

AWS DAY 15 & 16 ASSIGNMENT

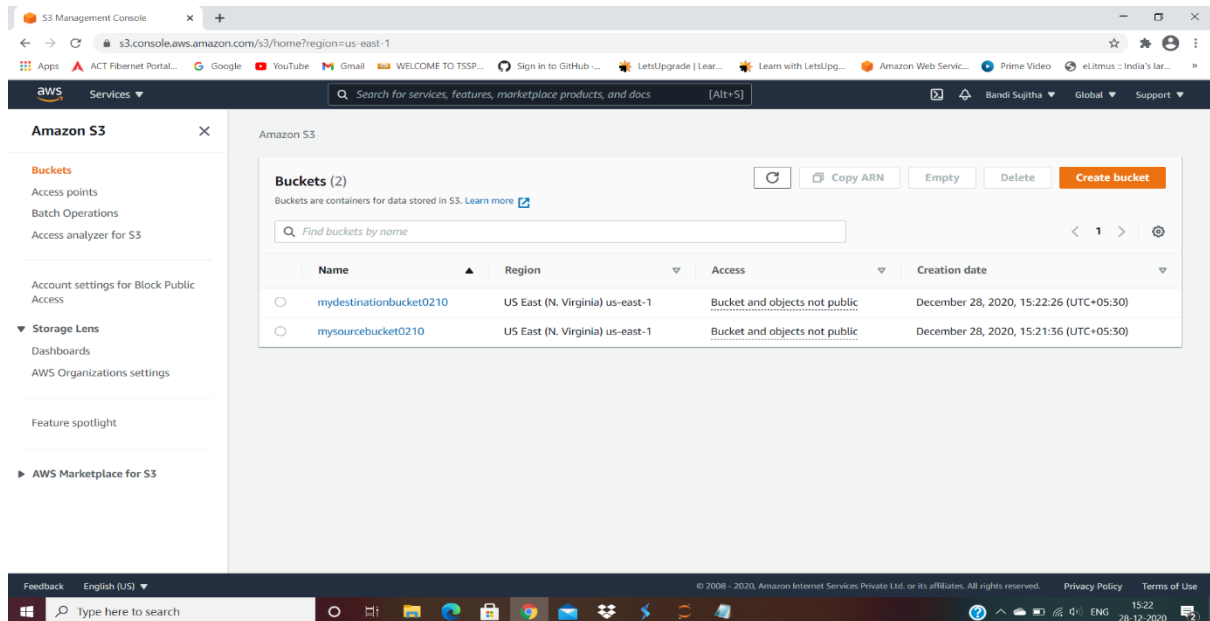
Question 1: Working with Lambda

Step1: Create two s3 buckets with the name

sourcebucket : arn:aws:s3:::mysourcebucket0210

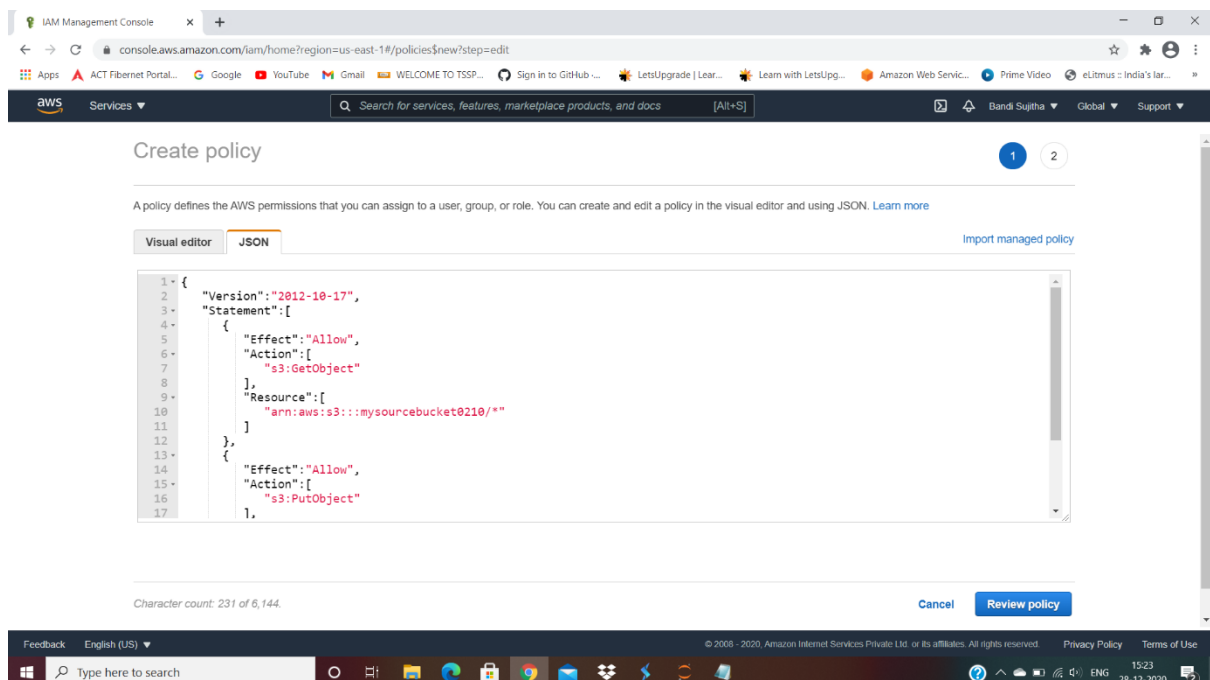
destinationbucket : arn:aws:s3:::mydestinationbucket0210

Ss1: S3 console with two buckets



Step2: Create a policy with limited Read-write permissions using a JSON script

Ss2: json script in place



S3:policy console with your policy filtered

Review policy

Name*

Use alphanumeric and "+=, @, _" characters. Maximum 128 characters.

