



# Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering & Technology

Department of Computer Science and Engineering (Data Science)

**Course:** SBL: Cloud Computing

**Course code:** CSL605

**Year:** TE SEM: VI

Experiment No. 07

AIM:-To study and Implement Security as a Service on AWS

Name:

Roll Number:

Date of Performance:

Date of Submission:

## Evaluation

Performance Indicator	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
Performance	5	
Understanding	5	
Journal work and timely submission.	10	
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	

Performance Indicator	Exceed Expectations (EE)	Meet Expectations (ME)	Below Expectations (BE)
Performance	5	3	2
Understanding	5	3	2
Journal work and timely submission.	10	8	4

Checked by

Name of Faculty : Ichhanshu Jaiswal

Signature :

Date :



### Experiment No. 7

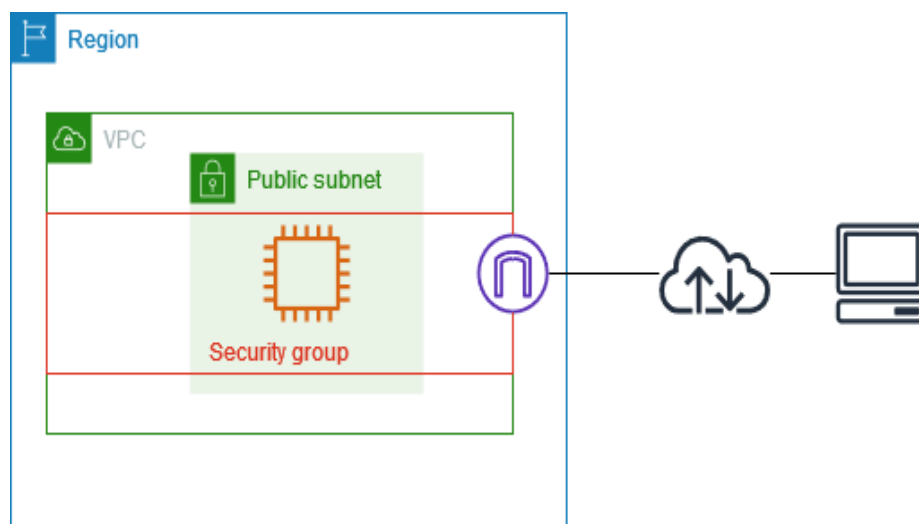
**Aim:** To study and Implement Security as a Service on AWS

#### Theory:

In Amazon Web Services (AWS), a security group is like having bodyguards for your virtual machines (EC2 instances) in the cloud. These bodyguards protect your instances by controlling who can come in (inbound) and who can go out (outbound).

**Security Group :-** It's a set of rules that controls inbound and outbound traffic to and from your EC2 instances.

- **Inbound Rules:** These rules dictate who can enter your party (or access your EC2 instance). For instance, you might allow web traffic on port 80 or secure connections on port 443. In real life, these are like specifying that only guests with valid invitations can come inside your party.
- **Outbound Rules:** These rules determine where your guests (or your EC2 instance) can go. For example, you might allow your guests to leave and return but not take strangers with them. In AWS, this is akin to allowing your EC2 instance to connect to specific services or websites but not just anywhere on the internet.

