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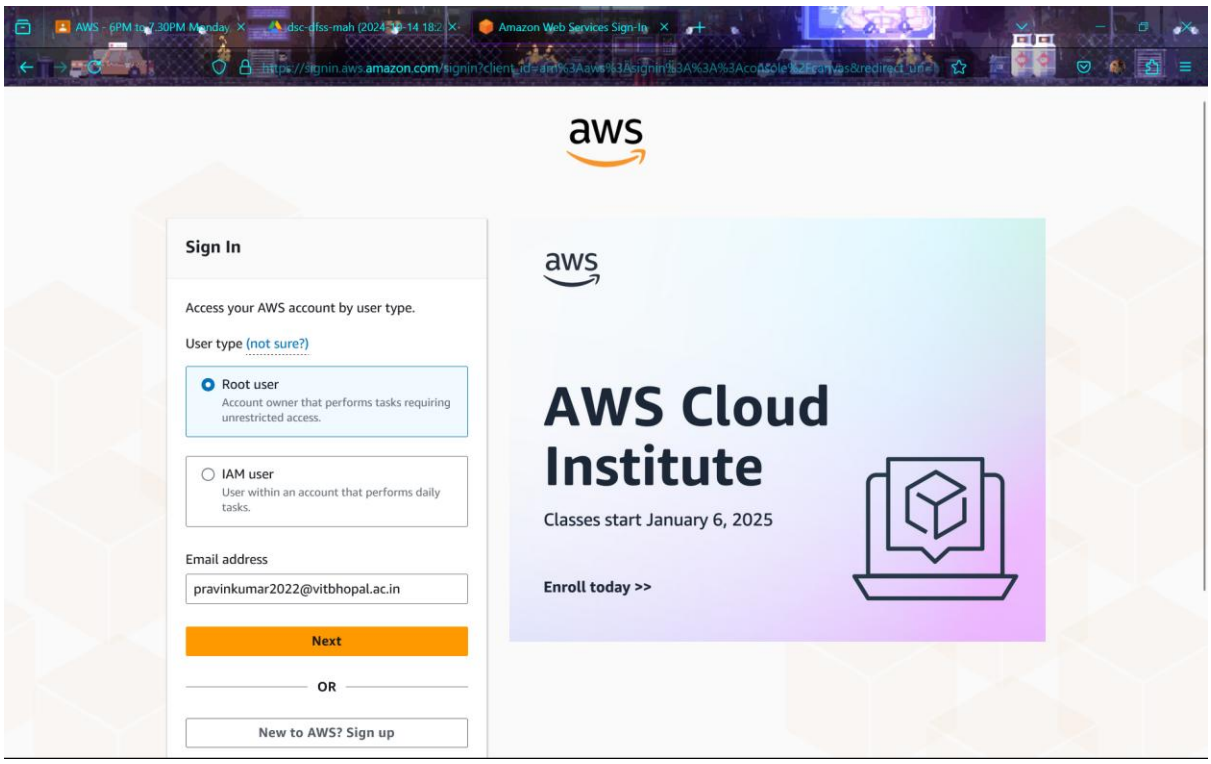
| **Date:** 20-10-2024 | **Course Code:** CSE3015 | **Reg No:** 22BET10027 |
| **Day:** Wednesday | **Course Name:** AWS Cloud Practitioner | **Name:** Pravin Kumar GS |

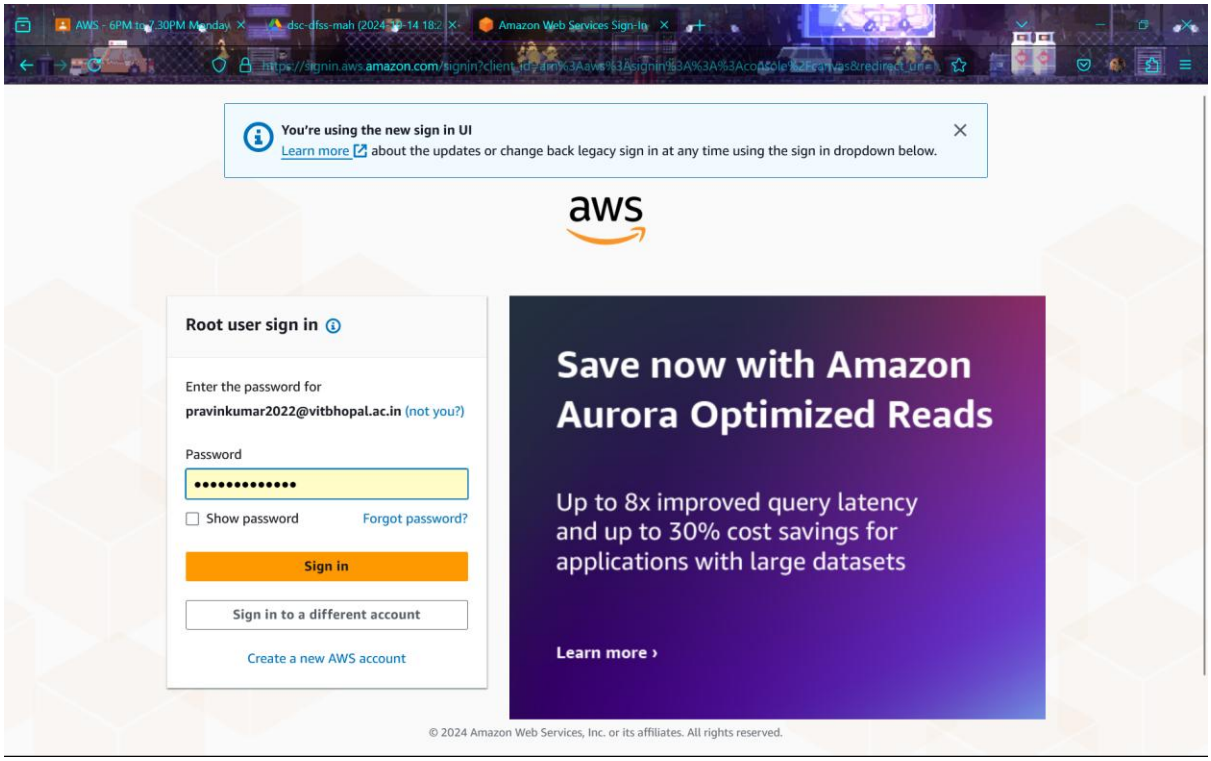
# LAB EXPERIMENT – 2

**AIM:**

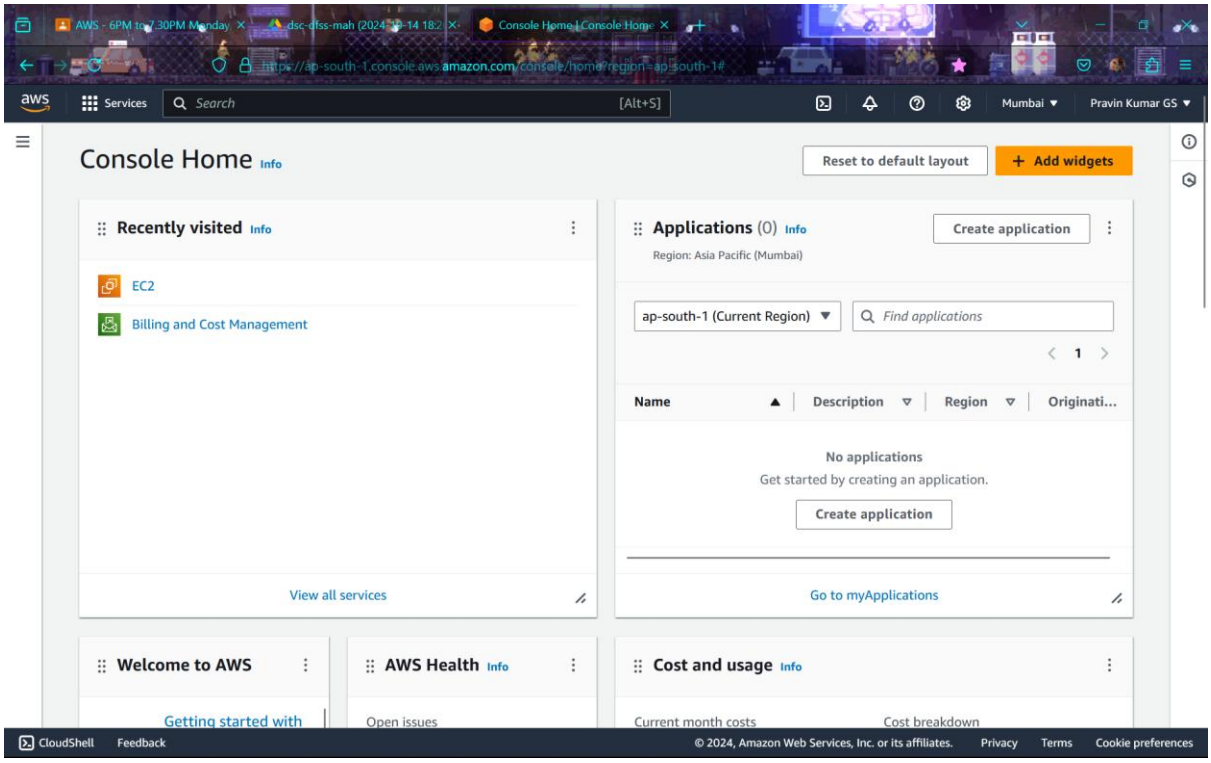
To explore the process of creating an EC2 instance in AWS, attaching and managing storage volumes, and understanding how to create, utilize, and delete both the EC2 instance and its associated storage volume.

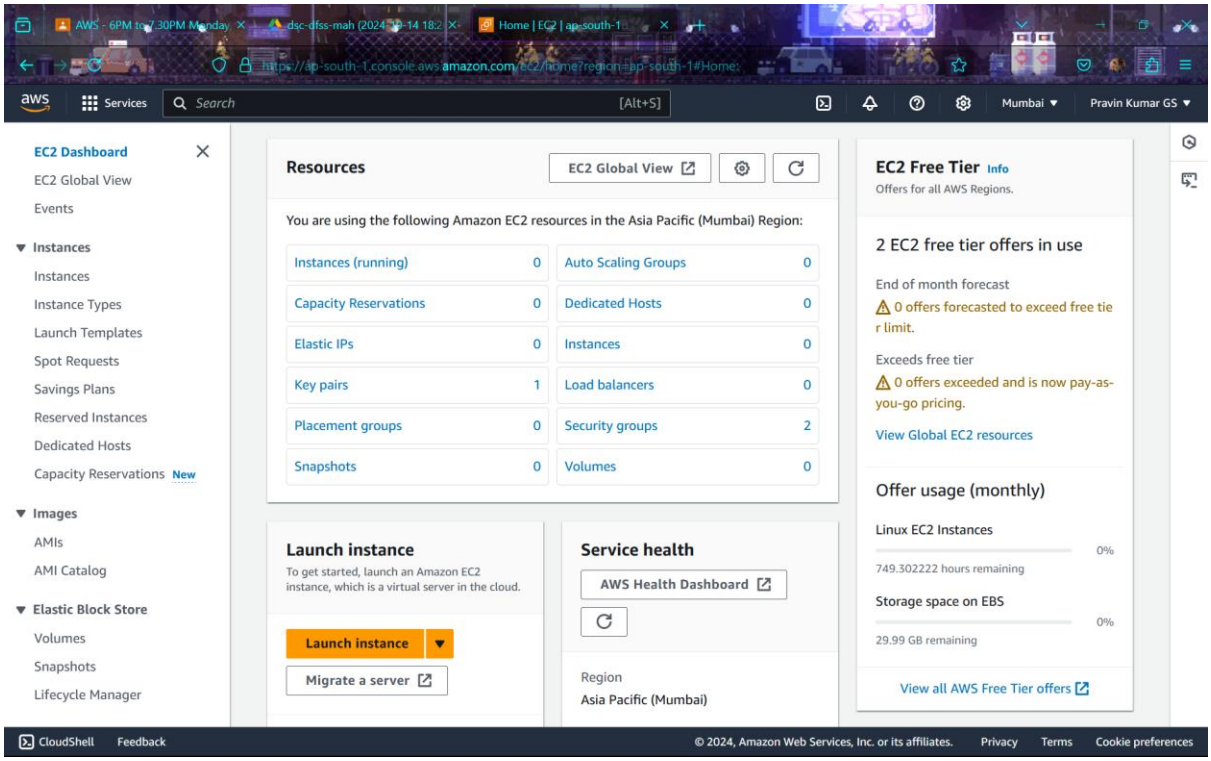
**STEP 1:** Login to your account on AWS Console by adding root user email address and an account name follow the necessary instructions on screen and fill in your account details for billing information. After filling in the details, proceed to the login page and sign in using 'root user email address'



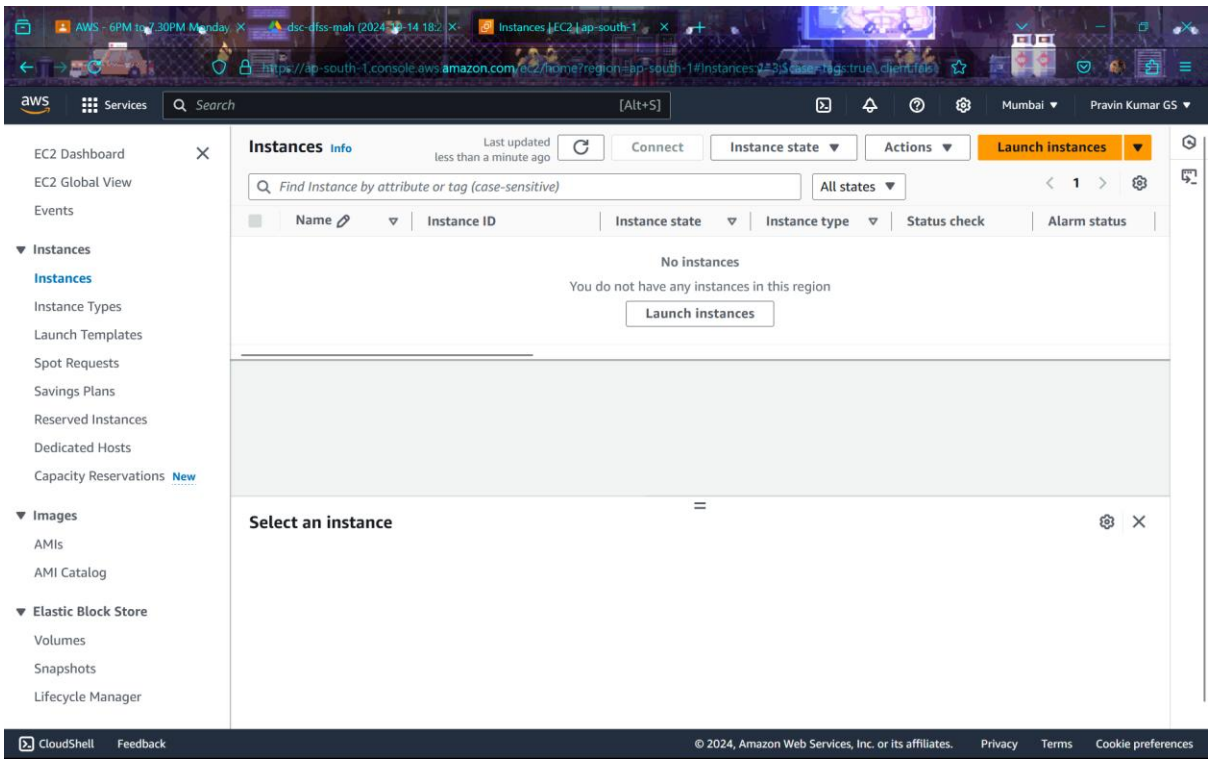


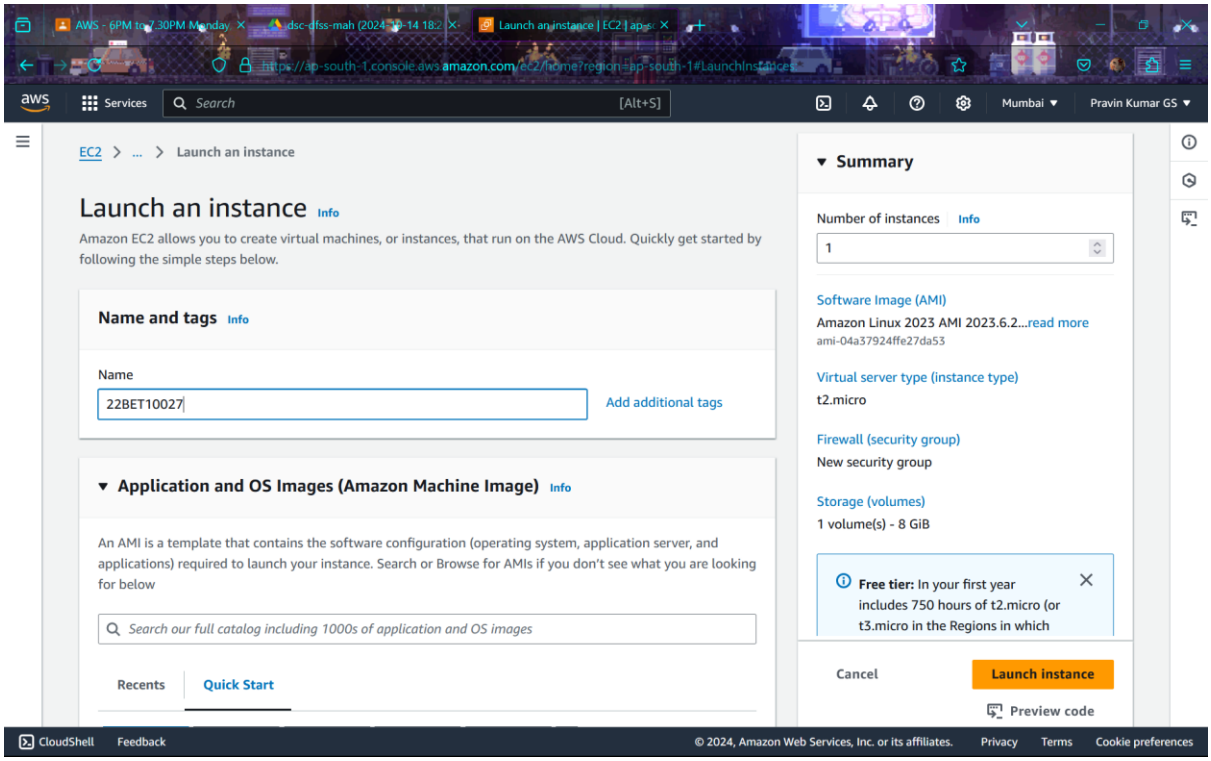

**STEP 2:** After clicking 'EC2' you will be redirected to the 'EC2 dashboard', to launch the instance, click on the option 'Instances running'

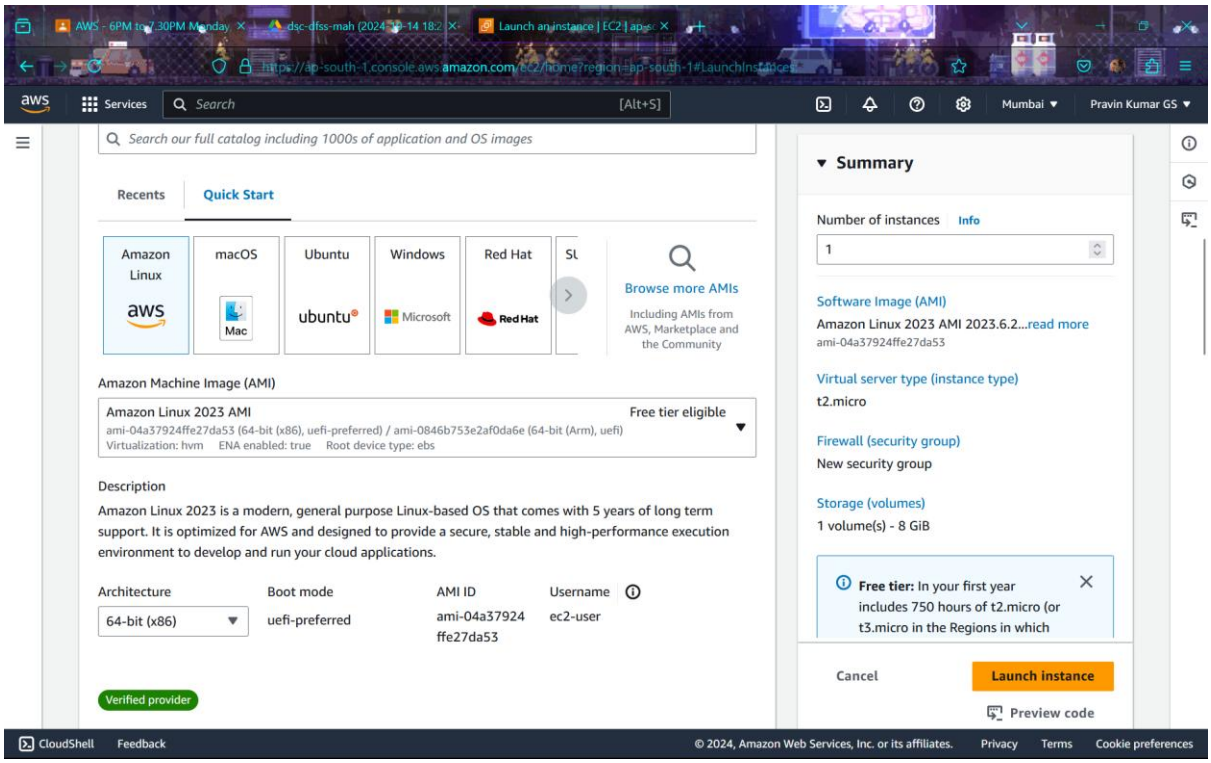




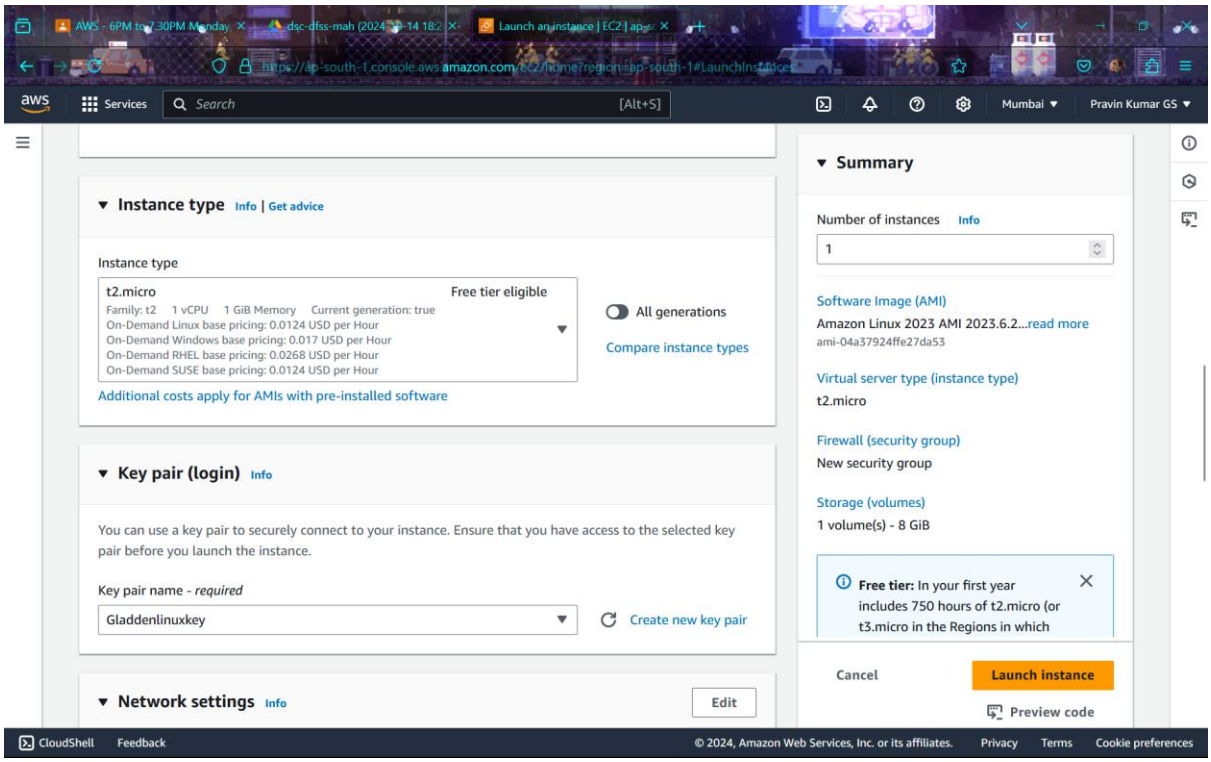

**STEP 3:** Now we need to name the instance in here. I will name the instance as '22BET10027'.



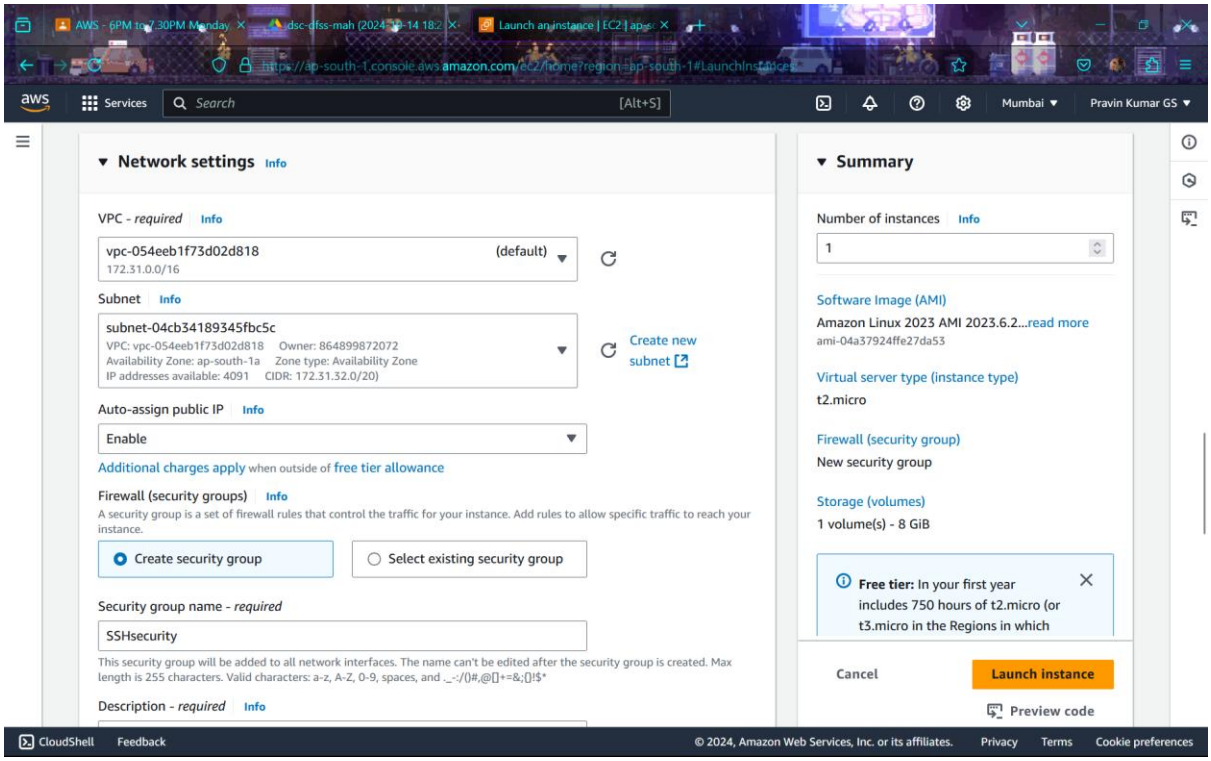

Launch an instance | EC2 | ap-s
https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=ap-south-1#LaunchInstances:
aws
Services
Search
[Alt+S]
Mumbai
Pravin Kumar GS
EC2 > ... > Launch an instance
Launch an instance Info
Amazon EC2 allows you to create virtual machines, or instances, that run on the AWS Cloud. Quickly get started by following the simple steps below.
Name and tags Info
Name
22BET10027
Add additional tags
Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image) Info
An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. Search or Browse for AMIs if you don't see what you are looking for below
Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images
Recents
Quick Start
Summary
Number of instances Info
1
Software Image (AMI)
Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.6.2...read more
ami-04a37924ffe27da53
Virtual server type (instance type)
t2.micro
Firewall (security group)
New security group
Storage (volumes)
1 volume(s) - 8 GiB
Free tier: In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which
Cancel
Launch instance
Preview code
CloudShell
Feedback
© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences


Launch an instance | EC2 | ap-s
https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=ap-south-1#LaunchInstances:
aws
Services
Search
[Alt+S]
Mumbai
Pravin Kumar GS
Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images
Recents
Quick Start
Amazon Linux
macOS
Ubuntu
Windows
Red Hat
Browse more AMIs
Including AMIs from AWS, Marketplace and the Community
Amazon Machine Image (AMI)
Amazon Linux 2023 AMI
Free tier eligible
ami-04a37924ffe27da53 (64-bit (x86), uefi-preferred) / ami-0846b753e2af0da6e (64-bit (Arm), uefi)
Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs
Description
Amazon Linux 2023 is a modern, general purpose Linux-based OS that comes with 5 years of long term support. It is optimized for AWS and designed to provide a secure, stable and high-performance execution environment to develop and run your cloud applications.
Architecture
64-bit (x86)
Boot mode
uefi-preferred
AMI ID
ami-04a37924 ffe27da53
Username
ec2-user
Verified provider
Summary
Number of instances Info
1
Software Image (AMI)
Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.6.2...read more
ami-04a37924ffe27da53
Virtual server type (instance type)
t2.micro
Firewall (security group)
New security group
Storage (volumes)
1 volume(s) - 8 GiB
Free tier: In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which
Cancel
Launch instance
Preview code
CloudShell
Feedback
© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences

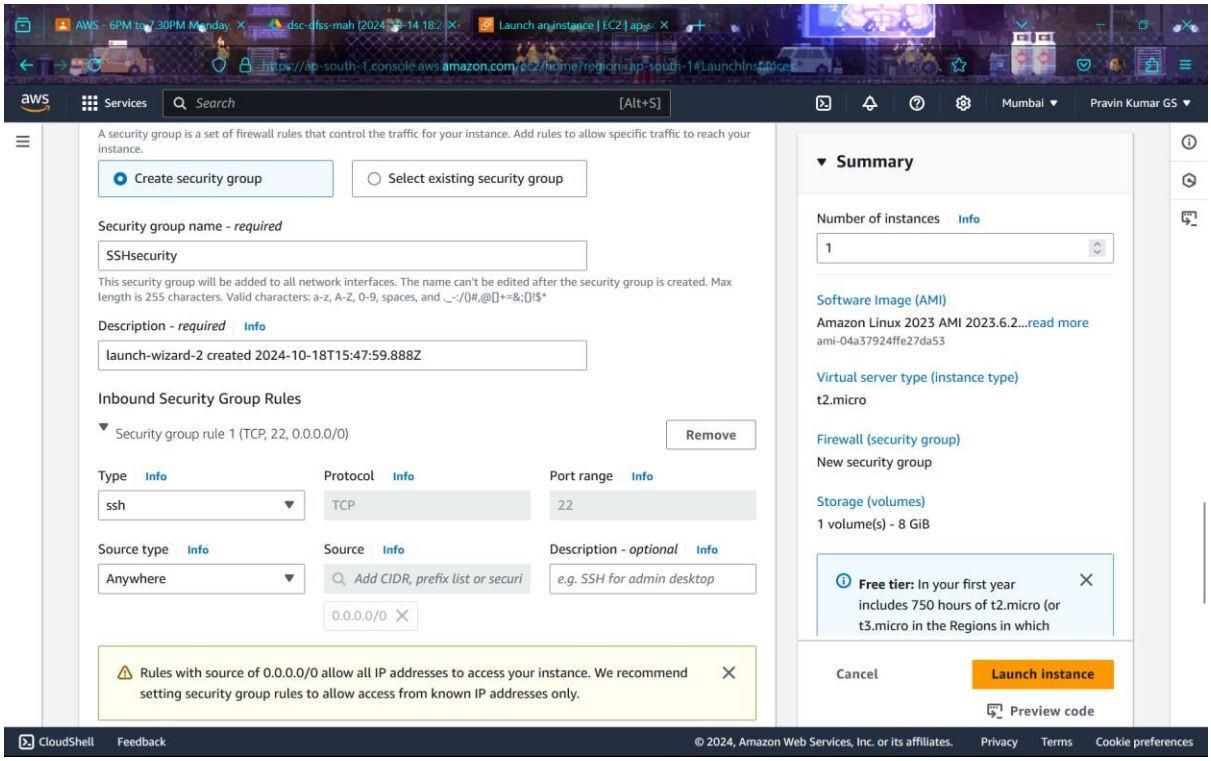
**STEP 4:** After selecting the necessary ‘AMI’ the next step is to select the instance type, where “t” means family, “2” is the generation and micro meaning the size of the instance. Here we will choose “t2 micro”. In the drop-down menu we will get to see several instance types, but as we are working with free tier we choose ‘t2 micro’.




**STEP 5:** Now we need to create a new key pair for accessing the instance, the following step creates two types of keys a “Private key” and “Public key”. The public key will be sent to AWS and the private key will be with the user. So in order to login to the instance you need to use the private key.

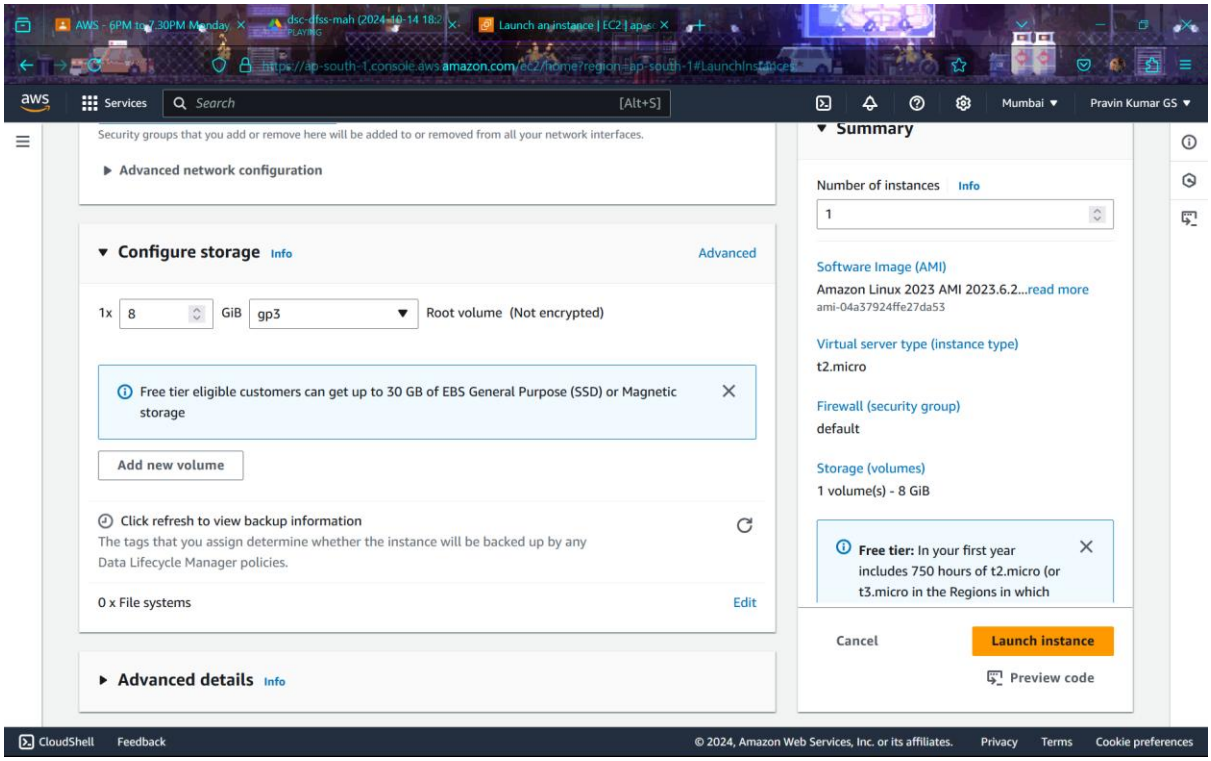



**STEP 6:** After clicking on “create new key pair”, we first have to give a name for the key pair, here I am going to name my key pair as “Gladdenlinuxkey” Its important to note that the name must not contain any spaces. Here we are going to select “RSA” as the key pair type. There are two file formats which are offered, “. pem” and “. ppk”. Pem is used to log in to the Linux system using CLI (Command line interface) and the ppk format is used to log in through PuTTY. Here we are going to use the “. Pem is essential for securely accessing EC2 instances via SSH or other services requiring authentication.

