Name: **Lakshmi Bhargavi Nukala**

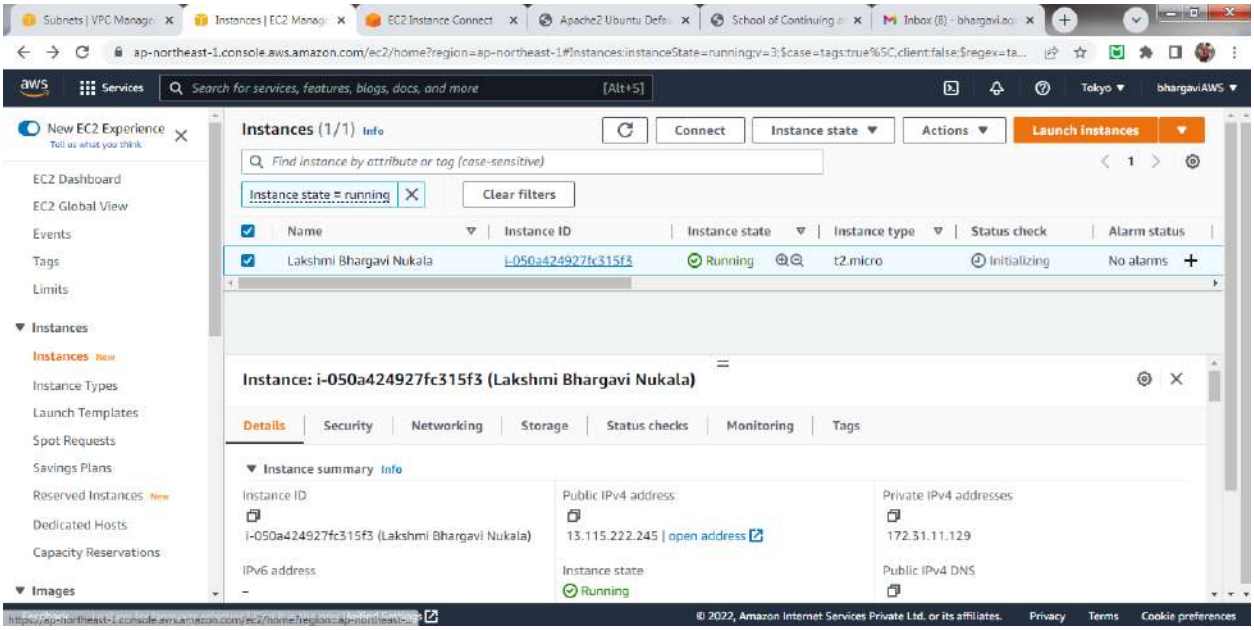
Email: **bhargavi.aqua04@gmail.com**

H.T.No: **22063CDO117**

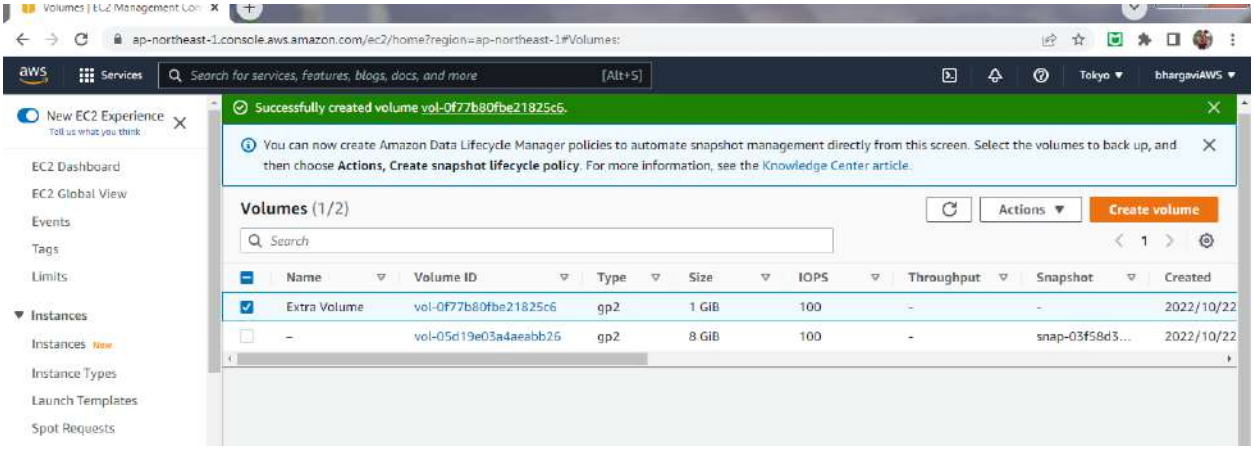
AWS:

EC2:

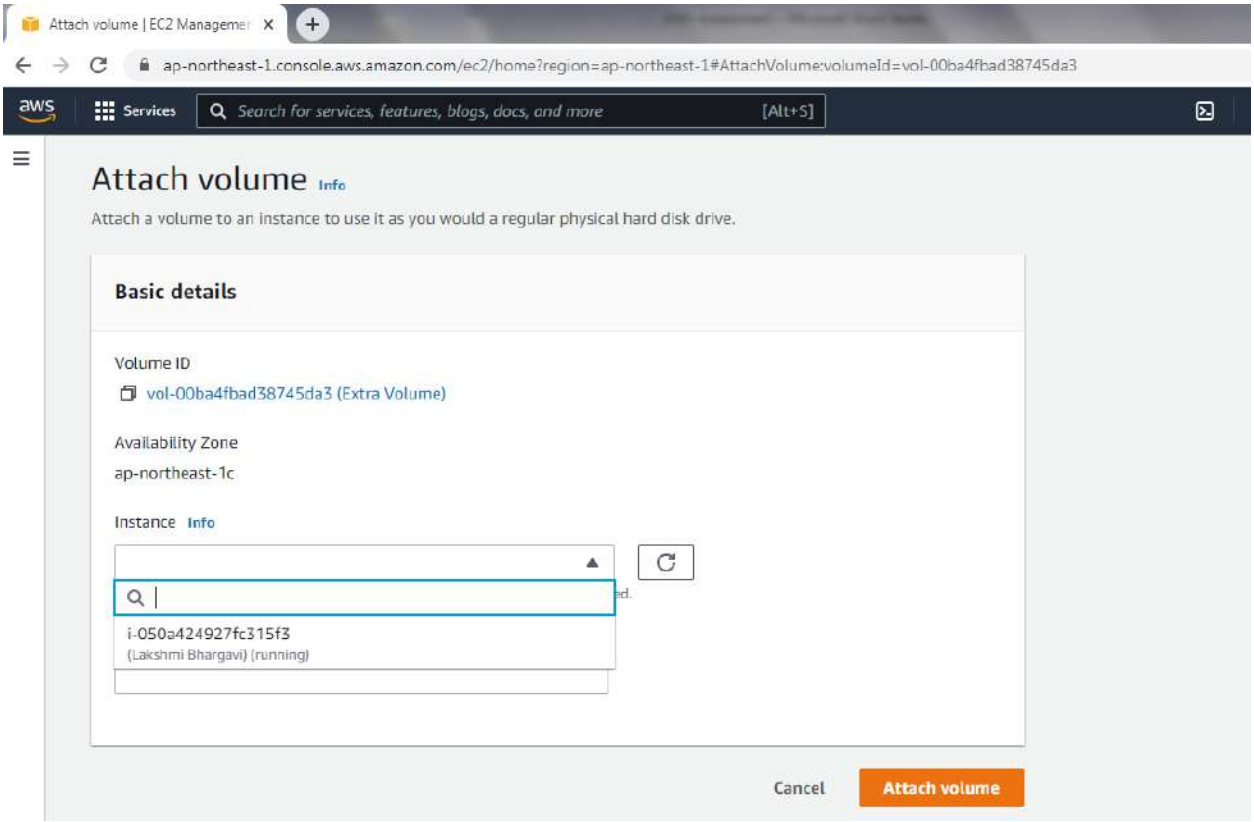
1. Create an instance



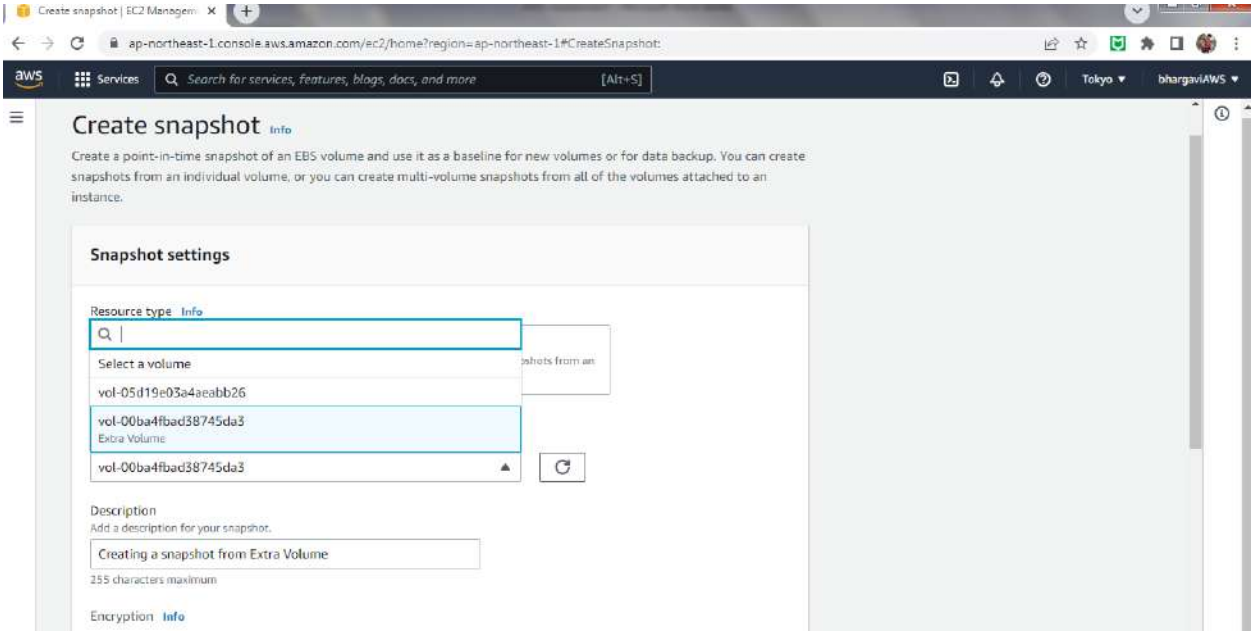
2. Extra Volume of 1GB created



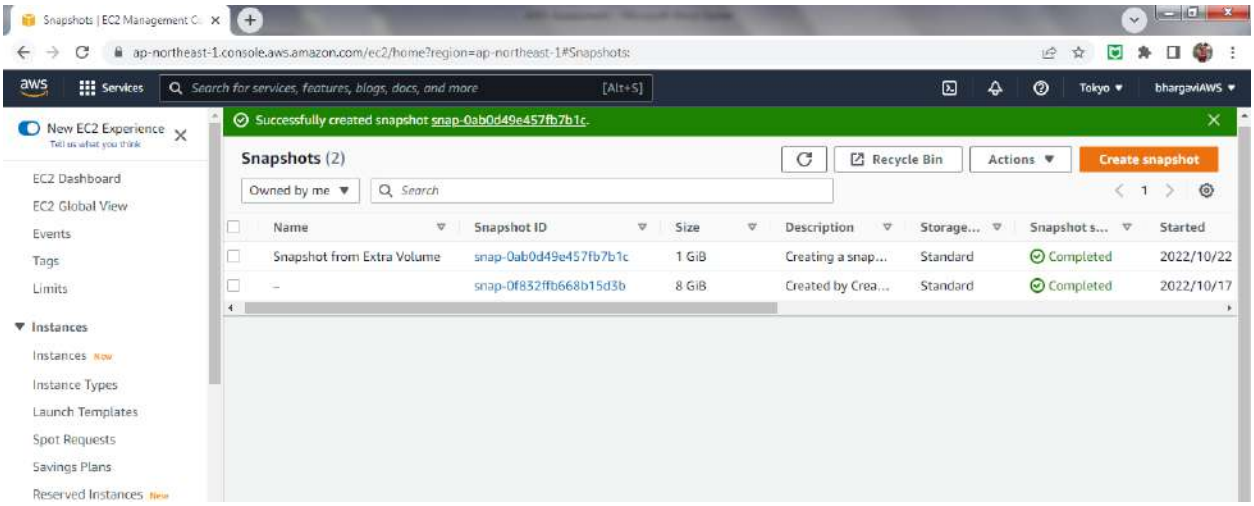
3. Attaching Volume to an instance



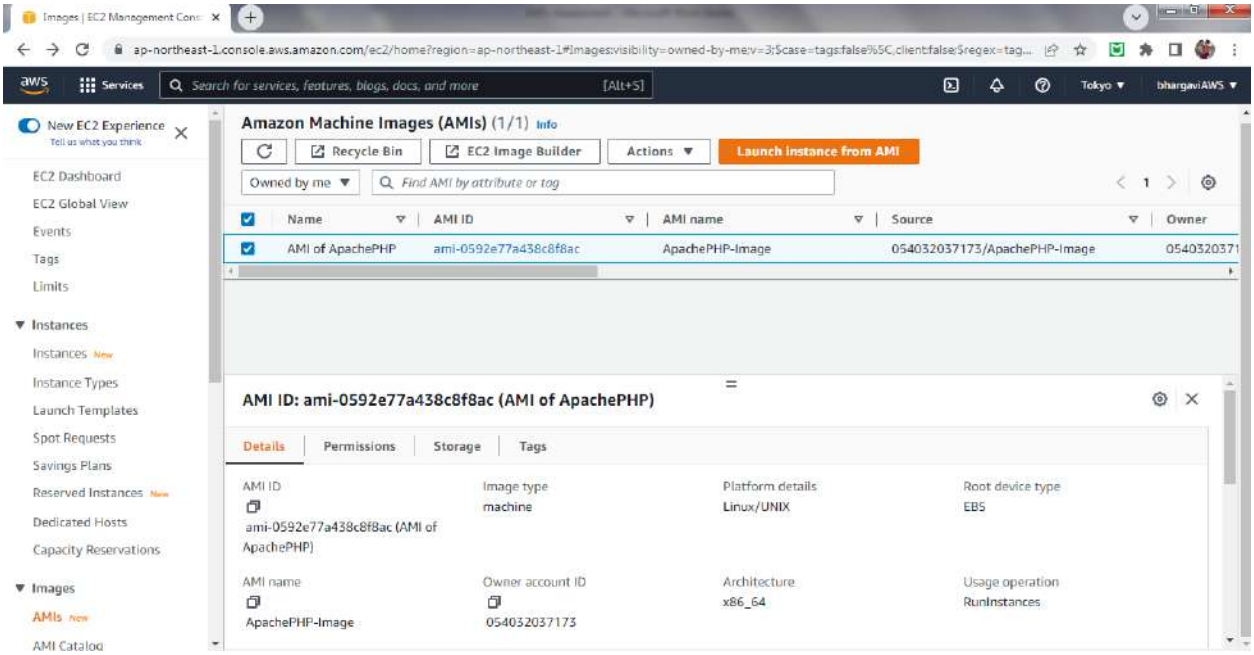
4. Creating a snapshot from the above created volume



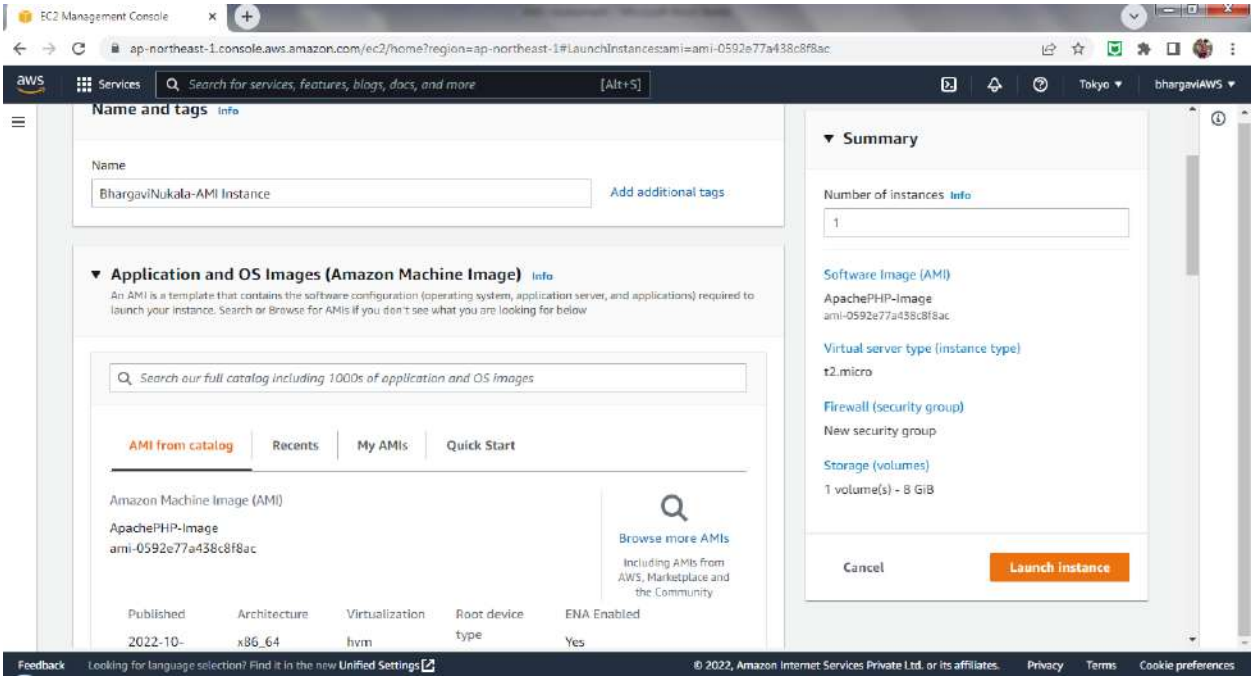
5. Created Snapshot



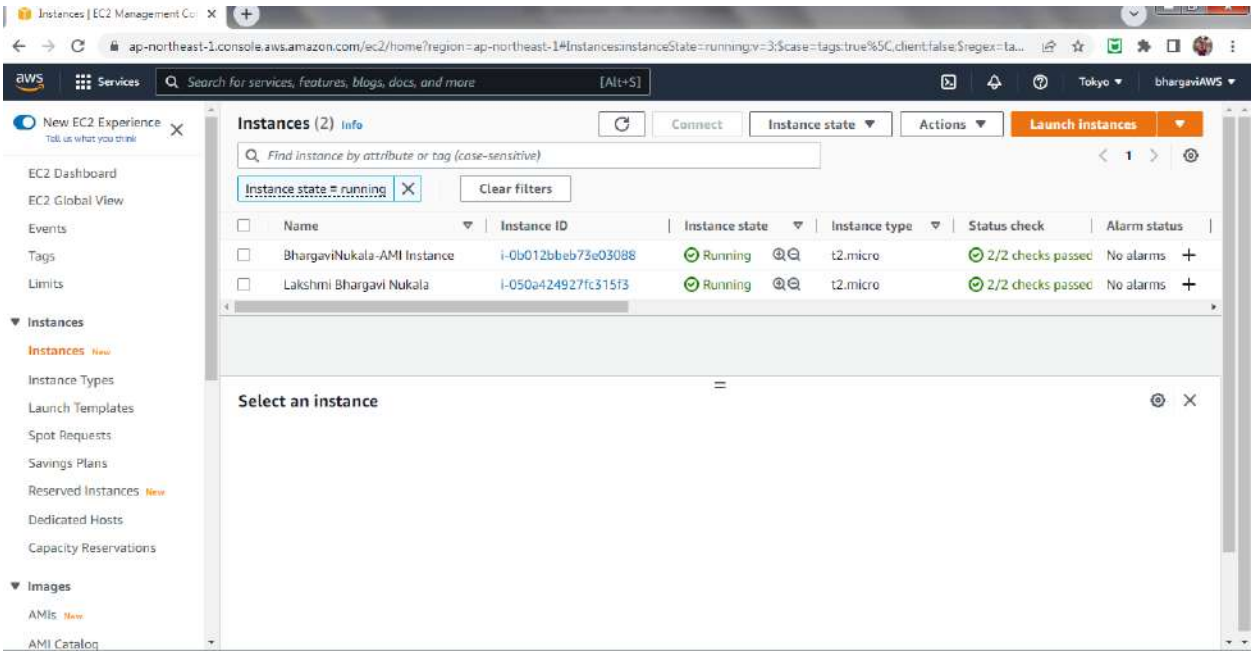
6. Created an AMI from Apache-PHP instance:



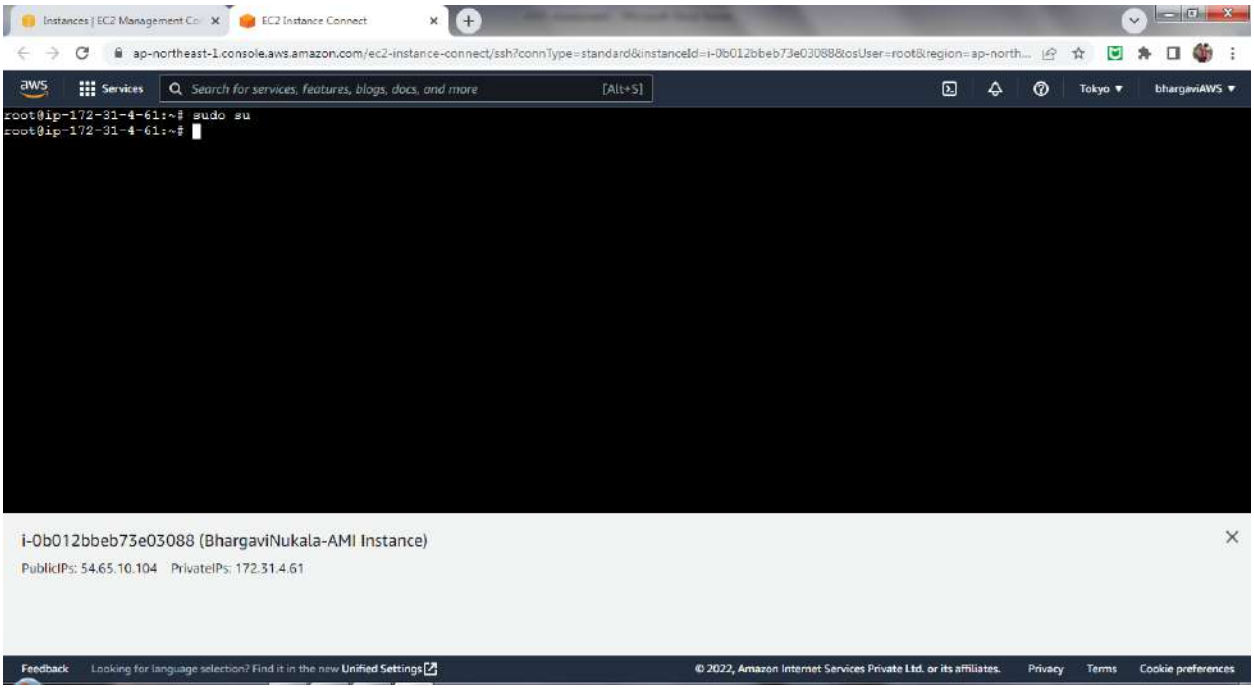
7. Launching an instance from AMI:



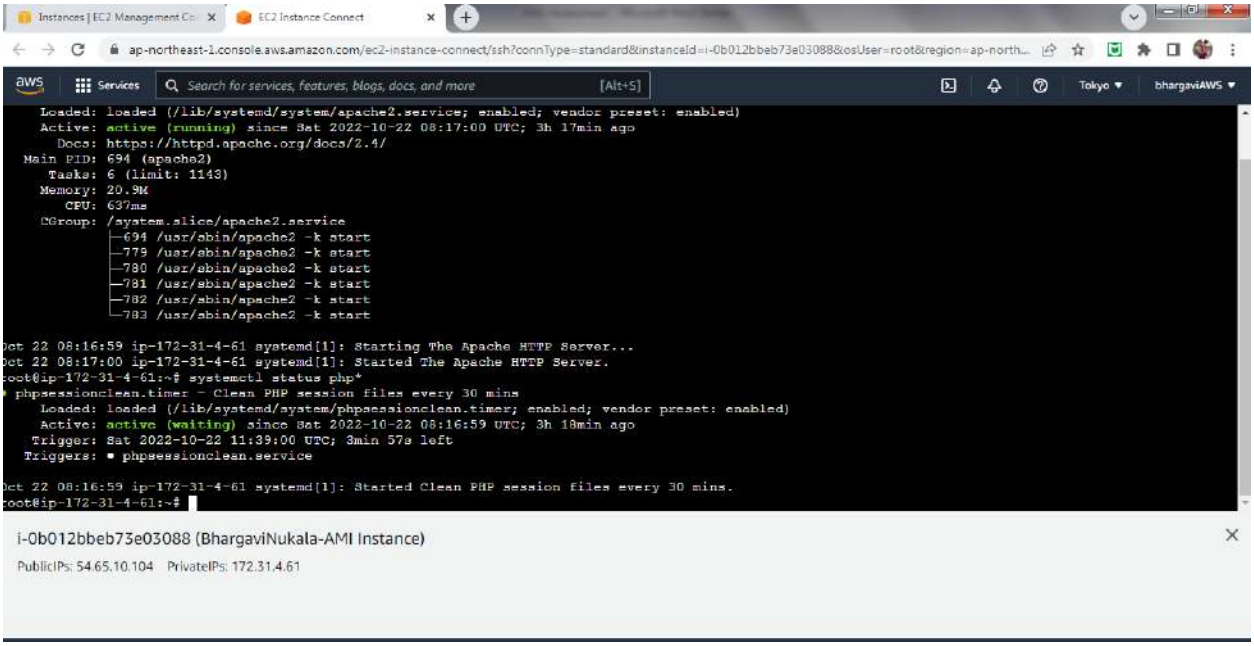
8. Instance availability



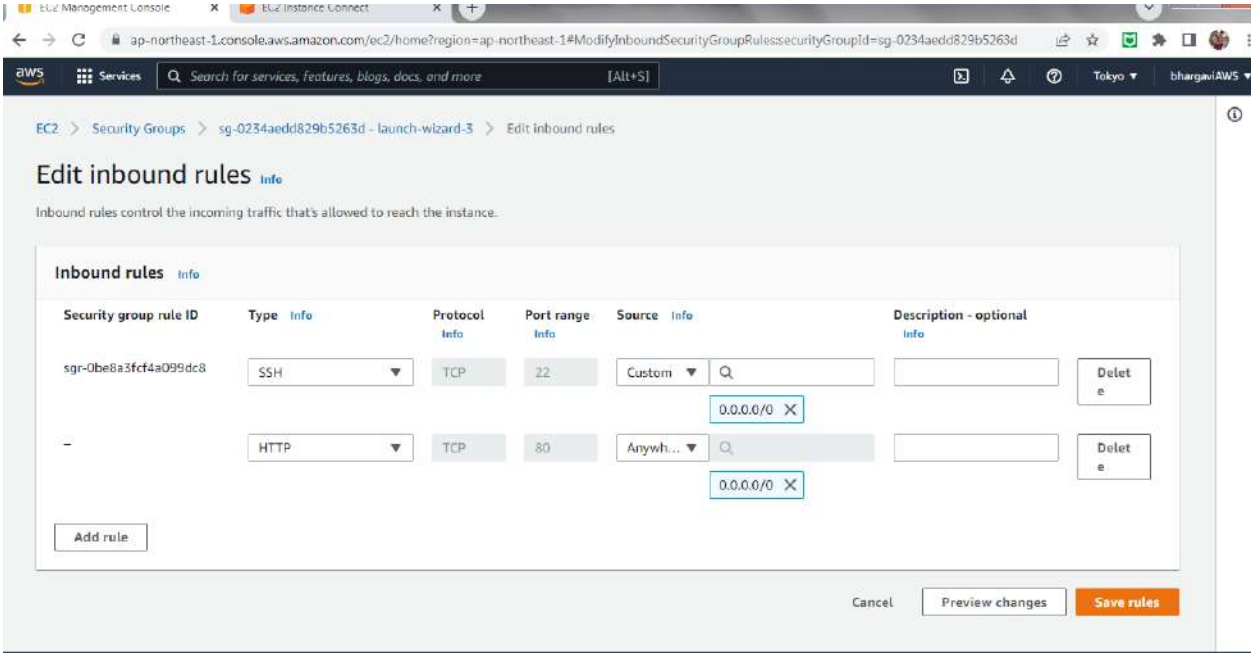
9. Connected AMI instance from Console



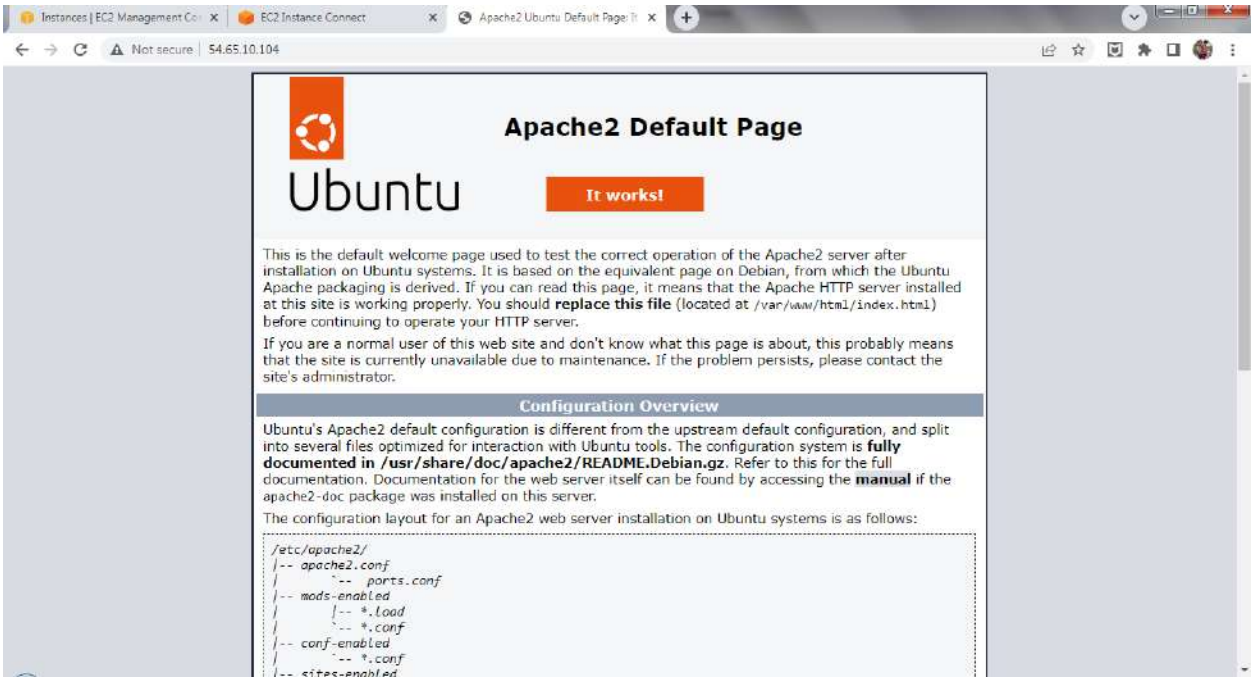
10. Apache and PHP running on AMI instance



11. Editing the IN-Bound Rules of Security Group to give access to HTTP port no 80

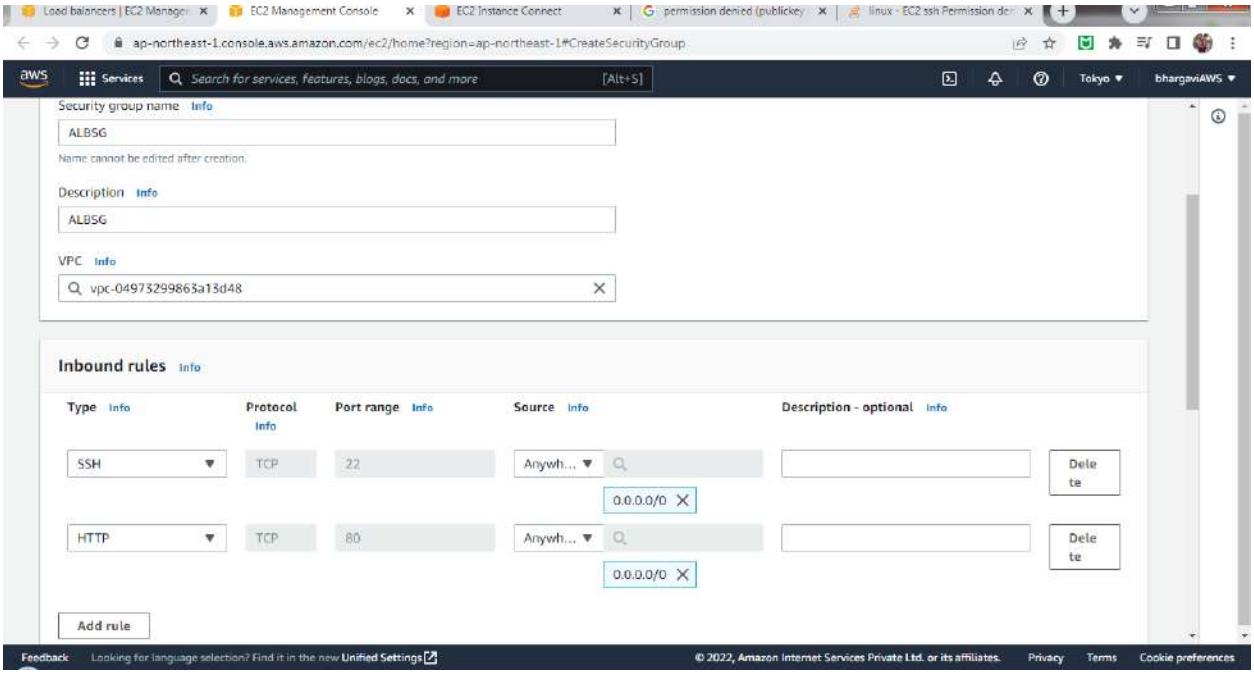


12. Accessing the new AMI instance from Browser

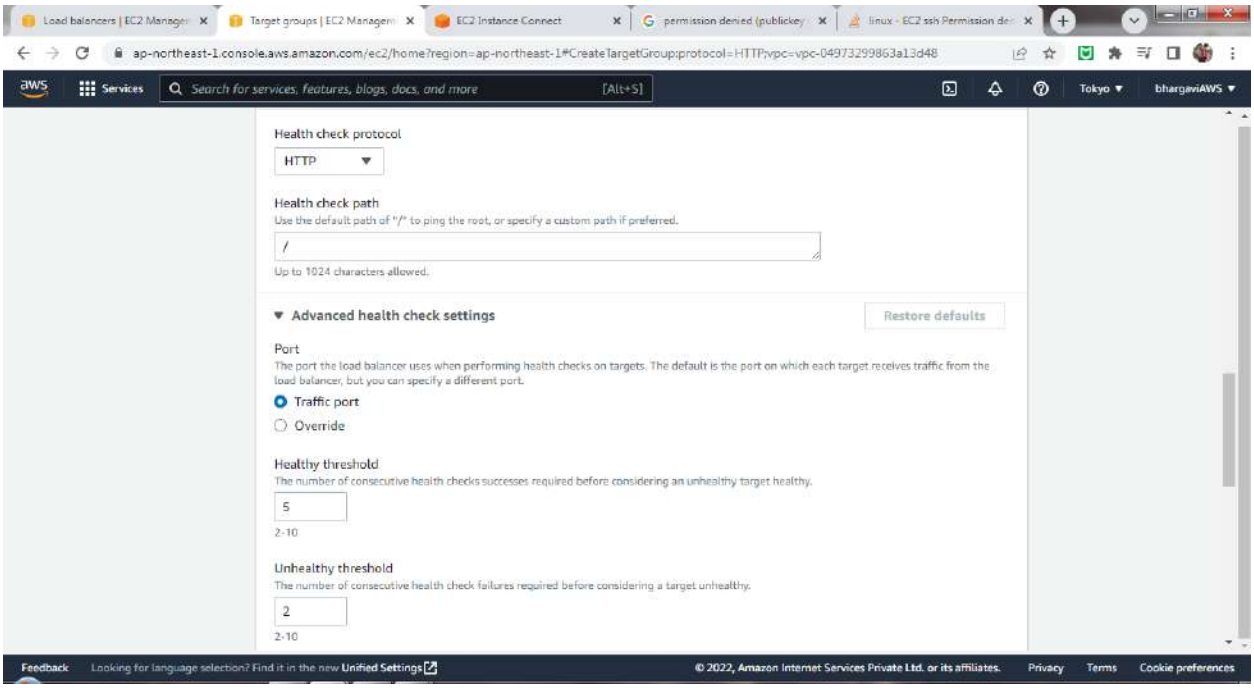


Load Balancer:

1. Create a new Security Group with ports 22 and 80 open required to create a load balancer

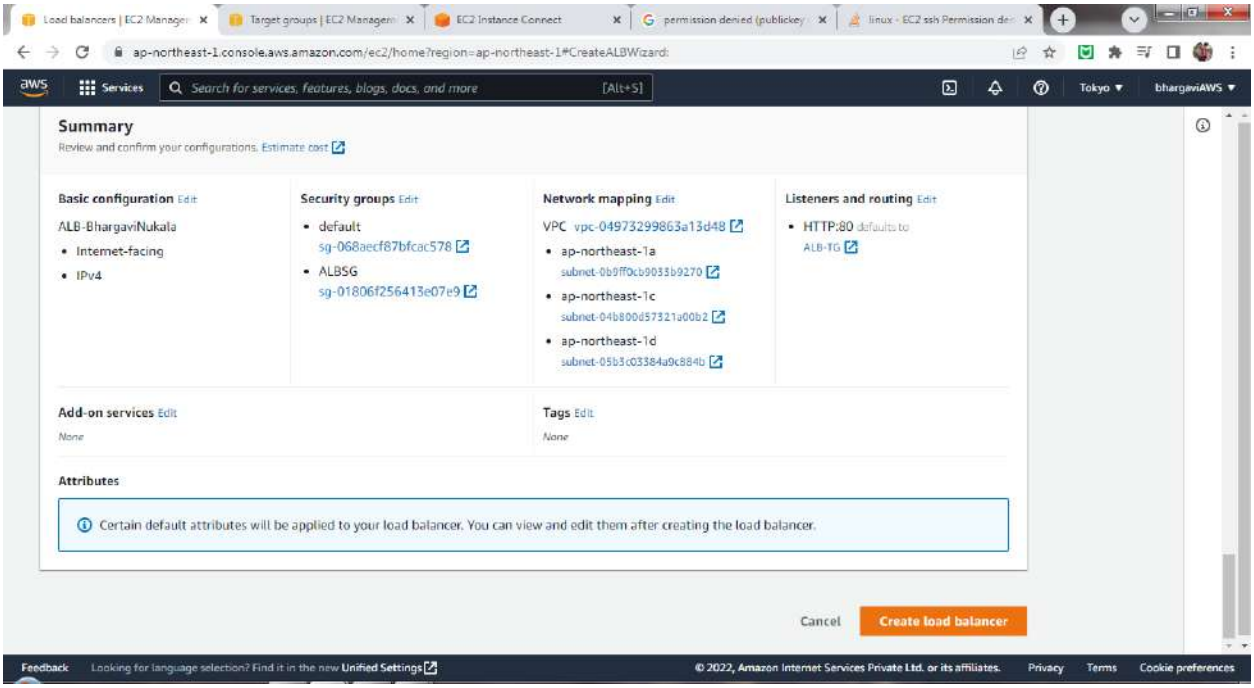


2. Create a new Target Group for the instances to be connected on load balancer. Here we specify all

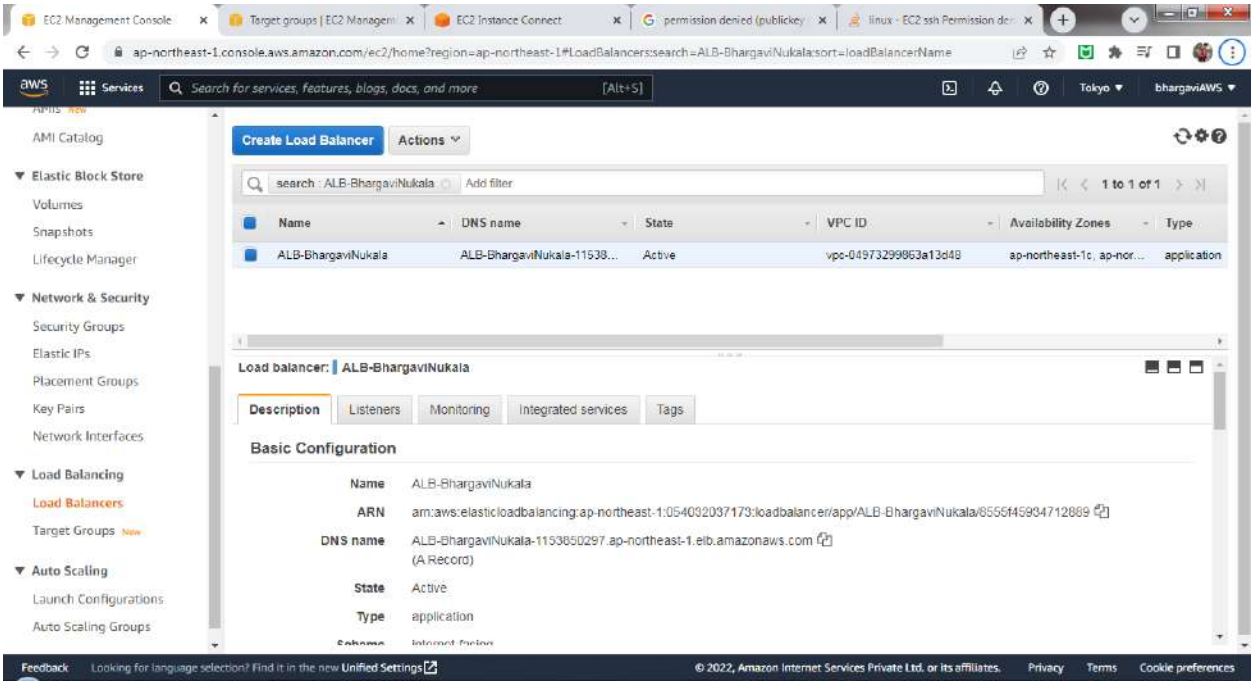


parameters like Healthy score, Unhealthy score, timeout etc.

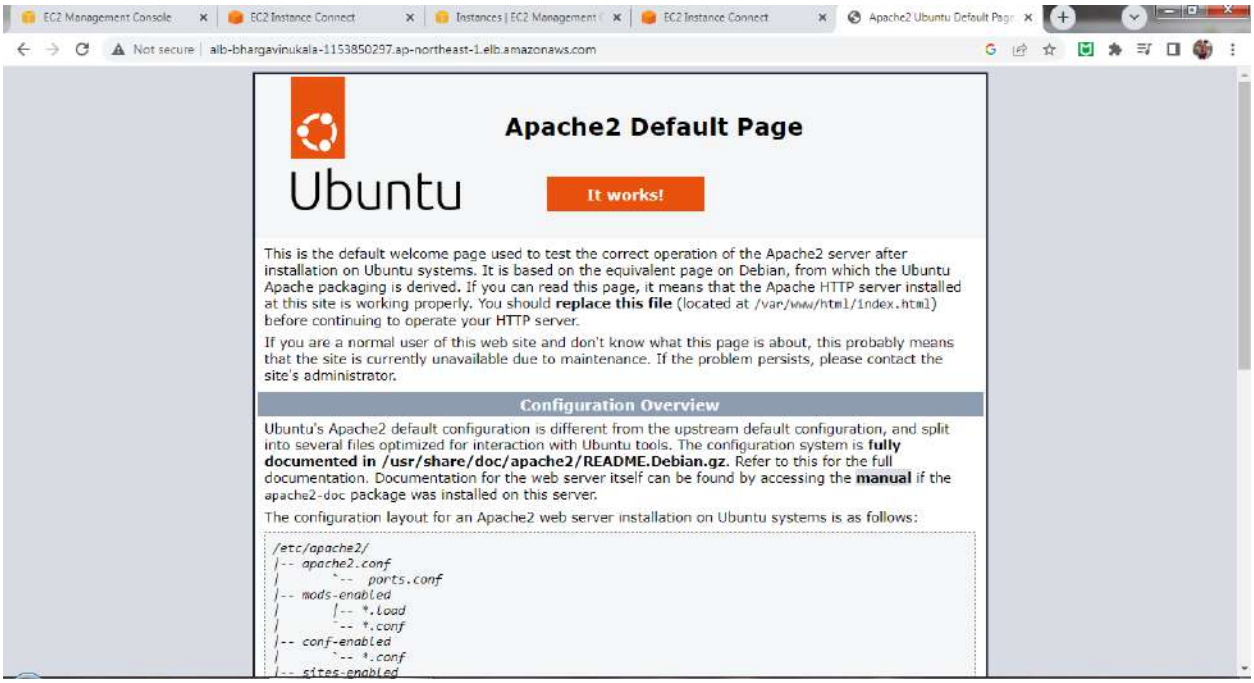
3. Create a load balancer with above created security group ALBSG and target group ALB-TG



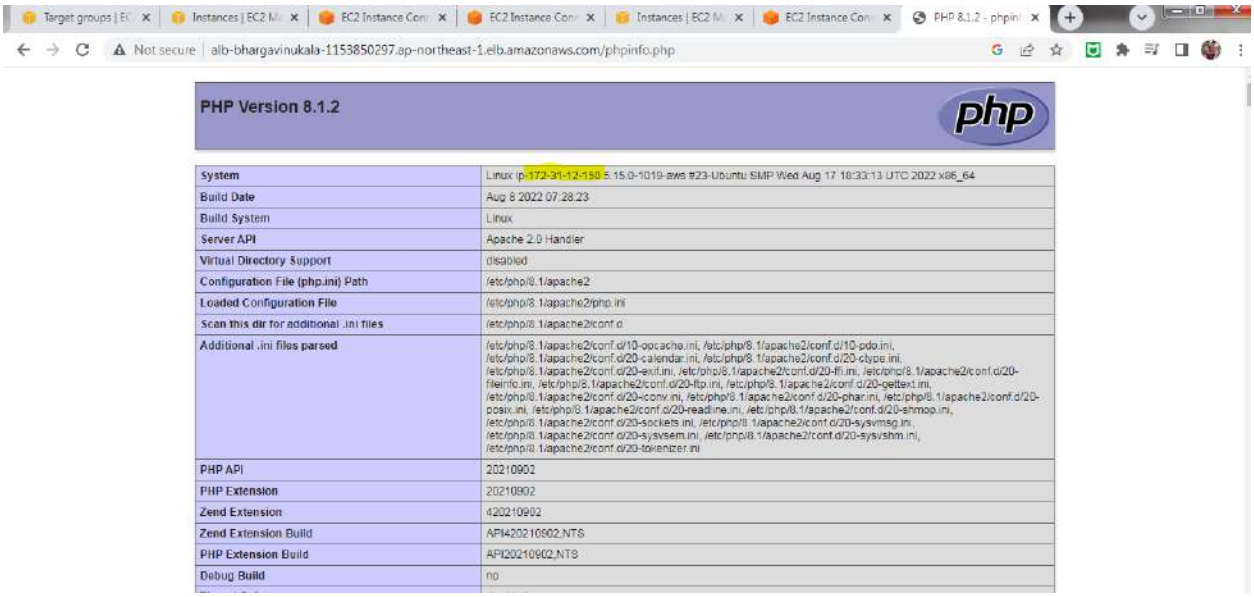
4. Created a load balancer that is in Active Status

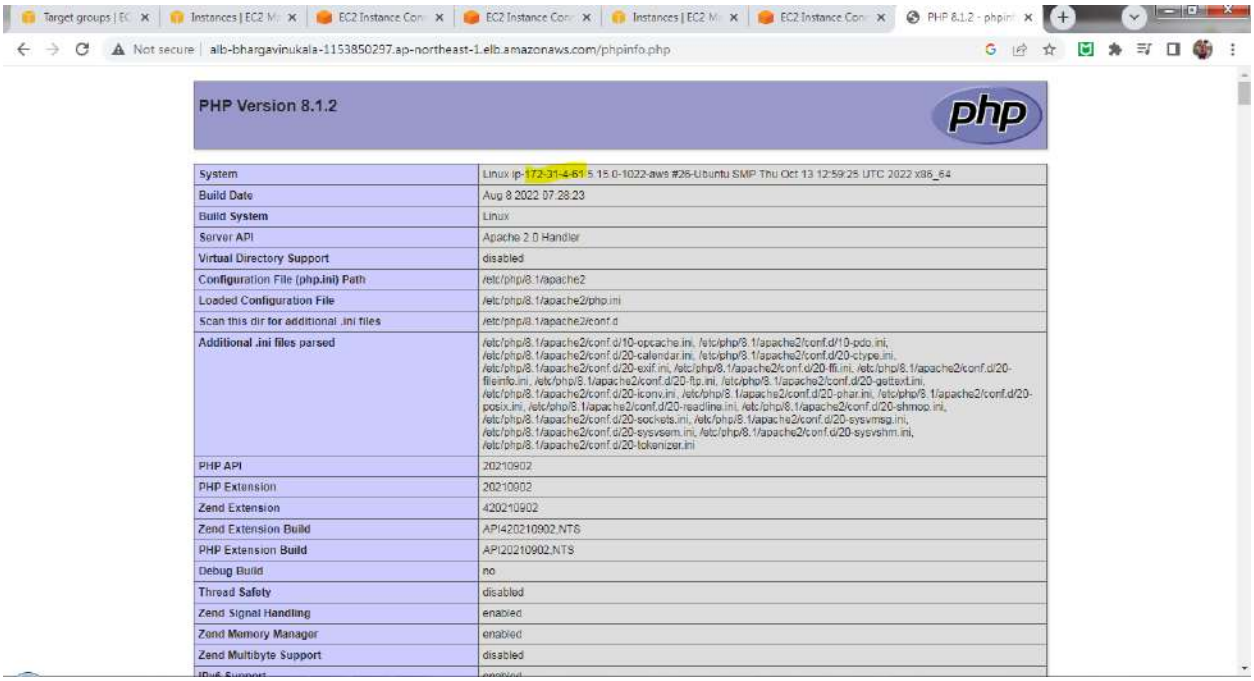


5. Connect to Load Balancer from WebPage using dns name of load balancer



6. Try to access phpinfo.php page from the web and we can see that two IP addresses 172.31.4.61 and 172.31.12.150 are appearing alternatively

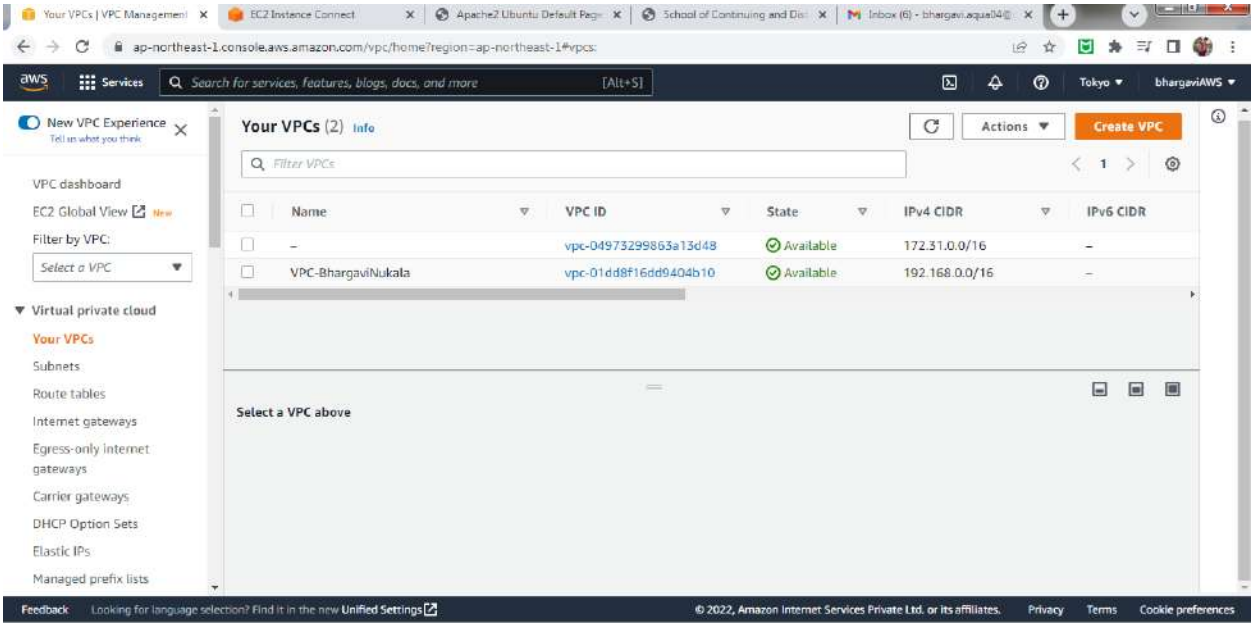




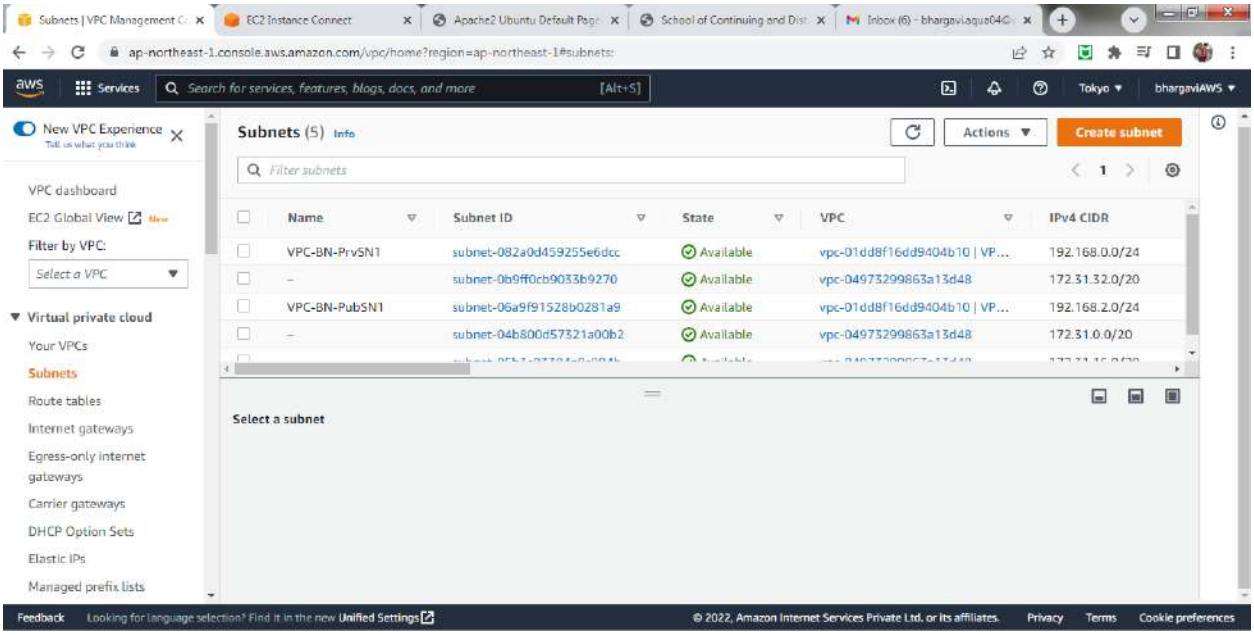
This shows the load balancer is working between the instances.

