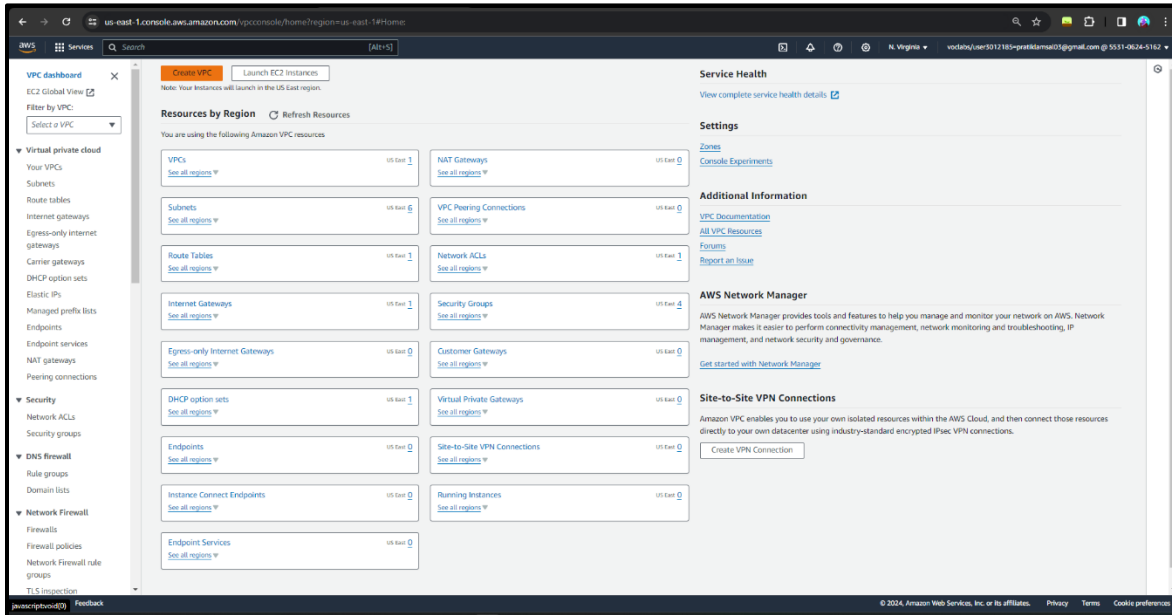


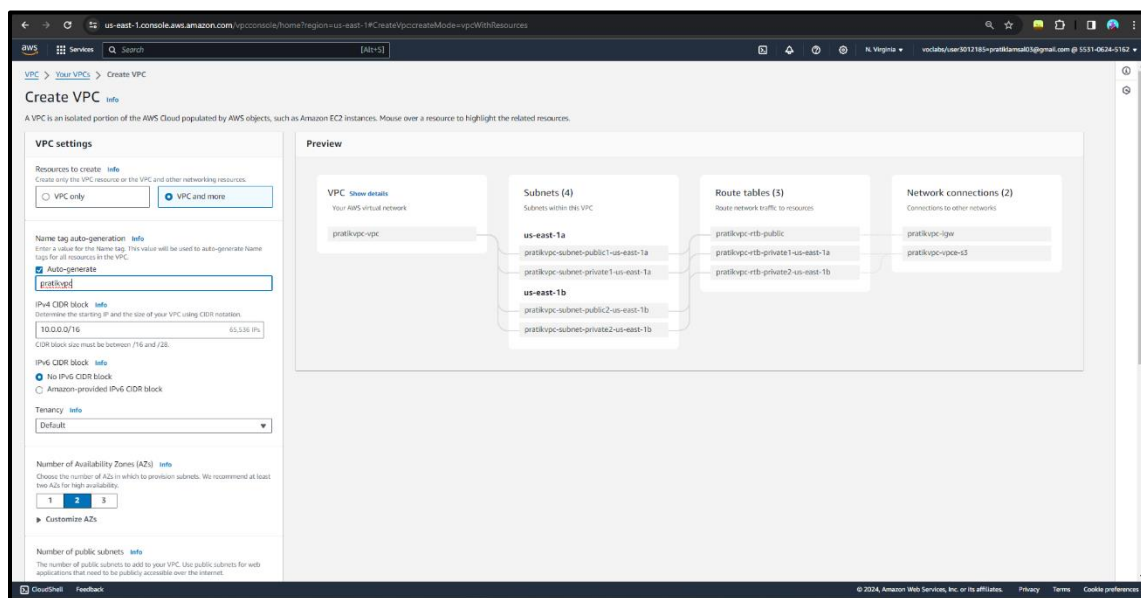
1. VPC Dashboard

When landing page is reached, VPC can be searched and clicked. VPC dashboard appears with option to created VPC and displays VPC resources by region.

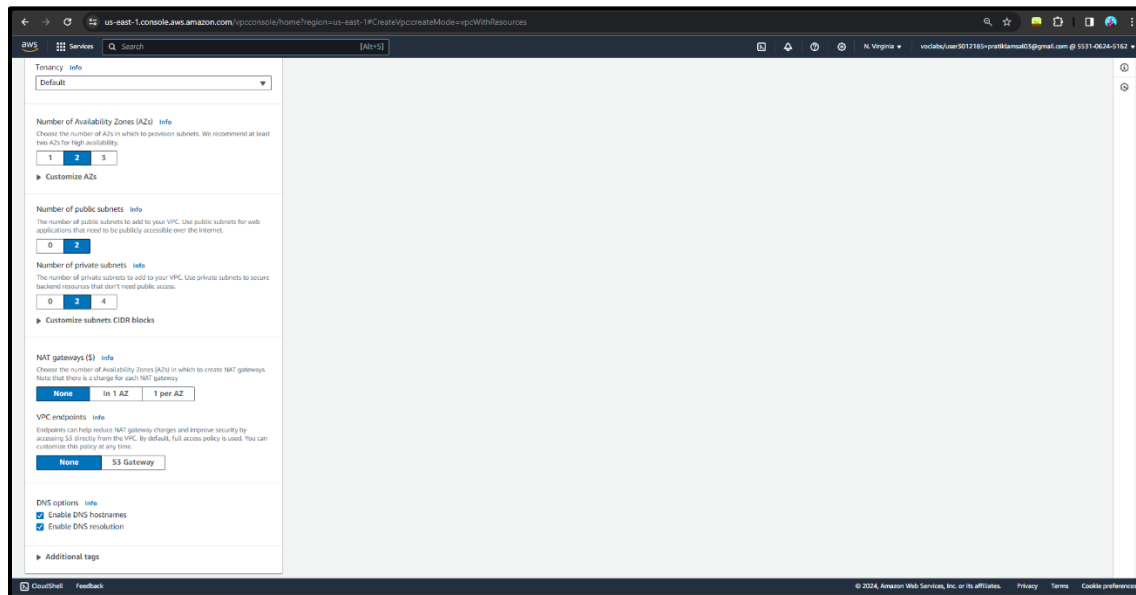


2. Creating VPC

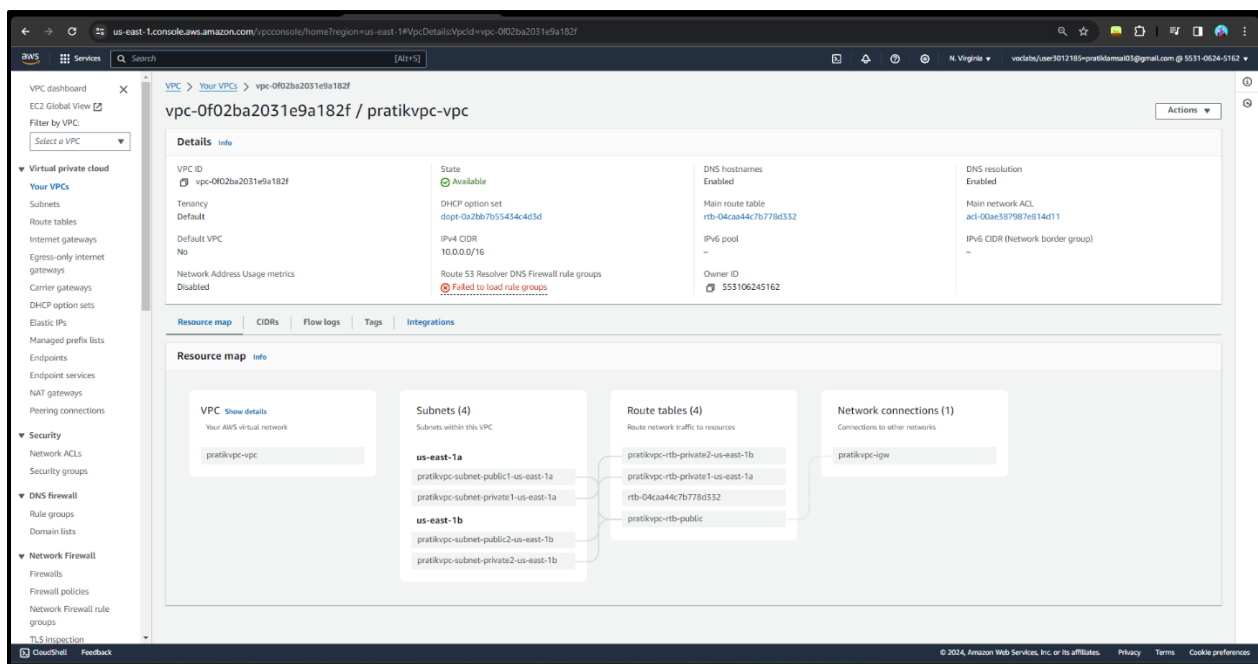
VPC can be created using a wizard. A name is provided and required configurations can be done. A preview with the selected configurations can be seen on the right-side.



3. VPC Configuration Wizard



4. Successful VPC Configuration



5. Manual VPC Configuration

On creating VPC only, rest of the settings need to be configured separately.

The screenshot shows the 'Create VPC' page in the AWS Management Console. The page is titled 'Create VPC' and includes a brief description: 'A VPC is an isolated portion of the AWS Cloud populated by AWS objects, such as Amazon EC2 instances.' The 'VPC settings' section contains the following options:

- Resources to create:** 'VPC only' is selected, with 'VPC and more' as an alternative.
- Name tag - optional:** A text field contains 'pratik-vpc-manual'.
- IPv4 CIDR block:** 'IPv4 CIDR manual input' is selected. The 'IPv4 CIDR' field contains '10.0.0.0/16'.
- IPv6 CIDR block:** 'No IPv6 CIDR block' is selected. Other options are 'IPAM-allocated IPv6 CIDR block', 'Amazon-provided IPv6 CIDR block', and 'IPv6 CIDR owned by me'.
- Tenancy:** A dropdown menu is set to 'Default'.

