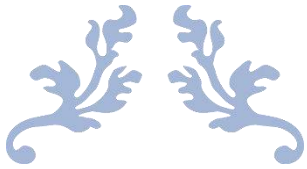
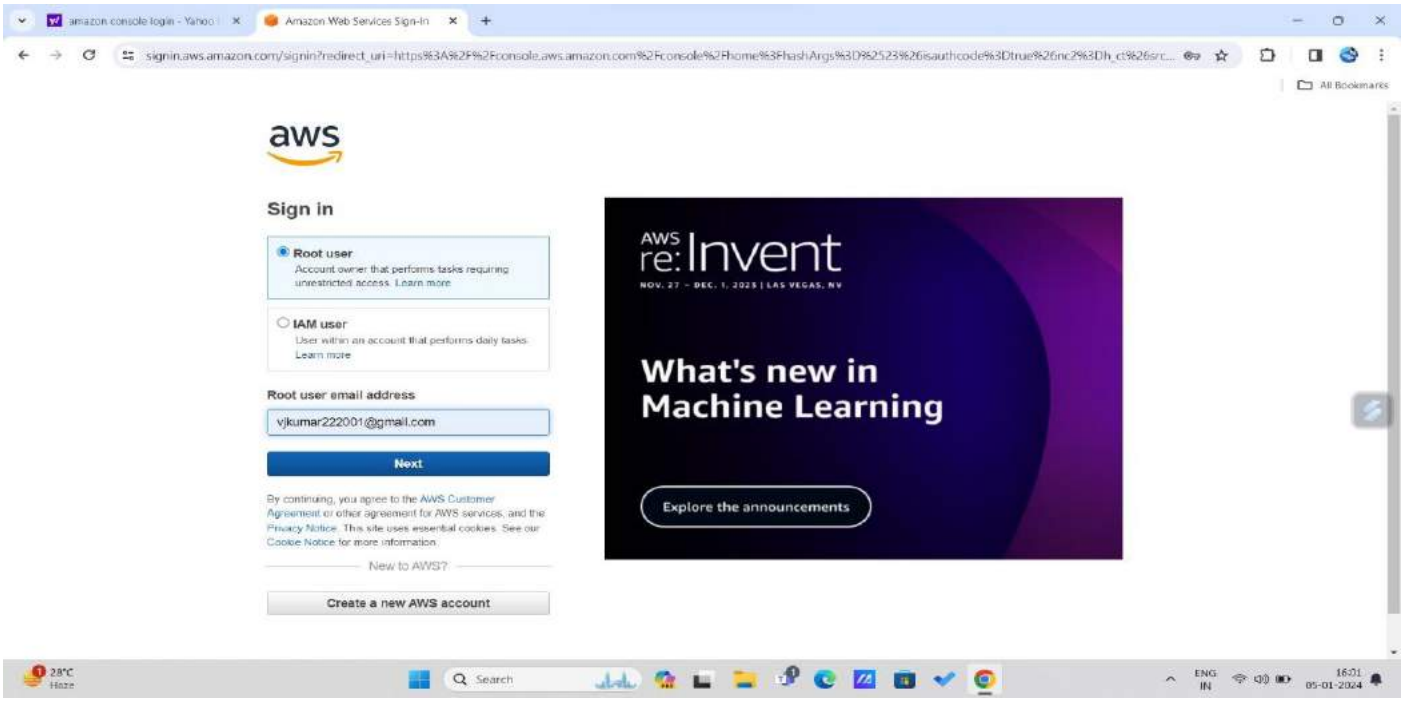
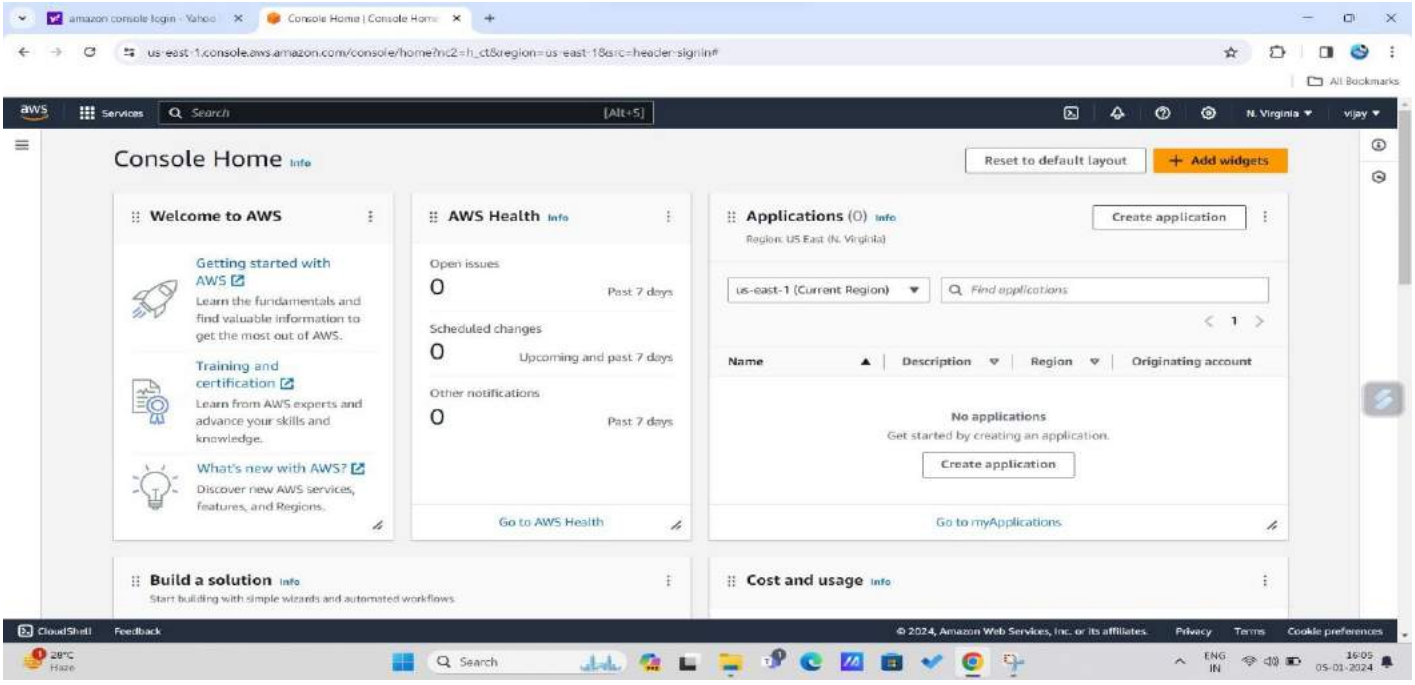


AWS & DevOps INTERNSHIP PROJECTS

PROJECTS-1
IAM HANDS ON

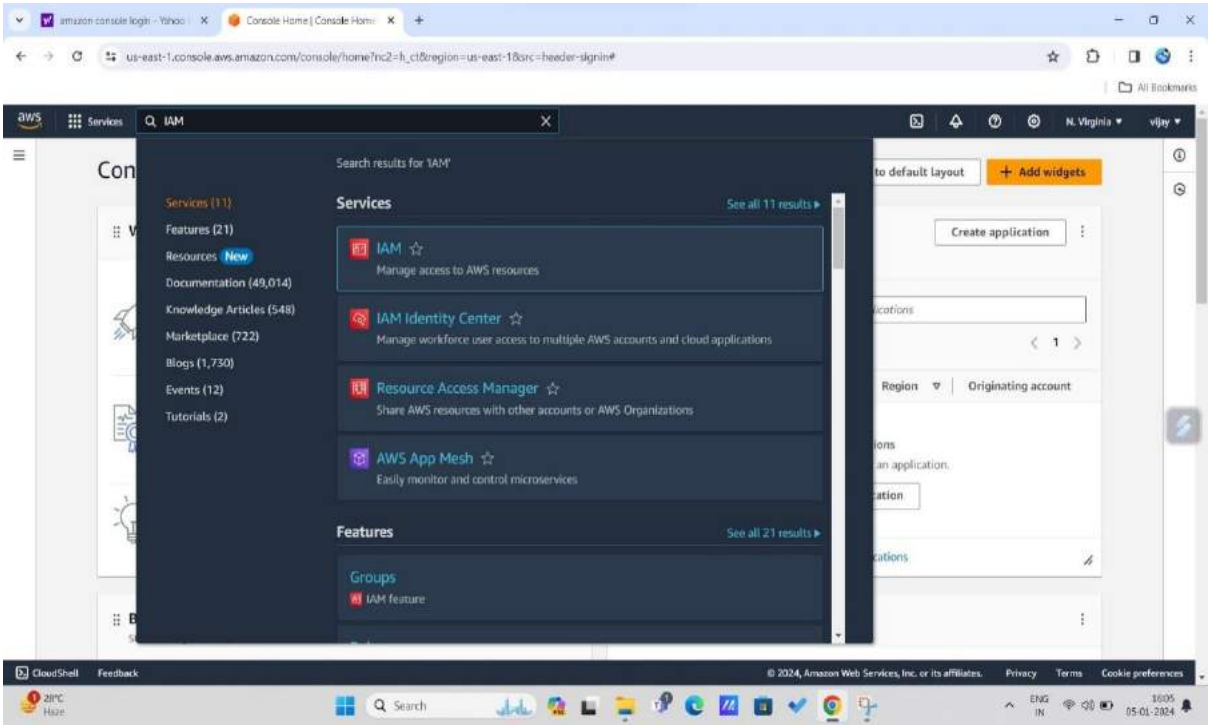
1.First, We need to log AWS management console.



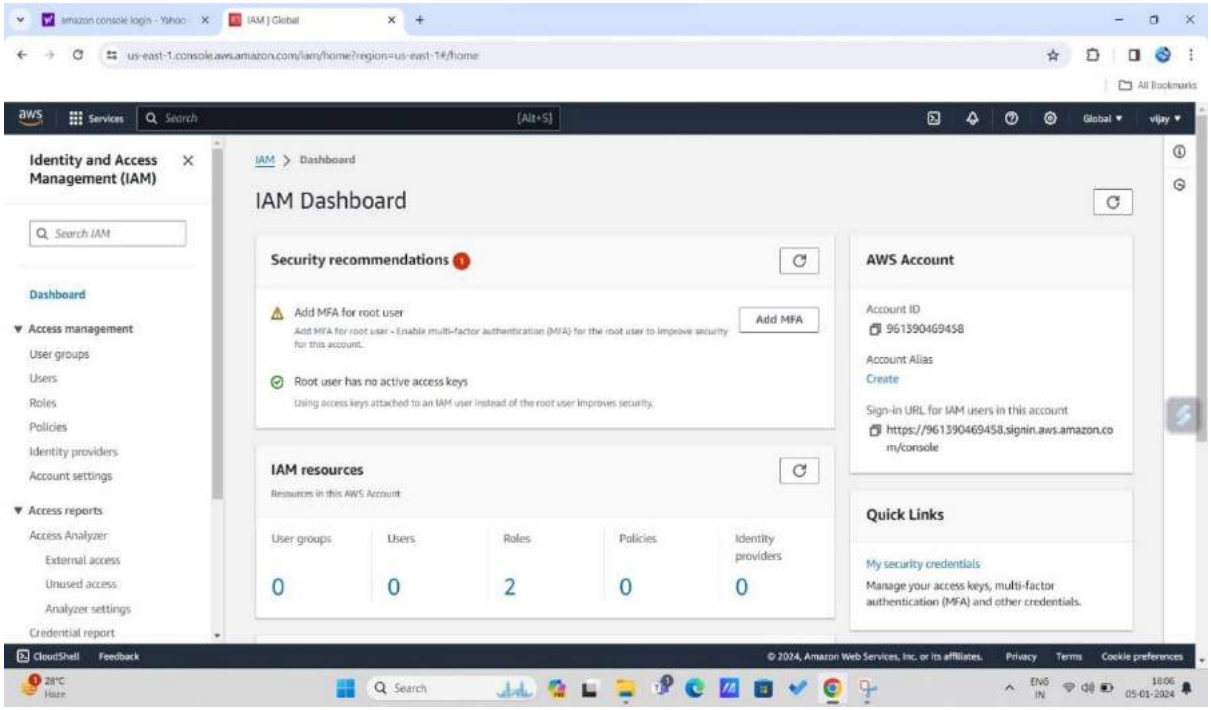


➢ Now we need to set up MFA (multi factor authentication)

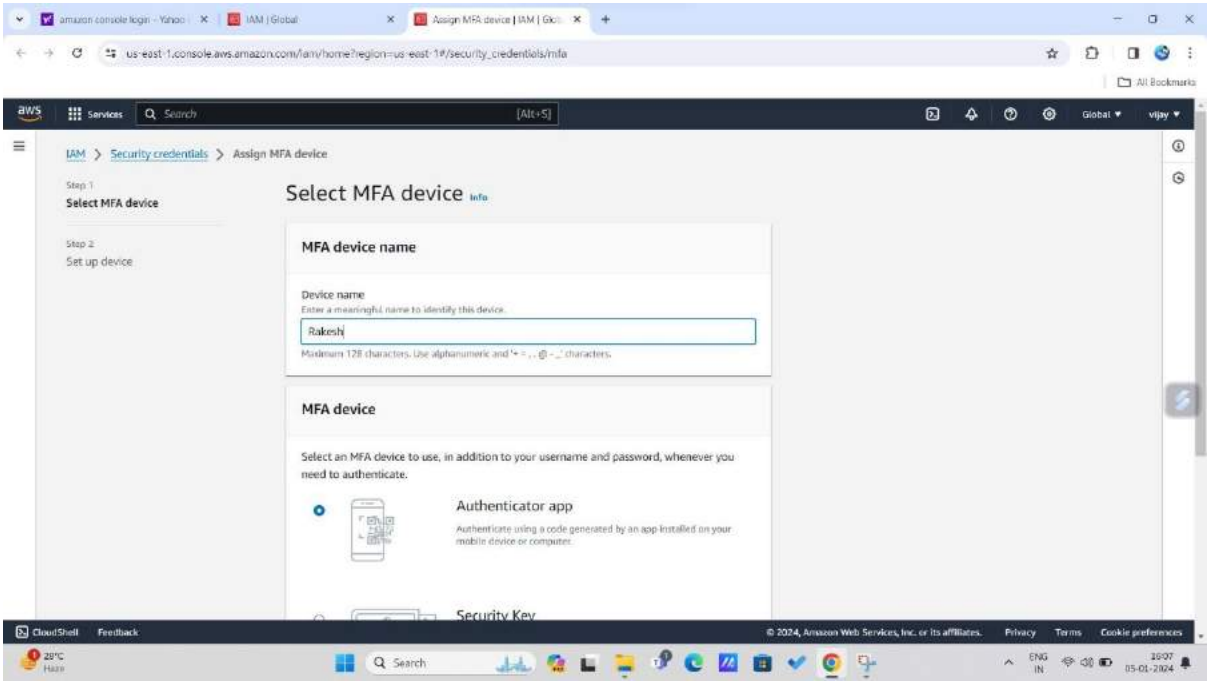
1.Go to search bar, search IAM as shown in figure



2.Click on the add MFA.



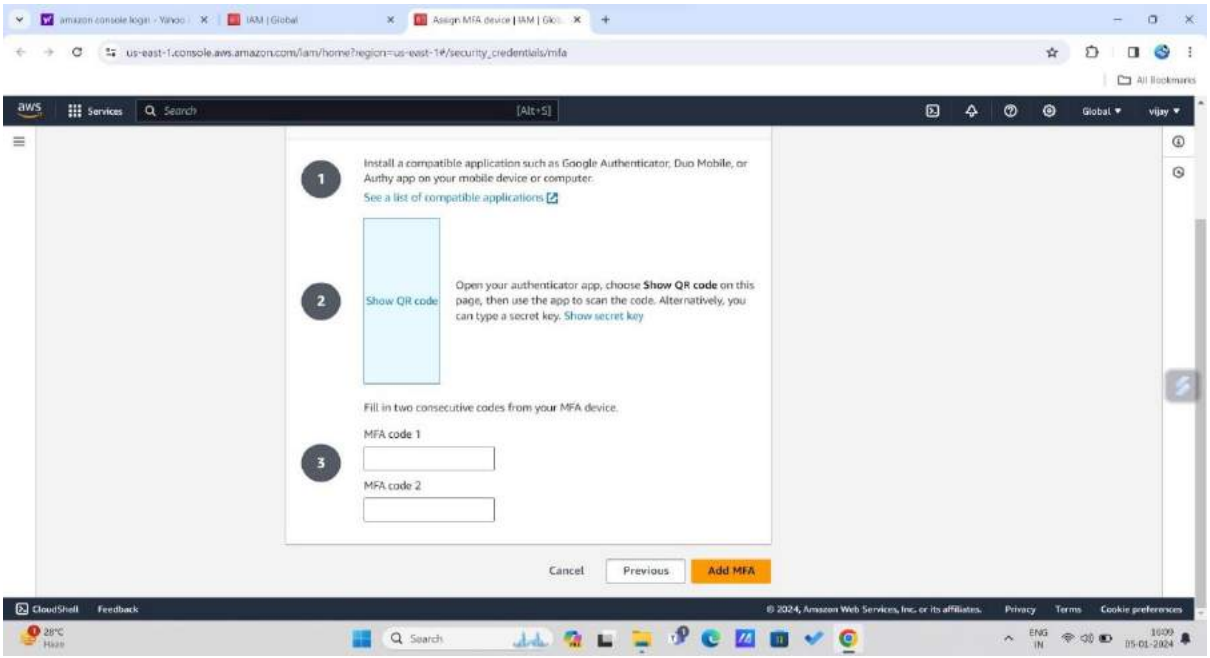
3. By clicking on it opens as screen as shown below.



4.Now we need to enter MFA device name as your wish.

5.Select the authenticate app.

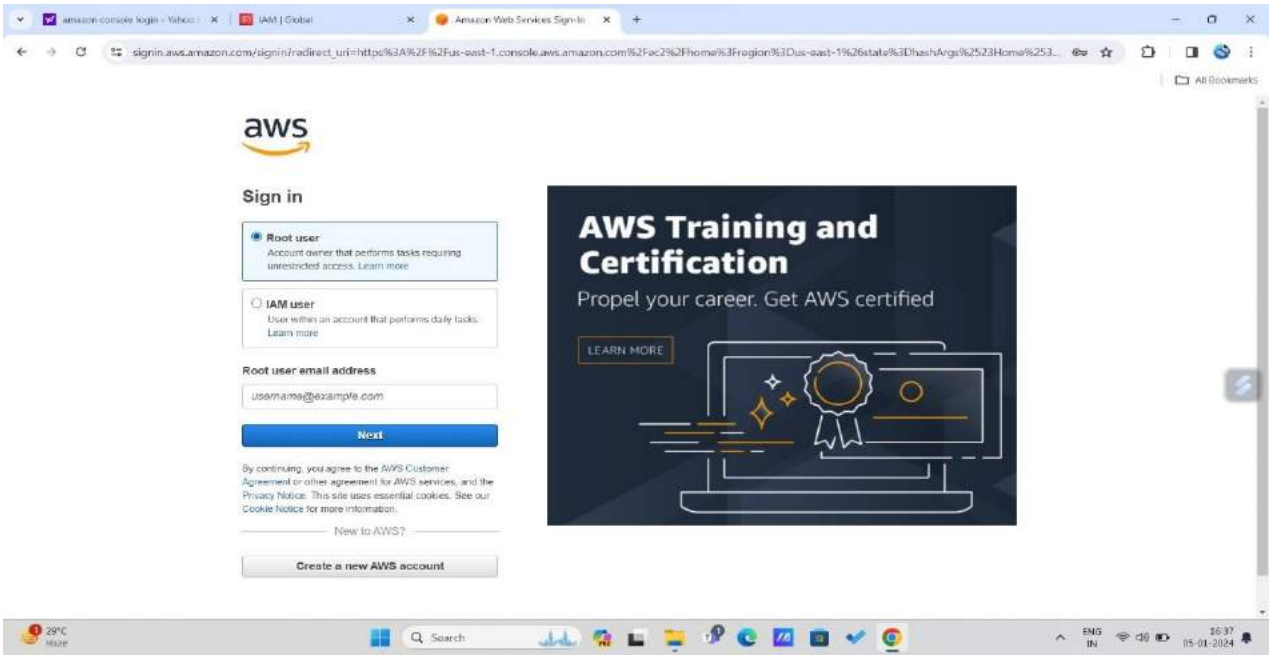
6. Now download the authentication app on mobile click on next and add code by help of QR scan and enter the MFA codes manually.

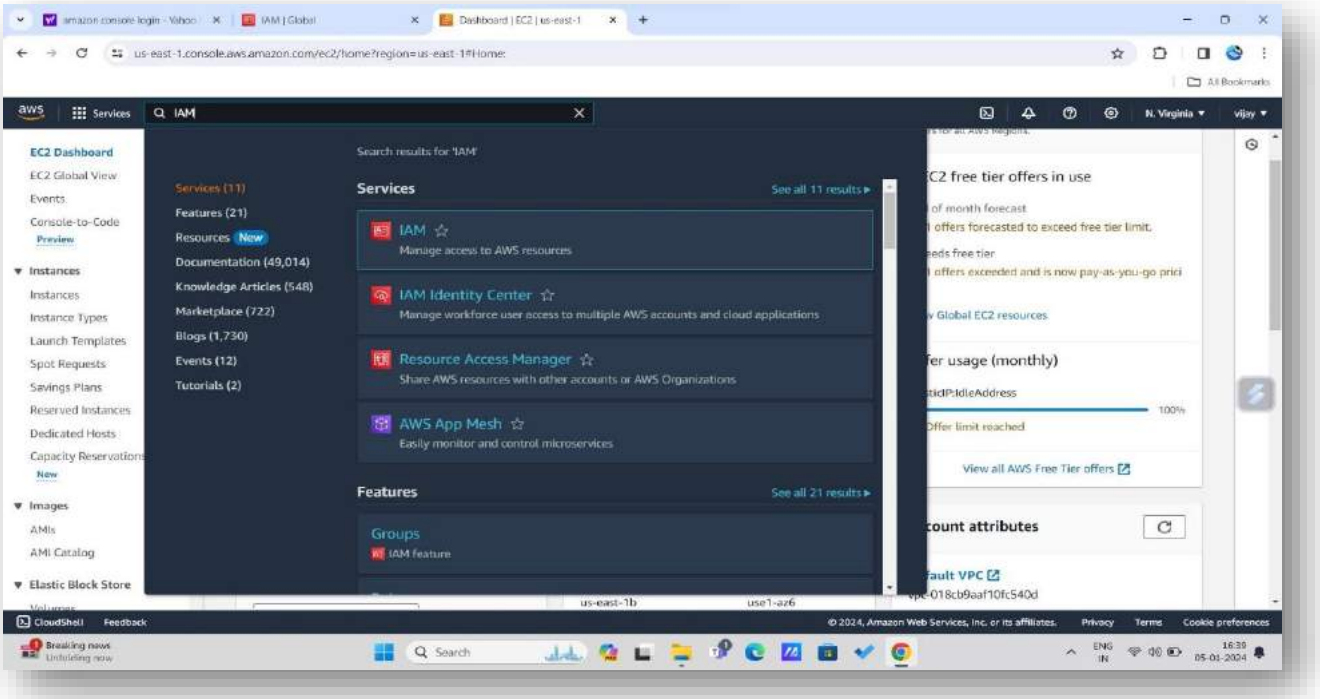


7. click on the add MFA.

8. Then it creates the device on our authentication app with device name that we choose.

9.To see whether it is created it not we need to log out and log in then then we can see MFA code authentication.

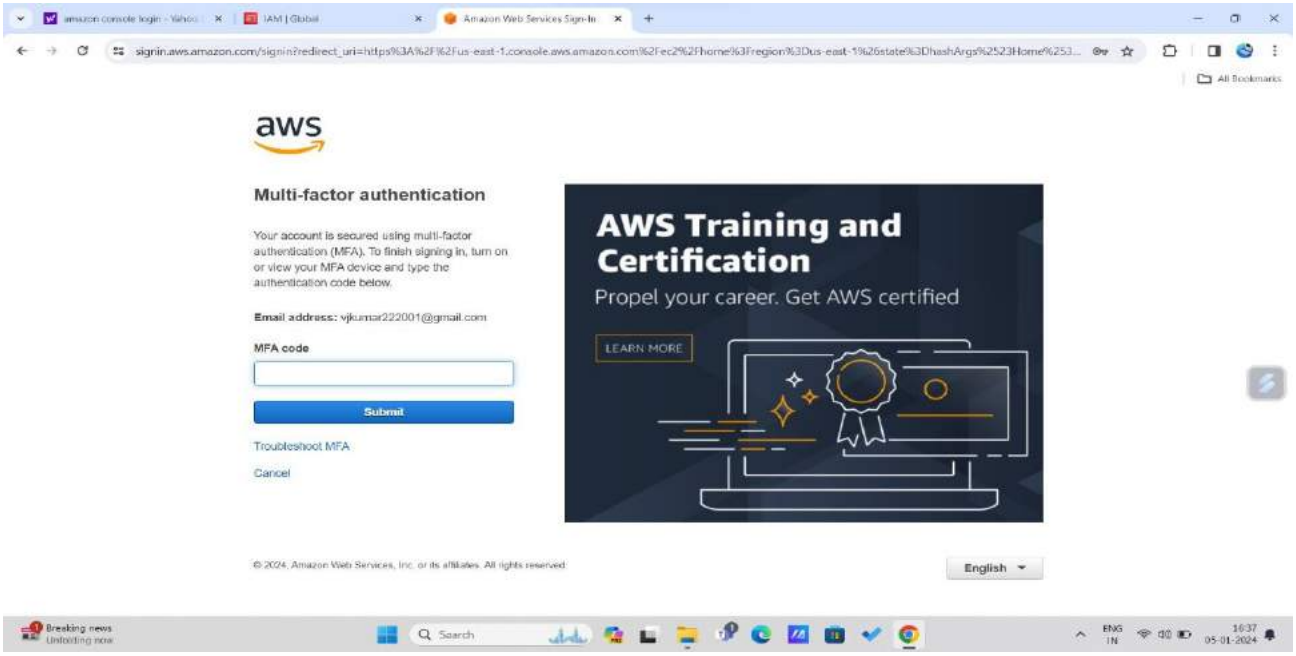


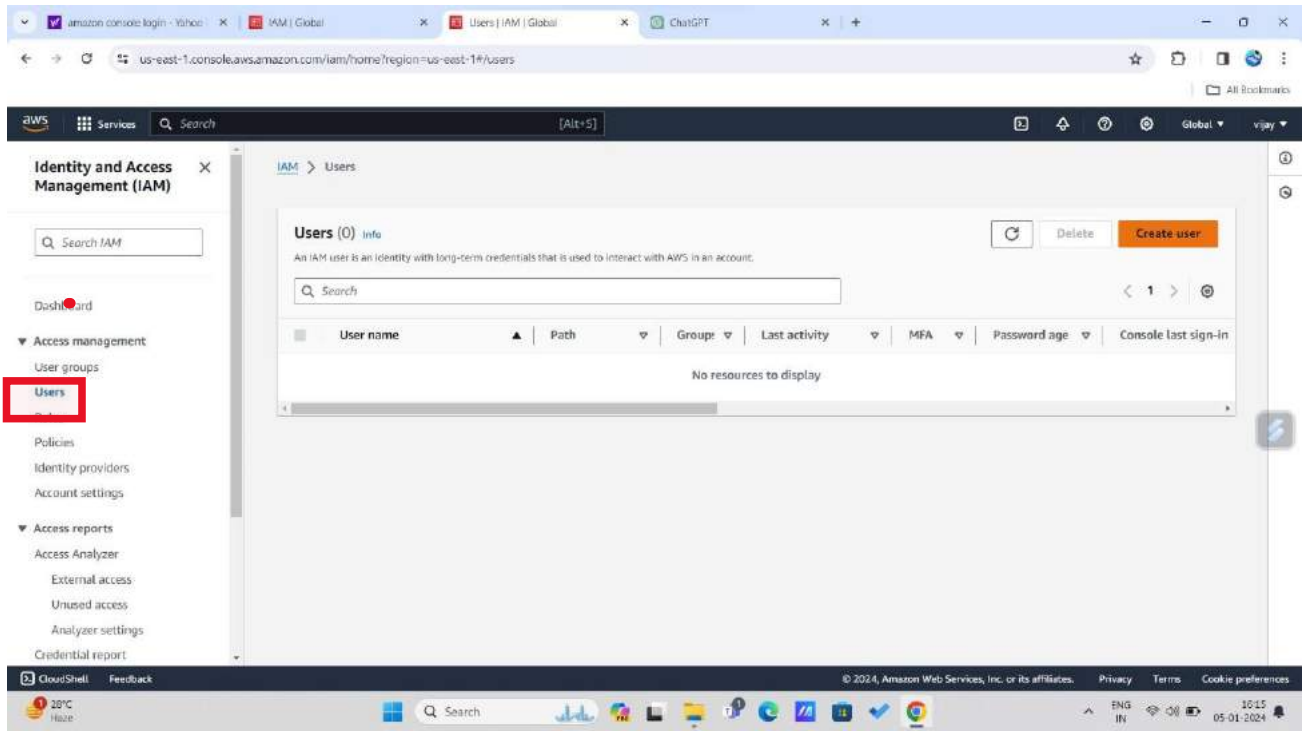


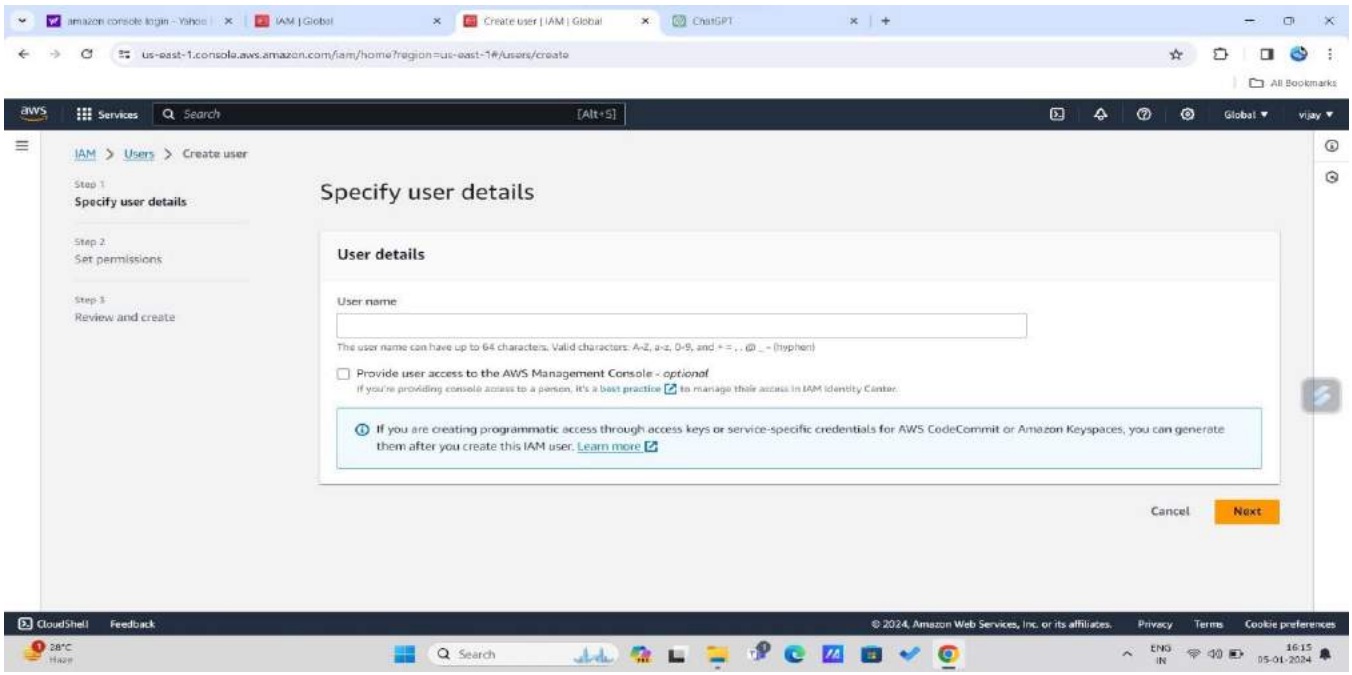
➢ Creating a user with console access and check default permissions

1.After opening the console with MFA, search IAM in search bar amazon console.

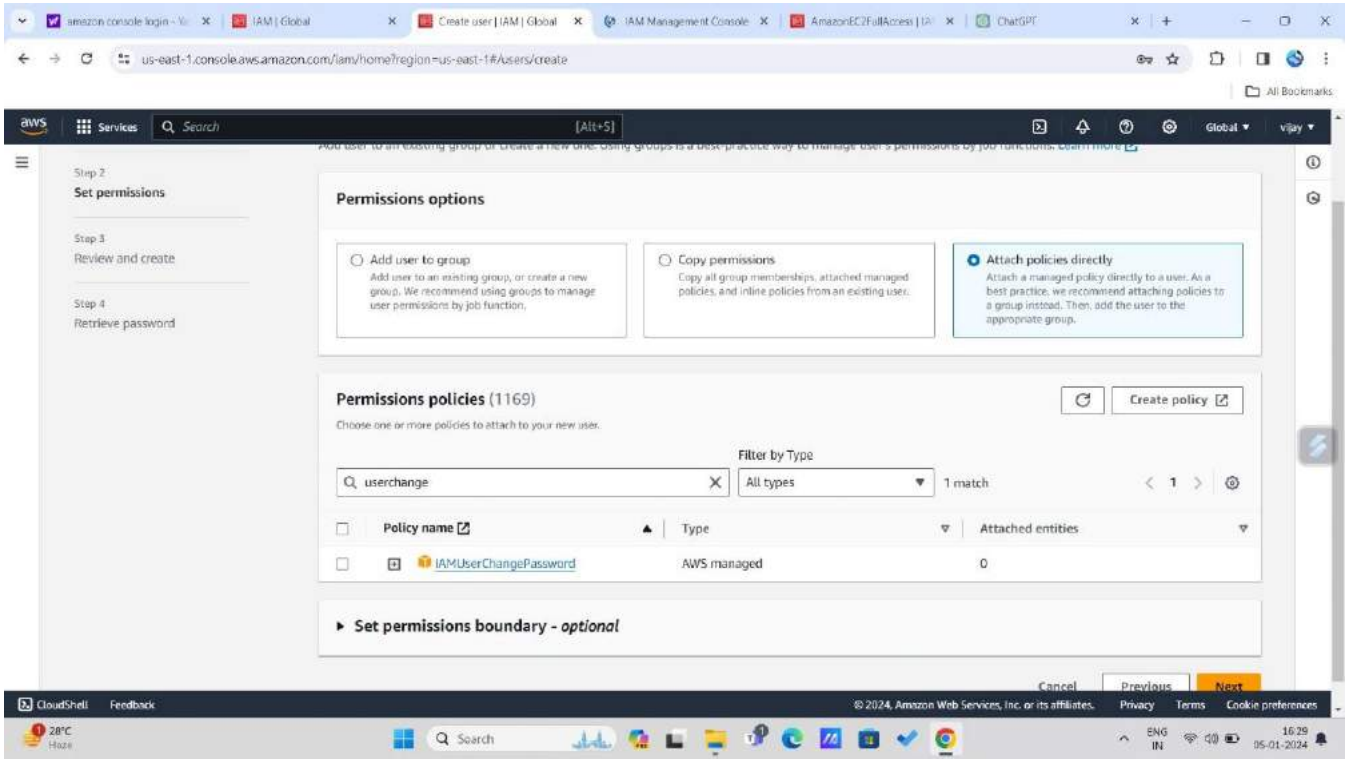
2.Open IAM, select user and click on create user.



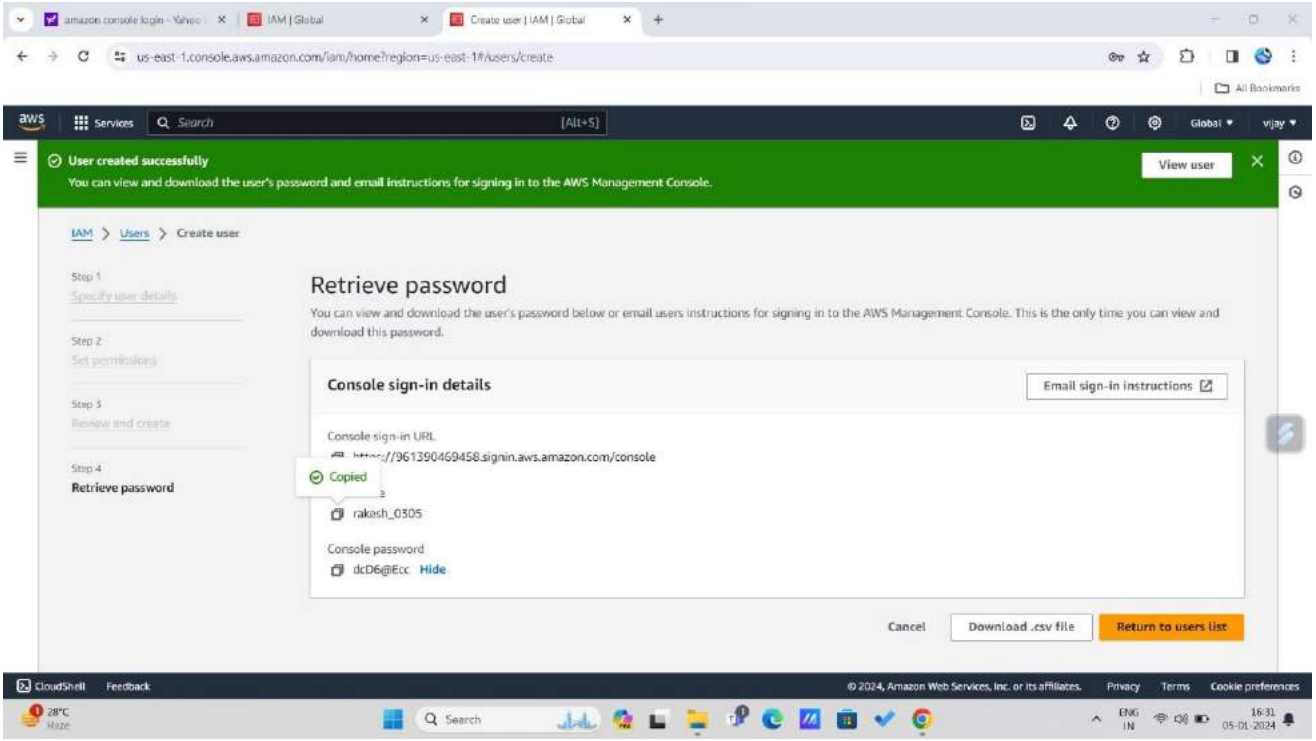




3. It open specify user details.
4. We need to enter user details and select the user access to AWS management console.
5. Choose the option I want to create IAM user and select console password as autogenerated password.
6. And click on next and set permissions and select the attach policies directly.

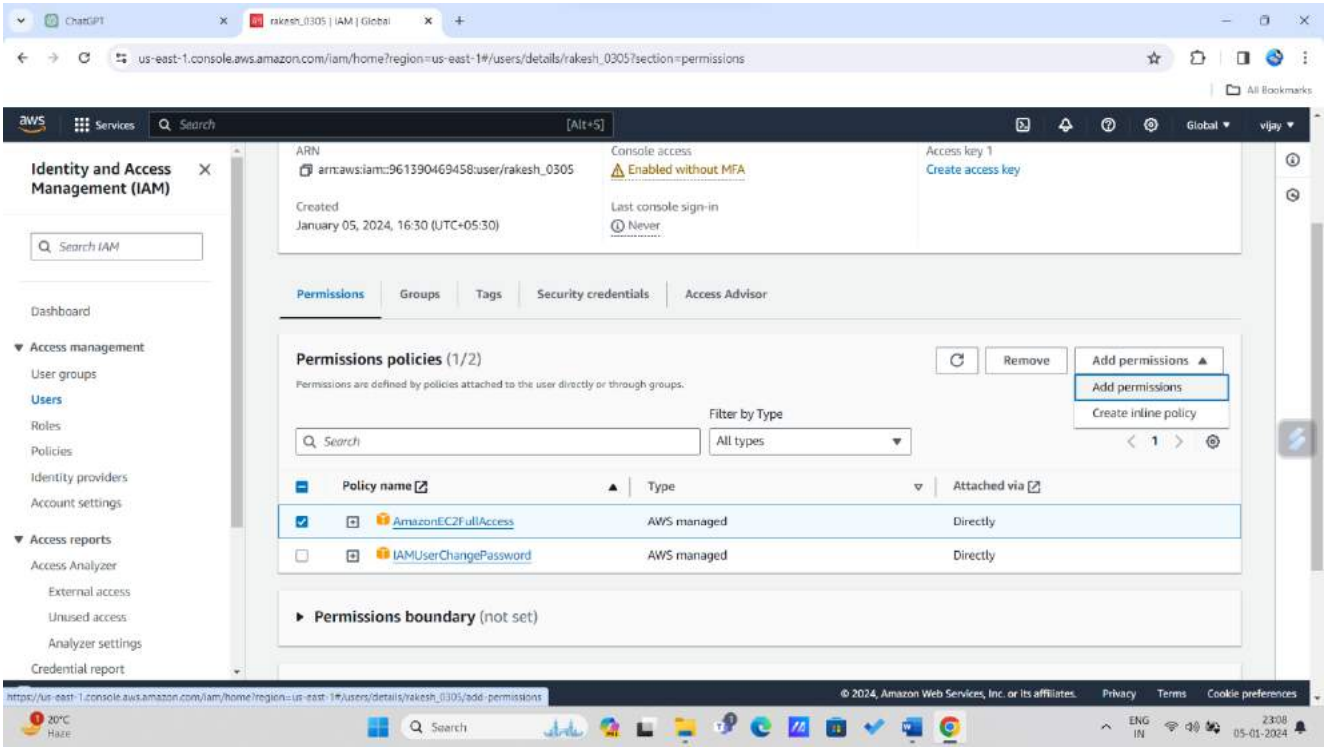


7. Select the IAM User change password. By selecting this user is created and also we can change password changing permissions for this user.



8. Now sign out of console and sign in as IAM user that we have create and check it working or not. It shows error because we don't have any permission to use other services.
9. For that we need to add policy. We should log in to console with help of MFA or direct password.

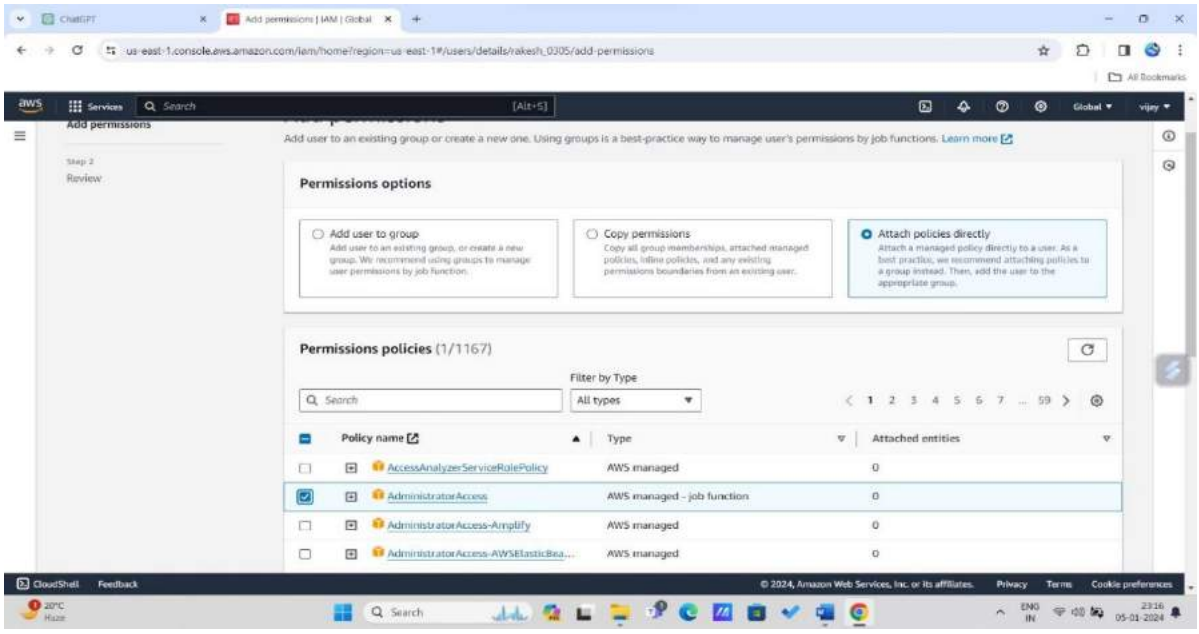
10. Search IAM and click on policies.

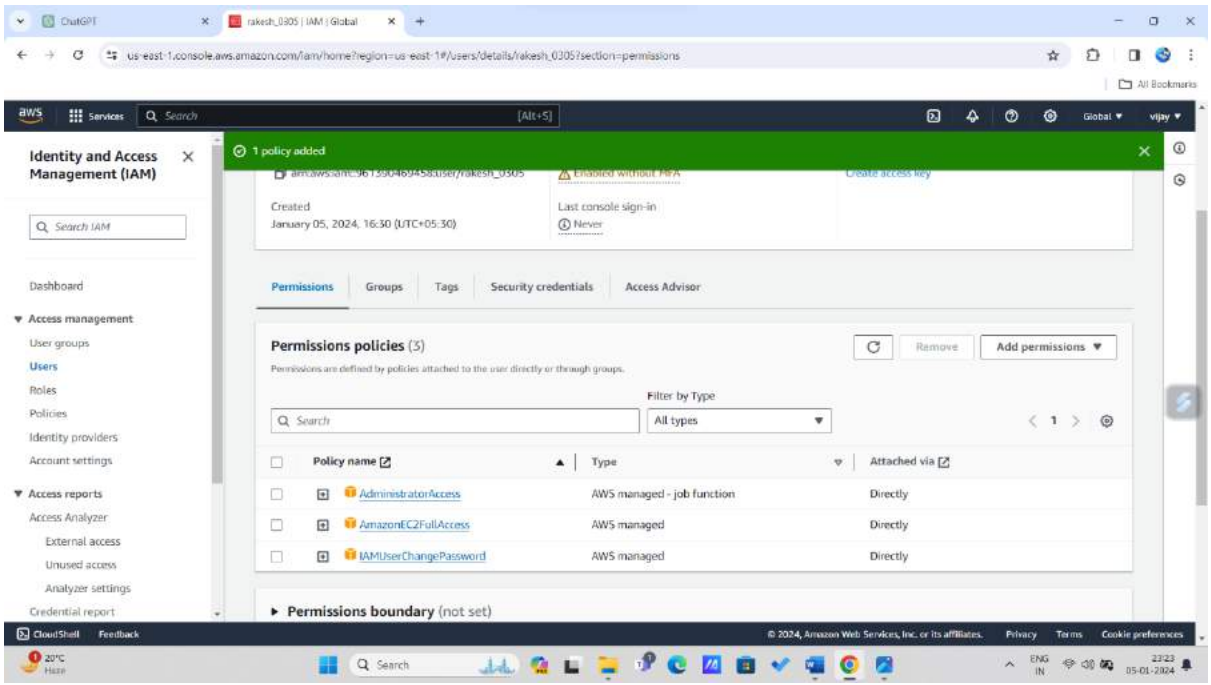


11.select the AmazonEC2fullaccess and select on it to add permissions.

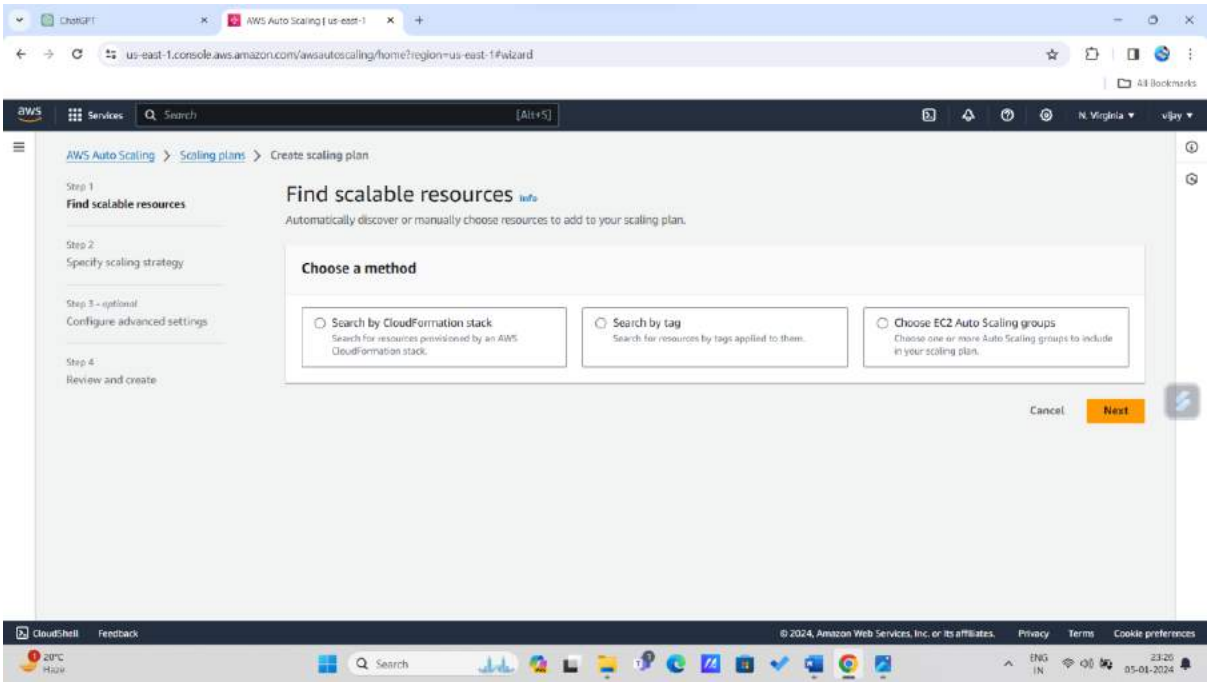
Providing the Administrative Access to user.

1.Click on add permissions and select attach policies directly and select administrative access and click on add permissions.





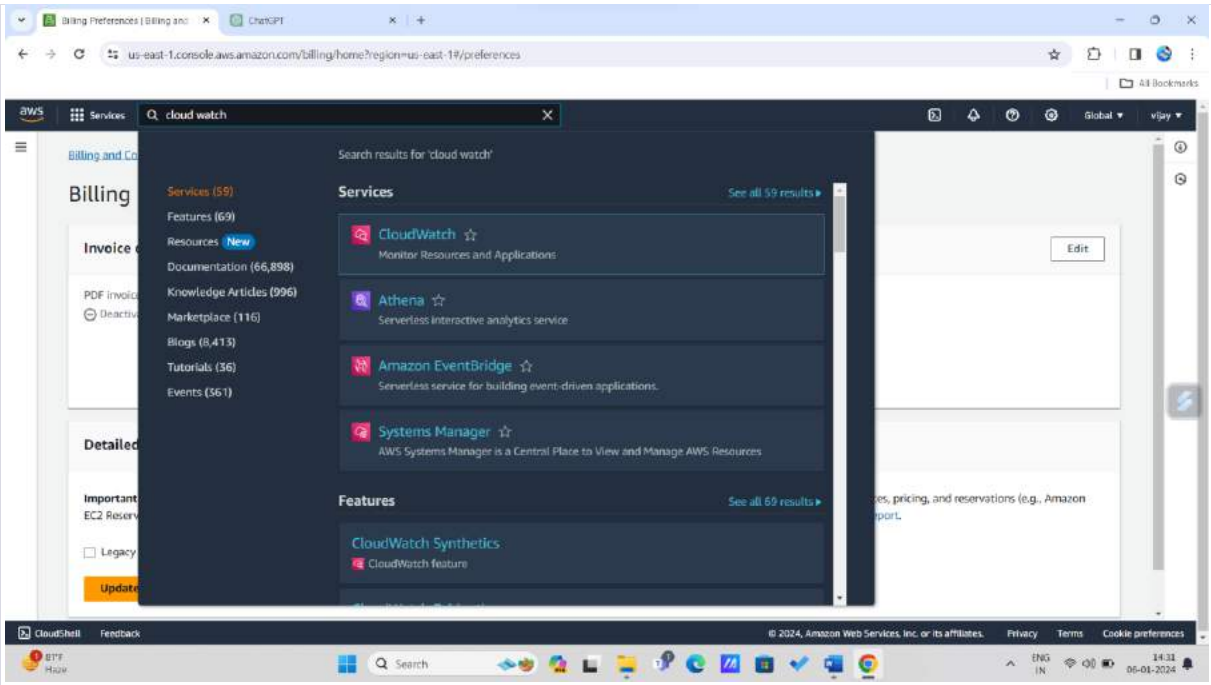
2.Now log out console and log in check.



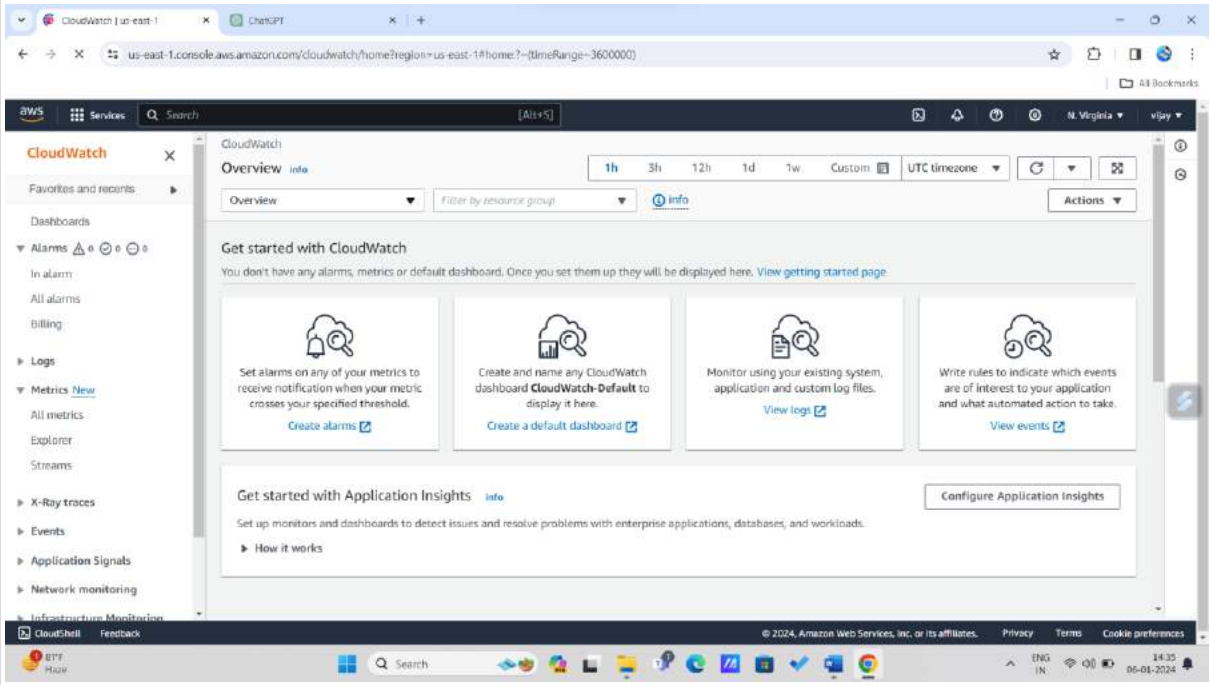
3. Hence, we created,
   Console access with MFA
   EC2 full access
   Administrator access with policies.

PROJECT-2
Billing Alarm in AWS
Creating a billing alarm for your account

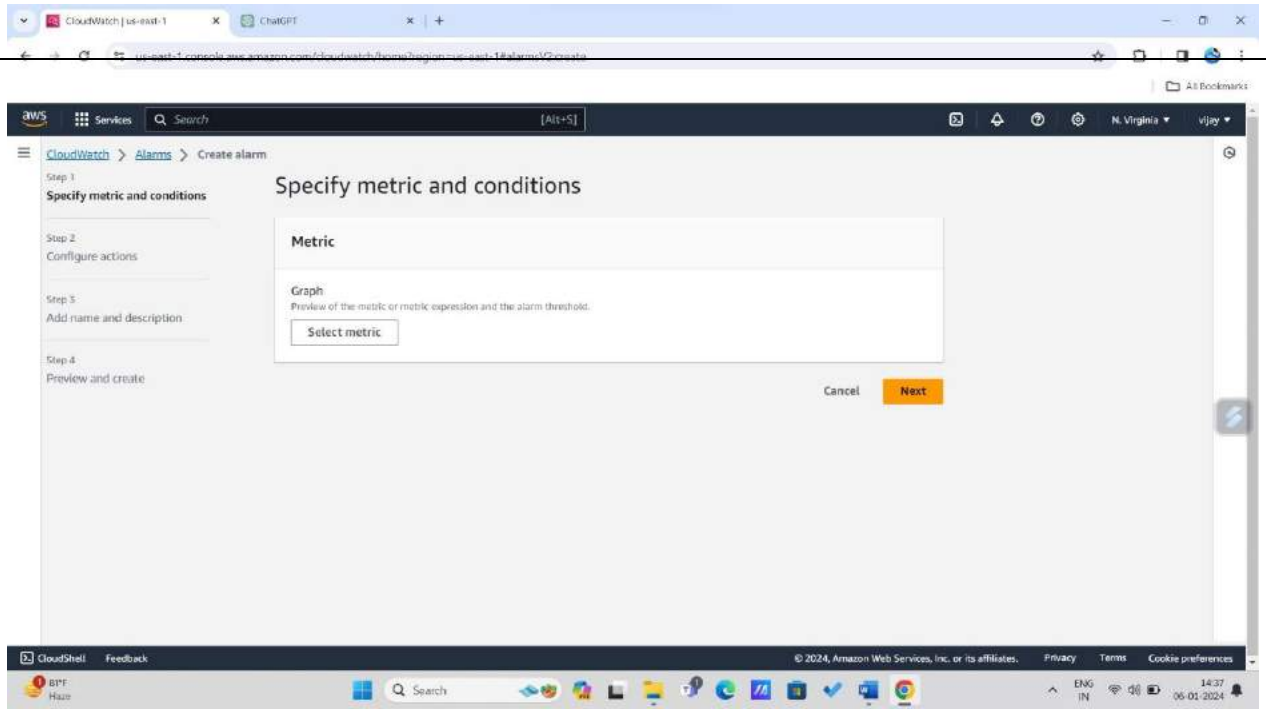
1.Sign in to AWS management console and search cloud watch.



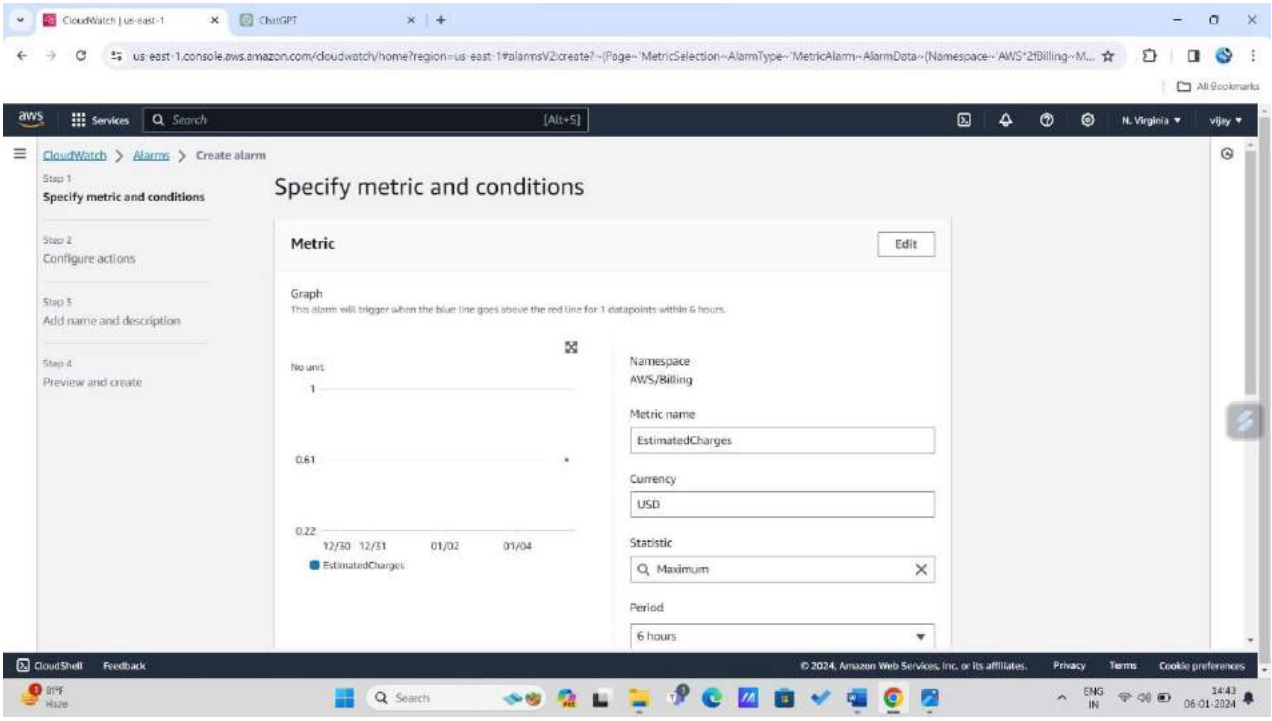
2. Select the Cloud watch then it opens as given below.



3. Click on alarm on left side of screen then it shows the select metric click on next.



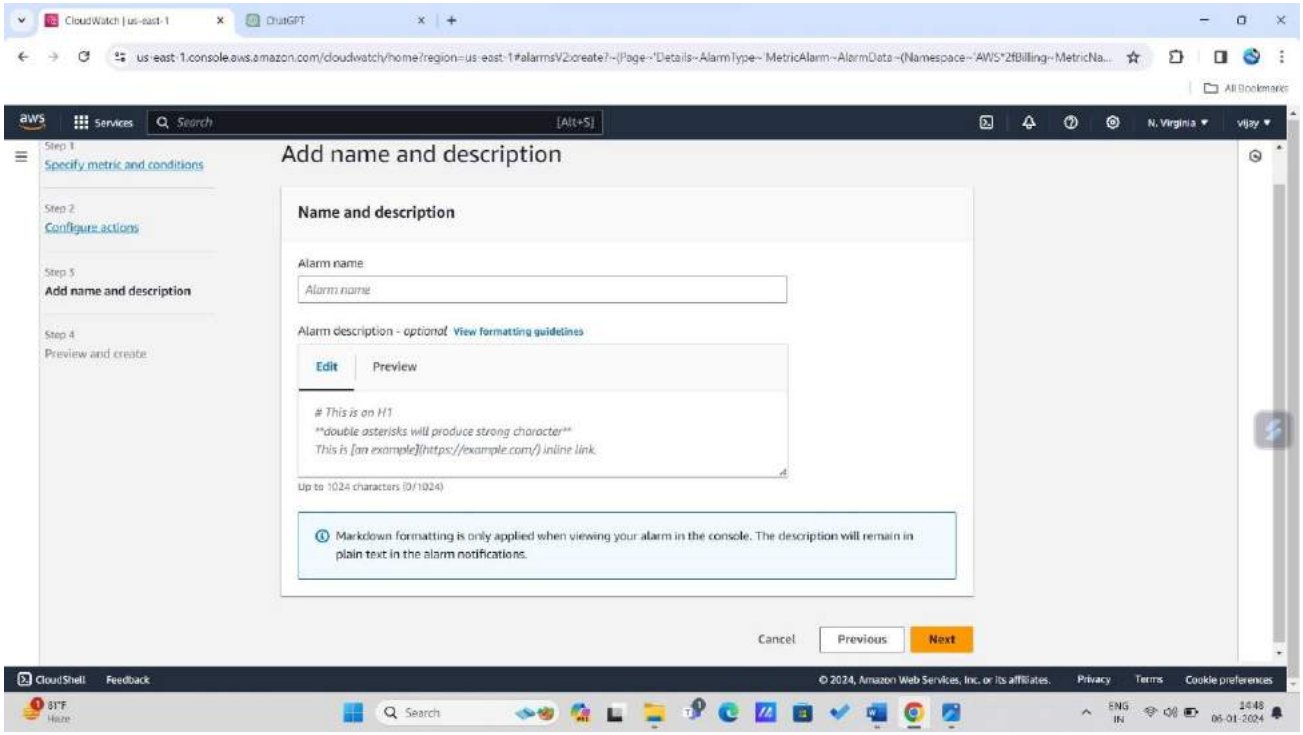
4. It open specify metric and conditions in which estimated charges is named for metric name.



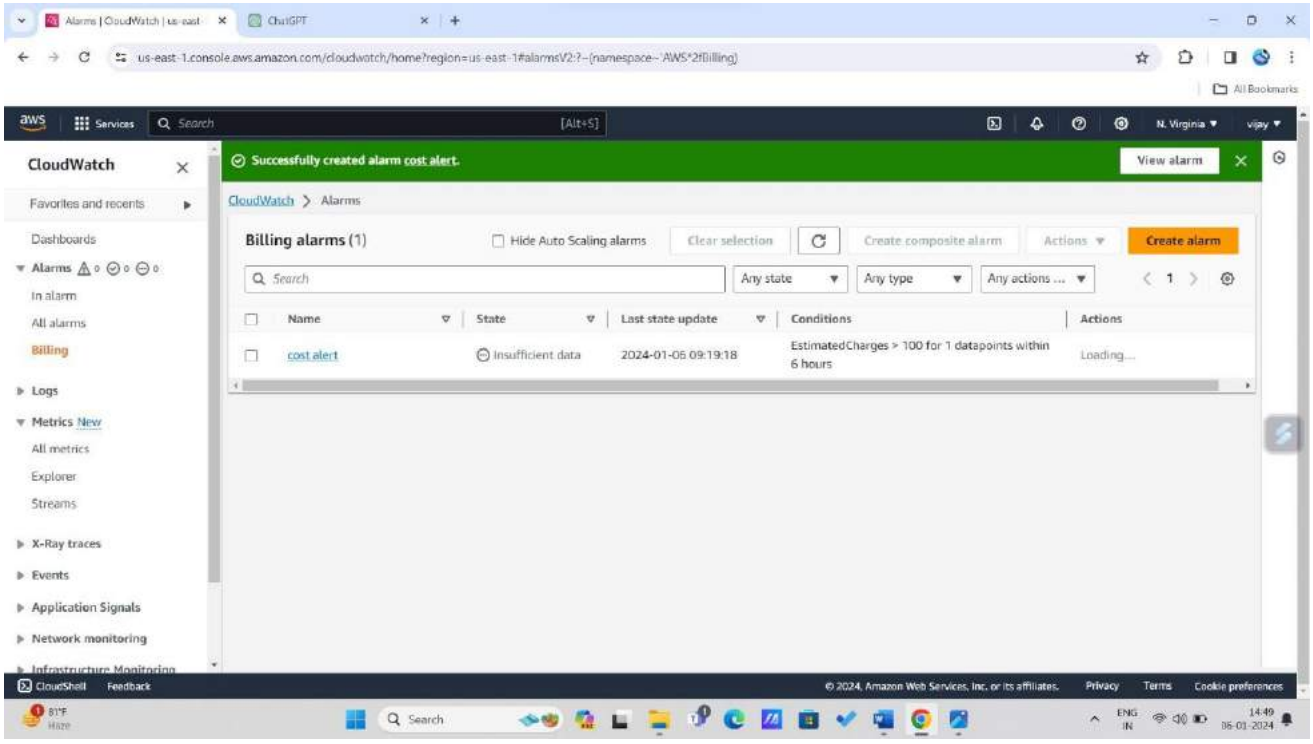
5.In conditions select the static whenever estimated charge is greater also enter threshold value, click on next.

6.In notification service, select in alarm and select create new topic and give it a name and valid mail id for notification and click on next.