Description

Maximum 1000 characters. Use alphanumeric and "+=, @, _" characters.

Summary

Service	Access level	Resource	Request condition
Allow (1 of 264 services) Show remaining 263			
S3	Limited: Read, Write	Multiple	None

* Required

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Create policy](#)

Identity and Access Management (IAM)

Dashboard

Access management

- Groups
- Users
- Roles
- Policies**
- Identity providers
- Account settings

Access reports

- Access analyzer
- Archive rules
- Analyzers
- Settings
- Credential report
- Organization activity
- Service control policies (SCPs)

mypolicy1 has been created.

[Create policy](#) [Policy actions](#)

Filter policies Showing 1 result

Policy name	Type	Used as	Description
mypolicy1	Customer managed	None	

Step3:Create a role and attach the policy that was created in the previous step.

Ss4:Role console showing details of the role

The screenshot shows the 'Create role' wizard in the AWS IAM Management Console. The first step, 'Select type of trusted entity', is active. It offers four options: 'AWS service' (selected), 'Another AWS account', 'Web identity', and 'SAML 2.0 federation'. Below these, the 'Choose a use case' section is displayed. Under 'Common use cases', 'EC2' and 'Lambda' are listed. The 'Lambda' option is highlighted, with the description 'Allows Lambda functions to call AWS services on your behalf.' Below this, a grid of services is shown, including API Gateway, CloudWatch Events, EKS, IoT Things Graph, Redshift, AWS Backup, CodeBuild, EMR, KMS, Rekognition, AWS Chatbot, CodeDeploy, ElastiCache, Kinesis, RoboMaker, AWS Marketplace, CodeGuru, Elastic Beanstalk, Lake Formation, and S3. At the bottom, there are 'Cancel' and 'Next: Permissions' buttons.

The screenshot shows the 'Review' step of the 'Create role' wizard. It displays the role details: 'Role name' is 'myrole1', 'Role description' is 'Allows Lambda functions to call AWS services on your behalf.', 'Trusted entities' is 'AWS service: lambda.amazonaws.com', and 'Policies' is 'mypolicy1'. The 'Permissions boundary' is 'Permissions boundary is not set'. At the bottom, there are 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Create role' buttons.

Step4:Create a Lambda function

Ss5:lambda functions dashboard

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda 'Create function' page in the console. The browser address bar shows the URL: `console.aws.amazon.com/lambda/home?region=us-east-1#/create/function`. The page title is 'Create function'. Below the title, it says 'Choose one of the following options to create your function.' There are four options: 'Author from scratch' (selected), 'Use a blueprint', 'Container image', and 'Browse serverless app repository'. The 'Basic information' section is expanded, showing 'Function name' as 'mylambdafunction', 'Runtime' as 'Node.js 12.x', and 'Permissions' as 'By default, Lambda will create an execution role with permissions to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. You can customize this default role later when adding triggers.' The bottom of the page shows the Windows taskbar with the search bar and various application icons.

Create function [Info](#)

Choose one of the following options to create your function.

- Author from scratch** ☒ Start with a simple Hello World example.
- Use a blueprint** ☐ Build a Lambda application from sample code and configuration presets for common use cases.
- Container image** ☐ Select a container image to deploy for your function.
- Browse serverless app repository** ☐ Deploy a sample Lambda application from the AWS Serverless Application Repository.

Basic information

Function name
Enter a name that describes the purpose of your function.

Use only letters, numbers, hyphens, or underscores with no spaces.

Runtime [Info](#)
Choose the language to use to write your function.

Permissions [Info](#)
By default, Lambda will create an execution role with permissions to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. You can customize this default role later when adding triggers.

This screenshot shows the same AWS Lambda 'Create function' page, but with the 'Permissions' section expanded. It shows the 'Change default execution role' section, which includes 'Execution role' options: 'Create a new role with basic Lambda permissions', 'Use an existing role' (selected), and 'Create a new role from AWS policy templates'. The 'Existing role' dropdown is set to 'myrole1'. At the bottom, there is a 'Create function' button.

Permissions [Info](#)
By default, Lambda will create an execution role with permissions to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. You can customize this default role later when adding triggers.

▼ Change default execution role

Execution role
Choose a role that defines the permissions of your function. To create a custom role, go to the [IAM console](#).

