

# Distributed And Cloud Computing

## (5CS022)

Topic: Gadget Inventory Hosting Report

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## Contents

1.	AWS Elastic Beanstalk, AWS DynamoDB, AWS S3 and AWS CloudFront Services .....	1
1.1	AWS Elastic Beanstalk .....	1
1.2	AWS DynamoDB.....	1
1.3	AWS S3.....	1
1.4	AWS CloudFront Services.....	1
2.	Hosting Process:.....	2
2.1	Part 1: Files and Code .....	2
2.2	Part 2: DynamoDB Table .....	4
2.3	Part 3: Web API Server Deployment to AWS Elastic Beanstalk .....	7
2.4	Part 4: Uploading the Frontend to AWS S3 .....	14
2.5	Part 5: Serving the Contents via AWS CloudFront.....	24
2.6	Part 6: Testing (add, Edit and delete) and checking in AWS DynamoDB .....	31
3	link of AWS CloudFront Services after Hosting:.....	36
4	References.....	37

## **1. AWS Elastic Beanstalk, AWS DynamoDB, AWS S3 and AWS CloudFront Services**

### **1.1 AWS Elastic Beanstalk**

An application hosting platform called Elastic Beanstalk focuses on the fully managed web app deployment process and makes it convenient for scaling operations. We can save ourselves with curl the line of program - instead of running, managing it by implementing Elastic Beanstalk. Virtual instances are managed by cloud platforms with auto-scaling, load balancing, capacity provisioning and application health monitoring. Elastic Beanstalk stands as the best platform for hosting applications designed to have a wide number of services supported by other AWS services since it blends seamlessly (Anon., n.d.).

### **1.2 AWS DynamoDB**

One can apply Elastic Beanstalk too service such as DynamoDB that is a NoSQL database which is used to store and retrieve application data. As it is designed for providing a high performing, scalable and low latency option, it is easy to scale it down or up and for applications with erratic or fluctuating traffic patterns. Elastic Beanstalk-deployed applications are also supported by DynamoDB, which contains security features that are integrated, availability features that are always in memory and fast, and the backup and restore, ensuring the safety of the data.

### **1.3 AWS S3**

For our web applications running on Elastic Beanstalk, we can use S3 (Simple Storage Service) as a cloud object storage service to store and serve static content like photos, CSS and JavaScript files. S3 maintains reliable content delivery to users by employing the most reliable and scalable object storage. Access control, versioning, and encryption are just a few of the feature that guarantee that it is a flexible option that is also safe for serving and storing static assets.

### **1.4 AWS CloudFront Services**

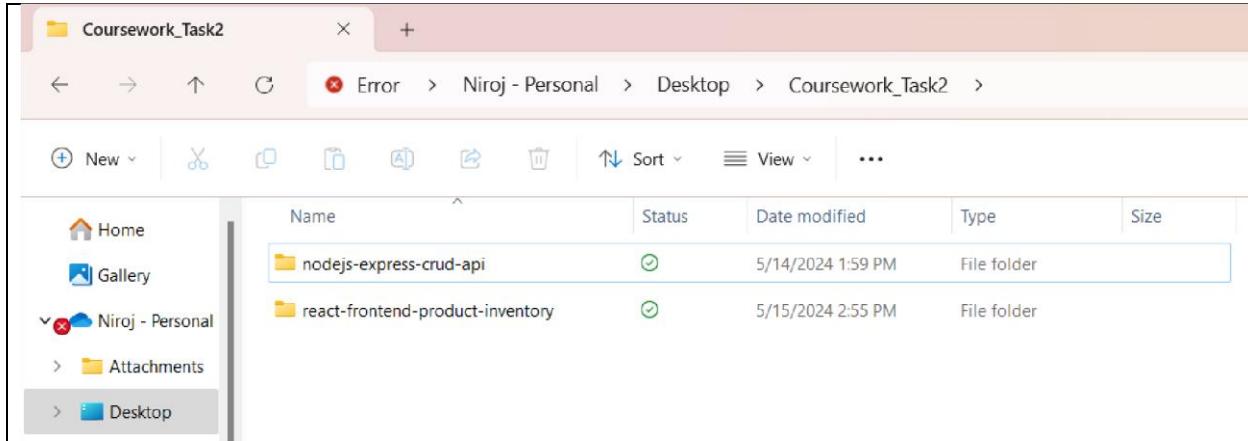
Worldwide content distribution and caching of our static content can be accomplished by leveraging size, which is offering content delivery network. By caching of our content at the edge locations of the world system our customers anywhere will benefit from shorter waiting time and improved load time. On top of that, it provides college and university students with the highly advanced features like SSL/TLS encryption and DDoS protection for content delivery that is safe and reliable.

The combine of these services helps us to create and host high performance, scalable, and available to the web application while at the same time shifting infrastructure management tasks to AWS (Anon., n.d.).

## 2. Hosting Process:

### 2.1 Part 1: Files and Code

These are my two folders in the local directory with necessary files.



Opening It in a visual Studio Code through command prompt containing all code.

A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window. The title bar says 'C:\Windows\System32\cmd.e'. The window shows the command 'code .' being run. The output shows the system information: 'Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.3447]' and '(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.' Below the command prompt, there is a text input field labeled 'Code:'.

