

AWS TASK

Amazon EC2

For creating instance need push launch instances button. Used t2.micro Linux Amazon AMI

Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images

Quick Start

Amazon Linux macOS Ubuntu Windows Red Hat Browse more AMIs

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2 AMI (HVM) - Kernel 5.10, SSD Volume Type
ami-070b208e993b59cea (64-bit (x86)) / ami-0b159ae6dcfd31ab (64-bit (Arm))
Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs Free tier eligible

Description

Amazon Linux 2 Kernel 5.10 AMI 2.0.20221004.0 x86_64 HVM gp2

Architecture AMI ID

64-bit (x86) ami-070b208e993b59cea Verified provider

▼ Summary

Number of instances [Info](#)

1

Software Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2 Kernel 5.10 AMI...[read more](#)
ami-070b208e993b59cea

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, 30 GiB of EBS storage, 2 million I/Os, 1 GB of snapshots, and 100 GB of bandwidth to the internet.

Cancel **Launch instance**

▼ Instance type [Info](#)

Instance type

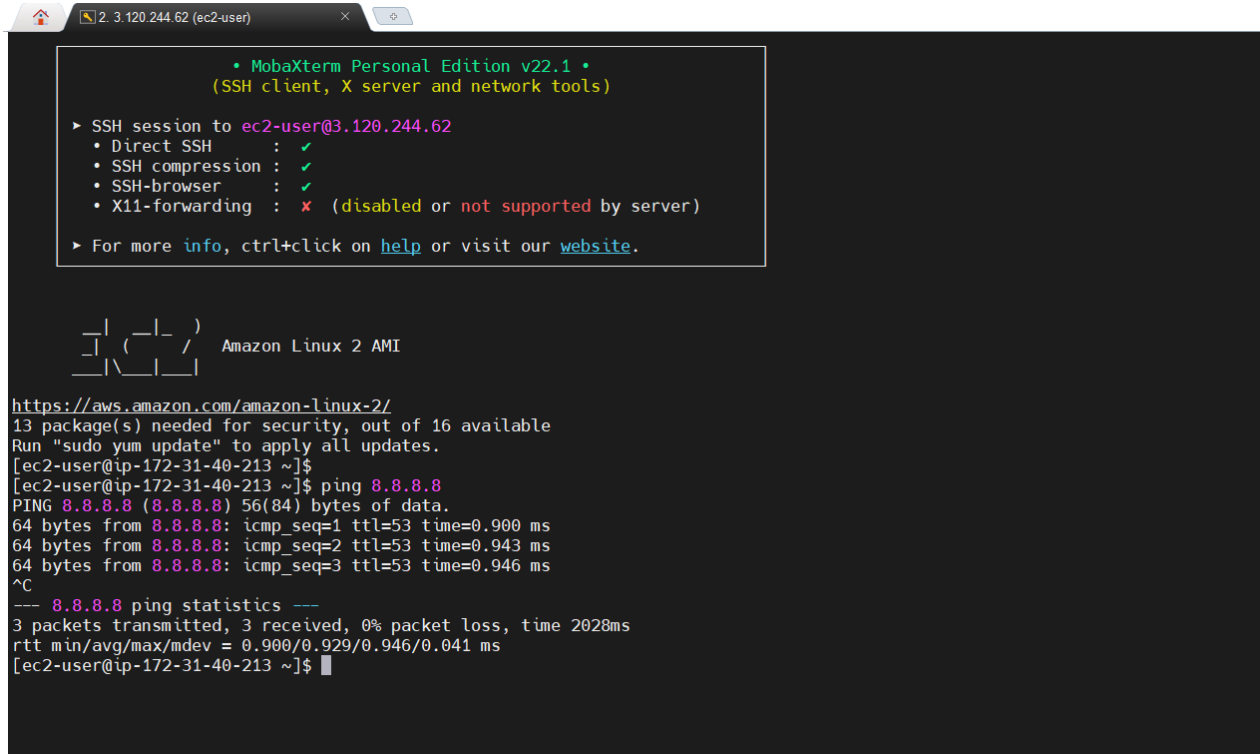
t2.micro Free tier eligible [Compare instance types](#)

Family: t2 1 vCPU 1 GiB Memory
On-Demand Linux pricing: 0.0134 USD per Hour
On-Demand Windows pricing: 0.018 USD per Hour

▼ Key pair (login) [Info](#)

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.

For connecting to instance we can use MobaXterm program and ssh key witch we created when created EC2 instance



The screenshot shows a MobaXterm window titled "2. 3.120.244.62 (ec2-user)". The terminal displays the MobaXterm version (v22.1) and its features. It then shows an SSH session to "ec2-user@3.120.244.62". The session status is displayed with checkmarks for Direct SSH, SSH compression, and SSH-browser, and a cross for X11-forwarding. Below this, the Amazon Linux 2 AMI logo is shown. The terminal then displays the URL "https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/", a security update notification, and the execution of "ping 8.8.8.8". The ping results show three successful packets with varying times.

```
• MobaXterm Personal Edition v22.1 •
(SSH client, X server and network tools)

► SSH session to ec2-user@3.120.244.62
  • Direct SSH      : ✓
  • SSH compression : ✓
  • SSH-browser     : ✓
  • X11-forwarding  : ✗ (disabled or not supported by server)

► For more info, ctrl+click on help or visit our website.

  _| _| _|
  _| ( _| _| /
  _| \ _| _|

Amazon Linux 2 AMI

https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/
13 package(s) needed for security, out of 16 available
Run "sudo yum update" to apply all updates.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-40-213 ~]$
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-40-213 ~]$ ping 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=53 time=0.900 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=53 time=0.943 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=53 time=0.946 ms
^C
--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2028ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.900/0.929/0.946/0.041 ms
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-40-213 ~]$
```

For deleting instance need highlighted instance push Instance state → terminate instance

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console's 'Instances' page. At the top, there's a search bar and a table of instances. The table has columns for Name, Instance ID, Instance state, Instance type, Status check, and Alarm status. One instance, 'serv1', is listed with ID 'i-0af74259f4f633ea7' and is in a 'Running' state. A red arrow points to the checkbox next to 'serv1'. To the right of the table, there's a dropdown menu for 'Instance state' which is open, showing options like 'Stop instance', 'Start instance', 'Reboot instance', 'Hibernate instance', and 'Terminate instance'. A red arrow points to the 'Terminate instance' option. Below the table, there's a section for the selected instance, 'Instance: i-0af74259f4f633ea7 (serv1)'.

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> serv1	i-0af74259f4f633ea7	Running	t2.micro	-	No alarms

Instance: i-0af74259f4f633ea7 (serv1)

For creating image of whole server need highlighted server → Action → Images and templates → Create image

Instances (1/2) Info

Find instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)

	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Public
<input type="checkbox"/>	LinuxServer1	i-0d5a5608dd02fce95	Terminated	t2.micro	-	No alarms	eu-central-1b	-	18.193
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LinuxServer2	i-0b38c36c9c48f246a	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	No alarms	eu-central-1b	ec2-18-193-105-144.eu...	18.193

Connect

Instance state

Actions

Launch Instances

Connect

View details

Manage instance state

Instance settings

Networking

Security

Image and templates

Monitor and troubleshoot

IPv6 IPs

-

-

Create image

Create template from instance

Launch more like this

After previous operation we have own AMI in corresponding tab and we can create new instance from our own AMI

Name

LinuxServer3

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

Q Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images

Recents

My AMIs

Quick Start

☒ Owned by me

☐ Shared with me

Browse more AMIs

Including AMIs from AWS, Marketplace and the Community

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

LinuxServer2-image
ami-04fc2534b9f97e7a9
2022-11-02T10:36:14.000Z Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs

Description

LinuxServer2-image

Architecture	AMI ID
x86_64	ami-04fc2534b9f97e7a9

In result we have exact copy of the original server

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-39-37 ~]$ sudo fdisk -l
Disk /dev/xvda: 8 GiB, 8589934592 bytes, 16777216 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: gpt
Disk identifier: 2330CCC2-270B-42AA-8CB6-AB640F80B1B4

Device            Start      End  Sectors  Size Type
/dev/xvda1         4096 16777182 16773087    8G Linux filesystem
/dev/xvda128       2048     4095     2048    1M BIOS boot

Partition table entries are not in disk order.

