AWS: Amazon Web Services Lab Practice Guide

Document has been prepared for lab practice only not for production deployments

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1. About Author

Ankam Ravi Kumar has more than 10+ years of experience in Information Technology Operations and production support streams. He served more than 5 companies in his career and still continuing.

We provide server and data center related services from purchasing of underlying hardware to provisioning the applications.

Solid industry experience in Infrastructure Management/Customer Support/Operations and Training Domains. I love to help people by sharing my knowledge and skills. I always believe "Power is gained by Sharing Knowledge not hoarding it".

- Operating System Management Such has Linux Different Flavors, Red hat, Fedora, Ubuntu, AIX, Solaris and Windows
- Enterprise Server Management
- Installing and configuring Blade Servers
- Core Storage Management Dell-EMC, IBM and NetApp
- Database Management MSSQL, POSTGRESQL, MariaDB and MySQL
- Process Management ITIL
- Virtualization management RHEV, vSphere, VMware, KVM, Hyper-V and XEN
- Backup and Recovery Management NetVault, Commvault and Symantec Backup Exec
- Application Server Management and Storage Cluster Management
- Data Center Management and Hosting Solutions
- Programming Languages such as PHP and HTML
- Scripting Languages Shell, Perl and Python

Specialized in managing and building the Teams for IT services delivery and Service Support, Training and Operations in both smaller and larger companies. Rich experience and strong exposure in IT Infrastructure & Data Center Management.

Implementation of monitoring solutions for Enterprise, Using Tools Nagios, NagiosXI, Cacti, Solarwinds and LogicMonitor.

2. Services we provide to our customers

Data Storage

Any type of storage categories like DAS, NAS, SAN and Unified. Like Netapp, Dell-EMC, IBM, HP, Hitachi, Pure storage and Synology.

Backup and Recovery

We provide solutions for Online and Offline data backup. RPO and RTO less than ~5Minutes for any disaster recovery.

Networking

Switching and routing. Specialized in Paloalto firewall configurations and VPN. Spam filtering and proxy configurations.

Servers

Starting from server hardware configuration, requirement gathering to installing and configuring. Racking, Operating system and application to production. All brands.

Tape Libraries

We do provide tape library with backup software's. starting from LTO3, LTO4, LTO5, LTO6 and LTO7. Qualstar, Dell, Quantum, HP and IBM.

Telecommunication

Like PRI Lines, SIP, VoIP Services. Software and Hardware solutions for Inband and outband.

Virtualization

Virtualization environment implementation, configurations and migrations. Vmware, Hyper-V and RHEV.

Web Applications

Web application development. web designing and web development.

Application Migrations

We handle a large number of application migrations, data migrations from on-frame to cloud and cloud to on-frame. Any kind of old systems data CIFS shares, User data migrations we will handle with care.

3. Cloud Computing Models

There are three main models for cloud computing. Each model represents a different part of the cloud-computing stack.

3.1. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS):

Infrastructure as a Service, sometimes abbreviated as IaaS, contains the basic building blocks for cloud IT and typically provide access to networking features, computers (virtual or on dedicated hardware), and data storage space. Infrastructure as a Service provides you with the highest level of flexibility and management control over your IT resources and is most similar to existing IT resources that many IT departments and developers are familiar with today.

3.2. Platform as a Service (PaaS):

Platforms as a service remove the need for organizations to manage the underlying infrastructure (usually hardware and operating systems) and allow you to focus on the deployment and management of your applications. This helps you be more efficient as you don't need to worry about resource procurement, capacity planning, software maintenance, patching, or any of the other undifferentiated heavy lifting involved in running your application.

3.3. Software as a Service (SaaS):

Software as a Service provides you with a completed product that is run and managed by the service provider. In most cases, people referring to Software as a Service are referring to end-user applications. With a SaaS offering you do not have to think about how the service is maintained or how the underlying infrastructure is managed; you only need to think about how you will use that particular piece software. A common example of a SaaS application is web-based email where you can send and receive email without having to manage feature additions to the email product or maintaining the servers and operating systems that the email program is running on.

4. Amazon Free Tier Account Creation

Read these conditions before creating a free tier account.
- Amazon Elastic Cloud computer EC2 Linux t2.micro 750Hours per month
- 750 Hours t2.micro windows instance per month
- 2000 Put requests of Amazon S3 (single PUT Request max 5GB)
- 20000 Get requests of Amazon S3 (Each request Get request)
- Amazon RDS MySQL DB instance with t2.micro 5GB storage
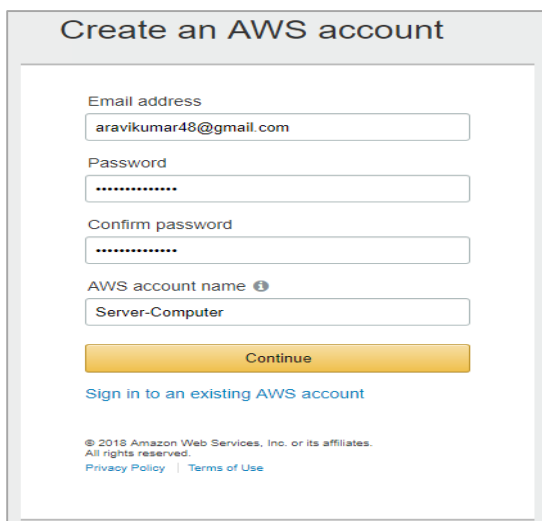- MSSQL Express version t2.micro with 20GB GP-SSD Free tier

https://aws.amazon.com/free/

Prerequisites:

- Credit card with minimum 1$ available balance
- Reachable mobile number for verification

https://aws.amazon.com/console/

Click on

Fill the details example is shown above and **click continue**

Click on radio button

- Professional is for company
- Personal is for single person

Provide your credit card details correctly, Card Number, Expiry Date and Card Holder Name

Click on **Secure Submit**

Phone Verification

AWS will call you immediately using an automated system. When prompted, enter the 4-digit number from the AWS website on your phone keypad.

Provide a telephone number

Please enter your information below and click the "Call Me Now" button.

Country/Region code

India (+91)

Phone number   Ext

Security Check

gx78de

Please type the characters as shown above

Call Me Now

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Privacy Policy   Terms of Use   Sign Out

It will ask you to enter phone number, Security check then click on **Call Me Now**

Call in progress...

Please answer the call from AWS and, when prompted, enter the 4-digit number on your phone keypad.

2 9 0 2

You will receive a call from AWS tele communication and ask you to enter the code displayed on screen.

Note: Listen All the Details carefully and proceed by entering code displayed on screen.

After successful verification

Continue

Select Support plan in this case select **Free**

You successfully completed Free Tier Account Creation. Login and Enjoy AWS Free Tier.

AWS Console

aws

Sign in ℹ

Email address of your AWS account

Or to sign in as an IAM user, enter your account ID or account alias instead.

[I]

Next

aws

Root user sign in ℹ

Email:

Password   Forgot password?

Sign in

Sign in to a different account

Create a new AWS account

Provide your email address and password to **Sign In**

5. Enabling Multi-Factor Authentication to Secure Your Access

Go To IAM **Services → Security, Identify & Compliance → IAM**

Security, Identity, & Compliance
IAM
Resource Access Manager
Cognito
Secrets Manager

Click on Users → Add User

Provide user name, select access type

- Programmatic Access – Required for automation, run any operation using programs
- AWS Management Console Access – User will have web console access

Click **Next Permissions**

Click **Next: Tags**

Add tags whatever required to identify user

Click **Next: Review**

Click **Create User**

User creation has been completed successfully now you will get on access URL with your account number. Note the URL.