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with a dark theme. The left sidebar displays a file tree for a project named 'react-frontend-product-inventory'. The 'src' folder contains several files: App.js, App.test.js, index.css, index.js, logo.svg, picture.jpg, reportWebVitals.js, setupTests.js, env, .gitignore, package-lock.json, package.json, and README.md. The main editor area is focused on 'App.js', which is currently selected in the tree. The code in 'App.js' is as follows:

```
react-frontend-product-inventory > src > JS App.js > ...
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help < > Practice

EXPLORER PRACTICE JS App.js M
react-frontend-product-inventory > src > JS App.js > ...
1 import React, { useState, useEffect } from 'react';
2 import axios from 'axios';
3 import 'bootstrap/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css';
4 import './App.css'; // Import custom CSS for additional styling
5 import backgroundImage from './picture.jpg'; // Import the background image
6
7 function App() {
8     const [products, setProducts] = useState([]);
9     const [productId, setProductId] = useState('');
10    const [productName, setProductName] = useState('');
11    const [productPrice, setProductPrice] = useState('');
12    const [selectedProduct, setSelectedProduct] = useState(null);
13    const [addError, setAddModelError] = useState(null);
14
15    const API_BASE_URL = process.env.REACT_APP_API_BASE_URL;
16
17    const fetchProducts = async () => {
18        try {
19            const response = await axios.get(`${API_BASE_URL}/product/`);
20            setProducts(response.data.products);
21        } catch (error) {
22            console.error('Error fetching products:', error);
23        }
24    };
25
26    const addProduct = async () => {
27        try {
28            await axios.post(`${API_BASE_URL}/product`, {
29                productId,
30                productName,
31                productPrice,
32            });
33        } catch {
34            fetchProducts();
35            setProductId('');
36            setProductName('');
37            setAddModelError(null);
38        } catch (error) {
39            if (error.response && error.response.status === 409) {
40                setAddModelError('Product with this ID already exists');
41            } else {
42                console.error('Error adding product:', error);
43                setAddModelError('Error adding product');
44            }
45        }
46    };
47
48    const updateProduct = async () => {
49        if (!selectedProduct) return;
50
51        try {
52            await axios.patch(`${API_BASE_URL}/product/`, {
53                productId: selectedProduct.productId,
54                updateKey: 'product',
55                updateValue: {
56                    productName: productName,
57                    productPrice: productPrice,
58                },
59            });
60            fetchProducts();
61            setSelectedProduct(null);
62            setProductId('');
63            setProductName('');
64            setProductPrice('');
65        } catch (error) {
66            console.error('Error updating product:', error);
67        }
68    };
69
70    const deleteProduct = async (product) => {
71        try {
72            await axios.delete(`${API_BASE_URL}/product/${product.id}`);
73            fetchProducts();
74            setSelectedProduct(null);
75            setProductId('');
76            setProductName('');
77            setProductPrice('');
78        } catch (error) {
79            console.error('Error deleting product:', error);
80        }
81    };
82
83    return (
84        <div>
85            <h1>Product Inventory</h1>
86            <div>
87                <h2>List of Products</h2>
88                <table>
89                    <thead>
90                        <tr>
91                            <th>ID</th>
92                            <th>Name</th>
93                            <th>Price</th>
94                            <th>Actions</th>
95                        </tr>
96                    </thead>
97                    <tbody>
98                        {products.map((product) => (
99                            <tr key={product.id}>
100                                <td>{product.id}</td>
101                                <td>{product.name}</td>
102                                <td>${product.price}</td>
103                                <td>
104                                    <button onClick={()=>updateProduct(product)}>Update</button>
105                                    <button onClick={()=>deleteProduct(product)}>Delete</button>
106                                </td>
107                            </tr>
108                        ))}
109                    </tbody>
110                </table>
111            </div>
112            <div>
113                <h2>Add Product</h2>
114                <form>
115                    <input type="text" value={productName} onChange={(e) => setProductName(e.target.value)} placeholder="Product Name" />
116                    <input type="number" value={productPrice} onChange={(e) => setProductPrice(e.target.value)} placeholder="Product Price" />
117                    <button onClick={addProduct}>Add</button>
118                </form>
119            </div>
120        </div>
121    );
122}
123
124 export default App;
```

```

72 |     await axios.delete(`${API_BASE_URL}/product/${product}`);
73 |   }
74 |   catch(error) {
75 |     console.error('Error deleting product:', error);
76 |   }
77 | }
78 | const handleSelectProduct = (product: any) => void {
79 |   setSelectedProduct(product);
80 |   setProductId(product.productId);
81 |   setProductName(product.productName);
82 |   setProductPrice(product.productPrice);
83 | };
84 |
85 | useEffect(() => {
86 |   fetchProducts();
87 | }, []);
88 |
89 | return (
90 |   <div className="container-fluid">
91 |     <div className="row">
92 |       <div className="col-md-6" style={{ backgroundColor: '#f5f5dc' }} /> Inline CSS for background color
93 |       <div className="d-flex justify-content-center align-items-center vh-100" style={{ height: '100%' }} /> Limit form width
94 |         <div className="text-center mb-5" style={{ color: 'white' }}> Gadget Inventory </h2>
95 |           <div className="custom-card card" style={{ border: '1px solid #ccc' }}>
96 |             <div className="card-body">
97 |               <h3>Add Gadget</h3>
98 |               <form>
99 |                 <div className="mb-3">
100 |                   <label htmlFor="productId" className="form-label">
101 |                     Gadget ID
102 |                   </label>
103 |                   <input
104 |                     type="text"
105 |                     className="form-control"
106 |                     id="productId"
107 |                     placeholder="Gadget ID"
108 |                     value={productId}
109 |                     onChange={(e) => setProductId(e.target.value)}
110 |                     disabled={selectedProduct}
111 |                   />
112 |                 </div>
113 |                 <div className="mb-3">
114 |                   <label htmlFor="productName" className="form-label">
115 |                     Gadget Name
116 |                   </label>
117 |                   <input
118 |                     type="text"
119 |                     className="form-control"
120 |                     id="productName"
121 |                     placeholder="Gadget Name"
122 |                     value={productName}
123 |                     onChange={(e) => setProductName(e.target.value)}
124 |                   />
125 |                 </div>
126 |                 <div className="mb-3">
127 |                   <label htmlFor="productPrice" className="form-label">
128 |                     Gadget Price
129 |                   </label>
130 |                   <input
131 |                     type="text"
132 |                     className="form-control"
133 |                     id="productPrice"
134 |                     placeholder="Gadget Price"
135 |                     value={productPrice}
136 |                     onChange={(e) => {
137 |                       const enteredValue = e.target.value;
138 |                       const numericRegex = /^[^\D\.\D]\d+(\.\d+)?$/;
139 |                       if (enteredValue === '' || numericRegex.test(enteredValue)) {
140 |                         setProductPrice(enteredValue);
141 |                       }
142 |                     }}
143 |                   />
144 |                 </div>
145 |                 {addErrorProductError && <p className="text-danger">{addErrorProductError}</p>}
146 |               <div className="d-grid" style={{ margin: '10px 0' }}>
147 |                 <button type="button" className="btn btn-primary" onClick={addProduct}>
148 |                   Add
149 |                 </button>
150 |                 {selectedProduct && (
151 |                   <button type="button" className="btn btn-warning mt-2" onClick={updateProduct}>
152 |                     Update
153 |                   </button>
154 |                 )
155 |               }
156 |             </div>
157 |           </div>
158 |         </div>
159 |       </div>
160 |     </div>
161 |   </div>
162 | 
```

## 2.2 Part 2: DynamoDB Table

Before deploying the API, I needed to create a DynamoDB table so, I named it 'product-inventory' in the same AWS region (i.e., us-east-01) where I planned to deploy my application. Here's how I did it:

### 1. Access DynamoDB:

- I navigated to the AWS Management Console's DynamoDB service.