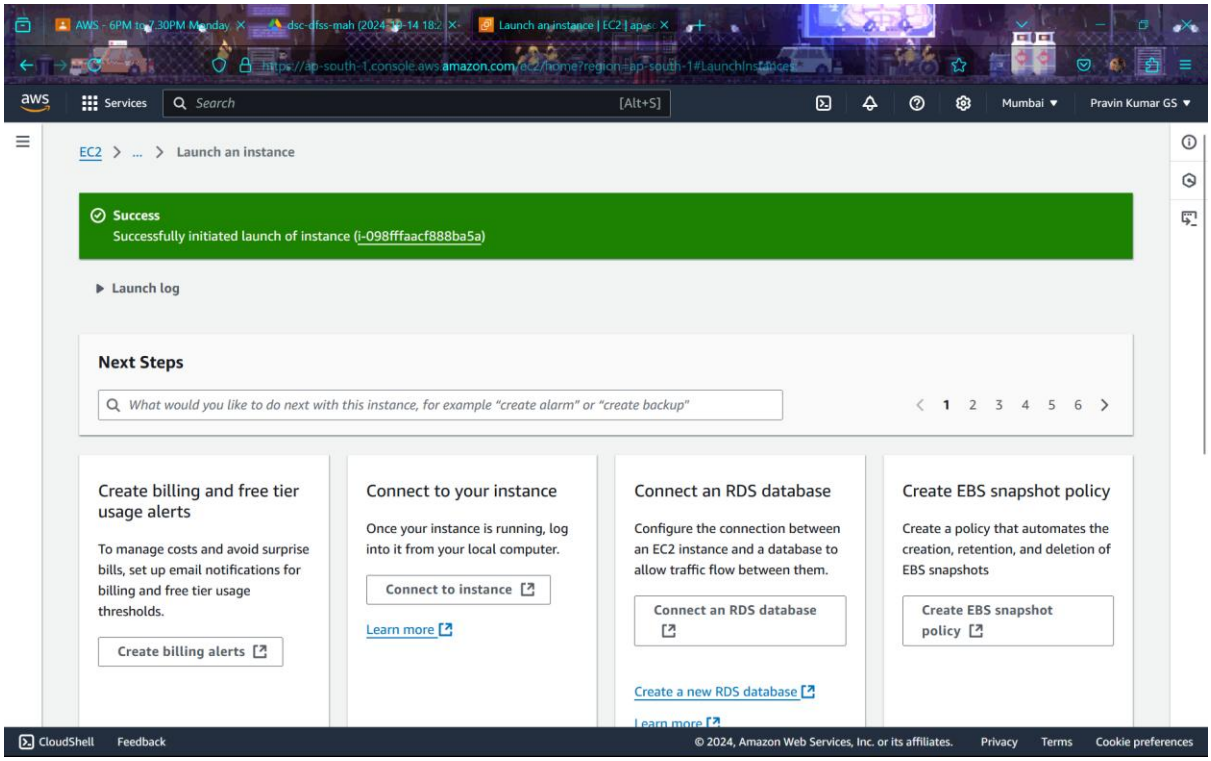



**STEP :7** Now we must configure the storage, which is nothing but a hard drive. You can choose either an HDD or SDD. We will now increase the size to 15GB.

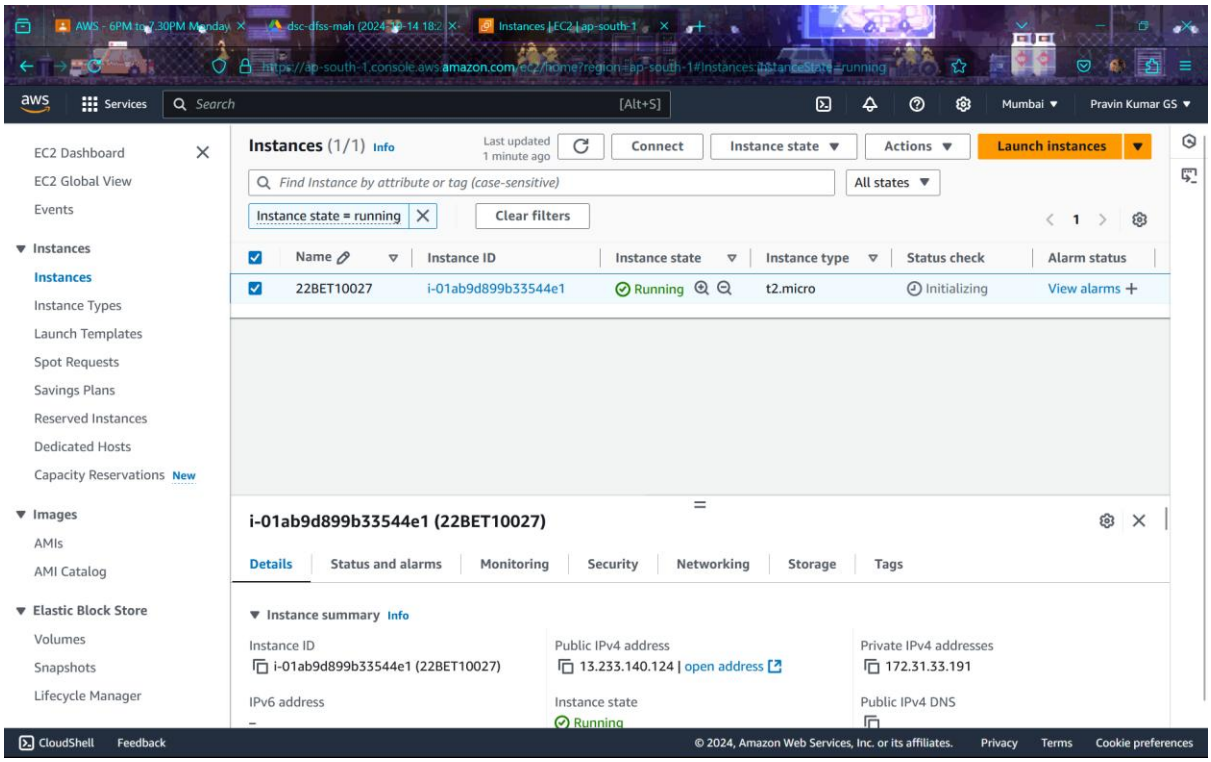
**STEP 8:** On the right side of the screen, you get to see the summary, an option “number of instances” will specify how many instances you will create, let’s leave it at 1. Confirm all the settings in the above screenshot, ‘t2.micro’ enabled, this is because a subnet has been selected where t2 wasn’t available. Therefore, this shows that before launching an instance its important to check the summary and now press the Launch Instance option.




**STEP 9:** Finally you have launched the instance.



**STEP 10:** Click on the reload option if the instance is not visible, after that you can check the "Status field" where its showing "2/2 checks passed" which means that your EC2 instance is running fine.

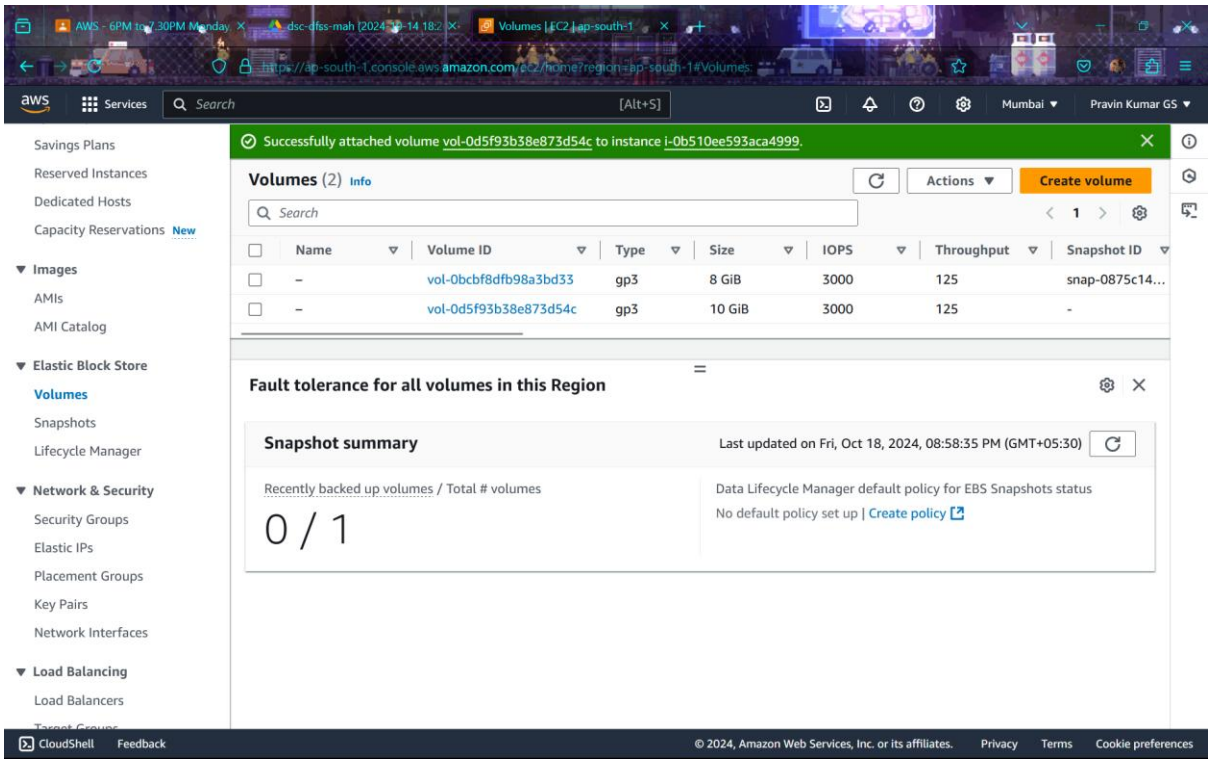



**STEP 11:** Now go to Volumes, which is under EBS section and press the create volume option.

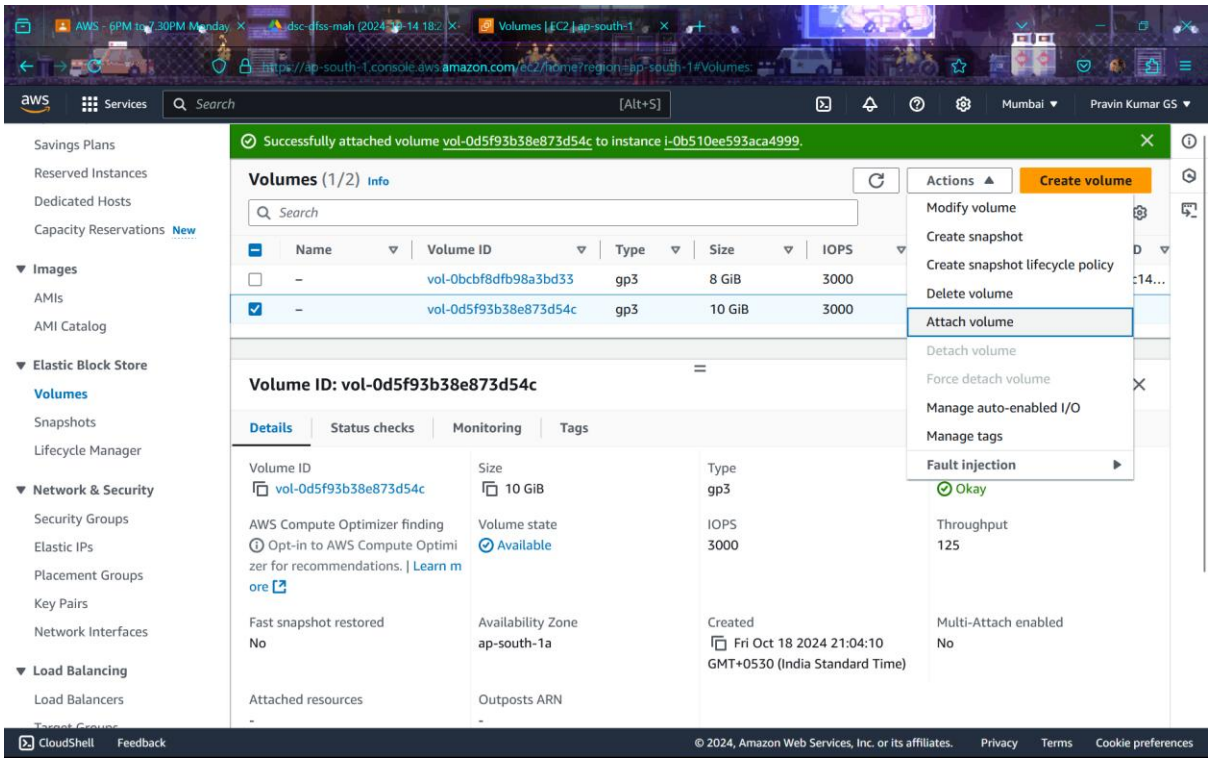
**STEP 12:** Now under volume settings, select the General Purpose SSD (gp3) which is also a default setup, give 10GiB under size section, IOPS (Input/Output Operations Per Second) which has the minimum of 3000 and throughput has the minimum of 125 (MiB/s) and the availability zone is ap-south-1a as am in South Zone, snapshot ID is optional so make it as don't create volume from a snapshot which is the default option.

**STEP 13:** Now under volume settings, select the General Purpose SSD (gp3) which is also a default setup, give 10GiB under size section, IOPS (Input/Output Operations Per Second) which has the minimum of 3000 and throughput has the minimum of 125 (MiB/s) and the

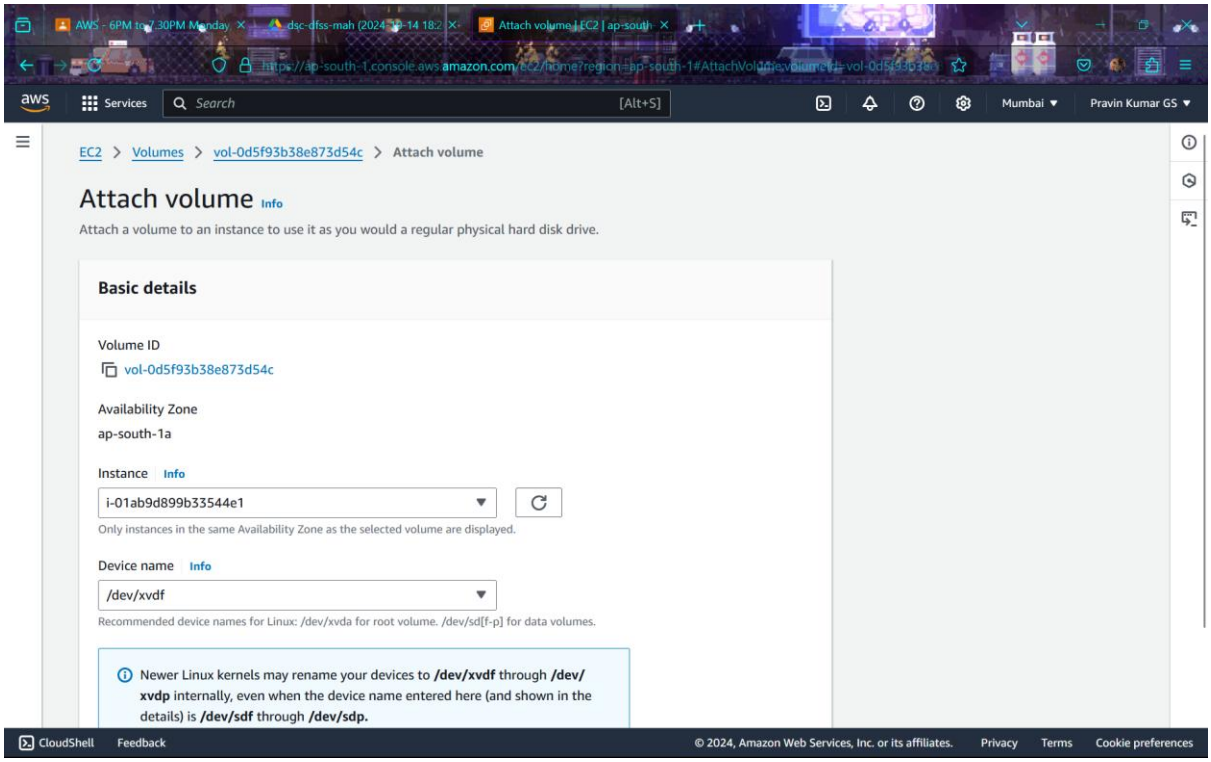
availability zone is ap-south-1a as am in South Zone, snapshot ID is optional so make it as don't create volume from a snapshot which is the default option.



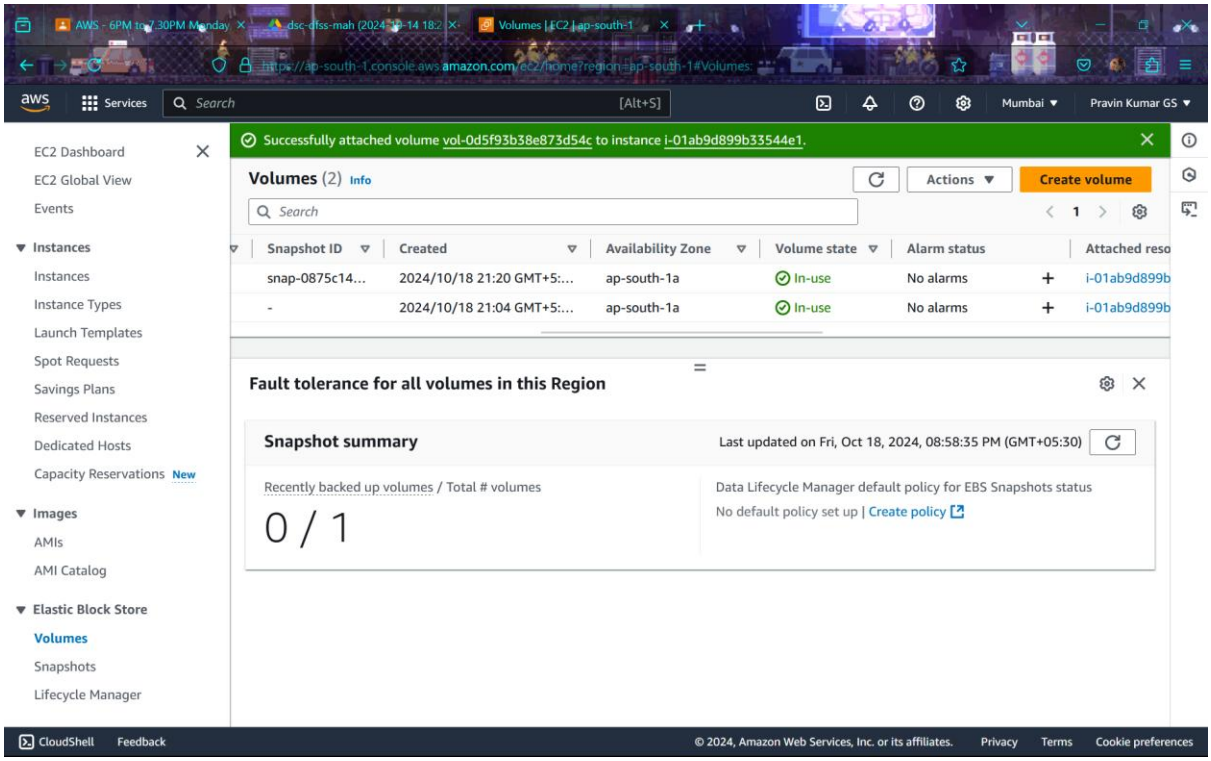

**STEP 14:** Now under Actions option, you can see Attach Volume, click on it.



**STEP 15:** Select the shown instance which you have created it before.

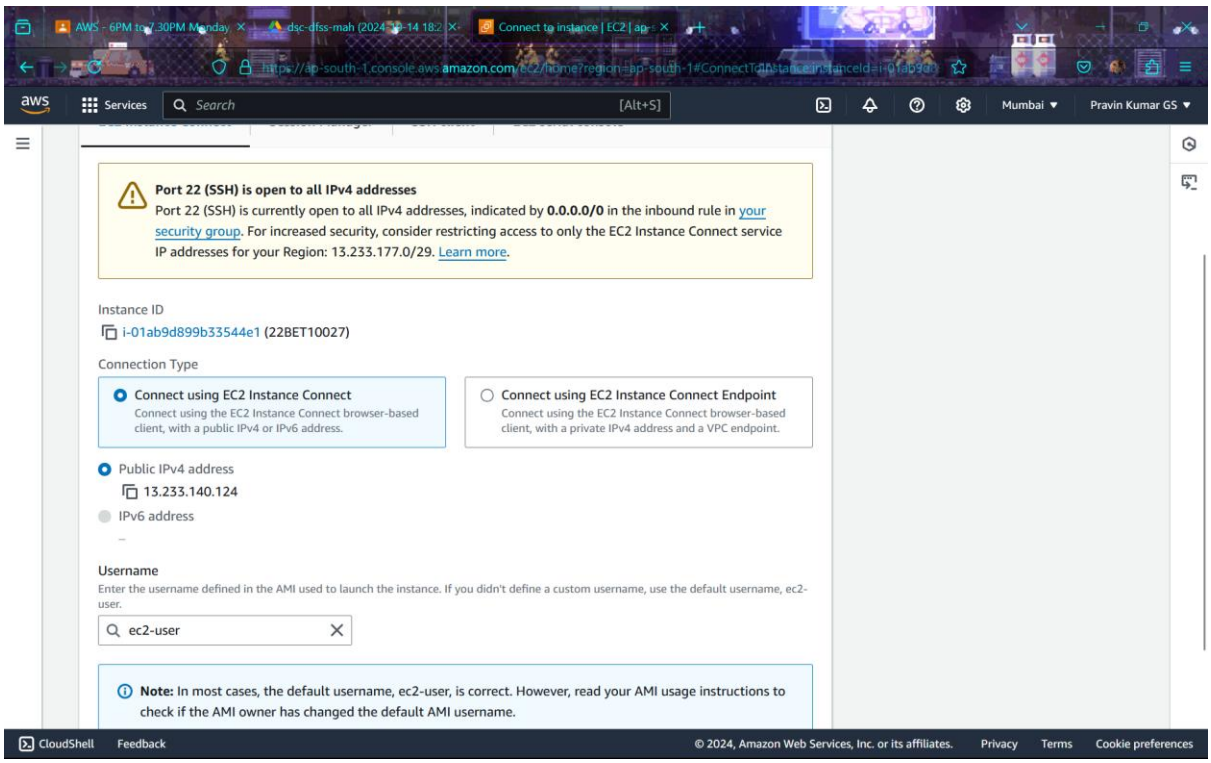



**STEP 16:** Under device name select a custom device name and attach to the volume.

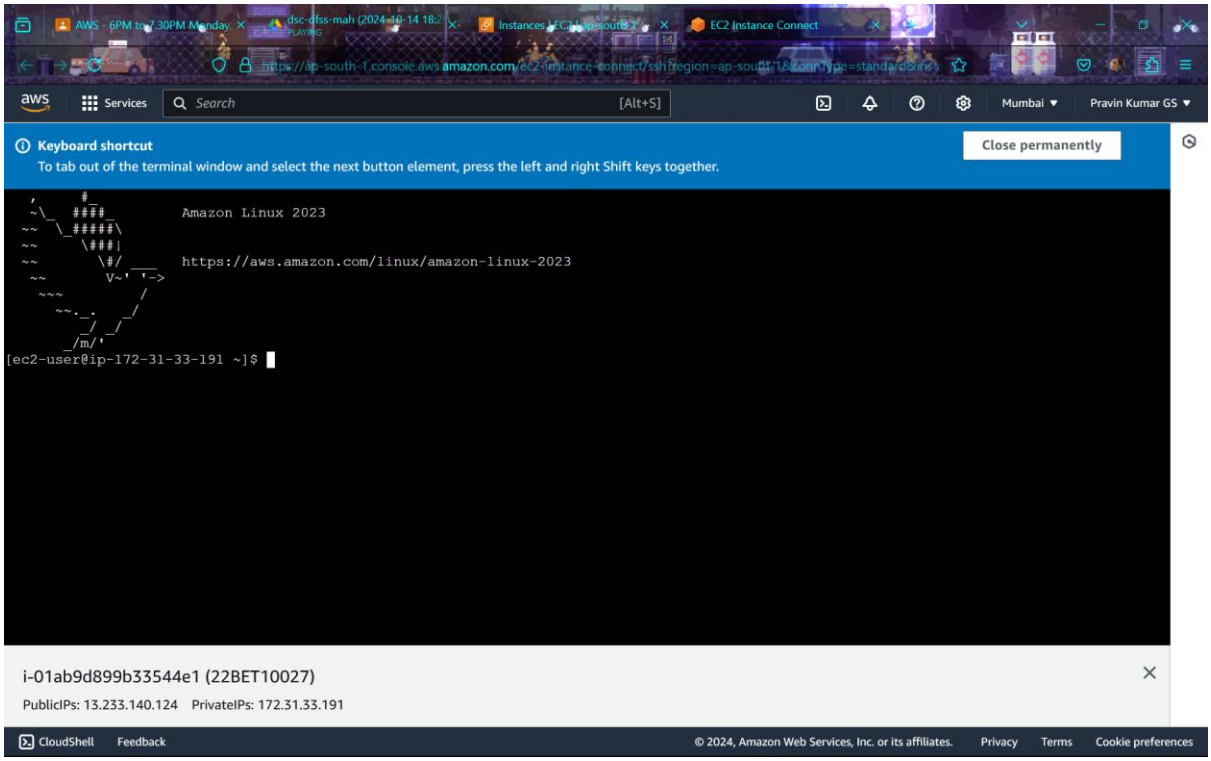


**STEP 17:** Give the device name as /dev/xvdf and save the information.

**STEP 18:** Now go to instance which is under instances in the dashboard and connect the instance.




**STEP 19:** The page is redirected to Linux based system.c




Type the following commands as listed below,

1. `**sudo su -**` [to get root access]

2. `**lsblk**` [list blocks]

3. `**file -s /dev/xvda**` [checking the file]

4. `**mkfs -t xfs /dev/xvdf**` [for creating file system]

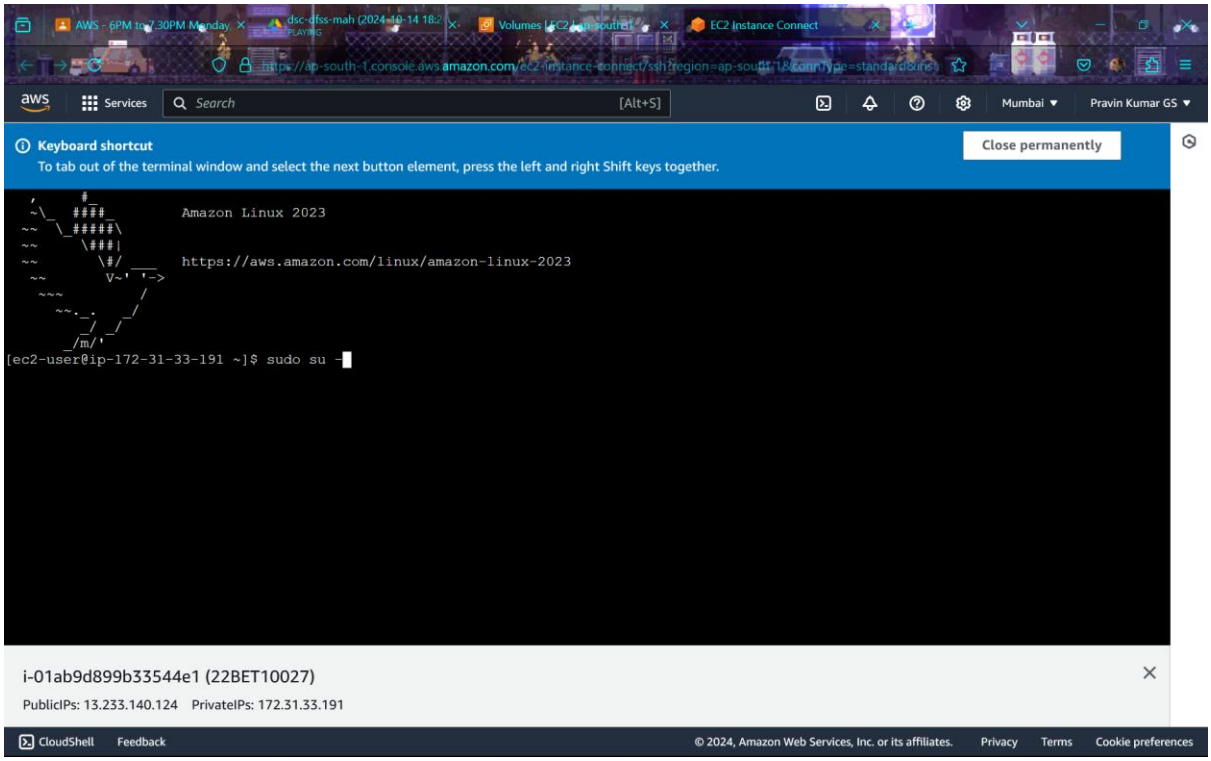
5. `**mkdir -p /app/volume**` [for creating folder]

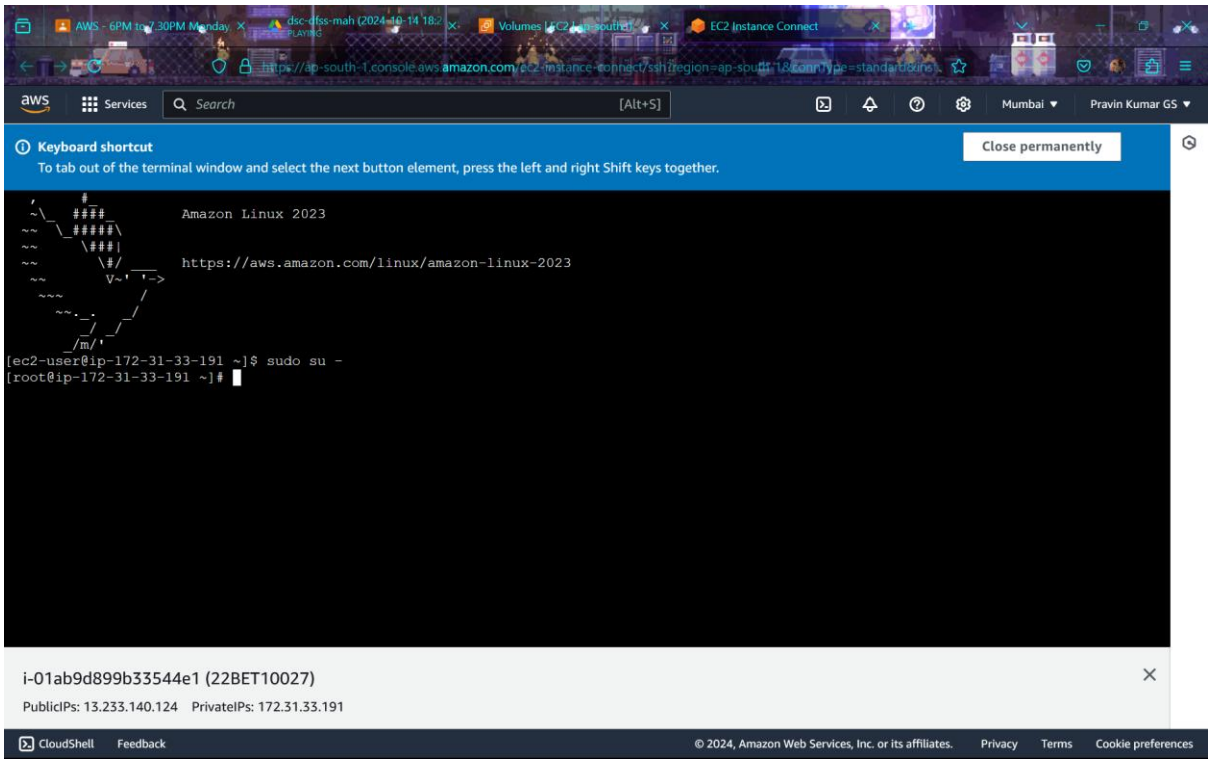
6. `**mount /dev/xvdf /app/volume**` [mounting EBS on our instance]

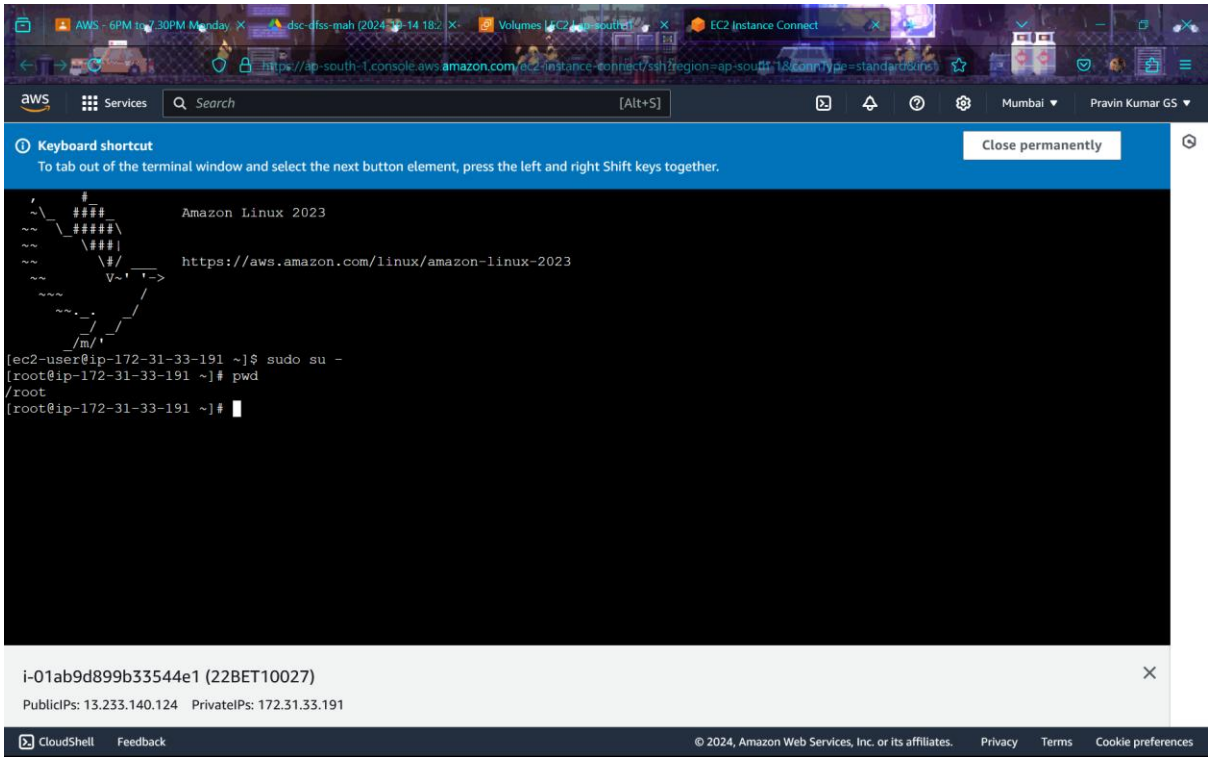
7. `**file -s /dev/xvdf**` [to check the changes we made]

