

STATIC HOSTING :

1) On local server (XAMPP)

Step 1: Install XAMPP from <https://www.apachefriends.org/>

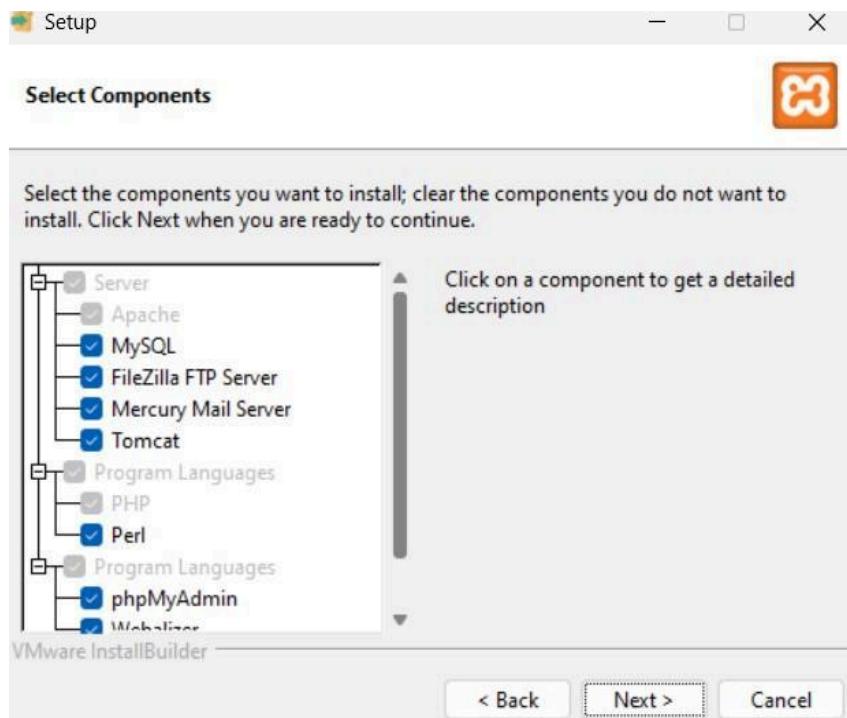
a) Download xampp



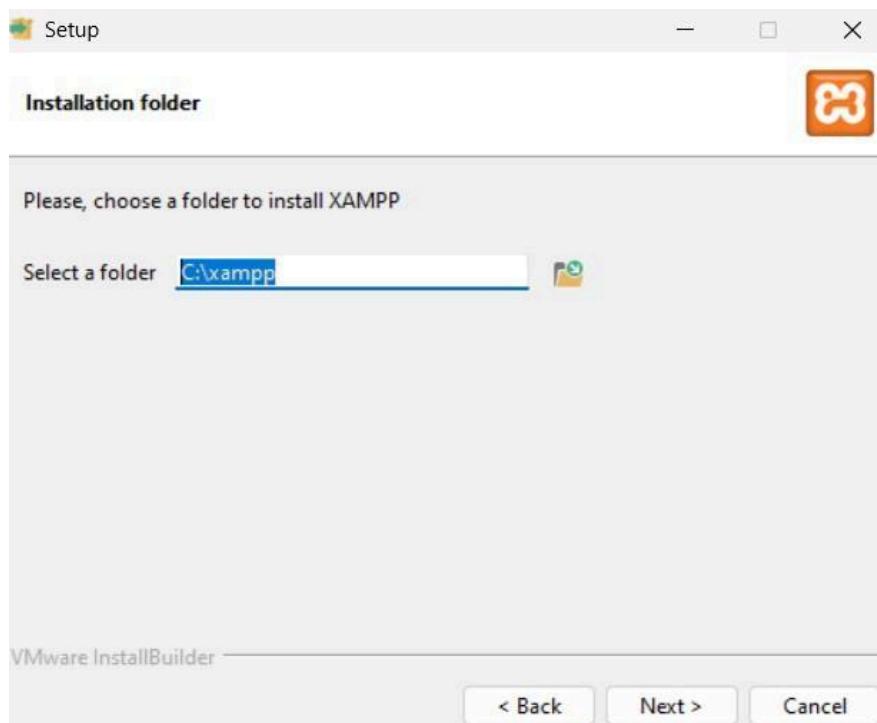
b) Open the setup file. Click on Next



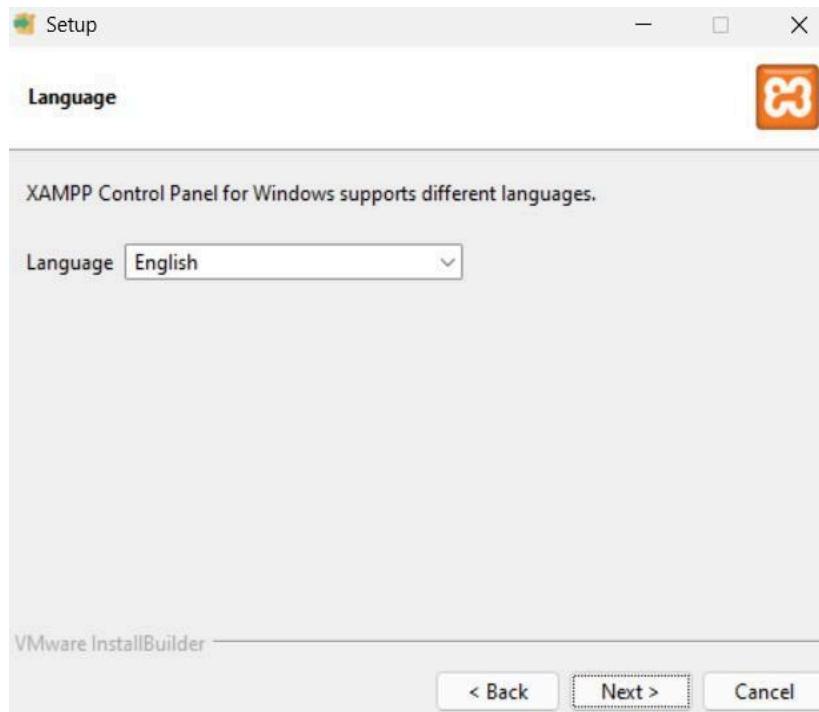
c) Select all the required components and click next



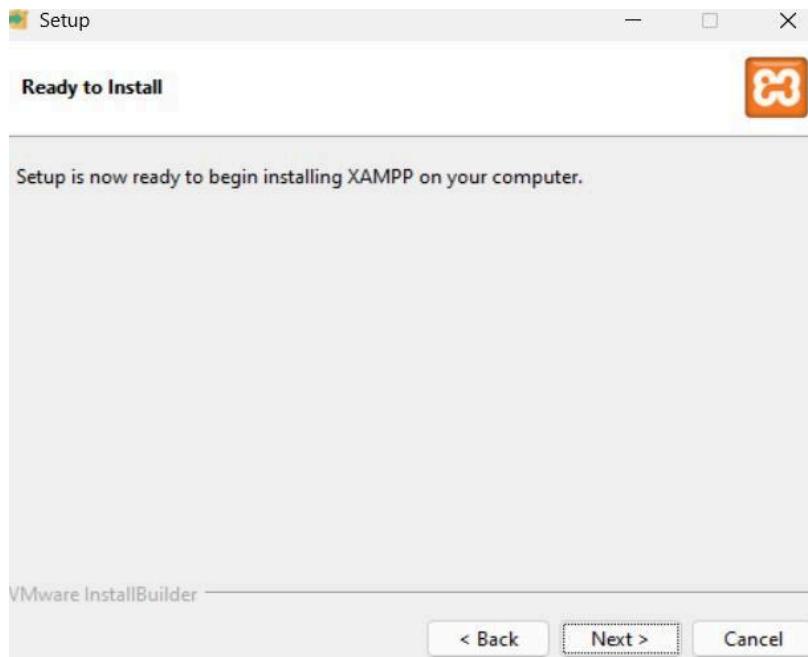
d) Choose the folder to install XAMPP in. Make sure the folder is empty. Click next