### 2. Initiate Table Creation:

```

175      </thead>
176      <tbody>
177        {products.length > 0 ? (
178          products.map(product => (
179            <tr key={product.productId}>
180              <td>{product.productId}</td>
181              <td>{product.productName}</td>
182              <td>${product.productPrice}</td>
183            <td>
184              <div className="d-flex">
185                <button type="button"
186                  className="btn btn-primary me-2"
187                  onClick={() => handleSelectProduct(product)}>
188                  Edit
189                </button>
190                <button type="button"
191                  className="btn btn-danger"
192                  onClick={() => deleteProduct(product.productId)}>
193                  Delete
194                </button>
195              </div>
196            </td>
197          ) : (
198            <tr>
199              <td colSpan="4">No Gadget Found.</td>
200            </tr>
201          )
202        )
203      </tbody>
204    </table>
205  </div>
206  </div>
207  </div>
208  </div>
209  );
210}
211
212
213
214
215
216
217 export default App;
218

```

- To begin the process, I selected the "Create table" button.

### 3. Configure Table Details:

- I typed product-inventory for the Table name.
- I typed productId into the Partition key. Since it wasn't necessary, I left the Sort key field empty.

### 4. Finalize Table Creation:

- I navigated to the bottom of the configuration page by scrolling down.
- To create the table, I selected the "Create Table" button.

Screenshots By following all above Process:

The screenshot shows two open browser tabs in a Microsoft Edge window.

The top tab is titled "Console Home | Console Home | x" and displays the "Console Home" interface for the "us-east-1" region. It includes sections for "Recently visited" services (DynamoDB, S3, Lambda, Elastic Beanstalk, CloudFront), "Applications (0)", "Welcome to AWS" (Getting started with AWS), and "Cost and usage".

The bottom tab is titled "Service | Amazon DynamoDB | x" and displays the "Amazon DynamoDB" service page. It features a main heading "Amazon DynamoDB: A fast and flexible NoSQL database service for any scale", a "Get started" button, and a "Pricing" section. On the left, there is a navigation menu for DynamoDB and DAX.

The screenshot shows two consecutive pages from the AWS DynamoDB console.

**Create table (Step 1):**

- Table details:** The table name is set to "product-inventory".
- Partition key:** The primary key is "productId" of type String.
- Sort key (optional):** There is no sort key defined.

**Table settings (Step 2):**

- The table "product-inventory" was created successfully.
- The table list shows one item: "Tables (1) Info" with "product-inventory" listed.

## 2.3 Part 3: Web API Server Deployment to AWS Elastic Beanstalk

I took the following actions to deploy the Node.js CRUD API server to AWS Elastic Beanstalk:

1. Access Elastic Beanstalk:

- From the main AWS Console, I went to the Services menu.
- Under the Compute section, I selected Elastic Beanstalk.

2. Create an Application:

- I clicked on **Create Application**.
- I entered for the **Application name**.
- I chose **Node.js** for the **Platform**.
- I selected **Sample application** for the **Application code**.
- I clicked **Next** at the bottom of the page.

### 3. Configure Service Access:

- On the **Configure service access** tab, I selected the required options.
- I clicked **Skip to review**.
- I scrolled down and clicked **Submit**.

### 4. Wait for Environment Setup:

- I waited a few minutes for Elastic Beanstalk to set up the environment, which included creating an S3 bucket, a security group, launching an EC2 instance, and running the sample application.

### 5. Upload and Deploy the Application:

- Once the environment was ready, the screen displayed the new environment.
- I created a zip file of the backend code from Part 1.
- I returned to the Elastic Beanstalk console.
- I clicked **Upload and deploy**.
- I chose **Choose file**, navigated to the zip file, and clicked **Open**.
- I clicked **Deploy**.

### 6. Create a .env File:

- In the root directory of the front-end project, I created a file named `.env`.

### 7. Add API Base URL

- I changed the line in the `.env` file to my real Elastic Beanstalk domain URL, as follows:

## Screenshots By following all above Process:

The screenshot shows the Amazon Elastic Beanstalk home page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo, a search bar, and account information. Below the header, the title "Amazon Elastic Beanstalk" is displayed with the subtitle "End-to-end web application management." A "Get started" section features a button labeled "Create application". To the right, there's a "Pricing" section stating that there's no additional charge for Elastic Beanstalk.

**Get started**

You simply upload your code and Elastic Beanstalk automatically handles the deployment, from capacity provisioning, load balancing, and automatic scaling to web application health monitoring, with ongoing fully managed patch and security updates. [Learn more](#)

**Pricing**

There's no additional charge for Elastic Beanstalk. You pay for Amazon Web Services resources that we create to store and run your web application, like Amazon S3 buckets and Amazon EC2 instances.

**Benefits and features**

**Configure environment**

**Environment tier**

Amazon Elastic Beanstalk has two types of environment tiers to support different types of web applications.

**Web server environment**  
Run a website, web application, or web API that serves HTTP requests. [Learn more](#)

**Worker environment**  
Run a worker application that processes long-running workloads on demand or performs tasks on a schedule. [Learn more](#)

**Application information**

Application name: 2330752-Task\_2

Maximum length of 100 characters.

▶ Application tags (optional)

**Environment information**

Choose the name, subdomain and description for your environment. These cannot be changed later.

Environment name: 2330752-Task2-env

CloudShell Feedback

The screenshot shows the 'Platform Info' step of the 'Create environment' wizard. It includes fields for Platform type (set to Managed platform), Platform (Node.js), Platform branch (Node.js 20 running on 64bit Amazon Linux 2023), and Platform version (6.1.4 (Recommended)).

**Platform type**

- Managed platform
- Custom platform

Platforms published and maintained by Amazon Elastic Beanstalk. Learn more [\[Info\]](#)

Platforms created and owned by you. This option is unavailable if you have no platforms.

**Platform**

Node.js

**Platform branch**

Node.js 20 running on 64bit Amazon Linux 2023

**Platform version**

6.1.4 (Recommended)

The screenshot shows the 'Application code' step of the wizard. It has three options: Sample application (selected), Existing version (disabled), and Upload your code (disabled).

**Application code**

- Sample application
- Existing version
- Upload your code

Application versions that you have uploaded.

Upload a source bundle from your computer or copy one from Amazon S3.

The screenshot shows the 'Presets' step of the wizard. It allows selecting a configuration preset: Single instance (free tier eligible) (selected), Single instance (using spot instance), High availability, High availability (using spot and on-demand instances), and Custom configuration.