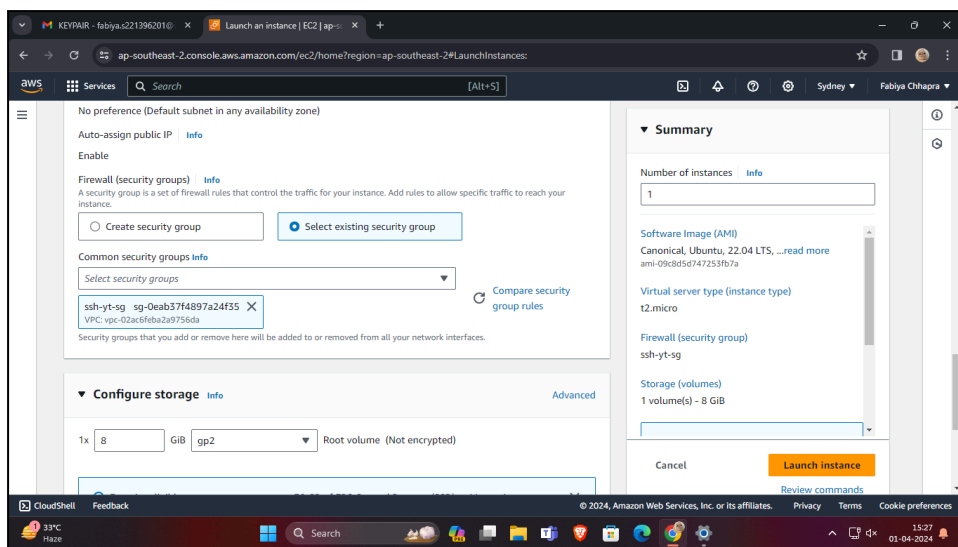
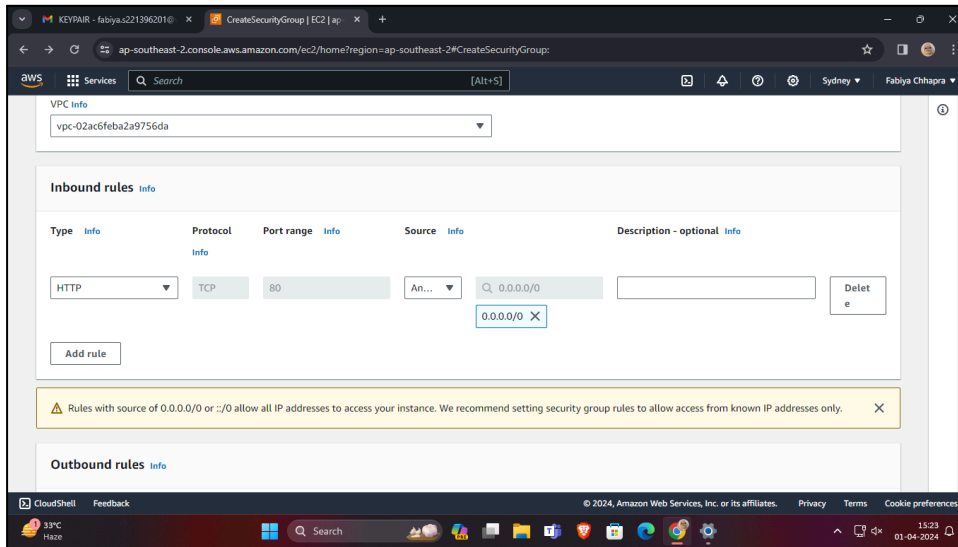




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### Output:





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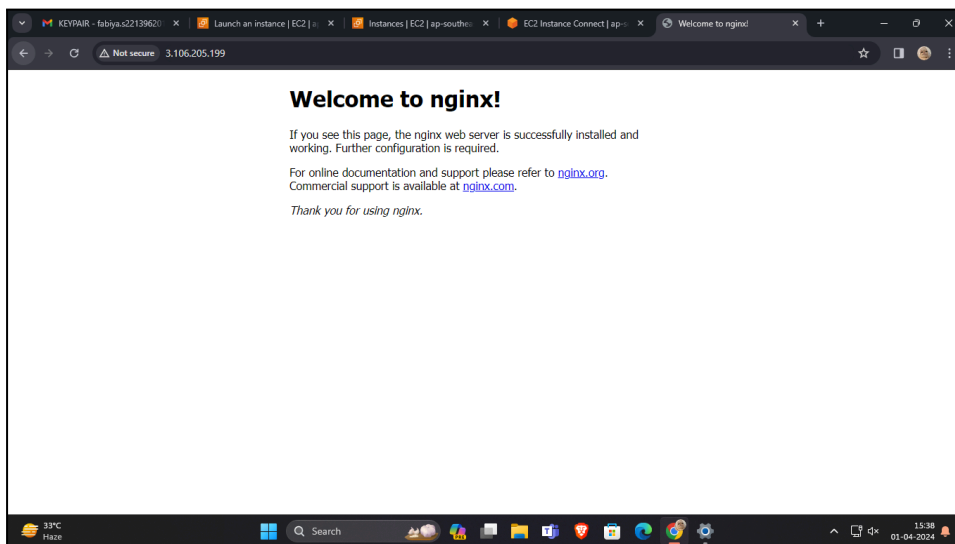
## Department of Computer Science and Engineering (Data Science)

```
aws
Services
Search
[Alt+S]
Sydney
Fabiya Chhapra

No containers need to be restarted.
No user sessions are running outdated binaries.
No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-37-229:~$ service nginx status
* nginx.service - A high performance web server and a reverse proxy server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/nginx.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Mon 2024-04-01 10:03:34 UTC; 1min 32s ago
     Docs: man:nginx(8)
   Process: 2380 ExecStartPre=/usr/sbin/nginx -t -q -g daemon on; master_process on; (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Process: 2381 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/nginx -g daemon on; master_process on; (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Main PID: 2475 (nginx)
     Tasks: 2 (limit: 1121)
    Memory: 4.6M
       CPU: 29ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/nginx.service
           └─2475 "nginx: master process /usr/sbin/nginx -g daemon on; master_process on;"
             └─2476 "nginx: worker process"

Apr 01 10:03:34 ip-172-31-37-229 systemd[1]: Starting A high performance web server and a reverse proxy server...
Apr 01 10:03:34 ip-172-31-37-229 systemd[1]: Started A high performance web server and a reverse proxy server.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-37-229:~$

i-08633fb9df1387bf2 (mywebserver)
PublicIPs: 3.106.205.199 PrivateIPs: 172.31.37.229
```



**Conclusion:** Comment on multiple security groups for a single instance