Step 1: Launch an EC2 Instance (for Jupyter Notebook)

1. Go to EC2 Dashboard:

 Once logged in to the AWS console, search for EC2 in the search bar and click on it to open the EC2 Dashboard.

2. Launch Instance:

- o Click **Launch Instance** to start creating a new virtual machine (VM) on AWS.
- Select an Amazon Machine Image (AMI). Choose Ubuntu Server 20.04 LTS.
- o Choose an instance type. For a free-tier, select **t2.micro**.
- Configure the instance and leave the default options for most fields.

3. Create Key Pair (for SSH access):

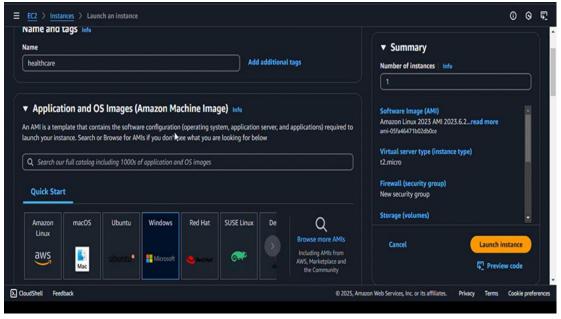
- o Under Key Pair, click Create a new key pair.
- Give the key a name, then download the .pem file. This file is required to SSH into your EC2 instance.

4. Security Group:

In the Configure Security Group step, create a new security group that allows SSH (port 22) and HTTP (port 80) or Custom TCP (port 8888) for Jupyter access.

5. Launch Instance:

Review your settings and click Launch to start your EC2 instance.





Step 2: SSH into EC2 Instance

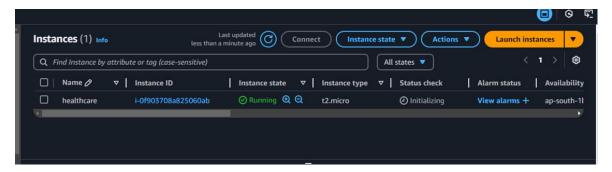
1. Get EC2 Public IP:

- o After the instance is running, go to the **Instances** page on the EC2 dashboard.
- o Copy the **Public IP address** of your instance (e.g., 15.206.186.182).

2. SSH Access:

- On your local machine, open a terminal (or PowerShell if on Windows) and navigate to the folder where your .pem file is located.
- Run the following SSH command to connect to your EC2 instance (replace the your-key.pem with your actual key file and your-public-ip with the public IP of your instance):
 ssh -i "your-key.pem" ubuntu@your-public-ip
- o Confirm the connection by typing **yes** when prompted.





Step 3: Install Jupyter Notebook on EC2

1. Update Packages:

sudo apt update -y

2. Install Python3 and pip:

sudo apt install python3-pip -y

3. Install Jupyter Notebook:

pip3 install jupyter

Step 4: Configure Jupyter Notebook for External Access

1. Generate Jupyter Config File:

jupyter notebook --generate-config

2. Allow Access from Any IP:

Open the Jupyter config file in a text editor:

```
nano ~/.jupyter/jupyter_notebook_config.py
```

Add the following line to the config file:

```
c.NotebookApp.ip = '0.0.0.0'
```

• Save and close the editor (Ctrl + X, then Y to confirm changes).

Step 5: Start Jupyter Notebook on EC2

1. Start Jupyter Notebook:

jupyter notebook --port=8888 --no-browser --allow-root

2. Copy the Token URL:

After running the above command, Jupyter will print a URL with a token like this:

http://127.0.0.1:8888/?token=your_token_here

Step 6: Access Jupyter Notebook in Browser

1. Open Your Browser:

 In the address bar, enter the following URL (replace your-public-ip with the public IP of your EC2 instance):

http://your-public-ip:8888

2. Enter the Token:

 Copy the token from the terminal and paste it into the browser to access your Jupyter Notebook interface.

Step 7: Create an S3 Bucket

1. Go to S3 Dashboard:

o In the AWS Console, search for **S3** and go to the S3 service.

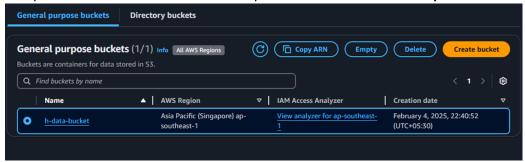
2. Create a New Bucket:

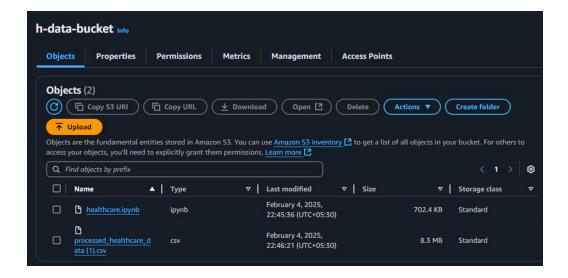
- Click Create Bucket and give it a unique name.
- Select the region where your EC2 instance is located.
- o Leave the default options, or adjust as needed for your use case.
- Click Create Bucket.

Step 8: Upload Files to S3

1. Upload Data Files:

- o In the S3 bucket dashboard, click **Upload**.
- o Add your .csv files or other datasets from your local machine and click **Upload**.





Step 9: Access Files from S3 in Jupyter Notebook

1. Download Files from S3 Using Boto3:

Example Python code to download your dataset (healthcare.csv) from S3 into your
 Jupyter Notebook:

```
import pandas as pd

s3 = boto3.client('s3')

bucket_name = 'your-bucket-name'

file_name = 'healthcare.csv'

# Download the file from S3 to local EC2 instance

s3.download_file(bucket_name, file_name, file_name)

# Load the CSV file into a pandas DataFrame

data = pd.read_csv(file_name)

print(data.head())
```

Step 10: Process Data and Upload Results Back to S3

1. Process Data in Jupyter:

o Run your analysis and data processing code in Jupyter.

2. Upload Results to S3:

Save your processed data to a .csv file and upload it back to S3:

Save DataFrame to CSV

data.to_csv('processed_data.csv', index=False)

Upload the CSV file to S3

s3.upload_file('processed_data.csv', bucket_name, 'processed_data.csv')