e) Select the language, click next. XAMPP starts to install



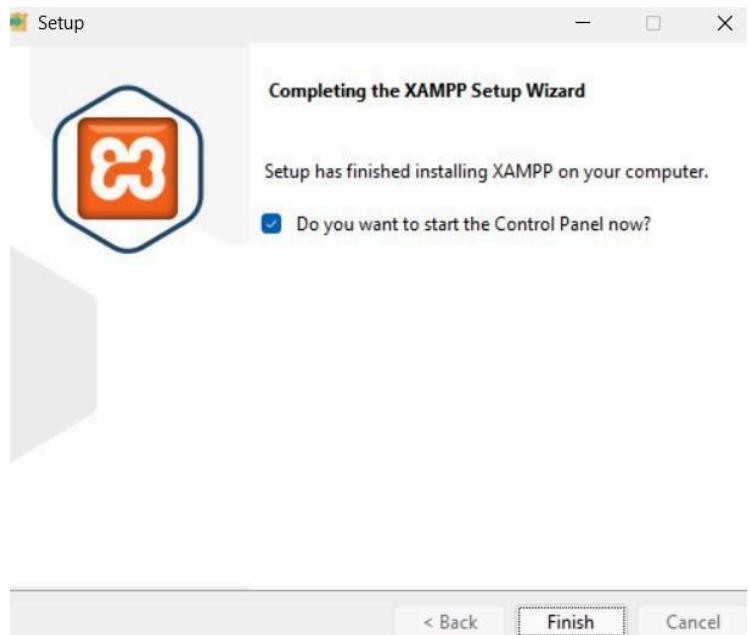
f) Click on Next



g) Wait until unpacking of all files is done



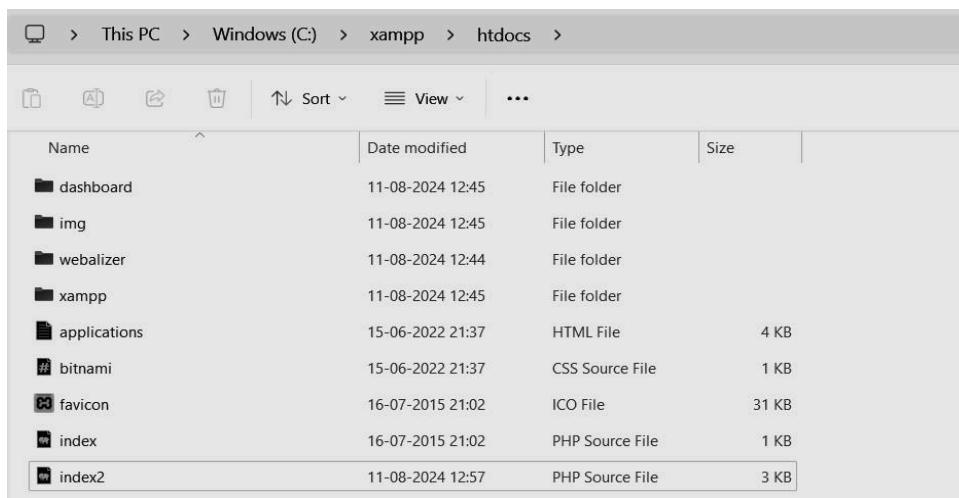
h) The installation is complete. Click Finish



Step 2: Setup a file that is to be hosted on the server. Make sure the file has extension .php

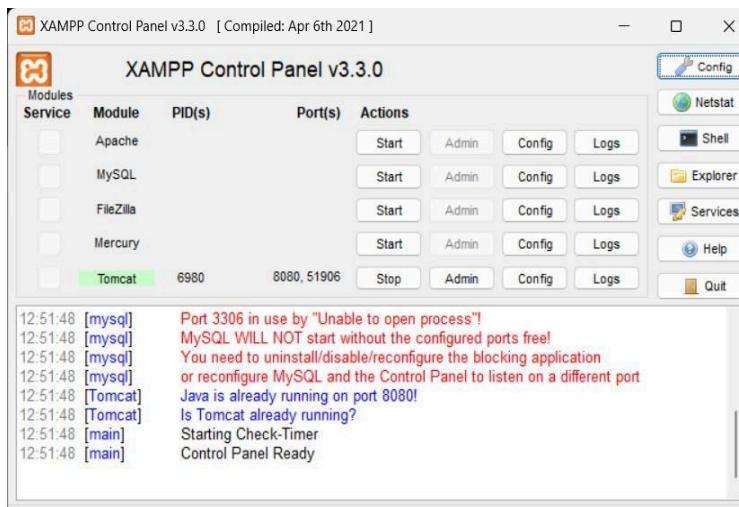
Name	Date modified	Type	Size
index	04-08-2024 18:02	HTML File	3 KB
index2	11-08-2024 12:57	PHP Source File	3 KB

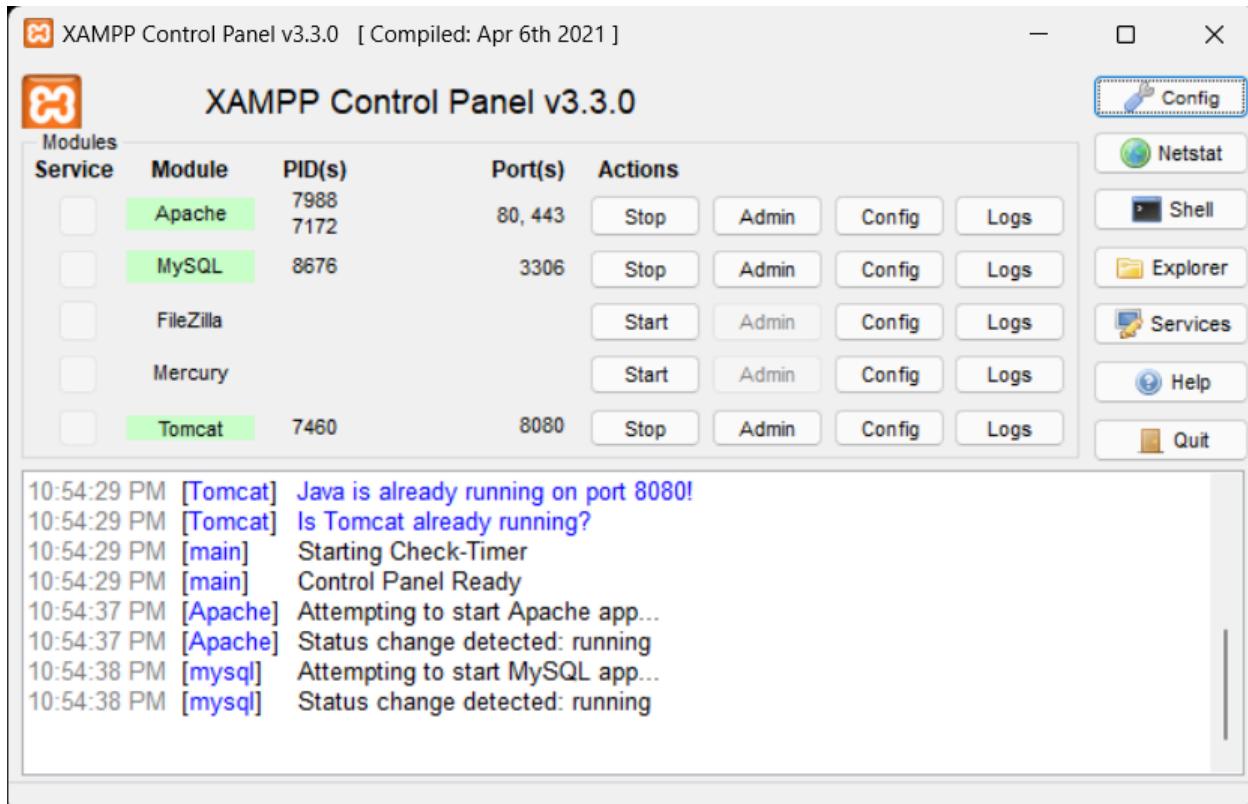
Step 3: Go to the directory where XAMPP was installed. Go to htdocs folder. Place your folder in this directory i.e Paste the index2.php here



