

<https://github.com/Sahyadri-1674/AdvanceDevOps>

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1KNzz2insrYhjL3P67V6nhFfgaiE6NAiZ>

Advance DevOps

1. ec2

Login to aws concole

Search ec2

The screenshot shows the AWS Services console with a search bar at the top containing 'EC2'. The results are categorized under 'Services' and 'Features'. Under 'Services', 'EC2' is highlighted with a star icon. Other listed services include EC2 Image Builder, Recycle Bin, and Amazon Inspector. Under 'Features', there are sections for Dashboard, AMIs, and Elastic IPs. A sidebar on the right displays 'AWS Health Info' with metrics for Open issues (0), Scheduled changes (0), and Other notifications (0). A 'Go to AWS Health' button is also present.

The screenshot shows the EC2 Dashboard. On the left, a navigation menu includes 'EC2 Dashboard', 'EC2 Global View', 'Events', 'Instances', 'Instance Types', 'Launch Templates', 'Spot Requests', 'Savings Plans', 'Reserved Instances', 'Dedicated Hosts', 'Capacity Reservations', 'Images', 'AMIs', 'AMI Catalog', 'Elastic Block Store', 'Volumes', 'Snapshots', 'Lifecycle Manager', 'Network & Security', 'Security Groups', 'Elastic IPs', 'Placement Groups', and 'Key Pairs'. The main area displays 'Resources' for the US East (N. Virginia) Region, showing counts for Instances (running), Auto Scaling Groups, Dedicated Hosts, Elastic IPs, Instances, Key pairs, Load balancers, Placement groups, Security groups, Snapshots, Volumes, and VPCs. It also features a 'Launch instance' button, a 'Service health' section with a link to the AWS Health Dashboard, a 'Zones' table listing four zones (us-east-1a, us-east-1b, us-east-1c, us-east-1d) with their respective Zone IDs, and a sidebar with 'Account attributes' like Default VPC (vpc-03d739f7fb1496d54) and 'Explore AWS' links for cost reduction, spot instances, and GuardDuty.

The screenshot shows the 'Launch an instance' wizard on the AWS EC2 console. The first step, 'Summary', is displayed. Key details include:

- Number of instances:** 1
- Software Image (AMI):** Canonical, Ubuntu, 22.04 LTS, ami-0fc5d935ebf8bc3bc
- Virtual server type (instance type):** t2.micro
- Firewall (security group):** New security group
- Storage (volumes):** 1 volume(s) - 8 GB

A callout box highlights the 'Free tier' information: "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 GB of EBS storage, 2 million IOPS, 1 GB of snapshots, and 100 GB of bandwidth to the internet."

At the bottom right are 'Cancel', 'Launch instance', and 'Review commands' buttons.

The screenshot shows the second step of the 'Launch an instance' wizard, 'Quick Start'. It lists several pre-configured AMI options:

- Amazon Linux
- macOS
- Ubuntu
- Windows
- Red Hat
- SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (SLES)

A search bar is available to find specific AMIs. A 'Browse more AMIs' link is also present. The 'Launch instance' button is highlighted at the bottom right.

