Experiment No -1

Exploring AWS CloudShell and the AWS Cloud9 IDE

Apparatus Required: AWS Account

Pre-Requisite: Basic Linux knowledge

Introduction:

AWS Cloudshell - AWS CloudShell is a browser-based shell that makes it easier to securely manage, explore, and interact with your AWS resources. AWS Cloud9 IDE - AWS Cloud9 is a cloud-based integrated development environment (IDE) that lets you write, run, and debug your code with just a browser. It includes a code editor, debugger, and terminal.

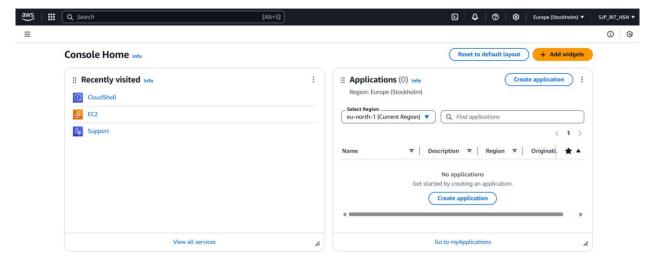
Procedure:

1. Login to the AWS console using AWS account Credentials.

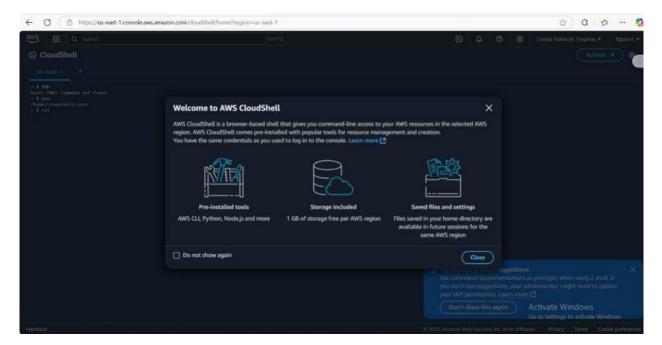


Root user Account owner that performs tasks requiring unrestricted access. Learn more IAM user User within an account that performs daily tasks. Learn more Root user email address username@example.com Next By continuing, you agree to the AWS Customer Agreement or other agreement for AWS services, and the Privacy Notice. This site uses essential cookies. See our Cookie Notice for more information. New to AWS? Create a new AWS account





2. Select CLOUDSHELL



3.cloud shell terminal



Execute basic shell commands

Shell Prompt

The prompt, \$, which is called the command prompt, is issued by the shell. While the prompt is displayed, you can type a command.

Shell reads your input after you press Enter. It determines the command you want executed by looking at the first word of your input. A word is an unbroken set of characters. Spaces and tabs separate words.

Following is a simple example of the command,

\$date # Displays the current date

\$pwd # Displays the present working directory.

\$1s # Lists the contents of the current directory.

\$echo # Prints a string of text, or value of a variable to the terminal.

Create and Execute Bash scripts

#!/bin/bash

echo "Today is " `date`

Line #1: The shebang (#!/bin/bash) points toward the bash shell path.

Line #2: The echo command is displaying the current date and time on the terminal. Note that the date is in backticks.

Executing the bash script

To make the script executable, assign execution rights to your user using this command:

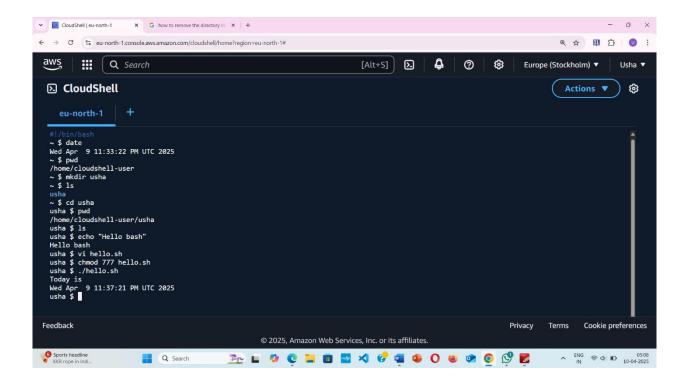
chmod 777 hello.sh

You can run the script using any of the mentioned methods:

sh hello.sh

bash hello.sh

./hello.sh



4. Create and Execute Python scripts

Hello.py

import sys

print("Hello, World!")