Name	Date modified	Type	Size
dashboard	11-08-2024 12:45	File folder	
img	11-08-2024 12:45	File folder	
webalizer	11-08-2024 12:44	File folder	
xampp	11-08-2024 12:45	File folder	
applications	15-06-2022 21:37	HTML File	4 KB
bitnami	15-06-2022 21:37	CSS Source File	1 KB
favicon	16-07-2015 21:02	ICO File	31 KB
index	16-07-2015 21:02	PHP Source File	1 KB
index2	11-08-2024 12:57	PHP Source File	3 KB

Step 4: Open XAMPP Control Panel, start the Apache service (Required) and mySQL service (if needed)





Step 5: Open your web browser. Type localhost/demo. This will open your website on your browser.

localhost/demo/

i am Aditya Dubey d15c_10, Hello World

PHP Version 8.2.12

php

System	Windows NT LAPTOP-824R819N 10.0 build 22621 (Windows 11) AMD64
Build Date	Oct 24 2023 21:10:40
Build System	Microsoft Windows Server 2019 Datacenter [10.0.17763]
Compiler	Visual C++ 2019
Architecture	x64
Configure Command	./configure --enable-snapshot-build --enable-debug-pack --with-pdo-oci=.,.,.,instantclient/sdk/shared --with-oci8-19=.,.,.,instantclient/sdk/shared --enable-object-out-dir=../obj --enable-com-dotnet=shared --without-analyzer --with-pgo
Server API	Apache 2.0 Handler
Virtual Directory Support	enabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	no value
Loaded Configuration File	C:\xampp\php\php.ini
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	(none)
Additional .ini files parsed	(none)
PHP API	20220829
PHP Extension	20220829
Zend Extension	420220829
Zend Extension Build	API420220829_TS_VS16
PHP Extension Build	API20220829_TS_VS16
Debug Build	no
Thread Safety	enabled
Thread API	Windows Threads
Zend Signal Handling	disabled
Zend Memory Manager	enabled
Zend Multibyte Support	provided by mbstring
Zend Max Execution Time	disabled

1) On AWS S3

Step 1: Login to your AWS account. Go to services and open S3.

The screenshot shows the AWS Services console interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs like 'Console Home', 'Services' (selected), and 'Search'. Below the navigation bar is a large grid of service icons and names. The 'Storage' category is expanded, showing services like S3, EFS, FSx, S3 Glacier, Storage Gateway, AWS Backup, and AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery. Other categories visible include 'AWS', 'Database', 'Media Services', 'Cloud Financial Management', 'Front-end Web & Mobile', and 'Application Integration'. The bottom of the screen includes standard browser controls and a footer with copyright information.

Step 2: Click on Create Bucket

The screenshot shows the 'Amazon S3' service console. On the left, there's a sidebar with options like 'Buckets', 'Access Grants', 'Access Points', 'Object Lambda Access Points', 'Multi-Region Access Points', 'Batch Operations', 'IAM Access Analyzer for S3', and 'Storage Lens'. The main area is titled 'Amazon S3' and features an 'Account snapshot - updated every 24 hours' section. Below it, there are tabs for 'General purpose buckets' and 'Directory buckets', with 'General purpose buckets' selected. It shows a list of buckets, including one named 'elasticbeanstalk-eu-north-1'. At the top of this list is a 'Create bucket' button. The bottom of the screen includes standard browser controls and a footer with copyright information.

Step 3: Give a name to your bucket, keeping other options default, scroll down and click on Create Bucket

The screenshots show the AWS S3 'Create bucket' wizard. The first screenshot shows the 'General configuration' step, where the 'Bucket name' is set to 'www.aditya1492025.com'. The second screenshot shows the 'Object Ownership' step, where 'ACLs disabled (recommended)' is selected. The third screenshot shows the 'Block Public Access settings for this bucket' step, which is currently empty.

Step 4: Click on the name of your bucket and goto Properties

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 bucket creation interface. In the 'Encryption type' section, 'Server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed keys (SSE-S3)' is selected. Under 'Bucket Key', 'Enable' is selected. A note states that using an S3 Bucket Key for SSE-KMS reduces costs by lowering calls to AWS KMS. S3 Bucket Keys aren't supported for DSSE-KMS. Below this is an 'Advanced settings' section. A note at the bottom says: 'After creating the bucket, you can upload files and folders to the bucket, and configure additional bucket settings.' At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'Create bucket' buttons.

Success Message:

Successfully created bucket "www.aditya1492025.com"
To upload files and folders, or to configure additional bucket settings, choose [View details](#).

General purpose buckets (3) Info All AWS Regions

Name	AWS Region	IAM Access Analyzer	Creation date
elasticbeanstalk-eu-north-1-025066268039	Europe (Stockholm) eu-north-1	View analyzer for eu-north-1	August 13, 2024, 23:34:46 (UTC+05:30)
elasticbeanstalk-us-east-1-025066268039	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	View analyzer for us-east-1	August 7, 2024, 10:22:38 (UTC+05:30)
www.aditya1492025.com	Europe (Stockholm) eu-north-1	View analyzer for eu-north-1	August 16, 2024, 10:11:55 (UTC+05:30)

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Div:D15C

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The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Bucket Properties page for a bucket named "www.aditya1492025.com". The "Properties" tab is selected. In the "Bucket overview" section, it displays the AWS Region as "Europe (Stockholm) eu-north-1", the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) as "arn:aws:s3:::www.aditya1492025.com", and the Creation date as "August 16, 2024, 10:11:55 (UTC+05:30)". There is also a "Bucket Versioning" section with a "Disabled" status and an "Edit" button.

Step 5: Scroll down till you find Static website hosting, click on edit

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Bucket Properties page for the same bucket. The "Static website hosting" section is visible, showing the status as "Disabled". An "Edit" button is located next to the section title.

Step 6: Click on Enable static website hosting

Step 7: Write the name of your document which you wanted to host on AWS from your local folder and in error document, give name as error..html. Save your changes.

Step 8: Save the Changes

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The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs like CloudShell, Feedback, and various AWS services. Below the navigation bar, the main content area displays the configuration for a static website hosting bucket. A prominent green success message at the top states "Successfully edited static website hosting." The configuration details include:

- Default encryption:** Info - Server-side encryption is automatically applied to new objects stored in this bucket.
- Encryption type:** Info - Server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed keys (SSE-S3).
- Bucket Key:** Info - When KMS encryption is used to encrypt new objects in this bucket, the bucket key reduces encryption costs by lowering calls to AWS KMS. [Learn more](#).
- Enabled:** A checkbox indicating the feature is active.