Click on create key pair

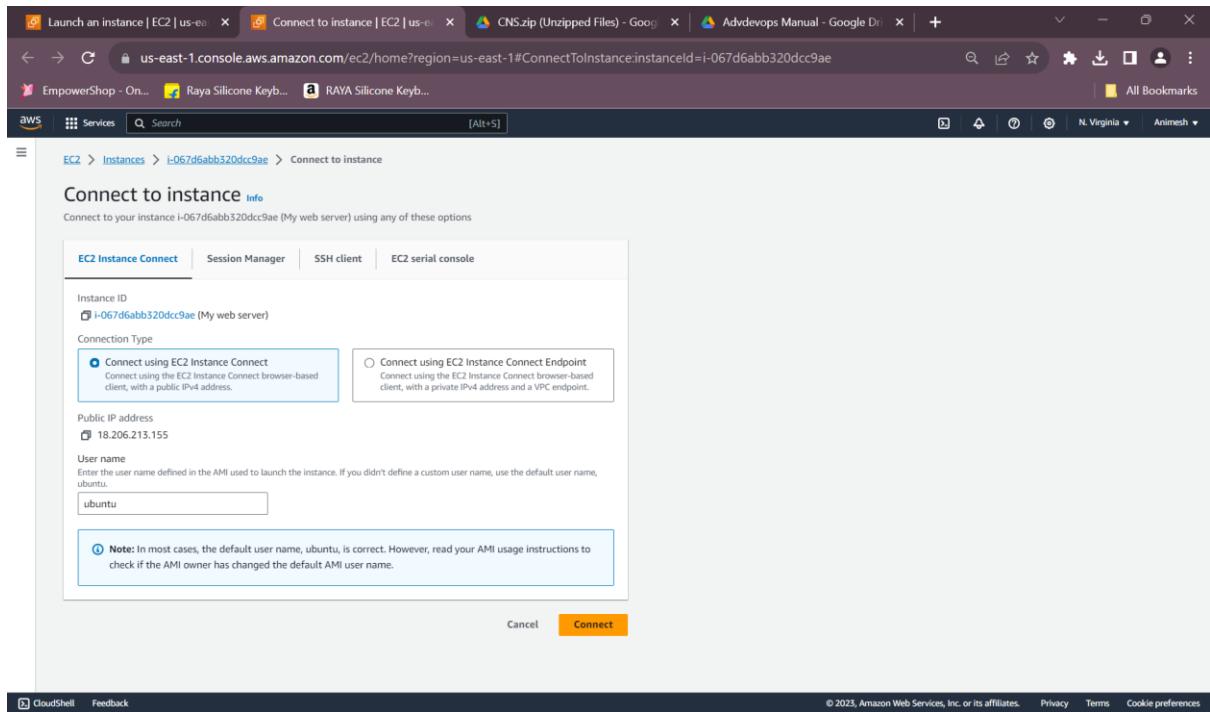
The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 'Launch instance' wizard. In the center, a modal window titled 'Create key pair' is open. It asks for a 'Key pair name' (set to 'instance1') and a 'Key pair type' (set to 'RSA'). A note says: 'When prompted, store the private key in a secure and accessible location on your computer. You will need it later to connect to your instance.' Below the modal, the main wizard page shows 'Network settings' and 'Firewall (security groups)' configuration.

Click on launch instance

Wait till creating instance

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 'Instances' page. A green success banner at the top reads: 'Success Successfully initiated launch of instance (I-067d6abb520dc9ae)'. Below this, a 'Next Steps' section lists several actions: 'Create billing and free tier usage alerts', 'Connect to your instance', 'Connect an RDS database', 'Create EBS snapshot policy', 'Manage detailed monitoring', 'Create Load Balancer', 'Create AWS budget', and 'Manage CloudWatch alarms'. Each action has a corresponding button or link.

Now click on connect to instance



Click connect

```
Launch instance | EC2 | Connect to instance | EC2 | EC2 Instance Connect | CNS.zip (Unzipped Files) | Advdevops Manual - Go + - _ CloudShell Feedback

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2-instance-connect/ssh?connType=standard&instanceId=i-067d6abb320dcc9ae&osUser=ubuntu&r... All Bookmarks

EmpowerShop - On... Raya Silicone Keyb... RAYA Silicone Keyb...
aws Services Search [Alt+S]

* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
* Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage

System information as of Mon Oct 30 06:48:17 UTC 2023

System load: 0.76953125 Processes: 105
Usage of /: 20.4% of 7.57GB Users logged in: 0
Memory usage: 22% IPv4 address for eth0: 172.31.29.208
Swap usage: 0%

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

0 updates can be applied immediately.

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-208:~
```

Some basic command

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "CloudShell" and displays a terminal session on an AWS Lambda function named "i-067d6abb320dc9ae". The terminal output includes system statistics, a security update check, and a root shell session where the user runs "sudo command" and "man sudo root".

```
System load: 0.76953125 Processes: 105
Usage of /: 20.4% of 7.57GB Users logged in: 0
Memory usage: 22% IPv4 address for eth0: 172.31.29.208
Swap usage: 0%
Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.
0 updates can be applied immediately.
Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-208:~$ sudo command
sudo: command not found
ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-208:~$ sudo -i
root@ip-172-31-29-208:~# "
root@ip-172-31-29-208:~# man sudo root
root@ip-172-31-29-208:~# "
root@ip-172-31-29-208:~# "
i-067d6abb320dc9ae (My web server)
PublicIPs: 18.206.213.155 PrivateIPs: 172.31.29.208
```

ASSIGNMENT 2 CLOUD9

LOG IN TO YOUR AWS ACCOUNT,
SEARCH FOR CLOUD 9 IN THE SEARCH BAR

The screenshot shows the AWS Cloud9 homepage. At the top right, there is a prominent orange "Create environment" button. To its left, under the heading "Getting started", are several links: "Before you start (2 min read)", "Create an environment (2 min read)", "Working with environments (15 min read)", "Working with the IDE (10 min read)", and "Working with AWS Lambda (5 min read)". Below these sections, there is a "More resources" section and a "FAQs" link.