Now Click on User name → Security credentials (TAB)

Click on Assigned MFA Device – Manage

Use any method based on your requirement. Here I am showing Virtual MFA Device method

Install Google Authenticator in your smart phone and ready to pair

Click **Continue**

Click in **Show QR Code** and scan the same code from your Google authenticator App. It will generate six digit codes enter one code in first MFA code 1 wait 1 minute and second code in MFA Code 2 Click on **Assign MFA**

That's it, now you successfully enabled MFA (Multi-Factor Authentication).

Here after if you want to login, you have to enter credentials and MFA code to Login.

6. Creating First Linux Instance

Login to AWS console, services drop down click on EC2

Click on **<u>Launch instance</u>**

I am selecting Free Tier instance Amazon Linux

Family	Type	vCPUs ⓘ	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB) ⓘ	EBS-Optimized Available ⓘ	Network Performance ⓘ	IPv6 Support ⓘ
☐ General purpose	t2.nano	1	0.5	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
☑ General purpose	t2.micro Free tier eligible	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes

We have below types of instances

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.

Number of instances ⓘ	1	Launch into Auto Scaling Group ⓘ
Purchasing option ⓘ	☐ Request Spot instances	
Network ⓘ	vpc-cbd4f2a3 (default) ▾	↻ Create new VPC
Subnet ⓘ	No preference (default subnet in any Availability Zone ▾	Create new subnet
Auto-assign Public IP ⓘ	Use subnet setting (Enable) ▾	
Placement group ⓘ	☐ Add instance to placement group.	
Capacity Reservation ⓘ	Open ▾	↻ Create new Capacity Reservation
IAM role ⓘ	None ▾	↻ Create new IAM role
Shutdown behavior ⓘ	Stop ▾	
Enable termination protection ⓘ	☐ Protect against accidental termination	
Monitoring ⓘ	☐ Enable CloudWatch detailed monitoring Additional charges apply.	
Tenancy ⓘ	Shared - Run a shared hardware instance ▾ Additional charges will apply for dedicated tenancy.	
T2 Unlimited ⓘ	☐ Enable Additional charges may apply	

Cancel   Previous   **Review and Launch**   **Next: Add Storage**

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.

Volume Type ⓘ	Device ⓘ	Snapshot ⓘ	Size (GiB) ⓘ	Volume Type ⓘ	IOPS ⓘ	Throughput (MB/s) ⓘ	Delete on Termination ⓘ	Encrypted ⓘ
Root	/dev/xvda	snap-00f00b3a3718745e9	8	General Purpose SSD (gp2) ▾	100 / 3000	N/A	☑	Not Encrypted

Add New Volume

Add storage – EBS Elastic Block Storage volume will attached to your instance

Cancel   Previous   **Review and Launch**   **Next: Add Tags**

Tags to identify the details about instance (Production/Test/Dev/Client Name)

Cancel   Previous   **Review and Launch**   **Next: Configure Security Group**

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.

Assign a security group: ⦿ Create a **new** security group
⦾ Select an **existing** security group

Security group name: launch-wizard-1

Description: launch-wizard-1 created 2018-11-22T22:00:20.022+05:30

Type ⓘ	Protocol ⓘ	Port Range ⓘ	Source ⓘ	Description ⓘ	
SSH ▾	TCP	22	Custom ▾ 0.0.0.0/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop	✕

Add Rule

Using security group we can allow/deny any ports

Cancel | Previous | **Review and Launch**

Verify the details and click on **Launch**

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 .

Create a new key pair ▾

Key pair name

server-computer

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.

Cancel | **Launch Instances**

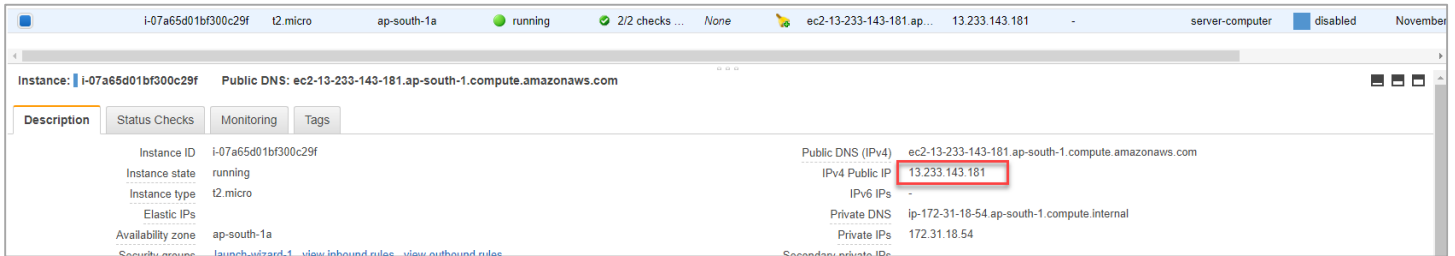For the first time you **create a new key pair** and **Download Key Pair**

Server-computer.pem file will downloaded, keep it safe

Launch Instances
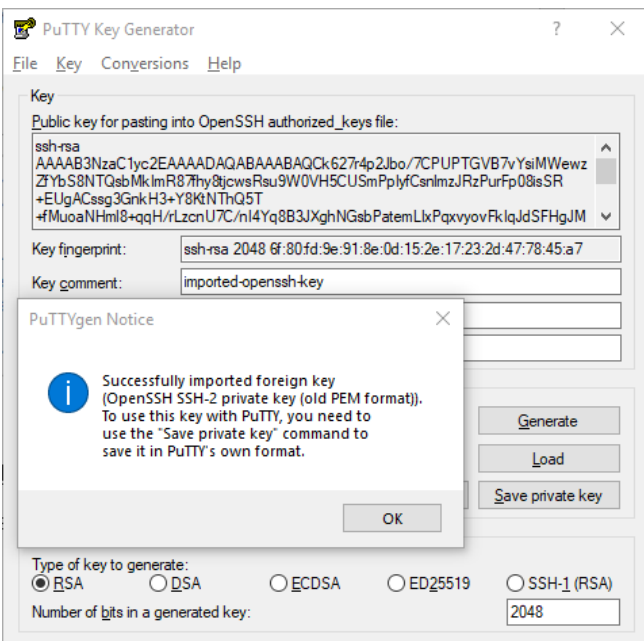
Go to EC2 → See the instances

| | i-07a65d01bf300c29f | t2.micro | ap-south-1a | 🟢 running | ⏳ Initializing | None | 🏷️ ec2-13-233-143-181.ap... | 13.233.143.181 | - | server-computer | disabled | November |

Click on instance and copy the Public IP Address

	i-07a65d01bf300c29f	t2.micro	ap-south-1a	running	2/2 checks ...	None		ec2-13-233-143-181.ap...	13.233.143.181	-		server-computer	disabled	November

Instance: ▌ i-07a65d01bf300c29f   Public DNS: ec2-13-233-143-181.ap-south-1.compute.amazonaws.com

Description Status Checks   Monitoring   Tags

Instance ID	i-07a65d01bf300c29f	Public DNS (IPv4)	ec2-13-233-143-181.ap-south-1.compute.amazonaws.com
Instance state	running	IPv4 Public IP	13.233.143.181
Instance type	t2.micro	IPv6 IPs	-
Elastic IPs		Private DNS	ip-172-31-18-54.ap-south-1.compute.internal
Availability zone	ap-south-1a	Private IPs	172.31.18.54
Security groups	launch-wizard-1 view inbound rules view outbound rules	Secondary private IPs	

Install putty msi installer you will get PuttyGen and Putty for accessing Linux machine