print("Rajeev Institute of Technology Hassan ")

```
usha $ vi hello.py
usha $ python3 hello.py
Hello, World!
Rajeev Institute of Technology Hassan
```

Add.py

```
import sys
x=int(sys.argv[1])
y=int(sys.argv[2])
sum=x+y
print("The sum is",sum)
```

```
usha $ vi add.py
usha $ python3 add.py 3 4
The sum is 7
usha $
```

You can run the script using any of the mentioned methods:

- →python3 hello.py
- →python3 Add.py 3 4

ls -l command

The ls -l command in Cloud Shell (just like in any Linux terminal) is used to list files and directories in long format, showing detailed information. Cloud Shell is basically a Linux environment in the cloud, so all typical Linux commands work the same way.

a. rw- \rightarrow Owner's permissions

- $r \rightarrow read$
- $w \rightarrow write$
- \rightarrow no execute

The owner can read and write, but not execute the file.

b. r-- → Group's permissions

- $r \rightarrow read$
- $-\rightarrow$ no write
- $-\rightarrow$ no execute

The group can only read the file.

c. $r-- \rightarrow Others'$ permissions

• Same as group: only **read** permission.

```
ushe 5 ls
add.pp hello.pp hello.sh
ushe 5 ls -1
total 12
-rue--r--- 1 cloudshell-user cloudshell-user 87 Apr 9 23:55 add.pp
-rue--rue-- 1 cloudshell-user cloudshell-user 81 Apr 9 23:55 hello.pp
-rue-rue-x.
1 cloudshell-user cloudshell-user 33 Apr 9 23:36 hello.sh
ushe 5 l
```

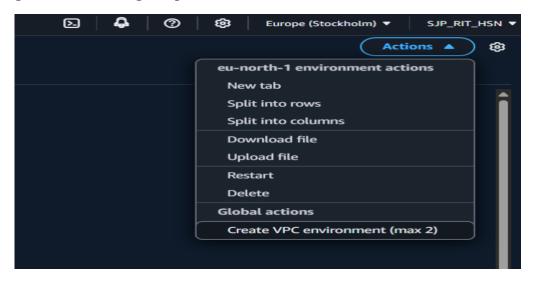
5.SPLIT INTO MULTIPLE ENVIRONMENTS



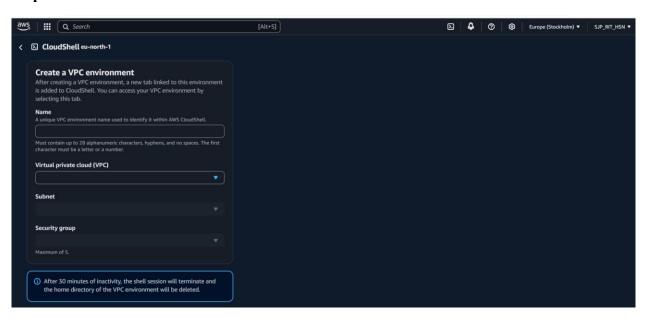
6.Download a file

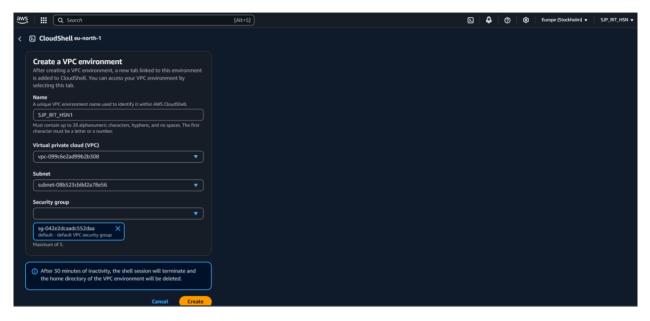
```
| Download file | Download fil
```

Create a virtual private cloud using cloudshell (it doesn't support upload/download) go to actions → right top corner

