

EC2 Hands-On Lab

Practica Independiente

EC2 Overview

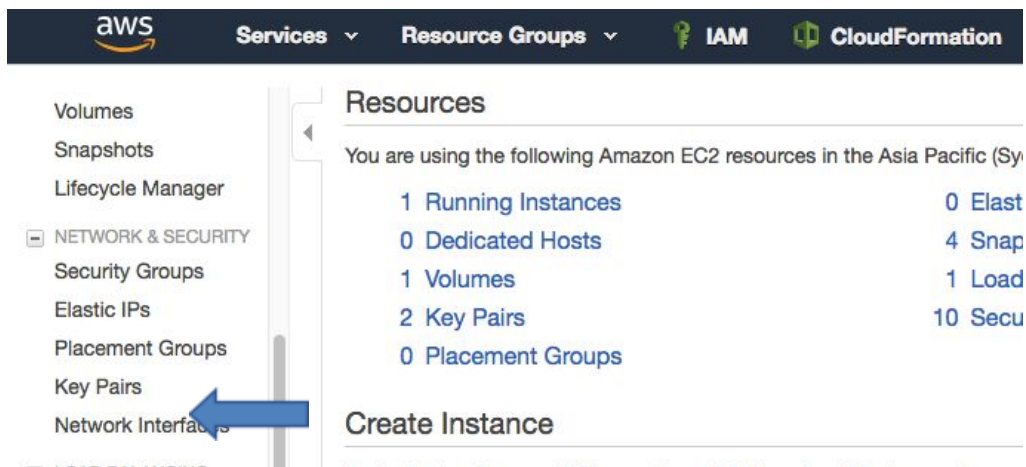
Amazon Elastic Compute es un servicio web que provee capacidad de [cómputo] escalable en la nube. Permite obtener y configurar capacidad de cómputo con mínima fricción. Reduce a minutos el tiempo requerido para obtener e iniciar nuevas instancias de servidor, permitiendo escalar rápidamente la capacidad, a mayor o menor, según cambien los requerimientos de cómputo.

Este Lab te guiara para lanzar, configurar y customizar un web server en EC2 usando la AWS Management Console.

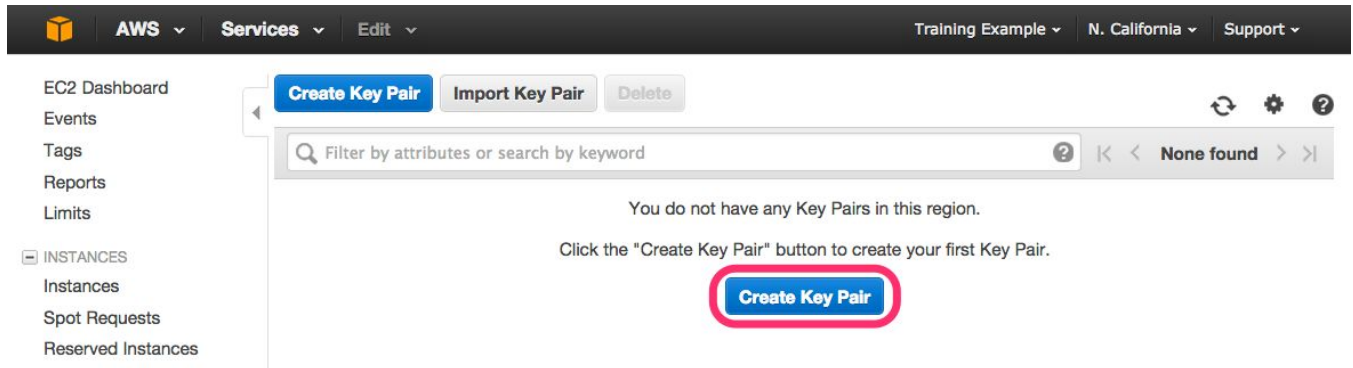
Create a new Key Pair

In this lab, you will need to create an EC2 instance using an SSH keypair. The following steps outline creating a unique SSH keypair for you to use in this lab.

