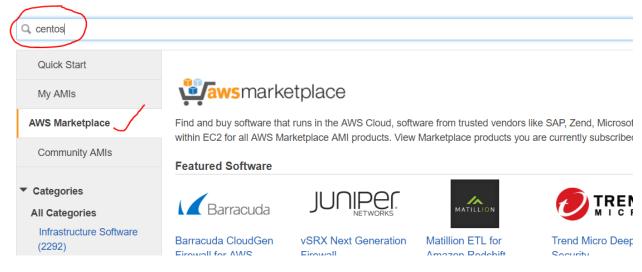
# **AWS Launch Instance Documented by Praveen**

#### 1. Select Launch instance



## Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your in or you can select one of your own AMIs.





#### 3. Check details and click continue

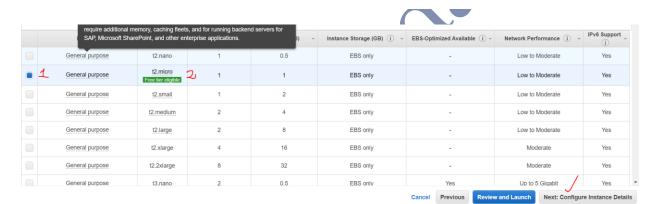
#### Highlights

- All official CentOS Linux images are built with SELINUX set to enforcing mode. However, we test the images with both Selinux enabled as well as nermissive
- Starting with CentOS-7 we now include cloud-init support in all CentOS

			$\mathbf{A}$
M5D 12 Extra Large	\$0.00	\$2.712	\$2./12/hr
M4 Quadruple Extra Large	\$0.00	\$0.80	\$0.80/hr
M5 12 Extra Large	\$0.00	\$2.304	\$2.304/hr
T3 Large	\$0.00	\$0.083	\$0.083/hr
C4 Large	\$0.00	\$0.10	\$0.10/hr
CED Double Extra Large	00.00	¢0.204	¢0.204/br



3

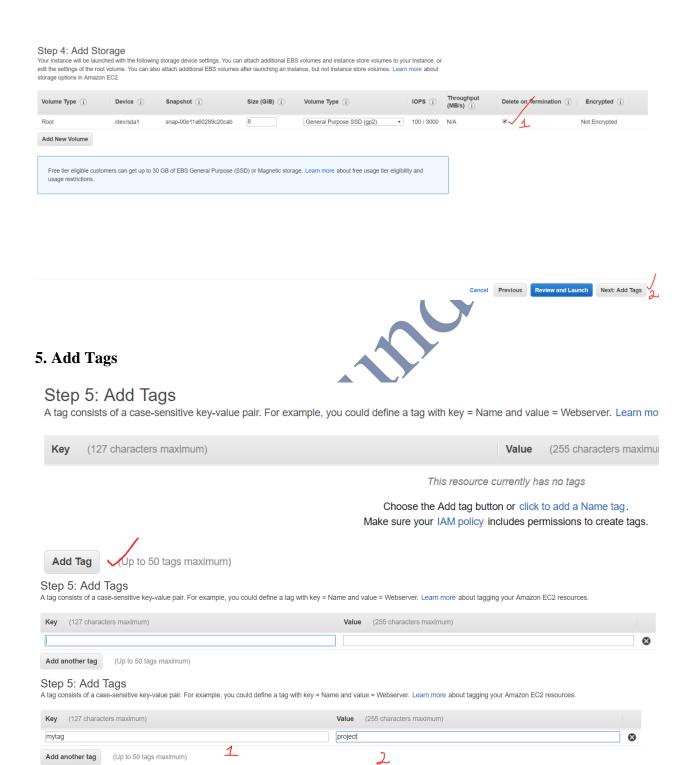




#### Step 3: Configure Instance Details

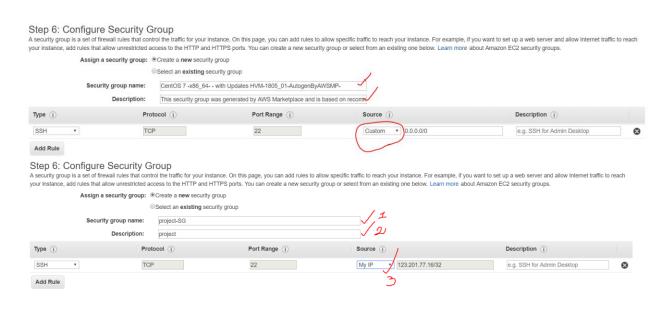
Number of instances (i) Launch into Auto Scaling Group (i) Purchasing option (i) Request Spot instances Network (i) vpc-557d563d (default) ▼ C Create new VPC No preference (default subnet in any Availability Zon: • Auto-assign Public IP (i) Use subnet setting (Enable) Add instance to placement group. Capacity Reservation (i) ▼ C Create new Capacity Reservation Open IAM role (i) C Create new IAM role Shutdown behavior (i) Enable termination protection (i) Protect against accidental termination Monitoring (i) Additional charges apply. Additional charges will apply for dedicated tenancy Review and Launch Next: Add Storage

