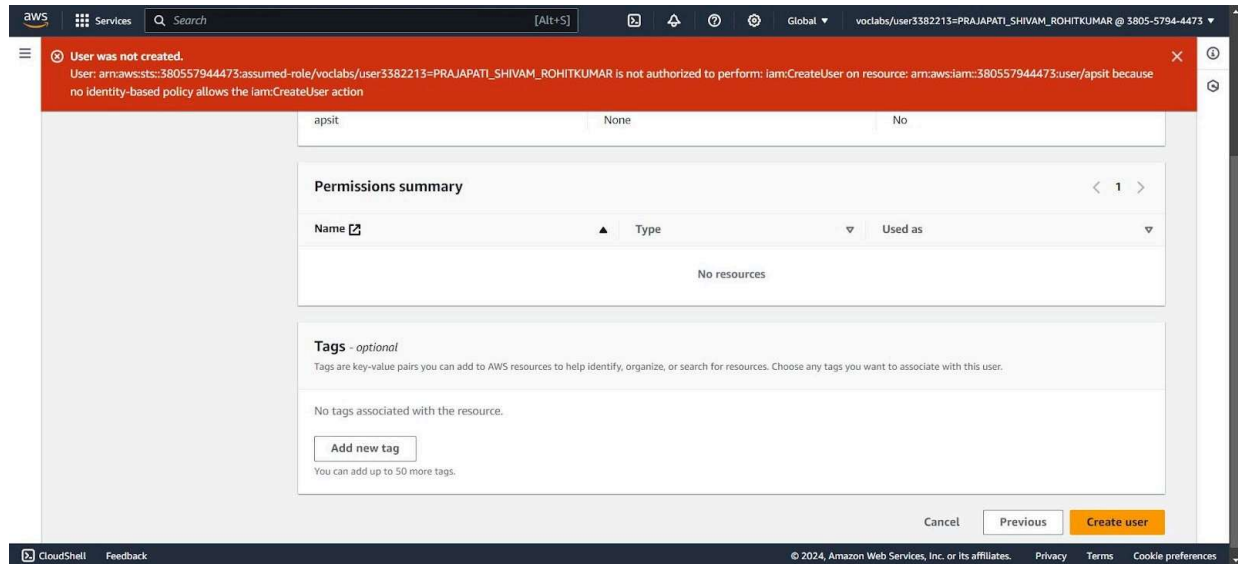
The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console's 'Create user' wizard, specifically the 'Set permissions' step. The left sidebar shows the progress: Step 1 (Specify user details), Step 2 (Set permissions), and Step 3 (Review and create). The main content area is titled 'Set permissions' and includes a sub-header 'Permissions options'. There are three radio button options: 'Add user to group' (selected), 'Copy permissions', and 'Attach policies directly'. The 'Add user to group' option has a sub-note: 'Add user to an existing group, or create a new group. We recommend using groups to manage user permissions by job function.' The 'Copy permissions' option has a sub-note: 'Copy all group memberships, attached managed policies, and inline policies from an existing user.' The 'Attach policies directly' option has a sub-note: 'Attach a managed policy directly to a user. As a best practice, we recommend attaching policies to a group instead. Then, add the user to the appropriate group.' Below these options is a blue information box titled 'Get started with groups' with a sub-note: 'Create a group and select policies to attach to the group. We recommend using groups to manage user permissions by job function, AWS service access, or custom permissions. Learn more'. A 'Create group' button is located to the right of this information box. At the bottom of the main content area is a section titled 'Set permissions boundary - optional' with a dropdown menu. At the bottom right of the main content area are 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Next' buttons. The footer of the console shows 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', and copyright information for 2024.