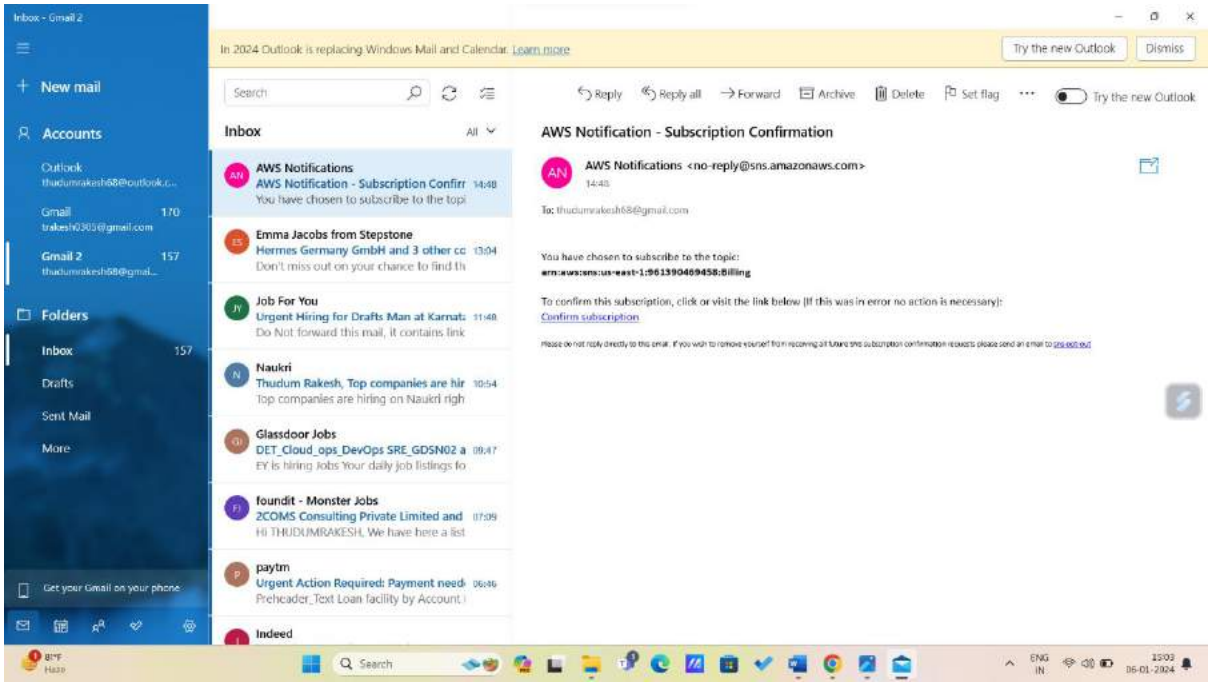
7.Then it opens a add name and description page, give it alarm name and click on next.



8. Click on created alarm, hence it created.



9.We also get conformation for mail that we have entered for notification purpose.

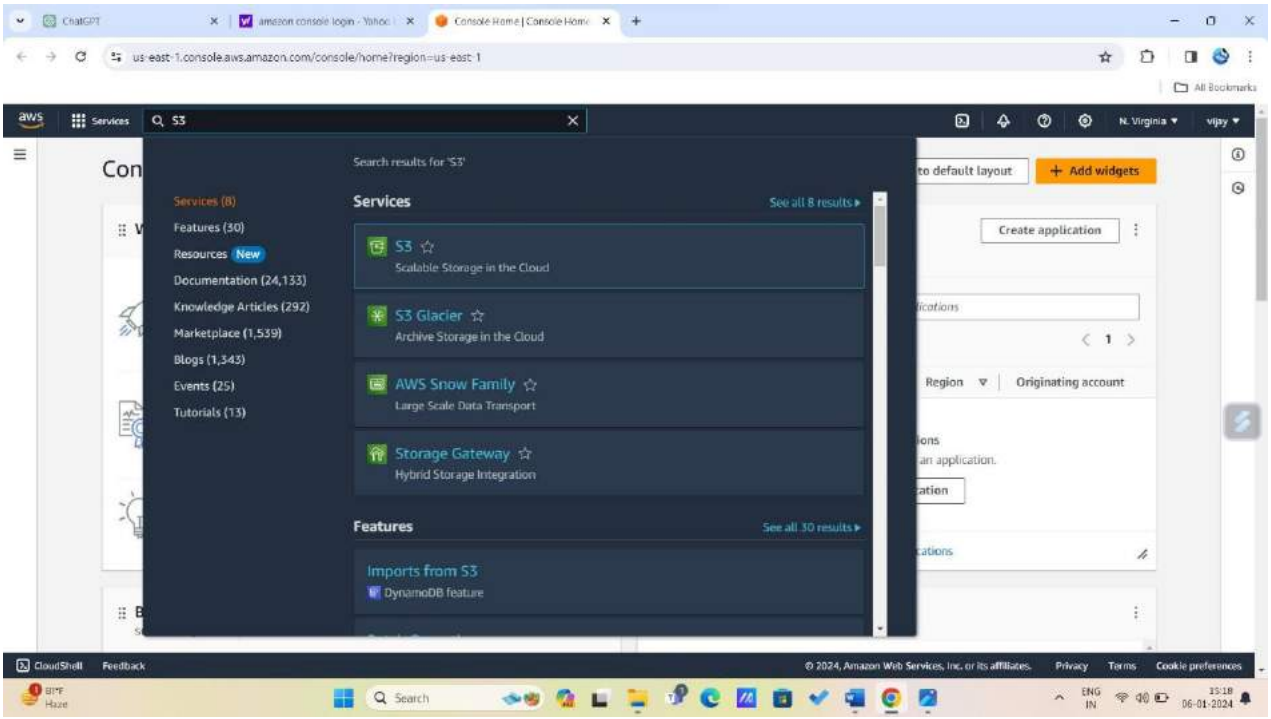


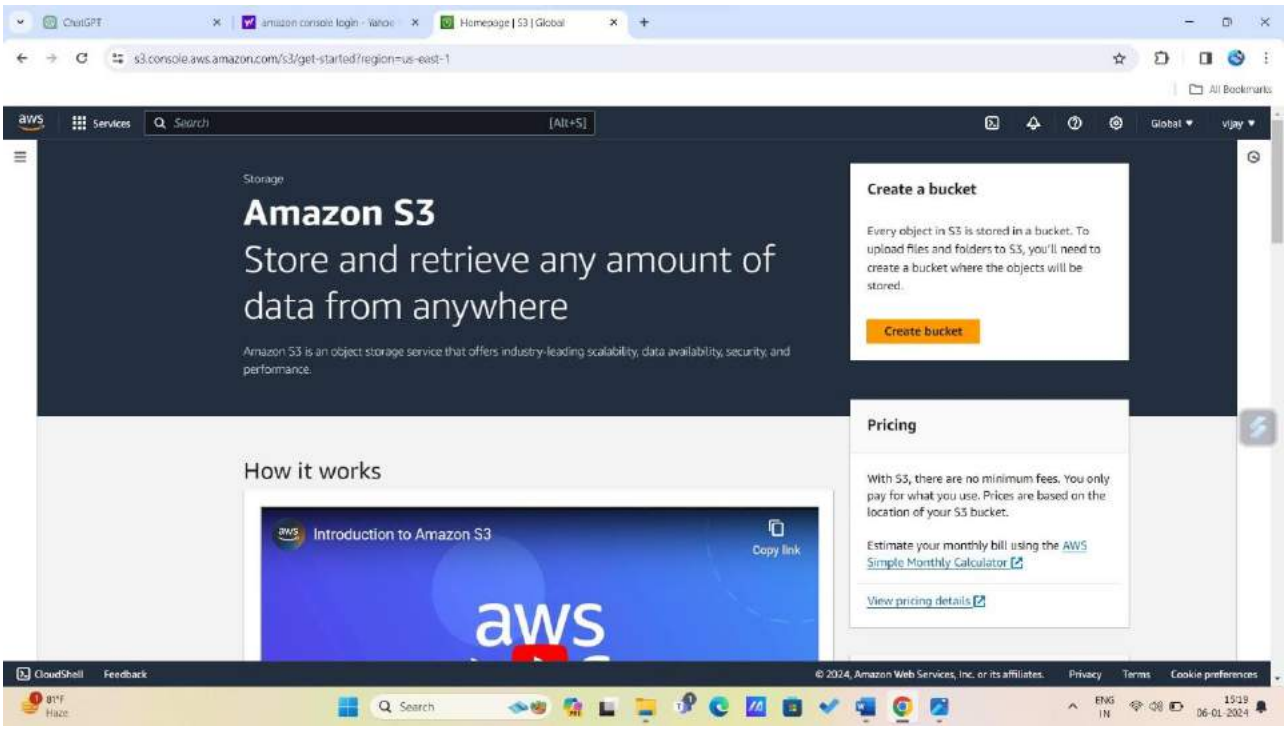
PROJECT-3
S3 BUCKET

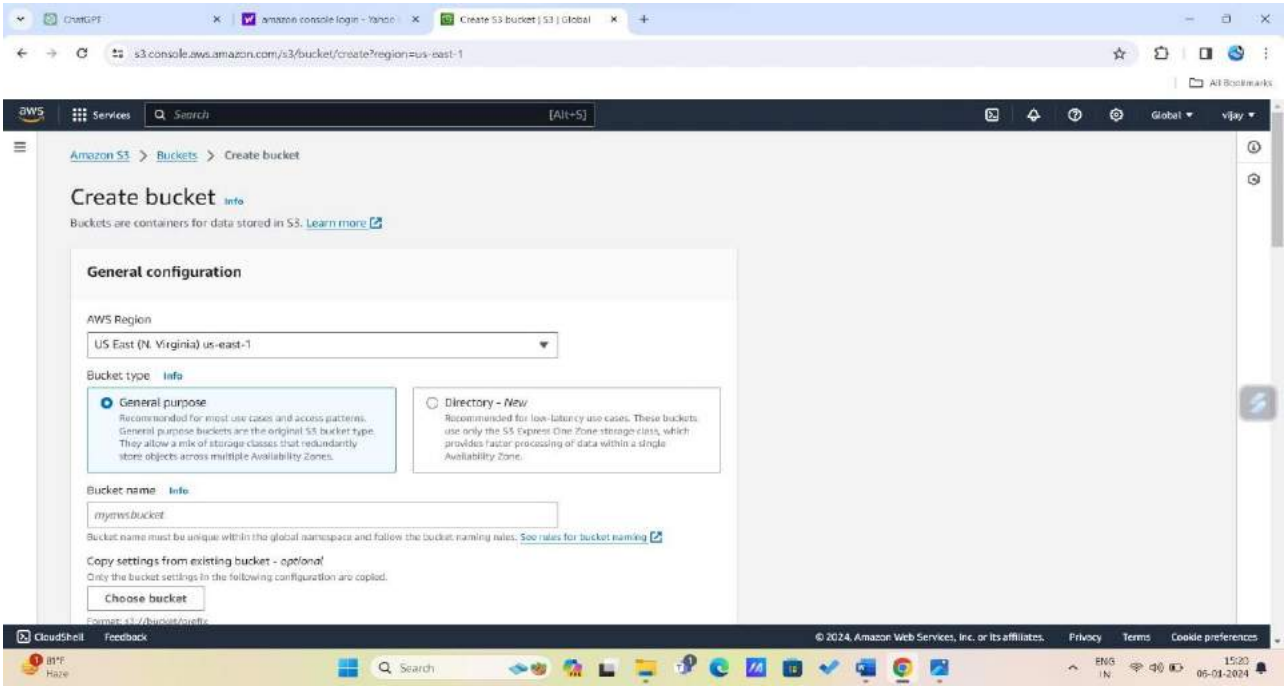
➢ Trying to access the file in S3 with URL which shows error.

1.Open amazon console and search S3 in search bar as shown.

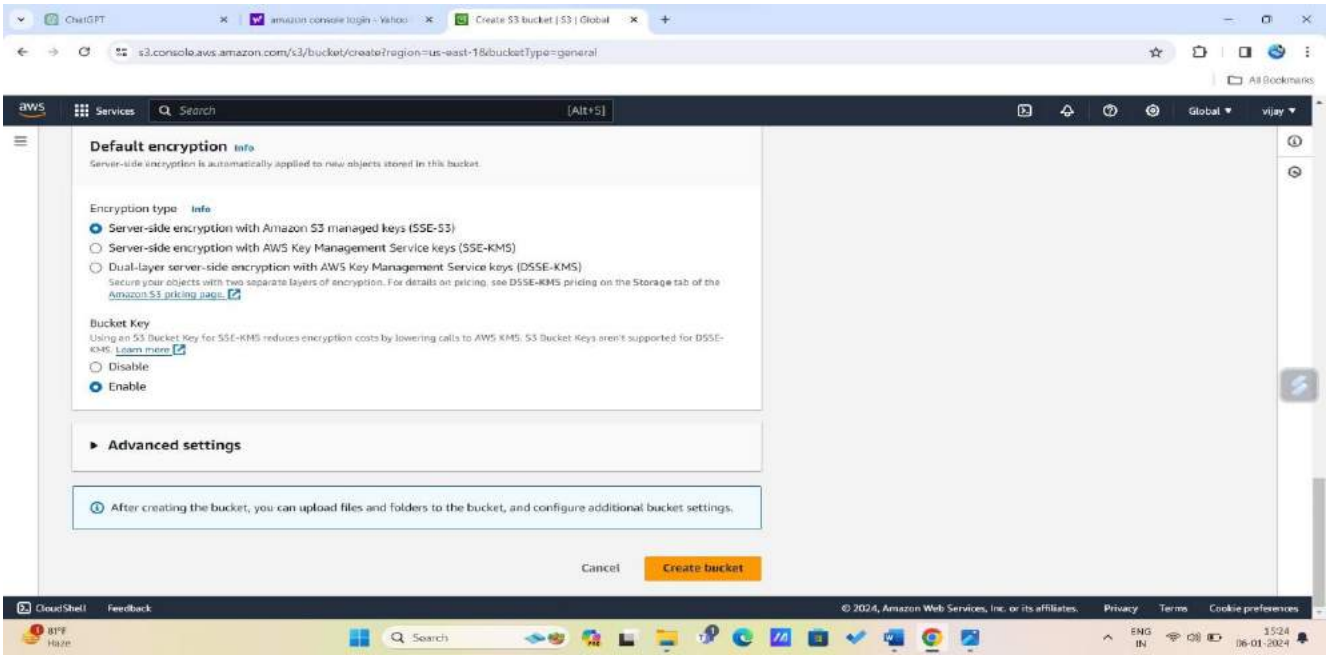
2.Click on S3 and click on create bucket



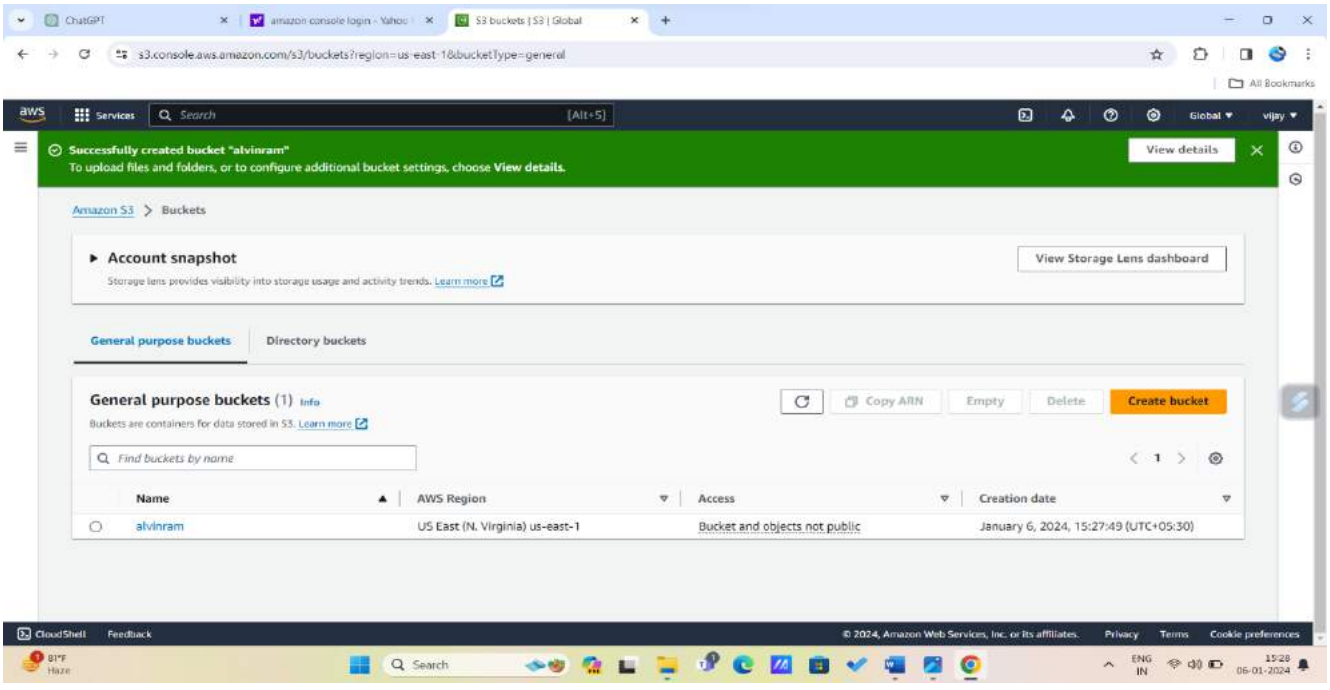


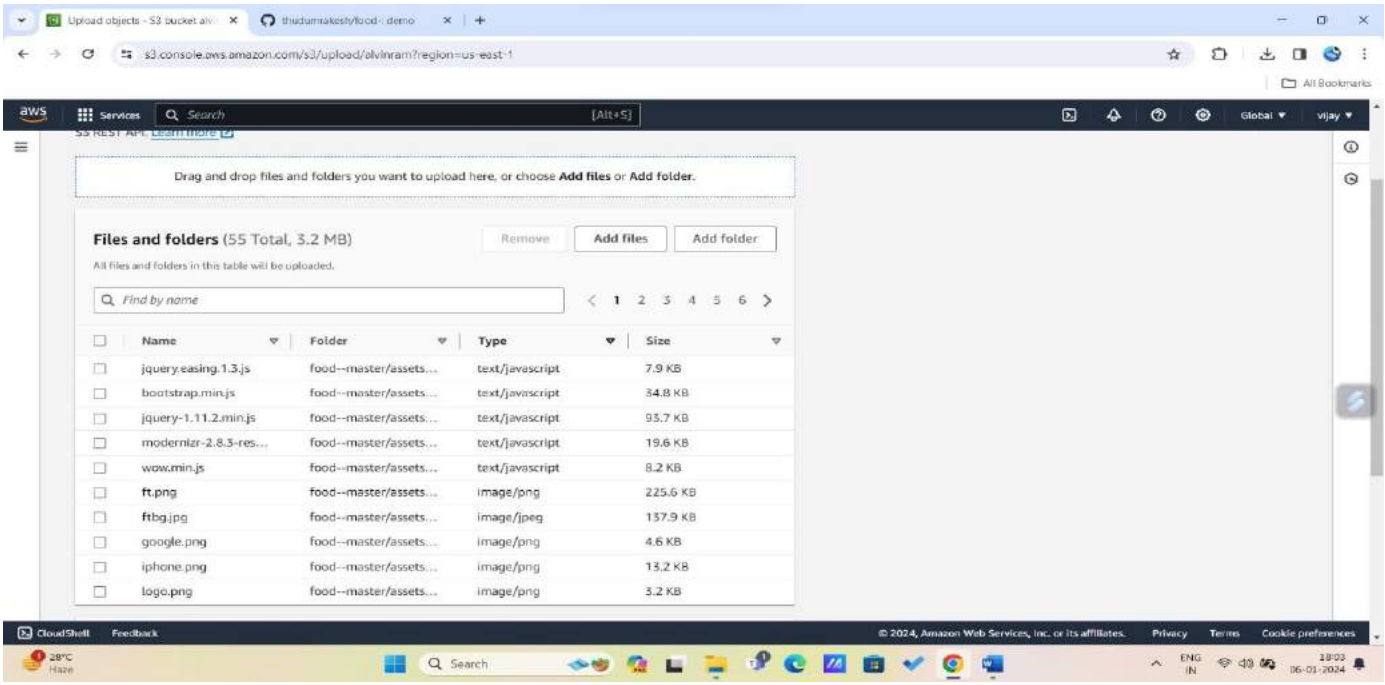


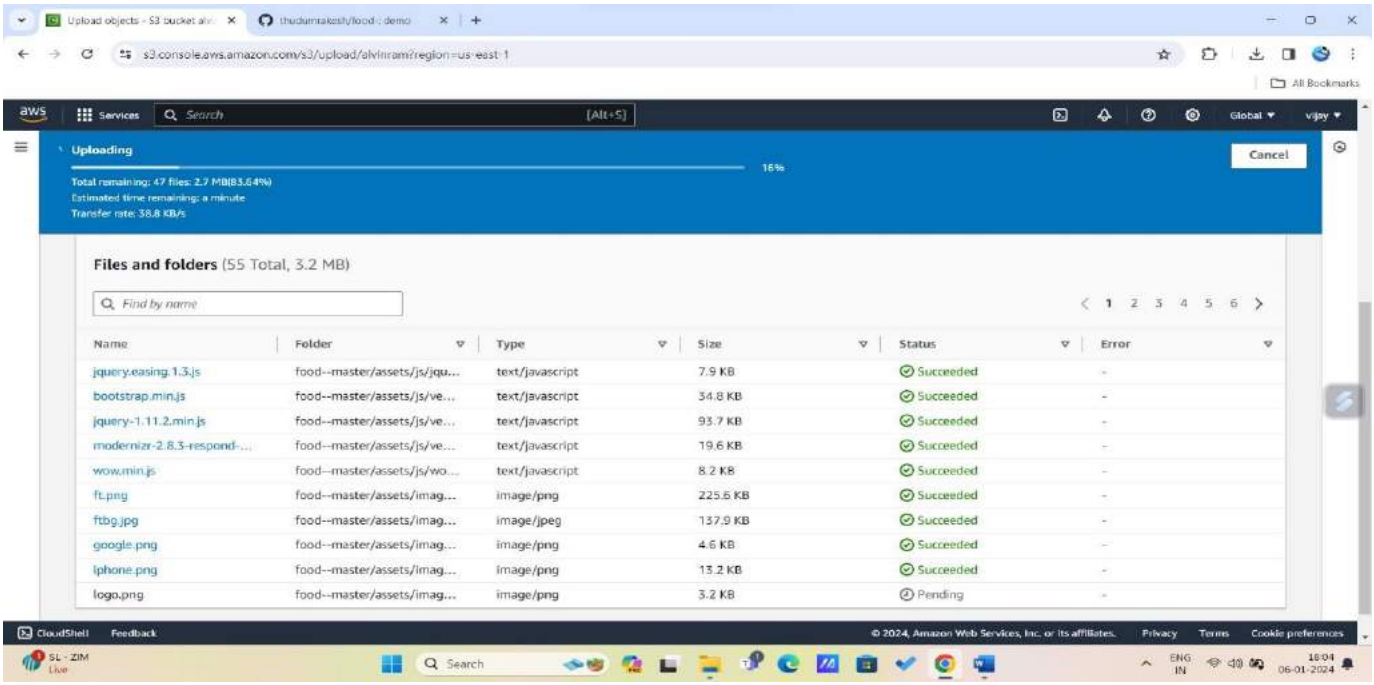
3.Select the AWS region and bucket type and give bucket name unique. And disable the ACLS, block all public access and click on create bucket.

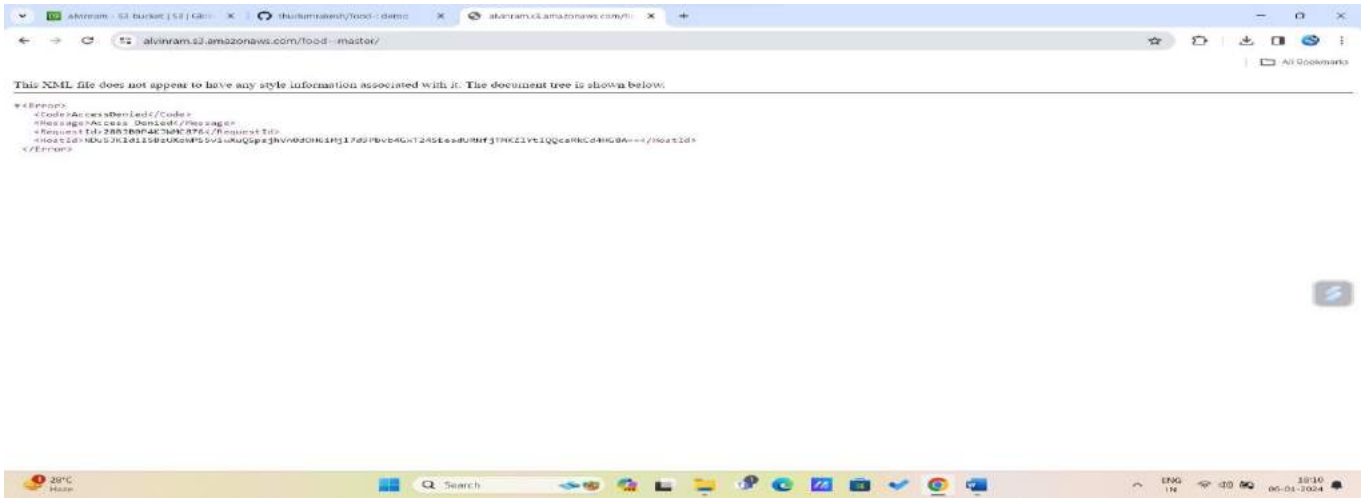


4.Select the bucket and click on view details its show all Info of bucket and upload in bucket. And it shows the all files in it and click on upload.

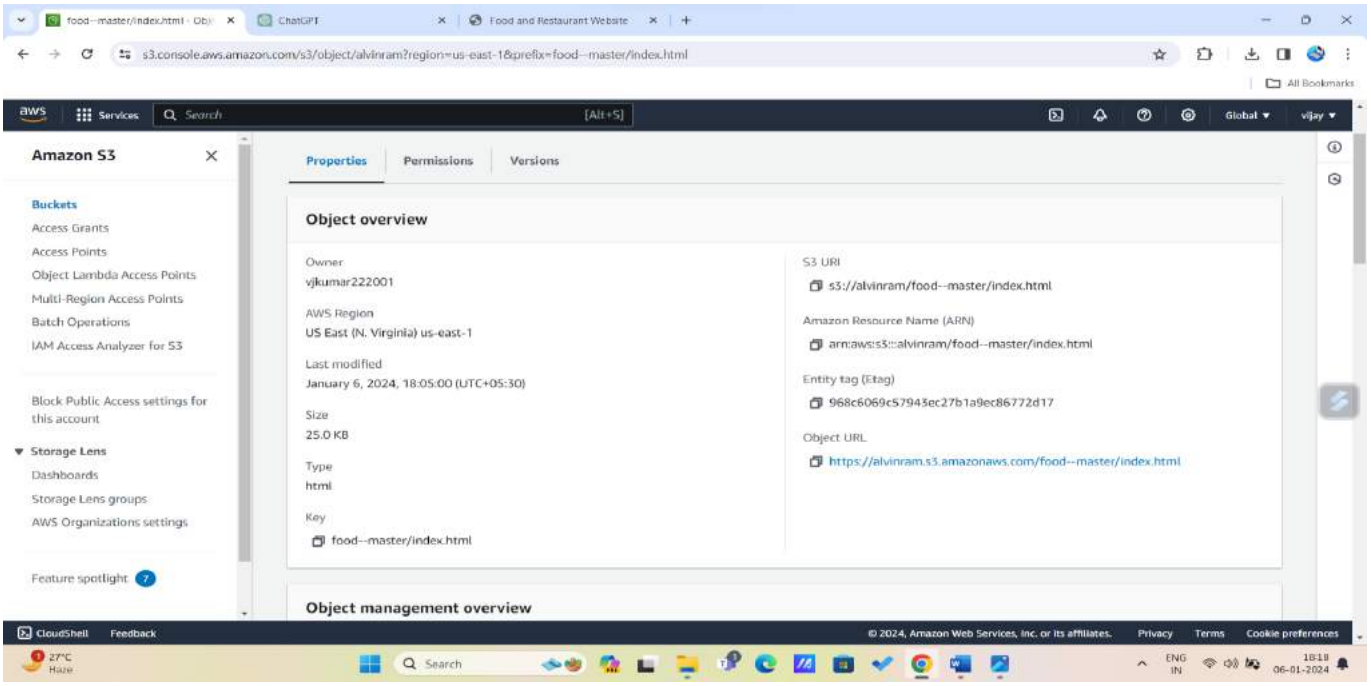



s3.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/upload/alvinram?region=us-east-1
Drag and drop files and folders you want to upload here, or choose Add files or Add folder.
Files and folders (55 Total, 3.2 MB)
Remove
Add files
Add folder
All files and folders in this table will be uploaded.
Find by name
Name
Folder
Type
Size
jquery.easing.1.3.js food--master/assets... text/javascript 7.9 KB
bootstrap.min.js food--master/assets... text/javascript 34.8 KB
jquery-1.11.2.min.js food--master/assets... text/javascript 93.7 KB
modernizr-2.8.3-res... food--master/assets... text/javascript 19.6 KB
wow.min.js food--master/assets... text/javascript 8.2 KB
ft.png food--master/assets... image/png 225.6 KB
ftbg.jpg food--master/assets... image/jpeg 137.9 KB
google.png food--master/assets... image/png 4.6 KB
iphone.png food--master/assets... image/png 13.2 KB
logo.png food--master/assets... image/png 3.2 KB
CloudShell
Feedback
© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences


s3.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/upload/alvinram?region=us-east-1
Uploading
16%
Cancel
Total remaining: 47 files: 2.7 MB(83.64%)
Estimated time remaining: a minute
Transfer rate: 38.8 KB/s
Files and folders (55 Total, 3.2 MB)
Find by name
Name
Folder
Type
Size
Status
Error
jquery.easing.1.3.js food--master/assets/js/jqu... text/javascript 7.9 KB Succeeded
bootstrap.min.js food--master/assets/js/ve... text/javascript 34.8 KB Succeeded
jquery-1.11.2.min.js food--master/assets/js/ve... text/javascript 93.7 KB Succeeded
modernizr-2.8.3-respond-... food--master/assets/js/ve... text/javascript 19.6 KB Succeeded
wow.min.js food--master/assets/js/wo... text/javascript 8.2 KB Succeeded
ft.png food--master/assets/imag... image/png 225.6 KB Succeeded
ftbg.jpg food--master/assets/imag... image/jpeg 137.9 KB Succeeded
google.png food--master/assets/imag... image/png 4.6 KB Succeeded
iphone.png food--master/assets/imag... image/png 13.2 KB Succeeded
logo.png food--master/assets/imag... image/png 3.2 KB Pending
CloudShell
Feedback
© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences


alvinram.s3.amazonaws.com/food--master/
This XML file does not appear to have any style information associated with it. The document tree is shown below.

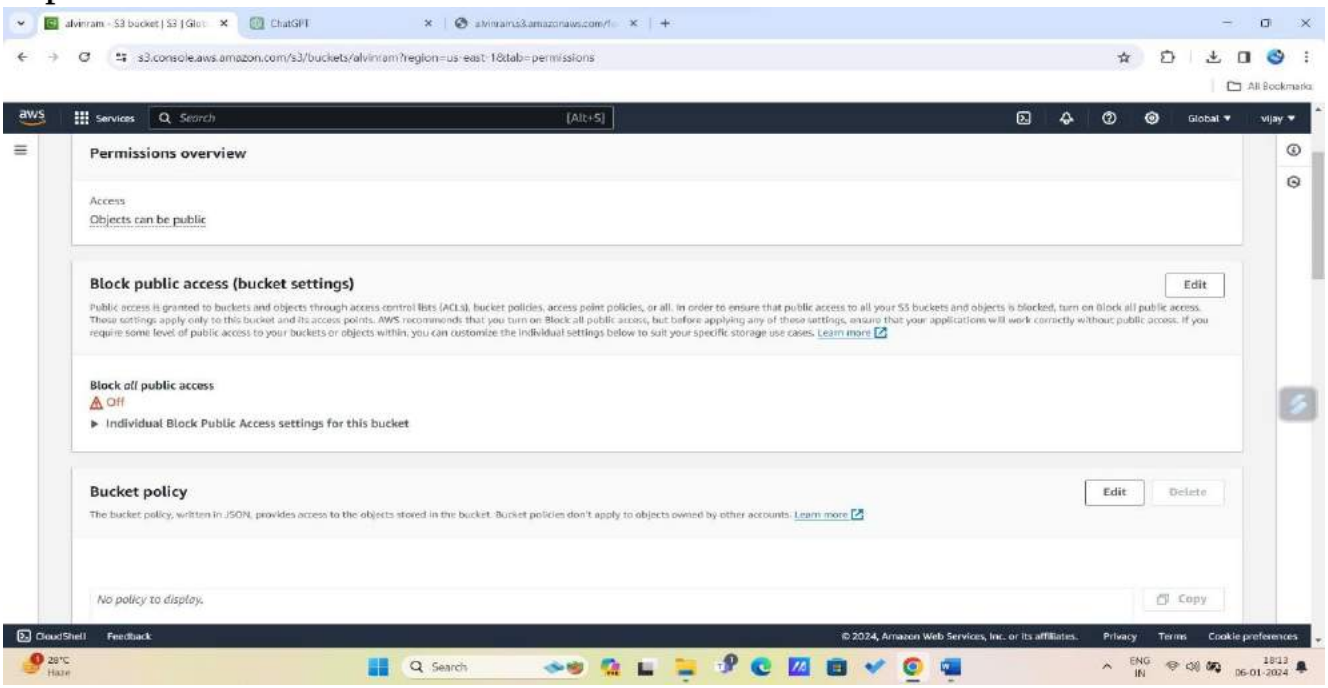
5.Also it shows status and error while uploading.



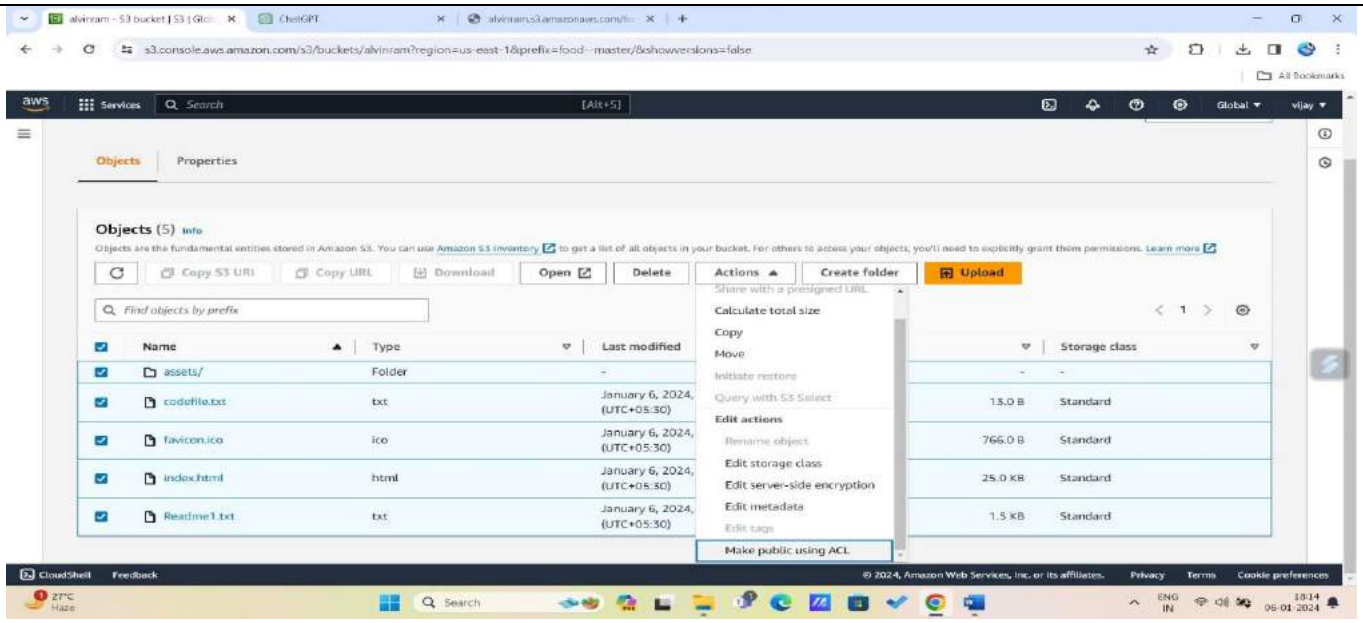
6.Copy the object URL and browse it.

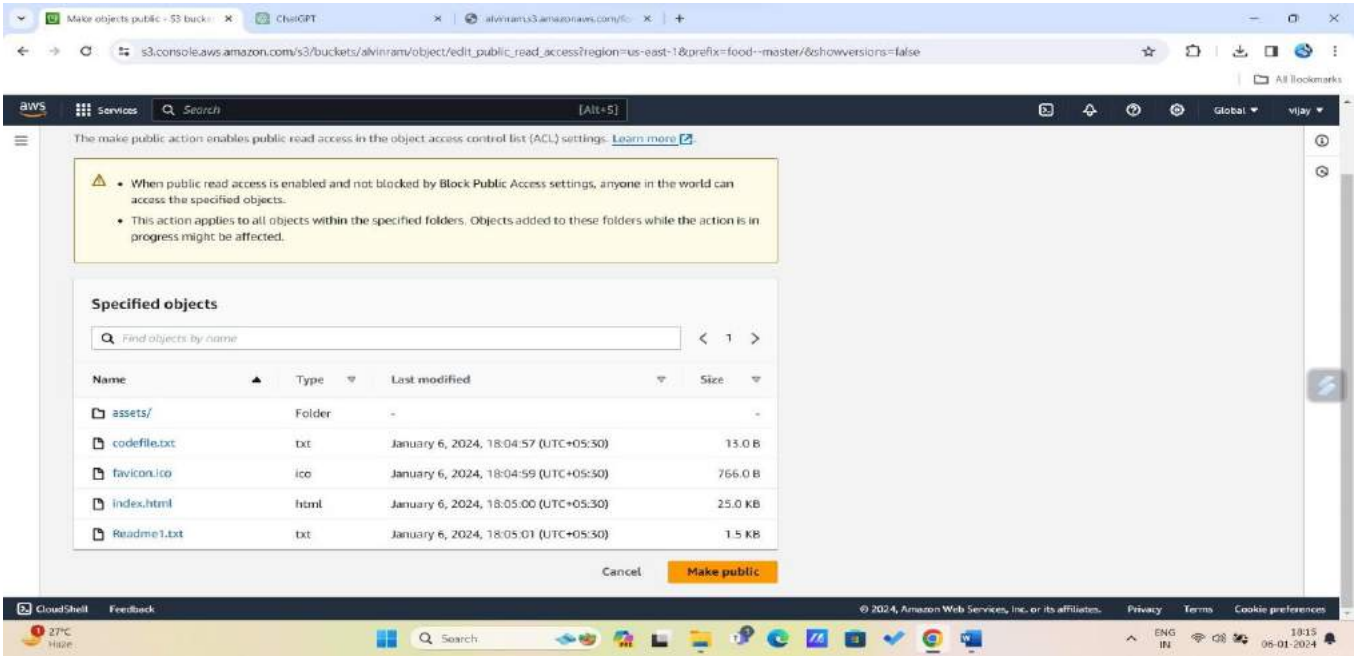
7. It shows error because we blocked all public access for object.

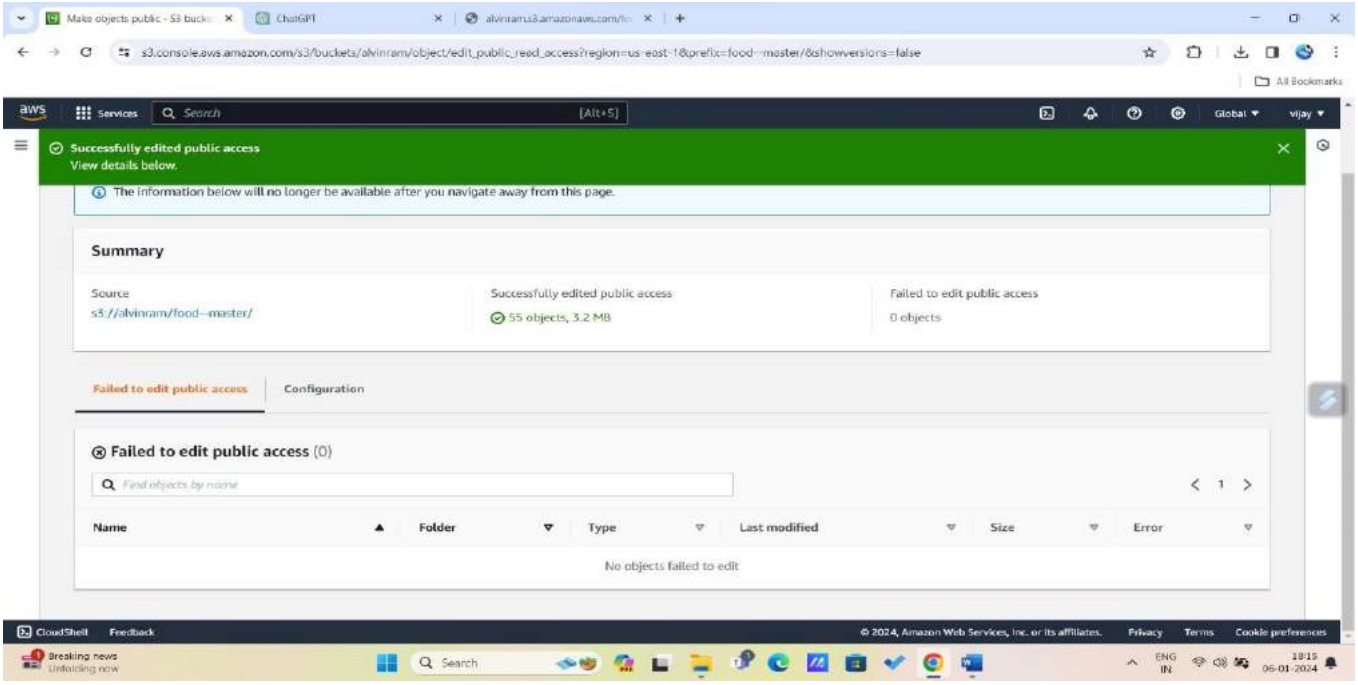
8. Making object public we need to unblock all public access and ACLs as public.



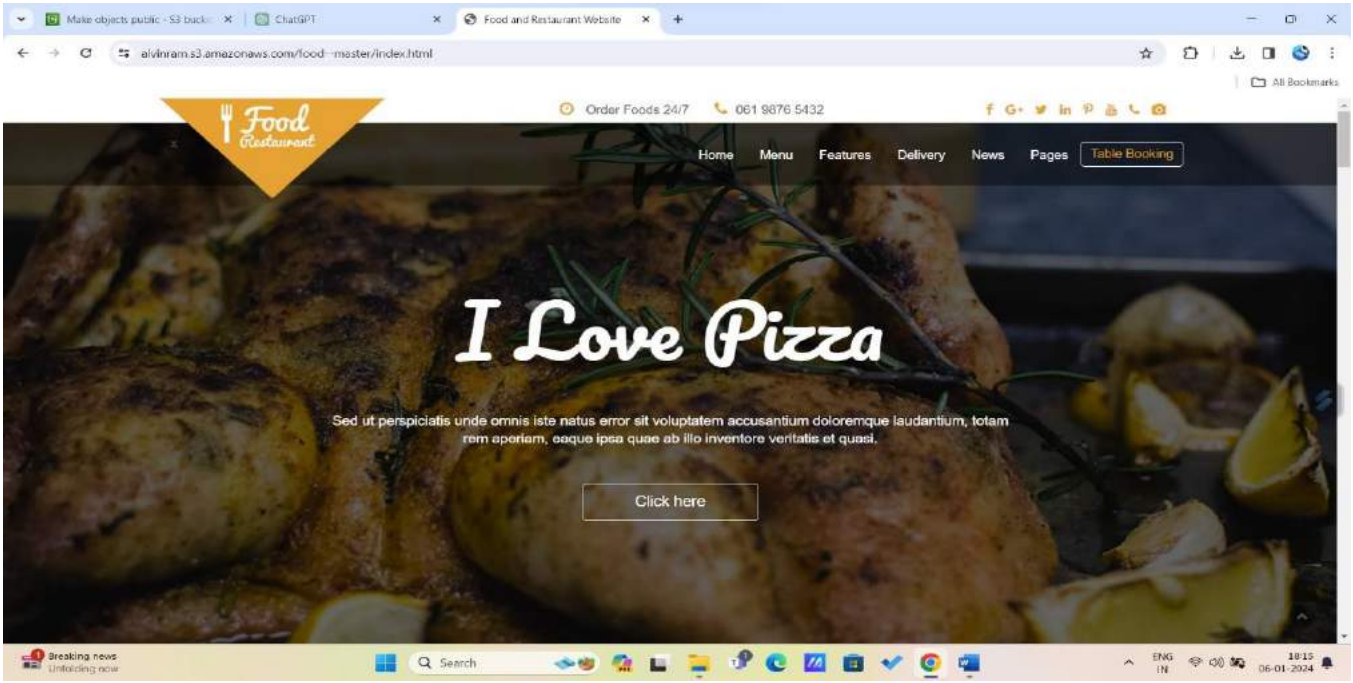
9. Also select the all files in folder which we uploaded and click on actions select the make public using ACLs. And click on make public.


s3.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/buckets/alvinram?region=us-east-1&prefix=food--master/&showversions=false
Objects
Properties
Objects (5) Info
Copy S3 URI
Copy URL
Download
Open
Delete
Actions
Create folder
Upload
Find objects by prefix
Name
Type
Last modified
Storage class
assets/
Folder
codefile.txt
txt
January 6, 2024, (UTC+05:30)
13.0 B
Standard
favicon.ico
ico
766.0 B
index.html
html
25.0 KB
Readme1.txt
1.5 KB
Calculate total size
Copy
Move
Edit actions
Edit storage class
Edit server-side encryption
Edit metadata
Make public using ACL
CloudShell
Feedback
© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences


s3.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/buckets/alvinram/object/edit_public_read_access?region=us-east-1&prefix=food--master/&showversions=false
The make public action enables public read access in the object access control list (ACL) settings. Learn more
When public read access is enabled and not blocked by Block Public Access settings, anyone in the world can access the specified objects.
This action applies to all objects within the specified folders. Objects added to these folders while the action is in progress might be affected.
Specified objects
Find objects by name
Name
Type
Last modified
Size
assets/
Folder
codefile.txt
txt
January 6, 2024, 18:04:57 (UTC+05:30)
13.0 B
favicon.ico
ico
January 6, 2024, 18:04:59 (UTC+05:30)
766.0 B
index.html
html
January 6, 2024, 18:05:00 (UTC+05:30)
25.0 KB
Readme1.txt
txt
January 6, 2024, 18:05:01 (UTC+05:30)
1.5 KB
Cancel
Make public
CloudShell
Feedback
© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences

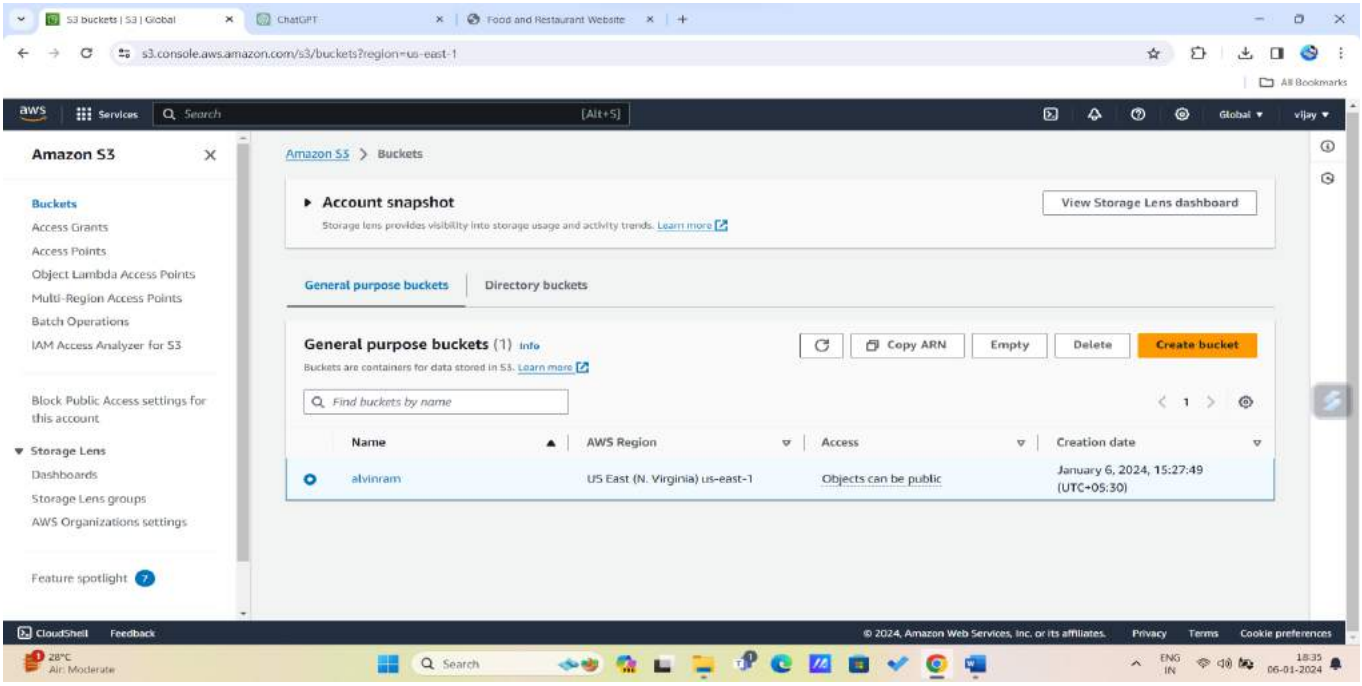

s3.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/buckets/alvinram/object/edit_public_read_access?region=us-east-1&prefix=food--master/&showversions=false
Successfully edited public access
View details below.
The information below will no longer be available after you navigate away from this page.
Summary
Source
s3://alvinram/food--master/
Successfully edited public access
55 objects, 3.2 MB
Failed to edit public access
0 objects
Failed to edit public access
Configuration
Failed to edit public access (0)
Find objects by name
Name
Folder
Type
Last modified
Size
Error
No objects failed to edit
CloudShell
Feedback
© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences

10.Then again copy object URL and browse it we can a page open its content or hosting a application if we need to host a static application we need to enable static web host.

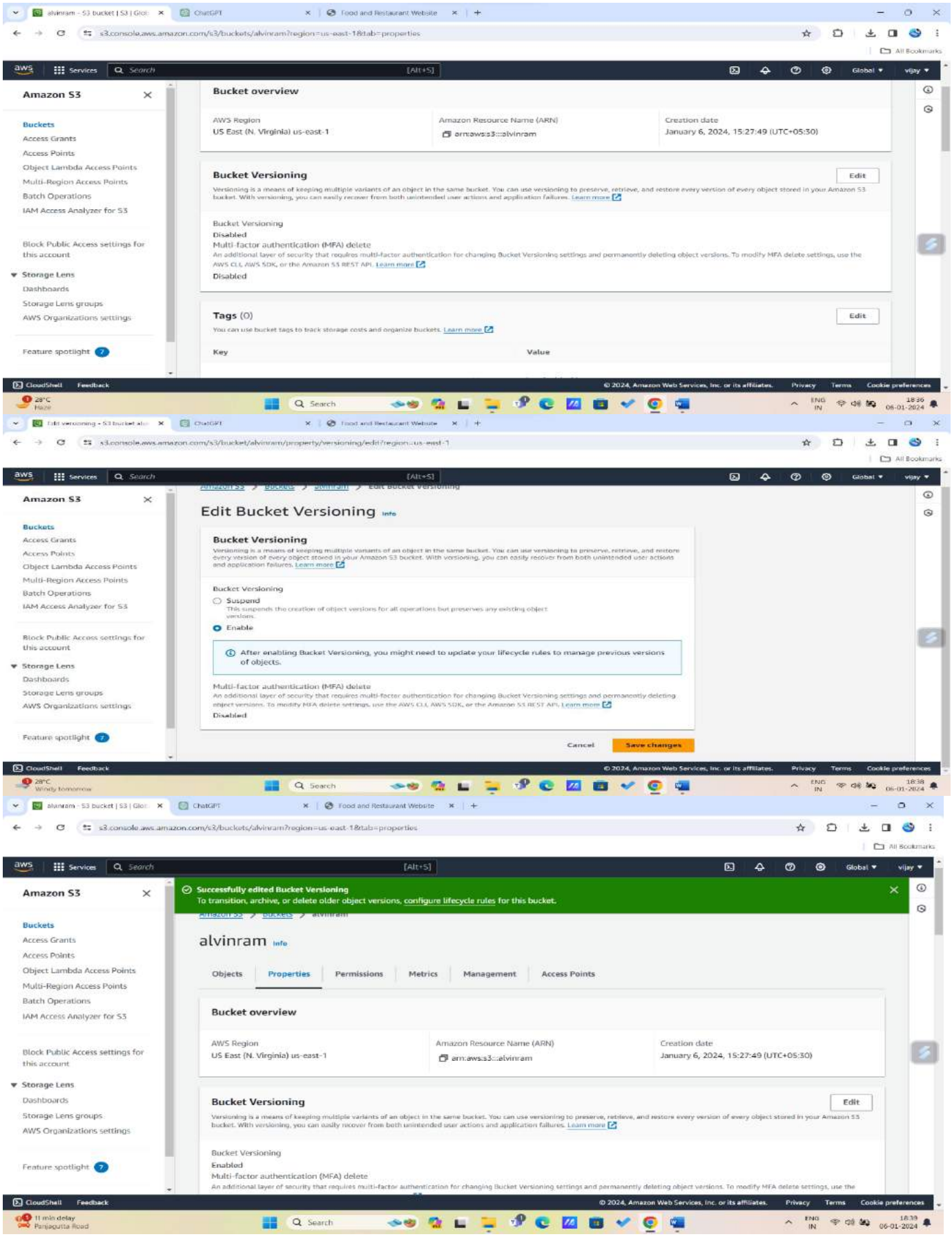


ENABLE THE VERSIONING

1.Open the S3, open the list of buckets, click on buckets.

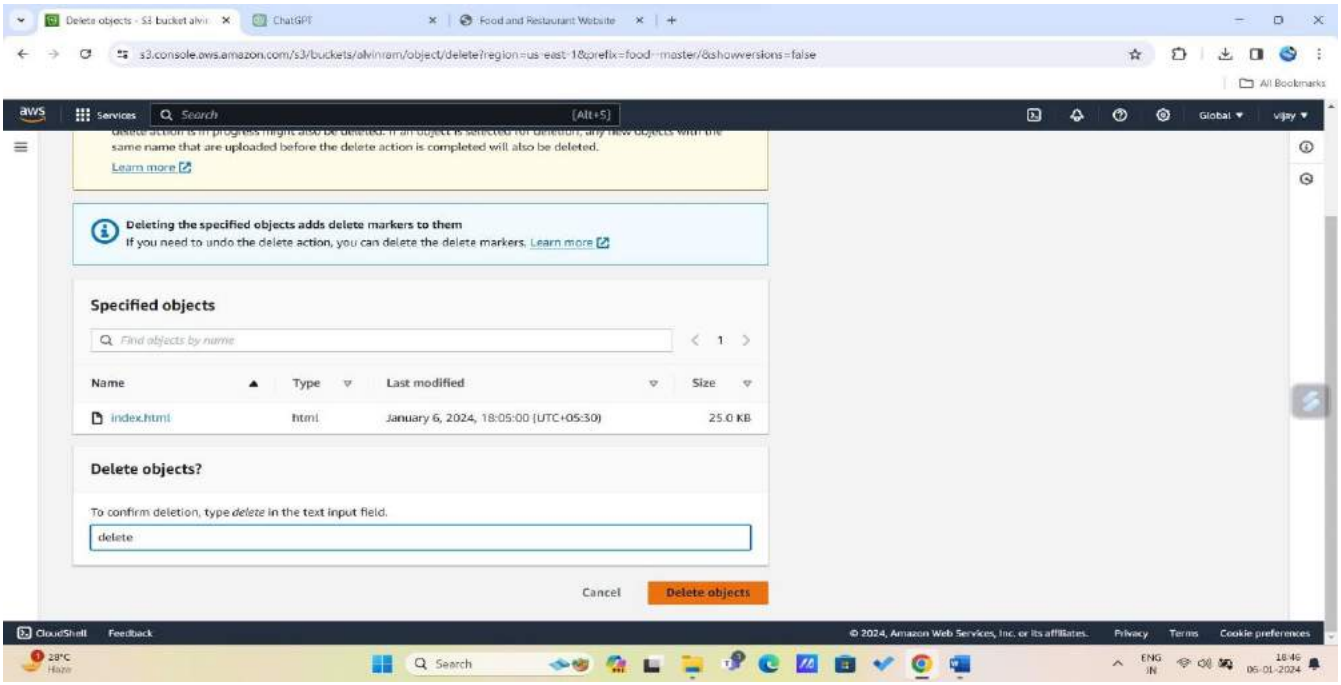


2.Click on properties and there we can see bucket versioning which is disabled , and click on edit

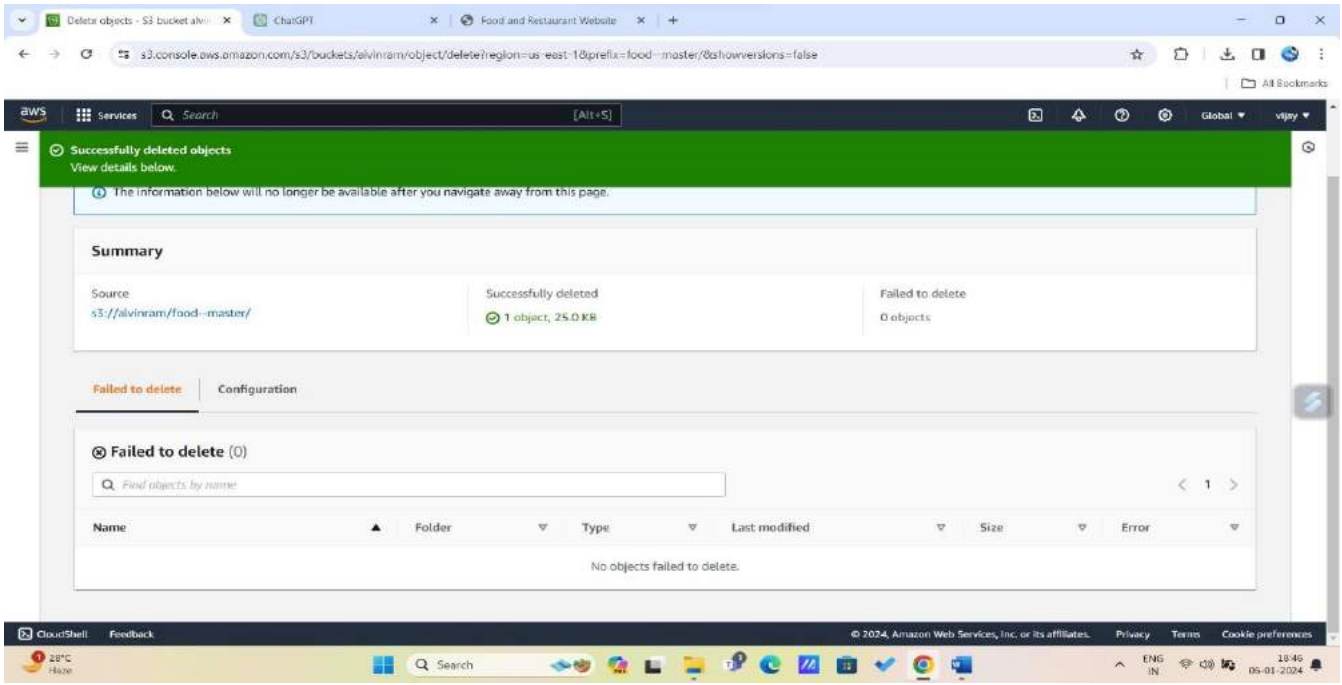


3.Click on enable and save changes.

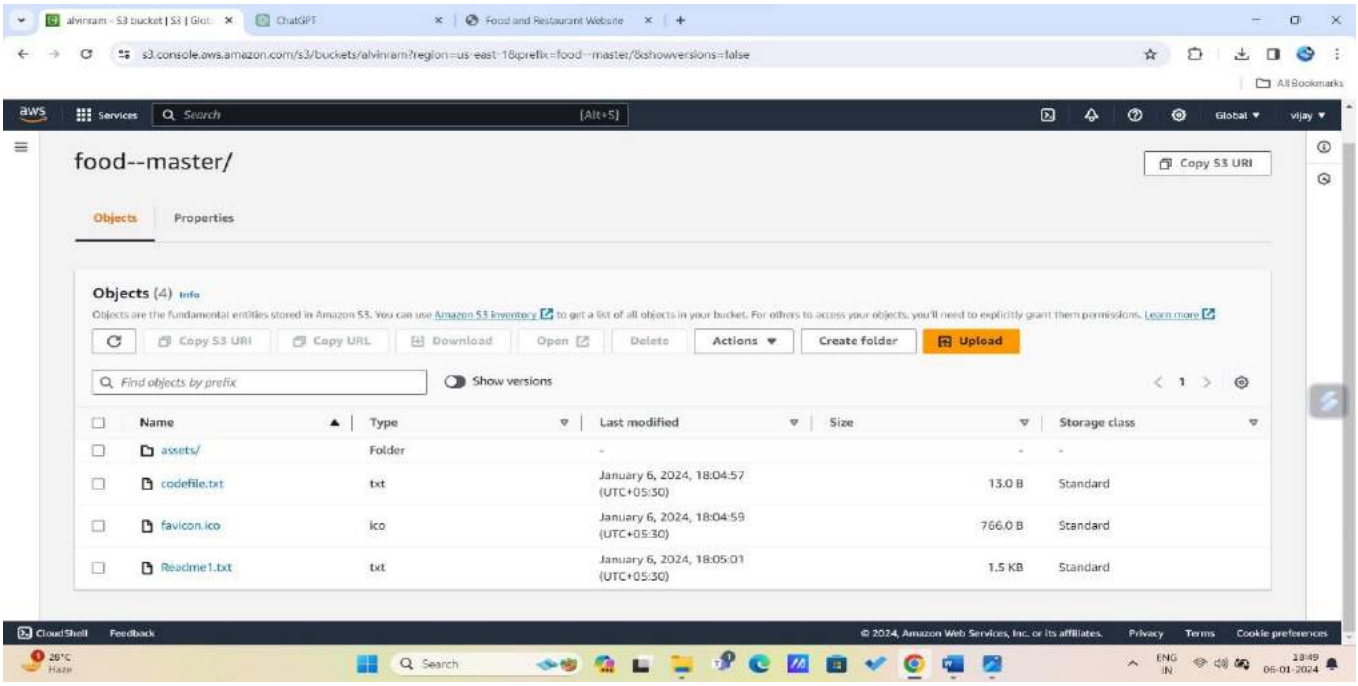
Now deleting a index.html or any file and backup it with versioning

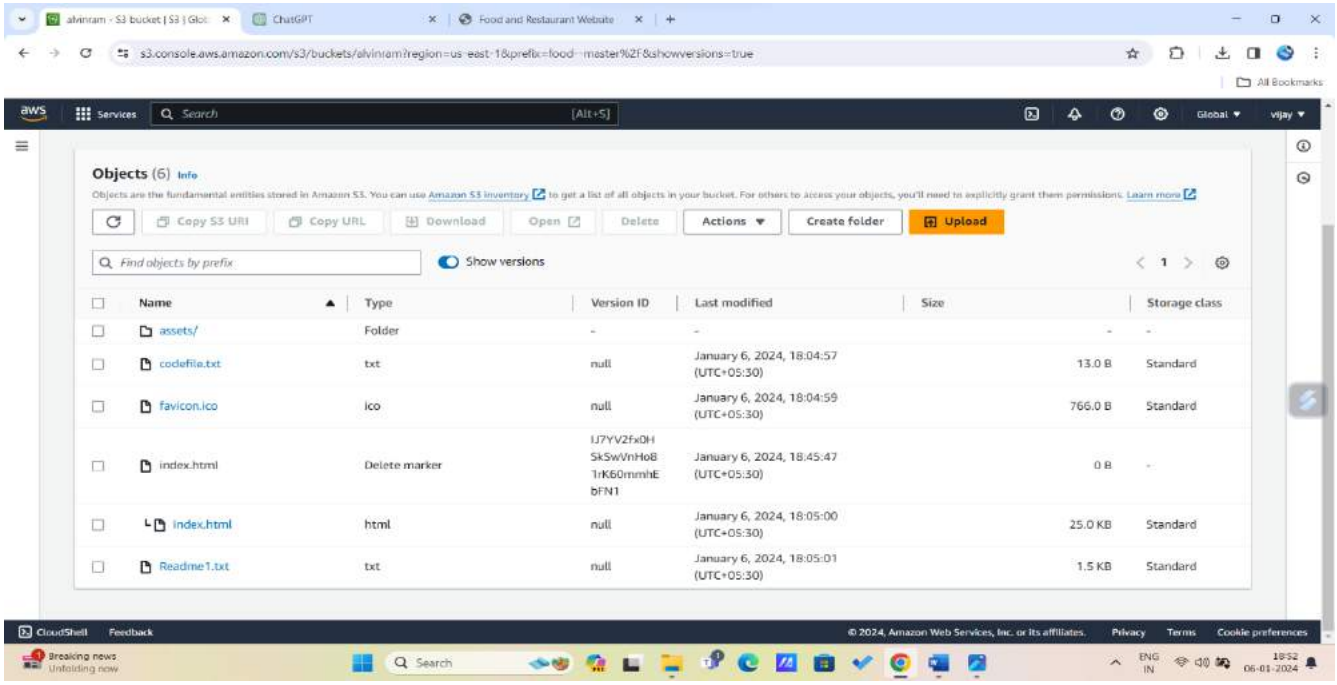


11weewdwdedc

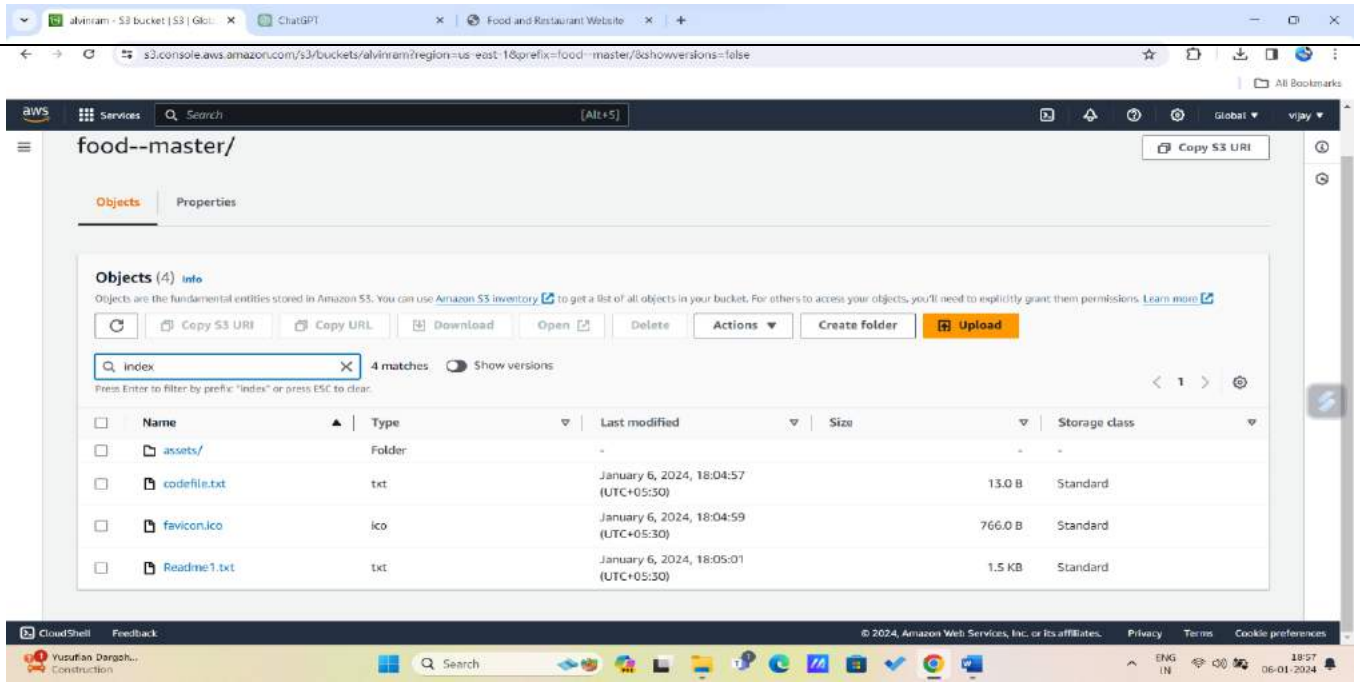


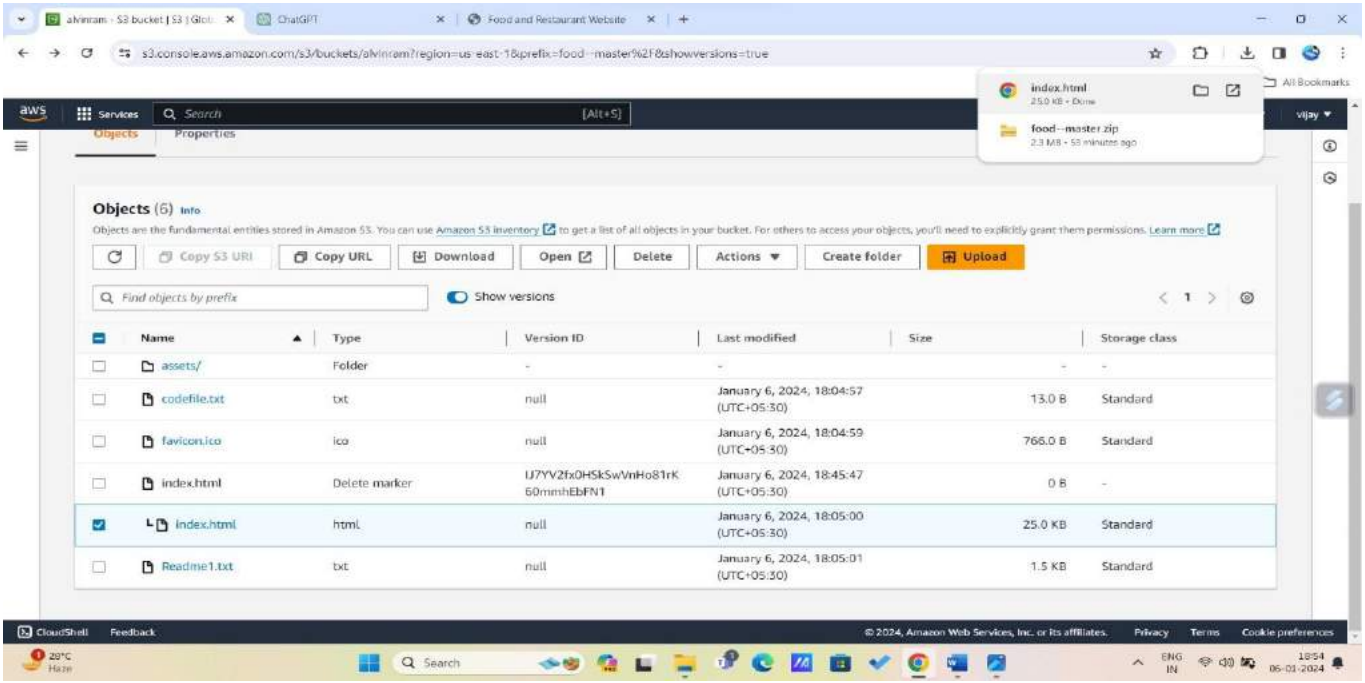
1.We have go back to list of folder there we don’t see any index.html which I have delete. There we can see a show version option which we need to enable it.