Disk /dev/xvdf: 1 GiB, 1073741824 bytes, 2097152 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x42461c41

Device    Boot Start      End  Sectors  Size Id Type
/dev/xvdf1      2048 2097151 2095104 1023M 83 Linux
```

In active instance we can create snapshot of volume:

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for the 'Volumes' section. The left-hand navigation pane shows the 'Volumes' link under the 'Elastic Block Store' category, highlighted with a red arrow labeled '1'. The main content area shows a table of volumes. The 'Actions' button in the top right corner of the table is highlighted with a red arrow labeled '2'. A dropdown menu is open, showing various actions, with 'Create snapshot' highlighted by a red arrow labeled '3'.

	Name	Volume ID	Type	Size	IOPS	Throughput	Snapshot	Created
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-	vol-0b7a8953ab08cce8f	gp2	8 GiB	100	-	snap-07b4534e06878bad7	2022/11/06 23:07 GMT+3

EC2 > Volumes > vol-0b7a8953ab08cce8f > Create snapshot

Create snapshot [Info](#)

Create a point-in-time snapshot to back up the data on an Amazon EBS volume to Amazon S3.

Details

Volume ID

 vol-0b7a8953ab08cce8f

Description

Add a description for your snapshot

255 characters maximum.

Encryption [Info](#)

Not encrypted

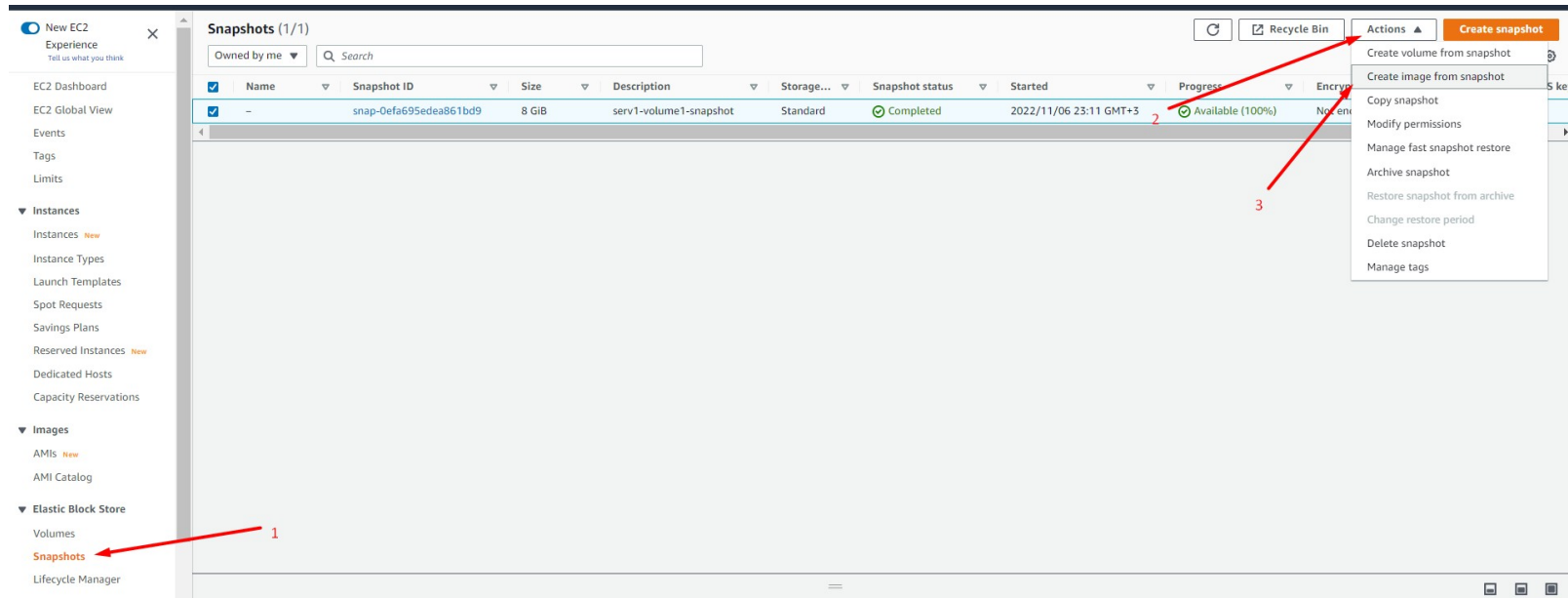
Tags [Info](#)

A tag is a label that you assign to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value. You can use tags to search and filter your resources or track your AWS costs.

No tags associated with the resource.

You can add 50 more tags.

We can create new volume from snapshot



And after snapshot created we can create Volume from this snapshot and attach it to instance. It is important that new Volume will be in the same Availability Zone as an instance. On Volume creating master we can change volume type or size

Create volume [Info](#)

Create an Amazon EBS volume to attach to any EC2 instance in the same Availability Zone.

Volume settings

Snapshot ID

 [snap-0efa695edea861bd9](#)

Volume type [Info](#)

General Purpose SSD (gp2) ▼

Size (GiB) [Info](#)

10

Min: 1 GiB, Max: 16384 GiB. The value must be an integer.

IOPS

100 / 3000

Baseline of 3 IOPS per GiB with a minimum of 100 IOPS, burstable to 3000 IOPS.


Throughput (MiB/s) [Info](#)

Not applicable

Availability Zone [Info](#)

eu-central-1b ▼

Fast snapshot restore [Info](#)

 Not enabled for selected snapshot

Encryption [Info](#)

Use Amazon EBS encryption as an encryption solution for your EBS resources associated with your EC2 instances.

☐ Encrypt this volume

Tags - optional [Info](#)

A tag is a label that you assign to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value. You can use tags to search and filter your resources or track your AWS costs.

All data saving on new Volume that was on snapshot

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-44-145 ~]$ sudo mkdir /disk-from-server1
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-44-145 ~]$ sudo mount /dev/xvdf1 /disk-from-server1/
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-44-145 ~]$ sudo df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
devtmpfs        474M   0    474M   0% /dev
tmpfs           483M   0    483M   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs           483M 448K   482M   1% /run
tmpfs           483M   0    483M   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/xvda1       8.0G  1.6G   6.5G  20% /
tmpfs           97M   0     97M   0% /run/user/1000
/dev/xvdf1       989M  28K   922M   1% /disk-from-server1
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-44-145 ~]$ sudo cat /disk-from-server1/test.txt
ffffff
ffffff
ffffff
dddddd
dddddd
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-44-145 ~]$
```

We can add extra volume in instance if we need:

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for the Elastic Block Store (EBS) Volumes page. The left-hand navigation pane shows the 'Elastic Block Store' section expanded, with 'Volumes' highlighted. The main content area shows a table titled 'Volumes (1)' with one volume listed. The table has columns for Name, Volume ID, Type, Size, IOPS, Throughput, Snapshot, Created, Availability Zone, Volume state, and Alarm status. The volume listed is 'vol-0b7a8953ab08cce8f', type 'gp2', size '8 GiB', IOPS '100', and is in the 'In-use' state. A red arrow labeled '1' points to the 'Volumes' link in the left-hand navigation menu. Another red arrow labeled '2' points to the 'Create volume' button in the top right corner of the table.

Volumes (1)

Name	Volume ID	Type	Size	IOPS	Throughput	Snapshot	Created	Availability Zone	Volume state	Alarm status
-	vol-0b7a8953ab08cce8f	gp2	8 GiB	100	-	snap-07b4534e06878bad7	2022/11/06 23:07 GMT+3	eu-central-1b	In-use	No alarms

And attach it to our instance. It is important that Volume and instance will be in the same availability zone

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console's 'Volumes' page. On the left, a navigation sidebar lists various services, with 'Elastic Block Store' expanded to show 'Volumes'. The main panel, titled 'Volumes (1/2)', contains a search bar and a table of volumes. Two volumes are listed: one in an 'In-use' state and another in an 'Available' state. The 'Available' volume, 'vol-0813d006573592a0c', is selected, and a context menu is open over it, showing options like 'Create volume', 'Attach volume', and 'Detach volume'. The 'Attach volume' option is highlighted. The table columns include Name, Volume ID, Type, Size, IOPS, Throughput, Snapshot, Created, Availability Zone, Volume state, and Alarm status.