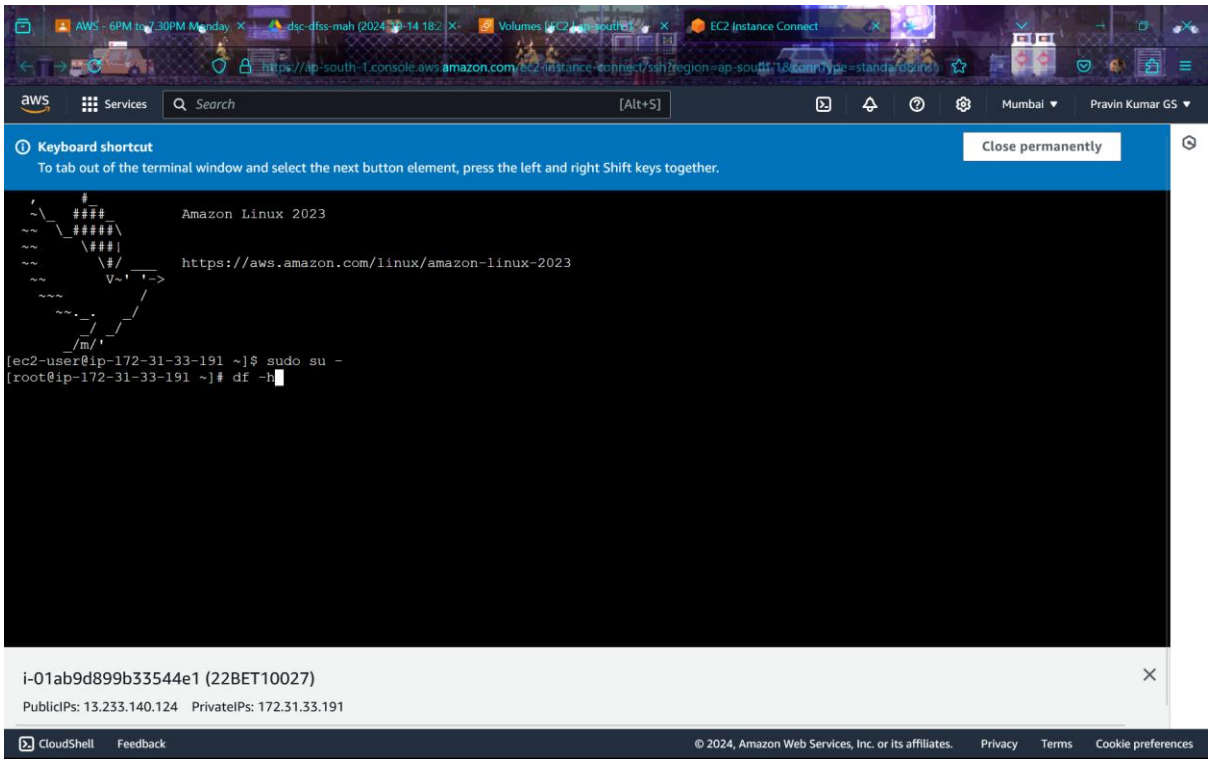
8. `**df -h**` [for adding extra storage]

**STEP 19:** Type the following command on the terminal “sudo su –“ this is to use as root user.


AWS - 6PM to 7:30PM Monday
dsc-dfss-mah (2024-10-14 18:2
Volumes | EC2 | ap-south-1
EC2 Instance Connect
https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2-instance-connect/ssh?region=ap-south-1&connType=standard&osUser
aws
Services
Search
[Alt+S]
Mumbai
Pravin Kumar GS
Keyboard shortcut
To tab out of the terminal window and select the next button element, press the left and right Shift keys together.
Close permanently
Amazon Linux 2023
https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-33-191 ~]$ sudo su -
i-01ab9d899b33544e1 (22BET10027)
PublicIPs: 13.233.140.124 PrivateIPs: 172.31.33.191
CloudShell
Feedback
© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences

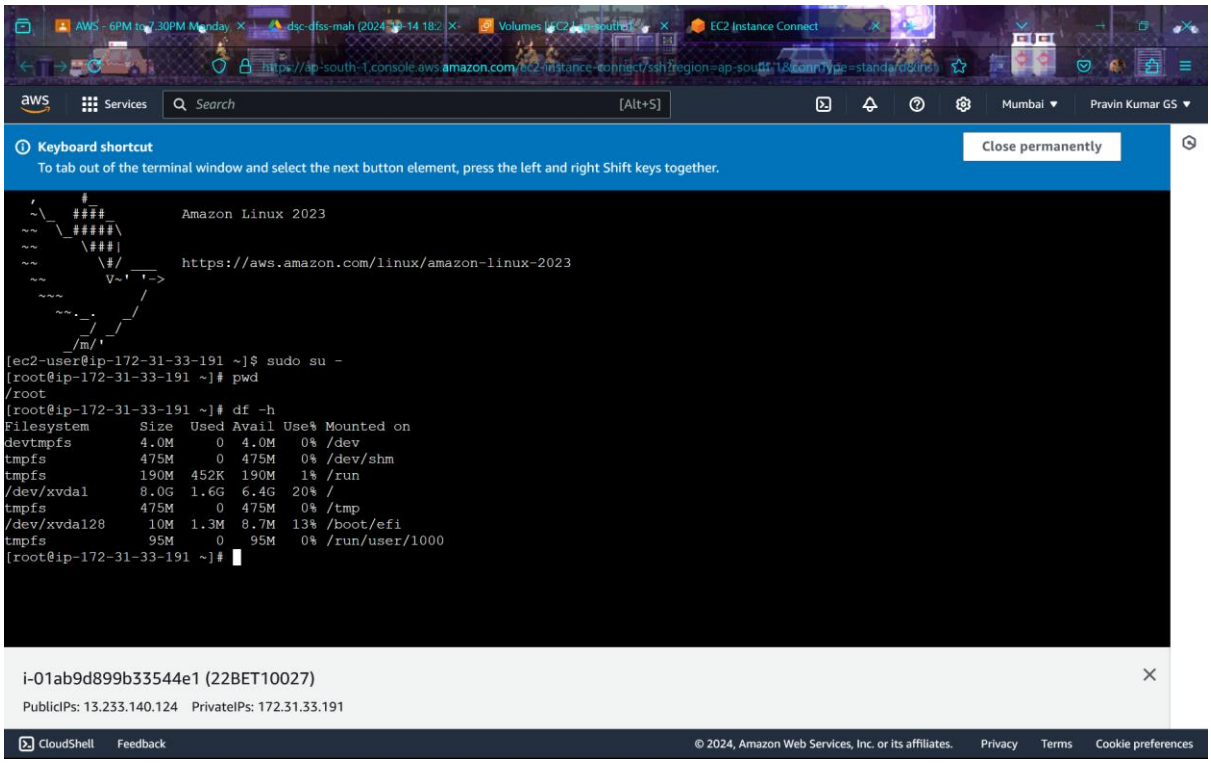

AWS - 6PM to 7:30PM Monday
dsc-dfss-mah (2024-10-14 18:2
Volumes | EC2 | ap-south-1
EC2 Instance Connect
https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2-instance-connect/ssh?region=ap-south-1&connType=standard&osUser
aws
Services
Search
[Alt+S]
Mumbai
Pravin Kumar GS
Keyboard shortcut
To tab out of the terminal window and select the next button element, press the left and right Shift keys together.
Close permanently
Amazon Linux 2023
https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-33-191 ~]$ sudo su -
[root@ip-172-31-33-191 ~]#
i-01ab9d899b33544e1 (22BET10027)
PublicIPs: 13.233.140.124 PrivateIPs: 172.31.33.191
CloudShell
Feedback
© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences



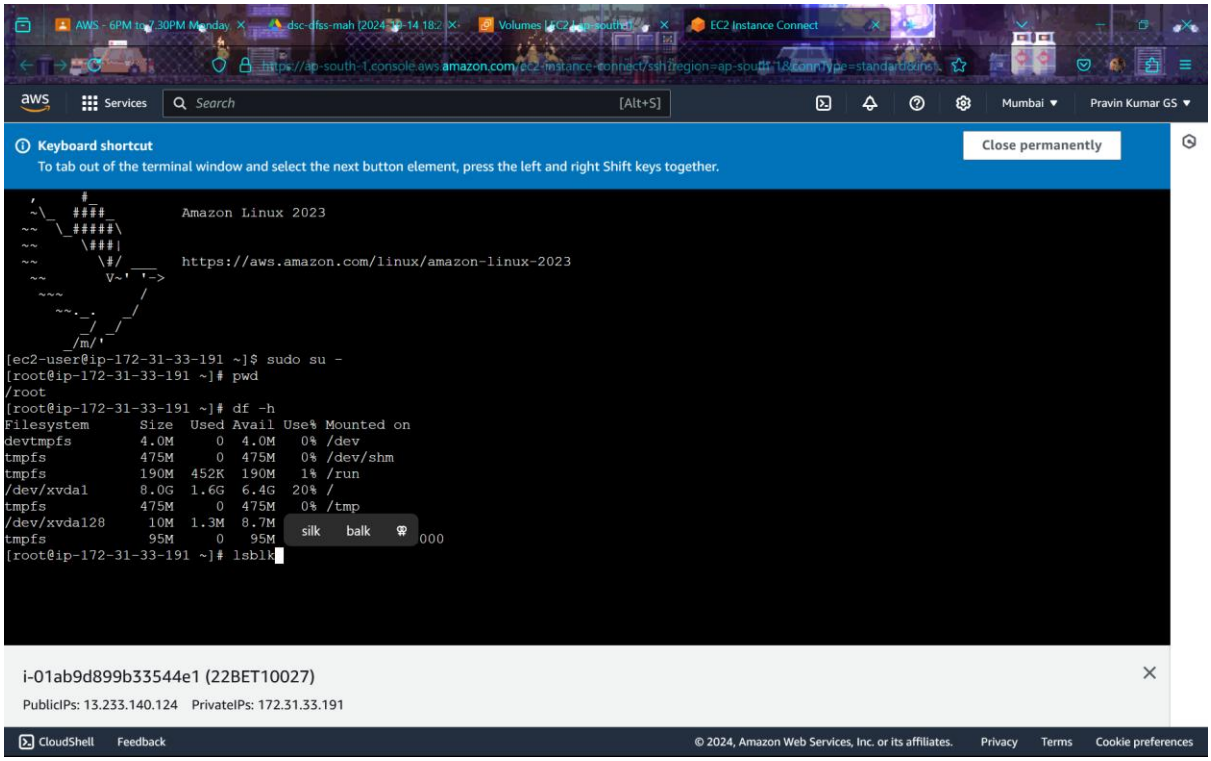



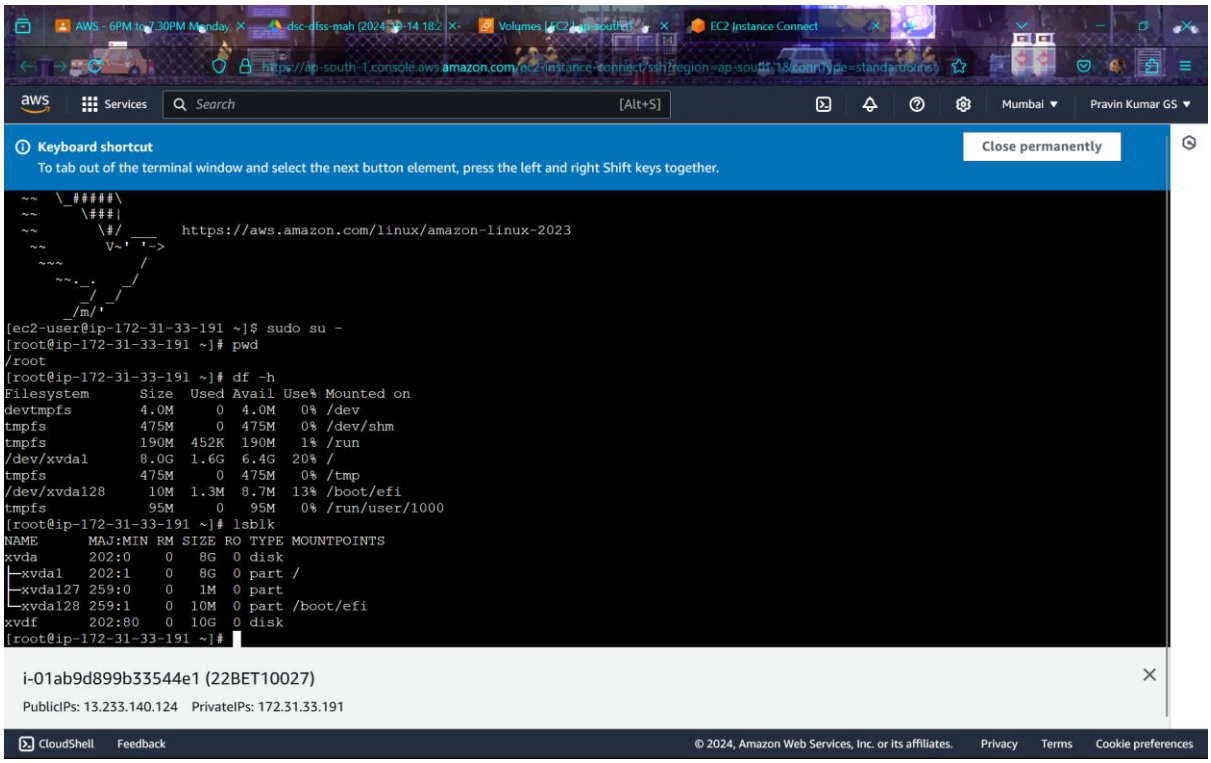

**STEP 19:** Type the following command on the terminal “df -h” this is to use to display the disk space usage of file systems in a human-readable format. The -h option stands for "human-

readable," which means it shows the sizes in easy-to-read units such as MB, GB, or TB instead of blocks.

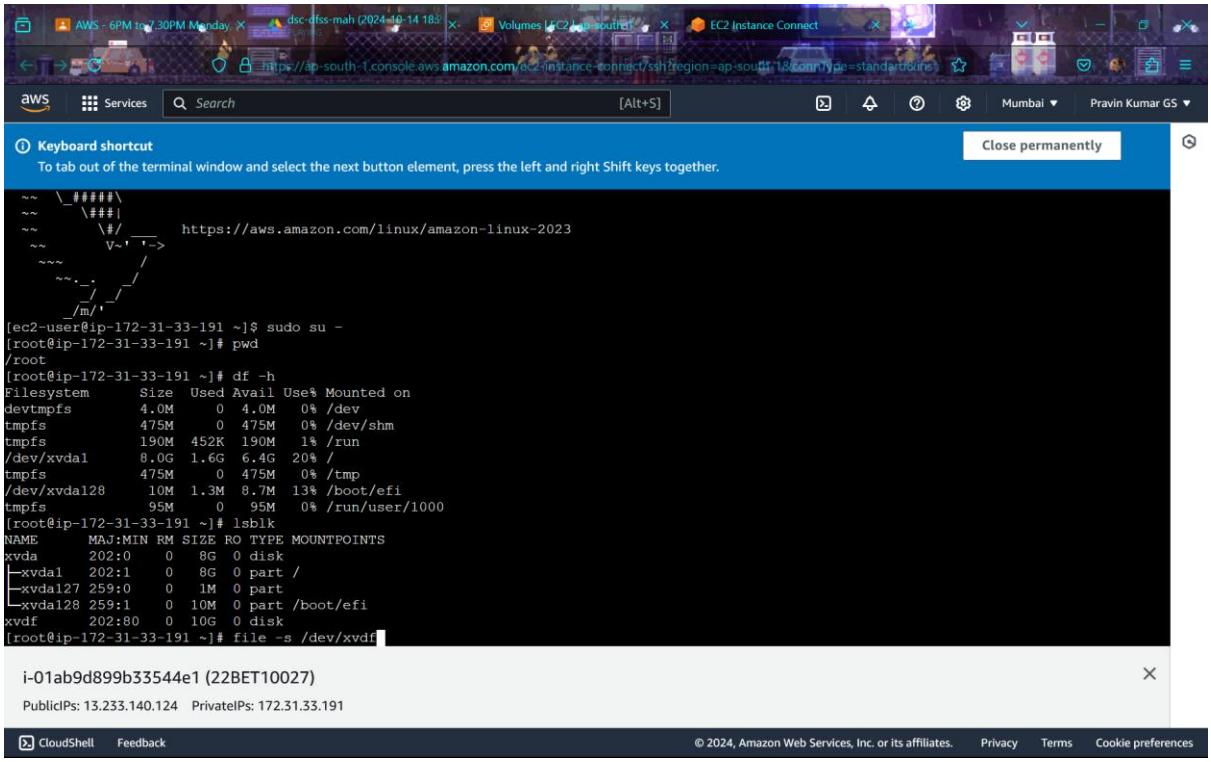


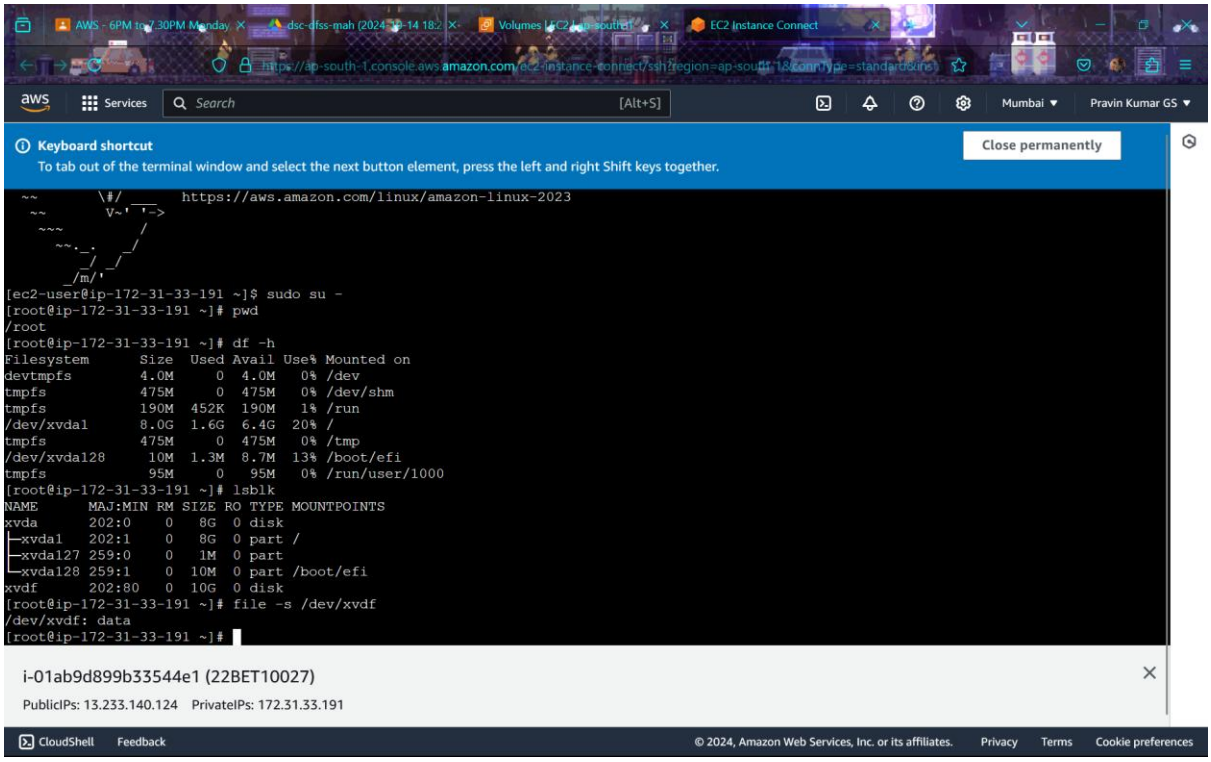

**STEP 20:** Type the following command on the terminal “lsblk“ is used to list information about all available or specified block devices. It provides a detailed tree structure of block devices such as hard drives, SSDs, and their partitions.



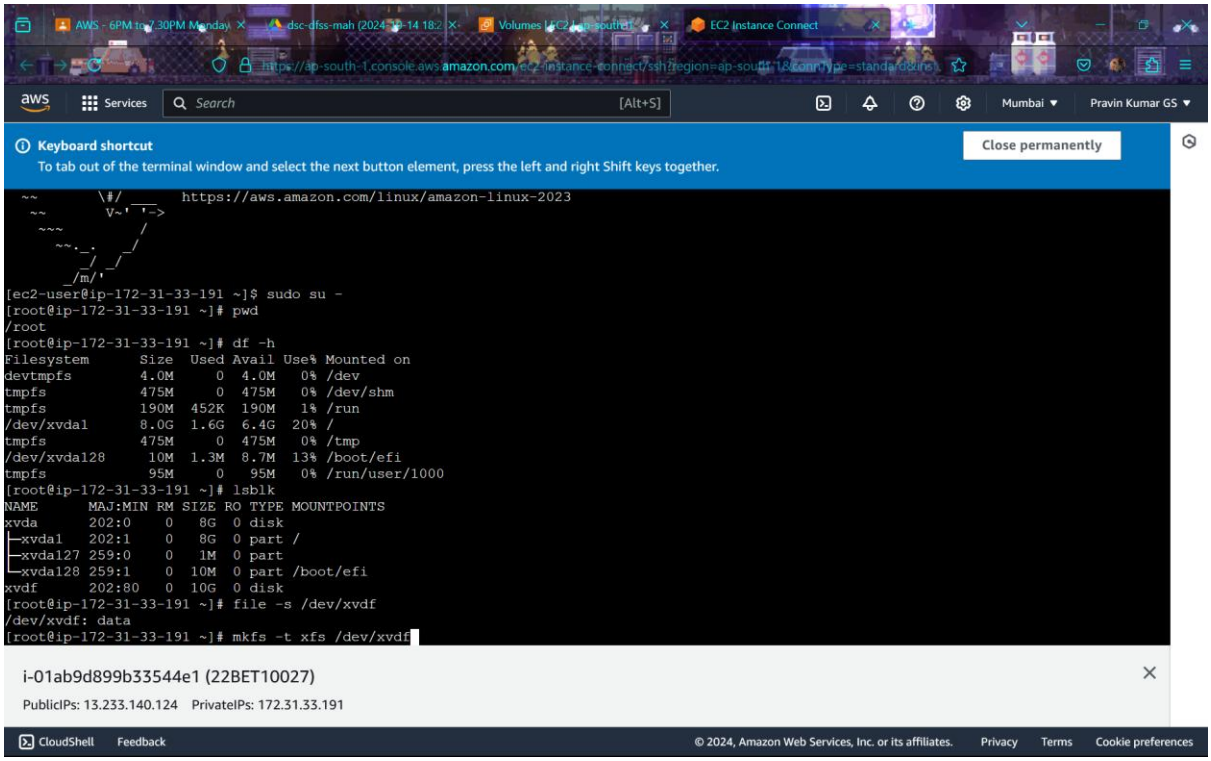



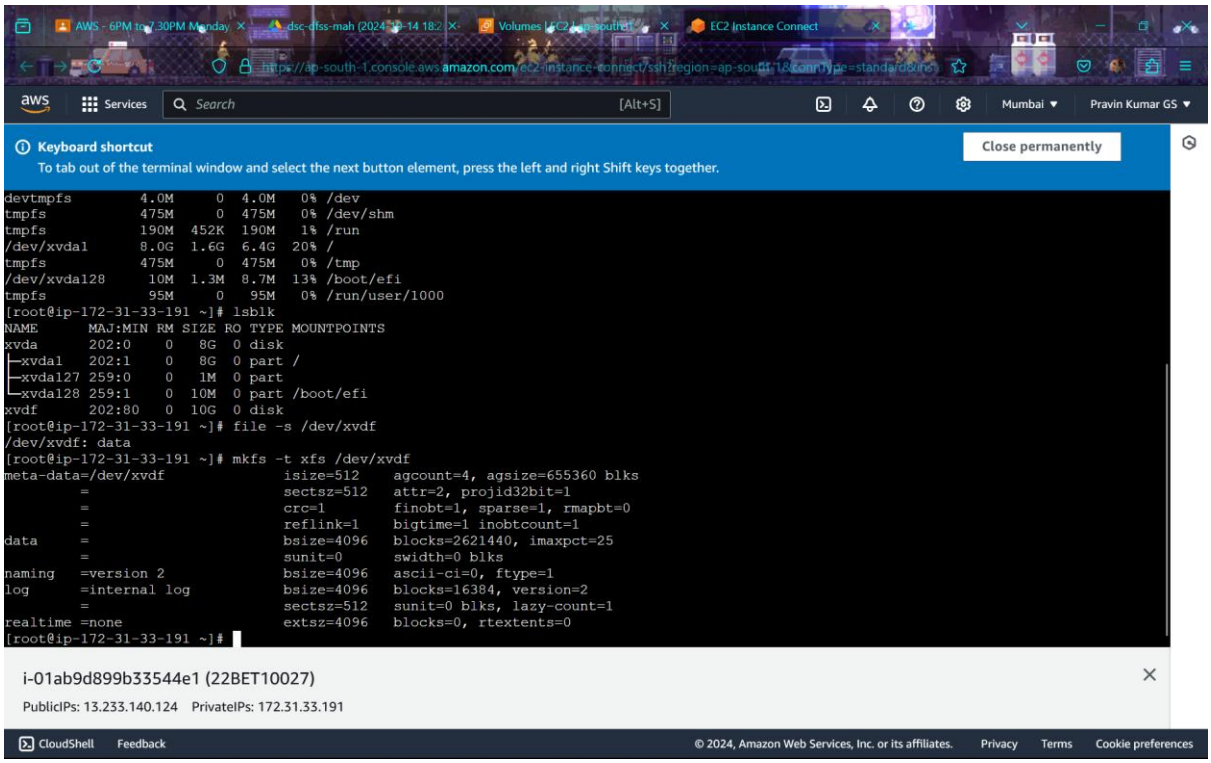

**STEP 21:** Type the following command on the terminal “file -s /dev/xvdf “ is used to list information about all available or specified block devices. It provides a detailed tree structure of block devices such as hard drives, SSDs, and their partitions.



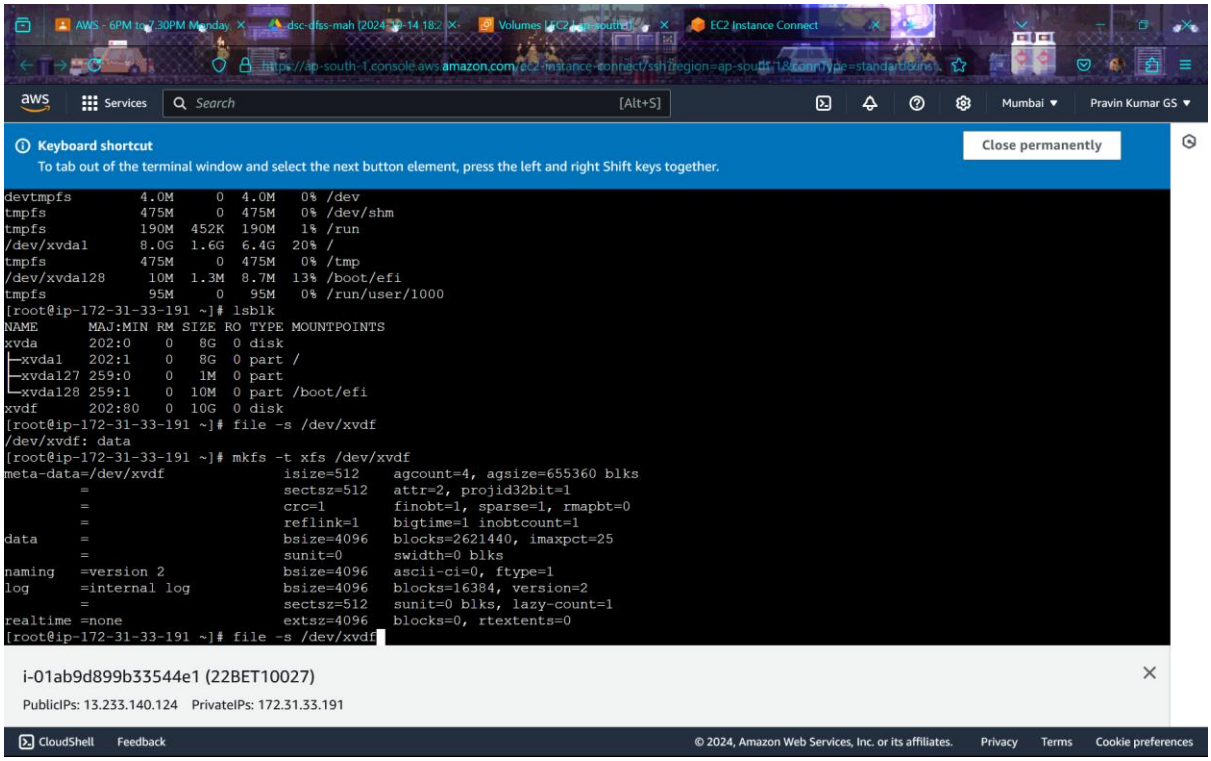




**STEP 22:** Type the following command on the terminal “mkfs -t xfs /dev/xvdf “ is used to format the /dev/xvdf block device with the **XFS** file system.



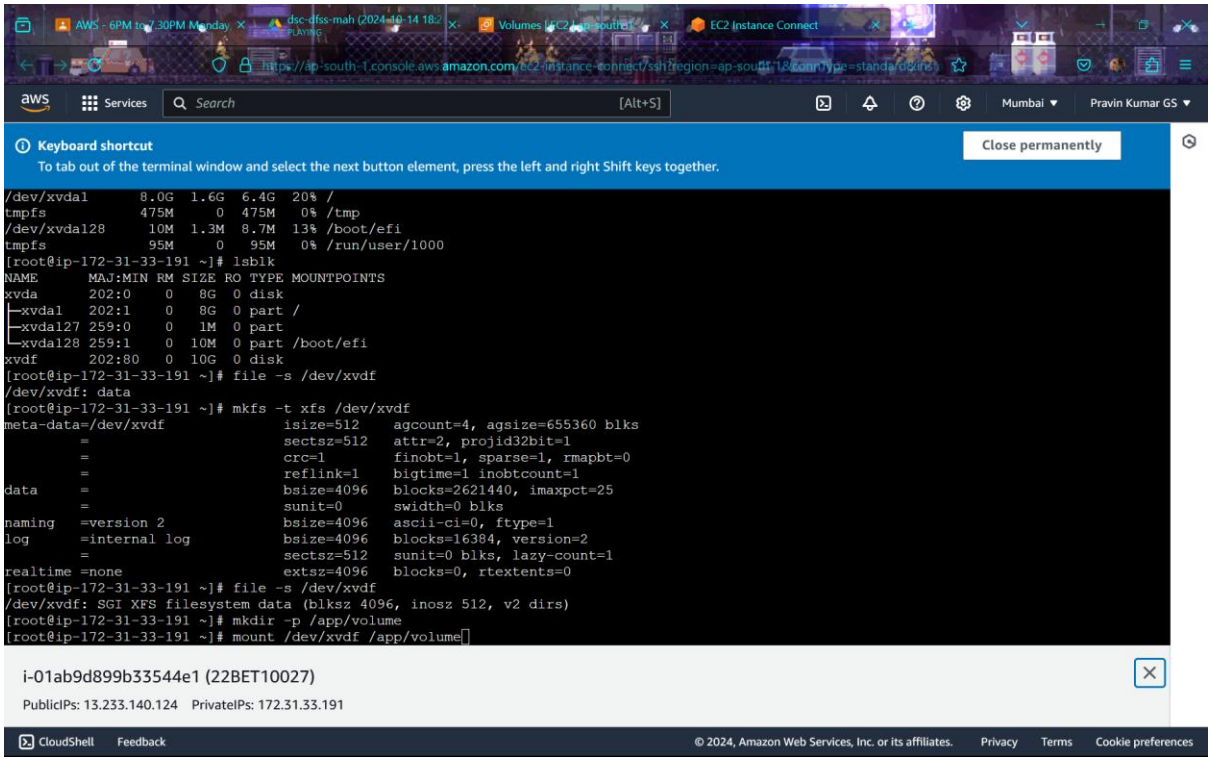



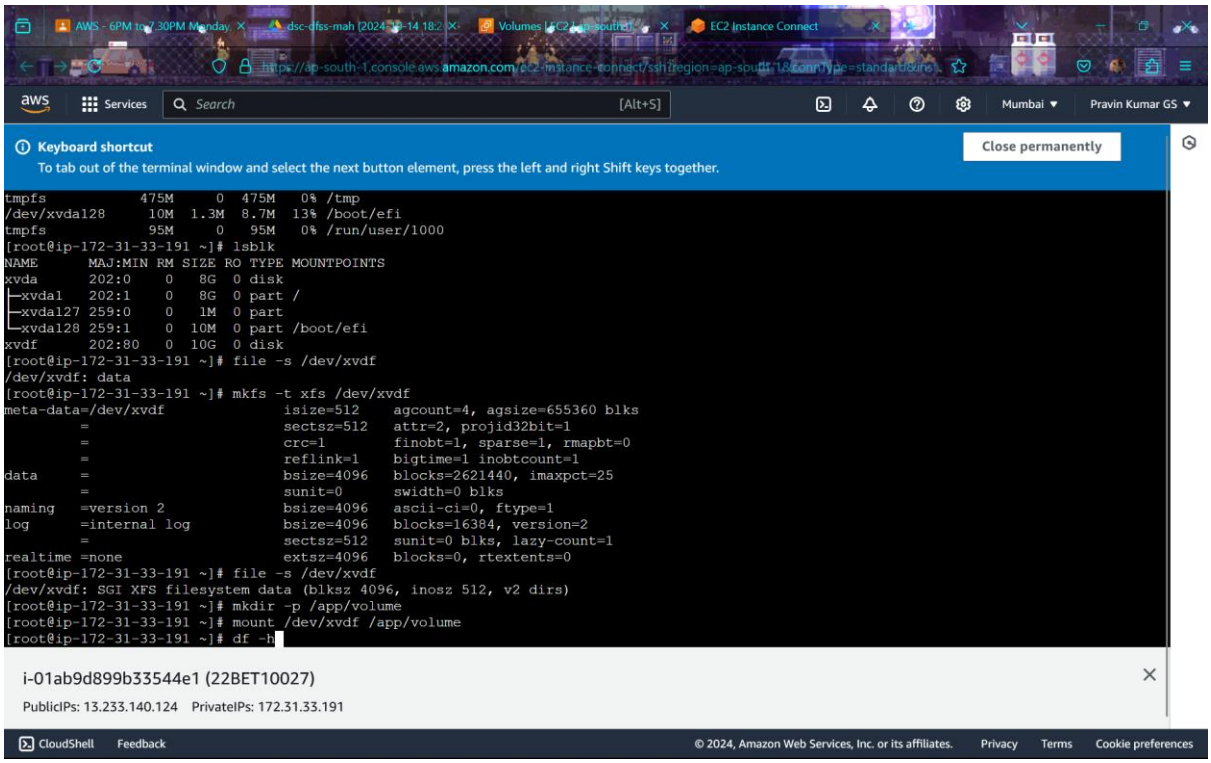

**STEP 23:** Type the following command on the terminal “file -s /dev/xvdf“ is used to check the type of the /dev/xvdf block device. The -s option ensures that the contents of the special file.



