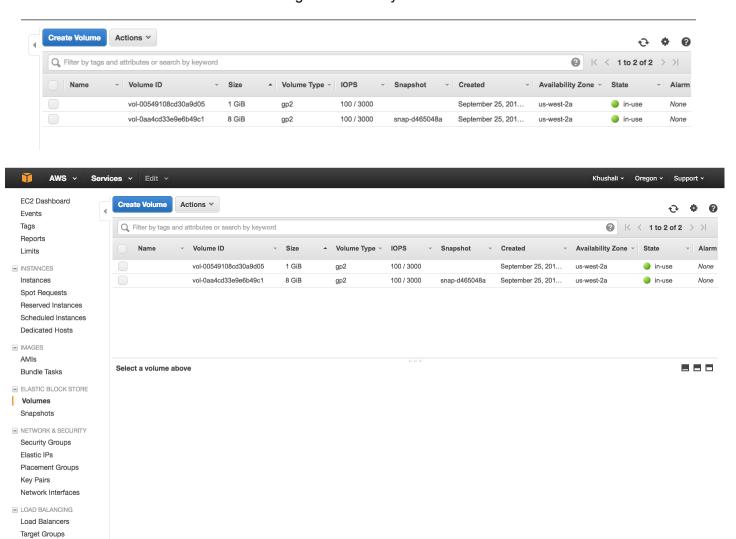
1. Screenshot of AWS Console showing the volumes you have allocated on EBS.



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- 2. Output of Linux command "df" in instance after Step (2).
- 3. Output of "ls -I /data" after Step (3).
- 4. Output of "more -10 /data/pg\_hba.conf" after Step (3).

```
💿 🔘 🔲 .ec2 — root@ip-172-31-34-249:~ — ssh -i ec2-glassfish-keypair.pem ec2-use...
bash-4.2$ ls -l /data
 total 92
 drwx---- 6 postgres postgres 4096 Sep 26 05:17 base
 drwx----- 2 postgres postgres 4096 Oct 3 18:21 global
 drwx----- 2 postgres postgres 4096 Sep 26 02:32 pg_clog
-rw-r--r-- 1 postgres postgres 3700 Sep 26 04:55 pg_hba.conf
 -rw----- 1 postgres postgres 1636 Sep 26 02:32 pg_ident.conf
 drwx----- 2 postgres postgres 4096 Sep 26 05:00 pg_log
 drwx---- 4 postgres postgres 4096 Sep 26 02:31 pg_multixact
 drwx----- 2 postgres postgres 4096 Oct 3 18:20 pg_notify
 drwx----- 2 postgres postgres 4096 Sep 26 02:31 pg_serial
 drwx----- 2 postgres postgres 4096 Sep 26 02:31 pg_snapshots
 drwx----- 2 postgres postgres 4096 Oct 3 18:42 pg_stat_tmp
 drwx----- 2 postgres postgres 4096 Sep 26 02:32 pg_subtrans
 drwx----- 2 postgres postgres 4096 Sep 26 02:31 pg_tblspc
 drwx---- 2 postgres postgres 4096 Sep 26 02:31 pg_twophase
 -rw----- 1 postgres postgres
                               4 Sep 26 02:31 PG_VERSION
 drwx----- 3 postgres postgres 4096 Sep 26 02:32 pg xlog
 -rw-r--r-- 1 postgres postgres 16947 Sep 26 02:59 postgresql.conf
 -rw----- 1 postgres postgres 45 Oct 3 18:20 postmaster.opts
 -rw----- 1 postgres postgres 69 Oct 3 18:20 postmaster.pid
 bash-4.2$
# of this file. A short synopsis follows.
```

```
# This file controls: which hosts are allowed to connect, how clients
# are authenticated, which PostgreSQL user names they can use, which
# databases they can access. Records take one of these forms:
# local
            DATABASE USER METHOD
                                    [OPTIONS]
# host
            DATABASE USER CIDR-ADDRESS
                                           METHOD
                                                   [OPTIONS]
# hostssl
            DATABASE USER CIDR-ADDRESS
                                           METHOD
                                                   [OPTIONS]
# hostnossl DATABASE USER CIDR-ADDRESS
                                          METHOD
                                                   [OPTIONS]
# (The uppercase items must be replaced by actual values.)
# The first field is the connection type: "local" is a Unix-domain
socket,
# "host" is either a plain or SSL-encrypted TCP/IP socket, "hostssl"
# SSL-encrypted TCP/IP socket, and "hostnossl" is a plain TCP/IP
socket.
#
# DATABASE can be "all", "sameuser", "samerole", a database name, or
# a comma-separated list thereof.
# USER can be "all", a user name, a group name prefixed with "+", or
```

```
# a comma-separated list thereof. In both the DATABASE and USER
fields
# you can also write a file name prefixed with "@" to include names
from
# a separate file.
# CIDR-ADDRESS specifies the set of hosts the record matches.
# It is made up of an IP address and a CIDR mask that is an integer
# (between 0 and 32 (IPv4) or 128 (IPv6) inclusive) that specifies
# the number of significant bits in the mask. Alternatively, you can
# an IP address and netmask in separate columns to specify the set of
hosts.
# METHOD can be "trust", "reject", "md5", "password", "gss", "sspi",
"krb5",
# "ident", "pam", "ldap" or "cert". Note that "password" sends
passwords
# in clear text; "md5" is preferred since it sends encrypted
passwords.
# OPTIONS are a set of options for the authentication in the format
# NAME=VALUE. The available options depend on the different
authentication
# methods - refer to the "Client Authentication" section in the
documentation
# for a list of which options are available for which authentication
methods.
# Database and user names containing spaces, commas, quotes and other
special
# characters must be quoted. Quoting one of the keywords "all",
# "samerole" makes the name lose its special character, and just match
# database or username with that name.
# This file is read on server startup and when the postmaster receives
# a SIGHUP signal. If you edit the file on a running system, you have
# to SIGHUP the postmaster for the changes to take effect. You can
use
# "pg ctl reload" to do that.
# Put your actual configuration here
# If you want to allow non-local connections, you need to add more
# "host" records. In that case you will also need to make PostgreSQL
listen
```

