RAMAIAH
Institute of Technology

DEPARTMENT OF MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

LABORATORY MANUAL

III Semester

Batch:2024-26

Name: Mayur Maruti Hambar

USN: 1MS24MC055

Course: Cloud Computing

Course code: 24MCASS3

Course Credits: 0 : 1: 2

RAMAIAH INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

(Autonomous Institute, Affiliated to VTU)
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2.	AWS Identity Access Management (IAM) User and Group creation. Enable AWS IAM MFA. Create an AWS Account Alias (for Alternate Sign-in URL)
3.	Amazon S3 – Introduction, Bucket Creation and upload objects (files).
4.	Amazon S3 – Static Website Hosting (Multi-Page website), Versioning, Cross-Region Replication rule.
5.	Overview of EC2. To Launch a Windows EC2 Instance and Connect via RDP Client.
6.	Launch a Linux EC2 Instance and Connect using SSH through PowerShell and PuTTY on Windows machine. Launch a Linux EC2 Instance and Connect using SSH through Linux terminal on Linux machine. Launch a Linux EC2 Instance and Connect through EC2 connect option on the console.
7.	Hosting a static website on EC2 instance: - Manual Installation of Apache (httpd) Web Server on EC2 for Static Website Hosting. - Launching an EC2 Instance with User Data Script to Automatically Install Apache and Host a Static Website.
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Date: 8-10-2025

Exercise: AWS Account Setup and Configuration. AWS Console Overview. Enable MFA. Create AWS budget alert.

AWS Console overview / AWS Home page/ AWS Dash board

Widgets – default view/ Add or remove widgets - small panels on the dashboard showing metrics or shortcuts; users can add or remove them as needed.

Region – Specifies the geographical data center location where your AWS resources are deployed.

Services – A categorized list of all AWS offerings such as Compute, Storage, Database, etc.

Search bar – A quick-access bar to search and pin frequently used services for faster access.

pin the most used services to console by clicking on star next to the service name.

Enable MFA

Notes

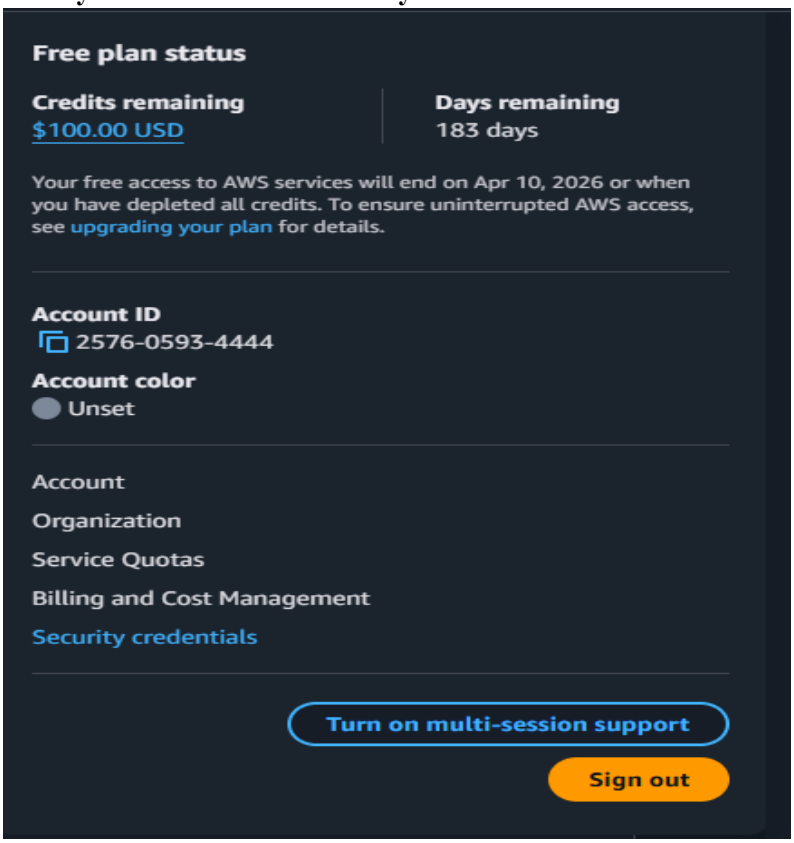
- Make sure your phone is unlocked, Bluetooth is on, and it uses a screen lock (fingerprint/PIN).

Option 1: Add a Passkey for Easier Login

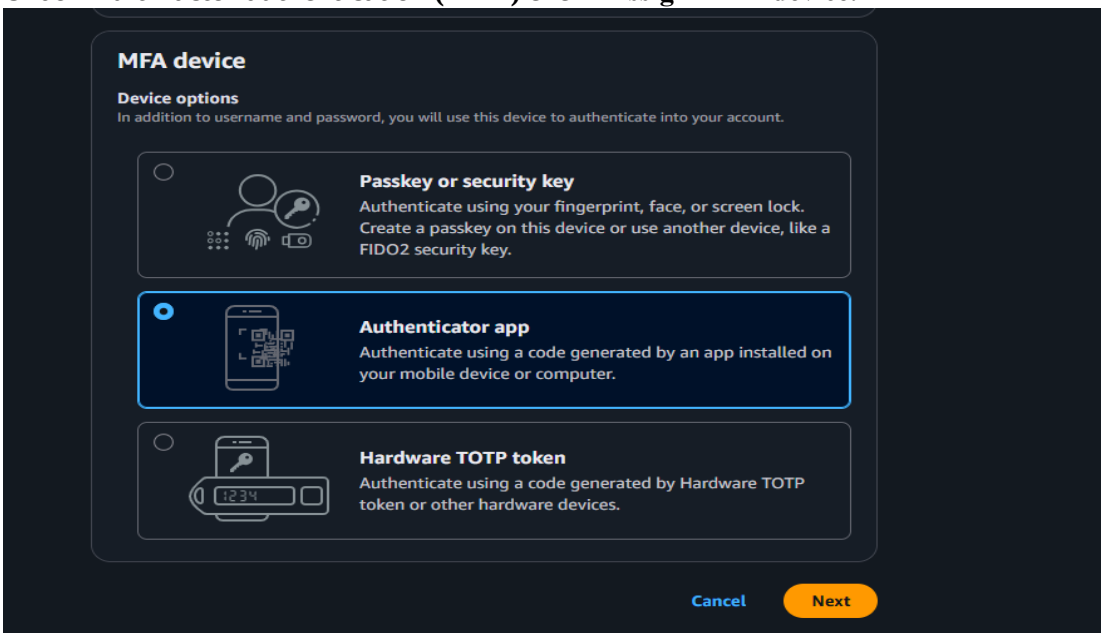
Step1: Go to Security Credentials

- **Sign in to AWS console.**

- Go to **your username → Security credentials**.



- Under **Multi-factor authentication (MFA)** click **"Assign MFA device."**



- Choose **"Passkeys and security keys" → Next**.
- On the next screen choose **"Phone or tablet"**.

- AWS will show a **browser pop-up** asking to use a device.
    1. Select **your phone** (or "Use another device" if it prompts).
- Look at your phone — you should get a **"Use passkey"** or **biometric prompt**.
- Approve using **fingerprint or phone PIN**.
- Back in AWS, click **Finish**. The passkey is now your MFA method.

Next time you sign in, just choose **"Sign in with a passkey" → approve on phone**.

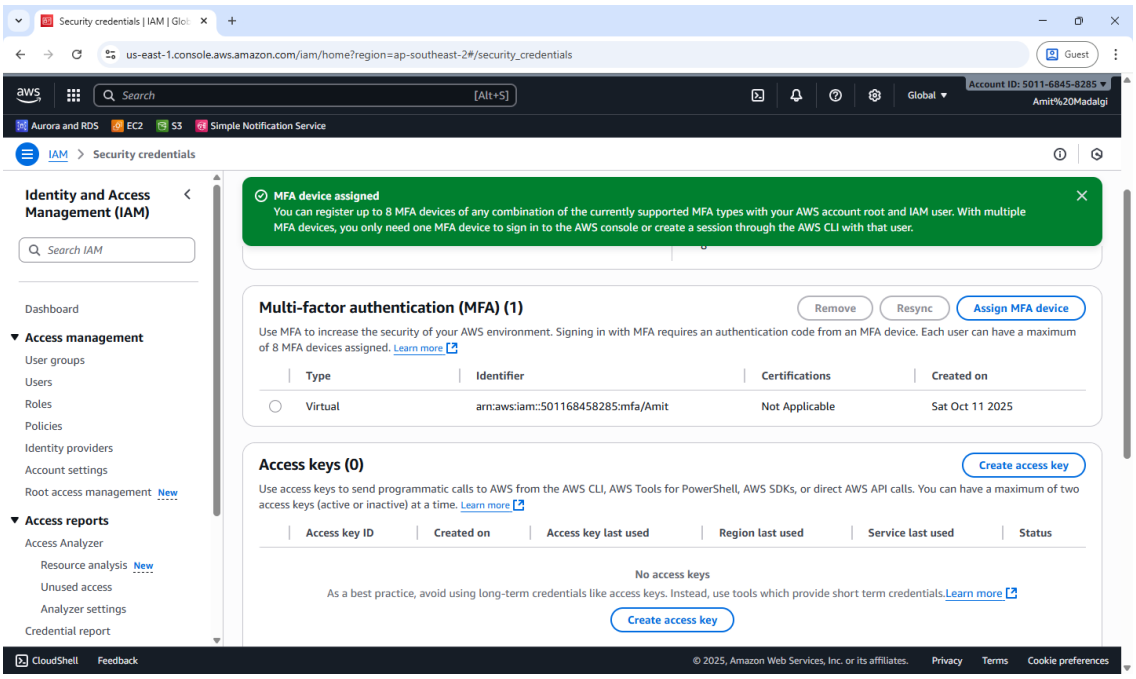
Step 2: Test the Login

- Sign out of AWS.
- Go to the login page.
- Choose "Sign in with a passkey" → Select your phone.
- Approve the prompt on your phone — you should be signed in without any MFA codes.

Option 2: Authenticator App

This uses a 6-digit code from Google Authenticator / Authy / Microsoft Authenticator.

1. In **Security credentials**, click **"Assign MFA device."**
2. Select **"Authenticator app" → Next**.
3. A QR code appears.
4. Open your authenticator app on your phone → **Add account → Scan QR code**.
5. The app shows a 6-digit code.
6. Enter that code back in AWS → **Assign MFA**. You'll use the 6-digit code from the app each time you log in.



Create AWS budget alert

Allows to create a simple budget and to send alarms to registered email.

Example: if you are close to or exceeding your designated budget.

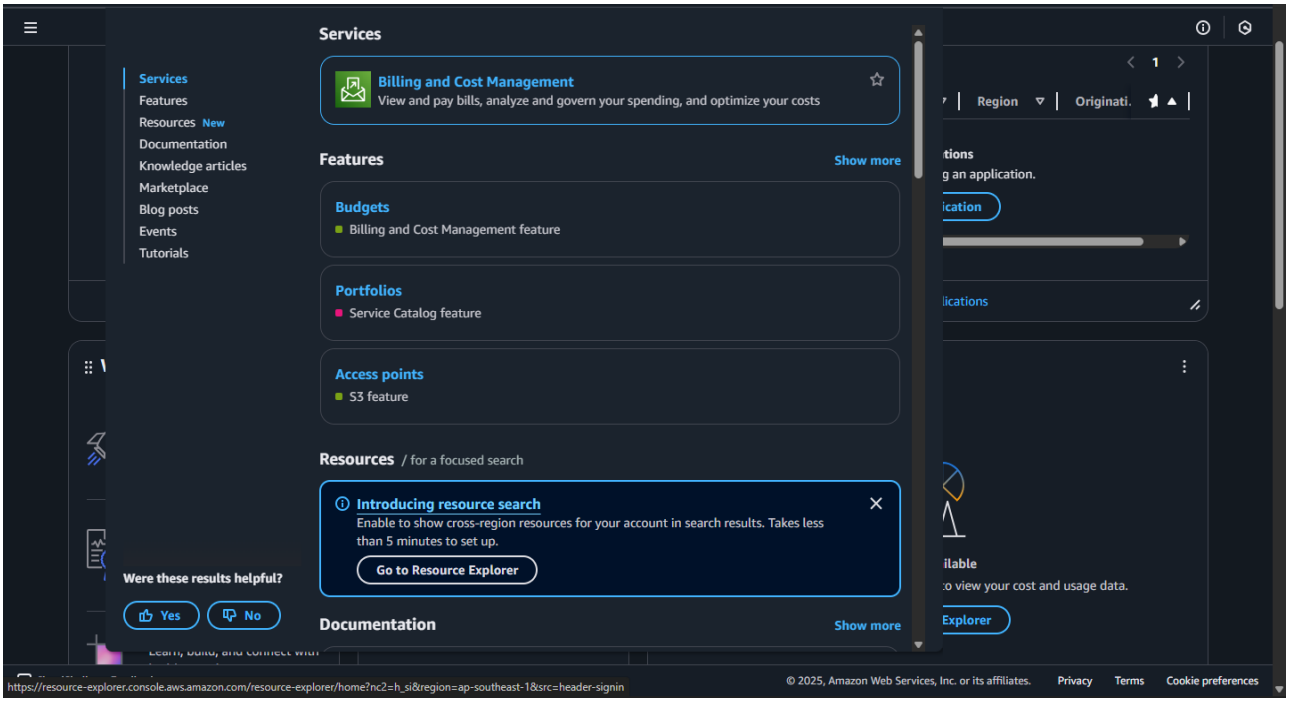
By setting a budget you can monitor budget threshold from the start.

Creating a budget

Step 1:

In the search bar type budgets and under the search results:

Select ‘Budgets’ from the Features group, which is essentially a feature of Billing and Cost Management service.



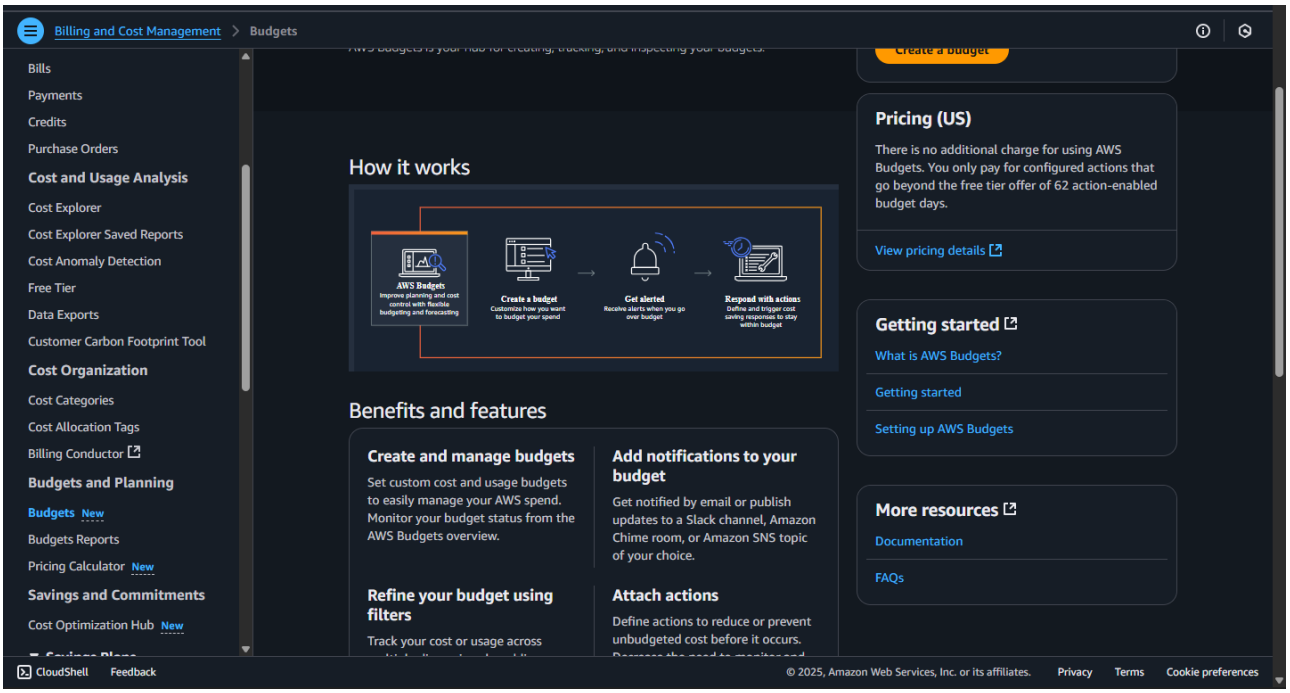
Step 2: After the ‘Budgets’ page loads

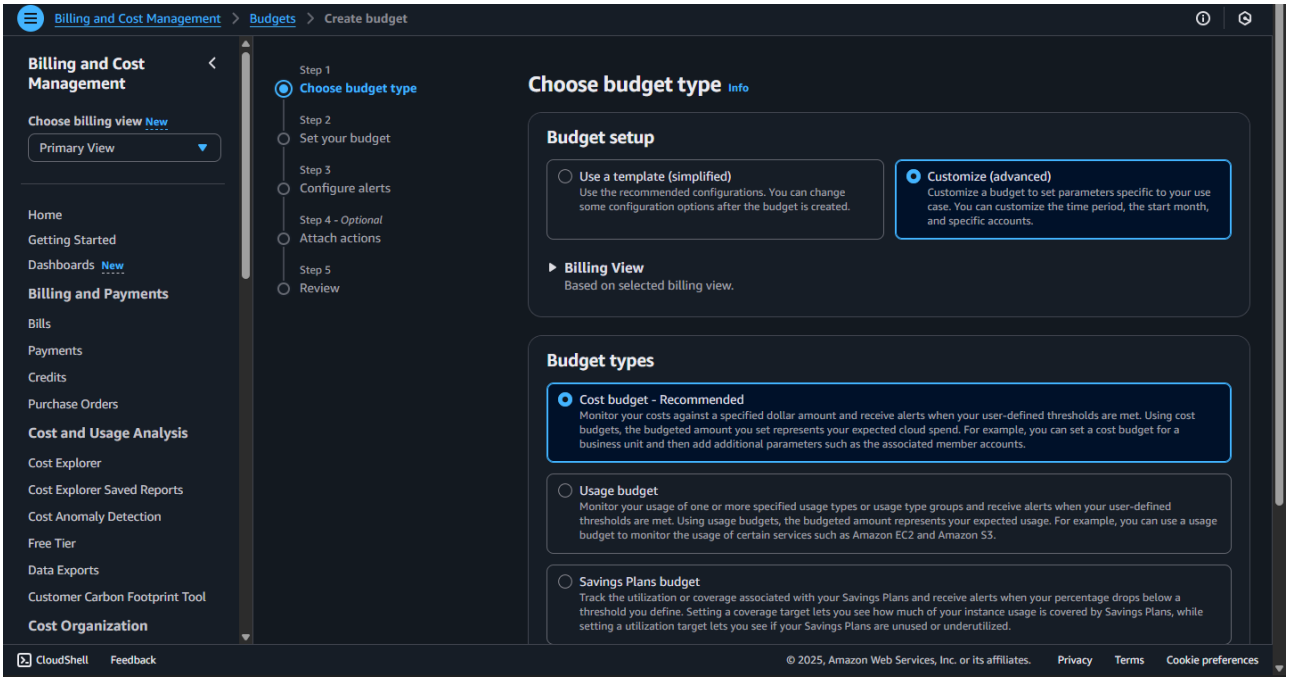
Click on Create Budget button

Under Budget setup select ‘Customize’ option

Under Budget types select ‘Cost budget’ option

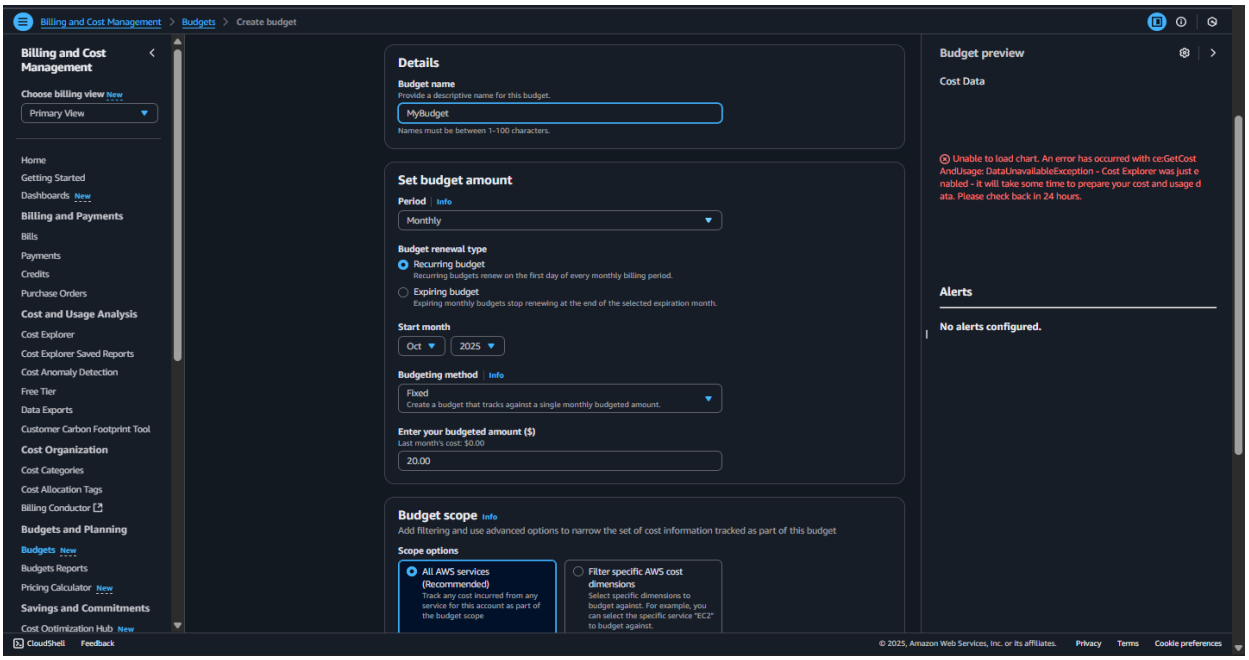
Click on Next button.

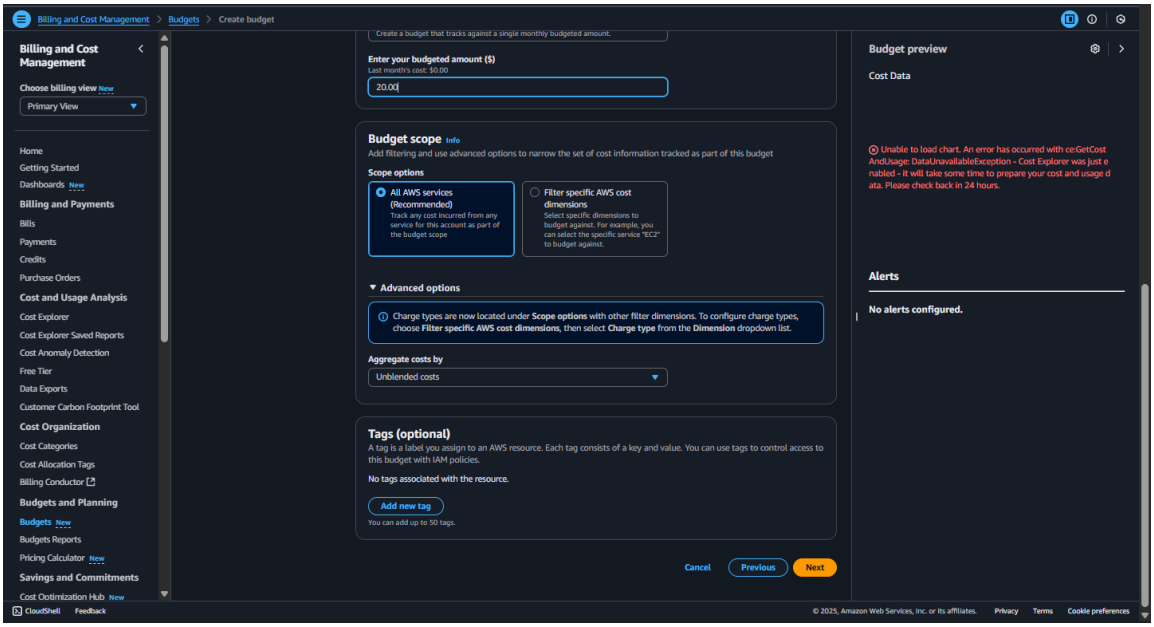




Step 3: Set your budget page loads and fill in the details: MyBudget, Monthly, Recurring budget, set Month and Year, select Fixed – Budgeting method - Enter your budgeted amount – 20.00, select 'All AWS services' Scope options. Advanced options – leave it on default.

Click on Next button.





Step 4: Configure alerts

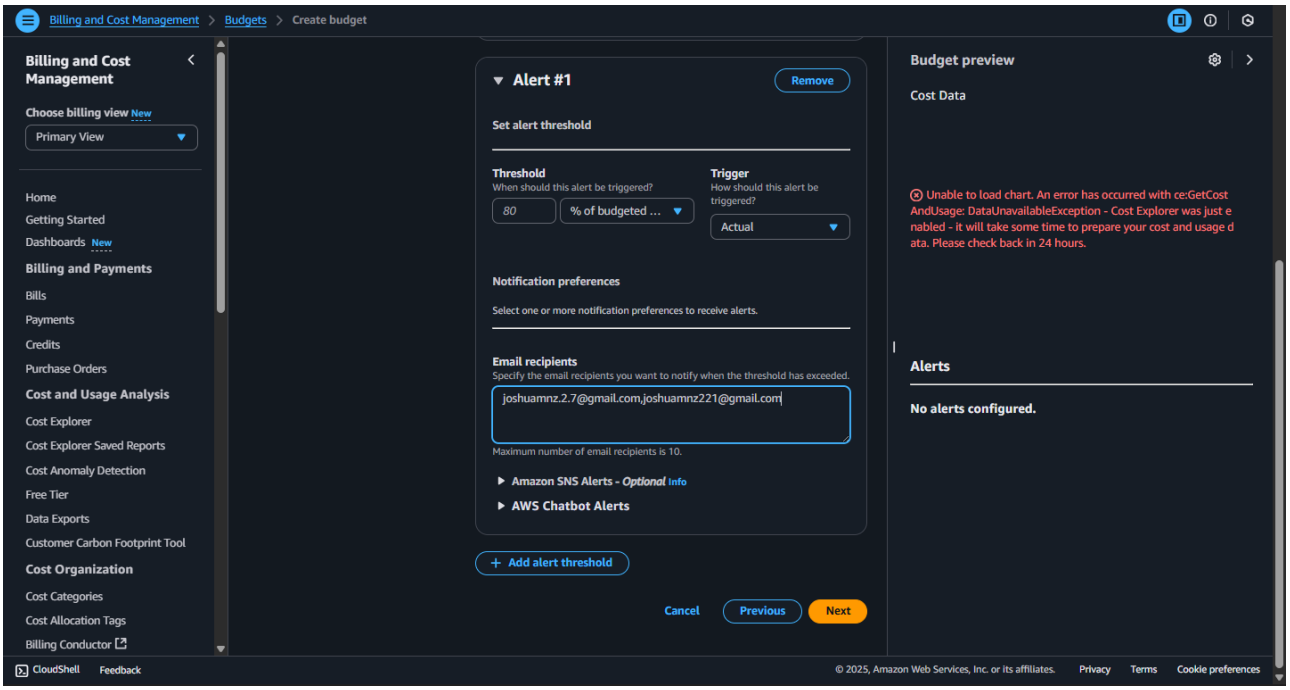
Click on Add an alert threshold

Under Set alert threshold

Set Threshold: 80 and Trigger: Actual

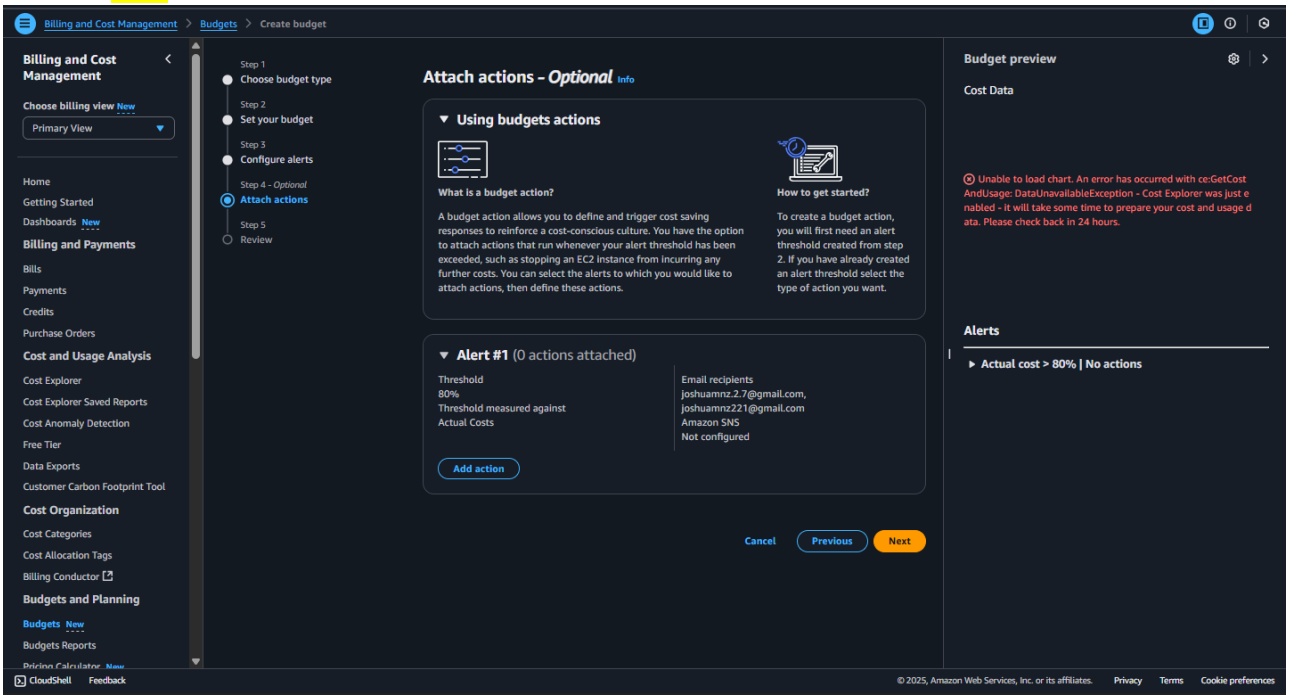
Email recipients: enter your email id.

Click on Next button.



Step 5: Under Attach actions – leave it on default

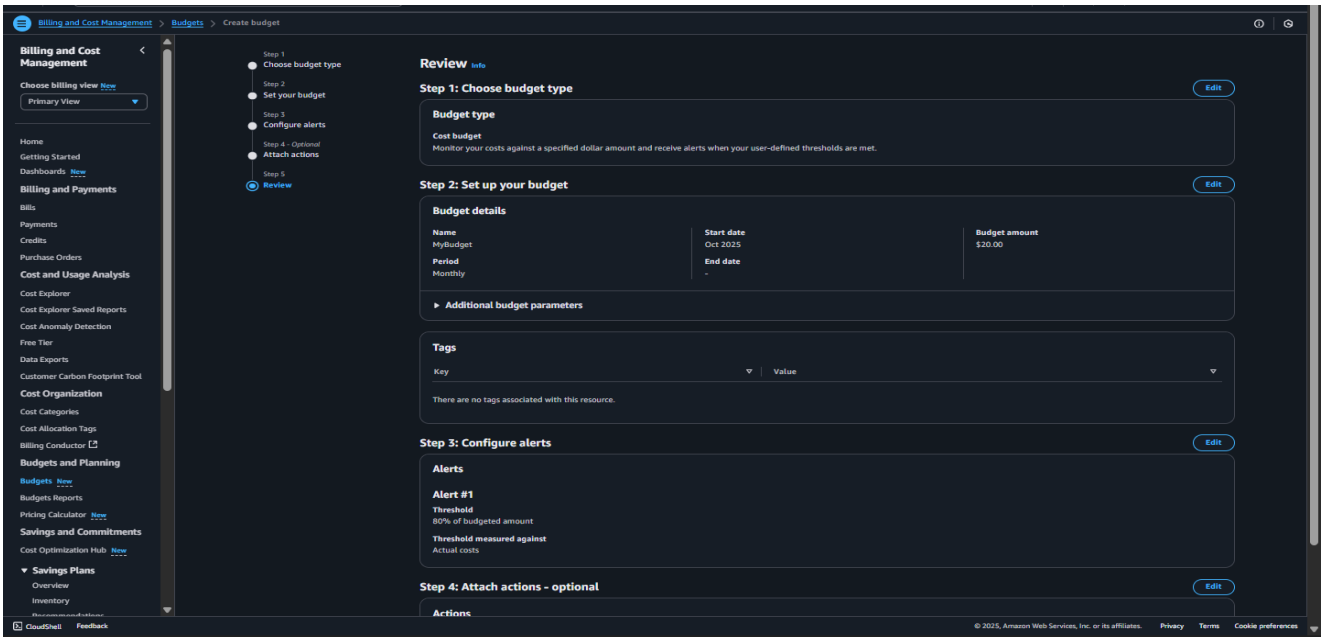
Click on Next button.

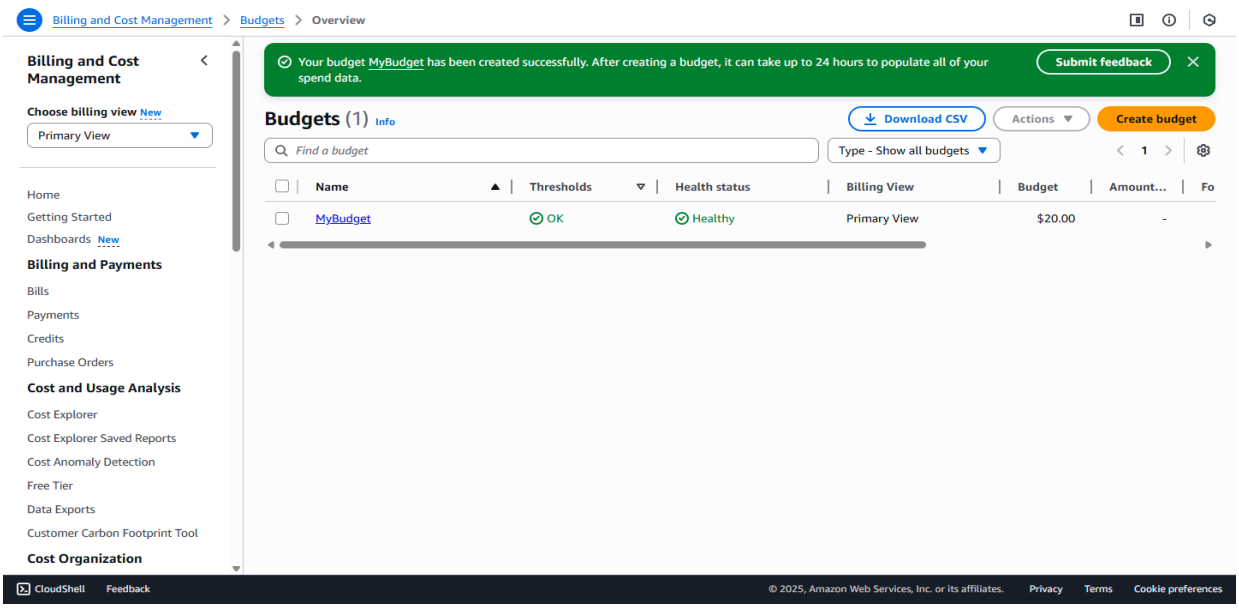


Step 6: In review page – check and review all the options are set to what is desired.

Click on Create budget button.

Now, the budget has been created.





Date: 9-10-2025

Exercise: AWS Identity Access Management (IAM) User and Group creation. Enable AWS IAM MFA. Create an AWS Account Alias (for Alternate Sign-in URL)

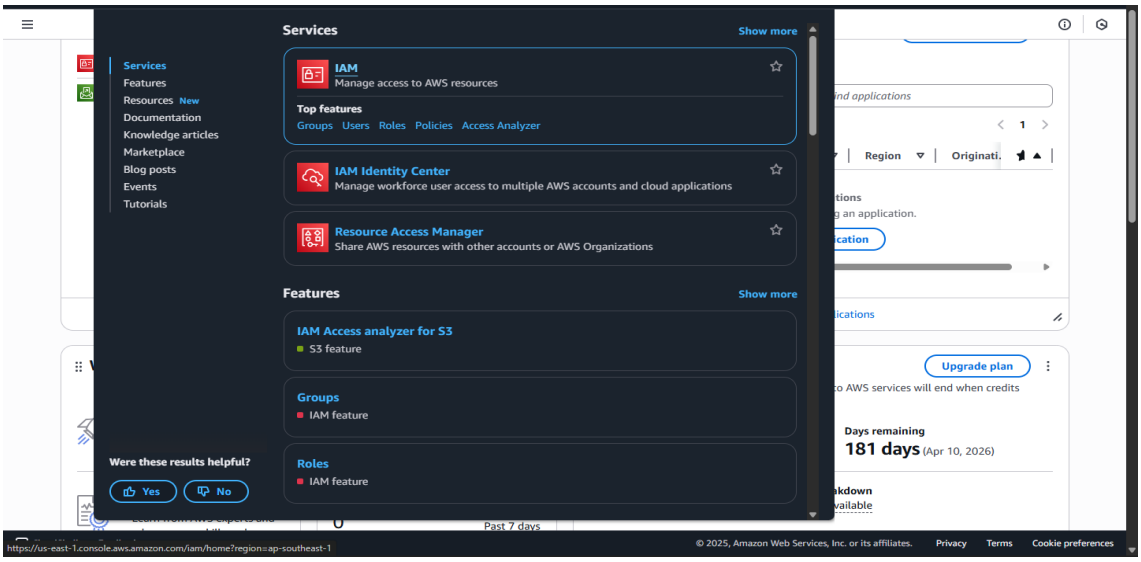
AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a security service that helps you control who can access your AWS resources and what actions they can perform. It is a global AWS service.
It allows you to securely manage users, groups, roles, and permissions in your AWS account.

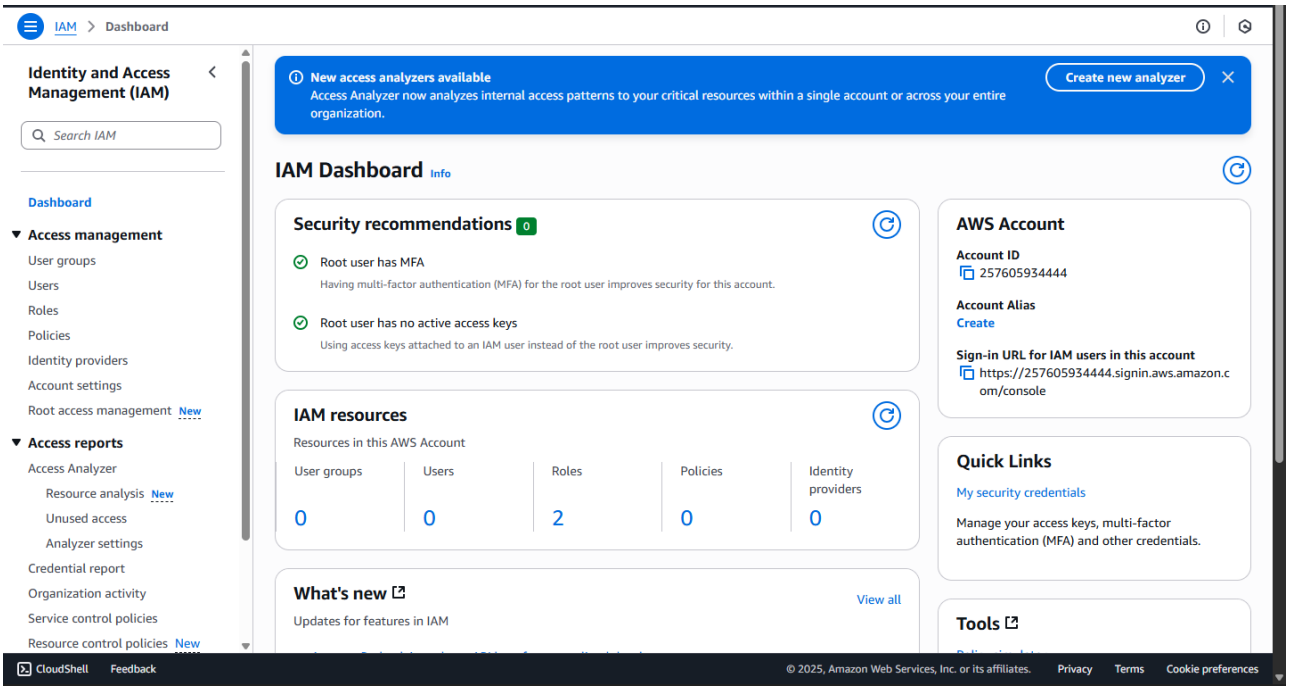
Concept	Description
Root User	The account owner who created the AWS account. Has full access and should be used only for account setup.
Group	A collection of IAM users that share the same permissions. For example, a "Developers" group or "Students" group.
User	A person or application that interacts with AWS (e.g., student1, admin, developer). Each user has its own username, password, and access keys.
Policy	A JSON document that defines what actions are allowed or denied (e.g., "allow S3 read access").
Role	A set of permissions that can be temporarily assumed by a user, service, or application — often used by EC2 instances or Lambda functions.

STEPS for AWS IAM User Group Creation

Step 1: Sign in to AWS Console

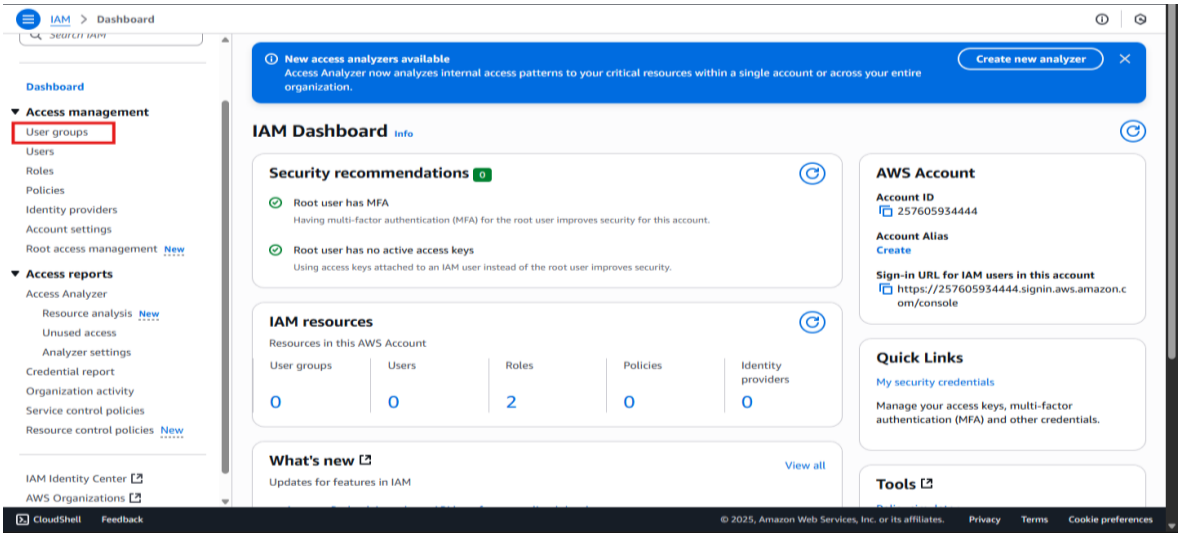
- Log in to your AWS Management Console using an administrator account.
- From the Services menu, search for IAM and open it.

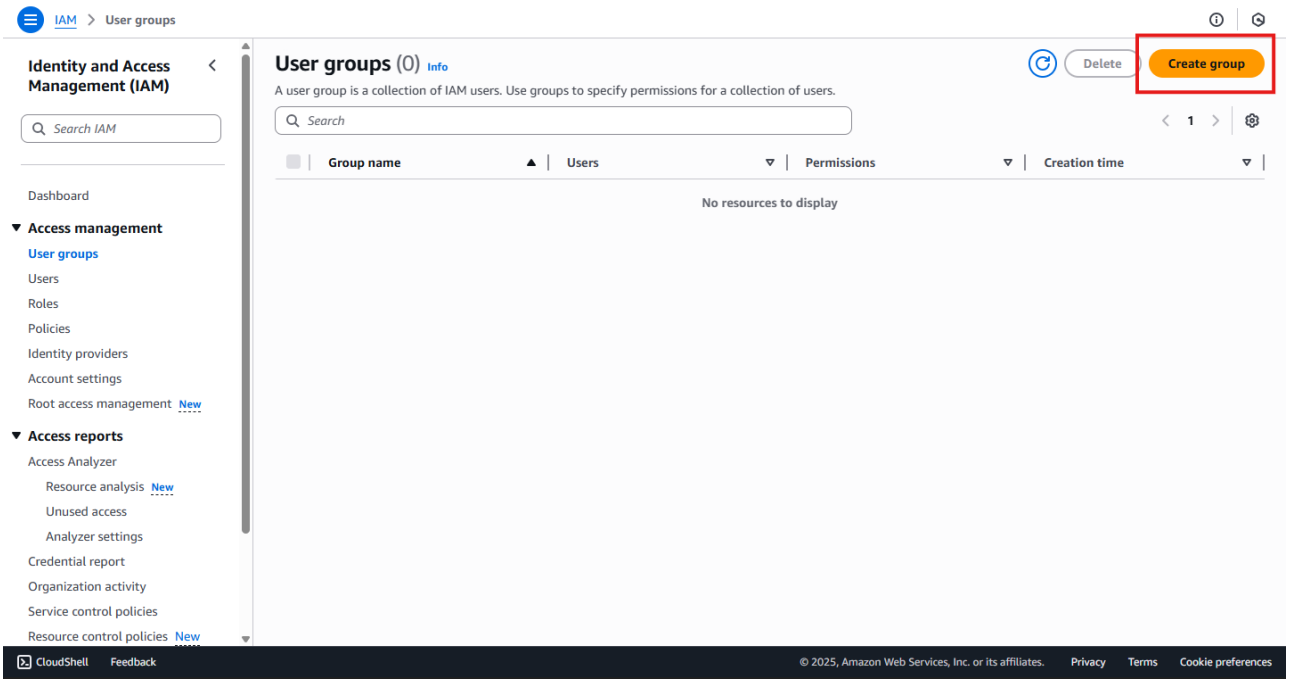




Step 2: Open Groups Section

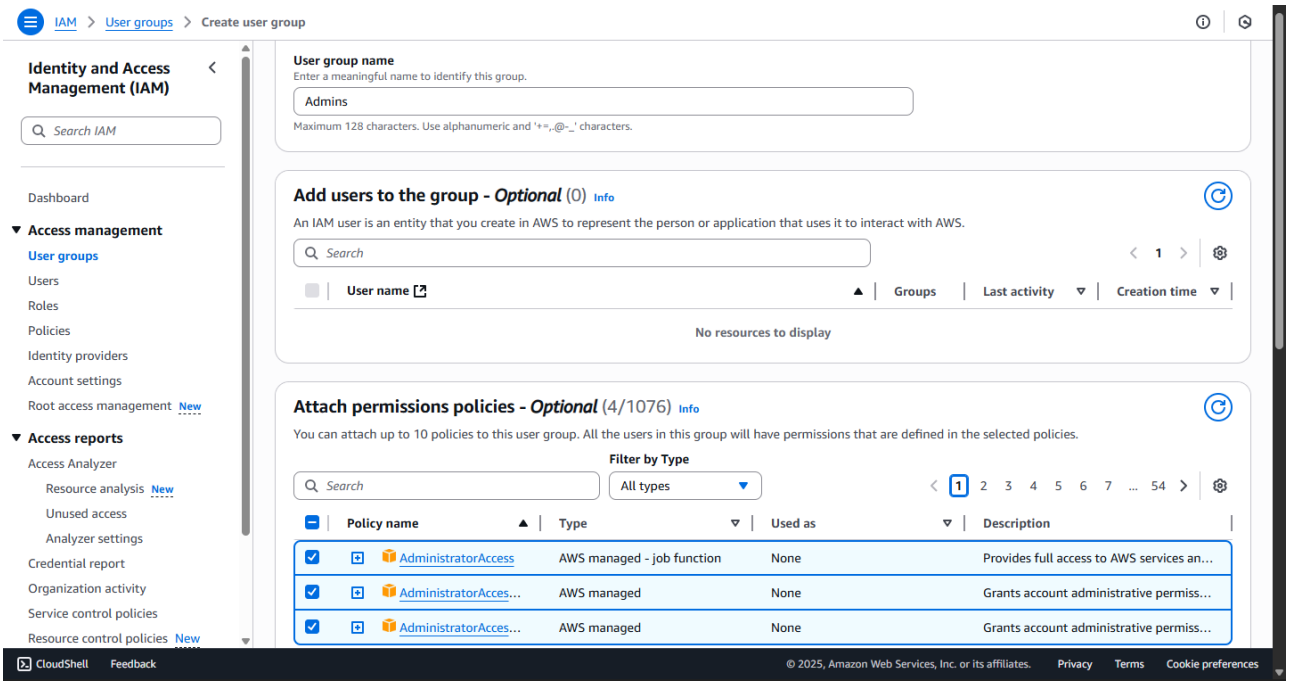
- In the IAM dashboard, look at the left sidebar.
- Click on “User groups” → then click “Create group”.





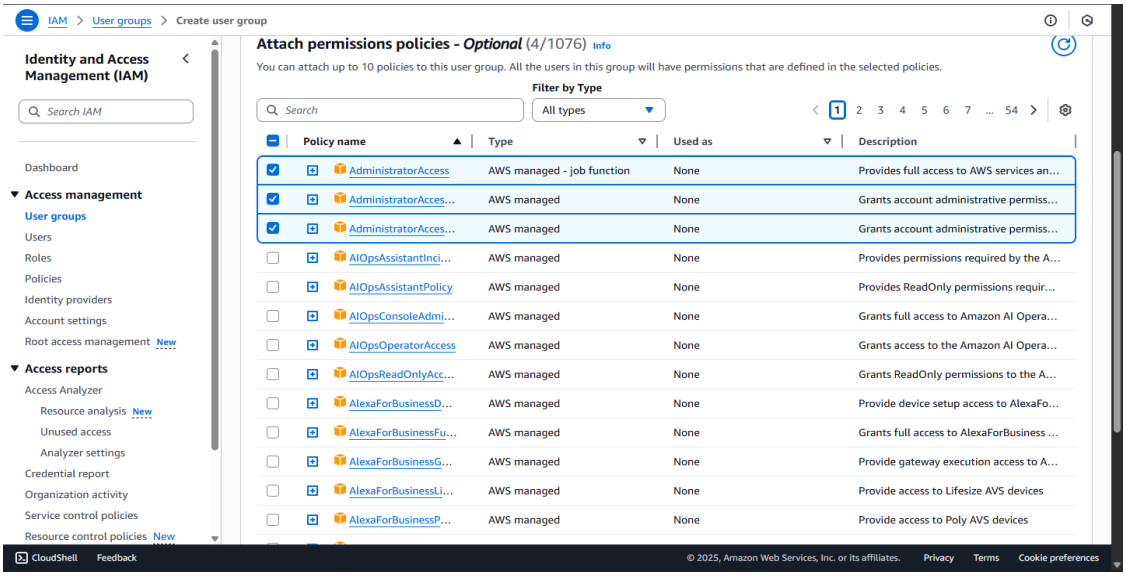
Step 3: Name the Group

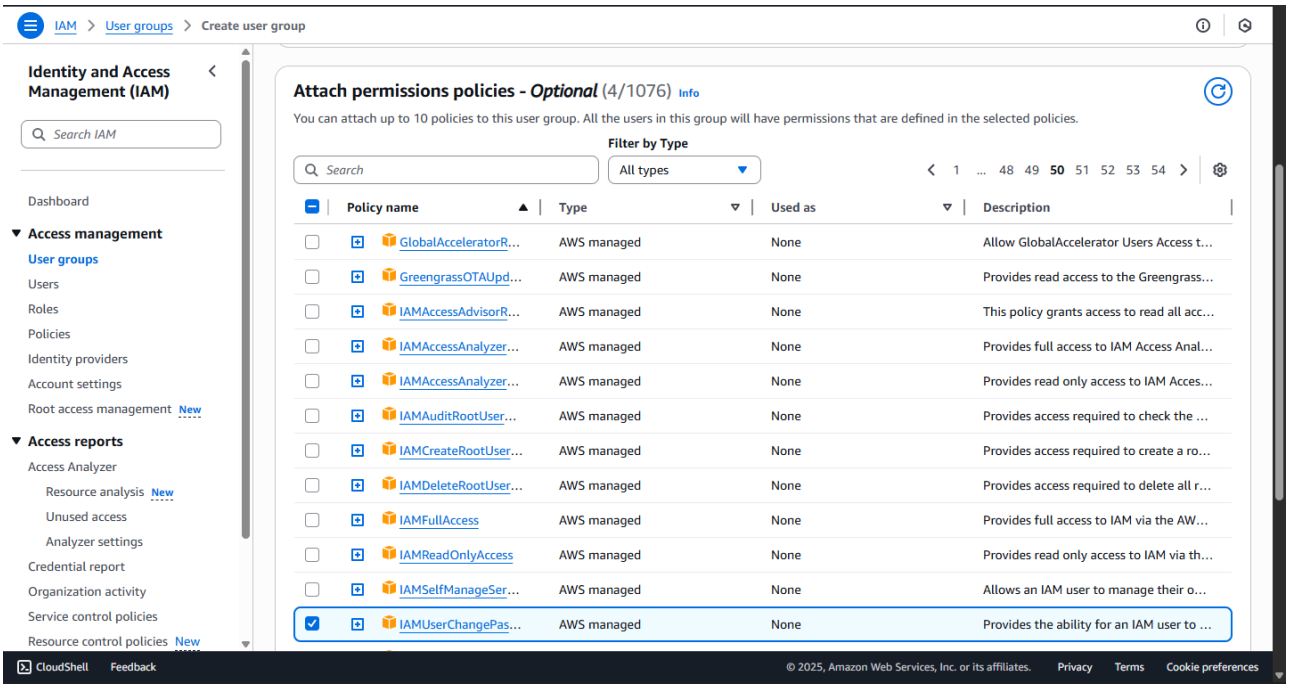
- Enter a Group name (example: Developers, Admins, Students, etc.).
- Group names must be unique within your account.



Step 4: Attach Permissions Policies

- You can attach IAM policies to define what members of the group can do.
  Select the following:
  - AdministratorAccess → Full access to all services.
  - IAMUserChangePassword



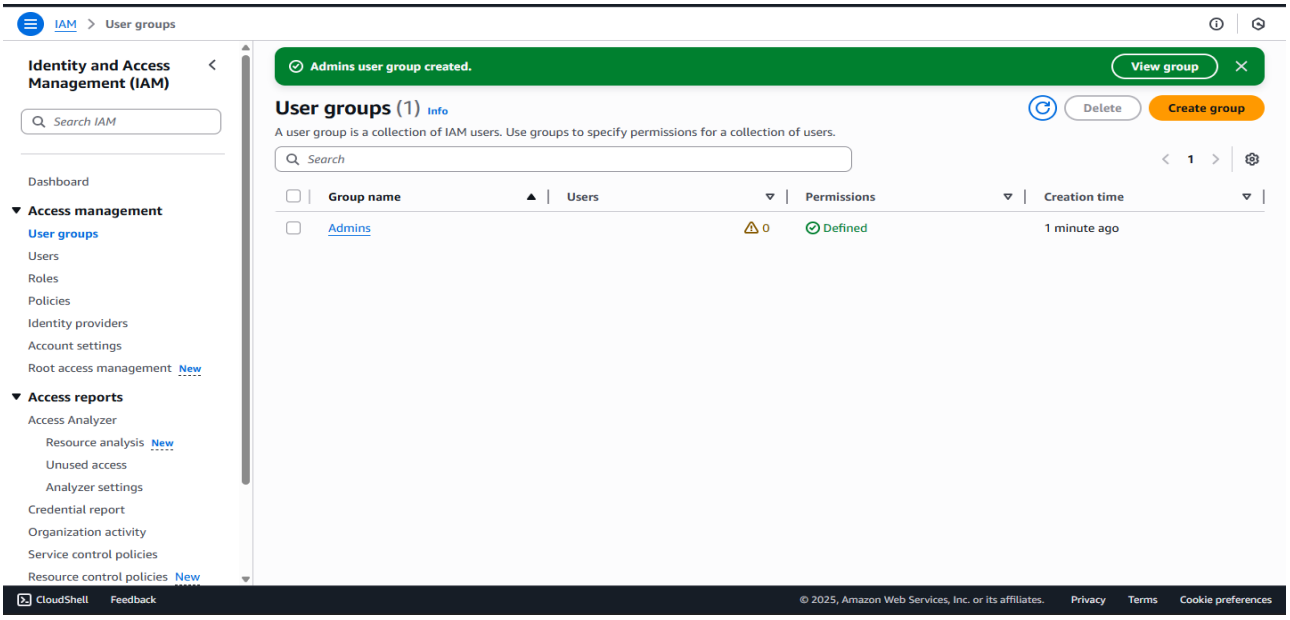


Step 5: Review and Create

- Review all details (group name + permissions).
- Click “Create group” to finalize.

Group Successfully Created

- The new group now appears in the IAM dashboard.
- Any user added to this group automatically inherits all permissions attached to the group.



STEPS for AWS IAM User Creation

Step 1: Sign in to AWS Management Console

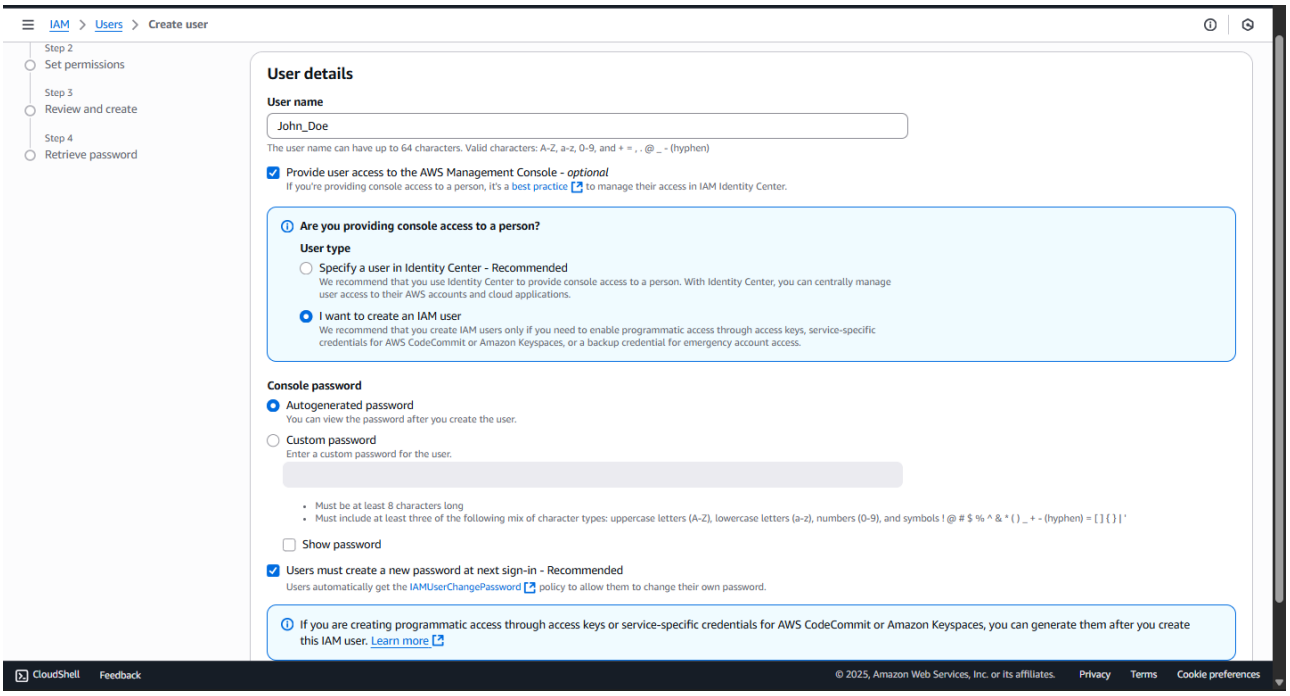
- Login to the AWS Management Console using your root user credentials.
- In the search bar, type IAM and open IAM service.

Step 2: Navigate to Users Section

- In the IAM dashboard's left panel (info panel), click on Users.
- Then click on the "Add users" button.

Step 3: Set User Details

- Enter a user name.
- Checkbox – 'Provide user access to the AWS Management Console'.
- Select 'I want to create an IAM user' option

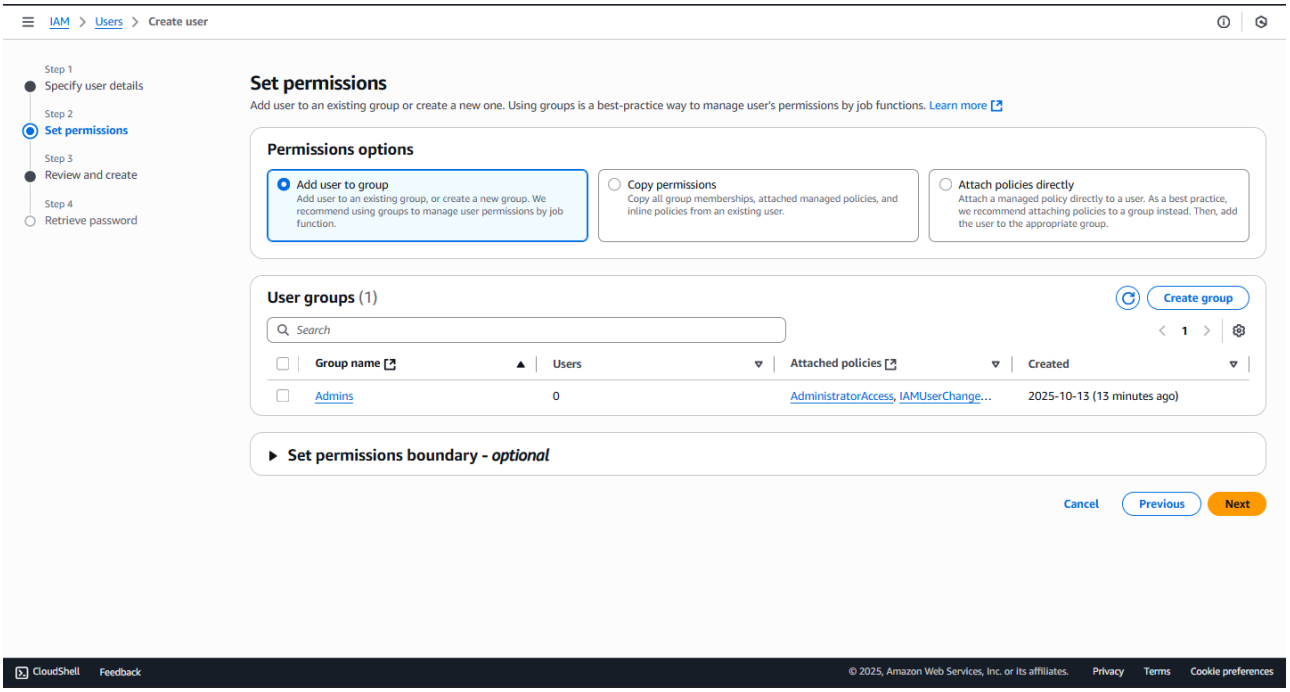


Step 4: Set Permissions

You can grant permissions to the new user in three ways:

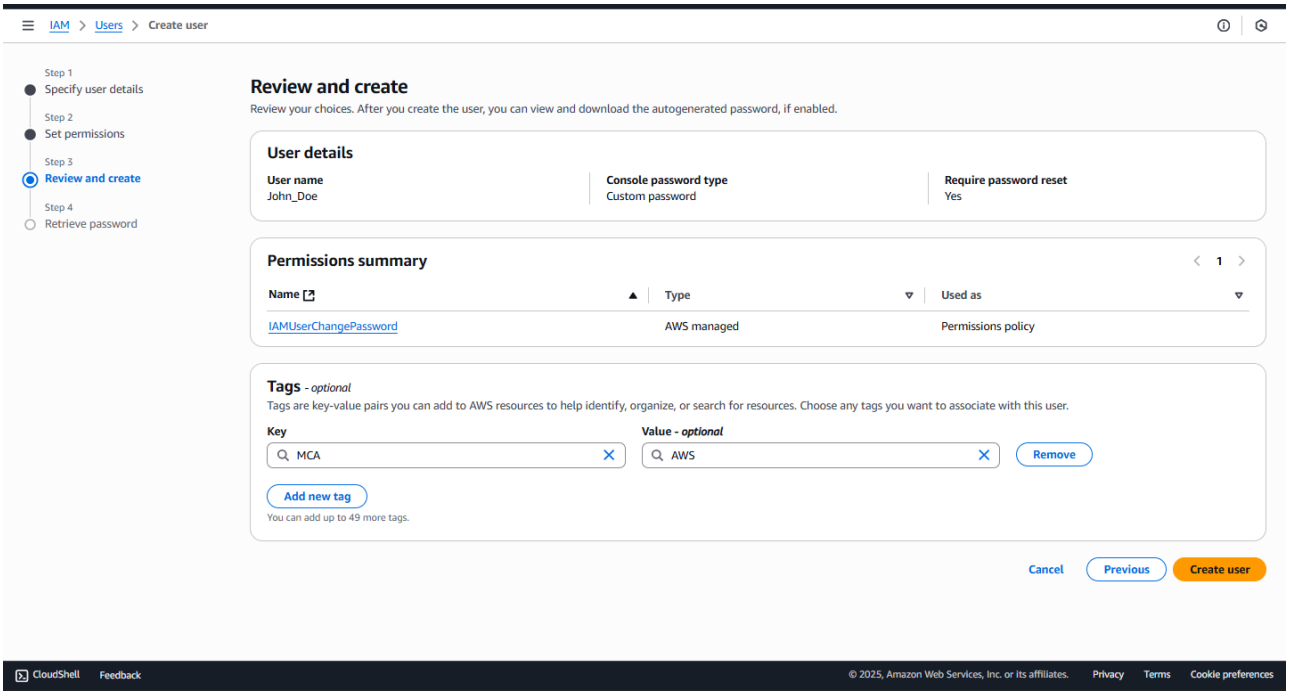
1. Add user to group – Assign predefined permission groups.
2. Copy permissions from an existing user.
3. Attach existing policies directly.

Recommended: Use IAM **groups** to manage permissions easily.



Step 5: Set User Details and Tags (Optional)

- Add tags like Department: MCA or Role: Faculty/Student for easy identification.
- Click Next to review.



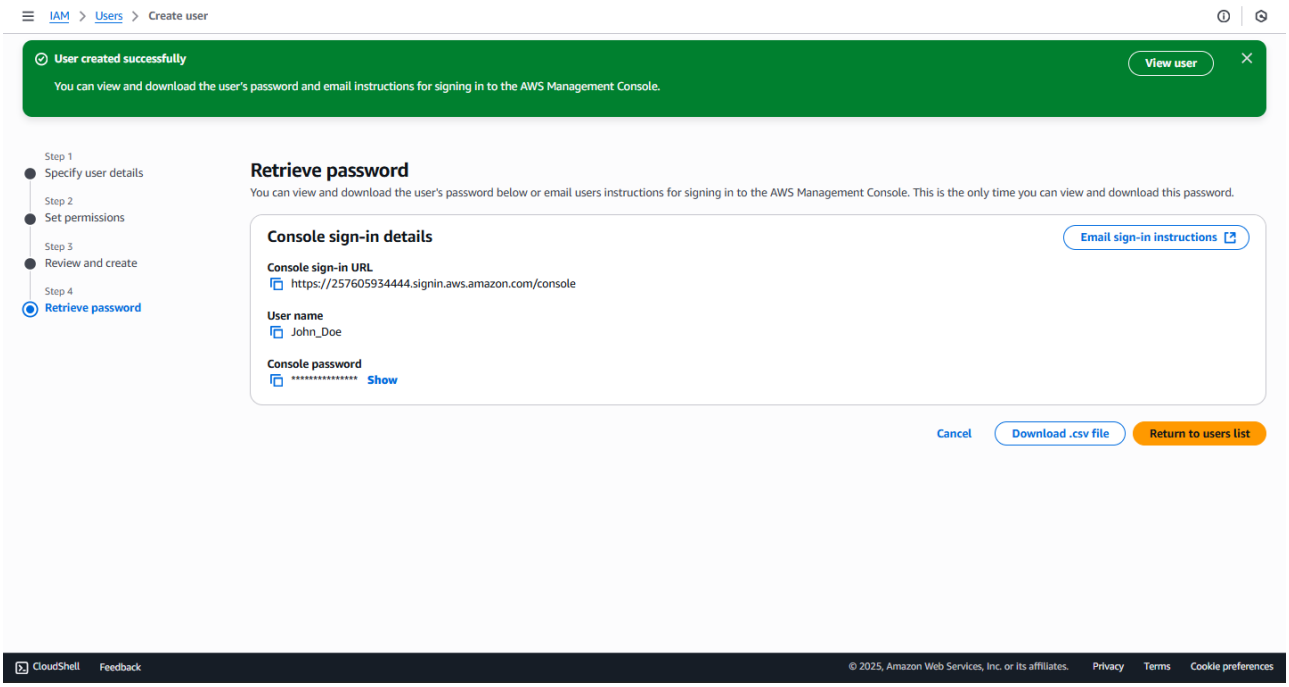
Step 6: Review and Create User

- Review all settings (user name, permissions, tags).

- Click Create user.

Step 7: Save Credentials

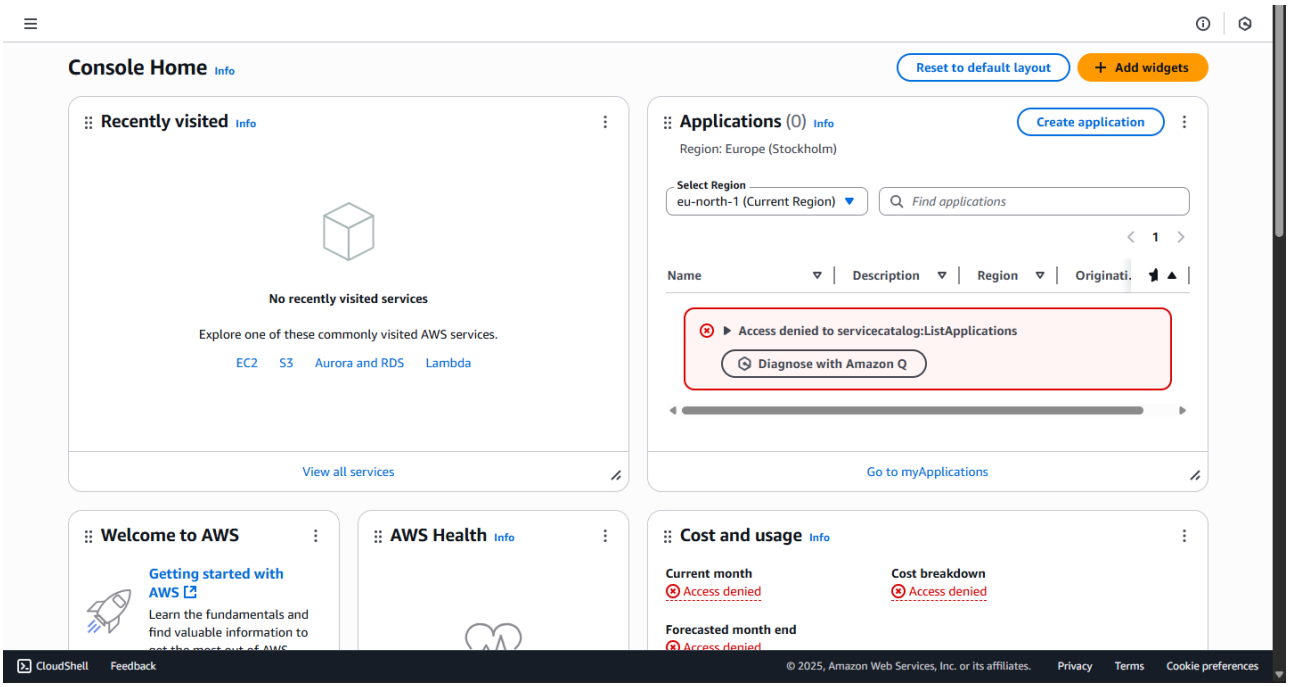
- After creation, AWS displays:
  - Console sign-in URL
  - Username
  - Password



NOTE: Download or copy these credentials immediately — they cannot be retrieved later.

Step 8: Test the User Login

- Visit the IAM login URL provided (unique for your AWS account).
- Log in with the newly created username and password.
- Verify access and permissions.



Enable AWS IAM MFA

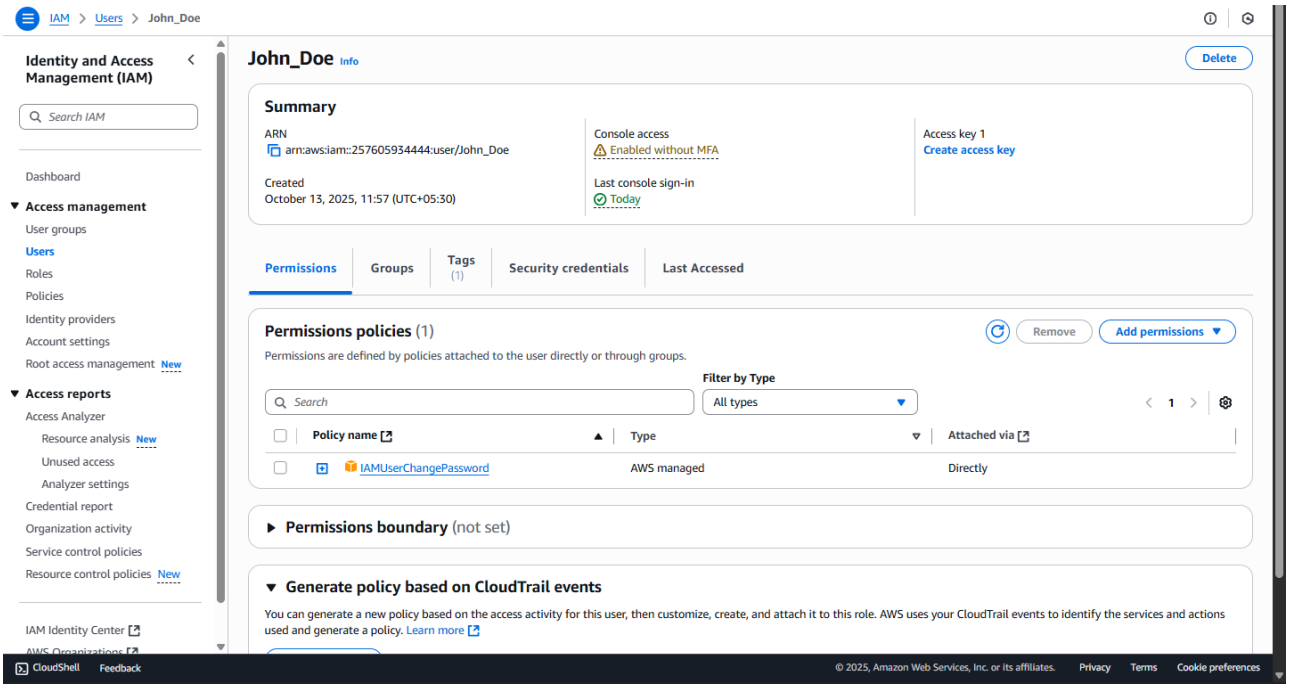
Step 1: Sign in to AWS Console as root user

Step 2: Open IAM Dashboard

- In the search bar, type IAM and select IAM (Identity and Access Management).
- From the left navigation pane, select Users.

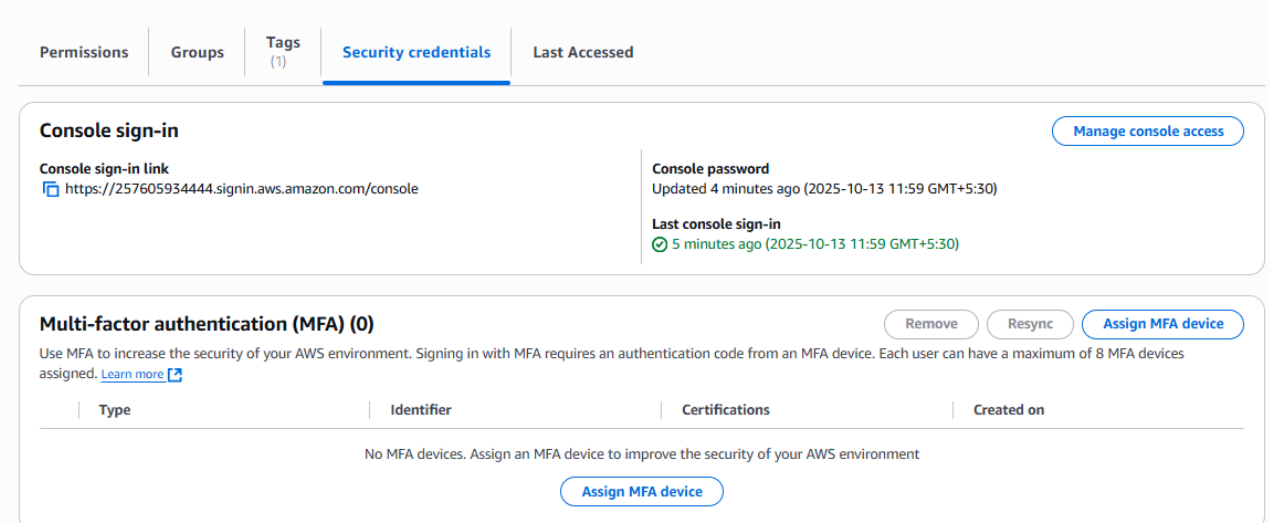
Step 3: Select a User

- Click the user name for whom you want to enable MFA.
- This opens the User Summary page.



Step 4: Go to Security Credentials Tab

- Click the Security credentials tab.
- Scroll down to the section “Multi-factor authentication (MFA)”.



Step 5: Assign MFA Device

- Click “Assign MFA device”.
- Choose the MFA type:
    1. Virtual MFA device (e.g., Google Authenticator, Authy — most common)
    2. Security key (hardware-based, e.g., YubiKey)
    3. Authenticator app on phone

Step 6: Configure Virtual MFA

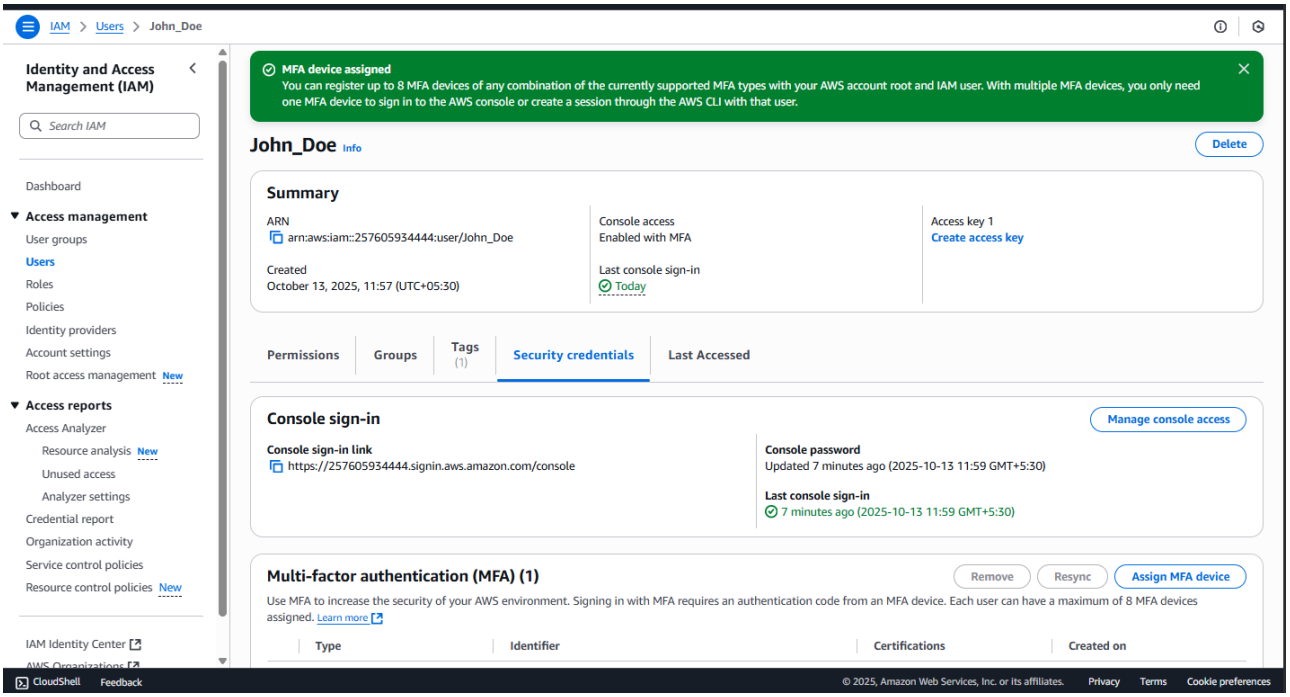
- If you select Virtual MFA device:
    1. Open your Google Authenticator or Authy app on your phone.
    2. Scan the QR code shown on the AWS screen.
    3. The app starts generating 6-digit codes.

Step 7: Verify MFA

- Enter two consecutive codes from your app in the verification fields.
- Click “Assign MFA”.

Step 8: Confirm Setup

- You will see a green checkmark confirming MFA is successfully assigned.
- The user now requires MFA each time they sign in.



Create an AWS Account Alias (for Alternate Sign-in URL)

As an IAM user you can sign in using the default URL or create an account alias for it.
An Account Alias gives your AWS account a name instead of using the long numeric Account ID in your sign-in URL.
This makes it easier for IAM users to remember and log in.

Step 1:

- Sign in to the AWS Management Console using root user or an IAM user with administrative privileges.
- In the search bar, type IAM, and open the IAM service.

Step 2:

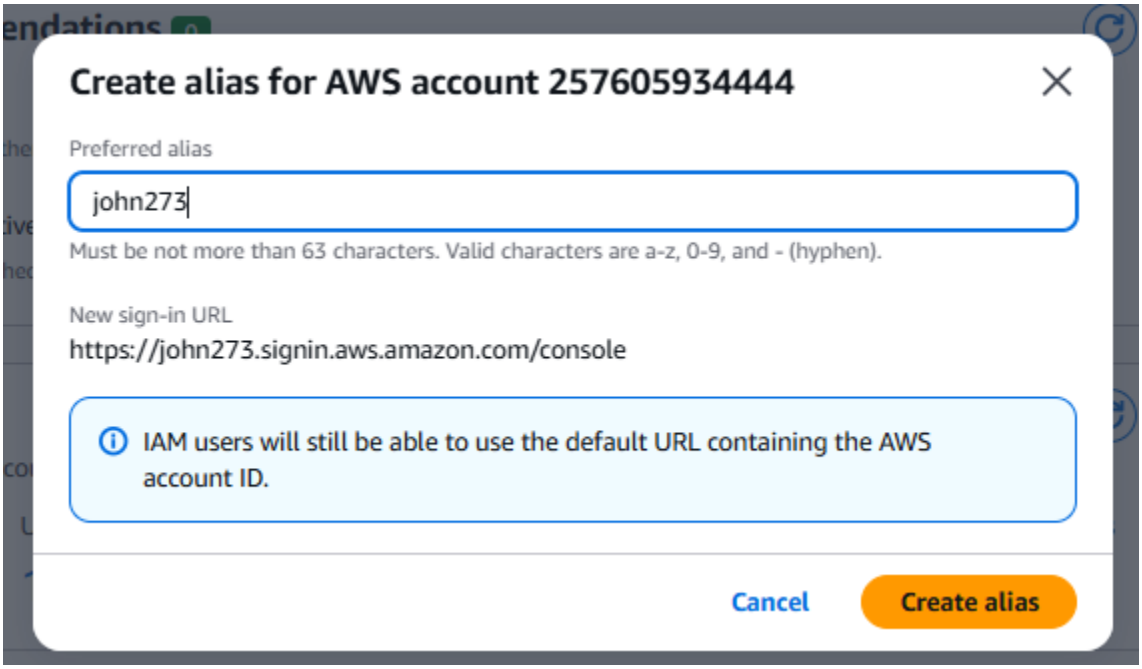
- In the left navigation pane, scroll down and select Dashboard.

Step 3:

- Under the “AWS Account” section, find “Account Alias”.
- Click on “Create” (or “Edit” if one already exists).

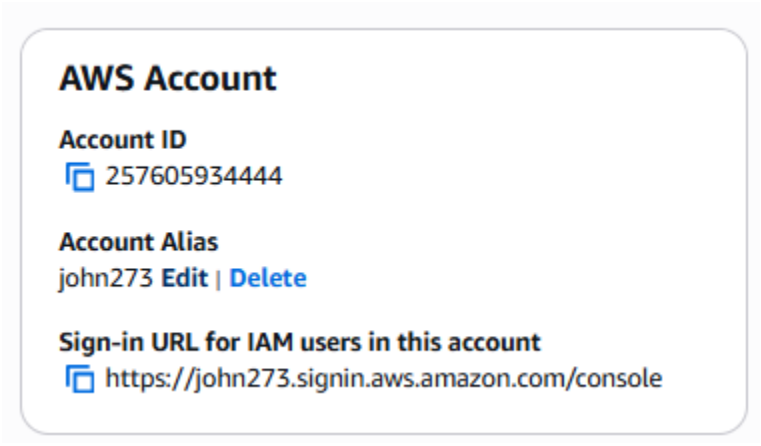
Step 4:

- In the pop-up box, enter your preferred alias name.
- Click “Create alias”.

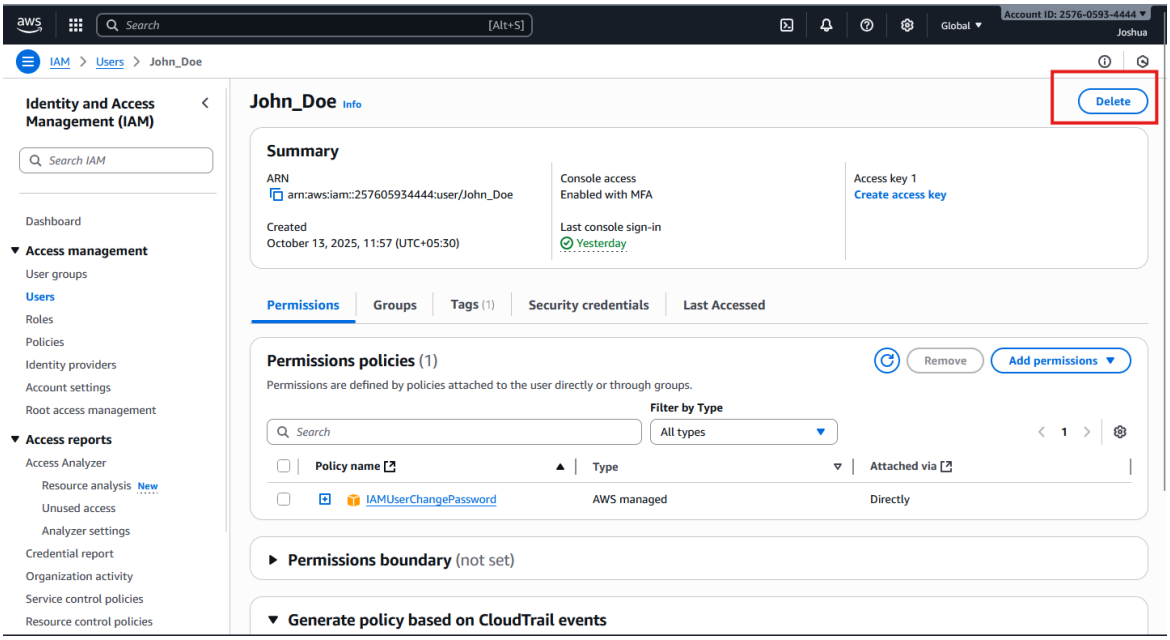


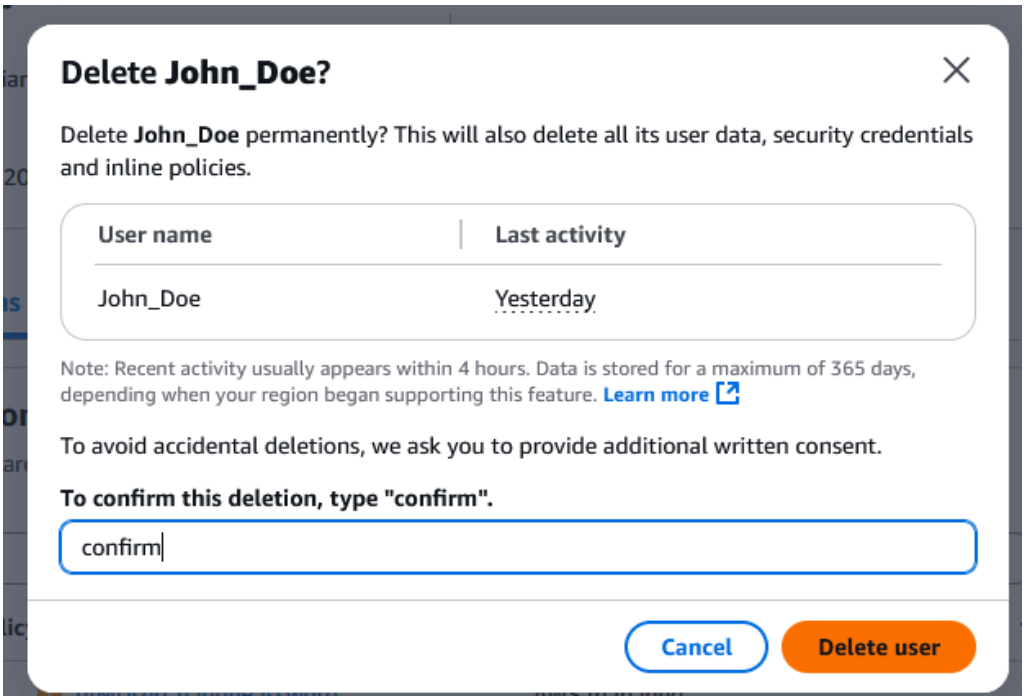
Step 5:

- Once created, you’ll see a new Sign-in URL displayed.



To Delete the resources:





Date: 14-10-2025

Exercise-3: Amazon S3 – Introduction, Bucket Creation and upload objects (files).

Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service) is a fully managed, object-based storage service offered by AWS.
It allows you to store and retrieve unlimited amounts of data from anywhere on the web.
Unlike traditional file systems that store data in folders, S3 stores data as objects inside buckets.
Each object has:

- Data (the actual file),
- Metadata (information about the file),
- Unique key (its name within the bucket).

You can store unlimited data in Amazon S3.
However, each AWS account can create up to 100 buckets by default (can be increased by request).
Each object (file) can be up to 5 TB (terabytes) in size.
Single upload limit: 5 GB (may vary), but larger files can be uploaded using Multipart Upload.

Amazon S3 is designed for:

- Durability: 99.999999999% (11 nines) – this means your data is extremely safe.
- Availability: 99.99% uptime – your data is almost always accessible.
- S3 automatically stores multiple copies of your data across multiple Availability Zones in a region.

Storage classes: S3 offers different storage classes depending on cost and frequency of access.