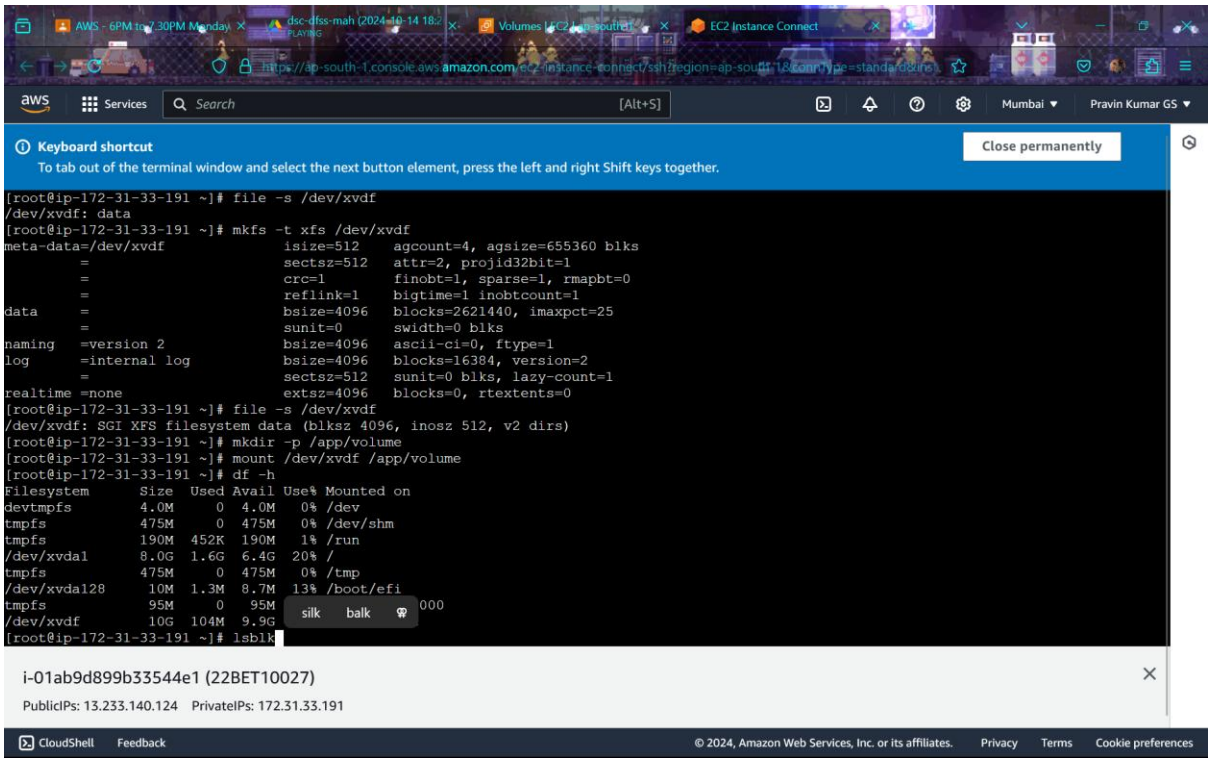

**STEP 24:** Type the following commands on the terminal

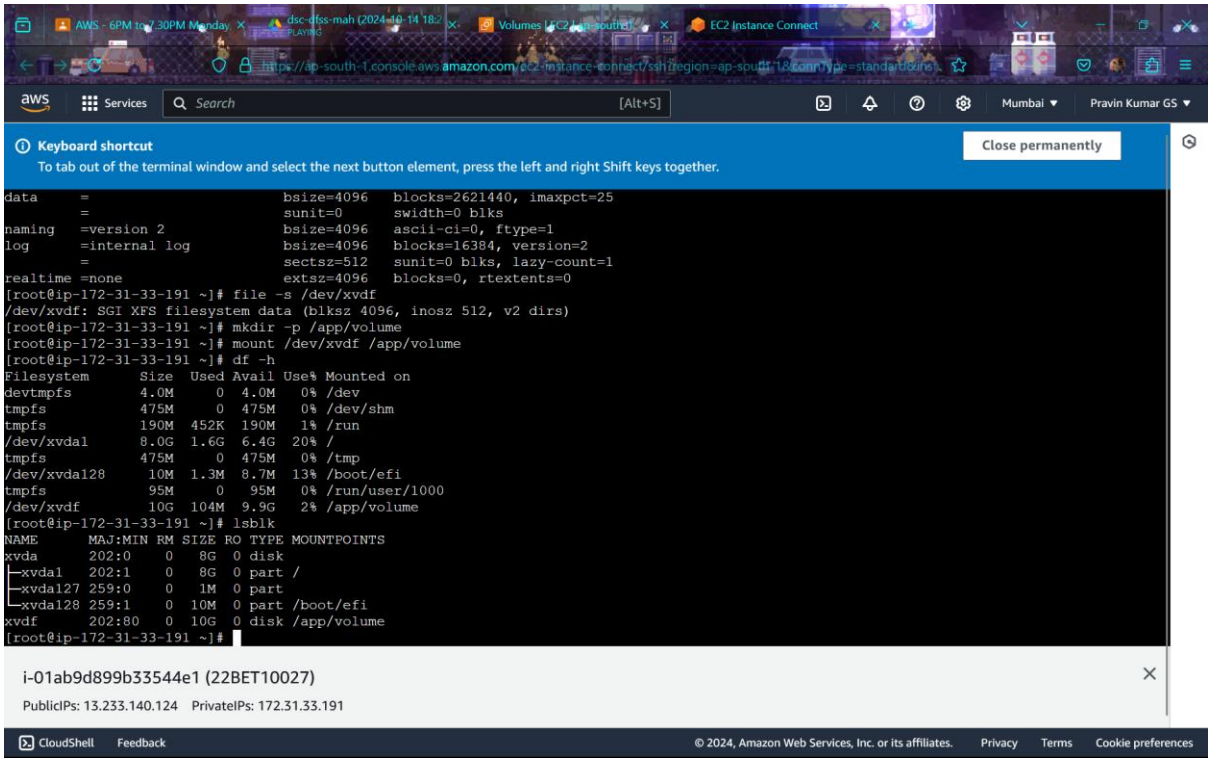
- “mkdir -p /app/volume” is used to creates the directory /app/volume (and any necessary parent directories) where the volume will be mounted.
- mount /dev/xvdf /app/volume, this mounts the block device /dev/xvdf to the directory /app/volume, making it accessible at that location.
- df -h, this displays the disk space usage of mounted filesystems in a human-readable format (MB, GB, etc.). It helps confirm that the device has been successfully mounted and is using the correct space.


Keyboard shortcut
To tab out of the terminal window and select the next button element, press the left and right Shift keys together.
Close permanently
/dev/xvda1 8.0G 1.6G 6.4G 20% /
tmpfs 475M 0 475M 0% /tmp
/dev/xvda128 10M 1.3M 8.7M 13% /boot/efi
tmpfs 95M 0 95M 0% /run/user/1000
[root@ip-172-31-33-191 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINTS
xvda 202:0 0 8G 0 disk
├─xvda1 202:1 0 8G 0 part /
├─xvda127 259:0 0 1M 0 part
└─xvda128 259:1 0 10M 0 part /boot/efi
xvdf 202:80 0 10G 0 disk
[root@ip-172-31-33-191 ~]# file -s /dev/xvdf
/dev/xvdf: data
[root@ip-172-31-33-191 ~]# mkfs -t xfs /dev/xvdf
meta-data=/dev/xvdf isize=512 agcount=4, agsize=655360 blks
= sectsz=512 attr=2, projid32bit=1
= crc=1 finobt=1, sparse=1, rmapbt=0
= reflink=1 bigtime=1 inobtcount=1
data = bsize=4096 blocks=2621440, imaxpct=25
= sunit=0 swidth=0 blks
naming =version 2 bsize=4096 ascii-ci=0, ftype=1
log =internal log bsize=4096 blocks=16384, version=2
= sectsz=512 sunit=0 blks, lazy-count=1
realtime =none extsz=4096 blocks=0, rtextents=0
[root@ip-172-31-33-191 ~]# file -s /dev/xvdf
/dev/xvdf: SGI XFS filesystem data (blksz 4096, inosz 512, v2 dirs)
[root@ip-172-31-33-191 ~]# mkdir -p /app/volume
[root@ip-172-31-33-191 ~]# mount /dev/xvdf /app/volume
i-01ab9d899b33544e1 (22BET10027)
PublicIPs: 13.233.140.124 PrivateIPs: 172.31.33.191
CloudShell
Feedback
© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences

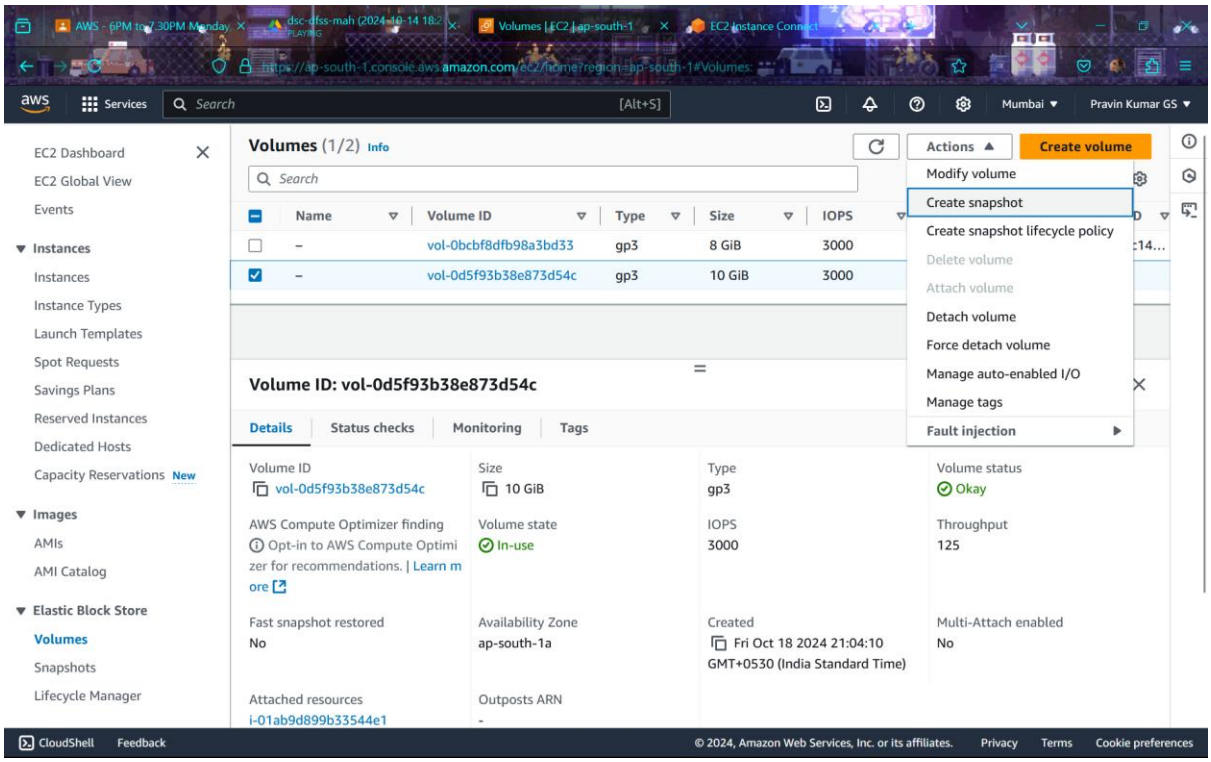

Keyboard shortcut
To tab out of the terminal window and select the next button element, press the left and right Shift keys together.
Close permanently
tmpfs 475M 0 475M 0% /tmp
/dev/xvda128 10M 1.3M 8.7M 13% /boot/efi
tmpfs 95M 0 95M 0% /run/user/1000
[root@ip-172-31-33-191 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINTS
xvda 202:0 0 8G 0 disk
├─xvda1 202:1 0 8G 0 part /
├─xvda127 259:0 0 1M 0 part
└─xvda128 259:1 0 10M 0 part /boot/efi
xvdf 202:80 0 10G 0 disk
[root@ip-172-31-33-191 ~]# file -s /dev/xvdf
/dev/xvdf: data
[root@ip-172-31-33-191 ~]# mkfs -t xfs /dev/xvdf
meta-data=/dev/xvdf isize=512 agcount=4, agsize=655360 blks
= sectsz=512 attr=2, projid32bit=1
= crc=1 finobt=1, sparse=1, rmapbt=0
= reflink=1 bigtime=1 inobtcount=1
data = bsize=4096 blocks=2621440, imaxpct=25
= sunit=0 swidth=0 blks
naming =version 2 bsize=4096 ascii-ci=0, ftype=1
log =internal log bsize=4096 blocks=16384, version=2
= sectsz=512 sunit=0 blks, lazy-count=1
realtime =none extsz=4096 blocks=0, rtextents=0
[root@ip-172-31-33-191 ~]# file -s /dev/xvdf
/dev/xvdf: SGI XFS filesystem data (blksz 4096, inosz 512, v2 dirs)
[root@ip-172-31-33-191 ~]# mkdir -p /app/volume
[root@ip-172-31-33-191 ~]# mount /dev/xvdf /app/volume
[root@ip-172-31-33-191 ~]# df -h
i-01ab9d899b33544e1 (22BET10027)
PublicIPs: 13.233.140.124 PrivateIPs: 172.31.33.191
CloudShell
Feedback
© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences

**STEP 25:** Type the following command on the terminal “lsblk“ is used to list information about all available or specified block devices. It provides a detailed tree structure of block devices such as hard drives, SSDs, and their partitions.

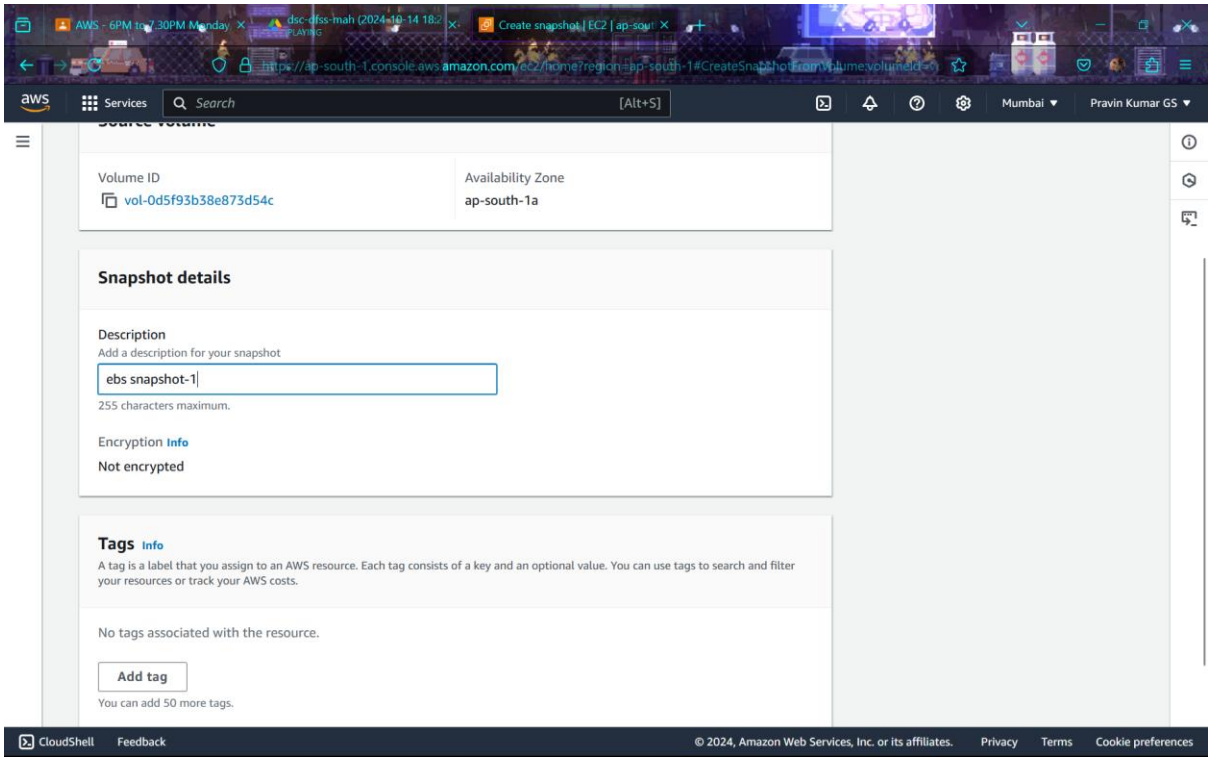


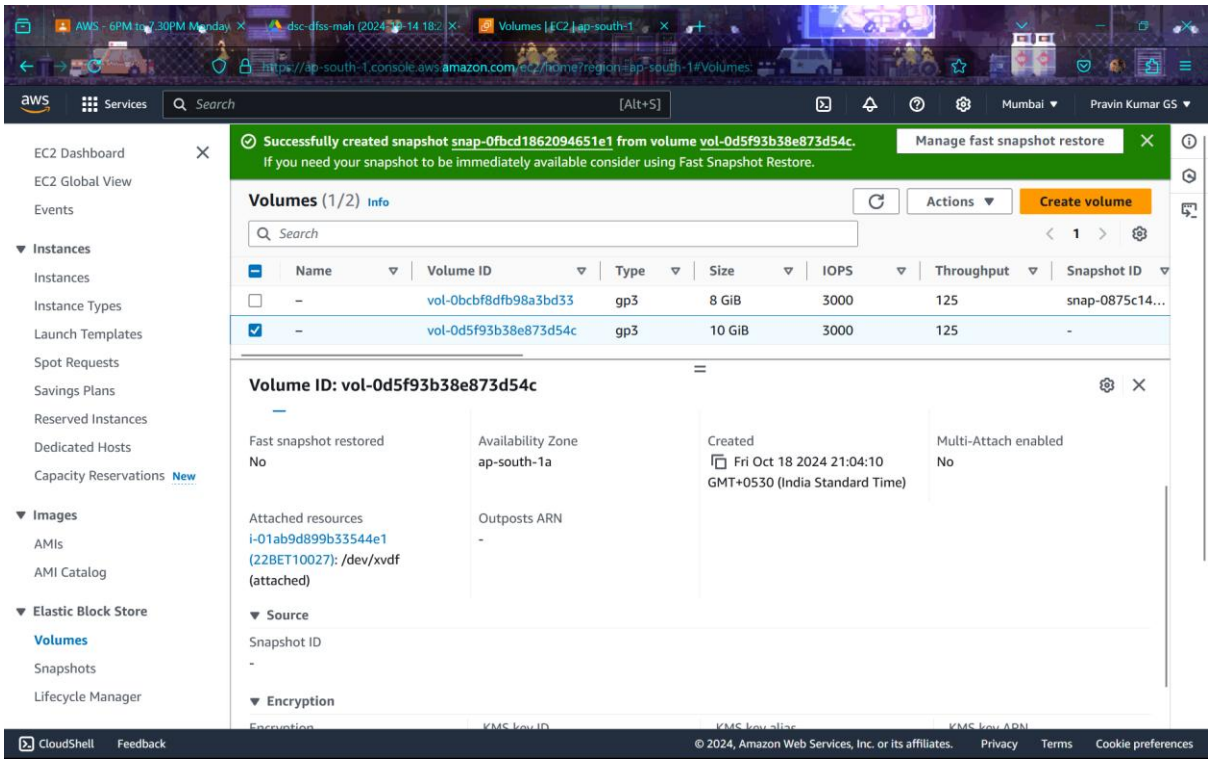



**STEP 26:** Type the following command on the terminal “lsblk“ is used to list information about all available or specified block devices. It provides a detailed tree structure of block devices such as hard drives, SSDs, and their partitions.

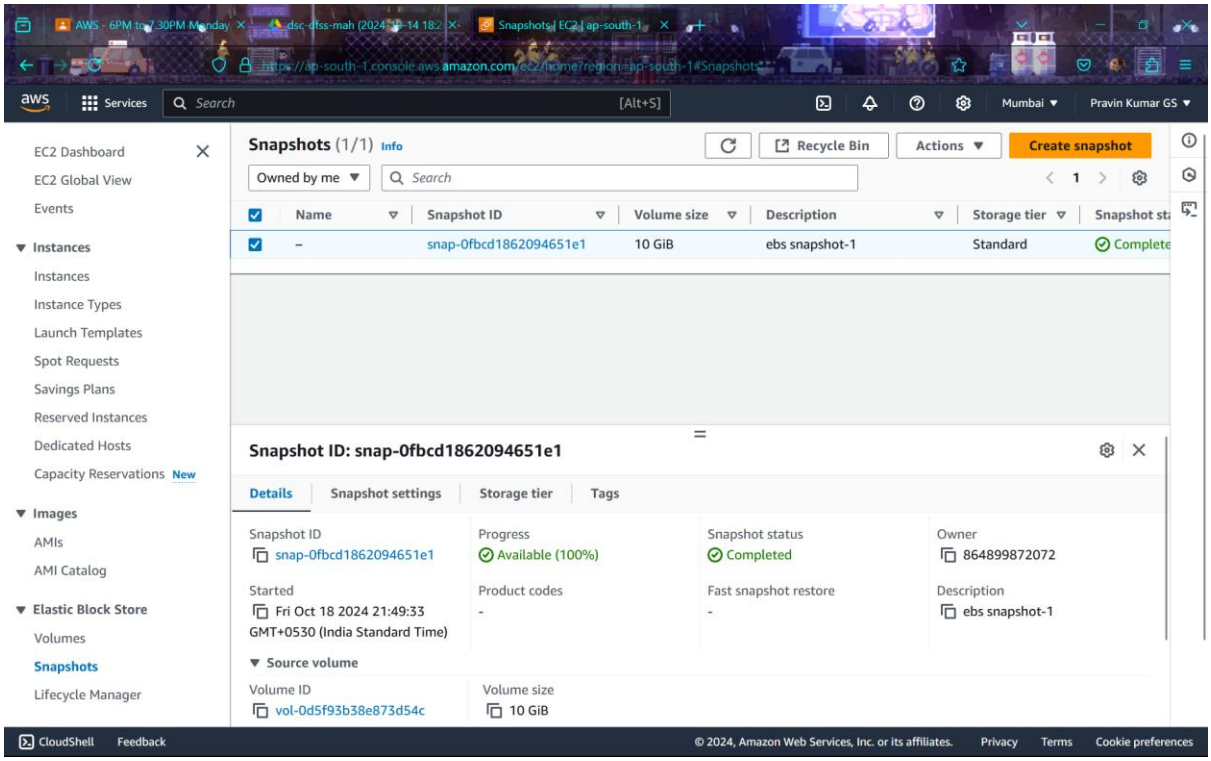



**STEP 27:** You can see varies details to create a snapshot, just follow the instructions, under description box type this, ebs snapshot-1 or you can change name as per your wish, then click create snapshot.



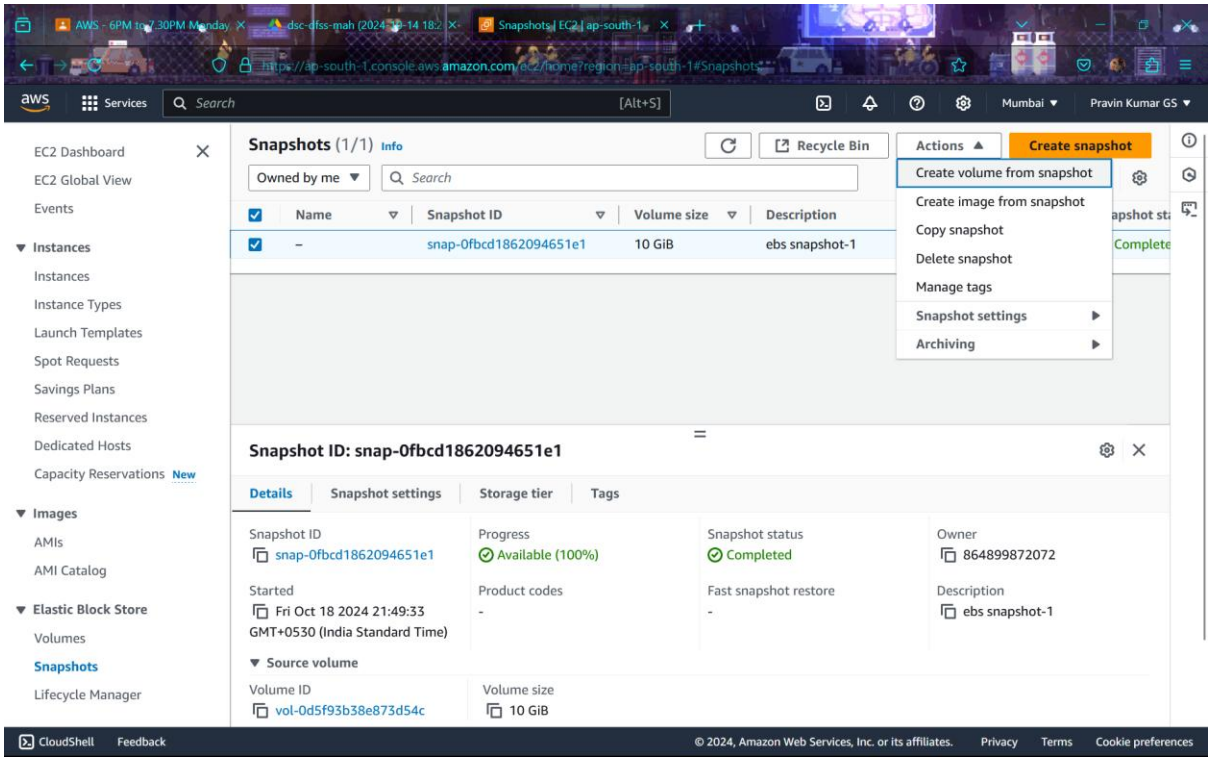




**STEP 28:** Yaay! You have created the snapshot for volume.

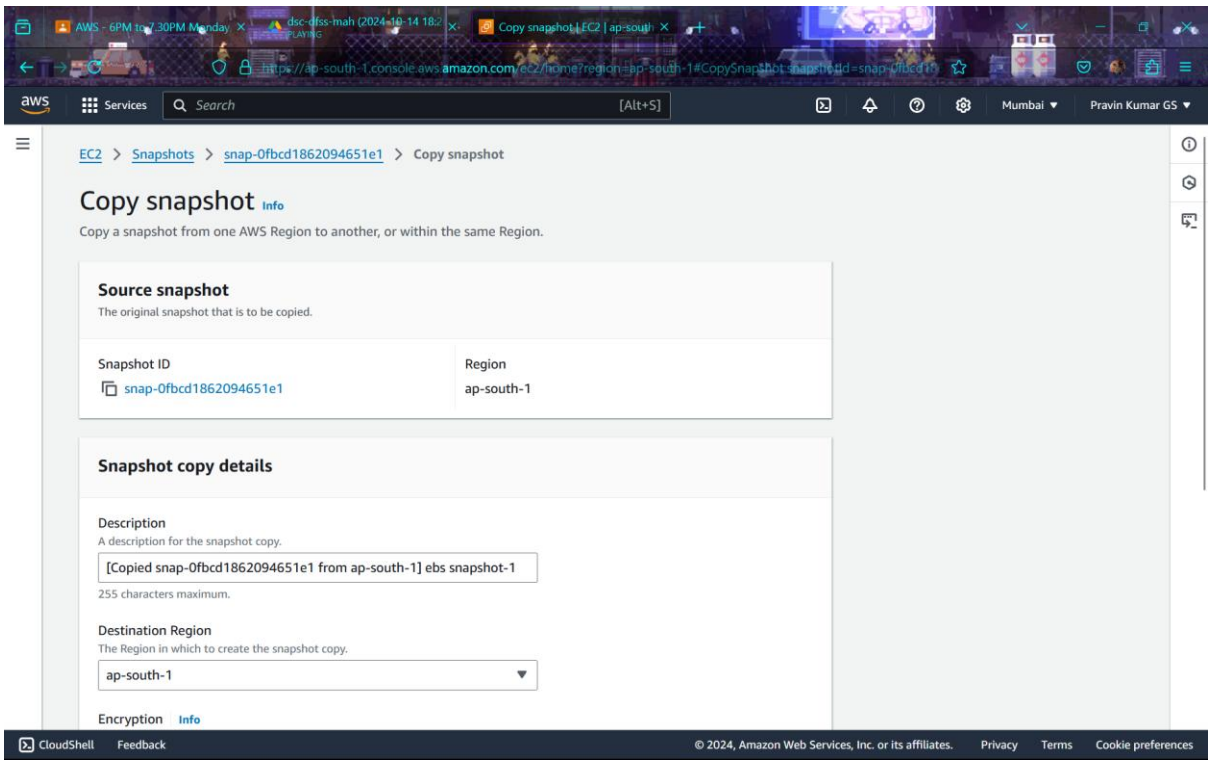



**STEP 29:** Try to refresh, it will be automatically gets updated and the Snapshot status will be updated to Completed status.

**STEP 30:** Now, go under actions bar and click the copy Snapshot.

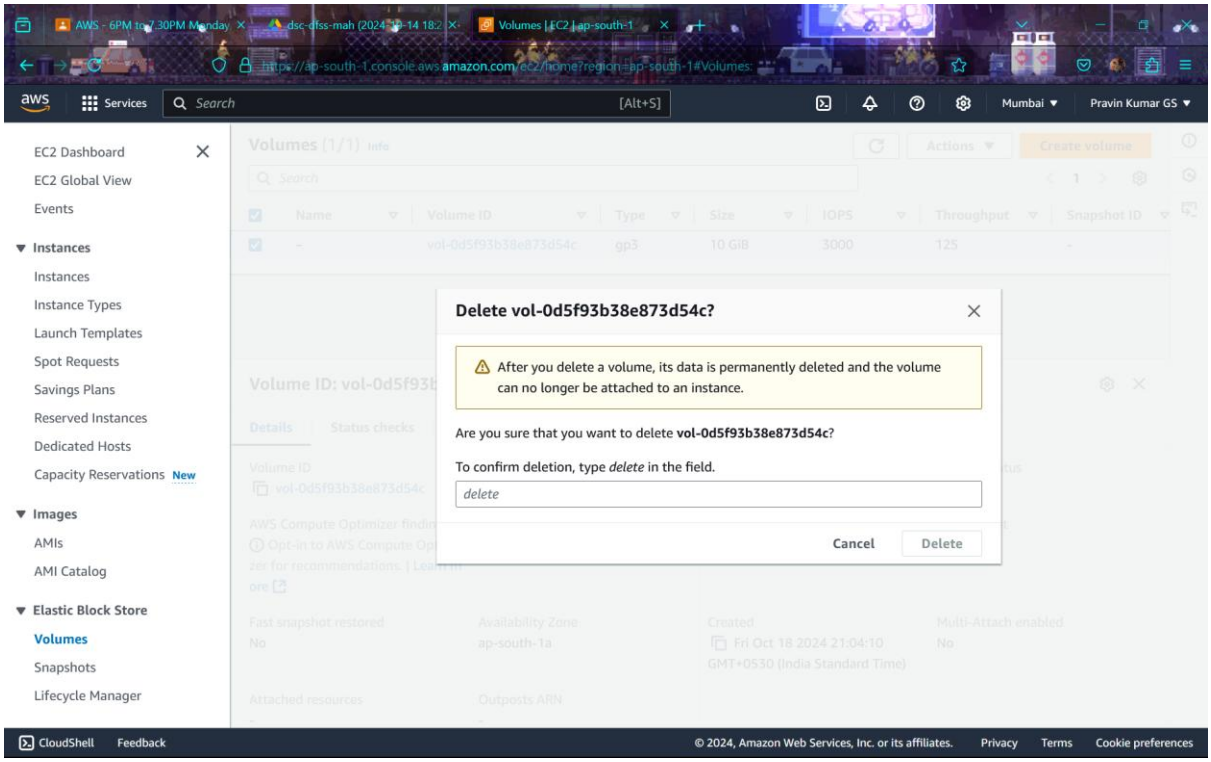



**STEP 31:** The description part is automatically filled and the destination part select the ap-south-1 zone as we are in South Zone and then click the copy snapshot.

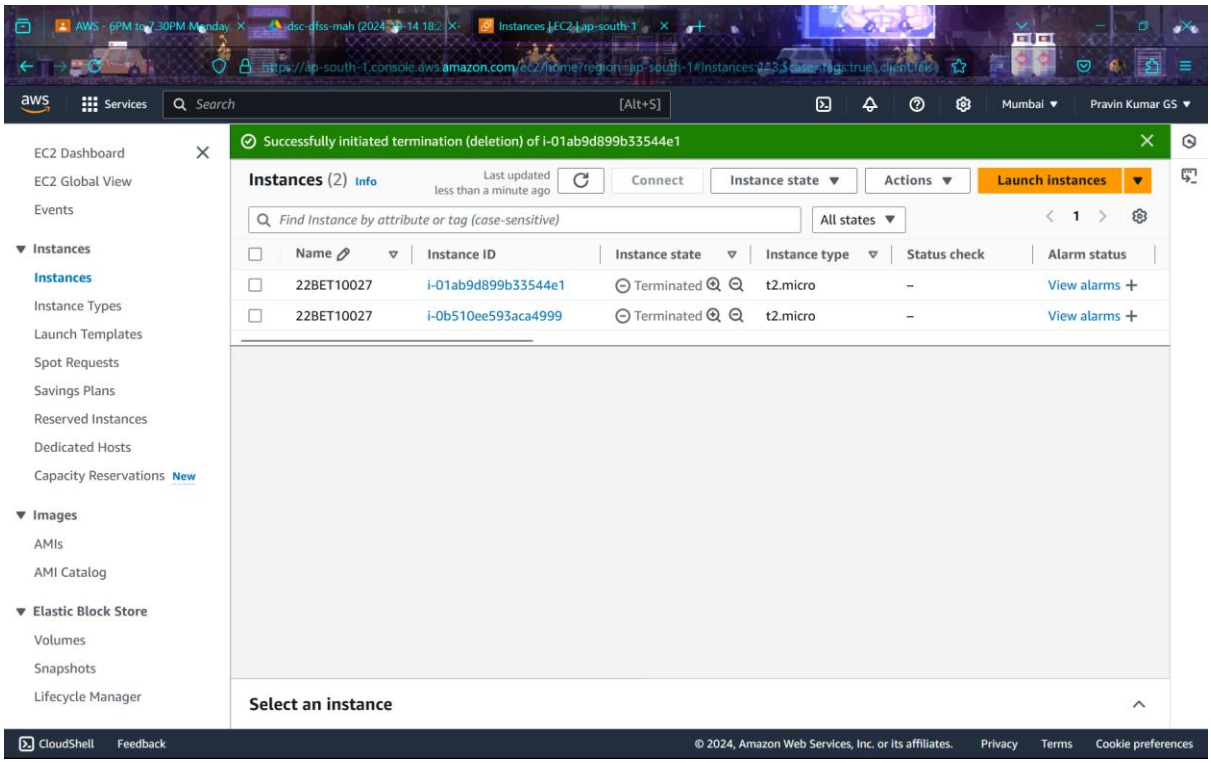


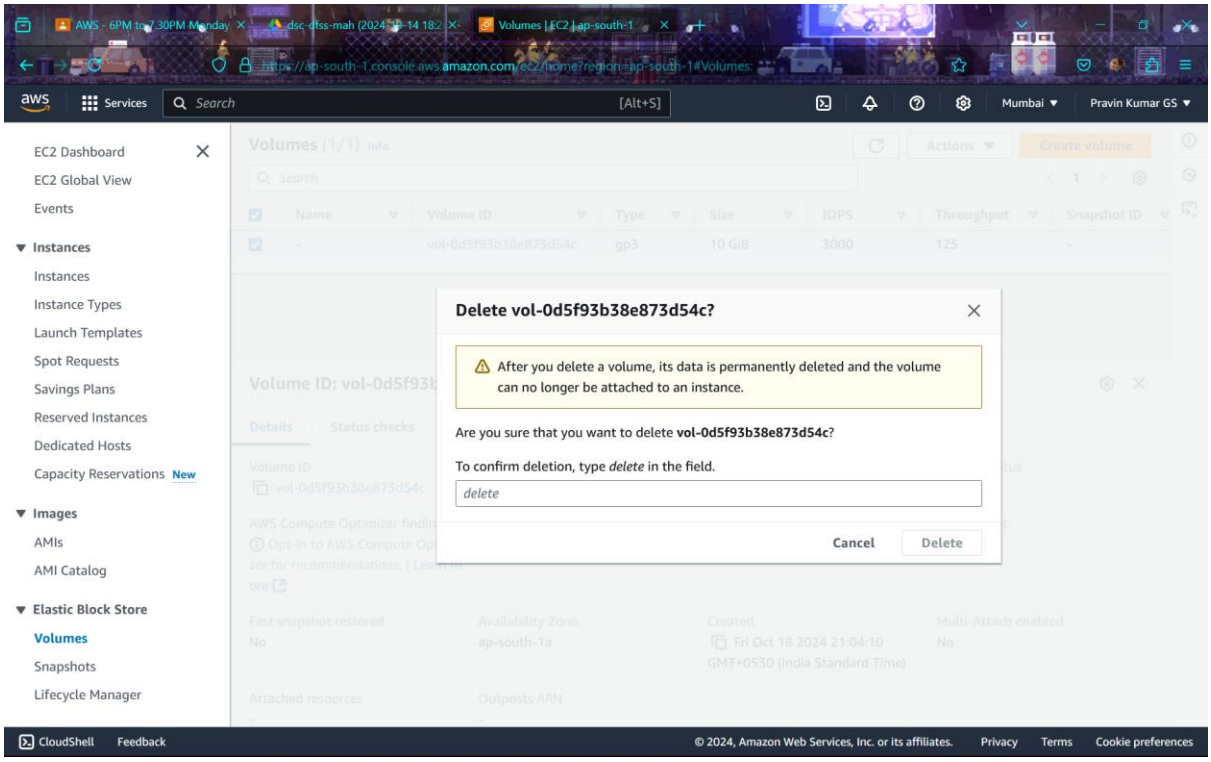
**STEP 31:** Now under the Actions bar select delete snapshot for deleting the snapshot.