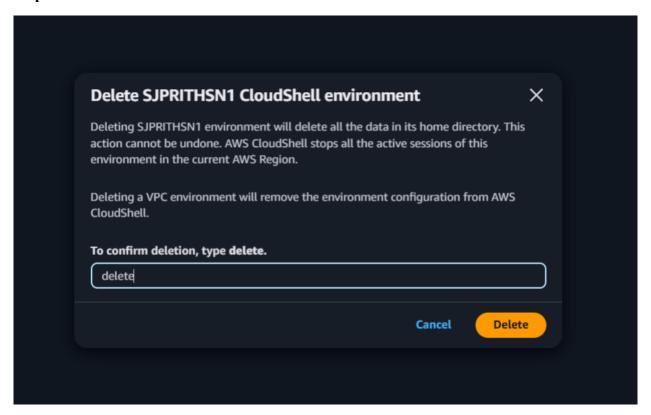


Step1: click on create VPC environment

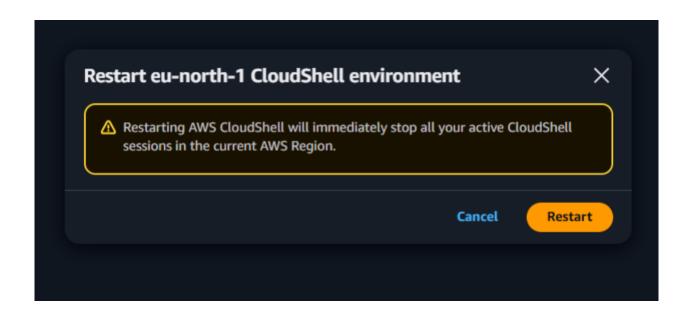




Step2: DELETE A CLOUDSHELL

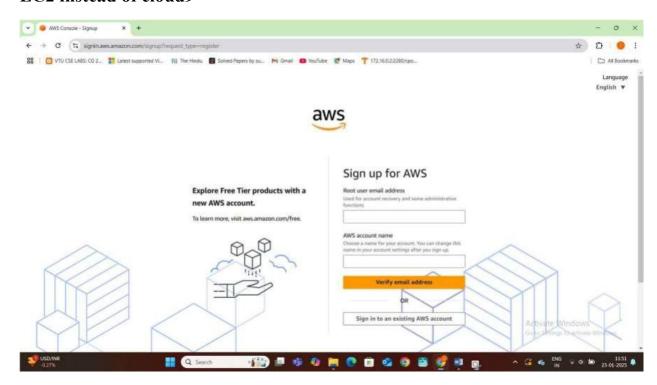


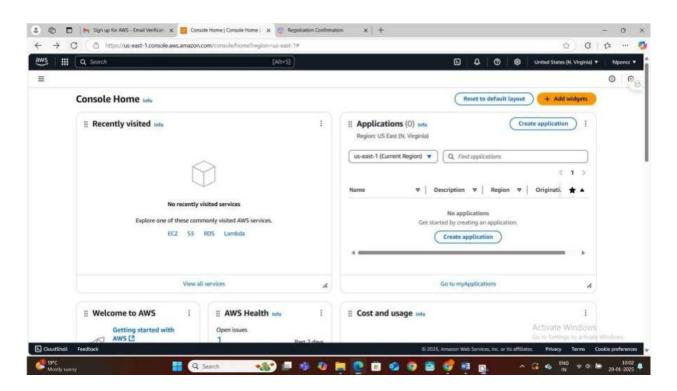
Step3: Restart the cloud shell

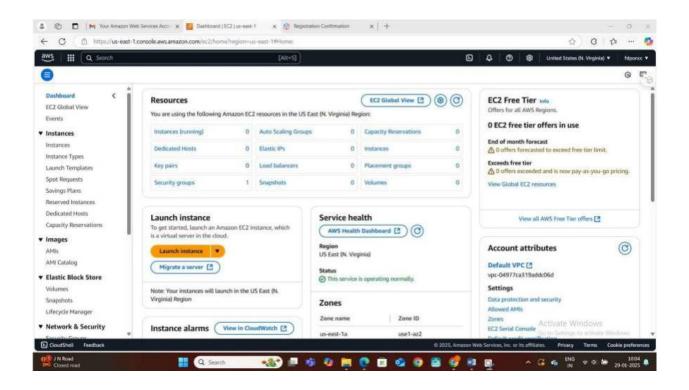


