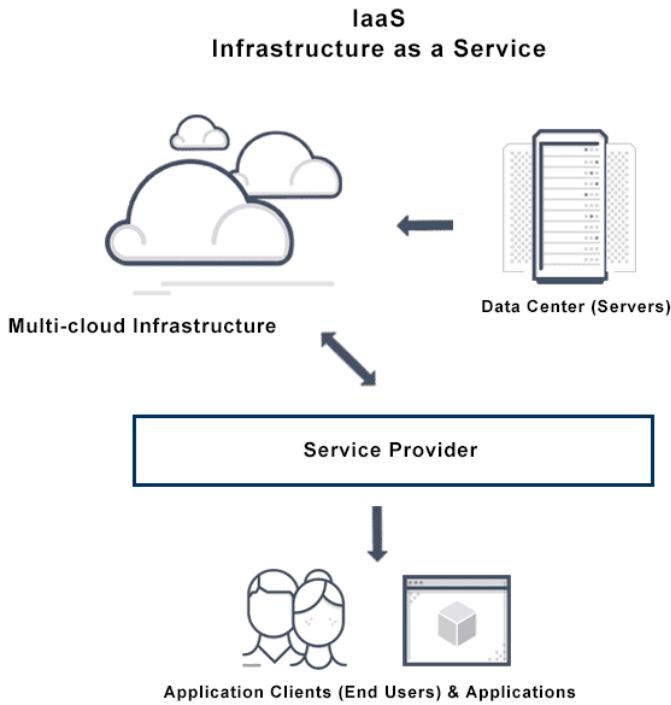


## 1. Describe IaaS



### #Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

#### Definition:

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) is a form of cloud computing that provides virtualized computing resources over the internet. It offers fundamental infrastructure such as virtual machines, storage, and networking on a pay-as-you-go basis, enabling businesses to rent rather than own physical hardware.

#### Key Features:

##### 1. Virtualized Computing Resources:

- Users can provision and manage virtual machines (VMs) and other resources through a web-based interface or API, giving them control over computing power, storage, and networking.

##### 2. Scalability:

- IaaS platforms allow for easy scaling of resources up or down based on demand, ensuring that businesses can handle varying workloads without overprovisioning.

### 3. Cost-Efficiency:

- IaaS eliminates the need for upfront capital expenditure on physical hardware. Instead, users pay for what they use, typically on an hourly, weekly, or monthly basis.

### 4. Flexibility and Customization:

- Users have the freedom to choose operating systems, install custom software, and configure settings to meet specific requirements, providing a high degree of flexibility.

### 5. Automated Administrative Tasks:

- Many IaaS providers offer automation tools for administrative tasks like backups, monitoring, and load balancing, helping to reduce the burden on IT staff.

## Components:

### 1. Compute:

- Virtual servers, or instances, that can run applications, host websites, or perform other computing tasks.

### 2. Storage:

- Various types of storage options, such as block storage, object storage, and file storage, to meet different data storage needs.

### 3. Networking:

- Virtual networks, load balancers, and other networking infrastructure to manage traffic and ensure connectivity between resources.

### 4. Other Services:

- Additional services such as databases, identity management, and security features that complement the core infrastructure.

## Examples of IaaS Providers:

**1. Amazon Web Services (AWS):**

- AWS offers a wide range of IaaS services, including EC2 for virtual servers, S3 for storage, and VPC for networking.

**2. Microsoft Azure:**

- Azure provides a comprehensive set of IaaS offerings, such as Virtual Machines, Blob Storage, and Virtual Networks.

**3. Google Cloud Platform (GCP):**

- GCP offers compute services like Compute Engine, storage services like Cloud Storage, and networking services like Virtual Private Cloud.

**4. IBM Cloud:**

- IBM Cloud offers IaaS solutions including virtual servers, block storage, and advanced networking options.

**5. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI):**

- OCI provides IaaS services such as compute instances, object storage, and virtual cloud networks.

**Benefits:**

**1. Cost Savings:**

- Reduced capital expenditure and operational costs by eliminating the need for physical hardware and related maintenance.

**2. Agility and Speed:**

- Rapid provisioning of resources enables businesses to quickly launch new applications and respond to changes in demand.

**3. Focus on Core Business:**

- By outsourcing infrastructure management to the IaaS provider, businesses can focus on their core activities and innovation.

**4. Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity:**

- Built-in redundancy and backup options enhance resilience and ensure business continuity in case of hardware failures.

**Use Cases:**

## 1. Development and Testing:

- IaaS allows developers to quickly set up and tear down environments for development and testing purposes.

## 2. Web Hosting:

- Hosting websites and web applications with scalable resources to handle varying levels of traffic.

## 3. Big Data Analysis:

- Processing and analyzing large datasets using scalable compute and storage resources.

## 4. Backup and Storage:

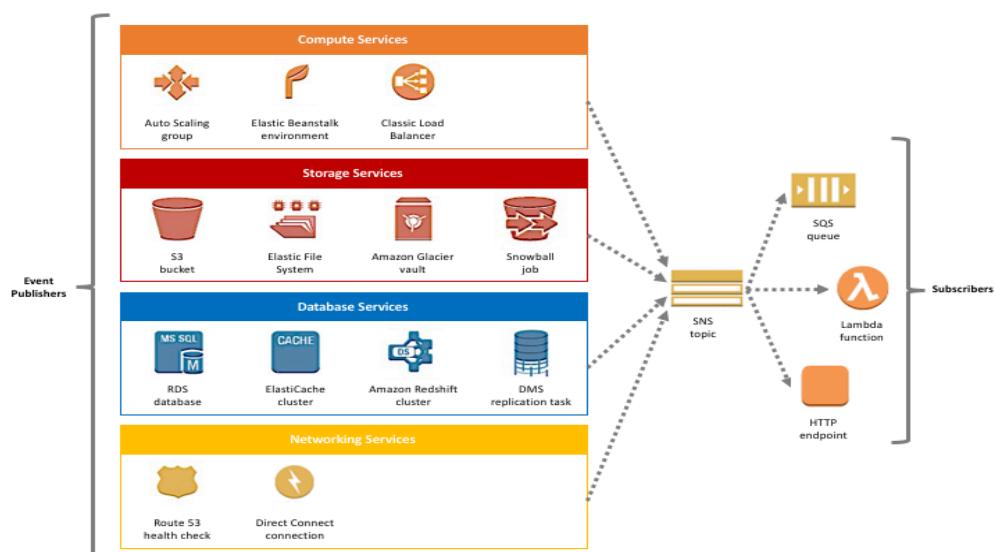
- Storing and backing up data securely in the cloud with easy retrieval options.

