

Practical 1 : Infrastructure as a service using AWS.

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Cloud Computing Architecture :

The architecture of cloud computing is a complex system, but at its core, it's about how various components work together to deliver on-demand computing services over the internet. Think of it as a massive blueprint for building and running applications in the cloud. Cloud computing architecture is a combination of service-oriented architecture and event-driven architecture.

Cloud computing architecture divided into two parts-

Front End

Back End

Front End

The front end is used by the client. It contains client-side interfaces and applications that are required to access the cloud computing platforms. The front end includes web servers (including Chrome, Firefox, internet explorer, etc.), thin & fat clients, tablets, and mobile devices.

Back End

The back end is used by the service provider. It manages all the resources that are required to provide cloud computing services. It includes a huge amount of data storage, security mechanism, virtual machines, deploying models, servers, traffic control mechanisms, etc.

Both front end and back end are connected to others through a network, generally using the internet connection.

Components of Cloud Computing Architecture

There are the following components of cloud computing architecture -

1. Client Infrastructure

Client Infrastructure is a Front end component. It provides GUI (Graphical User Interface) to interact with the cloud.

2. Application

The application may be any software or platform that a client wants to access.

3. Service

A Cloud Services manages that which type of service you access according to the client's requirement.

Cloud computing offers the following three type of services:

i. Software as a Service (SaaS) – It is also known as cloud application services. Mostly, SaaS applications run directly through the web browser means we do not require to download and install these applications. Some important example of SaaS is given below –

Example: Google Apps, Salesforce Dropbox, Slack, Hubspot, Cisco WebEx.

ii. Platform as a Service (PaaS) – It is also known as cloud platform services. It is quite similar to SaaS, but the difference is that PaaS provides a platform for software creation, but using SaaS, we can access software over the internet without the need of any platform.

Example: Windows Azure, Force.com, Magento Commerce Cloud, OpenShift.

iii. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) – It is also known as cloud infrastructure services. It is responsible for managing applications data, middleware, and runtime environments.

Example: Amazon Web Services (AWS) EC2, Google Compute Engine (GCE), Cisco Metapod.

4. Runtime Cloud

Runtime Cloud provides the execution and runtime environment to the virtual machines.

5. Storage

Storage is one of the most important components of cloud computing. It provides a huge amount of storage capacity in the cloud to store and manage data.

6. Infrastructure

It provides services on the host level, application level, and network level. Cloud infrastructure includes hardware and software components such as servers, storage, network devices, virtualization software, and other storage resources that are needed to support the cloud computing model.

7. Management

Management is used to manage components such as application, service, runtime cloud, storage, infrastructure, and other security issues in the backend and establish coordination between them.

8. Security

Security is an in-built back end component of cloud computing. It implements a security mechanism in the back end.

9. Internet

The Internet is medium through which front end and back end can interact and communicate with each other.

IASS:

Infrastructure as a service (IaaS) is the on-demand availability of highly scalable computing resources as services over the internet. It eliminates the need for enterprises to procure, configure, or manage infrastructure themselves, and they only pay for what they use.

IaaS in cloud computing is when you rent access to cloud infrastructure resources as individual services from a cloud service provider (CSP), including servers, virtual machines, networking resources, and storage. IaaS helps eliminate much of the complexity and costs associated with building and maintaining physical infrastructure in an on-premises data centre.

The CSP is responsible for managing and maintaining the infrastructure, so you can concentrate on installing, configuring, and managing software and keeping your data secure. IaaS providers also offer additional services, such as detailed billing management, logging, monitoring, storage resiliency, and security.

You can access IaaS resources using a pay-as-you-go basis, allowing you to only pay to consume the resources that you need. In other words, you can easily increase or decrease resources, allowing you to pay less when needed or instantly provision and scale out resources to meet new demand.

AWS:

AWS stands for Amazon Web Services, It is an expanded cloud computing platform provided by Amazon Company. AWS provides a wide range of services with a pay-as-per-use pricing model over the Internet such as Storage, Computing power, Databases, Machine Learning services, and much more. AWS facilitates for both businesses and individual users with effectively hosting the applications, storing the data securely, and making use of a wide variety of tools and services improving management flexibility for IT resources.