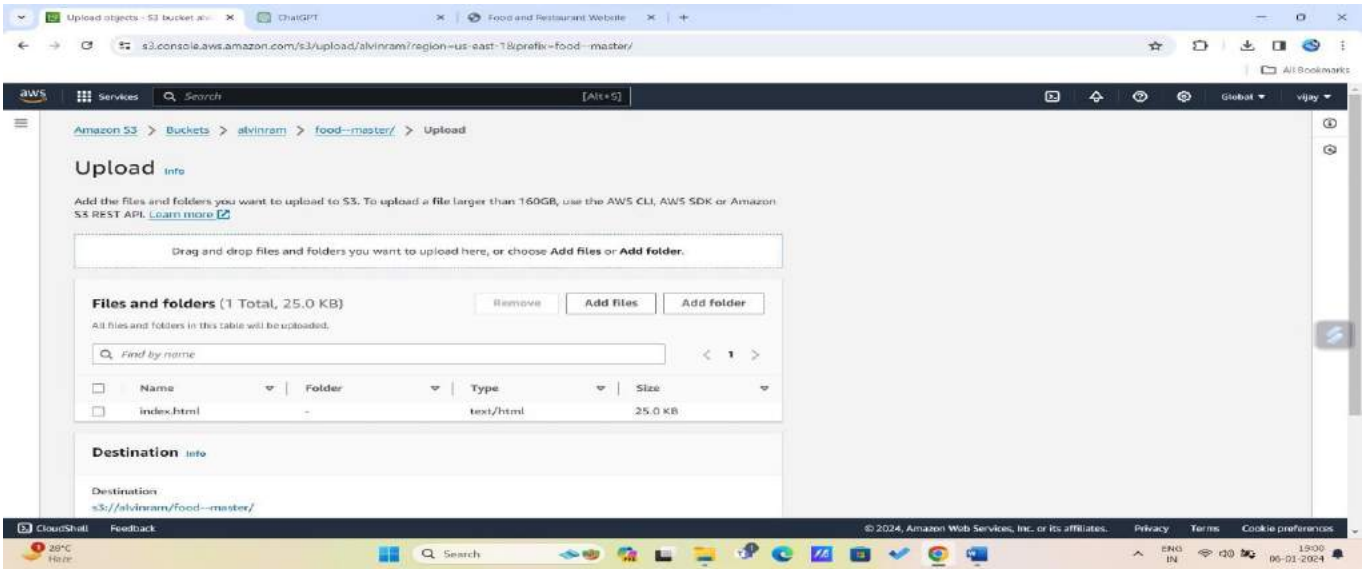


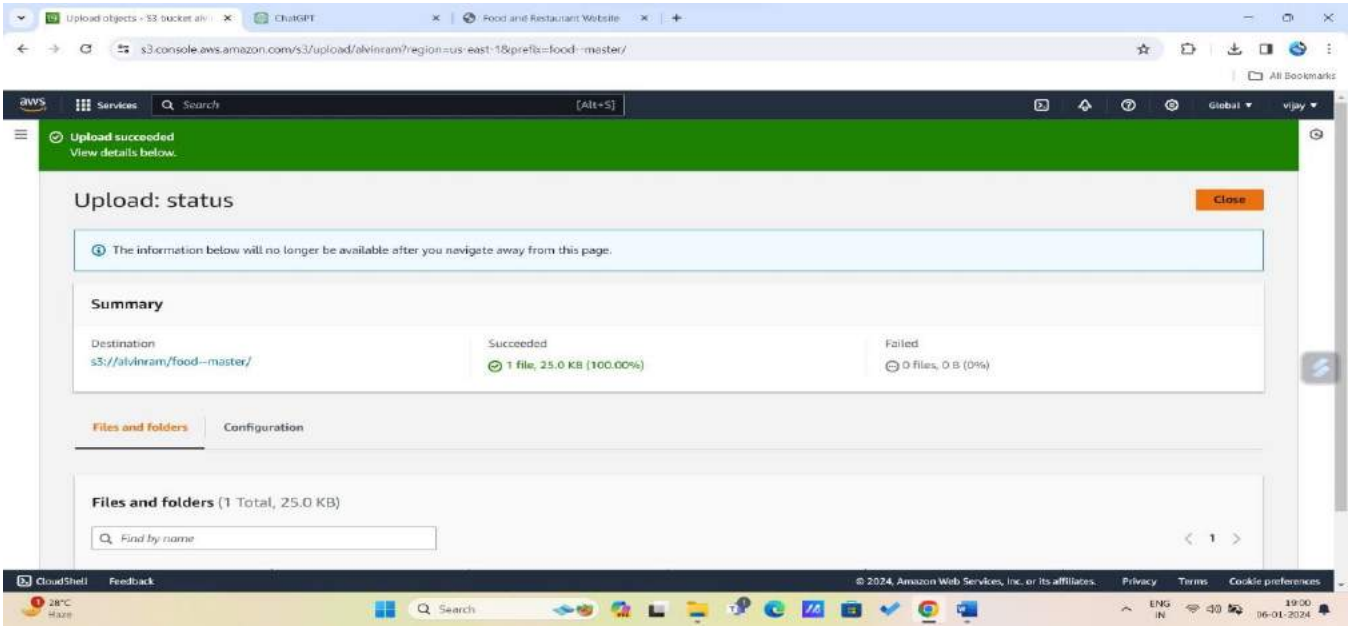
2. From they we can download into local storage and upload into bucket.

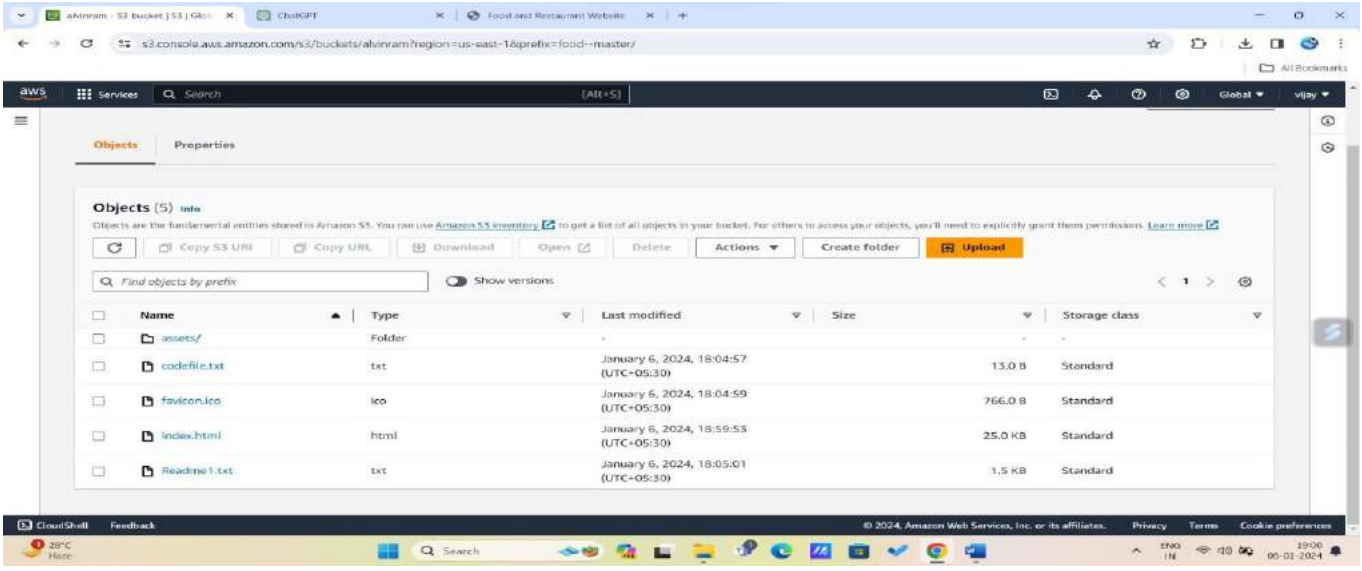




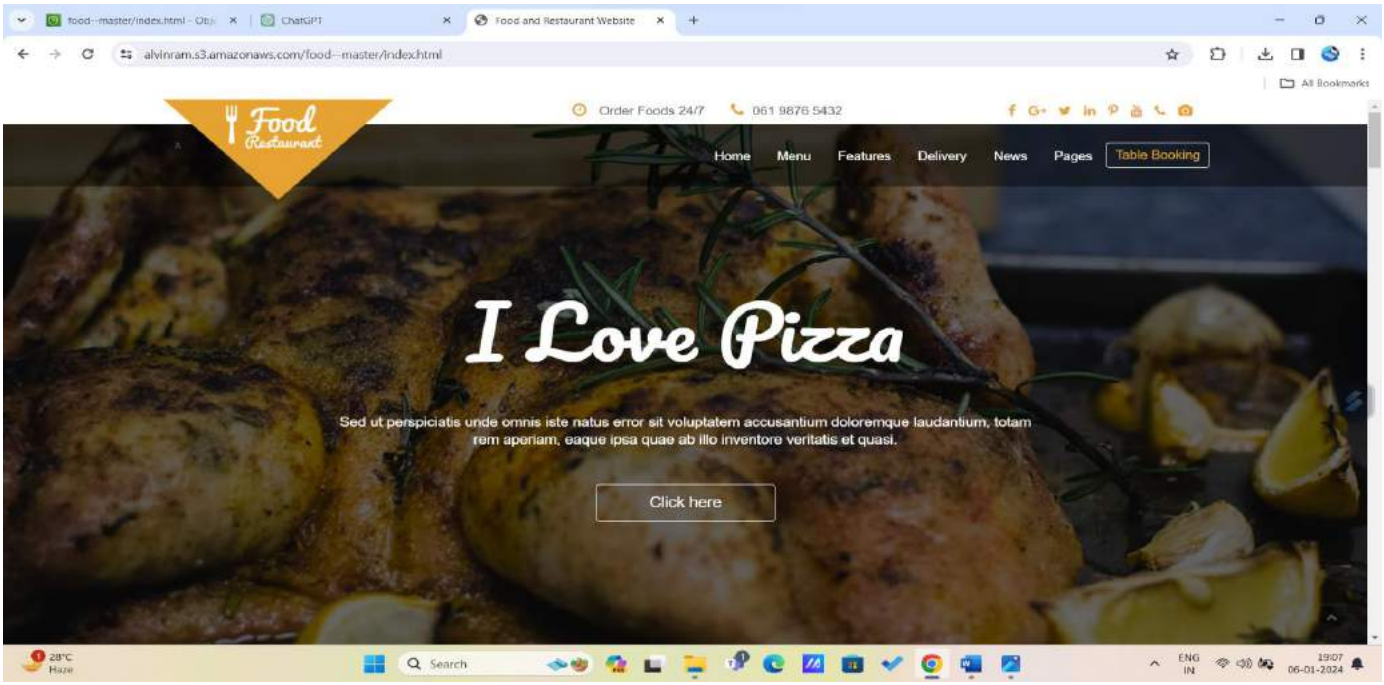
3.Go to objects and search index.html we cannot find it, we need to upload it again from local storage to bucket.


s3.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/upload/alvinram?region=us-east-1&prefix=food--master/
Amazon S3 > Buckets > alvinram > food--master/ > Upload
Upload
Info
Add the files and folders you want to upload to S3. To upload a file larger than 160GB, use the AWS CLI, AWS SDK or Amazon S3 REST API. Learn more
Drag and drop files and folders you want to upload here, or choose Add files or Add folder.
Files and folders (1 Total, 25.0 KB)
Remove
Add files
Add folder
All files and folders in this table will be uploaded.
Find by name
Name
Folder
Type
Size
index.html
-
text/html
25.0 KB
Destination
Info
Destination
s3://alvinram/food--master/
CloudShell
Feedback
© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences


s3.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/upload/alvinram?region=us-east-1&prefix=food--master/
Upload succeeded
View details below.
Upload: status
Close
The information below will no longer be available after you navigate away from this page.
Summary
Destination
s3://alvinram/food--master/
Succeeded
1 file, 25.0 KB (100.00%)
Failed
0 files, 0 B (0%)
Files and folders
Configuration
Files and folders (1 Total, 25.0 KB)
Find by name
CloudShell
Feedback
© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences

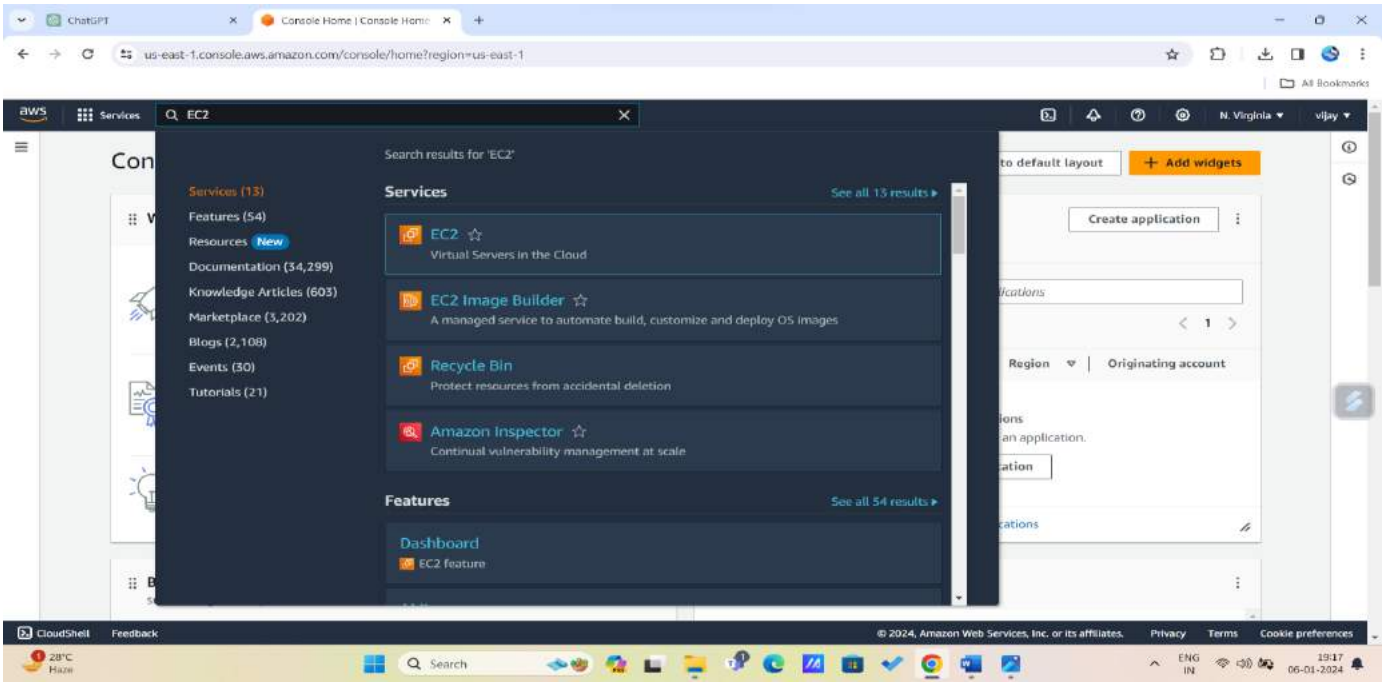

s3.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/buckets/alvinram?region=us-east-1&prefix=food--master/
Objects
Properties
Objects (5)
Info
Copy S3 URI
Copy URL
Download
Open
Delete
Actions
Create folder
Upload
Find objects by prefix
Show versions
Name
Type
Last modified
Size
Storage class
assets/
Folder
codefile.txt
txt
January 6, 2024, 18:04:57 (UTC+05:30)
13.0 B
Standard
favicon.ico
ico
January 6, 2024, 18:04:59 (UTC+05:30)
766.0 B
Standard
index.html
html
January 6, 2024, 18:59:53 (UTC+05:30)
25.0 KB
Standard
Readme1.txt
txt
January 6, 2024, 18:05:01 (UTC+05:30)
1.5 KB
Standard
CloudShell
Feedback
© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences

4.Again we have to select index.html and make it public ACLs, copy the URL and browse it and we can see content.

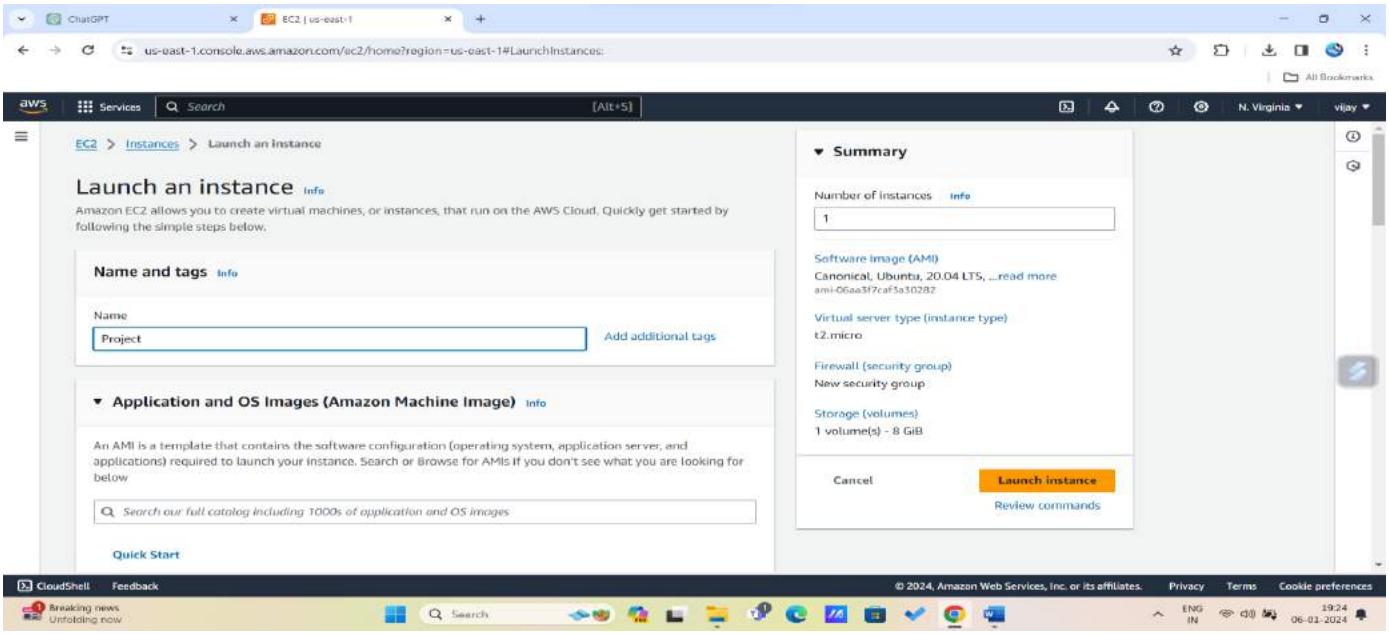


PROJECT-4
EC2 INSTANCE

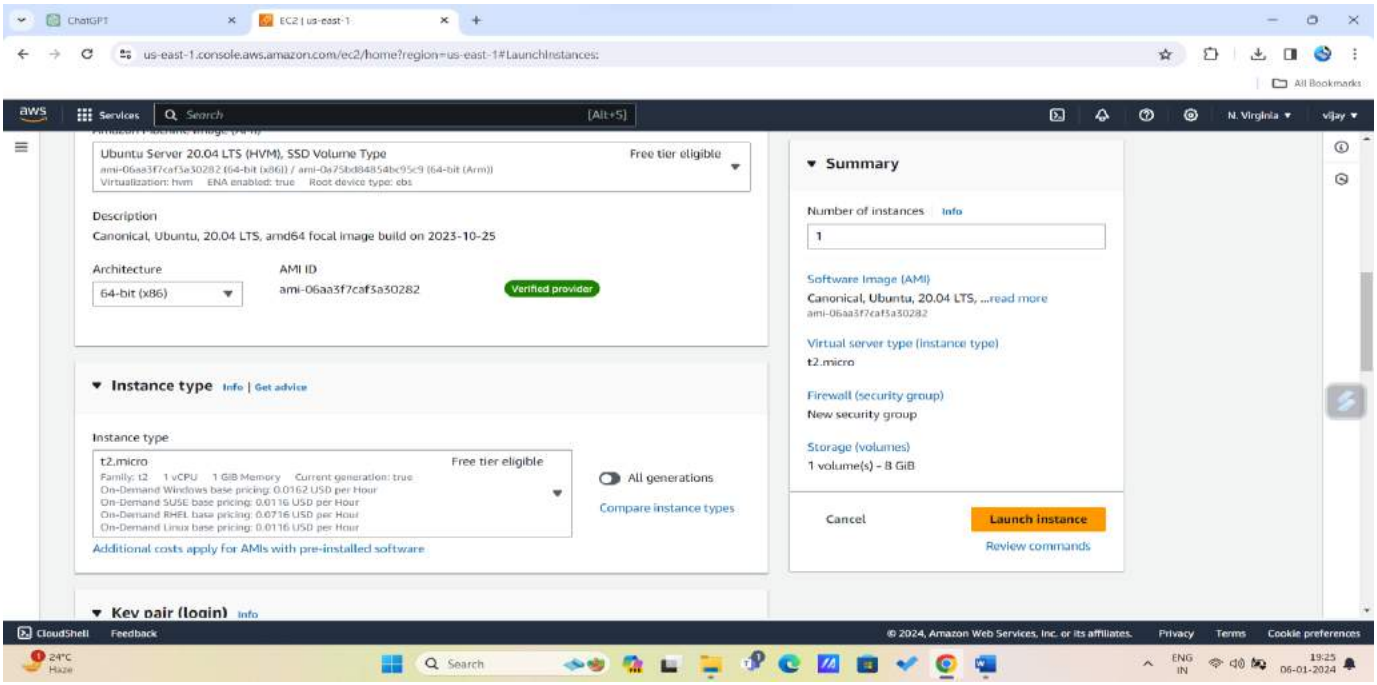
1.Open amazon console and search EC2 in search bar as shown in fig. click on it



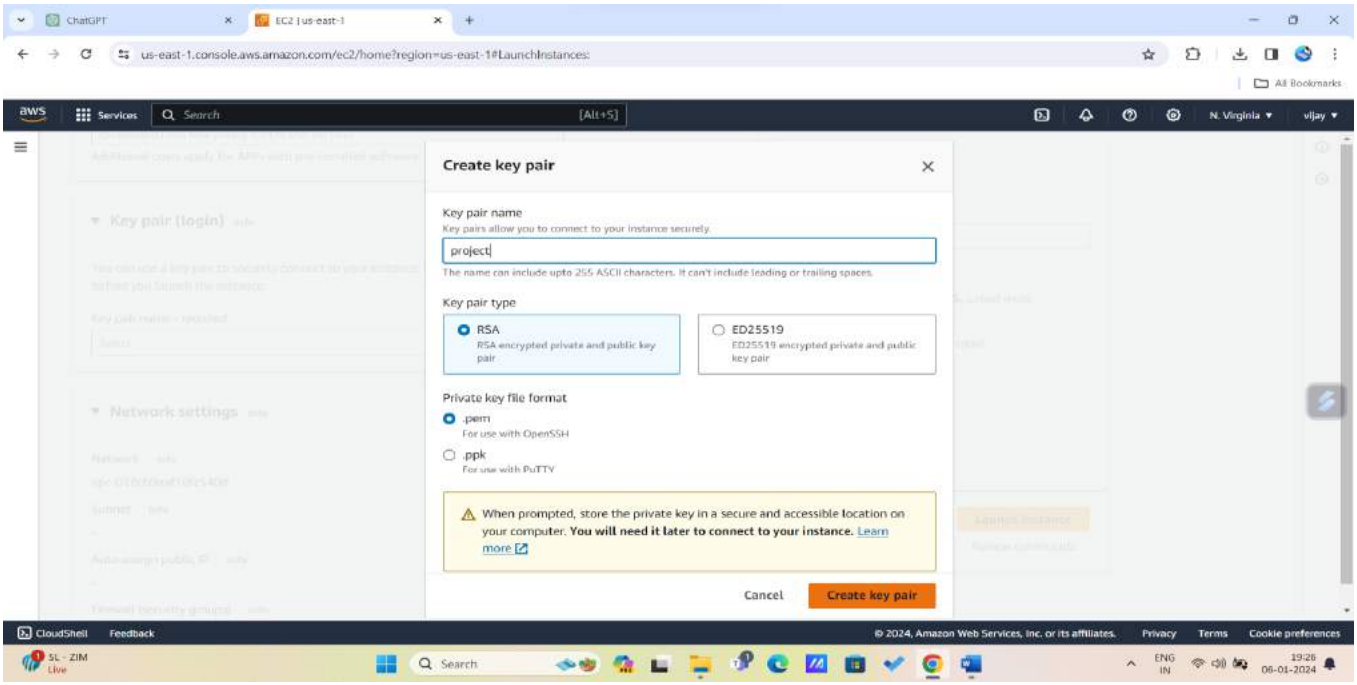
2.Click on launch instance enter the name

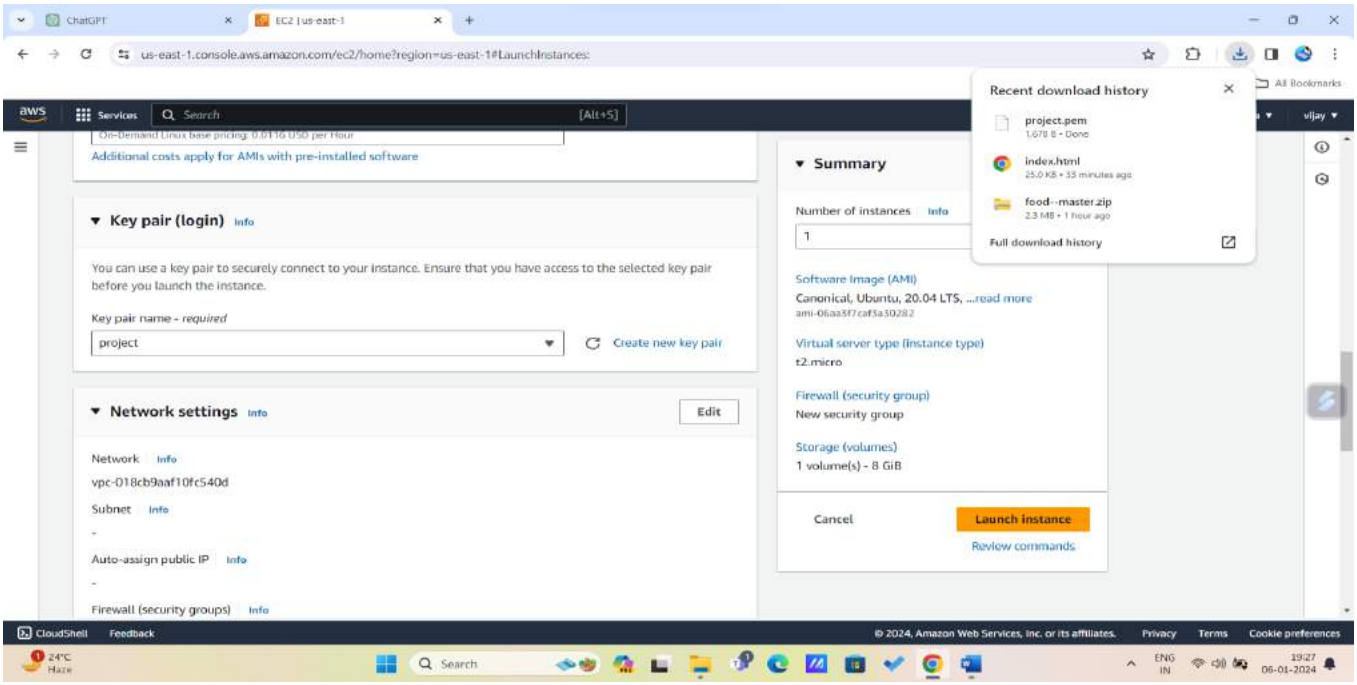


3.Select AMI ubuntu free tier and t2. micro.



4.Create key pair and name key pair, click on create key pair and it gets download in local PC

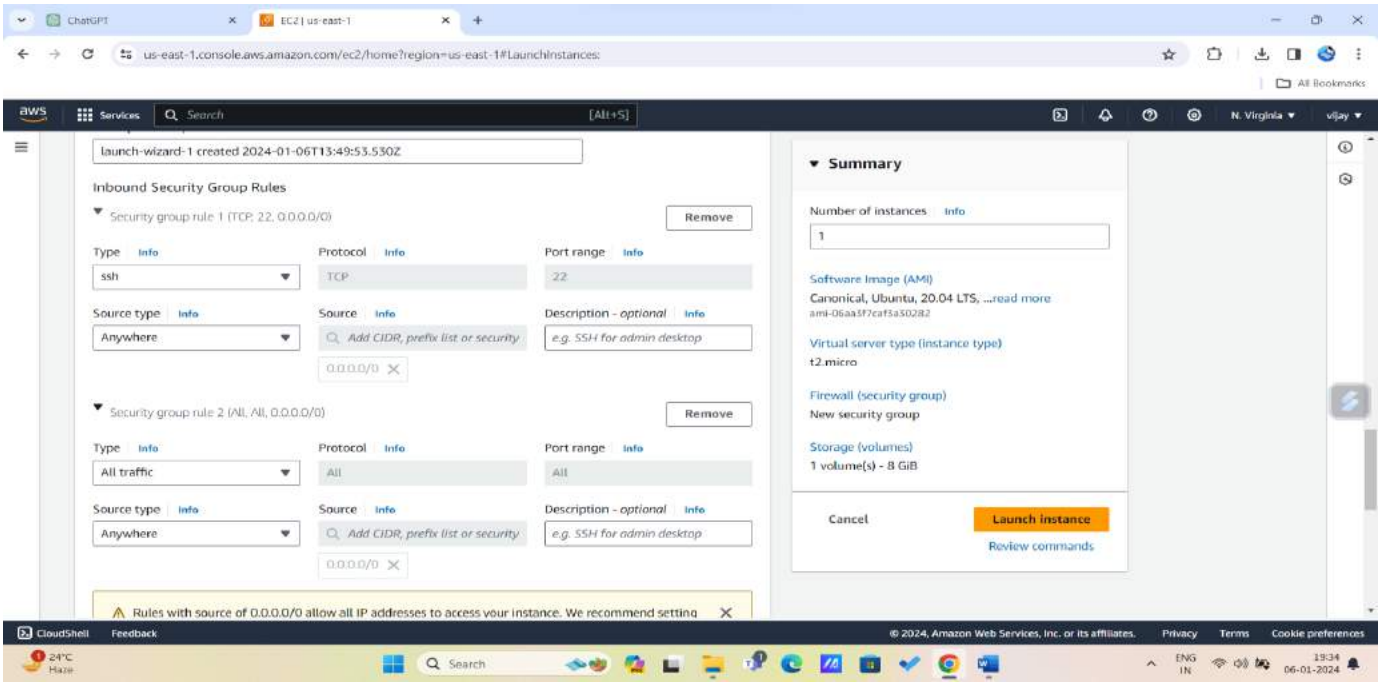


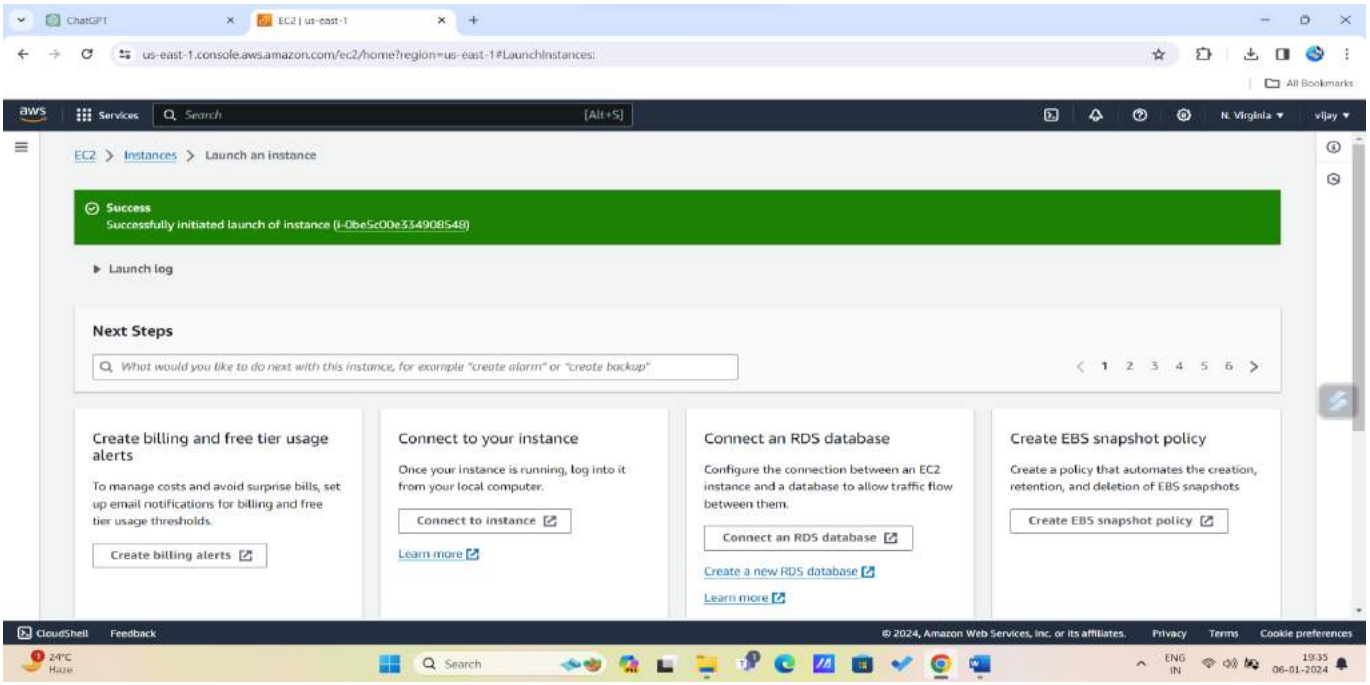


5.Now select the networking (default or custom VPC)

6.Add security ports so we can add access from outside ,so I am adding all traffic(depending up on the work we can allocate port)

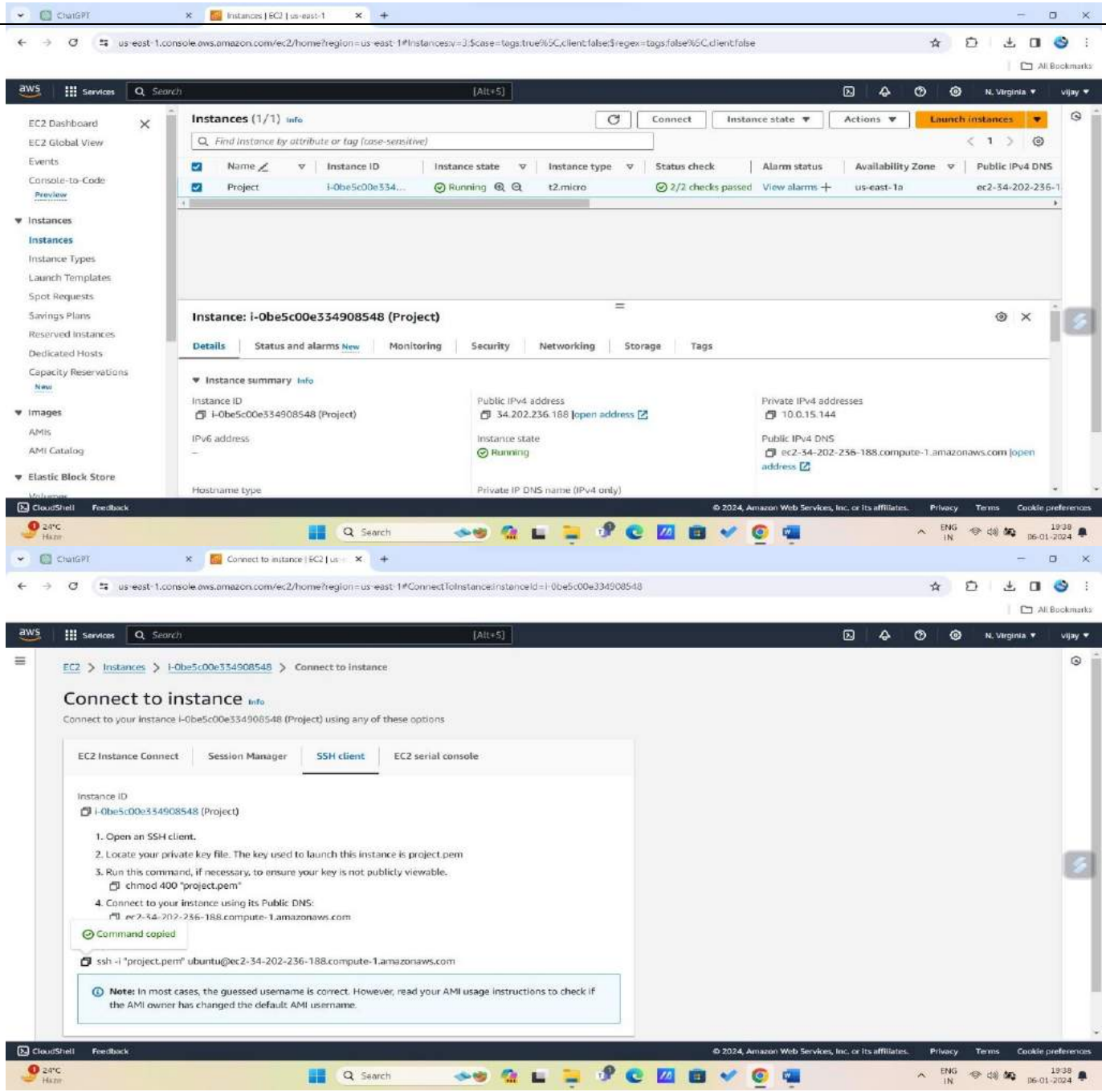
7.Click on launch instances



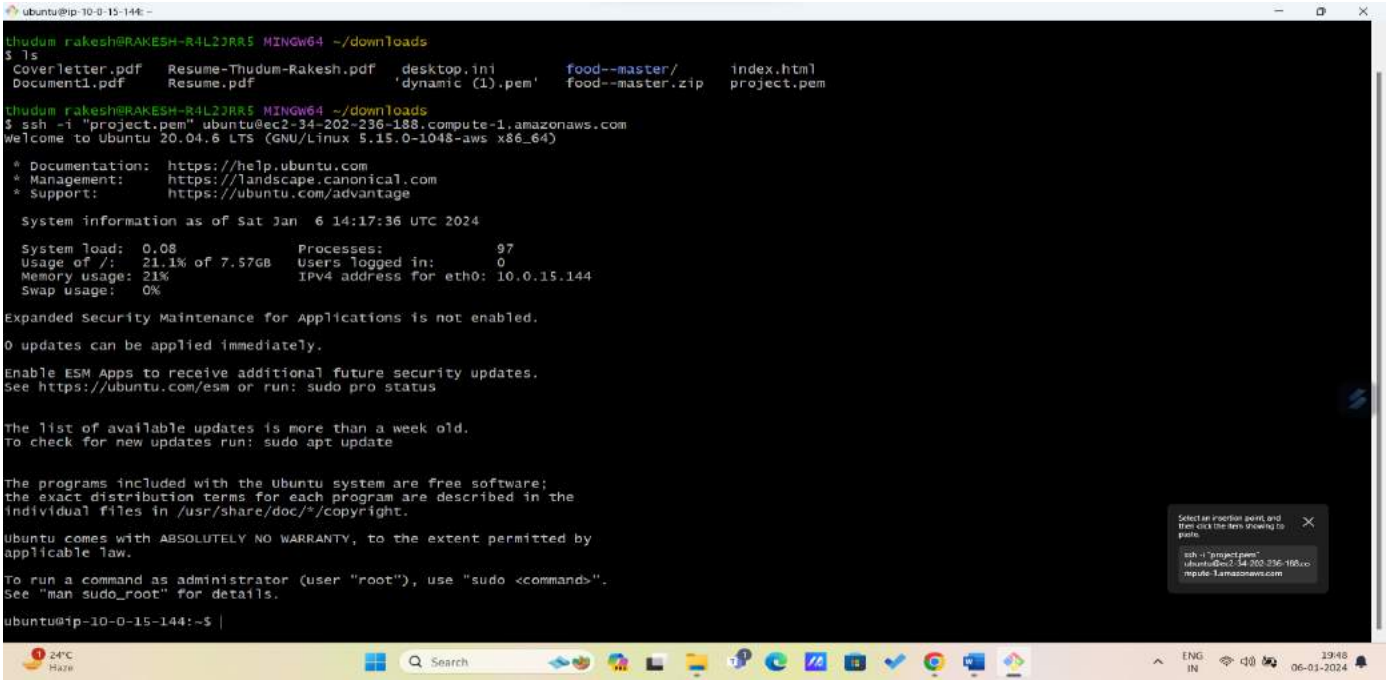


To get access in our local machine using SSH command.

1.After checking 2/2 check and instance state select the instance and click on connect it opens a info from there copy SSH command and paste it in GITBASH.



2.Download the GITBASH in your PC and check whether the PEM file is downloaded or not with command cd download/ and ls. And paste the SSH command.

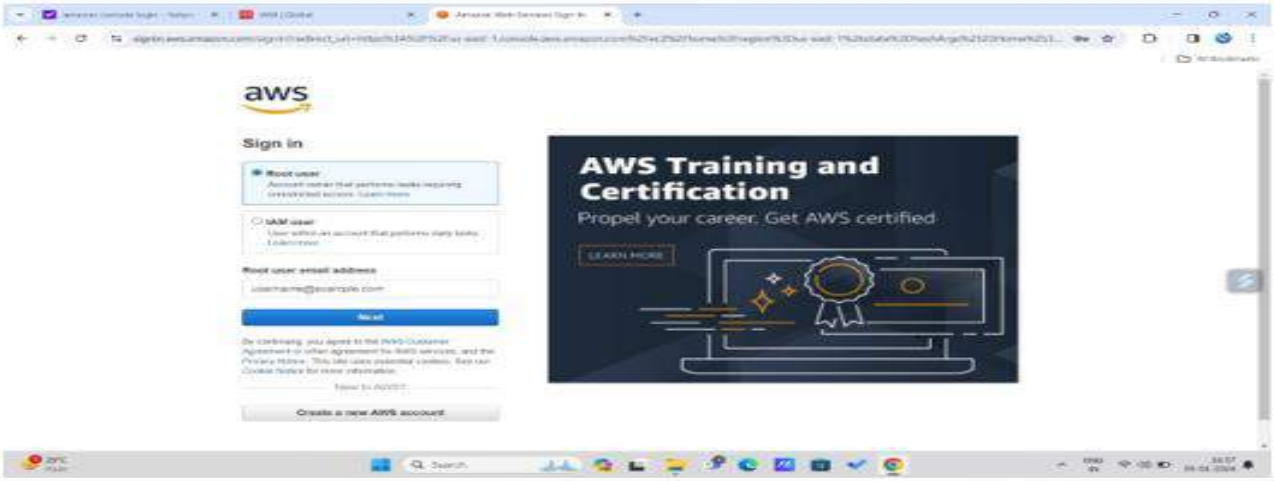


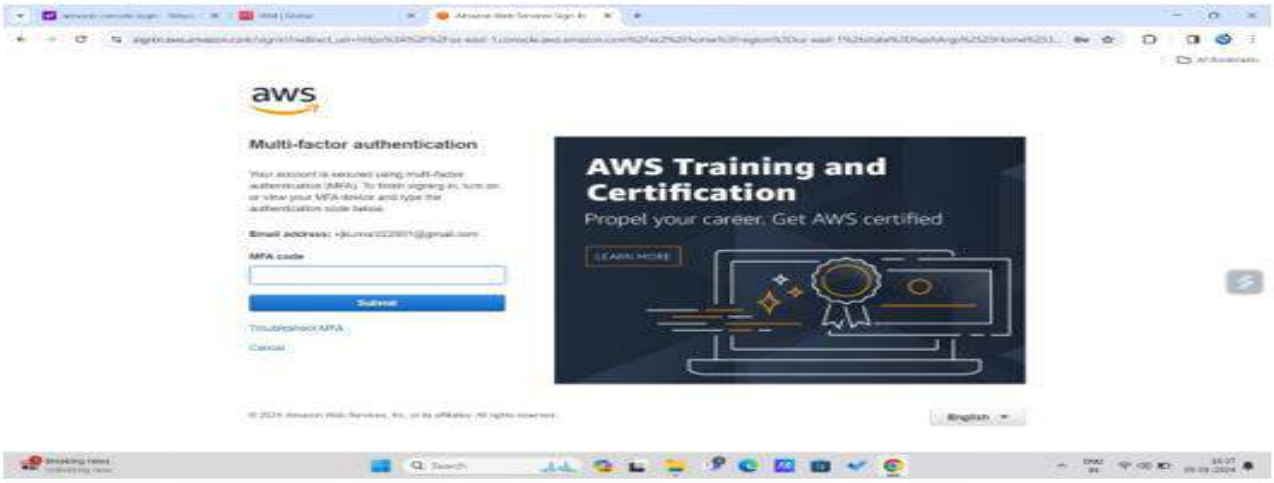
3.we got the access for our instance or VM in our local computer.

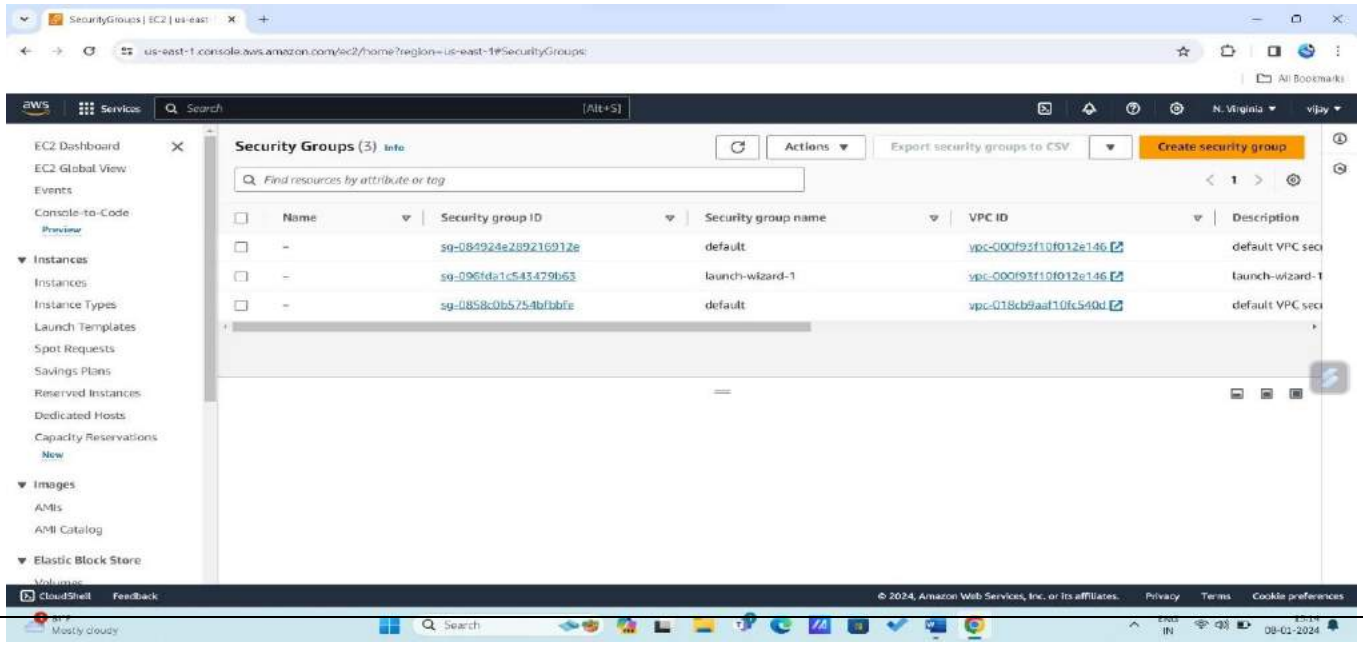
PROJECT-5
SECURITY GROUP

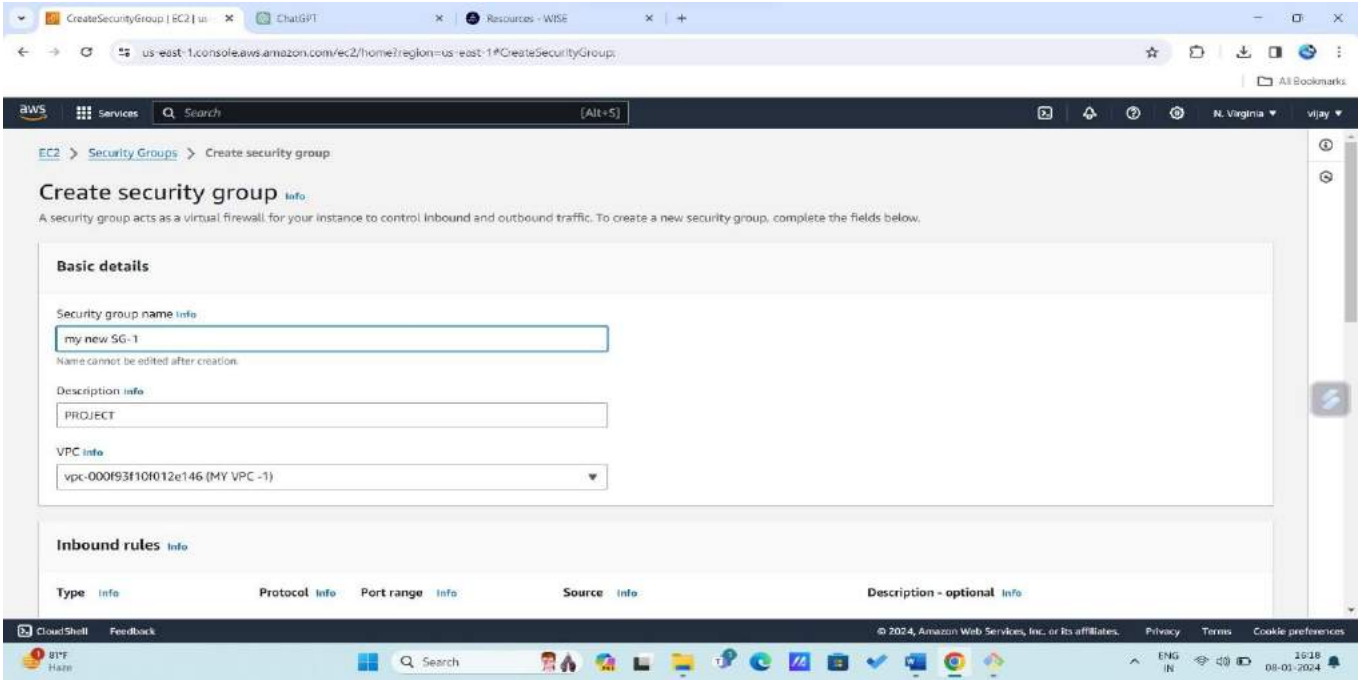
Create a new security group

1.Go amazon console login into your account with password or MFA as _shown below.

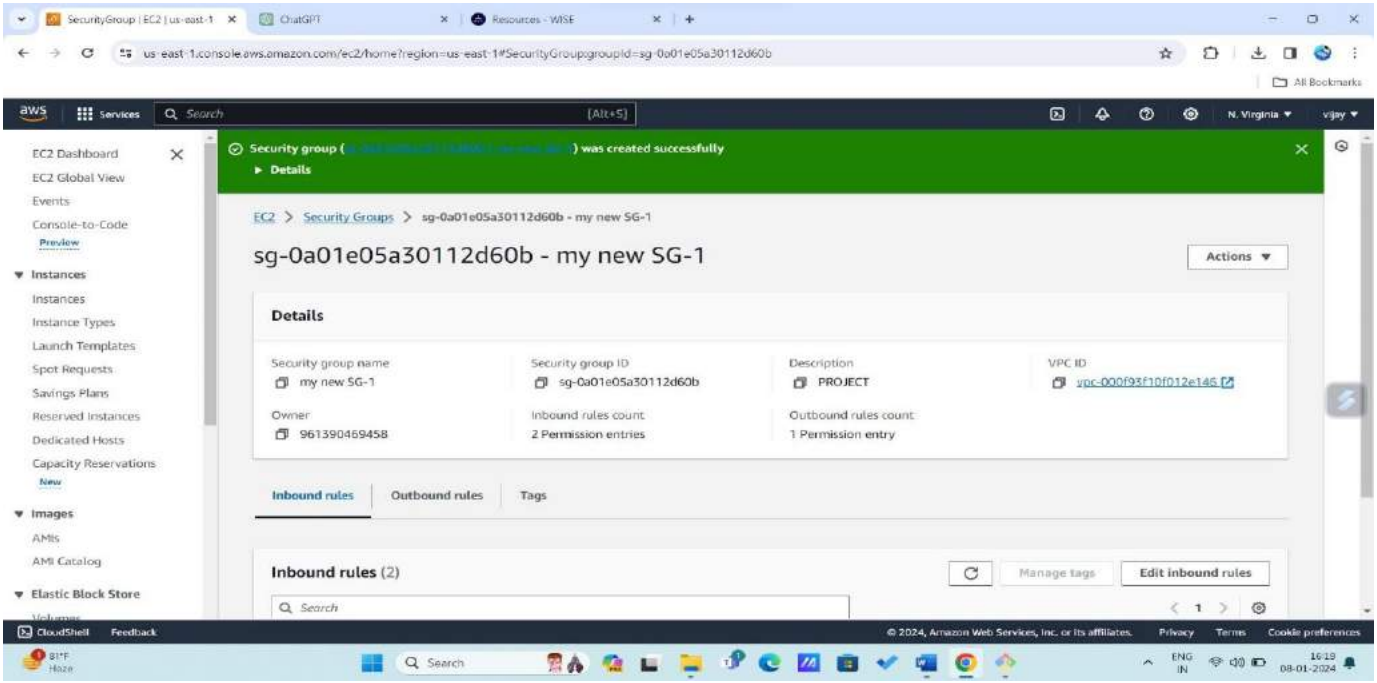






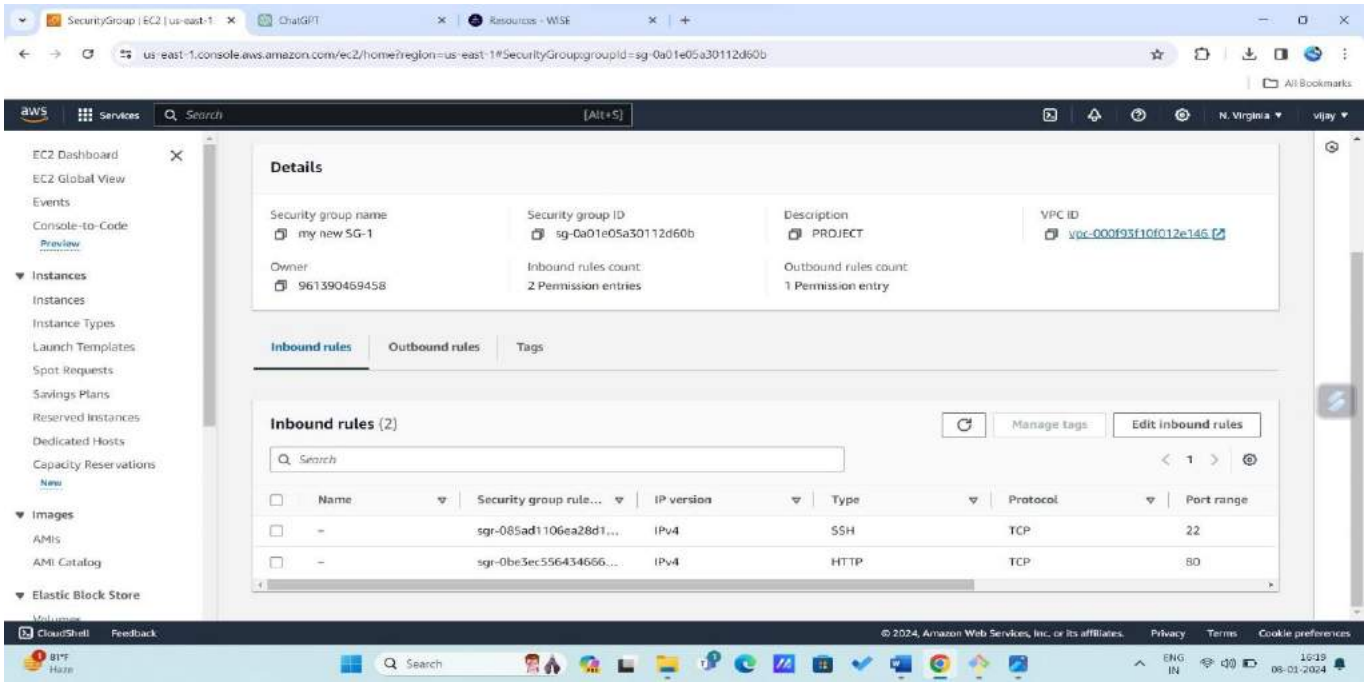


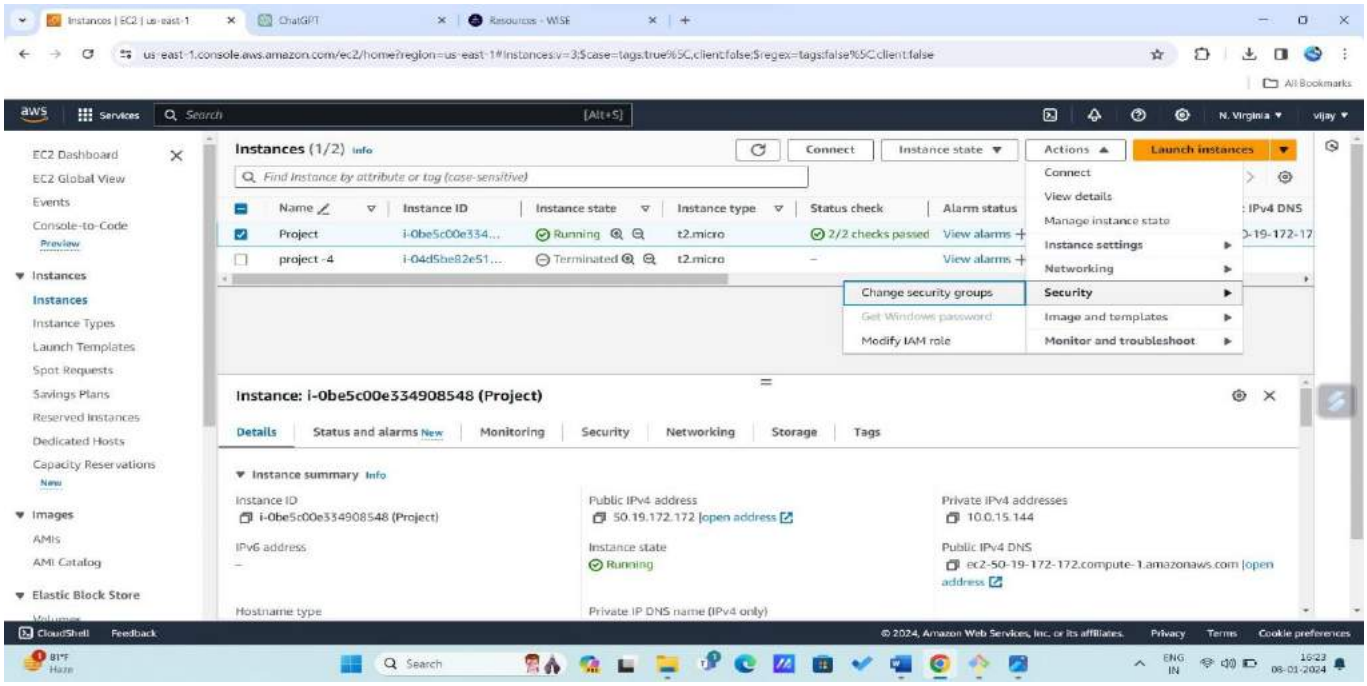
2.Open the console and search security groups in search bar Then it shows the security group as below.



3.Click on security groups and open it and click on create S.G.

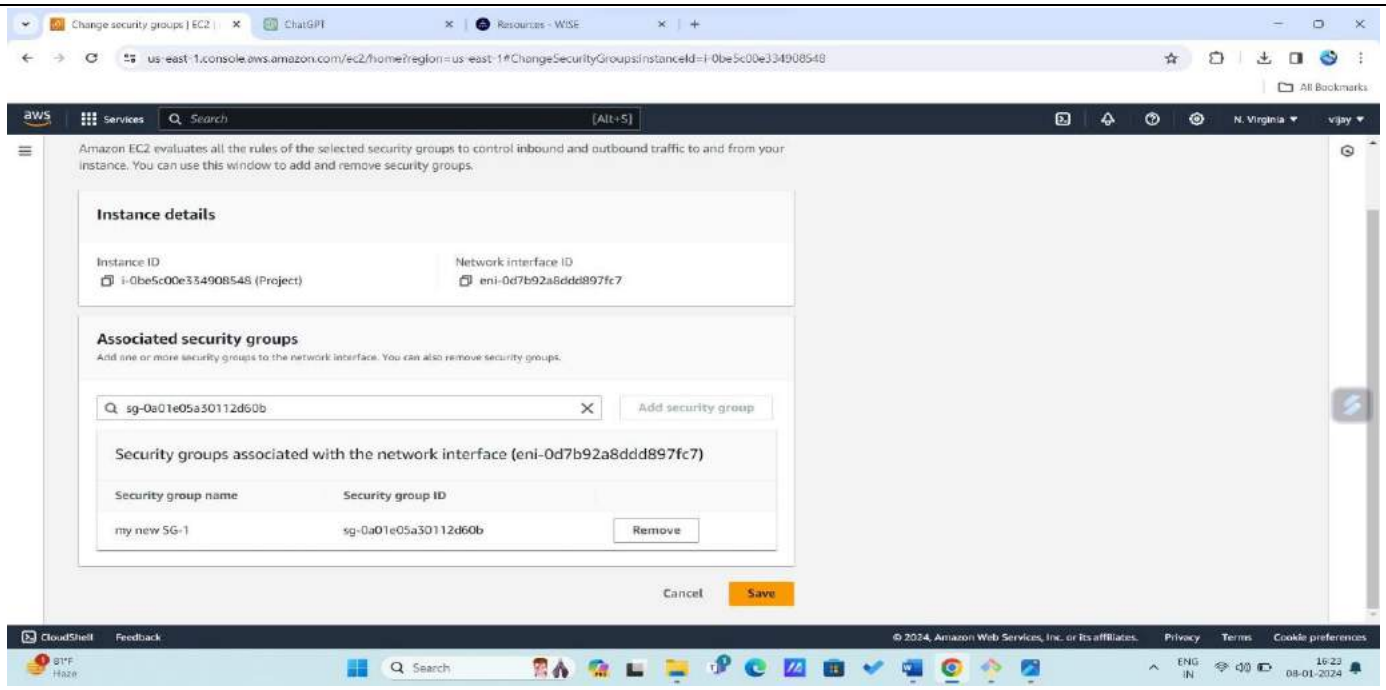
4.Then it opens the page Create security group fill the <u>all basic</u> details and select the VPC. Scroll down we see inbound rules and enter the inbound rules 80 and 22 with is http and ssh port and add source IPv4. And click on create on security group.



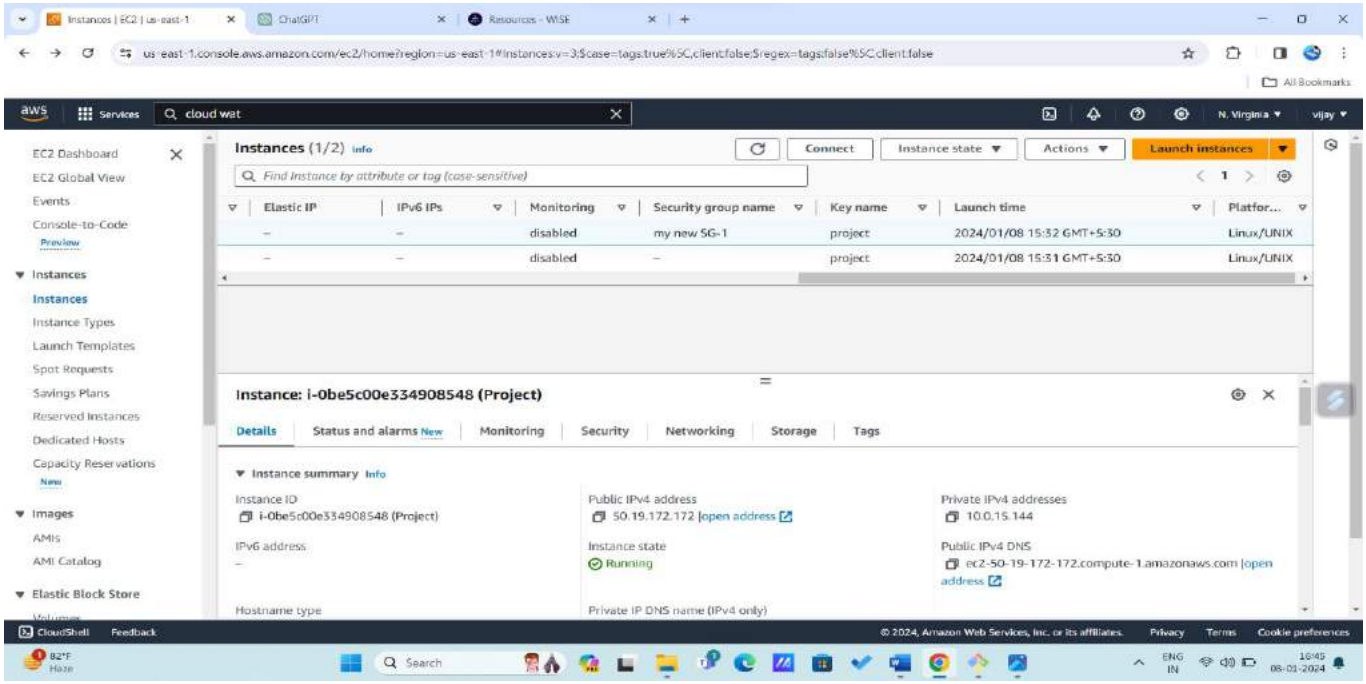


5.We can see the inbound that we added as shown in figure.

6.Now go instances select the instance which we need to connect the S.G click on the actions security groups and click on change S.G.