- ☐ Create a new role with basic Lambda permissions
- ☒ Use an existing role
- ☐ Create a new role from AWS policy templates

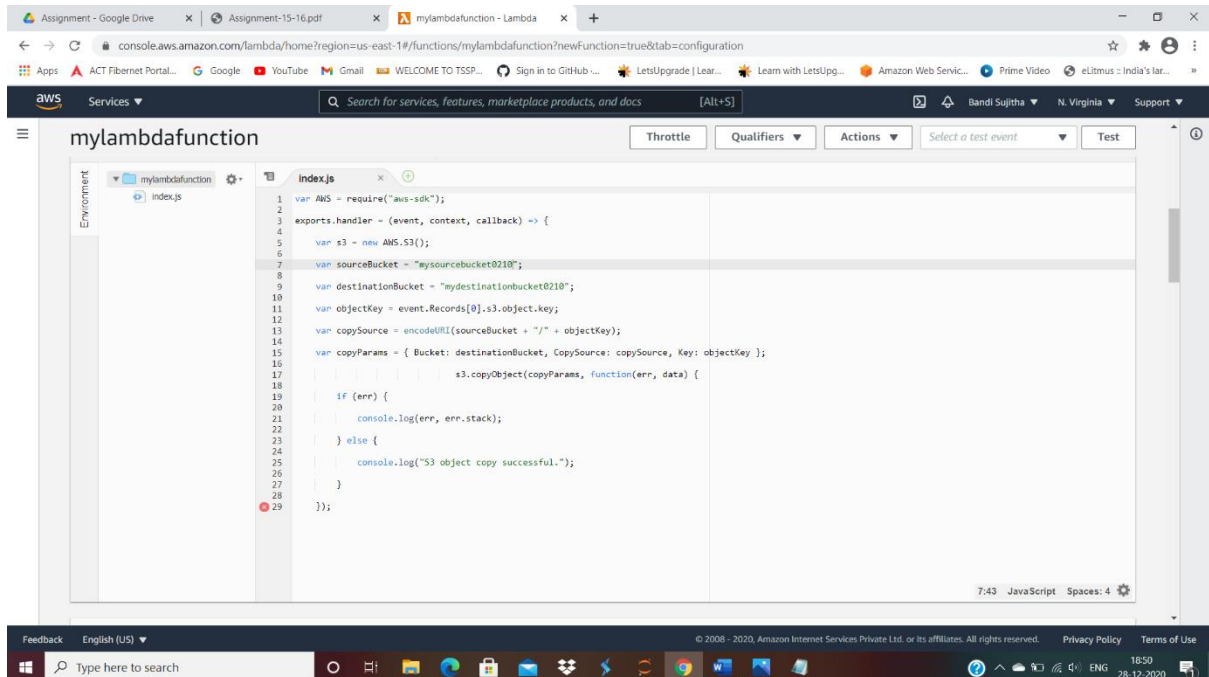
Existing role
Choose an existing role that you've created to be used with this Lambda function. The role must have permission to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

[View the myrole1 role on the IAM console.](#)

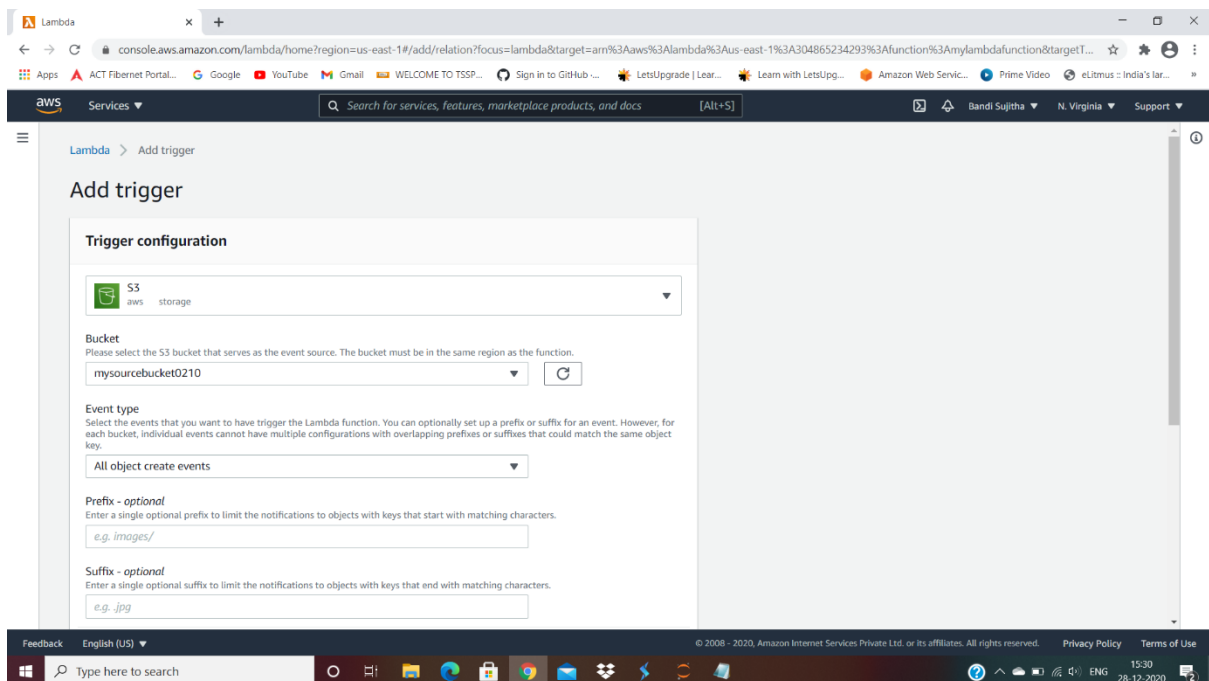
► Advanced settings

[Cancel](#) [Create function](#)