Open puttyGen and load server-computer.pem file

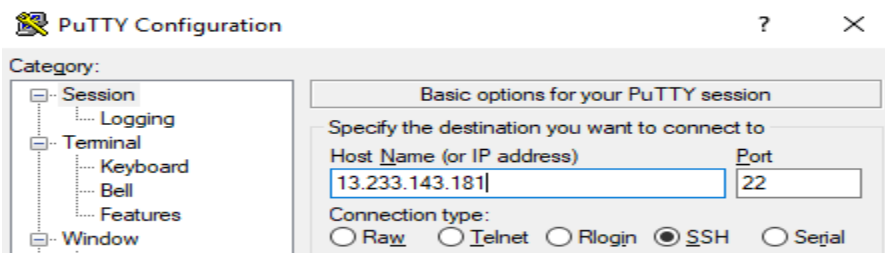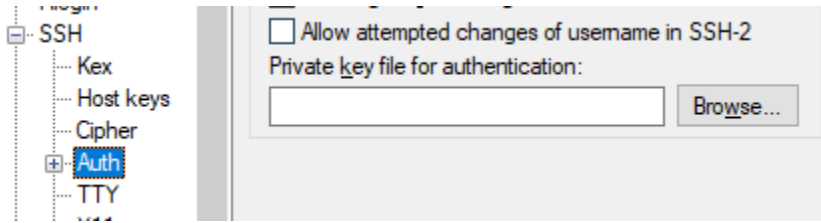**PuTTY Key Generator** ? ×

File Key Conversions Help

Key
Public key for pasting into OpenSSH authorized_keys file:

ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQCk627r4p2Jbo/7CPUPTGVB7vYsiMWewz
ZfYbS8NTQsbMkImR87hy8tjcwsRsu9W0VH5CUSmPplyfCsnlmzJRzPurFp08isSR
+EUgACssg3GnkH3+Y8KtNThQ5T
+fMuoaNHml8+qqH/rLzcnU7C/nl4Yq8B3JXghNGsbPatemLlxPqxvyovFkIqJdSFHgJM

Key fingerprint: ssh-rsa 2048 6f:80:fd:9e:91:8e:0d:15:2e:17:23:2d:47:78:45:a7

Key comment: imported-openssh-key

PuTTYgen Notice ×

ⓘ Successfully imported foreign key
(OpenSSH SSH-2 private key (old PEM format)).
To use this key with PuTTY, you need to
use the "Save private key" command to
save it in PuTTY's own format.

OK

Generate
Load
Save private key

Type of key to generate:
◉ RSA ○ DSA ○ ECDSA ○ ED25519 ○ SSH-1 (RSA)
Number of bits in a generated key: 2048

Click Ok.

Save Private Key

In this case, I have used server-computer1.ppk

Open putty application and type IP address as shown below

PuTTY Configuration ? ×

Category:
⊟ Session
    Logging
⊟ Terminal
    Keyboard
    Bell
    Features
⊟ Window

Basic options for your PuTTY session

Specify the destination you want to connect to
Host Name (or IP address)   Port
13.233.143.181| 22

Connection type:
○ Raw ○ Telnet ○ Rlogin ◉ SSH ○ Serial

Expand SSH → Click on Auth → Browse and attach .ppk file

Click on **Open**

You successfully logged into your Amazon Linux instance

As example, we are going to install web server in Linux server and access using web browser

```
sudo yum update
```

```
sudo yum install httpd
```

```
sudo service httpd start
```

```
sudo service httpd status
```

```
sudo chkconfig httpd on
```

Now go back to your EC2 → Security Groups and Add 80 port

Open browser and type your instance public IP address you can access web-server test page.

7. Creating Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

An Amazon Machine Image (AMI) provides the information required to launch an instance, which is a virtual server in the cloud. You must specify a source AMI when you launch an instance. You can launch multiple instances from a single

AMI when you need multiple instances with the same configuration. You can use different AMIs to launch instances when you need instances with different configurations.

An AMI includes the following:

- A template for the root volume for the instance (for example, an operating system, an application server, and applications)
- Launch permissions that control which AWS accounts can use the AMI to launch instances
- A block device mapping that specifies the volumes to attach to the instance when it's launched

First, follow above steps to create EC2 instance, modify all the required settings, and install required applications. Right click on instance **Image** →**Create Image**

Provide Image name (Easy to Identify), Image Description and Click **Create Image**

It will take few minutes depends on your EC2 instance size.

Go to → EC2 → AMIs

	Name	▾	AMI Name	▴	AMI ID	▾	Source	▾	Owner	▾	Visibility	▾	Status	▾
☑			Server-Computer-AMI		ami-03be1b9f43f8b067e		685992403869/S…		685992403869		Private		available	

Select AMI → Actions → Launch
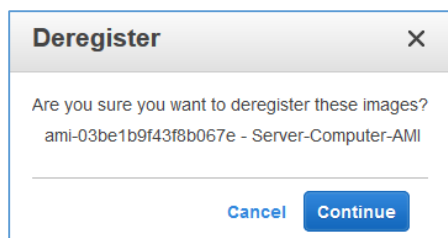

Choose Instance Type → Click Next: Configure Instance Details

Select appropriate details Click **Next: Add Storage** → **Next: Add Tags** → **Next: Configure Security Group** → **Review and Launch** → **Launch**

That is it your application is ready to use.

Note: Storing AMI will be charged based on your EC2 instance size.

To delete the AMI select AMI → Actions → Deregister

8. Create your First EC2 windows instance

Expand services EC2 → Launch Instance

Select Windows Image

Choose an Instance Type → General Purpose (t2.micro) → Click **Next: Configure Instance Details** →

Select VPC, subnet and enable Public IP address.

Click **Next: Add Storage**

Click **Next: Add Tags**

Add Tags to identify instance details Like Name, Purpose, Account and so and so

Click **Next: Configure Security Group**

Click **Review and Launch**

Download Key Pair and **Launch Instance**
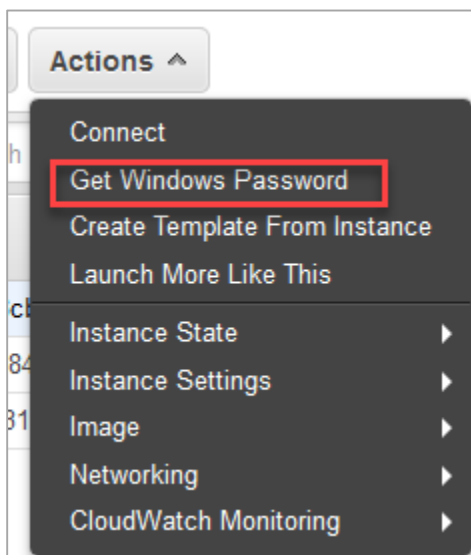
Note: Wait 4 Minutes instance to launch

It should display the following:

- Instance State: running
- Status Checks: 2/2 checks passed

Select instance you have launched → Actions

Browse server-computer-WindowsKey.pem file to decrypt and get password

Now you got password successfully. Click **Close**.

Go to your windows machine Start → Run → mstsc → Ok

Click **connect** and type user name and password you are connected to your EC2 windows instance.