AWS comes up with its own network infrastructure on establishing the datacentres in different regions mostly all over the world. Its global Infrastructure acts as a backbone for operations and services provided by AWS. It facilitates the users on creating secure environments using Amazon VPCs (Virtual Private Clouds). Essential services like Amazon EC2 and Amazon S3 for utilizing the compute and storage service with elastic scaling. It supports the dynamic scaling of the applications with the services such as Auto Scaling and Elastic Load Balancing (AWS ELB). It provides a good user-friendly AWS Management Console facilitating seamless configuration and management of AWS services to the Users. Its Architecture ensures high availability, fault tolerance making AWS as a versatile powerful Cloud Computing Platform.

The following are the some of the main fundamentals of AWS:

Regions: AWS provide the services with respective division of regions. The regions are divided based on geographical areas/locations and will establish data centres. Based on need and traffic of users, the scale of data centres is depended to facilitate users with low-latencies of services.

Availability Zones (AZ): To prevent the Data centres for the Natural Calamities or any other disasters. The Datacentres are established as sub sections with isolated locations to enhance fault tolerance and disaster recovery management.

Global Network Infrastructure: AWS ensures the reliability and scalability of services through setting up its own AWS Network Infrastructure globally. It helps in better management of data transmissions for optimized performance and security reliance.

Top AWS Services

In the rapid revolution of Cloud Computing, AWS facilitates with wide variety of services respect to the fields and needs. The following are the top AWS services that are in wide usage:

Amazon EC2(Elastic Compute Cloud): It provides the Scalable computing power via cloud allowing the users to run applications and manage the workloads over their remotely.

Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service): It offers scalable object Storage as a Service with high durability for storing and retrieving any amount of data.

AWS Lambda: It is a service in Serverless Architecture with Function as a Service facilitating serverless computing i.e., running the code on response to the events, the background environment management of servers is handled by aws automatically. It helps the developers to completely focus on the logic of code build.

Amazon RDS (Relational Database Service): This is an aws service that simplifies the management of database providing high available relational databases in the cloud.

Amazon VPC (Virtual Private Cloud): It enables the users to create isolated networks with option of public and private expose within the AWS cloud, providing safe and adaptable configurations of their resources.

1. Implement windows machine using Amazon EC2.

Go to aws.amazon.com and Sign Up by proving all the information.



Congratulations

Thank you for signing up for AWS.

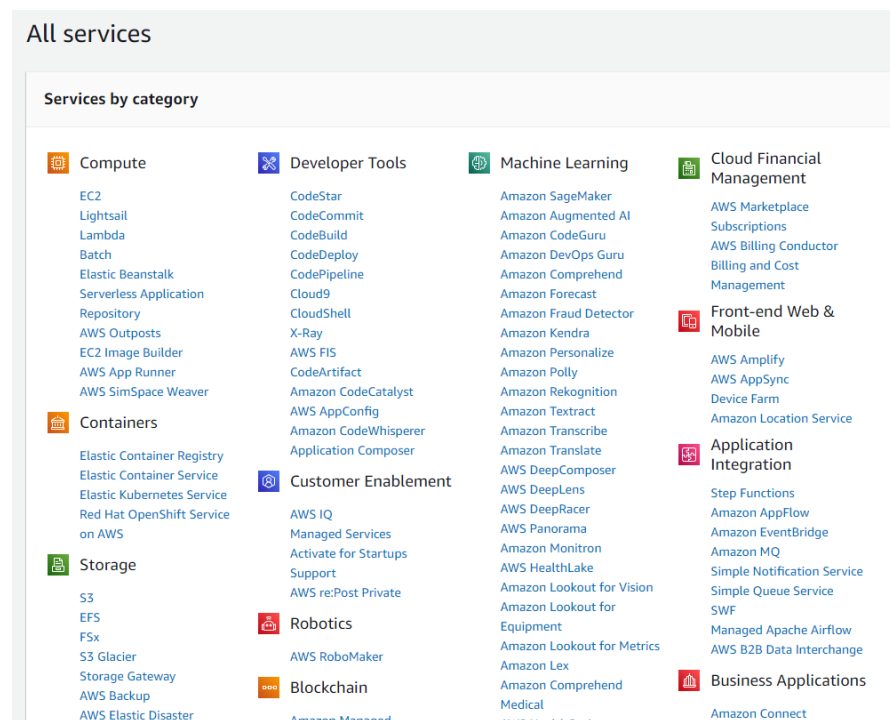
We are activating your account, which should only take a few minutes. You will receive an email when this is complete.