	Name	Volume ID	Type	Size	IOPS	Throughput	Snapshot	Created	Availability Zone	Volume state	Alarm status
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	vol-0b7a8953ab08cce8f	gp2	8 GiB	100	-	snap-07b4534e06878bad7	2022/11/06 23:07 GMT+3	eu-central-1b	In-use	No alarms
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-	vol-0813d006573592a0c	gp2	1 GiB	100	-	-	2022/11/06 23:23 GMT+3	eu-central-1b	Available	No alarms

EC2 > Volumes > vol-0813d006573592a0c > Attach volume

Attach volume [Info](#)

Attach a volume to an instance to use it as you would a regular physical hard disk drive.

Basic details


Volume ID


 vol-0813d006573592a0c

Availability Zone

eu-central-1b

Instance [Info](#)





i-0a637cca73f28219b
(serv1) (running)

i-0a637cca73f28219b

Cancel

Attach volume

In Linux we need add new disk to system using fdisk,mkfs.ext4 and mount new disk in new mount point

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-37-158 ~]$ sudo fdisk -l
Disk /dev/xvda: 8 GiB, 8589934592 bytes, 16777216 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: gpt
Disk identifier: 2330CCC2-270B-42AA-8CB6-AB640F80B1B4
```

Device	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Type
/dev/xvda1	4096	16777182	16773087	8G	Linux filesystem
/dev/xvda128	2048	4095	2048	1M	BIOS boot

Partition table entries are not in disk order.

```
Disk /dev/xvdf: 1 GiB, 1073741824 bytes, 2097152 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-37-158 ~]$
```



```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-37-158 ~]$ sudo fdisk /dev/xvdf

Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.30.2).
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Device does not contain a recognized partition table.
Created a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0x42461c41.

Command (m for help): n
Partition type
   p   primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)
   e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p):

Using default response p.
Partition number (1-4, default 1):
First sector (2048-2097151, default 2048):
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G,T,P} (2048-2097151, default 2097151):

Created a new partition 1 of type 'Linux' and of size 1023 MiB.

Command (m for help): w
The partition table has been altered.
Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.
Syncing disks.
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-37-158 ~]$ sudo mkfs.ext4 /dev/xvdf1
mke2fs 1.42.9 (28-Dec-2013)
Filesystem label=
OS type: Linux
Block size=4096 (log=2)
Fragment size=4096 (log=2)
Stride=0 blocks, Stripe width=0 blocks
65536 inodes, 261888 blocks
13094 blocks (5.00%) reserved for the super user
First data block=0
Maximum filesystem blocks=268435456
8 block groups
32768 blocks per group, 32768 fragments per group
8192 inodes per group
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
    32768, 98304, 163840, 229376

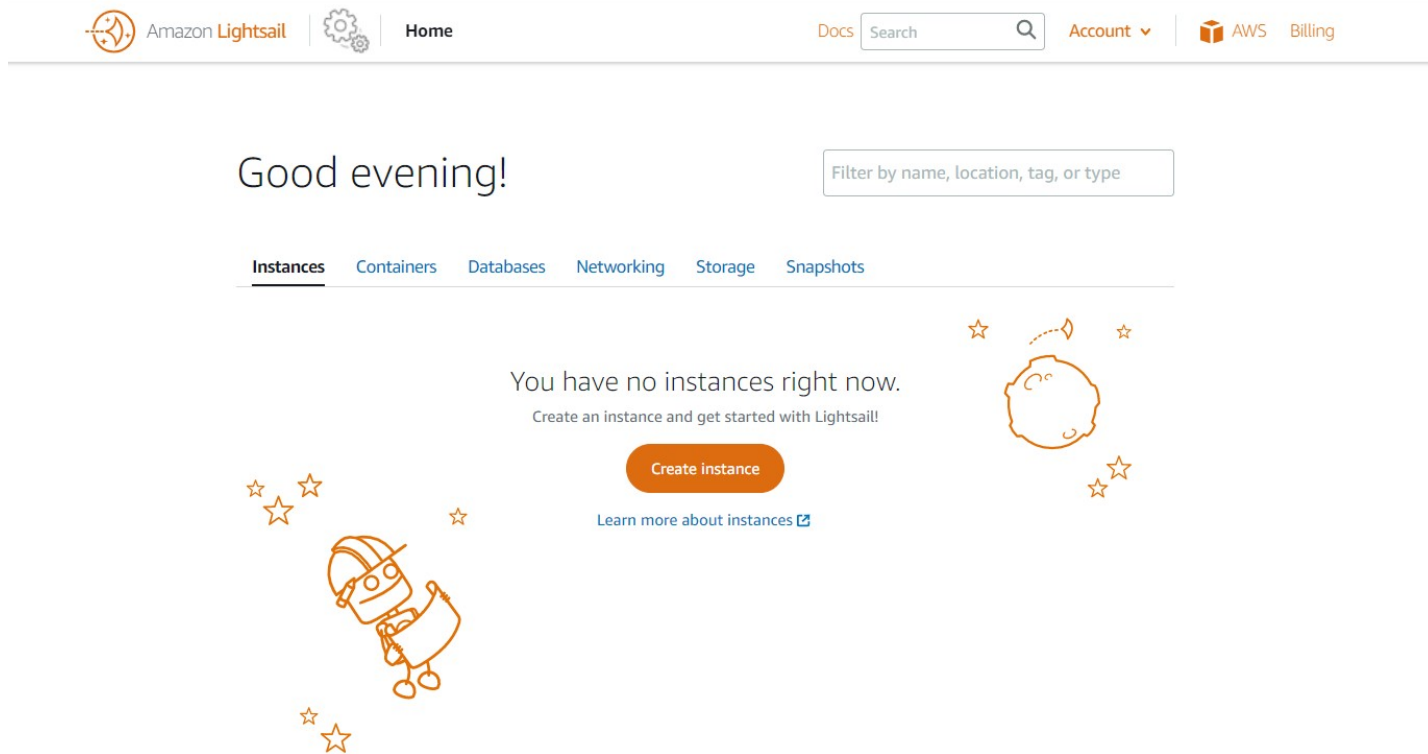
Allocating group tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (4096 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-37-158 ~]$ sudo mkdir /new-disk
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-37-158 ~]$ sudo mount /dev/xvdf1 /new-disk/
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-37-158 ~]$ sudo df -h
```

Filesystem	Size	Used	Avail	Use%	Mounted on
devtmpfs	474M	0	474M	0%	/dev
tmpfs	483M	0	483M	0%	/dev/shm
tmpfs	483M	512K	482M	1%	/run
tmpfs	483M	0	483M	0%	/sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/xvda1	8.0G	1.6G	6.5G	20%	/
tmpfs	97M	0	97M	0%	/run/user/1000
/dev/xvdf1	989M	24K	922M	1%	/new-disk

Amazon Lightsail

For creating new instance in Amazon Lightsail need to push button Create instance



After creating instance we need connect to instance via command line and get password (command on screen) to admin panel of wordpress


Good evening!

Filter by name, location, tag, or type

Instances Containers Databases Networking Storage Snapshots

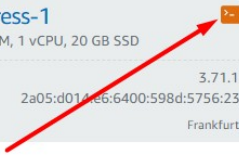
Sort by Date ▾

Create instance

 **WordPress-1**
512 MB RAM, 1 vCPU, 20 GB SSD

Running

3.71.116.113
2a05:d014:e6:6400:598d:5756:2349:10a
Frankfurt, Zone A



WordPress-1 - Terminal | Lightsail - Chromium

lightsail.aws.amazon.com/ls/remote/eu-central-1/instances/WordPress-1/terminal?protocol=ssh