VPC:

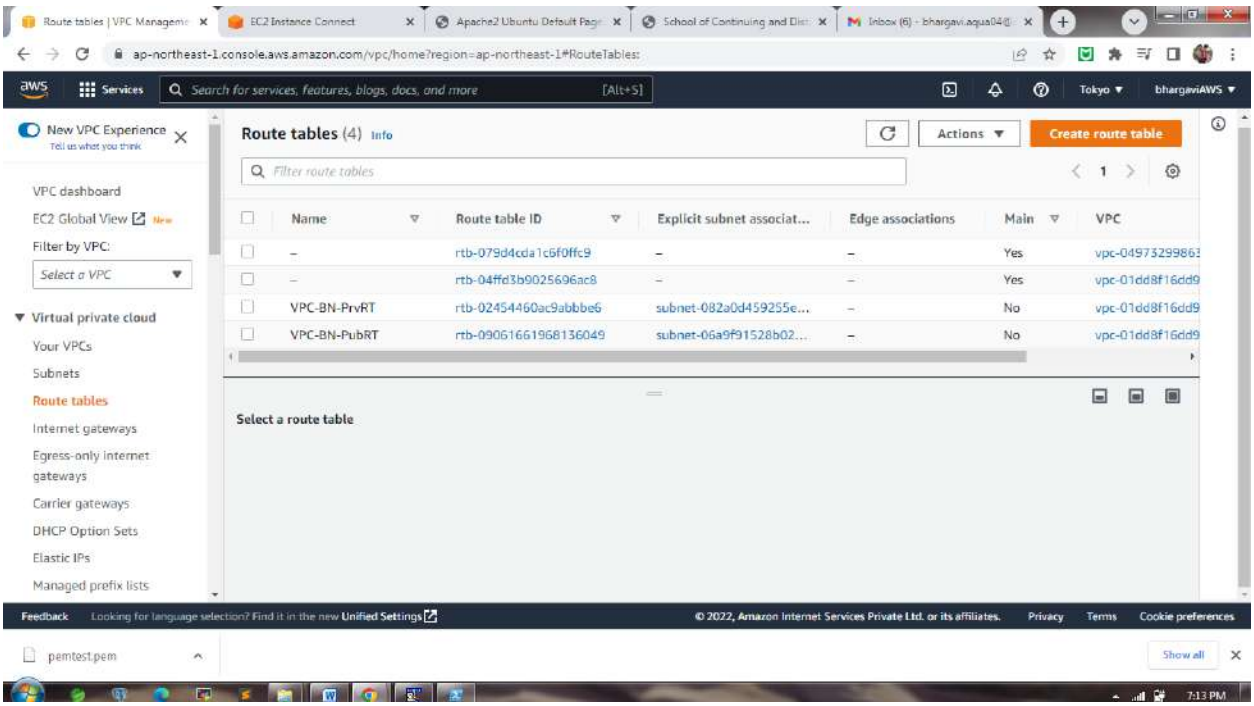
1. Create a new VPC and provided range of VPC as 192.168.0.0/16



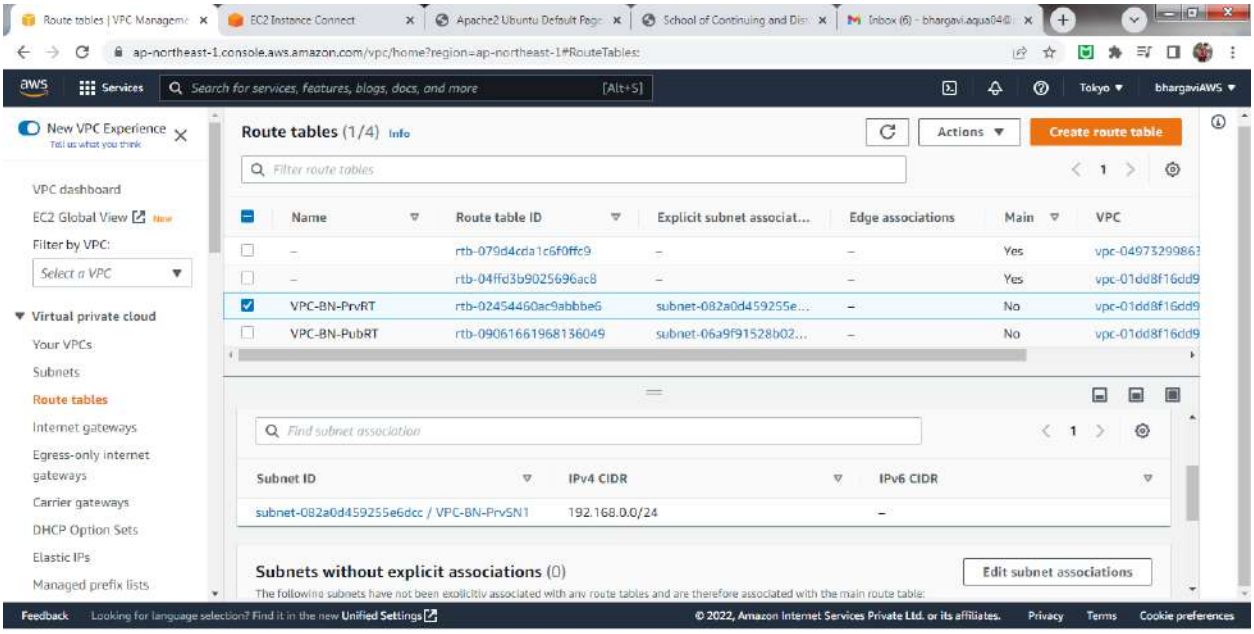
2. Create two subnets, one as Public subnet and one as Private Subnet in our VPC

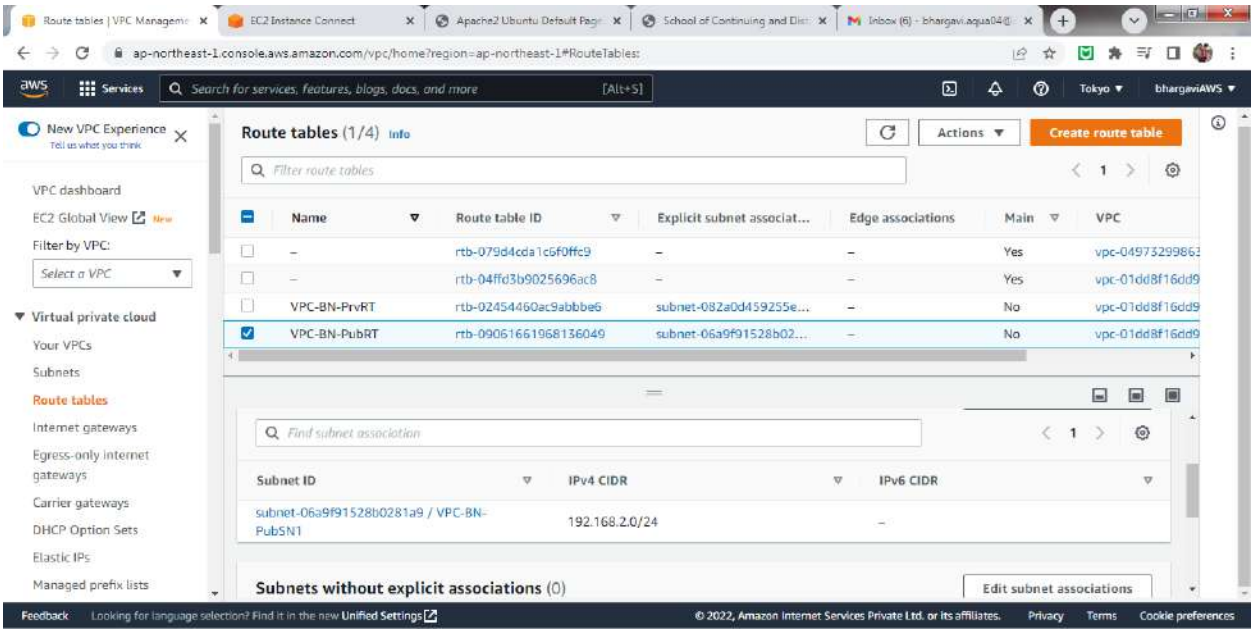


3. Create two Route Tables, one for Public Subnet and One for Private Subnet

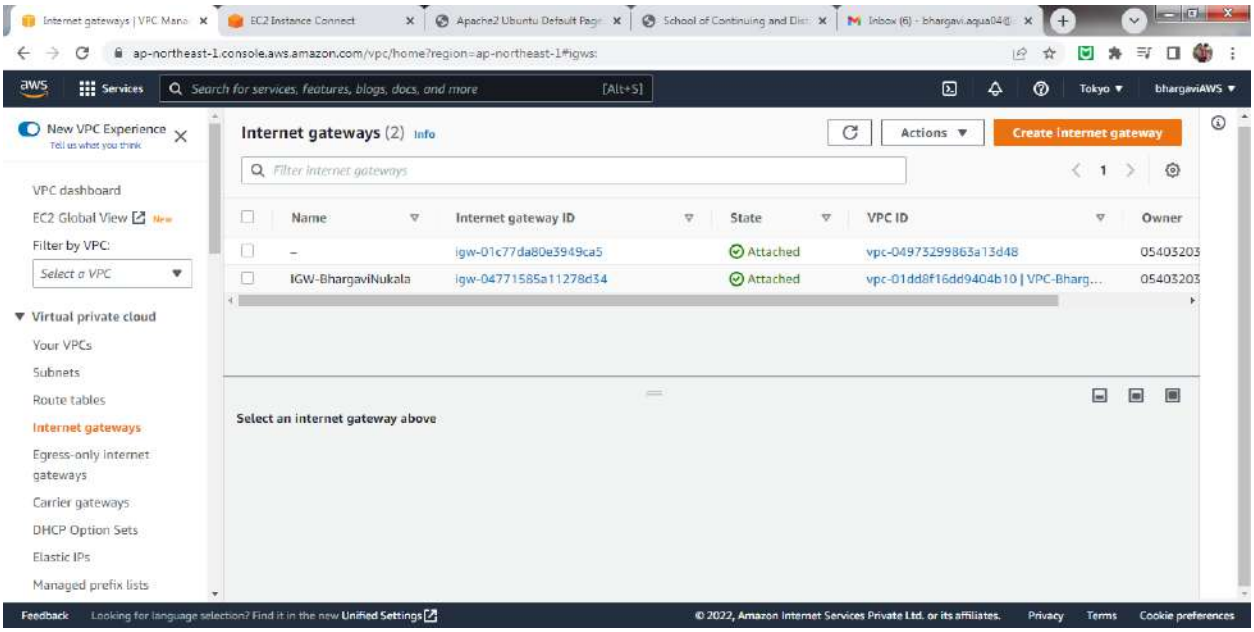


4. Associate Private Subnet to Private Route Table and Public subnet to Public Route Table

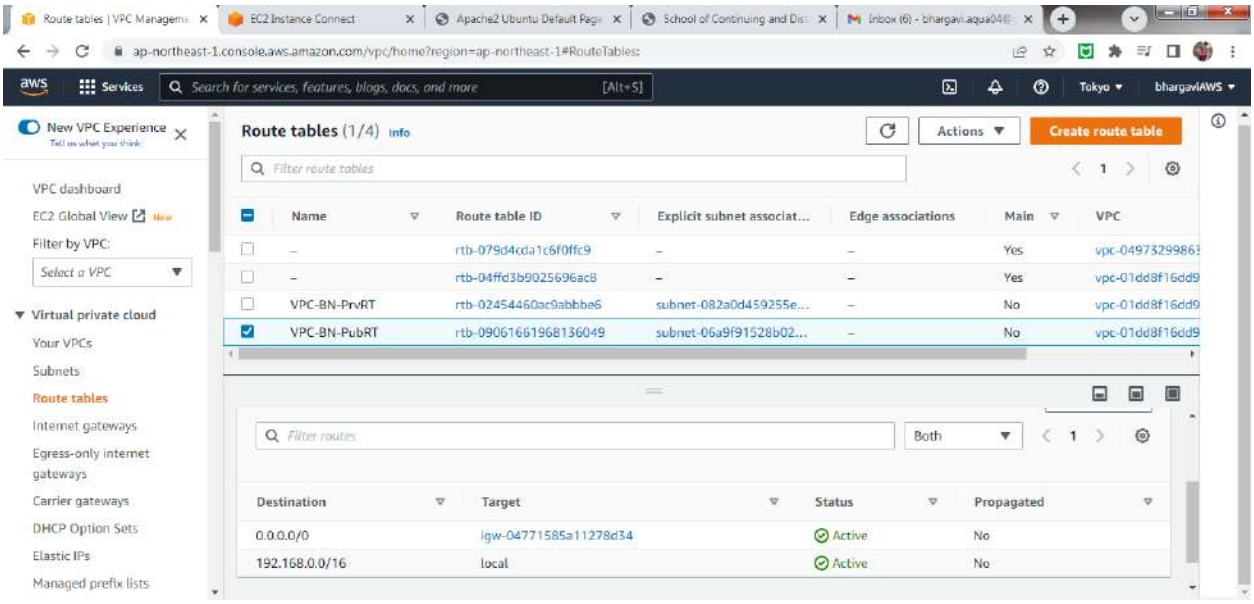




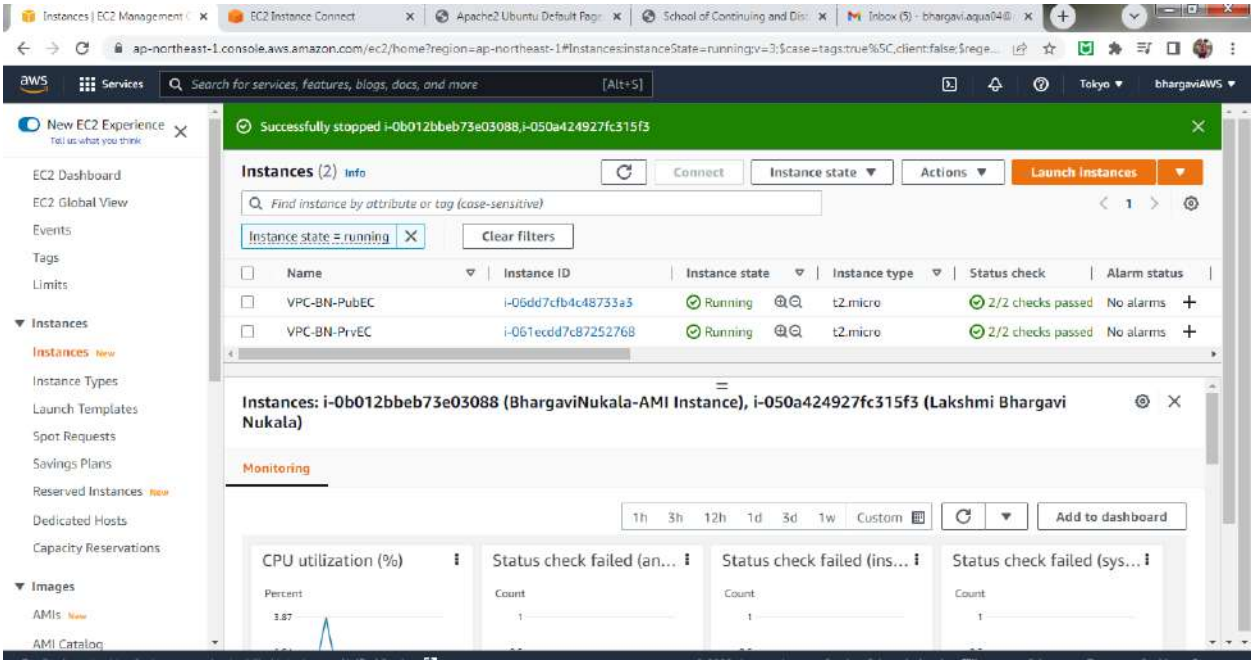
5. Create an Internet Gateway



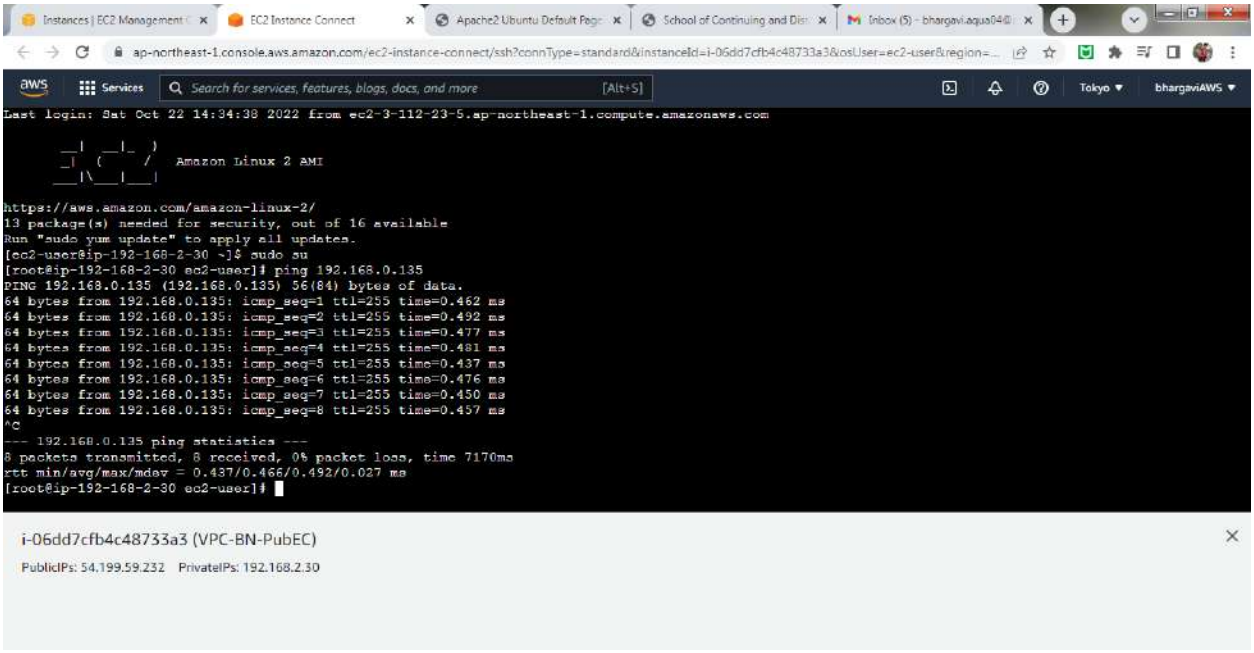
6. Connect Public Route Table to Internet Gateway



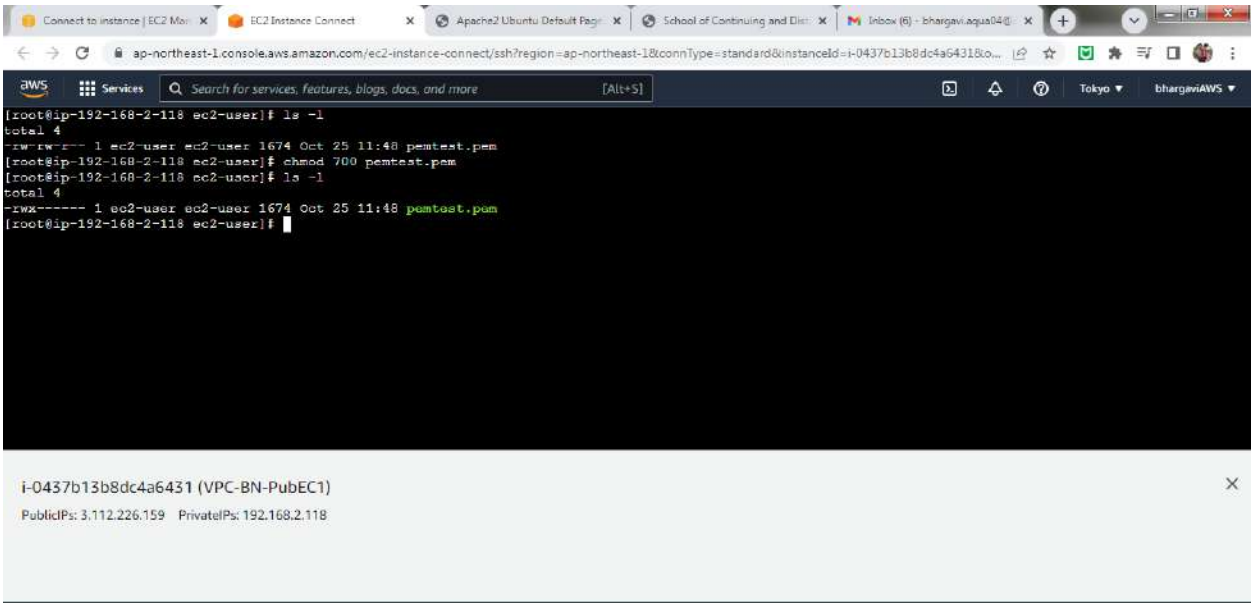
7. Created two instances in VPC, one in Private Subnet and one in Public subnet



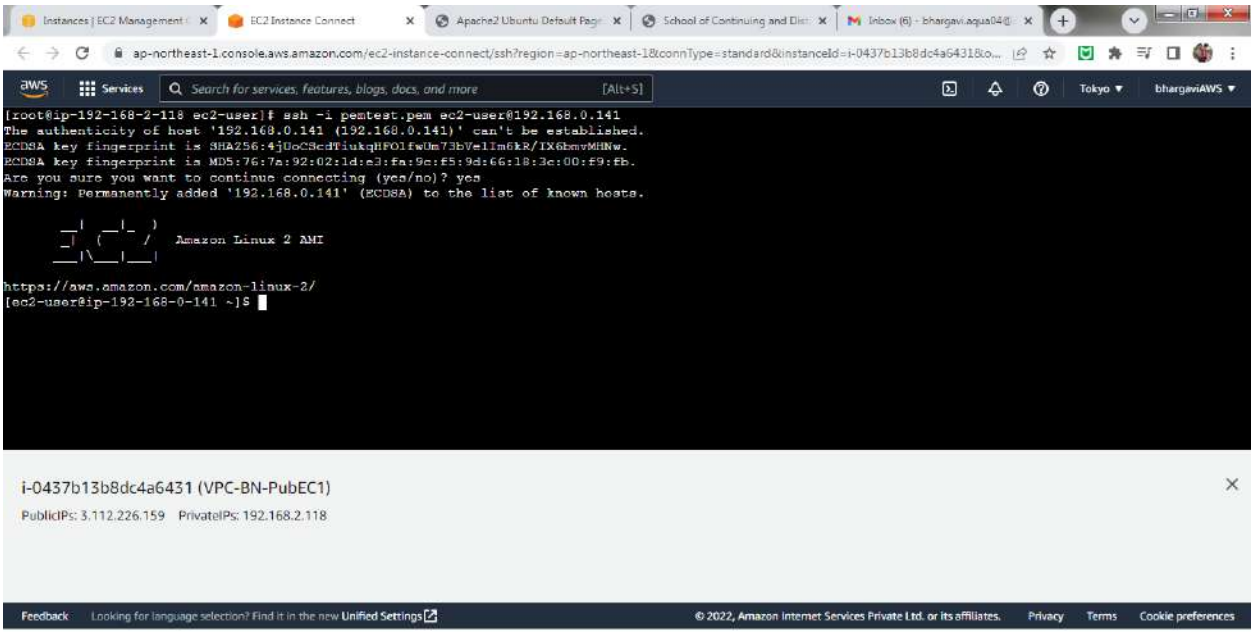
8. Login to Instance in Public subnet and try to Ping instance in Private subnet from Instance in Public subnet



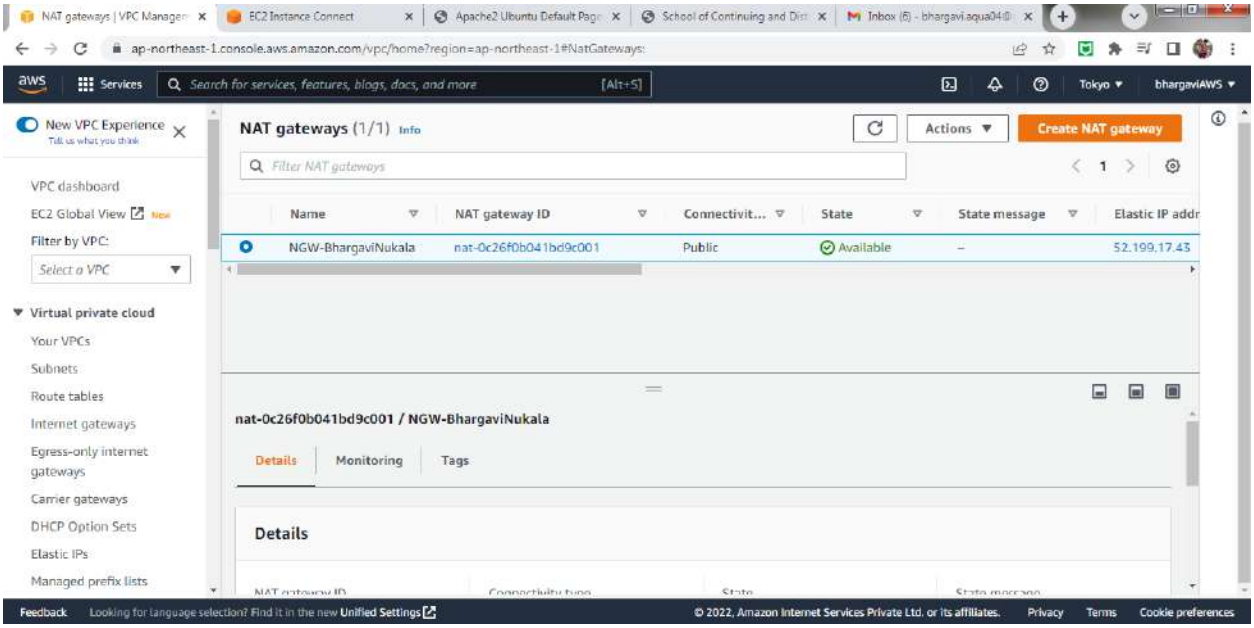
9. Ssh to private instance will fail, so Copied the pemtest.pem file onto Public EC2 instance and changed the permissions



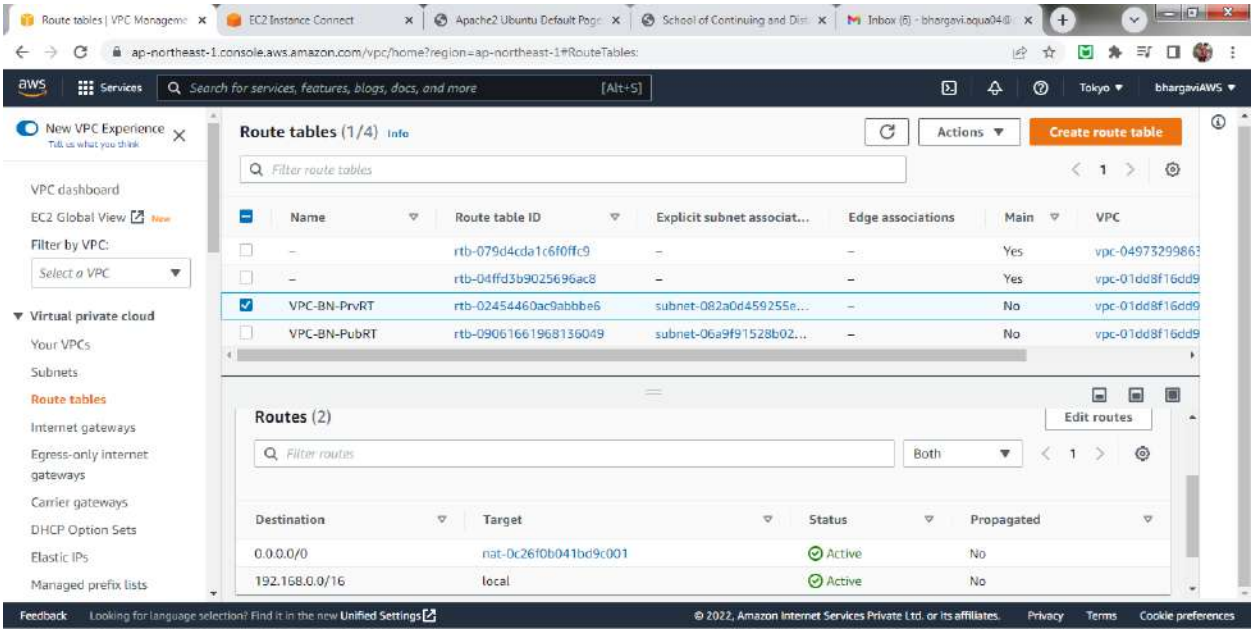
10. Now when we should be able to Connect to a private EC2 instance from a public EC2 instance using ssh



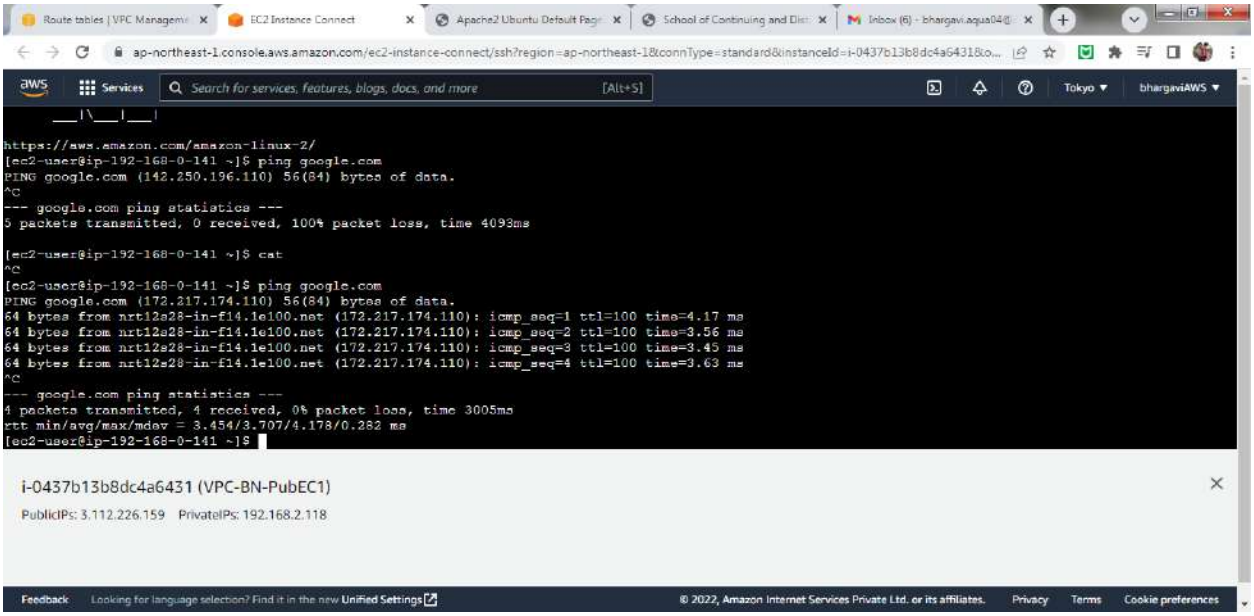
11. Create NAT GateWay to get internet connection to instances on Private Subnet



12. Attaching Private RouteTable to NAT Gateway

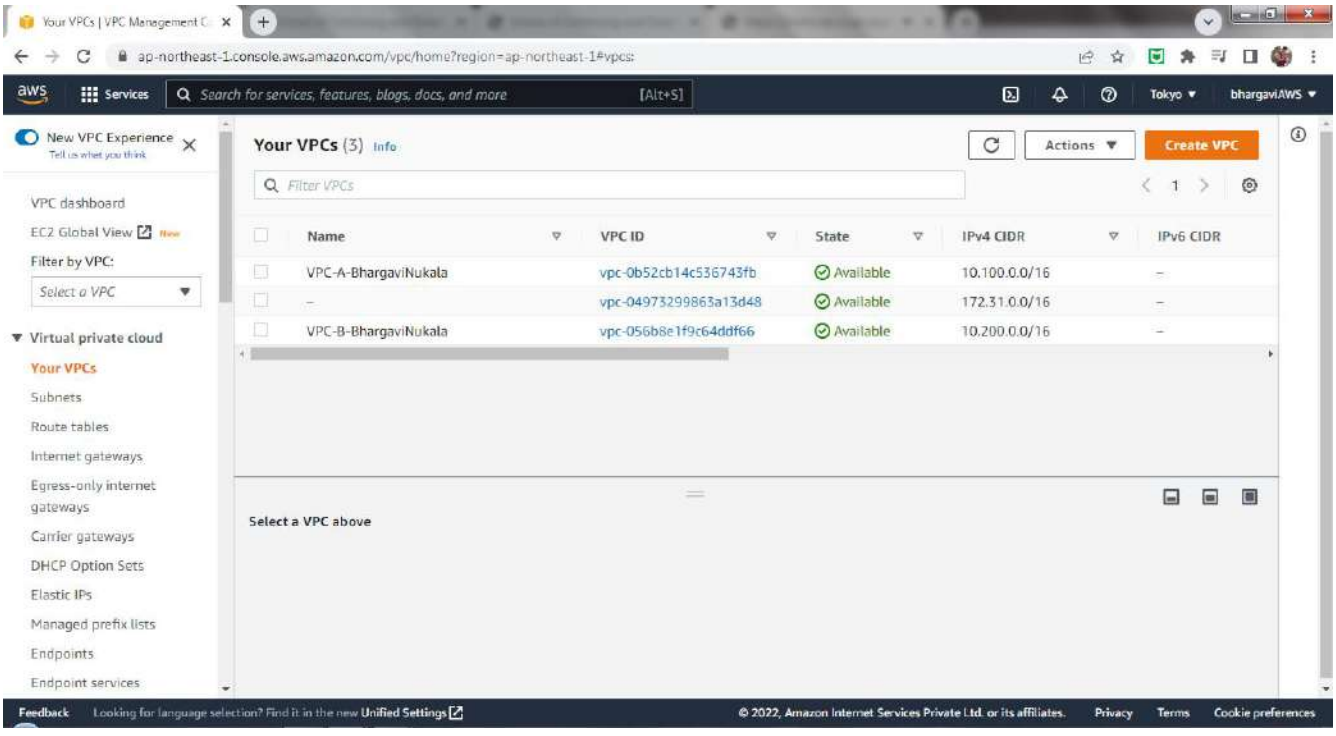


13. Pinging google.com from instance on Private Subnet



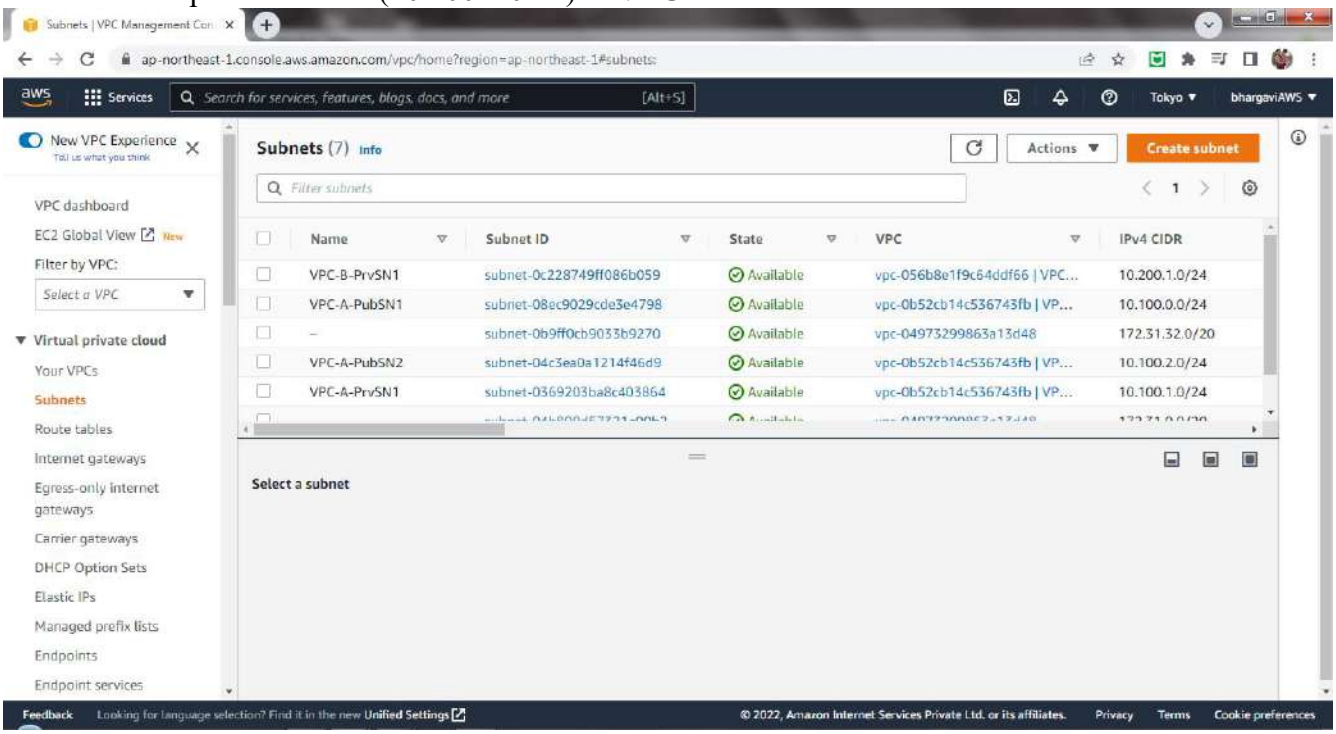
VPC Peering:

1. Create two VPCs, VPC-A and VPC-B

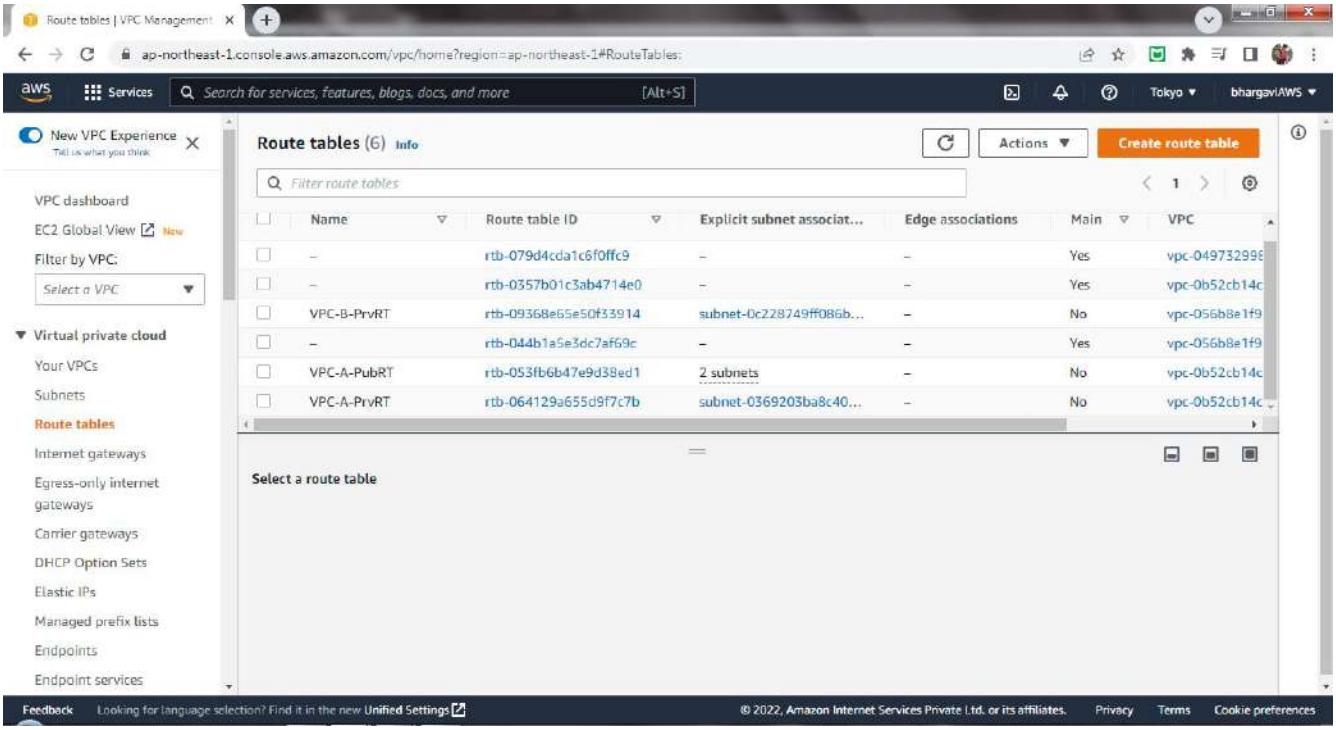


2. Create two public subnets with ranges (10.100.0.0/24) & (10.100.2.0/24) and one private

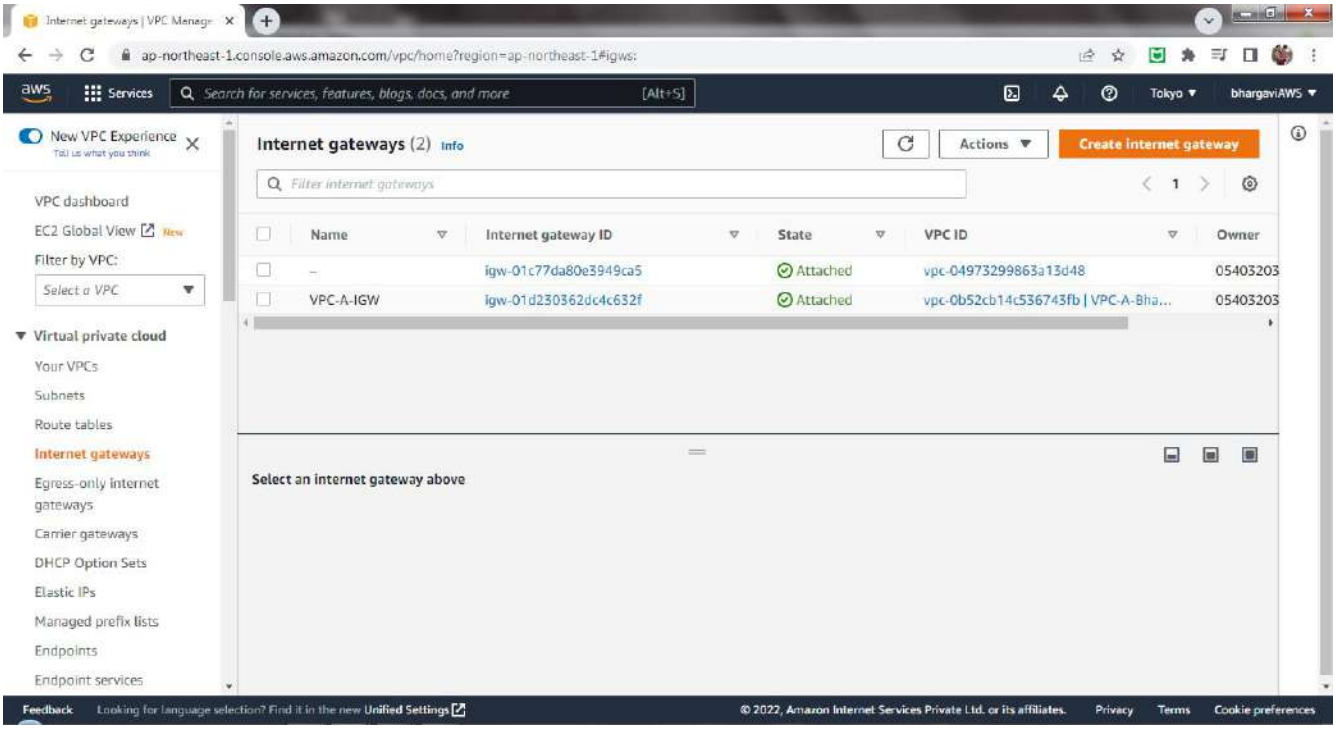
subnet with range (10.100.1.0/24) in **VPC-A**
Create one private subnet (10.200.1.0/24) in **VPC-B**

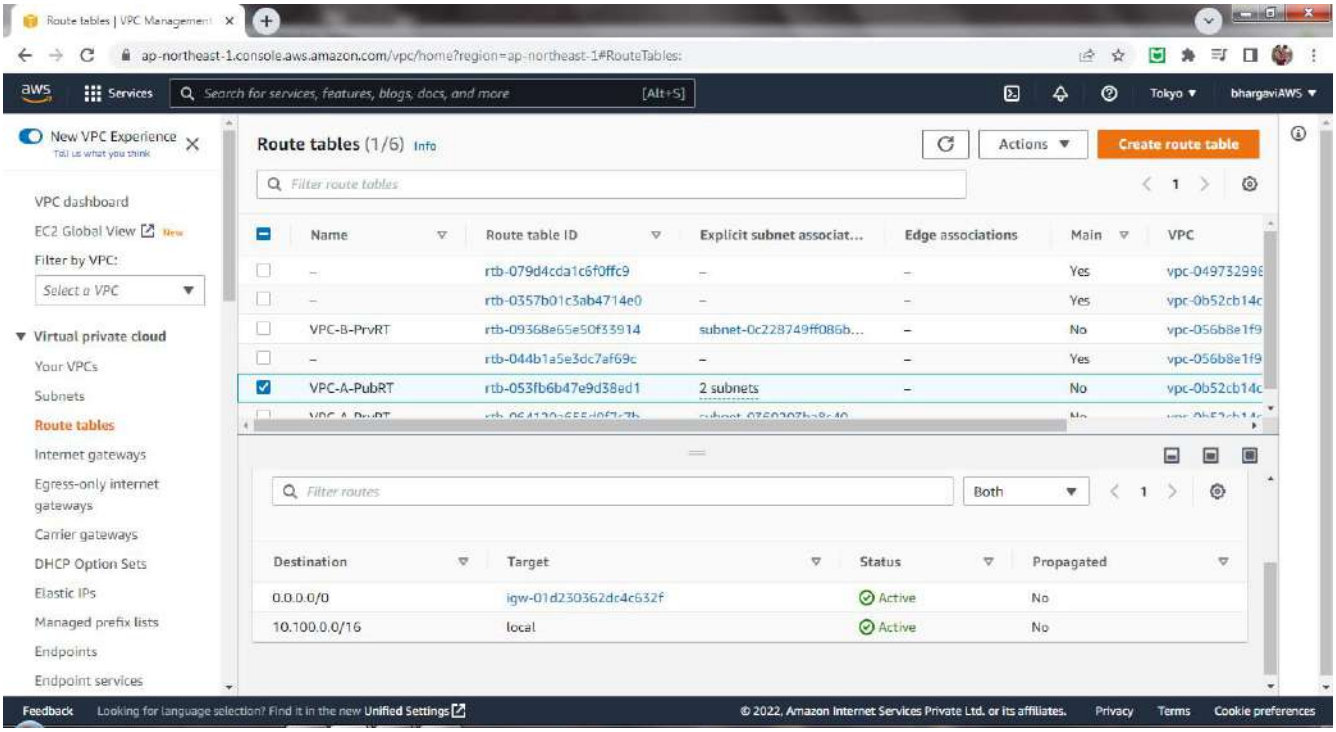


3. Create a private RouteTable for private subnet and public route table for 2 public subnets in **VPC-A**
Create a private route table for private subnet in **VPC-B**
Associate the concerned subnets with the route tables.