Below these settings is a section titled "Intelligent-Tiering Archive configurations (0)". It includes a "Create configuration" button and a search bar labeled "Find Intelligent-Tiering Archive configurations". A table with columns "Name", "Status", "Scope", "Days until transition to Ar...", and "Days until transition to De..." is shown, but it currently has 0 rows.

Step 9: Go to Objects tab and click on upload file

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs for Services, Search, and a search input field. Below the navigation bar, there's a breadcrumb trail: AWS > Services > S3 > Buckets > www.aditya1492025.com > Objects. The main area is titled "Objects (0) Info". It features a toolbar with buttons for Copy S3 URI, Copy URL, Download, Open, Delete, Actions, Create folder, and Upload. A search bar labeled "Find objects by prefix" is present. A table header includes columns for Name, Type, Last modified, Size, and Storage class. A message states "No objects" and "You don't have any objects in this bucket." A prominent orange "Upload" button is located at the bottom right of the object list area.

Step 10: Click on Add files. Add all the files you want to upload. Then scroll down and click on Upload

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 upload interface. The top navigation bar includes CloudShell, Feedback, and various icons. The main area is titled "Upload info". It has a large text input field with placeholder text "Drag and drop files and folders you want to upload here, or choose Add files or Add folder.". Below this, a table lists "Files and folders (2 Total, 2.1 KB)". The table has columns for Name, Folder, and Type. It contains two entries: "error.html" and "index.html", both of which are "text/html" type files. At the bottom, there's a "Destination" section with a "Destination" dropdown menu. The footer includes standard AWS links: CloudShell, Feedback, Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.

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The screenshot shows two consecutive screenshots of the AWS S3 console.

Screenshot 1: Uploading files

This screen shows the "Upload" interface. It has sections for "Files and folders (0)", "Destination info", "Permissions", and "Properties". The "Destination" is set to `s3://www.aditya1492025.com`. The "Properties" section includes a note about bucket settings. At the bottom are "Cancel" and "Upload" buttons.

Screenshot 2: Upload succeeded

This screen shows the "Upload succeeded" message with a green header bar. Below it is a "Summary" table:

Destination	Succeeded	Failed
<code>s3://www.aditya1492025.com</code>	2 files, 2.1 KB (100.00%)	0 files, 0 B (0%)

Below the summary is a "Files and folders" table:

Files and folders (2 Total, 2.1 KB)						
Name	Folder	Type	Size	Status	Error	Actions
error.html	-	text/html	982.0 B	Succeeded	-	View
index.html	-	text/html	1.2 KB	Succeeded	-	View

At the bottom of the second screenshot, there are links for CloudShell, Feedback, © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates., Privacy, and Copilot in Windows.

Step11: This will take you to the Objects screen. Switch to Properties, scroll down to Static web hosting. There you would find the link (Bucket website endpoint) to your website.

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 bucket configuration page for a bucket named 'aditya1492025'. Under the 'Static website hosting' section, 'Enabled' is selected for 'Static website hosting'. The 'Hosting type' is set to 'Bucket hosting'. The 'Bucket website endpoint' is listed as <http://www.aditya1492025.com.s3-website.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com>. There is an 'Edit' button next to the static website hosting settings.

Step12: Open the link. It will show a 403 forbidden error screen as the contents of the bucket are not available for the public users. To change this, go to Permissions tab, go to Block public access and click on edit

403 Forbidden

- Code: AccessDenied
- Message: Access Denied
- RequestId: 8TQ4EGP4TK06MVPB
- HostId: hF+ToadQUoCuDM8H+iFRsXdA28TGp+xikYbjb4CICS/t+3it4ihA/tvgA1Xr1xo+JL5AhkT6hJs=

An Error Occurred While Attempting to Retrieve a Custom Error Document

- Code: AccessDenied
- Message: Access Denied

Step 13:

Uncheck the Block all public access checkbox and click on save changes

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The screenshot shows the 'Edit Block public access (bucket settings)' page for the bucket 'www.aditya1492025.com'. The 'Block all public access' setting is currently off. The 'Edit' button is visible in the top right corner of the settings section.

Block public access (bucket settings)

Public access is granted to buckets and objects through access control lists (ACLs), bucket policies, access point policies, or all. In order to ensure that public access to all your S3 buckets and objects is blocked, turn on Block all public access. These settings apply only to this bucket and its access points. AWS recommends that you turn on Block all public access, but before applying any of these settings, ensure that your applications will work correctly without public access. If you require some level of public access to your buckets or objects within, you can customize the individual settings below to suit your specific storage use cases. [Learn more](#)

Block all public access

Turning this setting on is the same as turning on all four settings below. Each of the following settings are independent of one another.

- Block public access to buckets and objects granted through new access control lists (ACLs)**
S3 will block public access permissions applied to newly added buckets or objects, and prevent the creation of new public access ACLs for existing buckets and objects. This setting doesn't change any existing permissions that allow public access to S3 resources using ACLs.
- Block public access to buckets and objects granted through any access control lists (ACLs)**
S3 will ignore all ACLs that grant public access to buckets and objects.
- Block public access to buckets and objects granted through new public bucket or access point policies**
S3 will block new bucket and access point policies that grant public access to buckets and objects. This setting doesn't change any existing policies that allow public access to S3 resources.
- Block public and cross-account access to buckets and objects through any public bucket or access point policies**
S3 will ignore public and cross-account access for buckets or access points with policies that grant public access to buckets and objects.

Permissions overview

Access finding

Access findings are provided by IAM external access analyzers. Learn more about [How IAM analyzer findings work](#).
[View analyzer for eu-north-1](#)

Block public access (bucket settings)

Public access is granted to buckets and objects through access control lists (ACLs), bucket policies, access point policies, or all. In order to ensure that public access to all your S3 buckets and objects is blocked, turn on Block all public access. These settings apply only to this bucket and its access points. AWS recommends that you turn on Block all public access, but before applying any of these settings, ensure that your applications will work correctly without public access. If you require some level of public access to your buckets or objects within, you can customize the individual settings below to suit your specific storage use cases. [Learn more](#)

Block all public access

Off

Individual Block Public Access settings for this bucket

Step 14:Successfully Changed the Settings

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The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Bucket Permissions settings for the bucket 'www.aditya1492025.com'. A green success message at the top states 'Successfully edited Block Public Access settings for this bucket.' Below this, the 'Permissions' tab is selected. Under the 'Block public access (bucket settings)' section, there is a button labeled 'Edit'. The 'Block all public access' setting is currently set to 'Off'. At the bottom of the page, there are links for CloudShell, Feedback, and a footer with copyright information.