```
bitnami@ip-172-26-8-84:~$ cat $HOME/bitnami application password
4Bjmx8ni8InL
bitnami@ip-172-26-8-84:~$
```

← → ↻ Not secure | dmitrenko.pp.ua/wp-admin/ 🔍 📄 ☆ ⚙️ 🗖️ 👤 E ⋮

User's blog 3 0 + New

Dashboard

Home Updates 3

Jetpack

Posts

Media

Pages

Comments

Appearance

Plugins

Users

Tools

Settings

Collapse menu

Dashboard

Site Health Status

No information yet...

Site health checks will automatically run periodically to gather information about your site. You can also [visit the Site Health screen](#) to gather information about your site now.

At a Glance

📌 1 Post 📄 1 Page

💬 1 Comment


WordPress 6.1 running [Twenty Twenty-Two](#) theme.

Activity

Recently Published


Today, 7:37 pm [Hello world!](#)

Recent Comments

 From A WordPress Commenter on Hello world! Hi, this is a comment. To get started with moderating, editing, and deleting comments, please visit the Comments screen in...

All (1) | Mine (0) | Pending (0) | Approved (1) | Spam (0) | Trash (0)

Jetpack - Security, Backup, Speed & Growth

 **Jetpack**

Quick Draft

Title



Content

What's on your mind?

Save Draft

WordPress Events and News

Attend an upcoming event near you. 📍 [Select location](#)

 WPKO #36: Child Themes Koblenz, Germany	Wednesday, Nov 9, 2022 9:00 pm GMT+3
 Die seltsamen Fälle des WordPress-Systems Würzburg, Germany	Tuesday, Nov 15, 2022 9:00 pm GMT+3

Want more events? [Help organize the next one!](#)

WordPress 6.1 "Misha"

People of WordPress: Raghavendra Satish Peri

Do The Woo Community: Supporting WordPress Contributors with Alain Schlessier and Carole Ölinger

WPTavern: #49 – Matt Cromwell on the Effectiveness of the WordPress.org Repository for Promoting New Plugins

Post Status: WordPress 6.1 • Raghavendra Satish Peri

Drag boxes here


Drag boxes here

We can connect dns zone to our site

Instances Containers Databases **Networking** Storage Snapshots

Connect your project!

Networking resources allow you to specify how users and outside services connect to your Lightsail resources. They can be used to specify routing of internet traffic, speed up the delivery of your content, improve redundancy, and increase the capacity of your resources.




Static IP

A static IP is a fixed, public IP address that you can attach to an instance.

[Learn more about static IPs](#)

Create static IP




Distribution

A content delivery network (CDN) distribution speeds up the delivery of your content to your users around the world.

[Learn more about distributions](#)

Create distribution




Load balancer

A load balancer adds redundancy and increases capacity by distributing traffic to multiple instances.

[Learn more about load balancers](#)

Create load balancer



DNS zone

A domain name system (DNS) zone defines subdomains for your domain, and routes traffic to your resources.

[Learn more about DNS zones](#)

Create DNS zone



dmitrenko.pp.ua

DNS zone
Global, all zones

Details [Tags](#) [Delete](#)

DNS records

Lightsail currently supports A, CNAME, MX, NS, SRV, and TXT record types.

[Learn about DNS record types](#)

[+ Add record](#)

A record

Associate your domain or a subdomain with an IPv4 address.



Subdomain

Resolves to

@dmitrenko.pp.ua

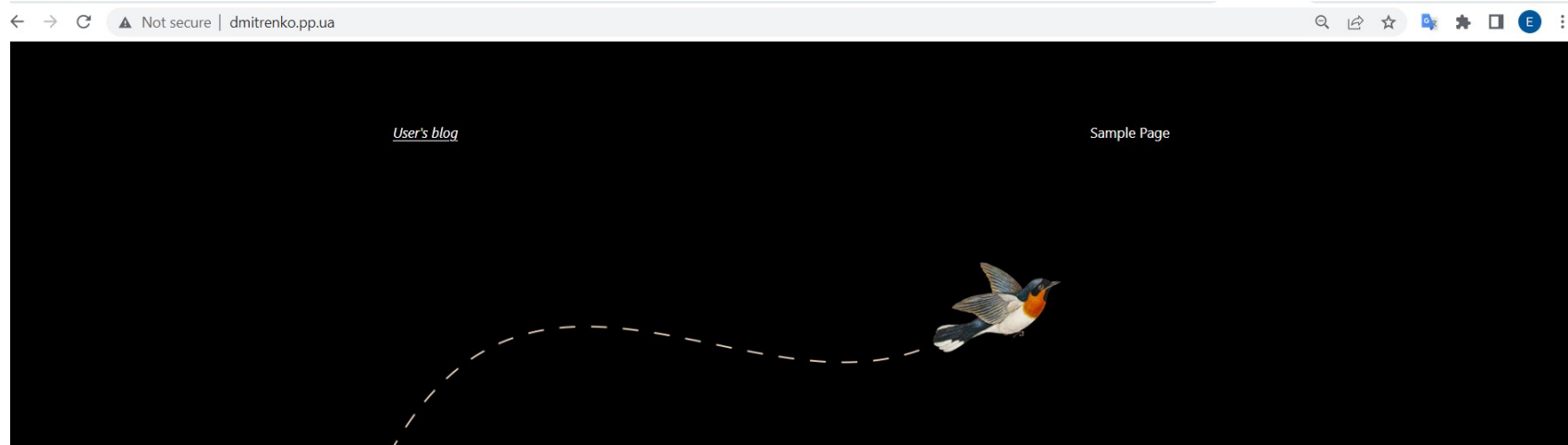
WordPress-1

Name servers

To use Lightsail to manage DNS records for your domain, you will have to configure your domain provider to use the following name servers:

ns-1202.awsdns-22.org
ns-639.awsdns-15.net
ns-2009.awsdns-59.co.uk
ns-213.awsdns-26.com

And now we can get access to our site via dns name: dmitrenko.pp.ua



AWS S3

For creating bucket in console S3 use button Create bucket

Amazon S3 > Buckets

► **Account snapshot**

Storage lens provides visibility into storage usage and activity trends. [Learn more](#)

[View Storage Lens dashboard](#)

Buckets (1) [Info](#)

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3. [Learn more](#)

[Refresh](#) [Copy ARN](#) [Empty](#) [Delete](#) [Create bucket](#)

< 1 > [Settings](#)

	Name ▲	AWS Region ▼	Access ▼	Creation date ▼
<input type="radio"/>	dmitrenko-bucket-1	EU (Frankfurt) eu-central-1	<u>Bucket and objects not public</u>	November 4, 2022, 18:28:19 (UTC+03:00)

We can work with AWS S3 Buckets via aws cli

```
g:\Temp>aws s3 ls --human-readable
2022-11-04 18:28:20 dmitrenko-bucket-1

g:\Temp>aws s3 ls s3://dmitrenko-bucket-1 --recursive --human-readable
2022-11-04 18:55:07 3.0 MiB Sunrise-mountains-flowers-grass-dawn_3840x2160.jpg
2022-11-04 19:39:32 854.6 KiB sunrise-in-the-mountains.jpg

g:\Temp>aws s3 cp ama-dablam2-most-beautiful-mountains-in-the-world.jpg s3://dmitrenko-bucket-1
upload: .\ama-dablam2-most-beautiful-mountains-in-the-world.jpg to s3://dmitrenko-bucket-1/ama-dablam2-most-beautiful-mountains-in-the-world.jpg

g:\Temp>aws s3 ls s3://dmitrenko-bucket-1 --recursive --human-readable
2022-11-04 18:55:07 3.0 MiB Sunrise-mountains-flowers-grass-dawn_3840x2160.jpg
2022-11-04 19:58:44 245.2 KiB ama-dablam2-most-beautiful-mountains-in-the-world.jpg
2022-11-04 19:39:32 854.6 KiB sunrise-in-the-mountains.jpg

g:\Temp>mkdir 1
g:\Temp>cd 1
g:\Temp\1>dir
Volume in drive G has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 8AFE-6351

Directory of g:\Temp\1

11/04/2022 19:59 <DIR> .
11/04/2022 19:59 <DIR> ..
0 File(s) 0 bytes
2 Dir(s) 10,765,049,856 bytes free

g:\Temp\1>aws s3 cp s3://dmitrenko-bucket-1/sunrise-in-the-mountains.jpg .
download: s3://dmitrenko-bucket-1/sunrise-in-the-mountains.jpg to .\sunrise-in-the-mountains.jpg

g:\Temp\1>dir
Volume in drive G has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 8AFE-6351