**CLICK ON CREATE ENVIRONMENT,
NAME THE ENVIRONMENT**

The screenshot shows the "Create environment" configuration page. In the "Details" section, the "Name" field is set to "cloud9". The "Description - optional" field contains "my firstcloud9". Under "Environment type", the "New EC2 instance" option is selected, which is described as creating an EC2 instance in the user's account. The "Existing compute" option is also available. In the "New EC2 instance" section, the "Instance type" dropdown shows three options: "t2.micro (1 GiB RAM + 1 vCPU)" (selected), "t3.small (2 GiB RAM + 2 vCPU)", and "m5.large (8 GiB RAM + 2 vCPU)". Each option has a brief description below it. At the bottom of the page, there are standard footer links for "CloudShell", "Feedback", "Privacy", "Terms", and "Cookie preferences".

AWS Cloud9 | Understand the Amazon EC2 Sp... | Advdevops Manual - Google Dri... | +

← → ⌂ 🔒 us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/cloud9control/home?region=us-east-1#/create/

EmpowerShop - On... Raya Silicone Keyb... RAYA Silicone Keyb...

warn Services Q Search [Alt+S]

New EC2 instance

Instance type [Info](#)
The memory and CPU of the EC2 instance that will be created for Cloud9 to run on.

t2.micro (1 GiB RAM + 1 vCPU)
Free-tier eligible. Ideal for educational users and exploration.

t3.small (2 GiB RAM + 2 vCPU)
Recommended for small web projects.

m5.large (8 GiB RAM + 2 vCPU)
Recommended for production and most general-purpose development.

Additional instance types
Explore additional instances to fit your need.

Platform [Info](#)
This will be installed on your EC2 instance. We recommend Amazon Linux 2.

Amazon Linux 2

Timeout
How long Cloud9 can be inactive (no user input) before auto-hibernating. This helps prevent unnecessary charges.

30 minutes

Network settings [Info](#)

Connection
How your environment is accessed.

AWS Systems Manager (SSM)
Accesses environment via SSM without opening inbound ports (no ingress).

Secure Shell (SSH)
Accesses environment directly via SSH, opens inbound ports.

CloudShell Feedback

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The screenshot shows the 'New EC2 instance' configuration page. Under 'Instance type', 't2.micro (1 GiB RAM + 1 vCPU)' is selected. Under 'Platform', 'Amazon Linux 2' is chosen. Under 'Timeout', '30 minutes' is set. In the 'Network settings' section, 'AWS Systems Manager (SSM)' is selected. At the bottom, a note states: 'The following IAM resources will be created in your account'. It lists two items: 'AWSServiceRoleForAWSCloud9' and 'AWSCloud9SSMAccessRole and AWSCloud9SSMInstanceProfile'. Both are described as service roles and instance profiles automatically created if Cloud9 accesses its EC2 instance through AWS Systems Manager. There is also a note about deleting these roles if no longer needed.

AWS Cloud9 | Understand the Amazon EC2 Sp... | Advdevops Manual - Google Dri... | +

← → ⌂ 🔒 us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/cloud9control/home?region=us-east-1#/create/

EmpowerShop - On... Raya Silicone Keyb... RAYA Silicone Keyb...

warn Services Q Search [Alt+S]

Timeout
How long Cloud9 can be inactive (no user input) before auto-hibernating. This helps prevent unnecessary charges.

30 minutes

Network settings [Info](#)

Connection
How your environment is accessed.

AWS Systems Manager (SSM)
Accesses environment via SSM without opening inbound ports (no ingress).

Secure Shell (SSH)
Accesses environment directly via SSH, opens inbound ports.

► VPC settings [Info](#)

► 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.