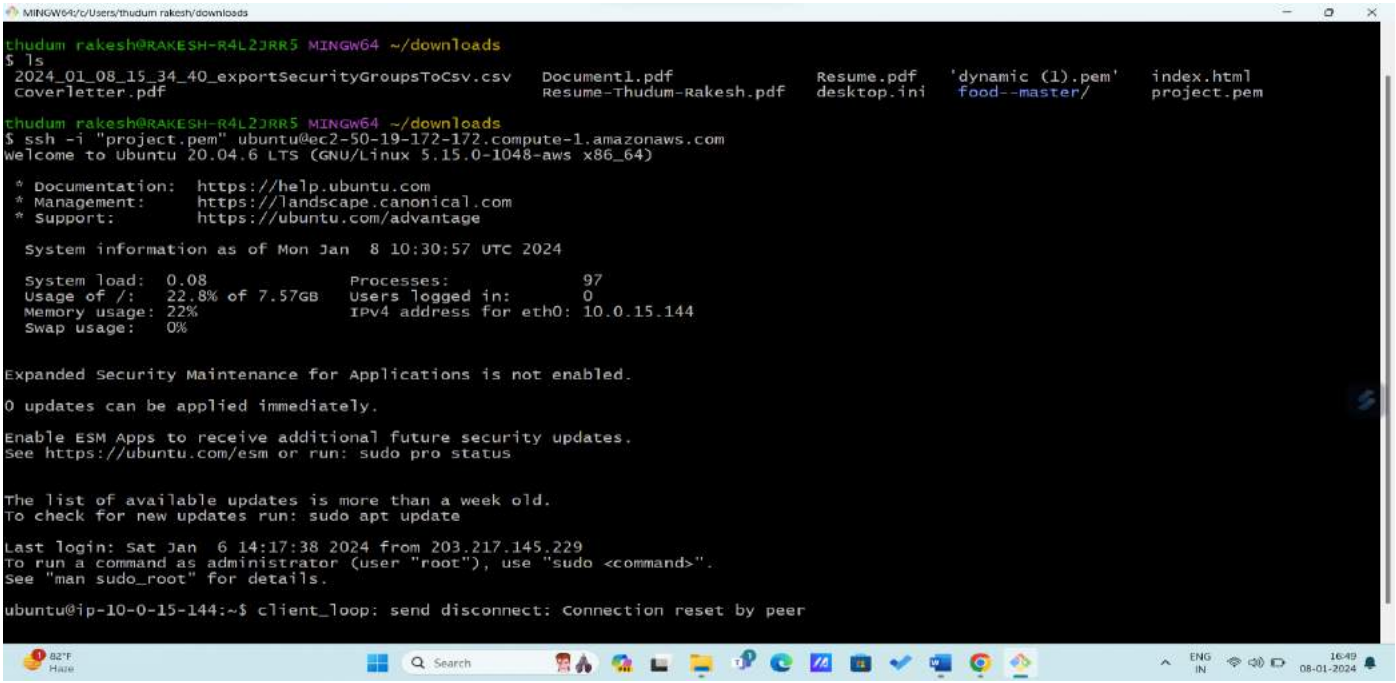
7.Then it open another page which we need to add S.G shown in figure and click save



8.we can see it successfully added to instance.

TRY TO ACCESS EC2 NOW BY SSH

1.Now copy the SSH command and paste in terminal before that check PEM file is there or not and we access to it as below.

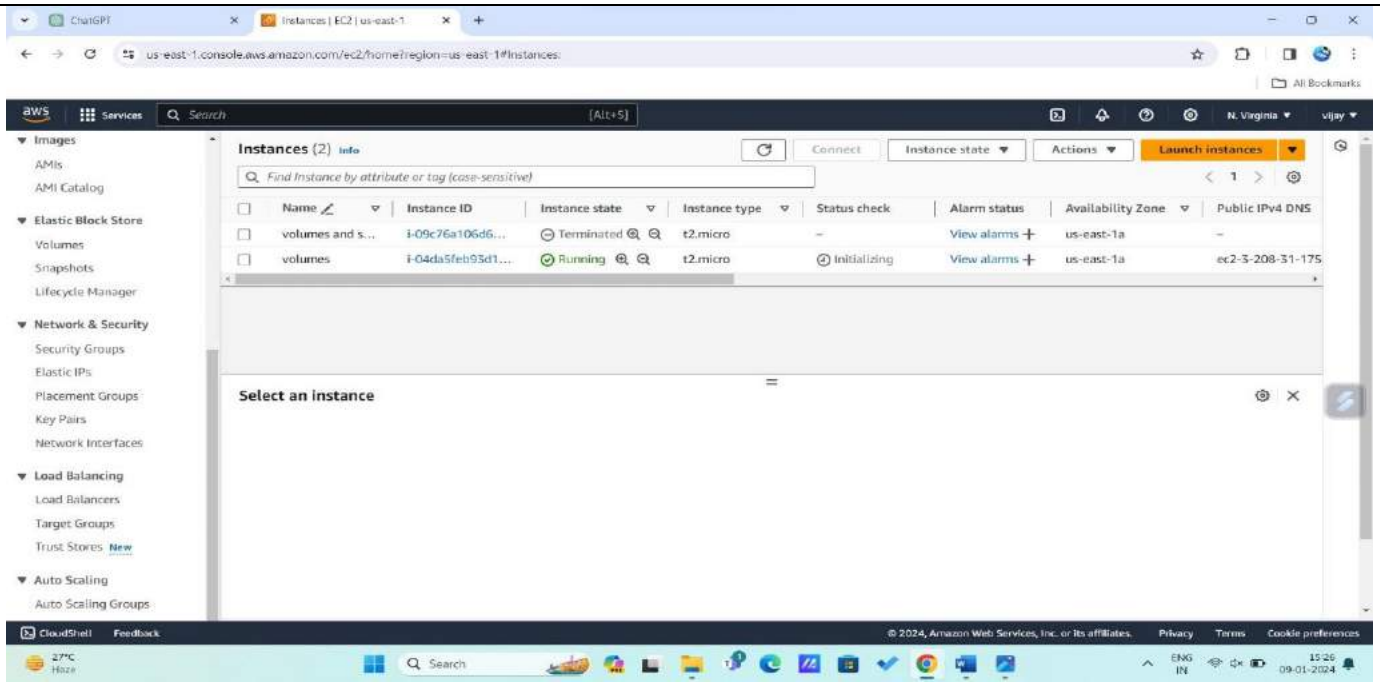


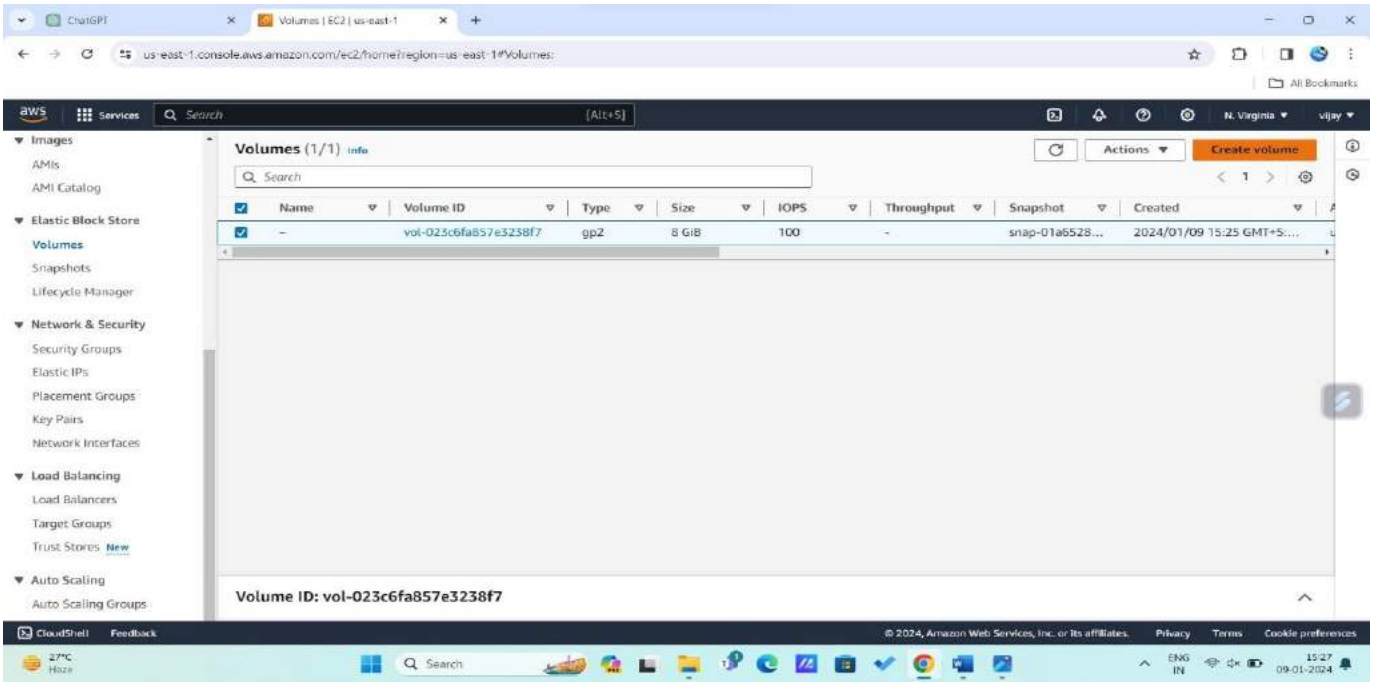
PROJECT-6
VOLUMES AND SNAPSHOTS

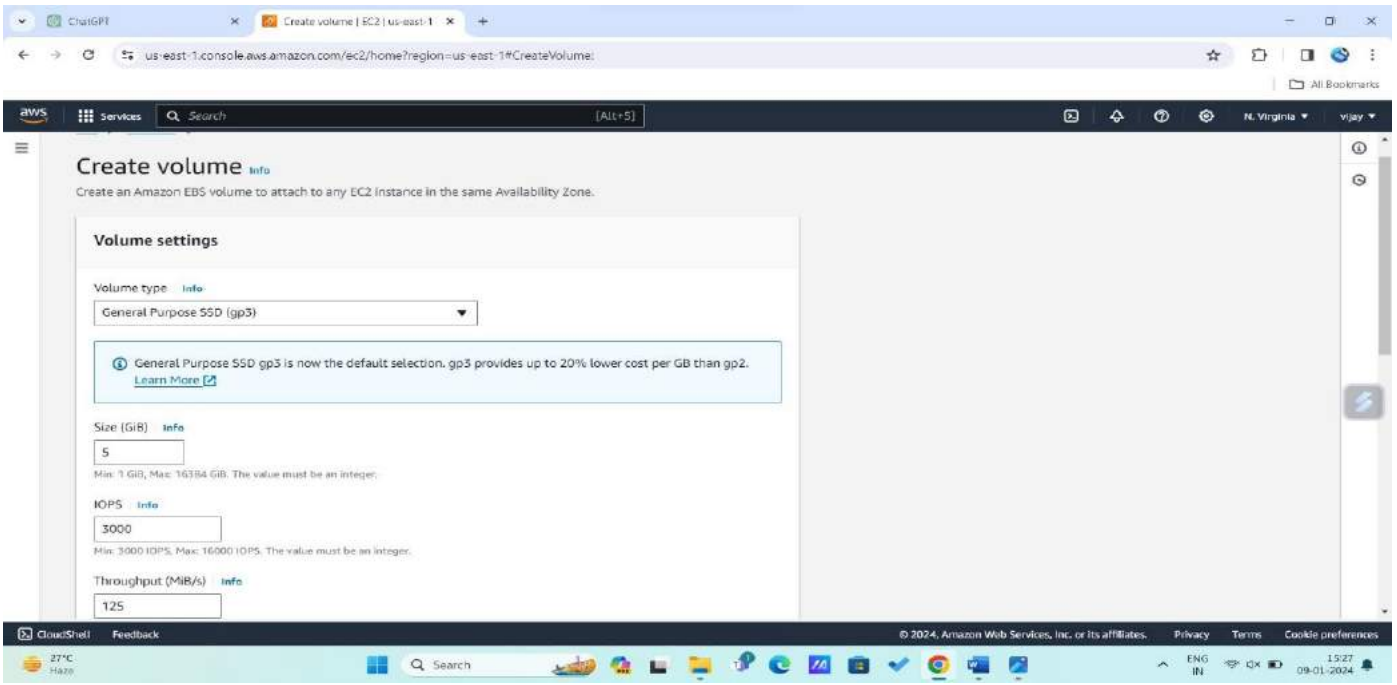
CREATE ONE 5GB VOLUME AND ATTACH IT WITH THE RUNNING EC2 INSTANCE.

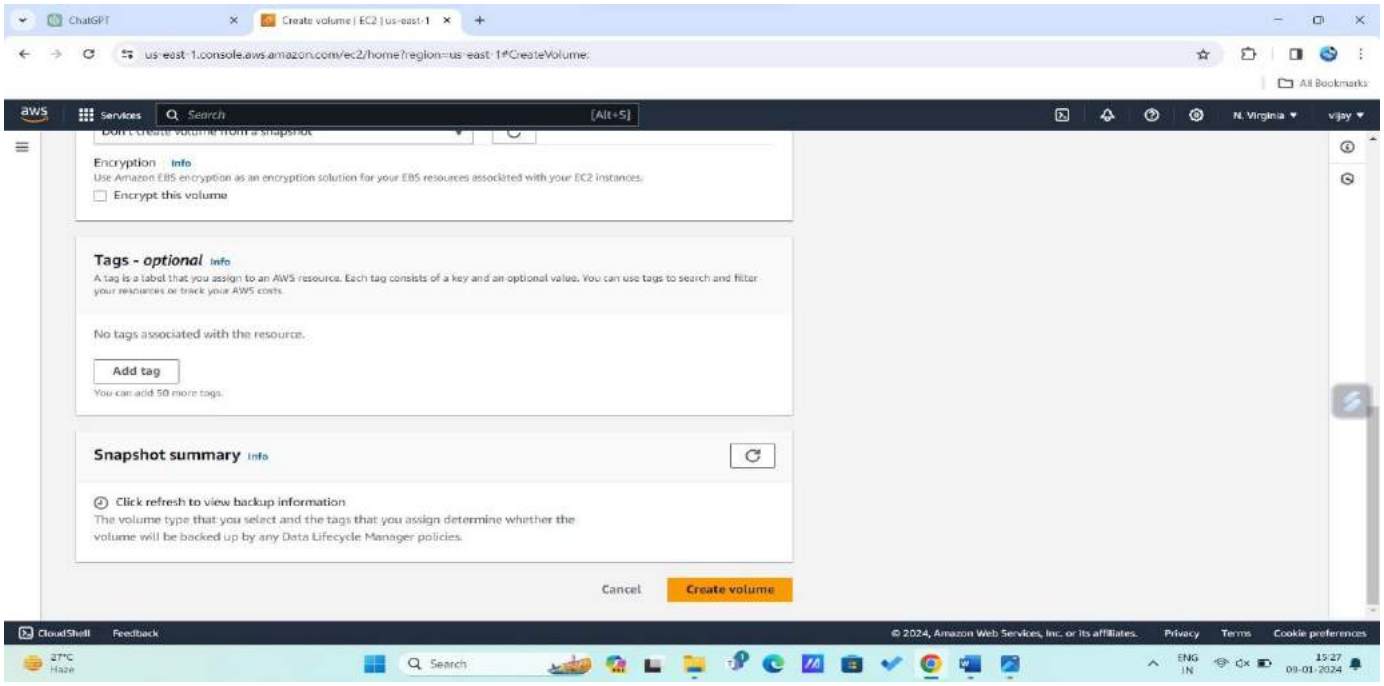
1.Login to amazon console and scroll down on left side screen there we can see EBS click on it and it shows volumes option. Click on volumes.

2.After clicking on the create volume it opens a page as figure. And enter the size of GB you need and click on create.


Instances | EC2 | us-east-1
us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=us-east-1#Instances:
Services
Search
[Alt+S]
N. Virginia
vijay
Images
AMIs
AMI Catalog
Elastic Block Store
Volumes
Snapshots
Lifecycle Manager
Network & Security
Security Groups
Elastic IPs
Placement Groups
Key Pairs
Network Interfaces
Load Balancing
Load Balancers
Target Groups
Trust Stores New
Auto Scaling
Auto Scaling Groups
Instances (2) Info
Connect
Instance state
Actions
Launch instances
Find instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)
Name
Instance ID
Instance state
Instance type
Status check
Alarm status
Availability Zone
Public IPv4 DNS
volumes and s...
i-09c76a106d6...
Terminated
t2.micro
View alarms
us-east-1a
volumes
i-04da5feb93d1...
Running
t2.micro
Initializing
View alarms
us-east-1a
ec2-3-208-31-175
Select an instance
CloudShell
Feedback
© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences

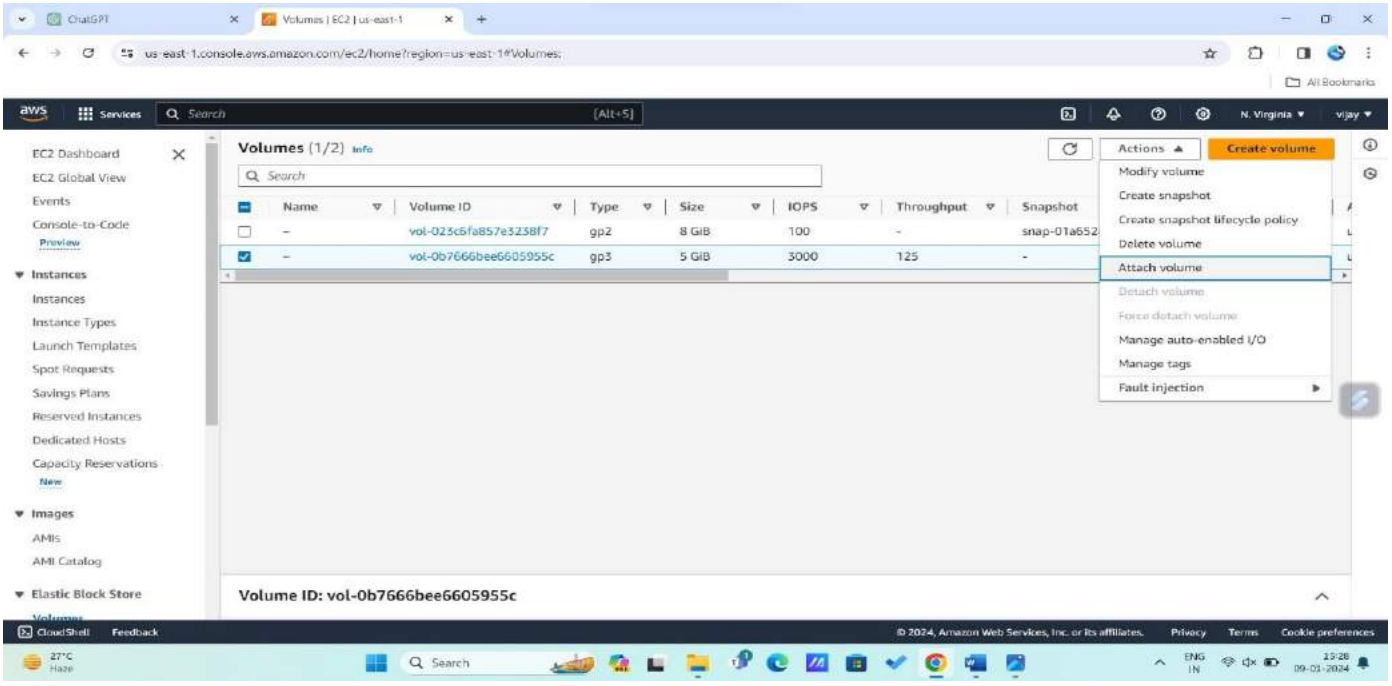

Volumes | EC2 | us-east-1
us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=us-east-1#Volumes:
Services
Search
[Alt+S]
N. Virginia
vijay
Images
AMIs
AMI Catalog
Elastic Block Store
Volumes
Snapshots
Lifecycle Manager
Network & Security
Security Groups
Elastic IPs
Placement Groups
Key Pairs
Network Interfaces
Load Balancing
Load Balancers
Target Groups
Trust Stores New
Auto Scaling
Auto Scaling Groups
Volumes (1/1) Info
Actions
Create volume
Search
Name
Volume ID
Type
Size
IOPS
Throughput
Snapshot
Created
vol-023c6fa857e3238f7
gp2
8 GiB
100
snap-01a6528...
2024/01/09 15:25 GMT+5:...
Volume ID: vol-023c6fa857e3238f7
CloudShell
Feedback
© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences

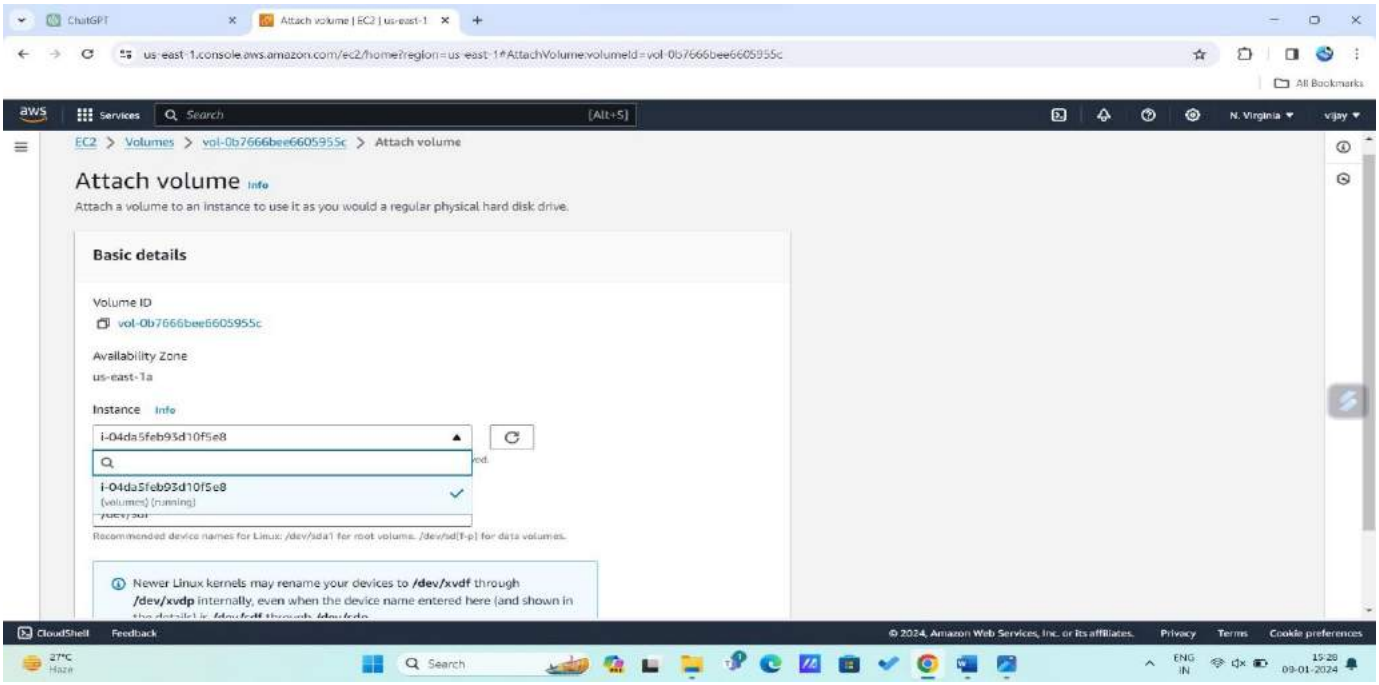

Create volume | EC2 | us-east-1
us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=us-east-1#CreateVolume:
Services
Search
[Alt+S]
N. Virginia
vijay
Create volume Info
Create an Amazon EBS volume to attach to any EC2 instance in the same Availability Zone.
Volume settings
Volume type Info
General Purpose SSD (gp3)
General Purpose SSD gp3 is now the default selection. gp3 provides up to 20% lower cost per GB than gp2.
Learn More
Size (GiB) Info
5
Min: 1 GiB, Max: 16384 GiB. The value must be an integer.
IOPS Info
3000
Min: 3000 IOPS, Max: 16000 IOPS. The value must be an integer.
Throughput (MiB/s) Info
125
CloudShell
Feedback
© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences



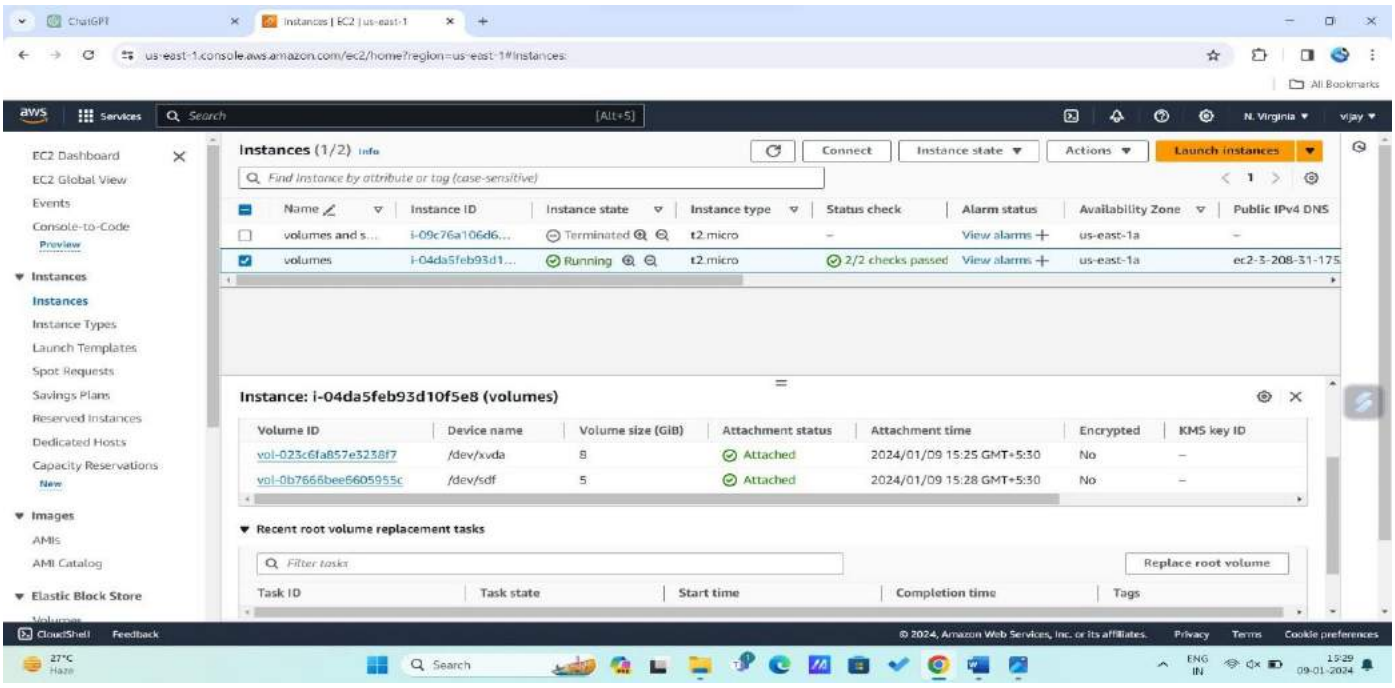
Now we need to attach the volume to existing EC2.

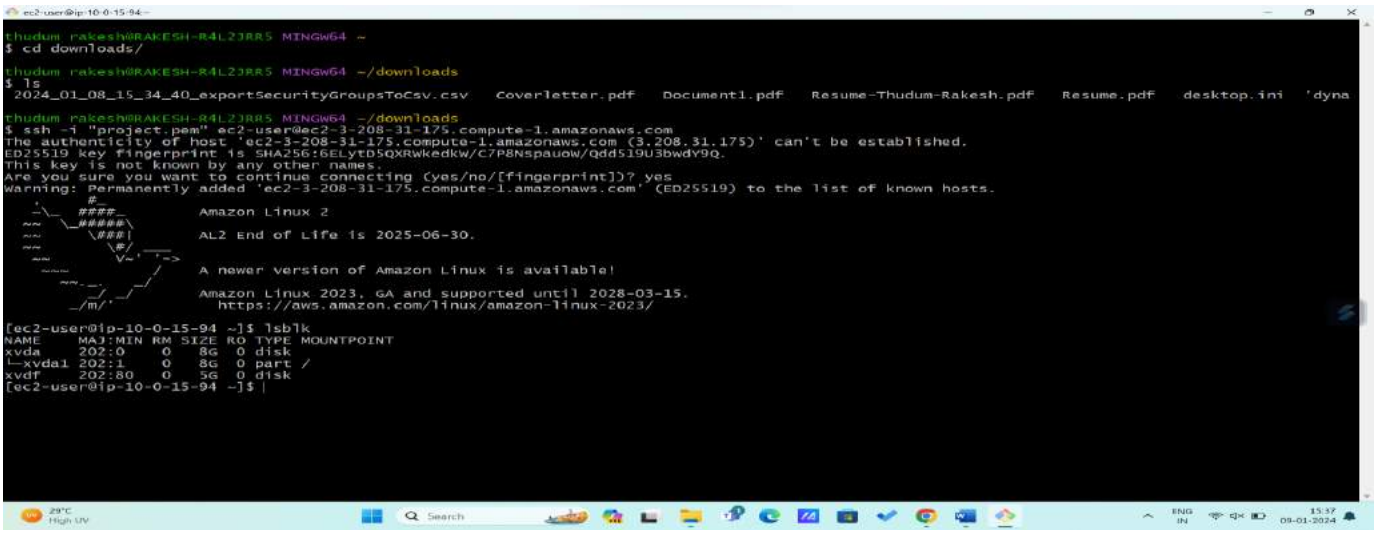
1.Select the EC2 instances and go to actions there will be a option attach volume click on it then it asks details of EC2 to attach select instance and click on the attach volume.





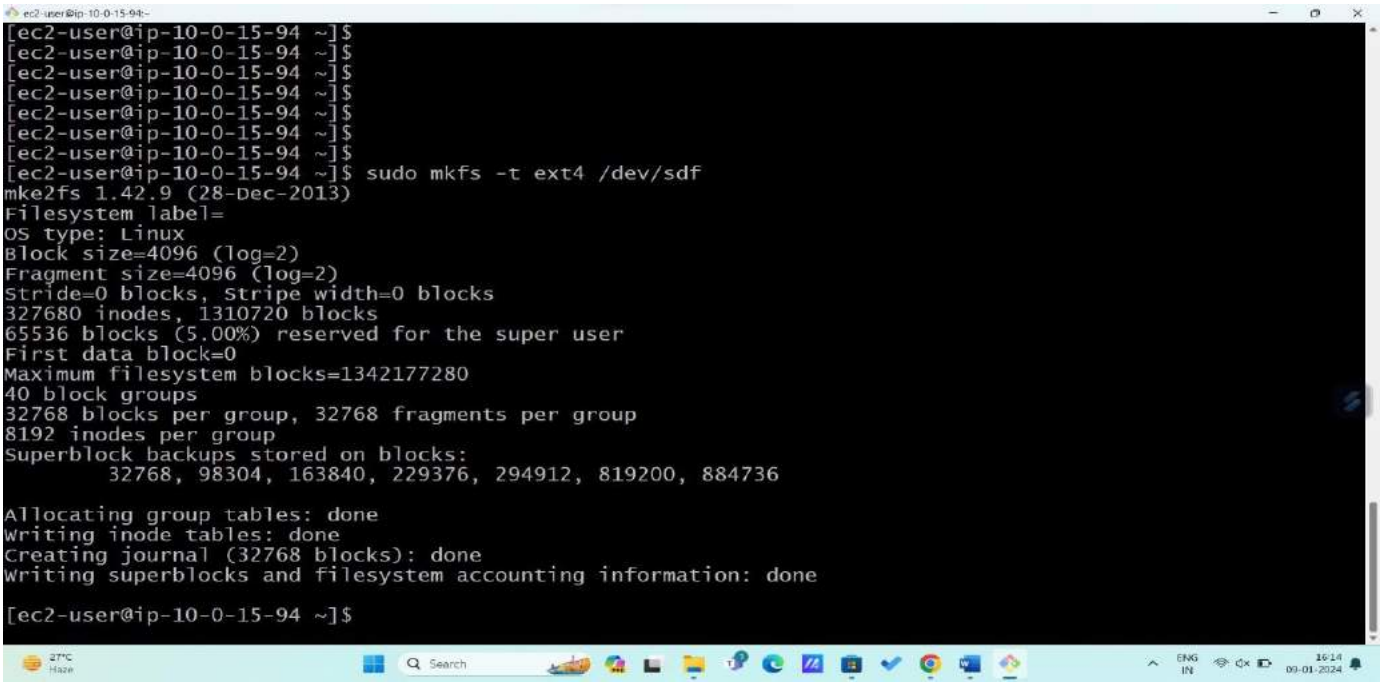
2.we can see it is attached to instance in below.





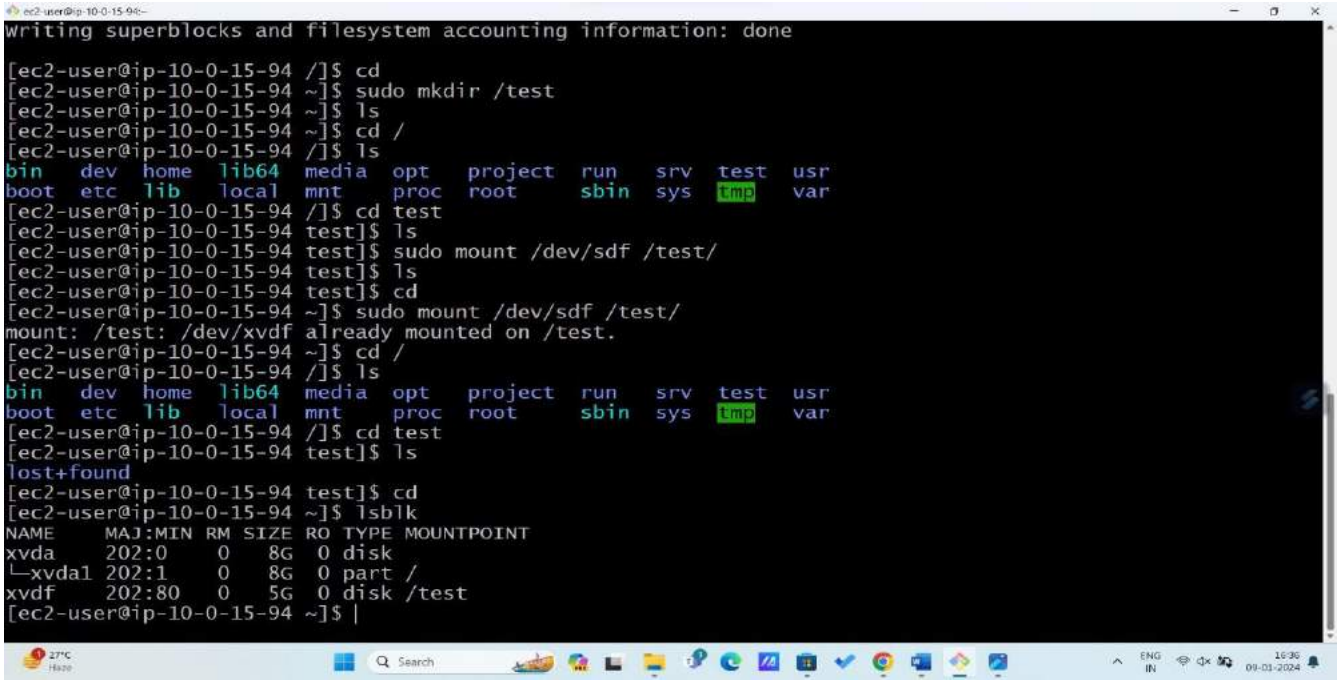
3.To check the in block storage in terminal use <lsblk>.

4.if we want to add testing files we need to format first by command <sudo mkfs -t ext4 /dev/sdf> which creates a file system to organise store data of storage.



5.After this create directory name as test by using command <sudo mkdir /test>.
And give command ,
<cd />
<ls>
We can see list of files in it and open the test file with command
<cd /test>

6.Type
<sudo mount /dev/sdf /test/ and also type
<cd test> and
<ls> and
<cd> and
<lsblk> we can connect to that storage we attached to instance we can see in below figure.



NOW PUT SOME DATA IN IT

1.Now create a file name as testsing.file by using command <sudo touch testsing.file> and <ls>

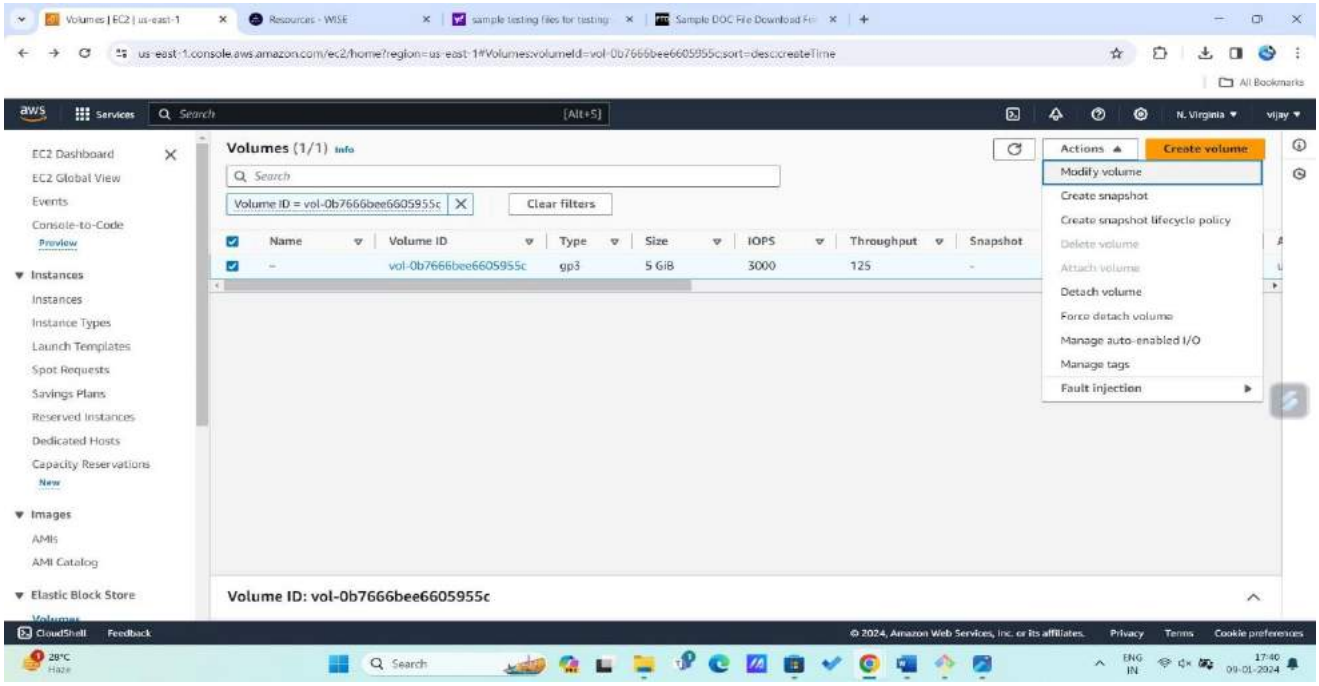
2.And use sudo vi testsing.file and vim editor and paste testing file.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-15-94 ~]$
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-15-94 ~]$
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-15-94 ~]$ clear
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-15-94 ~]$ sudo touch testsing.file
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-15-94 ~]$ ls
testsing.file
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-15-94 ~]$ sudo vi testsing.file
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-15-94 ~]$ sudo vi testsing.file
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-15-94 ~]$ sudo vi testsing.file
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-15-94 ~]$ sudo vi testing file
```

3.And use <cat testsing.file> to see the content in it.

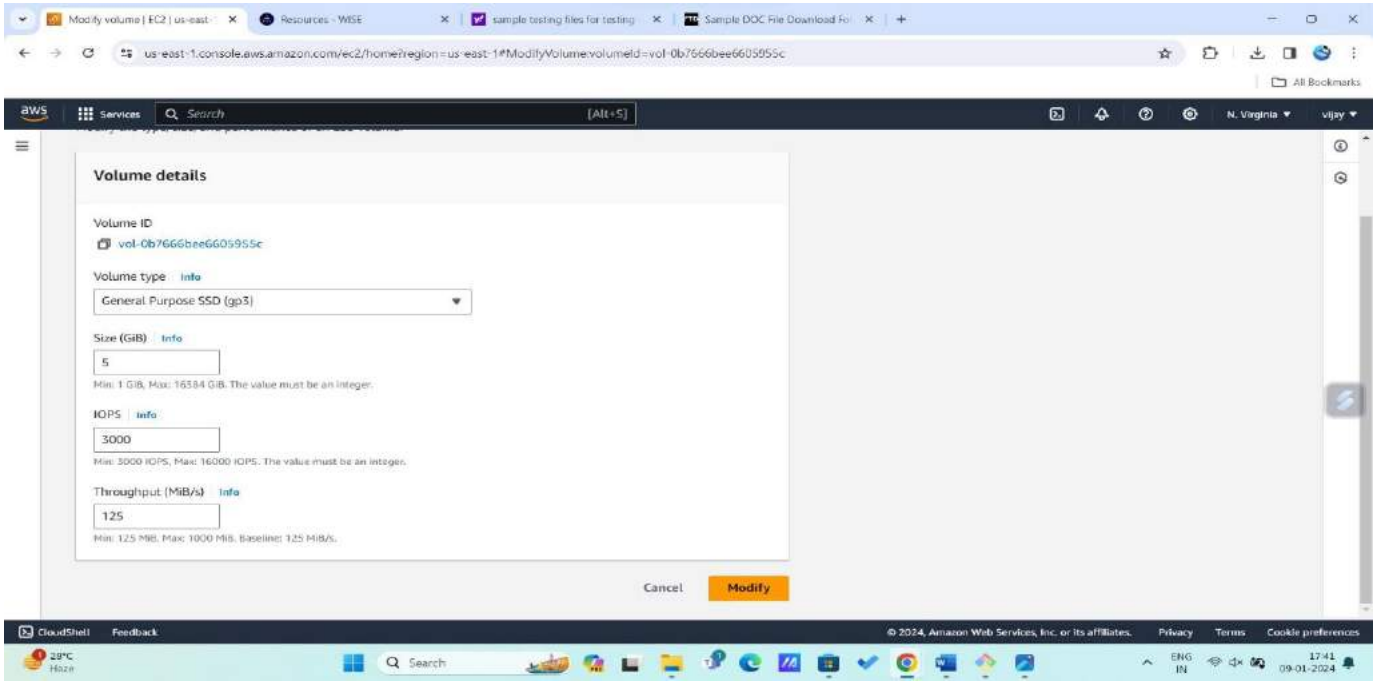
```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-15-94 ~]$ sudo vi testing file
2 files to edit
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-15-94 ~]$ sudo vi testsing file
2 files to edit
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-15-94 ~]$ ls
testsing.file
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-15-94 ~]$ cat testsing.file
import random

class MarioGame:
    def __init__(self):
        self.player_position = 0
        self.coin_position = random.randint(1, 10)

    def display_game(self):
        game_board = ['-'] * 10
        game_board[self.player_position] = 'M'
        game_board[self.coin_position] = 'C'
        print(" ".join(game_board))

    def move_player(self, direction):
        if direction == 'left' and self.player_position > 0:
            self.player_position -= 1
        elif direction == 'right' and self.player_position < 9:
            self.player_position += 1

    def check_collision(self):
        return self.player_position == self.coin_position