## Conclusion:

IaaS provides a flexible, scalable, and cost-effective way for businesses to manage their IT infrastructure, enabling them to focus on growth and innovation without the burden of maintaining physical hardware.

## 2. List the Compute and Storage services available in AWS and GCP.

### >>> Amazon Web Services (AWS)



## Compute Services:

### 1. Amazon EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud):

- Provides resizable compute capacity in the cloud.

### 2. AWS Lambda:

- A serverless compute service that runs code in response to events without provisioning or managing servers.

### 3. Amazon ECS (Elastic Container Service):

- A fully managed container orchestration service.

### 4. Amazon EKS (Elastic Kubernetes Service):

- A managed service to run Kubernetes on AWS.

### 5. AWS Fargate:

- A serverless compute engine for containers that works with ECS and EKS.

### 6. Amazon Lightsail:

- Simplified virtual private servers (VPS) and easy-to-use cloud platform.

### 7. AWS Batch:

- A fully managed batch processing service that dynamically provisions the optimal quantity and type of compute resources.

### 8. AWS Elastic Beanstalk:

- An easy-to-use service for deploying and scaling web applications and services.

### 9. Amazon Outposts:

- Brings native AWS services, infrastructure, and operating models to virtually any data center or on-premises facility.

### 10. AWS App Runner:

- A fully managed service that makes it easy for developers to quickly deploy containerized web applications and APIs.

## Storage Services:

### 1. Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service):

- Scalable object storage service with industry-leading scalability, data availability, security, and performance.

**2. Amazon EBS (Elastic Block Store):**

- Provides block-level storage volumes for use with EC2 instances.

**3. Amazon EFS (Elastic File System):**

- A scalable file storage service for use with AWS Cloud services and on-premises resources.

**4. Amazon FSx:**

- Provides fully managed third-party file systems (e.g., FSx for Windows File Server, FSx for Lustre).

**5. Amazon S3 Glacier:**

- Low-cost storage service for data archiving and long-term backup.

**6. AWS Storage Gateway:**

- Hybrid cloud storage service that gives on-premises access to virtually unlimited cloud storage.

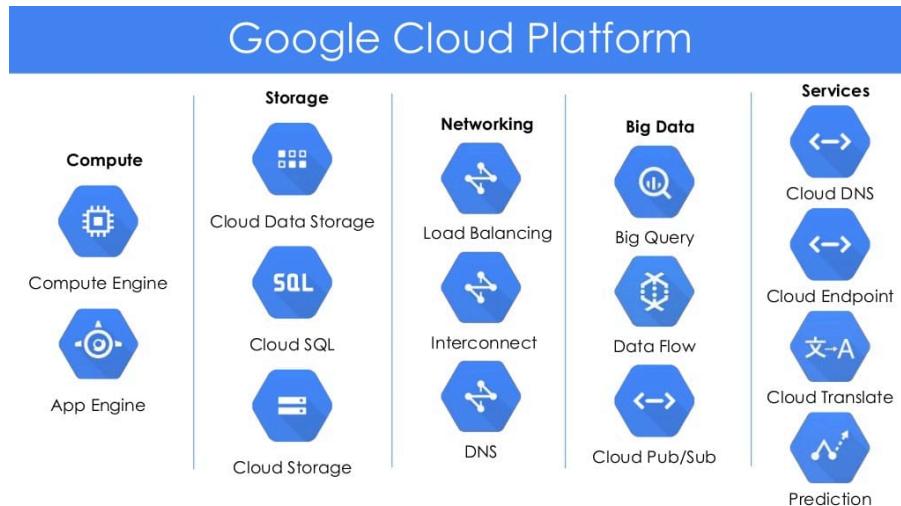
**7. AWS Snow Family:**

- Offers a range of physical devices to transfer large amounts of data into and out of AWS.

**8. Amazon Backup:**

- Centralized backup service to automate and manage backups across AWS services.

**>>> Google Cloud Platform (GCP)**



### Compute Services:

#### 1. Google Compute Engine:

- Provides virtual machines running in Google's data centers.

#### 2. Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE):

- A managed Kubernetes service for running containerized applications.

#### 3. Google App Engine:

- A fully managed serverless platform for building and deploying applications.

#### 4. Google Cloud Functions:

- A serverless execution environment for building and connecting cloud services.

#### 5. Google Cloud Run:

- A managed compute platform that enables you to run containers directly on top of Google's scalable infrastructure.

#### 6. Google Anthos:

- A modern application management platform that provides a consistent development and operations experience for hybrid and multi-cloud environments.

#### 7. Google Cloud Batch:

- A fully managed batch processing service.

## Storage Services:

### 1. Google Cloud Storage:

- Object storage service for storing and accessing data at scale.

### 2. Google Persistent Disk:

- Durable and high-performance block storage for Google Compute Engine.

### 3. Google Cloud Filestore:

- Fully managed file storage service for applications that require a file system interface and a shared file system.

### 4. Google Cloud Storage Nearline:

- Low-cost, highly durable storage service for storing infrequently accessed data.

### 5. Google Cloud Storage Coldline:

- Storage for data that is accessed less than once a year.

### 6. Google Cloud Storage Archive:

- Lowest-cost storage for data archiving and long-term backup.

### 7. Google Cloud Bigtable:

- A fully managed, scalable NoSQL database designed for large analytical and operational workloads.

### 8. Google Cloud SQL:

- Managed relational database service for MySQL, PostgreSQL, and SQL Server.

### 9. Google Cloud Spanner:

- A scalable, globally-distributed database that combines the benefits of relational database structure with non-relational horizontal scale.

### 10. Google Cloud Firestore:

- NoSQL document database built for automatic scaling, high performance, and ease of application development.