ⓘ The following IAM resources will be created in your account

- AWSServiceRoleForAWSCloud9 - AWS Cloud9 creates a service-linked role for you. This allows AWS Cloud9 to call other AWS services on your behalf. You can delete the role from the AWS IAM console once you no longer have any AWS Cloud9 environments. [Learn more](#)
- AWSCloud9SSMAccessRole and AWSCloud9SSMInstanceProfile - A service role and an instance profile are automatically created if Cloud9 accesses its EC2 instance through AWS Systems Manager. If your environments no longer require EC2 instances that block incoming traffic, you can delete these roles using the AWS IAM console. [Learn more](#)

Cancel Create

CloudShell Feedback

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The screenshot shows the 'New EC2 instance' configuration page. It includes sections for 'Timeout', 'Network settings', 'Connection', and 'Tags - optional'. The 'Tags - optional' section notes that tags are labels assigned to AWS resources. The note at the bottom reiterates the creation of IAM resources: 'AWSServiceRoleForAWSCloud9' and 'AWSCloud9SSMAccessRole and AWSCloud9SSMInstanceProfile'. Both are described as service roles and instance profiles automatically created if Cloud9 accesses its EC2 instance through AWS Systems Manager. There is also a note about deleting these roles if no longer needed. The 'Create' button is located at the bottom right.

The screenshot shows a browser window with three tabs: "AWS Cloud9", "Understand the Amazon EC2 Sp...", and "Advdevops Manual - Google Dr...". The main content area is titled "AWS Cloud9 Environments" and displays a table with one row:

Name	Cloud9 IDE	Environment type	Connection	Permission	Owner ARN
cloud9	Open	EC2 instance	AWS Systems Manager (SSM)	Owner	arn:aws:iam::368680180531:root

At the bottom of the page, there are links for "CloudShell", "Feedback", and copyright information: "© 2023, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences".

Click on open in cloud 9

Write program

The screenshot shows the AWS Cloud9 IDE interface. On the left, there's a file tree for the "cloud9" environment containing "1.c", "1.c.o", and "README.md". The main workspace shows the code for "1.c":