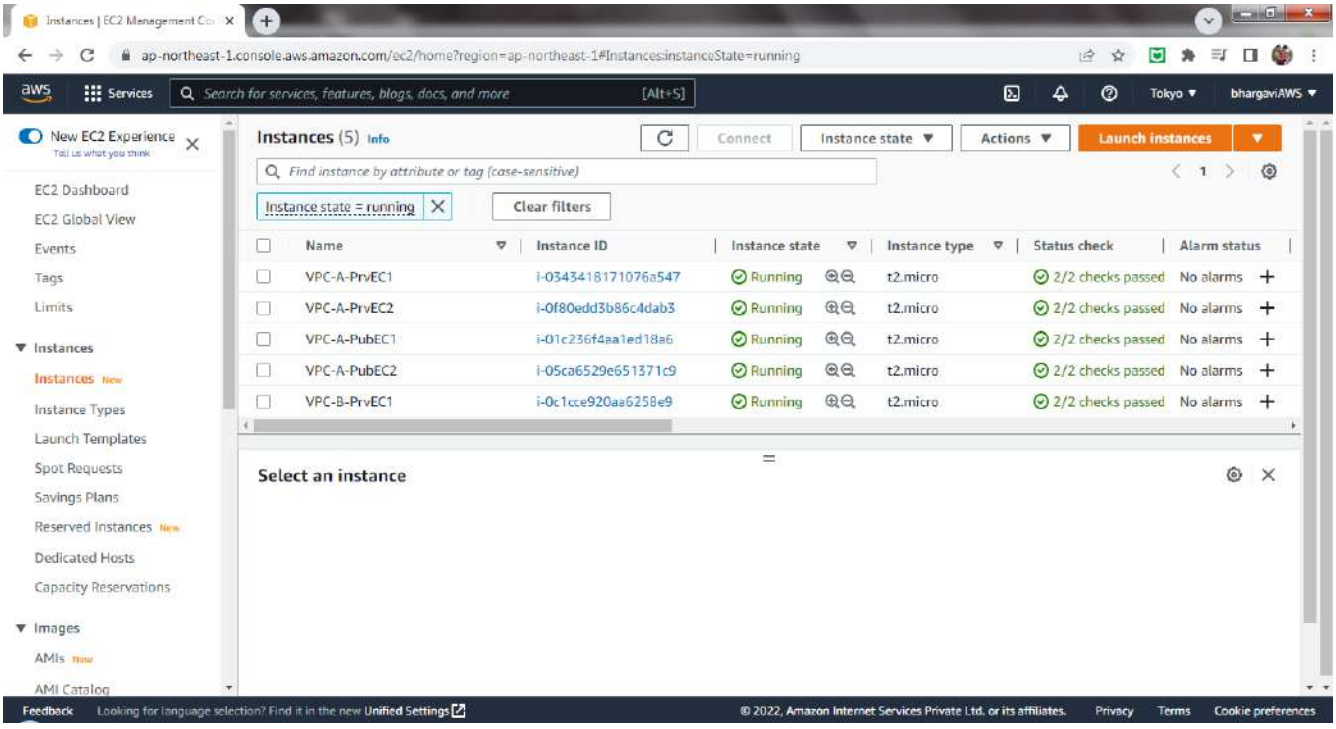


4. Create an Internet Gateway and associate public Route Table of **VPC-A** to that Internet Gateway.

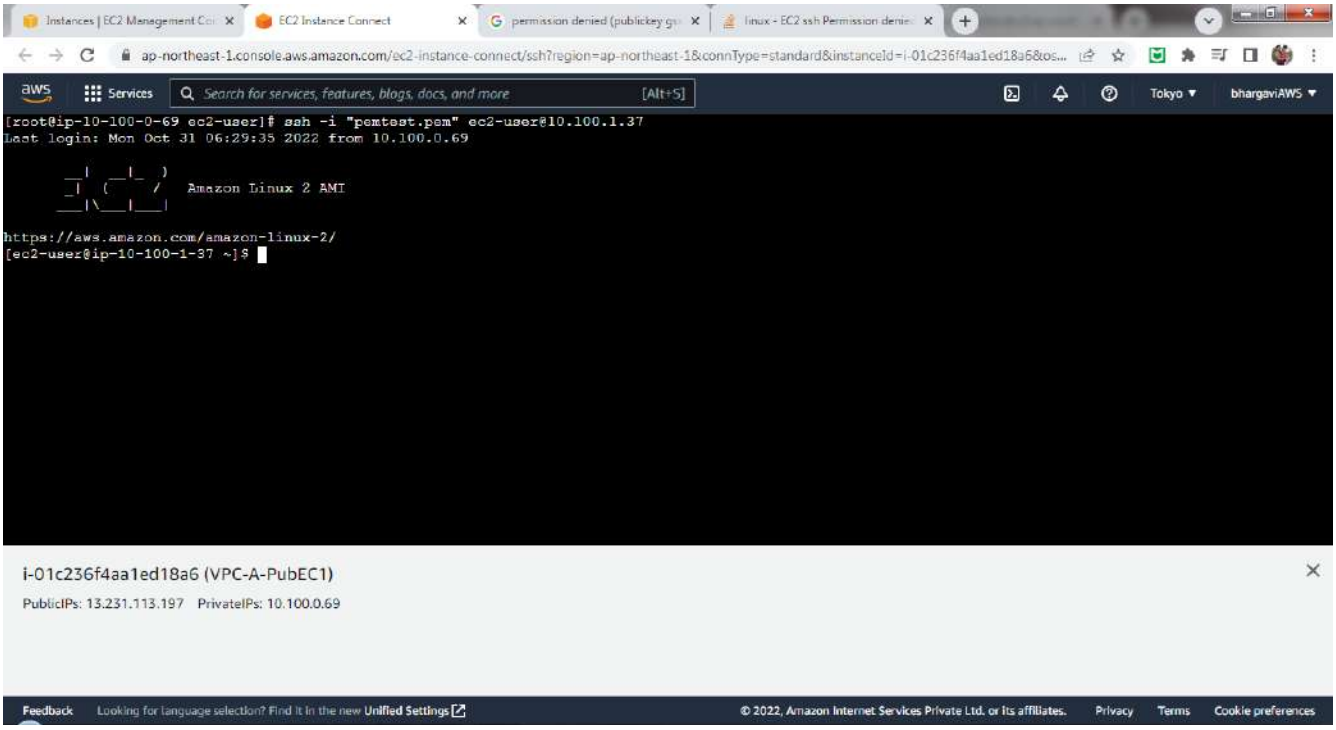




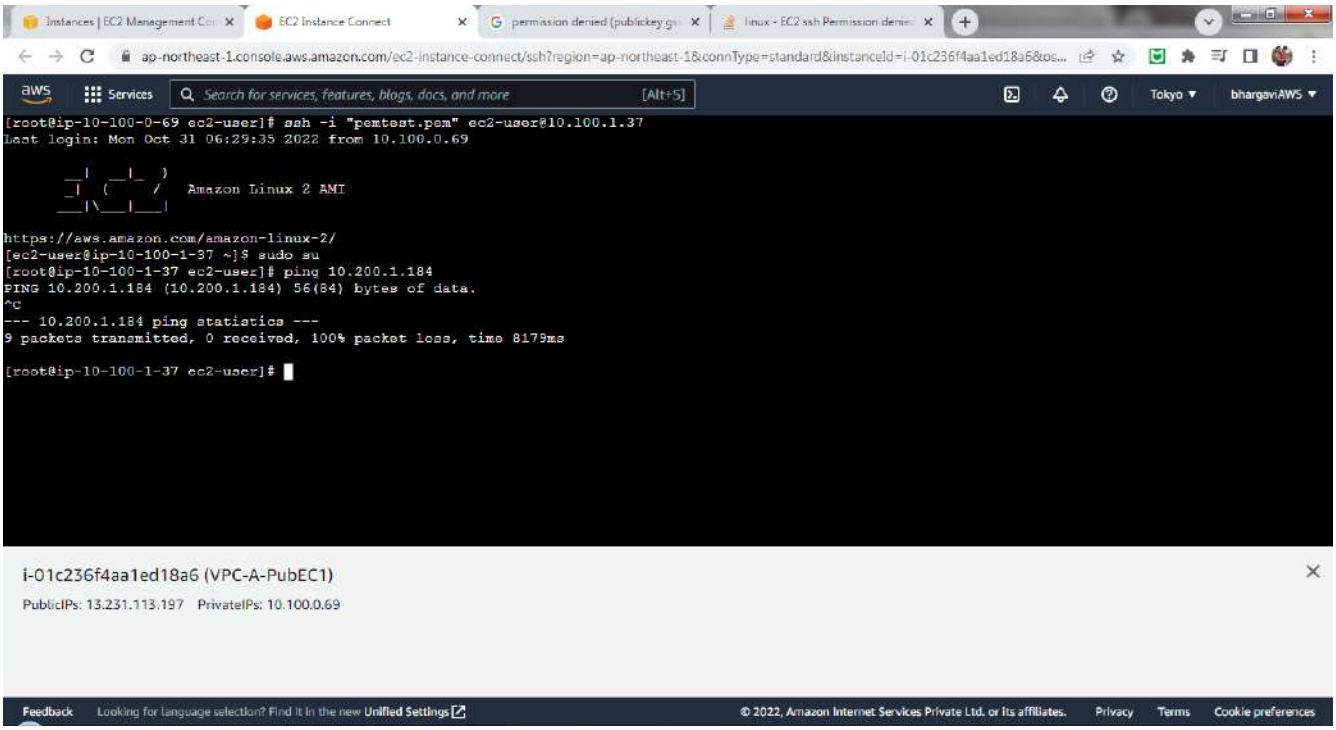
5. Create a EC2 machine in each public subnet & private subnet should have 2 EC2 instance for **VPC-A**
create one EC2 instance in private subnetof **VPC-B**



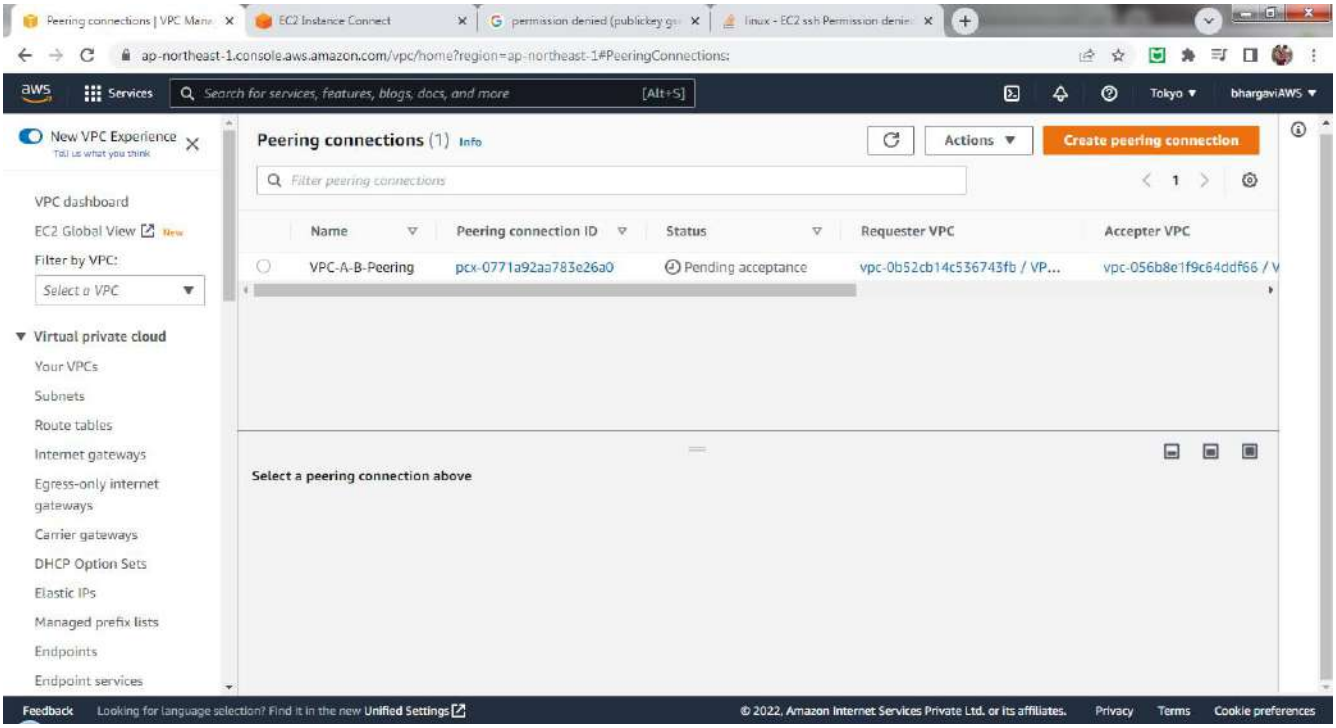
6. Connect to private EC2 instance of **VPC-A** from public EC2 instance of **VPC-A**



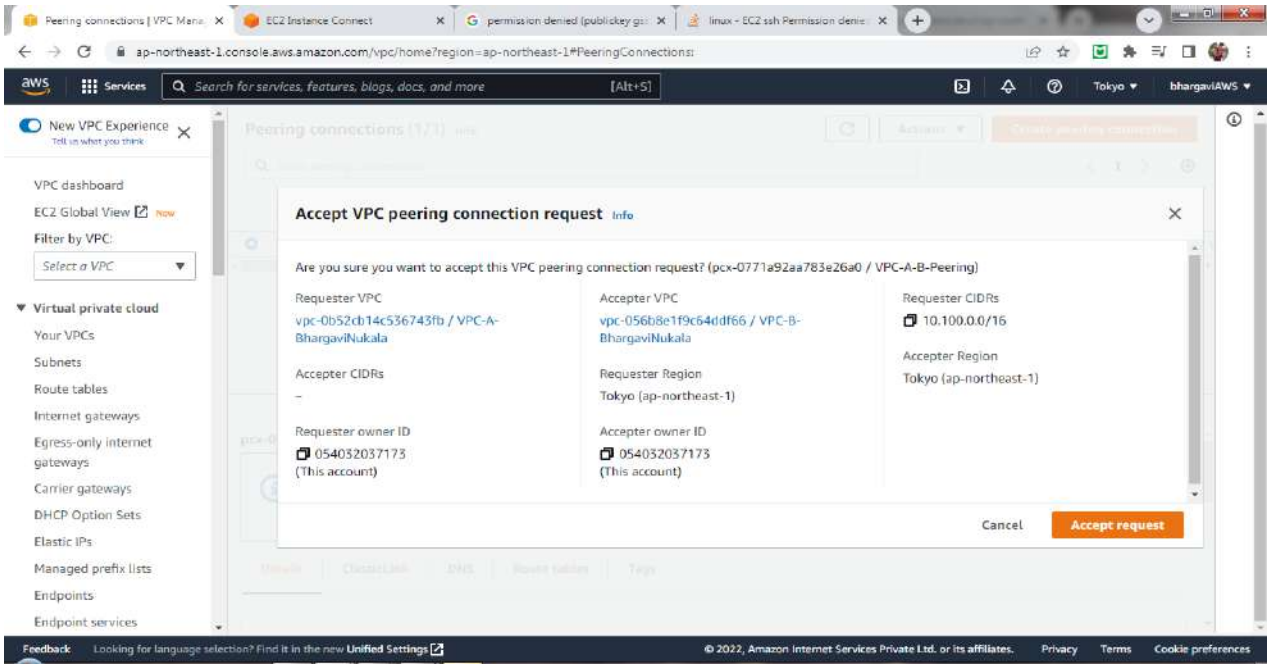
7. From this private instance of VPC-A, try to ping to private instance of VPC-B. It will fail as there is no internet connection to VPC-B



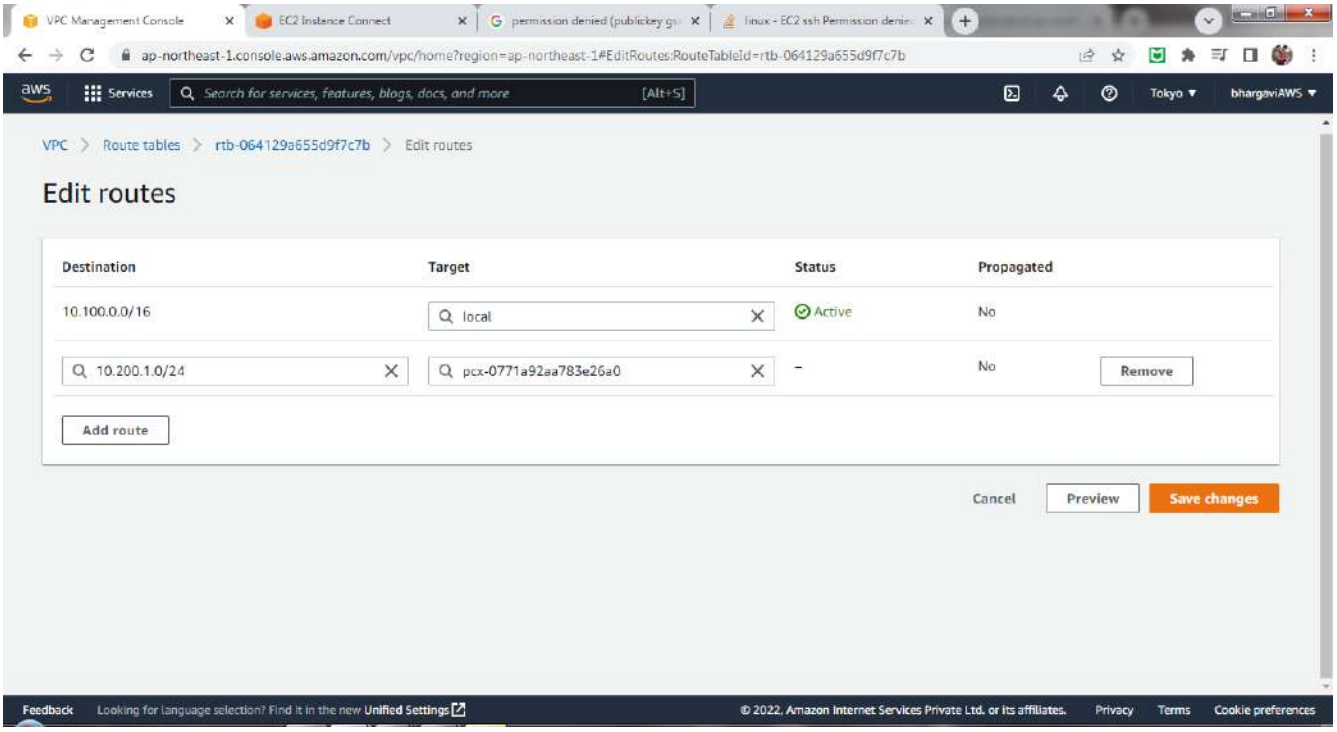
8. So for communication between two private instances of VPC-A and VPC-B, create a peer connection.

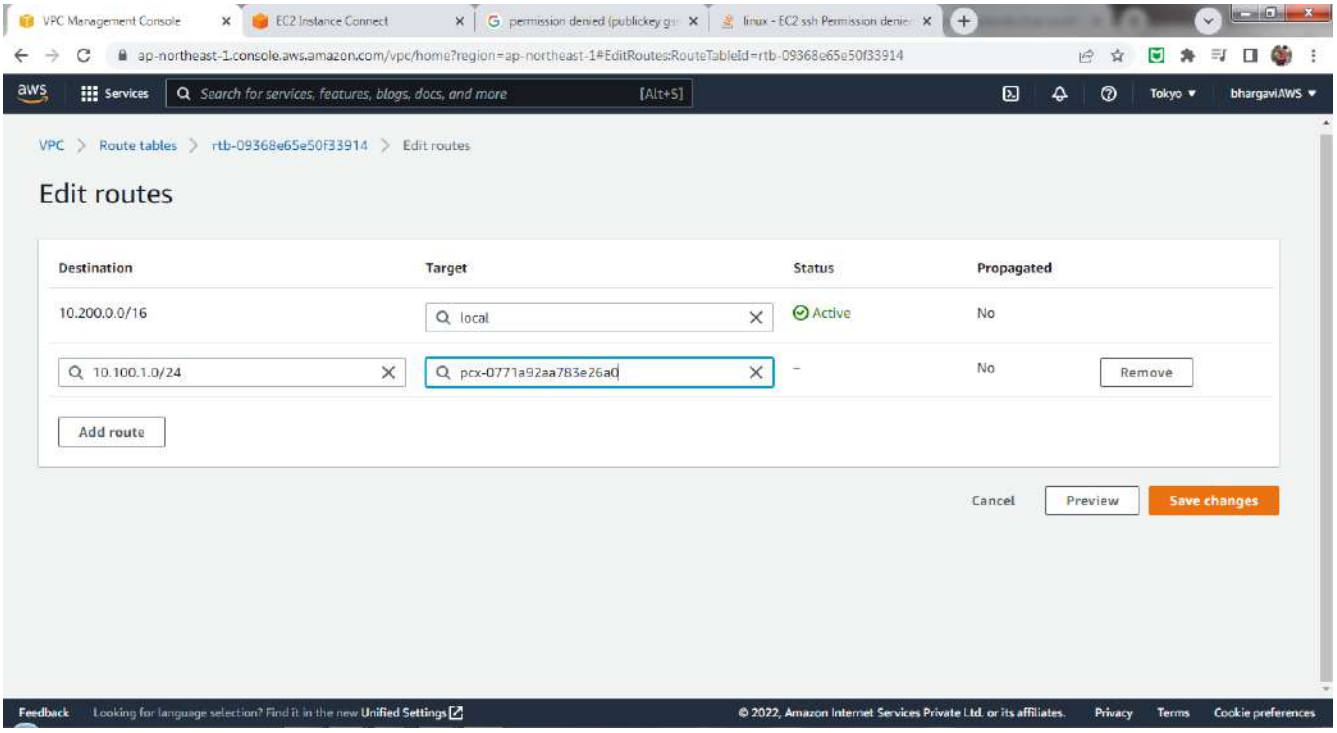


9. Accept the peering connection request

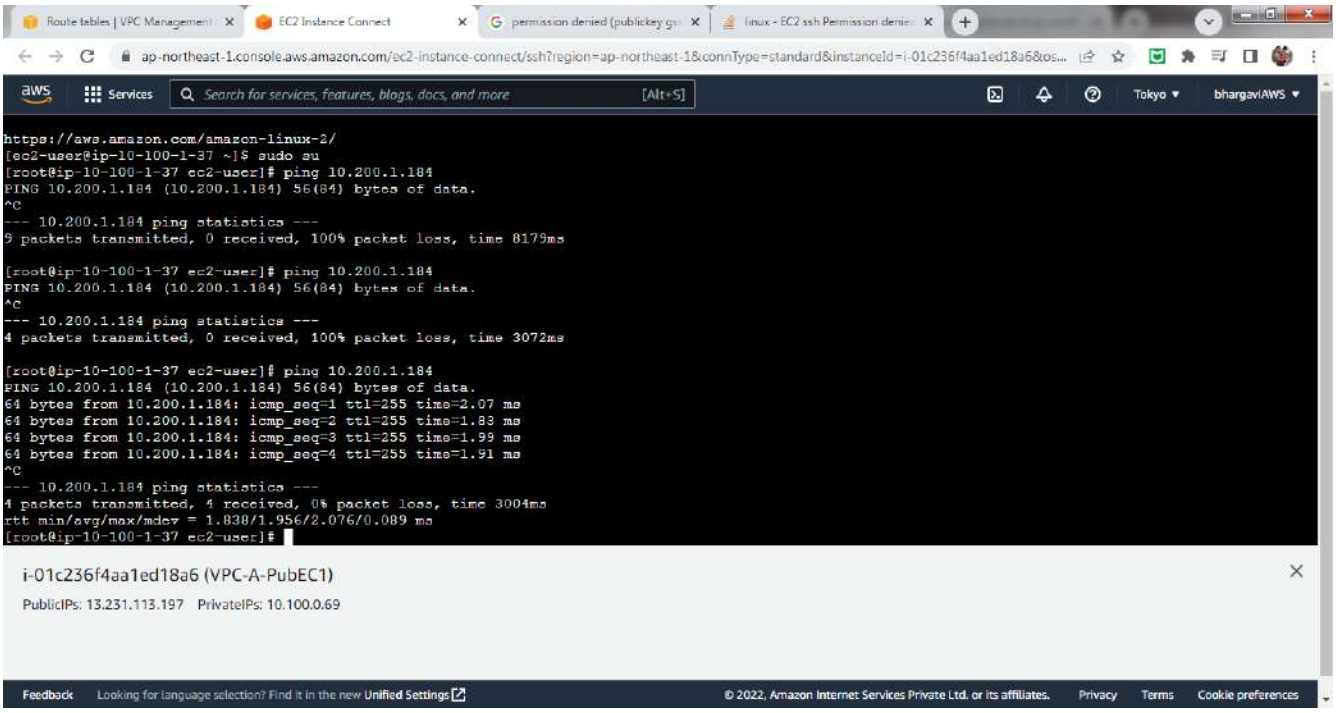


10. Update the private route tables of VPC-A and VPC-B with the newly created peering connection.

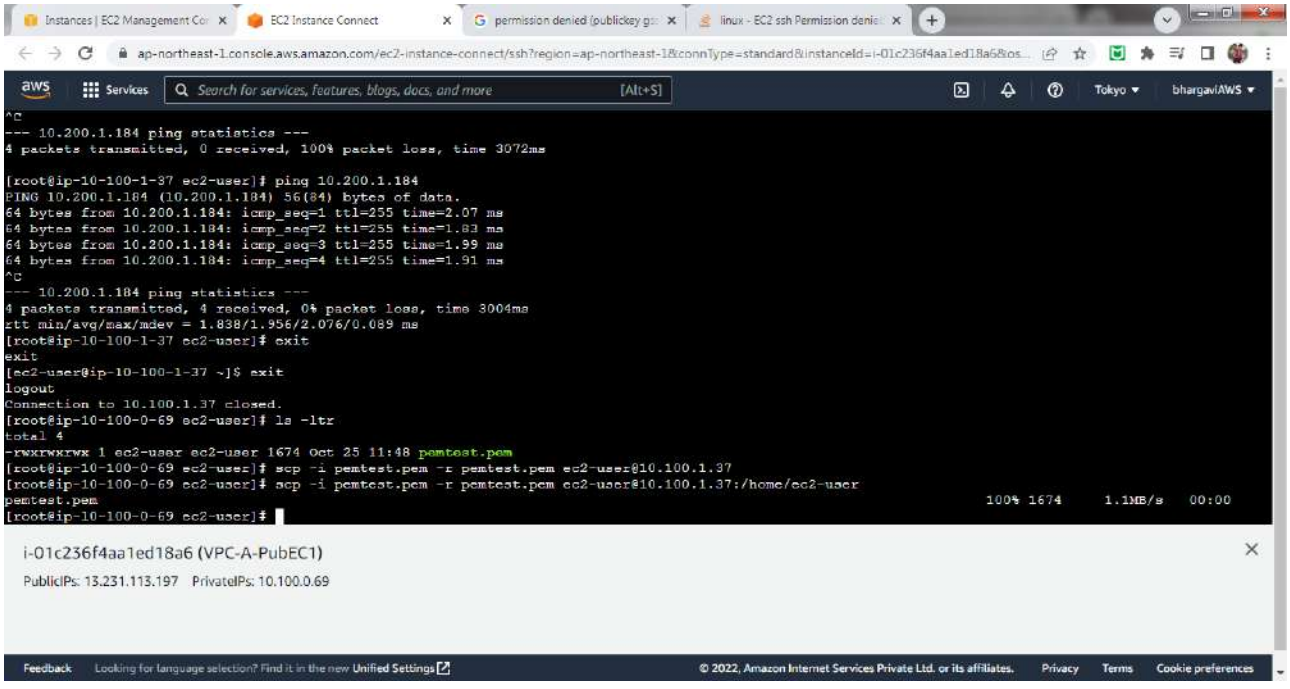




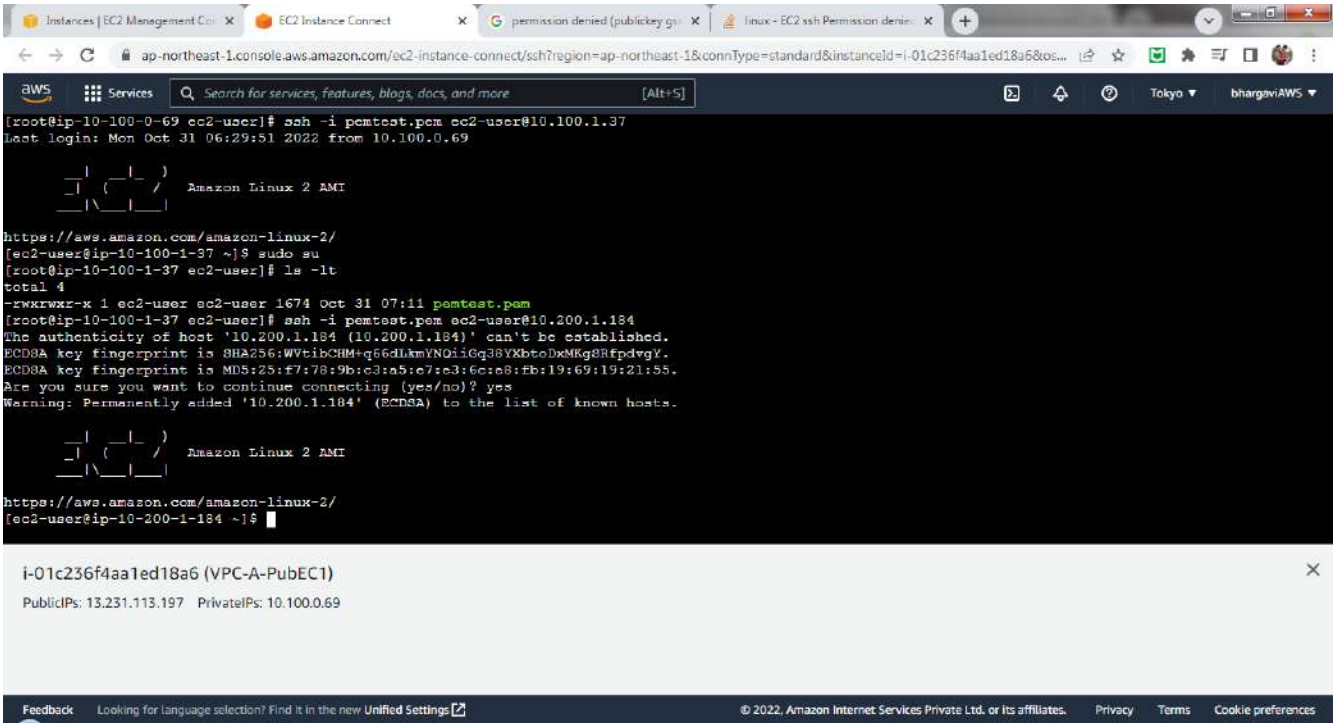
11. Now if we ping from private EC2 instance of VPC-A to private EC2 instance of VPC-B, ping will be successful



12. To connect to private EC2 instance of VPC-B, we need to copy the .pem file from public EC2 instance of VPC-A to private EC2 instance of VPC-A and then ssh to private EC2 instance of VPC-B



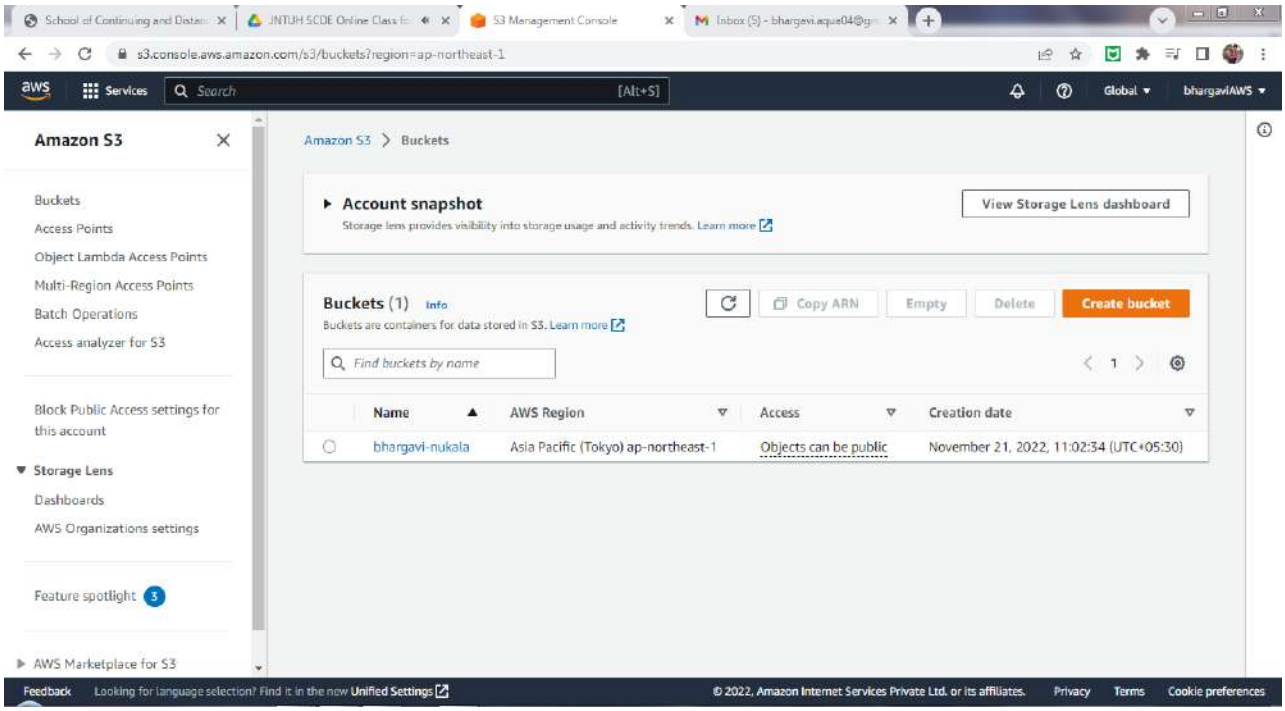
13. Now when we try to connect to private EC2 instance of VPC-B from private EC2 instance of VPC-A, both ping and ssh will succeed. We can also observe that .pem file is available in private EC2 instance of VPC-A



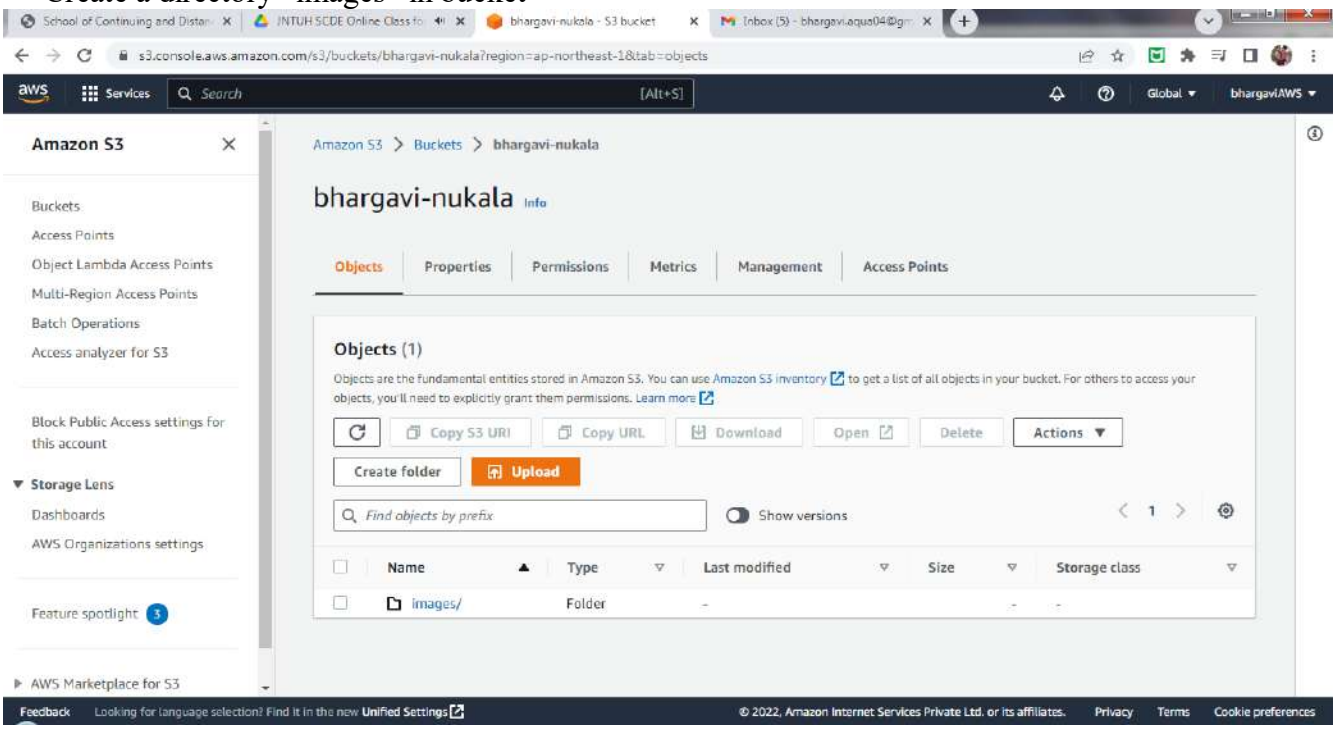
So peering connection is done and we are able to connect the private EC2 instances of both VPC-A and VPC-B.

S3:

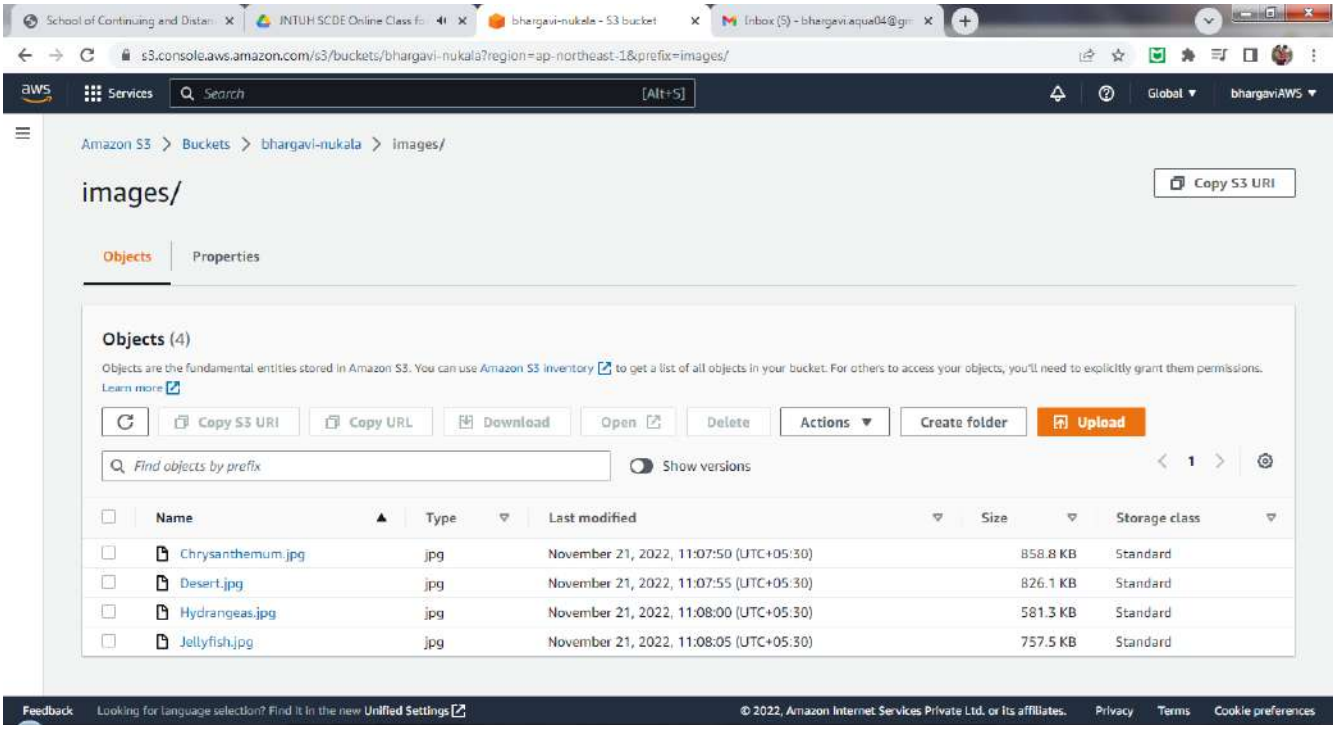
Creation of a bucket with name “bhargavi-nukala”



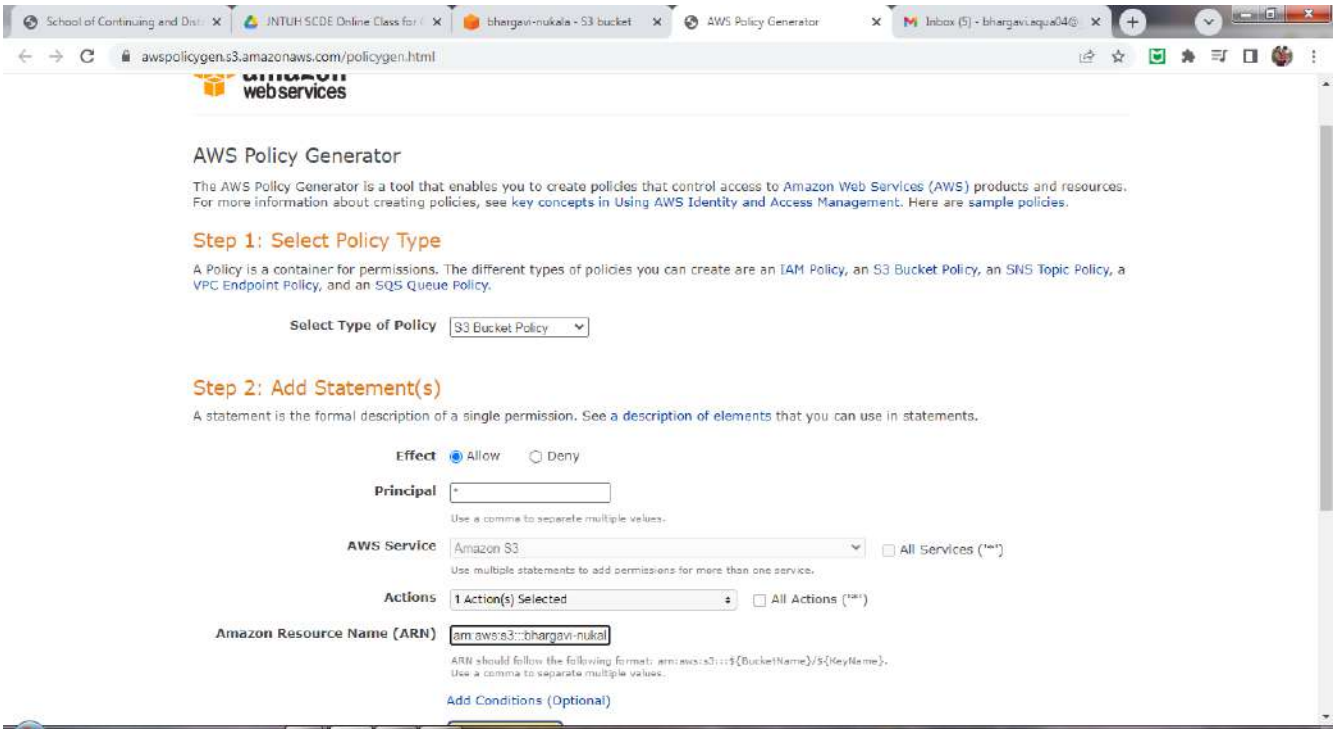
Create a directory “images” in bucket



Upload some images into “images” folder

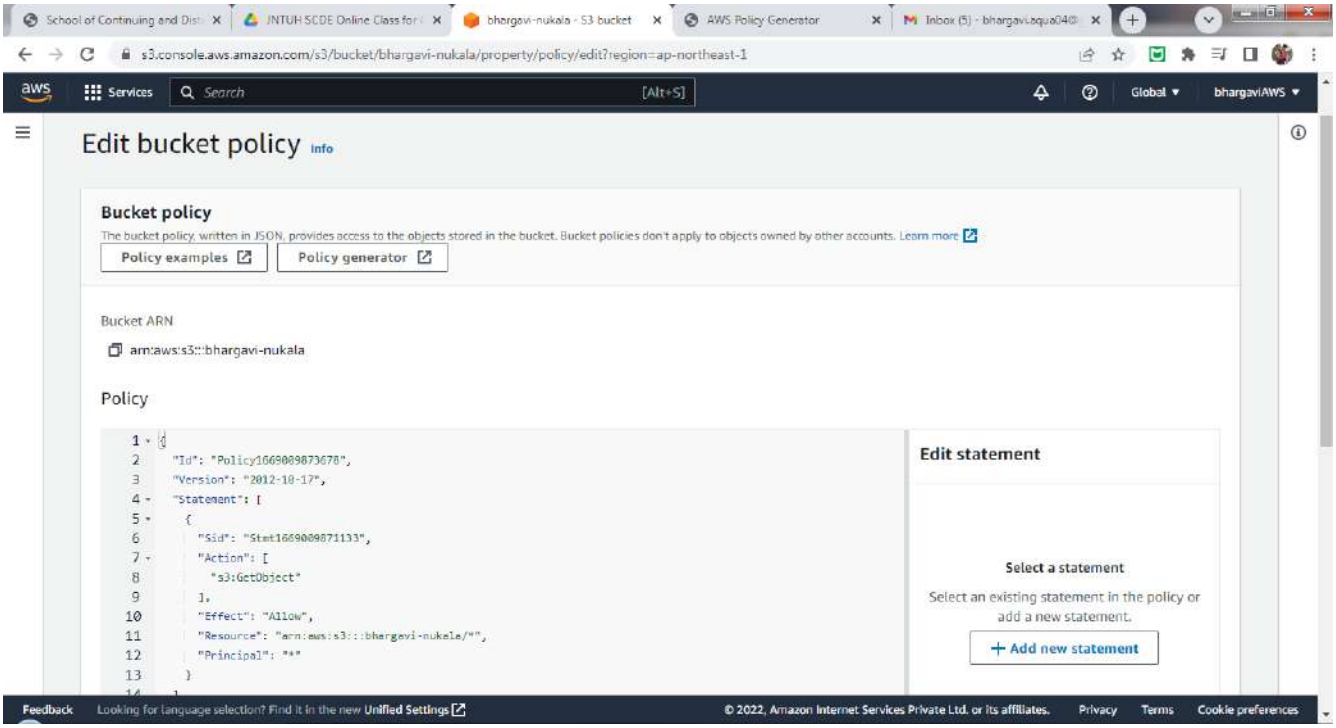


Setting a bucket policy to make images public and accessible on web
Generating bucket policy using Policy Generator