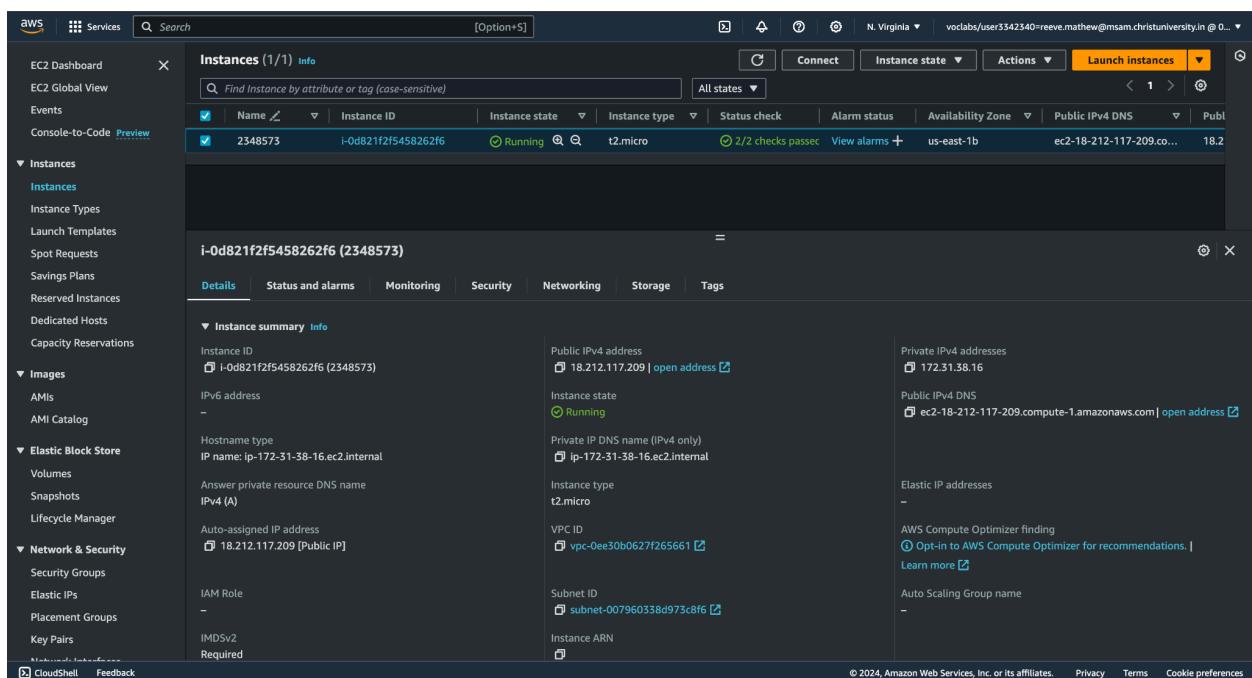
## Summary

Both AWS and GCP provide a comprehensive suite of compute and storage services to cater to a wide range of applications and use cases. AWS offers services such as EC2, Lambda, S3, and EBS, while GCP offers services like Compute Engine, Cloud Functions, Cloud Storage, and Persistent Disk. These services allow users to build, deploy, and manage applications and data with flexibility and scalability.

### 3. Create 2 Identical AWS EC2 Instances (Instance Name: **Regno\_EC2\_VM1**, **Regno\_EC2\_VM2**) and install the necessary packages to execute a program of your choice in '**Regno\_EC2\_VM1**'.

ANS :

Creating an instance:



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. On the left, there's a navigation sidebar with various options like EC2 Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, and Instances. Under Instances, it shows sub-options like Instances, Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Savings Plans, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, Capacity Reservations, Images, AMIs, AMI Catalog, Elastic Block Store, Volumes, Snapshots, Lifecycle Manager, Network & Security, Security Groups, Elastic IPs, Placement Groups, Key Pairs, and CloudWatch Metrics. The main content area has a search bar at the top. Below it, a table lists instances. One row is selected, showing details for an instance named '2348573' with Instance ID 'i-0d821f2f5458262f6'. The instance is 'Running' and has an 't2.micro' type. It's located in 'us-east-1b' with a Public IPv4 DNS of 'ec2-18-212-117-209.co...'. At the bottom of the screenshot, there's a footer with links for CloudShell, Feedback, and other AWS services.