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a,b,sum;
    printf("Enter first number=");
    scanf("%d",&a);
    printf("enter second number=");
    scanf("%d",&b);
    sum=a+b;
    printf("sum of two number =%d",sum);
    return(0);
}
```

The bottom pane shows the terminal output of running the program:

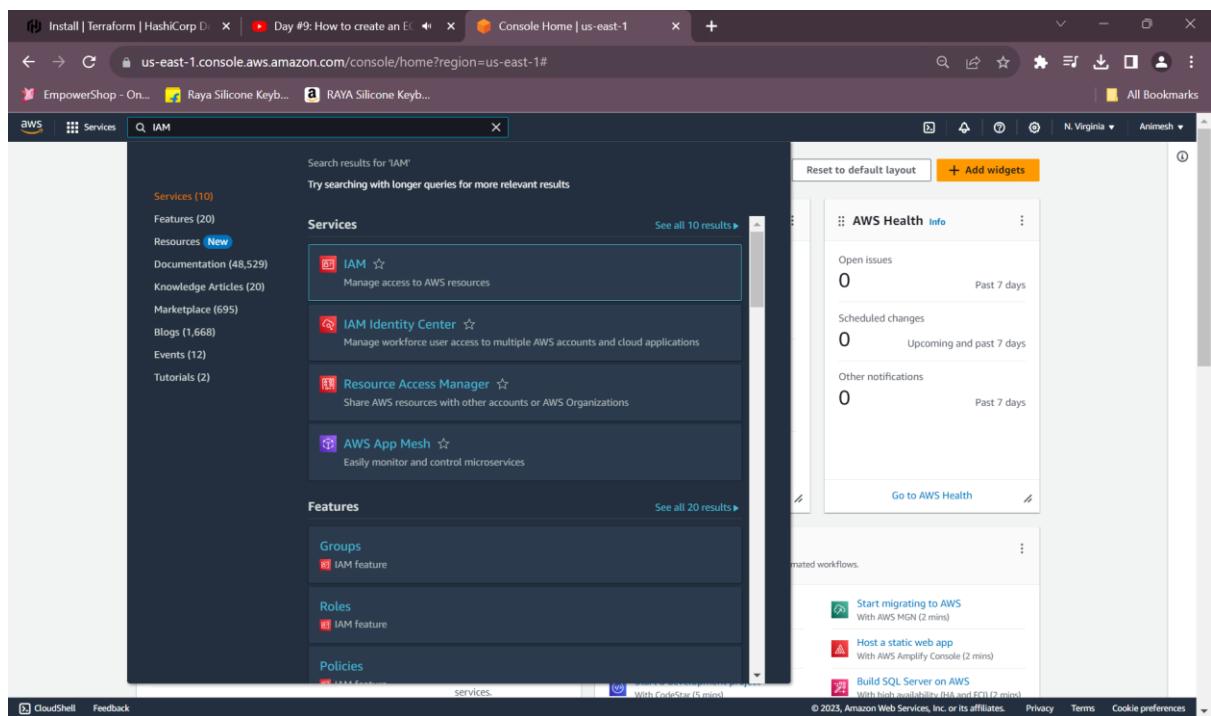
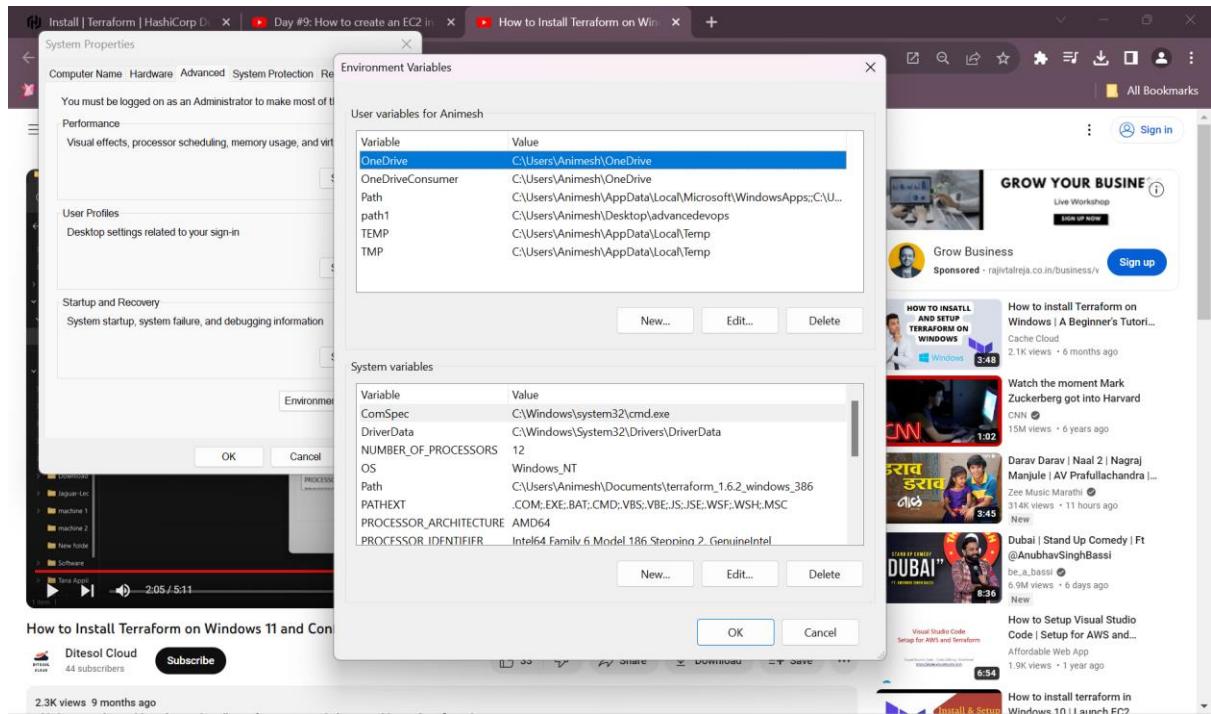
```
Running /home/ec2-user/environment/1.c
Enter first number=1
enter second number=2
sum of two number =3