Step 15: Scroll down to bucket policy and click edit and paste the code from given Github Link
<https://gist.github.com/Savjee/b4b3a21d143a30e7dc07>

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "PublicReadGetObject",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": "*"
      },
      "Action": "s3:GetObject",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::YOUR-BUCKET-NAME-HERE/*"
    }
  ]
}
```

Paste this code snippet in the policy textarea. Replace YOUR-BUCKET-NAME-HERE with the name you have given to your bucket. Save the changes

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Bucket Policy configuration page. The main area displays the following JSON policy:

```
1▼ [{  
2    "Version": "2012-10-17",  
3    "Statement": [  
4        {  
5            "Sid": "PublicReadGetObject",  
6            "Effect": "Allow",  
7            "Principal": "*",  
8            "Action": "s3:GetObject",  
9            "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::www.aditya1492025.com/*"  
10       }  
11    ]  
12}  
13]  
14]
```

To the right of the policy, there is a sidebar with the following sections:

- Edit statement**: A button to edit an existing statement.
- Select a statement**: A placeholder text indicating where to select an existing statement or add a new one.
- + Add new statement**: A button to add a new statement.

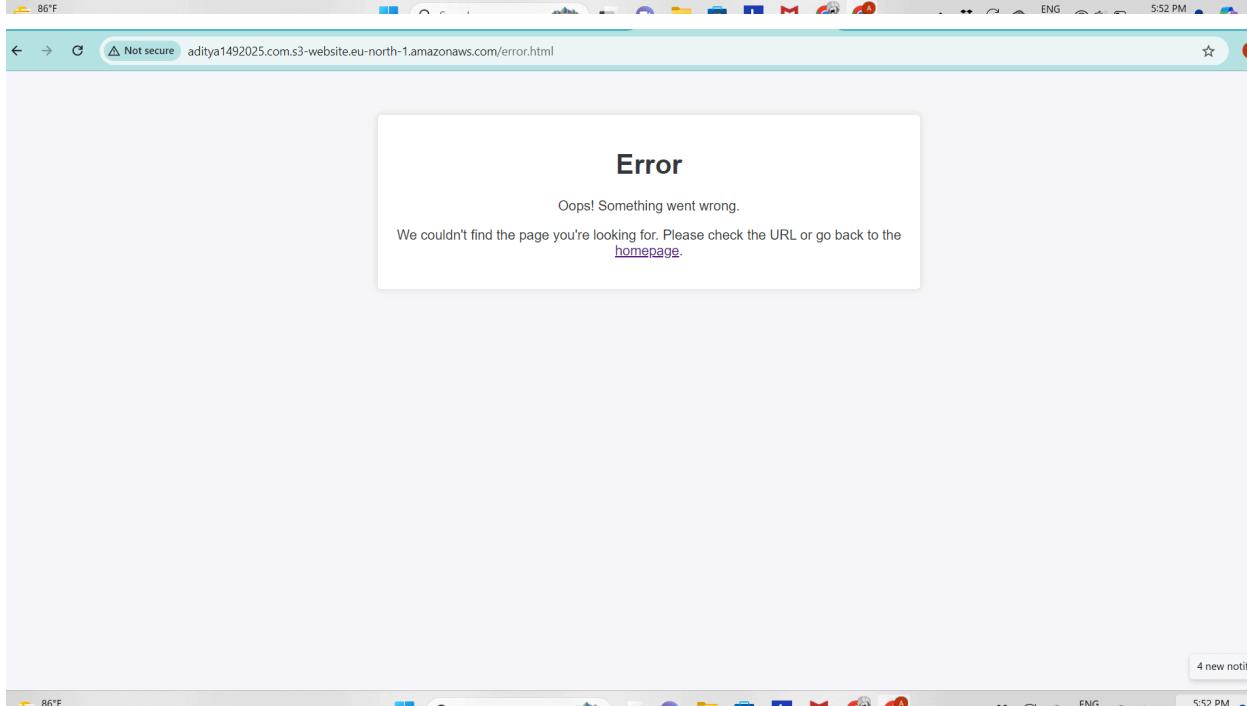
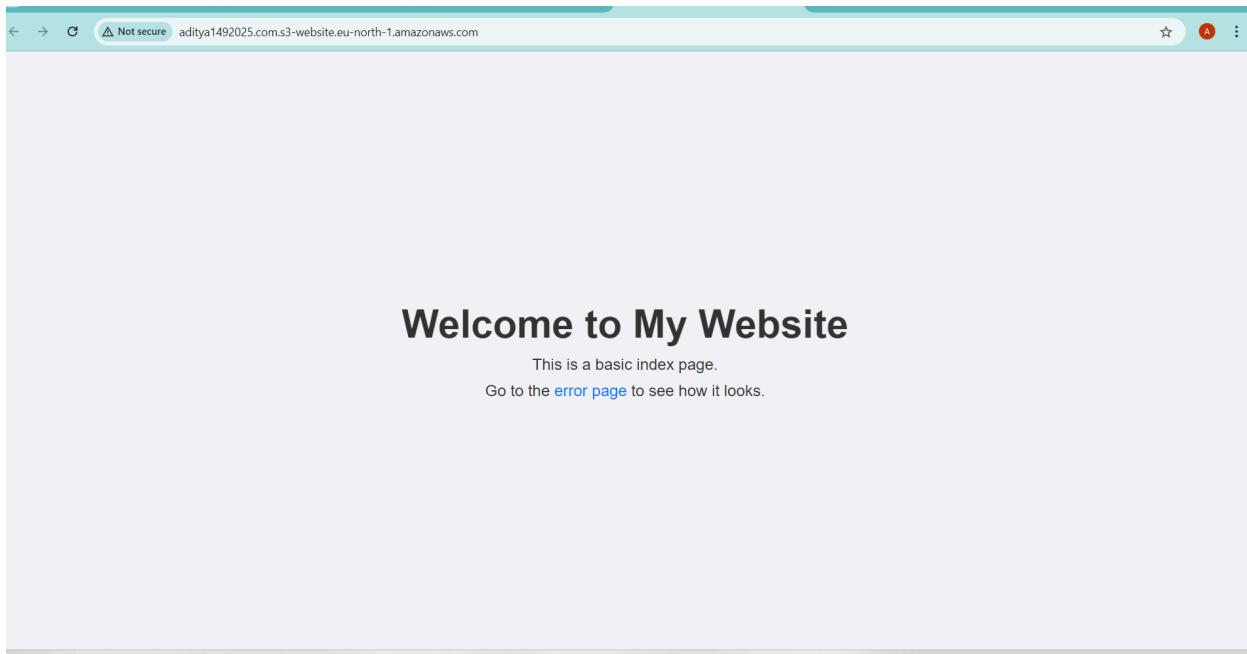
At the bottom of the page, there are links for CloudShell, Feedback, and a copyright notice: © 2024 Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.

Step 16: Now reload the website. You can see your website

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Experiment No: 1(B)

Step 1: Set up Cloud9 environment.

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

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, a 'Services' dropdown, a search bar, and account information ('N. Virginia' and 'voclabs/user3382213=PRAJAPATI_SHIVAM_ROHITKUMAR @ 3805-5794-4473'). Below the search bar, there's a large search input field with the placeholder 'Search' and a 'Search' button. The main content area displays a list of AWS services. Services related to Cloud9 are grouped under the 'Developer Tools' category. Other visible categories include 'Analytics', 'Customer Enablement', 'End User Computing', 'Internet of Things', 'Game Development', and several others like 'Amazon Kendra', 'Amazon Personalize', etc. At the bottom of the page, there are links for 'Privacy', 'Terms', and 'Cookie preferences'.

- 2) Click on create environment

The screenshot shows the AWS Cloud9 landing page. The top navigation bar is identical to the one in the previous screenshot. The main content area has a dark background. On the left, there's a section titled 'AWS Cloud9' with the subtext 'A cloud IDE for writing, running, and debugging code'. Below this is a paragraph about AWS Cloud9's functionality. On the right, there's a prominent 'Create environment' button. At the bottom of the page, there are sections for 'How it works' and 'Getting started'. A sidebar on the right contains links for 'Before you start (2 min read)', 'Create an environment (2 min read)', 'Working with environments (15 min read)', and 'Working with the IDE (10 min read)'. The bottom of the page includes standard footer links for 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', 'Privacy', 'Terms', and 'Cookie preferences'.