**STEP 32:** Confirming before deleting the snapshot for integrity purpose.

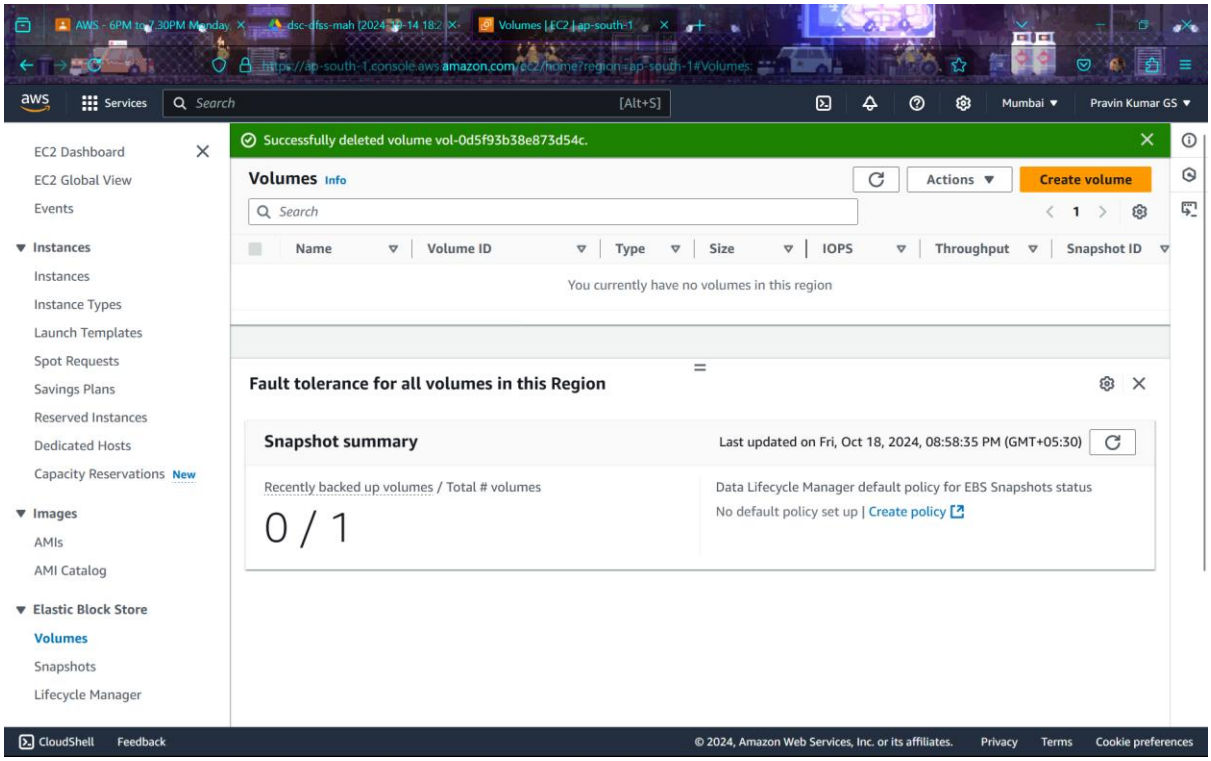



**STEP 33:** Yaay! You have deleted the snapshot.






**STEP 34:** We will now stop the ‘EC2 Instance’. Go to the instance’s dashboard on the top a “instance state” option will be present. You get three options: stop, reboot instance and delete the instance. Here we will stop our instance.




## CONCLUSION:

In this lab, we successfully created and managed an EBS volume in AWS. We attached the volume to an EC2 instance, formatted it, and mounted it to make it available for use. The experiment demonstrated how to handle persistent block storage using EBS, allowing us to store and retrieve data even after an instance is stopped or terminated.

We also explored fundamental operations such as creating a directory, mounting the volume, and verifying the available storage.

## LAB EXPERIMENT – 3

**AIM:**

To explore the process of creating an EC2 instance in AWS, attaching and managing storage volumes, and understanding how to create and utilize both the EC2 instance and its associated storage volume.

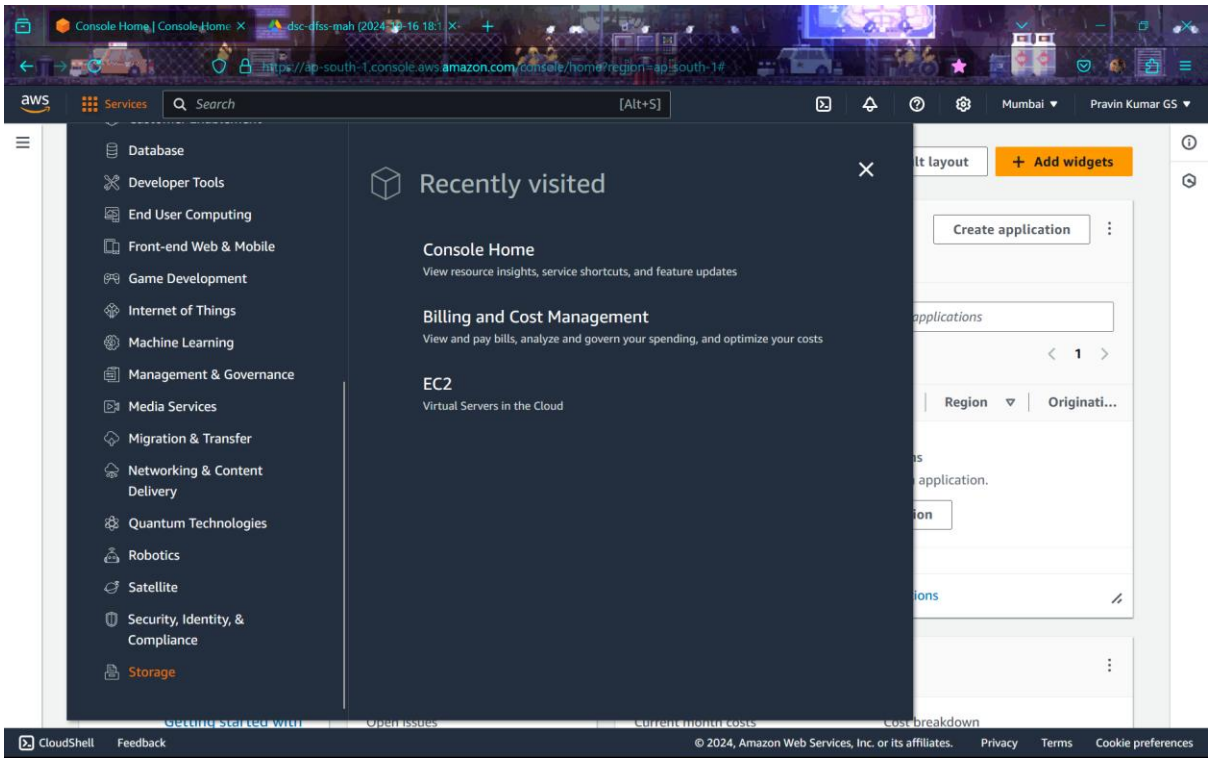
**STEP 1:** Login to your account on AWS Console; by adding root user email address and an account name follow the necessary instructions on screen and fill in your account details for billing information. After filling in the details, proceed to the login page and sign in using 'root user email address'.

**STEP 2:**

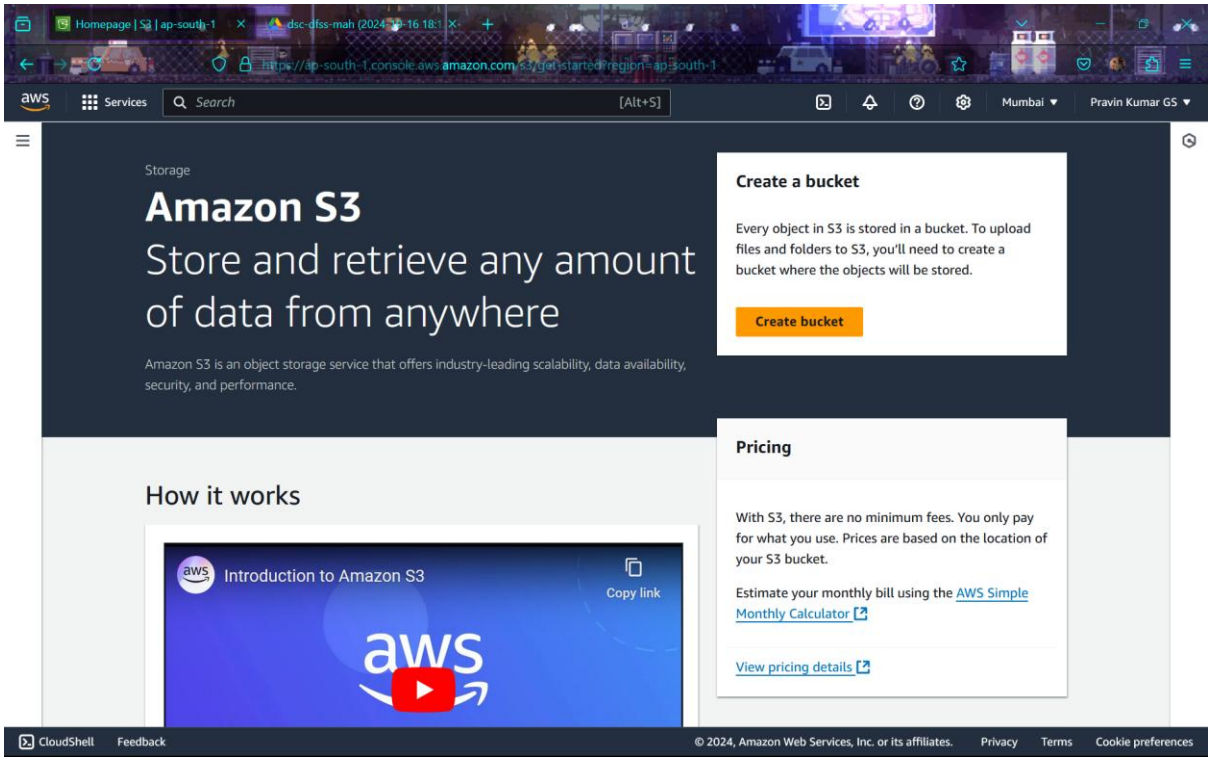
After logging-in you will be redirected to Console page, where you see the services option in the left corner, click on it.

**STEP 3:** Select storage in the shown list.

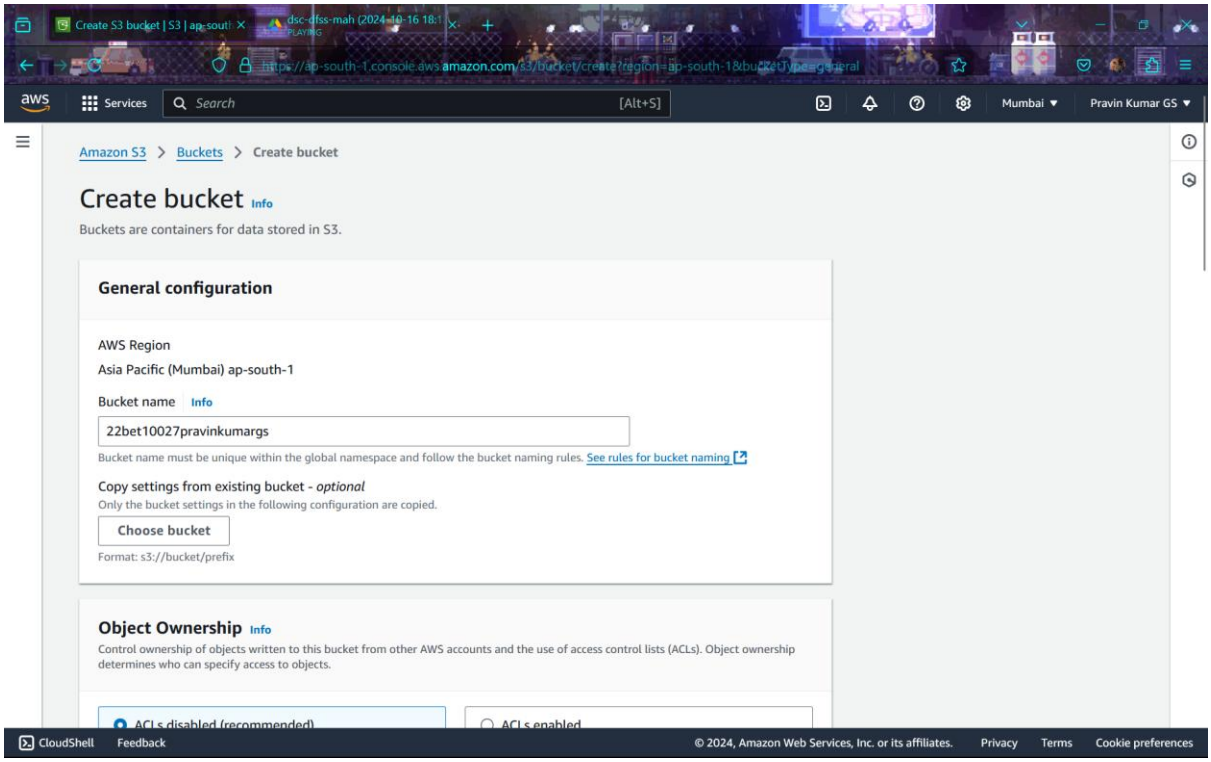
**STEP 4:** Under storage, you can see the S3 feature, click on it.



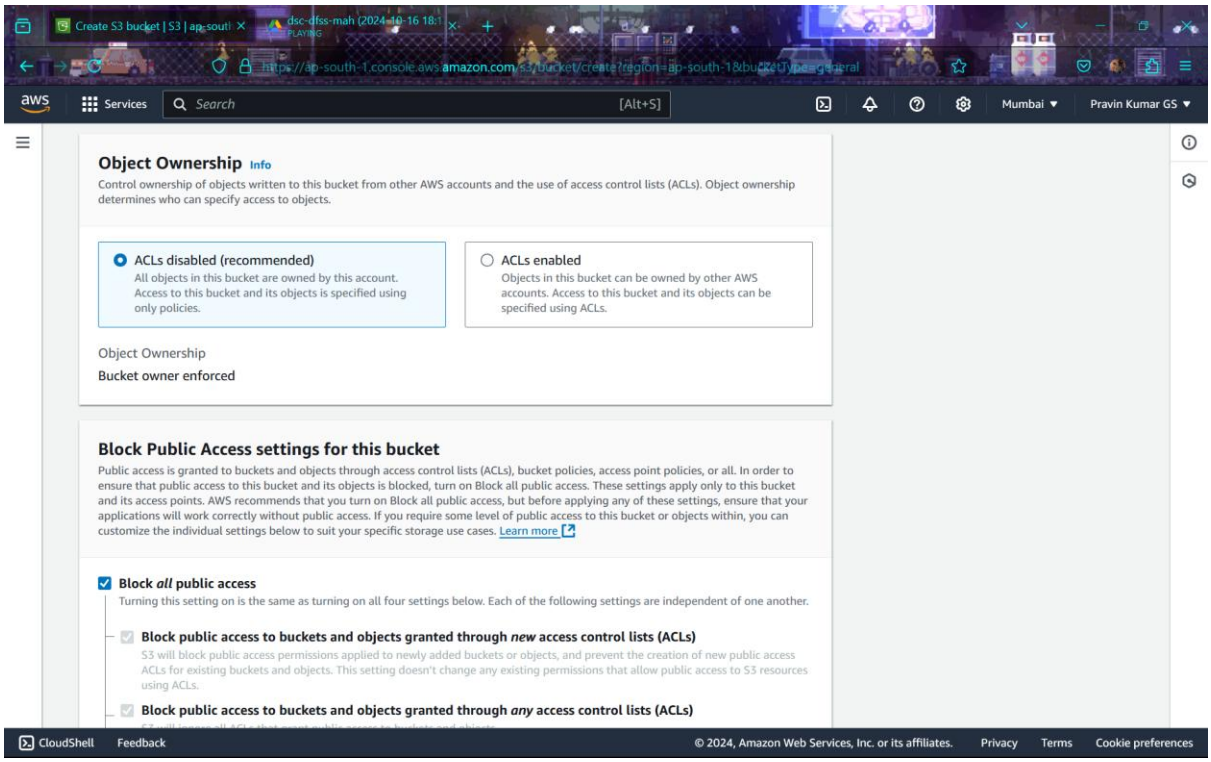
**STEP 5:** Now, you will be directed to creating a bucket page, press on the create bucket option.



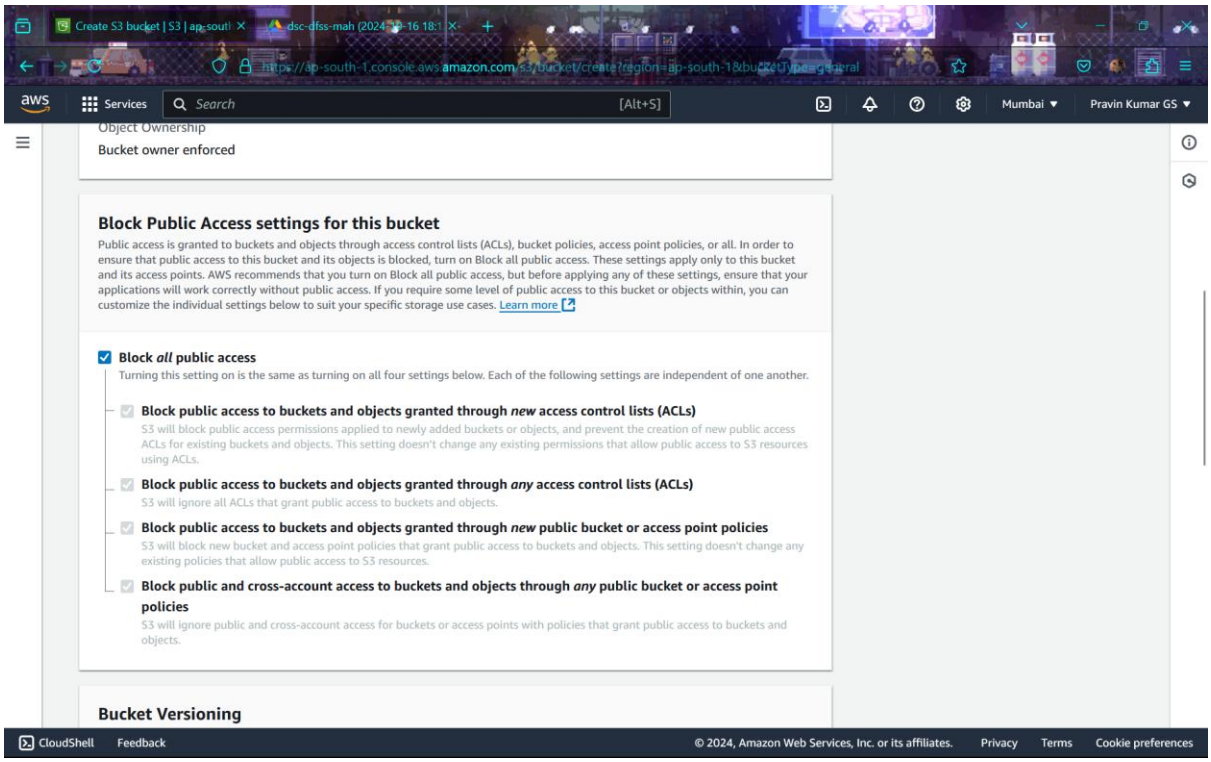

**STEP 6:** You will be directed to creating bucket page fill the details.



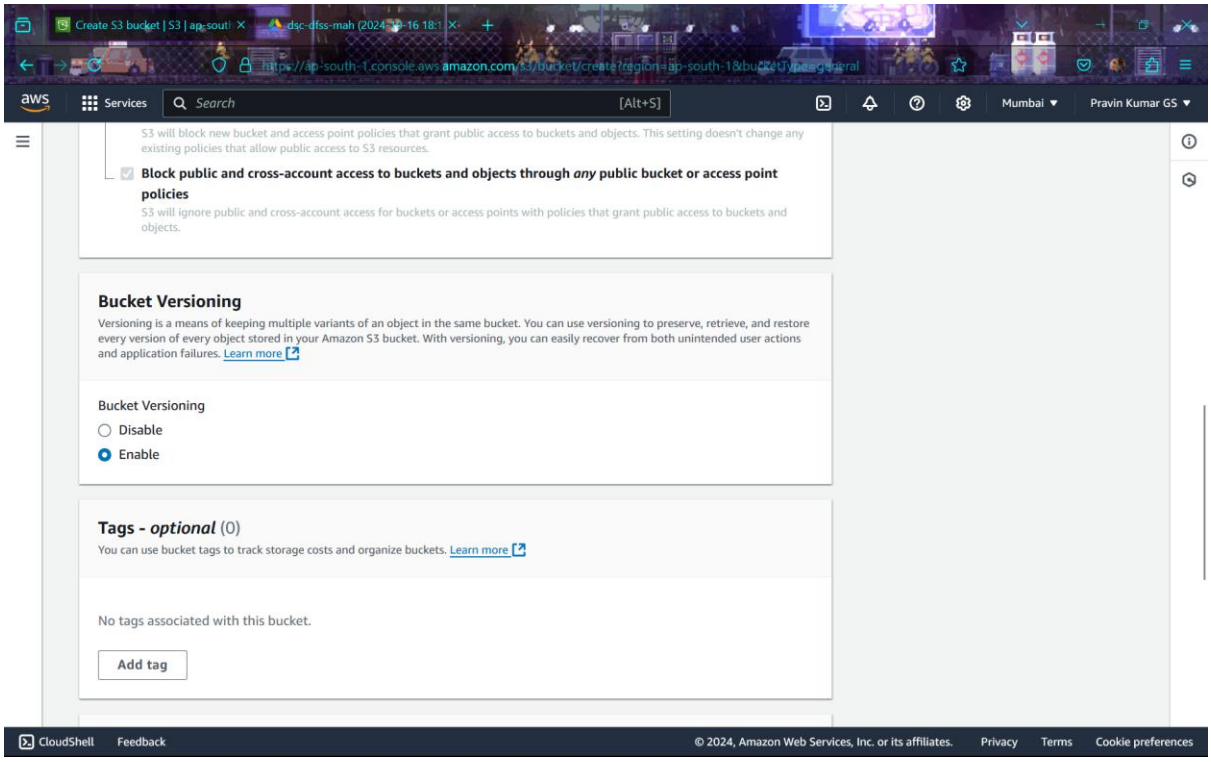
**STEP 7:** Now, click the feature of block the public access.

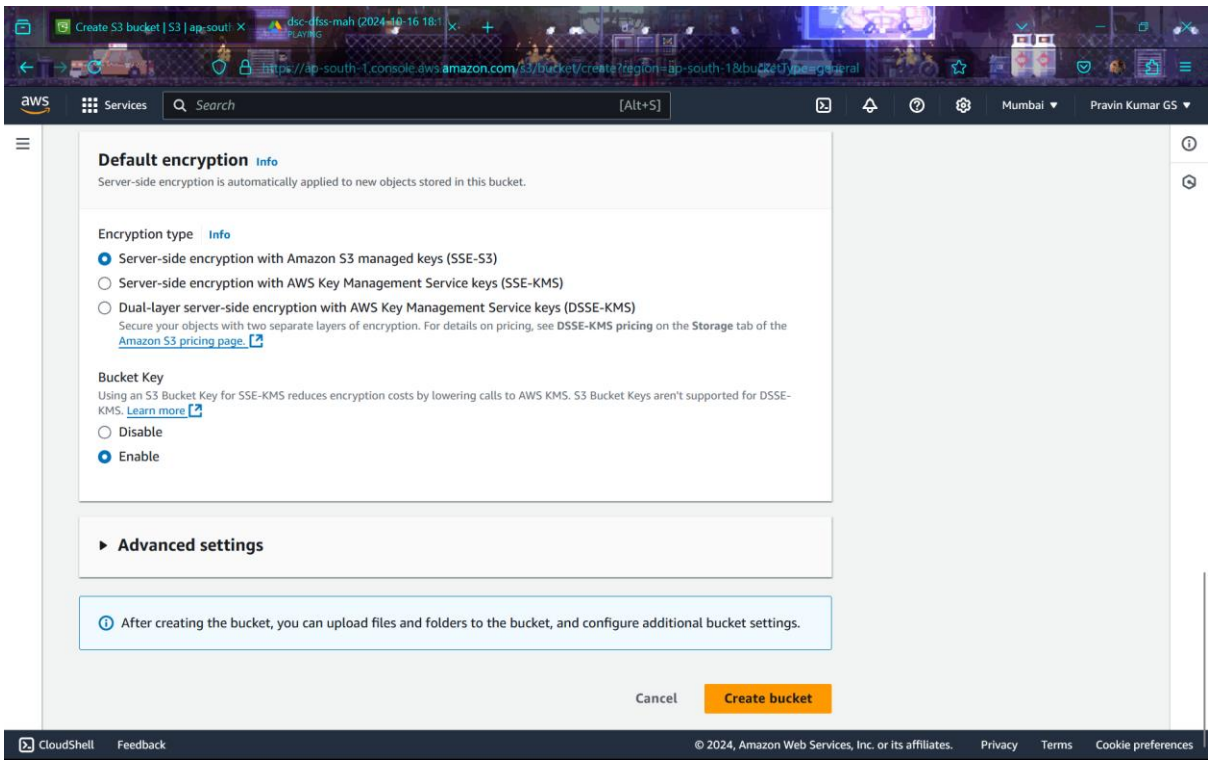


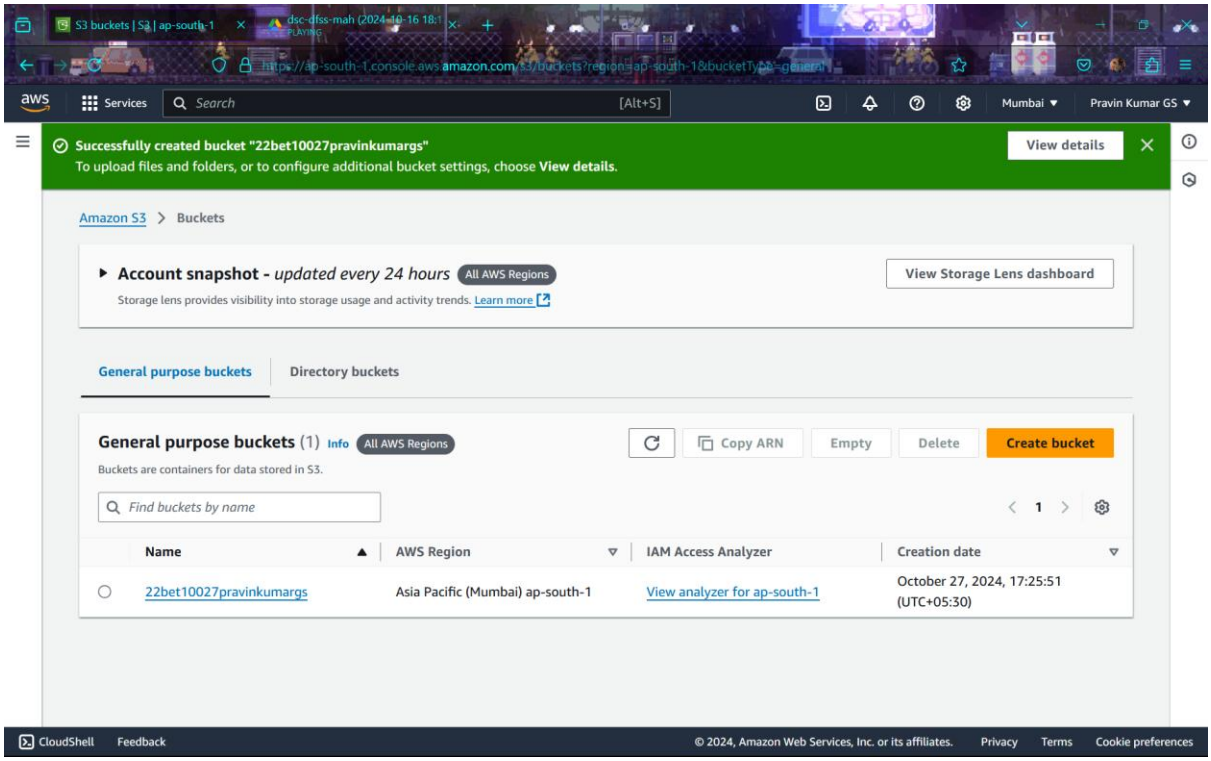

**STEP 8:** Click create bucket for creating the bucket.



**STEP 9:** Yaay!! You have successfully created the bucket.

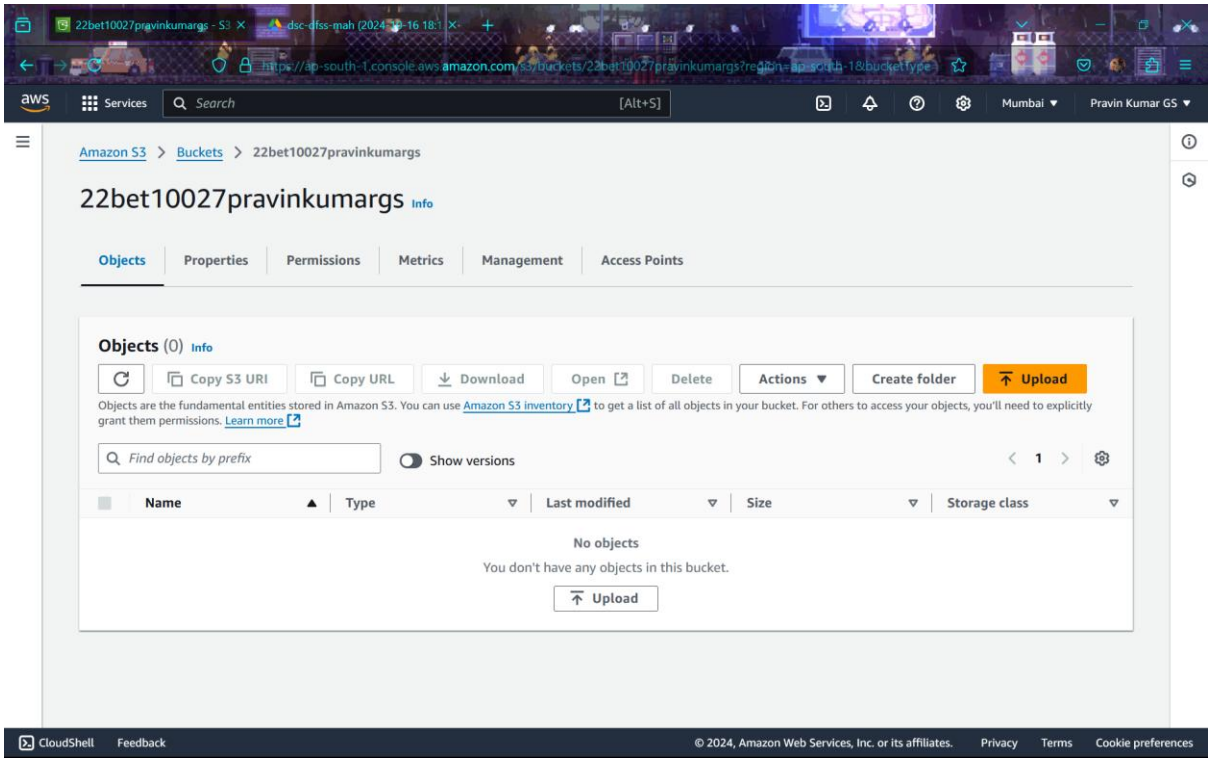


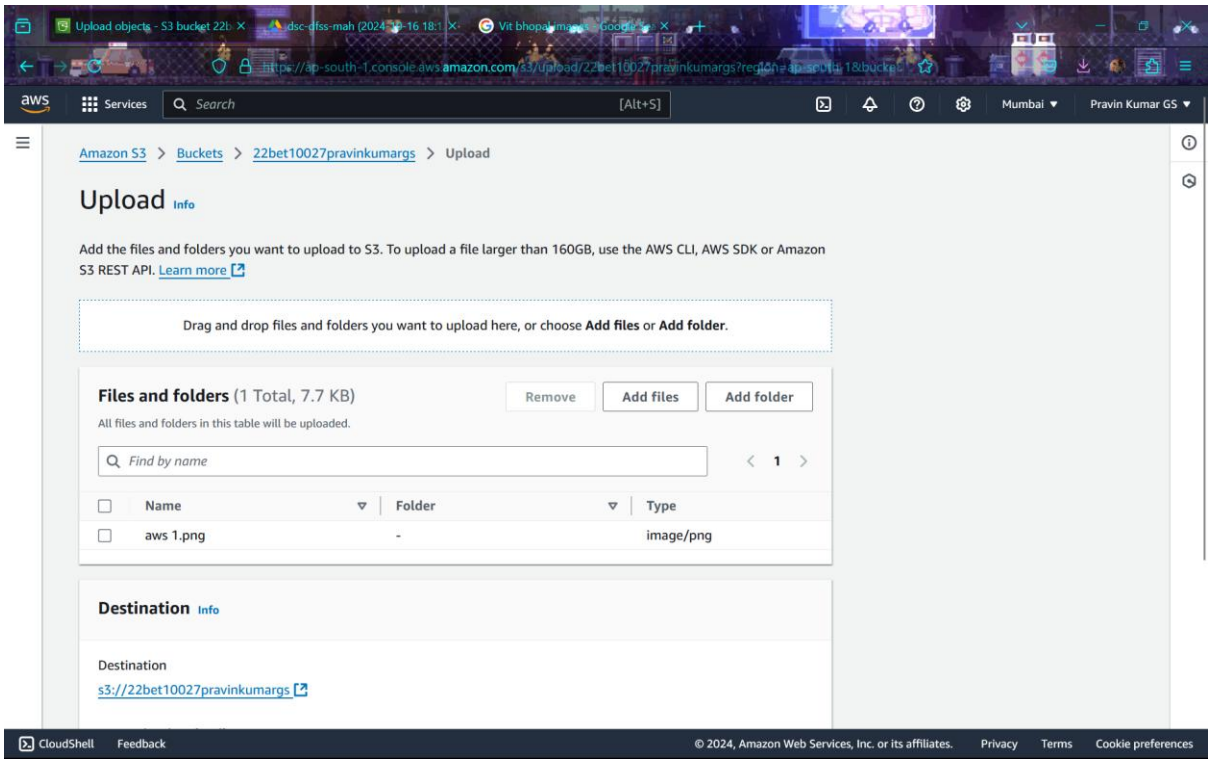



**STEP 10:** Now press the created bucket which is 22BET10027pravinkumargs and press upload button for uploading the file.