Process exited with code: 0
```

Terraform ec2

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL developer.hashicorp.com/terraform/downloads. The page is titled "Install Terraform" and displays the "Install v1.6.2" section. The operating system dropdown is set to "Windows". A "Binary download for Windows" section shows a file named "386" with a "Download" button. To the left is a sidebar with links like "Terraform Home", "Install Terraform", "Getting Started", and "What is Terraform?". On the right, there are sections for "About Terraform" (describing it as a tool for defining cloud and on-prem resources), "Featured docs" (including links to "Introduction to Terraform", "Configuration Language", "Terraform CLI", "Terraform Cloud", and "Provider Use"), and a "Terraform Cloud" section.

The screenshot shows a Windows File Explorer window with the title bar "Documents". The address bar shows the path "Start backup > Documents >". The main area displays a list of files and folders. One folder, "terraform_1.6.2_windows_386", is highlighted with a blue selection bar at the bottom. The left sidebar shows a tree view of the file structure, with "Documents" currently selected. The status bar at the bottom indicates "3 items" and "1 item selected".



Screenshot of the AWS IAM 'Create user' wizard Step 1: Specify user details.

The page shows a sidebar with steps: Step 1 (Specify user details), Step 2 (Set permissions), Step 3 (Review and create), and Step 4 (Retrieve password). The main area is titled 'Specify user details' and contains a 'User details' section. In the 'User name' field, 'Animesh' is entered. A note below says: 'The user name can have up to 64 characters. Valid characters: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, and + = . @ _ - (hyphen)'. A checked checkbox 'Provide user access to the AWS Management Console - optional' has a note: 'If you're providing console access to a person, it's a best practice [link] to manage their access in IAM Identity Center.' Below this is a question 'Are you providing console access to a person?' with two radio button options: 'Specify a user in Identity Center - Recommended' (selected) and 'I want to create an IAM user'. A note for the IAM user option says: 'We recommend that you create IAM users only if you need to enable programmatic access through access keys, service-specific credentials for AWS CodeCommit or Amazon Keypairs, or a backup credential for emergency account access.' At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'Next' buttons.

Screenshot of the AWS IAM 'Create user' wizard Step 1: Specify user details.

The page shows a sidebar with steps: Step 1 (Specify user details), Step 2 (Set permissions), Step 3 (Review and create), and Step 4 (Retrieve password). The main area is titled 'Specify user details' and contains a 'User details' section. In the 'User name' field, 'Animesh' is entered. A note below says: 'The user name can have up to 64 characters. Valid characters: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, and + = . @ _ - (hyphen)'. An unchecked checkbox 'Provide user access to the AWS Management Console - optional' has a note: 'If you're providing console access to a person, it's a best practice [link] to manage their access in IAM Identity Center.' Below this is a question 'Are you creating programmatic access through access keys or service-specific credentials for AWS CodeCommit or Amazon Keypairs, you can generate them after you create this IAM user.' with a link 'Learn more [link]'. At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'Next' buttons.

Screenshot of the AWS IAM "Create user" wizard, Step 2: Set permissions.

The "Permissions options" section shows three choices:

- Add user to group: Add user to an existing group, or create a new group. We recommend using groups to manage user permissions by job function.
- Copy permissions: Copy all group memberships, attached managed policies, and inline policies from an existing user.
- Attach policies directly: Attach a managed policy directly to a user. As a best practice, we recommend attaching policies to a group instead. Then, add the user to the appropriate group.

The "Permissions policies" section lists one policy: **AmazonEC2FullAccess** (AWS managed). A search bar and filter are present.

Buttons at the bottom: Cancel, Previous, Next.

Screenshot of the AWS IAM "Users" page after creating a user.

A green banner at the top says: "User created successfully. You can view and download the user's password and email instructions for signing in to the AWS Management Console." It includes a "View user" button.

The main table shows the newly created user **Animesh** with the following details:

User name	Path	Group	Last activity	MFA	Password age	Console last sign-in	Access key ID
Animesh	/	C	C	C	-	-	C

Navigation sidebar on the left includes sections like Dashboard, Access management (User groups, Users, Roles, Policies, Identity providers, Account settings), Access reports (Access analyzer, Archive rules, Analyzers, Settings, Credential report, Organization activity, Service control policies (SCPs)), and Related consoles (IAM Identity Center).

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Screenshot of the AWS IAM User Details page for 'Animesh'.

Summary

ARN arn:aws:iam::368680180531:user/Animesh	Console access Disabled	Access key 1 Create access key
Created October 30, 2023, 23:08 (UTC+05:30)	Last console sign-in -	

Security credentials tab selected.

Console sign-in

Console sign-in link https://568680180531.signin.aws.amazon.com/console	Console password Not enabled
---	---------------------------------

Multi-factor authentication (MFA) (0)

Use MFA to increase the security of your AWS environment. Signing in with MFA requires an authentication code from an MFA device. Each user can have a maximum of 8 MFA devices assigned. [Learn more](#)

Permissions, **Groups**, **Tags**, **Security credentials**, **Access Advisor** tabs.

Screenshot of the 'Create access key' wizard for 'Animesh'.

Step 1: Access key best practices & alternatives

Avoid using long-term credentials like access keys to improve your security. Consider the following use cases and alternatives:

Use case

- Command Line Interface (CLI)**
You plan to use this access key to enable the AWS CLI to access your AWS account.
- Local code**
You plan to use this access key to enable application code in a local development environment to access your AWS account.
- Application running on an AWS compute service**
You plan to use this access key to enable application code running on an AWS compute service like Amazon EC2, Amazon ECS, or AWS Lambda to access your AWS account.
- Third-party service**
You plan to use this access key to enable access for a third-party application or service that monitors or manages your AWS resources.
- Application running outside AWS**
You plan to use this access key to authenticate workloads running in your data center or other infrastructure outside of AWS that needs to access your AWS resources.
- Other**
Your use case is not listed here.

Alternatives recommended

- Use [AWS CloudShell](#), a browser-based CLI, to run commands. [Learn more](#)

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM 'Create access key' page. A green banner at the top says 'Access key created' and provides instructions: 'This is the only time that the secret access key can be viewed or downloaded. You cannot recover it later. However, you can create a new access key any time.' Below this, there's a section titled 'Retrieve access keys' with a sub-section 'Access key best practices'. It lists several best practices: 'Never store your access key in plain text, in a code repository, or in code.', 'Disable or delete access key when no longer needed.', 'Enable least-privilege permissions.', and 'Rotate access keys regularly.' At the bottom right of this section are 'Download .csv file' and 'Done' buttons.

The screenshot shows a Windows File Explorer window. The left sidebar shows navigation paths like 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', 'Documents', 'Start backup', 'Search Documents', and 'Preview'. The main area displays a list of files and folders under 'Documents'. A new folder named 'TERRAFORM' is highlighted with a blue selection bar. The list includes:

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
Custom Office Templates	11-09-2023 10:25 AM	File folder	
OneNote Notebooks	20-09-2023 02:29 PM	File folder	
terraform_1.6.2_windows_386	30-10-2023 11:00 PM	File folder	
TERRAFORM	30-10-2023 11:14 PM	File folder	

At the bottom left, it says '4 items 1 item selected'. The bottom right has icons for 'View' and 'Sort'.

A screenshot of the Visual Studio Code interface. On the left is the Explorer sidebar with a 'TERRAFORM' folder containing 'main.tf'. The main area shows a terminal window titled 'C:\Windows\System32\cmd.e' with the following text:

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.2428]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Animesh\Desktop\terraform>code .

C:\Users\Animesh\Desktop\terraform>
```