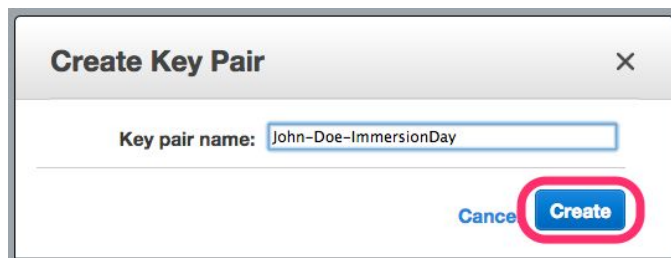
1. Sign into the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon EC2 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2>.
2. In the upper-right corner of the AWS Management Console, confirm you are in the desired AWS region (e.g., us-east-1).
3. Click on **Key Pairs** in the NETWORK & SECURITY section near the bottom of the leftmost menu. This will display a page to manage your SSH key pairs.



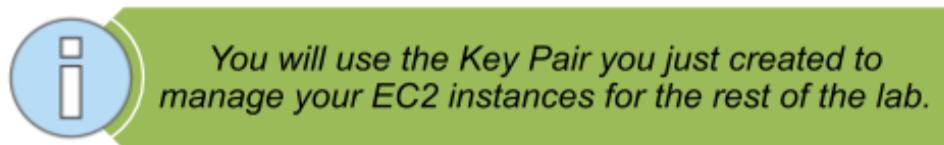
4. To create a new SSH key pair, click the **Create Key Pair** button at the top of the browser window.



5. In the resulting pop up window, type *[First Name]-[Last Name]-Digital* into the **Key Pair Name:** text box and click **Create**.



6. The page will download the file "*[Your-Name]Digital.pem*" to the local drive. Follow the browser instructions to save the file to the default download location.
7. Remember the full path to the file .pem file you just downloaded.



Launch a Web Server Instance

In this example we will launch an Amazon Linux 2 instance, bootstrap Apache/PHP, and install a basic web page that will display information about our instance.

Sign into your AWS Management Console and choose EC2 from the Services menu



Upon logging into your AWS Console, you should ALWAYS check which region you are operating in. This can be found in the top right of your Console window.

1. Click on Launch Instance

Create Instance

To start using Amazon EC2 you will want to launch a virtual server, known as an Amazon EC2 instance.

Launch Instance ▼

Note: Your instances will launch in the Asia Pacific (Sydney) region

2. In the **Quick Start** section, select the first Amazon Linux 2 AMI and click **Select**.



Amazon Linux
Free tier eligible

Amazon Linux 2 AMI (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-00e17d1165b9dd3ec

Amazon Linux 2 comes with five years support. It provides Linux kernel 4.14 tuned for optimal performance on Amazon EC2, systemd 219, GCC 7.3, Glibc 2.26, Binutils 2.29.1, and the latest software packages through extras.

Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

Select

64-bit

3. In the Choose Instance Type tab, select the t2.micro instance size and click **Next**.



If it isn't labeled "Free Tier Eligible", you may incur a charge!

4. On the **Configure Instance Details** page, expand the **Advanced Details** section, copy/paste the script below into the **User Data** field (this shell script will install Apache & PHP, start the web service, and deploy a simple web page). Click **Next**.