[Go to the AWS Management Console](#)

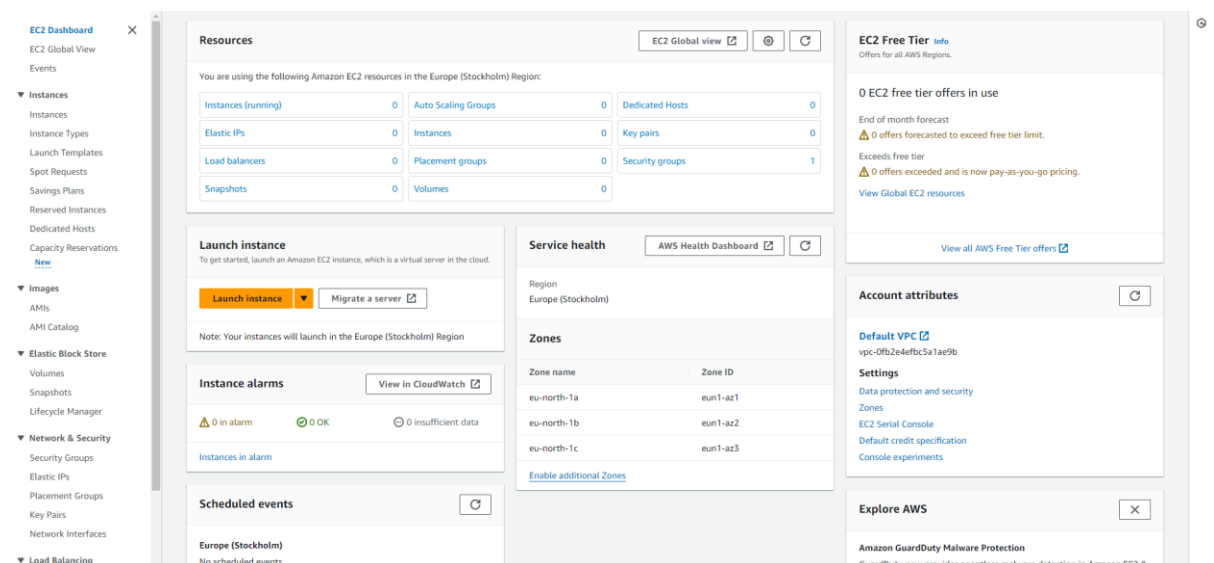
[Sign up for another account or contact sales.](#)



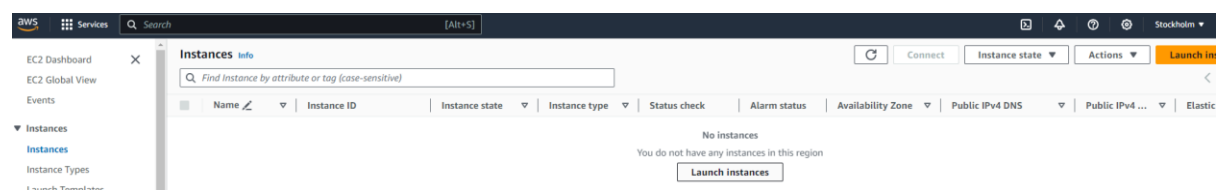
After signing in, Login and go to EC2 Service



On the left side bar, click on Instances



Now click on Launch Instance:



EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance

Launch an instance

Info

Amazon EC2 allows you to create virtual machines, or instances, that run on the AWS Cloud. Quickly get started by following the simple steps below.

Name and tags

Info

Name

MyWindows123

Add additional tags

▼ Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)

Info

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. Search or Browse for AMIs if you don't see what you are looking for below

Q Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images

Quick Start

Amazon Linux

macOS

Ubuntu

Windows

Red Hat

SUSE Li

Browse more AMIs

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

▼ Summary

Number of instances

Info

1

Software Image (AMI)

Microsoft Windows Server 2022 ...read more

ami-099a7b25010174ee4

Virtual server type (instance type)

t3.micro

Firewall (security group)

New security group

Storage (volumes)

1 volume(s) - 30 GiB

Free tier: In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which t2.micro is unavailable) instance usage on free tier AMIs per month, 30 GiB of EBS storage, 2 million IOs, 1 GB of snapshots, and 100 GB of bandwidth to the internet.