Ss6:js file edited

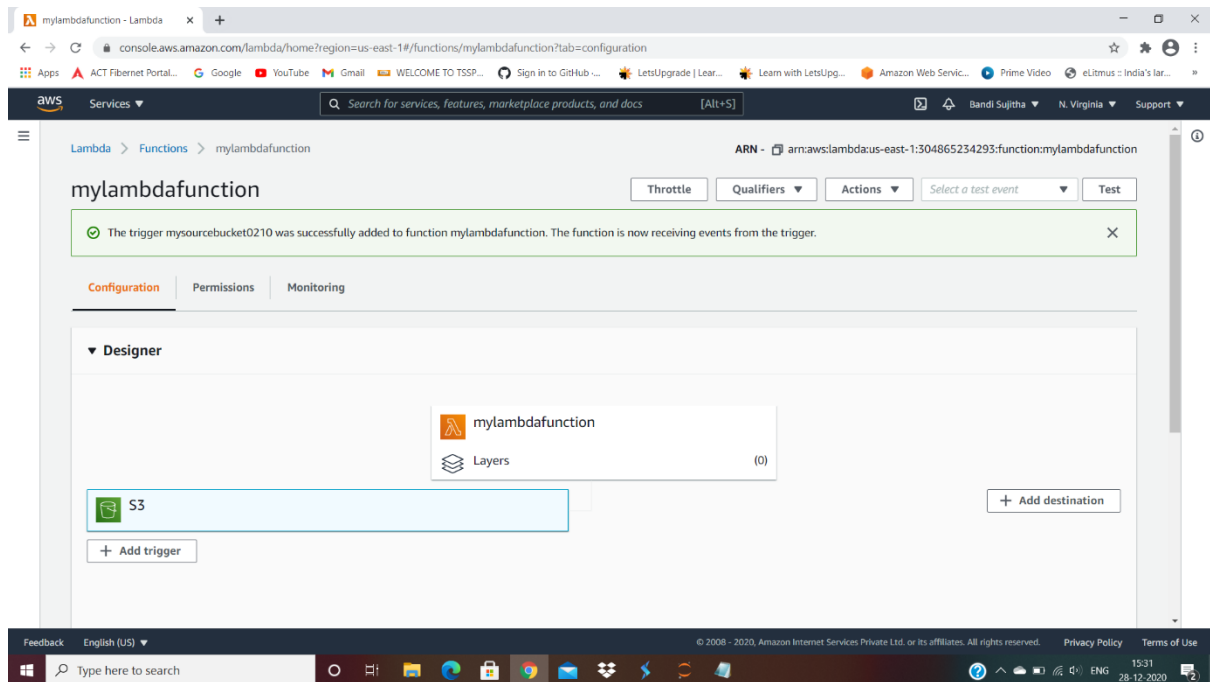


Ss7:adding trigger-s3,bucket name,confirmation for having separate buckets



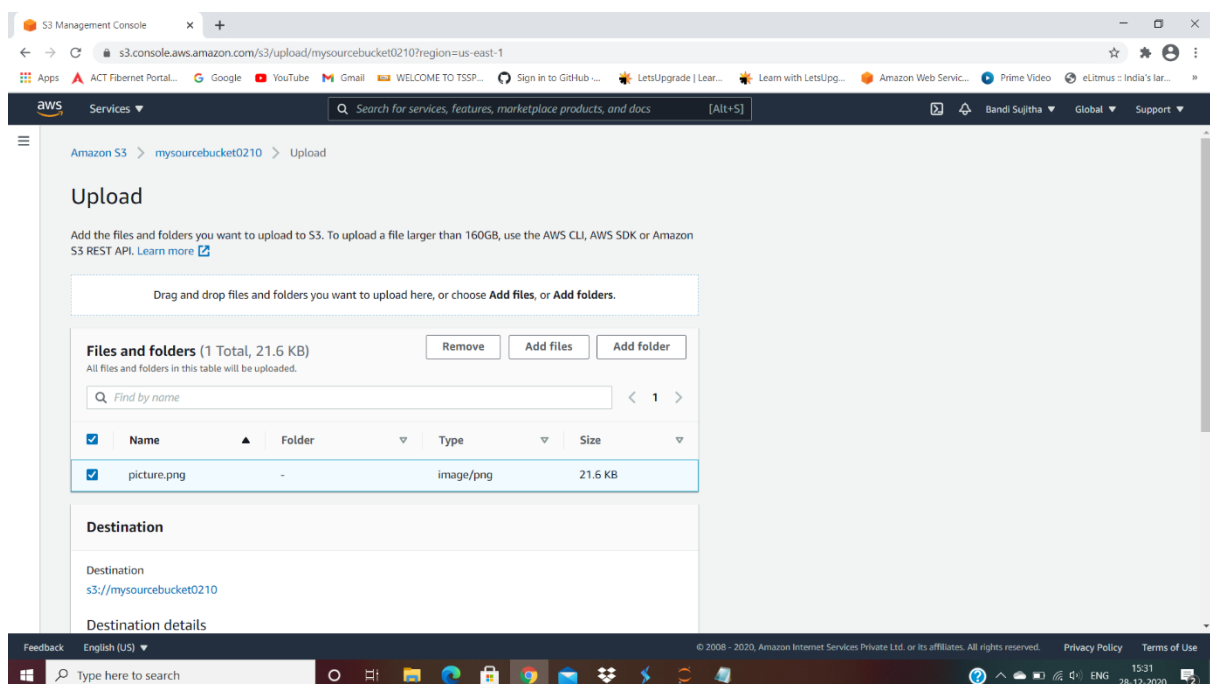
Step5:Adding triggers to the lambda function