**Presets**

Start from a preset that matches your use case or choose custom configuration to unset recommended values and use the service's default values.

Configuration presets

- Single instance (free tier eligible)
- Single instance (using spot instance)
- High availability
- High availability (using spot and on-demand instances)
- Custom configuration

Cancel **Next**

**Application code** Info

- Sample application
- Existing version
- Upload your code

**Presets** Info

Start from a preset that matches your use case or choose custom configuration to unset recommended values and use the service's default values.

**Configuration presets**

- Single instance (free tier eligible)
- Single instance (using spot instance)
- High availability
- High availability (using spot and on-demand instances)
- Custom configuration

**Step 1: Configure environment**

**Environment information**

Environment tier	Application name
Web server environment	2330752-Task_2
Environment name	Application code
2330752-Task2-env	Sample application
Platform	arn:aws:elasticbeanstalk:us-east-1:platform/Node.js 20 running on 64bit Amazon Linux 2023/6.1.4

**Step 2: Configure service access**

**Service access** Info

Configure the service role and EC2 instance profile that Elastic Beanstalk uses to manage your environment. Choose an EC2 key pair to securely log in to your EC2 instances.

Service role	EC2 key pair	EC2 instance profile
arn:aws:iam::888958432055:role/Lab	vockey	LabInstanceProfile

Screenshot of the AWS Elastic Beanstalk environment configuration and overview pages.

**Environment Configuration (Top):**

Command timeout	Deployment policy	Health threshold						
600	AllAtOnce	Ok						
Ignore health check	Instance replacement							
false	false							
<b>Platform software</b>								
Lifecycle	Log streaming	Proxy server						
false	Deactivated	nginx						
Logs retention	Rotate logs	Update level						
7	Deactivated	minor						
X-Ray enabled								
Deactivated								
<b>Environment properties</b>								
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Key</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2">No environment properties</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">There are no environment properties defined</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Key	Value	No environment properties		There are no environment properties defined	
Key	Value							
No environment properties								
There are no environment properties defined								

**Buttons:** Cancel, Previous, Submit

**Environment Overview (Bottom):**

**Environment successfully launched.**

**Environment Details:**

- Environment ID:** e-mizbwr76sh
- Platform:** Node.js 20 running on 64bit Amazon Linux 2023/6.1.4
- Running version:** -
- Platform state:** Supported

**Navigation:** Elastic Beanstalk > Environments > 2330752-Task2-env

**Actions:** Actions, Upload and deploy

**Events Tab:**

- Events (9) Info
- Filter events by text, property or value

The screenshot shows the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console interface. A modal window titled "Upload and deploy" is open, prompting the user to upload an application version. The file chosen is "nodejs.zip". The "Version label" field contains "2330752-Task\_2-version-1". The "Deploy" button is highlighted in orange at the bottom right of the modal.

The main dashboard shows the environment "2330752-Task2-env" has been successfully launched. It displays the following details:

- Environment ID:** e-mizbwr76sh
- Domain:** 2330752-Task2-env.eba-3pi73eua.us-east-1.elasticbeanstalk.com
- Application name:** 2330752-Task\_2

The "Events" tab shows 11 recent events. The "Health" tab indicates "OK". The "Logs" tab shows the application running on Node.js 20 on 64bit Amazon Linux 2023/6.1.4. The "Monitoring" tab shows no data yet. The "Alarms" tab shows no alarms. The "Managed updates" tab shows no updates. The "Tags" tab shows no tags.

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL `2330752-task2-env.eba-3pi73eu.us-east-1.elasticbeanstalk.com`. The page displays a JSON response from a Node.js API:

```
1 {  
2   "message": "Welcome to the Node.js CRUD API",  
3   "version": "1.0",  
4   "routes": {  
5     "products": "/product",  
6     "health": "/health"  
7   }  
8 }
```

Below the browser is a screenshot of the Visual Studio Code interface. The Explorer sidebar shows a project structure with a .env file selected. The terminal tab shows the command:

```
1 REACT_APP_API_BASE_URL=http://2330752-task2-env.eba-3pi73eu.us-east-1.elasticbeanstalk.com
```

## 2.4 Part 4: Uploading the Frontend

I took the following actions to upload the frontend React static files to AWS S3:

### 1. Install Dependencies:

- I opened the frontend code directory that I had copied in Part 1.
- To install all required dependencies, I used `npm install`.

### 2. Build the React App:

- To build the React app, I used the command `npm run build`. The build directory containing the static files for deployment was created as a result.

### 3. Access AWS S3:

- I looked for AWS S3 using the AWS Management Console.

### 4. Create a New Bucket:

- I selected **Create bucket**.
- I left the bucket type as **General purpose**.

- I kept the AWS Region as **US East**.
- For the bucket name, I entered a unique DNS-compliant name, named as **myawsbuckettask2**. (The name contained only lowercase characters.)

#### 5. Configure Bucket Settings:

- For **Object Ownership**, I selected **ACLs enabled**.
- I left the **Block all public access** settings as they were.

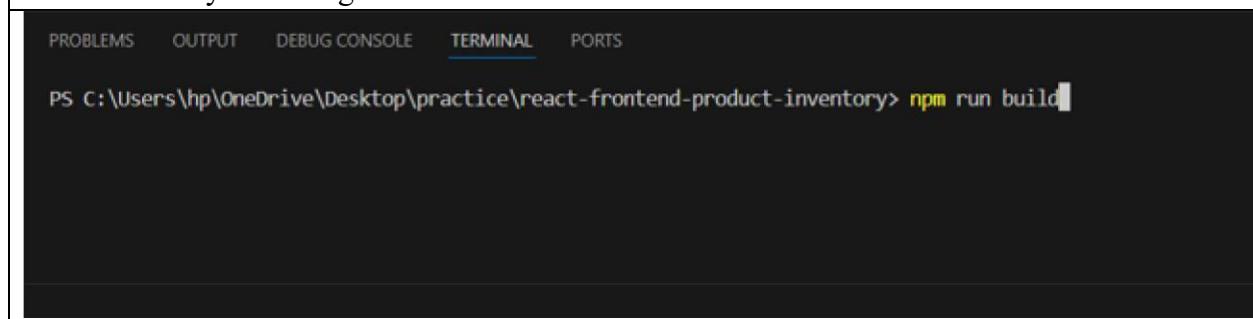
#### 6. Finalize Bucket Creation:

- I selected Create bucket at the bottom of the page after scrolling down.