Cancel

Launch instance

Review commands

Create a New Key Pair (.pem format)

Create key pair

×

Key pair name

Key pairs allow you to connect to your instance securely.

WindowsKey

The name can include up to 255 ASCII characters. It can't include leading or trailing spaces.

Key pair type

☒ RSA

RSA encrypted private and public key pair

☐ ED25519

ED25519 encrypted private and public key pair (Not supported for Windows instances)

Private key file format

☒ .pem

For use with OpenSSH

☐ .ppk

For use with PuTTY

⚠ When prompted, store the private key in a secure and accessible location on your computer. You will need it later to connect to your instance. [Learn more](#)

Cancel

Create key pair

After successfully launching instance, you shall see following message.

EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance

✓ Success

Successfully initiated launch of instance ([i-08232384ba5ebb471](#))

▶ Launch log

Now select the instance and click on connect.

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console 'Instances' page. At the top, there's a search bar and a table of instances. The instance 'MyWindows123' with ID 'i-08232384ba5ebb471' is selected. Below the table, the instance details for 'MyWindows123' are displayed. The details include the instance ID, name, state (Running), type (t3.micro), and various IP addresses (Public IPv4, Private IPv4, Elastic IP). The 'Connect' button is visible in the top right corner of the console.

Now, Click on RDP client and click on Get Password also download remote desktop file.

The screenshot shows the 'Connect to instance' page in the AWS Management Console. The 'RDP client' tab is selected. The page displays the instance ID 'i-08232384ba5ebb471 (MyWindows123)'. Under 'Connection Type', there are two options: 'Connect using RDP client' (selected) and 'Connect using Fleet Manager'. The 'Connect using RDP client' option includes a link to 'Download remote desktop file'. Below this, the connection details are shown: Public DNS 'ec2-51-20-1-218.eu-north-1.compute.amazonaws.com', Username 'Administrator', and Password 'TjbdtkalE\$.SGL2sUy)m543d4TmtXXv'. A note at the bottom states: 'If you've joined your instance to a directory, you can use your directory credentials to connect to your instance.'

After clicking on get password, upload your private key file that you created and click on decrypt password.

EC2 > Instances > i-08232384ba5ebb471 > Get Windows password

Get Windows password [Info](#)

Use your private key to retrieve and decrypt the initial Windows administrator password for this instance.

Instance ID
i-08232384ba5ebb471 (MyWindows123)

Key pair associated with this instance
WindowsKey

Private key
Either upload your private key file or copy and paste its contents into the field below.

WindowsKey.pem
1.678KB

Private key contents - optional

```
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIEpQIBAAKCAQEAsDLP+ni1RtLsypkhab2Ciatr37JICRMdDmveJTSqRy2Dg
5N4Fr6/dlBXmCjia3KoOlouQ5h5Wo4dyatKYpnhErGudA0gI1rNVc87ovDLk3dCv
4KNLlBtLMVFaQwjeGLUPCldshu289aCzWX5nB67gs87FFXAlccxY1RJ0wvhwB
dtbjStUgrQ+IUKgGb49DYByTyJmBQ5n5ndieSx8Xa/OzKqdVtwORYB5oU/VLqNM
KwJEmcdJ4ol0/rR5FPyv7Rqd921fXnj6Lw7kSFzDhUUmJq1KLv/LCFXJV1js+Kon
rNggFFK6jhpyhA4PVLdYhNeAvgtIn3aNIMcZKQIDAQAABAAQCDXgBPPcWK1w/n
GpXXILftswLdM3gY5TBQFGAckZhBKINqCImaS8Y1kdRfQg8Q+cBFQ8K8X9B5n0uA
-----
```

Now open the downloaded remote desktop file.

Remote Desktop Connection

The publisher of this remote connection can't be identified. Do you want to connect anyway?

This remote connection could harm your local or remote computer. Do not connect unless you know where this connection came from or have used it before.