Ss8:lambda configuration page with trigger added

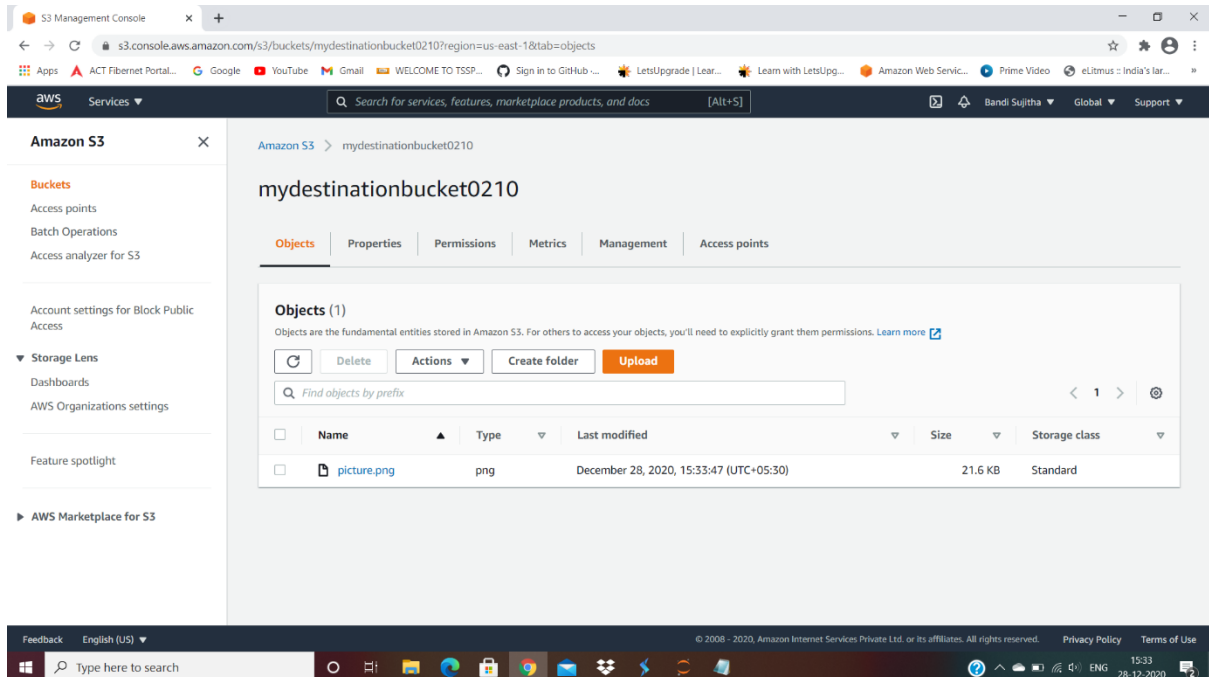


Step6:Test by uploading objects into the source bucket

Ss9:object uploaded in the source bucket



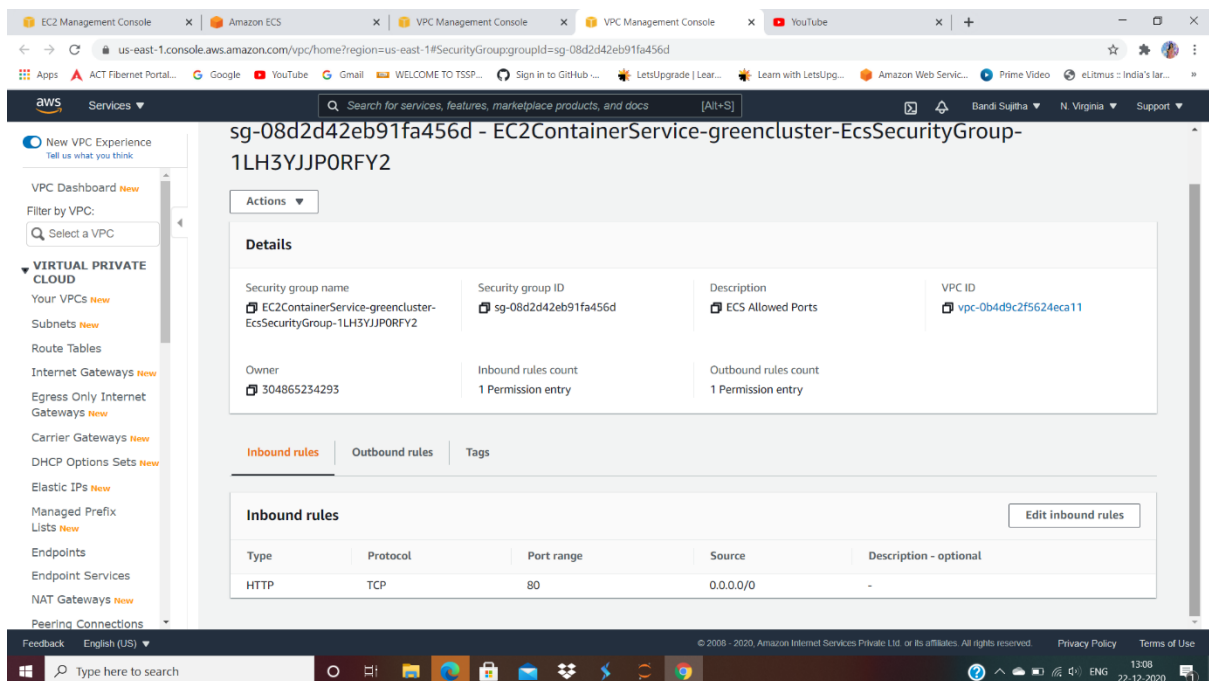
Ss10:object replicated in the destination bucket.