- 5) Click on the checkbox and search for cloud9 under permissions policies ,click on next



- 6) Scroll down and click on create user

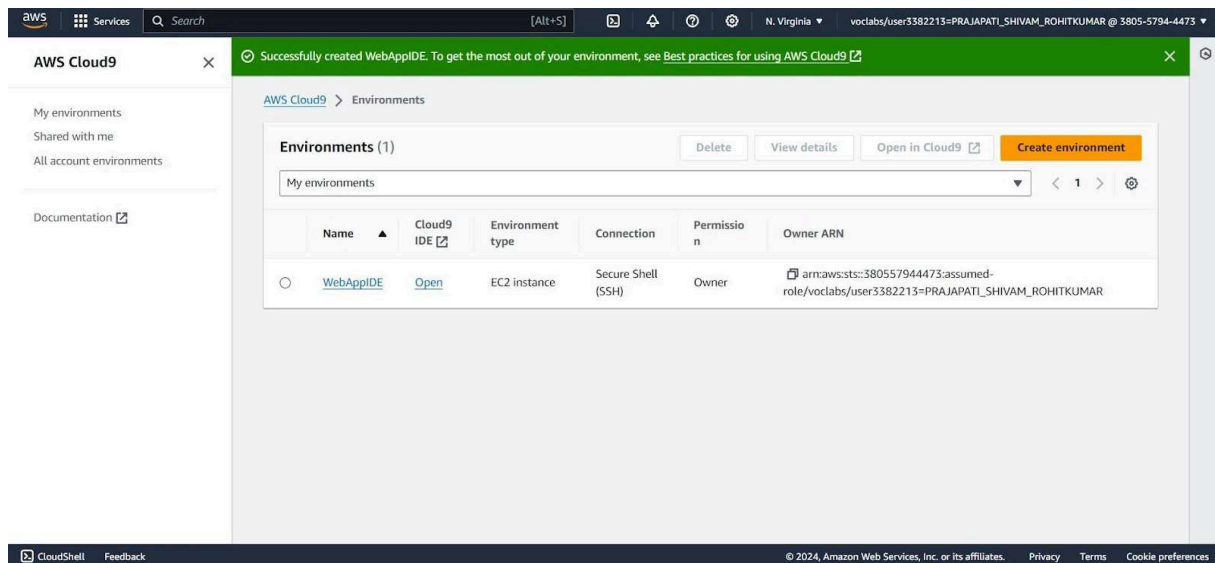




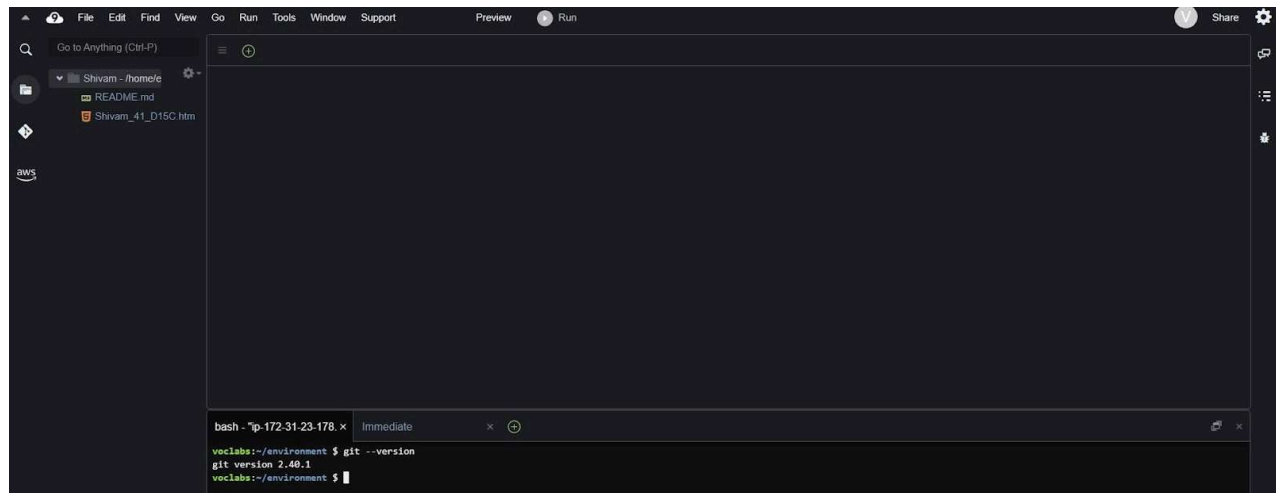
When we go to add user to a group, the AWS Academy account throws an error as we do not have the permissions to create a group. So we have to use our personal AWS account for this part.