IN TERMINAL :

```
(base) kristyjs@Reeve Downloads % cd ~/Downloads
(base) kristyjs@Reeve Downloads % chmod 400 Pemkey.pem
(base) kristyjs@Reeve Downloads % ssh -i /Users/kristyjs/Downloads/Pemkey.pem ec2-user@ec2-18-212-117-209.compute-1.amazonaws.com
# 
#          Amazon Linux 2023
~~~\####)
~~~\#####
~~~\|/
~~~\|_ https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
~~~\|_
~~~\|_
~~~\|_
~~~\|_
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-16 ~]$ sudo yum update -y
Last metadata expiration check: 2:21:16 ago on Tue Jul 2 16:56:48 2024.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-16 ~]$ sudo yum install gcc -y
Last metadata expiration check: 2:21:26 ago on Tue Jul 2 16:56:48 2024.
Dependencies resolved
=====
Package           Arch      Version       Repository   Size
=====
gcc              x86_64    11.4.1-2.amzn2023.0.2   amazonlinux  32 M
=====
Installing:
  gcc              x86_64    11.4.1-2.amzn2023.0.2   amazonlinux  32 M
Installing dependencies:
  annobin-docs      noarch   16.93-1.amzn2023.0.1   amazonlinux  92 kB
  annobin-plugin-gcc x86_64    16.93-1.amzn2023.0.1   amazonlinux  887 kB
  cpp              x86_64    11.4.1-2.amzn2023.0.2   amazonlinux  10 M
  gc               x86_64    8.0.4-5.amzn2023.0.2   amazonlinux  185 kB
  glibc-devel      x86_64    2.34-52.amzn2023.0.10  amazonlinux  34 kB
  glibc-headers-x86 noarch   2.34-52.amzn2023.0.10  amazonlinux  436 kB
  guile22          x86_64    2.2.7-2.amzn2023.0.3   amazonlinux  6.4 M
  kernel-headers   x86_64    6.1.74-99.176.amzn2023 amazonlinux  1.7 M
  libatomic         x86_64    1.1.1-1.amzn2023.0.1   amazonlinux  42 kB
  libltool-ltdl    x86_64    2.4.7-1.amzn2023.0.3   amazonlinux  38 kB
  libcrypt-devel   x86_64    4.4.33-7.amzn2023   amazonlinux  32 kB
  make             x86_64    11.4.3-5.amzn2023.0.2   amazonlinux  534 kB
=====
Transaction Summary
=====
Install 13 Packages
=====
Total download size: 52 M
Installed size: 168 M
Downloaded Packages:
(1/13): annobin-docs-18.93-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch 1.3 MB/s | 92 kB  00:00
(2/13): annobin-plugin-gcc-16.93-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64.rpm 2.0 MB/s | 887 kB  00:00
(3/13): gc-8.0.4-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm 1.8 MB/s | 185 kB  00:00
(4/13): glibc-devel-2.34-52.amzn2023.0.10.x86_64.rpm 1.8 MB/s | 34 kB  00:00
(5/13): glibc-headers-x86-2.34-52.amzn2023.0.10.x86_64.rpm 1.8 MB/s | 436 kB  00:00
(6/13): cpp-11.4.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm 36 MB/s | 10 MB  00:00
(7/13): kernel-headers-6.1.74-99.176.amzn2023.x86_64.rpm 18 MB/s | 1.4 MB  00:00
(8/13): libatomic-1.1.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64.rpm 1.8 MB/s | 42 kB  00:00
(9/13): libltool-ltdl-2.4.7-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64.rpm 1.9 MB/s | 62 kB  00:00
(10/13): libcrypt-devel-4.4.33-7.amzn2023.x86_64.rpm 1.4 MB/s | 32 kB  00:00
(11/13): make-4.3-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm 1.8 MB/s | 10 kB  00:00
(12/13): gcc-11.4.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm 44 MB/s | 32 MB  00:00
=====
Total:
  Running transaction check
  Transaction check succeeded.
  Running transaction test
  Transaction test succeeded.
  Running transaction
    Preparing : libmpc-1.2.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64          1/1
    Installing : cpp-11.4.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64          1/13
    Installing : libltool-ltdl-2.4.7-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64  2/13
=====
Install 13 Packages
=====
Total download size: 52 M
Installed size: 168 M
Downloaded Packages:
(1/13): annobin-docs-18.93-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch 1.3 MB/s | 92 kB  00:00
(2/13): annobin-plugin-gcc-16.93-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64.rpm 2.0 MB/s | 887 kB  00:00
(3/13): gc-8.0.4-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm 1.8 MB/s | 185 kB  00:00
(4/13): glibc-devel-2.34-52.amzn2023.0.10.x86_64.rpm 1.8 MB/s | 34 kB  00:00
(5/13): glibc-headers-x86-2.34-52.amzn2023.0.10.x86_64.rpm 1.8 MB/s | 436 kB  00:00
(6/13): kernel-headers-6.1.74-99.176.amzn2023.x86_64.rpm 18 MB/s | 1.4 MB  00:00
(7/13): libatomic-1.1.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64.rpm 1.8 MB/s | 42 kB  00:00
(8/13): guile22-2.2.7-2.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64.rpm 36 MB/s | 6.4 MB  00:00
(9/13): libltool-ltdl-2.4.7-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm 1.3 MB/s | 62 kB  00:00
(10/13): libcrypt-devel-4.4.33-7.amzn2023.x86_64.rpm 1.4 MB/s | 32 kB  00:00
(11/13): make-4.3-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm 1.6 MB/s | 534 kB  00:00
(12/13): gcc-11.4.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm 44 MB/s | 32 MB  00:00
=====
Total:
  Running transaction check
  Transaction check succeeded.
  Running transaction test
  Transaction test succeeded.
  Running transaction
    Preparing : libmpc-1.2.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64          1/1
    Installing : cpp-11.4.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64          1/13
    Installing : libltool-ltdl-2.4.7-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64  2/13
    Installing : libatomic-1.1.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64     3/13
    Installing : annobin-docs-18.93-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch 12/13
    Installing : annobin-plugin-gcc-18.93-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64 13/13
    Running scriptlet: annobin-docs-18.93-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch 13/13
    Installing : annobin-plugin-gcc-18.93-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64 13/13
    Verifying  : annobin-plugin-gcc-18.93-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64 2/13
    Verifying  : cpp-11.4.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64          3/13
    Verifying  : libatomic-1.1.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64     4/13
    Verifying  : libltool-ltdl-2.4.7-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64  10/13
    Verifying  : libcrypt-devel-2.34-52.amzn2023.0.10.x86_64 6/13
    Verifying  : glibc-headers-x86-2.34-52.amzn2023.0.10.noarch 7/13
    Verifying  : libltool-ltdl-2.4.7-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64  8/13
    Verifying  : kernel-headers-6.1.74-99.176.amzn2023.x86_64 9/13
    Verifying  : libatomic-1.2.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64     10/13
    Verifying  : libltool-ltdl-2.4.7-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64  11/13
    Verifying  : libcrypt-devel-4.4.33-7.amzn2023.x86_64    12/13
    Verifying  : make-4.3-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64          13/13
    Verifying  : gcc-11.4.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64          15/13
=====
Installed:
  annobin-docs-18.93-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch
  annobin-plugin-gcc-18.93-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
  cpp-11.4.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
  gc-8.0.4-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
  glibc-devel-2.34-52.amzn2023.0.10.x86_64
  glibc-headers-x86-2.34-52.amzn2023.0.10.noarch
  guile22-2.2.7-2.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64
  libatomic-1.2.1-2.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
  libltool-ltdl-2.4.7-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64
  libcrypt-devel-4.4.33-7.amzn2023.x86_64
  make-4.3-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
  gcc-11.4.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
=====
Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-16 ~]$ nano hello.c
```

```

GNU nano 5.8                                         hello.c                                         Modified
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    printf("Hello, World!\n");
    return 0;
}

File Name to Write: hello.c
[?] Help [?] Cancel [?] DOS Format [?] Mac Format [?] Append [?] Prepend [?] Backup File [?] Browse

```

Downloading Packages:

(1/13)	annobin-docs-10.93-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch	1.3 MB/s   92 kB	00:00
(2/13)	annobin-plugin-gcc-10.93-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64	9.8 MB/s   186 kB	00:00
(3/13)	gcc-8.0.4-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64	1.8 MB/s   384 kB	00:00
(4/13)	glIBC-devel-2.34-52.amzn2023.0.10.x86_64	1.3 MB/s   36 kB	00:00
(5/13)	glIBC-headers-x86-2.34-52.amzn2023.0.10	9.6 MB/s   436 kB	00:00
(6/13)	glIBC-headers-x86-2.34-52.amzn2023.0.10.noarch	9.6 MB/s   436 kB	00:00
(7/13)	kernel-headers-5.1.94-99.176.amzn2023.x	18 MB/s   1.4 MB	00:00
(8/13)	guilie22-2.2.7-2.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64.rpm	38 MB/s   6.4 MB	00:00
(9/13)	libmpc-0.2.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm	1.1 MB/s   62 kB	00:00
(10/13)	libmpcxx-0.2.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm	1.1 MB/s   54 kB	00:00
(11/13)	libcrypt-devel-4.4.33-7.amzn2023.x86_64	1.4 MB/s   32 kB	00:00
(12/13)	make-4.3-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm	16 MB/s   534 kB	00:00
(13/13)	gcc-11.4.2-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm	44 MB/s   32 MB	00:00

Total: 59 MB/s | 52 MB 00:00

Running transaction check

Transaction check succeeded.

Running transaction test

Transaction test succeeded.