Question 2: Working with Elastic container service using fargate

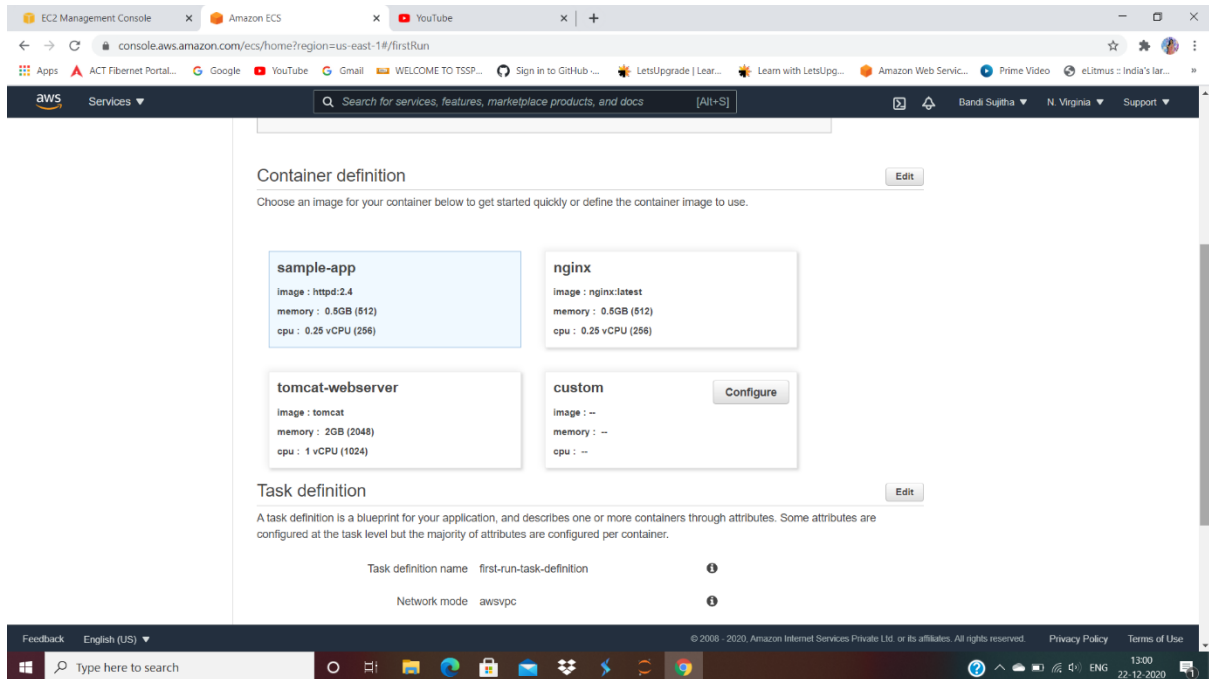
Step1:Getting started with amazon ECS using fargate

Ss1:ECS console



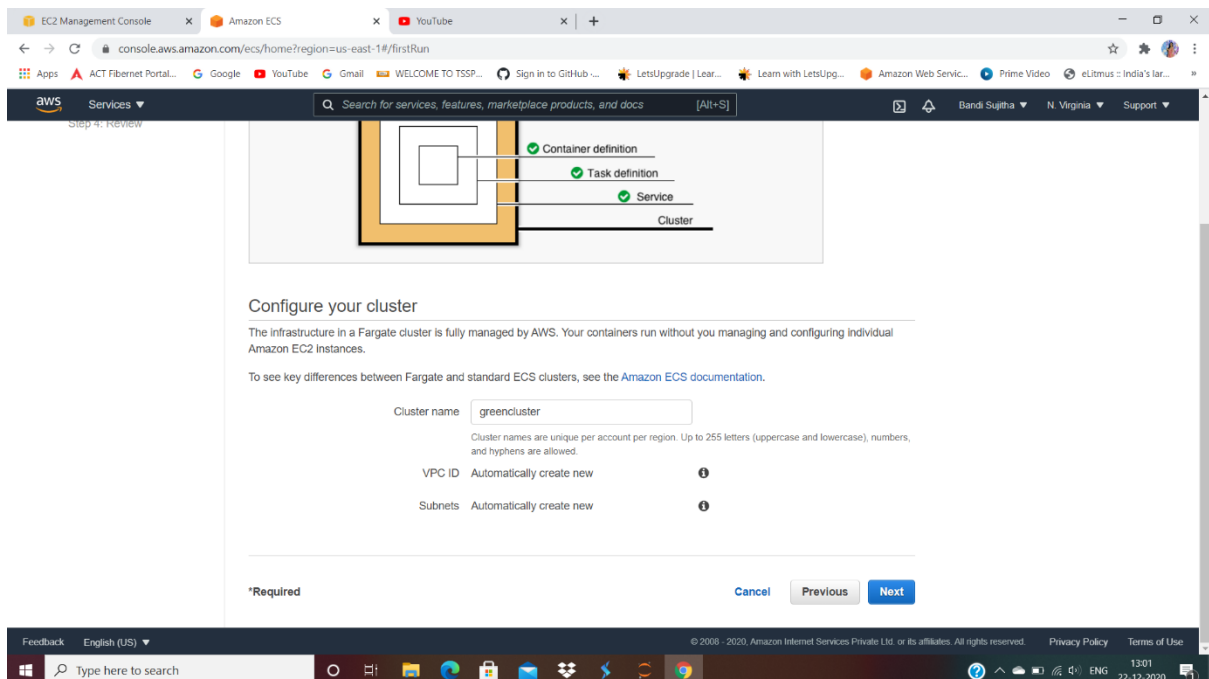
Step2:Creating container and task definition