9. Assigning Elastic IP Addresses to Instance (Static IP Address)

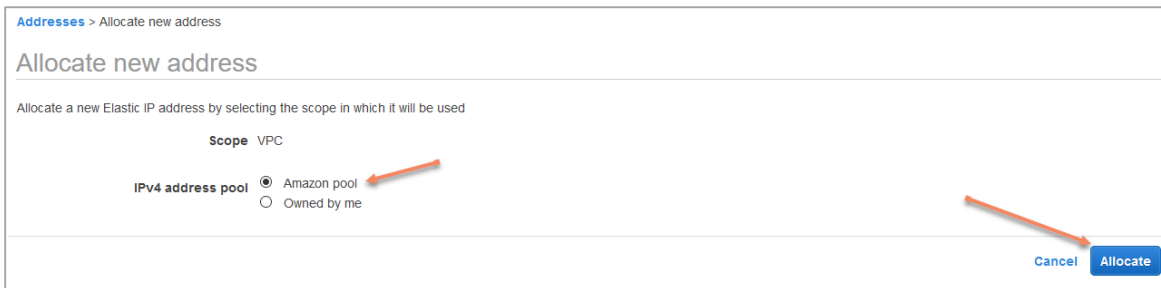Click on instance name and see instance details like Internal and external IP Address, Host name

Public DNS (IPv4)	ec2-13-127-65-71.ap-south-1.compute.amazonaws.com
IPv4 Public IP	13.127.65.71
IPv6 IPs	-
Private DNS	ip-172-31-25-150.ap-south-1.compute.internal
Private IPs	172.31.25.150

However, after stop and start of instance assigned public IP address will release to the amazon free pool

If would like to assign an static public address then navigate to Elastic IP's

NETWORK &
SECURITY

Security Groups

Elastic IPs

Placement Groups

Key Pairs

EC2 console right side bar go down → Elastic IPs → Allocate New Address

Addresses > Allocate new address

Allocate new address

Allocate a new Elastic IP address by selecting the scope in which it will be used

Scope   VPC

IPv4 address pool   ⦿ Amazon pool
                    ○ Owned by me

Cancel   Allocate

Click **Allocate**. Amazon allocate you static IP address

Select the IP from Elastic IPs console → Actions → Associate Address

Actions ^

Release addresses

Associate address

Disassociate address

Add/Edit Tags

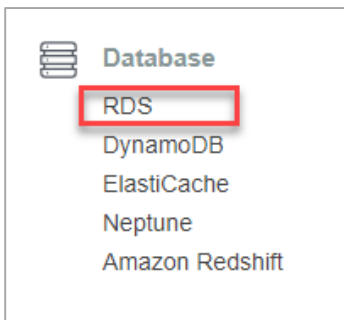Select Instance ID check Instance ID before allocating. Click **Associate**

Note: If you have, multiple interfaces to the instance click on Radio button **Network Interface** and select correct NIC card name and Local IP Address.

Now your existing instance has static Public IP address, if you restart your instance also you will get same IP address until you detach from instance.
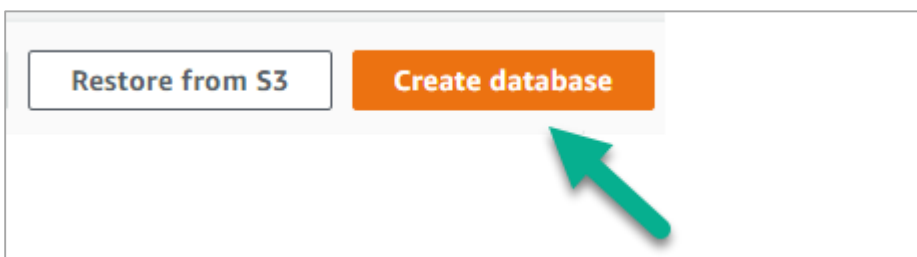
10.Launching RDS Instance

Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) is a web service that makes it easier to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. It provides cost-efficient, resizable capacity for an industry-standard relational database and manages common database administration tasks.

Login to **AWS Console** and Click on **services** to list all services. Navigate to **Database → RDS**

Now we are going to create a new Database instance with empty database

Amazon will support below 5 types of Relational database engines as managed services

Select any one of the database engine, which you want to launch and Click **Next**

Note: Careful if you are using free tier account. MSSQL and Oracle are charged.

Choose appropriate usage of your instance. In this scenario, I am using Dev/Test instance Click **Next**

Specify DB details

In drop down, select appropriate and required MySQL Version.

Note: If you select Free Tier. Selected version and options will overwritten free options.

1. Select DB Instance class like required CPU Cores and RAM.
2. Create Replica in Different Zone. (Which means database will be replicated to another available zone for redundant(data protection))
3. General purpose (SSD) or provisioned IOPS (SSD)
   a. General purpose is for low through put applications

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This document and the information it contains is for public use.

   b. Provisioned IOPS is for most read/write operations
  4. Size of the storage

Provide

- Instance name should be unique
- Master username anything you can give without special characters
- Provide master password and remember

DO NOT FORGOT TO SELECT IF YOU'RE USING FREE TIER OTHERWISE YOU WILL BE CHARGED

Network & Security

Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)   Info
VPC defines the virtual networking environment for this DB instance.

Default VPC (vpc-cbd4f2a3)   ▼   C

Only VPCs with a corresponding DB subnet group are listed.

Subnet group   Info
DB subnet group that defines which subnets and IP ranges the DB instance can use in the VPC you selected.

default   ▼

Public accessibility   Info
● Yes
   EC2 instances and devices outside of the VPC hosting the DB instance will connect to the DB instances. You must also select one
   or more VPC security groups that specify which EC2 instances and devices can connect to the DB instance.
○ No
   DB instance will not have a public IP address assigned. No EC2 instance or devices outside of the VPC will be able to connect.

Availability zone   Info

ap-south-1a   ▼

VPC security groups
Security groups have rules authorizing connections from all the EC2 instances and devices that need to access the DB instance.
● Create new VPC security group
○ Choose existing VPC security groups

Select appropriate VPC and Subnet group (If any)

If you want access database from remote machine put "Public Accessibility" **Yes**

Choose existing VPC security groups if you have already or it will create new security group for this instance access.

Database options

Database name   Info

mydatabase

Note: if no database name is specified then no initial MySQL database will be created on the DB Instance.

Port   Info
TCP/IP port the DB instance will use for application connections.

3306

DB parameter group   Info

default.mysql5.6   ▼

Option group   Info

default:mysql-5-6   ▼

IAM DB authentication   Info
○ Enable IAM DB authentication
   Manage your database user credentials through AWS IAM users and roles.

● Disable

Encryption

Encryption
● Enable encryption Learn more ☒
   Select to encrypt the given instance. Master key ids and aliases appear in the list after they have been created using the Key
   Management Service(KMS) console.

◉ Disable encryption

ⓘ The selected engine or DB instance class does not support storage encryption.

Provide database name, default port number is 3306 you can even customize the port number if you want.

Enabling IAM DB Authentication. IAM Users also can access your instance based on IAM policies.

For free tier encryption option is disabled

Backup

⚠ Please note that automated backups are currently supported for InnoDB storage engine only. If you are using MyISAM, refer to detail here. ↗

Backup retention period   Info
Select the number of days that Amazon RDS should retain automatic backups of this DB instance.

7 days ▼

Backup window   Info
○ Select window
● No preference
☑ Copy tags to snapshots

If you want database backups select, the retention max is **35 Days**

If you have particular backup window for database select it otherwise leave it default.

Monitoring

Enhanced monitoring
○ Enable enhanced monitoring
Enhanced monitoring metrics are useful when you want to see how different processes or threads use the CPU.
● Disable enhanced monitoring

Enhanced monitoring will charged

Log exports

Select the log types to publish to Amazon CloudWatch Logs

- [ ] Audit log
- [ ] Error log
- [ ] General log
- [ ] Slow query log

IAM role
The following service-linked role is used for publishing logs to CloudWatch Logs.

RDS Service Linked Role

ⓘ Ensure that General, Slow Query, and Audit Logs are turned on. Error logs are enabled by default.
Learn more ↗

Maintenance

Auto minor version upgrade   Info

🔘 Enable auto minor version upgrade
Enables automatic upgrades to new minor versions as they are released. The automatic upgrades occur during the maintenance window for the DB instance.