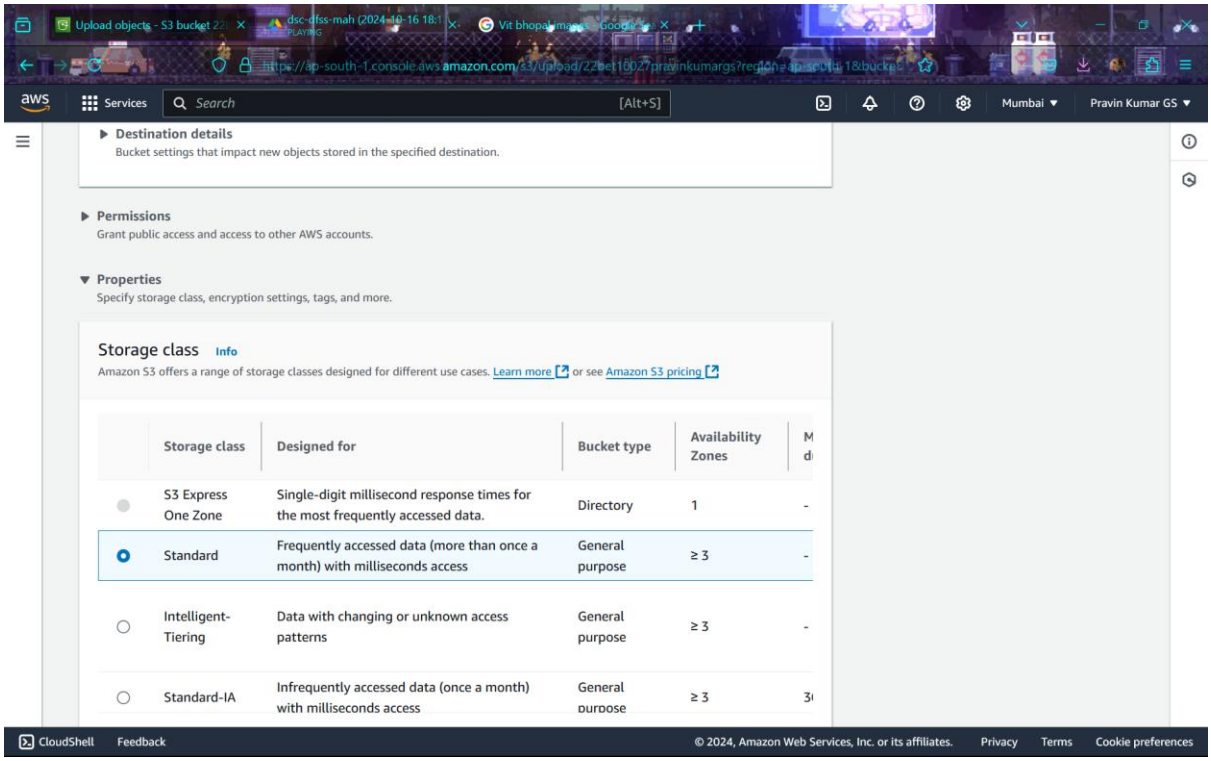
**STEP 11:** Press add files for inserting new files.



**STEP 12:** It will be redirecting you to File Explorer, where all your files will be stored in different locations, you can select your file. Here, I have uploaded a file name in the name of **aws 1.png**.



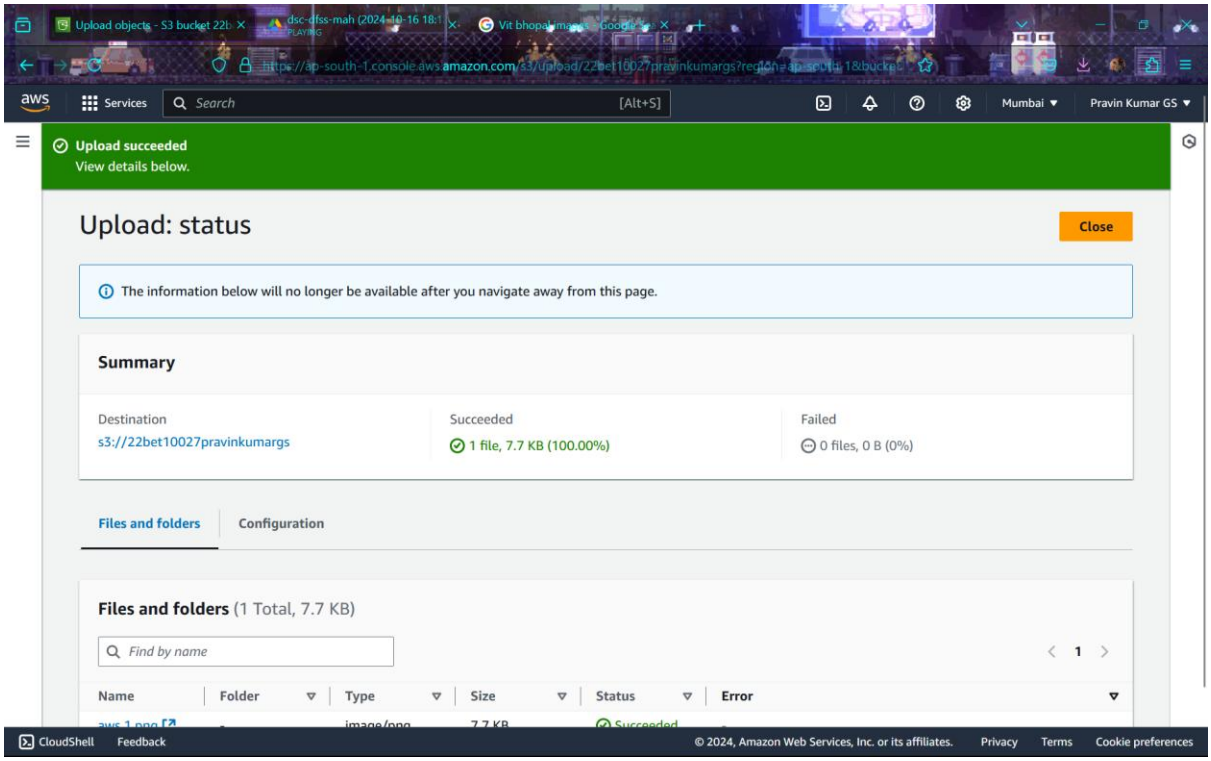

**STEP 14:** Once you upload the file, then scroll down for storage class and select standard option.




**STEP 15:** Scroll down and go for Server-side encryption and opt for Don’t specify an encryption key, and follow the image instructions and customize the bucket.

**STEP 16:** After customizing the bucket, click on the upload button for uploading the bucket.

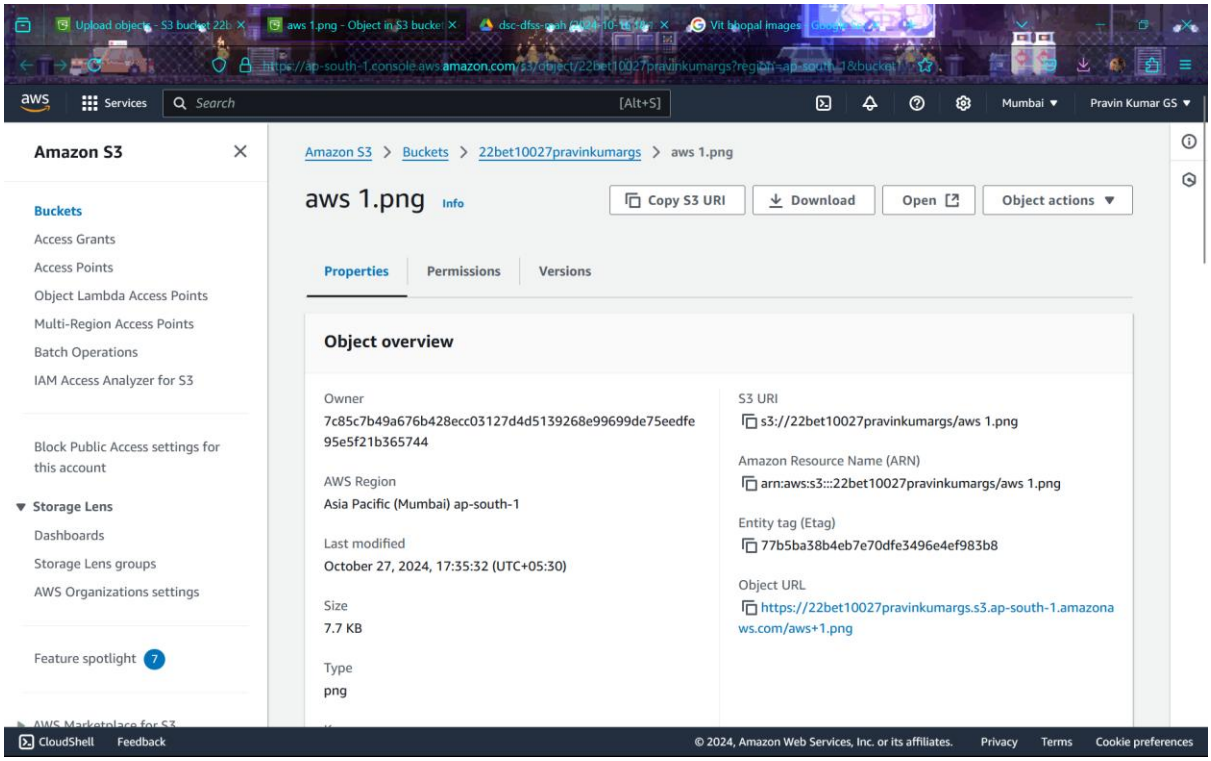
**STEP 17:** Yaay!! Successfully you have created a bucket.




**STEP 18:** Now you see a file under Files and Folders option, a file named as aws bucket pic, which we have uploaded it in the Step 12.

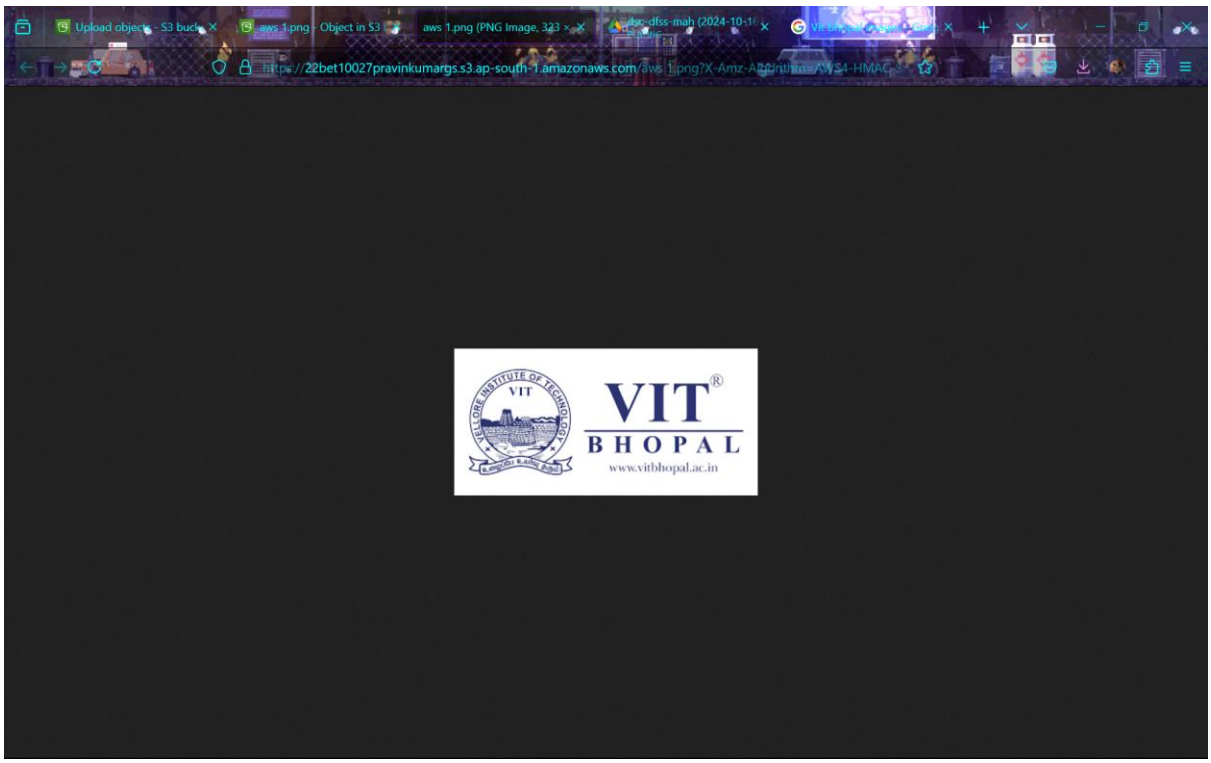
**STEP 19:** After clicking on the file, it be directed to its properties.

**STEP 20:** Click on the open function, which will be opening in a new tab.

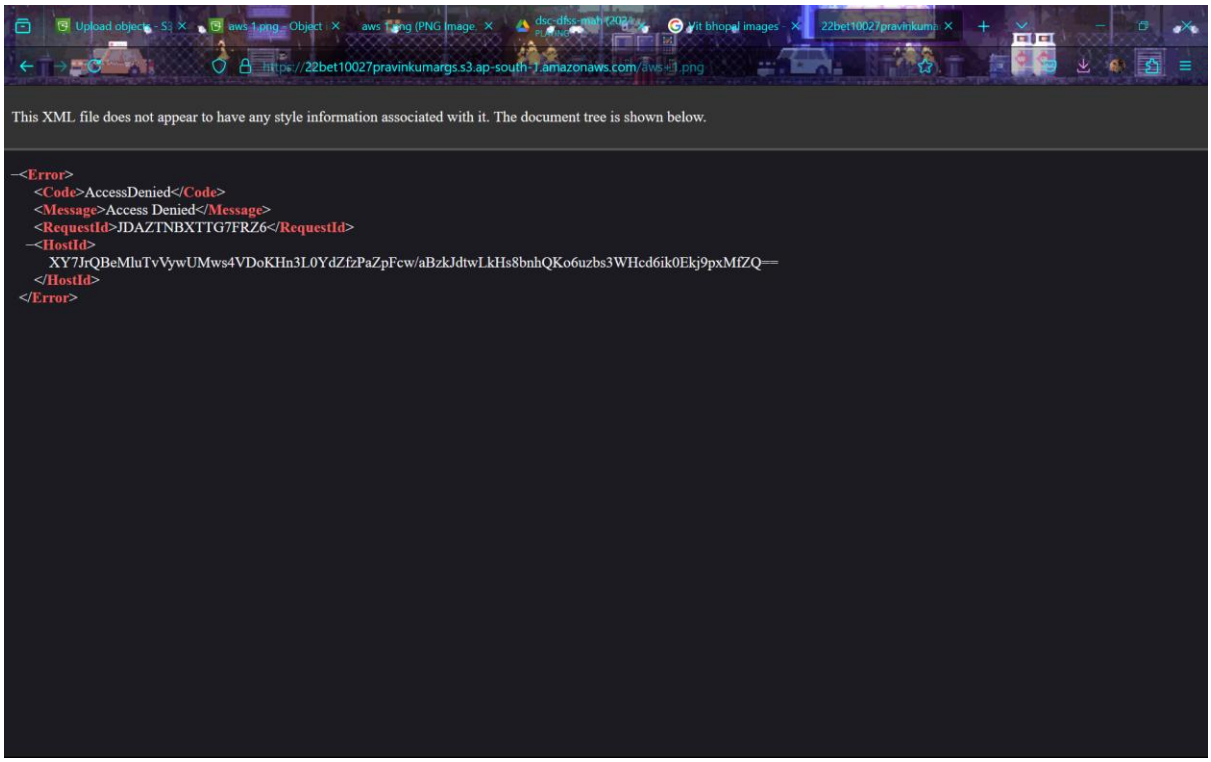



**STEP 21**: The uploaded file is opened in a new tab and this is the picture.

**STEP 22:** Now again go to properties section and copy the url for sharing with someone.

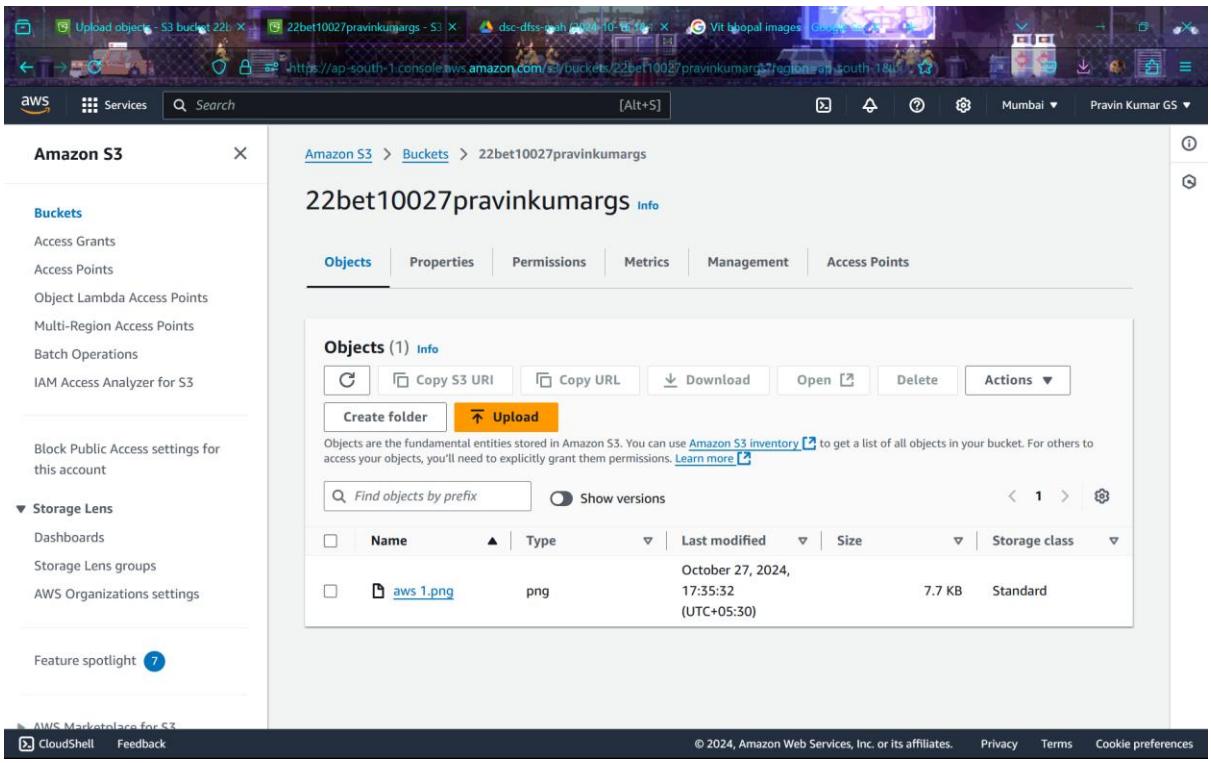


**STEP 23:** It wont open as we didn't give access to public, the bucket was created as private.



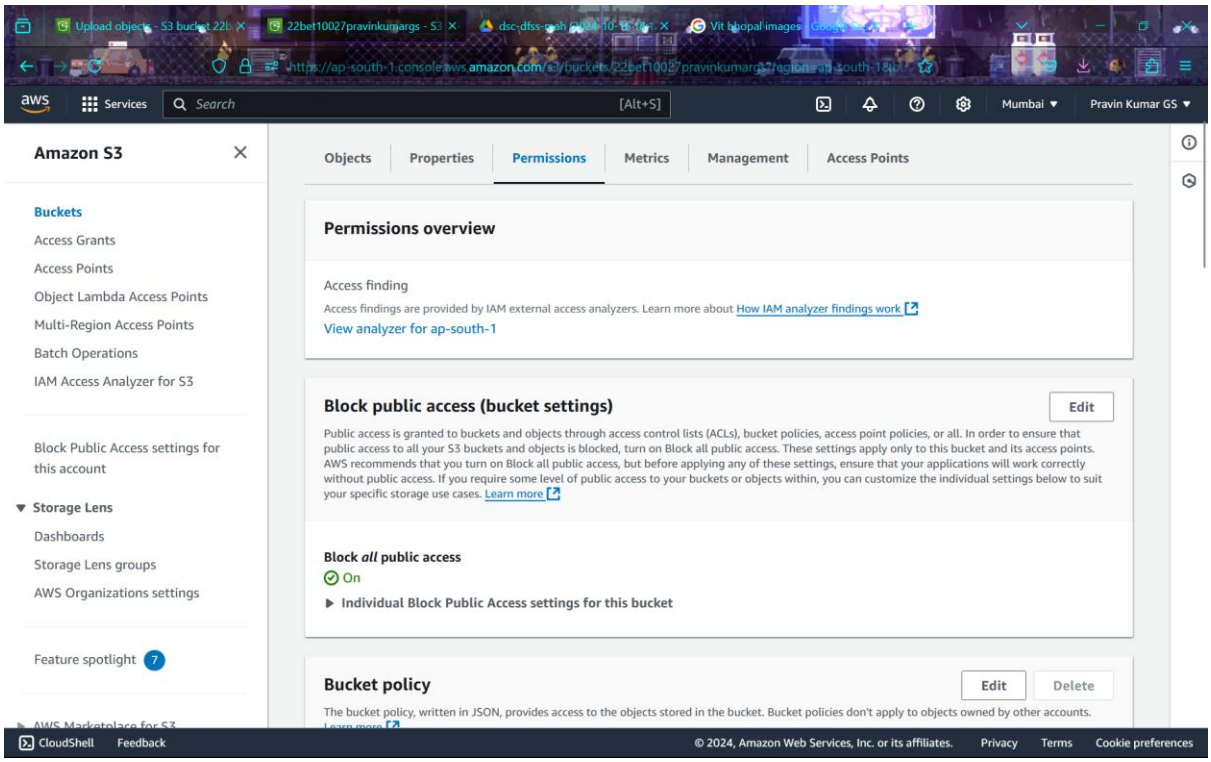

**STEP 24:** Now go to buckets, and change the settings from private to public.

**STEP 25:** Click on the bucket which was created in the name of 22bet10027pravinkumargs.

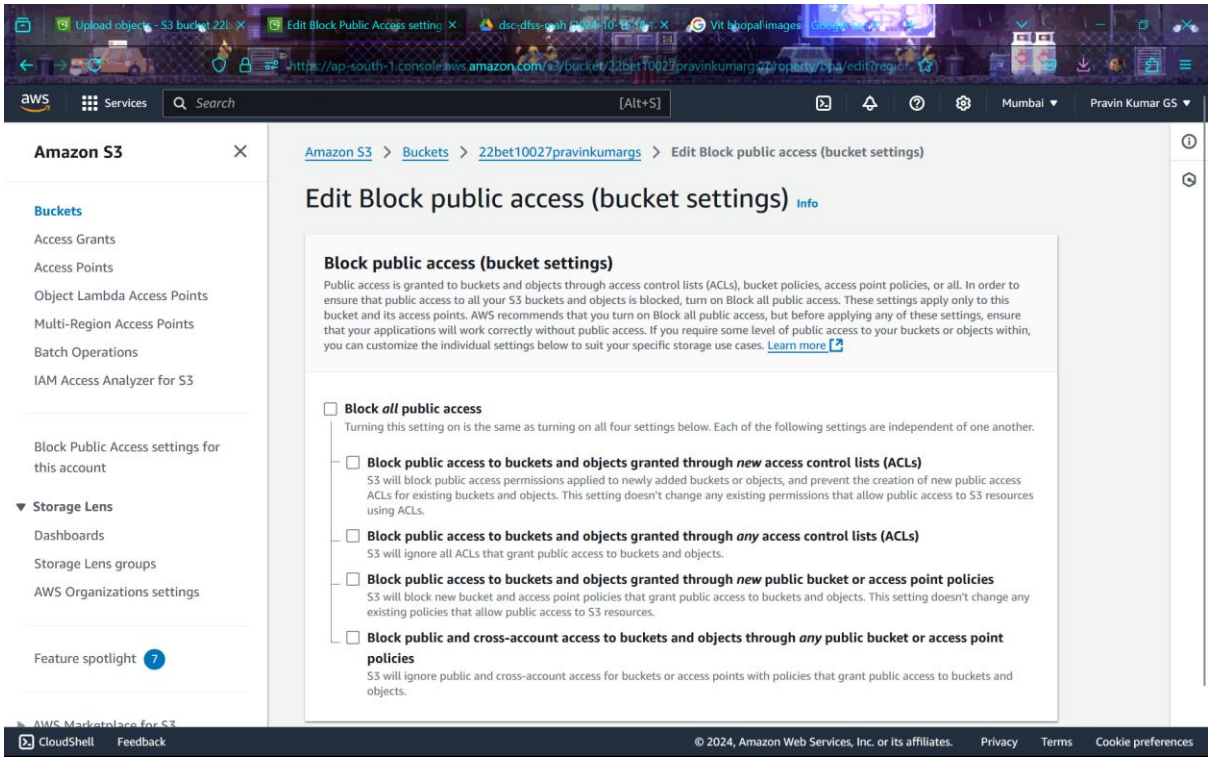


**STEP 26:** You will be directed to this page and select the permissions for giving access to public.

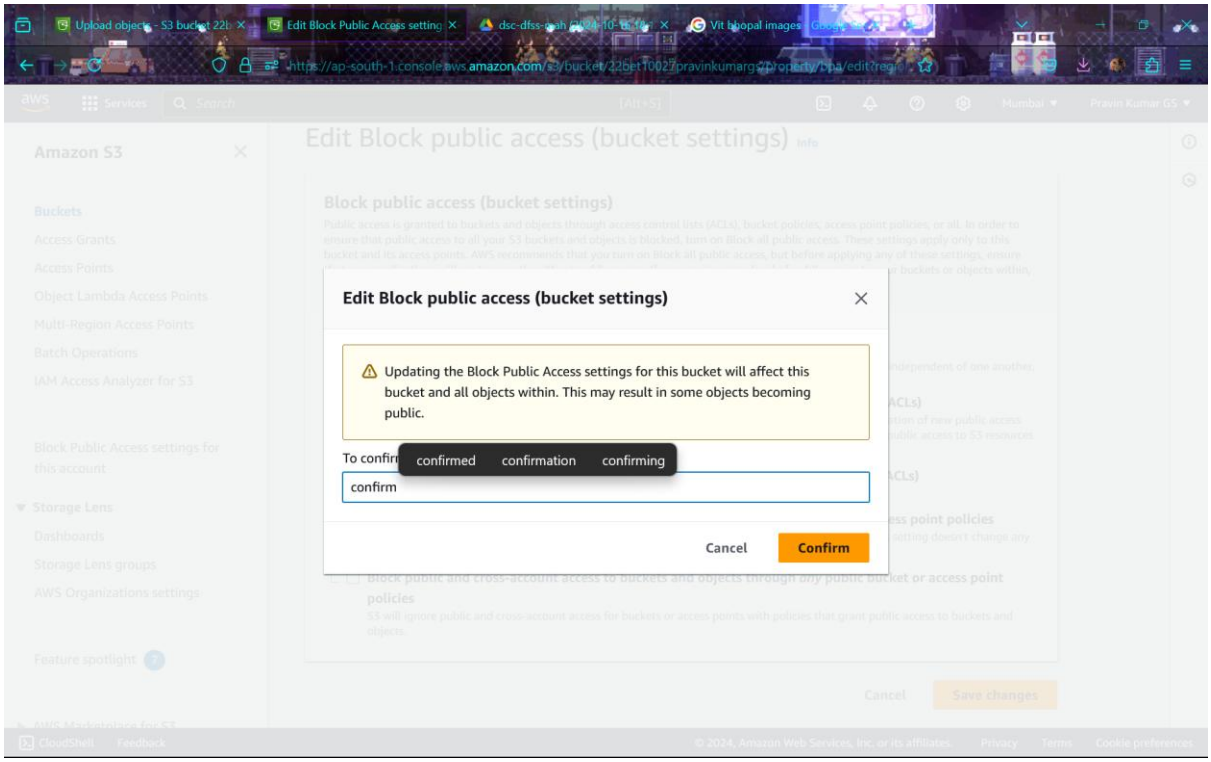
**STEP 27:** Go to edit feature where the Block public access is in On.




**STEP 28:** Deselect all the ticks in this step for giving access to public and press save changes option.

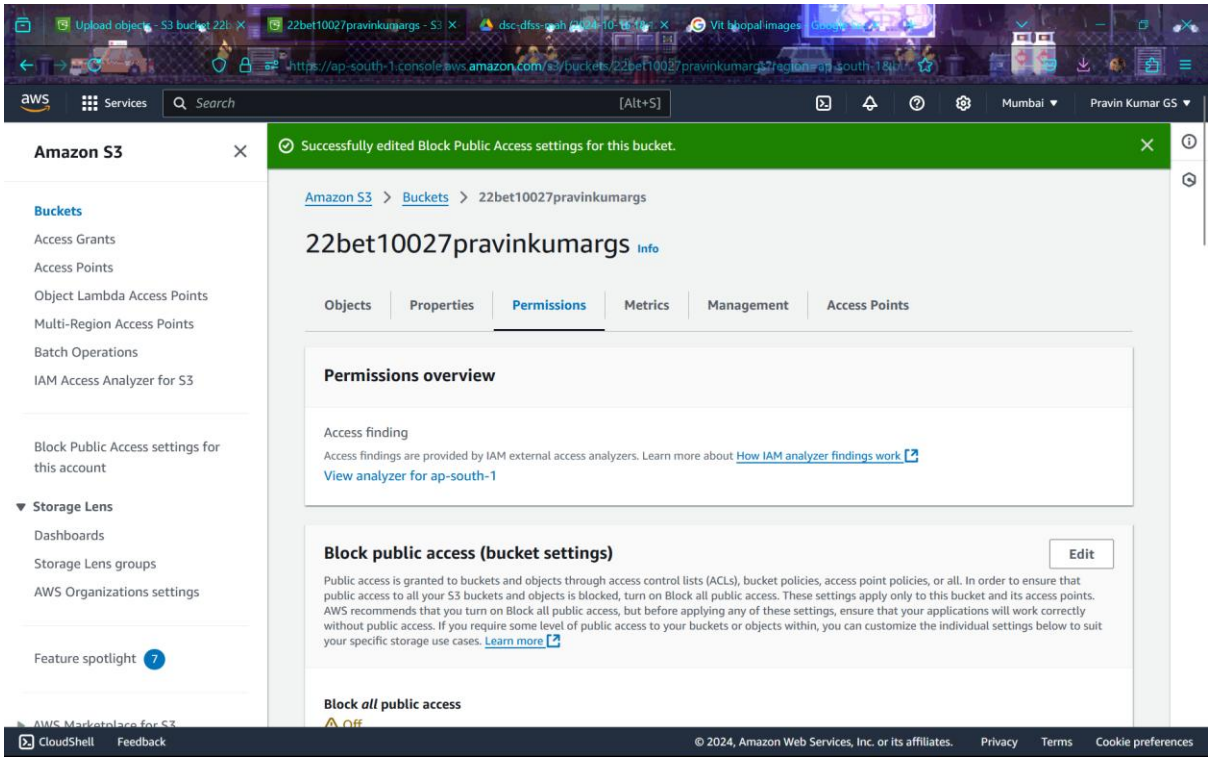


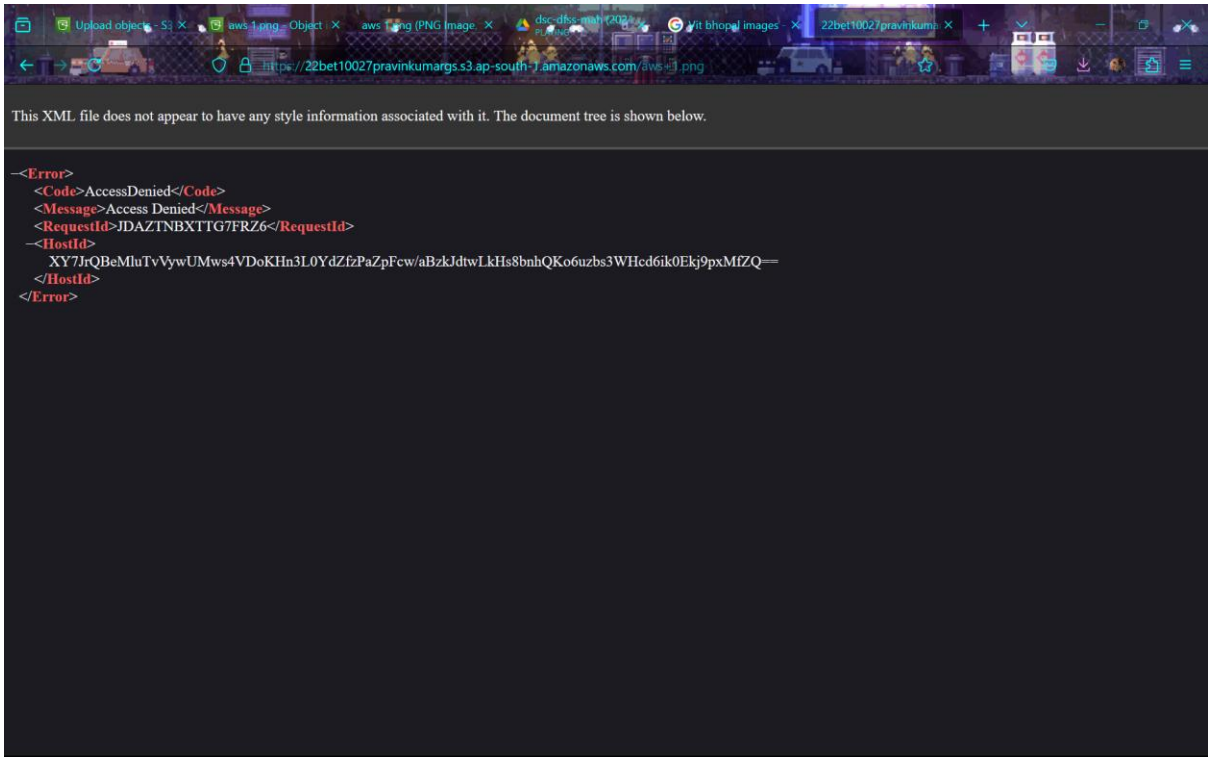

**STEP 29:** After saving the changes, type delete for confirming the changes.



**STEP 30:** Yaay!! Successfully completed the change of the access to the public access from private access.

**STEP 31:** Go to bucket policy and select edit option.

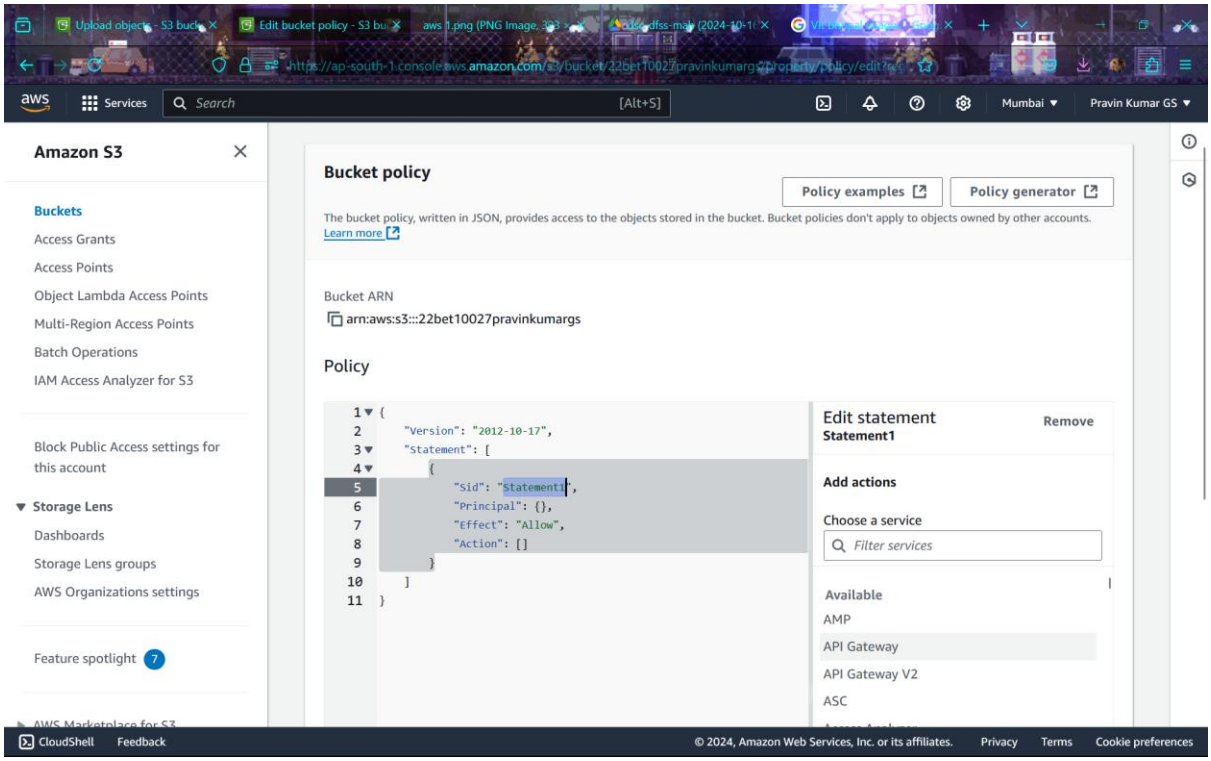





**STEP 32:** Now got to Add new statement.

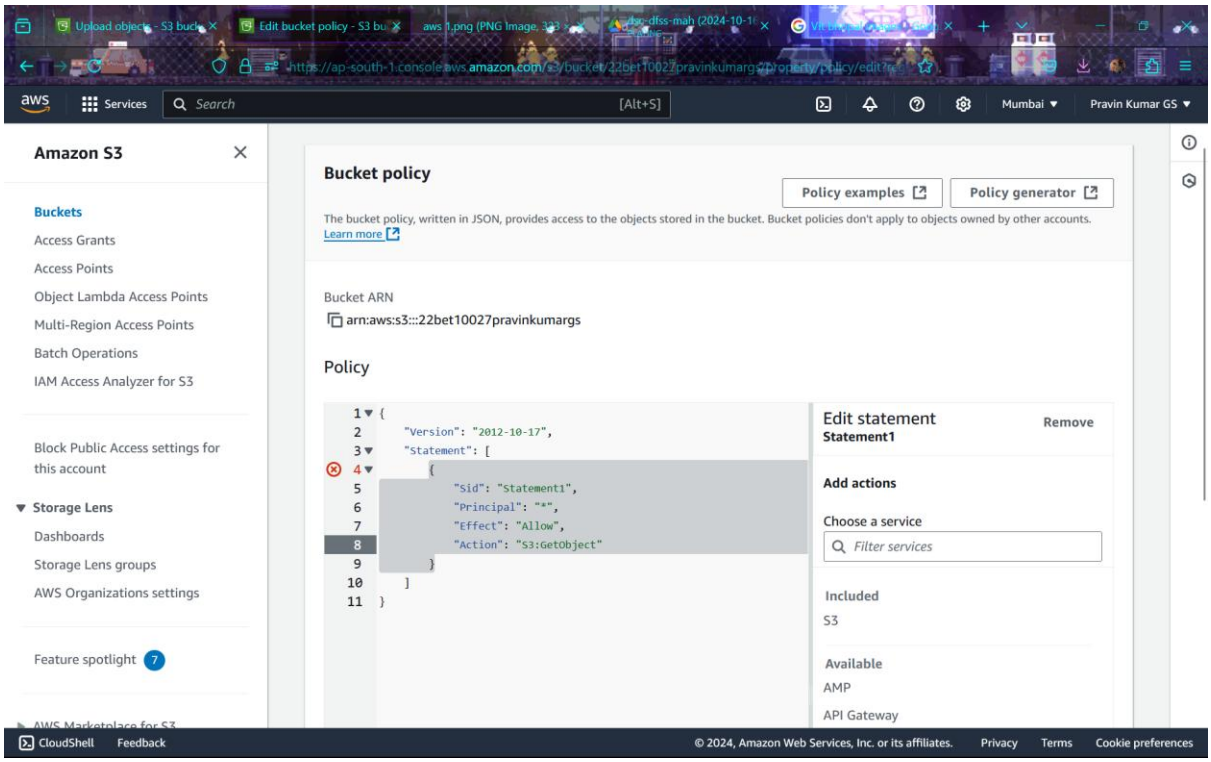
**STEP 33:** This is the default code.