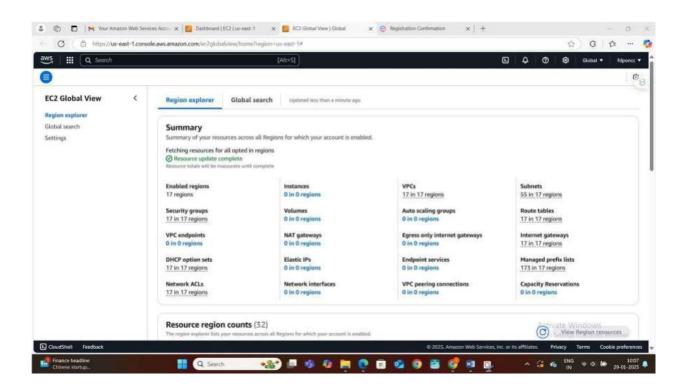


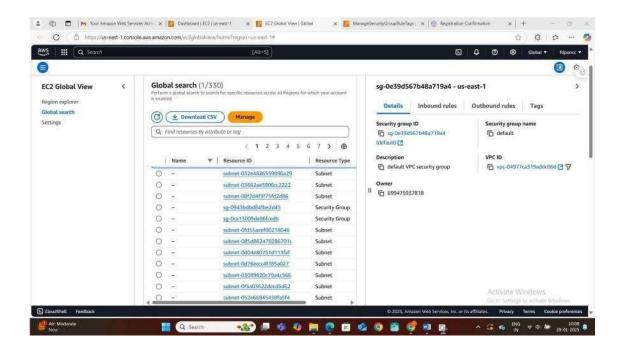
EC2 instead of cloud9

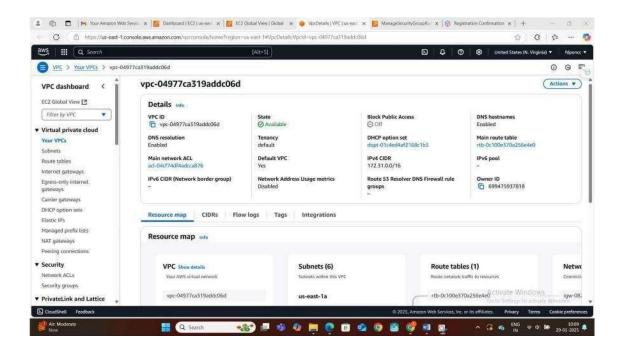


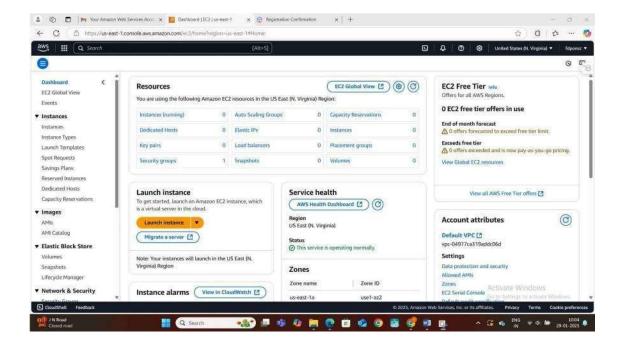




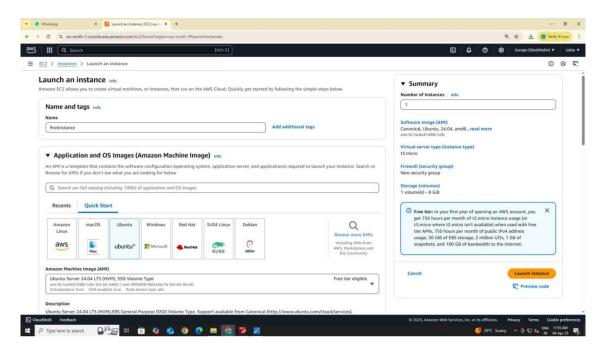


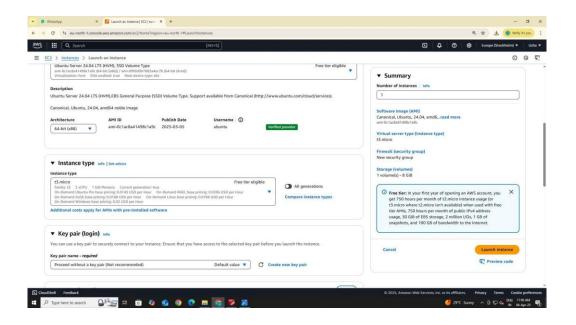


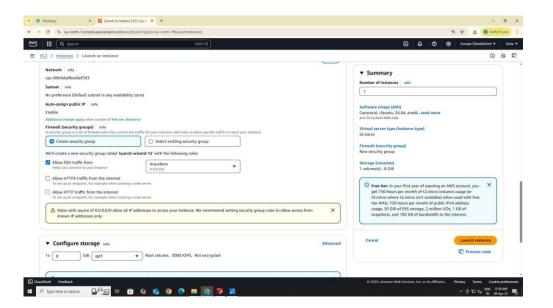