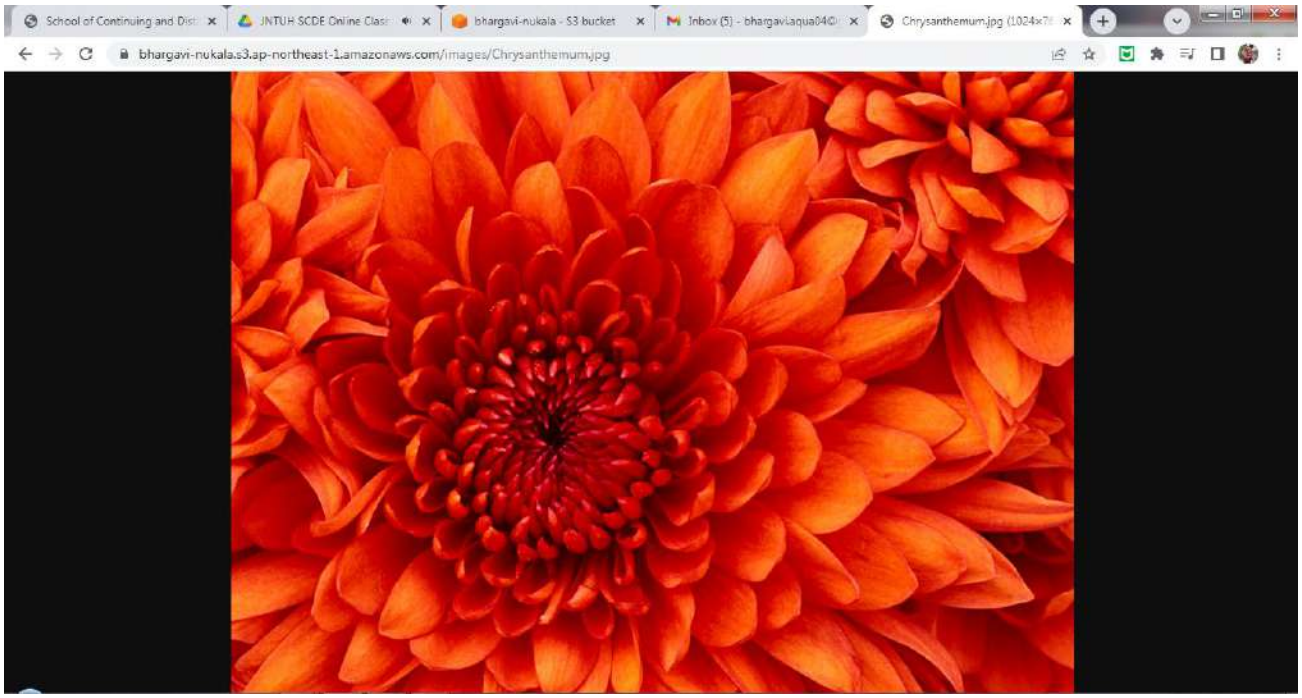


After ARN name of bucket, we should add “/*” to make all objects of the bucket public. Action should be selected as “GetObject”

Paste the generated JSON in bucket policy

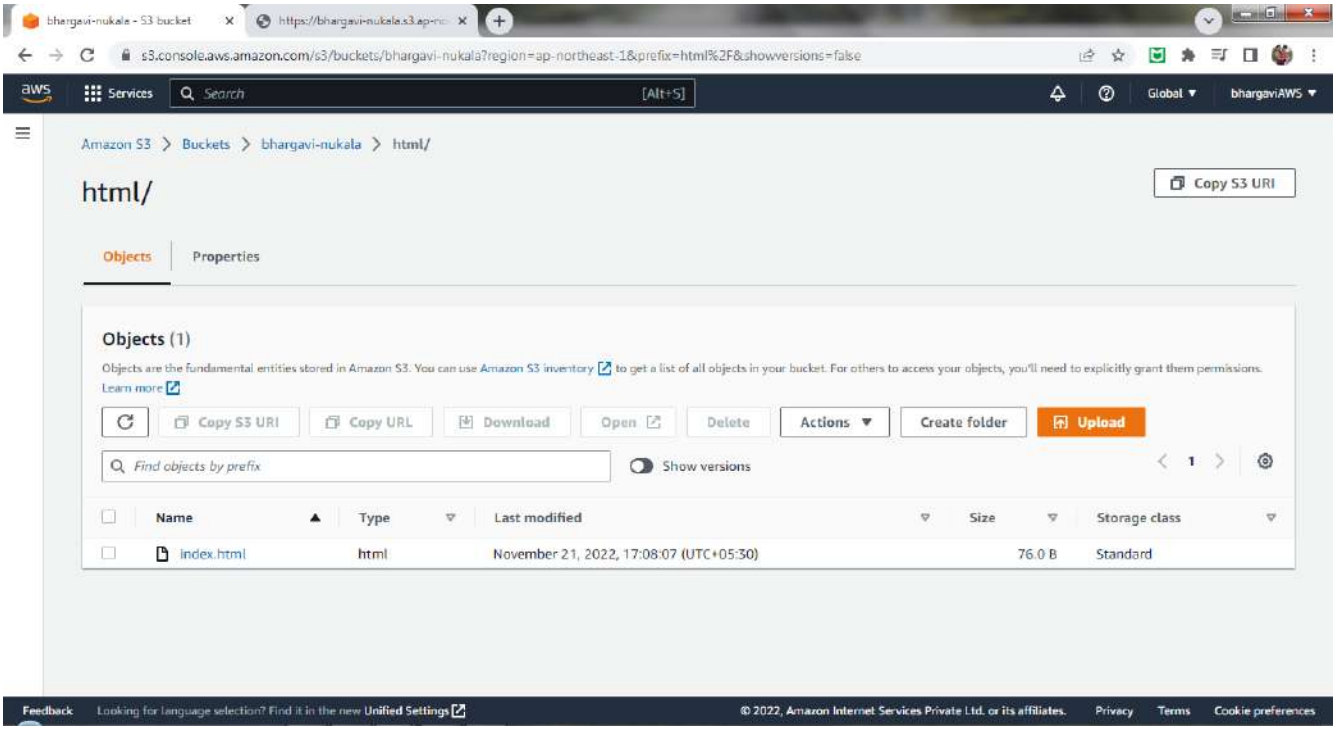


Now access a uploaded image on the web

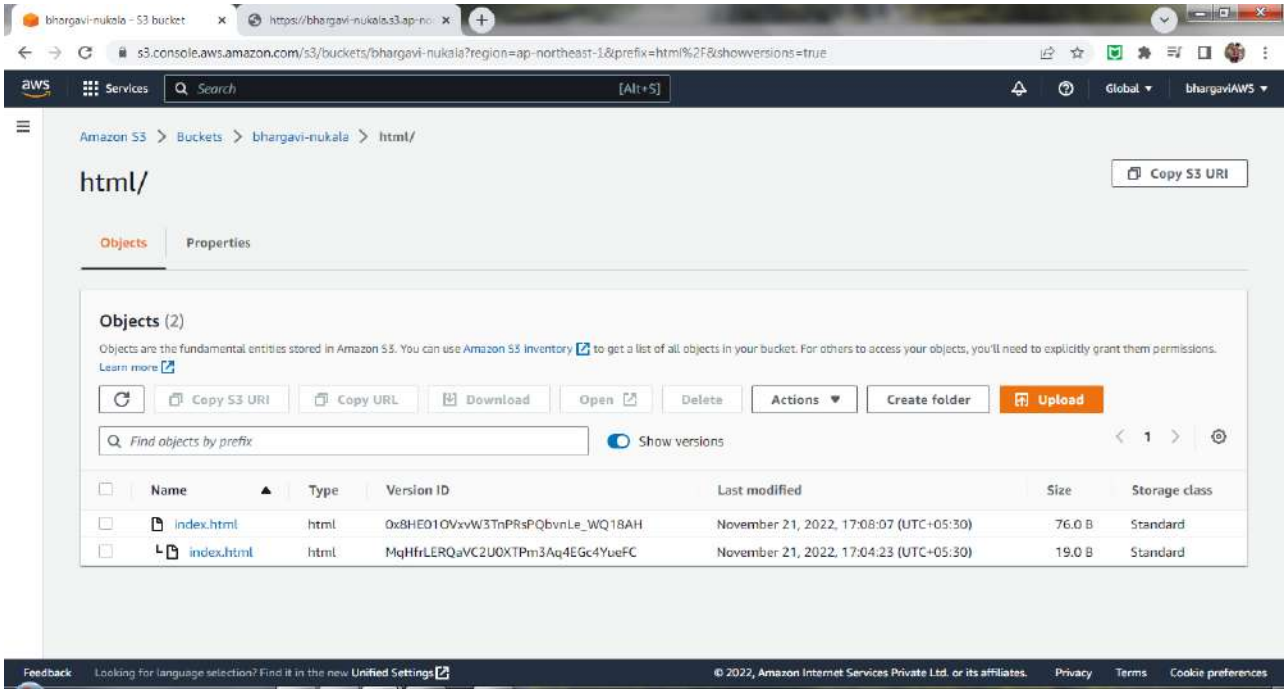


Use Object URL of the image to access the image on web.

S3 Versioning: Upload index.html into the bucket



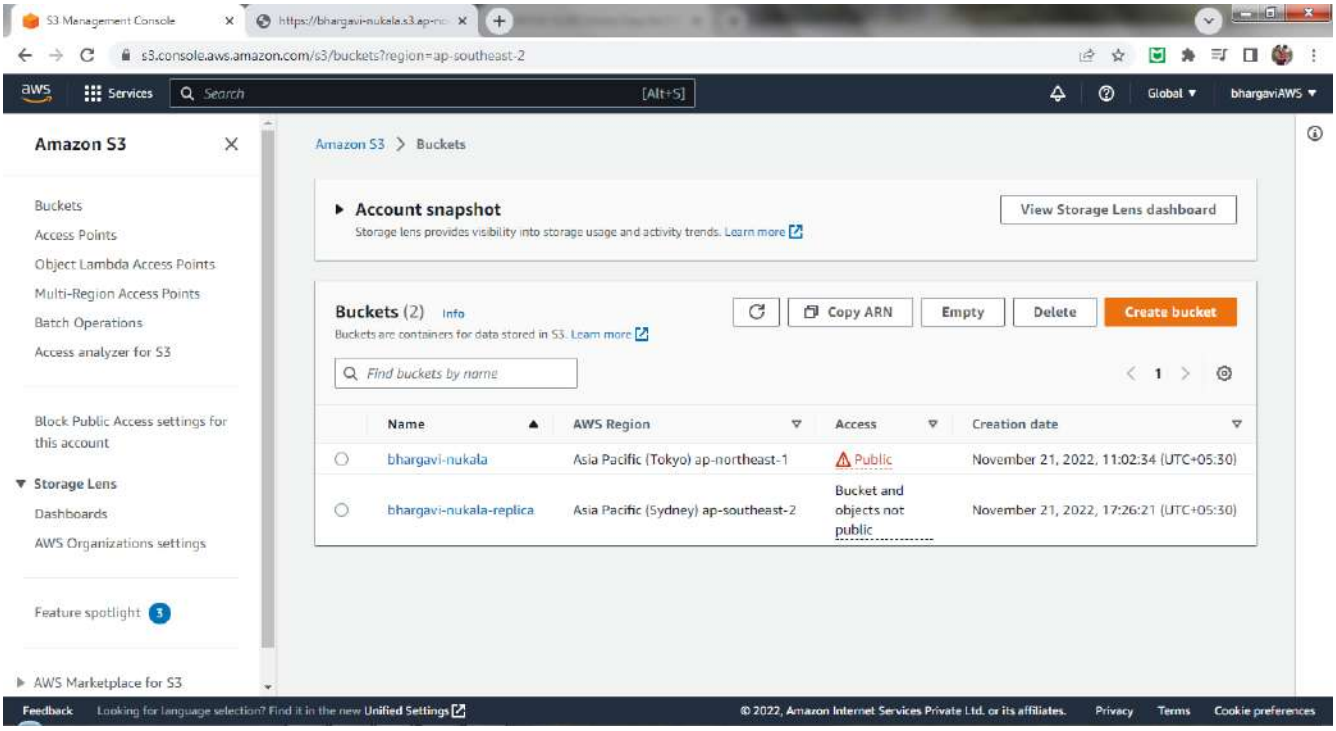
Change the content of the index.html and upload a new one. We can check the versions by enabling S3 versioning.



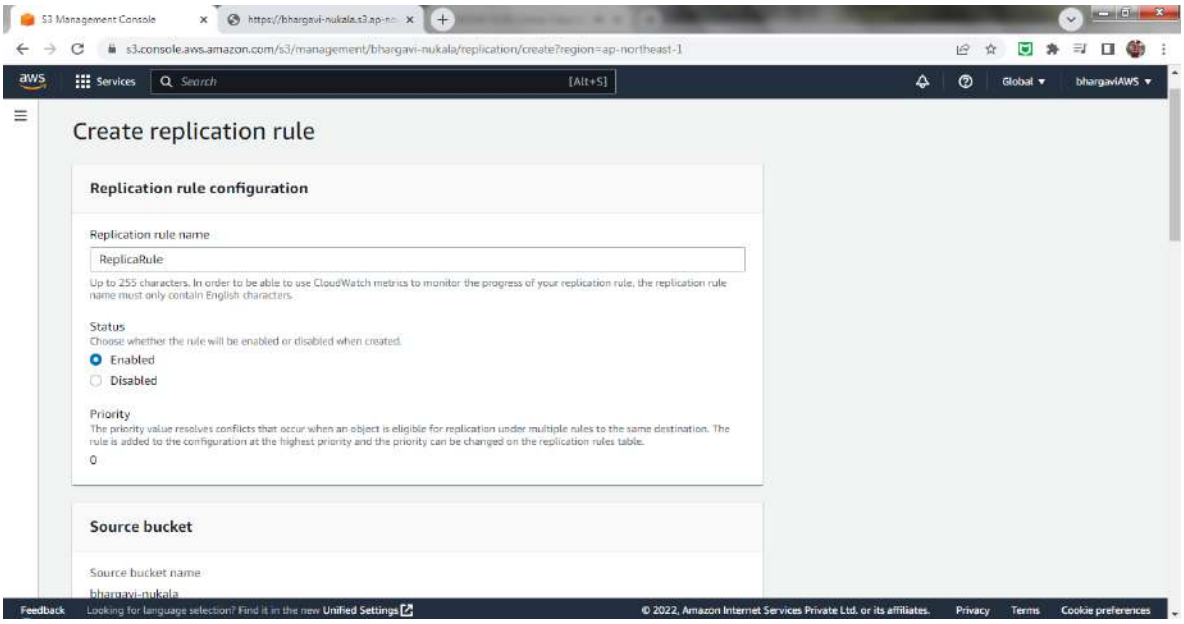
Click on “Show Versions” to see the previous versions of the index.html file.

Bucket Replication:

Create another bucket that is a Replica of bucket “bhargavi-nukala” in another region. Enable “bucket versioning” for replica bucket.

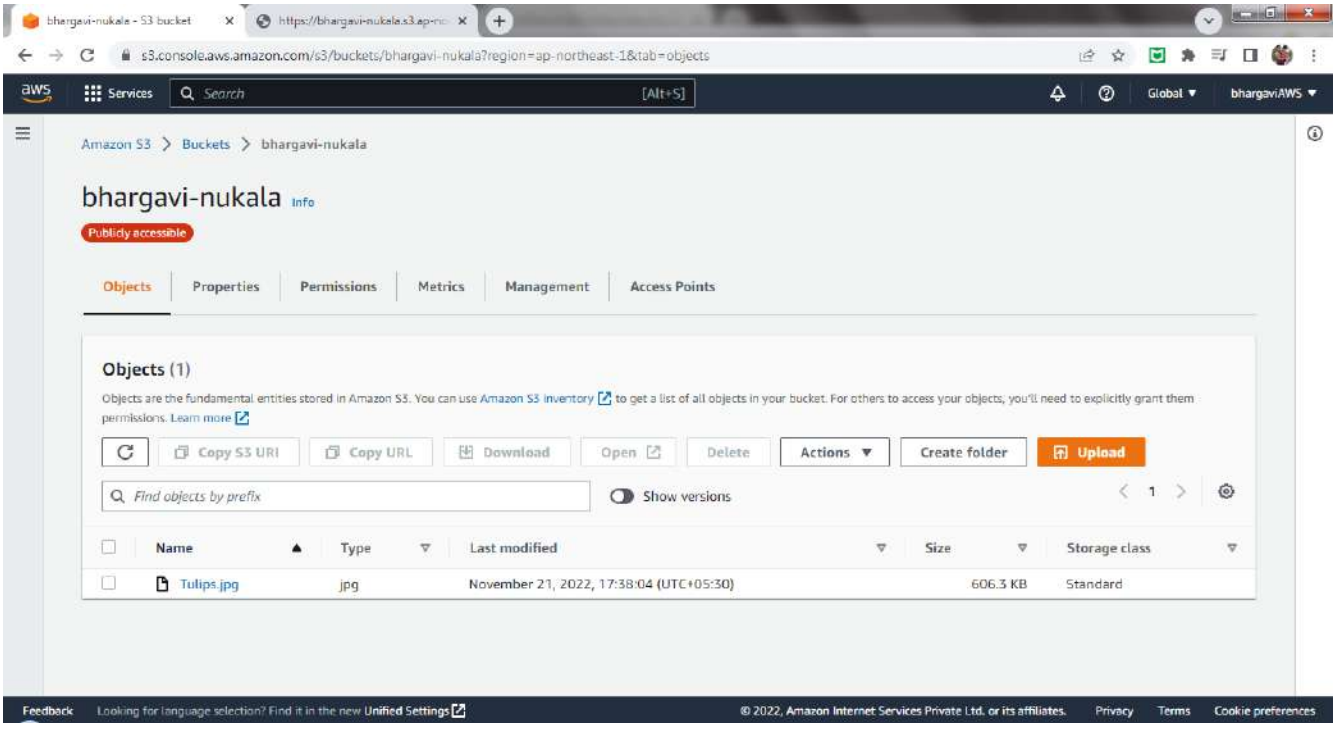


Create a Replication rule on the Source bucket.

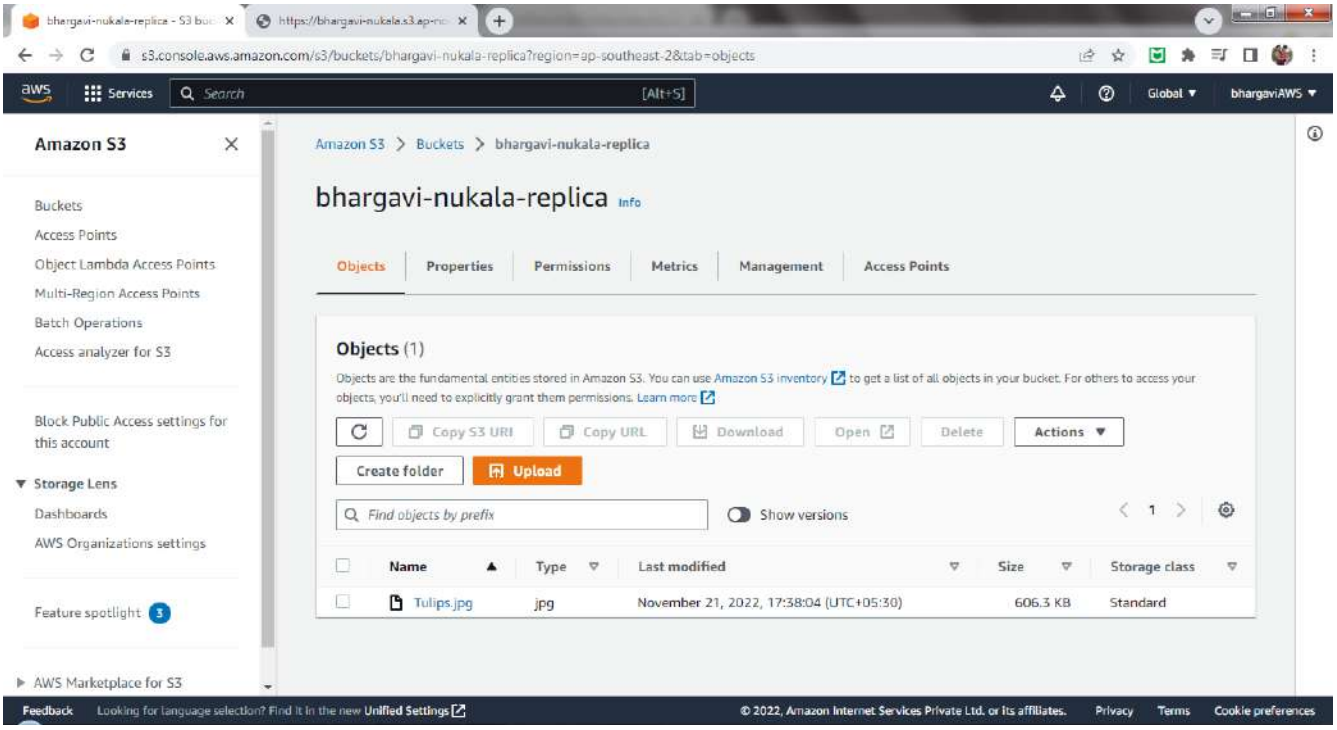


Create a new IAM role during creation of replication rule.

Now upload a file in Source bucket and it should be replicated in Replica bucket.
File uploaded in Source bucket.



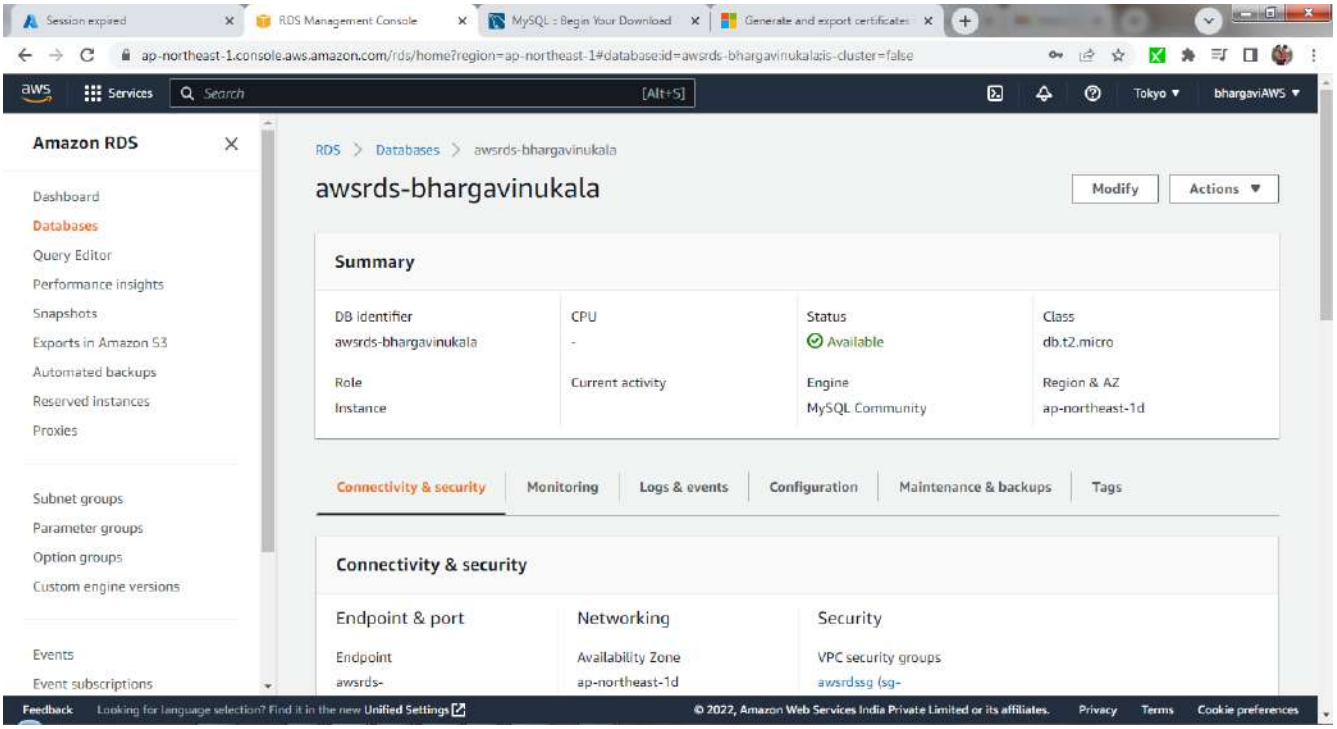
File replicated in Replica bucket.



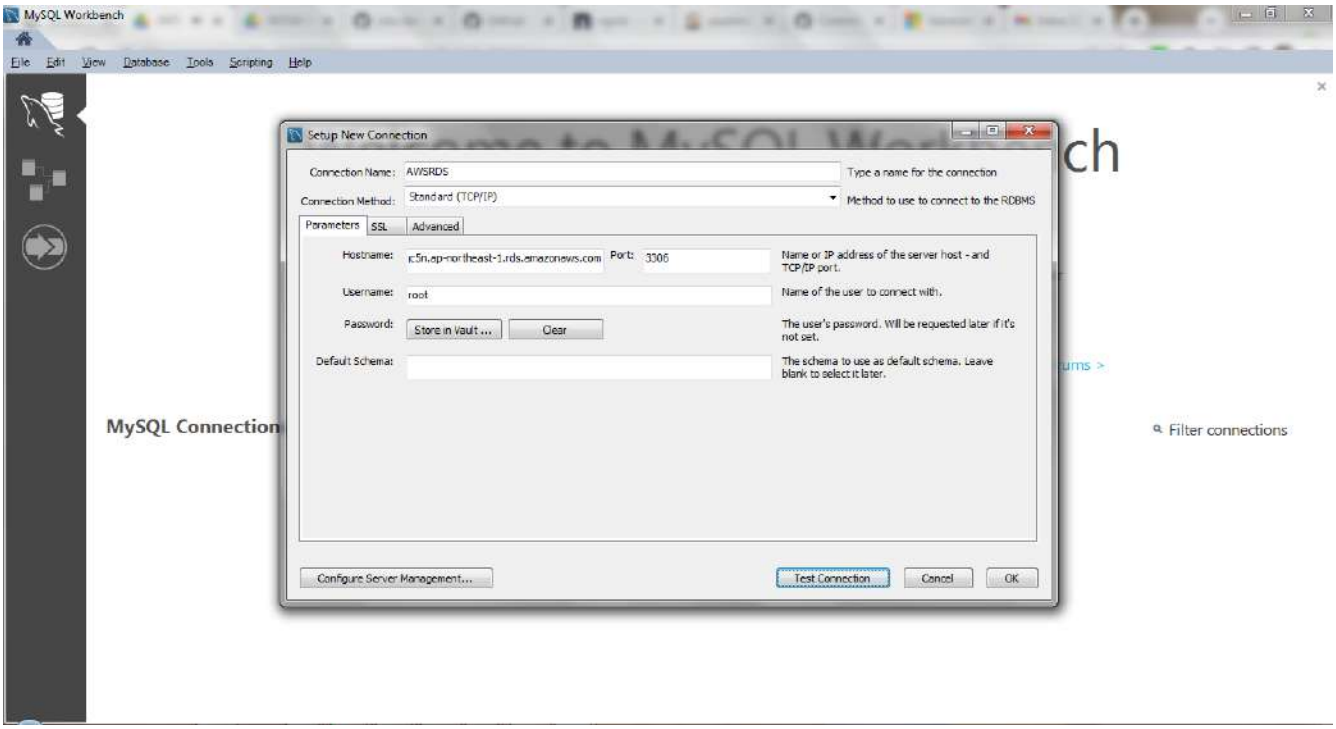
Tulips.jpg is now seen in bhargavi-nukala-replica bucket.

RDS:

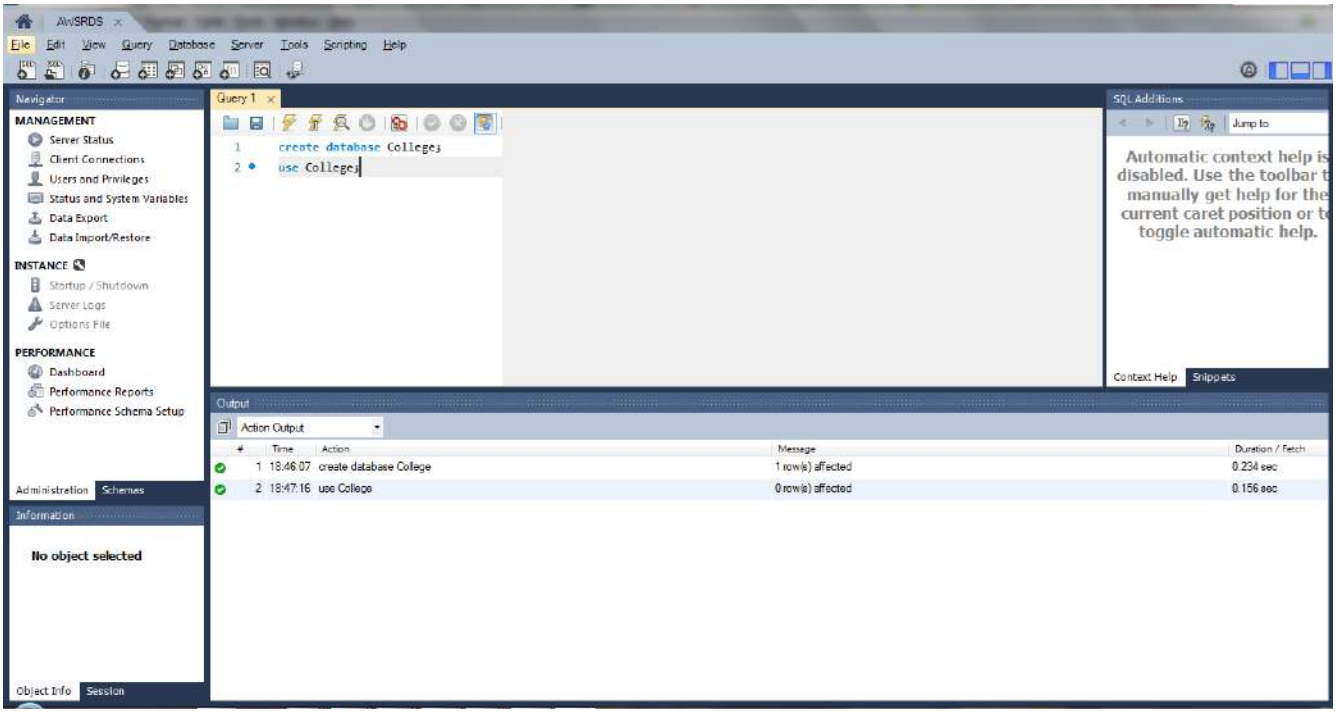
Create a database



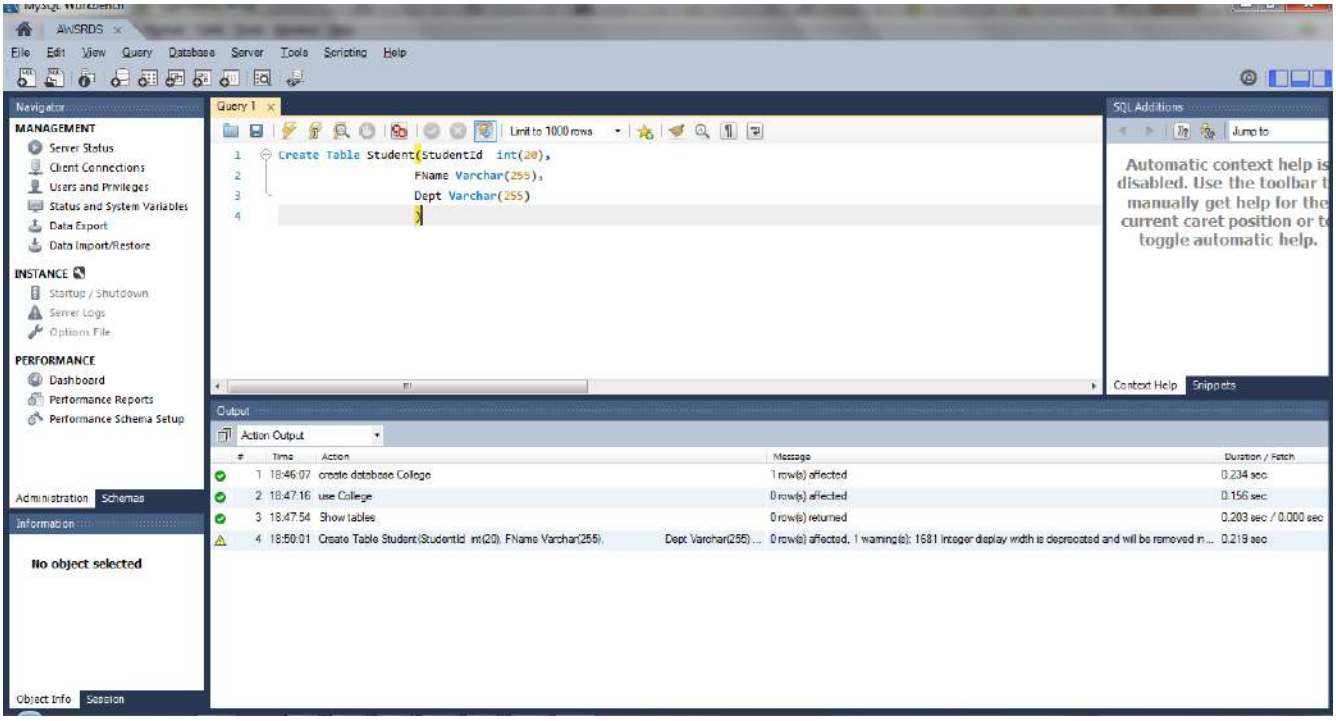
Connect to the database from MySQL WorkBench using EndPoint as Host



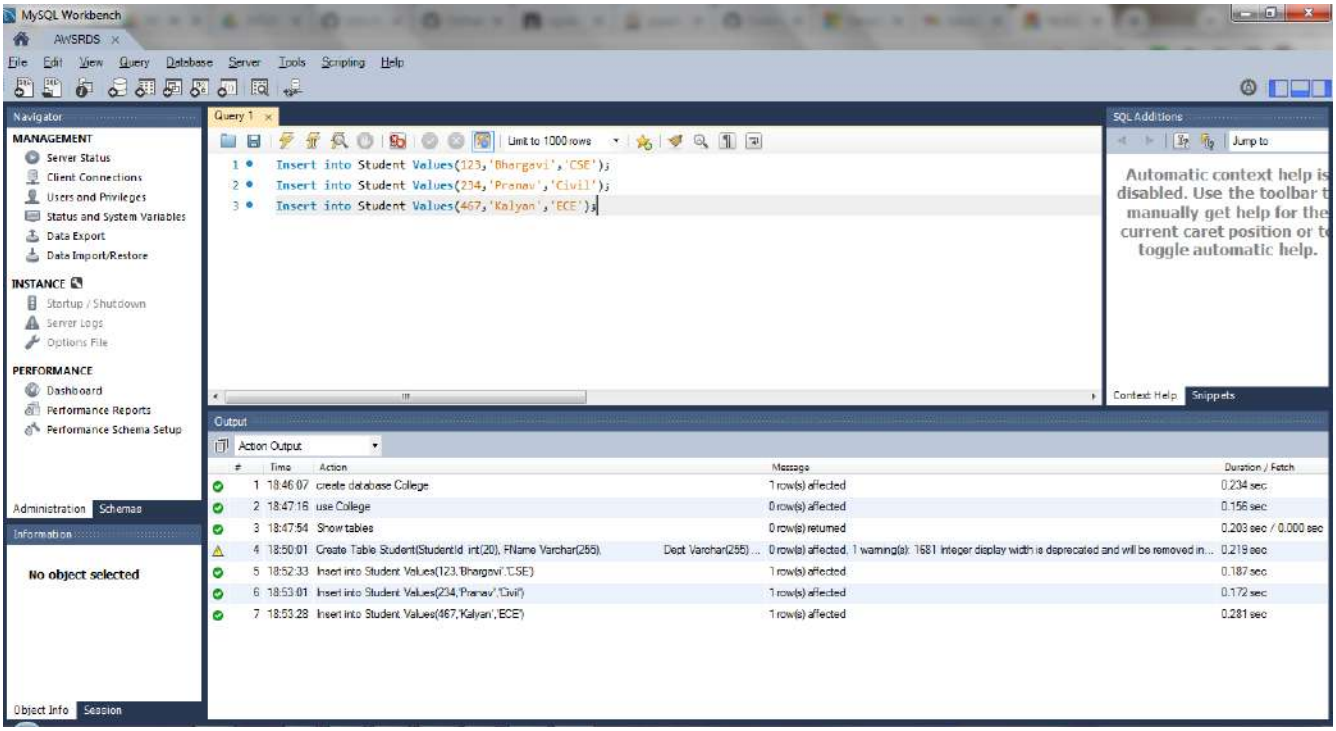
Create a database and use the database



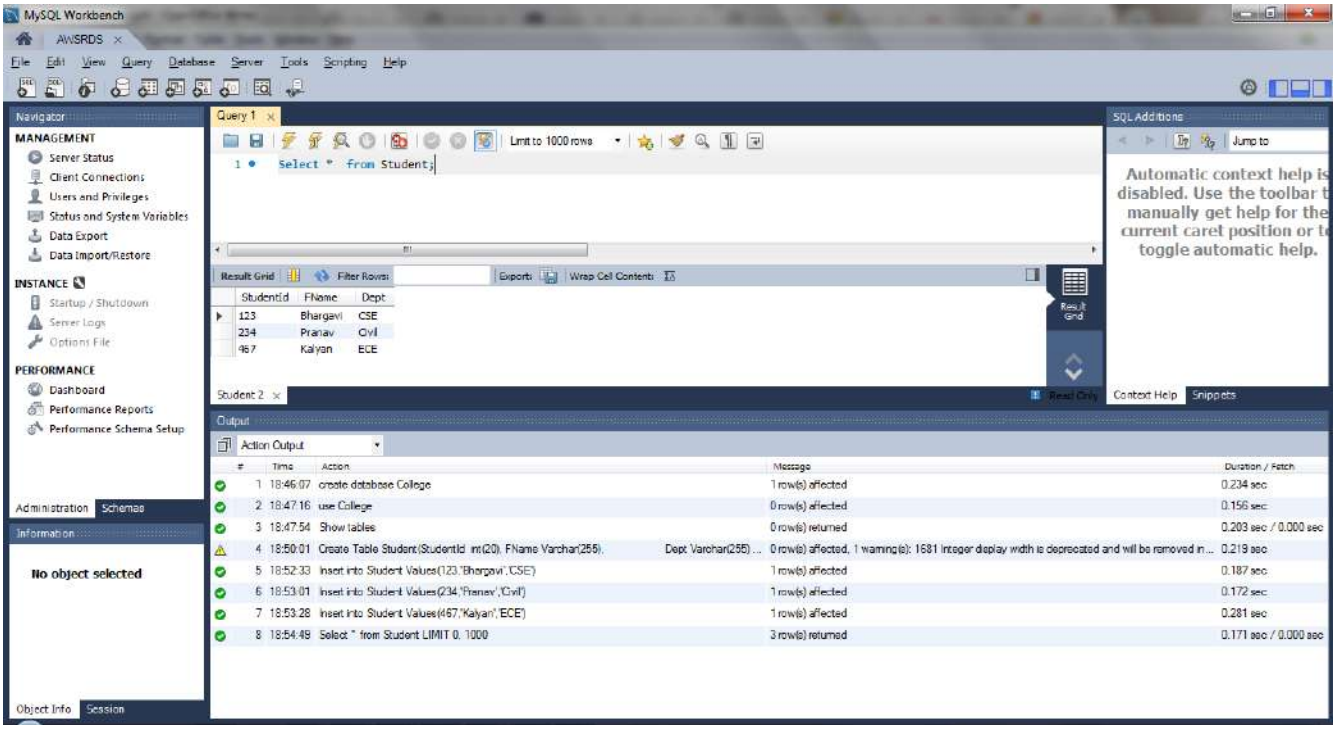
Create a Table Student



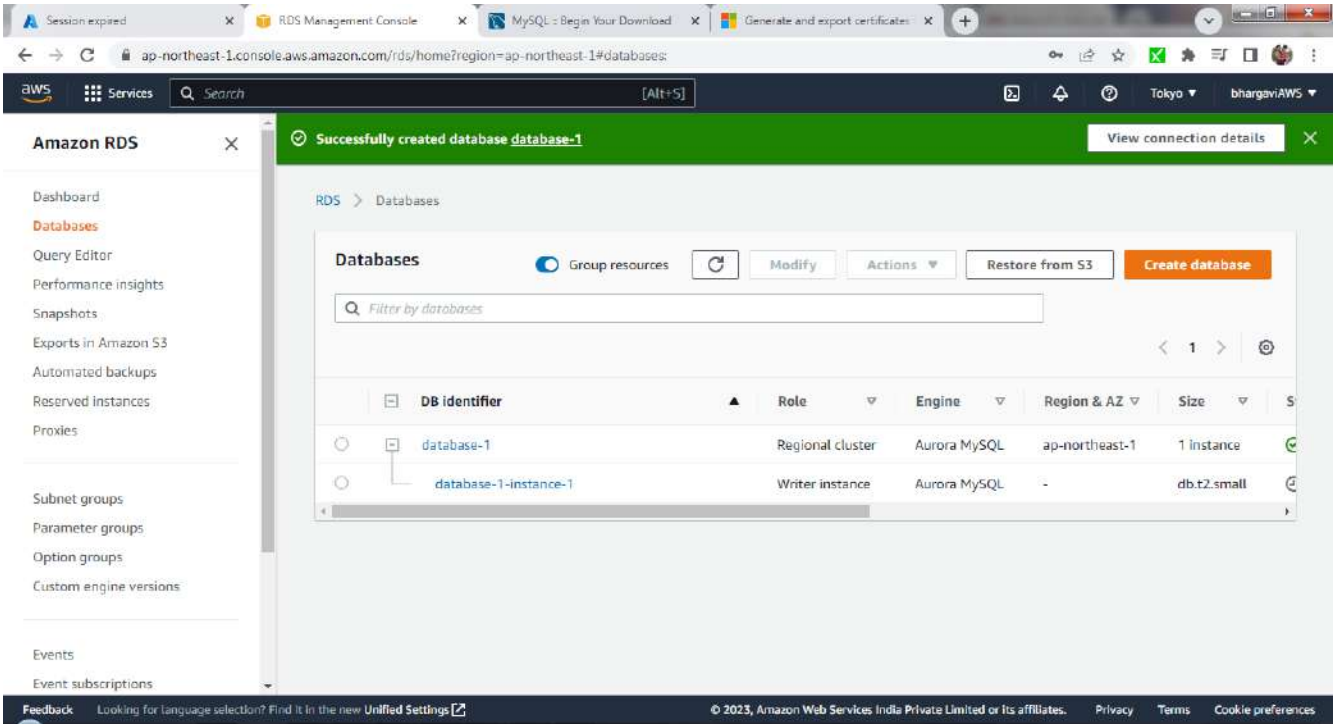
Insert some rows into the Student table



Select rows from the Student table.

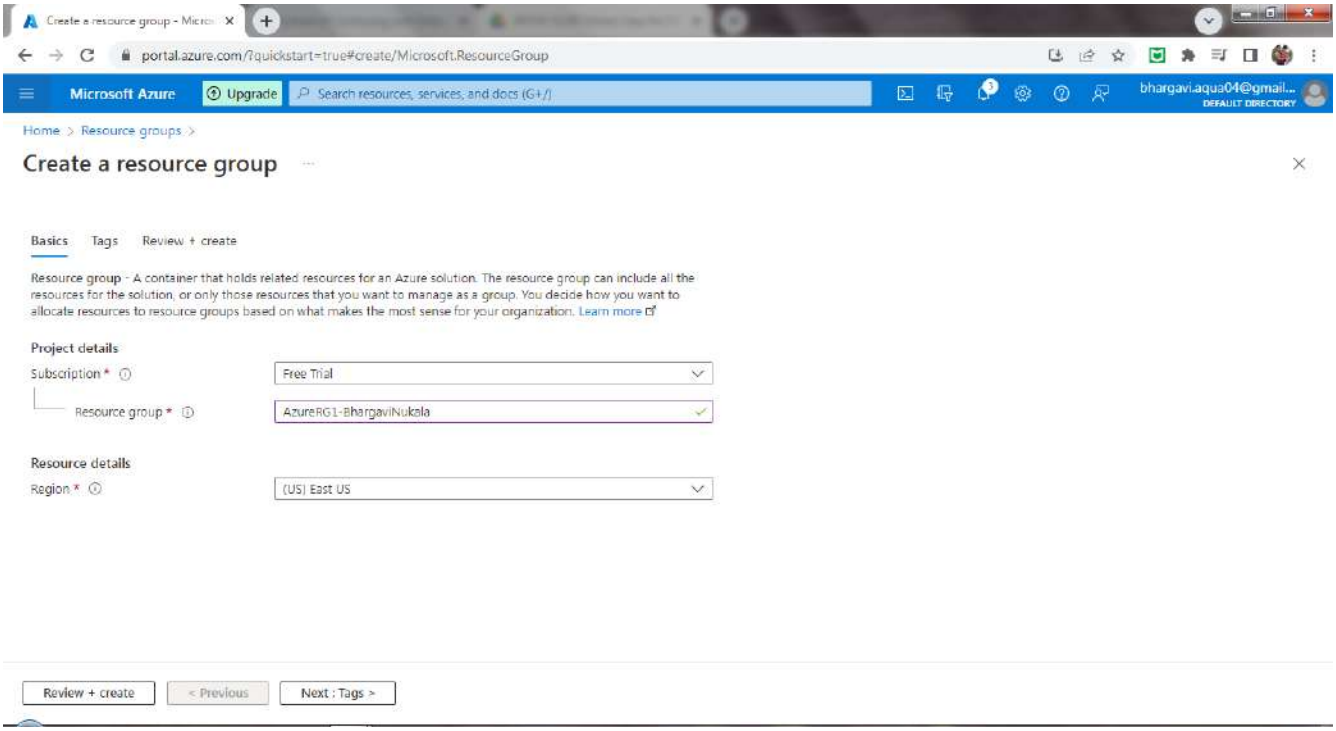


Amazon Aurora:
Create an Amazon Aurora Database. Check that a Write instance is created along with Actual Database.