Below the settings, there is a 'Tags' section with a table for adding tags:

Key	Value - optional
Q Name	Q pratik-vpc-manual

Buttons for 'Add tag' and 'Remove tag' are present. A note at the bottom states: 'You can add 40 more tags.'

6. Successful VPC Creation

The screenshot shows the 'Details' page for a VPC named 'vpc-05435ae10b5942ca2 / pratik-vpc-manual'. A green banner at the top states: 'You successfully created vpc-05435ae10b5942ca2 / pratik-vpc-manual'. The 'Details' section includes the following information:

- VPC ID:** vpc-05435ae10b5942ca2
- State:** Available
- Tenancy:** Default
- Default VPC:** No
- Network Address Usage:** Disabled
- DNS hostnames:** Disabled
- DNS resolution:** Enabled
- DHCP option set:** dopt-0a2bb7655434c4d3d
- Main route table:** rtb-0bdf58d8a5c01784c
- Main network ACL:** acl-008504f2f5c4cd262
- IPv4 CIDR:** 10.0.0.0/16
- IPv6 pool:** -
- IPv6 CIDR (Network border group):** -
- Route 53 Resolver DNS Firewall rule groups:** Failed to load rule groups
- Owner ID:** 553106245162

Below the details, there is a 'Resource map' section with tabs for 'CIDRs', 'Flow logs', 'Tags', and 'Integrations'. The 'Resource map' shows:

- VPC:** Your AWS virtual network, with a link to 'pratik-vpc-manual'.
- Subnets (0):** Subnets within this VPC.
- Route tables (1):** Route network traffic to the Internet, with a link to 'rtb-0bdf58d8a5c01784c'.

7. VPC Subnet settings

Two subnets are created and configured as per requirements. One each for public and private usage.

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console interface for creating a subnet. The VPC ID is `vpc-05435ae1065942ca2 (pratik-vpc-manual)`. The associated VPC CIDR is `10.0.0.0/16`. Under "Subnet settings", "Subnet 1 of 1" is configured with the following details:

- Subnet name:** `PratikPublicSubnet`
- Availability Zone:** `US East (N. Virginia) / us-east-1a`
- IPv4 VPC CIDR block:** `10.0.0.0/16`
- IPv4 subnet CIDR block:** `10.0.0.0/24` (256 IPs)
- Tags:** A tag with key `Name` and value `PratikPublicSubnet` is added.

Buttons for "Add new tag" and "Remove" are visible. The bottom of the console shows "CloudShell", "Feedback", and copyright information for Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.

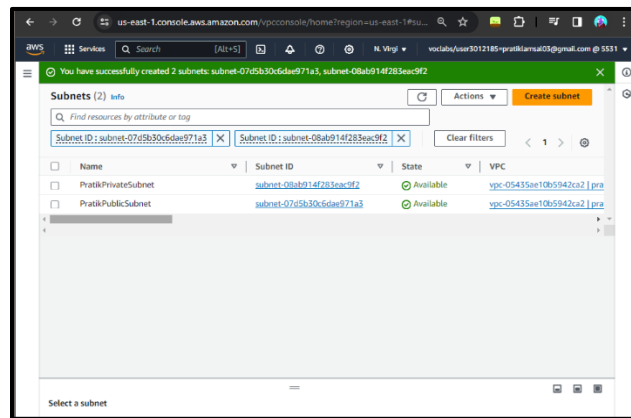
The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console interface for creating a second subnet. The configuration for "Subnet 2 of 2" is as follows:

- Subnet name:** `PratikPrivateSubnet`
- Availability Zone:** `US East (N. Virginia) / us-east-1b`
- IPv4 VPC CIDR block:** `10.0.0.0/16`
- IPv4 subnet CIDR block:** `10.0.1.0/24` (256 IPs)
- Tags:** A tag with key `Name` and value `PratikPrivateSubnet` is added.

Buttons for "Add new tag", "Remove", and "Add new subnet" are visible. At the bottom, there are "Cancel" and "Create subnet" buttons. The bottom of the console shows "CloudShell", "Feedback", and copyright information for Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.

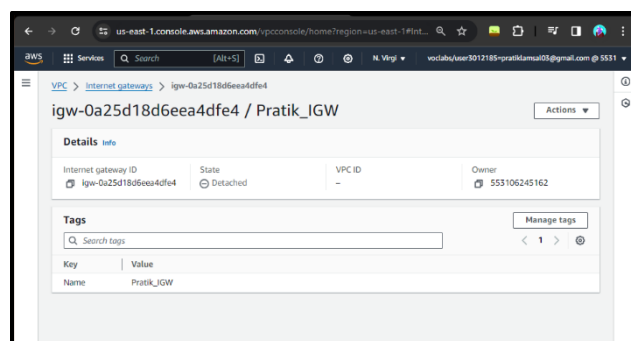
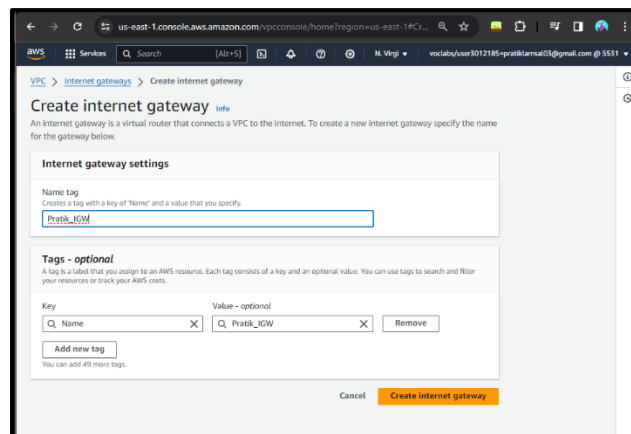
8. Subnets Created Successfully

The subnets are created successfully.



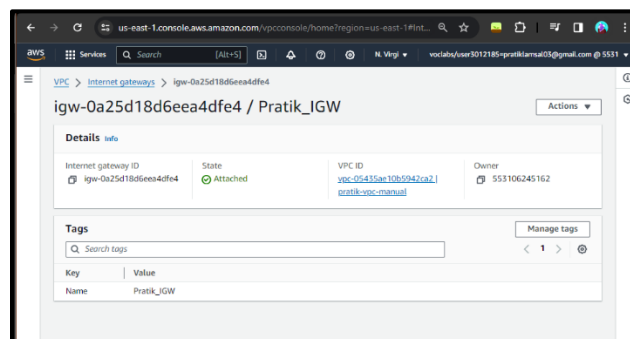
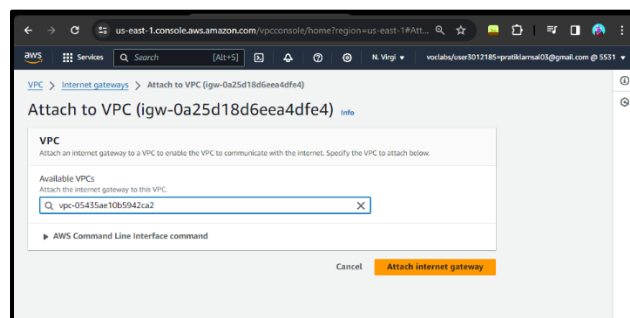
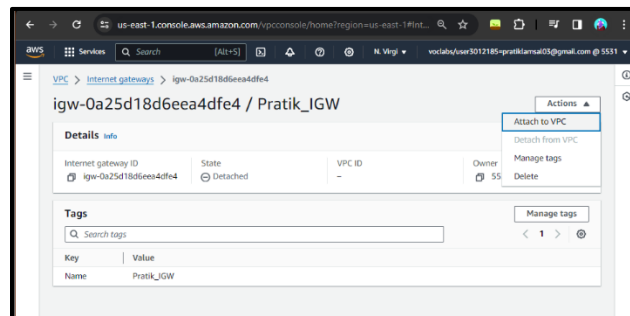
9. Creating Internet Gateway

An internet gateway is created successfully.



10. Attaching Internet Gateway to VPC

The gateway is attached to the previously created VPC.



11. Creating Route Table

Now, route table is created and the VPC made above is selected.

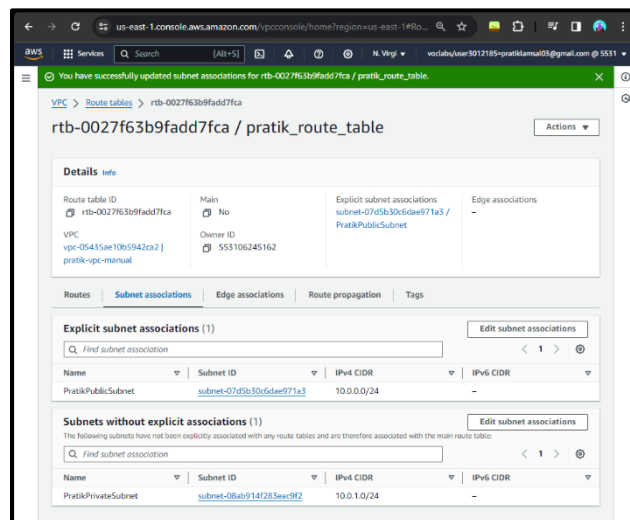
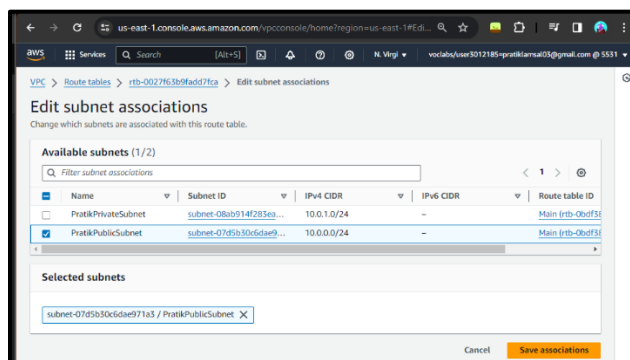
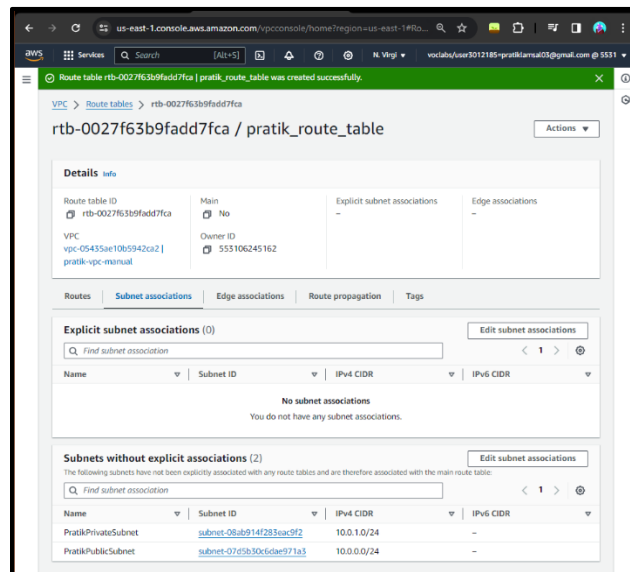
The screenshot shows the 'Create route table' page in the AWS Management Console. The page is titled 'Create route table' and includes a brief description: 'A route table specifies how packets are forwarded between the subnets within your VPC, the internet, and your VPN connection.' The 'Route table settings' section contains a 'Name - optional' field with the value 'pratik_route_table' and a 'VPC' dropdown menu showing 'vpc-05435ae10b5942ca2 (pratik-vpc-manual)'. The 'Tags' section shows a single tag with the key 'Name' and value 'pratik_route_table'. At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel' and 'Create route table' buttons.