#### 7. Upload Build Files:

- After the bucket was created, I navigated to the newly created bucket.
- I selected Upload.
- After choosing Add files, I went to the previously made build directory.
- I uploaded all files and folders within the **build** directory to the S3 bucket.

Screenshots By following all above Process:



A screenshot of a terminal window from a code editor. The window has tabs for PROBLEMS, OUTPUT, DEBUG CONSOLE, TERMINAL (which is underlined), and PORTS. The terminal area shows the command "PS C:\Users\hp\OneDrive\Desktop\practice\react-frontend-product-inventory> npm run build" being typed. The background of the terminal is dark, and the text is white.

Screenshot of the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console showing the search results for 'S3'.

**Elastic Beanstalk**

Search results for 'S3'

**Services** (8)

- Applications
- Environments
- Change history
- Application: 2330752
- Application version
- Saved configurations
- Environment: 2330752
- env
- Go to environment
- Configuration
- Events
- Health
- Logs
- Monitoring
- Alarms
- Managed updates
- Tags

**Features** (39)

- Documentation (26,499)
- Knowledge Articles (289)
- Marketplace (1,717)
- Blogs (1,386)
- Events (25)
- Tutorials (15)

**Resources** (New)

**Services**

**S3** Scalable Storage in the Cloud

**Top features**

- Buckets Storage Lens dashboards Batch Operations S3 Express One Zone S3 Access Grants

**S3 Glacier** Archive Storage in the Cloud

**AWS Snow Family** Large Scale Data Transport

**Storage Gateway** Hybrid Storage Integration

**Features**

**Imports from S3**

DynamoDB feature

**Actions** **Upload and deploy**

Change version

In 64bit Amazon Linux 2023/6.1.4

**Amazon S3**

**Account snapshot - updated every 24 hours** All AWS Regions

Storage lens provides visibility into storage usage and activity trends. [Learn more](#)

**General purpose buckets** (3) Info All AWS Regions

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.

Name	AWS Region	IAM Access Analyzer	Creation date
elasticbeanstalk-us-east-1-888958432055	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	<a href="#">View analyzer for us-east-1</a>	May 14, 2024, 13:52:41 (UTC+05:45)
mybucket-2330752	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	<a href="#">View analyzer for us-east-1</a>	May 5, 2024, 11:11:24 (UTC+05:45)
niroj776	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	<a href="#">View analyzer for us-east-1</a>	May 14, 2024, 14:45:03 (UTC+05:45)

**Actions**

**Create bucket**

**Find buckets by name**

CloudShell Feedback

https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/home?region=us-east-1#

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Screenshot of the AWS S3 'Create bucket' configuration page:

**General configuration**

- AWS Region:** US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
- Bucket type:** General purpose (selected)
- Bucket name:** 2330752\_NirojThapa\_Task2
- Copy settings from existing bucket - optional:** Only the bucket settings in the following configuration are copied.

**Object Ownership**

- ACLs disabled (recommended):** All objects in this bucket are owned by this account. Access to this bucket and its objects is specified using only policies.
- ACLs enabled:** Objects in this bucket can be owned by other AWS accounts. Access to this bucket and its objects can be specified using ACLs.

**Warning:** We recommend disabling ACLs, unless you need to control access for each object individually or to have the object writer own the data they upload. Using a bucket policy instead of ACLs to share data with users outside of your account simplifies permissions management and auditing.

**Object Ownership**

- Bucket owner preferred:** If new objects written to this bucket specify the bucket-owner-full-control canned ACL, they are owned by the bucket owner. Otherwise, they are owned by the object writer.
- Object writer:** The object writer remains the object owner.

**Block Public Access settings for this bucket:** Public access is granted to buckets and objects through access control lists (ACLs), bucket policies, access point policies, or all. In order to ensure that public access to this bucket and its objects is blocked, turn on Block all public access. These settings apply only to this bucket and its access points. AWS recommends that you turn on Block all public access, but before applying any of these settings, ensure that your

**Object Ownership**

- Bucket owner preferred
 

If new objects written to this bucket specify the bucket-owner-full-control canned ACL, they are owned by the bucket owner. Otherwise, they are owned by the object writer.
- Object writer
 

The object writer remains the object owner.

If you want to enforce object ownership for new objects only, your bucket policy must specify that the bucket-owner-full-control canned ACL is required for object uploads. [Learn more](#)

**Block Public Access settings for this bucket**

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

**Block all public access**

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

- Block public access to buckets and objects granted through new access control lists (ACLs)**

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

S3 will ignore all ACLs that grant public access to buckets and objects.
- Block public access to buckets and objects granted through new public bucket or access point policies**

S3 will block new bucket and access point policies that grant public access to buckets and objects. This setting doesn't change any existing policies that allow public access to S3 resources.
- Block public and cross-account access to buckets and objects through any public bucket or access point**

**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](#)

Disable

Enable

**Tags - optional (0)**

You can use bucket tags to track storage costs and organize buckets. [Learn more](#)

No tags associated with this bucket.

[Add tag](#)

**Default encryption** [Info](#)

Server-side encryption is automatically applied to new objects stored in this bucket.

Encryption type [Info](#)

- Server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed keys (SSE-S3)
- Server-side encryption with AWS Key Management Service keys (SSE-KMS)
- Dual-layer server-side encryption with AWS Key Management Service keys (DSE-SSE-KMS)

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Bucket Creation Wizard. In the first window, under 'Default encryption', 'Server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed keys (SSE-S3)' is selected. Under 'Bucket Key', 'Enable' is selected. A note says: 'After creating the bucket, you can upload files and folders to the bucket, and configure additional bucket settings.' In the second window, a green banner at the top says 'Successfully created bucket "myawsbuckettask2"'. Below it, there's an 'Account snapshot - updated every 24 hours' section and a table of 'General purpose buckets'.

Name	AWS Region	IAM Access Analyzer	Creation date
elasticbeanstalk-us-east-1-888958432055	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	<a href="#">View analyzer for us-east-1</a>	May 14, 2024, 13:52:41 (UTC+05:45)
myawsbuckettask2	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	<a href="#">View analyzer for us-east-1</a>	May 15, 2024, 15:02:23 (UTC+05:45)
mybucket-2330752	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	<a href="#">View analyzer for us-east-1</a>	May 5, 2024, 11:11:24 (UTC+05:45)
niraj776	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	<a href="#">View analyzer for us-east-1</a>	May 14, 2024, 14:45:03 (UTC+05:45)

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console interface. At the top, there are several tabs open in a browser, including 'Food Sewa Usability and Access...', 'Hostel management system - B...', 'React App', 'Launch AWS Academy Learner L...', and 'myawsbuckettask2 - S3 bucket'. The main content area is titled 'myawsbuckettask2' and shows the 'Objects' tab selected. The interface includes a toolbar with actions like Copy S3 URI, Copy URL, Download, Open, Delete, Actions, Create folder, and Upload. A search bar and a 'Find objects by prefix' input field are also present. The main list area displays a message: 'No objects' and 'You don't have any objects in this bucket.' A prominent 'Upload' button is located at the bottom of this section.