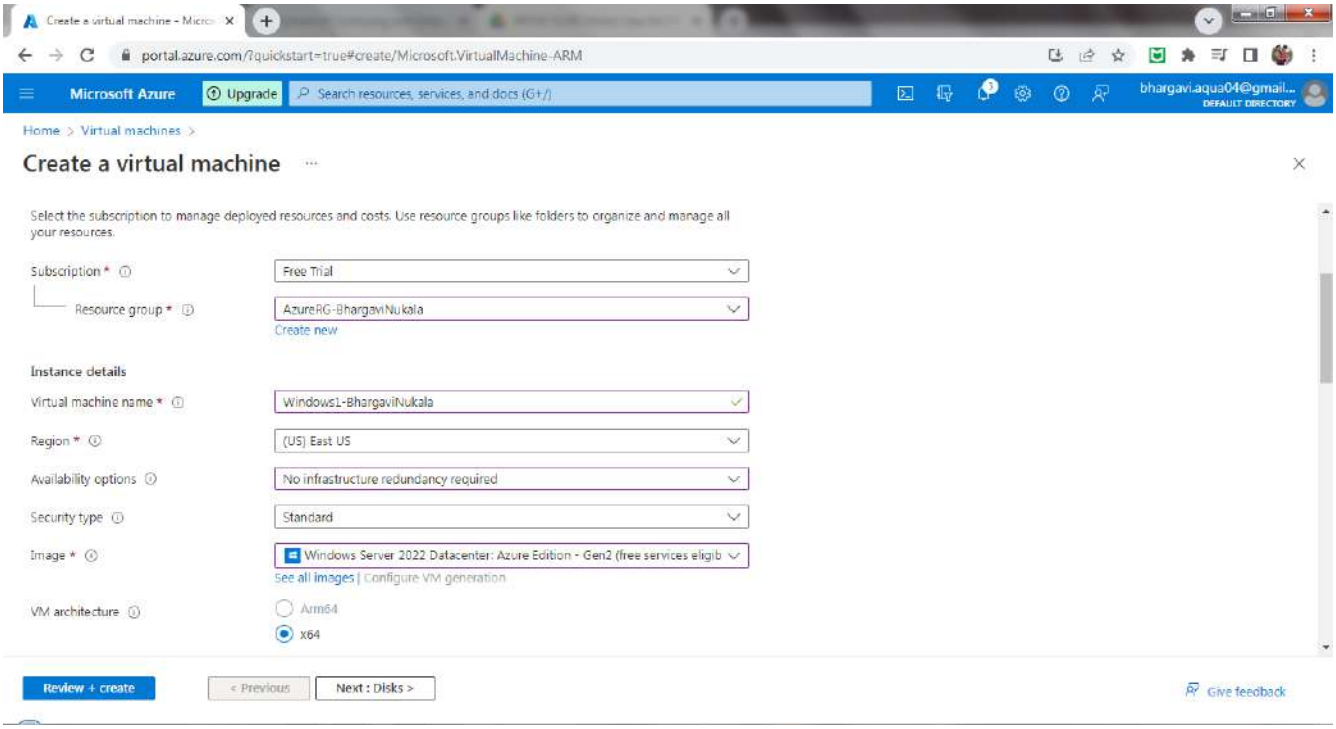


AZURE

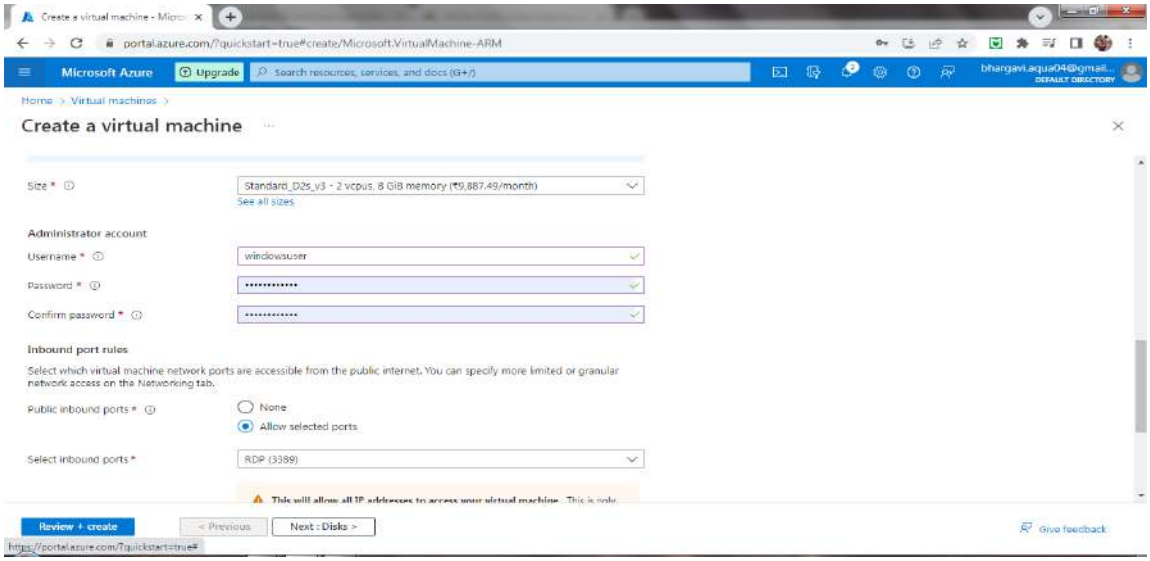
Resource Group: Create a resource group to associate for all resources to be created in Azure



Create a Windows Virtual Machine under above created the ResourceGroup.

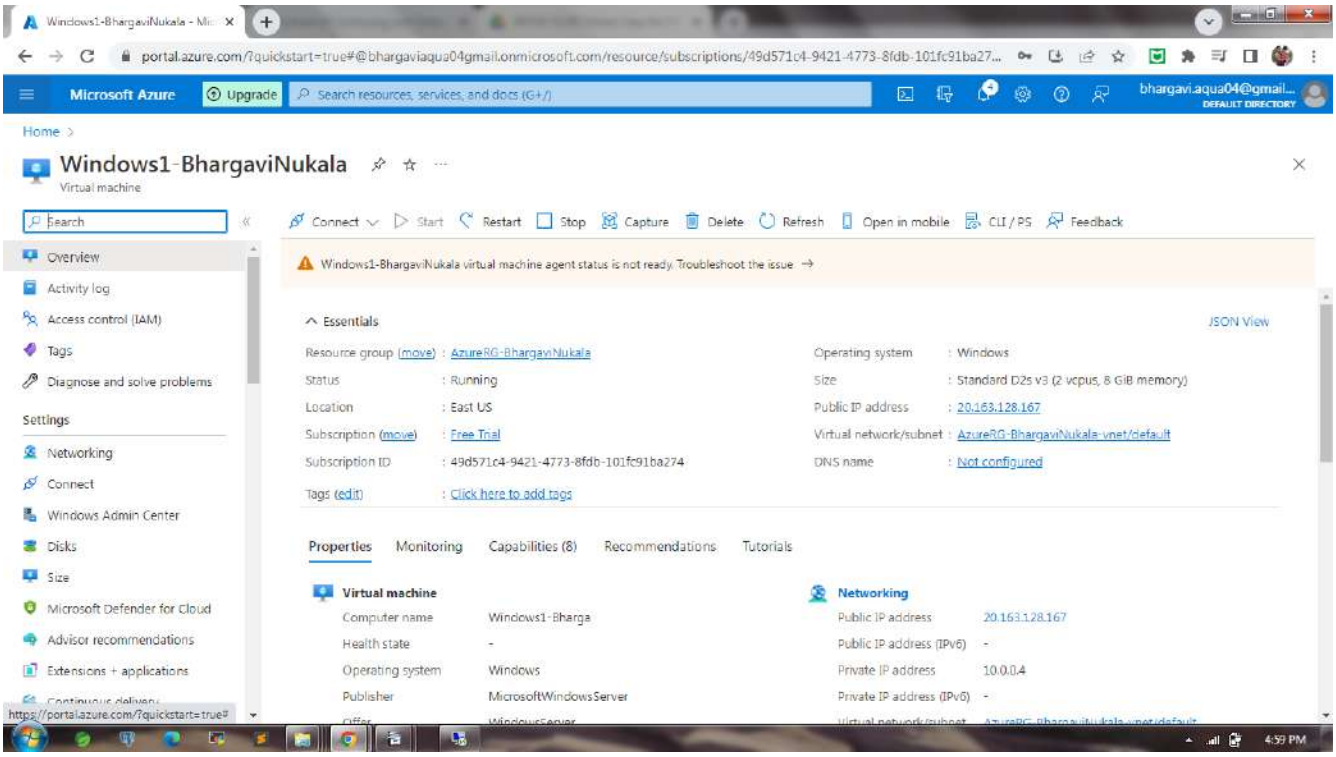


We should mention the username and password to connect to VM while creation only.



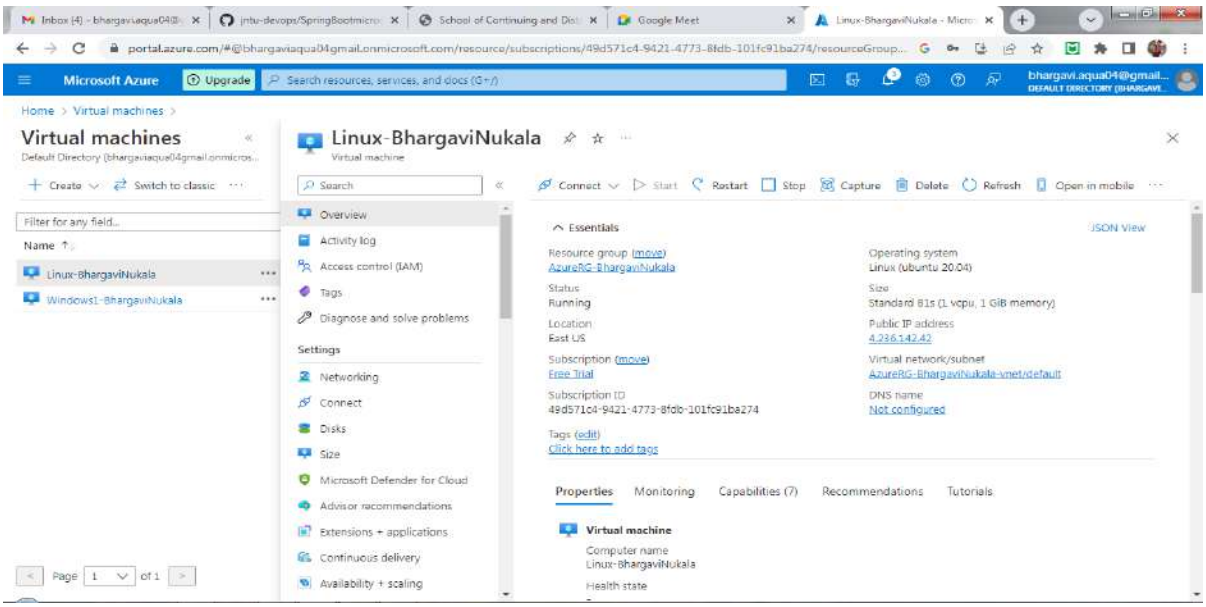
In Networking tab, check the “Delete IP address when VM is deleted” check box and see that Public IP is set.

Virtual Machine is created.

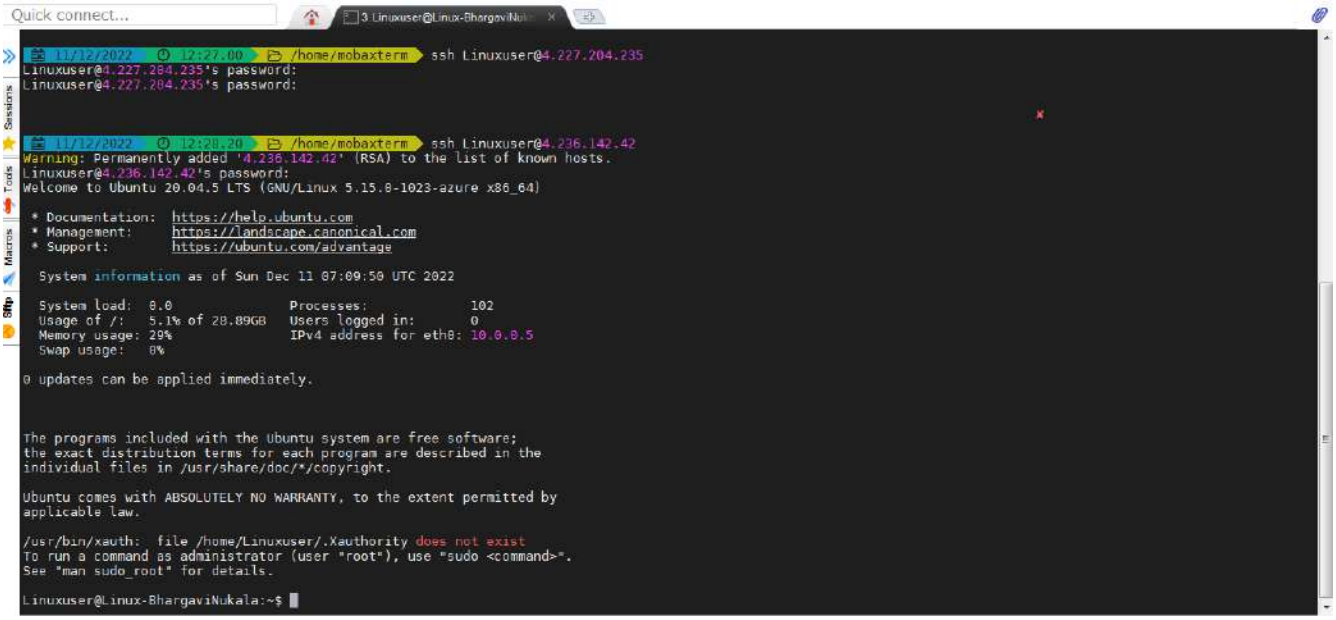


We connect to Windows machine using Remote Desktop Connection.

Creation of a Linux Virtual Machine

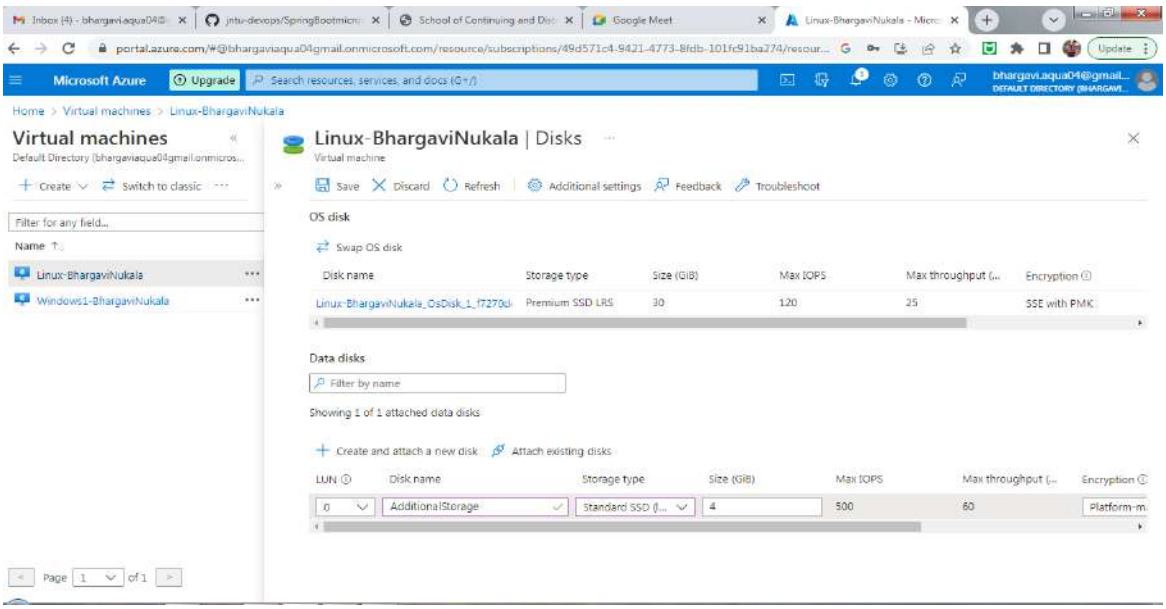


Connect to Linux machine using “ssh username@publicIP”

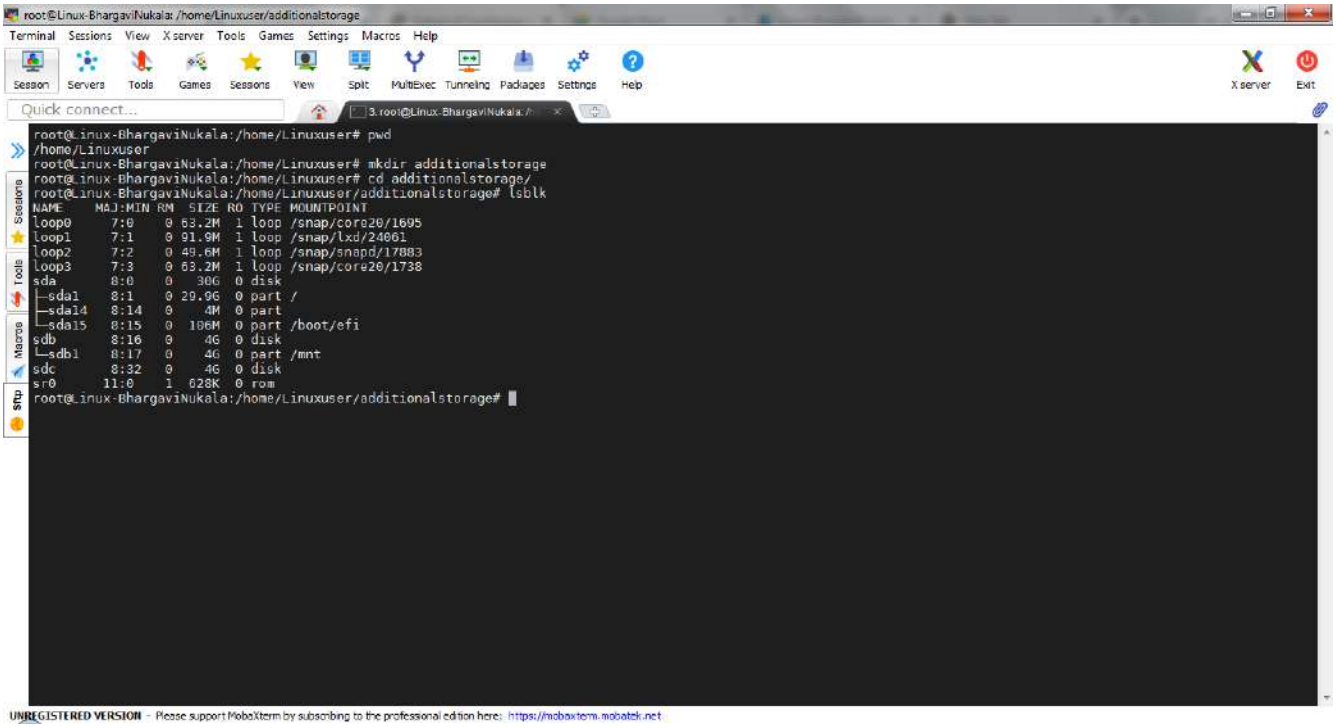


Creating extra storage disks and mount a filesystem

In VM, click on Disks, and create a additional disk. Attach it to the VM and save.



Additional Storage “sdc” avaiable on Linux VM and shows not mounted

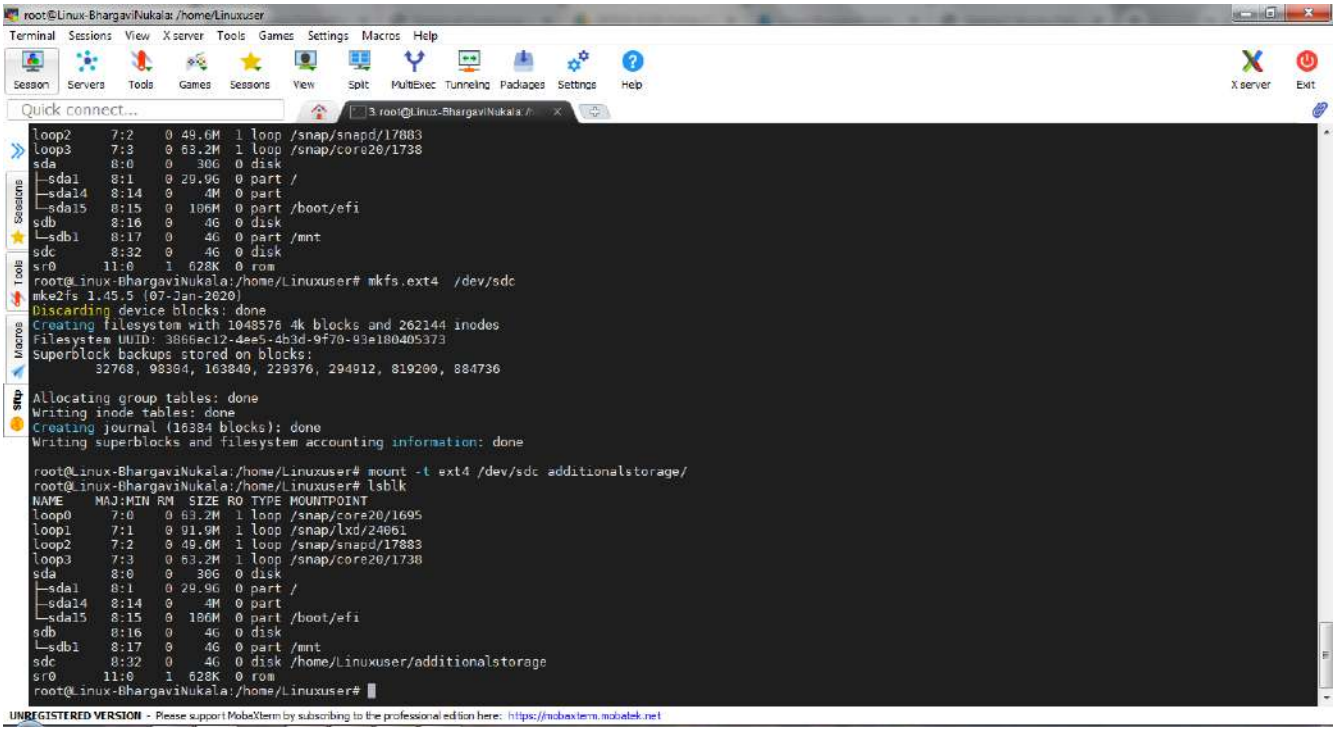


Now mount the storage using commands

$mkdir additionalstorage

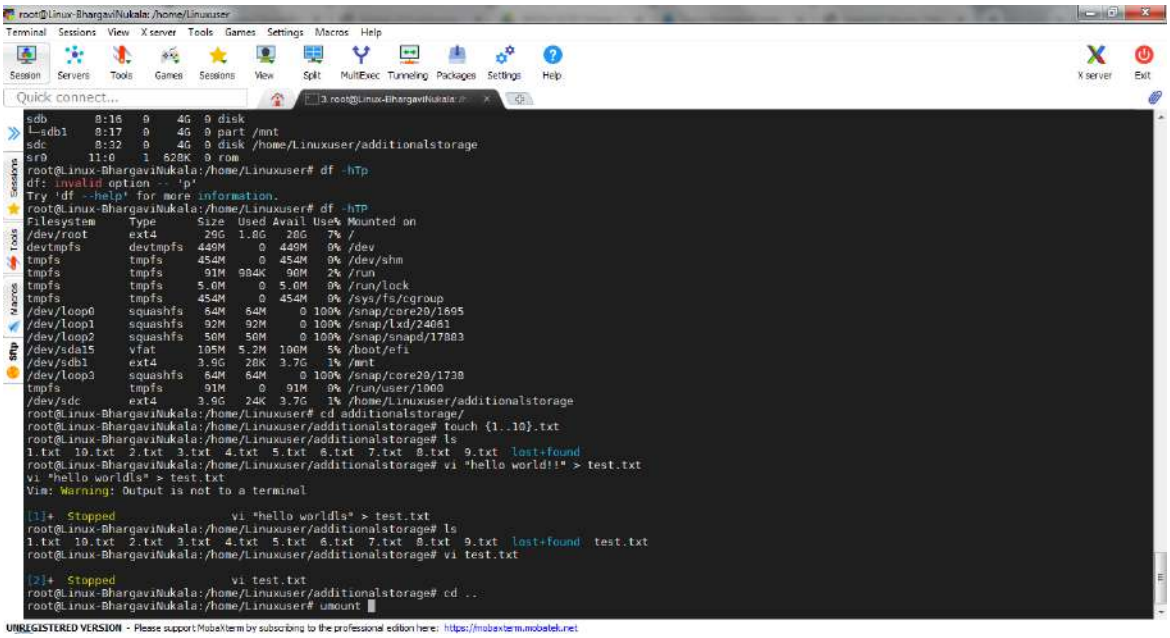
$mkfs .ext4 /dev/sdc

$mount -t ext4/dev/sdc additionalstorage/



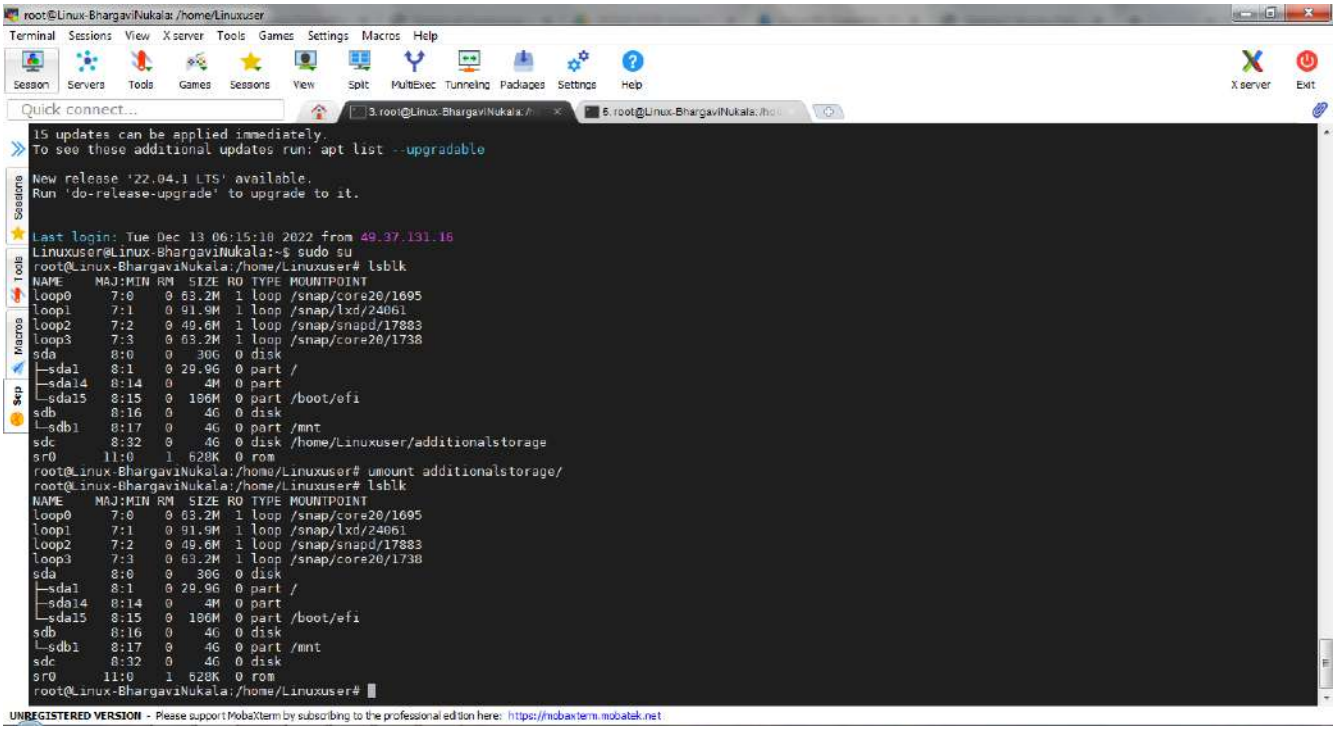
Create 10 files in the disk using the command

$touch {1..10}.txt

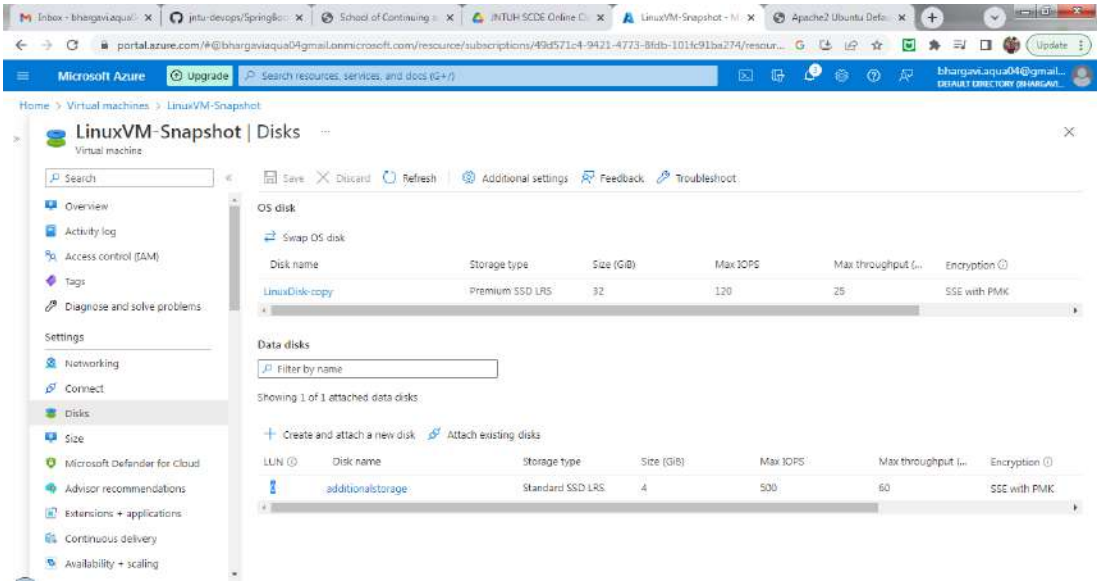


Unmount the additional Storage using the command

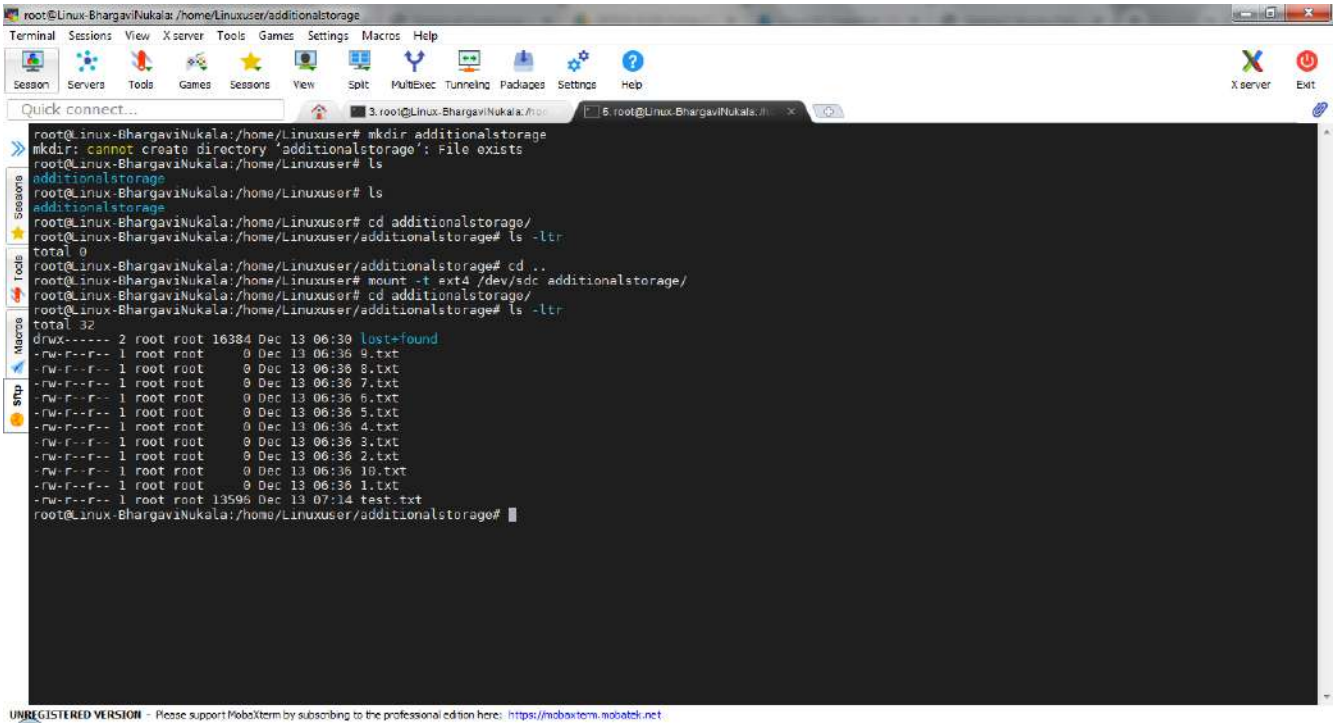
$umount additionalstorage/



Now attach the same disk to another VM



Connect to the VM and check the disk is already mounted and the additionalStorage is already available on the disk. Also the 10 files which we created in previous VM are also available in this VM.

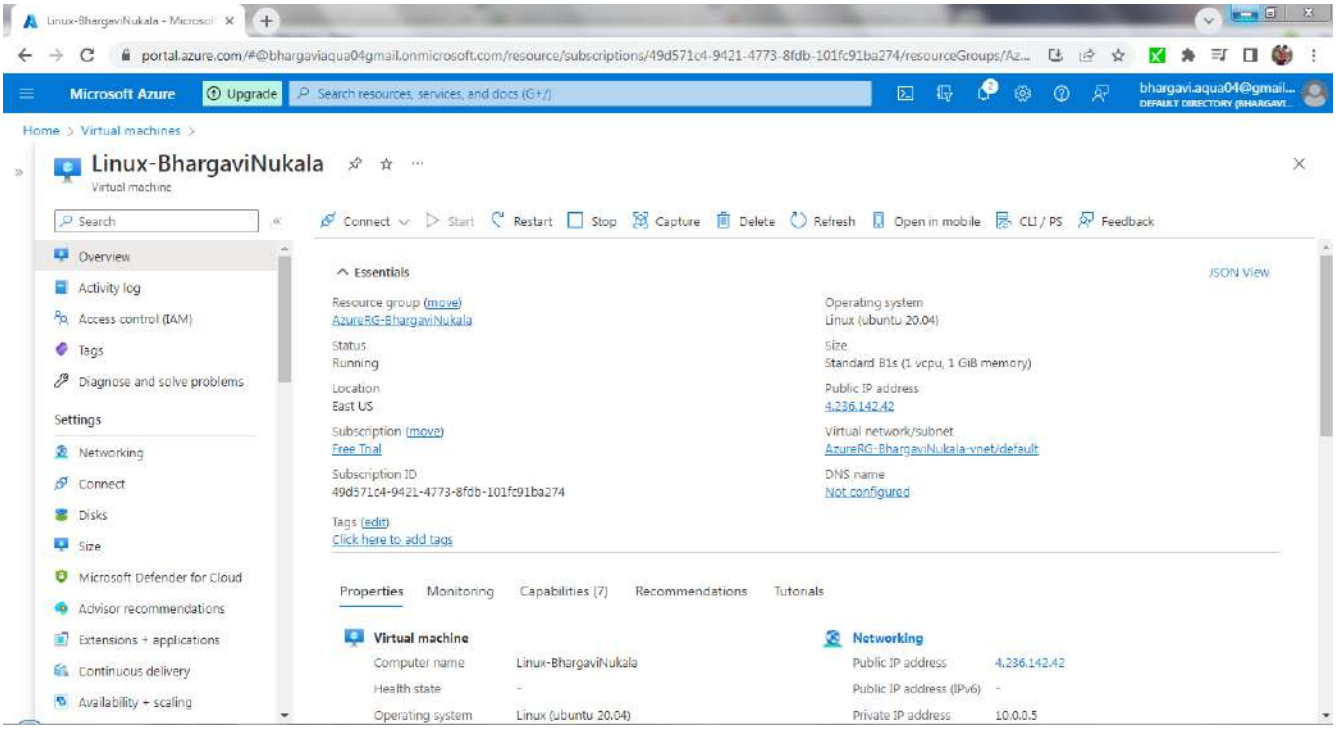


Snapshot:

Create a Linux VM and install apache2.

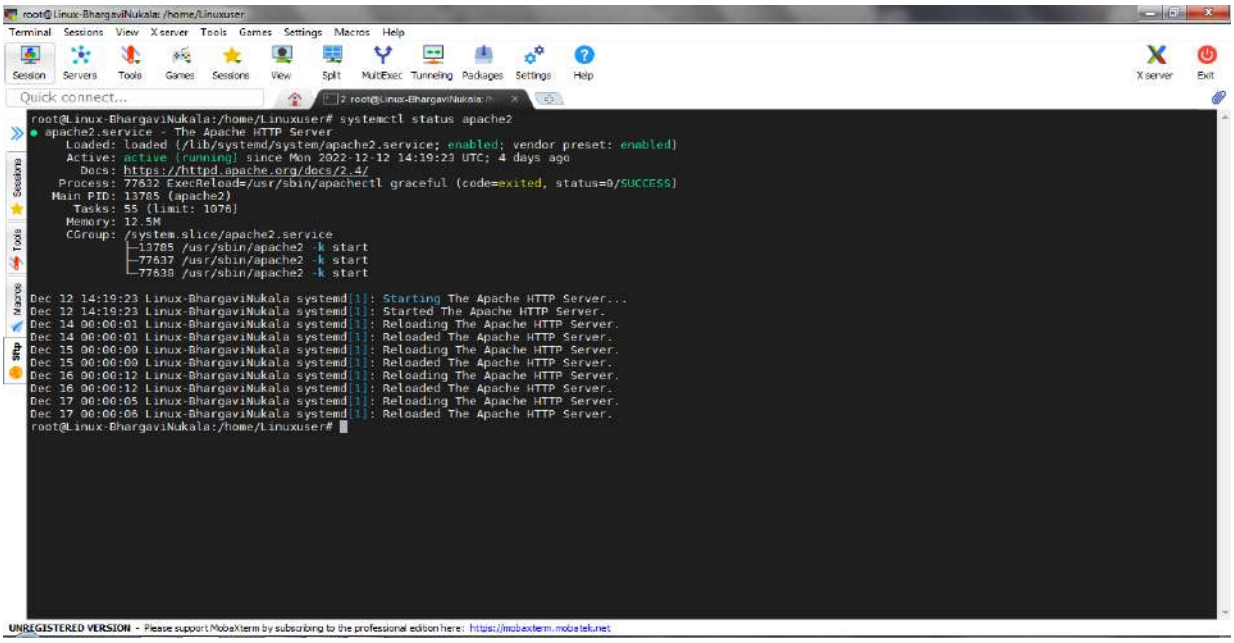
$apt update

$apt install apache2

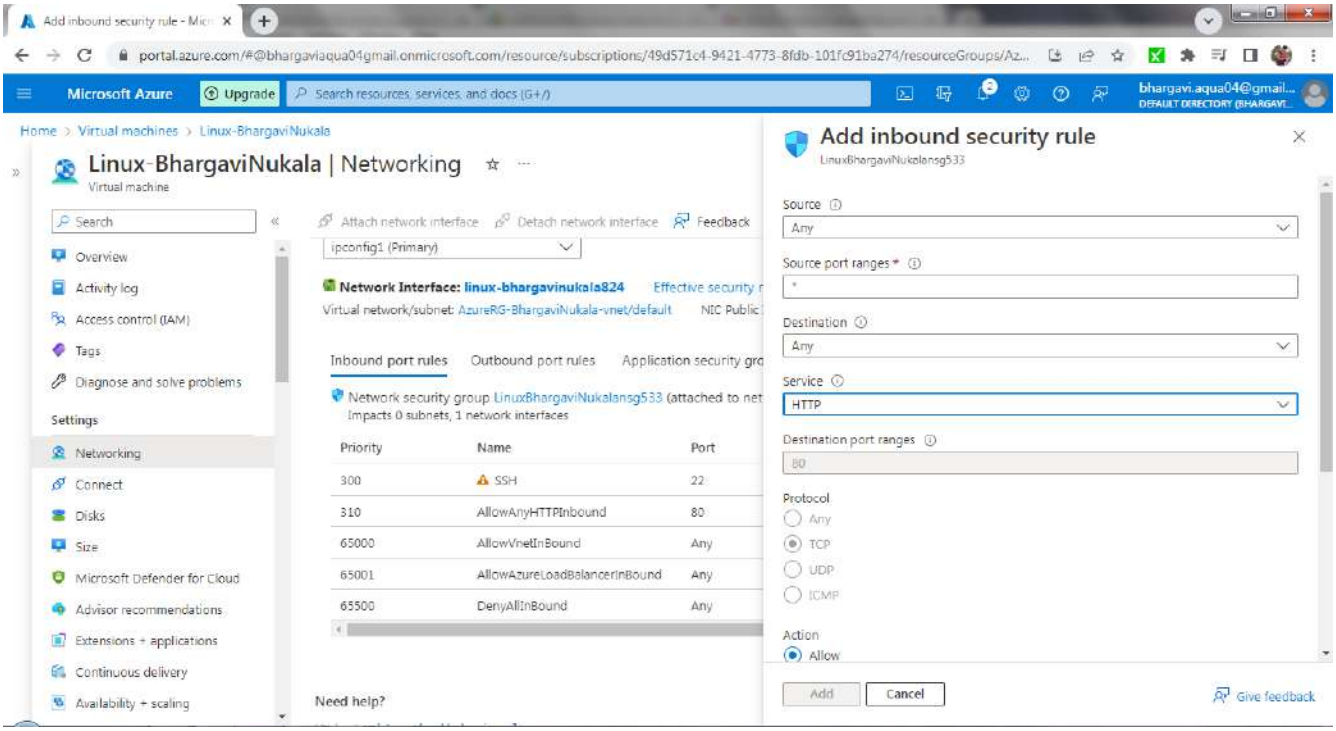


Check the status of apache2 running

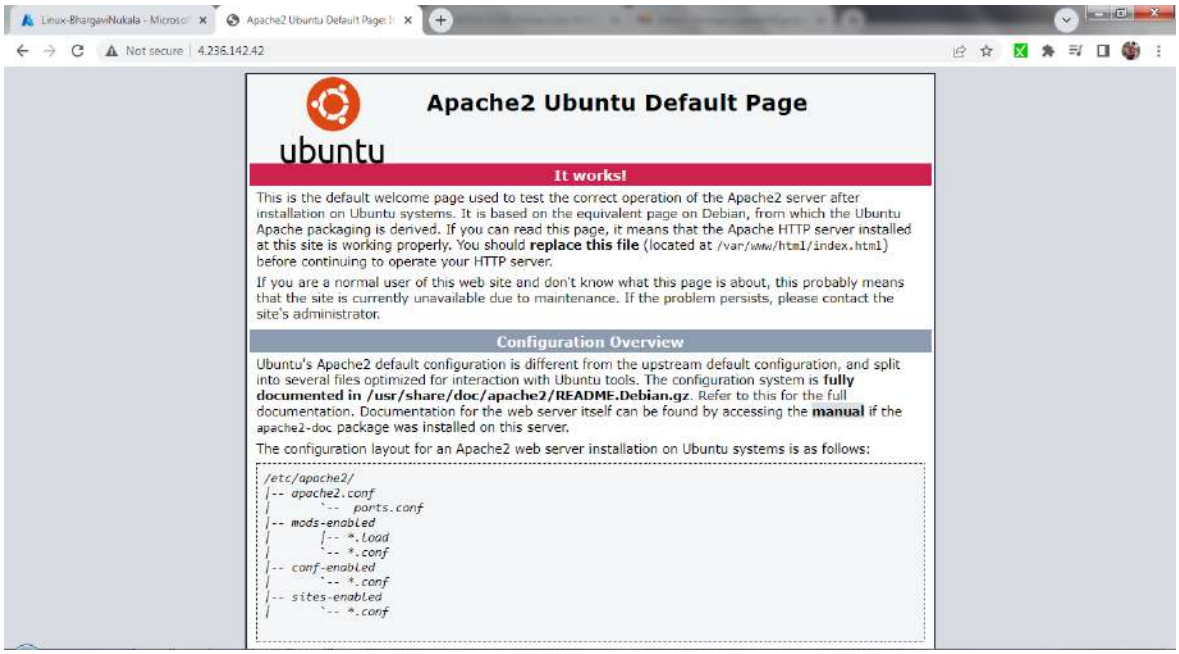
$systemctl status apache2



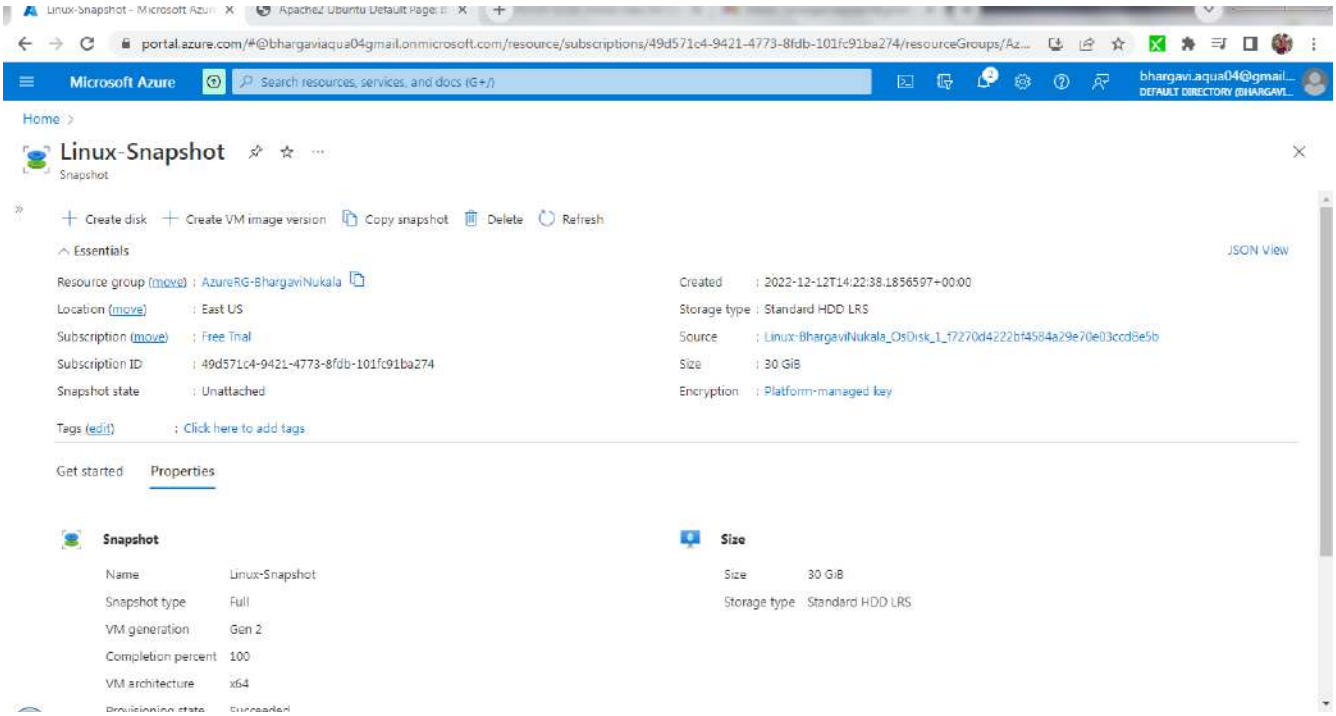
Add the Inbound rule for HTTP-80 port in Networking tab of VM



Access the webpage from browser using public IP of VM

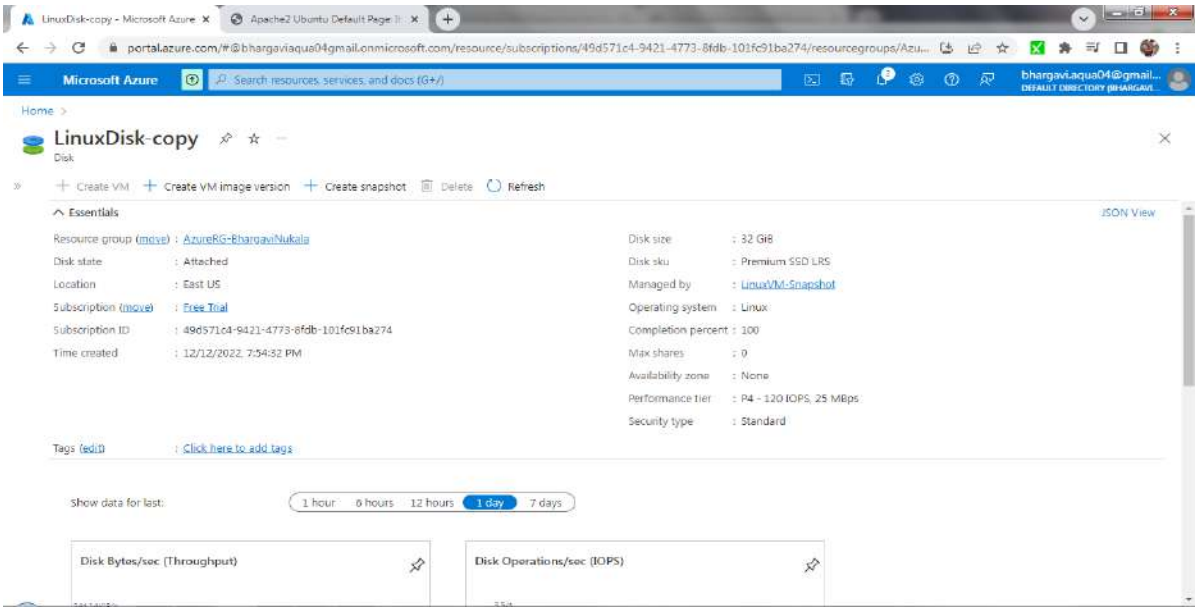


Go to VM->Disks->Create Snapshot of the disk



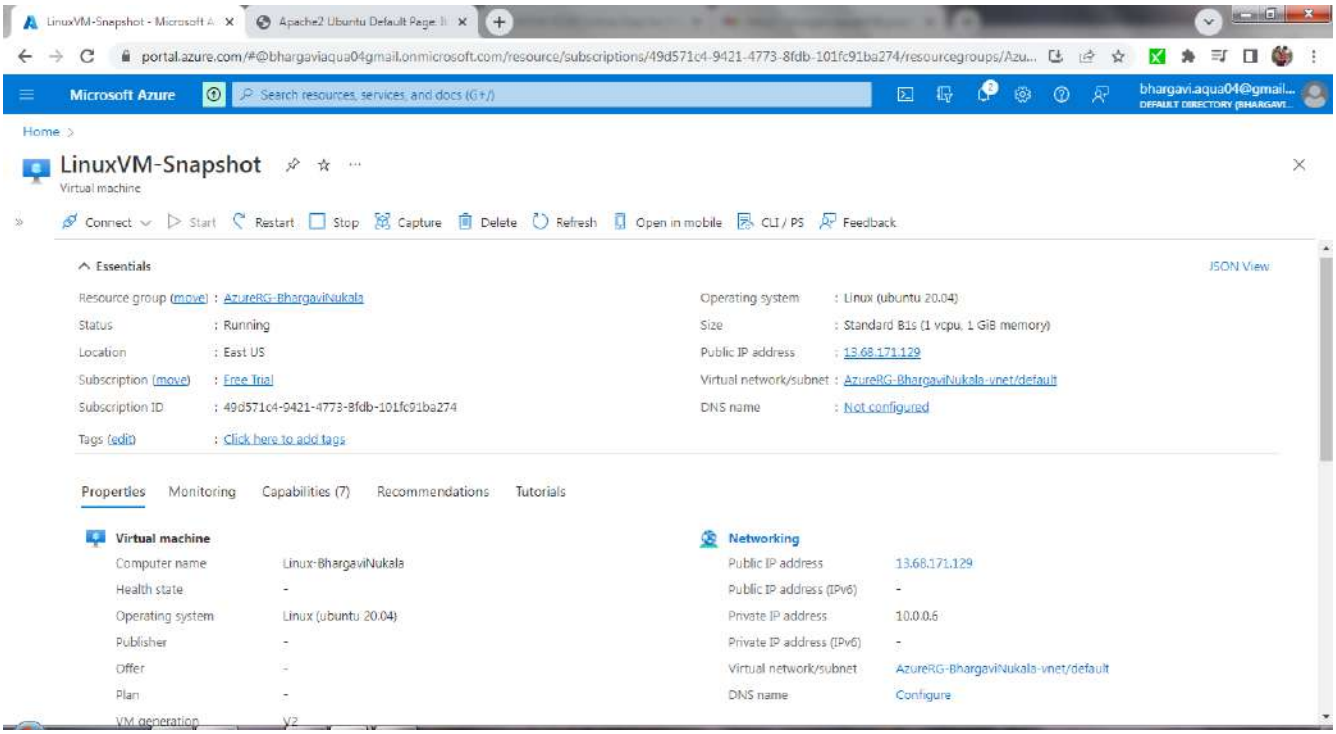
Now create a disk from the created snapshot

Goto Created Snapshot->Create Disk



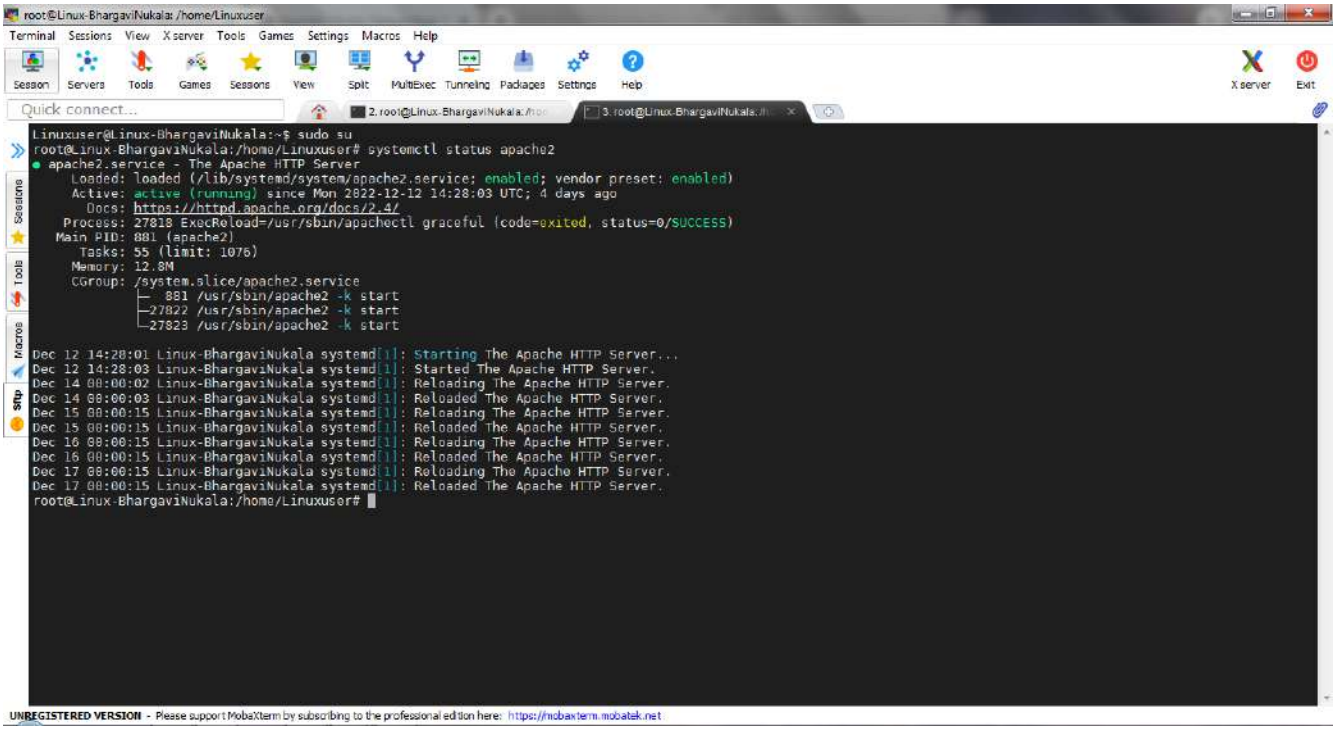
From the newly created disk-> create a VM

Select the above created disk in OS dropdown box



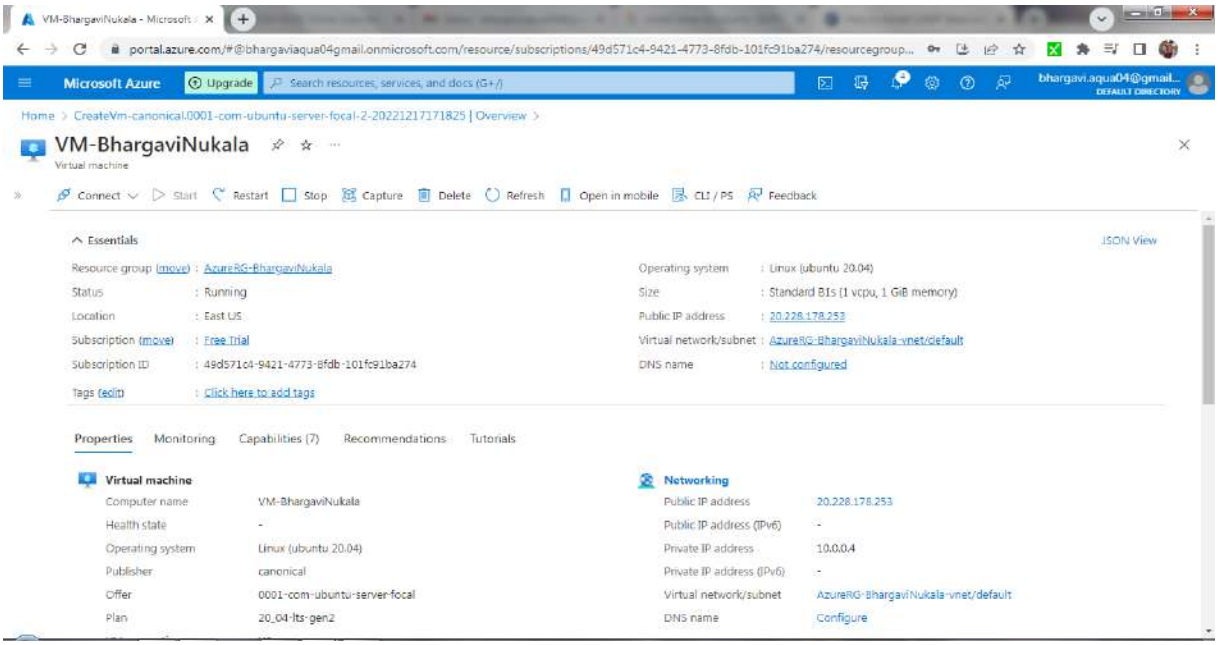
After the new VM is created from the snapshot, check the status of apache2.

