

Q1.creates an alarm for cputilization which trigger the threshold is greater than to create CNS topic and attach to the alaram to the instance created

```
REGION="eu-north-1"
INSTANCE_ID="i-04b2cd6ac16bf5ab6"
EMAIL="ssona2533@gmail.com"
TOPIC_NAME="HighCPUAlarmTopic"
ALARM_NAME="HighCPUUtilizationAlarm"

# Step 1: Create SNS topic
echo "Creating SNS topic..."
TOPIC_ARN=$(aws sns create-topic \
--name $TOPIC_NAME \
--region $REGION \
--query 'TopicArn' \
--output text)
echo "SNS Topic ARN: $TOPIC_ARN"

# Step 2: Subscribe email to SNS topic
echo "Subscribing $EMAIL to topic..."
aws sns subscribe \
--topic-arn $TOPIC_ARN \
--protocol email \
--notification-endpoint $EMAIL \
--region $REGION
echo "Check your email to confirm the subscription!"

# Step 3: Create CloudWatch Alarm
echo "Creating CloudWatch alarm..."
aws cloudwatch put-metric-alarm \
--alarm-name $ALARM_NAME \
--metric-name CPUUtilization \
--namespace AWS/EC2 \
--statistic Average \
--period 300 \
--threshold 70 \
--comparison-operator GreaterThanThreshold \
--dimensions Name=InstanceId,Value=$INSTANCE_ID \
--evaluation-periods 1 \
--alarm-actions $TOPIC_ARN \
--region $REGION
echo "CloudWatch alarm created and linked to SNS topic."
```

```
sonambehera@Sonams-MacBook-Air Downloads % nano alarm.sh
sonambehera@Sonams-MacBook-Air Downloads % chmod +rx alarm.sh
sonambehera@Sonams-MacBook-Air Downloads %
sonambehera@Sonams-MacBook-Air Downloads % ./alarm.sh
Creating SNS topic...
SNS Topic ARN: arn:aws:sns:eu-north-1:533486696551:HighCPUAlarmTopic
Subscribing youremail@example.com to topic...
{
    "SubscriptionArn": "pending confirmation"
}
Check your email to confirm the subscription!
Creating CloudWatch alarm...
CloudWatch alarm created and linked to SNS topic.
sonambehera@Sonams-MacBook-Air Downloads % nano alarm.sh
sonambehera@Sonams-MacBook-Air Downloads % ./alarm.sh
Creating SNS topic...
SNS Topic ARN: arn:aws:sns:eu-north-1:533486696551:HighCPUAlarmTopic
Subscribing ssona2533@gmail.com to topic...
{
    "SubscriptionArn": "pending confirmation"
}
Check your email to confirm the subscription!
Creating CloudWatch alarm...
CloudWatch alarm created and linked to SNS topic.
sonambehera@Sonams-MacBook-Air Downloads %
```



The screenshot shows the AWS CloudWatch Metrics console for the 'eu-north-1' region. The top navigation bar includes tabs for 'CloudWatch Metrics' (selected), 'Logs', 'CloudWatch Metrics Insights', 'CloudWatch Metrics Dashboards', and 'CloudWatch Metrics Home'. The main content area displays 'Recent alarms' and 'Alarms by AWS service'. Under 'Recent alarms', there is one active alarm named 'HighCPUUtilizationAlarm' for the metric 'CPUUtilization' with a threshold of 70. The chart shows CPUUtilization values over time, with a red line indicating the threshold and a green shaded area representing the data points. The 'Alarms by AWS service' section shows EC2 as the service with 1 alarm, 0 insufficient data, and 0 OK metrics.



Q2. Write a Bash script to create an IAM user named Test. Add Administrator access to the IAM user.

Q3. Write a Bash script to create an IAM role named Tester-role. In the same script create a Access policy for Tester-Role named Tester-policy. The policy should provide readonly access to s3. Attach the role to the policy.