# on a non-local interface via the listen\_addresses configuration
parameter,
# or via the i or h command line switches

# or via the -i or -h command line switches.
#

# CAUTION: Configuring the system for local "trust" authentication allows

# any local user to connect as any PostgreSQL user, including the database

# superuser. If you do not trust all your local users, use another
# authentication method.

# TYPE DATABASE USER CIDR-ADDRESS METHOD

# "local" is for Unix domain socket connections only local all postgres trust # IPv4 connections: host all lord 0.0.0.0/0 md5 host all serf 0.0.0.0/0 md5 # IPv6 local connections: host all ::1/128 md5

5. Output of "psql –U postgres –c '\du' " after Step (3)

[-bash-4.2\$ psql -U postgres -c '\du'

List of roles

Role name | Attributes | Member of

lord | Superuser, Create role, Create DB | {}

postgres | Superuser, Create role, Create DB, Replication | {}

serf | {}

6. Output of "iava –version" after Step (4).

● ● \_\_\_\_\_ec2 — ec2-user@ip-172-31-34-249:~ — ssh -i ec2-glassfish-keypair.pem ec2...

[[ec2-user@ip-172-31-34-249 ~]\$ java -version
java version "1.8.0\_102"

Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0\_102-b14)

Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.102-b14, mixed mode)

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-34-249 ~]\$ ■

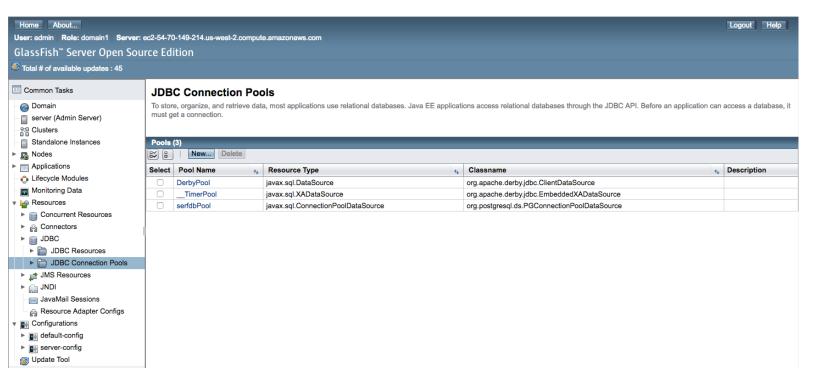
7.Output of "ls –l / usr/share/ glassfish4" after Step (4).

```
● ● ec2 — glassfish@ip-172-31-34-249:/root — ssh -i ec2-glassfish-keypair.pem...

[[ec2-user@ip-172-31-34-249 ~]$ sudo su —
Last login: Mon Oct 3 18:54:23 UTC 2016 on pts/0
Last failed login: Mon Oct 3 19:05:30 UTC 2016 on pts/0
There was 1 failed login attempt since the last successful login.

[[root@ip-172-31-34-249 ~]# su glassfish —
[[glassfish@ip-172-31-34-249 root]$ ls -l /usr/share/glassfish4
total 24
drwxr-xr-x 2 glassfish glassfish 4096 Aug 21 2014 bin
drwxr-xr-x 11 glassfish glassfish 4096 Aug 21 2014 glassfish
drwxr-xr-x 4 glassfish glassfish 4096 Aug 21 2014 javadb
drwxr-xr-x 5 glassfish glassfish 4096 Aug 21 2014 mq
drwxr-xr-x 4 glassfish glassfish 4096 Aug 21 2014 pkg
-rw-r--r-- 1 glassfish glassfish 2788 Aug 21 2014 README.txt
[[glassfish@ip-172-31-34-249 root]$ ■
```

8. Screenshot of Glassfish Admin Console, showing ResourcesIJDBCIConnection Pools.



9. The administrator passwords chosen for Glassfish. No points for poor (insecure) passwords.

Master Password: M@ster13! Administrator Password: N0http:

10. Video of local browser window showing the "Messages" application running in your instance (same DNS as above). Grader must be able to replicate the successful deployment of the app.

In the same folder where README was present there is Assignment-1 Video file which has video of application deployed and running.

password.csv - contains the password and URL Link for accessing. credentials.csv - contains Secret Access key