A screenshot of the Visual Studio Code interface. The terminal window shows the following error message:

```
PS C:\Users\Animesh\Documents\TERRAFORM> aws configure
aws : The term 'aws' is not recognized as the name of a cmdlet, function, script file, or operable program. Check the
included, verify that the path is correct and try again.
At line:1 char:1
+ aws configure
+ ~~~
+ CategoryInfo          : ObjectNotFound: (aws:String) [], CommandNotFoundException
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : CommandNotFoundException
```

PS C:\Users\Animesh\Documents\TERRAFORM>

A screenshot of the Visual Studio Code interface. The terminal window shows the following error message:

```
PS C:\Users\Animesh\Documents\TERRAFORM> aws configure
aws : The term 'aws' is not recognized as the name of a cmdlet, function, script file, or operable program. Check the spelling of the name, or if a path was
included, verify that the path is correct and try again.
At line:1 char:1
+ aws configure
+ ~~~
+ CategoryInfo          : ObjectNotFound: (aws:String) [], CommandNotFoundException
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : CommandNotFoundException
```

PS C:\Users\Animesh\Documents\TERRAFORM>

terraform fmt

terraform init

terraform validate

terraform plan

terraform apply

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. The left sidebar contains navigation links for EC2 Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, Instances (selected), Images, Elastic Block Store, Network & Security, and CloudWatch Metrics. The main content area displays a table titled 'Instances (1) Info' with one row. The row details an instance with the following columns: Name (empty), Instance ID (i-0be213272fd7d5dcc), Instance state (Running), Instance type (t2.micro), Status check (Initializing), Alarm status (No alarms), Availability Zone (us-east-1b), Public IPv4 DNS (ec2-54-89-114-208.co...), and Public IPv4 (54.89.114.2). A search bar at the top of the table allows filtering by attribute or tag. A 'Launch instances' button is located at the top right of the table. Below the table, a modal window titled 'Select an instance' is open, showing the same instance details.