def main():
```

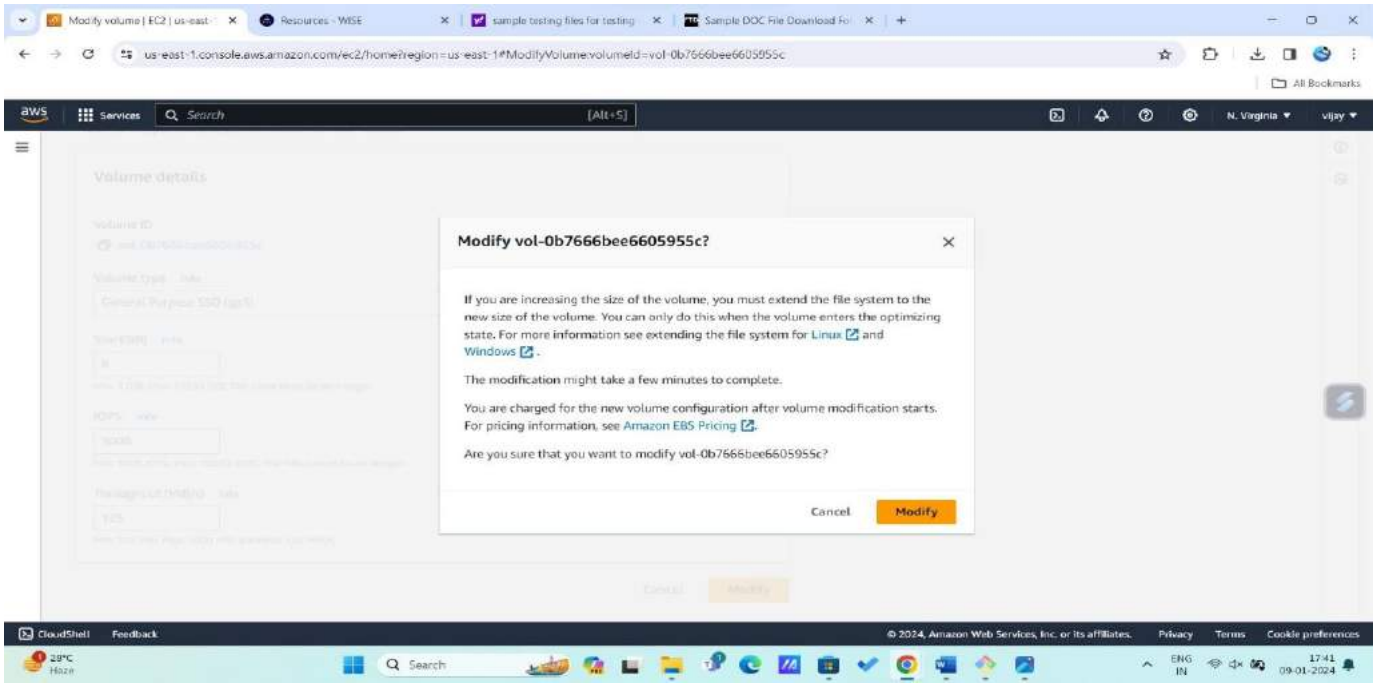
NOW EXTEND THE 5GB TO 8GB



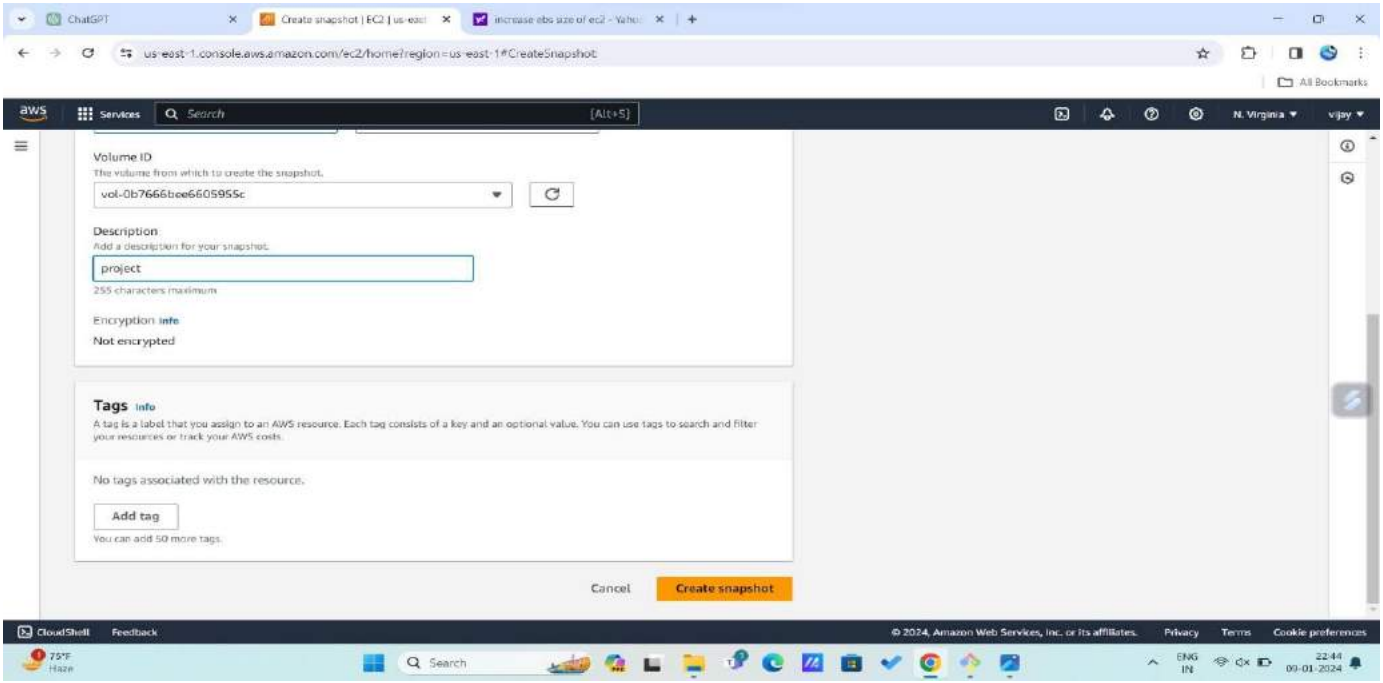
1.Go to volumes and select the volume click in modify volume as shown.

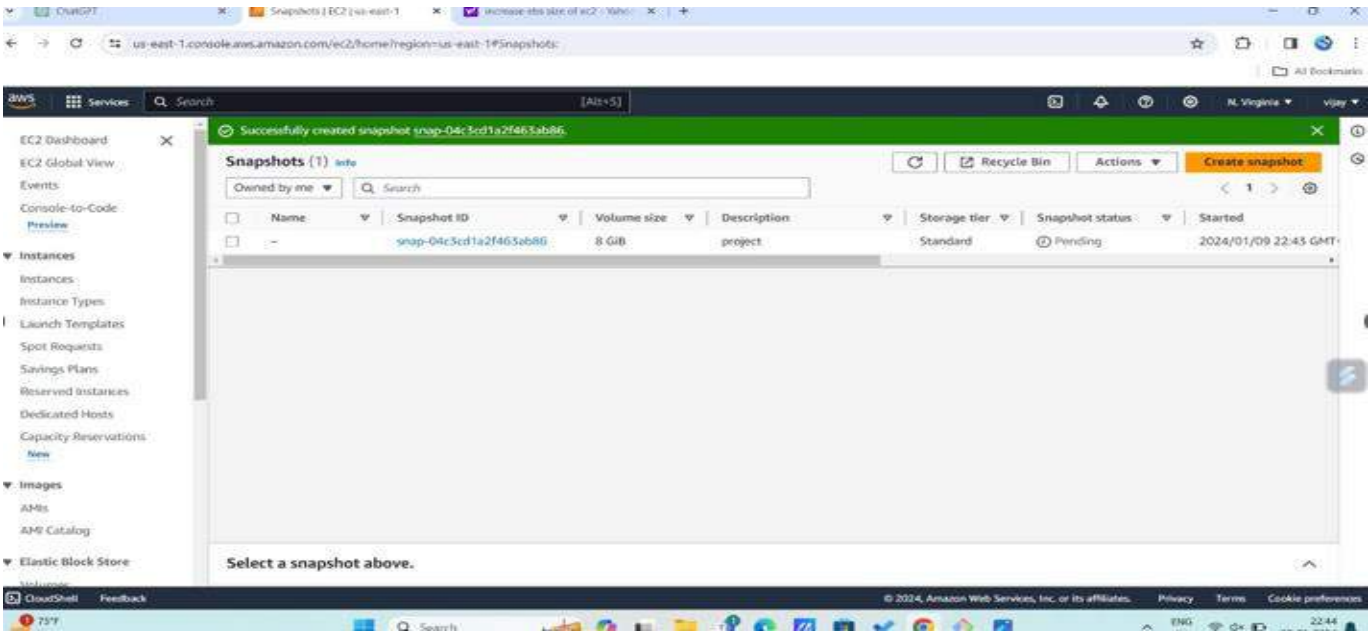
2.It opens the modify volume option and replace the 5GB to 8GB and click on the modify. It show the modify option then click on it. Then it gets modify from 5 to 8GB. As shown in figure.





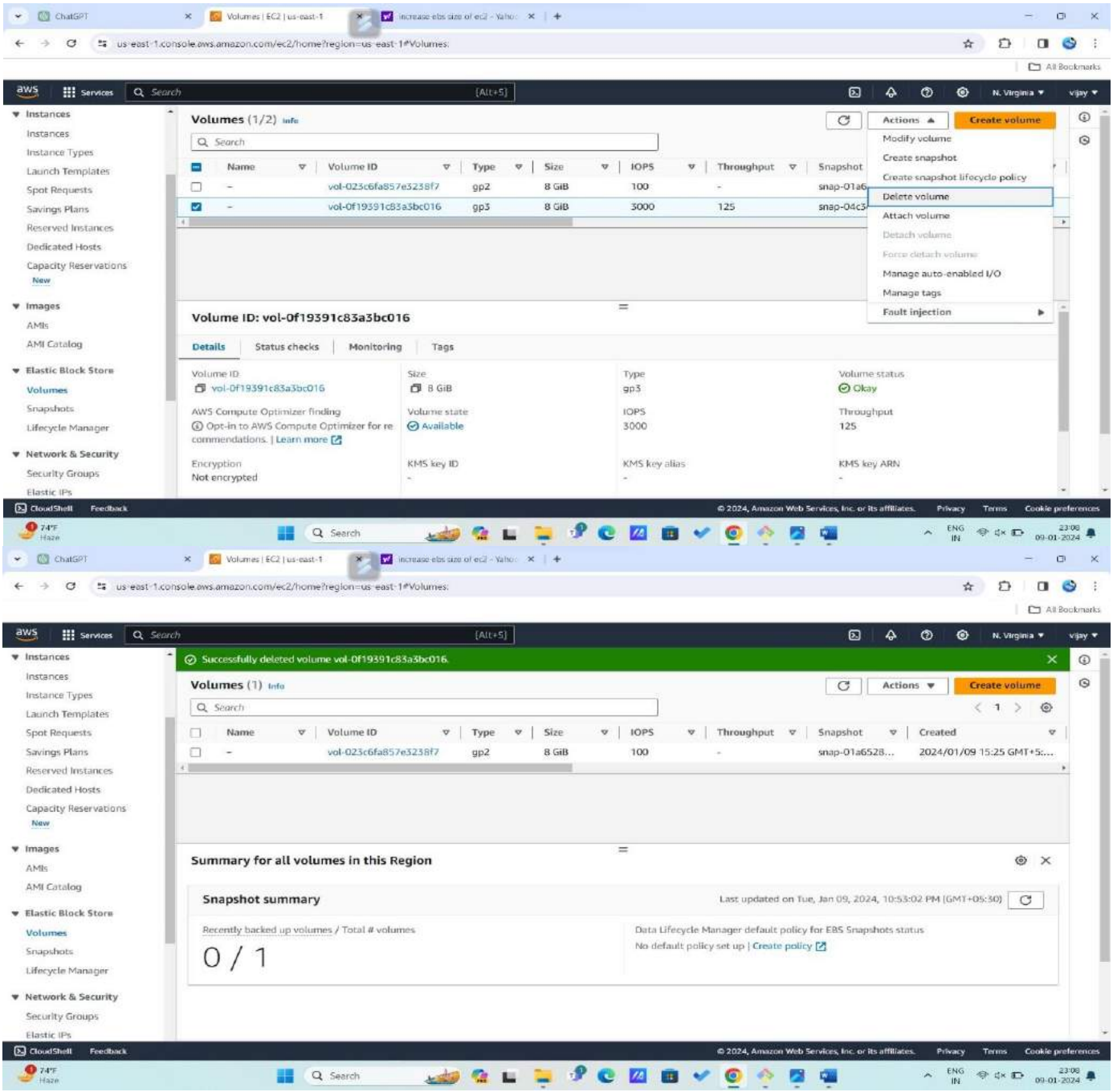
Now create a snapshot of the volume and delete it





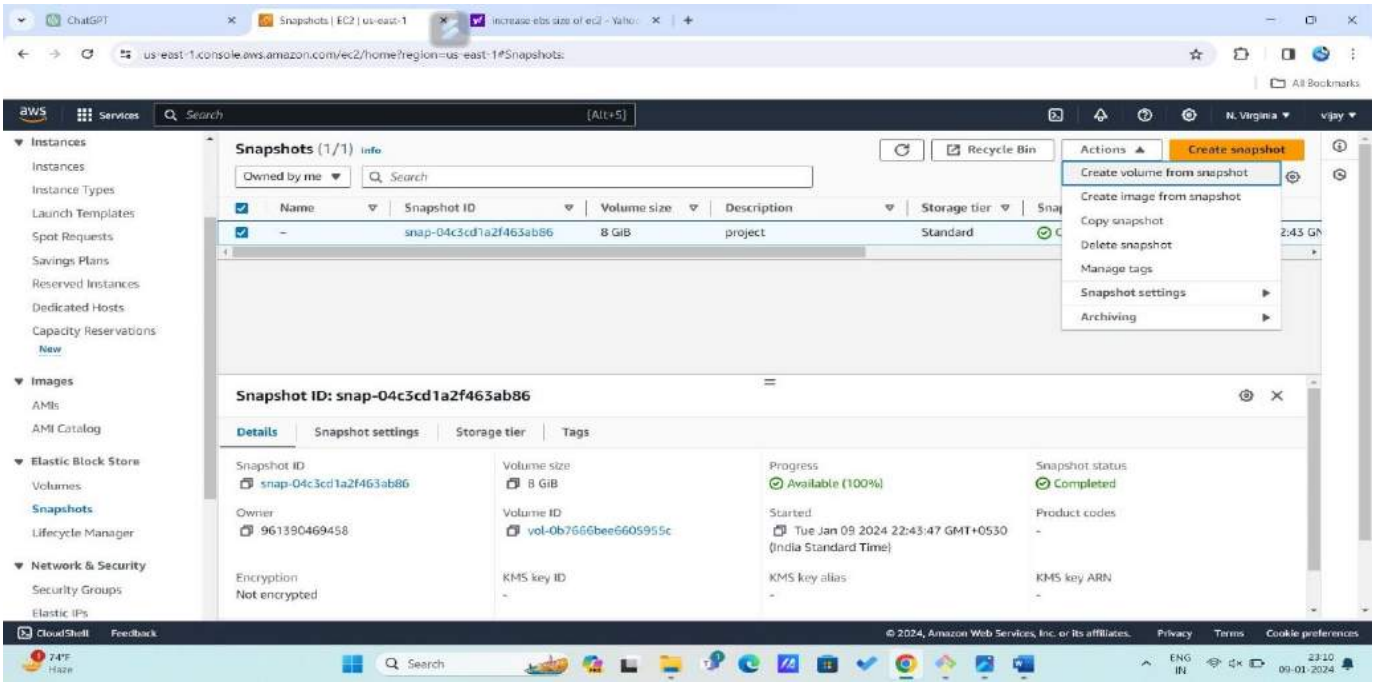
1. Go to snapshot click on create snapshot ,select volume Then select the volume and select the volume id and click on the create snapshot then it is created.

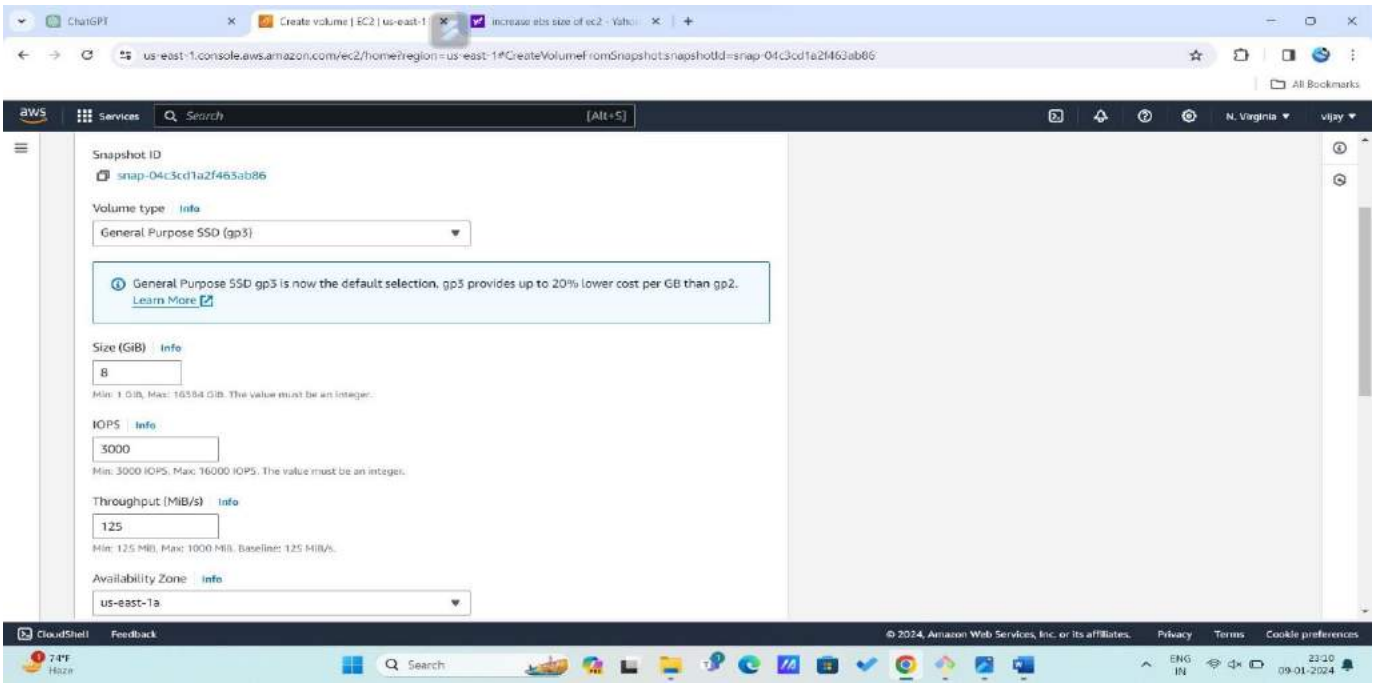
Now deleting the volume



1.Before deleting we need to detach it from instance and delete it or directly delete it.

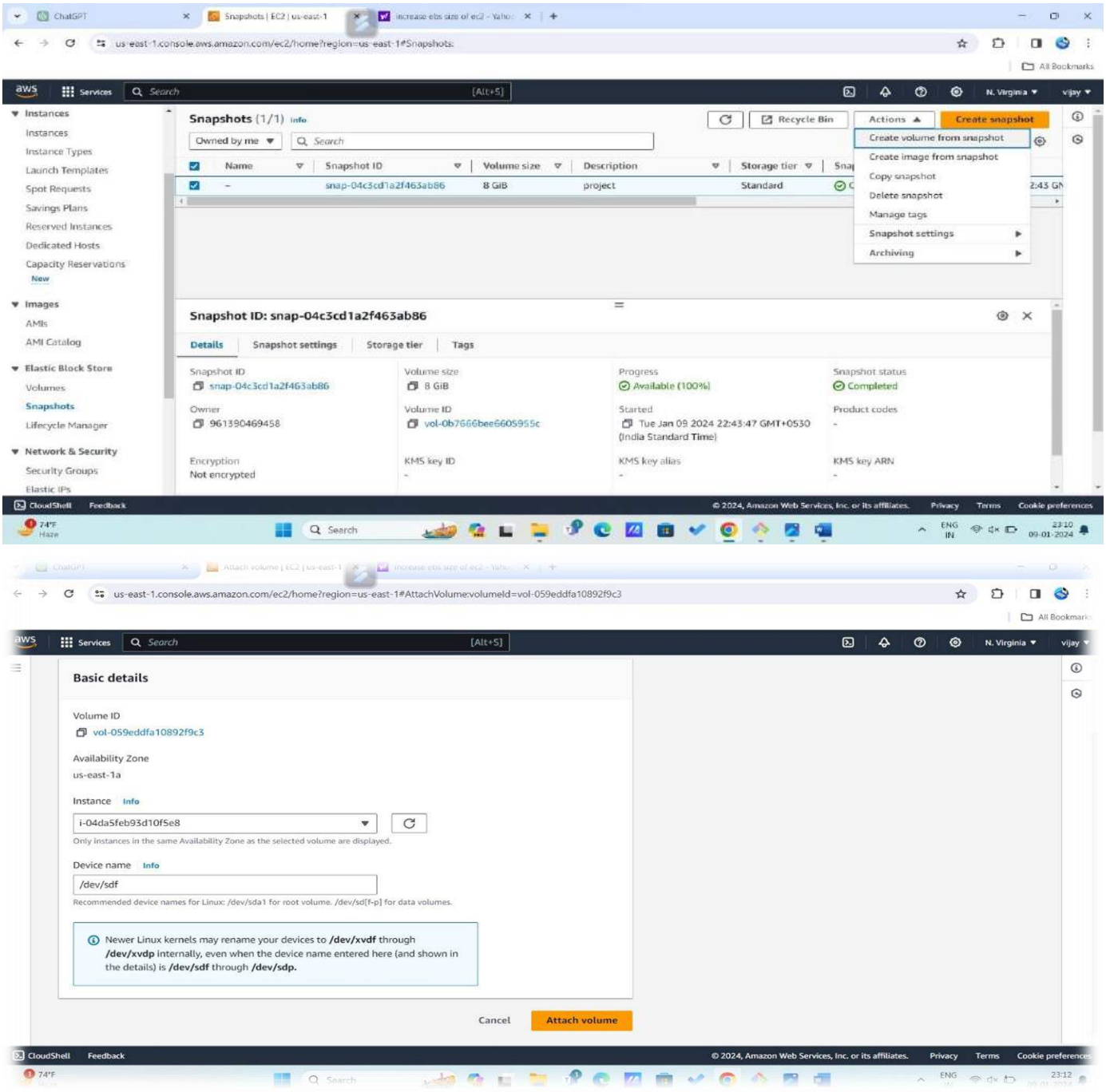
Now creating the volume with snapshot





1. Go to snapshot and select the snapshot and click on actions

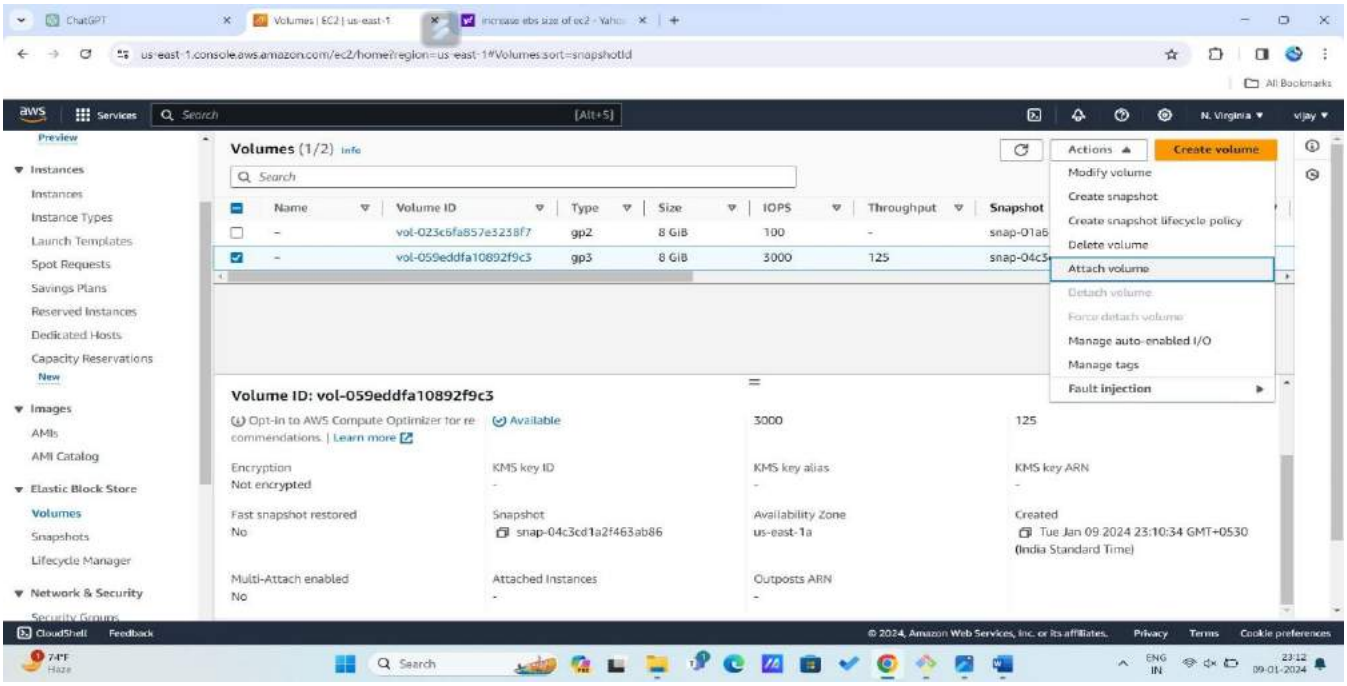
2. Click on the “create volume from snapshot” and click on create volume.

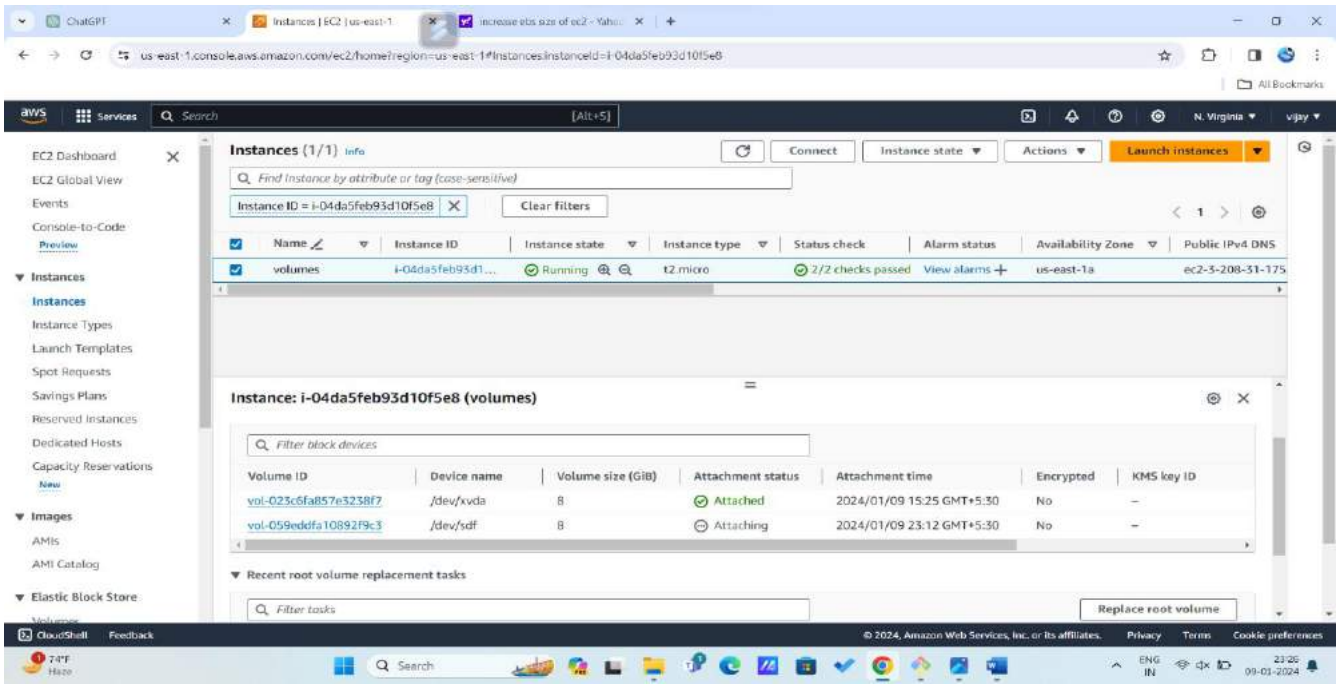


3.we can also check snapshot id.

Now attach this volume to instance

1.Now open the volumes, select the volumes and click on actions, we see a attach volume click on it ,select the instance and click on attach vol

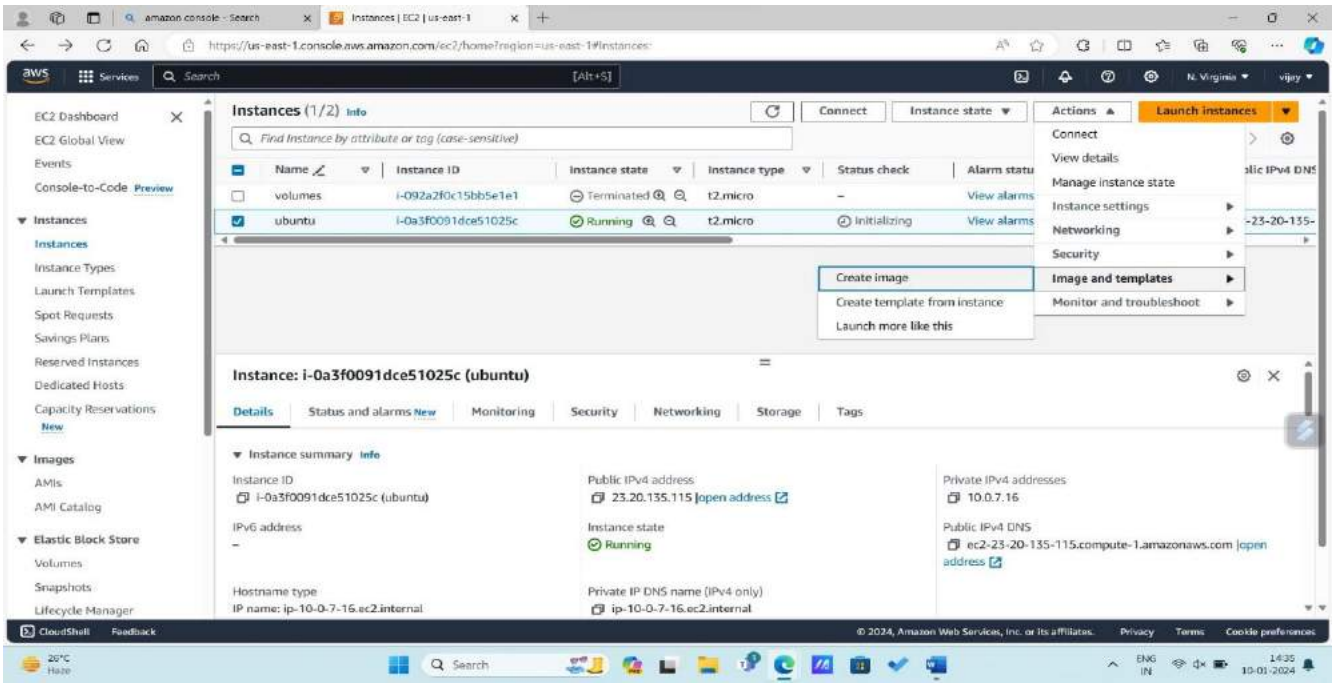




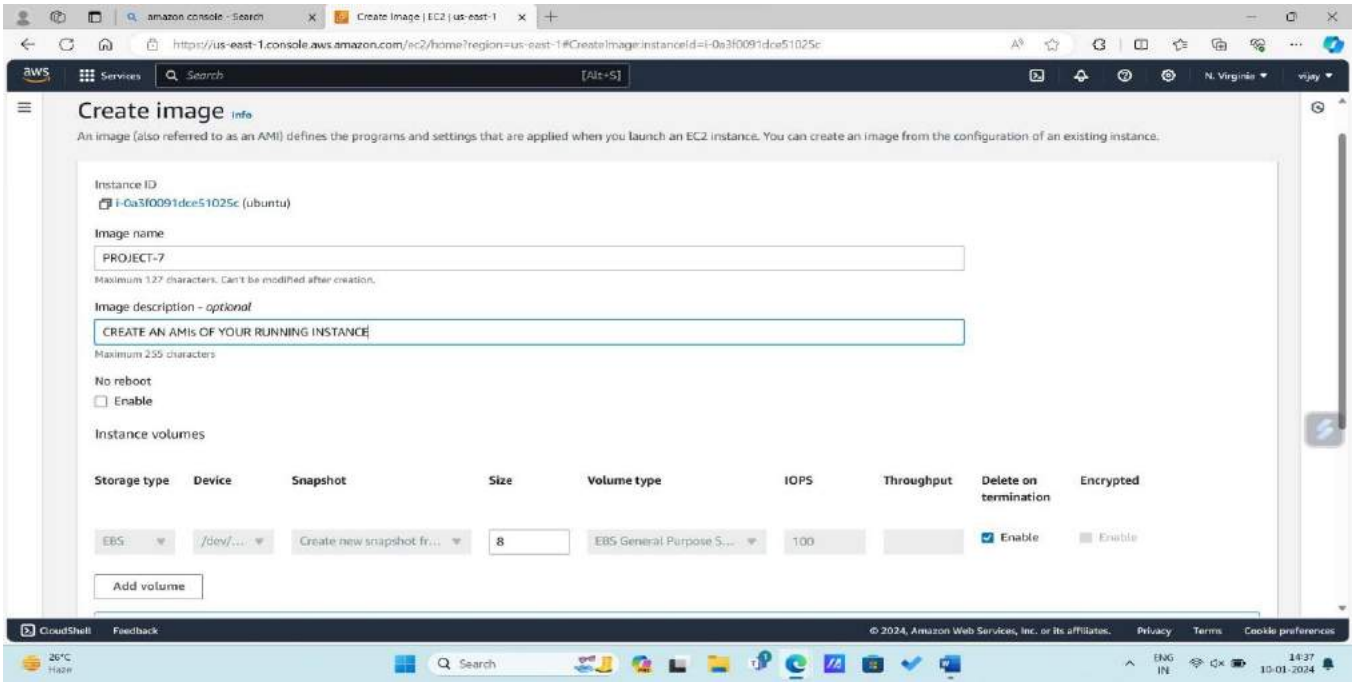
2.It gets attached to it.

PROJECT-7
AMIs
CREATE AN AMIs OF YOUR RUNNING INSTANCE

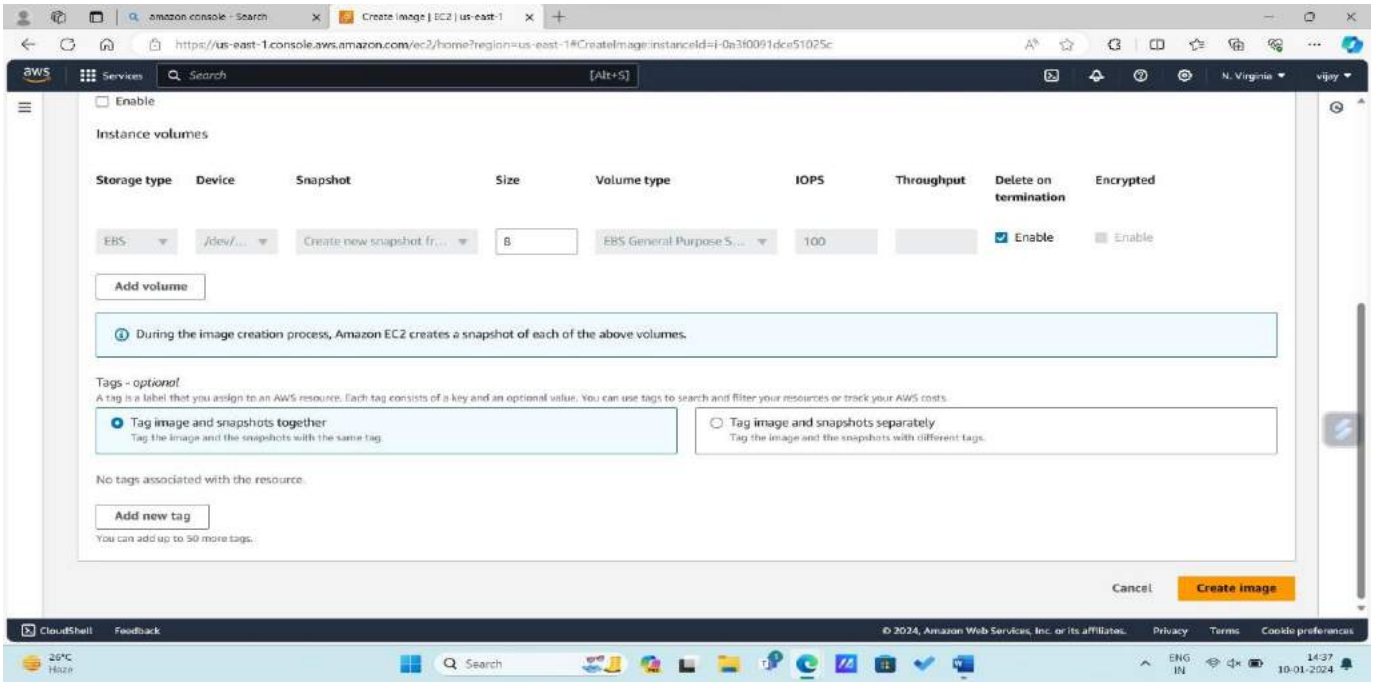
1.Open console select the instance, click on “actions” and there we can see “image and templates” click on “create image” or Go to AMIs on left side of screen there we can see “images” and AMIs click on it.



2. Click on create image, give the name of image and description.



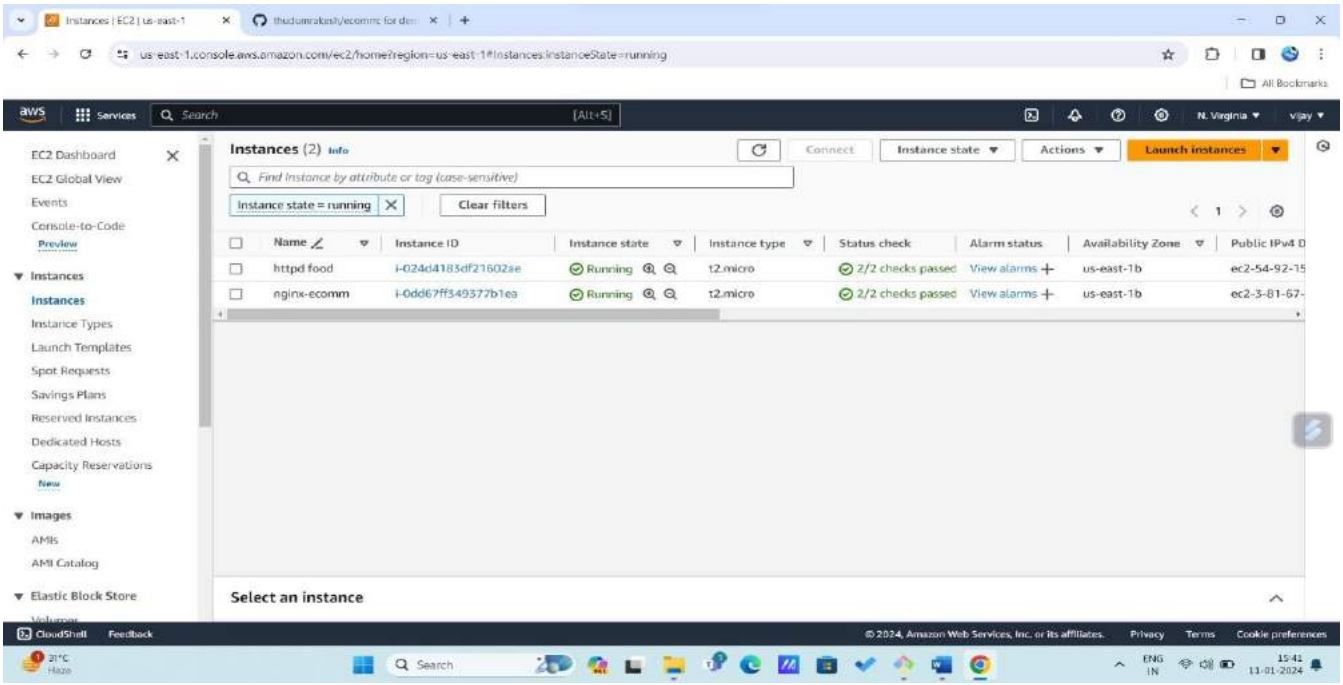
3.Then click on create image then it gets created we can check in AMIs and we can launch the instance from AMIs.



PROJECT-8
LOAD BALANCERS

CREATE 2 EC2 INSTANCE AND INSTALL NGINX AND APACHE SERVER.

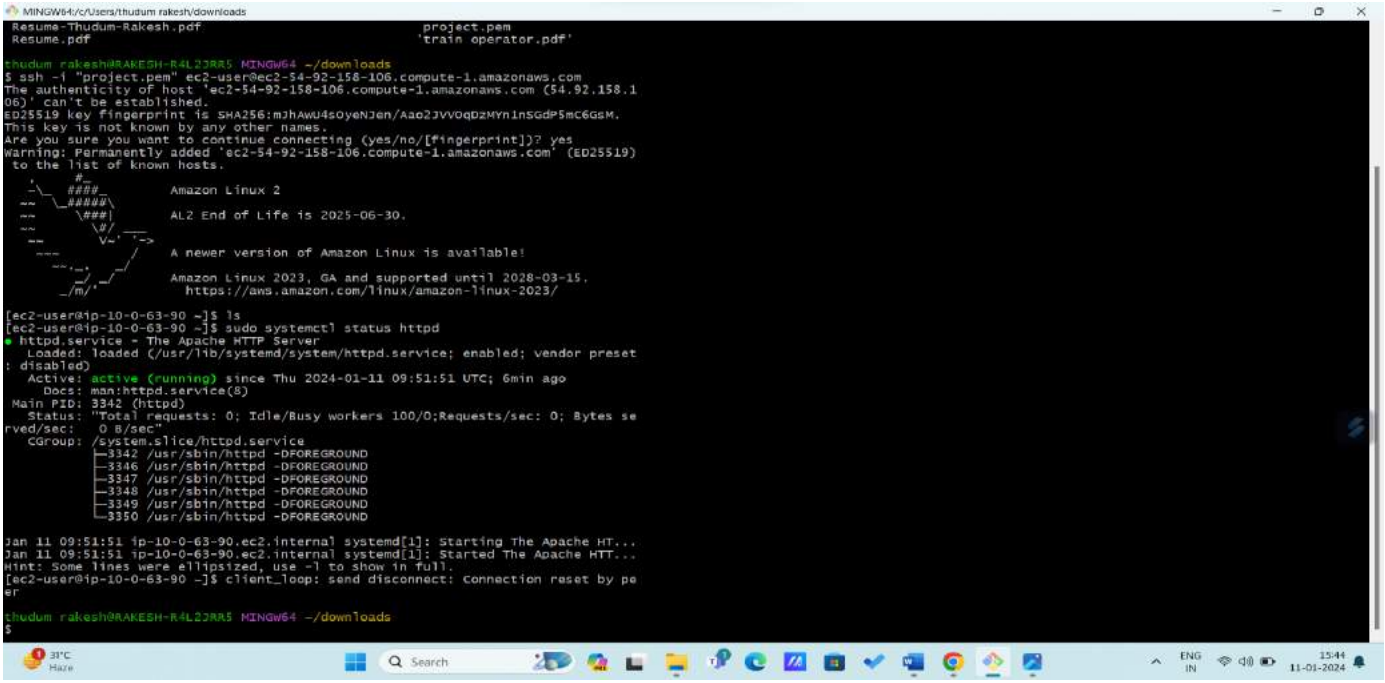
1.Go to launch instance and launch the instance with automation or manual.Then it launch instance give the name as NGINX and APACHE.

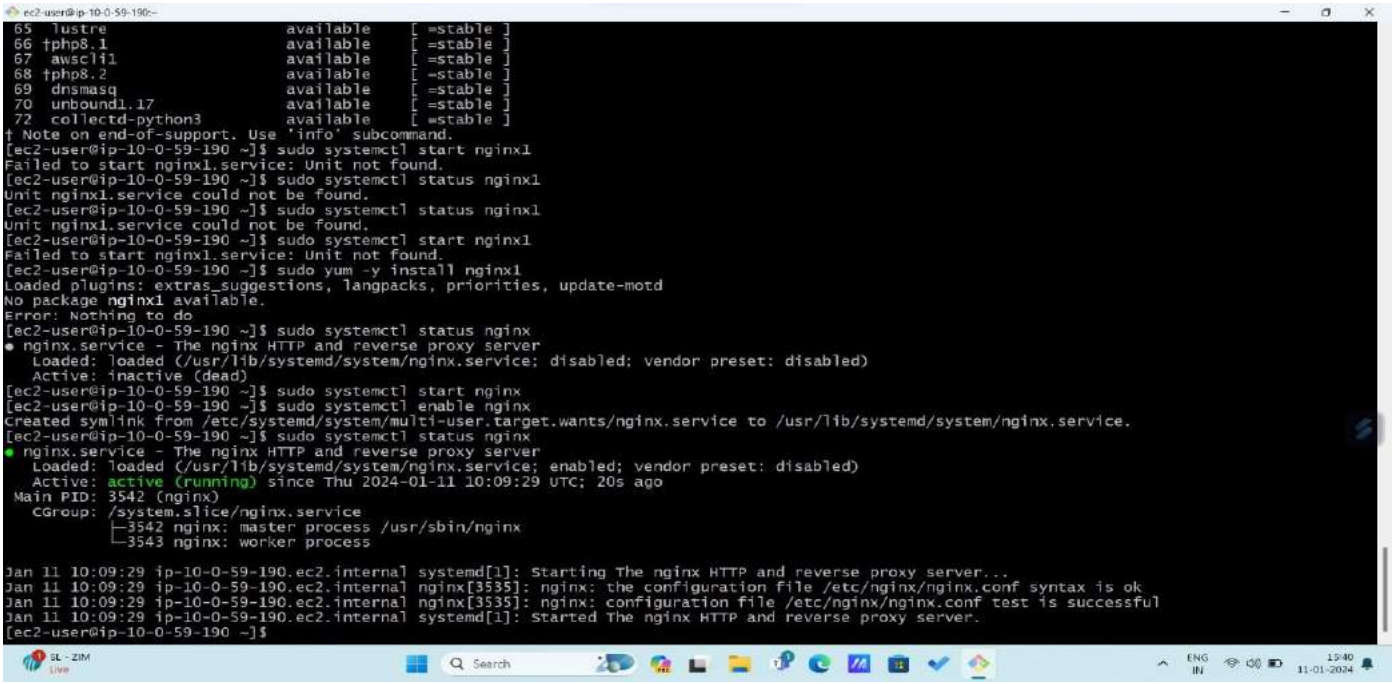


2.Now the connect to instances with SSH command in terminal in different tabs.

3.After connecting with SSH open the git bash copy ssh and install the nginx with <sudo yum -y install nginx> or <amazon linux extras install nginx> and enable and start with, < sudo systemctl start nginx> and sudo systemctl enable nginx and check status. And also download git and clone the code.

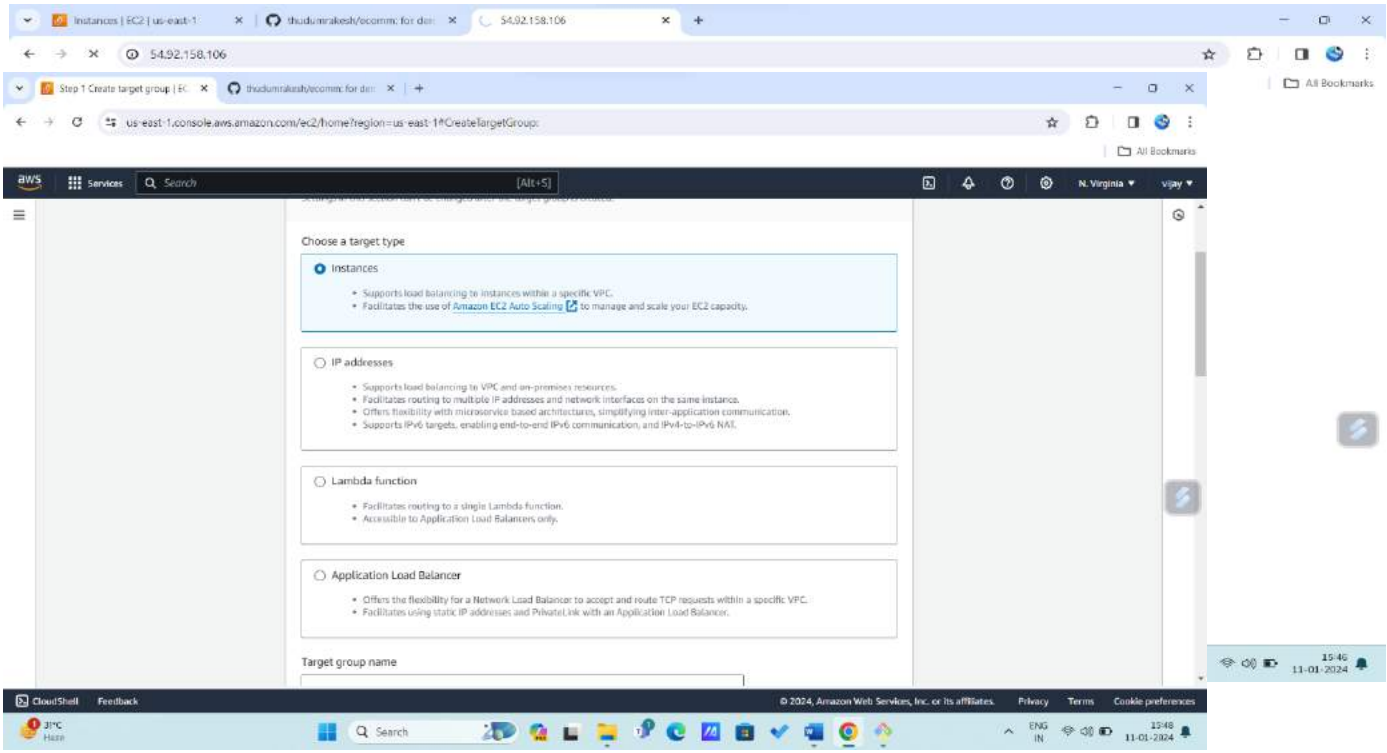
4.In another tab open another terminal connect with ssh and apache instance and install the apache with <sudo yum -y install httpd> and, < sudo systemctl start httpd> and sudo systemctl enable httpd and check Status.And also download git and clone the code.





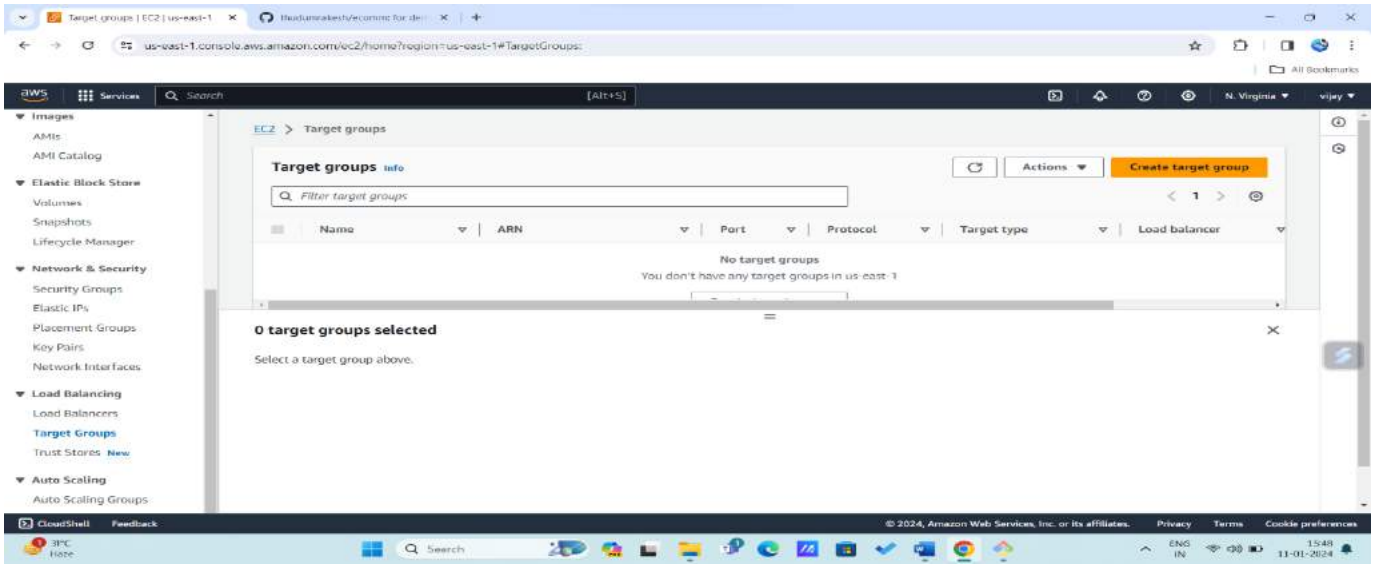
ACCESS BOTH SERVER OVER BROWSER AND CHECKING THE WEBPAGE IS VISIBLE

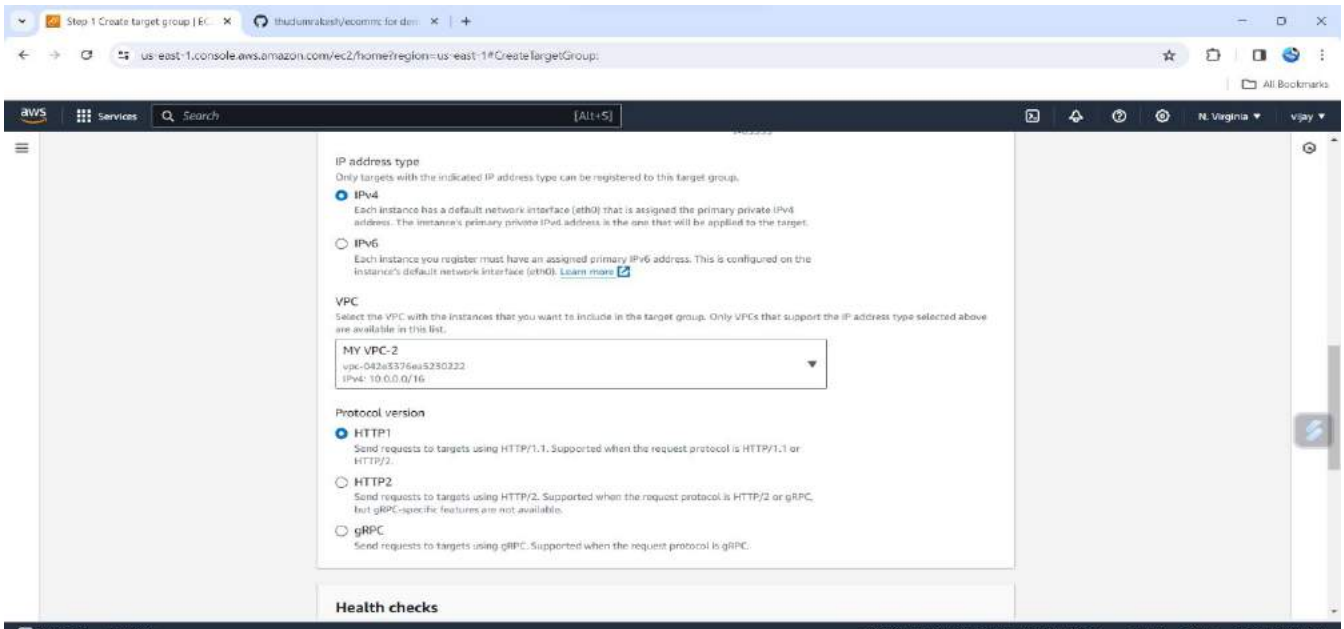
1.Now copy the PUBLIC IP of both instance and browse it then it appear as error or it won't open because we did not give ports.

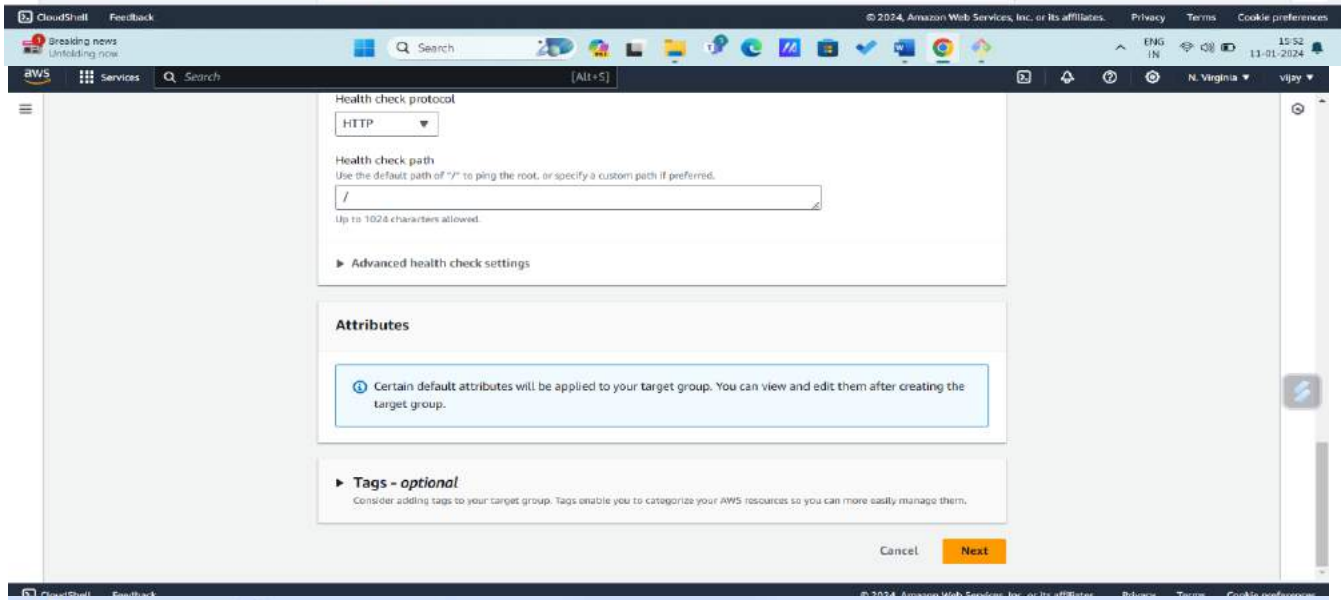


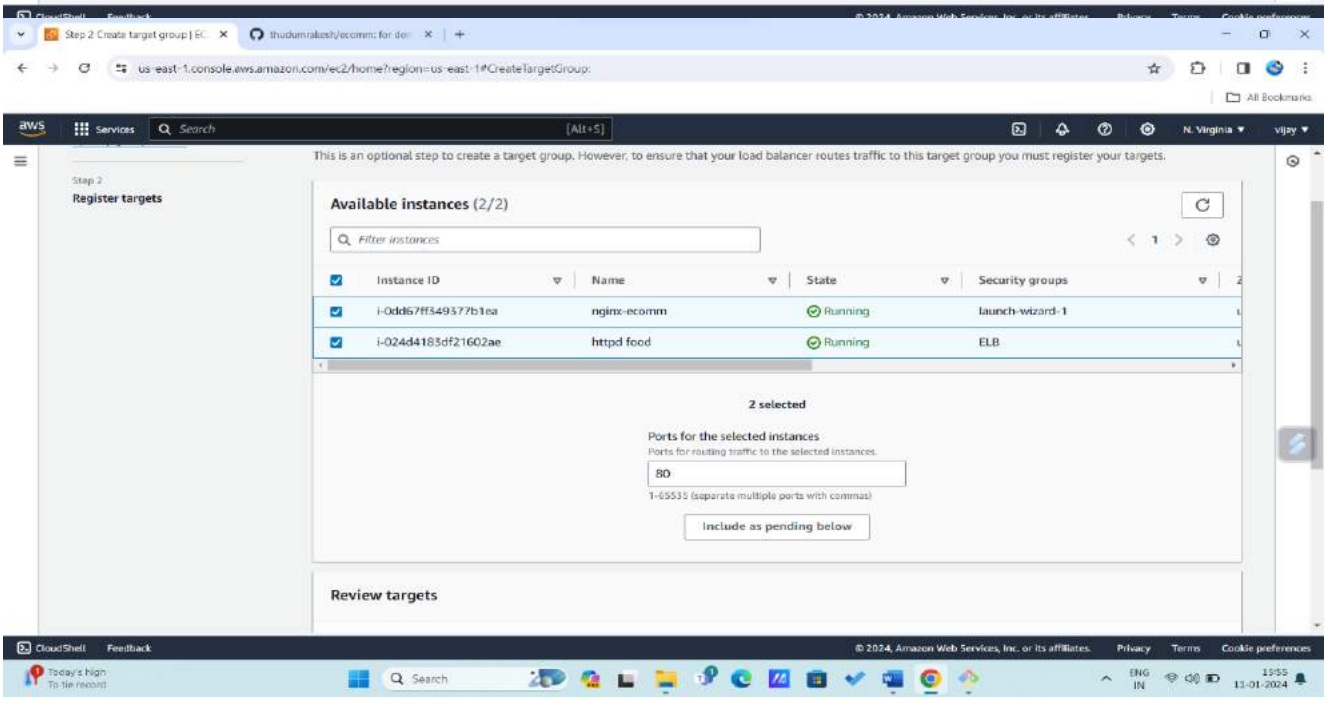
Create load balancer and attach both instance.

1.Before creating the load balancer we need to create target group.for that need to open EC2 services and click on target group on left side of the screen it opens page and click on target group on target group.

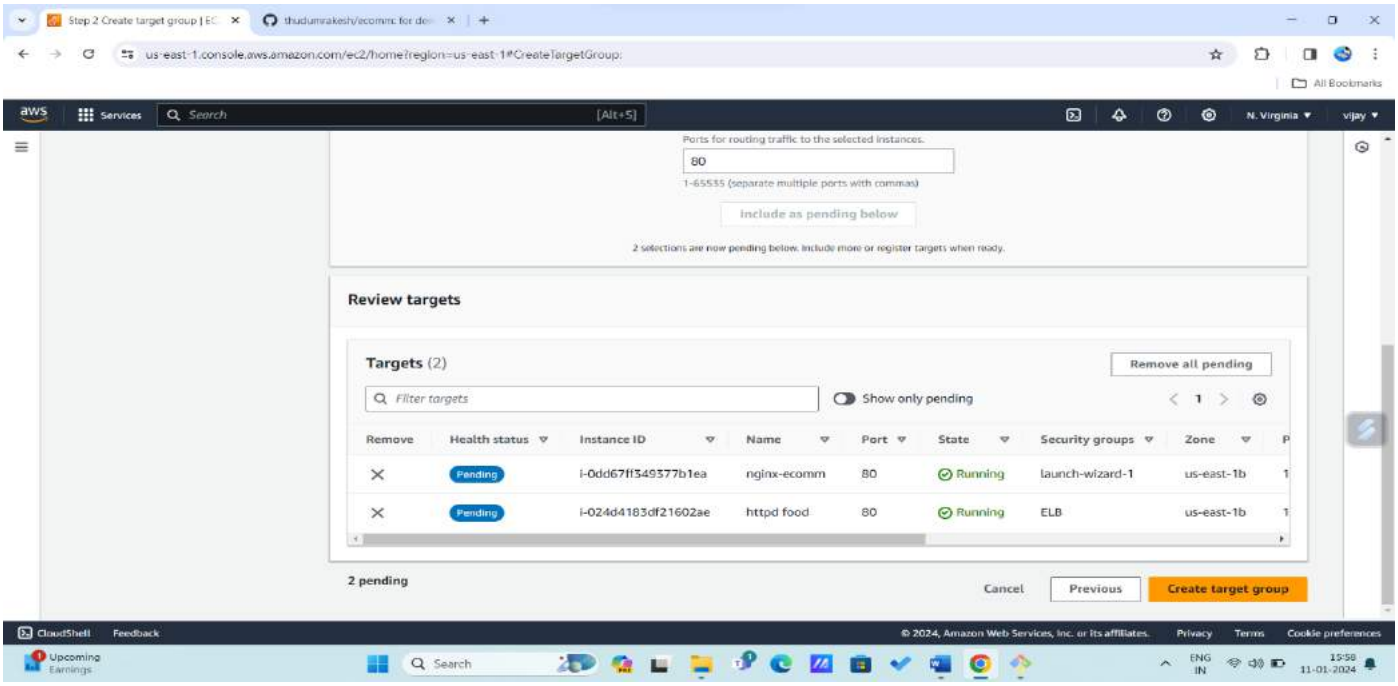



IP address type
Only targets with the indicated IP address type can be registered to this target group.
IPv4
Each instance has a default network interface (eth0) that is assigned the primary private IPv4 address. The instance's primary private IPv4 address is the one that will be applied to the target.
IPv6
Each instance you register must have an assigned primary IPv6 address. This is configured on the instance's default network interface (eth0). Learn more
VPC
Select the VPC with the instances that you want to include in the target group. Only VPCs that support the IP address type selected above are available in this list.
MY VPC-2
vpc-042e3376ea5230222
IPv4: 10.0.0.0/16
Protocol version
HTTP1
Send requests to targets using HTTP/1.1. Supported when the request protocol is HTTP/1.1 or HTTP/2.
HTTP2
Send requests to targets using HTTP/2. Supported when the request protocol is HTTP/2 or gRPC, but gRPC-specific features are not available.
gRPC
Send requests to targets using gRPC. Supported when the request protocol is gRPC.
Health checks

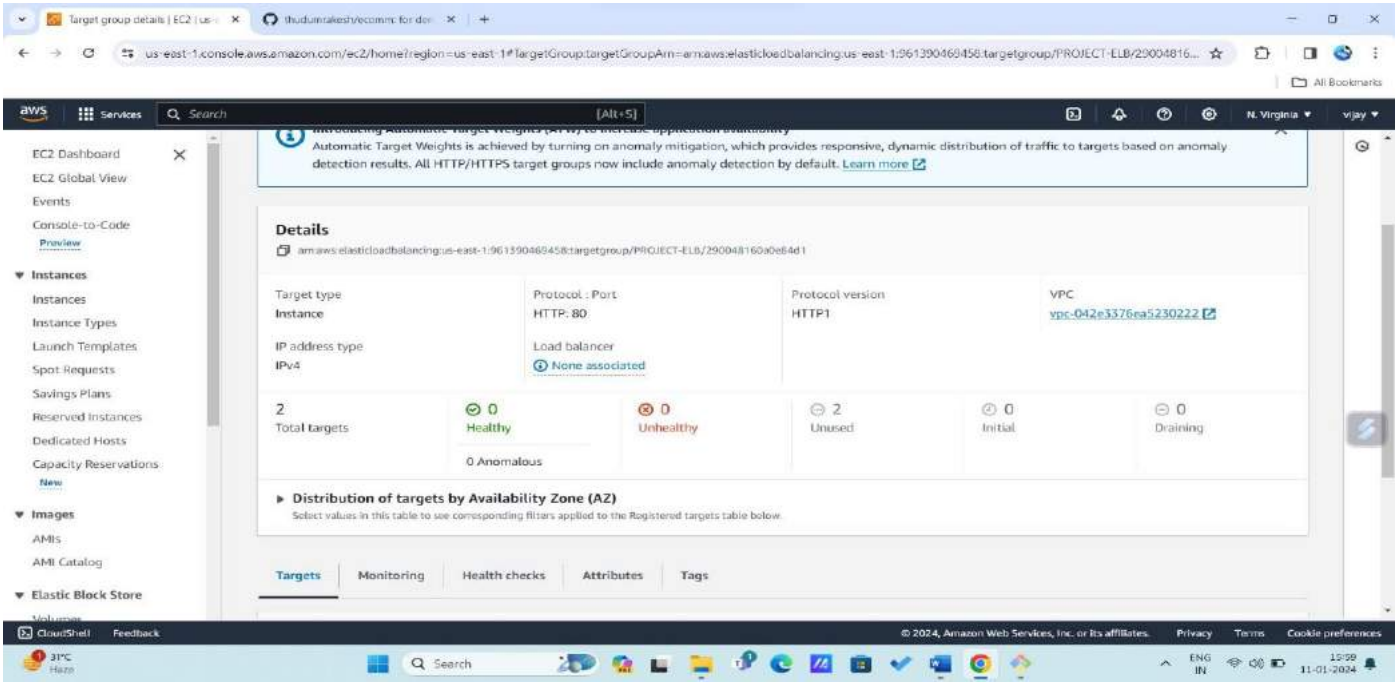

Health check protocol
HTTP
Health check path
Use the default path of "/" to ping the root, or specify a custom path if preferred.
/
Up to 1024 characters allowed.
Advanced health check settings
Attributes
Certain default attributes will be applied to your target group. You can view and edit them after creating the target group.
Tags - optional
Consider adding tags to your target group. Tags enable you to categorize your AWS resources so you can more easily manage them.
Cancel
Next

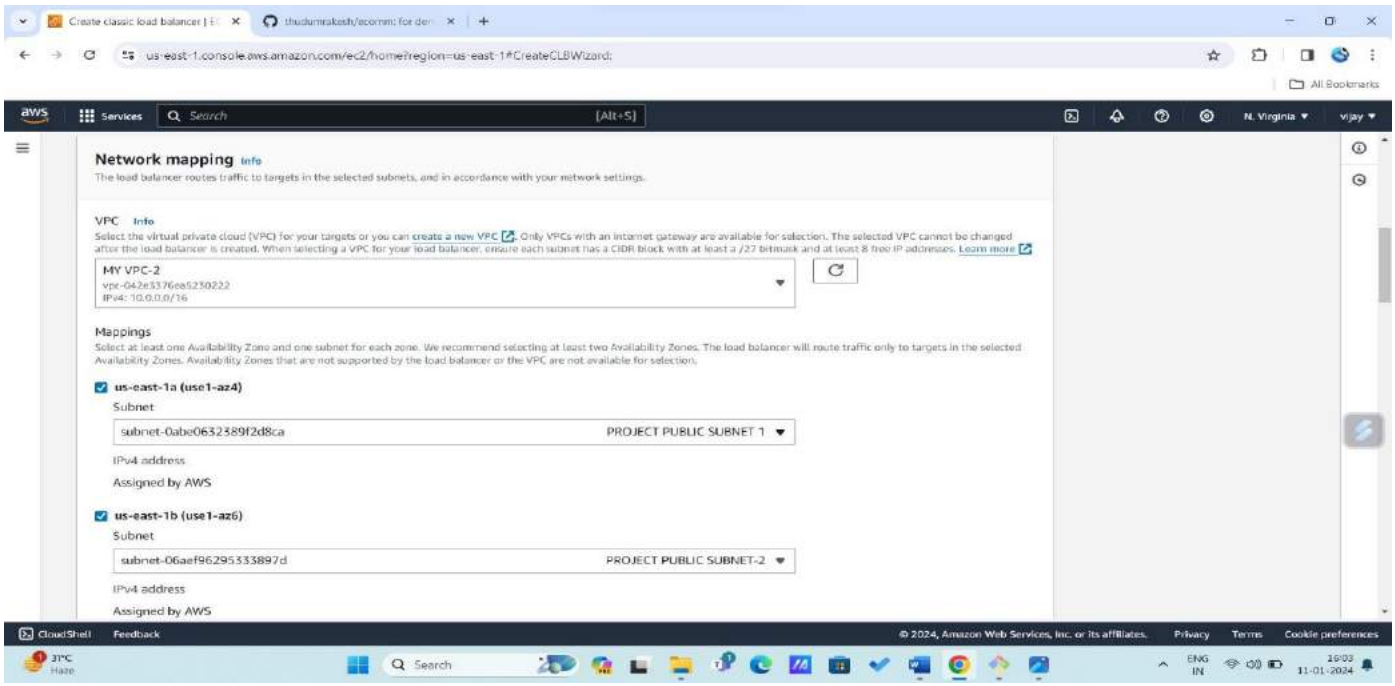

Step 2
Register targets
This is an optional step to create a target group. However, to ensure that your load balancer routes traffic to this target group you must register your targets.
Available instances (2/2)
Filter instances
Instance ID
Name
State
Security groups
i-0dd67ff349377b1ea
nginx-ecomm
Running
launch-wizard-1
i-024d4183df21602ae
httpd food
Running
ELB
2 selected
Ports for the selected instances
Ports for routing traffic to the selected instances.
80
1-65535 (separate multiple ports with commas)
Include as pending below
Review targets

2.Select the instance and select the VPC andclick on next. Then it show instances that we created selet he the both instances and click on the “include as pending below”.



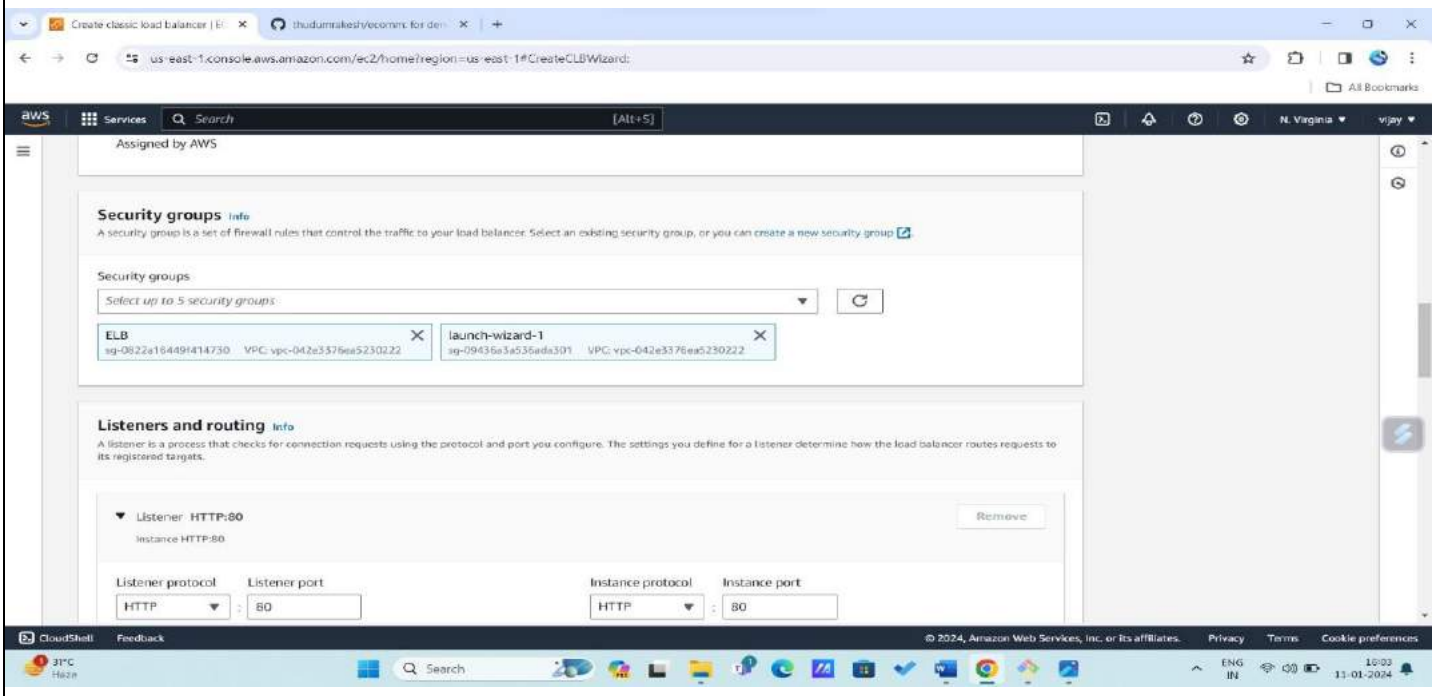
3.Click on create target group it show the health checks also.

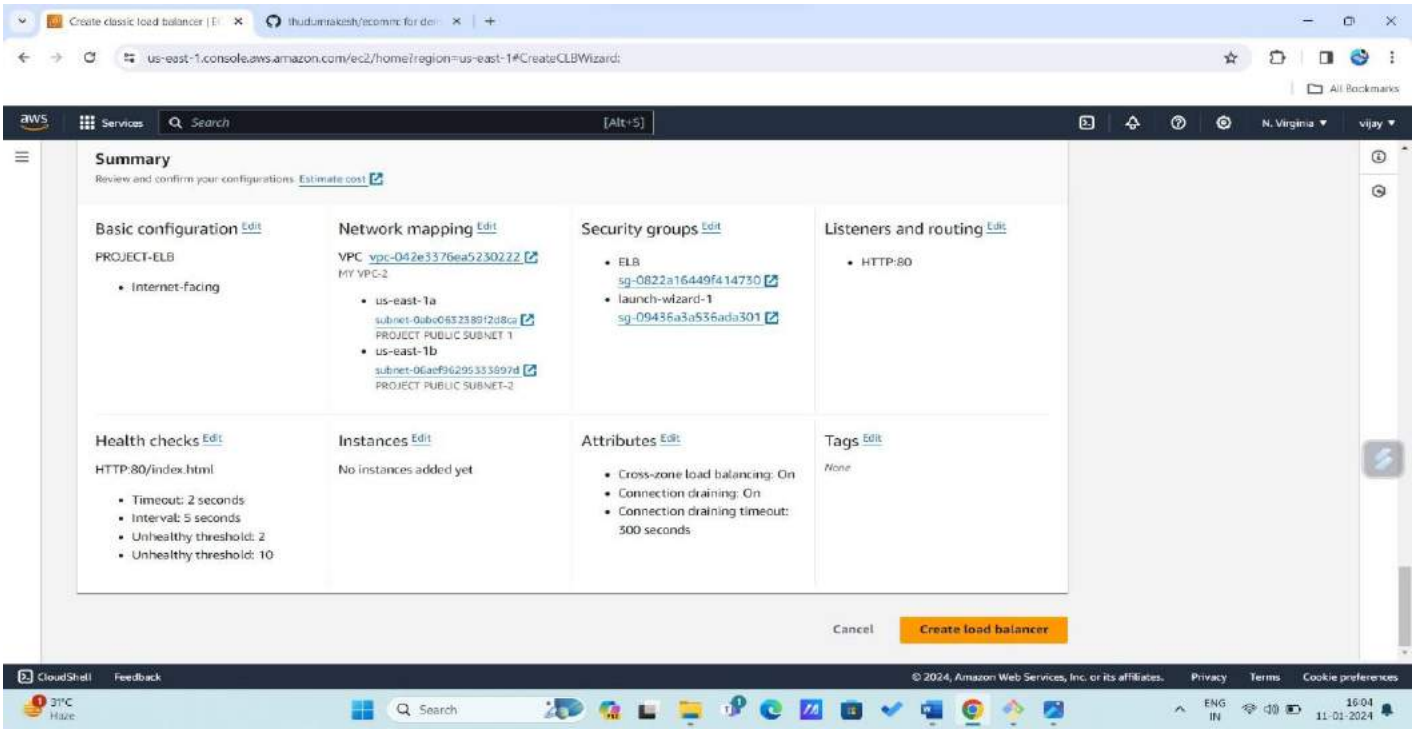


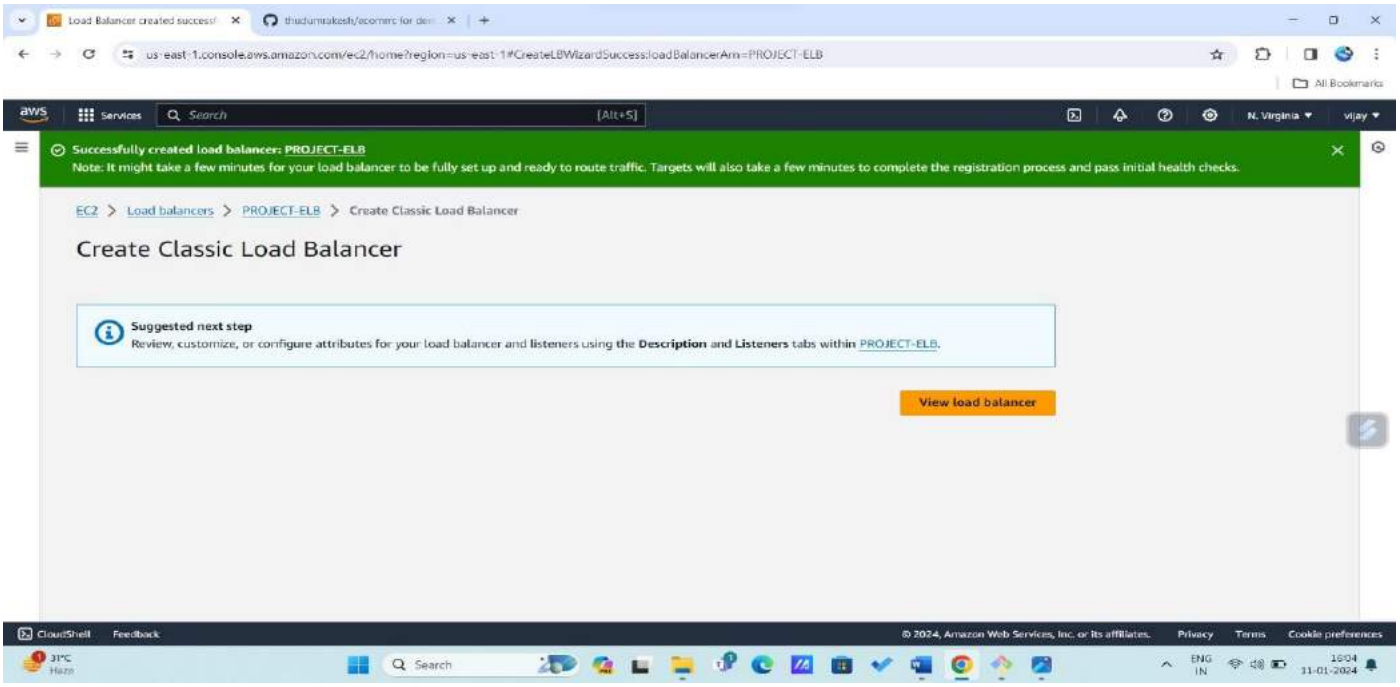


4.Now go to load balncers and click on create classic load balancer. Fill the basic configuration and network mapping ,security groups.

5.check the details and click on create load balancer

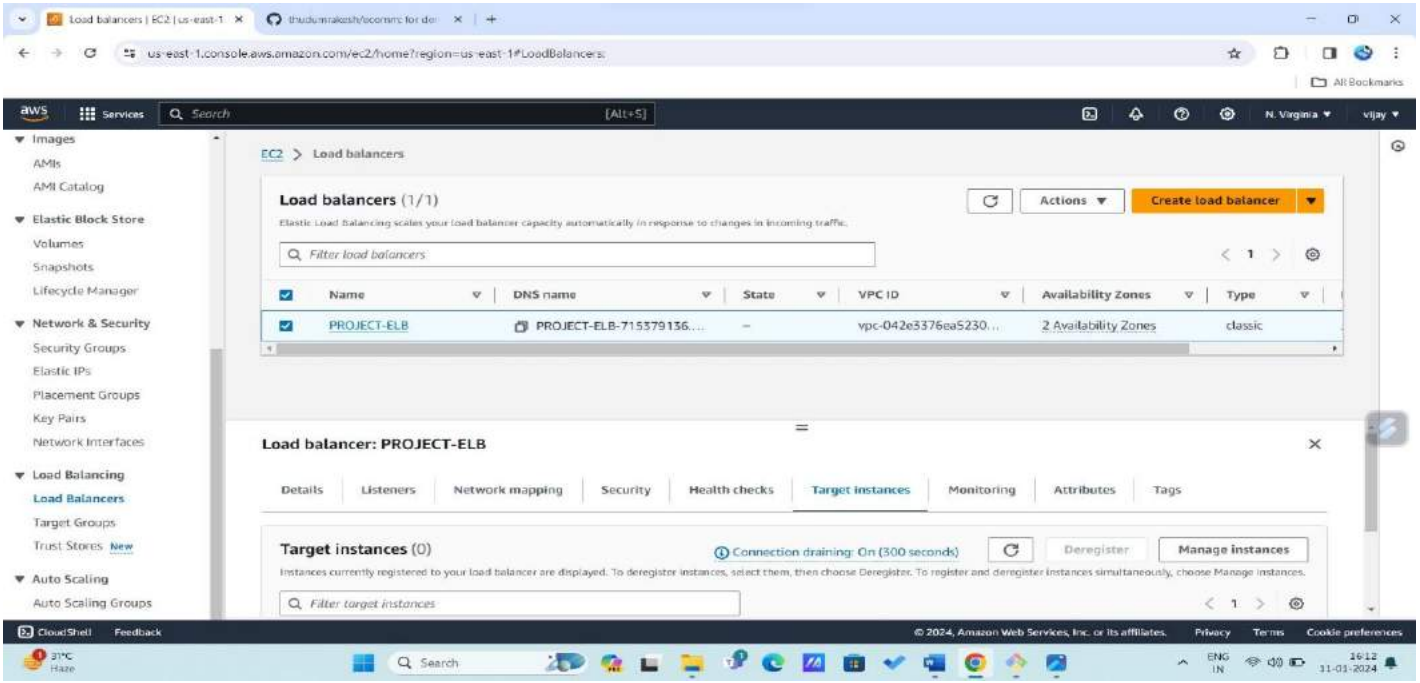


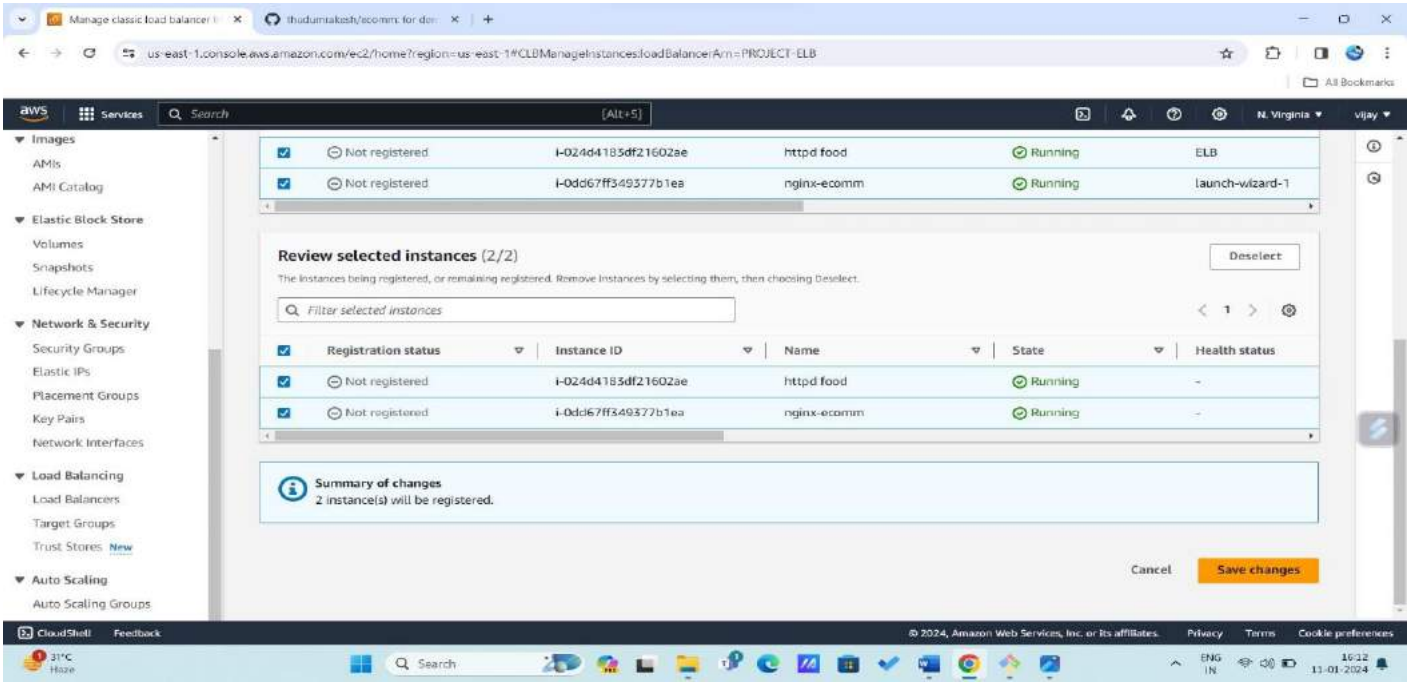




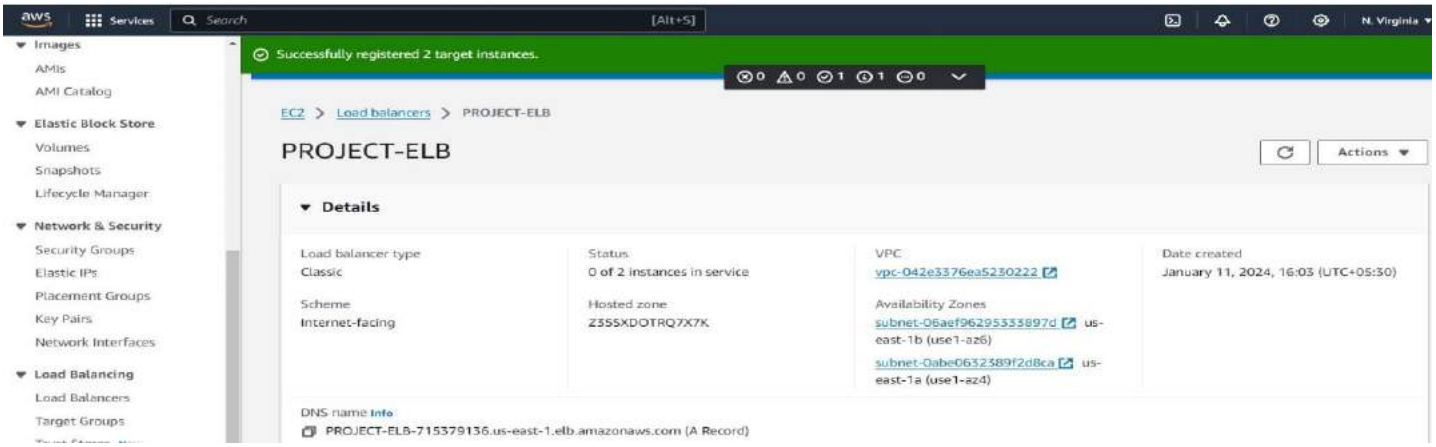
NOW ATTACH THE ELB TO INSTANCES

1.Select the load balancer and scroll down and click on manage instance. And it opens page and select the instances.

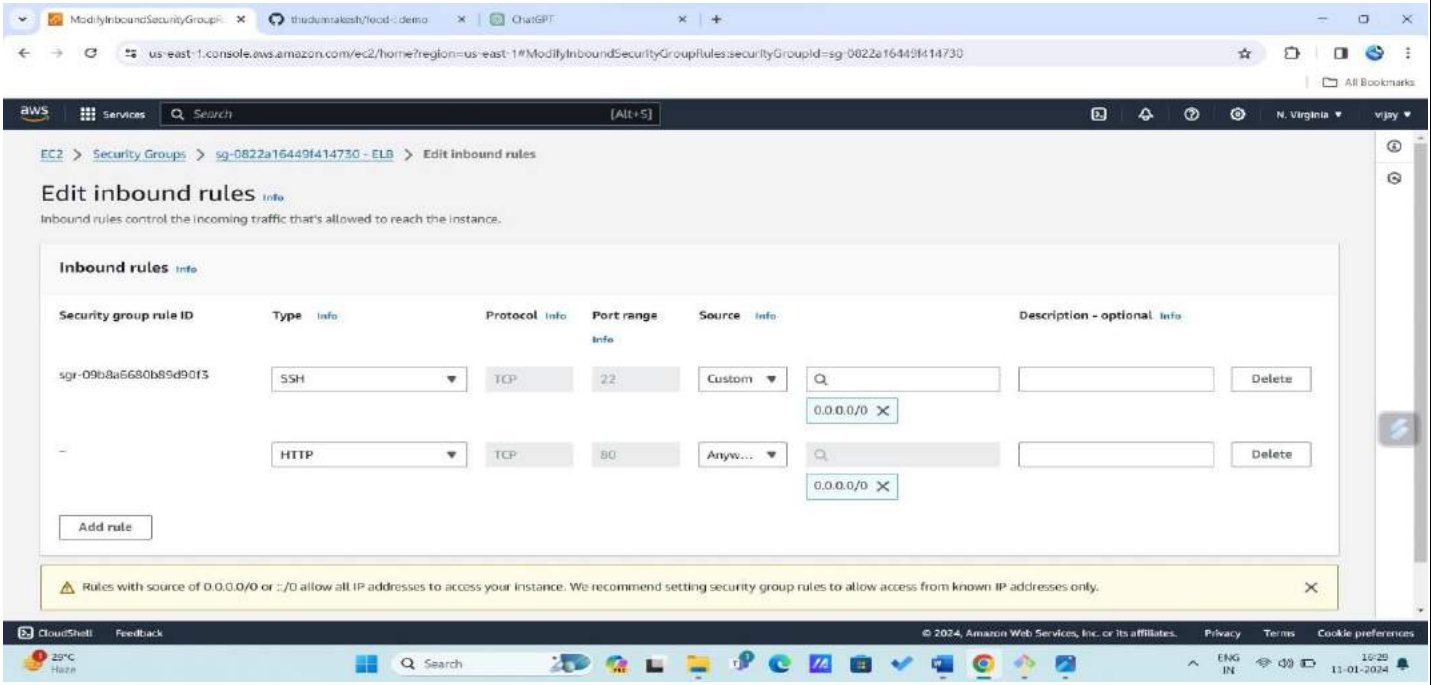




2. click on save changes and it successfully register target instances.



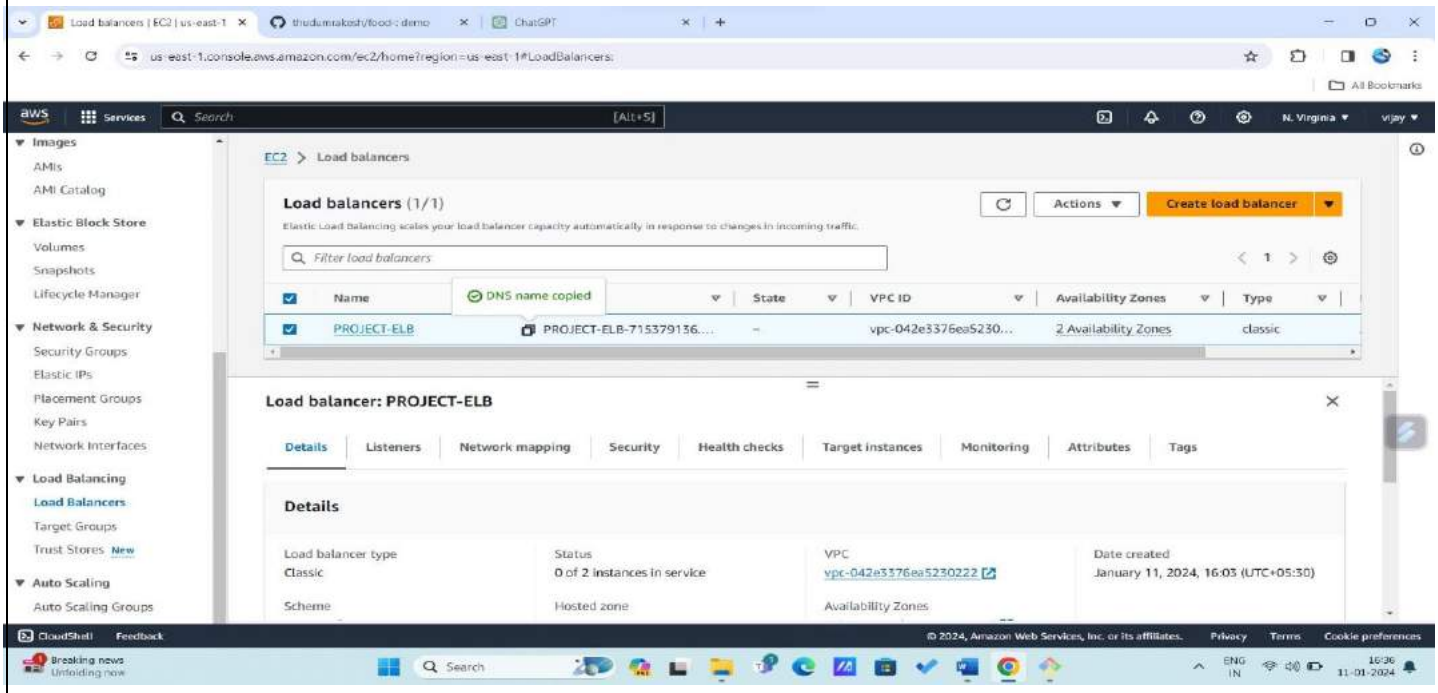
3.Open security group and select the S.G which we need to add port 80. Click on inbound rules and select type http source anywhere ipv4 and click on save.

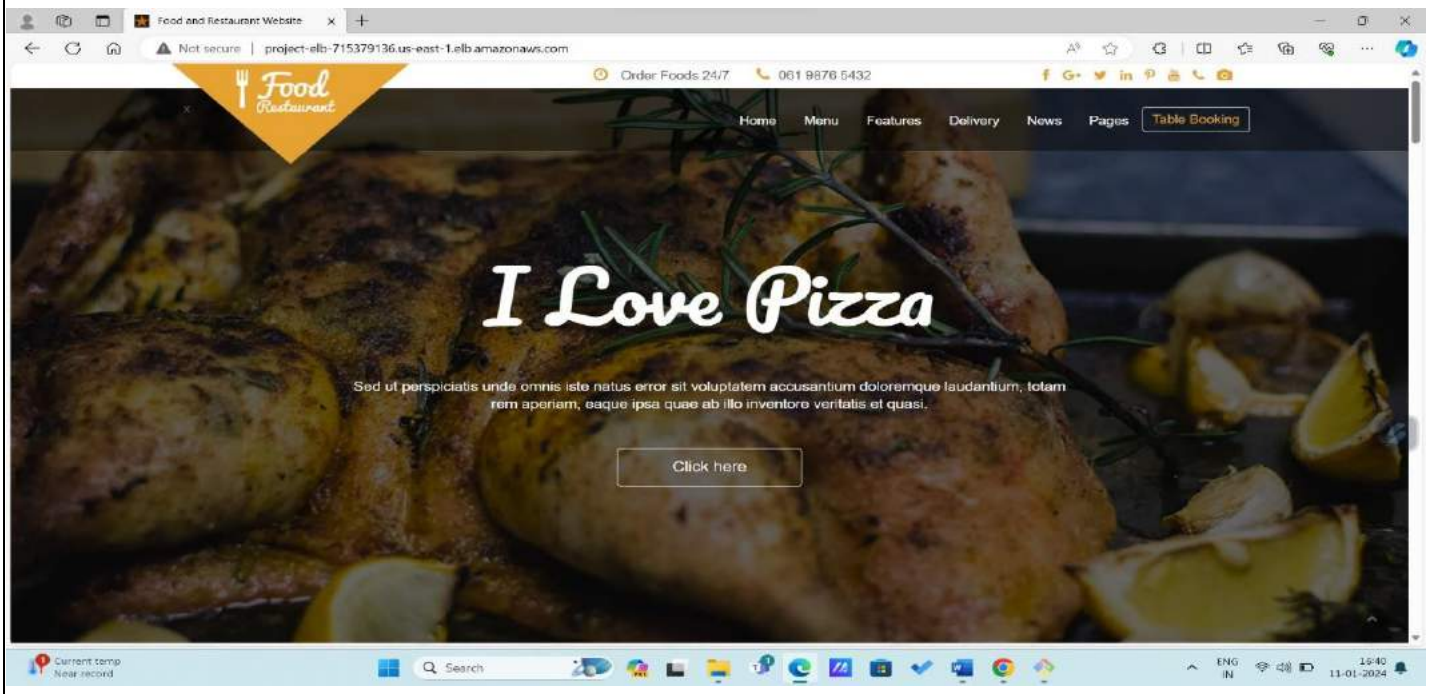


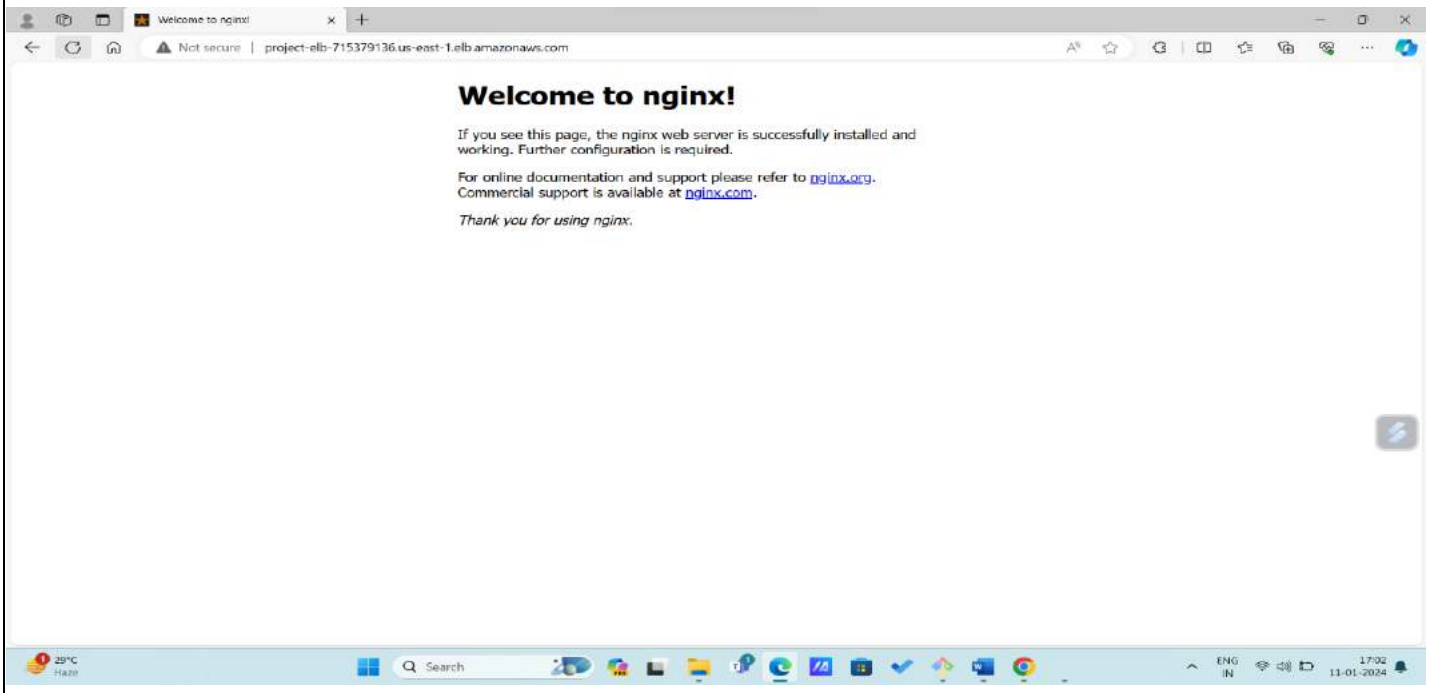
ACCESS THE LOAD BALANCER LINK OVER THE BROWSER AND RELOAD IT SHOW CONTENT

1.Open the load balancer and select the load balancer and copy the DNS name of ELB. Browse it in browser then it show content.

2. PROJECT-ELB-715379136.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com is DNS name of ELB reload it every few seconds it changes the content