Q4. Extend the above bash script to create another user named Test2. Add Test1 and Test2 to a user group named testing (which should also be created through the script). Attach Tester Role to all users in the user group testing.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# 1. Create IAM user "Test" and attach AdministratorAccess  
aws iam create-user --user-name Test
```

```
aws iam attach-user-policy \  
--user-name Test \  
--policy-arn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess
```

```
echo "User 'Test' created with Administrator access."
```

```
# 2. Create IAM role "Tester-role" with trust policy for EC2
```

```
TRUST_POLICY='{  
    "Version": "2012-10-17",  
    "Statement": [  
        {  
            "Effect": "Allow",  
            "Principal": { "Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com" },  
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"  
        }  
    ]  
}'
```

```
aws iam create-role \  
--role-name Tester-role \  
--assume-role-policy-document "$TRUST_POLICY"
```

```
# Create inline policy JSON for read-only S3 access
```

```
cat > s3-readonly-policy.json <<EOF
```

```
{  
    "Version": "2012-10-17",  
    "Statement": [  
        {  
            "Effect": "Allow",  
            "Action": [  
                "s3:Get*",  
                "s3>List*"  
            ],  
            "Resource": "*"  
        }  
    ]  
}
```

```
]

}

EOF

# Create policy and attach it to the role
aws iam create-policy \
--policy-name Tester-Policy \
--policy-document file://s3-readonly-policy.json

# Get ARN of policy
POLICY_ARN=$(aws iam list-policies --query "Policies[?PolicyName=='Tester-Policy'].Arn" --
output text)

aws iam attach-role-policy \
--role-name Tester-role \
--policy-arn "$POLICY_ARN"

echo "Role 'Tester-role' created with read-only S3 access."

# 3. Create user Test2
aws iam create-user --user-name Test2

# Create group 'testing'
aws iam create-group --group-name testing

# Add users Test and Test2 to the group
aws iam add-user-to-group --user-name Test --group-name testing
aws iam add-user-to-group --user-name Test2 --group-name testing

# Attach Tester-role policy to group (can't attach roles to groups directly)
# So we attach the same S3-readonly policy to the group
aws iam attach-group-policy \
--group-name testing \
--policy-arn "$POLICY_ARN"

echo "Users Test and Test2 added to group 'testing' with read-only S3 permissions."
```

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM Users page. At the top, a green success message box displays "User created successfully" and a note about viewing and downloading password and email instructions. Below this, the "Users (4)" section is shown with a table listing four users: sonam, Test, Test2, and Tester-role. The table columns include User name, Path, Group, Last activity, MFA, Password age, Console last sign-in, and Access key ID. Each user row has a checkbox for selection. On the right side of the table, there are "Delete" and "Create user" buttons. The bottom navigation bar includes CloudShell, Feedback, and links to 2025 Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates, Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.

User name	Path	Group	Last activity	MFA	Password age	Console last sign-in	Access key ID
sonam	/	0	Yesterday	-	Yesterday	July 14, 2025, 00:28 (...)	-
Test	/	1	-	-	-	-	-
Test2	/	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tester-role	/	0	-	-	-	-	-

Q5. Write a bash script to create a VPC .create two subnet inside the VPC .create an internet gateway attach the internet gateway to the VPC.create a routing table attach the routing table to public subnet .edit routing table open a routing table with destination 0.0.0.0/0 attach it to the IG.

```

#!/bin/bash

REGION="eu-north-1"
AMI_ID="ami-0914547665e6a707c" # Ubuntu 22.04 LTS in eu-north-1
INSTANCE_TYPE="t3.micro"
KEY_NAME="mykey"
SECURITY_GROUP_NAME="public-sg"
TAG_NAME="default"

# Step 1: Fetch VPC ID
VPC_ID=$(aws ec2 describe-vpcs \
--region "$REGION" \
--query 'Vpcs[0].VpcId' \
--output text)

echo "VPC ID: $VPC_ID"