Terraform destroy

Lambada using python

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda Functions page. The left sidebar has 'AWS Lambda' selected under 'Functions'. The main area displays a table titled 'Functions (0)' with columns: Function name, Description, Package type, Runtime, and Last modified. A message at the bottom says 'There is no data to display.'

Create function

AWS Serverless Application Repository applications have moved to [Create application](#).

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.

Basic information

Function name: TransactionProcessor

Runtime: Python 3.7

Architecture: x86_64

Create function - Lambda

ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/lambda/home?region=ap-south-1#/create/function

EmpowerShop - On... Raya Silicone Keyb... RAYA Silicone Keyb...

AWS Services Search [Alt+S]

Basic information

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

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

Runtime Info
Choose the language to use to write your function. Note that the console code editor supports only Node.js, Python, and Ruby.
Python 3.7

Architecture Info
Choose the instruction set architecture you want for your function code.
 x86_64
 arm64

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 [IAM console](#).

Create a new role with basic Lambda permissions

Create a new role from AWS policy templates

Role creation might take a few minutes. Please do not delete the role or edit the trust or permissions policies in this role.

Role name
Enter a name for your new role.
s3AccessRole

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

Policy templates - optional Info
Choose one or more policy templates.

Amazon S3 object read-only permissions [X](#)

S3

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The image shows two screenshots of the AWS Lambda console.

Create function - Lambda (Top Screenshot):

- Role creation:** A note says "Role creation might take a few minutes. Please do not delete the role or edit the trust or permissions policies in this role."
- Role name:** "s3AccessRole" is entered.
- Policy templates:** "Amazon S3 object read-only permissions" is selected.
- Advanced settings:** A section where users can configure advanced options.
- Buttons:** "Cancel" and "Create function" (highlighted in orange).

TranscationProcessor - Lambda (Bottom Screenshot):

- Success message:** "Successfully created the function TranscationProcessor. You can now change its code and configuration. To invoke your function with a test event, choose "Test"."
- Function Overview:** Shows the function name "TranscationProcessor", a placeholder icon, and a "Layers (0)" section.
- Actions:** Buttons for "Throttle", "Copy ARN", and "Actions ▾".
- Function Details:** Includes sections for "Description", "Last modified" (19 seconds ago), "Function ARN" (arn:aws:lambda:ap-south-1:368680180531:function:TranscationProcessor), and "Function URL" (Info).
- Bottom Navigation:** CloudShell, Feedback, © 2023, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates., Privacy, Terms, Cookie preferences.

https://youtu.be/H_rRInSw_5s?si=LmIRmA4DtD0GA63G

different assignment

[30-10-2023 08:27 PM] +91 88507 99809:
<https://youtu.be/WCOM5odW0VY?si=R0CWKGNJ5FRxsBKn> terraform and ec2

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https://youtu.be/LjRHJXwHN30?si=Z0z7O4oA6b_HVjY-

[30-10-2023 08:33 PM] +91 88507 99809: <https://youtu.be/O-p8yCEokcc?si=olhXtdp8NwSpGWIG>

[30-10-2023 08:33 PM] +91 88507 99809:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fiaJlhrplgw>

[30-10-2023 08:33 PM] +91 88507 99809: <https://youtu.be/OJrxbr9ebDE?si=-JkG1aZxGa3cWUmu>

[30-10-2023 08:33 PM] +91 88507 99809:
<https://youtu.be/cm626PlpSn8?si=1CjONzpFhS4kkkKc>

```
provider "aws" {  
    region="us-east-1"  
    access_key="AKIAVLVYNDMZVW4MBOTG"  
    secret_key = "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"  
}  
  
resource "aws_instance" "myT21_88"{  
    ami="ami-0fc5d935ebf8bc3bc"  
    instance_type="t2.micro"  
}
```