⚪ Disable auto minor version upgrade

Maintenance window   Info
Select the period in which you want pending modifications or patches applied to the DB instance by Amazon RDS.

⚪ Select window

🔘 No preference

Select the options you required

Deletion protection

☐ Enable deletion protection
Protects the database from being deleted accidentally. While this option is enabled, you can't delete the database.

Cancel   Previous   **Create database**

Enabling database protection, you cannot delete database

Click **Create Database**

Note: Database instance creation will take at least 10minutes.

11.Accessing MySQL Instance Using Workbench

Download MySQL Workbench to access MySQL instance remotely

https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/workbench/

MySQL Workbench 8.0 CE - Setup Wizard   ✕

Welcome to the Setup Wizard for MySQL Workbench 8.0 CE

The Setup Wizard will install version 8.0.13 on your computer. To continue, click Next.

WARNING: This program is protected by copyright law and international treaties.

www.server-computer.com

MySQL.

< Back   Next >   Cancel

MySQL Workbench 8.0 CE - Setup Wizard   ✕

Destination Folder
Click Next to install to this folder, or click Change to install to a different folder.

📁 Install MySQL Workbench 8.0 CE to:
    C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Workbench 8.0 CE\   [Change...]

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[< Back] [Next >] [Cancel]

MySQL Workbench 8.0 CE - Setup Wizard   ✕

Setup Type
Choose the setup type that best suits your needs.

Please select a setup type.

◉ **Complete**
    All program features will be installed. (Requires the most disk space.)

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○ **Custom**
    Choose which program features you want installed and where they will be installed. Recommended for advanced users.

[< Back] [Next >] [Cancel]

After successful creation you see like below

DB instance		Engine ▼	Status ▼	CPU	Current activity ▼	Maintenance ▼	Class ▼	VPC	Multi-AZ ▼	Replicat
○	techarkitdatabase	MySQL	⊘ available	⊏⊐ 1.00%	⊏⊐ 0 Connections	none	db.t2.micro	vpc-cbd4f2a3	No	

Click on Database name and come down copy the **Endpoint URL**

Open your MySQL workbench and create connection

Click on Plus (**+**) sign to create a New MySQL Connection

Click **OK**

After successful creation, Click on Connection it will ask you for the password

Successfully launched MySQL RDS Instance and accessed via MySQL Work bench.

Run below queries to create database and some tables on it.

```
create database 'DBNAME';
```

```
use DBNAME;
```

Create Table using below query

```
create table students(
    student_id INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
    student_title VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    student_author VARCHAR(40) NOT NULL,
    submission_date DATE,
    PRIMARY KEY ( student_id )
);
```

```
show databases;
```

```
use DBNAME;
```

```
show tables;
```

If you know much more database queries like select, insert and delete statement try doing more. Good Luck.

12. AWS S3 Bucket – (Object Storage)

Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) is storage for the Internet. You can use Amazon S3 to store and retrieve any amount of data at any time, from anywhere on the web. You can accomplish these tasks using the AWS Management Console, which is a simple and intuitive web interface.

Login to AWS Console and navigate to **Storage → S3**

Click on

Provide bucket name, it should be a unique name. To Access your S3 bucket over internet it will create DNS entry.

Click **Next**

- **Keep All Version of object** means it will not delete any files if you upload same file multiple times. It will keep all the files as multiple versions
- **Log Requests for access to your bucket** option will log all the actions users did on this particular S3 bucket
- **Object-level Logging** used to monitor all the object level modifications. Additional cost.
- **Encryption** You can encrypt S3 bucket data or Encrypt and upload the data either way your data is encrypted.
- **Object Lock**
- **Cloudwatch request metrics** for monitoring purpose

Click **Next**

AWS recent update is to block public access by default, if you want to enable public access to your S3 bucket un-check all above tick marks.

Still you can provide access to other users on bucket level and object level.

Click **Next**

Final Step is to review selected options and Click **Create bucket**

Your S3 bucket created successfully. Click bucket name you will see all the options

https://s3.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com/server-computer-bucket

Above is the example URL to access your S3 bucket over internet

12.1.   AWS S3 Lifecycle Management

Click on **S3 Bucket → Management → Lifecycle**

You can manage an objects lifecycle using this feature/rule, which defines

Enter Rule Name

Tag Name if you do not want leave it blank

Click **Next**

- Current Versions
- Previous Versions

Based on selected versions action will be performed example if you want to keep current versions in A1 or maybe previous versions on Glacier as per your requirement

Click **Next**

Explanation: Previous versions of files after 365 days means one year permanently delete from S3 bucket.

Clean up expired and incomplete uploads after 2 days.

Click **Next**

Click **Save.**

12.2.   S3 Bucket Replication to Cross-Region

S3 bucket **Name** → **Management** → **Replication**

Note: In order to enable Replication for S3 bucket **Versioning** should enabled.

Click **Next**

Select Destination bucket within same account or another account

Options to Change Storage class and permissions in destination

Click **Next**

Select existing IAM Role or Create new for replication. In this case, I am creating new role for replication called Test

Click **Next**

Review final and Click **Save**

12.3.   S3 Bucket Policies to control Access

Click on bucket Name → Permissions → bucket policy

https://awspolicygen.s3.amazonaws.com/policygen.html

Go to this above URL and generate policy if you do not know how to write a S3 bucket policy

Step 1: Select Policy Type

A Policy is a container for permissions. The different types of policies you can create are an IAM Policy, an S3 Bucket Policy, an SNS Topic Policy, a VPC Endpoint Policy, and an SQS Queue Policy.

Select Type of Policy `S3 Bucket Policy ▾`

Step 2: Add Statement(s)

A statement is the formal description of a single permission. See a description of elements that you can use in statements.

Effect ◉ Allow ○ Deny

Principal `Test`
Use a comma to separate multiple values.

AWS Service `Amazon S3 ▾` ☐ All Services ('*')
Use multiple statements to add permissions for more than one service.

Actions `1 Action(s) Selected ▾` ☐ All Actions ('*')

Amazon Resource Name (ARN) `arn:aws:s3:::arkit`
ARN should follow the following format: arn:aws:s3:::<bucket_name>/<key_name>.
Use a comma to separate multiple values.

Add Conditions (Optional)

