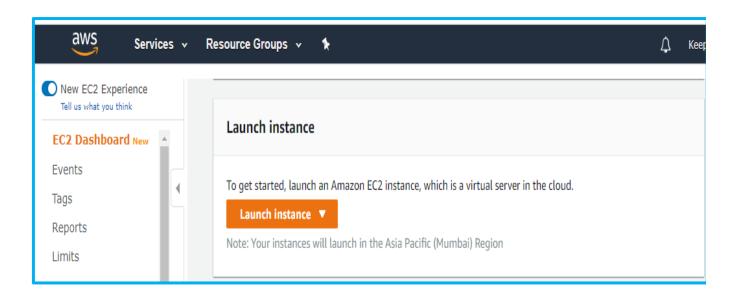
Windows EC2 Launch Instance



Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

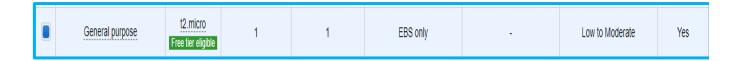
Cancel and Exit

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. You can select an AMI provided by AWS, our user community, or the AWS Marketplace; or you can select one of your own AMIs.



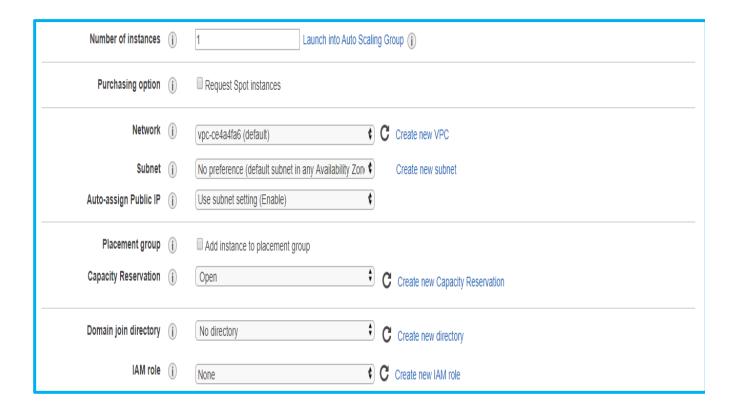
Step 2: Choose an Instance Type

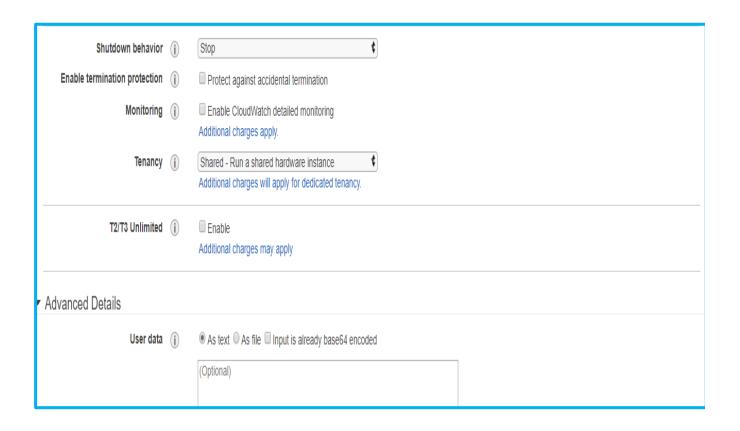
Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of instance types optimized to fit different use cases. Instances are virtual servers that can run applications. They have varying combinations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity, and give you the flexibility to choose the appropriate mix of resources for your applications. Learn more about instance types and how they can meet your computing needs.



Step 3: Configure Instance Details

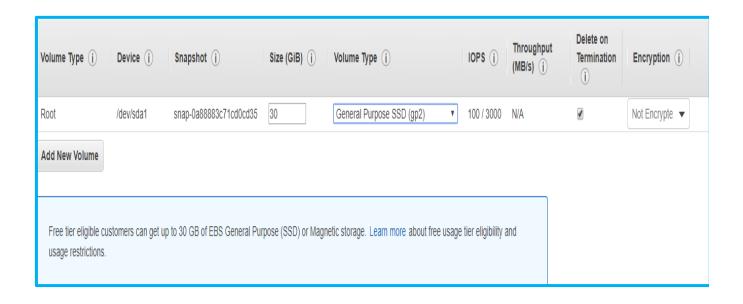
Configure the instance to suit your requirements. You can launch multiple instances from the same AMI, request Spot instances to take advantage of the lower pricing, assign an access management role to the instance, and more.





Step 4: Add Storage

Your instance will be launched with the following storage device settings. You can attach additional EBS volumes and instance store volumes to your instance, or edit the settings of the root volume. You can also attach additional EBS volumes after launching an instance, but not instance store volumes. Learn more about storage options in Amazon EC2.