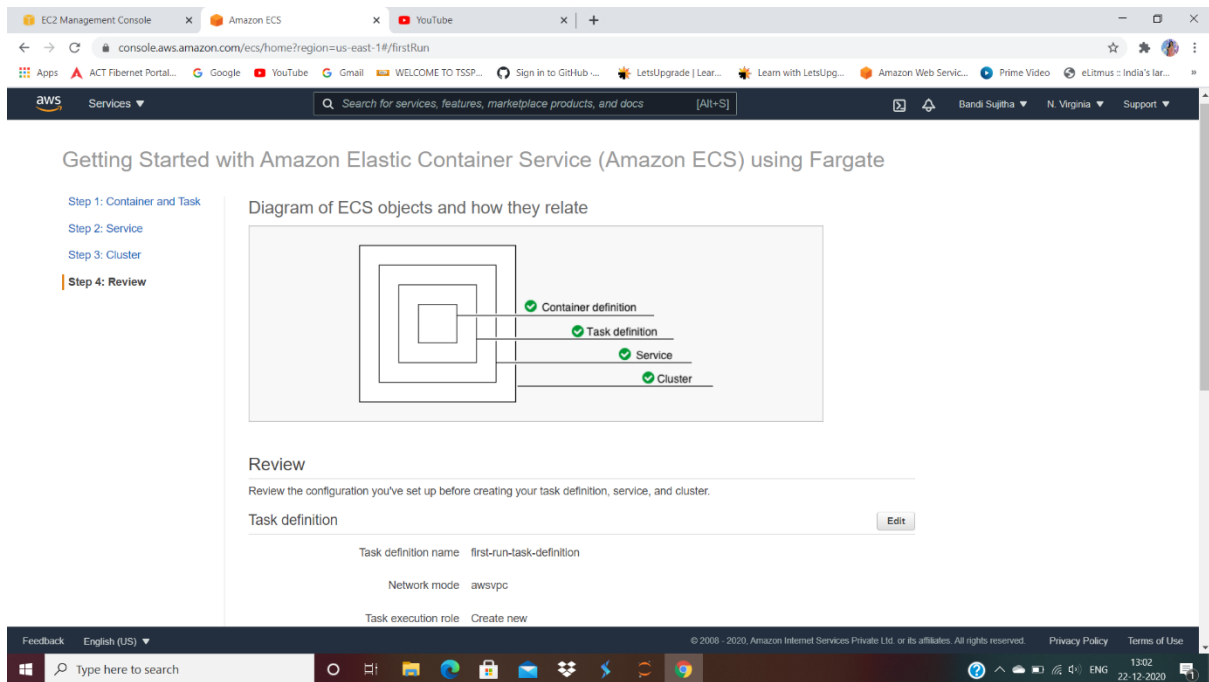
Ss2:2nd panel with all options visible



Step4:Configuring the cluster

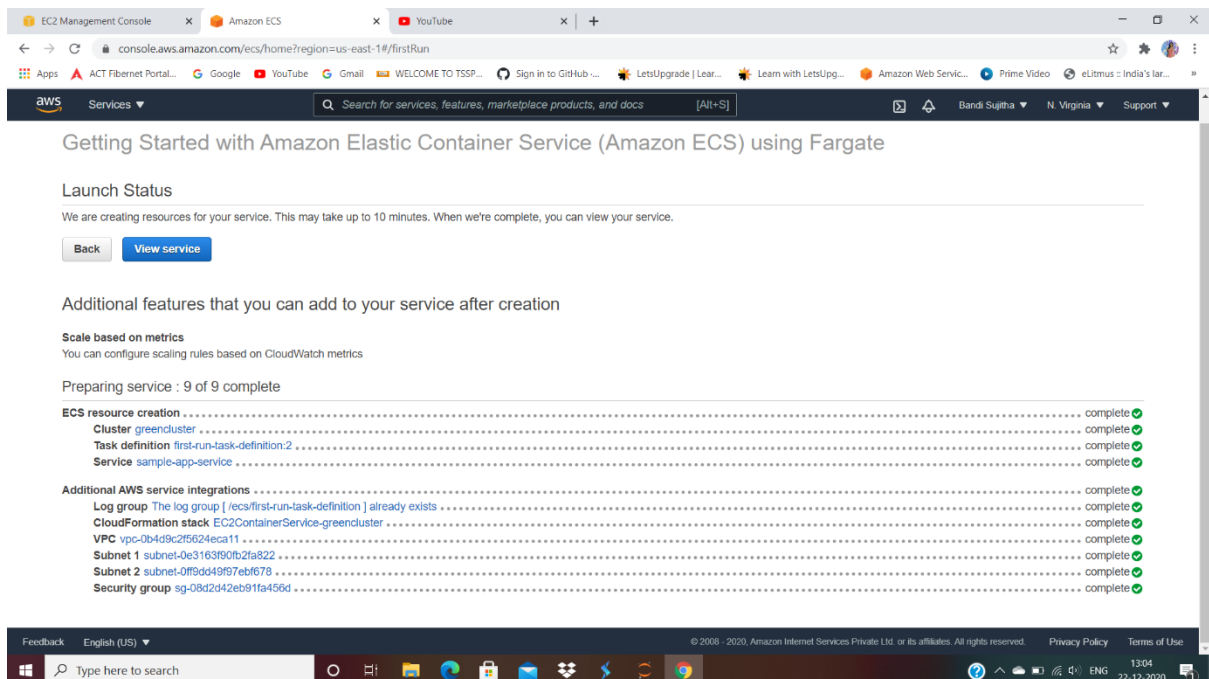
Ss4:next panel





Step5:Viewing the service

Ss5:Dashboard displaying the cluster created



Ss6:Cluster information

The screenshot shows the Amazon ECS console interface. The left sidebar contains navigation links for Amazon ECS, Clusters, Task Definitions, Account Settings, Amazon EKS, Amazon ECR, Repositories, AWS Marketplace, Discover software, and Subscriptions. The main content area displays the 'Cluster : greencuster' page. At the top right, there are 'Update Cluster' and 'Delete Cluster' buttons. Below the cluster name, it states 'Get a detailed view of the resources on your cluster.' The cluster details are as follows:

- Cluster ARN: arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:304865234293:cluster/greencuster
- Status: ACTIVE
- Registered container instances: 0
- Pending tasks count: 0 Fargate, 0 EC2
- Running tasks count: 1 Fargate, 0 EC2
- Active service count: 1 Fargate, 0 EC2
- Draining service count: 0 Fargate, 0 EC2

Below the details, there are tabs for Services, Tasks, ECS Instances, Metrics, Scheduled Tasks, Tags, and Capacity Providers. The 'Services' tab is selected, showing a table with columns: Service Name, Status, Service type..., Task Definiti..., Desired tas..., Running tas..., Launch typ..., and Platform ver... The table contains one entry: 'sample-app-service' with status 'ACTIVE', service type 'REPLICA', task definition 'first-run-task...', desired tasks '1', running tasks '1', launch type 'FARGATE', and platform version 'LATEST(1.3.0)'. At the bottom, there is a Windows taskbar with various application icons and a system clock showing 13:12 on 22-12-2020.

Ss7:Panel displaying ENI ID

The screenshot shows the Amazon ECS console interface, specifically the 'Task : f68632a8b9f74925aa26ca4b79d3dd42' page. The left sidebar is the same as in the previous screenshot. The main content area displays the task details. At the top right, there are 'Run more like this' and 'Stop' buttons. Below the task name, there are tabs for Details, Tags, and Logs. The 'Details' tab is selected, showing the following information:

- Cluster: greencuster
- Launch type: FARGATE
- Platform version: 1.3.0
- Task definition: first-run-task-definition:2
- Group: service:sample-app-service
- Task role: None
- Last status: RUNNING
- Desired status: RUNNING
- Created at: 2020-12-22 13:04:28 +0530
- Started at: 2020-12-22 13:04:53 +0530

Below the task details, there is a 'Network' section with the following information:

- Network mode: awsvpc
- ENI Id: eni-0d930f0bc490ef146