Directory of g:\Temp\1

11/04/2022 19:59 <DIR> .
11/04/2022 19:59 <DIR> ..
11/04/2022 19:39 875,103 sunrise-in-the-mountains.jpg
1 File(s) 875,103 bytes
2 Dir(s) 10,764,173,312 bytes free

g:\Temp\1>
```

list s3 buckets

list files in bucket

copy file to s3 bucket

list files in s3 bucket after copy

create new local dir and change dir on local machine

copy file from aws s3 to local machine

list files on local machine after copy from aws s3

For using AWS cli at first we need create user with a relevant permissions. This operation we can do from AWS IAM Console

Users > dmitchenko_cli

Summary

[Delete user](#) [?](#)

User ARN `arn:aws:iam::860300666219:user/dmitchenko_cli` [🔗](#)

Path `/`

Creation time 2022-11-04 19:19 UTC+0300

Permissions

Groups


Tags (1)

Security credentials

Access Advisor

▼ Permissions policies (1 policy applied)

[Add permissions](#) [+ Add inline policy](#)

Policy name ▼	Policy type ▼
Attached directly	
▶  AdministratorAccess	AWS managed policy ✕
▶ Permissions boundary (not set)	
▼ Generate policy based on CloudTrail events	
<p>You can generate a new policy based on the access activity for this user, then customize, create, and attach it to this role. AWS uses your CloudTrail events to identify the services and actions used and generate a policy. Learn more 🔗</p> <p>Share your feedback and help us improve the policy generation experience.</p> Generate policy	
No requests to generate a policy in the past 7 days.	

And configure aws cli by running the command – aws configure and install access key id and secret access key

Elastic Container Registry

ECR – this is service for storing Docker images. At first we need create repository and specify name

Amazon Elastic
Container Registry

Private registry

Public registry

Repositories

Getting started

Documentation

Public gallery

The screenshot shows the Amazon ECR console interface. At the top, there's a breadcrumb 'Amazon ECR > Repositories'. Below it, two tabs are visible: 'Private' (selected) and 'Public'. The main section is titled 'Private repositories' and contains a search bar with the placeholder 'Find repositories'. To the right of the search bar are buttons for 'View push commands', 'Delete', 'Actions', and a prominent orange 'Create repository' button. A red arrow points to the 'Create repository' button. Below the buttons is a table with columns: 'Repository name', 'URI', 'Created at', 'Tag immutability', 'Scan frequency', 'Encryption type', and 'Pull through cache'. The table is currently empty, displaying 'No repositories' and 'No repositories were found'.

Choose the visibility setting for the repository.

☒ Private

Access is managed by IAM and repository policy permissions.

☐ Public

Publicly visible and accessible for image pulls.

Repository name

Provide a concise name. A developer should be able to identify the repository contents by the name.

860300666219.dkr.ecr.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/ application1

12 out of 256 characters maximum (2 minimum). The name must start with a letter and can only contain lowercase letters, numbers, hyphens, underscores, periods and forward slashes.

Tag immutability [Info](#)

Enable tag immutability to prevent image tags from being overwritten by subsequent image pushes using the same tag. Disable tag immutability to allow image tags to be overwritten.

☒ Disabled


 Once a repository is created, the visibility setting of the repository can't be changed.

Image scan settings



Deprecation warning

ScanOnPush configuration at the repository level is deprecated in favor of registry level scan filters.

Scan on push

Enable scan on push to have each image automatically scanned after being pushed to a repository. If disabled, each image scan must be manually started to get scan results.

☒ Disabled

Encryption settings

KMS encryption

You can use AWS Key Management Service (KMS) to encrypt images stored in this repository, instead of using the default encryption settings.

☒ Disabled

After we can view push command for pushing images to this repository

The screenshot shows the Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR) console interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: 'Amazon Elastic Container Registry' (with a close icon), 'Private registry', 'Public registry', 'Repositories', 'Summary', 'Images' (highlighted in orange), 'Permissions', 'Lifecycle Policy', 'Repository tags', 'Getting started' (with an external link icon), 'Documentation' (with an external link icon), and 'Public gallery' (with an external link icon). The main content area is titled 'application1' and shows the breadcrumb 'Amazon ECR > Repositories > application1'. In the top right of the main area are buttons for 'View push commands' and 'Edit'. Below these are buttons for 'Refresh', 'Delete', and 'Scan'. A red arrow points from the 'View push commands' button towards the bottom right. The 'Images (0)' section contains a search bar labeled 'Find images'. Below the search bar is a table with columns: 'Image tag', 'Artifact type', 'Pushed at', 'Size (MB)', 'Image URI', 'Digest', 'Scan status', and 'Vulnerabilities'. The table is currently empty, displaying the message 'No images' and 'No images to display'.

```
aws ecr get-login-password --region eu-central-1 | docker login --username AWS --password-stdin 860300666219.dkr.ecr.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com
docker build -t application1 .
docker tag application1:latest 860300666219.dkr.ecr.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/application1:latest
docker push 860300666219.dkr.ecr.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/application1:latest
```

Push commands for application1



macOS / Linux

Windows

Make sure that you have the latest version of the AWS CLI and Docker installed. For more information, see [Getting Started with Amazon ECR](#).

Use the following steps to authenticate and push an image to your repository. For additional registry authentication methods, including the Amazon ECR credential helper, see [Registry Authentication](#).

1. Retrieve an authentication token and authenticate your Docker client to your registry.

Use the AWS CLI:

```
aws ecr get-login-password --region eu-central-1 | docker login --username AWS --password-stdin  
860300666219.dkr.ecr.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com
```

Note: If you receive an error using the AWS CLI, make sure that you have the latest version of the AWS CLI and Docker installed.

2. Build your Docker image using the following command. For information on building a Docker file from scratch see the instructions [here](#). You can skip this step if your image is already built:

```
docker build -t application1 .
```

3. After the build completes, tag your image so you can push the image to this repository:

```
docker tag application1:latest 860300666219.dkr.ecr.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/application1:latest
```

4. Run the following command to push this image to your newly created AWS repository:

```
docker push 860300666219.dkr.ecr.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/application1:latest
```

Close

On our Linux machine there I created Docker image run these commands

```
root@server1:/home/user/Docker/aws-task# aws ecr get-login-password --region eu-central-1 | docker login --username AWS --password-stdin 860300666219.dkr.ecr.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com
WARNING! Your password will be stored unencrypted in /root/.docker/config.json.
Configure a credential helper to remove this warning. See
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/login/#credentials-store
```

```
Login Succeeded
```

```
root@server1:/home/user/Docker/aws-task# docker tag application1:v1.0 860300666219.dkr.ecr.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/application1:v1.0
```