We can see that apache2 is already installed.

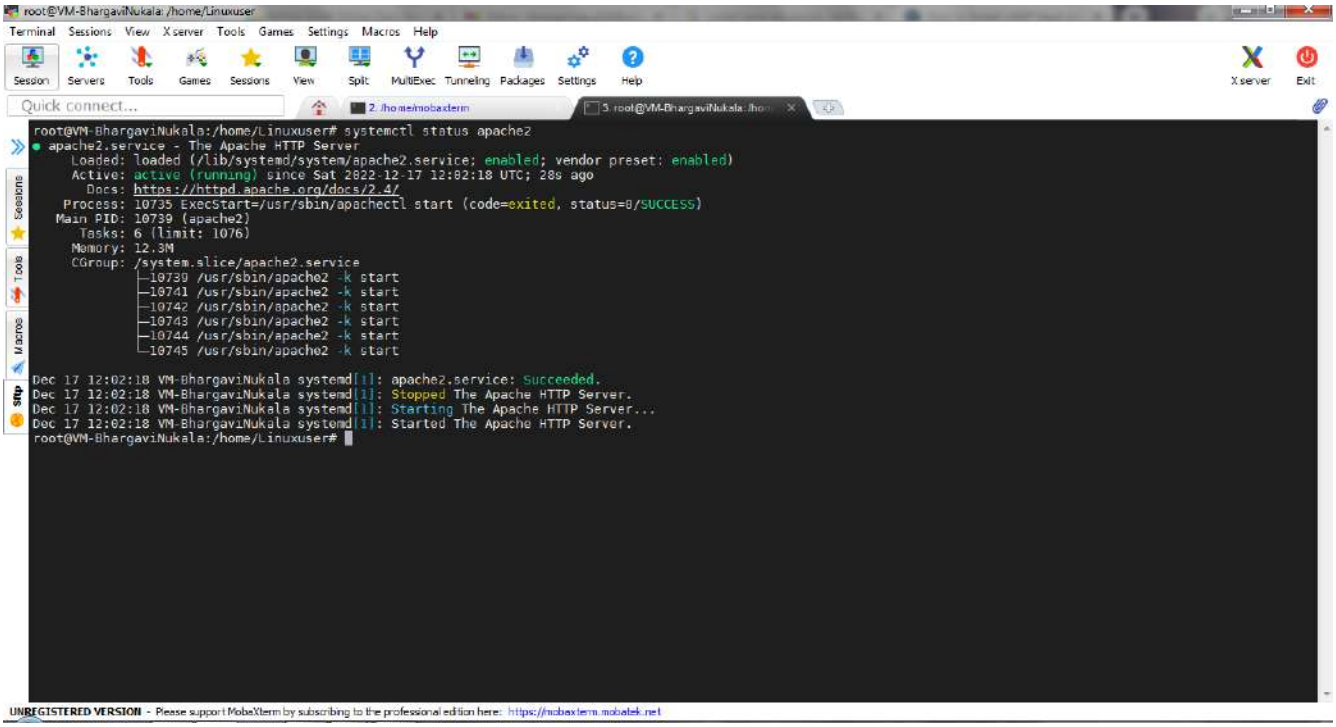


Machine Image:

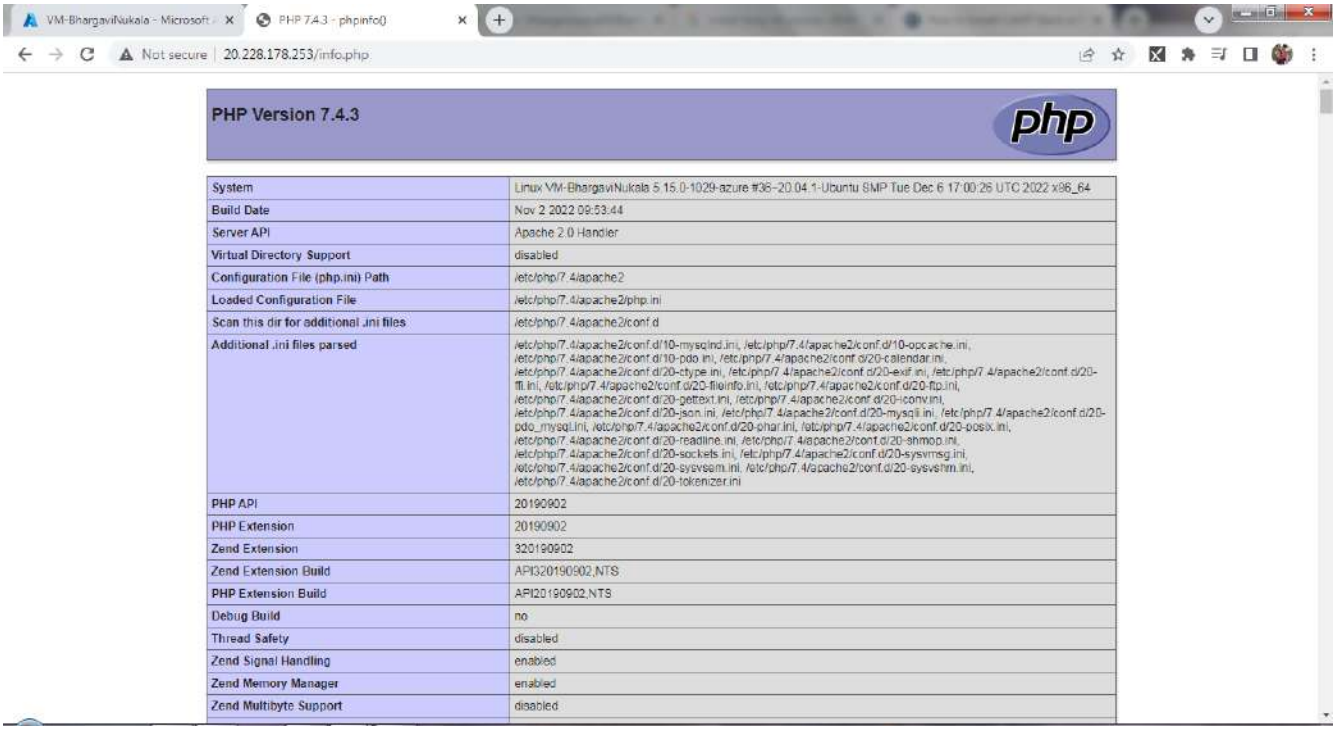
Create an Ubuntu machine and install apache2 and php as mentioned in the link https://www.tecmint.com/install-lamp-with-phpmyadmin-in-ubuntu-18-04/



Install apache2 and php

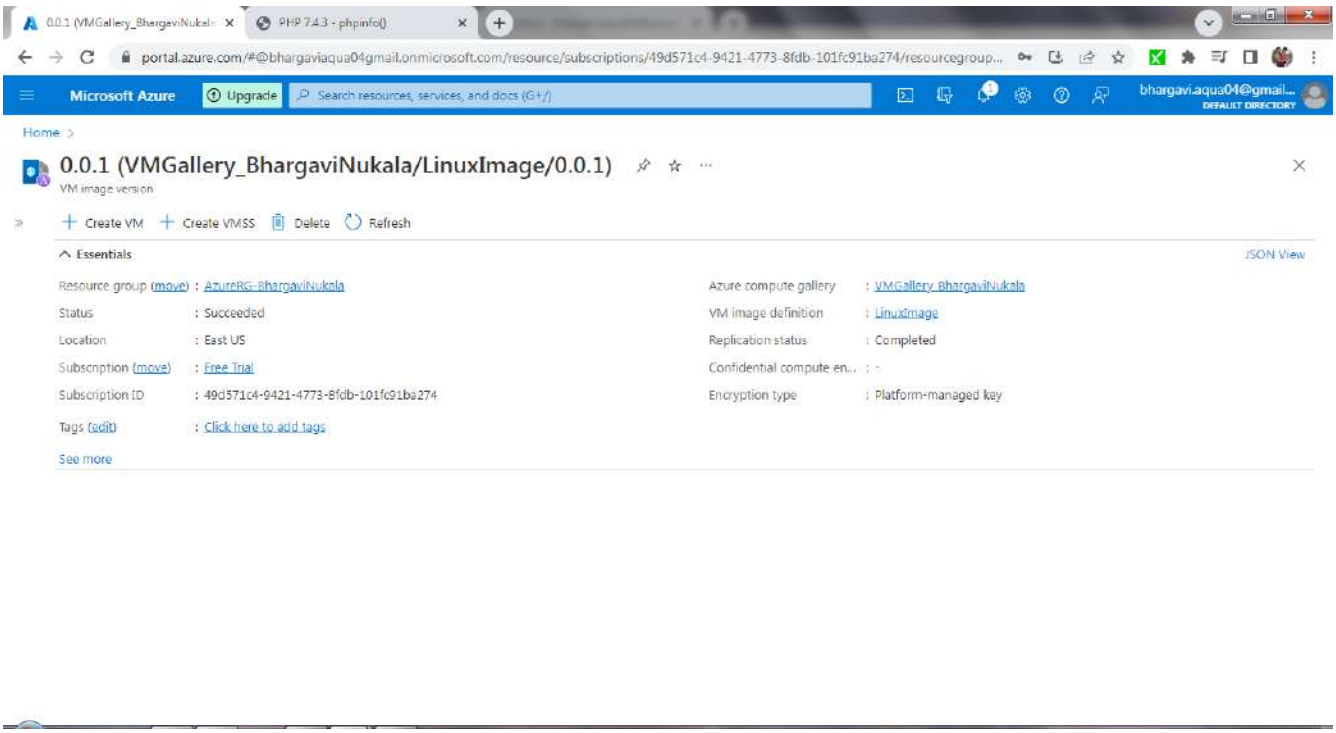


Access the webpage of VM using public IP/info.php

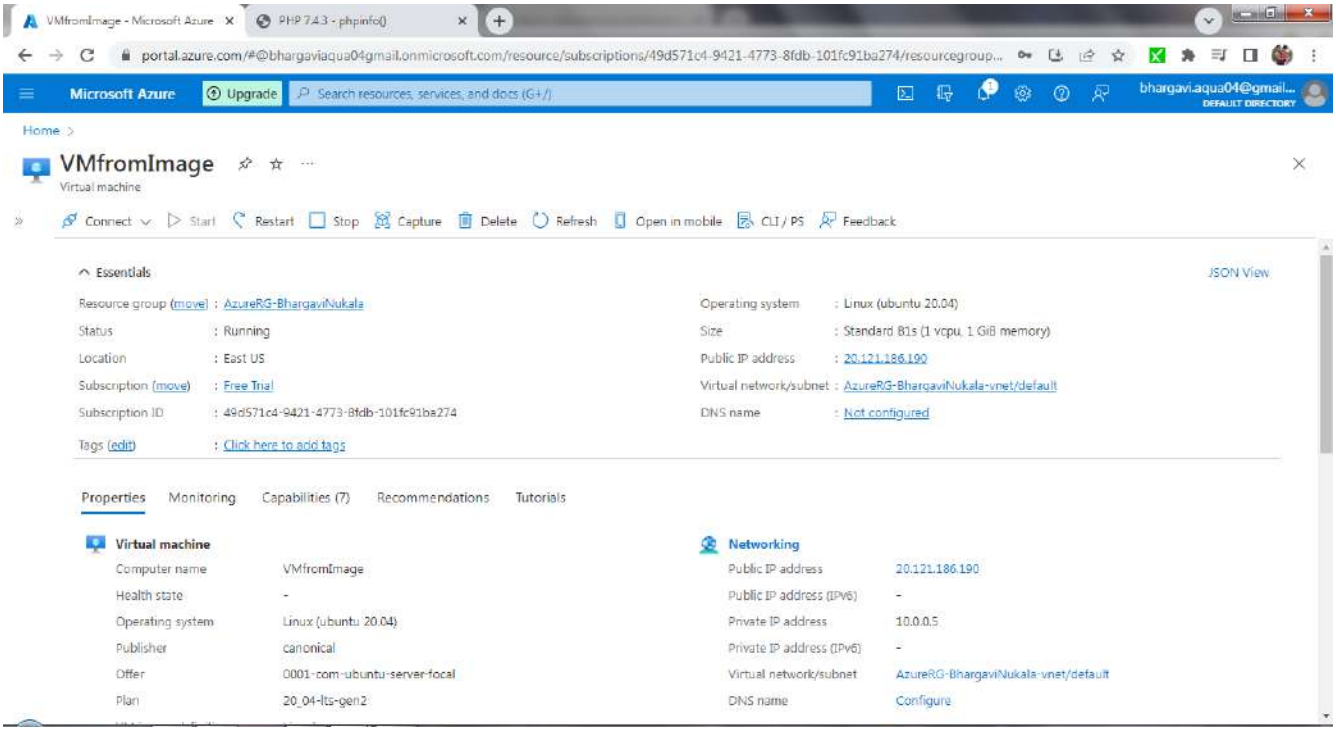


System	Linux VM-BhargaviNukala 5.15.0-1029-azure #36~20.04.1-Ubuntu SMP Tue Dec 6 17:00:26 UTC 2022 x86_64
Build Date	Nov 2 2022 09:53:44
Server API	Apache 2.0 Handler
Virtual Directory Support	disabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/etc/php/7.4/apache2
Loaded Configuration File	/etc/php/7.4/apache2/php.ini
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	/etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d
Additional .ini files parsed	/etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/10-mysqlnd.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/10-opcache.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/10-pdo.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-calendar.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-ctype.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-exif.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-ffi.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-fileinfo.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-ftp.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-gettext.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-iconv.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-json.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-mysqli.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-pdo_mysql.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-phar.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-posix.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-readline.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-shmop.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-sockets.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvmsg.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvsem.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvshm.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-tokenizer.ini
PHP API	20190902
PHP Extension	20190902
Zend Extension	320190902
Zend Extension Build	API320190902,NTS
PHP Extension Build	API20190902,NTS
Debug Build	no
Thread Safety	disabled
Zend Signal Handling	enabled
Zend Memory Manager	enabled
Zend Multibyte Support	disabled

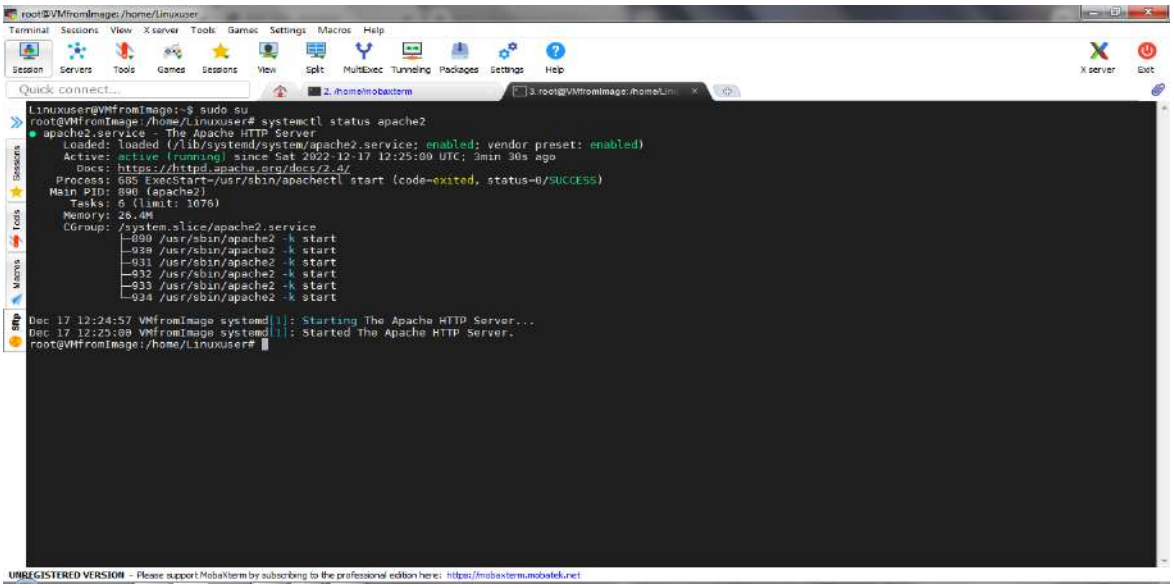
To create an image of the above created VM, goto VM->Capture

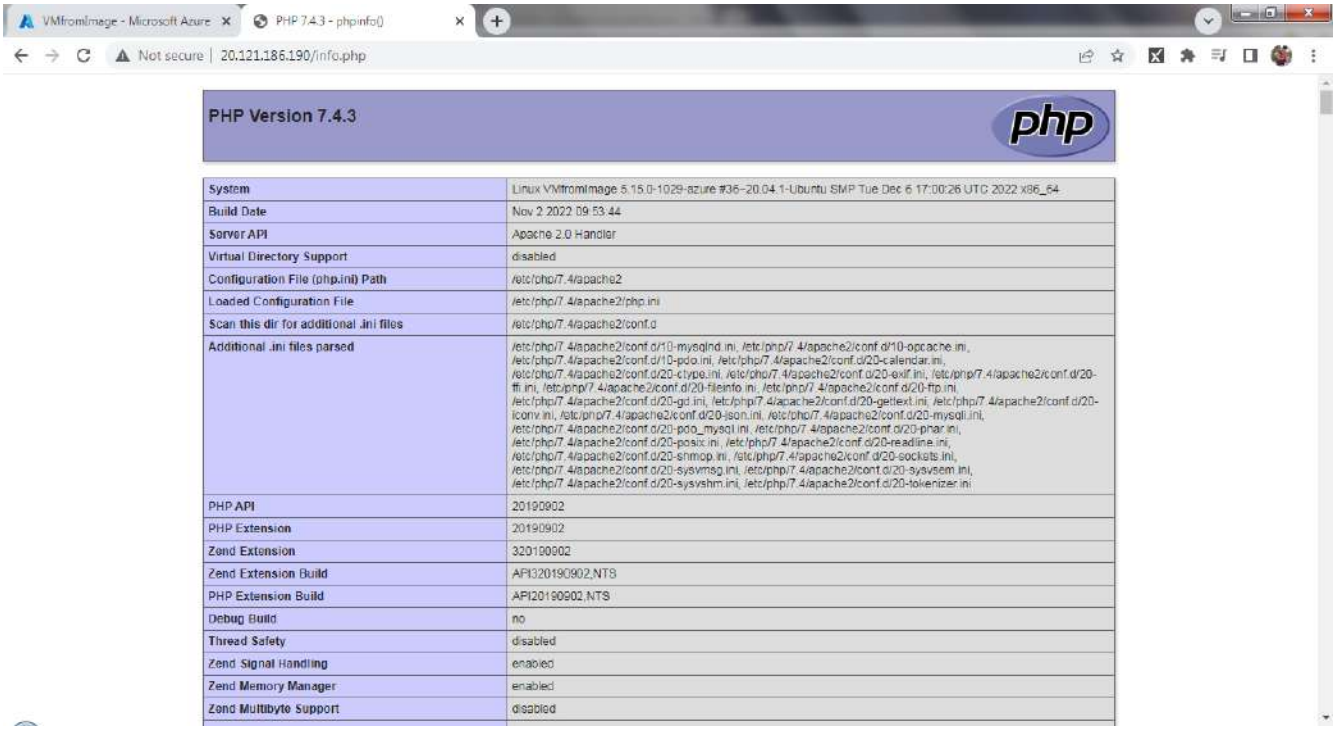


Create a VM from this Image by selecting this image in OS section of VM.



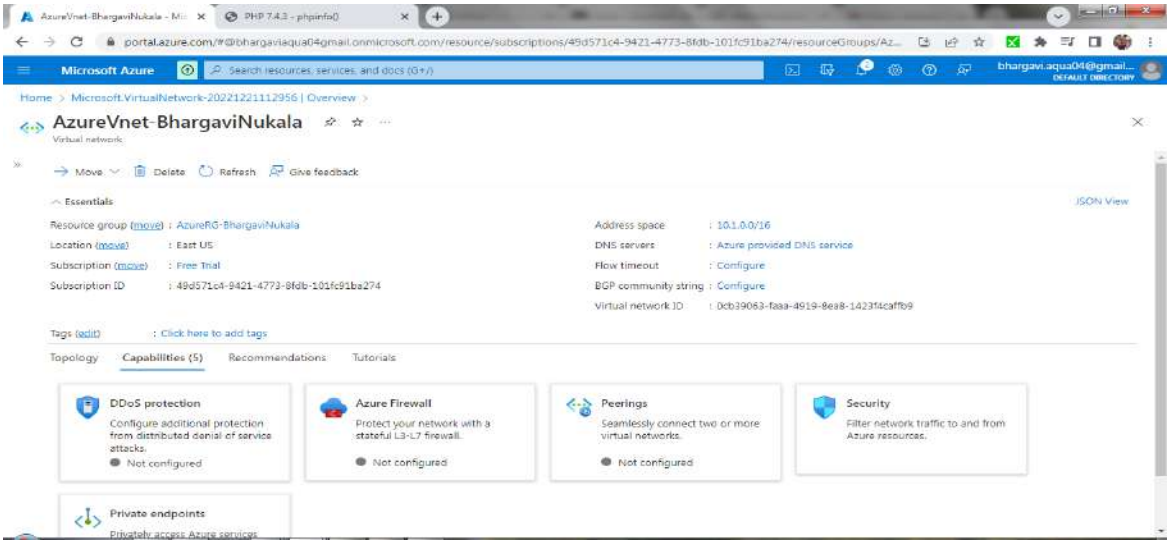
Check that apache2 and php are already installed in this new VM



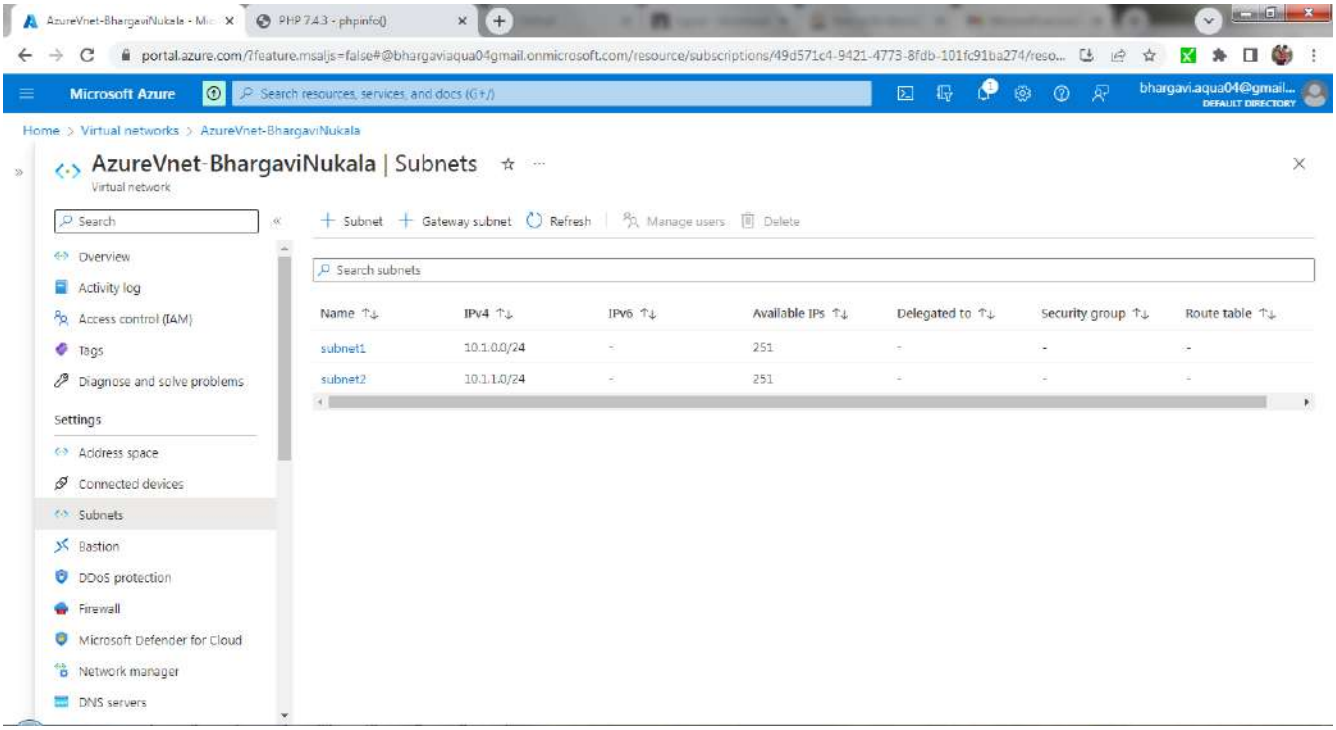


Network Security Group

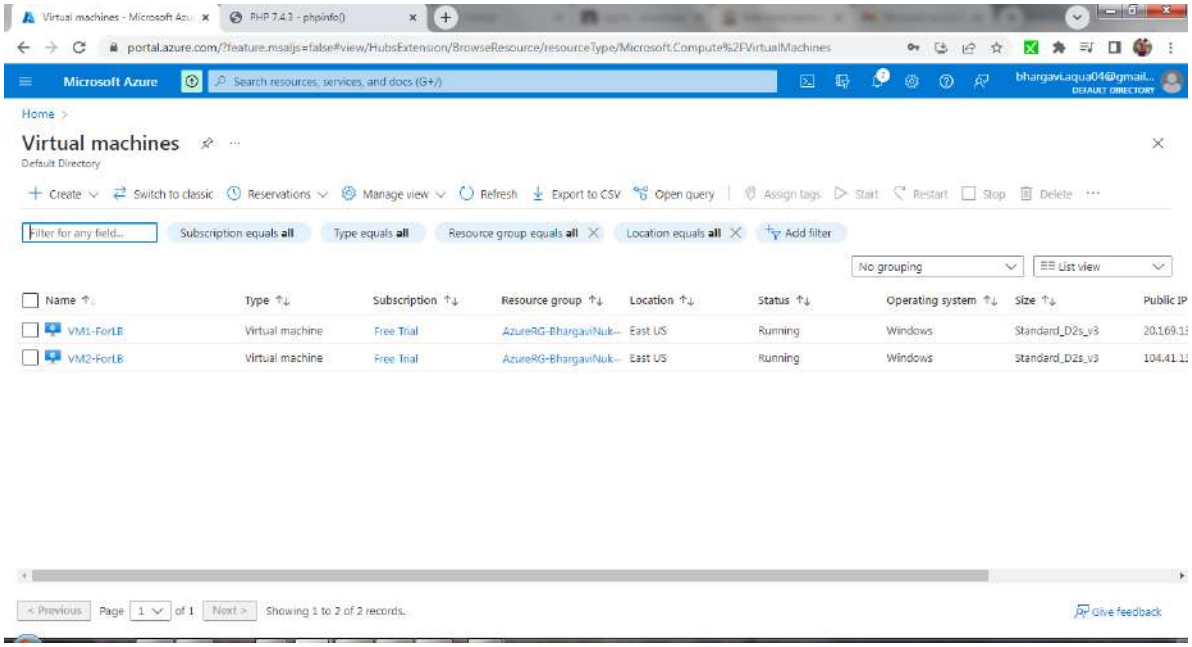
Create a Vnet with two subnets—use Virtual Networks to create a Vnet.



In the Vnet, create 2 subnets



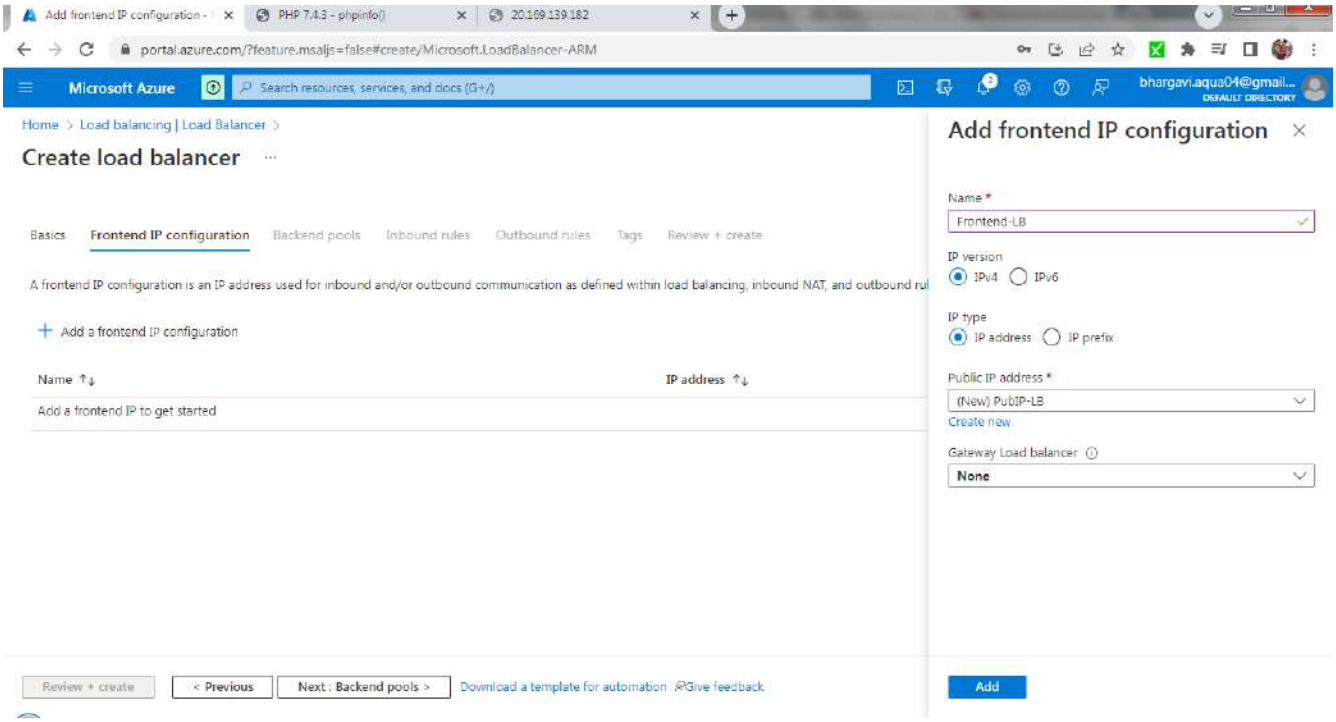
Now create one VM in each subnet.

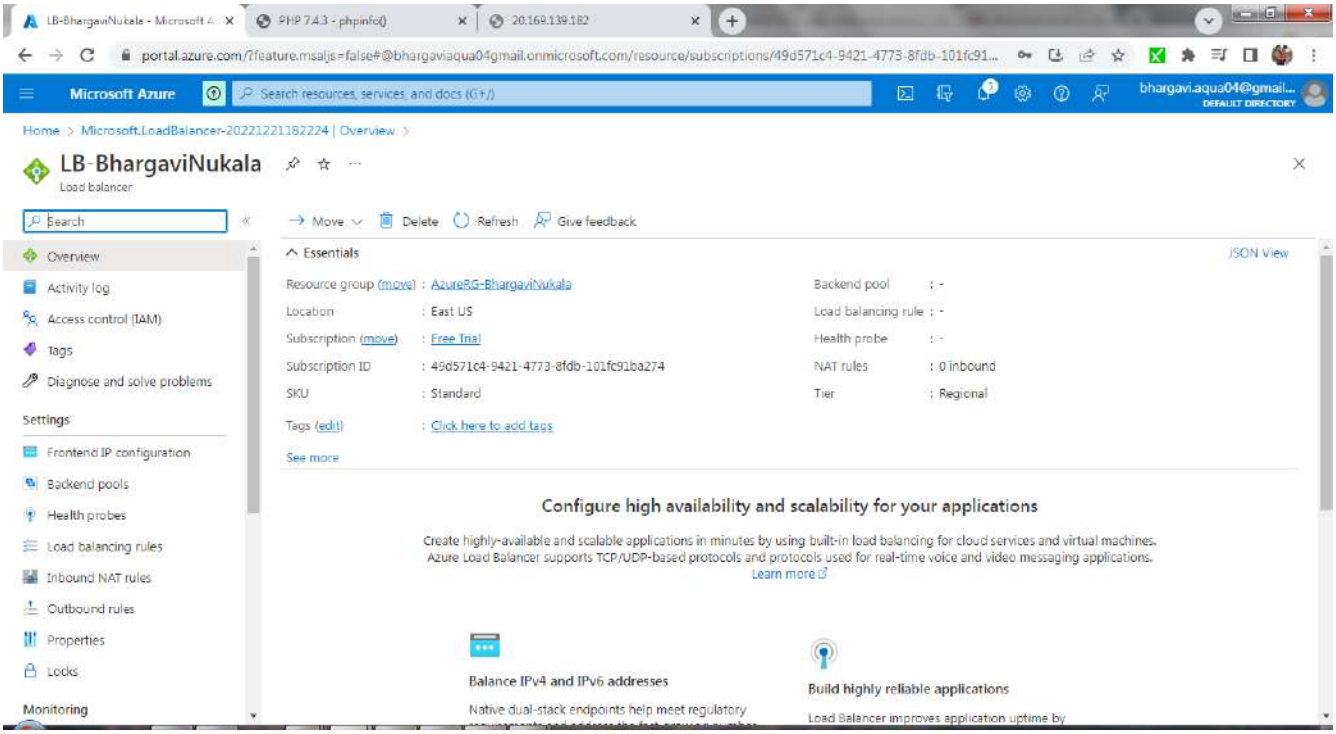


Setup IIS server on both VM s. As we have created Vnet with default Inbound and Outbound rules, with default rules, only Inbound traffic from same Vnet are allowed and from outside is not allowed.

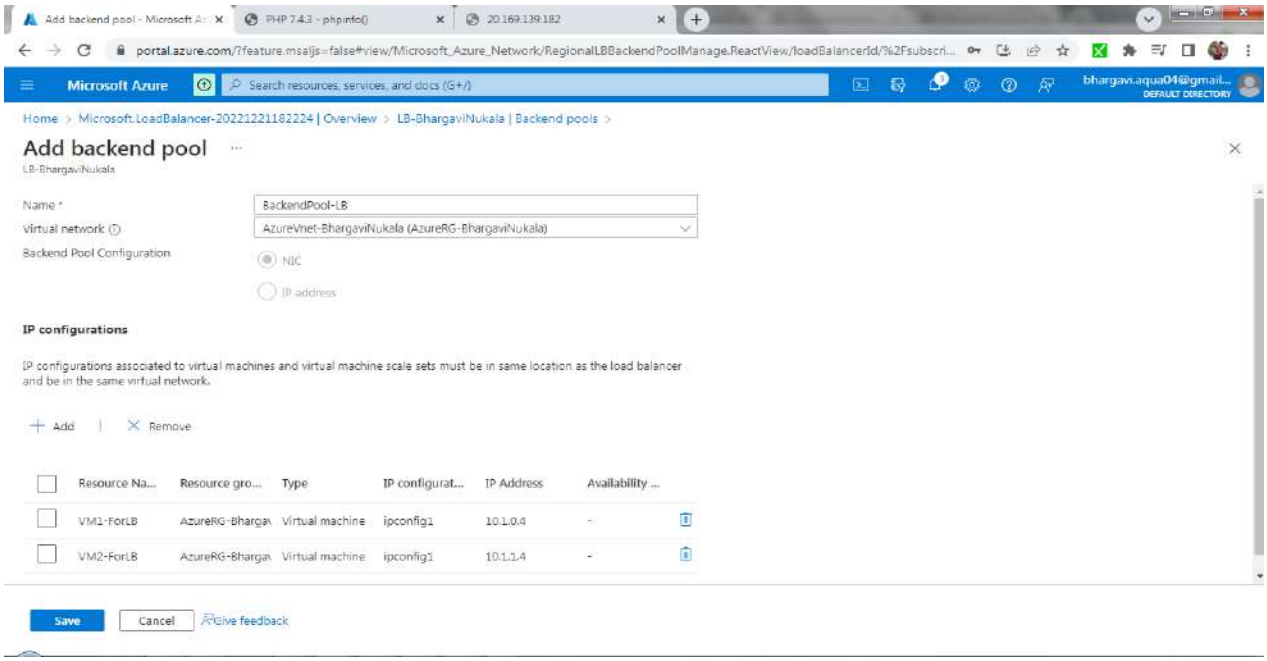
Load Balancer:

Create a Load Balancer by adding a new Frontend Configuration and adding a new Public IP.

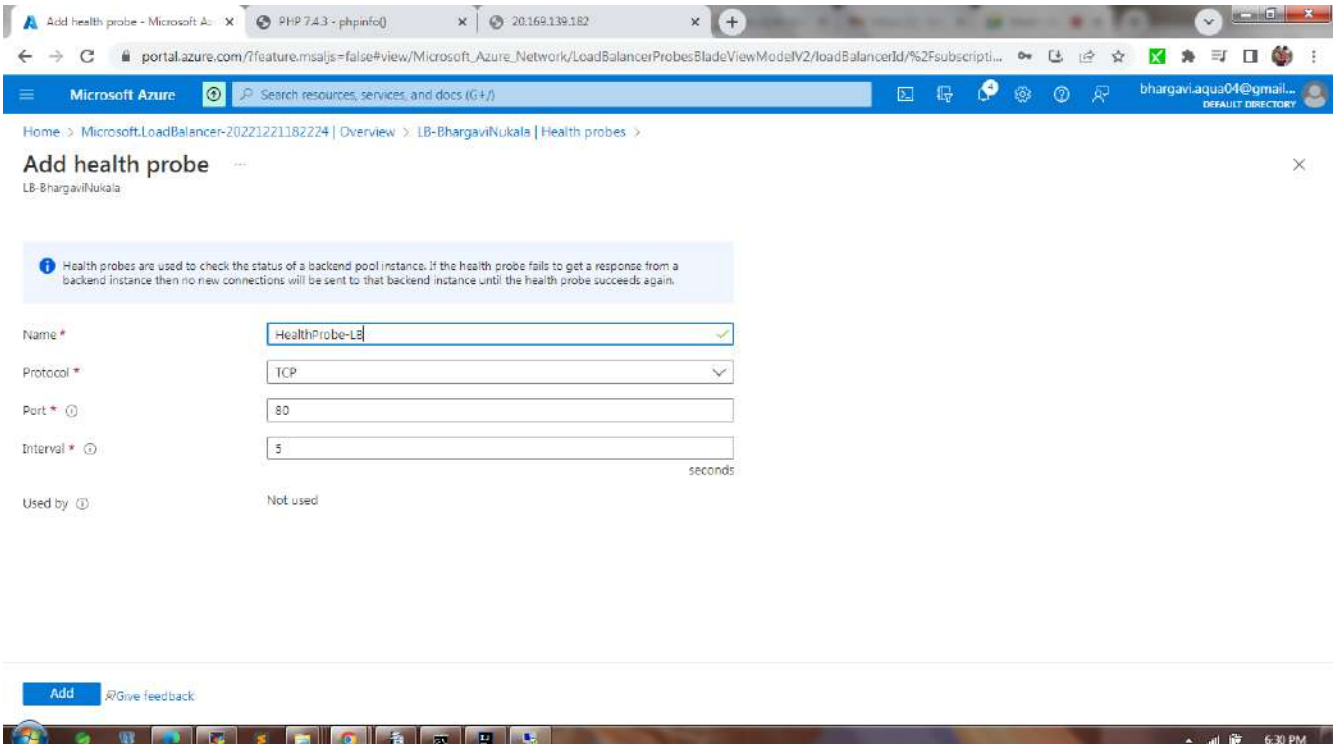




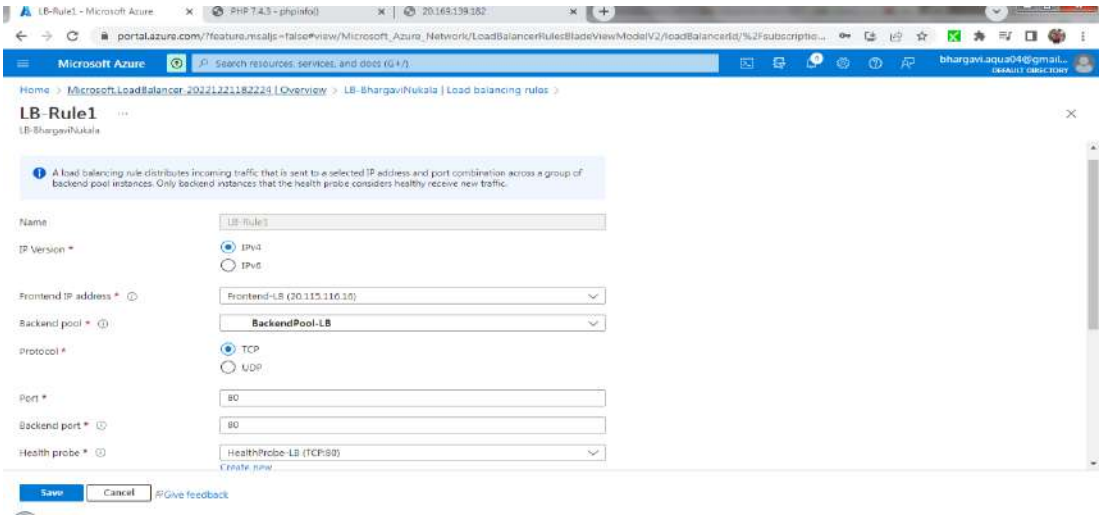
Now add Backend pools for LB. Select the created Vnet and the machines we created in 2 subnets and add them to Backend Pool of LB.