# Step 2: Get first subnet ID in the VPC (assume public if VPC has internet gateway setup)
SUBNET_ID=$(aws ec2 describe-subnets \
--region "$REGION" \
--filters "Name=vpn-id,Values=$VPC_ID" \
--query "Subnets[0].SubnetId" \
--output text)

echo "Subnet ID: $SUBNET_ID"

# Step 3: Launch EC2 instance
INSTANCE_ID=$(aws ec2 run-instances \
--region "$REGION" \
--image-id "$AMI_ID" \
--count 1 \
--instance-type "$INSTANCE_TYPE" \
--key-name "$KEY_NAME" \
--security-groups "$SECURITY_GROUP_NAME" \
--subnet-id "$SUBNET_ID" \
--associate-public-ip-address \
--tag-specifications "ResourceType=instance,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=$TAG_NAME}]" \
--query 'Instances[0].InstanceId' \
--output text)

echo "Subnet ID: $SUBNET_ID"

# Step 3: Launch EC2 instance
INSTANCE_ID=$(aws ec2 run-instances \
--region "$REGION" \
--image-id "$AMI_ID" \
--count 1 \

```

```

--instance-type "$INSTANCE_TYPE" \
--key-name "$KEY_NAME" \
--security-groups "$SECURITY_GROUP_NAME" \
--subnet-id "$SUBNET_ID" \
--associate-public-ip-address \
--tag-specifications "ResourceType=instance,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=$TAG_NAME}]" \
--query 'Instances[0].InstanceId' \
--output text)

echo "Instance ID: $INSTANCE_ID"

# Step 4: Fetch public IP
PUBLIC_IP=$(aws ec2 describe-instances \
--region "$REGION" \
--instance-ids "$INSTANCE_ID" \
--query "Reservations[0].Instances[0].PublicIpAddress" \
--output text)

echo "Public IP: $PUBLIC_IP"
echo "To SSH: ssh -i ~/Downloads/$KEY_NAME.pem ubuntu@$PUBLIC_IP"

```

The screenshot shows a browser window with the AWS VPC console open to the 'Internet gateways' page. The URL in the address bar is `eu-north-1.console.aws.amazon.com/vpcconsole/home?region=eu-north-1#igws:`. The page displays a table of two internet gateways:

Name	Internet gateway ID	State	VPC ID	Region
-	igw-053fb7d111d2a9b28	Attached	vpc-0cd21a4b2ad0cc61b	53
-	igw-0cea71e2429810676	Attached	vpc-0006d571caa0acf4 MyVPC	53

The left sidebar shows the navigation menu for the VPC dashboard, including sections for EC2 Global View, Virtual private cloud (Your VPCs, Subnets, Route tables, Internet gateways), Security (Network ACLs, Security groups), and CloudShell.

Q6. Write a bash script to create a s3 bucket. The bucket name should be created using a random function where you have no idea of the name of the bucket .use some commands to retrieve the bucket name and cp a script file to it.Display the contents of the bucket and delete it.

Q7. Write a bash script to modify the access control policy of an existing bucket.

Q8. write a bash script to create a bucket and host a static website in it.is the website accessible through curl and through browser?

Q9. Using AWS CLI create an EC2 instance. Use some command to display the public dns address of the ec2 instance. Using the public dns ssh into the instance through the script. Write another remote script that should be copied to the ec2 instance. This script should contain steps to create a bucket and attach an access point to it.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Configuration
```

```
REGION="eu-north-1"
```

```
KEY_NAME="ubuntu-key"
```

```
KEY_FILE="$KEY_NAME.pem"
```

```
SECURITY_GROUP_NAME="ubuntu-sg"
```

```
INSTANCE_TYPE="t3.micro"
```

```
SCRIPT_FILE="setup.sh"
```

```
# Step 1: Create Key Pair
```

```
echo "Creating key pair: $KEY_NAME"
```

```
aws ec2 create-key-pair --region "$REGION" \
```

```
--key-name "$KEY_NAME" \
```

```
--query 'KeyMaterial' \
```

```
--output text > "$KEY_FILE"
```

```
chmod 400 "$KEY_FILE"
```

```
echo "Key saved to $KEY_FILE"
```

```
# Step 2: Create Security Group
```

```
echo "Creating security group: $SECURITY_GROUP_NAME"
```

```
SECURITY_GROUP_ID=$(aws ec2 create-security-group \
```

```
--region "$REGION" \
```

```
--group-name "$SECURITY_GROUP_NAME" \
```

```
--description "Security group for Ubuntu instance" \
```

```
--query 'GroupId' --output text)
```

```
echo "Security group created: $SECURITY_GROUP_ID"
```

```
# Step 3: Authorize SSH access (port 22)
```

```
echo "Authorizing SSH access..."
```