```
root@server1:/home/user/Docker/aws-task# docker push 860300666219.dkr.ecr.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/application1:latest
The push refers to repository [860300666219.dkr.ecr.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/application1]
35a91fac3086: Pushed
94cd7839d440: Pushed
cb802ff23ed0: Pushed
1251204ef8fc: Pushed
47ef83afae74: Pushed
df54c846128d: Pushed
be96a3f634de: Pushed
latest: digest: sha256:caafa8fcf7edc7910ad2cf4e46ab2b995a98ed1f2776247e29f4beeba87eb09d size: 1781
root@server1:/home/user/Docker/aws-task# docker push 860300666219.dkr.ecr.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/application1:v1.0
The push refers to repository [860300666219.dkr.ecr.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/application1]
d045c9e7ebec: Pushed
94cd7839d440: Layer already exists
cb802ff23ed0: Layer already exists
1251204ef8fc: Layer already exists
47ef83afae74: Layer already exists
df54c846128d: Layer already exists
be96a3f634de: Layer already exists
v1.0: digest: sha256:90d94dd34e3d97ebe832a3eb4d984513beee28b60ada377406328fd4ec88b9a8 size: 1781
root@server1:/home/user/Docker/aws-task#
```

As a result we have new Docker image in AWS ECR

Amazon Elastic Container Registry

Private registry

Public registry

Repositories

Summary

Images

Permissions

Lifecycle Policy

Repository tags

Getting started

Documentation

Public gallery

Amazon ECR > Repositories > application1

application1

View push commands

Edit

Images (1)

Find images

Image tag

▼

Artifact type

Pushed at

▼

Size (MB)

▼

Image URI

Digest

Scan status

Vulnerabilities

v1

Image

08 ноября 2022 г., 10:49:59 (UTC+03)

102.54

Copy URI

sha256:966bcefd4728ae75fade7ffd54f19c5...

-

-

ECS

List of actions to deploy the ECS service:

- 1) Create ecs cluster
- 2) create task definition. Use docker image from aws ecr.
- 3) create task
- 4) create service and run task via service.

During creating cluster ecs we set different parameters of our cluster such as size, network and other

Select cluster template

The following cluster templates are available to simplify cluster creation. Additional configuration and integrations can be added later.

Networking only ⓘ

Resources to be created:

Cluster
VPC (optional)
Subnets (optional)

ⓘ For use with either AWS Fargate (Windows/Linux) or with External instance capacity.

EC2 Linux + Networking

Resources to be created:

Cluster
VPC
Subnets
Auto Scaling group with Linux AMI

EC2 Windows + Networking

Resources to be created:

Cluster
VPC
Subnets
Auto Scaling group with Windows AMI

*Required

Cancel

Next step

Ar firs need create new Task Definition

Create new Task Definition

Step 1: Select launch type compatibility

Step 2: Configure task and container definitions

Select launch type compatibility

Select which launch type you want your task definition to be compatible with based on where you want to launch your task.

FARGATE



Price based on task size

Requires network mode awsvpc

AWS-managed infrastructure, no Amazon EC2 instances to manage

EC2



Price based on resource usage

Multiple network modes available

Self-managed infrastructure using Amazon EC2 instances

EXTERNAL



Price based on instance-hours and additional charges for other AWS services used

Self-managed on-premise infrastructure with ECS Anywhere

*Required

Cancel

Next step

During creating task definition we set name, network mode, task size and and most importantly Docker image from ECR

The screenshot shows the 'Add container' dialog box in the AWS ECS console. The dialog is titled 'Add container' and has a close button (X) in the top right corner. It is divided into two sections: 'Standard' and 'Advanced container configuration'. The 'Standard' section is currently expanded and contains the following fields:

- Container name***: A text input field with the value 'app1'.
- Image***: A text input field with the value '860300666219.dkr.ecr.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/application1:v1'.
- Private repository authentication***: A checkbox that is currently unchecked.
- Memory Limits (MiB)***: A dropdown menu set to 'Hard limit' and a text input field with the value '128'.
- Port mappings**: A table with three columns: 'Host port', 'Container port', and 'Protocol'. The 'Host port' and 'Container port' fields are empty, and the 'Protocol' dropdown is set to 'tcp'.

Below the 'Standard' section, there is a link to 'Add Soft limit' and a link to 'Add port mapping'. The 'Advanced container configuration' section is collapsed. At the bottom of the dialog, there is a footer with the text '* Required' and two buttons: 'Cancel' and 'Add'.

Now we can create and run new task.

New ECS Experience

Tell us what you think

Amazon ECS

Clusters

Task Definitions

Account Settings

Amazon EKS

Clusters

Amazon ECR

Repositories

AWS Marketplace

Discover software

Subscriptions

Run Task

Select the cluster to run your task definition on and the number of copies of that task to run. To apply container overrides or target particular container instances, click Advanced Options.

Launch type

☐ FARGATE

☒ EC2

☐ EXTERNAL

Switch to capacity provider strategy

Task Definition

Family

app1

Enter a value

Revision

1 (latest)

Cluster

cluster1

Number of tasks

1

Task Group

VPC and security groups

VPC and security groups are configurable when your task definition uses the awsvpc network mode.

Task Placement