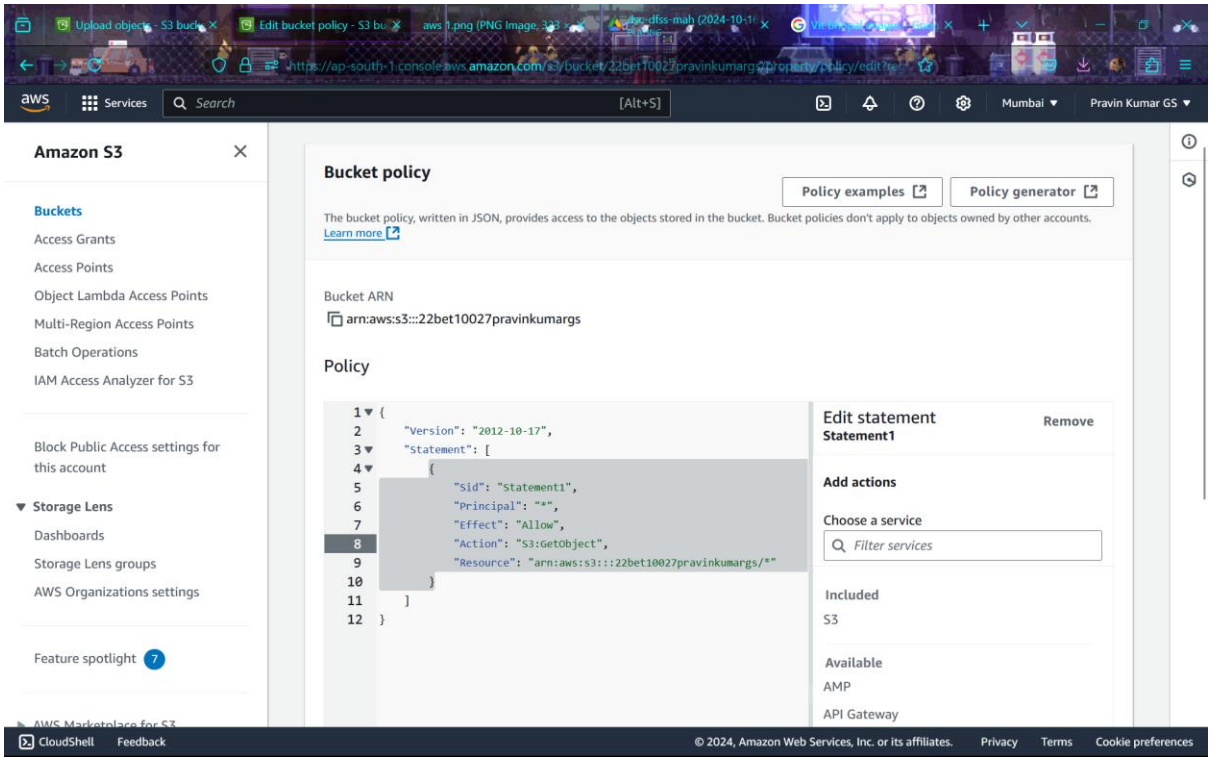
**STEP 34:** Edit the statement as below.



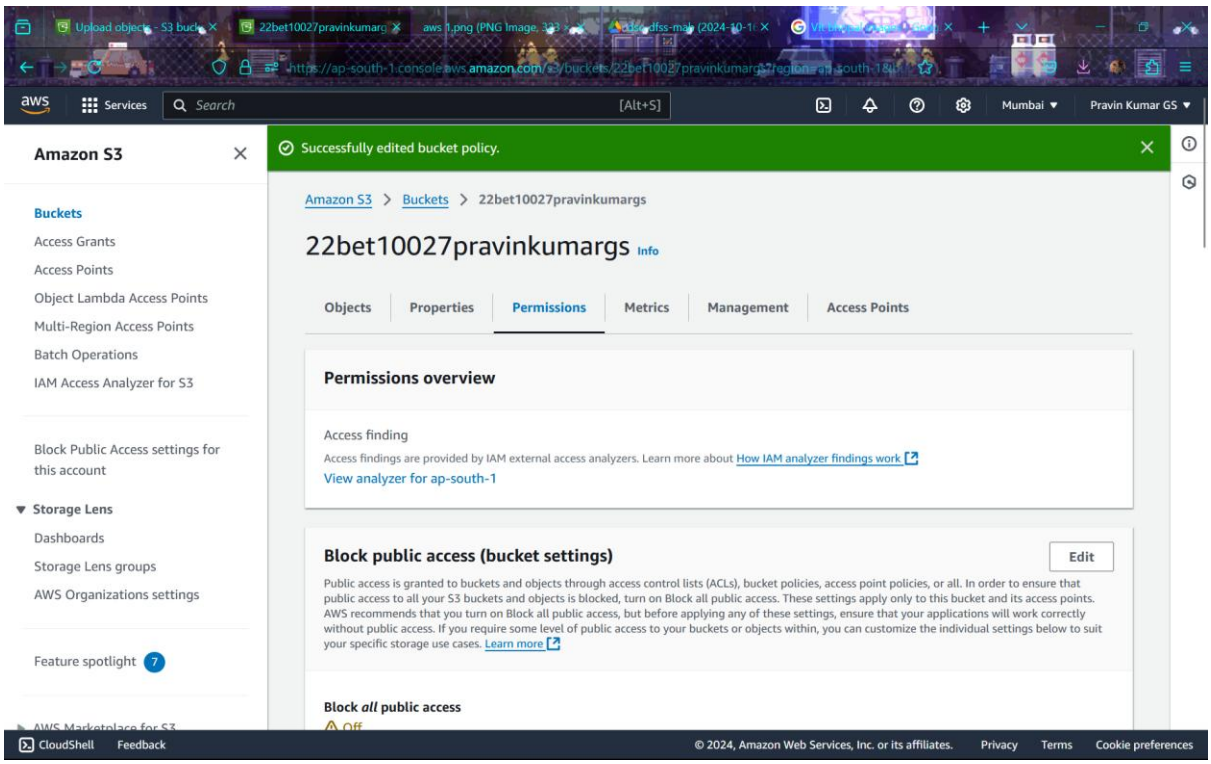

**STEP 35:** Copy the bucket arn and paste it in the resource row.

**STEP 36:** Type the following code and save the changes

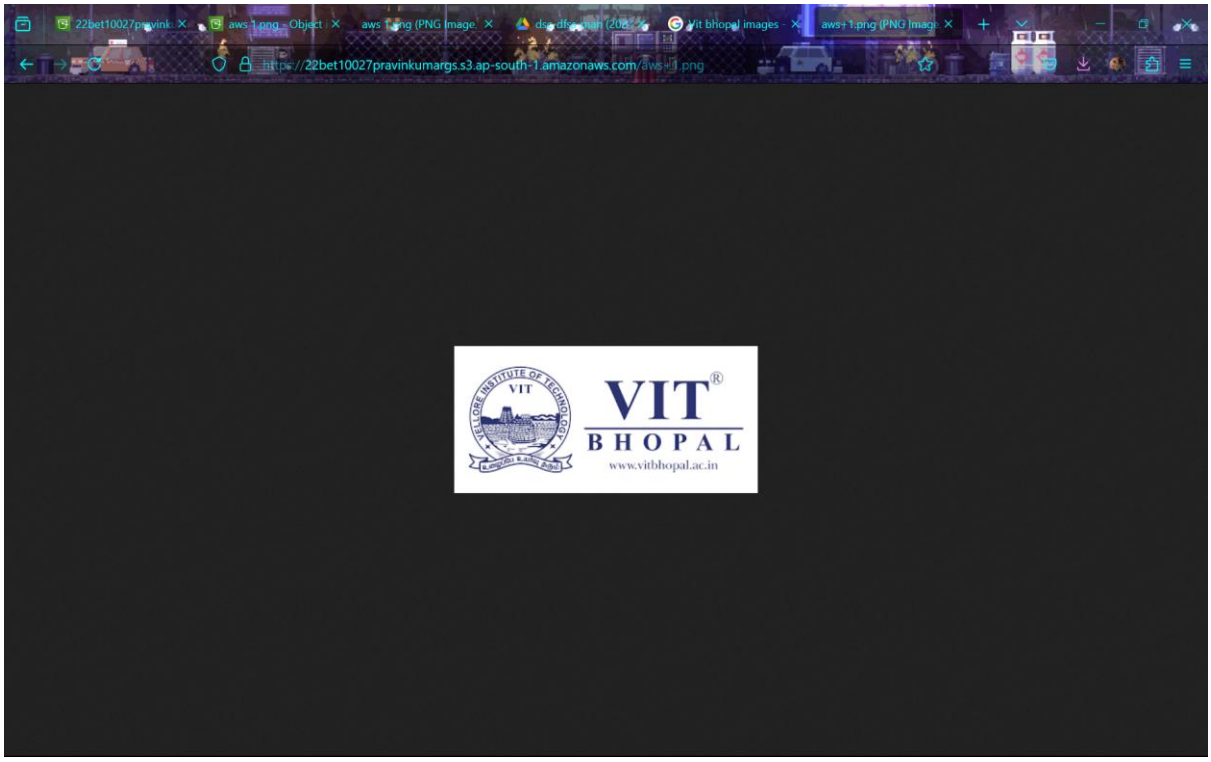





**STEP 37:** Yaay!! Successfully completed the changes and you can see the Block all the public access as turned off.



**STEP 38:** Now with the copied url, refresh the page you can see the image, as it is changed to public access you have access to use it.



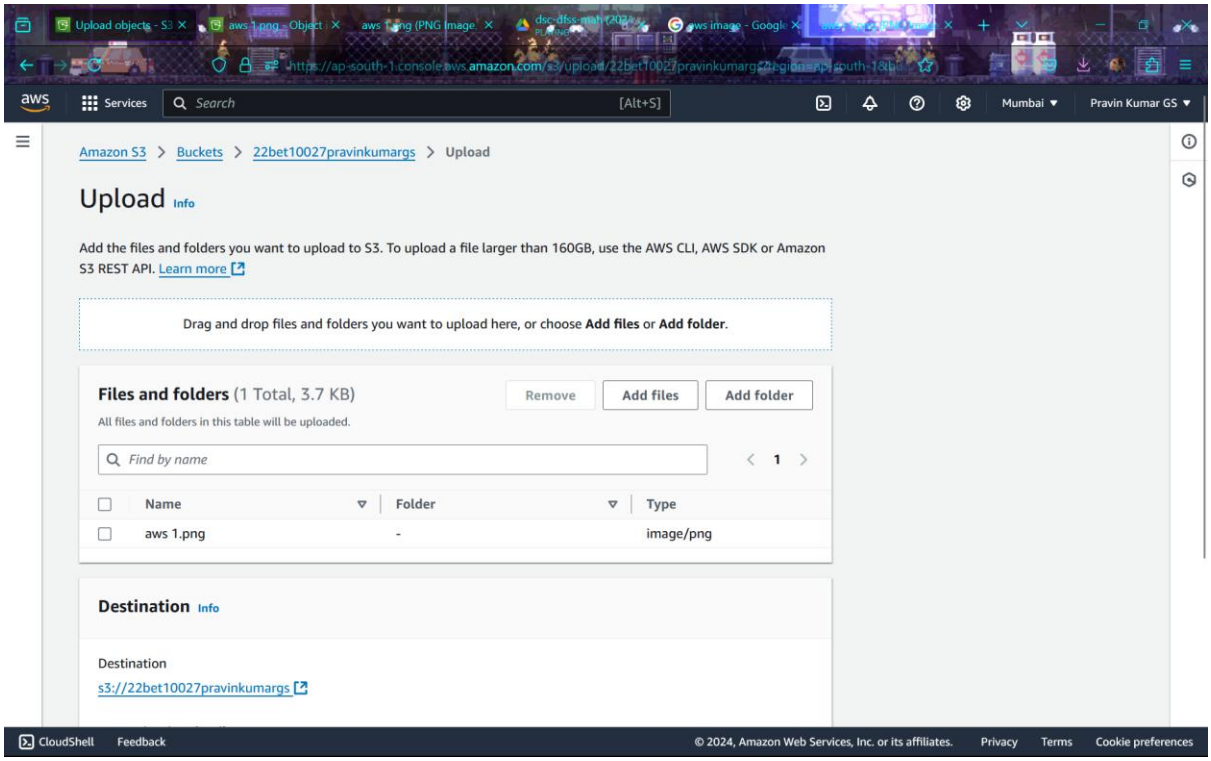

**STEP 39:** Now again press the bucket which is 22BET10027 and press upload button for uploading the file.

**STEP 40:** Click on the upload option and upload the file from your device.

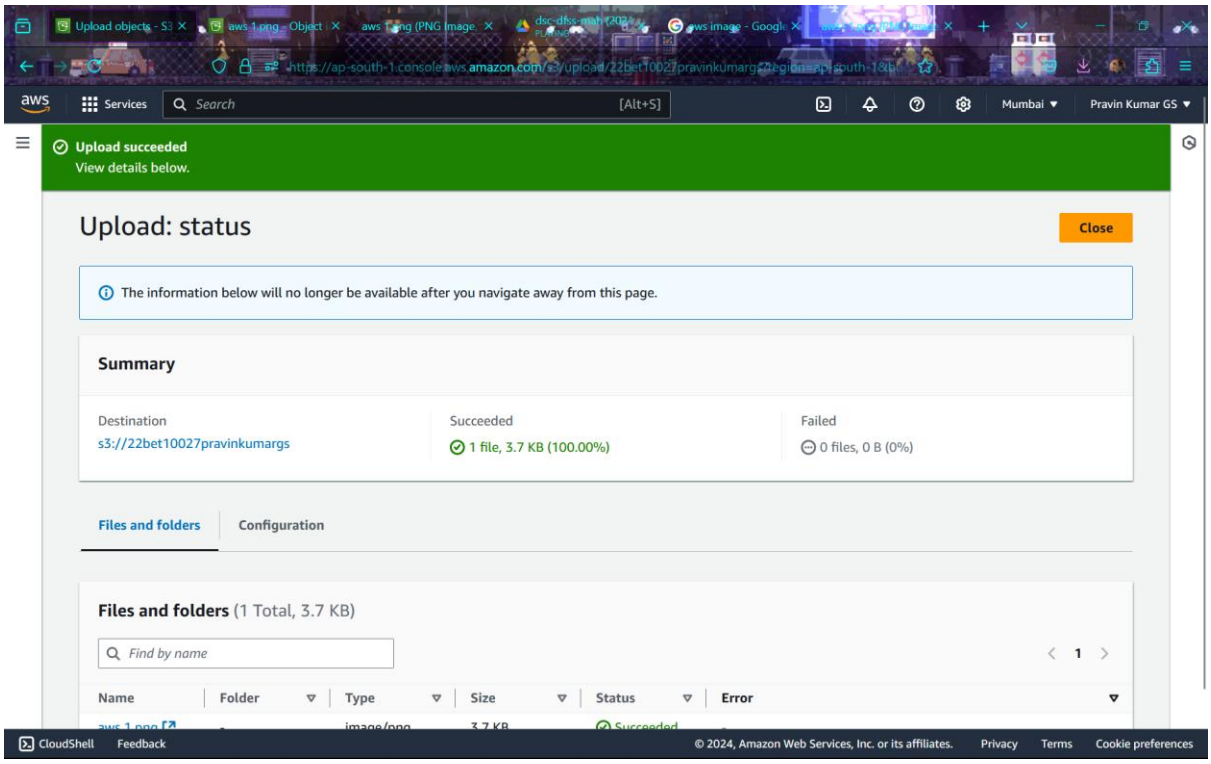
**STEP 41**: Already we have stored one file, now after changing the file name with the same pic and the format click upload.

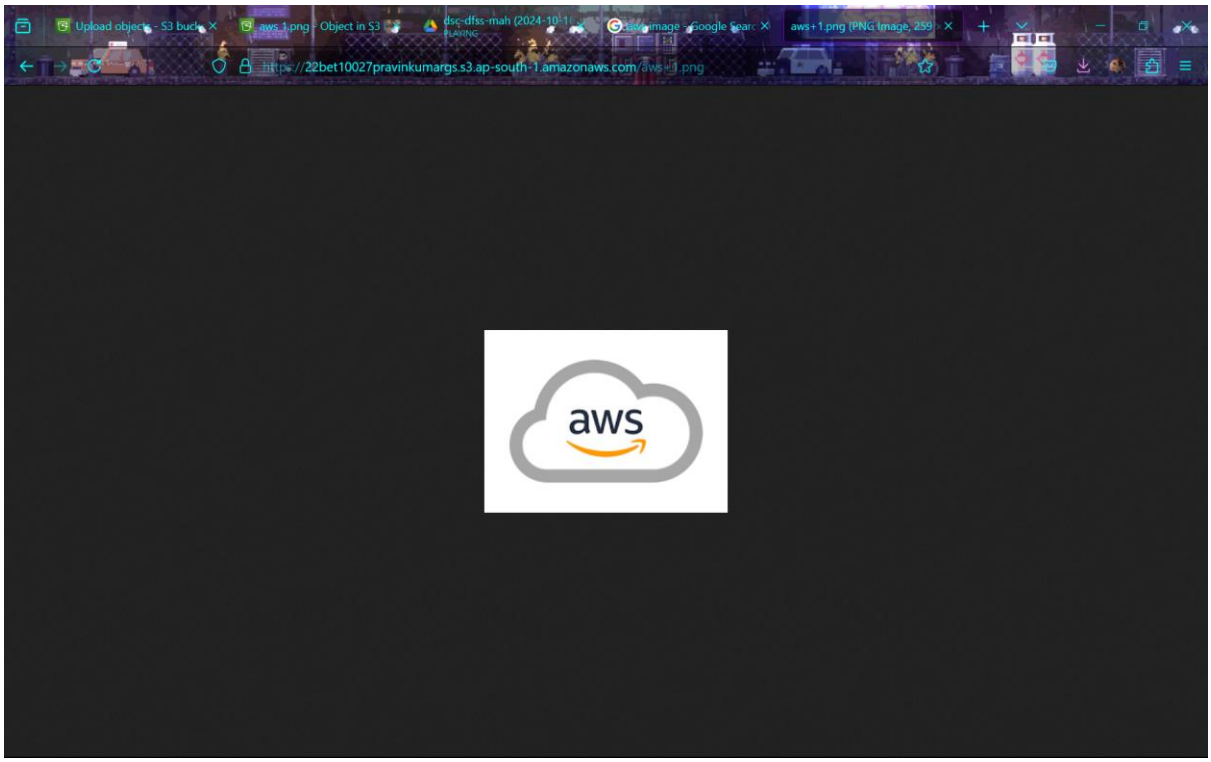
**STEP 42:** Select the file aws bucket pic which in the png format.

**STEP 43:** Once you upload the file, click on the upload option.




**STEP 44:** Yaay!! Successfully you have uploaded the file.






**STEP 45:** Click on the bucket which is saved as 22bet10027pravinkumargs.

**STEP 46:** Go into the object which is saved as aws 1.png.

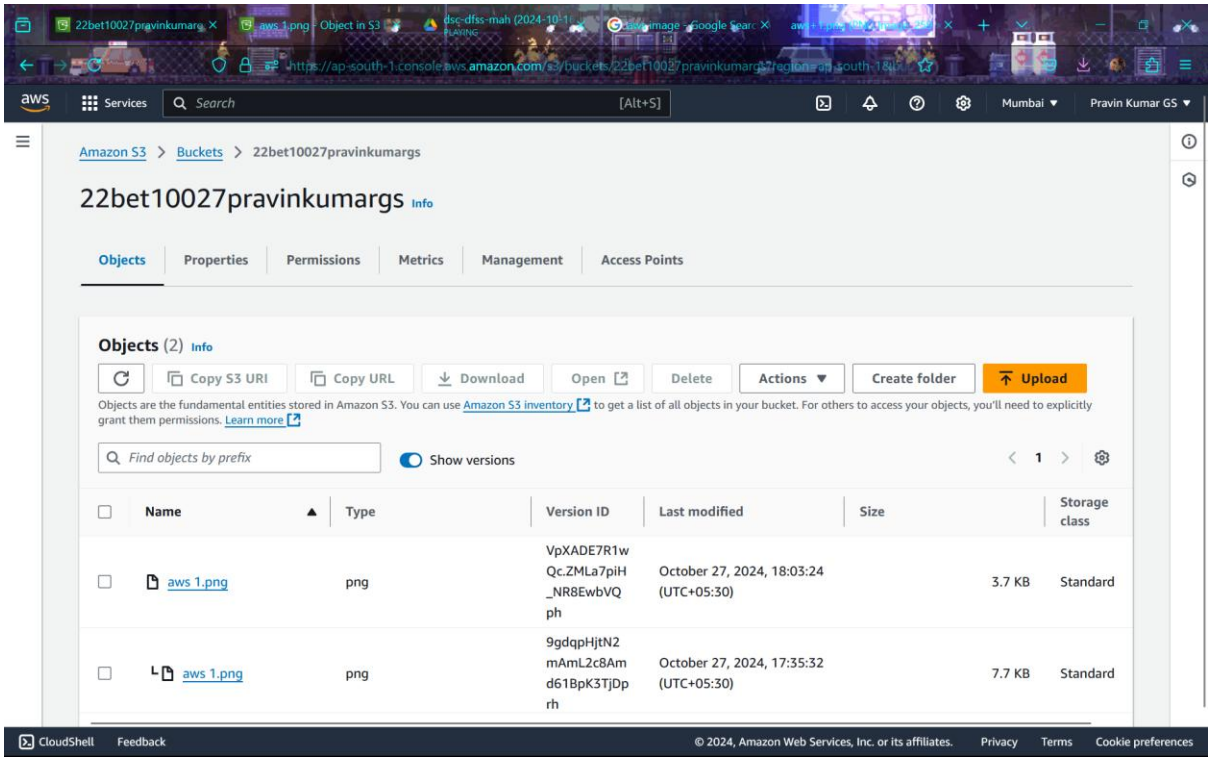
**STEP 47:** It will be redirected to properties page, go to versions.

**STEP 48:** Two versions are there of the same file name and same file format and click on the open which will be opening in new tab.

**STEP 49:** If you have noticed it, the picture has been changed once you reload the page though it's in the same file name and file format.

**STEP 50:** Click on the versions, so you can see the multiple versions of the file.

You can identify with version ids. If you upload the same file with different name, it will consider as a different file, it won't be coming under version




**STEP 51:** Now again press the bucket which is 22bet10027pravinkumargs and press upload button for uploading the file.

**STEP 52:** Click on the upload option for uploading a new file.

**STEP 53:** Upload a new file from your device.

**STEP 54**: Click on the file what you are going to upload, here we are going to upload this aws logo file.

**STEP 55:** After uploading your file, click on the upload button.

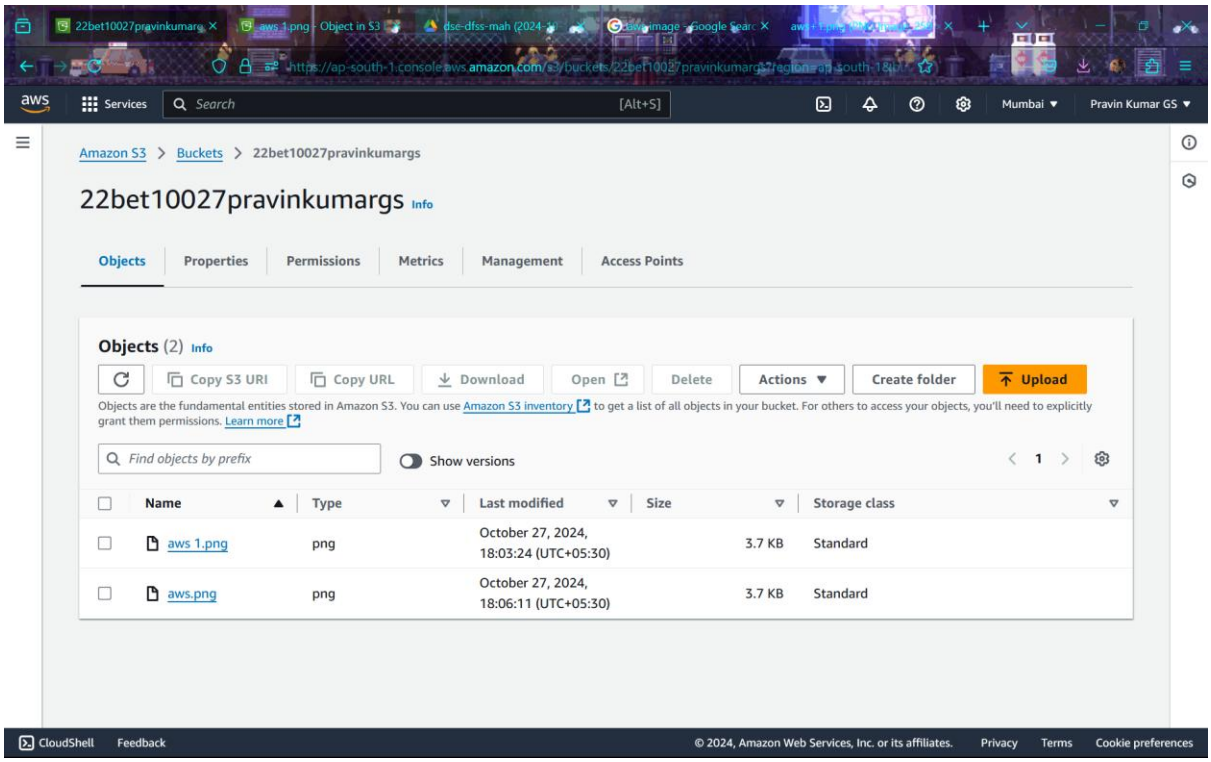
**STEP 56:** you have uploaded the file.

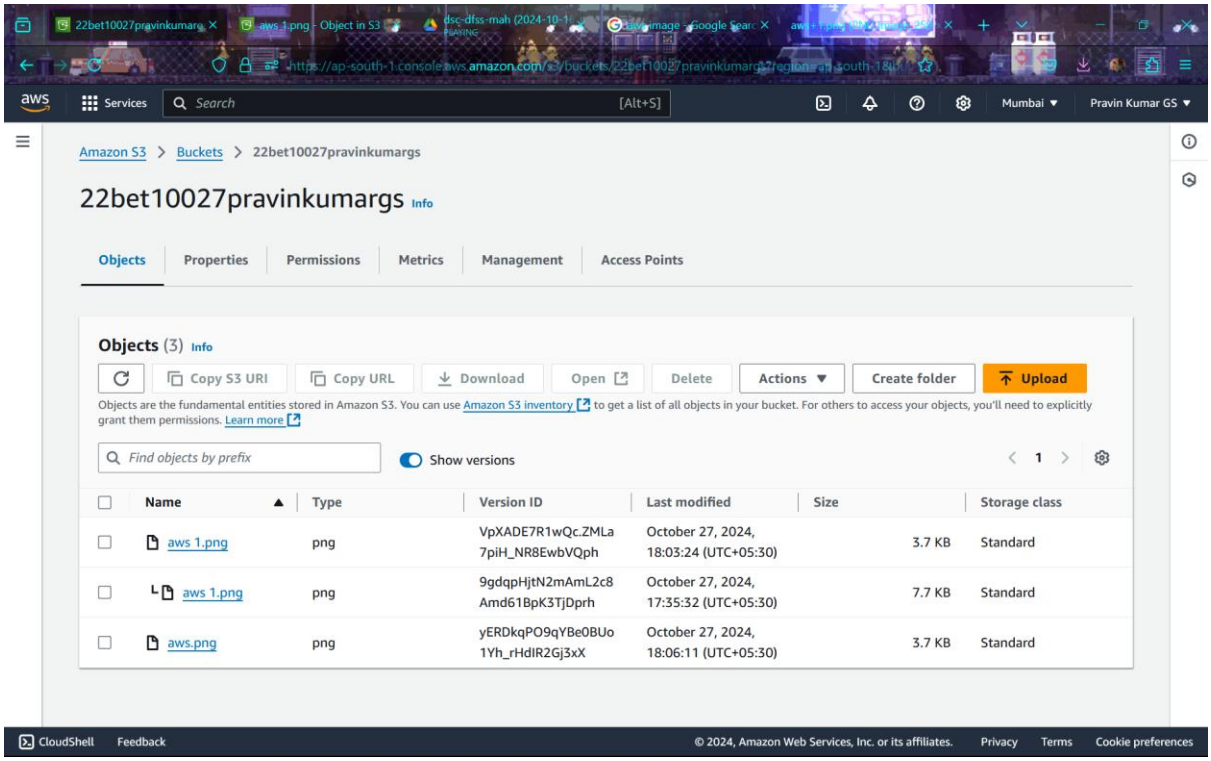
**STEP 57:** Select the file which as uploaded here, aws logo pic.png.

And open the picture, which will be opened in new tab. If you notice the picture is same though the file name is different.

**STEP 58:** Go to versions page and you can't see any versions as we have changed the file name with the same picture

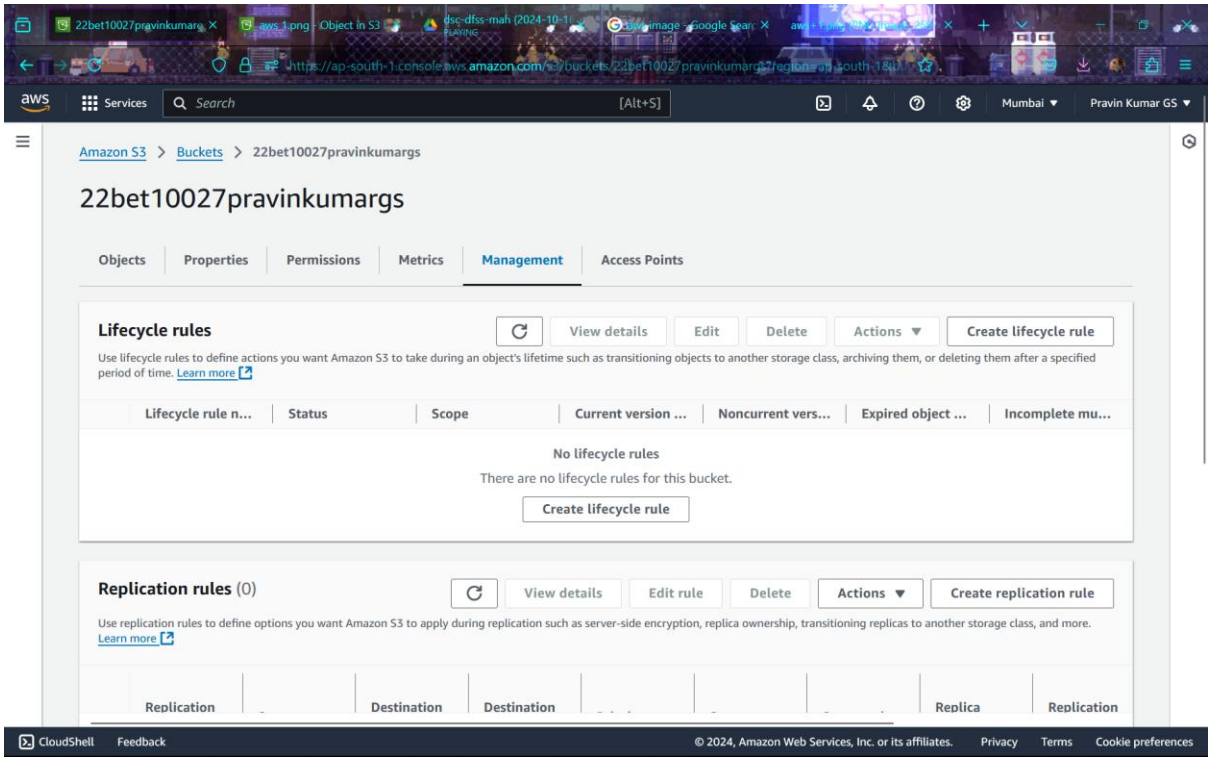
**STEP 59:** Click on the management and see the different versions.



