Aim: create a instance, connect to a instance, add volume to instance.

create a instance with out attach any volume by default status is **availability.** But if we attachvolume then the status change to **use-in**

**Reference url:** [**http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-clean-up-your-instance.html**](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-clean-up-your-instance.html)

**Launch an Amazon EC2 Instance**

**To launch an instance**

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/>.
2. From the console dashboard, click **Launch Instance**.
3. The **Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)** page displays a list of basic configurations called Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) that serve as templates for your instance. Select the 64-bit Amazon Linux AMI. Notice that this configuration is marked "Free tier eligible."
4. On the **Choose an Instance Type** page, you can select the hardware configuration of your instance. The t2.micro instance type is selected by default. Alternatively, select **All generations** from the filter list, and then select the t1.micro instance type. Note that these are the only instance types eligible for the free tier.
5. Click **Review and Launch** to let the wizard complete the other configuration settings for you.
6. On the **Review Instance Launch** page, under **Security Groups**, you'll see that the wizard created and selected a security group for you. Instead, select the security group that you created when getting set up using the following steps:
   1. Click **Edit security groups**.
   2. On the **Configure Security Group** page, ensure the **Select an existing security group** option is selected.
   3. Select your security group from the list of existing security groups, and click **Review and Launch**.
7. On the **Review Instance Launch** page, click **Launch**.
8. In the **Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair** dialog box, select **Choose an existing key pair**, then select the key pair you created when getting set up.

Alternatively, you can create a new key pair. Select **Create a new key pair**, enter a name for the key pair, and then click **Download Key Pair**. This is the only chance for you to save the private key file, so be sure to download it. Save the private key file in a safe place. You'll need to provide the name of your key pair when you launch an instance and the corresponding private key each time you connect to the instance.

A key pair enables you to connect to a Linux instance through SSH. Therefore, don't select the **Proceed without a key pair** option. If you launch your instance without a key pair, then you can't connect to it.

When you are ready, select the acknowledgment check box, and then click **Launch Instances**.

1. A confirmation page lets you know that your instance is launching. Click **View Instances** to close the confirmation page and return to the console.
2. On the **Instances** screen, you can view the status of your instance. It takes a short time for an instance to launch. When you launch an instance, its initial state is pending. After the instance starts, its state changes to running, and it receives a public DNS name. (If the **Public DNS** column is hidden, click the **Show/Hide** icon and select **Public DNS**.)

# Connect to Your Instance

## Option 1: Connect to instance Using Your Browser

You must have Java installed and enabled in the browser.

**To connect to your Linux instance using a web browser**

1. From the Amazon EC2 console, click **Instances** in the navigation pane.
2. Select the instance, and then click **Connect**.
3. Click **A Java SSH client directly from my browser (Java required)**.
4. Amazon EC2 automatically detects the public DNS name of your instance and populates **Public DNS** for you. It also detects the key pair that you specified when you launched the instance. Complete the following, and then click **Launch SSH Client**.
   1. In **User name**, enter ec2-user.

**Tip**

For Amazon Linux, the user name is ec2-user. For RHEL5, the user name is either root or ec2-user. For Ubuntu, the user name is ubuntu. For Fedora, the user name is either fedora or ec2-user. For SUSE Linux, the user name isroot. Otherwise, if ec2-user and root don't work, check with your AMI provider.

* 1. In **Private key path**, enter the fully qualified path to your private key (.pem) file, including the key pair name; for example:

C:\KeyPairs\my-key-pair.pem

* 1. (Optional) Click **Store in browser cache** to store the location of the private key in your browser cache. This enables Amazon EC2 to detect the location of the private key in subsequent browser sessions, until you clear your browser's cache.

1. If necessary, click **Yes** to trust the certificate, and click **Run** to run the MindTerm client.
2. If this is your first time running MindTerm, a series of dialog boxes asks you to accept the license agreement, to confirm setup for your home directory, and to confirm setup of the known hosts directory. Confirm these settings.
3. A dialog prompts you to add the host to your set of known hosts. If you do not want to store the host key information on your local computer, click **No**.
4. A window opens and you are connected to your instance.

# Add a Volume to Your Instance

**To create and attach an Amazon EBS volume**

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/>.
2. In the navigation bar, select the region in which you created your instance, and then click **Instances** in the navigation pane.

The console displays the list of current instances in that region. Select your Linux instance. In the **Description** tab in the bottom pane note the **Availability Zone** for the instance.

1. In the navigation pane, under **Elastic Block Store**, click **Volumes**.
2. Click **Create Volume**.
3. Configure the following, and then click **Create**:
   * Select the **General Purpose (SSD)** volume type to create a General Purpose (SSD) EBS volume.
   * Select the same **Availability Zone** that you used when you created your instance. Otherwise, you can't attach the volume to your instance.
4. In the navigation pane, under **Elastic Block Store**, click **Volumes**. Notice that your newly created volume appears there and the state of the volume is available, so it's ready to be attached to an instance.
5. Right-click the newly created volume and select **Attach Volume**.
6. In the **Attach Volume** dialog box, configure the following, and then click **Attach**:
   * Start typing in the name or ID of your instance, then select it from the list of suggested options.
   * Specify an unused device name for that instance. We'll use /dev/sdf in this tutorial. If you select a different device name, be sure to note it as you'll need this information in the next procedure.

You'll notice that in the **Details** pane for your volume, the state of the volume is in-use, and the volume is attached to your instance with the device name /dev/sdf. However, if you return to your instance and run the **df -h** command again, you won't see the volume yet. That's because we need to mount the volume for **df -h** to see it. The **lsblk** command, however, can see all block devices attached to the instance.

**Note**

Some Linux distributions do not provide the **lsblk** command by default. If the **lsblk** command does not work, you can use **sudo fdisk -l | grep Disk** instead.

# Clean Up Your Instance and Volume

**To terminate the instance**

1. Locate your instance in the list of instances on the **Instances** page. If you can't find your instance, verify that you have selected the correct region.
2. Right-click the instance, select **Instance State**, and then click **Terminate**.
3. Click **Yes, Terminate** when prompted for confirmation.

EBS volumes can persist even after your instance is terminated. If you created and attached an EBS volume in the previous step, it was detached when you terminated the instance. However, you must delete the volume, or you'll be charged for volume storage if the storage amount exceeds the benefits of the free tier. After you delete a volume, its data is gone and the volume can't be attached to any instance.

**To delete the volume**

1. Locate the volume that you created in the list of volumes on the **Volumes** page. If you can't find your volume, verify that you have selected the correct region.
2. Right-click the volume, and then click **Delete Volume**.
3. Click **Yes, Delete** when prompted for confirmation.

Amazon EC2 begins deleting the volume.