'User data' is a method for bootstrapping your instance - Any code placed here will be executed the first time an instance is launched.

```
#!/bin/sh
yum -y install httpd php mysql php-mysql
```

```

case $(ps -p 1 -o comm | tail -1) in
systemd) systemctl enable --now httpd ;;
init) chkconfig httpd on; service httpd start ;;
*) echo "Error starting httpd (OS not using init or systemd)." 2>&1
esac

if [ ! -f /var/www/html/bootcamp-app.tar.gz ]; then
cd /var/www/html
wget https://s3.amazonaws.com/immersionday-labs/bootcamp-app.tar
tar xvf bootcamp-app.tar
chown apache:root /var/www/html/rds.conf.php
fi
yum -y update

```

- On this page you have the ability to modify or add storage and disk drives to the instance. For this lab, we will simply accept the storage defaults and click **Next**.
- Here, we choose a “friendly name” for your instance by choosing ‘click to add a Name tag’. This name, more correctly known as a **tag**, will appear in the console once the instance launches. It makes it easy to keep track of running machines in a complex environment. Name yours as: “[Your Name] Web Server”, and then click **Next**.
- You will be prompted to create a new security group, which will be your firewall rules. On the assumption that we are building out a Web server, name your new security group “[Your Name] Web Tier”, and confirm an existing SSH rule exists which allows TCP port 22 from Anywhere. Click **Add Rule.**
- Select HTTP from the ‘Type’ dropdown menu, and confirm TCP port 80 is allowed from Anywhere (you’ll notice, that “Anywhere is the same as ‘0.0.0.0/0’). Click **Add Rule**.

Type ⓘ	Protocol ⓘ	Port Range ⓘ	Source ⓘ	Description ⓘ
SSH ▾	TCP	22	Anywhere ▾ 0.0.0.0/0, ::/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop ✕
HTTP ▾	TCP	80	Anywhere ▾ 0.0.0.0/0, ::/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop ✕

Add Rule

- Click the **Review and Launch** button after configuring the security group.
- Review your configuration and choices, and then click **Launch**.
- Select the key pair that you created in the beginning of this lab from the drop-down and check the "I acknowledge" checkbox. Then click the **Launch Instances** button.

- Click the **View Instances** button in the lower righthand portion of the screen to view the list of EC2 instances. Once your instance has launched, you will see your Web Server as well as the Availability Zone the instance is in, and the publicly routable DNS name.
- Click the checkbox next to your web server to view details about this EC2 instance.

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface. On the left is a navigation sidebar with categories like INSTANCES, IMAGES, ELASTIC BLOCK STORE, NETWORK & SECURITY, and AUTO SCALING. The main content area displays a list of EC2 instances. One instance, 'John Doe Web Server', is highlighted with a red circle. Below the list, a detailed view of the selected instance is shown, also with a red circle around the header information. The instance details include its ID, state, type, and various DNS and IP addresses.

Instance: i-664070ae (John Doe Web Server)		Public DNS: ec2-54-183-155-199.us-west-1.compute.amazonaws.com	
Instance ID	i-664070ae	Public DNS	ec2-54-183-155-199.us-west-1.compute.amazonaws.com
Instance state	running	Public IP	54.183.155.199
Instance type	t2.micro	Elastic IP	-
Private DNS	ip-172-31-16-33.us-west-1.compute.internal	Availability zone	us-west-1c

Browse the Web Server

- Wait for the instance to pass the Status Checks to finish loading.


<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Instance ID	Instance Type	Availability Zone	Instance State	Status Checks
<input type="checkbox"/>	John Doe Web Server	i-664070ae	t2.micro	us-west-1c	● running	Initializing

Finished initializing

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Instance ID	Instance Type	Availability Zone	Instance State	Status Checks
<input type="checkbox"/>	John Doe Web Server	i-664070ae	t2.micro	us-west-1c	● running	✔ 2/2 checks passed

Open a new browser tab and browse the Web Server by entering the EC2 instance's Public DNS name into the browser. The EC2 instance's Public DNS name can be found in the console by reviewing the "Public DNS" name line highlighted above.

You should see a website that looks like the following:



LOAD TEST
RDS

Meta-Data	Value
InstanceId	i-664070ae
Availability Zone	us-west-1c

Current CPU Load: 0%

If you don't see the web page (and you've waited a sufficient time for the instance to boot), try rebooting the instance via the console. Can you find it??

Great Job! You have deployed a server and launched a web site in a matter of minutes!!