Running transaction

Preparing :	libmpc-1.2.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64	1/1
Installing :	cpp-11.4.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64	2/13
Installing :	libtool-ltd-2.4.7-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64	3/13
Installing :	kernel-headers-5.1.94-99.176.amzn2023.0.10.noarch	4/13
Installing :	glIBC-headers-x86-2.34-52.amzn2023.0.10.noarch	5/13
Installing :	guilie22-devel-2.34-52.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64	6/13
Installing :	glIBC-devel-2.34-52.amzn2023.0.10.x86_64	7/13
Installing :	gcc-8.0.4-4.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64	8/13
Installing :	libmpc-0.2.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64	9/13
Installing :	make-4.4.3-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64	10/13
Installing :	gcc-11.4.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64	11/13
Running scriptlets:	annobin-docs-10.93-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch	12/13
Installing :	annobin-plugin-gcc-10.93-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64	13/13
Running scriptlets:	annobin-plugin-gcc-10.93-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch	13/13
Verifying :	annobin-plugin-gcc-10.93-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64	2/13
Verifying :	cpp-11.4.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64	3/13
Verifying :	gc-8.0.4-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64	4/13
Verifying :	kernel-headers-5.1.94-99.176.amzn2023.0.10.noarch	5/13
Verifying :	glIBC-devel-2.34-52.amzn2023.0.10.x86_64	6/13
Verifying :	glIBC-headers-x86-2.34-52.amzn2023.0.10.noarch	7/13
Verifying :	guilie22-2.2.7-2.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64	8/13
Verifying :	libmpc-0.2.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64	9/13
Verifying :	libtool-ltd-2.4.7-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64	10/13
Verifying :	make-4.4.3-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64	11/13
Verifying :	gcc-11.4.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64	12/13
Verifying :	annobin-plugin-gcc-10.93-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64	13/13

Installed:

annobin-docs-10.93-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch
annobin-plugin-gcc-10.93-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
cpp-11.4.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
gc-8.0.4-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
gcc-11.4.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
glIBC-devel-2.34-52.amzn2023.0.10.x86_64
glIBC-headers-x86-2.34-52.amzn2023.0.10.noarch
guilie22-2.2.7-2.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64
kernel-headers-5.1.94-99.176.amzn2023.0.10.noarch
libmpc-0.2.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
libtool-ltd-2.4.7-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64
libcrypt-devel-4.4.33-7.amzn2023.x86_64
make-4.4.3-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64

Compiled:

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-16 ~]$ nano Hello.c
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-16 ~]$ gcc Hello.c -o Hello
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-16 ~]$ ./Hello
Hello, World!
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-16 ~]$
```

## DETAILED STEPS:

### 1. Open Terminal:

- Open a terminal on your local machine.

### 2. Navigate to the Directory Containing the PEM File:

- Use the `cd` command to navigate to the directory where your PEM file is located. For example:

```
```sh
cd ~/Downloads
````
```

### 3. Change the Permissions of the PEM File:

- Use the `chmod` command to change the permissions of the PEM file:

```
```sh
chmod 400 PemKey.pem
````
```

- This command sets the file permissions to `400`, which means the file is readable only by the owner.

### 4. Connect to the EC2 Instance:

- Now, attempt to connect to your EC2 instance again using the `ssh` command:

```
```sh
ssh -i "~/Downloads/PemKey.pem" ec2-user@ec2-3-91-244-153.compute-1.amazonaws.com
````
```

### 1. Set correct permissions:

- Use `chmod 400` on the PEM file to restrict its access to the owner only.

### 2. Reconnect using SSH:

- Use the `ssh -i` command with the corrected PEM file permissions.

By following these steps, you should be able to securely connect to your EC2 instance without encountering the permission error.

To execute a simple "Hello, World!" program on an EC2 instance after installing the necessary packages, follow these detailed steps:

#### Step 1: Connect to Your EC2 Instance

##### 1. Get Public DNS/IPv4:

- Go to the EC2 Dashboard in the AWS Management Console.
- Locate your instance (`Regno\_EC2\_VM1`) and note down its Public DNS (or Public IPv4 address).

## STEPS IN TERMINAL :

### 2. Open Terminal and Connect via SSH:

- Open a terminal on your local machine.
- Navigate to the directory where your key pair file (`.pem`) is located.
- Use the following command to connect to your instance:

```
```sh
ssh -i "path/to/your-key-pair.pem" ec2-user@your-instance-public-dns
```
```

Replace `path/to/your-key-pair.pem` with the actual path to your `.pem` file and `your-instance-public-dns` with the public DNS of your instance.

### Step 2: Install Necessary Packages

#### 1. Update the Package List:

- Once connected to your EC2 instance, update the package list:

```
```sh
sudo yum update -y
```
```

#### 2. Install GCC Compiler:

- Install the GCC compiler to compile your C program:

```
```sh
sudo yum install gcc -y
```
```

### Step 3: Create and Execute a Simple "Hello, World!" Program

#### 1. Create a C File:

- Create a new C file named `hello.c` using a text editor like `nano`:

```
```sh
nano hello.c
```
```

#### 2. Write the C Program:

- Type the following simple C program into the file:

```
```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    printf("Hello, World!\n");
    return 0;
}
```
```

- Save the file and exit the editor (in `nano`, press `Ctrl+X`, then `Y`, then `Enter`).

**3. Compile the C Program:**

- Compile the program using GCC:

```
```sh
gcc hello.c -o hello
```
```

**4. Run the Compiled Program:**

- Execute the compiled program:

```
```sh
./hello
```
```

- You should see the output:

```
```sh
Hello, World!
```
```

### Summary

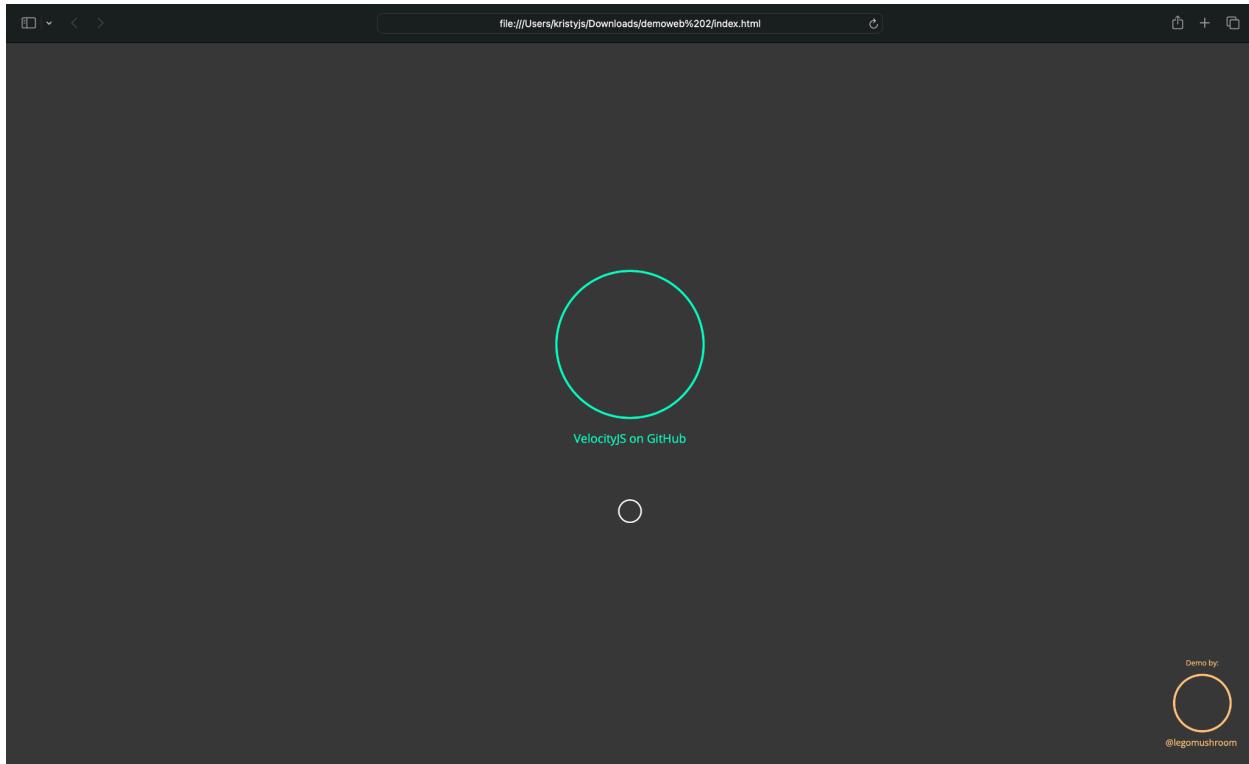
1. Connect to the EC2 instance: Use SSH to connect to your instance using the key pair.
2. Update and install packages: Update the package list and install the GCC compiler.
3. Create and compile the program: Write a simple "Hello, World!" program, compile it, and run it.
4. EC2 instance is using a distribution(Linux) that use yum as its package manager

This process ensures you have set up your environment, installed necessary tools, and successfully executed a simple C program on your EC2 instance.

**4. Configure a Webserver on ‘Regno\_EC2\_VM2’ Instance and host your organizations website (Static Website) and provide access only to your machine.**

OUTPUT:

file:///Users/kristyjs/Downloads/demoweb%202/index.html



## STEPS IN CONSOLE:

Name and tags [Info](#)

Name  Add additional tags

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

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

Recents Quick Start

Amazon Linux macOS Ubuntu Windows Red Hat SUSE Linux More AMIs

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Ubuntu Server 24.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type

Free tier eligible

ami-04a81a99f5ec58529 (64-bit (x86)) / ami-0c14ff330901e49ff (64-bit (Arm))

Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs

Description

Ubuntu Server 24.04 LTS (HVM), SSD General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type. Support available from Canonical (<http://www.ubuntu.com/cloud/services>).

Architecture

AMI ID

Cancel [Launch instance](#) Review commands

Demo by:

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**Instance type**

**t2.micro** Family: t2 1 vCPU 1 GiB Memory Current generation: true Free tier eligible

On-Demand Windows base pricing: 0.0162 USD per Hour  
On-Demand SUSE base pricing: 0.0116 USD per Hour  
On-Demand RHEL base pricing: 0.0116 USD per Hour  
On-Demand Linux base pricing: 0.0116 USD per Hour

All generations Compare instance types

Additional costs apply for AMIs with pre-installed software

**Key pair (login)**

You can use a key pair to securely connect to your instance. Ensure that you have access to the selected key pair before you launch the instance.

Key pair name - required

Pemkey Create new key pair

**Network settings**

Network: Info vpc-0ee30b0627f265661 Subnet: Info No preference (Default subnet in any availability zone) Auto-assign public IP: Info Enable Additional charges apply when outside of free tier allowance

**Summary**

Number of instances: 1 Software Image (AMI): Canonical, Ubuntu, 24.04 LTS, ...read more ami-04a81a99f5ec58529 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 t2.micro is unavailable) instance usage on free tier AMIs per month, 750 hours of public IPv4 address usage per month, 30 GiB of EBS storage, 2 million I/Os, 1 GiB of snapshots, and 100 GiB of bandwidth to the internet.

Cancel Launch instance Review commands

**Firewall (security groups)**

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. Add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance.

Create security group Select existing security group

We'll create a new security group called 'launch-wizard-5' with the following rules:

- Allow SSH traffic from Anywhere Helps you connect to your instance 0.0.0.0/0
- Allow HTTPS traffic from the internet To set up an endpoint, for example when creating a web server
- Allow HTTP traffic from the internet To set up an endpoint, for example when creating a web server

**Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.**

**Configure storage**

Advanced

1x 8 GiB gp3 Root volume (Not encrypted)

Free tier eligible customers can get up to 30 GB of EBS General Purpose (SSD) or Magnetic storage

Add new volume

**Summary**

Number of instances: 1 Software Image (AMI): Canonical, Ubuntu, 24.04 LTS, ...read more ami-04a81a99f5ec58529 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 t2.micro is unavailable) instance usage on free tier AMIs per month, 750 hours of public IPv4 address usage per month, 30 GiB of EBS storage, 2 million I/Os, 1 GiB of snapshots, and 100 GiB of bandwidth to the internet.

Cancel Launch instance Review commands

**Instances (1/2) Info**

| Name           | Instance ID         | Instance state      | Instance type | Status check | Alarm status      | Availability Zone | Public IPv4 DNS         | Publ                     |      |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------|
| 2348573_EC2... | i-0dd3b58d86b1c4cfb | Running             | t2.micro      | Initializing | View alarms +     | us-east-1b        | ec2-54-156-57-251.co... | 54.1                     |      |
|                | 2348573             | i-0d821f2f5458262f6 | Running       | t2.micro     | 2/2 checks passed | View alarms +     | us-east-1b              | ec2-18-212-117-209.co... | 18.2 |

**i-0dd3b58d86b1c4cfb (2348573\_EC2\_VM2)**

**Details** Status and alarms Monitoring Security Networking Storage Tags

**Instance summary**

|                                  |  |                                 |                               |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Instance ID                      | i-0dd3b58d86b1c4cfb (2348573_EC2_VM2)  | Public IPv4 address             | 54.156.57.251   open address  |
| IPv6 address                     | -                                      | Instance state                  | Running                       |
| Hostname type                    | IP name: ip-172-31-46-164.ec2.internal | Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only) | ip-172-31-46-164.ec2.internal |
| Answer private resource DNS name | IPV4 (A)                               | Instance type                   | t2.micro                      |
| Auto-assigned IP address         | 54.156.57.251 [Public IP]              | VPC ID                          | vpc-0ee30b0627f265661         |
| IAM Role                         | -                                      | Subnet ID                       | subnet-007960338d973c8f6      |
| IMDSv2                           | Required                               | Instance ARN                    | i-0dd3b58d86b1c4cfb           |

## IN TERMINAL

```
cd ~/Downloads
chmod 400 PemKey.pem
ssh -i /path/to/your-key.pem ubuntu@your-instance-public-dns
sudo apt update -y
sudo apt upgrade -y
sudo apt install apache2 -y
sudo ufw allow 'Apache Full'
```

```
(base) kristy@Revere:~$ cd ~/Downloads
(base) kristy@Revere:~/Downloads$ chmod 400 PemKey.pem
(base) kristy@Revere:~/Downloads$ ssh -i PemKey.pem ubuntu@ec2-54-156-57-251.compute-1.amazonaws.com
The authenticity of host 'ec2-54-156-57-251.compute-1.amazonaws.com (54.156.57.251)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:z3T3bPzVzI0hp0Ble7Bm81xTqShB3QMoh7HgG8.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting? (yes/no/fingerprint)? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'ec2-54-156-57-251.compute-1.amazonaws.com' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.

Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.8.0-1090-aws x86_64)

 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support: https://ubuntu.com/pro

System information as of Tue Jul 2 19:26:58 UTC 2024

System load: 0.24      Processes:           185
Usage: 1.7% of 6.71GB  Users logged in:   0
Memory usage: 19%     IPv4 address for enx0: 172.31.44.164
Swap usage:  0%

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.
0 updates can be applied immediately.

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@ip-172-31-44-164:~$ sudo apt update -y
Hit:1 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive/ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble InRelease
Get:2 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates InRelease [126 kB]
Get:3 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports InRelease [126 kB]
Get:4 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security InRelease [126 kB]
Get:5 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/universe amd64 Packages [15.0 MB]
Get:6 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/main amd64 Packages [189 kB]
Get:7 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/universe Translation-en [5982 kB]
Get:8 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/main amd64 Components [489 kB]
Get:9 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/universe amd64 Packages [62.3 kB]
Get:10 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/universe Translation-en [21.7 kB]
Get:11 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/universe amd64 Components [1865 B]
Get:12 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/restricted amd64 Packages [112 B]
Get:13 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/restricted amd64 Packages [139 kB]
Get:14 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/restricted Translation-en [27.0 kB]
Get:15 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/universe amd64 Packages [109 kB]
Get:16 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/universe Translation-en [2988 B]
Get:17 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/multiverse amd64 Components [208 B]
Get:18 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/multiverse amd64 c=1-f Metadata [116 B]
Get:19 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/multiverse amd64 Components [105 kB]
Get:20 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/universe amd64 c=1-f Metadata [1381 B]
Get:21 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/universe amd64 Packages [269 kB]
Get:22 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/multiverse amd64 Translation-en [118 kB]
Get:23 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/multiverse amd64 c=1-f Metadata [104 kB]
Get:24 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/multiverse amd64 c=1-f Metadata [8328 B]
Get:25 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 Packages [215 kB]
Get:26 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main Translation-en [188 kB]
Get:27 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/multiverse amd64 Packages [112 kB]
Get:28 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/universe Translation-en [46.8 kB]
Get:29 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/universe amd64 Components [45.0 kB]
Get:30 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/universe amd64 c=1-f Metadata [112 B]
Get:31 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/multiverse amd64 Packages [14.1 kB]
```