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

The screenshot shows the 'Create environment' page in the AWS Cloud9 interface. The 'Details' tab is selected. In the 'Name' field, 'WebAppIDE' is entered. The 'Description - optional' field is empty. Under 'Environment type', the 'New EC2 instance' option is selected, which is highlighted with a blue border. The 'Existing compute' option is also available but not selected. At the bottom of the page, there are links for 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', and copyright information.

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

The screenshot shows the 'New EC2 instance' configuration page. Under 'Instance type', the 't2.micro (1 GiB RAM + 1 vCPU)' option is selected and highlighted with a blue border. Other options like 't3.small (2 GiB RAM + 2 vCPU)' and 'm5.large (8 GiB RAM + 2 vCPU)' are also listed. Below this, there's a section for 'Additional instance types' with a link to explore more. Under 'Platform', 'Amazon Linux 2023' is selected. The 'Timeout' setting is set to '30 minutes'. At the bottom, there are 'Network settings' and other configuration tabs. The footer includes links for 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', and copyright information.

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

The screenshot shows the 'Create Environment' wizard in the AWS Cloud9 service. The current step is 'Connection'. It offers two options: 'AWS Systems Manager (SSM)' (selected) and 'Secure Shell (SSH)'. Both options are described: SSM allows access via SSM without opening inbound ports, while SSH accesses environment directly via SSH, opening inbound ports. Below this, there's a section for 'Tags - optional' and a note about IAM resources being created. At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'Create' buttons.

6) Successfully created the environment so now click on open

The screenshot shows the 'Environments' page in the AWS Cloud9 service. A success message at the top says 'Successfully created WebAppIDE. To get the most out of your environment, see Best practices for using AWS Cloud9'. The main table lists one environment: 'WebAppIDE' (Status: Open, Type: EC2 instance, Connection: Secure Shell (SSH), Permission: Owner, ARN: arn:aws:sts::38055794473:assumed-role/voclabs/user3382213=PRAJAPATI_SHIVAM_ROHITKUMAR). The 'Open' button for this environment is highlighted.

Step 2: Creating IAM user.

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

The screenshot shows the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) dashboard. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links for Access management, Access reports, and CloudShell. The main area displays the IAM resources section with counts for User groups (0), Users (0), Roles (20), Policies (4), and Identity providers (0). Below this is a 'What's new' section with four recent updates. To the right, there are two panels: 'AWS Account' (Account ID: 380557944473, Sign-in URL: https://380557944473.signin.aws.amazon.co m/console) and 'Tools' (Policy simulator). The bottom of the screen includes standard AWS footer links for Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.

- 2) Click on the create user

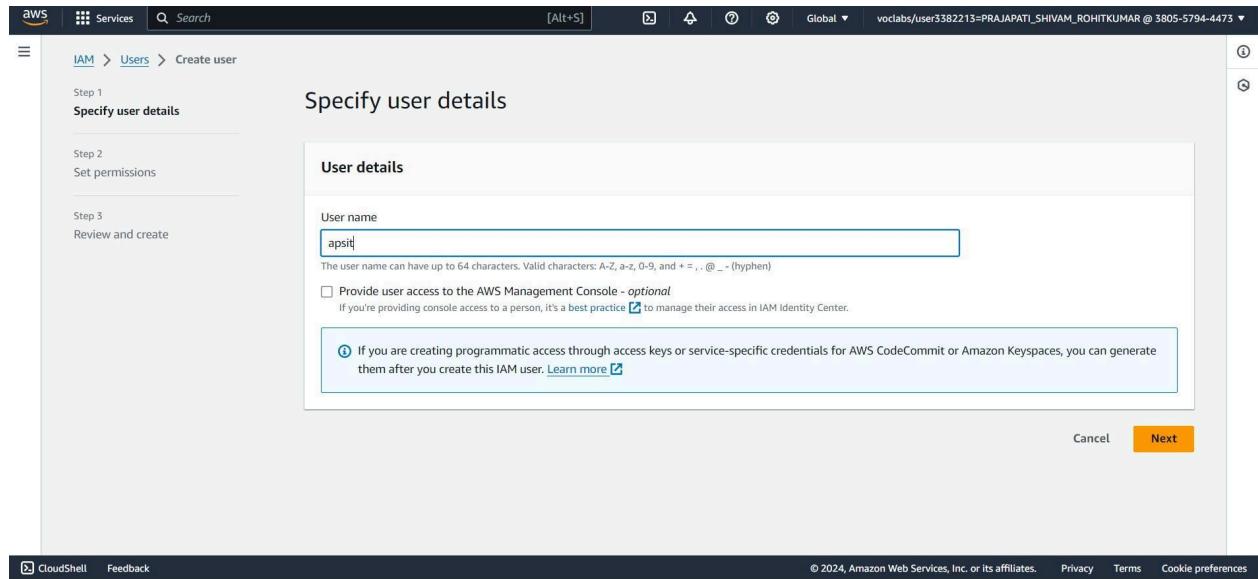