This screenshot shows the same AWS S3 console interface after a file upload. A green banner at the top indicates 'Upload succeeded' with a link to 'View details below.'. Below this, the 'Files and folders' section lists 15 items with their details. The table has columns for Name, Folder, Type, Size, Status, and Error. All items show a status of 'Succeeded'.

Name	Folder	Type	Size	Status	Error
asset-manif...	-	application/...	599.0 B	Succeeded	-
favicon.ico	-	image/x-icon	3.8 KB	Succeeded	-
index.html	-	text/html	644.0 B	Succeeded	-
logo192.png	-	image/png	5.2 KB	Succeeded	-
logo512.png	-	image/png	9.4 KB	Succeeded	-
manifest.json	-	application/...	517.0 B	Succeeded	-
robots.txt	-	text/plain	70.0 B	Succeeded	-
main.f251f3...	static/css/	text/css	230.6 KB	Succeeded	-
main.f251f3...	static/css/	-	533.2 KB	Succeeded	-
453.220778...	static/js/	text/javascript	4.4 KB	Succeeded	-

The screenshot shows two identical configurations for editing static website hosting in an AWS S3 bucket named 'myawsbuckettask2'. Both configurations are set to 'Host a static website' and have 'index.html' as the index document. The first configuration has an 'error.html' document specified, while the second does not.

**Static website hosting**  
Use this bucket to host a website or redirect requests. [Learn more](#)

**Static website hosting**

Disable  
 Enable

**Hosting type**

Host a static website  
Use the bucket endpoint as the web address. [Learn more](#)

Redirect requests for an object  
Redirect requests to another bucket or domain. [Learn more](#)

**Index document**  
Specify the home or default page of the website.  
`index.html`

**Error document - optional**  
This is returned when an error occurs.  
`error.html`

**Redirection rules - optional**  
Redirection rules, written in JSON, automatically redirect webpage requests for specific content. [Learn more](#)

Screenshot of the AWS S3 console showing the properties of the bucket "myawsbuckettask2".

**Bucket overview:**

AWS Region	Amazon Resource Name (ARN)	Creation date
US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	arnaws:s3:::myawsbuckettask2	May 15, 2024, 15:02:23 (UTC+05:45)

**Bucket Versioning:** Enabled (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 Settings:**

- Bucket Versioning: Enabled
- Multi-factor authentication (MFA) delete: Enabled (Edit)
- 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

**Edit Block public access (bucket settings):**

**Block public access (bucket settings):**

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

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

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

**Buttons:** Cancel, Save changes

Screenshot of the AWS S3 console showing the process of editing Block Public Access settings for the bucket "myawsbuckettask2".

The top navigation bar shows multiple tabs, including "Edit Block Public Access settings" which is currently active.

The main page displays the "Edit Block public access (bucket settings)" configuration. A modal window titled "Edit Block public access (bucket settings)" is open, containing a warning message: "Updating the Block Public Access settings for this bucket will affect this bucket and all objects within. This may result in some objects becoming public." Below the message is a text input field with the word "confirm" typed into it, and two buttons: "Cancel" and "Confirm".

The configuration options listed in the modal include:

- Block all public access: "Turning this setting on or off will cause all buckets and objects in this bucket and its access points to block all public access. These settings apply only to this bucket and its access points. AWS recommends that you turn on Block all public access. These settings apply only to this bucket and its access points. Your applications will work correctly without public access if you customize the individual settings below to suit your use cases."
- Block public access to buckets and objects in this bucket: "This setting applies to this bucket only. All buckets and objects in this bucket will ignore all ACLs for excluding buckets and objects. This setting does not affect other buckets or objects in the account."
- Block public access to buckets and objects in this bucket and ignore all ACLs: "This setting applies to this bucket only. All buckets and objects in this bucket will ignore all ACLs that grant public access to buckets and objects in this bucket and its access points. This setting does not affect other buckets or objects in the account."
- Block public access to buckets and objects in this bucket and ignore public access policies: "This setting applies to this bucket only. All buckets and objects in this bucket will ignore public access policies that grant public access to buckets and objects in this bucket and its access points. This setting does not affect other buckets or objects in the account."
- Block public and cross-account access to buckets and objects through any public bucket or access point policies: "This setting ignores public and cross-account access for buckets or access points with policies that grant public access to buckets and objects in this bucket and its access points. This setting does not affect other buckets or objects in the account."

At the bottom of the configuration page, there are "Save changes" and "Cancel" buttons.

The bottom section of the screenshot shows the "Permissions" tab selected in the bucket overview, displaying the "Permissions overview" and "Block public access (bucket settings)" sections.