Publisher: **Unknown publisher**

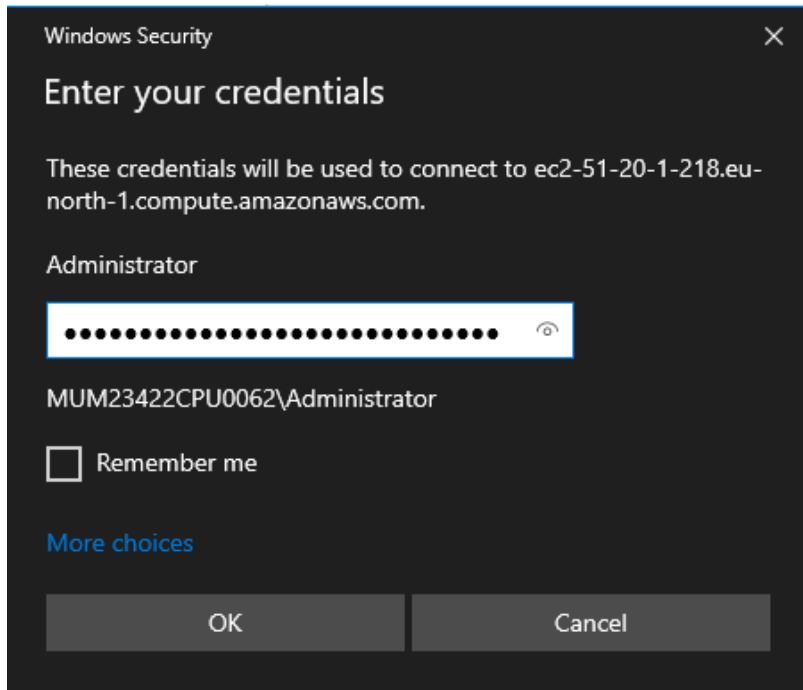
Type: Remote Desktop Connection

Remote computer: ec2-51-20-1-218.eu-north-1.compute.amazonaws.com

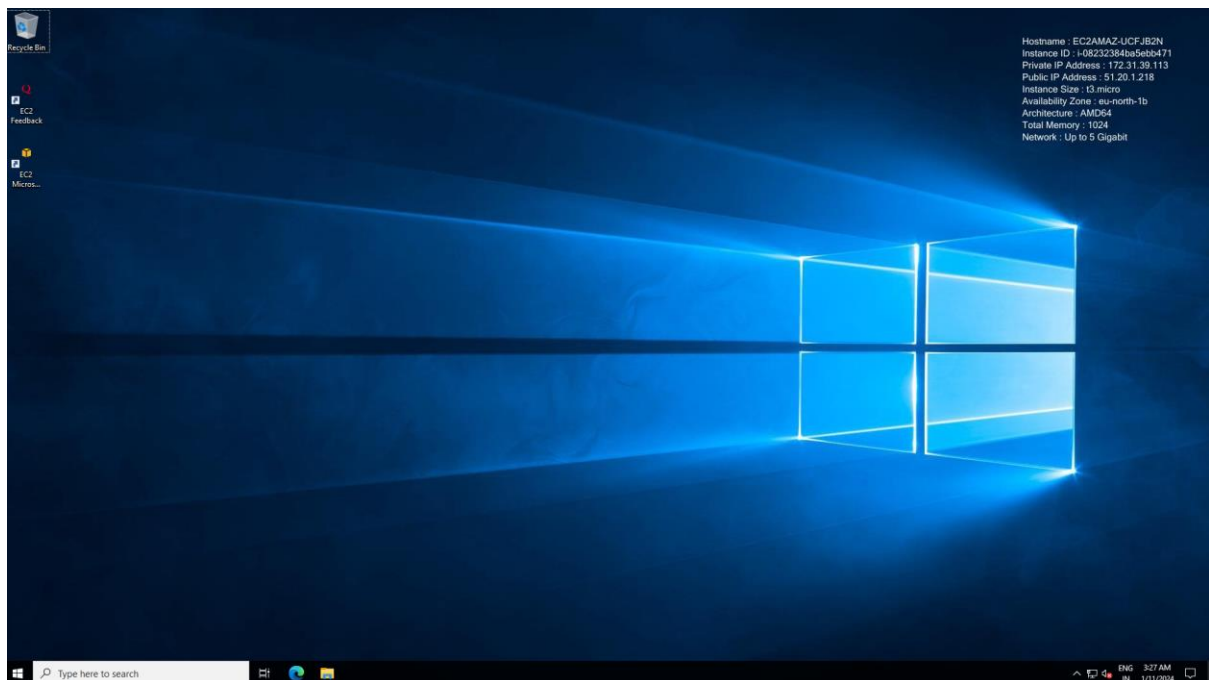
☐ Don't ask me again for connections to this computer

Show Details

Enter the Password that you decrypted.