Add Statement

Add Statement and click on **Generate Policy**

```
{
  "Id": "Policy1543401188367",
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "Stmt1543401184049",
      "Action": [
        "s3:ListBucket",
        "s3:ListBucketByTags",
        "s3:ListBucketVersions"
      ],
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::arkit-prog",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": [
          "test"
        ]
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Same policy copy and paste it in policy editor and **save**

13. VPC – Virtual Private Cloud (isolated Network)

A **virtual private cloud** (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to your AWS account. It is logically isolated from other virtual networks in the AWS Cloud. You can launch your AWS resources, such as Amazon EC2 instances, into your VPC.

Picture: 1.1 Typical VPC Example

- EC2 Instance
- Virtual Private Gateway
- Router
- Customer Gateway
- Internet Gateway
- Availability Zone
- VPC subnet

Architecture Explanation:

- ➢ AWS in single region
- ➢ Two Availability zones
- ➢ One Virtual Private Cloud

- ➢ Four Subnets Two Are Public and Two Are Private subnets
- ➢ Four instances Two App Servers, Two Database Servers
- ➢ One Internet Gateway to access internet
- ➢ One Virtual Private Gateway to Connect Corporate Office
- ➢ Two routers one is connected to private subnets, another is connected to public subnets

We would like to host web application with two web app servers and two Database servers. Two Tier architecture. Web app servers will serve to public, from public facing subnets. Database servers are in private network and only have access to app servers and corporate network (VPG).

When Database servers want to download any kind of files/patches from internet it routes through NAT Gateway and get the internet data from web app servers.

AWS Console → Services → Networking & Content Delivery → VPC → Your VPCs

- • **VPC Name:** MyVPC
- • **IPv4 CIDR Block:** 10.0.0.0/16 (Use this CIDR Calculator)

Click **Create**

Result	
CIDR Range	10.0.0.0/16
Netmask	255.255.0.0
Widlcard Bits	0.0.255.255
First IP	10.0.0.0
Last IP	10.0.255.255
Total Host	65536
CIDR	
10.0.0.0/16	

Create VPC

✓ The following VPC was created:

VPC ID vpc-02c316e5f1be2208a

Close

Your VPC created successfully.

13.1.   Create subnets

Inside VPC to divide smaller blocks and separation

Virtual Private Cloud

Your VPCs

Subnets

Subnets > Create subnet

Create subnet

Specify your subnet's IP address block in CIDR format, for example, 10.0.0.0/24. IPv4 block sizes must be between a /16 netmask and /28 netmask, and can be the same size as your VPC. An IPv6 CIDR block must be a /64 CIDR block.

Name tag   S1-Private

VPC*   vpc-02c316e5f1be2208a

VPC CIDRs	CIDR	Status	Status Reason
	10.0.0.0/16	associated	

Availability Zone   us-east-2a

IPv4 CIDR block*   10.0.1.0/24

* Required   Cancel   Create

Create subnet

✓ The following Subnet was created:

Subnet ID   subnet-01b0a1e5be742dde0

Close

In Similar way, create all four subnets

Subnet Name	Availability Zone	CIDR Block	Private/Public
S1-Private	Us-east-2a	10.0.1.0/24	Private
S2-Private	Us-east-2b	10.0.2.0/24	Private
S3-Public	Us-east-2a	10.0.3.0/24	Public
S4-Public	Us-east-2b	10.0.4.0/24	Public

	Name	Subnet ID	State	VPC server-computer.com	IPv4 CIDR	Available IPv4	IPv6 CIDR	Availability Zone	Availability Zone ID
☐	S1-Private	subnet-01b0a1e5be742dde0	available	vpc-02c316e5f1be2208a | MyVPC	10.0.1.0/24	251	-	us-east-2a	use2-az1
☐	S2-Private	subnet-0415e767640ae4ef9	available	vpc-02c316e5f1be2208a | MyVPC	10.0.2.0/24	251	-	us-east-2b	use2-az2
☐	S3-Public 🖉	subnet-01f8724bb68578a99	available	vpc-02c316e5f1be2208a | MyVPC	10.0.3.0/24	251	-	us-east-2a	use2-az1
☐	S4-Public	subnet-09d6c82e020a61325	available	vpc-02c316e5f1be2208a | MyVPC	10.0.4.0/24	251	-	us-east-2b	use2-az2

13.2. Create Internet gateway and attach to VPC

Internet Gateways. An internet gateway is a horizontally scaled, redundant, and highly available VPC component that allows communication between instances in your VPC and the internet. It therefore imposes no availability risks or bandwidth constraints on your network traffic.

Attach to S3 and S4, after attach S3 and S4 become public subnets.

Internet gateways > Create internet gateway

Create internet gateway

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An internet gateway is a virtual router that connects a VPC to the internet. To create a new internet gateway specify the name for the gateway below.

Name tag   My-IGW

* Required   Cancel   **Create**

Create internet gateway

✓   The following internet gateway was created:

Internet gateway ID   igw-0b5da69f9e34ec455

Close

Actions ∧

Delete internet gateway

Attach to VPC

Detach from VPC

Add/Edit Tags

Now attach Internet Gateway to VPC

Internet gateways > Attach to VPC

Attach to VPC

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Attach an internet gateway to a VPC to enable communication with the internet. Specify the VPC you would like to attach below.

VPC*   vpc-02c316e5f1be2208a

▶ AWS Command Line Interface command

* Required   Cancel   **Attach**

Select MyVPC in drop down menu Click **Attach**

13.3. Create Virtual Private Gateway and Attach to VPC

It can be a physical or software appliance. The anchor on the AWS side of the VPN connection is called a virtual private gateway. The following diagram shows your network, the customer gateway, the VPN connection that goes to the virtual private gateway, and the VPC.

Attach VGW to MyVPC

13.4.   Create route tables and attach to subnets

Route Tables. A route table contains a set of rules, called routes that are used to determine where network traffic is directed. Each subnet in your VPC must be associated with a route table; the table controls the routing for the subnet.

One route for Internet gateway, another for Virtual private gateway (R1-IGW and R2-VGW)

- Route - 0.0.0.0/0 to IGW
- Route - 192.168.0.0/16 to VGW

Create route table

A route table specifies how packets are forwarded between the subnets within your VPC, the internet, and your VPN connection.

Name tag	R1-IGW	ⓘ
VPC*	vpc-02c316e5f1be2208a ▼ C ⓘ	

* Required   Cancel   **Create**

Create route table

✓ The following Route Table was created:

   Route Table ID   rtb-08aa6cb351595eac2

Close

Name tag	R2-VGW	ⓘ
VPC*	vpc-02c316e5f1be2208a ▼ C ⓘ	

Now edit R1-IGW and add routing rule as mentioned below

Edit routes

Destination	Target	Status	Propagated	
10.0.0.0/16	local	active	No	
0.0.0.0/0 ▼	igw-0b5da69f9e34ec455 ▼		No	✕

Add route

* Required   Cancel   **Save routes**

Edit routes

Destination	Target	Status	Propagated	
10.0.0.0/16	local	active	No	
192.168.0.0/16 ▼	vgw-0649463556a8290fe ▼		No	✕

Add route

* Required   Cancel   **Save routes**

Attach routing tables to subnets. R1-IGW to S3-Public and S4-Public, public network required to have internet access. Attach R2-VGW to S1-Private and S2-Private (No internet become a private subnets)

	Name	▽	Subnet ID	▲	State	▽	VPC	▽
☑	S1-Private		subnet-01b0a1e5be742dde0		available		vpc-02c316e5f1be2208a ...	
☐	S3-Public		subnet-01f8724bb68578a99		available		vpc-02c316e5f1be2208a ...	

Subnet: subnet-01b0a1e5be742dde0

Description	Flow Logs	**Route Table**	Network ACL	Tags

Edit route table association

Route Table: rtb-0bd197f39222e69ea | R2-VGW

|< < 1 to 2 of 2 > >|

Destination	Target
192.168.0.0/16	vgw-0649463556a8290fe
10.0.0.0/16	local

	Name	▽	Subnet ID	▲	State	▽	VPC	▽
☑	S4-Public		subnet-09d6c82e020a61325		available		vpc-02c316e5f1be2208a ...	

Subnet: subnet-09d6c82e020a61325

Description	Flow Logs	**Route Table**	Network ACL	Tags

Edit route table association

Route Table: rtb-08aa6cb351595eac2 | R1-IGW

|< < 1 to 2 of 2 > >|

Destination	Target
10.0.0.0/16	local
0.0.0.0/0	igw-0b5da69f9e34ec455

14. AWS Elastic Load Balancer (ELB)

2.1 Elastic Load Balancer Typical Architecture

1. AWS Cloud
2. Region
3. Availability Zone
4. VPC – Virtual Private Cloud
5. VPC Subnet
6. EC2 Instance Running Webserver
7. Elastic Load Balancer
8. Internet Gateway

Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) is a load-balancing service for Amazon Web Services (AWS) deployments. ELB automatically distributes incoming application traffic and scales resources to meet traffic demands.

A Managed Load Balancing service

- Distributes load incoming application traffic across multiple targets, such as amazon EC2 instances, containers, and IP Addresses
- Recognizes and responds to unhealthy instances
- Can be public or internal-facing
- Uses HTTP, HTTPS, TCP, and SSL Protocols
- Each Load Balancer is given a public DNS name
  - Internet-facing load balancers have DNS names which publicly resolve to the public IP Addresses of the load balancer of the load balancers nodes

- o Internal load balancers have DNS names, which publicly resolve to the private IP Addresses of the load balancers nodes.

Types of ELB

1. Application Load Balancer
2. Network Load Balancer
3. Classic Load Balancer

ELB Practical

- Launch two EC2 instances in different AZs
- Enable Web services
- Launch Load Balancer
- Add both instances under load balancer now check traffic

Follow **EC2 Linux instance launch steps** however in step two (configure Instance) go to down to the bottom in advanced section add below script will create auto webserver