```

Selecting previously unselected package apache2-bin.
Preparing to unpack .../apache2-bin_2.4.58-1ubuntu0.1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking apache2-bin (2.4.58-1ubuntu0.1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package apache2-data.
Preparing to unpack .../apache2-data_2.4.58-1ubuntu0.1_all.deb ...
Unpacking apache2-data (2.4.58-1ubuntu0.1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package apache2-utils.
Preparing to unpack .../apache2-utils_2.4.58-1ubuntu0.1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking apache2-utils (2.4.58-1ubuntu0.1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libssl1.1.
Preparing to unpack .../libssl1.1_1.1.1-1ubuntu0.1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libssl1.1 (1.1.1-1ubuntu0.1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package ssl-cert.
Preparing to unpack .../ssl-cert_1.1.2ubuntu1_all.deb ...
Unpacking ssl-cert (1.1.2ubuntu1) ...
Setting up ssl-cert (1.1.2ubuntu1)
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/ssl-cert.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/ssl-cert.service.
Setting up libbluetooth3 (5.4.6-3ubuntu2) ...
Setting up libbluetooth3 (5.4.6-3ubuntu2) ...
Setting up apache2-data (2.4.58-1ubuntu0.1)
Setting up libaprutil1 (1.6.3-1ubuntu7) ...
Setting up libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3 (1.6.3-1.1ubuntu7) ...
Setting up libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3 (1.6.3-1.1ubuntu7) ...
Setting up apache2-utils (2.4.58-1ubuntu0.1) ...
Setting up libcurl4-openssl-dev (7.68.0-0ubuntu0.1) ...
Setting up apache2 (2.4.58-1ubuntu0.1) ...
Setting up libcurl4-openssl-dev (7.68.0-0ubuntu0.1) ...
Setting up libcurl4-openssl-dev (7.68.0-0ubuntu0.1) ...
Enabling module mpm_event.
Enabling module authz_core.
Enabling module authz_host.
Enabling module authz_core.
Enabling module auth_basic.
Enabling module access_compat.
Enabling module deflate.
Enabling module status.
Enabling module expires.
Enabling module alias.
Enabling module dir.
Enabling module autoindex.
Enabling module env.
Enabling module mime.
Enabling module negotiation.
Enabling module rewrite.
Enabling module filter.
Enabling module deflate.
Enabling module status.
Enabling module expires.
Enabling conf charset.
Enabling conf localized-error-pages.
Enabling conf snippets-access-log.
Enabling conf security.
Enabling conf serve-cgi-bin.
Enabling site 000-default.
Creating symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/apache2.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/apache-hicache-clean.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/apache-hicache-clean.service.
Processing triggers for ufw (0.35.2-6) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.12.0-4ubuntu2) ...
Preparing to unpack .../liboc-bin_2.39-1ubuntu0.2 ...
Scanning processes...
Scanning linux images...
Running kernel seems to be up-to-date.
No services need to be restarted.
No containers need to be restarted.
No user sessions are running outdated binaries.
No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (emulator) binaries on this host.
[ubuntu@ip-172-31-44-164:~]$ sudo ufw allow 'Apache Full'
Rules updated
Rules updated (v6)
[ubuntu@ip-172-31-44-164:~]$ 

```

## STEPS IN S3 BUCKET - CONSOLE

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 'Create bucket' interface. In the 'General configuration' section, the 'Bucket name' field is filled with 'reverr'. The 'Object Ownership' section has 'ACLs disabled (recommended)' selected. The bottom right corner contains the standard AWS footer with links for CloudShell, Feedback, and legal information.

**Object Ownership Info**

Control ownership of objects written to this bucket from other AWS accounts and the use of access control lists (ACLs). Object ownership determines who can specify access to objects.

**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.

**Object Ownership**  
**Bucket owner enforced**

**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 correctly handle 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 policies**  
S3 will ignore public and cross-account access for buckets or access points with policies that grant public access to buckets and objects.

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**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 (DSSE-KMS)  
Secure your objects with two separate layers of encryption. For details on pricing, see DSSE-KMS pricing on the Storage tab of the [Amazon S3 pricing page](#).

**Bucket Key**  
Using an S3 Bucket Key for SSE-KMS reduces encryption costs by lowering calls to AWS KMS. S3 Bucket Keys aren't supported for DSSE-KMS. [Learn more](#)

**Disable**

**Enable**

**Advanced settings**

After creating the bucket, you can upload files and folders to the bucket, and configure additional bucket settings.

**Create bucket**

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AWS Services Search [Option+S] N. Virginia v vclabs/user3342340=reeve.mathew@msam.christuniversity.in @ 0... ▾

Amazon S3 > Buckets > reevert > Upload

## Upload Info

Add the files and folders you want to upload to S3. To upload a file larger than 160GB, use the AWS CLI, AWS SDK or Amazon S3 REST API. [Learn more](#)

Drag and drop files and folders you want to upload here, or choose [Add files](#) or [Add folder](#).

**Files and folders (1 Total, 16.9 KB)**  
All files and folders in this table will be uploaded.

|                                     | Name        | Folder |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | demoweb.zip | -      |

**Destination Info**

Destination  
s3://reevert

▶ Destination details  
Bucket settings that impact new objects stored in the specified destination.

▶ Permissions  
Grant public access and access to other AWS accounts.

▶ Properties

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AWS Services Search [Option+S] N. Virginia v vclabs/user3342340=reeve.mathew@msam.christuniversity.in @ 0... ▾

Amazon S3 > Buckets > reevert > Edit static website hosting

## Edit static website hosting Info

**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](#)

For your customers to access content at the website endpoint, you must make all your content publicly readable. To do so, you can edit the S3 Block Public Access settings for the bucket. For more information, see [Using Amazon S3 Block Public Access](#)

**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](#)

1

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Screenshot of the AWS S3 Bucket Overview page for 'reeverrr'.

**Bucket overview**

- AWS Region: US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
- Bucket ARN copied: arn:aws:s3:::reeverrr
- Bucket Name (ARN): reevertt
- Creation date: July 3, 2024, 01:01:22 (UTC+05:30)

**Bucket Versioning**

Bucket Versioning: Disabled

Multi-factor authentication (MFA) delete: Enabled

Tags (0): No tags associated with this resource.

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AWS Policy Generator

The AWS Policy Generator is a tool that enables you to create policies that control access to Amazon Web Services (AWS) products and resources. For more information about creating policies, see [key concepts in Using AWS Identity and Access Management](#). Here are [sample policies](#).

**Step 1: Select Policy Type**

A Policy is a container for permissions. The different types of policies you can create are an [IAM Policy](#), an [S3 Bucket Policy](#), an [SNS Topic Policy](#), a [VPC Endpoint Policy](#), and an [SQS Queue Policy](#).

Select Type of Policy: S3 Bucket Policy

**Step 2: Add Statement(s)**

A statement is the formal description of a single permission. See a [description of elements](#) that you can use in statements.

Effect:  Allow  Deny

Principal: \*

Use a comma to separate multiple values.

AWS Service: Amazon S3

Actions: 1 Action(s) Selected  All Actions (\*)

Amazon Resource Name (ARN): arn:aws:s3:::reeverrr

ARN should follow the following format: arn:aws:s3:::\${BucketName}/\${KeyName}. Use a comma to separate multiple values.

Add Conditions (Optional)

Add Statement

**Step 3: Generate Policy**

A policy is a document (written in the [Access Policy Language](#)) that acts as a container for one or more statements.

Add one or more statements above to generate a policy.

<https://wspolicygen.s3.amazonaws.com/policygen.html#>

## Step 2: Add Statement(s)

A statement is the formal description of a single permission. See a [description of elements](#) that you can use in statements.

Effect  Allow  Deny

Principal

Use a comma to separate multiple values.

AWS Service

Actions   All Actions ("\*")

Amazon Resource Name (ARN)

ARN should follow the following format: arn:aws:s3:::\${BucketName}/\${KeyName}.  
Use a comma to separate multiple values.

Add Conditions (Optional)

You added the following statements. Click the button below to Generate a policy.

| Principal(s) | Effect | Action         | Resource              | Conditions |
|--------------|--------|----------------|-----------------------|------------|
| * *          | Allow  | * s3:GetObject | arn:aws:s3:::reeverrr | None       |

## Step 3: Generate Policy

A policy is a document (written in the [Access Policy Language](#)) that acts as a container for one or more statements.

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## Step 2: Add Statement(s)

A statement is the formal description of a single permission. See a [description of elements](#) that you can use in statements.

Effect  Allow  Deny

Principal

Use a comma to separate multiple values.

AWS Service

Policy JSON Document

Click below to edit. To save the policy, copy the text below to a text editor.  
Changes made below will not be reflected in the policy generator tool.

```
{ "Id": "Policy1719949103740", "Version": "2012-10-17", "Statement": [ { "Sid": "Stmt1719949088624", "Action": [ "s3:GetObject" ], "Effect": "allow", "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::reeverrr", "Principal": "*" } ] }
```

You added the following statements:

Principal(s) \* \*

## Step 3: Generate Policy

A policy is a document (written in the [Access Policy Language](#)) that acts as a container for one or more statements.

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Screenshot of the AWS S3 Bucket Policy Editor interface.

The URL is: [Amazon S3 > Buckets > reeverrr > Edit bucket policy](#)

The title is: **Edit bucket policy** Info

**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](#)

**Policy**

```
1 = {  
2   "Id": "Policy1719949103740",  
3   "Version": "2012-10-17",  
4   "Statement": [  
5     {  
6       "Sid": "Stmt1719949088624",  
7       "Action": [  
8         "s3:GetObject"  
9       ],  
10      "Effect": "Allow",  
11      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::reeverrr/*",  
12      "Principal": "*"  
13    }  
14  ]  
15 }
```

**Policy examples** **Policy generator**

**Edit statement Stmt1719949088624 Remove**

**Add actions**

Choose a service [Filter services](#)

**Included**

S3

**Available**

AMP  
API Gateway  
API Gateway V2  
ASC  
Access Analyzer  
Account

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