The screenshot shows the 'Route table' page in the AWS Management Console. The page title is 'Route table rtb-0027f63b9fadd7fca / pratik_route_table'. The 'Details' section shows the route table ID 'rtb-0027f63b9fadd7fca', VPC 'vpc-05435ae10b5942ca2', and owner ID '553106245162'. The 'Routes' section shows a single route with the destination '10.0.0.0/16', target 'local', status 'Active', and propagated 'No'.

Destination	Target	Status	Propagated
10.0.0.0/16	local	Active	No

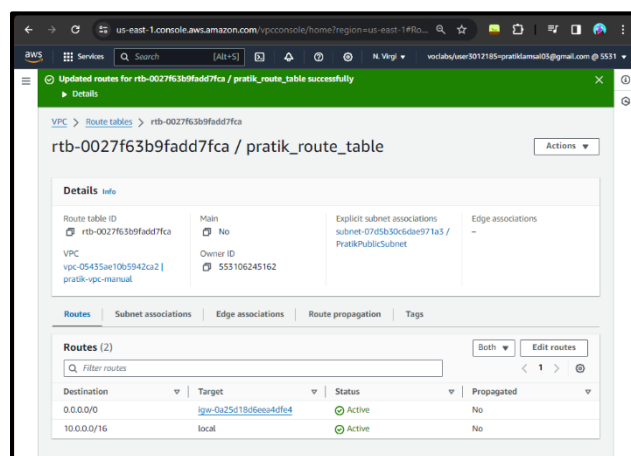
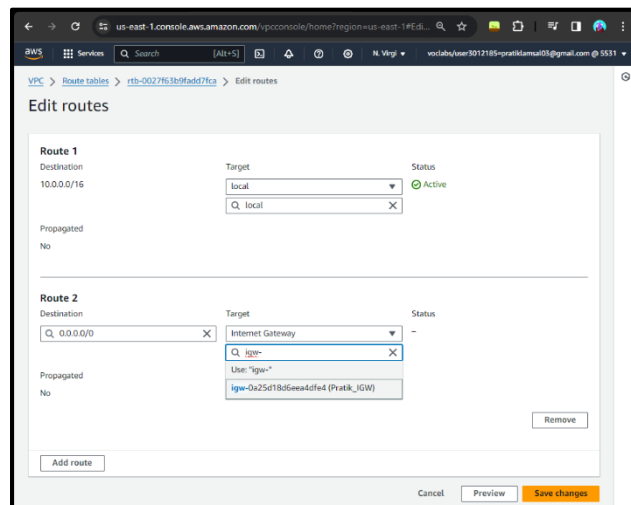
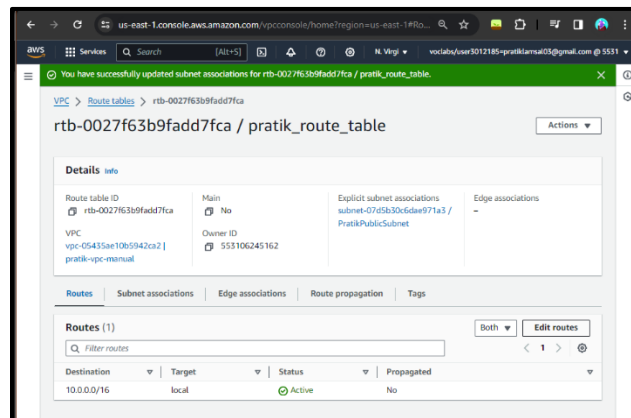
12. Route Table Explicit Subnet Association

Explicit Subnet Association is done so that it is accessible by the internet.



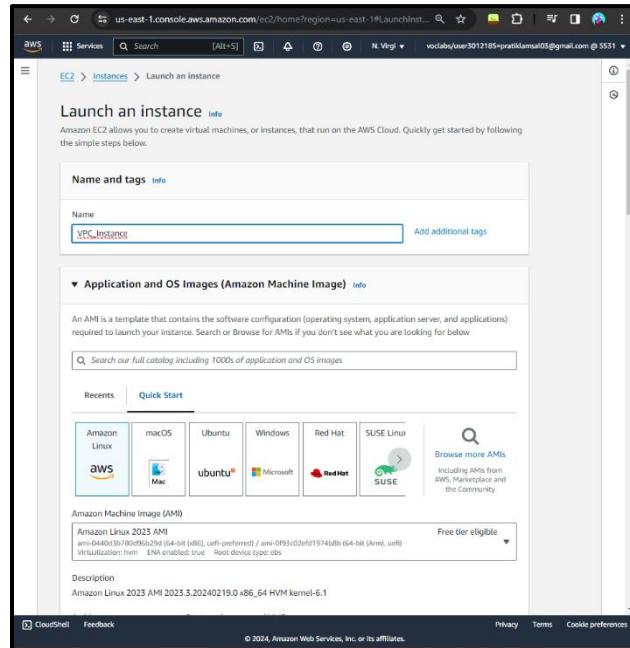
13. Editing Route in Route Table

Route is edited to associate Internet Gateway.

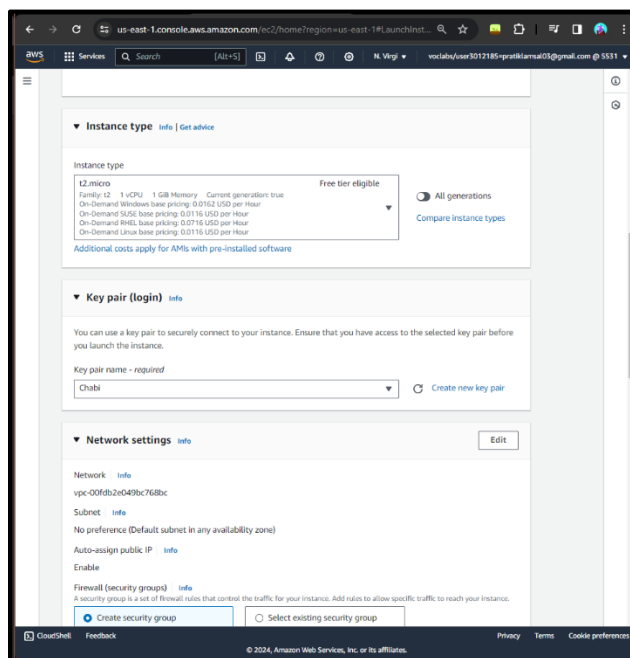


14. Launching an Instance

An instance is launched to host a static website and configure so that it is accessible by local machine. Here, Name is given, and AMI is selected.

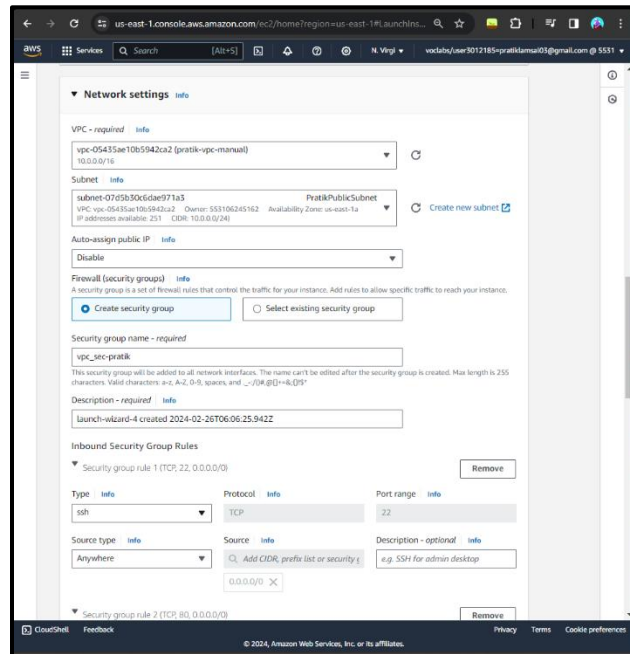


Instance type (t2.micro) is selected and previously created Key Pair (Chabi.pem) is selected.