Step 3: Working on Cloud9 IDE

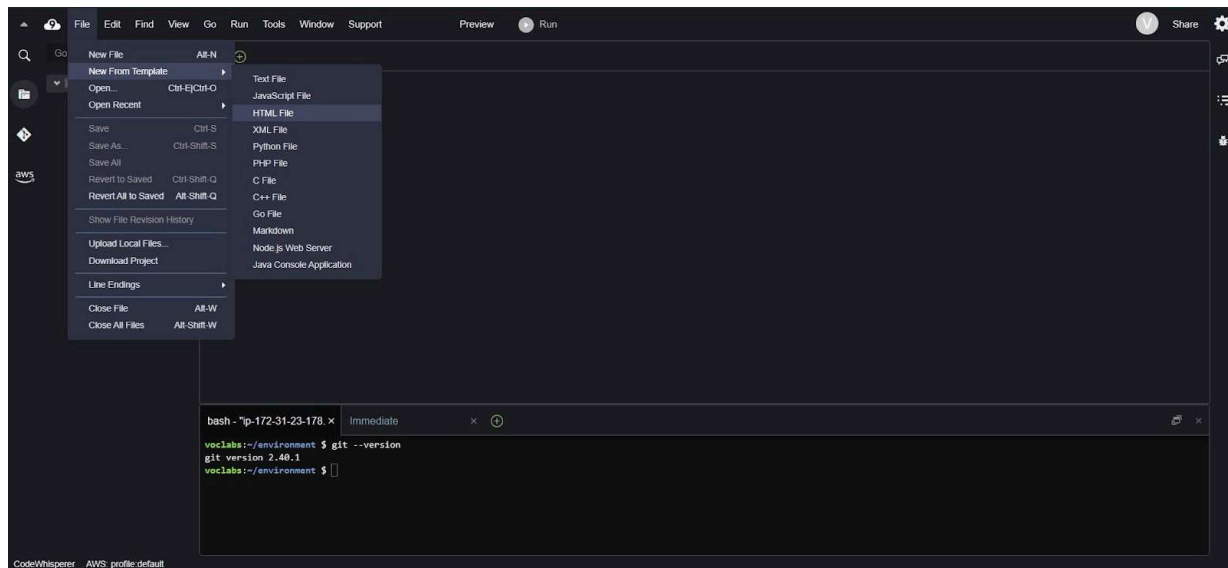
1) Go to Cloud9 services. Click on Open under Cloud9 IDE



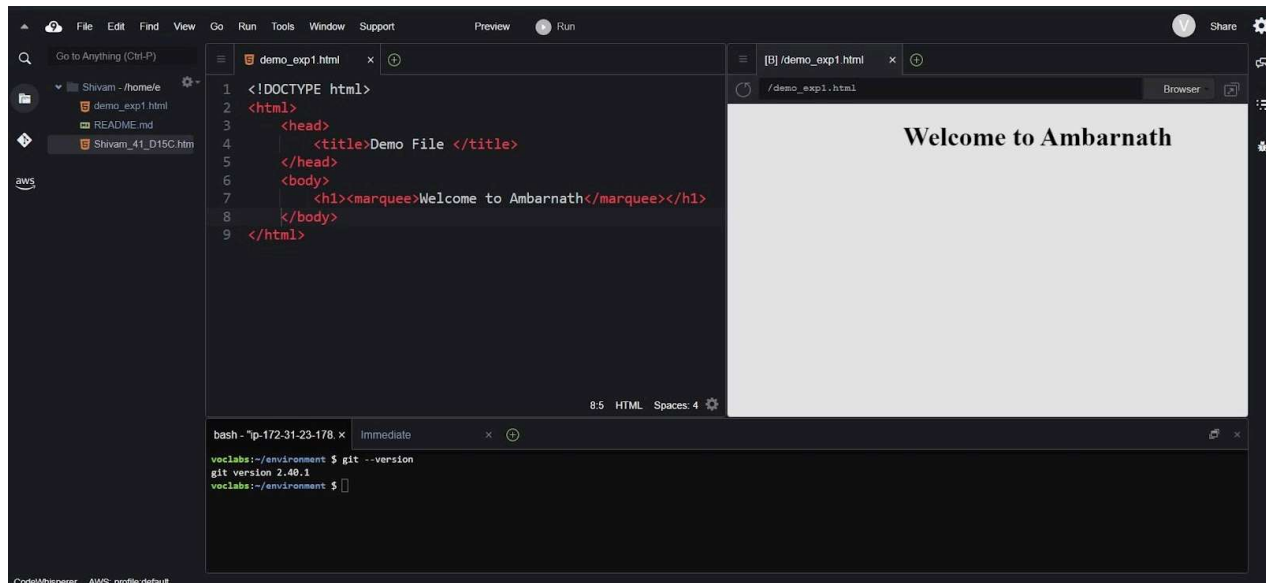
- 2) This is the Cloud9 IDE interface. The major part of the screen is the coding IDE. There is a command console just below it. For example, the command `git --version` is run.