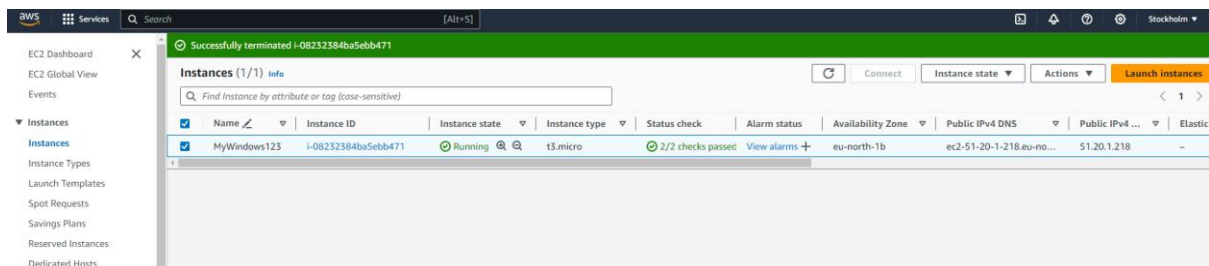
Now you'll be able to see a Windows OS as follows which is a Virtual Machine



Now install python in that machine and run it in the Command Prompt

```
C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads\python-3.12.1-embed-amd64\python.exe
Python 3.12.1 (tags/v3.12.1:2305ca5, Dec 7 2023, 22:03:25) [MSC v.1937 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
>>> print('My name is Anil')
My name is Anil
>>> print('My name is Atharva')
My name is Atharva
>>> print('My name is Bhavesh')
My name is Bhavesh
>>> print('My name is Vinayak')
My name is Vinayak
>>>
```

After this Terminate the Instance that you created.



1. Implement the Ubuntu Machine using AWS EC2 and Execute the Linux Commands

- Disk Information in Human Readable form
- Create a file with your name
- Create a file with you CourseName and add a text file in it
- Display the created file
- Copy the contents of the created file in another file and print it.
- Install Chrome Browser/ Python3

Step 1: Create an EC2 instance

[EC2](#) > [Instances](#) > Launch an instance

Launch an instance [Info](#)

Amazon EC2 allows you to create virtual machines, or instances, that run on the AWS Cloud. Quickly get started by following the simple steps below.

Name and tags [Info](#)

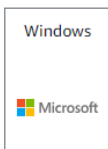
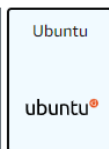
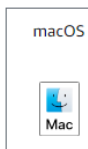
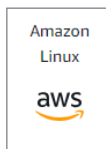
Name

[Add additional tags](#)

▼ Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image) [Info](#)

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. Search or Browse for AMIs if you don't see what you are looking for below

Quick Start



[Browse more AMIs](#)

Including AMIs from AWS, Marketplace and the Community

Create key pair



Key pair name

Key pairs allow you to connect to your instance securely.

The name can include up to 255 ASCII characters. It can't include leading or trailing spaces.

Key pair type

☒ RSA

RSA encrypted private and public key pair

☐ ED25519

ED25519 encrypted private and public key pair

Private key file format

☐ .pem

For use with OpenSSH

☒ .ppk

For use with PuTTY

When prompted, store the private key in a secure and accessible location on your computer. **You will need it later to connect to your instance.** [Learn more](#)

Cancel

Create key pair

Connect to instance [Info](#)

Connect to your instance i-010877623d8df0676 (Atharva3) using any of these options

EC2 Instance Connect

Session Manager

SSH client

EC2 serial console

Instance ID

i-010877623d8df0676 (Atharva3)

Connection Type

☒ Connect using EC2 Instance Connect

Connect using the EC2 Instance Connect browser-based client, with a public IPv4 address.

☐ Connect using EC2 Instance Connect Endpoint

Connect using the EC2 Instance Connect browser-based client, with a private IPv4 address and a VPC endpoint.

Public IP address

13.51.168.196

Username

Enter the username defined in the AMI used to launch the instance. If you didn't define a custom username, use the default username, ubuntu.