Add a health probe for LB



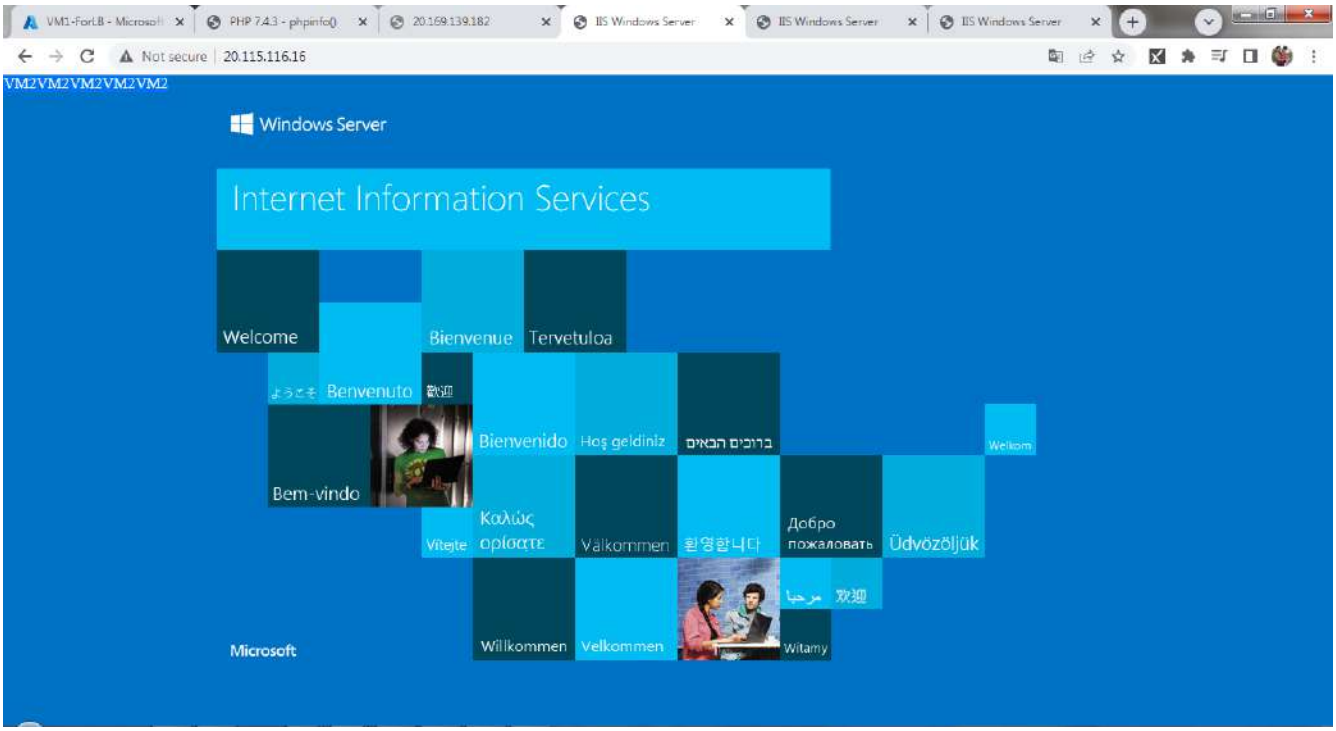
Add Load Balancing Rules by selecting the above created Frontend, Backend pool and health probe

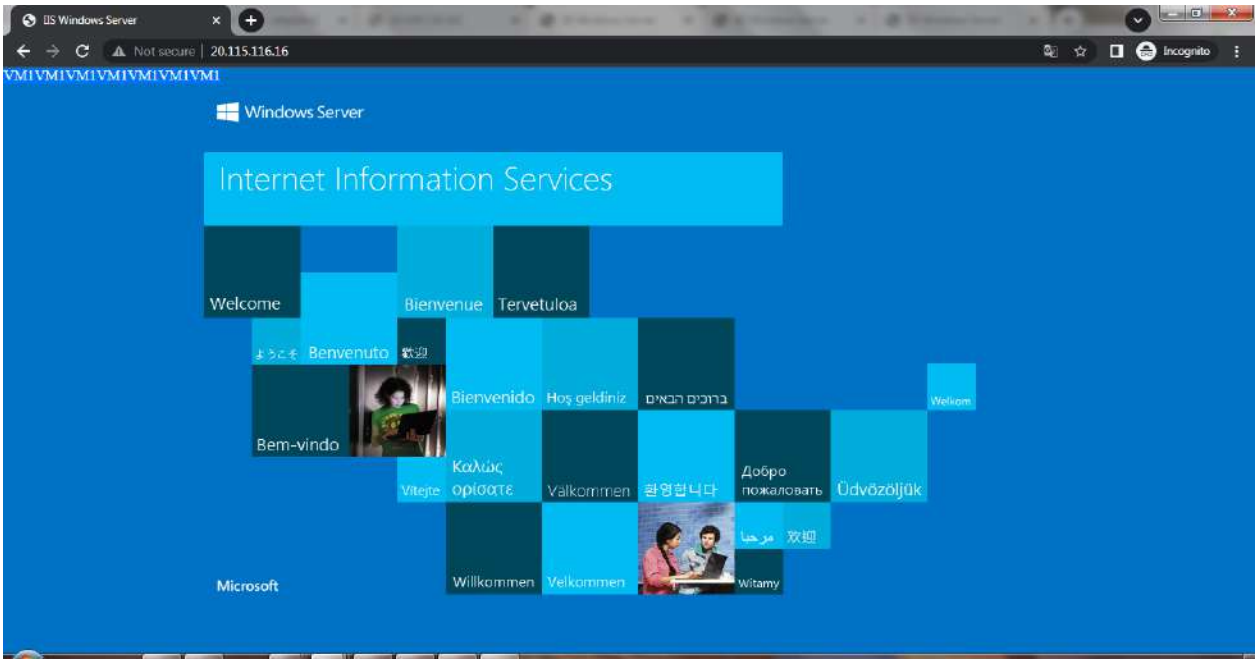


Check that IIS server is installed on two VMs. Make changes in web pages located at C:\inetpub\wwwroot to display VM1 and VM2.

Access webpage from browser using public IP of VM.

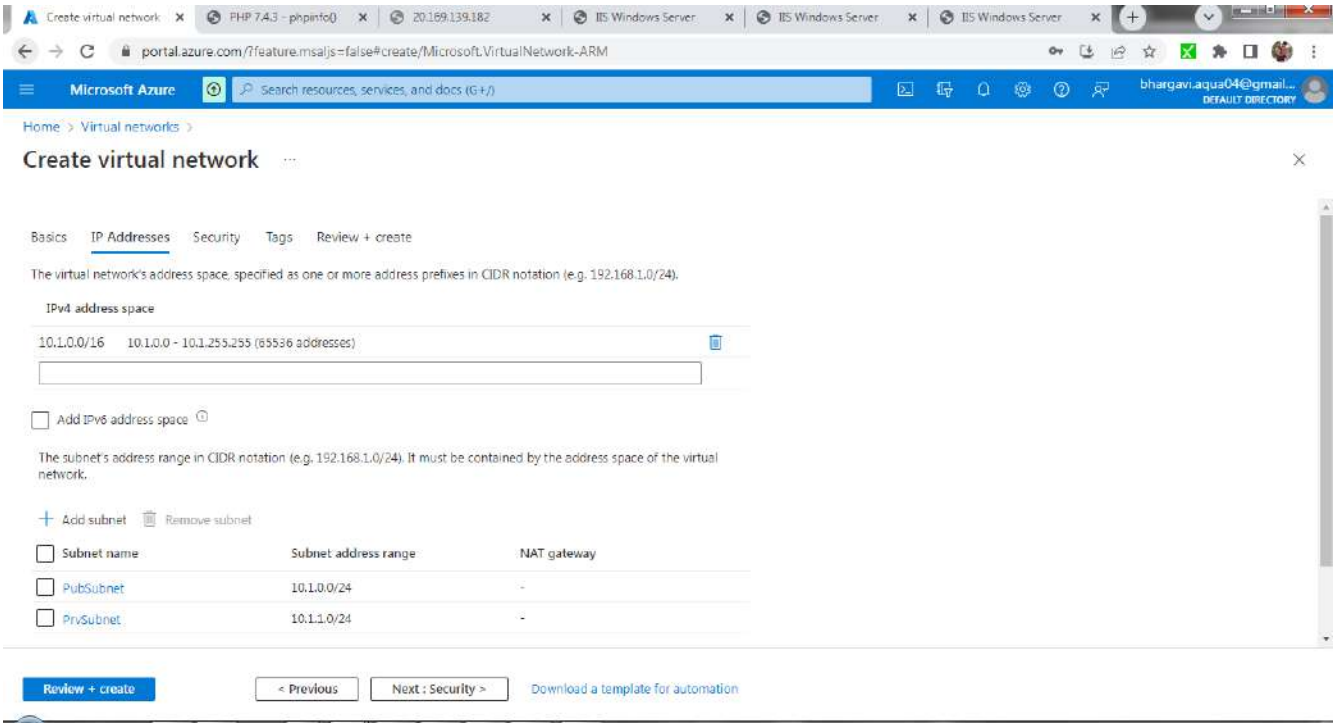
As seen, once VM1 is called and once VM2 is called by Load Balancer.





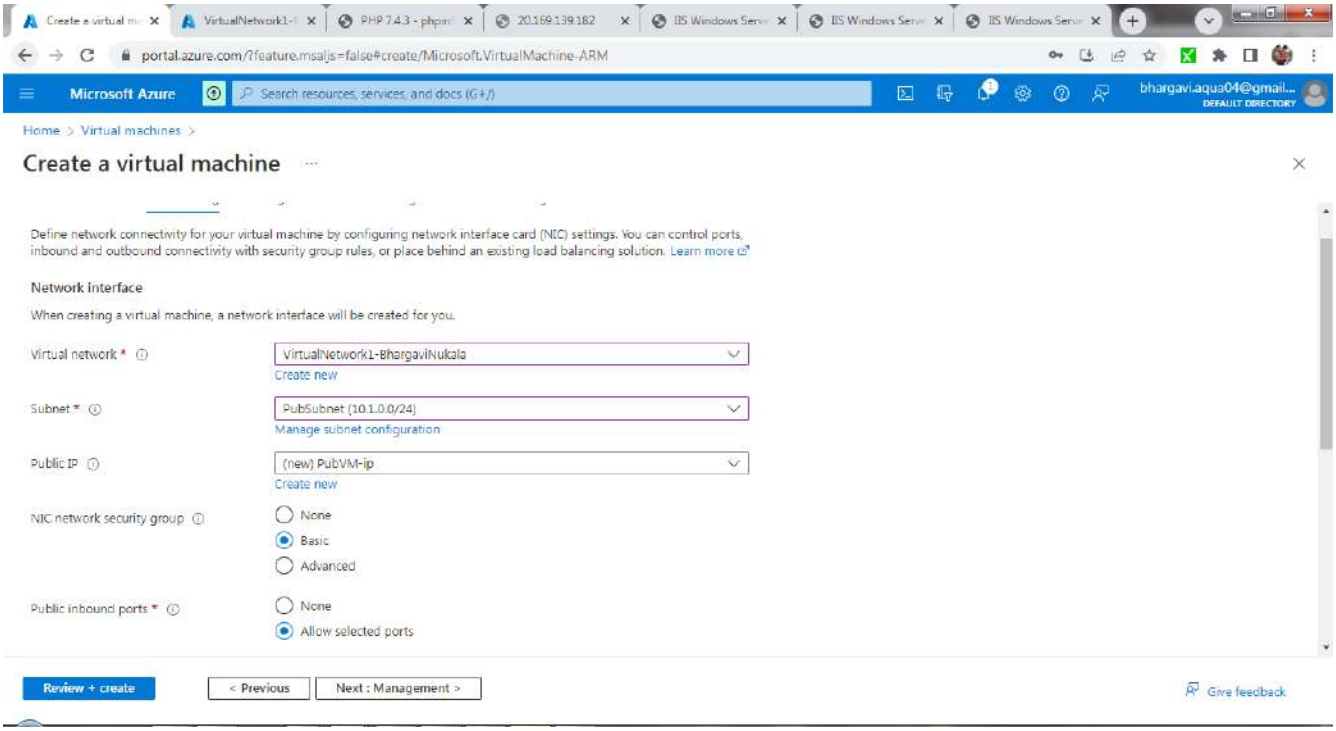
VPC:

Create a Virtual Network. Add 2 subnets, one public subnet and one private subnet.

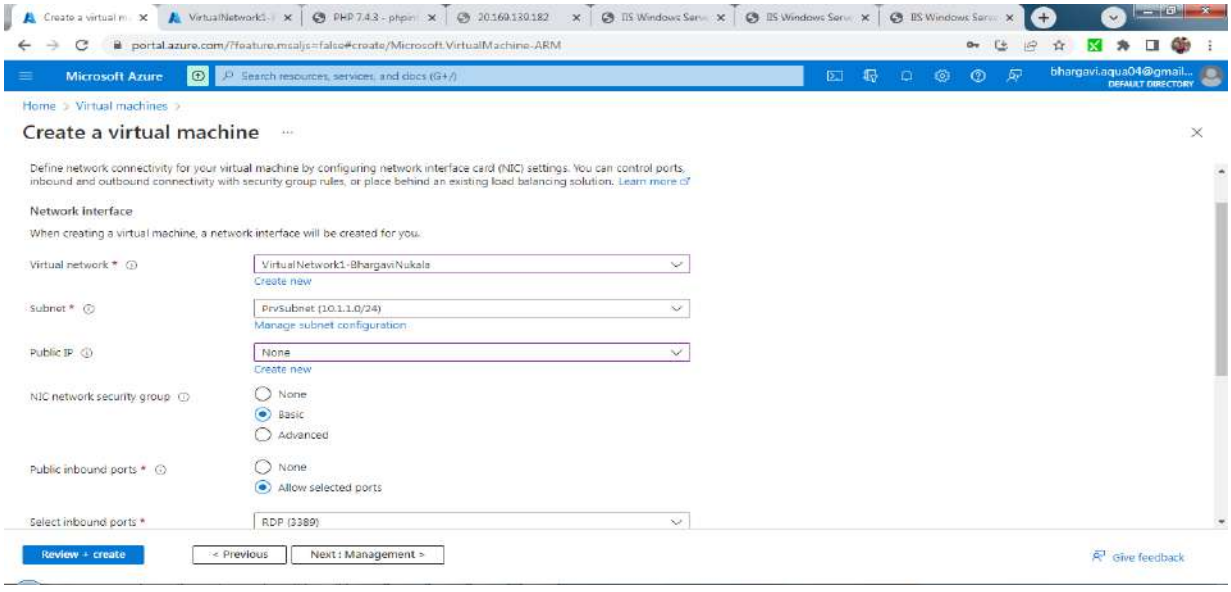


Create 2 Vms, one in Public subnet and one VM in private subnet.

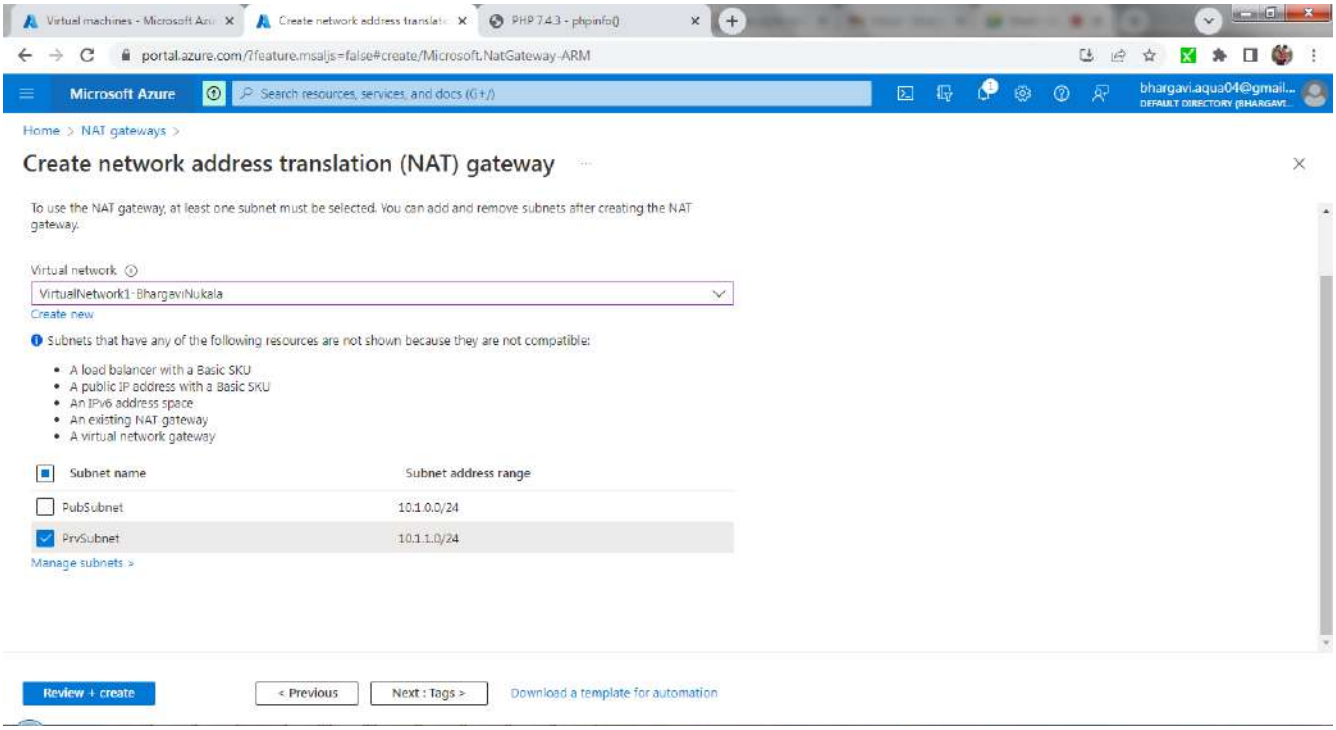
Public VM should be created by selecting the public IP.



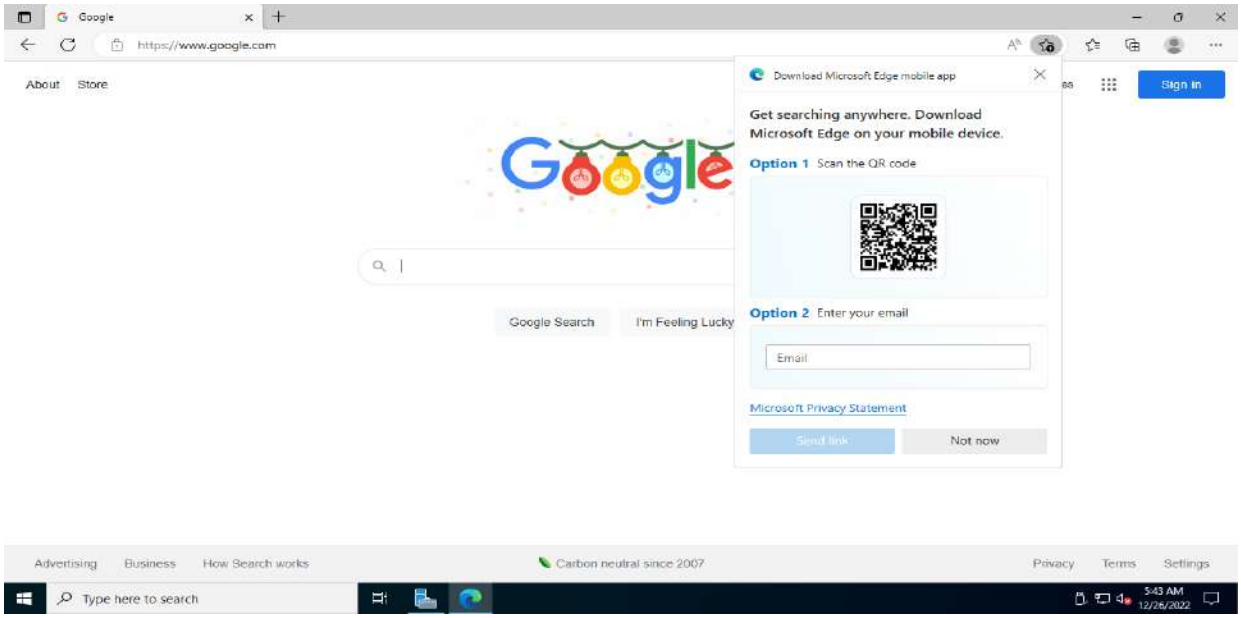
Private VM should be created by not selecting the public IP.



Create a NAT Gateway to get Internet to Private Subnet. Select the Virtual Network and the private subnet where you want Internet.

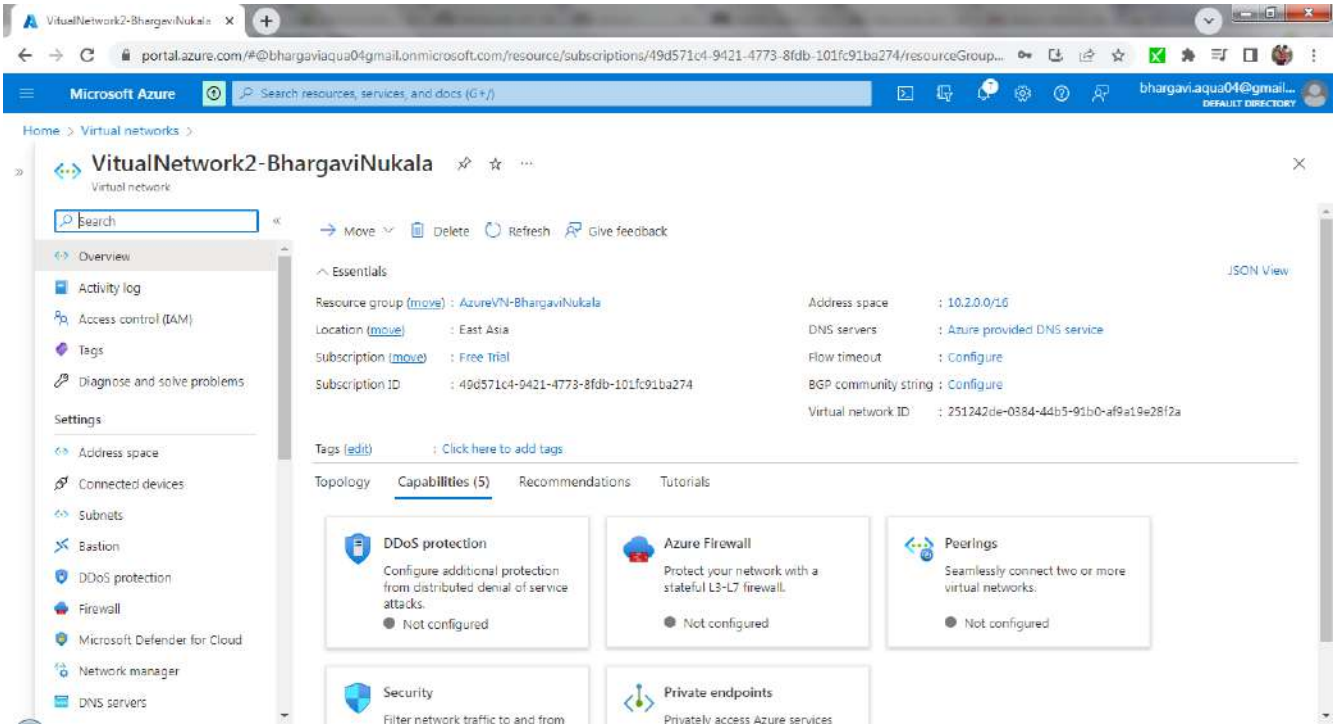


Now connect to private machine from public machine using remote desktop connection of public VM. Access google.com on private VM and the page is displayed.

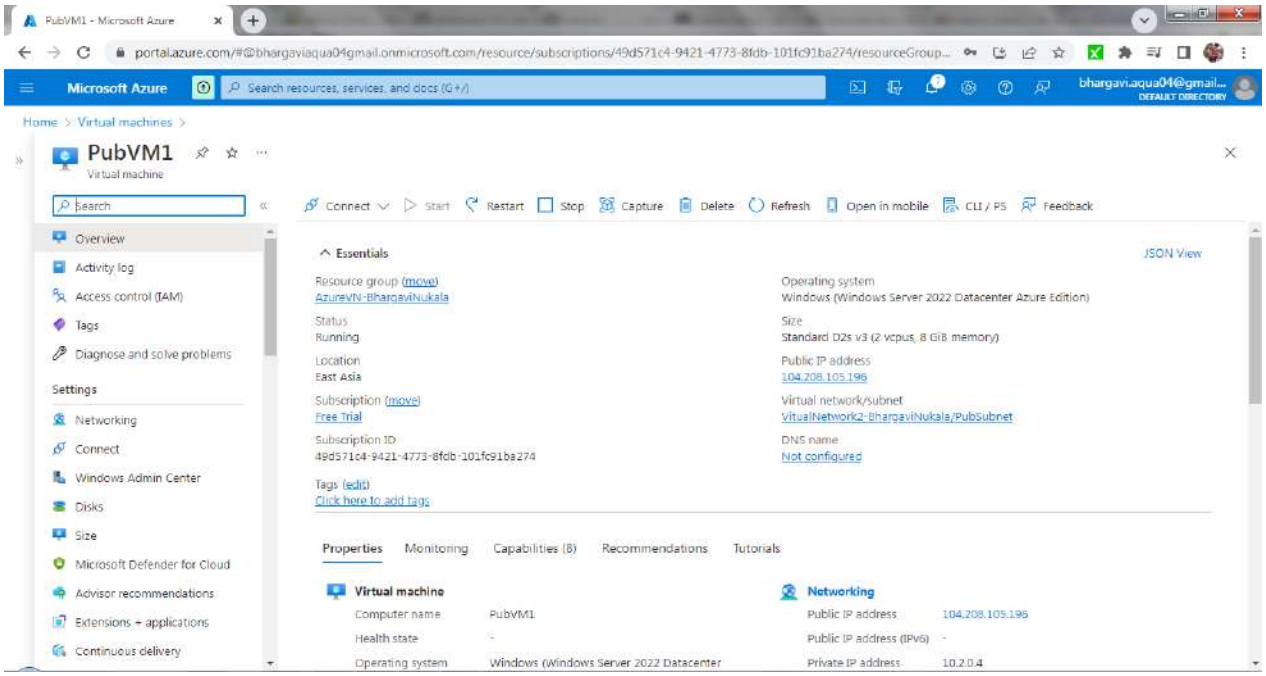


VPC Peering:

Create another Virtual Network in another region.

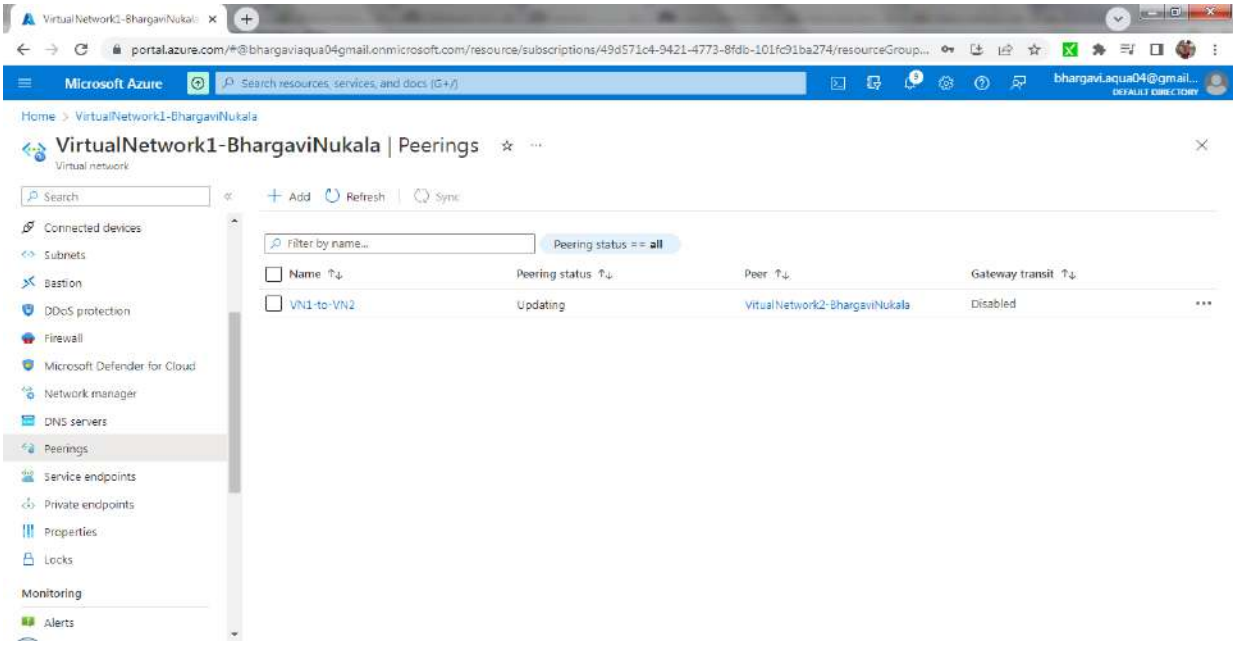


Now create a VM in Virtual Network2.

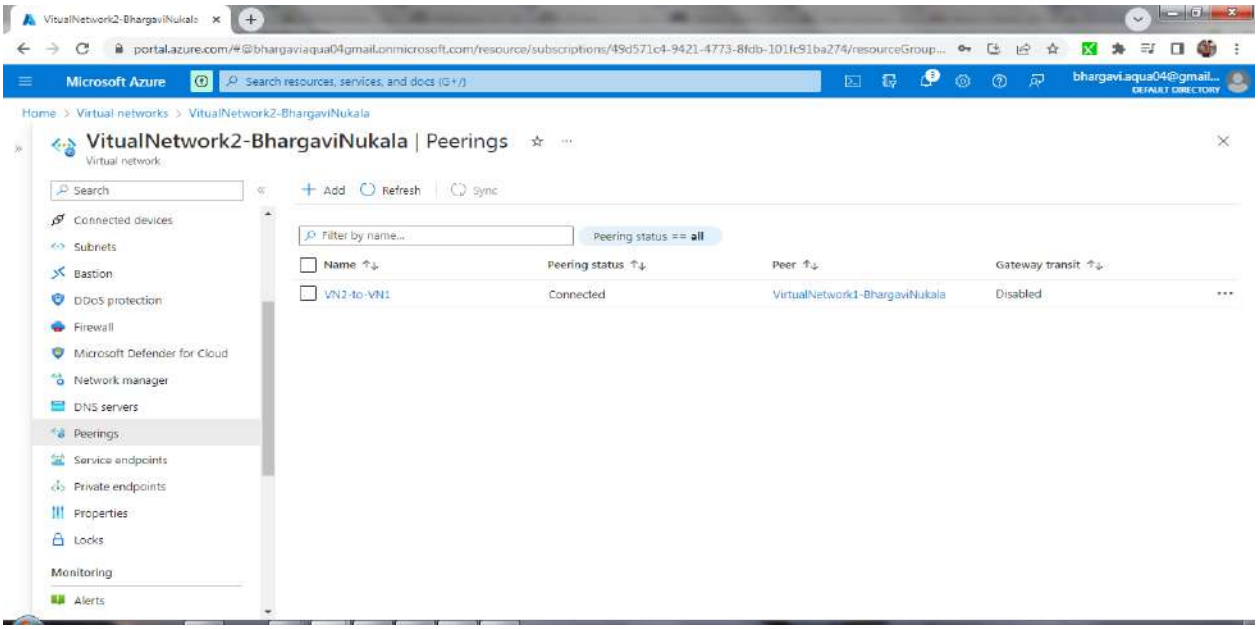


Add Peering in Virtual Network1. Goto VirtualNetwork1 and click on Peerings. Add peering between both Vnets. As seen,Two peerings are created between 2 Vnets.

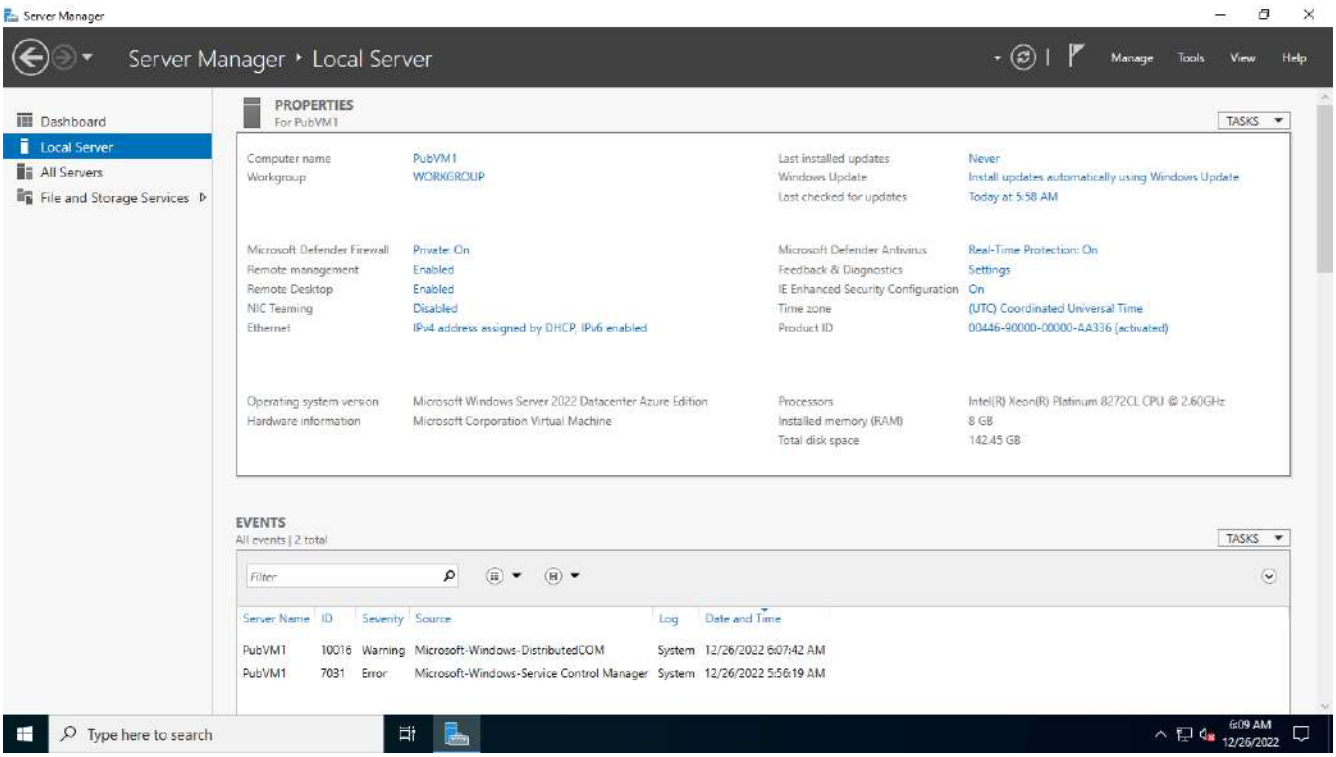
VN1->VN2



VN2->VN1

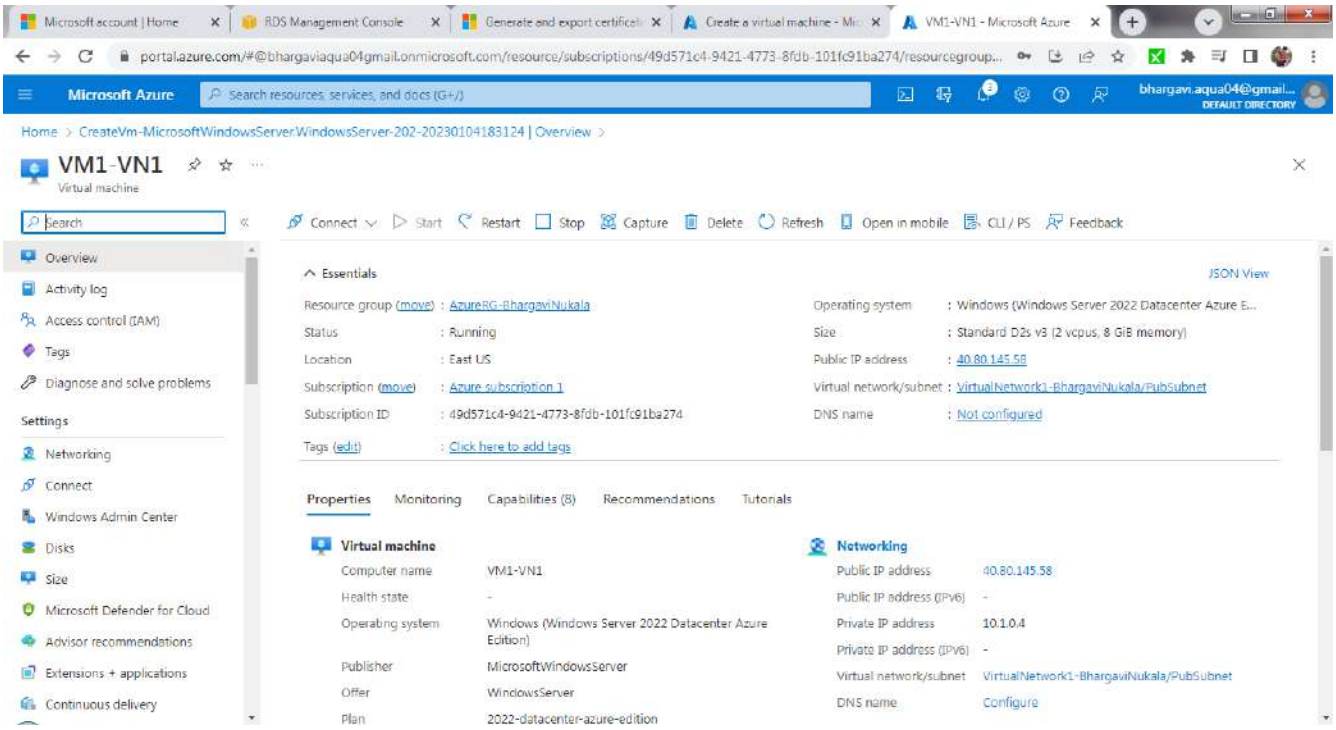


Now a peering is established and when you use private IP of VM of VN2 to connect from VM of VN1, you should be able to connect.

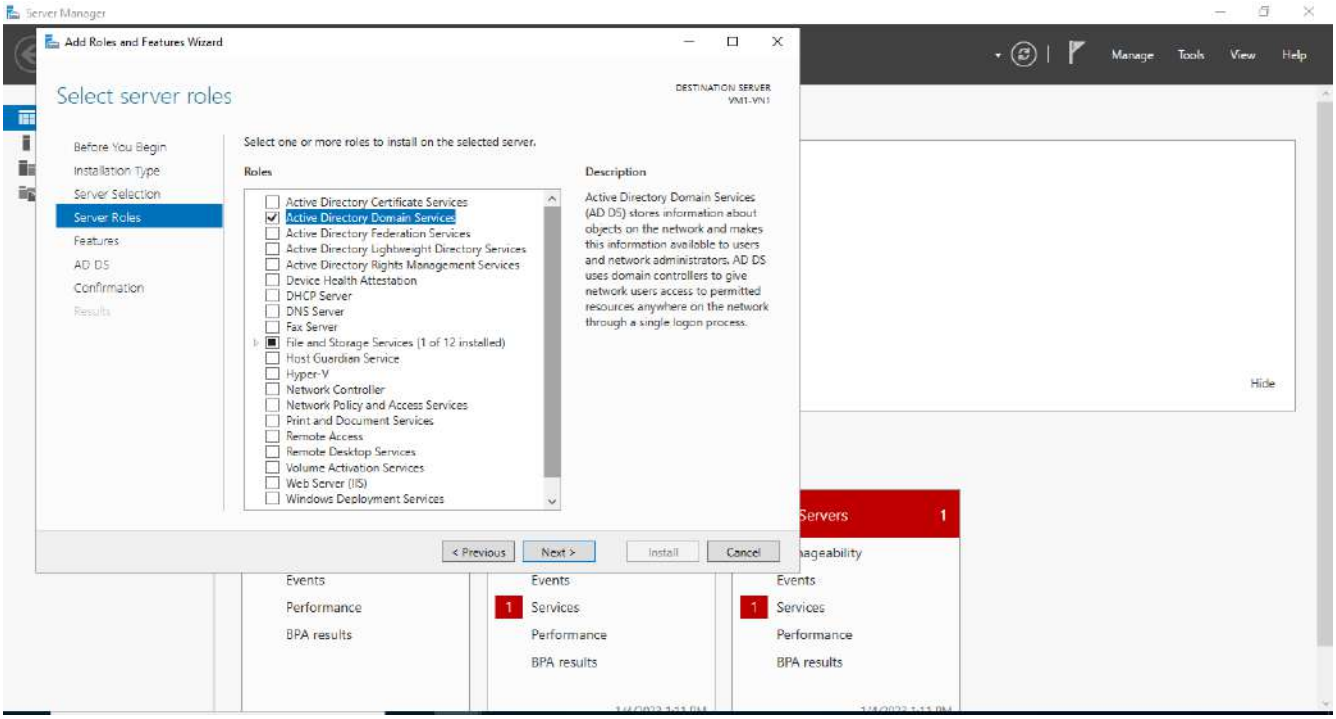


DNS: Creation of a internal DNS server and Web server in 2 different subnets of same virtual network

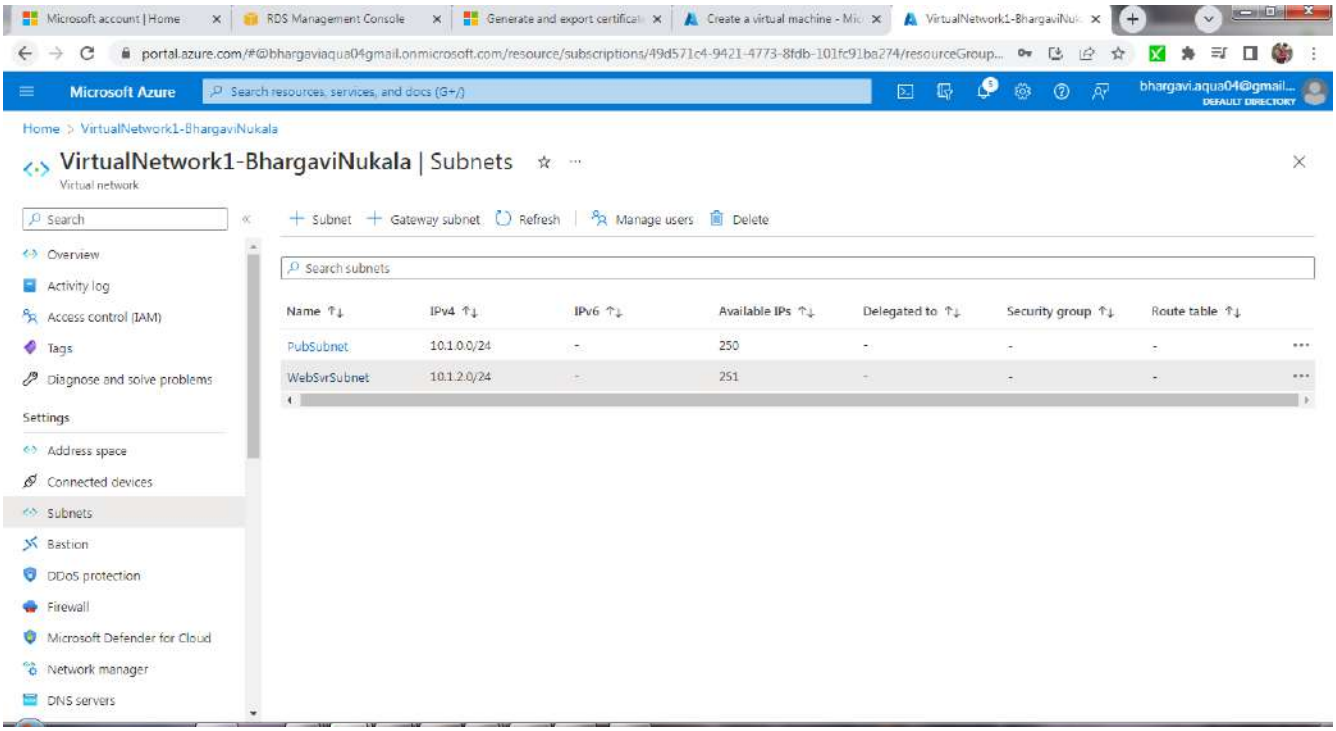
Create a VM1 in Virtual network1->PubSubnet



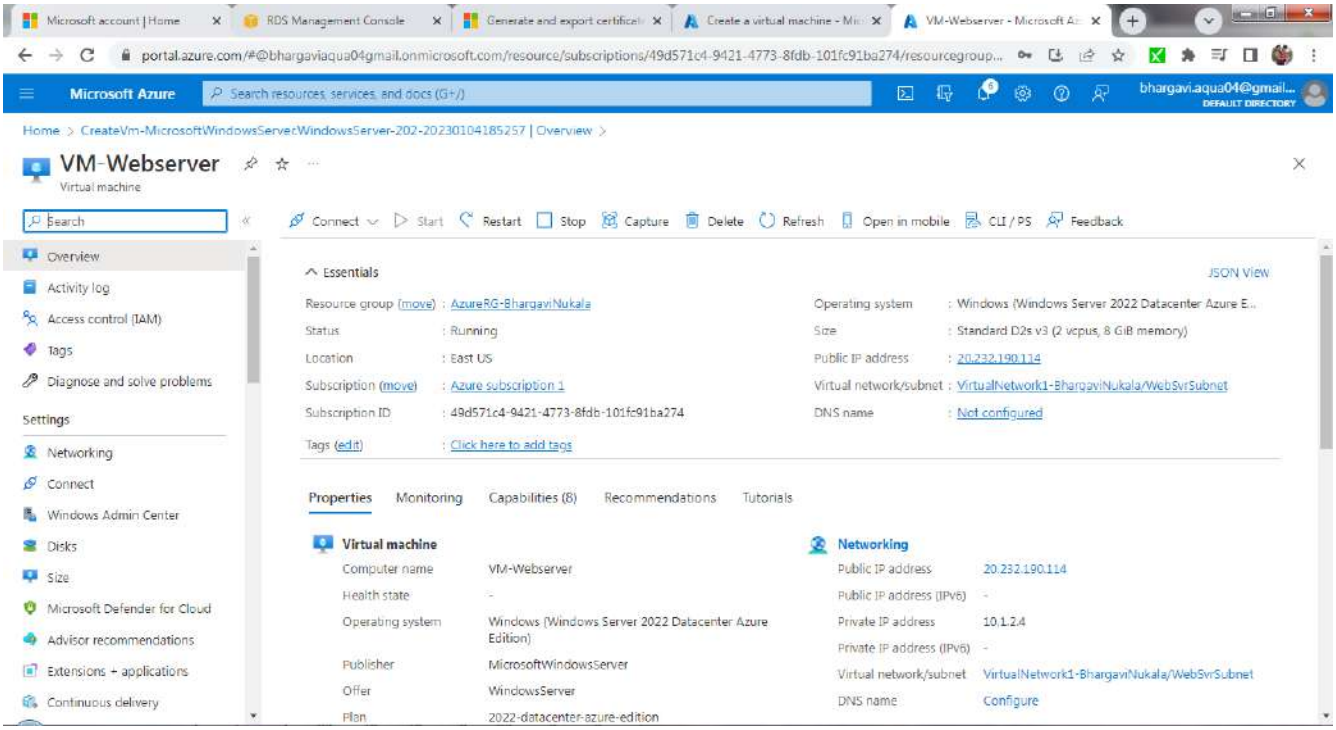
Connect to VM using Remote Desktop Connection. In server Manager, Add roles and features->Active Directory Domain Service.



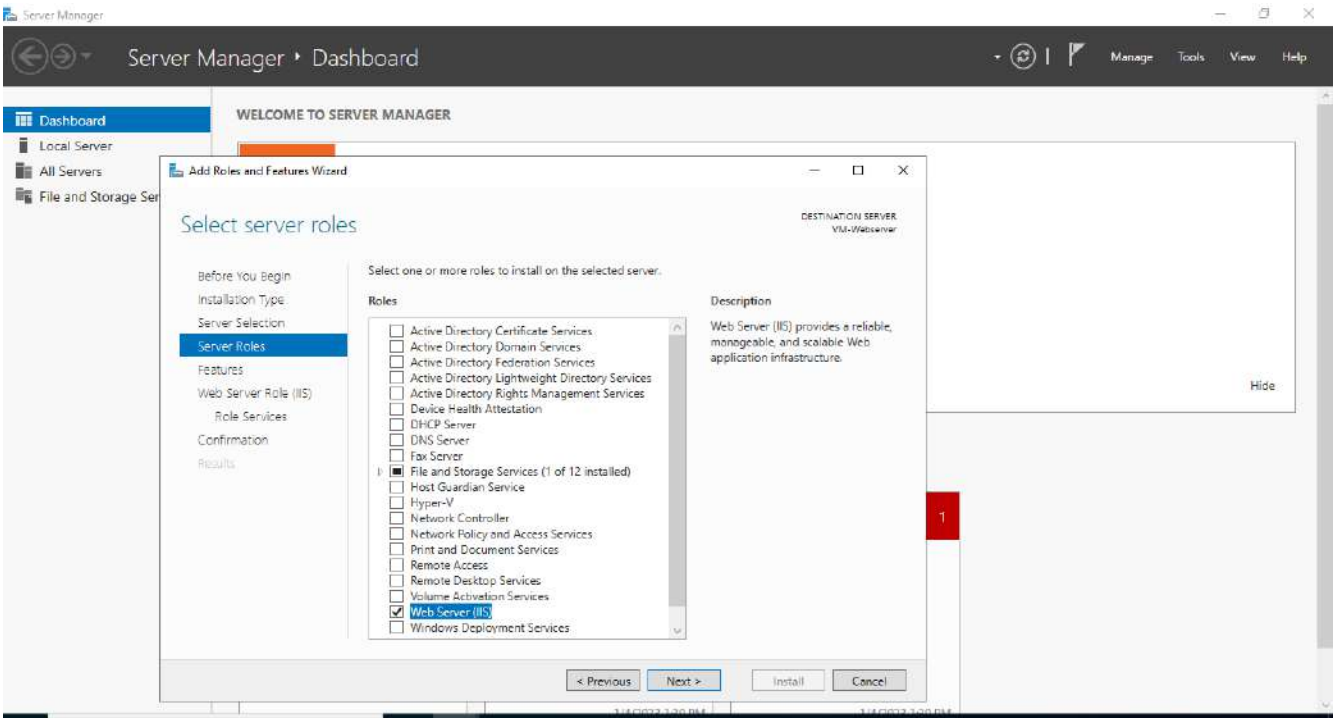
Create another Subnet in Virtual Network1 called WebSvrSubnet.