Step 5: Add Tags

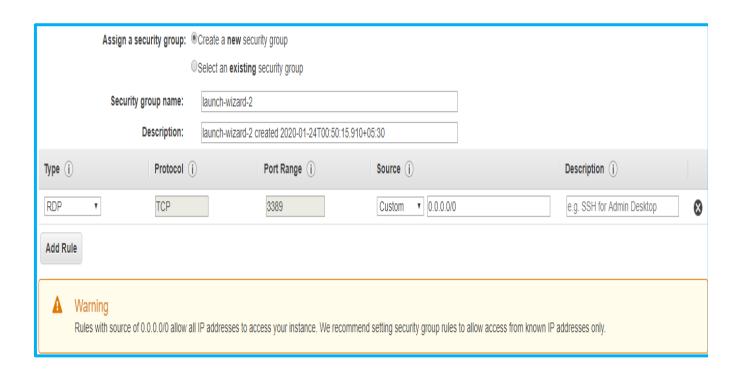
A tag consists of a case-sensitive key-value pair. For example, you could define a tag with key = Name and value = Webserver.

A copy of a tag can be applied to volumes, instances or both.

Tags will be applied to all instances and volumes. Learn more about tagging your Amazon EC2 resources.

Step 6: Configure Security Group

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. On this page, you can add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance. For example, if you want to set up a web server and allow Internet traffic to reach your instance, add rules that allow unrestricted access to the HTTP and HTTPS ports. You can create a new security group or select from an existing one below. Learn more about Amazon EC2 security groups.



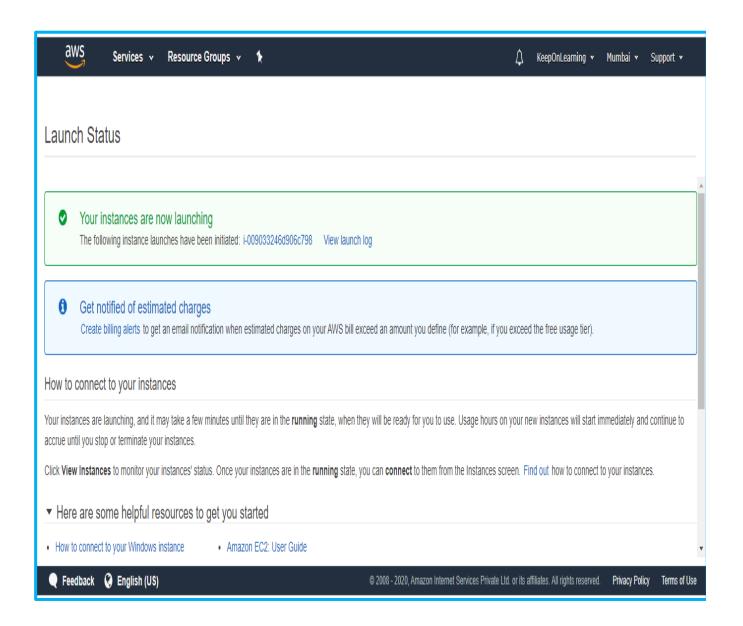
Step 7: Review Instance Launch

Please review your instance launch details. You can go back to edit changes for each section. Click Launch to assign a key pair to your instance and complete the launch process.

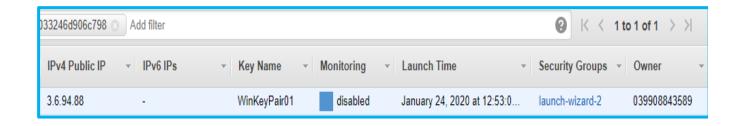
Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair X A key pair consists of a public key that AWS stores, and a private key file that you store. Together, they allow you to connect to your instance securely. For Windows AMIs, the private key file is required to obtain the password used to log into your instance. For Linux AMIs, the private key file allows you to securely SSH into your instance. Note: The selected key pair will be added to the set of keys authorized for this instance. Learn more about removing existing key pairs from a public AMI. Create a new key pair • Key pair name WinKeyPair01 Download Key Pair You have to download the private key file (*.pem file) before you can continue. Store it in a secure and accessible location. You will not be able to download the file again after it's created. Launch Instances Cancel