Storage Class	Description
S3 Standard	For frequently accessed data (default).
S3 Intelligent-Tiering	Automatically moves data between frequent - infrequent access tiers.
S3 Standard-IA	For infrequently accessed data but still quickly available.
S3 Glacier	For archival storage (low cost, slower retrieval).
S3 Glacier Deep Archive	For long-term archival (lowest cost).

Each object can be accessed through a **unique URL**.
S3 is commonly used for:

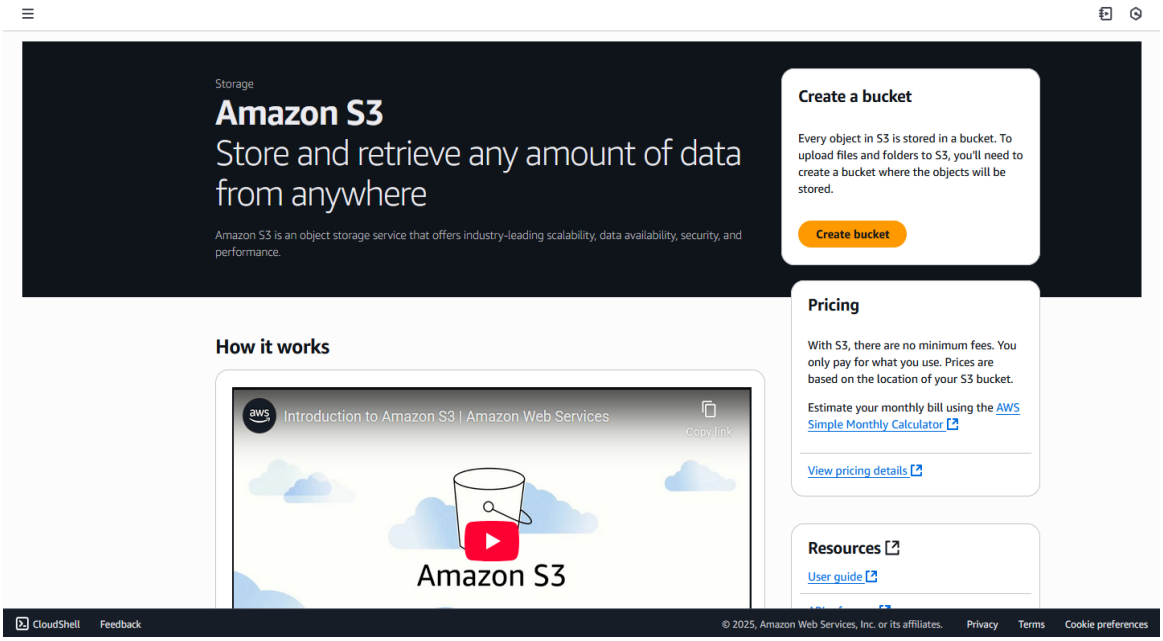
- Backup and archival
- Static website hosting
- Application data storage
- Media content delivery

Feature	**Description**
Buckets	Top-level containers for storing objects.
Objects	Actual files stored in S3 (e.g., images, HTML, PDFs).
Region	Each bucket is created in a specific AWS region.
Versioning	Maintains multiple versions of the same object for recovery.
Static Website Hosting	Allows you to host HTML pages directly from an S3 bucket.

Steps to Create an S3 Bucket and Upload an Image

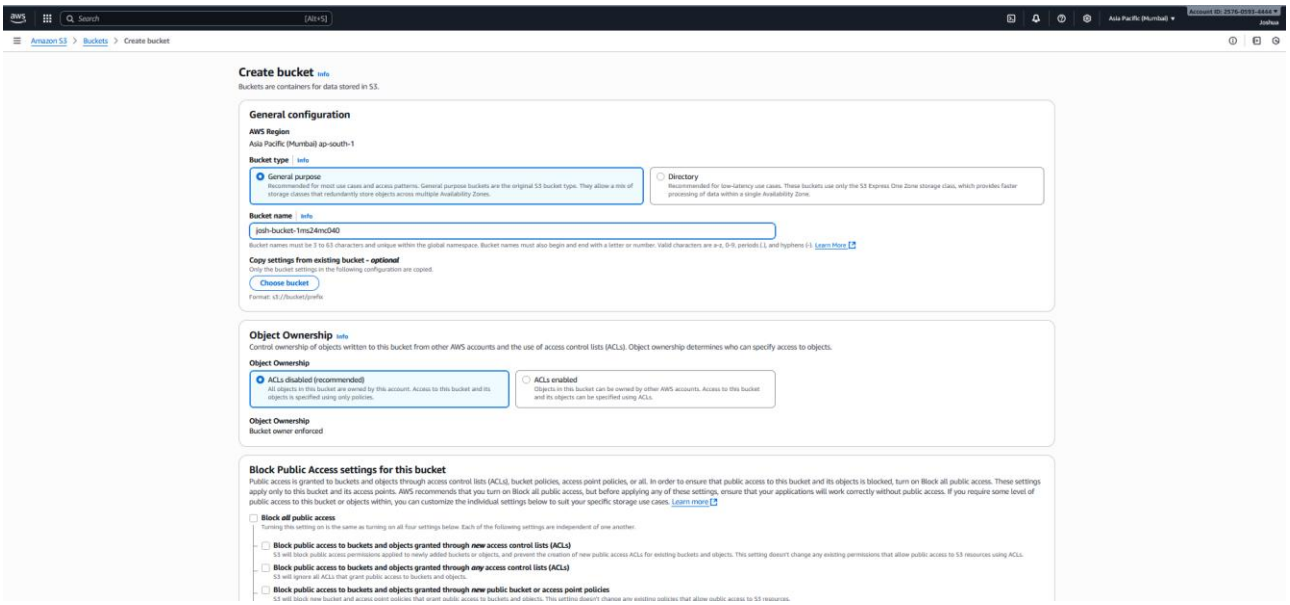
Step 1: Open the S3 Service

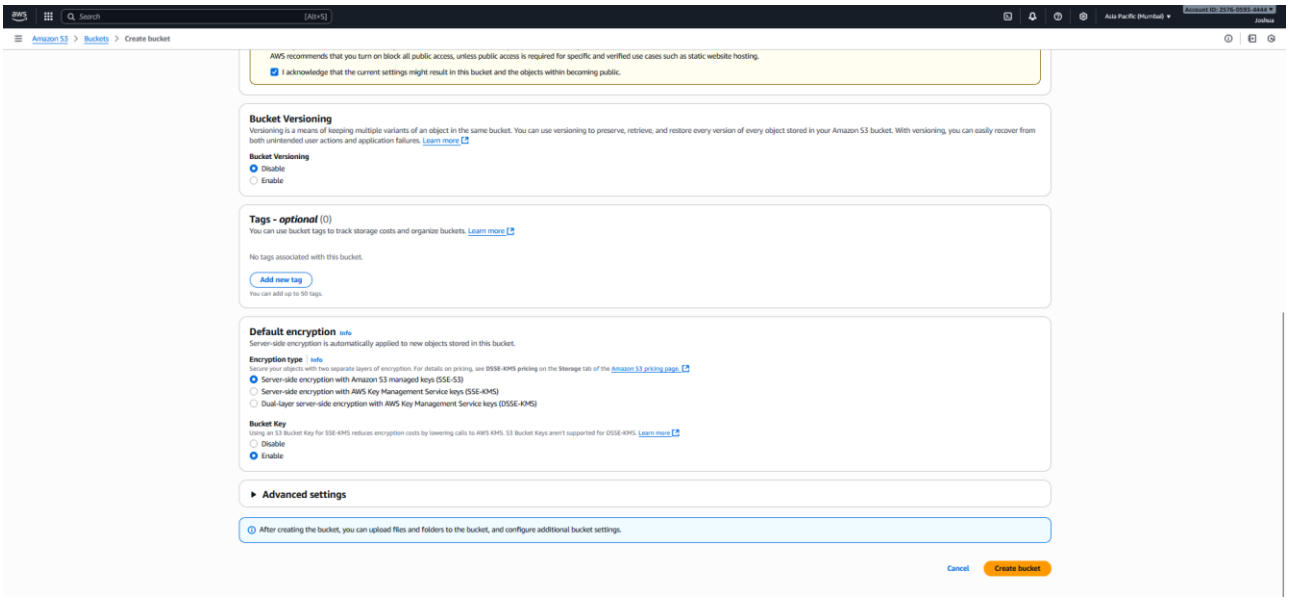
- Sign in to your AWS Management Console.
- In the search bar, type S3 and click Amazon S3.



Step 2: Create a New Bucket

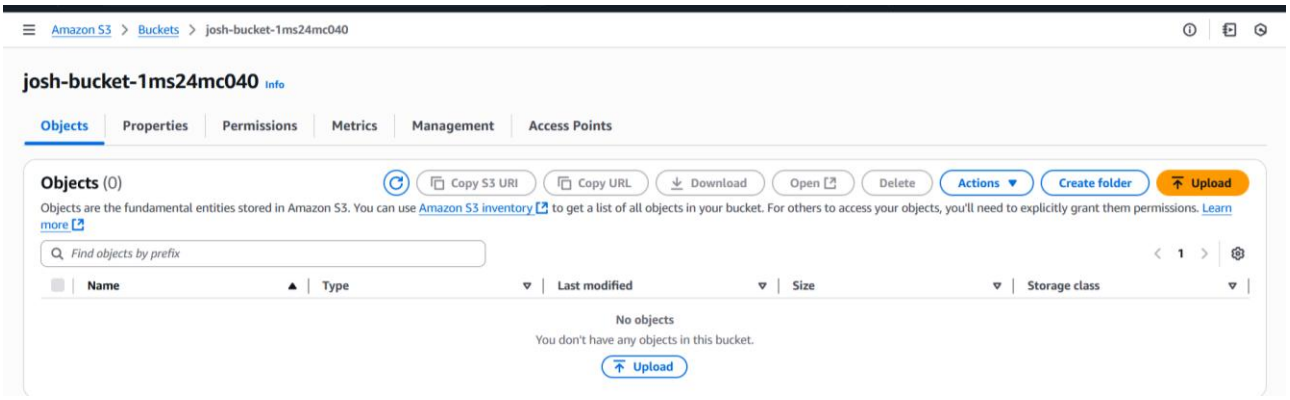
- Click “Create bucket”.
- Bucket type: General purpose
- Bucket name: Enter a name (Bucket names must be globally unique and lowercase.)
- AWS Region: Choose the region nearest to you.
- Scroll down and uncheck:
  “Block all public access” → Uncheck this (for viewing file publicly).
  Confirm the warning checkbox.
- Keep all other settings as default.
- Click Create bucket.

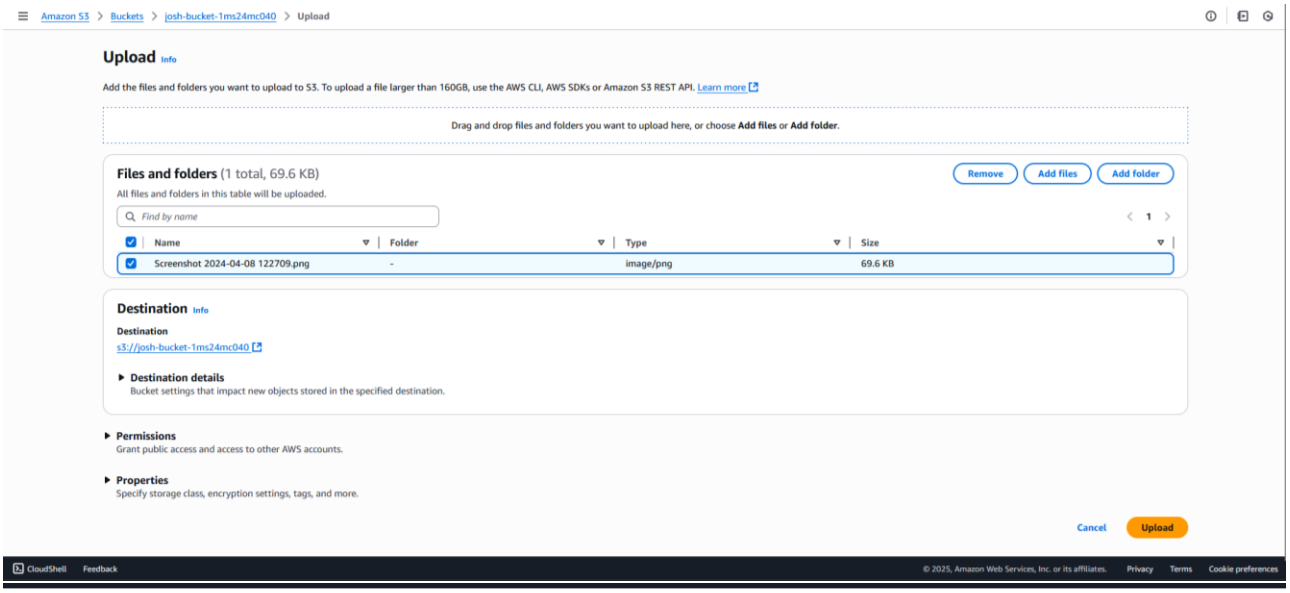


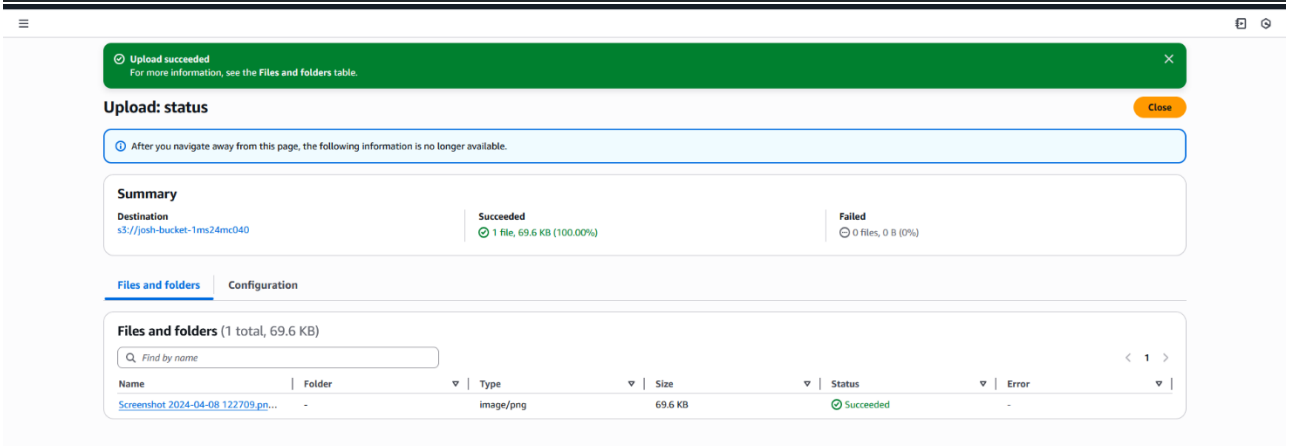


Step 3: Upload an Image File

1. Click on the newly created bucket name.
2. Click Upload → Add files.
3. Choose any image file from your computer.
4. Scroll down and click Upload.


Amazon S3 > Buckets > josh-bucket-1ms24mc040
josh-bucket-1ms24mc040 Info
Objects
Properties
Permissions
Metrics
Management
Access Points
Objects (0)
Copy S3 URI
Copy URL
Download
Open
Delete
Actions
Create folder
Upload
Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use Amazon S3 inventory to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. Learn more
Find objects by prefix
Name
Type
Last modified
Size
Storage class
No objects
You don't have any objects in this bucket.
Upload

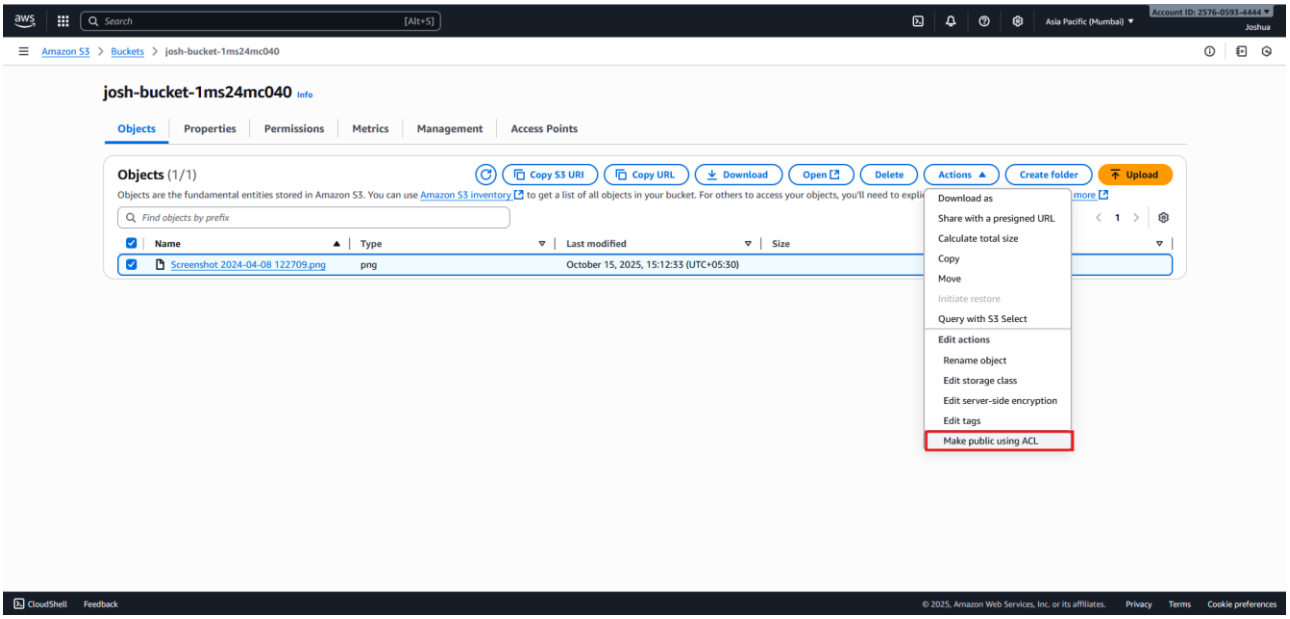

Amazon S3 > Buckets > josh-bucket-1ms24mc040 > Upload
Upload Info
Add the files and folders you want to upload to S3. To upload a file larger than 160GB, use the AWS CLI, AWS SDKs or Amazon S3 REST API. Learn more
Drag and drop files and folders you want to upload here, or choose Add files or Add folder.
Files and folders (1 total, 69.6 KB)
All files and folders in this table will be uploaded.
Remove
Add files
Add folder
Find by name
Name
Folder
Type
Size
Screenshot 2024-04-08 122709.png
-
image/png
69.6 KB
Destination Info
Destination
s3://josh-bucket-1ms24mc040
Destination details
Bucket settings that impact new objects stored in the specified destination.
Permissions
Grant public access and access to other AWS accounts.
Properties
Specify storage class, encryption settings, tags, and more.
Cancel
Upload
CloudShell
Feedback
© 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences

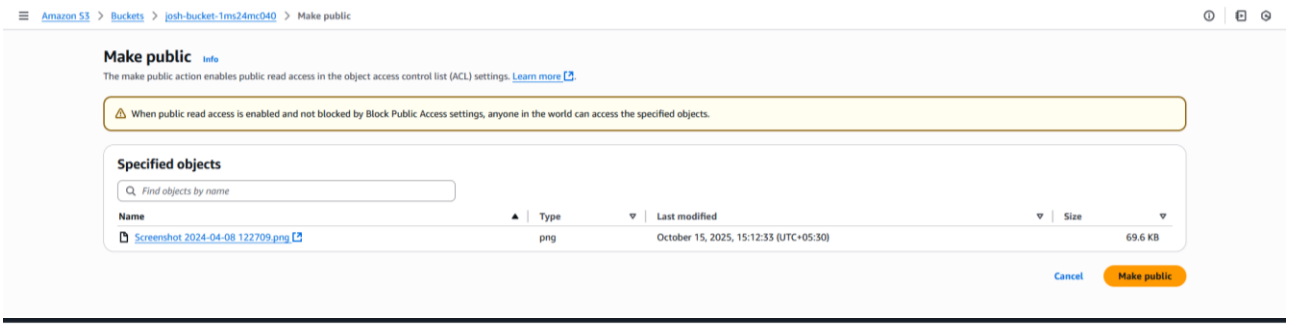

Upload succeeded
For more information, see the Files and folders table.
Upload: status
Close
After you navigate away from this page, the following information is no longer available.
Summary
Destination
s3://josh-bucket-1ms24mc040
Succeeded
1 file, 69.6 KB (100.00%)
Failed
0 files, 0 B (0%)
Files and folders
Configuration
Files and folders (1 total, 69.6 KB)
Find by name
Name
Folder
Type
Size
Status
Error
Screenshot 2024-04-08 122709.pn...
-
image/png
69.6 KB
Succeeded
-

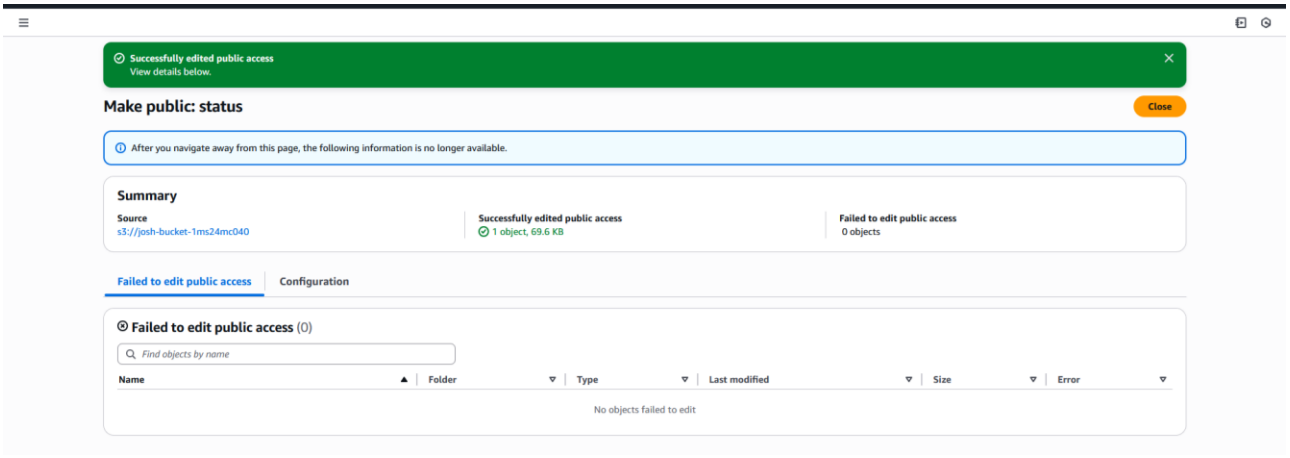
Step 4: Make the Object Public

By default, S3 objects are private. To view them in a browser, make the file public.

1. After upload, go to the Objects tab inside your bucket.
2. Select the uploaded file.
3. Click Actions → Make public using ACL (or Object actions → Make public, depending on console version).
4. Confirm.



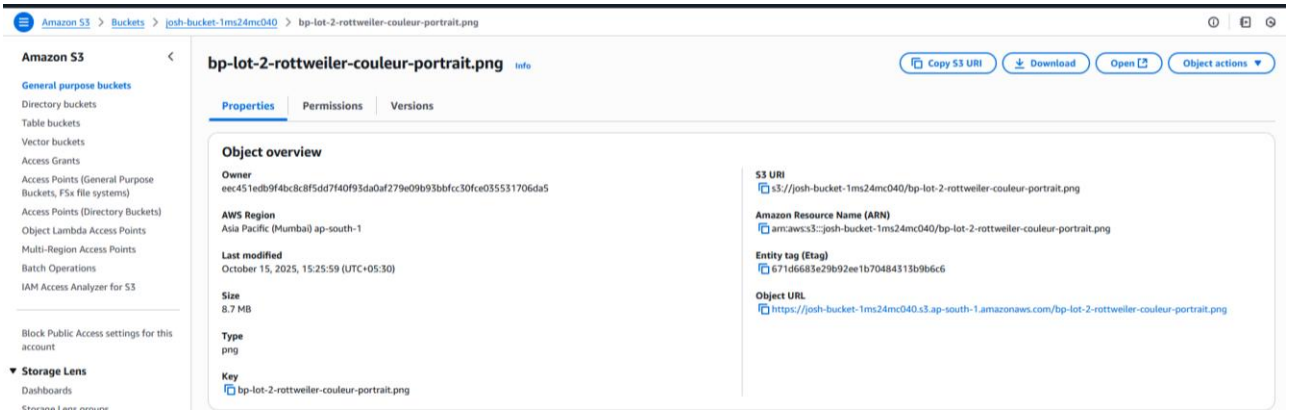




Step 5: Copy the Object URL

1. Open the object again by clicking its name.
2. Scroll down to the **Object URL** section.
3. Copy this URL and open it in a new browser tab.

The image is displayed directly from the S3 bucket — meaning AWS S3 is serving that object over HTTP.




josh-bucket-1ms24mc040.s3.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com/bp-lot-2-rottweiler-couleur-portrait.png

Date: 15-10-2025

Exercise-4: Amazon S3 – Static Website Hosting (Multi-Page website), Versioning, Cross-Region Replication rule.

Amazon S3 Static Website Hosting

Amazon S3 can host a static website – [a website consisting of only HTML, CSS, JavaScript, images, etc. – no server-side scripting like PHP or Python].

When you enable "Static Website Hosting," your S3 bucket acts like a web server, and AWS provides a public website URL to access it.

You can create a multi-page static website (e.g., index.html, about.html, contact.html) and upload it to S3. Links within these pages allow users to navigate between them just like a normal website.

Steps to Create a Multi-Page Static Website on S3

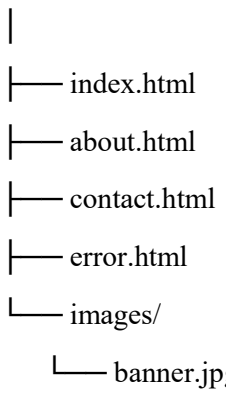
Step 1: Create an S3 Bucket

- Open the AWS Management Console → Navigate to S3.
- Click Create bucket.
- Select Bucket type: General purpose
- Enter a unique bucket name (e.g., my-static-web-demo).
- Uncheck "Block all public access."
- Click Create bucket.

Step 2: Prepare Website Files

Before uploading, organize your files in a folder structure as follows:

my-website/



├── index.html

├── about.html

├── contact.html

├── error.html

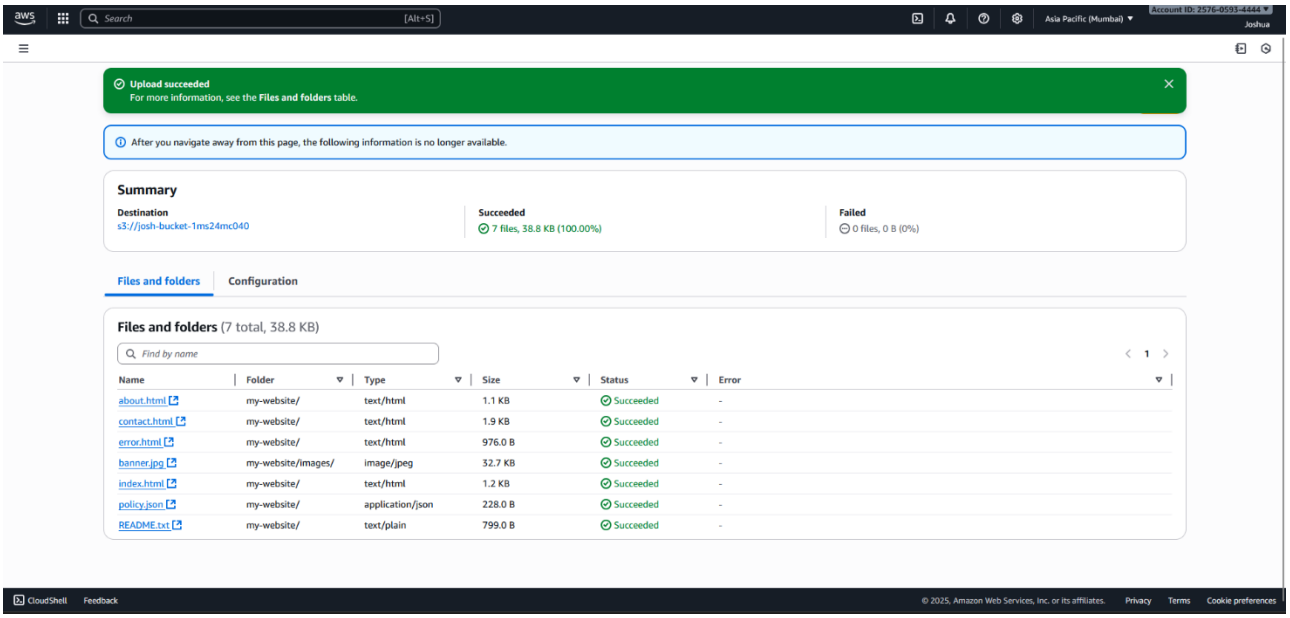
└── images/

└── banner.jpg

Each HTML file should include navigation links.

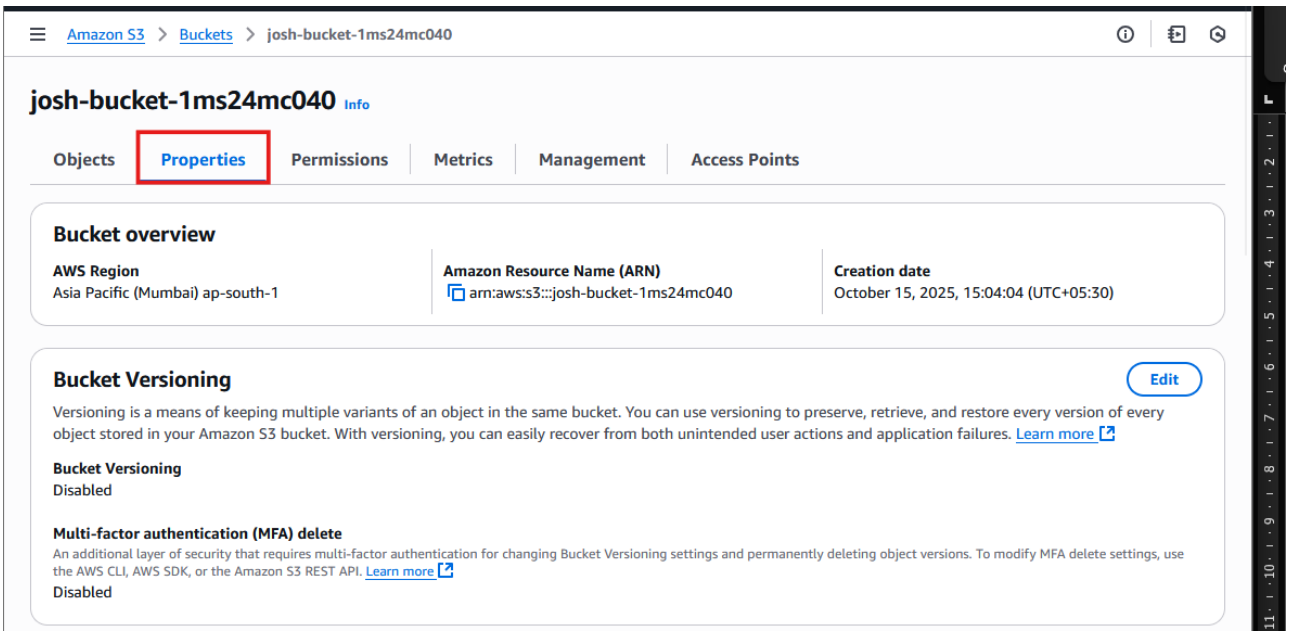
Step 3: Upload Website Files

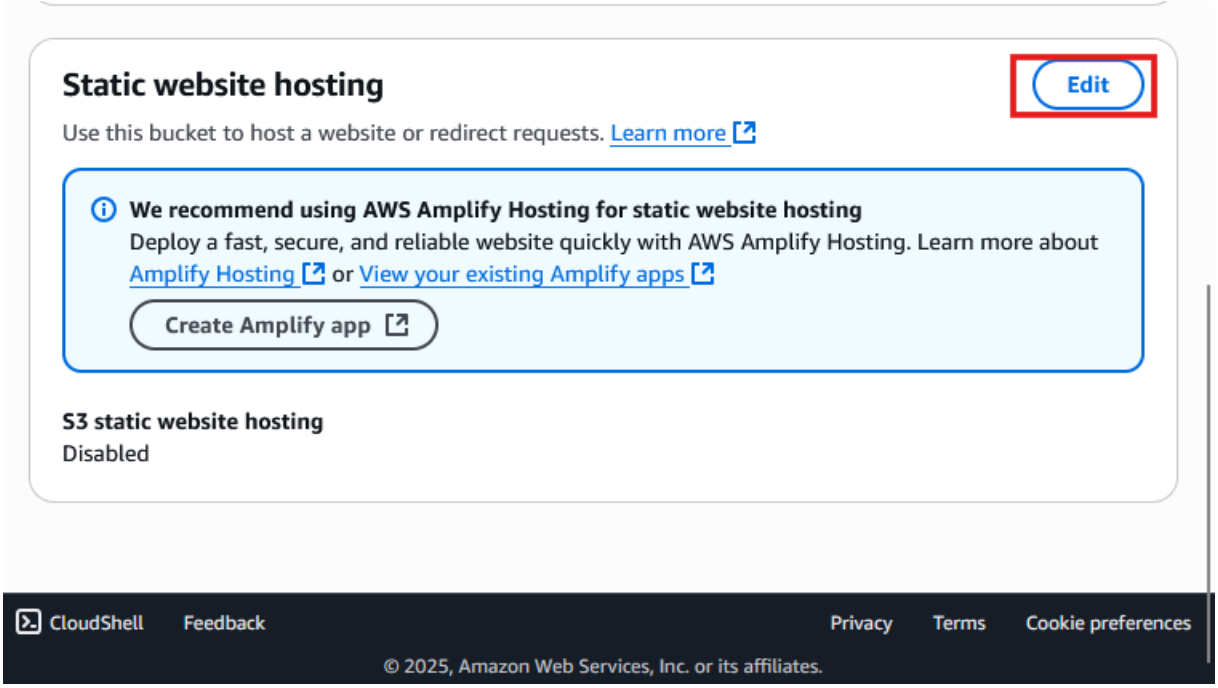
- Open your S3 bucket → Click Upload.
- Add all files and folders (HTML, CSS, JS, images).
- Click Upload to store them in S3.

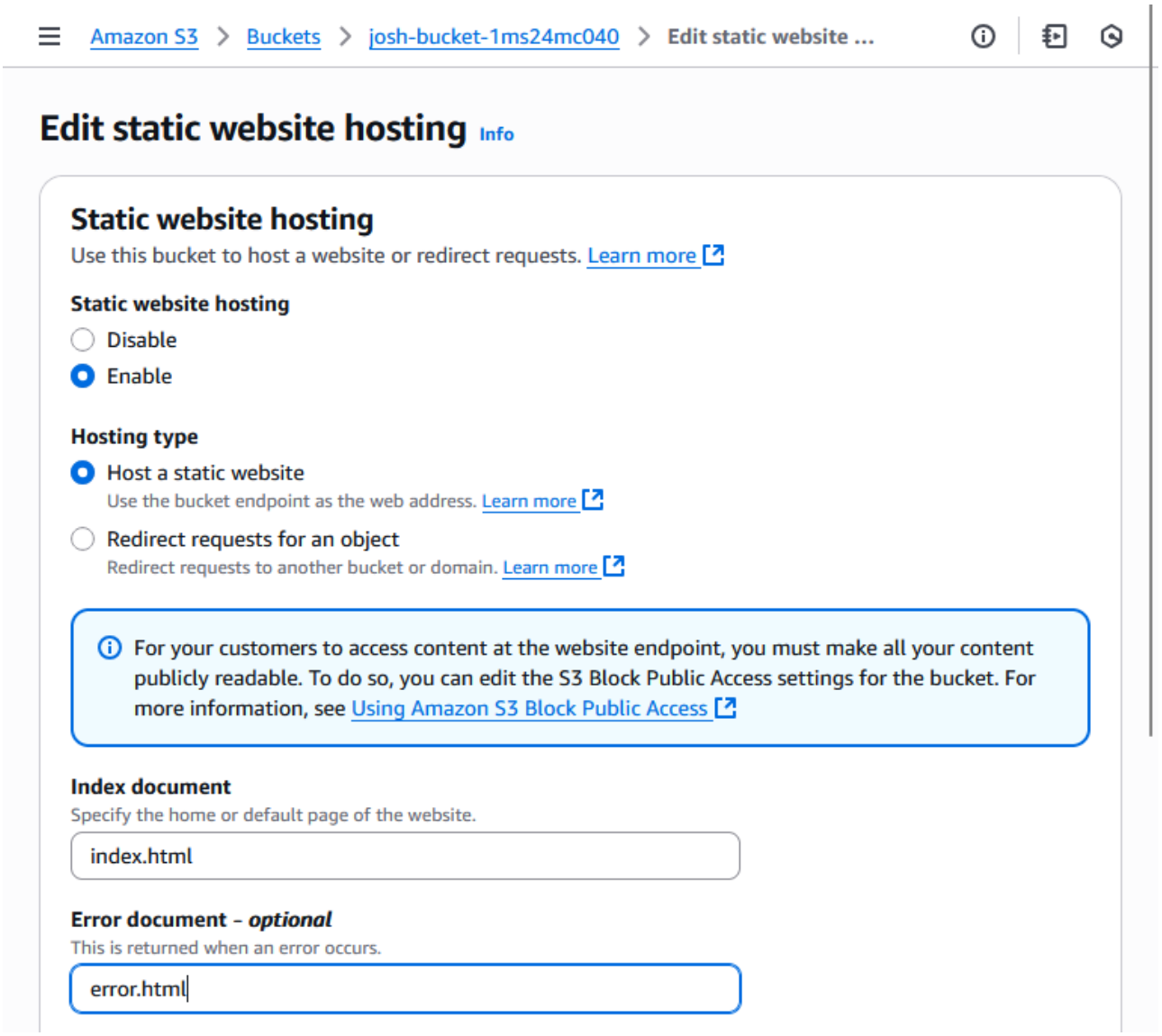


Step 4: Enable Static Website Hosting

- Go to the Properties tab of the bucket.
- Scroll down to Static website hosting → Click Edit.
- Choose Enable and select 'Host a static website'.
- Set:
    - Index document: index.html
    - Error document: error.html
- Click Save changes.




Static website hosting
Edit
Use this bucket to host a website or redirect requests. Learn more
We recommend using AWS Amplify Hosting for static website hosting
Deploy a fast, secure, and reliable website quickly with AWS Amplify Hosting. Learn more about Amplify Hosting or View your existing Amplify apps
Create Amplify app
S3 static website hosting
Disabled
CloudShell
Feedback
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences
© 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.

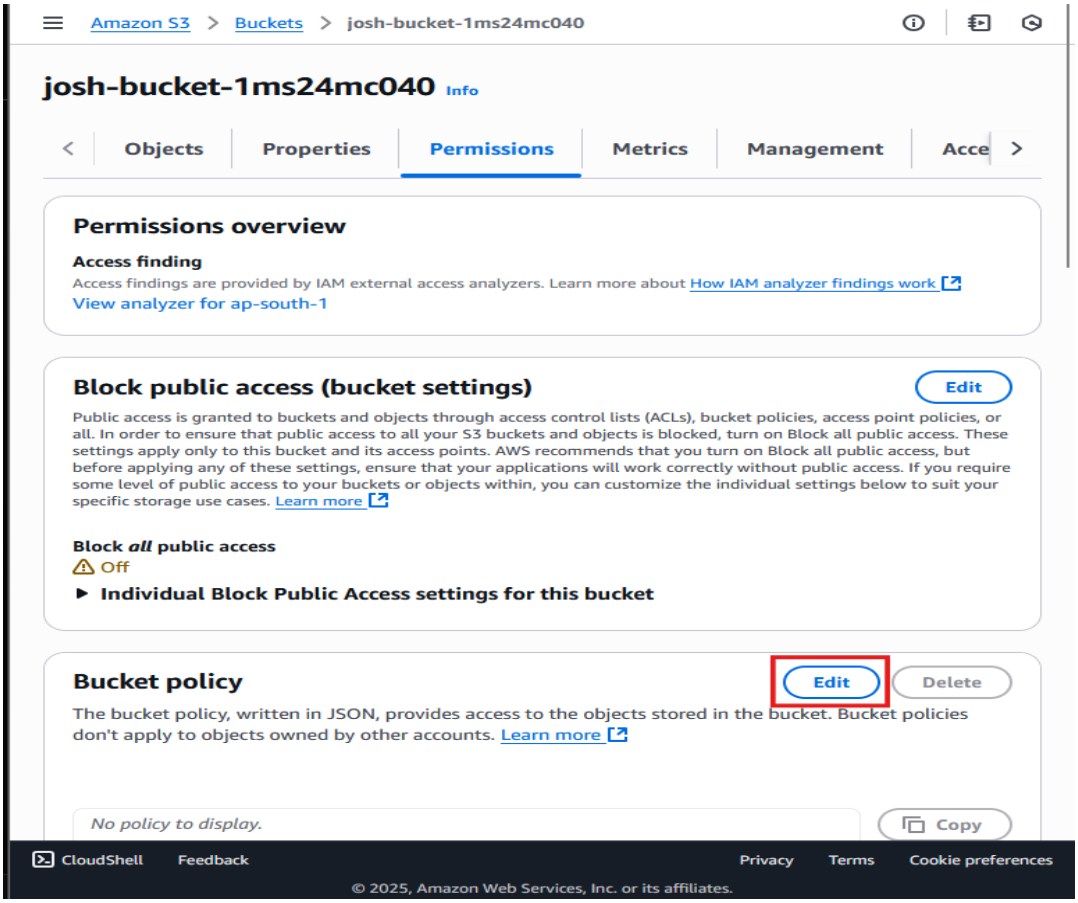


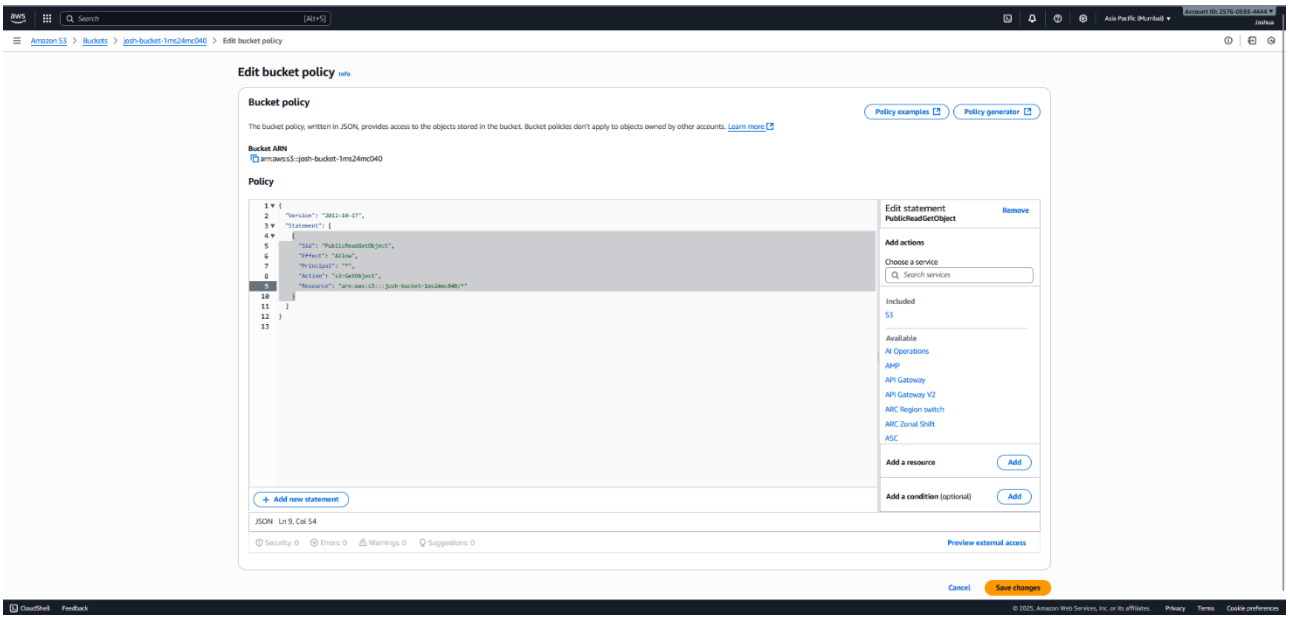
Step 5: Make Files Public (Bucket Policy)
By default, your files are private. To make them public:

- Go to the Permissions tab → Bucket Policy → Edit.
- Paste the following policy (replace bucket name):

```
{
 "Version": "2012-10-17",
 "Statement": [
  {
   "Sid": "PublicReadGetObject",
   "Effect": "Allow",
   "Principal": "*",
   "Action": "s3:GetObject",
   "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::my-static-web-demo/*"
  }
 ]
}
```

- Save the changes.



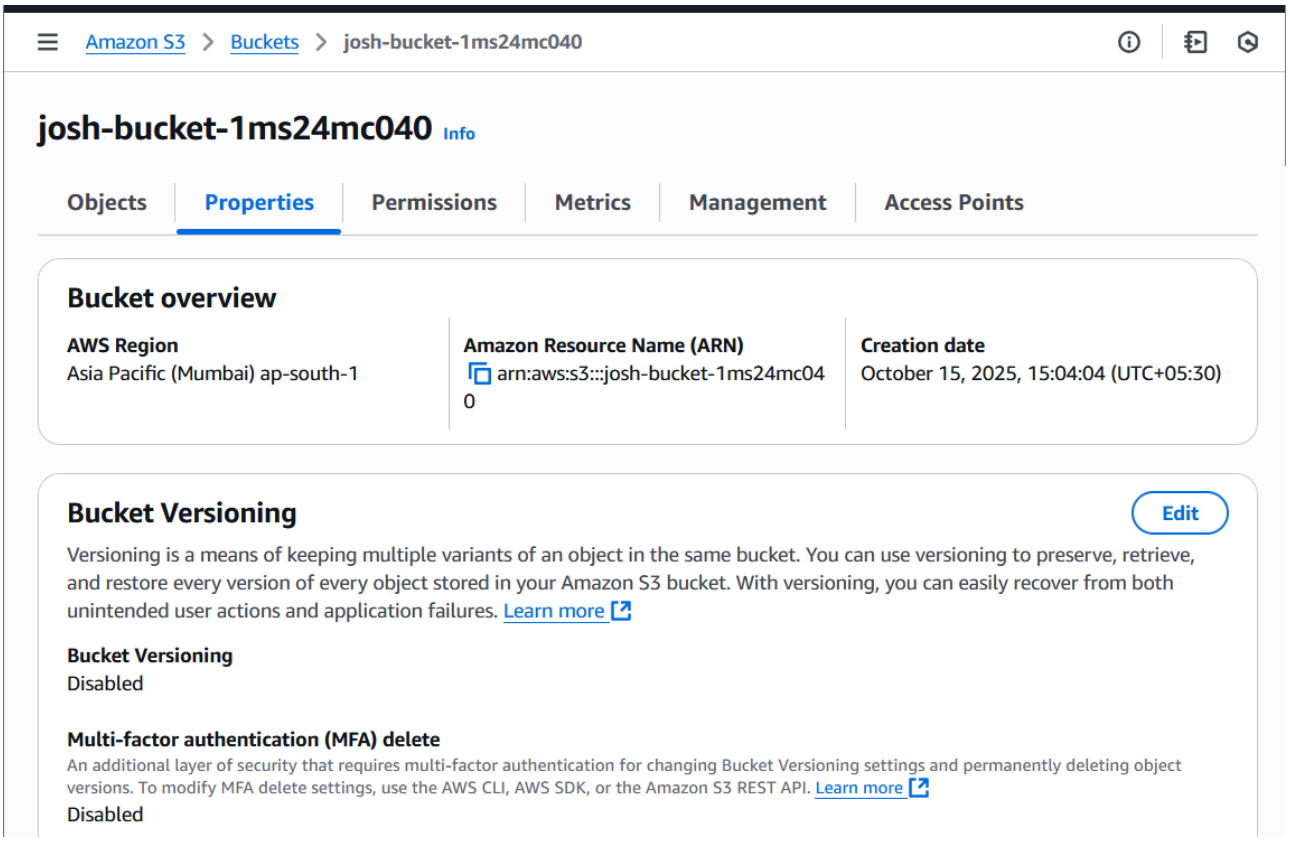


Step 6: Access Your Website

- Go to the Properties tab → Scroll to Static website hosting.
- Copy the Bucket Website Endpoint URL.
- Paste it into your browser — your homepage (index.html) should appear.
- Use the header links to navigate between pages (About, Contact, etc.).

When Will the Error Page Be Shown?

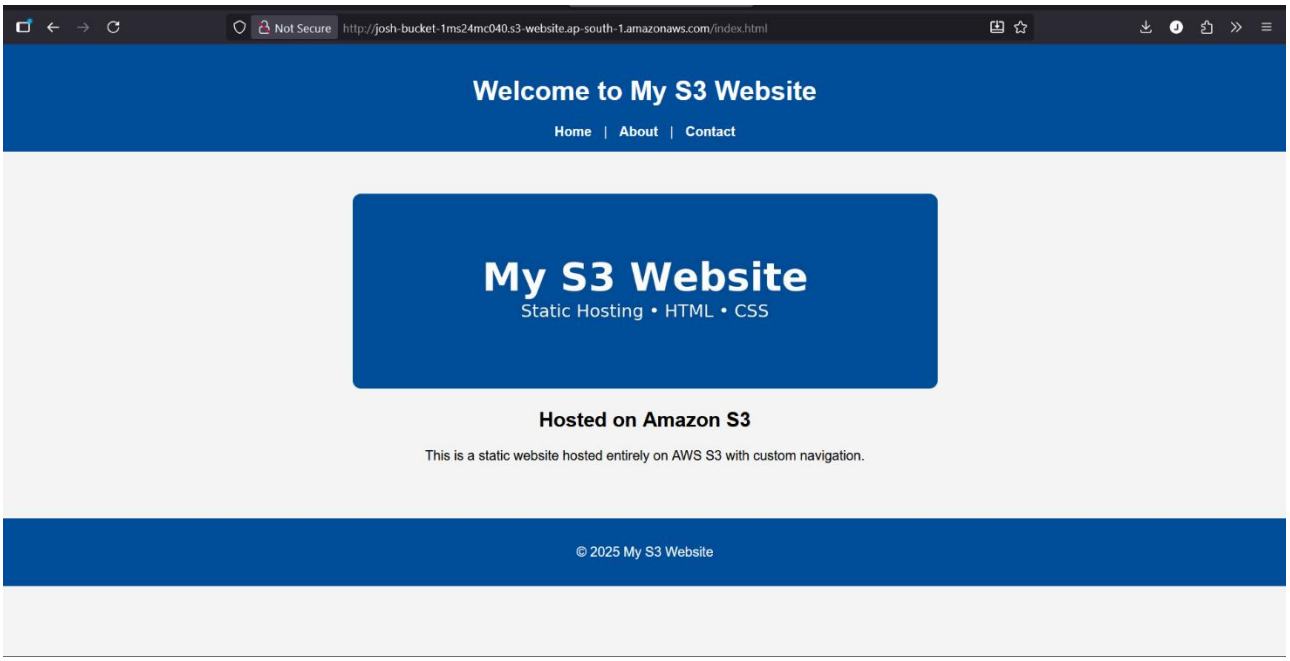
If a user enters a wrong URL or tries to access a file that doesn't exist (e.g., /abc.html), Amazon S3 automatically displays the file you set as the **Error document** (error.html).



Bucket website endpoint

When you configure your bucket as a static website, the website is available at the AWS Region-specific website endpoint of the bucket. Learn more

http://josh-bucket-1ms24mc040.s3-website.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com



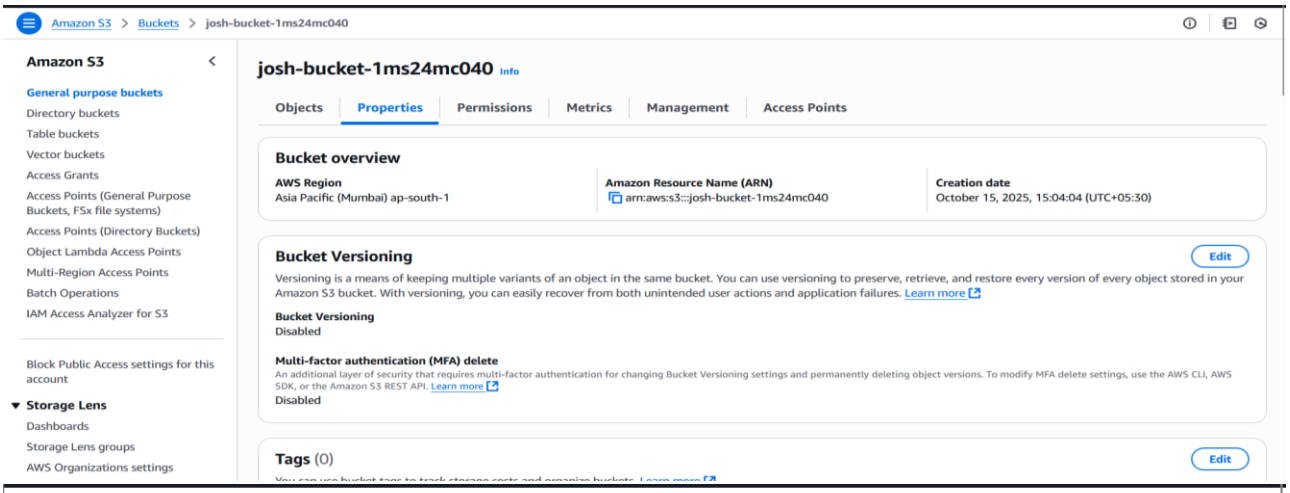
Amazon S3 Versioning

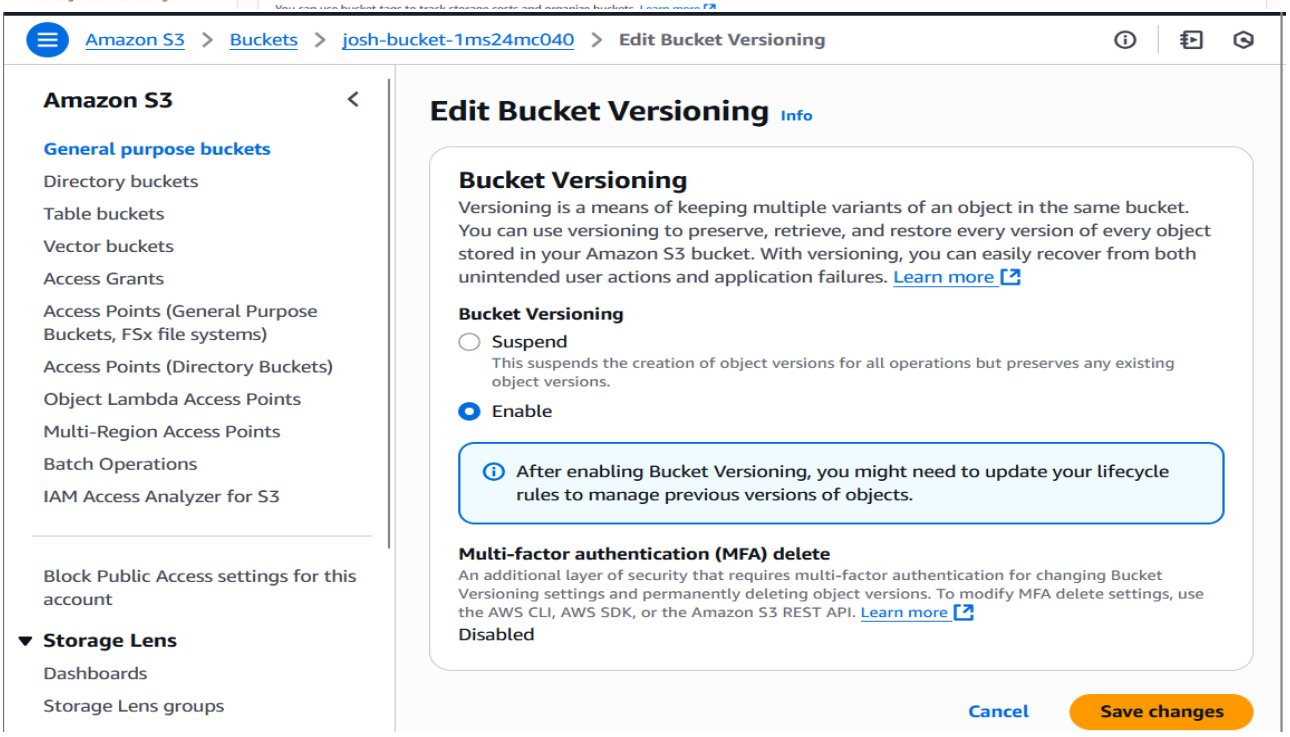
Versioning allows you to keep multiple versions of an object in a bucket.
If a file is accidentally deleted or overwritten, you can recover the previous version.
Each version gets a unique version ID.

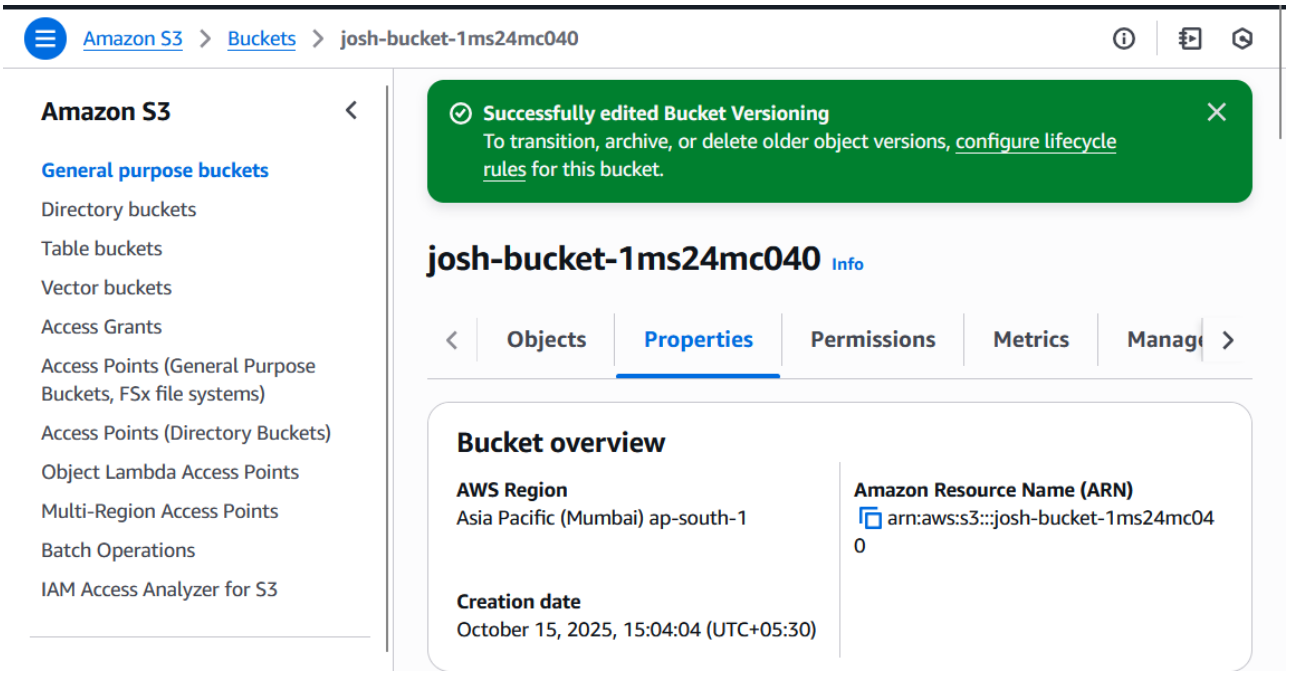
Steps to Enable Versioning

- Go to your S3 bucket
- Open the Properties tab
- Scroll to Bucket Versioning
- Click Edit → Enable
- Click Save changes

Now whenever you upload a file with the same name, S3 will keep both versions.


Amazon S3 > Buckets > josh-bucket-1ms24mc040
Amazon S3
General purpose buckets
Directory buckets
Table buckets
Vector buckets
Access Grants
Access Points (General Purpose Buckets, FSx file systems)
Access Points (Directory Buckets)
Object Lambda Access Points
Multi-Region Access Points
Batch Operations
IAM Access Analyzer for S3
Block Public Access settings for this account
Storage Lens
Dashboards
Storage Lens groups
AWS Organizations settings
josh-bucket-1ms24mc040 Info
Objects
Properties
Permissions
Metrics
Management
Access Points
Bucket overview
AWS Region
Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1
Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
arn:aws:s3:::josh-bucket-1ms24mc040
Creation date
October 15, 2025, 15:04:04 (UTC+05:30)
Bucket Versioning
Edit
Versioning is a means of keeping multiple variants of an object in the same bucket. You can use versioning to preserve, retrieve, and restore every version of every object stored in your Amazon S3 bucket. With versioning, you can easily recover from both unintended user actions and application failures. Learn more
Bucket Versioning
Disabled
Multi-factor authentication (MFA) delete
An additional layer of security that requires multi-factor authentication for changing Bucket Versioning settings and permanently deleting object versions. To modify MFA delete settings, use the AWS CLI, AWS SDK, or the Amazon S3 REST API. Learn more
Disabled
Tags (0)
Edit


Amazon S3 > Buckets > josh-bucket-1ms24mc040 > Edit Bucket Versioning
Amazon S3
General purpose buckets
Directory buckets
Table buckets
Vector buckets
Access Grants
Access Points (General Purpose Buckets, FSx file systems)
Access Points (Directory Buckets)
Object Lambda Access Points
Multi-Region Access Points
Batch Operations
IAM Access Analyzer for S3
Block Public Access settings for this account
Storage Lens
Dashboards
Storage Lens groups
Edit Bucket Versioning Info
Bucket Versioning
Versioning is a means of keeping multiple variants of an object in the same bucket. You can use versioning to preserve, retrieve, and restore every version of every object stored in your Amazon S3 bucket. With versioning, you can easily recover from both unintended user actions and application failures. Learn more
Bucket Versioning
Suspend
This suspends the creation of object versions for all operations but preserves any existing object versions.
Enable
After enabling Bucket Versioning, you might need to update your lifecycle rules to manage previous versions of objects.
Multi-factor authentication (MFA) delete
An additional layer of security that requires multi-factor authentication for changing Bucket Versioning settings and permanently deleting object versions. To modify MFA delete settings, use the AWS CLI, AWS SDK, or the Amazon S3 REST API. Learn more
Disabled
Cancel
Save changes



Note: You can view versions by clicking "List versions" in the bucket objects page.

To Restore or Delete a Specific Version

- Click the object name → Versions
- Select the desired version → Download / Delete
  (Deleting only adds a delete marker — older versions are still stored.)

Cross-Region Replication (CRR)

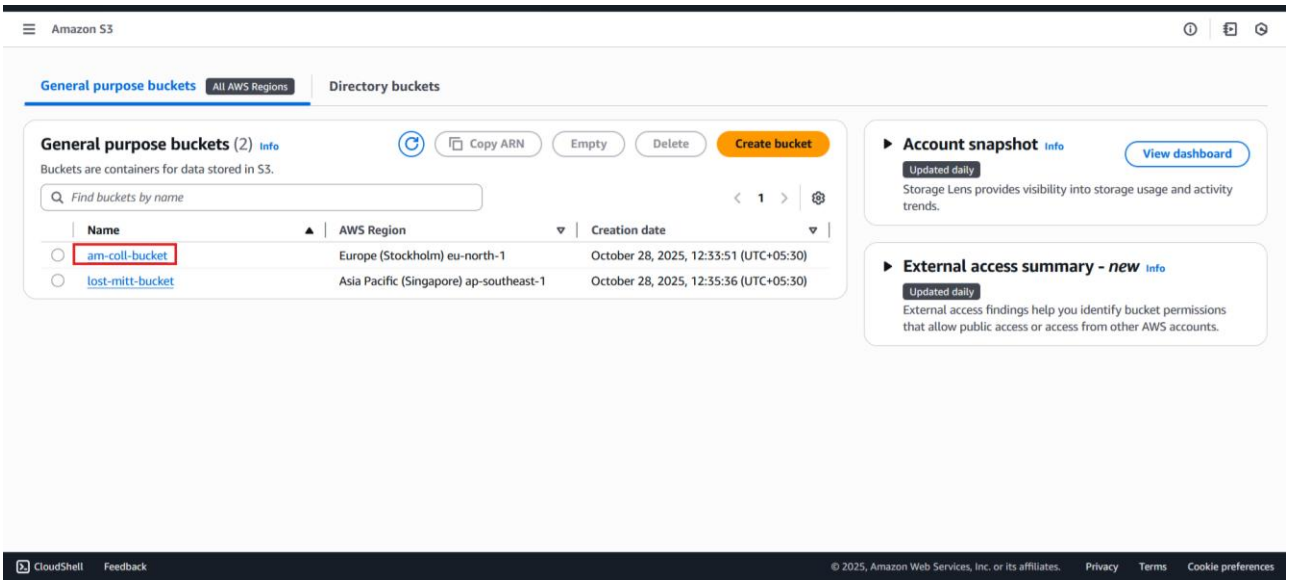
CRR automatically copies objects from one S3 bucket (source) to another (destination) in a different AWS Region.
Used for disaster recovery, compliance, or low-latency access in another region.
Requires Versioning to be enabled on both buckets.

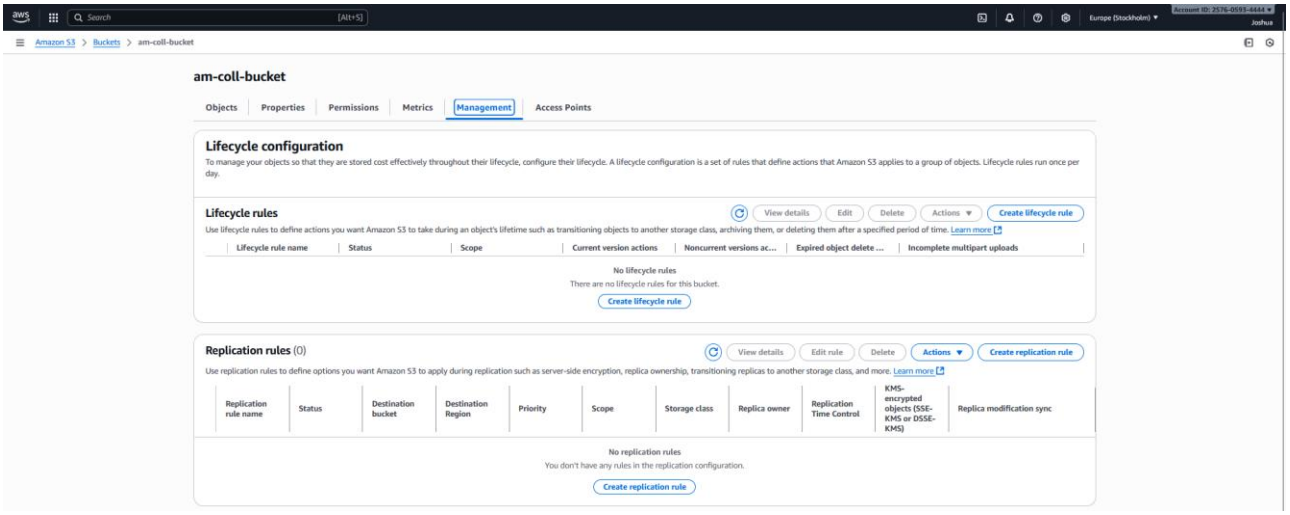
Steps to Set Up CRR

NOTE: Enable Versioning on both:
Source bucket
Destination bucket

Step 1: Choose a different region before you create Destination bucket
Create Destination Bucket first.

Step 2: Create Source Bucket
Give replication permission:
Source bucket → Management tab→ Replication rules → Create rule





Step 3: Create Replication Rule page

Enter a Replication rule name

Status: Enabled

Source bucket section:

Choose a rule scope: select “Apply to all objects in the bucket”

Destination:

Select “Choose a bucket in this account”

Bucket name: Select the destination bucket

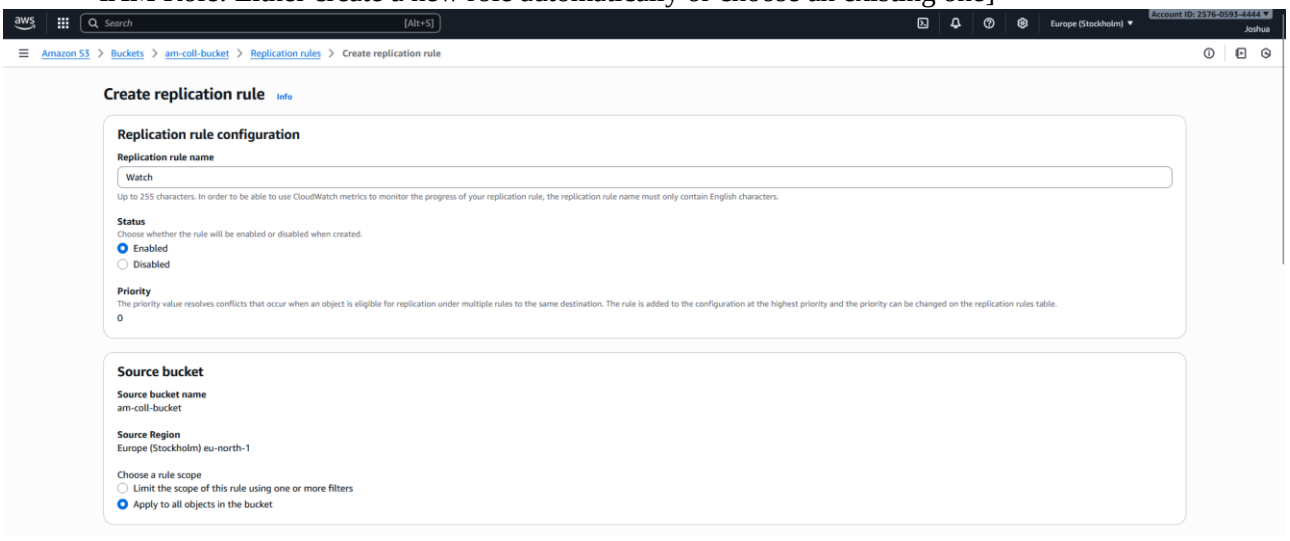
IAM role:

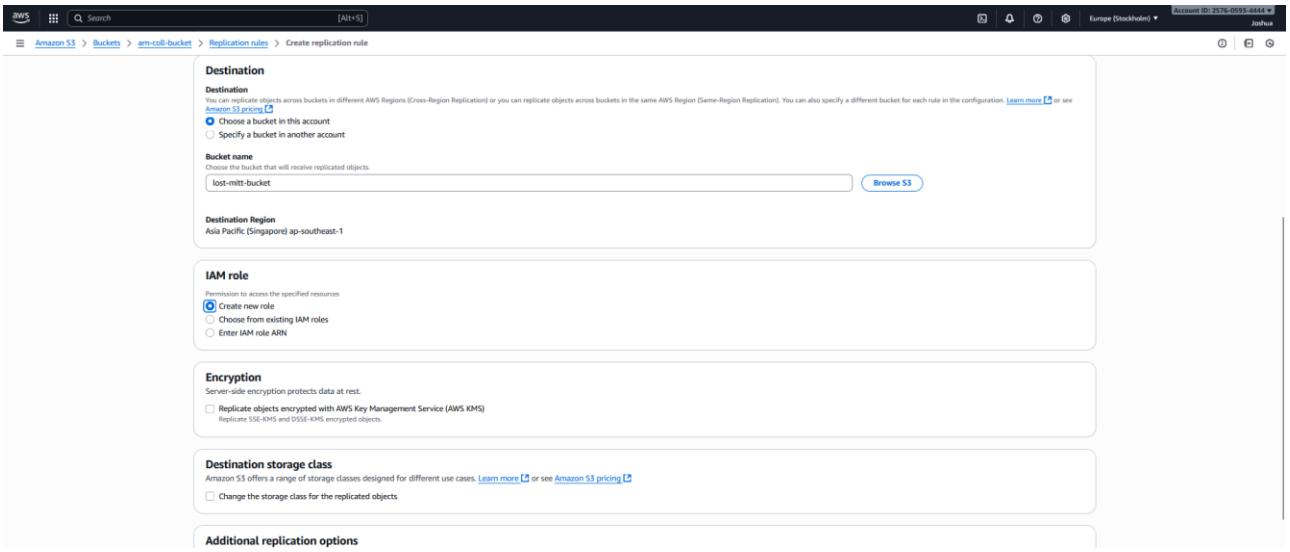
Select “Create new role”

[An IAM role gives Amazon S3 permission to replicate objects from your source bucket to your destination bucket.

S3 replication won’t work unless you assign (or create) a role with the right permissions.

IAM Role: Either create a new role automatically or choose an existing one]





Step 4: Save

Any new objects uploaded to the source bucket will automatically replicate to the destination region.

Note: Replication is not retroactive — only new uploads after enabling CRR are copied.

Reminder – Resource cleanup – to release/delete/terminate the resources created.

Date: 29-10-2025

Exercise-5: Overview of EC2, To Launch a Windows EC2 Instance and Connect via RDP Client

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) is a core AWS Compute service that lets you run virtual servers (instances) in the cloud.

Amazon EC2 is an Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) offering from AWS.

It allows you to launch virtual machines to host applications and manage them remotely – wherever you are in the world.

Key concepts:

Instance - A virtual machine running in the AWS cloud.

AMI (Amazon Machine Image) - A pre-configured template that includes: OS (Linux, Windows, etc.), Application software, other configurations.

Instance Type - Defines hardware power:

Family	Example	Use Case
General Purpose	t2.micro	Basic web apps
Compute Optimized	c5.large	High-performance computing
Memory Optimized	r5.large	Databases, analytics
Storage Optimized	i3.large	Data warehousing
GPU Instances	g4dn.xlarge	ML/AI, graphics

EBS (Elastic Block Store) - Persistent storage for your EC2 instance. Acts like a hard drive — data remains even after instance stops. Types: SSD, HDD, etc.

Security Groups - Virtual firewalls controlling inbound and outbound traffic.
Example: Allow HTTP (port 80), SSH (port 22), HTTPS (port 443)

Key Pair - Used for secure login (SSH for Linux, RDP for Windows). Consists of a public key (stored in AWS) and private key (.pem) that you download.

Common Ways to Access EC2

- SSH (Linux instances)
- RDP (Windows instances) - Use Remote Desktop with Administrator password.
- User Data Script: Run automation commands during instance launch.

EC2 Use Cases

- Hosting static or dynamic websites
- Deploying web servers (Apache/Nginx)
- Running applications, APIs, or databases
- Machine Learning model hosting

- Batch processing jobs

Pricing Models

- On-Demand: Pay per hour/second; flexible.
- Reserved Instances: 1–3 year commitment; cheaper.
- Spot Instances: Unused capacity; up to 90% cheaper.
- Free Tier: t2.micro or t3.micro free for 6 months.

Lifecycle of an Instance

Step	Description
Launch	Choose AMI, type, key, security group
Running	Accessible and operational
Stop	Instance paused, EBS persists
Start	Boot again from same EBS
Terminate	Deleted permanently, data lost unless backed up

Two types of IPv4 addresses

When you launch an EC2 instance, AWS automatically assigns two types of IPv4 addresses depending on your network settings (VPC, subnet, etc.):

1. Private IPv4 Address

- Purpose: Used for internal communication within the same VPC (Virtual Private Cloud).
- Assigned Automatically: Yes, by AWS from the subnet's private IP range.
- Visibility: Not accessible from the Internet.
- Use Case:
  - Instance-to-instance communication inside AWS (e.g., web server ↔ database server).
  - Internal services that do not need public internet access.
- Persistence: The private IP remains attached to the instance until it is terminated.

2. Public IPv4 Address

- Purpose: Used for communication over the Internet.
- Assigned Automatically:
  - Yes, if your subnet is public (i.e., auto-assign public IP enabled).
  - No, if it's a private subnet.
- Visibility: Accessible from the Internet.
- Use Case:
  - Accessing the instance via SSH or HTTP from your local system.
  - Hosting web applications publicly.
- Persistence:
  - The public IP changes each time you stop/start the instance.
  - To make it permanent, you can assign an Elastic IP (static public IP).

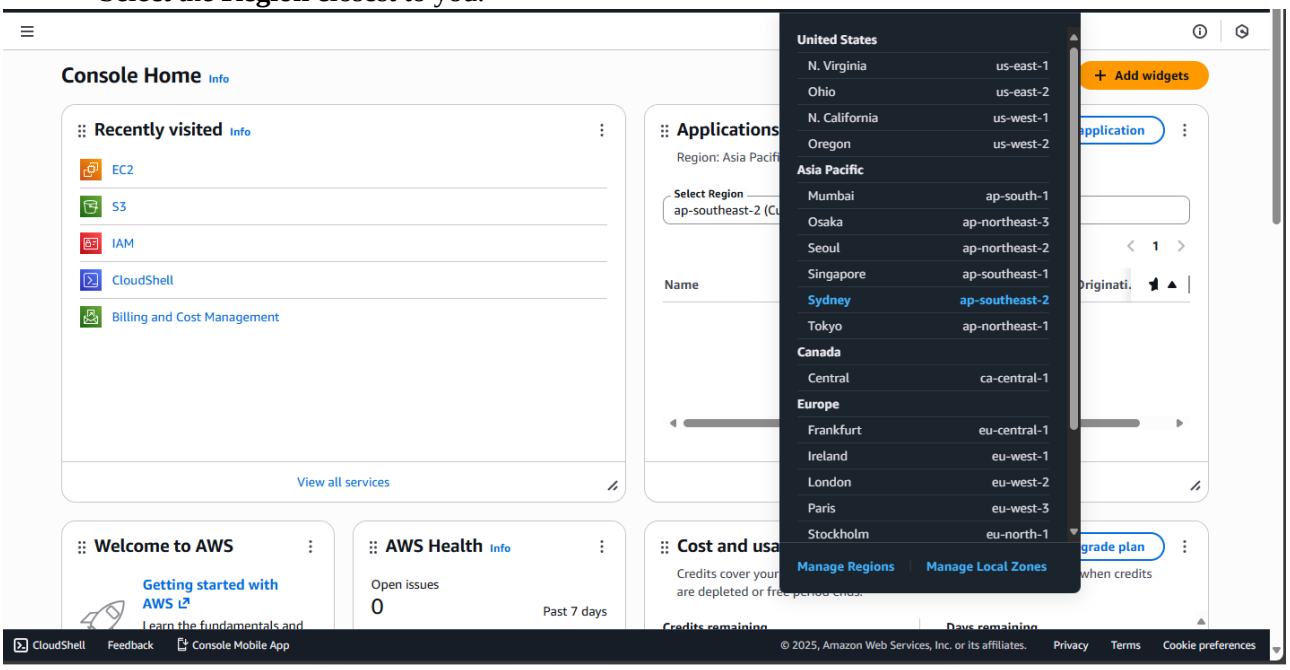
Remote Desktop Protocol [RDP], is a secure communication protocol developed by Microsoft that allows a user to connect to and control another computer remotely. It establishes an encrypted channel to transmit keyboard and mouse inputs from the client to the remote computer and send screen information back to the client, providing a graphical user interface for remote access.

An **RDP client** is the software or app that you use to make this remote connection.
It connects to a remote Windows server or Windows EC2 instance that is running an RDP server (which listens on port **3389**). It is pre-installed in Windows.

Steps to Launch a Windows EC2 Instance and Connect via RDP Client

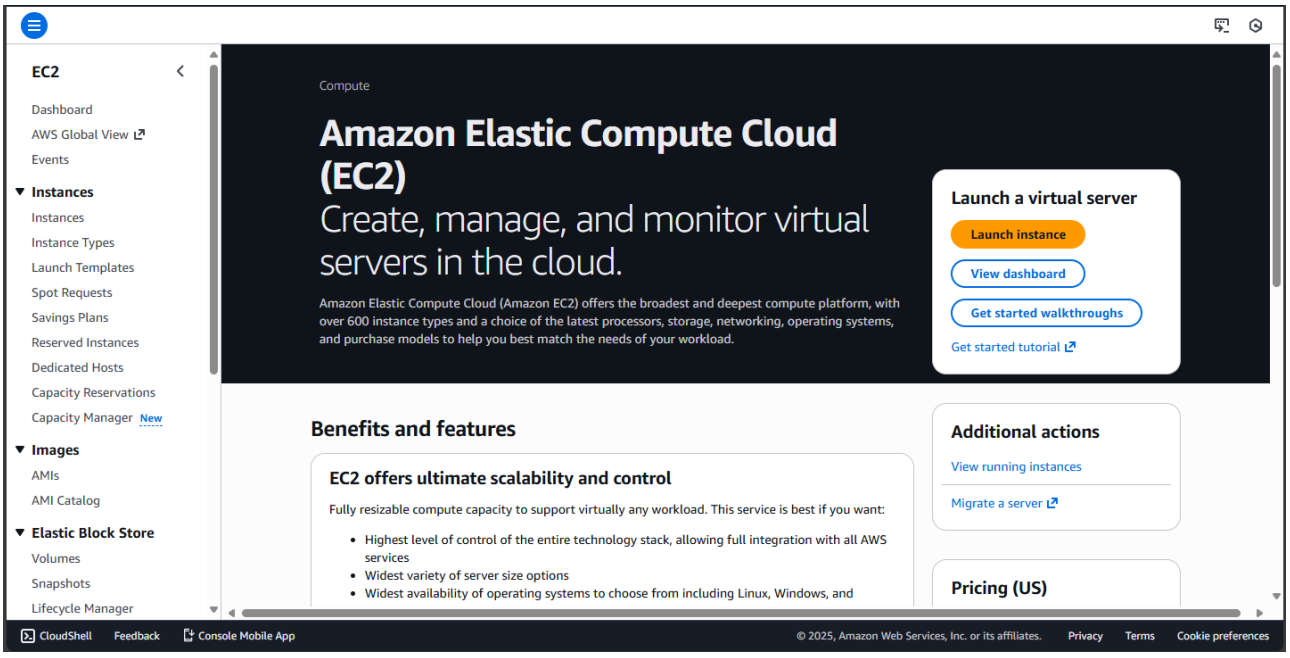
Step 1: Sign in to AWS Management Console

Select the **Region** closest to you.



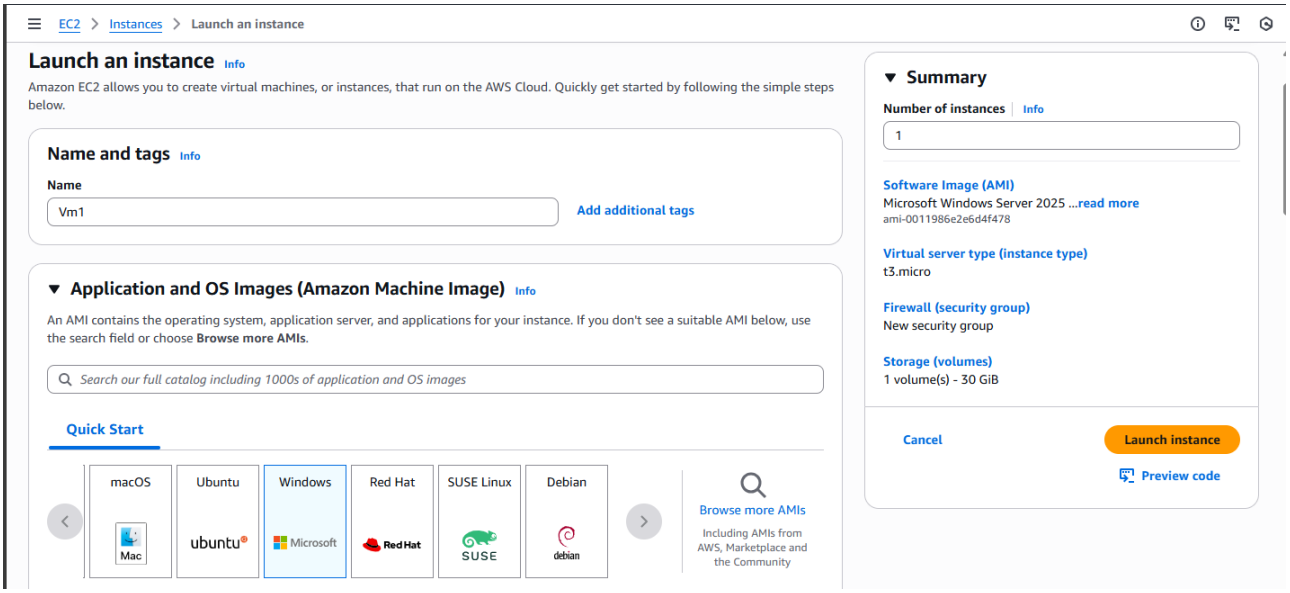
Step 2: Open the EC2 Dashboard

In the AWS Console, search for **EC2** in the search bar.
Click on EC2 → Instances → Launch Instance.
Under Name and Tags, give your instance a name.



Step 3: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Under Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image) → click Browse more AMIs or choose: Microsoft Windows Server 2022 Base (Free tier eligible).



Step 4: Choose Instance Type

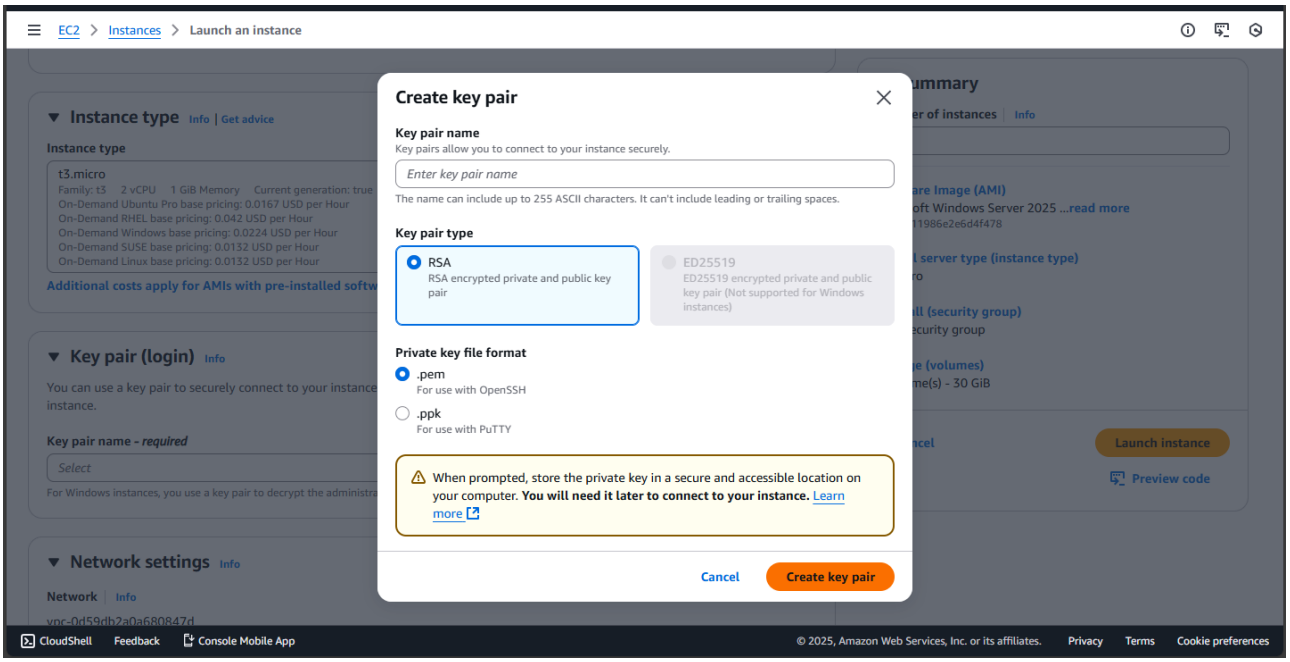
Choose t3.micro (Free-tier eligible).

Step 5: Configure Key Pair

Under Key pair (login), choose an existing key pair or create a new one.

If creating a new key pair:

- Choose type: RSA
- Format: .pem
- Download and save it safely — it's required to decrypt your Windows password later.

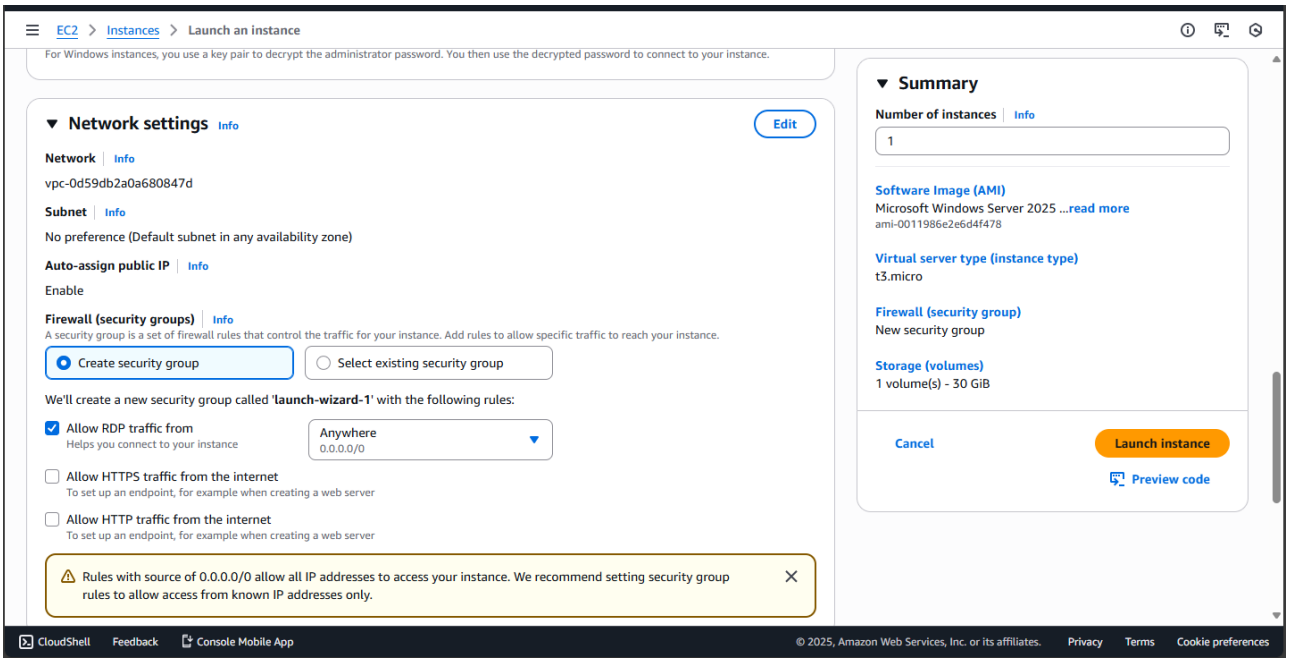


Step 6: Configure Network Settings

Leave default VPC and Subnet settings.

Under Firewall (security group) →

- Select Create security group.
- Allow RDP (port 3389) access from My IP (for better security) or anywhere (0.0.0.0/0).