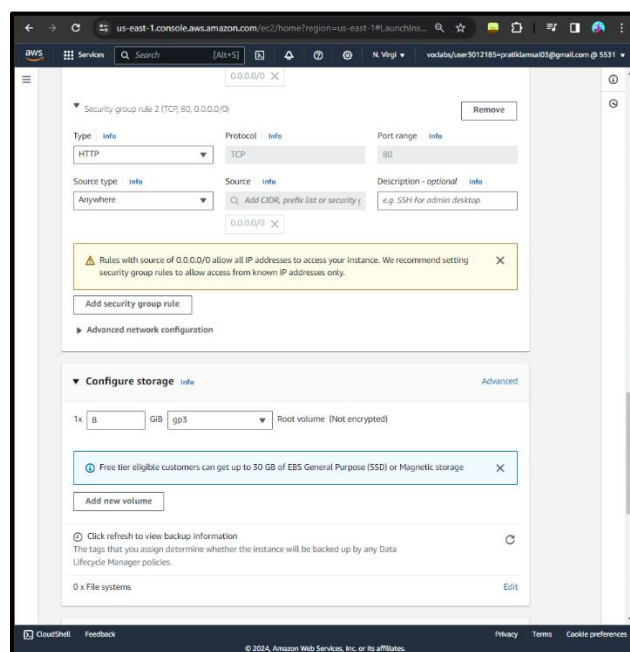


15. Instance Network Settings

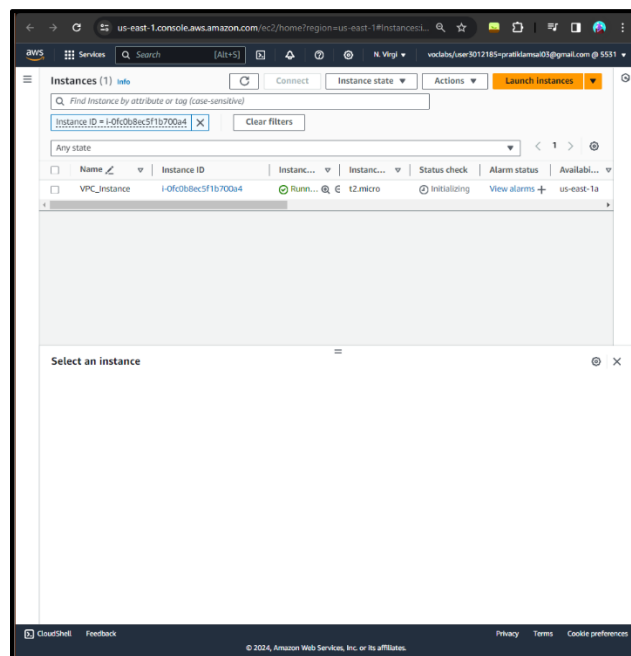
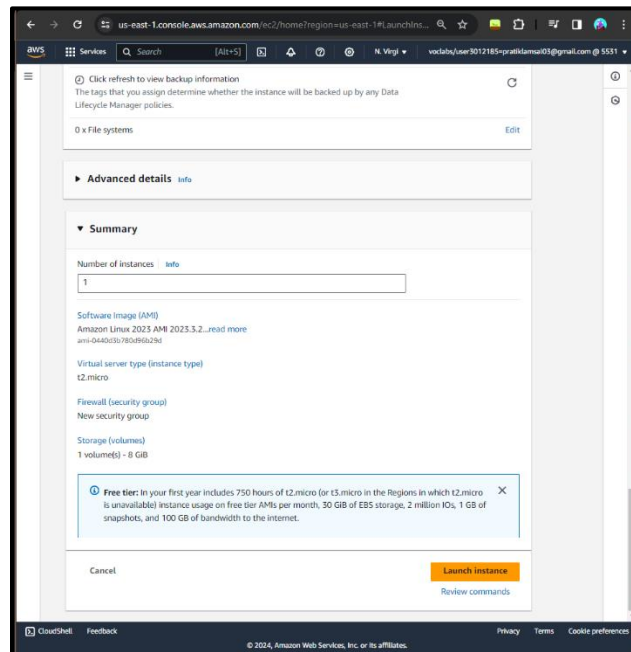
The instance network settings are to be edited to the VPC configured above. VPC is selected along with the public subnet created. Auto assign IP address need to be enabled. I have edited it later. Also, security group is created allowing SSH connection.



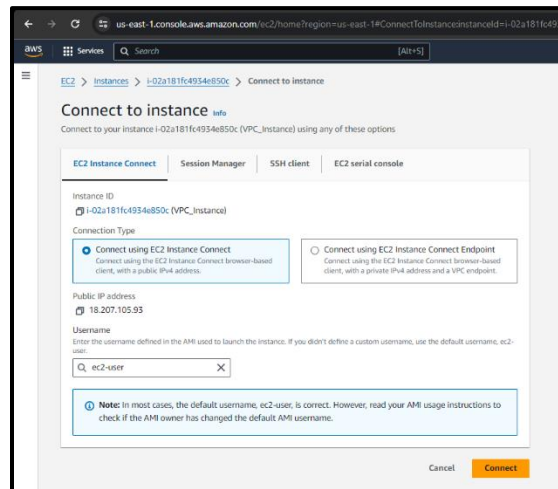
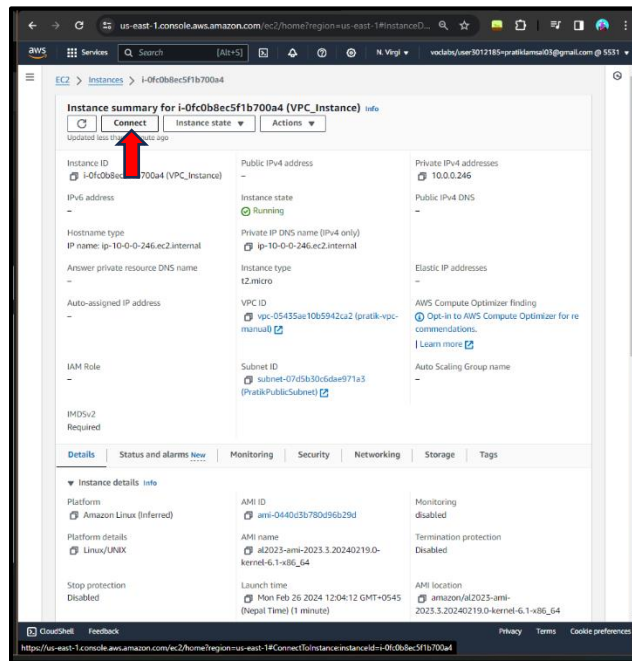
Also, HTTP connection is allowed in the security group from anywhere.



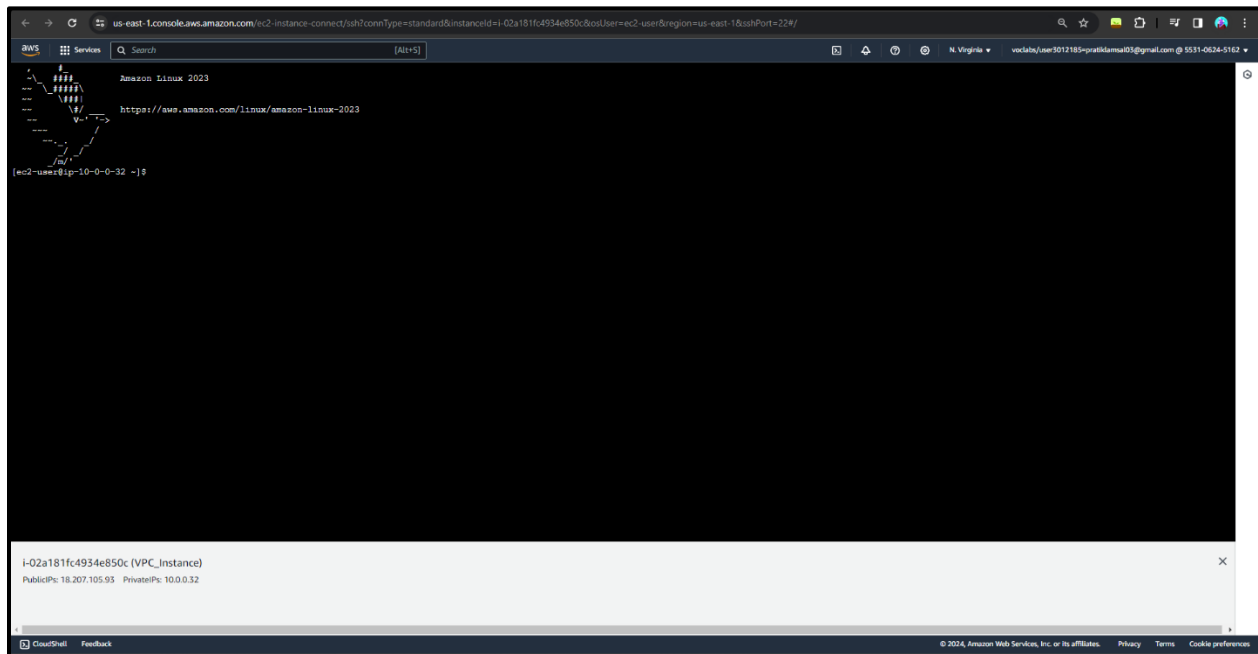
16. Instance Creation Summary



17. Connecting to Instance

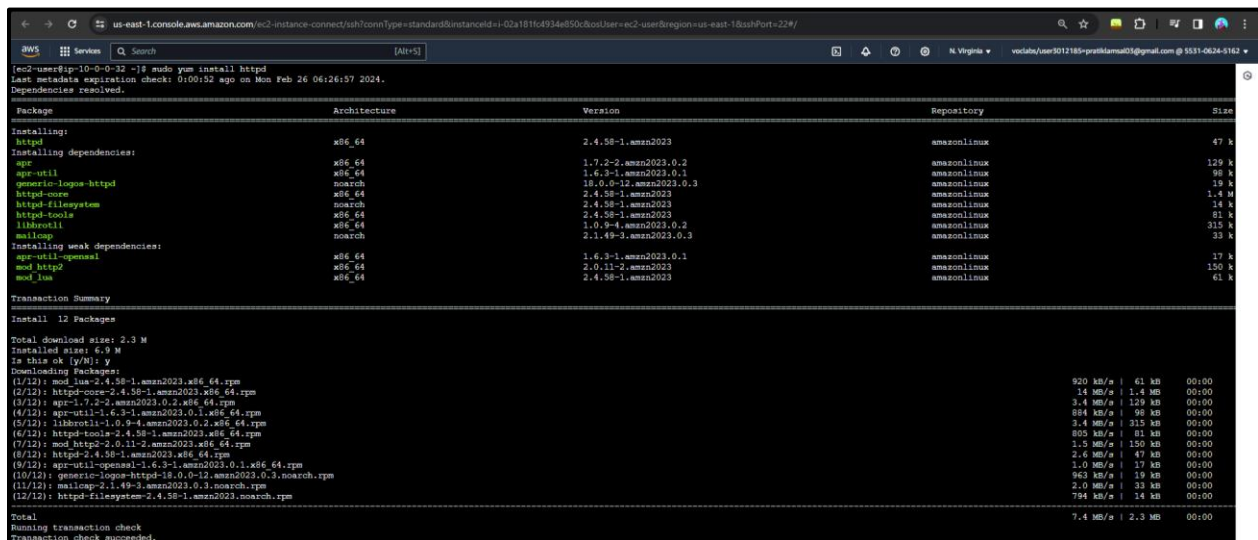


18. Connected to Instance



19. Installing Apache Server

Apache Server is installed to Linux instance to host the static website.