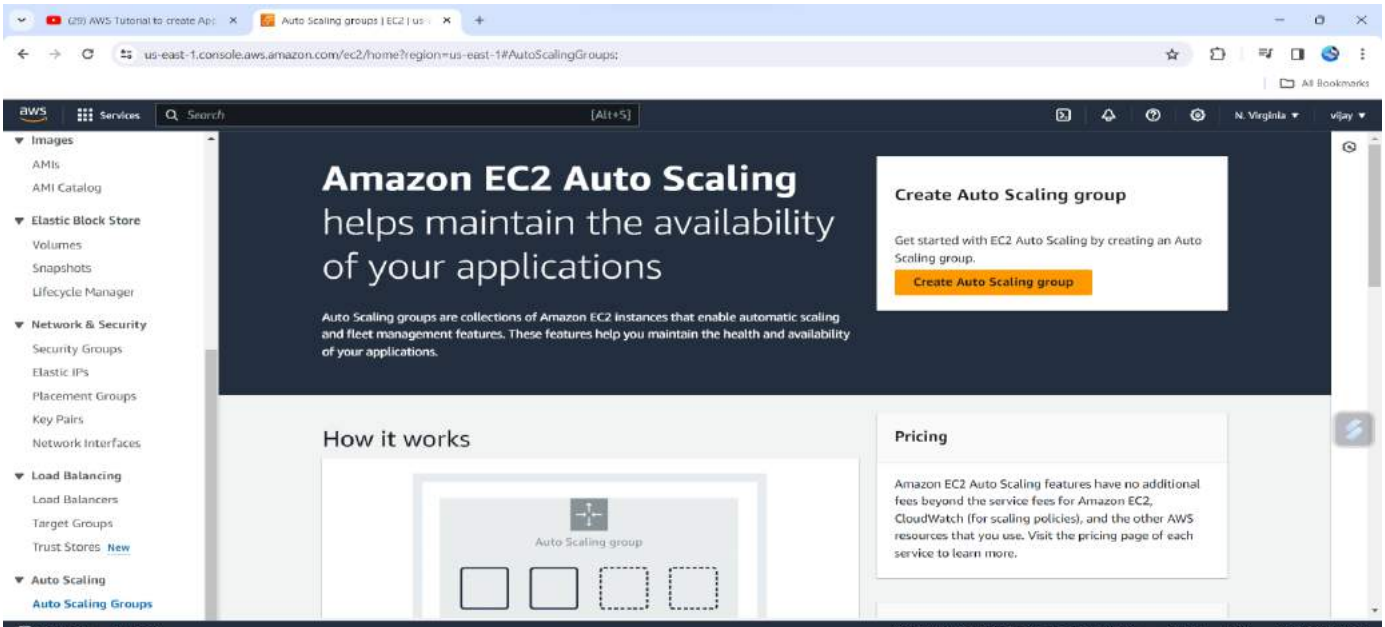

Food and Restaurant Website
Not secure | project-elb-715379136.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com
Food
Restaurant
Order Foods 24/7
061 9876 5432
Home
Menu
Features
Delivery
News
Pages
Table Booking
I Love Pizza
Sed ut perspiciatis unde omnis iste natus error sit voluptatem accusantium doloremque laudantium, totam rem aperiam, eaque ipsa quae ab illo inventore veritatis et quasi.
Click here
Search

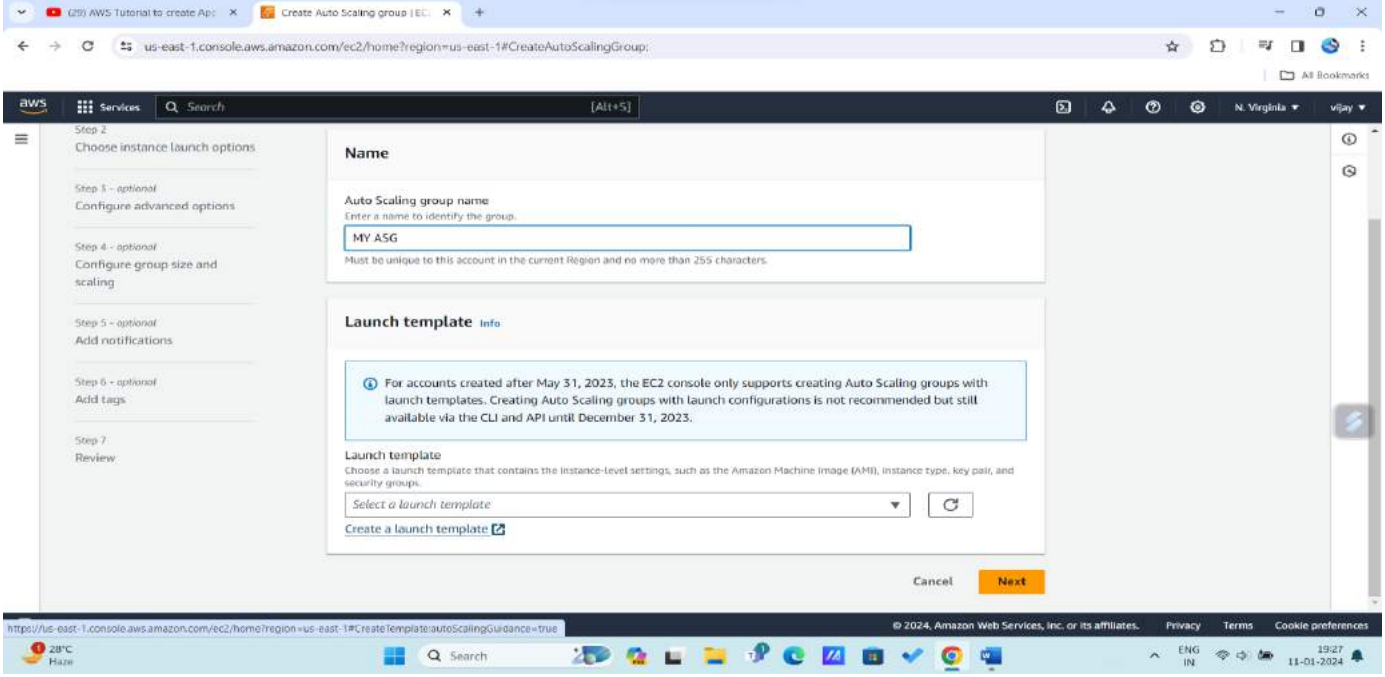

Welcome to nginx!
Not secure | project-elb-715379136.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com
Welcome to nginx!
If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and working. Further configuration is required.
For online documentation and support please refer to nginx.org.
Commercial support is available at nginx.com.
Thank you for using nginx.
Search

PROJECT-9
ASG {auto scaling group} and LC {launch configuration}

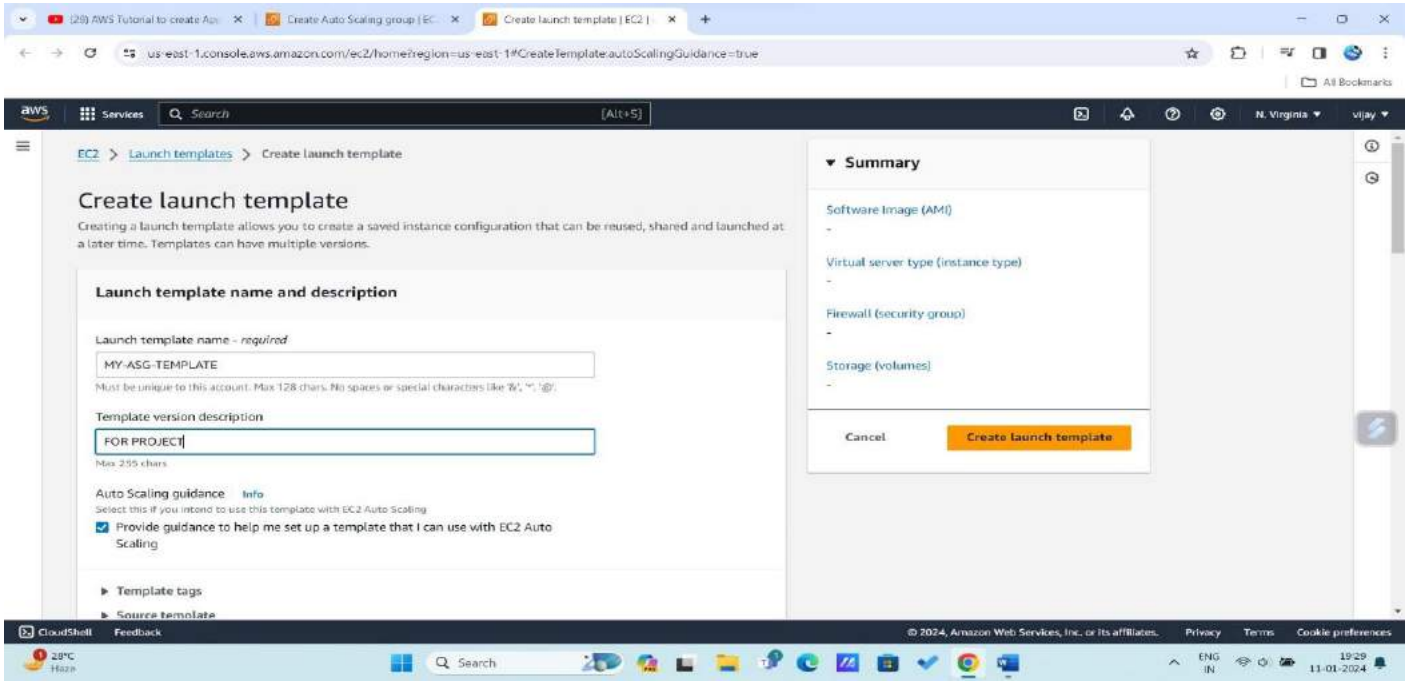
CREATE ONE LAUNCH CONFIGURATION WITH UBUNTU SERVER.

1.Open EC2 services scroll down there will be autoscaling click on it.



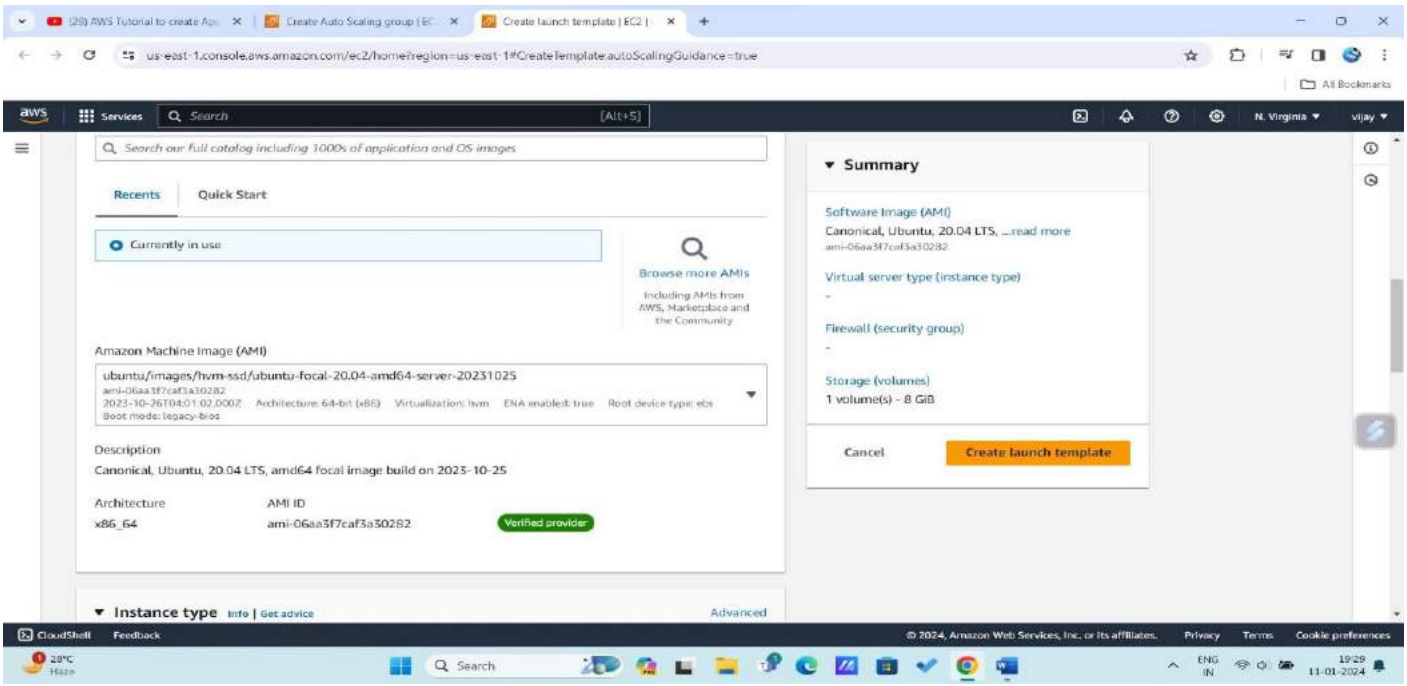


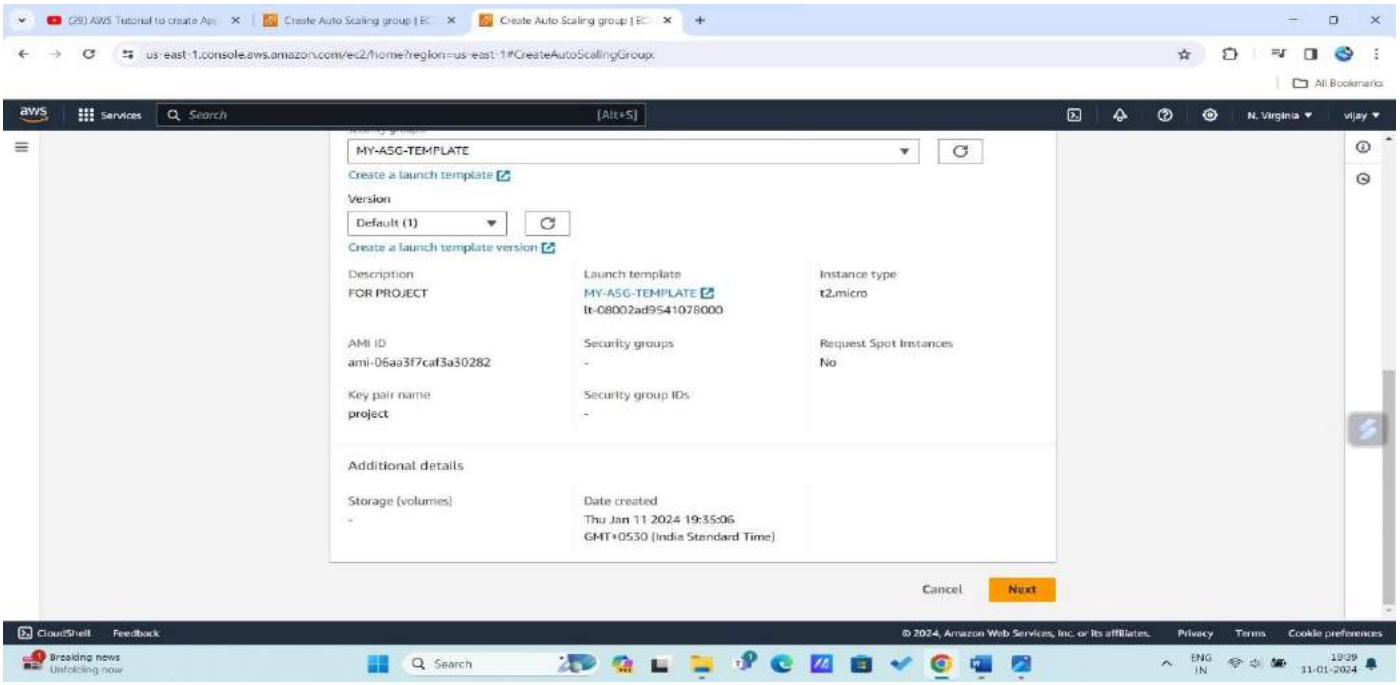
2.Enter the name and click on the create a launch template and enter the template name and description.



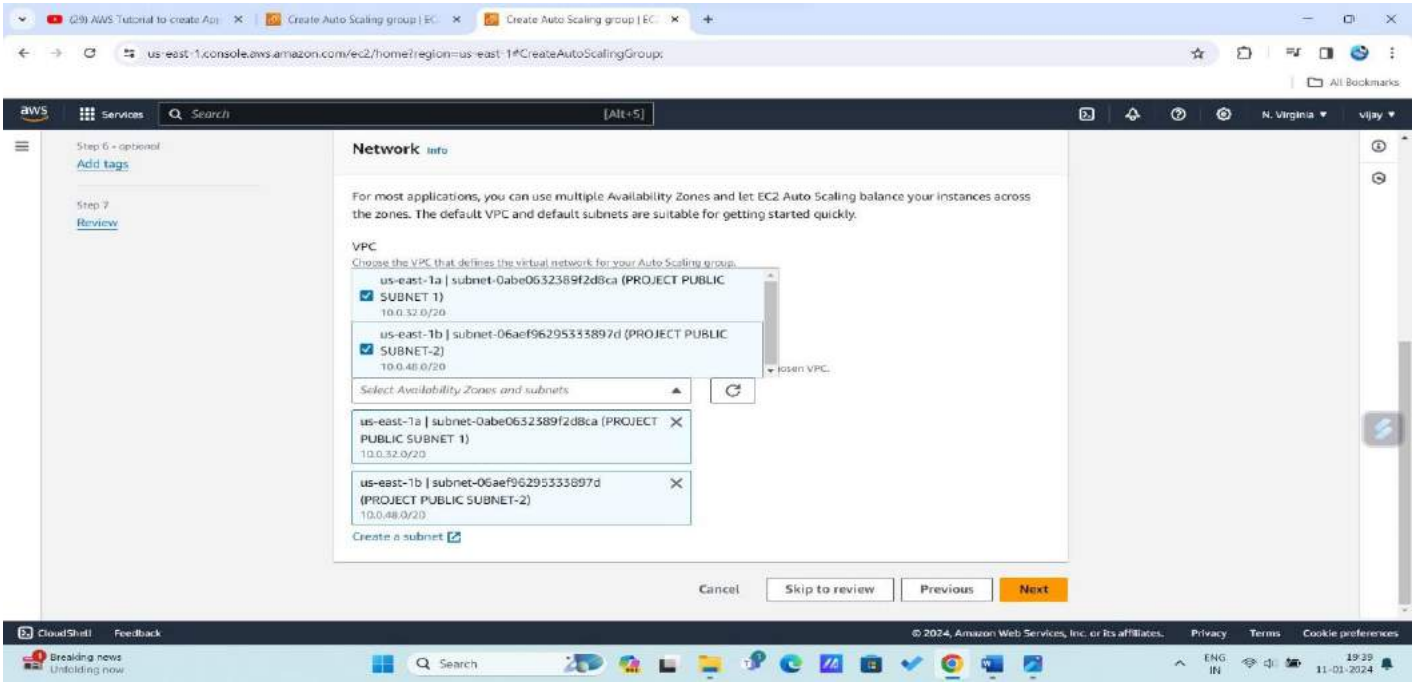
3.Select the AMIs currently in use and also enter other details like key pair and subnets etc depending upon the project. And click on launch template.

4.Go to auto scaling group and give name and select the template and click on next.

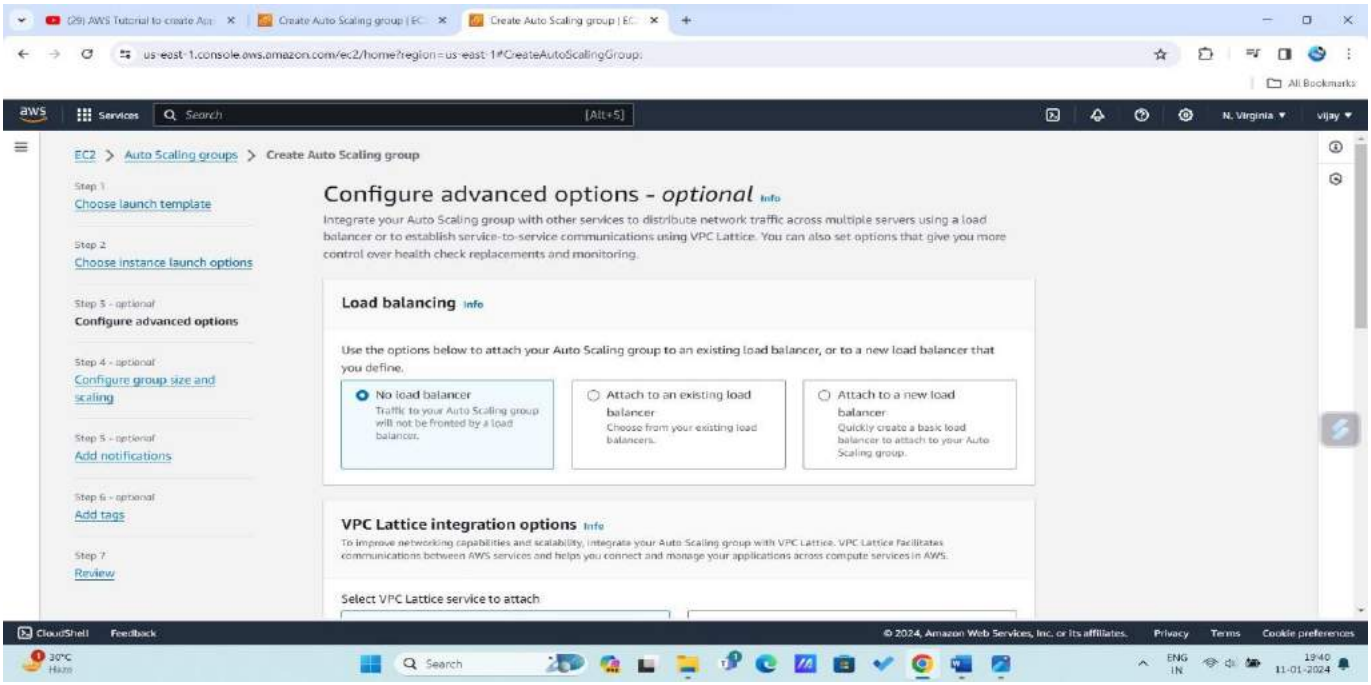


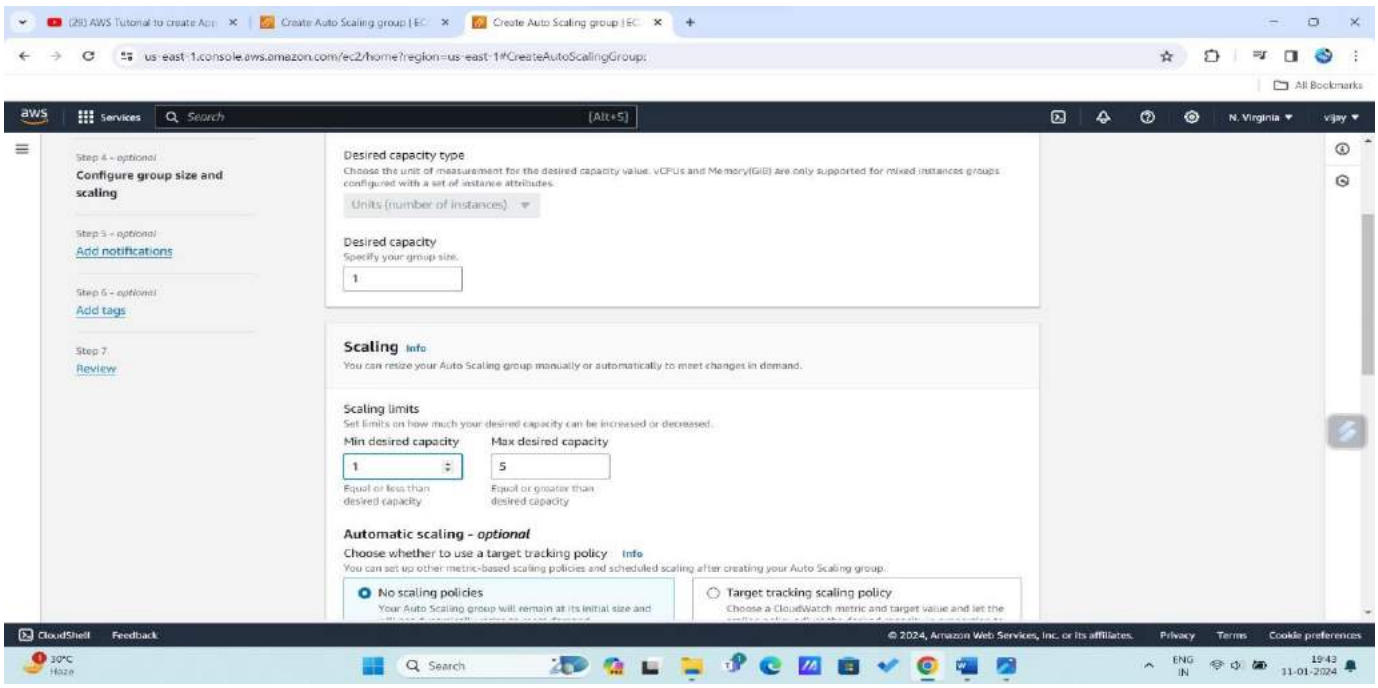


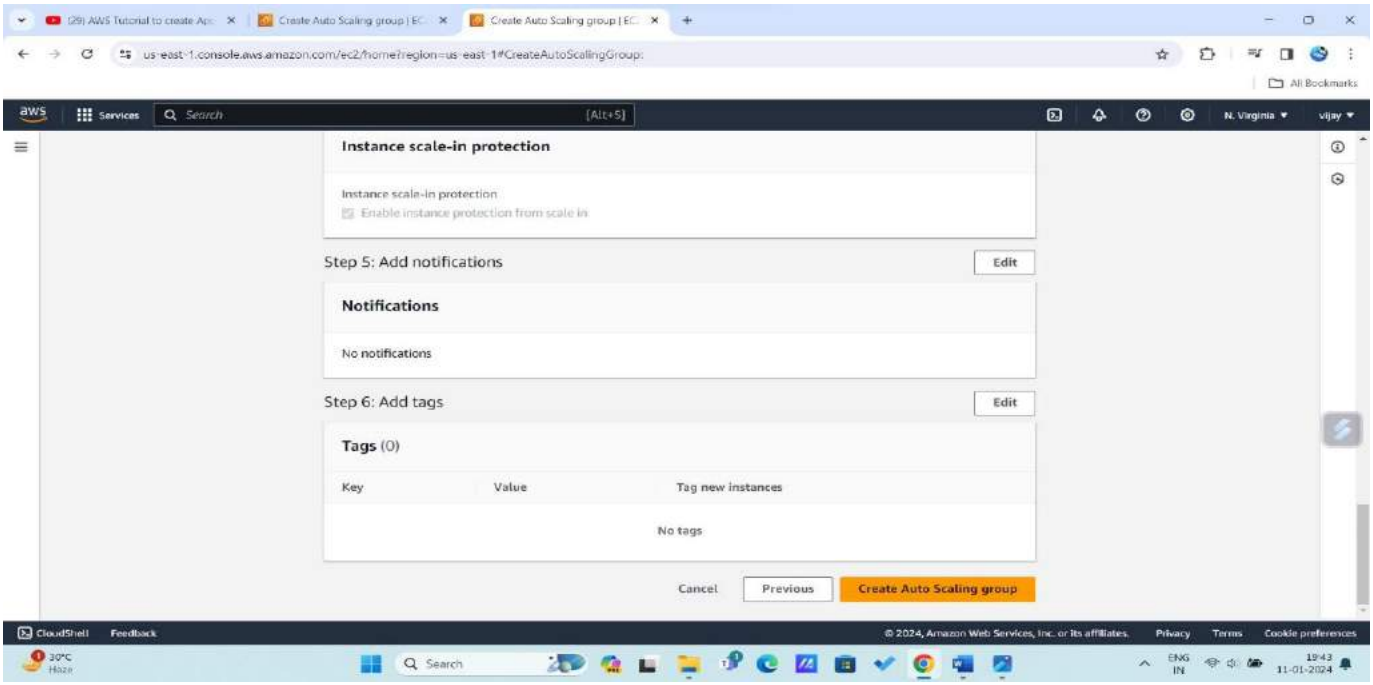
5.In network session select the VPC and subnets and click on next. And also select load balancer depending of project I selected no balancer in advance options

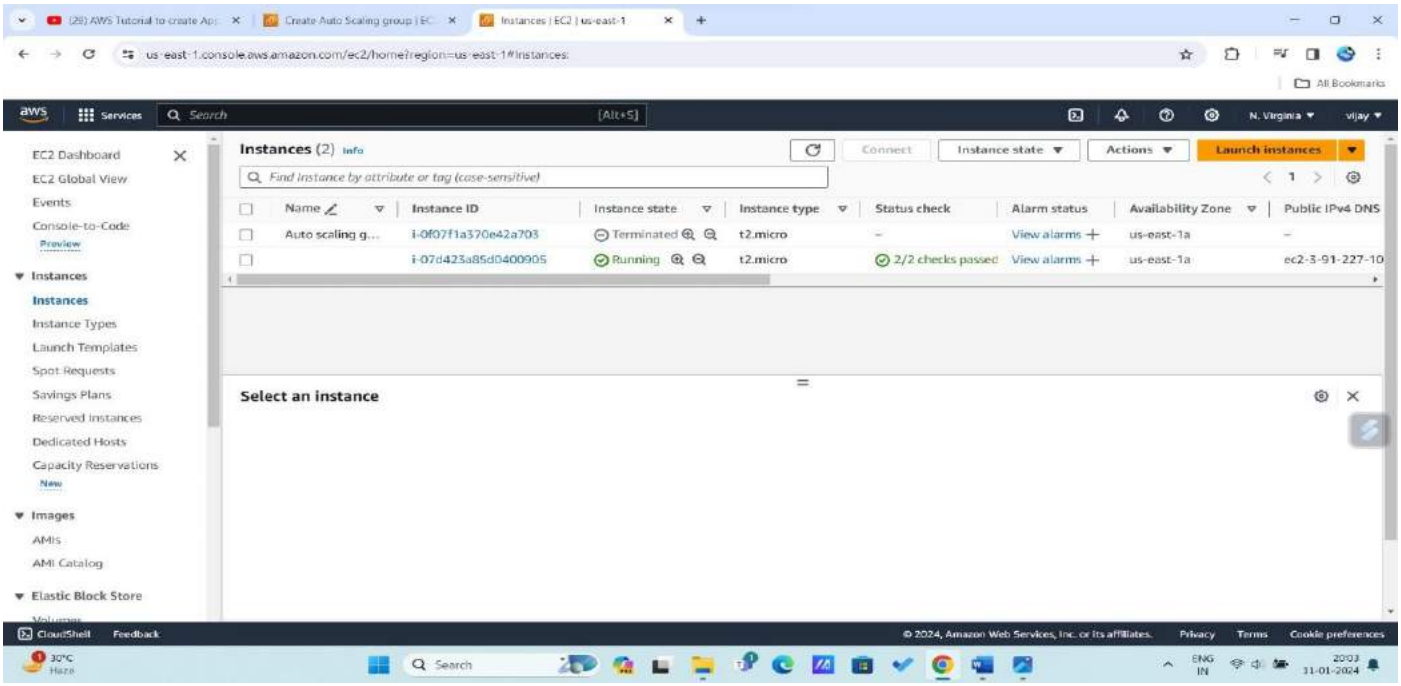


6.Select the desire capacity and minimum and maximum capacity. And click on create autoscaling group and also template is attached autoscaling

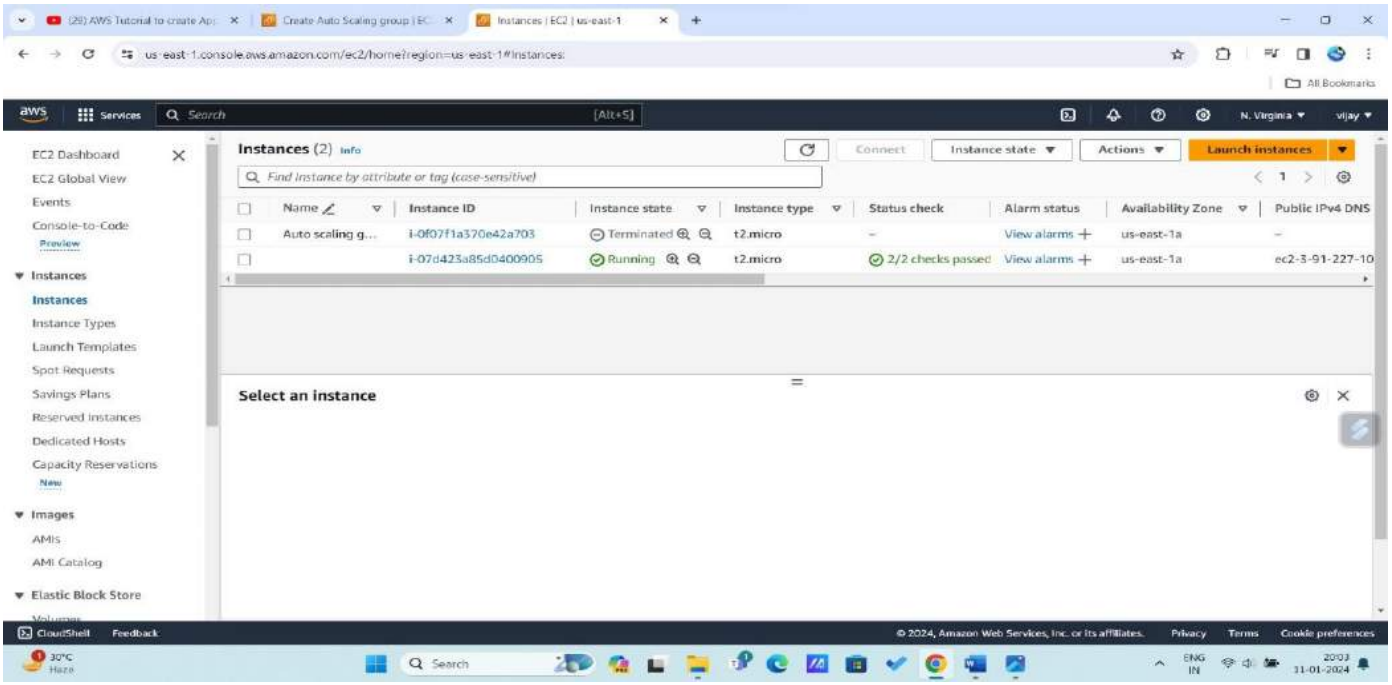


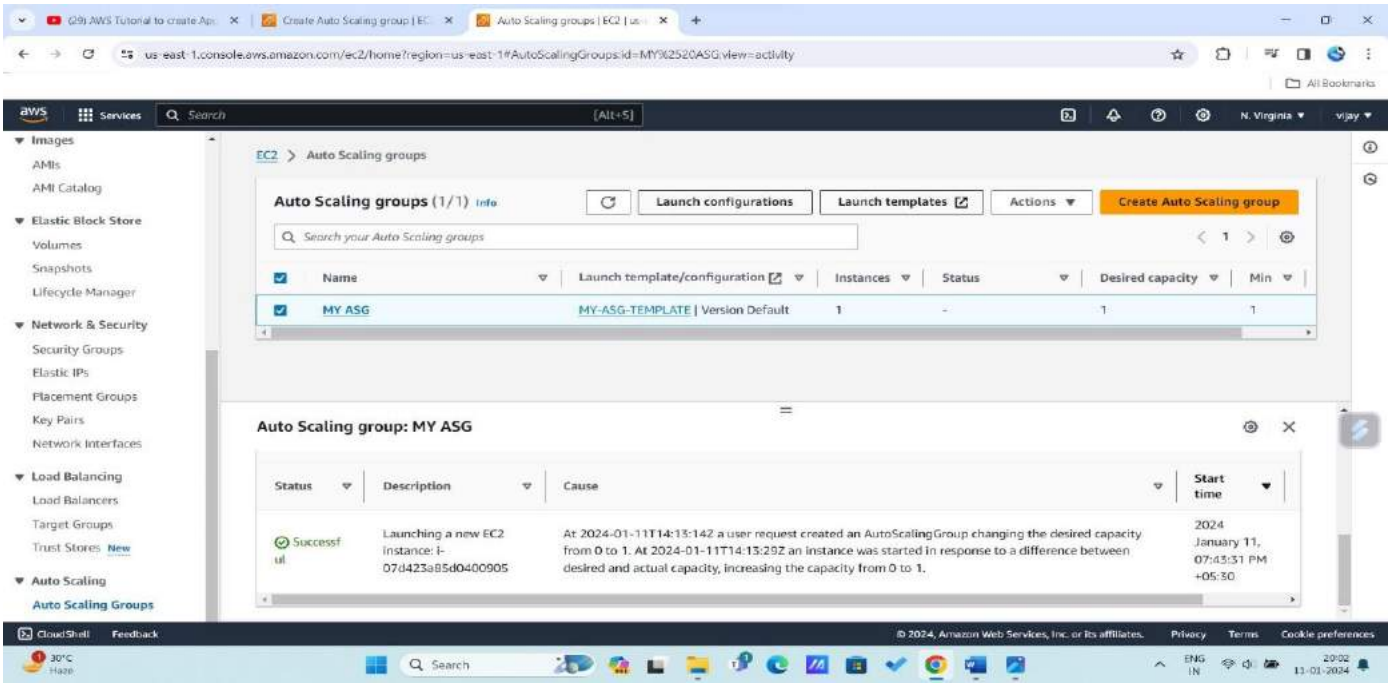






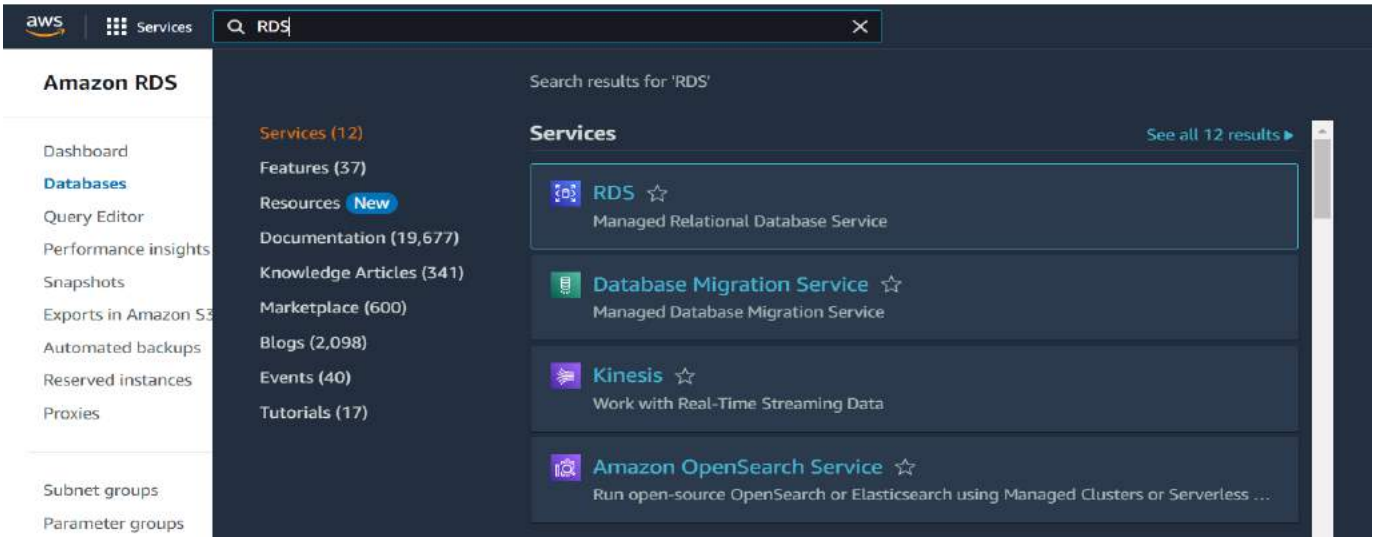
7. Now delete the one instance, autoscaling automatically create the new instances

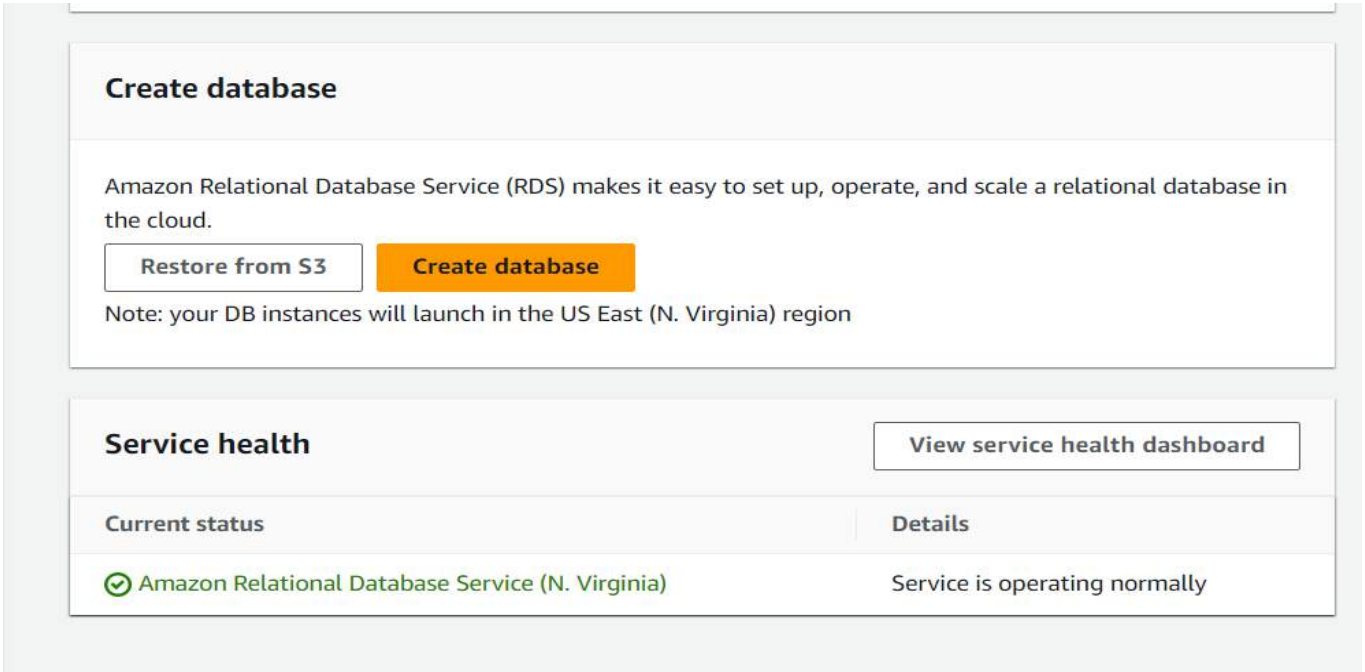

Instances (2) Info
Connect
Instance state
Actions
Launch instances
Find instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)
Name
Instance ID
Instance state
Instance type
Status check
Alarm status
Availability Zone
Public IPv4 DNS
Auto scaling g...
i-0f07f1a370e42a703
Terminated
t2.micro
View alarms
us-east-1a
i-07d423a85d0400905
Running
t2.micro
2/2 checks passed
View alarms
us-east-1a
ec2-3-91-227-10
Select an instance
EC2 Dashboard
EC2 Global View
Events
Console-to-Code
Instances
Instances
Instance Types
Launch Templates
Spot Requests
Savings Plans
Reserved Instances
Dedicated Hosts
Capacity Reservations
Images
AMIs
AMI Catalog
Elastic Block Store
CloudShell
Feedback
© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences


EC2 > Auto Scaling groups
Auto Scaling groups (1/1) Info
Launch configurations
Launch templates
Actions
Create Auto Scaling group
Search your Auto Scaling groups
Name
Launch template/configuration
Instances
Status
Desired capacity
Min
MY ASG
MY-ASG-TEMPLATE | Version Default
1
1
1
Auto Scaling group: MY ASG
Status
Description
Cause
Start time
Successful
Launching a new EC2 instance: i-07d423a85d0400905
At 2024-01-11T14:13:14Z a user request created an AutoScalingGroup changing the desired capacity from 0 to 1. At 2024-01-11T14:13:29Z an instance was started in response to a difference between desired and actual capacity, increasing the capacity from 0 to 1.
2024 January 11, 07:43:31 PM +05:30
Images
AMIs
AMI Catalog
Elastic Block Store
Volumes
Snapshots
Lifecycle Manager
Network & Security
Security Groups
Elastic IPs
Placement Groups
Key Pairs
Network Interfaces
Load Balancing
Load Balancers
Target Groups
Trust Stores
Auto Scaling
Auto Scaling Groups
CloudShell
Feedback
© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences

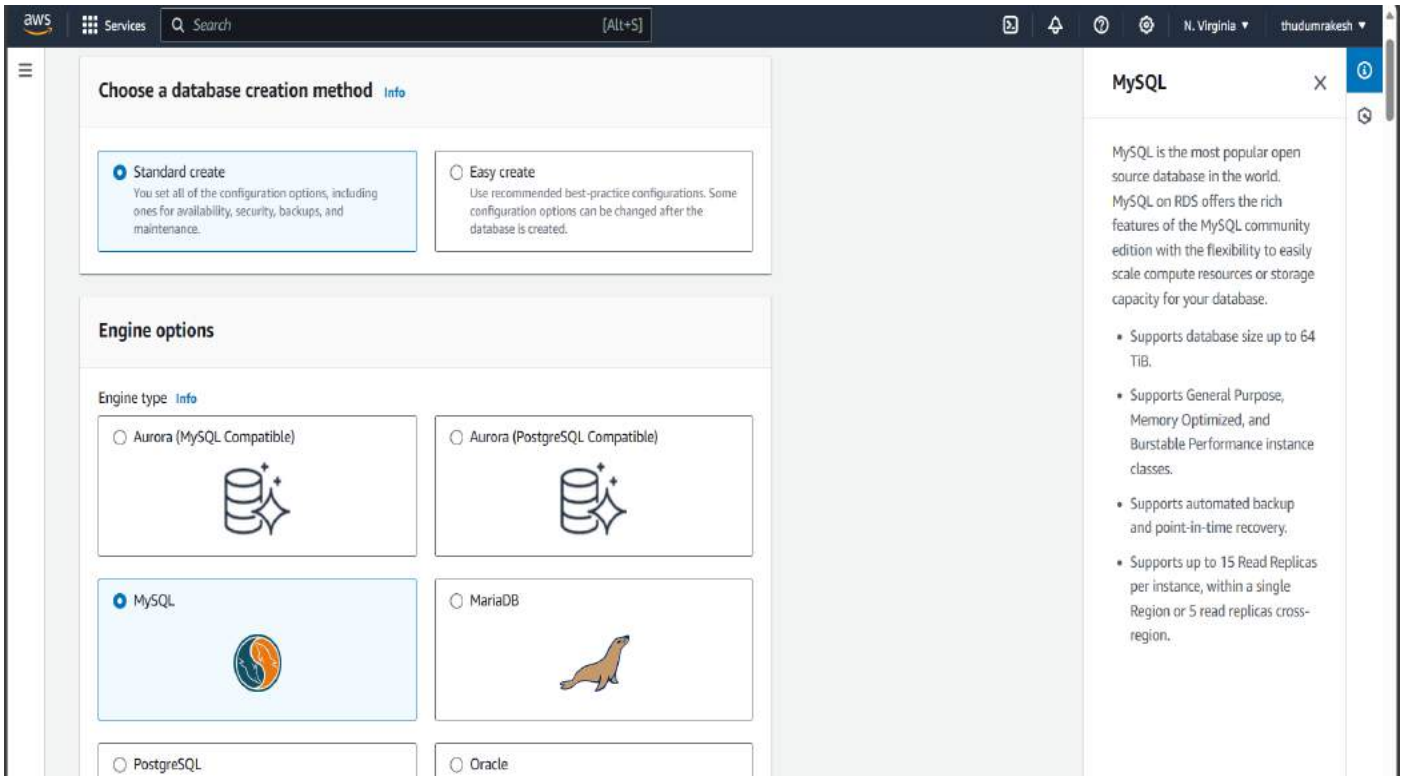
PROJECT-10
RDS {Relational Database Service}

1.Log into console and create instance for RDS.



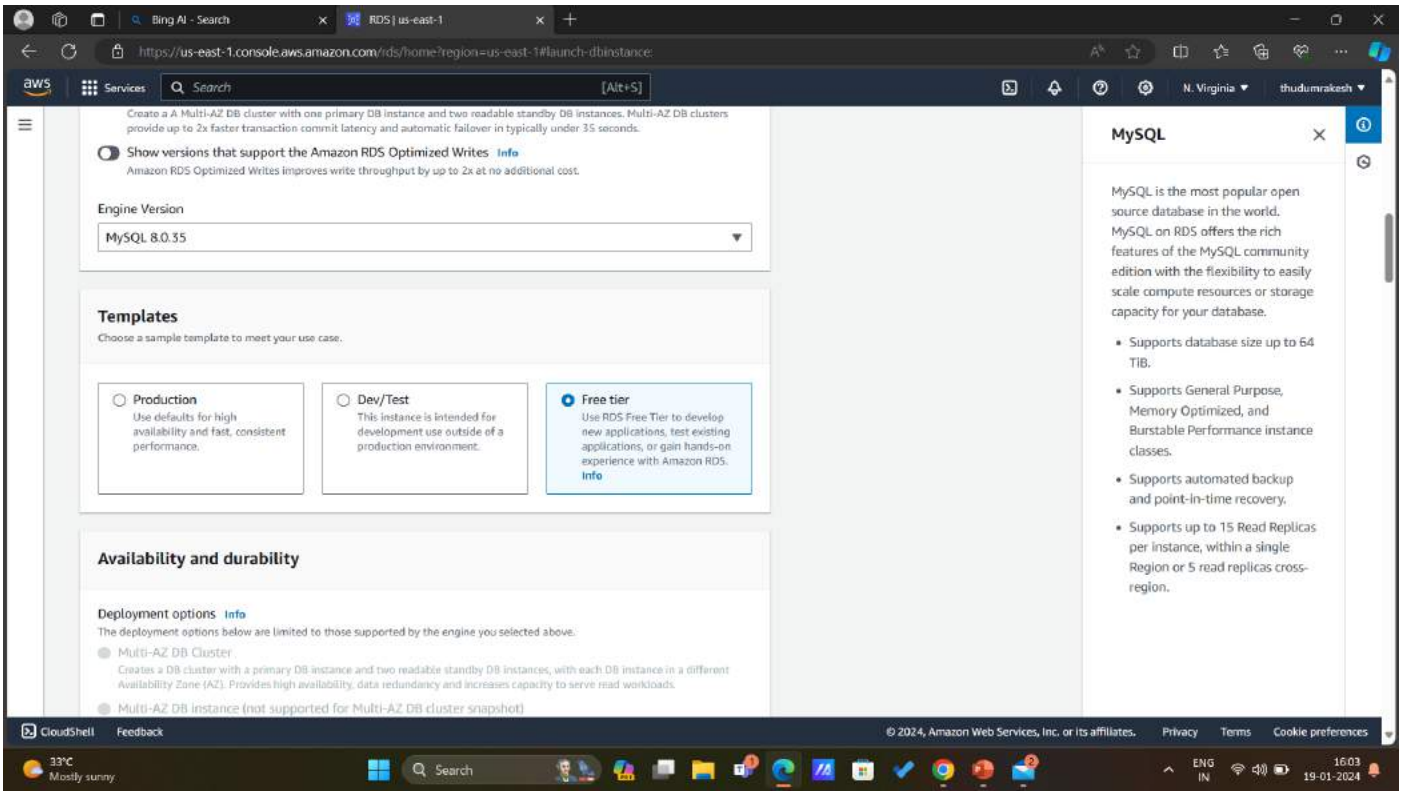


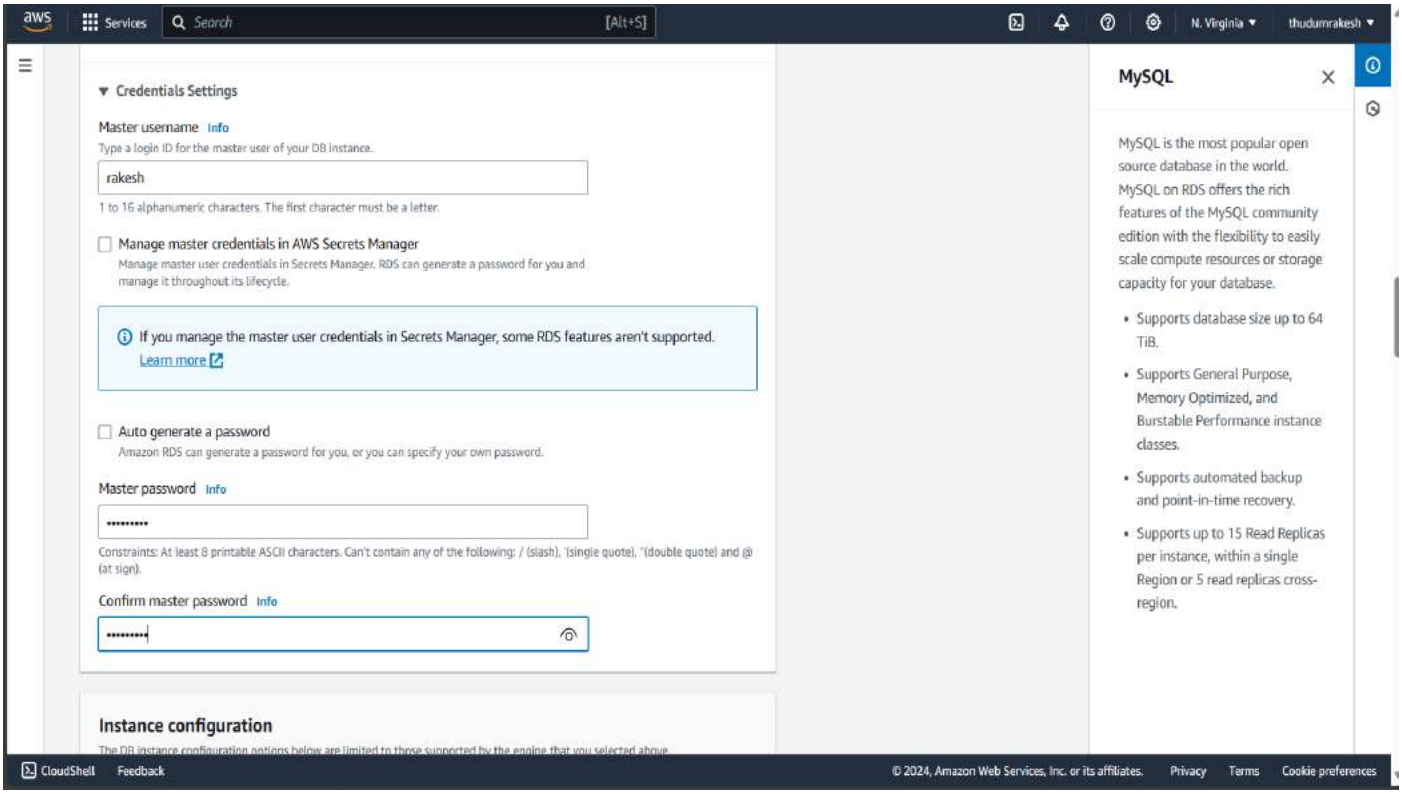
2.Search RDS in search bar and click on it. And click on crate database. And click on create database.



3.In the database creation method select the Standard Create.

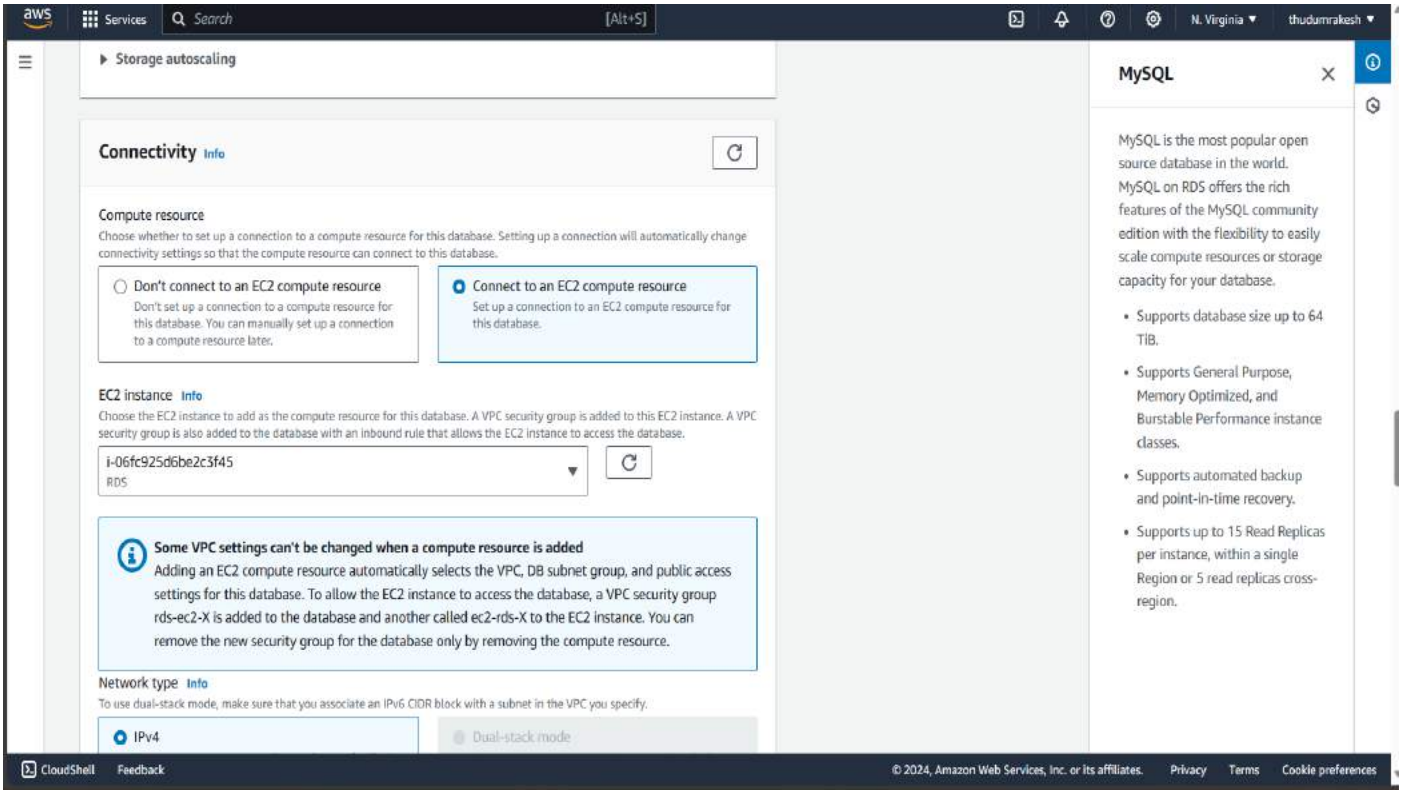
4.in the engine potions select mysql database. And select free tier.





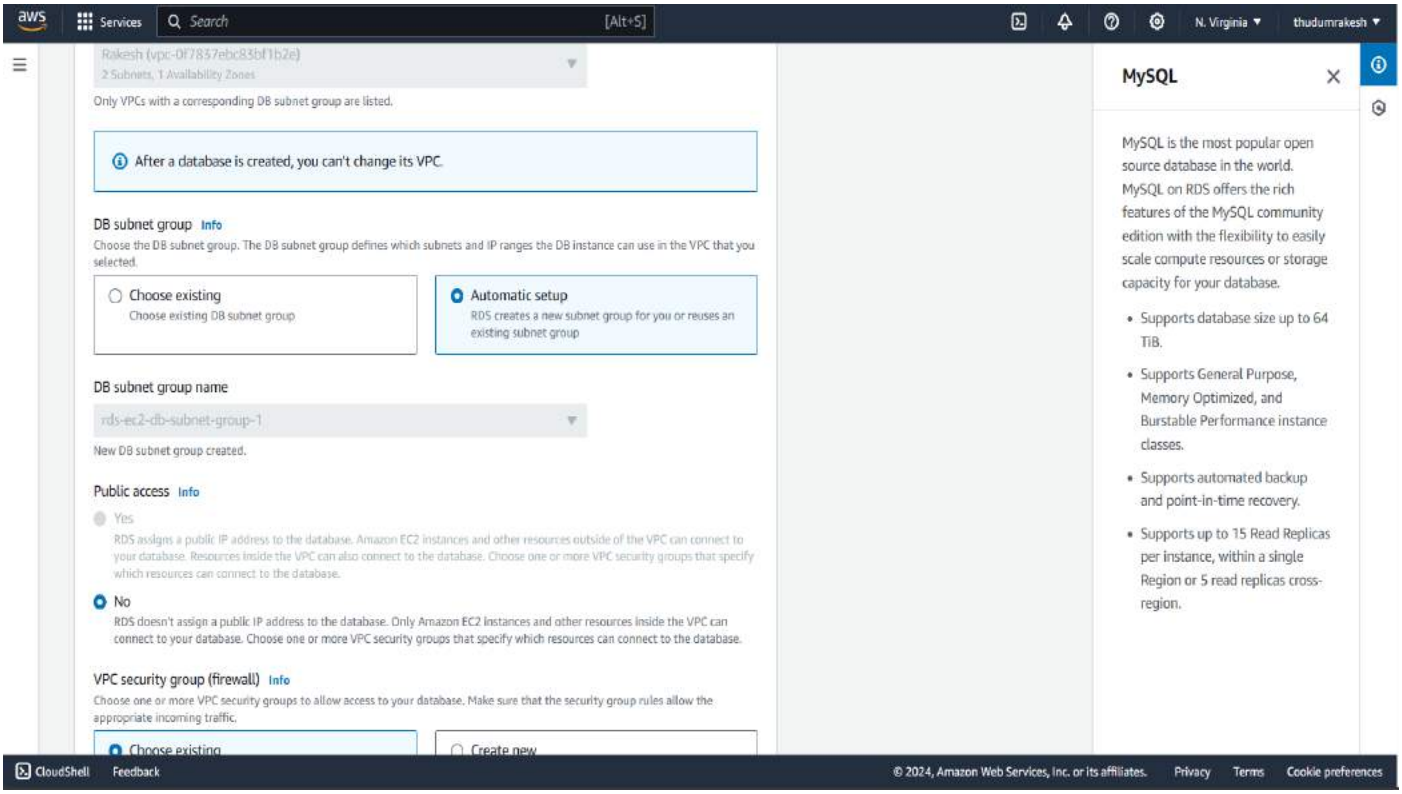
5.Give your database a Master username and Master password or you can allow AWS to generate a password for you.

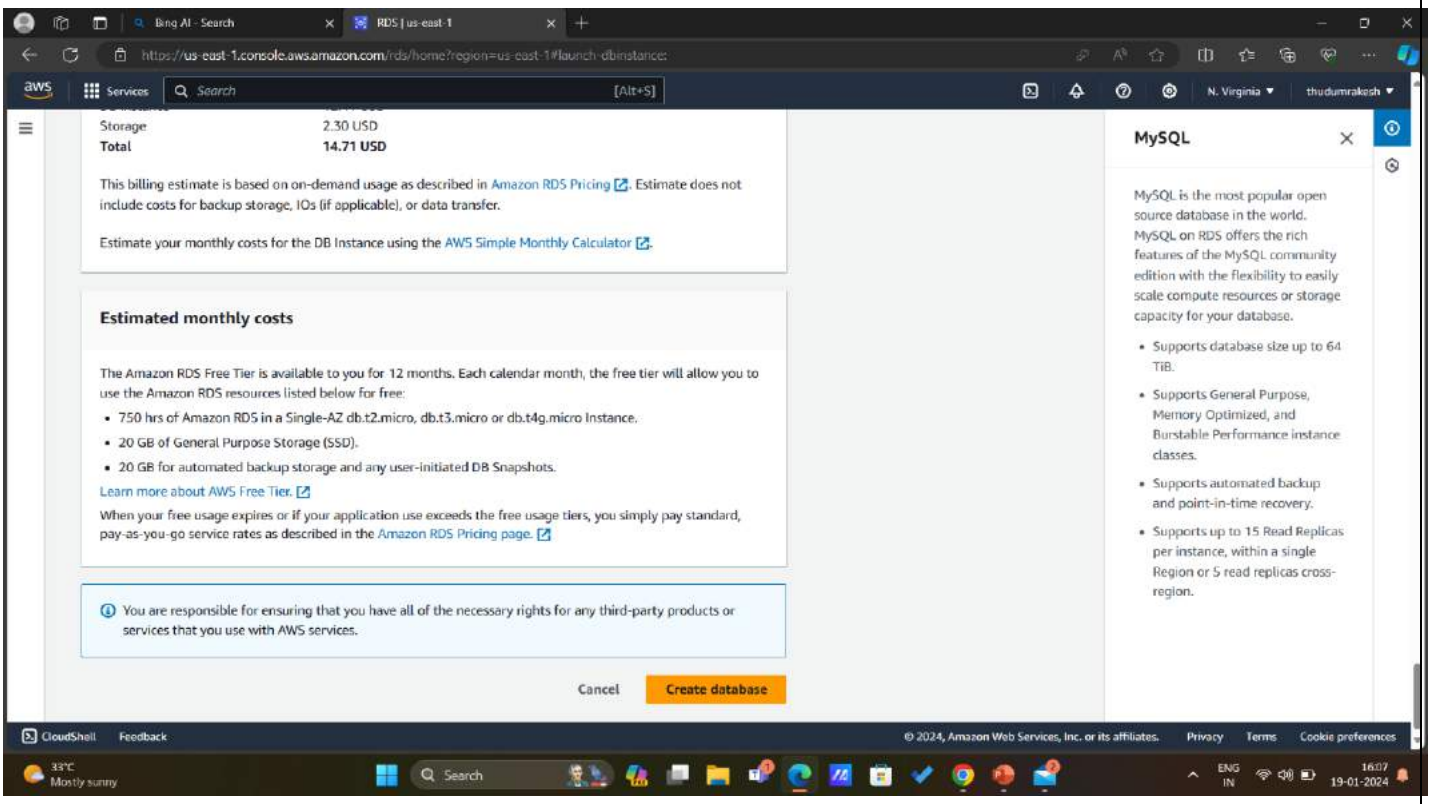
6.Remember whatever the Username and Password you gave cause you'll need them later to access your database

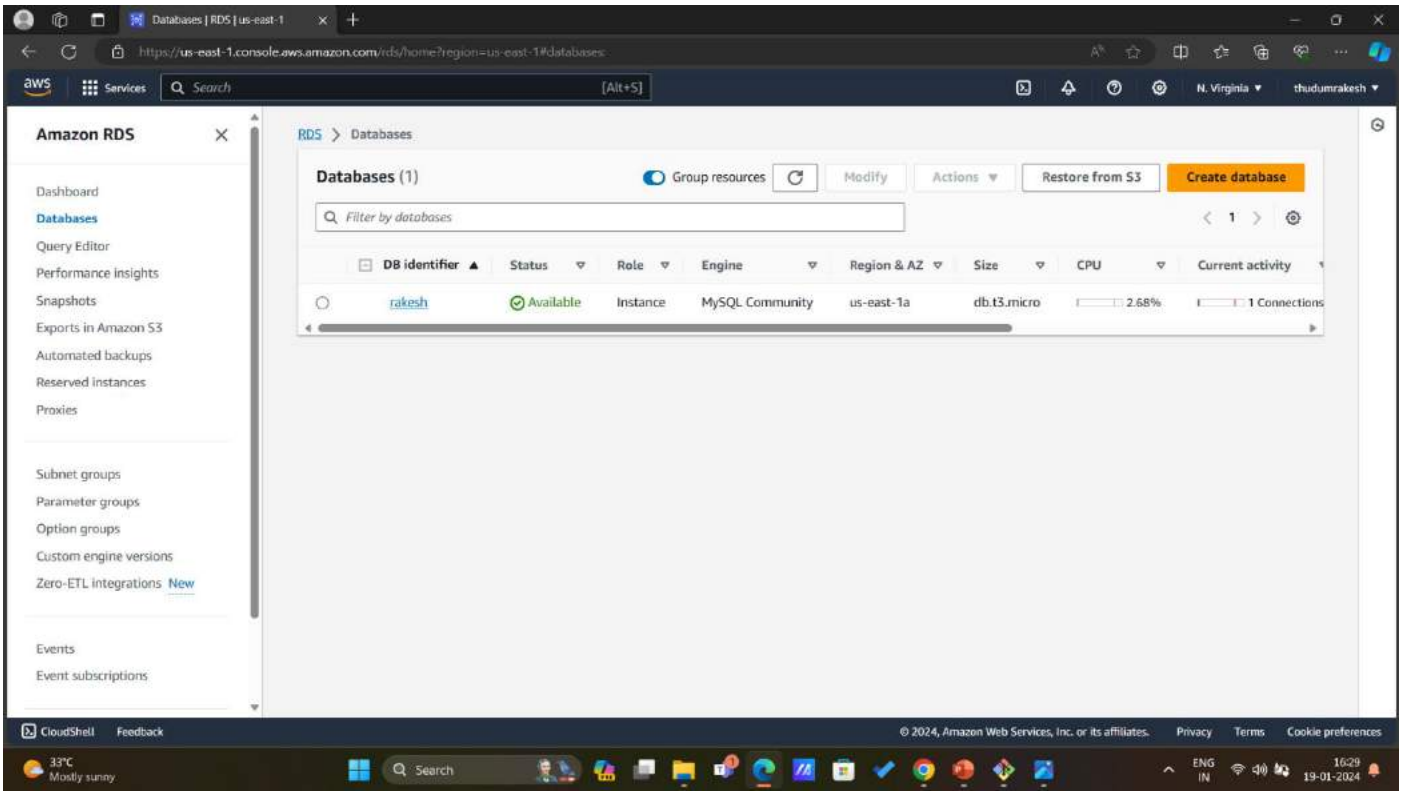


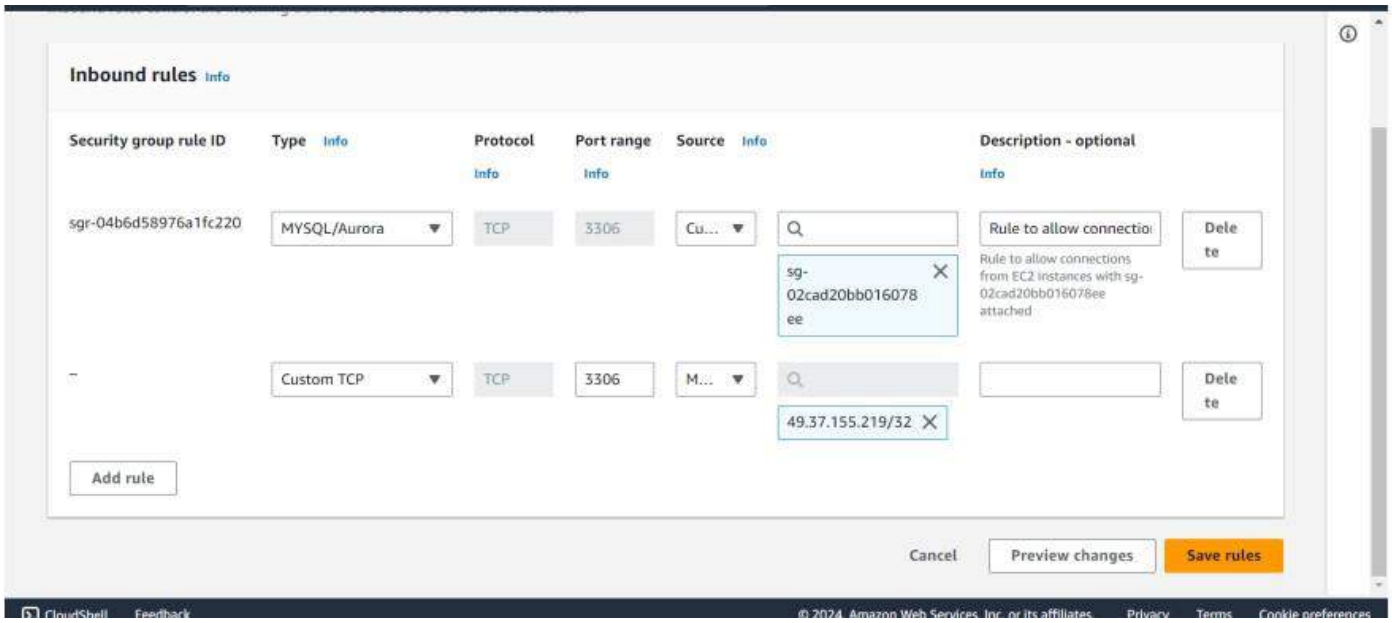
7. In the connectivity, choose connect to an EC2 compute resource and select the instance that we created in the first place for the database.

8.You'll get that option in the dropdown menu.






Databases | RDS | us-east-1
https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/rds/home?region=us-east-1#databases:
Services
Search
[Alt+S]
N. Virginia
thudumrakesh
Amazon RDS
Dashboard
Databases
Query Editor
Performance insights
Snapshots
Exports in Amazon S3
Automated backups
Reserved instances
Proxies
Subnet groups
Parameter groups
Option groups
Custom engine versions
Zero-ETL integrations New
Events
Event subscriptions
RDS > Databases
Databases (1)
Group resources
Modify
Actions
Restore from S3
Create database
Filter by databases
DB identifier
Status
Role
Engine
Region & AZ
Size
CPU
Current activity
rakesh
Available
Instance
MySQL Community
us-east-1a
db.t3.micro
2.68%
1 Connections
CloudShell
Feedback
© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences
33°C
Mostly sunny
Search
ENG
IN
16:29
19-01-2024

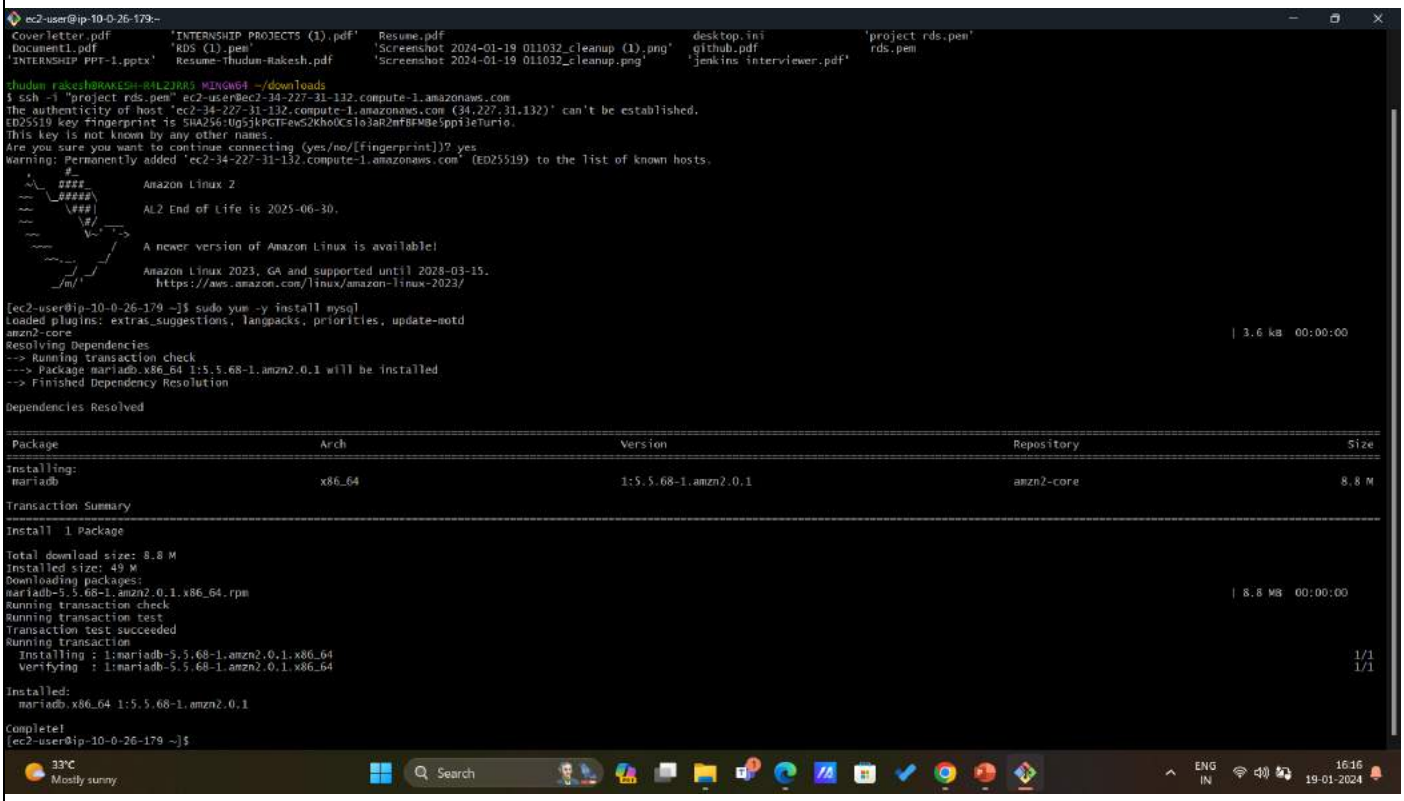

Inbound rules Info
Security group rule ID
Type Info
Protocol Info
Port range Info
Source Info
Description - optional Info
sgr-04b6d58976a1fc220
MYSQL/Aurora
TCP
3306
Cu...
sg-02cad20bb016078ee
Rule to allow connectio
Rule to allow connections from EC2 instances with sg-02cad20bb016078ee attached
Dele te
-
Custom TCP
TCP
3306
M...
49.37.155.219/32
Dele te
Add rule
Cancel
Preview changes
Save rules
CloudShell
Feedback
© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences

9.To access your database use command [mysql -h -u -p]

10.Here refers to the endpoint provided by your RDS database refers to the username you created while provisioning RDS database.

11.After clicking upon Enter, you'll be asked a password to login.

12.Provide the password you set along with the Username. • You'll finally enter into your MySQL database



AWS & DEVOPS INTERNSHIP
MINI PROJECT-2

GITHUB

1. PROVISIONING EC2 INSTANCE.
2. CREATING REPO IN LOCAL MACHINE.
3. CREATING REPO IN REMOTE LOCATION.
4. WORKING WITH REMOTE REPOSITORY.
5. PUSHING A LOCAL REPO TO GITHUB.
6. CREATING A NEW BRANCH FROM MAIN.
7. PULLING ALL BRANCHES IN LOCAL MACHINE.
8. MERGING NEW BRANCH WITH MAIN BRANCH.
9. PULLING NEW CHANGES IN LOCAL REPO.

1.PROVISIONING EC2 INSTANCE

1.Log into AWS management console.

2.I logged in with my AWS credentials and entered into my AWS management console.