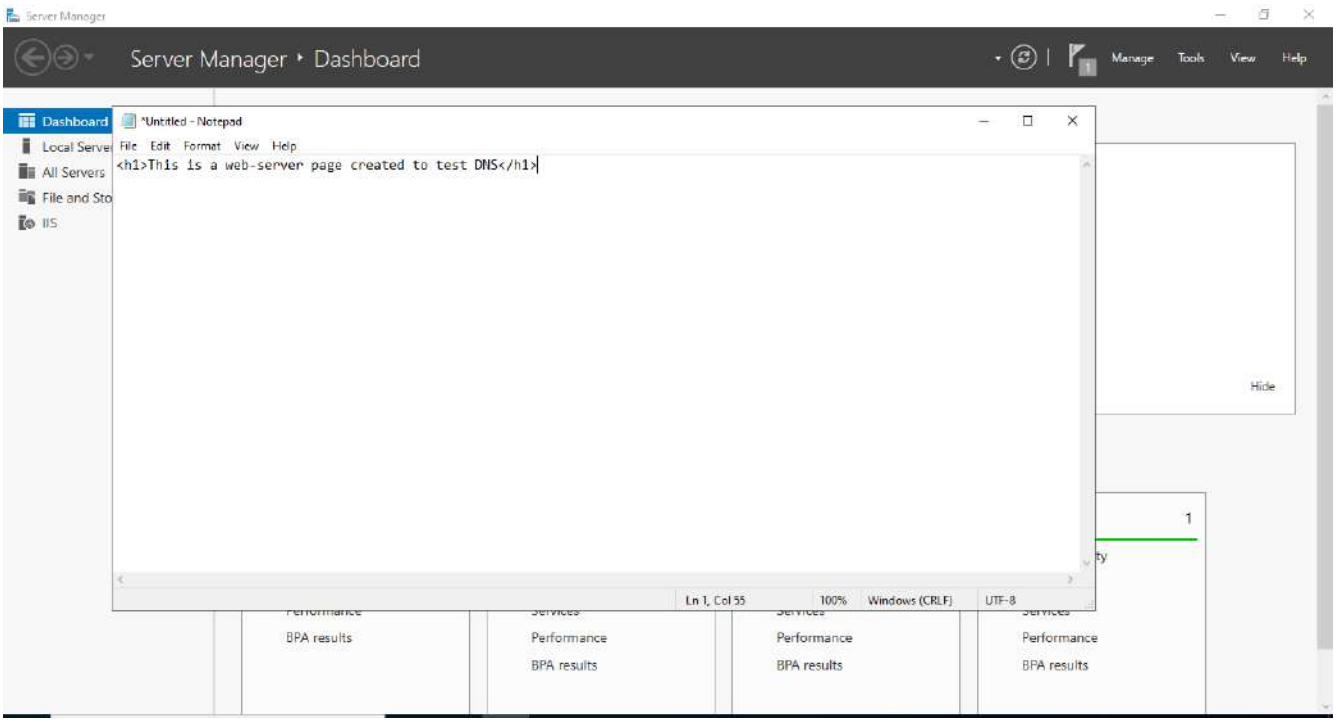
Create another VM in WebSvrSubnet



Connect to VM-Webserver and install IIS server.



Create a Default.html page and save it in C:/inetpub/wwwroot in VM-Webserver

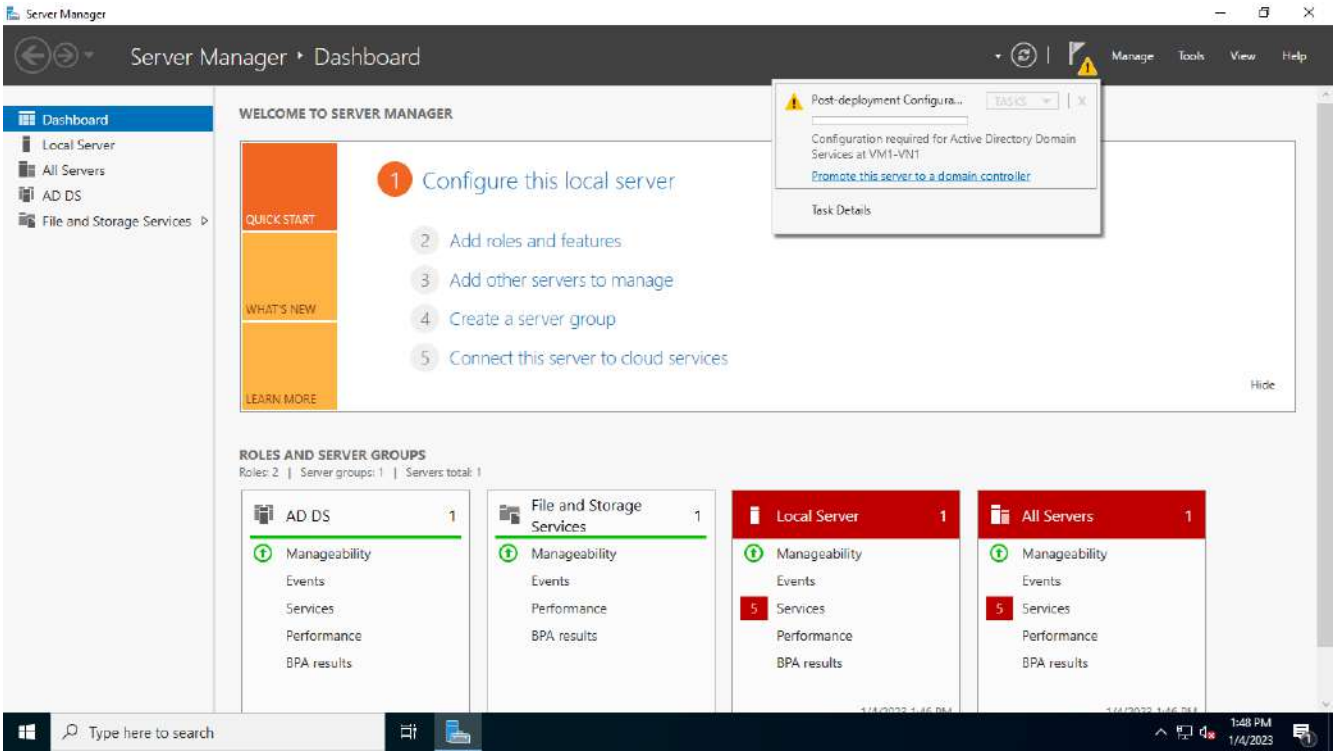


Access Default.html from web browser using private IP of VM-Webserver

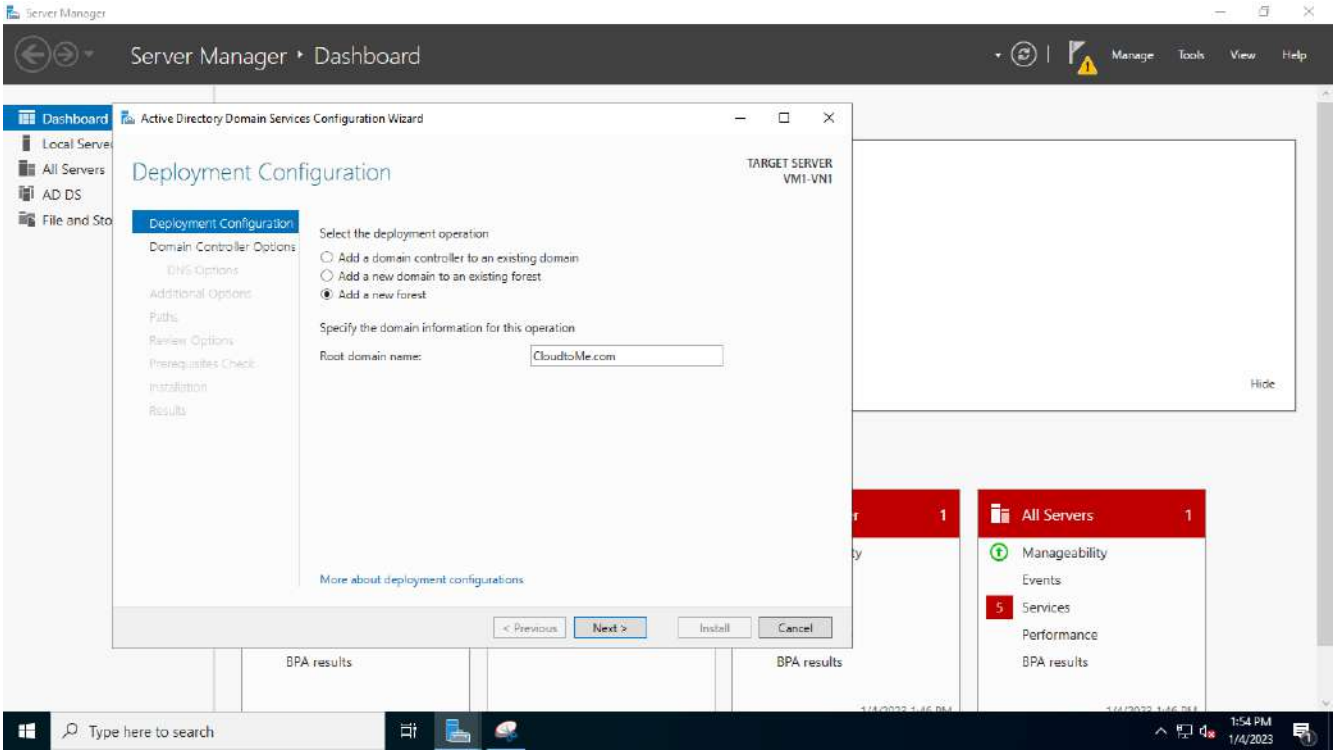
This is a web-server page created to test DNS

Restart DNS VM and in Server Manager, click on Notifications on Top Flag button.

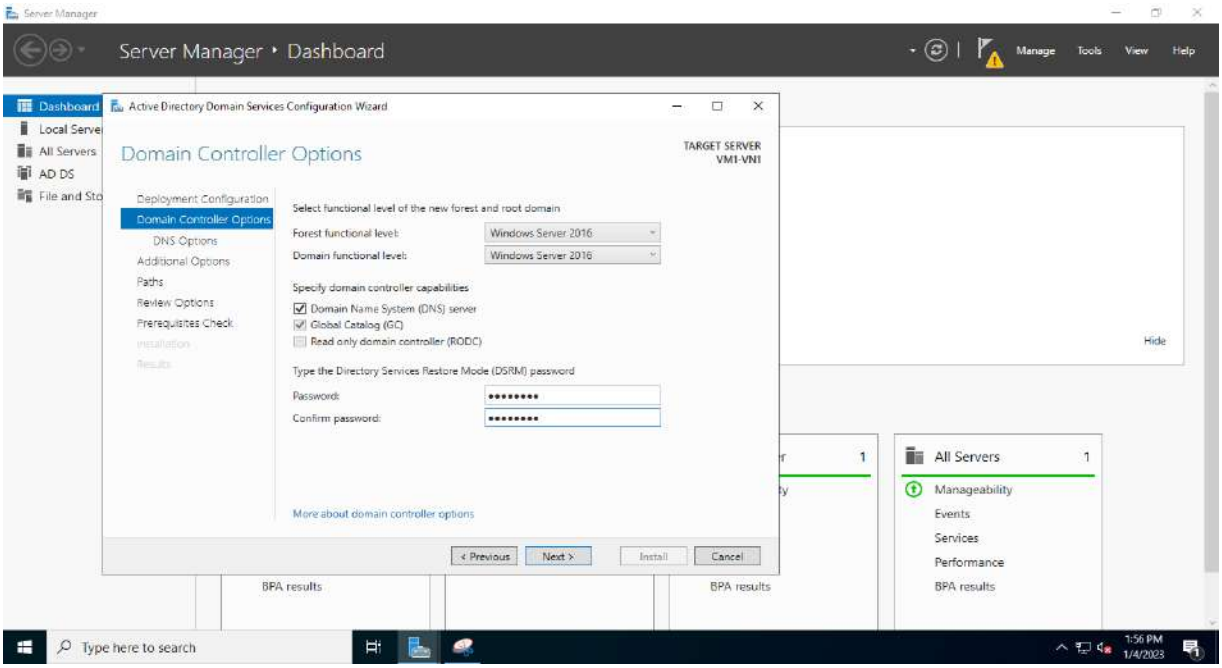
Click on”Promote this to domain controller” link



Select Add to new Forest-> give our Domain name like “CloudtoMe.com”

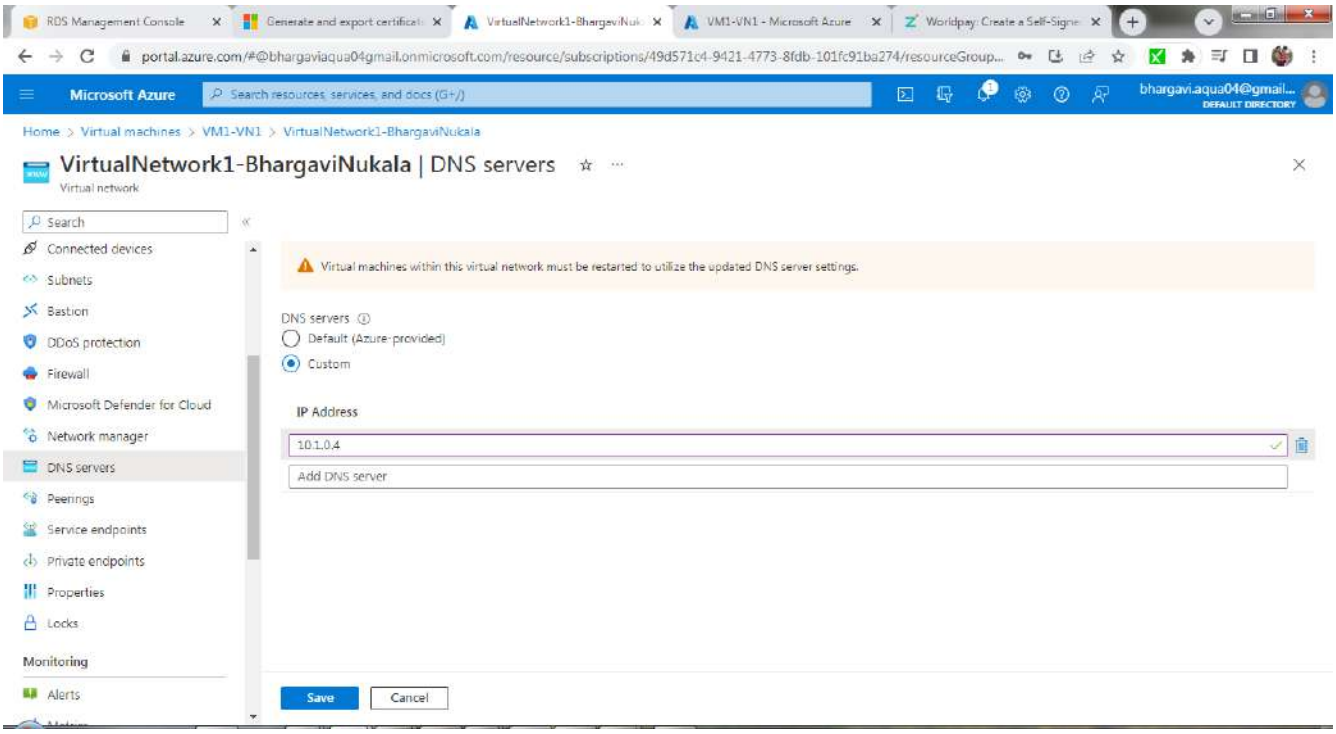


Give password in Next screen and continue clicking Next and Install



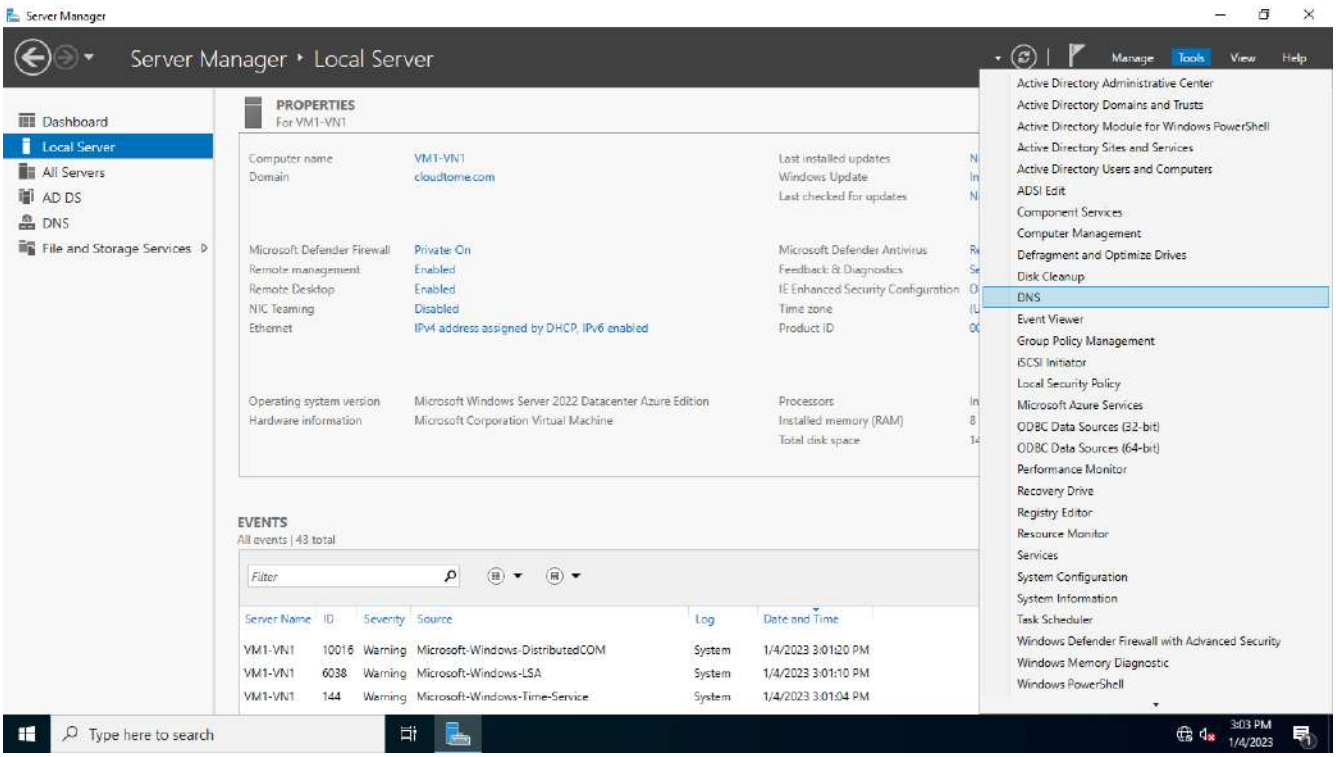
Once this is configured, VM will Reboot.

Now, goto VirtualNetwork1->DNS servers, select Custom and give the Private IP address of VM1-VN1(DNS server)

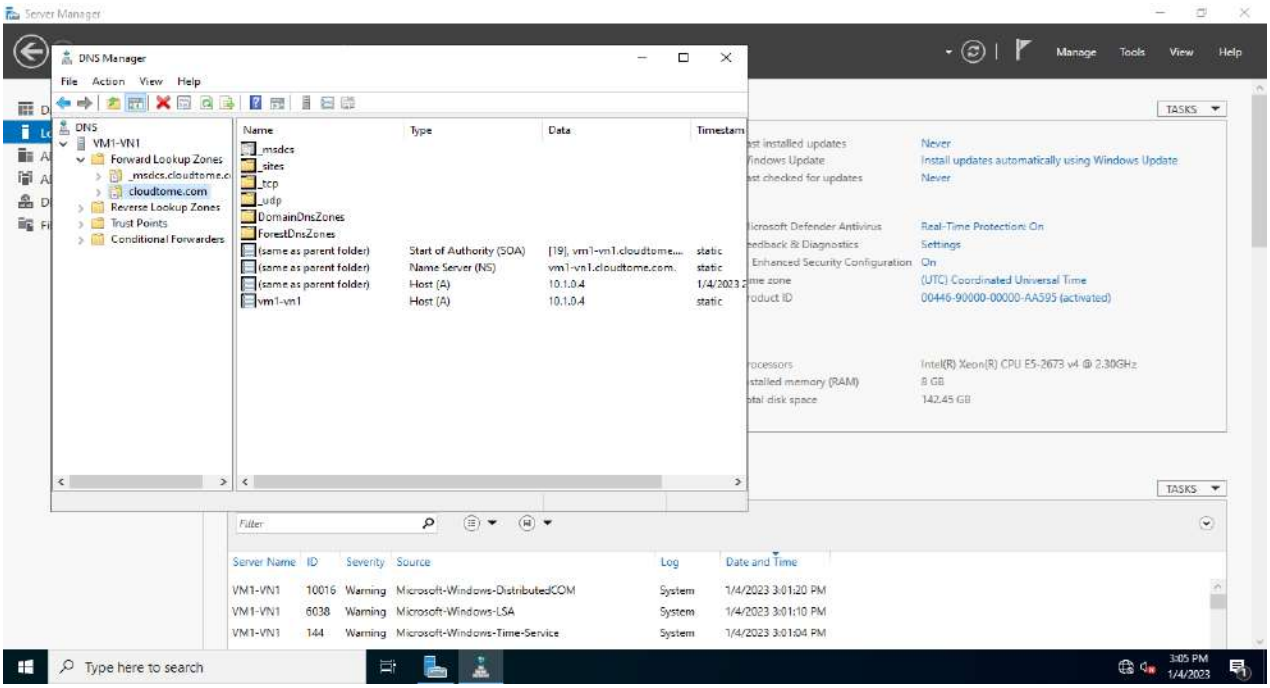


Restart both VMs

Now on DNS server, goto Server Manager->Tools->DNS

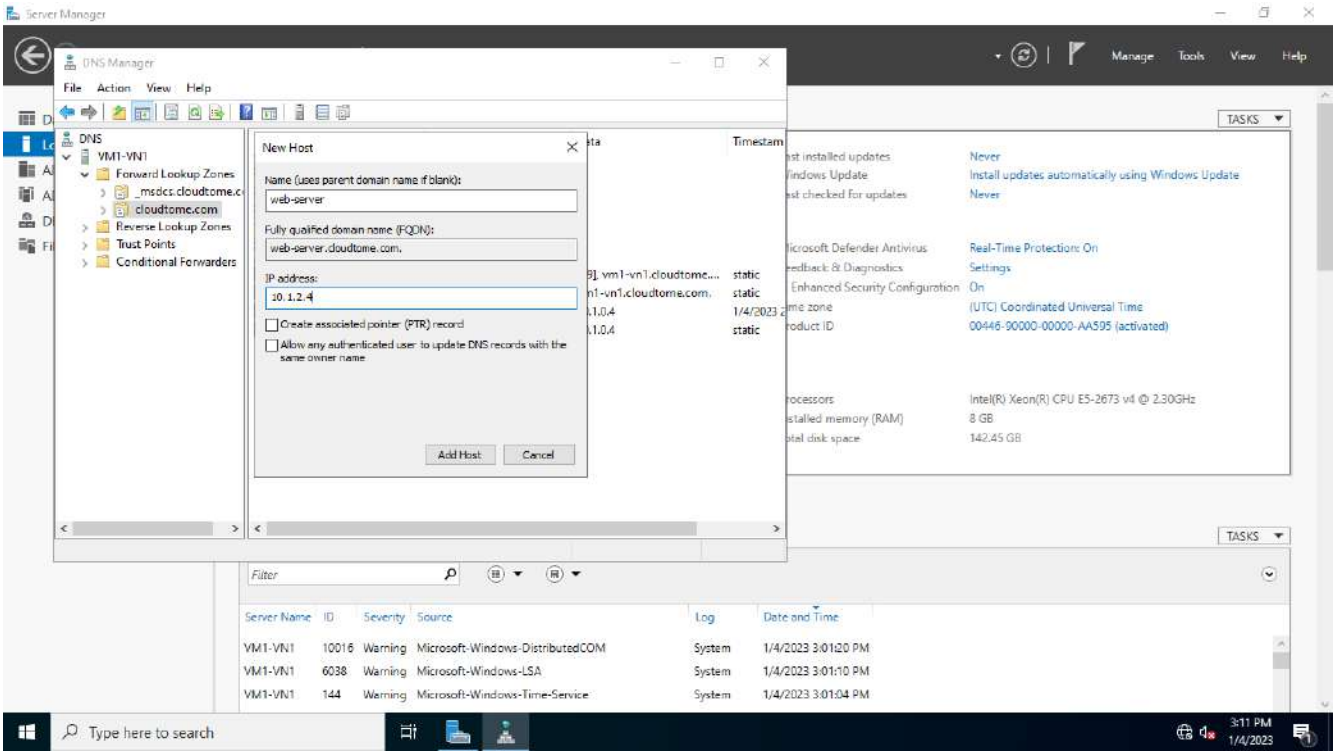


Goto VM1-VN1->Forward Lookup Zones->cloudtome.com



Right click and Add a new host entry. Give the **Private** IP address of VM-Webserver

This means we are configuring the Webserver IP on DNS server.



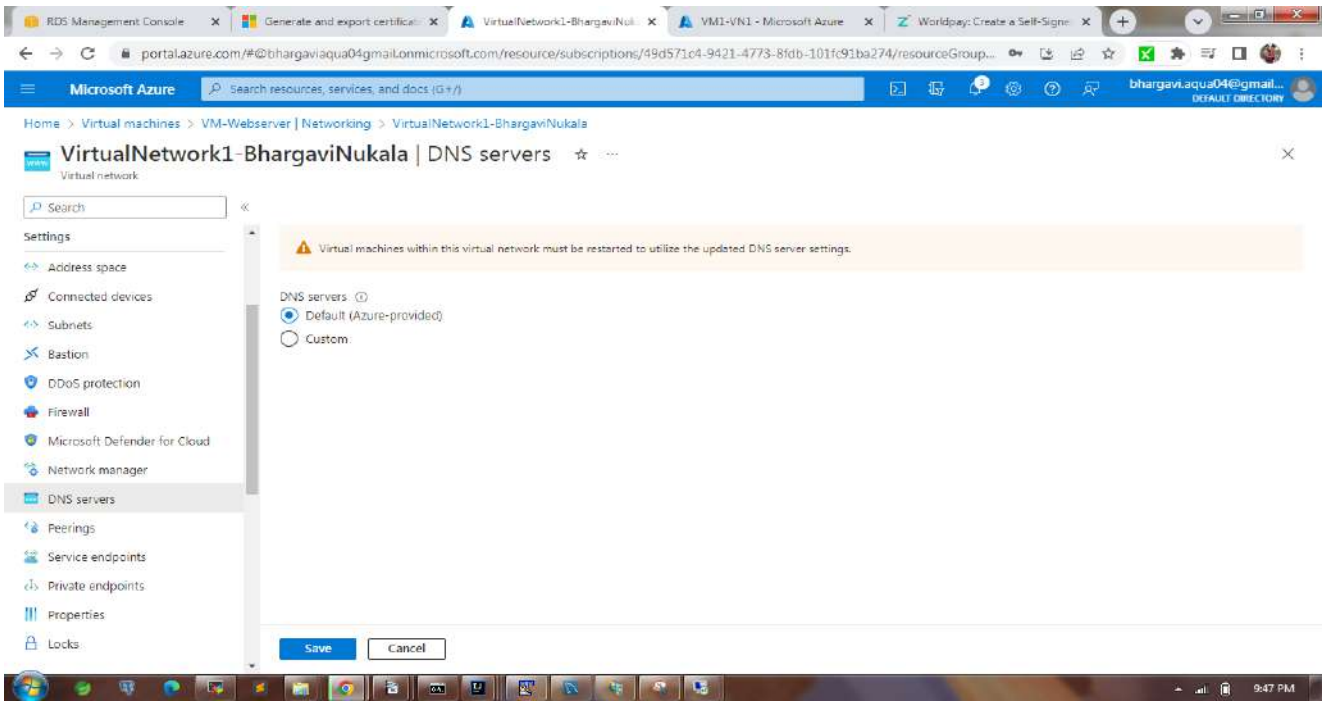
Now take the fully qualified name from this Host entry like

web-server.cloudtome.com/Default.html and access it from browser of DNS server.

This shows that internal DNS server is configured to access Webserver page within the same virtual network.

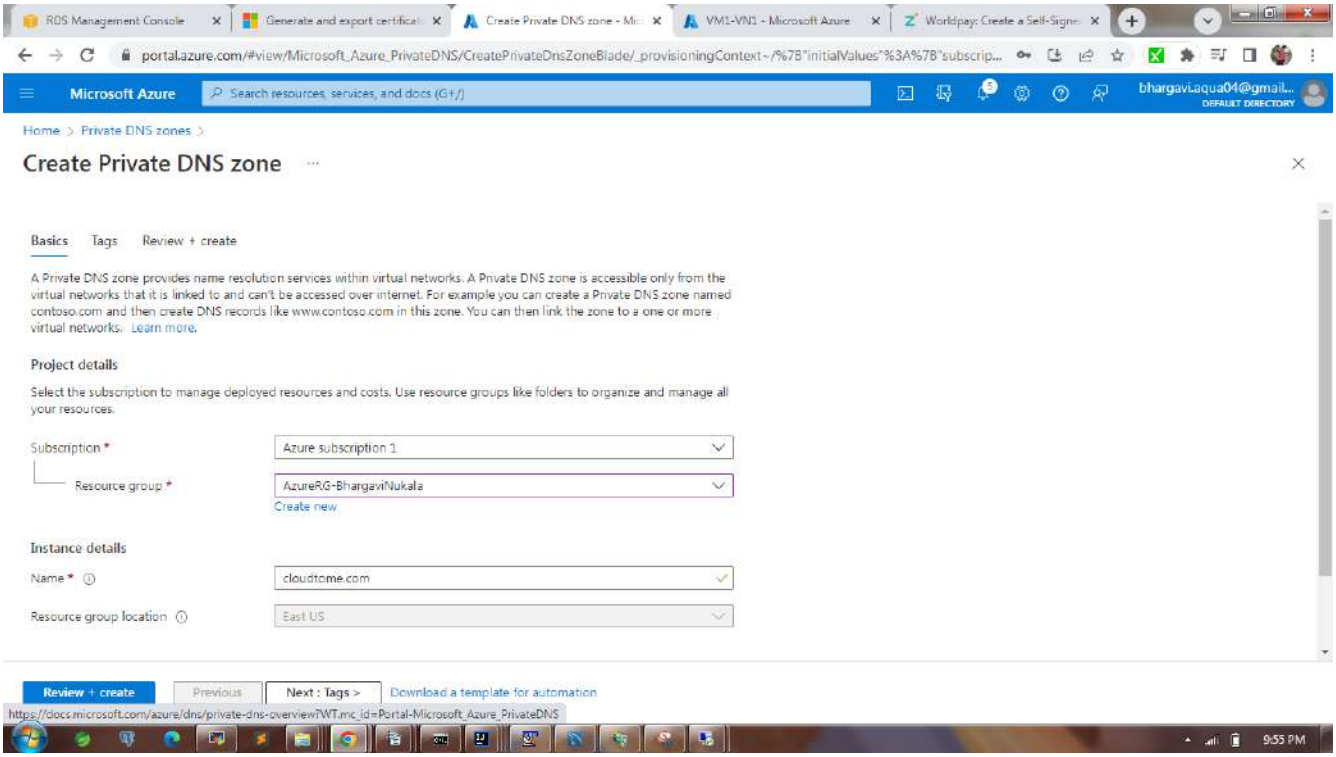
Private DNS Zones:

Change the configuration of VirtualNetwork1->DNS servers to Default

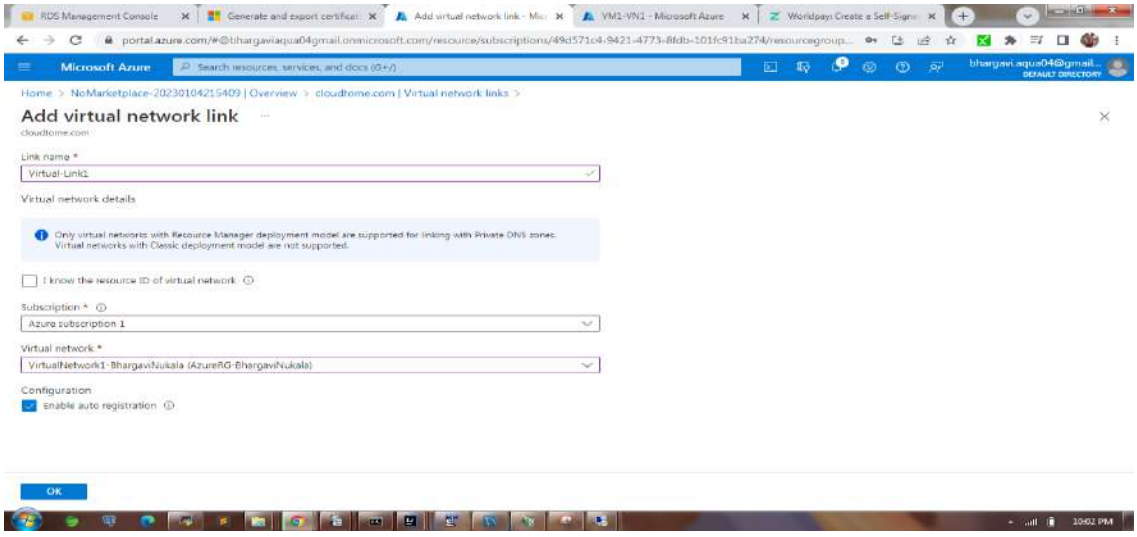


Reboot both VMs.

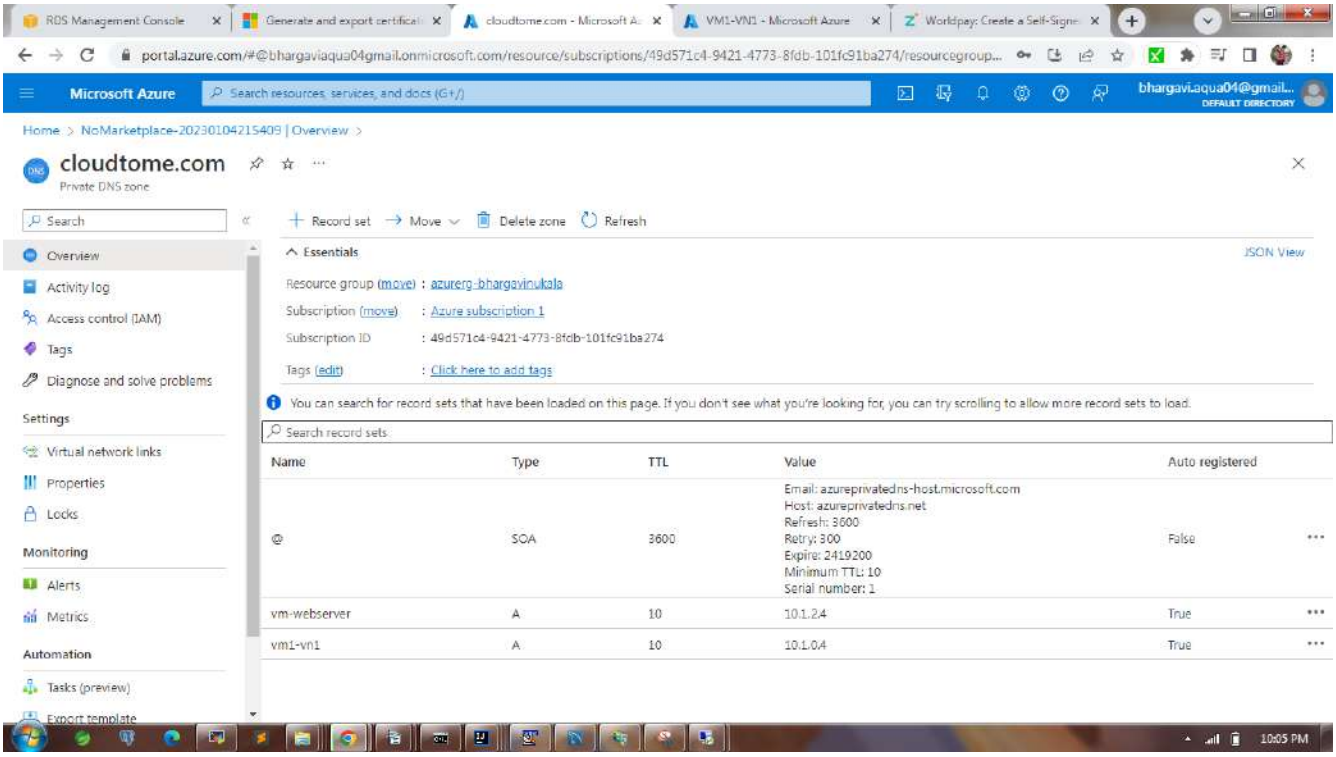
Goto Private DNS Zones->Create->Name:cloudtome.com



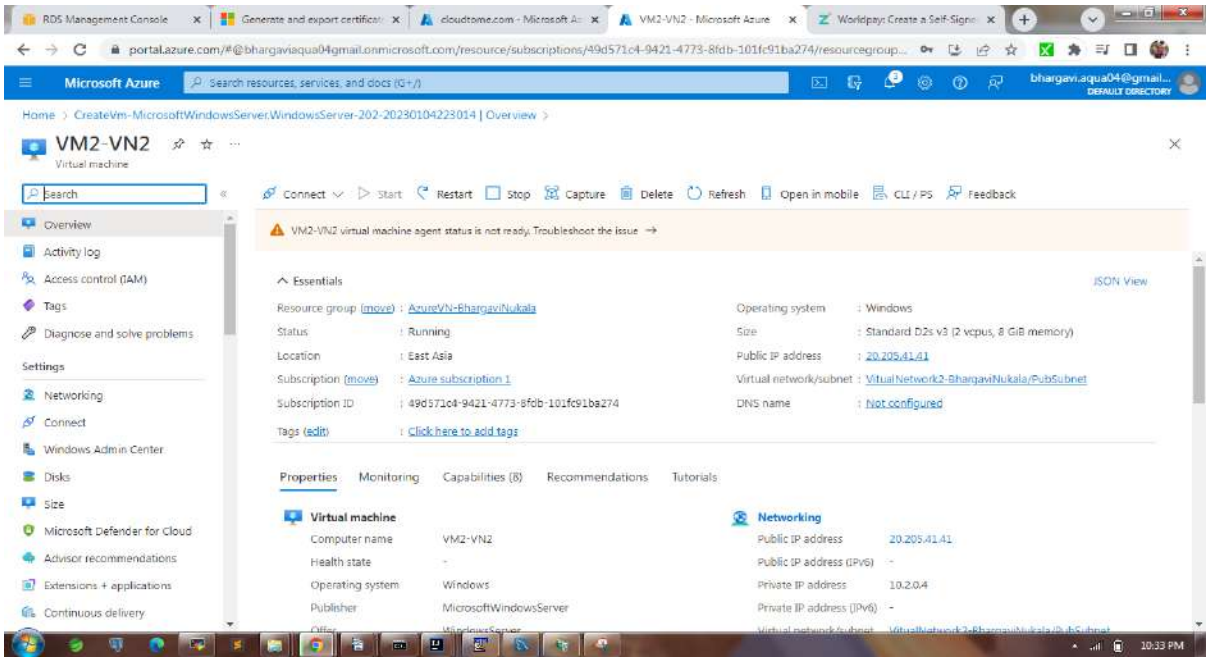
In Private DNS Zone->Virtual network links->Add



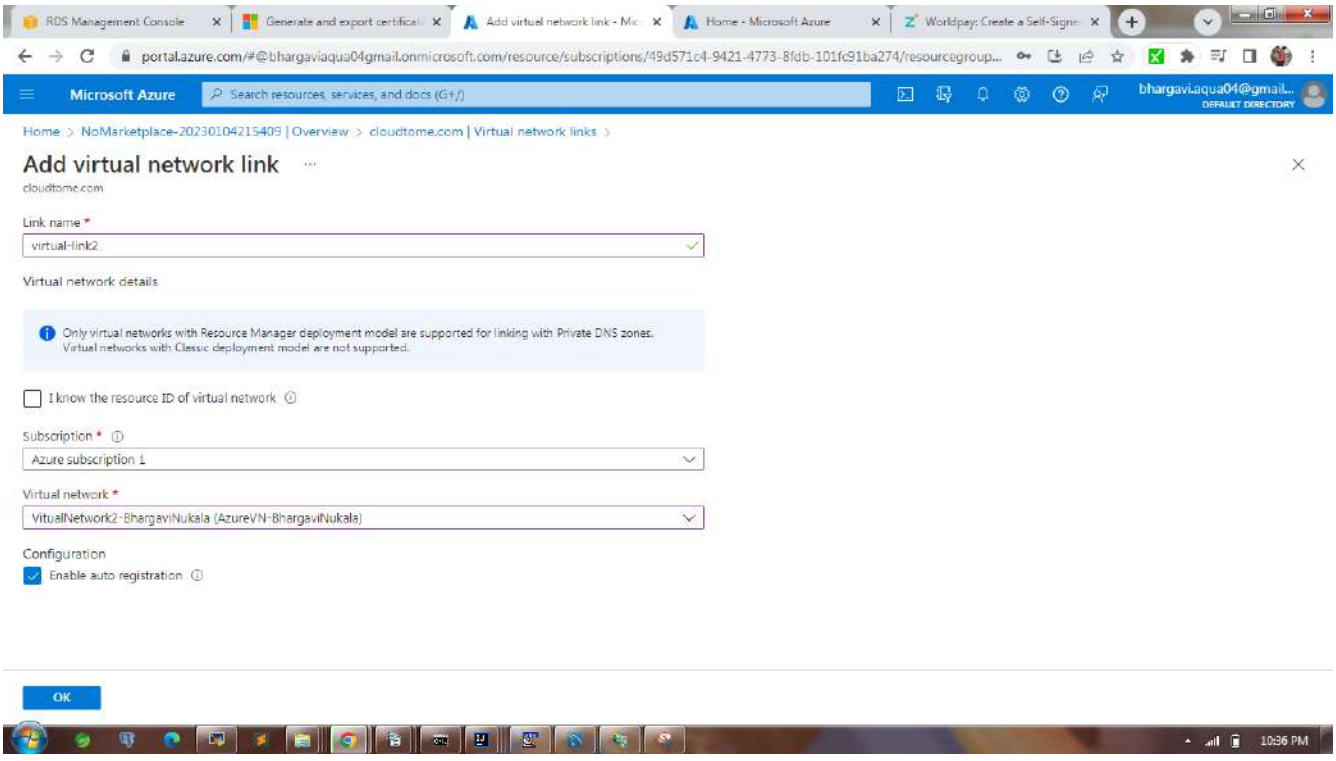
After creating a virtual network link, click on Overview and we can see 2 entries with vm1-vn1 and vm-webserver created. This shows that websever is linked to our private DNS Zone and Azure acts as a DNS server here.

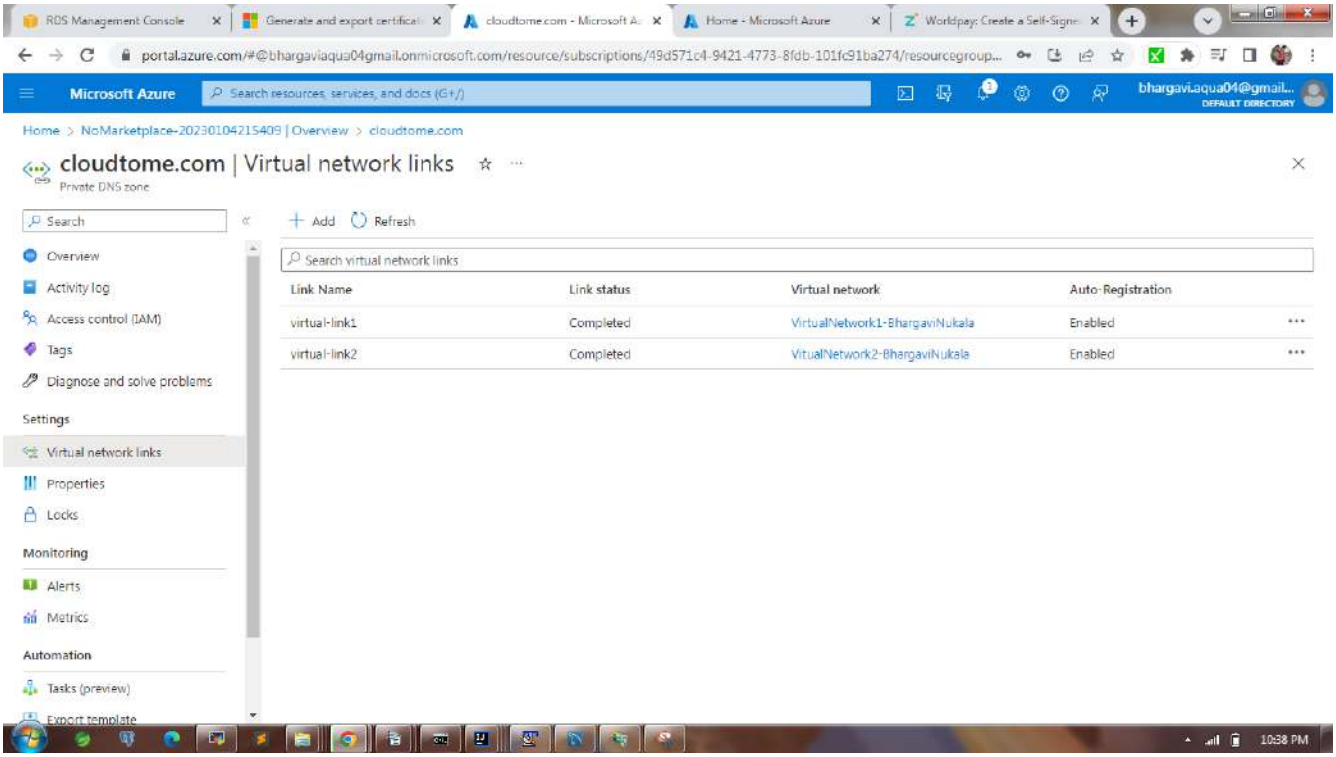


Create another VirtualNetwork2 and create a VM in that Vnet

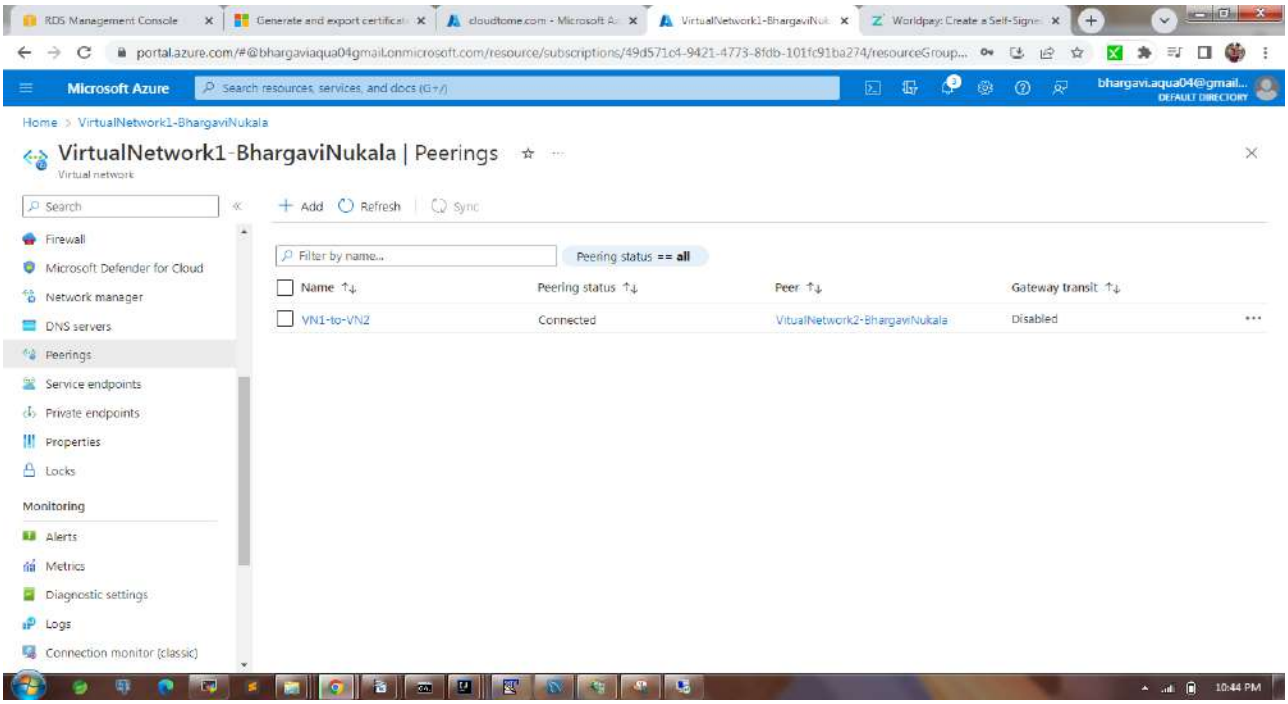


Goto Private DNS Zone cloudtome.com->add another virtual network link for this VirtualNetwork2





Create a Vnet Peering between VirtualNetwork1 and VirtualNetwork2



Now logon to VM2-VN2 machine and try to access web-server.cloudtome.com/Default.html