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
```

```
--region "$REGION" \
```

```
--group-id "$SECURITY_GROUP_ID" \
```

```

--protocol tcp \
--port 22 \
--cidr 0.0.0.0/0

# Step 4: Get latest Ubuntu 22.04 AMI ID
echo "Fetching latest Ubuntu 22.04 AMI ID..."
AMI_ID=$(aws ec2 describe-images \
AMI_ID=$(aws ec2 describe-images \
--region "$REGION" \
--owners 099720109477 \
--filters \
"Name=name,Values=ubuntu/images/hvm-ssd/ubuntu-jammy-22.04-amd64-server-*" \
"Name=architecture,Values=x86_64" \
"Name=virtualization-type,Values=hvm" \
"Name=root-device-type,Values=ebs" \
--query 'Images[*].[ImageId,CreationDate]' \
--output text | \
sort -k2 -r | \
head -n 1 | \
awk '{print $1}')

echo "Latest AMI ID: $AMI_ID"

# Step 5: Launch EC2 instance
echo "Launching EC2 instance..."
INSTANCE_ID=$(aws ec2 run-instances \
--region "$REGION" \
--image-id "$AMI_ID" \
--count 1 \
--instance-type "$INSTANCE_TYPE" \
--key-name "$KEY_NAME" \
--security-group-ids "$SECURITY_GROUP_ID" \
--query 'Instances[0].InstanceId' \
--output text)

echo "Instance launched with ID: $INSTANCE_ID"

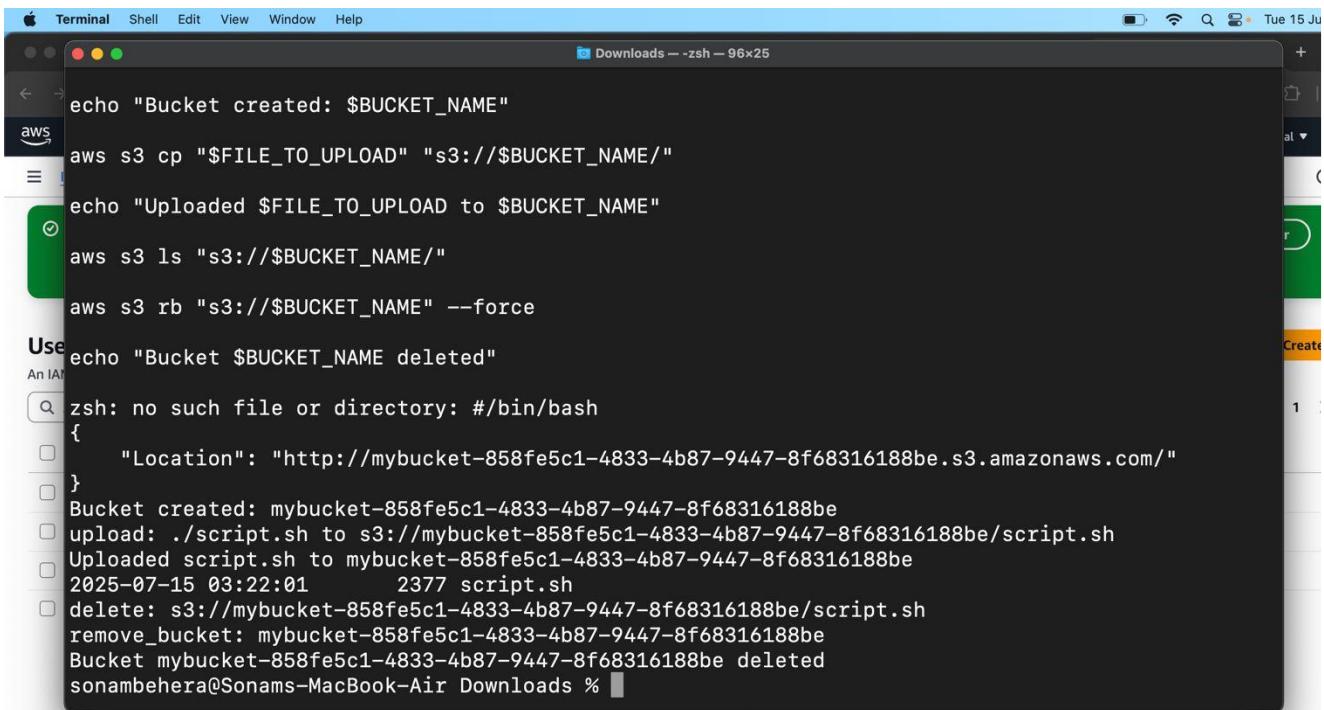
# Step 6: Fetch public IP
echo "Fetching public IP..."
PUBLIC_IP=$(aws ec2 describe-instances \
--region "$REGION" \
--instance-ids "$INSTANCE_ID" \
--query "Reservations[0].Instances[0].PublicIpAddress" \
--output text)

```