```
#!/bin/bash
sudo yum update -y
sudo yum install httpd* -y
sudo service httpd start
sudo chkconfig httpd on
echo '<html><h1>Hello, Welcome to Server1</h1></html>' > /var/www/html/index.html
sudo service httpd restart
```

```
▾ Advanced Details

User data   (i)     ⦿ As text  ◯ As file  ☐ Input is already base64 encoded

                    #!/bin/bash
                    sudo yum update -y
                    sudo yum install httpd* -y
                    sudo service httpd start
                    sudo chkconfig httpd on
                    echo '<html><h1>Hello, Welcome to Server1</h1></html>' > /var/www/html/index.html
                    sudo service httpd restart
```

Note: while launching second instance change echo statement to server2

```
echo '<html><h1>Hello, Welcome to Server2</h1></html>' > /var/www/html/index.html
```

Creating Classic Elastic Load Balancer

Classic Load Balancer

PREVIOUS GENERATION
for HTTP, HTTPS, and TCP

Create

Choose a Classic Load Balancer when you have an existing application running in the EC2-Classic network.

Learn more >

Step 1: Define Load Balancer

Basic Configuration

This wizard will walk you through setting up a new load balancer. Begin by giving your new load balancer a unique name so that you can identify it from other load balancers you might create. You will also need to configure ports and protocols for your load balancer. Traffic from your clients can be routed from any load balancer port to any port on your EC2 instances. By default, we've configured your load balancer with a standard web server on port 80.

Load Balancer name: server-computer

Create LB Inside: vpc-02c316e5f1be2208a (10.0.0.0/16) | MyVPC
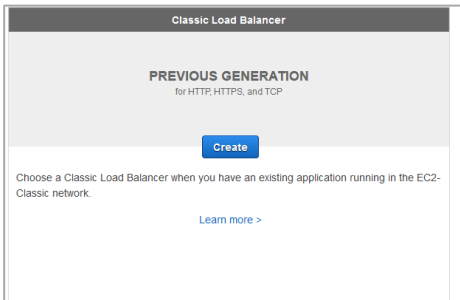
Create an internal load balancer: ☐ (what's this?)

Enable advanced VPC configuration: ☑

Listener Configuration:

Load Balancer Protocol	Load Balancer Port	Instance Protocol	Instance Port	
HTTP	80	HTTP	80	✕

Add

Select Subnets

You will need to select a Subnet for each Availability Zone where you wish traffic to be routed by your load balancer. If you have instances in only one Availability Zone, please select at least two Subnets in different Availability Zones to provide higher availability for your load balancer.

VPC vpc-02c316e5f1be2208a (10.0.0.0/16) | MyVPC

Available subnets

Actions	Availability Zone	Subnet ID	Subnet CIDR	Name
⊕	us-east-2a	subnet-01b0a1e5be742dde0	10.0.1.0/24	S1-Private
⊕	us-east-2b	subnet-0415e767640ae4ef9	10.0.2.0/24	S2-Private

Selected subnets

Actions	Availability Zone	Subnet ID	Subnet CIDR	Name
⊖	us-east-2a	subnet-01f8724bb68578a99	10.0.3.0/24	S3-Public
⊖	us-east-2b	subnet-09d6c82e020a61325	10.0.4.0/24	S4-Public

Cancel   Next: Assign Security Groups

Click **Next: Assign Security Groups**

Assign a security group: ◉ Create a **new** security group
                         ○ Select an **existing** security group

Security group name: LoadBalancer-Sec

Description: quick-create-1 created on Wednesday, December 5, 2018 at 5:55:45 P

Type ⓘ	Protocol ⓘ	Port Range ⓘ
Custom TCP F ⌄	TCP	80

Add Rule

Click **Next: Security Settings**

Click **Next: Configure Health Checks**

Specify your default web file in this example I am using /index.html

Click **Next: Add EC2 Instances**

Click **Next: Add Tags**

Click **Review and Create**

Click **Create**

Check instances status should be InService

Load Balancer DNS Name copy it and paste in web browser now fresh twice you will see response is coming from Server1 and Server2

Which concludes load balancer is working fine.

15.   AWS CloudTrail – Enable Governance and Auditing

AWS CloudTrail is an AWS service that helps you enable governance, compliance, and operational and risk auditing of your AWS account. Actions taken by a user, role, or an AWS services are recorded as events in CloudTrail. Events include actions taken in the AWS Management Console, AWS Command Line Interface, and AWS SDKs and APIs.

CloudTrail is enabled on your AWS account when you create it. When activity occurs in your AWS account, that activity is recorded in a CloudTrail event. You can easily view recent events in the CloudTrail console by going to Event history.

Visibility into your AWS account activity is a key aspect of security and operational best practices. You can use CloudTrail to view, search, download, archive, analyze, and respond to account activity across your AWS infrastructure. You can identify whom or what took which action, what resources were acted upon, when the event occurred, and other details to help you analyze and respond to activity in your AWS account.

15.1.   How to Create CloudTrail

Login to AWS Console → Services → Management & Governance → CloudTrail

Click on **Create Trail**

Provide trail name as your wish in this case **server-computer-trail**

Note: If you want to audit all regions by default select "Yes" radio, button otherwise select "No"

Select S3 bucket where you want to store CloudTrail Logs. CloudTrail logs uses S3 bucket for storing audit logs.

If you did not have S3 bucket created, provide bucket name in storage location section by selecting "Yes" radio button, it will create it for you. Select no if you have existing S3 bucket.

Click **Create**

CloudTrail has been created successfully.

16.   Athena Analytics

If you would like to create a table in hive using existing logs, you can create by clicking on **Athena table creation**.

```
CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE cloudtrail_logs_server-computer_test123 (
    eventVersion STRING,
    userIdentity STRUCT<
        type: STRING,
        principalId: STRING,
        arn: STRING,
```

```
            accountId: STRING,
            invokedBy: STRING,
            accessKeyId: STRING,
            userName: STRING,
            sessionContext: STRUCT<
                attributes: STRUCT<
                    mfaAuthenticated: STRING,
                    creationDate: STRING>,
                sessionIssuer: STRUCT<
                    type: STRING,
                    principalId: STRING,
                    arn: STRING,
                    accountId: STRING,
                    userName: STRING>>>,
    eventTime STRING,
    eventSource STRING,
    eventName STRING,
    awsRegion STRING,
    sourceIpAddress STRING,
    userAgent STRING,
    errorCode STRING,
    errorMessage STRING,
    requestParameters STRING,
    responseElements STRING,
    additionalEventData STRING,
    requestId STRING,
    eventId STRING,
    resources ARRAY<STRUCT<
        arn: STRING,
        accountId: STRING,
        type: STRING>>,
    eventType STRING,
    apiVersion STRING,
    readOnly STRING,
    recipientAccountId STRING,
    serviceEventDetails STRING,
    sharedEventID STRING,
    vpcEndpointId STRING
)
COMMENT 'CloudTrail table for server-computer-test123 bucket'
ROW FORMAT SERDE 'com.amazon.emr.hive.serde.CloudTrailSerde'
STORED AS INPUTFORMAT 'com.amazon.emr.cloudtrail.CloudTrailInputFormat'
OUTPUTFORMAT 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.io.HiveIgnoreKeyTextOutputFormat'
LOCATION 's3://server-computer-test123/AWSLogs/687993403879/CloudTrail/'
TBLPROPERTIES ('classification'='cloudtrail');
```
Create table and query using athena interface

Analytics → Athena