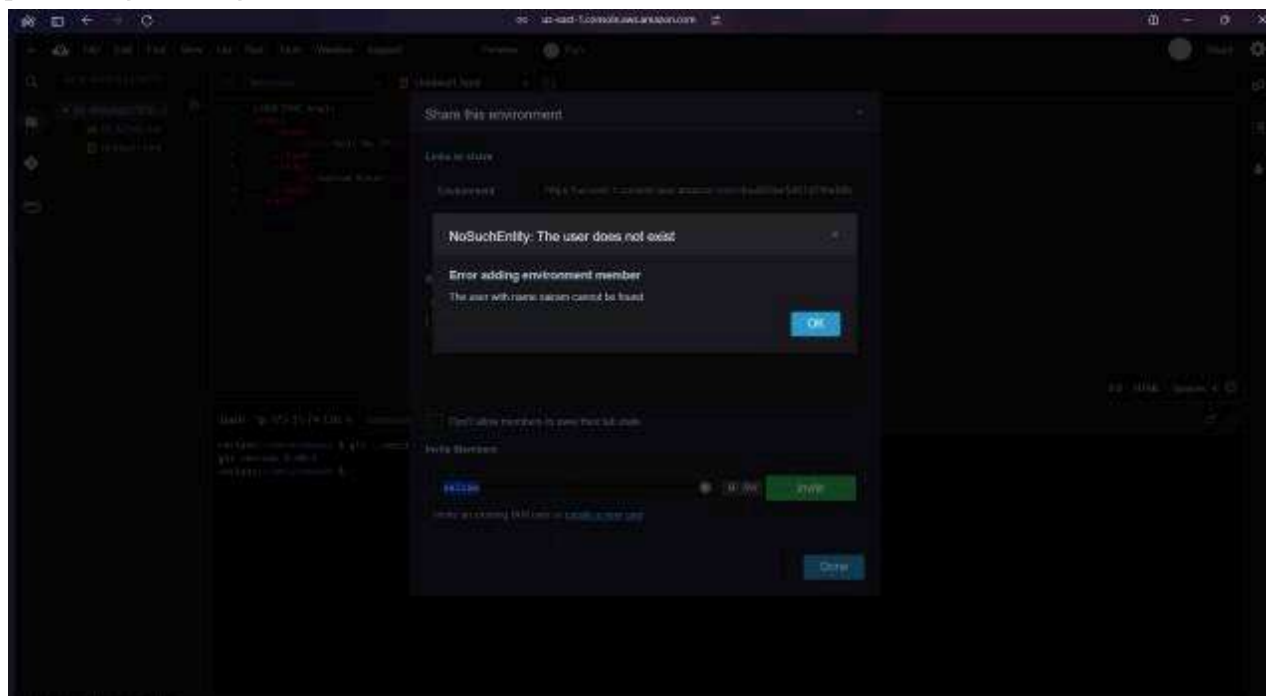
- 3) To add a file, click on file. For this experiment, we are to add an HTML file. So go to File → New From Template → HTML file. This gives a basic HTML template on the coding IDE



4) Make a basic website on the HTML template and save it.



After saving, on the toolbar towards far right, click on Share. Then put the username that you had put during creating IAM user.



Here, it gives an error as Cloud9 was created on the academy account where creating an IAM group is not available, meanwhile on the personal account, the services of Cloud9 have been deprecated. So currently, it is not possible to integrate the cloud9 and IAM parts of the experiment.

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