```

echo "Public IP: $PUBLIC_IP"
echo "Connect using: ssh -i $KEY_FILE ubuntu@$PUBLIC_IP"
# Step 7: Copy script to EC2 instance
if [[ -f "$SCRIPT_FILE" ]]; then
    echo "Sending $SCRIPT_FILE to EC2 instance..."
    scp -i "$KEY_FILE" "$SCRIPT_FILE" ubuntu@"$PUBLIC_IP":~
else
    echo "No $SCRIPT_FILE found. Skipping SCP."
fi

```



The screenshot shows a macOS Terminal window titled 'Downloads -- zsh -- 96x25'. The user has run several AWS CLI commands:

- `echo "Bucket created: $BUCKET_NAME"`
- `aws s3 cp "$FILE_TO_UPLOAD" "s3://$BUCKET_NAME/"`
- `echo "Uploaded $FILE_TO_UPLOAD to $BUCKET_NAME"`
- `aws s3 ls "s3://$BUCKET_NAME/"`
- `aws s3 rb "s3://$BUCKET_NAME" --force`
- `echo "Bucket $BUCKET_NAME deleted"`

The output of these commands is displayed below the commands in the terminal window.



- Q10.** Write a Bash script to create an EC2 instance and ssh into it from the script.
Q11. Write a script to create an EC2 instance and ssh into it and install nginx.
Q12. Write a script to create a key-pair, security group, and create the instance using the key-pair and security group.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Configuration
REGION="${REGION:-$(aws configure get region)}"
KEY_NAME="mykey"
KEY_FILE="$KEY_NAME.pem"
SECURITY_GROUP_NAME="ubuntu-sg"
INSTANCE_TYPE="t3.micro"
SCRIPT_FILE="setup.sh"
```

```
# Step 1: Create key pair
echo "Creating key pair: $KEY_NAME"
aws ec2 create-key-pair --region "$REGION" --key-name "$KEY_NAME" --query
'KeyMaterial' --output text > "$KEY_FILE"
chmod 400 "$KEY_FILE"
echo "Key saved to $KEY_FILE"
```

```
# Step 2: Create security group
echo "Creating security group: $SECURITY_GROUP_NAME"
SECURITY_GROUP_ID=$(aws ec2 create-security-group \
```

```

--region "$REGION" \
--group-name "$SECURITY_GROUP_NAME" \
--description "Security group for Ubuntu instance" \
--query 'GroupId' \
--output text)
echo "Security group created: $SECURITY_GROUP_ID"

# Step 3: Allow SSH access
echo "Authorizing SSH access (port 22)"
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
--region "$REGION" \
--group-id "$SECURITY_GROUP_ID" \
--protocol tcp \
--port 22 \
--cidr 0.0.0.0/0

# Step 4: Find latest Ubuntu 22.04 AMI ID
echo "Fetching latest Ubuntu 22.04 LTS AMI ID..."
AMI_ID=$(aws ec2 describe-images \
--region "$REGION" \
--owners 099720109477 \
--filters \
--group-name "$SECURITY_GROUP_NAME" \
--description "Security group for Ubuntu instance" \
--query 'GroupId' \
--output text)
echo "Security group created: $SECURITY_GROUP_ID"

# Step 3: Allow SSH access
echo "Authorizing SSH access (port 22)"
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
--region "$REGION" \
--group-id "$SECURITY_GROUP_ID" \
--protocol tcp \
--port 22 \
--cidr 0.0.0.0/0

# Step 4: Find latest Ubuntu 22.04 AMI ID
echo "Fetching latest Ubuntu 22.04 LTS AMI ID..."
AMI_ID=$(aws ec2 describe-images \
--region "$REGION" \
--owners 099720109477 \
--filters \
"Name=name,Values=ubuntu/images/hvm-ssd/ubuntu-jammy-22.04-amd64-server-*"
\