```
● New query 1   +
1 SELECT * FROM "default"."cloudtrail_logs_server-computer_test123" limit 10;
```

You can see the data in tabular format

```
DROP TABLE cloudtrail_logs_server-computer_test123;
```

Delete Athena table using above like query (replace table name).

Otherwise, for RAW log go to your S3 bucket and click on bucket name → **AWSLogs** → **Account Number** → You can see all the CloudTrail logs over there.

Download the json.gz file and analyze the activities

17. Auto Scaling

Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling helps you ensure that you have the correct number of Amazon EC2 instances available to handle the load for your application. You create collections of EC2 instances, called Auto Scaling groups. You can specify the minimum number of instances in each Auto Scaling group, and Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling ensures that your group never goes below this size. You can specify the maximum number of instances in each Auto Scaling group, and Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling ensures that your group never goes above this size. If you specify the desired capacity, either when you create the group or at any time thereafter, Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling ensures that your group has this many instances. If you specify scaling policies, then Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling can launch or terminate instances as demand on your application increases or decreases.

17.1. Launch configuration

Login to **AWS Console** → **EC2** → (Under Auto Scaling) Click on **Launch Configurations**

➔ **Choose AMI** (I select Ubuntu 18.04 LTS)
➔ **Choose Instance Type** (t2.micro) Click Next: Configure Details

>> Click **Advanced Details**

Note: In case there is no default VPC available in selected zone (In my case I deleted default VPC).

Click **Next: Add Storage**
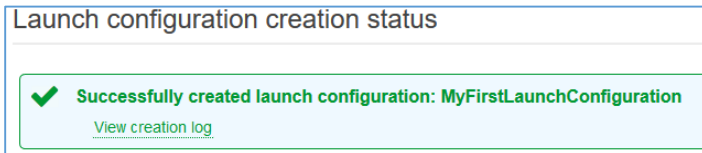
Click **Next: Configure Security Group**

Select existing Security group or create new security group, as you are wish, (Selecting existing would be good)

Click **Review**
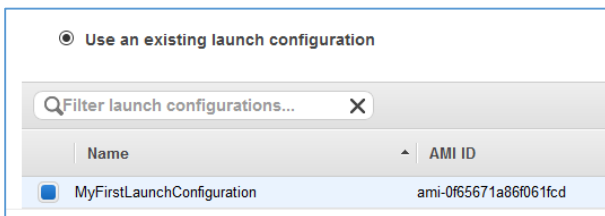
Click Create Launch Configuration
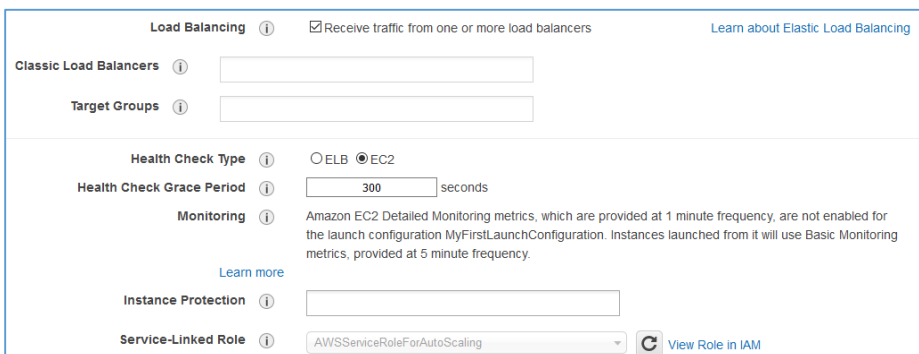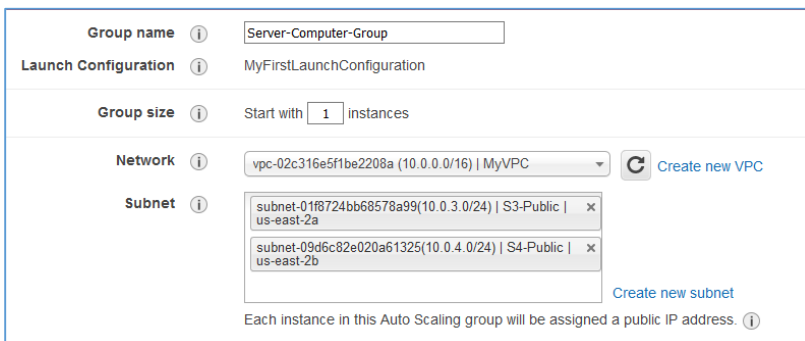
Select the Key Pair or create key pair

Launch configuration created successfully. Click **Close**

17.2.   Auto Scaling Groups

Select Auto Scaling Groups → Create Auto Scaling Group → Select Launch Configuration

Click **Next Step**

If you are auto-scaling group, want load balancer you can add ELB to auto scaling group

Click **Next: Configure Scaling Policies**

If you do not want to create scaling policy, select first radio button otherwise select use scaling policies button

Below are the conditions you can use for auto scaling EC2 instances

Created Auto increase group IF CPU Utilization is Greater than or equal to 60 for 5minutes add new EC2 instance to auto scaling group

Create auto decrease group IF CPU Utilization is less than or equal to 20 for 5 minutes remove on EC2 instance from scaling group

Click **Next: Configure Notifications**

If you want notifications when auto scale triggers create notification

Click **Next: Configure Tags**

Add tags for recognizing auto scale instances

Click **review**

Click **Create Auto Scaling Group**

Now go back to instances you would see EC2 instances launched by auto scaling group configuration.

In order to create a CPU load to test auto scaling use below scripts

```
while true; do true; done &
```

```
dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/null &
```

Execute above scripts multiple times in your EC2 instances, to create CPU Load is more than 60 percent for 5 minutes it will automatically launch another EC2 instance.

Wait for 5 Minutes and see

To scale down identify the background running jobs and kill them

```
jobs
```

```
fg <Job Number>
```

```
CTRL + C
```

OR

```
ps –aux |grep dd |awk '{print $2}' | xargs kill -9
```

```
ps –aux |grep bash |awk '{print $2}' | xargs kill -9
```

OR

```
kill -9 <PID>
```

Wait for 5 minutes EC2 instances will be terminated automatically which are launched using auto scale option.

18. Few AWS Articles
- ➔ Mount S3 Bucket in Linux using S3FS
- ➔ Use S3 Bucket as Windows Local Drive
- ➔ AWS Basic Interview Questions and Answers
- ➔ AWS Certification course Content
- ➔ List all AWS Instances from All Regions

19. AWS Services and abbreviations
- S3 – Simple Storage
- EC2 – Elastic Compute Cloud
- EBS – Elastic Block Storage
- EFS – Elastic File System
- ECS – Elastic Container Service

- EKS – Elastic Container Service for Kubernetes
- RDS – Amazon Relational Database Service
- IAM – Identity, Access Management
- VPC – Virtual Private Cloud (isolated Network)
- ELB – Elastic Load Balancer
- EMR – Elastic MapReduce
- MSK – Managed Streaming for Kafka