The screenshot shows the AWS IAM Users page. The left sidebar has the same navigation as the previous dashboard. The main area shows a table titled 'Users (0) info' with a note: 'An IAM user is an identity with long-term credentials that is used to interact with AWS in an account.' The table has columns for User name, Path, Group, Last activity, MFA, Password age, and Console last sign-in. A search bar is at the top of the table. At the top right, there are 'Create user', 'Delete', and other buttons. The bottom of the screen includes the standard AWS footer.

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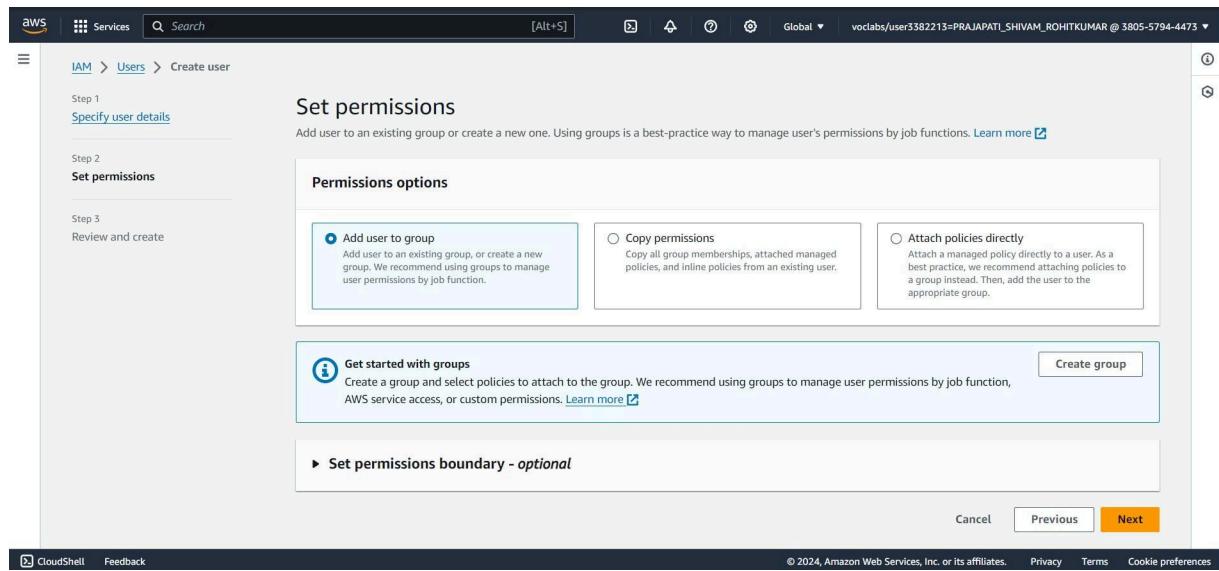
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3) Write the name of the user you want to add and click on next



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



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

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM Permissions Policies page. At the top, there is a note about setting a permissions boundary. Below it, a checkbox is checked for "Use a permissions boundary to control the maximum permissions". A search bar at the top right contains the text "cloud9". The main table lists five AWS managed policies:

Policy name	Type	Attached entities
AWSCloud9Administrator	AWS managed	0
AWSCloud9EnvironmentMember	AWS managed	0
AWSCloud9ServiceRolePolicy	AWS managed	1
AWSCloud9SSMInstanceProfile	AWS managed	0
AWSCloud9User	AWS managed	0

At the bottom right, there are "Cancel", "Previous", and "Next" buttons. The "Next" button is highlighted in orange.

- 6) Scroll down and click on create user

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM Create User wizard, Step 2: Set permissions. The left sidebar shows steps 1 (Specify user details) and 3 (Review and create). The main area is titled "Review and create" and contains sections for "User details" and "Permissions summary".

User details:

User name	Console password type	Require password reset
apsit	None	No

Permissions summary:

Name	Type	Used as
No resources		

Tags - optional:

Tags are key-value pairs you can add to AWS resources to help identify, organize, or search for resources. Choose any tags you want to associate with this user.

No tags associated with the resource.

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The screenshot shows the 'Create user' page in the AWS IAM console. At the top, an error message states: 'User was not created. User: arn:aws:sts::380557944473:assumed-role/voclabs/user3382213=PRAJAPATI_SHIVAM_ROHITKUMAR is not authorized to perform: iam>CreateUser on resource: arn:aws:iam::380557944473:user/apsit because no identity-based policy allows the iam>CreateUser action'. Below the error message, there is a search bar with 'apsit' and a dropdown menu set to 'None'. A 'Permissions summary' section shows a table with one row: 'Name' (apsit), 'Type' (AWS Lambda function), and 'Used as' (No resources). A 'Tags - optional' section follows, with a note that tags are key-value pairs used for identification and organization. It shows 'No tags associated with the resource' and a button to 'Add new tag'. A note indicates you can add up to 50 more tags. At the bottom right are 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Create user' buttons. The footer includes links for CloudShell, Feedback, and copyright information.

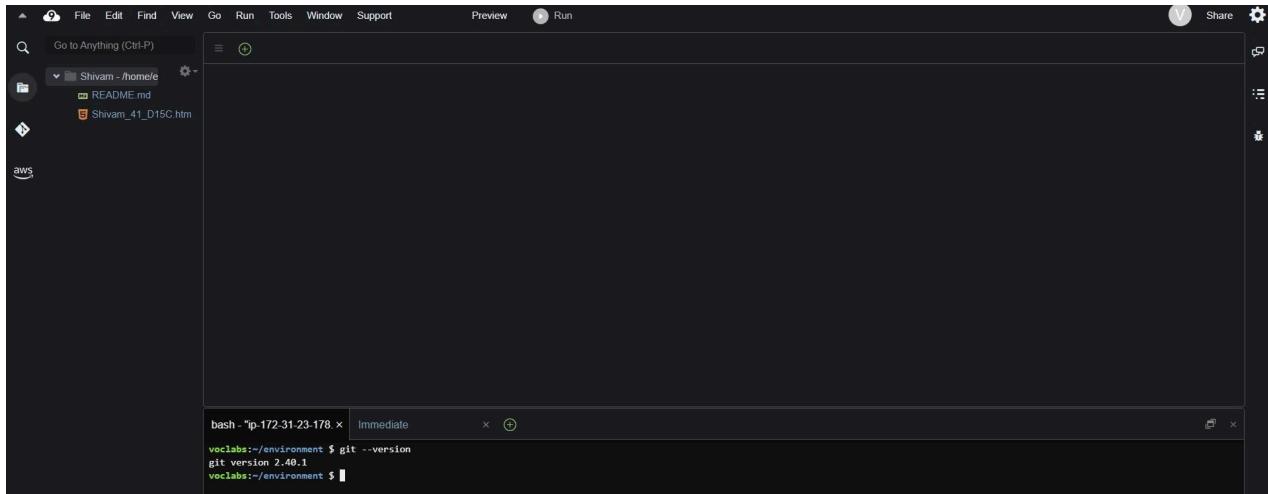
When we go to add user to a group, the AWS Academy account throws an error as we do not have the permissions to create a group. So we have to use our personal AWS account for this part.