**Specified objects**

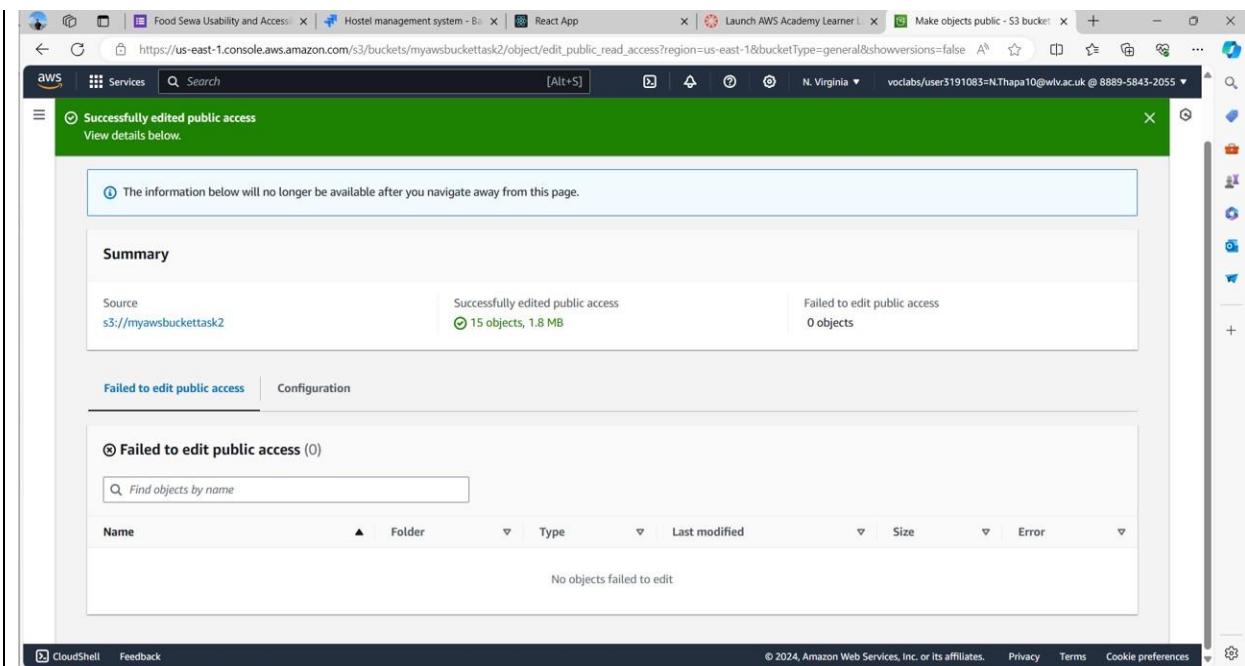
Name	Type	Last modified	Size
asset-manifest.json	json	May 15, 2024, 15:03:44 (UTC+05:45)	599.0 B
favicon.ico	ico	May 15, 2024, 15:03:45 (UTC+05:45)	3.8 KB
index.html	html	May 15, 2024, 15:03:46 (UTC+05:45)	644.0 B
logo192.png	png	May 15, 2024, 15:03:47 (UTC+05:45)	5.2 KB
logo512.png	png	May 15, 2024, 15:03:48 (UTC+05:45)	9.4 KB
manifest.json	json	May 15, 2024, 15:03:50 (UTC+05:45)	517.0 B
robots.txt	txt	May 15, 2024, 15:03:51 (UTC+05:45)	70.0 B
static/	Folder	-	-

**Make objects public**

## 2.5 Part 5: Serving the Contents via AWS CloudFront

To configure a CloudFront distribution to serve the files from the S3 bucket, I followed these steps:

1. **Create a CloudFront Distribution:**
  - I made a new distribution by navigating to CloudFront in the AWS Management Console.
  - I specified my S3 bucket (**myawsbuckettask2**) as the origin.
2. **Copy the S3 Bucket Policy from CloudFront:**



- During the CloudFront setup, I copied the suggested S3 bucket policy.

### 3. Revise the S3 Bucket Guidelines:

- I returned to the Amazon Management Console's S3 bucket.
- I went to the bucket's Permissions tab.
- I located the section on bucket policies and selected the Edit option.

### 4. Use the Updated Procedure:

- I entered the CloudFront policy that I had copied into the policy editor.
- In order to update the policy, I selected Save changes.

Screenshots By following all above Process:

Search results for 'cloudfro'

### Services (2)

- CloudFront** Global Content Delivery Network
- Athena** Serverless interactive analytics service

### Features (1)

- Data sources**

### Resources (1)

Introducing resource search

To search for resources, Resource Explorer must be active in at least one AWS Region and you must have permission to use the default view in the account. [Learn more](#)

[Dismiss](#)

### Documentation (7,001)

See all 7,001 results ▾

Distributions (1) [Info](#)

ID	Description	Type	Domain Name	Alternate Domains	Origins	Status	Last modified
E13U00IDMEV1FN	-	Production	d2i8iyzt9a...	-	niroj776.s3.us-e	Enabled	May 14, 2...

The screenshot shows two consecutive steps in the AWS CloudFront 'Create new OAC' wizard.

**Step 1: Create new OAC**

**Name:** myawsbuckettask2.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com

**Origin access:** Origin access control settings (recommended)

**Description:** Enter description (optional)

**Signing behavior:** Sign requests (recommended)

**Origin type:** S3

**Create** button

**Step 2: Create new OAC (Continued)**

**Origin path - optional:** Enter the origin path (optional)

**Name:** myawsbuckettask2.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com

**Origin access:** Origin access control settings (recommended)

**Origin access control:** Select an existing origin access control (recommended) or create a new one (Create new OAC)

**Add custom header - optional:** Add header (optional)

**Enable Origin Shield:** No

**Warning:** You must update the S3 bucket policy. CloudFront will provide you with the policy statement after creating the distribution.

**Create new OAC** button

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudFront distribution creation process. The first tab, 'WAF Settings', is selected. It includes fields for associating Lambda functions with edge events and a section for the Web Application Firewall (WAF) with two options: 'Enable security protections' (selected) and 'Do not enable security protections'. The second tab, 'SSL Configuration', is shown below. It allows users to associate a certificate from AWS Certificate Manager, choose a default root object ('index.html'), and set standard logging ('Off'). The 'Create distribution!' button is at the bottom right.

**Introducing the CloudFront Security Dashboard**

The new security tab is a unified place to configure, manage, and monitor security for your CloudFront distribution. The built-in dashboard gives you visibility into top security trends, allowed and blocked traffic, as well as visibility and controls for bots. CloudFront geographic restrictions are now part of the security dashboard.

**Successfully created new distribution.**

**The S3 bucket policy needs to be updated**

Complete distribution configuration by allowing read access to CloudFront origin access control in your policy statement. Go to S3 bucket permissions to update policy [Copy policy](#)

**E36E5P7FTF804K**

**General** | Security | Origins | Behaviors | Error pages | Invalidations | Tags

**Details**

Distribution domain name	arn:aws:cloudfront::888958432055:distribution/E36E5P7FTF804K	ARN	Last modified
	dxtlcauh1jy1v.cloudfront.net	arn:aws:cloudfront::888958432055:distribution/E36E5P7FTF804K	Deploying

**Settings**

**Edit**

**Amazon S3**

Buckets

Access Grants

Access Points

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

Feature spotlight

AWS Marketplace for S3

**Edit bucket policy**

**Bucket policy**

The bucket policy, written in JSON, provides access to the objects stored in the bucket. Bucket policies don't apply to objects owned by other accounts. [Learn more](#)

**Bucket ARN**

arn:aws:s3:::myawsbuckettask2

**Policy**

```

1  {
2      "Version": "2008-10-17",
3      "Id": "PolicyForCloudFrontPrivateContent",
4      "Statement": [
5          {
6              "Sid": "AllowCloudFrontServicePrincipal",
7              "Effect": "Allow",
8              "Principal": {
9                  "Service": "cloudfront.amazonaws.com"
10             },
11             "Action": "s3:GetObject",
12             "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::myawsbuckettask2/*",
13             "Condition": {
14                 "StringEquals": {
15                     "AWS:SourceArn": "arn:aws:cloudfront::888958432055:distribution/E36E5P7FTF804K"
16                 }
17             }
18         }
19     ]
20 }
```

**Edit statement**

**Select a statement**

Select an existing statement in the policy or add a new statement.