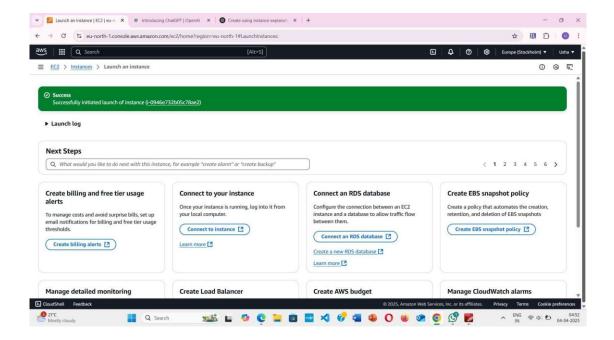


LAUNCH INSTANCE

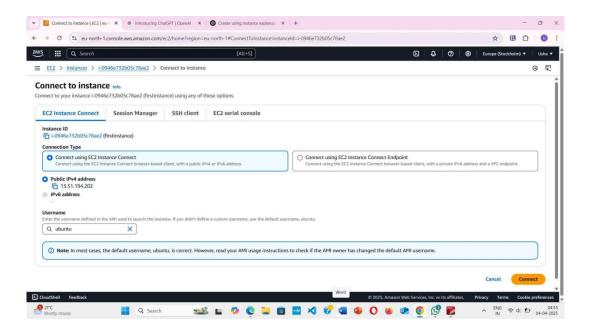




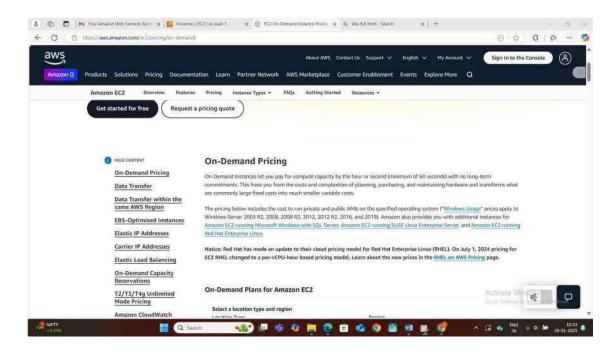




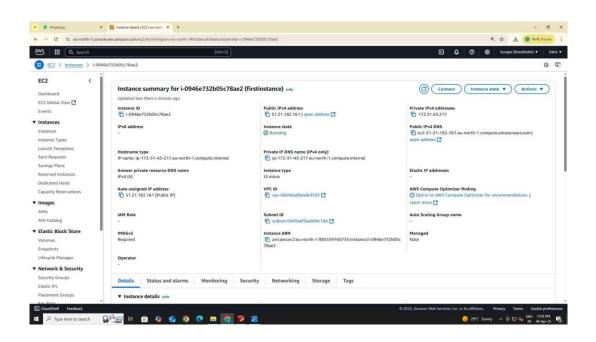
CONNECT TO INSTANCE



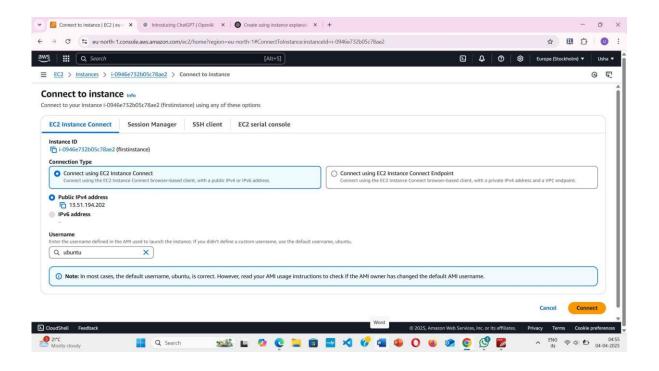
#JUST TO SEE PRICING

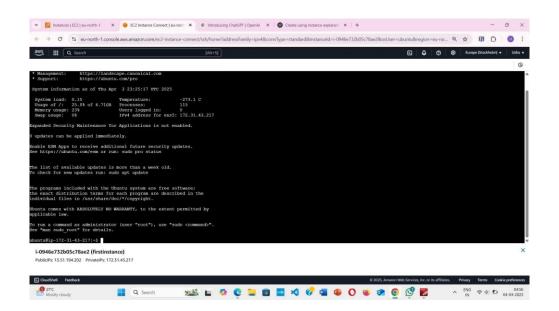


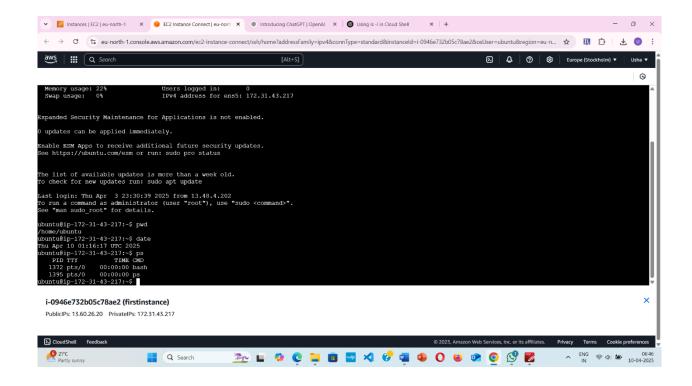