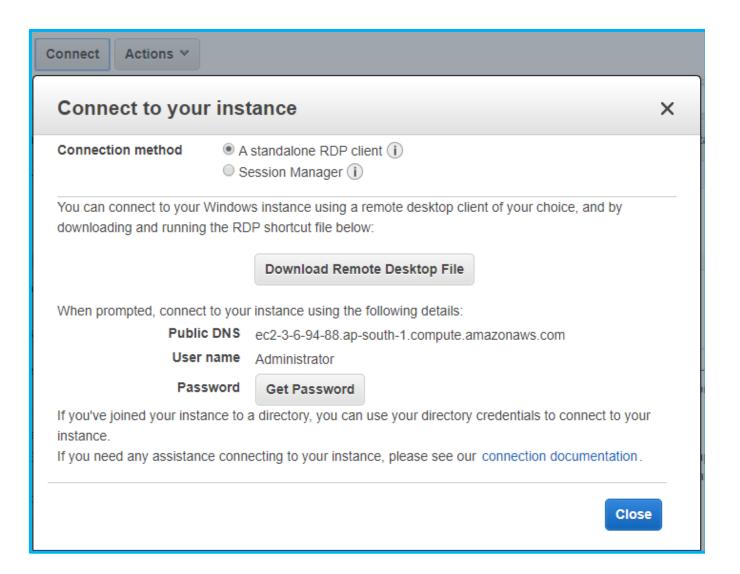
6

WinKeyPair01.pem



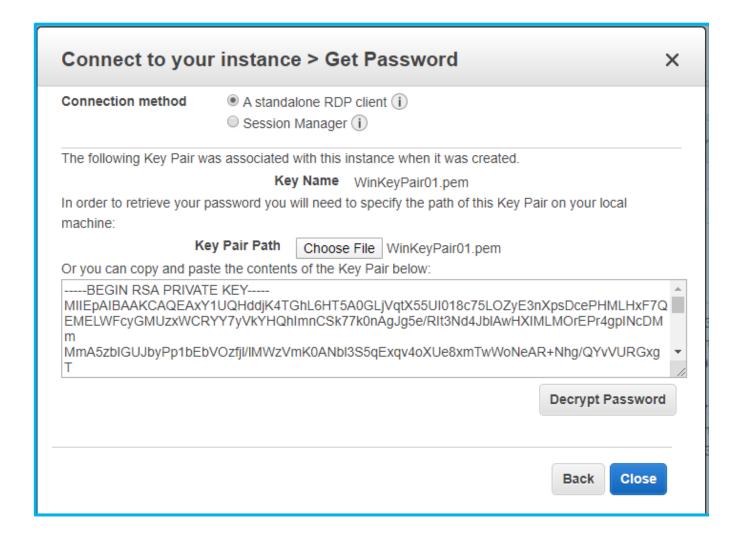




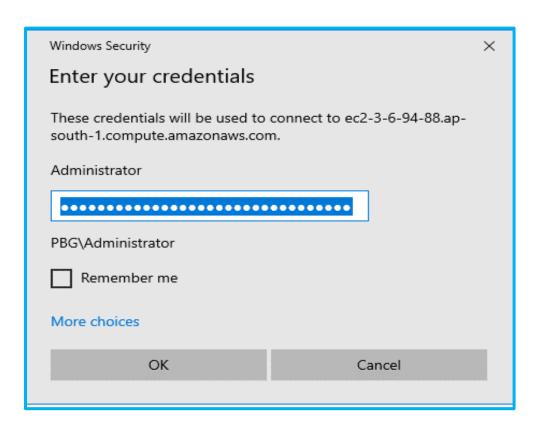




🛼 ec2-3-6-94-88.ap-south-1.compute.amazonaws.com.rdp



Connect to your instance X A standalone RDP client (i) Connection method Session Manager (i) You can connect to your Windows instance using a remote desktop client of your choice, and by downloading and running the RDP shortcut file below: Download Remote Desktop File When prompted, connect to your instance using the following details: Public DNS ec2-3-6-94-88.ap-south-1.compute.amazonaws.com User name Administrator Password vt7INZXWz)tCW7oHd;xByIcrAx5@D-t. If you've joined your instance to a directory, you can use your directory credentials to connect to your instance. If you need any assistance connecting to your instance, please see our connection documentation. Close





Hostname: EC2AMAZ-MG1511C Instance ID: i-009033246d906c798

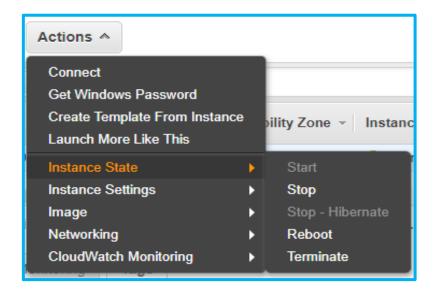
Public IP Address: 3.6.94.88 Private IP Address: 172.31.40.63

Instance Size: t2.micro

Availability Zone: ap-south-1a

Architecture: AMD64 Total Memory: 1 GB

Network Performance: Low to Moderate



https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Hibernate.html

Hibernate Your Linux Instance

PDF Kindle RSS

When you hibernate an instance, we signal the operating system to perform hibernation (suspend-to-disk). Hibernation saves the contents from the instance memory (RAM) to your Amazon EBS root volume. We persist the instance's Amazon EBS root volume and any attached Amazon EBS data volumes. When you start your instance:

- · The Amazon EBS root volume is restored to its previous state
- · The RAM contents are reloaded
- · The processes that were previously running on the instance are resumed
- Previously attached data volumes are reattached and the instance retains its instance ID

You can hibernate an instance only if it's enabled for hibernation and it meets the hibernation prerequisites.