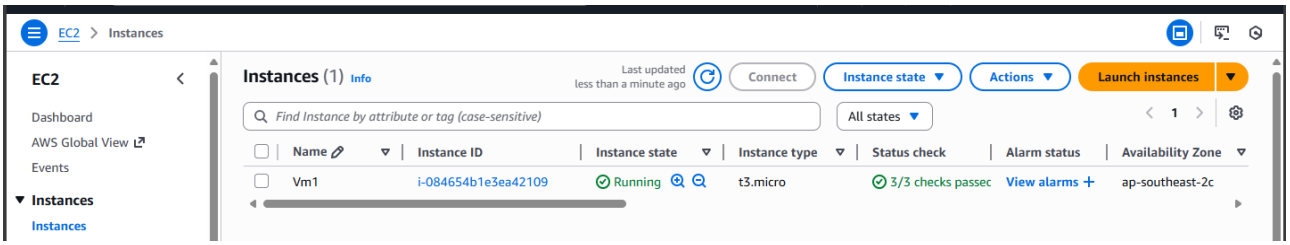


Step 7: Launch the Instance

Review all configurations.

Click Launch Instance.

Wait until the Instance state changes to Running and Status check = 3/3 passed.



Note:

Wait approximately 5 minutes after instance launch to allow AWS to fully initialize the instance and make the Administrator password available.

When a Windows EC2 instance is first launched, AWS needs a few minutes to:

Initialize the instance, Attach the root volume, Generate the Windows Administrator password (encrypted using your key pair.

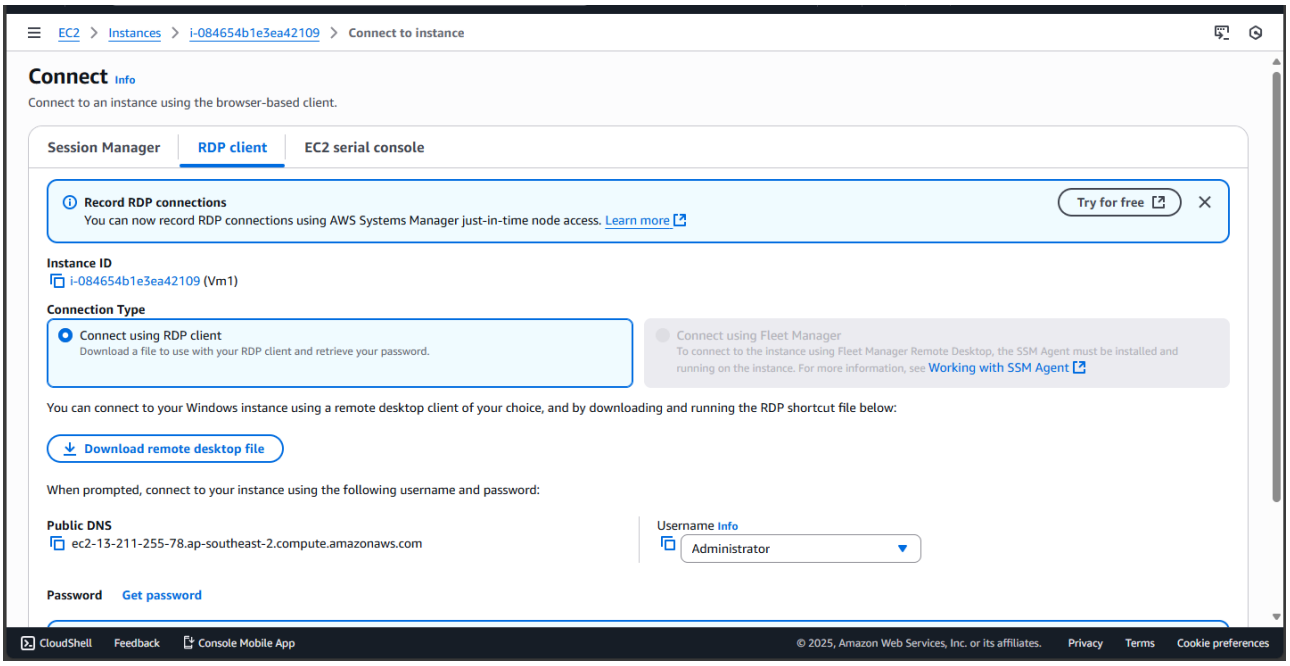
Step 8: Get the Administrator Password

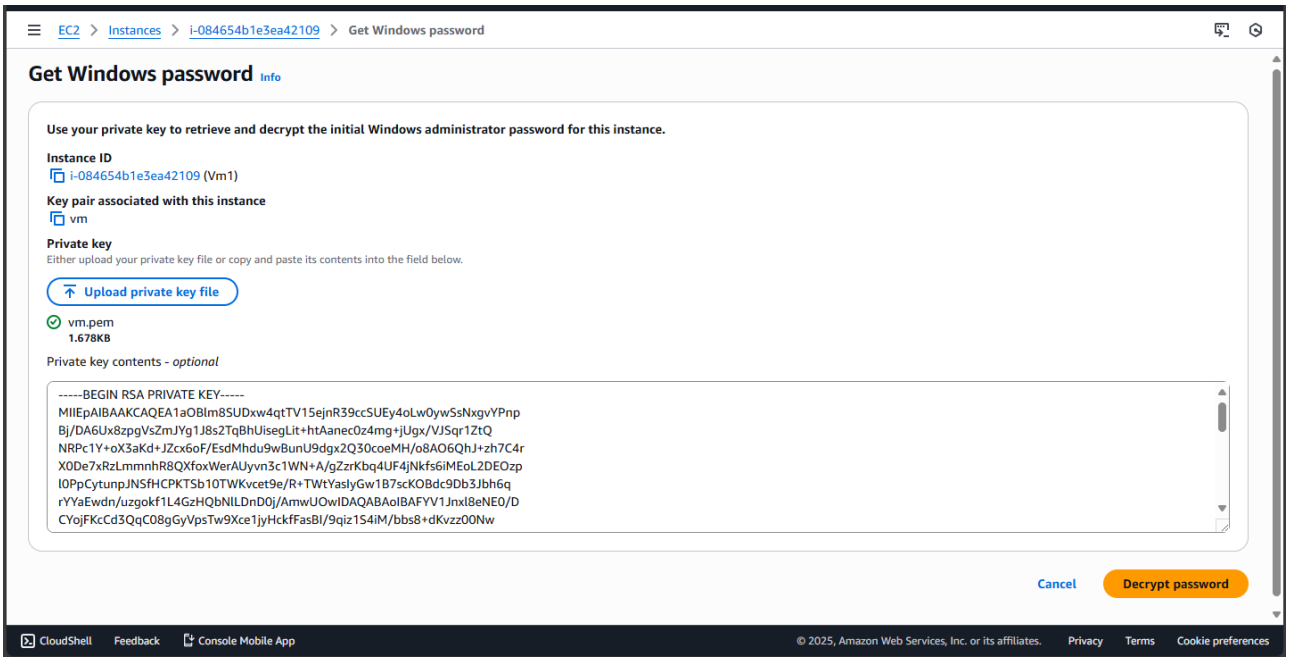
Select your running instance → click Connect → choose RDP Client tab.

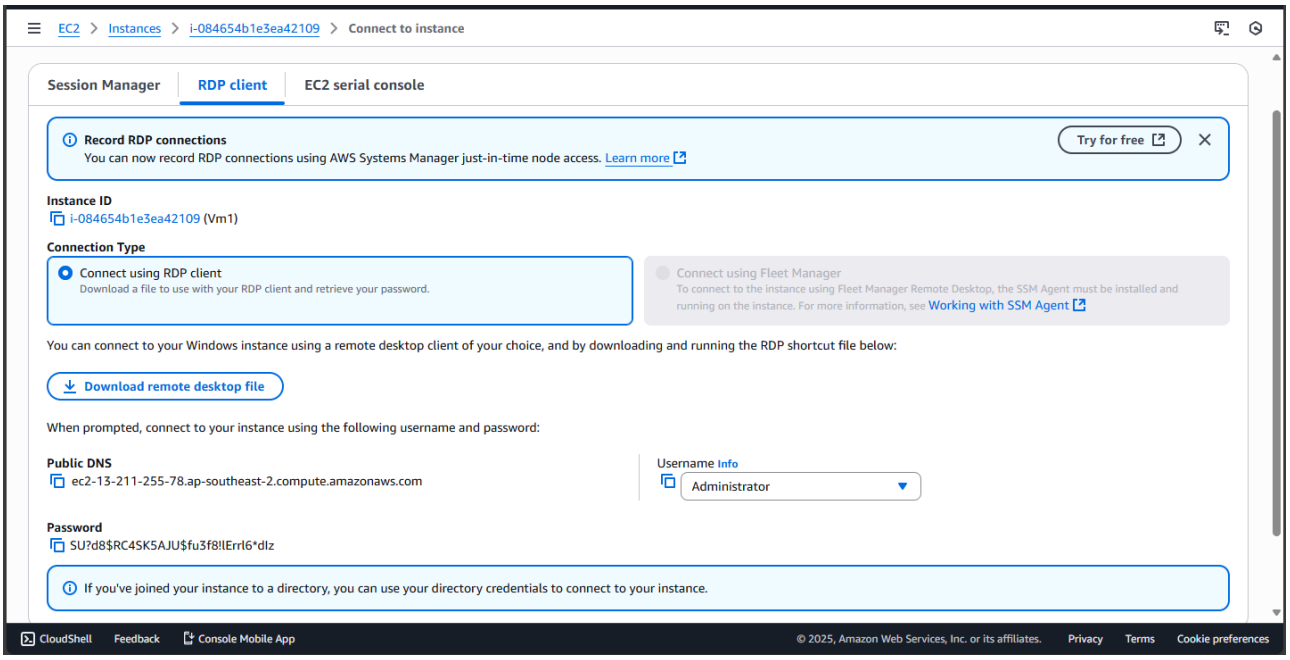
Click Get Password (you must wait about 4 minutes after launch).

Upload your .pem key file and click Decrypt Password.

Copy the Public IPv4 address and Administrator Password shown.


EC2 > Instances > i-084654b1e3ea42109 > Connect to instance
Connect Info
Connect to an instance using the browser-based client.
Session Manager
RDP client
EC2 serial console
Record RDP connections
You can now record RDP connections using AWS Systems Manager just-in-time node access. Learn more
Try for free
Instance ID
i-084654b1e3ea42109 (Vm1)
Connection Type
Connect using RDP client
Download a file to use with your RDP client and retrieve your password.
Connect using Fleet Manager
To connect to the instance using Fleet Manager Remote Desktop, the SSM Agent must be installed and running on the instance. For more information, see Working with SSM Agent
You can connect to your Windows instance using a remote desktop client of your choice, and by downloading and running the RDP shortcut file below:
Download remote desktop file
When prompted, connect to your instance using the following username and password:
Public DNS
ec2-13-211-255-78.ap-southeast-2.compute.amazonaws.com
Username Info
Administrator
Password
Get password
CloudShell
Feedback
Console Mobile App
© 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences

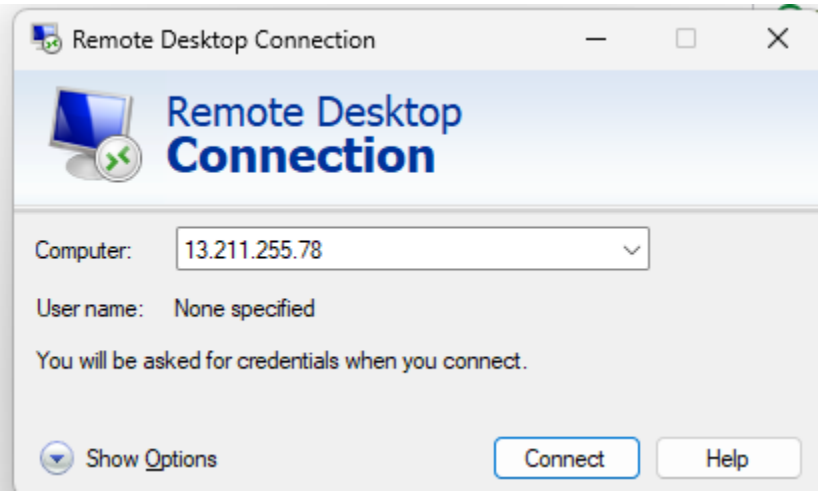

EC2 > Instances > i-084654b1e3ea42109 > Get Windows password
Get Windows password Info
Use your private key to retrieve and decrypt the initial Windows administrator password for this instance.
Instance ID
i-084654b1e3ea42109 (Vm1)
Key pair associated with this instance
vm
Private key
Either upload your private key file or copy and paste its contents into the field below.
Upload private key file
vm.pem
1.678KB
Private key contents - optional
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIEpAIBAAKCAQEA1aOBlm8SUDxw4qtTV15ejnR39ccSUEy4oLw0ywSsNxgvYPnp
Bj/DA6Ux8zpgVsZmJYg1J8s2TqBhUisegLit+htAanec0z4mg+jUgx/VJSqr1ZtQ
NRPc1Y+oX3aKd+JZcx6oF/EsdMhdu9wBunU9dgx2Q30coeMH/o8AO6QhJ+zh7C4r
X0De7xRzLmmnhR8QXfoxWerAUyvn3c1WN+A/gZzrKbq4UF4jNkfs6iMEoL2DEOzp
l0PpCytunpJNSfHCPKTSb10TWKvcet9e/R+TWtYasIyGw1B7scKOBdc9Db3Jbh6q
rYYaEwdn/uzgokf1L4GzHQbNILDnD0j/AmwUOwIDAQABAoIBAFYV1Jnxl8eNE0/D
CYojFKcCd3QqC08gGyVpsTw9Xce1jyHckfFasBI/9qiz1S4iM/bbs8+dKvzz00Nw
Cancel
Decrypt password
CloudShell
Feedback
Console Mobile App
© 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences

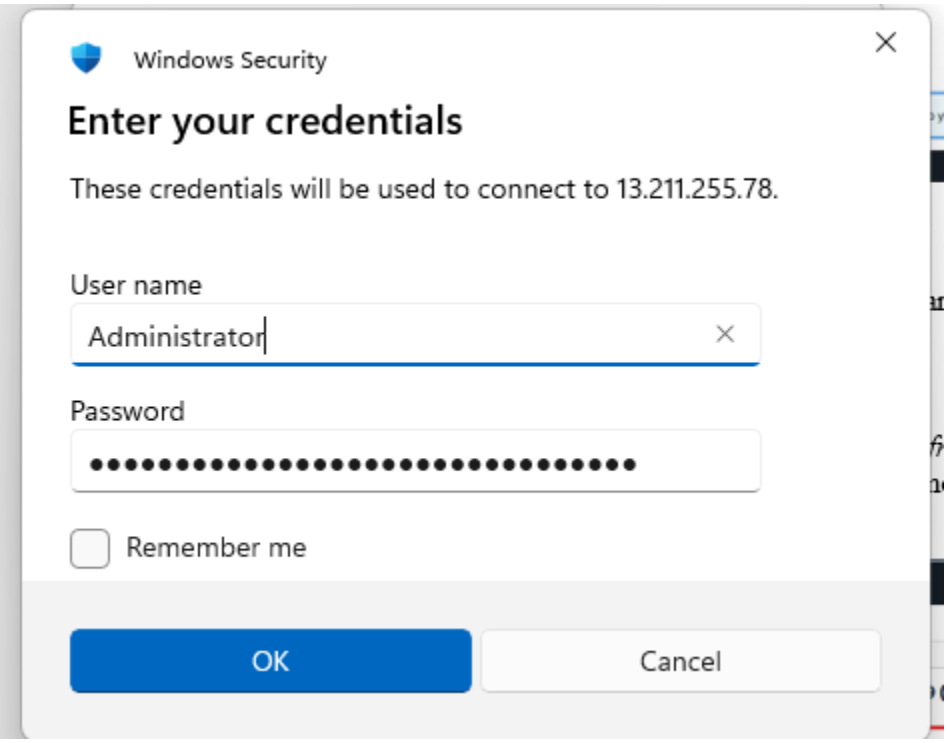


Step 9: Connect Using RDP Client

On Windows system:

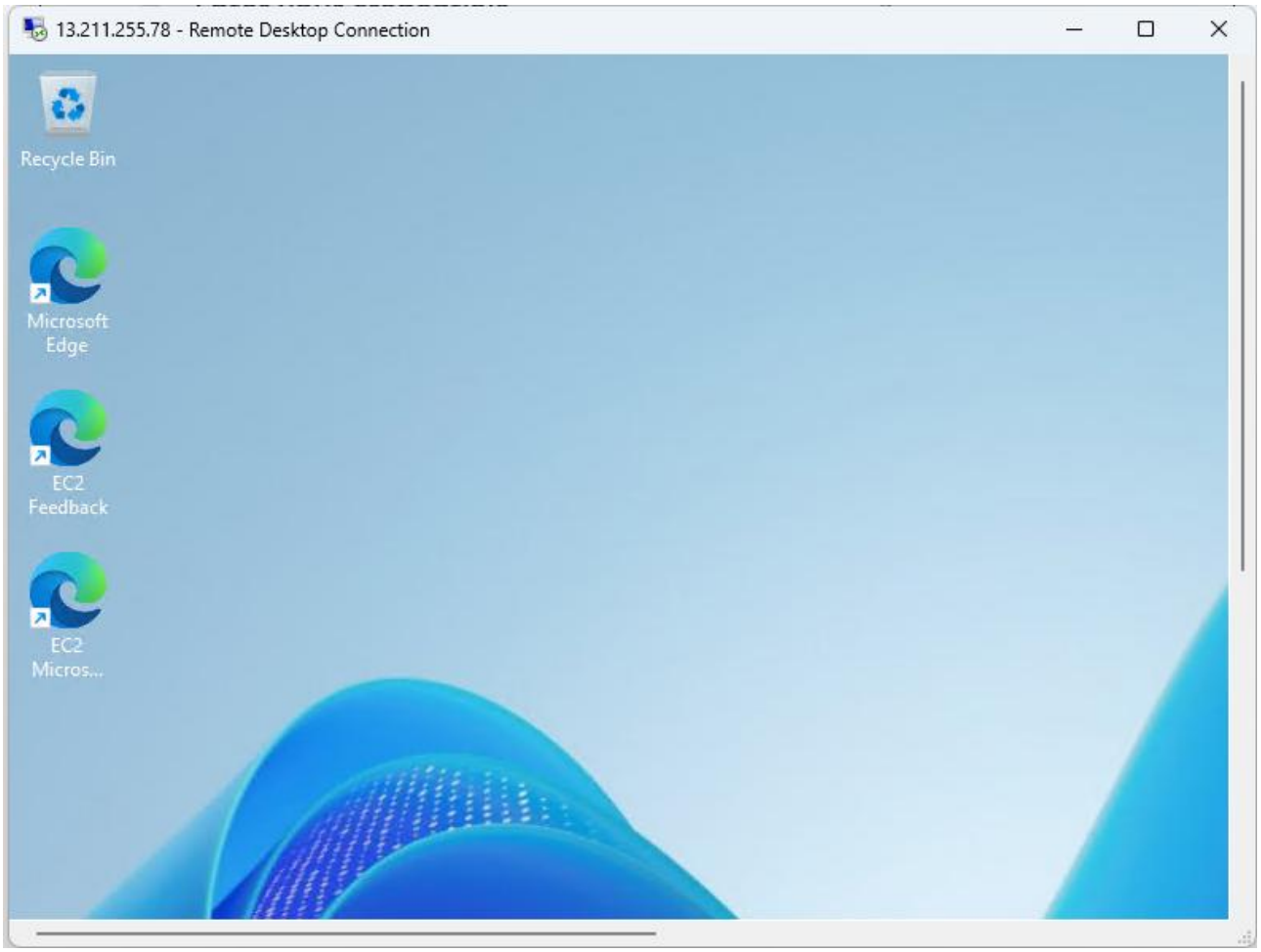
1. Open Remote Desktop Connection (from Start Menu).
2. Enter your instance's Public IPv4 address.
3. Click Connect → Enter:
    - Username: Administrator
    - Password: *(the decrypted password from AWS)*
4. Click OK → accept the certificate → the remote Windows desktop opens!





Step 10: Verify Connection

- You should now see a Windows Server desktop running inside your local window.
- You can open File Explorer, browse settings, or install software (within the free-tier limits).



Note:

- Always **Stop** (not Terminate) the instance when not in use to avoid charges.
- RDP uses port 3389, so ensure it's open in the security group.
- Avoid sharing your decrypted password or key pair.

Date: 30-10-2025

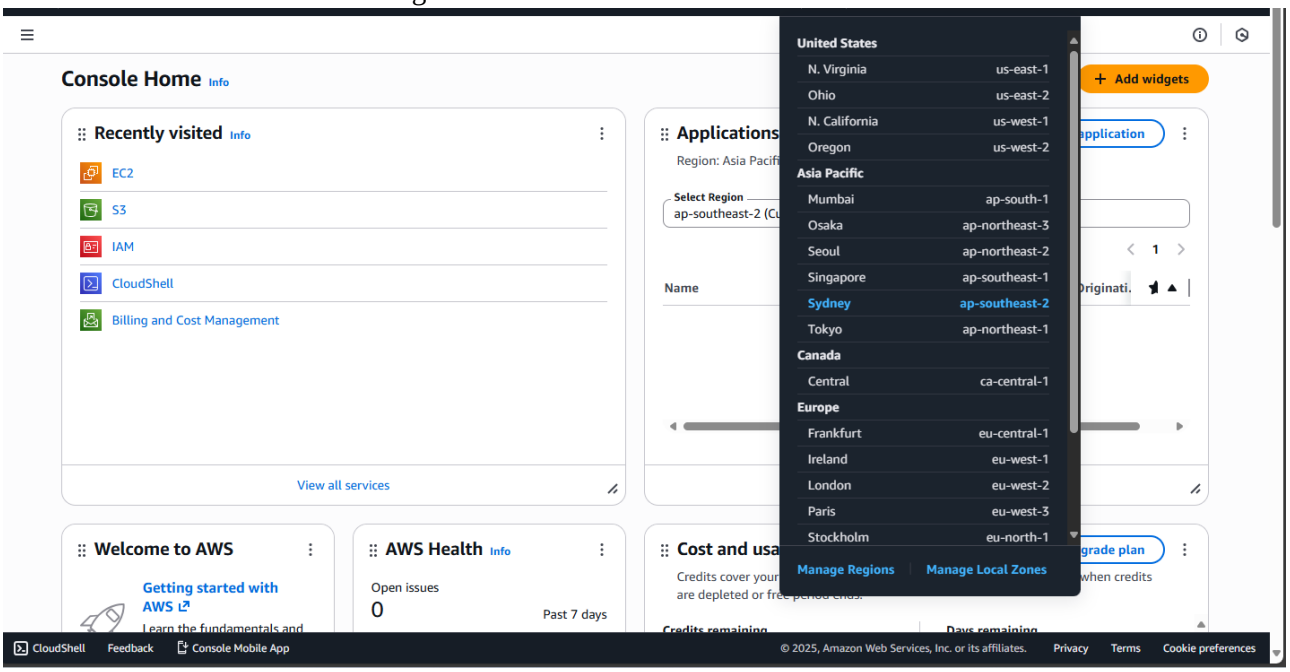
Exercise-6: Launch a Linux EC2 Instance and Connect using SSH through PowerShell/Linux Terminal and PuTTY on Windows.

Note: Choosing the Correct Key Pair Format
While creating a Key Pair, you are asked to select the Private Key File Format — either .pem or .ppk. The correct choice depends on the operating system and the method you will use to connect to your EC2 instance.

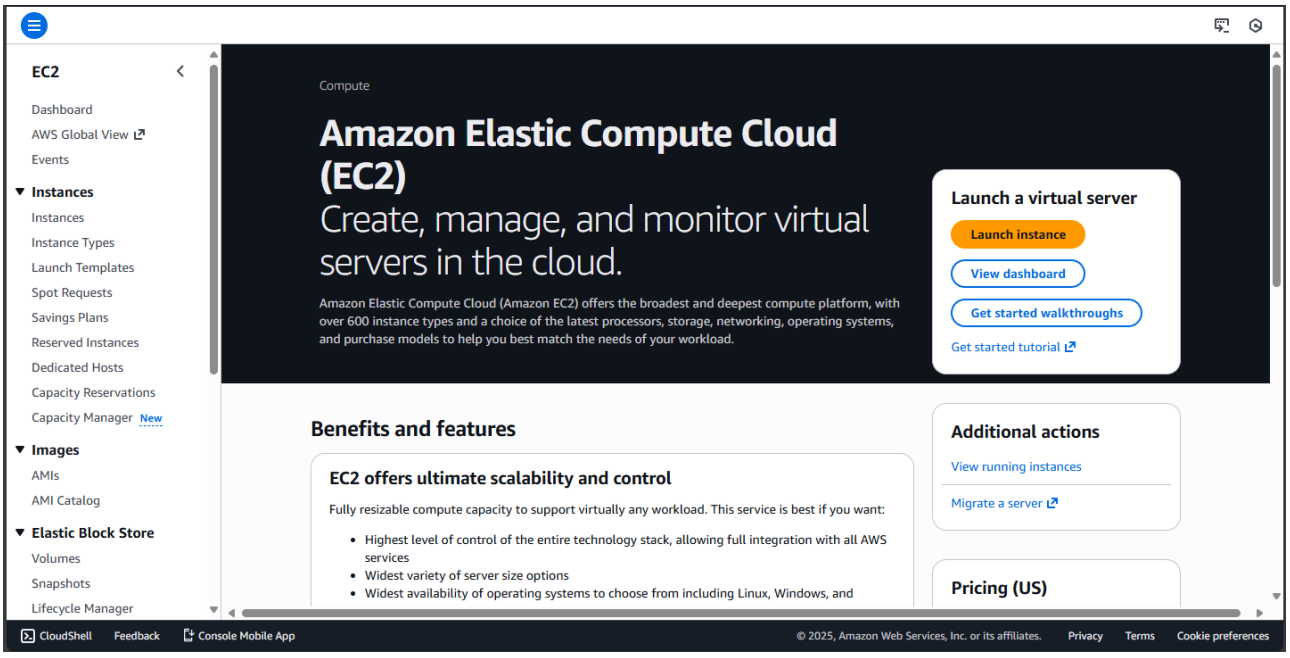
Scenario	Key File Format	Explanation
Using PuTTY on Windows	.ppk	The .ppk file is specific to the GUI based PuTTY application, a popular SSH client for Windows system.
Using PowerShell on Windows, Linux terminal on Linux	.pem	The .pem file is the default AWS key format used by the OpenSSH client available in PowerShell (Windows), Linux, and macOS terminals. Used for CLI.

Steps to Launch a Linux EC2 Instance and Connect using SSH through PowerShell/Linux

Step 1: Sign in to AWS Management Console
select the nearest AWS Region.



Step 2: Open EC2 Service
In the search bar, type EC2 and click EC2 Dashboard.
Select Instances → Launch Instance.

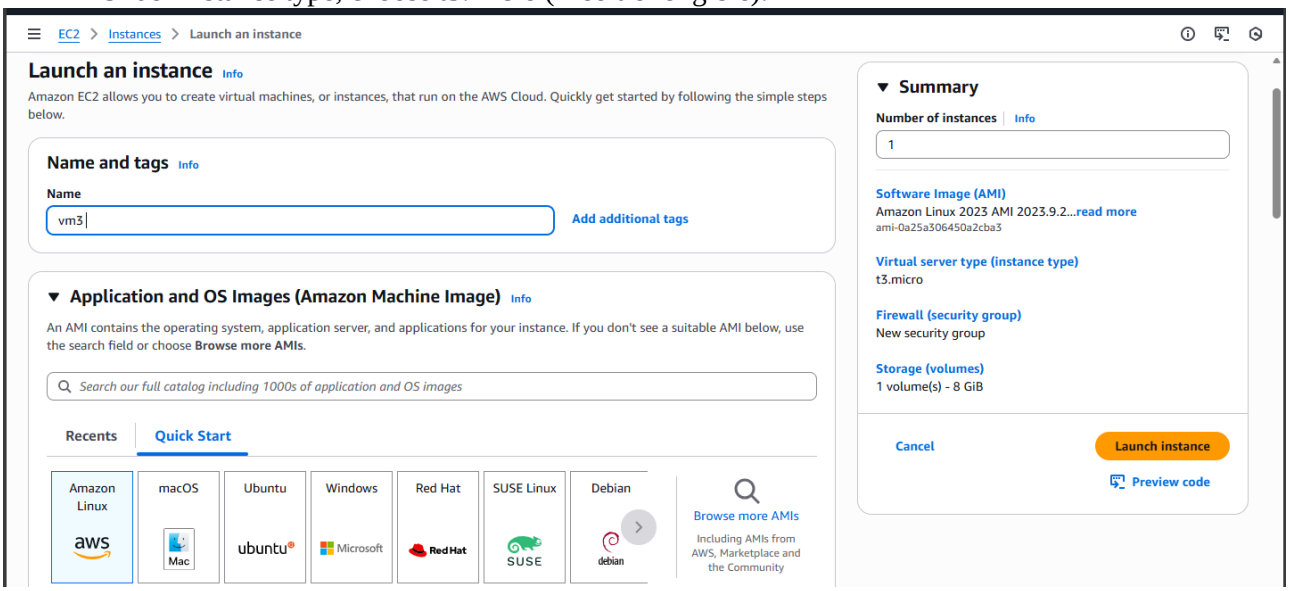


Step 3: Configure Instance Details

Under Name and Tags, give your instance a name, e.g., *Linux-SSH-Demo*.

Under Application and OS Images (AMI) → select Amazon Linux 2 AMI (Free tier eligible).

Under Instance type, choose t3.micro (Free-tier eligible).



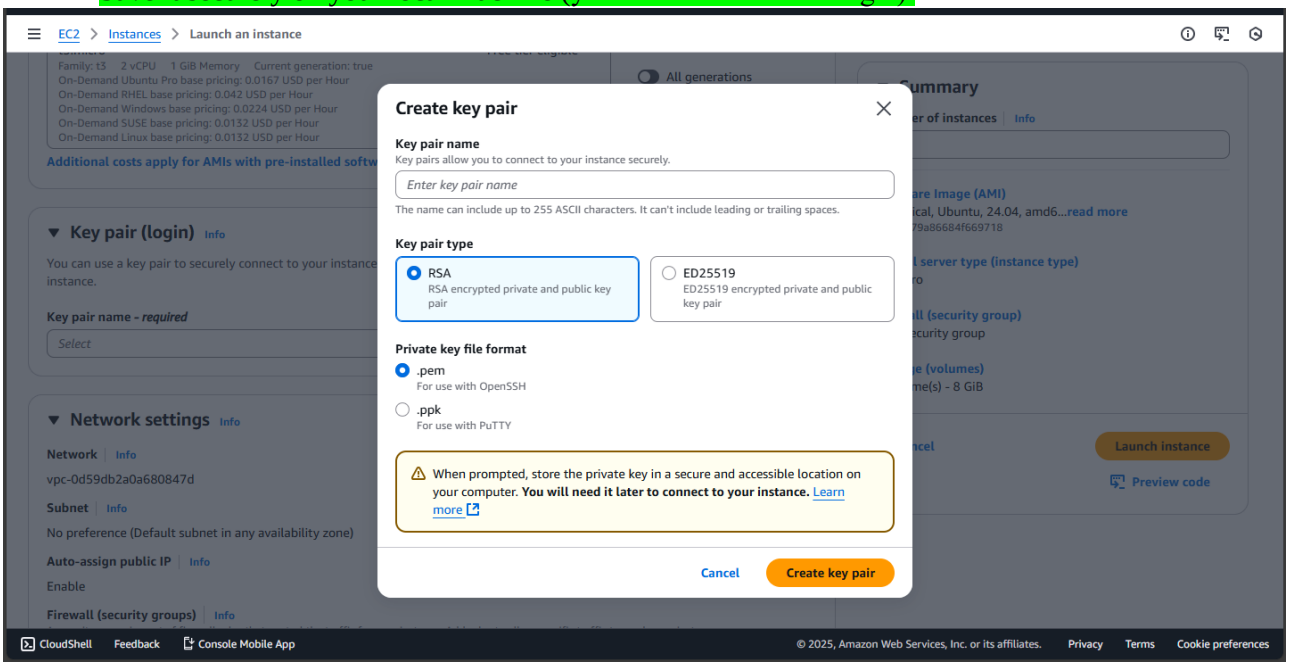
Step 4: Create or Select a Key Pair

Under Key pair (login) → choose Create new key pair.

Choose:

- Key pair type: RSA
- Private key file format: .pem (for SSH via PowerShell/Linux)

Click Create key pair → the .pem file will automatically download.
Save it securely on your local machine (you'll need it for SSH login).



Step 5: Configure Network Settings

Under Network settings, leave the defaults.
In Firewall (security group) → select Create security group.
Ensure SSH (port 22) is allowed:

- Type: SSH
- Protocol: TCP
- Port Range: 22
- Source: My IP (recommended for security) or Anywhere (0.0.0.0/0).

Step 6: Launch the Instance

Review the configuration → click Launch Instance.
Wait for the Instance State to show Running and Status Checks: 3/3 passed.

Step 7: Get the Public IP Address

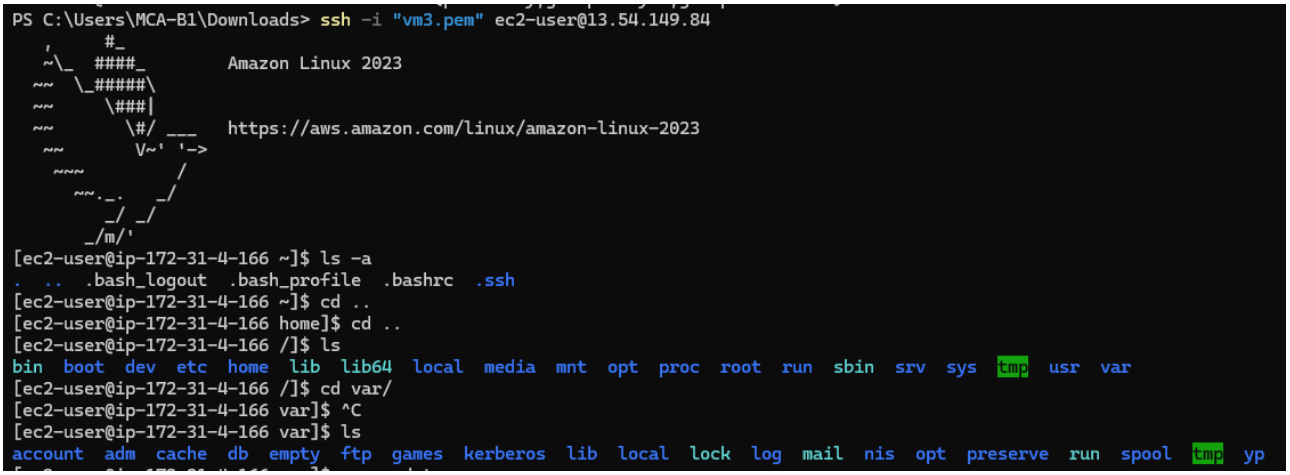
Select your instance → In the summary section →
Copy the Public IPv4 address — you'll use this to connect.

Step 8: Connect using SSH

(A) On Windows using PowerShell

- Open **PowerShell** (search "PowerShell" from the Start menu).
- Navigate to the folder where your .pem file is saved:
  cd "C:\Users\<YourName>\Downloads"

- Connect using the SSH command:
  ssh -i "keyfile.pem" ec2-user@<Public-IP-address>
- When prompted, type **yes** to continue connecting.
- You'll now be logged into your EC2 Linux terminal.



(B) On Linux Terminal (Ubuntu / macOS)

- Open **Terminal**.
- Navigate to the directory where your .pem file is stored.
- Set proper permission for the key file:
  chmod 400 keyfile.pem
- Connect to the instance:
  ssh -i keyfile.pem ec2-user@<Public-IP-address>
- Type **yes** when prompted.
- You will be connected to your EC2 instance remotely.

Step 9: Verify Connection

- Once connected, the command prompt will appear as:
  [ec2-user@ip-172-31-xx-xx ~]$
- Try a few commands:
  uname -a and sudo yum update -y to confirm access.

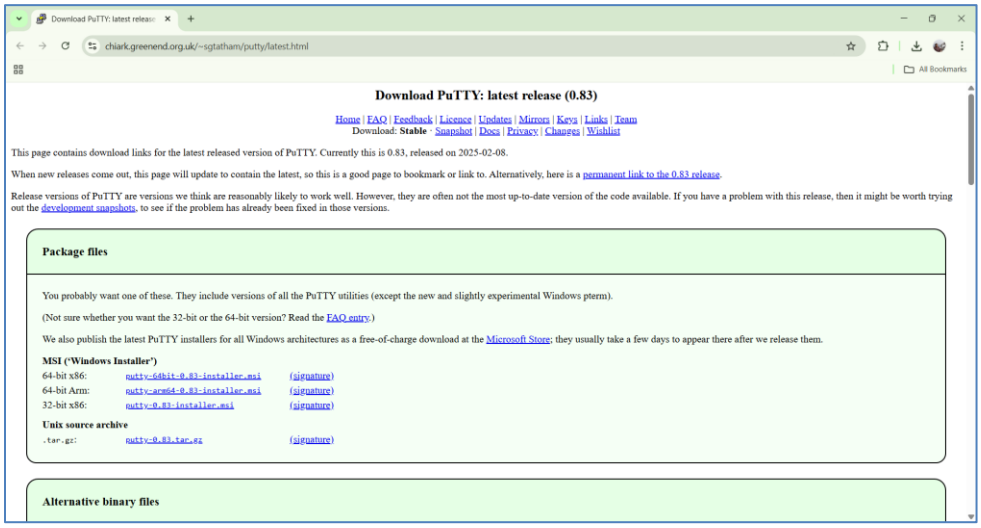
Step 10: Stop Instance after Use

Go to the EC2 console.
Select your instance → Instance State → Stop Instance (to avoid charges).

Steps to Install PuTTY on Windows

PuTTY is a client program for the SSH, Telnet and Rlogin network protocols. These protocols allow you to interact with a remote server as if you were sitting right in front of it.
It is primarily used in the Windows platform.
In an era where cloud computing and remote servers are the norm, being able to securely connect and interact with these servers is vital. It provides a secure and reliable way to connect to these remote systems.
It supports a range of network protocols including the secure ones like SSH.

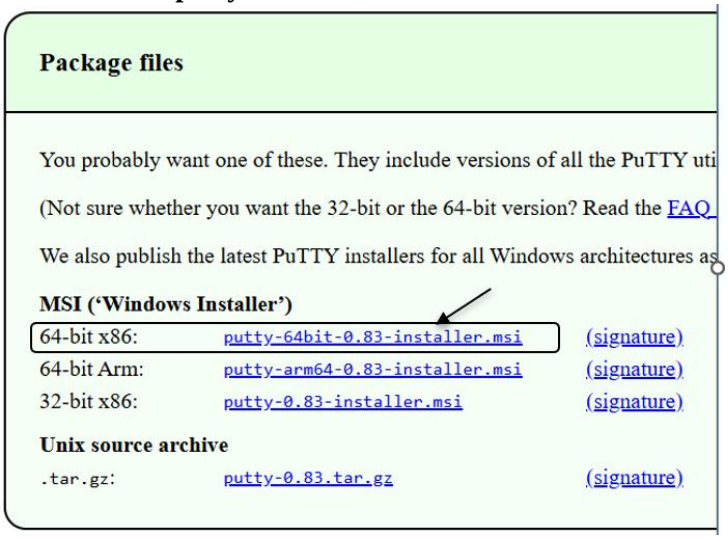
Use the correct, safe download link: Official download page: This is the only genuine PuTTY source.
https://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/latest.html



Under the **Package files** section, look for:

MSI ('Windows Installer')
64-bit x86: putty-64bit-0.83-installer.msi

Click the link: **putty-64bit-0.83-installer.msi**



Once it downloads, open the file and follow: Next → Next → Install → Finish

After installation, you will have:

- PuTTY – to connect to your EC2 instance via SSH
- PuTTYgen – to convert .pem to .ppk (if needed)
- Pageant – optional key manager

You can open PuTTY by typing **PuTTY** in the Windows search bar/start menu.

Steps to Launch a Linux EC2 Instance and Connect using PuTTY on Windows

Step 1: Sign in to AWS Management Console

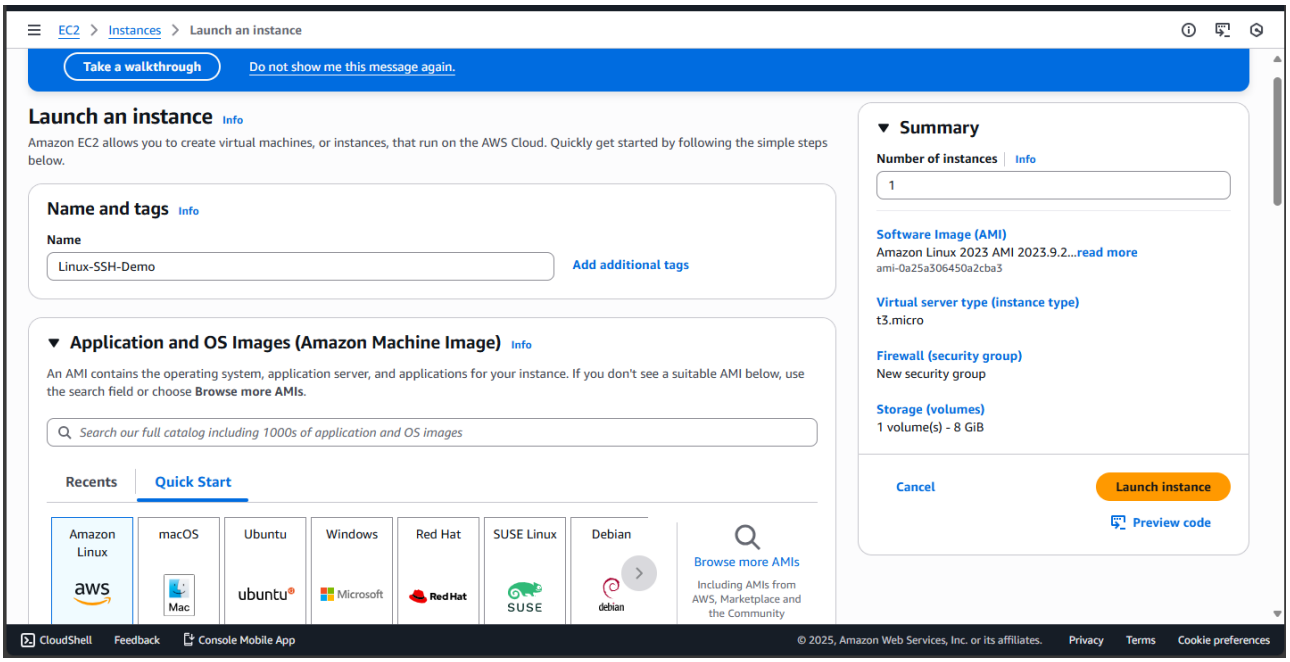
Select your nearest AWS Region.

Step 2: Open the EC2 Service

In the AWS Console search bar, type EC2 and select EC2 Dashboard.
Click Instances → Launch Instance.

Step 3: Configure Instance Details

Under Name and Tags, enter an instance name, e.g., *Linux-PuTTY-Demo*.
Under Application and OS Images (AMI) → choose Amazon Linux 2 AMI (Free tier eligible).
Under Instance Type, select t2.micro (Free tier eligible).



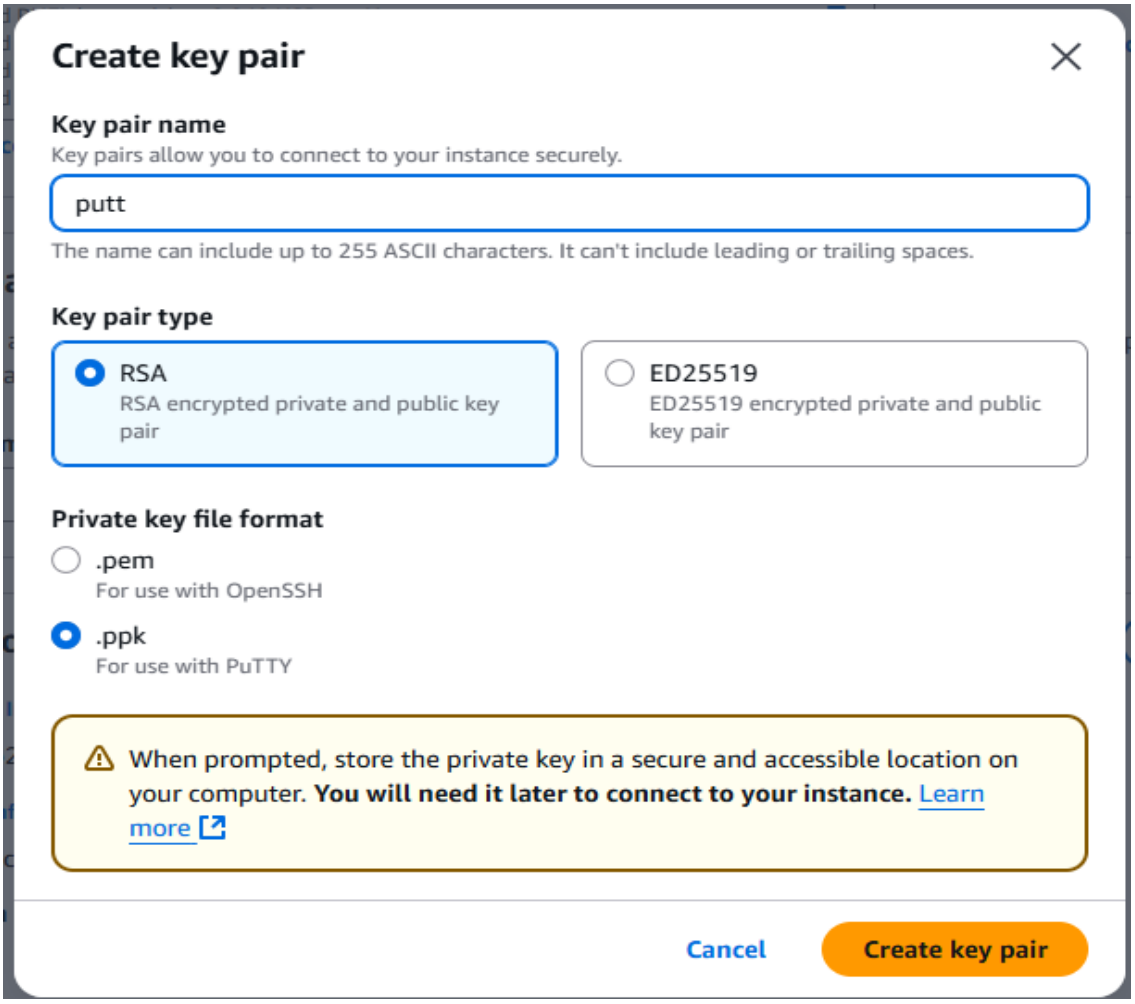
Step 4: Create or Select a Key Pair

Under Key pair (login) → select Create new key pair.
Choose the following:

- Key pair type: RSA
- Private key file format: .ppk *(for PuTTY on Windows)*

Click Create key pair → a .ppk file will download automatically.

Save it securely — this file is required to connect later.



Step 5: Configure Network Settings

Under Network settings, leave default VPC/Subnet settings.

Under Firewall (security group):

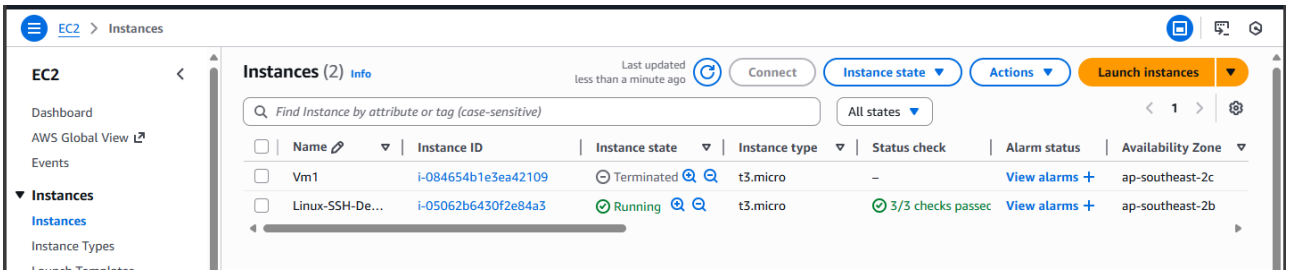
- Select Create security group.
- Ensure SSH (port 22) is allowed:
  - Type: SSH
  - Protocol: TCP
  - Port Range: 22
  - Source: anywhere.

Step 6: Launch the Instance

Review all configurations.

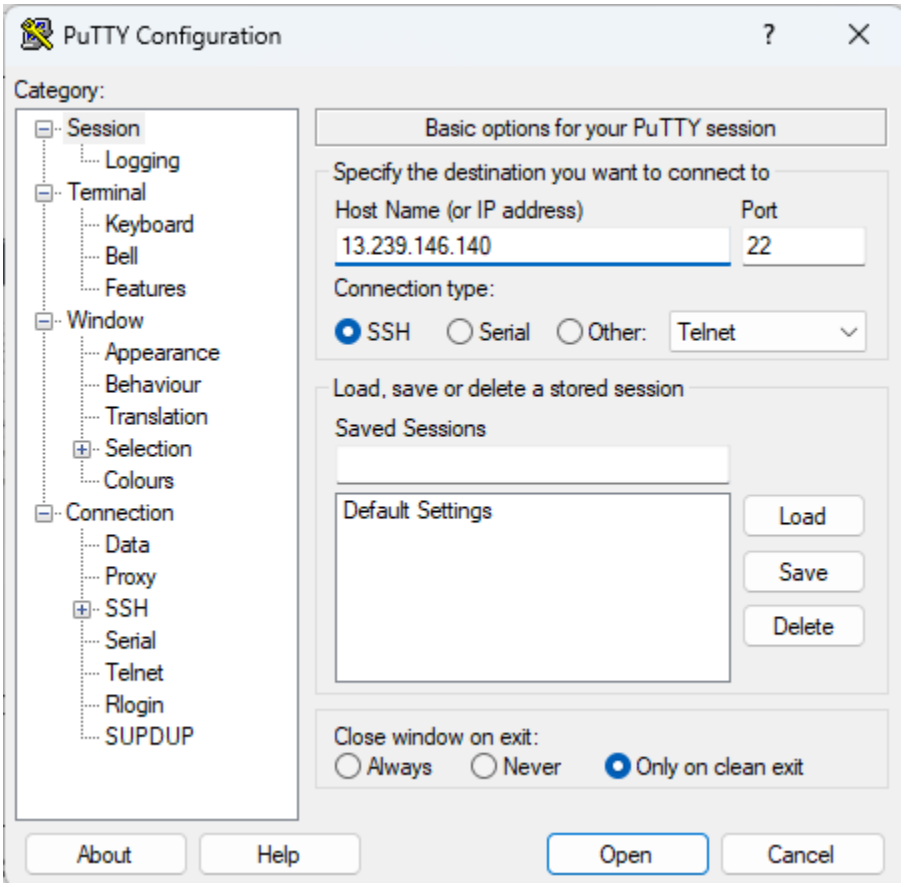
Click Launch Instance.

Wait until the Instance State changes to Running and Status Check = 3/3 passed.



Step 7: Obtain the Public IP

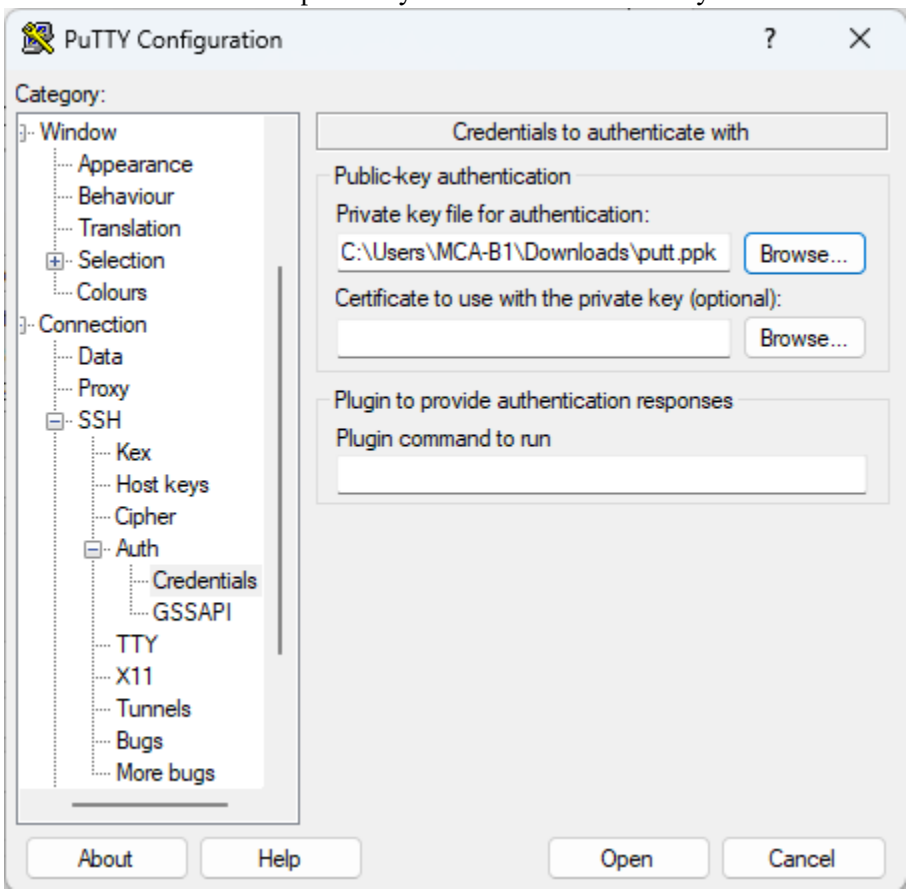
Select your instance → In the summary section →
Copy the Public IPv4 address or Public DNS (IPv4) — you'll use this to connect from PuTTY.

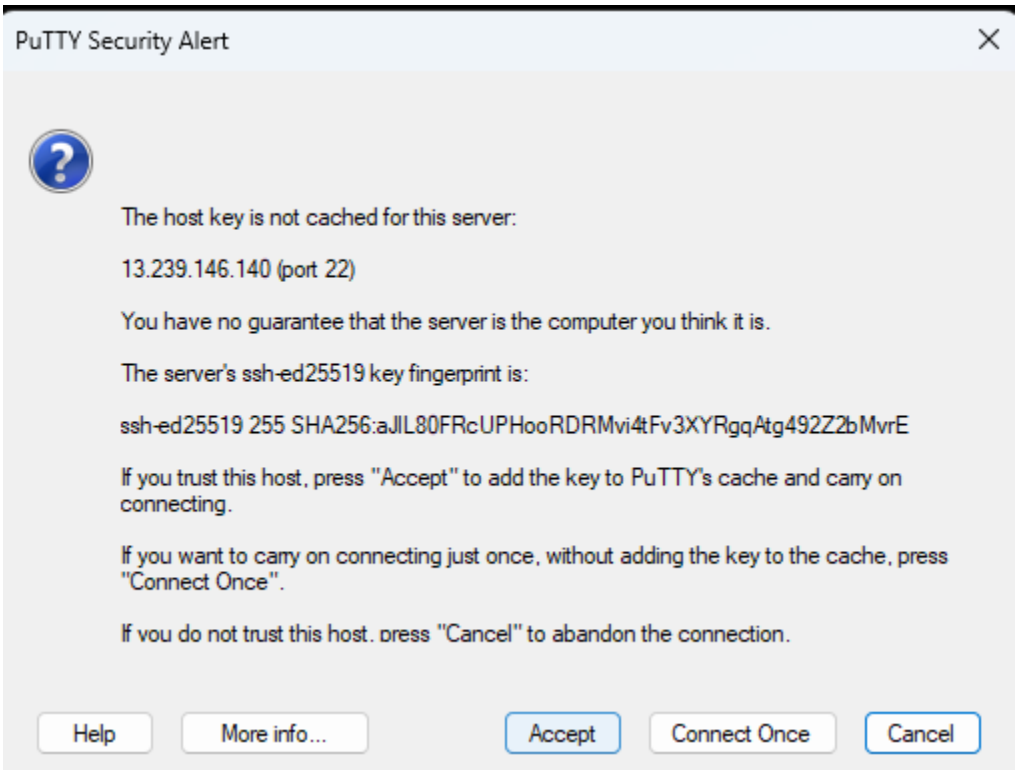


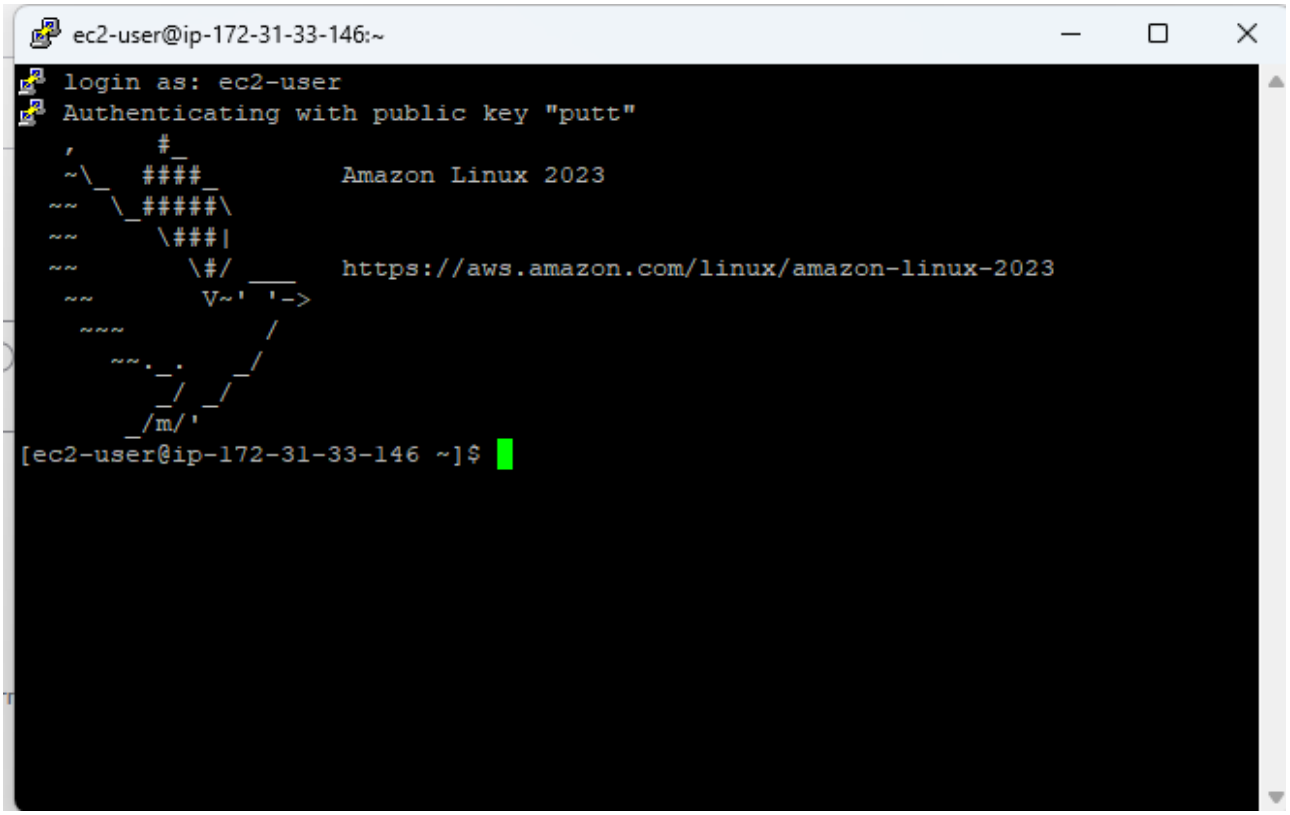
Step 8: Connect using PuTTY

Open **PuTTY** on your Windows system.
In the **Host Name (or IP address)** field, enter: ec2-user@<Public-IP-address>
In the **Category** list on the left, expand: Connection → SSH → Auth → Credentials
Click **Browse** → locate and select your .ppk key file downloaded earlier.
Click **Open**.
When prompted, click **Accept** to trust the host.

A terminal window opens — you're now connected to your EC2 Linux instance!







Step 9: Verify Connection

Once connected, your prompt should look like: [ec2-user@ip-172-31-xx-xx ~]$
Try verifying: uname -a or update packages: sudo yum update –y

Step 10: Stop the Instance

Return to the EC2 Dashboard.
Select your instance → click Instance State → Stop Instance.
This prevents charges when you're not using it.

Note

- Use .ppk format key when connecting with **PuTTY (Windows)**.
- Use .pem format key when connecting with **PowerShell / Linux / macOS terminal**.
- Both keys serve the same purpose — secure authentication to your EC2 instance.

Date: 5-11-2025

Exercise-7: Hosting a static website on EC2 instance.

- Manual Installation of Apache (httpd) Web Server on EC2 for Static Website Hosting.
- Launching an EC2 Instance with User Data Script to Automatically Install Apache and Host a Static Website.

When you create an EC2 instance, it's just a **bare machine** — It does not have the software to host a website yet. To host a website:

- You need a web server software → Apache (httpd)
- You put your website files (HTML, CSS, etc.) in a special folder (usually /var/www/html)
- Apache listens on port 80 (HTTP) or port 443 (HTTPS) for incoming connections

Apache HTTP Server (often called Apache or httpd) is a web server software.
It runs on a computer (like your EC2 instance) and delivers web pages (HTML, images, CSS, etc.) to users over the HTTP/HTTPS protocol.
So, whenever someone types your website's URL (like http://your-ec2-ip/), Apache receives that request and serves your webpage files from your server to the browser.

httpd stands for **HTTP Daemon**.

A *daemon* in Linux is a background service that keeps running to handle requests.
So, httpd is the background process that runs the Apache web server.
When you install Apache, you're really installing the **httpd service**.

File Locations (default) – Website files go into: /var/www/html

Steps for Manual Installation of Apache (httpd) Web Server on EC2 for Static Website Hosting.

Part 1 – Creating an EC2 Instance

Step 1: Sign in to AWS Management Console

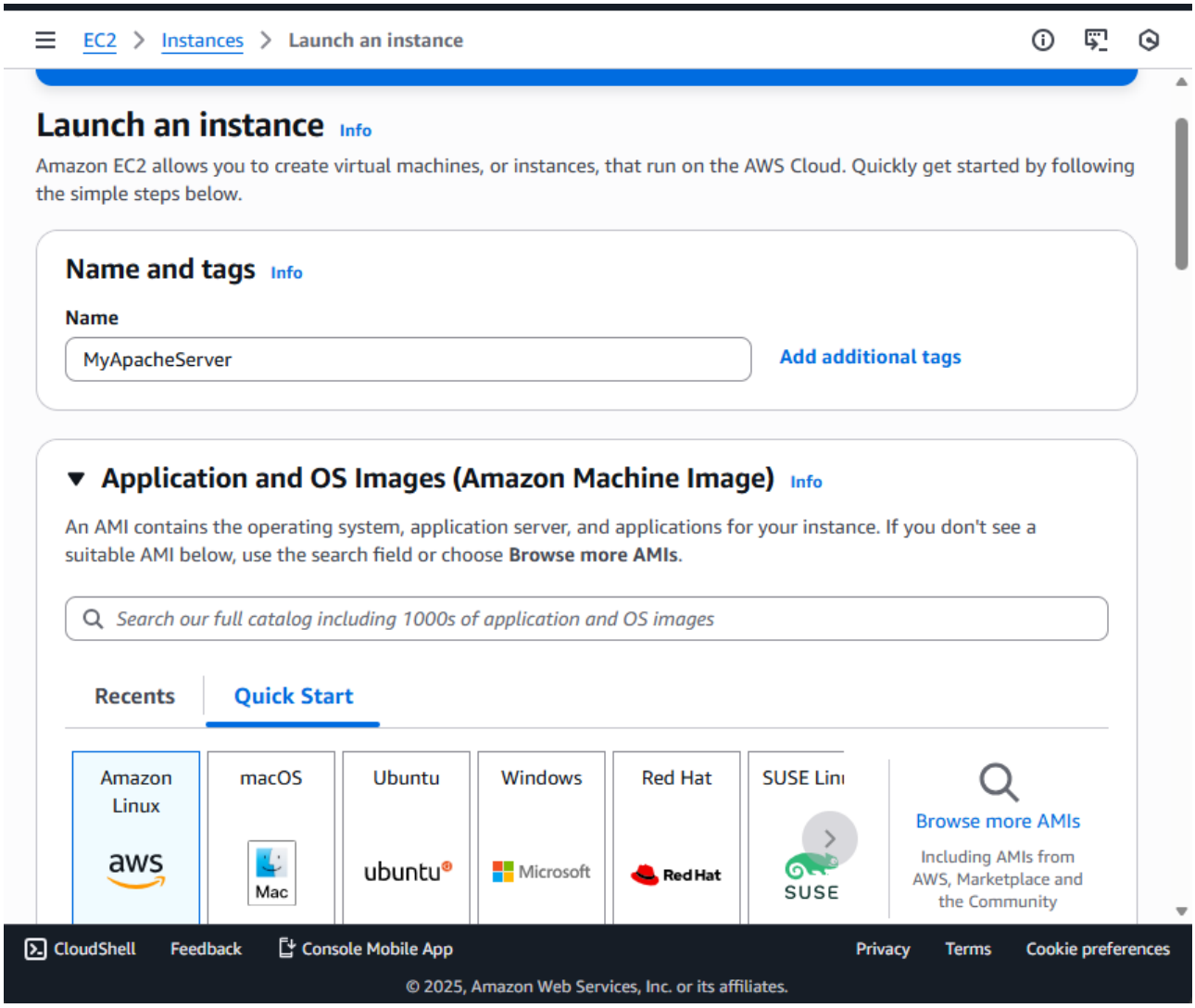
In the search bar, type EC2 and open the EC2 Dashboard.

Step 2: Launch a New Instance

Click "Launch Instance."
Give a name. (e.g., MyApacheServer)

Step 3: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Select Amazon Linux 2 AMI (Free tier eligible)



Step 4: Choose Instance Type

Choose t3.micro (Free tier eligible).

Step 5: Create / Select Key Pair

Under Key pair (login), choose:

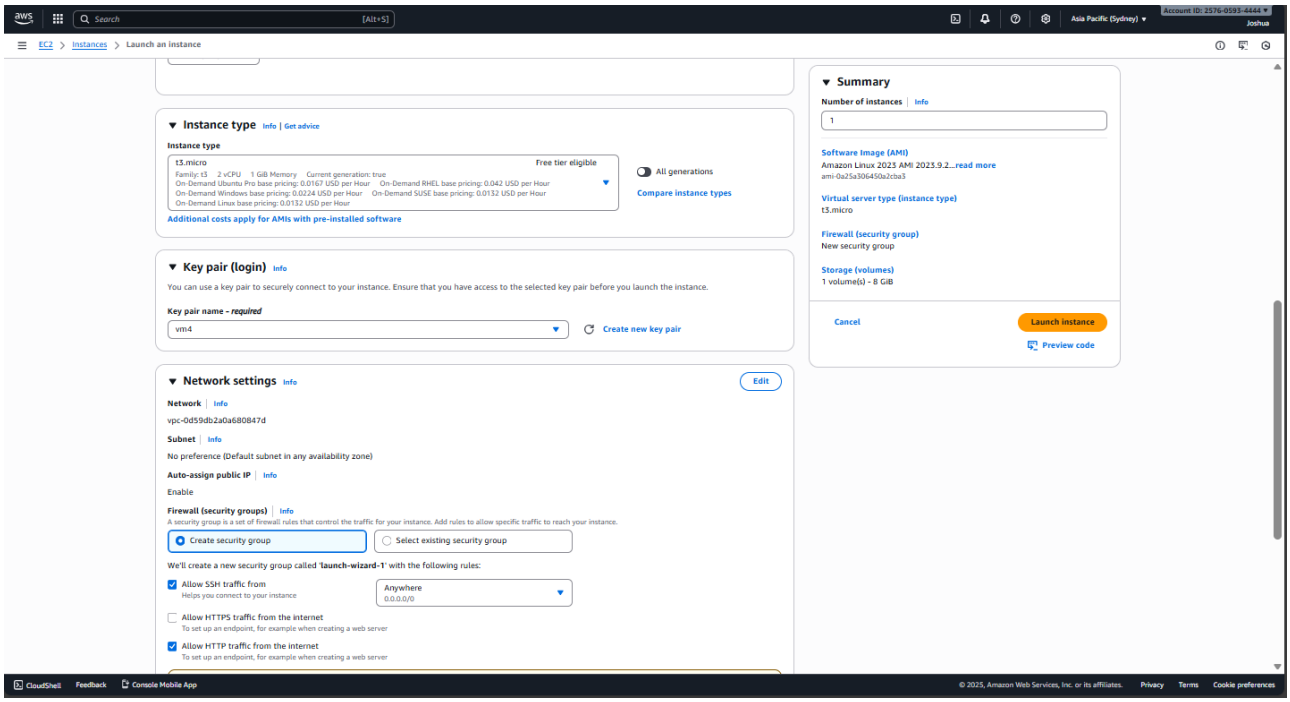
Create new key pair → Give a name → File format = .pem

Download the key file → Keep it safe.

Step 6: Configure Network Settings

Click → Allow SSH traffic

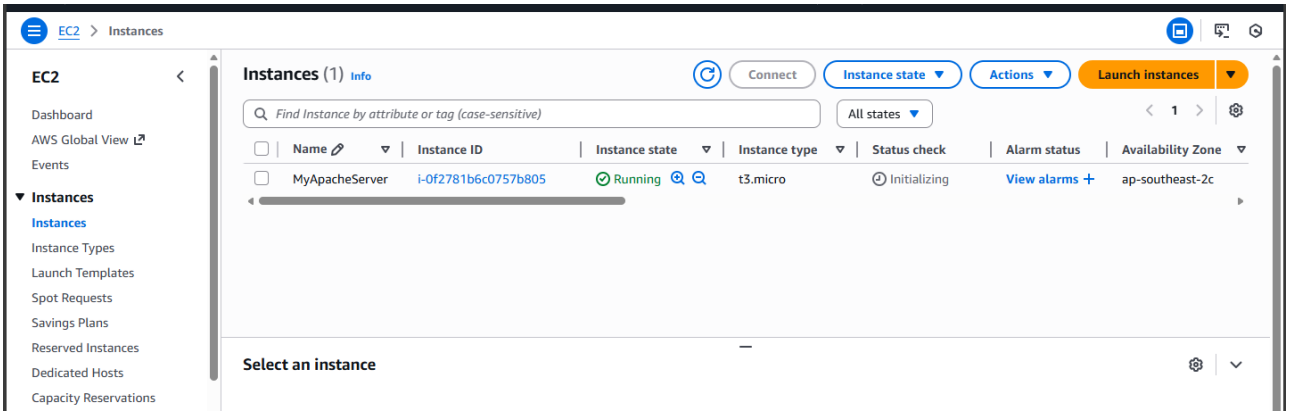
→ Allow HTTP traffic from the internet. (This automatically opens port 80 for web access).



Step 7: Launch Instance

Review → Click **Launch Instance**.

Wait for the instance to start.



Step 8: Connect to the Instance

Using powershell type the following commands:

- Open PowerShell (search “PowerShell” from the Start menu).
- Navigate to the folder where your .pem file is saved:
  cd "C:\Users\<YourName>\Downloads"
- Connect using the SSH command:
  ssh -i "keyfile.pem" ec2-user@<Public-IP-address>
- When prompted, type yes to continue connecting.

- You’ll now be logged into your EC2 Linux terminal.

```
PS C:\Users\MCA-B1\Downloads> ssh -i "vm4.pem" ec2-user@ec2-13-239-169-152.ap-southeast-2.compute.amazonaws.com
   ,     #_
   ~\_  ####_        Amazon Linux 2023
  ~~  \_#####\
  ~~     \###|
  ~~       \#/ ___   https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
   ~~       V~' '->
    ~~~         /
      ~~._.   _/
         _/ _/
       _/m/'
Last login: Wed Nov  5 06:17:13 2025 from 13.239.158.5
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-25-83 ~]$
```

Part 2 – Manual Installation of Apache (httpd) Web Server

Step 1: Update the Packages

sudo yum update –y

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-25-83 ~]$ sudo yum update -y
Amazon Linux 2023 Kernel Livepatch repository                         241 kB/s |  28 kB     00:00
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-25-83 ~]$
```

Step 2: Install Apache (httpd)

sudo yum install httpd -y

(This installs the Apache Web Server package.)

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-25-83 ~]$ sudo yum install httpd -y
Last metadata expiration check: 0:00:35 ago on Wed Nov  5 06:24:44 2025.
Dependencies resolved.
==========================================================================================================
 Package                   Architecture     Version                        Repository          Size
==========================================================================================================
Installing:
 httpd                     x86_64           2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2          amazonlinux         47 k
Installing dependencies:
 apr                       x86_64           1.7.5-1.amzn2023.0.4           amazonlinux        129 k
 apr-util                  x86_64           1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.2           amazonlinux         97 k
 apr-util-lmdb             x86_64           1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.2           amazonlinux         13 k
 generic-logos-httpd       noarch           18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3         amazonlinux         19 k
 httpd-core                x86_64           2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2          amazonlinux        1.4 M
 httpd-filesystem          noarch           2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2          amazonlinux         13 k
 httpd-tools               x86_64           2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2          amazonlinux         81 k
 libbrotli                 x86_64           1.0.9-4.amzn2023.0.2           amazonlinux        315 k
 mailcap                   noarch           2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3          amazonlinux         33 k
Installing weak dependencies:
 apr-util-openssl          x86_64           1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.2           amazonlinux         15 k
 mod_http2                 x86_64           2.0.27-1.amzn2023.0.3          amazonlinux        166 k
 mod_lua                   x86_64           2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2          amazonlinux         60 k

Transaction Summary
==========================================================================================================
Install  13 Packages

Total download size: 2.4 M
Installed size: 6.9 M
Downloading Packages:
(1/13): apr-util-lmdb-1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm              345 kB/s |  13 kB     00:00
(2/13): apr-1.7.5-1.amzn2023.0.4.x86_64.rpm                        2.7 MB/s | 129 kB     00:00
(3/13): apr-util-1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm                   1.9 MB/s |  97 kB     00:00
(4/13): apr-util-openssl-1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm           706 kB/s |  15 kB     00:00
(5/13): generic-logos-httpd-18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3.noarch.rpm      878 kB/s |  19 kB     00:00
(6/13): httpd-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm                     1.9 MB/s |  47 kB     00:00
(7/13): httpd-filesystem-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.noarch.rpm          562 kB/s |  13 kB     00:00
(8/13): httpd-tools-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm               3.2 MB/s |  81 kB     00:00
(9/13): httpd-core-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm                 23 MB/s | 1.4 MB     00:00
(10/13): mailcap-2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3.noarch.rpm                  1.3 MB/s |  33 kB     00:00
(11/13): libbrotli-1.0.9-4.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm                 8.4 MB/s | 315 kB     00:00
```

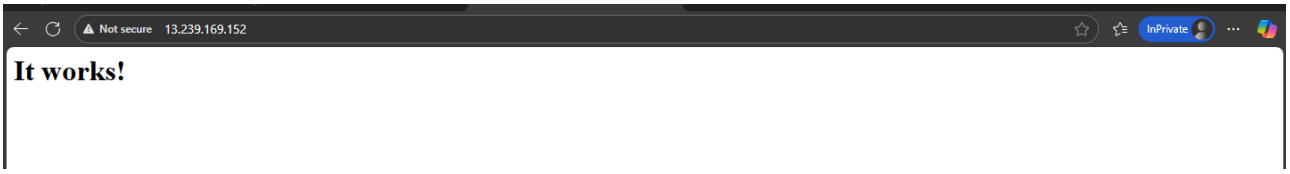
Step 3: Start the Apache Service
sudo systemctl start httpd

Step 4: Enable Apache to Start on Boot
sudo systemctl enable httpd

Step 5: Check Apache Status
sudo systemctl status httpd [It should show active (running). Press q to exit status view.]

Step 7: Test Apache Server

Copy your Public IPv4 address from the EC2 dashboard.
Paste it into a browser: http://
You should see the Apache Test Page



Part 3 – Host a Static Website on Apache

Step 1: Move to Web Root Folder
cd /var/www/html

Step 2: Create your HTML file
sudo nano index.html

Step 3: Add HTML content
Paste the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to My Website</title>
</head>
<body style="text-align:center; background-color: #f0f0f0;">
<h1>Hello from Apache on AWS EC2!</h1>
<p>This is a static website hosted on Apache web server.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Press Ctrl + O, Enter, then Ctrl + X to save and exit.

After Pressing Ctrl + O You'll see:
File Name to Write: index.html [Just press Enter to confirm saving with that name].

To Exit Nano: press Ctrl + X [This closes the Nano editor and will be back to the Linux prompt]

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-25-83 html]$ cat index.html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to My Website</title>
</head>
<body style="text-align:center; background-color: #f0f0f0;">
<h1>Hello from Apache on AWS EC2!</h1>
<p>This is a static website hosted on Apache web server.</p>
</body>
</html>
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-25-83 html]$
```

Step 4: Restart Apache
sudo systemctl restart httpd

Step 5: View Website

- In browser: http://<your-ec2-public-ip>
- You'll see your custom HTML page.

Optional: Add Multiple Pages

- Upload other pages like about.html, contact.html in the same directory.

Steps for launching an EC2 Instance with User Data Script to Automatically Install Apache and Host a Static Website.

In this method, you don't manually install Apache or upload files after connecting.
Instead, you write a **shell script** in the **User Data** section (during instance creation).
When the EC2 instance starts for the first time, it automatically:

1. Installs Apache (httpd)
2. Starts the service
3. Creates an index.html webpage
4. Hosts your website immediately after launch

Step 1: Sign in to AWS Management Console
Go to EC2 Dashboard → Click Launch Instance

Step 2: Name and OS
Name: AutoApacheWebServer

AMI: Choose Amazon Linux 2 AMI (Free tier eligible)
Instance Type: t3.micro

Step 3: Key Pair

Select existing key pair (or create new) → Format = .pem

Step 4: Network Settings

Allow HTTP traffic from the Internet (port 80)
Allow SSH traffic (port 22)

Step 5: Add User Data Script

Scroll down to Advanced Details → User data box.

This script:

- Updates all packages
- Installs and starts Apache
- Creates a sample index.html webpage in /var/www/html

Paste the following shell script:

```
#!/bin/bash
# Update packages
yum update -y

# Install Apache Web Server
yum install -y httpd

# Start Apache
systemctl start httpd
systemctl enable httpd

# Create website content
echo "<html>
<head><title>Welcome to My Auto Web Server</title></head>
<body style='text-align:center; background-color:#e9f5ff;'>
<h1>Welcome to EC2 Instance</h1>
<h2>Apache Installed Automatically via User Data Script</h2>
<p>This is a static website hosted on EC2 using User Data automation.</p>
</body>
</html>" > /var/www/html/index.html
```

Step 6: Launch the Instance

Click Launch Instance
Wait for the status → Running

Step 7: Test Your Web Server

Copy the Public IPv4 address of your instance.

Paste it in your browser: http://<your-public-ip>

You should immediately see your webpage without logging into EC2!

Date: 7-11-2025

Exercise-8: Create a Custom AMI from a Working EC2 Instance.
Launch an EC2 Instance using a Custom AMI
Delete the custom AMI

AMI (Amazon Machine Image) is a pre-configured template that contains only Operating System (e.g., Amazon Linux, Ubuntu, Windows) needed to launch an EC2 instance.

When you launch a new EC2 instance, you select an AMI as the base image.

A **Custom AMI** is created from your *own running EC2 instance* after you've installed software, uploaded website files, or applied settings.

Benefits:

1. **Reusability** – Launch multiple identical servers quickly.
2. **Backup** – Acts as a snapshot of your configured instance.
3. **Auto Scaling** – Used by Auto Scaling Groups to create identical instances automatically.
4. **Disaster Recovery** – You can recreate your setup if the original instance fails.
5. **Time-saving** – No need to reinstall Apache or re-upload files each time.

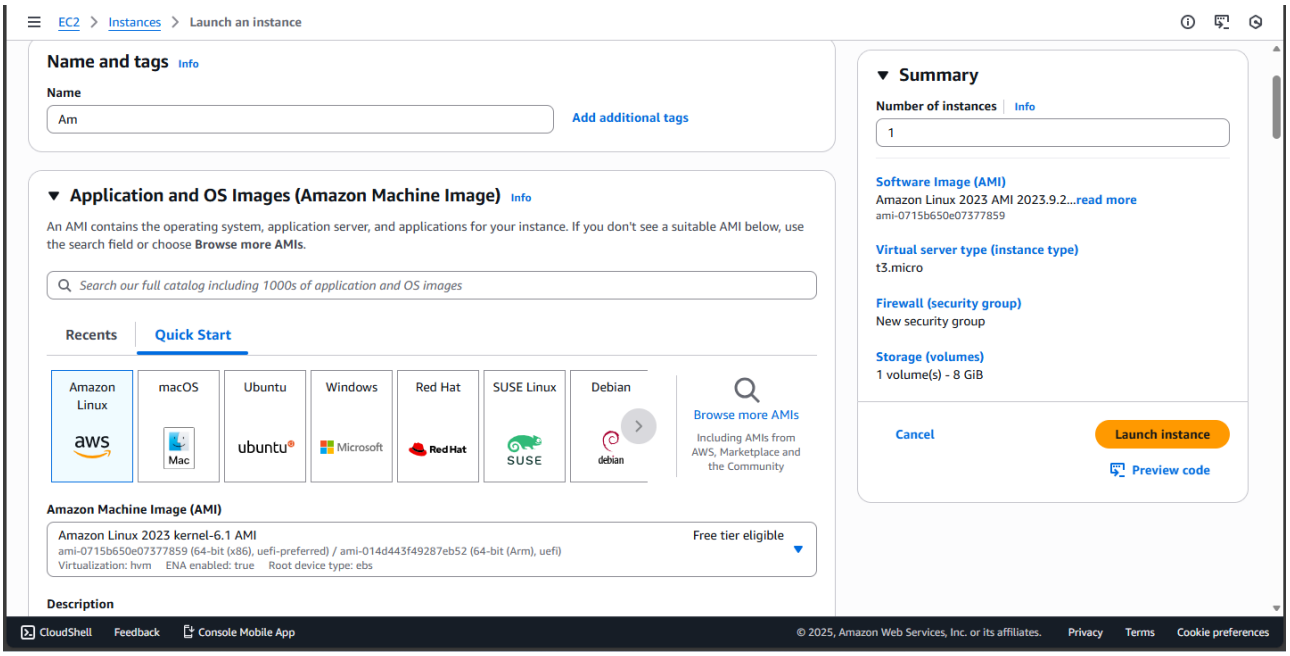
A Custom AMI is like a master copy of your EC2 setup. It ensures your website or app can be duplicated instantly and consistently.

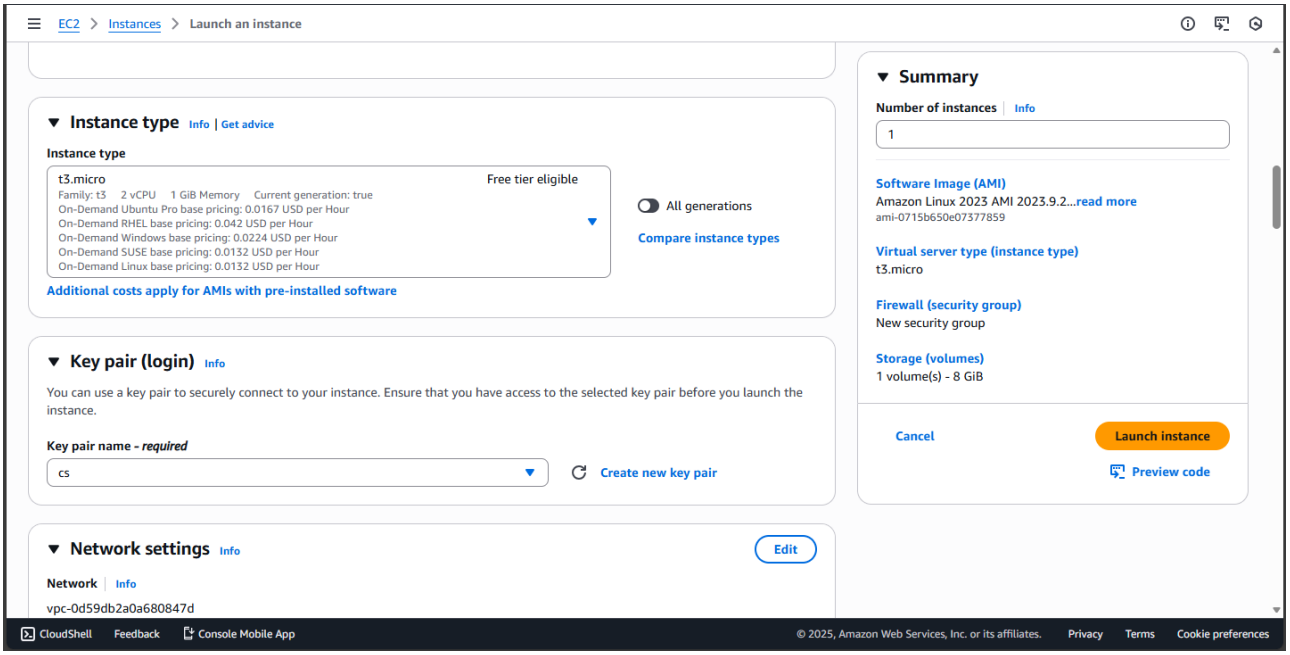
Steps to Create a Custom AMI from a Working EC2 Instance

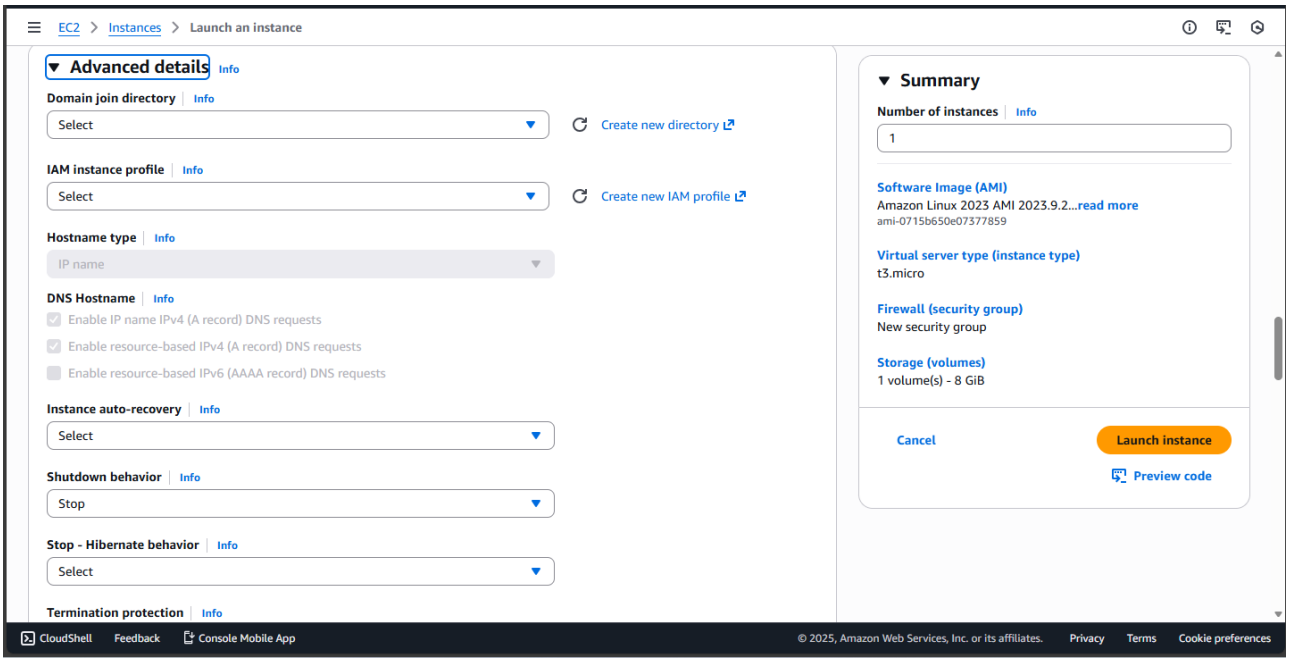
To capture the current configuration — installed packages, website files, and settings — into a reusable Amazon Machine Image (AMI).

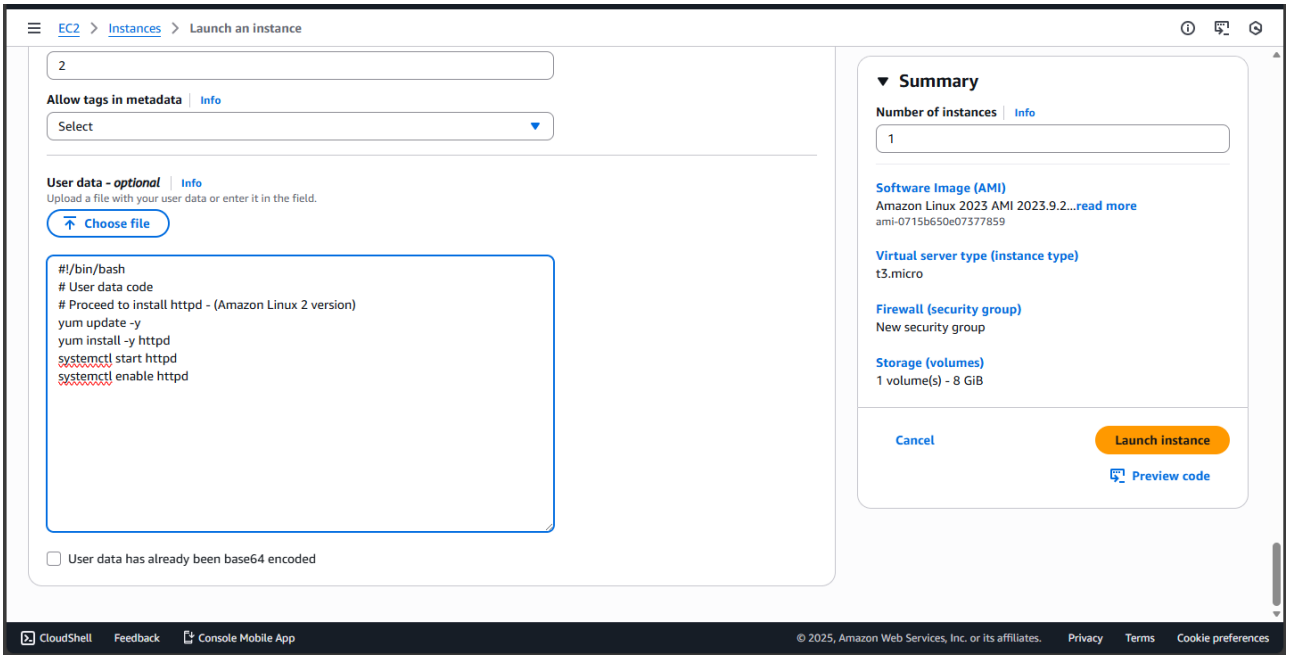
Step 1: Select the running instance

Go to EC2 → Instances.
Select the instance that already hosts your website.
Or create an instance (add user data for web hosting)


EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance
Name and tags Info
Name
Am
Add additional tags
Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image) Info
An AMI contains the operating system, application server, and applications for your instance. If you don't see a suitable AMI below, use the search field or choose Browse more AMIs.
Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images
Recents
Quick Start
Amazon Linux
macOS
Ubuntu
Windows
Red Hat
SUSE Linux
Debian
Browse more AMIs
Including AMIs from AWS, Marketplace and the Community
Amazon Machine Image (AMI)
Amazon Linux 2023 kernel-6.1 AMI
Free tier eligible
ami-0715b650e07377859 (64-bit (x86), uefi-preferred) / ami-014d443f49287eb52 (64-bit (Arm), uefi)
Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs
Description
Summary
Number of instances Info
1
Software Image (AMI)
Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.9.2...read more
ami-0715b650e07377859
Virtual server type (instance type)
t3.micro
Firewall (security group)
New security group
Storage (volumes)
1 volume(s) - 8 GiB
Cancel
Launch instance
Preview code
CloudShell
Feedback
Console Mobile App
© 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences

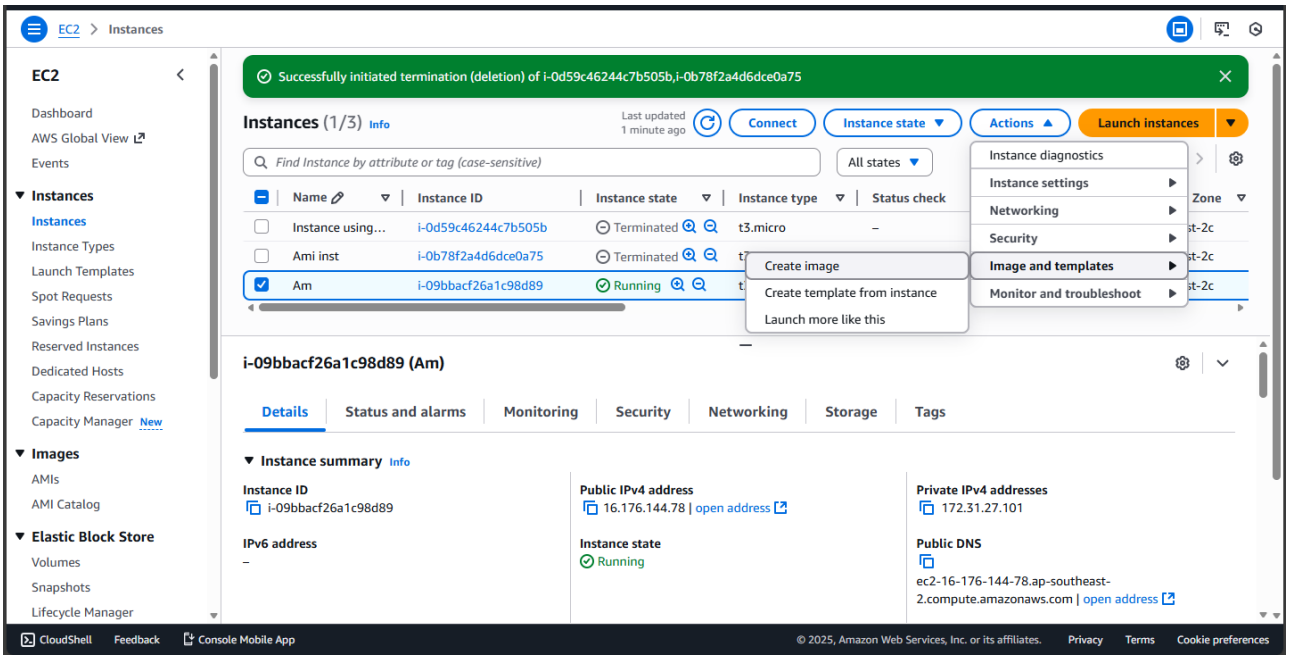

EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance
Instance type Info | Get advice
Instance type
t3.micro
Free tier eligible
Family: t3 2 vCPU 1 GiB Memory Current generation: true
On-Demand Ubuntu Pro base pricing: 0.0167 USD per Hour
On-Demand RHEL base pricing: 0.042 USD per Hour
On-Demand Windows base pricing: 0.0224 USD per Hour
On-Demand SUSE base pricing: 0.0132 USD per Hour
On-Demand Linux base pricing: 0.0132 USD per Hour
All generations
Compare instance types
Additional costs apply for AMIs with pre-installed software
Key pair (login) Info
You can use a key pair to securely connect to your instance. Ensure that you have access to the selected key pair before you launch the instance.
Key pair name - required
cs
Create new key pair
Network settings Info
Edit
Network Info
vpc-0d59db2a0a680847d
Summary
Number of instances Info
1
Software Image (AMI)
Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.9.2...read more
ami-0715b650e07377859
Virtual server type (instance type)
t3.micro
Firewall (security group)
New security group
Storage (volumes)
1 volume(s) - 8 GiB
Cancel
Launch instance
Preview code
CloudShell
Feedback
Console Mobile App
© 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences





Step 2: Create Image

From the Actions → Image and templates → Create image.

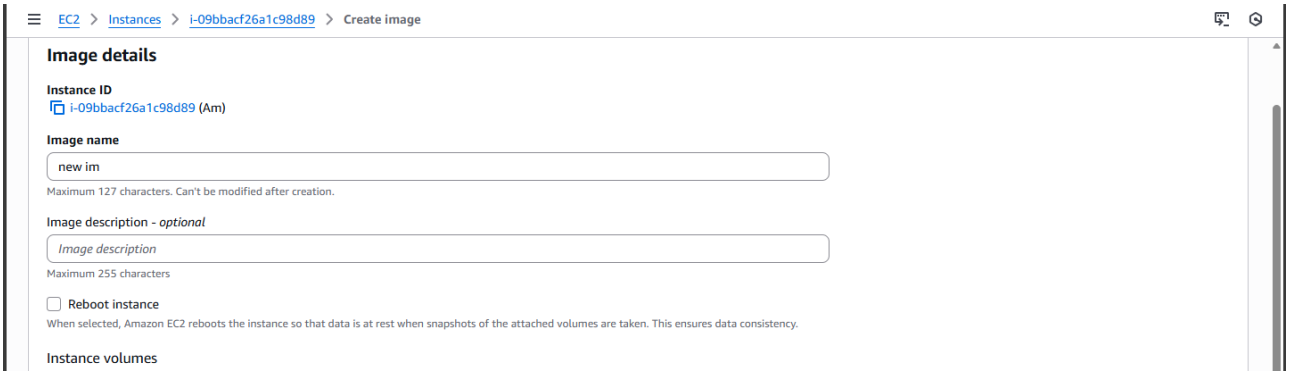


Step 3: Enter details

Image name: MyWebsiteAMI

Description: AMI created from configured Apache website instance

Leave “No reboot” unchecked (so the filesystem is consistent).



Step 4: Storage volumes

The root volume will appear automatically; keep defaults unless you need more space.

Step 5: Create image

Click **Create image**.

A confirmation message appears; note the **Image ID**.

Step 6: Verify creation

In left panel → **AMIs** → refresh until **Status = Available**.

Your custom AMI is now saved in that region and can be used to launch identical webserver instances.

Steps to Launch an EC2 Instance using a Custom AMI

To launch a new EC2 instance from a previously created Custom Amazon Machine Image (AMI) — containing your configured website and software.

Step 1: Go to AMIs

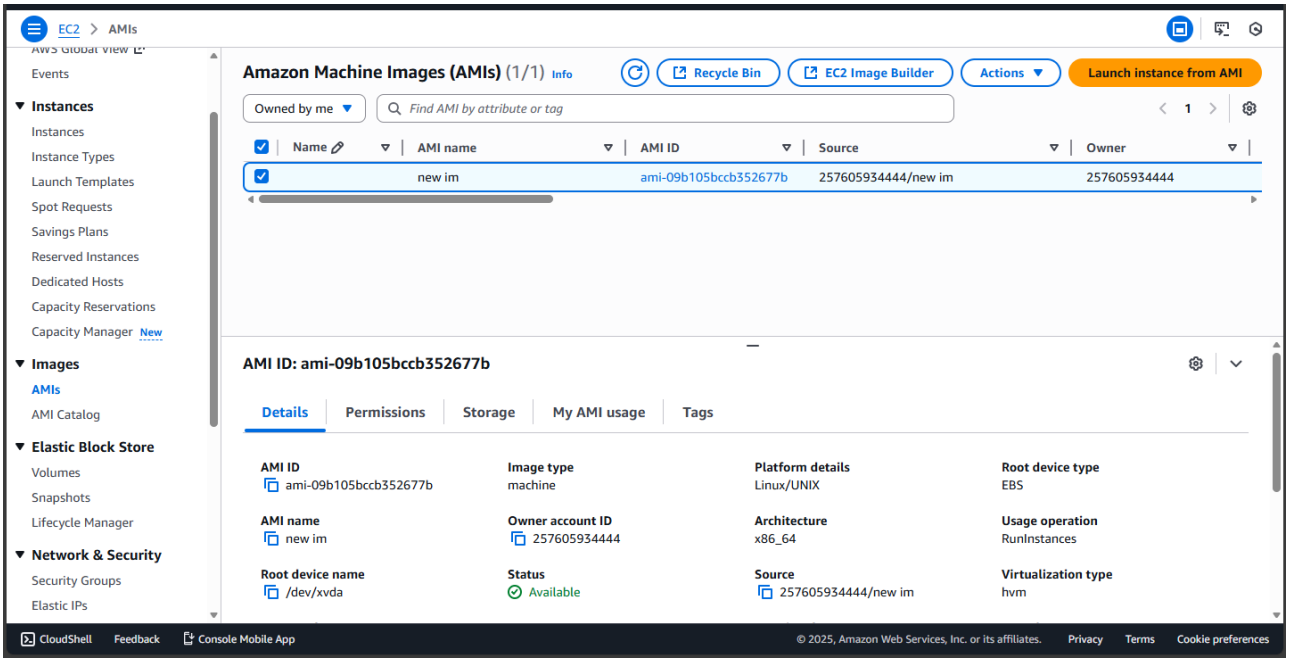
Open the EC2 Service dashboard.
In the left navigation pane, click AMIs (under "Images").

Step 2: Select Your Custom AMI

Locate the AMI you created earlier (e.g., MyWebsiteAMI).
Ensure Status = Available.

Step 3: Launch Instance from AMI

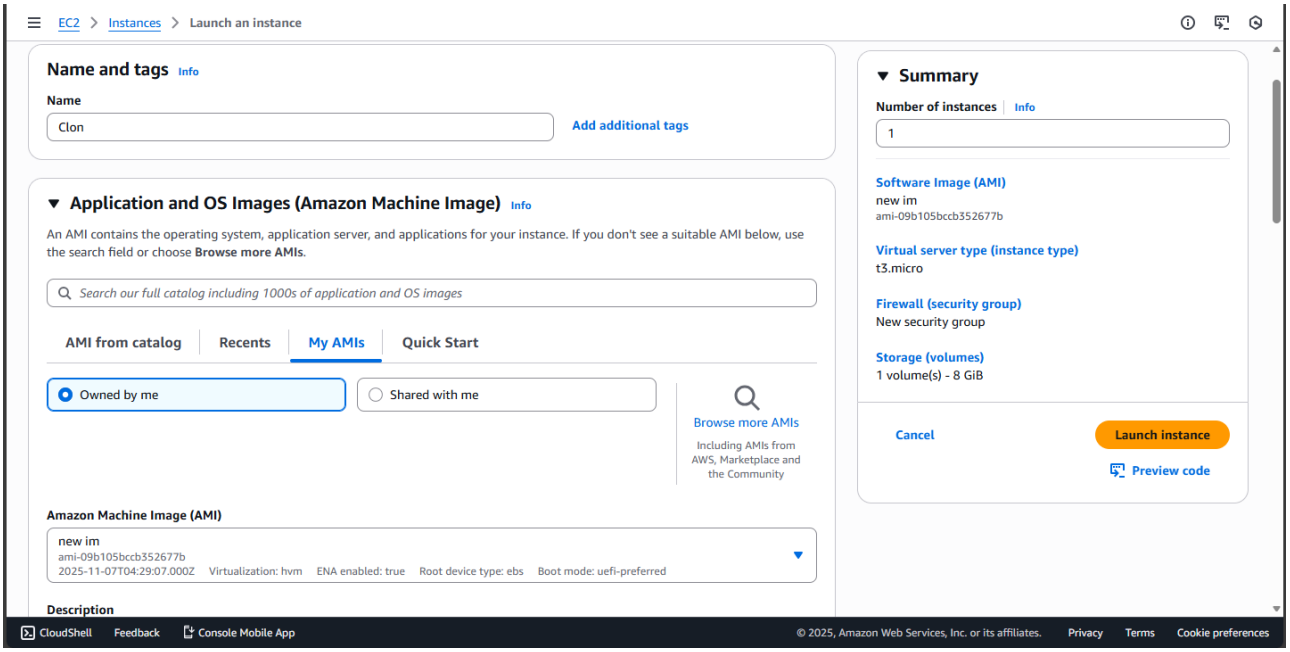
Select the AMI → click Launch instance from image.



Step 4: Configure Instance Details

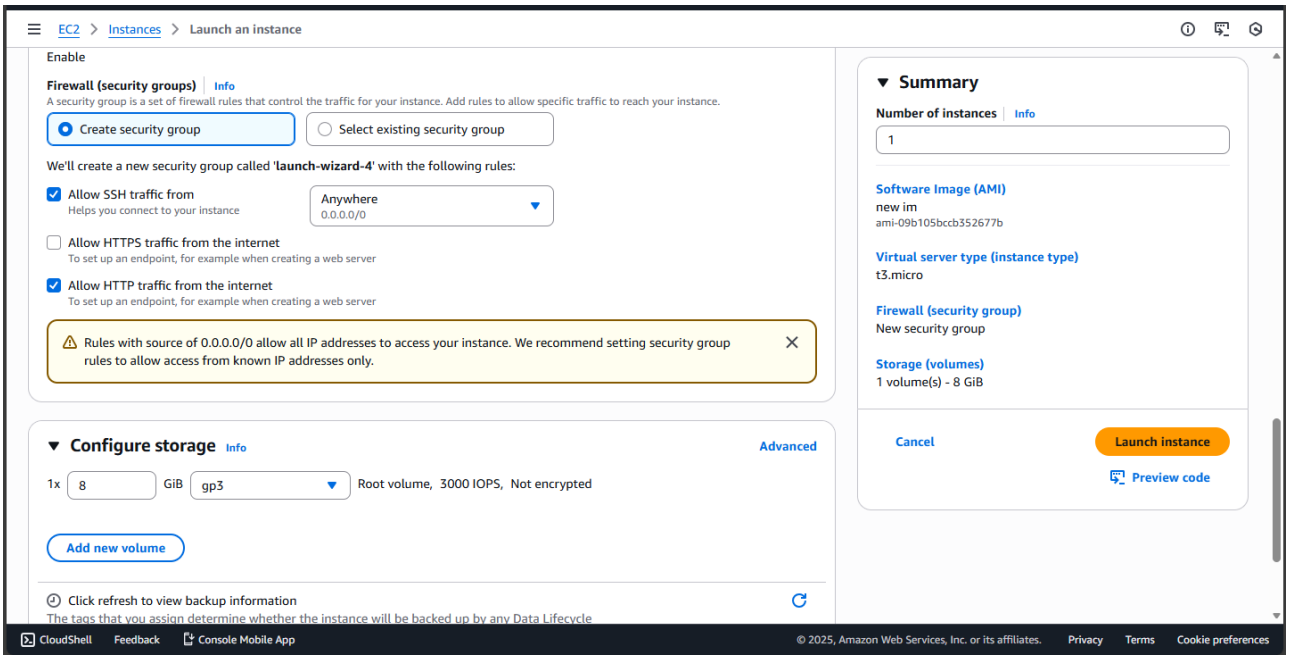
Name: WebServer-from-Custom-AMI
Instance type: t3.micro (Free Tier eligible)
Key pair: Choose an existing .pem key for SSH access.
Network settings:
- VPC: Default
- Subnet: Public

Security Group: Allow HTTP (80) and SSH (22)



Step 5: Storage (EBS Volume)

Keep default root volume (e.g., 8 GB gp3).



Step 6: Review and Launch

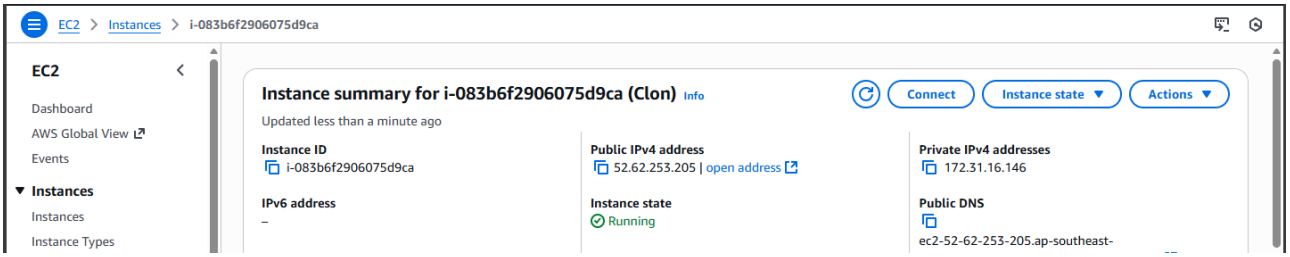
Click Launch instance.

Wait until the instance state becomes Running.

Step 7: Access the Website

Copy the Public IPv4 address from the instance details.
Open in a browser → http://<Public-IP>
You should see your same website, confirming the custom AMI works.

A new EC2 instance is successfully launched using the Custom AMI, automatically containing the OS, Apache, configurations, and website files — no manual setup required.



Steps to Delete the custom AMI

Deleting a **custom AMI** involves **deregistering** the image and then **deleting its associated EBS snapshot**.
When you deregister an AMI, it is removed from your account and can no longer be used to launch new instances.
However, the **snapshot** that was created along with the AMI still remains in your storage and continues to incur charges, so you must delete it separately to free up space and stop costs.
This ensures your AWS environment remains clean and cost-efficient.

Step 1 – Open EC2 Dashboard

Sign in to the AWS Management Console.
Navigate to EC2 service.
In the left navigation pane, scroll down to Images → AMIs.

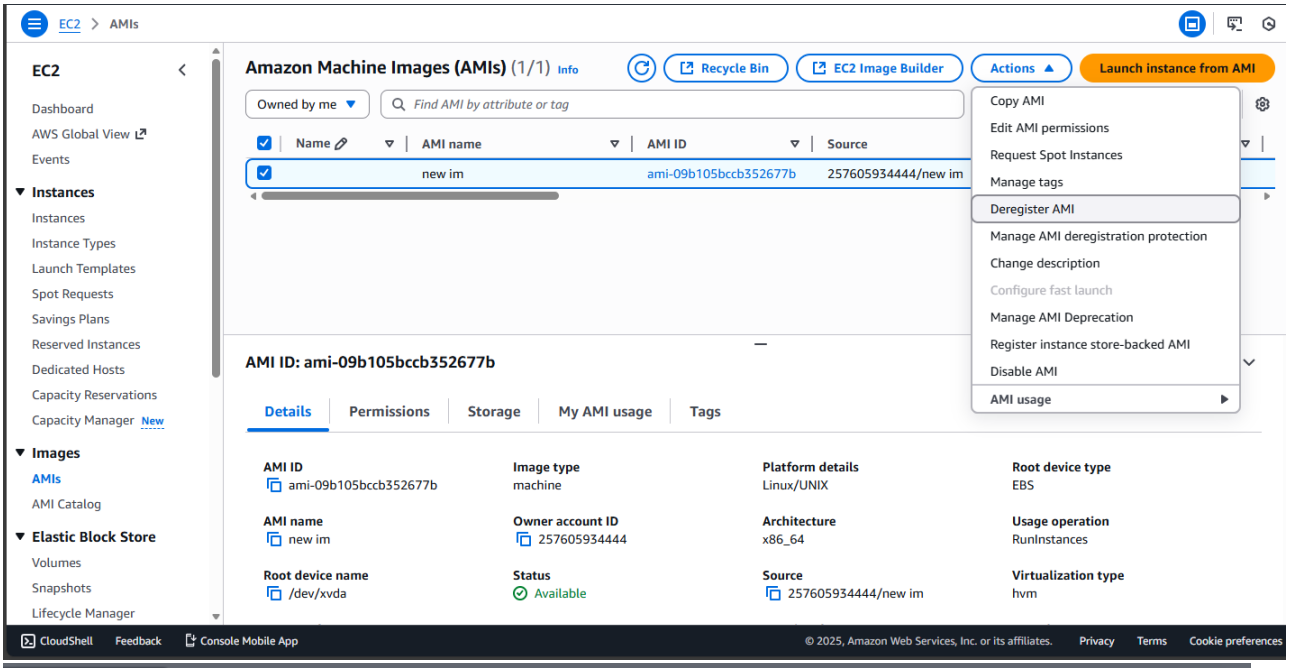
Step 2 – Locate Your Custom AMI

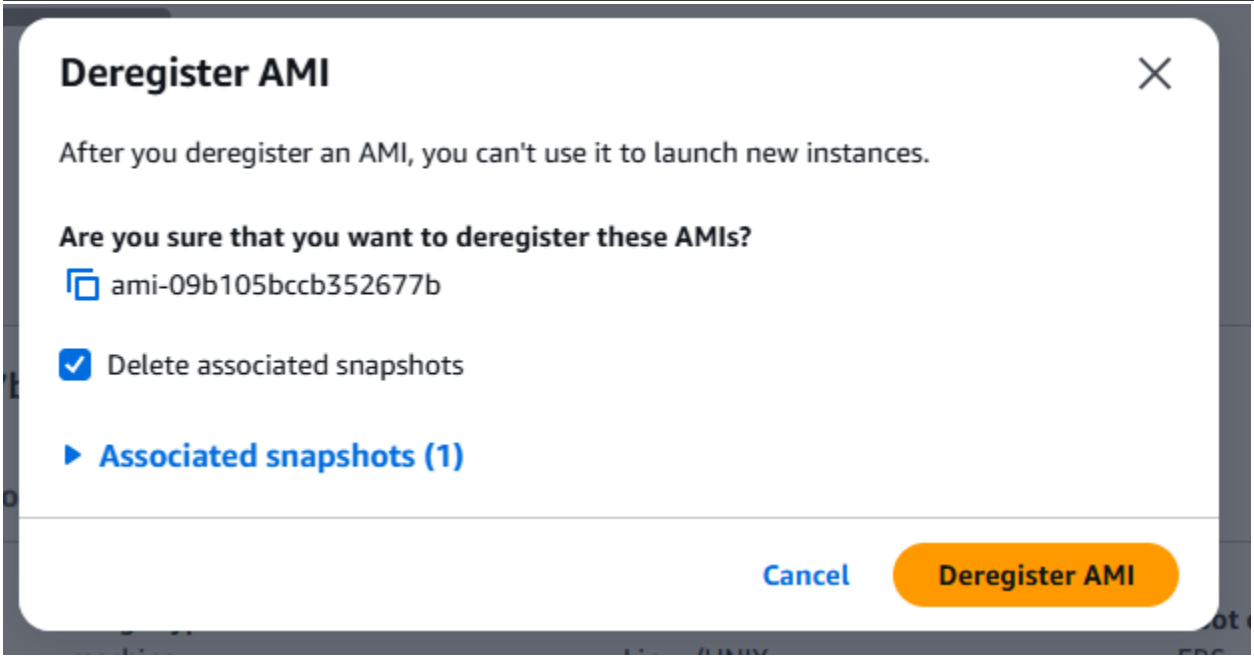
In the Owned by me tab, you will see all AMIs you created (custom AMIs).
Select the AMI you want to delete.
You can identify it by Name or AMI ID.

Step 3 – Deregister the AMI

Select the AMI → Click on Actions dropdown.

Choose Deregister AMI.
Confirm by clicking Deregister in the pop-up.
This removes the AMI record, but not the underlying snapshot(s).



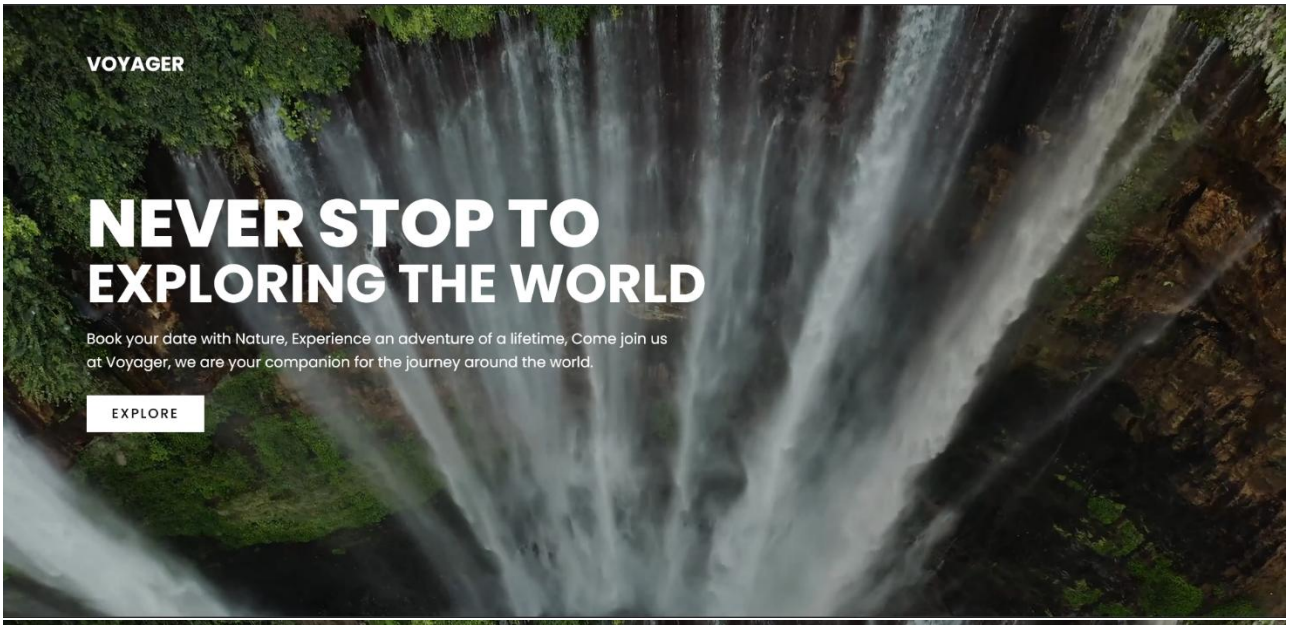


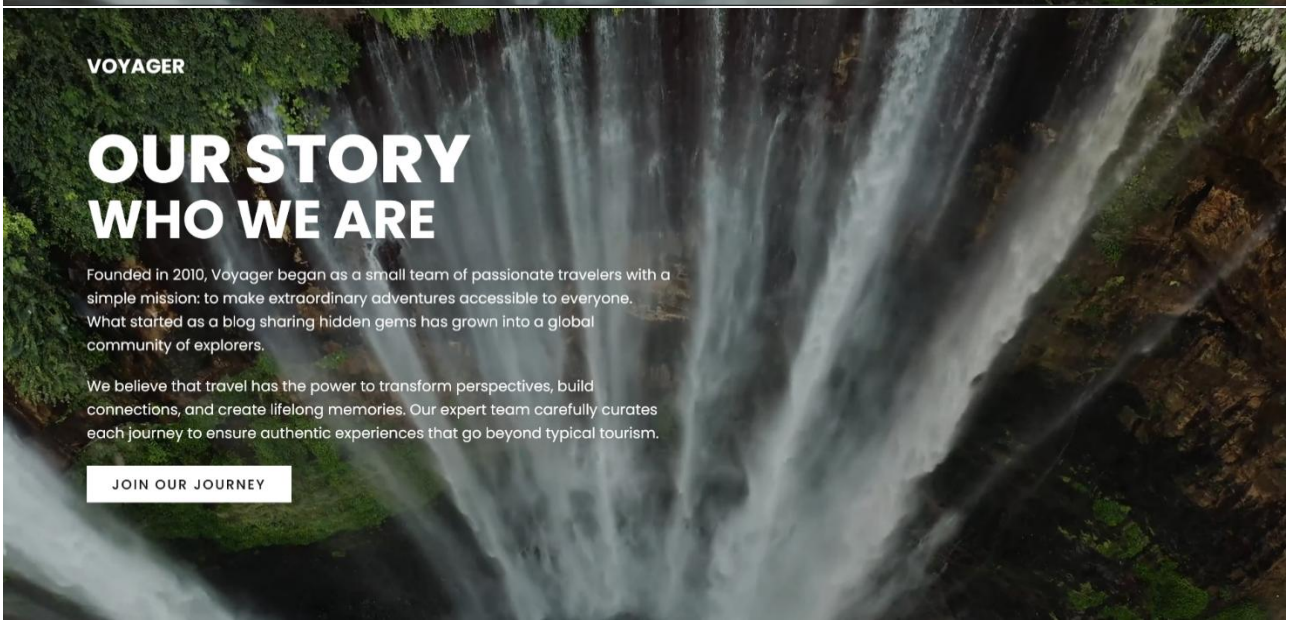
Step 4 – Delete the Associated Snapshot
To fully free up storage space (and avoid charges):

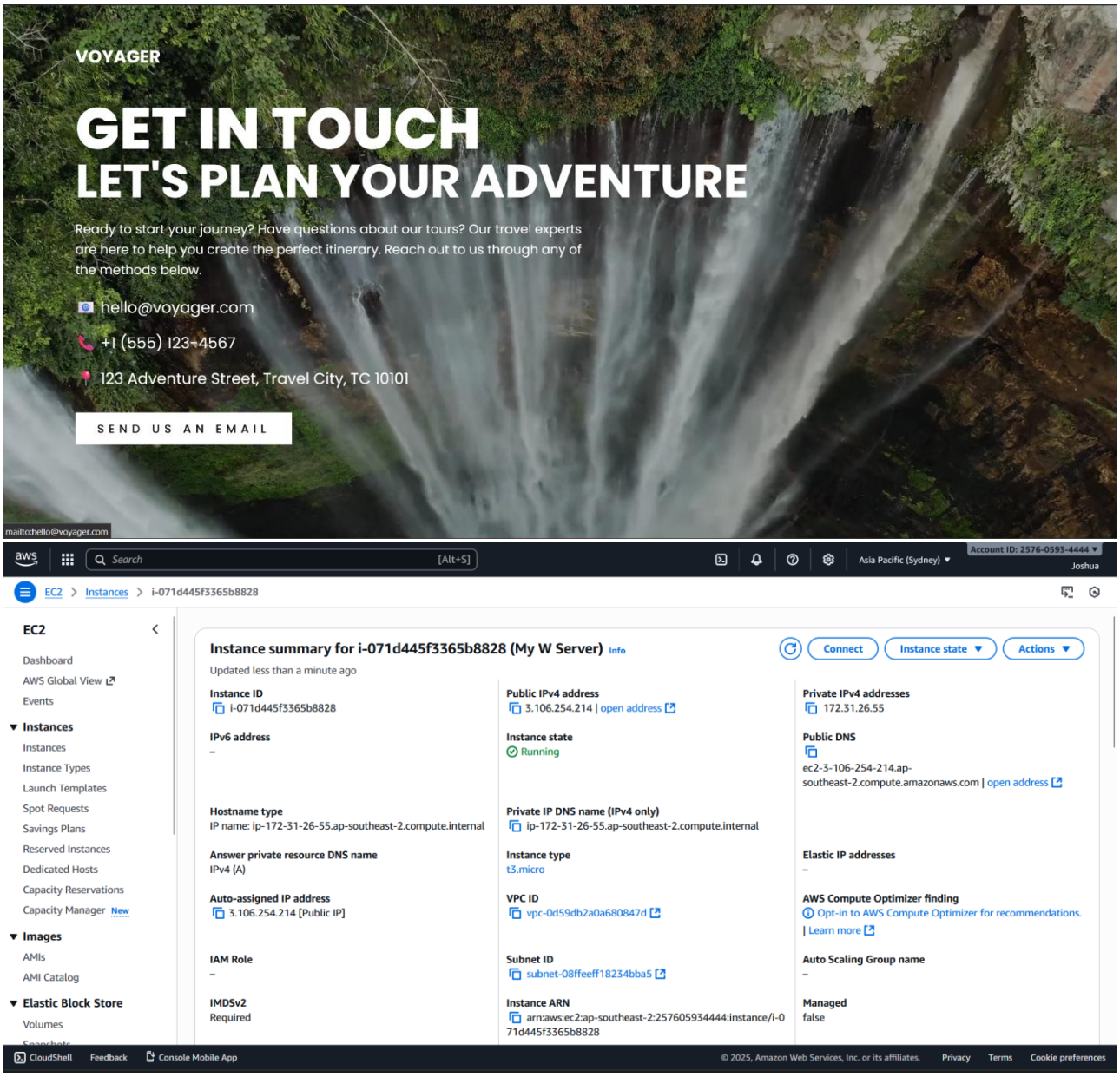
- The AMI is now deregistered (unavailable for future instance launches).
- The snapshot is also deleted, freeing up EBS storage and costs.

Date: 11-11-2025

Mini project assessment



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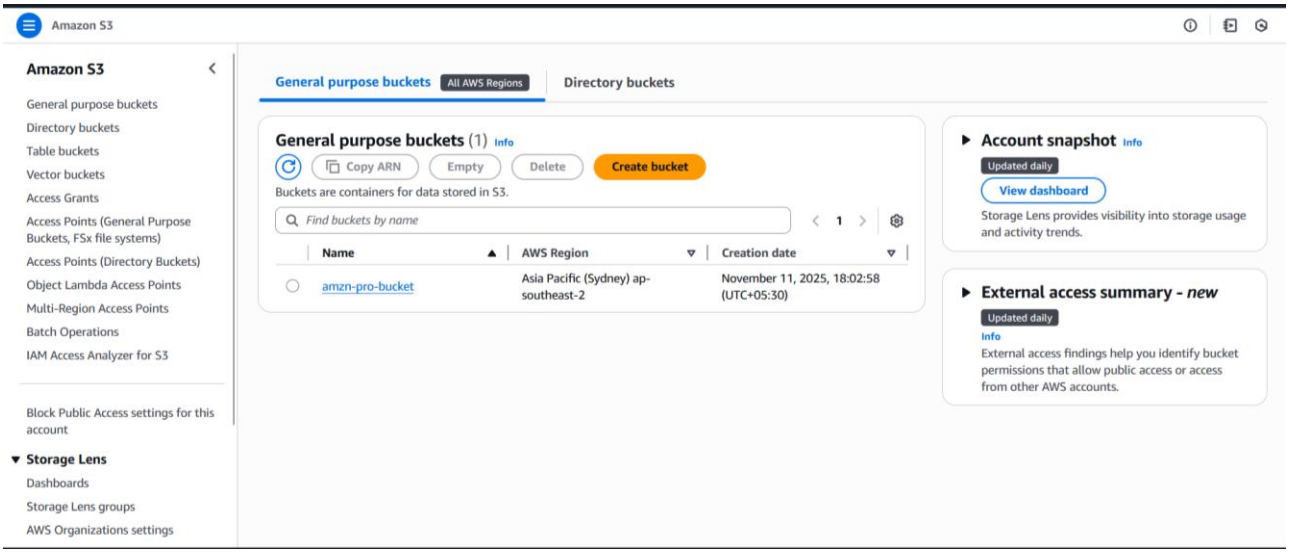
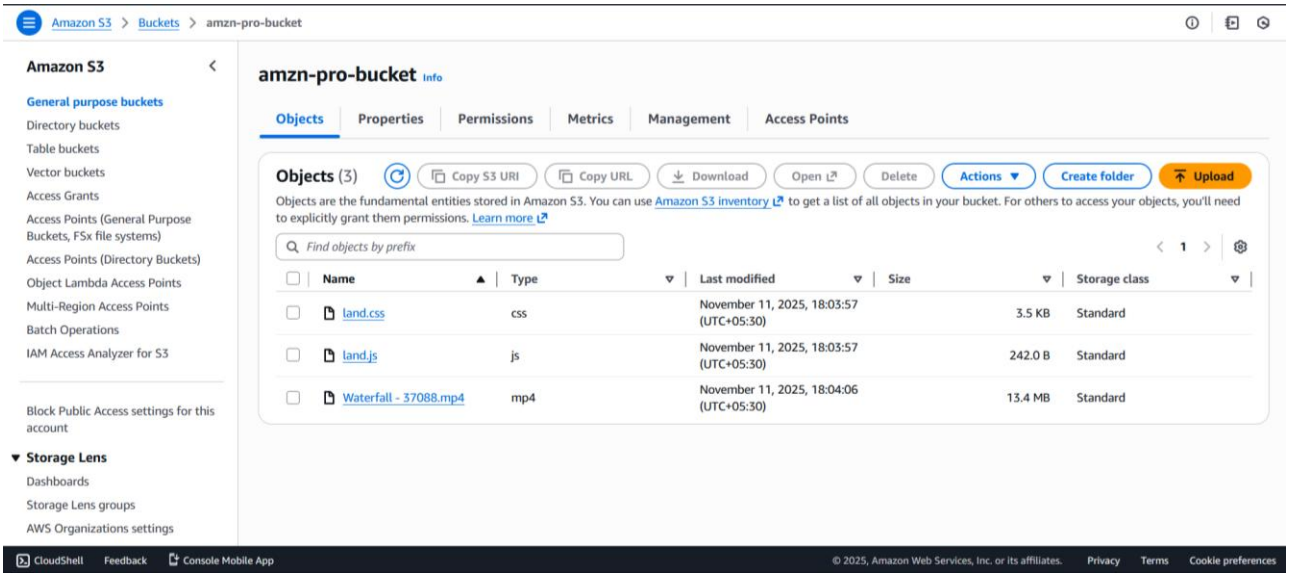
SEND US AN EMAIL
mailto:hello@voyager.com
Search
[Alt+S]
Asia Pacific (Sydney)
Account ID: 2576-0593-4444
Joshua
EC2 > Instances > i-071d445f3365b8828
EC2
Dashboard
AWS Global View
Events
Instances
Instances
Instance Types
Launch Templates
Spot Requests
Savings Plans
Reserved Instances
Dedicated Hosts
Capacity Reservations
Capacity Manager New
Images
AMIs
AMI Catalog
Elastic Block Store
Volumes
Instance summary for i-071d445f3365b8828 (My W Server) Info
Updated less than a minute ago
Connect
Instance state
Actions
Instance ID
i-071d445f3365b8828
Public IPv4 address
3.106.254.214 | open address
Private IPv4 addresses
172.31.26.55
IPv6 address
–
Instance state
Running
Public DNS
ec2-3-106-254-214.ap-southeast-2.compute.amazonaws.com | open address
Hostname type
IP name: ip-172-31-26-55.ap-southeast-2.compute.internal
Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only)
ip-172-31-26-55.ap-southeast-2.compute.internal
Answer private resource DNS name
IPv4 (A)
Instance type
t3.micro
Elastic IP addresses
–
Auto-assigned IP address
3.106.254.214 [Public IP]
VPC ID
vpc-0d59db2a0a680847d
AWS Compute Optimizer finding
Opt-in to AWS Compute Optimizer for recommendations. | Learn more
IAM Role
–
Subnet ID
subnet-08ffeeff18234bba5
Auto Scaling Group name
–
IMDSv2
Required
Instance ARN
arn:aws:ec2:ap-southeast-2:257605934444:instance/i-071d445f3365b8828
Managed
false
CloudShell
Feedback
Console Mobile App
© 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences





S3 Bucket is used to store the files such as .css .js .jpeg. These are made public so that the link can be used and copy pasted into the html files using href and src attributes.

Date: 12-11-2025

Exercise-10: Creation and Configuration of a Custom AWS Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)

[Including Public and Private Subnets, Internet Gateway, NAT Gateway, Route Tables]

Virtual Private Cloud [VPC]
It is a logically isolated section of the AWS Cloud where you can launch your AWS resources (like EC2 instances, databases, etc.) in a customized, secure network environment — similar to having your own private data center inside AWS.

It is a virtual network dedicated to your AWS account.

It gives you complete control over your networking environment, including IP address ranges, subnets, route tables, and network gateways.

Components of a VPC

Component	**Description**
CIDR Block (IP Range)	The range of IP addresses for your VPC (e.g., 10.0.0.0/16).
Subnets	Smaller divisions inside your VPC; can be Public (accessible from internet) or Private (internal only).
Internet Gateway (IGW)	Allows internet access for resources in public subnets.
Route Tables	Define how traffic is directed between subnets and gateways.
NAT Gateway / NAT Instance	Enables instances in private subnets to connect to the internet without being exposed.
Security Groups	Virtual firewalls that control inbound/outbound traffic at the instance level.
Network ACLs (Access Control Lists)	Additional firewall at the subnet level.
VPC Peering	Connects two VPCs so they can communicate privately.

Default VPC and **Custom VPC**

Characteristics of Default VPC

When you first create an AWS account, AWS automatically creates a default VPC for you in each region.

Feature	**Description**
Best For	Beginners, quick testing, learning environments, or temporary setups.
Created Automatically	One Default VPC per AWS Region (created by AWS).
Ready to Use	You can launch EC2 instances immediately — no setup needed.
CIDR Block	Always uses 172.31.0.0/16.

Subnets	One default subnet in each Availability Zone within the region.
Internet Connectivity	Each default subnet is a public subnet (has a route to Internet Gateway).
Route Table	Already configured to connect to the Internet Gateway.
Security Groups & NACLs	Default ones are automatically created and allow basic communication.

Characteristics of Custom VPC

A Custom VPC is created manually by the user to have complete control over the network configuration.

Feature	**Description**
Best For	Production environments, enterprise setups, or multi-tier architectures.
Created Manually	You define the VPC and its settings yourself.
CIDR Block	You can choose your own IP range (e.g., 10.0.0.0/16).
Subnets	You decide how many subnets, and whether they are public or private.
Internet Connectivity	You attach your own Internet Gateway.
Route Tables	Must be created and configured manually.
Security	You can create custom Security Groups and NACLs as needed.

Subnets

- Subdivisions inside a VPC, used to organize resources.
- Each subnet belongs to one Availability Zone.
- Two types:
    - **Public Subnet** → Connected to Internet Gateway; for web servers.
    - **Private Subnet** → No direct internet access; for databases or internal apps.
- CIDR examples:
    - Public: 10.0.1.0/24
    - Private: 10.0.2.0/24

Internet Gateway (IGW)

- A gateway that connects your VPC to the Internet.
- Required for instances in a public subnet to receive internet traffic.

- Must be attached to the VPC and referenced in the route table.
- Supports bi-directional communication (inbound and outbound).

NAT Gateway

- Enables outbound internet access for private subnet instances.
- Allows downloads and updates (e.g., OS patches) without exposing private IPs.
- Deployed inside a public subnet.
- Needs an Elastic IP for internet access.
- Traffic is one-way: private → internet only (not vice versa).

Route Tables

- Define rules (routes) that determine where network traffic goes.
- Each subnet must be associated with one route table.
- Common routes:
    - For public subnet → 0.0.0.0/0 → Internet Gateway
    - For private subnet → 0.0.0.0/0 → NAT Gateway
- Ensures proper separation between public and private networks.

Security Groups

- **Instance-level firewalls** controlling inbound and outbound traffic.
- Stateful: if inbound traffic is allowed, corresponding outbound is automatically allowed.
- Rules are based on protocol, port number, and source/destination.
- Example:
    - WebServer-SG: allows HTTP(80), HTTPS(443), SSH(22)
    - Database-SG: allows MySQL(3306) from WebServer-SG only

Network ACL (Access Control List)

- **Subnet-level firewall**, acts as an additional layer of security.
- **Stateless**: inbound and outbound rules must be defined separately.
- Default NACL allows all traffic; custom NACLs can be restrictive.
- Used for fine-grained control or compliance environments.

EC2 Instances

- Virtual machines running inside your subnets.
- Public subnet → hosts Web Server (Apache).
- Private subnet → hosts Database Server (MySQL).
- Public EC2s get a public IP; private ones use private IPs only.
- Controlled by their Security Groups and Route Tables.

Elastic IP (EIP)

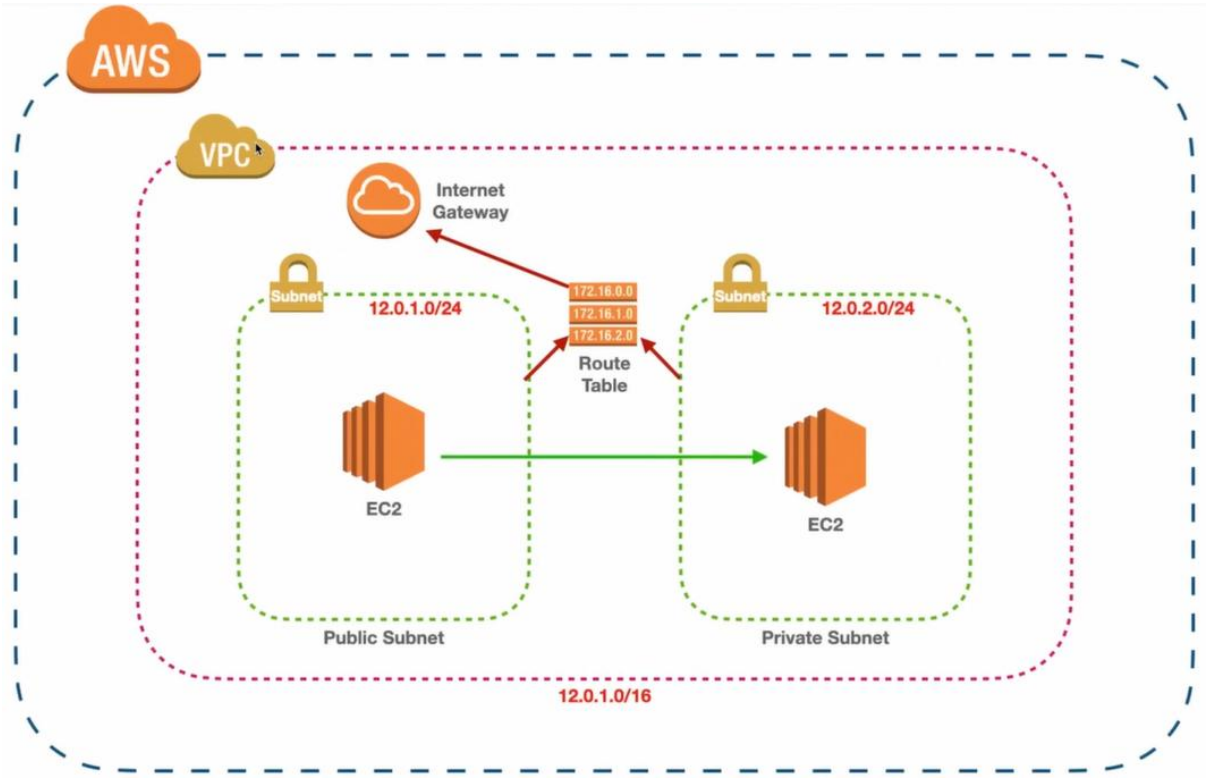
- A **static, public IPv4 address** that can be attached to an EC2 or NAT Gateway.
- Remains constant even if the instance is stopped or restarted.
- Useful for **NAT Gateways**, load balancers, or fixed server access.

Example: Two-Tier Architecture

Tier	Subnet	Function	Internet Access
Web Tier	Public Subnet	Hosts front-end web server	Yes (via IGW)
Database Tier	Private Subnet	Hosts back-end database	Outbound only (via NATGW)

Create a new VPC for a web application:

- One **Public Subnet** for web servers (via Internet Gateway)