CLICK ON ID TO KNOW THE DEATAILS OF INSTANCE

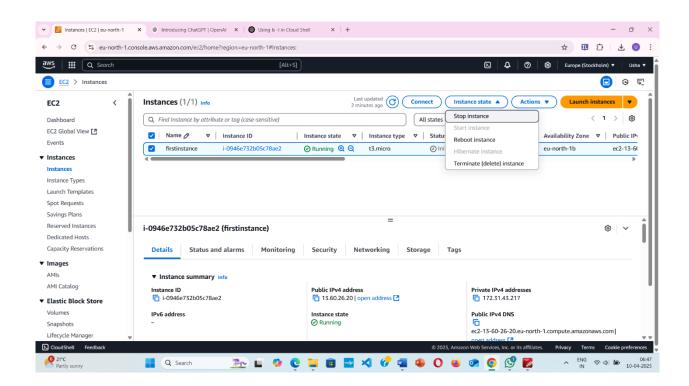


PUBLIC IP:51.21.182.161

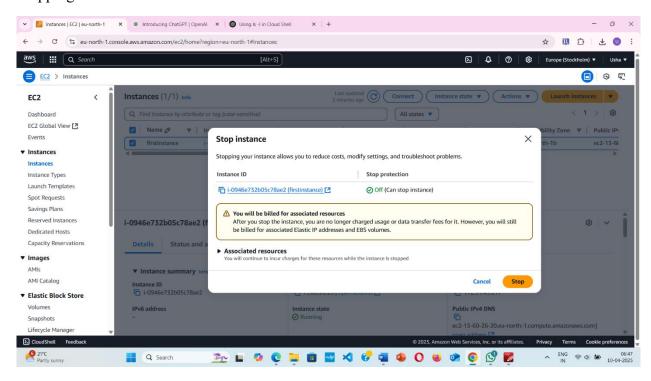


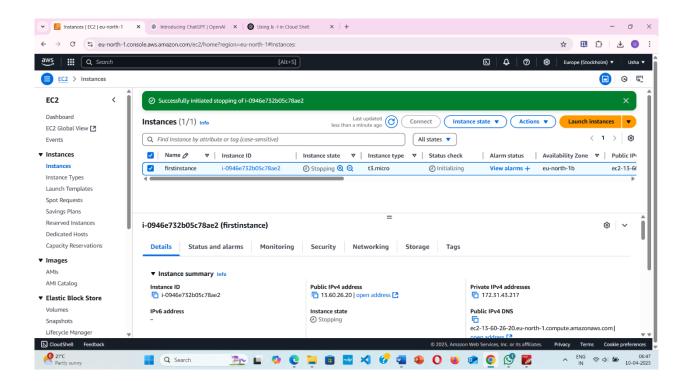






Stopping the instance





Terminate the instance

Go to action → click on terminate(delete) instance