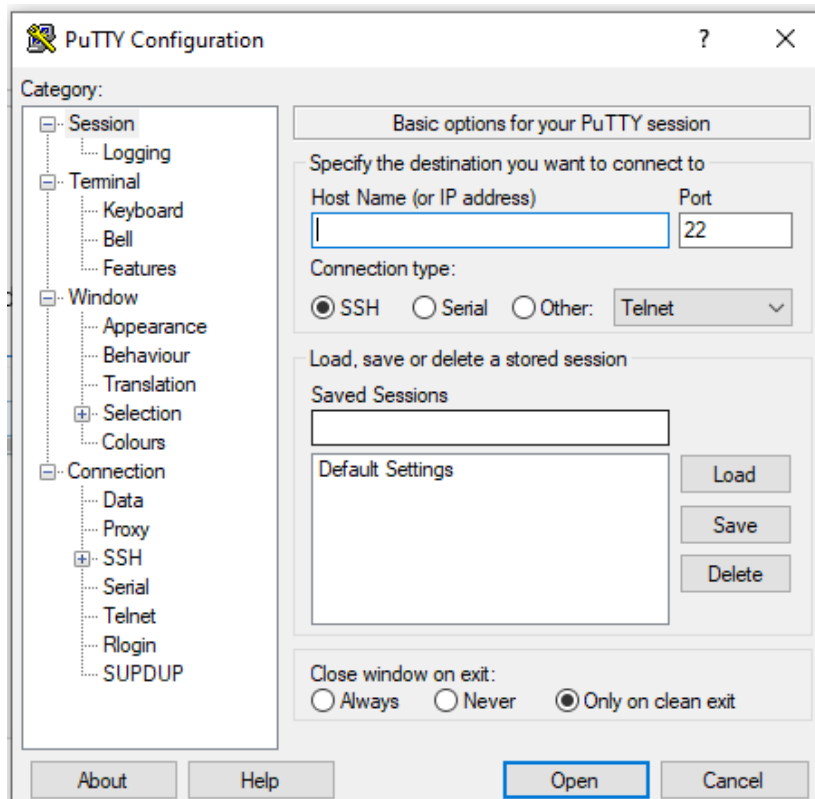
ubuntu

Note: In most cases, the default username, ubuntu, is correct. However, read your AMI usage instructions to check if the AMI owner has changed the default AMI username.

Cancel

Connect

Step 2: After the instance is created open putty.exe file that we have downloaded



The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for an EC2 instance named 'Atharva'. The instance is in a 'Running' state and is of type 't3.micro'. The public IPv4 address is '16.171.198.38'. The instance summary section is expanded, showing the instance ID 'i-0a333f2fc10ee5b9d' and the public IPv4 address '16.171.198.38'. The instance state is 'Initializing'.

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status
Atharva	i-0a333f2fc10ee5b9d	Running	t3.micro	Initializing	View alarms

Instance: i-0a333f2fc10ee5b9d (Atharva)

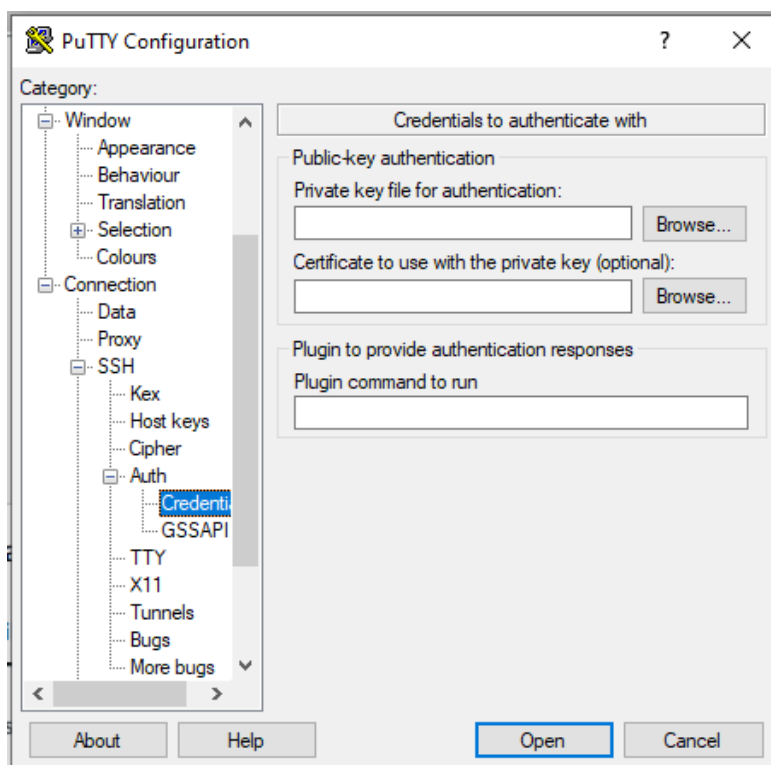
Instance summary

Instance ID: i-0a333f2fc10ee5b9d (Atharva)