- One **Private Subnet** for databases (via NAT Gateway)
- Custom route tables and tighter security rules.


AWS
VPC
Internet
Gateway
Subnet
12.0.1.0/24
172.16.0.0
172.16.1.0
172.16.2.0
Route
Table
Subnet
12.0.2.0/24
EC2
EC2
Public Subnet
Private Subnet
12.0.1.0/16

Objective

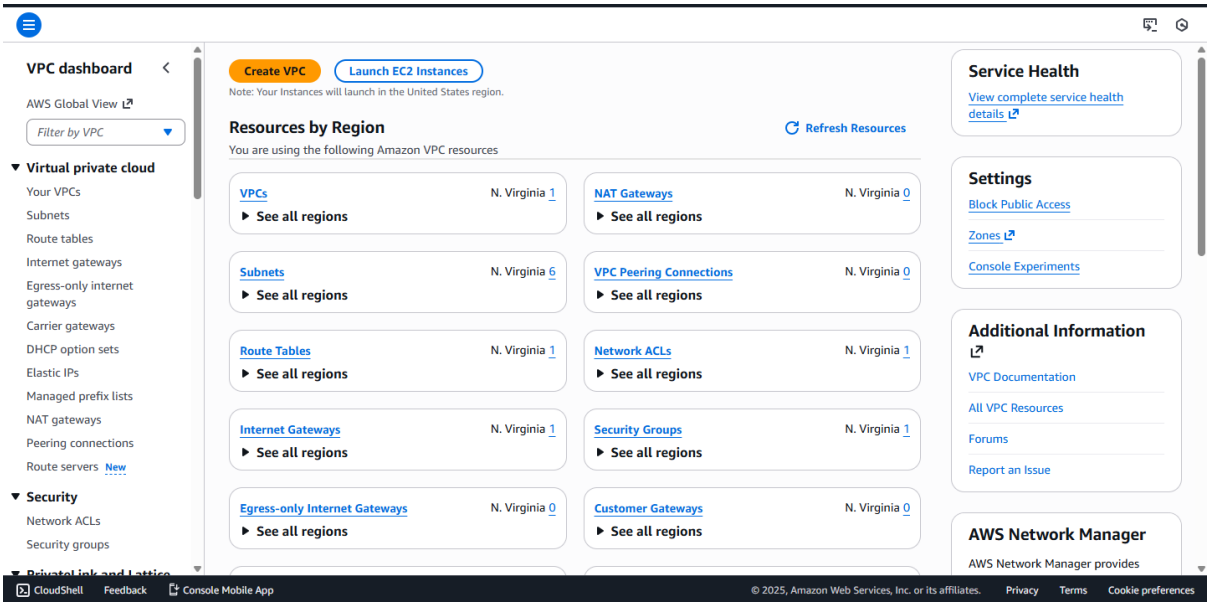
To design and configure a **Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)** in AWS with:

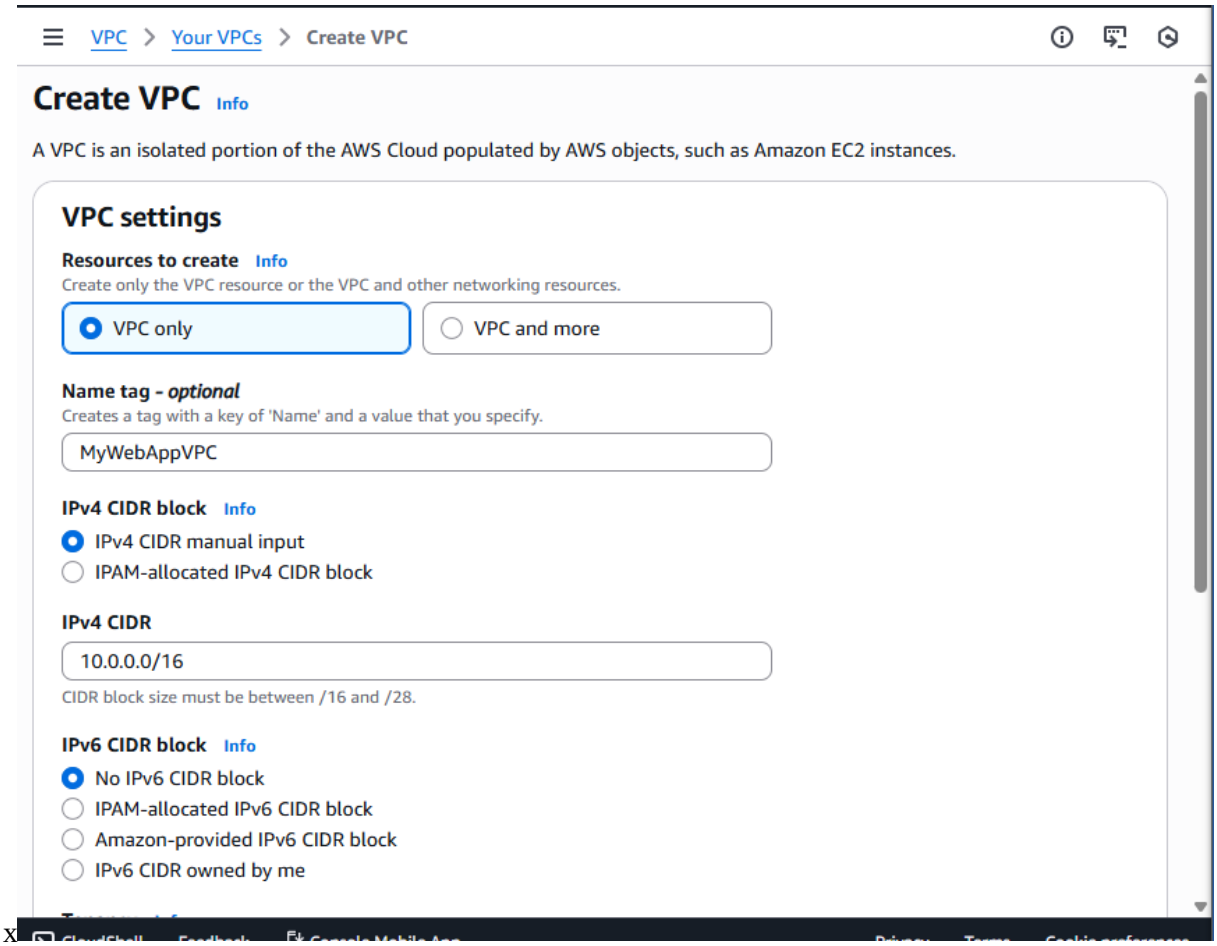
- One **Public Subnet** for web servers (via **Internet Gateway**)
- One **Private Subnet** for databases (via **NAT Gateway**)
- Separate **Route Tables** for public and private subnets
- Custom **Security Groups** to enforce network isolation

Step 1 – Create a New VPC

- Open AWS Management Console → VPC.
- Click Create VPC.
- Choose VPC only option.
- Enter:
    - Name → MyWebAppVPC
    - IPv4 CIDR block → 10.0.0.0/16
    - Tenancy → Default
- Click Create VPC.

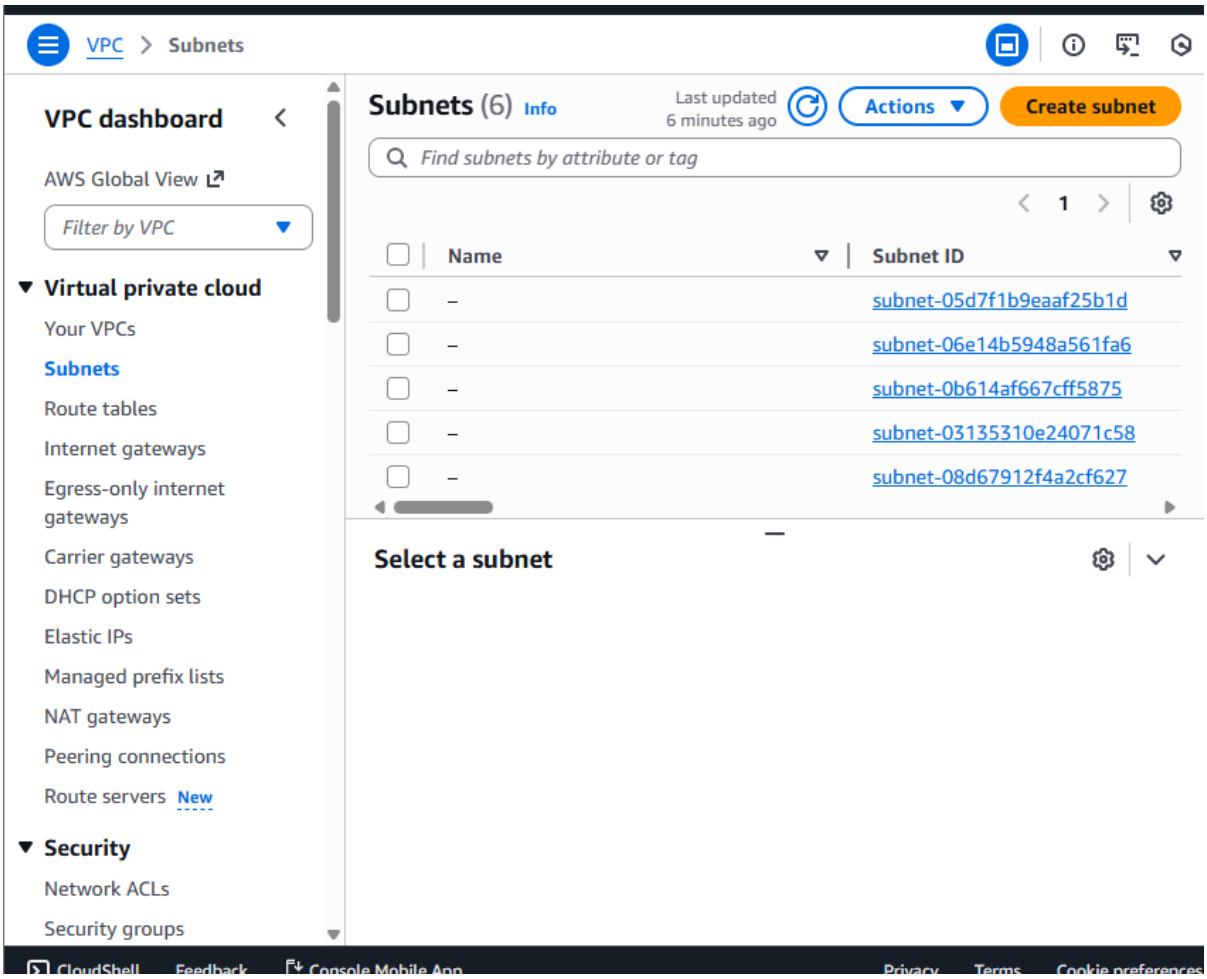
This allocates a private IP range for your virtual network.





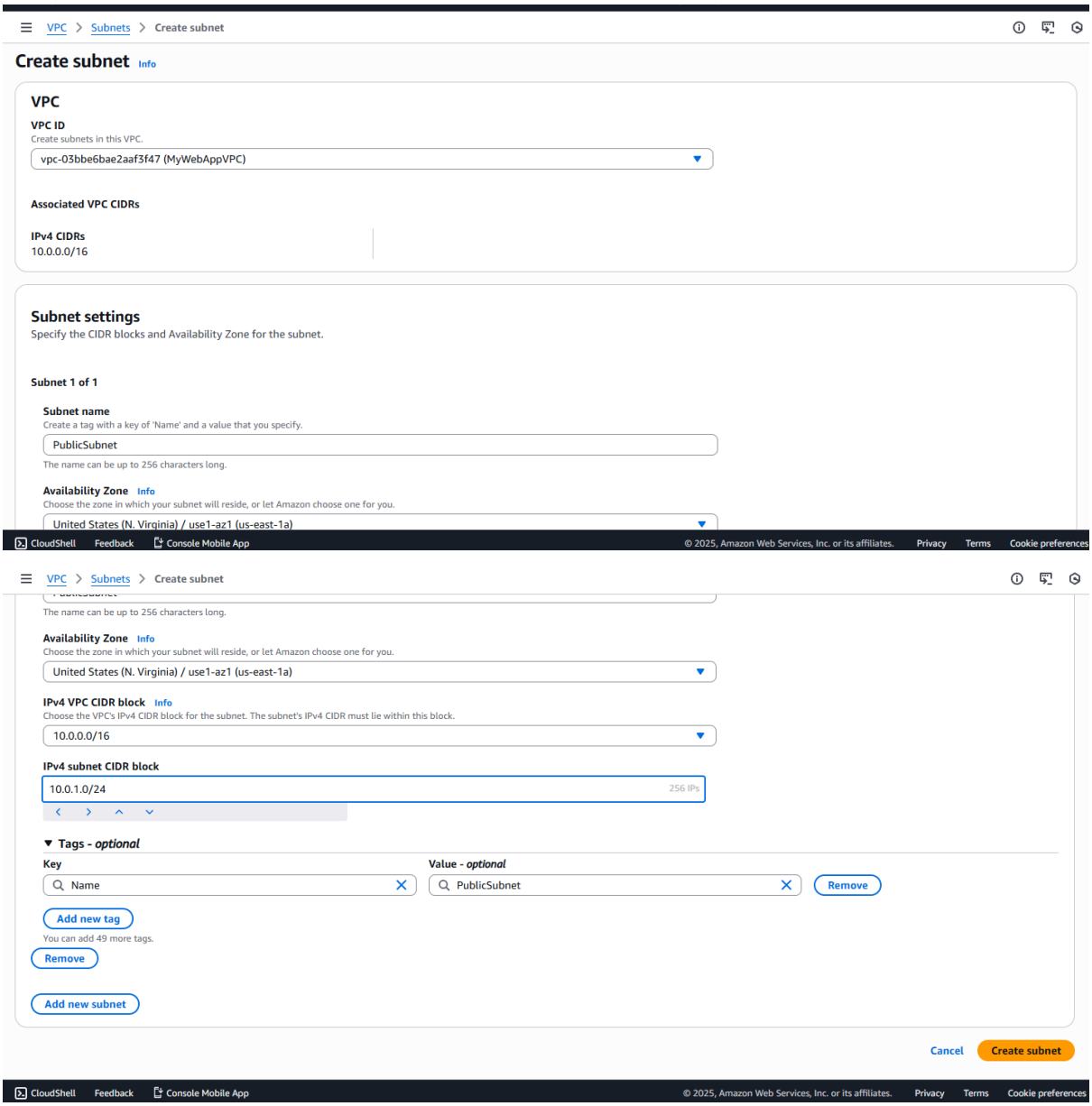
Step 2 – Create Subnets

We'll create two subnets inside the VPC.



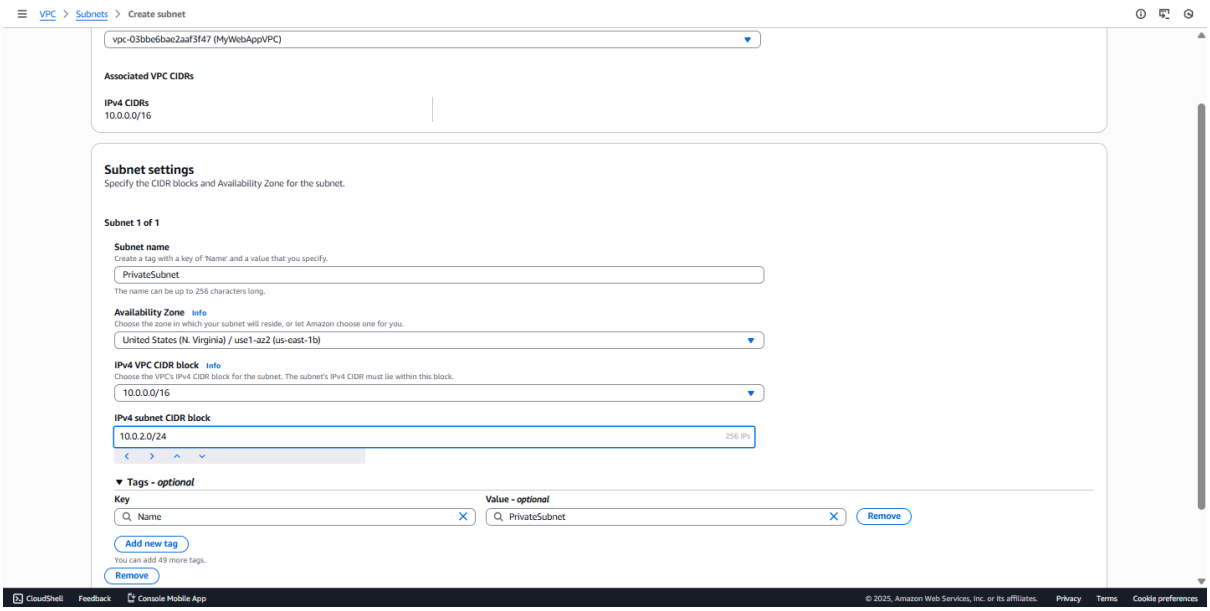
(a) Public Subnet

- Go to Subnets → Create subnet.
- Select VPC: MyWebAppVPC.
- Choose Availability Zone A (e.g., ap-south-1a).
- Enter:
    - Name → PublicSubnet
    - IPv4 CIDR block → 10.0.1.0/24
- Click Create subnet.



(b) Private Subnet

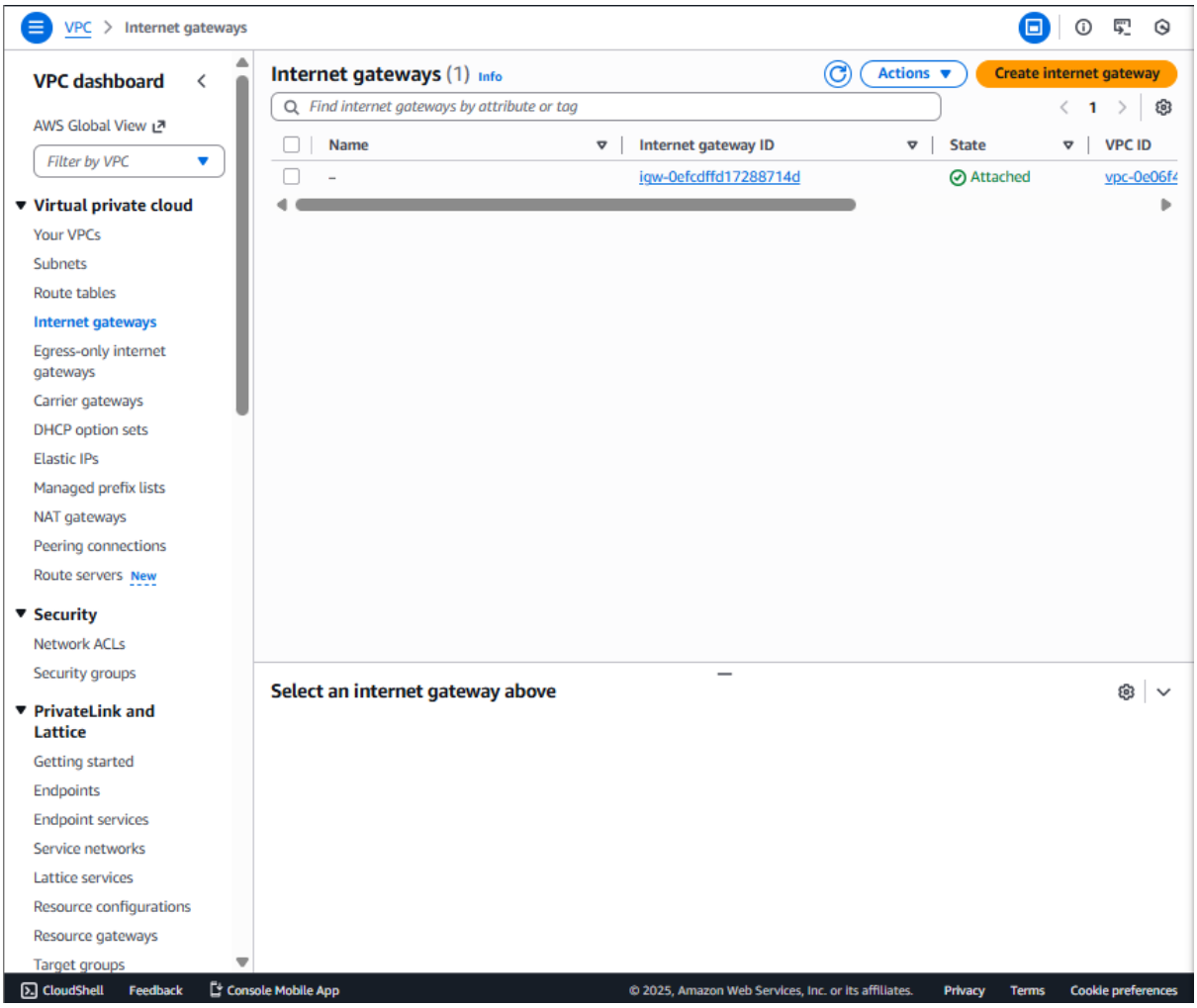
- Click Create subnet.
- Select same VPC.
- Choose Availability Zone B.
- Enter:
    - Name → PrivateSubnet
    - IPv4 CIDR block → 10.0.2.0/24
- Click Create subnet.

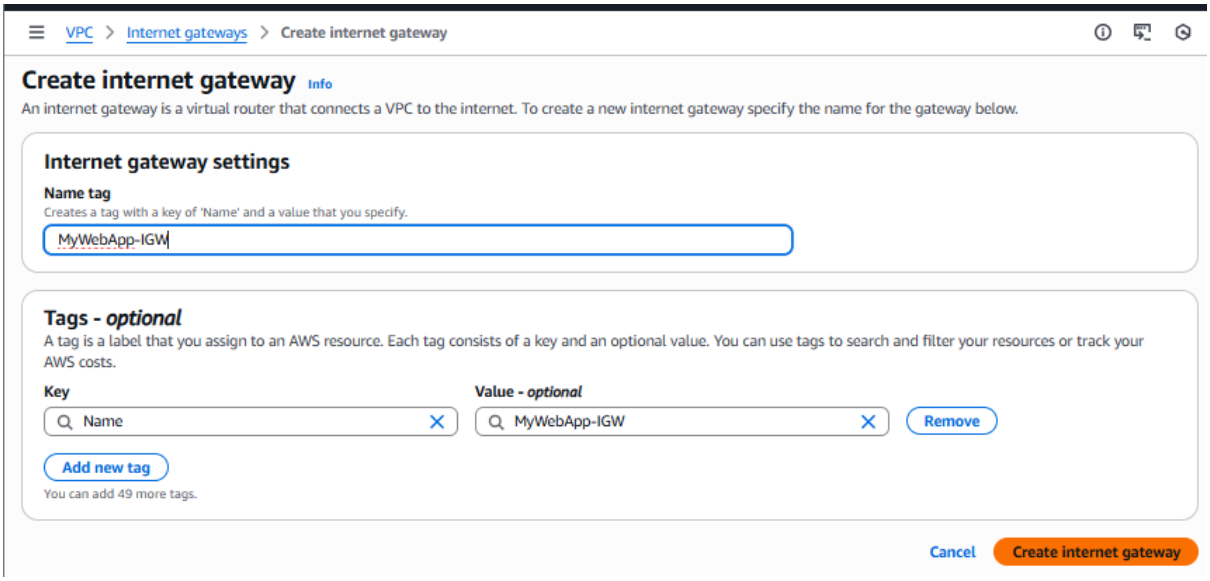


Step 3 – Create and Attach an Internet Gateway

- In the left navigation pane, scroll down and click on “Internet Gateways”.
- Internet Gateways → Create Internet Gateway.
    - Name: MyWebApp-IGW
- Click Create Internet Gateway

At this point, the IGW exists but is not yet connected to your VPC.

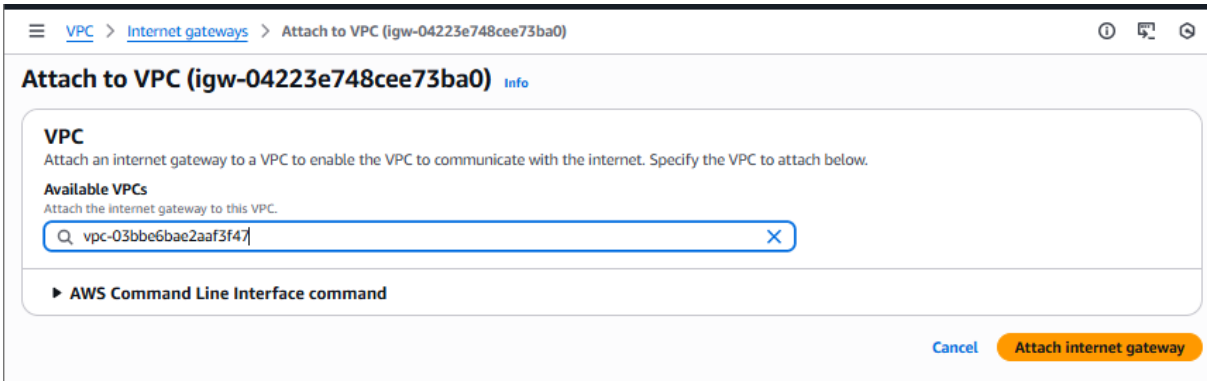




- **Attach the Internet Gateway to Your VPC**

- Select the IGW you just created (checkbox).
- Click on the **"Actions"** drop-down.
- Choose **"Attach to VPC."**
- From the list, select your **VPC name**, e.g. MyWebAppVPC.
- Click "Attach Internet Gateway."

Now the IGW is linked to your VPC and the public subnet can reach the internet.

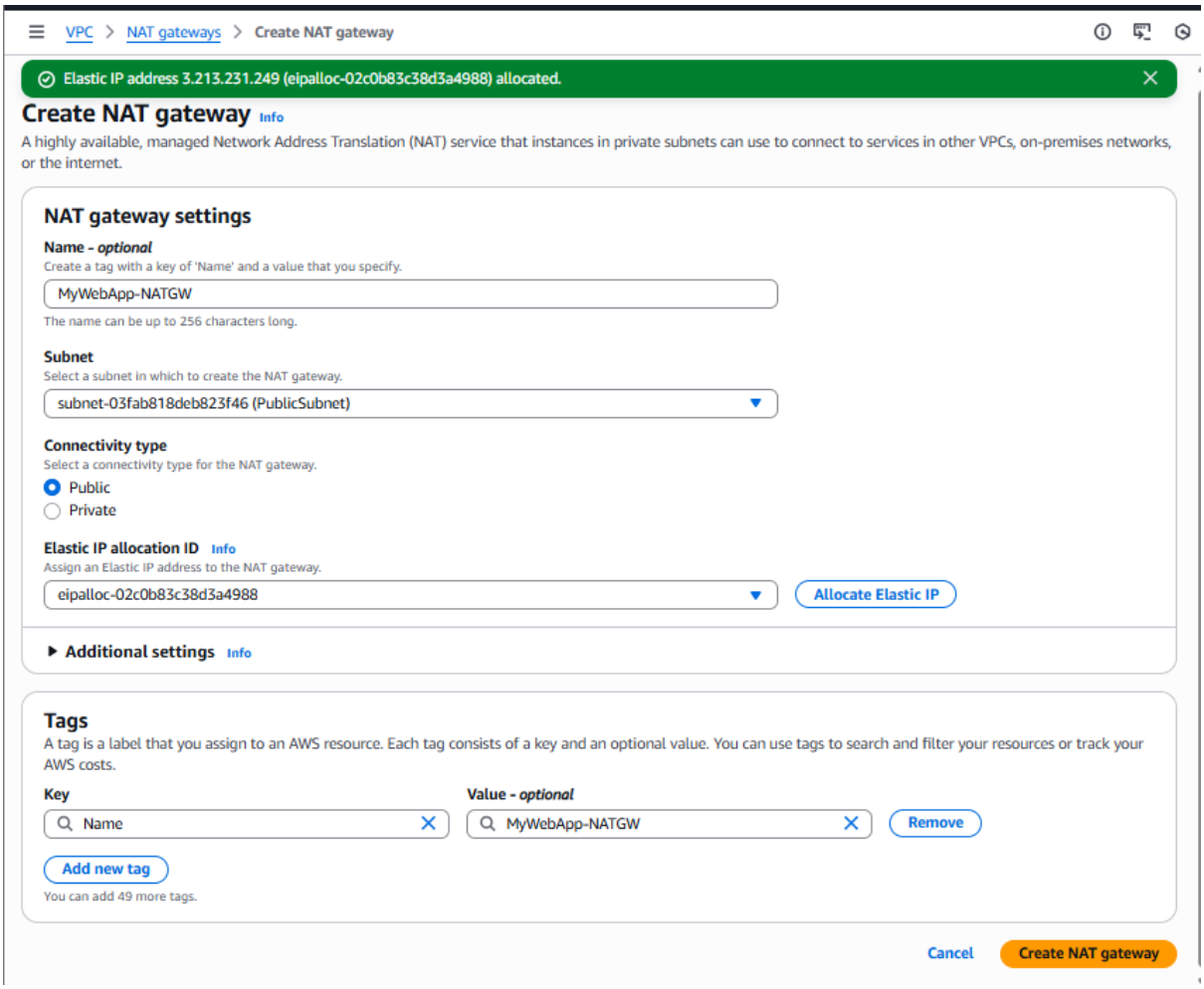


Step 4 – Create a NAT Gateway

- Go to NAT Gateways → Create NAT Gateway.
- Choose:
  - Subnet → PublicSubnet
  - Elastic IP Allocation ID → Click Allocate new Elastic IP
- Name → MyWebApp-NATGW.
- Click Create NAT Gateway.

This allows instances in private subnet to access the internet (e.g., for updates) without being exposed.

Note: NAT Gateway is a **paid resource**.

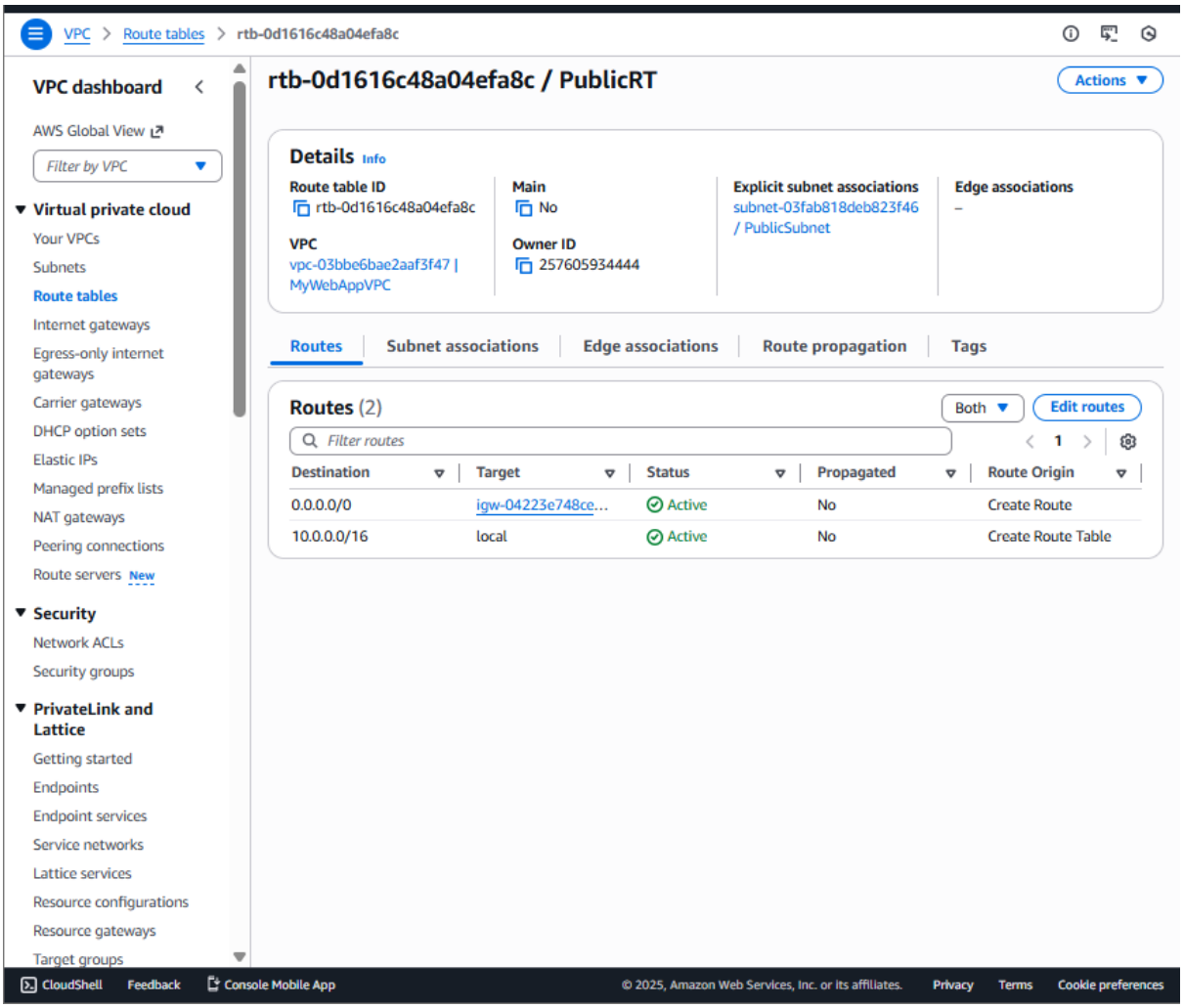


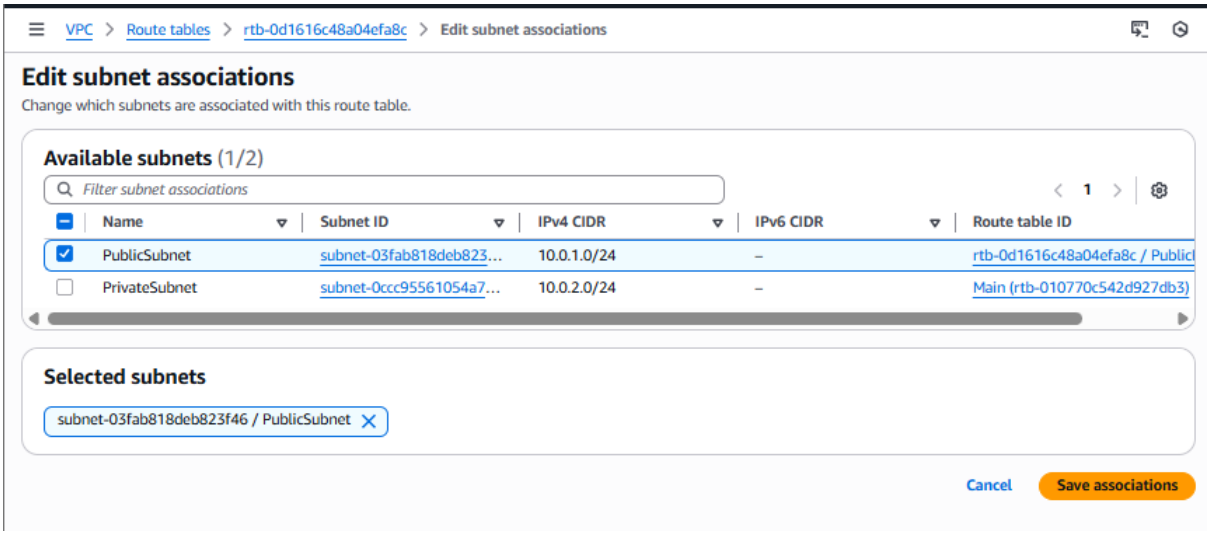
Step 5 – Configure Route Tables

(a) Public Route Table

- Go to Route Tables → Create route table.
  - Name → PublicRT
  - VPC → MyWebAppVPC
- Under Routes → Edit routes → Add route
  - Destination: 0.0.0.0/0
  - Target: Internet Gateway (MyWebApp-IGW)
- Under Subnet Associations → Edit subnet associations → Select PublicSubnet → Save.

Now the PublicSubnet has internet access.


VPC > Route tables > rtb-0d1616c48a04efa8c
VPC dashboard
AWS Global View
Filter by VPC
Virtual private cloud
Your VPCs
Subnets
Route tables
Internet gateways
Egress-only internet gateways
Carrier gateways
DHCP option sets
Elastic IPs
Managed prefix lists
NAT gateways
Peering connections
Route servers New
Security
Network ACLs
Security groups
PrivateLink and Lattice
Getting started
Endpoints
Endpoint services
Service networks
Lattice services
Resource configurations
Resource gateways
Target groups
rtb-0d1616c48a04efa8c / PublicRT
Actions
Details Info
Route table ID
rtb-0d1616c48a04efa8c
Main
No
Explicit subnet associations
subnet-03fab818deb823f46 / PublicSubnet
Edge associations
–
VPC
vpc-03bbe6bae2aaf3f47 | MyWebAppVPC
Owner ID
257605934444
Routes
Subnet associations
Edge associations
Route propagation
Tags
Routes (2)
Both
Edit routes
Filter routes
Destination
Target
Status
Propagated
Route Origin
0.0.0.0/0
igw-04223e748ce...
Active
No
Create Route
10.0.0.0/16
local
Active
No
Create Route Table
CloudShell
Feedback
Console Mobile App
© 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences


VPC > Route tables > rtb-0d1616c48a04efa8c > Edit subnet associations
Edit subnet associations
Change which subnets are associated with this route table.
Available subnets (1/2)
Filter subnet associations
Name
Subnet ID
IPv4 CIDR
IPv6 CIDR
Route table ID
PublicSubnet
subnet-03fab818deb823...
10.0.1.0/24
–
rtb-0d1616c48a04efa8c / Publici
PrivateSubnet
subnet-0ccc95561054a7...
10.0.2.0/24
–
Main (rtb-010770c542d927db3)
Selected subnets
subnet-03fab818deb823f46 / PublicSubnet
Cancel
Save associations

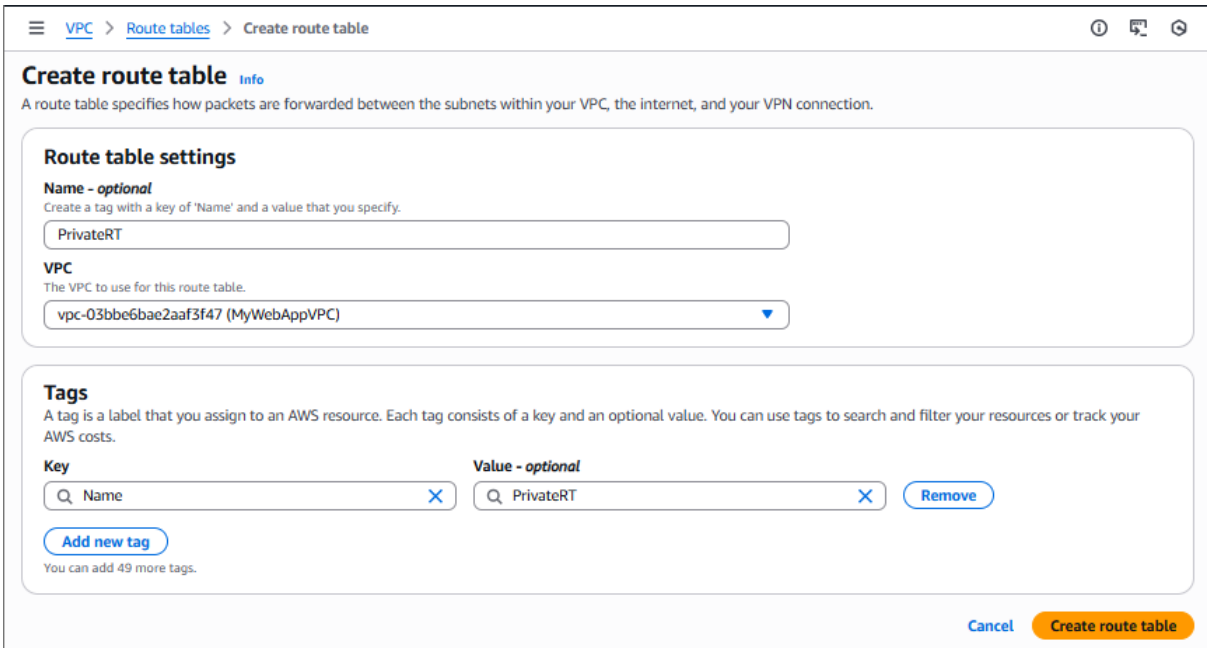
(b) Private Route Table

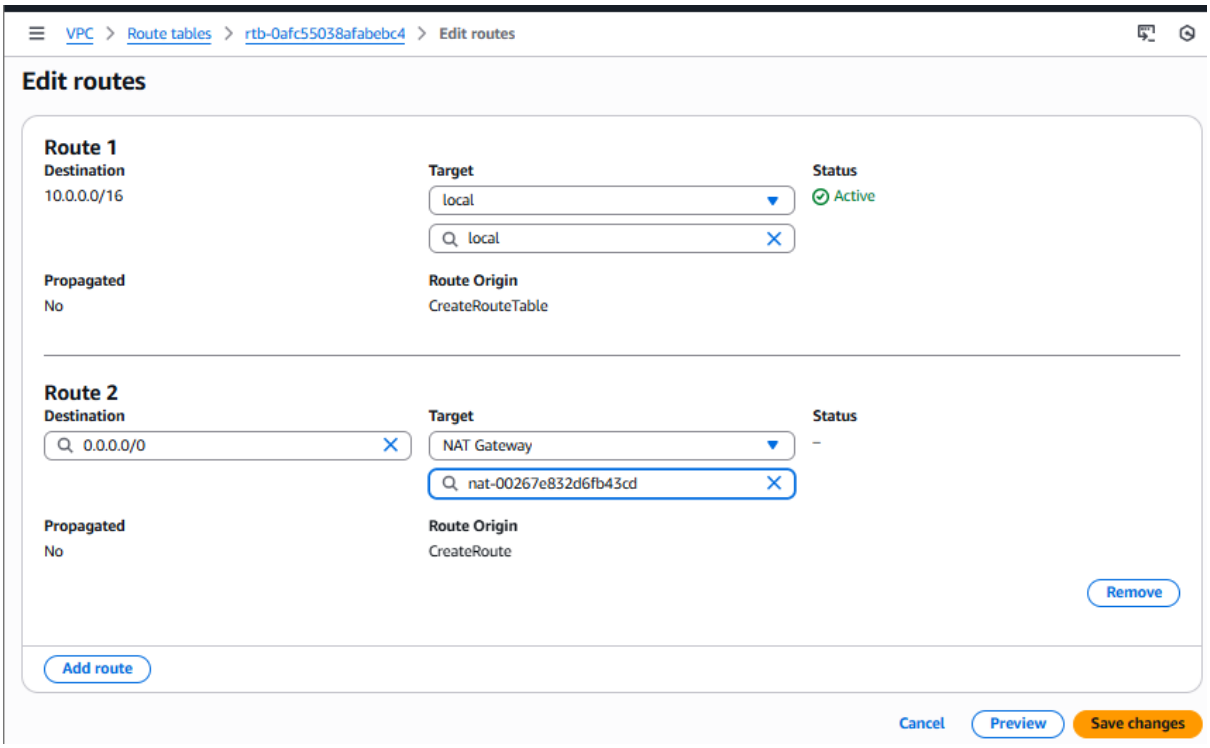
- Create another Route Table → Name PrivateRT.
- Under Routes → Edit routes → Add route
    - Destination: 0.0.0.0/0
    - Target: NAT Gateway (MyWebApp-NATGW)
- Under Subnet Associations → Select PrivateSubnet → Save.

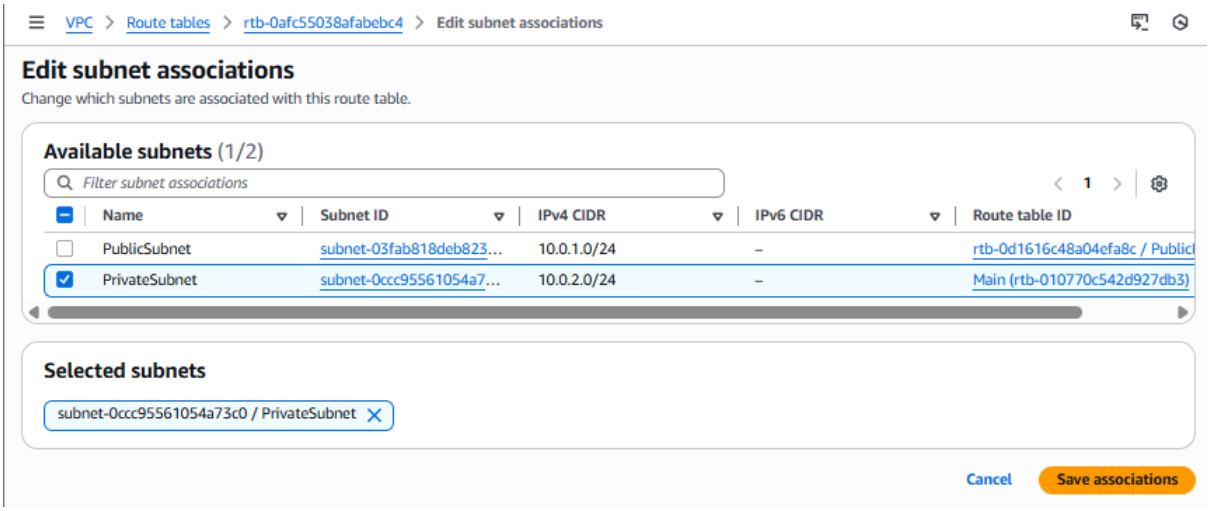
PrivateSubnet traffic goes through the NAT Gateway.

Note:

Each subnet in a VPC can be associated with **only one route table**.
If a subnet is not explicitly associated with a custom table, it will automatically use the **Main Route Table** created by default with the VPC.



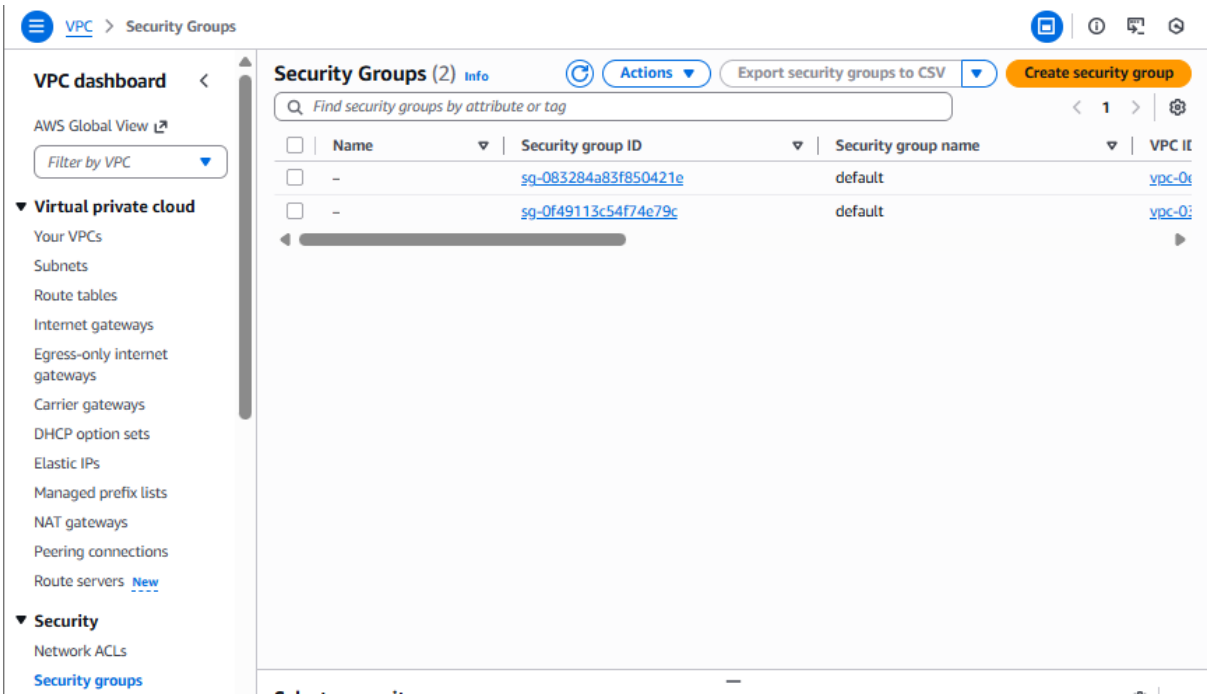




Step 6 – Create Security Groups

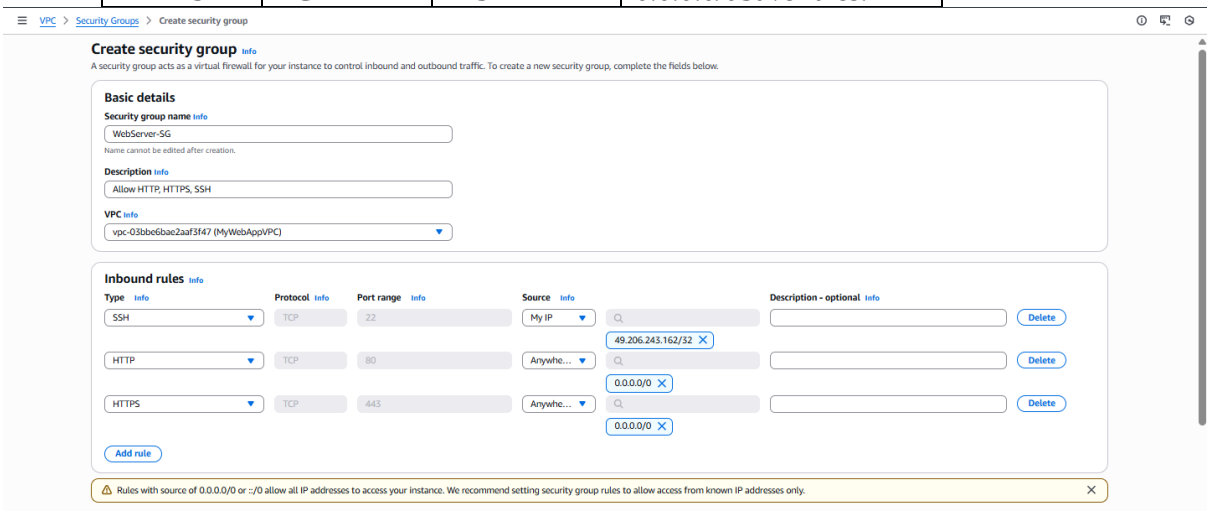
(a) WebServer-SG

1. Go to Security Groups → Create security group.
    - Name → WebServer-SG
    - Description → Allow HTTP, HTTPS, SSH
    - VPC → MyWebAppVPC



2. **Inbound Rules:**

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source
SSH	TCP	22	My IP
HTTP	TCP	80	0.0.0.0/0
HTTPS	TCP	443	0.0.0.0/0Save rules.



(b) Database-SG

1. Create another → Database-SG.
    - Allow **MySQL/Aurora (TCP 3306)** only **from WebServer-SG**.
    - No public inbound access.

Enforces least-privilege network communication.

Security Note:

Security Groups are **stateful** — if you allow incoming traffic, the return traffic is automatically permitted. Network ACLs, however, are **stateless** — inbound and outbound rules must be configured separately.

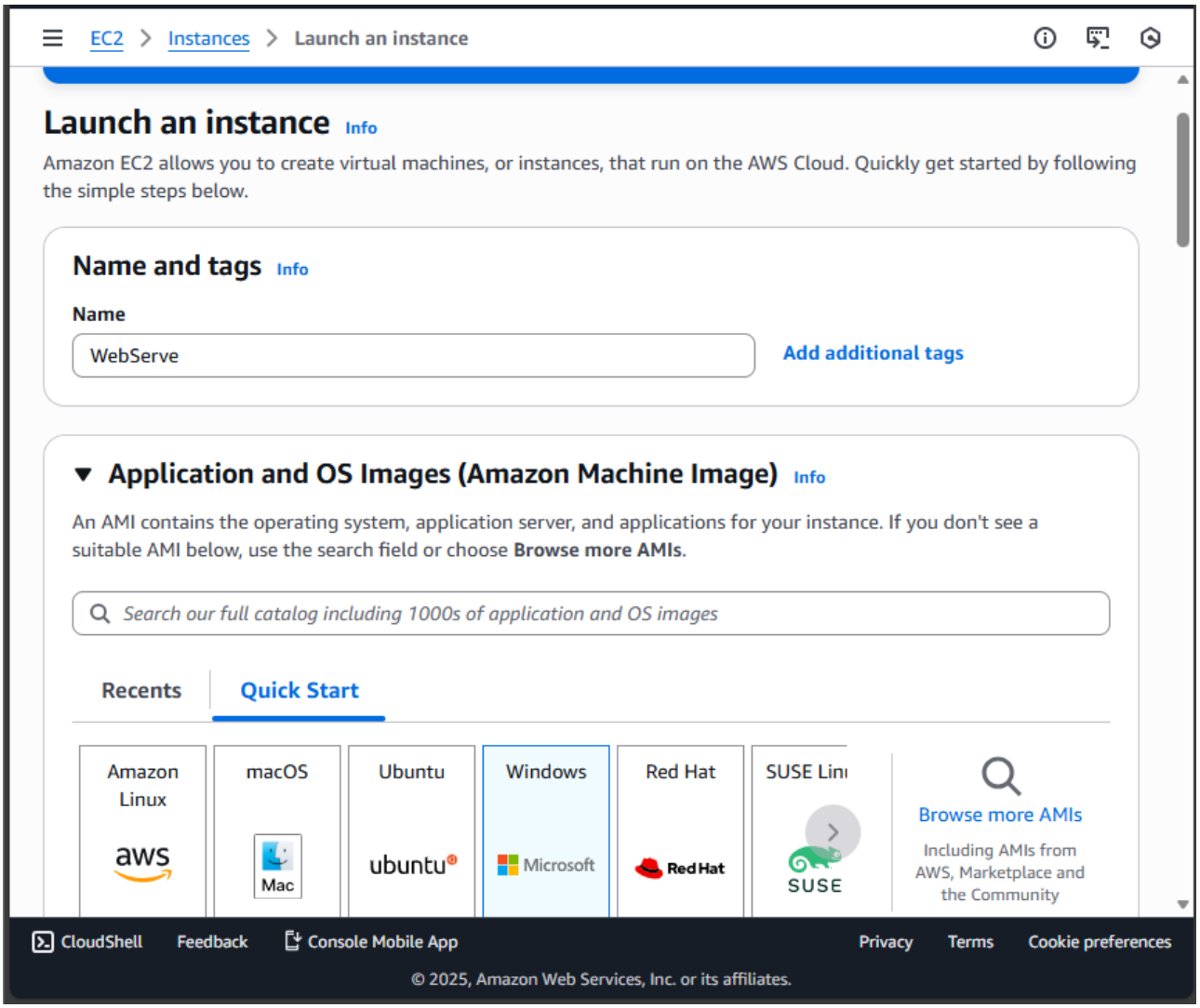
DATE: 14-11-2025

Exercise-11

Launching and Configuring EC2 Instances for Web Server in Public Subnet and Database Server in Private Subnet Using NAT Gateway for Outbound Access

Step 1 — Launch Windows instance in Public Subnet

- Go to EC2 → Launch Instance.
- Choose:
  - AMI → Windows Server (Free tier eligible)
  - Instance type → t2.micro / t3.micro
- Select:
  - VPC → MyWebAppVPC
  - Subnet → PublicSubnet
  - Auto assign Public IP → Enable
- Security Group:
  - Create WebInstance-SG
  - Allow:
    - RDP (3389) → Anywhere (for practice)
- Launch instance using key pair (.pem).


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
WebServe
Add additional tags
Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image) Info
An AMI contains the operating system, application server, and applications for your instance. If you don't see a suitable AMI below, use the search field or choose Browse more AMIs.
Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images
Recents
Quick Start
Amazon Linux
macOS
Ubuntu
Windows
Red Hat
SUSE Lin
Browse more AMIs
Including AMIs from AWS, Marketplace and the Community
CloudShell
Feedback
Console Mobile App
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences
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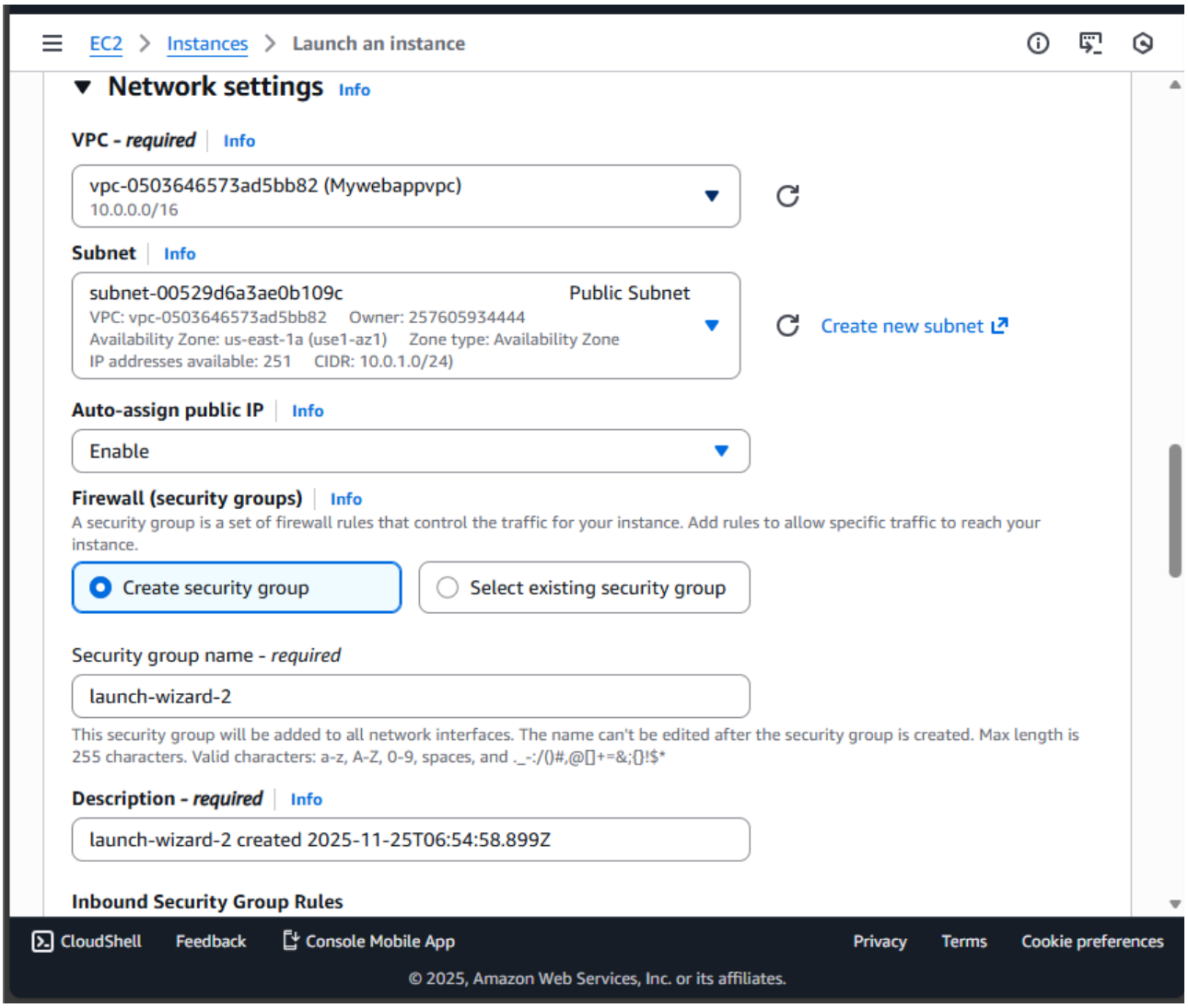
EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance
Network settings Info
VPC - required Info
vpc-0503646573ad5bb82 (Mywebappvpc)
10.0.0.0/16
Subnet Info
subnet-00529d6a3ae0b109c Public Subnet
VPC: vpc-0503646573ad5bb82 Owner: 257605934444
Availability Zone: us-east-1a (use1-az1) Zone type: Availability Zone
IP addresses available: 251 CIDR: 10.0.1.0/24)
Create new subnet
Auto-assign public IP Info
Enable
Firewall (security groups) Info
A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. Add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance.
Create security group
Select existing security group
Security group name - required
launch-wizard-2
This security group will be added to all network interfaces. The name can't be edited after the security group is created. Max length is 255 characters. Valid characters: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, spaces, and ._-:/()#,@[]+=&;{}!$*
Description - required Info
launch-wizard-2 created 2025-11-25T06:54:58.899Z
Inbound Security Group Rules
CloudShell
Feedback
Console Mobile App
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences
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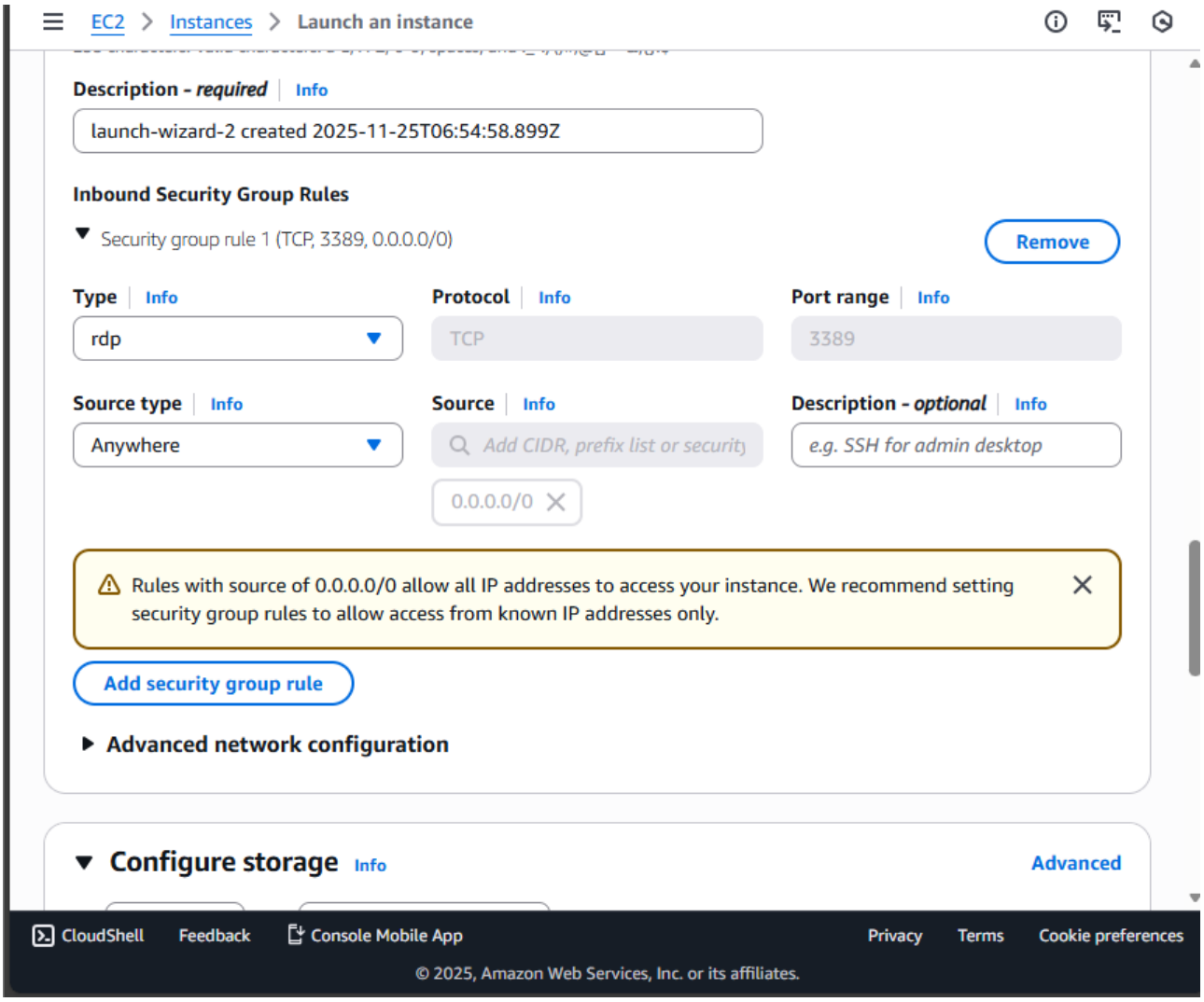


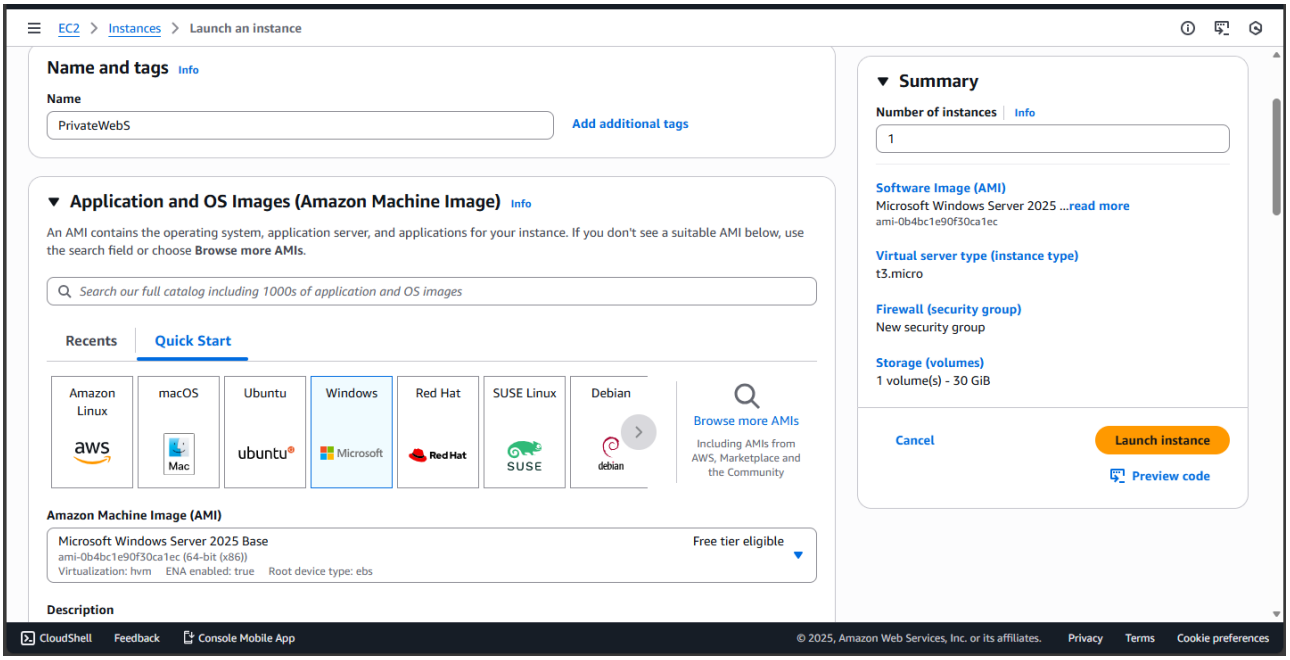
Step 2 — Launch Windows instance in Private Subnet

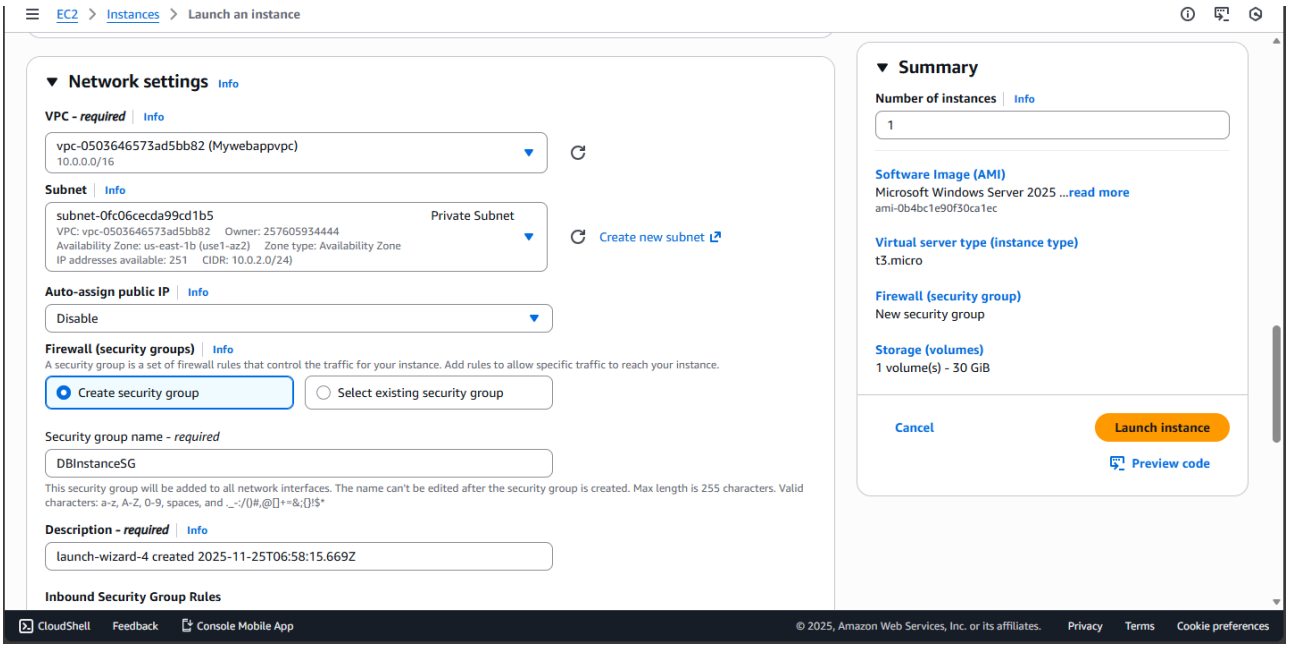
- Click Launch Instance.
- Choose:
  - Windows Server AMI
- Select:
  - VPC → MyWebAppVPC
  - Subnet → PrivateSubnet
  - Auto assign Public IP → Disable
- Security Group:
  - Create DBInstance-SG

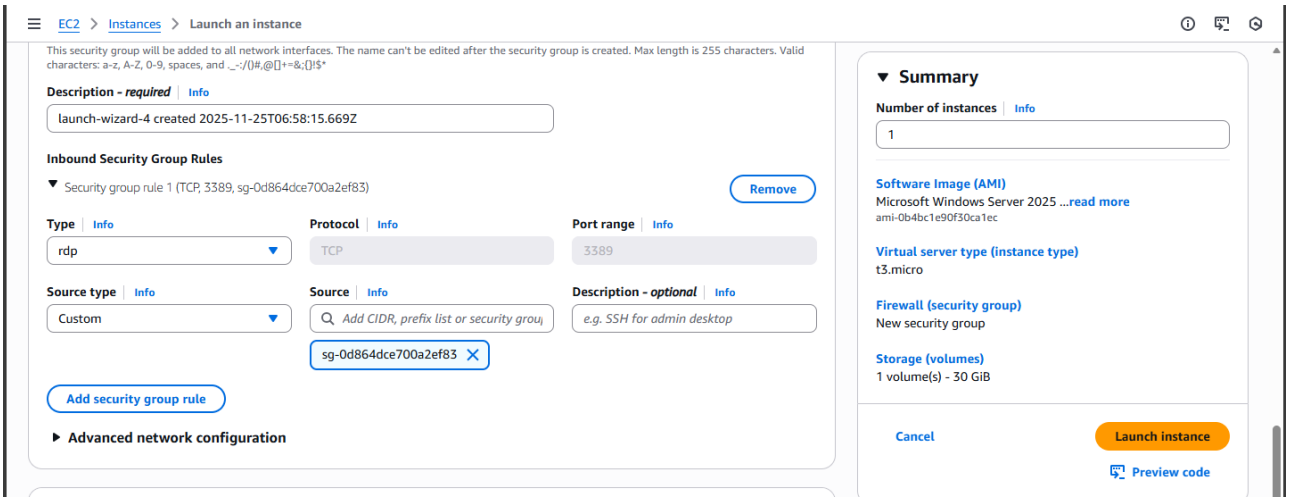
- Allow RDP only from WebInstance-SG

- Launch instance.

The DBInstance is now **fully isolated** and cannot be accessed directly from the internet.







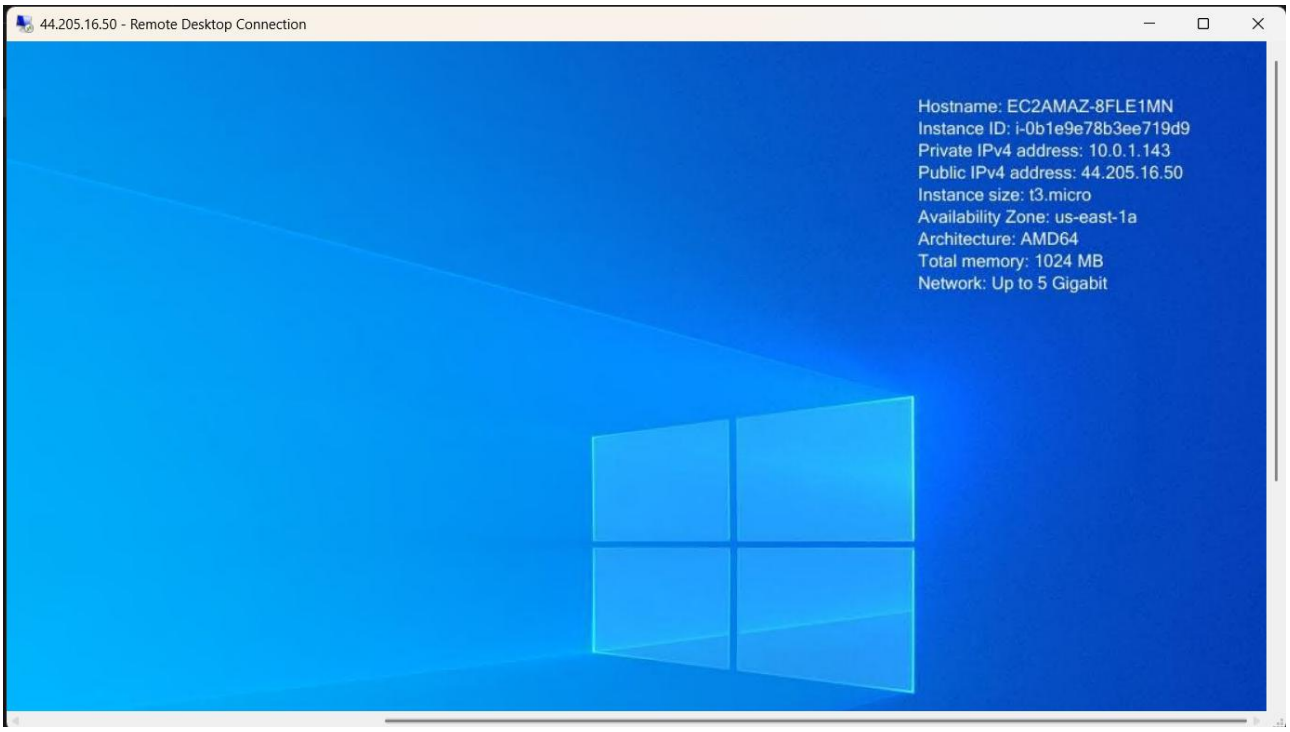
Step 3 — Connect to Public Windows Instance

1. Select WebInstance → Click Connect.
2. Choose RDP Client tab.
3. Click Get Password.
4. Upload your .pem key pair.
5. It shows the decrypted Windows Administrator password.
6. Copy the Public IP into a document for further use.

Connect using RDP

- Open Remote Desktop Connection (mstsc).
- In the dialog:
    - Computer → Public IP of WebInstance
- Click Connect.
- Credentials dialog:
- Username → Administrator
- Password → Paste decrypted password
- Click OK.

You are now inside the public Windows instance.



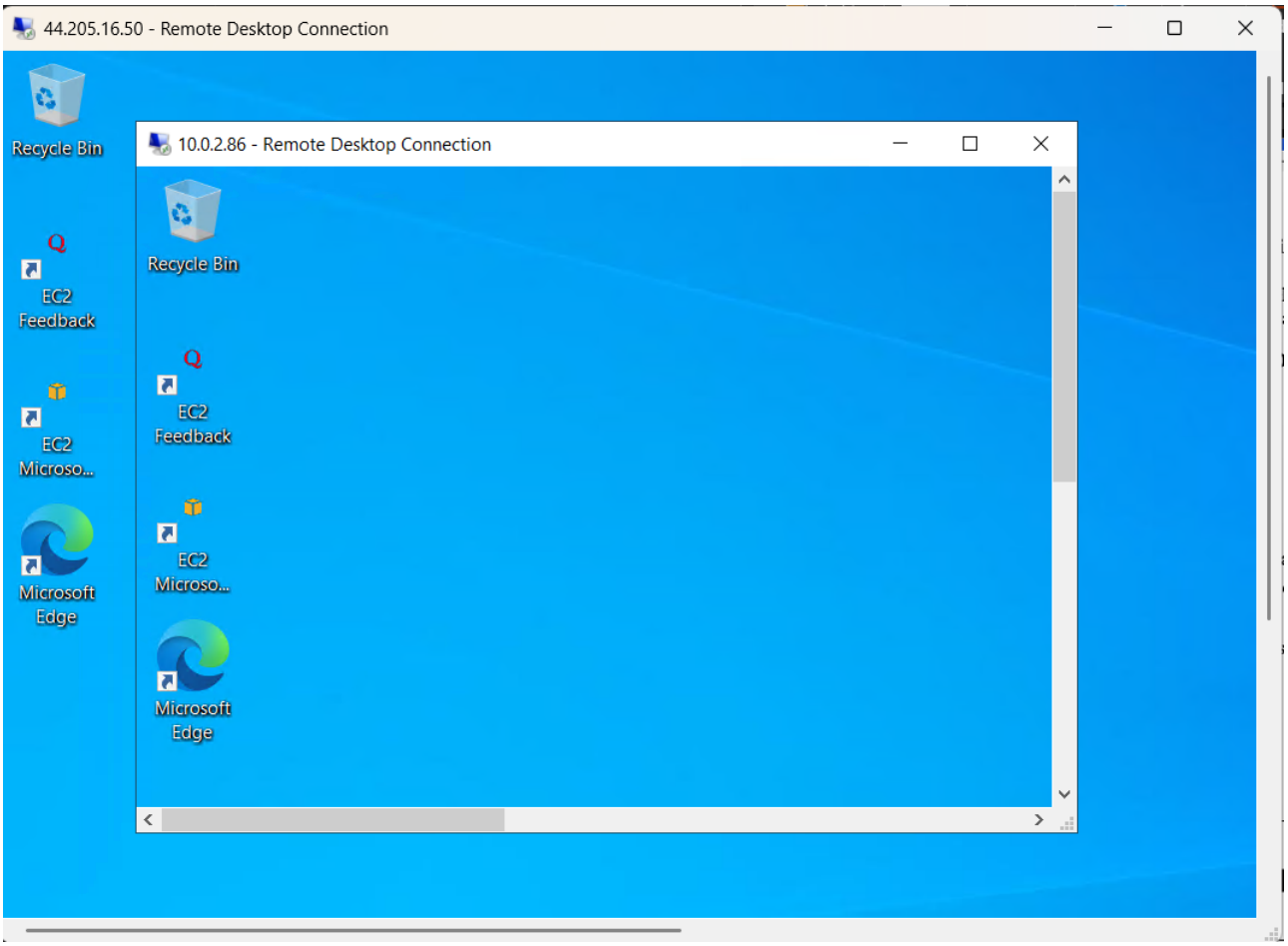
Step 4 — connect to private windows instance

We cannot connect directly from your laptop → No Public IP.
We must connect **from within WebInstance** (jump server / bastion host).

Remote Login from WebInstance → DBInstance

- While logged into WebInstance, open Remote Desktop Connection. **[mstsc]**
- Enter:
    - Computer → Private IP of DBInstance
- Click Connect.
- Credentials:
    - Username → Administrator
    - Password → Paste the decrypted password (same key pair)
- Click OK.

You are now inside the private Windows instance.



Step 5 — testing NAT gateway connectivity (Verify Internet Access)

From WebInstance (Public Subnet)

- Open a browser → Internet should work (through IGW).

From DBInstance (Private Subnet)

- Open browser → Internet should also work (through NAT Gateway).
- Internet icon will show "Internet Access".

Security Check

- DBInstance cannot receive inbound traffic from internet.
- Only outbound is allowed via NAT (safe for DB servers).

Test: From DBInstance (Private Subnet) → ping Google (Outbound Allowed)

Steps
Connect to DBInstance (using RDP from WebInstance).
Open Command Prompt inside DBInstance.
Type: ping google.com
Expected Result

- It will successfully ping google.com
- You will see replies like:
  Reply from 142.250.xxx.xxx: bytes=32 time=20ms TTL=115

Why does this work?

- Outbound traffic is allowed from Private Subnet → NAT Gateway → Internet.
- NAT Gateway acts as a proxy for the private instance.
- So the private instance can reach internet,
  but internet cannot reach the private instance.

What will NOT work?
From the Private DBInstance: ping <Your Own Public IP>
or anyone trying to ping: ping <DBInstance Private IP>

Both will fail because:

- Inbound traffic is blocked
- DBInstance has no Public IP
- SG allows inbound only from WebInstance-SG

Private instance → internet = YES (via NAT Gateway)
Internet → private instance = NO (fully blocked)
Because NAT Gateway is **one-way** only.

Elastic IP address

- A static IP address is a permanent address that doesn't change. You can manually configure a device to have a static IP address.
- An Elastic IP address is static and has to be used in a specific Region, it cannot be moved to a different Region.
- An Elastic IP address comes from Amazon's pool of IPv4 addresses.
- To use an Elastic IP address, you first allocate one to your account, and then associate it with your instance or a network interface.
- When you associate an Elastic IP address with an instance or its primary network interface, if the instance already has a public IPv4 address associated with it, that public IPv4 address is released

back into Amazon's pool of public IPv4 addresses and the Elastic IP address is associated with the instance instead.

- You can disassociate an Elastic IP address from a resource, and then associate it with a different resource.
- A disassociated Elastic IP address remains allocated to your account until you explicitly release it.
- You are charged for all Elastic IP addresses in your account, regardless of whether they are associated or disassociated with an instance.
- Static IP addresses are especially important in cases where a device has to be quickly found over the internet on a permanent basis.
- Web Servers: A website must have one or more static IP addresses to be assigned to the domain always point to the correct server.

DATE: 19-11-25

Exercise–12 Deploying and Testing a Load-Balanced Web Application

By Creating a Web Server, Building a Custom AMI, Configuring a Target Group, Launching an Application Load Balancer (ALB), Registering the Instance in the Target Group, and Testing the ALB DNS

Objective

To deploy a scalable and highly available web application on AWS by configuring:

- EC2 web server
- Custom AMI
- Target Group
- Application Load Balancer (ALB)
- Testing the ALB DNS

Description for Each Component

EC2 Web Server

What: A virtual Linux machine that hosts your web application files.
Why: It serves the actual website content that users access through the ALB.

Custom AMI

What: A snapshot/template of your configured EC2 instance (with Apache + website files).
Why: Ensures every new instance launched by the Auto Scaling Group has the same setup automatically.

Target Group

What: A collection of EC2 instances that the ALB sends traffic to.
Why: It allows the load balancer to forward requests only to healthy instances in the Auto Scaling Group.

Application Load Balancer (ALB)

What: A managed service that distributes incoming HTTP traffic across multiple EC2 instances.
Why: Ensures high availability and balanced traffic distribution for the web application.

Security Group

What: A virtual firewall controlling inbound/outbound traffic to EC2 instances and ALB.
Why: Ensures only required traffic (HTTP/SSH) is allowed for the application components.

VPC + Subnets

What: A private network environment where all resources run.
Why: Provides isolation, routing, and a structured network setup for public & private components.

Launch Template
What: A reusable blueprint containing AMI, instance type, key pair, and security group settings.
Why: The ASG uses this template to launch identical EC2 instances.

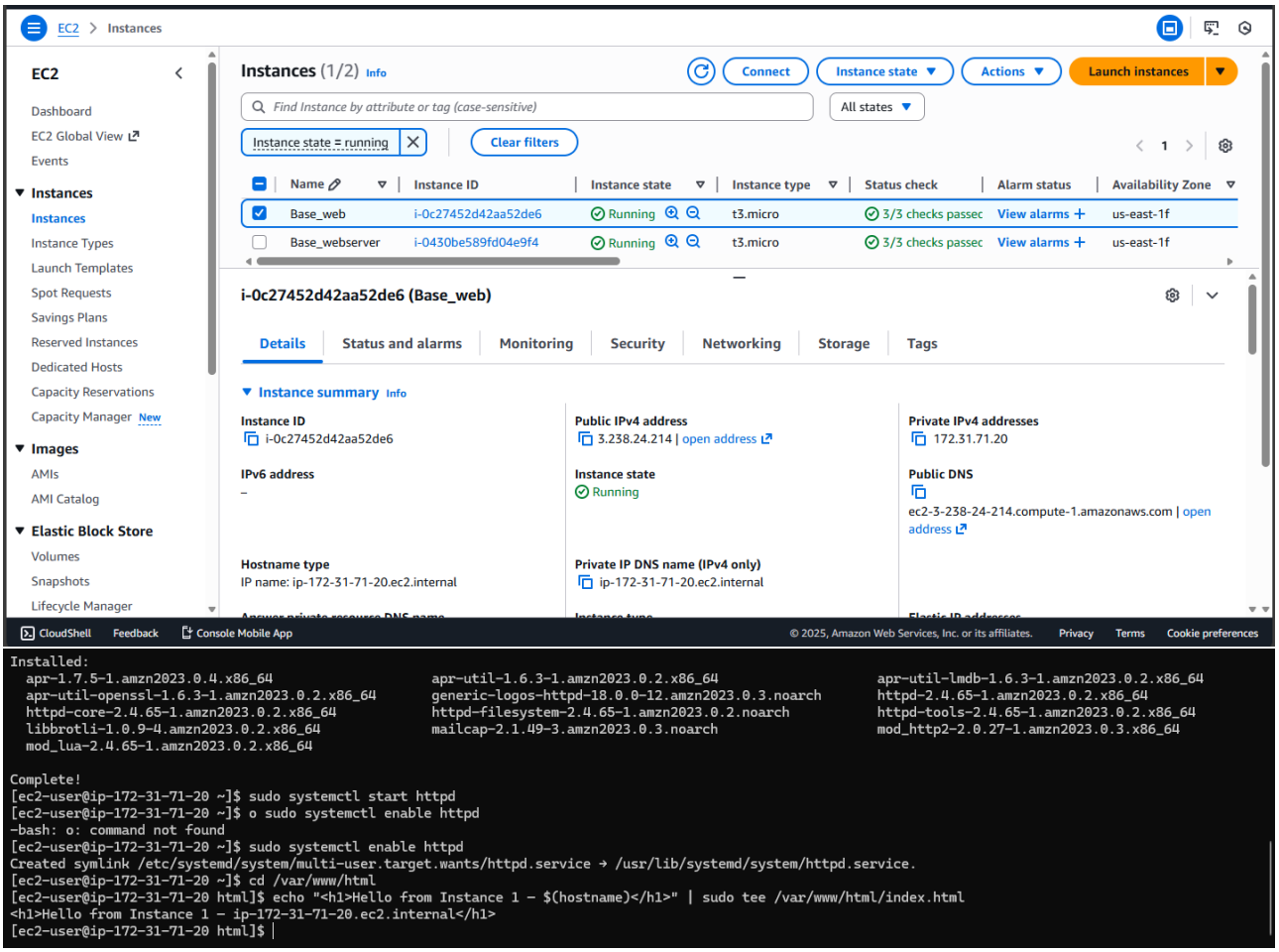
STEP 1 — Launch Base EC2 Instance

- Open AWS Console → EC2 → Launch Instance
- Name: Base-WebServer
- AMI: Amazon Linux 2
- Instance type: t3.micro
- Key Pair: your .pem file
- Security Group:
    - HTTP (80) → Anywhere
    - SSH (22) → My IP
- Launch the instance

STEP 2 — Install Apache and Create Web Page

- SSH into the instance.
- Install Apache:
    - sudo yum install httpd -y
    - sudo systemctl start httpd
    - sudo systemctl enable httpd
- Move to Web Root Folder - cd /var/www/html
- Create a webpage with hostname:
    - echo "<h1>Hello from Instance 1 — $(hostname)</h1>" | sudo tee /var/www/html/index.html

Test in browser using the instance's public IP.



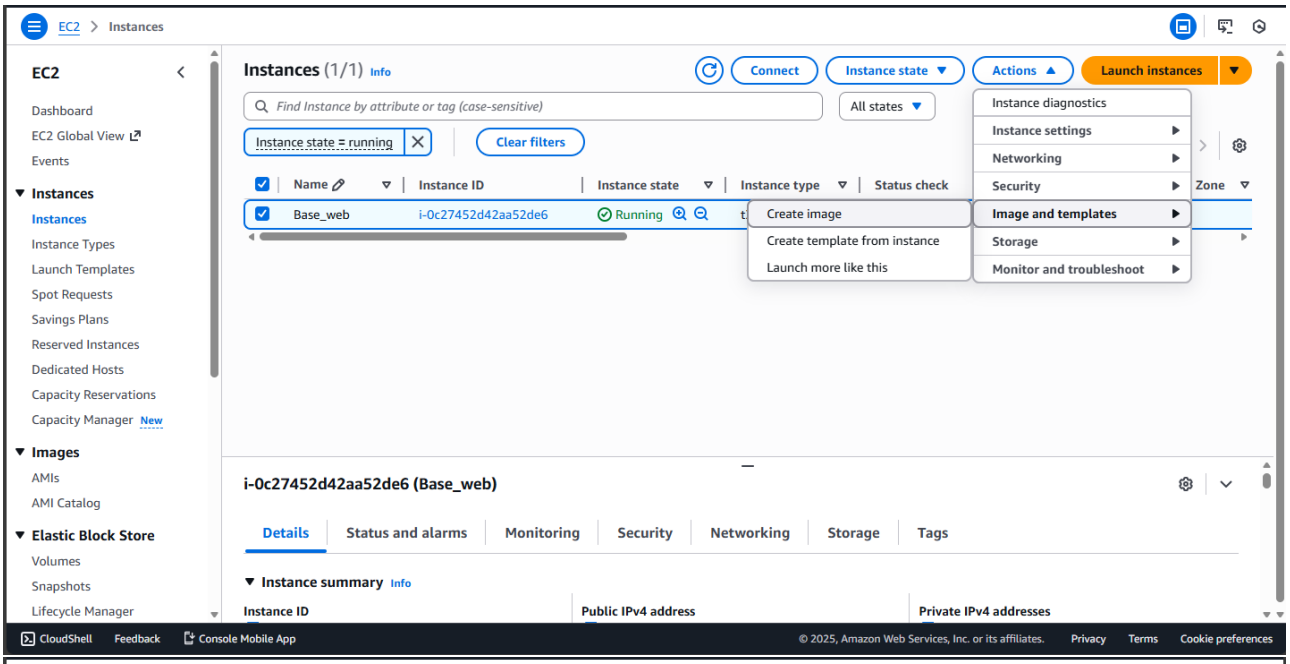