```

```

"Name=architecture,Values=x86_64" \
"Name=virtualization-type,Values=hvm" \
"Name=root-device-type,Values=ebs" \
--query 'Images[*].[ImageId,CreationDate]' \
--output text | \
sort -k2 -r | \
head -n 1 | \
awk '{print $1}')

echo "Latest Ubuntu AMI: $AMI_ID"

# Step 5: Launch instance
echo "Launching EC2 instance..."
INSTANCE_ID=$(aws ec2 run-instances \
--region "$REGION" \
--image-id "$AMI_ID" \
--count 1 \
--instance-type "$INSTANCE_TYPE" \
--key-name "$KEY_NAME" \
--security-group-ids "$SECURITY_GROUP_ID" \
--query "Instances[0].InstanceId" \
--output text)
echo "Instance launched: $INSTANCE_ID"

# Step 6: Get public IP
echo "Fetching public IP..."
PUBLIC_IP=$(aws ec2 describe-instances \
--region "$REGION" \
--instance-ids "$INSTANCE_ID" \
--query "Reservations[0].Instances[0].PublicIpAddress" \
--output text)

echo "Public IP: $PUBLIC_IP"
echo "Connect using: ssh -i $KEY_FILE ubuntu@$PUBLIC_IP"

# Step 7: Copy setup file to instance
echo "Sending $SCRIPT_FILE to EC2 instance..."
scp -i "$KEY_FILE" "$SCRIPT_FILE" ubuntu@"$PUBLIC_IP":~

q11. Write a bash script to create a vpc create two subnet inside the vpc.create an internet gateway attach the internet gateway attach the internetgateway to the vpc.create a routing table attach the routing table open a routing table with destination 0.0.0.0/0 attach to the IG
#!/bin/bash

```

```

REGION="eu-north-1"
CIDR_BLOCK="10.0.0.0/16"