Lets you customize how tasks are placed on instances within your cluster. Different placement strategies are available to optimize for availability and efficiency.

Placement Templates

AZ Balanced Spread

Edit

This template will spread tasks across availability zones and within the availability zone spread tasks across instances. [Learn more](#)

Strategy: spread(attribute ecs.availability-zone), spread(instanceid)

Advanced Options

Task tagging configuration

Enable ECS managed tags

Propagate tags from

Do not propagate

Tags

Key

Add key

Value

Add value

Cancel

Run Task

For updating running container to a new revision we need create new revision of task definition based on previous task definition and after that update service.

But in this case we have another ip addres. For avoiding it we need to use application load balancer:

- create target group but without any target (target we'll add since configuring ecs service - application load balancer)
- creating application load balancer

For using dns names like application1.dmitrenko.pp.ua and application2.dmitrenko.pp.ua I have connected zone dmitrenko.pp.ua in aws route53 seervice.

I have used one application load balancer with two different target groups.

I have confugured different rules for application load balancer.

Now we can update ecs-cervice with new contaner without interruption work of application.

Cluster : cluster1-ecs

[Update Cluster](#)[Delete Cluster](#)

Get a detailed view of the resources on your cluster.

Cluster ARN `arn:aws:ecs:eu-central-1:860300666219:cluster/cluster1-ecs`Status **ACTIVE**

Registered container instances 2

Pending tasks count 0 Fargate, 0 EC2, 0 External

Running tasks count 0 Fargate, 1 EC2, 0 External

Active service count 0 Fargate, 0 EC2, 0 External

Draining service count 0 Fargate, 0 EC2, 0 External

[Services](#)[Tasks](#)[ECS Instances](#)[Metrics](#)[Scheduled Tasks](#)[Tags](#)[Capacity Providers](#)[Create](#)[Update](#)[Delete](#)[Actions](#)

Last updated on November 6, 2022 12:35:45 AM (0m ago)



Filter in this page

Launch type ALL

Service type ALL

<input type="checkbox"/>	Service Name	Status	Service type	Task Definition	Desired tasks	Running tasks	Launch type	Platform version
No results								

Clusters > cluster1-ecs > Service: application1-service

Service : application1-service

Cluster [cluster1-ecs](#)
Status **ACTIVE**
Task definition [application1:3](#)
Service type REPLICA
Launch type EC2
Created By arn:aws:iam::860300666219:root

Desired count 1
Pending count 0
Running count 1

Update

Delete



Details Tasks Events Auto Scaling Deployments Metrics Tags

Load Balancing

Load Balancer Name	Container Name	Container Port
--------------------	----------------	----------------

No load balancers

Network Access

Task Definition Family
application2 Enter a value

Revision
4 (latest)

Launch type EC2 ⓘ

[Switch to capacity provider strategy](#)

Force new deployment ☒ ⓘ

Cluster cluster1-ecs ⓘ

Service name app2-service ⓘ

Service type* REPLICAS ⓘ

Number of tasks 1 ⓘ

Minimum healthy percent 100 ⓘ

Maximum percent 200 ⓘ

Deployment circuit breaker Disabled ⓘ

Task Placement

Lets you customize how tasks are placed on instances within your cluster. Different placement strategies are available to optimize for availability and efficiency.

Placement Templates AZ Balanced Spread Edit

Clusters > cluster1-ecs > Service: app2-service

Service : app2-service

[Update](#)[Delete](#)

Cluster [cluster1-ecs](#)

Desired count 1

Status **ACTIVE**

Pending count 1

Task definition [application2.4](#)

Running count 1

Service type REPLICA

Launch type EC2

Service role [ecsServiceRole](#)

Created By [arn:aws:iam::860300666219:root](#)

[Details](#)[Tasks](#)[Events](#)[Auto Scaling](#)[Deployments](#)[Metrics](#)[Tags](#)

Last updated on November 6, 2022 2:16:18 AM (0m ago)



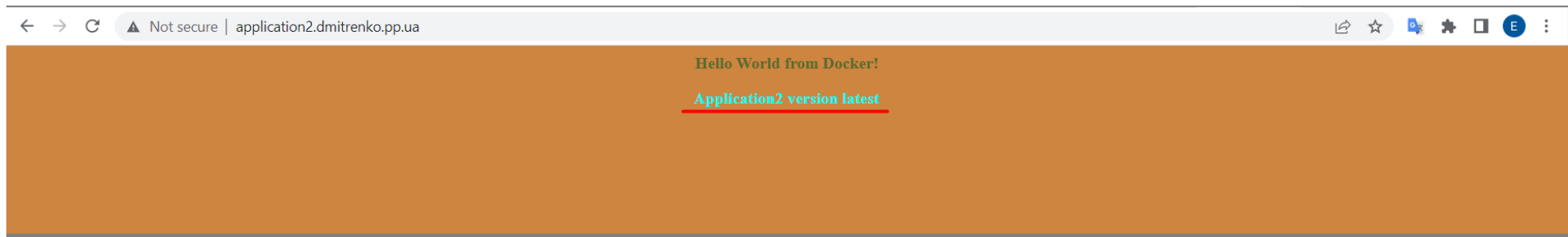
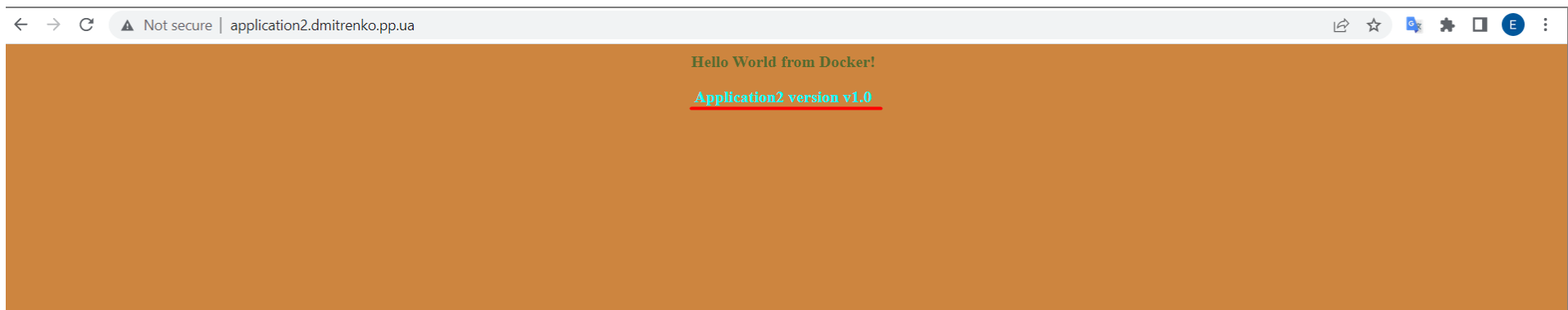
Task status: **Running** Stopped

Filter in this page

< 1-2 > Page size 50

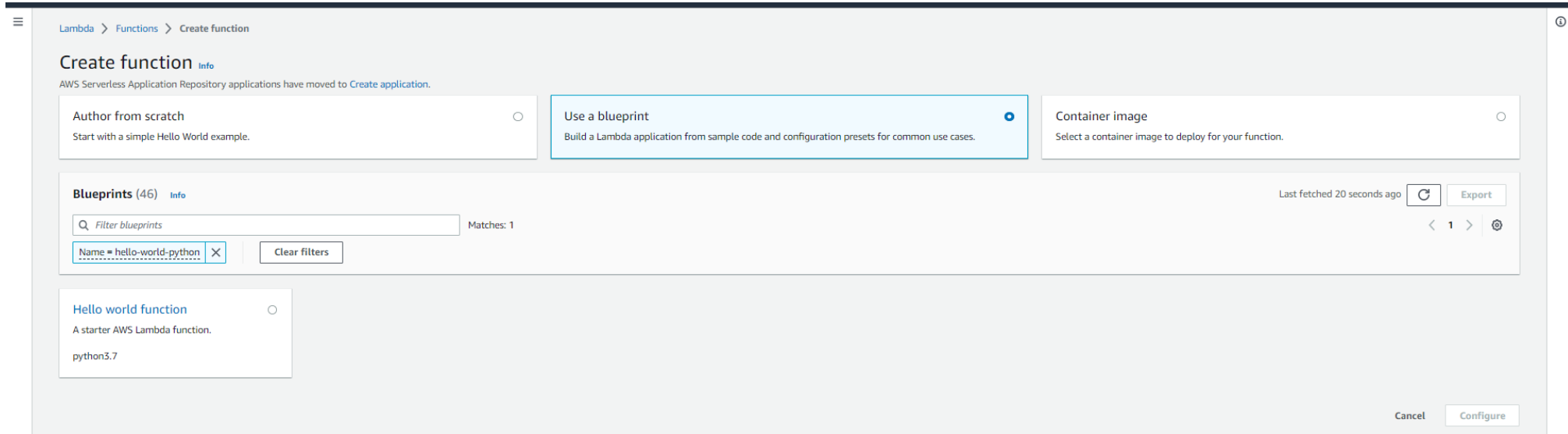
Task	Task Definition	Last status	Desired status	Group	Launch type
f688d8d6c22f40208c9194460870acaf	application2:3	RUNNING	RUNNING	service:app2-service	EC2
147363c0903045dc93ed7077a1704480	application2:4	PENDING	RUNNING	service:app2-service	EC2

get new task with new revision of container



LAMBDA

For creating new Lambda function need to push Create function button. I used blueprint hello-world-python



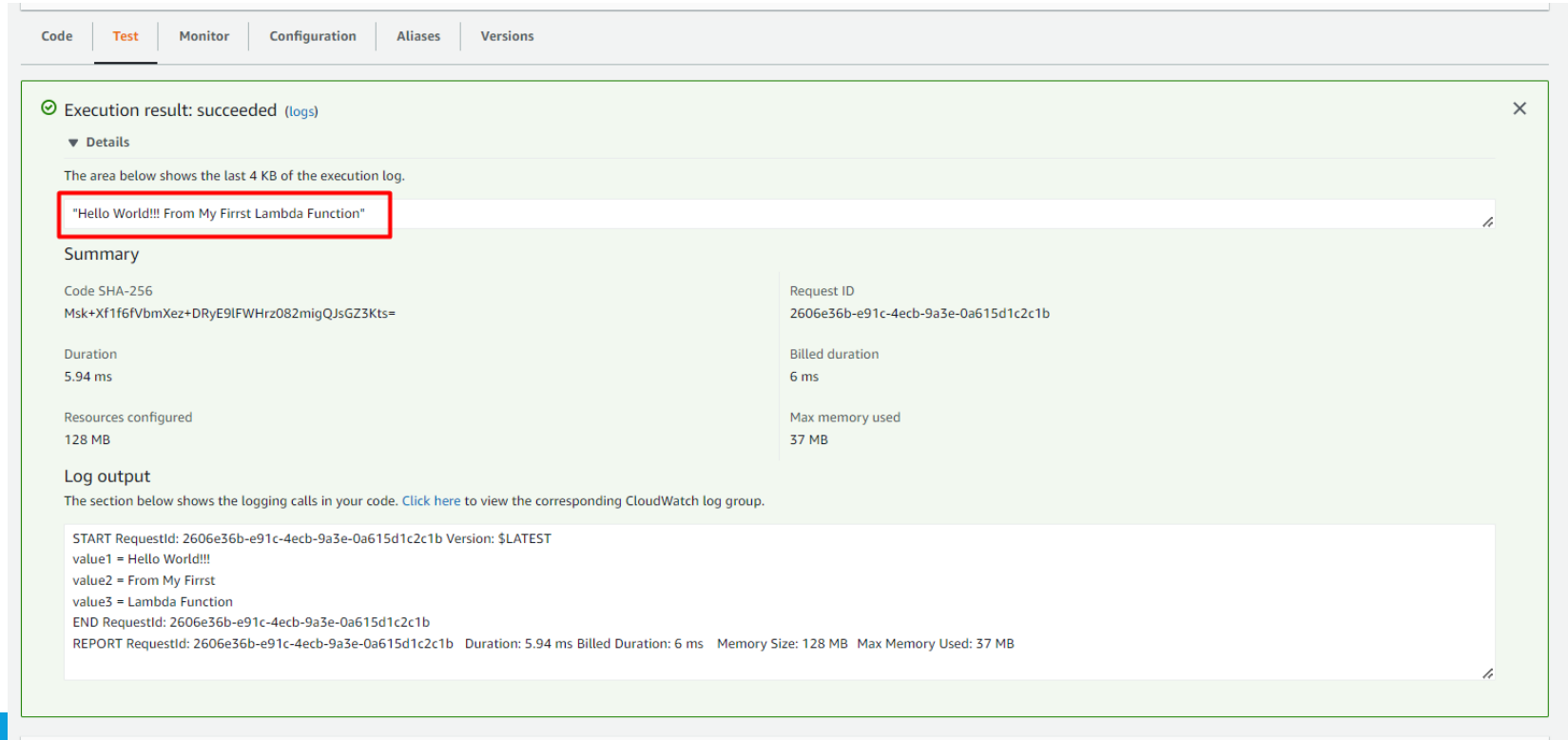
After specify the name and create function.

Now we can test our Function: go to Test tab, set the name of event and value of key of our function

The screenshot shows the 'Test' tab in the AWS Lambda console. At the top, there are tabs for 'Code', 'Test' (which is active), 'Monitor', 'Configuration', 'Aliases', and 'Versions'. Below the tabs, the 'Test event' section has a title 'Test event' with an 'Info' link, and three buttons: 'Delete', 'Save', and 'Test'. A message states: 'To invoke your function without saving an event, modify the event, then choose Test. Lambda uses the modified event to invoke your function, but does not overwrite the original event until you choose Save changes.' Below this, the 'Test event action' section has two radio buttons: 'Create new event' and 'Edit saved event' (which is selected). The 'Event name' section has a dropdown menu with 'HelloWorld' and a refresh button. At the bottom, the 'Event JSON' section has a 'Format JSON' button and a code editor with the following JSON:

```
1 {  
2   "key1": "Hello World!!!",  
3   "key2": "From My Firrst",  
4   "key3": "Lambda Function"  
5 }
```

And push Test button. Below the execution result of our function



The screenshot displays the AWS Lambda console interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Code', 'Test' (which is selected and highlighted in orange), 'Monitor', 'Configuration', 'Aliases', and 'Versions'. Below the tabs, a green banner indicates 'Execution result: succeeded (logs)' with a close button (X) in the top right corner. Under the 'Details' section, a message states 'The area below shows the last 4 KB of the execution log.' Below this, a text box contains the output: 'Hello World!!! From My Firrst Lambda Function', which is highlighted with a red rectangular border. The 'Summary' section provides various execution metrics:

Summary	
Code SHA-256	Request ID
Msk+Xf1f6fVbmXez+DRyE9lFWHz082migQJsGZ3Kts=	2606e36b-e91c-4ecb-9a3e-0a615d1c2c1b
Duration	Billed duration
5.94 ms	6 ms
Resources configured	Max memory used
128 MB	37 MB

The 'Log output' section contains the following text:

```
START RequestId: 2606e36b-e91c-4ecb-9a3e-0a615d1c2c1b Version: $LATEST
value1 = Hello World!!!
value2 = From My Firrst
value3 = Lambda Function
END RequestId: 2606e36b-e91c-4ecb-9a3e-0a615d1c2c1b
REPORT RequestId: 2606e36b-e91c-4ecb-9a3e-0a615d1c2c1b  Duration: 5.94 ms Billed Duration: 6 ms  Memory Size: 128 MB  Max Memory Used: 37 MB
```


STATIC WEB SITE ON AWS S3

AWS S3 bucket we can use as a static web site. For this we need create a bucket and enable static web site hosting in properties of bucket:

The screenshot shows the 'Edit static website hosting' page in the AWS Management Console. The breadcrumb trail at the top reads 'Amazon S3 > Buckets > dmitrenko.pp.ua > Edit static website hosting'. The main heading is 'Edit static website hosting' with an 'Info' link. Below this, the 'Static website hosting' section is expanded, showing options to 'Disable' or 'Enable' static website hosting. The 'Enable' option is selected. Under 'Hosting type', there are two options: 'Host a static website' (selected) and 'Redirect requests for an object'. A blue information box contains a note about making content publicly readable. Below this, the 'Index document' field is set to 'index.html' and the 'Error document - optional' field is set to 'error.html'. At the bottom, there is a section for 'Redirection rules - optional'.

Amazon S3 > Buckets > dmitrenko.pp.ua > 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](#)

i 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](#)

for the site to work need make bucket public – insert bucket policy

The screenshot displays the 'Permissions overview' page for an AWS S3 bucket. Three key sections are highlighted with red rectangles:

- Access:** A small box containing a red triangle icon and the word 'Public'.
- Block public access (bucket settings):** A larger box containing an 'Edit' button, a 'Block all public access' toggle set to 'Off' (indicated by a red triangle), and a link to 'Individual Block Public Access settings for this bucket'.
- Bucket policy:** A box containing a JSON policy document and a 'Copy' button.

The JSON policy document is as follows:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "PublicReadGetObject",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": "s3:GetObject",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::dmitrenko.pp.ua/*"
    }
  ]
}
```

Additional UI elements include 'Edit' and 'Delete' buttons for the bucket policy, and a 'Copy' button for the JSON text.

I created two buckets: dmitrenko.pp.ua and www.dmitrenko.pp.ua
dmitrenko.pp.ua made public
www.dmitrenko.pp.ua redirected to
dmitrenko.pp.ua

Amazon S3 > Buckets > [www.dmitrenko.pp.ua](#) > 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](#)

Host name

Target bucket website address or personal domain

Protocol - *Optional*

☒ none

☐ http

☐ https

Cancel [Save changes](#)

As a result have two buckets

Amazon S3 > Buckets

► Account snapshot

Storage lens provides visibility into storage usage and activity trends. [Learn more](#)

View Storage Lens dashboard

Buckets (2) [Info](#)

[Refresh](#) [Copy ARN](#) [Empty](#) [Delete](#) [Create bucket](#)

Find buckets by name

< 1 > ⚙

	Name ▲	AWS Region ▼	Access ▼	Creation date ▼
<input type="radio"/>	dmitrenko.pp.ua	EU (Frankfurt) eu-central-1	Public	November 6, 2022, 20:12:28 (UTC+03:00)
<input type="radio"/>	www.dmitrenko.pp.ua	EU (Frankfurt) eu-central-1	Bucket and objects not public	November 6, 2022, 20:38:16 (UTC+03:00)

Need to upload files of our static web site to our bucket. Need upload error page which will be displayed when a non-existent page is requested

Amazon S3 > Buckets > dmitrenko.pp.ua > 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](#)

i 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 name of the default page of the website.

Error document - *optional*

This is returned when an error occurs.

Redirection rules - *optional*

Redirection rules, written in JSON, automatically redirect webpage requests for specific content. [Learn more](#)

dmitrenko.pp.ua [Info](#)

Publicly accessible



[Objects](#) | [Properties](#) | [Permissions](#) | [Metrics](#) | [Management](#) | [Access Points](#)

Objects (3)

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)

[Refresh](#) [Copy S3 URI](#) [Copy URL](#) [Download](#) [Open](#) [Delete](#) [Actions](#) [Create folder](#) [Upload](#)

< 1 > ⚙

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
<input type="checkbox"/>	 1.jpg	jpg	November 6, 2022, 20:32:01 (UTC+03:00)	1.7 MB	Standard
<input type="checkbox"/>	 error.html	html	November 6, 2022, 20:32:02 (UTC+03:00)	196.0 B	Standard
<input type="checkbox"/>	 index.html	html	November 6, 2022, 20:47:35 (UTC+03:00)	813.0 B	Standard

in order to access the site via dns name need connect our dns zone to AWS Route53 and create two A records and assign it as a alias to AWS S3 bucket

Route 53 > Hosted zones > dmitrenko.pp.ua

Public dmitrenko.pp.ua Info

Delete zone Test record Configure query logging

Hosted zone details Edit hosted zone

Records (4) DNSSEC signing Hosted zone tags (1)

Records (4) Info

Automatic mode is the current search behavior optimized for best filter results. To change modes go to settings.

Filter records by property or value Type Routing policy Alias

<input type="checkbox"/>	Record name	Type	Routin...	Differ...	Value/Route traffic to
<input type="checkbox"/>	dmitrenko.pp.ua	A	Simple	-	s3-website.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com.
<input type="checkbox"/>	dmitrenko.pp.ua	NS	Simple	-	ns-61.awsdns-07.com. ns-1029.awsdns-00.org. ns-748.awsdns-29.net. ns-1793.awsdns-32.co.uk.
<input type="checkbox"/>	dmitrenko.pp.ua	SOA	Simple	-	ns-61.awsdns-07.com. awsdns-hostmaster.amazon.com. 1 7200 900 1209600 86400
<input type="checkbox"/>	www.dmitrenko.pp.ua	A	Simple	-	s3-website.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com.