```
Installed:
  apr-1.7.5-1.amzn2023.0.4.x86_64                apr-util-1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64          apr-util-lmdb-1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
  apr-util-openssl-1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64   generic-logos-httpd-18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3.noarch  httpd-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
  httpd-core-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64        httpd-filesystem-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.noarch  httpd-tools-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
  libbrotli-1.0.9-4.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64          mailcap-2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3.noarch           mod_http2-2.0.27-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64
  mod_lua-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64

Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-71-20 ~]$ sudo systemctl start httpd
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-71-20 ~]$ o sudo systemctl enable httpd
-bash: o: command not found
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-71-20 ~]$ sudo systemctl enable httpd
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/httpd.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-71-20 ~]$ cd /var/www/html
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-71-20 html]$ echo "<h1>Hello from Instance 1 — $(hostname)</h1>" | sudo tee /var/www/html/index.html
<h1>Hello from Instance 1 — ip-172-31-71-20.ec2.internal</h1>
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-71-20 html]$
```

STEP 3 — Create Custom AMI

- Go to EC2 → Instances
- Select Base-WebServer
- Actions → Image and Templates → Create Image
- Name: WebServer-AMI
- Create
- Wait until AMI status = Available

This AMI now contains Apache + your index.html.


EC2 > Instances
EC2
Dashboard
EC2 Global View
Events
Instances
Instances
Instance Types
Launch Templates
Spot Requests
Savings Plans
Reserved Instances
Dedicated Hosts
Capacity Reservations
Capacity Manager New
Images
AMIs
AMI Catalog
Elastic Block Store
Volumes
Snapshots
Lifecycle Manager
Instances (1/1) Info
Connect
Instance state
Actions
Launch instances
Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)
All states
Instance state = running
Clear filters
Name
Instance ID
Instance state
Instance type
Status check
Zone
Base_web
i-0c27452d42aa52de6
Running
Create image
Create template from instance
Launch more like this
Instance diagnostics
Instance settings
Networking
Security
Image and templates
Storage
Monitor and troubleshoot
i-0c27452d42aa52de6 (Base_web)
Details
Status and alarms
Monitoring
Security
Networking
Storage
Tags
Instance summary Info
Instance ID
Public IPv4 address
Private IPv4 addresses
CloudShell
Feedback
Console Mobile App
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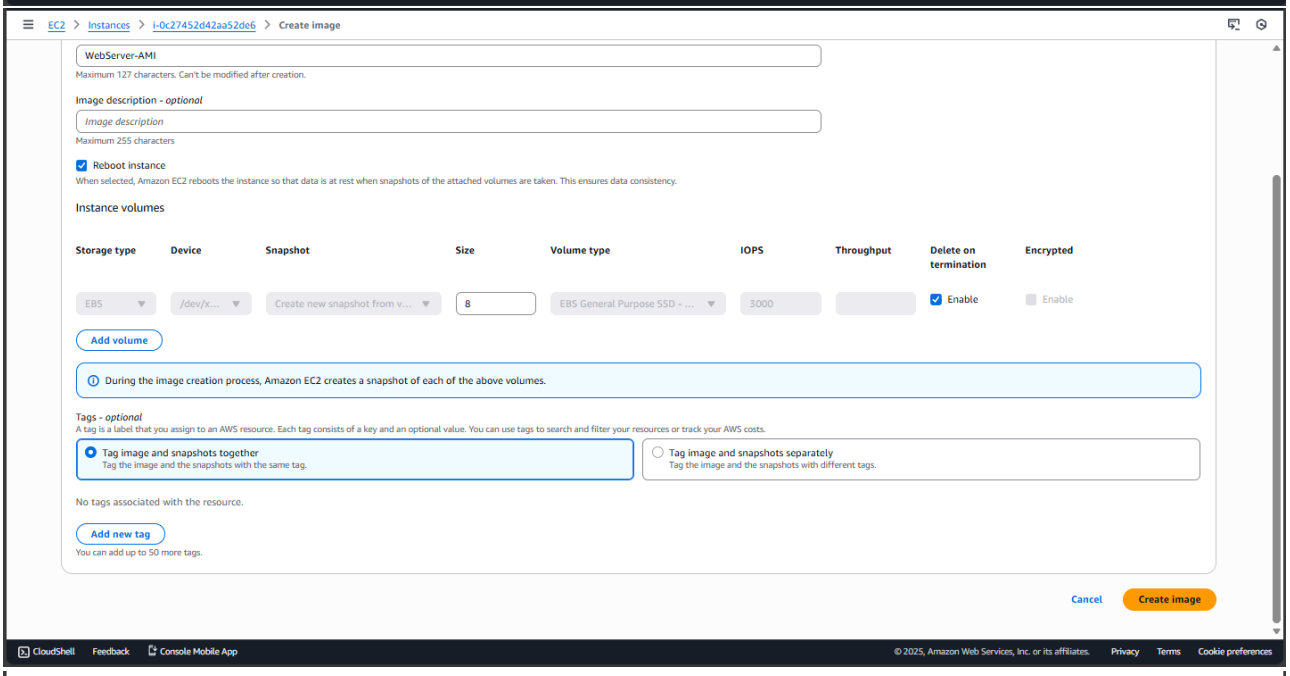
EC2 > Instances > i-0c27452d42aa52de6 > Create image
WebServer-AMI
Maximum 127 characters. Can't be modified after creation.
Image description - optional
Image description
Maximum 255 characters
Reboot instance
When selected, Amazon EC2 reboots the instance so that data is at rest when snapshots of the attached volumes are taken. This ensures data consistency.
Instance volumes
Storage type
Device
Snapshot
Size
Volume type
IOPS
Throughput
Delete on termination
Encrypted
EBS
/dev/x...
Create new snapshot from v...
8
EBS General Purpose SSD - ...
3000
Enable
Enable
Add volume
During the image creation process, Amazon EC2 creates a snapshot of each of the above volumes.
Tags - optional
A tag is a label that you assign to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value. You can use tags to search and filter your resources or track your AWS costs.
Tag image and snapshots together
Tag the image and the snapshots with the same tag.
Tag image and snapshots separately
Tag the image and the snapshots with different tags.
No tags associated with the resource.
Add new tag
You can add up to 50 more tags.
Cancel
Create image
CloudShell
Feedback
Console Mobile App
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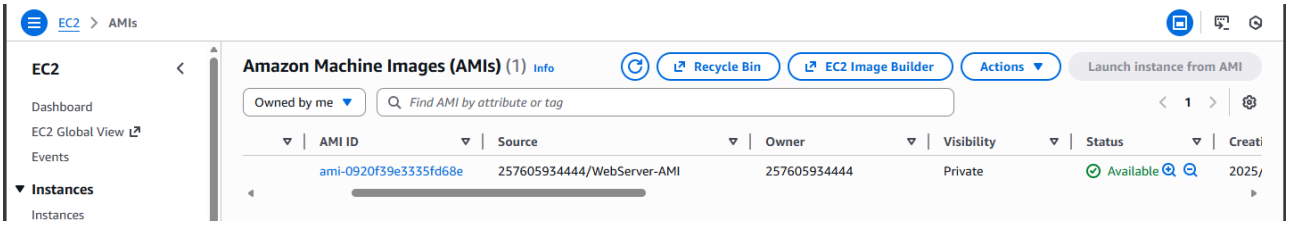
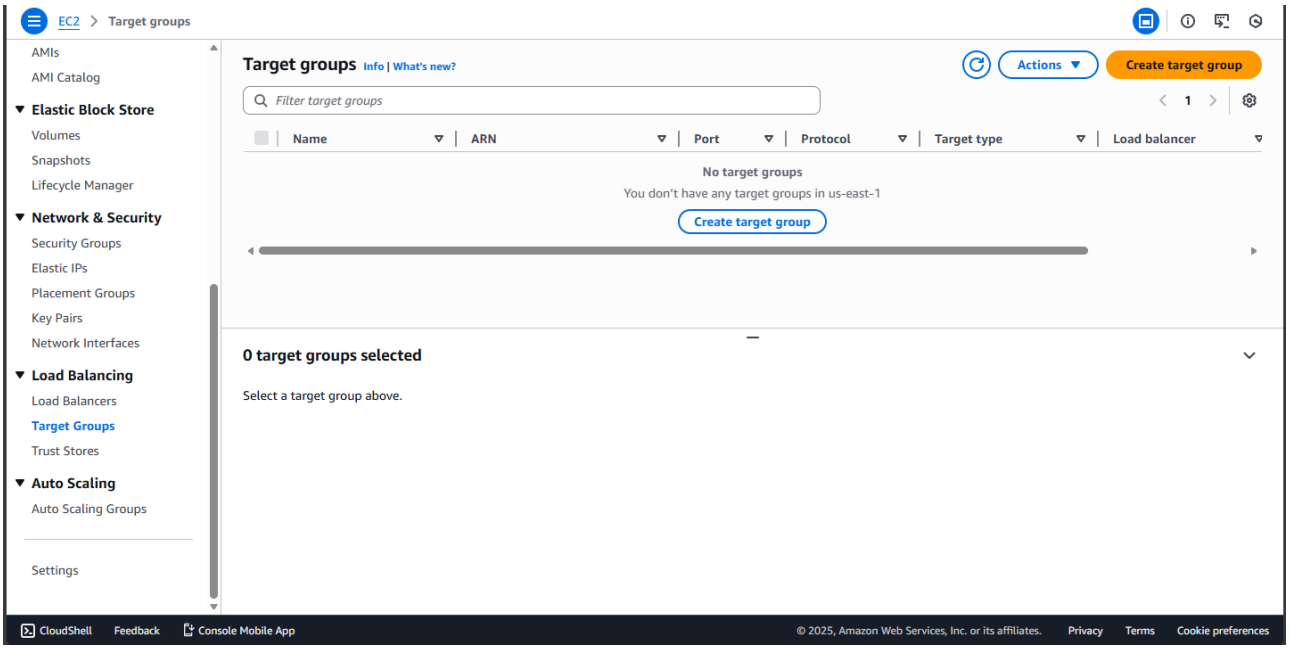
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences

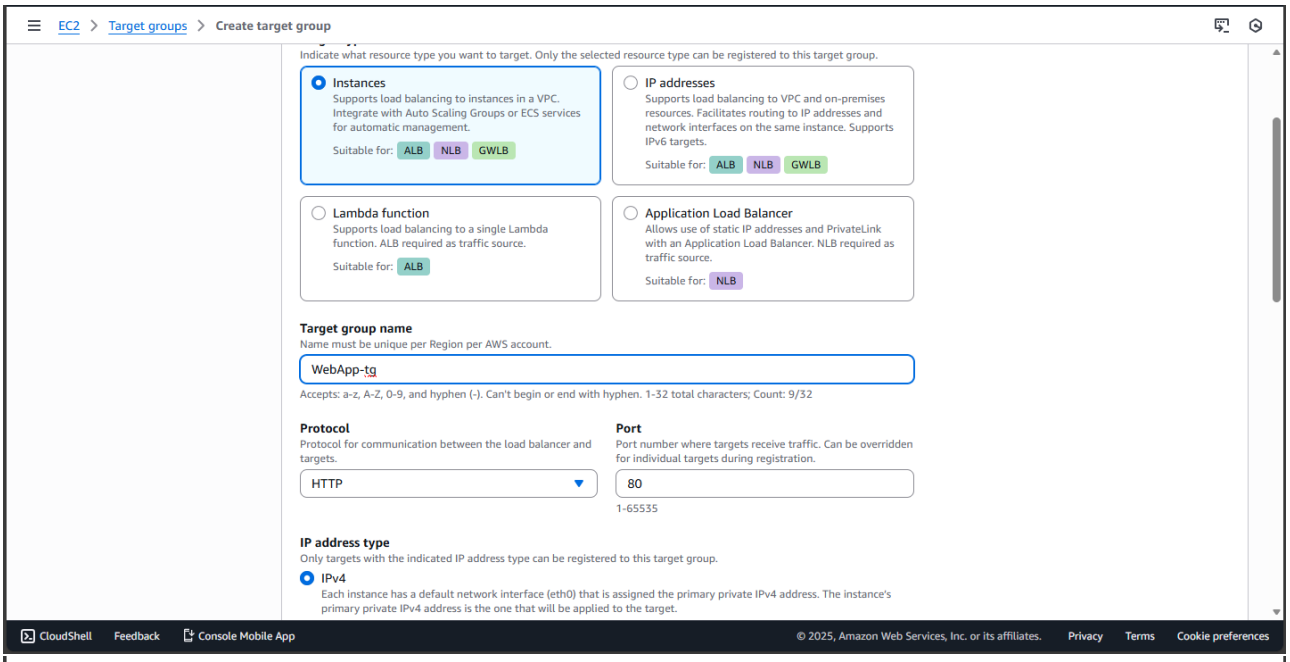

EC2 > AMIs
EC2
Dashboard
EC2 Global View
Events
Instances
Instances
Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) (1) Info
Recycle Bin
EC2 Image Builder
Actions
Launch instance from AMI
Owned by me
Find AMI by attribute or tag
AMI ID
Source
Owner
Visibility
Status
ami-0920f39e3335fd68e
257605934444/WebServer-AMI
257605934444
Private
Available

STEP 4 — Create Target Group

1. EC2 → **Target Groups** → Create Target Group
2. Target type: **Instances**
3. Name: WebApp-TG
4. Protocol: HTTP
5. Port: 80
6. Health Check Path: /
7. Create (do not register instances manually)

Purpose: Target Group holds the list of EC2 instances behind the Load Balancer.




EC2 > Target groups > Create target group
Indicate what resource type you want to target. Only the selected resource type can be registered to this target group.
Instances
Supports load balancing to instances in a VPC. Integrate with Auto Scaling Groups or ECS services for automatic management.
Suitable for: ALB NLB GWLB
IP addresses
Supports load balancing to VPC and on-premises resources. Facilitates routing to IP addresses and network interfaces on the same instance. Supports IPv6 targets.
Suitable for: ALB NLB GWLB
Lambda function
Supports load balancing to a single Lambda function. ALB required as traffic source.
Suitable for: ALB
Application Load Balancer
Allows use of static IP addresses and PrivateLink with an Application Load Balancer. NLB required as traffic source.
Suitable for: NLB
Target group name
Name must be unique per Region per AWS account.
WebApp-tg
Accepts: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, and hyphen (-). Can't begin or end with hyphen. 1-32 total characters; Count: 9/32
Protocol
Protocol for communication between the load balancer and targets.
HTTP
Port
Port number where targets receive traffic. Can be overridden for individual targets during registration.
80
1-65535
IP address type
Only targets with the indicated IP address type can be registered to this target group.
IPv4
Each instance has a default network interface (eth0) that is assigned the primary private IPv4 address. The instance's primary private IPv4 address is the one that will be applied to the target.
CloudShell Feedback Console Mobile App
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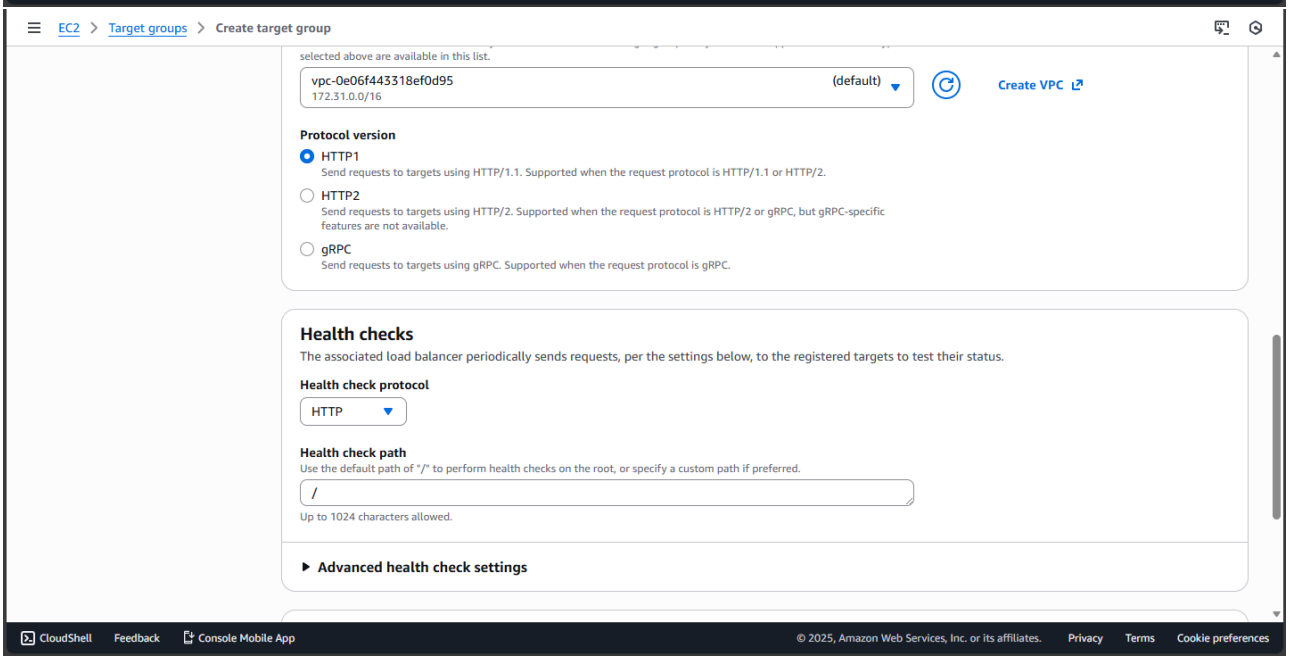
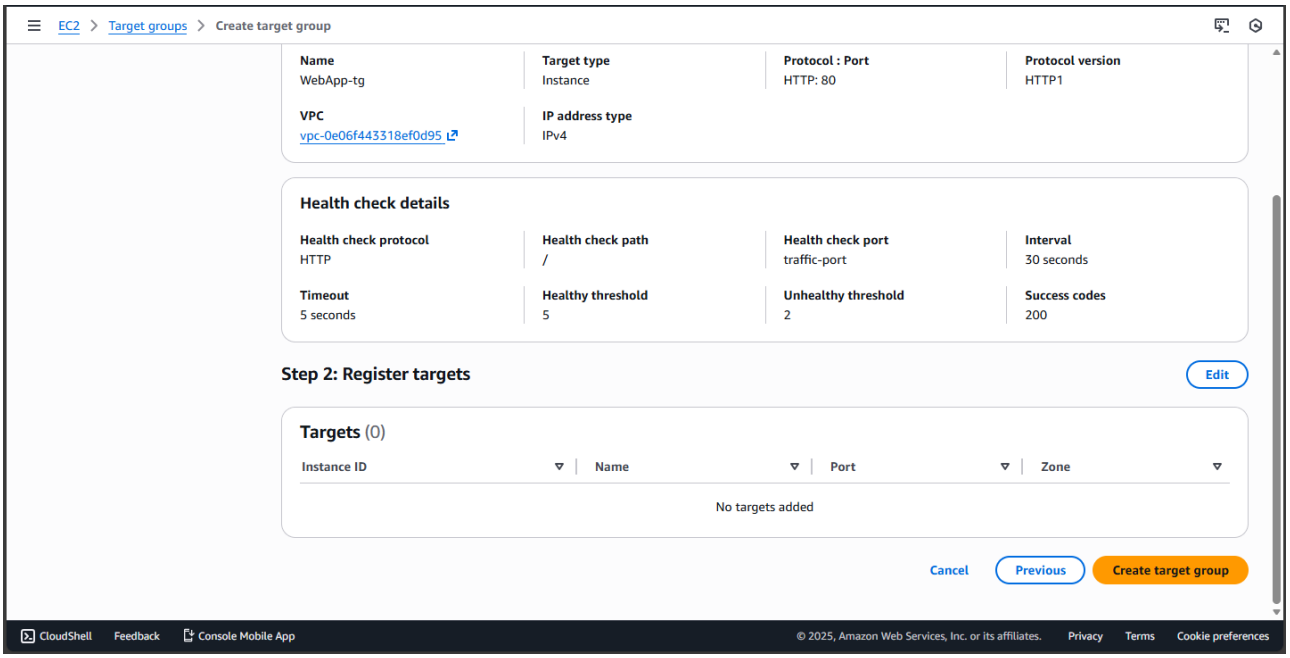
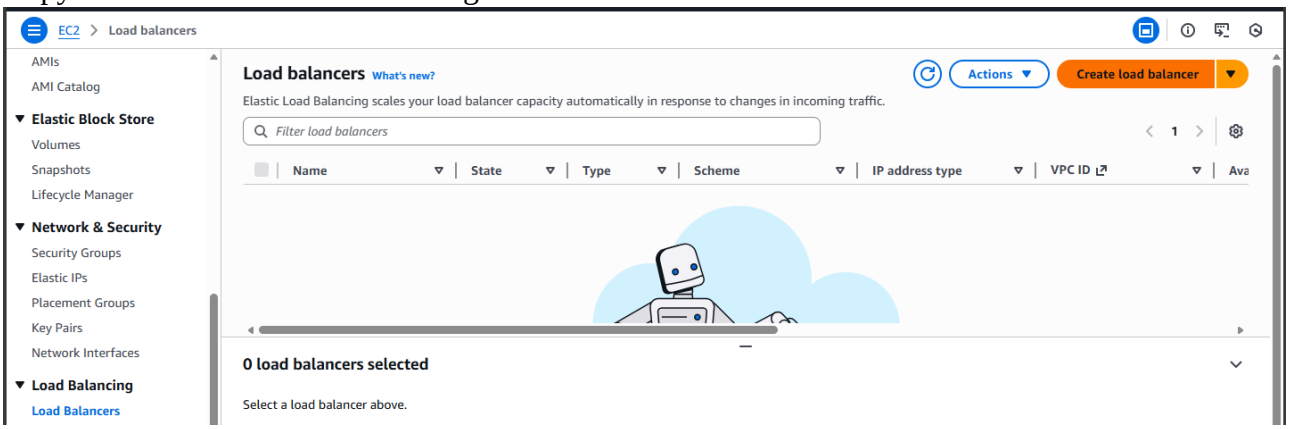

EC2 > Target groups > Create target group
selected above are available in this list.
vpc-0e06f443318ef0d95 (default)
172.31.0.0/16
Create VPC
Protocol version
HTTP1
Send requests to targets using HTTP/1.1. Supported when the request protocol is HTTP/1.1 or HTTP/2.
HTTP2
Send requests to targets using HTTP/2. Supported when the request protocol is HTTP/2 or gRPC, but gRPC-specific features are not available.
gRPC
Send requests to targets using gRPC. Supported when the request protocol is gRPC.
Health checks
The associated load balancer periodically sends requests, per the settings below, to the registered targets to test their status.
Health check protocol
HTTP
Health check path
Use the default path of "/" to perform health checks on the root, or specify a custom path if preferred.
/
Up to 1024 characters allowed.
Advanced health check settings
CloudShell Feedback Console Mobile App
© 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

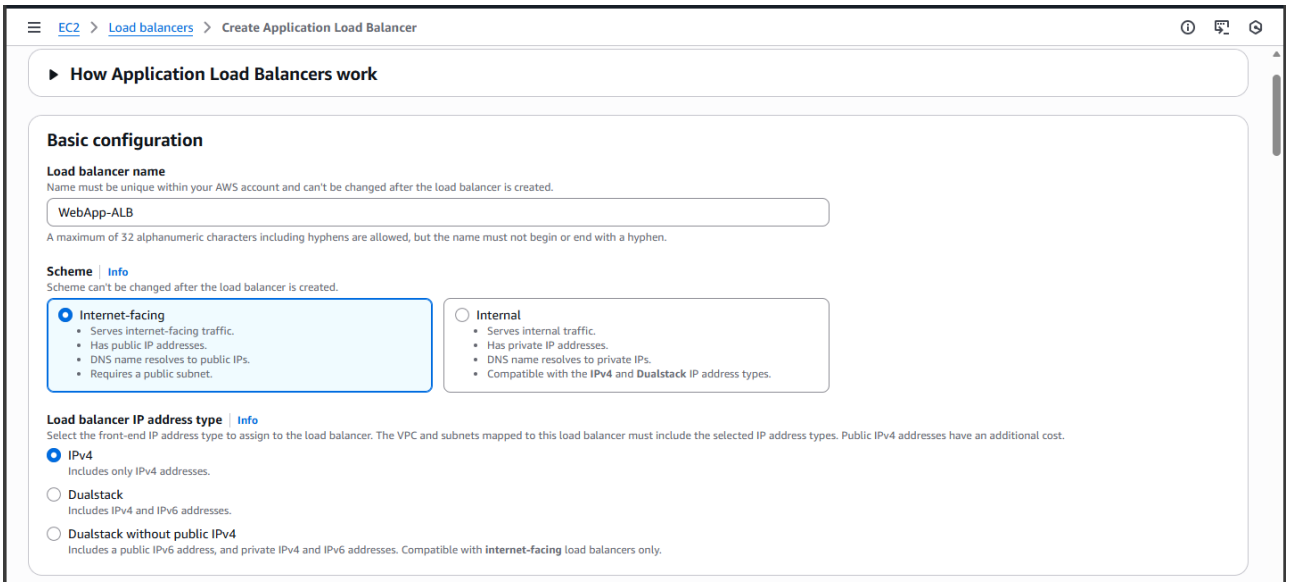


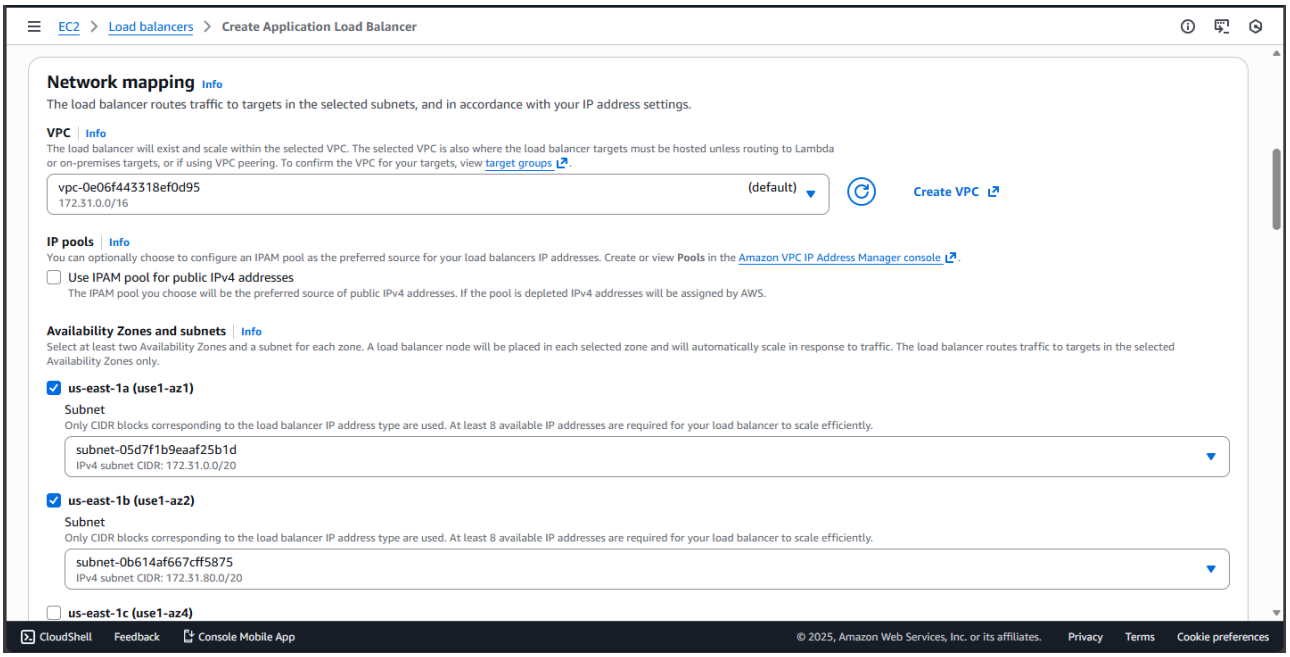
STEP 5 — Create Application Load Balancer (ALB)

1. EC2 → Load Balancers → Create Load Balancer
2. Choose Application Load Balancer
3. Name: WebApp-ALB
4. Scheme: Internet-facing
5. Listeners: HTTP (80)
6. Select two public subnets
7. Security Group: allow HTTP (port 80)
8. Forward to Target Group → WebApp-TG
9. Create

Copy the ALB DNS name for testing later.




EC2 > Load balancers > Create Application Load Balancer
How Application Load Balancers work
Basic configuration
Load balancer name
Name must be unique within your AWS account and can't be changed after the load balancer is created.
WebApp-ALB
A maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters including hyphens are allowed, but the name must not begin or end with a hyphen.
Scheme | Info
Scheme can't be changed after the load balancer is created.
Internet-facing
Serves internet-facing traffic.
Has public IP addresses.
DNS name resolves to public IPs.
Requires a public subnet.
Internal
Serves internal traffic.
Has private IP addresses.
DNS name resolves to private IPs.
Compatible with the IPv4 and Dualstack IP address types.
Load balancer IP address type | Info
Select the front-end IP address type to assign to the load balancer. The VPC and subnets mapped to this load balancer must include the selected IP address types. Public IPv4 addresses have an additional cost.
IPv4
Includes only IPv4 addresses.
Dualstack
Includes IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.
Dualstack without public IPv4
Includes a public IPv6 address, and private IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. Compatible with internet-facing load balancers only.


EC2 > Load balancers > Create Application Load Balancer
Network mapping Info
The load balancer routes traffic to targets in the selected subnets, and in accordance with your IP address settings.
VPC | Info
The load balancer will exist and scale within the selected VPC. The selected VPC is also where the load balancer targets must be hosted unless routing to Lambda or on-premises targets, or if using VPC peering. To confirm the VPC for your targets, view target groups.
vpc-0e06f443318ef0d95
172.31.0.0/16
(default)
Create VPC
IP pools | Info
You can optionally choose to configure an IPAM pool as the preferred source for your load balancers IP addresses. Create or view Pools in the Amazon VPC IP Address Manager console.
Use IPAM pool for public IPv4 addresses
The IPAM pool you choose will be the preferred source of public IPv4 addresses. If the pool is depleted IPv4 addresses will be assigned by AWS.
Availability Zones and subnets | Info
Select at least two Availability Zones and a subnet for each zone. A load balancer node will be placed in each selected zone and will automatically scale in response to traffic. The load balancer routes traffic to targets in the selected Availability Zones only.
us-east-1a (use1-az1)
Subnet
Only CIDR blocks corresponding to the load balancer IP address type are used. At least 8 available IP addresses are required for your load balancer to scale efficiently.
subnet-05d7f1b9eaaf25b1d
IPv4 subnet CIDR: 172.31.0.0/20
us-east-1b (use1-az2)
Subnet
Only CIDR blocks corresponding to the load balancer IP address type are used. At least 8 available IP addresses are required for your load balancer to scale efficiently.
subnet-0b614af667cff5875
IPv4 subnet CIDR: 172.31.80.0/20
us-east-1c (use1-az4)
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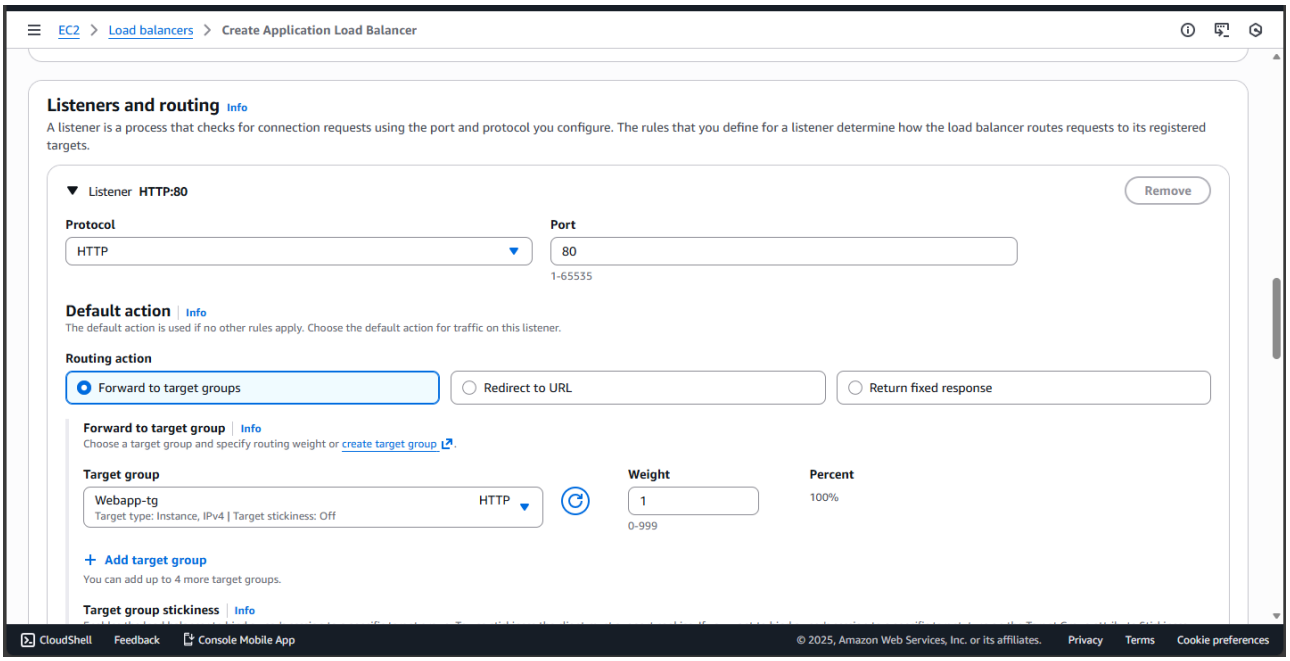


STEP 6 — Test the Load Balancer Using ALB DNS

- Go to AWS Console → EC2 → Load Balancers
  - Select your ALB: ALB-WebServer
- Copy the ALB DNS Name
  - You will see something like:
  - WebApp-ALB-123456789.ap-south-1.elb.amazonaws.com
- Open a Browser and Paste the DNS Name
  - Enter: http://<your-alb-dns-name>
  - Example: http://WebApp-ALB-123456789.ap-south-1.elb.amazonaws.com
- View the Output
  - You should see the webpage you created earlier:
  - Hello from Instance 1 — ip-xx-xx-xx-xx
  - This confirms that: The ALB is working
  - The Target Group is routing traffic
  - The instance created from your custom AMI is serving the web page
- Optional – Refresh Multiple Times
  - If you later use Auto Scaling with multiple instances:
  - Clicking Refresh will show different hostnames
  - This confirms load balancing across multiple servers

Hello from Instance 1 — ip-172-31-69-236.ec2.internal

DATE: 20-11-25

Exercise–13 Stress Testing a Linux EC2 Instance (CPU Load Test)

Objective:
To generate high CPU load on an Amazon EC2 Linux instance using the stress-ng tool and observe CPU utilization in CloudWatch.

Step 1 — Launch a Linux EC2 Instance

1. Log in to the AWS Console.
2. Go to **EC2 → Instances → Launch Instance**.
3. Name: **StressTest-EC2**
4. AMI: **Amazon Linux 2023 (Free Tier eligible)**
5. Instance type: **t2.micro** / **t3.micro**
6. Key pair: Select or create a .pem key.
7. Security Group:
    - Allow **SSH (22)** from My IP.
    - Allow **HTTP (80)** from anywhere (optional).
8. Launch the instance.

Step 2 — Connect to the EC2 Instance

Use Windows PowerShell
Navigate to the folder where pem file is located and type the following command:
ssh -i "your-key.pem" ec2-user@<public-ip>

Step 3 — Install Apache (Optional, to verify the instance is working)

sudo yum install httpd -y
sudo systemctl start httpd
sudo systemctl enable httpd
Create a test web page:
echo "<h1>EC2 Stress Test Demo — $(hostname)</h1>" | sudo tee /var/www/html/index.html

STEP 4 — Install and Run the Stress Testing Tool (stress-ng)

(For Amazon Linux 2023 EC2 Instances)
Move to the ec2-user home directory
(It is recommended to run stress-ng from the home folder)
cd ~
Install stress-ng
Amazon Linux 2023 includes stress-ng directly through dnf, so install it using:

sudo dnf install stress-ng -y

Run a CPU Stress Test

Generate high CPU load using 4 CPU workers for 2 minutes:

stress-ng --cpu 4 --timeout 120

Expected Result

- Terminal becomes busy during the 120-second load test
- After completion, you will see:

successful run completed in 120.02s

- CPU usage will spike to 90–100% (you can check using top)

Step 5 — Run Stress Test (CPU Load Generation)

Move to home directory to avoid permission issues:

cd ~

Run CPU stress for 2 minutes using 4 CPU workers:

stress-ng --cpu 4 --timeout 120

You should see messages like:

stress-ng: info: dispatching hogs: 4 cpu

stress-ng: info: successful run completed in 120.02s

This will increase CPU usage to ~100% for the duration.

Step 6 — Observe CPU Utilization in CloudWatch

Go to CloudWatch → Metrics → EC2 → Per-Instance Metrics

Select:

CPUUtilization → InstanceId → your instance

View graph in 1-minute or 5-minute intervals.

You should see a sharp spike during the 2-minute stress period.

Step 7 — Stop or Terminate the Instance

To avoid charges:

Option A — Stop the instance (safe):

Actions → Instance State → Stop

Option B — Terminate (permanently delete):

Actions → Instance State → Terminate

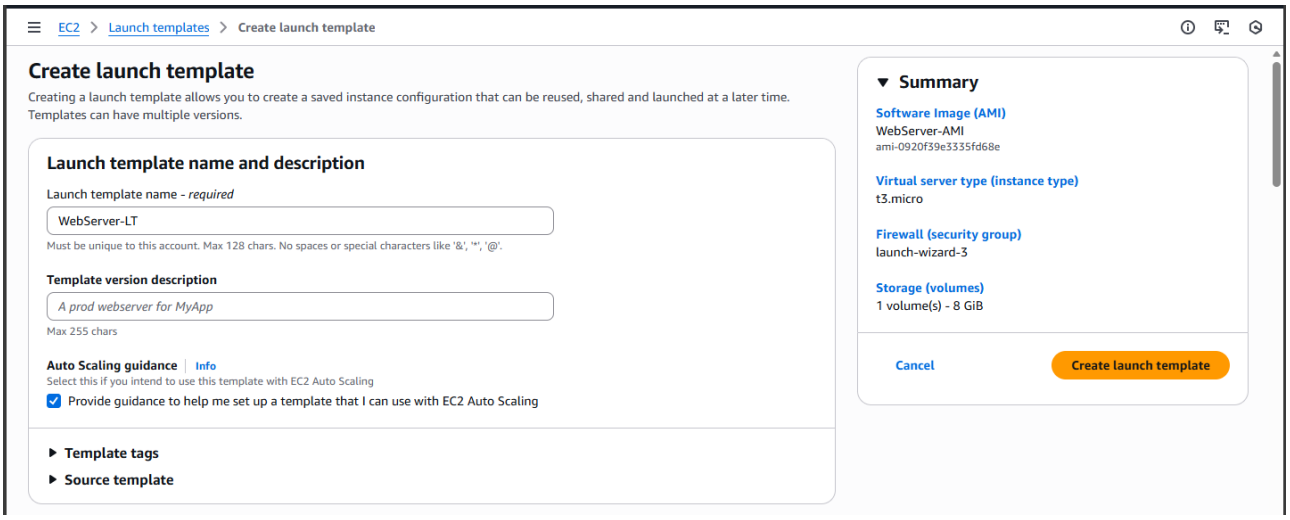
Expected Output

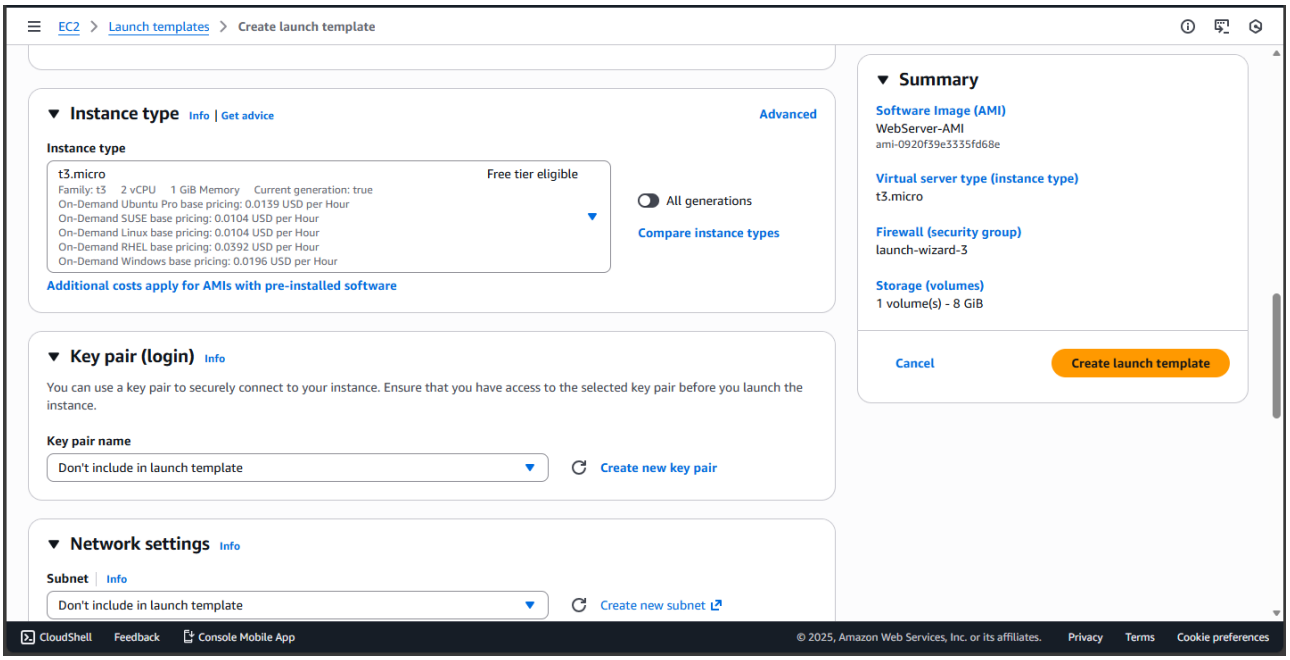
- CPU Utilization in CloudWatch should reach 90–100%.
- Stress test completes without errors.
- Students understand how CPU load affects EC2 metrics.

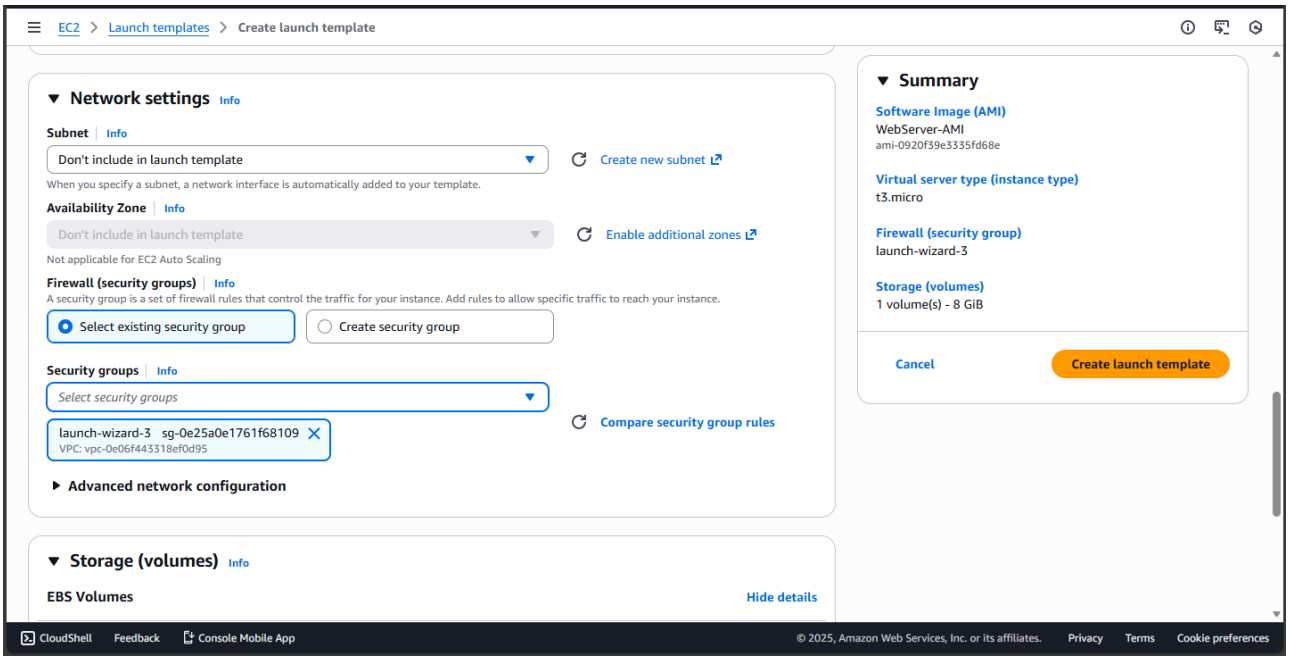
STEP 6 — Create Auto Scaling Group (ASG)

6A. Create Launch Template

1. EC2 → Launch Templates → Create
2. Name: WebServer-LT
3. AMI: WebServer-AMI
4. Instance type: t3.micro
5. Security Group: allow HTTP + SSH
6. Create

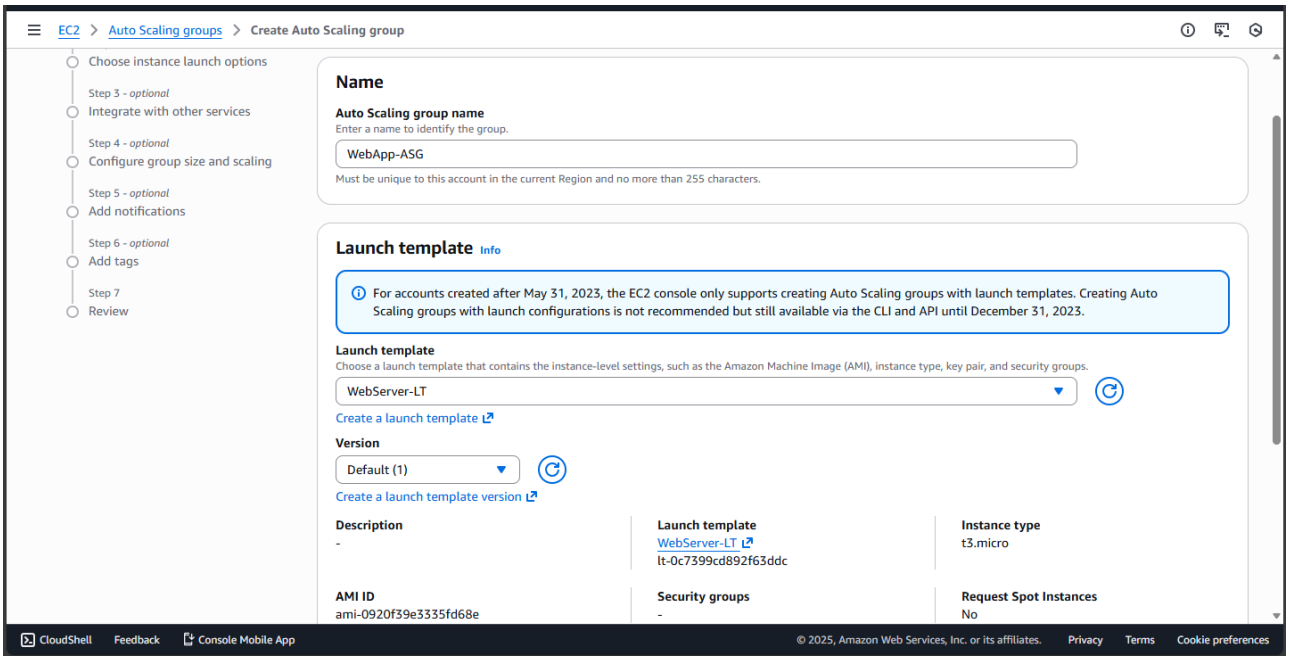






6B. Create Auto Scaling Group

1. Go to Auto Scaling → Create Auto Scaling Group
2. Name: WebApp-ASG
3. Select Launch Template: WebServer-LT
4. Choose VPC + two public subnets
5. Load Balancing:
    - Attach to existing ALB
    - Choose WebApp-TG
6. Group size:
    - Desired: 1
    - Min: 1
    - Max: 3
7. Create


EC2 > Auto Scaling groups > Create Auto Scaling group
Choose instance launch options
Step 3 - optional
Integrate with other services
Step 4 - optional
Configure group size and scaling
Step 5 - optional
Add notifications
Step 6 - optional
Add tags
Step 7
Review
Name
Auto Scaling group name
Enter a name to identify the group.
WebApp-ASG
Must be unique to this account in the current Region and no more than 255 characters.
Launch template Info
For accounts created after May 31, 2023, the EC2 console only supports creating Auto Scaling groups with launch templates. Creating Auto Scaling groups with launch configurations is not recommended but still available via the CLI and API until December 31, 2023.
Launch template
Choose a launch template that contains the instance-level settings, such as the Amazon Machine Image (AMI), instance type, key pair, and security groups.
WebServer-LT
Create a launch template
Version
Default (1)
Create a launch template version
Description
-
Launch template
WebServer-LT
lt-0c7399cd892f63ddc
Instance type
t3.micro
AMI ID
ami-0920f39e3335fd68e
Security groups
-
Request Spot Instances
No
CloudShell
Feedback
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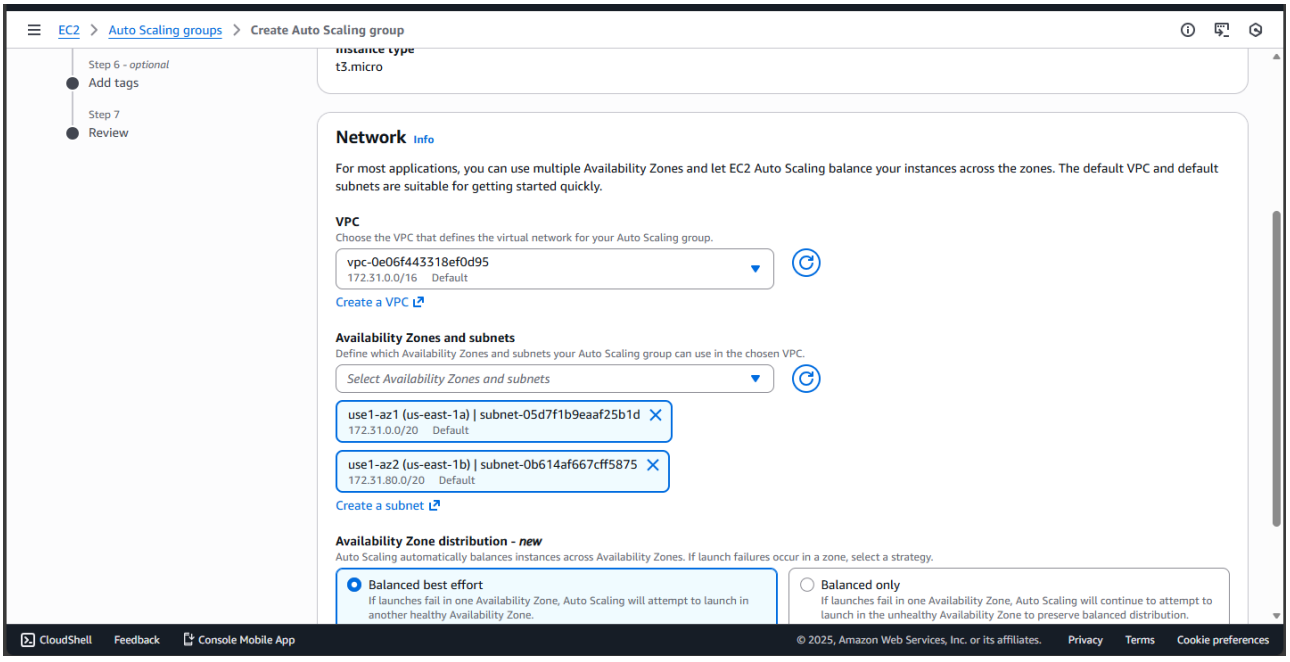
EC2 > Auto Scaling groups > Create Auto Scaling group
Step 6 - optional
Add tags
Step 7
Review
t3.micro
Network Info
For most applications, you can use multiple Availability Zones and let EC2 Auto Scaling balance your instances across the zones. The default VPC and default subnets are suitable for getting started quickly.
VPC
Choose the VPC that defines the virtual network for your Auto Scaling group.
vpc-0e06f443318ef0d95
172.31.0.0/16 Default
Create a VPC
Availability Zones and subnets
Define which Availability Zones and subnets your Auto Scaling group can use in the chosen VPC.
Select Availability Zones and subnets
use1-az1 (us-east-1a) | subnet-05d7f1b9eaaf25b1d
172.31.0.0/20 Default
use1-az2 (us-east-1b) | subnet-0b614af667cff5875
172.31.80.0/20 Default
Create a subnet
Availability Zone distribution - new
Auto Scaling automatically balances instances across Availability Zones. If launch failures occur in a zone, select a strategy.
Balanced best effort
If launches fail in one Availability Zone, Auto Scaling will attempt to launch in another healthy Availability Zone.
Balanced only
If launches fail in one Availability Zone, Auto Scaling will continue to attempt to launch in the unhealthy Availability Zone to preserve balanced distribution.
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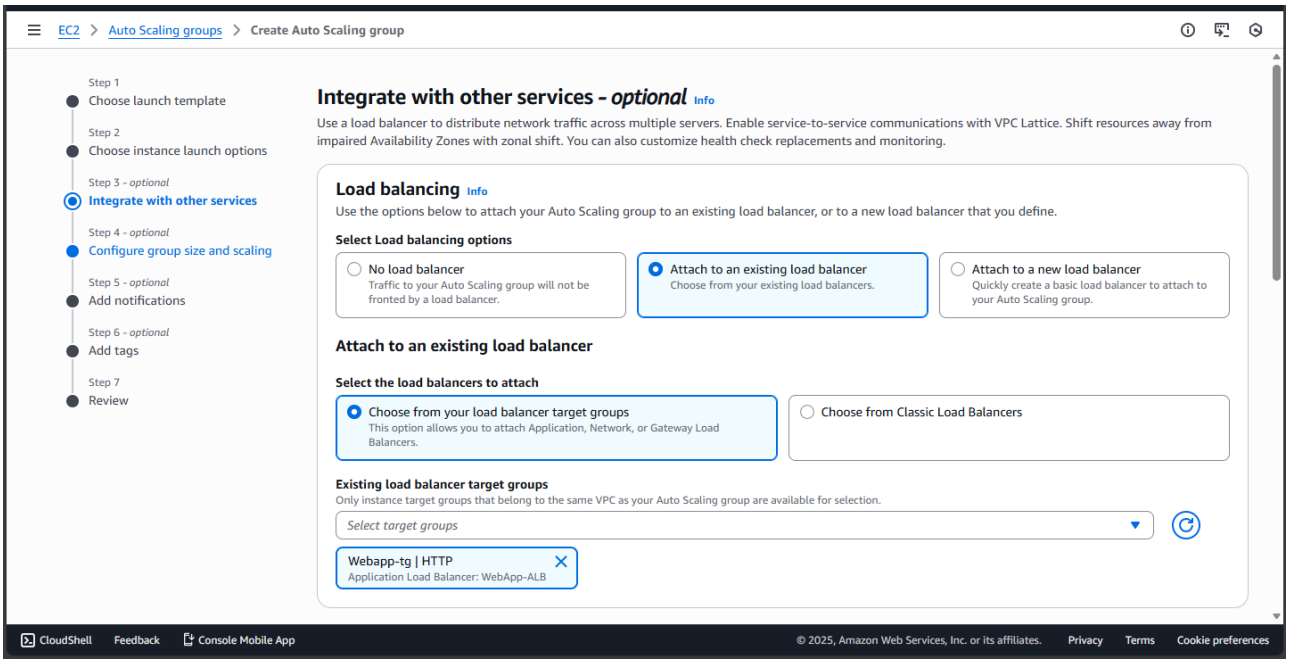
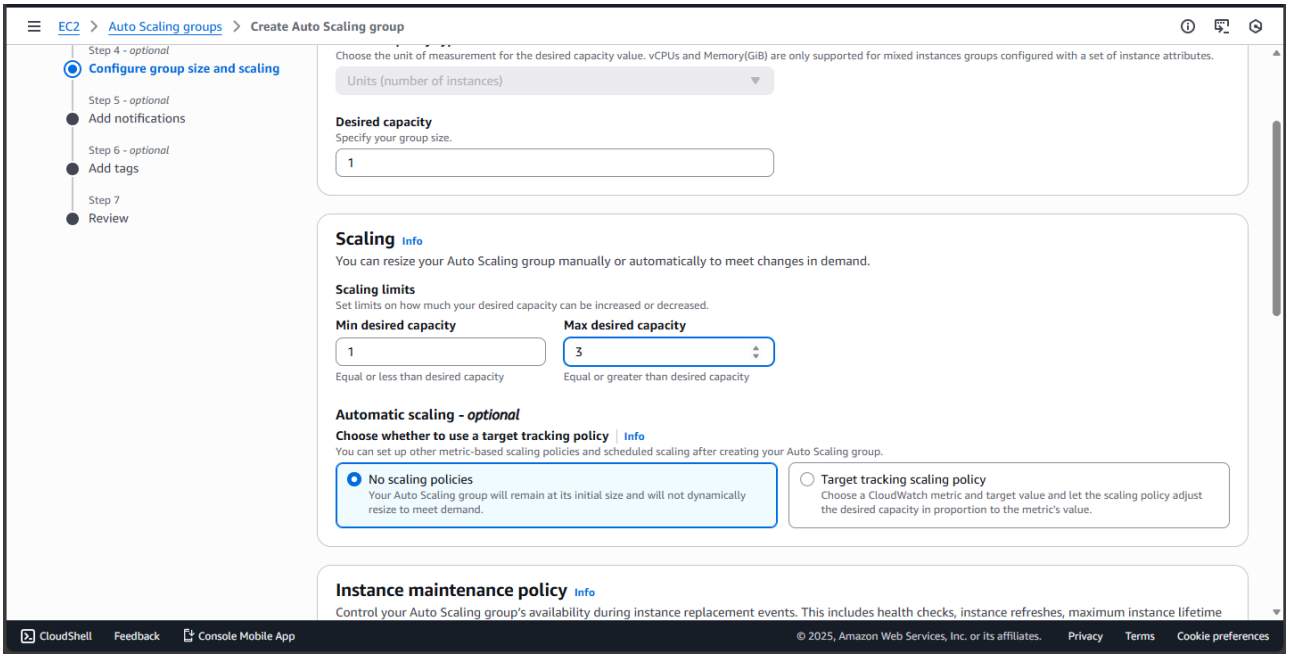




STEP 7 — Configure Auto Scaling Policies

Go to ASG → Automatic Scaling → Add Policy

Scale-Out Policy

- Metric: CPU Utilization
- Rule: > 60% for 2 minutes
- Action: Add +1 instance

Scale-In Policy

- Rule: < 20% for 5 minutes
- Action: Remove 1 instance

STEP 8 — Stress Test to Trigger Scaling
SSH into your running instance:
Install stress:
sudo amazon-linux-extras install epel -y
sudo yum install stress -y
Run CPU load:
stress --cpu 90 --timeout 300
Within 2–3 minutes:

- CPU becomes high
- ASG launches second instance
- Target Group shows both instances as healthy

STEP 9 — Test Load Balancing
Open ALB DNS Name in browser: http://<alb-dns-name>
Refresh many times — you will see:
Hello from Instance 1 — ip-XX-XX…
Hello from Instance 2 — ip-YY-YY…

- Confirms ALB working
- Confirms auto scaling working

After stress test ends → ASG scales back to 1 instance.

Extra points:

This exercise imitates a production-grade architecture used in companies.

What is a Target Group?
A Target Group is a collection of EC2 instances that receive traffic from the Application Load Balancer (ALB).
It defines:

- Which instances to send traffic to
- On which port (example: 80)
- Health check rules (path /, interval, threshold)

In simple words:
Target Group = list of servers behind the load balancer.

Why do we need two steps: Create Launch Template and Create Auto Scaling Group?
Because both have different roles:

Launch Template = WHAT to launch
It contains the configuration of one EC2 instance, such as:

- AMI
- Instance type
- Security Group
- Key pair
- Storage
- User data

This is just a blueprint.

Auto Scaling Group = WHEN & HOW MANY to launch
The ASG uses the Launch Template to automatically:

- Launch new instances
- Remove instances
- Maintain desired capacity
- Scale based on CPU/memory demand

Where to find http://<alb-dns-name>?
You can find the ALB DNS Name in the AWS Console:
Path:
EC2 → Load Balancers → Select your ALB → Description tab
There you will see:
DNS name: mywebapp-alb-12345678.ap-south-1.elb.amazonaws.com
Use it in your browser as:
http://mywebapp-alb-12345678.ap-south-1.elb.amazonaws.com
This is the public URL of your Load Balancer.

What is ALB DNS?
ALB DNS is the publicly accessible DNS name automatically created by AWS for your Application Load Balancer.
Example: myapp-alb-123456789.ap-south-1.elb.amazonaws.com
When a user types this URL:

- Traffic goes to the ALB
- ALB forwards to Target Group
- Target Group sends request to one of the EC2 instances

ALB DNS = The website URL of your Load Balancer.

DNS means Domain Name System.
DNS is a system that converts domain names to IP addresses.
Example: www.amazon.com → 52.95.120.1

A DNS Server is only one part of this system.
DNS = System that translates names to IPs.
DNS Server = Machine that performs the translation

DATE: 21-11-25

Exercise–14 Mini Project –

Deploying a Load-Balanced Web Application using Application Load Balancer (ALB), Auto Scaling Group (ASG), Custom AMI, and Target Group on AWS with CloudWatch Alarms & Stress Testing for Auto Scaling Validation.

Auto Scaling Group (ASG)
What: A service that automatically launches or terminates EC2 instances based on demand.
Why: Provides scalability so your application can handle variable traffic.

CPU-Based Scaling Policies
What: Rules that add or remove EC2 instances based on CPU usage thresholds.
Why: Ensures your application automatically scales up during heavy load and scales down to save cost.

Stress Testing (using stress/stress-ng tool)
What: A method to artificially increase CPU load on instances.
Why: Used to validate whether the Auto Scaling Group is scaling up/down correctly.

STEP 7A — Create Launch Template

Go to EC2 → Launch Templates → Create launch template
Template Name
- Launch template name: LT- WebServer

Choose AMI (Custom AMI)
Under Application and OS Images (AMI):
- Click My AMIs
- Select your custom AMI: AMI-WebServer (the AMI you created earlier)

Instance Type
Under Instance type: Select t3.micro
Key Pair
Under Key pair (login): Select your existing key pair (pemfile1.pem)
Security Group
Under Network settings → Firewall (security groups):
- Choose Select existing security group
- Select a security group that allows:
  - SSH (Port 22)

- HTTP (Port 80)

Example: launch-wizard-1 (already has both rules)

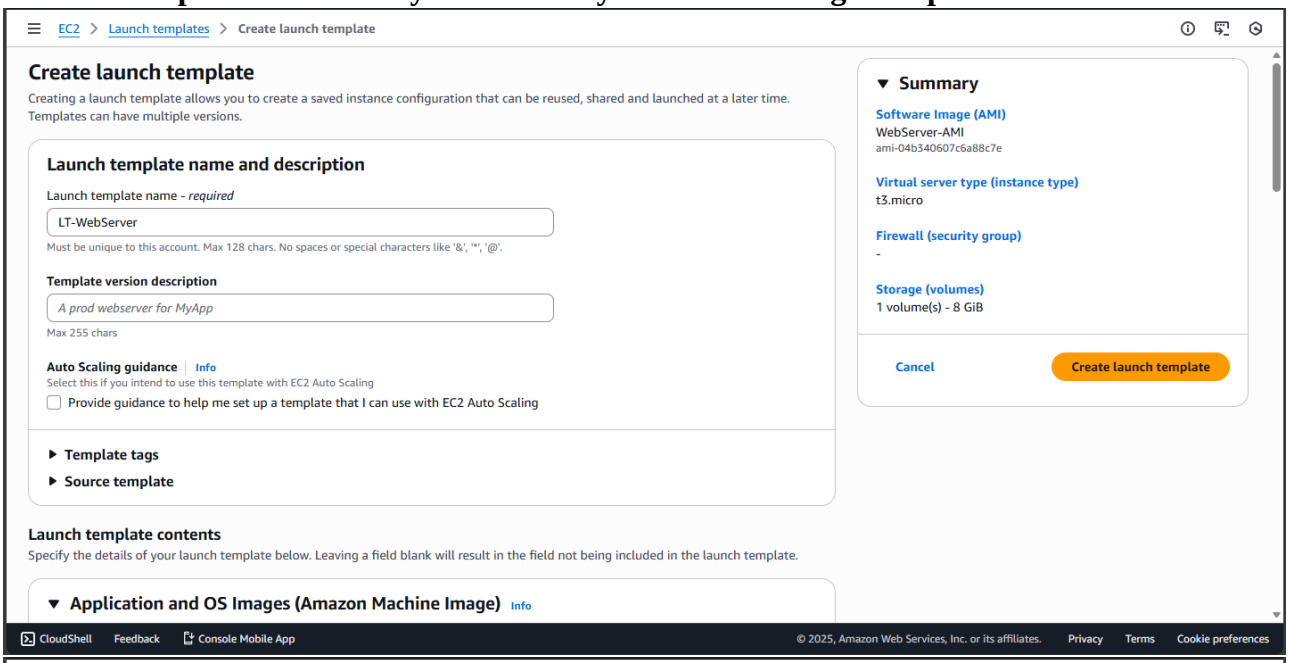
Storage

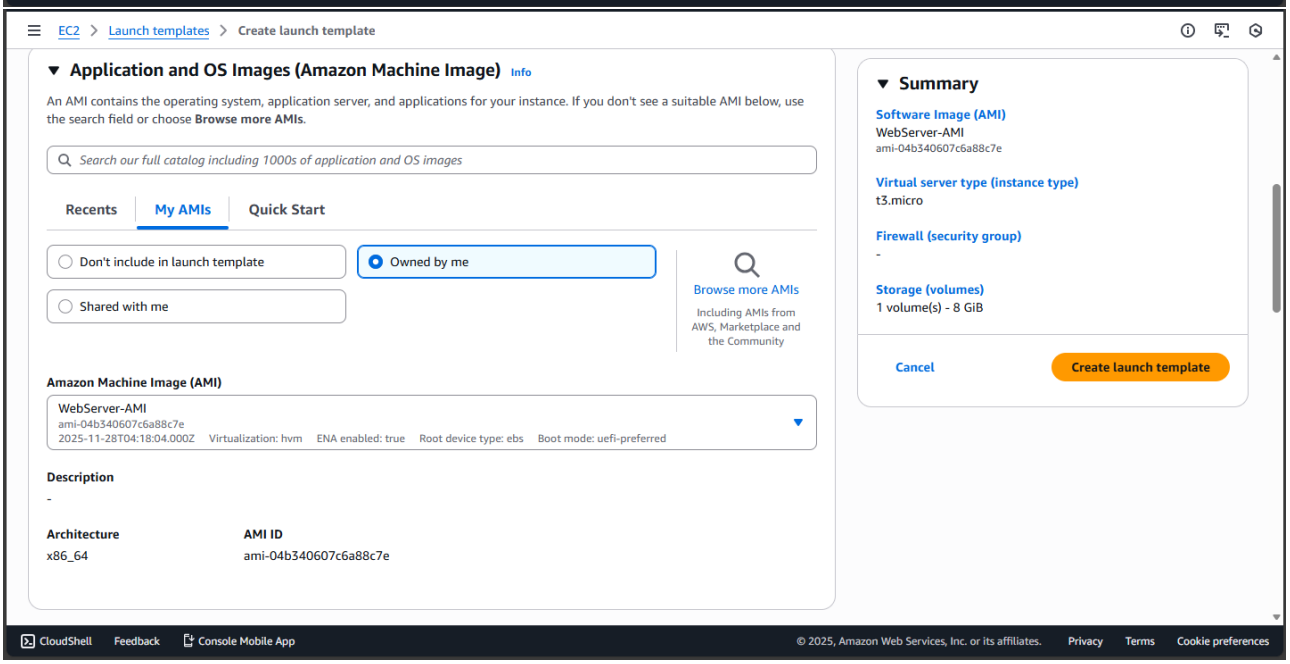
Leave default: 8 GiB gp3 (root volume)

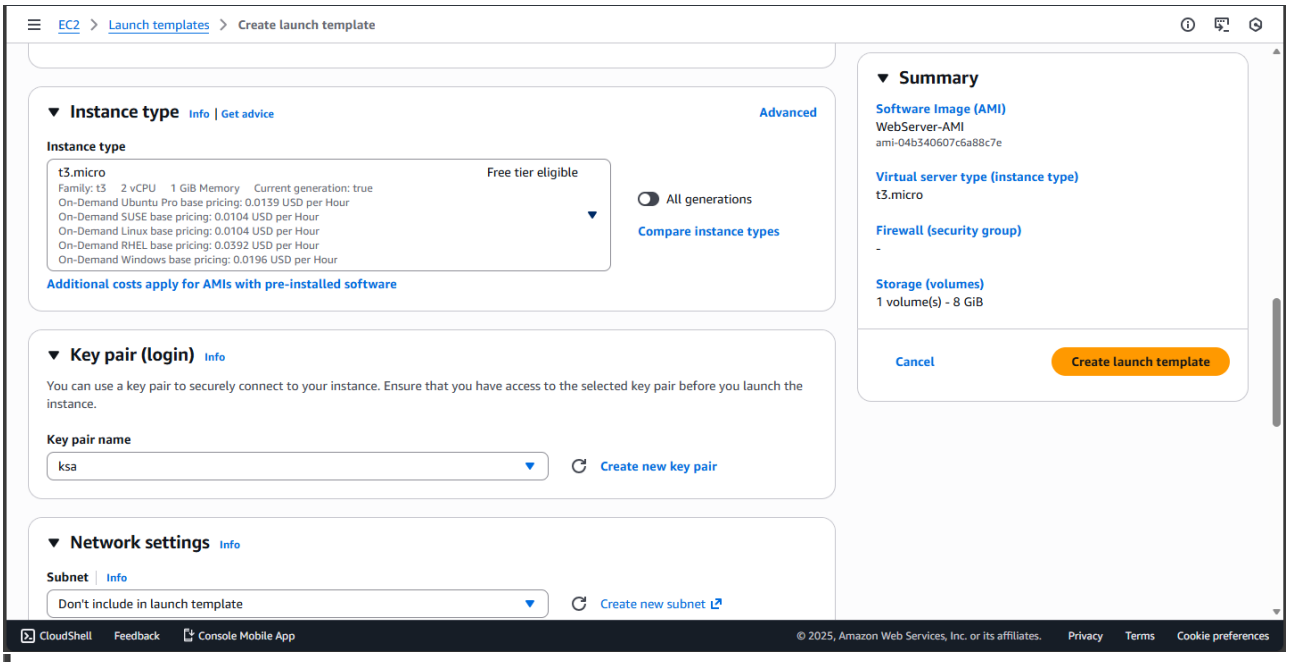
Create Template

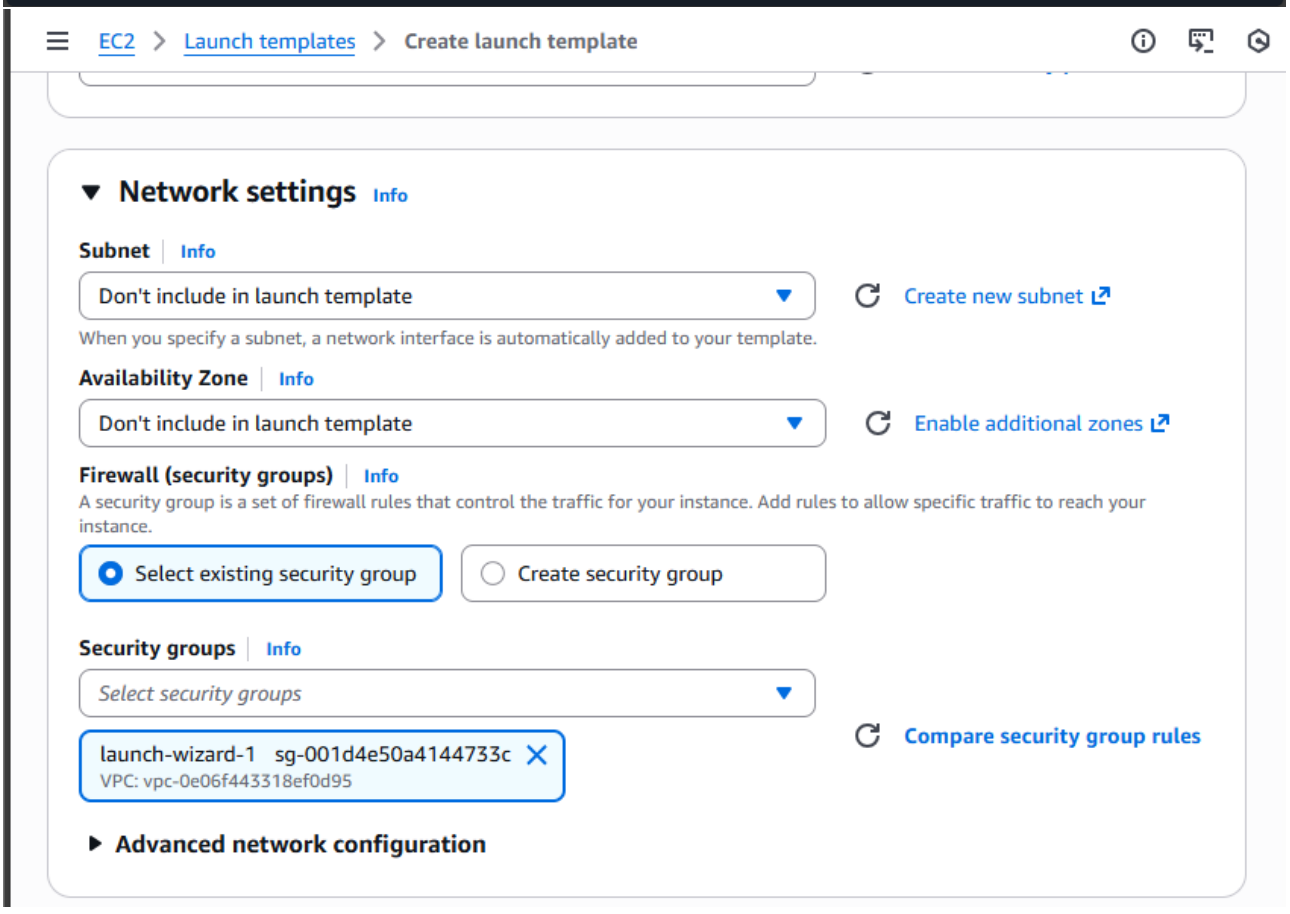
Click Create launch template

Launch Template is now ready to be used by the Auto Scaling Group.









STEP 7B — Create Auto Scaling Group (ASG)
(Using the Launch Template you created in Step 7A)

Open ASG Wizard

Go to EC2 → Auto Scaling Groups → Create Auto Scaling Group

Name and Choose Launch Template

Auto Scaling group name: ASG-WebServer

Launch template: Choose LT-WebServer

Click Next.

Select Network (VPC + Subnets)

Since we are using default VPC, select:

VPC: vpc-0c952a6cabfbe594b (Default VPC)

Subnets (select ANY 2)

Example: ap-south-1a and ap-south-1b

(These are public subnets in default VPC — good for web servers)

Click Next.

Attach Load Balancer

Under Load balancing options:

Select: Attach to an existing load balancer

Under Select load balancers to attach:

Choose: Choose from your load balancer target groups

Under dropdown:

Select your Target Group: TG-WebServer (or whatever name you created)

AWS will automatically show:

- Load balancer: ALB-WebServer
- Type: Application/HTTP

Click Next.

Configure Group Size

Set:

Desired capacity = 1

Minimum capacity = 1

Maximum capacity = 3

We are not adding scaling policies now (stress test comes later), so:

Select No scaling policies

Click Next.

Skip Notifications and Tags

No changes.

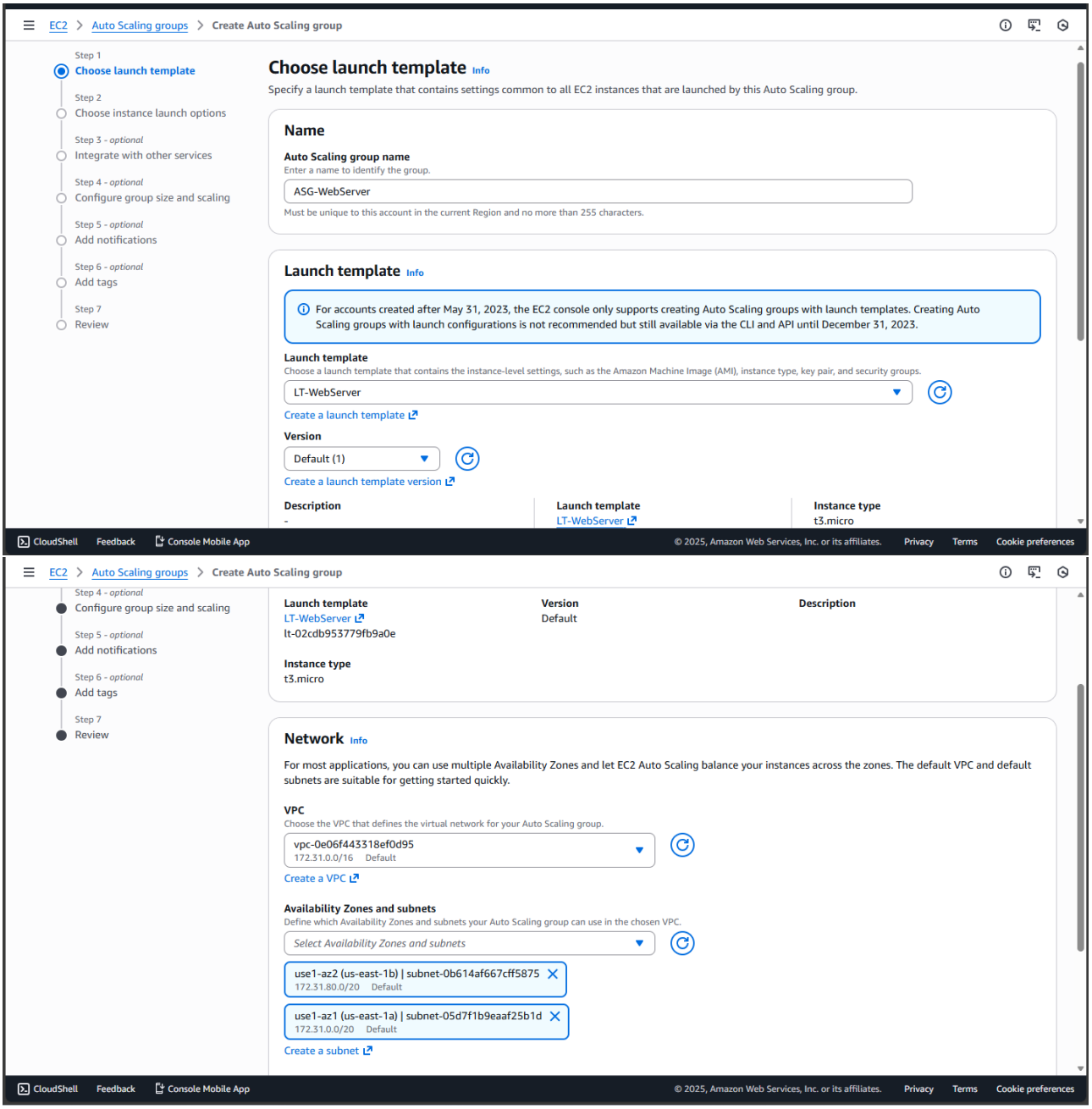
Click Next.

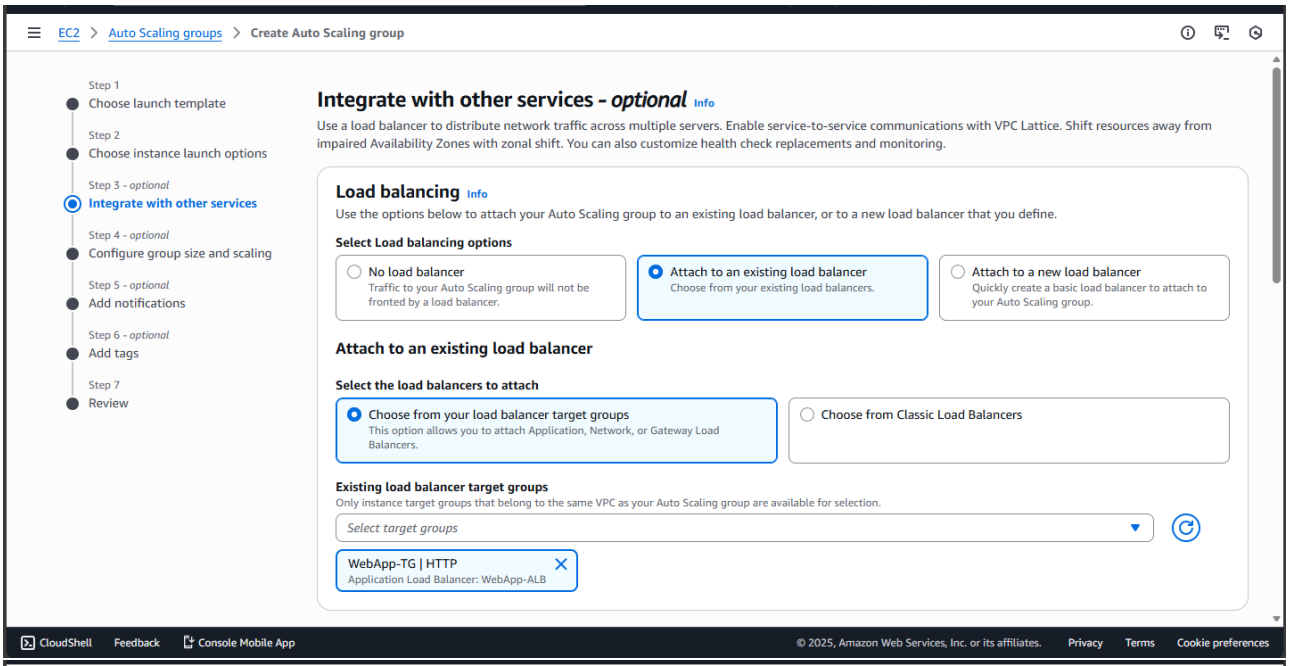
Review and Create

Check:

- Launch template = LT-WebServer
- Load balancer = ALB-WebServer
- Target group = TG-WebServer
- Subnets = 2 selected
- Desired = 1 instance

Then click: Create Auto Scaling Group




EC2 > Auto Scaling groups > Create Auto Scaling group
Step 1
Choose launch template
Step 2
Choose instance launch options
Step 3 - optional
Integrate with other services
Step 4 - optional
Configure group size and scaling
Step 5 - optional
Add notifications
Step 6 - optional
Add tags
Step 7
Review
Integrate with other services - optional Info
Use a load balancer to distribute network traffic across multiple servers. Enable service-to-service communications with VPC Lattice. Shift resources away from impaired Availability Zones with zonal shift. You can also customize health check replacements and monitoring.
Load balancing Info
Use the options below to attach your Auto Scaling group to an existing load balancer, or to a new load balancer that you define.
Select Load balancing options
No load balancer
Traffic to your Auto Scaling group will not be fronted by a load balancer.
Attach to an existing load balancer
Choose from your existing load balancers.
Attach to a new load balancer
Quickly create a basic load balancer to attach to your Auto Scaling group.
Attach to an existing load balancer
Select the load balancers to attach
Choose from your load balancer target groups
This option allows you to attach Application, Network, or Gateway Load Balancers.
Choose from Classic Load Balancers
Existing load balancer target groups
Only instance target groups that belong to the same VPC as your Auto Scaling group are available for selection.
Select target groups
WebApp-TG | HTTP
Application Load Balancer: WebApp-ALB
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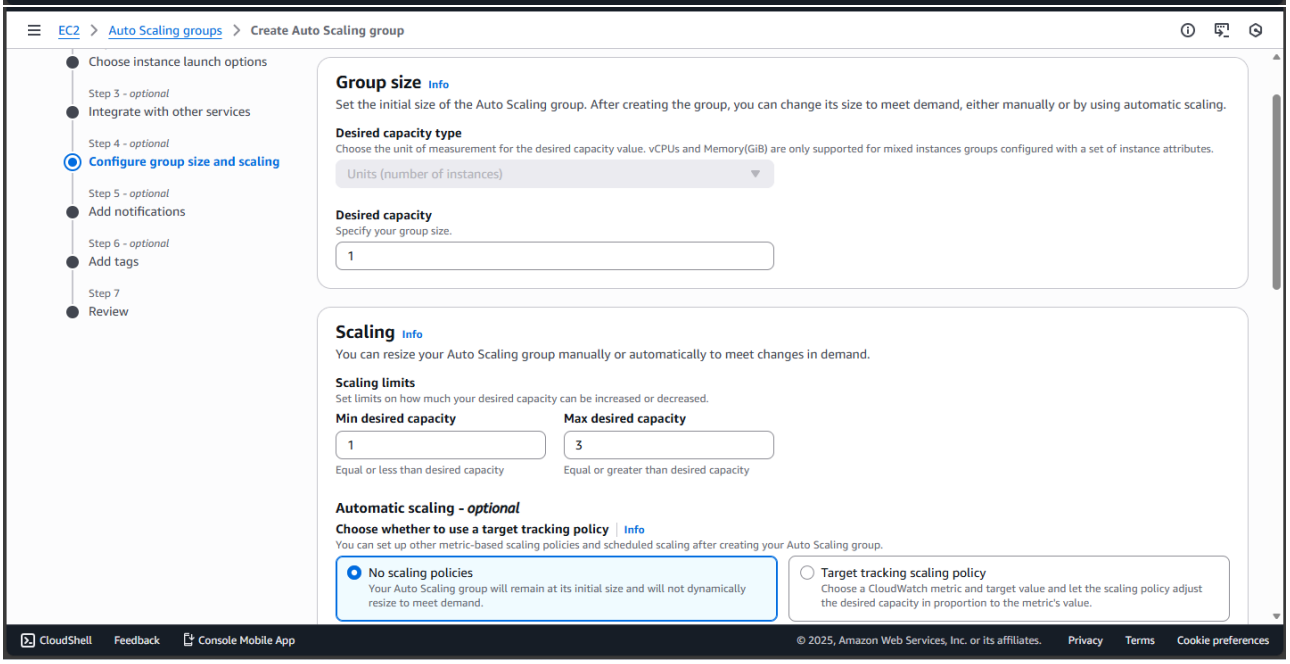
EC2 > Auto Scaling groups > Create Auto Scaling group
Choose instance launch options
Step 3 - optional
Integrate with other services
Step 4 - optional
Configure group size and scaling
Step 5 - optional
Add notifications
Step 6 - optional
Add tags
Step 7
Review
Group size Info
Set the initial size of the Auto Scaling group. After creating the group, you can change its size to meet demand, either manually or by using automatic scaling.
Desired capacity type
Choose the unit of measurement for the desired capacity value. vCPUs and Memory(GiB) are only supported for mixed instances groups configured with a set of instance attributes.
Units (number of instances)
Desired capacity
Specify your group size.
1
Scaling Info
You can resize your Auto Scaling group manually or automatically to meet changes in demand.
Scaling limits
Set limits on how much your desired capacity can be increased or decreased.
Min desired capacity
1
Equal or less than desired capacity
Max desired capacity
3
Equal or greater than desired capacity
Automatic scaling - optional
Choose whether to use a target tracking policy Info
You can set up other metric-based scaling policies and scheduled scaling after creating your Auto Scaling group.
No scaling policies
Your Auto Scaling group will remain at its initial size and will not dynamically resize to meet demand.
Target tracking scaling policy
Choose a CloudWatch metric and target value and let the scaling policy adjust the desired capacity in proportion to the metric's value.
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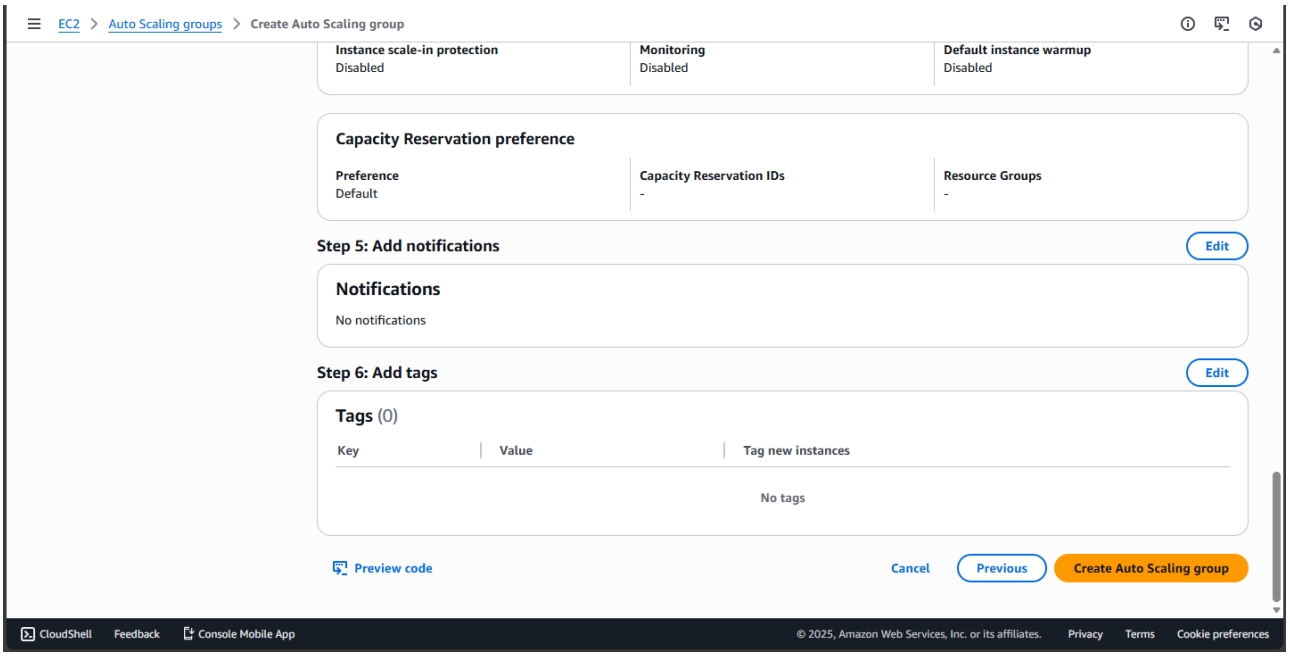
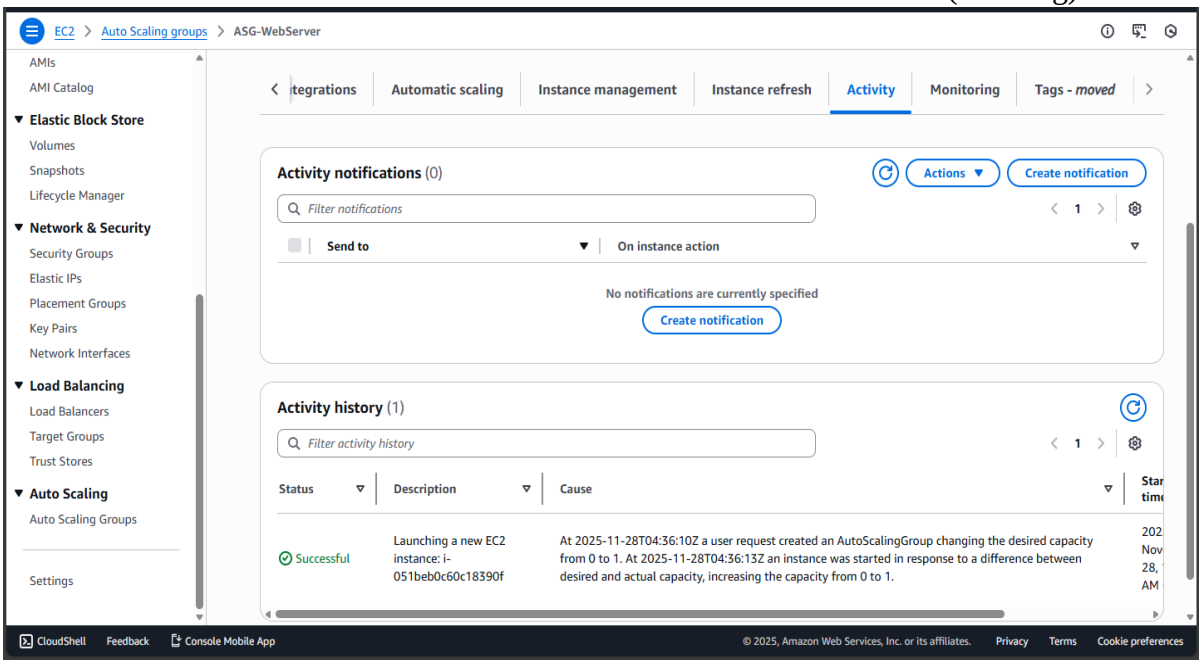


ASG Creation Done

Check if ASG launched an instance.

Verify ASG Instance Creation
Go to EC2 → Auto Scaling Groups → ASG-WebServer
Open it and check: Under Activity tab
You should see: Successful — Launching a new EC2 instance
Under Instances tab: You should see an instance like: i-xxxxxxxxxxxx (Running)



This instance was launched automatically by the ASG using custom AMI through the Launch Template.

Now that ASG is created and one instance is running, we will add Auto Scaling Policies so the group can:

- Scale OUT (add more instances when CPU is high)
- Scale IN (remove instances when CPU is low)

STEP 8 — Configure Auto Scaling Policies (Scale Out & Scale In)

PART 1 – Create High-CPU Alarm (for Scale-OUT)

Open CloudWatch and start alarm

Go to CloudWatch → left menu Alarms → All alarms.

Click Create alarm.

Choose metric (CPU of ASG)

Click Select metric.

Navigate:

EC2 → By Auto Scaling Group (or By AutoScalingGroupName).

Click your group ASG-WebServer.

Select CPUUtilization.

Click Select metric.

Set condition (CPU > 60)

Statistic: Average

Period: 1 minute

Under Conditions:

Threshold type: Static

"Whenever CPUUtilization is…" → choose Greater

"than…" → 60

In Additional configuration, datapoints to alarm: 1 out of 1 (default is fine).

Click Next.

Skip actions (no SNS, no ASG here)

On Configure actions page, do NOT add anything.

Just click Next.

If a popup says *"No actions configured"*, click Proceed without actions.

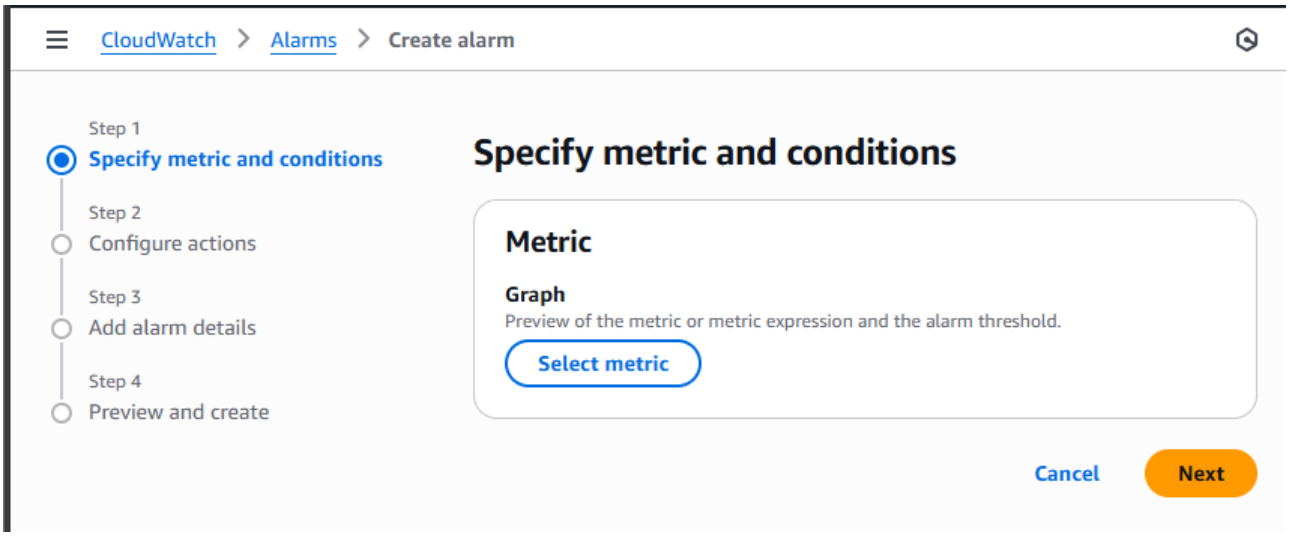
Name and create

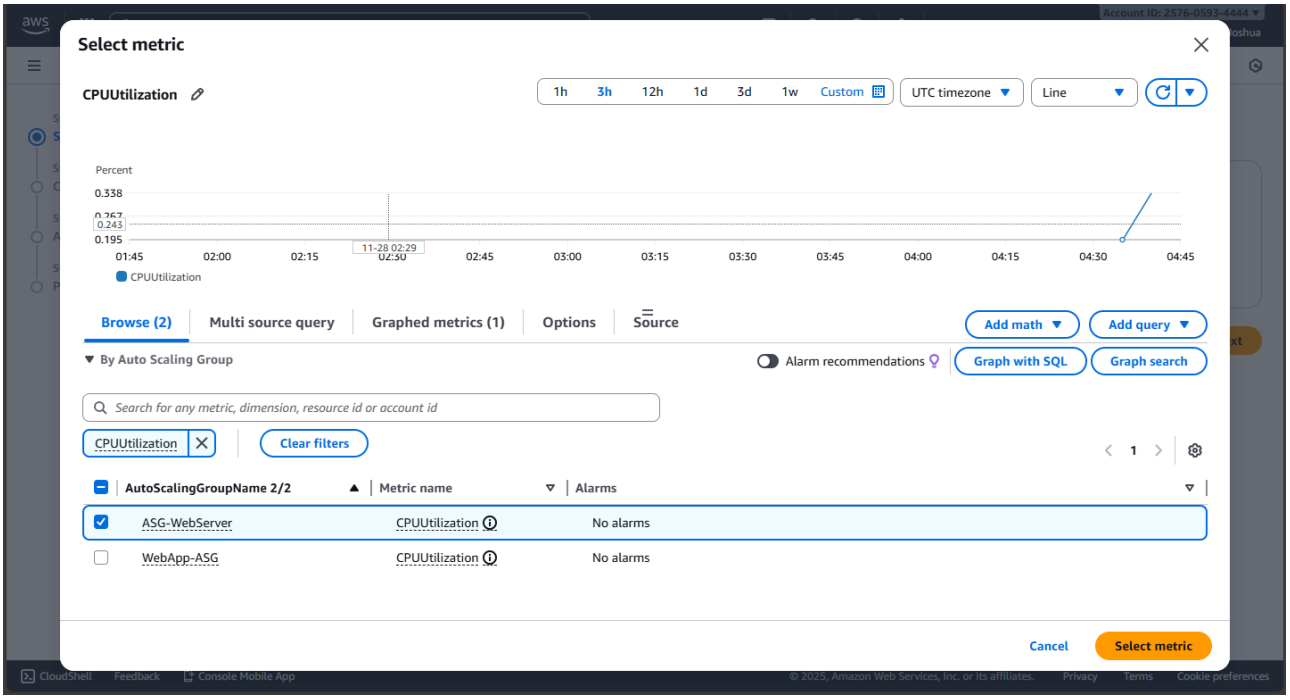
Alarm name: ASG-CPU-High-60

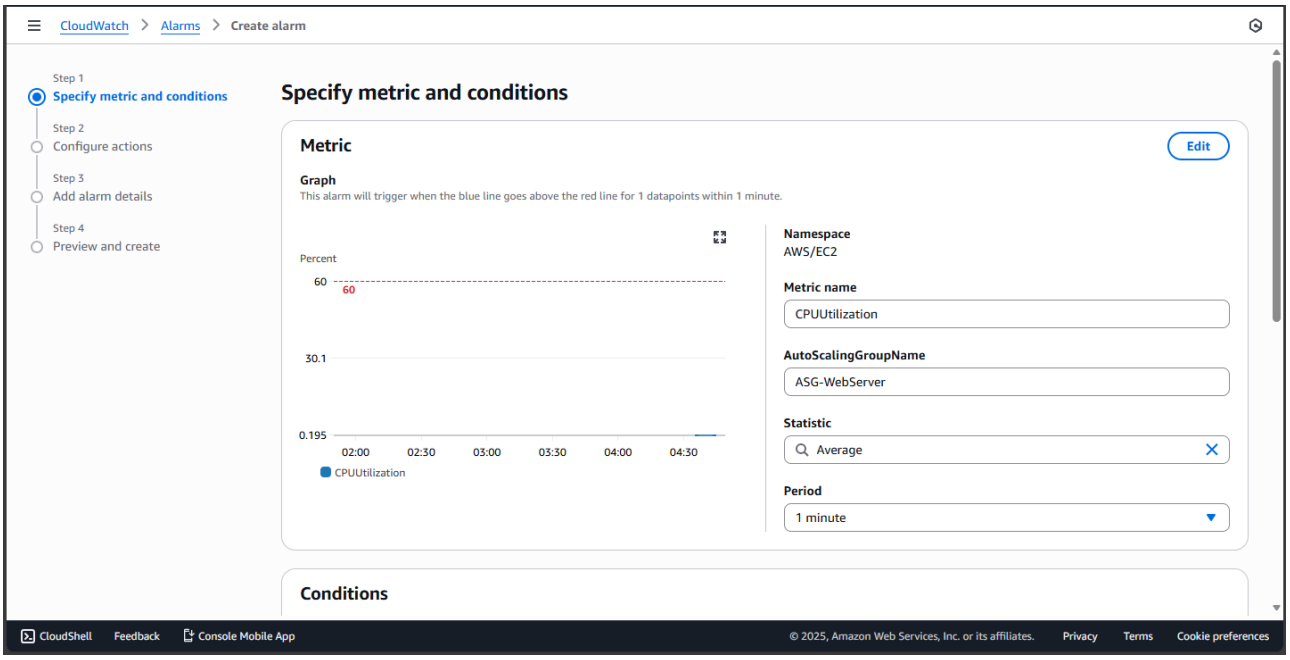
Description (optional): CPUUtilization > 60% for 1 minute (ASG-WebServer)

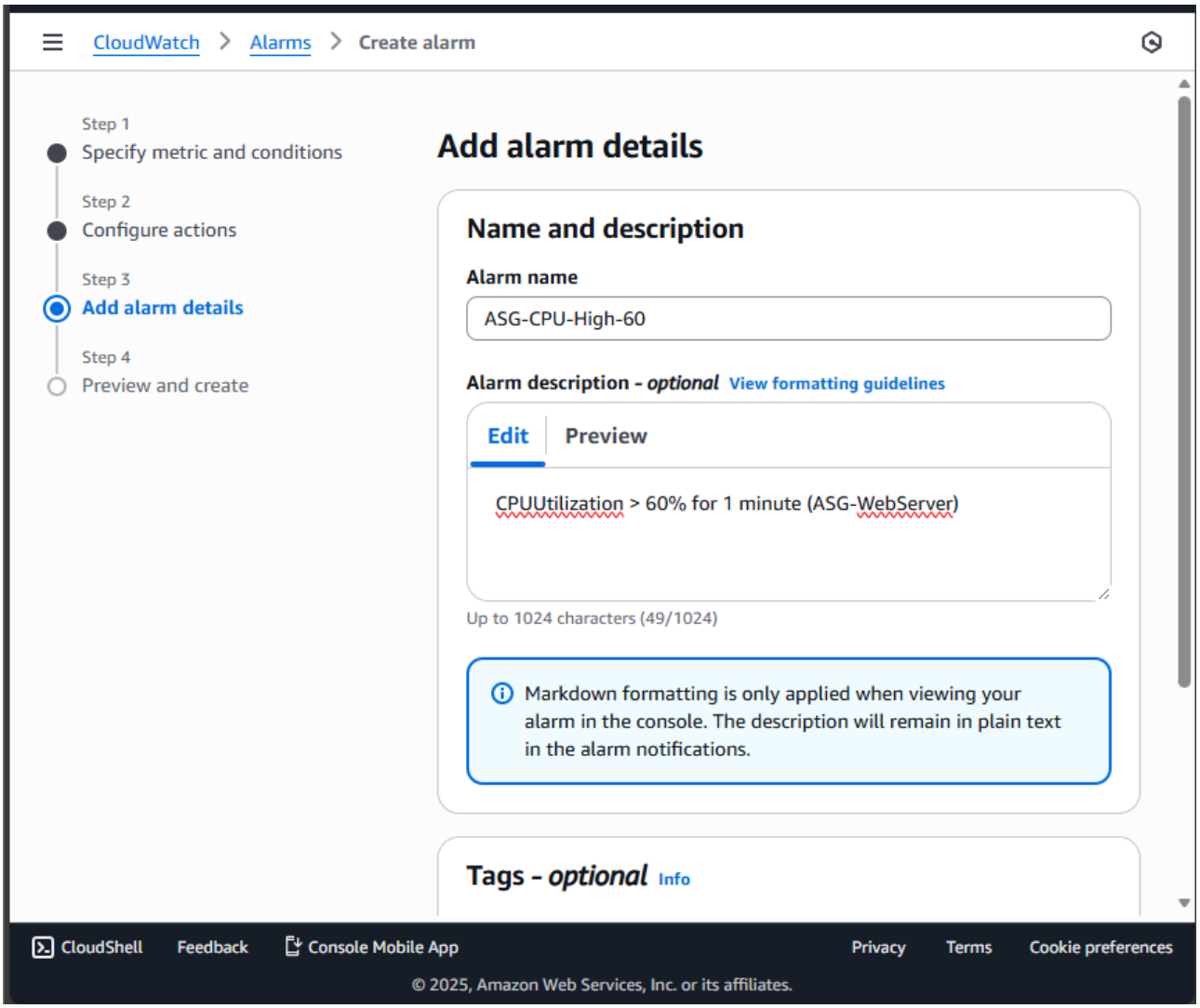
Click Next, then Create alarm.

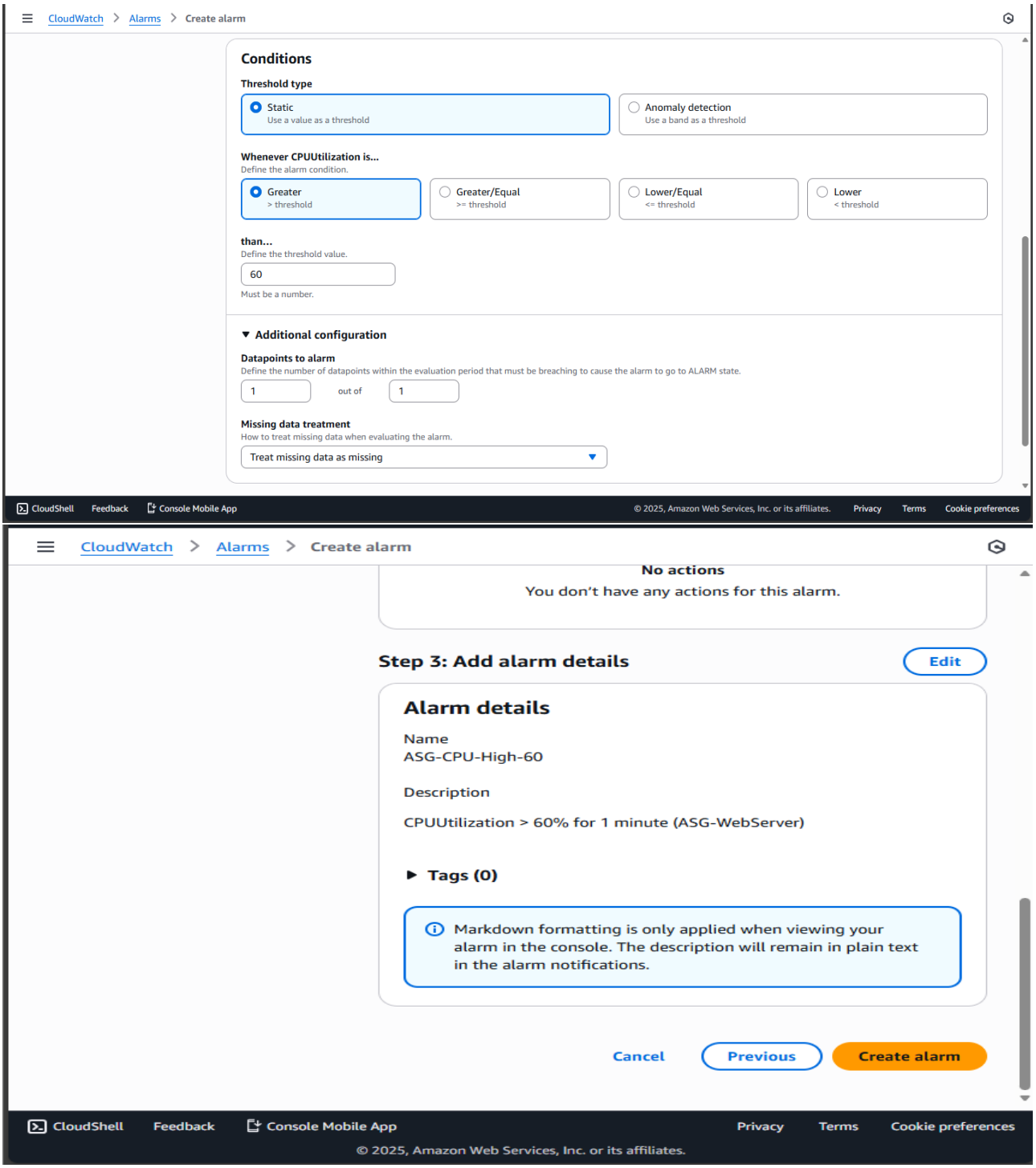
You now have one metric alarm with no actions.






CloudWatch
Alarms
Create alarm
Step 1
Specify metric and conditions
Step 2
Configure actions
Step 3
Add alarm details
Step 4
Preview and create
Specify metric and conditions
Metric
Edit
Graph
This alarm will trigger when the blue line goes above the red line for 1 datapoints within 1 minute.
Percent
60
60
30.1
0.195
02:00
02:30
03:00
03:30
04:00
04:30
CPUUtilization
Namespace
AWS/EC2
Metric name
CPUUtilization
AutoScalingGroupName
ASG-WebServer
Statistic
Average
Period
1 minute
Conditions
CloudShell
Feedback
Console Mobile App
© 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences


CloudWatch
Alarms
Create alarm
Step 1
Specify metric and conditions
Step 2
Configure actions
Step 3
Add alarm details
Step 4
Preview and create
Add alarm details
Name and description
Alarm name
ASG-CPU-High-60
Alarm description - optional
View formatting guidelines
Edit
Preview
CPUUtilization > 60% for 1 minute (ASG-WebServer)
Up to 1024 characters (49/1024)
Markdown formatting is only applied when viewing your alarm in the console. The description will remain in plain text in the alarm notifications.
Tags - optional
Info
CloudShell
Feedback
Console Mobile App
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences
© 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.



PART 2 – Attach High-CPU alarm to ASG as Scale-OUT Policy

Open ASG automatic scaling

Go to EC2 → left menu Auto Scaling groups.
Click ASG-WebServer.
Go to the Automatic scaling tab.

Create Scale-OUT policy

Click Create dynamic scaling policy.
Policy type: Simple scaling
Scaling policy name: ScaleOut-CPU60
CloudWatch alarm:
Click the dropdown and select ASG-CPU-High-60.
Take the action:
Action: Add
Value: 1
Unit: capacity units
And then wait: 300 seconds (default is fine).
Click Create.

Now your ASG knows:
When alarm ASG-CPU-High-60 goes to ALARM → Add 1 instance.

PART 3 – Create Low-CPU Alarm (for Scale-IN)

Create another alarm in CloudWatch

Go again to CloudWatch → Alarms → Create alarm.
Select metric exactly like before:
EC2 → By Auto Scaling Group → ASG-WebServer → CPUUtilization → Select metric.

Set condition (CPU < 20)

Statistic: Average
Period: 1 minute
Conditions:
Threshold type: Static
"Whenever CPUUtilization is…" → Lower
"than…" → 20
Datapoints to alarm: 1 out of 1 (default).
Click Next.

Skip actions again

Do not add SNS / Auto Scaling / EC2 actions.
Click Next → if popup appears, Proceed without actions.

Name and create

Alarm name: ASG-CPU-Low-20

Description (optional): CPUUtilization < 20% for 1 minute (ASG-WebServer)
Next → Create alarm.

PART 4 – Attach Low-CPU alarm to ASG as Scale-IN Policy

Open ASG automatic scaling again
Back to EC2 → Auto Scaling groups → ASG-WebServer.
Go to Automatic scaling tab.
Create Scale-IN policy
Click Create dynamic scaling policy.
Policy type: Simple scaling
Scaling policy name: scalein-cpu20
CloudWatch alarm:
Choose ASG-CPU-Low-20 from the dropdown.
Take the action:
Action: Remove
Value: 1
Unit: capacity units
And then wait: 300 seconds.
Click Create.

CHECK the resources created in STEP 8-

In EC2 → Auto Scaling groups → ASG-WebServer → Automatic scaling
- You should see:
- ScaleOut-CPU60 – Simple scaling – Add 1 capacity units – Alarm: ASG-CPU-High-60
- scalein-cpu20 – Simple scaling – Remove 1 capacity units – Alarm: ASG-CPU-Low-20

In CloudWatch → Alarms
- ASG-CPU-High-60
- ASG-CPU-Low-20
- Both will show Actions: No actions – this is OK because ASG is using them.

STEP 9 — Perform Stress Testing for Auto Scaling Validation

To artificially increase CPU load on EC2 instances and observe automatic scaling behavior triggered by CloudWatch alarms.

Part A — Connect to the ASG-launched EC2 Instance

Go to AWS Console → EC2 → Instances
Select the instance launched by ASG
(NOT the original base instance you created manually)
Click Connect
Choose EC2 Instance Connect → Connect

Part B — Install Stress Testing Tool

For Amazon Linux 2023:
sudo dnf install stress-ng -y
Confirm installation:
stress-ng --version

Part C — Apply CPU Load (Trigger Scale Out)

Run stress tool for 2 minutes with 4 CPU workers:
stress-ng --cpu 4 --timeout 120

✓ This will spike CPU usage above **60%**

✓ Your Scale-Out Policy should activate

✓ CloudWatch alarm → ALARM state → ASG launches 1 more instance

Part D — Monitor Auto Scaling Activity

Check scaling progress in:

Service	**What to Monitor**
EC2 → Auto Scaling Groups → Activity	Shows launching of new instance
EC2 → Instances	New instance appears with different hostname
CloudWatch → Alarms	High CPU alarm turns ALARM

Scaling may take **2–4 minutes**
Refresh page to see updates

Part E — Test Load Balancing

Copy ALB DNS Name → paste in browser → refresh multiple times:
You should see:
Hello from Instance 1 — ip-xx-xx-xx-xx
Hello from Instance 2 — ip-aa-aa-aa-aa

✓ Confirms ALB is distributing traffic across multiple instances

Part F — Scale In (CPU comes down)

After 2 minutes, stress test stops automatically → CPU drops below 20%

✓ Low CPU alarm triggers

✓ ASG removes the extra instance

✓ Only 1 instance remains (desired capacity)
Scaling-in may take 3–5 minutes

Extra points

This exercise imitates a production-grade architecture used in companies.

What is a Target Group?
A Target Group is a collection of EC2 instances that receive traffic from the Application Load Balancer (ALB).
It defines:

- Which instances to send traffic to
- On which port (example: 80)
- Health check rules (path /, interval, threshold)

In simple words:
Target Group = list of servers behind the load balancer.

Why do we need two steps: Create Launch Template and Create Auto Scaling Group?
Because both have different roles:

Launch Template = WHAT to launch
It contains the configuration of one EC2 instance, such as:

- AMI
- Instance type
- Security Group
- Key pair
- Storage
- User data

This is just a blueprint.

Auto Scaling Group = WHEN & HOW MANY to launch
The ASG uses the Launch Template to automatically:

- Launch new instances
- Remove instances
- Maintain desired capacity
- Scale based on CPU/memory demand

Where to find http://<alb-dns-name>?
You can find the ALB DNS Name in the AWS Console:
Path: EC2 → Load Balancers → Select your ALB → Description tab
There you will see: DNS name: mywebapp-alb-12345678.ap-south-1.elb.amazonaws.com
Use it in your browser as: http://mywebapp-alb-12345678.ap-south-1.elb.amazonaws.com
This is the public URL of your Load Balancer.

What is ALB DNS?
ALB DNS is the publicly accessible DNS name automatically created by AWS for your Application Load Balancer.
Example: myapp-alb-123456789.ap-south-1.elb.amazonaws.com
When a user types this URL:

- Traffic goes to the ALB
- ALB forwards to Target Group
- Target Group sends request to one of the EC2 instances

ALB DNS = The website URL of your Load Balancer.

DNS means Domain Name System.
DNS is a system that converts domain names to IP addresses.
Example: www.amazon.com → 52.95.120.1

A DNS Server is only one part of this system.
DNS = System that translates names to IPs.
DNS Server = Machine that performs the translation.

Why Do we NEED CloudWatch alarms for ASG scaling exercise?
We are using "Simple Scaling"

- Based on CPU > 60 and CPU < 20
- Which requires manually created CloudWatch alarms

Without the alarms, ASG has NO trigger, so it cannot scale.

Delete these resources in this exact order

To avoid dependency errors:

1. Delete Auto Scaling Group (ASG)

- EC2 → Auto Scaling Groups
- Select ASG-WebServer
- Actions → Delete
  This will automatically terminate any instances managed by ASG.

2. Delete Launch Template

- EC2 → Launch Templates
- Select your template
- Actions → Delete template

3. Delete Application Load Balancer

- EC2 → Load Balancers
- Select your ALB

- Actions → Delete

4. Delete Target Group

- EC2 → Load Balancing → Target Groups
- Select your target group
- Actions → Delete

****5. Delete the Custom AMI**

- EC2 → AMIs
- Select your AMI → **Deregister**
- Check Snapshots → delete the related snapshot also.

6. Delete any Manual EC2 Instances and other resources

If you still have any instances running:

- EC2 → Instances → Select → **Terminate**

Resource clean-up NOTE:

- **ALB** charges per hour
- **ASG instances** can launch unexpectedly
- **Custom AMI snapshot** costs storage

Running EC2 will cost hourly

DATE: 21-11-25

Exercise–15: Hosting a WordPress Content Management Website on Amazon Lightsail.

Amazon LightSail is a beginner-friendly cloud platform in AWS that provides:

- Virtual servers (simplified EC2)
- Fixed monthly pricing (predictable cost)
- Simple UI and easy setup
- One-click application launch (WordPress, LAMP, Node.js, etc.)
- Built-in networking (Static IP, DNS, Firewall)
- Automatic SSH terminal
- Snapshots (backups)

It is ideal for:

- Personal websites
- Student projects
- Small web apps
- WordPress blogs
- Quick prototyping

Why Lightsail Instead of EC2?

Lightsail = "EC2 with all hard things simplified."

Feature	EC2	Lightsail
Pricing	Pay per hour	Fixed monthly
Setup	Complex (VPC, SG, AMI)	Simple
SSH	Need .pem or PuTTY	Built-in SSH
DNS	Basic	Easy DNS panel
Apps	Install manually	One-click WordPress, LAMP

3. What is WordPress in Lightsail?

WordPress is a full-stack content management system (CMS) pre-installed on Lightsail.

It includes:

Frontend (UI)

- HTML, CSS, JS
- Themes
- Templates
- Page layouts

Backend

- PHP (server-side logic)
- WordPress core engine

Database

- MySQL/MariaDB
  Stores pages, media, lessons, posts, settings.

Server

- Apache web server

Hosting

- Lightsail VM + static IP + firewall

Thus, WordPress is a full-stack application (LAMP stack).

4. Lightsail Free-Tier Eligibility

- 3 months free
- Only for the 512 MB RAM plan
- Suitable for WordPress, but slightly slow
- After 3 months → ~₹350–₹400/month
- recommended: 1 GB RAM plan.

PART A — Create Server on Lightsail

Step 1 — Open Lightsail Console
AWS Console → Search "Lightsail" → Open it.
Lightsail dashboard appears.

Step 2 — Create Instance
Click Create Instance.

Step 3 — Select Platform:
Choose Linux/Unix. (WordPress works best on Linux)

Step 4 — Select Blueprint → App + OS → WordPress
[Lightsail will install automatically:

- Apache
- PHP
- MySQL/MariaDB
- WordPress application

No manual setup required.]

Step 5 — Choose Instance Plan
512 MB RAM (free-tier for 3 months but slower)

Step 6 — Name the Instance
Give a name (example MyCMS)
Click Create Instance.

Step 7 — Wait Until Status = Running
Takes 1–2 minutes.

PART B — Access and Configure WordPress

Step 8 — Connect Through Browser-Based SSH

Click **Connect → Connect using SSH**

(Lightsail gives built-in SSH. No need for .pem file.)

Step 9 — Retrieve WordPress Admin Password

In SSH terminal, run:

cat bitnami_application_password

This outputs a long randomly generated password.

Copy it — you need it for login. [example: INBV03eMcWX:]

Step 10 — Open Your WordPress Website

Copy the **Public IP** from the instance details.

Visit: http://<your-lightsail-ip>

You will see a WordPress homepage.

Step 11 — Login to WordPress Admin

Visit: http://<your-lightsail-ip>/wp-admin

Login:

- Username: **user**
- Password: *paste the password from SSH*

You now have full access to your site's backend.

PART C — Build 'CMS Website' [Experiential learning]

Step 12 — Install a Clean Education Theme

Go to:

Dashboard → Appearance → Themes → Add New

Recommended theme: Astra (best)

Activate the theme. [install and activate]

Step 13 — Create Main Website Pages

Dashboard → Pages → Add New

Create:

1. Home
2. Courses & Subjects
3. Lesson Notes
4. Assignments
5. Study Material (PDFs/PPTs)
6. Contact

Step 14 — Create Lesson-Wise Pages

Step 15 — Upload PDFs, PPTs, Notes

Go to:

Dashboard → Media → Add New

Upload:

- PDFs
- DOCX files

- PPTs
- Images
- Notes

Then insert into pages using “Add Media”.

Step 16 — Create Menus

Dashboard → Appearance → Menus
Add:
Home | Courses | Notes | Assignments | Contact
Add submenus under Courses and Notes.

PART D — Secure & Finalize

Step 18 — Attach Static IP

Lightsail → Networking → Create Static IP → Attach to instance.
Reason:
Without this, your IP changes → site breaks.

Step 19 — Take Snapshot

Lightsail → Snapshots → Create snapshot.
Acts as a backup of your entire site.

DATE: 21-11-25

Exercise–16: Building a Basic Python Flask Web Application — Fundamentals of Web Requests & Form Handling (Pre-Requisite for AWS RDS Connectivity Lab)

[Prerequisite for AWS RDS exercise. This particular exercise is a local Python Flask exercise.
No AWS service is used here.]

To design and implement a simple Web Application using Python Flask that:

- Displays an HTML form to accept Name and Password.
- Reads the form data on the server side when the form is submitted.
- Displays the submitted values on a new result page.

After completing this exercise, you will be able to:

- Understand how an HTML form sends data to the server.
- Explain how Flask receives form data using the request object.
- Read request parameters (request.form) in Flask.
- Understand basic frontend–backend communication.
- Handle a simple HTTP POST request in a Flask application.

Folder Structure

Create the following structure manually:

```
FlaskFormApp/
├── app.py
├── templates/
    ├── form.html
    ├── result.html
```

Requirements

- Python installed (3.x)
- Flask library
- Any code editor (VS Code / PyCharm / Notepad etc.)
- Web browser (Chrome / Edge / Firefox)

STEP 1: Install Flask

Open **Command Prompt / Terminal** and run:
pip install flask

STEP 2: Create Project Folder

Create a folder, for example:
C:\Users\MCA\FlaskFormApp

STEP 3: Create templates Folder

Inside C:\Users\MCA\FlaskFormApp, create a sub-folder named templates
FlaskFormApp/templates/
All HTML files will be placed in this templates folder.

STEP 4: Create HTML Form — templates/form.html

Create a new file form.html inside templates folder and type the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
   <title>HTML Form</title>
</head>
<body>
   <h2>Enter Your Details</h2>
   <form action="/submit" method="post">
      Name: <input type="text" name="uname"><br><br>
      Password: <input type="password" name="pwd"><br><br>
      <button type="submit">Submit</button>
   </form>
</body>
</html>
```

Note:

- action="/submit" – sends the form data to the /submit route.
- method="post" – form data is sent using HTTP POST method.
- name="uname" and name="pwd" – these names are used in Flask to read values.

STEP 5: Create Result Page — templates/result.html

Create another file result.html inside templates folder:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
   <title>Result</title>
</head>
<body>
   <h2>Form Submission Result</h2>
   <p><strong>Name:</strong> {{ name }}</p>
   <p><strong>Password:</strong> {{ password }}</p>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

Note:

- {{ name }} and {{ password }} are **placeholders** (Jinja2 template syntax) that Flask will fill with the values sent from app.py.

STEP 6: Create Flask Backend — app.py

In the FlaskFormApp folder, create app.py and type:

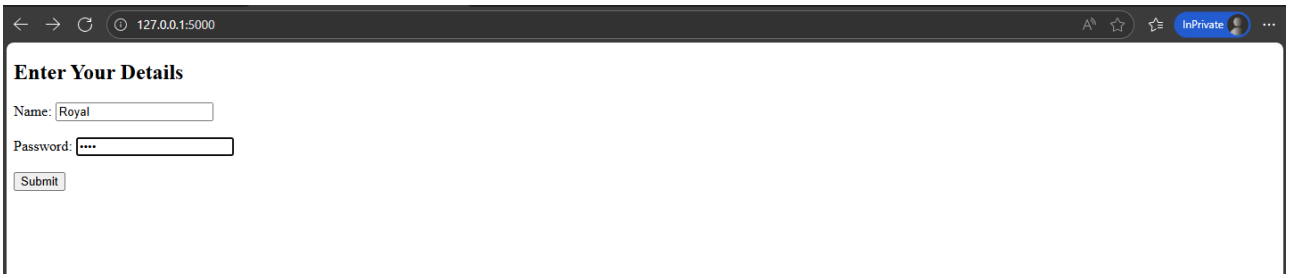
```
from flask import Flask, request, render_template

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route('/')
def home():
    return render_template('form.html')

@app.route('/submit', methods=['POST'])
def submit():
    name = request.form['uname']
    password = request.form['pwd']
    return render_template('result.html', name=name, password=password)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(debug=True)
```

Explanation:

- @app.route('/') → Home URL, shows the form using form.html.
- @app.route('/submit', methods=['POST']) → Handles form submission.
- request.form['uname'] → Reads the value of input with name="uname".
- render_template('result.html', name=name, password=password) → Sends values to result page.

STEP 7: Run the Application

- Open **Command Prompt / Terminal** inside the FlaskFormApp folder.
- Run:
- python app.py
- You will see something like:
- * Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000
- Open a browser and type the URL: http://127.0.0.1:5000
- To stop the Flask server, go to the terminal where it is running and press **Ctrl + C**.


127.0.0.1:5000
InPrivate
Enter Your Details
Name: Royal
Password: ••••
Submit


127.0.0.1:5000/submit
InPrivate
Form Submission Result
Name: Royal
Password: 1234

DATE: 26-11-25

Exercise–17: Flask Web App with Registration & Login Using AWS RDS (MySQL) (Full Deployment on AWS EC2 + AWS RDS)

To design and deploy a Python Flask web application on an AWS EC2 instance that allows:

1. User Registration – store Name and Password in AWS RDS MySQL database.
2. User Login – validate user credentials from the RDS database.
3. Welcome Page – display a message on successful login.

This exercise demonstrates a complete cloud-based web application workflow using Flask + MySQL (RDS).

System Architecture

Flow: Browser → Flask App (on EC2) → MySQL Database (RDS)

- Frontend: HTML templates (registration form, login form, welcome page)
- Backend: Python Flask application running on EC2
- Database: AWS RDS – MySQL engine
- Hosting: Linux EC2 instance
- Web Server: Flask's built-in development server (Apache/NGINX not used in this exercise)

Folder Structure (on EC2 instance)

Create the following structure inside the EC2 instance:

```
FlaskLoginApp/
├── app.py
├── db_config.py
└── templates/
    ├── register.html
    ├── login.html
    ├── success.html
    ├── error.html
    └── welcome.html
```

From EC2Create Database and Table in RDS MySQL

Where:

The SQL commands are executed from the EC2 instance, by connecting to the RDS MySQL database using the MySQL client.

When:

After the RDS MySQL instance status becomes "Available"
and after allowing EC2 security group access in RDS inbound rules.

Create:

- A database: flaskdb
- A table: users

SQL: Create Database and Table

```
CREATE DATABASE flaskdb;

USE flaskdb;

CREATE TABLE users (
   id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
   name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
   password VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL
);
```

- id – unique identifier for each user (auto-increment primary key).
- name – username (cannot be NULL).
- password – password (cannot be NULL).

Note: For learning purposes, we store plain text. In real systems, passwords must be **hashed**.

Flask Application Code (Backend)

6.1 db_config.py

This file stores the **RDS MySQL connection details**.

db_config.py

```
db_config = {
   'host': 'your-rds-endpoint.amazonaws.com',
   # e.g., flaskdb-instance.xxxxxx.ap-south-1.rds.amazonaws.com
   'user': 'admin',                    # master username created in RDS
   'password': 'YourPasswordHere',     # master password created in RDS
   'database': 'flaskdb'               # database name created in MySQL
}
```

Replace host, user, and password with the actual values from the RDS instance.

6.2 app.py

This is the **main Flask application**.

app.py

```
from flask import Flask, request, render_template
import mysql.connector
from db_config import db_config

app = Flask(__name__)

# Function to create a new database connection
def get_connection():
   return mysql.connector.connect(**db_config)

@app.route('/')
def home():
```

```
    return render_template('register.html')

@app.route('/register', methods=['POST'])
def register():
    name = request.form['uname']
    password = request.form['pwd']

    conn = get_connection()
    cur = conn.cursor()

    sql = "INSERT INTO users (name, password) VALUES (%s, %s)"
    cur.execute(sql, (name, password))
    conn.commit()

    cur.close()
    conn.close()

    # Use HTML template for success page
    return render_template('success.html')

@app.route('/login')
def login():
    return render_template('login.html')

@app.route('/validate', methods=['POST'])
def validate():
    name = request.form['uname']
    password = request.form['pwd']

    conn = get_connection()
    cur = conn.cursor()

    sql = "SELECT * FROM users WHERE name = %s AND password = %s"
    cur.execute(sql, (name, password))
    user = cur.fetchone()

    cur.close()
    conn.close()

    if user:
        # Successful login -> welcome page
        return render_template('welcome.html', username=name)
    else:
        # Invalid login -> error page
        return render_template('error.html')
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port=5000, debug=True)
```

7. HTML Templates (Frontend)

All HTML files go inside the templates/ folder.

7.1 templates/register.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>User Registration</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h2>User Registration</h2>

    <form action="/register" method="post">
        <label>Name:</label>
        <input type="text" name="uname" required><br><br>

        <label>Password:</label>
        <input type="password" name="pwd" required><br><br>

        <button type="submit">Register</button>
    </form>

    <br>
    <a href="/login">Already registered? Click here to Login</a>
</body>
</html>
```

7.2 templates/login.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>User Login</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h2>User Login</h2>

    <form action="/validate" method="post">
        <label>Name:</label>
        <input type="text" name="uname" required><br><br>
```

```
    <label>Password:</label>
    <input type="password" name="pwd" required><br><br>

    <button type="submit">Login</button>
  </form>

  <br>
  <a href="/">New user? Click here to Register</a>
</body>
</html>
```

7.3 templates/welcome.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Welcome</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h2>Welcome, {{ username }}!</h2>
  <p>You have successfully logged in.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

7.4 templates/success.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Registration Successful</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h3>Registration Successful!</h3>
  <a href="/login">Click here to Login</a>
</body>
</html>
```

7.5 templates/error.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Login Error</title>
</head>
```

```
<body>
   <h3>Invalid Username or Password</h3>
   <a href="/login">Try Again</a>
</body>
</html>
```

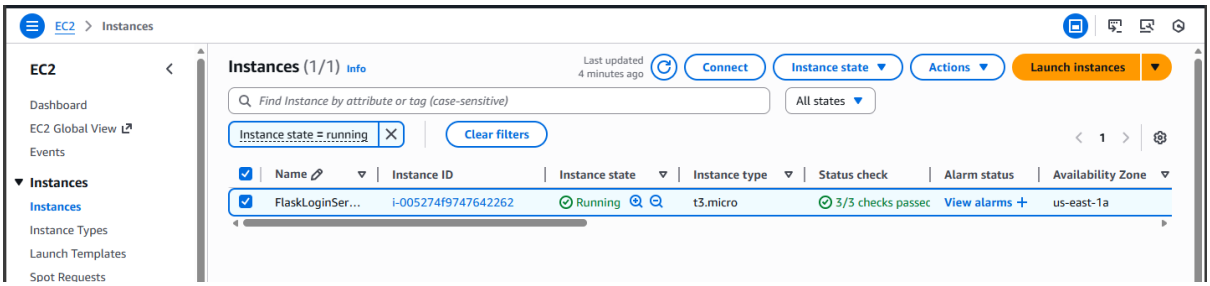
Deployment Steps –

PHASE 1 – Launch EC2 Linux Instance

- Open AWS Management Console → EC2 → Launch instance.
- Configuration:
  - Name: FlaskLoginServer
  - AMI: Amazon Linux 2023 (Free Tier eligible)
  - Instance type: t3.micro (Free Tier)
  - Key pair: create or select existing
  - Network: Default VPC and any public subnet
  - Auto-assign Public IP: Enable
- Security Group for EC2 – Inbound rules:

Type	Port	Source	Purpose
SSH	22	My IP	To connect via SSH/EC2 Connect
Custom TCP	5000	0.0.0.0/0	To test Flask app in browser

- Outbound: Allow all traffic.
- Click Launch instance.



PHASE 2 – Connect to EC2 and Install Dependencies

- Go to EC2 → Instances → Select instance → Connect.
- Choose EC2 Instance Connect (browser-based SSH) → Connect.
  Or open PowerShell on windows and connect using ssh command
- Update packages:
  sudo yum update -y
- Check Python version (Amazon Linux 2023 has Python 3):
  python3 --version
- Install pip (if not already installed):
  sudo dnf install python3-pip -y
- Install Flask and MySQL Connector for Python:
  pip3 install flask
  pip3 install mysql-connector-python

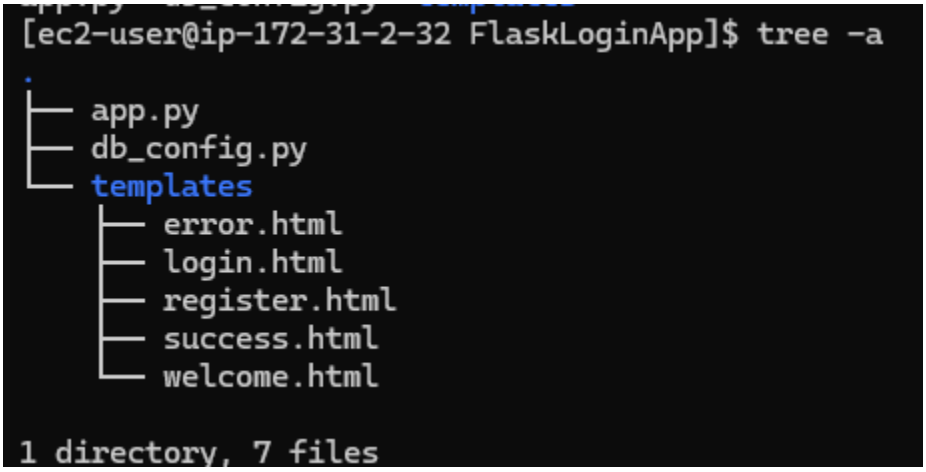
PHASE 3 – Create Flask Project Structure on EC2

- Create project folder:

mkdir FlaskLoginApp
cd FlaskLoginApp

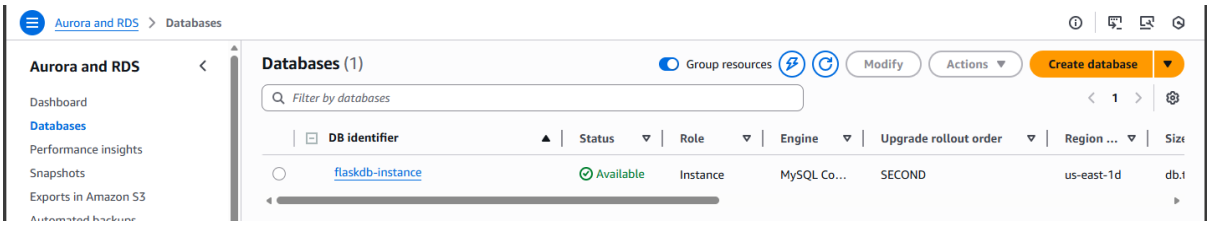
- Create templates folder:
  mkdir templates
- Create the Python and HTML files using nano:
  nano db_config.py → paste code for db_config.py
  nano app.py → paste code for app.py
  nano templates/register.html → paste register page
  nano templates/login.html → paste login page
  nano templates/welcome.html → paste welcome page

Save each file using: CTRL + O → Enter → CTRL + X



PHASE 4 – Create RDS MySQL Instance

- Go to AWS Console → RDS → Databases → Create database.
  - Engine type: MySQL
  - Templates: Free tier
  - DB instance identifier: flaskdb-instance
  - Master username: admin (example)
  - Master password: <your-password>
  - DB instance class: db.t3.micro (Free tier)
  - Storage: e.g. 20 GB (Free tier)
  - Connectivity:
    - Connect to an EC2 compute resource → YES
    - Select the same EC2 instance (or its security group)
    - (AWS automatically performs the following:
      – Selects the same VPC as EC2
      – Creates/associates an RDS security group
      – Adds inbound rule: MySQL (3306) from EC2 security group)
- Public access: No
- Click Create database.
  Wait until the status becomes “Available”.