```

```

PUBLIC_SUBNET_CIDR="10.0.1.0/24"
PRIVATE_SUBNET_CIDR="10.0.2.0/24"

# Create VPC
echo "Creating VPC..."
VPC_ID=$(aws ec2 create-vpc \
--cidr-block $CIDR_BLOCK \
--region $REGION \
--query 'Vpc.VpcId' \
--output text)
echo "VPC Created: $VPC_ID"

# Tag the VPC
aws ec2 create-tags \
--resources $VPC_ID \
--tags Key=Name,Value=MyVPC \
--region $REGION

# Create Subnets
echo "Creating public subnet..."
PUBLIC_SUBNET_ID=$(aws ec2 create-subnet \
--vpc-id $VPC_ID \
--cidr-block $PUBLIC_SUBNET_CIDR \
--availability-zone "${REGION}a" \
--region $REGION \
--query 'Subnet.SubnetId' \
--output text)
echo "Public Subnet: $PUBLIC_SUBNET_ID"

echo "Creating private subnet..."
PRIVATE_SUBNET_ID=$(aws ec2 create-subnet \
--vpc-id $VPC_ID \
--cidr-block $PRIVATE_SUBNET_CIDR \
--availability-zone "${REGION}b" \
--region $REGION \
--query 'Subnet.SubnetId' \
--output text)
echo "Private Subnet: $PRIVATE_SUBNET_ID"

# Create Internet Gateway
echo "Creating Internet Gateway..."
IGW_ID=$(aws ec2 create-internet-gateway \
--region $REGION \
--query 'InternetGateway.InternetGatewayId' \
--output text)
echo "Internet Gateway: $IGW_ID"

# Attach IGW to VPC

```

```
aws ec2 attach-internet-gateway \
--internet-gateway-id $IGW_ID \
--vpc-id $VPC_ID \
--region $REGION
echo "Internet Gateway attached to VPC"

# Create Route Table
echo "Creating route table..."
RT_ID=$(aws ec2 create-route-table \
--vpc-id $VPC_ID \
--region $REGION \
# Add Route to Internet via IGW
aws ec2 create-route \
--route-table-id $RT_ID \
--destination-cidr-block 0.0.0.0/0 \
--gateway-id $IGW_ID \
--region $REGION
echo "Route 0.0.0.0/0 → IGW created"

# Associate Route Table with Public Subnet
aws ec2 associate-route-table \
--subnet-id $PUBLIC_SUBNET_ID \
--route-table-id $RT_ID \
--region $REGION
echo "Route Table associated with Public Subnet"

# Optional: Enable auto-assign public IP on public subnet
aws ec2 modify-subnet-attribute \
--subnet-id $PUBLIC_SUBNET_ID \
--map-public-ip-on-launch \
--region $REGION
echo "Enabled auto-assign public IP on public subnet"
```

```
sonambehera@Sonams-MacBook-Air Downloads % ./vpc-script.sh
Creating VPC...
aws VPC Created: vpc-0006d571caa0acf4
Creating public subnet...
Public Subnet: subnet-07a75db96b152bbf4
Creating private subnet...
Private Subnet: subnet-082c3ba79634d4d2f
Creating Internet Gateway...
Internet Gateway: igw-0cea71e2429810676
Internet Gateway attached to VPC
Creating route table...
Route Table: rtb-017995017fd99ebbc
{
    "Return": true
}
Route 0.0.0.0/0 > IGW created
{
    "AssociationId": "rtbassoc-04f482bdacdb07bdb",
    "AssociationState": {
        "State": "associated"
    }
}
Route Table associated with Public Subnet
Enabled auto-assign public IP on public subnet
sonambehera@Sonams-MacBook-Air Downloads %
```



Your VPCs (1/2) [Info](#)

Last updated less than a minute ago

Name	VPC ID	State	Block Public...	IPv4 CIDR
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MyVPC	vpc-0006d571caa0acf4	Available	Off	10.0.0.0/16
<input type="checkbox"/>	vpc-0cd21a4b2ad0cc61b	Available	Off	172.31.0.0/16

vpc-0006d571caa0acf4 / MyVPC

[Details](#) [Resource map](#) [CIDRs](#) [Flow logs](#) [Tags](#) [Integrations](#)

Details		Block Public Access		DNS hostnames	
VPC ID	vpc-0006d571caa0acf4	Available	Off	Disabled	
DNS resolution	Enabled	default		Main route table	rtb-0bba0547efb812bf62acca
Main network ACL		Default VPC		IPv6 pool	
			IPv4 CIDR		