Public IPv4 address: 16.171.198.38

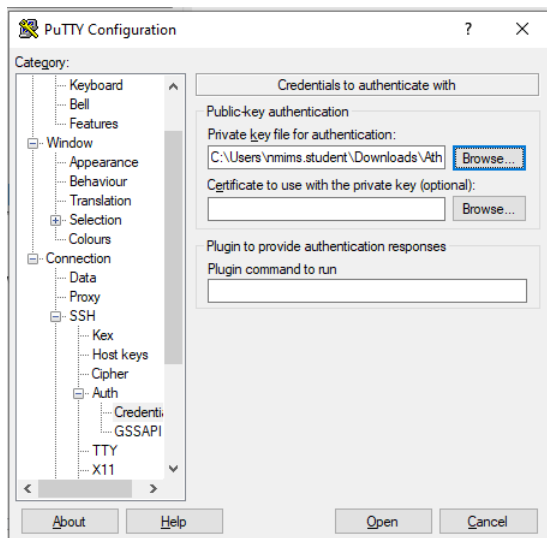
Instance state: Initializing

Put this IPv4 address in putty.exe



Select browse from here

Step 3 Browse the ppk file you have downloaded.



Step 4: Now a command prompt will be opened type your user name here

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-166: ~  
login as: ubuntu  
Authenticating with public key "Atharva28"  
Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.2.0-1017-aws x86_64)  
  
* Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com  
* Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com  
* Support:        https://ubuntu.com/advantage  
  
System information as of Sat Jan 20 02:45:28 UTC 2024  
  
System load:  0.0                Processes:            99  
Usage of /:   20.6% of 7.57GB    Users logged in:     0  
Memory usage: 21%               IPv4 address for ens5: 172.31.41.166  
Swap usage:   0%  
  
Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.  
  
0 updates can be applied immediately.  
  
Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.  
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status  
  
The list of available updates is more than a week old.  
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update  
  
The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;  
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the  
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.
```

Step 5: Now enter the commands here

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-166:~$ ls
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-166:~$ mkdir msc
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-166:~$ ls
msc
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-166:~$ cd msc
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-166:~/msc$ touch cloud.txt
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-166:~/msc$ ls
cloud.txt
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-166:~/msc$
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-166:~/msc$ cat>cloud.txt
Bhaveh pashte only sonapapdi loverubuntu@ip-172-31-41-166:~/msc$
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-166:~/msc$ cat cloud.txt
Bhaveh pashte only sonapapdi loverubuntu@ip-172-31-41-166:~/msc$
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-166:~/msc$
```

Step 6: Now install python in cmd

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-166:~/msc$ sudo apt install python3
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-166:~/msc$ sudo apt install python3
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
python3 is already the newest version (3.10.6-1~22.04).
python3 set to manually installed.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-166:~/msc$
```

Because the python was already installed

Step 7: Now type python3 and then you can run python code on it

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-166:~$ python3
Python 3.10.12 (main, Nov 20 2023, 15:14:05) [GCC 11.4.0] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> print('Hello World')
Hello World
>>>
```

Step 8 Create a file write your address and read the file

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-166:~$ nano city
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-166:~$ cat city
Atharva kulkarni kattar punekar 411033

ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-166:~$
```

Step 9: Copy content from 1 file to another

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-166:~$ cp city city1
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-166:~$ cat city1
Atharva kulkarni kattar punekar 411033

ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-166:~$
```

Step 10: install chrome browser in ubuntu

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-166:~$ wget https://dl.google.com/linux/direct/google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb
--2024-01-20 03:06:02-- https://dl.google.com/linux/direct/google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb
Resolving dl.google.com (dl.google.com)... 142.250.74.142, 2a00:1450:400f:802::200e
Connecting to dl.google.com (dl.google.com)|142.250.74.142|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 105000828 (100M) [application/x-debian-package]
Saving to: 'google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb'

google-chrome-stable_current_amd 100%[=====>] 100.14M  182MB/s  in 0.6s

2024-01-20 03:06:02 (182 MB/s) - 'google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb' saved [105000828/105000828]

ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-166:~$
```