20. Starting the Server

```
Feb 26 06:29:38 ip-10-0-0-32.ec2.internal systemd[1]: Starting httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server..  
Feb 26 06:29:38 ip-10-0-0-32.ec2.internal systemd[1]: Started httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server..  
Feb 26 06:29:38 ip-10-0-0-32.ec2.internal httpd[25817]: Server configured, listening on: port 80  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-0-32 ~]$
```

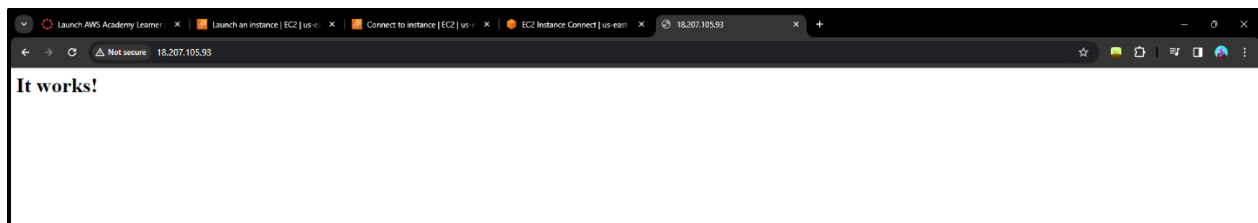
21. Checking IP Address

Using curl to check instance IP Address.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-0-32 ~]$ curl ifconfig.me  
18.207.105.93[ec2-user@ip-10-0-0-32 ~]$  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-0-32 ~]$
```

22. Checking Server Functioning

The Apache server is running successfully.



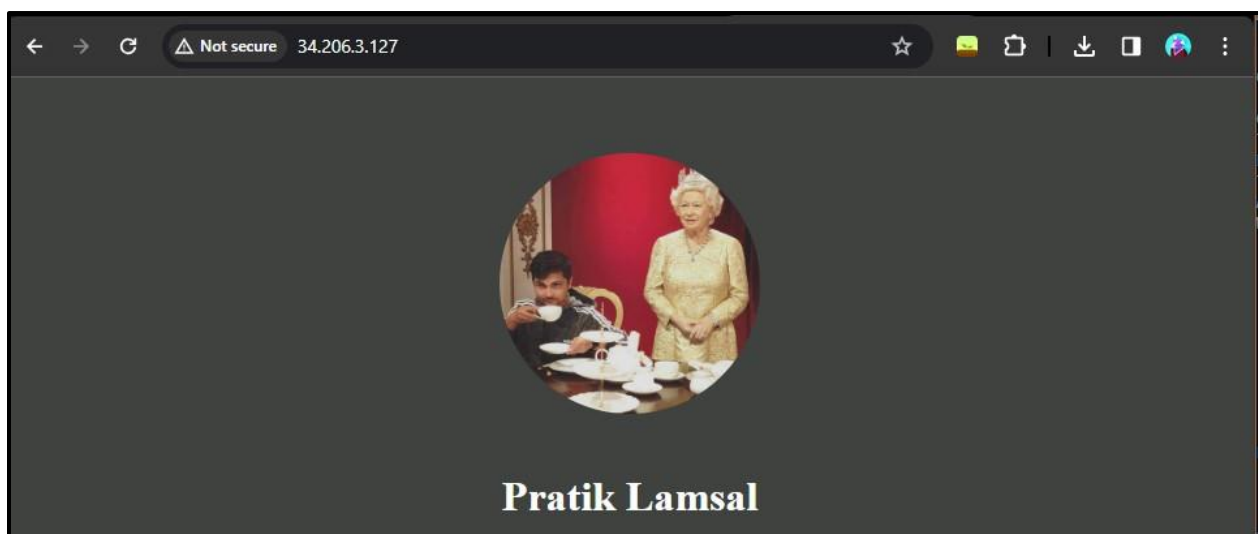
25. Moving files to Web Server

With sysadmin permissions, the files in the temp machine are moved to the `/var/www/html/` directory. `/var/www/html` is the base directory for the web server.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-0-32 ~]$ cd temp
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-0-32 temp]$ ls
index.html  myimg.png
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-0-32 temp]$ sudo mv * /var/www/html/
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-0-32 temp]$ cd /var/www/html/
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-0-32 html]$ ls
index.html  myimg.png
```

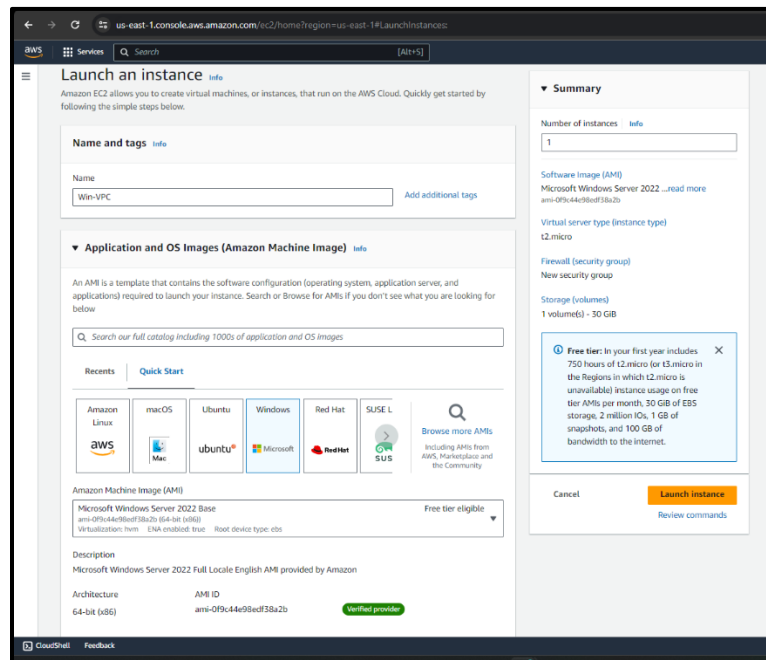
26. Accessing using the Public IP Address

The static website is then accessible using the instance Public IP Address.

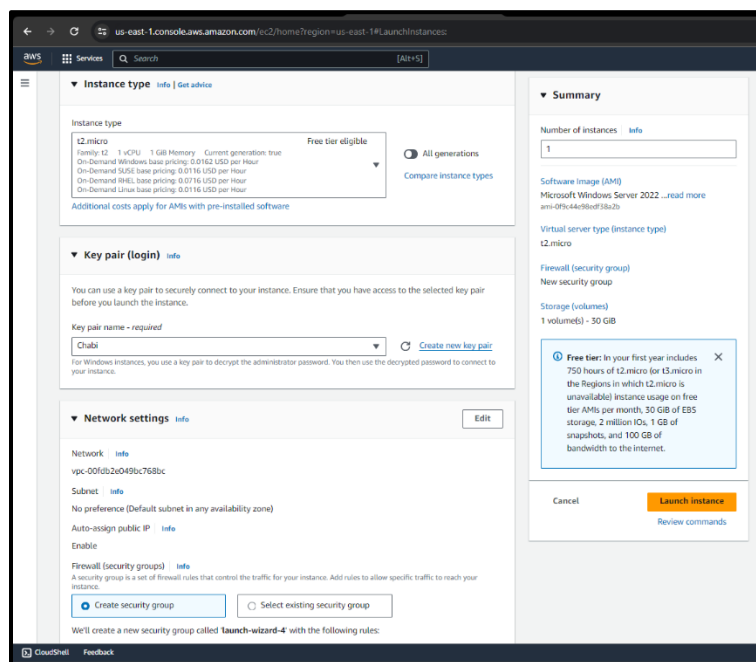


27. Windows Instance

Since familiarity with both OS is beneficial, same task is done in a Windows Instance.

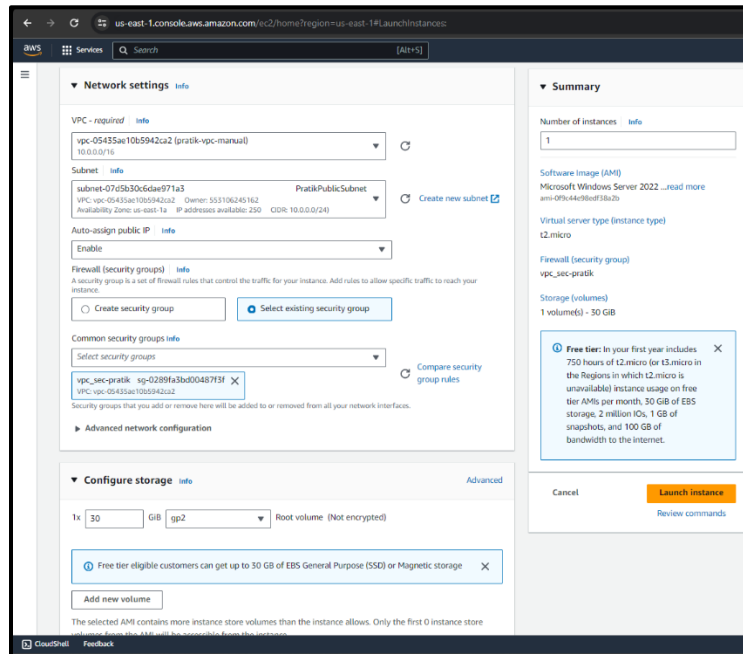


Instance type (t2.micro) is selected and Key Pair (Chabi.pem) is selected.