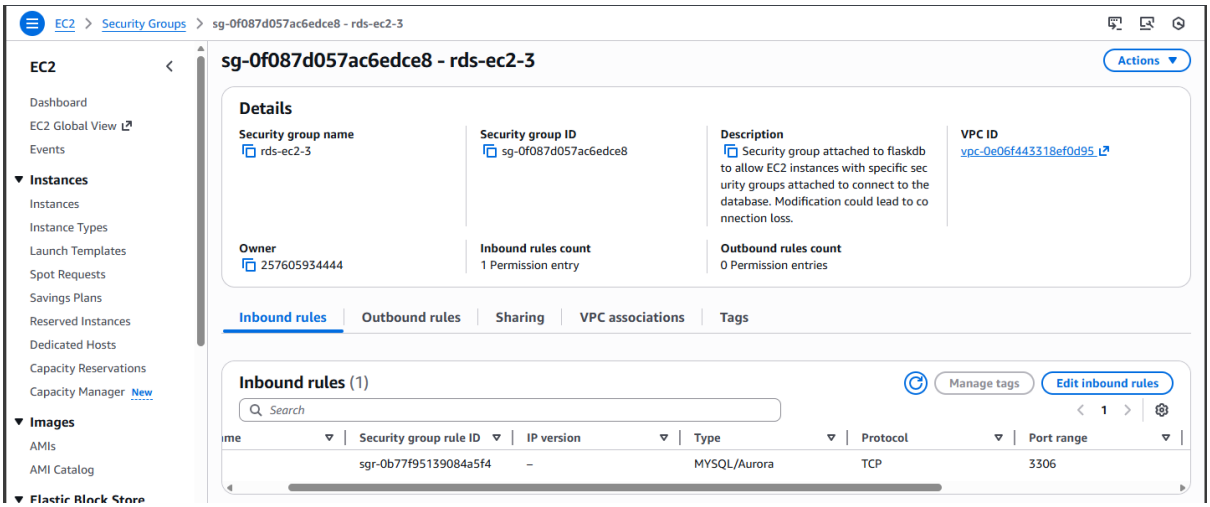


PHASE 5 – Verify RDS Security Group (Auto-configured)

- Go to AWS Console → RDS → Databases → flaskdb-instance.
- Open Connectivity & security section.
- Under VPC security groups, click the linked security group name.
- In Inbound rules, verify that the following rule exists:

Type	Port	Source
MySQL / Aurora	3306	EC2 Security Group

5. If the rule exists, EC2 to RDS connectivity is correctly configured.



PHASE 6 – Create Database and Table in RDS from EC2

- From the EC2 terminal, install MySQL client (MariaDB client):
  sudo dnf install mariadb105 -y
  # if this fails, try: sudo dnf install mariadb -y
- Connect to the RDS MySQL instance from EC2:
  mysql -h <RDS-endpoint> -u admin -p
  Example: mysql -h flaskdb-instance.xxxxxx.ap-south-1.rds.amazonaws.com -u admin –p

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-6-43 FlaskLoginApp]$ mysql -h flaskdb.cczscwsusznp.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com -u admin -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 27
Server version: 8.0.43 Source distribution

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

MySQL [(none)]>
```

- Inside the MySQL prompt, run following commands:

  CREATE DATABASE flaskdb;

  USE flaskdb;

  CREATE TABLE users (
  id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
  name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  password VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL
  );
- Exit MySQL: exit;

```
MySQL [(none)]> CREATE DATABASE flaskdb
    -> ;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.012 sec)

MySQL [(none)]> USE flaskdb;
Database changed
MySQL [flaskdb]> CREATE TABLE users (
    ->     id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
    ->     name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    ->     password VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL
    -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.040 sec)
```

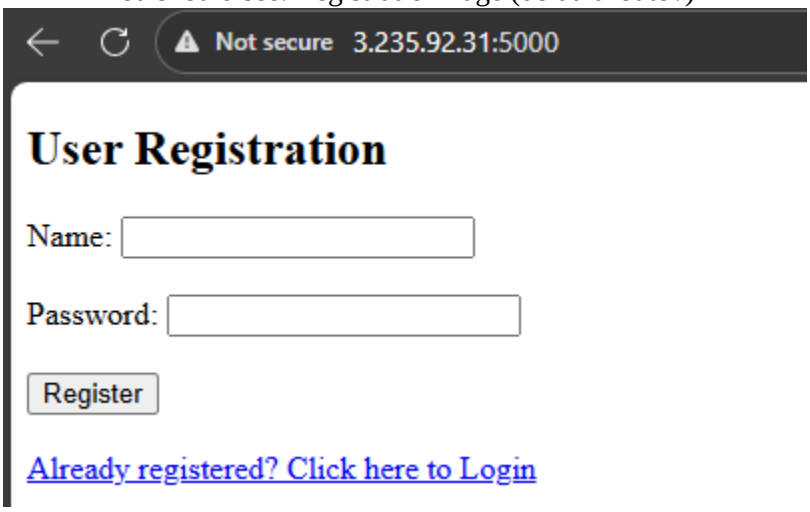
PHASE 7 – Configure Flask to Use RDS and Run Application

- Open db_config.py on EC2 and update with **correct RDS details**:
  nano db_config.py
  Ensure:
  db_config = {
  'host': 'your-rds-endpoint.amazonaws.com',
  'user': 'admin',
  'password': 'YourPasswordHere',
  'database': 'flaskdb'
  }
  Save and exit.
- Start the Flask app:

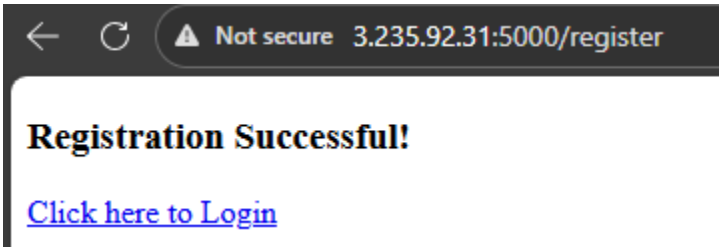
cd ~/FlaskLoginApp
python3 app.py
You should see: * Running on http://0.0.0.0:5000

PHASE 8 – Test the Application from Browser

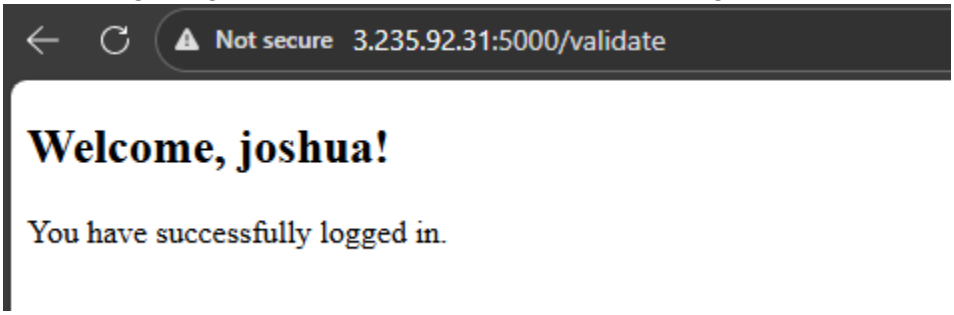
- In your local system browser, open: http://<EC2-public-IP>:5000
  Example: http://13.232.122.81:5000
  You should see: Registration Page (default route /)



- After registration → success message with link to /login



- Login Page → if correct credentials → Welcome Page



Check that data is stored in flaskdb.users table in RDS. - SELECT * FROM users;

Expected Output

1. Registration Page

    - User enters Name and Password.
    - On submit, data is inserted into users table in RDS MySQL.
2. Login Page
    - User enters same Name and Password.
    - Flask executes SELECT query on users table to check match.
3. Welcome Page
    - For valid credentials:

"Welcome, <username>! You have successfully logged in."

    - For invalid credentials:

"Invalid Username or Password" message with link to try again.

Result

A **fully working cloud-based registration and login system** was successfully deployed using:

- **Flask** as the backend web framework
- **HTML** templates for frontend pages
- **MySQL** database hosted on **AWS RDS**
- **AWS EC2** instance as the application server

This exercise demonstrates a **complete end-to-end mini project** on AWS using **Flask + MySQL (RDS)**.

DATE: 28-12-25

Exercise–18: Creating and Operating a NoSQL Key-Value Database using Amazon DynamoDB

To create an Amazon DynamoDB table and perform CRUD operations (Create, Read, Update, Delete) using the AWS Management Console, and understand Partition Key, Sort Key, Query vs Scan, and table cleanup.

Phase 1: Create DynamoDB Table

Create a DynamoDB table to store Student Records.
Store items like: USN, Name, Semester, Course, Attendance, IA1Marks

Step 1: Open DynamoDB

- Login to AWS Console
- Search → type DynamoDB → open Amazon DynamoDB

Step 2: Create a Table

- Left menu → Tables
- Click Create table
- Fill details:

Table details

- Table name: MCA_StudentLabInternals
- Partition key (PK): USN (Type: String)
- Sort key (SK): CourseCode (Type: String)
  (Enable sort key option by setting sort key)

Why this design?

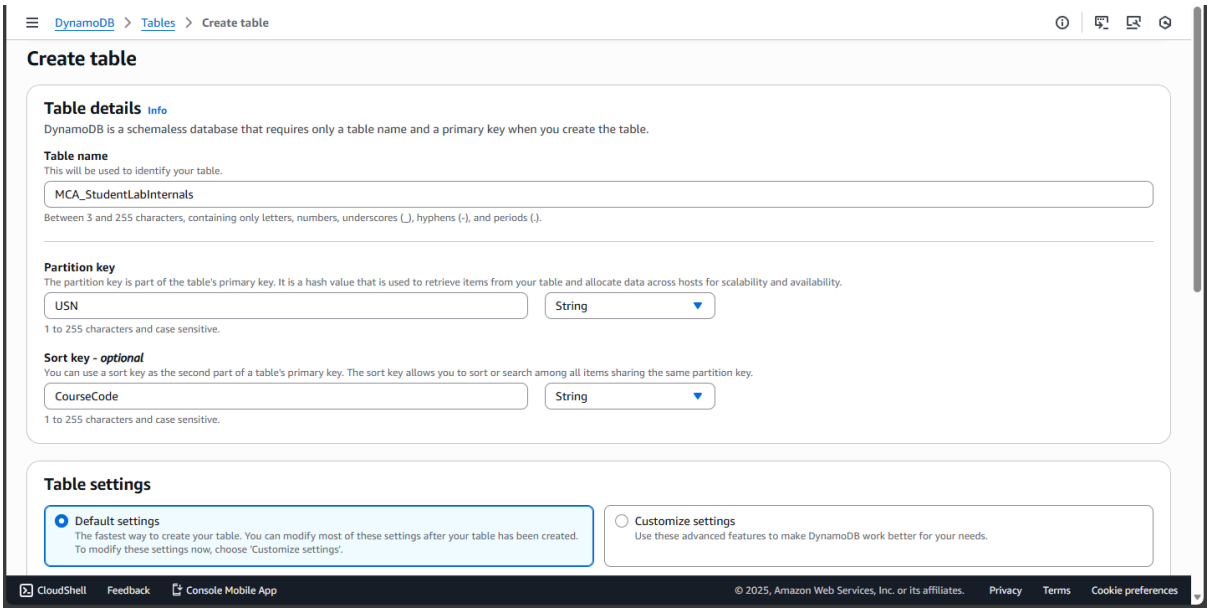
- One student can have multiple courses → Sort key separates records per course.
- This creates a composite primary key (PK + SK).

Step 3: Table settings

- Under Table settings, choose:
  Default settings (recommended for lab)
- Ensure Capacity mode is: On-demand (default already selected)

Step 4: Create

- Click Create table
- Wait until table status becomes Active



Phase 2: Insert Items (Create Data)

Step 5: Open Table and Add Items

- Click the table: MCA_StudentLabInternals
- Click: Explore table items
- Click Create item

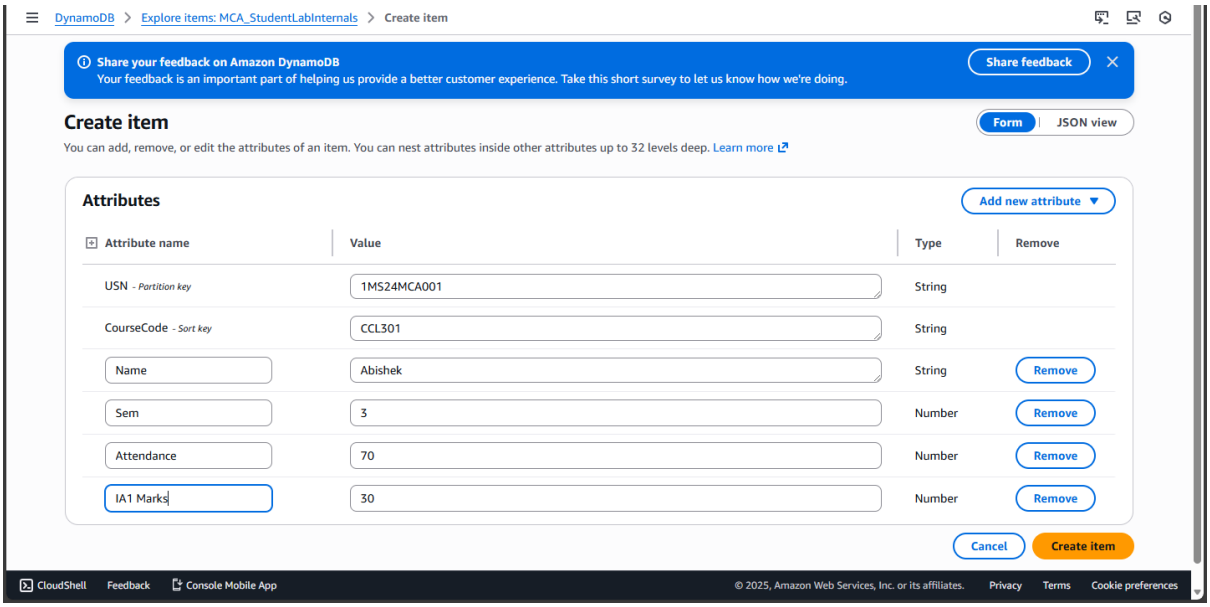
Step 6: Add Item 1 (Student 1 - Course 1)

- You will see attributes:
  - USN (String)
  - CourseCode (String)

  Enter:
  - USN = 1MS24MCA001
  - CourseCode = CCL301

  Now add additional attributes (click **Add new attribute**):
  - Name (String) = Arun
  - Semester (Number) = 3
  - Attendance (Number) = 86
  - IA1Marks (Number) = 18

  Click **Create item**



Step 7: Add Item 2 (Same student - another course)

Repeat Create item with:

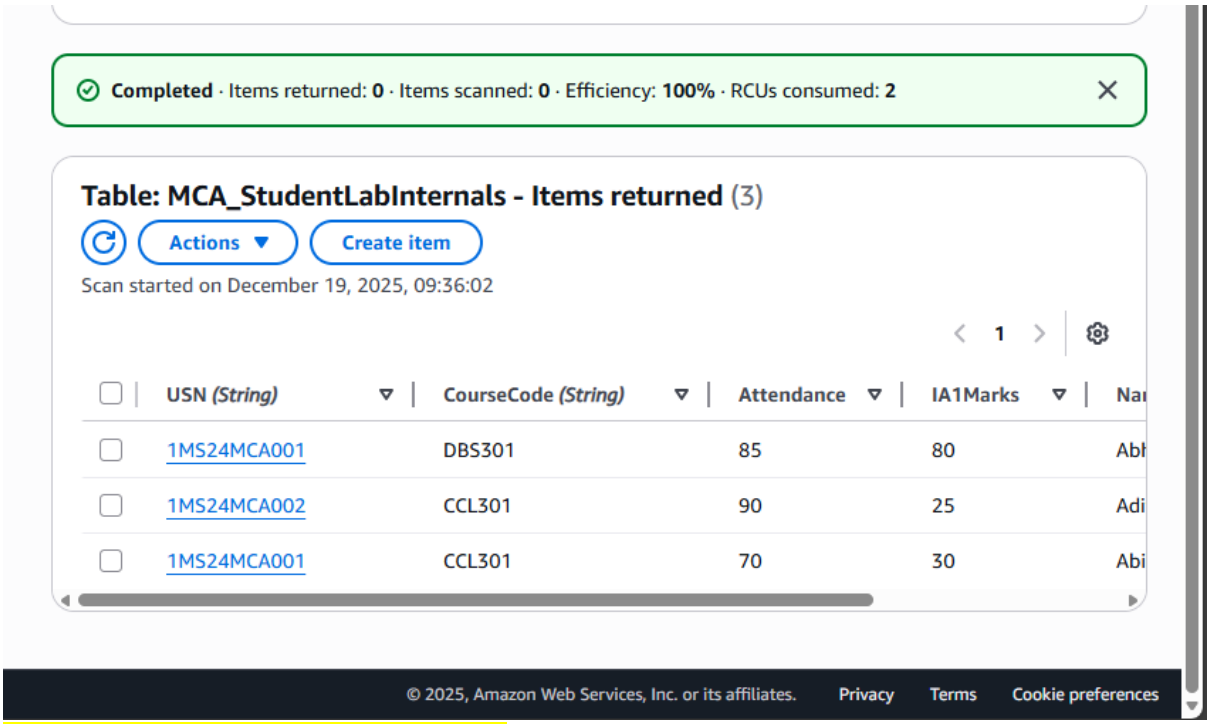
- USN = 1MS24MCA001
- CourseCode = DBS301
- Name = Arun
- Semester = 3
- Attendance = 88
- IA1Marks = 20

Step 8: Add Item 3 (Another student)

Create item:

- USN = 1MS24MCA002
- CourseCode = CCL301
- Name = Chitra
- Semester = 3
- Attendance = 74
- IA1Marks = 14

You should now see 3 items in the table list.



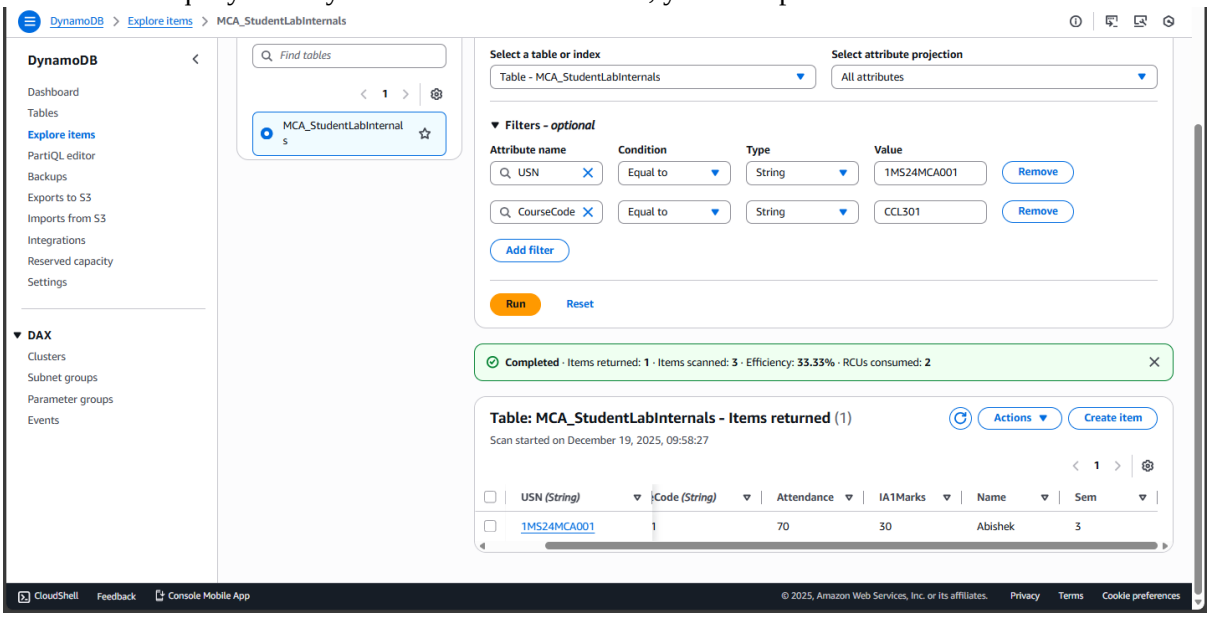
Phase 3: Read Data (Get / Query / Scan)

Step 9: Get a single item (exact PK + SK)

- In "Explore table items", use search/filter:
- Use USN = 1MS24MC001 and CourseCode = CCL301
- Open the item → verify all attributes

Key concept:

To uniquely identify an item in a PK+SK table, you must provide **both**.



Step 10: Query – fetch all courses for one student

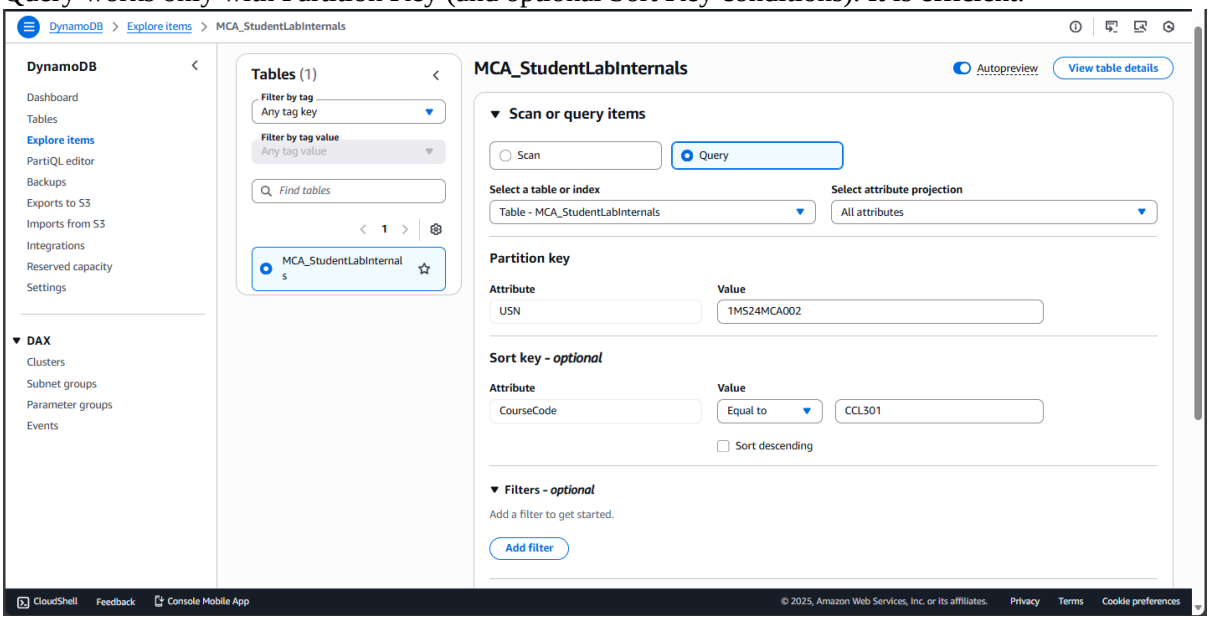
- Click Run query
- Set Partition key condition: USN equals 1MS24MCA001
- Run

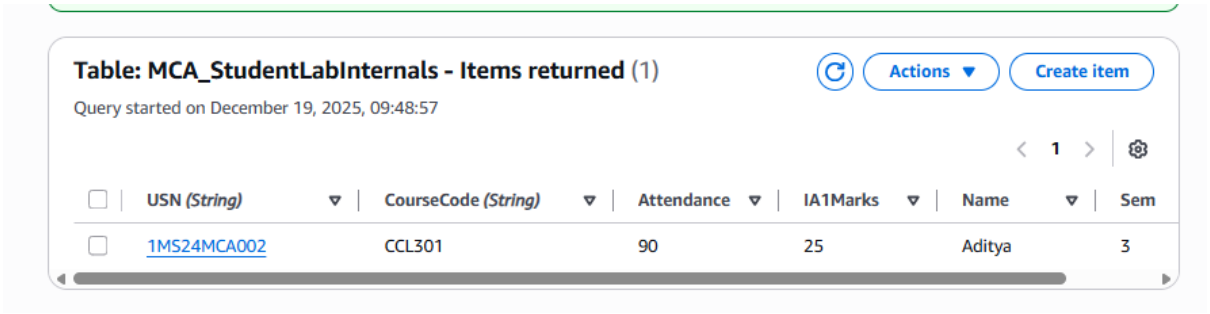
Expected output:

- Items for Arun in both CCL301 and DBS301

Key concept:

Query works only with Partition Key (and optional Sort Key conditions). It is efficient.





Step 11: Scan (Not for large tables)

- Click Scan
- Run scan without filters

Expected output:

- All items (Arun + Chitra)

Key concept:

Scan reads the entire table → slow/costly for big tables.

Phase 4: Update Data

Step 12: Update IA1 marks of Chitra for CCL301

- Open item where:
  USN = 1MS24MCA002

CourseCode = CCL301

- Click Edit
- Change: IA1Marks from 14 to 16
- Click Save changes

Verify updated value appears.

Phase 5: Delete Data

Step 13: Delete one item (Arun's DBS301 record)

- Select item:
  - USN = 1MS24MCA001
  - CourseCode = DBS301
- Click **Delete**
- Confirm delete

Now total items should reduce by 1.

Phase 6: Cleanup (Must Do to avoid charges)

Step 15: Delete the Table

- DynamoDB → Tables
- Select MCA_StudentLabInternals
- Click Delete
- Type confirmation (if asked) and delete

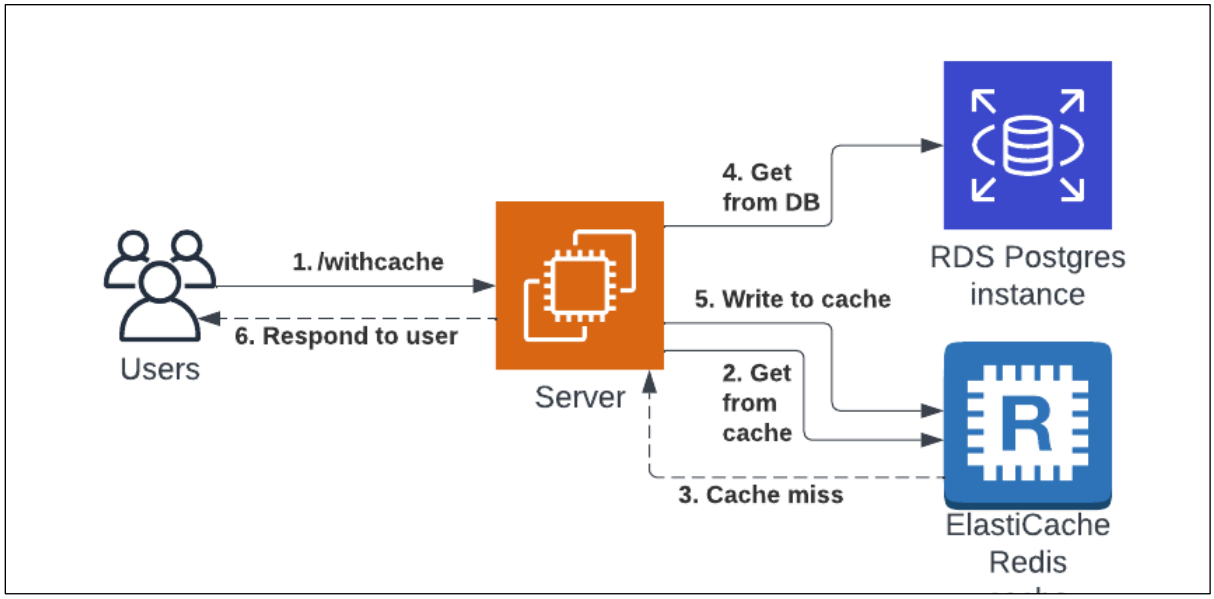
Ensure table disappears from list.

DATE: 03-12-25

Exercise–19: ElastiCache (Redis) as an In-Memory Cache

To implement Amazon ElastiCache (Redis) as an in-memory caching service by deploying a Redis cluster and performing basic cache operations from an EC2 instance.

Application-Level Data Flow (Logical)
Step 1: User requests data
Step 2: Application checks ElastiCache (Redis)
Step 3: If data exists → return from cache (FAST)
Step 4: If data does not exist → fetch from RDS
Step 5: Store fetched data in ElastiCache
Step 6: Return data to user



This exercise provides **exposure** to an industry-used in-memory data store.
Redis improves performance by serving frequently accessed data from memory and is typically used **in front of databases** in real-world applications.

Feature	RDS	ElastiCache
Storage	Disk	RAM
Data lifetime	Permanent	Temporary
Access speed	Slower	Very fast
TTL support	No	Yes

Phase-1 → EC2 creation + valkey-cli installation
Phase-2 → Redis cache creation
Phase-3 → Connect EC2 → Redis engine and run commands

Phase-1: Launch EC2 Client using Amazon Linux 2023 (for Valkey / Redis Client)

Purpose of Phase-1
To create an EC2 instance using **Amazon Linux 2023** that will act as a **client machine** to connect to Amazon ElastiCache (Redis OSS) using **valkey-cli**.

Step 1: Select AWS Region

- Choose ONE region and stick to it for the entire exercise
  ap-south-1 (Mumbai) *(recommended)*
- Ensure ElastiCache and EC2 will be in the SAME region

Step 2: Launch EC2 Instance

1. Go to **AWS Console → EC2**
2. Click **Launch instance**

Step 3: Configure Instance Basics

- Name: RedisClient-AL2023
- AMI: Select Amazon Linux 2023 AMI
- Instance Type: Select t3.micro (Free Tier eligible)
- Key Pair: Select an existing key pair OR create a new one (RSA, .pem)
- Network & Security
  - Network
    - VPC: Default VPC
    - Subnet: No preference
    - Auto-assign public IP: Enabled
- Security Group (VERY IMPORTANT)
  Create a new security group:
  - Security Group Name: SG-RedisClient
  - Description: Security group for Redis client EC2
    Inbound Rules

Type	Port	Source
SSH	22	Anywhere 0.0.0.0/0

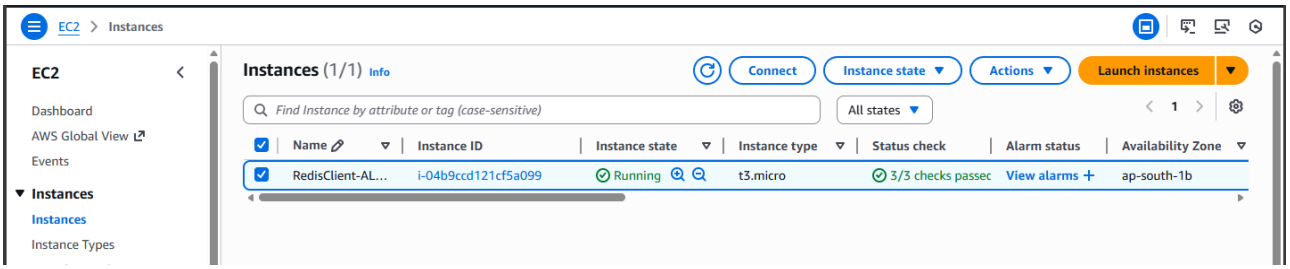
Do NOT add Redis (6379) here (The client does not listen on 6379)
Outbound rules: Allow all (default)

Step 5: Storage

- Keep default

Step 6: Launch Instance

- Click Launch instance
- Wait until Instance State = Running



Step 7: Connect to EC2

1. EC2 → Instances → select RedisClient-AL2023
2. Click Connect
3. Choose EC2 Instance Connect
4. Click Connect

You are now inside the EC2 terminal.

Step 8: Install Valkey Client

Run the following commands:

sudo dnf update -y

sudo dnf install -y valkey

Verify installation:

valkey-cli --version

Expected Output (example)

valkey-cli 8.x.x

This confirms the EC2 is ready as a Redis-compatible client.

```
Running transaction
  Preparing        :                                                1/1
  Running scriptlet: valkey-8.0.6-3.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64             1/1
  Installing       : valkey-8.0.6-3.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64             1/1
  Running scriptlet: valkey-8.0.6-3.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64             1/1
  Verifying        : valkey-8.0.6-3.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64             1/1

Installed:
  valkey-8.0.6-3.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64

Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-14-150 ~]$ valkey-cli --version
valkey-cli 8.0.6
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-14-150 ~]$
```

Note: why install valkey and not redis??

Amazon Linux 2023 does not provide redis-cli directly.

AWS now provides **Valkey**, which is fully Redis-protocol compatible.

Hence, we use **valkey-cli** to connect to ElastiCache Redis.

Phase-2: Create Amazon ElastiCache (Redis OSS) Cluster

Purpose of Phase-2

To create an Amazon ElastiCache Redis OSS cluster that will act as an in-memory cache, accessible from the EC2 client created in Phase-1.

Step 1: Confirm AWS Region

- Ensure you are in the **same region** used in Phase-1
  EC2 and ElastiCache must be in the SAME region and VPC.

Step 2: Open ElastiCache Console

1. AWS Console → **Services**
2. Select ElastiCache
3. Click Create cache

Step 3: Select Cache Engine

- **Engine**: **Redis OSS**

Step 4: Choose Deployment Settings

- Deployment option: Node-based cluster
- Creation method: Easy create

Easy create is used to avoid advanced production settings.

Step 5: Select Configuration

- **Configuration**: **Demo**

This automatically selects:

- A small, low-cost node (e.g., cache.t4g.micro)
- Suitable for labs and practice

Step 6: Provide Cluster Information

- Cache name: lab-redis
- Description: Optional (lab-redis)

Step 7: Configure Network and Subnet Group

Network

- Network type: IPv4

Subnet Group

- Select: Create a new subnet group
  - Subnet group name: redis-subnet-group
  - VPC: Default VPC
  - Subnets: Leave AWS auto-selected subnets unchanged

No manual subnet selection required.

Step 8: Configure Security

Security Group

- Create or select a security group:
    - Name: SG-RedisCache

Inbound Rule for Redis

Add **one inbound rule** to SG-RedisCache:

Type	Port	Source
Custom TCP	6379	SG-RedisClient

This allows only the EC2 client to access Redis.

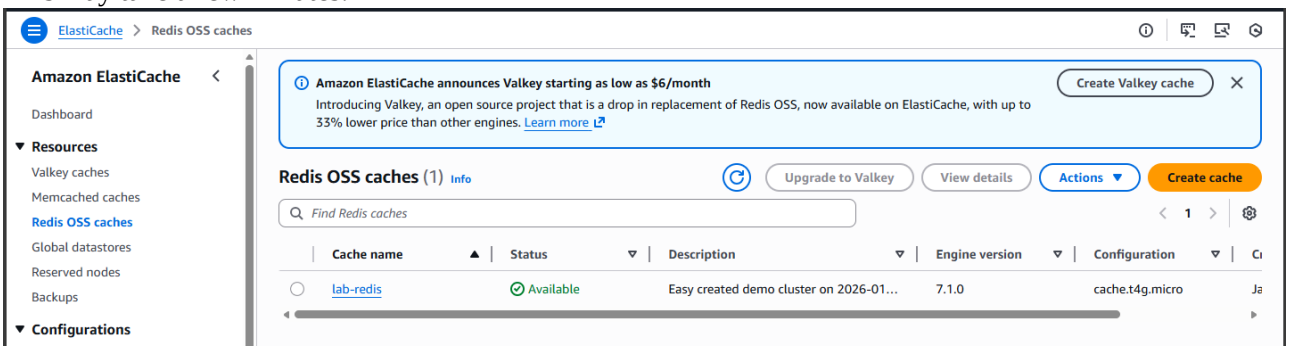
Step 9: Authentication

- Authentication: Disabled

Step 10: Create Cache

1. Review all settings
2. Click Create
3. Wait until Status = Available

This may take a few minutes.



Step 11: Note the Redis Endpoint

1. Click on the cache name lab-redis
2. Copy the **Configuration Endpoint**
    - Example: lab-redis.xxxxxx.cache.amazonaws.com

This endpoint will be used in **Phase-3** to connect from EC2.

Note:
We have created an in-memory Redis cache using Amazon ElastiCache.
It runs inside the AWS VPC and does not have a public IP.
Only our EC2 client is allowed to access it using port 6379.

Phase-3: Connect EC2 to ElastiCache Redis and Execute Cache Commands

Purpose of Phase-3

To connect the EC2 client (Amazon Linux 2023) to the ElastiCache Redis OSS cluster using valkey-cli and demonstrate basic in-memory cache operations.

Pre-checks - Before connecting, confirm:

- EC2 and ElastiCache are in the same AWS region
- EC2 security group = SG-RedisClient
- Redis security group = SG-RedisCache
- Redis security group allows port 6379 from SG-RedisClient
- Redis Status = Available
- You have copied the Primary Endpoint

Step 1: Connect to EC2

1. AWS Console → **EC2**
2. Select instance RedisClient-AL2023
3. Click **Connect**
4. Choose **EC2 Instance Connect**
5. Click **Connect**

You are now inside the EC2 terminal.

Step 2: Verify Valkey Client

Run: valkey-cli --version
Expected Output (example)
valkey-cli 8.x.x
This confirms the EC2 is ready to act as a Redis-compatible client.

Step 3: Connect to ElastiCache Redis

Use the Configuration Endpoint from Phase-2.
valkey-cli -h < Configuration_ENDPOINT> -p 6379

Example: valkey-cli -h lab-redis.xxxxxx.cache.amazonaws.com -p 6379 --tls -c

Expected Result

You should see a prompt like:
lab-redis.xxxxxx.cache.amazonaws.com:6379>
This means the connection is successful.

Step 4: Execute Redis / Valkey Commands

These commands simulate what an application does internally.

Test Connectivity

PING

Expected Output

PONG

```
clustercfg.lab-redis.0e01xv.aps1.cache.amazonaws.com:6379> ping
PONG
```

Store and Retrieve Data (SET / GET)

SET course "Cloud Computing"
GET course

```
clustercfg.lab-redis.0e01xv.aps1.cache.amazonaws.com:6379> SET course "Cloud
 Computing"
OK
clustercfg.lab-redis.0e01xv.aps1.cache.amazonaws.com:6379> Get course
"Cloud Computing"
```

Expected Output

"Cloud Computing"

Demonstrates **key–value storage in memory**.

Counter Example (INCR)

INCR visits

INCR visits

GET visits

Expected Output

"2"

NOTE: Common real-world use - page views, hit counters.

```
clustercfg.lab-redis.0e01xv.aps1.cache.amazonaws.com:6379> INCR visits
(integer) 1
clustercfg.lab-redis.0e01xv.aps1.cache.amazonaws.com:6379> INCR visits
(integer) 2
clustercfg.lab-redis.0e01xv.aps1.cache.amazonaws.com:6379> GET visits
"2"
```

4.4 Set Data with Expiry (TTL)

SET notice "Results Published" EX 60

TTL notice

GET notice

Expected Output

- TTL shows a value **≤ 60**
- GET returns:

"Results Published"

Shows **temporary cache data**.

```
clustercfg.lab-redis.0e01xv.aps1.cache.amazonaws.com:6379> SET notice "Resul
ts Published" EX 60
OK
clustercfg.lab-redis.0e01xv.aps1.cache.amazonaws.com:6379> TTL notice
(integer) 54
clustercfg.lab-redis.0e01xv.aps1.cache.amazonaws.com:6379> GET notice
"Results Published"
```

4.5 Verify Automatic Expiry

Wait ~60 seconds, then run:

GET notice

Expected Output

(nil)

Confirms data is **automatically removed from memory**.

```
clustercfg.lab-redis.0e01xv.aps1.cache.amazonaws.com:6379> GET notice
(nil)
```

4.6 Delete Data Manually
DEL course
GET course
Expected Output
(nil)

Step 5: Exit Redis Client
EXIT

```
clustercfg.lab-redis.0e01xv.aps1.cache.amazonaws.com:6379> DEL course
(integer) 1
clustercfg.lab-redis.0e01xv.aps1.cache.amazonaws.com:6379> GET course
(nil)
clustercfg.lab-redis.0e01xv.aps1.cache.amazonaws.com:6379> EXIT
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-14-150 ~]$
```

Note:
"The application first checks Redis.
If data is present, it is returned immediately from memory.
If not present, the application fetches data from the database and stores it in Redis with a TTL.
Redis automatically removes the data after expiry."

Phase-3 Outcome

- EC2 successfully connected to ElastiCache Redis
- In-memory key–value operations verified
- Temporary storage and TTL behavior observed
- Redis used as a **cache**, not as a primary database

Common Errors & Quick Fix

Problem	Reason	Fix
Connection timeout	Wrong SG or region	Check SG-RedisCache inbound rule
Command hangs	Redis not Available	Wait & retry
(nil) output	Key expired	Expected behavior

Clean-Up (Mandatory)

Step 1: Delete Redis Cluster

- ElastiCache → Select lab-redis → Delete
- Disable snapshots

Step 2: Terminate EC2 Instance

- EC2 → Instances → Terminate RedisClient-EC2

Step 3: Optional

- Delete unused security groups

Redis Commands Explanation

- **SET** course "Cloud Computing"
- **GET** course

- **EXPIRE** course 30
- **TTL** course
- The above commands simulate application caching behavior.
  The SET command represents storing frequently accessed data in cache.
  The EXPIRE command shows that cached data is temporary and stored in memory.
  After expiry, the application would fetch fresh data from the database again.

DATE: 05-12-25

Exercise–20: Deploy a simple Flask application on AWS Elastic Beanstalk and verify it using the public URL.

Phase A — Create the Flask App

Step A1: On your system, create a folder
Create a folder: eb-flask-lab

Step A2: Create application.py
Create a file named application.py:

```
from flask import Flask

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route("/")
def home():
    return "Hello from Flask on Elastic Beanstalk!"

@app.route("/health")
def health():
    return "OK"

if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run()
```

Step A3: Create requirements.txt
Create a file named **requirements.txt** and add:

```
Flask==3.0.3
gunicorn==22.0.0
```

Step A4: Create Procfile (MOST IMPORTANT)
Create a file named **exactly**:
Procfile (no extension)
Contents:

```
web: gunicorn application:app
```

[Windows Notepad method:
File name: Procfile, Save as type: **All Files,** Encoding: UTF-8]

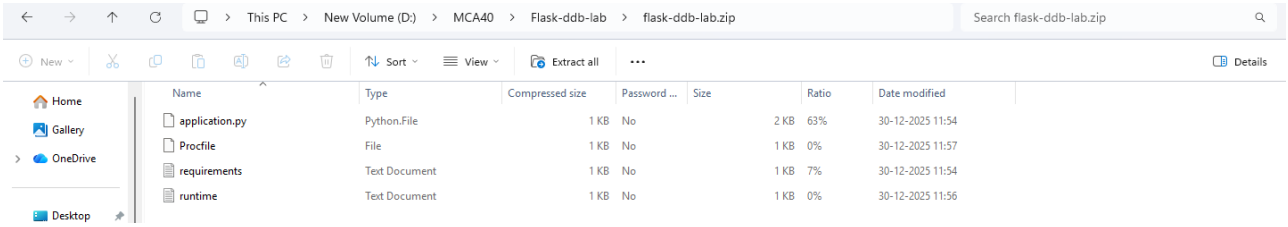
Step A5: Verify folder contents
Your folder must contain exactly these 3 files:
eb-flask-lab
├── application.py
├── requirements.txt
└── Procfile (Type should show as "File", NOT Procfile.txt)

Phase B — Create the ZIP correctly (root-level ZIP)

Step B1: Select the 3 files
Select:

- application.py
- requirements.txt
- Procfile

Step B2: Create ZIP
Right click → Compress to → ZIP file
Rename the ZIP as:
eb-flask-lab.zip
Step B3: Confirm ZIP contents (one-time check)
Open the ZIP and confirm it shows (at top level):
application.py
requirements.txt
Procfile
If you see a folder inside the ZIP, that is wrong.



Phase C — Deploy on Elastic Beanstalk (AWS Console)

Step C1: Open Elastic Beanstalk

AWS Console → Search Elastic Beanstalk → Open
Ensure region is Asia Pacific (Mumbai) (ap-south-1)

Step C2: Create Environment
Click Create environment
Environment tier - Select: Web server environment
Application information

- Application name: EB-Flask-Lab (or any name)

Environment information

- Environment name: EB-Flask-Lab-env (or any name)
- Domain: leave blank (auto)

Platform

- Platform: Python
- Platform branch: latest Python on Amazon Linux
- Platform version: recommended

Step C3: Upload your code (IMPORTANT SETTINGS)

In Application code:

1. Select: Upload your code
2. Version label: type v1
3. Source code origin: Local file
   (Do NOT choose "Public S3 URL")
4. Click Choose file and select:
5. eb-flask-lab.zip

Presets
Select: Single instance (free tier eligible)
Click Next

Phase D — Configure Service Access (IAM Roles)

On Configure service access page:
Step D1: Service role
If dropdown shows "No options":

- Click Create role (opens IAM)
- Use case: Elastic Beanstalk

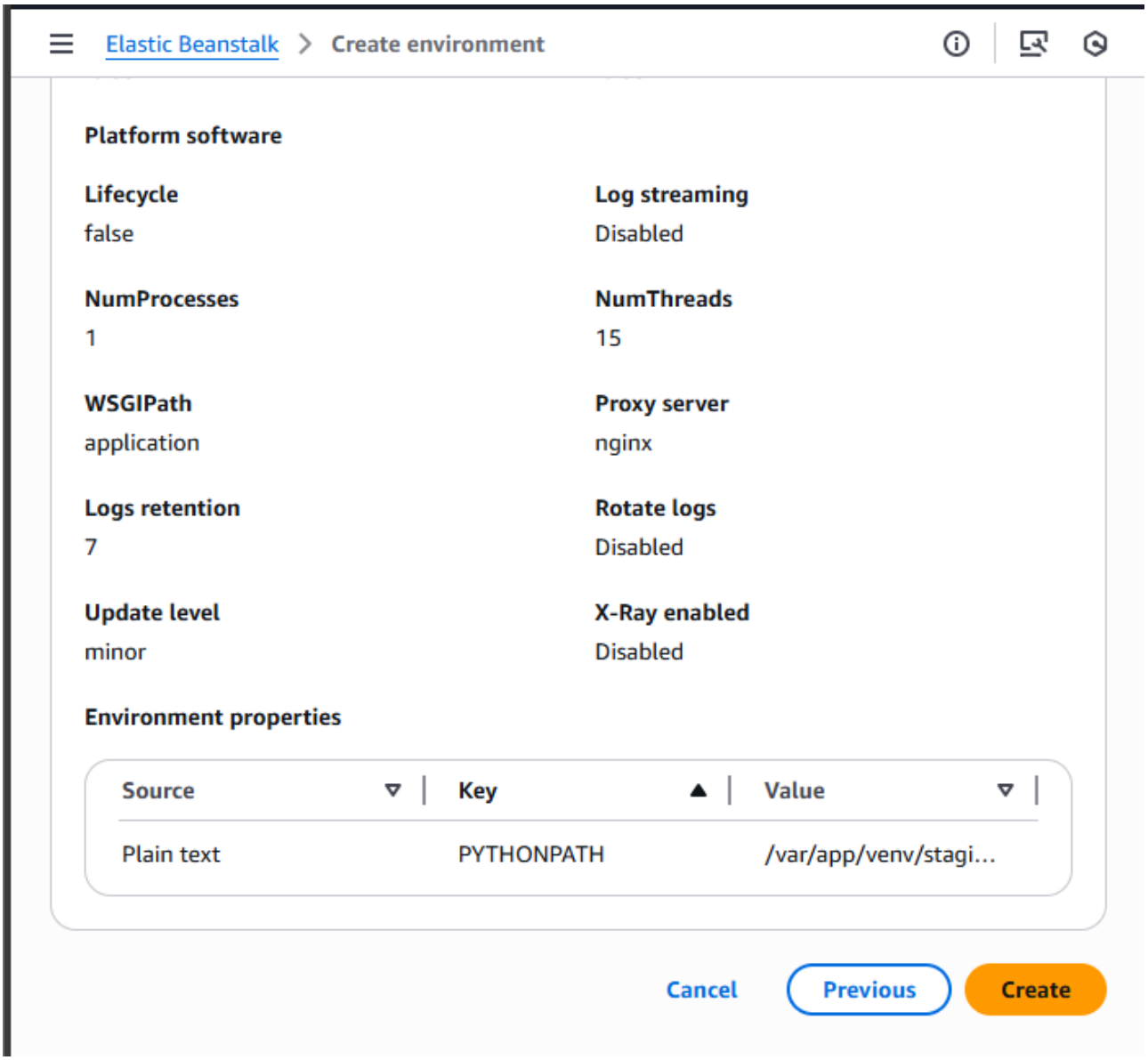
- Keep default permissions (AWS auto selects)
- Create role name:
- aws-elasticbeanstalk-service-role

Return to EB tab → click Refresh → select this role.

Step D2: EC2 instance profile
If dropdown shows "No options":

- Click Create role
- Use case: EC2
- Attach policy: AWSElasticBeanstalkWebTier
- Role name: aws-elasticbeanstalk-ec2-role

Return to EB tab → refresh → select this role.
Step D3: EC2 Key pair
Leave blank (optional)
Click Next
Leave remaining pages as default → Create environment



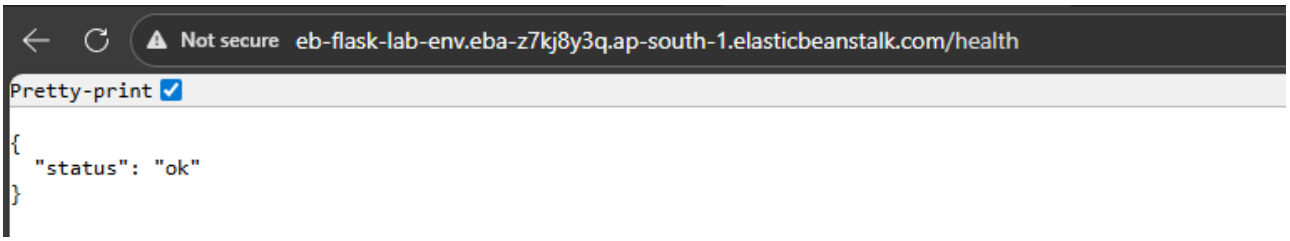
Part E — Wait for Deployment

Step E1: Monitor
Open Events tab.
Final success condition:

- Green message: Environment successfully launched
- Health: OK
- Domain URL appears

Phase F — Test the Application
Step F1: Open the domain URL
Click the Domain link shown in EB.
Expected output: Hello from Flask on Elastic Beanstalk!

Step F2: Test /health
In the browser address bar, append /health
Example: http://<your-domain>.elasticbeanstalk.com/health
Expected output: OK



Phase G — Cleanup (must do after lab)

Step G1: Terminate Environment
Elastic Beanstalk → Environment
Actions → Terminate environment
(Optional) After termination: Delete application if required.

Common Mistakes (quick checklist)

Procfile must be Procfile (no .txt)
ZIP must contain files at root level (not folder)
Upload must be **Local file** (not Public S3 URL)
IAM roles must be created/selected if "No options"

1. What is Elastic Beanstalk?
Elastic Beanstalk is a Platform as a Service (PaaS) provided by AWS that allows developers to deploy and manage applications without manually handling the underlying infrastructure such as EC2, load balancers, or auto scaling.
The user only uploads the application code, and Elastic Beanstalk automatically:

- Creates required AWS resources
- Deploys the application
- Handles scaling, monitoring, and health checks

2. What does "Single instance environment" mean?
A Single instance environment means the application runs on one EC2 instance only, without a load balancer or auto scaling.
It is mainly used for:

- Learning and lab exercises
- Development and testing
- Low-traffic applications

It is cost-effective and simple, but not fault-tolerant.

3. Why do we need requirements.txt?
The requirements.txt file lists all Python libraries and their versions required for the application.
Elastic Beanstalk uses this file to:

- Automatically install dependencies using pip
- Ensure the application runs consistently across environments

Without requirements.txt, the application may fail due to missing modules.

4. What is Procfile used for?
A Procfile tells Elastic Beanstalk how to start the application.
It specifies:

- The process type (e.g., web)
- The command to run the application (e.g., Gunicorn for Flask)

Example:
web: gunicorn application:app
Without a Procfile, Elastic Beanstalk may not know which command to execute, leading to deployment errors.

5. What happens if you zip the parent folder instead of the files?
If the parent folder is zipped, Elastic Beanstalk cannot locate key files like:

- application.py
- requirements.txt
- Procfile

As a result:

- Deployment fails
- Application shows errors such as *"Application version not found"* or *502 Bad Gateway*

Elastic Beanstalk expects all required files at the root level of the ZIP file.

DATE: 10-12-25

Exercise–21: Deploy a Flask App on AWS Elastic Beanstalk and Perform CRUD on DynamoDB (Using AWS SDK/boto3)

Deploy a simple Python Flask web app on AWS Elastic Beanstalk (EB) that creates, reads, updates, and deletes items in DynamoDB using AWS APIs via boto3.

A) LOCALLY — Prepare Folder + Code (Before AWS)

1) Create folder

Create a folder named: flask-ddb-lab

2) Inside it, create 4 files

Your folder must look like:
flask-ddb-lab/
  application.py
  requirements.txt
  Procfile
  runtime.txt

3) Paste code into application.py

```
from flask import Flask, request, jsonify
import boto3
import os

app = Flask(__name__)

REGION = os.getenv("AWS_REGION", "ap-south-1")
TABLE_NAME = os.getenv("TABLE_NAME", "Students")

dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb", region_name=REGION)
table = dynamodb.Table(TABLE_NAME)

@app.route("/")
def home():
    return "Flask + DynamoDB on Elastic Beanstalk is working!"

@app.route("/health")
def health():
    return jsonify(status="ok")

# CREATE
@app.route("/student", methods=["POST"])
def create_student():
    data = request.get_json()
    table.put_item(Item={
```

```
        "StudentID": data["StudentID"],
        "Name": data["Name"],
        "Dept": data.get("Dept", "")
    })
    return jsonify(message="Student created"), 201

# READ
@app.route("/student/<student_id>", methods=["GET"])
def get_student(student_id):
    resp = table.get_item(Key={"StudentID": student_id})
    item = resp.get("Item")
    if not item:
        return jsonify(error="Student not found"), 404
    return jsonify(item)

# UPDATE
@app.route("/student/<student_id>", methods=["PUT"])
def update_student(student_id):
    data = request.get_json()
    resp = table.update_item(
        Key={"StudentID": student_id},
        UpdateExpression="SET #n = :n, Dept = :d",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#n": "Name"},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":n": data["Name"], ":d": data.get("Dept", "")},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW"
    )
    return jsonify(message="Student updated", updated=resp["Attributes"])

# DELETE
@app.route("/student/<student_id>", methods=["DELETE"])
def delete_student(student_id):
    table.delete_item(Key={"StudentID": student_id})
    return jsonify(message="Student deleted")
```

4) requirements.txt

```
Flask==3.0.0
boto3==1.34.0
gunicorn==21.2.0
```

5) Procfile

```
web: gunicorn application:app
```

6) runtime.txt

```
python-3.11
```

7) Zip it

Select these 4 files **together** → right click → **Send to** → **Compressed (zipped) folder**.
Rename the zip: flask-ddb-lab.zip
When you open the zip, you must directly see:

- application.py
- requirements.txt
- Procfile
- runtime.txt

(No extra folder inside.)

B) AWS — DynamoDB Table

Create table

AWS Console → **DynamoDB** → Tables → **Create table**

- Table name: Students
- Partition key: StudentID (String)
  Create → wait till **ACTIVE**

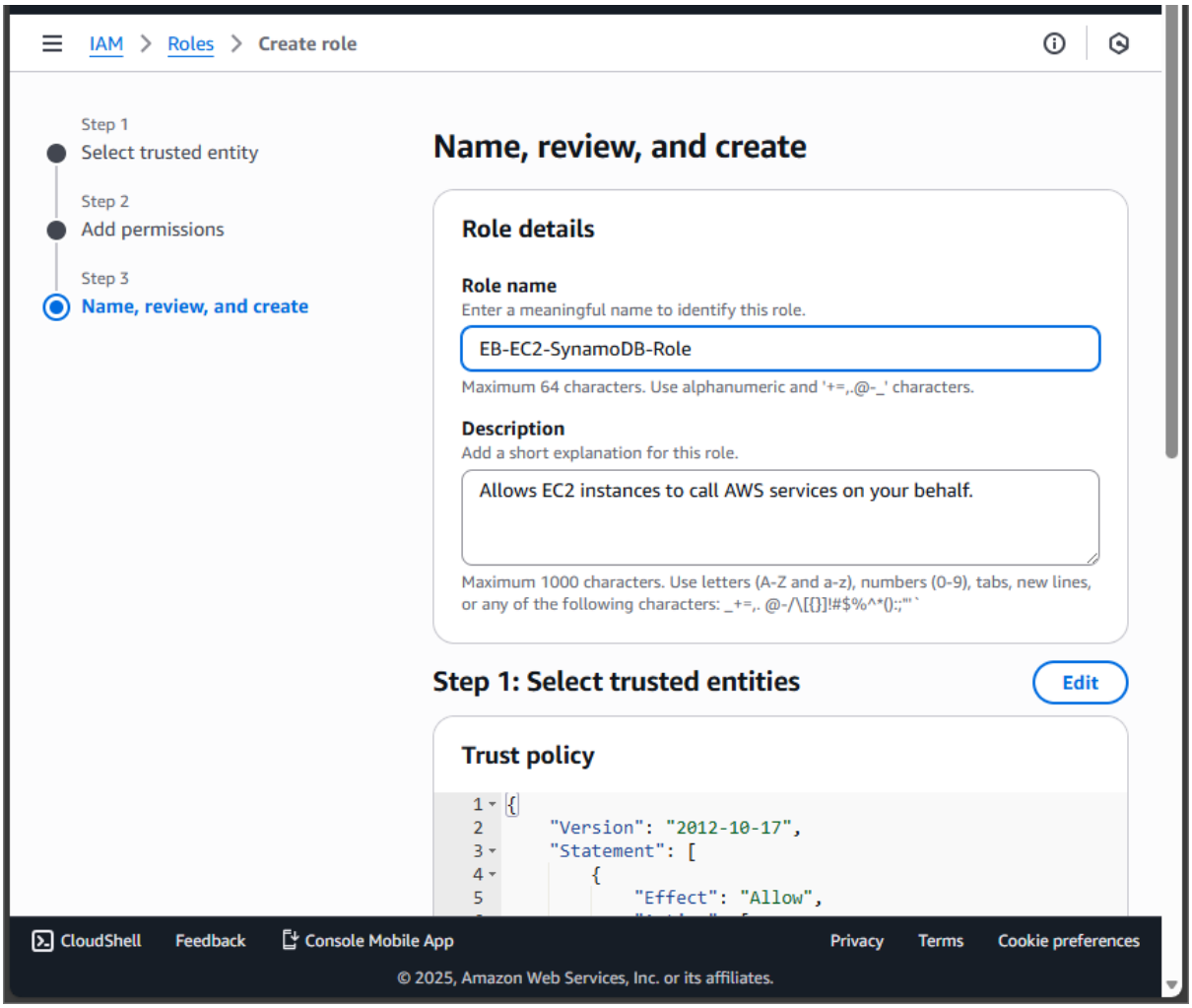
C) AWS — IAM Role (for EB EC2 to access DynamoDB)

Create role

AWS Console → **IAM** → Roles → **Create role**

- Trusted entity: **AWS service**
- Use case: **EC2**
- Attach policy: **AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess**
- Role name: EB-EC2-DynamoDB-Role
  Create role

[once role is created, for next time it will be automatically selected. No need to create again]



D) AWS — Elastic Beanstalk Environment (Sample app first)

Create EB app/environment

AWS Console → **Elastic Beanstalk → Create application**

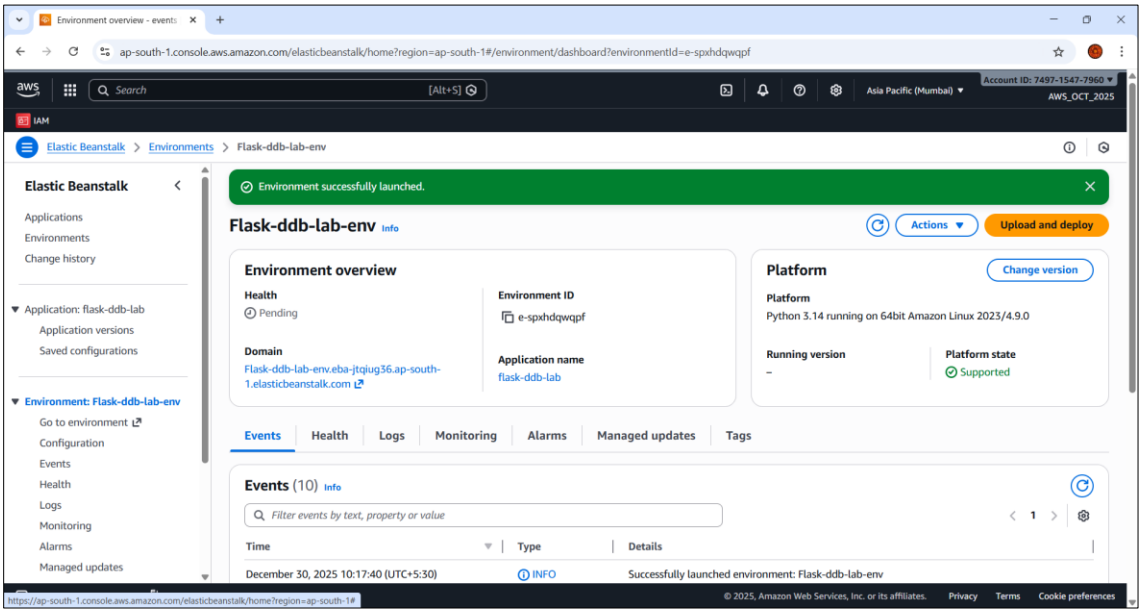
- Environment tier: **Web server environment**
- Application name: flask-ddb-lab
- Platform: **Python**
- Application code: **Sample application**
- Presets: **Single instance (free tier eligible)**

Configure service access

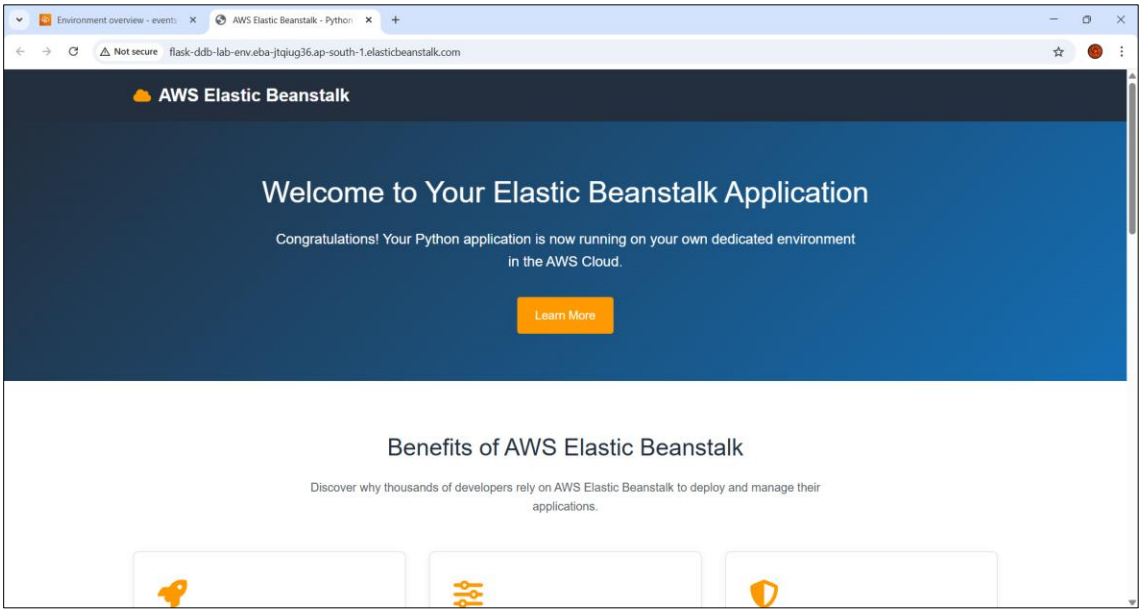
On **Configure service access** page:

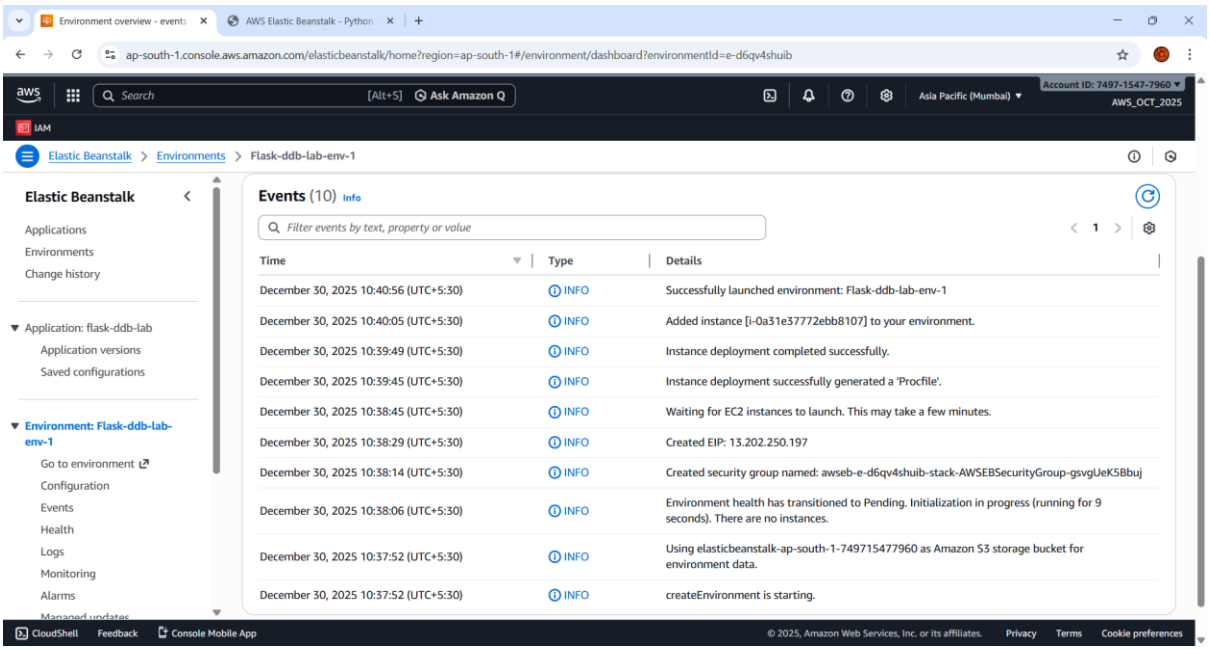
- Service role: leave default
- **EC2 instance profile: select EB-EC2-DynamoDB-Role**
  Next → Next → Review → **Create environment**

Wait until you can open the EB domain and see sample page.



Click on Domain: Flask-ddb-lab-env.eba-jtqiug36.ap-south-1.elasticbeanstalk.com



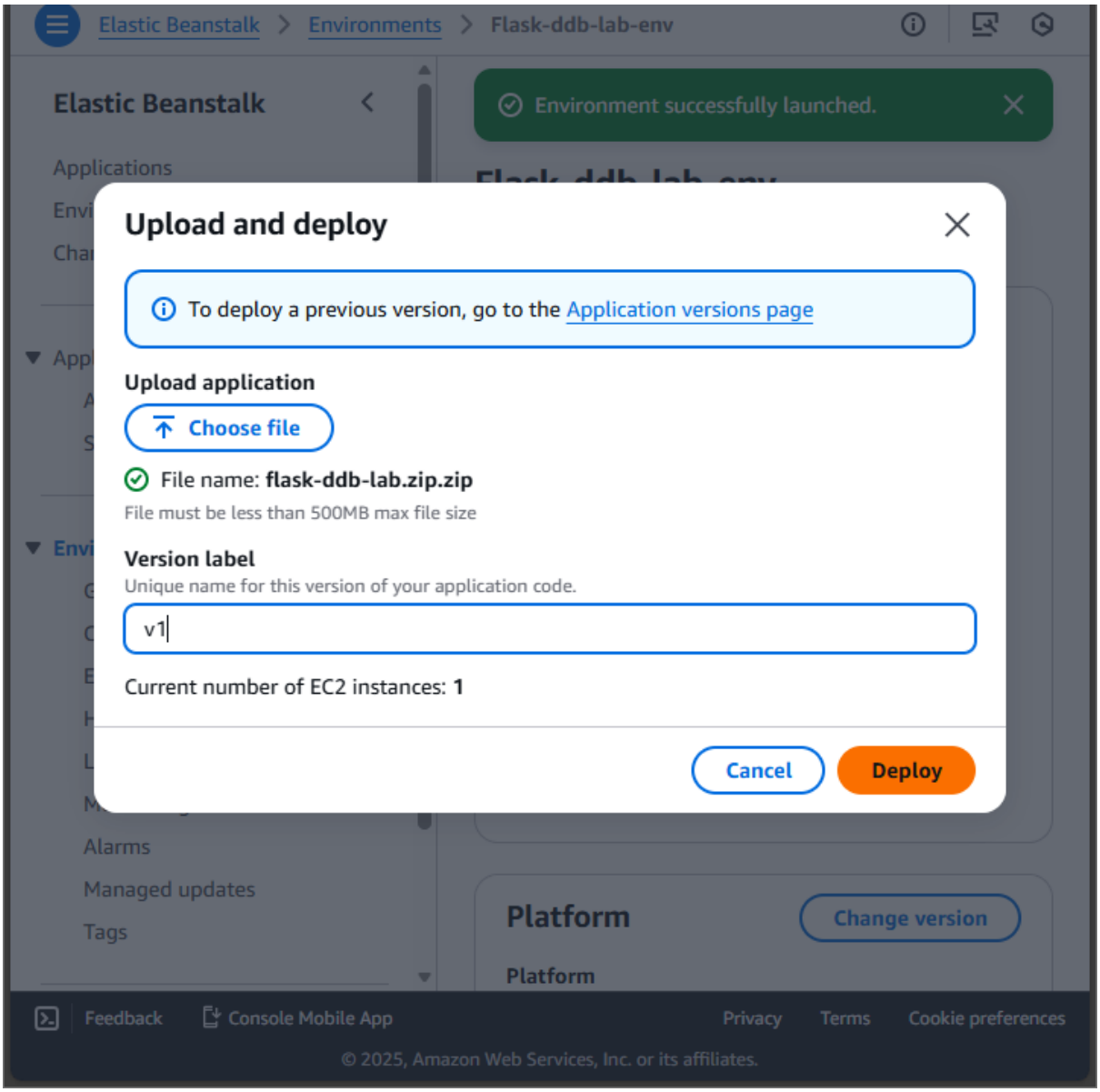


E) AWS — Deploy Your ZIP

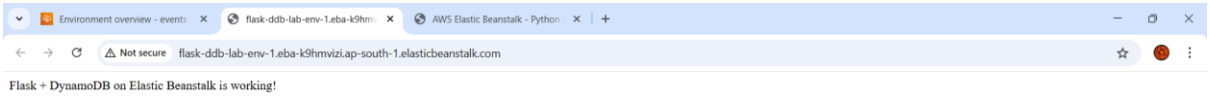
Upload and deploy

EB Environment → **Upload and deploy**

- Upload: flask-ddb-lab.zip
- Version label: v1
  Click **Deploy**



After deploy, opening the EB domain should show:
"Flask + DynamoDB on Elastic Beanstalk is working!"



F) Add Environment Variables in Elastic Beanstalk (MANDATORY)

Step 1

Go to: AWS Console → Elastic Beanstalk → Environments → flask-ddb-lab-env

Step 2

Click: Configuration

Step 3

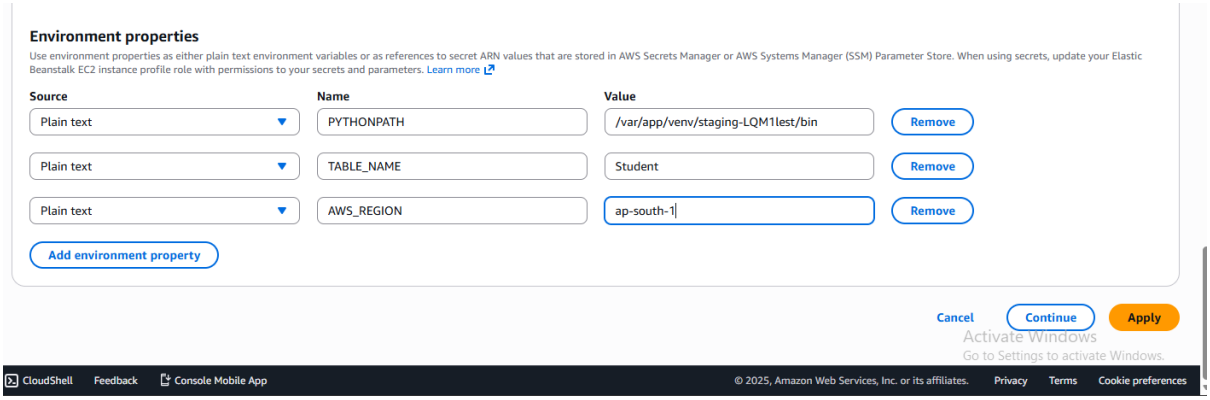
Under **Software**, click: Edit

Step 4

Scroll to **Environment properties**

Add these two entries:

Name	Value
TABLE_NAME	Student
AWS_REGION	ap-south-1



Step 5

Click: Apply

Step 6

Wait for **Environment update** to complete
(Status may show **Updating / Pending** — wait until it finishes)

G) Verify Application After Env Update

Open the **EB Environment URL** in browser:

http://<your-eb-domain>/

Expected output: Flask + DynamoDB on Elastic Beanstalk is working!

H) Test Health Endpoint (GET)

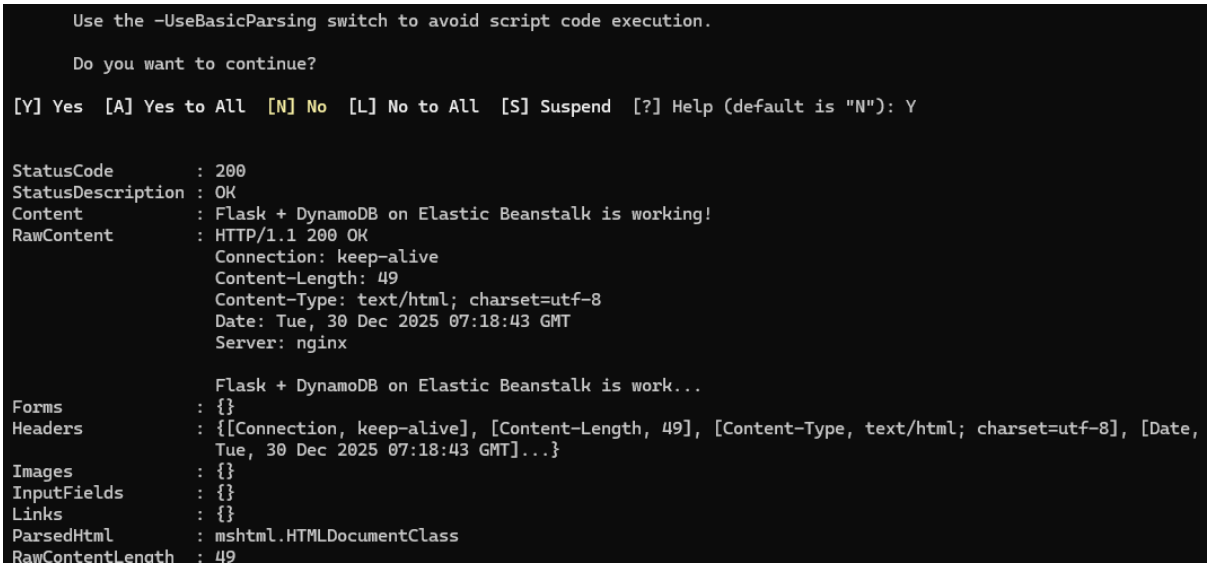
Step 1

Open **AWS CloudShell** (or Command Prompt / PowerShell)

Step 2

Run: curl http://<your-eb-domain>/health

Expected output: {"status":"ok"}



AWS CloudShell - Steps

1. In AWS Console (top right)
2. Search **CloudShell** in the search bar
3. Wait until terminal opens (you'll see $ prompt)
4. Paste the following command (replace domain):

I) CREATE Item in DynamoDB (POST)

Step 1

Run:

curl -X POST http:// Flask-ddb-lab-env-1.eba-k9hmvizi.ap-south-1.elasticbeanstalk.com /Student \

-H "Content-Type: application/json" \

-d '{"StudentID":"101","Name":"Anita","Dept":"MCA"}'

Expected output:

{"message":"Student created"}

J) READ Item from DynamoDB (GET)

Run:

curl http://<your-eb-domain>/student/101

Expected output (JSON with student data).

K) UPDATE Item (PUT)

Run:

curl -X PUT http://<your-eb-domain>/student/101 \

-H "Content-Type: application/json" \

-d '{"Name":"Anita S","Dept":"MCA-III"}'

Expected output:

{"message":"Student updated"}

L) DELETE Item (DELETE)

Run:

curl -X DELETE http://<your-eb-domain>/student/101

Expected output:

{"message":"Student deleted"}

M) Verify in DynamoDB Console

Go to:

AWS Console → DynamoDB → Tables → Students → Explore table items

Confirm record creation / update / deletion.

DATE: 12-12-25

Exercise–22: CloudFormation – Launch EC2 (Amazon Linux 2023) + Install Apache using UserData

Create an EC2 instance using AWS CloudFormation (YAML template) and automatically install Apache web server (httpd) using UserData, then verify the website from a browser.

Part A — Create Key Pair (One-time setup)

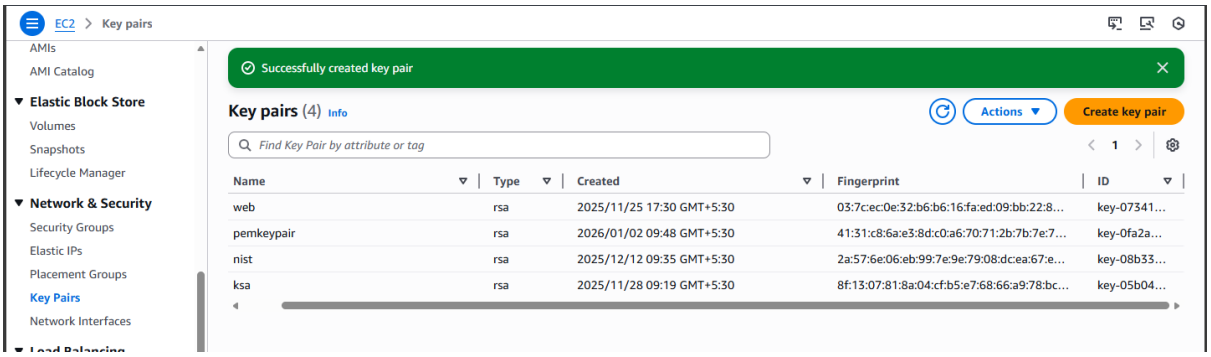
Step A1: Open EC2 Key Pairs

1. AWS Console → Search EC2
2. Left menu → Key Pairs (under "Network & Security")
3. Click Create key pair

Step A2: Create key pair

- Name: pemkeypair (any name is fine)
- Key pair type: RSA
- Private key file format: .pem

Click Create key pair



A file will download like: pemkeypair.pem

Note: CloudFormation uses key pair NAME (example: pemkeypair), not the file name extension.

Part B — Create CloudFormation Template File (Amazon Linux 2023 + Apache)

Create YAML file on your computer

- Open Notepad
- Paste the full YAML template given below
- Save as: ec2-apache-al2023.yaml
    1. Save type: All files
    2. Encoding: UTF-8 (if asked)

Full CloudFormation Template (Amazon Linux 2023)

Important:

- Do **not** add .pem anywhere.
- You will select Key Pair from dropdown during stack creation later on.