3.Search for EC2 in the services search bar.

4.Opens EC2 dashboard. Click on Instances and click on Launch Instances on the top right corner.

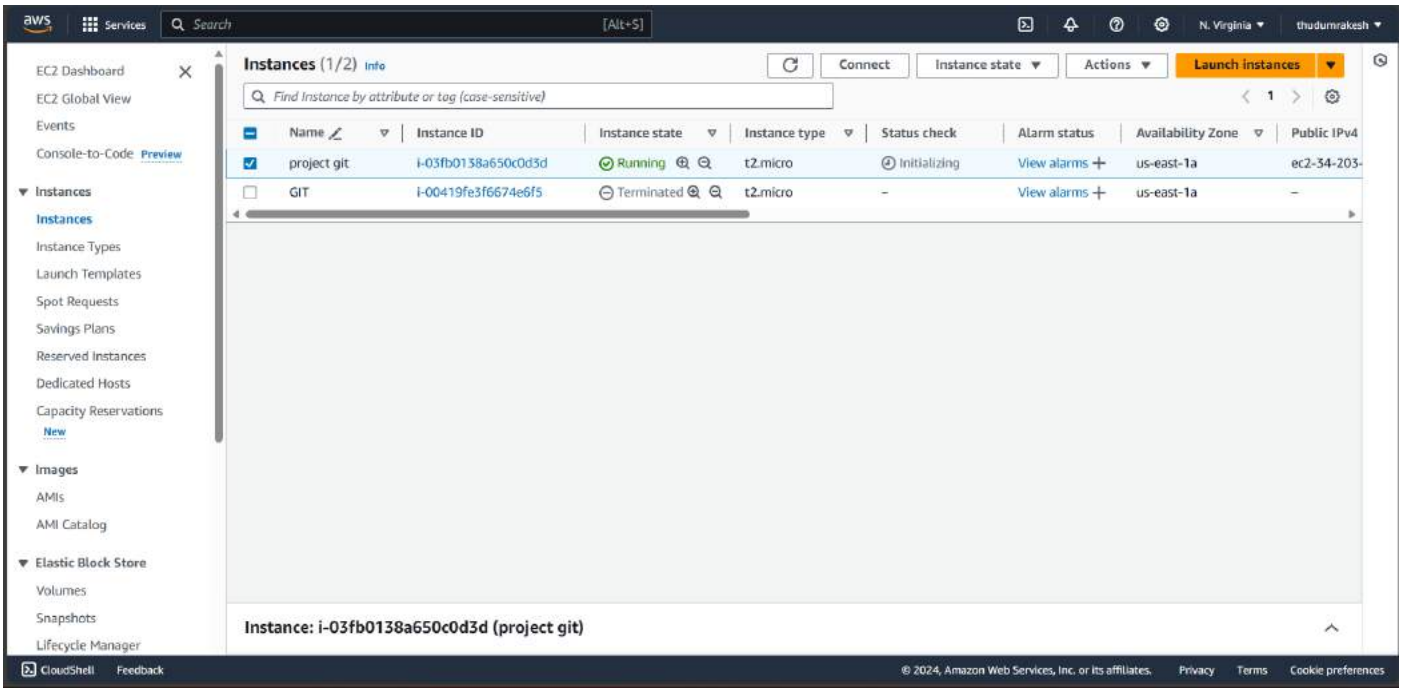
5 Give your Instance a name Select the OS/AMI, whichever is suitable.

6.Select the OS/AMI, whichever is suitable.

7.Select the Instance type as t2micro. Create a keypair to access your Instance later.

8.Create a new Security Group and add Inbound rule SSH allowed form My IP.

9.Check all the configurations you made and click on create Instance Accessing Instance.

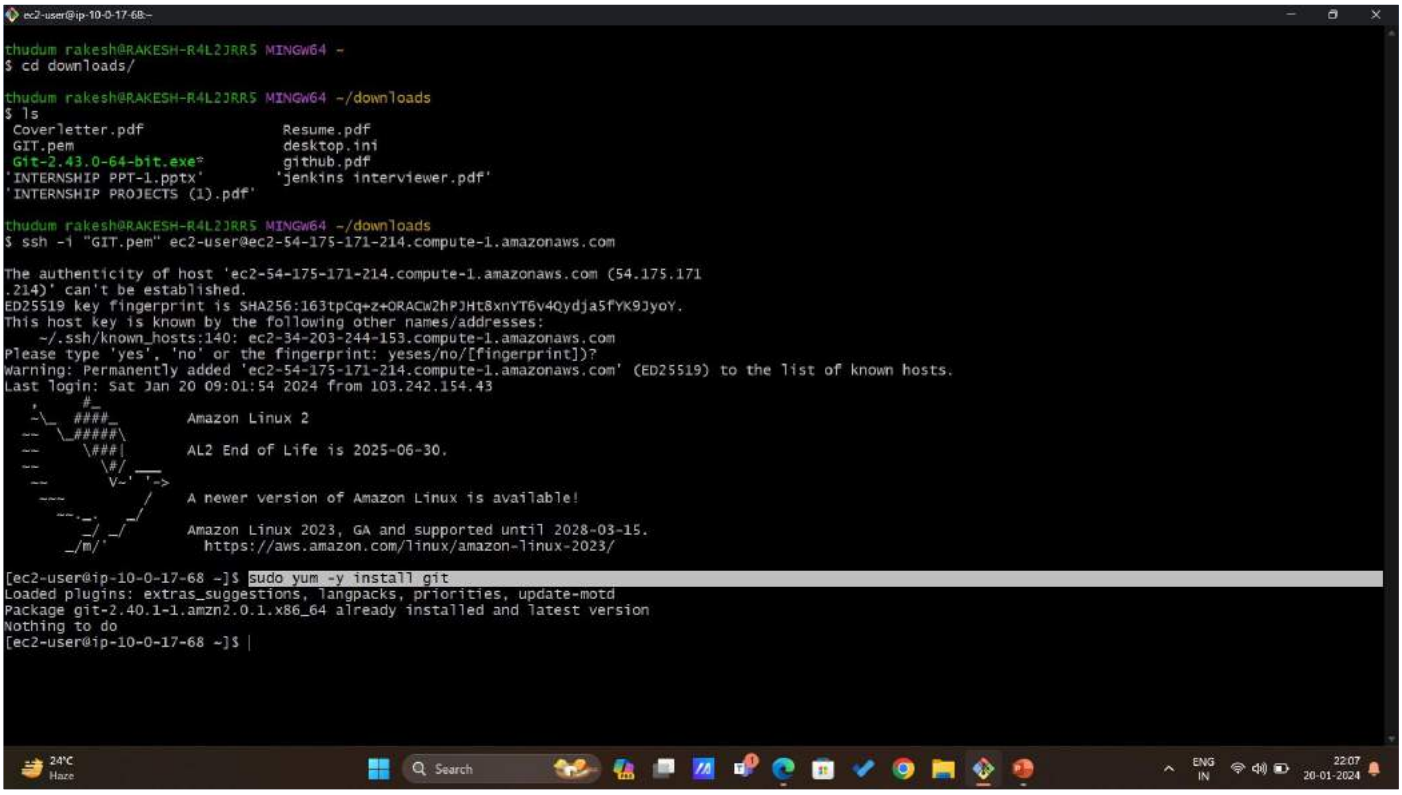


ACCESSING INSTANCE

1. **Accessing your instance through Git bash includes copying your public IP of your Instance.**

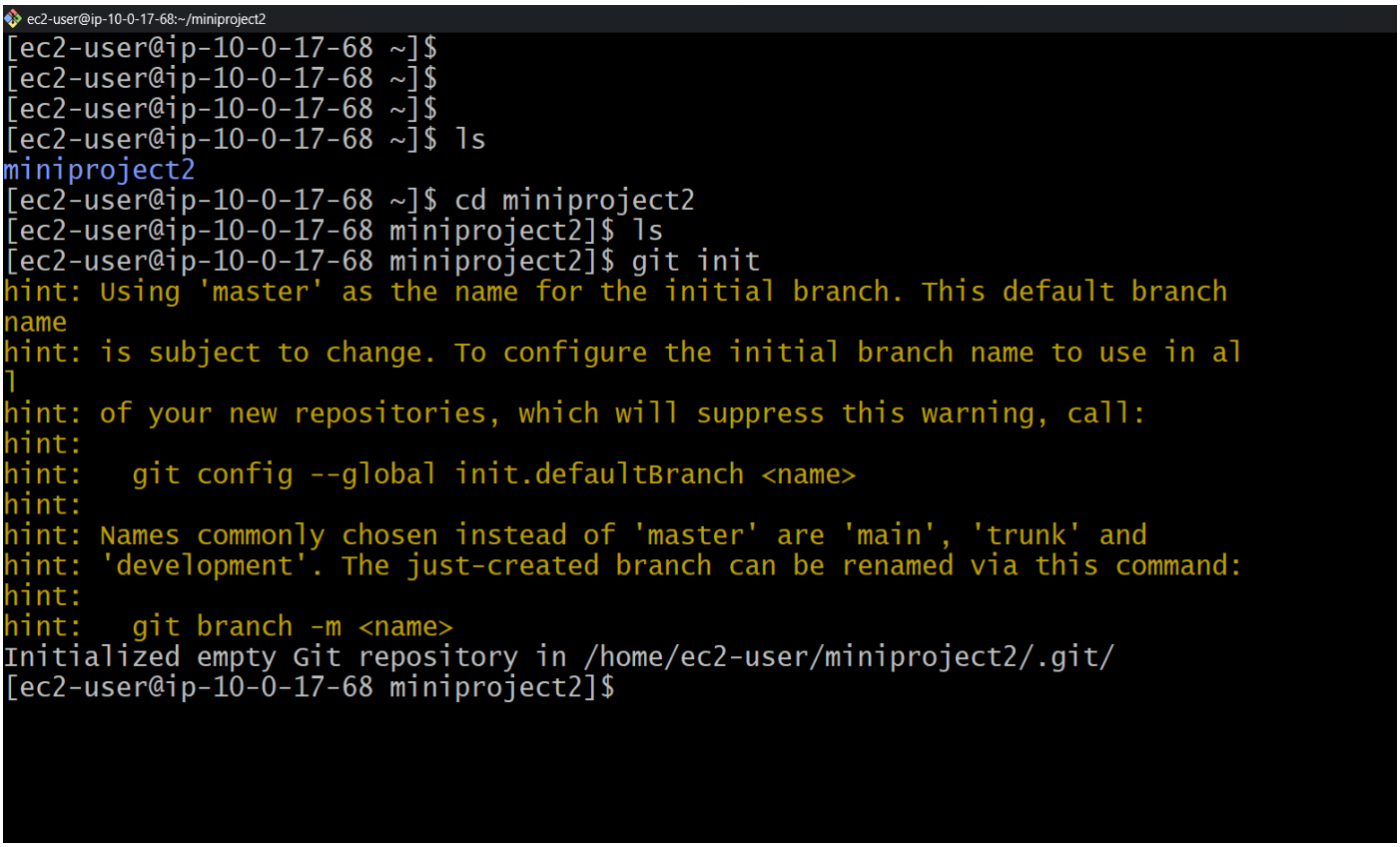
2. **Get in to the path where your keypair is saved and use SSH command to login.**

3. **Install Git in your instance by using the command “sudo yum -y** install git”.



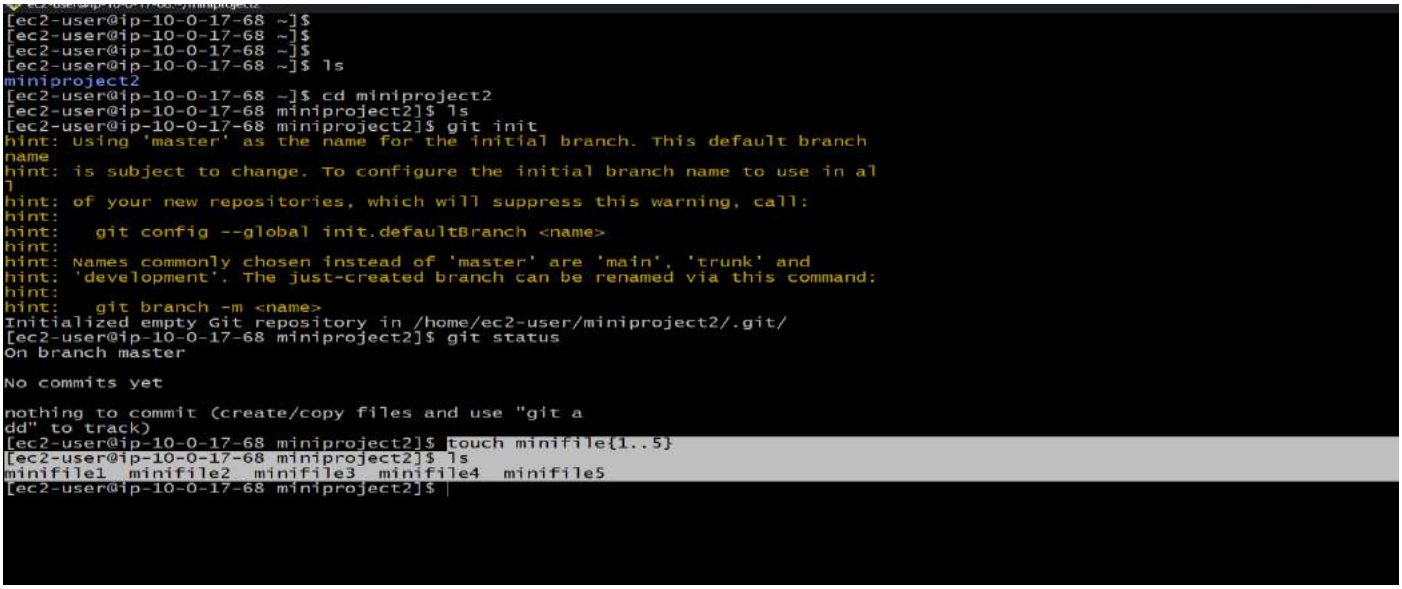
2.CREATING REPO IN LOCAL MACHINE

1.After accessing the Instance through git bash, Create directory, Initialize this directory using command. “git init”.



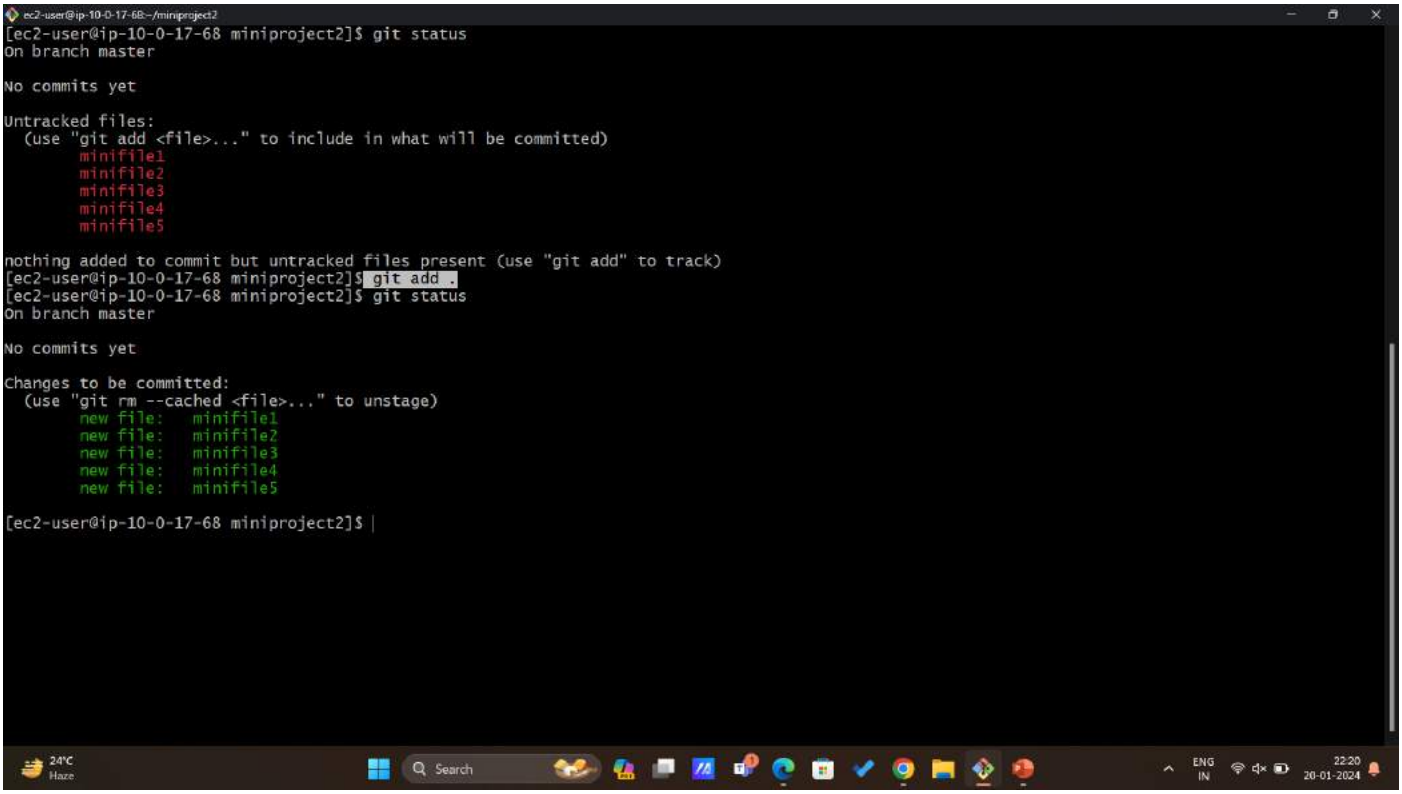
2.Now run the command “git status” to check the status There aren’t any files in the directory so there would not be any much of output.

3.Create some empty files using the command “touch git” “git status” command, there are some files present but are not tracked by git.

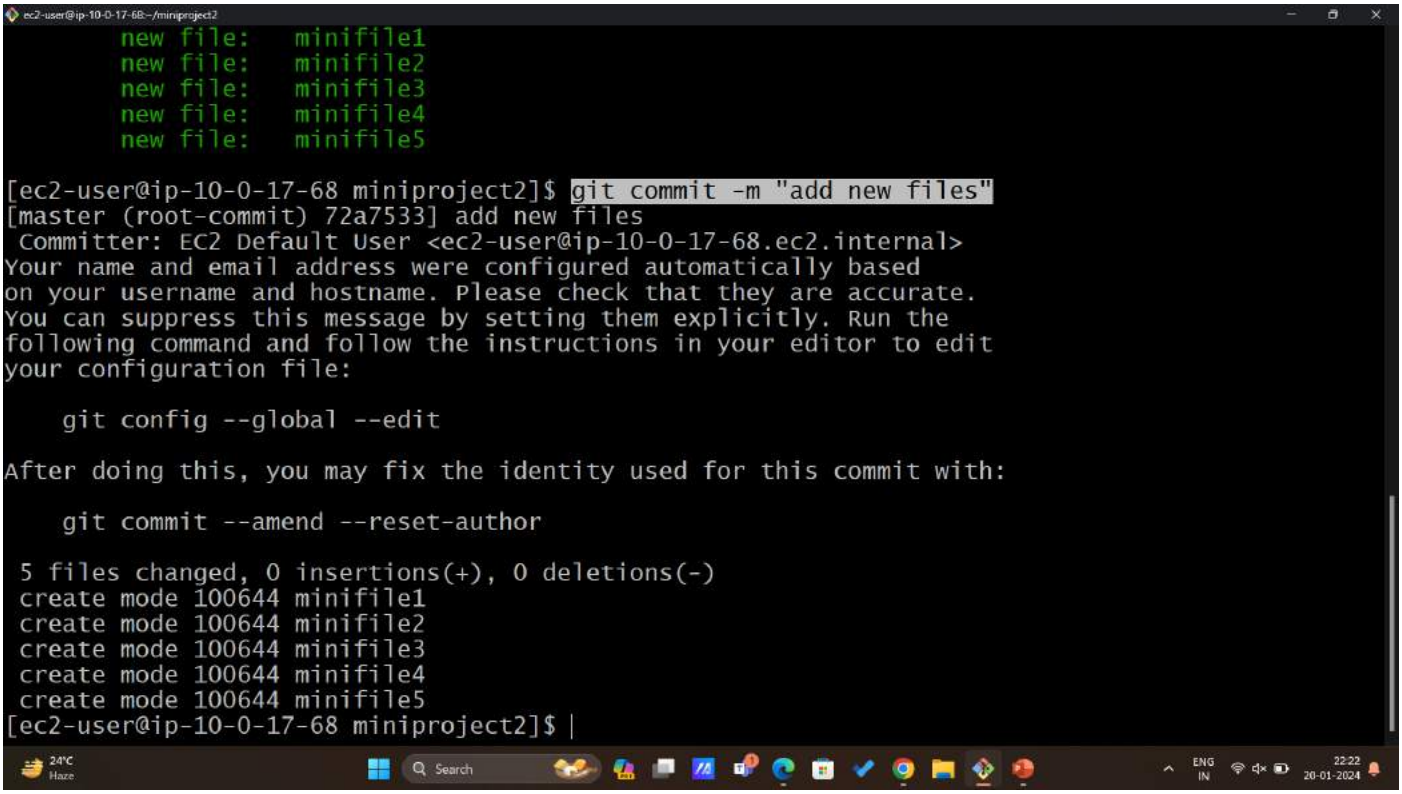


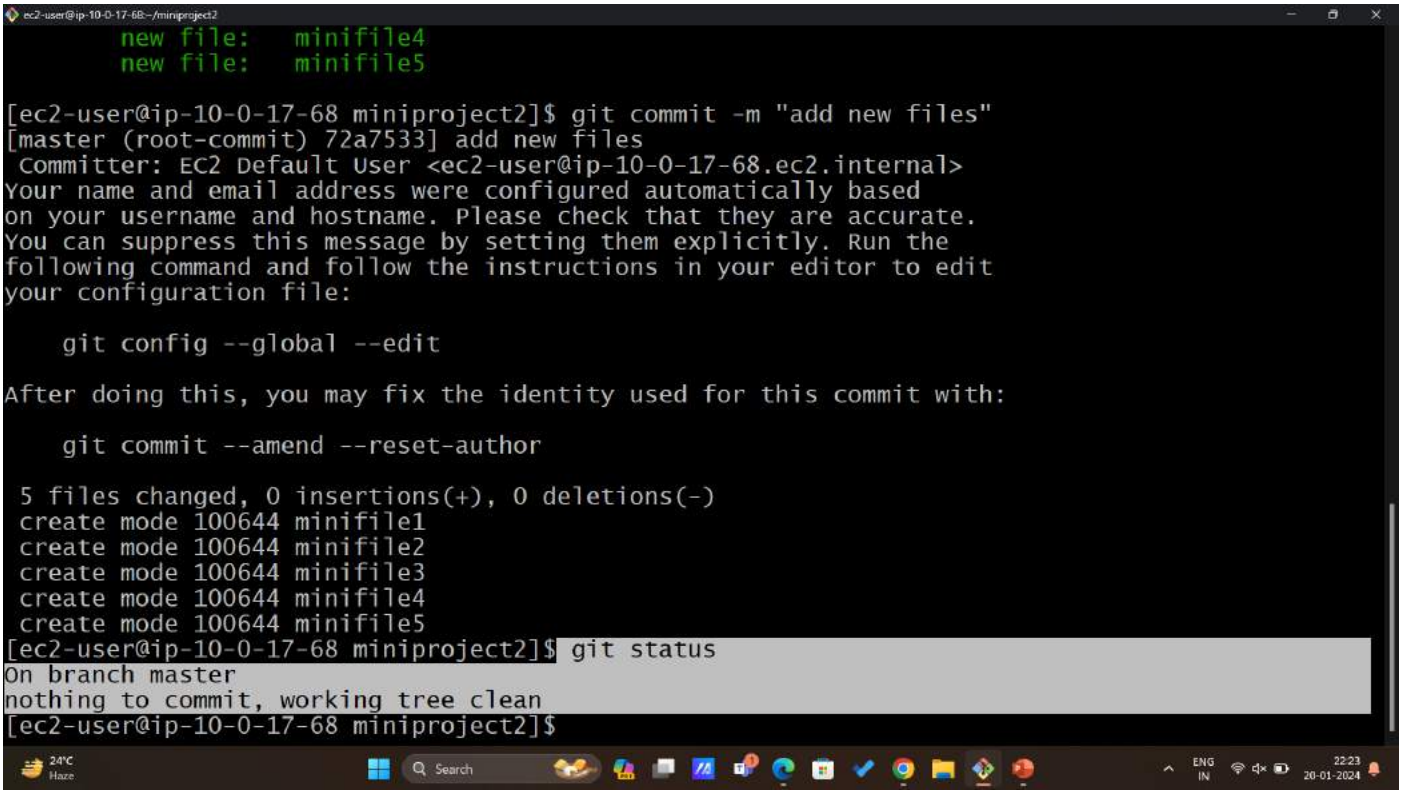
4.For them to track by git, use command “git add”, Here I added. refers to all the files in the directory.

5.Running “git status” command again will show you the files that are being tracked by git The files are now in the staging area.



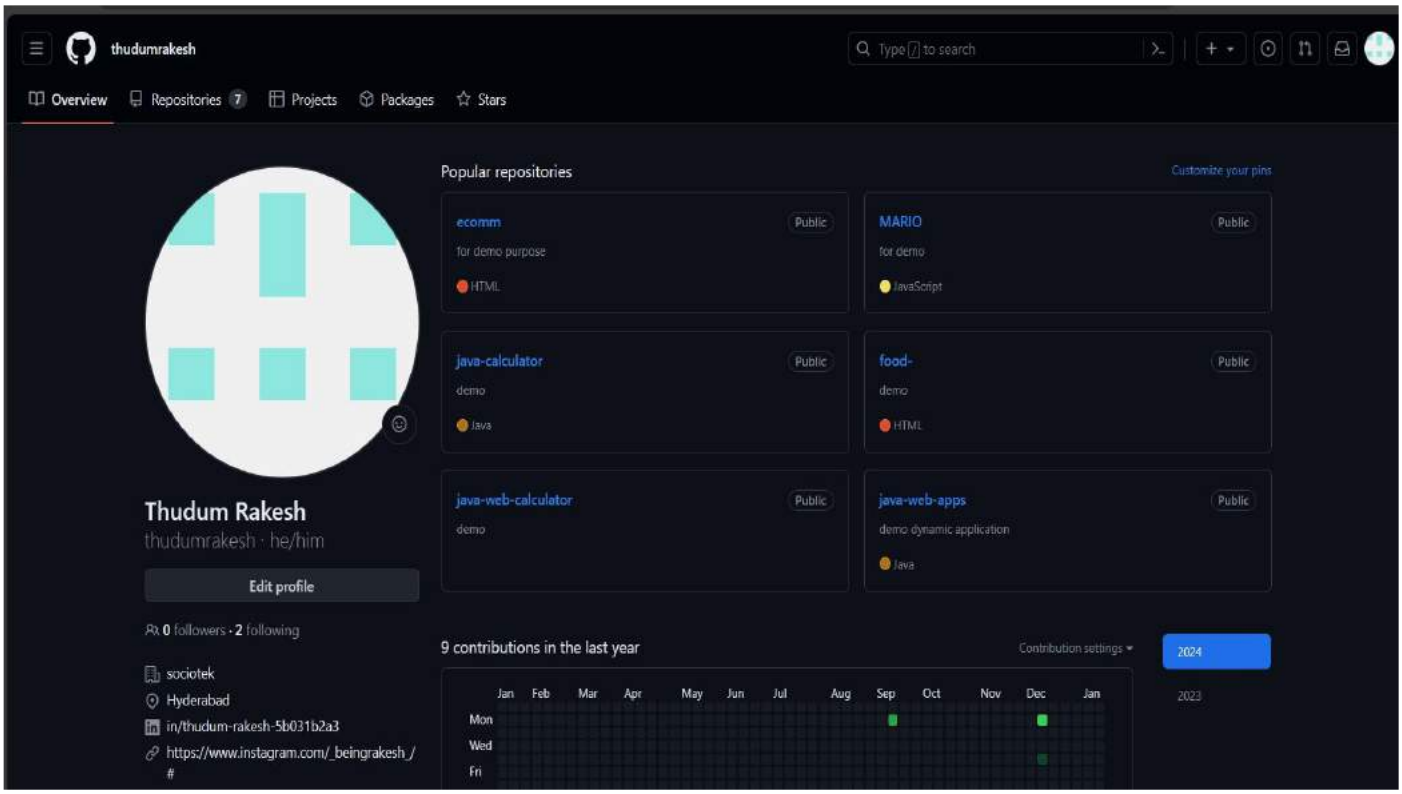
6.To commit these changes use command “git commit –m” Run git status once again and it will show that the working tree is clean.



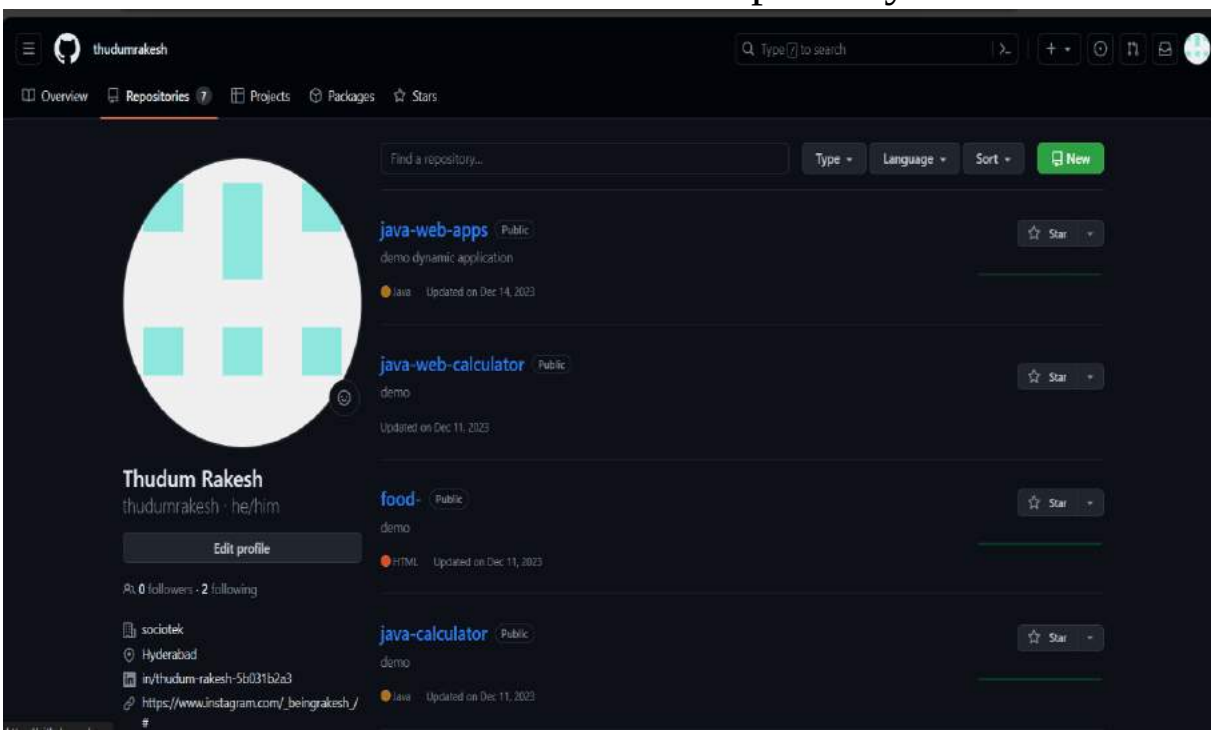


3.CREATING REPO IN REMOTE LOCATION

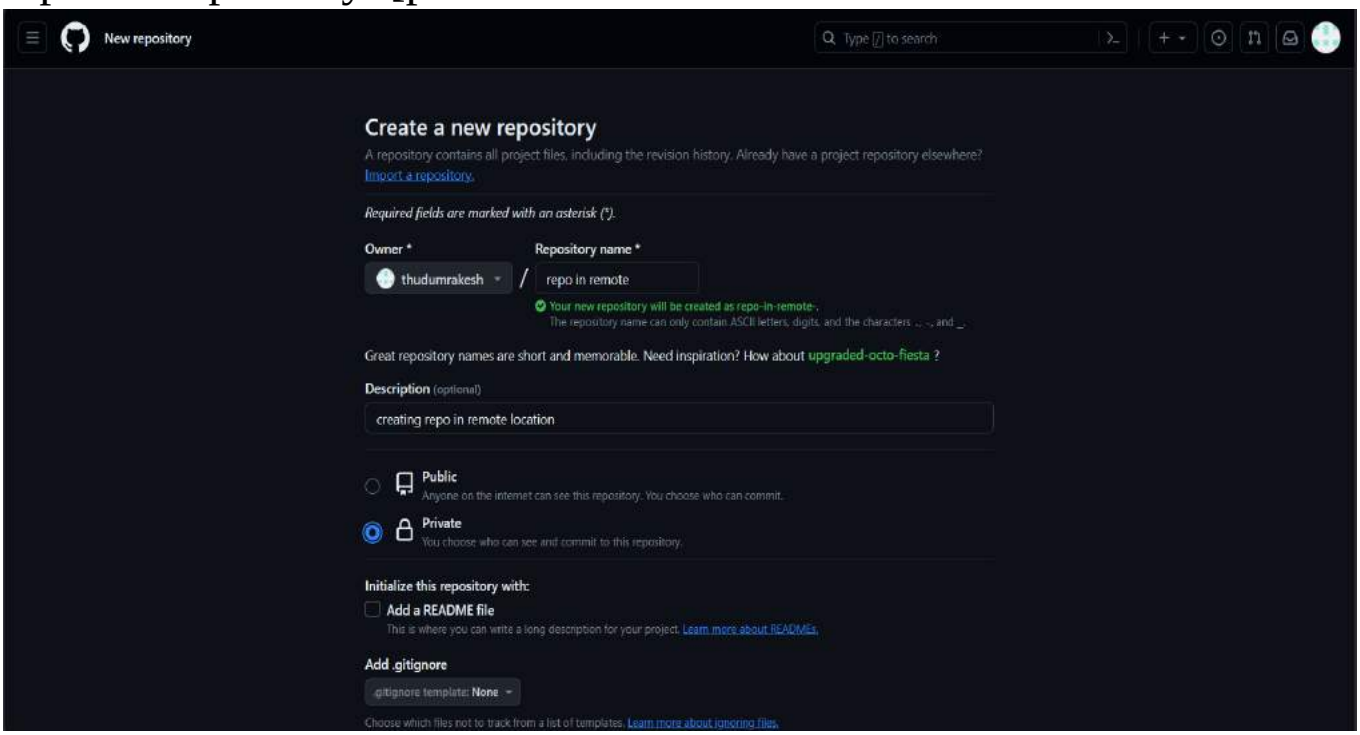
1.To create a repository in git hub. Login to your git hub account with your credentials.



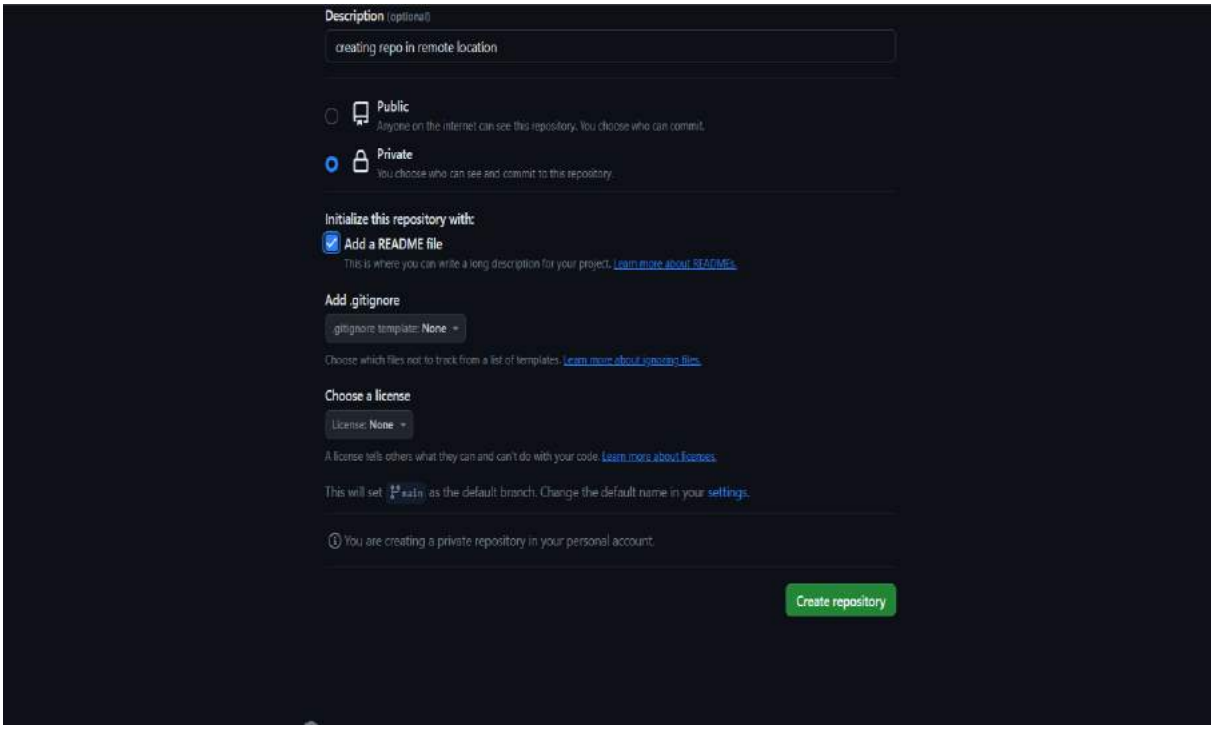
2.Click on + and then click on New Repository.

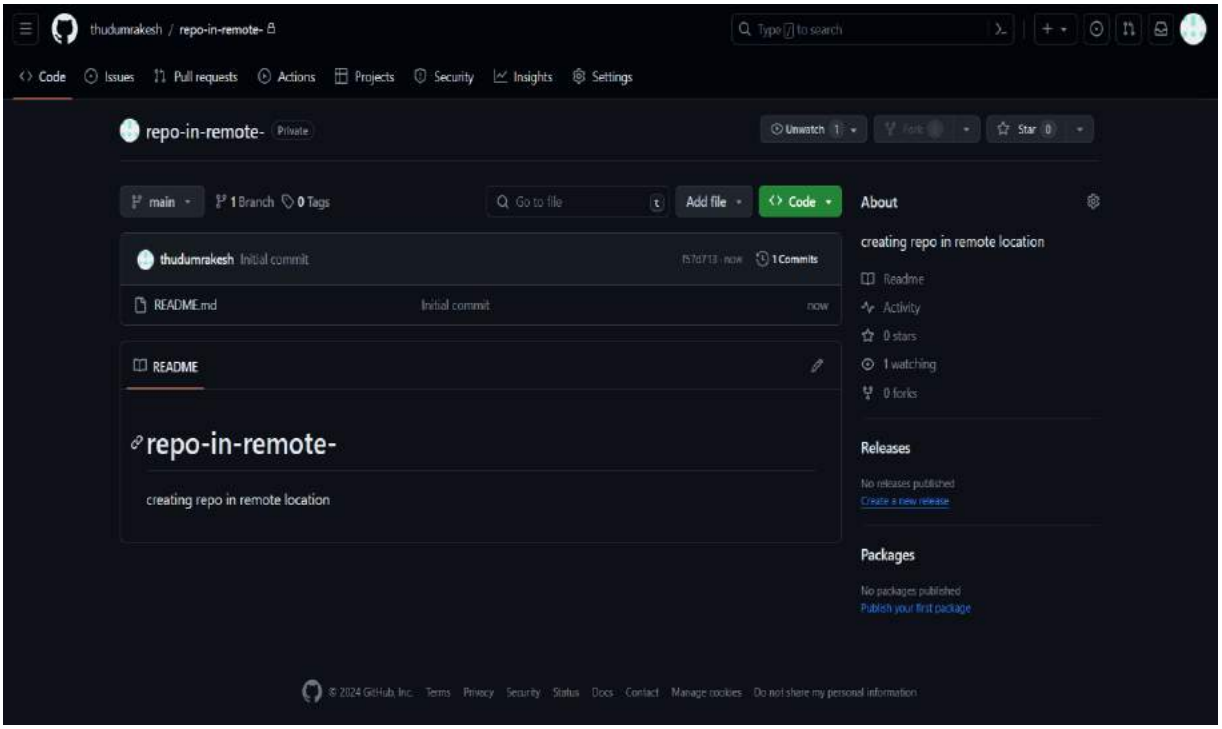


3.Give your repository a name and select whether it is a private or a public repository. [private is recommended.



4.Initialize this repository by adding a README.md file and click on Create repository.

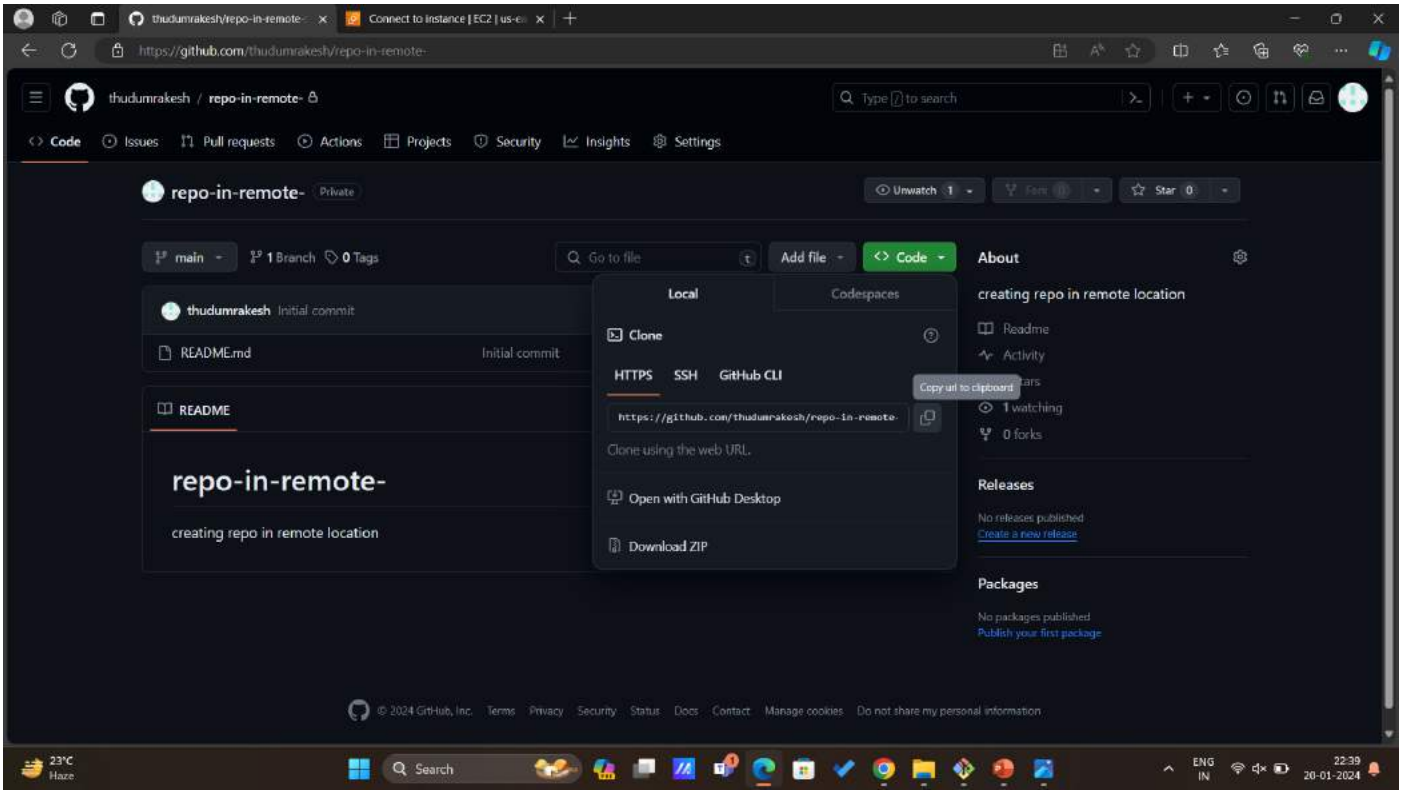

Description (optional)
creating repo in remote location
Public
Anyone on the internet can see this repository. You choose who can commit.
Private
You choose who can see and commit to this repository.
Initialize this repository with:
Add a README file
This is where you can write a long description for your project. Learn more about READMEs.
Add .gitignore
.gitignore template: None
Choose which files not to track from a list of templates. Learn more about ignoring files.
Choose a license
License: None
A license tells others what they can and can't do with your code. Learn more about licenses.
This will set main as the default branch. Change the default name in your settings.
You are creating a private repository in your personal account.
Create repository


thudumrakesh / repo-in-remote-
Type / to search
Code
Issues
Pull requests
Actions
Projects
Security
Insights
Settings
repo-in-remote-
Private
Unwatch 1
Star 0
main
1 Branch
0 Tags
Go to file
Add file
Code
thudumrakesh Initial commit
1 Commits
README.md
Initial commit
now
README
repo-in-remote-
creating repo in remote location
About
creating repo in remote location
Readme
Activity
0 stars
1 watching
0 forks
Releases
No releases published
Create a new release
Packages
No packages published
Publish your first package
© 2024 GitHub, Inc. Terms Privacy Security Status Docs Contact Manage cookies Do not share my personal information

4.WORKING WITH REMOTE REPOSITORY

1.To clone the repository in to your Local Machine copy the clone URL of your created repository.

2.To clone this repository login to your Instance and using the command “git clone”.

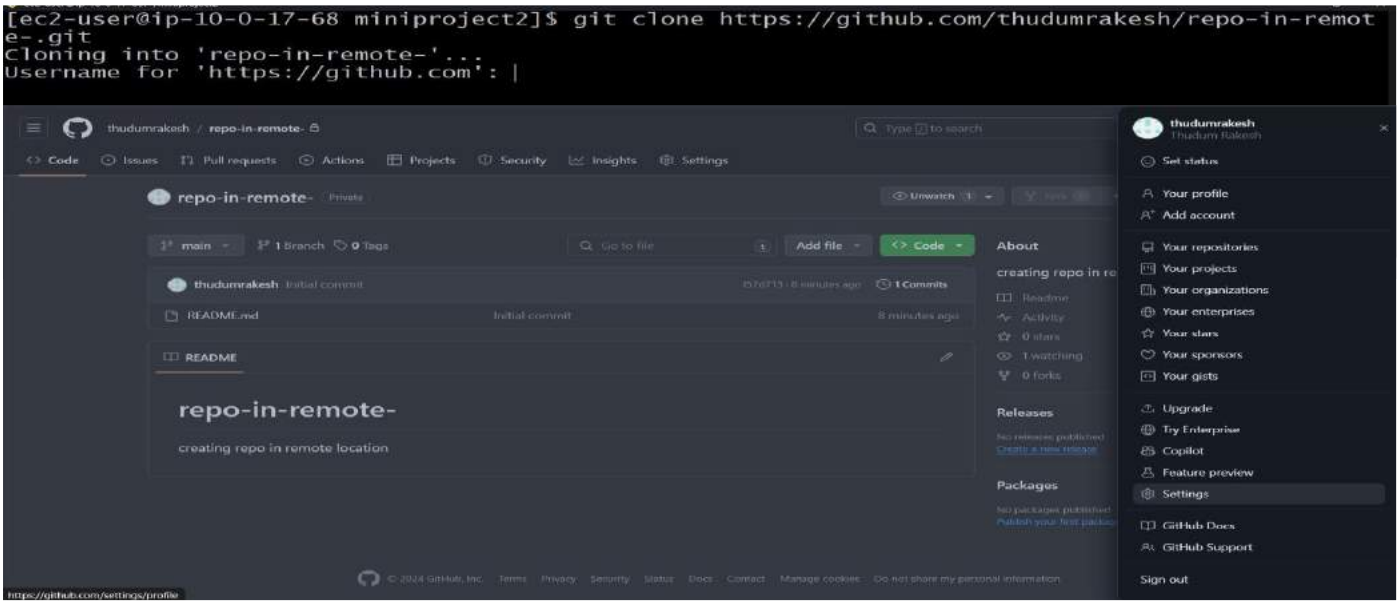


3. In order to clone the repository, it asks for your git hub username and password.

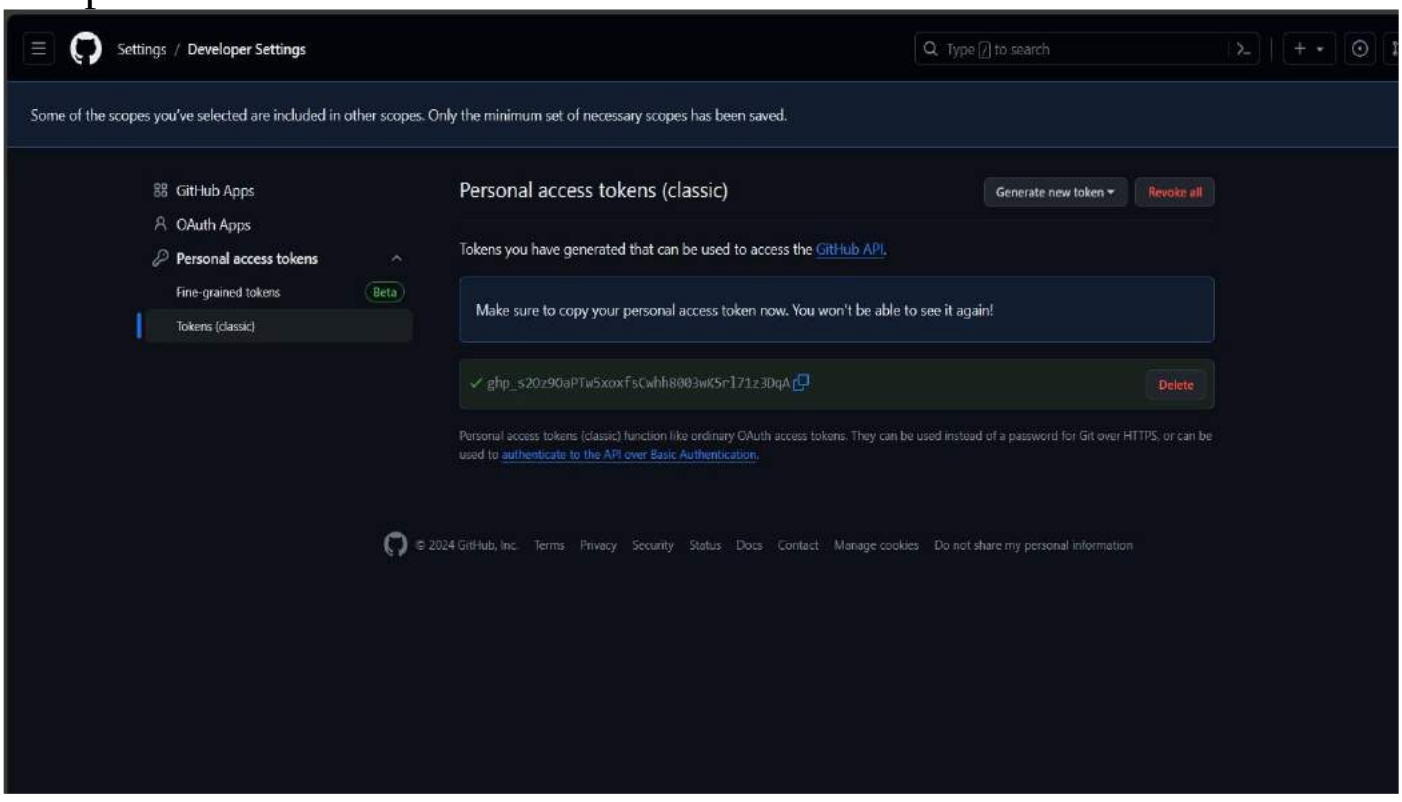
4.Give the username and in the password section paste a git access token. On the top right corner click on your profile and scroll down and click on settings.

5.Click on developers settings in the left navigation panel.

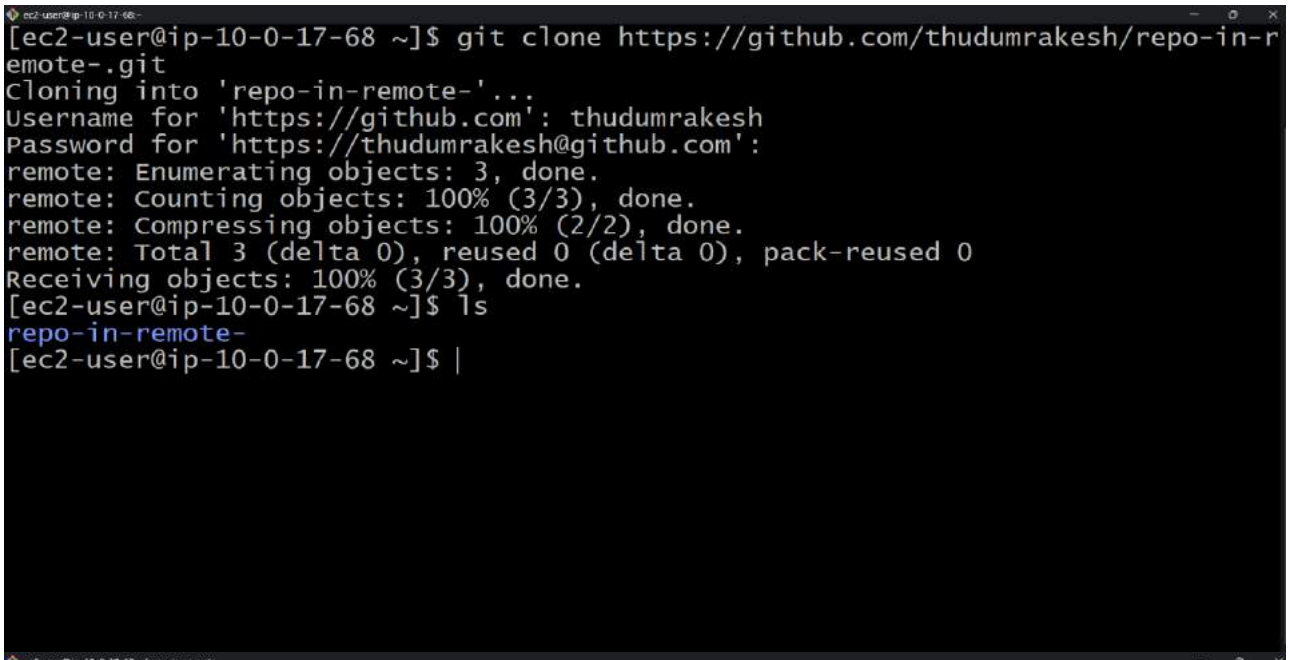
6.Click on Token classic Click on Generate new token classic Give your

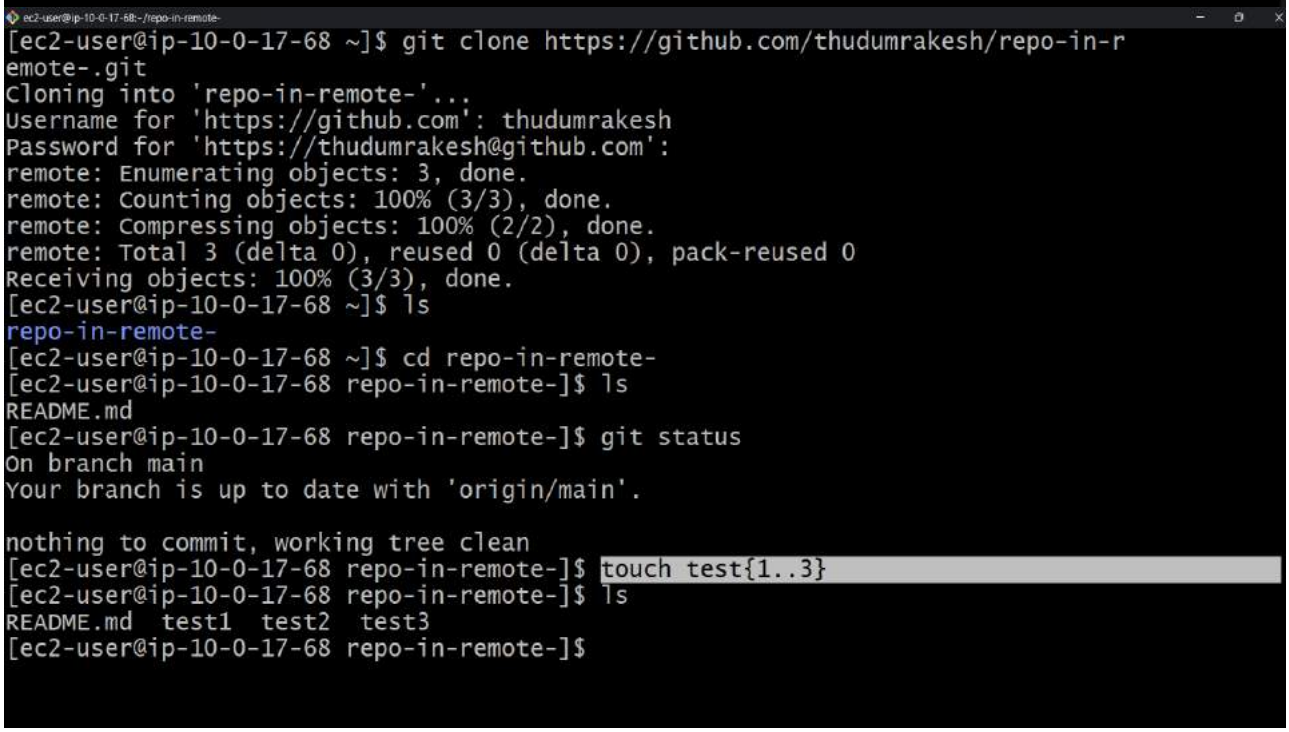


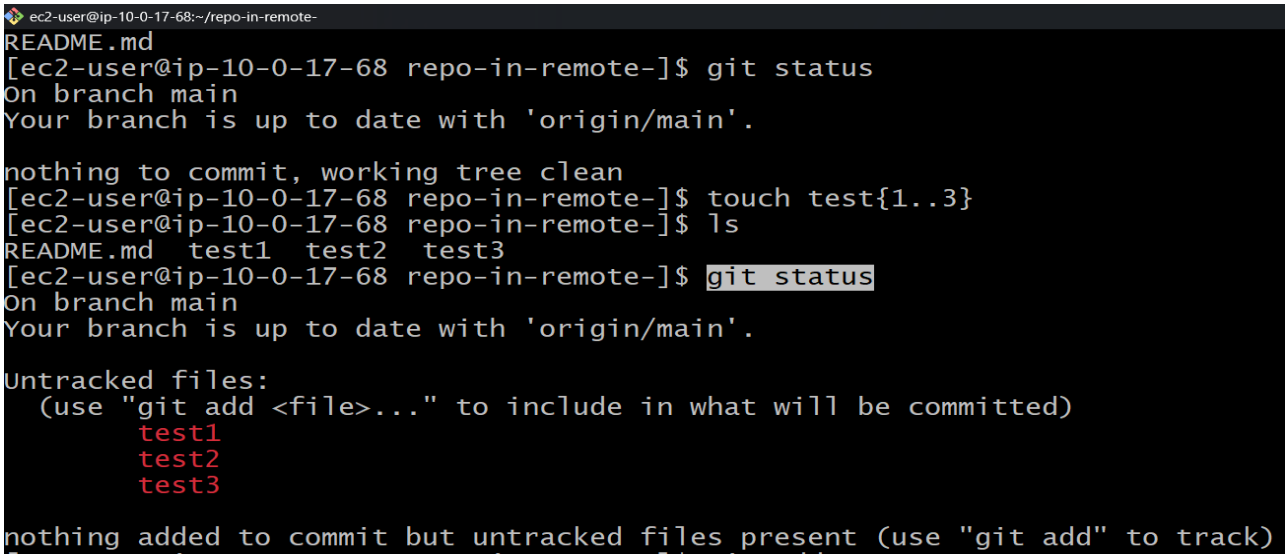
token a Note and put check mark on repo under scopes. Copy the token and paste it somewhere else for future use.



7.Copy the token and paste it somewhere else for future use Back to cloning the repository, after giving username in the password section paste the token that we just created.


[ec2-user@ip-10-0-17-68 ~]$ git clone https://github.com/thudumrakesh/repo-in-remote-.git
Cloning into 'repo-in-remote-'...
Username for 'https://github.com': thudumrakesh
Password for 'https://thudumrakesh@github.com':
remote: Enumerating objects: 3, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Receiving objects: 100% (3/3), done.
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-17-68 ~]$ ls
repo-in-remote-
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-17-68 ~]$

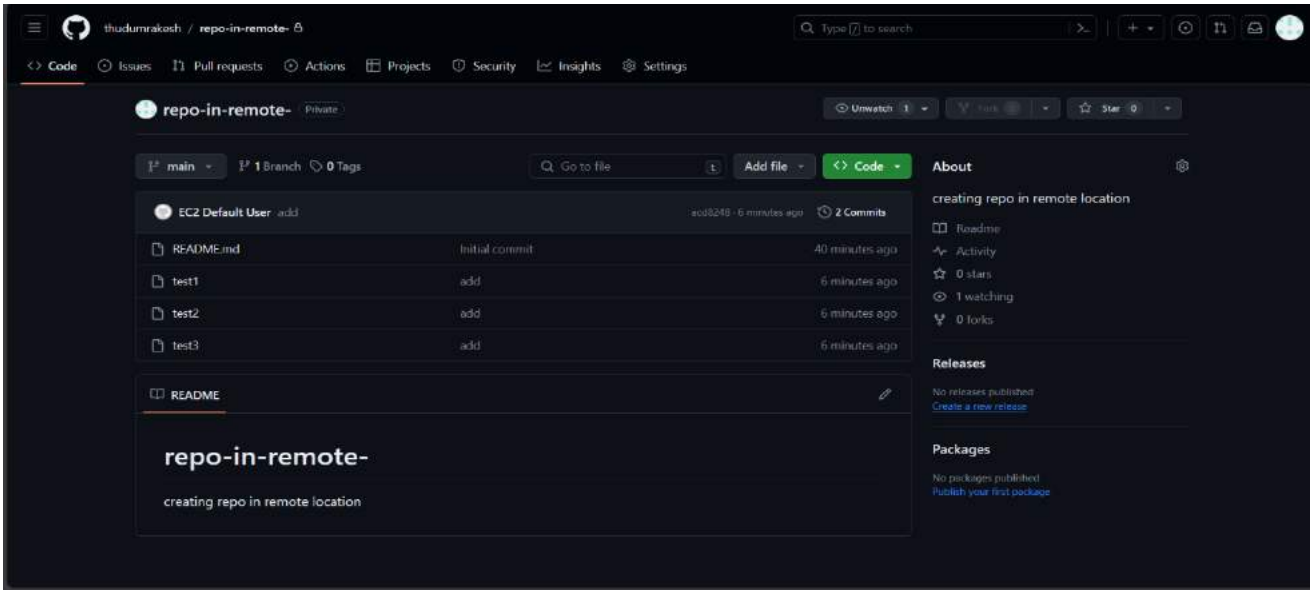

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-17-68 ~]$ git clone https://github.com/thudumrakesh/repo-in-remote-.git
Cloning into 'repo-in-remote-'...
Username for 'https://github.com': thudumrakesh
Password for 'https://thudumrakesh@github.com':
remote: Enumerating objects: 3, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Receiving objects: 100% (3/3), done.
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-17-68 ~]$ ls
repo-in-remote-
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-17-68 ~]$ cd repo-in-remote-
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-17-68 repo-in-remote-]$ ls
README.md
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-17-68 repo-in-remote-]$ git status
On branch main
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.
nothing to commit, working tree clean
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-17-68 repo-in-remote-]$ touch test{1..3}
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-17-68 repo-in-remote-]$ ls
README.md test1 test2 test3
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-17-68 repo-in-remote-]$


ec2-user@ip-10-0-17-68:~/repo-in-remote-
README.md
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-17-68 repo-in-remote-]$ git status
On branch main
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.
nothing to commit, working tree clean
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-17-68 repo-in-remote-]$ touch test{1..3}
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-17-68 repo-in-remote-]$ ls
README.md test1 test2 test3
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-17-68 repo-in-remote-]$ git status
On branch main
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.
Untracked files:
(use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
test1
test2
test3
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)