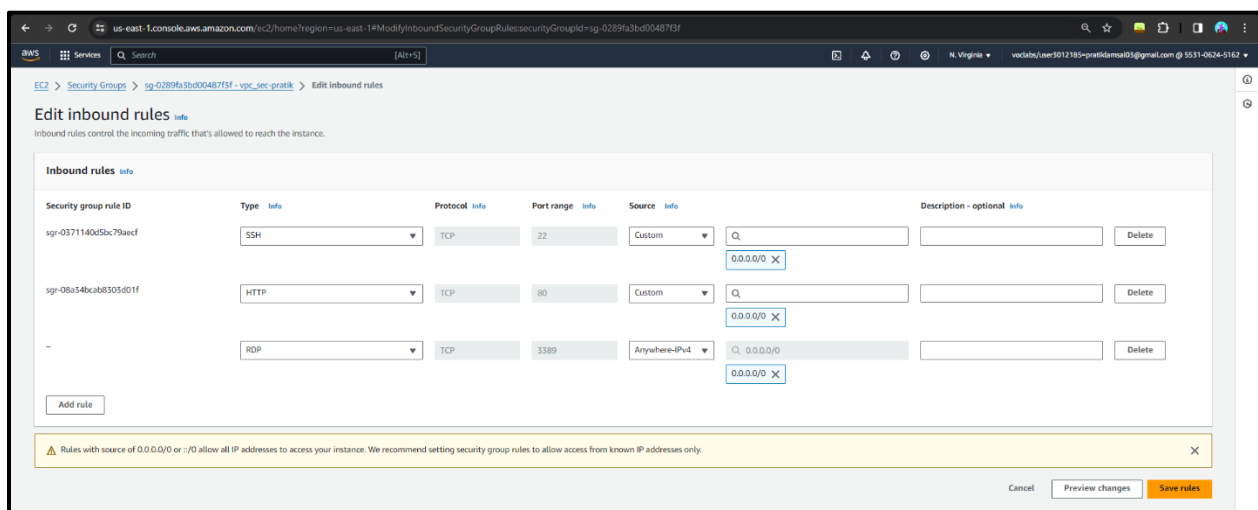
28. Instance Network Settings

Instance Network Settings are changed to fall under the VPC configured previously. Public subnet is selected, and Public IP is auto assigned. Also, security group created for the Linux Instance is reused.



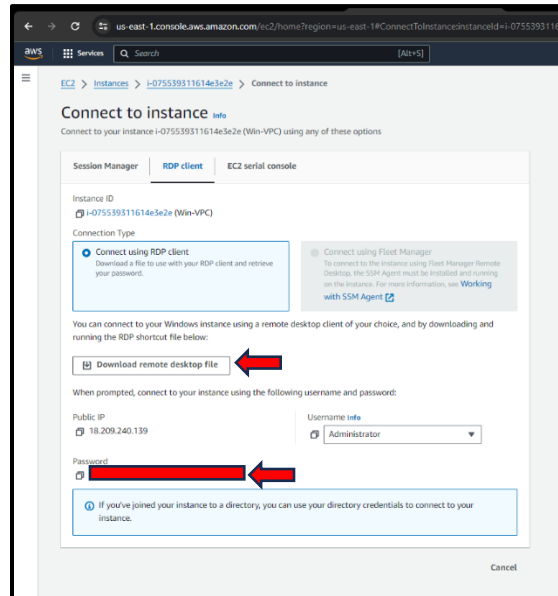
29. Editing Inbound Rules

Since the security group made for Linux Instance is used, inbound rules need to be changed to allow RDP for this instance.

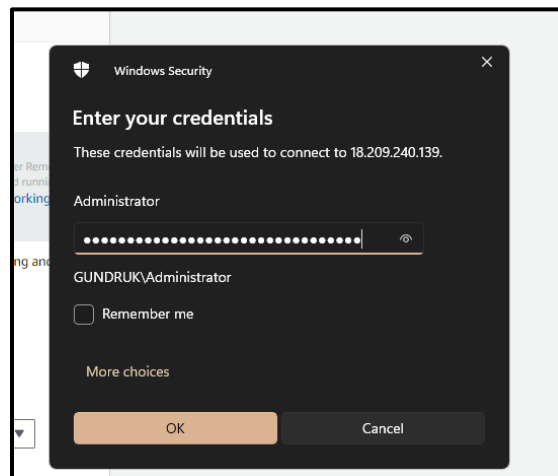


30. Connecting to the Instance

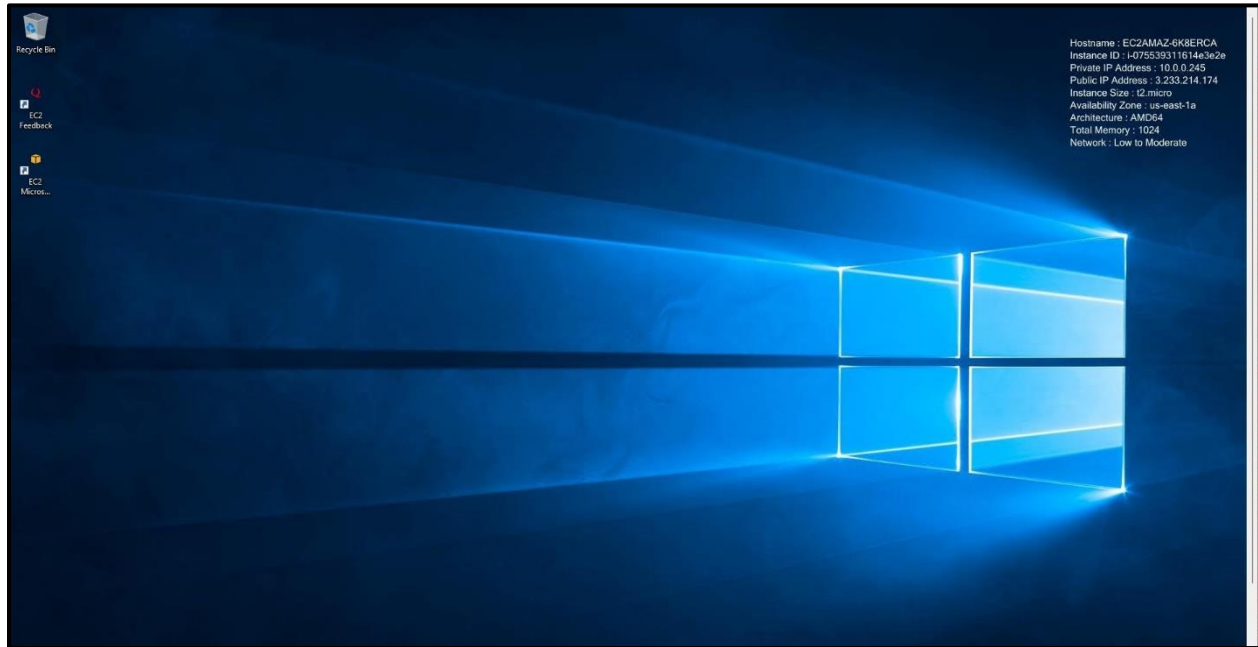
The remote desktop file is downloaded and the keypair file is decrypted to connect to the instance.



On running the rdp file, credentials are entered to connect to the instance.

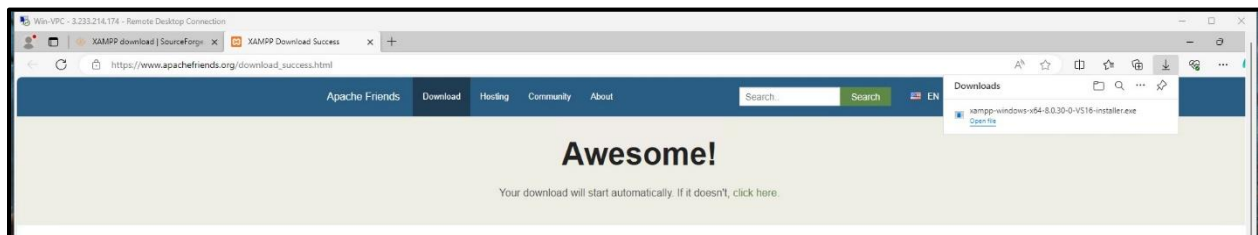


31. Successful Connection to Windows Instance



32. Downloading XAMPP

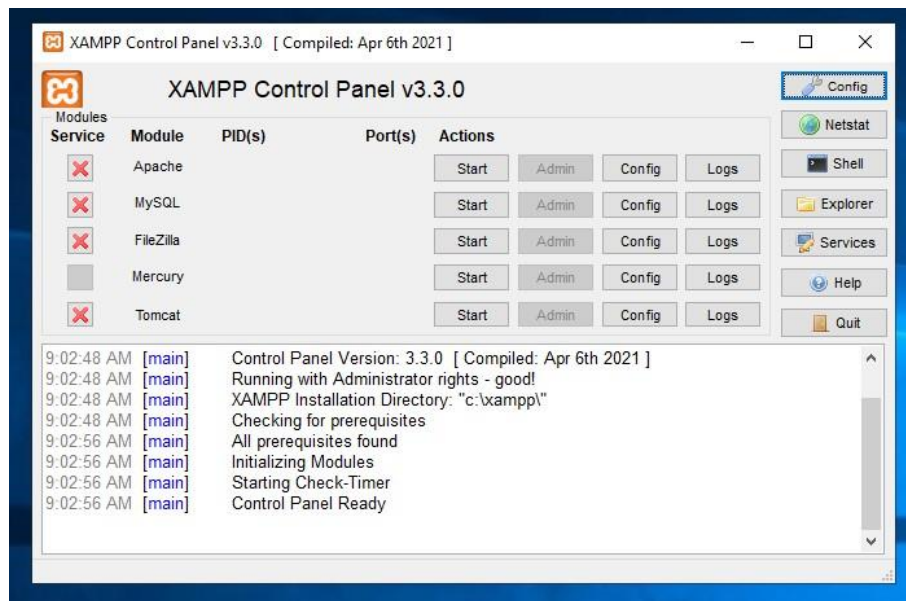
XAMPP is installed to host the static website.