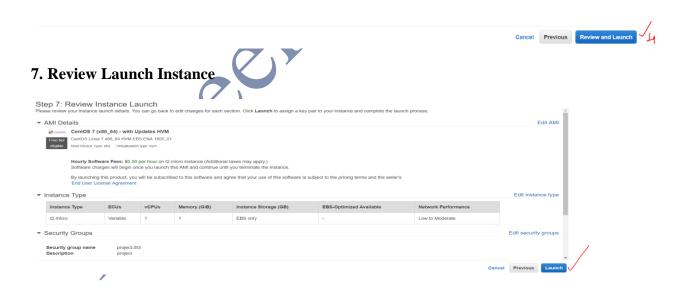
## 4. Add Storage (Select Delete on Termination)



# **6. Configure Security Groups** Two options

- a. Create a new security group
- b. Select existing security Group





#### 8. Create a Key Pair

### Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair

×

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.

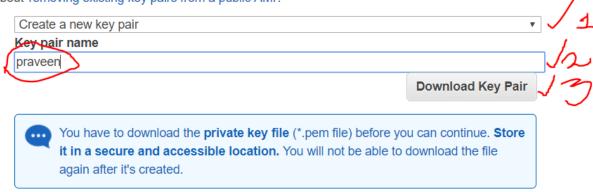


# Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair

×

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.

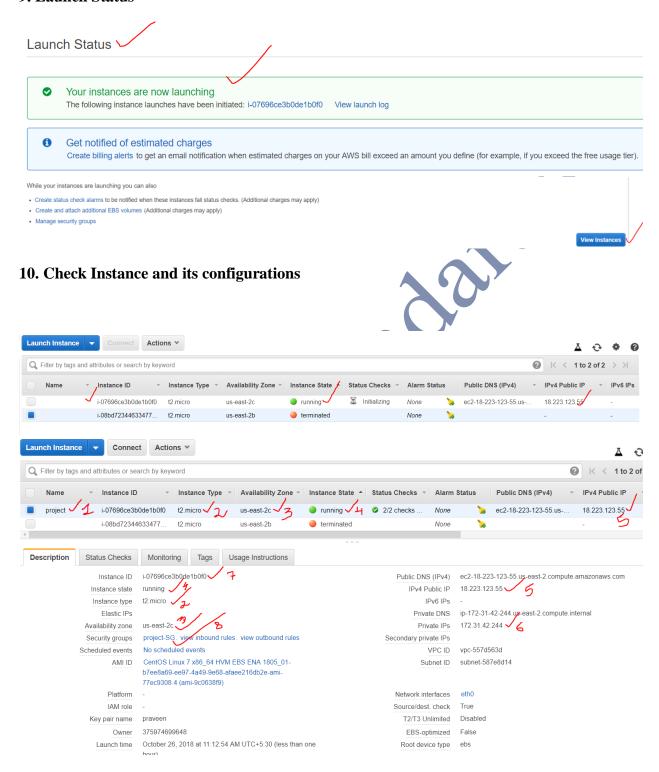
Note: The selected key pair will be added to the set of keys authorized for this instance. Learn more about removing existing key pairs from a public AMI.



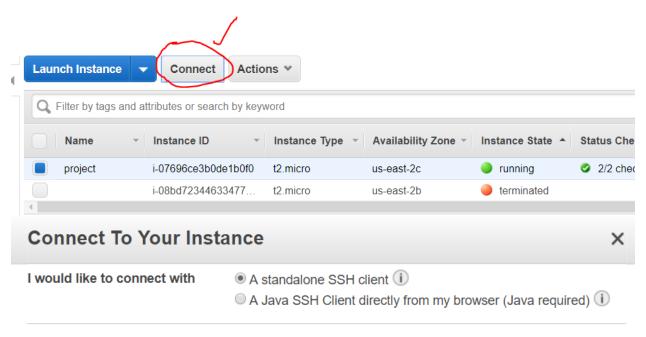
Cancel

Launch Instances

#### 9. Launch Status



#### 11. Connect To Your Instance



#### To access your instance:

- 1. Open an SSH client. (find out how to connect using PuTTY)
- 2. Locate your private key file (praveen.pem). The wizard automatically detects the key you used to launch the instance.
- 3. Your key must not be publicly viewable for SSH to work. Use this command if needed:

4. Connect to your instance using its Public DNS:

#### Example:

ssh -i praveen.pem" root@ec2-18-223-123-55.us-east-2.gompute.amazonaws.com

Please note that in most cases the username above will be correct, however please ensure that you read your AMI usage instructions to ensure that the AMI owner has not changed the default AMI username.

If you need any assistance connecting to your instance, please see our connection documentation.

Close