```
AWSTemplateFormatVersion: "2010-09-09"
Description: Launch EC2 (Amazon Linux 2023) and install Apache

Parameters:
  KeyName:
    Type: AWS::EC2::KeyPair::KeyName
    Description: Select an existing EC2 Key Pair

  AmazonLinux2023AMI:
    Type: AWS::SSM::Parameter::Value<AWS::EC2::Image::Id>
    Default: /aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/al2023-ami-kernel-default-x86_64

Resources:
  WebServerSG:
    Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup
    Properties:
      GroupDescription: Allow SSH and HTTP
      SecurityGroupIngress:
        - IpProtocol: tcp
          FromPort: 22
          ToPort: 22
          CidrIp: 0.0.0.0/0
        - IpProtocol: tcp
          FromPort: 80
          ToPort: 80
          CidrIp: 0.0.0.0/0

  WebServerInstance:
    Type: AWS::EC2::Instance
    Properties:
      InstanceType: t3.micro
      KeyName: !Ref KeyName
      ImageId: !Ref AmazonLinux2023AMI
      SecurityGroupIds:
        - !Ref WebServerSG
      UserData:
        Fn::Base64: |
          #!/bin/bash
          dnf update -y
```

```
        dnf install -y httpd
        systemctl enable httpd
        systemctl start httpd
        echo "<h1>Apache Installed via CloudFormation (Amazon Linux 2023)</h1>" >
/var/www/html/index.html

Outputs:
  WebsiteURL:
    Description: Apache Website URL
    Value: !Sub "http://${WebServerInstance.PublicDnsName}"
```

Part C — Create CloudFormation Stack (Console Steps)

Step C1: Open CloudFormation

- AWS Console → Search CloudFormation
- Click Stacks
- Click Create stack → With new resources (standard)

Step C2: Prepare template (select correct options)

- Under Prepare template:
  Select Choose an existing template
- Under Template source:
  Select Upload a template file
- Click Choose file → select ec2-apache-al2023.yaml
- Click Next

Part D — Specify Stack Details

Step D1: Stack name

- Stack name: EC2-Apache-AL2023

Click **Next**

Step D2: Parameters

- Under **KeyName**, select your key pair name from dropdown [Example: pemkeypair]

Click **Next**

Part E — Configure Stack Options (keep default)

- Leave everything as default
- Click **Next**

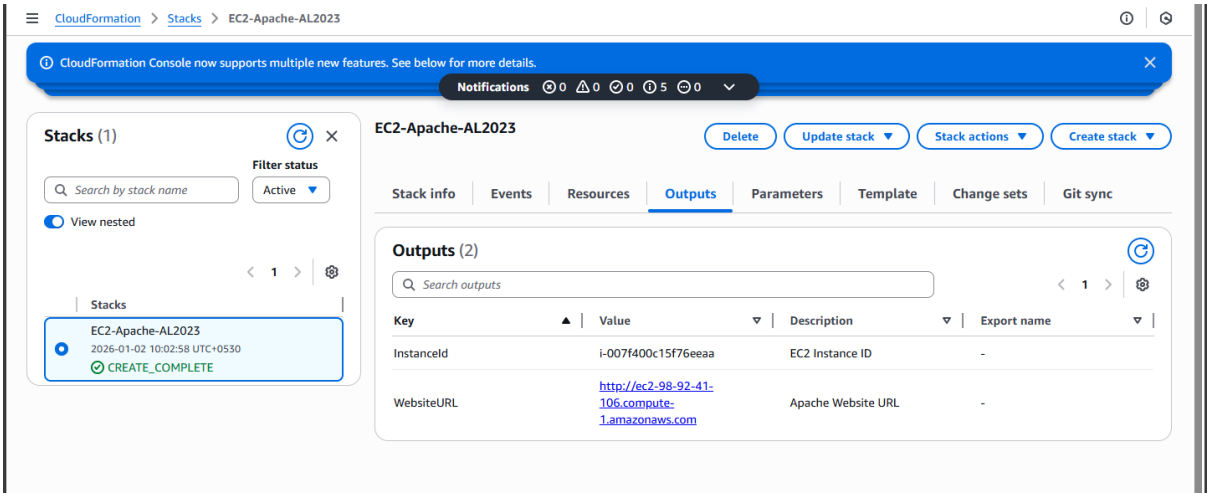
Part F — Review and Create

- Scroll down
- Click **Create stack**

Part G — Monitor Stack Creation

- Wait for Stack status to become: CREATE_COMPLETE
- Open the stack → click Outputs tab
- Copy WebsiteURL
- Paste URL in browser

Expected Output in browser:
Apache Installed via CloudFormation UserData (Amazon Linux 2023)!



Part H — Verify in EC2

Go to **EC2 → Instances**
Instance should be running
Security group should allow:

- SSH 22
- HTTP 80

Troubleshooting (Common Errors)

Website not opening

Check:

- EC2 instance status checks are 2/2 passed
- Security group has port 80 open
- Wait 2–3 minutes (UserData takes time)

Stack went to ROLLBACK

Go to stack → Events tab → check the failure reason
Most common reason: Wrong Key Pair selected / key pair does not exist

Clean-up

To avoid charges:

1. CloudFormation → Stacks
2. Select EC2-Apache-AL2023
3. Click Delete
4. Confirm

This deletes EC2 + Security Group automatically.

DATE: 17-12-25

Exercise–23: EC2 + S3 (Static Content Pulled from S3 using CloudFormation)

Create an **S3 bucket** using CloudFormation.

Upload a static HTML file (index.html) to S3.

Launch **EC2 (Amazon Linux 2023) + Apache** using CloudFormation.

EC2 will **pull index.html from S3** and host it via Apache.

Pre-requisites

- Region: **Mumbai (ap-south-1)**
- A Key Pair exists (example: pemkeypair)

One-time: Create Key Pair

EC2 → Key Pairs → Create key pair

- Name: pemkeypair
- Format: .pem
  Download it and keep safe.

PART 1 — Stack-1: Create S3 Bucket (CloudFormation)

Step 1.1: Create S3 template file

Create a file: **stack1-s3-bucket.yaml** and paste:

```
AWSTemplateFormatVersion: "2010-09-09"
Description: Create an S3 bucket to store website content (index.html)
Resources:
  WebsiteBucket:
    Type: AWS::S3::Bucket

Outputs:
  BucketName:
    Description: S3 Bucket Name (use this to upload index.html)
    Value: !Ref WebsiteBucket
```

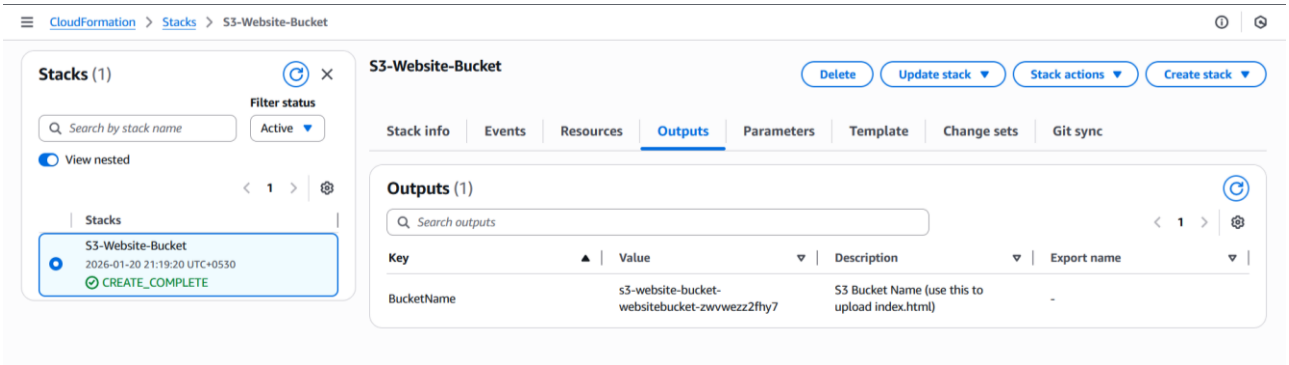
Step 1.2: Create stack

CloudFormation → Stacks → Create stack → With new resources

- Choose an existing template
- Upload a template file → stack1-s3-bucket.yaml
- Stack name: S3-Website-Bucket
- Create stack

Step 1.3: Copy bucket name

Open stack → **Outputs** → copy **BucketName**



PART 2 — Upload Static Content to S3 (Manual)

Step 2.1: Create index.html on your PC

Create a file named **index.html** with this content:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>EC2 + S3 Demo</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Hello! This page was pulled from S3 to EC2 automatically.</h1>
  <p>Deployed using CloudFormation + UserData</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Step 2.2: Upload to S3 bucket

S3 → Buckets → open your bucket (from Output) → Upload

- Upload **index.html**
- Keep it at **root** (no folder)
- Upload

Now S3 has: s3://<your-bucket-name>/index.html

PART 3 — Stack-2: Launch EC2 + Apache + Pull from S3

This stack will:

- Create IAM Role (permission to read the bucket)
- Create Security Group (22, 80)
- Launch EC2 (Amazon Linux 2023)
- Install Apache
- Copy index.html from S3 to /var/www/html/index.html

Step 3.1: Create EC2 template file

Create a file: **stack2-ec2-pull-from-s3.yaml** and paste:

```
AWSTemplateFormatVersion: "2010-09-09"
Description: Launch EC2 (Amazon Linux 2023), install Apache, and pull index.html from S3

Parameters:
  KeyName:
    Type: AWS::EC2::KeyPair::KeyName
    Description: Select an existing EC2 Key Pair to enable SSH access

  BucketName:
    Type: String
    Description: Enter the S3 bucket name created in Stack-1 (Output)

  SubnetId:
    Type: AWS::EC2::Subnet::Id
    Description: Select a PUBLIC subnet (default VPC public subnet recommended)

  VpcId:
    Type: AWS::EC2::VPC::Id
    Description: Select the VPC (default VPC recommended)

Resources:
  WebServerRole:
```

```
  Type: AWS::IAM::Role
  Properties:
    AssumeRolePolicyDocument:
      Version: "2012-10-17"
      Statement:
        - Effect: Allow
          Principal:
            Service: ec2.amazonaws.com
          Action: sts:AssumeRole
    Policies:
      - PolicyName: S3ReadOnlyForWebsiteBucket
        PolicyDocument:
          Version: "2012-10-17"
          Statement:
            - Effect: Allow
              Action:
                - s3:GetObject
                - s3:ListBucket
              Resource:
                - !Sub "arn:aws:s3:::${BucketName}"
                - !Sub "arn:aws:s3:::${BucketName}/*"

WebServerInstanceProfile:
  Type: AWS::IAM::InstanceProfile
  Properties:
    Roles:
      - !Ref WebServerRole

WebServerSG:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup
  Properties:
    GroupDescription: Allow SSH (22) and HTTP (80)
    VpcId: !Ref VpcId
    SecurityGroupIngress:
      - IpProtocol: tcp
        FromPort: 22
        ToPort: 22
        CidrIp: 0.0.0.0/0
      - IpProtocol: tcp
        FromPort: 80
        ToPort: 80
        CidrIp: 0.0.0.0/0

WebServerInstance:
  Type: AWS::EC2::Instance
  Properties:
```

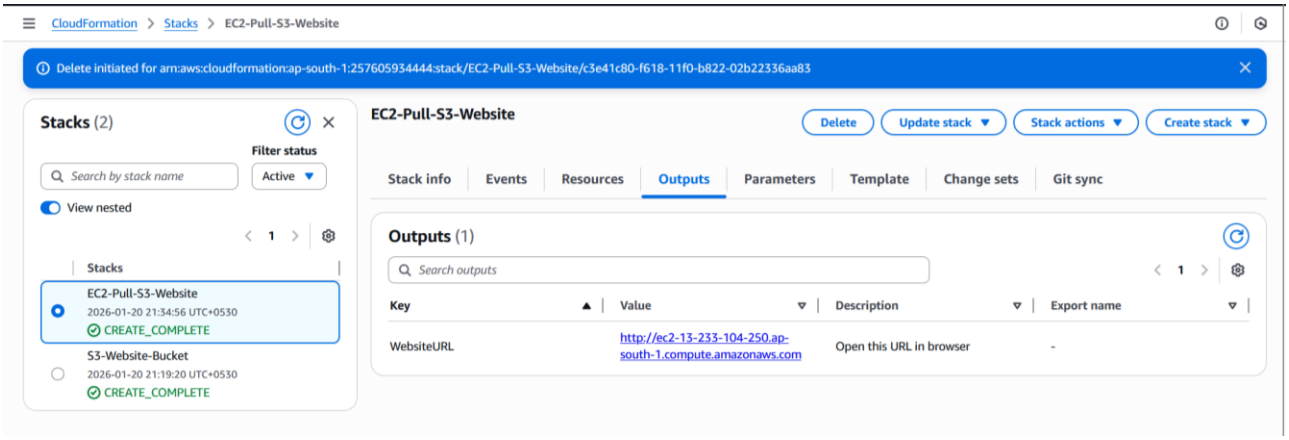
```
    InstanceType: t3.micro
    KeyName: !Ref KeyName
    SubnetId: !Ref SubnetId
    SecurityGroupIds:
      - !Ref WebServerSG
    IamInstanceProfile: !Ref WebServerInstanceProfile

    # Amazon Linux 2023 AMI for Mumbai (ap-south-1)
    ImageId: ami-02b49a24cfb95941c

    UserData:
      Fn::Base64: !Sub |
        #!/bin/bash
        dnf update -y
        dnf install -y httpd
        systemctl enable httpd
        systemctl start httpd

        # pull index.html from S3 to Apache web root
        aws s3 cp s3://${BucketName}/index.html /var/www/html/index.html

        systemctl restart httpd

Outputs:
  WebsiteURL:
    Description: Open this URL in browser
    Value: !Sub "http://${WebServerInstance.PublicDnsName}"
```

Step 3.2: Create stack

CloudFormation → Stacks → Create stack

- Upload template → stack2-ec2-pull-from-s3.yaml
- Stack name: EC2-Pull-S3-Website
- Parameters:
    - **KeyName**: select your key pair (e.g., pemkeypair)
    - **BucketName**: paste bucket name from Stack-1 Output
    - **VpcId**: select **default VPC**
    - **SubnetId**: select a **PUBLIC subnet** in default VPC
      (usually the subnet name shows “public” or you can pick any default subnet that gives public IP; default subnets generally work)

Create stack → wait for **CREATE_COMPLETE**



PART 4 — Verify Output

Stack-2 → **Outputs** → copy **WebsiteURL** → open in browser.

Expected page:
"Hello! This page was pulled from S3 to EC2 automatically…"

Troubleshooting (comm

1) Website not opening

- Wait 1–2 minutes (UserData takes time)
- Ensure Security Group has **HTTP 80 open**
- Ensure you selected a **public subnet** (needs internet to reach S3)

2) Stack-2 fails with S3 access error

- BucketName typed wrong
- index.html not uploaded at root of bucket

Clean-up

Delete Stack-2 first

CloudFormation → select EC2-Pull-S3-Website → Delete

Empty the S3 bucket

S3 → bucket → delete index.html (empty bucket)

Delete Stack-1

CloudFormation → select S3-Website-Bucket → Delete

Viva questions

1. What is the purpose of **UserData** in EC2?
2. Why do we need an **IAM Role + Instance Profile**?
3. Why is S3 bucket not made public in this lab?
4. What happens when a CloudFormation stack is deleted?
5. Which ports are required for web hosting and SSH?

DATE: 19-12-25

Exercise–24: AWS Lambda: Input Processing, Business Logic Execution, and CloudWatch Logging

Create one Lambda function that:

- prints a welcome message
- reads JSON input event
- performs business logic (grade calculation)
- writes logs → view them in CloudWatch Logs

Create the Lambda Function

Step 1: Open Lambda

AWS Console → Search Lambda → Open AWS Lambda

Step 2: Create function

Click Create function

- Select - Author from scratch
- Function name: StudentGradeLogger
- Runtime: Python 3.11
- Architecture: x86_64 (default)

Step 3: Permissions (Execution Role)

Under "Permissions"

- Choose: Create a new role with basic Lambda permissions

This automatically gives permission to write logs to CloudWatch.

Click **Create function**

Add Code (Business Logic + Logs)

Step 4: Paste this code

In **Code** tab → lambda_function.py → paste and **Deploy**

```
import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    # Welcome message
    print("Lambda invoked successfully")

    # Read input from event
    student_name = event["StudentName"]
    marks = event["Marks"]

    # Business logic: grade calculation
    if marks >= 75:
        result = "Pass"
        grade = "A"
```

```
    else:
        result = "Fail"
        grade = "F"

    # Log output
    print("Student:", student_name)
    print("Marks:", marks)
    print("Grade:", grade)
    print("Result:", result)

    # Return response
    return {
        "statusCode": 200,
        "body": json.dumps({
            "StudentName": student_name,
            "Marks": marks,
            "Grade": grade,
            "Result": result
        })
    }
```

Click **Deploy**.

Test with Input Events (JSON)

Step 5: Create a test event (Valid case)

Go to Test (top right) → Configure test event

- Event name: ValidInput
- Paste this JSON:

```
{
  "StudentName": "Anita",
  "Marks": 86
}
```

Click **Save**

Step 6: Run test

Click **Test**

Expected response (sample):

- statusCode: 200
- body will include Grade A and Result Pass

Step 7: Test invalid input (Missing Marks)

Create another test event:

- Event name: MissingMarks

```
{
  "StudentName": "Rahul"
}
```

Run **Test**

Expected:

- statusCode: 400
- message: Missing 'Marks'

Step 8: Test invalid marks range

Event name: InvalidMarks

```
{
  "StudentName": "Priya",
  "Marks": 150
}
```

Expected:

- statusCode: 400
- message: Marks must be 0–100

View Logs in CloudWatch

Step 9: Open logs from Lambda directly

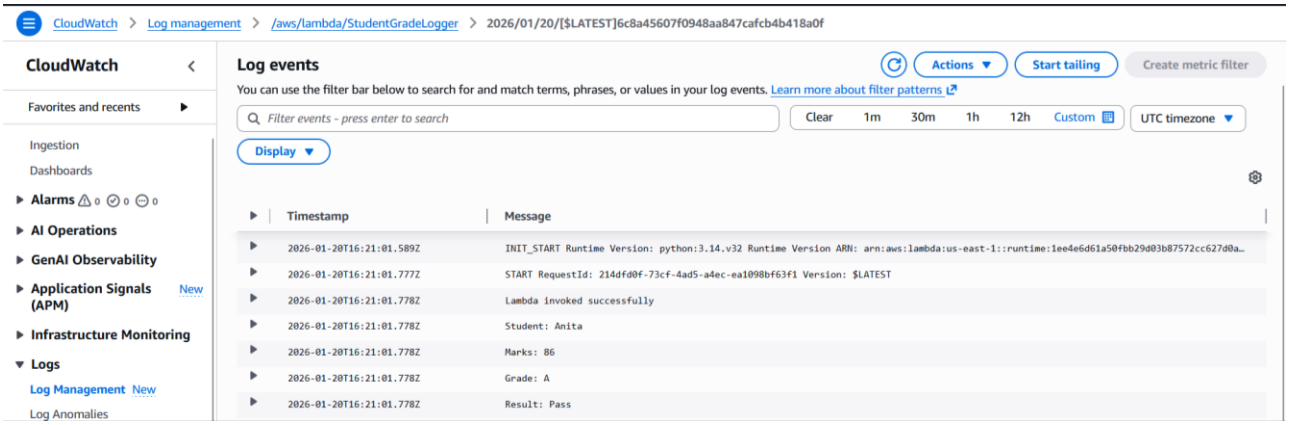
On the Lambda function page:

- Go to **Monitor** tab
- Click **View CloudWatch logs**

You will see:

- Log group: /aws/lambda/StudentGradeLogger
- Open latest **log stream**
- You should see all print() outputs:
    - "Lambda invoked successfully!"
    - "Received event…"
    - grade/result logs

- error logs for invalid tests



Cleanup (Avoid charges, keep account clean)

Lambda itself usually costs nothing in small use, but cleanup is good practice:

1. Lambda → Functions → select StudentGradeLogger → **Delete**
2. CloudWatch → Log groups → find /aws/lambda/StudentGradeLogger → **Delete**
3. IAM role created (optional):
    - IAM → Roles → search role name created for Lambda → delete (only if not used elsewhere)

DATE: 24-12-25

Exercise–25: Mini Project: Event-Driven Notification System using AWS Lambda and Amazon SNS. Simulating real-time alerts from events using serverless computing.

- An event in JSON format is given as input to an AWS Lambda function.
- The Lambda function processes the event and generates a notification message.
- The message is published to an Amazon SNS topic.
- SNS sends the notification to the subscribed email address.
- The execution details are verified using CloudWatch Logs.

Create SNS Topic + Email Subscription

Step 1: Open SNS

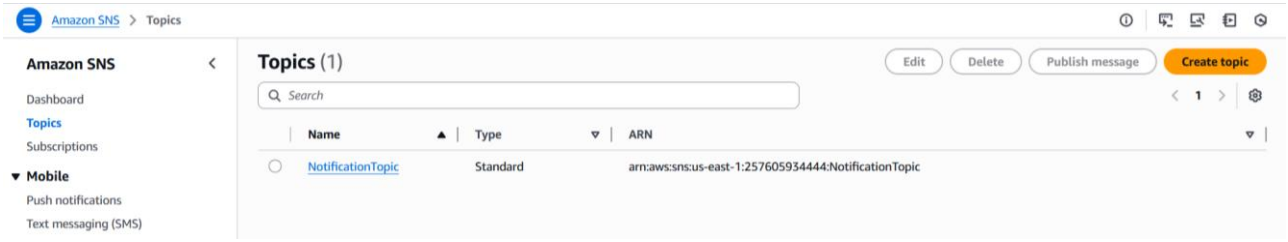
AWS Console → Search SNS → Open Simple Notification Service

Step 2: Create a Topic

SNS → Topics → Create topic

- Type: Standard
- Name: NotificationTopic

  Click Create topic



Step 3: Copy Topic ARN

Open the created topic → copy Topic ARN

(You will paste it into Lambda code later)

Step 4: Create an Email Subscription

Inside the same topic:

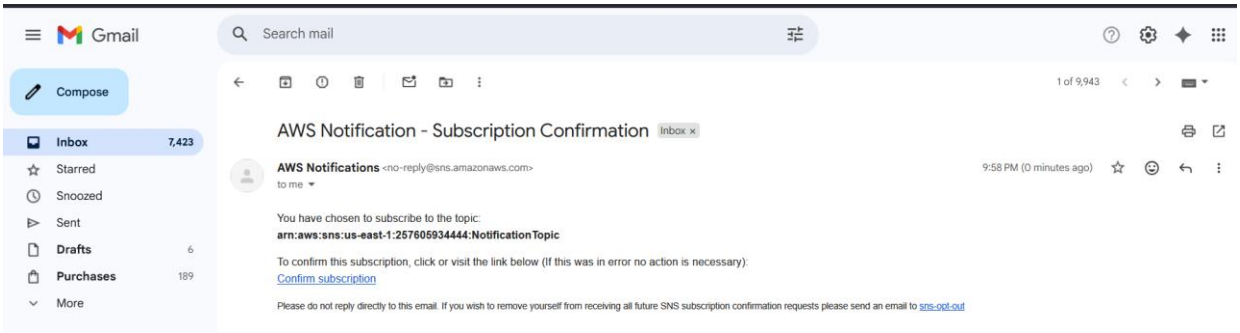
Click Create subscription

- Protocol: Email
- Endpoint: (your email id)

  Click Create subscription

Step 5: Confirm Subscription

Open your email inbox → find AWS SNS confirmation mail → click Confirm subscription → Status in SNS should become Confirmed.



Create Lambda Function

Step 6: Open Lambda

AWS Console → Search Lambda → Open AWS Lambda

Step 7: Create function

Click Create function

- Select: Author from scratch
- Function name: NotificationSimulator
- Runtime: Python 3.11
- Permissions: Create a new role with basic Lambda permissions

  Click Create function

Add Lambda Code (with SNS Publish)

Step 8: Paste code in lambda_function.py

Lambda → **Code** tab → open lambda_function.py → remove existing code → paste:

Replace <SNS_TOPIC_ARN> with your copied Topic ARN.

```
import json
import boto3

sns = boto3.client('sns')

TOPIC_ARN = "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:257605934444:NotificationTopic"

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    print("Notification Simulator invoked")

    event_type = event["eventType"]
    user = event["user"]

    if event_type == "ORDER_PLACED":
        message = f"Hi {user}, your order is placed successfully."
        priority = "NORMAL"

    elif event_type == "PAYMENT_FAILED":
        message = f"Hi {user}, your payment has failed. Please retry."
        priority = "HIGH"
```

```
    elif event_type == "LOW_ATTENDANCE":
        message = f"Hi {user}, your attendance is low. Please take action."
        priority = "HIGH"

    else:
        message = f"Hi {user}, unknown event received."
        priority = "LOW"

    print("Event Type:", event_type)
    print("Message:", message)
    print("Priority:", priority)

    # Publish to SNS (Actual notification delivery)
    sns.publish(TopicArn=TOPIC_ARN, Message=message, Subject=f"{event_type} [{priority}]")

    return {
        "statusCode": 200,
        "body": json.dumps({
            "EventType": event_type,
            "Message": message,
            "Priority": priority
        })
    }
```

Click **Deploy**
Wait for "Successfully updated function…"

Give Lambda Permission to Publish to SNS

Step 10: Open Lambda Execution Role
Lambda → Configuration → Permissions
Click the Role name (execution role link)

Step 11: Attach SNS Publish Policy
IAM Role page → Add permissions → Attach policies
Attach: AmazonSNSFullAccess
Click Add permissions
Now Lambda can publish to SNS.

Test the Mini Project

Step 12: Create a test event
Lambda → Test tab → Create new test event
Event name: PaymentFailed
Paste:

```
{
  "eventType": "PAYMENT_FAILED",
  "user": "Anita"
```

```
}
```

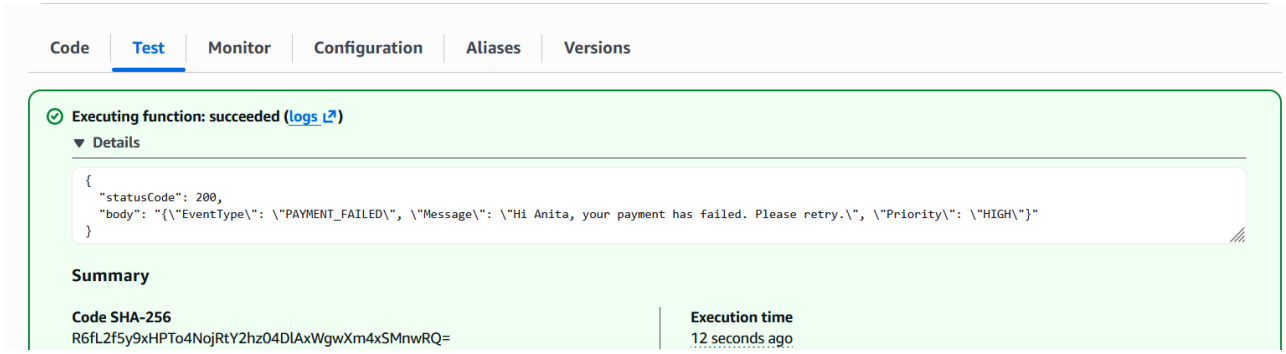
Click **Save**

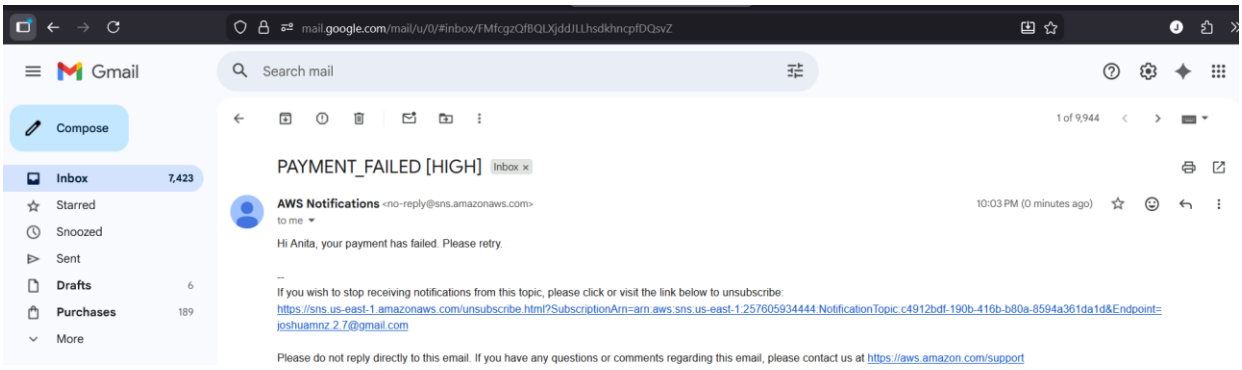
Step 13: Run Test

Click **Test**

Expected:

- Execution: **Succeeded**
- Email should arrive within a few seconds:
  Subject like: PAYMENT_FAILED [HIGH]
  Message: “Hi Anita, your payment has failed. Please retry.”





Verify CloudWatch Logs

Step 14: View logs

Lambda → Monitor → View CloudWatch logs

Open latest log stream.

Verify these prints exist:

- Notification Simulator invoked
- Event Type:
- Message:
- Priority:

Expected Outputs

1. Lambda test status: Succeeded
2. Email received from SNS with correct message
3. CloudWatch logs showing event type and generated message

Cleanup

1. Delete Lambda function: NotificationSimulator
2. SNS → delete topic NotificationTopic (subscriptions removed automatically)
3. CloudWatch → delete log group for Lambda
4. (Optional) Delete IAM role if not used elsewhere

DATE: 26-12-25

Exercise–26: Analyze a CSV File in S3 Using Amazon Athena (No Server)

Upload a small CSV to **S3**, then use Athena to run SQL queries like count, average, max, group by.

Exercise 26: Analyze a CSV File in S3 Using Amazon Athena (No Server)

Upload a small CSV to **S3**, then use **Athena** to run SQL queries like **count, average, max, group by**.

Part A — Create Sample CSV (on your PC)

1. Open **Notepad**
2. Paste this data and save as: **students.csv**

StudentID,Name,Dept,Marks,Result

101,Anita,MCA,85,Pass

102,Ravi,MCA,72,Pass

103,Meera,MBA,64,Pass

104,John,MCA,35,Fail

105,Sneha,MBA,91,Pass

106,Arun,MCA,49,Fail

107,Kiran,MBA,58,Pass

108,Divya,MCA,77,Pass

Part B — Create S3 Bucket and Upload CSV

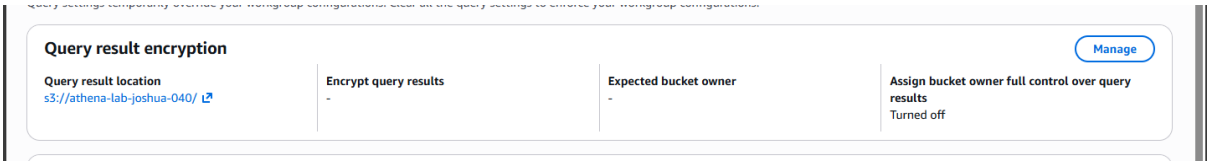
1. Go to **AWS Console → S3**
2. Click **Create bucket**
3. Bucket name: athena-lab-<yourname>-<number> (must be globally unique)
4. Keep defaults → Click **Create bucket**
5. Open the bucket → Click **Upload**
6. Upload **students.csv**
7. Click **Upload**

Now your CSV is in S3.

Part C — Open Athena and Set Query Result Location (IMPORTANT)

1. Go to **AWS Console → Amazon Athena**
2. If it shows “Get started” / “Query editor”, open it.
3. It will ask to set a **Query result location**
4. Click the link/button like **Settings / Manage / Edit**
5. Set query result location to something like:
    - s3://your-bucket-name/athena-results/
6. Click **Save**

This is required so Athena can store query outputs.



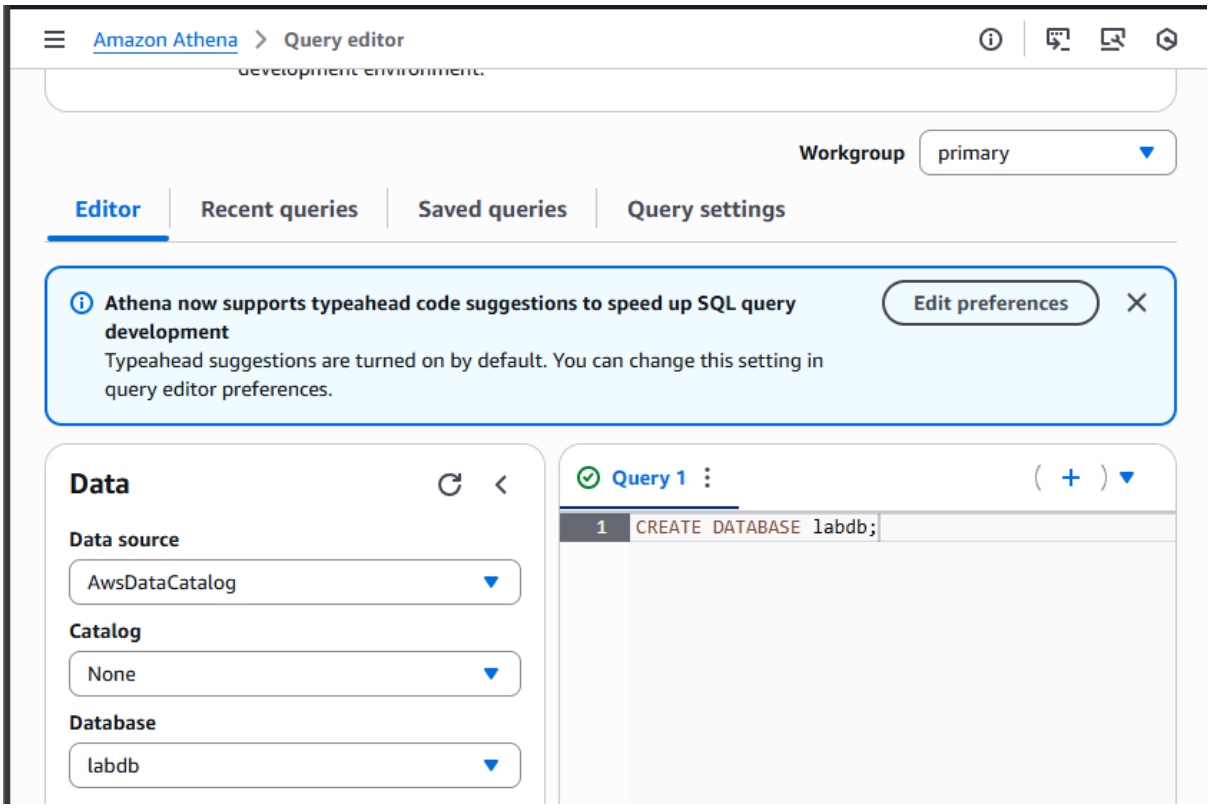
Part D — Create a Database in Athena

In Athena query editor, run:

CREATE DATABASE labdb;

Then on the left side, select:

- **Data source:** AwsDataCatalog
- **Database:** labdb



Part E — Create a Table for the CSV in S3

Run this (replace YOUR_BUCKET_NAME with your actual bucket name):

```
CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE IF NOT EXISTS students (
  StudentID int,
  Name string,
  Dept string,
  Marks int,
  Result string
)
ROW FORMAT SERDE 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.serde2.OpenCSVSerde'
WITH SERDEPROPERTIES (
  'separatorChar' = ',',
  'quoteChar'     = '"',
  'escapeChar'    = '\\'
```

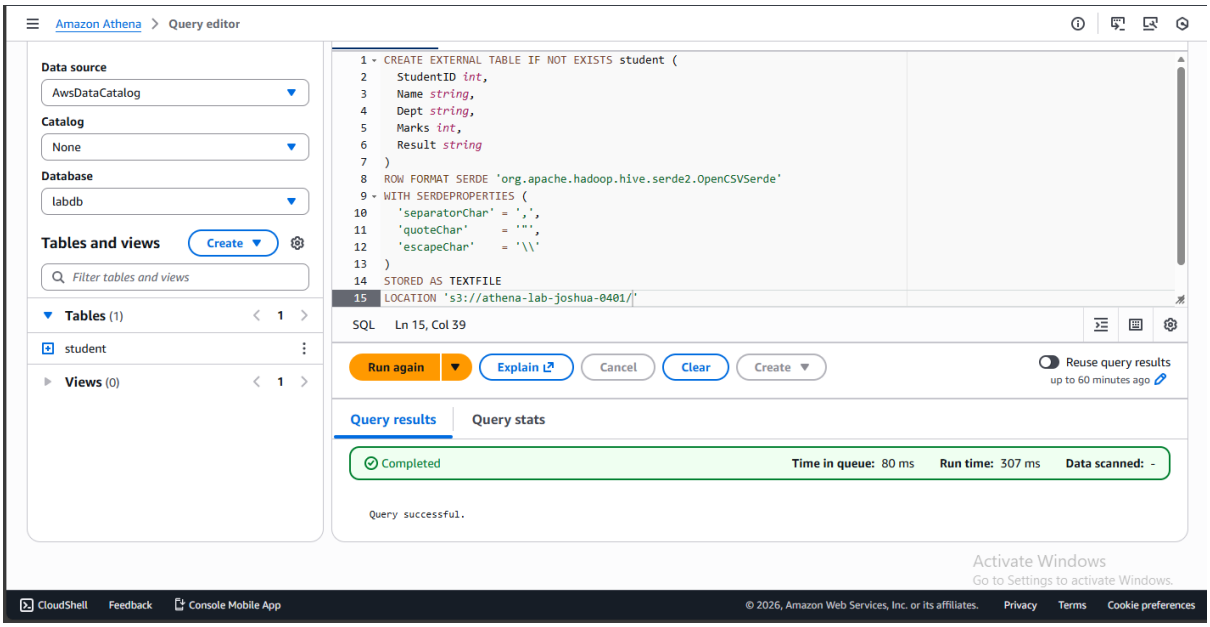
)

STORED AS TEXTFILE

LOCATION ‘s3://athena-lab-josh-040/’

TBLPROPERTIES ('skip.header.line.count'='1');

This tells Athena: “My CSV is in S3, treat it like a table.”

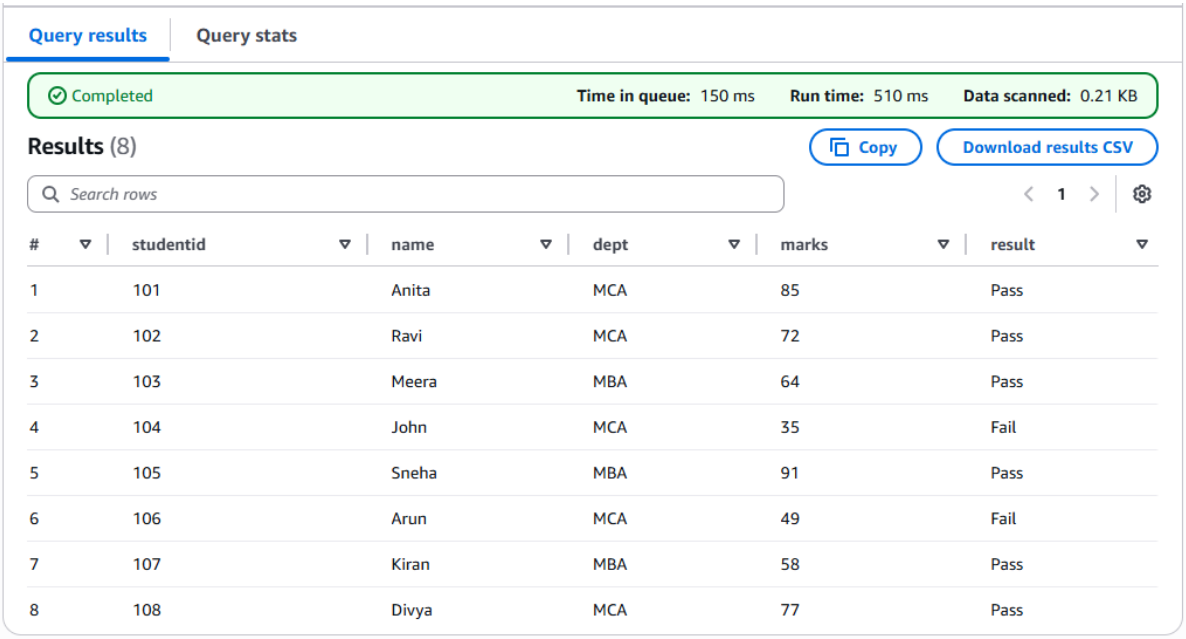


Part F — Run Simple Analysis Queries (Core Part)

1) View all rows

SELECT * FROM students;

Expected: 8 records.

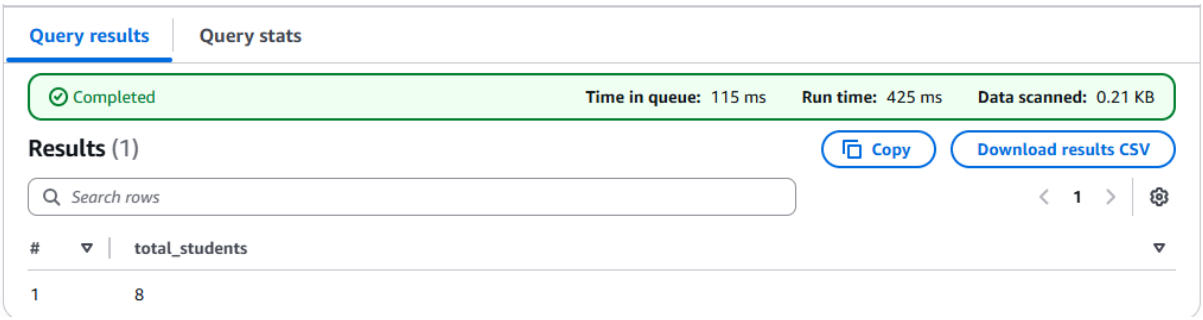


#	studentid	name	dept	marks	result
1	101	Anita	MCA	85	Pass
2	102	Ravi	MCA	72	Pass
3	103	Meera	MBA	64	Pass
4	104	John	MCA	35	Fail
5	105	Sneha	MBA	91	Pass
6	106	Arun	MCA	49	Fail
7	107	Kiran	MBA	58	Pass
8	108	Divya	MCA	77	Pass

2) Total students

SELECT COUNT(*) AS total_students FROM students;

Expected: 8



#	total_students
1	8

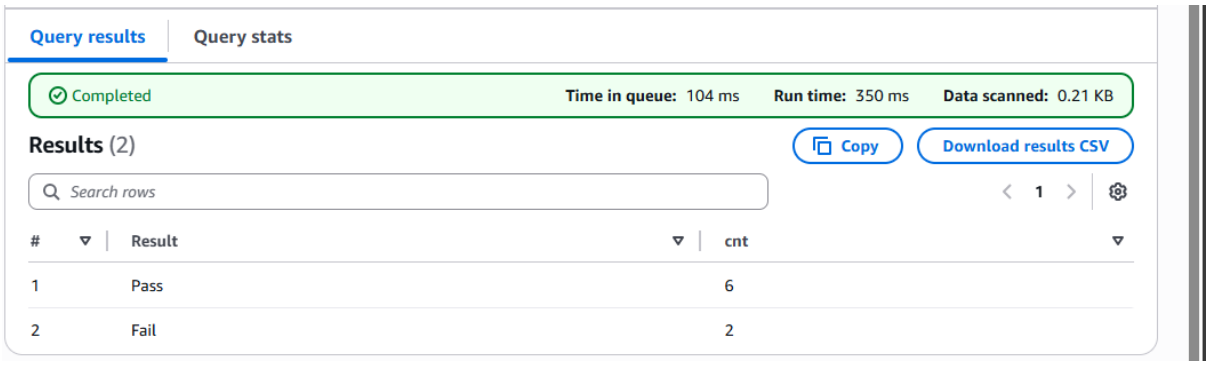
3) Pass vs Fail count

SELECT Result, COUNT(*) AS cnt

FROM students

GROUP BY Result;

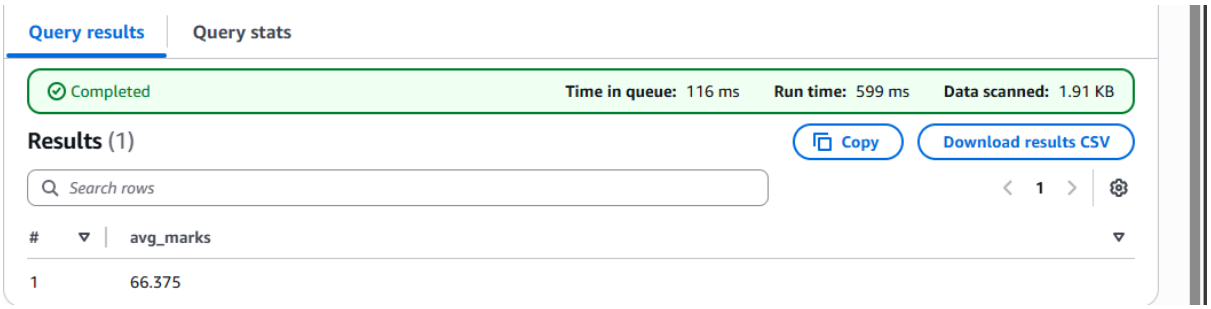
Expected (based on data): Pass = 6, Fail = 2



4) Average marks overall

SELECT AVG(Marks) AS avg_marks

FROM students;

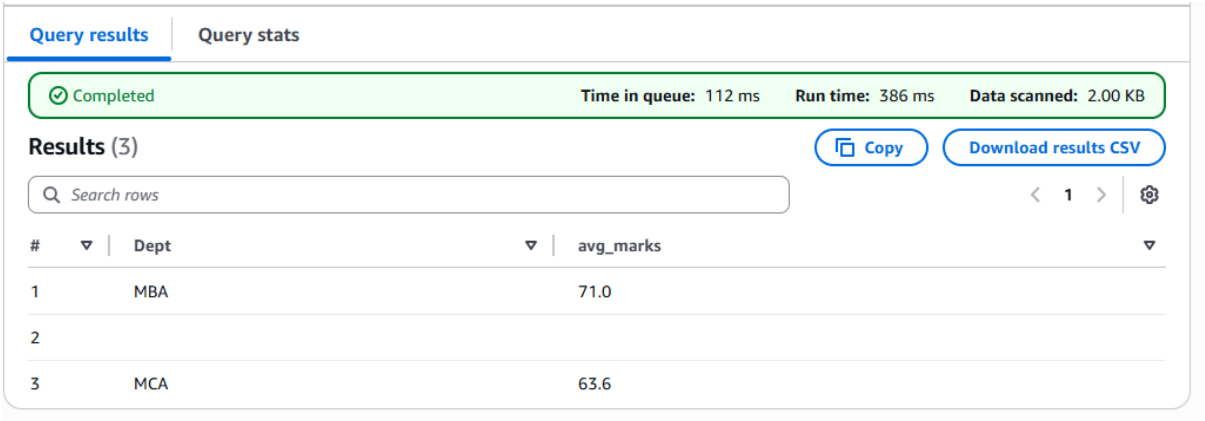


5) Department-wise average marks

SELECT Dept, AVG(Marks) AS avg_marks

FROM students

GROUP BY Dept;



6) Top scorer

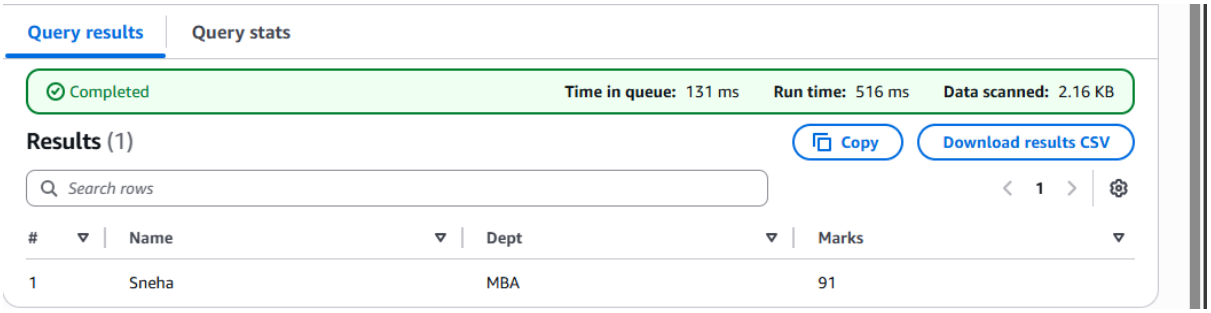
SELECT Name, Dept, Marks

FROM students

ORDER BY Marks DESC

LIMIT 1;

Expected: Sneha (91)



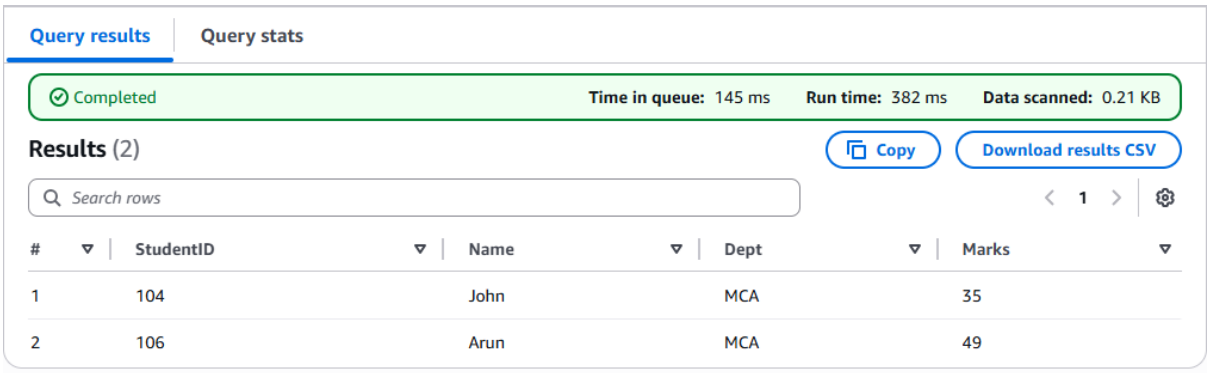
7) List failed students

SELECT StudentID, Name, Dept, Marks

FROM students

WHERE Result = 'Fail';

Expected: John, Arun



Cleanup (to avoid any charges)

1. In Athena, you can keep DB/table (no cost by itself), but clean S3:
2. Go to **S3 bucket**
3. Delete:
    - students.csv
    - athena-results/ folder contents (query outputs)
4. Delete the bucket (must be empty to delete)

Cost Note (Simple)

- **S3 storage**: tiny (almost negligible for this)
- **Athena**: charges based on **data scanned**; with this tiny CSV it's usually minimal, but **always delete outputs and bucket** after lab.

DATE: 31-12-25

Exercise–27: Smart Sensor Monitoring System using AWS IoT Core

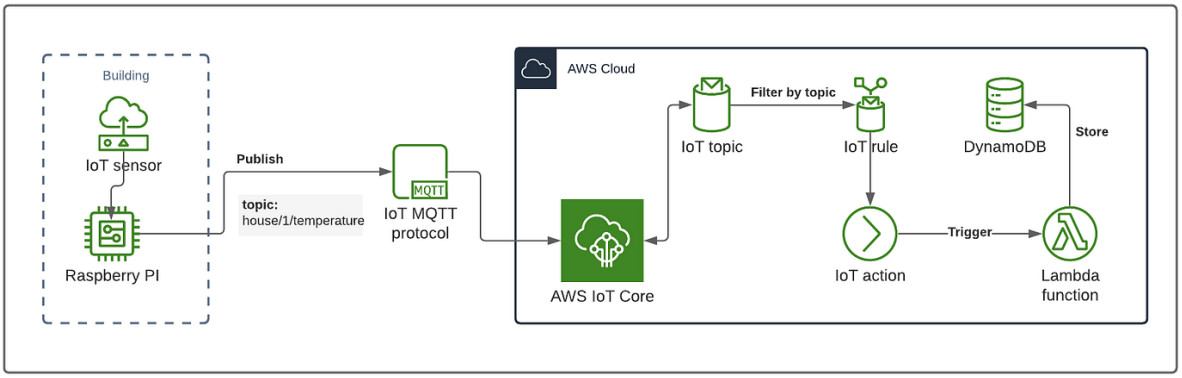
Cloud-Based IoT Data Ingestion and Processing using AWS - To understand how IoT device data is sent to the cloud, processed automatically, and logged using AWS managed services.

In this lab, a simulated IoT device sends sensor data (such as temperature and humidity) in JSON format to the AWS cloud.
The data is received by AWS IoT Core, which acts as the central message broker for IoT devices.

Whenever new sensor data arrives:

- AWS IoT Core detects the event
- The data is processed automatically
- The processed output is stored or logged in the cloud for monitoring and verification

This exercise demonstrates how real-time device data can be handled without managing servers, highlighting the principles of IoT, cloud computing, and event-driven architecture.



Concepts Covered

- Internet of Things (IoT)
- Device-to-Cloud communication
- Event-driven processing
- JSON data format
- Serverless cloud services
- Real-time data handling

Input

Simulated sensor data (example: temperature and humidity values)

Output

- IoT message successfully received by AWS
- Automatic processing triggered
- Cloud logs showing received and processed data

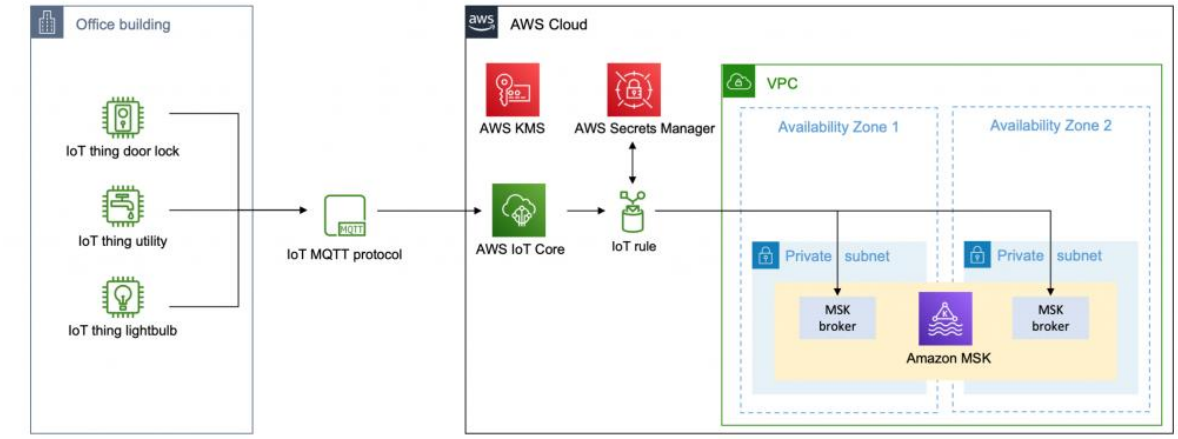
Learning Outcome

After completing this lab, students will be able to:

- Explain how IoT devices communicate with the cloud
- Understand the role of AWS IoT Core in IoT solutions
- Describe event-based data processing in cloud environments
- Relate IoT concepts to real-world smart systems (smart homes, healthcare, industry)

STEP 1: Open IoT Service

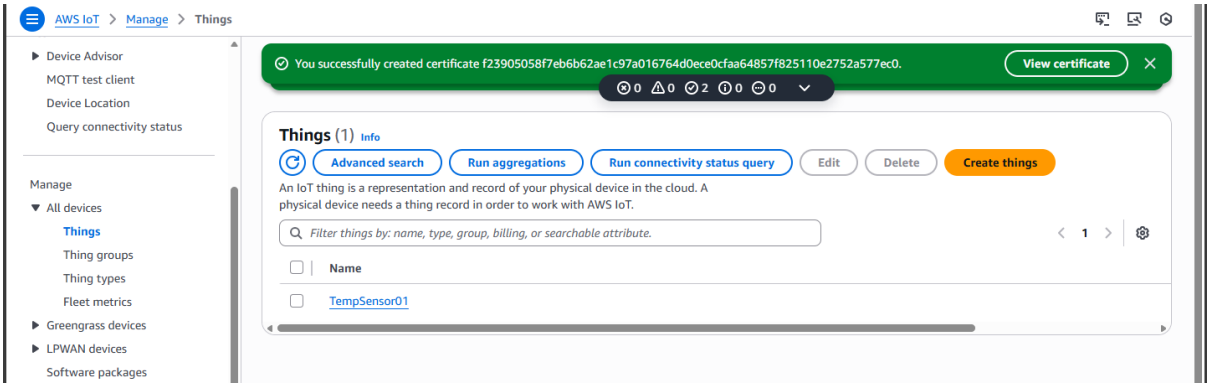
1. Login to AWS Management Console
2. Search for **AWS IoT Core**
3. Open the IoT Core dashboard



STEP 2: Create an IoT Thing (Device)

1. Go to **Manage → Things**
2. Click **Create things**
3. Choose **Create single thing**
4. Give a name (example: TempSensor01)
5. Skip advanced settings
6. Create the thing

This represents a sensor device (even though no real hardware is used).



STEP 3: Create Device Certificate

1. Choose **Auto-generate certificate**
2. Activate the certificate

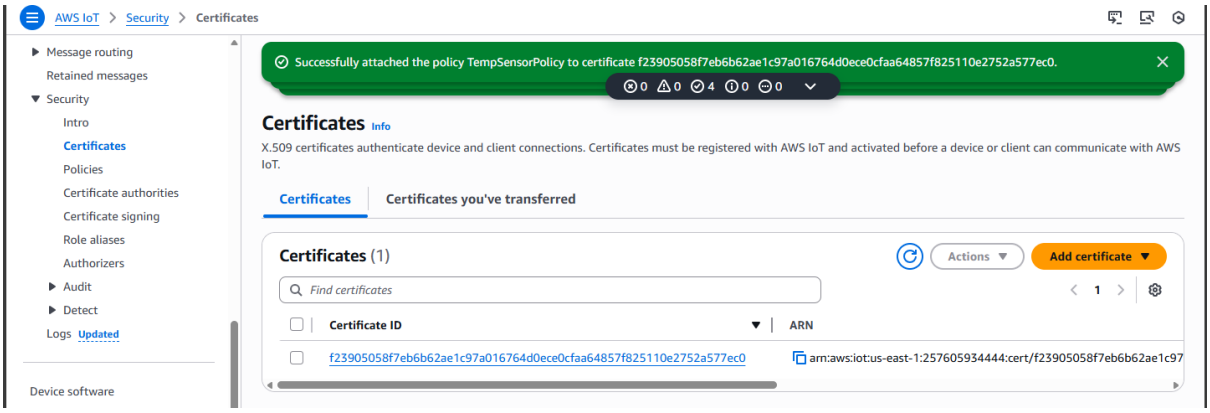
3. Download:
    - Device certificate
    - Private key
    - Root CA
4. Attach the certificate to the Thing

Certificate = identity of the device

STEP 4: Create and Attach IoT Policy

1. Go to **Secure → Policies**
2. Create a new policy
3. Allow:
    - Connect
    - Publish
    - Subscribe
    - Receive
4. Use * (for lab simplicity)
5. Attach the policy to the certificate

Policy = permission for device to talk to AWS

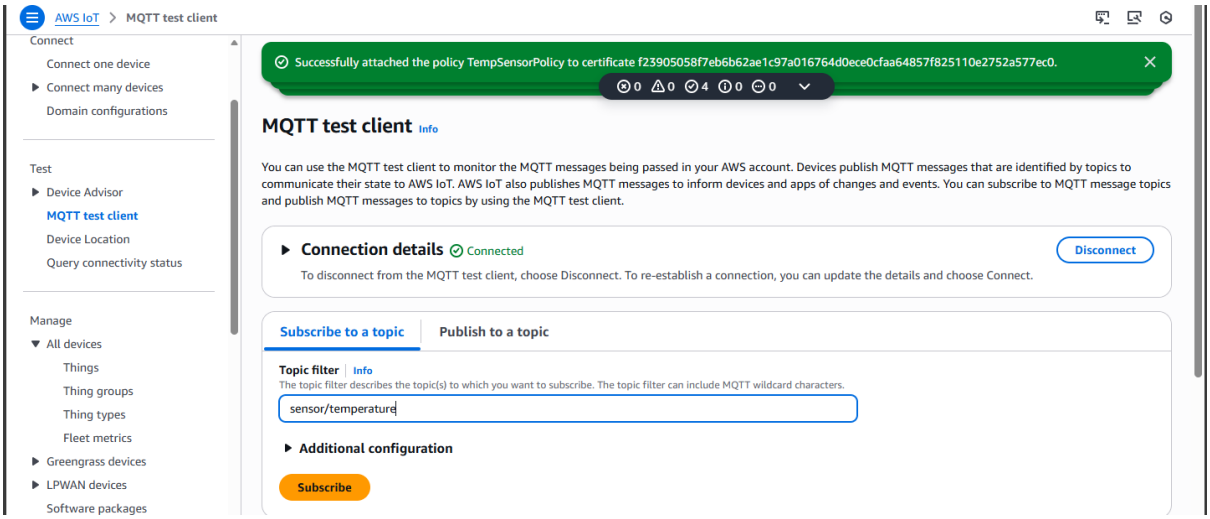


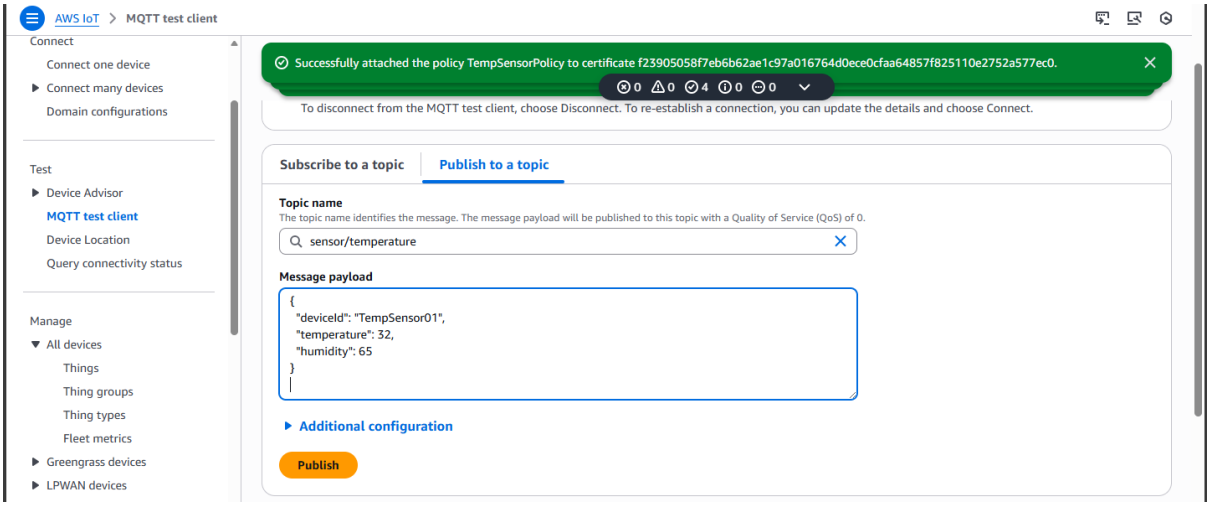
STEP 5: Test Device Messages (No Hardware)

1. Go to **Test → MQTT test client**
2. Subscribe to a topic
   Example:

3. sensor/temperature
4. Publish a message:
5. {
6. "deviceId": "TempSensor01",
7. "temperature": 32,
8. "humidity": 65
9. }
10. Verify message appears instantly

IoT data successfully reached the cloud





STEP 6: Create a Rule (Automation)

1. Go to **Message Routing → Rules**

2. Create a rule
3. Rule query example:
4. SELECT * FROM 'sensor/temperature'
5. Choose action:
    - Send to **CloudWatch Logs**
      (or Lambda / DynamoDB if required)

Rule = “when data arrives, do something”

STEP 7: Verify Output

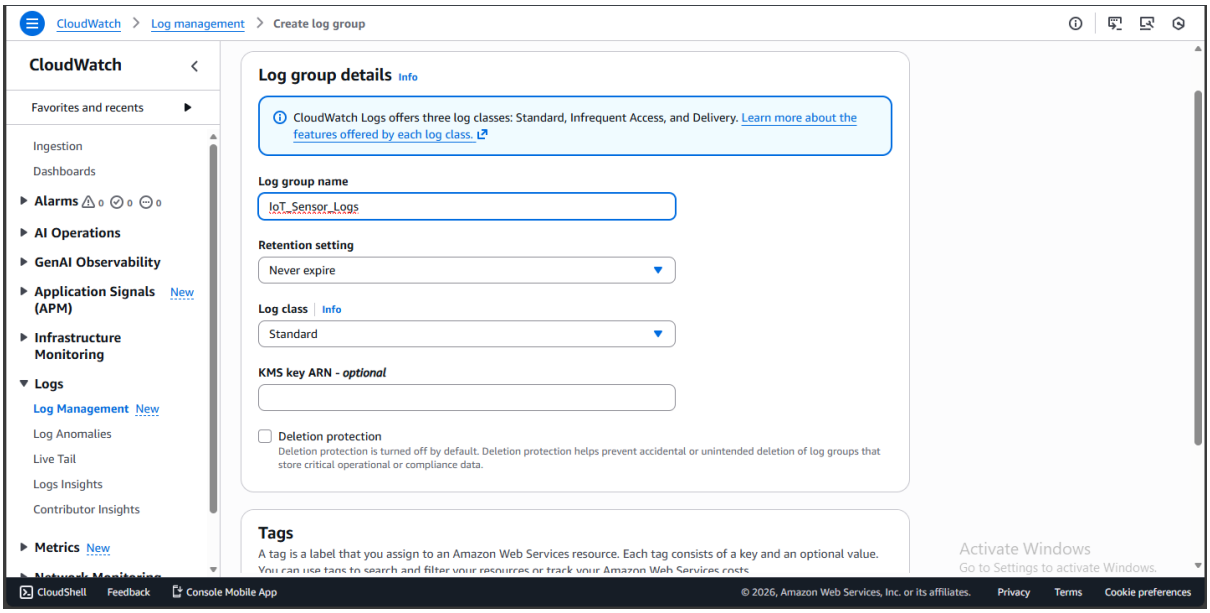
1. Open **CloudWatch → Logs**
2. Check log group created by IoT Rule
3. Confirm sensor data entries

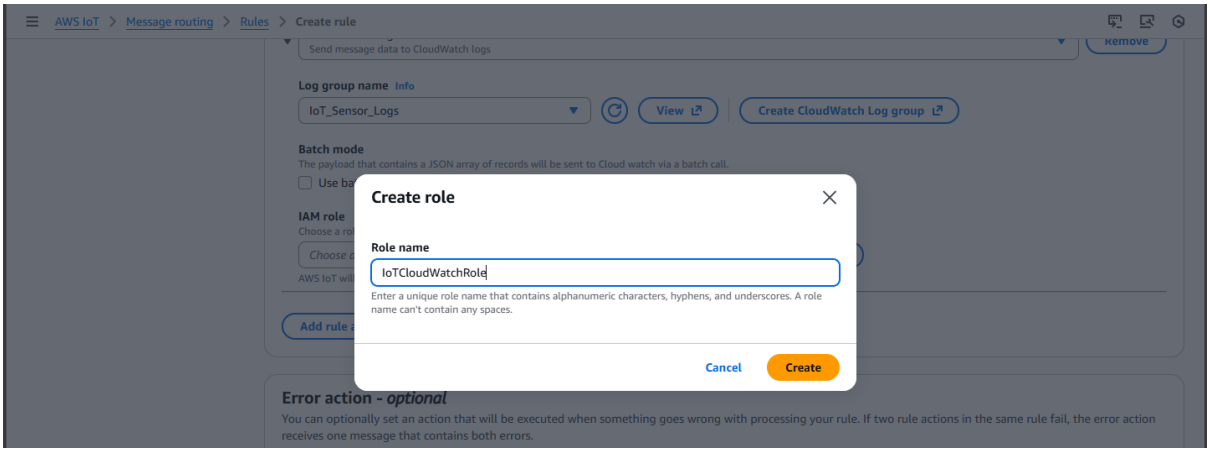
Automatic processing confirmed

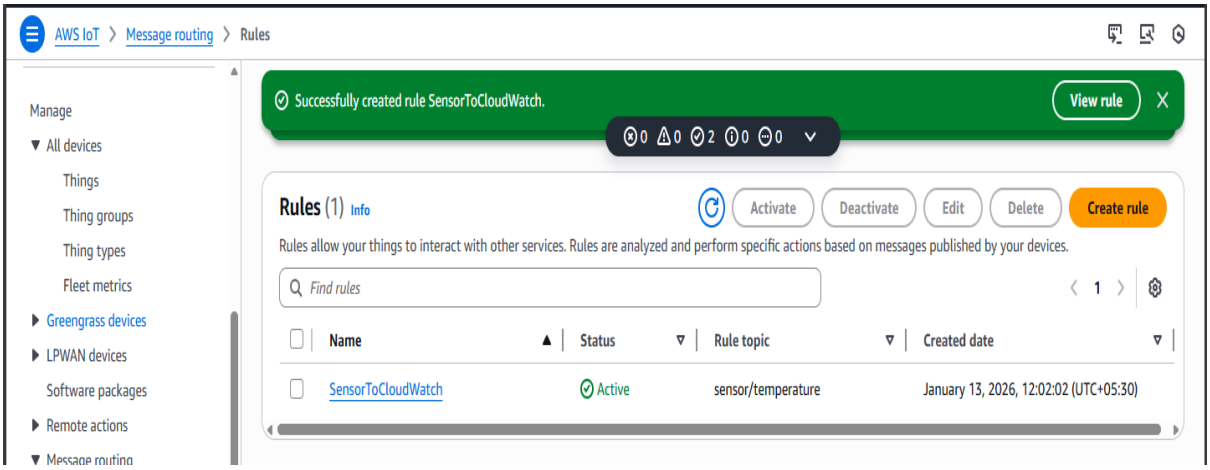
What Students Finally Demonstrate

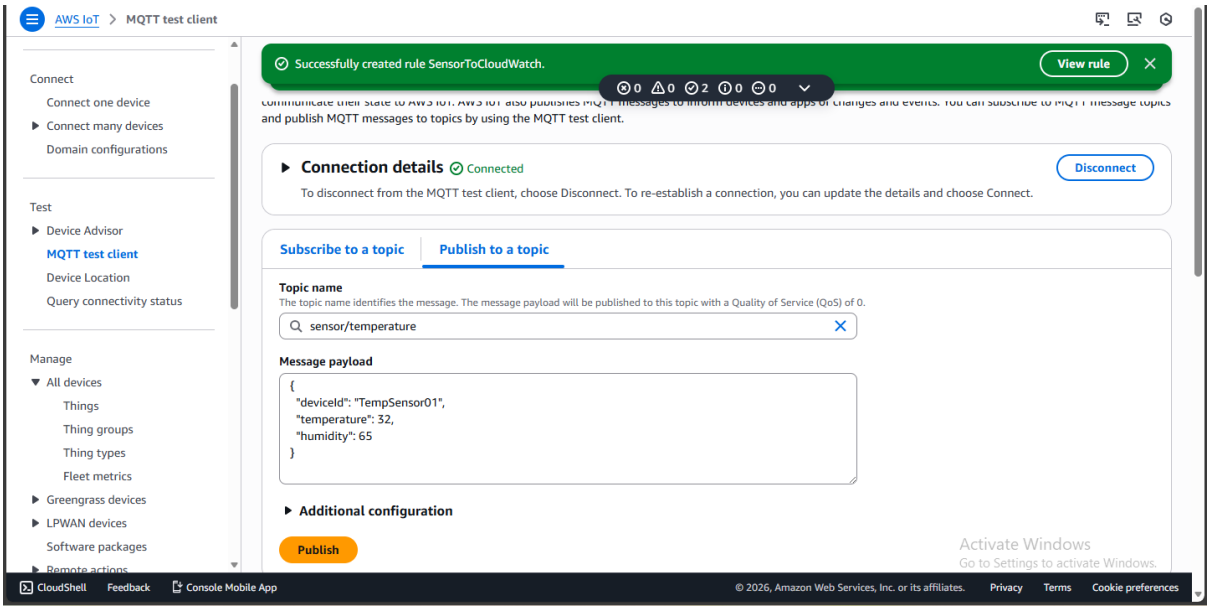
Device creation
Secure communication
JSON sensor data
Event-based automation
Serverless processing

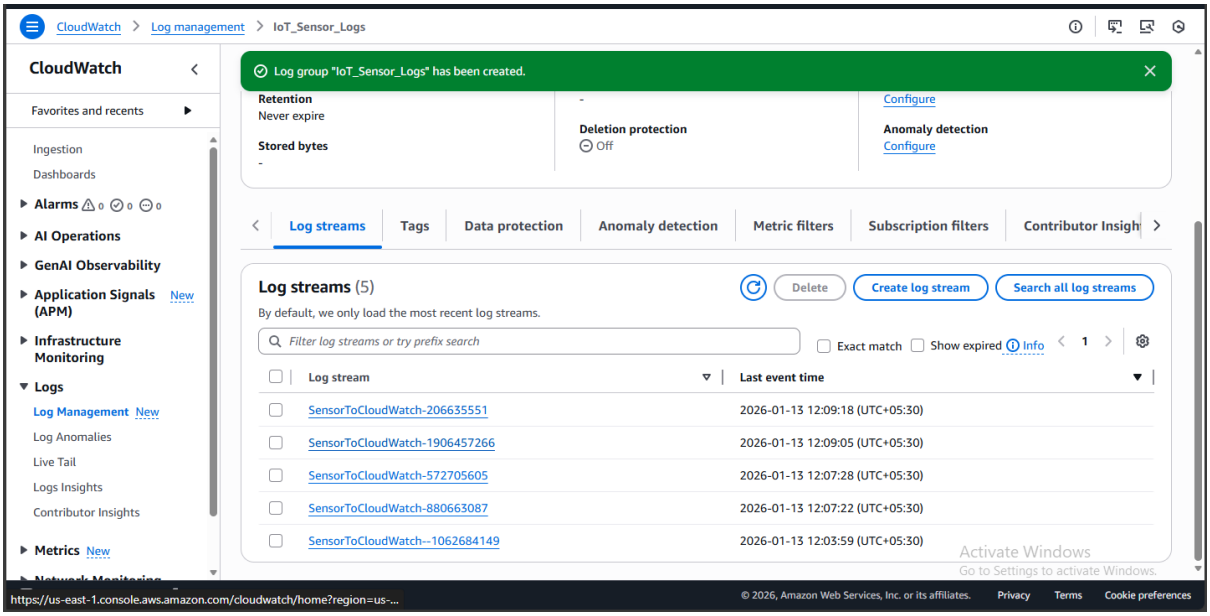
Sensor data is sent to AWS IoT Core, where rules automatically process and store the data without using any server.

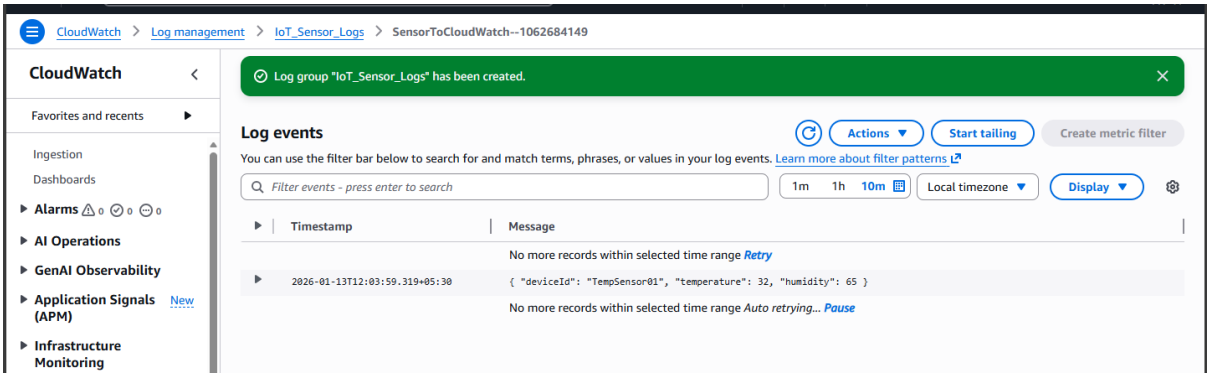

CloudWatch > Log management > Create log group
CloudWatch
Favorites and recents
Ingestion
Dashboards
Alarms
AI Operations
GenAI Observability
Application Signals (APM) New
Infrastructure Monitoring
Logs
Log Management New
Log Anomalies
Live Tail
Logs Insights
Contributor Insights
Metrics New
Log group details Info
CloudWatch Logs offers three log classes: Standard, Infrequent Access, and Delivery. Learn more about the features offered by each log class.
Log group name
IoT_Sensor_Logs
Retention setting
Never expire
Log class Info
Standard
KMS key ARN - optional
Deletion protection
Deletion protection is turned off by default. Deletion protection helps prevent accidental or unintended deletion of log groups that store critical operational or compliance data.
Tags
A tag is a label that you assign to an Amazon Web Services resource. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value.
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.
CloudShell
Feedback
Console Mobile App
© 2026, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences


AWS IoT > Message routing > Rules > Create rule
Log group name Info
IoT_Sensor_Logs
View
Create CloudWatch Log group
Batch mode
IAM role
Create role
Role name
IoTCloudWatchRole
Enter a unique role name that contains alphanumeric characters, hyphens, and underscores. A role name can't contain any spaces.
Cancel
Create
Error action - optional
You can optionally set an action that will be executed when something goes wrong with processing your rule. If two rule actions in the same rule fail, the error action receives one message that contains both errors.


AWS IoT > Message routing > Rules
Manage
All devices
Things
Thing groups
Thing types
Fleet metrics
Greengrass devices
LPWAN devices
Software packages
Remote actions
Message routing
Successfully created rule SensorToCloudWatch.
View rule
Rules (1) Info
Activate
Deactivate
Edit
Delete
Create rule
Rules allow your things to interact with other services. Rules are analyzed and perform specific actions based on messages published by your devices.
Find rules
Name
Status
Rule topic
Created date
SensorToCloudWatch
Active
sensor/temperature
January 13, 2026, 12:02:02 (UTC+05:30)


AWS IoT > MQTT test client
Successfully created rule SensorToCloudWatch.
View rule
and publish MQTT messages to topics by using the MQTT test client.
Connection details
Connected
To disconnect from the MQTT test client, choose Disconnect. To re-establish a connection, you can update the details and choose Connect.
Disconnect
Subscribe to a topic
Publish to a topic
Topic name
The topic name identifies the message. The message payload will be published to this topic with a Quality of Service (QoS) of 0.
sensor/temperature
Message payload
{
"deviceId": "TempSensor01",
"temperature": 32,
"humidity": 65
}
Additional configuration
Publish
Connect
Connect one device
Connect many devices
Domain configurations
Test
Device Advisor
MQTT test client
Device Location
Query connectivity status
Manage
All devices
Things
Thing groups
Thing types
Fleet metrics
Greengrass devices
LPWAN devices
Software packages
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.
CloudShell
Feedback
Console Mobile App
© 2026, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences


CloudWatch > Log management > IoT_Sensor_Logs
CloudWatch
Log group "IoT_Sensor_Logs" has been created.
Retention
Never expire
Stored bytes
-
Deletion protection
Off
Anomaly detection
Configure
Log streams
Tags
Data protection
Anomaly detection
Metric filters
Subscription filters
Contributor Insigh
Log streams (5)
By default, we only load the most recent log streams.
Delete
Create log stream
Search all log streams
Filter log streams or try prefix search
Exact match
Show expired
Info
Log stream
Last event time
SensorToCloudWatch-206635551
2026-01-13 12:09:18 (UTC+05:30)
SensorToCloudWatch-1906457266
2026-01-13 12:09:05 (UTC+05:30)
SensorToCloudWatch-572705605
2026-01-13 12:07:28 (UTC+05:30)
SensorToCloudWatch-880663087
2026-01-13 12:07:22 (UTC+05:30)
SensorToCloudWatch--1062684149
2026-01-13 12:03:59 (UTC+05:30)
Favorites and recents
Ingestion
Dashboards
Alarms
AI Operations
GenAI Observability
Application Signals (APM)
New
Infrastructure Monitoring
Logs
Log Management
Log Anomalies
Live Tail
Logs Insights
Contributor Insights
Metrics
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.
https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/home?region=us-...
© 2026, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences

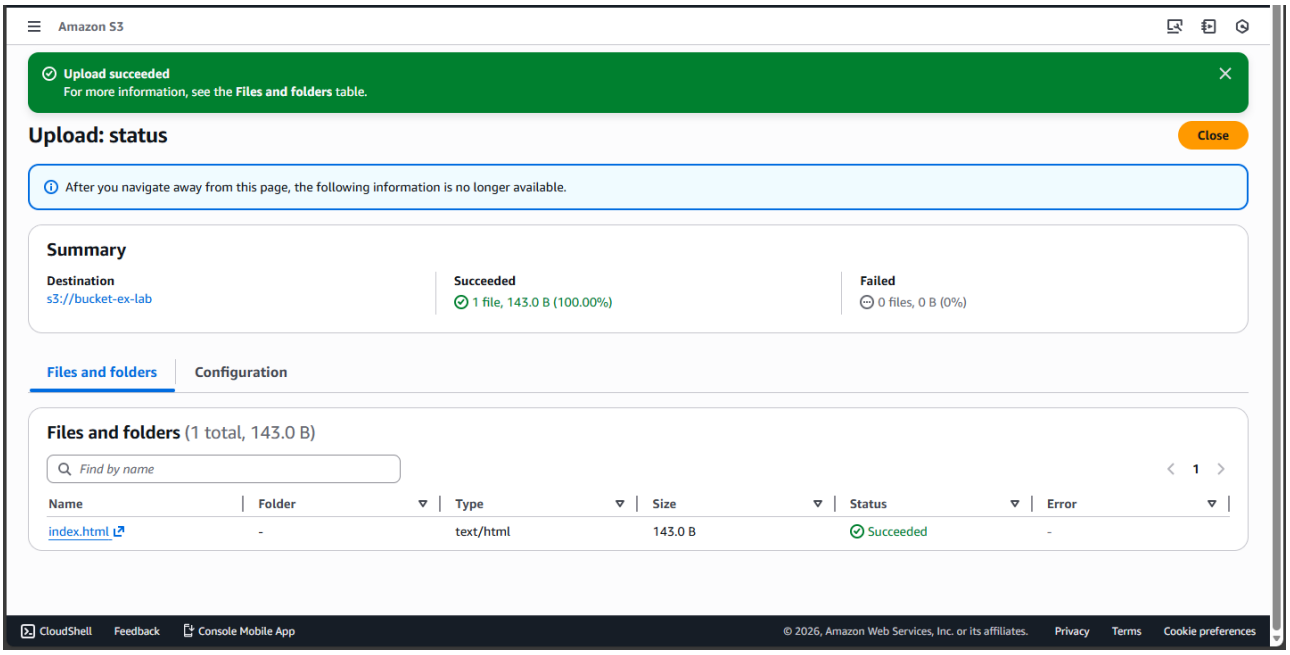

CloudWatch > Log management > IoT_Sensor_Logs > SensorToCloudWatch--1062684149
CloudWatch
Log group "IoT_Sensor_Logs" has been created.
Log events
Actions
Start tailing
Create metric filter
You can use the filter bar below to search for and match terms, phrases, or values in your log events. Learn more about filter patterns
Filter events - press enter to search
1m
1h
10m
Local timezone
Display
Timestamp
Message
No more records within selected time range Retry
2026-01-13T12:03:59.319+05:30
{ "deviceId": "TempSensor01", "temperature": 32, "humidity": 65 }
No more records within selected time range Auto retrying... Pause
Favorites and recents
Ingestion
Dashboards
Alarms
AI Operations
GenAI Observability
Application Signals (APM)
New
Infrastructure Monitoring

DATE: 02-01-26

Exercise–28: Accelerate an S3 Static Website Using Amazon CloudFront (CDN)

Pre-requisite

- You already have an **S3 bucket** with at least:
    - index.html
    - (optional) error.html



Part A - Ensure S3 is ready

- Open **S3 → your bucket**
- Go to **Properties → Static website hosting**
- Enable it, set:
    - Index document: index.html
    - Error document: error.html (optional)

Note down the **S3 Website endpoint** shown there.

Part B - Create CloudFront Distribution

- Go to **CloudFront → Create distribution**
- **Origin domain**
    - Select your **S3 bucket** (not the website endpoint)
- **Origin access**
    - Choose **Origin access control (OAC)** (recommended)
    - Click **Create control setting** if asked
- **Viewer protocol policy**
    - Choose **Redirect HTTP to HTTPS**
- **Default root object**
    - Set: index.html
- Click **Create distribution**

Copy the **Distribution domain name** (looks like dxxxxx.cloudfront.net)

Part C - Allow CloudFront to read the bucket (important)

After creating distribution, CloudFront usually shows a message like **"S3 bucket policy needs update"**.

- Click **Copy policy**
- Go to **S3 → Bucket → Permissions → Bucket policy**
- Paste and **Save**

This step ensures **public users cannot directly access S3**, but CloudFront can.

Part D - Test

- Wait until Distribution status becomes **Enabled** (and "Deployed")
- Open in browser:
    - https://dxxxxx.cloudfront.net

Expected:

- Your index.html loads via CloudFront.

Viva

- **S3** stores the website files
- **CloudFront** caches them at edge locations (faster)
- **OAC** ensures S3 is not public; CloudFront accesses it securely

DATE: 02-01-26

Exercise–29 Mini Project –

Global Static Website Delivery using S3 + CloudFront with Cache Update Demo

Host a static website in S3, deliver it through CloudFront (CDN), then do a content update and observe caching behavior (old page still showing). Finally, force the latest version using CloudFront Invalidation.

A) Prerequisites

- AWS Account
- An S3 bucket
- 2 small HTML files ready:
    - index.html
    - about.html

index.html (Version 1)

```
<html>
  <body>
    <h1>My CloudFront Mini Project</h1>
    <h2>Version: V1</h2>
    <p>Loaded via CloudFront CDN</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

about.html

```
<html>
  <body>
    <h1>About Page</h1>
    <h2>Version: V1</h2>
  </body>
</html>
```

B) Step-by-step Execution

Step 1: Create S3 Bucket

Go to S3 → Create bucket

Bucket name: cf-mini-project-<yourname>

Region: (keep default)

Block Public Access: Keep ON

Click Create bucket

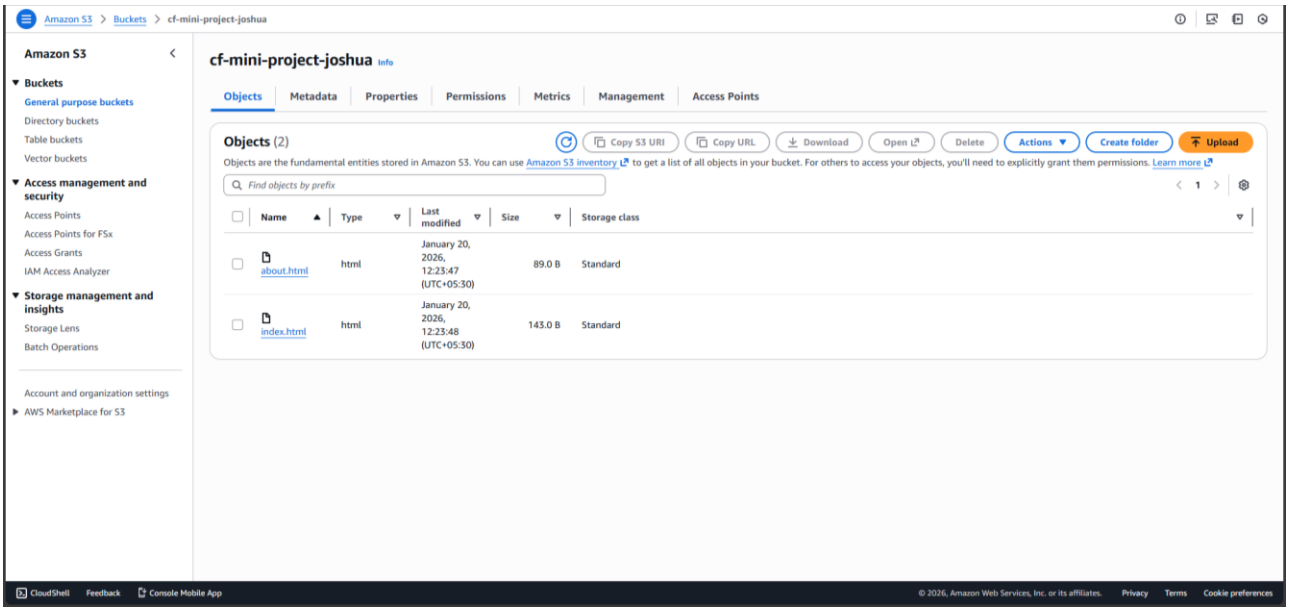
Step 2: Upload Website Files

Open your bucket → Upload

Upload:

1. index.html
2. about.html

Click Upload



Step 3: Create CloudFront Distribution (with secure access)

Go to CloudFront → Create distribution

Origin domain

- Select your S3 bucket (from dropdown)

Origin **access**

- Choose Origin access control (OAC)
- Click Create control setting (if asked) → Create

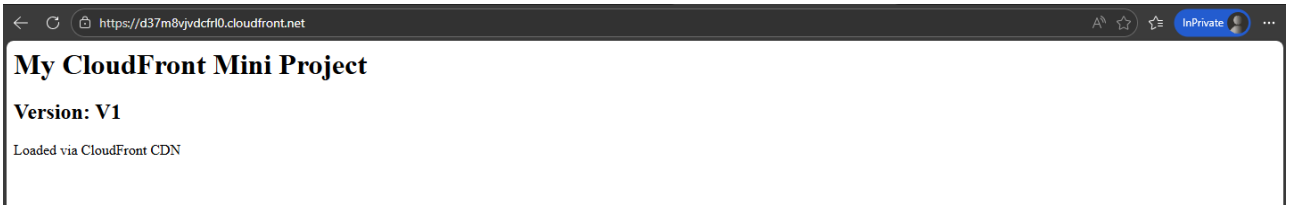
Viewer protocol policy

- Select Redirect HTTP to HTTPS

Default root object

- Enter: index.html

Click Create distribution



Step 4: Add Bucket Policy for OAC (important)

After distribution creation, CloudFront page will show a message like:

- "S3 bucket policy needs to be updated"

Click Copy policy

Go to S3 → your bucket → Permissions → Bucket policy

Paste policy → Save changes

Now: S3 is NOT public, but CloudFront can fetch objects.

Step 5: Test the Website Using CloudFront

Go back to CloudFront

Open your distribution

Copy the Distribution domain name, like:

- dxxxxx.cloudfront.net

Open in browser:

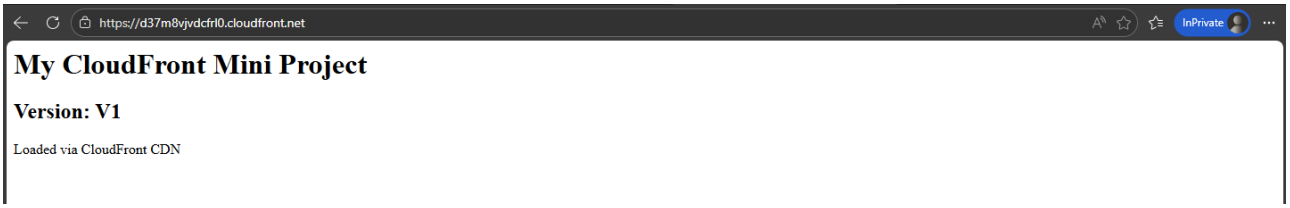
- https://dxxxxx.cloudfront.net

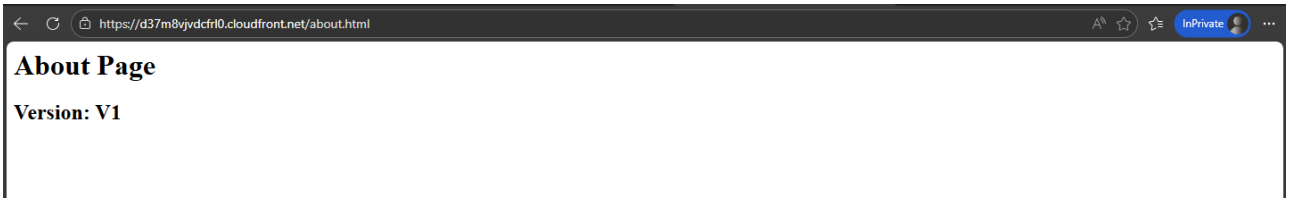
Also test:

- https://dxxxxx.cloudfront.net/about.html

Screenshot evidence:

- CloudFront distribution details page (domain + status)
- Browser output showing **Version V1**





C) Cache Demo (Version Update + See Old Content)

Step 6: Update Website Content in S3 (V2)

Edit your index.html and change:

From:

<h2>Version: V1</h2>

To:

<h2>Version: V2</h2>

Now re-upload updated index.html:

S3 → bucket → Upload → add updated index.html

Upload

Step 7: Observe CloudFront Caching

Immediately refresh:

- https://dxxxxx.cloudfront.net

Many times you may still see **V1** (cached), even though S3 has V2.

This is the caching behavior demonstration.

Tip for students:

- Do a hard refresh: Ctrl + Shift + R
- Still might show V1 because cache is on CloudFront edge.

Take screenshot if it still shows V1.

D) Force Latest Content Using Invalidation

Step 8: Create CloudFront Invalidation

CloudFront → your distribution

Go to Invalidations tab

Click Create invalidation

In "Object paths", enter:

- /index.html
  (or use /* to clear everything)

Click **Create invalidation**

Wait until status becomes **Completed**.

Step 9: Verify Latest Version

Refresh the CloudFront URL again: https://dxxxxx.cloudfront.net

Now it should show **Version: V2**

Screenshot evidence:

- Invalidation status “Completed”
- Browser showing V2

Cleanup (to avoid charges)

1. CloudFront: Disable distribution → wait → Delete distribution
2. S3: Empty bucket → Delete bucket

Mini-Project Output Checklist:

S3 bucket file list (index.html, about.html)

CloudFront distribution domain name

Browser output **V1**

S3 updated file showing **V2**

Browser still showing **V1** (optional if observed)

CloudFront invalidation completed

Browser output **V2**

Viva Questions

1. Why use CloudFront instead of accessing S3 directly?
2. What does “cache” mean?
3. Why was invalidation needed?
4. What is OAC and why is it useful?

DATE: 07-01-26

Exercise–30 Mini Project – Deploying a Containerized App on AWS using Amazon EKS

- Create an EKS cluster on AWS
- Add worker nodes (managed node group)
- Connect using kubectl
- Deploy Nginx and expose it

Region

Use **Mumbai (ap-south-1)** (or keep consistent with your account).

Prerequisites

- Logged in with root email + password
- **AWS CloudShell**

Method: CloudShell + eksctl

Step A1: Open CloudShell

AWS Console (Mumbai region) → click **CloudShell** icon (terminal opens in browser)

Step A2: Check tools

Run:

aws --version

kubectl version --client

eksctl version

If eksctl is not found, install it (CloudShell often has it).

Step A3: Create EKS cluster + node group (single command)

Run:

eksctl create cluster \

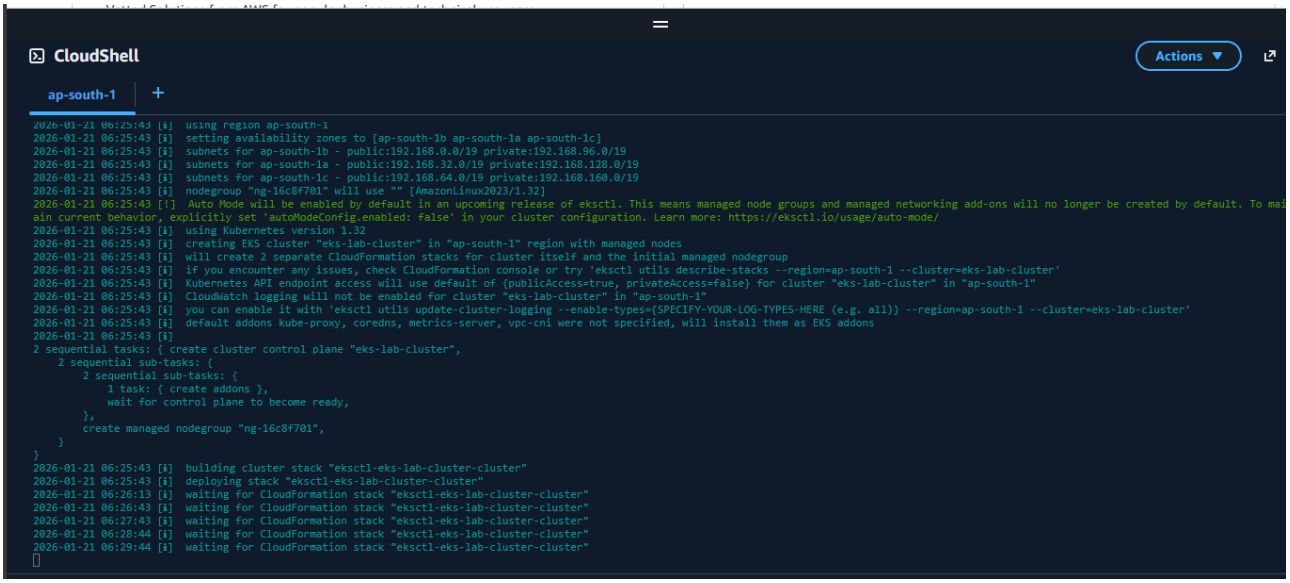
--name eks-lab-cluster \

--region ap-south-1 \

--nodes 2 \

--node-type t3.medium \

--managed



If eksctl asks / fails due to IAM (rare, but in case)

Run: aws sts get-caller-identity

If it shows:

- Your **root account ID**
- ARN ending with :root

Then IAM is **100% fine**.

This automatically:

- Creates a **new VPC** with correct subnets/routes
- Creates the **EKS cluster**
- Creates the **Managed Node Group (worker nodes)**
- Configures kubeconfig for you

Wait until it completes (it will print “cluster created”)

Step A4: Verify nodes

kubectl get nodes

Expected: 2 nodes in **Ready** state.

```
~ $ kubectl get nodes
NAME                                            STATUS   ROLES    AGE     VERSION
ip-192-168-20-92.ap-south-1.compute.internal    Ready    <none>   2m58s   v1.32.9-eks-ecaa3a6
ip-192-168-87-217.ap-south-1.compute.internal   Ready    <none>   2m58s   v1.32.9-eks-ecaa3a6
~ $
```

Step A5: Deploy Nginx

kubectl create deployment webapp --image=nginx

kubectl get pods

```
~ $ kubectl create deployment webapp --image=nginx
deployment.apps/webapp created
~ $ kubectl get pods
NAME                      READY   STATUS              RESTARTS   AGE
webapp-6fddc68b96-d7d5n   0/1     ContainerCreating   0          0s
~ $
```

Step A6: Expose using LoadBalancer

kubectl expose deployment webapp --type=LoadBalancer --port=80

kubectl get svc

Wait until EXTERNAL-IP becomes a value (not <pending>).

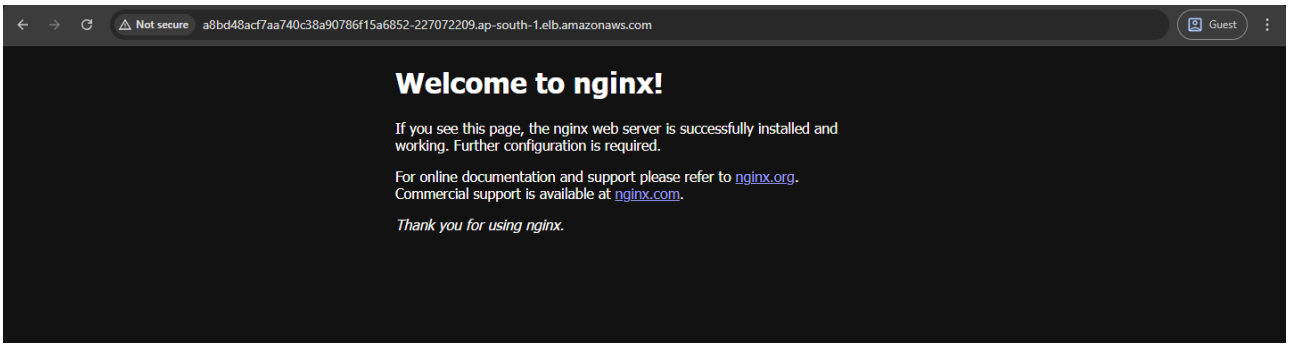
```
~ $ kubectl expose deployment webapp --type=LoadBalancer --port=80
service/webapp exposed
~ $ kubectl get svc
NAME         TYPE           CLUSTER-IP       EXTERNAL-IP   PORT(S)        AGE
kubernetes   ClusterIP      10.100.0.1       <none>        443/TCP        10m
webapp       LoadBalancer   10.100.216.214   <pending>     80:32686/TCP   1s
~ $
```

Step A7: Open in browser

Copy the EXTERNAL-IP and open:

http://<EXTERNAL-IP>

Expected: **Nginx welcome page**


Not secure
a8bd48acf7aa740c38a90786f15a6852-227072209.ap-south-1.elb.amazonaws.com
Guest
Welcome to nginx!
If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and working. Further configuration is required.
For online documentation and support please refer to nginx.org.
Commercial support is available at nginx.com.
Thank you for using nginx.