Step 3: Working on Cloud9 IDE

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

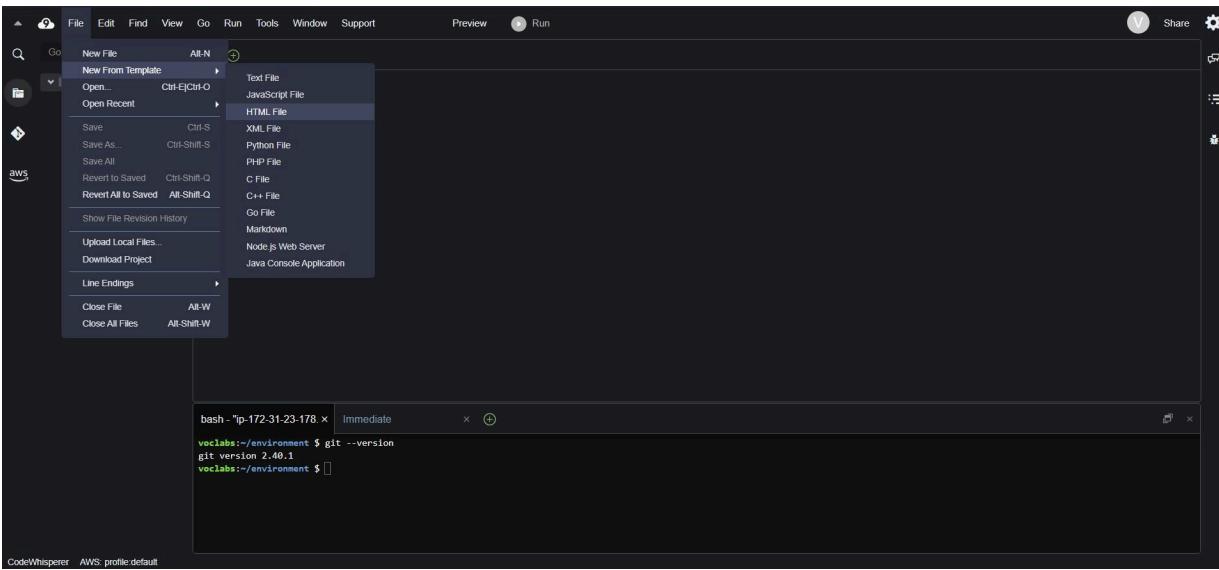
The screenshot shows the 'Environments' page in the AWS Cloud9 service. A green banner at the top says 'Successfully created WebApplDE. To get the most out of your environment, see Best practices for using AWS Cloud9'. The left sidebar has sections for 'My environments', 'Shared with me', 'All account environments', and 'Documentation'. The main area shows a table titled 'Environments (1)'. The table has columns: Name, Cloud9 IDE, Environment type, Connection, Permission, and Owner ARN. One environment is listed: 'WebApplDE' (Status: Open, Type: EC2 instance, Connection: Secure Shell (SSH), Permission: Owner, Owner ARN: arn:aws:sts::380557944473:assumed-role/voclabs/user3382213=PRAJAPATI_SHIVAM_ROHITKUMAR). At the bottom right are 'Delete', 'View details', 'Open in Cloud9', and 'Create environment' buttons. The footer includes links for CloudShell, Feedback, and copyright information.

- 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.



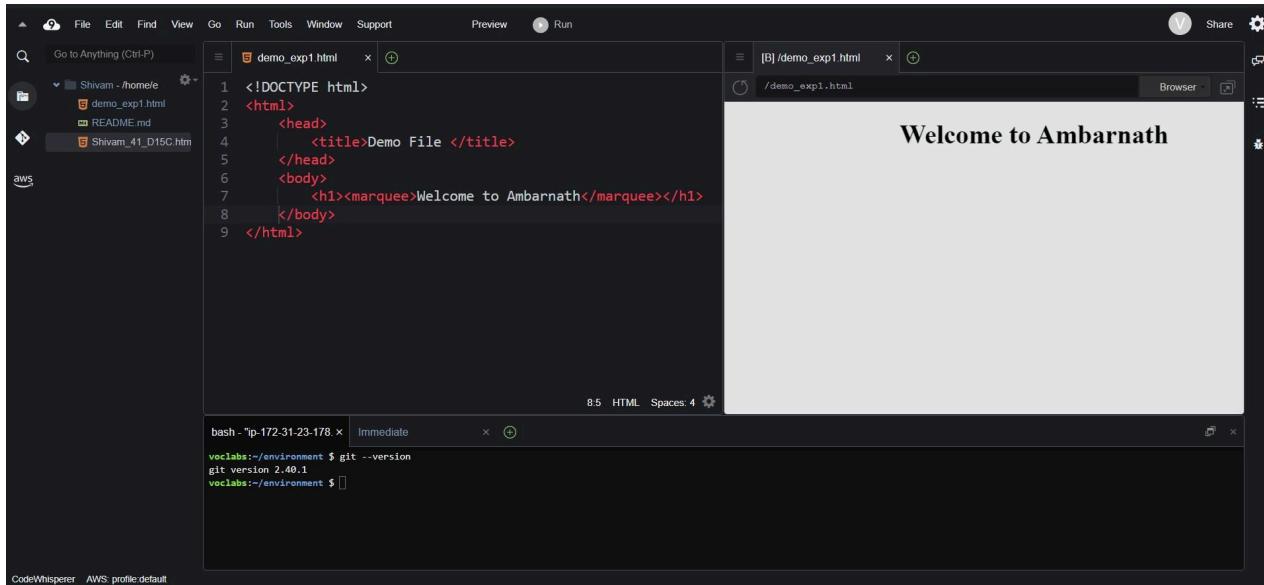
The screenshot shows the Cloud9 IDE interface. At the top is a navigation bar with File, Edit, Find, View, Go, Run, Tools, Window, Support, Preview, and Run buttons. Below the navigation bar is a file explorer sidebar showing a directory structure under 'Shivam - /home/vc'. The main workspace contains a terminal window titled 'bash - *ip-172-31-23-178.x' with the command 'git --version' run, displaying the output 'git version 2.40.1'. The bottom status bar indicates 'CodeWhisperer AWS profile default'.

- 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



The screenshot shows the Cloud9 IDE interface with the 'File' menu open. The 'File' menu includes options like New File, New From Template (which is currently selected), Open, Open Recent, Save, Save As, Save All, Revert to Saved, Show File Revision History, Upload Local Files, Download Project, Line Endings, Close File, and Close All Files. A sub-menu 'New From Template' is open, showing options for Text File, JavaScript File, HTML File, XML File, Python File, PHP File, C File, C++ File, Go File, Markdown, Node.js Web Server, and Java Console Application. The main workspace below shows a terminal window with the command 'git --version' run, displaying the output 'git version 2.40.1'. The bottom status bar indicates 'CodeWhisperer AWS profile default'.

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



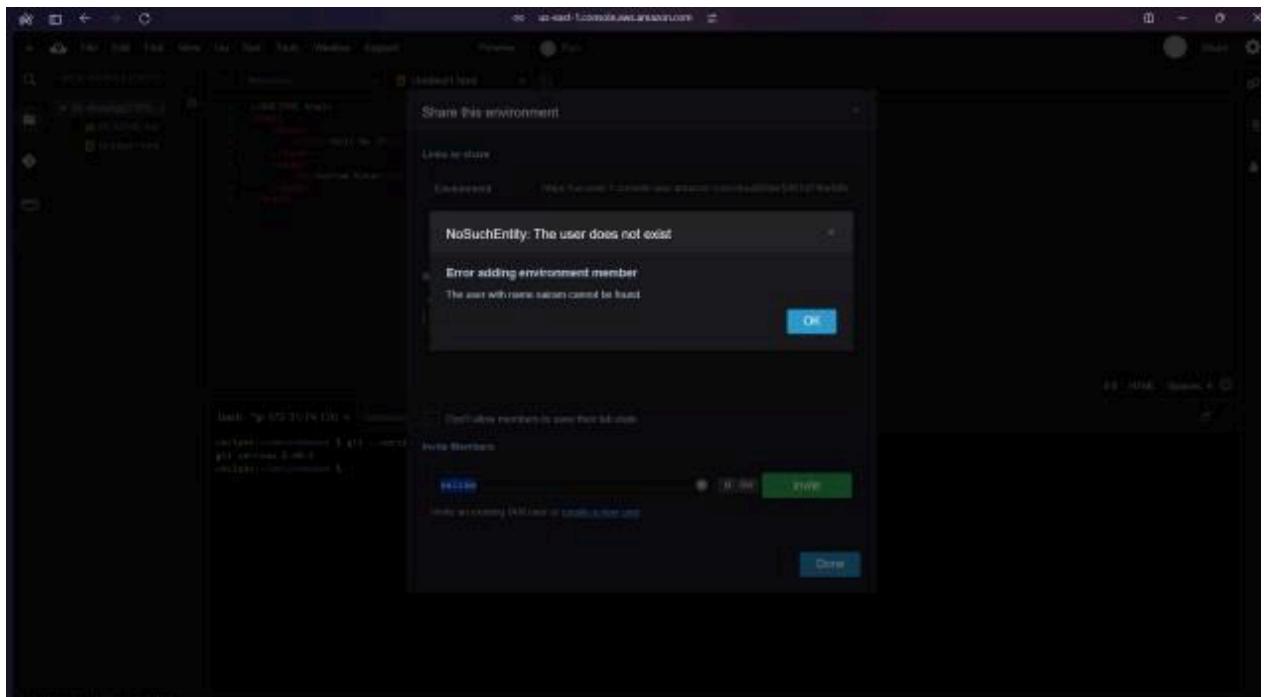
The screenshot shows the Cloud9 IDE interface. On the left, there's a file tree with files like demo_exp1.html, README.md, and Shivam_41_D15C.htm. The main editor window contains the following HTML code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Demo File </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1><marquee>Welcome to Ambarnath</marquee></h1>
  </body>
</html>
```

To the right of the editor is a browser preview window showing the output: "Welcome to Ambarnath". Below the editor, there's a terminal window with the following command history:

```
bash - *ip-172-31-23-178 ~ Immediate
vocabs:~/environment $ git --version
git version 2.40.1
vocabs:~/environment $
```

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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