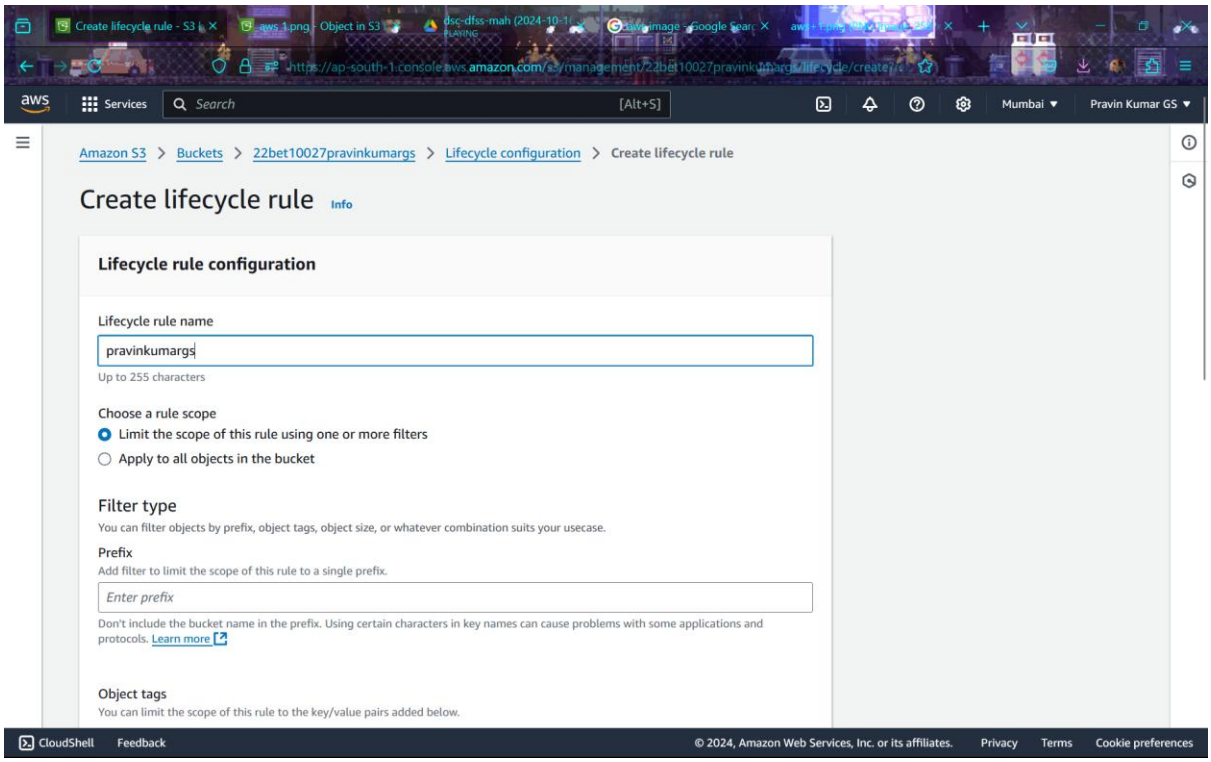



**STEP 60:** As you will be redirected to management page and press on the create life cycle.

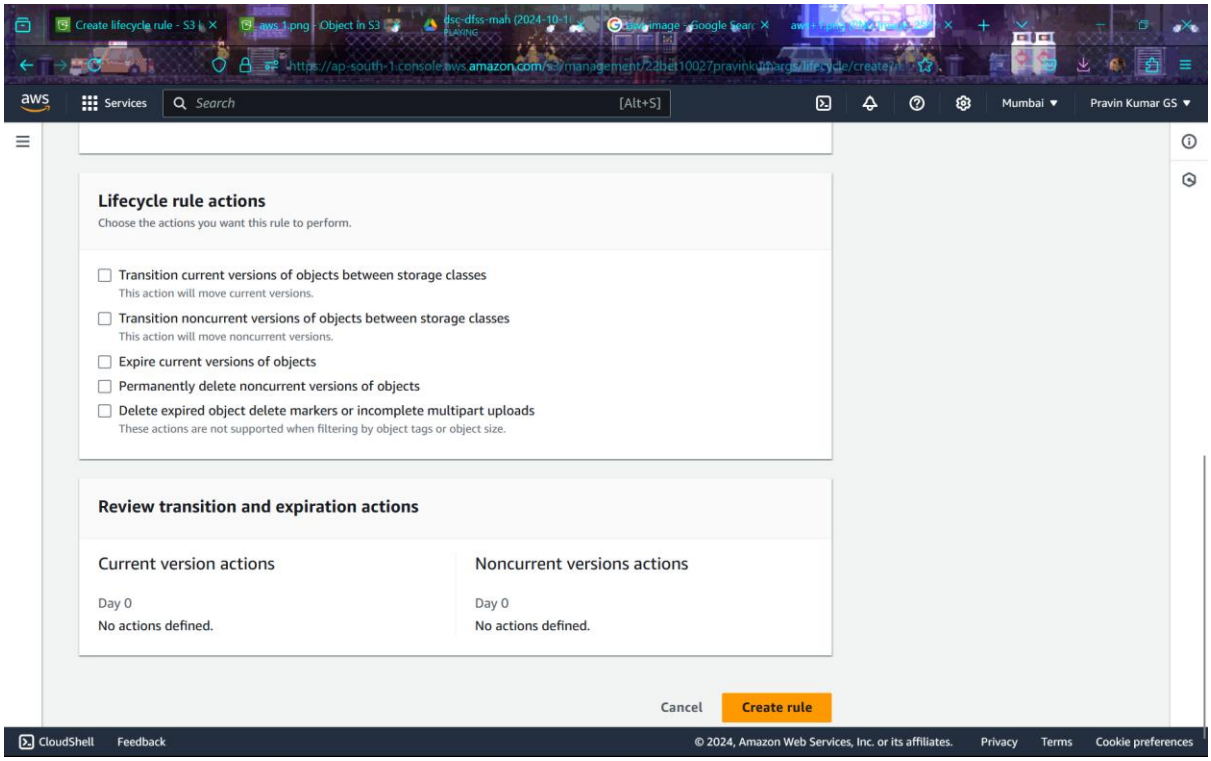
**STEP 61:** Follow the instructions and finish the creating life cycle rule.

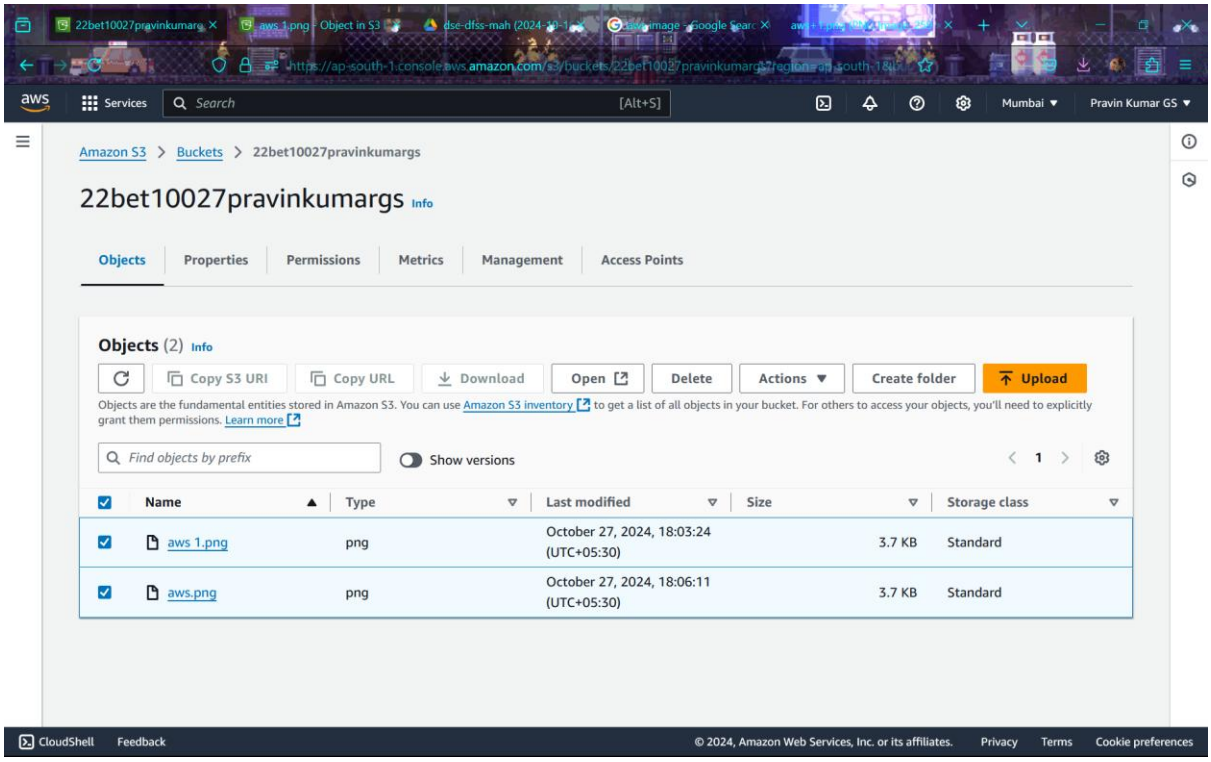


**STEP 62:** Now click on the create rule.

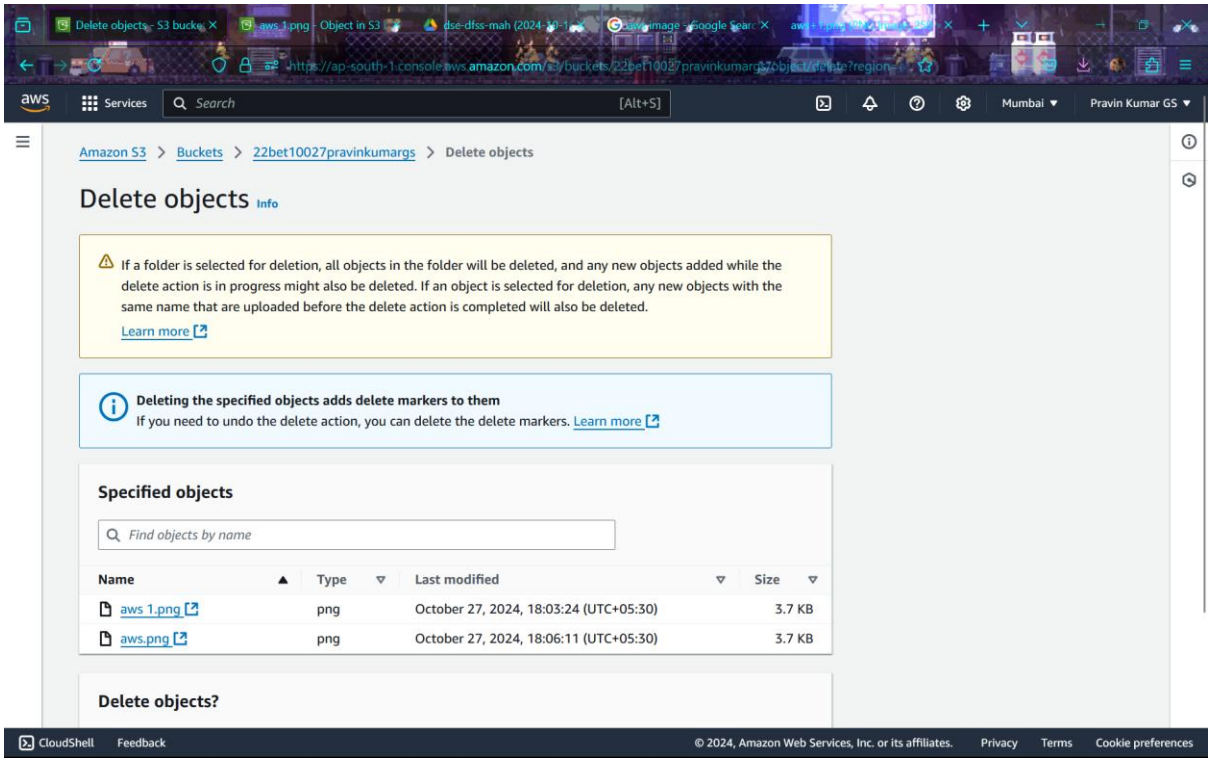


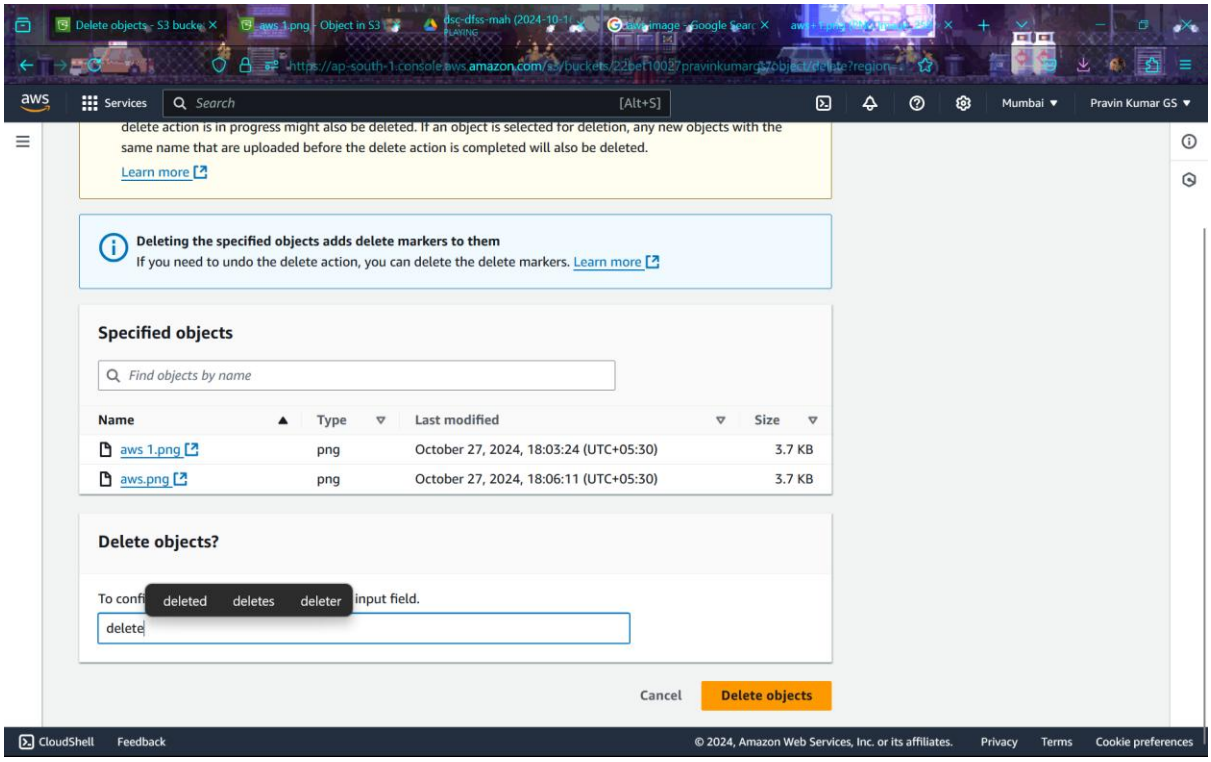

**STEP 63:** Now we are going to delete the objects which are inside in the bucket.



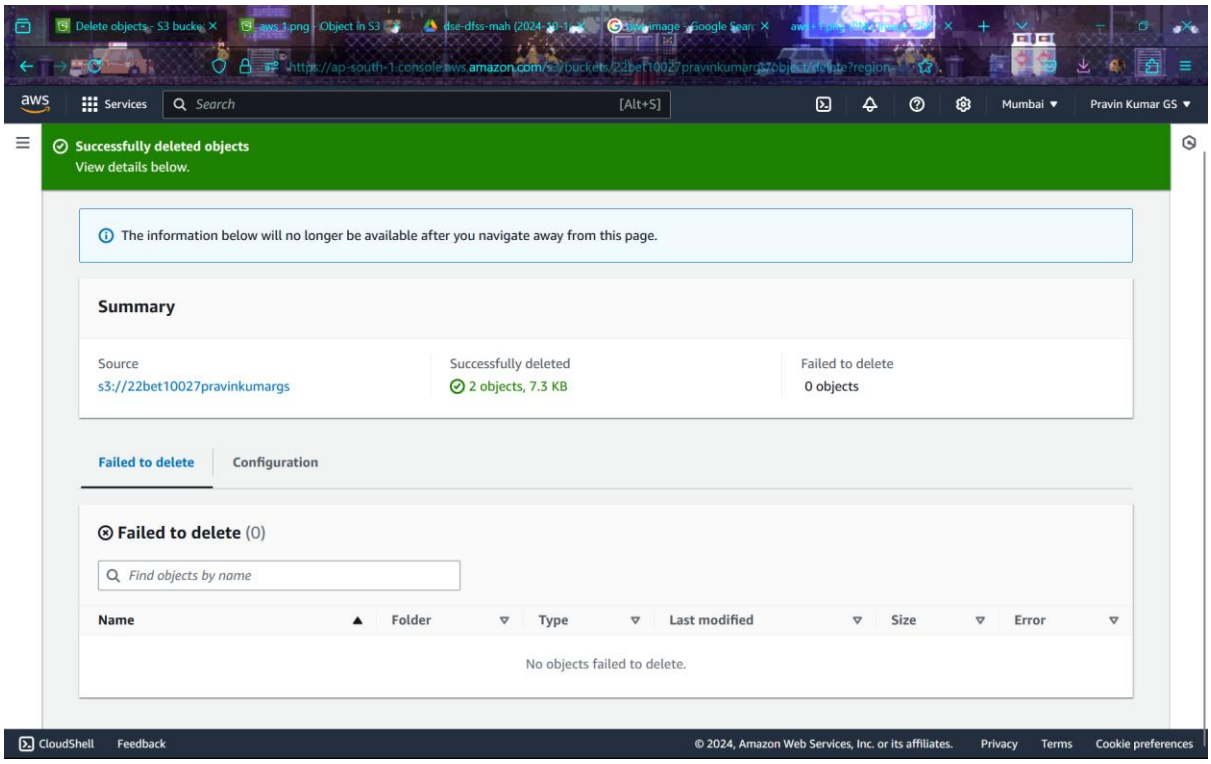


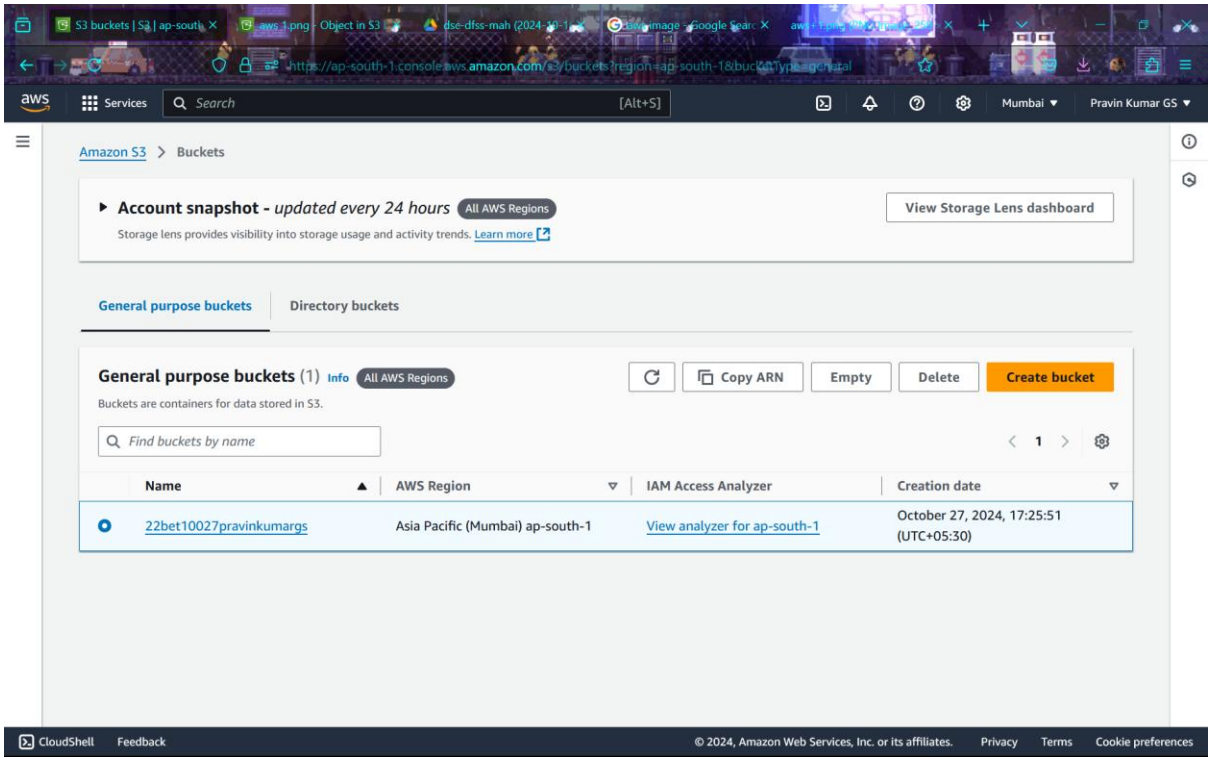

**STEP 64:** Type delete word on the dialogue box for the confirmation before deleting the objects.



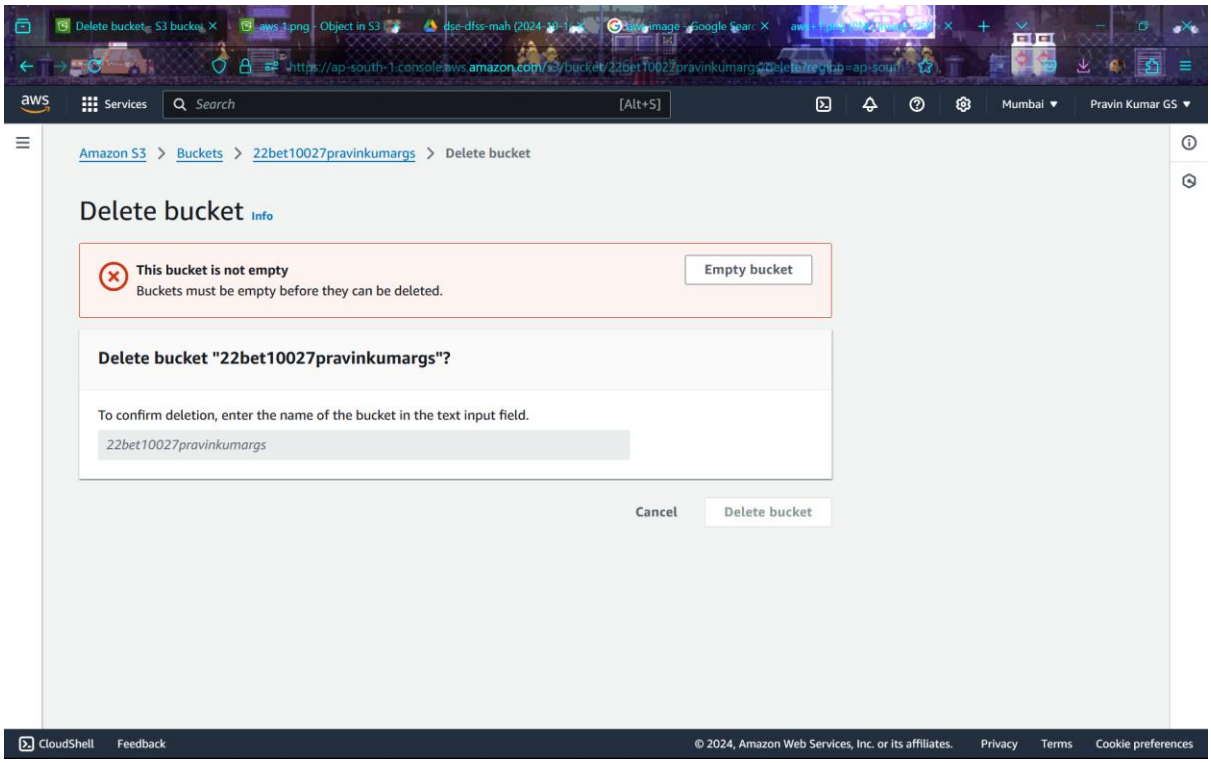



**STEP 65:** Yaay!! You have successfully deleted the objects.

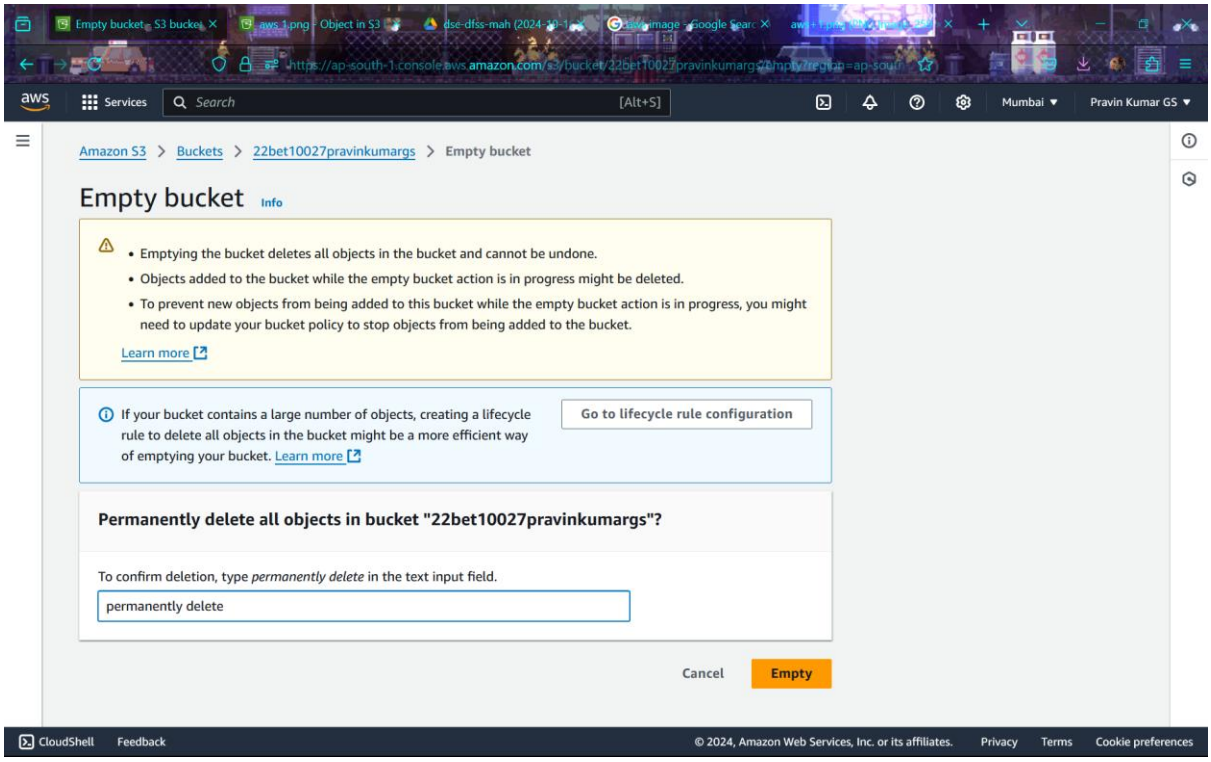




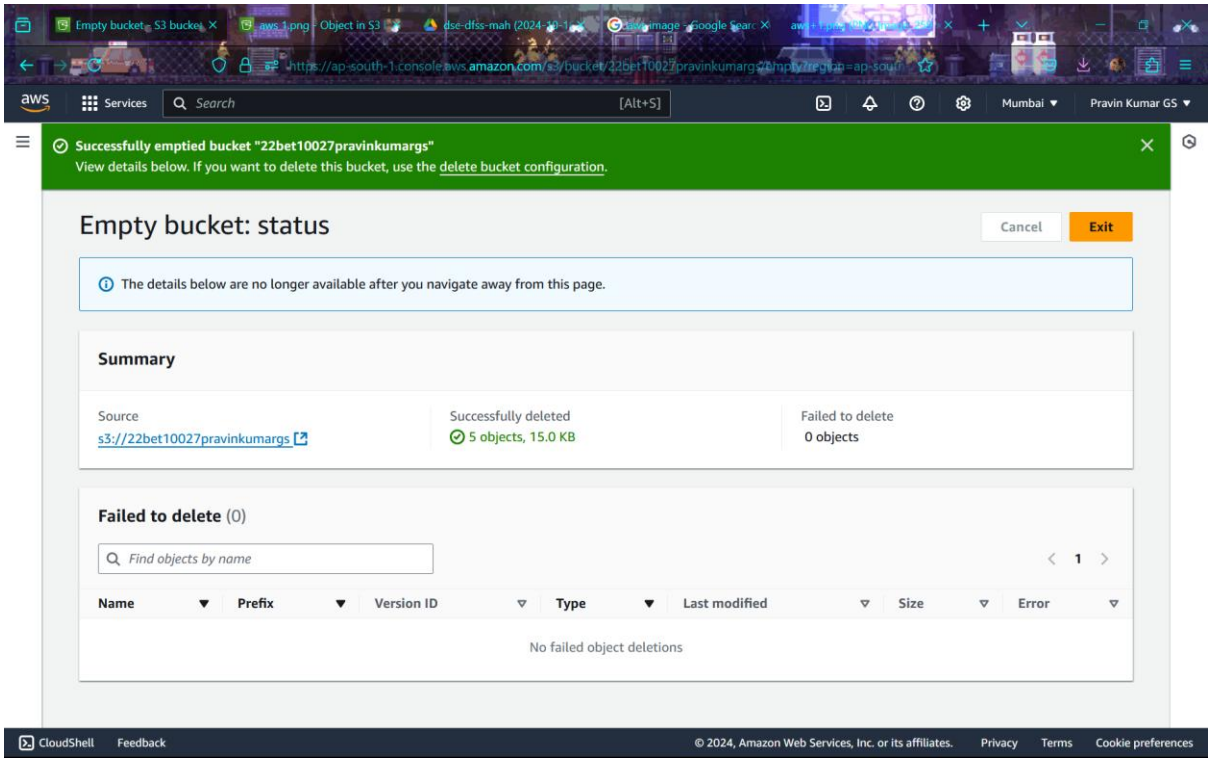

**STEP 67:** Before deleting the bucket, type the bucket name for the confirmation.



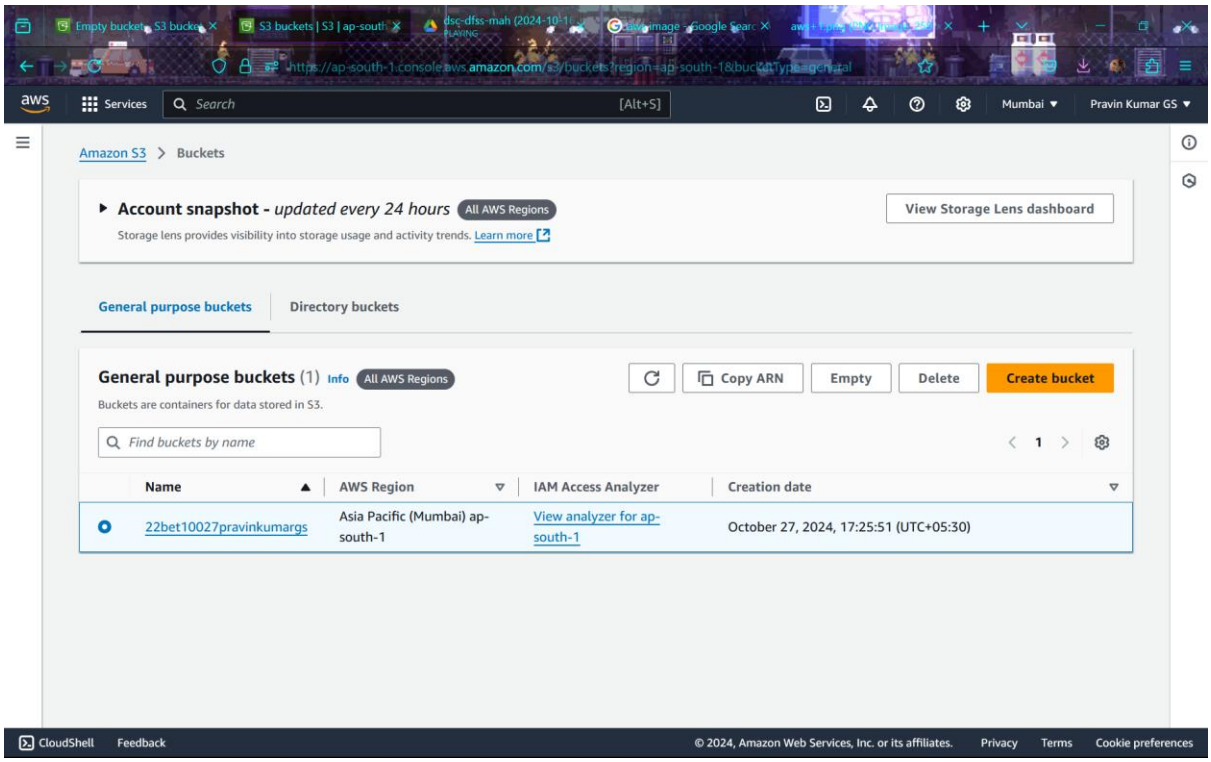
**STEP 68:** Now we are going to empty the bucket, its important we have to empty the bucket, before deleting the bucket. Here we have to type permanently delete for emptying the bucket.



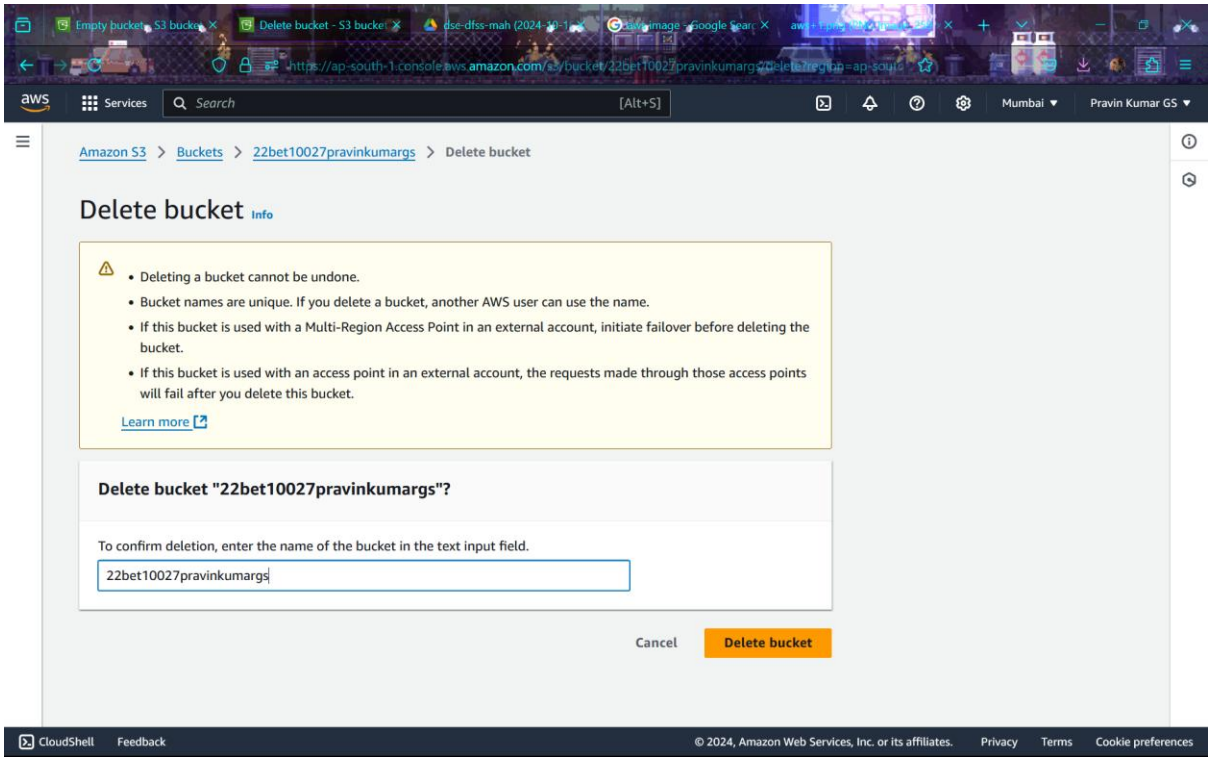

**STEP 69:** Yaay!! You have successfully emptied the bucket.



**STEP 70:** Now we are going to delete the bucket.




**STEP 71:** Before deleting the bucket, type the bucket name for the confirmation.



**Step 72:** Yaay!! You have successfully deleted the bucket.