33. Installing XAMPP

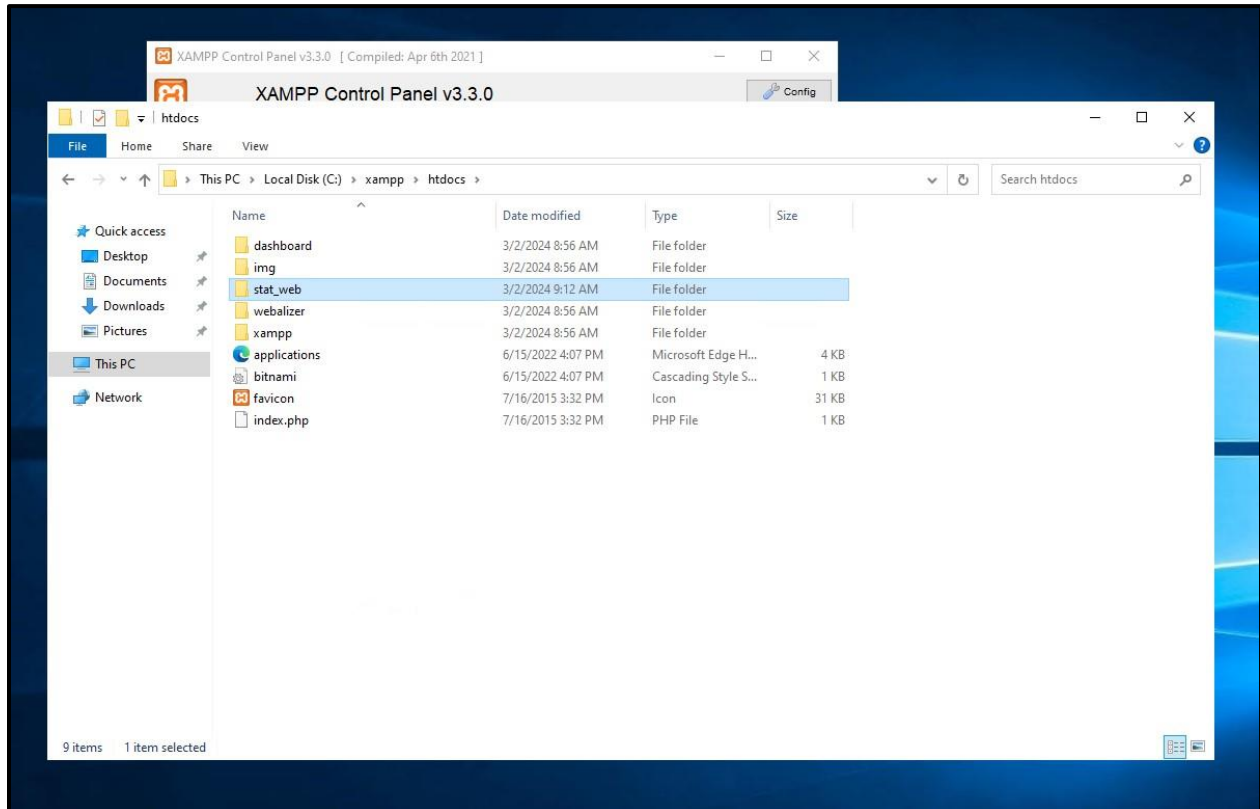


34. XAMPP Control Panel

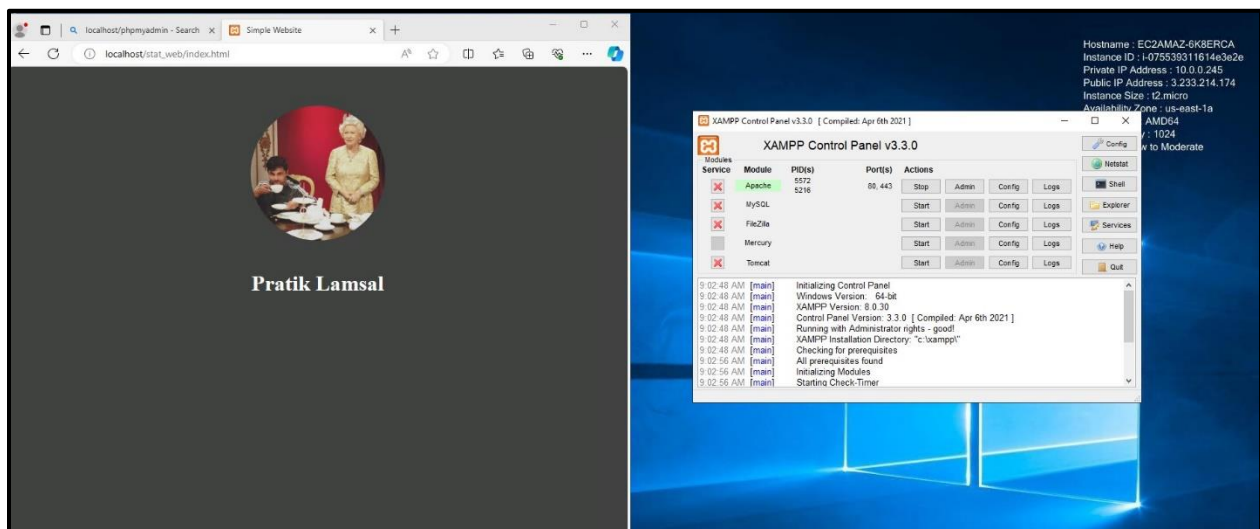


35. Uploading Website Files

The HTML and image file is added inside htdocs of XAMPP. It can be done by clicking the Explorer button and searching for the htdocs directory.

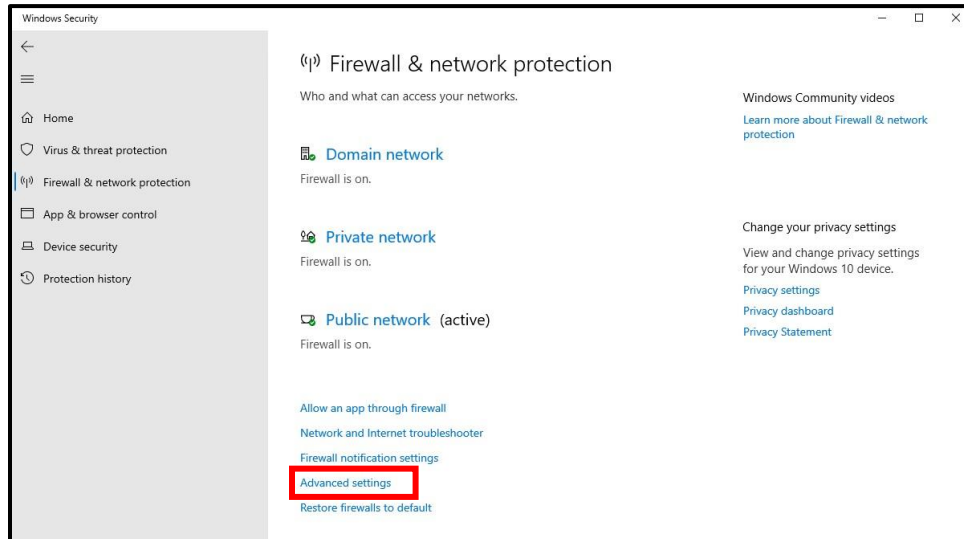


36. Opening HTML file within the Instance

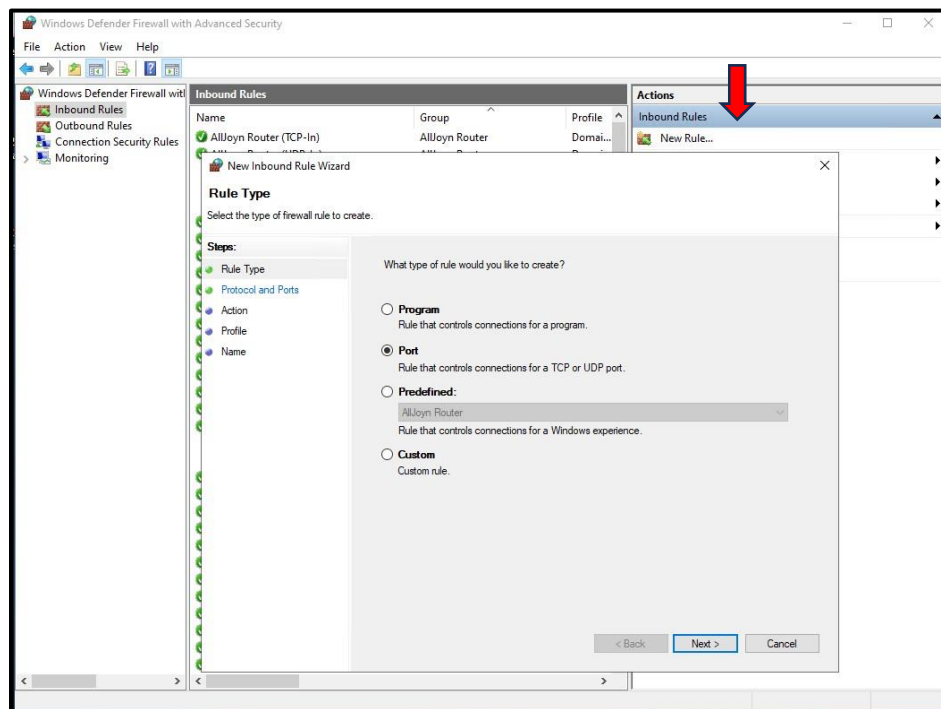


37. Changing Firewall Settings

Firewall Settings need to be changed if the website is to be accessed by the local machine.



Add Rules is selected which is under the Inbound Rules section. Port rule type is to be added.



38. Allowing Specific Ports

HTTP (Port 80) and HTTPS (Port 443) is allowed.

The screenshot shows the 'New Inbound Rule Wizard' dialog box, specifically the 'Protocol and Ports' step. The 'Steps' pane on the left lists: Rule Type, Protocol and Ports (selected), Action, Profile, and Name. The main area contains the following options:

- Does this rule apply to TCP or UDP?
 - ☒ TCP
 - ☐ UDP
- Does this rule apply to all local ports or specific local ports?
 - ☐ All local ports
 - ☒ Specific local ports:
Example: 80, 443, 5000-5010

At the bottom are buttons for '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

39. Connection Conditions

Connection Matches Conditions are to be selected. For now, it allows for all connections be it protected by IPsec or not.