**+ Add new statement**

Screenshot of the AWS CloudFront Security Dashboard for distribution E36E5P7FTF804K.

**CloudFront Security Dashboard**

The new security tab is a unified place to configure, manage, and monitor security for your CloudFront distribution. The built-in dashboard gives you visibility into top security trends, allowed and blocked traffic, as well as visibility and controls for bots. CloudFront geographic restrictions are now part of the security dashboard.

**E36E5P7FTF804K**

**General** | Security | Origins | Behaviors | Error pages | Invalidations | Tags

**Details**

Distribution domain name	ARN	Last modified
dxtcauh1jy1v.cloudfront.net	arn:aws:cloudfront::888958432055:distribution/E36E5P7FTF804K	Deploying

**Settings**

Description	Alternate domain names	Standard logging
-	-	Off
Price class	Use all edge locations (best performance)	Cookie logging
		Off

**Gadget Inventory**

**Add Gadget**

Gadget ID	Gadget Name	Gadget Price	Actions
06	Portable Charger	\$49.99	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
01	Digital Camera	\$599.99	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
123	Wireless Earbuds	\$149.99	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
15	Tablet	\$399.99	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>

## 2.6 Part 6: Testing (add, Edit and delete) and checking in AWS DynamoDB

**Adding:**

**Gadget Inventory**

**Add Gadget**

Gadget ID	Gadget Name	Gadget Price	Actions
06	Portable Charger	\$49.99	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
01	Digital Camera	\$599.99	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
123	Wireless Earbuds	\$149.99	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
15	Tablet	\$399.99	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
11	Redmi Smart phone	1000	<button>Add</button>

### Added Item in AWS DynamoDB:

Gadget ID	Gadget Name	Gadget Price	Actions
06	Portable Charger	\$49.99	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
01	Digital Camera	\$599.99	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
11	Redmi Smart phone	\$1000	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
123	Wireless Earbuds	\$149.99	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
15	Tablet	\$399.99	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>

## Editing:

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab displays a 'Gadget Inventory' page. On the left, there is a form titled 'Add Gadget' with fields for 'Gadget ID' (11), 'Gadget Name' (Samsung Smart phone), and 'Gadget Price' (1200). Below the form are two buttons: 'Add' (blue) and 'Update' (yellow). On the right, there is a table titled 'Lists of Gadget' showing the following data:

Gadget ID	Gadget Name	Gadget Price	Actions
06	Portable Charger	\$49.99	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
01	Digital Camera	\$599.99	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
11	Redmi Smart phone	\$1000	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
123	Wireless Earbuds	\$149.99	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
15	Tablet	\$399.99	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab displays a 'Gadget Inventory' page. On the left, there is a form titled 'Add Gadget' with fields for 'Gadget ID' (Gadget ID), 'Gadget Name' (Gadget Name), and 'Gadget Price' (Gadget Price). Below the form is a single 'Add' button (blue). On the right, there is a table titled 'Lists of Gadget' showing the following data:

Gadget ID	Gadget Name	Gadget Price	Actions
06	Portable Charger	\$49.99	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
01	Digital Camera	\$599.99	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
11	Samsung Smart phone	\$1200	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
123	Wireless Earbuds	\$149.99	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
15	Tablet	\$399.99	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>

Edited Item in AWS DynamoDB:

Screenshot of the AWS DynamoDB console showing the 'product-inventory' table. The table contains 5 items:

productid (String)	productName (String)	productPrice (Number)
06	Portable Charger	49.99
01	Digital Camera	599.99
11	Samsung Sma...	1200
123	Wireless Earbuds	149.99
15	Tablet	399.99

### Deleting:

Screenshot of a web application for managing gadget inventory. On the left, there is a form to 'Add Gadget' with fields for Gadget ID, Name, and Price, and a blue 'Add' button. On the right, there is a table titled 'Lists of Gadget' displaying the same 5 items as the DynamoDB table above. The table has columns: Gadget ID, Gadget Name, Gadget Price, and Actions (Edit and Delete buttons). The background features a photograph of various electronic gadgets like a camera, laptop, and tablets.

Gadget ID	Gadget Name	Gadget Price	Actions
06	Portable Charger	\$49.99	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
01	Digital Camera	\$599.99	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
123	Wireless Earbuds	\$149.99	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>
15	Tablet	\$399.99	<button>Edit</button> <button>Delete</button>

**Deleted Item in AWS DynamoDB:**

The screenshot shows the AWS DynamoDB Item Explorer interface. On the left, a sidebar lists various options like Dashboard, Tables, Explore items, PartiQL editor, Backups, Exports to S3, Imports from S3, Integrations, Reserved capacity, Settings, Clusters, Subnet groups, Parameter groups, and Events. The 'Explore items' section is currently selected. In the main area, a table named 'product-inventory' is highlighted. The top navigation bar includes a search bar, a 'Scan' button, and a 'Query' button. Below the table name, there are dropdown menus for 'Select a table or index' (set to 'Table - product-inventory') and 'Select attribute projection' (set to 'All attributes'). A 'Filters' section with a 'Run' and 'Reset' button is present. A success message at the bottom states 'Completed. Read capacity units consumed: 0.5'. The results table is titled 'Items returned (4)' and contains four rows of data:

	productid (String)	productNa...	productPrice
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">06</a>	Portable Char...	49.99
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">01</a>	Digital Camera	599.99
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">123</a>	Wireless Earb...	149.99
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">15</a>	Tablet	399.99

At the bottom of the page, there are links for CloudShell, Feedback, Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.

### **3 link of AWS CloudFront Services after Hosting:**

**Link: [React App \(dxtlcauh1jy1v.cloudfront.net\)](https://dxtlcauh1jy1v.cloudfront.net)**

## 4 References

- Anon., n.d. *AWS Developer Center.* [Online] Available at: <https://aws.amazon.com/developer/> [Accessed 14 05 2024].
- Anon., n.d. *Geeks for Geeks.* [Online] Available at: <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/introduction-to-aws-elastic-beanstalk/> [Accessed 14 05 2024].