```
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-17-68 repo-in-remote-]$ git add .
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-17-68 repo-in-remote-]$ git status
On branch main
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.

Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
        new file:   test1
        new file:   test2
        new file:   test3

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-17-68 repo-in-remote-]$
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-17-68 repo-in-remote-]$ git commit -m "add"
[main acd8248] add
 Committer: EC2 Default User <ec2-user@ip-10-0-17-68.ec2.internal>
Your name and email address were configured automatically based
on your username and hostname. Please check that they are accurate.
You can suppress this message by setting them explicitly. Run the
following command and follow the instructions in your editor to edit
your configuration file:

    git config --global --edit

After doing this, you may fix the identity used for this commit with:

    git commit --amend --reset-author

 3 files changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
 create mode 100644 test1
 create mode 100644 test2
 create mode 100644 test3
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-17-68 repo-in-remote-]$
```

```
 create mode 100644 test3
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-17-68 repo-in-remote-]$ git push
Username for 'https://github.com': thudumrakesh
Password for 'https://thudumrakesh@github.com':
Enumerating objects: 4, done.
Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 293 bytes | 293.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
To https://github.com/thudumrakesh/repo-in-remote-.git
   f57d713..acd8248  main -> main
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-17-68 repo-in-remote-]$
```



5.PUSHING A LOCAL REPO TO GITHUB

1.Create a directory in your local machine.

2. Initialize it using command “git init.

3.Create some files using command “touch”.

4.Tracks these files and commit them using commands “git add .” And “git commit –m”.

5.Open your git hub remote account. · Create a remote repository with same name as local repository [github].

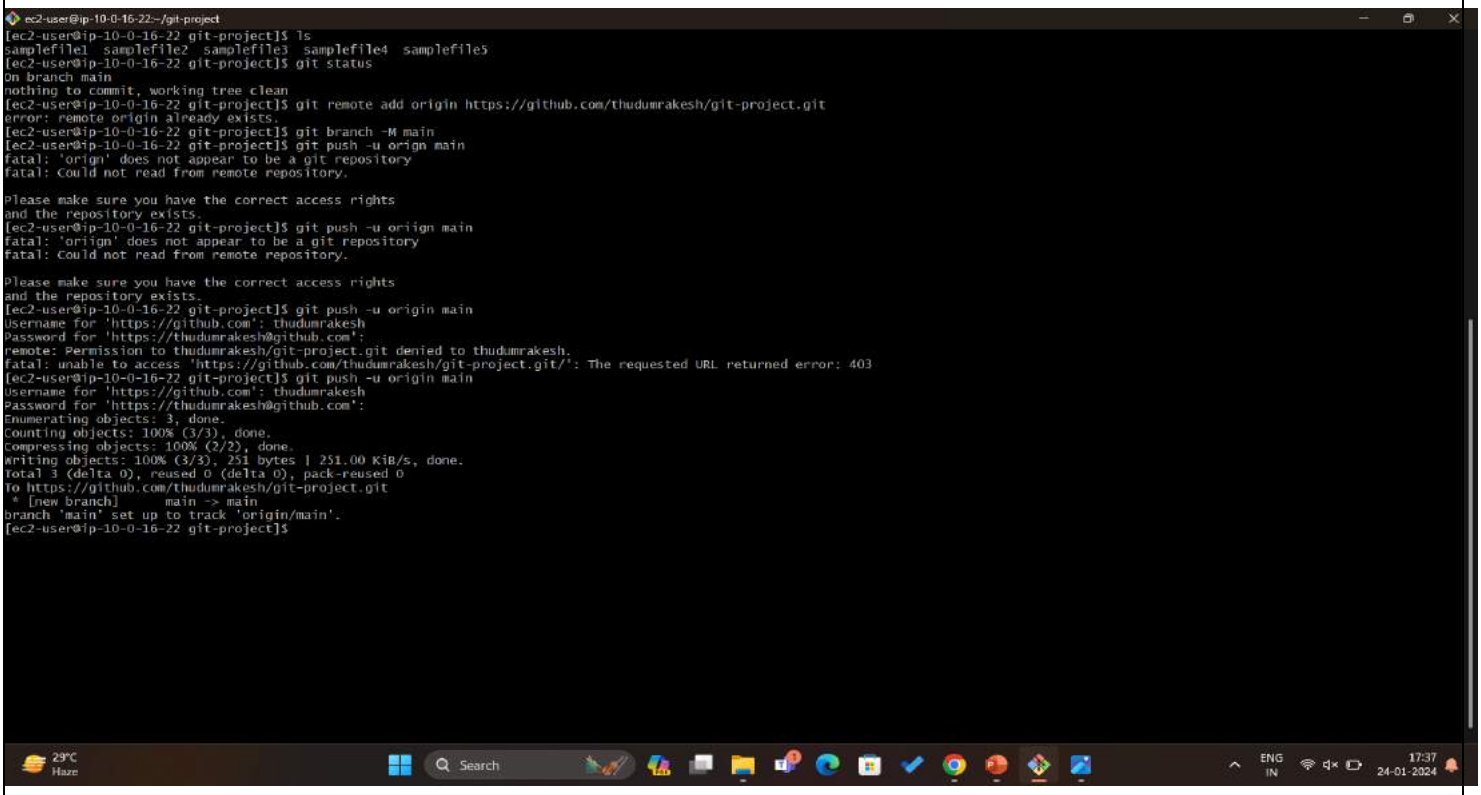
6.Click on + and then Give your remote repository same name as local repository

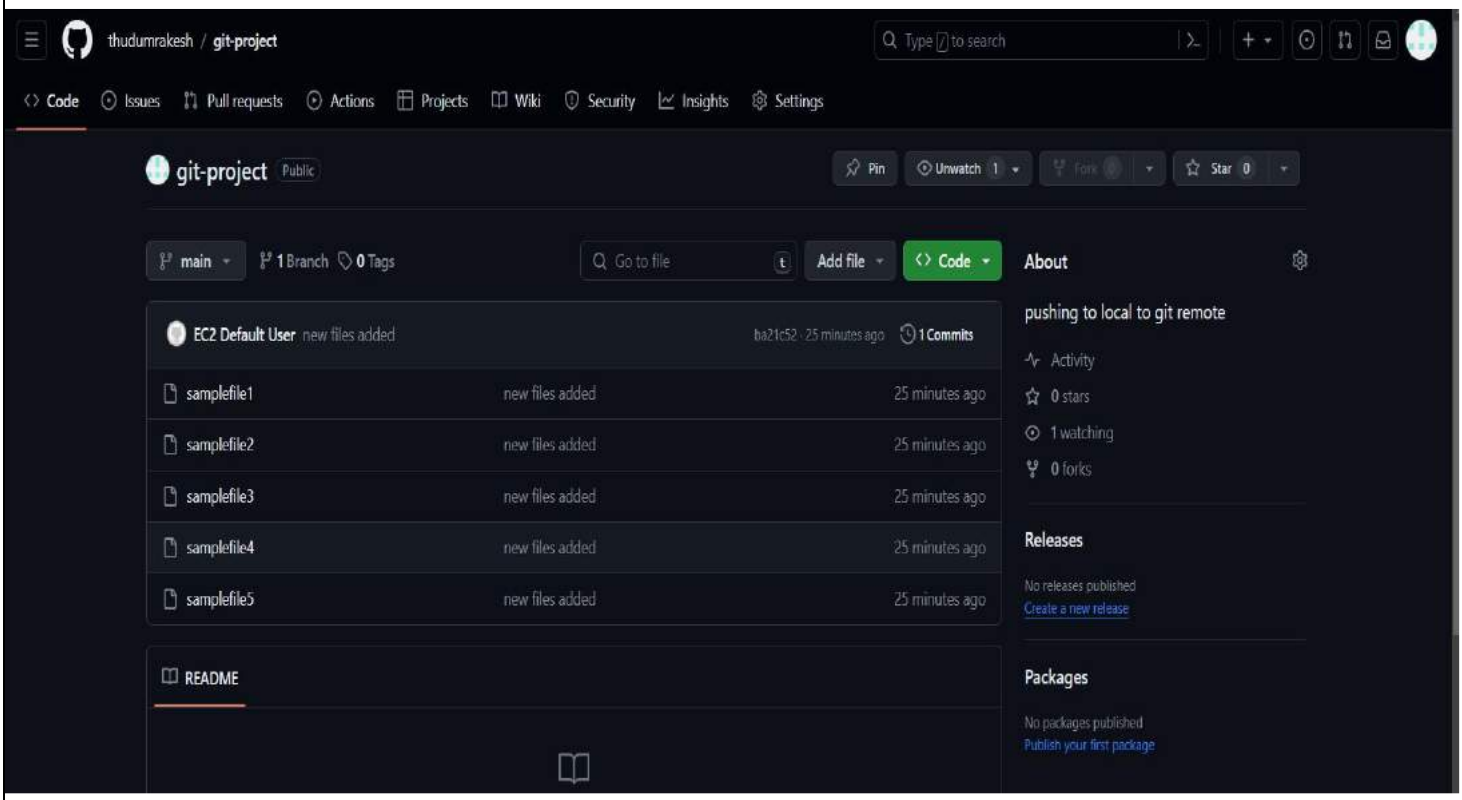
7.Create the repository without initializing it. · Click on create repository

8.Remote repository is now created successfully

9.Execute all the commands shown in the repository. “git branch -M main” “git remote add origin” “git push -u origin main”

10.Check the remote repository in git hub. · The files that we created in our local repository are successfully pushed to our remote repositor click on New Repository

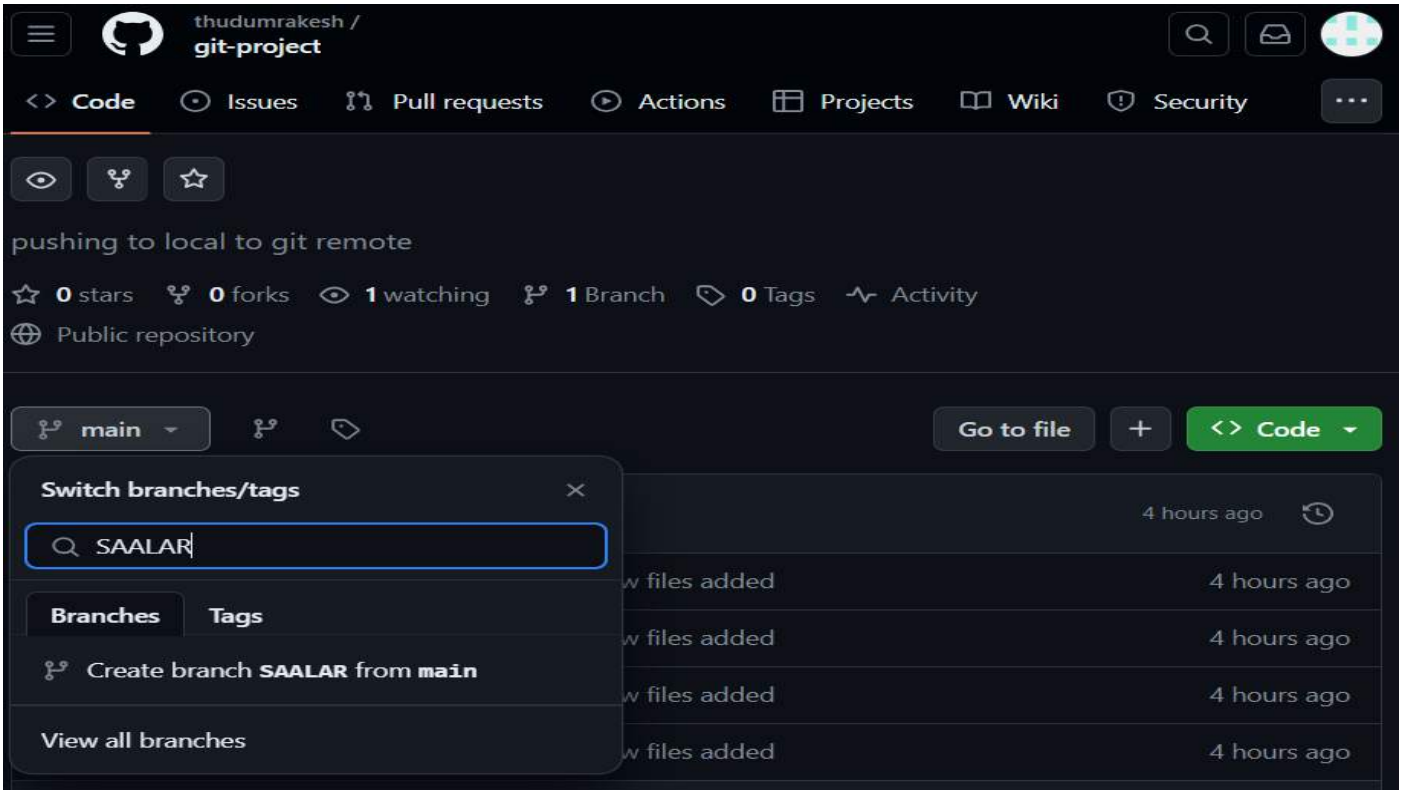




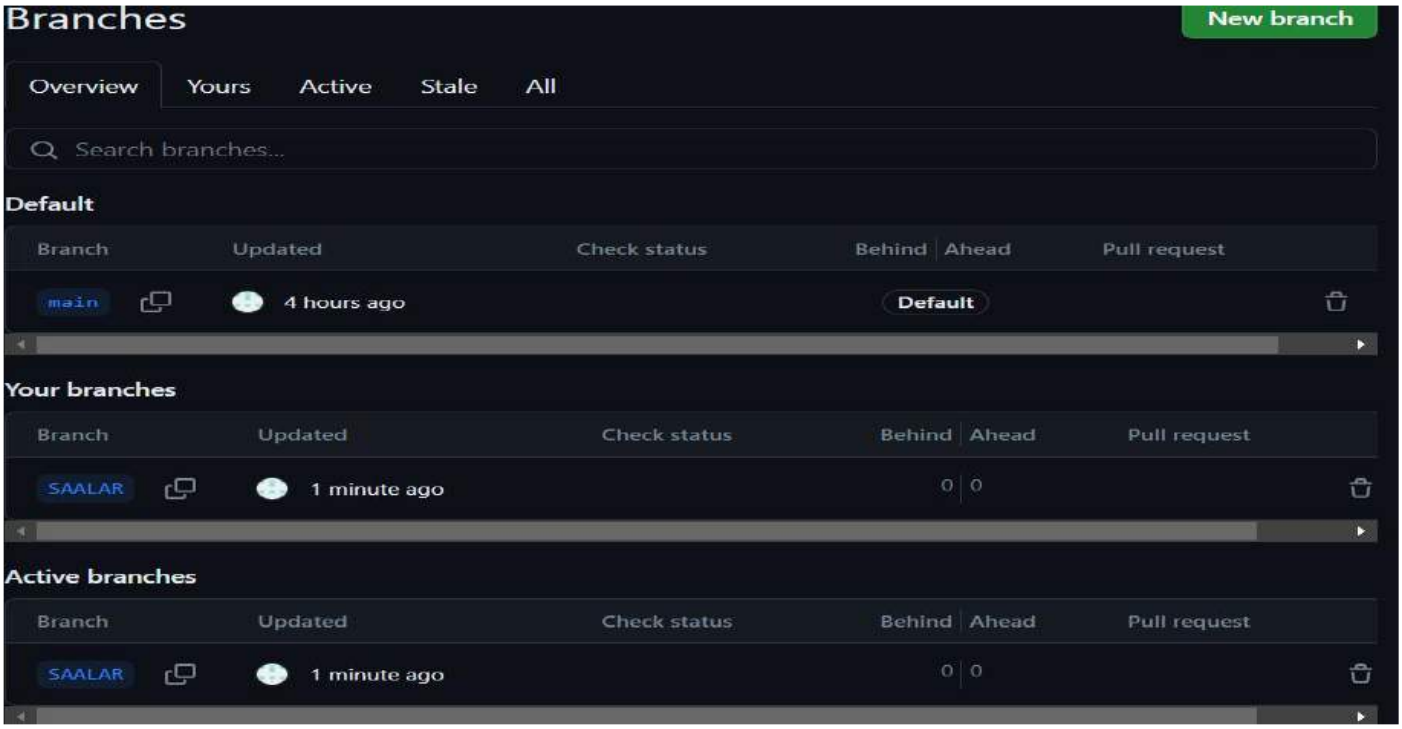
6.CREATING A NEW BRANCH FROM MAIN

1.Open your Git hub remote repository.

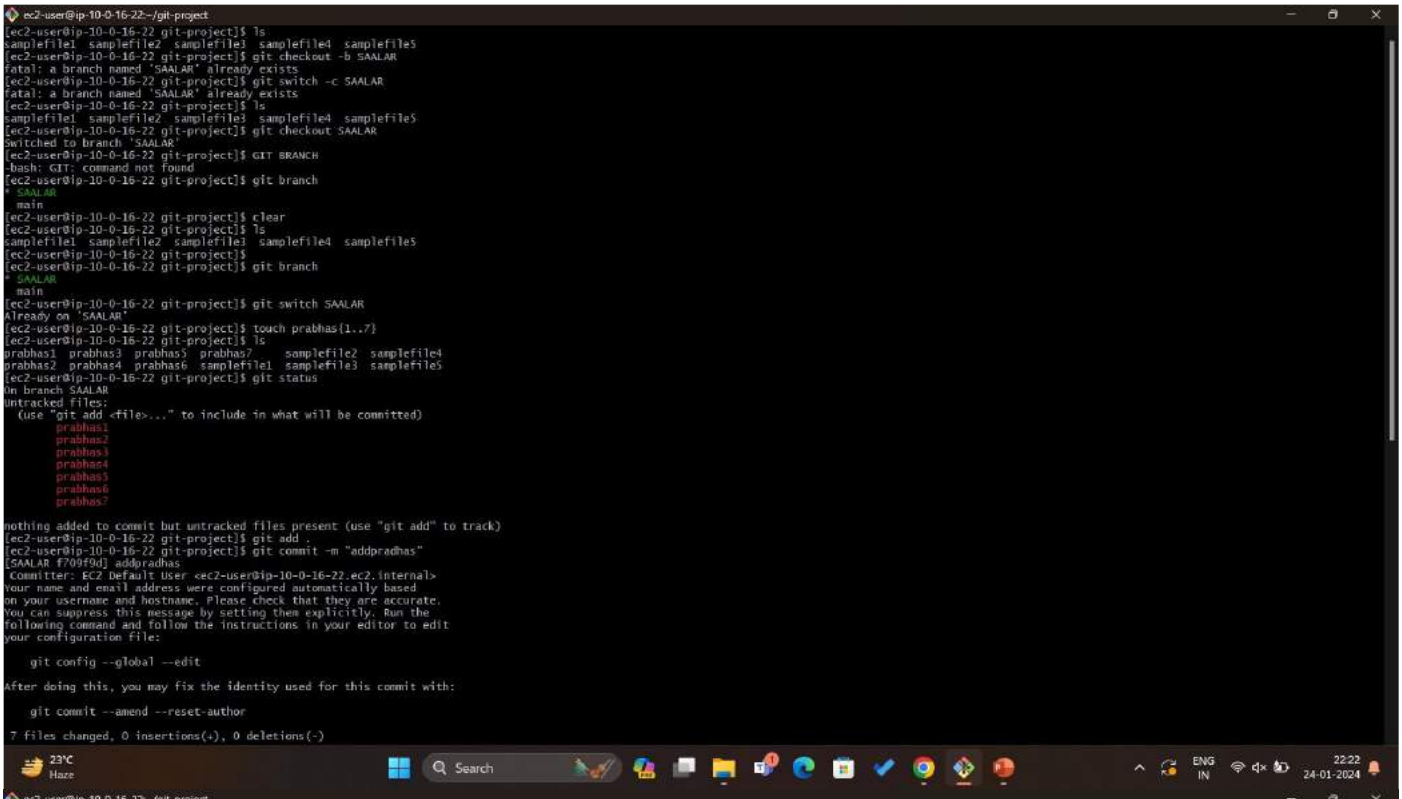
2.Click on Main, give your new branch a name and then click on “create branch SAALAR” from main”

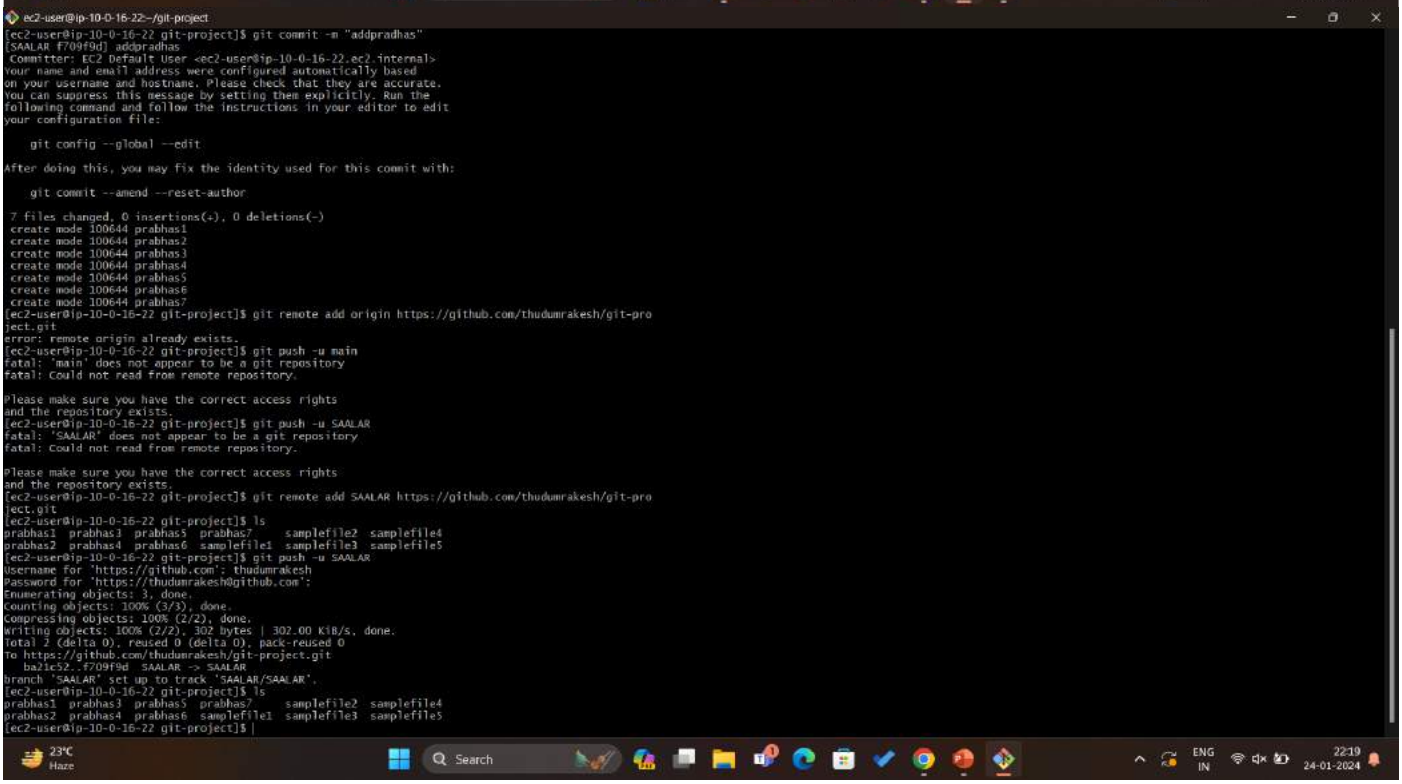


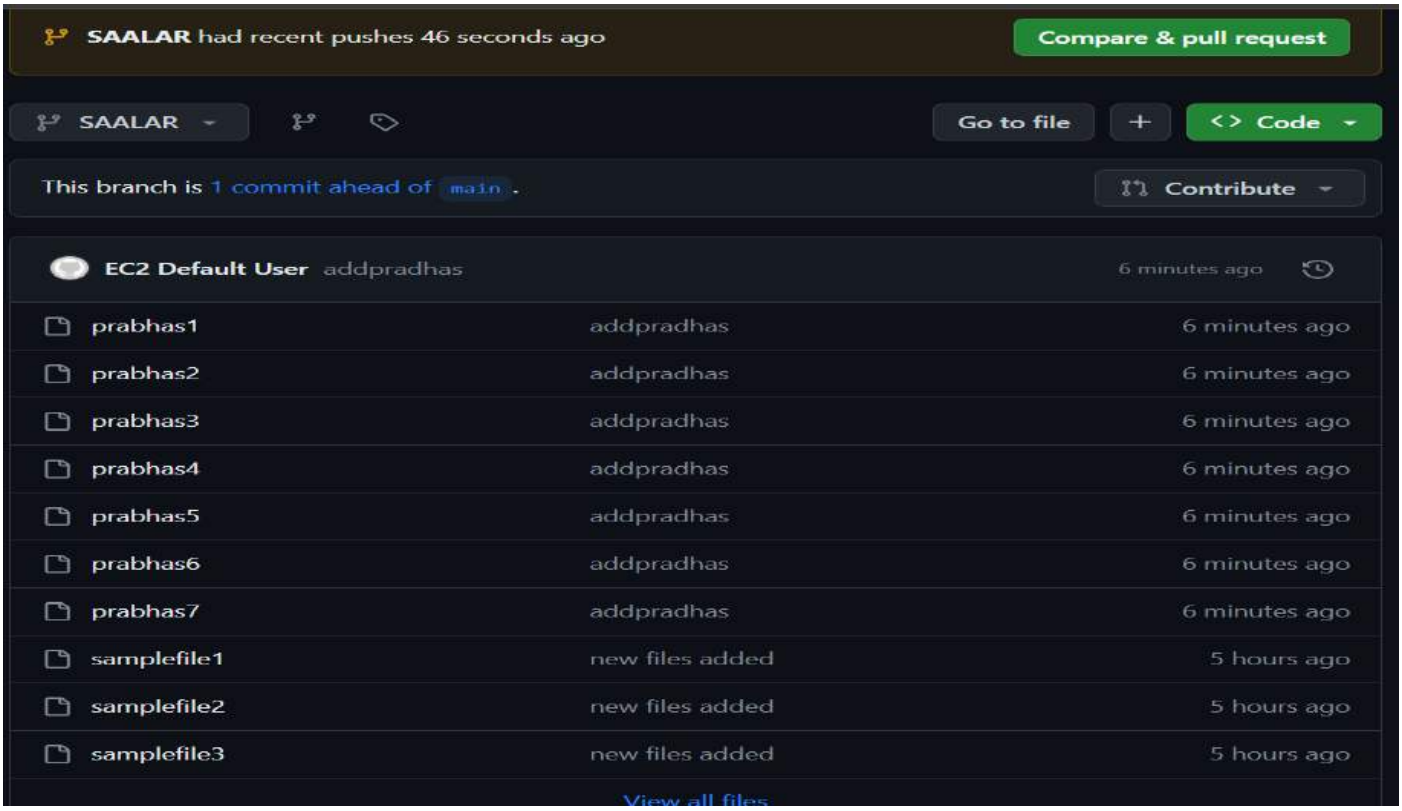
3.We see a new branch with the given name is created {SAALAR}



4.Make changes in this branch directly from console.


ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22:~/git-project
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22 git-project]$ ls
samplefile1 samplefile2 samplefile3 samplefile4 samplefile5
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22 git-project]$ git checkout -b SAALAR
fatal: a branch named 'SAALAR' already exists
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22 git-project]$ git switch -c SAALAR
fatal: a branch named 'SAALAR' already exists
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22 git-project]$ ls
samplefile1 samplefile2 samplefile3 samplefile4 samplefile5
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22 git-project]$ git checkout SAALAR
Switched to branch 'SAALAR'
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22 git-project]$ GIT BRANCH
-bash: GIT: command not found
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22 git-project]$ git branch
* SAALAR
main
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22 git-project]$ clear
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22 git-project]$ ls
samplefile1 samplefile2 samplefile3 samplefile4 samplefile5
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22 git-project]$
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22 git-project]$ git branch
* SAALAR
main
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22 git-project]$ git switch SAALAR
Already on 'SAALAR'
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22 git-project]$ touch prabhas{1..7}
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22 git-project]$ ls
prabhas1 prabhas3 prabhas5 prabhas7 samplefile2 samplefile4
prabhas2 prabhas4 prabhas6 samplefile1 samplefile3 samplefile5
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22 git-project]$ git status
On branch SAALAR
Untracked files:
(use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
prabhas1
prabhas2
prabhas3
prabhas4
prabhas5
prabhas6
prabhas7
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22 git-project]$ git add .
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22 git-project]$ git commit -m "addpradhas"
[SAALAR f709f9d] addpradhas
Committer: EC2 Default User <ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22.ec2.internal>
Your name and email address were configured automatically based
on your username and hostname. Please check that they are accurate.
You can suppress this message by setting them explicitly. Run the
following command and follow the instructions in your editor to edit
your configuration file:
git config --global --edit
After doing this, you may fix the identity used for this commit with:
git commit --amend --reset-author
7 files changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
23°C
Haze
Search
ENG
IN
22:22
24-01-2024


ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22:~/git-project
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22 git-project]$ git commit -m "addpradhas"
[SAALAR f709f9d] addpradhas
Committer: EC2 Default User <ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22.ec2.internal>
Your name and email address were configured automatically based
on your username and hostname. Please check that they are accurate.
You can suppress this message by setting them explicitly. Run the
following command and follow the instructions in your editor to edit
your configuration file:
git config --global --edit
After doing this, you may fix the identity used for this commit with:
git commit --amend --reset-author
7 files changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
create mode 100644 prabhas1
create mode 100644 prabhas2
create mode 100644 prabhas3
create mode 100644 prabhas4
create mode 100644 prabhas5
create mode 100644 prabhas6
create mode 100644 prabhas7
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22 git-project]$ git remote add origin https://github.com/thudumrakesh/git-pro
ject.git
error: remote origin already exists.
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22 git-project]$ git push -u main
fatal: 'main' does not appear to be a git repository
fatal: Could not read from remote repository.
Please make sure you have the correct access rights
and the repository exists.
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22 git-project]$ git push -u SAALAR
fatal: 'SAALAR' does not appear to be a git repository
fatal: Could not read from remote repository.
Please make sure you have the correct access rights
and the repository exists.
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22 git-project]$ git remote add SAALAR https://github.com/thudumrakesh/git-pro
ject.git
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22 git-project]$ ls
prabhas1 prabhas3 prabhas5 prabhas7 samplefile2 samplefile4
prabhas2 prabhas4 prabhas6 samplefile1 samplefile3 samplefile5
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22 git-project]$ git push -u SAALAR
Username for 'https://github.com': thudumrakesh
Password for 'https://thudumrakesh@github.com':
Enumerating objects: 3, done.
Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (2/2), 302 bytes | 302.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 2 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
To https://github.com/thudumrakesh/git-project.git
ba21c52..f709f9d SAALAR -> SAALAR
branch 'SAALAR' set up to track 'SAALAR/SAALAR'.
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22 git-project]$ ls
prabhas1 prabhas3 prabhas5 prabhas7 samplefile2 samplefile4
prabhas2 prabhas4 prabhas6 samplefile1 samplefile3 samplefile5
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-16-22 git-project]$
23°C
Haze
Search
ENG
IN
22:19
24-01-2024

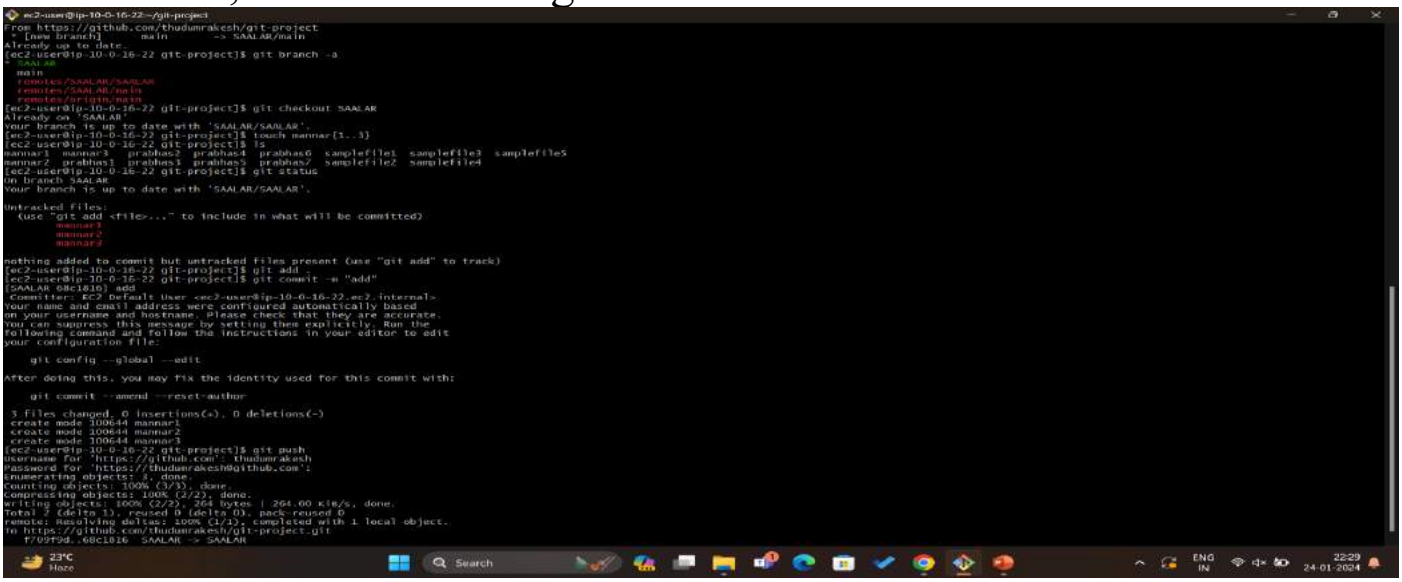


7.PULLING ALL BRANCHES IN LOCAL MACHINE

1.Get in to your local machine where you created the previous directory.

2.Execute command “git pull” All the branches are pulled into your local machine.

3. To check, use command “git branch –a”



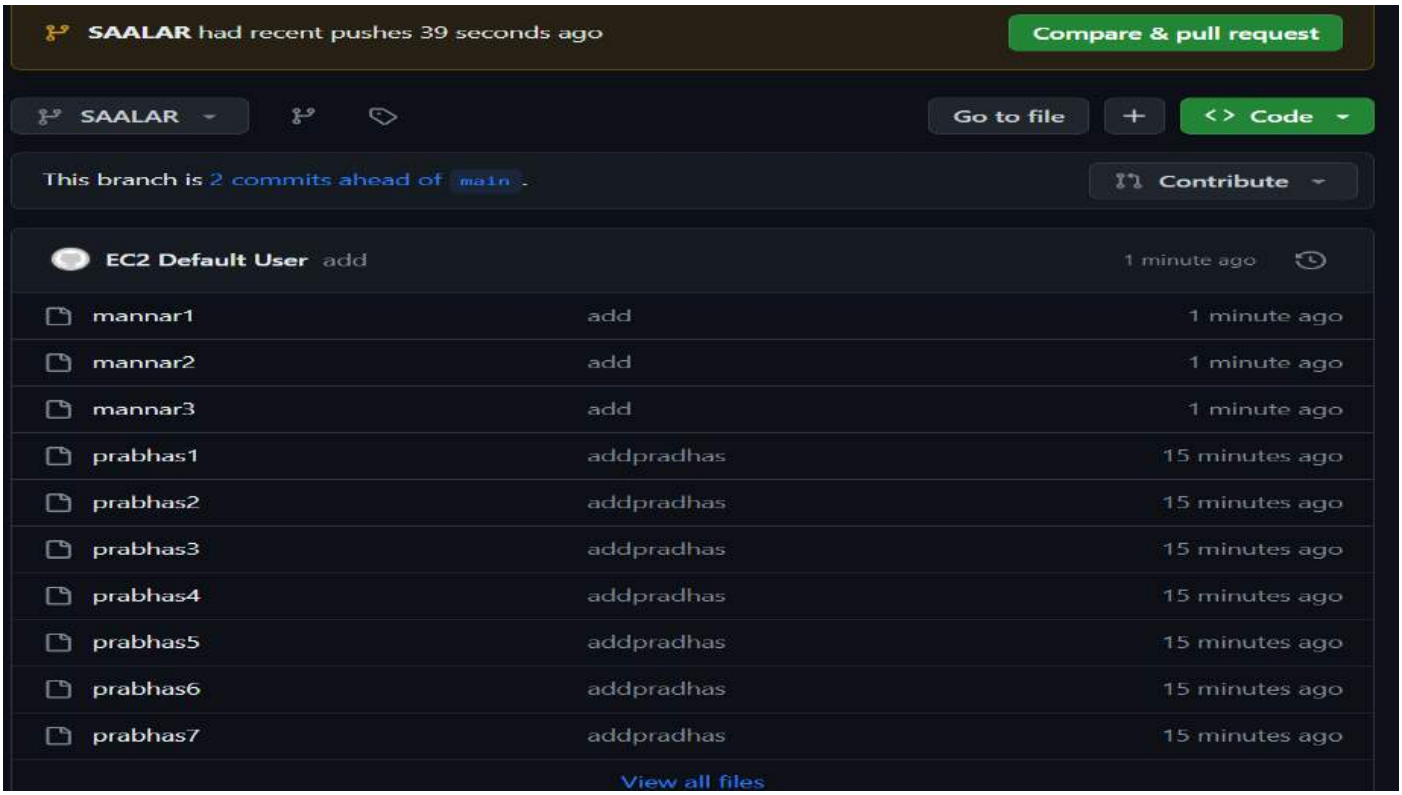
4.Switch to the other branch you created [SAALAR] Except the files that are already present, create some new files using “touch” command

Except the files that are already present, create some new files using "touch" command Check the status of the Repo with "git status" command.

5.Check the status of the Repo with "git status" command Add these files using command "git add ."

6.After adding, commit them using command "git commit –m' Make sure all the files in this branch are added and committed

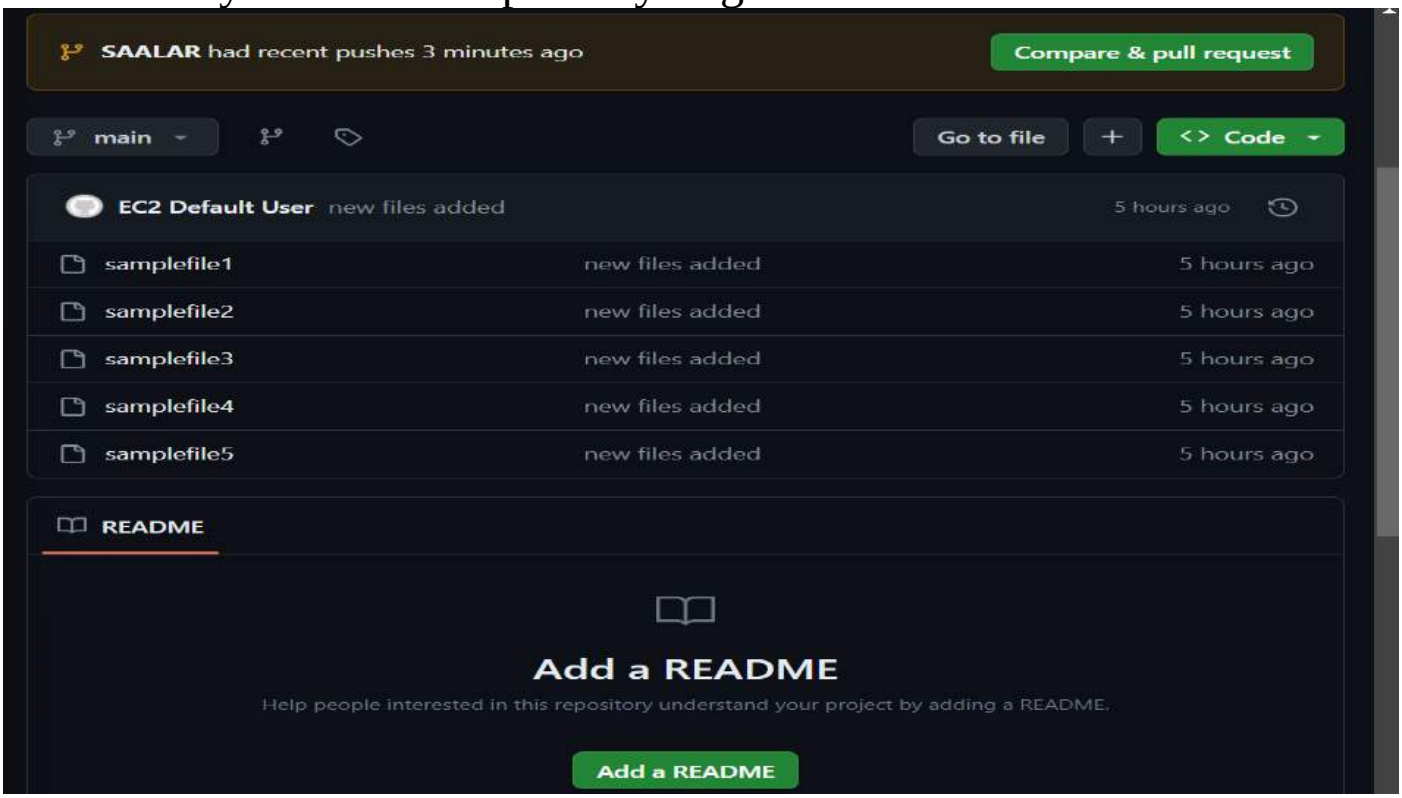
7.Push these files to remote repository using command "git push"



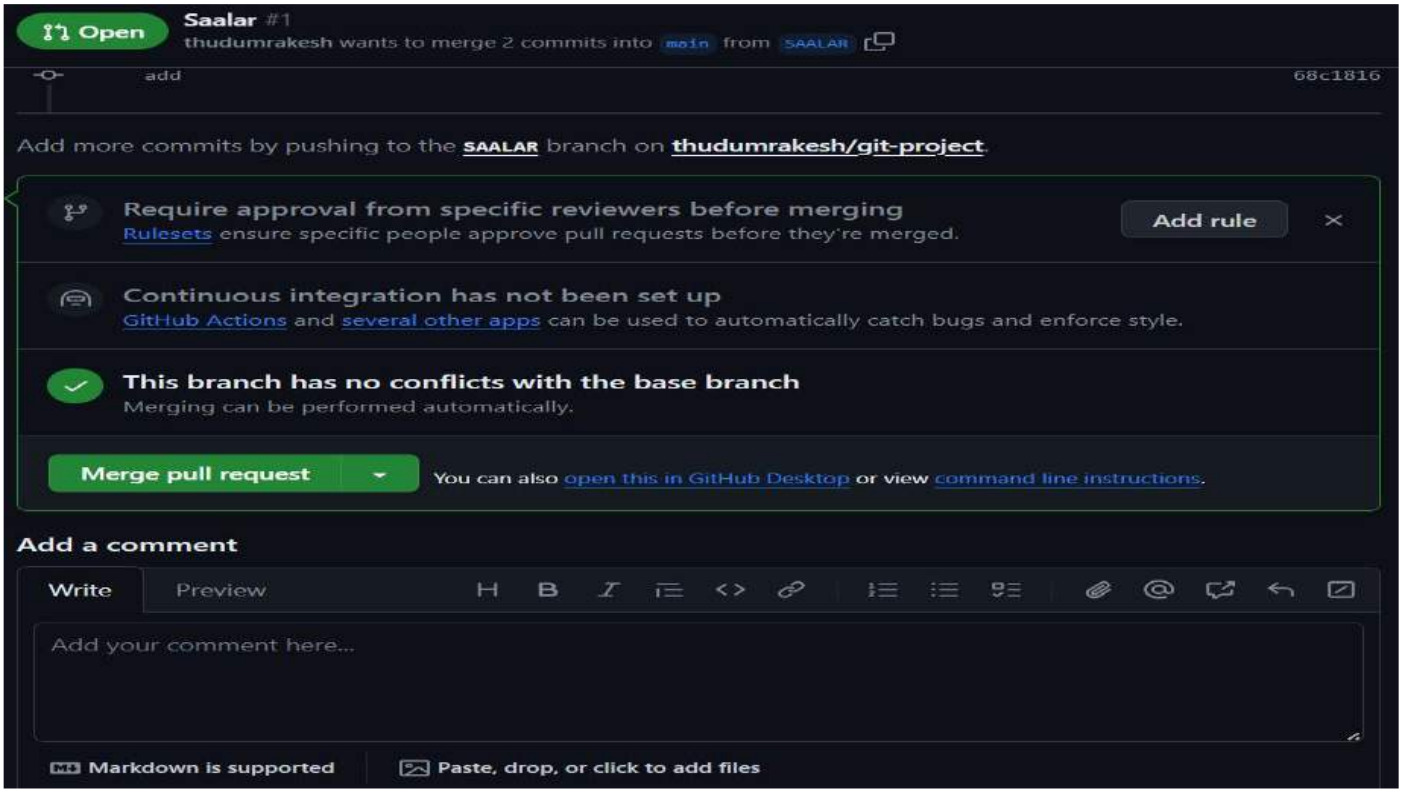
8.Check the remote repository, new files that are created in local repository are now pushed in to remote repository

8.MERGING NEW BRANCH WITH MAIN BRANCH

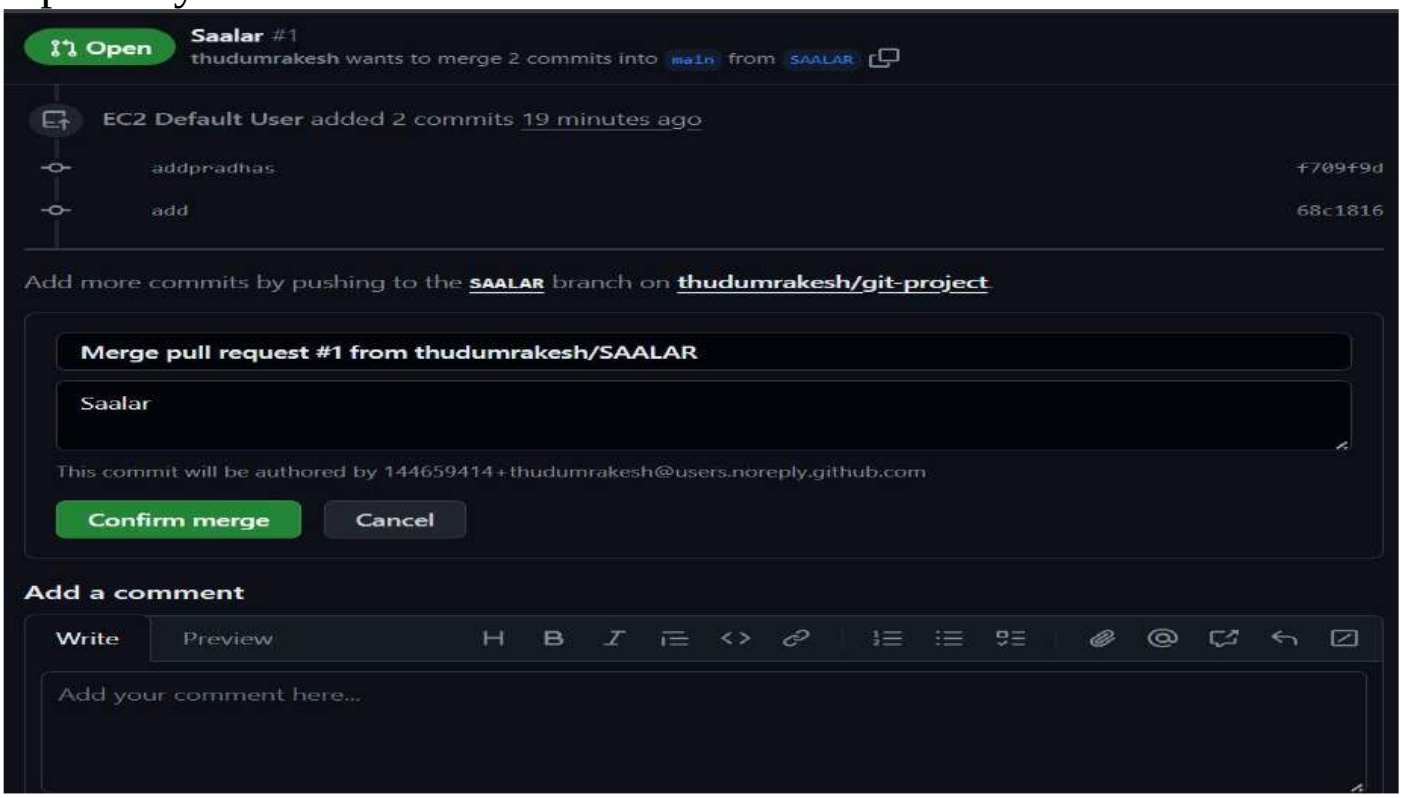
1.Get in to your remote repository in github account.



2.Click on compare and pull requests tab.



3.Make sure the base is set to Main and Compare is set to the Feature repository.

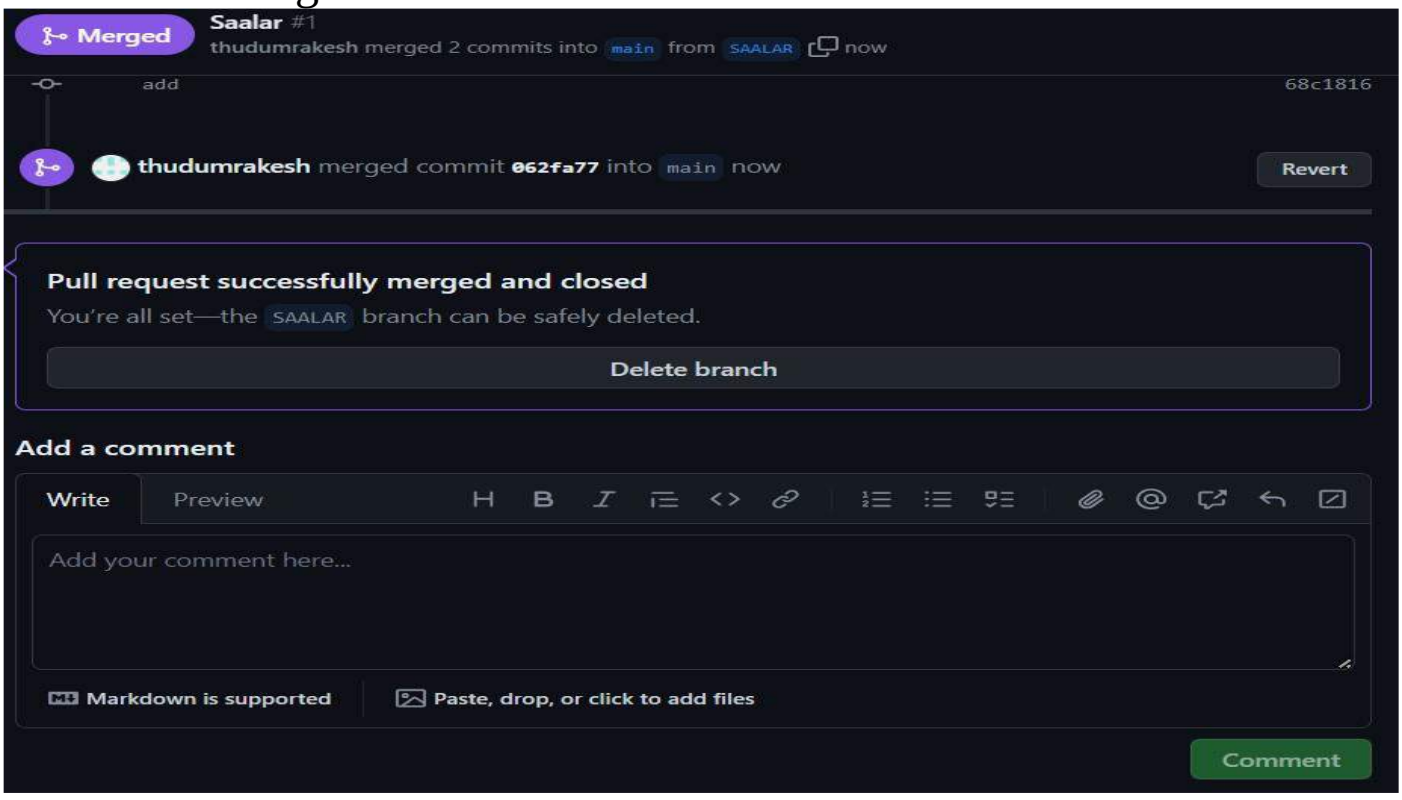


4.A new pull request is created from the branch SAALAR to Main.

5.Click on Merge Pull request. You can add a comment if you want.

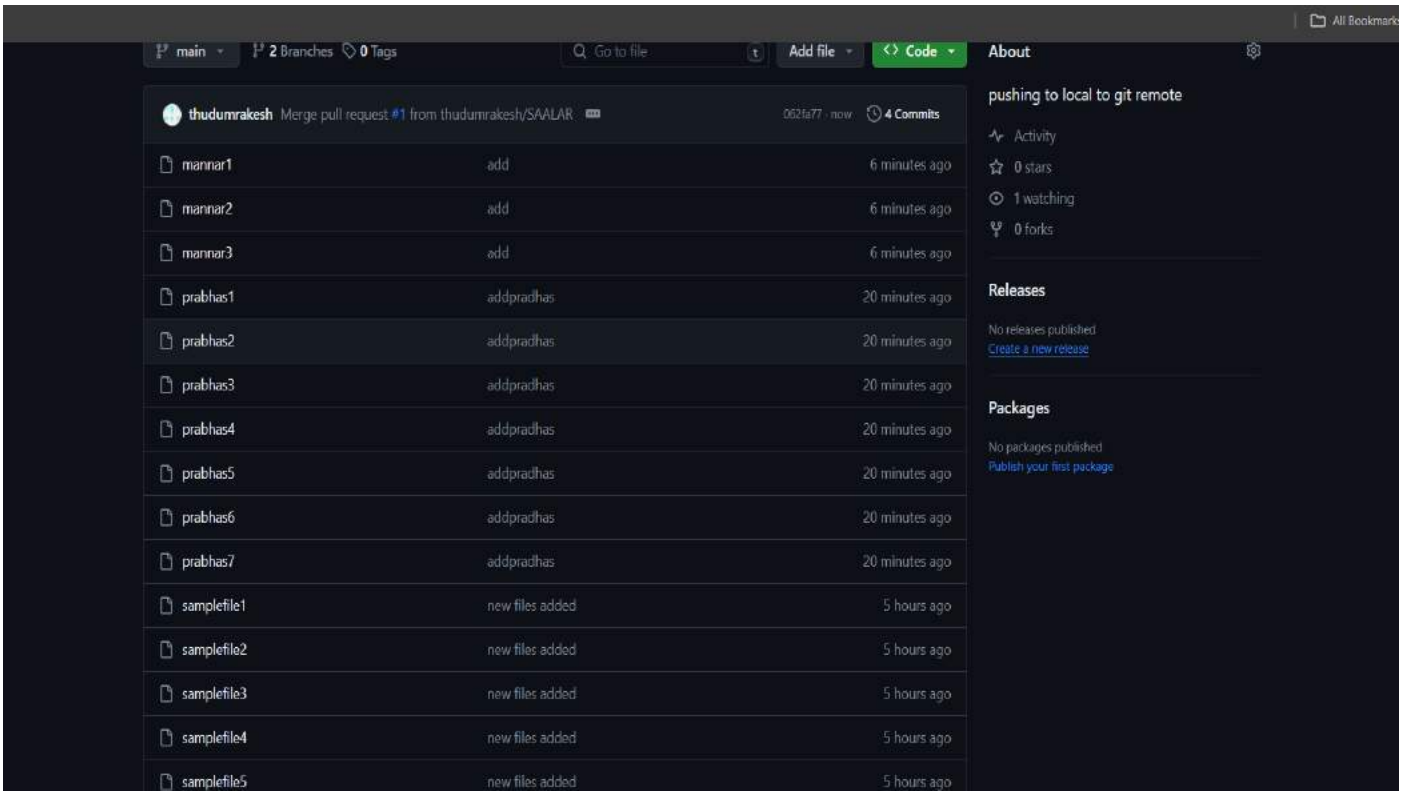
6.Asks for confirmation to merge. Click on Confirm Merge.

7.Now the Merge is Successful.



8.Go in to the Main branch and review.

9.All the files in the branch SAALAR are now merged in Main.



9.PULLING NEW CHANGES IN LOCAL REPO

1.Get In to the path where you created your local repository.

2.Checkout to the Main branch from Feature branch using command “git checkout main”.

3.Pull all the changes done in Remote repository in to your Local repository using command “git pull”.

4.All the files are successfully pulled in to Local repository.

5.Check using command “ll” or “ls.