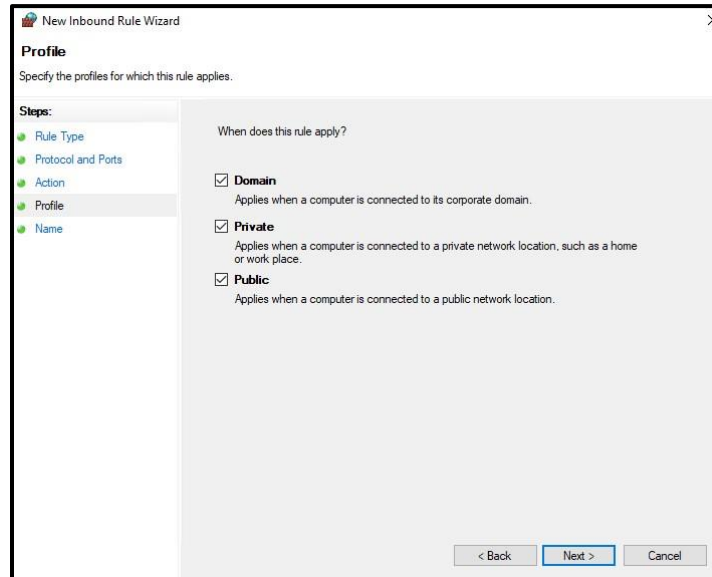
The screenshot shows the 'New Inbound Rule Wizard' dialog box, specifically the 'Action' step. The 'Steps' pane on the left lists: Rule Type, Protocol and Ports, Action (selected), Profile, and Name. The main area contains the following options:

- What action should be taken when a connection matches the specified conditions?
 - ☒ **Allow the connection**
This includes connections that are protected with IPsec as well as those that are not.
 - ☐ **Allow the connection if it is secure**
This includes only connections that have been authenticated by using IPsec. Connections will be secured using the settings in IPsec properties and rules in the Connection Security Rule node.
 - ☐ **Block the connection**

At the bottom are buttons for '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

40. Rule Profile

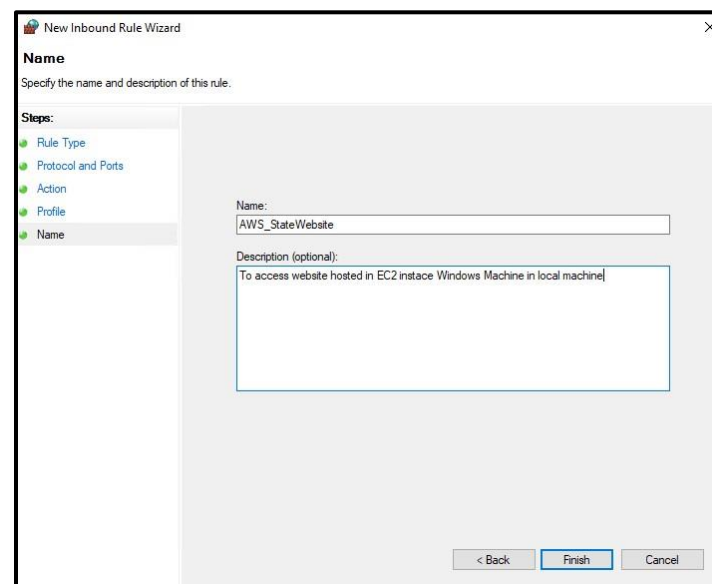
It is to determine from where the connection can be made from. For now, it can be allowed from everywhere.



The screenshot shows the 'New Inbound Rule Wizard' window, specifically the 'Profile' step. The title bar reads 'New Inbound Rule Wizard'. The main heading is 'Profile' with the instruction 'Specify the profiles for which this rule applies.' On the left, a 'Steps:' list shows 'Rule Type', 'Protocol and Ports', 'Action', 'Profile' (selected), and 'Name'. The main area is titled 'When does this rule apply?' and contains three checked options: 'Domain' (Applies when a computer is connected to its corporate domain.), 'Private' (Applies when a computer is connected to a private network location, such as a home or work place.), and 'Public' (Applies when a computer is connected to a public network location.). At the bottom right are buttons for '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

41. Rule Name and Description

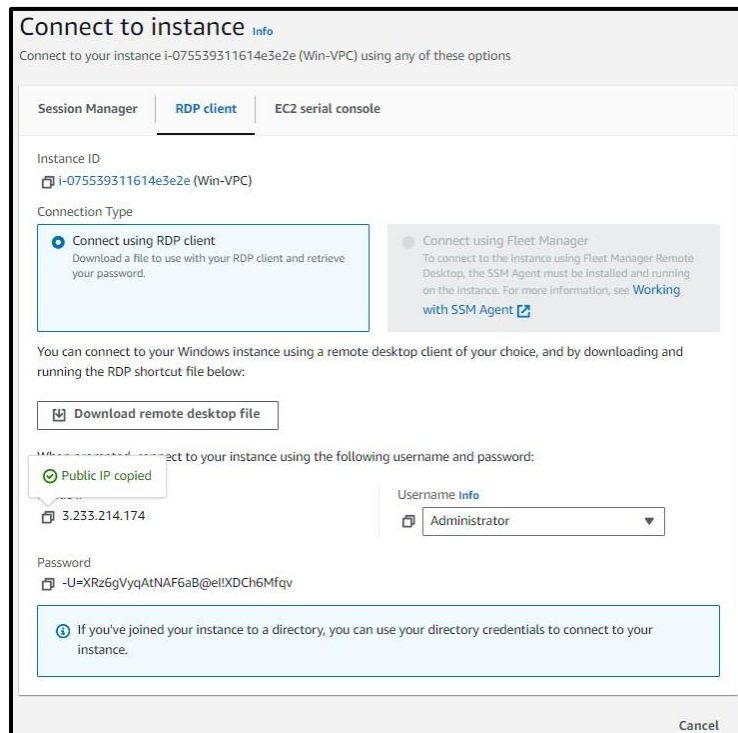
Rule Name and what it does is described.



The screenshot shows the 'New Inbound Rule Wizard' window, specifically the 'Name' step. The title bar reads 'New Inbound Rule Wizard'. The main heading is 'Name' with the instruction 'Specify the name and description of this rule.' On the left, a 'Steps:' list shows 'Rule Type', 'Protocol and Ports', 'Action', 'Profile', and 'Name' (selected). The main area has a 'Name:' label followed by a text box containing 'AWS_StateWebsite'. Below it is a 'Description (optional):' label followed by a text box containing 'To access website hosted in EC2 instace Windows Machine in local machine|'. At the bottom right are buttons for '< Back', 'Finish', and 'Cancel'.

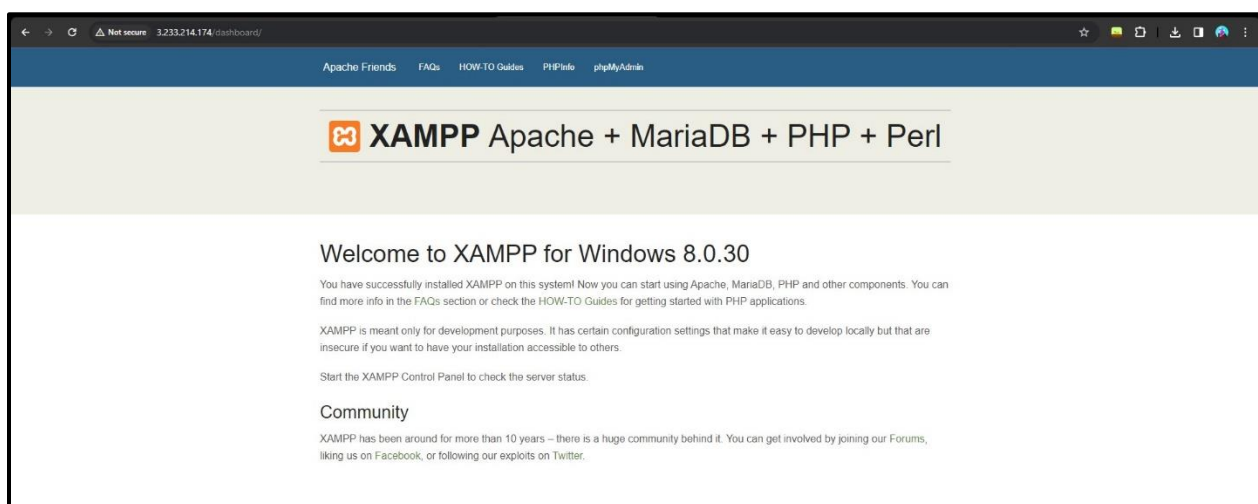
42. Connecting to the Instance

Now connection to the instance is made using the Public IP Address.



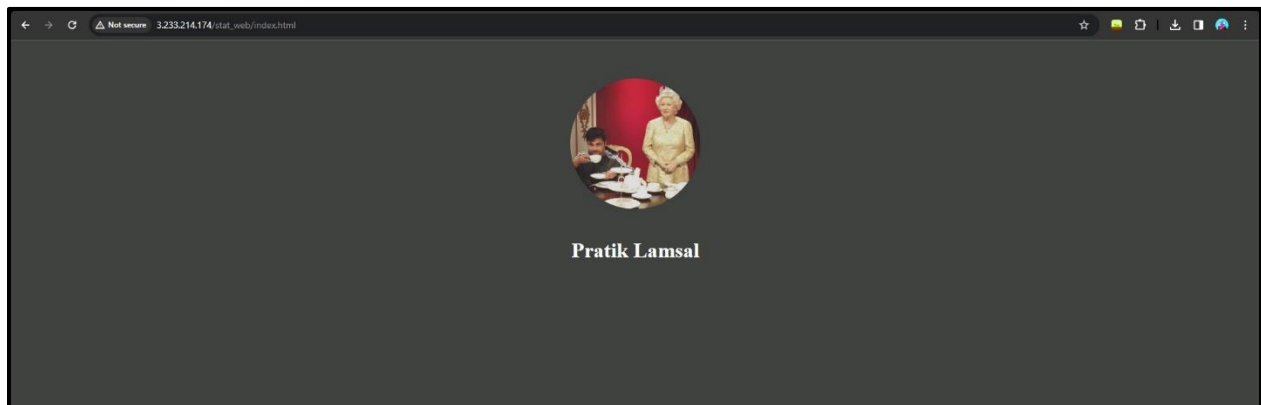
43. XAMPP Landing Page

On using the Public IP Address to access in the local machine, XAMPP Landing is shown. To view the website, proper path needs to be provided.



44. Static Website on Local Machine

Using proper path, the static website is accessible by the Local Machine.



45. TASK COMPLETE