- Subnet Id: subnet-0ff9dd4f97ebf678
- Private IP: 10.0.1.208

At the bottom, there is a Windows taskbar with various application icons and a system clock showing 13:09 on 22-12-2020.

Ss8:Panel displaying the private, public, and the macid

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console's 'Network interface details' page for the interface ID `eni-0d930f0bc490ef146`. The console is open in a web browser with multiple tabs, including 'EC2 Management Console', 'Amazon ECS', 'Network interface details', and 'VPC Management Console'. The left sidebar shows the 'Instances' section expanded. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column contains metadata: Network interface ID, Network interface status (In-use), VPC ID, Owner, Source/dest. check (True), and IP addresses. The right column contains descriptive information: Name, Interface type, Subnet ID, Requester ID, Description, Security groups, Availability Zone, and Requester-managed. The IP addresses section is expanded, showing Private IPv4 address (10.0.1.208), Public IPv4 address (3.88.207.59), and Secondary private IPv4 addresses. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 13:10 on 22-12-2020.

Network interface details		
Network interface ID <code>eni-0d930f0bc490ef146</code>	Name -	Description <code>arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:304865234293:attachment/2283244c-cefb-47a2-b58f-3320629ea473</code>
Network interface status In-use	Interface type interface	Security groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"><code>EC2ContainerService-greencluster-EcsSecurityGroup-1LH3YJJPORFY2</code>
VPC ID <code>vpc-0b4d9c2f5624eca11</code>	Subnet ID <code>subnet-0ff9dd49f97ebf678</code>	Availability Zone us-east-1b
Owner <code>304865234293</code>	Requester ID <code>578734482556</code>	Requester-managed True
Source/dest. check True		
IP addresses		
Private IPv4 address <code>10.0.1.208</code>	Private IPv4 DNS <code>ip-10-0-1-208.ec2.internal</code>	Elastic Fabric Adapter False
Public IPv4 address <code>3.88.207.59</code>	Public IPv4 DNS <code>ec2-3-88-207-59.compute-1.amazonaws.com</code>	IPv6 addresses -
Secondary private IPv4 addresses -	Association ID -	Elastic IP address owner amazon

Ss9:Display application

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the 'Amazon ECS Sample App'. The page has a dark background with white text. The main heading is 'Amazon ECS Sample App', followed by 'Congratulations!' and a sub-message: 'Your application is now running on a container in Amazon ECS.' The browser's address bar shows the URL `3.88.207.59`. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 13:11 on 22-12-2020.